



# CMT307: Applied ML

## Session 10

Neural network architectures  
The case of word embeddings

# Outline

- Coursework 1
- Neural network architectures
- The case of word embeddings
- Mid-module feedback
- Coursework 2: Group projects

# Class: time distribution from **today**

**14:10-15:00** -> Lecture

**15:00-15:40** -> Exercises/hands-on

**15:40-15:55** -> Break (time to move to the group tables)

**15:55-17:00** -> Group projects

*This time distribution may vary from class to class.*

*Lectures could include practical activities as well.*

# Coursework 1

# Coursework 1

Marks and feedback will be available in Learning Central **tomorrow.**

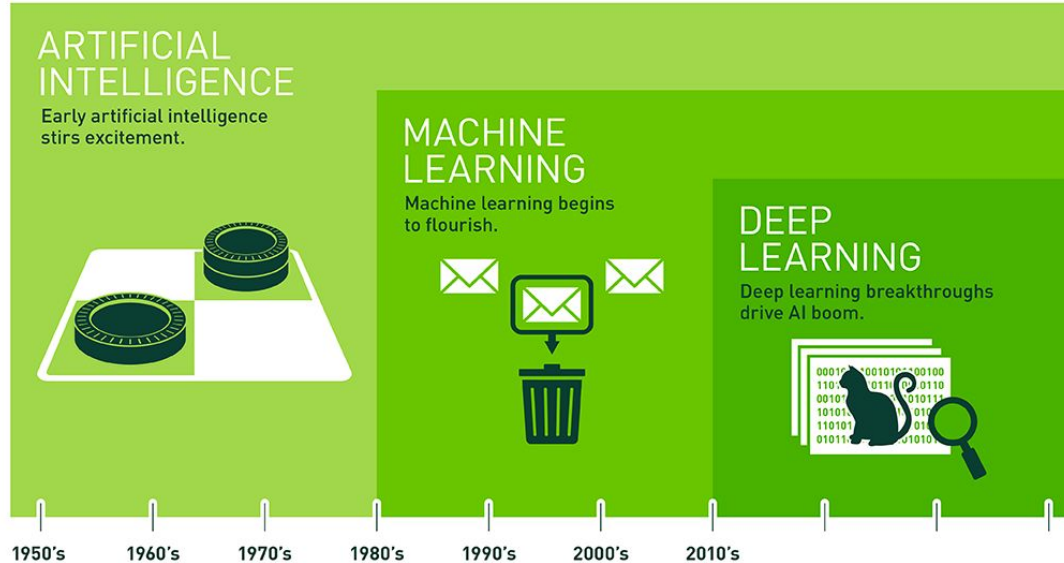
# Coursework 1: Revision dates

Two options:

- During office hours (**Wednesday, February 12th from 2:30pm to 5pm**).
- Tuesday afternoon, **February 11th**, also possible **if pre-arranged via email**.

# Neural network architectures

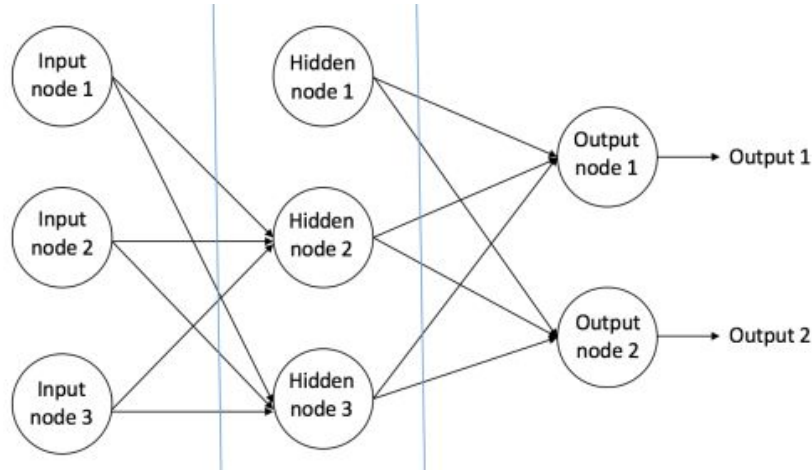
# Deep Learning, Machine Learning and AI





# Neural Networks: reminder

Neural networks are based on the interaction of **neurons** (nodes) and **weights** through mathematical functions (known as **activation functions**).

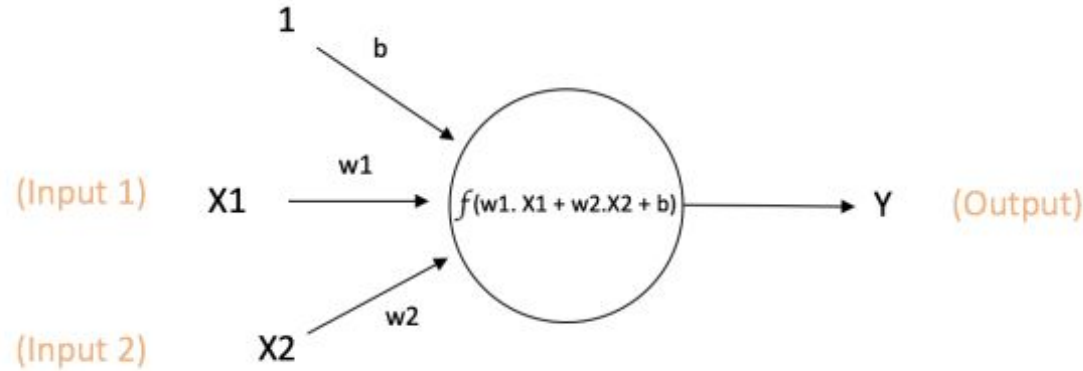


Neural networks are often referred to **deep learning**, especially for large (deep) networks.

**Introduction to neural networks:**

<https://ujjwalkarn.me/2016/08/09/quick-intro-neural-networks/>

# Perceptron: the smallest neural network



$$\text{Output: } f(w1.X1 + w2.X2 + b)$$

**b** is the bias, **X1** and **X2** are the input nodes, **w1** and **w2** are their associated weights and **f** is the activation function. Each iteration, weights are updated through **backpropagation**.

# Types of neural network

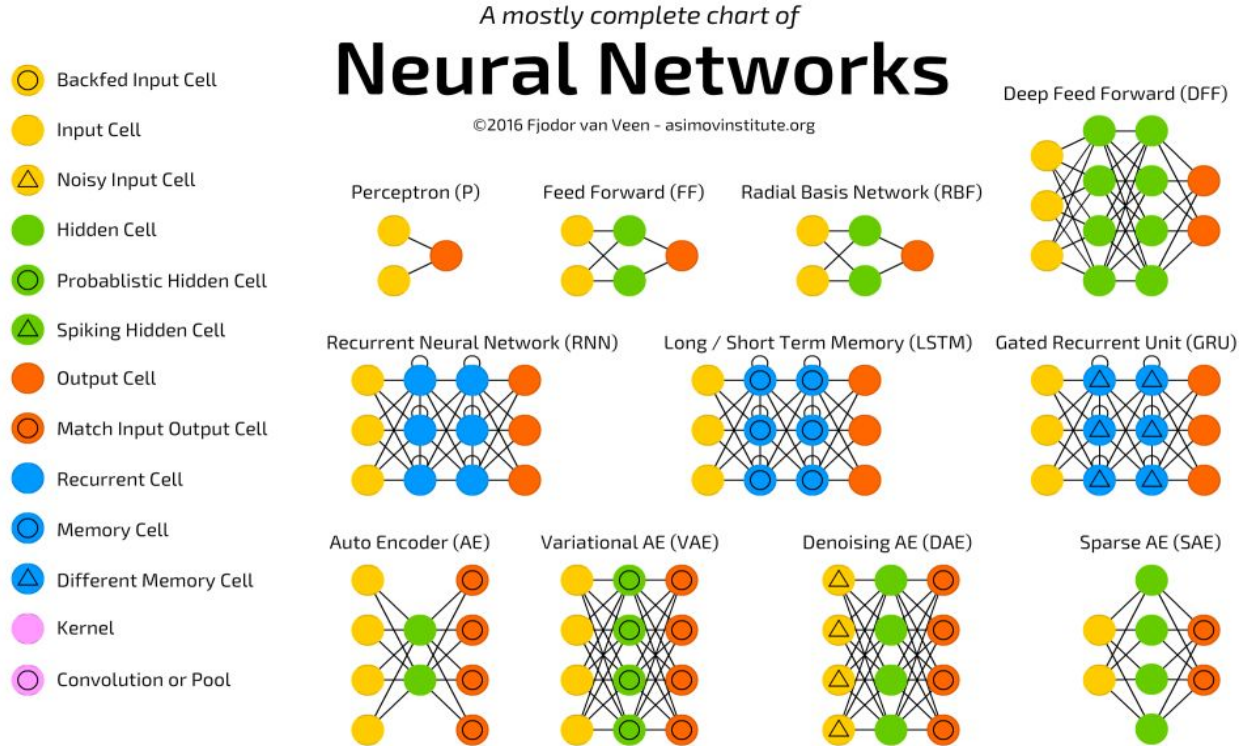
There are **many types of neural network**, which may be useful for different applications.

Moreover, each type of network has thousands of ramifications and combinations depending on the number of layers, layer size, etc.

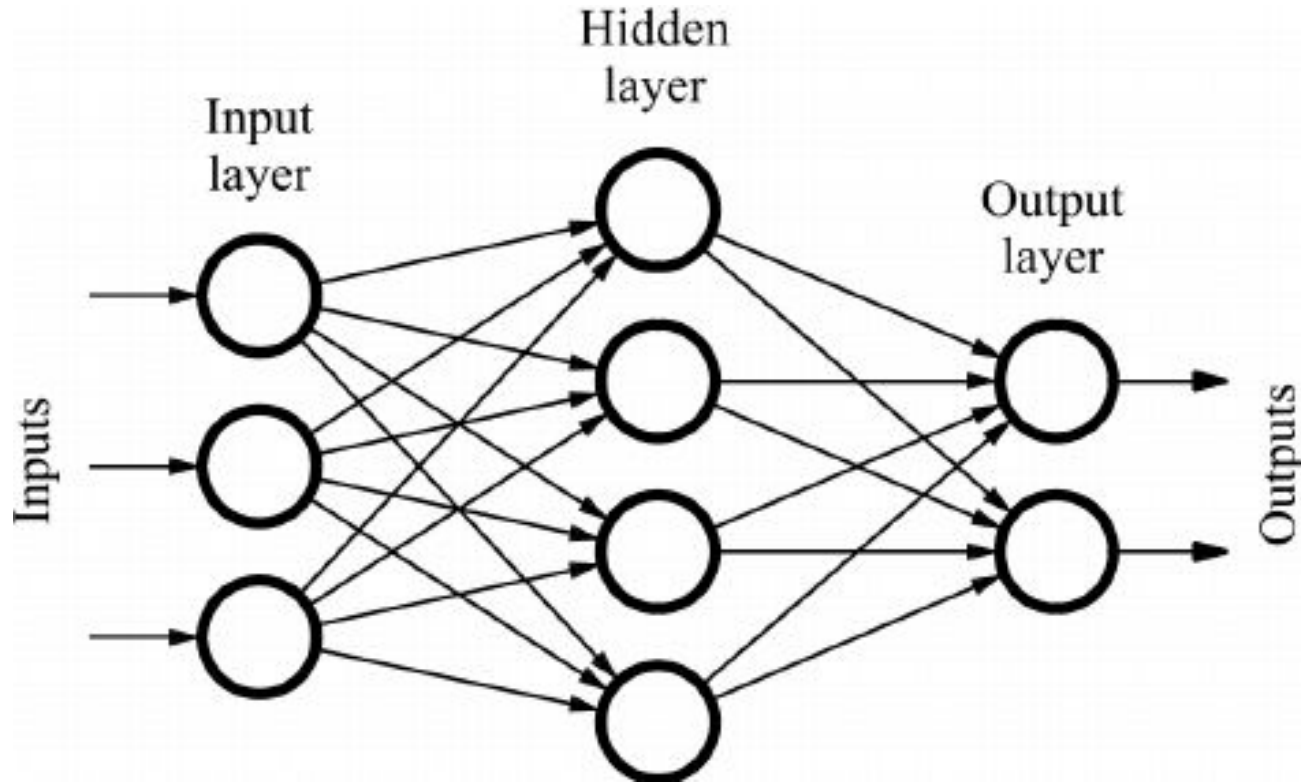
**More on types of neural networks:**

<https://www.digitalvidya.com/blog/types-of-neural-networks/>

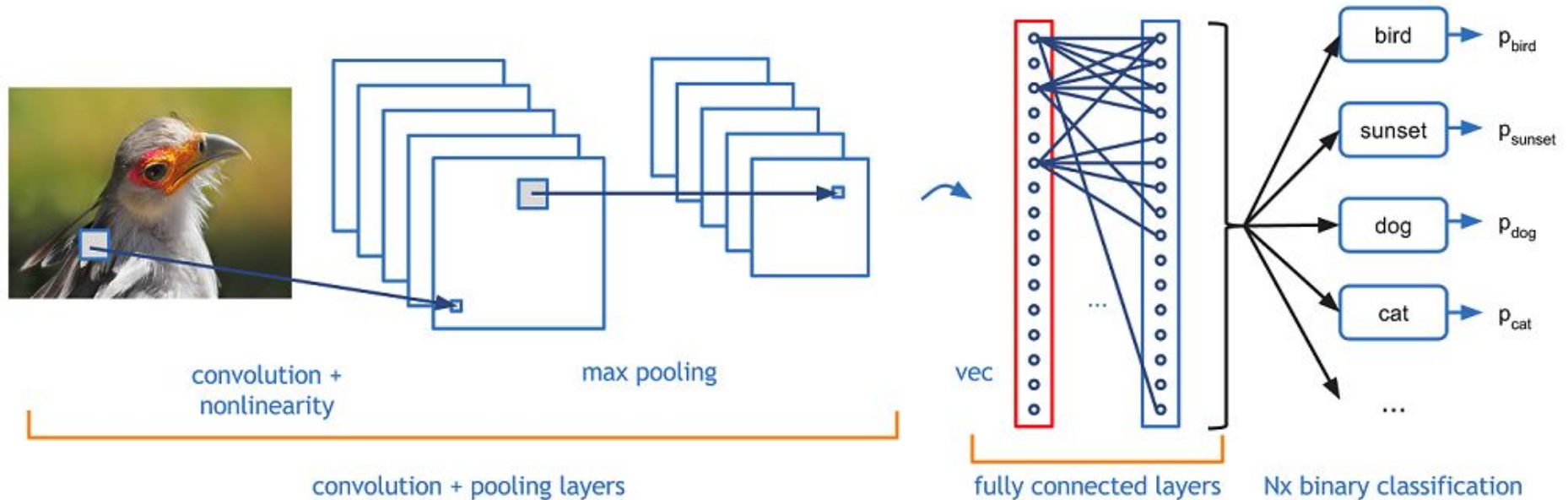
# Types of neural network



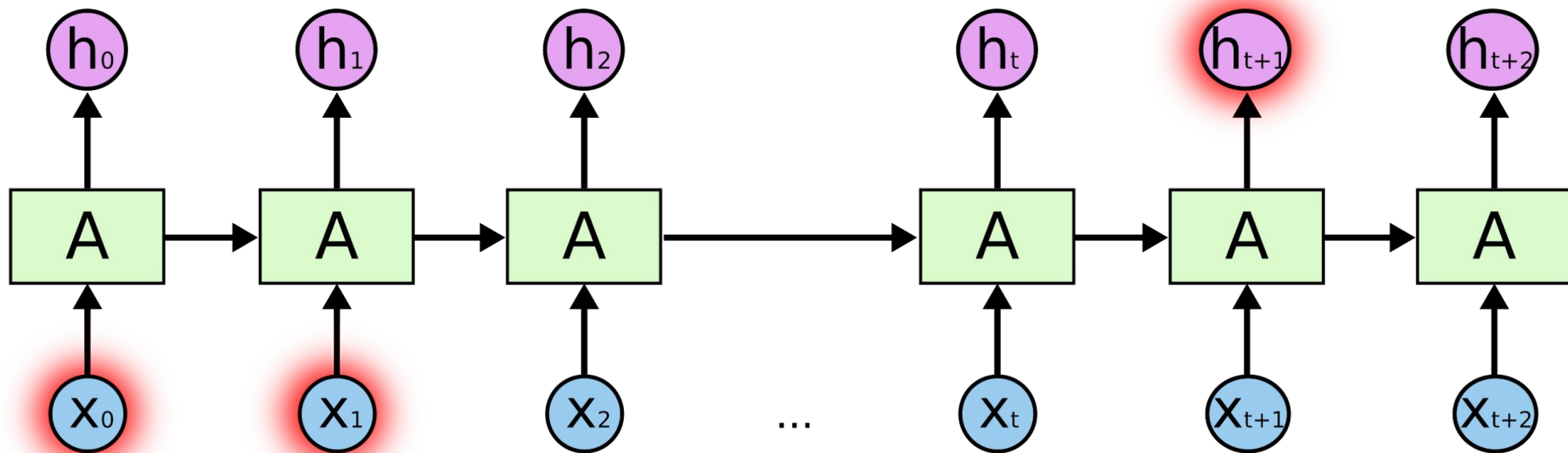
# Feedforward neural network



# Convolutional neural network



# Recurrent neural network (LSTM)



# Word embeddings



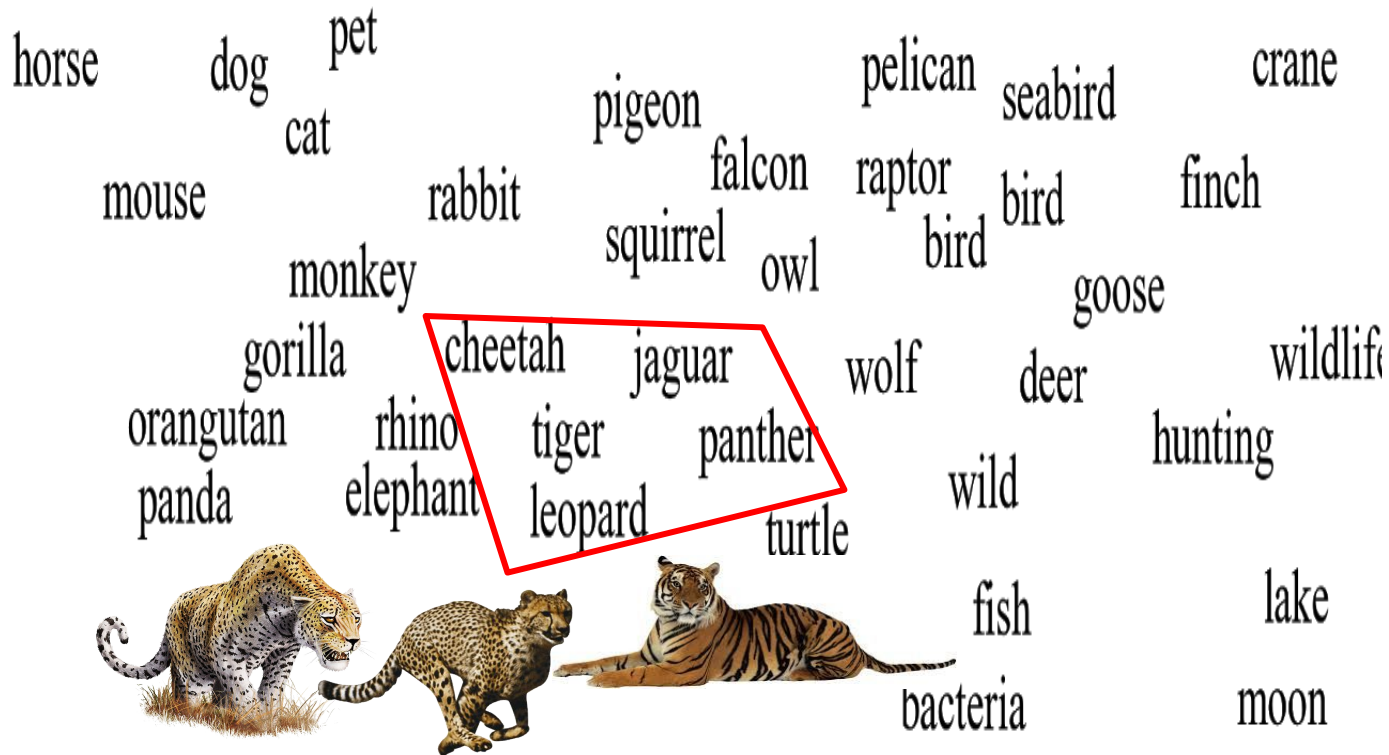
# Word embeddings

Word embeddings are **vector spaces** where words are represented as points in the space.

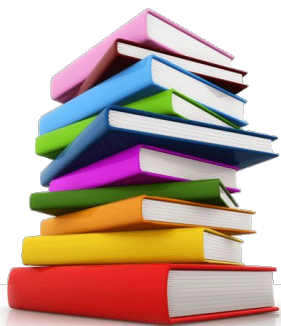
**Similar words** are represented close in the vector space.

Useful for many Natural Language Processing (**NLP**) applications.

# Word embeddings



# Word embeddings: How to learn them



... **London** is the **capital** of **UK** ...



**London**

[0.25, 0.32,  
-0.1 .... 0.1]

... Last night I **travelled** from **Cardiff** to **London**.

.

.

.

# Word2Vec (Mikolov et al. 2013)

**Word2Vec** is one of the pioneers works to learn word embeddings from text corpora.

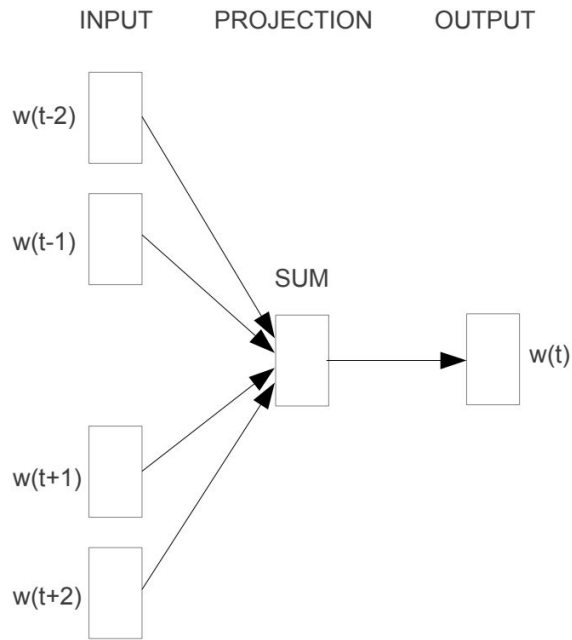
The architecture is quite simple, a shallow neural network with a single hidden layer.

## **More about word2vec:**

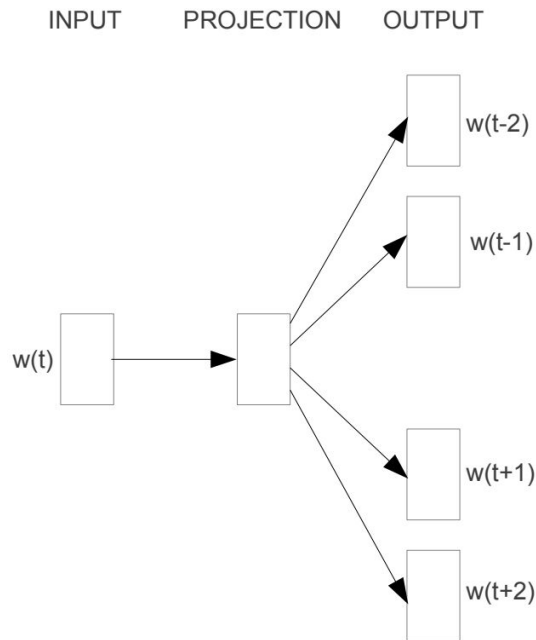
<https://towardsdatascience.com/introduction-to-word-embedding-and-word2vec-652d0c2060fa>

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1301.3781.pdf> (original paper)

# Word2Vec: CBOW and Skip-gram

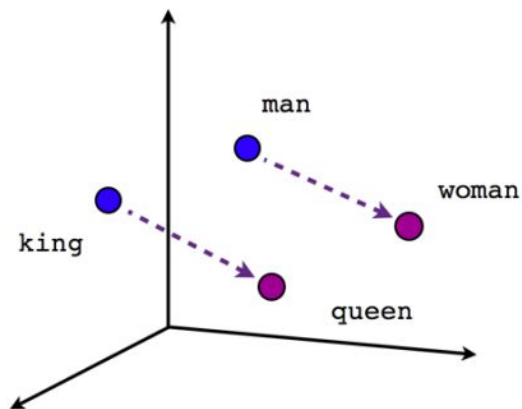


**CBOW**

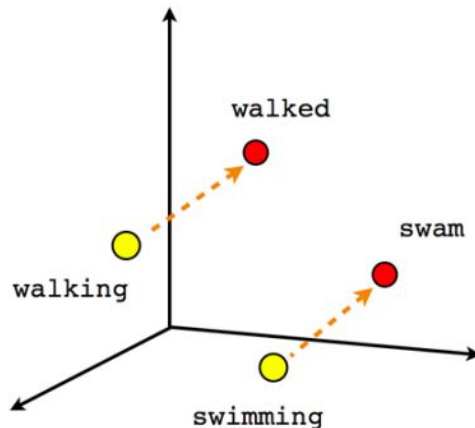


**Skip-gram**

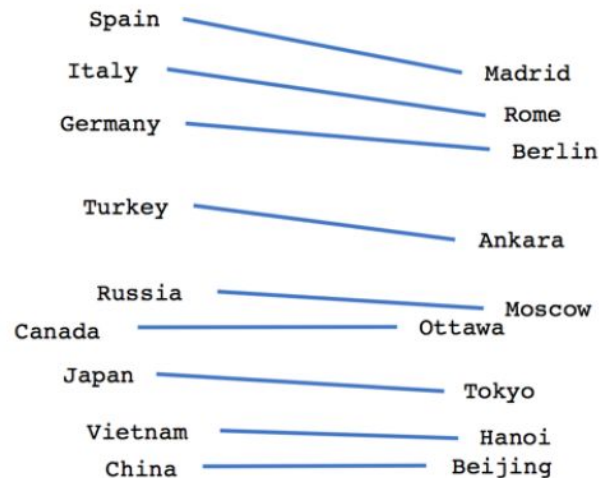
# Word2Vec: linguistic regularities



Male-Female



Verb tense



Country-Capital

# Word embeddings as input to neural networks

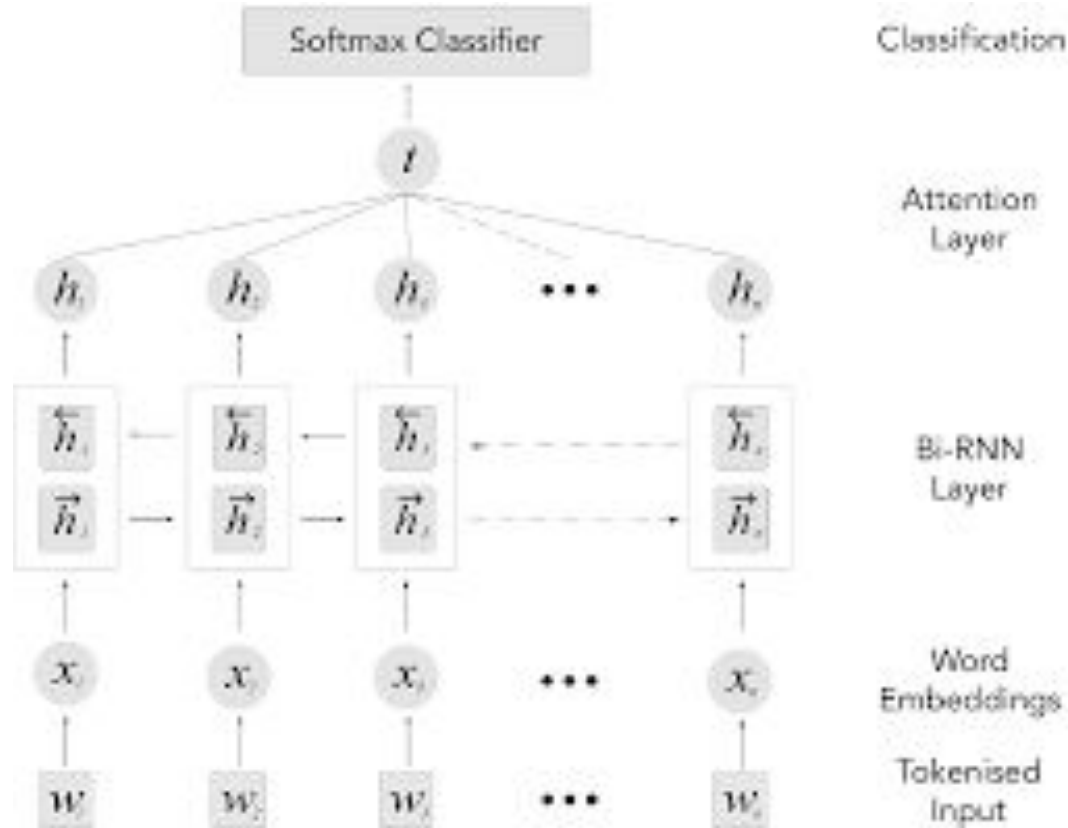
Word embeddings are often **used as input** in neural network architectures. In many frameworks (e.g. Keras) this initial layer is referred to as **embedding layer**.

With embeddings neural nets gain in **generalization and background knowledge**.

**More about word embeddings and neural networks:**

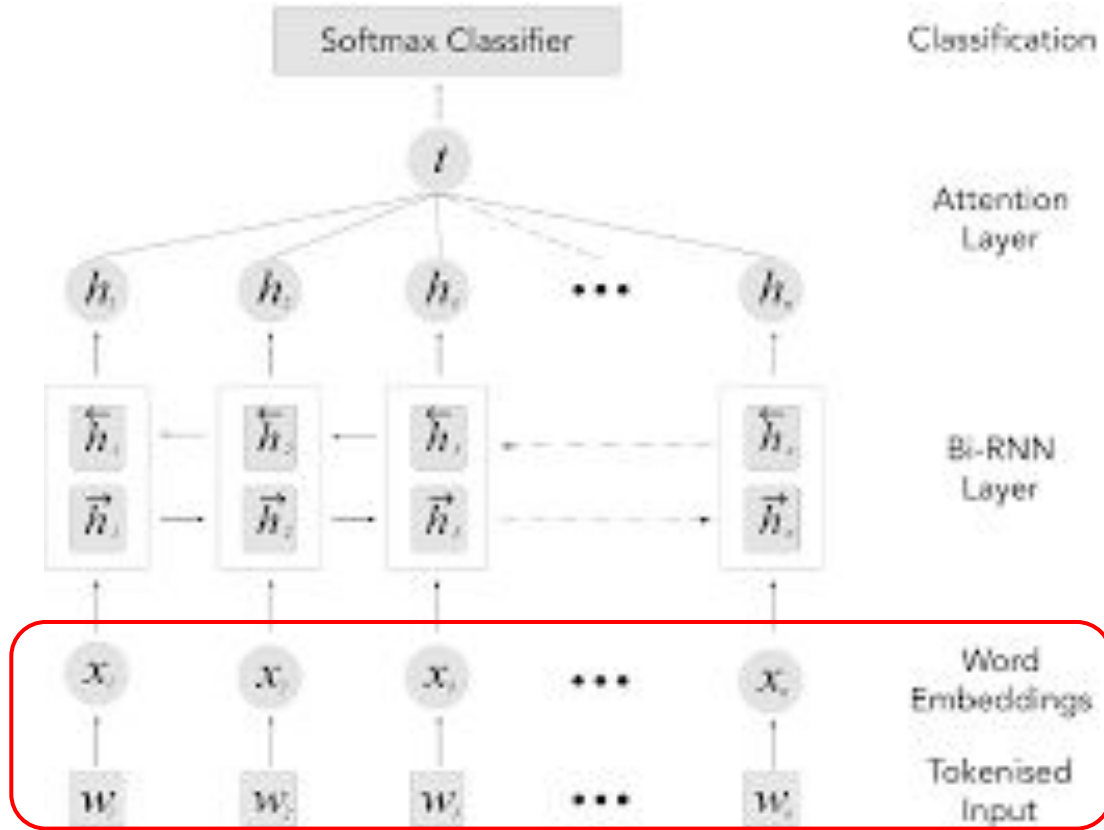
[www.kdnuggets.com/2018/05/contribution-neural-networks-word-embeddings-natural-language-processing.html](http://www.kdnuggets.com/2018/05/contribution-neural-networks-word-embeddings-natural-language-processing.html)

# Word embeddings as input to neural networks





# Word embeddings as input to neural networks



**ELMo**

# Contextualized word embeddings



Peters et al.  
(NAACL 2018)

**Based on  
LSTMs**

**BERT**



Devlin et al.  
(NAACL 2019)

**Based on  
Transformers**

ELMo



Peters et al.  
(NAACL 2018)

**Based on  
LSTMs**

# Contextualized word embeddings

BERT



Devlin et al.  
(NAACL 2019)

More successful  
nowadays

**Based on  
Transformers**

ELMo



# Contextualized word embeddings

**New AI fake text generator may be too dangerous to release, say creators**

**The Elon Musk-backed nonprofit company OpenAI declines to release research publicly for fear of misuse**



BERT



# Play with transformers / generating text



Write With Transformer `gpt2` ⓘ

↻ Shuffle initial text

⬇ Trigger autocomplete or `tab`

Select suggestion `↑` `↓` and `enter`

Cancel suggestion `esc`

Machine Learning is a field

in which scientists and engineers work with software and computers

that aims to understand human behavior using computers and artificial

that's growing rapidly.

<https://transformer.huggingface.co>

# Contextualized word embeddings (ELMo/BERT)



As word embeddings, learned by leveraging language models on **massive amounts of text corpora**.

**New:** each word vector depends on the context. It is dynamic.

**Important improvements** in many NLP tasks.

# Contextualized word embeddings (ELMo/BERT)



0.22, 0.30, -0.08 ....

*He withdrew money from the **bank**.*

0.25, 0.32, -0.1 ....



*The **bank** remained closed yesterday.*

-0.8, 0.01, 0.3 ....

*We found a nice spot by the **bank** of the river.*

# Contextualized word embeddings (ELMo/BERT)



0.22, 0.30, -0.08 ....

*He withdrew money from the **bank**.*

0.25, 0.32, -0.1 ....

*Similar vectors*

*The **bank** remained closed yesterday.*



-0.8, 0.01, 0.3 ....

*We found a nice spot by the **bank** of the river.*



# How to use these embeddings in Python?

**Word embeddings:**

Easy to use



Gensim

*Today's Python  
Notebook*

-----  
**Pre-trained language models** (or contextualized embeddings):

Huggingface transformers

Advanced



# Mid-module feedback

# Mid-module feedback

Thanks to all who filled the form! 31 answers so far.

**Mid-module feedback form:** <https://bit.ly/2E7o1j0>

In the following some more comments are discussed.

# Mid-module feedback so far: some comments

*I disliked the lectures in the middle, I mean **all the mathematical and theoretical explanation of ML techniques**.*

*Classes from regression they **were not understandable***

*More focus should be put on **explaining why a particular machine learning method should be chosen** rather than explaining the mathematical theory*

# Mid-module feedback so far: some comments

*The Stackoverflow page for the coursework discussions did not work for me, I asked around other people on the **Physics Msc** and **they also said that they could not access it.***

***Add those from the Physics Msc to the Stackoverflow page.***

***New:** it should work now!*

# Mid-module feedback so far: some comments

*Using pre-built functions and connecting them together in simple examples feels like cheating*

*[...]*

*I think there should definitely be a part of the module dedicated to **creating as many of our own fundamental functions** as possible. If this is beyond the scope of the course, then there should be **resources to help us do this in our spare time**.*

# Coursework 2: Group projects

# Group projects

In this semester the coursework will consist of **group projects**:

- **Goal:** Design and implement machine learning models for solving a problem.
- **Tasks:** Write a group report, give a presentation. Write an individual report.

All projects and corresponding datasets: <http://tiny.cc/l3ccjz>



# Coursework 2: Instructions

**Draft** of the coursework assignment is now available here:

<http://tiny.cc/1anmjz>

The **final version** of the assignment will be available **in Learning Central** next week.

# Group project allocation

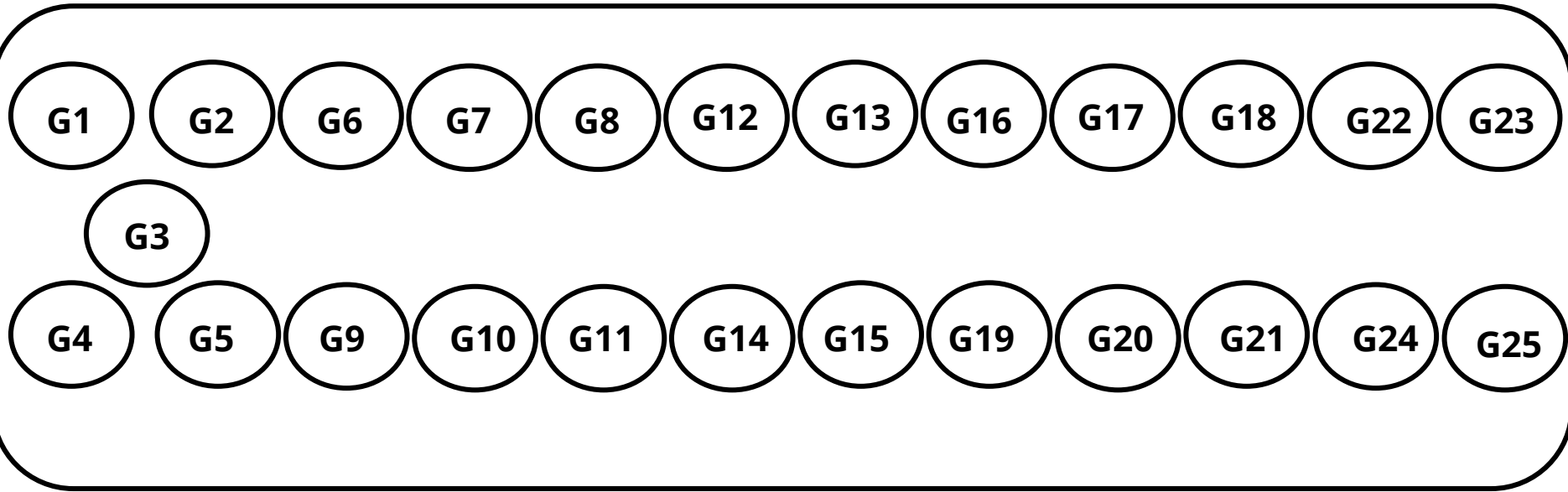
Available here:

<http://tiny.cc/84wmjz>

All **preferences have been respected.**

After the break, each **group will be allocated a table.**

# Table allocation



# Group project: What to do now?

Download the datasets. Get to know each other, exchange emails/contact details. Then, decide the main task for each member of the group:

- **Descriptive analysis of the dataset + Error analysis**
- **Preprocessing + Literature review**
- **Implementation + Results**

(At least two students per task)

It could be also useful to decide the **main contact person** of the group for communication with supervisors/instructors.

# Group projects: Milestones

- **February 20:** Initial form with allocation of tasks within group members.
- **March 4:** Mid-report (1 page maximum) with progress and first implementation of a machine learning model.
- **April 20:** End of experiments (ideally earlier) - **no more models to run from this date** (time to write the report and finish the analysis)

# Group projects: Communication with the supervisor

In most lectures on Thursdays **your supervisor will be present during the last hour (from 4pm to 5pm)**. This will be a moment to **show your progress** to your supervisor and also ask for advice/doubts.

The time will be limited, so **groups should prepare in advance** for this meeting.

Supervisors are also **available via email** for group communication (contact details in Learning Central).

Questions?

# School's private Stack Overflow

<https://stackoverflow.com/c/comsc>



If technical questions related to the code/implementation, you can post your questions in our private Stack overflow.

Add the tags ***cmt307*** (and optionally *machine-learning*) to your question.



# Hands on!



Python notebook with exercises  
about **word embeddings in gensim** available at Learning Central.

We are available for questions during this time