

Natural Language Processing

Agenda

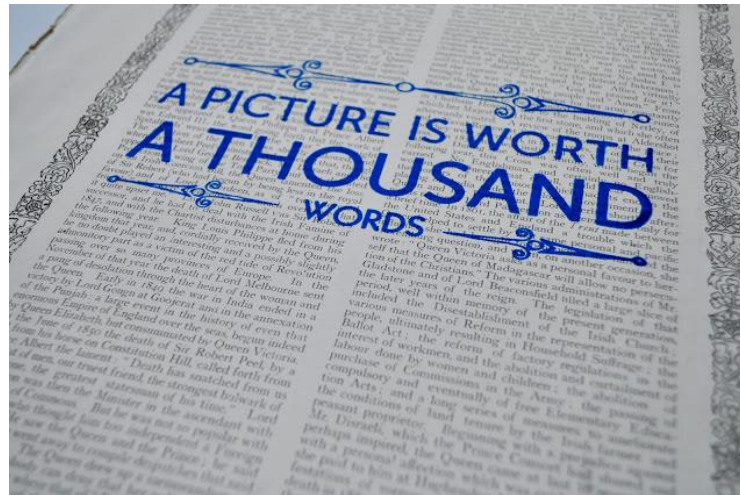
- Understanding NLP
- Bag of Words Model
 - Count Vectorizer
 - Tf-IDF Vectorizer
- Stemming , Lemmatization
- Sentiment Analysis
- Case studies
 - SMS classification and sentiment analysis



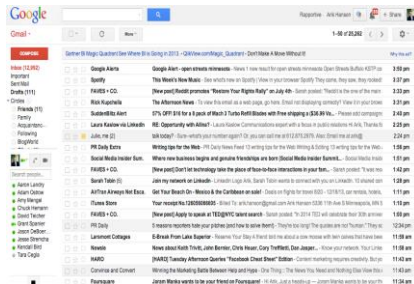
Natural Language Processing (NLP)

.. a sub-field of AI with focus on enabling machines to understand and process human languages

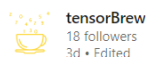
NLP vs Computer Vision



Extracting meaning out of Language data in general is more complex than Vision data



Emails



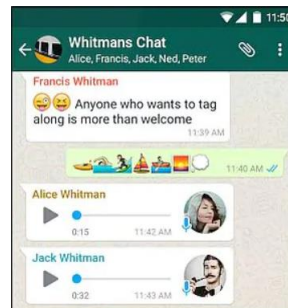
Do CNNs learn more from texture (features built from later layers in the n/w). Apparently it's the paper... <https://lnkd.in/fQarWdn>

arXiv.org > cs > arXiv:1811.12231

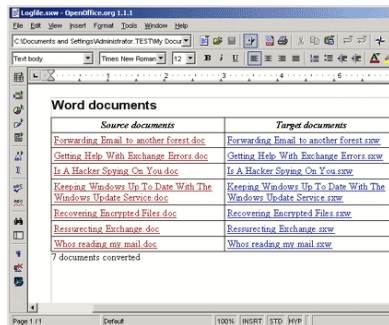
arxiv.org

Abstract: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are co learning...

Social Media Updates



Chat interactions



Office documents



podcast

...other audio data

Some examples of Language Data



NLP presents a huge opportunity...

Most organization have humongous amount of textual data
but struggling to get value out of it.

Check Credit
worthiness

Language
Translation

Sentiment
Analysis

Customer
Support

Work
Routing

Identify Similar
Legal cases
(Document similarity)

Some NLP based solutions



Working with Textual Data

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT
0	0.00632	18.0	2.31	0.0	0.538	6.575	65.2	4.0900	1.0	296.0	15.3	396.90	4.98
1	0.02731	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	6.421	78.9	4.9671	2.0	242.0	17.8	396.90	9.14
2	0.02729	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	7.185	61.1	4.9671	2.0	242.0	17.8	392.83	4.03
3	0.03237	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	6.998	45.8	6.0622	3.0	222.0	18.7	394.63	2.94
4	0.06905	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	7.147	54.2	6.0622	3.0	222.0	18.7	396.90	5.33
5	0.02985	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	6.430	58.7	6.0622	3.0	222.0	18.7	394.12	5.21
6	0.08829	12.5	7.87	0.0	0.524	6.012	66.6	5.5605	5.0	311.0	15.2	395.60	12.43
7	0.14455	12.5	7.87	0.0	0.524	6.172	96.1	5.9505	5.0	311.0	15.2	396.90	19.15
8	0.21124	12.5	7.87	0.0	0.524	5.631	100.0	6.0821	5.0	311.0	15.2	386.63	29.93
9	0.17004	12.5	7.87	0.0	0.524	6.004	85.9	6.5921	5.0	311.0	15.2	386.71	17.10

Boston Housing Price dataset

Structured Data

1. has features (columns)
2. All records have same features
3. Features maintain order across examples

Hunger Games (2012)

4 of 4 people found the following review helpful

★★★★★ **Recent Convert**, September 18, 2012

By [dharmadude](#) - [See all my reviews](#)

This review is from: Barefoot Running - The Movie: How to Run Light and Free by Getting in Touch with the Earth (NTSC/US Version) (DVD)

As yet, have not viewed film in its entirety but was moved to post a brief note, because thus far, I absolutely LOVE this DVD!! The videography is stunning, the setting on Maui is gorgeous (of course) and the material is very well presented. As a relative new-comer to this barefoot running "thing", I was hoping for some solid, fundamental instruction, as well as inspiration to continue on my fitness path.

I was not disappointed. Having tired of the ever-present aches, sprains & other maladies associated with "normal" distance running, my enthusiasm for running has only recently returned, thanks to the barefoot approach. (sometimes "cheat" with miniamlist shoes) As a result of watching a good portion of this eloquently produced film, I am now fully convinced that I will be a barefoot runner for the duration. Was also quite impressed by the authors, who are a husband & wife team, I think. They exude a truly genuine quality & are clearly passionate about the work they are doing. Not to mention that they appear to be in excellent condition. Guess they practice what they preach.

Now excuse me while I get back to watching the video.



By [Ryan Galaska](#) on February 16, 2016

Verified Purchase

Hunger isn't a game.

0 of 1 people found this review helpful

Textual Data

1. Do not have features like in tabular data.
2. Examples usually have different size.



What could be the features of textual Data?

4 of 4 people found the following review helpful

★★★★★ **Recent Convert**, September 18, 2012

By [dharmadude](#) - [See all my reviews](#)

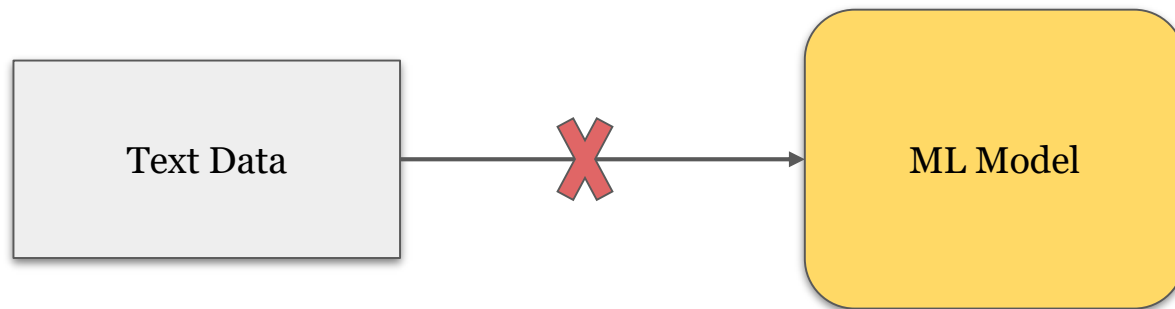
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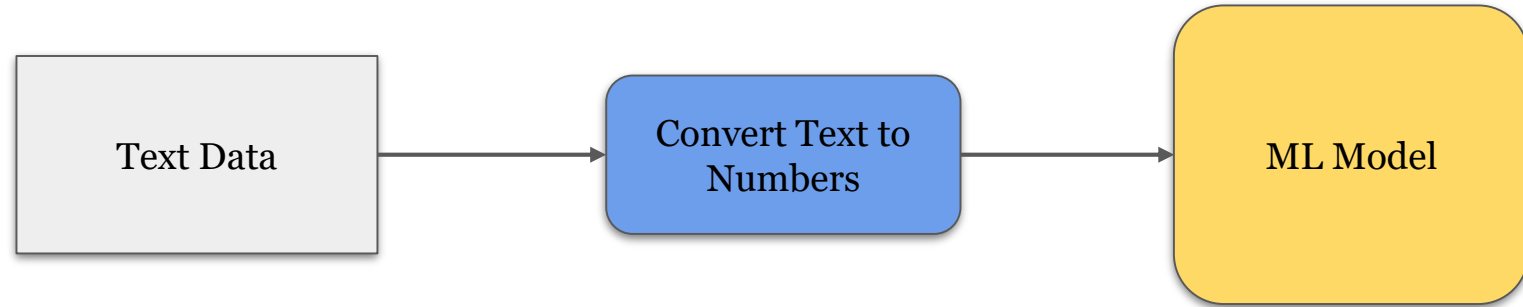
Now excuse me while I get back to watching the video.

Features in textual Data

1. Words?
2. Characters?
3. Combination of words (n-grams)?
4. Sentences?
5. What else?



Math works with numbers





How to convert text into Numbers

Bag of Words



1. A simple feature extraction approach in NLP
2. Ignores grammar / structure
3. Represents each document by measuring presence of vocabulary words

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

Vocabulary

a, also, boy, good, He, is, person, She, Radhika

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

Vocabulary

a, also, boy, good, He, is, person, She, Radhika

	a	also	boy	good	He	Is	person	She	Radhika
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Assign index for each word in Vocabulary

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

Vocabulary

a, also, boy, good, He, is, person, She, Radhika

	a	also	boy	good	He	Is	person	She	Radhika
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Document# 1									

Count how many times each word in Vocabulary appears in Document #1

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

Vocabulary

a, also, boy, good, He, is, person, She, Radhika

	a	also	boy	good	He	is	person	She	Radhika
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Document #1	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	0

Document #1 = [1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0]

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

Vocabulary

a, also, boy, good, He, is, person, She, Radhika

	a	also	boy	good	He	Is	person	She	Radhika
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Document #1	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	0
Document #2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

Document #2 = [1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1]

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

Vocabulary

a, also, boy, good, He, is, person, She, Radhika

	a	also	boy	good	He	Is	person	She	Radhika
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Document #1	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	0
Document #2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

Count Vector

SMS Classification: Ham or Spam

Hands-On

TF-IDF Vector

Not just simple counting

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

He	1
is	2
a	1
good	2
boy	1
she	1
also	1
Total	9

$$TF = \frac{\text{Frequency of the word in a Doc}}{\text{Total number of words in the Doc}}$$

$$TF(\text{He}, \text{doc\#1}) = 1/9 = 0.11$$

$$TF(\text{good}, \text{doc\#1}) = 2/9 = 0.22$$

TF captures how important a word is to the document (without looking at other documents in the dataset)

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

Radhika	1
is	1
a	1
good	1
person	1
Total	5

$$TF = \frac{\text{Frequency of the word in a Doc}}{\text{Total number of words in the Doc}}$$

$$TF(\text{He}, \text{doc\#2}) = 0/5 = 0$$

$$TF(\text{good}, \text{doc\#2}) = 1/5 = 0.2$$

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

He	1
is	2
a	1
good	2
boy	1
she	1
also	1
Total	9

Radhika	1
is	1
a	1
good	1
person	1
Total	5

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

$$IDF = \log\left(\frac{Num\ of\ Docs}{Word\ in\ Num\ of\ Docs}\right)$$

$$IDF(He) = \log(2/1) = 0.301$$

$$IDF(good) = \log(2/2) = 0$$

IDF tells us if a word (feature) can be used to distinguish documents. If a word appears in majority of the documents then IDF will be close to '0' i.e. give low weightage to that feature.

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

He	1
is	2
a	1
good	2
boy	1
she	1
also	1
Total	9

Radhika	1
is	1
a	1
good	1
person	1
Total	5

$$IDF = \log\left(\frac{Num\ of\ Docs}{Word\ in\ Num\ of\ Docs}\right)$$

$$IDF(He) = \log(2/1) = 0.301$$

$$IDF(good) = \log(2/2) = 0$$

$$TF-IDF(He, doc\#1) = 0.11 * 0.301 = 0.03311$$

$$TF-IDF(good, doc\#1) = 0.22 * 0 = 0$$

$$TF-IDF(He, doc\#2) = 0 * 0.301 = 0$$

$$TF-IDF(good, doc\#2) = 0.2 * 0 = 0$$

Document #1

He is a good boy. She is also good.

Document #2

Radhika is a good person.

Vocabulary

a, also, boy, good, He, is, person, She, Radhika

	a	also	boy	good	He	Is	person	She	Radhika
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Document #1				0	0.03311				
Document #2				0	0				

TF-IDF Vector

TF-IDF in Scikit-Learn

Hands-On



Hands-On: Sentiment Analysis



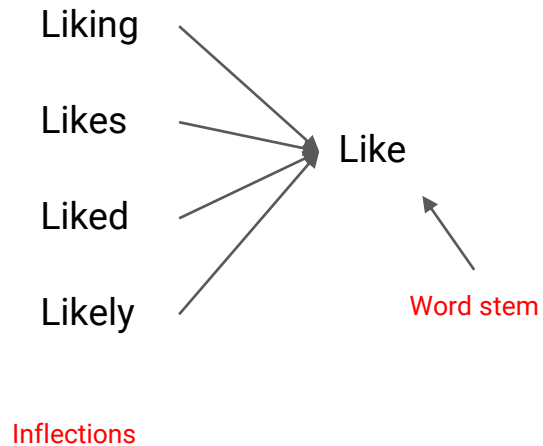
Text Preprocessing

Stopwords Removal

You The
a and

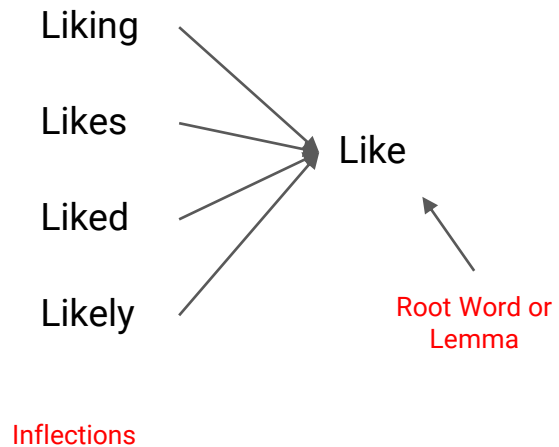
1. High frequency words *i.e* present in most documents
2. Can not be used to distinguish between documents
3. Hence can be removed as features

Stemming



1. Converts inflections to root or word stem
2. Used for dimensionality reduction
3. Word stem may **not be present in dictionary**
4. Popular algorithms include Potter Stemmer, Lovins Stemmer etc

Lemmatization



1. Very similar to Stemming
2. Converts inflections to root word or **Lemma**
3. Word stem may **not be present in dictionary**

Using NLTK

Information Retrieval

Hyderabad is the capital of the Indian state of **Telangana** occupying 650 square kilometres (250 sq mi) along the banks of the Musi River. Hyderabad City has a population of about 6.9 million, making it the **fourth-most populous city** in India.

Established in 1591 by **Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah**, Hyderabad remained under the rule of the Qutb Shahi dynasty for nearly a century before the Mughals captured the region.

Hyderabad

- Capital of ?
- How populated is Hyderabad?
- Who established Hyderabad?

Understanding Language Structure & Syntax

Bag of words does not keep order of words and hence can not be used to understand the meaning of the text.

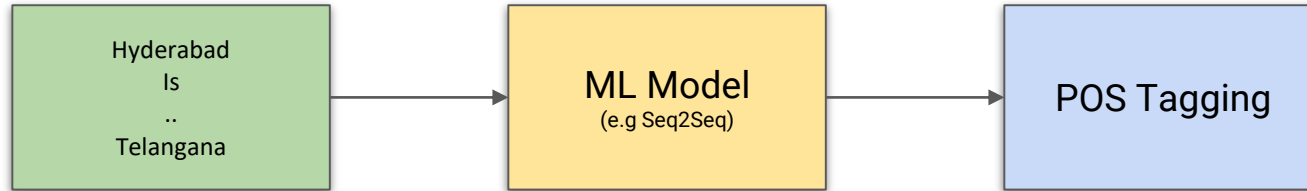
Part-of-Speech (POS) Tagging

Hyderabad	is	the	capital	of	Telangana.
PROPN	VERB	DET	NOUN	ADP	PROPN

1. Assign grammatical properties (e.g. noun, verb, adverb, adjective etc.) to words.
2. Allows understanding of language structure and syntax.
3. These properties can be used to extract information by using language rules.
4. Multiple NLP libraries support POS tagging e.g. NLTK, spaCy

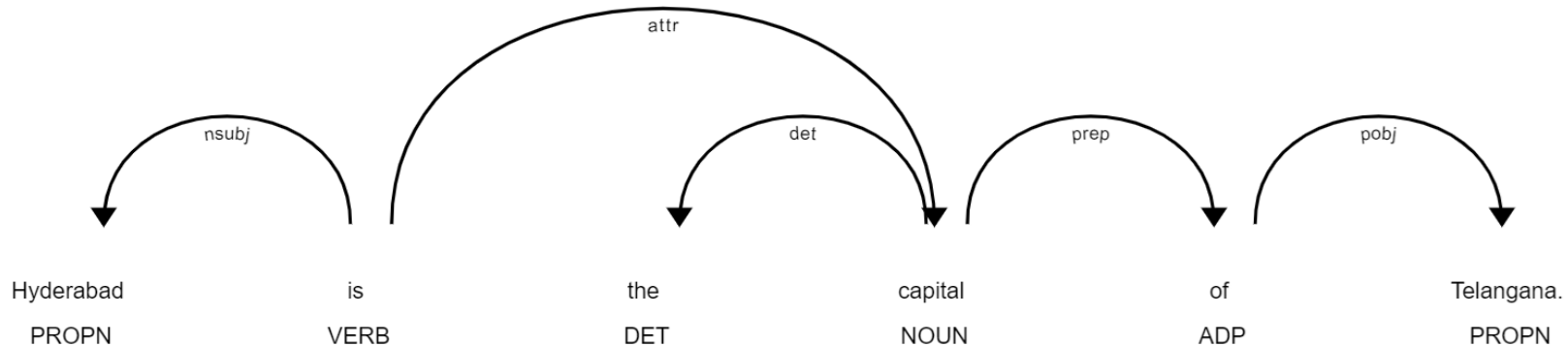
Part-of-Speech (POS) Tagging

Hyderabad	is	the	capital	of	Telangana.
PROPN	VERB	DET	NOUN	ADP	PROPN



POS tagging is done using a trained ML Model

Dependency Parsing



1. Shows how words in a sentence relate to each other.
2. Allows further understanding of language structure and syntax.

Named Entity Recognition (NER)

Barack Obama is an American politician who served as the 44th President of the United States from 2009 to 2017. He is the first African American to have served as president, as well as the first born outside the contiguous United States.

1. Classifies text into predefined categories or real world entities.
2. Used for information extraction, improve search algorithms, content recommendations.

Named Entity Recognition (NER)

Barack Obama **PERSON** is an American **NORP** politician who served as the 44th **ORDINAL** President of the United States **GPE** from 2009 to 2017 **DATE**. He is the first **ORDINAL** African American **NORP** to have served as president, as well as the first **ORDINAL** born outside the contiguous United States **GPE**.

1. Classifies text into predefined categories or real world [entities](#).
2. Used for information extraction, improve search algorithms, content recommendations.