

NLP and Deep Learning

MAT3399

Lecture 10: Some Guidelines for Training Deep Learning Models

Tuan Anh Nguyen @ Aimesoft
ted.nguyen95@gmail.com

Content taken from Andrew Ng's Deep Learning Specialization Course on Coursera

Training ML/DL is a highly iterative process

Data

Numbers of layers

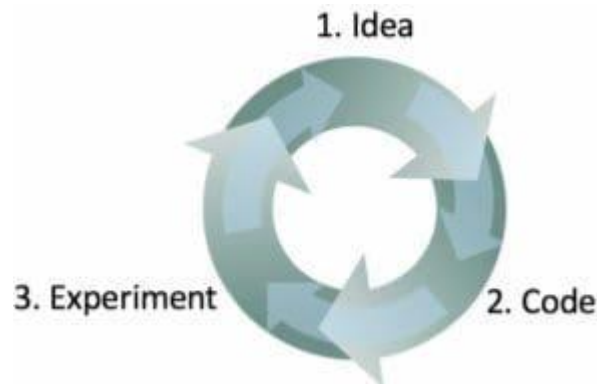
Numbers of units

Learning rate

Activation functions

Architecture

...



Build a model fast, then iterate

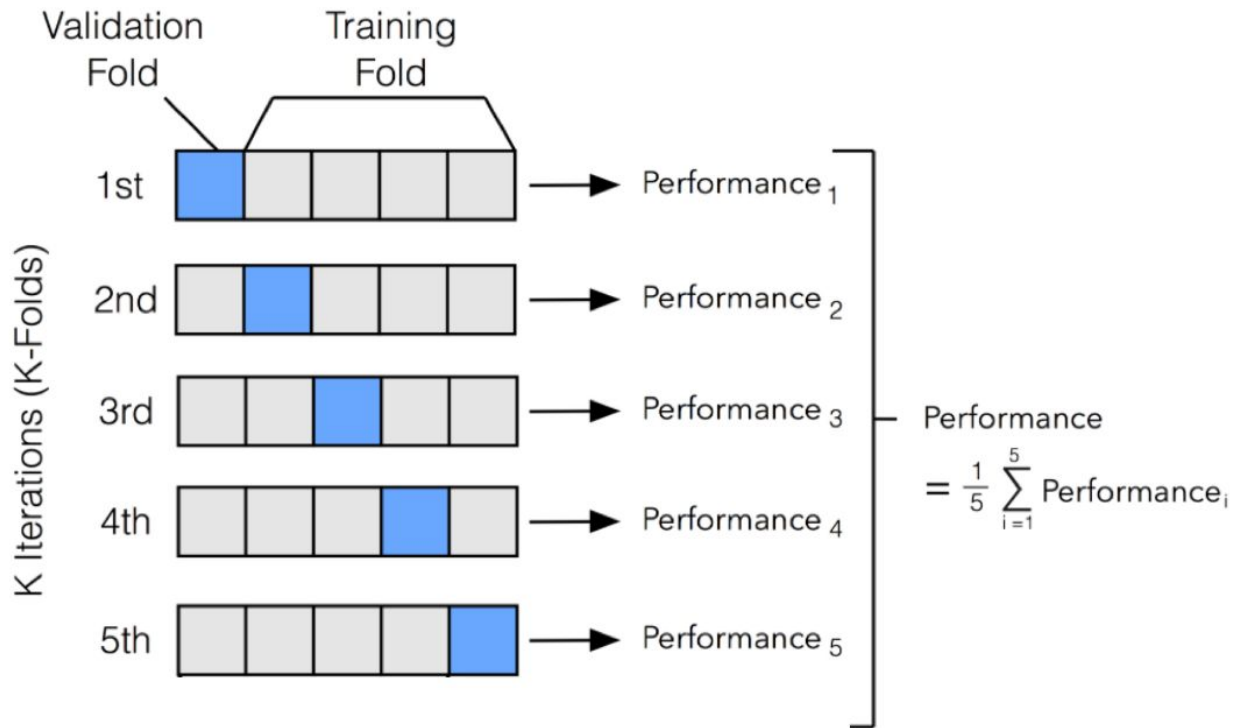
Train / Dev (Validation) / Test

What is the best ratio for train/dev/test dataset?



Test dataset and train dataset should have same distribution

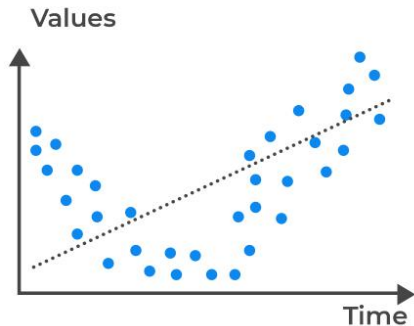
Cross Validation



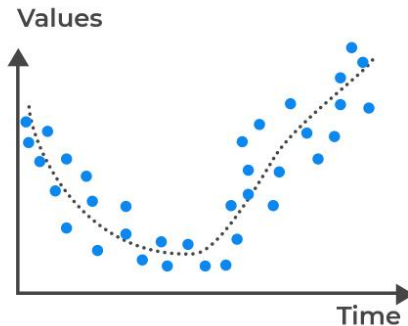
Bias and Variance



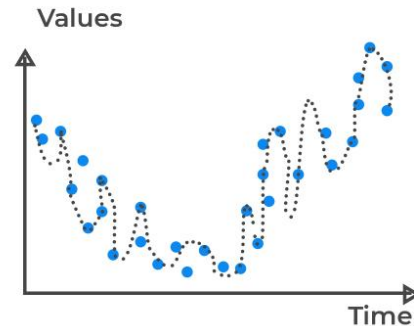
Generalization and Overfitting



Underfitted
(High bias error)



Good Fit/Robust
(Balance between
bias and variance)



Overfitted
(High variance error)

Basic Recipe for Deep Learning

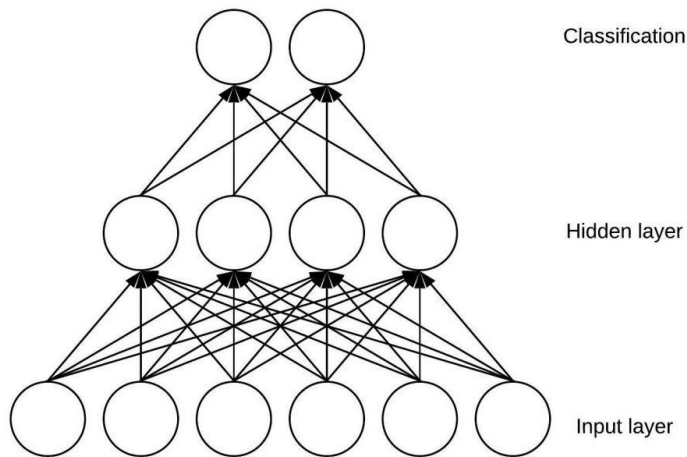
Problem	Possible solutions
High bias (Underfitting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use more complex networks- Train for more epochs
High variance (Overfitting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Collect more data- Use regularization `

Understanding Regularization

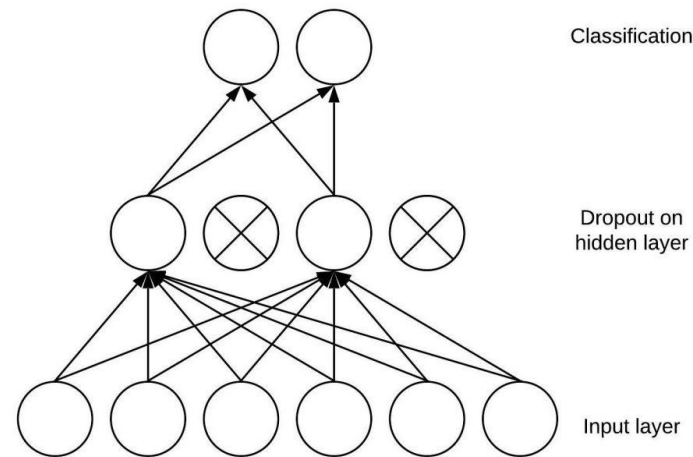
L2 Regularization

$$Loss = Error(y, \hat{y}) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^N w_i^2$$

Dropout



Without Dropout



With Dropout

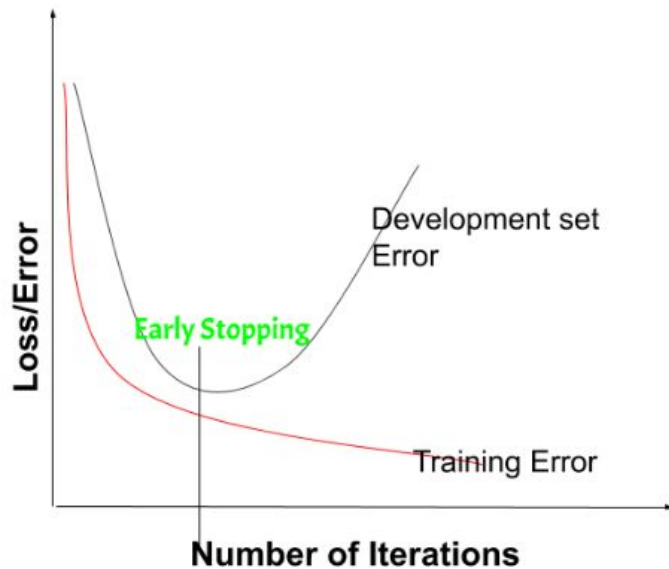
Data Augmentation

Data augmentation is a technique that increase the training dataset artificially

Some methods for data augmentation in NLP:

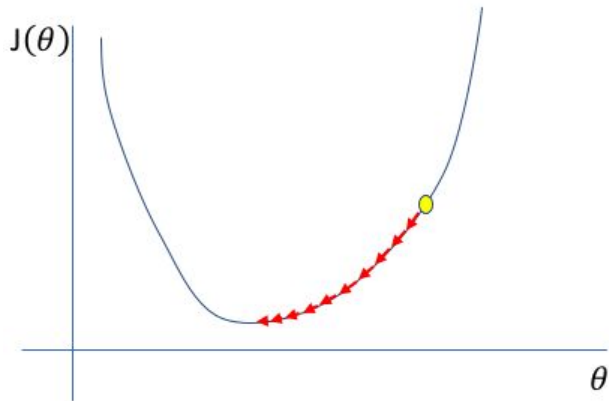
- Synonym replacement: Replace a word by its synonyms
- Contextual word augmentation: Use masked language model (like BERT) to insert a word randomly at a random position
- Back translation: Use machine translation model to translate text to another language then translate back to the original language
- Or you can just use ChatGPT

Early Stopping



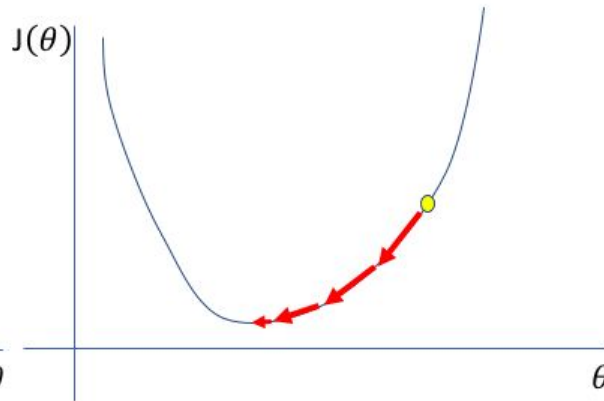
Decay Learning Rate

Too low



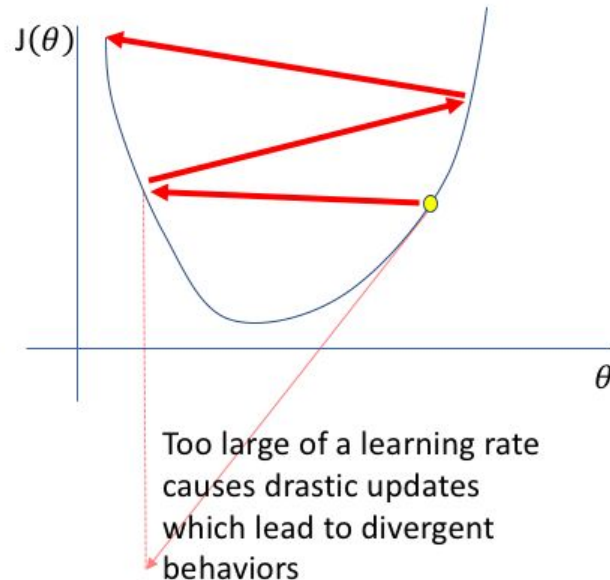
A small learning rate requires many updates before reaching the minimum point

Just right



The optimal learning rate swiftly reaches the minimum point

Too high



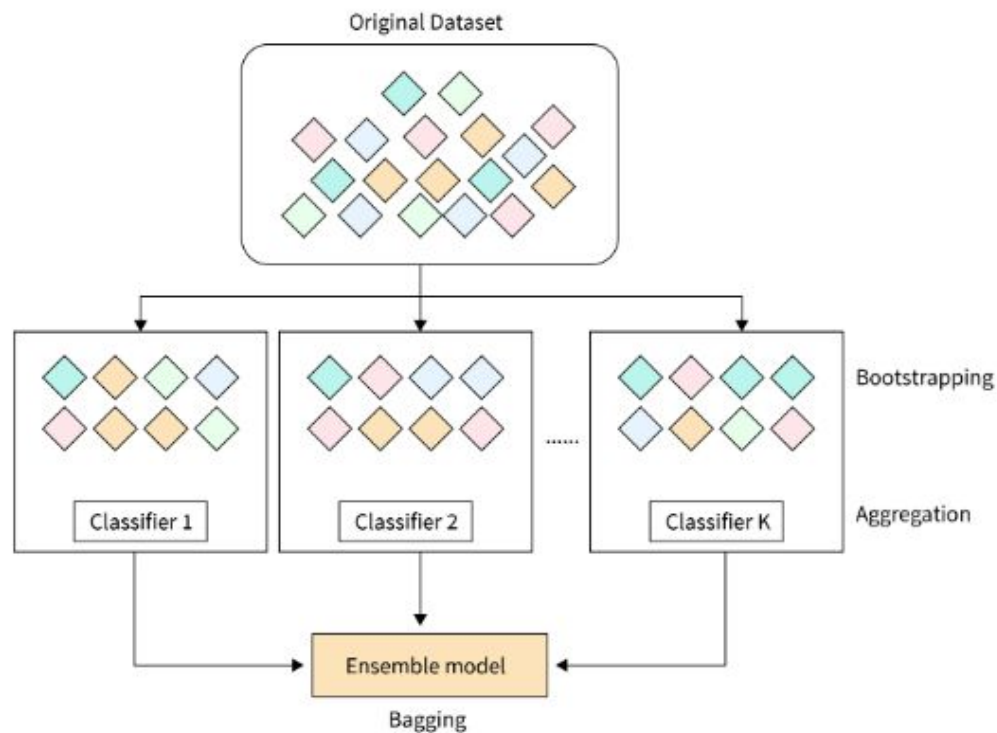
Too large of a learning rate causes drastic updates which lead to divergent behaviors

Error Analysis

It is helpful to do these tasks when you want to improve your deep learning model:

- Data quality assessment
- Confusion matrix analysis: This will help you identify if the model is struggling with specific classes or types of data.
- Error categorization: Group errors into categories based on their characteristics
- Comparative analysis: Compare your model's performance with baseline models or alternative approaches

Model Combining Methods – Model Bagging



Model Combining Methods – Ensemble Learning

