Understanding **Unstructured** Data with Language Models

Alex Peattie





































Origins of language models

- What is unstructured data?
 - Some case studies
- - Count based (bag of words, *n*-grams)
 - **Continuous space**
 - Bonus: the class of 2018
- Wrap-up and questions

Types of language models

Origins of language models



- What is unstructured data?
 - Some case studies
- Types of language models
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 - **Continuous space**
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- NCZW VUSX PNYM INHZ XMQX SFWX WLKJ AHSH NMCO CCAK UQPM KCSM HKSE INJU SBLK IOSX CKUB HMLL XCSJ USRR DVKO HULX WCCB GVLI YXEO AHXR HKKF VDRE WEZL XOBA FGYU JQUK GRTV UKAM EURB VEKS UHHV OYHA BCJW MAKL FKLM YFVN RIZR VVRT KOFD ANJM OLBG FFLE OPRG TFLV RHOW OPBE KVWM UQFM PW





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Hard rules

Clean

Clear result





Structured

Hard rules

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Clear result

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Hard rules

Clean

Clear result

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Unstructured Soft rules Noisy Unclear result

Language models



Language models





OLBGMGVATMKFNWZXFFIIYXUTIHWMDHXIFZEQVKDVMQSWBQNDYOZFTIWMJHXHYRPACZUGRREMVPANWXGTKTHNRLVHKZPGMNMVSECVCKHOINPLHHPVPXKMBHOKCCPDPEVXVVHOZZQBIYIEOUSEZNHJKWHYDAGTXDJDJKJPKCSDSUZTQCXJDVLPAMGQKKSHPHVKSVPCBUWZFIZPFUUPYKRBMGVAVA

3% chance

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78% chance

OLBGMGVATMKFNWZXFFIIYXUTIHWMDHXIFZEQVKDVMQSWBQNDYOZFTIWMJHXHYRPACZUGRREMVPANWXGTKTHNRLVHKZPGMNMVSECVCKHOINPLHHPVPXKMBHOKCCPDPEVXVVHOZZQBIYIEOUSEZNHJKWHYDAGTXDJDJKJPKCSDSUZTQCXJDVLPAMGQKKSHPHVKSVPCBUWZFIZPFUUPYKRBMGVAVA

3% chance

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70% chance









"Is it German?"



JQFZP RCSVM PVHYZ BNHTI LJUNM QHLHK AKLBS TOBSL ZNBDD VUDZN FANQI MGXFV ZEVBC LXOJL ZJFNY JTNVE AMOAY TJGQC KBUFV FWSQX PBYGT RTROH ROWJN MRJYD TQCQP YONTI NGPYU TUUFV FRUNT TVYVE GUHQW PJOOK QXYNT SRZRV LTOAX UGRDC GENDW SOJJD IVMYV FOETP KFDOE HJLNC UIUQB WTUOC JYXBU TSOFV FFHOX DMXVG UQUOQ CJCTH CSEFQ QUINV CKFHT KULIP

LMG









"Is it English?"





"Is it German?"

- Data classification
- Machine translation
- Speech recognition

. . . .

- Language generation
- Part-of-speech tagging
- Handwriting recognition
Data classification

. . . .

- Machine translation
- Speech recognition
- Language generation
- Part-of-speech tagging
- Handwriting recognition

What is **Unstructured data?**



Route	Period	Ref crossing	Total in EUR 2014
Central Med	2010-2015	285,700	$3,\!643,\!000,\!000$
East Borders	2010-2015	5,217	72,000,000
East Med Land	2010-2015	108,089	1,751,000,000
East Med Sea	2010-2015	61,922	$1,\!053,\!000,\!000$
West African	2010-2015	1,040	4,000,000
West Balkans	2010-2015	$74,\!347$	$1,\!589,\!000,\!000$
West Med	2010-2015	$29,\!487$	$251,\!000,\!000$

Structured data

Emails	Wiki article
Tweets	Blogs
Comments	Academic
Reviews	Presentatio
Transcripts	Reports
Written notes	Diary entrie
SMS messages	Webpages

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News articles Health records Police reports Chat messages Forum posts Books Interviews



*Sources: McKinsey, IDC





of an organization's data is unstructured*



Origins of language models

- What is unstructured data?
- Types of language models
 - Count based (bag of words, n-grams)
 - **Continuous space**
 - Bonus: the class of 2018
- Wrap-up and questions

Some case studies

Case study 1 Trailer sentiment







#Inhumans

Marvel's Inhumans - Official Trailer 1

10,514,956 views





How do we get richer insight?





Sexhaie 11 months ago

This look like it had potential to be like a superhero dramedy, or like a show that's like a parody of other marvel shows but also have a serious story or plot. But looks like it's trying to be a marvel version of game of thrones.

641 🗭 REPLY

View 11 replies 🗸



Arman Taghehchian 1 year ago Honestly this wouldve been better off animated

🖆 1.1K 🚚 REPLY

View 17 replies 🗸



RoadSamurai 1 year ago Even for tv, it looks cheap

1 228 🗭 REPLY

View 5 replies 🗸

Oliver Clothesoff 1 year ago Instead of wasting the budget on IMAX cameras, use the budget for the CGI instead

🐞 392 🗭 REPLY

View 3 replies 🗸



pyrosdestiny 11 months ago The guy who made iron first made this. Makes sense.

100 🗭 REPLY

View 2 replies 🗸



WUS POPPIN JIMBO 1 year ago It looks like they bought their costumes from Party City

1 773 🗭 REPLY

View 11 replies 🗸





1 779 🐠 REPLY

View 16 replies ~



chef_mantis 1 year ago Tony Stark: Don't do anything stupid.

abc: Come on! What's the worst that could happen?

Read more

1 23 4 REPLY



ARYAN OF BUL 11 months ago And that's why aliens are not talking to us.

141 # REPLY



Christopher Gibbs 1 year ago fan made?

1 435 4 REPLY

View 7 replies ~



Gagdet View 10 months ago My reaction when I saw this trailer 1:11 1 282 👘 REPLY

View 3 replies ∨



karma delivery 1 year ago

View 40 replies ∨

How in 2017 does the shit look so cheap and cheesy? I felt like I was 10 again watching an episode of Xena warrior princess

1.3K 🚚 REPLY



kalaikamalu 11 months ago

1:39 - I'm sorry, did anyone else hear that odd out of place punch sound.

1 27 🐠 REPLY

View 2 replies ∨



Smokey Badd 11 months ago (edited) The best part is 1:57



View 2 replies ∨



beatniece 10 months ago what was the budget on this? a six pack of beer and some dry donuts?

16 🐠 REPLY



Brandon Perry 1 year ago Haha those sound effects are something else. Plus they arnt even synced up right. At least its on ABC.

16 46 🗭 REPLY



James Gsh 1 year ago Marvel you forgot the "fan made" in the title

1.2K 🐠 REPLY



Ferox 1 year ago

why does that look so god damn cheap



View 3 replies ∨



Marvellizor 99 3 months ago "An Astonishing New Saga"

cancelled after one season



abc: Come on! What's the worst that could happen?

How in 2017 does the shit look so cheap and cheesy? I felt like I was 10 again







Sexhaie 11 months ago

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641 🗭 REPLY

View 11 replies 🗸





"Is it positive?"

85% պի

"Is it negative?"





Sexhaie 11 months ago

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👍 641 🚚 REPLY

View 11 replies 🗸





"Is it positive?"

85% Կի

"Is it negative?"

53%

Positive, negative, neutral





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1.3K 🐠 REPLY

View 40 replies v















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View 11 replies 🗸



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How in 2017 does the shit look so cheap and cheesy? I felt like I was 10 again watching an episode of Xena warrior princess

👘 1.3K 🐠 REPLY

View 40 replies V















Sentiment score



abc: Come on! What's the worst that could happen?

How in 2017 does the shit look so cheap and cheesy? I felt like I was 10 again







(Based on TF-IDF on top and bottom quartile w.r.t sentiment)



(Based on TF-IDF on top and bottom quartile w.r.t sentiment)

Case study 1 Key takeaway: Richer insights



Case study 2 Customer demographics





Business (Acme Inc.)



Business (Acme Inc.)



www.iconexperience.com

Existing customers

Tweets **2,932**

Followi /g 755

Followers 2,282

Acme Inc.

@AcmeInc

Proudly creating high quality furniture since 1964

O Charing Cross, London



iii Joined December 2012

Tweets

Tweets & replies



Acme Inc. @AcmeInc · Aug 3 Our new dining tables are out



Likes Lists 55.0 1	Follow
Media	Who to follow · Refresh · View all
30 It now! bit.ly/2C12xWZ	Miliboo.com @miliboo Follow
	rioMoros @rioMoros
	Cinna @CinnaTM

Cinna





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Suhail 🤣 @Suhail · Aug 29

One of my early mistakes in the 1st two years of building a co was building new products because users seemed happy. That lack of focus put us back a year. It's usually a mistake to expand to a new mkt because the product is "done" for the primary one but your mkt share is < 1%.



Suhail 🤣 @Suhail · Aug 29

People underestimate how much grit it takes for founders to steadily build the most monotonous features in order to make an okay product great. Especially difficult when there are so many more interesting/intellectually challenging v1 ideas to distract you.



Suhail 🔮 @Suhail · Aug 29

The worst thing about the Internet & mobile phones, for me lately, is that I'm incapable of focusing enough to read a book for longer than 15 min unless I am going to bed. The cycle to reverse this has been extremely painful.

○ 64 1, 175 ○ 1.0K ○



Suhail 🤣 @Suhail · Aug 28

Is anyone aware of research or papers discussing how to dramatically reduce Internet latency to < 5ms?

♀ 22 1,5 ♥ 74 ☑



Suhail 🤣 @Suhail · Aug 27

The most complicated problems are made less overwhelming by breaking them into discrete sub-problems, assigning teams with a clear goal, & having patience. If you don't have the resources to solve all the sub-problems, partner & focus on a narrower set.

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Ignoring profile pic, name, can we guess age & gender?



(Plagiarism Analysis, Authorship Identification, and Near-Duplicate Detection)



Gender



Gender



Gender & Age

18-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-64, 65+



Suball © SScholl - And St. Constants in the fact two years of bailding bloo was building now one of my carly initiatives in the fact two years of bailding bloo was building now products because users scenned happy. That lack of locus out us back a year. Ps usually a mislake to expand to a new mid because the product is "done" for the primary one but your mist share is < 1.5 .

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batteries. If you do "there the resources to solve all the sub-problems, partner & focus on a nerrower set

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"Is the author male?"





Business (Acme Inc.)



www.iconexperience.com

Existing customers



Business (Acme Inc.)



Existing customers

Sign Up Please fill in this for
First Name
Email
Password
Confirm Passwo
I accept the Te
Sign Up

Already have an account? Login here.



Sign Up Please fill in this form to c	reate an account!
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Email	
Password	
Confirm Password	
Male Fer	nale
I accept the Terms of U	Jse & Privacy Policy.
Sign Up	
Already have an a	ccount? Login here

Alleady have all accounty Login here.
Case study 2 Key takeaway: Post-hoc analysis



Case study 2 Key takeaway: Post-hoc analysis



Case study 3 Statin decline study









18 million





18 million





200 million 1/35 (1/10 in UK)





HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Hospital name

Cedars Sinai

Massachusetts General Hospital

Walter Reed National Military Me

New York – Presbyterian Hospit

The Academy and College of Ph

The Pennsylvania Hospital

	Statin decline rate
	3.1%
ι	7.4%
edical Center	4.2%
tal	2.1%
hiladelphia	11.4%
	8.6%

Hospital name

Cedars Sinai

Massachusetts General Hospita

Walter Reed National Military Me

New York – Presbyterian Hospit

The Academy and College of Pl

The Pennsylvania Hospital

	Statin decline rate
	3.1%
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hiladelphia	11.4%
	8.6%

Hospital name

Cedars Sinai

Massachusetts General

Walter Reed National Militar

New York – Presbyter

The Academy ar

The Pennsylvania Hountal











"Were statins recommended but declined?"





~90% accuracy

(precision/recall)



8,800 patients

evaluated

Case study 3 Key takeaway: cheaper/easier







Disadvantages



Advantages



Disadvantages Soft rules Noisy Unclear result



Advantages



Disadvantages Soft rules Noisy Unclear result



Advantages Richer/deeper Post hoc Cheaper/easier



Origins of language models

- What is unstructured data?
 - Some case studies
- - Count based (bag of words, *n*-grams)
 - **Continuous space**
 - Bonus: the class of 2018
- Wrap-up and questions

Types of language models



NLTK Natural language toolkit



Scikit Learn



NLTK Natural language toolkit





Scikit Learn

(Has prebaked models)



Count based AKA statistical

1980, 1990s

Very fast

Decent performance (when tuned)



Count based AKA statistical

1980, 1990s

Very fast

Decent performance (when tuned)



Continuous space AKA neural, neuroprobabilistic

- 2000s, 2010s
- Slower, more expensive
- Typically used with neural nets
- State-of-the-art performance





Bag of words n-gram

Bag of words







SMS Spam Collection Data Set

University of Sao Carlos

~5,500 SMS messages, categorized into ham and spam



Preliminaries:

We'll need a train and test set (corpus).

80-20 split is fine.



- 1. Clean
- 2. Tokenize
- 3. Remove stopwords
- 4. Stem
- 5. Build frequency matrix
- 6. Classify



URGENT! Your Mobile No 07808726822 was awarded a L2,000 Bonus Caller Prize on 02/09/03! This is our 2nd attempt to contact YOU! Call 0871-872-9758 BOX95QU



URGENT! Your Mobile No 07808726822 was awarded a L2,000 Bonus Caller Prize on 02/09/03! This is our 2nd attempt to contact YOU! Call 0871-872-9758 BOX95QU

urgent your mobile no was awarded a l bonus caller prize on this is our nd attempt to contact you call box qu



URGENT! Your Mobile No 07808726822 was awarded a L2,000 Bonus Caller Prize on 02/09/03! This is our 2nd attempt to contact YOU! Call 0871-872-9758 BOX95QU

urgent your mobile no was awarded a l bonus caller prize on this is our nd attempt to contact you call box qu

- message = message.lower()

message = re.sub('[^A-Za-z]', ' ', message)



urgent your mobile no was awarded a l bonus caller prize on this is our nd attempt to contact you call box qu

[a, attempt, awarded, bonus, box, call, caller, contact, is, l, mobile, nd, no, on, our, prize, qu, this, to, urgent, was, you, your]



Simple: tokens = message.split(' ')

Robust:

from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
tokens = word_tokenize(message)

3. stopwords

[a, attempt, awarded, bonus, box, call, caller, contact, is, l, mobile, nd, no, on, our, prize, qu, this, to, urgent, was, you, your]

[i, me, my, myself, we, our, ours, ourselves, you, your, yours, yourself, yourselves, he, him, his, himself, she, her, hers, herself, it, its, itself, they, them, these, those, am, is, are, was, ...]

[attempt, awarded, bonus, box, call, caller, contact, l, mobile, nd, prize, qu, urgent]



from nltk.corpus import stopwords
tokens = [t for t in tokens if not t in stopwords]

4. stemning

win winners won winning winnings

4. stemning

win winners winning winnings



4. stemming

from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer

stemmer = PorterStemmer()
tokens = [stemmer.stem(t) for t in tokens]

[attempt, awarded, bonus, box, call, caller, contact, l, mobile, nd, prize, qu, urgent]


	are	call	from	hello	home	how	me	money	now	tomorrow	win	you
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1



from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
count_vector = CountVectorizer()

count_vector.fit(messages)



count_vector.get_feature_names()

	are	call	from	hello	home	how	me	money	now	tomorrow	win	you
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0		1	0	1	0	0	1		0	2	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1



train = count_vector.transform(messages).toarray()

	are	call	from	hello	home	how	me	money	now	tomorrow	win	you
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1



naive_bayes = MultinomialNB() naive_bayes.fit(train, y_train)

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
```



naive_bayes = MultinomialNB() naive_bayes.fit(train, y_train)

naive_bayes.predict(test)

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
```



90%+ accuracy

(Precision and recall)

Free holiday, offer on until next Wednesday! Are you crazy?? 1 WEEK HOLIDAY IS FREE!

Free holiday, offer on until next Wednesday! Are you crazy?? 1 WEEK HOLIDAY IS FREE!



"statin" "patient" "not"

"soreness"







Bag of words *n*-gram

Is holiday spammy or not spammy?

Is holiday spammy or not spammy, given the context?

Congratulations you've won a free **holiday**, offer on until next on until next

The second se

Expensive to compute

Expensive to compute

Prone to overfitting

Instead consider limited context Previous *n* words



unigram (bag of words)

bigram

trigram

4-gram

won a free holiday, offer

won a <mark>free holiday</mark>, offer

won <mark>a free holiday</mark>, offer

won a free holiday, offer

TOY TRAINING CORPUS I am Sam Sam I am

TOY TEST SENTENCE I am Sam I do



I do not like green eggs and ham





- 1. Clean
- 2. Tokenize
- 3. Remove stopwords
- 4. Stem





- 1. Clean
- 2. Tokenize
- 3. Remove stopwords
- 4. Stem

i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do



i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do

90

how many times "am" follows "i"

how many times "i" appears

i am sam sam i am i do not like gre

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do



0

i do not like green egg and ham

how many times "am" follows "I"

i am sam sam i am

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do

0

i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TRAINING CORPUS i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do

0

i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do

 $p_1 = \frac{2}{3}, p_2 = \frac{1}{2}, p_3 = \frac{1}{2}, p_4 = \frac{1}{3}$

i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do

 $p_1 \times p_2 \times p_3 \times p_4 \approx 0.05$



i am sam sam i am

TOY TEST SENTENCE

i am sam i am sam i do

i do not like green egg and ham

$p_1 \times p_2 \times p_3 \times p_4 \times p_5 \times p_6 \times p_7 \approx 0.009$

i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE

i am sam i am sam i do

 $p_1 \times p_2 \times p_3 \times p_4 \times p_5 \times p_6 \times p_7 \approx 0.009$

"Discriminates" against long sentences



i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE

i am sam i am sam i do

 $p_1 \times p_2 \times p_3 \times p_4 \times p_5 \times p_6 \times p_7 \approx 0.009$

Small numbers, pain to work with



1. Take the *n*th root to normalize long and short sentences



- **2.** Take the reciprocal to avoid small numbers

1 $\sqrt[n]{p_1 \times p_2 \times p_3 \times \dots}$

1. Take the *n*th root to normalize long and short sentences



2. Take the reciprocal to avoid small numbers

Perplexity Lower is "better"

 $\sqrt[n]{p_1 \times p_2 \times p_3 \times \ldots}$

1. Take the *n*th root to normalize long and short sentences

i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do

 $\times p_2 \times p_3 \times p_4$





 ≈ 2.1

Unrealistically low. Expect 30 - 150 in real life on test set




perplexity (on our training & test set)

Can use for classification (e.g. the SMS is spam if the perplexity of the spam model is < 100)

- We can think of perplexity as "surprise". We want to minimize

One more detail I skipped:

i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE i am sam i do



- <start> i am sam <end>
- <start> sam i am <end>
- <start> i do not like green egg and ham <end>

TOY TEST SENTENCE <start> i am sam i do <end>



"I" starts sentence 2/3 of time

TOY TRAINING CORPUS <start> i am sam <end> <start> sam i am <end>

TOY TEST SENTENCE <start> i am sam i do <end>



- <start> i do not like green egg and ham <end>

This is "all we need", but there's a big problem...

i am sam sam i am i do not like gre

TOY TEST SENTENCE i like green egg and ham



i do not like green egg and ham

i am sam sam i am i do not like gre

TOY TEST SENTENCE i like green egg and ham

 $p_1 = \frac{how}{ho}$

96

i do not like green egg and ham

how many times "like" follows "i"

how many times "i" appears

i am sam sam i am i do not like gre

TOY TEST SENTENCE i like green egg and ham

 $p_1 = \frac{how}{ho}$

96

i do not like green egg and ham

how many times "like" follows "i"

how many times "i" appears

i am sam sam i am i do not like gre

TOY TEST SENTENCE i like green egg and ham



0

i do not like green egg and ham

i am sam sam i am

TOY TEST SENTENCE

i like green egg and ham





i do not like green egg and ham

i am sam sam i am i do not like green egg and ham

TOY TEST SENTENCE

i like green egg and ham







Does this happen on larger data sets?

Train



(Except Romeo & Juliet)

Test



Romeo and Juliet, Act 1 Scene 1

(I didn't worry about stemming for this example)



but thou - 59



but thou - 59 thou art - 449

$$(\sqrt[7]{\frac{59}{5830} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \dots})^{-1}$$

but thou - 59 thou art - 449 art not - 53

 $\left(\sqrt[7]{\frac{59}{5830}} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \frac{53}{3812} \times \dots\right)^{-1}$

but thou - 59 thou art - 449

 $(\sqrt[7]{\frac{59}{5830}} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \frac{53}{3812} \times \frac{4}{9507} \times \dots)^{-1}$

art not - 53 not quickly - 4

But thou art not quickly moved to strike but thou - 59 thou art - 449 art not - 53 not quickly - 4 quickly moved - 0

$$\left(\sqrt[7]{\frac{59}{5830} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \frac{53}{3812} \times \frac{4}{9507} \times 0}\right)$$



But thou art not quickly moved to strike but thou - 59 thou art - 449 art not - 53 not quickly - 4 quickly moved - 0

$$\left(\sqrt[7]{\frac{59}{5830}} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \frac{53}{3812} \times \frac{4}{9507} \times 0 \times \dots\right)^{-1}$$



quickly moved - 0 moved to - 5 to strike - 15

$$\left(\sqrt[6]{\frac{59}{5830} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \frac{53}{3812} \times \frac{4}{9507} \times \frac{5}{93} \times \frac{15}{163}}\right)^{-1} = 60$$

- but thou 59 thou art 449 art not 53 not quickly 4

quickly moved - 0

$$(\sqrt[6]{\frac{59}{5830} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \frac{53}{3812} \times \frac{4}{9507} \times \frac{5}{93} \times \frac{15}{163}})^{-1} = 60$$

(We generally expect perplexity of 30 - 150 on test set)

- but thou 59 thou art 449 art not 53 not quickly 4
 - moved to 5 to strike 15



quickly moved - 0 moved to - 5 to strike - 15

$$(\sqrt[7]{\frac{59}{5830} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \frac{53}{3812} \times \frac{4}{9507} \times 0 \times \frac{5}{93} \times \frac{15}{163}})^{-1} = \infty$$

- but thou 59 thou art 449 art not 53 not quickly 4

The solution is **smoothing** which is all about preventing the probabilities crashing to 0



Laplacian/additive Good-Turing Katz

Jelinek-Mercer

Lidstone

Witten-Bell Church-Gale Bayesian Kneser-Ney

Absolute discounting



Good-Turing

Katz

Jelinek-Mercer

Lidstone

Laplacian/additive

Witten-Bell Church-Gale Bayesian

Kneser-Ney

Absolute discounting

But thou art not quickly moved to strike but thou - 59 thou art - 449 art not - 53 not quickly - 4 quickly moved - 0

$$\left(\sqrt[7]{\frac{59}{5830} \times \frac{449}{6327} \times \frac{53}{3812} \times \frac{4}{9507} \times 0}\right)$$





- <end>13
- and **4**
- dream 1
- go **2**
- have **2**
- make 2
- send 1
- should **2**
- the **2**
- to **3**
- will **2**
- yield **1**
 - •
 - •

a **O** abandon **0** abandoned **0** abase **0** abashed **0** abate **0** abated **0** abatement **0** abates **0** abbess **0** abbey **0** abbeys **0**



- <end>13
- and **4**
- dream 1
- go **2**
- have 2
- make **2**
- send 1
- should **2**
- the **2**
- to **3**
- will **2**
- yield **1**





~28000 more, including "moved"

a **O** abandon **0** abandoned **0** abase **0** abashed **0** abate **0** abated **0** abatement **0** abates **0** abbess **0** abbey **0** abbeys **0**

youths **0**

zeal **0**

•

zeales **0**

zealous **0**

zenith **0**

zephires **0**

zir **O**

zodiac **0**

zone **0**

zounds **0**





< 1% of the words (80 of 28,000+) control 100% of the probability!

<end>13

and **4**

dream 1

go **2**

have **2**

make 2

send 1

should **2**

the **2**

to **3**

will **2**

yield **1**

•

•

a **O** abandon **0** abandoned **0** abase **0** abashed **0** abate **0** abated **0** abatement **0** abates **0** abbess **0** abbey **0** abbeys **0**



< 1% of the words (80 of 28,000+)control 100% of the probability!

<end>13

and **4**

dream 1

go **2**

have **2**

make **2**

send 1

should 2

the **2**

to **3**

will **2**

yield **1**

a **0** abandon **0** abandoned **0** abase **0** abashed **0** abate **0** abated **0** abatement **0** abates **0** abbess **0** abbey **0** abbeys **0**

• youths **0** zeal **0** zeales **0** zealous **0** zenith **0** zephires **0** zir **O** zodiac **0** zone **0** zounds **0**

Hoccupylanguagemodels



1. Reduce every observed count by some δ .

(often $\delta = 0.5$)

<end>**13**

and **4**

dream 1

go **2**

have **2**

make 2

send 1

should **2**

the **2**

to **3**

will **2**

yield **1**

•

٠

a **O** abandon **0** abandoned **0** abase **0** abashed **0** abate **0** abated **0** abatement **0** abates **0** abbess **0** abbey **0** abbeys **0**



1. Reduce every observed count by some δ .

(often $\delta = 0.5$)

<end>12.5 and **3.5** dream 0.5 go **1.5** have **1.5** make **1.5** send 0.5 should 1.5 the **1.5** to **2.5** will **1.5** yield 0.5

a **O** abandon **0** abandoned **0** abase **0** abashed **0** abate **0** abated **0** abatement **0** abates **0** abbess **0** abbey **0** abbeys **0**



2. We've collected 40 counts of "tax" (80×0.5). Now redistribute that 40 across the 28,000 words with a count of 0.

<end>12.5 and **3.5** dream 0.5 go **1.5** have **1.5** make **1.5** send 0.5 should 1.5 the **1.5** to **2.5** will **1.5** yield **0.5**

a **O** abandon **0** abandoned **0** abase **0** abashed **0** abate **0** abated **0** abatement **0** abates **0** abbess **0** abbey **0** abbeys **0**



2. We've collected 6 counts of "tax" (12×0.5). Now redistribute that 6 across the 28,000 words with a count of 0.

 ≈ 0.0014

40

28384

and **3.5** dream **0.5** go **1.5** have **1.5** make **1.5** send **0.5** should **1.5** the **1.5** to **2.5** will **1.5** yield **0.5**

<end>12.5

a **0.0014**

abandon **0.0014**

abandoned 0.0014

abase **0.0014**

abashed **0.0014**

abate **0.0014**

abated **0.0014**

abatement **0.0014**

abates **0.0014**

abbess **0.0014**

abbey **0.0014**

abbeys **0.0014**

youths **0.0014** zeal **0.0014** zeales **0.0014** zealous **0.0014** zenith **0.0014** zephires **0.0014** zir **0.0014** zodiac **0.0014** zone **0.0014**

•

zounds **0.0014**
But thou art not quickly moved to strike

quickly moved - 0.0014 moved to - 4.5 to strike - 14.5

$$\left(\sqrt[7]{\frac{58.5}{5830} \times \frac{448.5}{6326.5} \times \frac{52.5}{3812} \times \frac{3.5}{9507} \times \frac{0.0014}{108} \times \frac{4.5}{93} \times \frac{14.5}{163}}\right)^{-1} = 175$$

- but thou 58.5 thou art 448.5 art not 52.5 not quickly 3.5

bigram

trigram

4-gram

won a **free holiday**, offer

won a free holiday, offer

won a free holiday, offer



trigram

4-gram

Pro: "smarter", considers more contextCons: data sparsity

won a **free holiday**, offer

won a free holiday, offer

won a free holiday, offer

Trigram model

But thou art not quickly moved to strike

quickly moved

a **O**

abar Appears 0 times

- abar
- abas
- abas
- abat
- abat
- abat
- abat
- abbe
- abbe

abandon 0
abandoned 0
abase 0
abashed 0
abate 0
abated 0
abatement 0
abates 0
abbess 0
abbey 0
abbeys 0

youths **0** zeal **0** zeales **0** zealous **0** zenith **0** zephires **0** zir **O** zodiac **0** zone **0** zounds **0**

•

quickly moved

Smoothing alone can't

help us!

a **O**

abar So all counts after are abar 0. Absolute discounting abas doesn't help because abas there's nothing to "tax" abat

abandon 0
abandoned 0
abase 0
abashed 0
abate 0
abated 0
abatement 0
abates 0
abbess 0
abbey 0
abbeys 0

youths **0** zeal **0** zeales **0** zealous **0** zenith **0** zephires **0** zir **O** zodiac **0** zone **0** zounds **0**

•



Smart but can get stumped



Not as smart but robust

Smart but can get stumped



Solution: combine trigram and bigram predictions







Approach 1: Interpolation

Take a proportion of each model's prediction





Approach 2: Backoff

If the trigram model gets stumped, fall back to the bigram model





Approach 2: Backoff

If the trigram model gets stumped, fall back to the bigram model





Approach 2: Backoff

If the trigram model gets stumped, fall back to the bigram model



Good-Turing

Katz

Jelinek-Mercer

Lidstone



Laplacian/additive

Witten-Bell

Church-Gale

Bayesian

Kneser-Ney

Absolute discounting

With interpolation

from nltk.model.ngram import NgramModel
from nltk.probability import KneserNeyProbDist

model = NgramModel(n = 3, train = text, estimator = KneserNeyProbDist)

model.perplexity("But thou art not quickly moved to strike".split())



Count based AKA statistical

1980, 1990s

Very fast

Decent performance (when tuned)



Continuous space AKA neural, neuroprobabilistic

2000s, 2010s

Slower, more expensive

Typically used with neural nets

State-of-the-art performance

TRAINING

The cat got squashed in the garden on Friday

TEST

The dog got flattened in the garden on Tuesday



TRAINING

The cat got squashed in the garden on Friday

TEST

The dog got flattened in the garden on Tuesday





squashed ≈ flattened cat ≠ dog Friday ≠ Tuesday





Count based AKA statistical

1980, 1990s

Very fast

Decent performance (when tuned)



Continuous space AKA neural, neuroprobabilistic

- 2000s, 2010s
- Slower, more expensive
- Typically used with neural nets
- State-of-the-art performance



Key idea: use word embeddings, where similar words live close to one another

Bengio et al., 2003



Toy example: Emoji embedded in 2D space





































(World's least popular emoji)


































































candidateX	0.62		
candidateY	0.03		
prev1X	0.52		
prev1Y	0.95		
prev2X	0.45		
prev2Y	0.08		



candidateX	0.62		
candidateY	0.03		
prev1X	0.52		
prev1Y	0.91		
prev2X	0.45		
prev2Y	0.08		





Neural Networks for Machine Learning

Geoffrey Hinton, UToronto

What about real-world word vectors?

	000	5														
Terms	1	2	з	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
abs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
absb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
absenc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
absolut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
absorb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
abus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
academi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
acceler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
accept	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Thousands of words

Millions of documents





300 dimensions

0.815, 0.163, 0.803, 0.603, 0.402, 0.333, 0.454, 0.575, 0. , 0.136, 0.489, abs 0.511, 0.7 , 0.501, 0.465, 0.489, 0.171, 0.484, 0.094, 0.919, 0.973, 0.833, absb 0.429, 0.155, 0.32 , 0.29 , 0.306, 0.313, 0.301, 0.355, 0.55 , 0.345, 0.325, absenc absolut 0.003, 0.994, 0.437, 0.468, 0.615, 0.929, 0.103, 0.405, 0.895, 0.37, 0.394, absorb 0.74 , 0.776, 0.782, 0.802, 0.94 , 0.651, 0.977, 0.387, 0.373, 0.359, 0.415, abu 0.685, 0.121, 0.006, 0.764, 0.391, 0.476, 0.236, 0.624, 0.731, 0.117, 0.832, 0.878, 0.966, 0.556, 0.565, 0.451, 0.436, 0.052, 0.397, 0.497, 0.893, 0.364, abus 0.848, 0.938, 0.85, 0.492, 0.575, 0.349, 0.339, 0.756, 0.712, 0.834, 0.15, abut academi 0.419, 0.977, 0.652, 0.745, 0.292, 0.546, 0.846, 0.342, 0.856, 0.248, 0.33 acceler 0.587, 0.268, 0.384, 0.431, 0.123, 0.565, 0.61, 0.976, 0.662, 0.299, 0.591,





FastText	Wor		
300 dimensions	300 0		
1–2M words	3M w		
Trained on Wikipedia, web crawls	Train News		
2–5 GB	1.5 G		



rd2Vec

dimensions

vords

ned on Google

S

βB

GloVe

50–300 dimensions

400k–2M words

Trained on Wikipedia, web crawls, Twitter

1–2 GB







Input vector Length = 900



LSTMs RNNs CNNs

2000–2017

Ensembles

Exploring the limits of language modeling (2016)

5-gram model with Kneser-Ney smoothing

Perplexity score of 67

2 hours to train (CPU only)

Google's "big" LSTM model

Perplexity score of **30**

. . .





\$64k



\$64k

3 weeks!

Exploring the limits of language modeling (2016)

5-gram model with **Kneser-Ney smoothing**

Perplexity score of **67**

2 hours to train (CPU only)



Google's "big" LSTM model

Perplexity score of **30**

3 weeks to train (32 GPUs)





Origins of language models

- What is unstructured data?
 - Some case studies
- - Count based (bag of words, *n*-grams)
 - **Continuous space**
 - Bonus: the class of 2018
- Wrap-up and questions

Types of language models





ig changes are underway in the world of Natural Language Processing (NLP). В The long reign of word vectors as NLP's core representation technique has seen an exciting new line of challengers emerge: ELMo <u>ULMFiT</u> , and the <u>OpenAI transformer</u> . These works <u>made headlines</u> by demonstrating that pretrained language models can be used to achieve state-of-the-art results on a wide range of NLP tasks. Such methods herald a watershed moment: they may have the same wideranging impact on NLP as pretrained ImageNet models had on computer vision.

From Shallow to Deep Pre-Training

Pretrained word vectors have brought NLP a long way. Proposed in 2013 as an approximation to language modeling, word2vec 4 found adoption through its efficiency and ease of use in a time when hardware was a lot slower and deep learning models were not widely supported. Since then, the standard way of conducting NLP projects has largely remained unchanged: word embeddings pretrained on large amounts of

The Gradient

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[unrelated] datasets and improve performance significantly"

"Researchers soon realized that the weights learned in state of the art models for ImageNet could be used to initialize models for completely

[unrelated] datasets and improve performance significantly"



"Researchers soon realized that the weights learned in state of the art models for ImageNet could be used to initialize models for completely









ULMFiT

"Universal Language Model Fine-Tuning"

January 2018

Trained on Wikipedia (100M words)

ELMo

"Embeddings from Language Models"

February 2018

Trained on online news (1B words)



OpenAl transformer

June 2018

Trained on 7000 novels (1B words)



Source: Matthew Peters via The Gradient

```
🔿 📄 Raw Blame History 🖵 🖍 🖺
Executable File 1662 lines (1661 sloc) 130 KB
          IMDb
          At Fast ai we have introduced a new module called fastal text which replaces the torchtext library that was used in our 2018 dif
          course. The fastal text module also supersedes the fastal nip library but retains many of the key functions.
 In [1]: from fastai.text import *
          import html
          The Fastal text module introduces several custom tokens.
          We need to download the IMDB large movie reviews from this site: http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/data/sentiment/ Direct link : Link
          and untar it into the PATH location. We use pathlib which makes directory traveral a breeze.
 In [2]: BOS = 'xbos' / beginning-of-sentence tag
          FLD = 'afld' # data field tag
          PATH=Path('data/aclIndb/')
          Standardize format
 In [3]: CLAS_PATS=Path('data/indb_clas/')
          CLAS PATH.mkdir(exist ok=True)
          LM PATH=Path('data/indb lm/')
          LM PATE.mkdir(exist ok=True)
          The imdb dataset has 3 classes, positive, negative and unsupervised(sentiment is unknown). There are 75k training reviews(12.5k
          pos, 12.5k neg, 50k unsup) There are 25k validation reviews(12.5k pos, 12.5k neg & no unsup)
          Refer to the README file in the imdb corpus for further information about the dataset.
In [122]: CLASSES = ['neg', 'pon', 'unsup']
           def get texts(path):
               texts, labels = [],[]
               for idx, label in enumerate (CLASSES):
                    for fname in (path/label).glob('*.*'):
                        texts.append(fname.open('r', encoding='utf-B').read())
                        labels.append(idx)
               return np.array(texts), np.array(labels)
           trn texts, trn labels = get texts(PATH/'train')
           val_texts,val_labels = get_texts(PATH/'test')
In [123]: len(trn texts), len(val texts)
Out[123]: (75000, 25000)
In [124]: col_names = ['labels','text']
          We use a random permutation np array to shuffle the text reviews.
In [125]: np.random.seed(42)
           trn_idx = np.random.permutation(len(trn_texts))
           val_idx = np.random.permutation(len(val_texts))
In [126]: trn_texts = trn_texts[trn_idx]
           val_texts = val_texts[val_idx]
           trn_labels = trn_labels[trn_idx]
```

Fast.ai's IMDb tutorial

Walkthrough to achieve a new state-of-the-art (**95.4%** accuracy)

https://bit.ly/imdblm





elmo = hub.Module("https://tfhub.dev/google/elmo/2", trainable=True)



TensorFlow Hub



- Unstructured data is a powerful and plentiful source of insight (90%+ of all data), especially if combined with language models.
- Unstructured data is more difficult to work with in some ways: we have to deal with soft rules, noise and thus unclear results.
- *But* it can also give us richer insights, allow for easier post-hoc analysis, and provide a cheaper alternative to collecting structured datasets.



- Count-based models are fast and still work well. Interpolated Kneser-Ney *n*-gram models generally work the best.
- For even better results, use pre-trained word vectors (from
 - Google/Facebook) and a neural net
- For the current state-of-the-art, experiment with a universal language model, tuned to your particular task

Understanding **Unstructured** Data with Language Models

Alex Peattie

alexpeattie.com/talks



Grab the slides





