

# CPSC 8430- DEEP LEARNING

## Homework3 Report

Name: Pallavi Raguri

Email: [praguri@clemson.edu](mailto:praguri@clemson.edu)

GitHub link: [https://github.com/PallaviRaguri/deep-learning\\_hw3.git](https://github.com/PallaviRaguri/deep-learning_hw3.git)

### Introduction:

Google made a smart tool called BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) in 2018. It's a type of program that understands how words in sentences or paragraphs connect with each other. The cool thing about BERT is that it learns by itself from lots of written text, without needing someone to teach it directly. This learning style doesn't require any special examples to start with. So, BERT can get the hang of language by just reading a lot, helping it understand the way words work together in different situations.

Since it started in 2018, BERT has really changed the game in understanding language for computers. It's awesome at jobs like figuring out names in texts, sorting articles into groups, feeling out the mood of words, and finding answers to questions. Both big companies and schools are using it a lot because it works so well. Now, BERT is a super important tool that helps computers get better at dealing with language, making it a big deal in the world of natural language processing.

### Dataset:

In this, we are using the Spoken-SQuAD dataset. This is a modified version of the original SQuAD dataset and it has spoken words turned into text on many subjects. We're using this to see how well we can train a BERT model, which is a type of AI, to answer questions. We'll play around with different settings and ways of training to see what works best.

Here, we mixed two levels of background noise (we call this 'white noise') into the audio files we used for testing. We did this to see how well the computer can understand speech when the sound isn't clear. Because of this, we noticed different levels of mistakes in the words the computer picked up, which we call word error rates (WERs).

### Tokenization:

Tokenization is when we split up written text into smaller chunks, known as tokens. These tokens are like the basic pieces we use for computer tasks that deal with language, such as finding specific names, figuring out if a piece of writing is happy or sad, or translating from one language to another.





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