

[illegible]

Language is Ambiguous



Sherlock saw the man using binoculars.



Sherlock saw the man using binoculars.

But we can still get some
Data Science done

Classification



Similarity



Search



Sentiment Analysis

This talk

- A quick trip to frequently use data-drive NLP techniques with hands on exercises.
- Text Munging
- Bags of Word Naive Bayes
- TF-IDF
- Vector Space Model

Text Munging

- Tokenization
- Stemming:
 - Porter Stemmer - set of rules for normalizing tokens e.g.
 - SSES —> SS (caresses —> caress)
 - ATIONAL —> ATE (relatiional —> relate)
- Lemmatization:
 - first determining the part of speech of a word, and applying different normalization rules for each part of speech
- Removing Stop Words

NLTK Tokenizer

- Punkt Sentence Tokenizer
 - divides a text into a list of sentences using an unsupervised algorithm for abbreviation words, collocations, and words that start sentences.

Stop Words

- Most common, short function words that do not contain important information, not useful as text features.
- Not a fixed list, can be discovered from corpora.
- Example: <http://www.textfixer.com/resources/common-english-words.txt>
- NLTK:
`nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')`

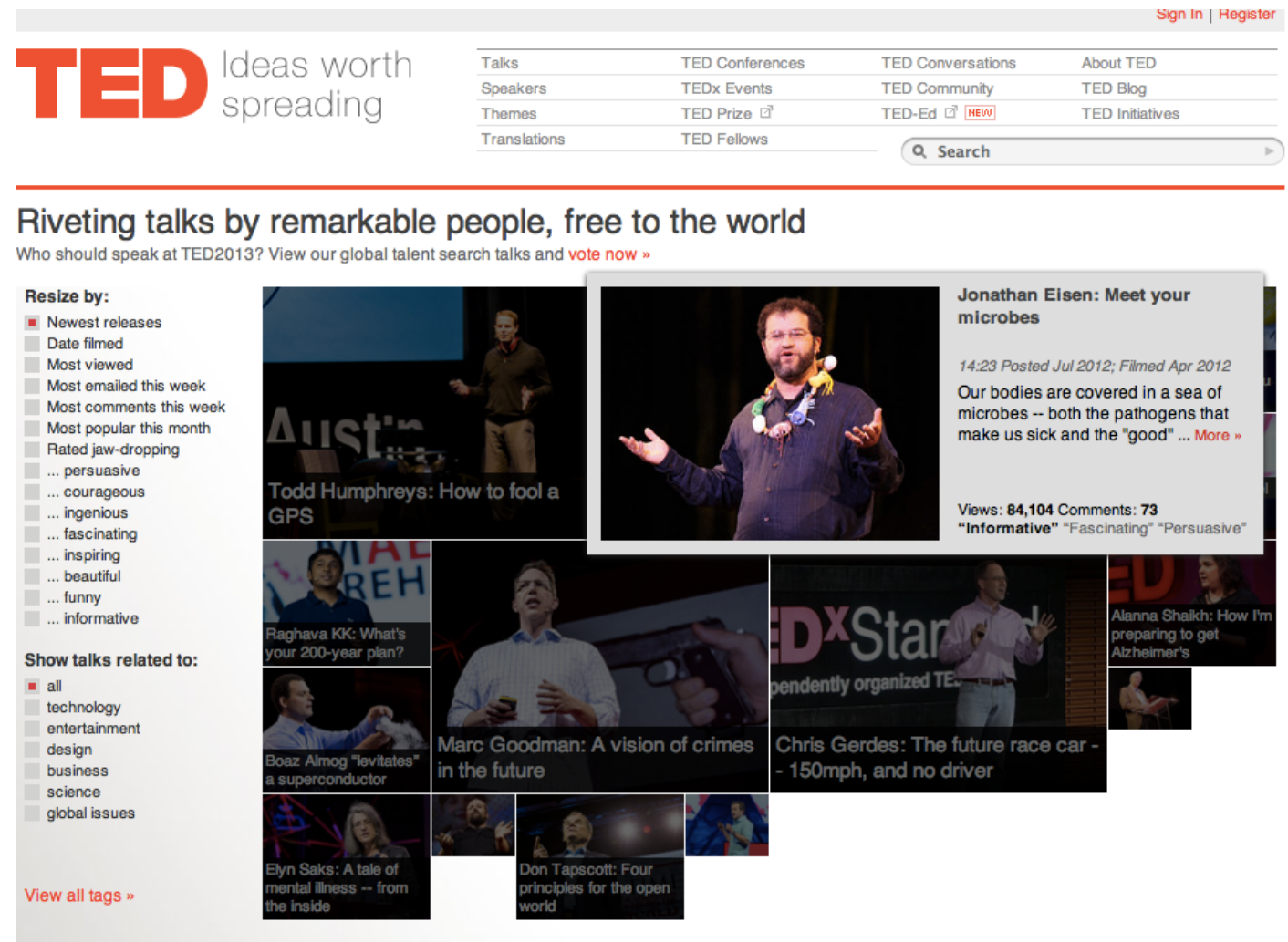


Python Tools

- Regular Expression Module (**re**)
- Natural Language Toolkit (**nltk**, nlpnet)
- Vector Space Model (word2vec, glove)
- Deep Neural Nets: (**Gensim**)

Data Sets

- Data Set 1: TED CLDC Corpus
 - MultiLingual Document Classification
 - Computational Linguistic Group, Oxford UK , <http://www.clg.ox.ac.uk/tedcorpus>



- Data set 2: Ted Talks Transcript Corpus
 - TED Lecture Recommendation Project
 - Idiap Research Institute (EPFL) <https://www.idiap.ch/dataset/ted>

Bag of Words and Naive Bayes

- Term frequency in “bag of words” can be used to compare how similar documents are

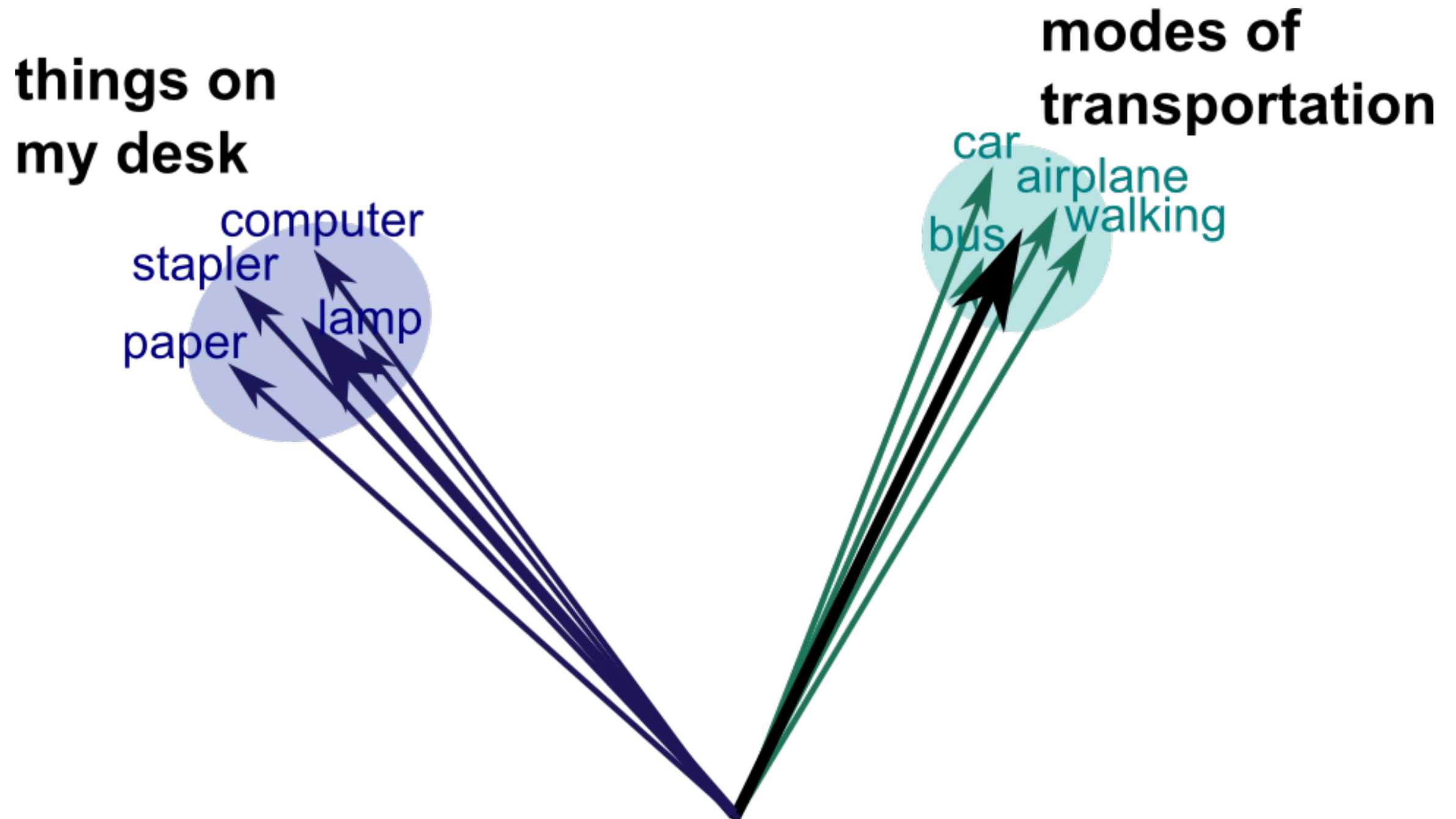
	woe	betray	revenge	death	alas
<i>Julius Caesar</i>	.046	.018	.139	0	.159
<i>Hamlet</i>	.142	0	.287	0	.110
<i>Macbeth</i>	.053	.041	.120	0	.082
<i>Alice in Wonderland</i>	0	0	0	0	.054

- Naive Bayes predicts probability that a document is in class C based on its features (individual word).
- assumes that all features are statistically independent

TF-IDF : Term Frequency Inverse Document Frequency

- TF normalizes term (token) counts with frequencies
- IDF is the number of documents in corpus containing that term.
- IDF tells us how much information (bits) we get when that term (token) appear.

Vector space model



Vector space representation

- individual word as vector
- document as collection of these vectors is space
- enables linear algebra on text
 - e.g. King - Man + Woman = Queen

Important Topics We don't have time to cover

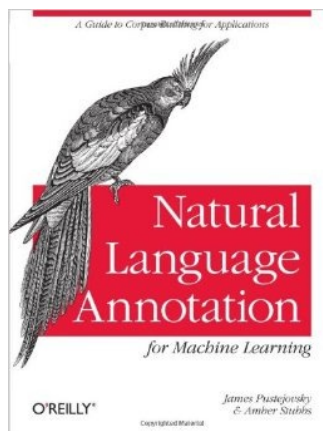
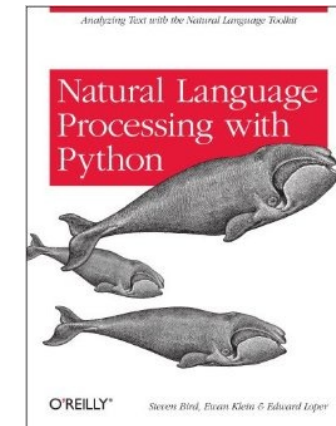
- Topic Modeling (unsupervised document clustering)
- <http://radimrehurek.com/gensim/tutorial.html>
- Semantic Analysis
- Summarization
- Machine translation
- Knowledge representation and Reasoning



Recommended Books and Tutorials

Natural Language Processing with Python

<http://www.nltk.org/book/>

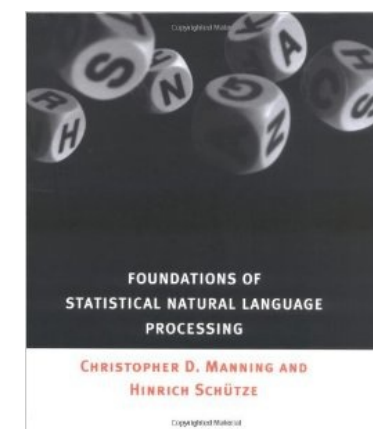


Natural Language Annotation for Machine Learning

<https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/natural-language-annotation/9781449332693/>

Foundations of Statistical Natural Language Processing

<http://nlp.stanford.edu/fsnlp/>

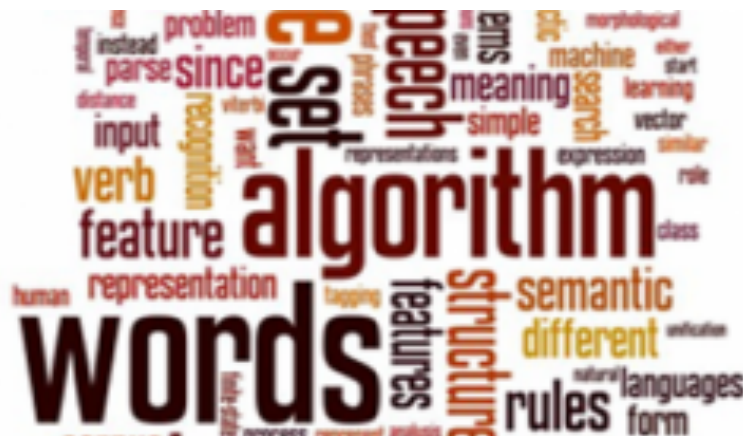


Recommended Online Courses/Lectures

Natural Language Processing

Michael Collins,
Columbia University

<https://www.coursera.org/course/nlangp>



Natural Language Processing

Christopher Manning
Stanford University

<https://www.coursera.org/course/nlp>

Deep Learning for NLP without magic

Richard Socher, Yoshua Bengio, Christopher Manning

<http://techtalks.tv/talks/deep-learning-for-nlp-without-magic-part-1/58414/>

<http://techtalks.tv/talks/deep-learning-for-nlp-without-magic-part-2/58415/>