

# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

Ander Barrena Madinabeitia  
ander.barrena@ehu.eus - @4nderB  
Hitz Zentroa - Ixa Taldea

*Slides available in repo!*

**Lab Time!**  
From LR to Transformers  
Task: Sentiment analysis

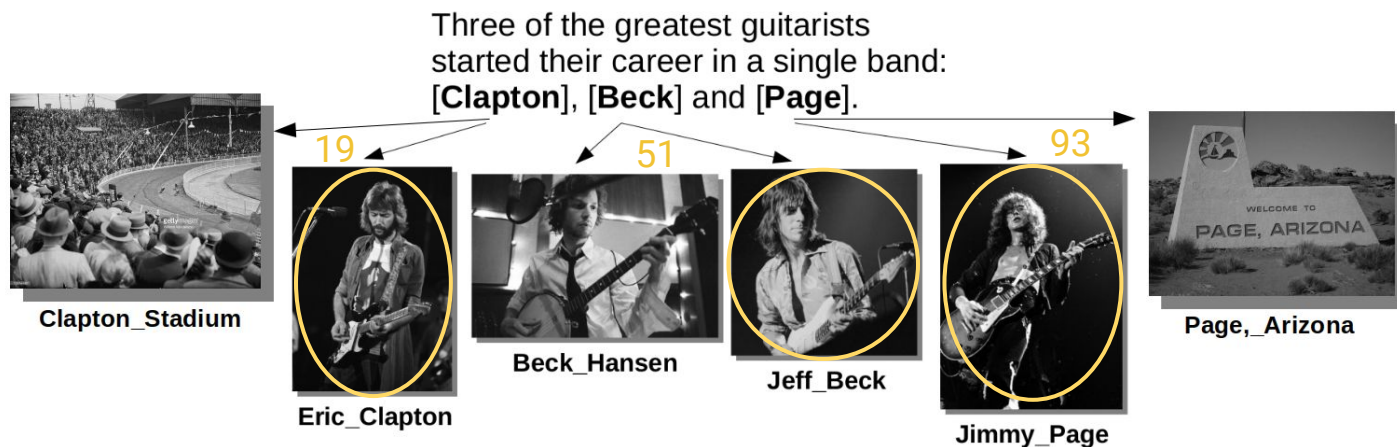
# About myself



- PhD in Natural Language Processing in 2017 (EHU) Machine Learning! (old stuff!)
  - PGM and Generative Statistical Models
  - Personalized Page Rank
- post-Doctoral grant from EHU (Deep Learning)
- assistant professor in EHU
- research interest:
  - **Multilingual/Unsupervised Named Entity Disambiguation**
  - Sequence Labeling, **Language Modeling (Basque, Medical domain)**, QA, Semantic Textual Similarity, Information Extraction...
  - Deep Learning for NLP
  - **Brain Image Classification based on Transformers**
    - Dyslexia
    - Alzheimer
    - ...

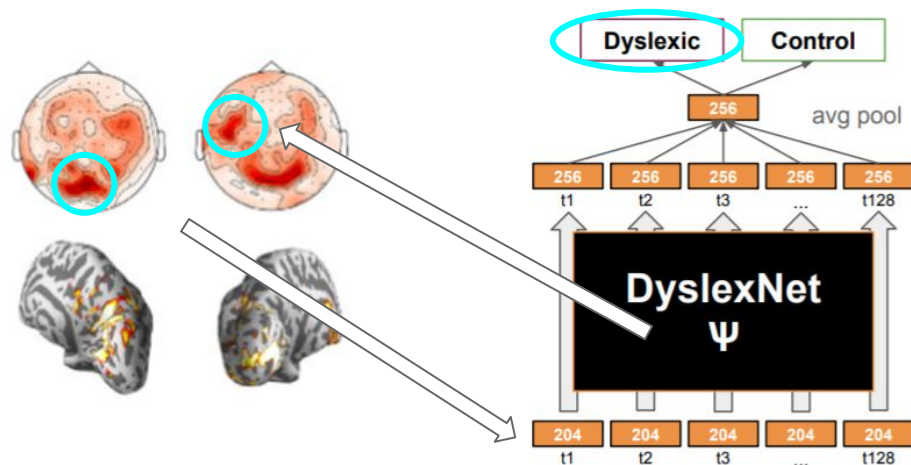
# About myself

- Research interest:
  - Multilingual/Unsupervised Named Entity Disambiguation



# About myself

- Research interest:
  - Brain Image Classification based on Transformers
    - Dyslexia
    - Alzheimer
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46[sub] x 3k[instances] x 128[time] x 204[activations]

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**TensorFlow!**

**Lab Time!**

From LR to Transformers  
Task: Sentiment analysis

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- Rise your hand and ask your question
- Try not to use chat (only for you)
- Private room (share your screen...)
  - small talks...

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Lab1:  
Warming Up  
+ assignment  
-> sol. next lab

# Lab1: Warming Up

- Follow the instructions in [0.Instructions.docx](#) to access the lab data.
- Goal: Ensure everything is working fine.
  - Python (list comprehension)
  - Numpy (vector multiplications)
  - TensorFlow 2.0
  - Loading/Examining data from labs folder
    - Train/Dev/Test splits
  - 2 goals -> numpy and TF2.0
- Code in Jupiter Colab & self-explanatory labs.
- We recommend you the python/numpy tutorial and to take a look to the slides.

Please! play with  
the code!

Change numbers  
and print each step  
vector size!

Run code more  
than once!



# Lab1: Warming Up

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  - Numpy
  - TensorFlow 2.0
  - Loading/Examining data from labs folder
  - 2 assignments numpy and TF2.0
- Code in Jupiter Colab.
- We recommend you the python/numpy tutorial and to take a look to the slides.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sigma^2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Today's Goal!  
Function Broadcasting!

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em@il (subject: lab1 - name) me with  
the colab link from [share - get link]  
and grant permissions to view

Good luck!

Attendance certificate  
Progress certificate (all labs,  
not assignments) send it  
before showing the solution

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**lab1 until 18:30!**

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Assignment1: Logistic  
Regression, SGD, and  
Regularization

# Assignment1: Logistic Regression, SGD, and Regularization

- Logistic Regression model for sentence classification using Tensorflow.
- Task: Sentiment analysis
- 5-way classification task into 2-way classification task (0→negative, 1→positive)
- Goals:
  - Pick an effective learning rate for SGD
  - Implement L2 regularization (see bellow)
  - Pick an effective L2 weight
  - Look at some learning curves (optional)
- Check:
  - BoW feature vector
  - Num of parameters?
  - Hyperparameters?
  - Norm and Exp
  - mini Batch
  - data splitting
  - ...

# Assignment1: Logistic Regression, SGD, and Regularization

- Logistic Regression model for sentence classification using Tensorflow.

$$h = \exp(xW + b)$$

```
def model(x):  
    logits = tf.matmul(x, W) + b  
    h = tf.exp(logits)
```

- **Overfitting and regularization:** W can be very good for training, with enough layers and capacity the model can memorize the training data!
  - Generalize very poorly to test data (= the real world)
- First solution: add a regularizer to the loss function that avoids the model to fit the training data.
  - Squared L2 norm

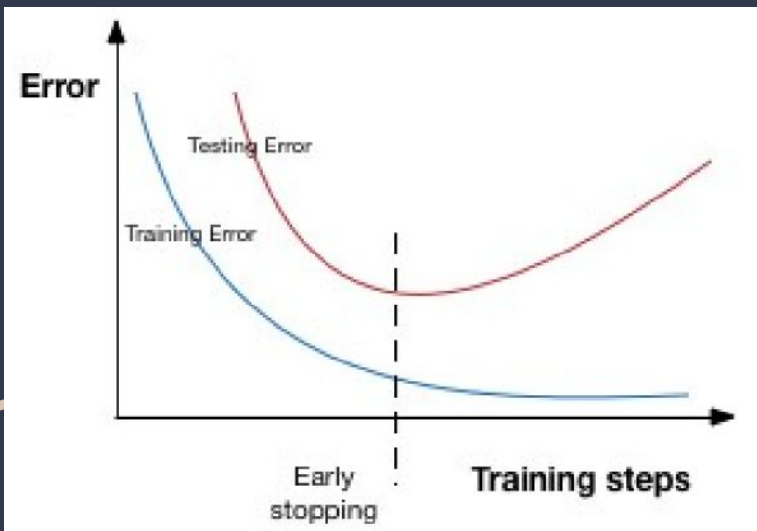
# Assignment1: Logistic Regression, SGD, and Regularization

- Logistic Regression model for sentence classification using Tensorflow.
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- **First solution:** add a regularizer to the loss function that avoids the model to fit the training data.
  - Squared L2 norm

$$J_i(W) = -\log \left( \frac{\exp(W_{c_i}^T x)}{\sum_{c' \in C} \exp(W_{c'}^T x)} \right) + \lambda \sum_k W_k^2$$

Check the TF documentation! for sum and square

# Assignment1: Logistic Regression, SGD, and Regularization



- Logistic Regression model for sentence classification using Tensorflow.
- **Overfitting and regularization:**  $W$  can be very good for training, with enough layers and capacity the model can memorize the training data!
  - Generalize very poorly to test data (= the real world)
- **First solution:** add  $l_2$  regularizer to the loss function that avoids the model to fit the training data.
- **Second solution:** Early stopping finishes training as soon as development error starts to increase
  - **Experimental setup:**
    - %80 train, %10 development, %10 test (blind!!)
  - **Model selection:**
    - best accuracy (lowest error) at development



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**Don't send me the  
assignment!**

Good luck!  
Sol. next Lab!

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## Solution & Lab Time!

- New Private Room:
  - <https://ehu.webex.com/meet/abarrena>
  - enter only when necessary

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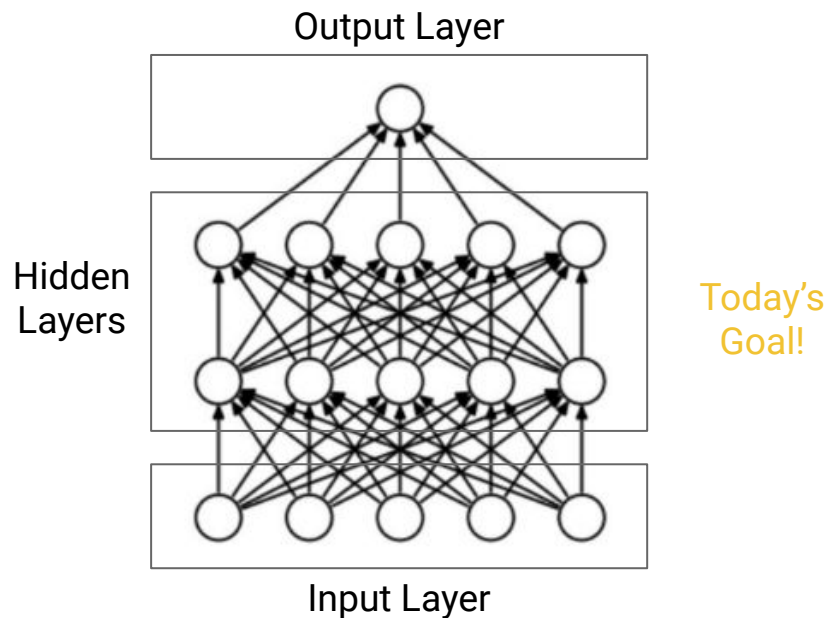
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Lab2: MLP  
and Dropout

# Lab2:

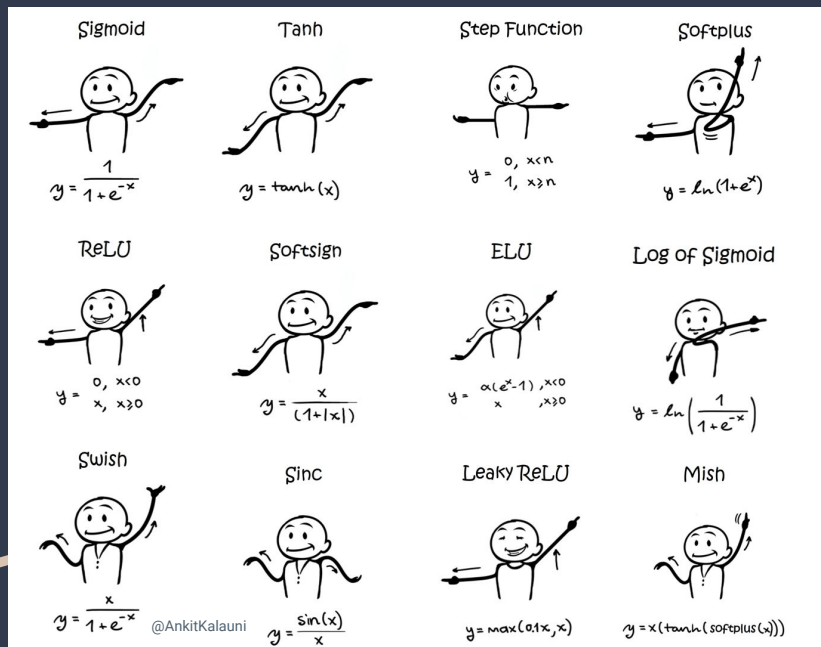
## MLP and Dropout

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
  - 2 hidden layers = Deep Learning...
- It will **overfit** in training data! (toy examples)

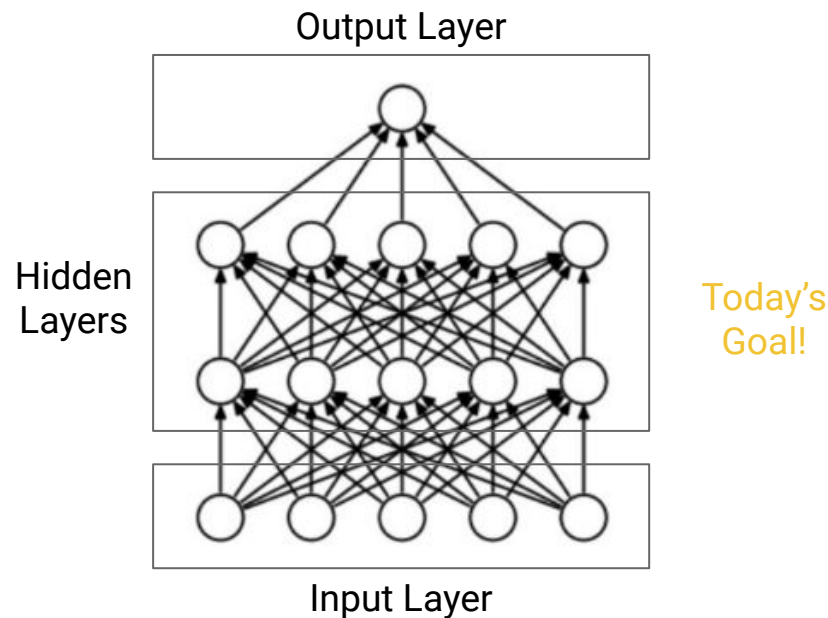


# Lab2: MLP and Dropout

## Dance moves of DL activations



- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
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- It will **overfit** in training data!



# Lab2:

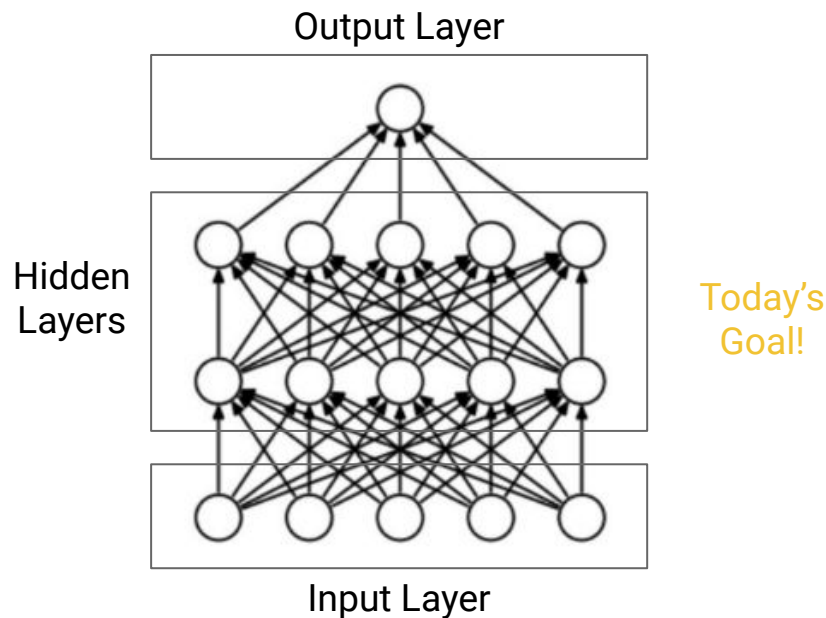
## MLP and Dropout

$$y = \text{softmax}(h_1 W_2 + b_2)$$

$$h_1 = f(h_0 W_1 + b_1)$$

$$h_0 = f(x W_0 + b_0)$$

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
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# Lab2: MLP and Dropout

$$y = \text{softmax}(h_1 W_2 + b_2)$$

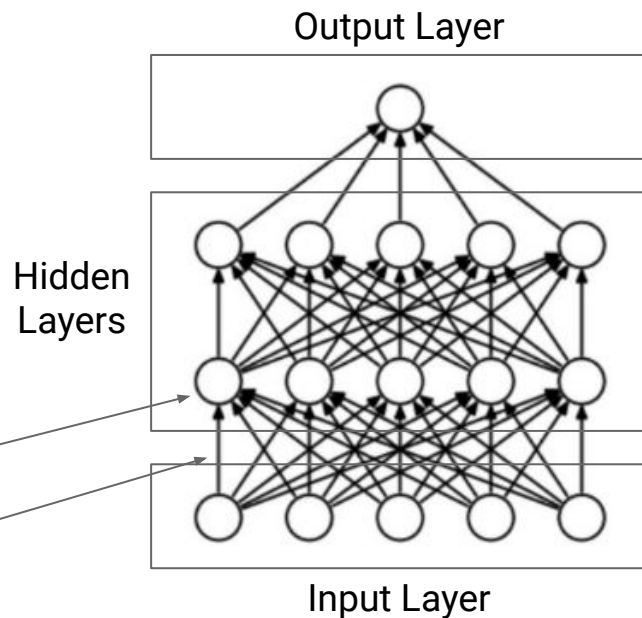
$$h_1 = f(h_0 W_1 + b_1)$$

$$h_0 = f(x W_0 + b_0)$$

Sentence Representation  
(word order?)

Word Embeddings

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
  - 2 hidden layers = Deep Learning...
- It will **overfit** in training data!



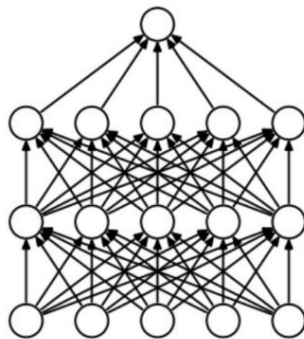
Today's  
Goal!



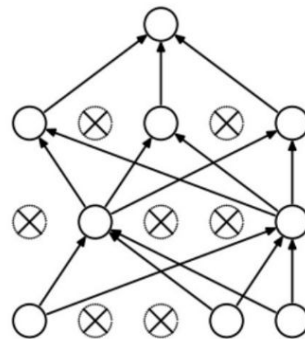
# Lab2:

## MLP and Dropout

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
- It will overfit in training data!
- Add **Dropout** regularization. Hint: after non-linearity and only during training.



(a) Standard Neural Net



(b) After applying dropout.

Source: "Dropout: a simple way to prevent neural networks from overfitting", JMLR 2014

# Lab2:

## MLP and Dropout

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
- It will overfit in training data!
- Add **Dropout** regularization. Hint: after non-linearity and only during training.
- More parameters to tune!
  - Hidden layer number and size. The more the better? not always...
  - Dropout Probability.
  - Should we add dropout in the input layer?
  - Early stop?
    - Check where should we stop training and save the best model

# Lab2:

## MLP and Dropout

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
- It will overfit in training data!
- Add **Dropout** regularization. Hint: after non-linearity and only during training.
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  - Early stop?

Be careful with  
dropout at test time

Be careful with  
dimensionalities

Be careful with the  
initialization!  
Gradient Vanishing!

# Lab2:

## MLP and Dropout

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
- It will overfit in training data!
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- More parameters to tune!
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  - Dropout Probability.
  - Should we add dropout in the input layer?
  - Early stop?

Shared task! Share your **dev/test** results and best model hyperparameters and dimensionality

# Lab2:

## MLP and Dropout

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a MLP with two hidden layers (non-linearity).
- It will overfit in training data!
- Add **Dropout** regularization. Hint: after non-linearity and only during training.
- More parameters to tune!
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  - Dropout Probability.
  - Should we add dropout in the input layer?
  - Early stop?

Once you are done, try 5 way classification... code your own learning rate decay... increase vocab....

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Good luck!  
Sol. next Lab!

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Solution &  
Lab Time!

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Lab3: RNN  
based classifier

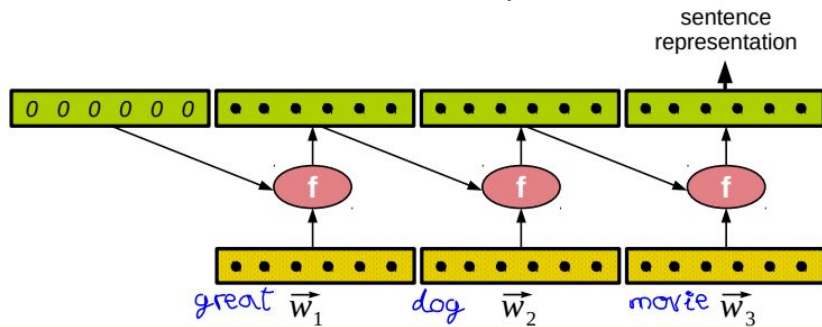
# Lab3:

## RNN based classifier

### Hints:

- Use `tf.nn.embedding_lookup`
- Print shapes `tf.shape()`
- Be patient...
- We already add l2 regularization...
- Improving dev at 100~200 ep
  - ~72% acc.

- Modify a Logistic Regression to turn it into a RNN sentence classifier.
- Slower than MLP, and not very good... yet!
  - Don't try to improve results...
- Define **RNN** parameters (Recurrent layer)
- Define a recurrent step
  - `Embedding_lookup`
  - `Concat`
  - `matmul` & `Tanh`!
- Unroll to obtain sentence representation!
  - Loop over the sequence length and use `x_slices`
  - Be careful with shapes! `tf.reshape`!
  - Perform an step
- You can add an MLP on top!



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Assignment2:  
Word Embeddings

# Assignment2: Word Embeddings!

- Cosine Similarity: Similar and related Words
- Semantic orientation
- Analogy
  - man -> king
  - woman -> ???
- Visualization tools
- Have a good time after RNN lab!

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Sol. next Lab!

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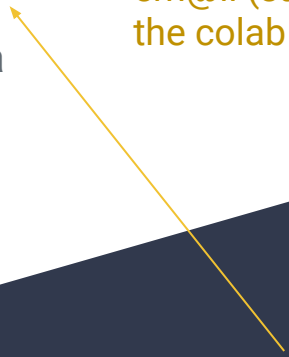
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Solution &  
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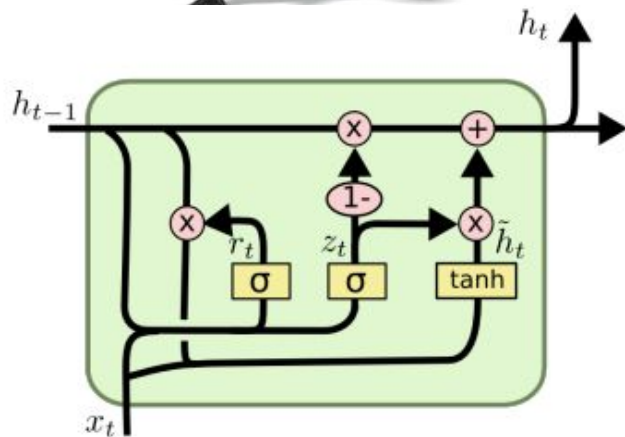
Lab4: GRU  
based classifier



# Lab4: GRU based classifier

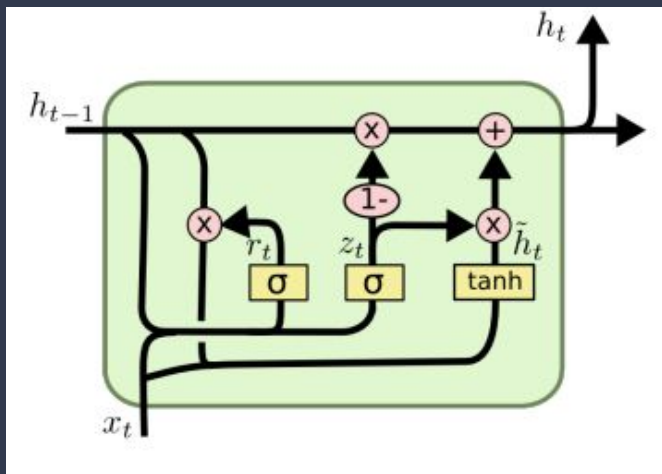
Kyunghyun Cho  
(2014)

- Modify a RNN to GRU.



# Lab4:

## GRU based classifier



- Modify a RNN to GRU.
  - Add additional parameters
  - Modify the step function
  - Modify L2 regularization
  - Wait 100~150 epochs... be patient
    - dev acc ~80% !!!
  - Plot dev/train acc
    - Check when do we need to early stop
  - Code LSTM or Stack GRU layers

$$z_t = \sigma(W_z \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t]) \quad \text{Update Gate}$$

$$r_t = \sigma(W_r \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t]) \quad \text{Reset Gate}$$

$$\tilde{h}_t = \tanh(W \cdot [r_t * h_{t-1}, x_t])$$

History

$$h_t = (1 - z_t) * h_{t-1} + z_t * \tilde{h}_t$$

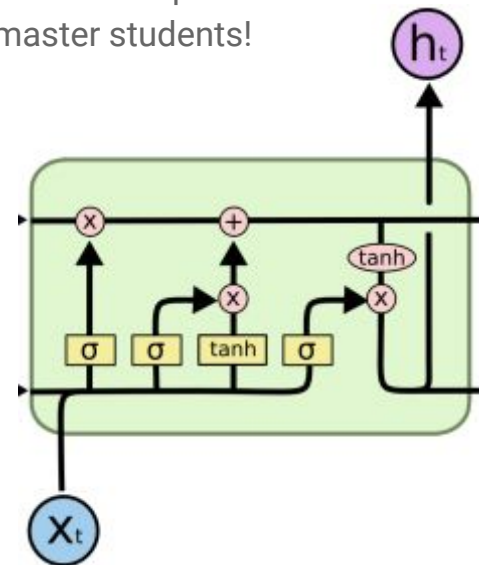
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Assignment3:  
Language Modelling  
with LSTM networks

# Assignment3: LSTM based classifier

- Modify a RNN to LSTM, perform **language modeling task** and answer some questions.
- Language Modeling, new task, new cost function...
- Same as GPT3 but using LSTMs an at low scale...
- Language Generation: Samples from a trained models should have “coherent” portions.
- Note that this is for master students!



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Solution &  
Lab Time!

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Lab5: Attention  
models

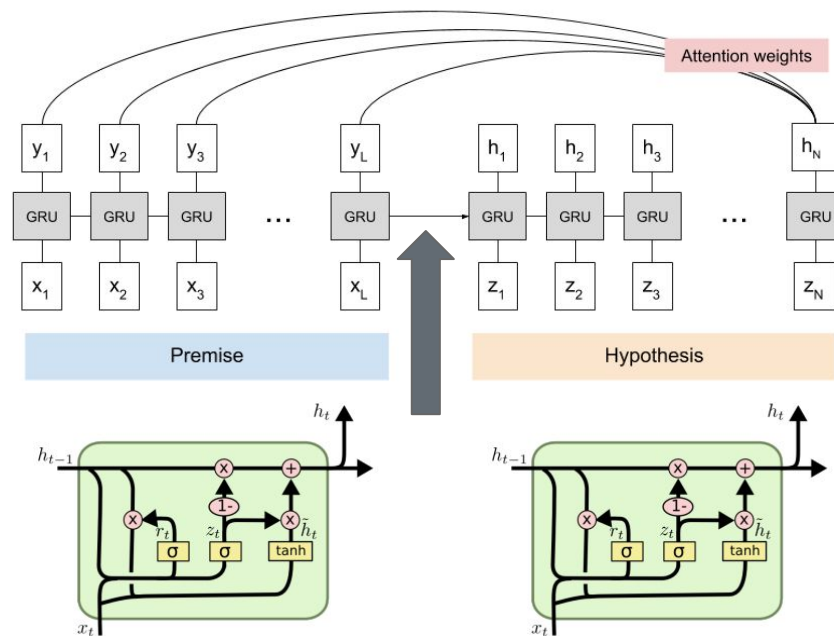
# Lab5: Attention models

- Attention model for NLI based on [Rocktäschel's](#) model. (Read the paper...)
- Natural Language Inference (NLI). Given a pair of premise and hypothesis texts, the task is to classify them into three categories: entailment, contradiction, and neutral.
  - A man inspects the uniform of a figure in some East Asian country. | **contradiction** | The man is sleeping.
  - A soccer game with multiple males playing. | **entailment** | Some men are playing a sport.
  - An older and younger man smiling. | **neutral** | Two men are smiling and laughing at the cats playing on the floor.
- This is deep learning! (a scientific paper reimplementation)



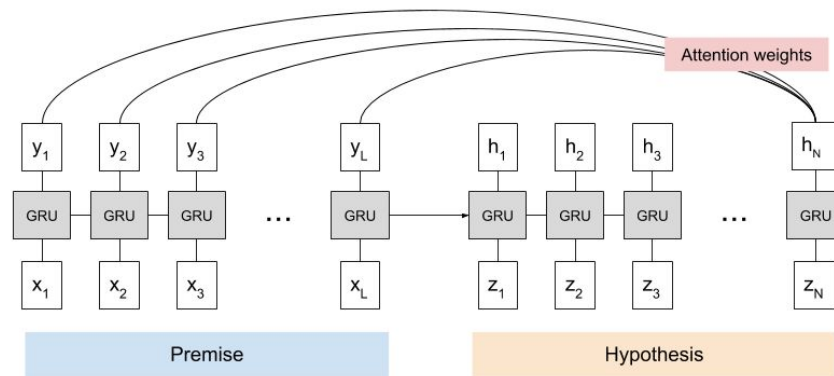
# Lab5: Attention models

- Attention model for NLI based on [Rocktäschel's](#) model.
  - 2xGru encoders + attention (no bias)



# Lab5: Attention models

- Attention model for NLI based on [Rocktäschel's](#) model.
  - 2xGru encoders + attention (no bias)



$$\mathbf{M} = \tanh(\mathbf{W}^y \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{W}^h \mathbf{h}_N \otimes \mathbf{e}_L)$$

$$\alpha = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{M})$$

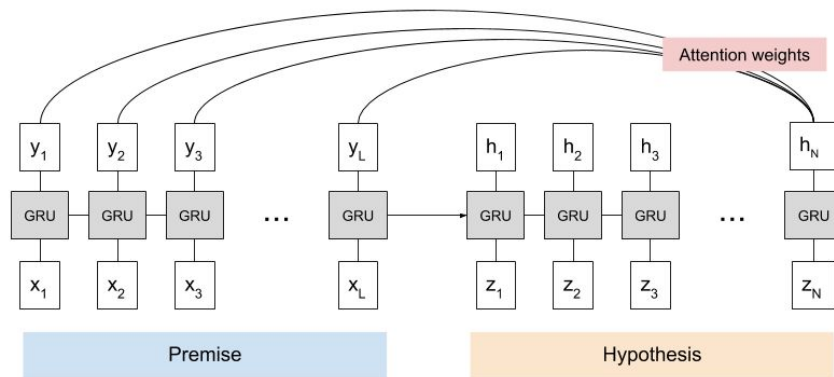
$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{Y} \alpha^T$$

$$\mathbf{h}^* = \tanh(\mathbf{W}^p \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{W}^x \mathbf{h}_N)$$

Goal!

# Lab5: Attention models

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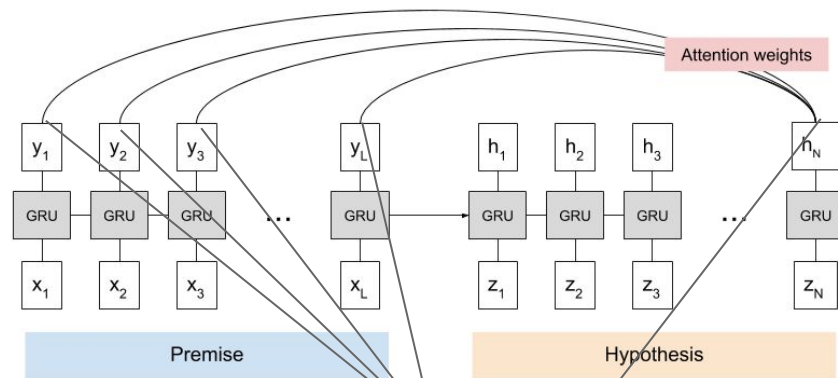
$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{Y} \alpha^T$$

$$\mathbf{h}^* = \tanh(\mathbf{W}^p \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{W}^x \mathbf{h}_N)$$

Hint! iterate over  $\mathbf{Y}$

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- Attention model for NLI based on [Rocktäschel's model](#).
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$$\mathbf{M} = \tanh(\mathbf{W}^y \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{W}^h \mathbf{h}_N \otimes \mathbf{X}_L)$$

$$\alpha = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{w}^x \mathbf{M})$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{Y} \alpha^T \quad \text{avg. representation}$$

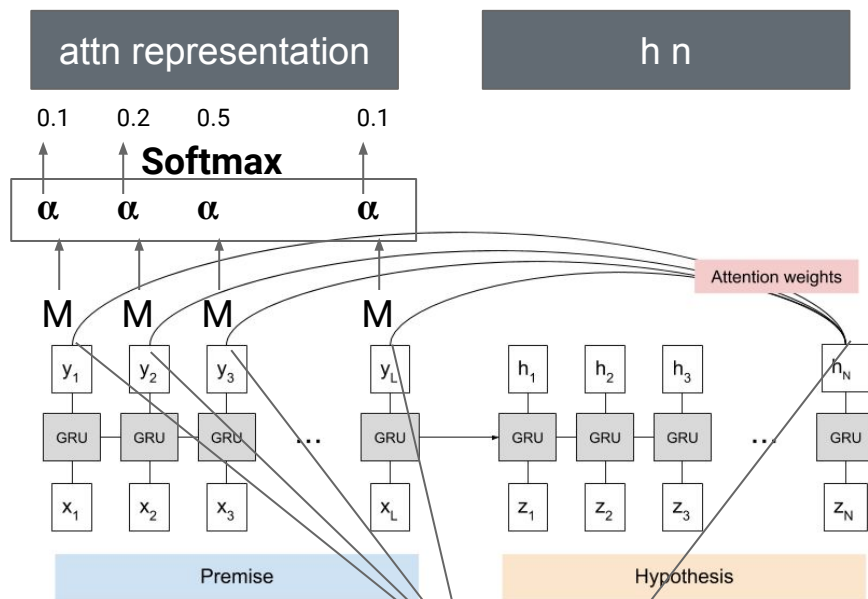
$$\mathbf{h}^* = \tanh(\mathbf{W}^p \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{W}^x \mathbf{h}_N) \rightarrow ???$$

Hint! iterate over  $\mathbf{Y}$

# Lab5: Attention models solution

```
ahyp=tf.matmul(h_prev_hypothesis,self.W_h_attn)
for ph in premise_steps_list:
    apre=tf.matmul(ph,self.W_y_attn)
    m=tf.tanh(apre+ahyp)
    wm_list.append(tf.matmul(m,self.w_attn))
```

```
attn_weights = tf.nn.softmax(wm, axis=1)
attn_result = tf.reduce_sum(
    tf.multiply(attn_weights, premise_steps,
        name='attn_result_unsummed'),1,
    name='attn_result')
```



$$\mathbf{M} = \tanh(\mathbf{W}^y \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{W}^h \mathbf{h}_N \otimes \mathbf{x}_L)$$

$$\alpha = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{w}^x \mathbf{M})$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{Y} \alpha^T \quad \text{avg. representation}$$

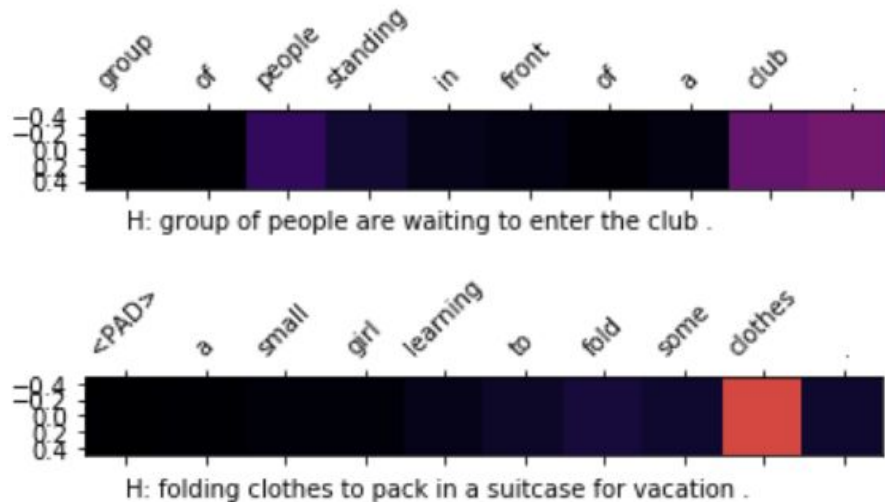
$$\mathbf{h}^* = \tanh(\mathbf{W}^p \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{W}^x \mathbf{h}_N)$$

Hint! iterate over  $\mathbf{Y}$

???

# Lab5: Attention models

- Attention model for NLI based on [Rocktäschel's](#) model.
  - 2xGru encoders + attention (no bias)
  - Fixed and freezed embeddings (from Glove)
  - GPU! (enable in runtime) still slow training...
  - Don't expect high accuracy
- Once you are done
  - Plot attention weights



# Lab5: Attention models

- Attention model for NLI based on [Rocktäschel's](#) model.
  - 2xGru encoders + attention (no bias)
  - Fixed and freezed embeddings (from Glove)
  - GPU!
  - This is deep learning!
- Once you are done
  - Plot attention weights
  - Back propagate through embeddings (more parameters...)
  - Increase hidden size, embedding size (download Glove embeddings)...
  - Try to increase model accuracy! (However, it takes too long...)

# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

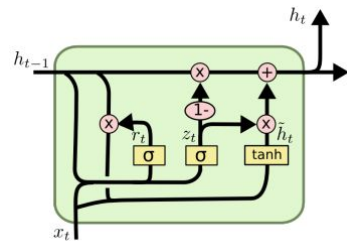
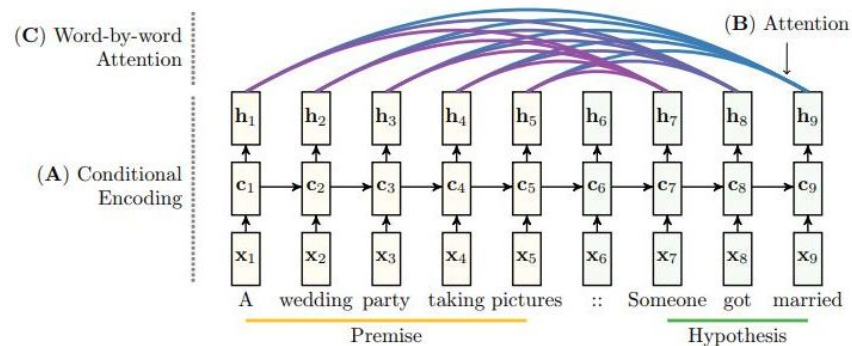
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Assignment4: Word  
by Word attention



# Assignment4: Word by Word attention

- Attention model for NLI based on [Rocktäschel's](#) model.
  - 2xGru encoders + Word by Word attention



# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

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Good luck!  
Sol. next Lab!

# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

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Solution &  
Lab Time!

# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

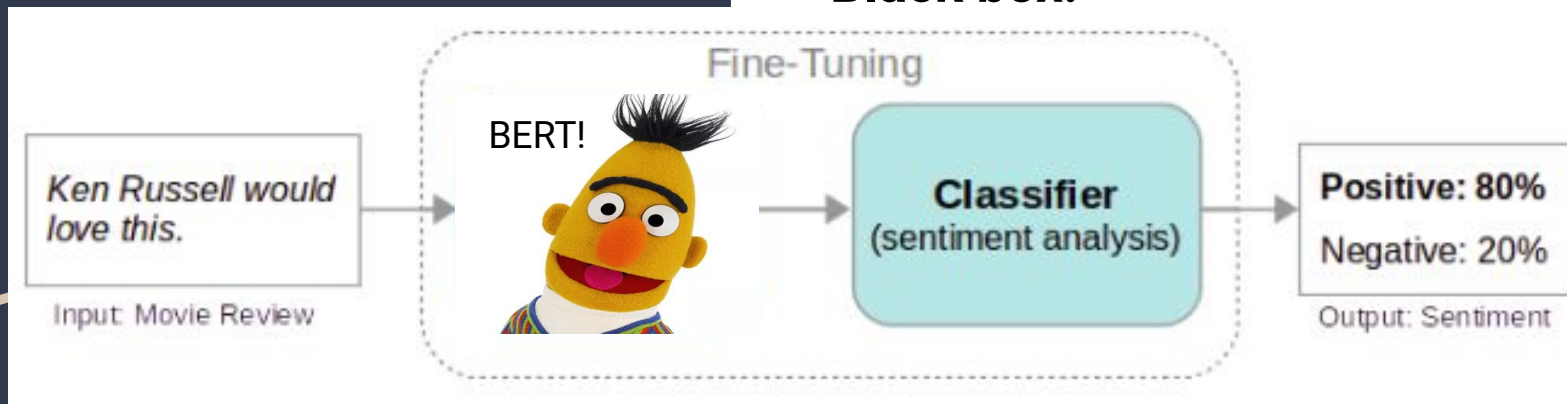
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Lab5: Transformers with TensorFlow

# Lab5: Transformers with TensorFlow

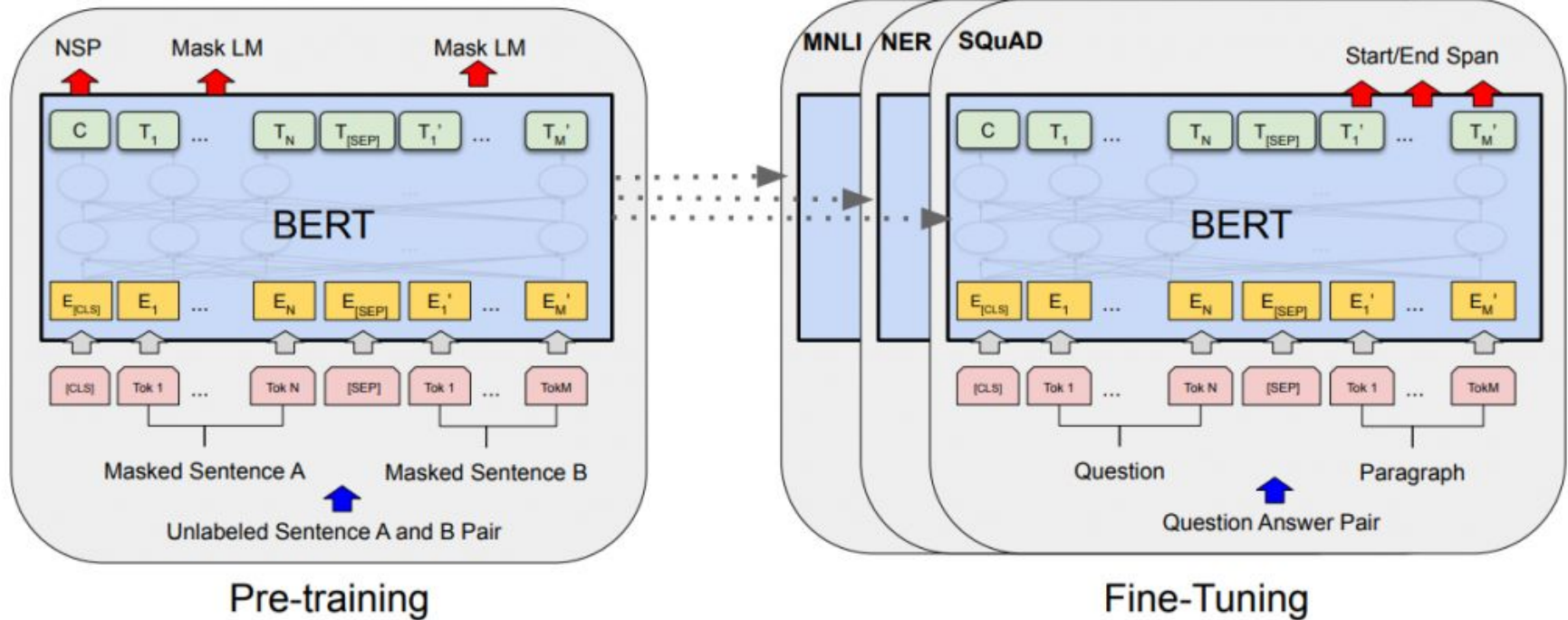
- Fine-tune a Transformer based pre-trained language models.
  - 3 or 4 epochs!
  - we introduce:
    - keras
    - huggingface transformers

## Black box!



# Lab5: Transformers with TensorFlow

- BERT pretraining: MLM & NSP and Fine-tuning



# Lab5: Transformers with TensorFlow

- Fine-tune a Transformer based pre-trained language models.
  - 2, 3 or 4 epochs!
- More concretely, in this lab session will learn the following:
  - Deploy and fine-tune transformers (**BERT**).
  - Transfer learning!
  - Preprocessing data for transformers architecture (word piece tokenization)
  - **soa** Transformer-based classifier
    - High test Acc -> **0.90!!**
  - Finetune for NLI:
    - **Hint:** Zip and List Comprehension + `batch_encode_plus`

# Lab5: Transformers with TensorFlow

Once you are done:

- Try training with **XLNet (crossling model)**
- Run in other datasets or tasks
- Test with sentences in other languages

- Fine-tune a Transformer based pre-trained language models.
  - 2, 3 or 4 epochs!
- More concretely, in this lab session will learn the following:
  - Deploy and fine-tune transformers (**BERT**).
  - Transfer learning!
  - Preprocessing data for transformers architecture (word piece tokenization)
  - **soa** Transformer-based classifier
    - High test Acc -> **0.90!!**
  - Finetune for NLI:
    - **Hint:** Zip and List Comprehension + `batch_encode_plus`



# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

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Good luck :D

# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

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Solution &  
Last Lab :(

# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

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Lab6: Image  
Captioning

# Lab6: Image Captioning

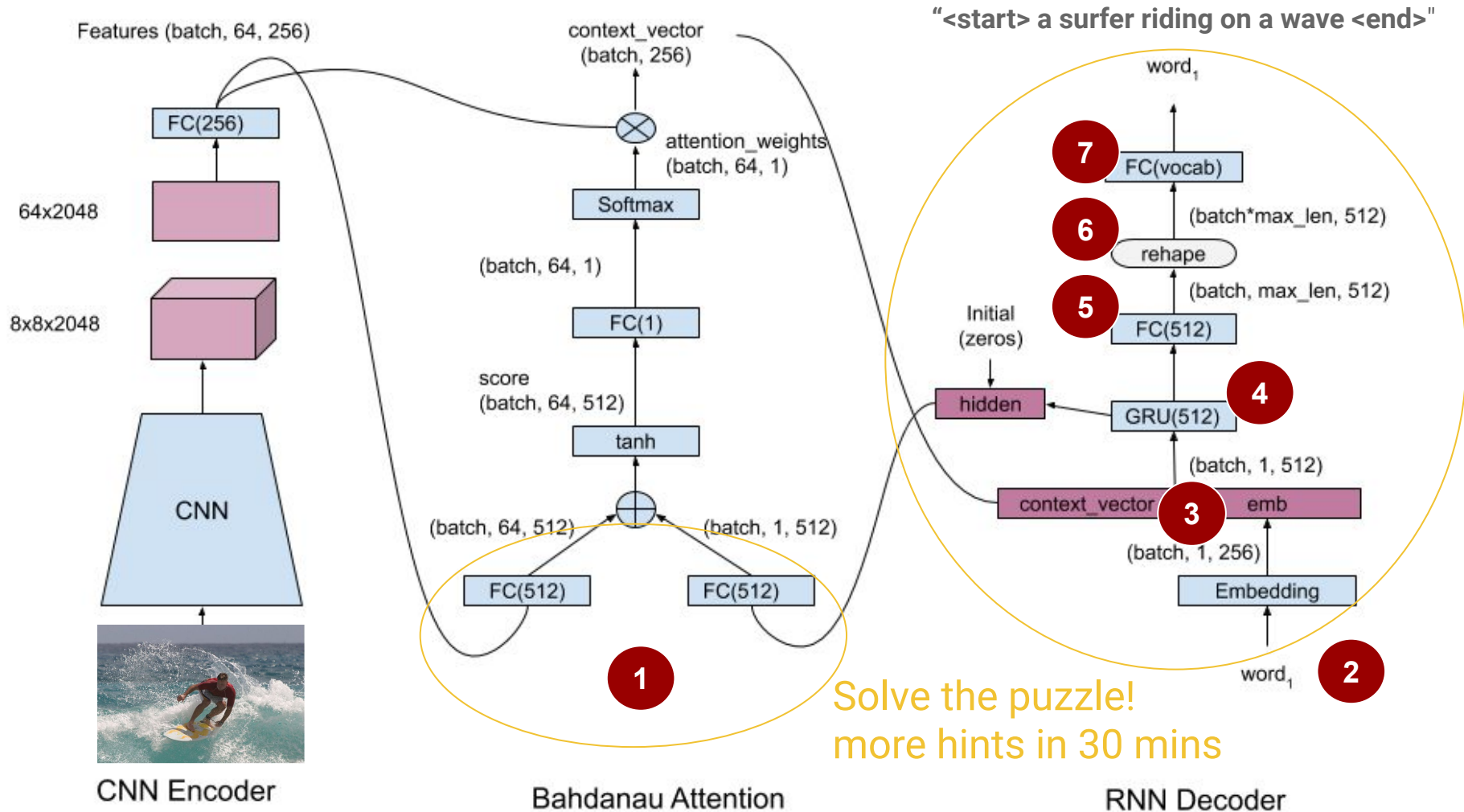
- Given an image like the example below, our goal is to generate a caption such as "**a surfer riding on a wave**". (cherry picking! :P)

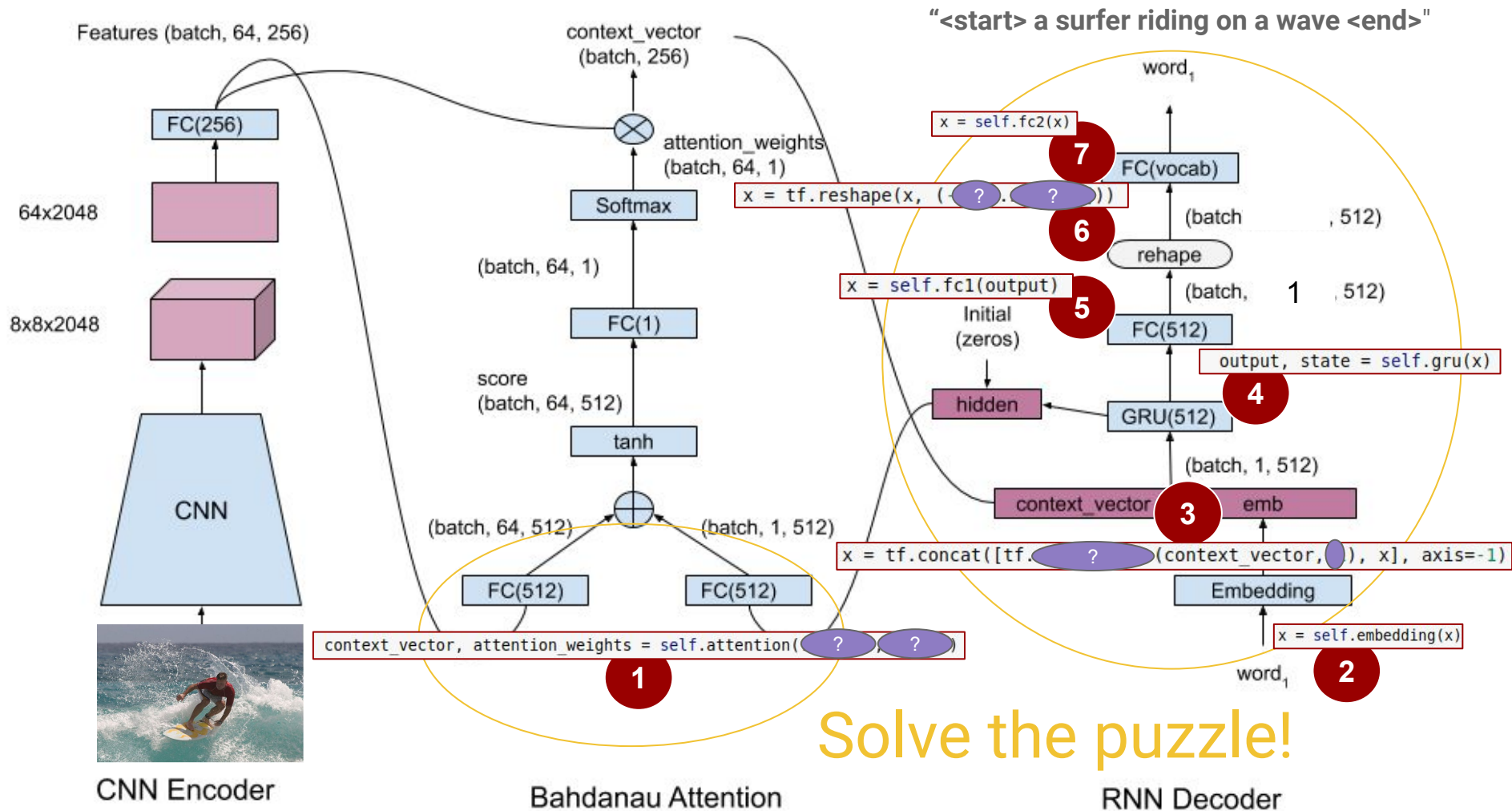


- Toy examples = bad captions!
- Attention maps!
- Try on your own images

# Lab6: Image Captioning

- Keras
  - CNN image encoder (pre-trained!)
  - GRU-RNN text decoder
  - Attention (image & text)
- 
- Multimodal task
  - Transfer learning (InceptionV3 for image classification)
  - Image and text preprocessing cells...
  - Checkpoints!





# DL4nlp - Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

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**Good luck!**