Text Processing Using Machine Learning

Neural Nets for Text Processing

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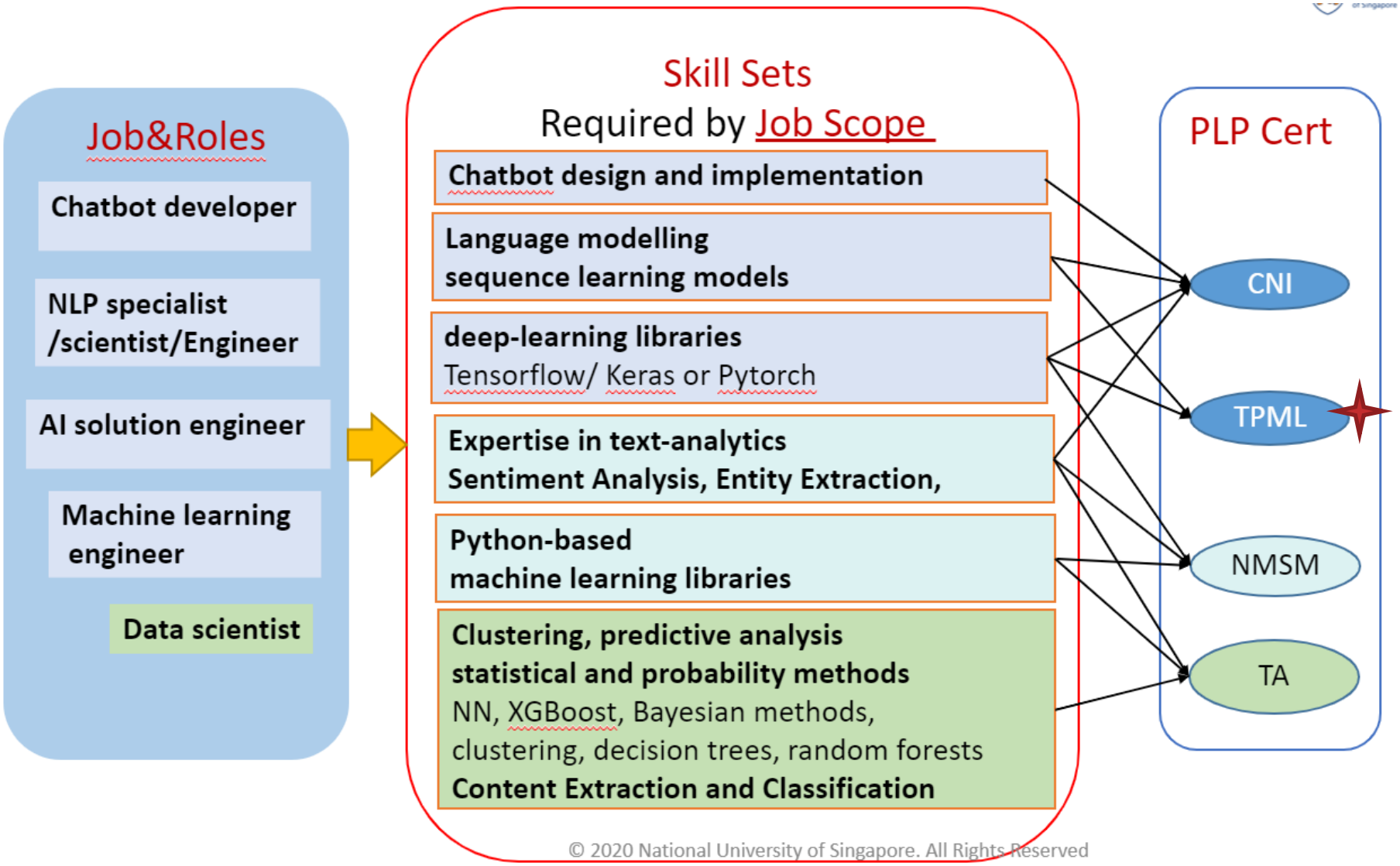
PLP Cert



Learning Outcomes

- **Recent** techniques for NLP
  - Deep learning
- Getting a basic grasp of deeplearning library for NLP
  - Knowledge can be applied to any tensor libraries
- Understanding the **underlying** techniques and knowing how to implement them.

Agenda

- **Overview of NLP**
  - Applications
  - Statistical Modelling vs. Deep Neural Nets
- Deep Learning Basics for NLP
  - MLP
  - Deep Learning Training Routine (quiz)
  - Workshop: Basic NN on Colab
- Word2Vec & DL Specific
  - CBOW and SkipGram
  - ActivationFunction/LossFunction
  - Optimiser/Learning Rate
  - Workshop: Word2Vec from Scratch

What can NLP do?

2 basic Use Cases:

1. **Automatically put text into categories- Classification**
   - Sentiment detection
   - Spam email detection
   - Emotion detection

2. **Extract specific information from the text- Extraction**
   - Named Entity extraction from sentence

What can NLP do?

Other *Fancier* Use Cases:

1. **Object Classification/Clustering & Recommendation**
2. **Search Engine**
3. **Question Answering System**
4. **Voice Assistant**
5. **Machine Translation**
6. **Grammar Error Correction & Language Learning**
7. **Chatting Robots**
8. **"*Fake Articles*" Generation & Detection**
9. **....**

How does NLP Work

- The whole task here is…

Documents

Lost glamor

High tea at Raffles!

Not what it was, but still

Amazing service
Rated 5 by travel-gini on Feb 26, 2013

Great location with a little bit of history, the staff make this hotel though

smart

Doc/Feature Matrix

	amazing	service	lost	glamour	…
Doc1	1.5	2.1	0	0	
Doc2	0	0	3.1	1.5	
Doc3	0	0	0	1.9	
Doc4	0	0	0	0	
…					

ML + CPU
Supervised
Unsupervised

Classic NLP vs. Deep learning

- **Frequency TF-IDF and PPMI vectors are**
  - long (|V| > 100,000)
  - sparse (lots of zero)
  - efficient for simple tasks with reasonably large of dataset
  - interpretable as designed by human intelligence
  - **difficult to capture contextual dependency**

	he	drink	hold	…	*tfidf* drink apple	*tfidf* hold apple	*tfidf* apple juice	…	*PPMI* drink apple	*PPMI* hold apple	*PPMI* apple juice
sent0	0.01	0.38	0.00	…	0.87	0.00	0.92	…	4.23	0.00	8.90
sent1	0.01	0.00	0.28	…	0.00	0.87	0.00	…	0.00	2.45	0.00

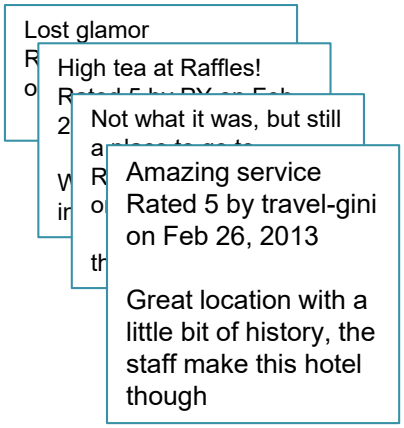
Statistical modelling

- **All models are wrong, but some are useful**
  - for Document/Sentence Classification
    - SVM/KNN/Decision Tree/RandomForest/Naïve Bayes/MaxEnt
  - for Sequence Labeling
    - HMM/CRF
  - for Language modeling
    - N-gram/RandomForest/MaxEnt
  - for Machine Translation
    - Phrase/Tree-based Model + beam search

How does NLP Work

- The whole task here is…

Documents



smart

Doc/Feature Matrix

	amazing	service	lost	glamour	…
Doc1	1.5	2.1	0	0	
Doc2	0	0	3.1	1.5	
Doc3	0	0	0	1.9	
Doc4	0	0	0	0	
…					

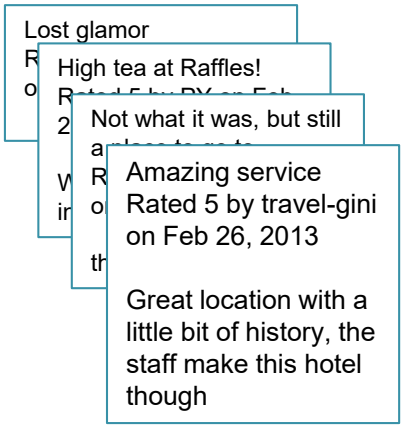
ML + CPU
Supervised
Unsupervised

- Able to generate this Matrix automatically ?
- Able to generate this Matrix task-independently ?
- Yes! Learn to generate from data

How does NLP Work

- The whole task here is…

Documents



smart

Doc/Feature Matrix

	amazing	service	lost	glamour	…
Doc1	1.5	2.1	0	0	
Doc2	0	0	3.1	1.5	
Doc3	0	0	0	1.9	
Doc4	0	0	0	0	
…					

ML + CPU
Supervised
Unsupervised

naive

Word Indexing Matrix

	amazing	service	lost	glamour	…
amazing	1	0	0	0	
service	0	1	0	0	
lost	0	0	1	0	
glamour	0	0	0	1	
…					

DNN + GPUs
Supervised

=

	?	?	?	?	?
Doc1	11.5	2.1	5.70	-30.2	
Doc2	-3.40	0.34	3.1	1.5	
Doc3	5.8	0.560	5.9	1.9	
…					

Classic NLP vs. Deep learning

- **Deep learning can create feature vectors that are**
  - short (often fixed-sized <2000, decided empirically)
  - dense (most are non-zeros)
  - non-Interpretable as decided empirically without human intelligence
  - able to capture contextual dependency
  - beneficial to all tasks (classification/sequence labeling/Translation/QA)

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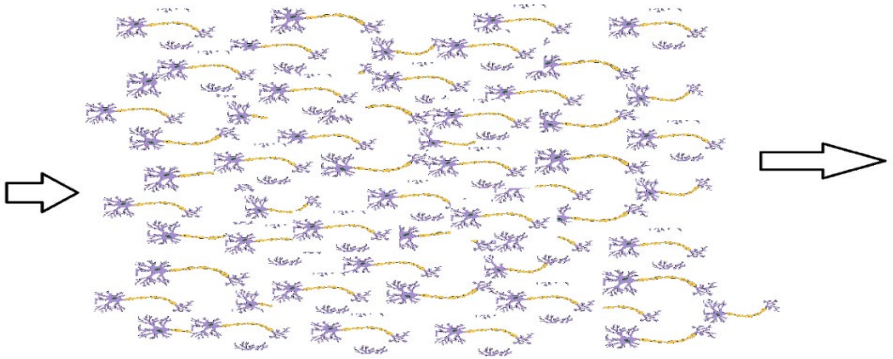
Deep Learning Basics

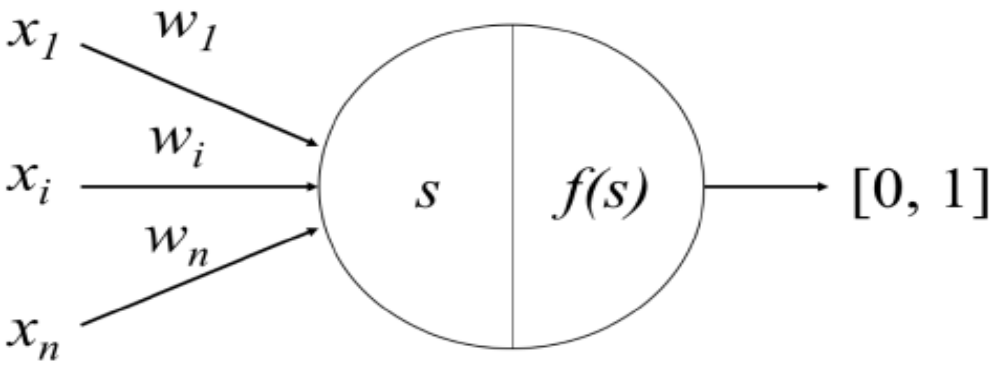
- Perceptron
  - "*system that depends on **probabilistic** rather than deterministic principles* for its operation, gains its reliability from the properties of statistical measurements obtain from a large population of elements" - Frank Rosenblatt (1957)
  - 100 billion **perceptron** in our brain
  - BERT ~ 110 million to 17 billion **para**
  - GPT ~ 1.5 billion to 175 billion **para**

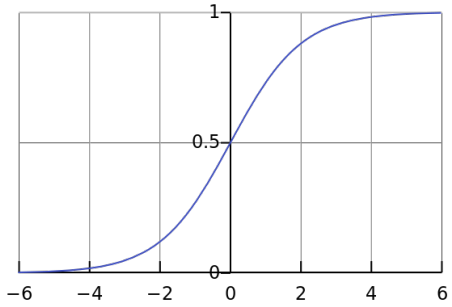


(*Image from Akshay Chandra Lagandula's blog)

Recap Perceptron

- Given a **set of inputs x**, perceptron
  - learns ***w vector*** to map the inputs to a real-value output between [0,1]
  - through the summation of the dot product of the ***w·x***
  - with a transformation function (aka. **activation function**)





Summation

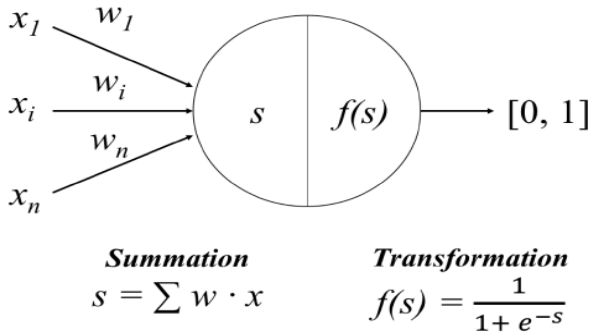
$$s = \sum w \cdot x$$

Transformation

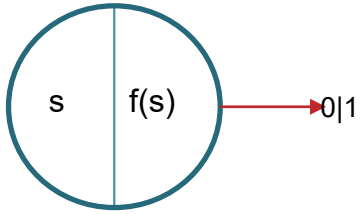
$$f(s) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-s}}$$

Perceptron

- Word level classification
  - Positive=1;Negative=0
  - let $n=5$

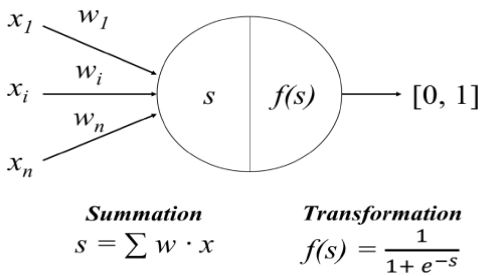


	Like x1	Hate x2	Good x3	Enjoy x4	Bad x5
Like	1	0	0	0	0
Hate	0	1	0	0	0
Good	0	0	1	0	0
Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0
Bad	0	0	0	0	1



Perceptron

- Word level classification
  - Positive=1;Negative=0
  - let *n=5 = vocabulary_size*

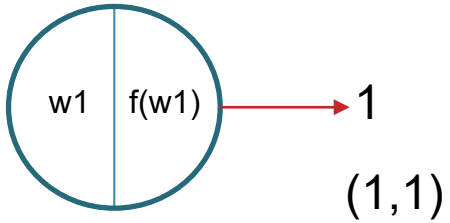


	Like x1	Hate x2	Good x3	Enjoy x4	Bad x5
Like	1	0	0	0	0
Hate	0	1	0	0	0
Good	0	0	1	0	0
Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0
Bad	0	0	0	0	1

(1,5)

weight
w1
w2
w3
w4
w5

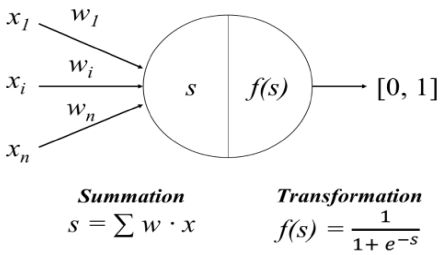
(5,1)

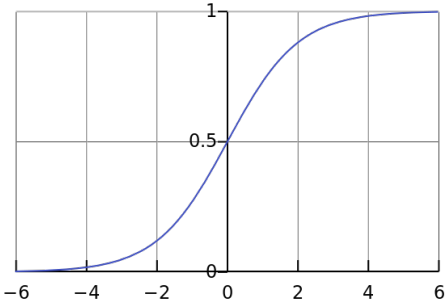


(1,1)

Perceptron

- Word level classification
  - Positive=1;Negative=0
  - let *n=5 = vocabulary_size*
  - *Batch_size = 1*



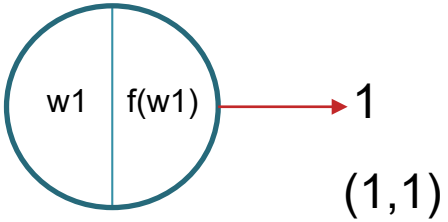


	Like x1	Hate x2	Good x3	Enjoy x4	Bad x5
Like	1	0	0	0	0
Hate	0	1	0	0	0
Good	0	0	1	0	0
Enjoy	0	0	0	1	0
Bad	0	0	0	0	1

(1,5)

weight
6
-6
6
6
-6

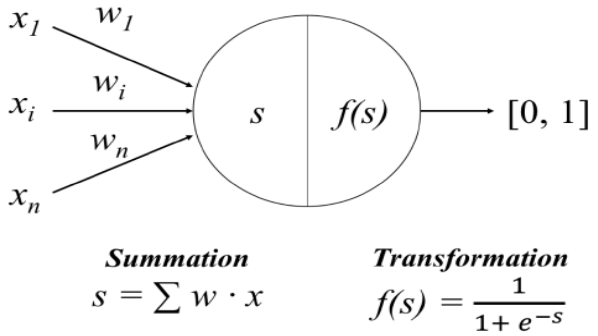
(5,1)



- How about unknown words?

Perceptron

- Word level classification
  - Positive=1;Negative=0
  - let *n=26 << vocabulary_size*

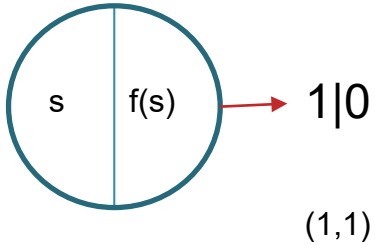


	a x1	b x2	c x3	…	z x26
like	0	0	0	…	0
hate	1	0	0	…	0
good	0	0	0	…	0
enjoy	0	0	0	…	0
bad	1	1	0	…	0

(1,26)

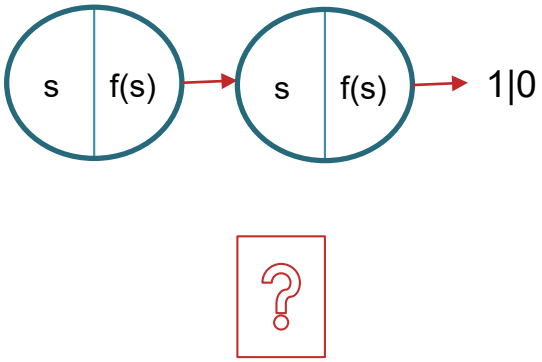
weight
w1
w2
w3
…
w26

(26,1)



Multi-Layer Perceptron

- Word level classification
  - let *n=26 << vocabulary_size*
  - More parameters
  - More layers



	a x1	b x2	c x3	…	z x26
like	0	0	0	…	0
hate	1	0	0	…	0
good	0	0	0	…	0
enjoy	0	0	0	…	0
bad	0	1	0	…	0

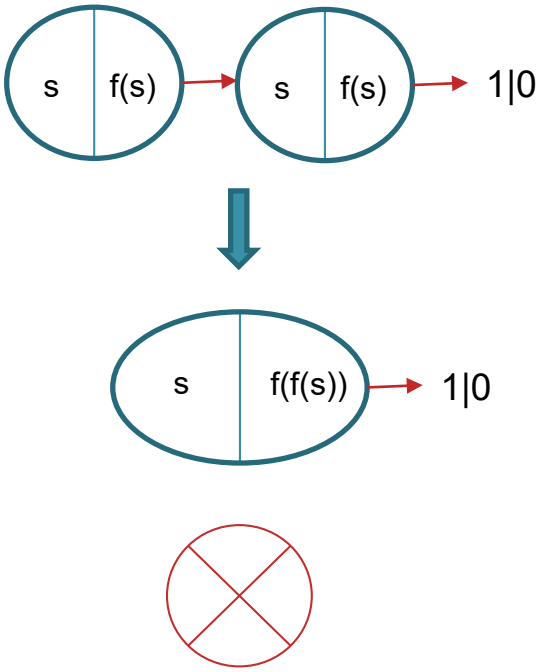
weight
w1
w2
w3
…
w26

Multi-Layer Perceptron

- Word level classification
  - let *n=26 << vocabulary_size*
  - More parameters
  - More layers

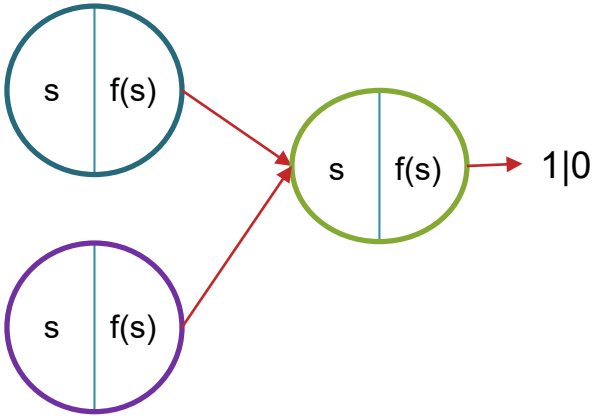
	a x1	b x2	c x3	…	z x26
like	0	0	0	…	0
hate	1	0	0	…	0
good	0	0	0	…	0
enjoy	0	0	0	…	0
bad	0	1	0	…	0

weight
w1
w2
w3
…
w26



Multi-Layer Perceptron

- Word level classification
  - let *n=26 << vocabulary_size*
  - More layers
  - More parameters



	a x1	b x2	c x3	…	z x26
like	0	0	0	…	0
hate	1	0	0	…	0
good	0	0	0	…	0
enjoy	0	0	0	…	0
bad	0	1	0	…	0

(1,26)

weight	weight
wb1	wp1
wb2	wp2
wb3	wp3
…	…
wb26	wp26

(26,2)

weight
wg1
wg2

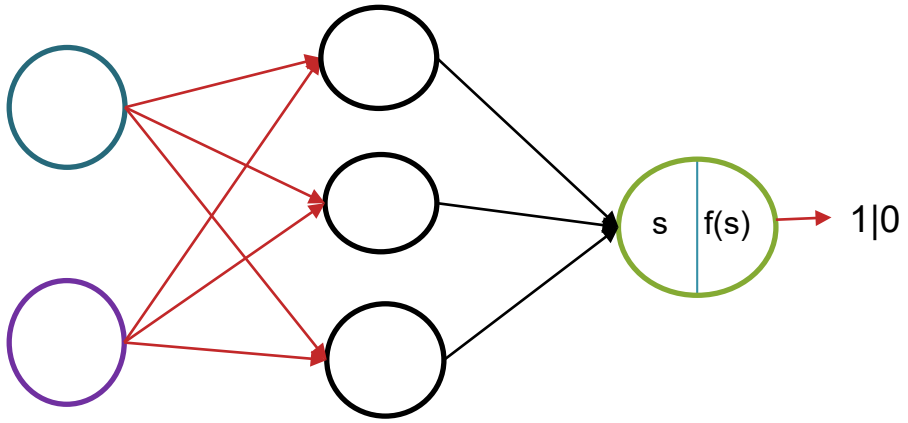
(2,1)

1|0

(1,1)

Multi-Layer Perceptron

- Word level classification
  - let *n=26 << vocabulary_size*
  - More parameters
  - *Even More Layers*



	a x1	b x2	c x3	…	z x26
like	0	0	0	…	0
hate	1	0	0	…	0
good	0	0	0	…	0
enjoy	0	0	0	…	0
bad	0	1	0	…	0

(1,26)

weight	weight
wb1	wp1
wb2	wp2
wb3	wp3
…	…
wb26	wp26

(26,2)

weight	weight	weight
w	w	w
w	w	w

(2,3)

weight
wg1
wg2
wg3

(3,1)

Y_pred

(1,1)

Deep leaning Training Routine

Repeat the following until desired

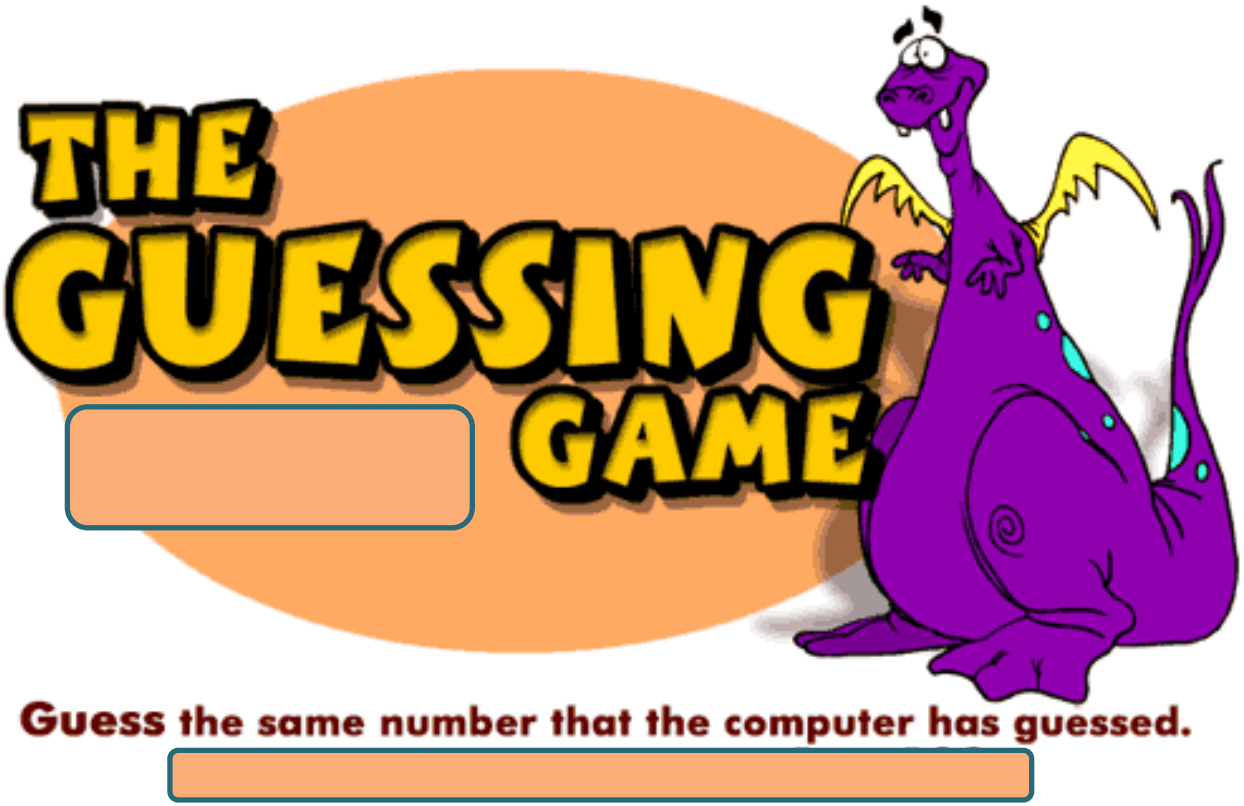
- **Initialize weights vector**
  - Random
  - One-hot encoding
- **Forward Propagation**
- Compute and log the loss
- Back Propagation
- **Optimizer**

Deep leaning Training Routine

- **Optimizer** (**searching** action with a **Strategy**)

Deep leaning Training Routine

- **Optimizer** ("brute force" **searching** action)

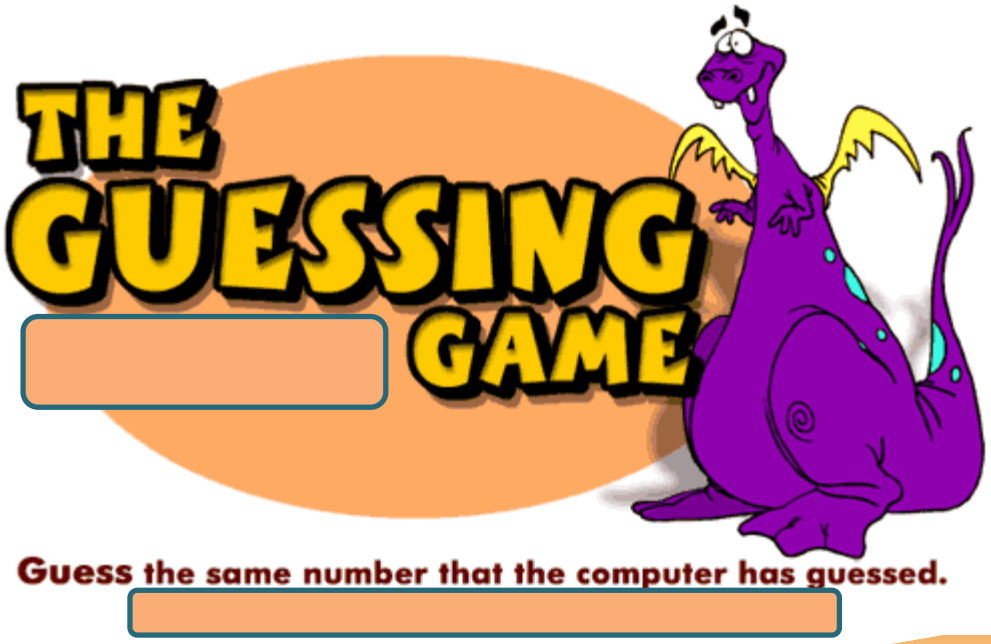


Deep leaning Training Routine

Repeat the following until desired

- …
- **Optimizer** (“brute force” **searching** action + Strategy)
  - Gradient Descent and Delta rule

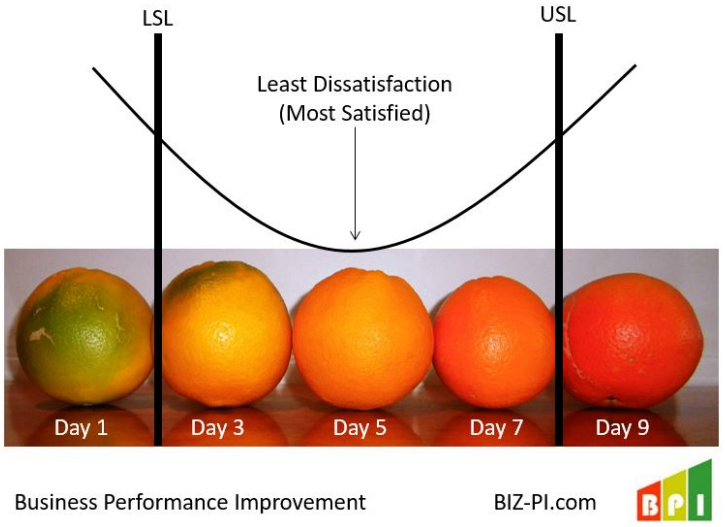
    New weight = Old weight – Derivative Rate * Learning rate
  - learning rate a constant (usually very small)
  - to avoid big steps



Deep leaning Training Routine

"brute force" **searching** action with **strategy** **until desired**

- **Compute and keep the Cost/Loss**
  - Define and compute the $\boldsymbol{loss}(\boldsymbol{Y}_{\boldsymbol{pred}}, \boldsymbol{Y}_{\boldsymbol{correct}})$
- **Back Propagation**
  - Compute the **partial derivatives rate** of ***Loss*** *function* ***wrt*** ***W*** *for all layers*
  - Chain rule applies



- **Optimizer**

New weight = Old weight – Derivative Rate * Learning rate

Optimization

- Example
  - $\boldsymbol{y = wx}$ with *n=5* training examples (forward)
  - Loss function: $\mathrm{L} = \frac{\sum(y_p - y_t)}{n} = \frac{\sum(wx - y_t)}{n}$
  - when w randomly initialized as 3 (guessing)

x	y_pred (w=3) y=3x	y_true	$y_{pred} - y_{true}$
0	0	0	0
1	3	2	1
2	6	4	2
3	9	6	3
4	12	8	4
Loss	-	-	2

$$\frac{dL}{dw} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} x/\mathrm{n} = 2$$

$$w^{new} = w^{old} - \eta \frac{dL}{dw}$$

$\eta = 0.5 \quad w_{init} = 3$

$1st\ iter$ $\quad w^{new} = 3 - 0.5 * 2 = 2$

$\boldsymbol{y = 2x}$ Loss function=0

Chain Rule

$$loss(Y_{pred}, Y_{correct}) = Y_{pred} - Y_{correct} = x * w_{bp} * w * w_g - 1$$

$$f_1(x, Wbp) = y_1$$

$$f_2(y_1, W) = y_2$$

$$f_3(y_2, w_g) = y_3$$

$$\frac{\partial Loss}{\partial w_{bp}} = \frac{\partial(y_3)}{\partial y_2}\frac{\partial(y_2)}{\partial y_1}\frac{\partial(y_1)}{\partial w_{bp}}$$

	a x1	b x2	c x3	…	z x26
like	0	0	0	…	0
hate	1	0	0	…	0
good	0	0	0	…	0
enjoy	0	0	0	…	0
bad	0	1	0	…	0

(1,26)

weight	weight
wb1	wp1
wb2	wp2
wb3	wp3
…	…
wb26	wp26

(26,2)

weight	weight	weight
w	w	w
w	w	w

(2,3)

weight
wg1
wg2
wg3

(3,1)

y

(1,1)

$$Wbp^{new} = Wbp^{old} - \eta \frac{\partial Loss}{\partial Wbp}$$

Deep leaning Training Routine

Repeat the following until desired

- Initialize weights vector ***W*** for all layers
- **Forward Propagation**
  - *reaching the final layer to get* $\boldsymbol{Y_{pred}}$
- **Compute and keep the cost/loss**
  - Define and compute the ***loss***$(Y_{pred}, Y_{correct})$
- Back Propagation
  - **partial derivatives rate** of ***Loss*** *function* ***wrt*** ***W*** *for all layers*
- Optimizer
  - ***New weight = Old weight –*** ***Derivative Rate*** **** Learning rate***

Agenda

- Overview of NLP
- Deep Learning Basics for NLP
- **Workshop: NN Basics on Colab**
- Word2Vec & DL Specifics
  - CBOW and SkipGram
  - ActivationFunction/LossFunction
  - Optimiser/Learning Rate
- Workshop: Word2Vec from Scratch

Word2Vec &DL Specifics

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Features from Word Vectors

- **Count from Data**
  - Word Co-occurrence + SVD
  - Count-based model

NMSM Day 2

- **Learn from Data**
  - CBOW and SKIPGRAM
  - NN Methods
  - Predictive Model

TPML Day 1

- **Count and Learn from Data**
  - GLOVE: Global Vectors for Word Representation
  - Count + SGD

One-Hot Encoding (Sparse Representation)

Vocabulary of the corpus (big enough)

	give	she	at	talk	have	ramen	a	drink
give	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
talk	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
have	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
drink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
a	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
at	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

v(‘*talk*’)

Lookup Function

v(*'talk'*)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

One-Hot Encoding

1 x |V|

$$\bullet$$

0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.9
0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.9
0.2	-1.4	0.3	-0.1
0.3	-2.0	0.5	-0.5
0.2	-1.1	0.3	-0.7
0.9	-1.3	0.4	-0.9
0.3	-3.0	0.5	-0.2
0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.1

Word Embeddings

|V| x d

$$=$$

v(*'talk'*) Embedded

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

Input

1 x d

Learn the Matrix through Making Prediction

Word2Vec (CBOW)

Learn the Matrix through "classification" task

Sentence: the bulk of linguistic questions concern the dis-tinction between a and m. a linguistic account of phenomenon …

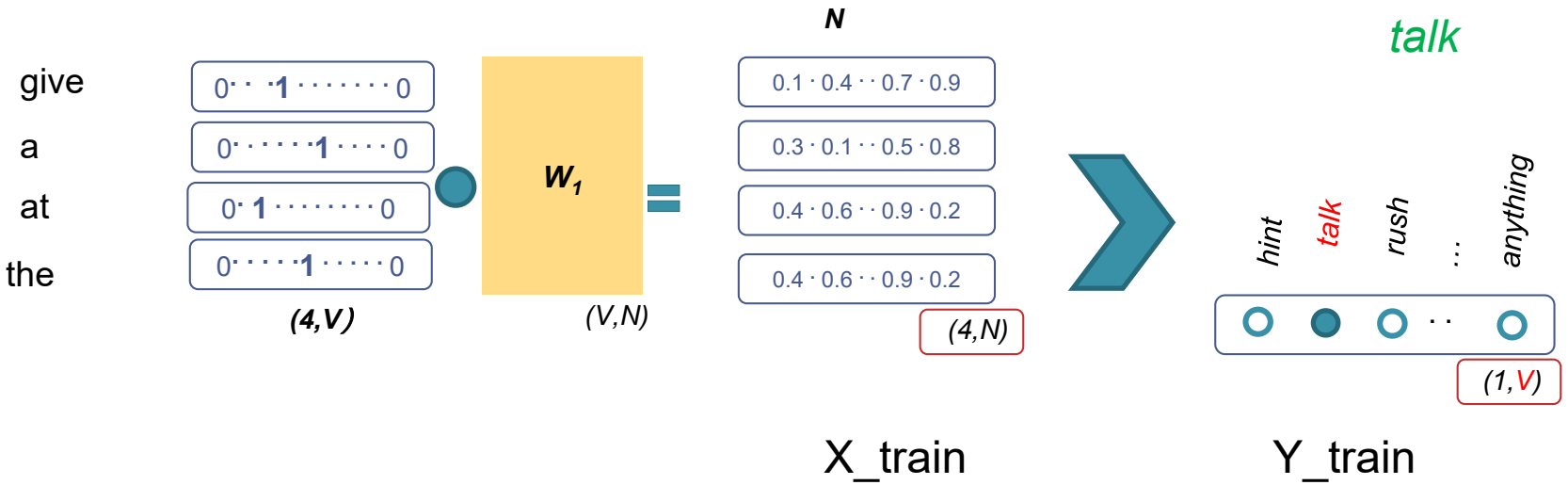
of	the bulk _____ linguistic questions
linguistic	bulk of _____ questions concern
questions	of linguistic _____ concern the
concern	linguistic questions _____ the dis-
the	questions concern _____ dis- tinction
dis-	concern the _____ tinction between
tinction	the dis- _____ between a
between	dis- tinction _____ a and
a	tinction between _____ and m.
and	between a _____ m. a
m.	a and _____ a linguistic
a	and m. _____ linguistic account
linguistic	m. a _____ account of
account	a linguistic _____ of a
of	linguistic account _____ a phenomenon
a	account of _____ phenomenon gen-
phenomenon	of a _____ gen- erally

window_size = 2

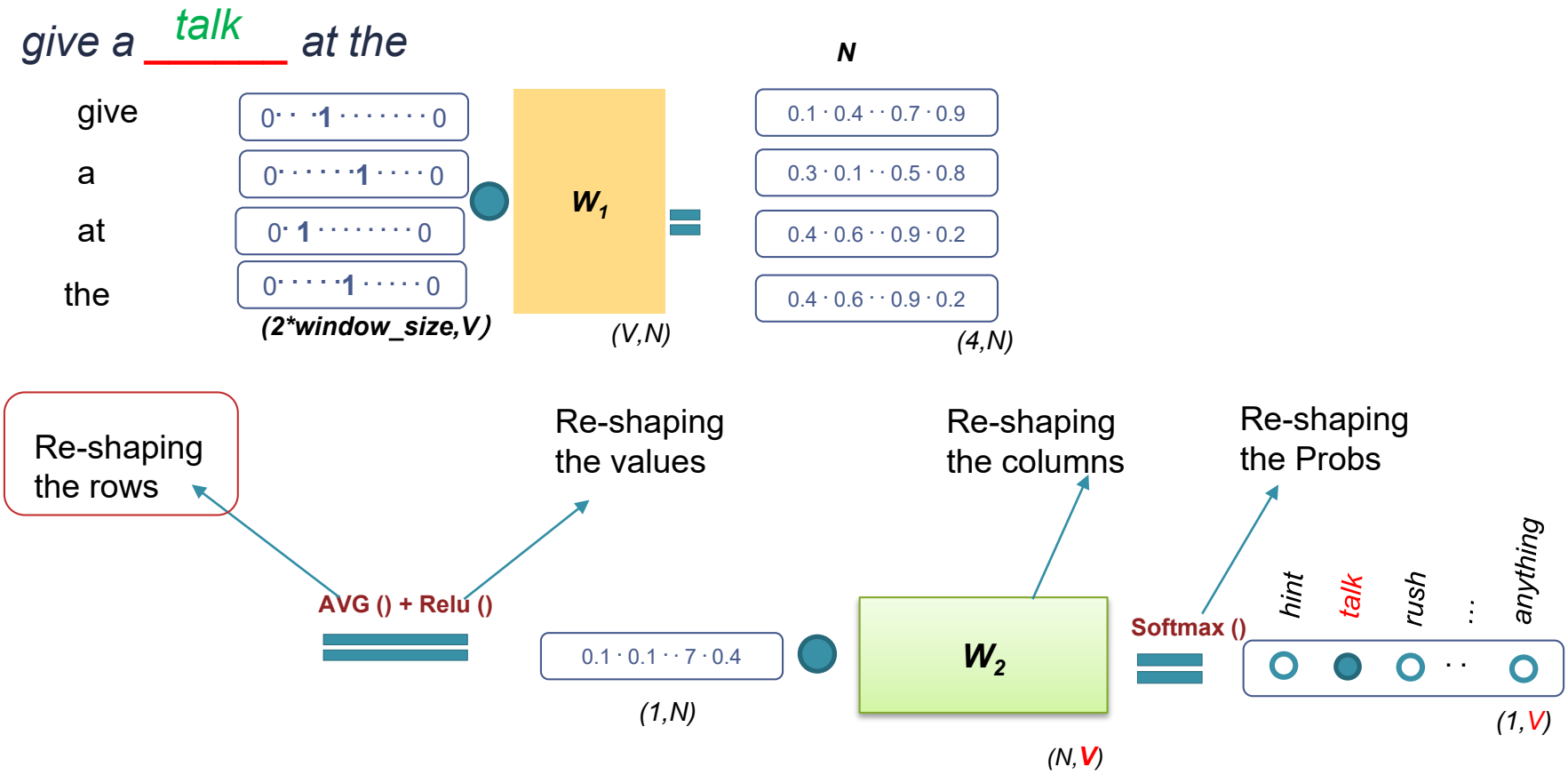
Word2Vec (CBOW)

Task: Iterate through every word with a given window; learn W such the models can predict what's the word given only the context words as inputs.

give a _____ at the

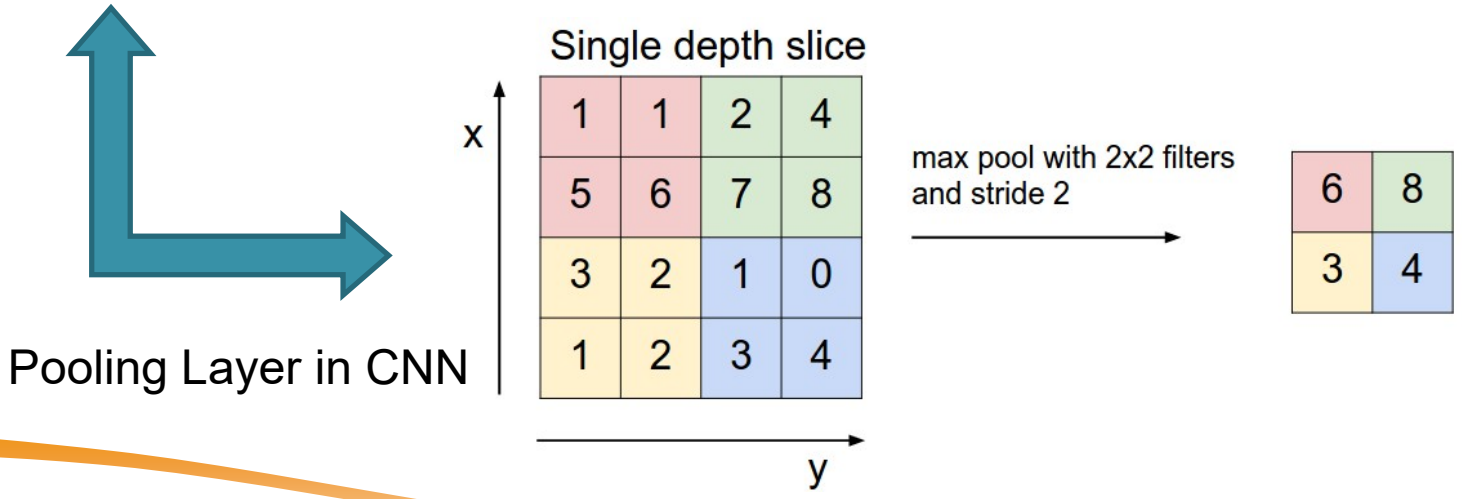


Word2Vec (CBOW)

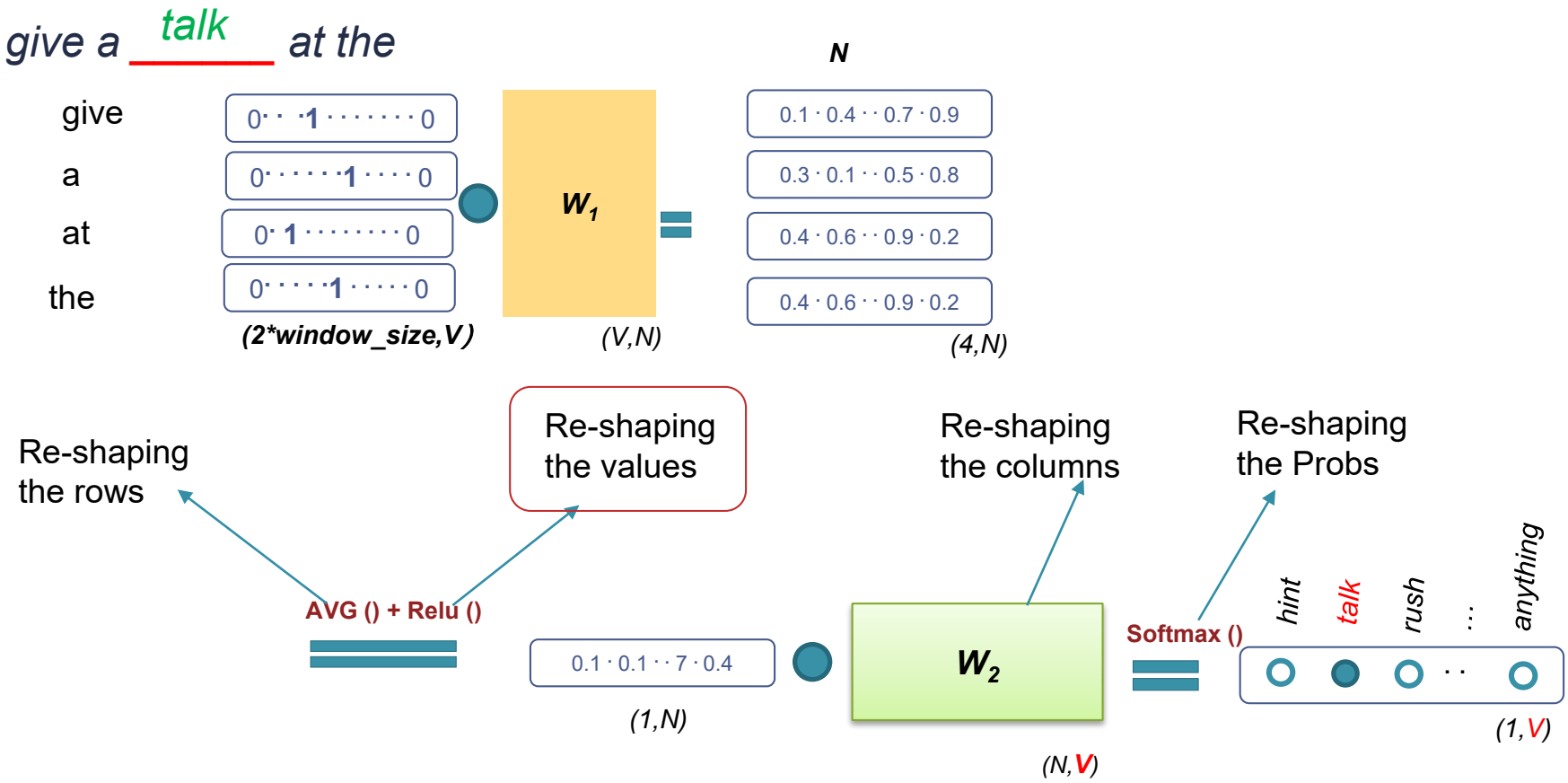


Naïve Sentence Embedding

v(*'give'*)	0.5	-1.3	0.6	1.1
v(*'a'*)	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.5
v(*'at'*)	0.3	2.3	-0.8	1.0
v('the')	1.7	-0.2	-0.1	1.0
	AVG()/MAX()/MIN()/Concat()			
Sent0 ("give a at the")	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9

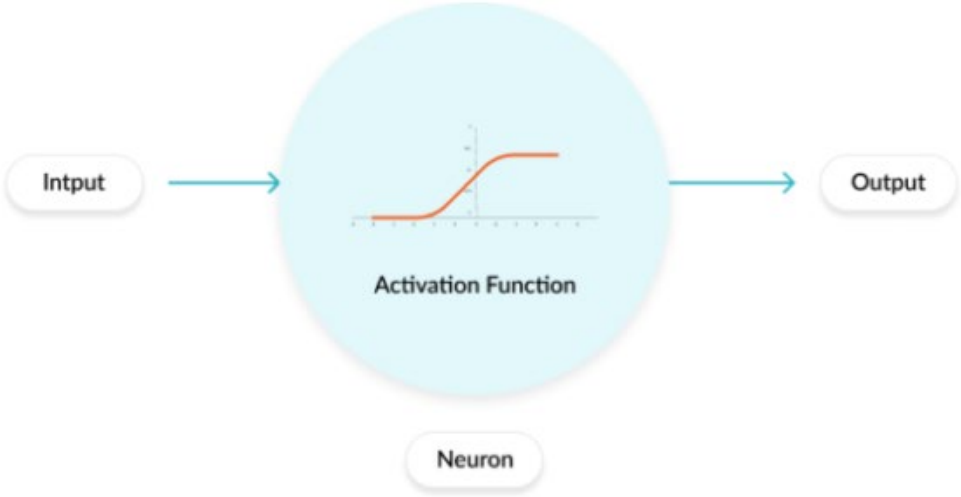


Word2Vec (CBOW)



Activation Function

- **Activation Function**
  - Smoother decision function is expected
  - Activations bound in (0,1)
  - Support backpropagation
  - Need to be non-linear

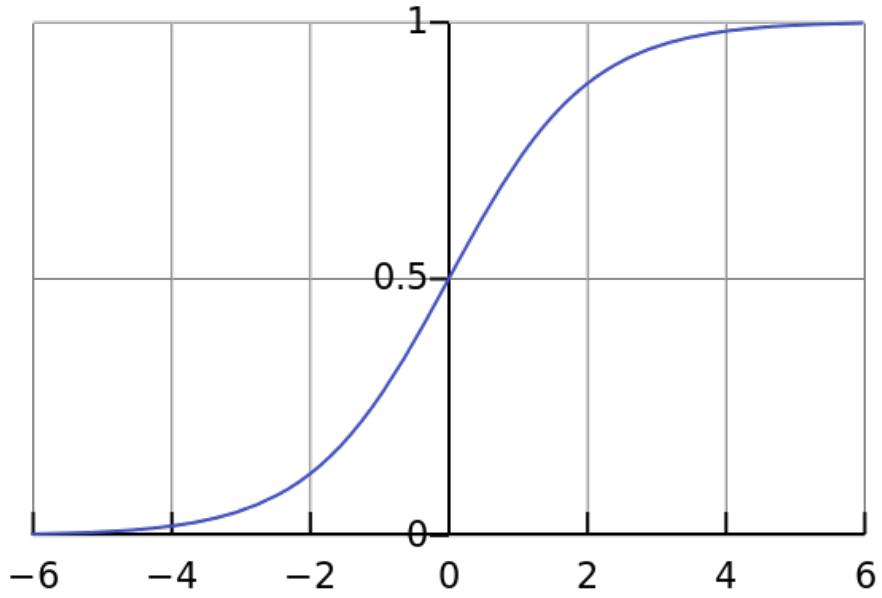


https://missinglink.ai/guides/neural-network-concepts/7-types-neural-network-activation-functions-right/

Activation Function

- **Sigmoid** function
  - smooth output between 0 and 1
  - interpreted as a probability of "Yes"

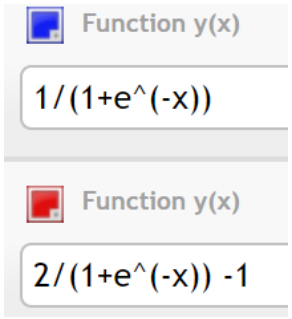
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

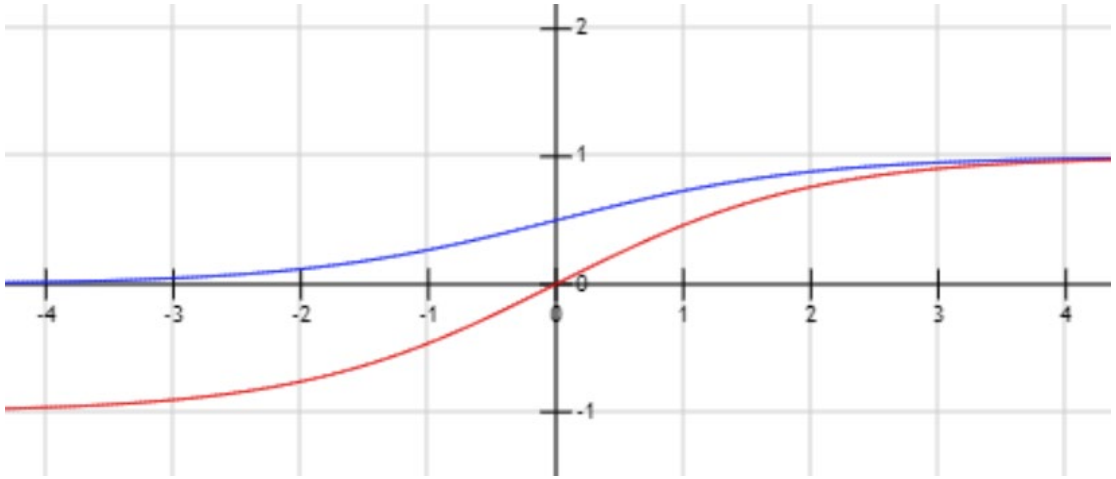


(Image from Wikipedia)

Activation Function

- Tanh Function
  - smooth output between -1 and 1
  - 0 centroid

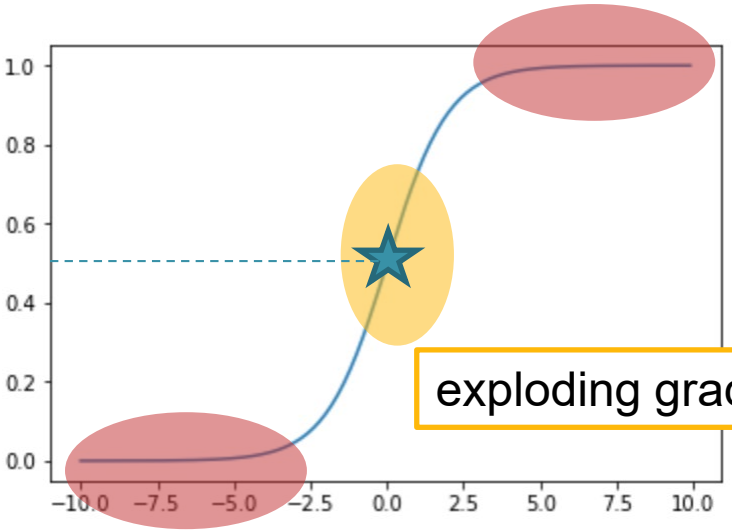




$$tanh(x) = 2\,sigmoid(2x) - 1$$

Activation Function (Sigmoid)

```
3  import numpy as np
4  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5
6  def sigmoid(x):
7      return 1/(1+np.exp(-x))
8
9  # Generate points from -10 to +10,
10 # in steps of 0.1
11 x = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)
12 y = sigmoid(x)
13
14 # Plot the graph.
15 plt.plot(x, y)
16 plt.show()
```

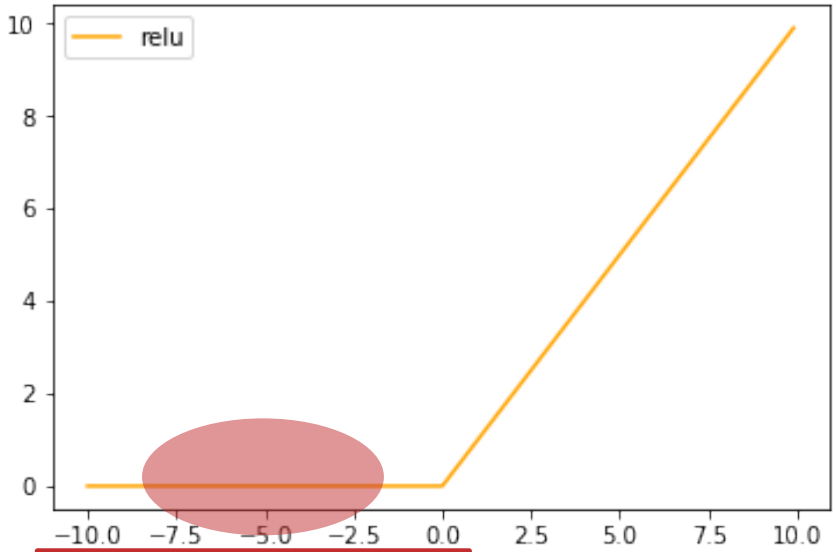


Activation Function (ReLU)

- **Intuitions can be useless for NN**
  - Smoother decision function is expected
  - Activations bound in a range
  - "0" centroid

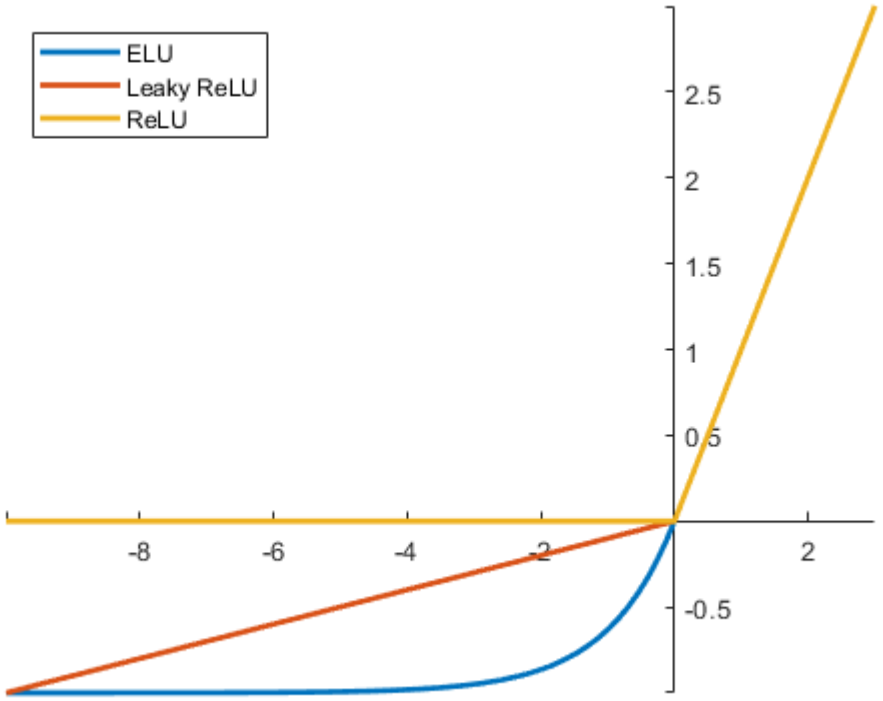
- **All you need is just**
  - Simple
  - Fast

$$A(x) = \max(0,x)$$

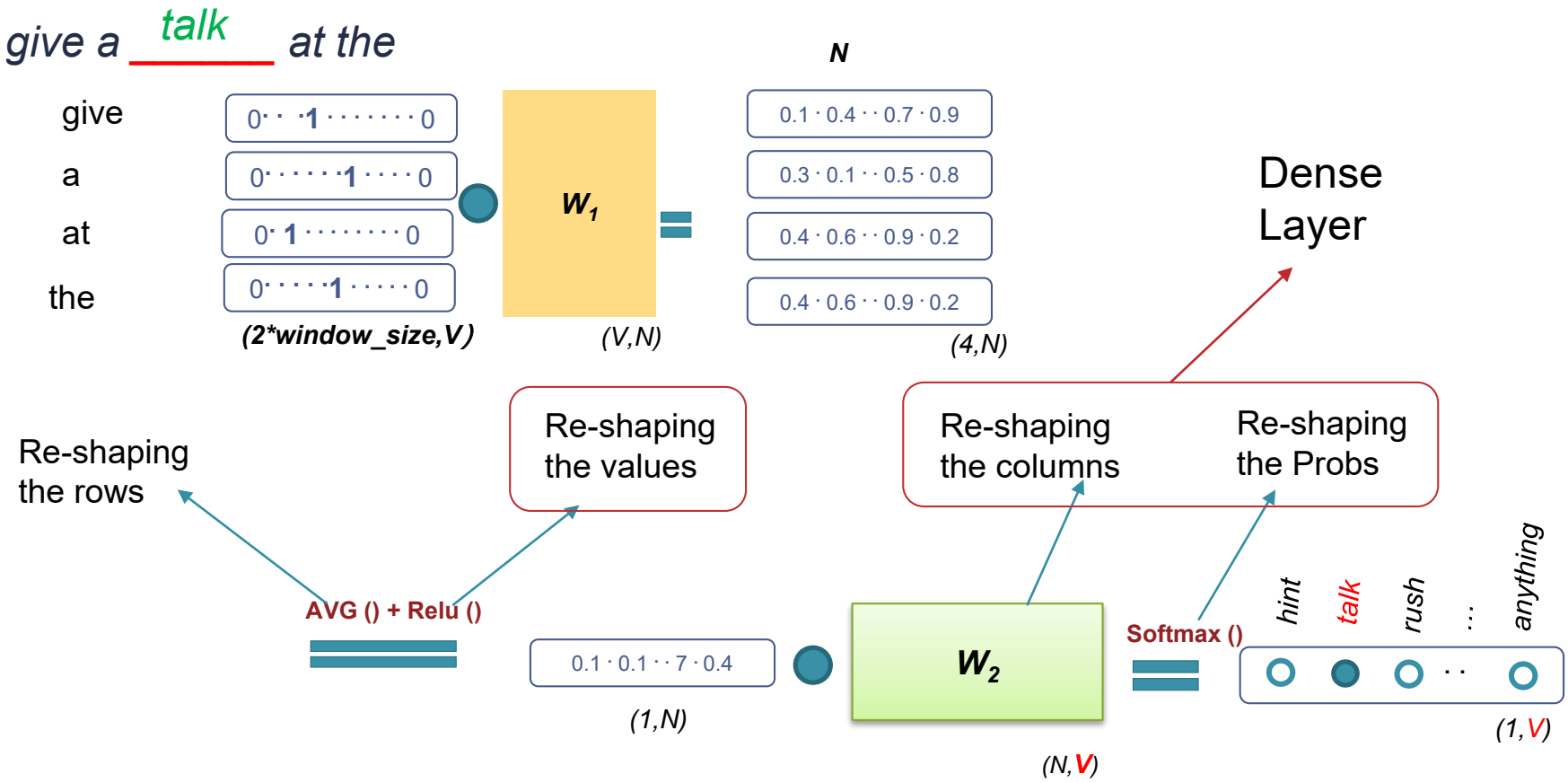


Activation Function (ReLU)

- ReLU's Family



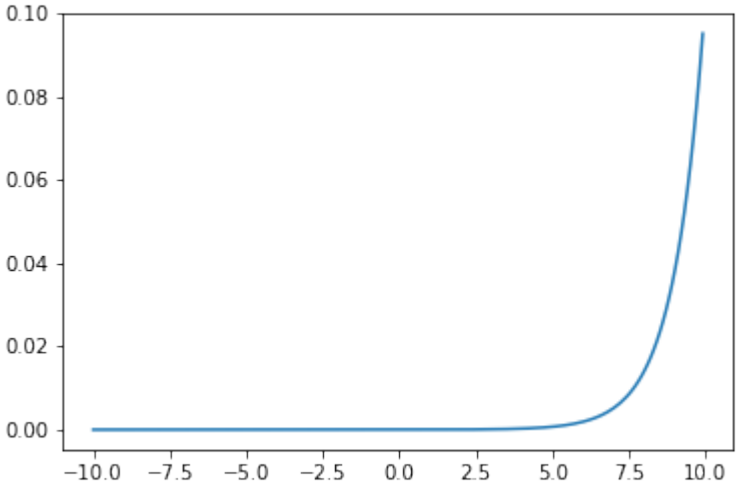
Word2Vec (CBOW)



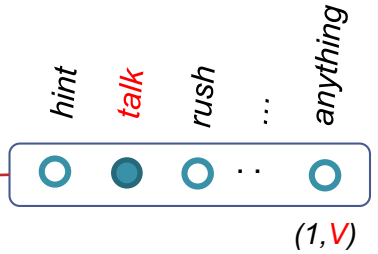
Last Layer Activation Function

- **SoftMax**

```
3  import numpy as np
4  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5
6  def softmax(x):
7      return np.exp(x) / np.sum(np.exp(x), axis=0)
8
9  x = np.arange(-10, 10, 0.1)
10 y = softmax(x)
11
12 plt.plot(x,y)
13 plt.show()
```

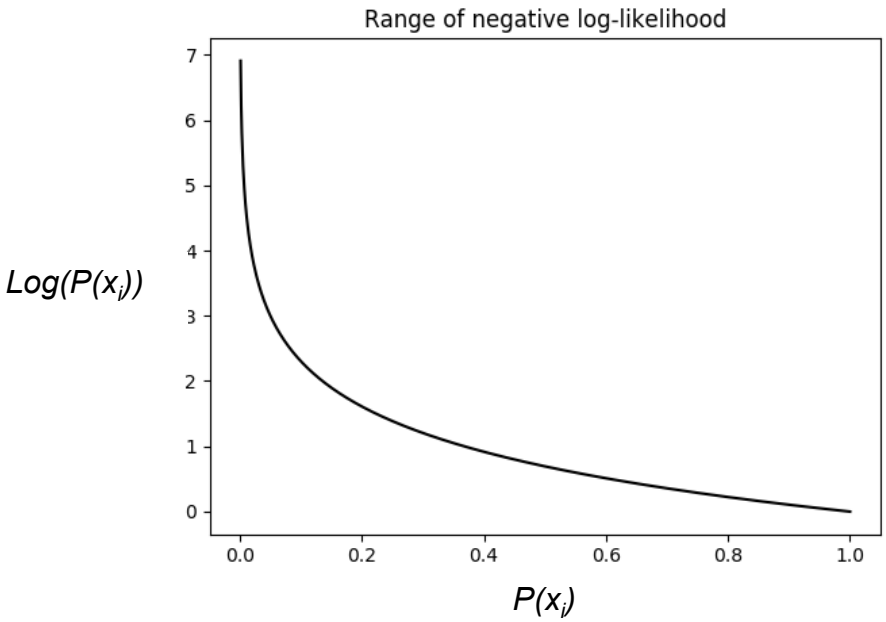


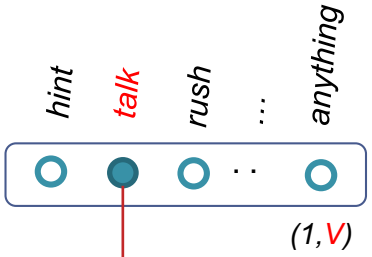
Vector of x_i as Input
Never be a single x



Last Layer Activation Function

- **NegLogSoftMax**

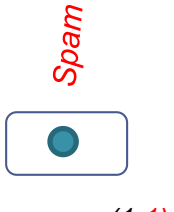




Max { $p(x_i)$ } as input
Never be a vector of $p(x_i)$

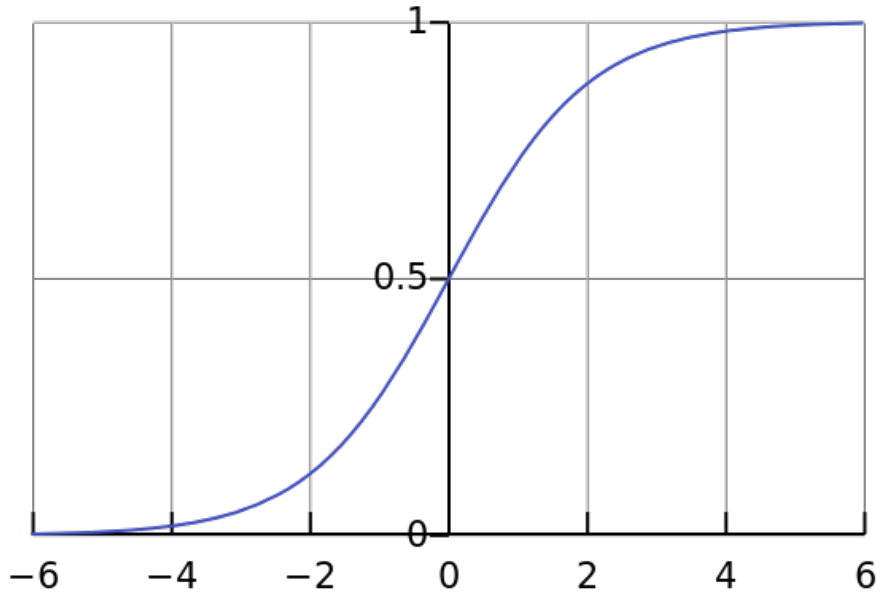
Last Layer Activation Function

- **Sigmoid** function
  - smooth output between 0 and 1
  - interpreted as a probability of "Yes"



A single x as input
Never be a vector of x_i

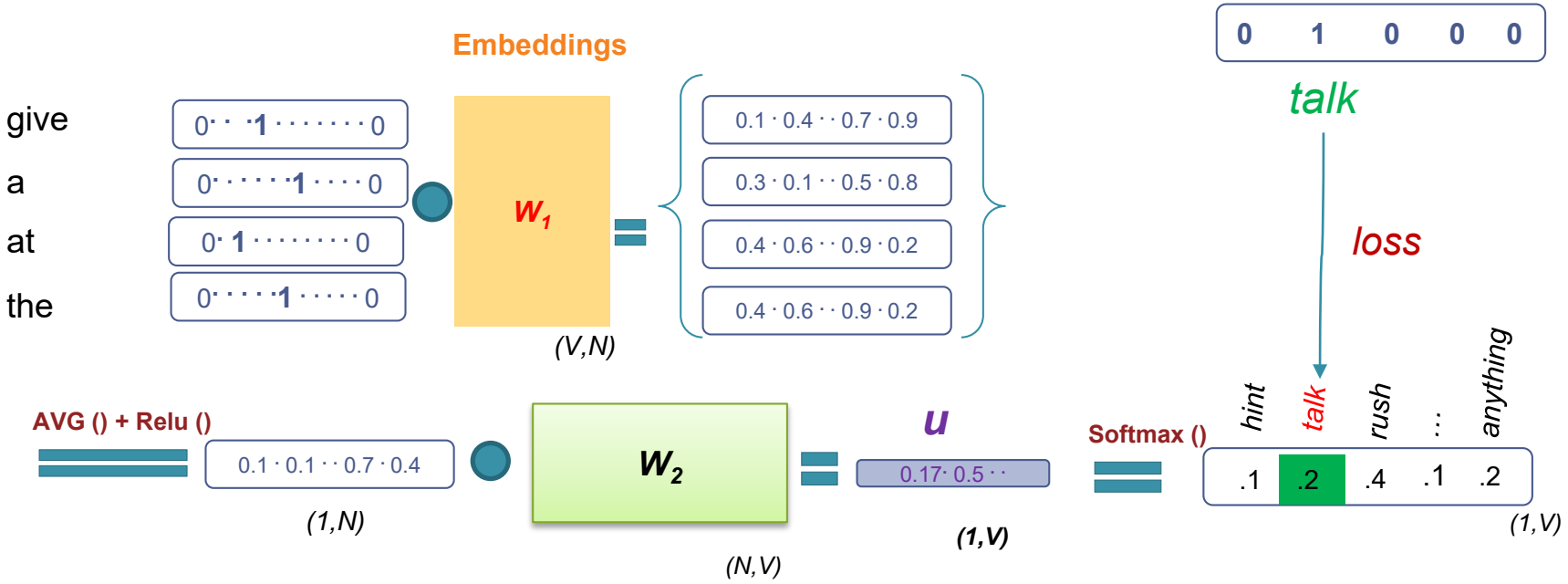
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$



(Image from Wikipedia)

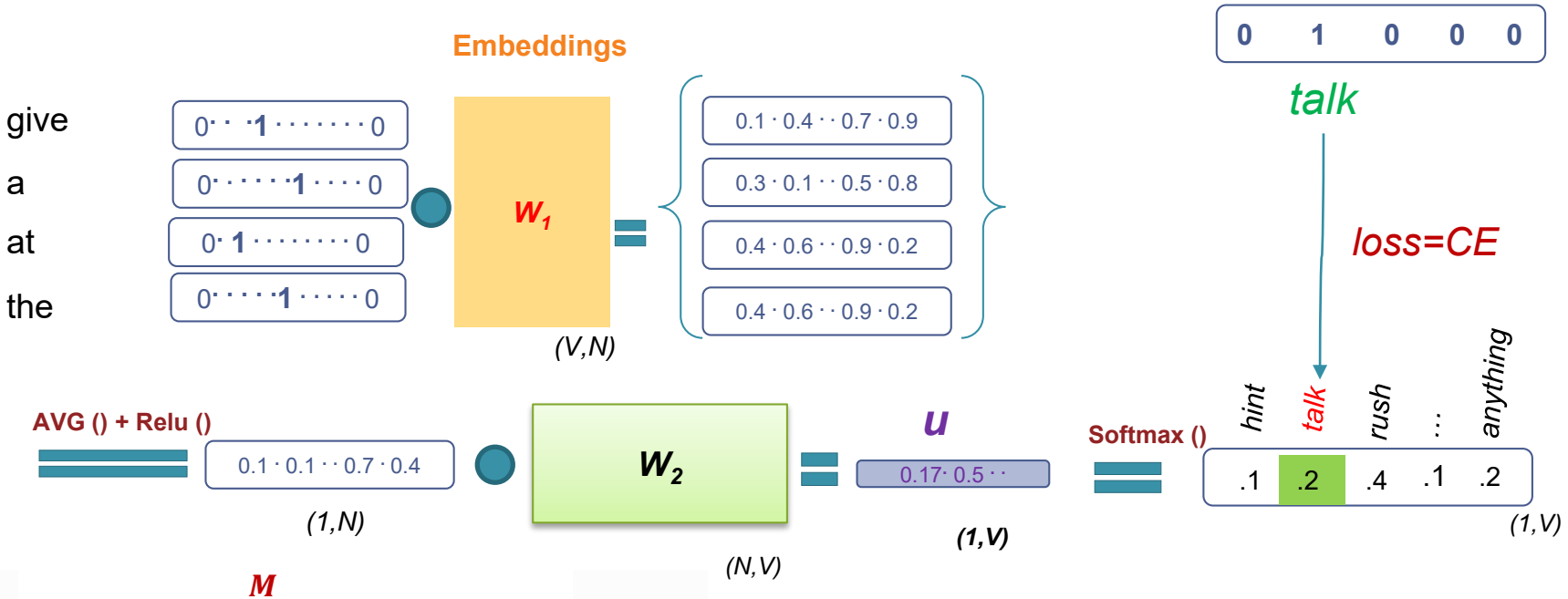
Word2Vec (CBOW)

Loss Function



Loss Function

(Categorical) Cross Entropy Loss Function



$$\text{Loss} = -\sum_{c=1}^{M} y_{o,c} log(p_{o,c})$$

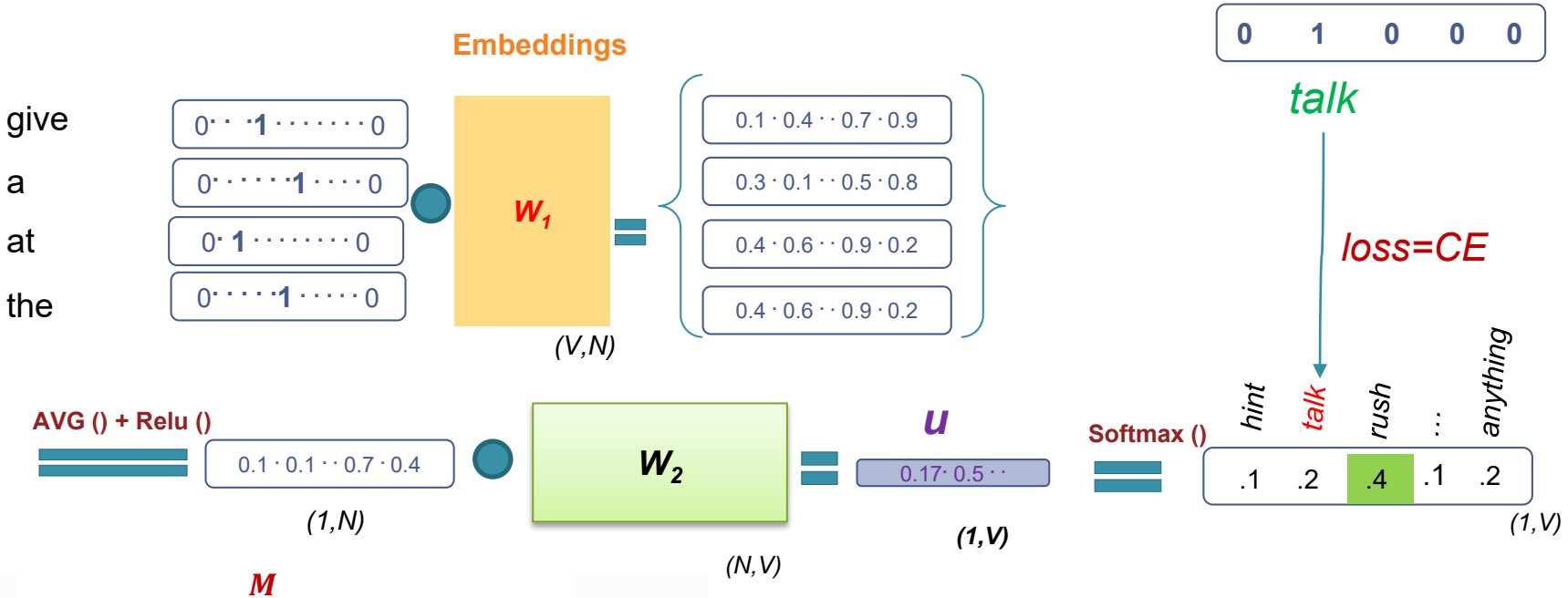
Note

- M - number of classes (dog, cat, fish)
- log - the natural log
- y - binary indicator (0 or 1) if class label c is the correct classification for observation o
- p - predicted probability observation o is of class c

Talk
- 0*log(0.1) -1*log(0.2) - 0*log(0.4) – 0*log(0.1) – 0*log(0.2)

Loss Function

(Categorical) Cross Entropy Loss Function



$$\text{Loss} = -\sum_{c=1}^{M} y_{o,c} log(p_{o,c})$$

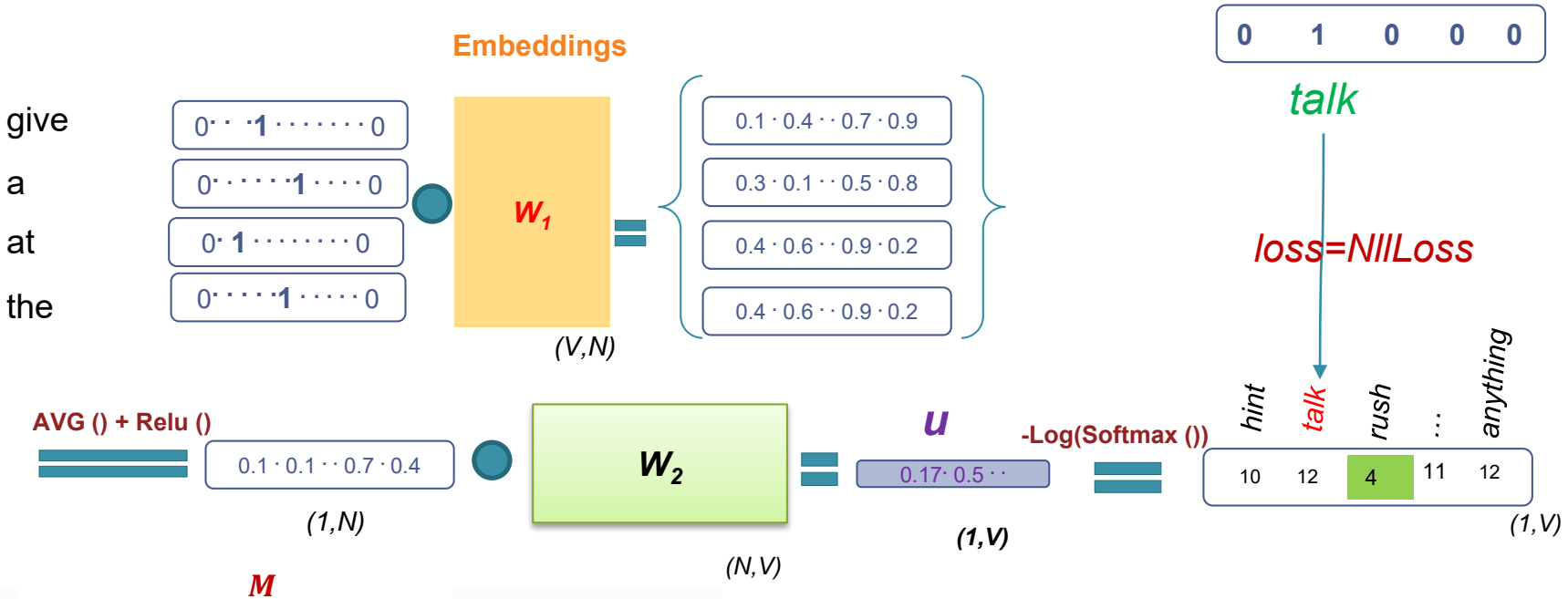
Note

- M - number of classes (dog, cat, fish)
- log - the natural log
- y - binary indicator (0 or 1) if class label c is the correct classification for observation o
- p - predicted probability observation o is of class c

$$-\sum \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \text{Talk} & \text{give} & \text{rush} \\ \text{-1*log(0.2)} & \text{-1*log(0.2)} & \text{-1*log(0.2)} \\ \text{-1*log(0.3)} & \text{-1*log(0.3)} & \text{-1*log(0.3)} \\ \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \text{-1*log(0.0)} & \\ \text{-1*log(0.0)} & \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \\ & \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \\ & \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \end{array} \right. \quad \cdots$$

Loss Function

(Categorical) Negative Log Loss Function



$$\text{Loss} = -\sum_{c=1}^{M} y_{o,c} l_{o,c}$$

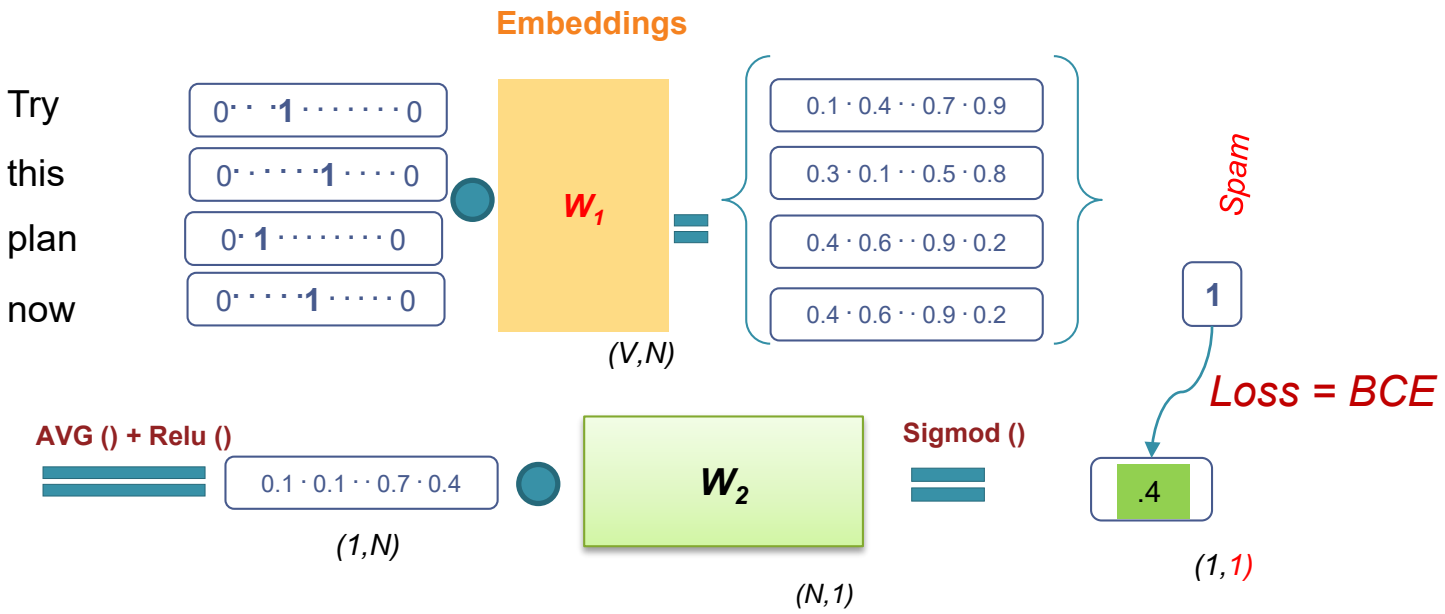
Note

- M - number of classes (dog, cat, fish)
- log - the natural log
- y - binary indicator (0 or 1) if class label c is the correct classification for observation o
- p - predicted probability observation o is of class c

$$-\sum \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \text{Talk} & \text{give} & \text{rush} \\ \text{-1*log(0.2)} & \text{-1*log(0.2)} & \text{-1*log(0.2)} \\ \text{-1*log(0.3)} & \text{-1*log(0.3)} & \text{-1*log(0.3)} \\ \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \text{-1*log(0.0)} & \\ \text{-1*log(0.0)} & \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \\ & \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \\ & \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \end{array} \right. \quad \cdots \quad \vdots$$

Not For CBOW

Binary Cross Entropy Loss Function

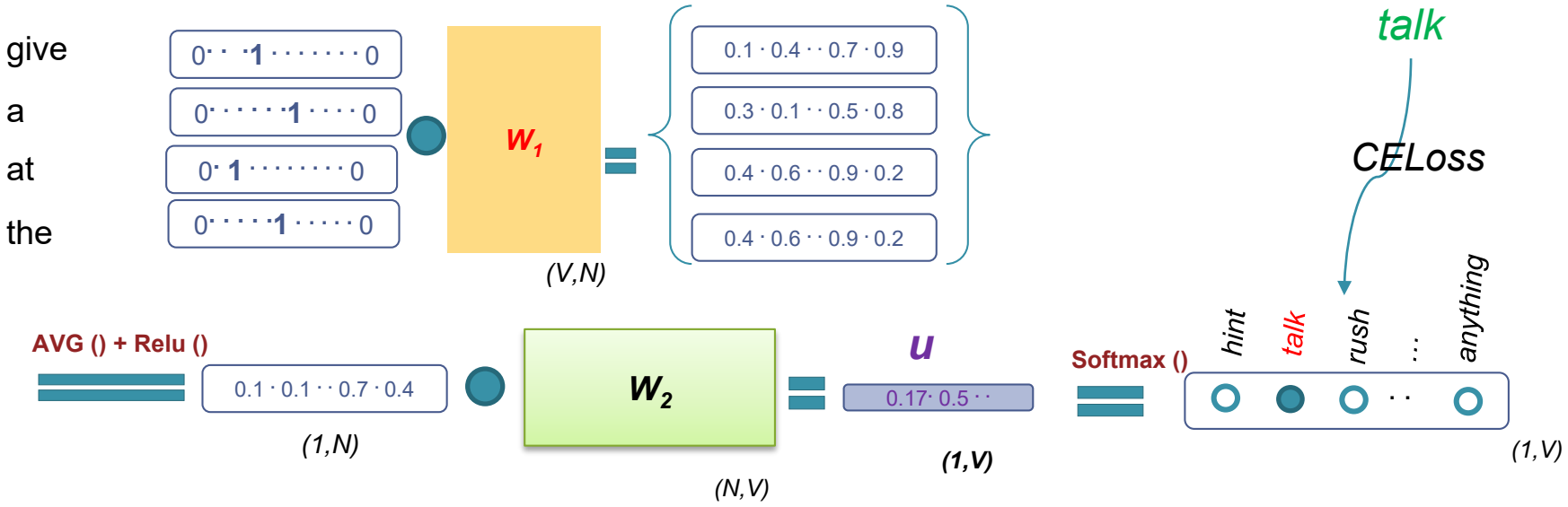


$$BCE = -\sum_{i=1}^{C'=2} t_i log(s_i) = -t_1 log(s_1) - (1-t_1) log(1-s_1)$$

$$-\sum \begin{Bmatrix} \text{spam} & \text{not spam} \\ \text{-1*log(0.4)} & \text{- (1-0.4)*log(1-0.4)} \\ \text{-1*log(0.3)} & \text{- (1-0.3)*log(1-0.3)} \\ \text{-1*log(0.1)} & \text{- (1-0.1)*log(1-0.1)} \\ \text{-1*log(0.0)} & \text{- (1-0.0)*log(1-0.0)} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Word2Vec (CBOW)

Backpropagation SGD



$$W_1(new) = W_1(old) - \frac{\partial lost}{\partial w_1} * lr$$

$$W_2(new) = W_2(old) - \frac{\partial lost}{\partial w_2} * lr$$

Backpropagation

SGD vs Adam

Faster
but sometimes
not converging

```
# Vanilla SGD
x += - learning_rate * dx
```

x is a vector of parameters and
dx is the gradient

Well generalised
but slower
Used together with
momentum

```
# Adam
m = beta1*m + (1-beta1)*dx
v = beta2*v + (1-beta2)*(dx**2)
x += - learning_rate * m /
       (np.sqrt(v) + eps)
```

x is a vector of parameters and
dx is the gradient
m is the smoothen gradient
v is the 'cache' used to normalize **x**
eps is smoothing term (1e-4 to 1e-8)
beta1,beta2 are hypers (0.9, 0.999)

Backpropagation

- **Learning Rate**
  - Fixed Learning Rate based on Experience
    - Vanilla model: MLP/RNN/CNN **10^{-2} ~10^{-3}**
    - Typical Models: LSTM/CNN **10^{-3}**
    - Complex Models: BERT **10^{-5}**

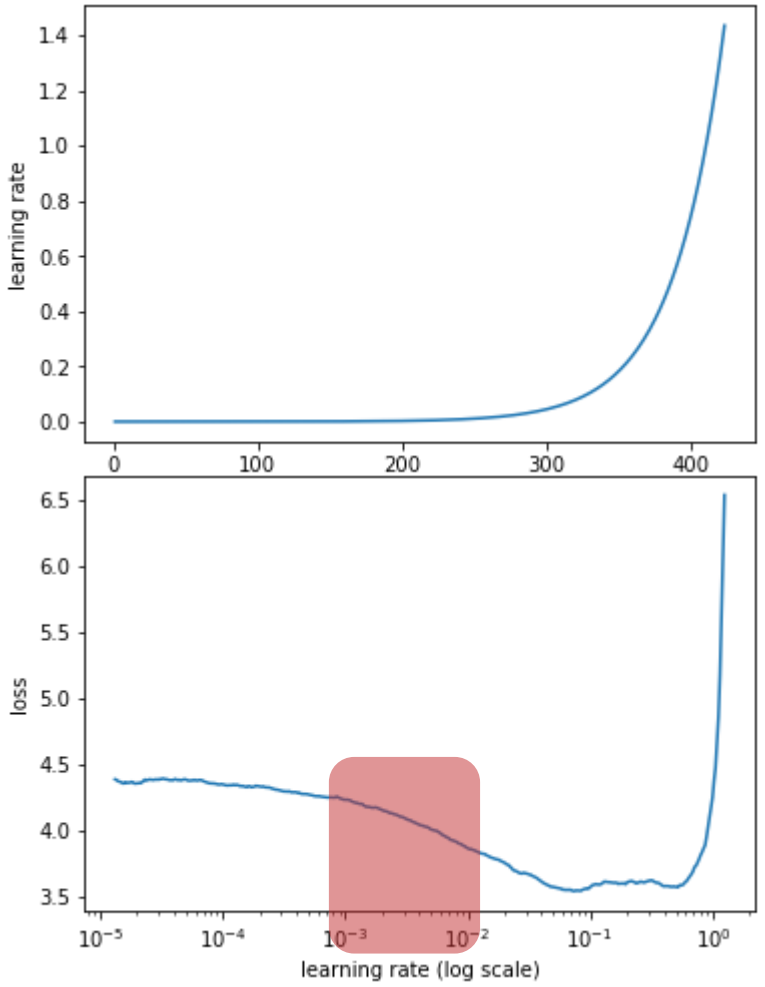
Backpropagation

- **Fixed Learning Rate**
  - Estimate Fixed Learning Rate

Increase ***lr*** as iterations going up

save and plot the *loss* as per *lr*

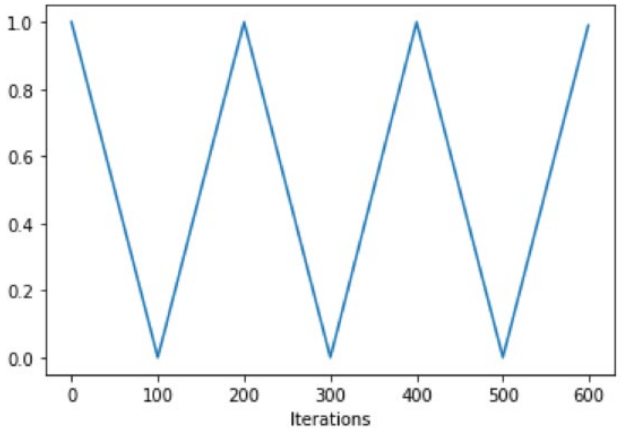
get the ***lr***
fastest decrease in the loss



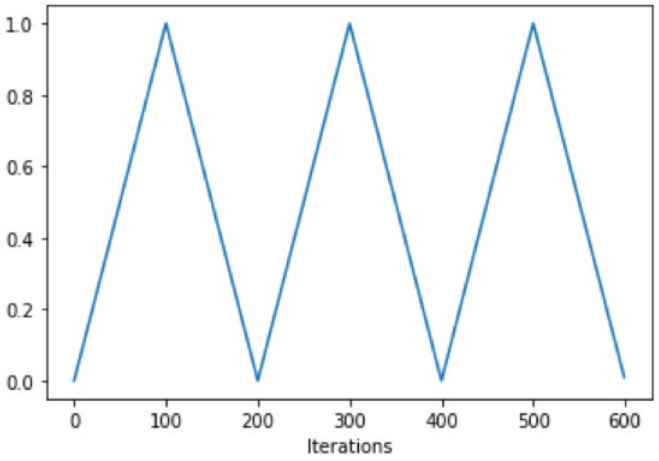
Backpropagation

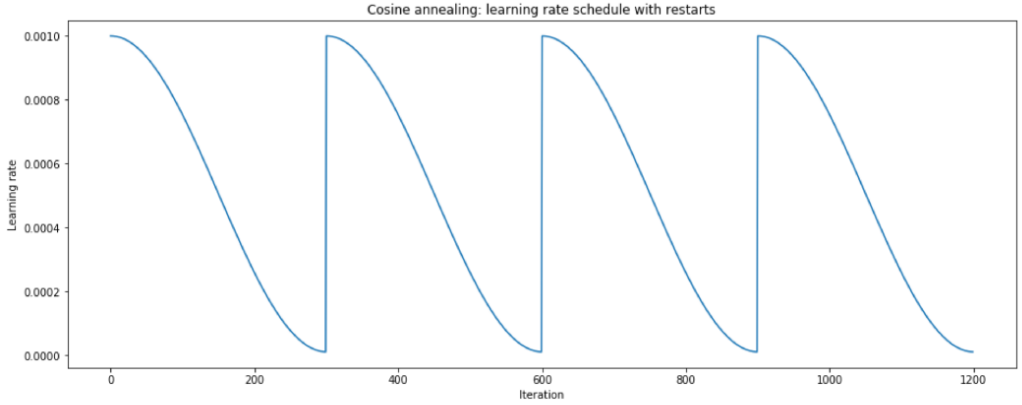
- **Dynamic Learning Rate**
  - Estimate Initial Learning Rate
  - Program Dynamic Learning Rate

Function: $\left|\frac{iterations}{step\_size} - 2(cycle) + 1\right|$



Function: $1 - \left|\frac{iterations}{step\_size} - 2(cycle) + 1\right|$

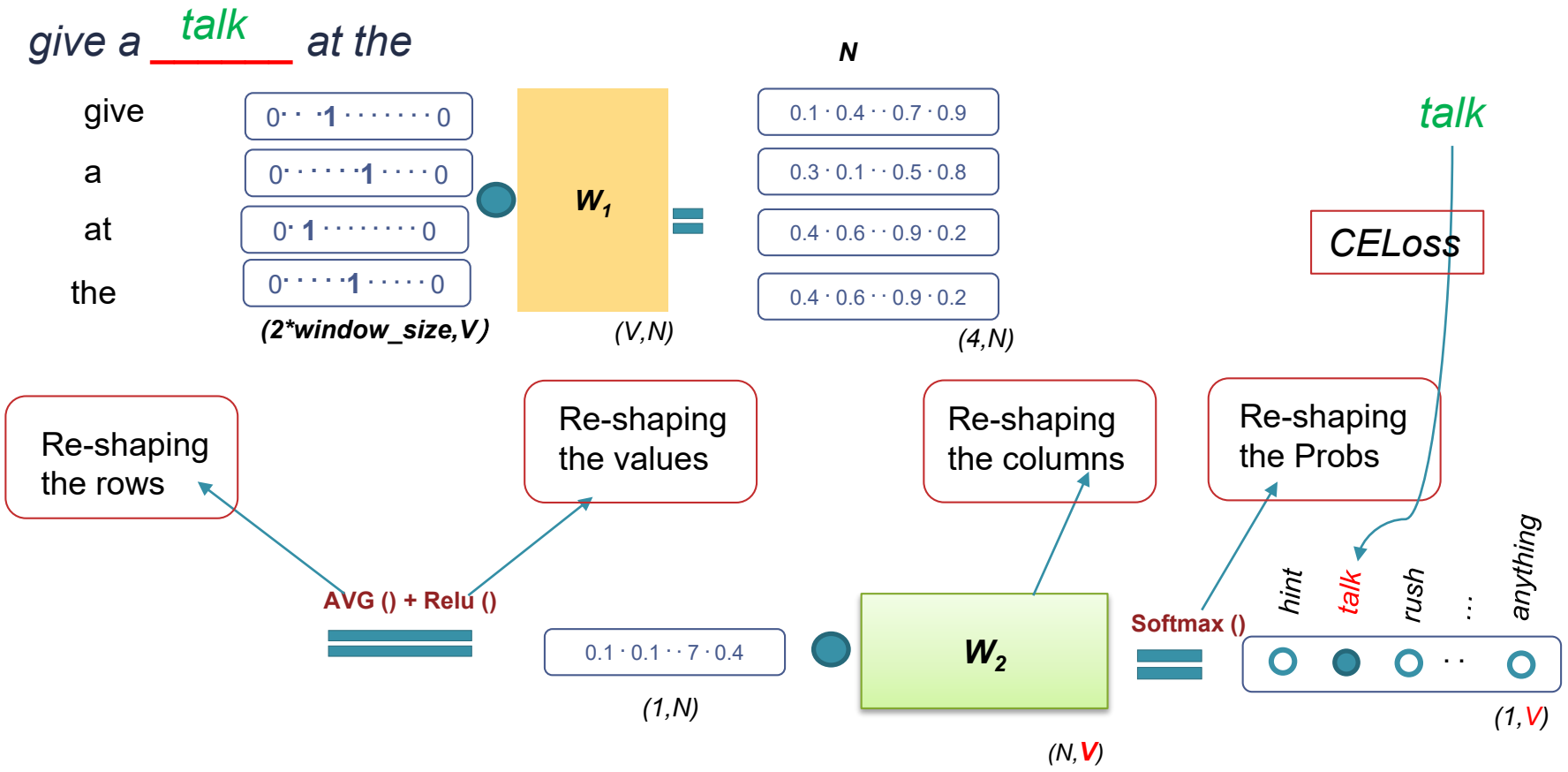




$$\eta_t = \eta^i_{\min} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\eta^i_{\max} - \eta^i_{\min}\right)\left(1 + \cos\left(\frac{T_{current}}{T_i}\pi\right)\right)$$

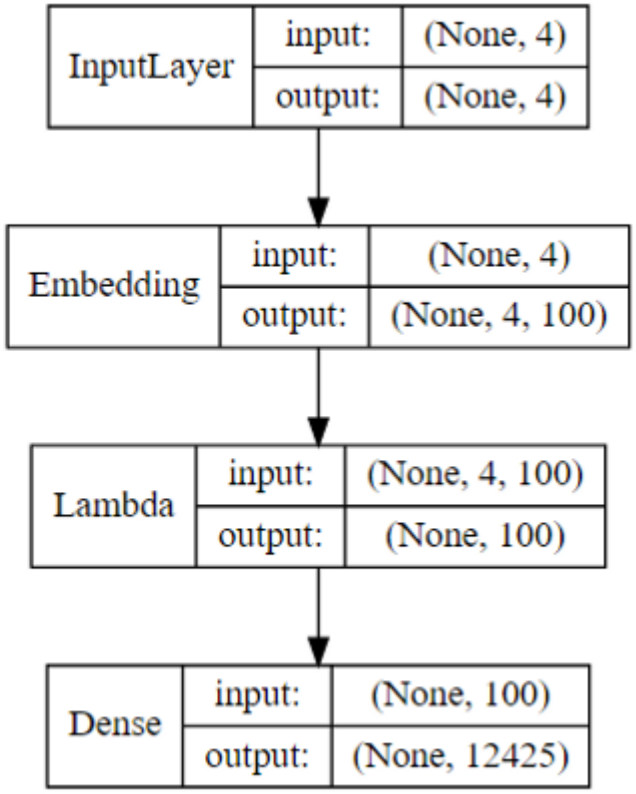
Annealing, i.e. taking a partial step

Word2Vec (CBOW)



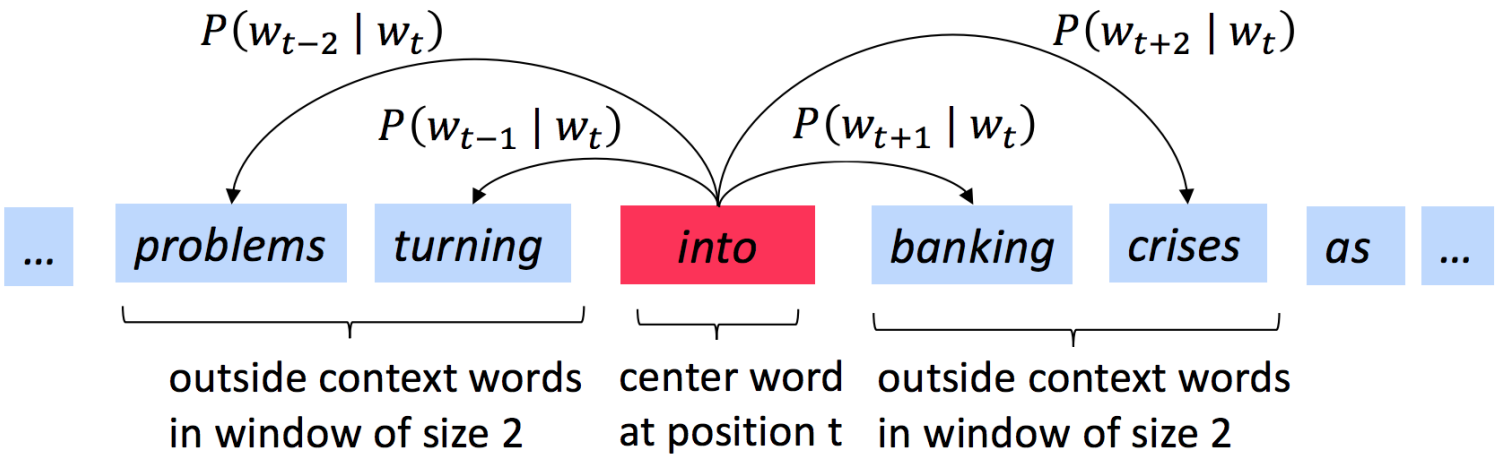
CBOW Model Summary

```
_________________________________________________________________
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
embedding_1 (Embedding)      (None, 4, 100)            1242500
_________________________________________________________________
lambda_1 (Lambda)            (None, 100)               0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_1 (Dense)              (None, 12425)             1254925
=================================================================
Total params: 2,497,425
Trainable params: 2,497,425
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```



Word2Vec (Skipgram)

Task: Iterate through each word with a given window; for each word predict the context words within the window



(E.g. from Manning (2018) Stanford cs224n course)

Word2Vec (Skipgram)

Sentence: `language users never choose words randomly , and language is essentially non-random .`

In-/Outputs:

```
[
    ('never',    ['language', 'users', 'choose', 'words']),
    ('choose',   ['users', 'never', 'words', 'randomly']),
    ('words',    ['choose', 'words', ',', 'and']),
    ('randomly',['words', 'randomly', 'and', 'language'])
]
```

Word2Vec (Skipgram)

Sentence: `language users never choose words randomly , and language is essentially non-random .`

Windows:

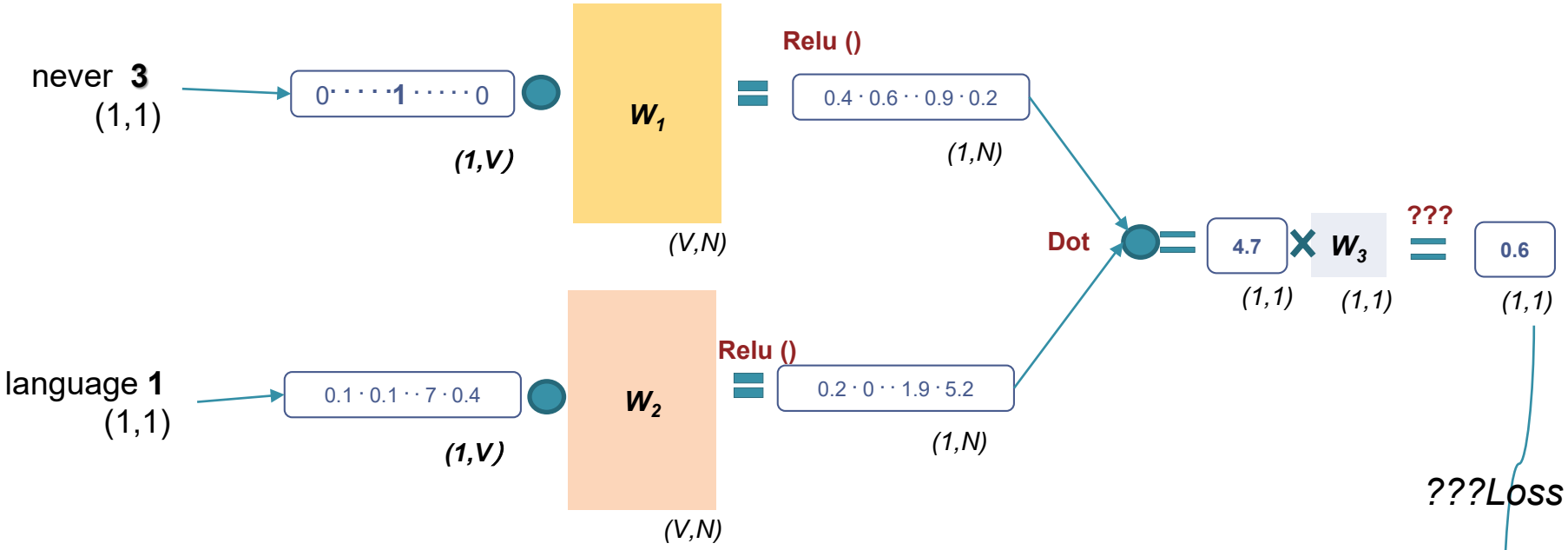
```
['language', 'users', 'never', 'choose', 'words']

('never', 'language', 1),
('never', 'users', 1),
('never', 'choose', 1),
('never', 'words', 1),
('never', ',', 0),
('never', 'non-random', 0),
('never', 'is', 0),
('never', 'is', 0)
```

aka. negative sampling

Word2Vec (Skipgram)

Sentence: language (1) users (2) never (3) choose (4) words (5) randomly (6),(7) and (8) language (1) is (10) essentially (11) non-random (12) . (13)

['language', 'users', 'never', 'choose', 'words']

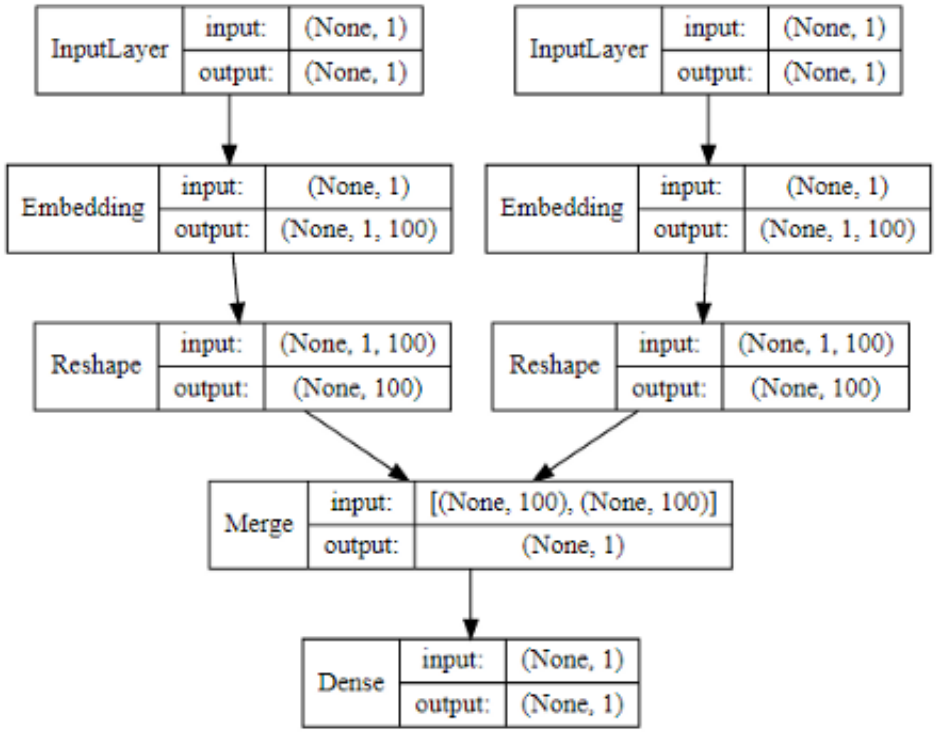


('never', 'language', +1)

Word2Vec (Skipgram)

- **Skipgram Model**

```
_________________________________________________________________
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
merge_2 (Merge)              (None, 1)                 0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_3 (Dense)              (None, 1)                 2
=================================================================
Total params: 2,485,002
Trainable params: 2,485,002
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```



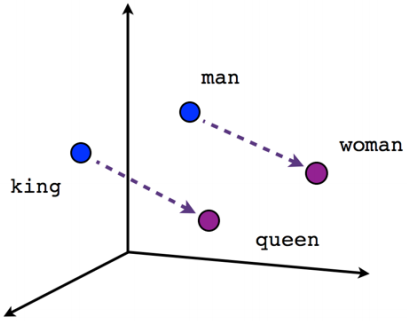
How to Choose Context?

- **Different contexts lead to different embeddings**

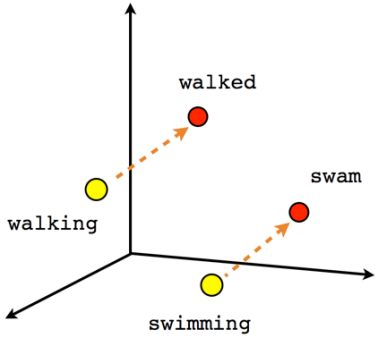
- **Small context window:** more syntax related
  - *I like…*
  - *She likes …*

- **Large context window:** more semantics related
  - ***stackoverflow** great **website** for **programmers***

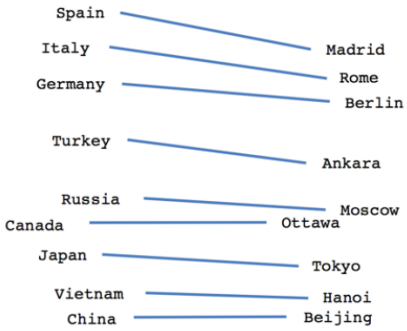
Properties of Word Embeddings



Male-Female



Verb tense



Country-Capital

Ingredients

Corpus of text	As large as possible
Annotations	0
Initialize weights (aka Embeddings)	1x per word
Deep Learning Model	1x
Cost Function	Appropriately
GPU	Lotsa of it

When to use pre-trained embeddings?

- Generally, when you don't have much training/annotated data
- **Useful:** Use as inputs to model for classification task, e.g. tagging, parsing, ranking (based on similarity)
- **Less Useful:** Machine Translation / Sequence generating tasks
- **Not Useful:** Generic Language Modeling, for those, we have sentence embedings…

Limitations

- **Sensitive to "tokens"** (cat vs cats)
- **Inconsistent across space**, embeddings for the same words trained with different data are different
- **Can encode bias** (stereotypical gender roles, racial bias)
- **Not interpretable**

Embedding Bias

$$\overrightarrow{\text{man}} - \overrightarrow{\text{woman}} \approx \overrightarrow{\text{king}} - \overrightarrow{\text{queen}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{man}} - \overrightarrow{\text{woman}} \approx \overrightarrow{\text{computer programmer}} - \overrightarrow{\text{homemaker}}.$$

	"He" Occupations	"She" Occupations
Cosine Similarity	*["retired", "doctor", "teacher", "student", "miller", "assistant", "lawyer", "baker", "judge", "governor", "butler"]*	*["doctor", "**teacher**", "**nurse**", "actress", "student", "miller", "reporter", "retired", "lawyer", "actor", "artist"]*
Inner Product Similarity	*["cleric", "photographer", "**skipper**", "chaplain", "accountant", "inspector", "rector", "investigator", "psychologist", "treasurer", "supervisor"]*	*["**librarian**", "**housekeeper**", "**nanny**", "accountant", "sheriff", "envoy", "tutor", "salesman", "butler", "footballer", "solicitor"]*

Summary Word2Vec

Steps

1. Define task that we want to predict
2. Go through each sentence and create the task's in-/outputs
3. Iterate through task's I/O, put the inputs through the embeddings and models to create predictions
4. Measure cost of the predicted and expected output
5. Update embedding weights accordingly (*backprop)
6. Repeat Step 3-5 until desired.

Neither **GloVe** or **Word2Vec** has been shown to provide definitively better results rather they should both be evaluated for a given dataset.

Train Word2Vec from “scratch”

CBOW AND SKIPGRAM

References

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