

# Deep Learning for NLP

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# Road Map

## Introduction

Prerequisites

Expectation from the Course

Software

Neural Network Architectures

Feed-Forward Network

Recurrent Neural Network

Long Short-Term Memory

Bidirectional Recurrent Neural Network

Convolutional Neural Network

## What is Deep Learning ?

Overview

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## The XOR Example

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- ▶ Python

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- ▶ Linear Algebra

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- ▶ you will be able to solve some NLP Problems

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- ▶ scikit-learn (<http://scikit-learn.org/stable/>)

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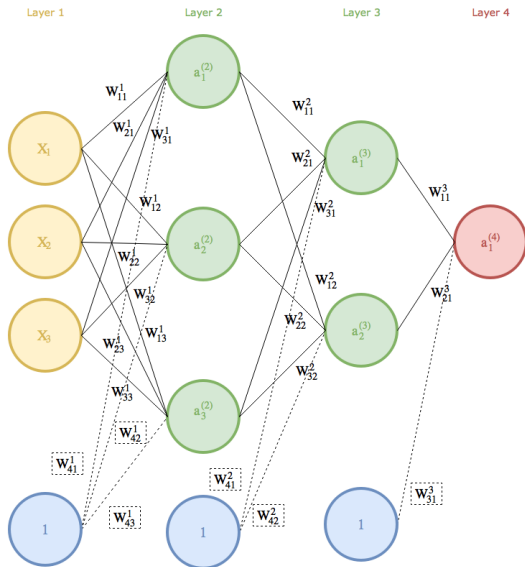
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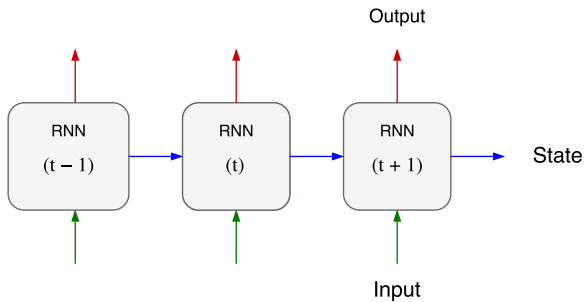
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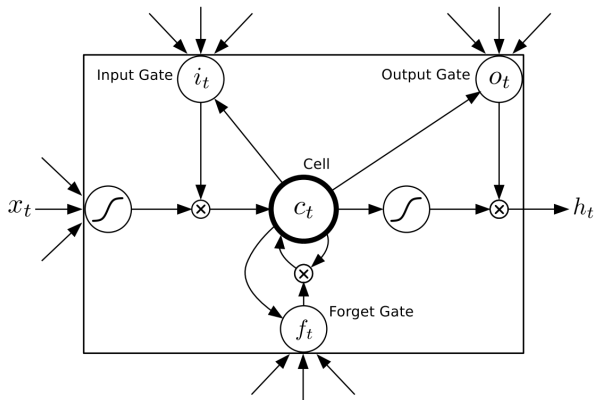
# Feed-Forward Network



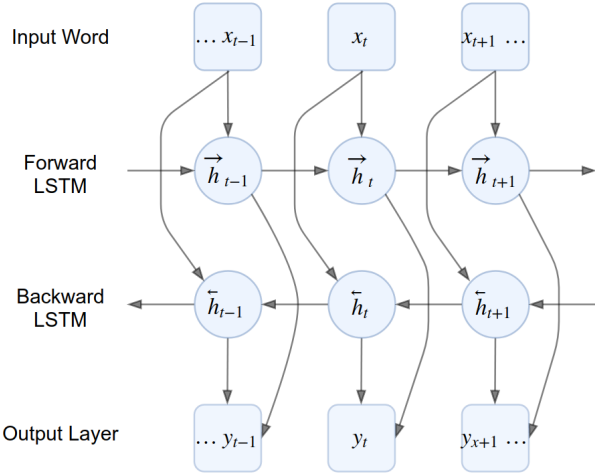
# Recurrent Neural Network



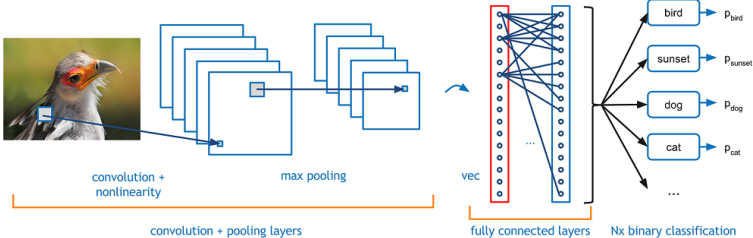
# Long Short-Term Memory



# Bidirectional Recurrent Neural Network



# Convolutional Neural Network



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- ▶ over-specified and incomplete

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- ▶ Very flexible and can be paired with other techniques
- ▶ DNNs are also inherently non-linear
- ▶ outperform linear models in classification and data analysis tasks

## Questions

- ▶ Do these representations correspond in any interpretable way to linguistically motivated representations typically used in theoretical linguistics?

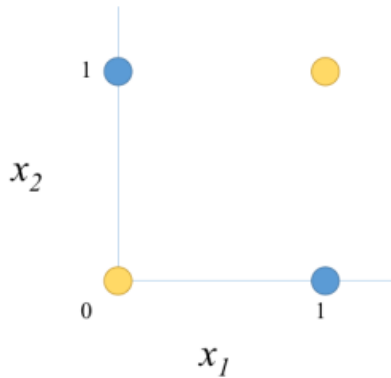
# Questions

- ▶ Do these representations correspond in any interpretable way to linguistically motivated representations typically used in theoretical linguistics?
- ▶ What are the criteria that make one representation better than another?

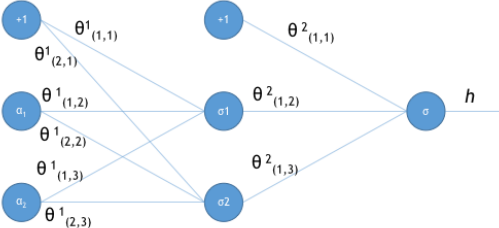
# The XOR Problem

Given this input		Produce this output
$x_1$	$x_2$	$y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

# Linear-Separability

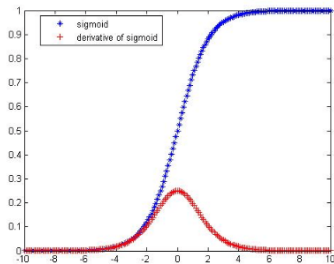


# MLP





# Activation Function

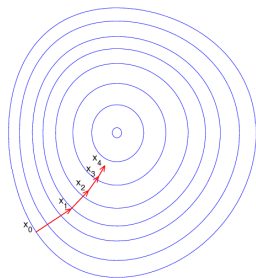


$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma(x)}{d(x)} = \sigma(x) \cdot (1 - \sigma(x)) \quad (2)$$

# Stochastic Gradient Descent Algorithm

## Steepest Descent



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- ▶ Gradient descent is an iterative optimization algorithm for finding the minimum of a function
- ▶ Takes steps proportional to the (negative or positive) of the gradient

# Stochastic Gradient Descent Algorithm

## Pseudocode

```
initialize network weights (often small random values)
do
  forEach training example named ex
    prediction = neural-net-output(network, ex) // forward pass
    actual = teacher-output(ex)
    compute error (prediction - actual) at the output units
    compute  $\Delta w_h$  for all weights from hidden layer to output layer // backward pass
    compute  $\Delta w_i$  for all weights from input layer to hidden layer // backward pass continued
    update network weights // input layer not modified by error estimate
until all examples classified correctly or another stopping criterion satisfied
return the network
```

Figure 1 : Stochastic Gradient Descent Algorithm<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Borrowed from Wikipedia

# Software installation

## PIP

A tool for installing and managing Python packages.

```
$ sudo apt-get update
```

```
$ sudo apt-get -y install python-pip
```

Another possibility to install pip:

```
$ curl "https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py" -o "get-pip.py"
```

```
$ python get-pip.py
```

```
$ pip -V
```

# Software installation

## Theano

Theano is a Python library that allows you to define, optimize, and evaluate mathematical expressions involving multi-dimensional arrays efficiently.

```
$ sudo pip install Theano
```

# Software installation

## TensorFlow

TensorFlow is an open source software library for numerical computation using data flow graphs.

## Installation

```
$ sudo apt-get install python-dev (for Python 2.7)
```

```
$ pip install tensorflow (CPU support (no GPU support))
```

```
$ pip install tensorflow-gpu (GPU support)
```

# Software installation

## Keras

Keras is a high-level neural networks API, written in Python and capable of running on top of TensorFlow, CNTK, or Theano. It was developed with a focus on enabling fast experimentation. Being able to go from idea to result with the least possible delay is key to doing good research.

## Installation

```
$ sudo pip install keras
```

## Switching from one backend to another

```
$HOME/.keras/keras.json
```