

# Assignment 4,5 + Smoothing

(SNLP tutorial 4)

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TODOth, TODOth May 2021

# Overview

- Task, Metrics
- Differential Privacy
- Homework

# Entropy

- Amount of information / compressed size in bits
- $H(p) = E[-\log(p(V))] = -\sum p(v) \log(p(v))$
- For binomial distribution highest in the middle
- For uniform distribution:  $\log(W)$
- Entropy is always non-negative
- $H((W,W)) = H(W) + H(W)$  when statistically independent  $p(w1,w2) = p(w1)p(w2)$
- Conditional entropy:  $H(X|Y) = -\sum p(x,y) \log p(x|y)$

# Kullback-Leibler Divergence

- $D(p||q) = \sum p_i \log p_i/q_i$
- Not symmetric
- Non-negative
- How many extra bits if we use bad encoding
- Cross-entropy:  $-\sum p_i \log q_i$

# Code

- Mapping of word to a finite string of a  $D$ -nary alphabet
- Prefix code
- $\sum D^{-l_i} \leq 1$
- ▶ Kraft's inequality
- ▶ true for prefix codes
- ▶ for every length distribution satisfying this, there exists a prefix code
- Expected length:  $\sum l_i p(w_i)$
- Optimal length:  $-\log_D p(w_i)$

# Correlation Function

- $p_d(w1, w2)/(p(w1)p(w2))$

# OOV words

## Corpus

- Train set:



- Test set:



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## Accumulate counts

• 	6		5		3		2		
• 	4		2		2		2		1
									1



# OOV words

## Corpus

- Train set:





- Test set:



## Accumulate counts

-  6     5     3     2
-  4     2     2     2     1     1

## OOV words

- What about  and ?
- OOV rate:  $2 + 1/4 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 27\%$







# Additive smoothing (add- $\alpha$ -smoothing)

## Unigrams







- Add zero counts to frequency table

 6     5     3     2     0     0

- Increase all counts by  $\alpha = 1$






 6+1     5+1     3+1     2+1     0+1     0+1

- Divide by  $N = 22$

 0.32     0.27     0.18     0.13     0.05     0.05

## Perplexity

- Relative frequencies on test corpus:

 0.33     0.17     0.17     0.17     0.08     0.08






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## Perplexity

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- $PP = 2^{(0.33 \cdot 0.32 + 0.27 \cdot 0.17 + 0.18 \cdot 0.17 + 0.13 \cdot 0.17 + 2 \cdot (0.05 \cdot 0.08))} = 1.4$

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Recall the additive smoothing formula for unigrams:

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Remember from Assignment 2 that:

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- Smoothe the bigram count:  $C(w_{i-1}, w_i) \rightarrow C(w_{i-1}, w_i) + \alpha$
- Normalization:  $p_{smoothed}(w_i|w_{i-1}) = \frac{C(w_{i-1}, w_i) + \alpha}{?}$

# Additive smoothing: Bigrams

## Corpus



Bigrams: , , , , ..., ,  ← circular bigram!

Bigrams: AA, AA, AE, EA, ..., AE, EA

## Additive smoothing: Bigrams: bigram counts

- Collect bigram counts & conditional probabilities for history  $A$

Bigram	$C(w_i, w_{i-1})$	$C(w_{i-1})$	$\frac{C(w_{i-1}, w_i)}{C(w_{i-1})}$
AE	3	6	1/2
AA	2	6	1/3
AB	1	6	1/6



## Additive smoothing: Bigrams: add alpha

- We encounter an unknown bigram  $AF$

Bigram	$C_{\alpha}(w_{i-1}, w_i)$	$C_{\alpha}(w_{i-1})$	$\frac{C_{\alpha}(w_{i-1}, w_i)}{C_{\alpha}(w_{i-1})}$
AE	3+1	6+1	4/7
AA	2+1	6+1	3/7
AB	1+1	6+1	2/7
→ AF	0+1	6+1	1/7

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- Not a probability distribution!
- Solution: We need to adjust the divisor a tiny bit. But how tiny?

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- Pretend that we have seen the history  $|V| = 3$  times more.

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AE	$7 + 3$	$4/10$
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AE	$7 + 4$	$4/11$
AA	$7 + 4$	$3/11$
AB	$7 + 4$	$2/11$
→ AF	$7 + 4$	$1/11$
→ AD	$7 + 4$	$1/11$



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$\rightarrow$ AD	$7 + 4$	$1/11$

- $C_{\alpha}(A)$  is constant
- Probabilities sum up to 1:  $4/11 + 3/11 + 2/11 + 1/11 + 1/11 = 1$

## Additive smoothing: Bigrams: general case

- General formula for smoothed bigram Probabilities:

$$p(w_i|w_{i-1}) = \frac{C(w_{i-1}, w_i) + \alpha}{C(w_{i-1}) + \alpha|V|} \quad (3)$$

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- For n-grams of length  $n$ :

$$p(w_i|w_{i-1} : w_{i-n+1}) = \frac{C(w_{i-n+1} : w_i) + \alpha}{C(w_{i-n+1} : w_{i-1}) + \alpha|V_{(w_{i-n+1}:w_{i-1}, \bullet)}|} \quad (5)$$

# Kneser-Ney Smoothing

TODO

- absolute discounting

# Cross-Validation

TODO



# Estimating LOO Parameters

TODO ??

# Laplace Smoothing

- add epsilon

TODO

# Linear Discounting

- linear interpolation

# Good-Turing Discounting

TODO

# Count Trees

- remove infrequent nodes

TODO

# Privacy

TODO differential privacy

# Resources

- ① UdS SNLP Class, WSD: <https://teaching.lsv.uni-saarland.de/snlp/>
- ② Classical Statistical WSD: <https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/P91-1034.pdf>
- ③ n-gram count trees: <http://ssli.ee.washington.edu/WS07/notes/ngrams.pdf>