

Natural Language Processing

An Introduction

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Introduction

Unstructured Interactions

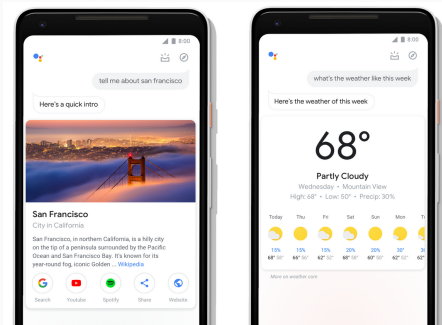


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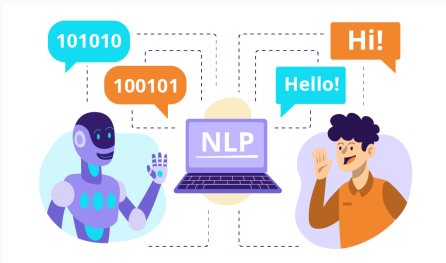
Unstructured Interactions



- Unstructured interactions are widely used today
- Collecting feedback on webpages and apps
- Chatting with users and providing answers
- Voice assistants that accomplish a wide variety of tasks

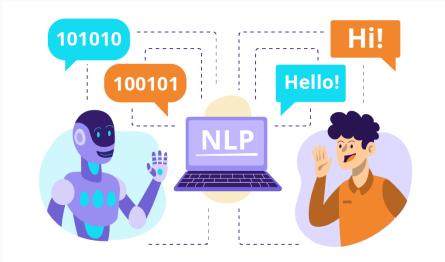
Image: https://techcrunch.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Assistant_1.png

Natural Language Processing

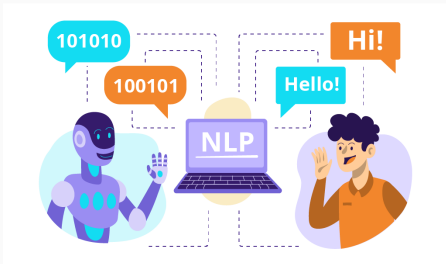


Natural Language Processing

- Natural Language Processing deals with unstructured interactions

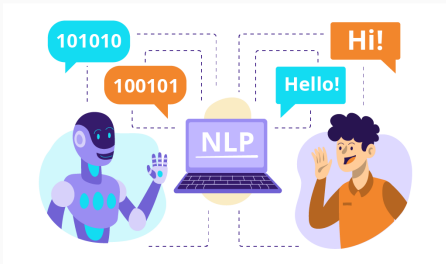


Natural Language Processing



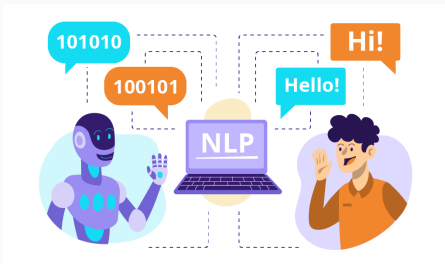
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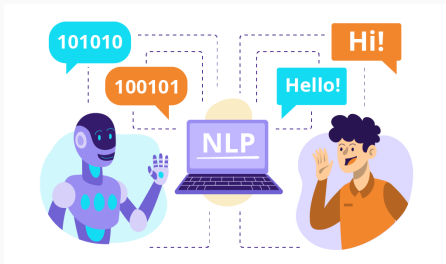
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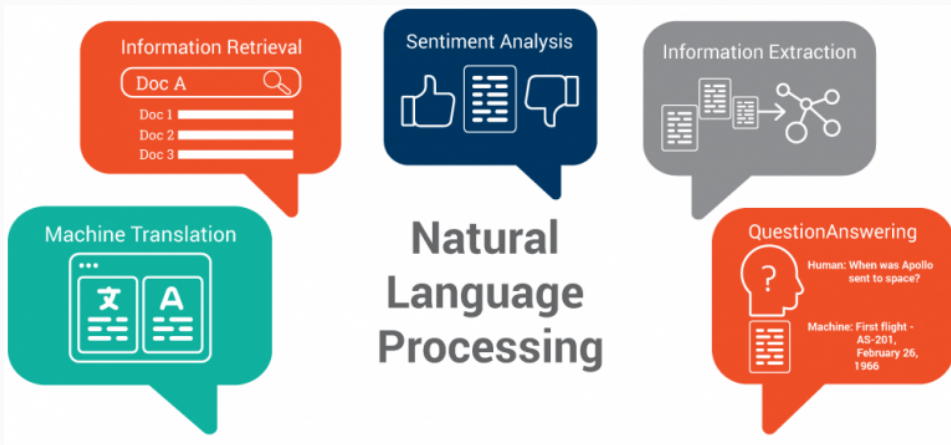
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- Represents text as numbers, that Machine Learning models can understand

Image: <https://images.app.goo.gl/C7otX6X8TdFwfYPY7>



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- And a wide variety of expression

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Preprocessing Methods

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- Latter models incorporated pre-processing into process flow, doing away the need for separate pre-processing

Natural Language Processing

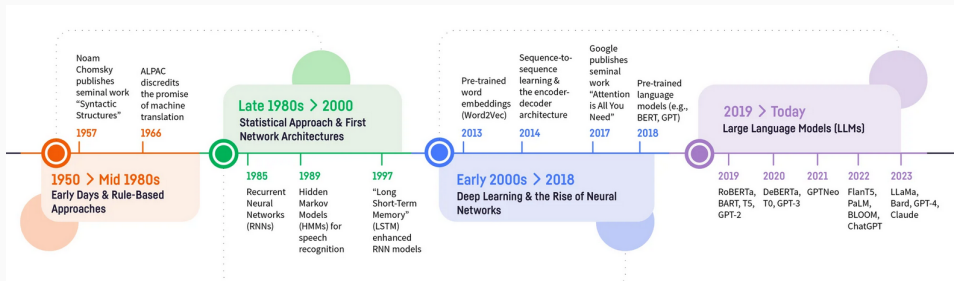
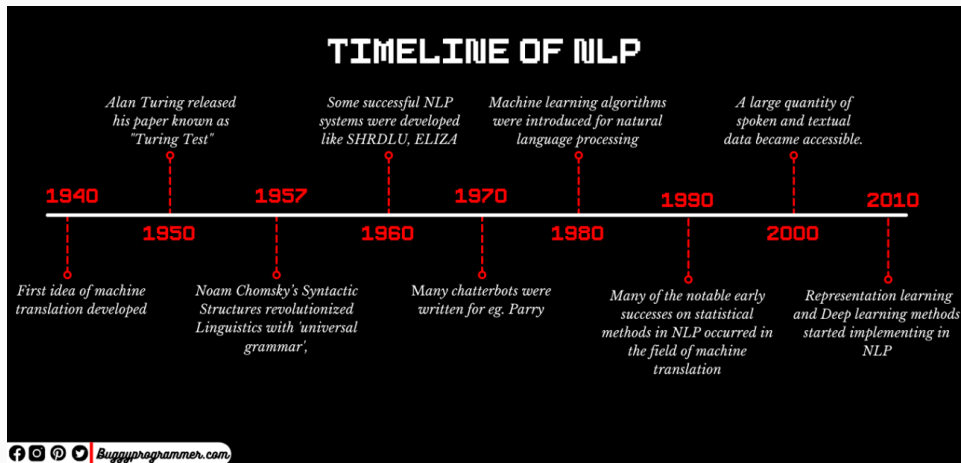


Image: <https://blog.dataiku.com/nlp-metamorphosis>



Earliest NLP techniques relied on reducing the number of unique words needed for the model

- Tokenization
- Stop Word Removal
- Stemming
- Lemmatization
- n-grams

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- Tokenization: Splitting longer strings of text into smaller pieces, usually words

Noise removal

Text Strings with html tags		Cleaned Results
<p>Excel 365</p>		Excel 365
Insert multiple blank rows		Insert multiple blank rows
<i>Merge all sheets into one</i>		Merge all sheets into one
<p>Office Tab</p>		Office Tab
Kutools for Excel		Kutools for Excel
<p>www.extendoffice.com</p>		www.extendoffice.com

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- “This is SPARTA” → “this is sparta”

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- Have to choose appropriate stop words to remove

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- Text simplification, improved model performance and standardization

Stemming example

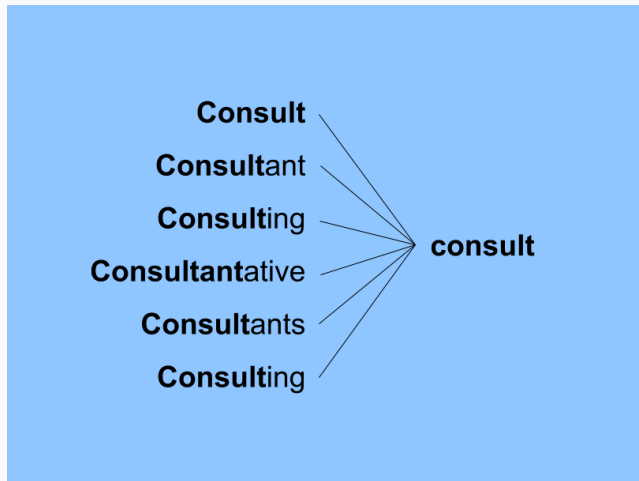


Image: <https://images.app.goo.gl/gRobrUoMPV3xNKA16>

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- Example: Stemming 'saw' might return 's', while Lemmatization will return 'see' or 'saw' based on whether the token was used as verb or noun

Lemmatization example

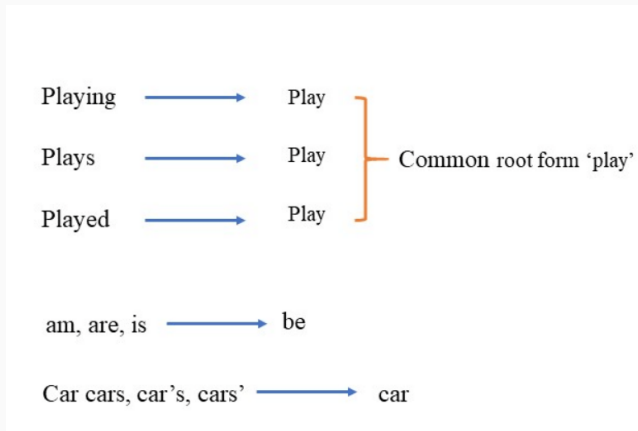


Image: https://github.com/Learn-Write-Repeat/Open-contributions/blob/master/B2-NLP/Amey_Nlp_Lemmatization_stemming.md

Stemming vs. Lemmatization

Stemming commonly collapses derivationally similar words, while Lemmatization only collapses different inflectional form of a lemma.

Image: <https://www.johnsnowlabs.com/boost-your-nlp-results-with-spark-nlp-stemming-and-lemmatizing-techniques/>

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Stemming	Lemmatization
adjustable → adjust	was → (to) be
formality → formalit	better → good
formality → form	meeting → meeting
airliner → airlin	

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- Needs care to ensure that meaning is not lost

Tokenization methods - NLTK

Natural Language Toolkit is an open source Python library for NLP. Has interfaces for different corpora like WordNet

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 - Separates based on phrase splitting punctuations like ?!

Image: <https://neptune.ai/blog/tokenization-in-nlp>

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 - Can merge required words into single tokens for analysis

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- Choice of tokenization governed by applications
- Each tokenizer might have slight differences in the way words are broken

An example

Original text : Alice in wonderland

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Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do. Once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice, "without pictures or conversations?"

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Word tokenize: Alice in wonderland

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Stemming: Alice in wonderland

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beginning : begin

very : veri

tired : tire

sitting : sit

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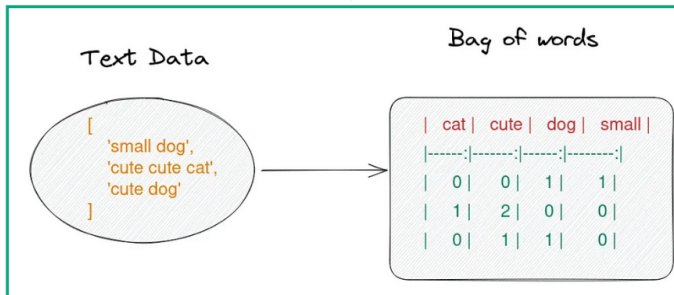
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Term Frequency - Inverse Document frequency

- Term frequency: no of times a term appears in document / number of terms in document
- Inverse document frequency: $\log(\text{no of documents}/\text{no of documents a term } t \text{ appeared in})$
- TF-IDF = Term frequency \times Inverse document frequency

Term Frequency \times Inverse Document Frequency

$$w_{x,y} = tf_{x,y} \times \log\left(\frac{N}{df_x}\right)$$

Text1: Basic Linux Commands for Data Science

Text2: Essential DVC Commands for Data Science

	basic	commands	data	dec	essential	for	linux	science
Text 1	0.5	0.35	0.35	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.5	0.35
Text 2	0.0	0.35	0.35	0.5	0.5	0.35	0.0	0.35

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- These techniques are typically used for Sentiment Analysis

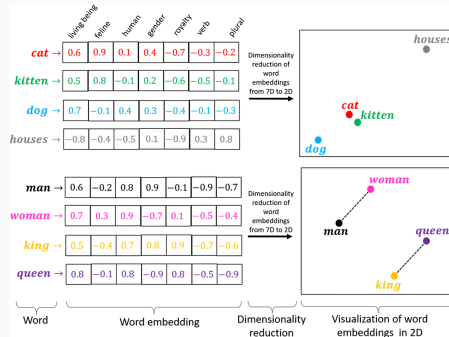
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Embeddings

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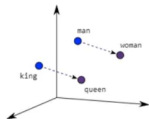
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 - Constructs word context or word co-occurrence matrix

Word Embeddings

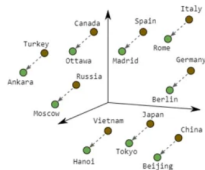
Word2Vec



Male-Female



Verb Tense

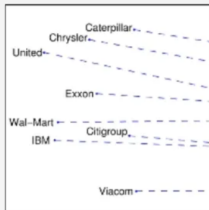


Country-Capital

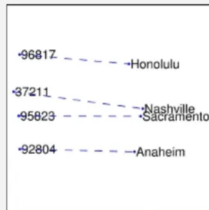
GloVe



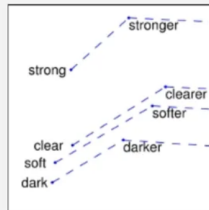
man - woman



company - ceo



city - zip code



comparative - superlative

- BERT

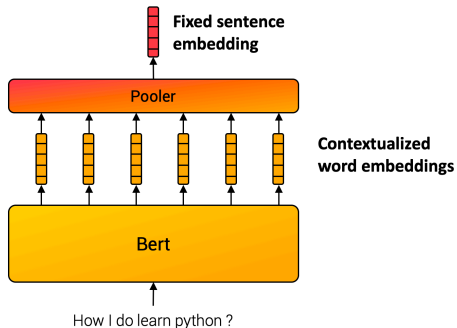
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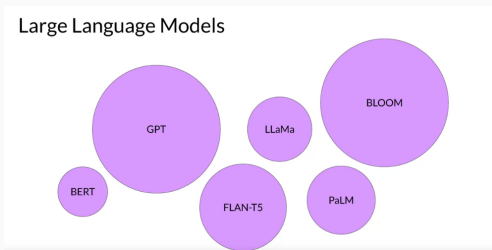
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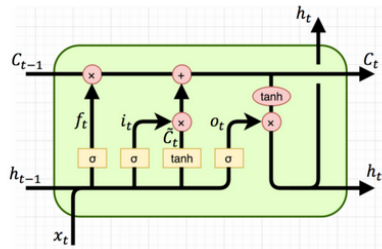
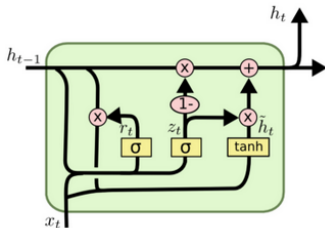
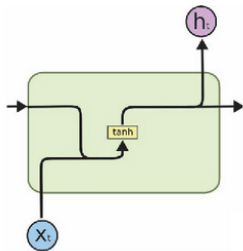
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NLP Models

Basic NLP Models



Basic architectures of RNN, GRU and LSTM cells

- RNN: Recurrent Neural Network
- GRU: Gated Recurrent Unit
- LSTM: Long Short-Term Memory

<https://medium.com/@saurabh.rathor092/simple-rnn-vs-gru-vs-lstm-difference-lies-in-more-flexible-control-5f33e07b1e57>

Transformers

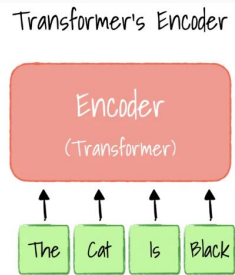
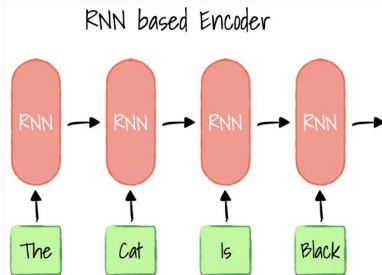
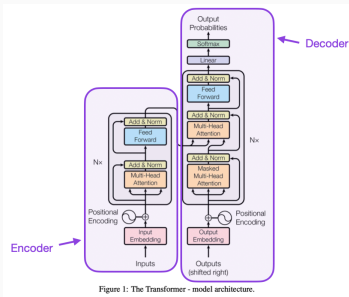


Image: <https://jinglescode.github.io/2020/05/27/illustrated-guide-transformer/>



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- Large Language Models use their own tokenizers and embeddings
- Minimal pre-processing required to use LLMs for NLP tasks
- However, LLMs are computationally heavy - may not be required for simple tasks

Thank you.