A Gentle introduction to Deep learning and NLP

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Who am I

- Tal Perry
- Founder of LightTag
- Google Development Expert (ML)
- Data Scientist at Citi
- Built that tree





What We'll Cover

Deep Learning and the

need for data

Deep Learning for NLP



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What we do (demo)

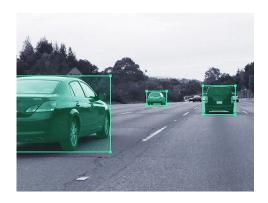
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Why would anyone need that?







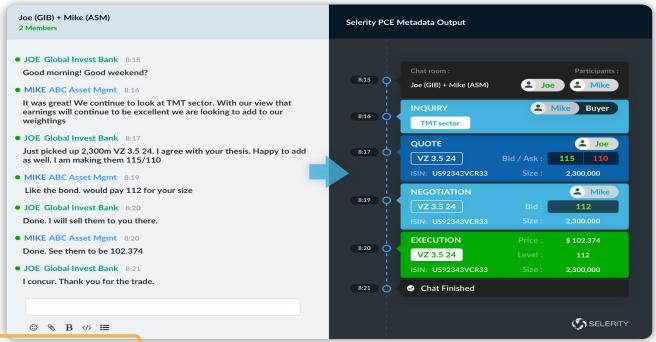




0	Barrister Mark Odens (2)	l need your partnership
0	Groupon Shopping	רתופדי - משלוח חינם
0	Groupon TLV	ז החל מ-99 שח - פרסומת
0	Groupon Shopping	סול מלאי 2017 - פרסומת



A "personal" example





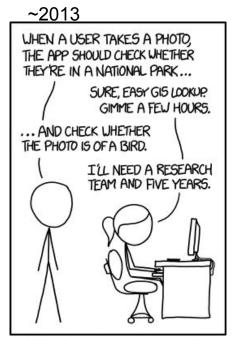
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What does "deep learning" do

And why is it being adopted?



What's changed?



IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

~2016



two birds sitting on top of a tree branch.



The Deep Learning revolution

- Deep learning eliminates types of work data professionals had to do
- Open source software lets anyone do deep learning



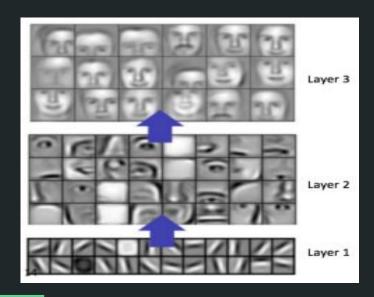
Feature Engineering

$$\mathbf{G}_x = egin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & +1 \ -2 & 0 & +2 \ -1 & 0 & +1 \end{bmatrix} * \mathbf{A} \quad ext{and} \quad \mathbf{G}_y = egin{bmatrix} +1 & +2 & +1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} * \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{G} = \sqrt{\mathbf{G}_x^{\; 2} + \mathbf{G}_y^{\; 2}}$$





Deep Learning



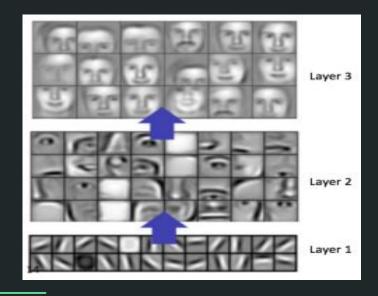
Feature Engineering

$$\mathbf{G}_{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & +1 \\ -2 & 0 & +2 \\ -1 & 0 & +1 \end{bmatrix} * \mathbf{A} \text{ and } \mathbf{G}_{y} = \begin{bmatrix} +1 & +2 & +1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} * \mathbf{A} \qquad \mathbf{G} = \sqrt{\mathbf{G}_{x}^{2} + \mathbf{G}_{y}^{2}}$$





Deep Learning



Deep Learning goes commodity

```
egin{aligned} f_t &= \sigma_g(W_f x_t + U_f h_{t-1} + b_f) \ i_t &= \sigma_g(W_i x_t + U_i h_{t-1} + b_i) \ o_t &= \sigma_g(W_o x_t + U_o h_{t-1} + b_o) \ c_t &= f_t \circ c_{t-1} + i_t \circ \sigma_c(W_c x_t + U_c h_{t-1} + b_c) \ h_t &= o_t \circ \sigma_h(c_t) \end{aligned}
```

```
def forward(X, WLSTM, c8 = None, h0 = None):
  X should be of shape (n,b,input_size), where n = length of sequence, b = batch size
  n, b, input_size = X.shape
  d = WLSTM.shape[1]/4 # hidden size
 if c0 is None: c0 = np.zeros((b,d))
  if h0 is None: h0 = np.zeros((b,d))
  # Perform the LSTM forward pass with X as the input
  xphpb = WLSTM.shape[0] # x plus h plus bias, lol
  Hin = np.zeros((n, b, xphpb)) # input [1, xt, ht-1] to each tick of the LSTM
  Hout = np.zeros((n, b, d)) # hidden representation of the LSTM (gated cell content)
  IFOG = np.zeros((n, b, d * 4)) # input, forget, output, gate (IFOG)
  IFOGf = np.zeros((n, b, d * 4)) # after nonlinearity
  C = np.zeros((n, b, d)) # cell content
  Ct = np.zeros((n, b, d)) # tanh of cell content
  for t in xrange(n):
   # concat [x.h] as input to the LSTM
    prevh = Hout[t-1] if t > 0 else h0
   Hin[t,:,0] = 1 # bias
   Hin[t,:,1:input_size+1] = X[t]
   Hin[t,:,input_size+1:] = prevh
   # compute all gate activations. dots: (most work is this line)
   IFOG[t] = Hin[t].dot(WLSTM)
   # non-linearities
   IFOGf[t,:,:3*d] = 1.0/(1.0+np.exp(-IFOG[t,:,:3*d])) # sigmoids; these are the gates
   IFOGf[t,:,3*d:] = np.tanh(IFOG[t,:,3*d:]) # tanh
   # compute the cell activation
   prevc = C[t-1] if t > 0 else c0
   C[t] = IFOGf[t,:,:d] * IFOGf[t,:,3*d:] + IFOGf[t,:,d:2*d] * prevc
   Ct[t] = np.tanh(C[t])
    Hout[t] = IFOGf[t,:,2*d:3*d] * Ct[t]
  cache = {}
  cache['WLSTM'] = WLSTM
 cache['Hout'] = Hout
  cache['IFOGf'] = IFOGf
  cache['IFOG'] = IFOG
  cache['C'] = C
  cache['Ct'] = Ct
  cache['Hin'] = Hin
  cache['c0'] = c0
  cache['h0'] = h0
```

Deep Learning goes commodity

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   prevc = C[t-1] if t > 0 else c0
   C[t] = IFOGf[t,:,:d] * IFOGf[t,:,3*d:] + IFOGf[t,:,d:2*d]
   Ct[t] = np.tanh(C[t])
   Hout[t] = IFOGf[t,:,2*d:3*d] * Ct[t]
 cache['WLSTM'] = WLSTM
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 cache['IFOGf'] = IFOGf
 cache['IFOG'] = IFOG
 cache['C'] = C
 cache['Ct'] = Ct
 cache['Hin'] = Hin
 cache['c0'] = c0
 cache['h0'] = h0
```

Deep Learning goes commodity

```
import tensorflow as tf
lstm = tf.contrib.rnn.BasicLSTMCell(lstm_size)
```



So instead of 5 Phds for 2 years

We need 1 engineer for 3 weeks



But their is no ML without labeled data

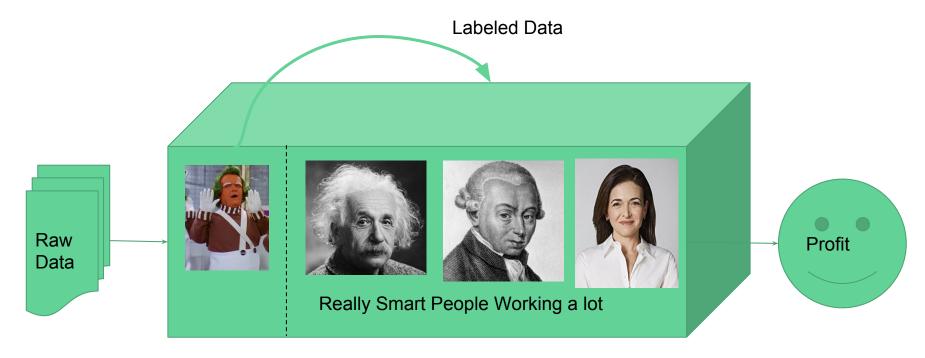


©2010 Google - Turn off instant translation - Privacy Policy - Help

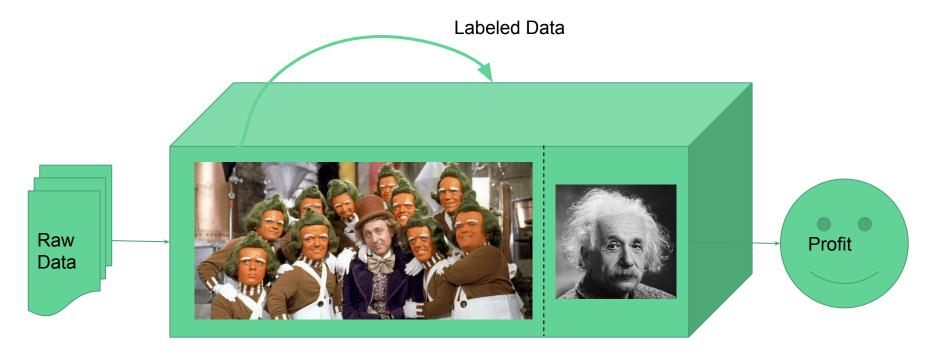




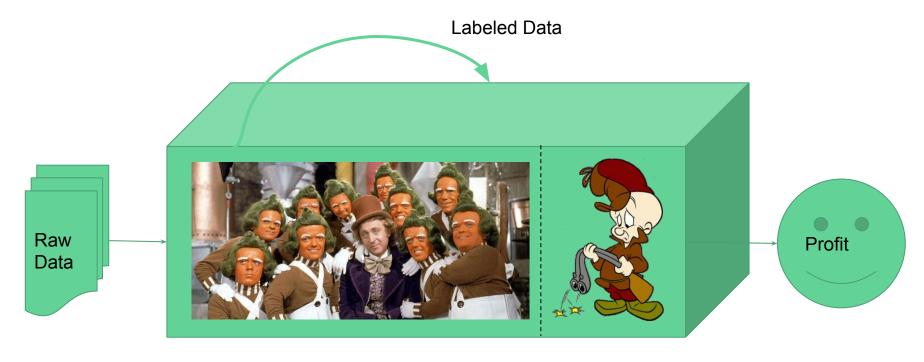






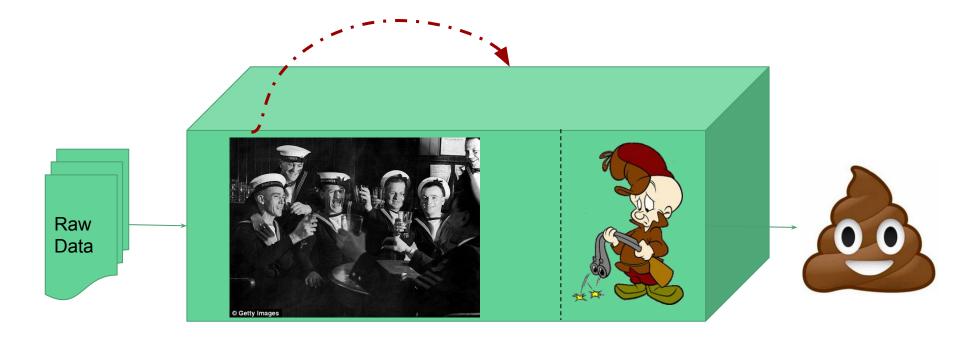






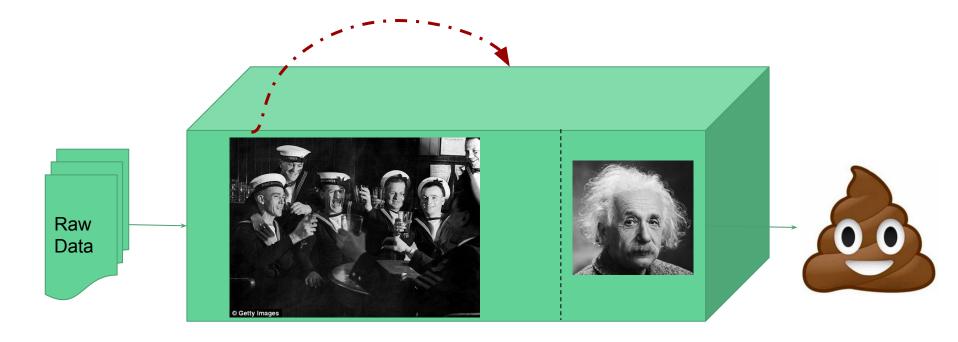


Garbage In = Garbage Out





Garbage In = Garbage Out





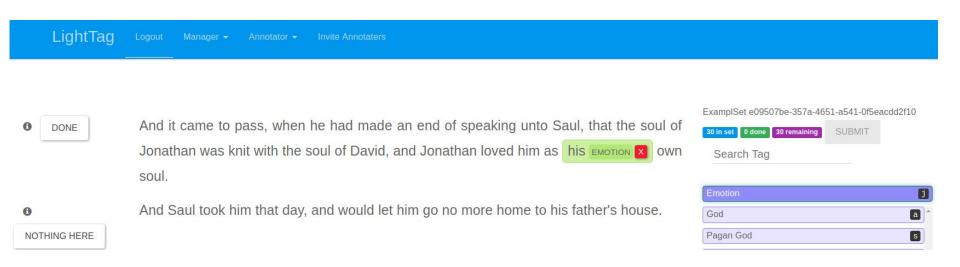
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The Biggest Challenge in Applied ML

is getting Labeled Data

100000

That's why companies pay for LightTag





Light TAG

So how does DL apply to NLP?

A fun example on why language is hard

What has 4 letters, sometimes 9 letters, but never has 5 letters.



A Unified Theory of Inference for Text Understanding

R

Peter Norvig

B.S. (Brown University) 1976

DISSERTATION

Submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE

in the

GRADUATE DIVISION

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Approved: Intermed Date

Chairman Date

A. Fache 11/25/86

Uselley Filling 11/25/86



What we can't do



People are very good at interpreting texts and making inferences. They generally do not notice when the text is under-specified and they have to make inferences to resolve ambiguities, or to gain a fuller understanding of the text. As an example, consider the following text, excerpted from a book of fairy tales [9]. It will be referred to as text (1).

In a poor fishing village built on an island not far from the coast of China, a young boy named Chang Lee lived with his widowed mother. Every day, little Chang bravely set off with his net, hoping to catch a few fish from the sea, which they could sell and have a little money to buy bread.

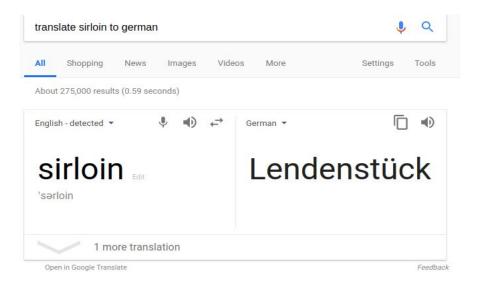
A reader of text (1) should be able to make inferences like these:

- (2a) There is a sea which is used by the villagers for fishing, surrounds the island, and forms the coast of China.
- (2b) Chang intends to trap fish in his net, which is a fishing net.
- (2c) The word which in which they could sell refers to the fish.
- (2d) The word they in they could sell refers to Chang and his mother.

What we can't do

We don't know how to "infer" obvious information from text





What we can do

- Translation
- Entity Recognition
- Sentiment Analysis
- Imputation
- Dependency Parsing
- Why is this hard?
 - o "The rules" are ambiguous
 - People don't follow them
 - All data is dirty



Deep Learning for text gave us

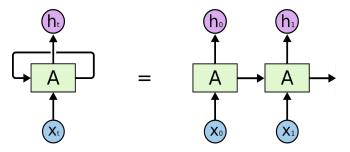
- A way to handle arbitrary input/output lengths
- And capture dependencies at multiple time scales

With Recurrent Neural Networks

```
class RNN():
   def init (self,hidden size):
        self.W_hh = np.random.rand(hidden_size,hidden_size)
        self.W_xh = np.random.rand(hidden_size, hidden_size)
        self.W_hy = np.random.rand(hidden_size, hidden_size)
        self.h = np.zeros(hidden_size)
   def step(self,x):
        #update the hidden state
        self.h = np.tanh(np.dot(self.W hh, self.h) + np.dot(self.W xh, x))
       # compute the output vector
        y = np.dot(self.W_hy, self.h)
        return y
                      =
```

Generating Text

```
* Increment the size file of the new incorrect UI FI
* of the size generatively.
static int indicate policy(void)
  int error;
  if (fd == MARN EPT) {
     * The kernel blank will coeld it to userspace.
    if (ss->segment < mem total)</pre>
      unblock graph and set blocked();
    else
      ret = 1;
    goto bail:
  segaddr = in SB(in.addr);
  selector = seg / 16;
  setup works = true:
  for (i = 0; i < blocks; i++) {
    seq = buf[i++];
    bpf = bd->bd.next + i * search;
    if (fd) {
      current = blocked;
    1
  rw->name = "Getjbbregs";
  bprm self clearl(&iv->version);
  regs->new = blocks[(BPF STATS << info->historidac)]
  return segtable;
```



Unsupervised Sentiment

This is one of Crichton's best books. The characters of Karen Ross, Peter Elliot, Munro, and Amy are beautifully developed and their interactions are exciting, complex, and fast-paced throughout this impressive novel. And about 99.8 percent of that got lost in the film. Seriously, the screenplay AND the directing were horrendous and clearly done by people who could not fathom what was good about the novel. I can't fault the actors because frankly, they never had a chance to make this turkey live up to Crichton's original work. I know good novels, especially those with a science fiction edge, are hard to bring to the screen in a way that lives up to the original. But this may be the absolute worst disparity in quality between novel and screen adaptation ever. The book is really, really good. The movie is just dreadful.

Character Level Translation

(a) Spelling mistakes

DE ori	Warum sollten wir nicht Freunde sei ?
DE src	Warum solltne wir nich Freunde sei ?
EN ref	Why should not we be friends?
bpe2char	Why are we to be friends?
char2char	Why should we not be friends?

(b) Rare words

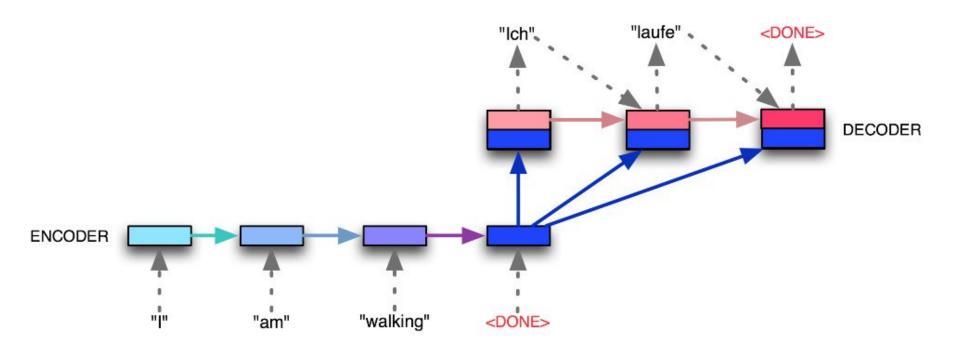
DE src	Siebentausendzweihundertvierundfünfzig .
EN ref	Seven thousand two hundred fifty four .
bpe2char	Fifty-five Decline of the Seventy .
char2char	Seven thousand hundred thousand fifties .

(c) Marphalagy

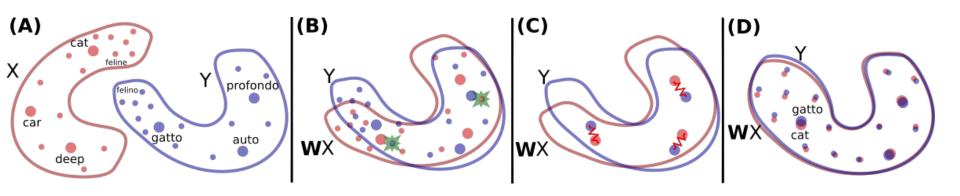
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Advanced Deep Learning for NLP

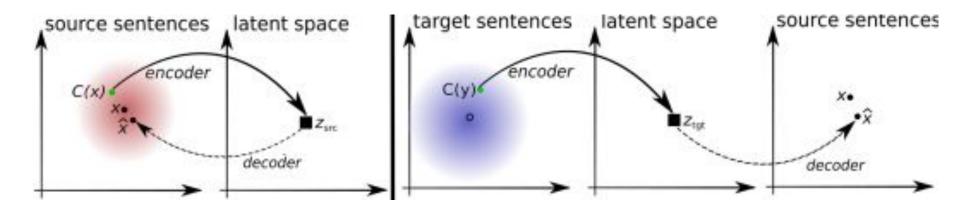
Encoder/Decoder (Seq2Seq) Models



Translating without Parallel Corpus



Translating without Parallel Corpus



Wrapping up

- Deep learning makes data science "easier"
- And open source makes deep learning easier
- But the price we pay is a need for more labeled data
- Language is difficult
- Deep Learning offers technical solutions to sequences
- And can learn clever things

Thank you

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Questions ?