NLP Appendix

Glossary

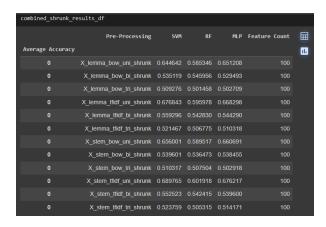
Term	Explanation
Preprocessing	Applying techniques to normalize text before feeding to a model
Stemming	Gets the base of a word by removing the last few characters (often a prefix or suffix). Sometimes can result in non-words but is computationally efficient and aims for approximation rather than accuracy
Lemmatization	Gets the base dictionary form of a word (lemma) by considering the part of speech. Able to distinguish between verbs and nouns (and others). Generally much more accurate but also more expensive to compute
Feature Extraction	Converting text to structured vectors to be used as a feature in a model
Bag of Words (BOW)	Feature extraction technique. Does not consider the order or structure of words (man eats apple = apple eats man). Each dimension in the vector is a unique word from all the words and the number represents the frequency. Simple but efficient
Term Frequency Inverse Document Frequency	Like BOW but additionally normalized by dividing frequencies with total words in a text. Additionally measures importance by taking the log of documents divided by documents with a certain term. Means that more frequent terms are less informative. While allows for keyword importance rather than treating them all the same, will have a similar problem where bank of river = financial bank
Word Embeddings	Vectors which allow words with similar meanings to have a similar numerical representation. This allows to capture word relationships that may appear (dogs are to cats as cats are to mice). Generally requires large datatsets to train on but pretrained vectors like Twitter 25 exist. Captures semantic relationships but can be expensive to train your own or read from large vectors
Twitter 25	Specific set of word embeddings trained using GLOVE. Each vector (word) has 25 dimensions (relationships). This is small compared to other embeddings and although faster to compute may not capture enough representation to be useful. Depending on what they are trained on also may not generalize well
Support Vector Machines	ML model that separates classes in a feature space by finding the right hyperplane (simple to think of as a line which becomes a plane in higher dimensions or more features) to get the best separation. Aims to maximise the margin between points and the plane to get the most separation (distance based). Effective with many dimensions but can require tuning

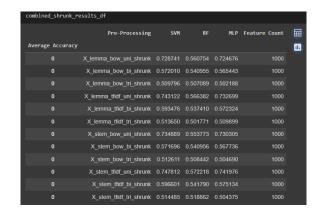
	-
Random Forests	ML model using ensemble ie creates multiple decision trees. Randomly splits based on random features (hence the need for multiple trees). Then takes the most frequent prediction from the trees as the output. Can be accurate due to ensemble but in sparse feature space the trees may not have enough information to split on well and can become computationally expensive to tune
Multilayer Perceptron	Neural Network ML model that has an input layer, hidden layer (at least 1) and an output layer. All layers are connected through nodes and all nodes are connected. Non linear transformations occur in the hidden layers and before the output layer to learn non linear patterns. Done through back propagation. Weights for each node are calculated going forward in the network and then upon getting the output are passed backward to update the weights. This process continues until a certain threshold is met. Can be flexible and fit any kind of data but intensive to compute and tune and susceptible to not getting the right weights
DistilBERT	Transformer model that is smaller than BERT. Approximates BERTs learning boundaries. Faster but might lose complexity.
Transformer	Type of neural net that can handle sequence but processed simultaneously rather than sequentially. Significance of words is weighed across the whole sentence rather than in order. Can be extremely resource intensive to train but achieves top results
Unigram	A single word taken as a feature eg bird
Bigram	A pair of words taken as a feature eg birds fly
Trigram	Three words taken as a feature eg birds fly south
N gram	Extends beyond uni, bi and tri taking as many words together. Can lead to data sparsity problems and large dimensionality
Hyperparameter	Settings set before the model trains to control the behaviour of the model
Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)	Mathematical technique used to reduce a matrix down to important features. Can be computationally expensive and will not work in a live setting. But can be updated in the background and makes the models faster to train on given the dimensionality reduction
Part of Speech	Tags words as to if they are nouns, verbs etc

Intermediate Results and Notes

- 1. Finetuning models was left as personally this was done multiple times in other courses on the degree
 - a. I wanted to focus on learning about the different kinds of text preprocessing in detail instead as that was new for me

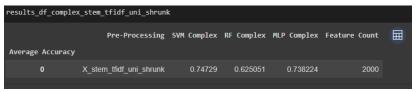
 Results for SVD 100 and 1000. 100 shows very bad results, likely a loss of a lot of information. 1000 is comparable to 2000 in the main report. These values were picked based on the paper mentioned in the report that also employed SVD



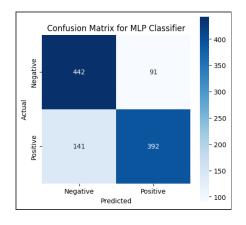


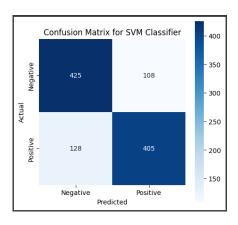
- 3. 1 iteration model tuning
 - a. Tuning did not increase the score
 - b. Grid search or random search could have been used over different hyperparameters to improve results



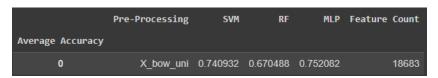


4. Test confusion matrices





- 5. Models had to be kept simple as the computation was running to about 40 minutes per preprocessing combination on during my training experiments. Kept simple to save time but acknowledged as a limitation
- 6. Base model training scores using just unigram BOW for third baseline



- 7. Error analysis dataframes. Only showing 2 and the first 10 rows.
 - a. Testing notebook has all the frames created and can be run easily if needed
 - i. Label 0 SVM 1 MLP 1
 - ii. Label 0 SVM 0 MLP 1
 - iii. Label 0 SVM 1 MLP 0
 - iv. Label 0 SVM 0 MLP 0
 - v. Label 1 SVM 1 MLP 1
 - vi. Label 1 SVM 0 MLP 0
 - vii. Label 1 SVM 1 MLP 0
 - viii. Label 1 SVM 0 MLP 1



