Natural Language Processing

Jiří Materna

About me

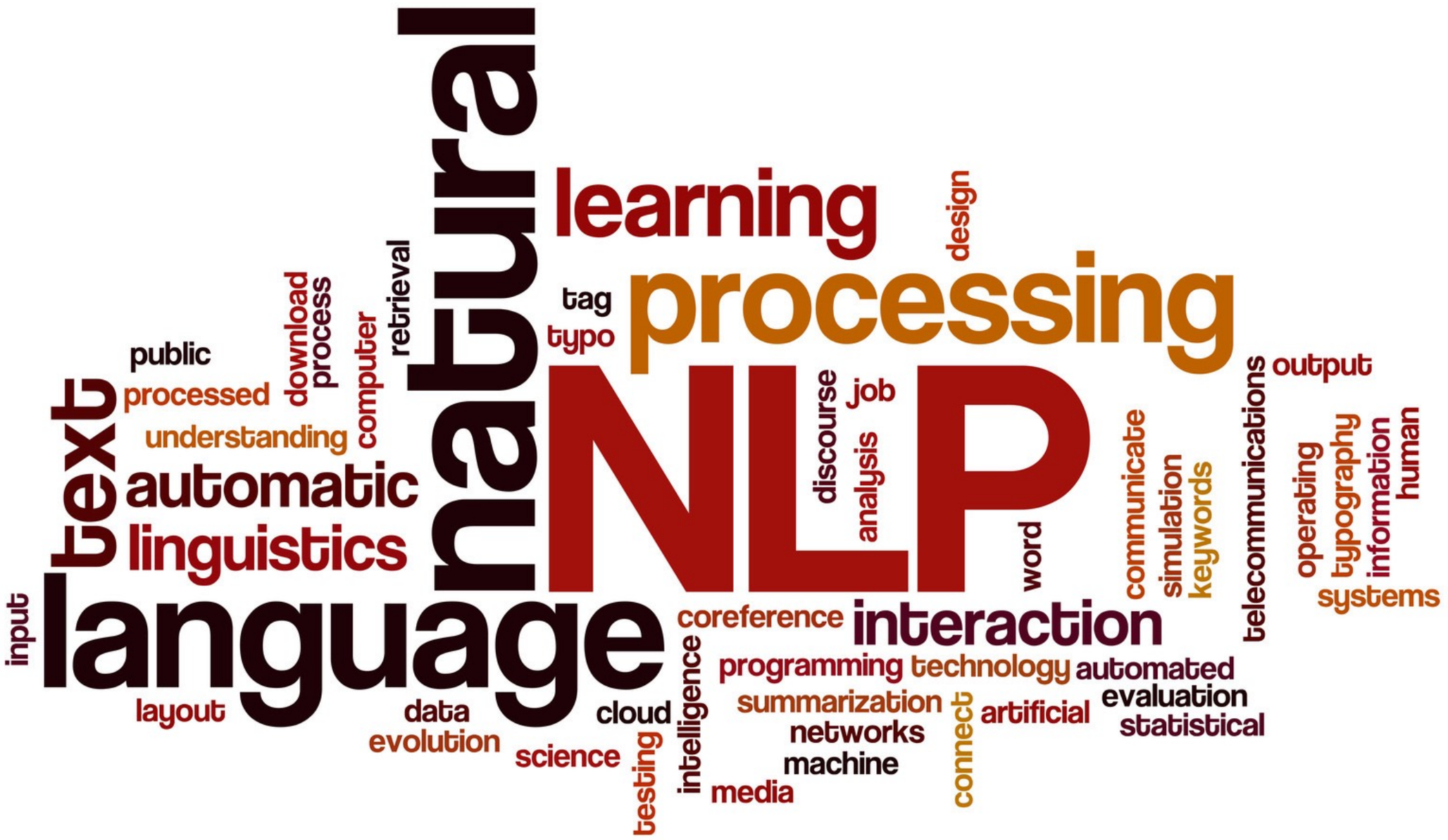
- Ph.D. in Natural Language Processing and Artificial Intelligence at Masaryk University
- 10 years at Seznam.cz (last 8 years as Head Of Research)
- Founder and lecturer at ML College
- Founder and co-organizer of ML Prague
- ML Freelance and consultant

www.mlguru.com **www.mlprague.com** **www.mlcollege.com**

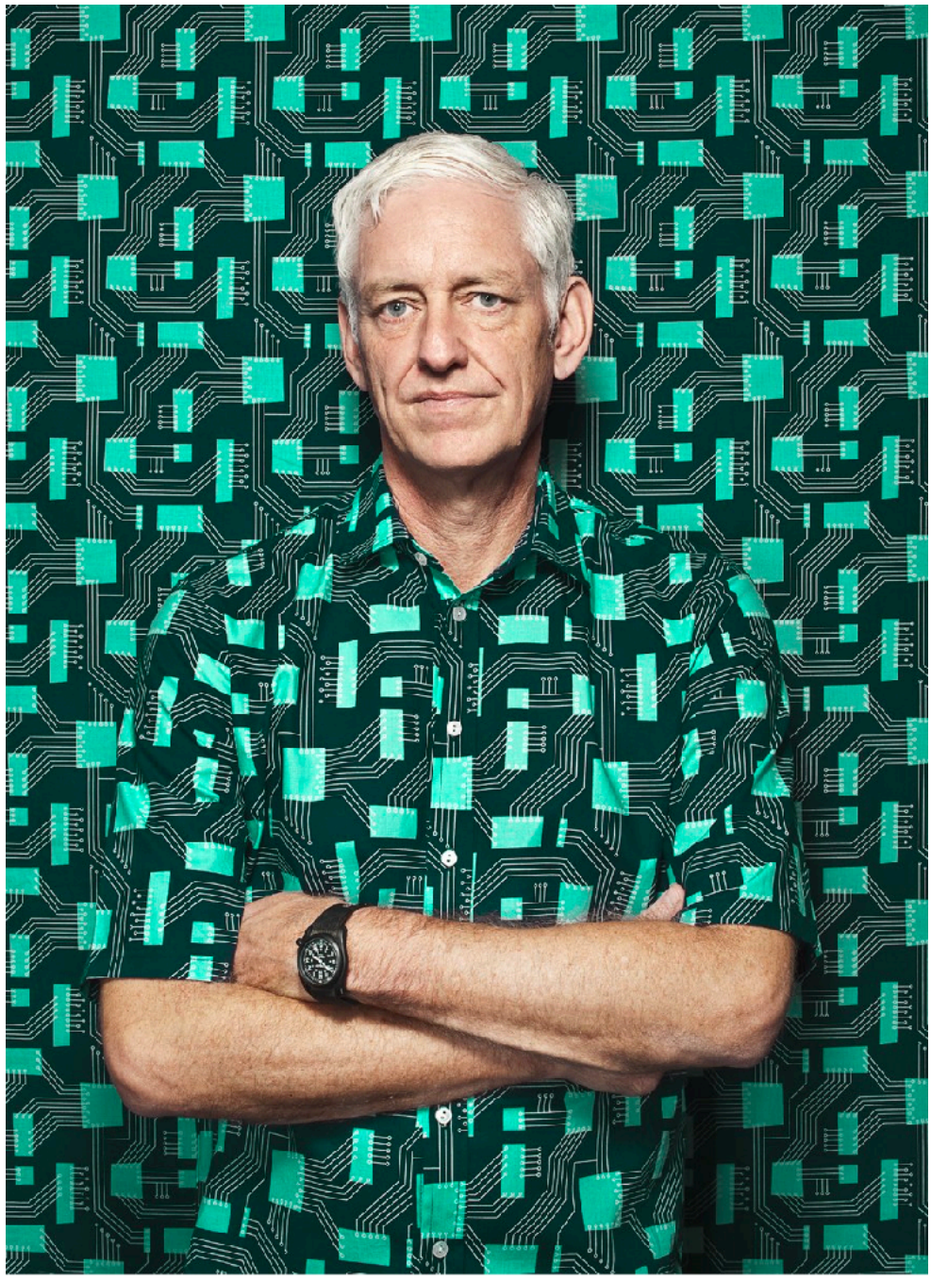
Outline

- Introduction to natural language processing
- Computational linguistics
- Text document vectorization
- Practical document classification task
- Language modeling
- Practical tasks on language modeling
- Word embeddings
- Text generating
- Practical tasks on language modeling
- Transformers

What is Natural Language Processing?



Norvig vs. Chomsky



source: https://www.commarts.com

source: https://citaty.net

Token & tokenization

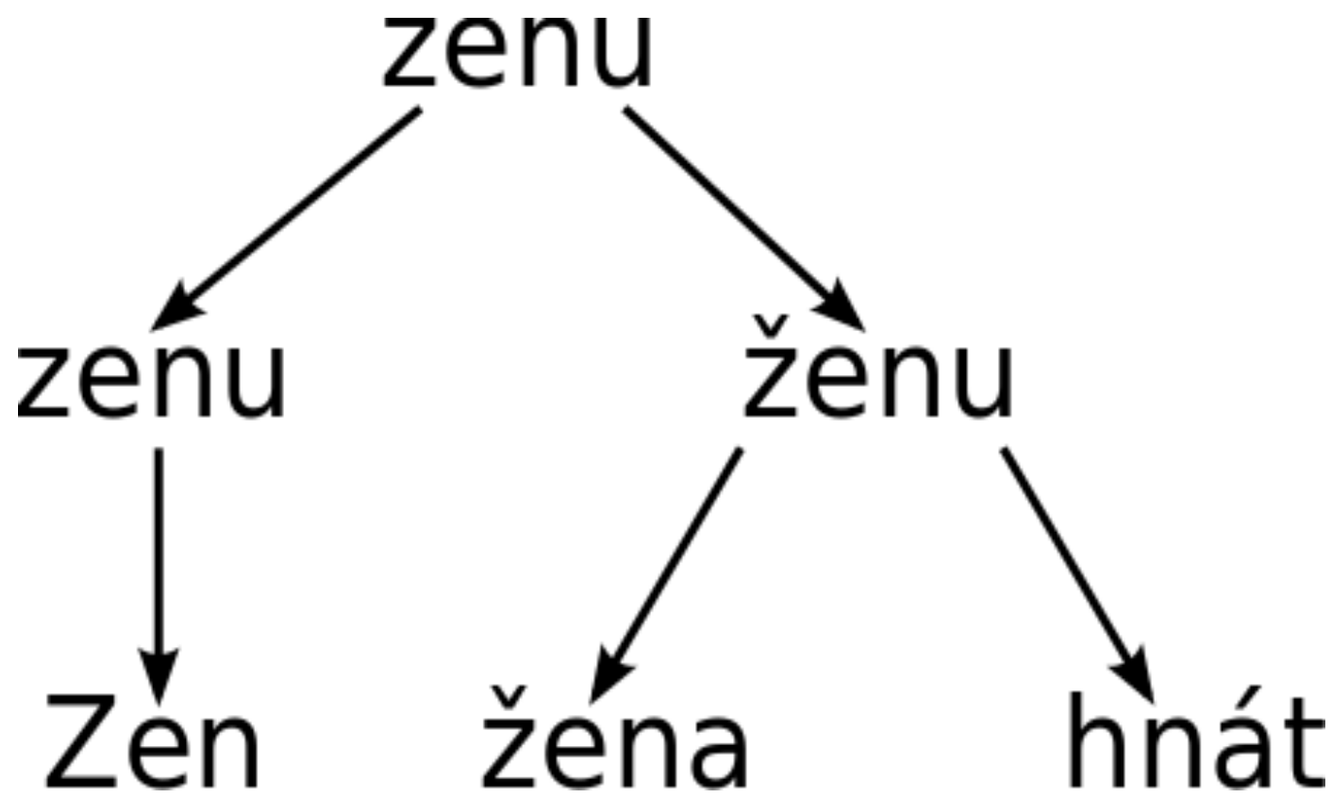
This is a non-trivial English sentence: Ludolph's number is approx. 3.14.

Python library: http://www.nltk.org/

Stemming & lemmatization

Original	Stemming	Lemmatization
compensation	compens	compensation
compensations	compens	compensation
mouse	mous	mouse
mice	mice	mouse

Ambiguity in lemmatization



Stemming & lemmatization

English:

https://tartarus.org/martin/PorterStemmer/

http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/

Czech:

http://ufal.mff.cuni.cz/morphodita

Parsing

They ate the pizza with anchovies

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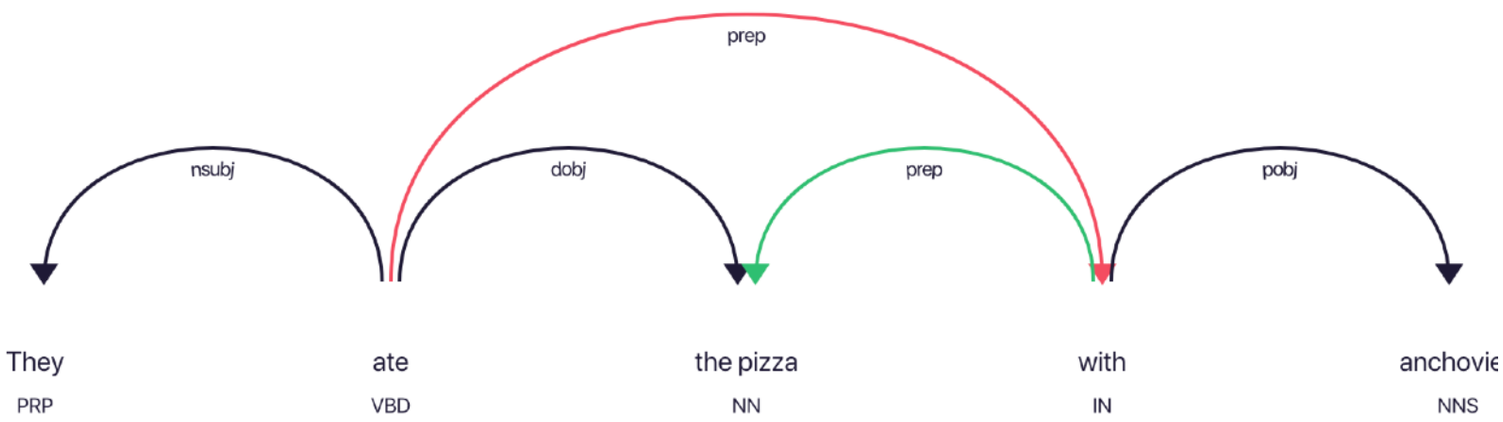
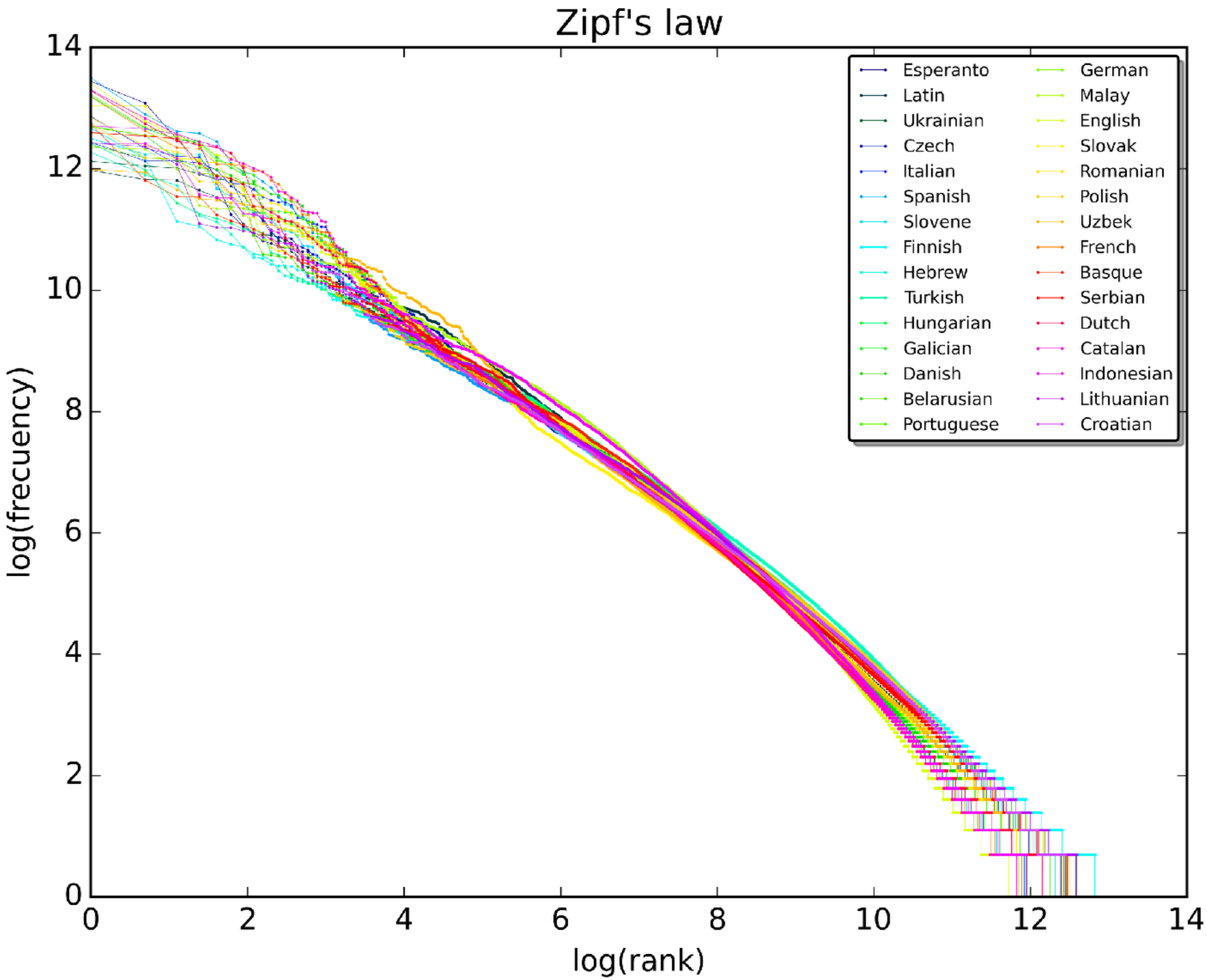
James Constable, 2010



source: https://explosion.ai/blog/syntaxnet-in-context

Zipf’s law & long tail



Publicly available corpora

British National Corpus: http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/

Common Crawl: http://commoncrawl.org/the-data/get-started/

Wikipedia: https://dumps.wikimedia.org/

Feature extraction for NLP

1. *the man walked the dog*
2. *the man took the dog to the park*
3. *the dog went to the park*

[dog, man, park, the, to, took, walked, went]

1. [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]
2. [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0]
3. [1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1]

$$\text{idf}(t, D) = \log \frac{N}{|\{d \in D : t \in d\}|}$$

1. [1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0]
2. [1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 0, 0]
3. [1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1]

1. [0, 0.18, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.48, 0]
2. [0, 0.18, 0.18, 0, 0.18, 0.48, 0, 0]
3. [0, 0, 0.18, 0, 0.18, 0, 0, 0.48]

NLP Introduction task

01-text-classification-introduction.ipynb

Language models

- spell checking
- speech recognition
- machine translation
- text generation
- …

n-gram models

$$P(w_1, w_2, \ldots w_n) = P(w_1)P(w_2|w_1)\ldots P(w_n|w_1, \ldots w_{n-1})$$

$$= \prod_i P(w_i|w_1, w_2 \ldots w_{i-1})$$

$$\approx \prod_i P(w_i|w_{i-k}, w_{i-k-1} \ldots w_{i-1})$$

$$P(w_i|w_{i-k}, w_{i-k-1} \ldots w_{i-1}) = \frac{count(w_{i-k}, w_{i-k-1} \ldots w_{i-1}, w_i)}{count(w_{i-k}, w_{i-k-1} \ldots w_{i-1})}$$

Language model smoothing

- Laplace smoothing (plus one)

$$P(w_i|w_{i-1}) = \frac{count(w_{i-1}, w_i) + 1}{count(w_{i-1}) + V}$$

- interpolation
- Good-Turing
- Witten-Bell
- …

Perplexity

$$PP(W) = P(w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_N)^{-\frac{1}{N}}$$

$$= \sqrt[N]{\frac{1}{P(w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_N)}}$$

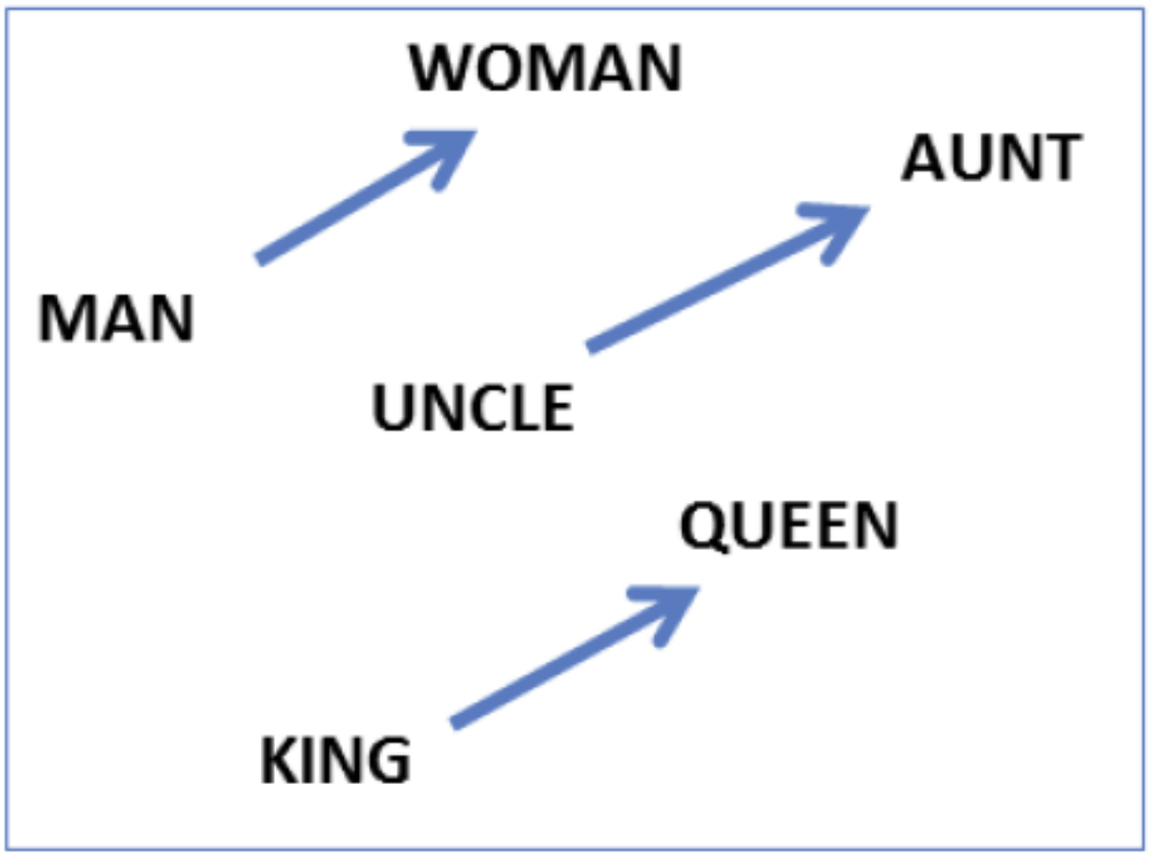
$$= \sqrt[N]{\prod_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{P(w_i|w_1, \ldots, w_{i-1})}}$$

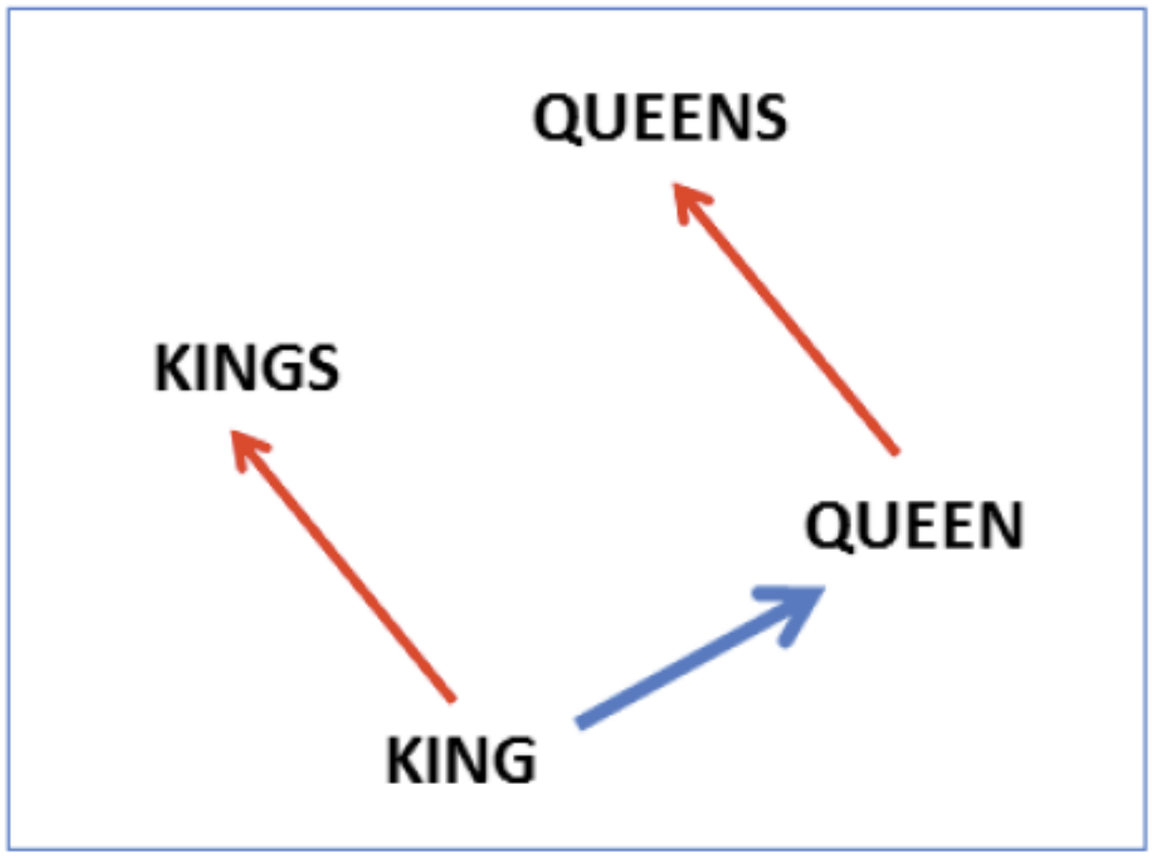
$$= 2^{-\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} log_2 P(w_i|w_1,\ldots,w_{i-1})}$$

Language detection using language models

02-Language-detection-assignment.ipynb

word2vec

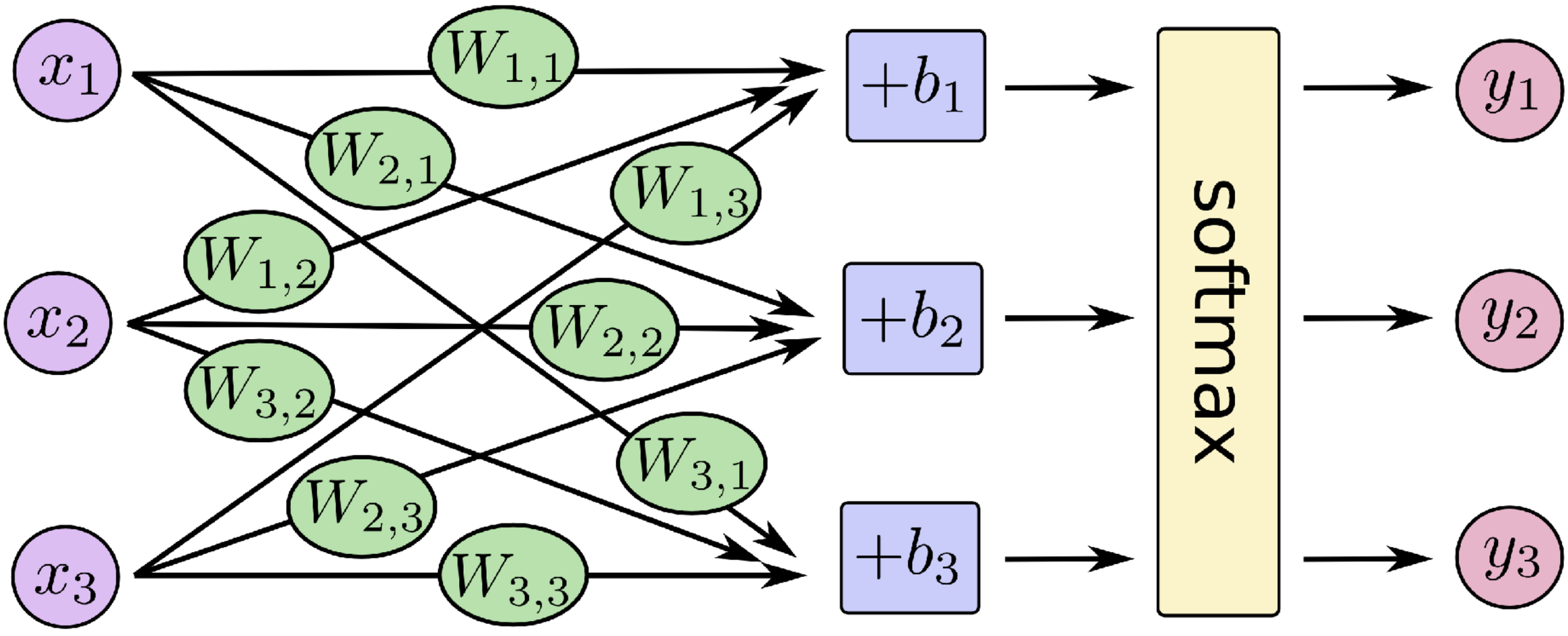




king is to **kings** as **queen** to ***?***.

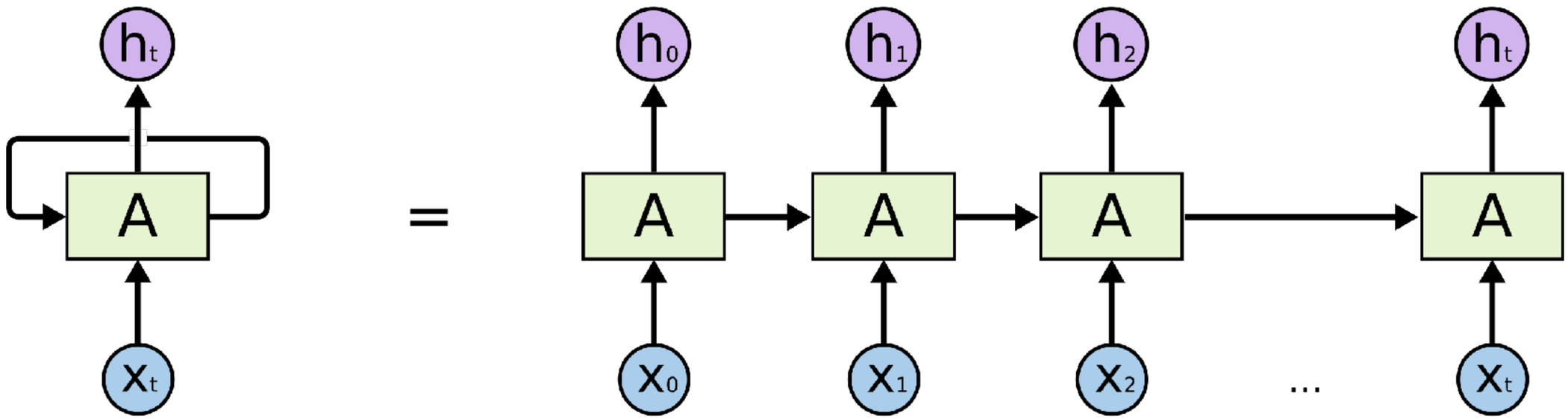
v(**kings**) - v(**king**) = v(**queens**) - v (**queen**)

Feed-Forward Neural Network



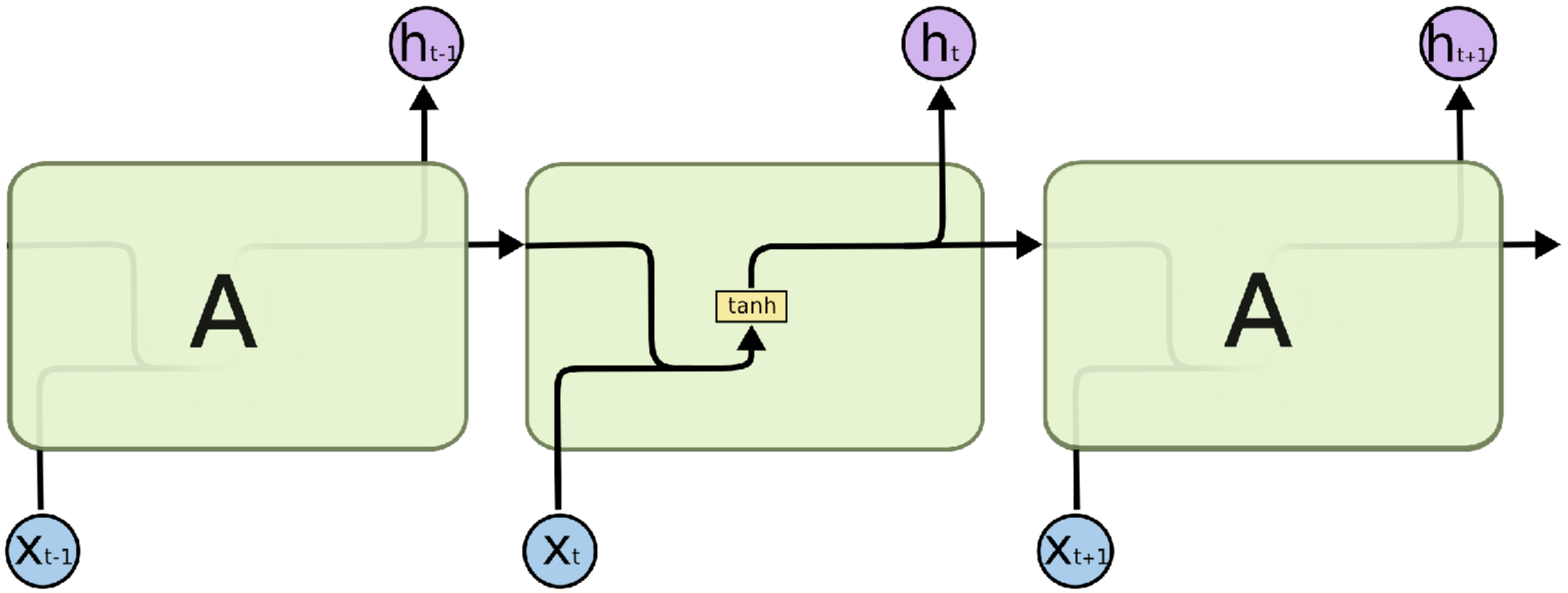
source: https://www.tensorflow.org

Recurrent Neural networks 1/2



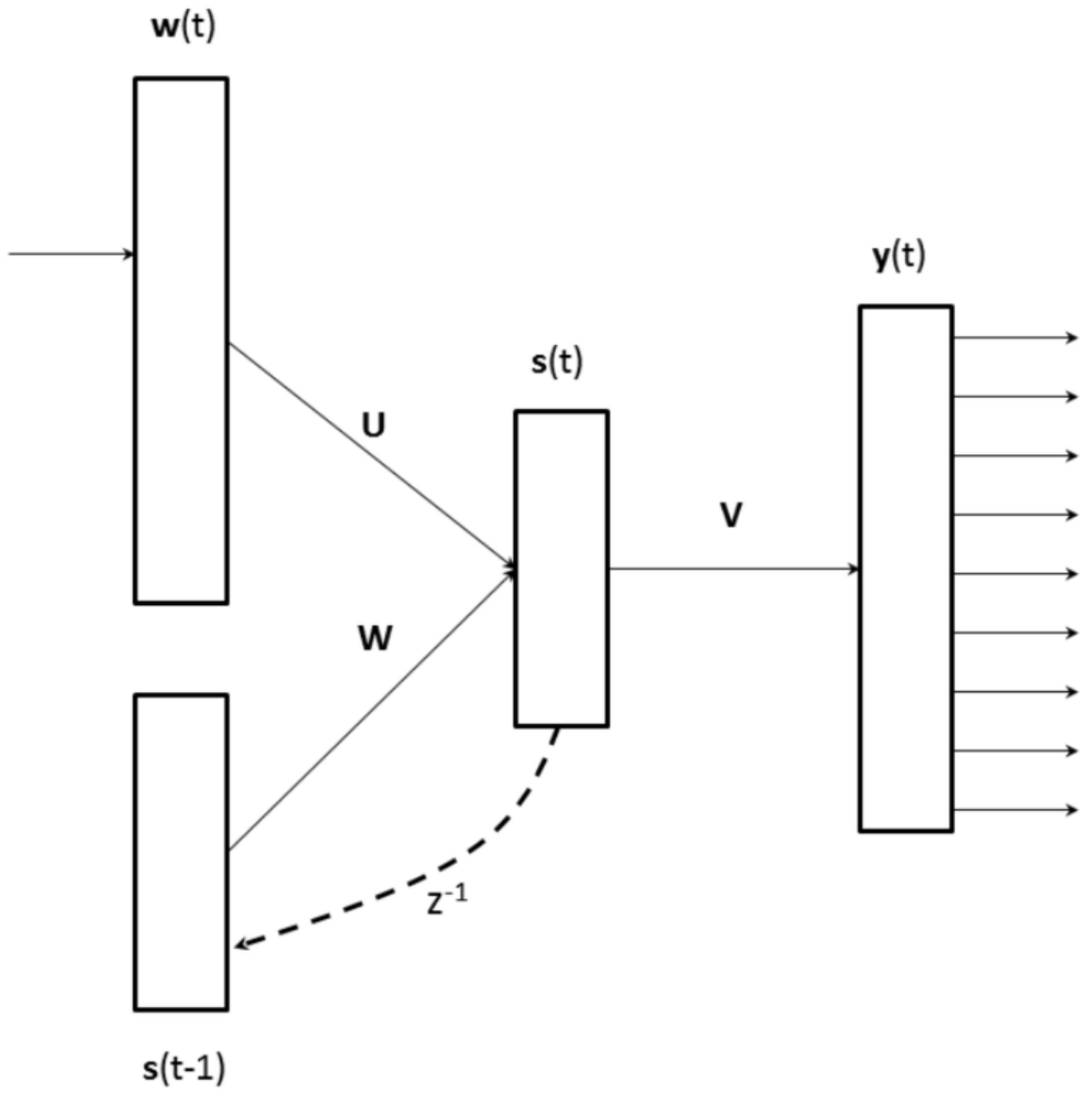
source: http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/

Recurrent Neural Networks 2/2



https://www.tensorflow.org

Recurrent Neural Network Language Modeling Toolkit



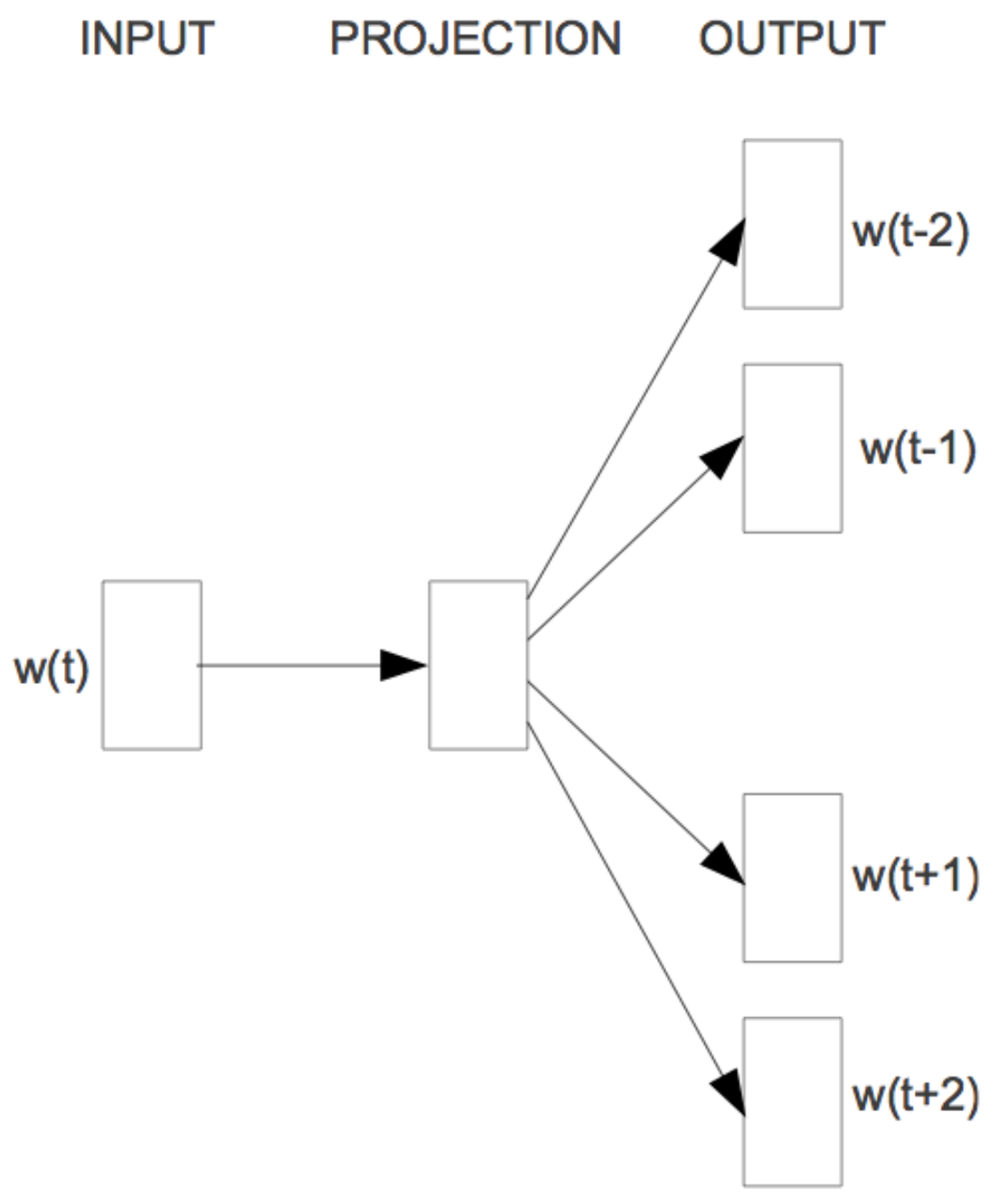
$$\mathbf{s}(t) = f\left(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{w}(t) + \mathbf{W}\mathbf{s}(t-1)\right)$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = g\left(\mathbf{V}\mathbf{s}(t)\right),$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}, \quad g(z_m) = \frac{e^{z_m}}{\sum_k e^{z_k}}.$$

source: http://www.fit.vutbr.cz/~imikolov/rnnlm/

The skip-gram model



Experiments with word2vec

04-Word2vec-in-gensim.ipynb

05-Review-classification-w2v-assignment.ipynb

Language models for text generating

Ukázka pdf

Ukázka epub

Ukázka mobi

Poezie umělého světa [E-kniha]

Jiří Materna

★★★★★ Hodnotilo 7 uživatelů, zatím žádné recenze, napsat vlastní recenzi

Popis: Elektronická kniha, 50 stran, bez zabezpečení DRM, ePUB, Mobi, PDF, česky - více

Stáhnout

Zdarma
K dispozici pro **okamžité** stáhnutí

Ke stažení

Anotace

Všechny básně v této knize byly automaticky vygenerovány počítačem za pomoci umělých neuronových sítích. Neuronová síť sama o sobě nic neumí a je třeba ji natrénovat pro činnost, kterou má vykonávat.

LISTOPAD

usínám, pláču, umírám, přemýšlím
co cítíš ty?
cítím tvou slabost
a whisky

NOVEMBER

I am falling asleep, crying, dying, thinking
what do you feel?
I feel your weakness
and whisky

SPRAVEDLNOST

na tvou dekadentní duši
ráno i v poledne
bůh má připravenou kuši

JUSTICE

for your decadent soul
in the morning, in the evening
the god has prepared a crossbow

Metaphores

...tělo plné červánků...

...body full of blush of dawn...

...tak vzácný jako listí...

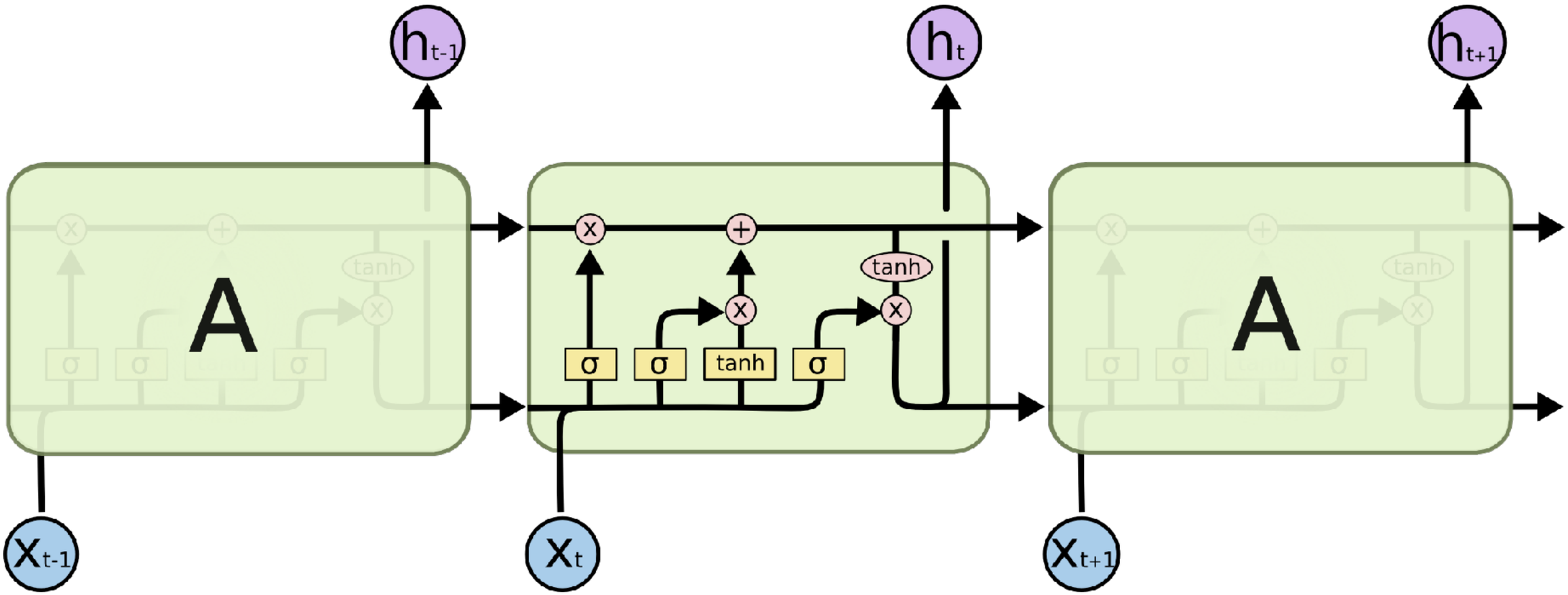
...as rare as leaves of trees...

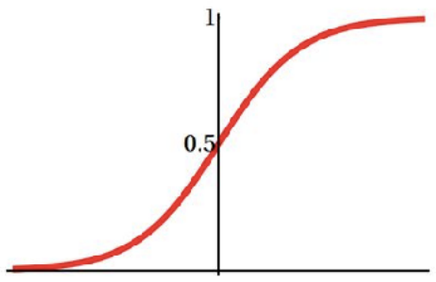
Language models for text generating

P(maso | máma, mele) = 0.5
P(Emu | máma, mele) = 0.3
P(tátu | máma, mele) = 0.2

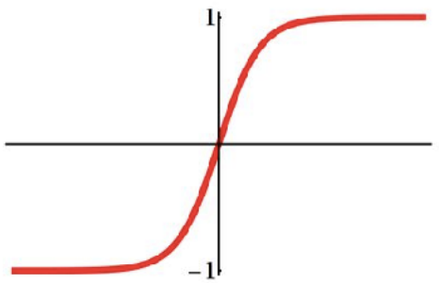
```
t ~ Uniform(0, 1)
s = 0
for v in Vocabulary:
   s += v.prob
   if t < s:
      return v.word
```

Long Short-Term Memory





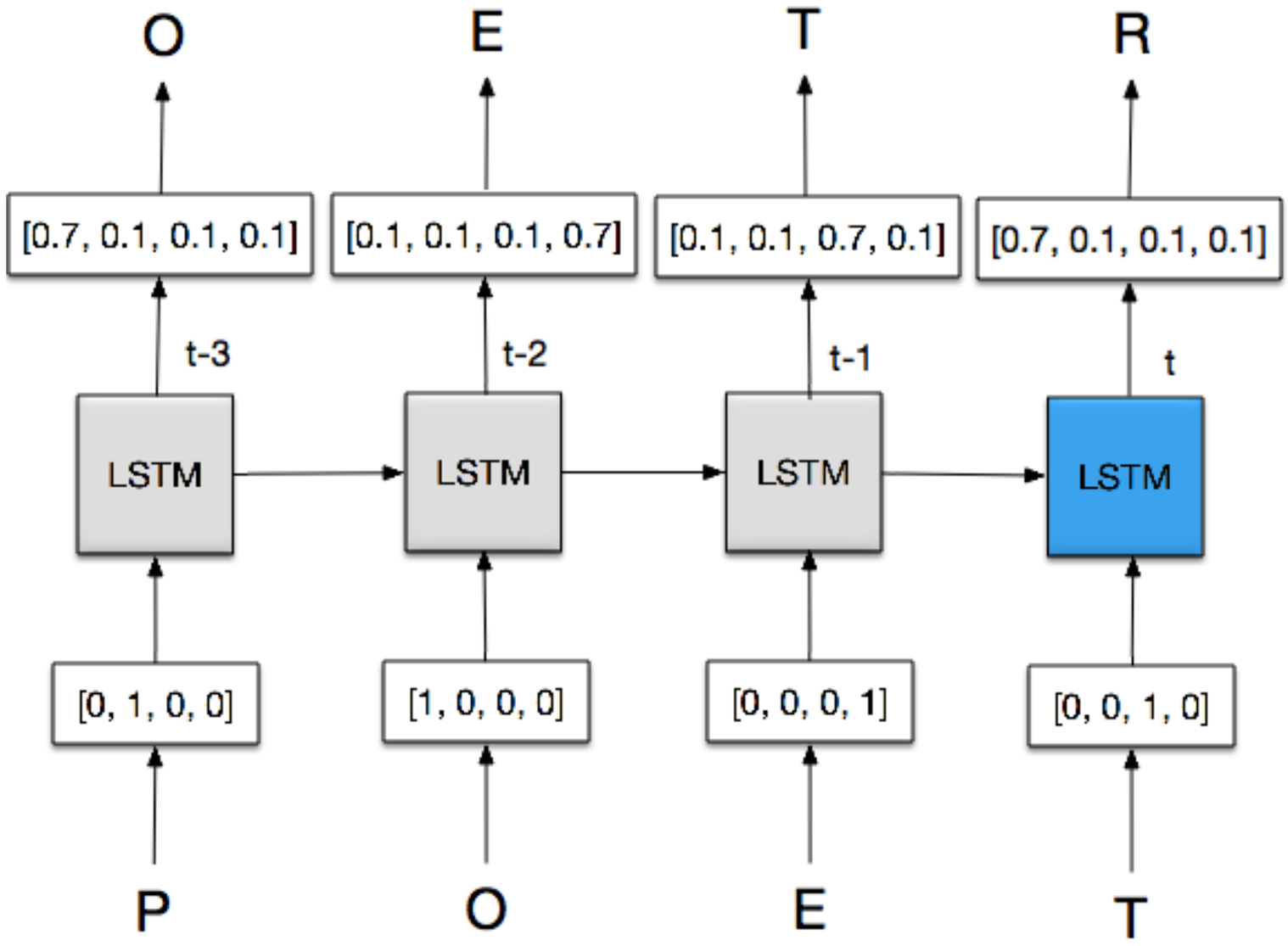
sigmoid



tanh

Zdroj: http://colah.github.io/posts/2015-08-Understanding-LSTMs/

LSTM language model



Title generator

AUTUMN SONG

Memory state

Body generator

why don't you kill yourself?
a phone call isn't hope
this planet is still your home
your time is still going on

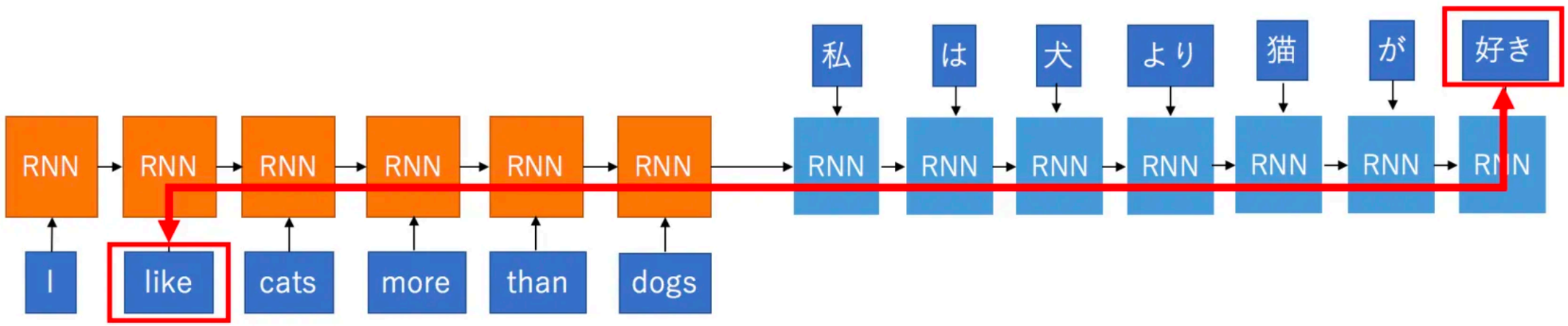
na na na...

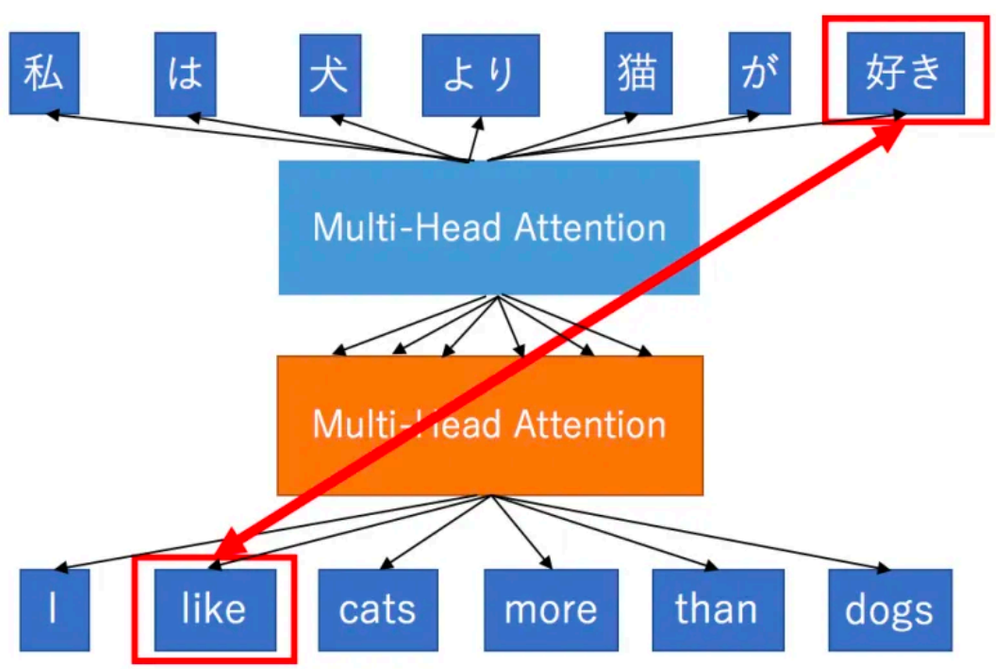
I know, I'm revealing a book of dreams
I'll find out I'm nothing more than this

LSTM review generator

06-Review-generator.ipynb

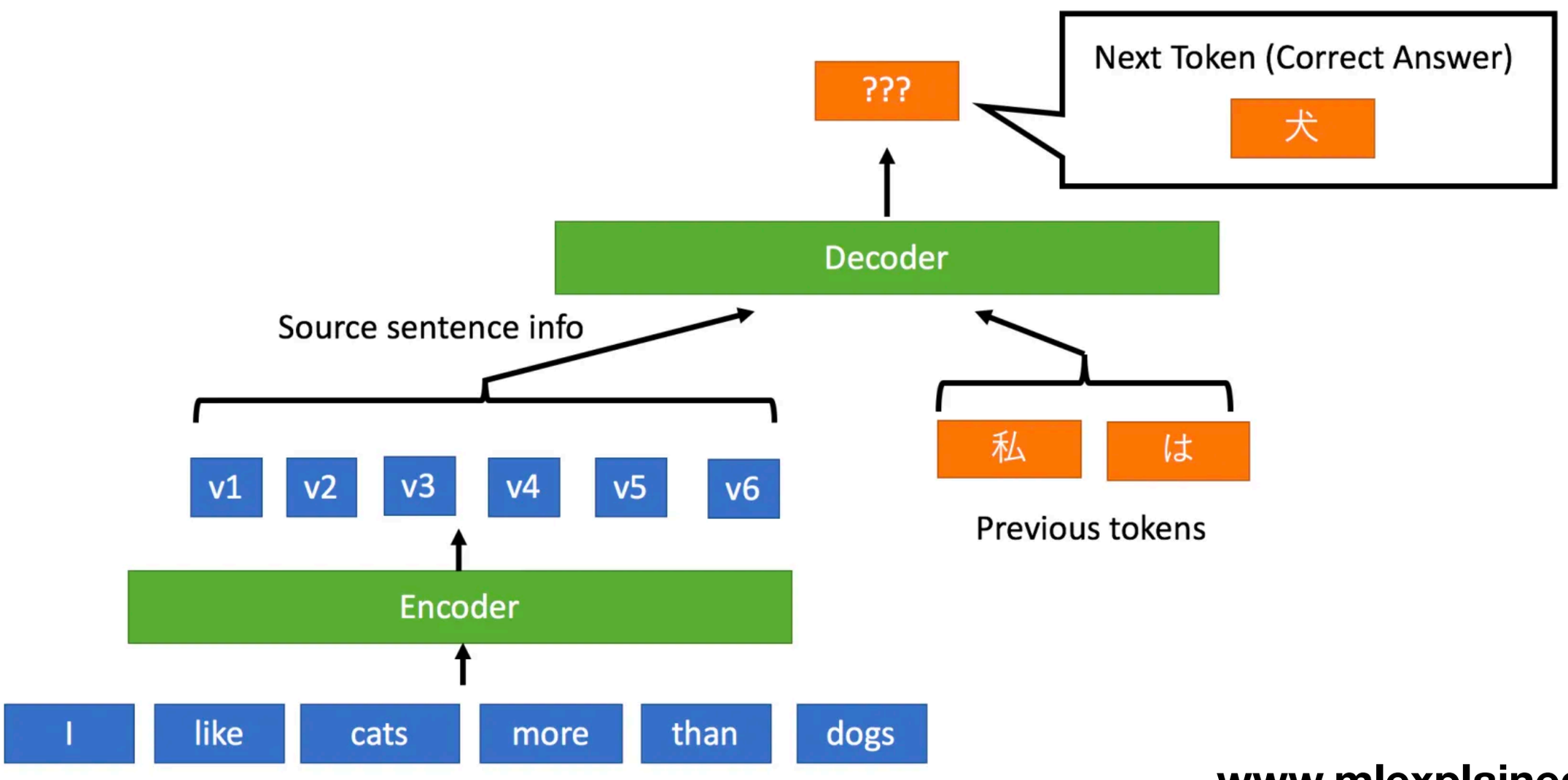
Transformer





source: www.mlexplained.com

Translation with Transformers

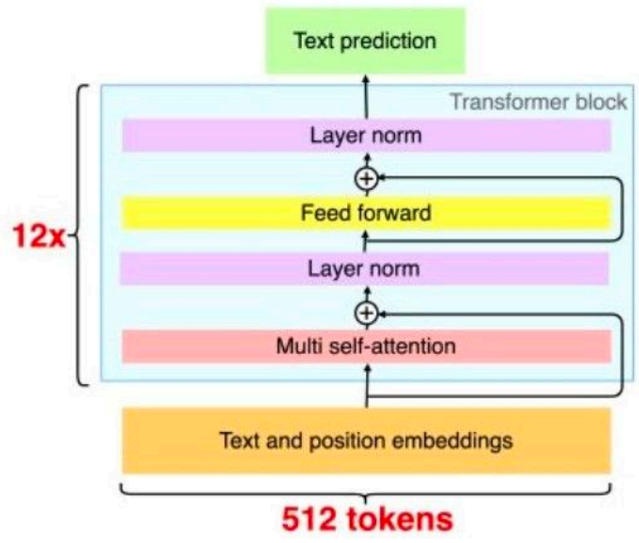


www.mlexplained.com

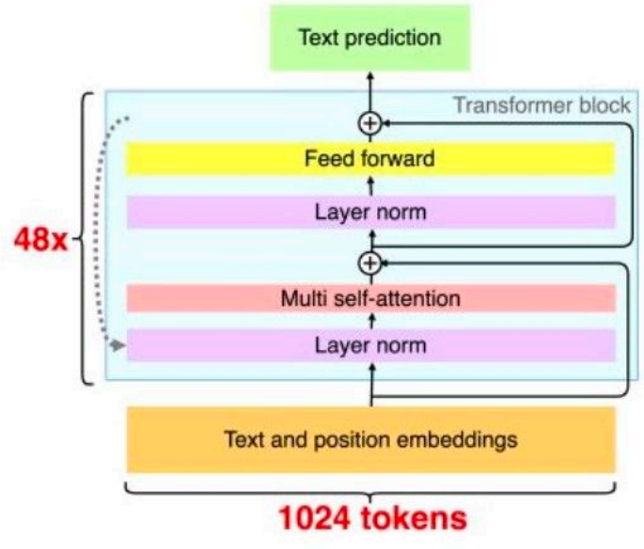
GPT Evolution

GPT-1 vs GPT-2 vs GPT-3

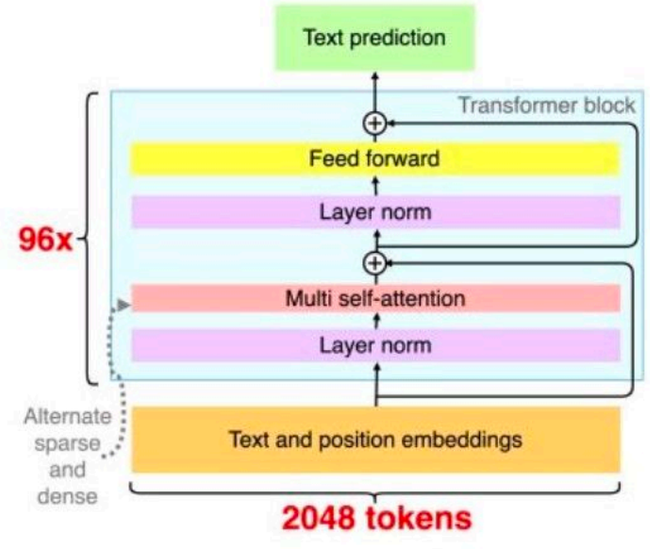
GPT-1



GPT-2



GPT-3



GPT-4

?

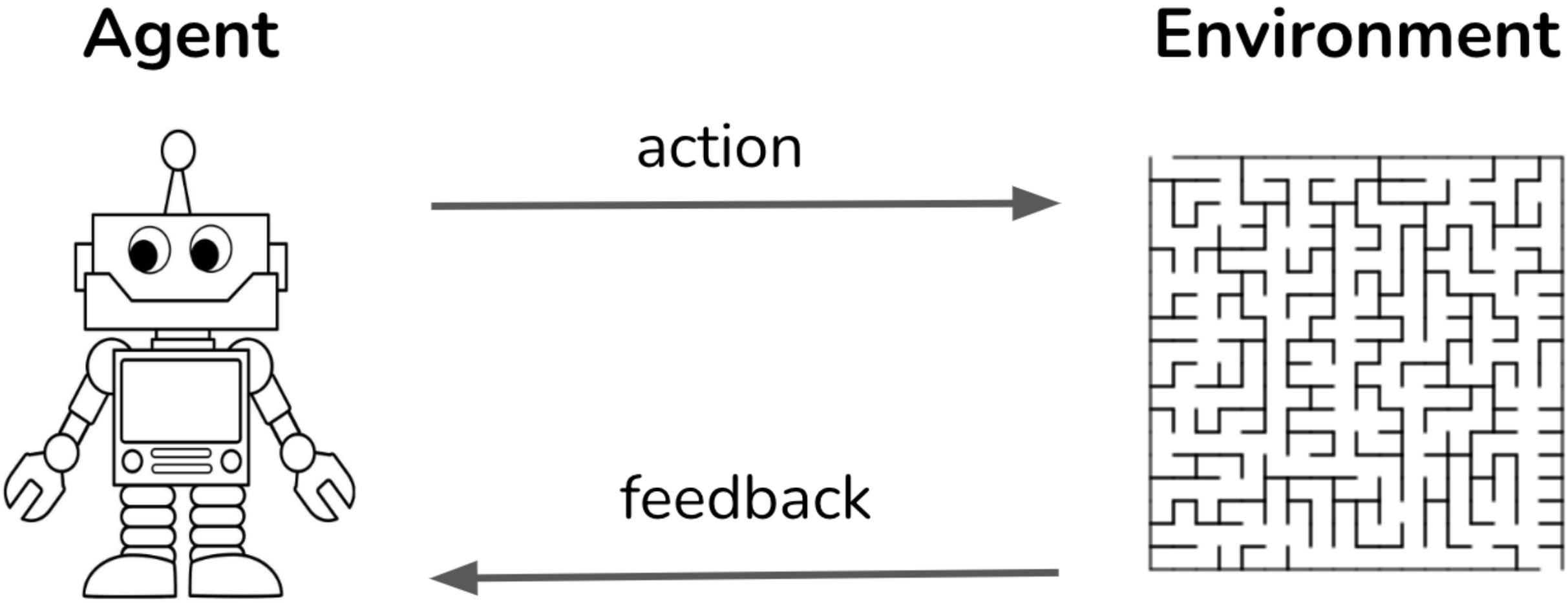
32k tokens

GPT-3 language model

- 499 billions of training tokens
- 179 billions of trainable parameters
- 355 GPU-years of training time
- $4.6 M estimated training cost

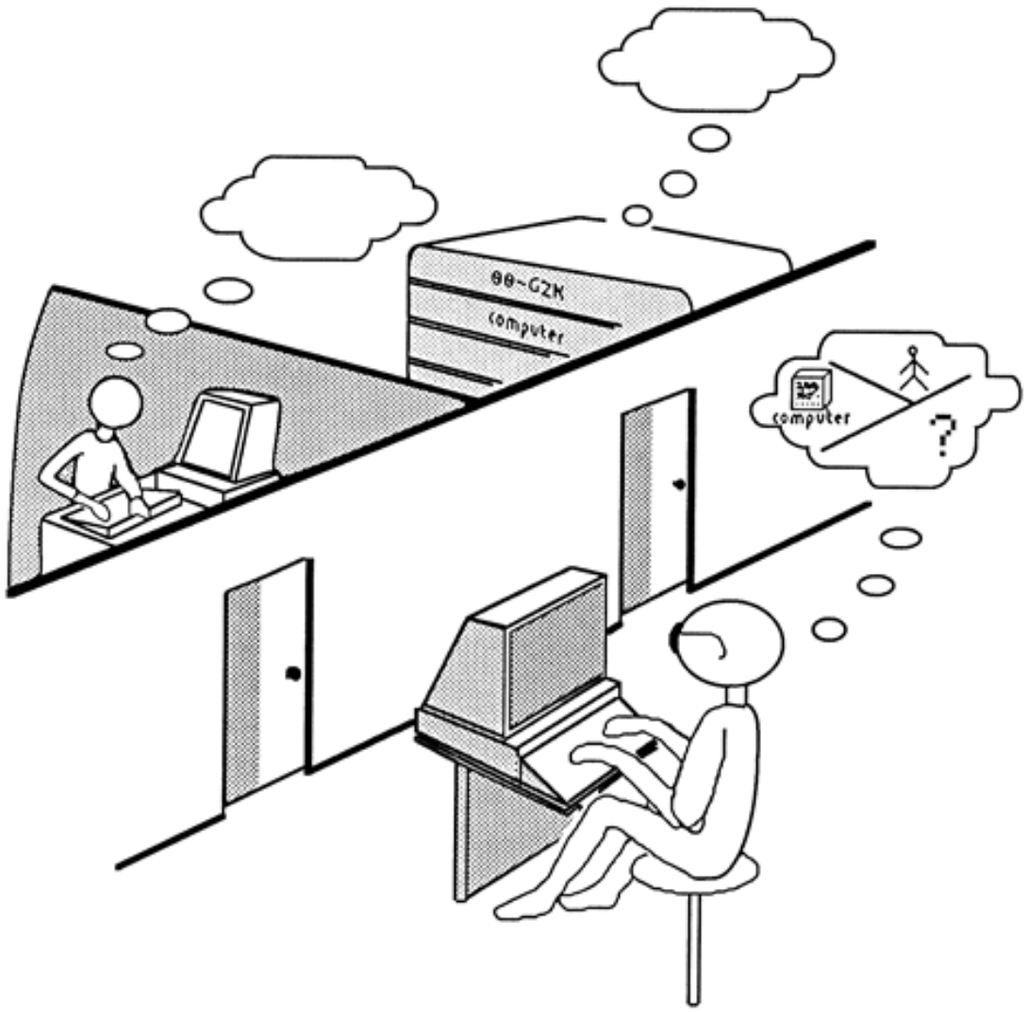
API: https://platform.openai.com/playground

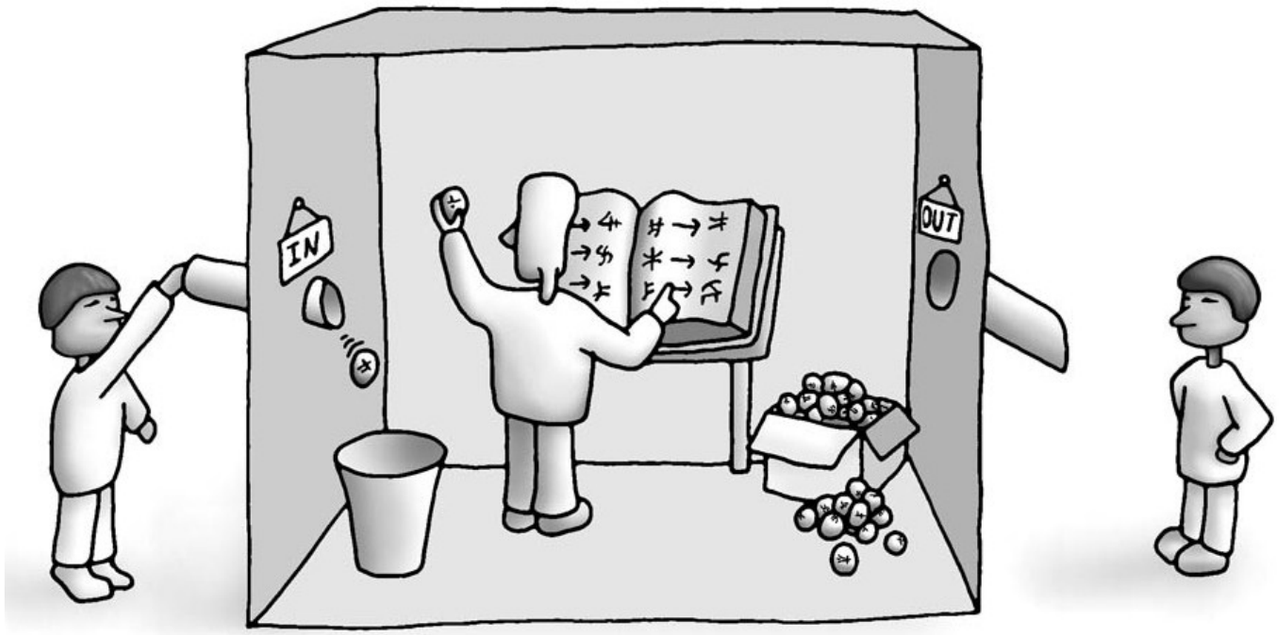
From GPT to ChatGPT



API: https://chat.openai.com

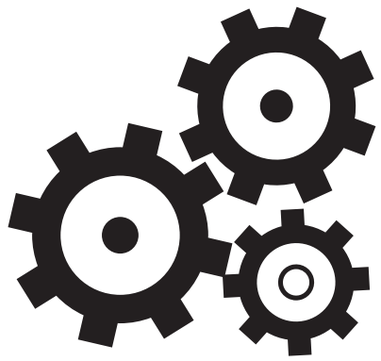
Turing Test and Chinese Room Argument





What next?

https://www.mlcollege.com/en/#courses



Machine Learning Prague

MACHINE LEARNING
meetups

Thank you for your attention

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LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/jirimaterna/