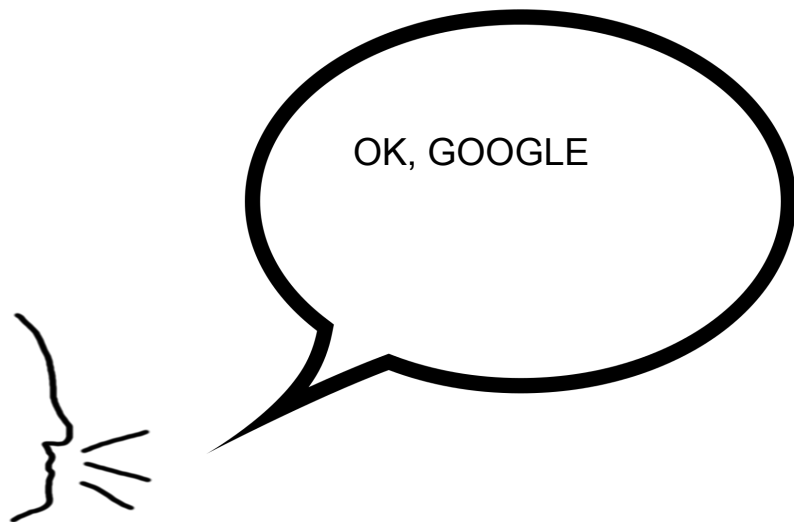
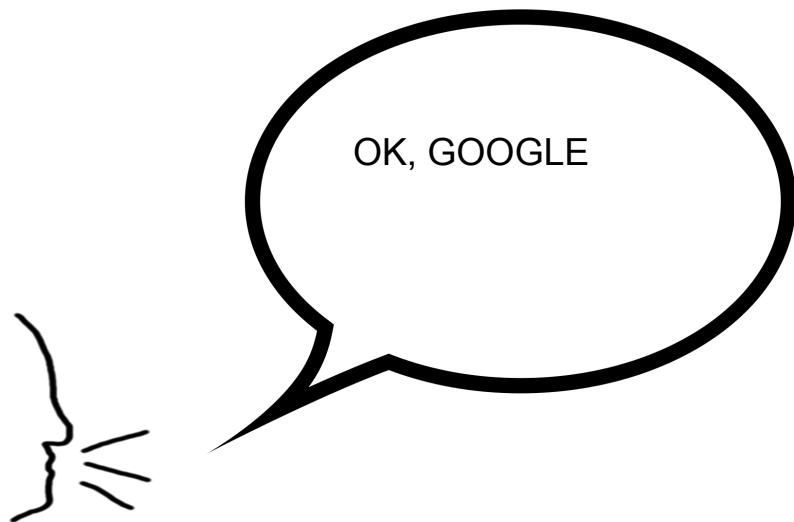


Speech and Natural Language Processing

#3. Practical Work I

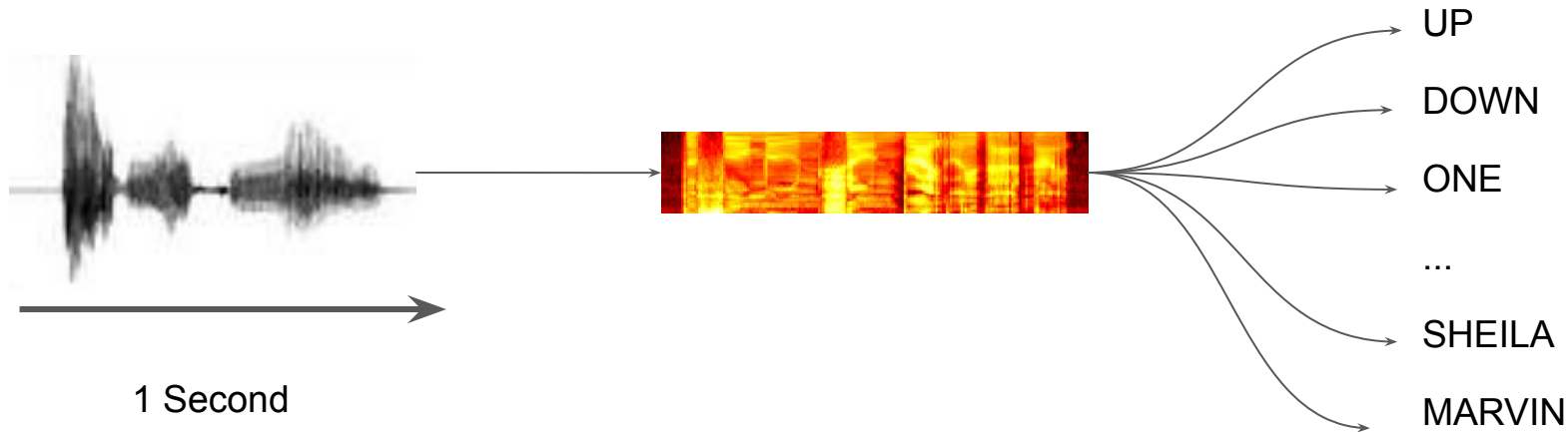


[Google AI Blog: Launching the Speech
Commands Dataset](#)

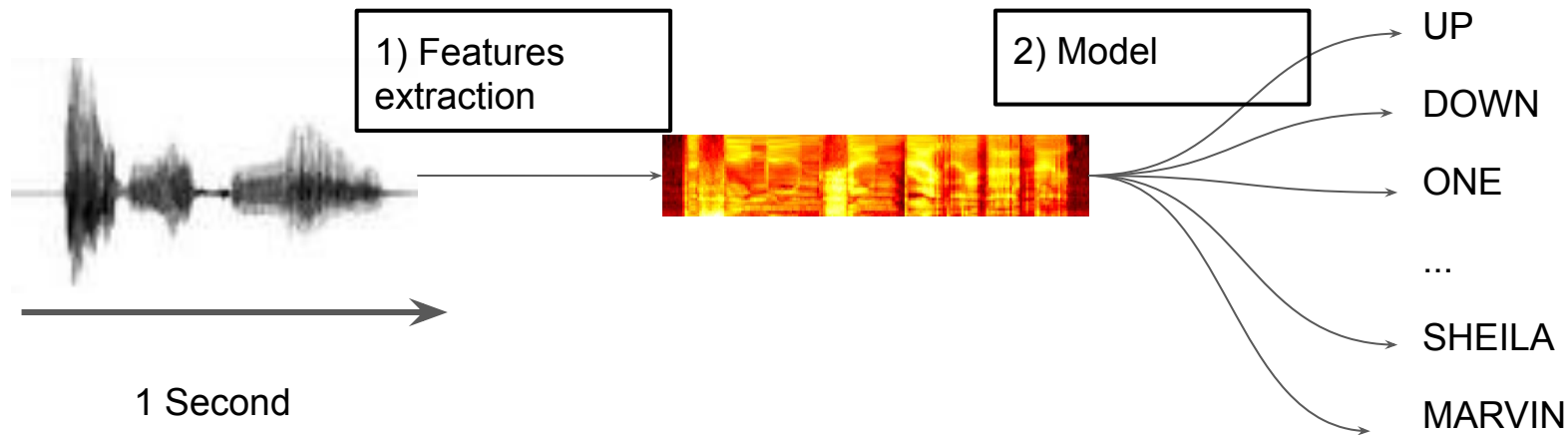


[Google AI Blog: Launching the Speech
Commands Dataset](#)

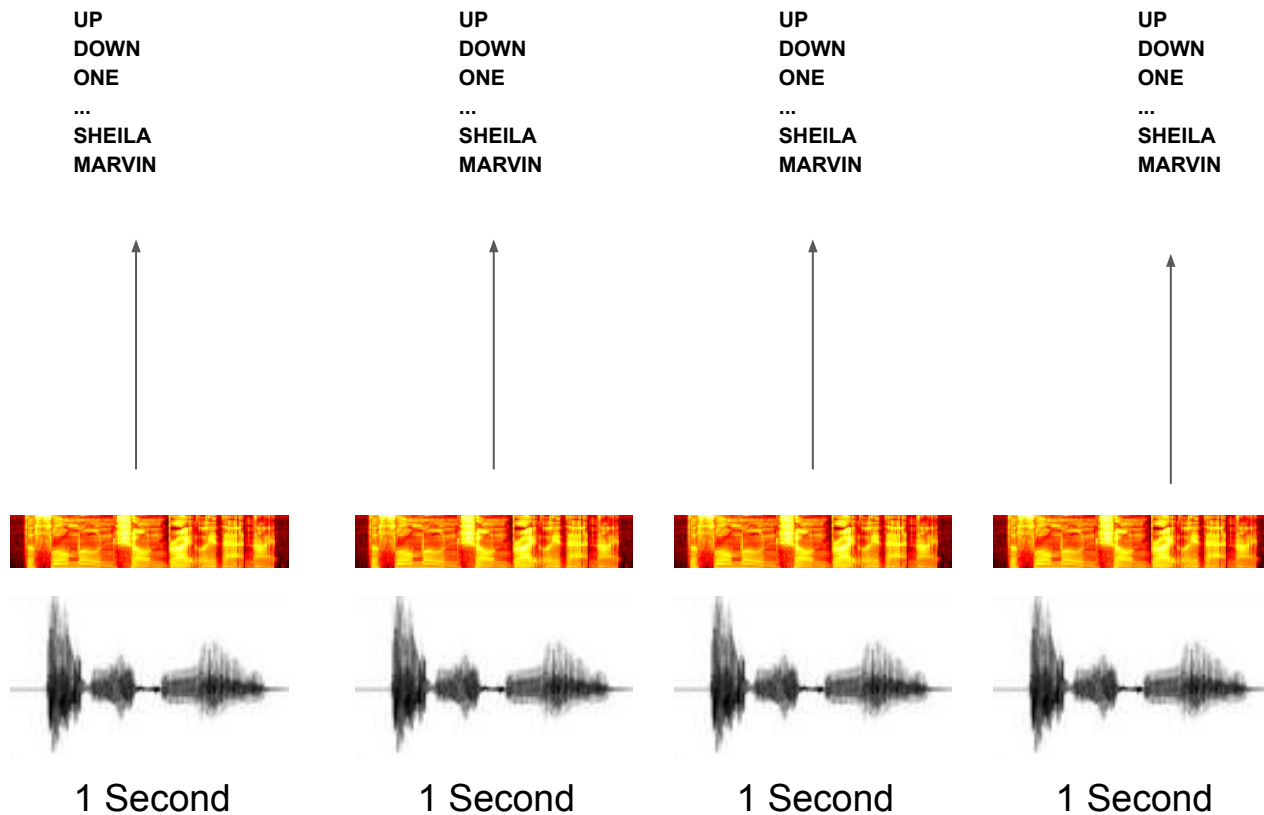
Part I: Classification of commands



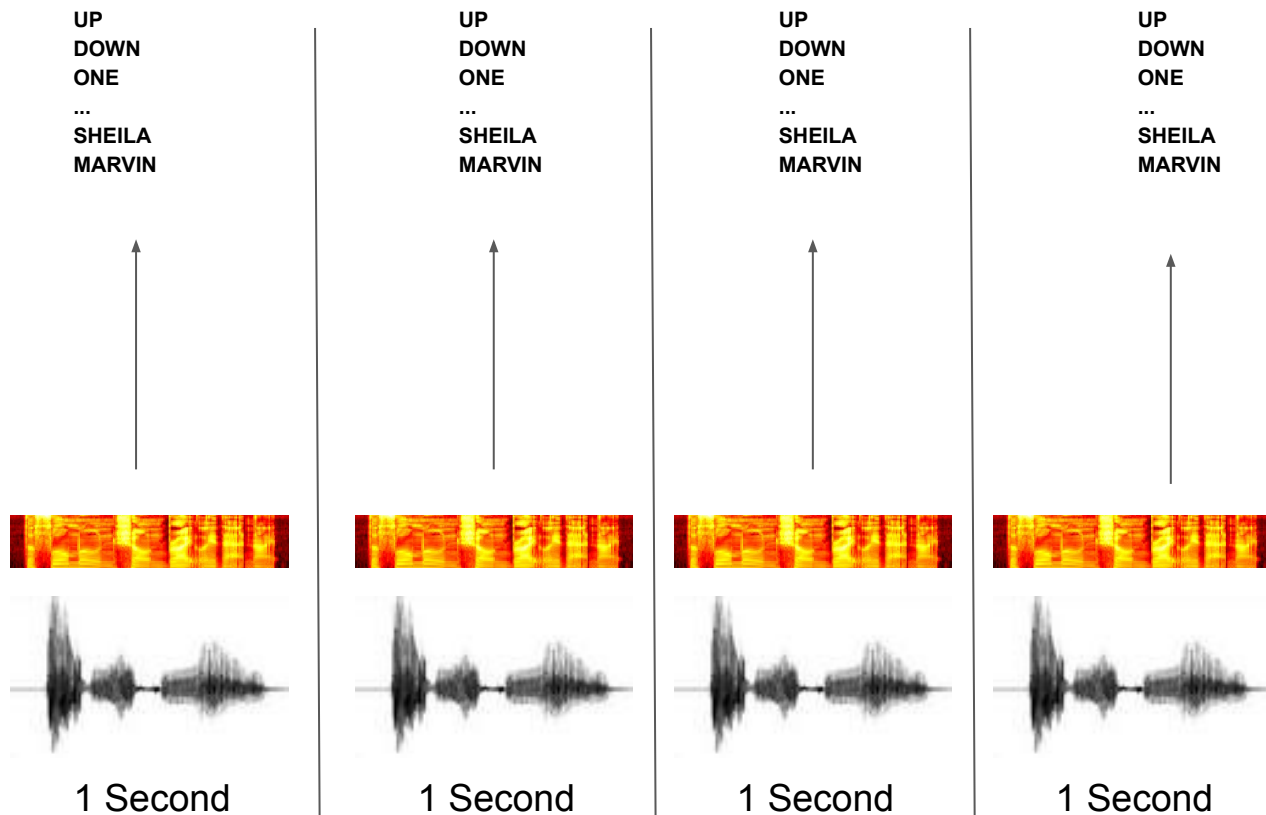
Part I: Classification of commands



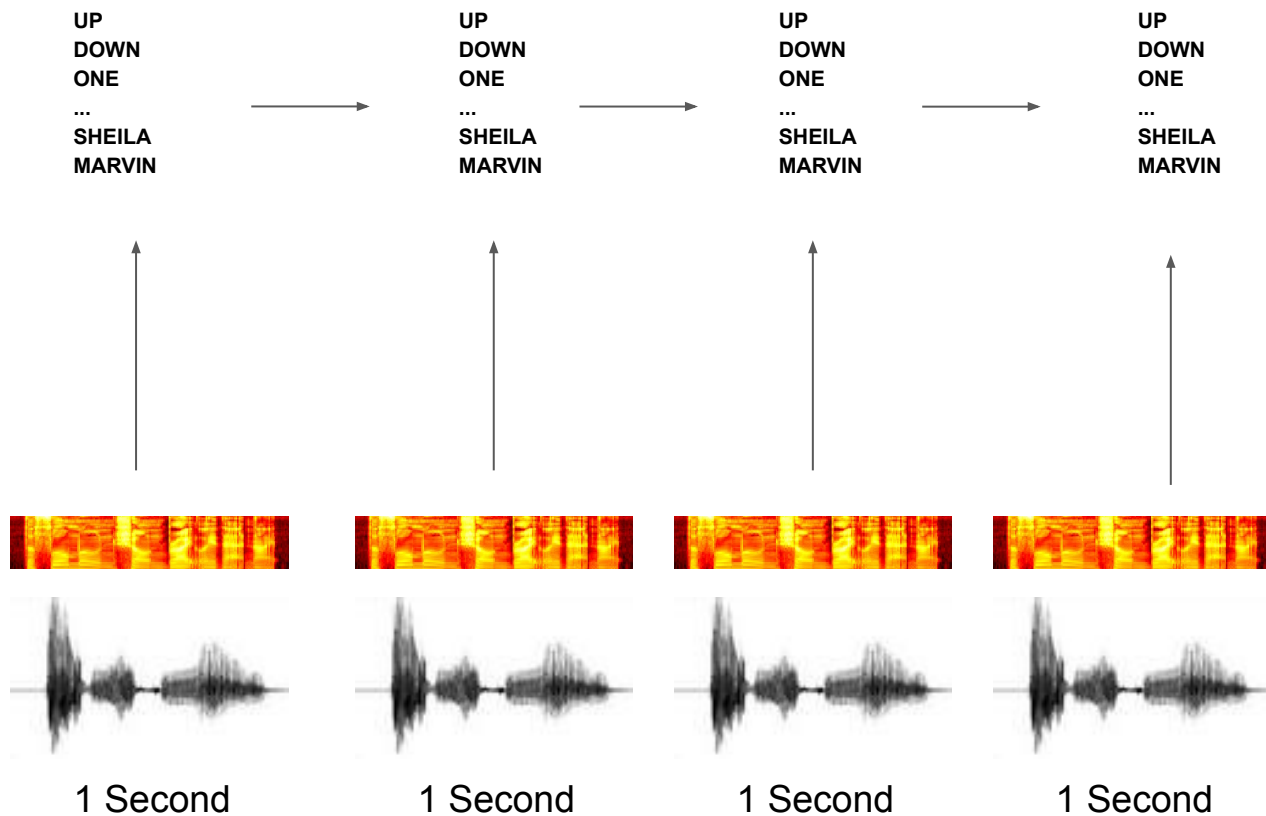
Part 2: Predict sequence of commands



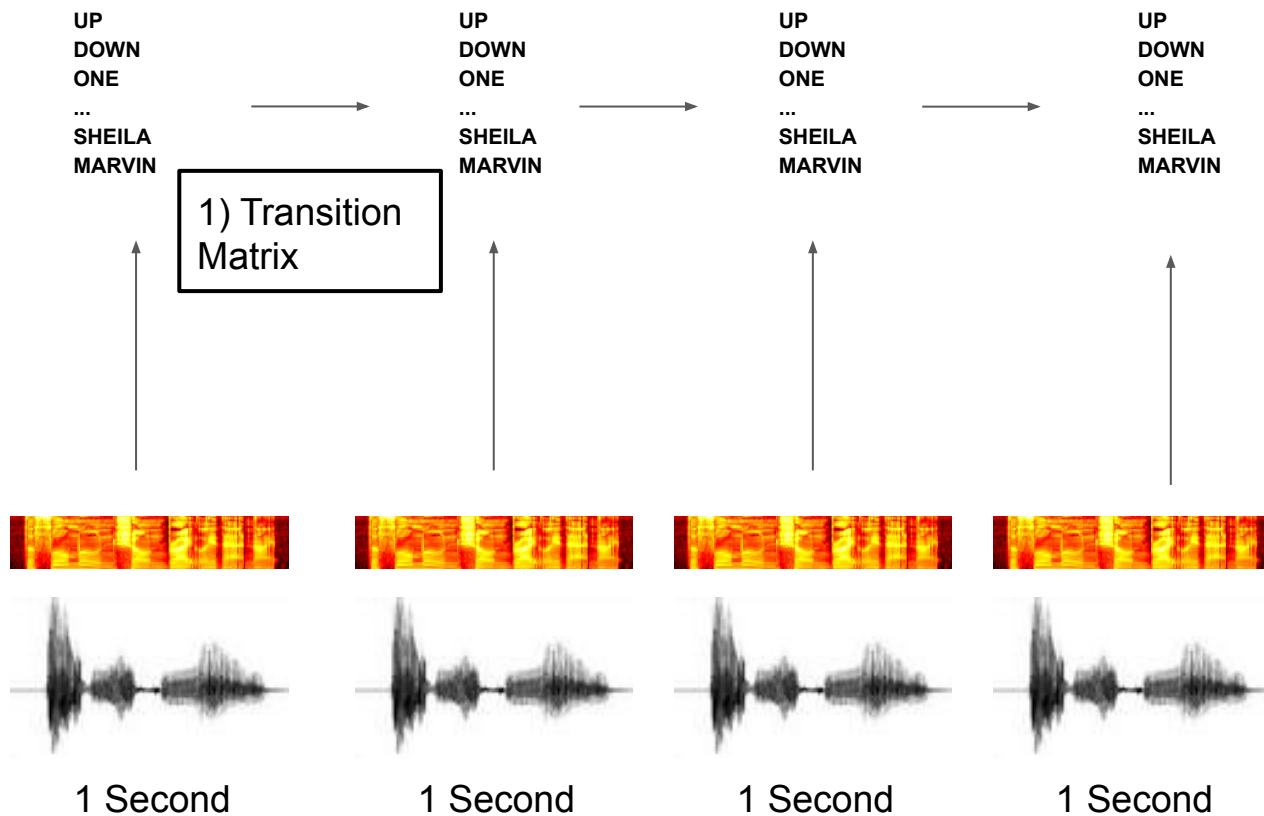
Part 2: Predict sequence of commands



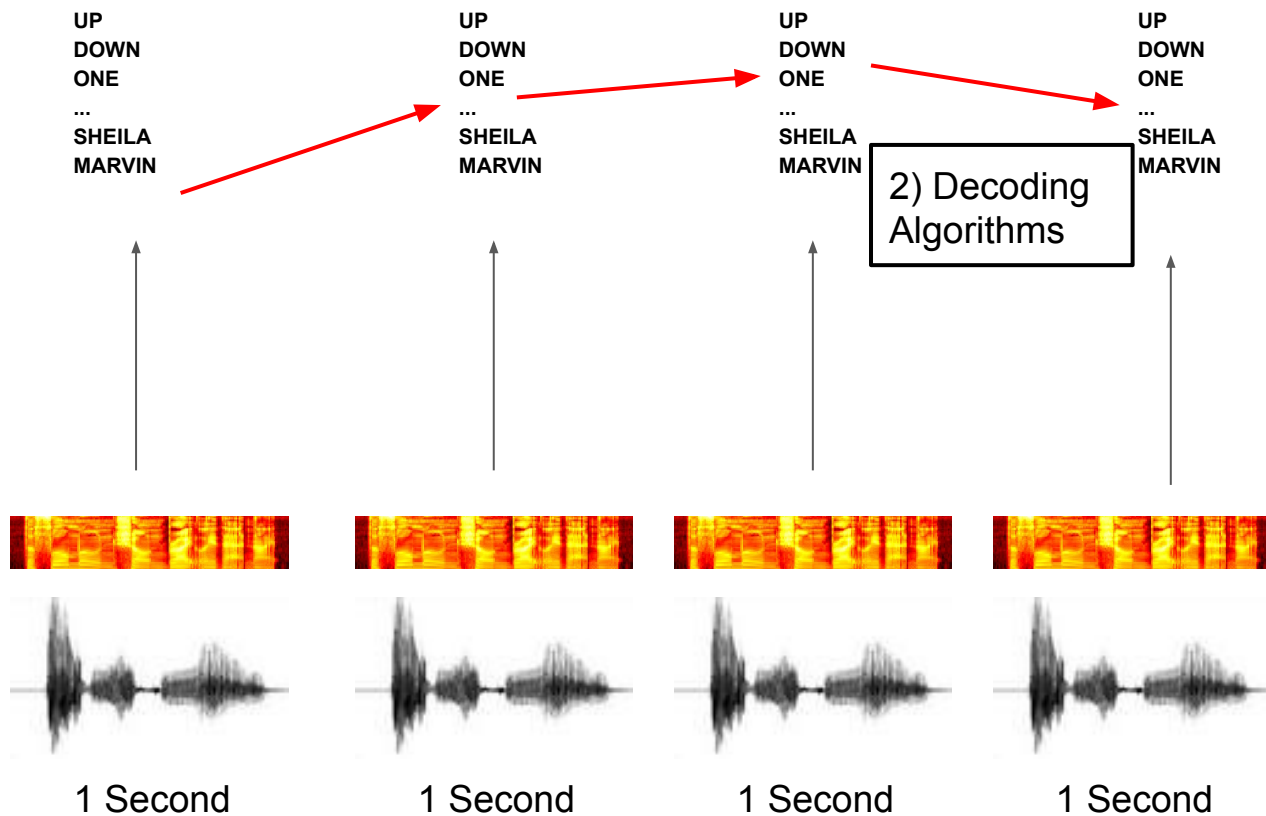
Part 2: Predict sequence of commands



Part 2: Predict sequence of commands



Part 2: Predict sequence of commands



Assignment

- Your clean and annotated **Notebook** with your implementation of the algorithms.
- Answer to questions in your **pdf report**.
- Formula, results, graphs, and critical analysis of the experiments in the pdf report.
- Email at mva.speech.language@gmail.com with email object [TP1_2020] FirstName_LastName
- DUE DATE: **17/02/20120**

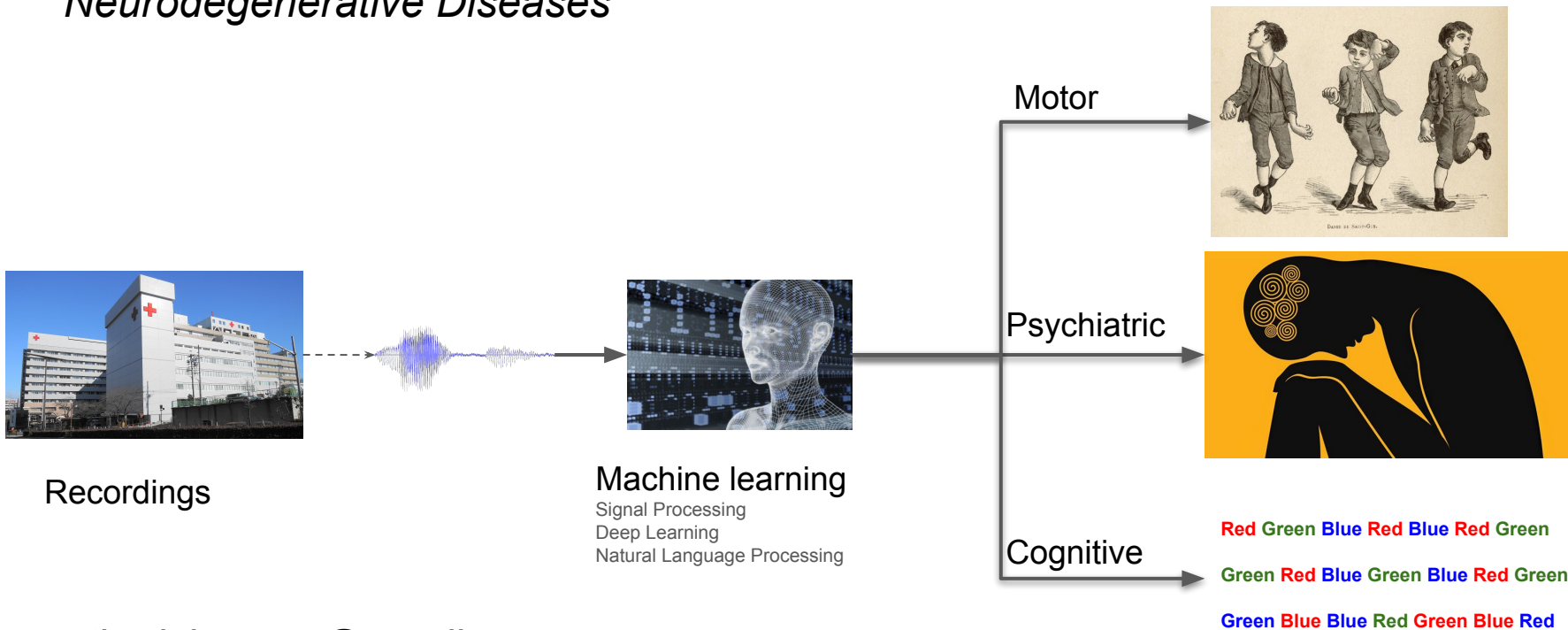
Lien:

<https://bit.ly/2OnCFs0>

Colab notebook works on Chrome, Safari. Does not work on Firefox

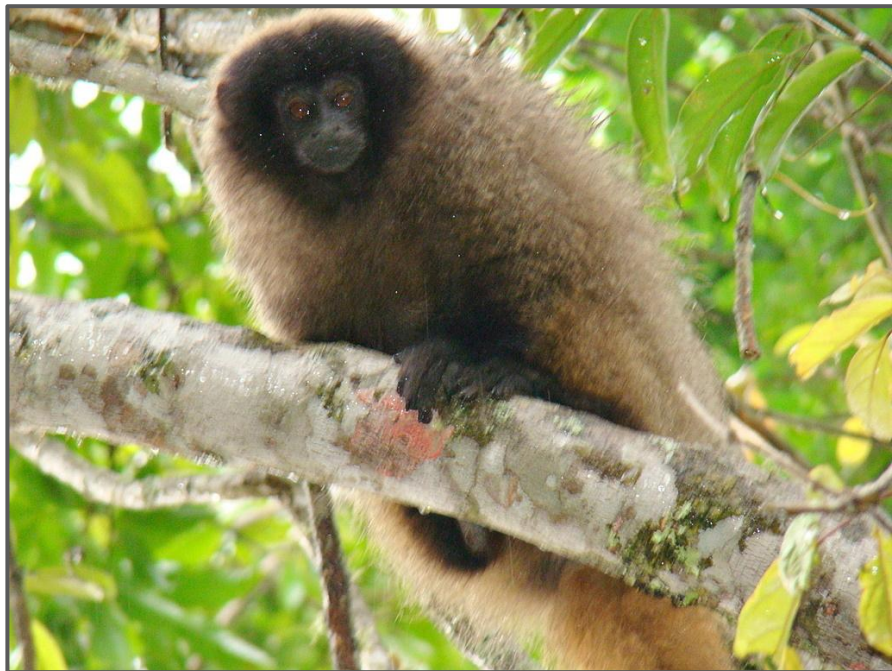
Internship Project at ENS/INRIA:

Machine learning approaches to personalised speech-based diagnostics of Neurodegenerative Diseases



syntheticlearner@gmail.com

Machine learning pour la bioacoustique



La plupart des animaux ont des inventaires de cris fixes (d'une poignée à quelques dizaines). Ces inventaires peuvent être étudiés du point de vu acoustique ou sémantique afin de mieux comprendre les systèmes de communication naturels et leur évolution. Nous avons exploité des bases de données acoustiques (CRF pour transcription de cri de singe, classification simple pour déduire l'appartenance de cris ambigus) ainsi que des analyses phylogénétiques de la sémantique pour modéliser l'évolution des inventaires à l'échelle phylogénétique. Nous souhaitons ensuite combiner les deux.

Responsables: Ewan Dunbar <ewan.dunbar@u-paris.fr>, Emmanuel Chemla, Robin Ryder