PROGRESS REPORT(PROJECT DIARY):

Name: Ashish Gupta Project: Unscripted

DATE	PROGRESS
01-04 April 2021	 Created a new GitHub account Created a new Colab notebook
05-11 April 2021	 Completed the following videos on Neural Network: https://youtu.be/aircAruvnKk
	Introduction to the Neural Networks. Learned about the structure of artificial neural networks, different layers of neural networks, and how each layer is connected by means of weights and biases and an activation function finally.
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHZwWFHWa-w Learned about the cost function, backpropagation and gradient descent. The cost function is the function that tells how far the network's prediction is from the actual target value, and backpropagation is the algorithm for adjusting the weights to reach to target prediction by calculating the gradients. And gradient descent is the way to converge towards some local minima of the cost function.
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ilg3gGewQ5U Learned about what backpropagation actually does. Different gradient descent techniques are- Batch Gradient Descent, Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD), and Mini-batch Gradient Descent.
	 Completed videos covering Numpy, Pandas and Matplotlib from the following playlist: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPrmA1SEN2k&list=PLZoTAELRMXVPBTrWtJkn3wWQxZkmTXGwe&index=1
	Covered the first 2 chapters of the following book: https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/hands-on-machine-learning/9781492032632/ The first chapter of this book gives the introduction of Machine Learning, Different systems of Machine Learning, and Challenges in ML. The second chapter talks about implementing an end to

	end regression task in ML which includes visualizing the data and cleaning it accordingly and preparing for building the model. Setting up an environment in Jupyter Notebook, splitting data into train and test data, building the model and training and testing it.
10-16 May 2021	 Covered the third and fourth chapters of the following book: https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/hands-on-machine-learning/9781492032632/ In these chapters, I learned about the classification in ML using MNIST dataset, and gradient descent techniques.
17-23 May 2021	 Completed first two videos of course CS224N: NLP with Deep Learning https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLoROMvodv4rOhcuX MZkNm7j3fVwBBY42z
24 May - 04 June 2021	 Was having seminar work from 16th May to 04th June.
05-13 June 2021	 Read the following suggested blogs on Automatic Speech Recognition: https://heartbeat.fritz.ai/a-2019-guide-for-automatic-speech-recognition-f1e1129a141c https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2021/01/introduction-to-automatic-speech-recognition-and-natural-language-processing/https://medium.com/georgian-impact-blog/how-to-make-an-end-to-end-automatic-speech-recognition-system-with-wav2vec-2-0-dca6f8759920 Implemented Watson Speech recognition package
14 20 1 2021	from IBM on the given audio file.
14-20 June 2021	 Read the following: 1. Precision and recall Precision is the fraction of relevant instances among the retrieved instances Recall is the fraction of relevant instances that were retrieved
	2. <u>How-to-properly-evaluate-speech-to-text-engines</u>

Some general guidelines recommended for the STT evaluation:

We should know the target use case for the future voice solution. Then to evaluate speech recognition engines, we need to have representative data related to our use case, with key factors like devices used, environment (eg. noisy warehouse) and accents. Once we have our data, we need to define a test methodology based on our use case. Never rely ONLY on WER to evaluate the speech engines. Then Experiment and Evaluate All Features Available.

3. Evaluating an automatic speech recognition service

Six steps for performing an evaluation:

- i. Choose a test sample
- ii. Create reference transcripts
- iii. Run a test
- iv. Create ASR hypothesis transcripts
- V. Calculate WER
- vi. Make an assessment

4. N-gram

An n-gram is a contiguous sequence of n items from a given sample of text or speech. The items can be phonemes, syllables, letters, words or base pairs according to the application.

An *n*-gram of size 1 is referred to as a "unigram"; size 2 is a "bigram" (or, less commonly, a "digram"); size 3 is a "trigram".

English cardinal numbers are sometimes used, e.g., "four-gram", "five-gram", and so on.

5. Text Summarization Evaluation - BLEU vs ROUGE

Bleu measures precision: how much the words (and/or n-grams) in the *hypothesis* appeared in the reference text.

Rouge measures recall: how much the words (and/or n-grams) in the *hypothesis* appeared in the reference text.

	6. BLEU
	BLEU (bilingual evaluation understudy) is an algorithm for evaluating the quality of text which has been machine-translated from one natural language to another.
	7. The Ultimate Performance Metric in NLP
	ROUGE-N measures the number of matching 'n-grams' between our model-generated text and a 'reference.
	ROUGE-L measures the longest common subsequence (LCS) between our model output and reference
	 Evaluated the performance of chosen STT package (Watson) over different metrics, namely WER, ROUGE-I, and BLEU and reported the results.
	Github link:

28 June - 04 July 2021	 Spent around 6 hours on implementation of Text Summarization codes, but failed to run most of them. Finally found some codes which could be run.
	https://colab.research.google.com/drive/17jdoJGa_JTH V8R4QNBYLm4B3CJjsm7t-?authuser=1#scrollTo=qPh1 of0PG4Ky
	 Also tried to implement the speech_recognition on a large audio file. (1 Hour)
	https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1BjVVvKH7W5 Oc ogtKkEthZrCoHQqPwMW?authuser=1#scrollTo=Gy7 RVyR6vgad
	 Read the 2nd chapter of the book "Sculpting data for ML"
05-11 July 2021	 Tried out the keywords extraction <u>https://colab.research.google.com/drive/11BEQpO</u> <u>AV1uxO1DmJYRJAbJdtz0YTmo0D?usp=sharing</u>
12-18 July 2021	 Tried STT on our meeting audio recording, but they failed to yield reasonable results on the Indian accent, so we had to go for the extension for speech to text. (2 Hours)