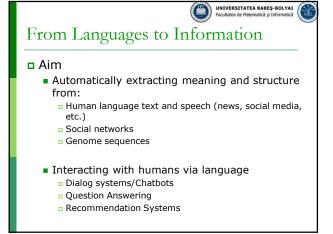
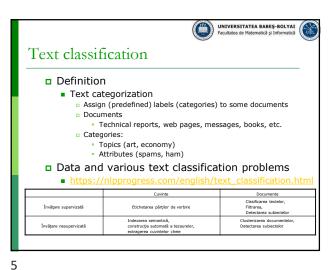


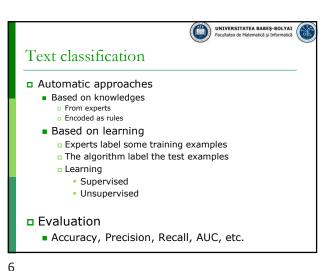
UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI □ Natural Language Processing Text classification Language modelling Machine translation **...**

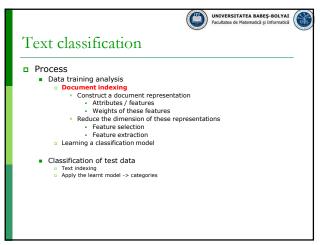


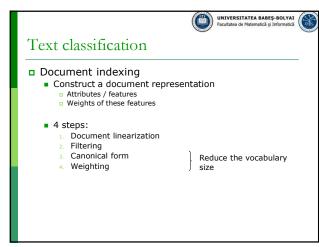
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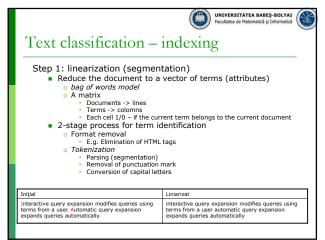
From Languages to Information ■ How? Extracting information from language Information Retrieval □ Text Classification Extracting Sentiment and Social Meaning ■ Interacting with humans via language □ IBM's Watson Counseling conversations Understanding police officer respect https://nlp.stanford.edu/robvoigt/124_lecture/







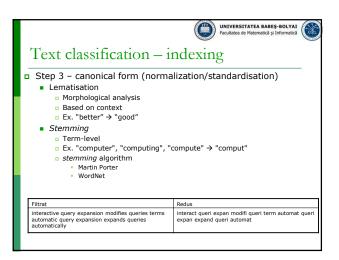


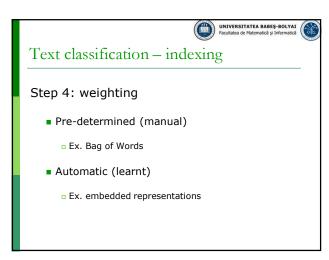


UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI Text classification -> indexing Paul 2: filtering Select some terms that are able to Describe the content of the documentMake a difference between two documents Removal of stopwords □ From a predefined list Based on their frequencies (under a given threshold) Segmentat Filtrat interactive query expansion modifies queries terms automatic query expansion expands queries automatically interactive query expansion modifies queries using terms from a user automatic query expansion expands queries automatically

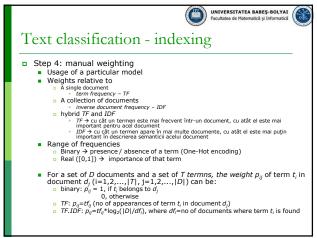
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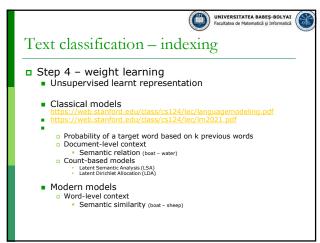
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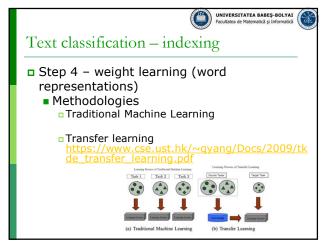




11 12







Text classification — indexing

Learning word representations (vectors)

Why?

Embeddings = parameters -> they can be learnt
Share representation across tasks
Lower dimensional space

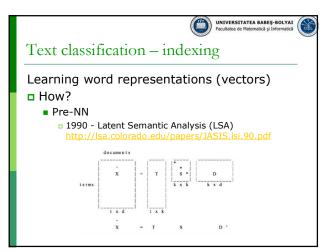
How?

Pre-NN

1990 - Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA)
http://isa.coloratio.edu/papers/JASIS.isi.90.pdf
1992 - n-gram models https://www.nik.org/papers/JASIS.isi.90.pdf
2003 - Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)—Documents are mixtures of topics and topics are mixtures of words tipics. Wow. Ind. org. papers returns of topics and topics are mixtures of words tipics. Wow. Ind. org. papers returns of topics and topics are mixtures of words tipics. Wow. Ind. org. papers returns of topics and topics are mixtures of concentration.

NN-based
Word-level (2003 - ...)
Sentence (document) level (2014 - ...)
Contextual word-vectors (Word vectors compress all contexts into a single vector) (2016 - ...)

15



Text classification — indexing

Learning word representations (vectors)

□ How?

□ Pre-NN

□ 1992 - n-gram models
https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/J92-4003.pdf

□ https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/J92-4003.pdf

□ https://wwb.stanford.edu/~jurafsky/slp3/3.pdf

Suppose we are learning a 4 gram Language Model.

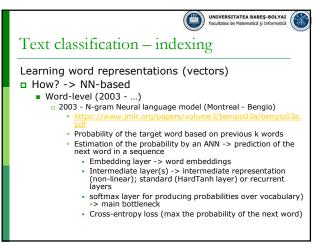
□ the precent stored the deals the students opened their moderated or count(students opened their)

| For example, suppose that in the corpus:
| * Students opened their | occurred 1000 times
| * Students opened their poened their | occurred 1000 times
| * Students opened their poened their | occurred 1000 times
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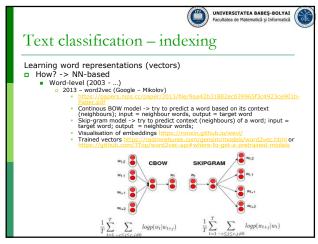
18



UNIVERSITATEA BABEŞ-BOLYAI Text classification – indexing Learning word representations (vectors) ■ How? -> NN-based ■ Word-level (2003 - ...) ■ 2008 - multi-task model (Princeton - Collobert) https://ronan.collobert.com/pub/matos/2008_nlp_ic Probability of MORE target words (a sequence of words) Estimation of the probability by an ANN -similar to Bengio's model, but · a pairwise ranking criterion · outputs a higher score for a correct word sequence than

for an incorrect one

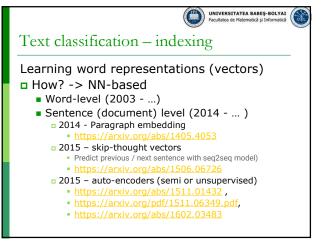
19 20



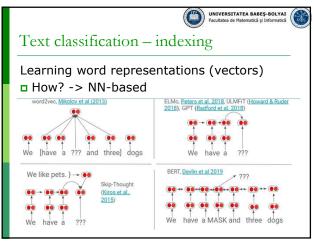
UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI Text classification - indexing Learning word representations (vectors) □ How? -> NN-based ■ Word-level (2003 - ...) 2014 - GloVe (Stanford - Pennington, Manning) https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/glove/ 2017 - fastText (Facebook - Mikolov) https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.04606 • https://radimrehurek.com/gensim/models/fasttext.h

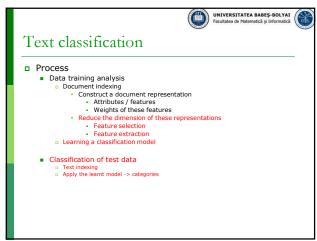
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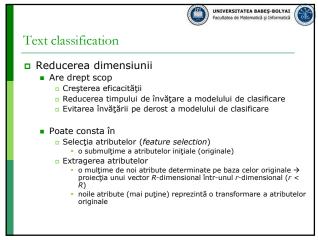
21



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI Text classification – indexing Learning word representations (vectors) ■ How? -> NN-based Word-level (2003 -) Sentence (document) level (2014 - ...) Contextual word-vectors (Word vectors compress all contexts into a single vector) (2016 - ...) 76 - ...) 2016 context2vec ht 2017 tagLM ht 2017 CoVe htt 2018 ELMo 2018 ULMFiT 2019 BERT htt cross-lingual pre-training https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.049







UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI Clasificarea automată a textelor – Învățare – proces Reducerea dimensiunii \rightarrow Selecția atributelor Dându-se o mulţime de atribute $X_k = (X_{kL}, X_{K2}, \dots, X_{km})$ pentru un document $d_k \in D$, să se găsească o submulţime $X_k^D = (X_{K_j L^1}, \dots, X_{K_j D})$, cu p < m care să optimizeze o funcție obiectiv $J(X_K^m)$ = Fc. obiectiv \rightarrow eroarea de clasificare ■ Selecţia implică O strategie de căutare pentru selecția submulţimilor candidat
 căutare exhaustivă → toate submulţimile posibile →nefezabil căutare strategică
 prin ordonarea atributelor prin Ordonarea atribuceou

pe baza unei metrici

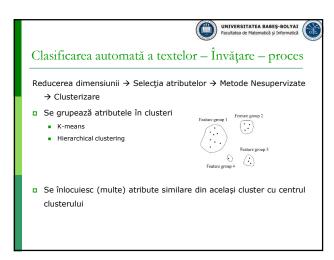
ji alegerea celor care depășesc un anumit prag prin selectarea unei anumite submulțimi de atribute

se alege o submulțime optimală O functie obiectiv pentru evaluarea acestor submultimi candidat măsură a calității unei submulțimi de atribute ajută selecția unei noi submulțimi candidat

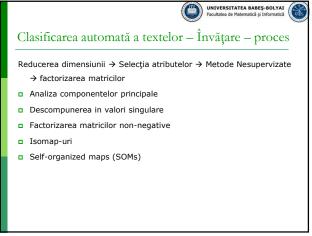
28

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29 30



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Clasificarea automată a textelor — Învăţare — proces

Reducerea dimensiunii → Selecţia atributelor → Prin ordonarea atributelor

□ Pp. că avem n date (x_k, y_k), k=1,2,...,n

■ x_k ∈ Rⁿ → x_k = (x_k, x_k, ..., x_{km})

■ y_k ∈ R

□ Se calculează o funcție scor pentru fiecare pereche S(i)=(x_k, y_k)

■ cu cât scorul este mai mare, cu atât variabila este mai importantă

□ şi se ordonează atributele în funcție de acest scor

□ Notație

x_i ∈ Rⁿ → X_i=(x_{ip}, x_{2p},..., x_m)

y ∈ Rⁿ → Y=(y₁, y₂,..., y_n)

31 32



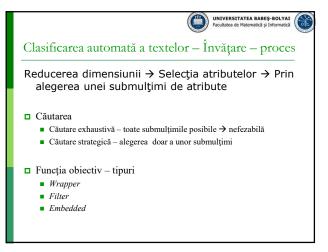
Clasificarea automată a textelor — Învăţare — proces

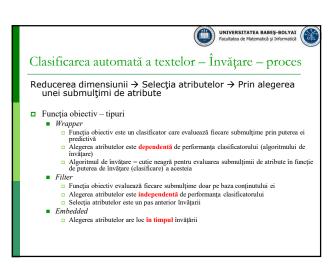
Reducerea dimensiunii → Selecţia atributelor
→ Prin ordonarea atributelor

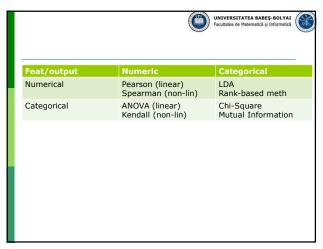
□ Critici
■ poate determina submulţimi de atribute redundante
■ nu ţine cont de corelarea atributelor
■ un atribut nefolositor în izolaţie poate fi util în combinaţie cu alte atribute

34

33











UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI Clasificarea automată a textelor – Învățare – proces Reducerea dimensiunii \Rightarrow Selecția atributelor \Rightarrow Prin alegerea unei submulțimi de atribute \Rightarrow Filter □ Ideea de bază Funcția obiectiv evaluează fiecare submulțime doar pe baza conținutului ei
 Alegerea atributelor este independentă de performanța clasificatorului Selecția atributelor este un pas anterior învățarii Evaluare Evaluare

Distanța sau măsura separabilității claselor

Ex. distanța (Euclideană, Hamming, etc) între clase

Corelația și măsuri de informație teoretică

Submulțimile bune conțin atribute

puternicorelate cu leşirea

puternicorelate cu leşirea

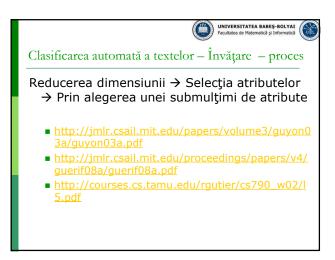
Măsuri liniare

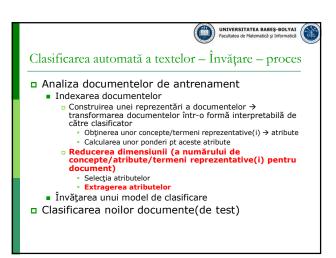
Coeficientul de corelație

Măsuri neliniare

Informația mutuală

39 40





42

7



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Clasificarea automată a textelor — Învăţare — proces

■ Metode de reducere a dimensiunii → Extragerea atributelor →
Analiza componentelor principale

■ Scop

□ Transformarea unui set de variabile posibil corelate într-un set de variabile necorelate între ele (componente principale)

□ Prima componentă principală are cea mai mare varianţă → cuantifică cea mai mare variabilitate posibilă a datelor

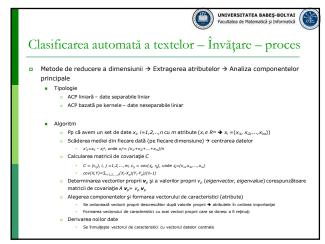
□ ACP determină axele care explică cel mai bine dispersia datelor (norul de puncte)

□ Descrierea datelor într-un spaţiu dimensional mai mic

■ Alte denumiri

□ Transformarea Karhunen-Loève (teoria comunicaţiilor)

43 44



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Clasificarea automată a textelor — Învăţare — proces

■ Metode de reducere a dimensiunii → Extragerea
atributelor → Analiza discriminantului liniar

■ Scop

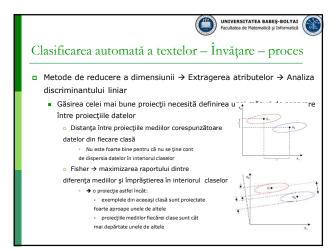
Determinarea
separe datele
Modelarea dife
Proiectarea da
observa o mai bună separabilitate a datelor → care este cea
mai bună proiecţie?

■ y = w^Tx

46

48

45



47

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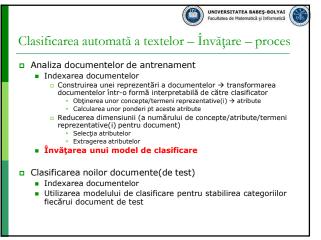
Clasificarea automată a textelor — Învăţare — proces

□ Metode de reducere a dimensiunii → Extragerea al **

Analiza discriminantului liniar

■ Algoritm

□ Pocă:
□ Pocă: vistă k clase,
□ pu - media instanțelor din clasa i, |=1,2,..., k
□ n - nr total de instanțe
□ n - n r total de instanțe
□ n - n r total de instanțe
□ n - n r de instanțelor discal (=1,2,..., k
□ Se caudă k-1 vector de proiecție
□ Se caudă k-1 vector de proiecție
□ Se caudă k-1 vector de proiecție
□ Se caudă (=1,2,..., k
□ projecțierea intra-clasă (scatter within class) S_n
□ projecțierea intra-clasă (scatter within classes) S_n
□ Se maximizură
□ Imprăţierea intra-clasă (scatter vetween classes) S_n
□ Se maximizură
□ Imprăţierea intra-clasă
□ Soluţie
□ Imprăţierea intra-clasă



Clasificarea automată a textelor — Învăţare — proces

Învăţarea unui model de clasificare

Alegerea unui algoritm de învăţare

Arbori de decizie

Reţele neuronale artificiale

Maşini cu suport vectorial

Algoritmi evolutivi

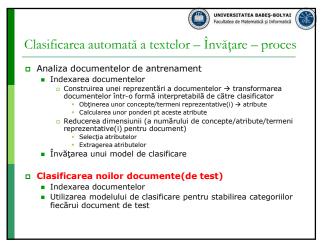
Reţele Bayesiene

Fixarea/optimizarea parametrilor algoritmului

Cum se aleg parametrii?

Construirea modelului de clasificare şi salvarea lui

49 50



Clasificarea automată a textelor — Învățare — proces

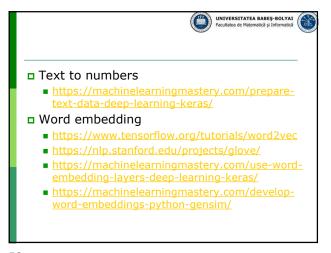
Metode de reducere a dimensiunii

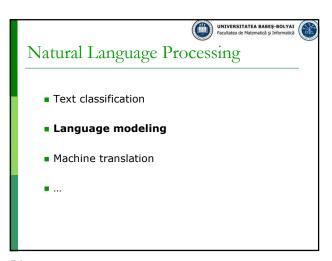
Extragerea atributelor

Analiza componentelor principale
Analiza componentelor independente
Scalare multidimensională
Hărți topografice

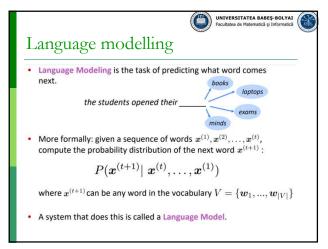
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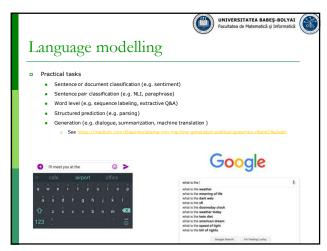
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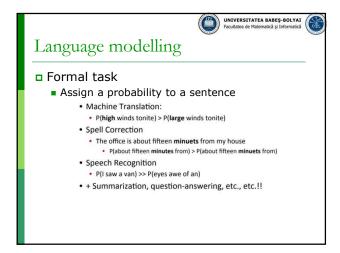




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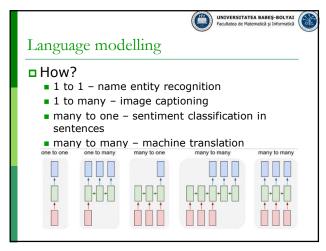


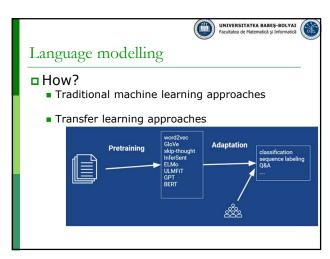


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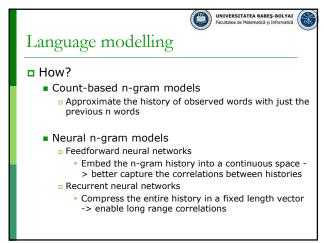
Datasets

Intrinsic
Run two models on the same task and compare the accuracies
Hismple, relevant
Hismple,





59 60



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI Language modelling ■ How? -> Count-based n-gram models Approximate the history of observed words with just the previous n words words

Markov chains

Only previous history matters

Limited memory = previous k - 1 words

E.g. a 3-gram model:

a third order Markov model:

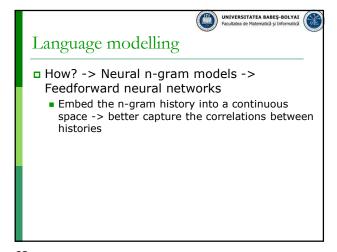
""" and "" and "" and "" and "" and "" of the second of the second order of the second order. a third order Markov model:

• p(w1, w2, ..., wn) = p(w1) p(w2 | w1) p(w3 | w1, w2) p(w4 | w2, w3)...
p(wn | wn-2, wn-1)

Probability estimation:

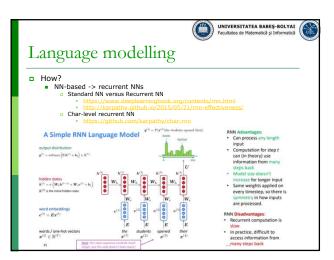
• p(w3 | w1, w2) = count(w1, w2, w3) / count (w1, w2) + scalable, able to be trained on trillions of words
+ fast constant time evaluation of probabilities at test time + smoothing methods for matching the empirical distribution of language (heaps' law) - large n-grams are sparse => hard to capture long correlations - symbolic similarity does not involve semantic similarity (dog vs. cat)

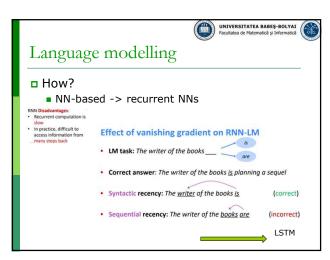
61 62



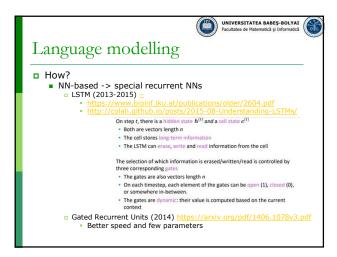
UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI Language modelling ■ How? ■ NN-based -> standard NNs A fixed-window neural Language Model $\hat{y} = \operatorname{softmax}(Uh + b_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|}$ $h = f(We + b_1)$

63 64





65 66



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I How?

NN-based -> fancty recurrent NNs
Bidirectional RNNs

Transformers (2017)

NIBLES//IROSC con/Betts (126-0.3752.

HISTORY (SALITORIA) (126-0.3752.

Multi-layer RNNs

Bidirectional RNNs

67 68

