

**LECTURER: Nghia Duong-Trung**

# **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

TOPIC OUTLINE

History of AI

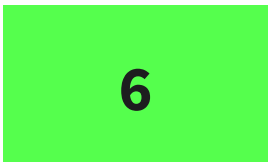
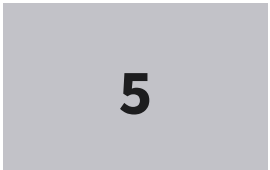
Modern AI Systems

Reinforcement Learning

Natural Language Processing – Part 1

Natural Language Processing – Part 2

Computer Vision



**UNIT 5**

# **NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING**

## **PART 2**

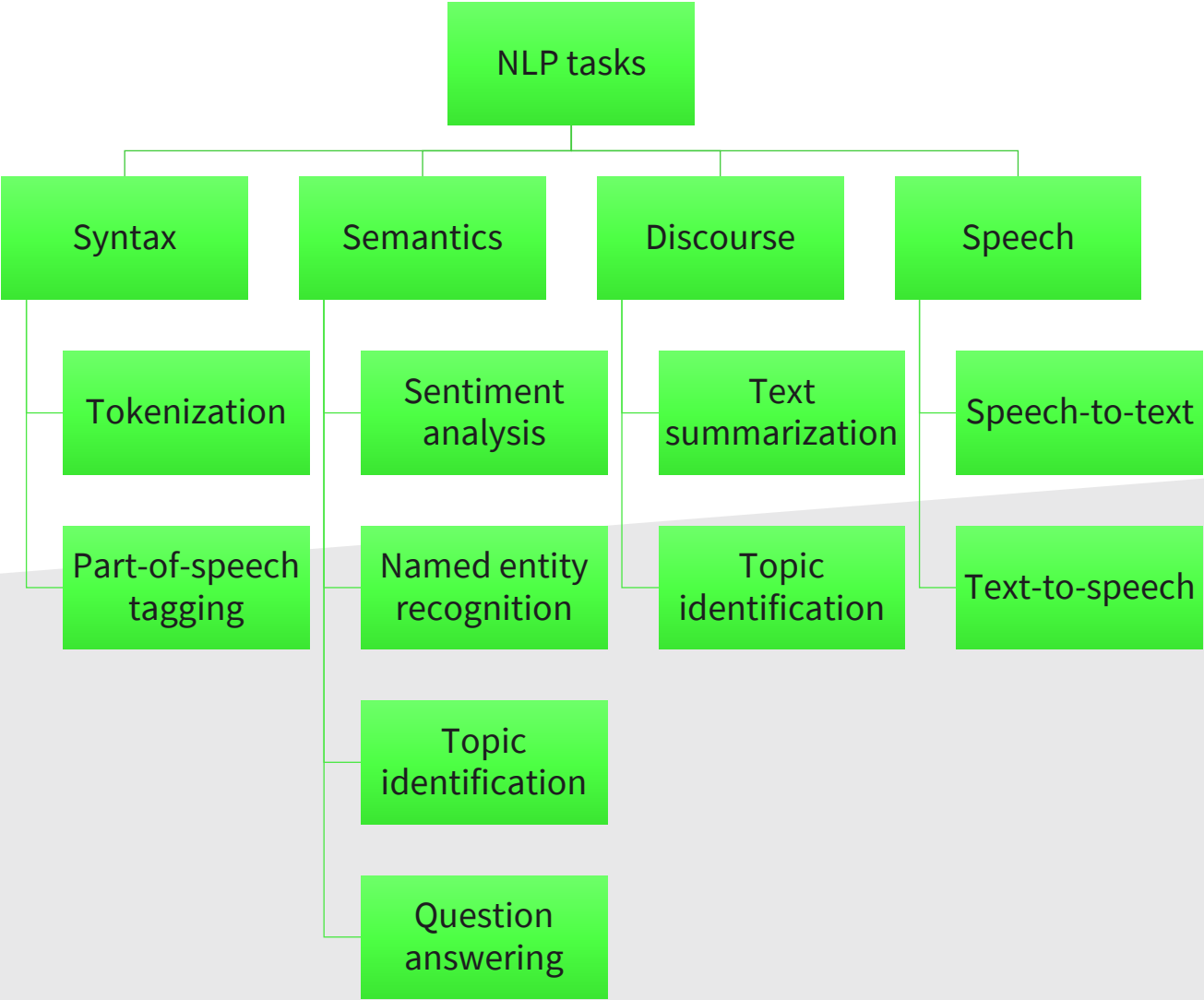


- Identify the typical tasks in NLP.
- Understand how to vectorize data, including
  - Bag-of-Words
  - Neural word vectorization techniques
  - Neural sentence vectorization techniques



1. What are the typical tasks in NLP?
2. How does Bag-of-Words work?
3. How can words and sentences be vectorized using neural models?

NLP TASKS



## VECTORIZING DATA – BAG-OF-WORDS

Darren loves dogs.

Darren does not like cats.

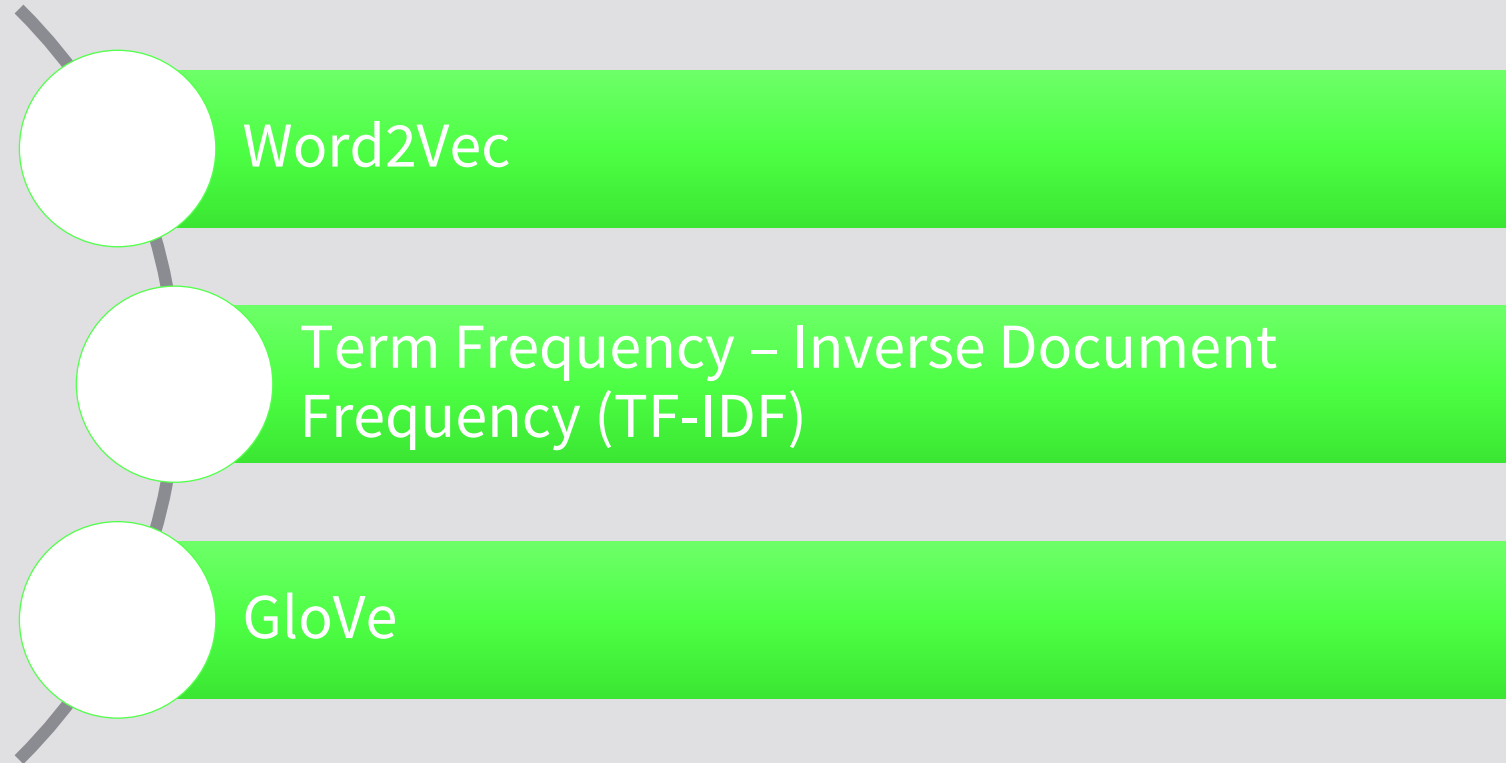
Cats are not like dogs.

Darren, loves, dogs, does, not, like, cats, are



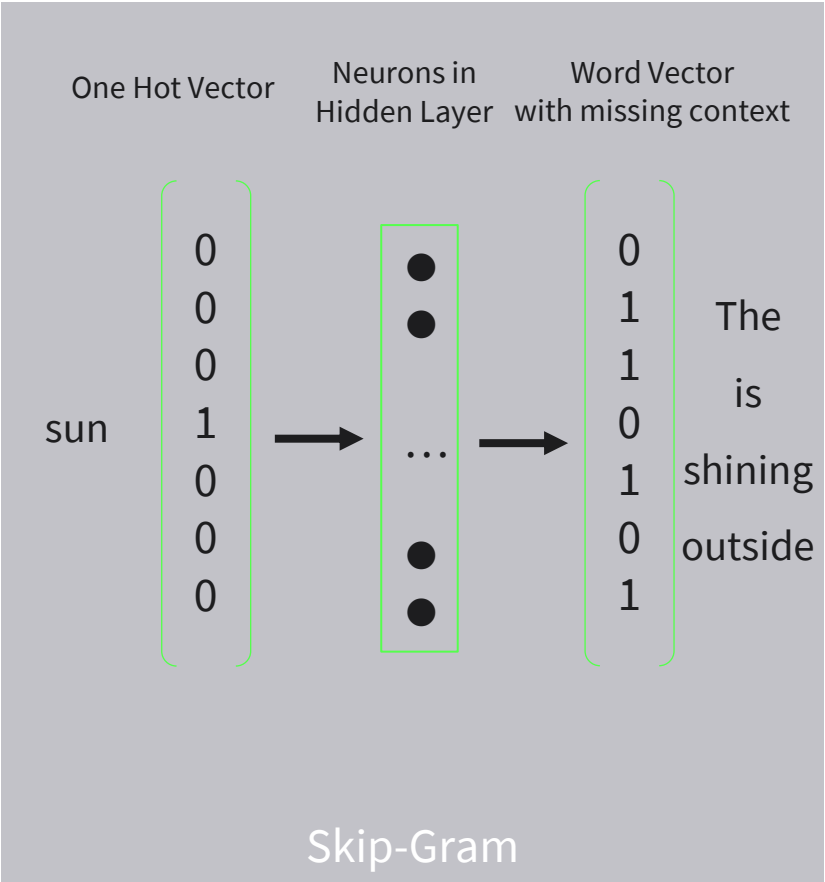
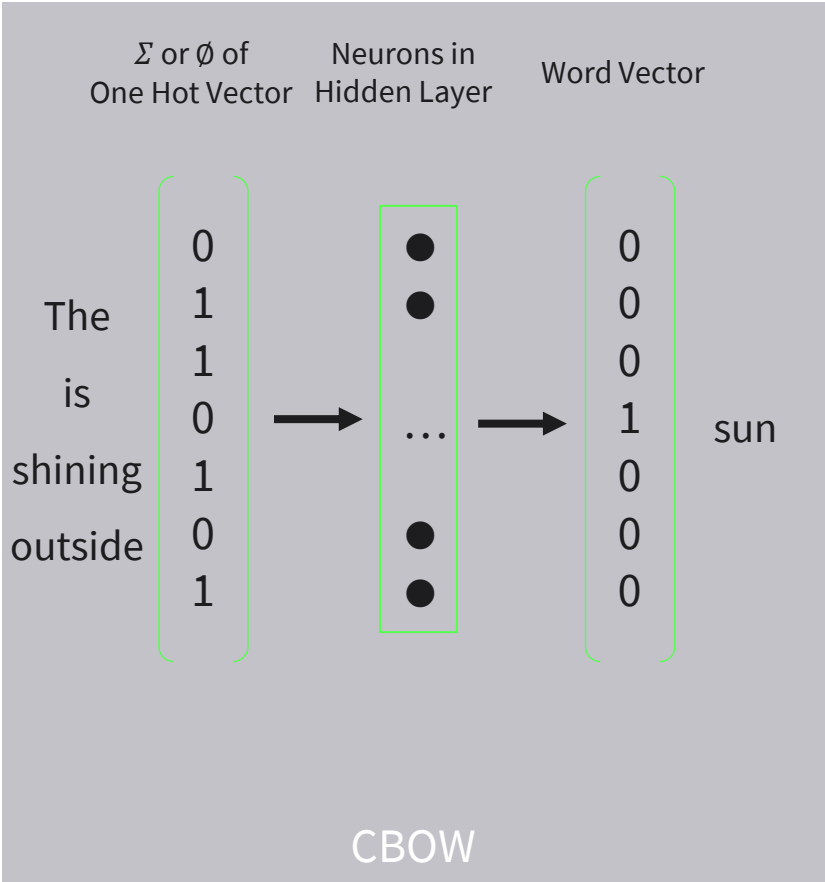
[2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1]

## VECTORIZING DATA – WORD VECTORS





WORD2VEC – CBOW VS. SKIP GRAM



## TERM FREQUENCY – INVERSE DOCUMENT FREQUENCY

1

$TF(t, d)$

$$= \frac{\text{number of occurrences of } t \text{ in } d}{\text{number of words in } d}$$

2

$DF(t, d, D)$

$$= \frac{\text{number of documents } d \text{ containing } t}{\text{total number of documents } D}$$

3

$IDF(t)$

$$= \log \frac{1}{DF(t, d, D)}$$

4

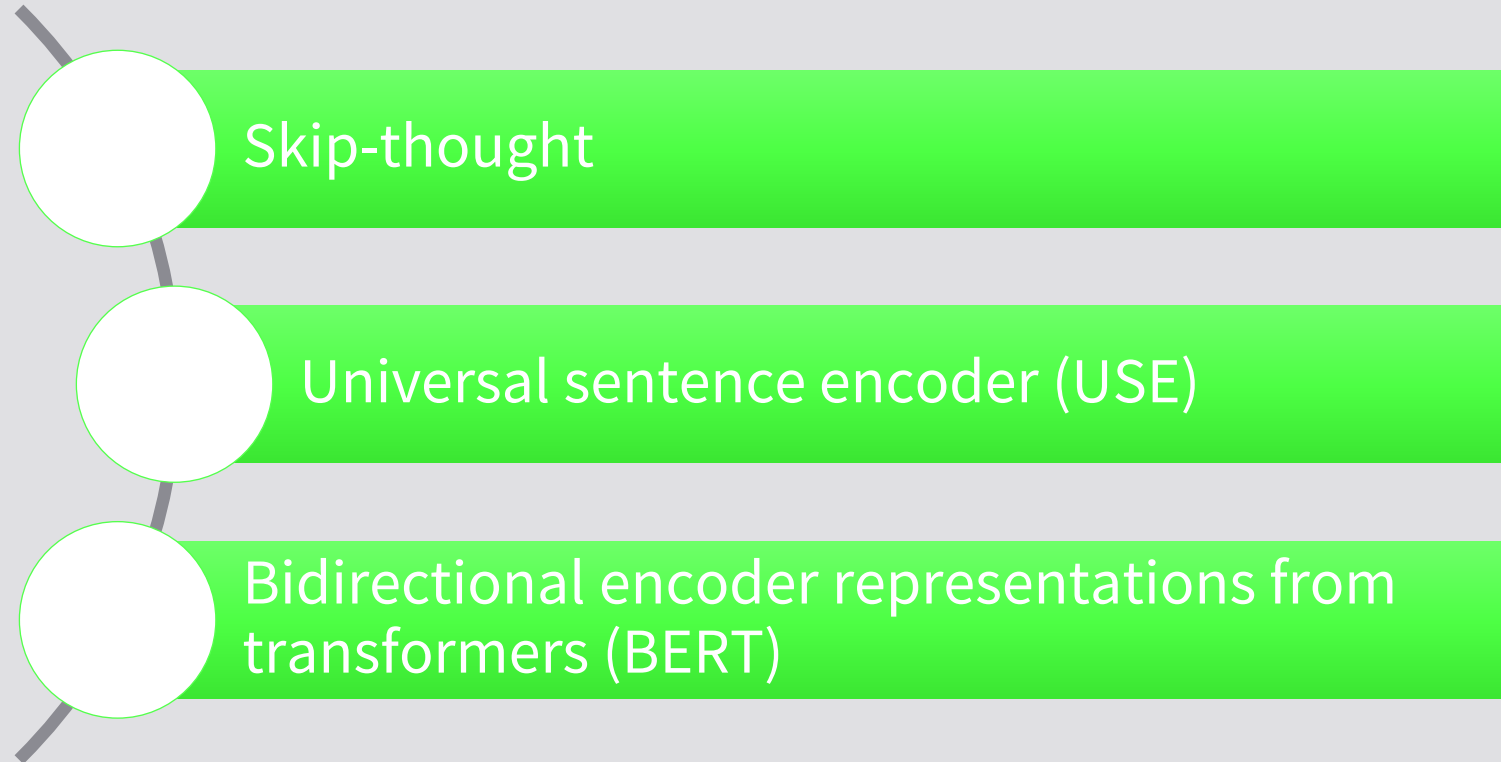
$$TFIDF(t, d) = TF(t, d) \times IDF(t)$$

Darren does not like cats.

	Darren	Does	Not	Like	Cats
Darren	0	1	0	0	0
Does	1	0	1	0	0
Not	0	1	0	1	0
Like	0	0	1	0	1
Cats	0	0	0	1	0

Co-occurrence matrix, window size = 1

## VECTORIZING DATA – SENTENCE VECTORS





- Identify the typical tasks in NLP.
- Understand how to vectorize data, including
  - Bag-of-Words
  - Neural word vectorization techniques
  - Neural sentence vectorization techniques

## REFERENCE

- [https://edumunozsala.github.io/BlogEms/jupyter/nlp/classification/embeddings/python/2020/08/15/Intro\\_NLP\\_WordEmbeddings\\_Classification.html](https://edumunozsala.github.io/BlogEms/jupyter/nlp/classification/embeddings/python/2020/08/15/Intro_NLP_WordEmbeddings_Classification.html)
- <https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/basics-of-using-pre-trained-glove-vectors-in-python-d38905f356db>

SESSION 5

# TRANSFER TASK

## TRANSFER TASK

1. Use the Bag-of-Words (BoW) approach to convert the following sentence into the corresponding vector representation:

*John is taller than Mary and Mary is taller than Joe.*

Now think about the question “Is John taller than Joe?” and discuss the shortcomings of the BoW approach.



TRANSFER TASK

2. In 10 documents, the words **NLP**, **study**, and **cat** have the following frequencies:

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
NLP	12	5	0	0	3	2	8	1	0	0
Study	1	0	7	1	0	0	2	0	5	12
Cat	0	12	0	6	8	1	3	10	0	9

Assume, that the D1-D5 contain 20 words. D6-D10 contain 100 words each.  
Compute the TF-IDF for each term.

Which document will be returned if somebody wants to study something other than NLP?  
Which document contains the most information about cats?

## TRANSFER TASKS

Go back to the GloVe example sentence “Darren does not like cats.” How would the co-occurrence matrix change for a window size of 2?

TRANSFER TASK  
PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

Please present your  
results.

The results will be  
discussed in plenary.



## LEARNING CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. Name the four categories of NLP tasks.
2. How is the meaning of a text represented using the BoW model?
3. Name three methods for word vectorization.

© 2022 IU Internationale Hochschule GmbH

This content is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.

This content may not be reproduced and/or electronically edited, duplicated, or distributed in any kind of form without written permission by the IU Internationale Hochschule GmbH.