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LSTMs and Named Entity Recognition

- **⊘ Video:** Week Introduction
- Video: RNNs and Vanishing Gradients 6 min
- Reading: RNNs and Vanishing Gradients 6 min
- Reading: (Optional) Intro to optimization in deep learning: **Gradient Descent** 10 min
- Lab: Vanishing Gradients 15 min
- **Video:** Introduction to LSTMs
- Reading: Introduction to LSTMs
- **Video:** LSTM Architecture
- Reading: LSTM Architecture
- **Video:** Introduction to Named **Entity Recognition**
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- Processing
- Reading: Training NERs: Data Processing 5 min
- Reading: Long Short-Term Memory (Deep Learning Specialization C5) 10 min
- ▶ Video: Computing Accuracy 1 min
- Reading: Computing Accuracy 2 min
- ▶ Video: Week Conclusion 32 sec

Lecture Notes (Optional)

Practice Quiz

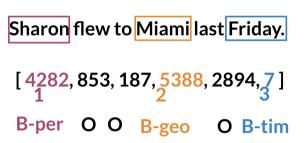
Assignment: Named Entity Recognition (NER)

Training NERs: Data Processing

Processing data is one of the most important tasks when training AI algorithms. For NER, you have to:

- Convert words and entity classes into arrays:
- Pad with tokens: Set sequence length to a certain number and use the <PAD> token to fill empty
- Create a data generator:

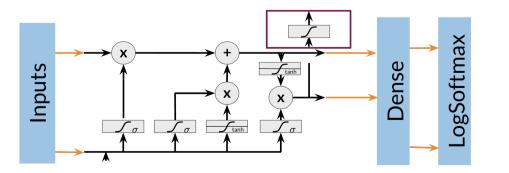
Once you have that, you can assign each class a number, and each word a number.



Training an NER system:

- 1. Create a tensor for each input and its corresponding number
- 2. Put them in a batch ==> 64, 128, 256, 512 ...
- 3. Feed it into an LSTM unit
- 4. Run the output through a dense layer
- 5. Predict using a log softmax over K classes

Here is an example of the architecture:



Note that this is just one example of an NER system. You can have different architectures.

