Welcome to the CoGrammar Theory Summary II

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.



Data Science Session Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
 (Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly ask them!
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: Questions

Data Science Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query:
 www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a safeguarding incident:
 www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting
- We would love your feedback on lectures: Feedback on Lectures

Skills Bootcamp 8-Week Progression Overview

Fulfil 4 Criteria to Graduation

Criterion 1: Initial Requirements

Timeframe: First 2 Weeks
Guided Learning Hours (GLH):
Minimum of 15 hours
Task Completion: First four tasks

Due Date: 24 March 2024

Criterion 2: Mid-Course Progress

60 Guided Learning Hours

Data Science - **13 tasks** Software Engineering - **13 tasks** Web Development - **13 tasks**

Due Date: 28 April 2024



Skills Bootcamp Progression Overview

Criterion 3: Course Progress

Completion: All mandatory tasks, including Build Your Brand and resubmissions by study period end Interview Invitation: Within 4 weeks post-course Guided Learning Hours: Minimum of 112 hours by support end date (10.5 hours average, each week)

Criterion 4: Demonstrating Employability

Final Job or Apprenticeship
Outcome: Document within 12
weeks post-graduation
Relevance: Progression to
employment or related
opportunity





Learning objectives

- Grasp the concept of object-oriented programming
- Understand fundamental concepts of Natural Language Processing



Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)





Introduction

- OOP is a programming paradigm that revolves around the concept of objects and classes.
 - > Classes: the blueprint for creating objects e.g., 'Car' class with the property 'colour' and the method 'drive()'
 - > **Objects**: an instance of a class e.g., an object of the 'Car' class is 'red Toyota' with the method 'drive()'
- Key idea: objects are instances of classes, which define the data and behaviour of the objects



Key Concepts of OOP

- Encapsulation: the bundling of data and methods that operate on the data within one unit, e.g., a class.
 - Purpose: To hide the internal state of the object and only expose a controlled interface.
- Abstraction which involves simplifying complex systems by modeling classes appropriate to the problem.
 - Purpose: To reduce complexity and allow the programmer to focus on interactions at a higher level.
- Inheritance is a mechanism by which one class (child) can inherit the properties and methods of another class (parent).
 - > To promote code reuse and establish a natural hierarchy.
- Polymorphism allows objects of different classes to be treated as objects of a common superclass.
 - \triangleright To enable one interface to be used for a general class of actions.



Benefits of OOP

Think of OOP as a divide and conquer approach to programming. It breaks down complex problems into manageable, interacting objects.

Benefits of this approach are:

- Modularity: code can be written and maintained independently
- Reusability: classes can be reused across programs
- Scalability: easy to add new features or change existing ones
- Maintainability: simplifies troubleshooting and debugging



Example

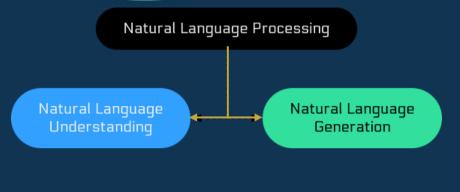
- We want to create a banking system
- We create an 'Account' class with the following properties and methods:
 - Properties: 'balance' and 'accountNumber'
 - Methods: 'deposit()', 'withdraw()' and 'get_balance()'
- We can create an instance of this 'Account' class by opening an account for a customer - this customer's account becomes an object of the 'Account' class.
- Principles of OOP demonstrated:
 - Encapsulation: 'balance' in 'Account' can be private and accessed via 'get_balance()'
 - Abstraction: customers can interact with 'Account' methods without knowing the internal workings i.e., they can deposit and withdraw money
 - Inheritance: we can extend the 'Account' class by creating 'SavingsAccount' and 'CheckingAccount' which inherit from 'Account'

Natural Language Processing





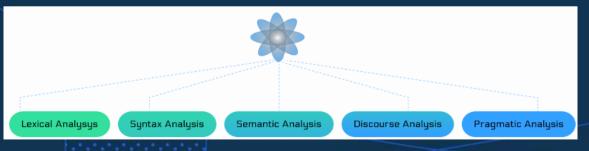
NLP Components and Levels



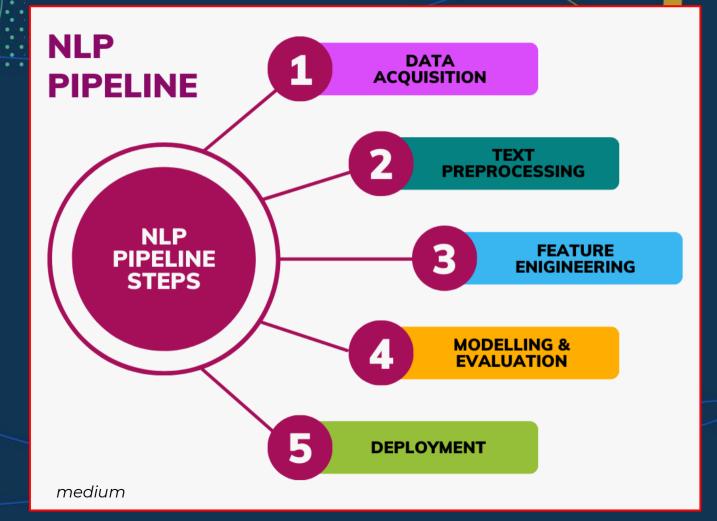
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ammar

- Morphological/Lexical analysis: processing and understanding POS.
- **Syntactic analysis:** understanding the sentence structure.
- Semantic analysis: understanding literal meaning of words, phrases, sentences.
 - Discourse analysis: understanding units larger than single sentence
 - Pragmatic analysis: using real-world knowledge to understand the bigger context of the sentence.

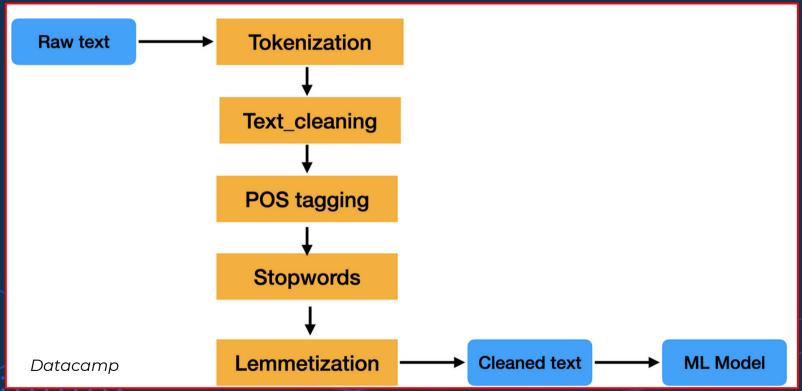


NLP Pipeline



CoGrammar

Text Preprocessing





Semantic Similarity

- Semantic similarity is about the meaning closeness, and lexical similarity is about the closeness of the word set.
 - "The dog bites the man" and "The man bites the dog"
 - > Identical considering lexical similarity; however entirely different considering semantic similarity
- Cosine similarity in NLP domain: measures the cosine of the angle between vectors of two points.
- Use spacy pre-trained model with embeddings "en_core_web_md" and 'similarity' to calculate the similarities between embeddings.



Questions and Answers





Thank you for attending





