

Natural Language Processing Fundamentals in Python Matt Brems

Introduction: Matt Brems (he/him)



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Senior R&D Data Scientist, FINRA

Lead Data Science Instructor, General Assembly

Data Science Fellow, Optimus Consulting

Enterprise Analytics, Smucker's

M.S. Statistics, The Ohio State University

Recommended Reads:

Data-Driven Thinking: "Factfulness"

Data Visualization: "Storytelling with Data"

Data Science: "An Introduction to Statistical Learning with

Applications in R"

Background Knowledge

- We assume no background in NLP.
- All code is written in Python, so experience is helpful. However, solutions are provided so a Python background is not required.
- Some experience with machine learning would make this workshop easier to follow, but is not necessary.

https://github.com/matthewbrems/nlp-fundamentals-python

Learning Objectives

- Clean text data with regular expressions and tokenization.
- Learn lemmatizing and stemming, including how and when to use these techniques.
- Transform data with CountVectorizer and TFIDFVectorizer.
- Fit machine learning models in scikit-learn and evaluate their performance.
- Build pipelines and GridSearch over NLP hyperparameters.

Run of Show

Module 1: Introduction to Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Module 2: Cleaning Text Data

Module 3: Converting Text Data to Model Features

Module 4: Hyperparameters in NLP

Module 5: Machine Learning with Pipelines in NLP

Run of Show

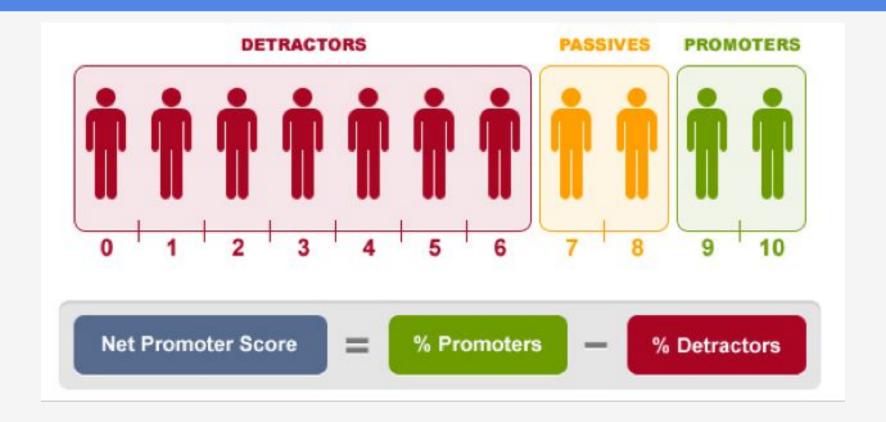
Module 1: Introduction to Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Module 2: Cleaning Text Data

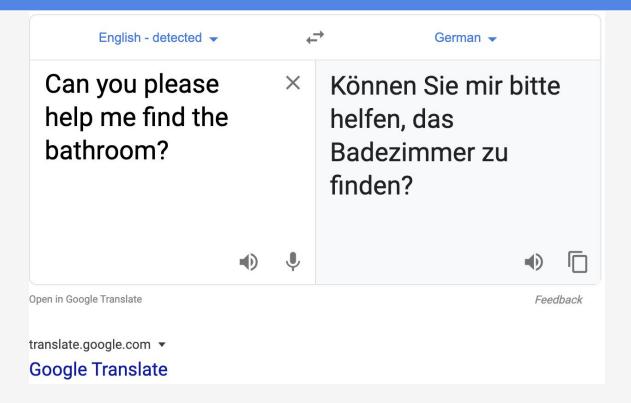
Module 3: Converting Text Data to Model Features

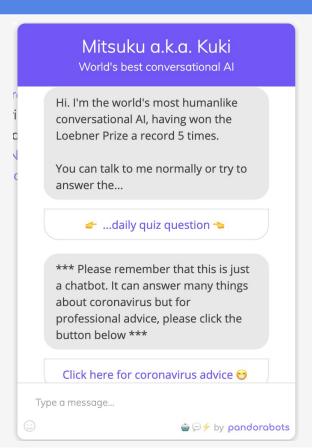
Module 4: Hyperparameters in NLP

Module 5: Machine Learning with Pipelines in NLP



```
model.doesnt_match(['angioplasty', 'appendectomy', 'cabg', 'bronchoscopy'])
'appendectomy'
```





Our goals with Natural Language Processing

- 1. Our broad goal with natural language processing is to get computers to understand language more like how humans understand language.
- 2. Our more specific goal with natural language processing in traditional machine learning is to convert our semi-structured text data into a dataframe of real numbers.
 - X is our input data.
 - Y is our output data.

Analysis with NLP can only be as good as the data you provide it.

If your data are biased, then your results will be biased.

If your data are not biased... you're probably wrong.

Word Embedding

- Paris is to France as Tokyo is to _____.

Word Embedding

- Paris is to France as Tokyo is to <u>Japan</u>.
- Man is to king as woman is to _____.

Word Embedding

- Paris is to France as Tokyo is to <u>Japan</u>.
- Man is to king as woman is to queen.
- Man is to computer programmer as woman is to ______.

Word Embedding

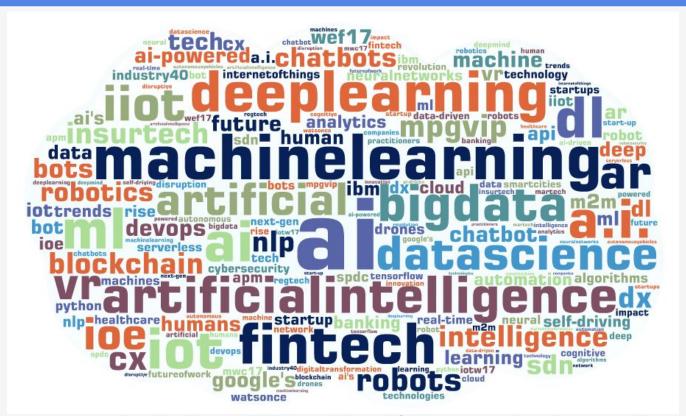
- Paris is to France as Tokyo is to Japan.
- Man is to king as woman is to gueen.

Man is to Computer Programmer as Woman is to Homemaker? Debiasing Word Embeddings

Ethical and Social Issues in Natural Language Processing @ Stanford

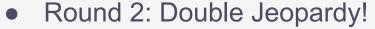
https://web.stanford.edu/class/cs384/

WARNING: word clouds are not data science!



Jeopardy Primer

- Round 1: Jeopardy!
 - Five clues in six categories.
 - Dollar amounts range from \$200 to \$1,000.



- Five clues in six categories.
- Dollar amounts range from \$400 to \$2,000.
- Round 3: Final Jeopardy!
 - One category, one question, dollar amount is a wager.



To the notebook!

THANK YOU



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