Due Dates November 16 (task 0)

November 26 (tasks 1, 2 & 3)

Late Submissions 30% per day per late deliverable

Teams You can do the assignment in teams of at most 3.

Teams must submit only 1 copy of the project via the team leader's account.

Experiments with Word Embeddings

Remember the Synonym Test that we asked you to perform by hand? Well in this project, you will experiment with word embeddings to solve the Synonym test automatically and see if your program does better than you! You will then compare the performance of different models on different data sets and analyse these results to draw insight.

1 The Dataset

Download the Synonym Test dataset available on Moodle. This dataset contains 80 English words and 4 choices of synonyms for each word. The task is to select the closest synonym out of these 4 choices. For example, the first entry of the data set contains:

```
1.enormously<br/>a.\leftarrow the question-word<br/>\leftarrow guess-word-1<br/>\leftarrow guess-word-2<br/>\leftarrow guess-word-3<br/>\leftarrow guess-word-4
```

The above indicates that for the question-word enormously, out of the 4 guess-words appropriately, uniquely, tremendously, decidedly, the closest in meaning is choice c i.e. tremendously.

2 Your Tasks

Write a program to use different word embeddings to answer the Synonym Test automatically and compare the performance of different models. You must use:

- 1. Python 3.11 and the Gensim library. Gensim https://radimrehurek.com/gensim/ is a free open-source Python library for representing documents as vectors. The library allows you to load pre-trained word embeddings, train your own Word2Vec embeddings from your own corpus, computes the similarity of word embeddings, . . .
- 2. GitHub (make sure your project is private while developing).

Your work will be divided into 4 tasks.

2.1 Task 0: Contribution to a Collective Human Gold-Standard

This task is to be done individually. In order to better judge the performance of your code (tasks 1 to 3 below), each of you will do the Synonym Test manually.

Before November 16 (11:59pm), go on the Moodle Quiz called Crowdsourced Gold-Standard for A2 and answer each question to the best of your ability. Task 0 will count for 4% of your assignment grade. You will be graded on participation only, not on the correctness of your answers. Your grade will be proportional to the number of questions that you answer.

After November 16, I will compile all the results and publish them on Moodle so that all teams can use them as a human gold-standard to evaluate the results of your code (tasks 1 to 3 below).

2.2 Task 1: Evaluation of the word2vec-google-news-300 Pre-trained Model

In this first experiment, you will use the pre-trained Word2Vec model called word2vec-google-news-300 to compute the closest synonym for each word in the dataset. First, use gensim.downloader.load to load the word2vec-google-news-300 pretrained embedding model. Then use the similarity method from Gensim to compute the cosine similarity between 2 embeddings (2 vectors) and find the closest synonym to the question-word.

The output of this task should be stored in 2 files:

- 1. In a file called <model_name>-details.csv, for each question in the Synonym Test dataset, in a single line:
 - (a) the question-word, a comma,
 - (b) the correct answer-word, a comma
 - (c) your system's guess-word, a comma
 - (d) one of 3 possible labels:
 - the label guess, if either question-word or all four guess-words (or all 5 words) were not found in the embedding model (so if the question-word was present in the model, and at least 1 guess-word was present also, you should not use this label).
 - the label correct, if the question-word and at least 1 guess-word were present in the model, and the guess-word was correct.
 - the label wrong if the question-word and at least 1 guess-word were present in the model, and the guess-word was not correct.

For example, the file word2vec-google-news-300-details.csv could contain:

```
enormously,tremendously,uniquely,wrong
provisions,stipulations,stipulations,correct
...
```

- 2. In a file called analysis.csv, in a single line:
 - (a) the model name (clearly indicating the source of the corpus and the vector size), a comma
 - (b) the size of the vocabulary (the number of unique words in the corpus¹)
 - (c) the number of correct labels (call this C), a comma
 - (d) the number of questions that your model answered without guessing (i.e. 80- guess) (call this V), a comma
 - (e) the accuracy of the model (i.e. $\frac{C}{V}$)

For example, the file analysis.csv could contain:

word2vec-google-news-300,3000000,44,78,0.5641025641025641

¹also known as the word-types, as opposed to work-tokens

2.3 Task 2: Comparison with Other Pre-trained Models

Now that you have obtained results with the word2vec-google-news-300 pre-trained model, you will experiment with 4 other English word2vec pretrained models and compare the results. You can use any pre-trained embeddings that you want, but you must have:

- 1. 2 new models from different corpora (eg. Twitter, English Wikipedia Dump ...) but same embedding size (eg. 25, 100, 300)
- 2. 2 new models from the same corpus but different embedding sizes

Many pre-trained embeddings are available on line (including in Gensim or at http://vectors.nlpl.eu/repository). For each model that you use, create a new <model_name>-details.csv output file and append the results to the file analysis.csv (see Section 2.2). For example, the file analysis.csv could now contain:

```
word2vec-google-news-300,3000000,44,78,0.5641025641025641
C1-E1,...,...,...
C2-E2,...,...,...
C3-E3,...,...,...
C4-E4,...,...
```

where C1 to C4 refer to the corpora and E1 to E4 refer to their embedding sizes, and C1 \neq C2 and E1 = E2 and C3 \neq C4 and E3 = E4.

Compare the performance of these models (graphs would be very useful here) and compare them to a random baseline and a human gold-standard. Analyse your data points and speculate on why some model perform better than others.

2.4 Task 3: Train your Own Models

Now, you should be ready to train your own Word2Vec model².

Go to the Project Gutenberg (https://www.gutenberg.org/) and download at least 5 online books.

Preprocess these books to generate a list of sentences (i.e. a list of list of words). You may find nltk³ useful for pre-processing your corpus as it provides a variety of functions to tokenize and split natural language texts (eg. sent_tokenize).

Use Gensim to create word2vec embeddings from your list of sentences. For this, use gensim.models.Word2Vec. Important parameters to pass include:

The list of sentences: use your pre-processed books

Window size: try 2 different values W1 and W2

Embedding Size: try 2 different values E5 and E6

This will therefore lead to 4 new models. By default, gensim.models.Word2Vec uses the CBOW method that we saw in class, so keep that default value.

For each model that you use, create a new <model_name>-details.csv output file and append the results to the file analysis.csv (see Section 2.2). For example, the file analysis.csv could now contain:

```
      word2vec-google-news-300, 44,78,0.5641025641025641
      // from Task 1

      C1-E1,...,...,...
      // from Task 2

      C2-E2,...,...,...
      // from Task 2

      C3-E3,...,...,...
      // from Task 2

      C4-E4,...,...
      // from Task 2

      your_own_corpus-E5-W1,...,...
      // from Task 2

      your_own_corpus-E5-W2,...,...
      // from Task 2

      your_own_corpus-E6-W1,...,...
      // from Task 2
```

where E5 \neq E6 and W1 \neq W2.

Compare the performance of these models (graphs would be very useful here). Analyse your data points and speculate on why some model perform better than others.

 $^{^{2}}$ Woohoo!

³Natural Language Toolkit for Python, see https://www.nltk.org/

3 Deliverables

The submission of the mini-project will consist of 3 deliverables:

- Your individual contribution to the collective human Gold-standard (see the Moodle Quiz called Crowdsourced Gold-Standard for A2).
- 2. The code & output files
- 3. The demo (8 min presentation & Q/A)

3.1 The Code & Output files

Submit all files necessary to run your code in addition to a readme.md which will contain specific and complete instructions on how to run your experiments. You do not need to submit the datasets. If the instructions in your readme file do not work, are incomplete or a file is missing, you will not be given the benefit of the doubt.

Generate one output file for each model and a single analysis file for all models. This means 9 files named <model_name>-details.csv and 1 analysis.csv.

3.2 The Demos

You will have to demo your mini-project for ≈ 15 minutes. Regardless of the demo time, you will demo the program that was uploaded as the official submission. The schedule of the demos will be posted on Moodle. The demos will consist of 2 parts: a presentation ≈ 5 minutes and a Q/A part (≈ 10 minutes).

The Presentation

Prepare an 5-minute presentation to analyse and compare the performance of your models, and to discuss possible improvements over your best model. The intended audience of your presentation is your TAs. Hence there is no need to explain the theory behind the models. Your presentation should focus on **your** work and the comparison of the performance of the different models.

Your presentation should contain at least the following:

An analysis of the results of all models. In particular, compare and contrast the performance of each model with one another, and against a random baseline and a human gold-standard.
One or two concrete ideas on how to improve your best model further.
In the case of team work, a description of the responsibilities and contributions of each team member.

\mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{A}

After your presentation, your TA will proceed with a ≈ 10 minute question period. Each student will be asked questions on the code/mini-project, and he/she will be required to answer the TA satisfactorily. In particular, each member should know what each parameter that you experimented with represent and their effect on the performance. Hence every member of team is expected to attend the demo.

In addition, your TA may give ask you to change your code and ask you to run it again. The output files generated at demo time will have to be uploaded on EAS during your demo.

4 Evaluation Scheme

Students in teams can be assigned different grades based on their individual contribution to project.

Individual grades will count for 20% and will be based on:

- (5%) your individual contribution to the collective human Gold-standard (see the Moodle Quiz called Crowdsourced Gold-Standard for A2).
- (10%) a peer-evaluation done after the submission & the contribution of each student as indicated on GitHub.
- (5%) the Q/A of each student during the demo.

The team grade will count for 80% and will be based on:

- (45%) Code: functionality, design, programming style, ...
- (15%) Demo: Presentation & depth of the analysis, clarity and conciseness, presentation, time-management, ...
- (10%) Output with initial datasets: correctness and format
- (10%) Output with demo-dataset: correctness and format

5 Submission

If you work in a team, identify one member as the team leader. The only additional responsibility of the team leader is to upload all required files (including the files at the demo) from her/his account and book the demo on the Moodle scheduler. If you work individually, by definition, you are the team leader of your one-person team.

Each deliverable is due on the date indicated below.

Deliverable	Due Date	Submit
Task 0	November 16, 11:59pm	Moodle Quiz
Submit your code, output files, presentation material	November 26, 11:59pm	on EAS as Assignment 2
Submit the output files generated at demo time	during your demo	on EAS as Assignment 20 (yes! 20)

Code & Output files

	Create one zip file containing all your code, the output files for the data set on Moodle and the README.md file.
	Name your zip file: 472_Assignment2_ID1_ID2_ID3.zip where ID1 is the ID of the team leader.
	Have the team leader upload the zip file at: https://fis.encs.concordia.ca/eas/ as Assignment2.
Н	Iave fun!