

Hierarchical Paragraph Vectors (HPV)

Extension to “Distributed Representations of
Sentences and Documents”

Master Thesis Presentation

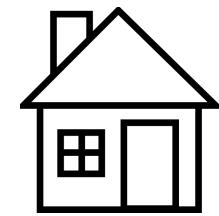
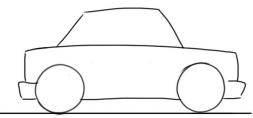
Overview

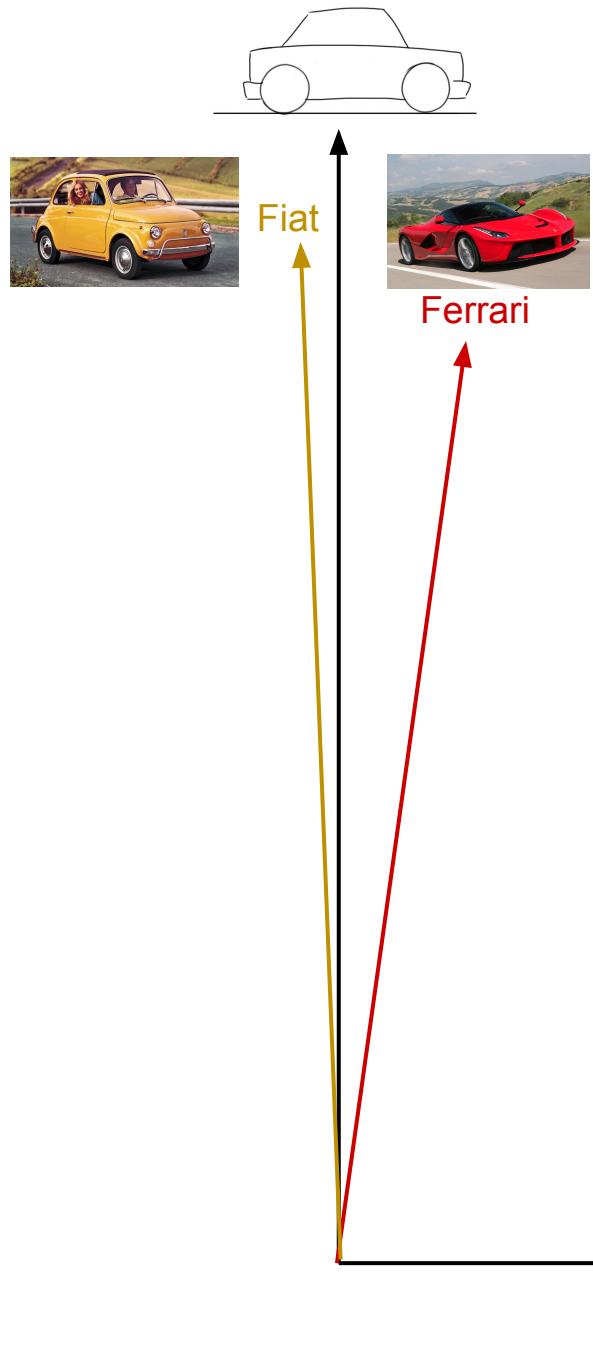
- 1) Foundations
- 2) Hierarchical paragraph vectors (HPV)
- 3) Things done
- 4) One real world problem
- 5) Results
- 6) Conclusion and future work

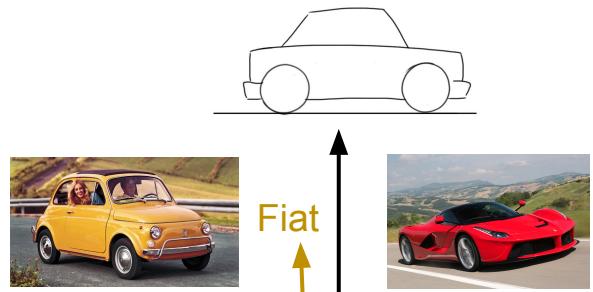
1) Foundations

Primary Objective

- Represent *words* and *documents* as *vectors*
 - Fixed length
 - Low-dimensional
 - Dense
 - Useful





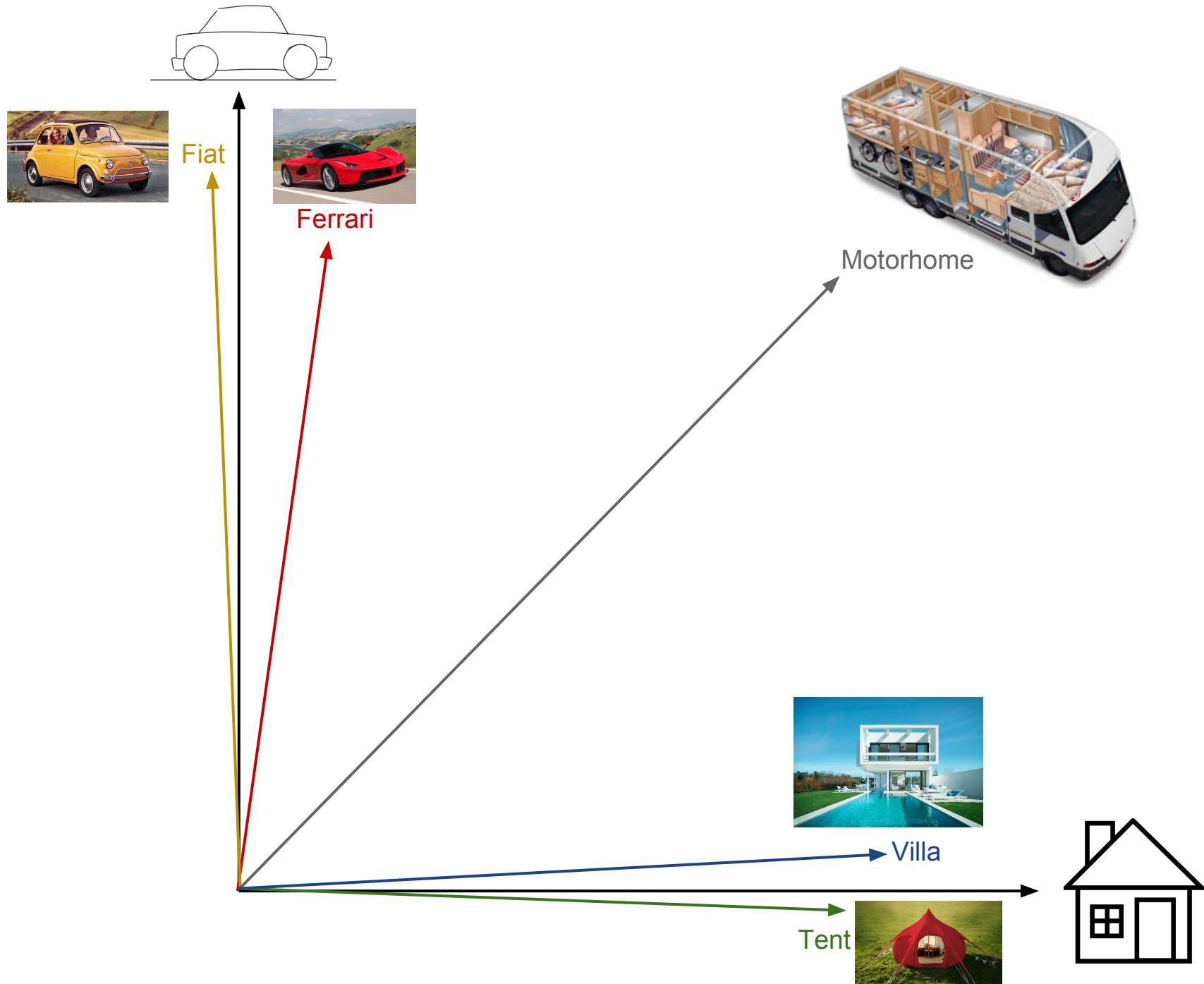


Fiat

Ferrari

Villa

Tent

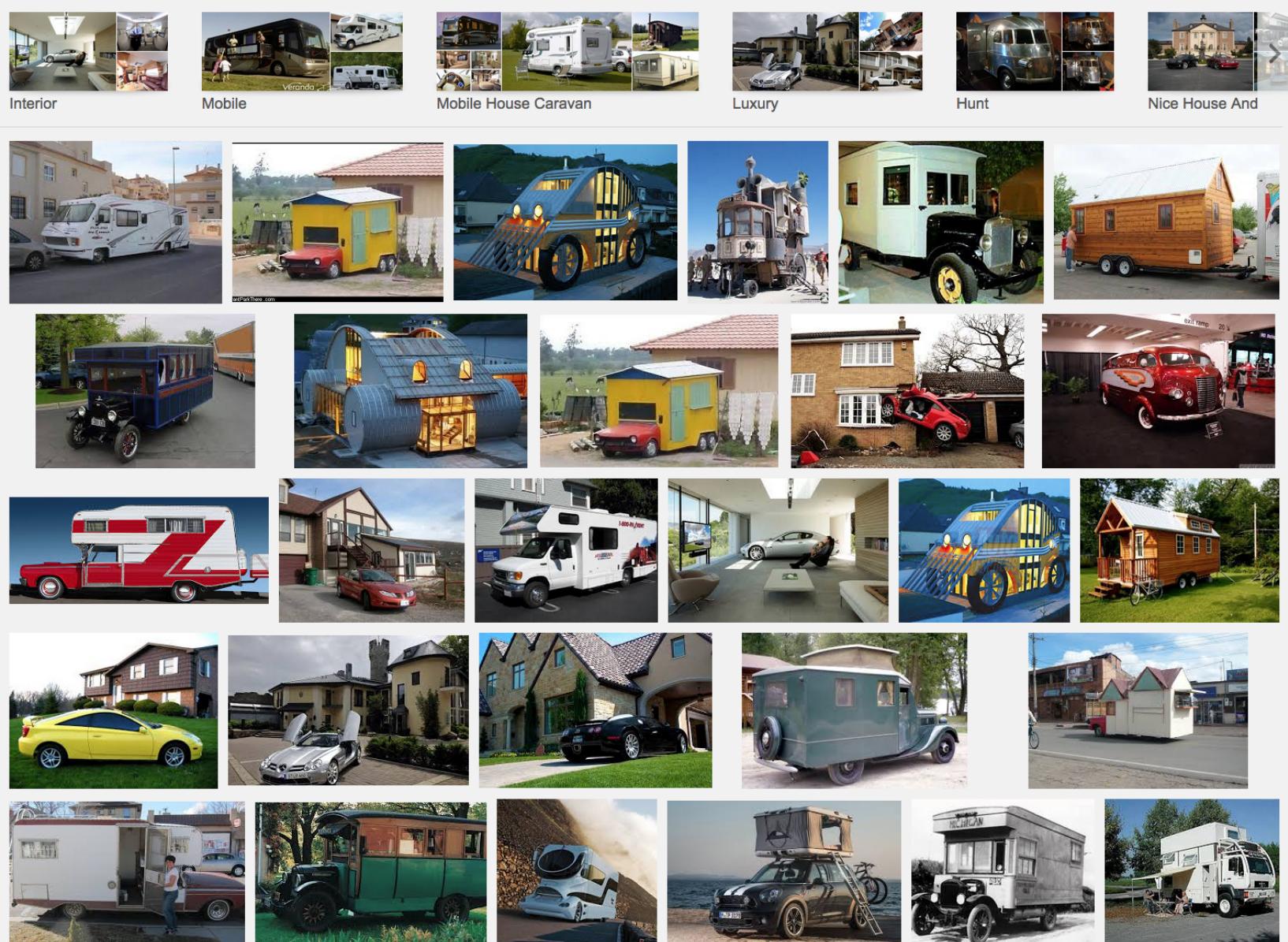


Google

Lukas

Web **Images** Videos News Shopping More ▾ Search tools

SafeSearch ▾



Standard Representations / Methods

Bag of Words

Document	Text
d_1	The cat sleeps on the sofa.
d_2	The mouse eats cheese.
d_3	The cat tries to catch the mouse.

Standard Representations / Methods

Bag of Words

Document	Text
d_1	The cat sleeps on the sofa.
d_2	The mouse eats cheese.
d_3	The cat tries to catch the mouse.

	the	cat	sleeps	on	sofa	mouse	eats	cheese	tries	to	catch
<i>the</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>cat</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...											
<i>catch</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Standard Representations / Methods

Bag of Words

Document	Text
d_1	The cat sleeps on the sofa.
d_2	The mouse eats cheese.
d_3	The cat tries to catch the mouse.

	the	cat	sleeps	on	sofa	mouse	eats	cheese	tries	to	catch
<i>the</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>cat</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...											
<i>catch</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Dimensionality, distance

Standard Representations / Methods

Bag of Words

Document	Text
d_1	The cat sleeps on the sofa.
d_2	The mouse eats cheese.
d_3	The cat tries to catch the mouse.

	the	cat	sleeps	on	sofa	mouse	eats	cheese	tries	to	catch
the	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cat	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\dots											
$catch$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	the	cat	sleeps	on	sofa	mouse	eats	cheese	tries	to	catch
d_1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
d_2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
d_3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

Standard Representations / Methods

Bag of Words

Document	Text
d_1	The cat sleeps on the sofa.
d_2	The mouse eats cheese.
d_3	The cat tries to catch the mouse.

	the	cat	sleeps	on	sofa	mouse	eats	cheese	tries	to	catch
<i>the</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>cat</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	the	cat	sleeps	on	sofa	mouse	eats	cheese	tries	to	catch
d_1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
d_2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
d_3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

Dimensionality, distance, word order

Standard Representations / Methods

Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency (TF–IDF)

Document	Text
d_1	The cat sleeps on the sofa.
d_2	The mouse eats cheese.
d_3	The cat tries to catch the mouse.

	cat	catch	cheese	eats	mouse	on	sleeps	sofa	the	to	tries
d_1	0.34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.53	0.0	0.0
d_2	0.0	0.0	0.58	0.58	0.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.0	0.0
d_3	0.32	0.42	0.0	0.0	0.32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.42	0.42

Standard Representations / Methods

Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF)

Document	Text
d_1	The cat sleeps on the sofa.
d_2	The mouse eats cheese.
d_3	The cat tries to catch the mouse.

	cat	catch	cheese	eats	mouse	on	sleeps	sofa	the	to	tries
d_1	0.34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.53	0.0	0.0
d_2	0.0	0.0	0.58	0.58	0.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.35	0.0	0.0
d_3	0.32	0.42	0.0	0.0	0.32	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.42	0.42

Dimensionality, distance, word order

Word2vec

Word2vec

Based on recurrent neural net language model (RNNLM), but more efficient

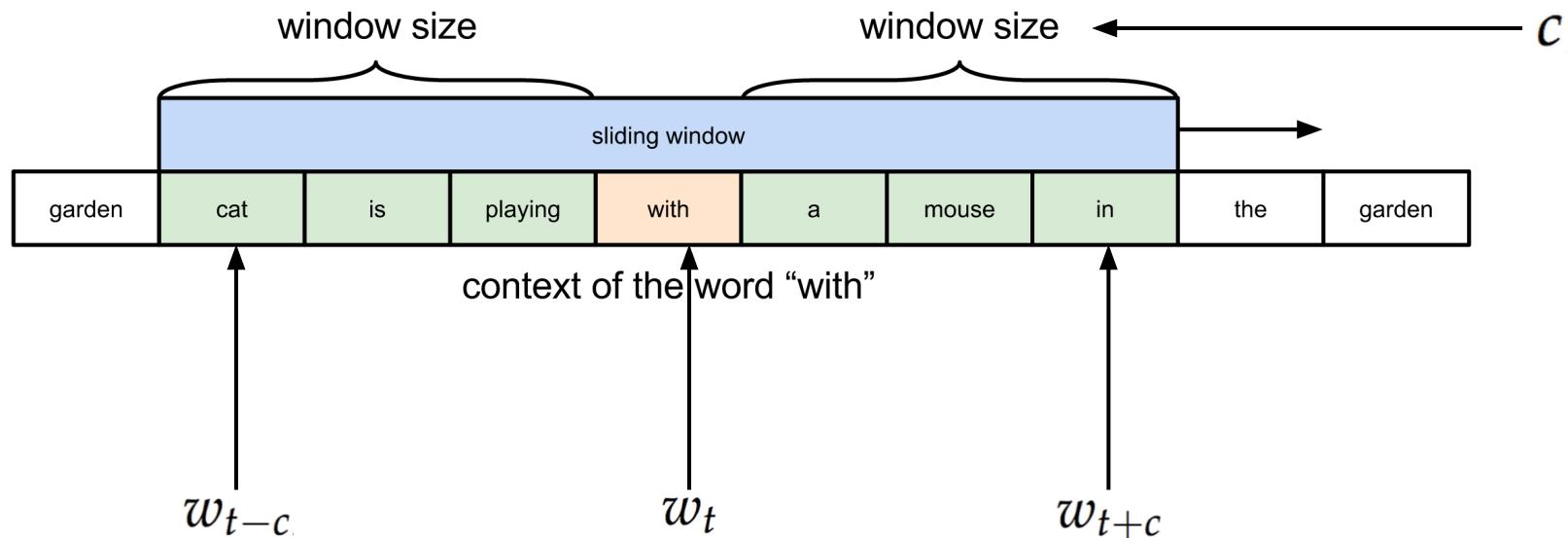
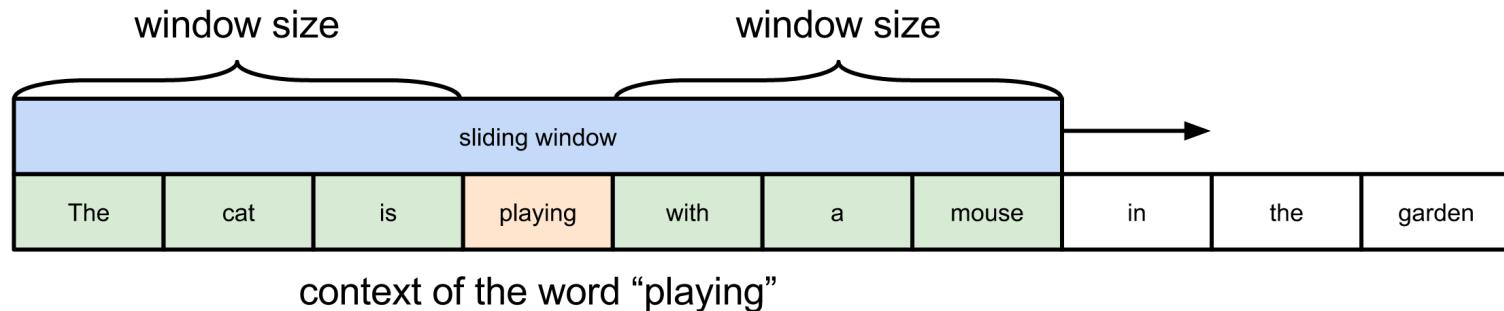
- NN with one hidden layer
- SGD
- Gradient obtained by backpropagation
- Predict conditional probabilities
 - (Hierarchical) Soft-max
 - Negative sampling

[1] Tomas Mikolov, Kai Chen, Greg Corrado, and Jeffrey Dean. [Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space](#). In Proceedings of Workshop at ICLR, 2013.

[2] Tomas Mikolov, Ilya Sutskever, Kai Chen, Greg Corrado, and Jeffrey Dean. [Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality](#). In Proceedings of NIPS, 2013.

[3] Tomas Mikolov, Wen-tau Yih, and Geoffrey Zweig. [Linguistic Regularities in Continuous Space Word Representations](#). In Proceedings of NAACL HLT, 2013.

Word2vec Window Size and Context



Word2vec Objective

$$\underset{W}{\text{maximize}} \ p(w_t | w_{t-c}, w_{t-(c-1)}, \dots, w_{t-1}, w_{t+1}, \dots, w_{t+(c-1)}, w_{t+c})$$

$$\underset{W}{\text{maximize}} \ \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{-c \leq j \leq c, j \neq 0} \log p(w_t | w_{t+j})$$

Word2vec Conditional Probabilities

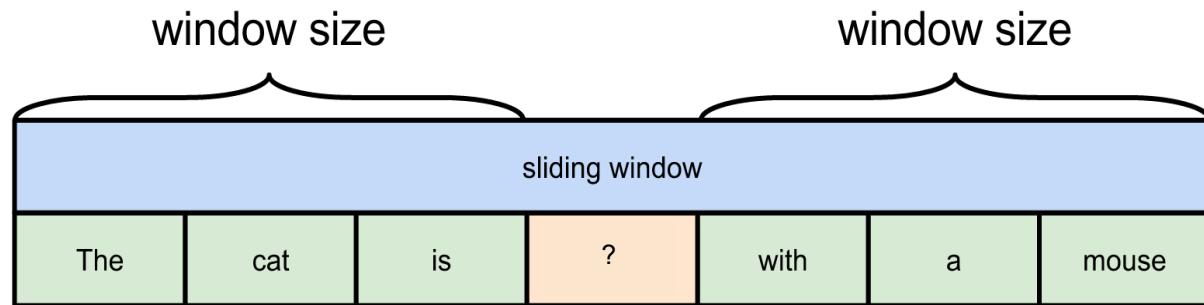
Soft-max $p(w_t | w_{t-c}, \dots, w_{t+c}) = \frac{e^{y_{w_t}}}{\sum_i e^{y_i}}$

Optimizations

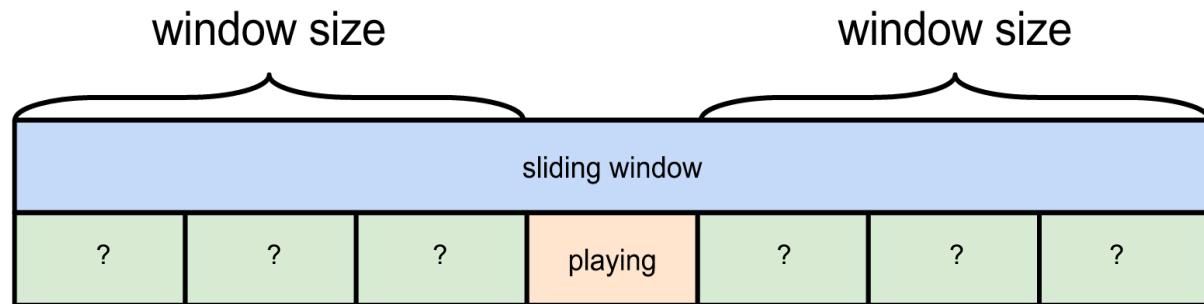
- Hierarchical soft-max
- Negative sampling

Word2vec Goal

CBOW

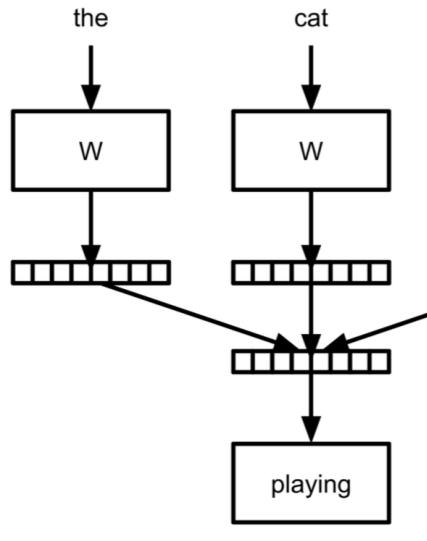


Skip-gram

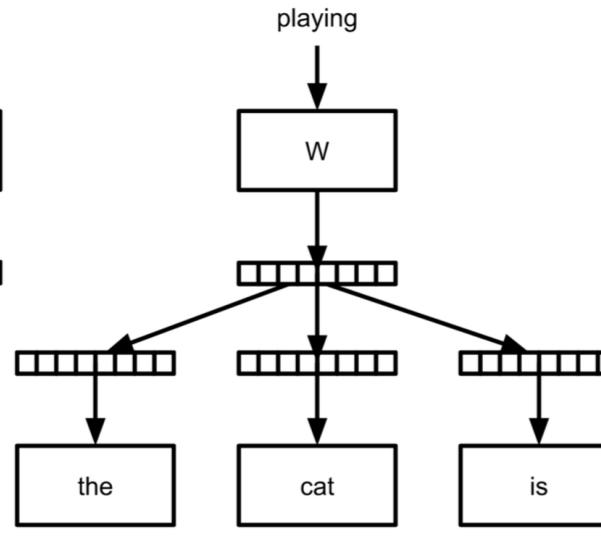


Word2vec Goal

Word vectors help predicting



(a) CBOW



(b) Skip-gram

Doc2vec

Doc2vec

Paper

- Quoc V. Le and Tomas Mikolov. Distributed Representations of Sentences and Documents. CoRR, abs/1405.4, 2014.

Paragraph vector (PV)

Doc2vec - Paragraph Vectors PV

window size

As a scientific endeavour, machine learning grew out of the quest for artificial intelligence. Already in the early days of AI as an academic discipline, some researchers were interested in having machines learn from data. They attempted to approach the problem with various symbolic methods, as well as what were then termed "neural networks"; these were mostly perceptrons and other models that were later found to be reinventions of the generalized linear models of statistics. Probabilistic reasoning was also employed, especially in automated medical diagnosis.^{[10]:488}

As a scientific endeavour, machine learning grew out of the quest for artificial intelligence. Already in the early days of AI as an academic discipline, some researchers were interested in having machines learn from data. They attempted to approach the problem with various symbolic methods, as well as what were then termed "neural networks"; these were mostly perceptrons and other models that were later found to be reinventions of the generalized linear models of statistics. Probabilistic reasoning was also employed, especially in automated medical diagnosis.^{[10]:488}

As a scientific endeavour, machine learning grew out of the quest for artificial intelligence. Already in the early days of AI as an academic discipline, some researchers were interested in having machines learn from data. They attempted to approach the problem with various symbolic methods, as well as what were then termed "neural networks"; these were mostly perceptrons and other models that were later found to be reinventions of the generalized linear models of statistics. Probabilistic reasoning was also employed, especially in automated medical diagnosis.^{[10]:488}

Doc2vec - Paragraph Vectors PV

PV = memory for larger context



As a scientific endeavour, machine learning grew out of the quest for artificial intelligence. Already in the early days of AI as an academic discipline, some researchers were interested in having machines learn from data. They attempted to approach the problem with various symbolic methods, as well as what were then termed "neural networks"; these were mostly perceptrons and other models that were later found to be reinventions of the generalized linear models of statistics. Probabilistic reasoning was also employed, especially in automated medical diagnosis.^{[10]:488}

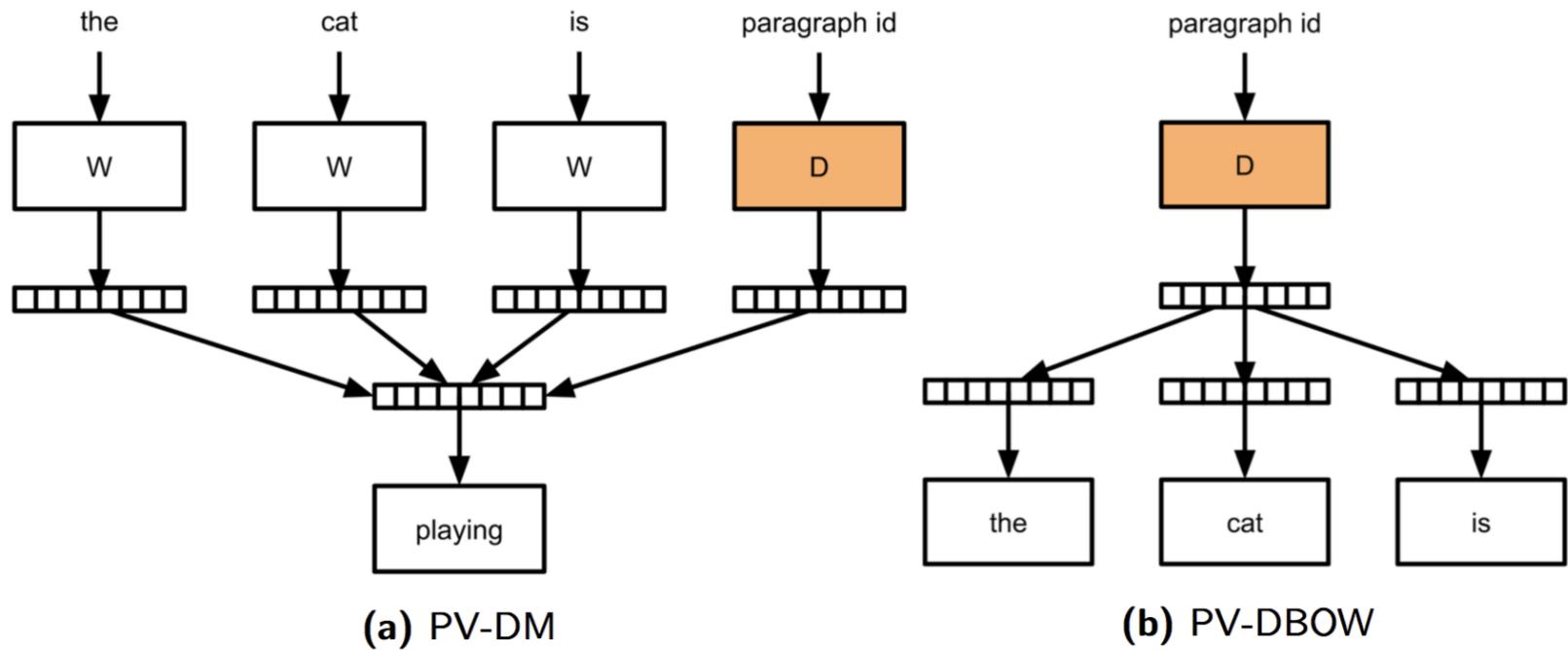
Paragraph #20

As a scientific endeavour, machine learning grew out of the quest for artificial intelligence. Already in the early days of AI as an academic discipline, some researchers were interested in having machines learn from data. They attempted to approach the problem with various symbolic methods, as well as what were then termed "neural networks"; these were mostly perceptrons and other models that were later found to be reinventions of the generalized linear models of statistics. Probabilistic reasoning was also employed, especially in automated medical diagnosis.^{[10]:488}

Paragraph #20

As a scientific endeavour, machine learning grew out of the quest for artificial intelligence. Already in the early days of AI as an academic discipline, some researchers were interested in having machines learn from data. They attempted to approach the problem with various symbolic methods, as well as what were then termed "neural networks"; these were mostly perceptrons and other models that were later found to be reinventions of the generalized linear models of statistics. Probabilistic reasoning was also employed, especially in automated medical diagnosis.^{[10]:488}

Doc2vec Goal



2) Hierarchical Paragraph Vectors HPV

Hierarchies

Idea: have a hierarchy of paragraph vectors

- **High-level**
 - Author
 - Topic
 - Tag
- **Low-level**
 - Chapter
 - Paragraph
 - Sentence
 - Clauses

Main Category

SPORT GOLF

Subcategory

Home | Football | Formula 1 | Cricket | Rugby U | Tennis | **Golf** | Athletics | Cycling

All Sport

Live Scores | Results | Calendar | Men's Rankings | Women's Rankings



Scottish Open Tag **Rickie Fowler** ready
for Open after Gullane win

Top Picks

The loneliness of the pro golfer
12 Jul 2015 | GOLF

Brooks keeps lead as Rose stumbles

Image content (computer vision)

Featured in this story

- Golf on the BBC
 - BBC iWonder: What makes the perfect swing?
 - Golf on BBC iPlayer
 - Iain Carter golf columns
- European Tour
- PGA Tour
- LPGA Tour
- Ladies European Tour

This story around the web

edit watch

Wikipedia's contents: Categories

edit watch

 General reference  Culture and the arts  Geography and places  Health and fitness	 History and events  Mathematics and logic  Natural and physical sciences  People and self	 Philosophy and thinking  Religion and belief systems  Society and social sciences  Technology and applied sciences
---	---	--

Categories (along with other features like cross-references, lists, and infoboxes) help you to find information, even if you don't know what exists or what it's called. The following list of categories of Wikipedia's coverage parallels our other lists by topic.

 **General reference** (see in all page types)

edit watch

Main categories: *Research and Library science*

Reference works • Almanacs • Atlases • Biographical dictionaries • Dictionaries (online) • Directories (online) • Encyclopedias (online) • Glossaries • Handbooks and manuals • Lists • Medical manuals • Reference book stubs • Reference works in the public domain • Style guides • Trivia books • Web sites

Further research tools and topics • Academic disciplines • Archives • Books • Clients • Curricula • Databases (online) • Distance education • Grammar • Government agencies • Indices • Information • Knowledge • Libraries (digital) • Library cataloging and classification • News agencies • Periodic table • Prefixes • Reading • Research • Search engines • Suffixes • Topics • Universities and colleges • Writing

QUICK LINKS

- The topmost category
- List of all categories
- About Wikipedia's categories
- Category help
- Random category
- Category index

! 0-9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Main category →

Category →

 **Culture and the arts** (see in all page types)

edit watch

Main categories: *Culture and Arts*

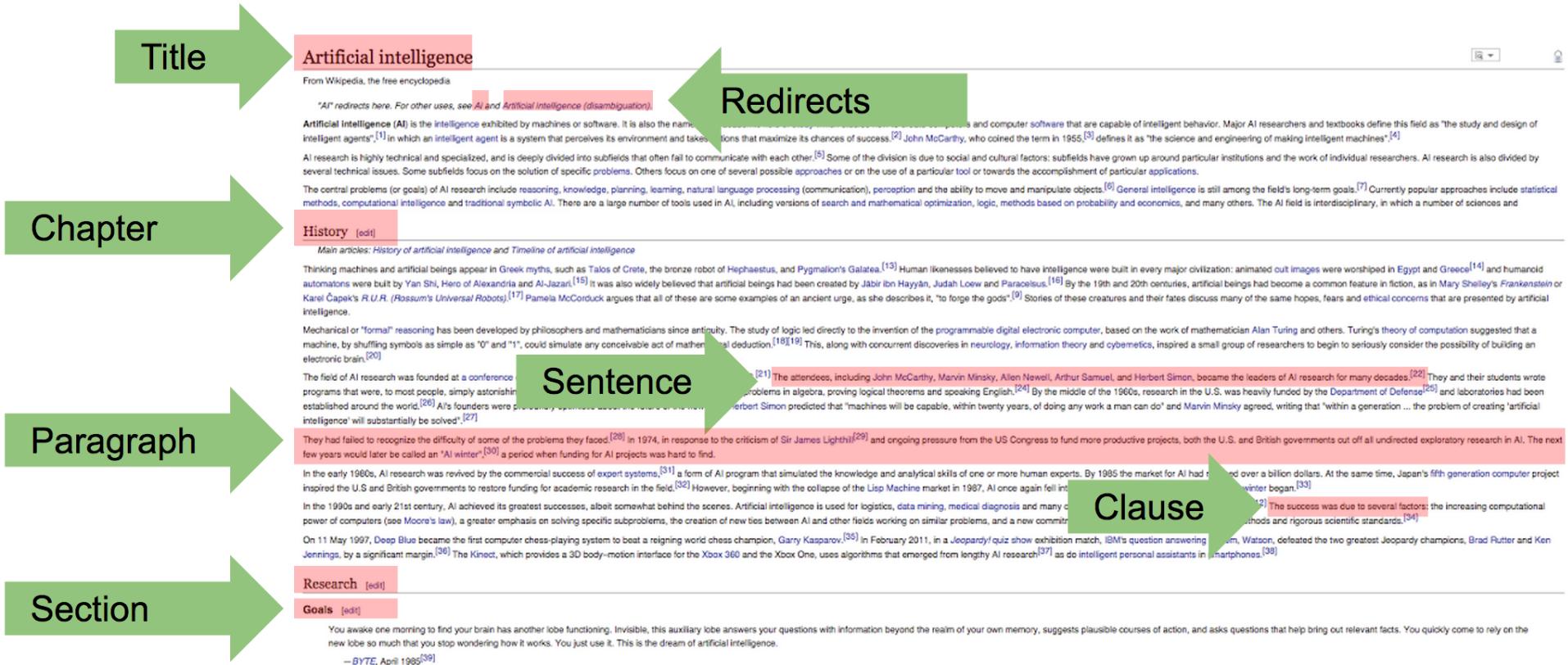
Culture and Humanities • Classics • Critical theory • Cultural anthropology • Folklore • Food culture • Food and drink • Languages • Literature • Museology • Mythology • Philosophy • Popular culture • Science and culture • Traditions

Arts and Entertainment • Arts and crafts • Celebrity • Censorship in the arts • Festivals • Humor • Literature • Museums • Parties • Poetry

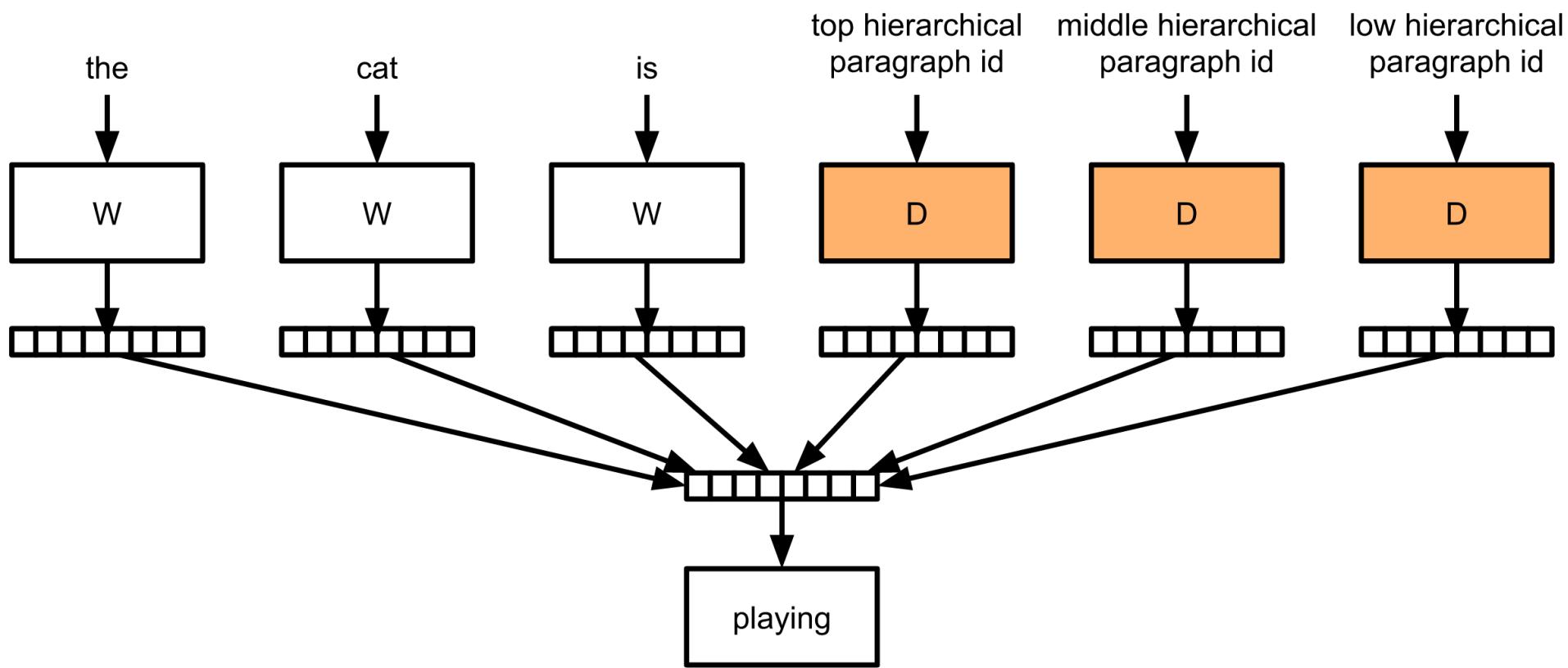
Performing arts • Circus • Dance • Film • Music • Opera • Storytelling • Theatre

Main category

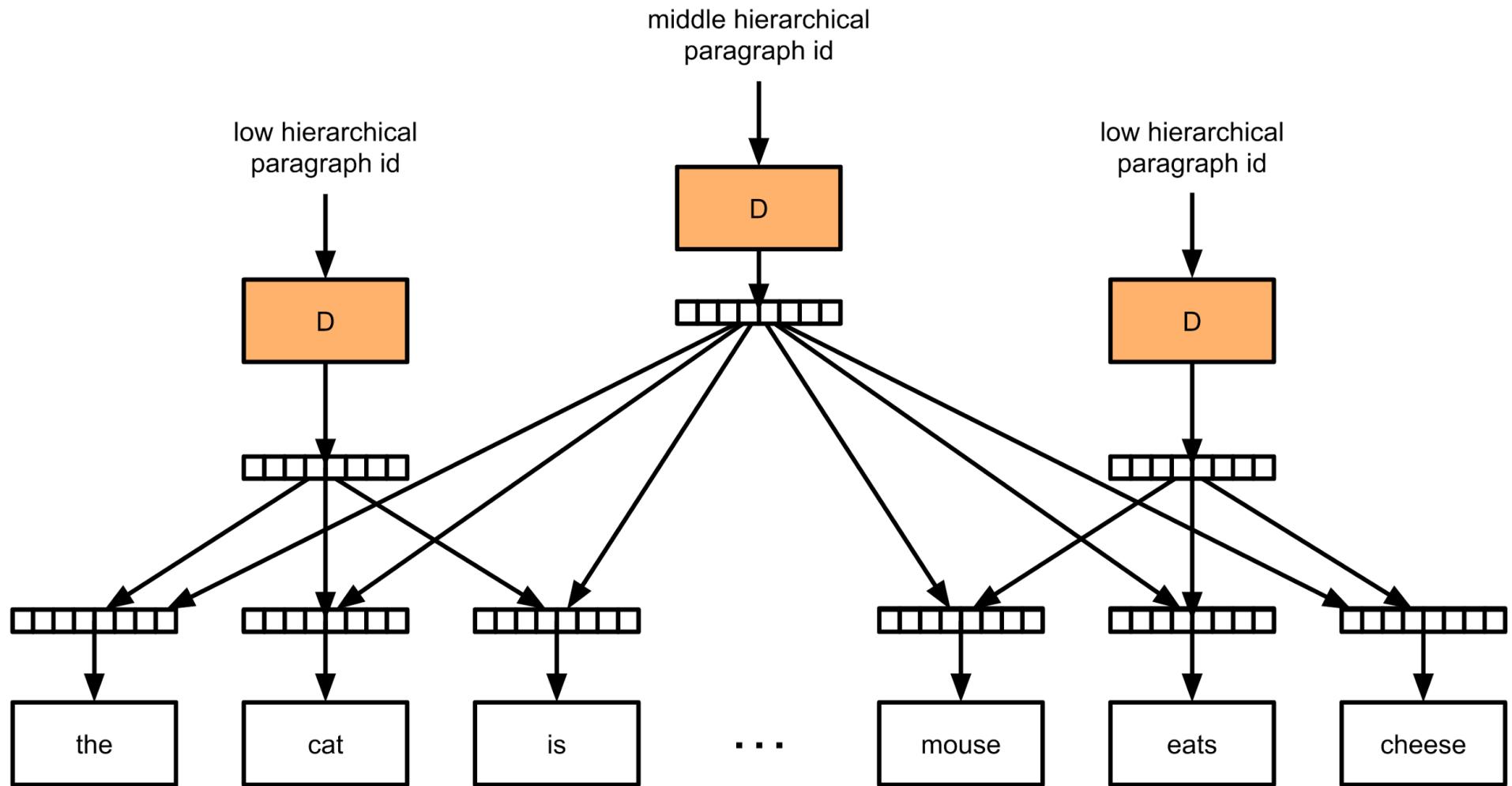
Subcategory



Goal HPV-DM



Goal HPV-DBOW



Intuition

HPV = memory for larger context

window size

Topic #34
Chapter #2
Paragraph #20
Tag # history
Tag # neural networks

As a scientific endeavour, machine learning grew out of the quest for artificial intelligence. Already in the early days of AI as an academic discipline, some researchers were interested in having machines learn from data. They attempted to approach the problem with various symbolic methods, as well as what were then termed "neural networks"; these were mostly perceptrons and other models that were later found to be reinventions of the generalized linear models of statistics. Probabilistic reasoning was also employed, especially in automated medical diagnosis.^{[10]:488}

3) Things Done

Research

Google Scholar search results for "Distributed representations of sentences and documents". The results include:

- Distributed representations of sentences and documents** (PDF from nips.cc)
- Deep fragment embeddings for bidirectional image sentence mapping** (HTML from nips.cc)
- A neural network for sentence classification** (PDF from arxiv.org)
- Efficient non-parametric estimation of multiple embeddings per word in vector space** (PDF from arxiv.org)
- Deep recursive neural networks for compositionality in language** (HTML from nips.cc)
- Factor-based compositional embedding models** (PDF from jhu.edu)

Google Groups page showing a list of topics:

- word2vec-toolkit (Shared publicly, 55 of 280 topics (99 unread))
- Dbpedia abstracts (2)
- When a word is not appear in the training data, what is the vector of it? (4)
- New pre-trained word vectors released (19)
- Want to view the raw vector file for the google news model (3)
- 1 sentence training file (2)
- Updating A Vector Model with Custom Documents (1)
- Best way to train an existing model using Gensim (5)
- negative vector values (1)
- Use of word2vec for word prediction (3)
- word frequency (7)

GitHub repository for **piskvorky / gensim**:

- Branch: develop
- Contributors: piskvorky, radimrehurek, etc.
- Code snippet (doc2vec.py):

```
800 lines (646 sloc) 36.4 KB
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 #
4 # Copyright (C) 2013 Radim Rehurek <radimrehurek.com>
5 # Licensed under the GNU LGPL v2.1 - http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
6
7 """
8 Deep learning via the distributed memory and distributed bag of words models from
9 [1]_, using either hierarchical softmax or negative sampling [2]_.. [3]_.
10
11 **Make sure you have a C compiler before installing gensim, to use optimized (compiled)
12 doc2vec training** (70x speedup [blog]_).
13
14 Initialize a model with e.g.::
15
16 >>> model = Doc2Vec(documents, size=100, window=8, min_count=5, workers=4)
17
18 Persist a model to disk with::
19
20 >>> model.save('frame')
21 >>> model = Doc2Vec.load('frame') # you can continue training with the loaded model
22
23
The model can also be instantiated from an existing file on disk in the word2vec C format::
```

HPV Implementations

Abbreviation

NO-HPV

HPV-TOP

HPV-TOP-PAR

HPV-TOP-PAR-SENT

HPV-PAR

HPV-PAR-SENT

HPV-PAR-SENT-SUB

HPV-PAR-SENT-SUBNV

Hyperparameter Search

<i>Name</i>	<i>Range / Options</i>	<i>Best / Chosen</i>
Epochs	[5, 50]	20
HPV Hierarchies	TOP, PAR, SENT, SUB, SUBNV	TOP
Word Vector Dimensionality	[16, 2000]	200, 48
Window Size	[5, 25]	10
Negative Sampling	[5, 30]	25
Frequent Word Downsampling HPV-DM	$[10^{-10}, 0.1]$	10^{-5}
Frequent Word Downsampling HPV-DBOW	$[10^{-10}, 0.1]$	10^{-3}
Learning Rate Type	exp, lin	exp
Classifier	RBF, LOG1/2, SVC	SVC

Experiments Runner

Summary

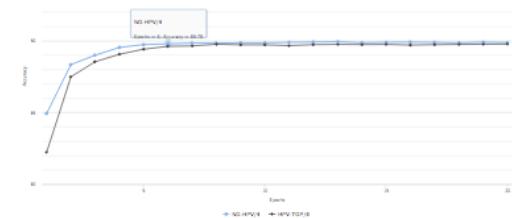
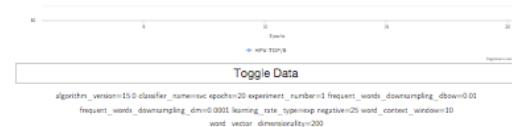
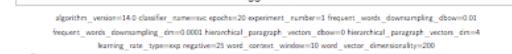
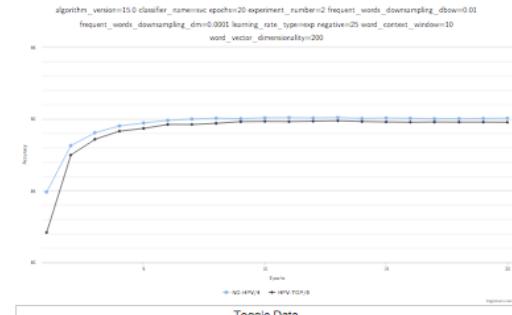
Pending: 0
Ended: 21858
Failed: 1740

10 days ago	89.372	{"negative":25, "epochs_total":20, "algorithm_version":15.0, "experiment_number":2, "learning_rate_type":"exp", "word_context_window":10, "word_vector_dimensionality":48, "frequent_words_downsampling_dm":0.0001, "hierarchical_paragraph_vectors":4/0, "frequent_words_downsampling_dbow":0.01, "epochs":16, "classifier_c":0.0195, "tfid_features":0, "classifier_name":"svc", "classifier_penalty":12'}	Lukass-MacBook-Pro-2.local	Show	Restart
10 days ago	89.32	{"negative":25, "epochs_total":20, "algorithm_version":15.0, "experiment_number":2, "learning_rate_type":"exp", "word_context_window":10, "word_vector_dimensionality":48, "frequent_words_downsampling_dm":0.0001, "hierarchical_paragraph_vectors":4/0, "frequent_words_downsampling_dbow":0.01, "epochs":12, "classifier_c":0.0195, "tfid_features":0, "classifier_name":"svc", "classifier_penalty":12'}	Lukass-MacBook-Pro-2.local	Show	Restart
10 days ago	89.364	{"negative":25, "epochs_total":20, "algorithm_version":15.0, "experiment_number":2, "learning_rate_type":"exp", "word_context_window":10, "word_vector_dimensionality":48, "frequent_words_downsampling_dm":0.0001, "hierarchical_paragraph_vectors":4/0, "frequent_words_downsampling_dbow":0.01, "epochs":15, "classifier_c":0.0195, "tfid_features":0, "classifier_name":"svc", "classifier_penalty":12'}	Lukass-MacBook-Pro-2.local	Show	Restart
10 days ago	89.22	{"negative":25, "epochs_total":20, "algorithm_version":15.0, "experiment_number":2, "learning_rate_type":"exp", "word_context_window":10, "word_vector_dimensionality":48, "frequent_words_downsampling_dm":0.0001, "hierarchical_paragraph_vectors":4/0, "frequent_words_downsampling_dbow":0.01, "epochs":10, "classifier_c":0.0195, "tfid_features":0, "classifier_name":"svc", "classifier_penalty":12'}	Lukass-MacBook-Pro-2.local	Show	Restart

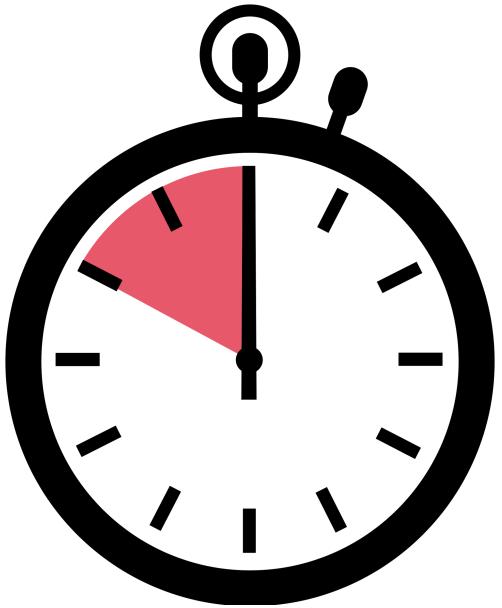
Simple Job Runner

Epochs vs Score Grouped by Hierarchical paragraph vectors

algorithm_version classifier_c classifier_name classifier_penalty epochs epochs_total experiment_number
force_restart frequent_words_downsampling frequent_words_downsampling_dbow
frequent_words_downsampling_dm hierarchical_paragraph_vectors hierarchical_paragraph_vectors_dbow
hierarchical_paragraph_vectors_dm invalid learning_rate_type negative no_host_name tfid_features
useConverted word_context_window word_vector_dimensionality



Efficiency



4) One Real World Problem

Reviews

Review 1: "The script for this movie was probably found in a hair-ball recently coughed up by a really old dog. Mostly an **amateur film** with **lame** FX. For you Zeta-Jones fanatics: she has the credibility of one Mr. Binks."



Review 2: "This movie could have been **very good**, but comes up way short. Cheesy special effects and so-so acting. I could have looked past that if the story wasn't so lousy. If there was more of a background story, it would have been better. The plot centers around an evil Druid witch who is linked to this woman who gets migraines. The movie **drags** on and on and never clearly explains anything, it just keeps plodding on. Christopher Walken has a part, but it is completely senseless, as is most of the movie. This movie had potential, but it looks like some really **bad** made for TV movie. I would **avoid** this movie."



Review 3: "What happens when an army of wetbacks, towelheads, and Godless Eastern European commies gather their forces south of the border? Gary Busey kicks their butts, of course. Another **laughable** example of Reagan-era cultural fallout, **Bulletproof** wastes a decent supporting cast headed by L Q Jones and Thalmus Rasulala."



Reviews

Review 1: "The script for this movie was probably found in a hair-ball recently coughed up by a really old dog. Mostly an **amateur film** with **lame** FX. For you Zeta-Jones fanatics: she has the credibility of one Mr. Binks."



Review 2: "This movie could have been **very good**, but comes up way short. Cheesy special effects and so-so acting. I could have looked past that if the story wasn't so lousy. If there was more of a background story, it would have been better. The plot centers around an evil Druid witch who is linked to this woman who gets migraines. The movie **drags** on and on and never clearly explains anything, it just keeps plodding on. Christopher Walken has a part, but it is completely senseless, as is most of the movie. This movie had potential, but it looks like some really **bad** made for TV movie. I would **avoid** this movie."



Review 3: "What happens when an army of wetbacks, towelheads, and Godless Eastern European commies gather their forces south of the border? Gary Busey kicks their butts, of course. Another **laughable** example of Reagan-era cultural fallout, **Bulletproof** wastes a decent supporting cast headed by L Q Jones and Thalmus Rasulala."



Review 4: "Although I generally do not like remakes believing that remakes are waste of time; this film is an exception. I didn't actually know so far until reading the previous comment that this wa s a remake, so my opinion is purely about the actual film and not a comparison.

The story and the way it is written is no question: it is Capote. There is no need for more words.

The play of Anthony Edwards and Eric Roberts is **superb**. I have seen some movies with them, each in one or the other. I was certain that they are good actors and in case of Eric I always wondered why his sister is the number 1 famous star and not her brother. This time this certainty is raised to fact, no question. His play, just as well as the play of Mr. Edwards is clearly the top of all their profession.

I recommend th is film to be on your **top 50 films** to see and keep on your DVD shelves."



Reviews

Review 1: "The script for this movie was probably found in a hair-ball recently coughed up by a really old dog. Mostly an **amateur film** with **lame** FX. For you Zeta-Jones fanatics: she has the credibility of one Mr. Binks."



Review 2: "This movie could have been **very good**, but comes up way short. Cheesy special effects and so-so acting. I could have looked past that if the story wasn't so lousy. If there was more of a background story, it would have been better. The plot centers around an evil Druid witch who is linked to this woman who gets migraines. The movie **drags** on and on and never clearly explains anything, it just keeps plodding on. Christopher Walken has a part, but it is completely senseless, as is most of the movie. This movie had potential, but it looks like some really **bad** made for TV movie. I would **avoid** this movie."



Review 3: "What happens when an army of wetbacks, towelheads, and Godless Eastern European commies gather their forces south of the border? Gary Busey kicks their butts, of course. Another **laughable** example of Reagan-era cultural fallout, **Bulletproof** wastes a decent supporting cast headed by L Q Jones and Thalmus Rasulala."



Review 4: "Although I generally do not like remakes believing that remakes are waste of time; this film is an exception. I didn't actually know so far until reading the previous comment that this wa s a remake, so my opinion is purely about the actual film and not a comparison.

The story and the way it is written is no question: it is Capote. There is no need for more words.

The play of Anthony Edwards and Eric Roberts is **superb**. I have seen some movies with them, each in one or the other. I was certain that they are good actors and in case of Eric I always wondered why his sister is the number 1 famous star and not her brother. This time this certainty is raised to fact, no question. His play, just as well as the play of Mr. Edwards is clearly the top of all their profession.

I recommend th is film to be on your **top 50 films** to see and keep on your DVD shelves."



Task

Given: movie reviews

- pos: reviewer likes the movie
- neg: reviewer does not like the movie

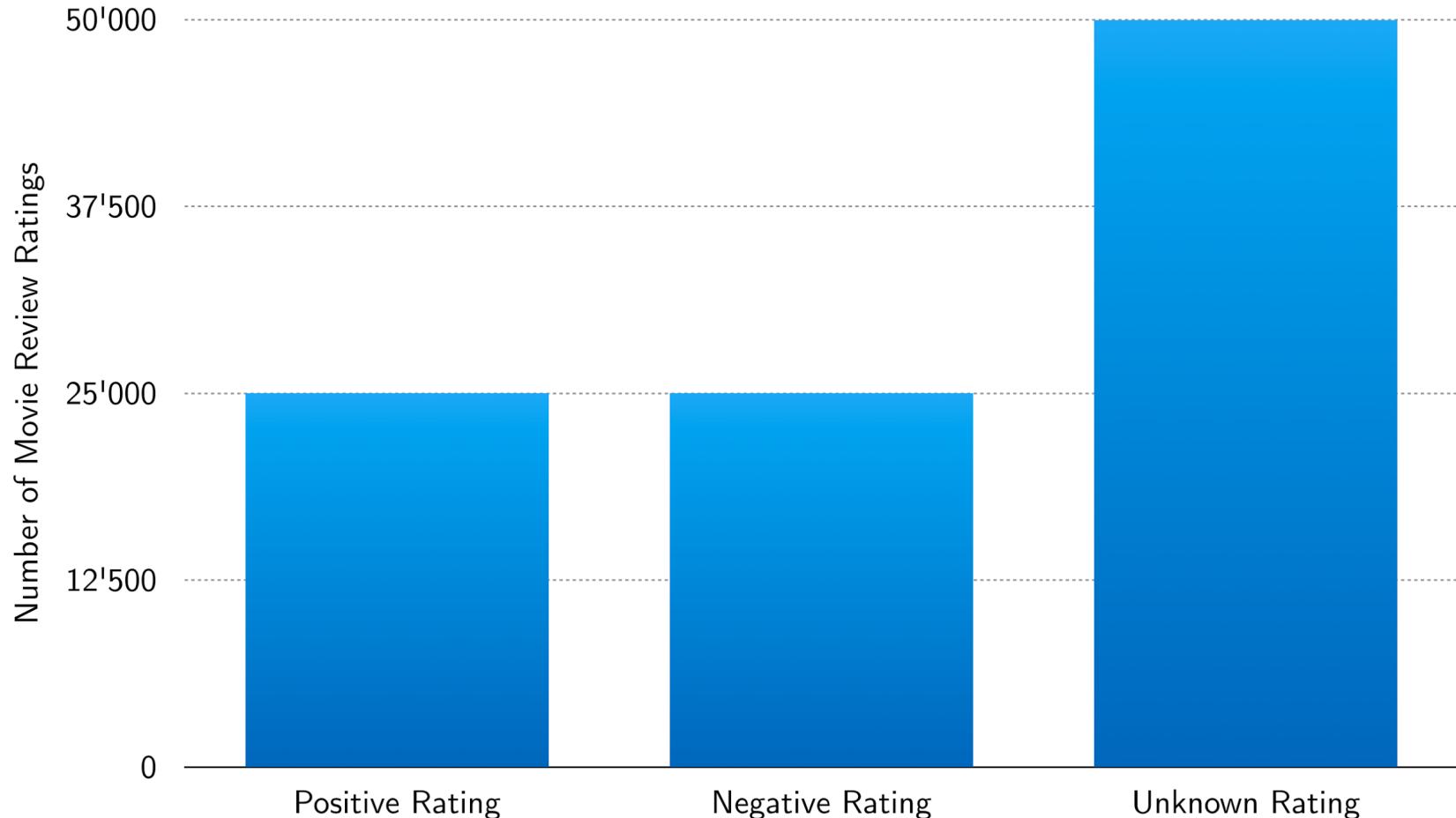
Task: Sentiment analysis

Predict sentiment from text

- optimize mean accuracy

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{1}{\dim(R)} \sum_{r \in R} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } r_{\text{predicted sentiment}} = r_{\text{actual sentiment}} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Data Distribution



Split

Learn embeddings for 100'000 reviews

- 1 review vector per movie review

Split labeled reviews

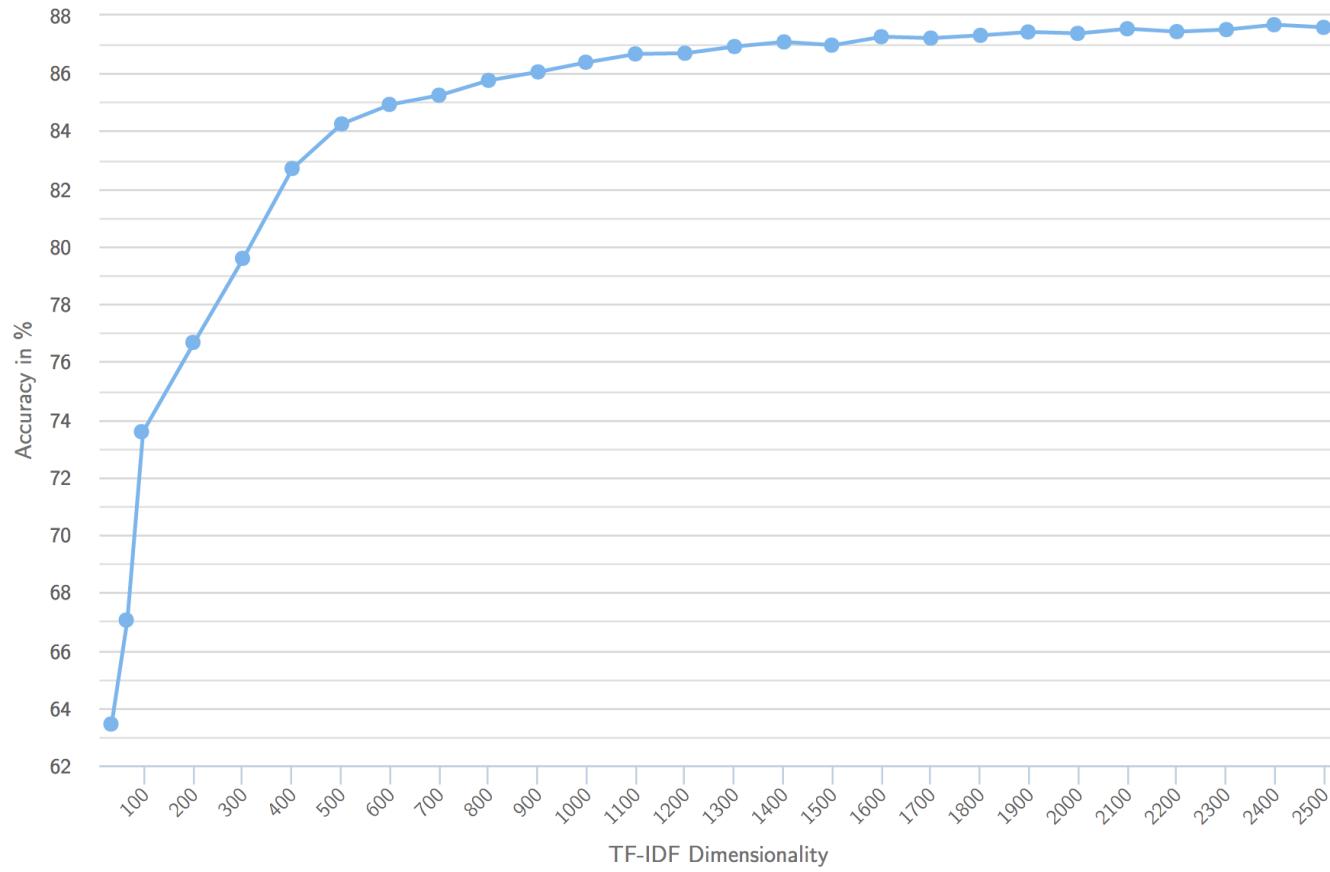
- 25'000 for training
- 25'000 for testing

Algorithm

- 1) preprocessing
- 2) for epoch in epochs
 - a) train review vectors
 - i) HPV-DM and HPV-DBOW
 - ii) concatenate
 - b) SVC with linear kernel
 - i) learn sentiment
 - ii) predict sentiment
 - c) accuracy

5) Results

Results - TF-IDF Baseline



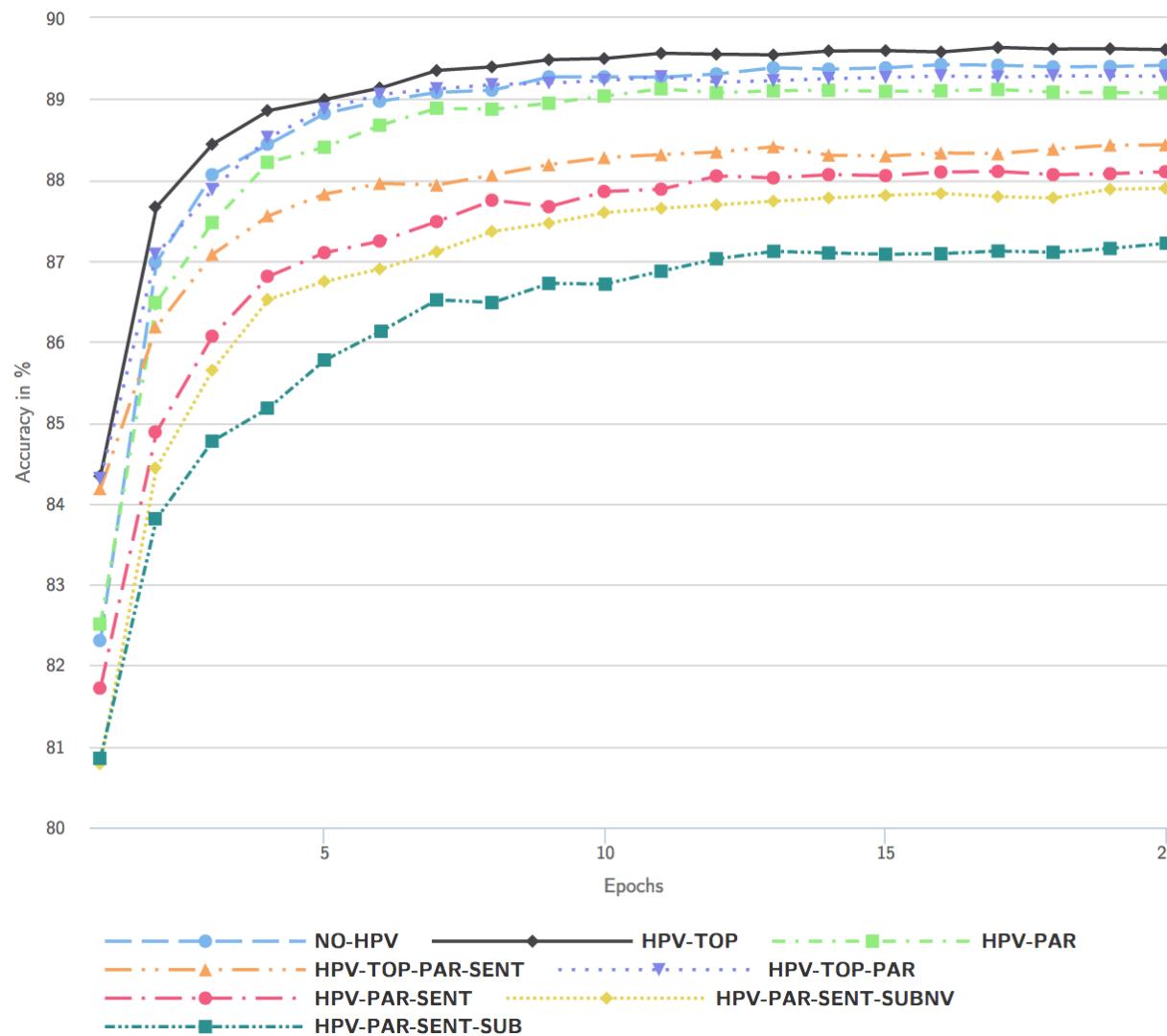
Results - HPV Implementations

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Hierarchy</i>
TOP	Topics
PAR	Paragraphs
SENT	Sentences
SUB	Sub-sentences
SUBNV	Sub-sentences (but without training the sub-sentence vectors)

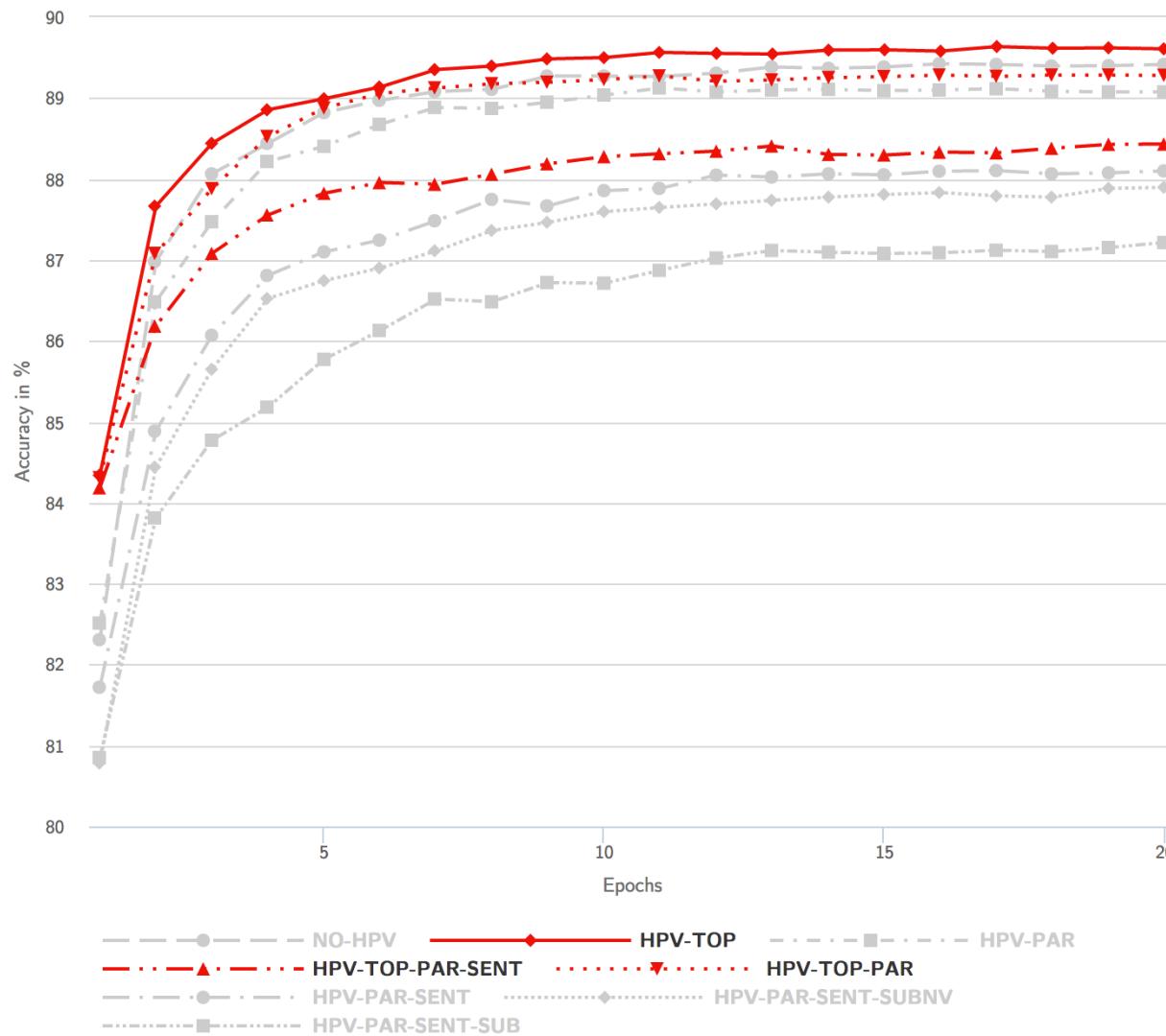
Results - HPV Implementations

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Hierarchies</i>
NO-HPV	None
HPV-TOP	Topics
HPV-TOP-PAR	Topics, Paragraphs
HPV-TOP-PAR-SENT	Topics, Paragraphs, Sentences
HPV-PAR	Paragraphs
HPV-PAR-SENT	Paragraphs, Sentences
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUB	Paragraphs, Sentences, Sub-sentences
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUBNV	Paragraphs, Sentences, Sub-sentences (but without training the sub-sentence vectors)

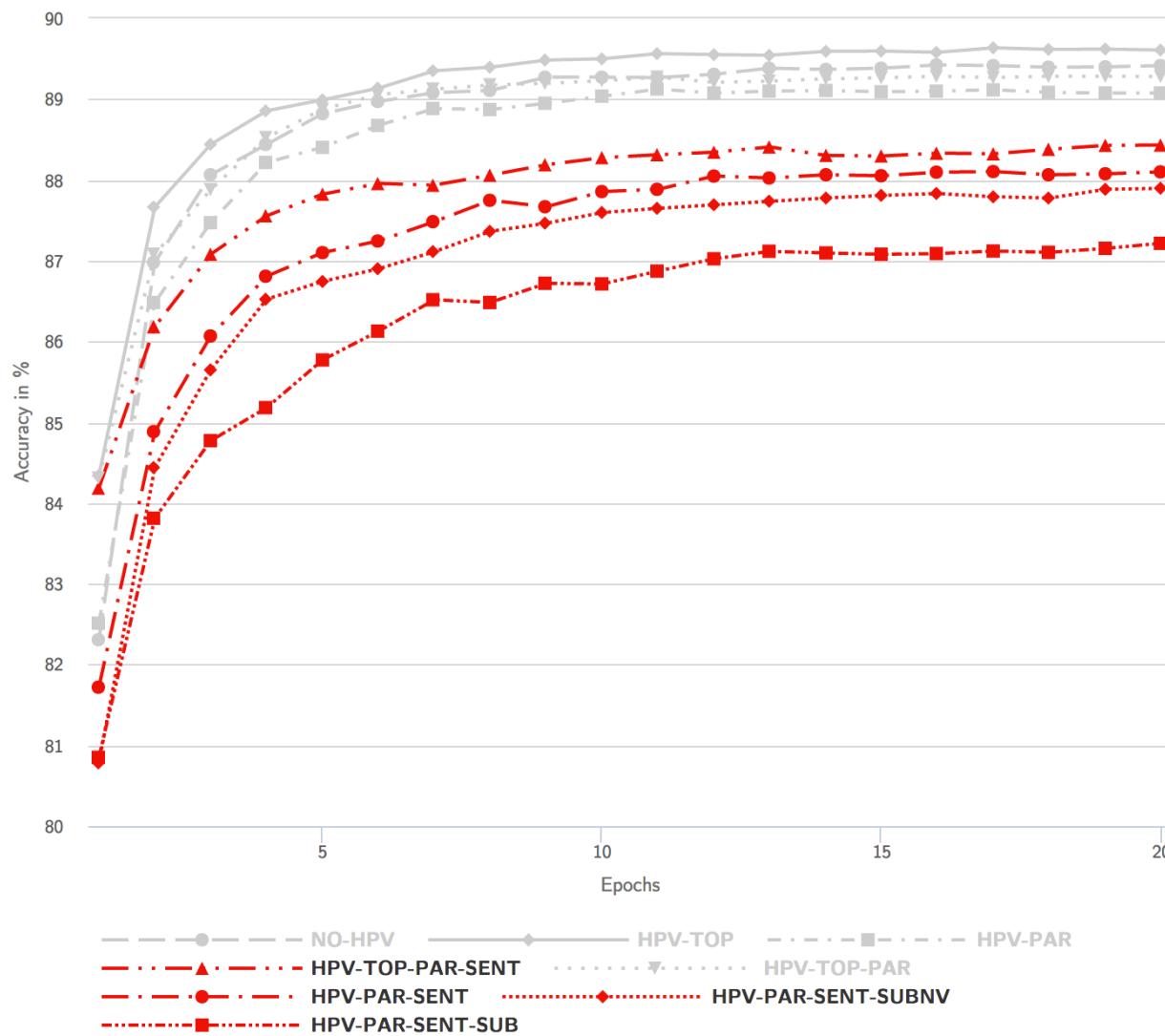
Results - HPV Implementations Using 96 Dimensions



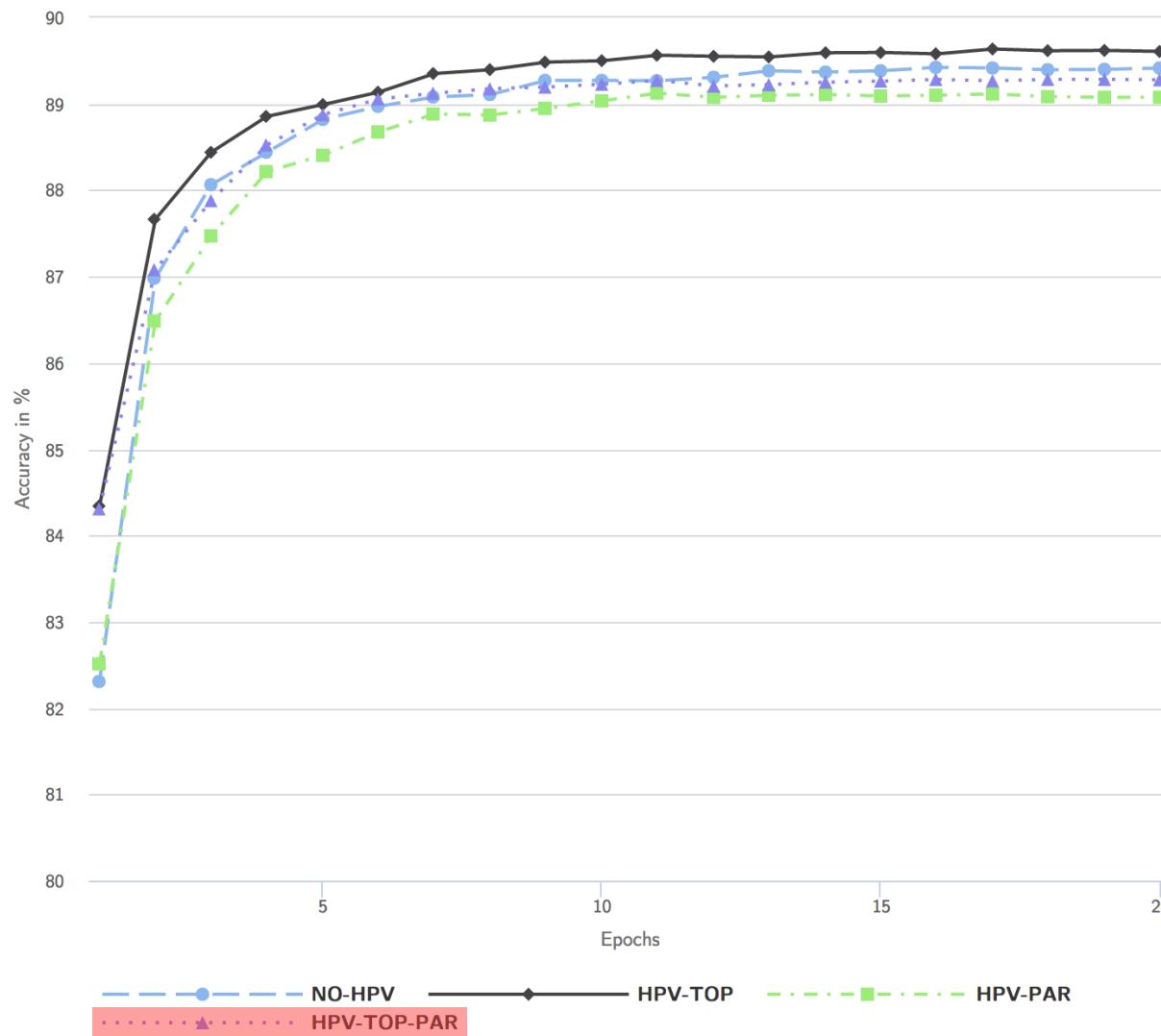
Results - HPV Implementations Using 96 Dimensions



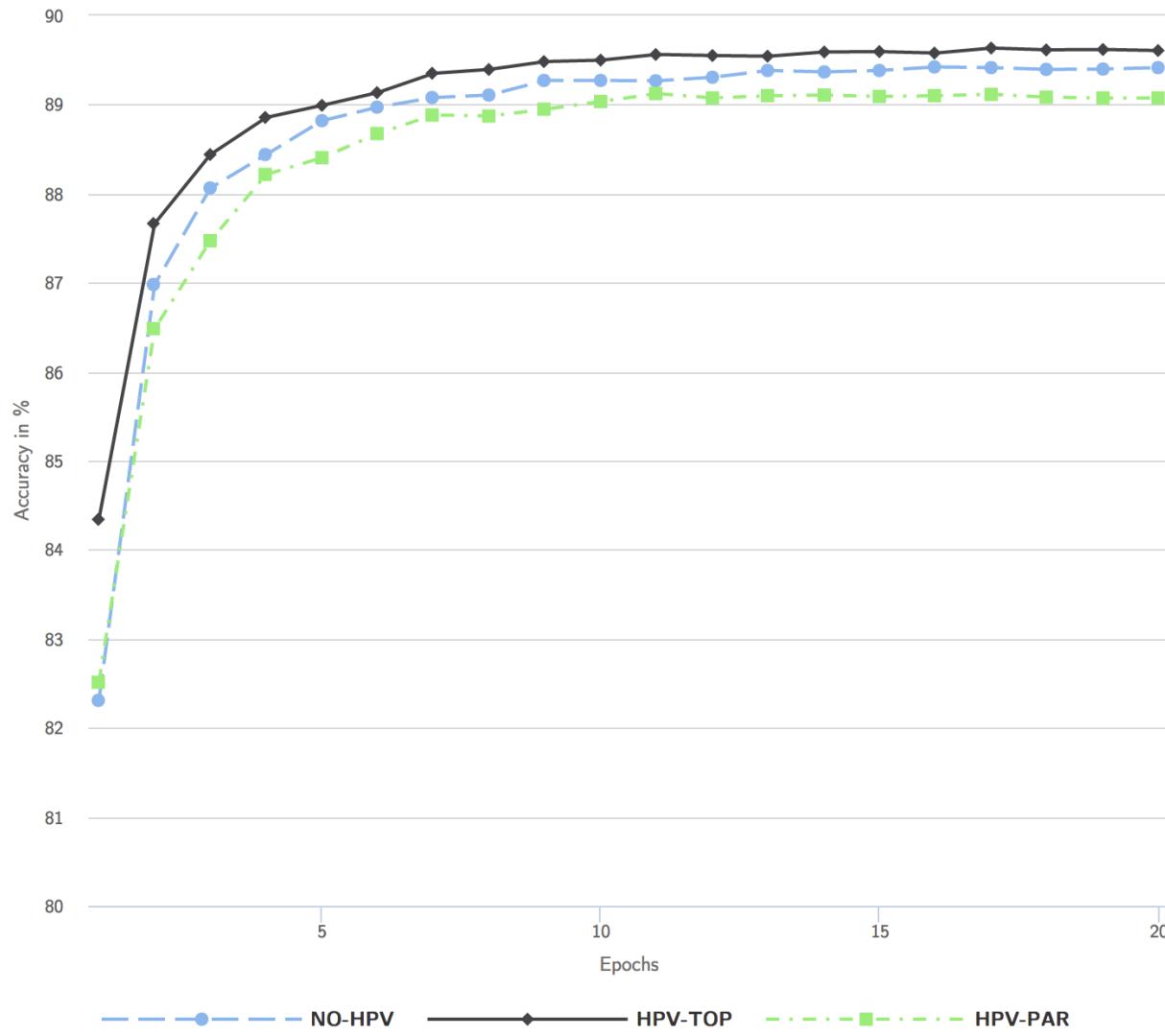
Results - HPV Implementations Using 96 Dimensions



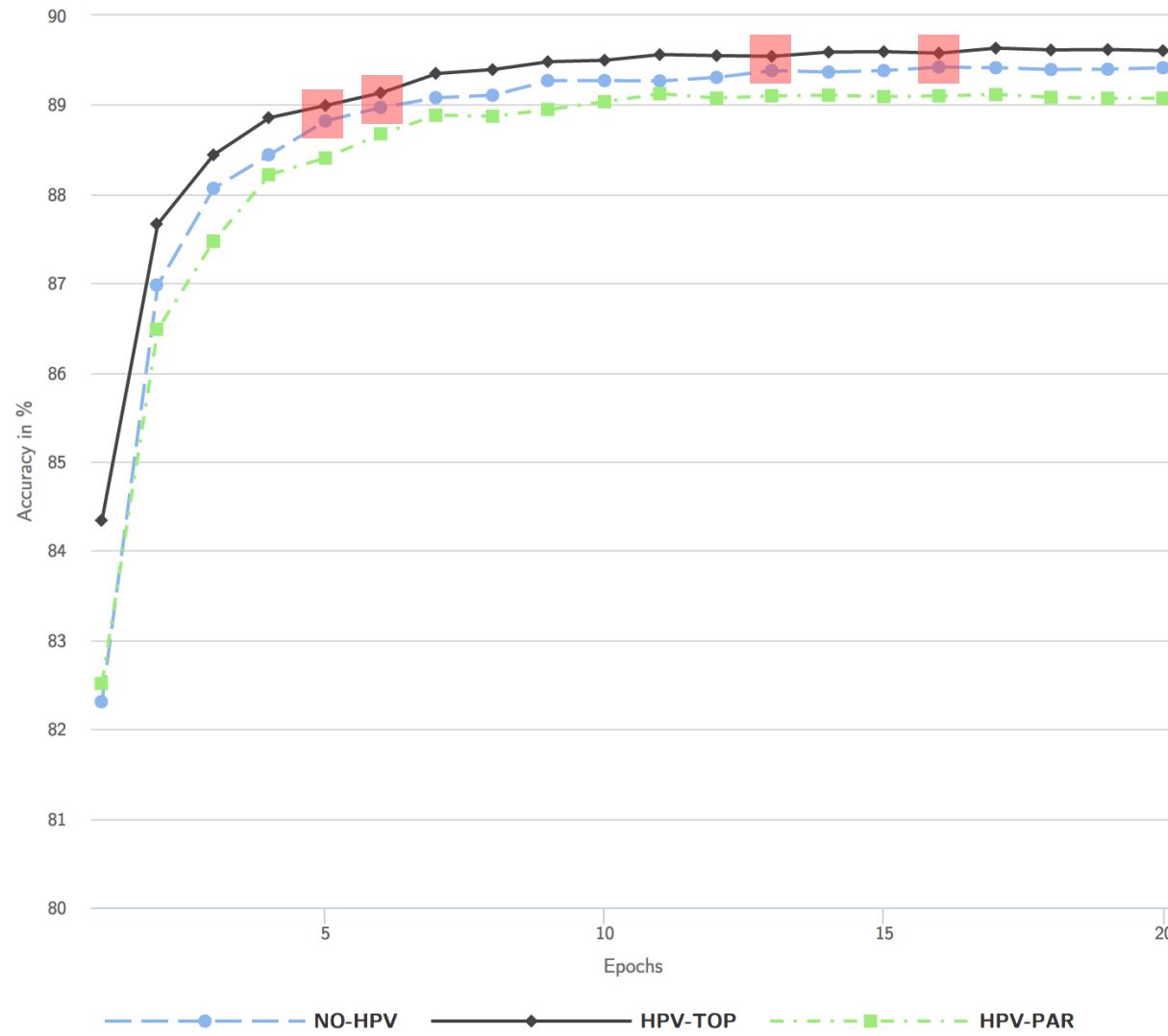
Results - HPV Implementations Using 96 Dimensions



Results - HPV Implementations Using 96 Dimensions



Results - HPV Implementations Using 96 Dimensions



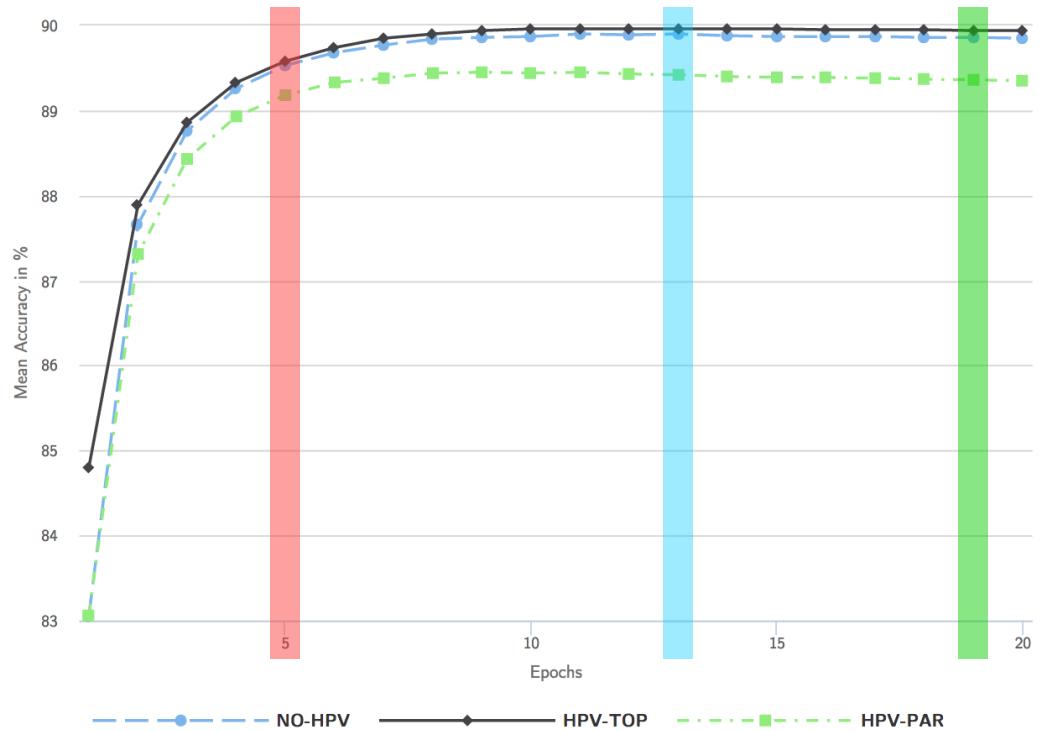
Results - 400 Dimensions

Significance tests, 30 experiments

Results - 400 Dimensions

Significance tests, 30 experiments

Epoch	Accuracy [%]		
	HPV-NO	HPV-TOP	HPV-PAR
1	83.05	*84.8	83.06
2	87.66	*87.89	87.31
3	88.76	*88.86	88.43
4	89.26	*89.33	88.93
5	89.53	89.58	89.18
6	89.68	*89.74	89.33
7	89.77	*89.85	89.38
8	89.84	*89.9	89.44
9	89.86	*89.94	89.45
10	89.87	*89.96	89.44
11	89.9	*89.96	89.45
12	89.89	*89.96	89.43
13	89.9	89.96	89.42
14	89.88	*89.96	89.4
15	89.87	*89.96	89.39
16	89.87	*89.95	89.39
17	89.87	*89.95	89.38
18	89.86	*89.95	89.37
19	89.86	89.94	89.36
20	89.85	*89.94	89.35



Results - Efficiency

Results - Runtime

<i>HPV</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Average Duration [s]</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
NO-HPV	HPV-DBOW	23.71	0.36
	HPV-DM	18.01	0.65
HPV-TOP	HPV-DBOW	65.61	0.61
	HPV-DM	18.7	0.42
HPV-TOP-PAR	HPV-DBOW	88.85	0.72
	HPV-DM	27.2	0.55
HPV-TOP-PAR-SENT	HPV-DBOW	118.62	9.19
	HPV-DM	89.98	4.3
HPV-PAR	HPV-DBOW	45.91	0.83
	HPV-DM	26.98	0.23
HPV-PAR-SENT	HPV-DBOW	76.63	3.56
	HPV-DM	78.85	0.22
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUBNV	HPV-DBOW	111.79	5.7
	HPV-DM	135.13	1.17
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUB	HPV-DBOW	120.08	2.84
	HPV-DM	140.72	1.6

Results - Runtime

<i>HPV</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Average Duration [s]</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
NO-HPV	HPV-DBOW	23.71	0.36
	HPV-DM	18.01	0.65
HPV-TOP	HPV-DBOW	65.61	0.61
	HPV-DM	18.7	0.42
HPV-TOP-PAR	HPV-DBOW	88.85	0.72
	HPV-DM	27.2	0.55
HPV-TOP-PAR-SENT	HPV-DBOW	118.62	9.19
	HPV-DM	89.98	4.3
HPV-PAR	HPV-DBOW	45.91	0.83
	HPV-DM	26.98	0.23
HPV-PAR-SENT	HPV-DBOW	76.63	3.56
	HPV-DM	78.85	0.22
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUBNV	HPV-DBOW	111.79	5.7
	HPV-DM	135.13	1.17
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUB	HPV-DBOW	120.08	2.84
	HPV-DM	140.72	1.6

Results - Runtime

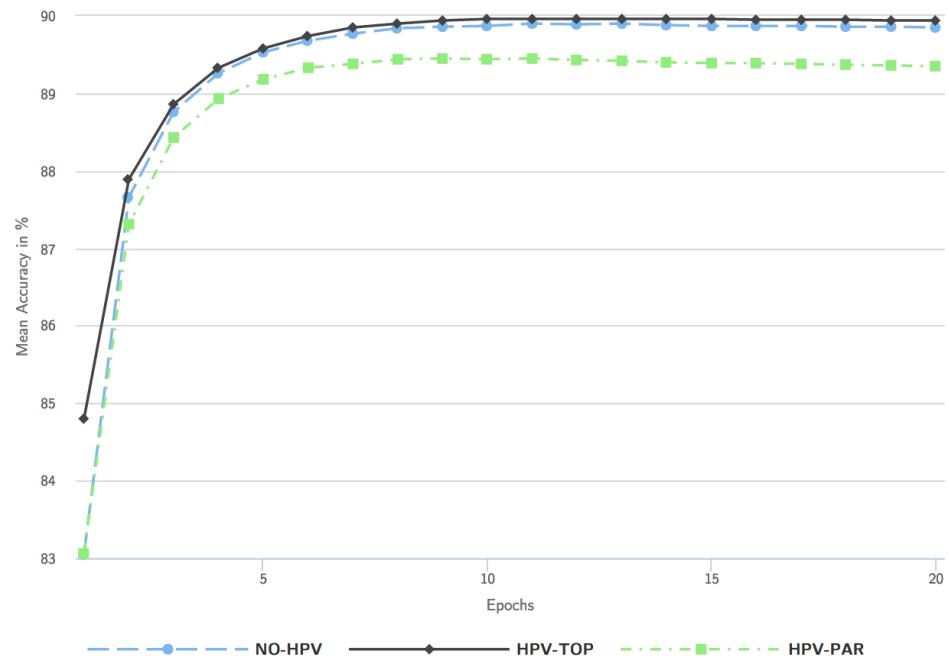
<i>HPV</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Average Duration [s]</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
NO-HPV	HPV-DBOW	23.71	0.36
	HPV-DM	18.01	0.65
HPV-TOP	HPV-DBOW	65.61	0.61
	HPV-DM	18.7	0.42
HPV-TOP-PAR	HPV-DBOW	88.85	0.72
	HPV-DM	27.2	0.55
HPV-TOP-PAR-SENT	HPV-DBOW	118.62	9.19
	HPV-DM	89.98	4.3
HPV-PAR	HPV-DBOW	45.91	0.83
	HPV-DM	26.98	0.23
HPV-PAR-SENT	HPV-DBOW	76.63	3.56
	HPV-DM	78.85	0.22
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUBNV	HPV-DBOW	111.79	5.7
	HPV-DM	135.13	1.17
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUB	HPV-DBOW	120.08	2.84
	HPV-DM	140.72	1.6

Results - Runtime

<i>HPV</i>	<i>Total Duration</i> [s]	<i>Average Duration</i> [%]
NO-HPV	41.72	100
HPV-TOP	84.31	202
HPV-TOP-PAR	116.05	278
HPV-TOP-PAR-SENT	208.60	500
HPV-PAR	72.89	175
HPV-PAR-SENT	155.48	373
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUBNV	246.92	592
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUB	260.80	625

Results - Runtime

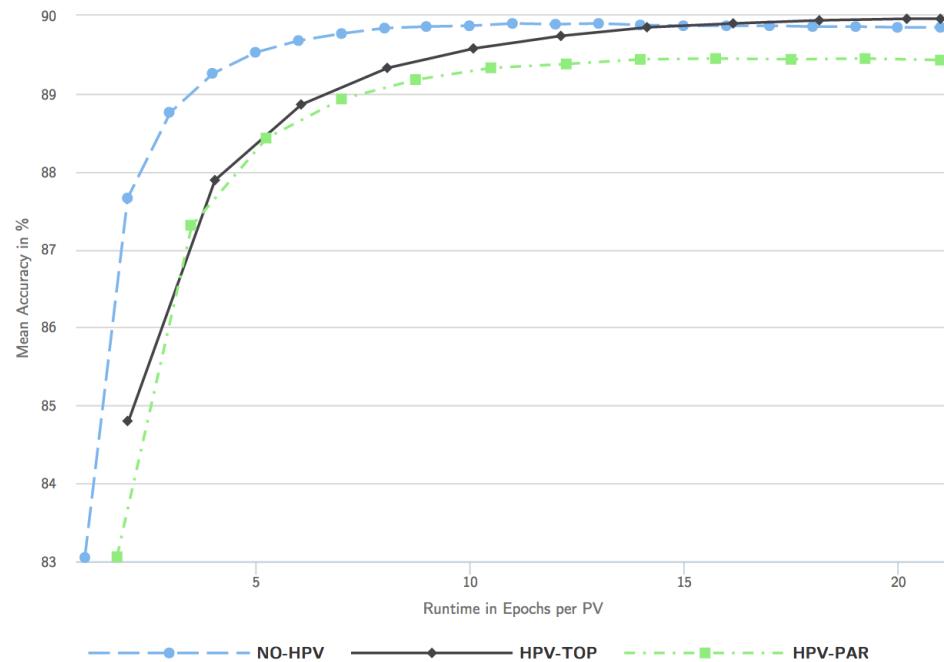
HPV	Total Average Duration	
	[s]	[%]
NO-HPV	41.72	100
HPV-TOP	84.31	202
HPV-TOP-PAR	116.05	278
HPV-TOP-PAR-SENT	208.60	500
HPV-PAR	72.89	175
HPV-PAR-SENT	155.48	373
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUBNV	246.92	592
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUB	260.80	625



Results - Runtime

Stretched according to runtime overhead

HPV	Total Average Duration	
	[s]	[%]
NO-HPV	41.72	100
HPV-TOP	84.31	202
HPV-TOP-PAR	116.05	278
HPV-TOP-PAR-SENT	208.60	500
HPV-PAR	72.89	175
HPV-PAR-SENT	155.48	373
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUBNV	246.92	592
HPV-PAR-SENT-SUB	260.80	625



Results - Problems

- How did Le get 92.6%?!
 - Mikolov: “[...] I am starting to think that [Le's] results are actually not reproducible.”
 - Later, Le:

“A simple modification to the word2vec training command should give better results. Try changing line 55 of your go.sh to this command:

```
time ./word2vec -train ../alldata-id.txt -output vectors.txt -cbow 0 -size 100 -window 10 -negative 5 -hs 1 -sample 1e-3 -threads 40 -binary 0 -iter 20 -min-count 1 -sentence-vectors 1
```

On my machine, I got 92.6% on the dataset. Combining with rnnlm features should get better than 93%. If you combine PV-DM and PV-DBOW, you should get similar results as well.”
 - Conclusion: unable to reproduce
 - NN classifier? Implementation (my code? gensim?)? Preprocessing? Hyperparameters? Metric? Model combinations?

6) Conclusion and Future Work

Conclusion

- Novel method to improve word embeddings by using hierarchical data
- 7 different HPV implementations
 - High-level hierarchies improve word embeddings, greater execution overhead
 - Low-level hierarchies did not improve embeddings
- Initial boost when using HPV-TOP
 - Scaled with runtime overhead: no initial boost
- Accuracy improvement for sentiment analysis of IMDB movie reviews

Future Work

- Datasets / applications
- Optimize implementation
- Hyperparameters / combinations
- Model combinations
 - E.g. HPV-DM + PV-DBOW
 - → different models have different runtime
 - E.g. HPV-DM 48 dimensions + HPV-DM 200 dimensions + HPV-DM 400 dimensions
- Independent model evaluation
 - Currently: HPV-DM + HPV-DBOW
- Publish results online

Publish Code and Website?

<https://github.com/lukaselmer/hierarchical-paragraph-vectors/settings>

Published Code and Website

<https://hpv.renuo.ch>

Thank you!

Demo Simple Job Runner

<https://simple-job-runner-master.herokuapp.com/>

Questions / Discussion

<https://hpv.renuo.ch>

lukas.elmer@gmail.com