

# NGRAMS – PART 2

## NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING - CS 322.00

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### AGENDA

- Presentation – Maryam Hedayati, Sasha Mayn
- Questions
- Ngrams – Part 2
  - Smoothing
  - Evaluation
    - Training/Testing
    - Perplexity

## SMOOTHING

- Multiple methods to address data sparsity (also known as discounting).
- Redistributing probability mass to unseen data
  - Laplace (add one) smoothing
    - Also add  $k$  smoothing
  - Good-Turing discounting
    - Kneser-Nay and other “absolute” discounting methods

## LAPLACE (ADD ONE) SMOOTHING

*The cat in the hat*

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	0	1	0	1
Cat	0	0	1	0
In	1	0	0	0
Hat	0	0	0	0

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	0	.25	0	.25
Cat	0	0	.25	0
In	.25	0	0	0
Hat	0	0	0	0

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	1	2	1	2
Cat	1	1	2	1
In	2	1	1	1
Hat	1	1	1	1

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	0.05	.1	0.05	.1
Cat	0.05	0.05	.1	0.05
In	.1	0.05	0.05	0.05
Hat	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

## GOOD TURING SMOOTHING

### *The cat in the hat*

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	0	1	0	1
Cat	2	1	3	2
In	4	1	0	0
Hat	1	1	2	1

**Bucket:** occurrences

**0 counts:** 4

**1 count:** 7

**2 counts:** 3

**3 counts:** 1

**4 counts:** 1

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	0	.05	0	.05
Cat	.1	.05	.15	.1
In	.2	.05	0	0
Hat	.05	.05	.1	.05

## GOOD TURING SMOOTHING

### *The cat in the hat*

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	0	1	0	1
Cat	2	1	3	2
In	4	1	0	0
Hat	1	1	2	1

**Bucket:** occurrences

**0 counts:** 4

**1 count:** 7

**2 counts:** 3

**3 counts:** 1

**4 counts:** 1

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	(.35)	.05	(.35)	.05
Cat	.1	.05	.15	.1
In	.2	.05	(.35)	(.35)
Hat	.05	.05	.1	.05

$P^* (\text{zero counts}) = 1 \text{ Counts} / \text{Total Counts}$

$P^* (\text{zero counts}) = 7/20 = .35$

## GOOD TURING SMOOTHING

### The cat in the hat

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	0	1	0	1
Cat	2	1	3	2
In	4	1	0	0
Hat	1	1	2	1

**Bucket:** occurrences

**0 counts:** 4

**1 count:** 7

**2 counts:** 3

**3 counts:** 1

**4 counts:** 1

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	.35	.05	.35	.05
Cat	.1	.05	.15	.1
In	.2	.05	.35	.35
Hat	.05	.05	.1	.05

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	.214	.856	.214	.856
Cat	.999	.856	...	.999
In	...	.856	.214	.214
Hat	.856	.856	.999	.856

UPDATE COUNTS  $((c+1)N_c + 1/N_c)$

**1 count:**  $2 \times 2 \text{ Counts} / 1 \text{ Counts} = 2 (3/7) = .856$

**0 count:**  $1 \times 1 \text{ Counts} / 0 \text{ Counts} = 1 (.856/4) = .214$

**2 count:**  $3 \times 3 \text{ Counts} / 2 \text{ Counts} = 3 (1/3) = .999$

...

## GOOD TURING SMOOTHING

### The cat in the hat

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	0	1	0	1
Cat	2	1	3	2
In	4	1	0	0
Hat	1	1	2	1

**Bucket:** occurrences

**0 counts:** 4

**1 count:** 7

**2 counts:** 3

**3 counts:** 1

**4 counts:** 1

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	.35	.05	.35	.05
Cat	.1	.05	.15	.1
In	.2	.05	.35	.35
Hat	.05	.05	.1	.05

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	.214	.856	.214	.856
Cat	.999	.856	...	.999
In	...	.856	.214	.214
Hat	.856	.856	.999	.856

UPDATE PROBABILITIES (New Counts/Total Counts)

**0 count:**  $.214/20 = .017$

**1 count:**  $.856/20 = .042$

**2 count:**  $.999/20 = .049$

...

	The	Cat	In	Hat
The	.017	.042	.017	.042
Cat	.049	.042	...	.049
In	...	.042	.017	.017
Hat	.042	.042	.049	.042

## INTERPOLATION & BACKOFF

- Interpolation (sum of  $\lambda$ s = 1) - learned from the *Holdout Set*

$$\hat{P}(w_n | w_{n-2} w_{n-1}) = \lambda_1 P(w_n | w_{n-2} w_{n-1}) \\ + \lambda_2 P(w_n | w_{n-1}) \\ + \lambda_3 P(w_n)$$

- Katz Backoff
  - Back off to increasingly shorter histories until you have an estimation based on observation.
  - Full version requires a discounted probability ( $P^*$ ) and a normalization factor ( $\alpha$ ) to ensure that we're not adding more probability mass than is actually there.

## EVALUATION - PERPLEXITY

- Perplexity
  - Intrinsic evaluation
  - Sum all probabilities of test sentences raised to the  $-1/N$  (where N is the total number of word tokens encountered in the test set)
  - Lower the perplexity (good!) the higher the conditional probability – the better the model is at capturing sequence patterns
  - Perplexity typically lowers for higher order N-gram models

	Unigram	Bigram	Trigram
Perplexity	962	170	109

- MUST exclude test data from the training data (values artificially high)
- If (truly) random – Perplexity will be (approach) the size of the vocabulary.