# In the name of God



Department of Computer Engineering

# Natural Language Processing

Final Phase Report \*

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Spring 2021

<sup>\*</sup>https://github.com/yegmor/NLPProject

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#### Abstract

In this project, we tried to use Natural Language Processing to better understand Depression and Anxiety posts. The dataset is gathered from Reddit communities r/depression and r/Anxiety.

For this project, at first, we wrote a project proposal (Google Docs), and afterwards, in the first phase (Google Docs), we gathered data and made some exploratory data analysis.

In the final phase, we went deeper, and tried various NLP tasks, such as, computing Word2Vec, Tokenization, Parsing, and creating a language model based on our the dataset.

# Part I Word2Vec

Filename: 3\_word2vec.ipynb

### Code

We use Gensim implementation of word2vec: https://radimrehurek.com/gensim/radi

Table 1: Word2Vec vocabulary size

	label	vocab_size
0	depression	2054
1	anxiety	2175
2	all	3223

### Results and Examples

In this part, we used t-SNE visualization. t-SNE is a non-linear dimensionality reduction algorithm that attempts to represent high-dimensional data and the underlying relationships between vectors in a lower-dimensional space.

To make the visualizations more relevant, we will look at the relationships between a query word (in \*\*red\*\*), its most similar words in the model (in \*\*blue\*\*), and other words from the vocabulary (in \*\*green\*\*)

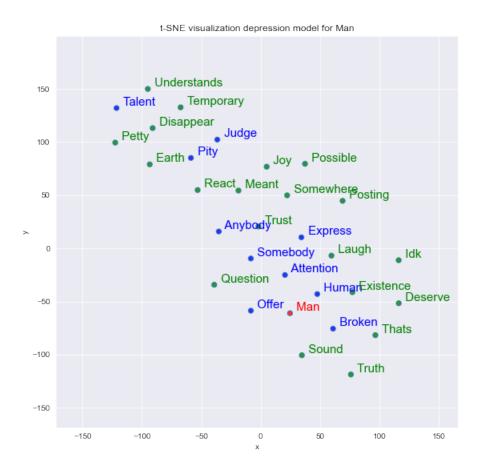


Figure 1: t-SNE visualization for man

### Part II

## **Tokenization**

Filename: 4\_tokenization.ipynb

### Code

In this part, we have used KFold to split(=5) our data into train and test. Afterwards, we train SentencePiece model based on the data. Lastly, we evaluate the model by computing <UNK> on our test dataset, and finally choosing as well as hard coding the best model for the tokenizer.

## Results and Examples

Based on Table2, in which the percentage of unk tokens to all tokens is calculated for each vocabulary size, we can conclude that by setting higher vocabulary size for the tokenizer, the number of  $\langle \text{UNK} \rangle$ s decreases.

Therefore, the best tokenizer is the one with the larger vocabulary size (=9000).

Table 2: Tokenizer outcome based on different vocabulary sizes  $\,$ 

	vocab_size	iteration	unks_count	all_tokens_count	unks_percentage
0	20	1	3962	8302	47.723440
1	20	2	4324	9085	47.594937
2	20	3	4273	9001	47.472503
3	20	4	4303	9033	47.636444
4	20	5	4334	9145	47.392017
5	100	1	6743	17627	38.253815
6	100	2	7527	19958	37.714200
7	100	3	7285	19052	38.237455
8	100	4	7169	18789	38.155304
9	100	5	7303	19214	38.008744
10	500	1	6203	25842	24.003560
11	500	2	7100	29575	24.006762
12	500	3	7014	28609	24.516760
13	500	4	6570	27662	23.750994
14	500	5	6852	28512	24.031987
15	1500	1	3827	28656	13.354969
16	1500	2	4527	32869	13.772856
17	1500	3	4606	32262	14.276858
18	1500	4	4036	30633	13.175334
19	1500	5	4304	31579	13.629311
20	4000	1	1988	29463	6.747446
21	4000	2	2339	33891	6.901537
22	4000	3	2374	33426	7.102256
23	4000	4	2020	31508	6.411070
24	4000	5	2268	32551	6.967528
25	9000	1	1120	29663	3.775748
26	9000	2	1290	34149	3.777563
27	9000	3	1375	33741	4.075161
28	9000	4	1152	31708	3.633153
29	9000	5	1357	32792	4.138204

# Part III

# Parsing

In this part, we used Stanza, which is a a Python NLP Package, and a collection of accurate and efficient tools for the linguistic analysis of many human languages. Starting from raw text to syntactic analysis and entity recognition, Stanza brings state-of-the-art NLP models to languages of your choosing.

More specifically, we used their Online Demo to create a manual .CoNLL file based on our dataset. Later, we can use Universal Dependencies CoNLL viewer to automatically generate parse tree from .CoNLL file.

### Results and Examples

The reported Unlabeled Attachment Score (UAS) on our test file was 86.05.

#### Universal Dependencies:

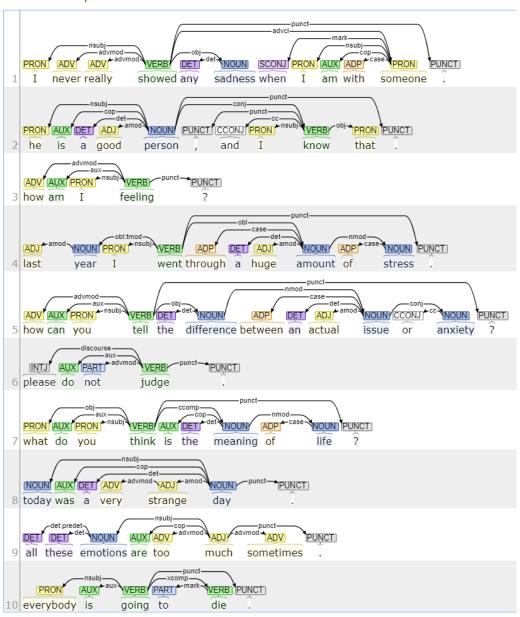


Figure 2: Universal Dependencies for 10 sentences

- 1. I never really showed any sadness when I am with someone.
- 2. he is a good person, and I know that.
- 3. how am I feeling?

- 4. last year I went through a huge amount of stress.
- 5. how can you tell the difference between an actual issue or anxiety?
- 6. please do not judge.
- 7. what do you think is the meaning of life?
- 8. today was a very strange day.
- 9. all these emotions are too much sometimes.
- 10. everybody is going to die.

### Part IV

# Language Model

Filename: 5\_language-model.ipynb

In this part, we have develop a model of the text that we can then use to generate new sequences of text.

### Code

We will start by preparing the data for modeling. We have picked a length of 50 words for the length of the input sequences, and we have attached 1 output word at the end of the sequences. Afterwards, we save the long list of sequences.

For our language model, after loading our dataset, we used an Embedding Layer to learn the representation of words, and a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) recurrent neural network to learn to predict words based on their context. More precisely, we have used a two LSTM hidden layers with 100 memory cells each. Following, we have a dense fully connected layer with 100 neurons connects to the LSTM hidden layers to interpret the features extracted from the sequence.

After the model is trained, we use generate\_seq function that takes as input the model, the tokenizer, input sequence length, the seed text, and the number of words to generate.

# Results and Examples

	seed_text generated	is_anxiety	n_seq_words
6	firmly believe social anxiety sole reason deal enjoy water mate major gave center shower deal	0	20
1	l much ha happened last year covid ha definitely away feel like shallowest blandest person thin	0	20
2	think everyone understands fear missing fomo u neighbor passionate therapy deeper word trigge		20
3	$oldsymbol{s}$ took first dose lexapro today doctor advised s anxiety fear thought way something wa talking $\dots$		20

Figure 3: Examples for simple language model

## Part V

# Fine-tuning

## Classification

**Filename:** 6\_finetune\_classification.ipynb Since some files exceeded GitHub's maximum file size (100Mb), we have uploaded them in Google drive.

 $\bullet \ \ bert\_classification\_lm-pytorch\_model.bin$ 

### Code

			[1	1930/1930 03:10,
Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Runtime	Samples Per Second
1	No log	0.446038	1.187500	325.040000
2	0.606900	0.370412	1.188600	324.739000
3	0.374500	0.347635	1.196000	322.729000
4	0.294500	0.534144	1.199100	321.916000
5	0.227300	0.571521	1.201800	321.177000
6	0.121500	0.631738	1.205400	320.236000
7	0.088700	0.716783	1.207600	319.642000
8	0.062300	0.753405	1.210900	318.777000
9	0.048100	0.778459	1.210700	318.820000
10	0.041200	0.779626	1.211300	318.662000

Figure 4: Training bert classification language model

```
[49/49 00:01]
{'eval_loss': 0.779626190662384,
   'eval_accuracy': 0.8730569948186528,
   'eval_runtime': 1.2255,
   'eval_samples_per_second': 314.975}
```

Figure 5: Evaluating bert classification language model

### Results and Examples

	seed_text	predicted	actual
0	tired tired fighting live care anything tired	0	0
1	know one perfect life bad like literally every	0	0
2	17 ive always attracted woman think pocd destr	1	1
3	love sport play never coached never played spo	1	1

Figure 6: Examples for bert classification model

## Language Model

Filename: 7\_finetune\_language-model.ipynb Since some files exceeded GitHub's maximum file size (100Mb), we have uploaded them in Google drive.

- depression.bert\_lm-pytorch\_model.bin
- $\bullet \ \ anxiety.bert\_lm-pytorch\_model.bin$

In this part, we have used our Reddit dataset to fine-tune our distilgpt-2.

For this purpose, we first prepare the dataset and build a TextDataset, load the pre-trained GPT-2 model and tokenizer, initialize Trainer with TrainingArguments, and finally, train and save the model.

### Code

The TextDataset is a custom implementation of the Pytroch Dataset class implemented by the transformers (4.2.2) library.

Also, we have used the tokenzier from the distilgpt-2 model on huggingface.

Afterwards, we initialize Trainer class that provides an API for feature-complete training, and we set the Hyperparameters we are going to use in the TrainingArguments.

### Results and Examples



Figure 7: Examples for distilgpt2 language model

## References

- [1] https://towardsdatascience.com/goodbye-world-4cc844197d51
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