

## CHRIS SUNNY THALIYATH

### Quiz NLP

Data :

- doc1, doc2, doc3, doc4, doc5  
these are CORPUS
- w1, w2, w3, w4, w5, w6, w7  
words
- w6, w7 - Stop words

Represent Corpus :

→ 1 Binary Matrix

where

"1 if word present in document, else its 0"

→ Row : document is represented

→ Column : Represents

words

$$TF-IDF(t, d) = TF(t, d) \times IDF(t)$$

IDF-TF (Inverse Document Frequency)

→ Histogram of words in all documents is the count of different words

C BOW (Continuous Bag of words / Skip-Gram)

→ We create pair of words  
(Target words & Context words)

→ Skip Gram : predicts the context based on current word & surrounding words

## Binary Matrix

Document	w1	w2	w3	w4	w5	w6	w7
doc1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
doc2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
doc3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
doc4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
doc5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

$$IDF(t) = \log(N/d(t))$$

N: Total # of documents

d(t): # of documents with term t

$$df(w1) = 3$$

$$IDF(w1) = \log(5/3)$$

$$TF-IDF(w1, doc1) = 1 * IDF(w1)$$

$$df(w2) = 2$$

$$IDF(w2) = \log(5/2)$$



## Calculations

	TF(doc <sub>i</sub> )				DF	IDF
	TF(doc <sub>1</sub> )	TF(doc <sub>2</sub> )	TF(doc <sub>3</sub> )	TF(doc <sub>4</sub> )		
w <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	3	$\log(3/3)$
w <sub>2</sub>	1	1	0	0	2	$\log(5/2)$
w <sub>3</sub>	1	1	0	0	2	$\log(5/2)$
w <sub>4</sub>	0	0	0	1	1	$\log(5/1)$
w <sub>5</sub>	0	0	1	1	2	$\log(5/2)$
w <sub>6</sub>	0	0	0	1	1	$\log(5/1)$
w <sub>7</sub>	1	1	1	0	3	$\log(5/3)$

TF = IDF

Document	w <sub>1</sub>	w <sub>2</sub>	w <sub>3</sub>	w <sub>4</sub>	w <sub>5</sub>	w <sub>6</sub>	w <sub>7</sub>
doc 1	0.51	0.90	0.90	0	0	0	0.51
doc 2	0.51	0.90	0.90	0	0	0	0.51
" 3	0.51	0	0	0	0.90	0	0.51
" 4	0	0	0	1.61	0.90	0.90	0
" 5	0	0	0	0	0	0.90	0

## CBOW - Skip Gram

- Tokenization : Break document into words  
Remove stop words
- Windowing : window size (2-3 words)

## CBOW (Continuous Bag of words)

- ↳ Input : Words within the window
- ↳ Output : Target words
- ↳ Model : Surrounding context

Skic Gram:

Input: Target word  
 Output: Context words

Example with doc2 with window size 2

Document 2: ( $w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4$ )

Training Examples:

( $w_1, w_2$ ) : Predict  $w_2$  given  $w_1$

( $w_2, w_3$ ) : "

( $w_2, w_3$ ) : "

( $w_3, w_4$ ) : "

( $w_3, w_4$ ) : "