

# Deep Learning for Language Analysis Deep Learning Introduction

#### Introduction

#### What are you going to learn?

- Brief introduction to Machine Learning
- Neural Network Architectures
- Implementing Neural Networks in Keras



#### Introduction

### Which technologies are we going to use?

- Python
- Keras
- Jupyter Notebook
- ... in a Docker Container



### **Schedule**

Time	Monday, September 09	Tuesday, September 10
09:00		Neural Network Architecture
10:30		Coffee Break
11:00		Tuning the Neural Network
12:30		Lunch Break
14:00	Welcome / Introduction	Hands on: Text Classification
15:30	Coffee Break	
16:00	Introduction / Setup	Parallel Session Presentation
17:00	Closing	Closing



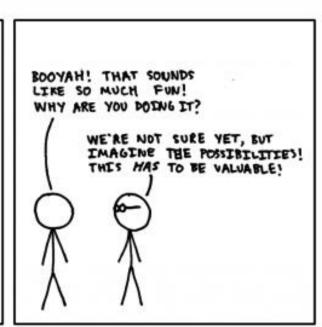
### **Data Pipeline**

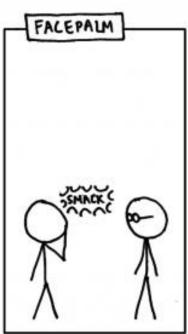
- 1. Define Research Goal
- 2. Retrieve Data
- 3. Prepare Data
- 4. Explore Data
- Model Data
- 6. Improve Model



### Data Pipeline 1. Define Research Goal

WE HAVE THIS AWESOME DATA
ON (INSERT MOUTH-WATERING
DESCRIPTION OF DATA)! WE
CLEANED IT UP AND WE'RE
RUNNING (SOPHISTICATED
ANALYSIS) ON IT. WE SEE
(STORY ABOUT FASCINATING
PATTERNS). ISN'T THAT COOL?!





https://medium.com/the-data-experience/building-a-data-pipeline-from-scratch-32b712cfb1db



### Data Pipeline 2. Retrieve Data

- Depending on your research area
- Example repositories:
  - https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.php
  - https://www.kaggle.com/datasets
- Collect own data



## Data Pipeline 3. Prepare Data

- Data cleansing: remove false, inconsistent or unnecessary data
- Data integration: enrich data with other sources
- Data transformation: transform data into suitable format
- How to transform text data into a model?



# Data Pipeline 3. Prepare Data

#### **Types of Data**

- Structured data (e.g. SQL Databases)
- Semi-structured data (e.g. CSV files)
- Unstructured data (e.g. text files)

#### **Sources of Data**

- Machine generated (e.g. server log files)
- Natural Language
- Audio, video, images
- Streaming



# Data Pipeline 3. Prepare Data

#### **Types of Data**

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### Data Pipeline 4. Explore Data

- Understand retrieved data
- How do variables interact?
- Is my data set representative? No? → retrieve data
- Methods: descriptive statistics, plotting and simple modelling



- Build a model which suits your research goal
- Model should depend on the task you want to solve



https://bentoml.com/posts/2019-04-19-one-model/



#### **Different Machine Learning Problems**

- Unsupervised learning
  - Analyse data without external knowledge
  - For example: Clustering



ML Task: Clustering

Example Goal: grouping tweets on similar topics

Time

"Words"

Involved twitter users

...

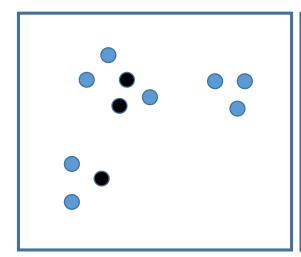
Fancy ML-Model

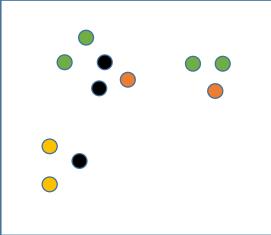
Similar Tweets

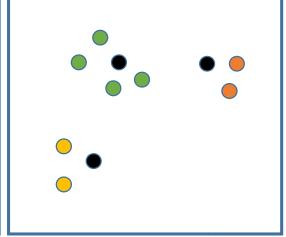
/ Separated from dissimilar tweets



- ML Task: Clustering
- Solved (for example) by K-Means
  - Vector space
  - Iteratively adjusts the centroid of a cluster









#### **Different Machine Learning Problems**

- Supervised learning
  - Analyse data by using external knowledge
  - For example: Classification



ML Task: Classification

Example Goal: predict heart disease for a person

Age
Cholesterol Level
Heart Rate
Fitness Level
...



- ML Task: Classification
- Solved (for example) by (Gaussian) Naïve Bayes

P (No Heart Disease)
P (35 | NoHeartDisease)=0.65
P (242 | NoHeartDisease)=0.2
P (80 | NoHeartDisease)=0.8

Age: 35
Cholesterol: 242 mg/dL
Heart Rate: 80 bpm
...

P (Heart Disease | patient)
P (No Heart Disease | patient)

P (Heart Disease)
P (35|HeartDisease)=0.15
P (242|HeartDisease)=0.7
P (80|HeartDisease)=0.5



ML Task: Regression

Example Goal: estimating real estate values

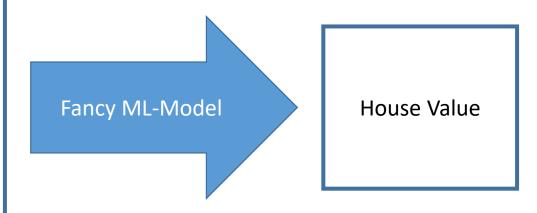
Number of bathrooms

Distance supermarket

Years since construction

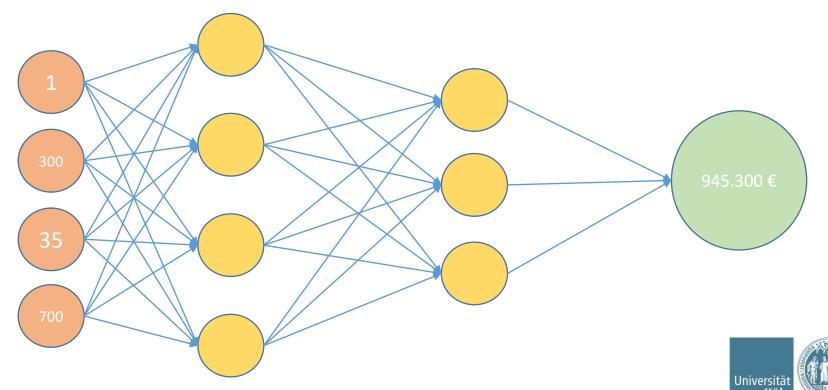
Distance primary school

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- ML Task: Regression
- Solved (for example) by neural network



#### **Different Machine Learning Problems**

- Semi-supervised learning
  - Hybrid approaches
  - For example: Clustering first, Categorizing new objects afterwards into clusters



# Data Pipeline 6. Improve Model

- Evaluate the results of your model
- Change configurations to improve the results
  - Input variables
  - Model configuration
    - Number of clusters
    - Number of Layers
    - Activation Functions on Layers
    - ...
  - Whole Model



# And Now: Introduction to Docker, Keras and Jupyter Notebook

