NLP Week 10

Homework Assignment

Text to Use Below:

Hundreds of people gathered for the first lecture at what had become the world’s most important conference on artificial intelligence — row after row of faces. Some were East Asian, a few were Indian, and a few were women. But the vast majority were white men. More than 5,500 people attended the meeting, five years ago in Barcelona, Spain.

Timnit Gebru, then a graduate student at Stanford University, remembers counting only six Black people other than herself, all of whom she knew, all of whom were men.

The homogeneous crowd crystallized for her a glaring issue. The big thinkers of tech say A.I. is the future. It will underpin everything from search engines and email to the software that drives our cars, directs the [policing of our streets](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/12/05/technology/police-drones.html) and [helps create our vaccines](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/30/technology/deepmind-ai-protein-folding.html).

But it is being built in a way that replicates the biases of the almost entirely male, predominantly white work force making it. In the nearly 10 years I’ve written about artificial intelligence, two things have remained a constant: The technology relentlessly improves in fits and sudden, great leaps forward. And bias is a thread that subtly weaves through that work in a way that tech companies are reluctant to acknowledge.

On her first night home in Menlo Park, Calif., after the Barcelona conference, sitting cross-​legged on the couch with her laptop, Dr. Gebru described the A.I. work force conundrum in a Facebook post.

“I’m not worried about machines taking over the world. I’m worried about groupthink, insularity and arrogance in the A.I. community — [especially with the current hype and demand for people in the field](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/22/technology/artificial-intelligence-experts-salaries.html),” she wrote. “The people creating the technology are a big part of the system. If many are actively excluded from its creation, this technology will benefit a few while harming a great many.”

The A.I. community buzzed about the mini-manifesto. Soon after, Dr. Gebru helped create a new organization, Black in A.I. After finishing her Ph.D., she was hired by Google.

She teamed with Margaret Mitchell, who was building a group inside Google dedicated to “ethical A.I.” Dr. Mitchell had previously worked in the research lab at Microsoft. She had grabbed attention when she told Bloomberg News in 2016 that A.I. suffered from a [“sea of dudes” problem](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-06-23/artificial-intelligence-has-a-sea-of-dudes-problem). She estimated that she had worked with hundreds of men over the previous five years and about 10 women.

https://www.nytimes.com/2021/03/15/technology/artificial-intelligence-google-bias.html?action=click&module=Top%20Stories&pgtype=Homepage

Assignment

Information Extraction:

<https://www.ibm.com/demos/live/natural-language-understanding/self-service/home>

Instructions:

1. Paste text into tool



Questions:

1. Extraction – (Please review: Entities, Keywords, Concepts, Relations)
   1. How accurate and effective was the extraction process?
   2. Did it miss anything important?
   3. Were you surprise by anything that it picked up on?
2. Classification – (Please review: Sentiment and Emotion)
   1. Sentiment
      1. Which entities were positive and which were negative?
      2. Why do you think the classifier scored each the way it did?
   2. Emotion
      1. For the full document,
         1. Which emotion were most predominant?
         2. Why do you think they were scored as they were?
      2. For individual entities
         1. Which entities tented to have the highest Sadness and why?
         2. Which entities tented to have the highest Joy and why?
         3. Which entities tented to have the highest Fear and why?