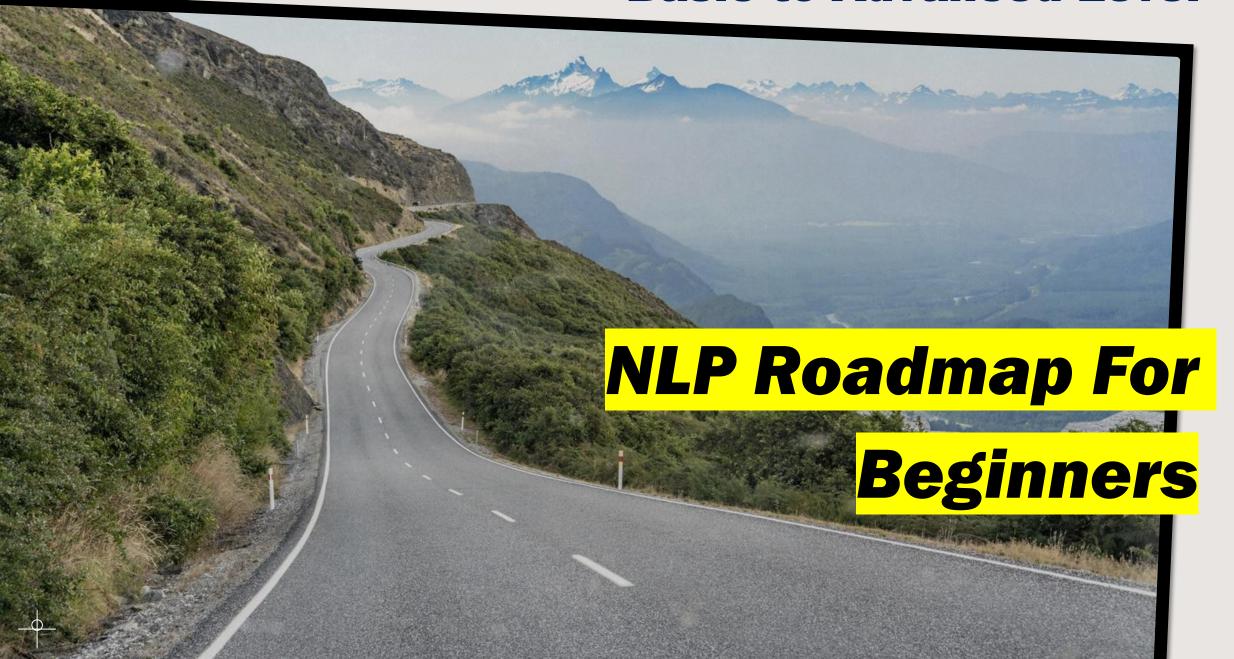
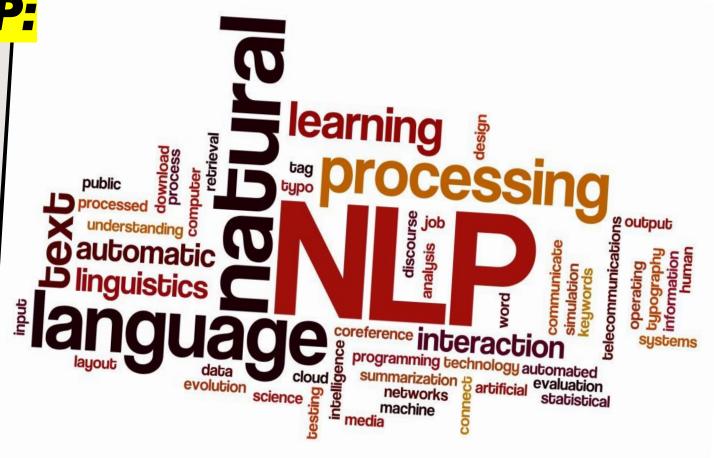
#### **Basic to Advanced Level**



### **Definition of NLP:**

Natural Language Processing
 (NLP) is a field of artificial
 intelligence that focuses on the
 interaction between computers
 and human language. It enables
 computers to understand,
 interpret, and generate human
 language in a way that is
 valuable and meaningful.





### **Applications of NLP:**

Text Classification:
Categorizing documents
 into predefined
 categories, such as
spam detection or news
topic classification.

Sentiment Analysis:
Analyzing text to
determine if it
expresses positive,
negative, or neutral
emotions.

Language Translation:
Systems like Google
Translate that
translate text from one
language to another.

Chatbots: Virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa that understand and respond to spoken or typed language.

Text Summarization:
Automatically
generating concise
summaries of longer
texts.

Speech Recognition:
Converting spoken
language into text, as
used in voice
assistants and
transcription services.



## **Types of Data in NLP:**



Text: Written language in the form of documents, articles, emails, messages, and more.



Speech: Spoken language, often transcribed into textual form for analysis.



Multimodal Data: Combining text with other types of data, like images or videos for tasks such as image captioning or video transcription.



Structured Data: Text data combined with structured data, like databases or tables, for tasks such as information retrieval.

## **Tools and Technologies:**

NLP relies on machine learning algorithms and neural networks to process and analyze language data.

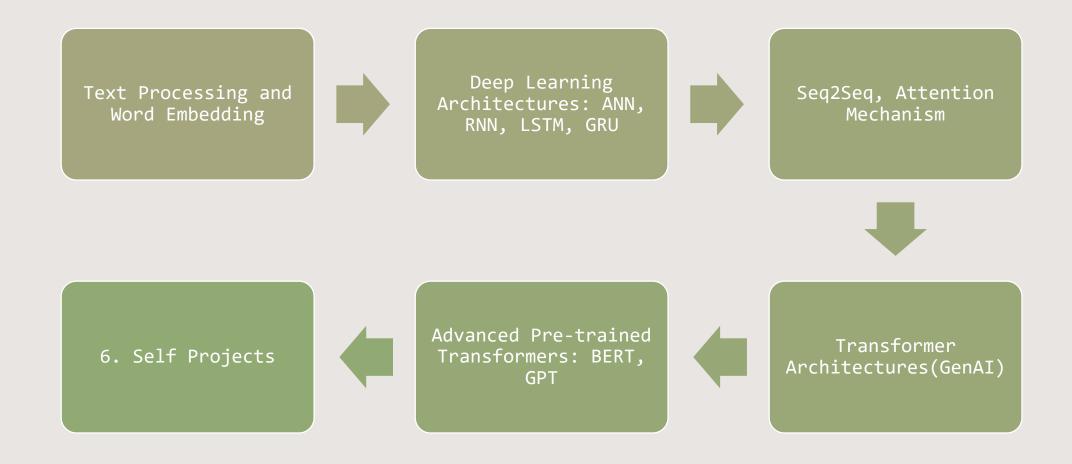
Common programming languages for NLP: Python

Libraries: NLTK and spaCy

Deep Learning frameworks: TensorFlow and PyTorch.



## Roadmap





## **Text Processing:**

Tokenization

Stopwords

Stemming

Bag of Words (BoW)

TF-IDF



# **Word Embedding:**

Word2vec

GloVe



#### **Neural Networks:**

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)



## Seq2Seq and Attention:

Sequence-to-Sequence (Seq2Seq) Models

Attention Mechanism

Encoder-Decoder Architectures



### **Transformer:**



Transformer Architecture



Self-Attention



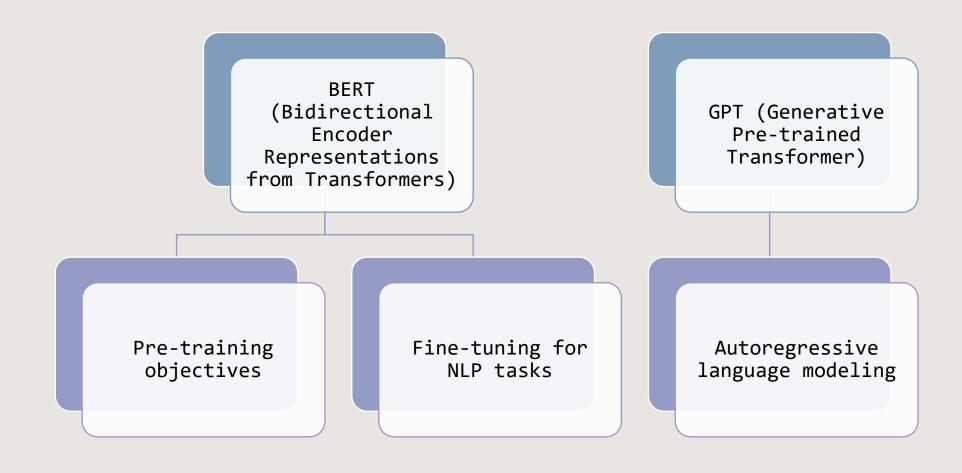
Multi-Head Attention



← Positional Encoding



#### **BERT and GPT:**



# **Practical Projects:**

Sentiment Analysis Text Summarization Named Entity Recognition Text Generation

