

# **deep learning method for semi-supervised sentiment classification**

Machine Learning Presentation  
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# INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Sentiment classification
- ❖ Semi-supervised learning
- ❖ Active learning
- ❖ Deep learning



Active deep network (ADN)

# Problem statement

- ❖ In natural language processing community, sentiment classification based on insufficient labeled data is a well-known challenging problem.
- ❖ a novel semi-supervised learning algorithm called active deep network (ADN) is proposed to address this problem

# Motivation

- ❖ the related works of senti-ment classification have been extended
- ❖ an active learning method called **IADN** is proposed
- ❖ more experiments have been conducted to evaluate the performance of deep architecture

# Research scope & assumption

## **First**

Introduces a new deep architecture

## **Second**

Proposes two effective active learning methods (ADN, IADN)

## **Third**

Applies semi-supervised learning and active learning

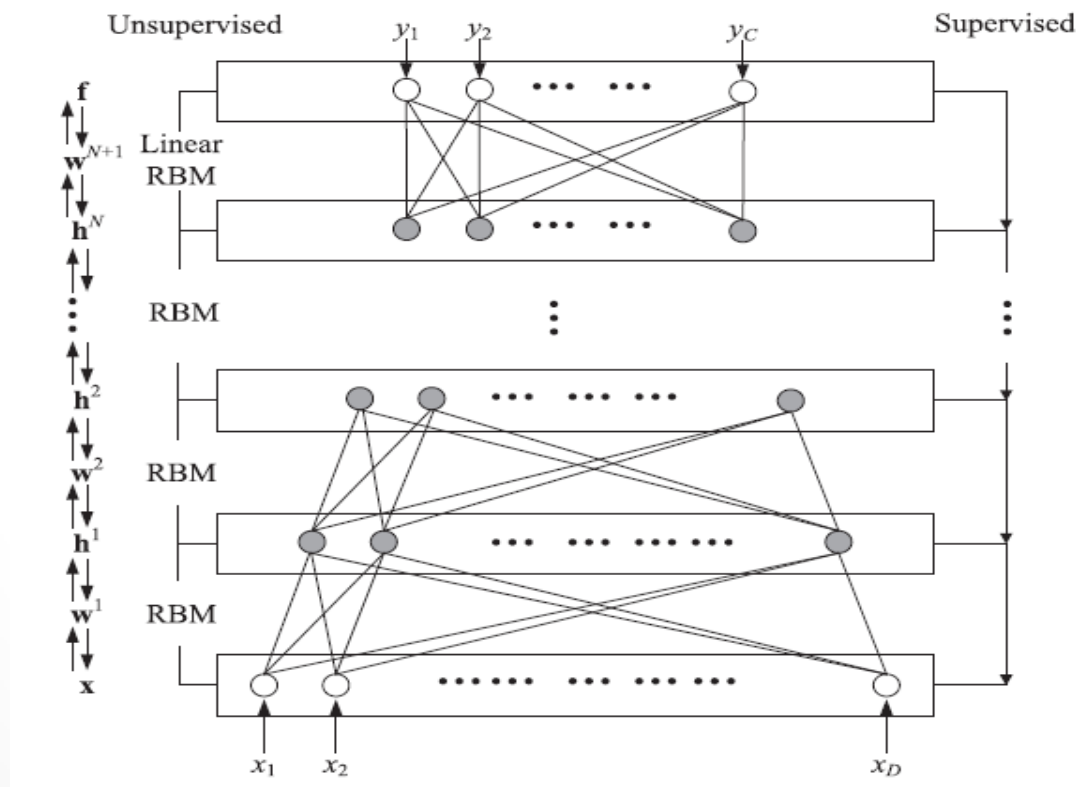
## **Fourth**

Experimental results

# Methodology

❖ Semi-supervised learning

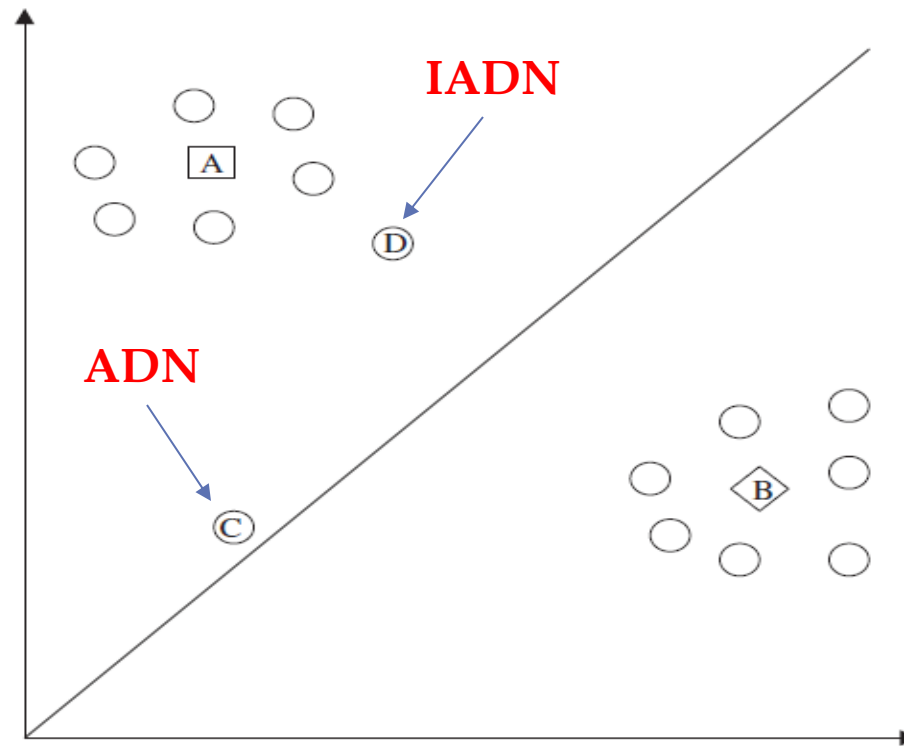
❖ Active learning



Architecture of active deep networks (ADN)

# Methodology

Information ADN (**IADN**)



# EXPERIMENTS

- ❖ 1. How do ADN and IADN perform when compared with other state-of-the-art semi-supervised learning methods for sentiment classification?
- ❖ 2. How do ADN and IADN perform when compared with semi-supervised learning method based on our proposed deep architecture?
- ❖ 3. How does information density performs when there are few labeled data?
- ❖ 4. How does deep architecture performs for different loss functions?
- ❖ 5. How does varying the number of labeled reviews affect the performance of ADN and IADN?
- ❖ 6. How does varying the number of unlabeled reviews affect the performance of ADN and IADN?



# EXPERIMENT(1)

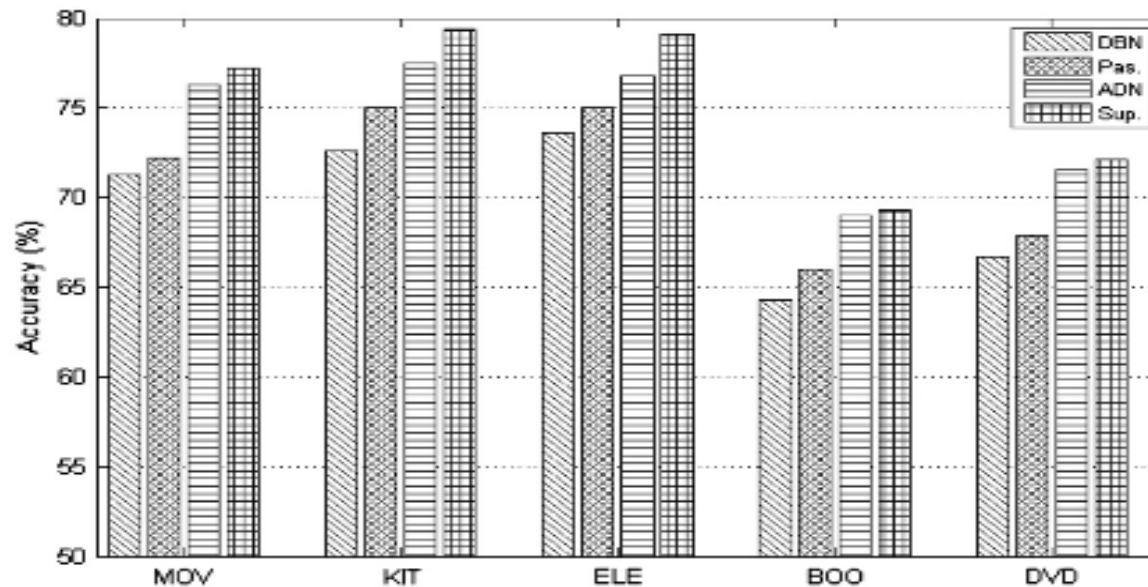
1. How do ADN and IADN perform when compared with other **state-of-the-art** semi-supervised learning methods for sentiment classification?

Test accuracy with 100 labeled reviews for five datasets and eight methods.

| Type     | MOV         | KIT         | ELE         | BOO         | DVD         |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Spectral | 67.3        | 63.7        | 57.7        | 55.8        | 56.2        |
| TSVM     | 68.7        | 65.5        | 62.9        | 58.7        | 57.3        |
| Active   | 68.9        | 68.1        | 63.3        | 58.6        | 58.0        |
| MECH     | 76.2        | 74.1        | 70.6        | 62.1        | 62.7        |
| DBN      | 71.3        | 72.6        | 73.6        | 64.3        | 66.7        |
| RAE      | 66.3        | 69.4        | 68.2        | 61.3        | 63.1        |
| ADN      | 76.3        | 77.5        | 76.8        | 69.0        | 71.6        |
| IADN     | <b>76.4</b> | <b>78.2</b> | <b>77.9</b> | <b>69.7</b> | <b>72.2</b> |

# EXPERIMENT(2)

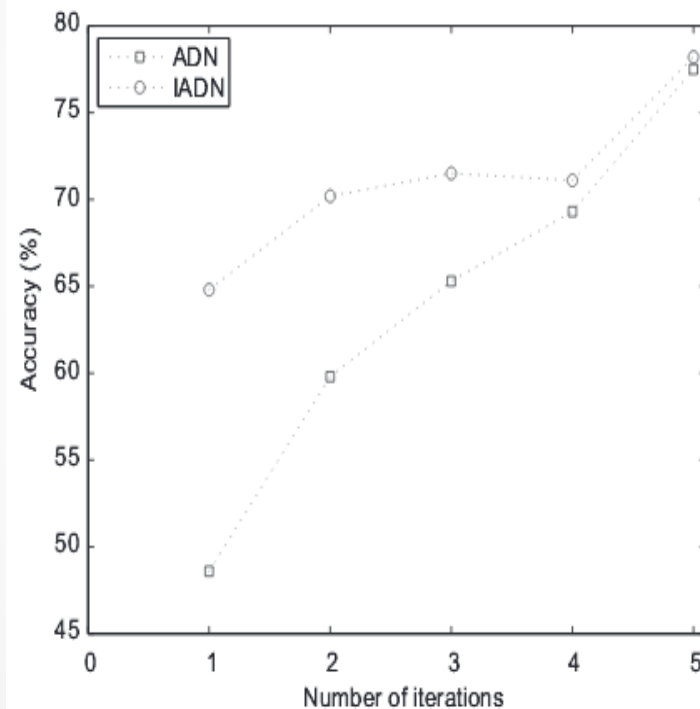
2. How do ADN and IADN perform when compared with semi-supervised learning method based on our proposed **deep architecture**?



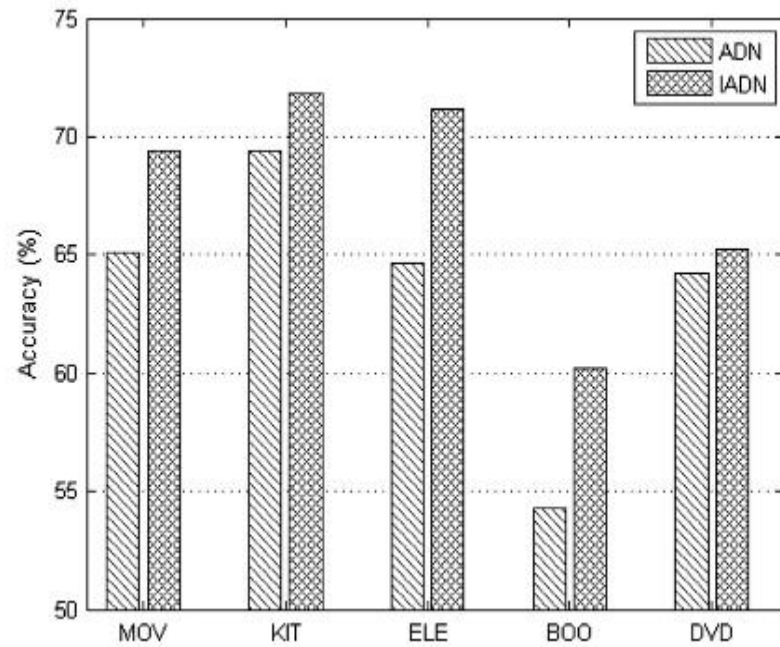
Test accuracy of DBN and ADN with different experiment setting on five datasets

# EXPERIMENT(3)

3. How does **information density** performs when there are few labeled data?



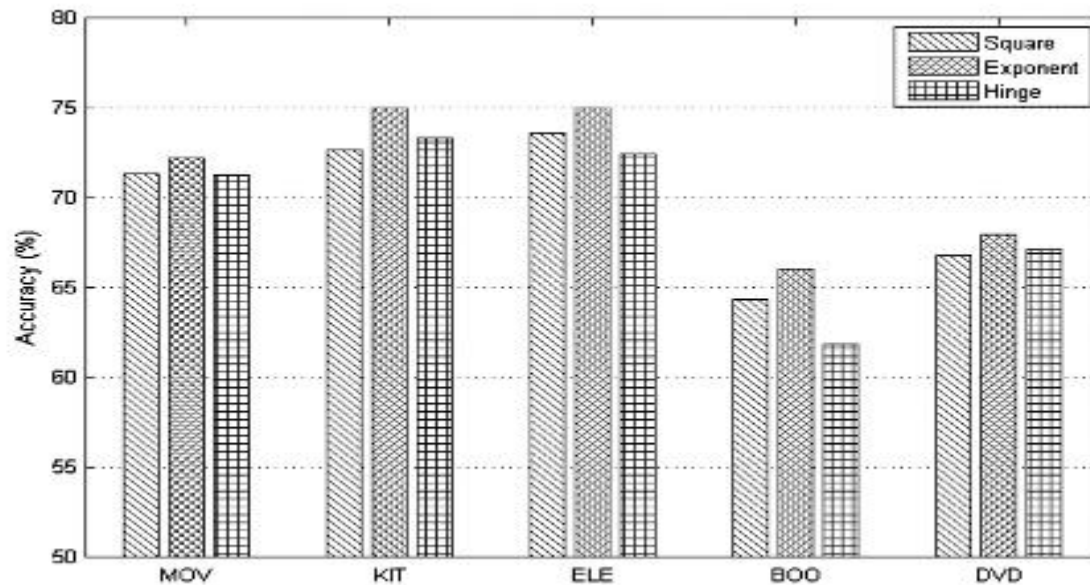
Performance curve of ADN and IADN with iterations of active learning.



Test accuracy of ADN and IADN with 10 labeled reviews on five datasets.

# EXPERIMENT(4)

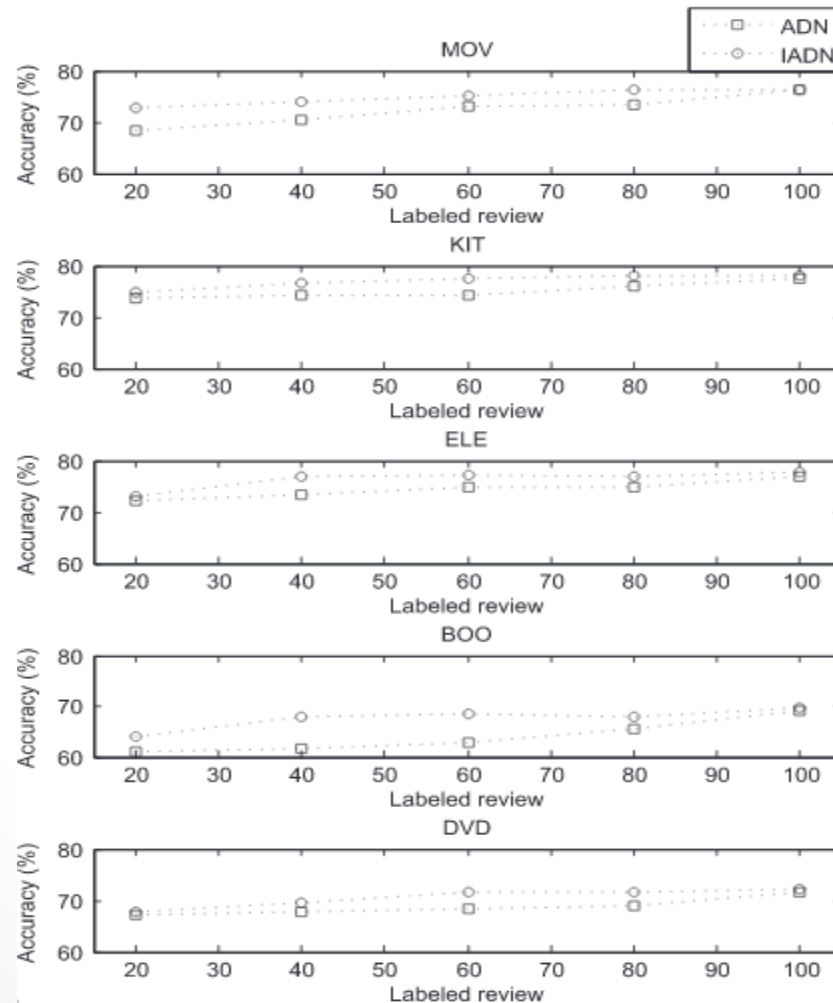
4. How does deep architecture performs for different **loss functions**?



Test accuracy of deep architecture with different loss function on five datasets

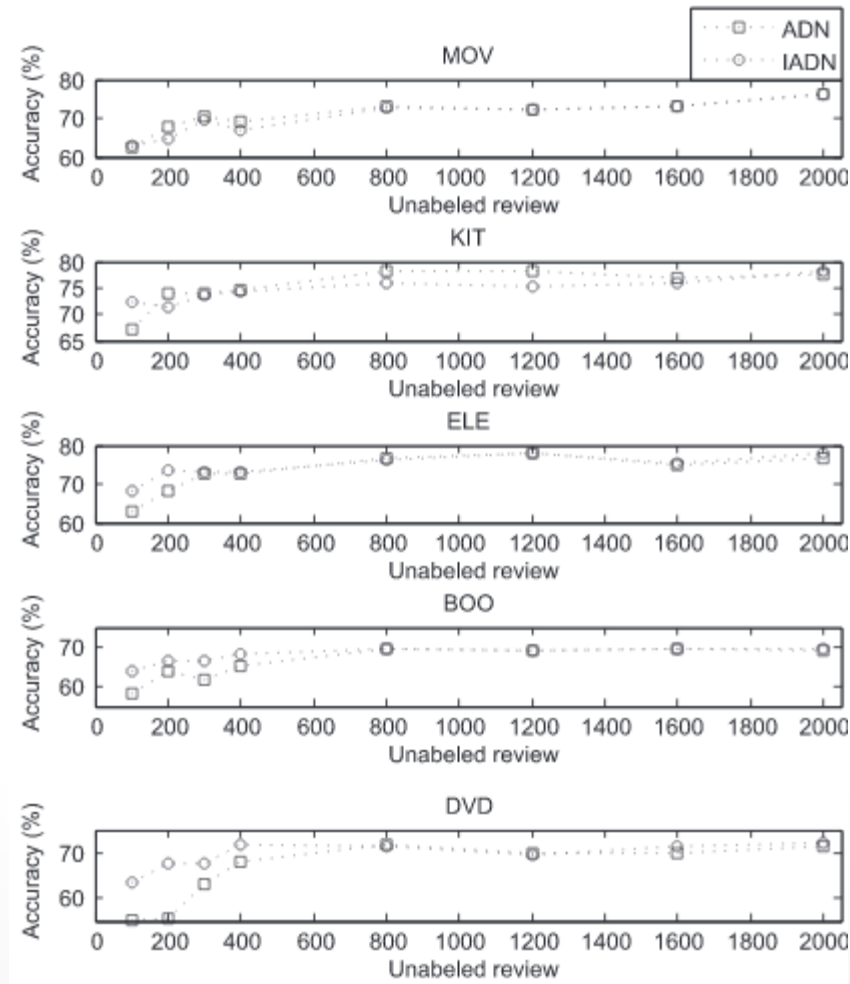
# EXPERIMENT(5)

5. How does varying the number of **labeled reviews** affect the performance of ADN and IADN?



# EXPERIMENT(6)

6. How does varying the number of **unlabeled reviews** affect the performance of ADN and IADN?



# CONCLUSION

- ❖ semi-supervised learning algorithm **ADN**
- ❖ propose a new architecture and use an exponential loss function
- ❖ Propose **IADN** method
- ❖ performance of ADN and IADN is compared with existing semi-supervised learning methods

# Thanks for your attention !

