

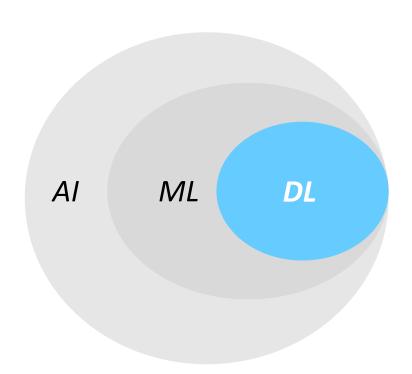
#### Outline

- i. Introduction to Deep Learning
- ii. BERT
  - i. Basic Application: Sentiment Analysis
    - i. Input Pre-Processing
    - ii. Pre-Training
    - iii. Fine-Tuning
  - ii. Advanced Application: Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis

**Introduction to Deep Learning** 

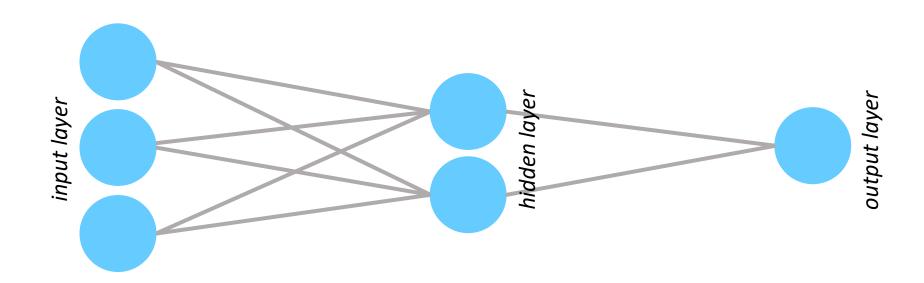
#### Intro DL Deep Learning

- Form of artificial intelligence (AI)
- Goal: simulate human intelligence processes by computer systems
- Deep neural networks (DNN)
   inspired by organization of neurons in biological brains
- Applications of DL
  - Machine translation: Google Translate
  - Speech recognition and generation (OK, Google...)
  - Self-driving cars



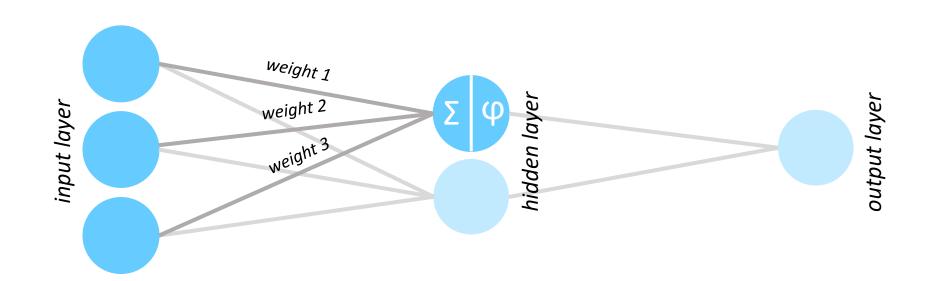
#### Intro DL Basic Network Structure

- **General goal:** learn complex functions, recognize patterns and generalize them to new data
- Core elements: artificial neurons



#### Intro DL Basic Network Structure

- Basic structure: feed-forward NN aka multi-layer peceptron (MLP)
- Optimization: gradient descent via backpropagation
- Hyperparameters: learning rate, batch size, # training epochs, ...



#### Intro DL Transfer Learning

 Idea: keep knowledge gained during solving a problem and later apply it to other (related) problems



why start from zero every time?

- Akin to human learning processes
- Particularly valuable in NLP basic linguistic concepts required for all sorts of tasks

**BERT** 

#### BERT Idea

- Bi-directional Encoder Representations from Transformers
- Modern, DL-based NLP model (2018)
- Architecture developed by Google researchers
  - Power of the transformer model: attention mechanism allows for much more parallelization
  - Power of transfer learning: pre-train language representations and adapt to a specific target task
- Implementation: Transformers library by Hugging Face (Python)



### BERT Input Pre-Processing

- Tokenization: split strings in word or sub-word token strings
- Converting tokens strings to ids / integers
- Special tokens: [CLS], [SEP]
- Consumption limit: sequences of up to 512 tokens
  - → Padding or truncation
- Token, sentence and positional embeddings

[CLS] Die Ausgrenzung von MigrantInnen von der # EssenerTafel ist inakzeptabel und rassistisch. Wir dürfen nicht zulassen, dass die Ärmsten gegeneinander ausgespielt werden. [SEP]

#### BERT Pre-Training

- Masked language modeling (MLM)
  - 1. Randomly sample 15% of tokens
  - 2. Replace 80% of them by [MASK], 10% by a random token, keep 10% unchanged
  - 3. Given a sequence, predict [MASK]-ed tokens

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targets: (MigrantInnen, rassistisch, Ärmsten)

#### BERT Pre-Training

#### Next sentence prediction (NSP)

- 1. Randomly sample the next sentence for 50% of two-sentence pairs
- 2. Given two sentences, predict whether the second sentence follows the first one

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target label: IsNextSentence

#### BERT Fine-Tuning

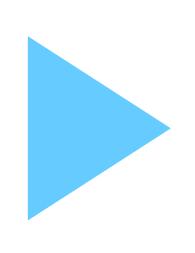
- Various language **tasks**: question answering, named entity recognition, sequence classification, etc.
- Exchange the output layer from pre-training & update parameters
  - Train and validation sets for model training procedure (80%)
  - Test set for evaluation (20%, unseen data)
- Set **hyperparameters** as recommended by the authors:
  - Learning rate  $\in \{0.00005, 0.00003, 0.00002\}$
  - Batch size ∈ {16, 32}
  - Number of training epochs  $\in \{2, 3, 4\}$

### BERT Aspect-Based Sentiment Analysis

- Goal: classification of sentiment with respect to certain aspects of an entity
- Idea: sentiments potentially quite different across aspects
- General approach
  - Post-training
  - Aspect extraction
  - Aspect sentiment classification

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### BERT Sentiment Analysis with BERT



**Demo 11: SA with BERT** 

### BERT Sentiment Analysis with BERT



**Exercise 6: SA with BERT** 

**Literature and References** 

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