CS 2731
Introduction to Natural Language Processing

Session 3: Machine learning intro, NLP tasks and applications

Michael Miller Yoder

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School of Computing and Information

Overview: Machine learning intro, NLP tasks and applications

- Coding activity: preprocessing Airbnb reviews
- Intro to machine learning
  - Definitions
  - Models and algorithms
  - Data: training, development, test
- NLP applications
- NLP “core tasks”
- (If time allows) Coding activity: clickbait classification

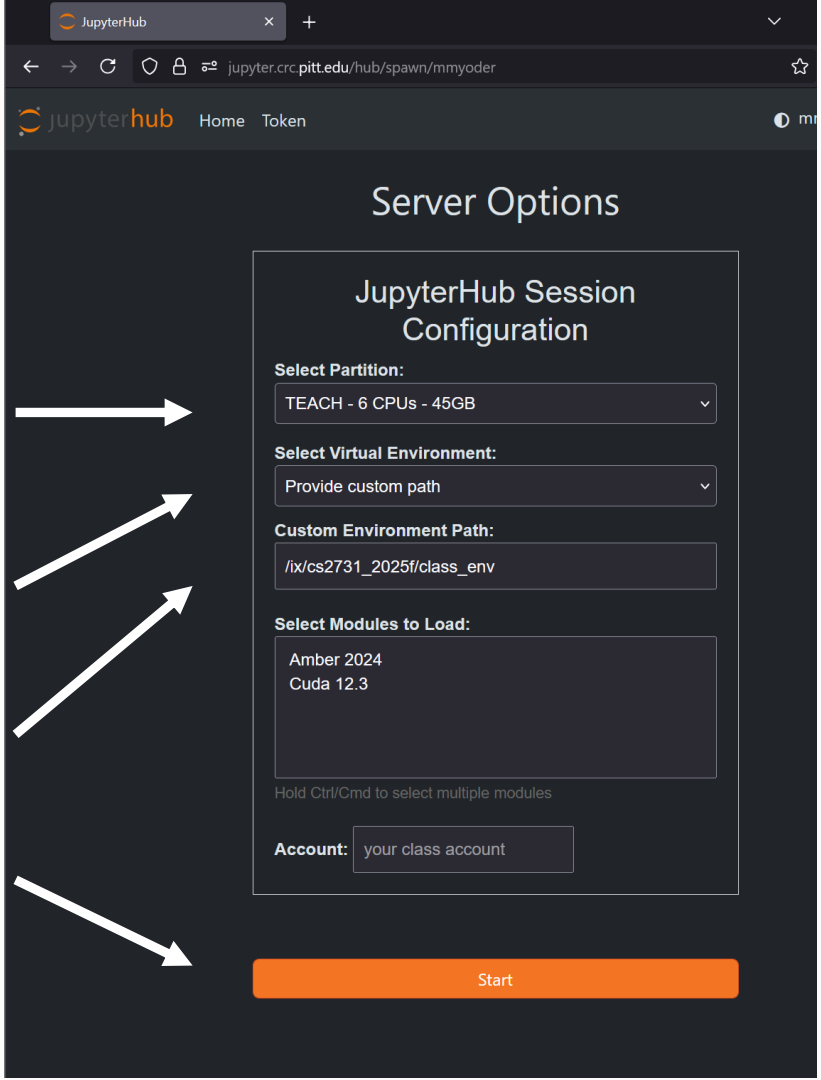
Course logistics

- I re-released Homework 0 on getting set up on the CRCD JupyterHub with a **custom class conda environment**
  - Is **due this Fri Sep 5 at 11:59pm**
- I will release the project idea form tomorrow, Thu Sep 4. Is **due next Thu Sep 11**
  - You will be able to submit any project ideas that you're interested in: from the example list or any you have on your own
  - It's fine to incorporate your own research, there just needs to be an NLP component
  - You can submit multiple project ideas
- You will later choose from an anonymized list of project ideas on Project Match Day, Sep 17

Coding activity:
Preprocessing Airbnb listings

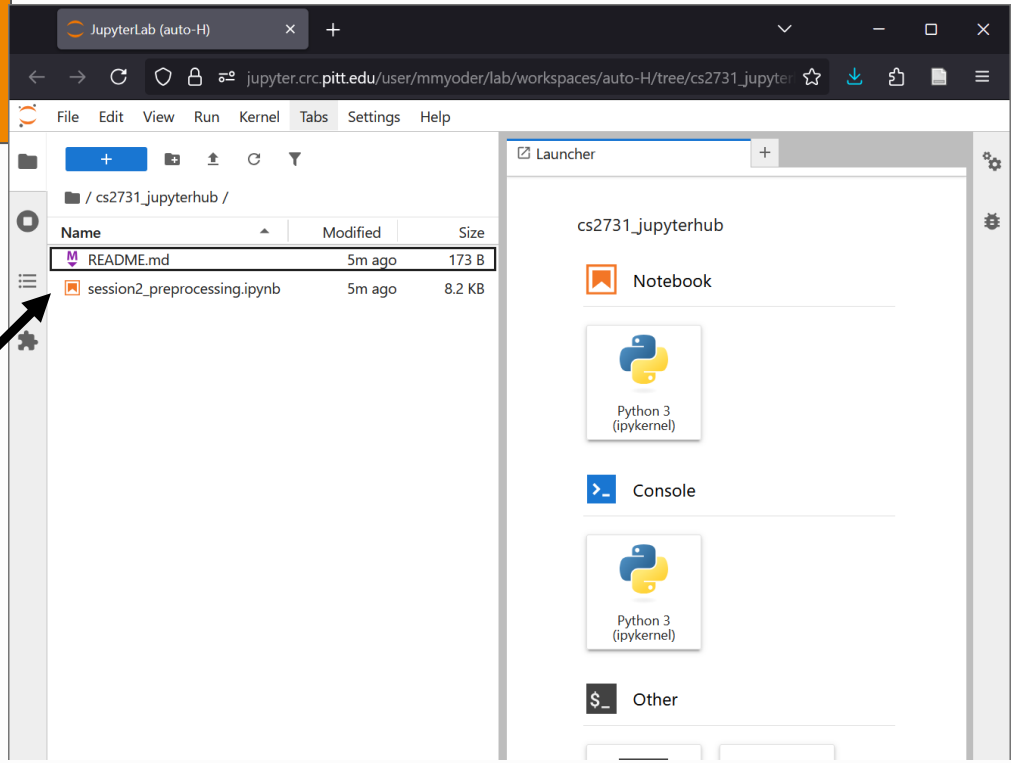
Starting a Jupyter Notebook on the CRCD JupyterHub

1. Go to this nbgitpuller link (also available on course website)
2. Partition: **TEACH – 6 CPUs – 45 GB**
   We might use the GPU options later on in the course
3. Under **Select Virtual Environment**, select **Provide custom path**
4. **Custom Environment Path**: **/ix/cs2731_2025f/class_env**
5. Click **Start**
6. Wait for the server to start up



Open Jupyter notebook

1. This should pull a folder (cs2731_jupyterhub) into your JupyterLab
2. Double-click **session2_preprocessing .ipynb** on the left panel to open the notebook



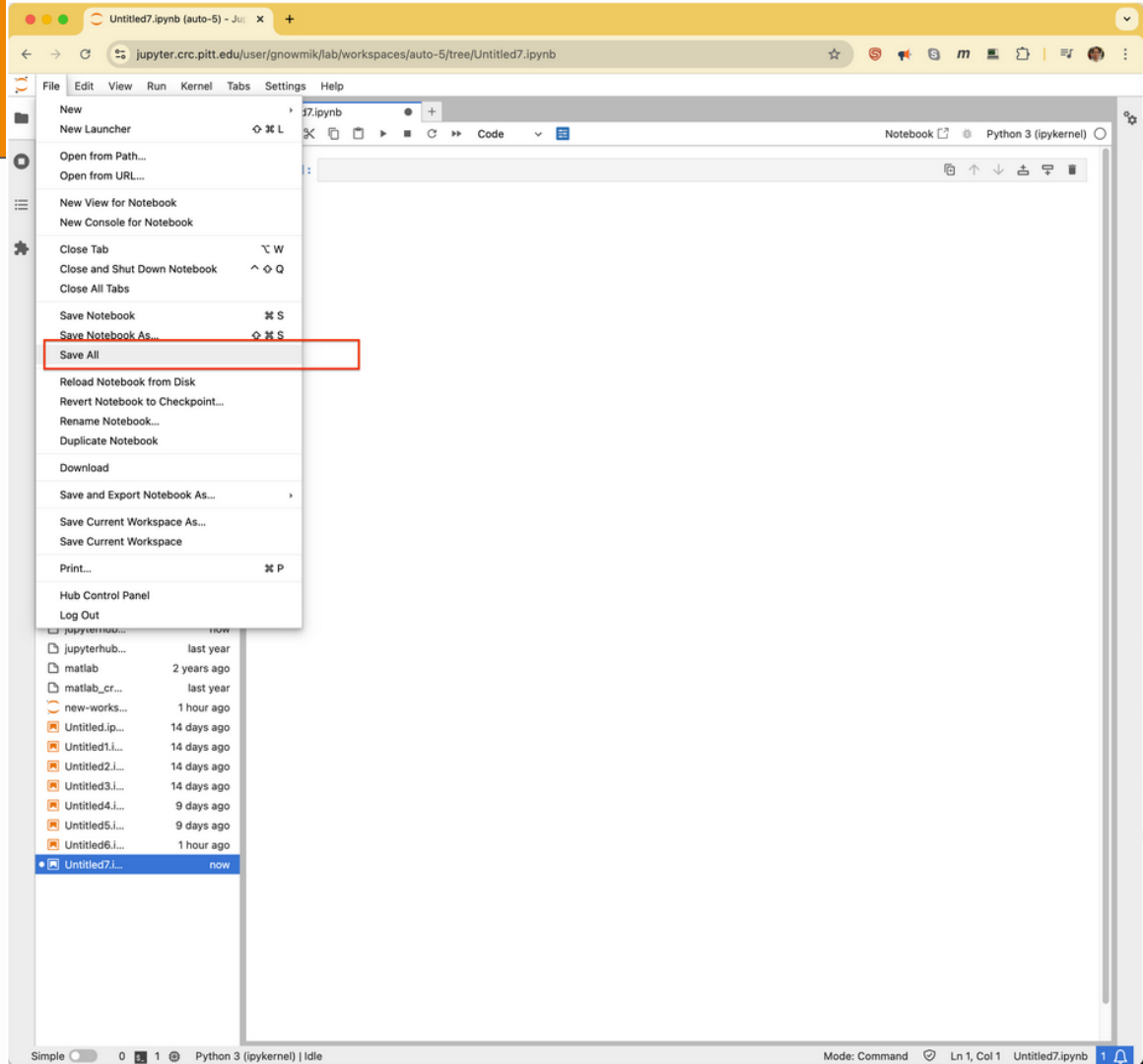
Jupyter Notebook basics

- Each block is called a “cell”
  - Has input and possibly output
  - Input can be Python code, Markdown or shell commands (after `!`)
- Modes
  - Command mode
    - Move, select, manipulate cells
    - Get into command mode by clicking anywhere outside of a cell
  - Edit mode
    - Edit content of a particular cell
- Running cells
  - Click “Run” button or do Ctrl+Enter (on Windows or Linux, Cmd+Enter on Mac) to run code or render Markdown
  - Any result will be shown in the output of the cell

Implementation

- Remove undesired text with regular expressions
- Lowercase
- Remove stopwords
- Tokenize with the NLTK package
- Stem the tokens with NLTK

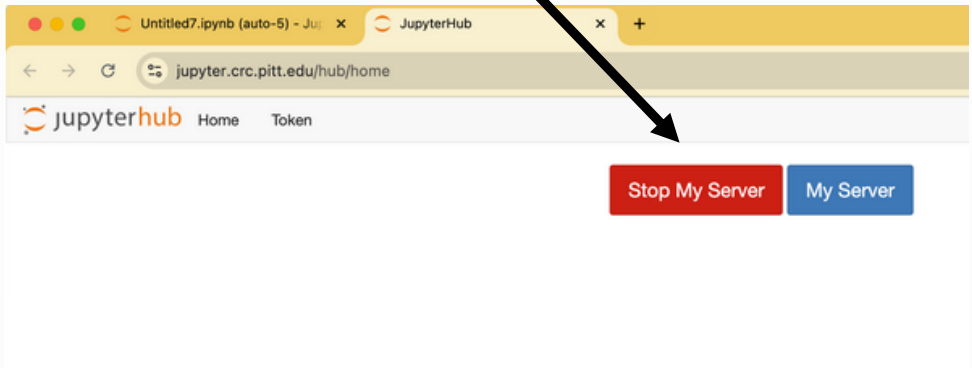
Saving your work

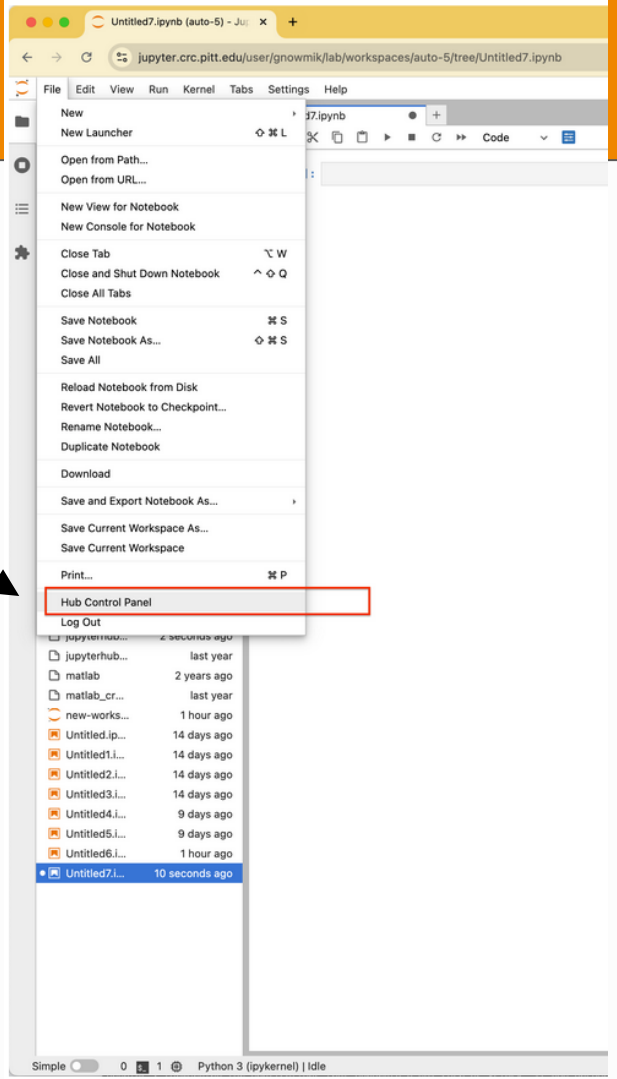


Ending your session

Be sure to save your work before ending the session

1. Select **File** > **Hub Control Panel**
2. Click **Stop My Server**





Intro to (supervised) machine learning

What is machine learning?

- A system that learns a function (maps from an input to an output) from examples/data
- Can predict things and perform tasks **without** explicit instructions
- Learns patterns from data with statistical algorithms

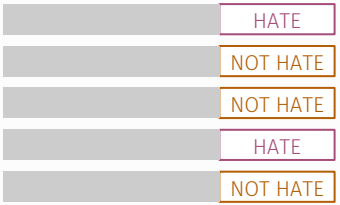
Machine learning models

- Transform an input to an output with a “model”: a simplified mathematical/statistical version of reality
- Models have parameters **learned from patterns in data**
    - Usually encode how variables relate to each other

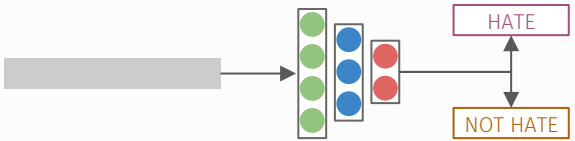
Queens Museum of Art, photo Chris Devers. https://www.flickr.com/photos/cdevers/8063002401

Supervised machine learning process

Data
(input text, *X*)



Annotate
labels (*Y*)



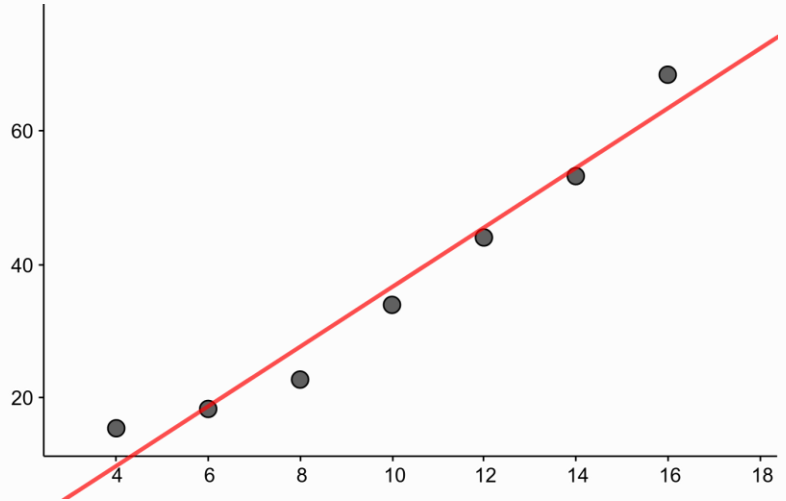
Train a model to
predict labels (*Y*)
from input text (*X*)

Training and test sets (and phases)

- Train parameters of the model on training set (training phase)
  - Sees examples of input and (assumed correct) output that it will mimic
- Development set to run tests of the model and choose hyperparameters
- Test time
  - Freeze parameters of the model
  - Predict input from an unseen set
  - Evaluate on correct answers and see how well the model performs
- **Don’t look at the test set too much when developing/choosing models**

What can you do with machine learning models?

- Prediction: predict an output from an unseen input
  - That fits the pattern learned by looking at input it has seen before
- Interpretation
  - Examine the learned model weights to characterize the relationship between variables



$y = 4x - 10$

NLP applications

Core tasks and applications of NLP

APPLICATIONS

machine translation

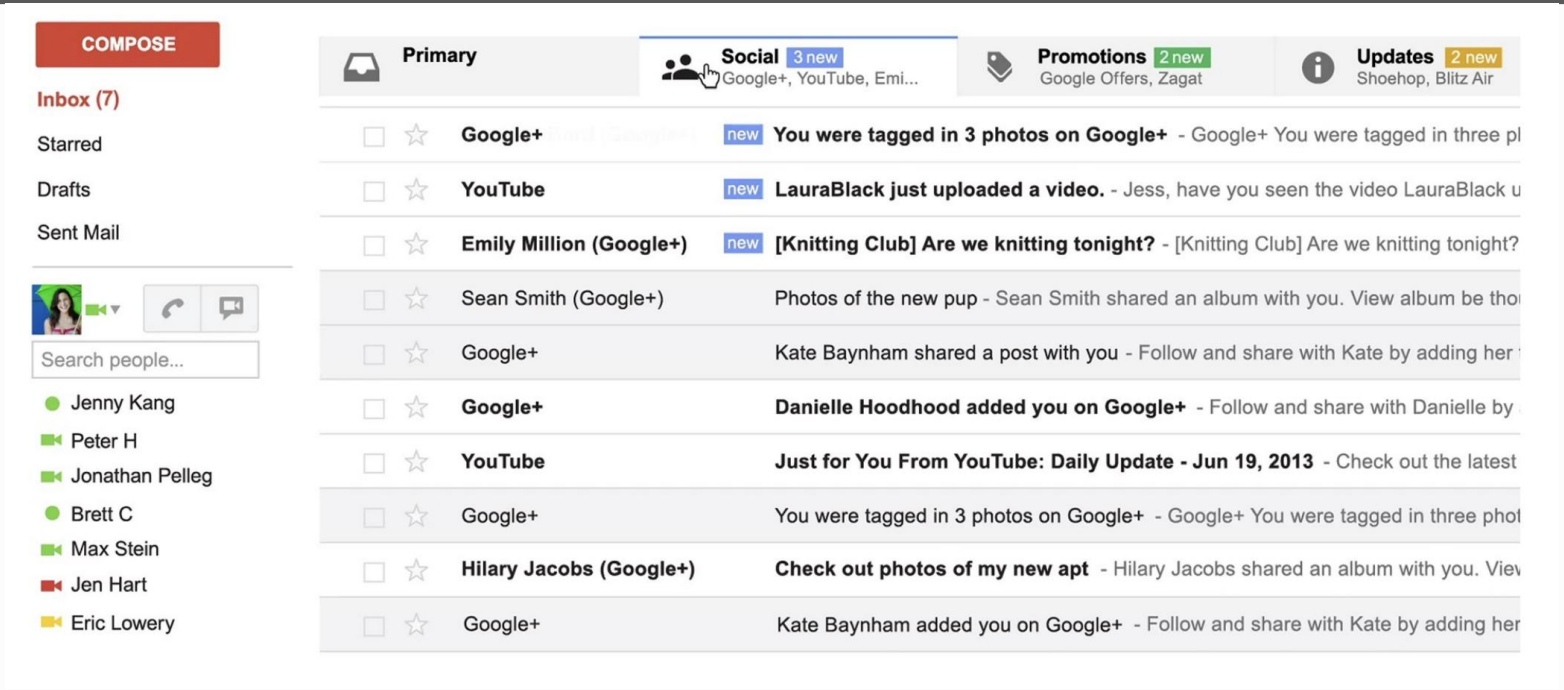
chatbots

information retrieval

summarization

question answering

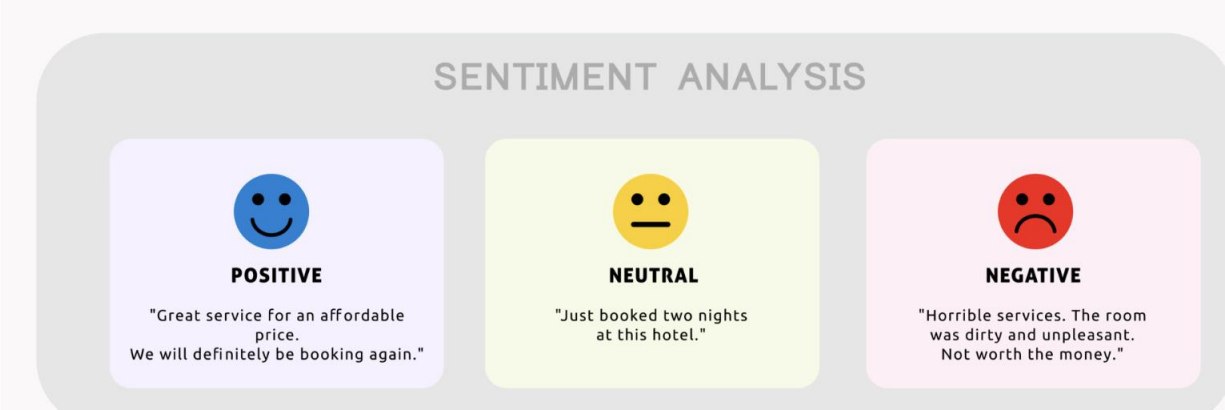
NLP applications: email classification



- Spam / Not spam
- Priority Level
- Category (primary / social / promotions / updates)

Slides Credit: Kevin Gimpel

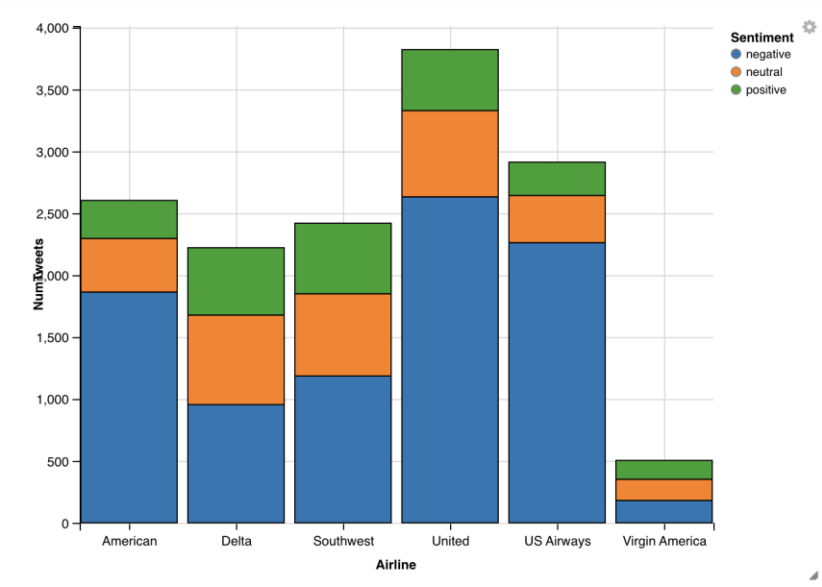
NLP applications: sentiment analysis



Hotel review sentiment

Slides Credit: Kevin Gimpel

NLP applications: sentiment analysis



US Airline review sentiment

Slides Credit: Kevin Gimpel

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/crowdflower/twitter-airline-sentiment

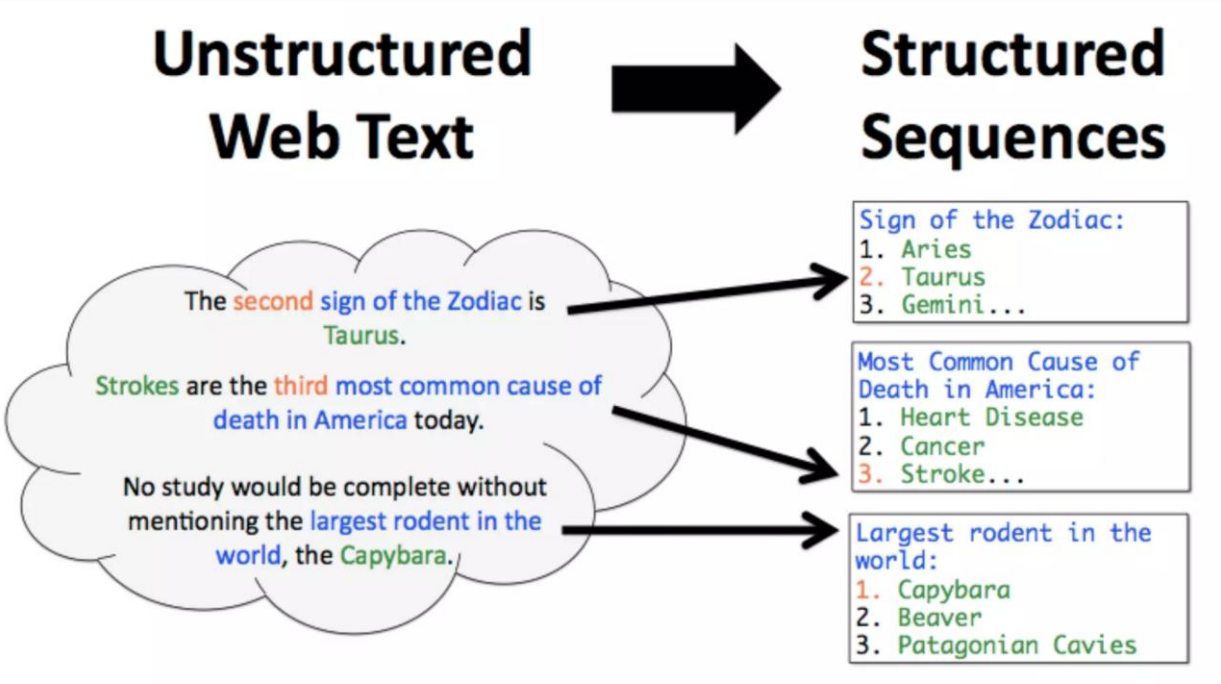
NLP applications: machine translation

Slides Credit: Kevin Gimpel

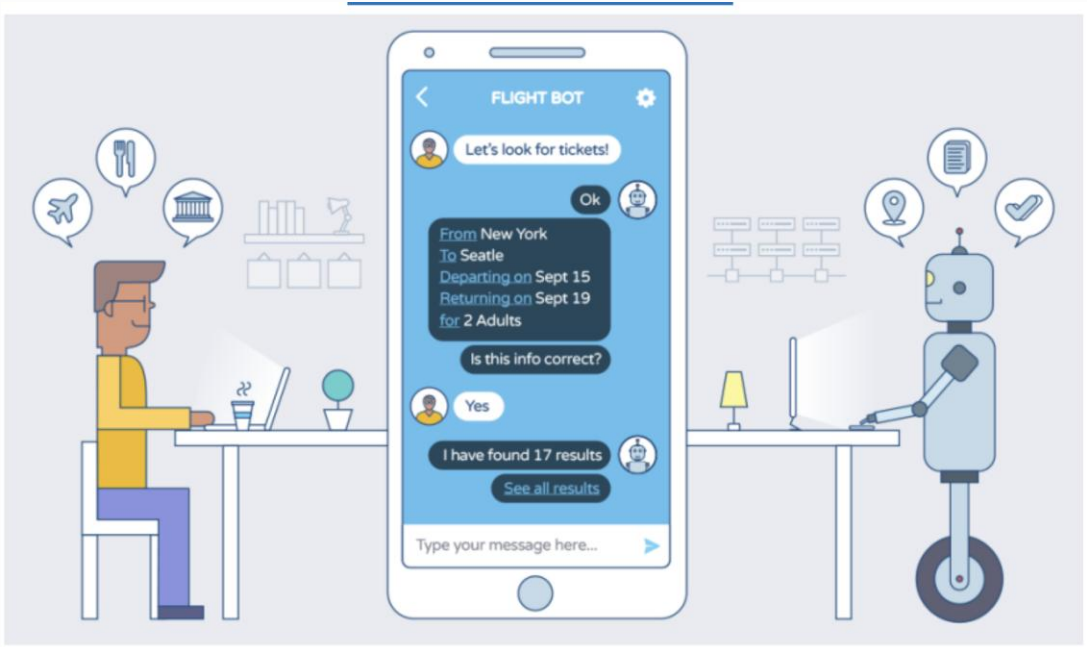
NLP applications: summarization

Slides Credit: Kevin Gimpel

NLP applications: information extraction



NLP applications: dialogue systems/chatbots



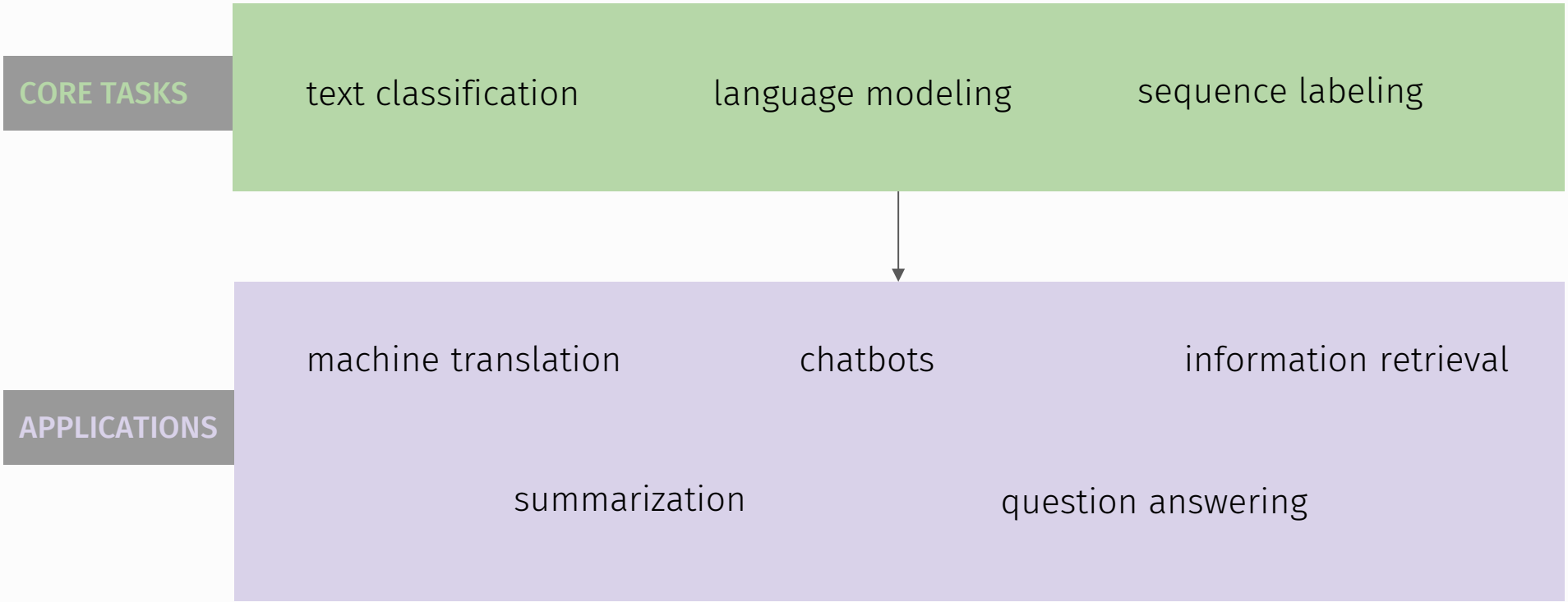
Slides Credit: Kevin Gimpel

NLP applications: question answering

Slides Credit: Kevin Gimpel

NLP core tasks

Core tasks and applications of NLP



Text classification

- Input: a span of text
- Output: a label from a set of discrete options
- *Example:* sentiment analysis
  - *Text* -> {positive, neutral, negative}

Language modeling

- Input: a span of text, or no text at all
- Output: the next word
- *Example:* text generation for chatbots (ChatGPT)
    - *context text -> next word*

Sequence labeling

- Input: a span of text
- Output: a sequence of labels, one for each word (token)
- *Example:* part-of-speech tagging
    - *The book was brilliant -> DET NOUN VERB ADJ*