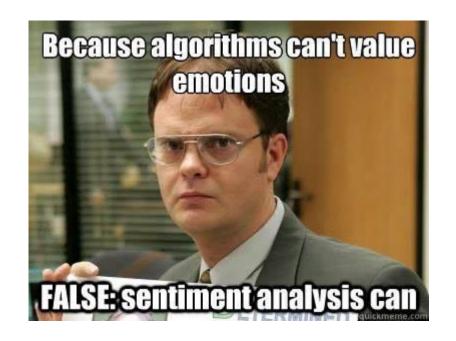
Building LLM Powered Solutions

Module 1: Introduction to NLP

Hamza Farooq

CF: Tiffany



01

Introduction

Nice to meet you all!

- My name is Hamza Farooq
- Ex- Google, Walmart Labs
- 15+ of experience in Machine Learning
- Adjunct Professor at Stanford, UCLA,U.
 of Minnesota



Class Etiquette

- This is an in person virtual class, please keep your video on as much as possible
- Raise your hand [virtually] or drop a question in the chat
- Take your assignments seriously
- When in doubt, use email or <u>slack</u>
- I will be sharing all recordings
- Please meet our CF: Tiffany

Learning outcomes

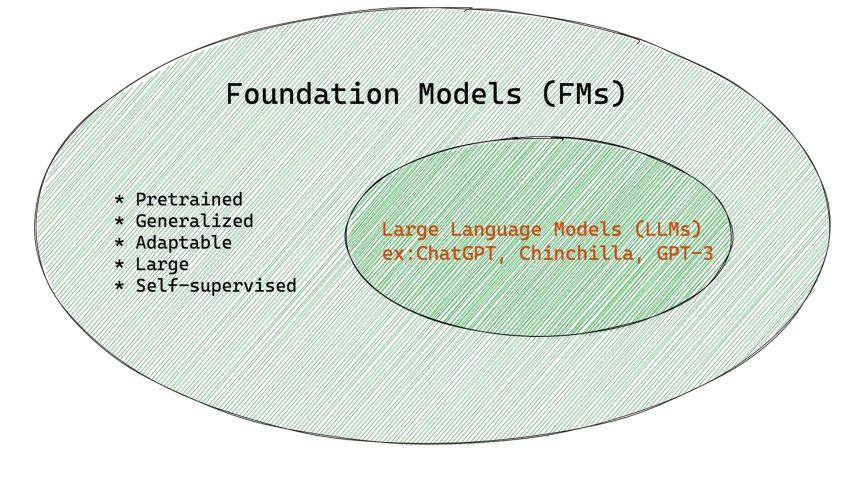
- What are foundational models?
- NLP Overview
- Deep deep deep dive in to NLP Concepts
- Introduction to the SPACY package

02

Here we go!

Foundational Models

A foundation model (also called base model) is a large machine learning (ML) model trained on a vast quantity of data at scale (often by self-supervised learning or semi-supervised learning) such that it can be adapted to a wide range of downstream tasks.



FMs are models trained on broad data (using self-supervision at scale) that can be adapted to a wide range of downstream tasks. https://hai.stanford.edu/news/reflections-foundation-models

Foundational Models

- Early examples of foundation models were pre-trained large language models (LLMs) including Google's BERT[5] and various early GPT foundation models, which notably includes OpenAl's "GPT-n" series.
- Such broad models can in turn be used for task and/or domain specific models using targeted datasets of various kinds, such as medical codes.

03

Let's go back into time

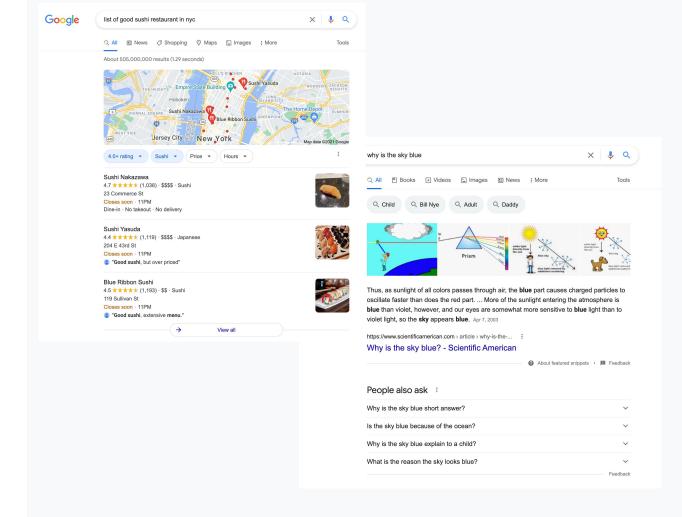
We live in a world of NLP

What is NLP anyways?

Natural Language Processing(NLP) is defined as the branch of Artificial Intelligence that provides computers with the capability of understanding text and spoken words in the same way a human being can. It incorporates machine learning models, statistics, and deep learning models into computational linguistics i.e. rule-based modeling of human language to allow computers to understand text, spoken words and understands human language, intent, and sentiment.

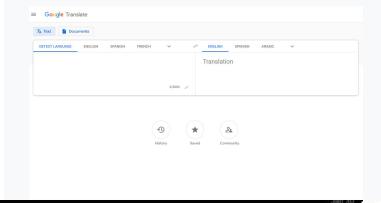
Applications - 1

- Information retrieval
- Information extraction
- Question answering

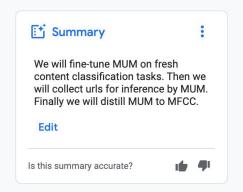


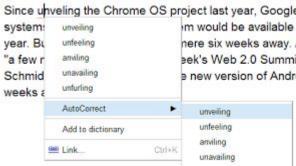
Applications -2

Machine Translation
Summarization
Auto Completion
Spell Correction
Many More...









There are different types of ambiguities present in natural language:

NLP Ambiguities

1. Lexical Ambiguity: It is defined as the ambiguity associated with the meaning of a single word. A single word can have different meanings. Also, a single word can be a noun, adjective, or verb. For example, The word "bank" can have different meanings. It can be a financial bank or a riverbank. Similarly, the word "clean" can be a noun, adverb, adjective, or verb.

NLP Ambiguities

2. Syntactic Ambiguity: It is defined as the ambiguity associated with the way the words are parsed. For example, The sentence "Visiting relatives can be boring." This sentence can have two different meanings. One is that visiting a relative's house can be boring. The second is that visiting relatives at your place can be boring.

NLP Ambiguities

3. Semantic Ambiguity: It is defined as ambiguity when the meaning of the words themselves can be ambiguous. For example, The sentence "Mary knows a little french." In this sentence the word "little french" is ambiguous. As we don't know whether it is about the language french or a person.



NLP systems

- Natural language understanding
- Natural language generation and summarization
- Natural language translation

Natural language understanding

- Extract information (e.g. about entities or events) from text
- Translate raw text into a meaning representation
- Reason about information given in text
- Execute NL instructions

Natural language generation and summarization

- Translate database entries or meaning representations to raw natural language text
- Produce (appropriate) utterances/responses in a dialog
- Summarize (newspaper or scientific) articles, describe images

Natural language translation

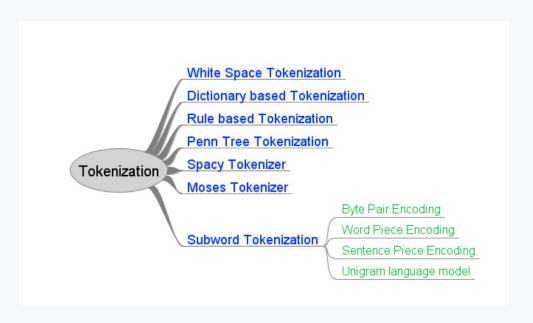
Translate one natural language to another

- Tokenization
- POS tagging
- Word sense disambiguation
- Dependency Parsing
- Syntactic parsing
- Semantic analysis
- Coreference resolution
- Named Entity Recognition (NER)
- Text representation
- Text classification
- Natural language generation
- Multimodal NLP

- Tokenization is the process of breaking down a text into individual units called tokens.
- Tokens are typically words, but can also be phrases or even individual characters, depending on the application.
- Tokenization is a crucial step in natural language processing tasks such as machine translation, sentiment analysis, and named entity recognition.

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- POS stands for Part-of-Speech, which is a linguistic term used to describe the grammatical category of a word in a sentence.
- POS tagging is the process of assigning each word in a text with its corresponding POS category, such as noun, verb, adjective, or adverb.
- POS tagging is a critical component in various natural language processing tasks, including text-to-speech conversion, information retrieval, and machine translation.

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Open the pod door, Hal.



Verb Det Noun Noun, Name.

Open the pod door, Hal.

open:

verb, adjective, or noun?

Verb: open the door

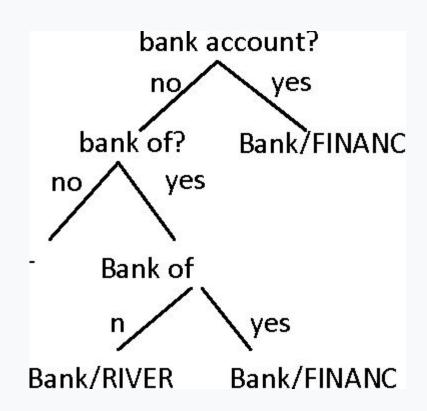
Adjective: the open door

Noun: in the open

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- Word sense disambiguation is the process of identifying the correct meaning of a word with multiple possible meanings based on the context in which it appears.
- This is a crucial task in natural language processing because words often have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used.
- Word sense disambiguation is used in various applications, including information retrieval, machine translation, and question answering systems.

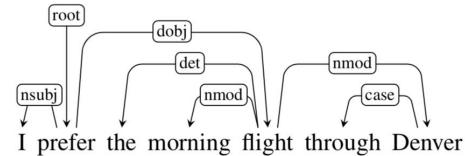
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- Dependency parsing is the process of analyzing the grammatical structure of a sentence by identifying the relationships between words in a sentence.
- It involves identifying the subject, object, and other dependent clauses and phrases, and representing them as a tree-like structure known as a dependency tree.
- Dependency parsing is used in various natural language processing applications, including sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, and machine translation.

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- **Dependency Parsing**
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- **Head-Dependent**: In the arrows representing relationship, the origin word is the Head & the destination word is Dependent.
- **Root**: Word which is the root of our parse tree. It is 'prefer' in the above example.
- **Grammar Functions and Arcs**: Tags between each Head-Dependent pair is a grammar function determining the relation between the Head & Dependent. The arrowhead carrying the tag is called an Arc.

The allownead C	arrying the tag is called an Ar
Clausal Argument Relations	Description
NSUBJ	Nominal subject
DOBJ	Direct object
IOBJ	Indirect object
CCOMP	Clausal complement
XCOMP	Open clausal complement
Nominal Modifier Relations	Description
NMOD	Nominal modifier
AMOD	Adjectival modifier
NUMMOD	Numeric modifier
APPOS	Appositional modifier
DET	Determiner
CASE	Prepositions, postpositions and other case markers
Other Notable Relations	Description
CONJ	Conjunct
CC	Coordinating conjunction

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- Syntactic parsing is the process of analyzing the grammatical structure of a sentence to determine its syntactic components, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.
- It involves identifying the parts of speech of each word in the sentence and grouping them together into phrases and clauses based on their syntactic relationships.
- Syntactic parsing is used in various natural language processing applications, including text-to-speech conversion, machine translation, and information retrieval.

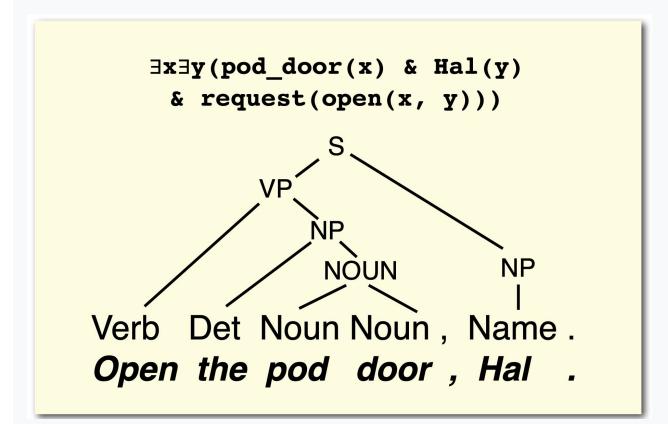
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- POS tagging is the process of labeling individual words in a sentence with their part of speech, such as noun, verb, adjective, or adverb, while syntactic parsing involves analyzing the relationships between the words to determine the overall grammatical structure of the sentence.
- For example, consider the sentence "John eats pizza." POS
 tagging would label "John" as a proper noun and "eats" as a
 verb, while syntactic parsing would identify "John" as the subject
 of the verb "eats" and "pizza" as the object of the verb.
- In short, POS tagging is concerned with the individual words,
 while syntactic parsing focuses on the overall sentence structure.

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- Semantic analysis is the process of extracting the meaning of a text by analyzing the relationships between words and phrases in a sentence.
- It involves identifying the underlying concepts and ideas conveyed by the text and representing them in a structured form, such as a knowledge graph or ontology.
- Semantic analysis is used in various natural language processing applications, including question answering, information retrieval, and chatbots, to enable more accurate and intelligent responses.

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We need a meaning representation language.

"Shallow" semantic analysis: Template-filling (Information Extraction)

Named-Entity Extraction: Organizations, Locations, Dates,...

Event Extraction

"Deep" semantic analysis: (Variants of) formal logic $\exists x \exists y (pod_door(x) \& Hal(y) \& request(open(x,y)))$

We also distinguish between

Lexical semantics (the meaning of words) and

Compositional semantics (the meaning of sentences)

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More than a decade ago, Carl Lewis stood on the threshold of what was to become the greatest athletics career in history. He had just broken two of the legendary Jesse Owens' college records, but never believed he would become a corporate icon, the focus of hundreds of millions of dollars in advertising. His sport was still nominally amateur. Eighteen Olympic and World Championship gold medals and 21 world records later, Lewis has become the richest man in the history of track and field -- a multimillionaire.

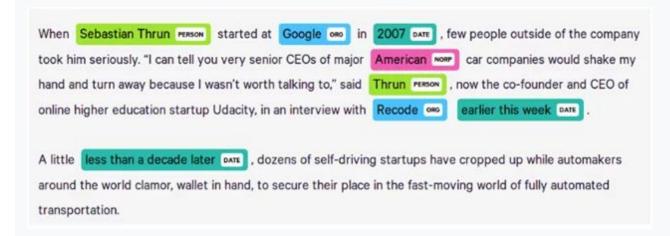
Who is Carl Lewis?
Did Carl Lewis break any world records?
(and how do you know that?)

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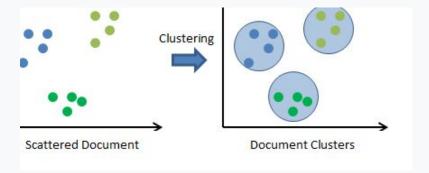
- Coreference resolution is the task of identifying all the expressions (e.g., pronouns, names) in a text that refer to the same entity, and linking them together.
- It is a crucial task in natural language processing as it enables a system to maintain a consistent representation of entities throughout a document, enabling more accurate information extraction and text understanding.

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Named entity recognition (NER) is the process of identifying and categorizing named entities in a text, such as people, organizations, locations, and dates.

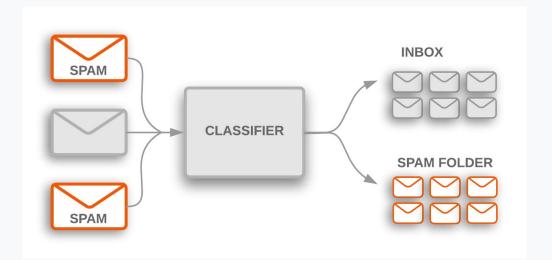


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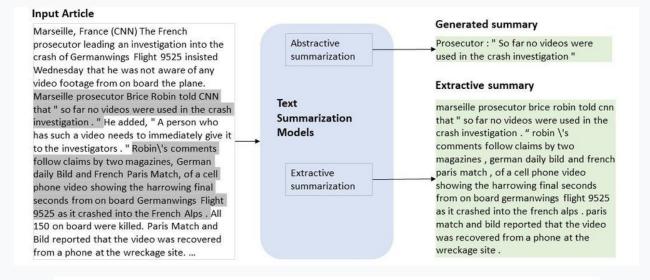
- Text representation is the process of converting unstructured text data into a structured format that can be used for natural language processing tasks.
- It involves selecting a suitable representation scheme, such as bag-of-words, word embeddings, or topic models, to capture the key features and characteristics of the text data in a numerical form that can be processed by machine learning algorithms.

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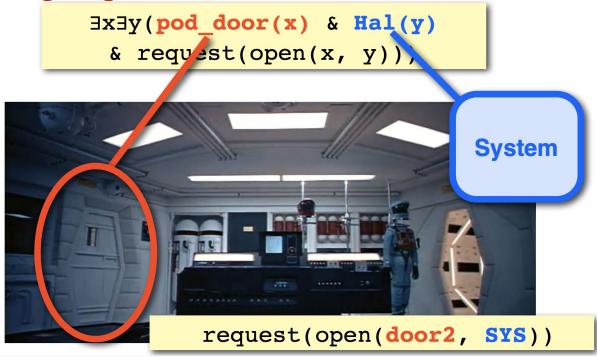


'context': 'Beyoncé Giselle Knowles-Carter (/bi:'jpnser/ bee-YON-say) (bor n September 4, 1981) is an American singer, songwriter, record producer and actress. Born and raised in Houston, Texas, she performed in various singing and dancing competitions as a child, and rose to fame in the late 1990 as lead singer of R&B girl-group Destiny\'s Child. Managed by her father, Mathew Knowles, the group became one of the world\'s best-selling girl groups of all time. Their hiatus saw the release of Beyoncé\'s debut album, Dangerously in Love (2003), which established her as a solo artist worldwide, earned five Grammy Awards and featured the Billboard Hot 100 number-on e singles "Crazy in Love" and "Baby Boy".',
'text': 'in the late 1990s'
'question': 'When did Beyonce start becoming popular?'

Exact Answer

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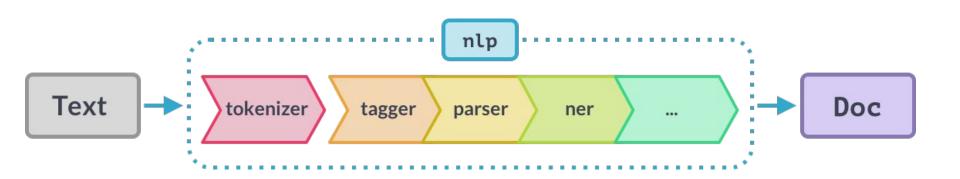
Multimodal NLP: mapping from language to the world



spaCy Package

spaCy is an open-source library used for natural language processing in python. It is extremely popular for processing a large amount of unstructured data generated at a vast scale in the industry and generate useful and meaningful insights from the data.

spaCy NLP Pipeline



Let's code

Colab

Assignment

Colab

Thank you.

Appendix