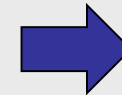
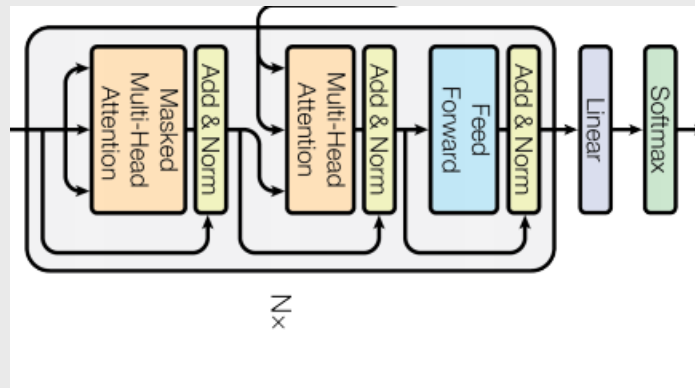
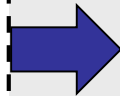


Sentiment Analysis with Neural Network Transformers



Sentiment = 0.5

Sentiment

Sentiment

- **Tweet 1: My birthday cake was awful**

Sentiment

- **Tweet 1: My birthday cake was awful**
- **Tweet 2: My birthday cake was great**

Sentiment

- **Sentiment is conveyed by specific words**

Sentiment

- **Sentiment is conveyed by specific words**
- **Maybe we could use a word frequency approach to measure sentiment**

Sentiment

- **Sentiment is conveyed by specific words**
- **Maybe we could use a word frequency approach to measure sentiment**
- **Naïve Bayes classifier – uses this approach**

Sentiment and Context

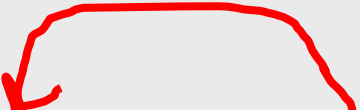
Sentiment and Context

- **Tweet 1: My birthday cake was great, if you want my honest opinion**


Sentiment and Context

- **Tweet 1: My birthday cake was great, if you want my honest opinion**
- **Tweet 2: My birthday cake was great, if you want me to get diabetes**

Sentiment and Context

- **Tweet 1: My birthday cake was great, if you want my honest opinion**
 - **Tweet 2: My birthday cake was great, if you want me to get diabetes**
- 

Sentiment and Context

- **Tweet 1: My birthday cake was great, if you want my honest opinion**
 - **Tweet 2: My birthday cake was great, if you want me to get diabetes**
- 
- Two red arrows originate from the end of the first tweet and point to the words 'great' and 'diabetes' in the second tweet, illustrating how the context of the first tweet influences the sentiment of the second.

Sentiment and Context

- **Sentiment is conveyed by specific words**

Sentiment and Context

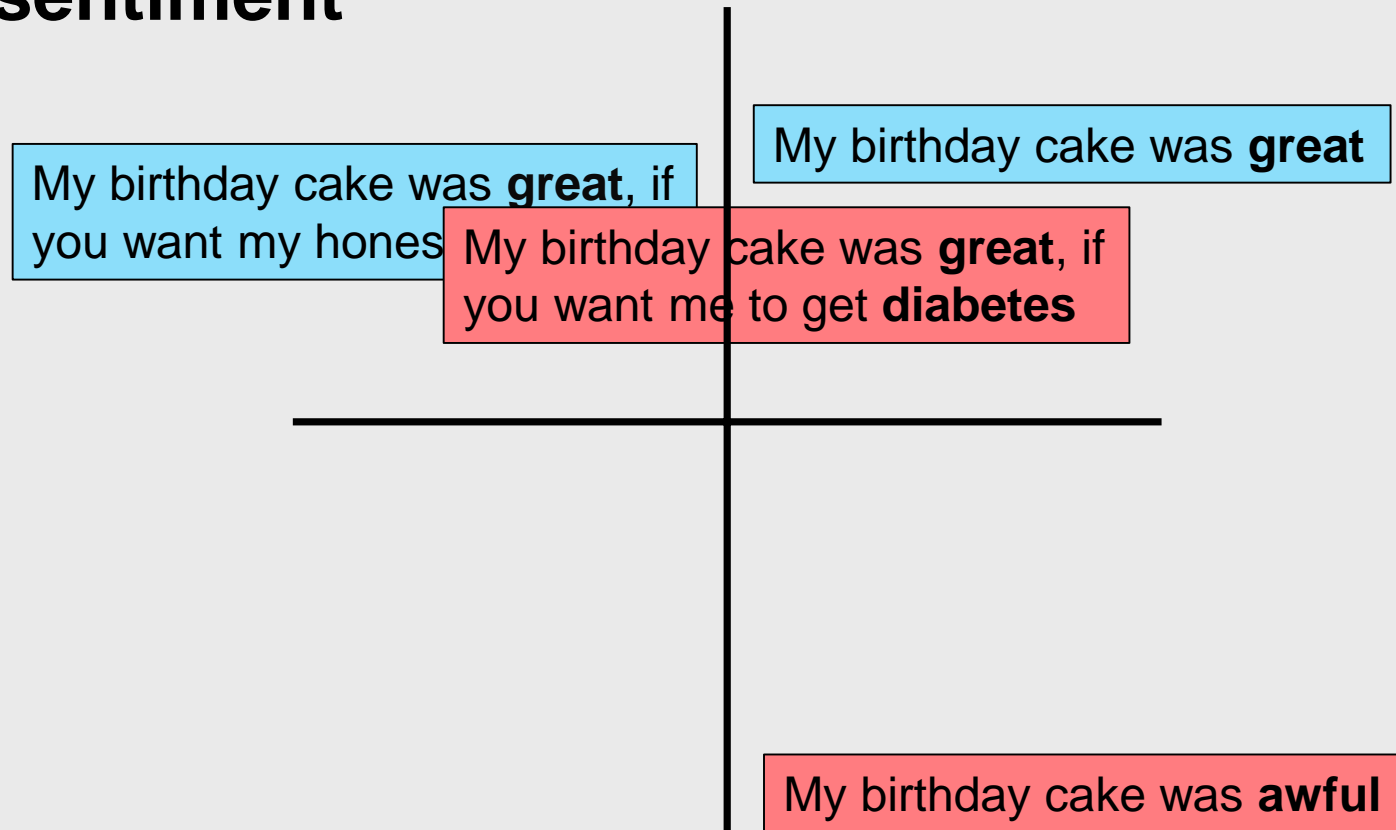
- Sentiment is conveyed by specific words
- We also need to know the **context** of the words

Sentiment and Context

- Sentiment is conveyed by specific words
- We also need to know the **context** of the words
- Context = which words pay **attention** to which words

No Context Embeddings

- A clustering type of embedding may cluster tweets with similar words, but different sentiment



Context Dependent Embeddings

- Context dependent embedding can cluster by sentiment



Context Dependent Embeddings

Context Dependent Embeddings

- **We need a model that allows words in a sentence to pay “attention” to other words**

Context Dependent Embeddings

- **We need a model that allows words in a sentence to pay “attention” to other words**
- **Words can pay attention in different ways**

Context Dependent Embeddings

- **We need a model that allows words in a sentence to pay “attention” to other words**
- **Words can pay attention in different ways**
- **We can choose the type of “attention” that captures sentiment**

Context Dependent Embeddings

- We need a model that allows words in a sentence to pay “attention” to other words
- Words can pay attention in different ways
- We can choose the type of “attention” that captures sentiment
- Solution: **Neural Network Transformers**

Transformers

- Developed in 2017 by Google
- Revolutionized natural language processing

Attention Is All You Need

Ashish Vaswani*
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aidan@cs.toronto.edu

Lukasz Kaiser*
Google Brain
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Abstract

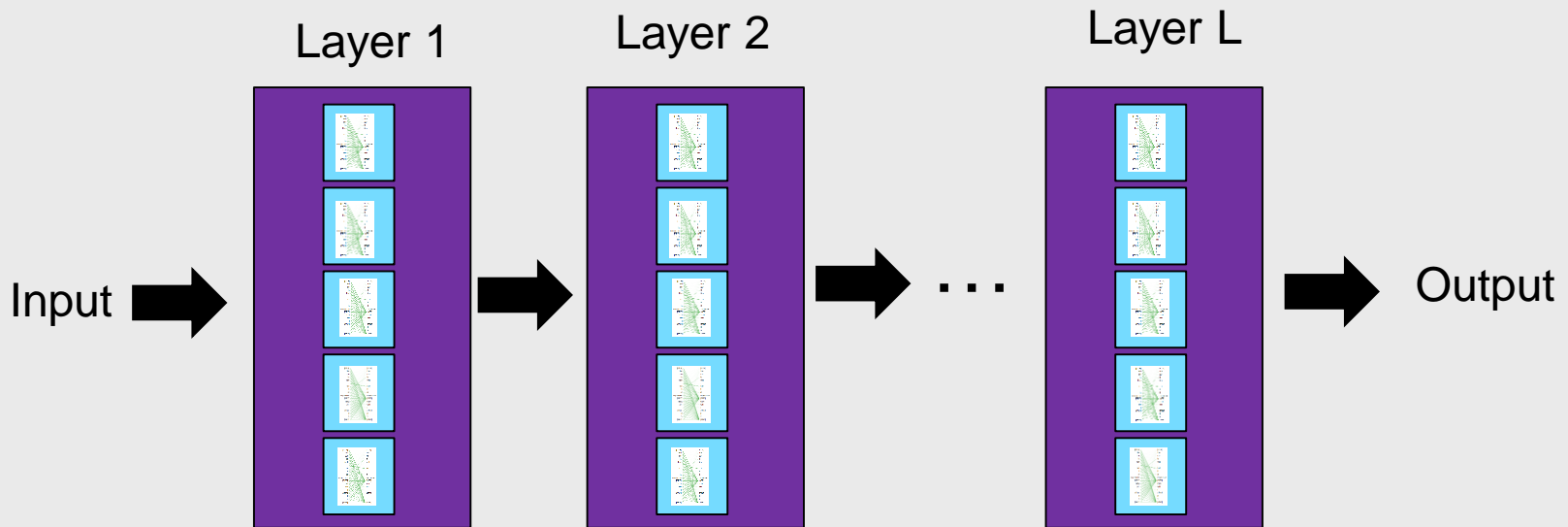
The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention

What Can Transformers Do?

- **Measure sentiment**
- **Translation**
- **Web search**
- **Text summarization**
- **Question answering**
- **Generate text**

Transformer Architecture

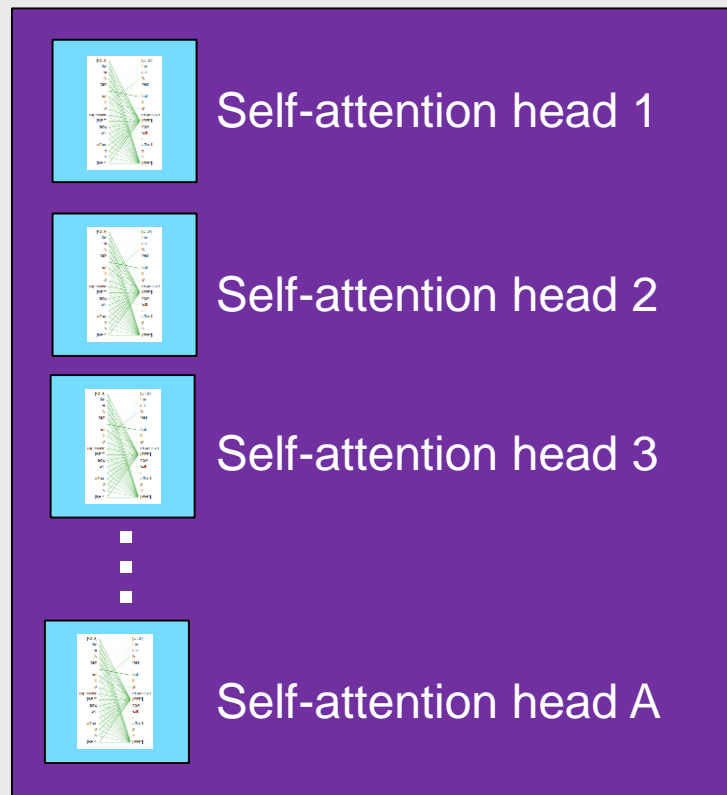
- The transformer has many layers



Transformer Layers

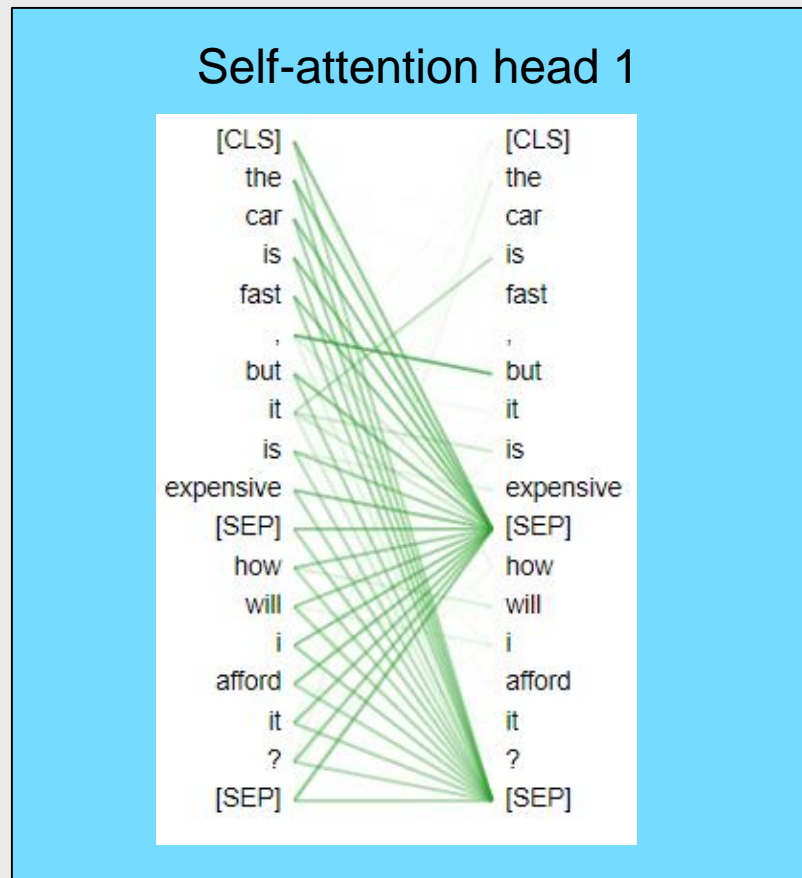
- Each layer has many self-attention heads

Layer 1

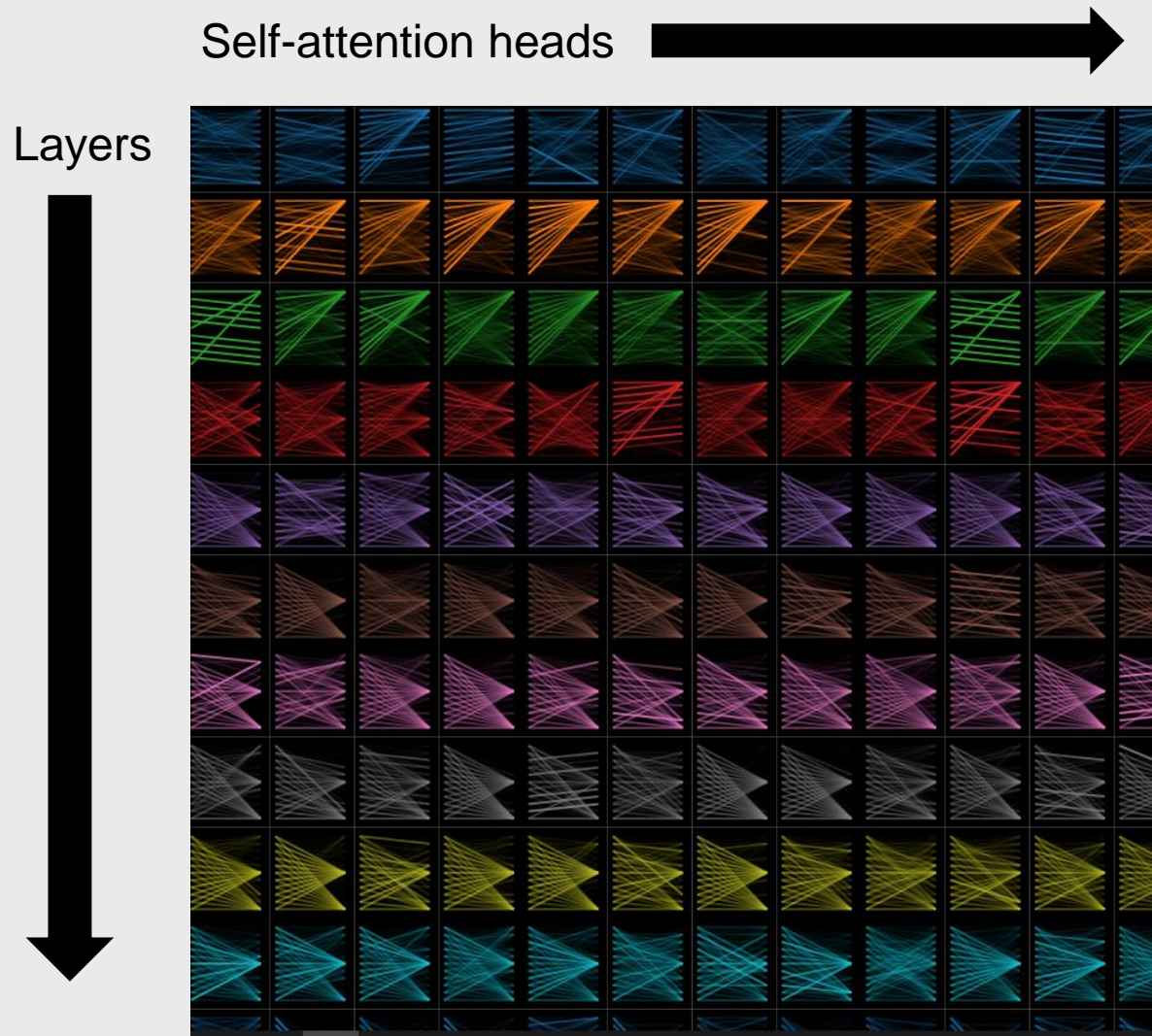


Self-Attention Head

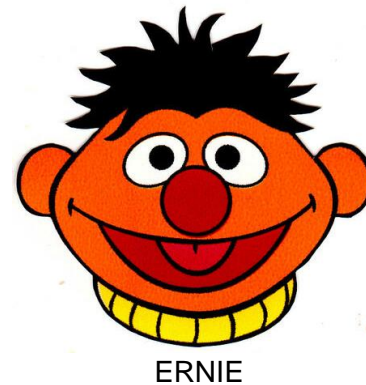
- Each self-attention head contains attention weights from each word to each other word



Visualizing the Brain of a Transformer



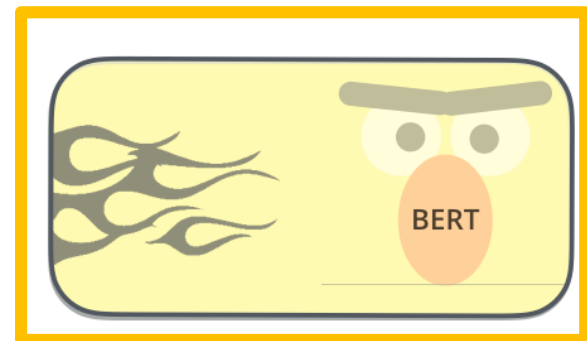
Popular Transformers



Popular Transformers



ERNIE



BERT



- **BERT = Bi-directional Encoder Representations From Transformers**
- **Released in 2018 by Google**
- **Base BERT has 100 million parameters**
 - 12 layers
 - 12 attention heads per layer
 - 768 dimensional word embedding
- **Trained on books and Wikipedia (3.3 billion words)**

Training BERT

1 - **Semi-supervised** training on large amounts of text (books, wikipedia..etc).

The model is trained on a certain task that enables it to grasp patterns in language. By the end of the training process, BERT has language-processing abilities capable of empowering many models we later need to build and train in a supervised way.

Semi-supervised Learning Step

Model:



Dataset:



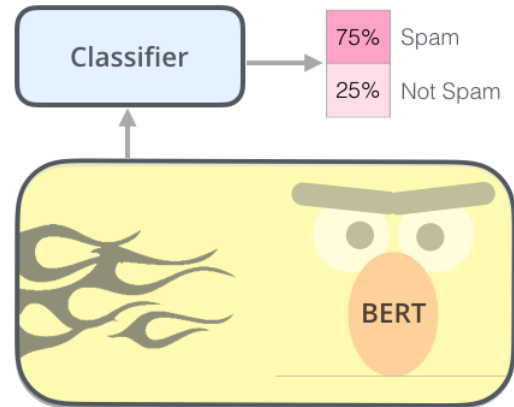
Objective:

Predict the masked word
(language modeling)

2 - **Supervised** training on a specific task with a labeled dataset.

Supervised Learning Step

Model:
(pre-trained
in step #1)



Dataset:

Email message	Class
Buy these pills	Spam
Win cash prizes	Spam
Dear Mr. Atreides, please find attached...	Not Spam

Masked Language Model Task

- BERT is trained to learn a masked language model
 - Guess **[MASK]** words in a sentence

Data	Prediction
I went to the [MASK] to buy milk.	[MASK] = store
I graduated from [MASK] and got a degree.	[MASK] = college
I had a [MASK] and it tasted [MASK] !	[MASK] = hamburger [MASK] = amazing

Pre-Trained Transformers: Hugging Face



Hugging Face

Search models, datasets, users...

Models

Datasets

Pricing

Resources

Log In

Sign Up

Tasks

- Fill-Mask
- Question Answering
- Summarization
- Table Question Answering
- Text Classification
- Text Generation
- Text2Text Generation
- Token Classification
- Translation
- Zero-Shot Classification
- + 4

Libraries

- PyTorch
- TensorFlow
- + 9

Datasets

- wikipedia
- squad
- c4
- bookcorpus
- dcep europarl jrc-acquis
- CLUECorpusSmall
- oscar
- squad_v2
- + 205

Languages

- en
- es
- fr
- sv
- fi
- de
- multilingual
- zh
- + 329

Licenses

- apache-2.0
- mit
- gpl-3.0
- + 13

Models 6132

Search Models

Sort: Most Downloads

bert-base-uncased

Fill-Mask • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 22,766k

cl-tohoku/bert-base-japanese-whole-word-masking

Fill-Mask • Updated Jan 25 • 4,354k

xlm-roberta-base

Fill-Mask • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 2,576k

bert-large-uncased

Fill-Mask • Updated Jan 13 • 2,031k

bert-large-cased

Fill-Mask • Updated Jan 13 • 1,717k

gpt2

Text Generation • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 815k

t5-small

Translation • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 751k

sentence-transformers/distilbert-base-nli-stsb-m...

Updated Aug 31, 2020 • 714k

valhalla/t5-small-qg-hl

Text2Text Generation • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 676k

distilbert-base-uncased

Fill-Mask • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 11,104k

jplu/tf-xlm-roberta-base

Fill-Mask • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 3,945k

roberta-base

Fill-Mask • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 2,158k

bert-base-cased

Fill-Mask • Updated Dec 15, 2020 • 1,913k

valhalla/t5-small-qa-qg-hl

Text2Text Generation • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 1,135k

distilbert-base-uncased-finetuned-sst-2-english

Text Classification • Updated Feb 9 • 814k

roberta-large

Fill-Mask • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 721k

facebook/bart-large-mnli

Zero-Shot Classification • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 680k

t5-base

Translation • Updated Dec 11, 2020 • 606k

Evaluating Language Models: GLUE







- **GLUE = general language understanding and evaluation**
- **GLUE is a set of benchmark tasks to evaluate language models like BERT**

GLUE Tasks

Task type	Description
Acceptability	Is the sentence grammatically correct
Sentiment	Can you predict the sentiment of the sentence
Question answering	Does the second sentence answer the question in the first sentence
Natural language inference	Does the second sentence entail the hypothesis in the first sentence
Pronoun referral	To what does the pronoun in a sentence refer
Sentence similarity	Are the two sentences paraphrases of each other






GLUE Leaders - 2021

- Human GLUE score = 87.1
- GLUE leaderboard: <https://gluebenchmark.com/leaderboard>

Rank Name		Model	URL	Score
1	ERNIE Team - Baidu	ERNIE		91.1
2	AliceMind & DIRL	StructBERT + CLEVER		91.0
3	DeBERTa Team - Microsoft	DeBERTa / TuringNLRv4		90.8
4	HFL iFLYTEK	MacALBERT + DKM		90.7
+	5	PING-AN Omni-Sinitic	ALBERT + DAAF + NAS	90.6
6	Liangzhu Ge	Deberta + CLEVER		90.5
7	T5 Team - Google	T5		90.3
8	Microsoft D365 AI & MSR AI & GATECH	MT-DNN-SMART		89.9
+	9	Huawei Noah's Ark Lab	NEZHA-Large	89.8
+	10	Zihang Dai	Funnel-Transformer (Ensemble B10-10-10H1024)	 89.7

SuperGLUE Leaders 2021






- Human SuperGLUE score = 89.8
- SuperGLUE leaderboard: <https://super.gluebenchmark.com/leaderboard>

Rank	Name	Model	URL	Score	
1	ERNIE Team - Baidu	ERNIE 3.0		90.6	
+	2	Zirui Wang	T5 + UDG, Single Model (Google Brain)	90.4	
+	3	DeBERTa Team - Microsoft	DeBERTa / TuringNLRv4		90.3
	4	SuperGLUE Human Baselines	SuperGLUE Human Baselines		89.8
+	5	T5 Team - Google	T5		89.3
+	6	Huawei Noah's Ark Lab	NEZHA-Plus		86.7
+	7	Alibaba PAI&ICBU	PAI Albert		86.1
+	8	Infosys : DAWN : AI Research	RoBERTa-iCETS		86.0
+	9	Tencent Jarvis Lab	RoBERTa (ensemble)		85.9
	10	Zhuiyi Technology	RoBERTa-mtl-adv		85.7

SuperGLUE Leaders 2021

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4	SuperGLUE Human Baselines	SuperGLUE Human Baselines		89.8
+	5	T5 Team - Google	T5	 89.3
+	6	Huawei Noah's Ark Lab	NEZHA-Plus	 86.7
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+	6	Huawei Noah's Ark Lab	NEZHA-Plus	 86.7
+	7	Alibaba PAI&ICBU	PAI Albert	86.1
+	8	Infosys : DAWN : AI Research	RoBERTa-iCETS	86.0
+	9	Tencent Jarvis Lab	RoBERTa (ensemble)	85.9
10	Zhuiyi Technology	RoBERTa-mtl-adv		85.7

Coding Session

- **Learn how to use any model in the huggingface library**
- **Use a pre-trained sentiment classifier to measure sentiment of tweets**
- **Perform analysis of the tweets and their sentiment**