

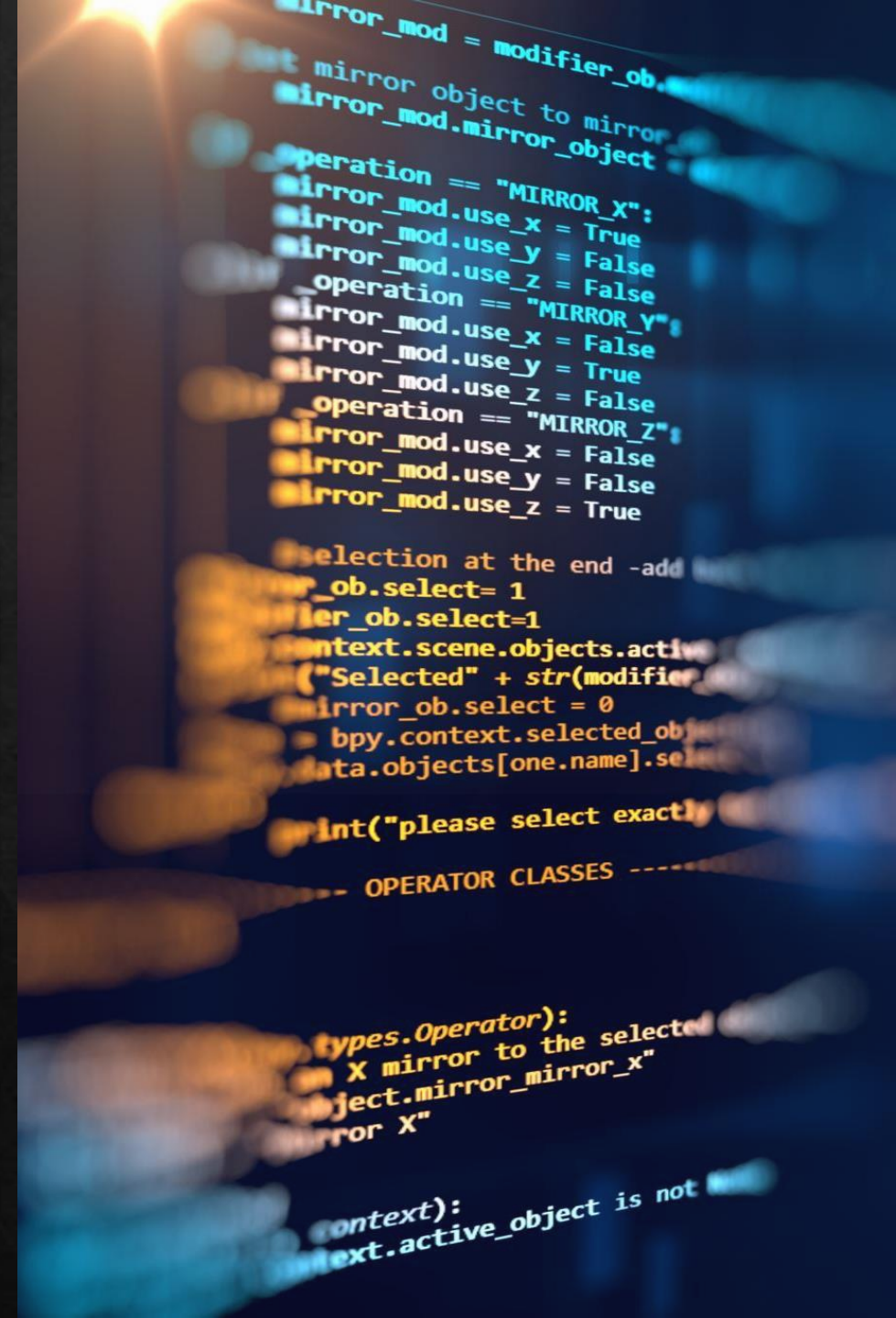
The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient. It is decorated with numerous vertical lines of varying heights and colors, including shades of blue, teal, and gold. These lines are scattered across the entire frame, creating a dynamic, digital, or data-like aesthetic.

Natural Language Inference

Intro to NLP Project for Team 25

Problem Statement

- ◇ Textual entailment recognition decides whether the meaning of one text is entailed from another. TE has a three classifications over sentence pairs:
 - ◇ Entailment: texts support each other
 - ◇ Neutral: texts unrelated to each other
 - ◇ Contradiction: texts oppose each other
- ◇ We are to implement a machine learning model for this task.



Relevant Topics

- ◆ Natural Language Inference
- ◆ Word Embeddings (GloVe, Word2Vec, BERT)
- ◆ Attention Model
- ◆ RNN and LSTM Mechanism
- ◆ Dataset Analysis

Datasets



SNLI: 530k sentence pairs

Human-written sentence pairs manually labelled, by Stanford.



MultiNLI: 433k sentence pairs

Crowd-sourced sentence pairs with more cross-genre generalization than SNLI.



SciTail: 27k sentence pairs

Created from MCQ science exams, where each question answer pair is labelled as entailment.



SICK: 10k sentence pairs

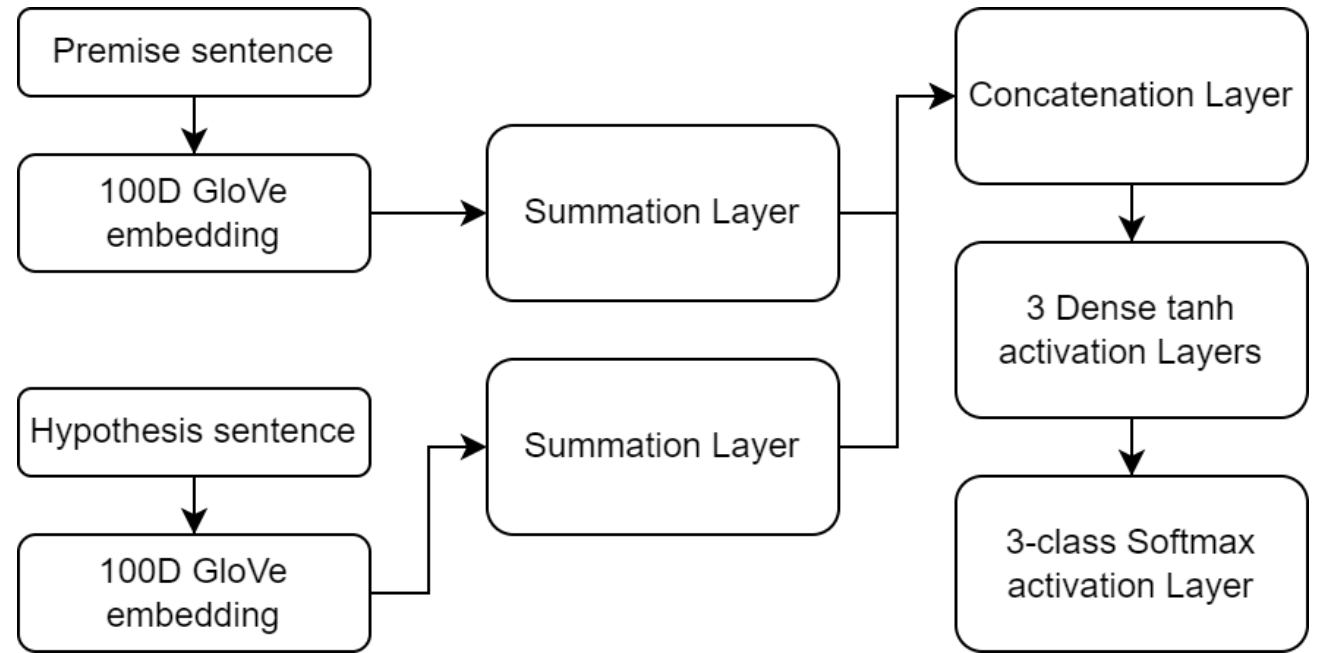
Datasets of sentences describing photographs were used as a basis for SICK.



Implementation Specifics

Implementation 1: Bowman Model

- ◆ 300D 840B GloVe used to create embedding layer.
- ◆ Summation layer: maxLen number of tokens summed to give a 100D representation of both premise and hypothesis.
- ◆ Concatenation layer: appends hypothesis to premise creating a 200D vector.
- ◆ 200D vector passed through fully connected layers, tanh activation, and dropouts.
- ◆ Final fully connected layer: softmax activation over 3 labels.

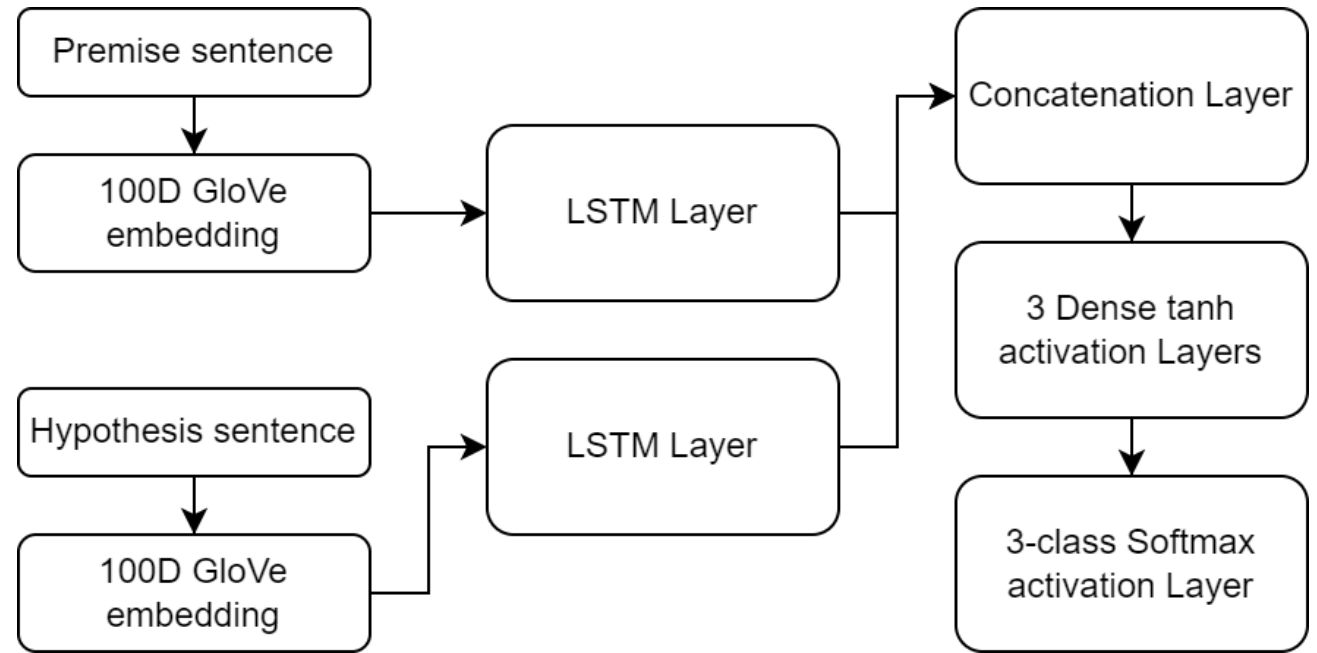


Results

	Training	Validation	Test
SNLI	74%	77%	76%
MultiNLI	65.39%	67.23%	65.74%
SciTail	87.88%	70.68%	71.62%
SICK	88.21%	70.84%	70.49%

Implementation 2: LSTM Model

- ❖ 300D 840B GloVe used to create embedding layer.
- ❖ LSTM layer: both premise and hypothesis sent to LSTM with an output of 100D vectors.
- ❖ Concatenation layer: appends hypothesis to premise creating a 200D vector.
- ❖ 200D vector passed through fully connected layers, tanh activation, and dropouts.
- ❖ Final fully connected layer: softmax activation over 3 labels.

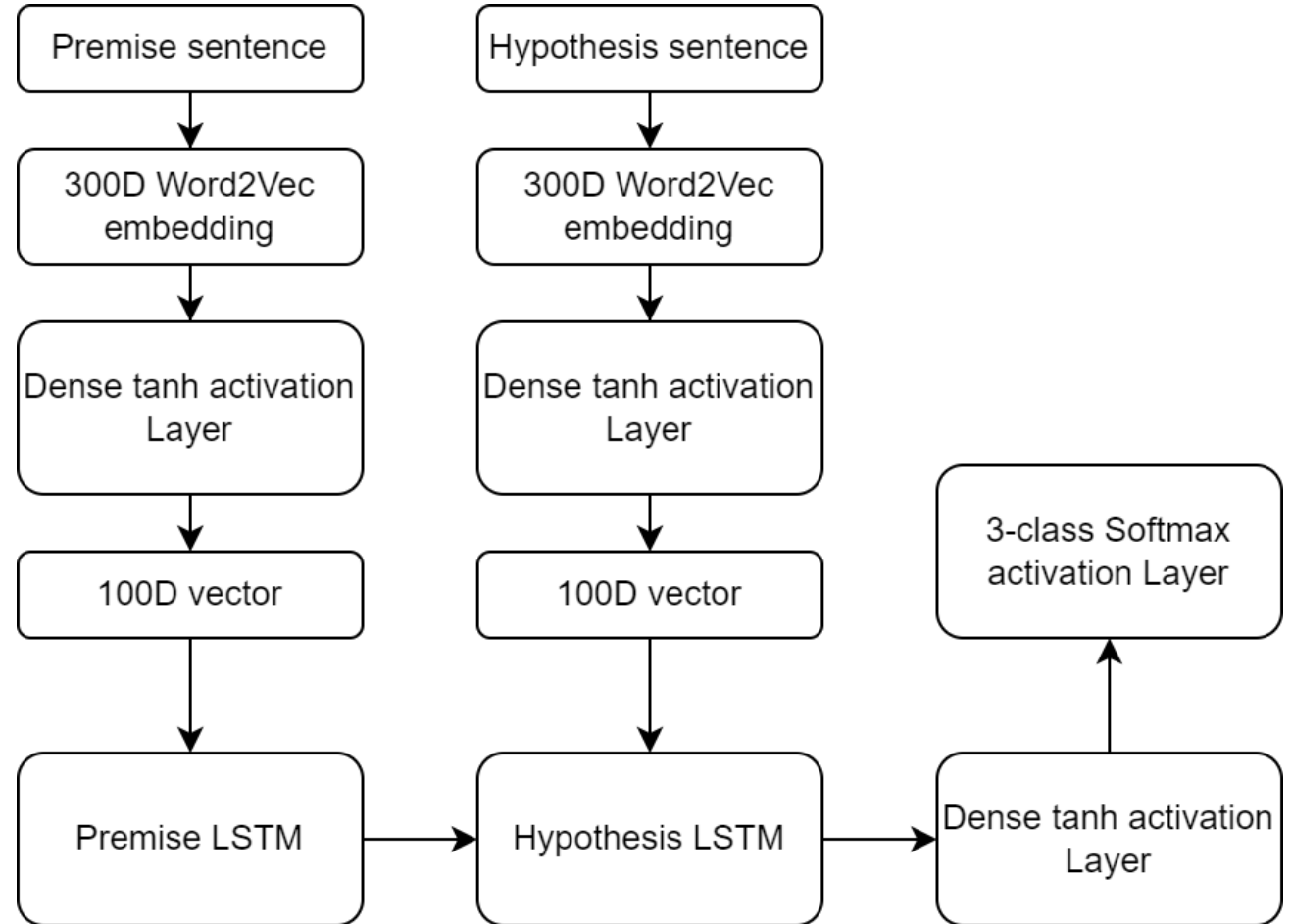


Results

	Training	Validation	Test
SNLI	75.8%	78.21%	77.3%
MultiNLI	67.41%	65.98%	65.76%
SciTail	83.77%	72.83%	74.58%
SICK	95.66%	73.14%	72.65%

Implementation 3: Two LSTMs Model

- ◈ Word2Vec used instead of GloVe.
- ◈ 300D embeddings sent to fully connected layer by tanh activation, output is 100D vectors.
- ◈ First LSTM inputs premise, returns final internal states.
- ◈ These states used to initialize second LSTM, which inputs hypothesis.
- ◈ 100D output of hypothesis LSTM fed into fully connected layer with tanh activation, followed by another fully connected layer with softmax over 3 labels.

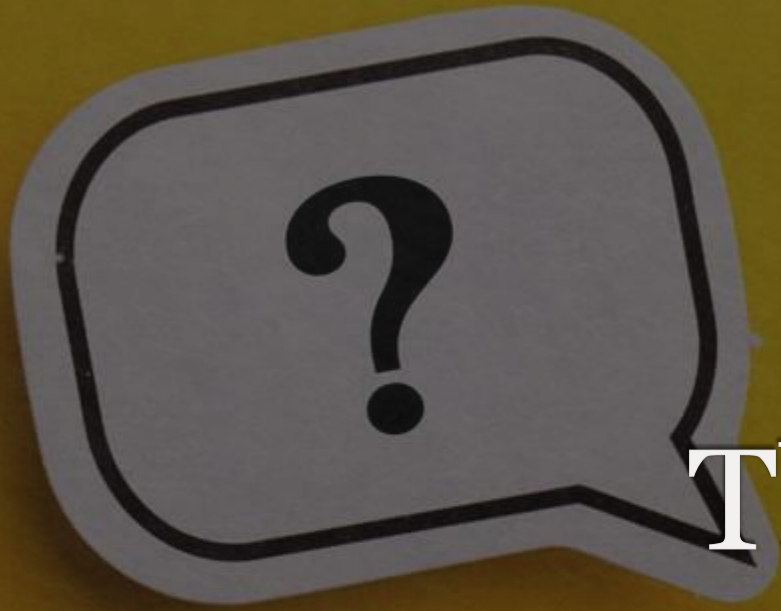


Results

	Training	Validation	Test
SNLI	81%	80%	80.13%
MultiNLI	70.29%	68.65%	67.47%
SciTail	97.97%	70.53%	74.58%
SICK	98.60%	58.79%	60.57%

Test accuracies across models

	Summation	LSTM	2LSTM
SNLI	76%	77.3%	80.13%
MultiNLI	65.74%	65.76%	67.47%
SciTail	71.62%	74.58%	74.58%
SICK	70.49%	72.65%	60.57%



Thank You

Any Questions?

