

Multi Layer Perceptron

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Introduction

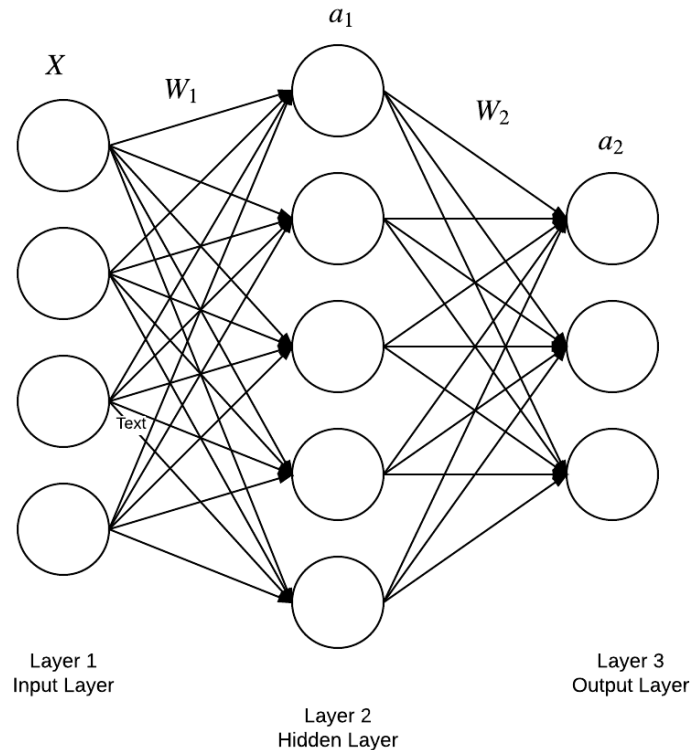
❖ Introduction

- The assignment is to implement the 'Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP)' model for text classification.
- We will provide main.py, util.py, train.json and test.json. You have to implement the Multi Layer Perceptron in main.py.
- In this PDF, we will briefly explain the 'Multi Layer Perceptron'

Multi Layer Perceptron

❖ Multi Layer Perceptron

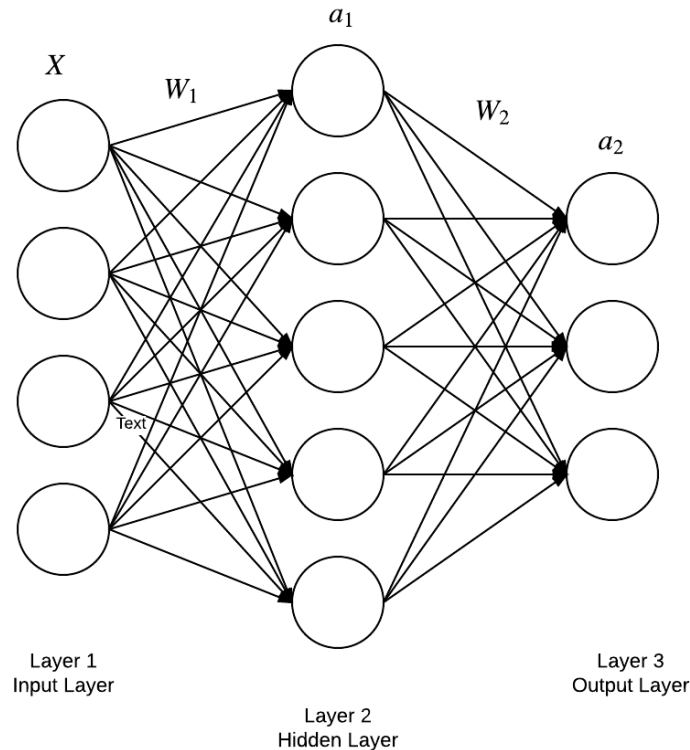
- The MLP is one of the simplest Neural Network (NN).
- Goal of the MLP is to get the best performance for given input data.



Multi Layer Perceptron

❖ Learning Process of the MLP

- 1) The MLP uses training data and obtains outputs.
- 2) The MLP calculates errors between the outputs and labels.
- 3) The MLP finds optimal weights by iterating backpropagation in the direction of reducing sum of the errors.



Given Data

❖ train.json & test.json

➤ Data Format : a list of dictionaries

➤ Data Example :

```
[  
  {  
    "paragraph" : "Since Game of Throne first aired, ..."  
    "label": "tv",  
    "id": "31"    *this is an article id  
  },  
  ...  
]
```

➤ The number of Labels : 5 (finance, lifestyle, tv, sports, entertainment)

Assignment

❖ Various Possible Inputs

➤ TF

➤ Normalized TF-IDF

➤ Binary vector

- 1 if a word in document else 0

- For example,

$doc_a = \text{I love dog}$ $doc_b = \text{I like cat}$

Vocab = { cat, dog, I, like, love }

$vec_a = [0, 1, 1, 0, 1]$ $vec_b = [1, 0, 1, 1, 0]$

Assignment

❖ Assignment

- Implement the 'MLP' model for text classification in main.py.
 - Use **TF**, **normalized TF-IDF** and **binary** vectors as input for the model **respectively**.
- Implementing the MLP model consists of 3 steps
 - Preprocessing Train/Test data and calculating vectors (TF, normalized TF-IDF and binary)
 - Training the model with Train data
 - Evaluating the model with Test data
- You have to get **at least 70% of accuracy** in the test dataset **for all input vectors** (TF, normalized TF-IDF and binary).

Assignment

❖ Assignment

- In this assignment, you have to calculate precision, recall, and f1-score for each labels by yourself.
- You also need to calculate micro average precision/recall/f1-score, and model accuracy.
- Additional libraries not allowed (e.g. Scikit-Learn)
- See page 10 for specific output format.

Assignment

❖ Submission File

1) StudentName _StudentID_main.py (python version 3.x)

- e.g., 홍길동_2020123123_main.py.
e.g., MichaelJackson_2020123123_main.py

2) StudentName _StudentID.txt

- e.g., 홍길동_2020123123.txt
e.g., MichaelJackson_2020123123.txt

Assignment

❖ Outlook of the Text File

Input Type : Binary									
					precision	recall	f1-score	# docs	
	entertainment					73.68	70.00	71.79	20
		finance				75.00	75.00	75.00	20
		lifestyle				71.43	75.00	73.17	20
			sports			85.71	90.00	87.80	20
			tv			89.47	85.00	87.18	20
	micro avg					79.00	79.00	79.00	100
	accuracy							79.00	100

Input Type : TF										
					precision	recall	f1-score	# docs		
	entertainment					66.67	70.00	68.29	20	
		finance				73.68	70.00	71.79	20	
		lifestyle				75.00	75.00	75.00	20	
			sports				78.26	90.00	83.72	20
				tv			88.24	75.00	81.08	20
	micro avg					76.00	76.00	76.00	100	
	accuracy							76.00	100	

Input Type : TF-IDF								
					precision	recall	f1-score	# docs
	entertainment				55.56	75.00	63.83	20
		finance			94.12	80.00	86.49	20
		lifestyle			94.12	80.00	86.49	20
		sports			90.00	90.00	90.00	20
		tv			84.21	80.00	82.05	20
	micro avg				81.00	81.00	81.00	100
	accuracy						81.00	100

Assignment

❖ Cautions

- Use 'Python3' and 'Google Colab'.
- Do not import any library except already imported libraries.
- Copy will be scored 0.

Thank you for your attention!

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<http://nlp.skku.edu/>