L90 Practical: Part II

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[1] This part of practical based on a design by Helen Yannadoukakis and Simone Teufel

Procedure/Timeline

- Today:
  - Using Support Vector Machines
  - Using a blind test set
  - Developing the extension system (doc2vec)
- Nov 22: Submit baseline report (get feedback Nov 29)
- Next Demonstrated Practical: Nov 13
  - Sanity check results
  - Analysis methods on results
- Jan 14: Submit report on the extension system

From last time, you should have...

- code for sign test
- code for feature manipulation (e.g., bigrams)
- code for NB + smoothing
- code for Round-Robin cross-validation

Validation corpus

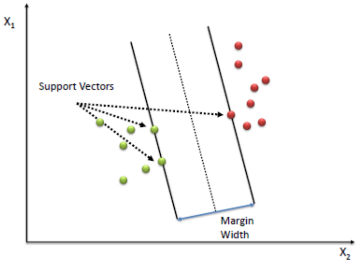
- We will next add a superior classifier – Support Vector Machines
- There are many parameters than can be set in SVMs, e.g. feature cutoff, kernels, . . .
- You therefore need a training/validation corpus to train and tune hyperparameters and a separate blind test set
- A sensible split is 90% for training/validation, 10% for testing
- This is for generalisability
- See instructions for more detail

New: Support Vector Machines

- SVM is a generalisation of simple maximal margin classifier and support vector classifier
- Both of these require that classes are separable by linear boundary.
- Support Vector Machines can use non-linear boundaries (kernels)
- Further extensions lead to multi-class SVMs

Hyperplanes and support vectors

- A hyperplane in p-dimensions is a flat $p - 1$-dimensional affine subspace
- Compute the distance between data points and various hyperplanes
- Select the one that creates the largest margin (best separation) between the two classes.
- Support vectors are data points lying on the margin.
- The size of dence.



Images from: https://www.saedsayad.com/support_vector_machine.htm

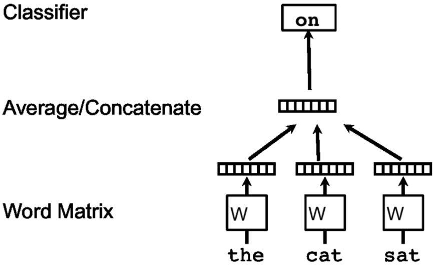
Doc2vec for Sentiment Analysis

- word2vec: learning neural word embeddings (Mikolov et al., 2013)
- doc2vec (Le and Mikolov, 2014):[2] embeddings for *sequences* of words
- Agnostic to granularity: sentence, paragraph, document
- Learned 'document' vector effective for various/some tasks, including sentiment analysis

[2] Or paragraph vectors, or document vectors . . .

Distributed representation of words

Task: predict the next word given the context



Optimisation objective:

$$\frac{1}{T}\sum_{t=k}^{T-k} \log p(w_t | w_{t-k}, \ldots, w_{t+k})$$

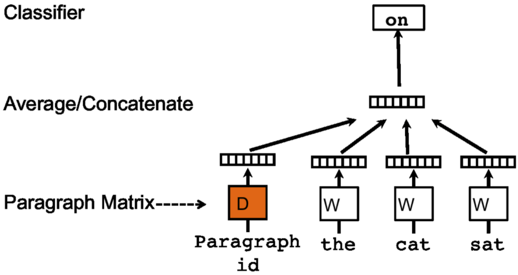
Softmax output layer:

$$p(w_t | w_{t-k}, \ldots, w_{t+k}) = \frac{\exp y_{w_t}}{\sum_i \exp y_i}$$

$$y = b + U\, h(w_{t-k}, \ldots, w_{t+k}; W)$$

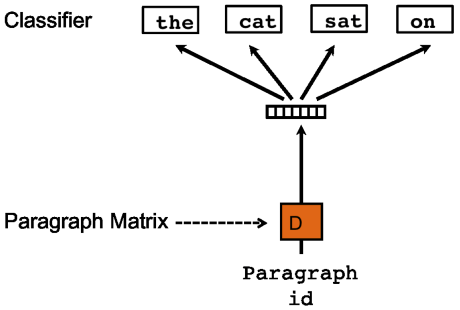
Images and formulas from paper though note inaccuracies...

Doc2vec: distributed memory (dm) architecture



- Add paragraph token: each paragraph mapped to a unique vector
- Paragraph vector now also contributes to the prediction task
  - Shared across all contexts from the same paragraph
- Works as a “memory” of context / topic

Doc2vec: distributed bag of words (dbow) architecture



Alternatively, train paragraph vector to predict words in a window (no word order); similar to Skip-gram model.

Doc2vec

- Our level of granularity: document / review
- Parameters:
  - Training algorithm (dm, dbow)
  - The size of the feature vectors (e.g., 100 dimensions good enough for us)
  - Number of iterations / epochs (e.g., 10 or 20)
  - Context window
  - Hierarchical softmax (faster version) . . .
- A number of available tools (e.g., gensim python library)

Doc2vec: how can we use it for sentiment analysis?

- Paragraph embeddings achieved through word2vec training can be used as features within a typical supervised machine learning framework

Questions?