

Tecnologías emergentes en NLP y Procesamiento del Habla

OBS Business School

Partner Académico:





Presentación





















Carlos Rodríguez Abellán

GenAI & NLP Practice Lead en el CoE de Data Intelligence global de FUJITSU. Desarrollo de soluciones basadas en Natural Language Processing e Inteligencia Artificial para clientes de distintos sectores y geografías.

He trabajado en distintas empresas diseñando e implementando procesos end-to-end para la automatización inteligente de procesos y acompañando a los clientes en su proceso de transformación digital.













He impartido formación sobre IA en otras universidades.



















Planning























Programa: Máster de formación permanente en Machine Learning e Inteligencia Artificial



Nombre de la asignatura: Speech and Text Analytics

	Tema	Objetivos generales	Actividad	Recursos	Total horas dedicación	Inicio	Final
	Tema 1	Presentar los conceptos del tema 1	webcast	Material semana 1	1	15/05/2024 19:00 (CEST)	15/05/2024 20:00 (CEST
	Tema 1	Afianzar conceptos tema 1	lectura y práctica	Material semana 1	5	15/05/2024 20:00 (CEST)	21/05/2024 23:59 (CEST
	Tema 1	Actividad evaluable	debate	Material semana 1	5	15/05/2024 20:00 (CEST)	21/05/2024 23:59 (CEST
P	Tema 2	Presentar los conceptos del tema 2	webcast	Material semana 2	1	22/05/2024 19:00 (CEST)	22/05/2024 20:00 (CEST)
L A	Tema 2	Afianzar conceptos tema 2	lectura y práctica	Material semana 2	15	22/05/2024 20:00 (CEST)	28/05/2024 23:59 (CEST)
N N	Tema 3	Presentar los conceptos del tema 3	webcast	Material semana 3	1	29/05/2024 19:00 (CEST)	29/05/2024 20:00 (CEST
N	Tema 3	Afianzar conceptos tema 3	lectura y práctica	Material semana 3	15	29/05/2024 20:00 (CEST)	04/06/2024 23:59 (CEST
G	Tema 3	Actividad evaluable	test	Material semanas 2 y 3	10	29/05/2024 20:00 (CEST)	04/06/2024 23:59 (CEST
	Tema 4	Presentar los conceptos del tema 4	webcast	Material semana 4	1	05/06/2024 19:00 (CEST)	05/06/2024 20:00 (CEST
	Tema 4	Afianzar conceptos tema 4	lectura y práctica	Material semana 4	15	05/06/2024 20:00 (CEST)	11/06/2024 23:59 (CEST)
	Tema 4	Actividad evaluable	test	Material semana 4	10	05/06/2024 20:00 (CEST)	11/06/2024 23:59 (CEST
	Temas 1, 2, 3 y 4	Actividad evaluable	caso práctico final	Material semanas 1, 2, 3 y 4	30	29/05/2024 20:00 (CEST)	11/06/2024 23:59 (CEST

Nota: el cómputo de horas es orientativo por actividad. En algunos casos se requerirá menos tiempo del indicado y en otros más. No se ha incluído el tiempo dedicado a la resolución de dudas o revisión de ejercicios resueltos.





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Sesiones

Actividades



Introducción









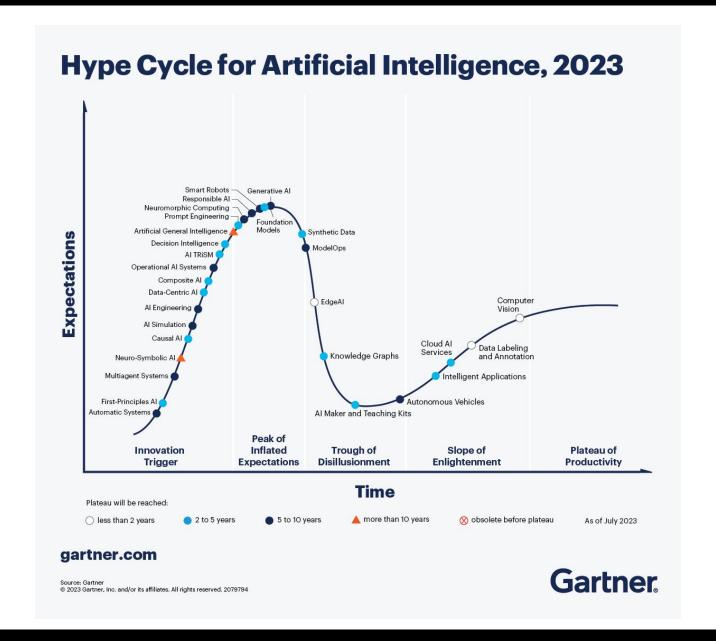


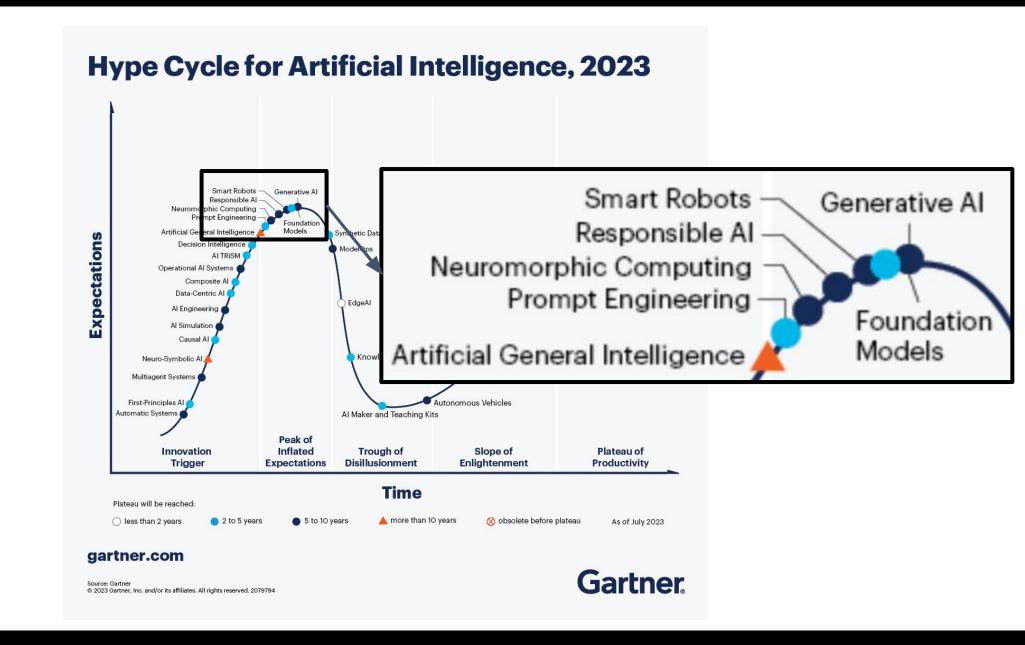












Prompt

A stylish woman walks down a Tokyo street filled with warm glowing neon and animated city signage. She wears a black leather jacket, a long red dress, and black boots, and carries a black purse. She wears sunglasses and red lipstick. She walks confidently and casually. The street is damp and reflective, creating a mirror effect of the colorful lights. Many pedestrians walk about.

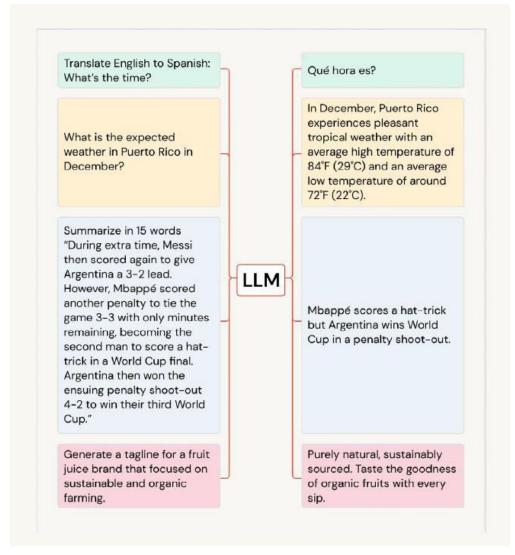




Entienden el lenguaje natural Son multimodales Generan nuevo contenido

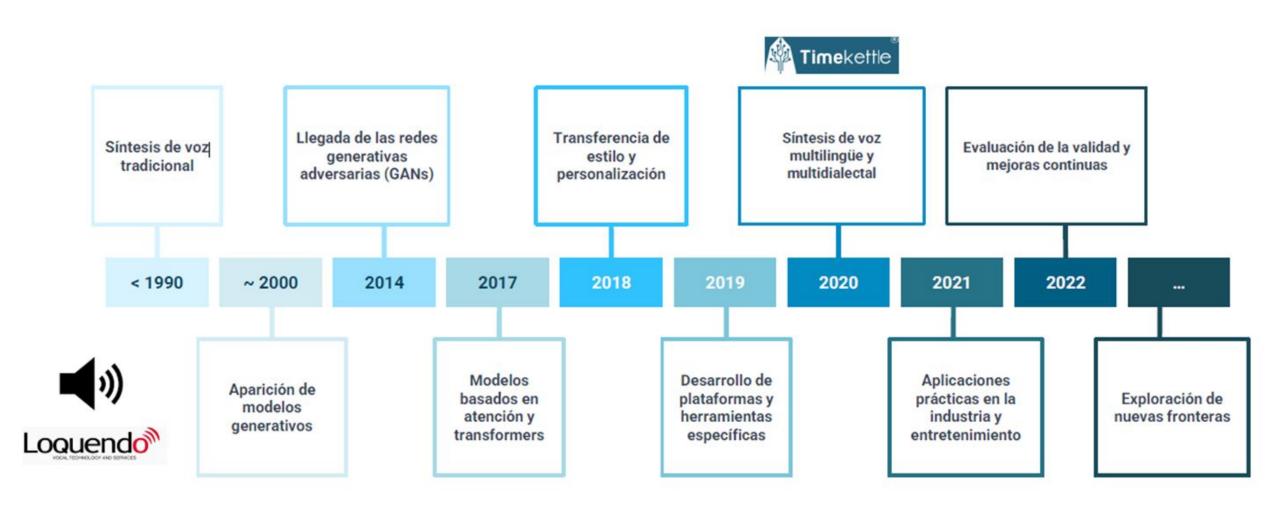
Los LLM permiten resolver múltiples tareas





https://www.databricks.com/resources/ebook/tap full potential llm







Objetivos del módulo

















Text-to-Music - Ejemplo - MusicLM

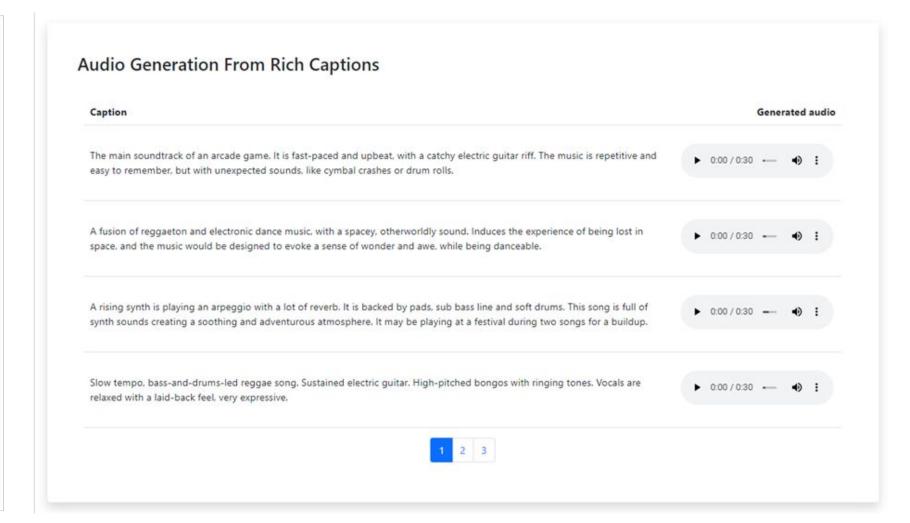


MusicLM: Generating Music From Text

paper dataset

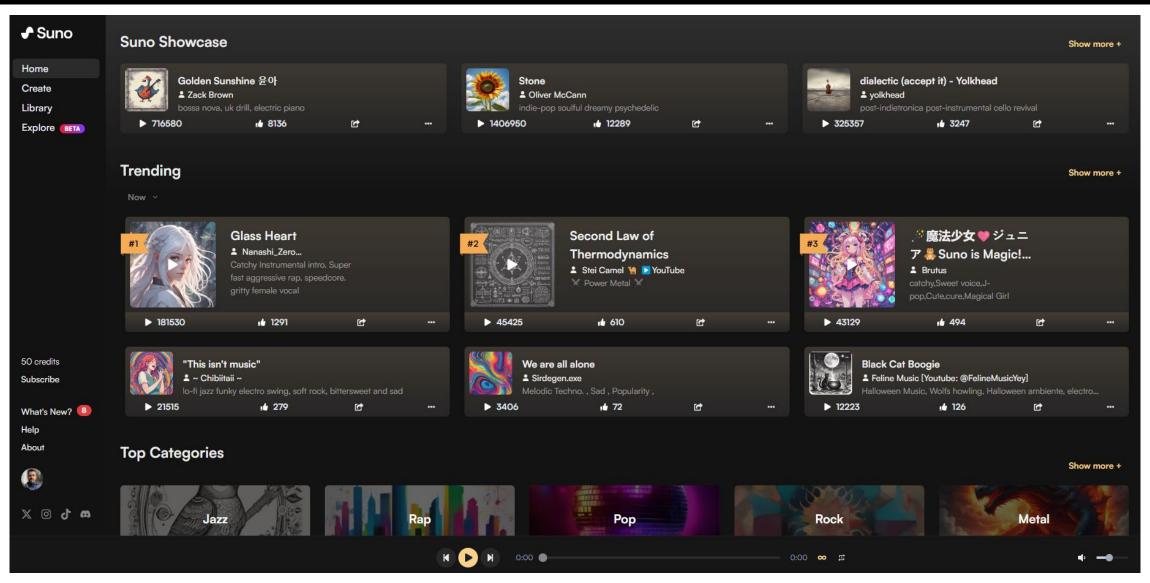
Andrea Agostinelli. Timo I. Denk, Zalán Borsos, Jesse Engel, Mauro Verzetti, Antoine Caillon, Qingqing Huang, Aren Jansen, Adam Roberts, Marco Tagliasacchi. Matt Sharifi. Neil Zeghidour, Christian Frank Google Research

Abstract We introduce MusicLM, a model generating high-fidelity music from text descriptions such as "a calming violin melody backed by a distorted guitar riff". MusicLM casts the process of conditional music generation as a hierarchical sequence-to-sequence modeling task, and it generates music at 24 kHz that remains consistent over several minutes. Our experiments show that MusicLM outperforms previous systems both in audio quality and adherence to the text description. Moreover, we demonstrate that MusicLM can be conditioned on both text and a melody in that it can transform whistled and hummed melodies according to the style described in a text caption. To support future research, we publicly release MusicCaps, a dataset composed of 5.5k music-text pairs, with rich text descriptions provided by human experts.



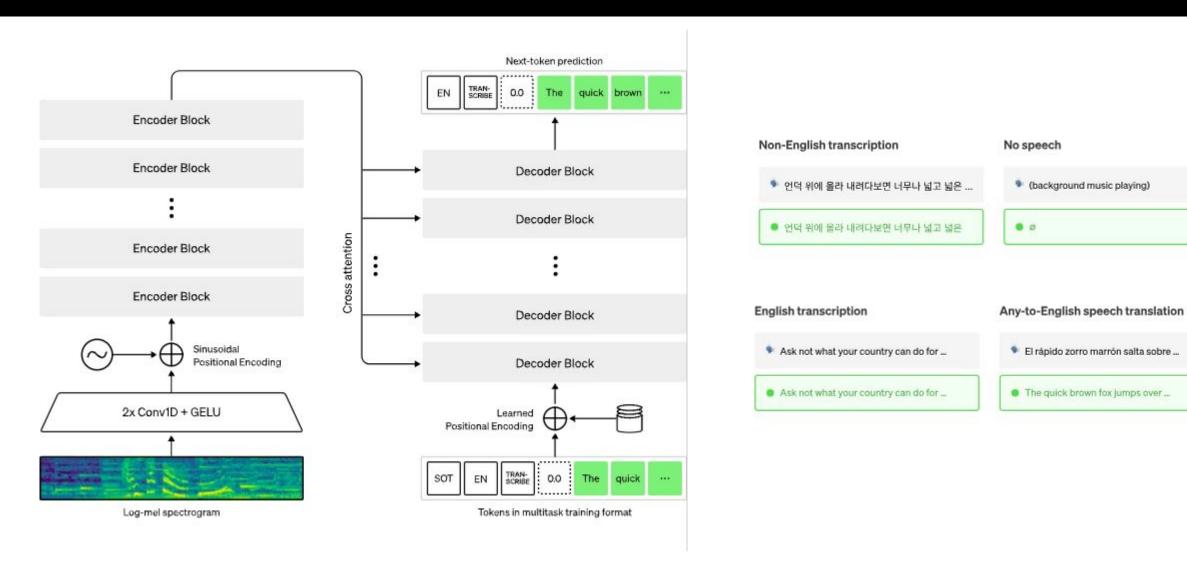
Text-to-Music - Ejemplo - Suno



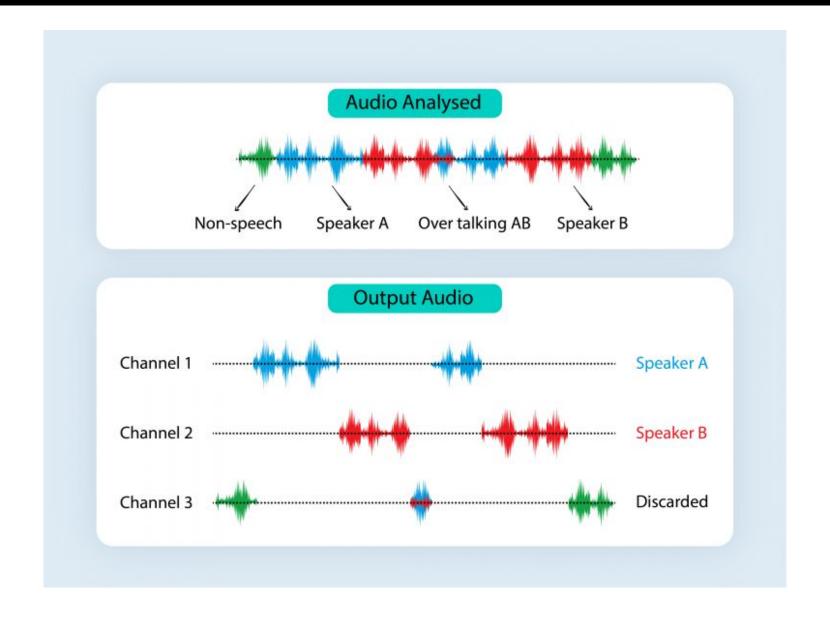


Speech-to-Text - Ejemplo - Whisper



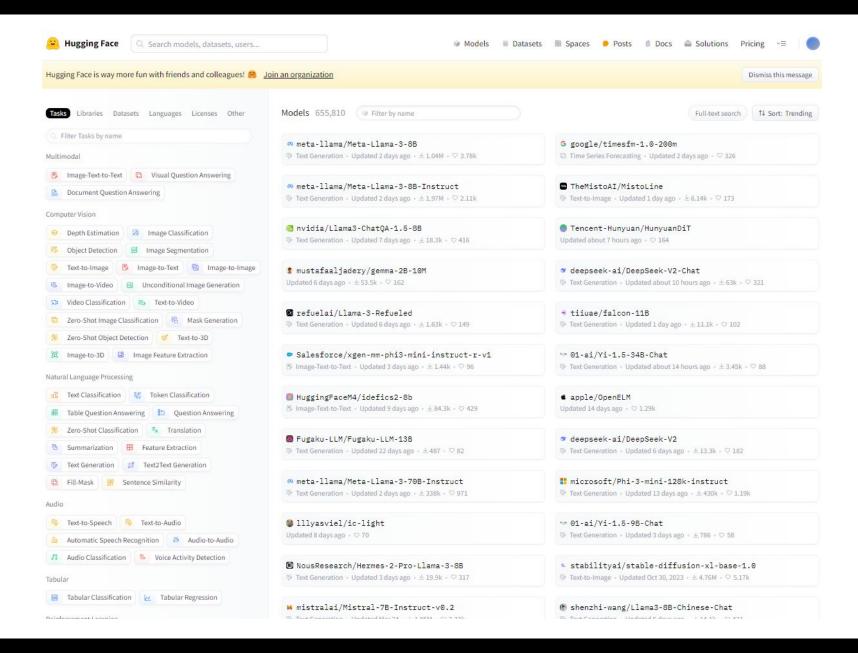






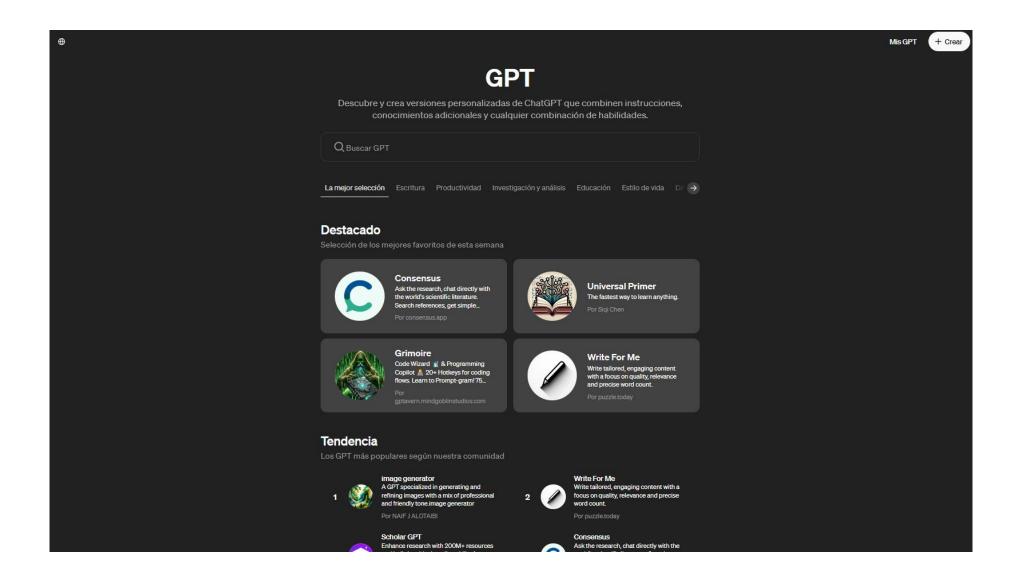
Ecosistema de modelos - Hugging Face





Agentes inteligentes con contexto - Ejemplo - OpenAl GPTs







Algunas limitaciones de los LLM

















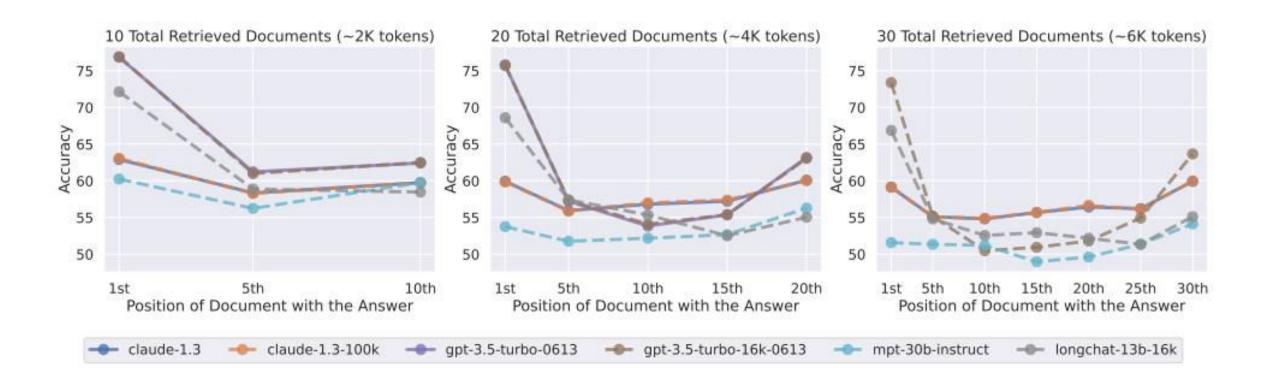


Images generated by Google's Gemini chatbot with the prompt "Generate an image of a 1943 German Solidier." via X

Type	Turn	Example			
Input-conflicting Hallucination	User	Please summarize the following content: My friend Hill and I love playing basketball together. We spend hours on the court, dribbling, shooting, and competing against each other. Our passion for this game brings us closer as good friends.			
	Model	Lucas and I love playing basketball and this makes us good friends.			
Context-conflicting	User	Tell me something about the NBA Commissioner.			
Hallucination	Model	In the world's most popular basketball league, the NBA, Commissioner Adam Silver has long been regarded as a leader and decision-maker. Firstly, Silver has claimed his dedication to maintaining fairness and competitiveness in the game. Secondly, Silver has repeatedly emphasized his concern for player health and well-being. In this case, Stern's words and actions clash with his stated goal of caring for player welfare.			
Fact-conflicting	User	Who was the mother of Afonso II, the third king of Portugal?			
Hallucination	Model	The mother of Afonso II was Queen Urraca of Castile.			

Table 1: Illustrations of the three types of LLM hallucinations that we defined. For input-conflicting hallucination, the LLM makes a mistake in the person name (*Hill⇒Lucas*) during summarizing. For the context-conflicting hallucination, the LLM discusses *Silver* in the early stage, but later became *Stern* and resulting in a contradiction. For the fact-conflicting hallucination, LLMs said the mother of Afonso II was *Queen Urraca of Castile*, while the correct answer is *Dulce Berenguer of Barcelona*.

La precisión de los LLMs depende en gran medida de la posición que tiene la información más relevante en la ventana de contexto.





España hace historia y se proclama campeona de la Nations League femenina

La selección femenina de fútbol bate 2-0 a Francia y consigue el segundo título de su historia en seis meses



Fecha noticia: 28/02/2024



Fecha consulta: 28/02/2024



Buenas prácticas con los LLM









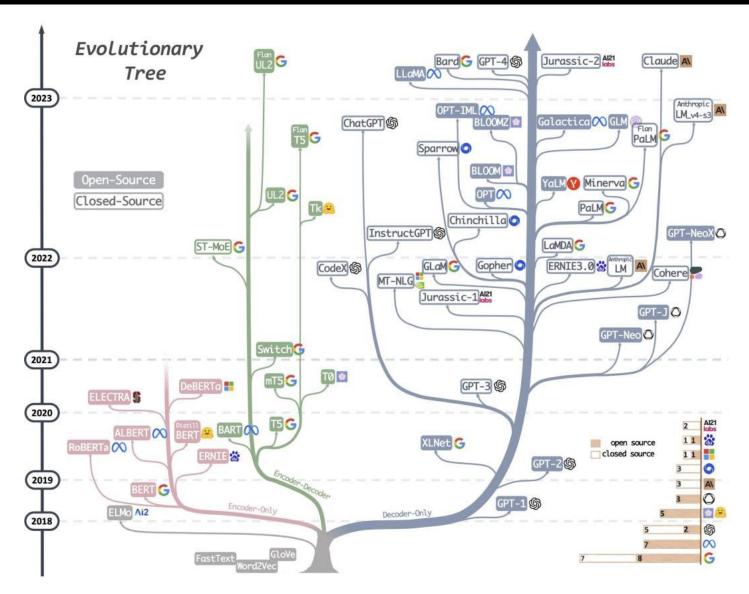












https://arxiv.org/pdf/2304.13712.pdf



No es lo que dices, sino cómo lo dices.

Algunos consejos:

- Instrucciones al inicio y separadas del contexto
- Ser específico, descriptivo y claro. No ser impreciso.
- Especificar el formato de salida.
- Incluir ejemplos en el prompt.
- Evitar decir que "no debe hacer". Indicar lo que "sí debe hacer".
- Definir el rol del modelo.



Zero-shot Sin ejemplos en el prompt

Q: What is the capital of France?

A: France

Few-shot
Con ejemplos en el prompt

Q: What is the capital of Spain?

A: Madrid

Q: What is the capital of Italy?

A: Rome

Q: What is the capital of France?

A: Paris

Standard Prompting

Model Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

Chain-of-Thought Prompting

Model Input

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?

A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Q: The cafeteria had 23 apples. If they used 20 to make lunch and bought 6 more, how many apples do they have?

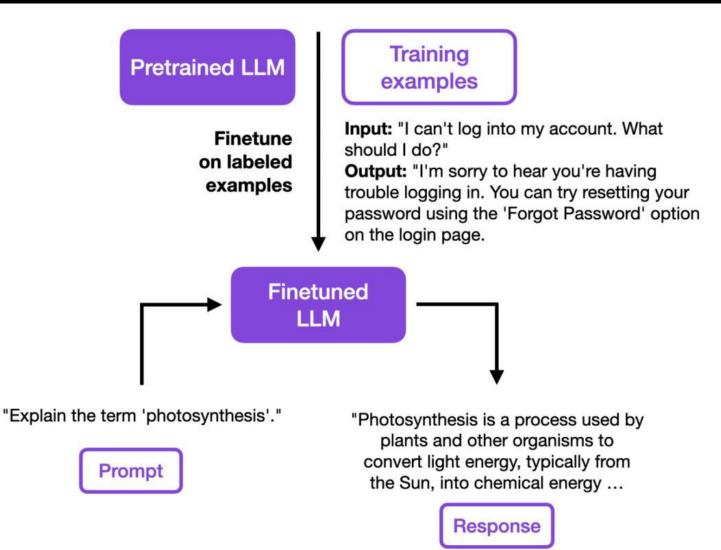
Model Output

A: The answer is 27.

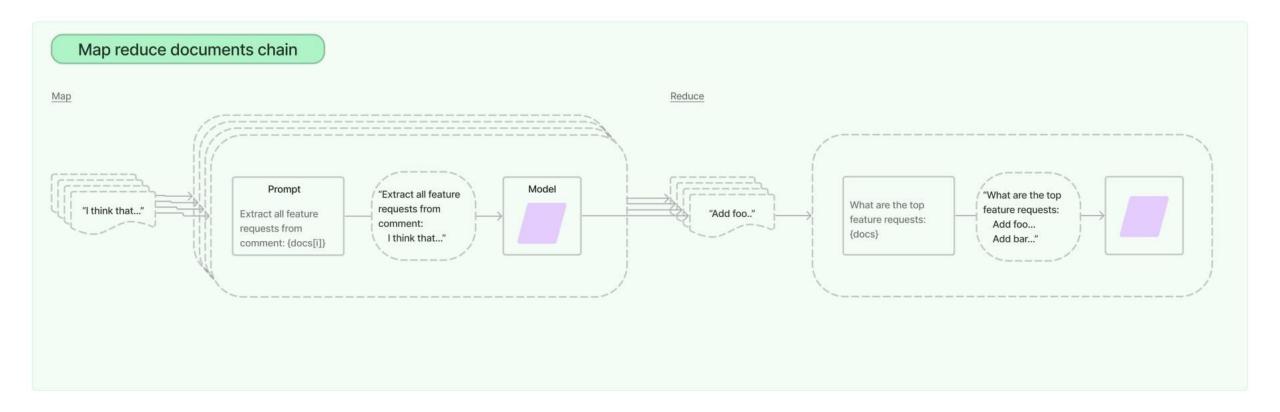


Model Output

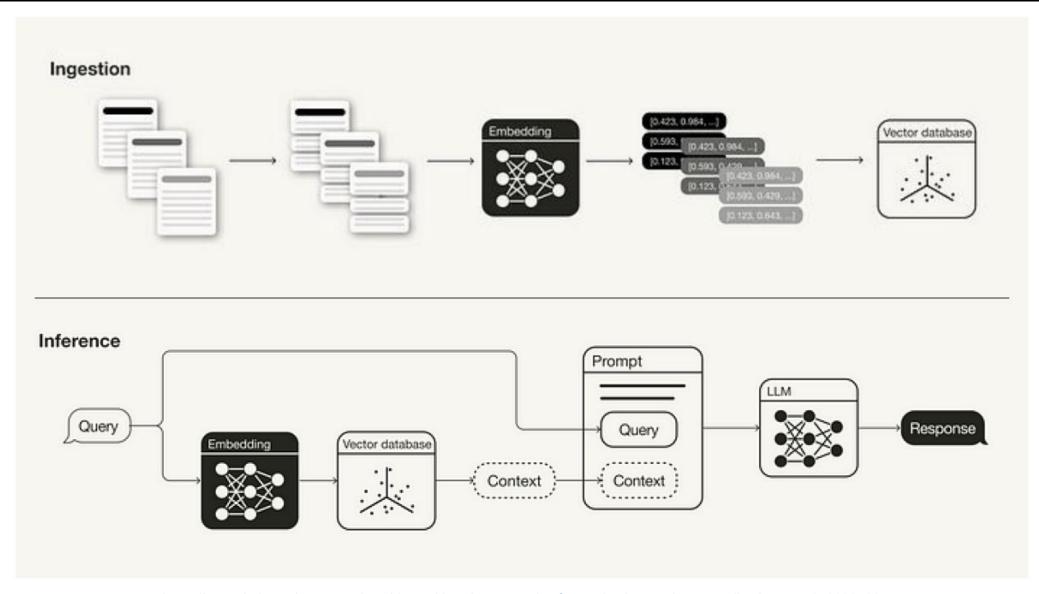
A: The cafeteria had 23 apples originally. They used 20 to make lunch. So they had 23 - 20 = 3. They bought 6 more apples, so they have 3 + 6 = 9. The answer is 9.



Orquestar varias llamadas a un LLM para resolver tareas complejas.







Ejemplo de RAG con Microsoft Copilot







Próximos pasos



















- Repaso y lectura de los conceptos tratados en la 1º sesión.
- Actividad evaluable:
 - Debate: "modelos open source vs closed source".
 - Deadline: lunes 21 de mayo a las 23:59 (CEST).
- Próxima sesión: miércoles 22 de mayo a las 19:00 (CEST).
- Dudas y preguntas, vía tablero de discusión o email.

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