Kecerdasan Bisnis Terapan

Natural Language Processing

Husni
Lab. Riset JTIF UTM

Sumber awal: http://mail.tku.edu.tw/myday/teaching/1071/BI/1071BI11_Business_Intelligence.pptx

Business Intelligence (BI)

1 Introduction to BI and Data Science

2 Descriptive Analytics

3 Predictive Analytics

4 Prescriptive Analytics

⑤ Big Data Analytics

6 Future Trends

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Outline

- Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- NLP Libraries and Tools
- NLP and Text Analytics with Python

Example of Opinion: review segment on iPhone

“I bought an iPhone a few days ago.

It was such a nice phone.

The touch screen was really cool.

The voice quality was clear too.

However, my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought it.

She also thought the phone was too expensive, and wanted me to return it to the shop. … ”

Source: Bing Liu (2011) , “Web Data Mining: Exploring Hyperlinks, Contents, and Usage Data,” Springer, 2nd Edition,

Example of Opinion: review segment on iPhone

"(1) I bought an iPhone a few days ago.

(2) It was such a **nice** phone.

(3) The touch screen was really **cool**.

(4) The voice quality was **clear** too.

(5) However, my mother was mad with me as I did not tell her before I bought it.

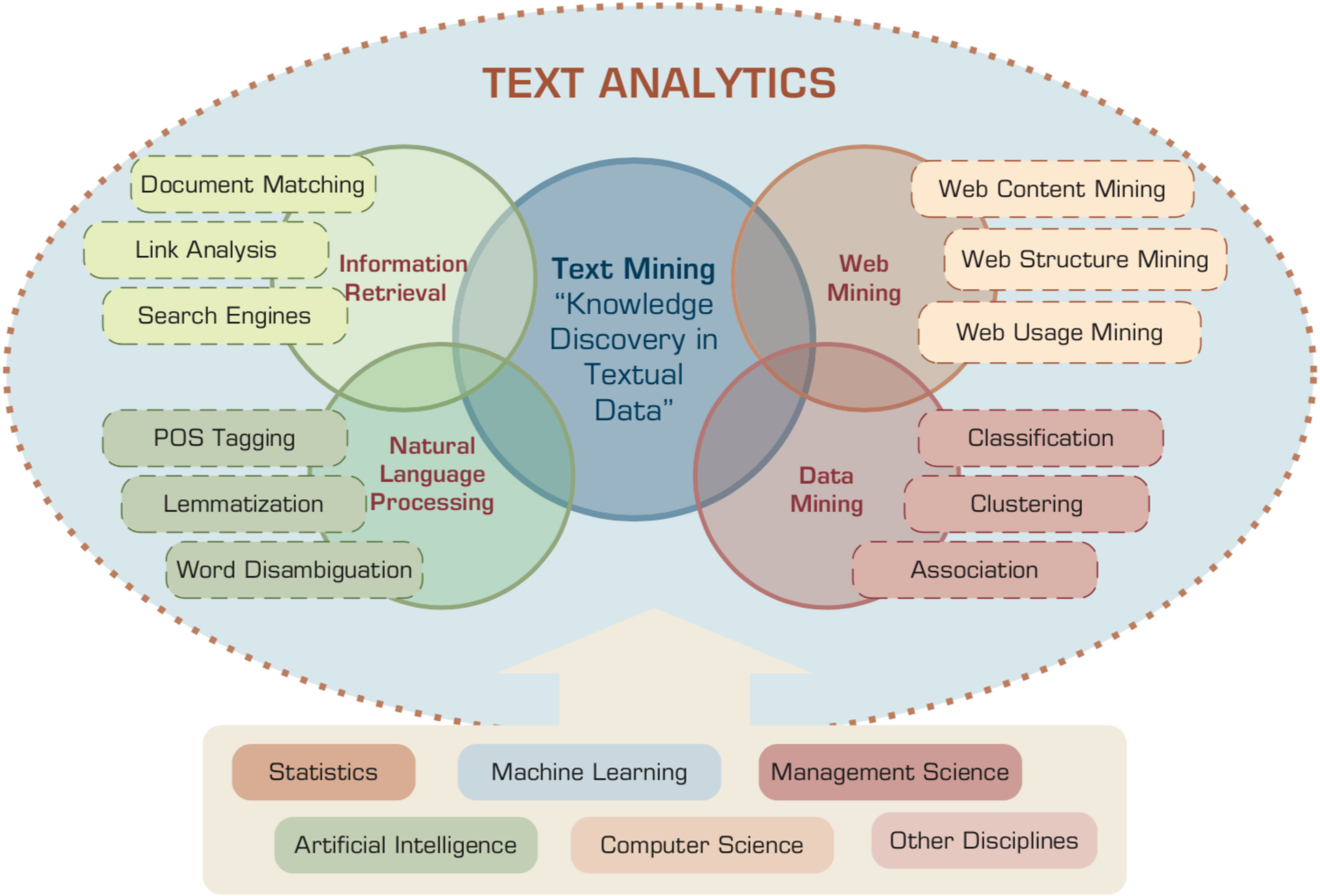
(6) She also thought the phone was too **expensive**, and wanted me to return it to the shop. … "

+Positive Opinion

-Negative Opinion

Source: Bing Liu (2011) , "Web Data Mining: Exploring Hyperlinks, Contents, and Usage Data," Springer, 2nd Edition,

Text Analytics and Text Mining



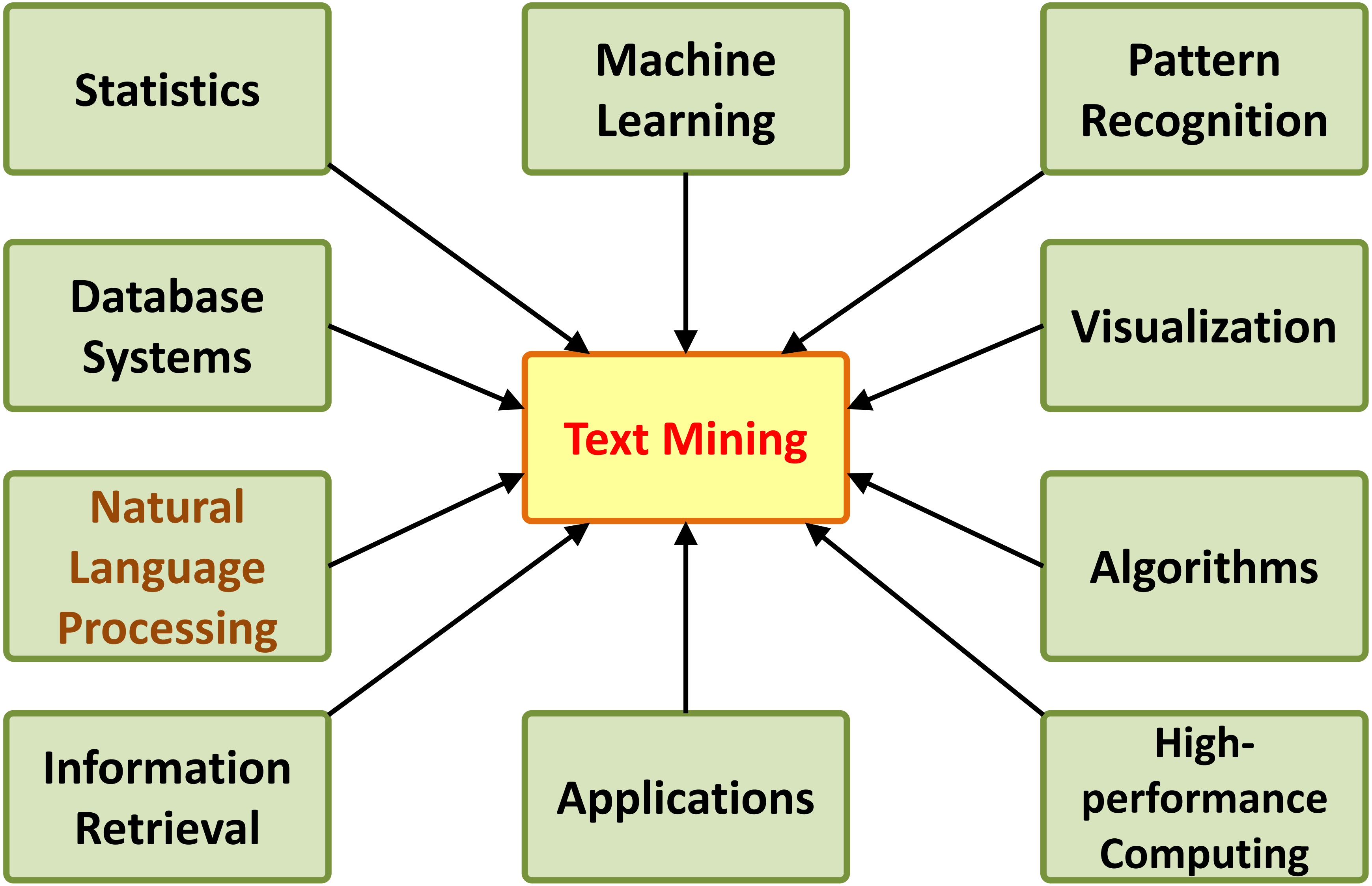
Source: Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban (2017), Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science: A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition, Pearson

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- **Natural language processing (NLP)** is an important component of **text mining** and is a subfield of **artificial intelligence** and **computational linguistics**.

Source: Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban (2017), Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science: A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition, Pearson

Text Mining Technologies



Adapted from: Jiawei Han and Micheline Kamber (2011), Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques, Third Edition, Elsevier

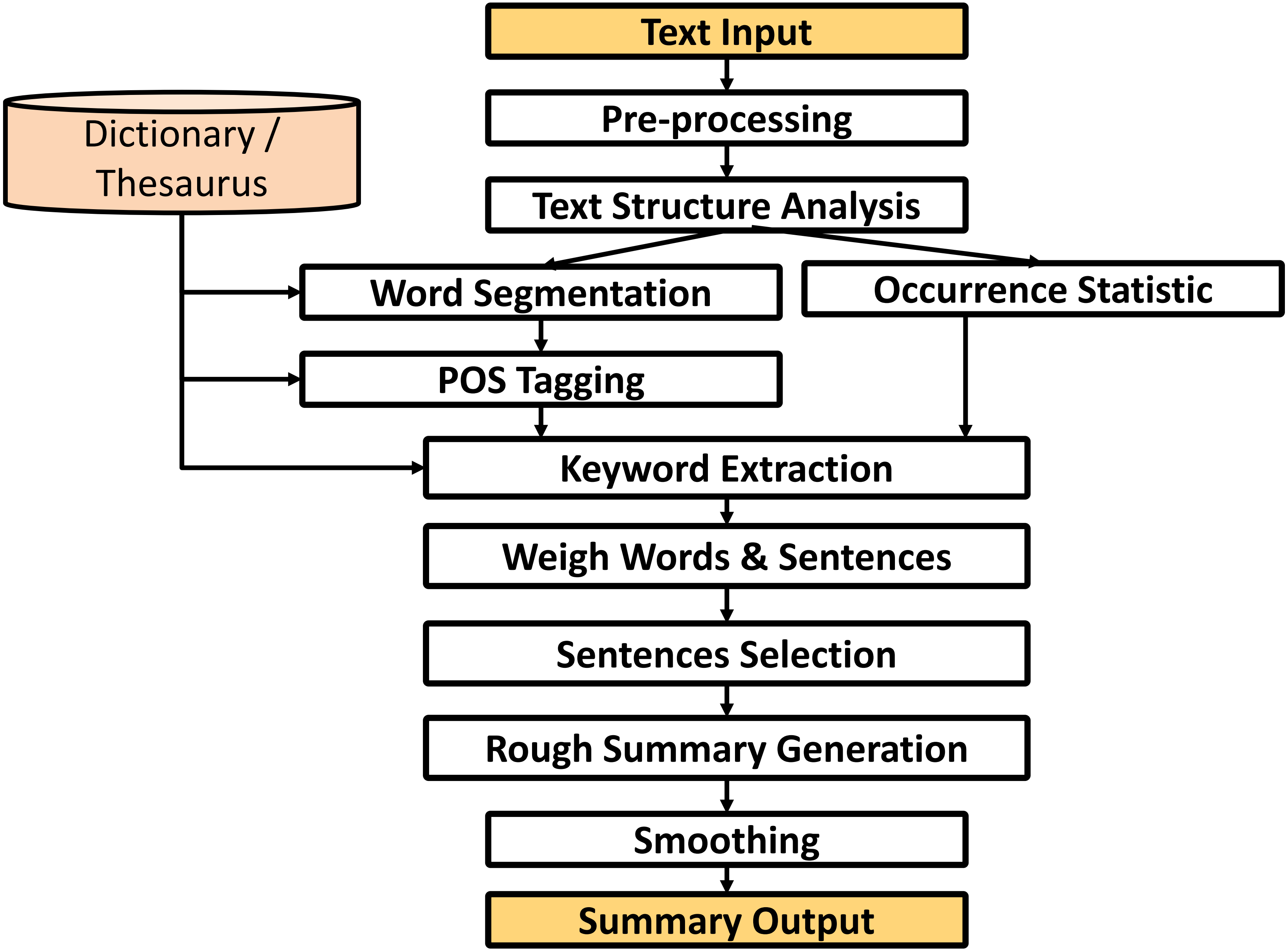
Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Text Mining

- Raw text
- Sentence Segmentation
- Tokenization
- Part-of-Speech (POS)
- Stop word removal
- Stemming / Lemmatization
- Dependency Parser
- String Metrics & Matching

word’s stem	word’s lemma
am → am	am → be
having → hav	having → have

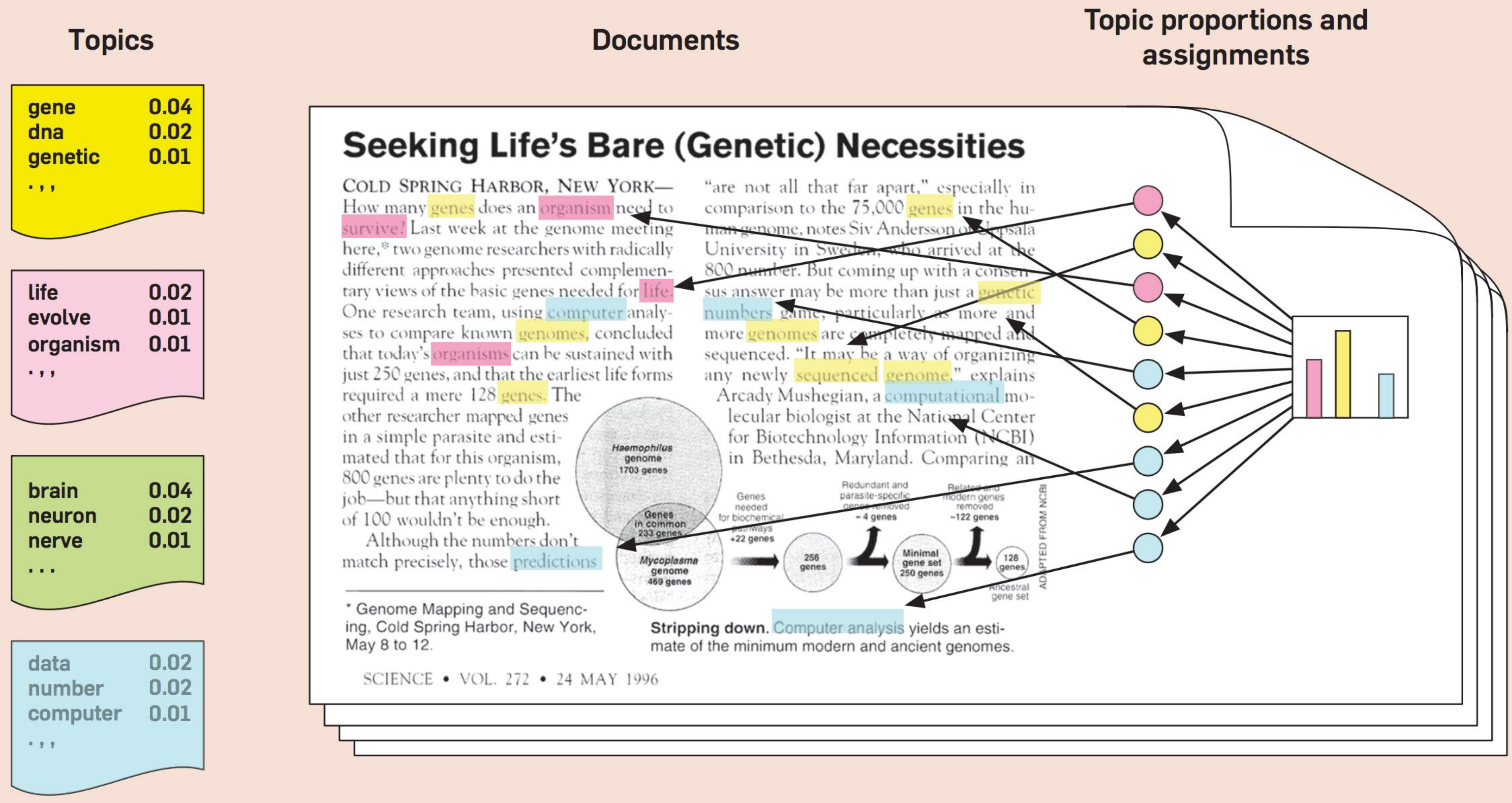
Source: Nitin Hardeniya (2015), NLTK Essentials, Packt Publishing; Florian Leitner (2015), Text mining - from Bayes rule to dependency parsing

Text Summarization



Source: Vishal Gupta and Gurpreet S. Lehal (2009), "A survey of text mining techniques and applications," Journal of emerging technologies in web intelligence, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 60-76.

Topic Modeling



Topics

gene	0.04
dna	0.02
genetic	0.01
. , ,	

life	0.02
evolve	0.01
organism	0.01
. , ,	

brain	0.04
neuron	0.02
nerve	0.01
. . .	

data	0.02
number	0.02
computer	0.01
. , ,	

Documents

Topic proportions and assignments

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK— How many genes does an organism need to survive? Last week at the genome meeting here,* two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for life. One research team, using computer analyses to compare known genomes, concluded that today's organisms can be sustained with just 250 genes, and that the earliest life forms required a mere 128 genes. The other researcher mapped genes in a simple parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't match precisely, those predictions "are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 genes in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson of Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at the 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a genetic numbers game, particularly as more and more genomes are completely mapped and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly sequenced genome," explains Arcady Mushegian, a computational molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing an

Haemophilus genome 1703 genes
Genes in common 233 genes
Mycoplasma genome 469 genes
Genes needed for biochemical pathways +22 genes
256 genes
Redundant and parasite-specific genes removed −4 genes
Minimal gene set 250 genes
Related and modern genes removed −122 genes
128 genes
Ancestral gene set
ADAPTED FROM NCBI

Stripping down. Computer analysis yields an estimate of the minimum modern and ancient genomes.

* Genome Mapping and Sequencing, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, May 8 to 12.

SCIENCE • VOL. 272 • 24 MAY 1996

Source: Blei, David M. "Probabilistic topic models." *Communications of the ACM* 55, no. 4 (2012): 77-84.

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- Part-of-speech tagging
- Text segmentation
- Word sense disambiguation
- Syntactic ambiguity
- Imperfect or irregular input
- Speech acts

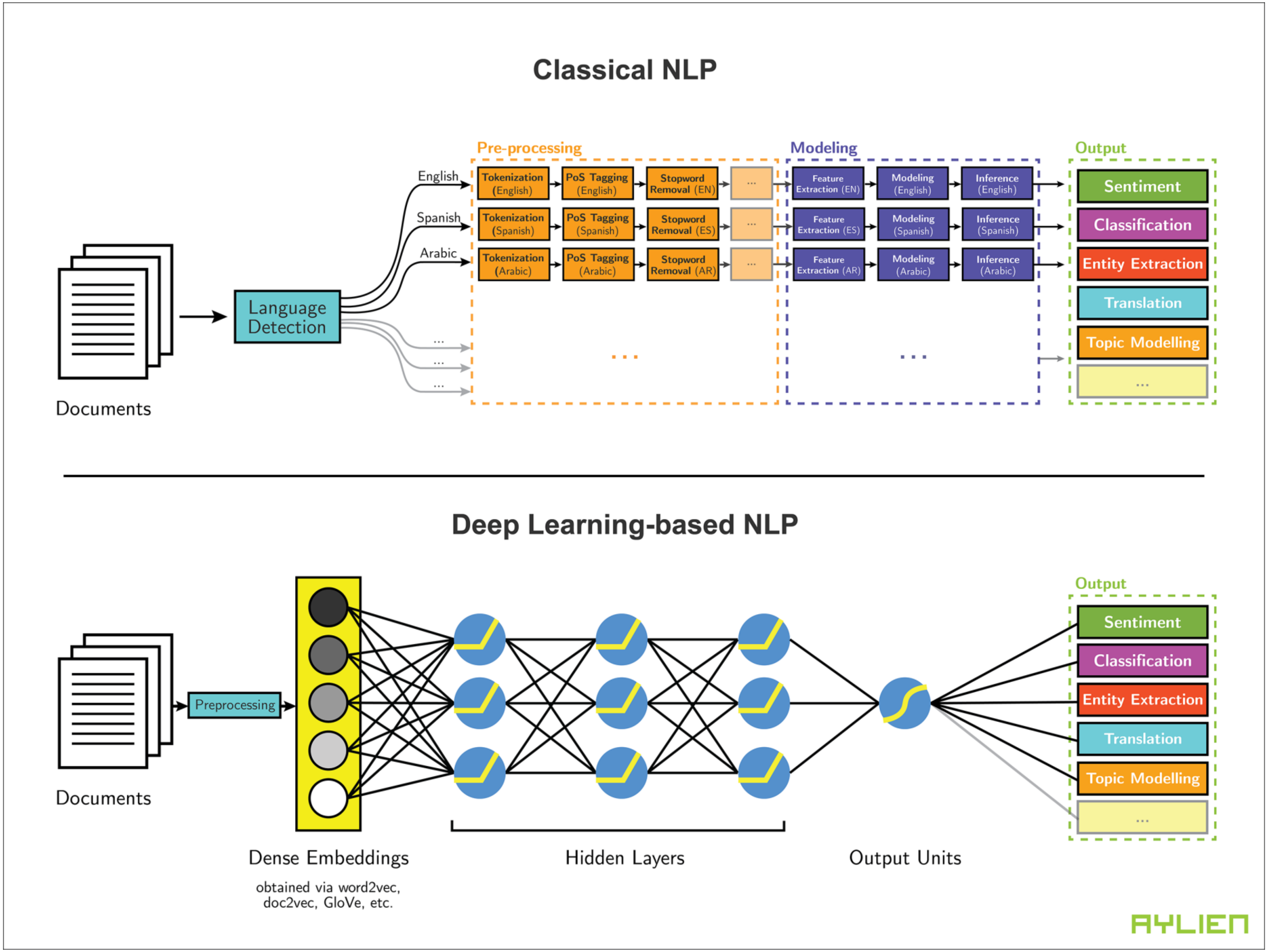
Source: Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban (2017), Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science: A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition, Pearson

NLP Tasks

- Question answering
- Automatic summarization
- Natural language generation
- Natural language understanding
- Machine translation
- Foreign language reading
- Foreign language writing.
- Speech recognition
- Text-to-speech
- Text proofing
- Optical character recognition

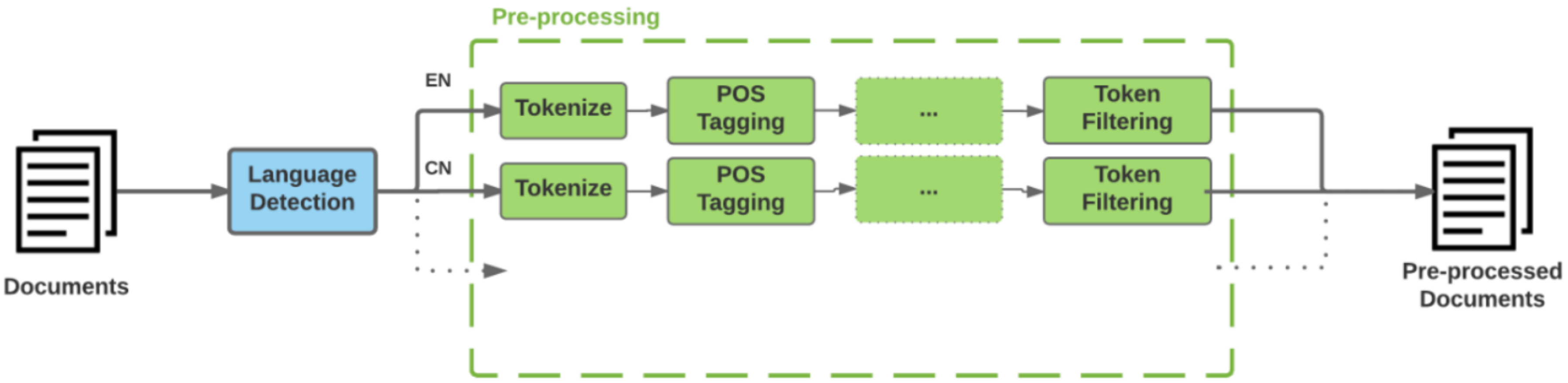
Source: Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban (2017), Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science: A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition, Pearson

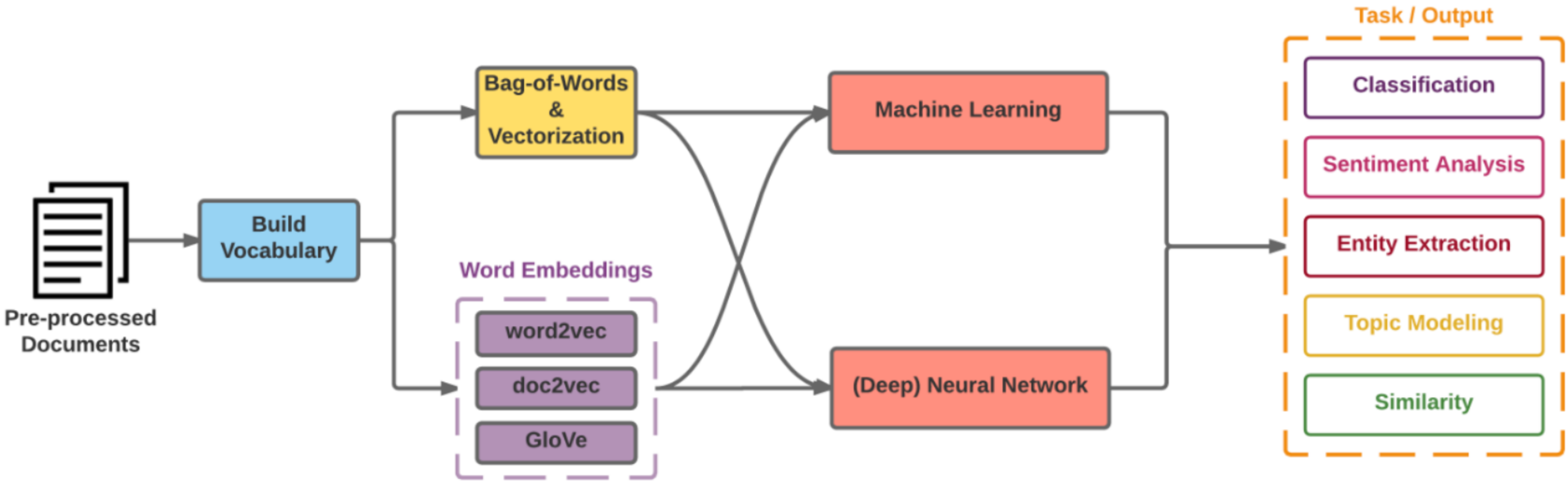
NLP



Source: http://blog.aylien.com/leveraging-deep-learning-for-multilingual/

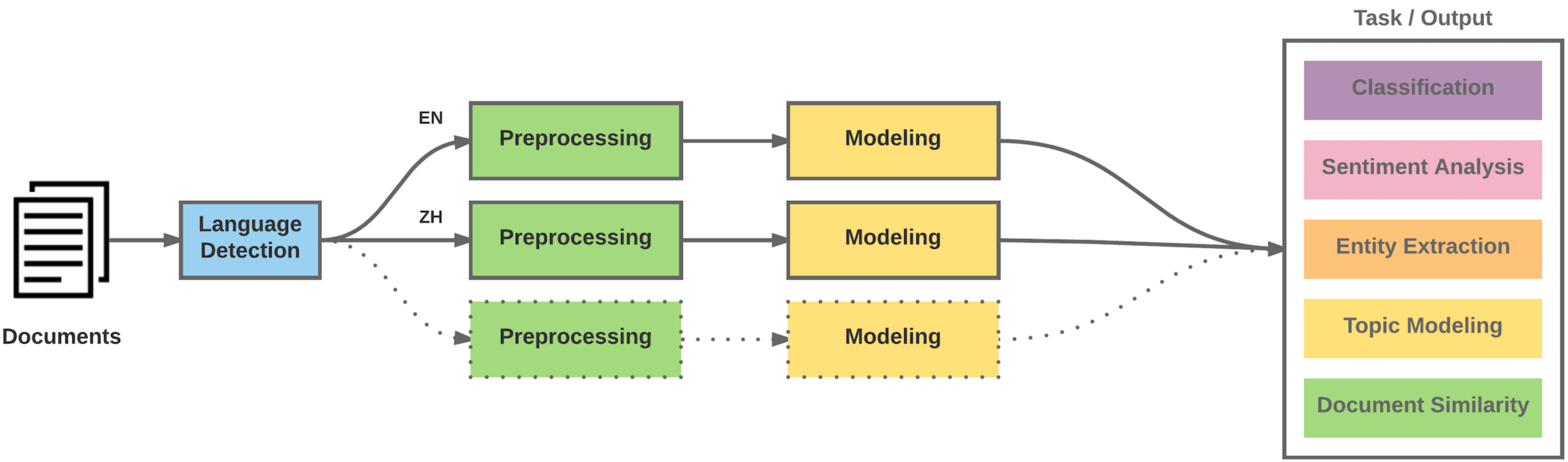
Modern NLP Pipeline





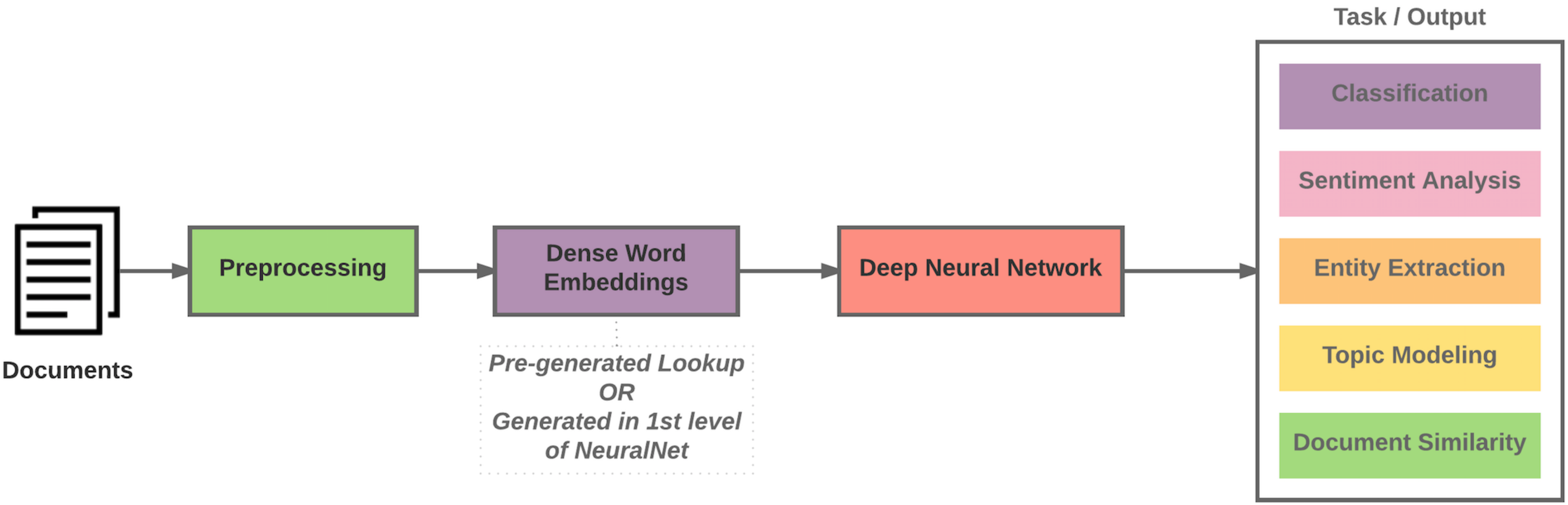
Source: https://github.com/fortiema/talks/blob/master/opendata2016sh/pragmatic-nlp-opendata2016sh.pdf

Modern NLP Pipeline



Source: http://mattfortier.me/2017/01/31/nlp-intro-pt-1-overview/

Deep Learning NLP



Source: http://mattfortier.me/2017/01/31/nlp-intro-pt-1-overview/

BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

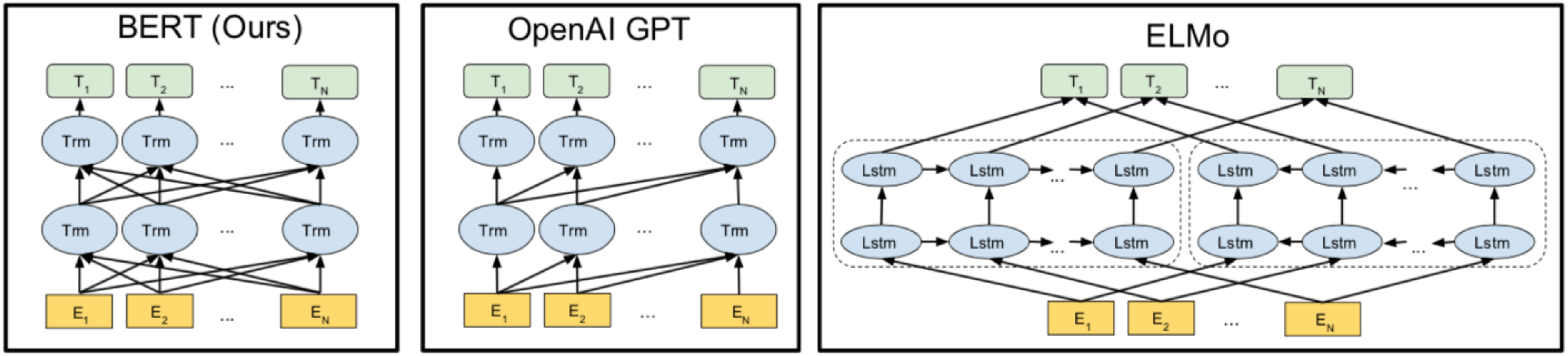
BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

Jacob Devlin **Ming-Wei Chang** **Kenton Lee** **Kristina Toutanova**
Google AI Language
{jacobdevlin,mingweichang,kentonl,kristout}@google.com

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).
"BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805

BERT

Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

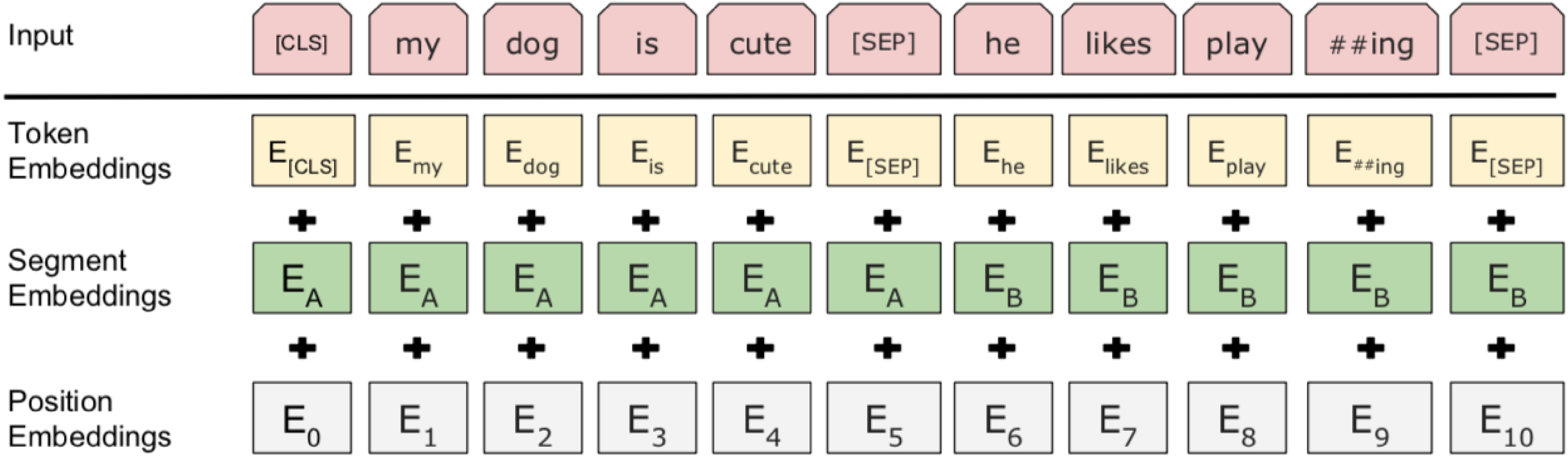


Pre-training model architectures

BERT uses a bidirectional Transformer.
OpenAI GPT uses a left-to-right Transformer.
ELMo uses the concatenation of independently trained left-to-right and right- to-left LSTM to generate features for downstream tasks.
Among three, only BERT representations are jointly conditioned on both left and right context in all layers.

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).
"BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805

BERT input representation

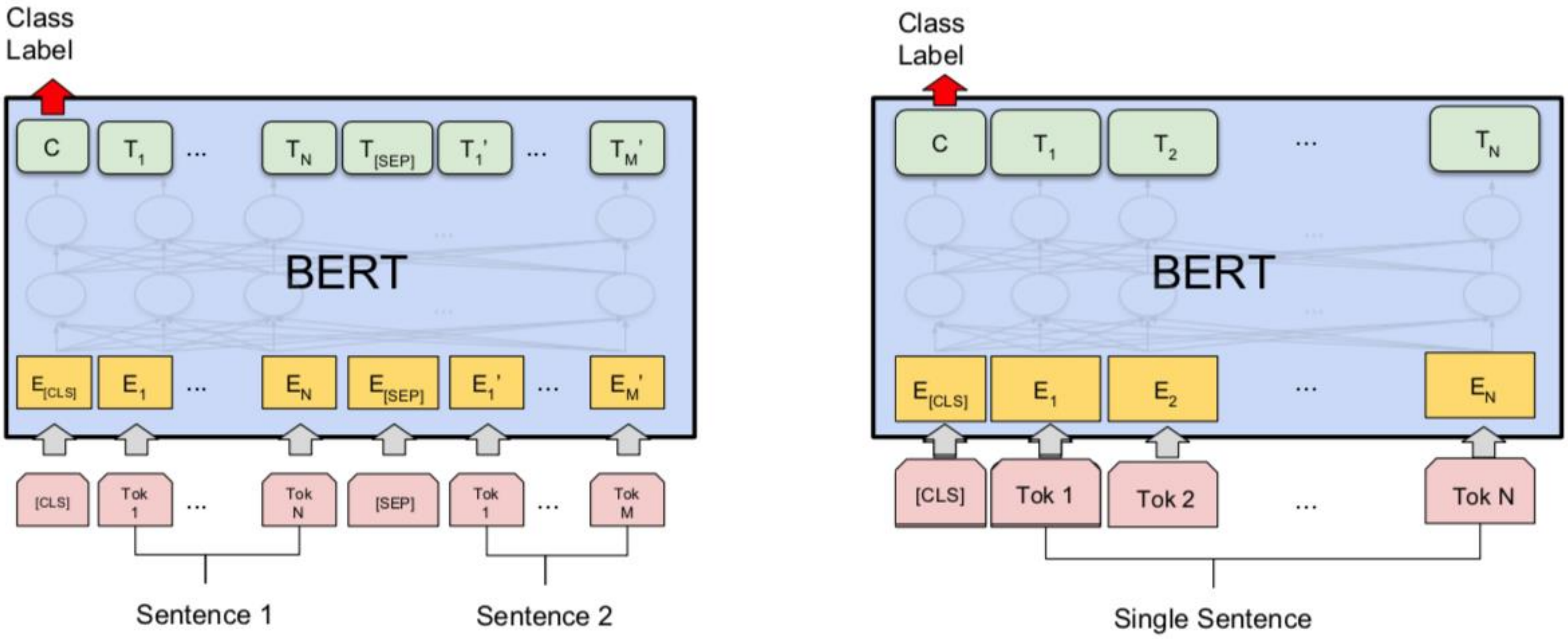


The input embeddings is the sum of the token embeddings, the segmentation embeddings and the position embeddings.

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018). "BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805

]

BERT Sequence-level tasks

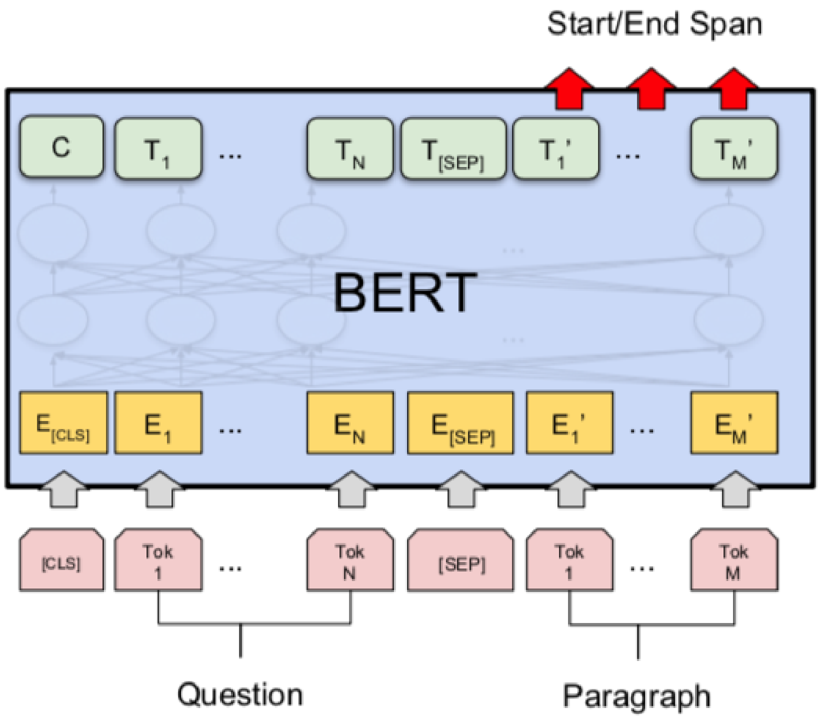


(a) Sentence Pair Classification Tasks:
MNLI, QQP, QNLI, STS-B, MRPC,
RTE, SWAG

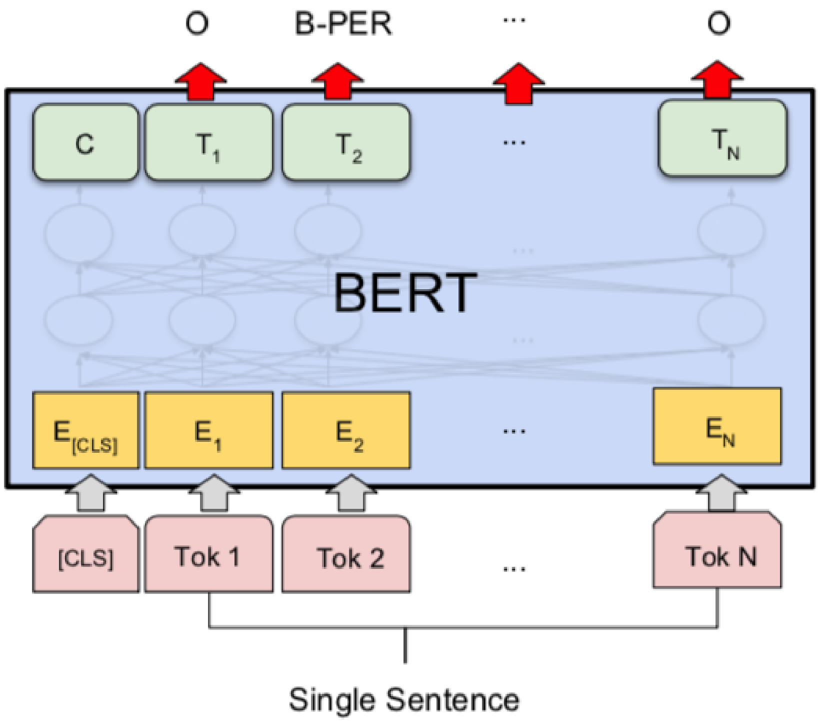
(b) Single Sentence Classification Tasks:
SST-2, CoLA

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).
"BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805

BERT Token-level tasks



(c) Question Answering Tasks:
SQuAD v1.1

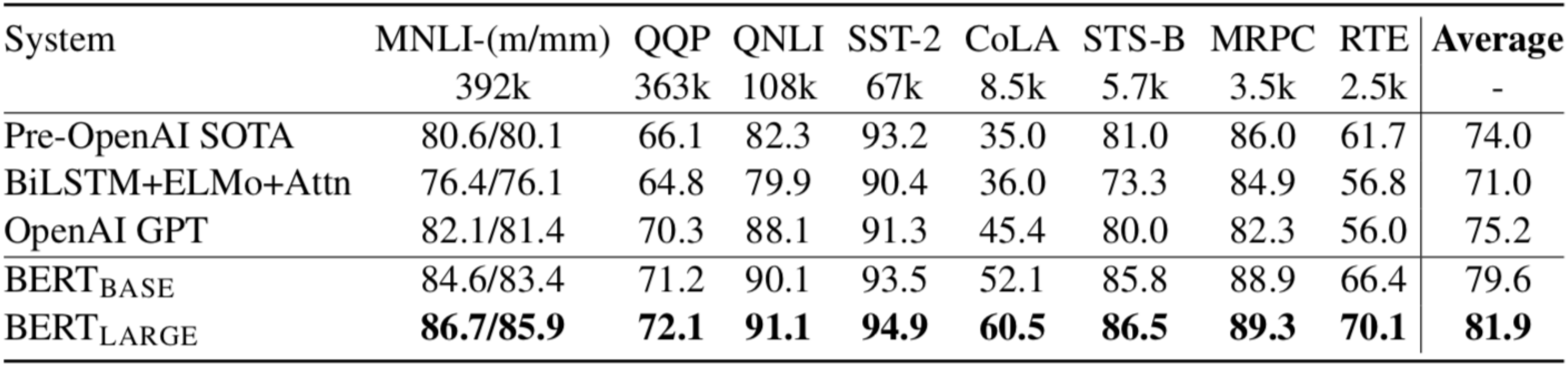


(d) Single Sentence Tagging Tasks:
CoNLL-2003 NER

Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).
"BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805

General Language Understanding Evaluation (GLUE) benchmark

GLUE Test results

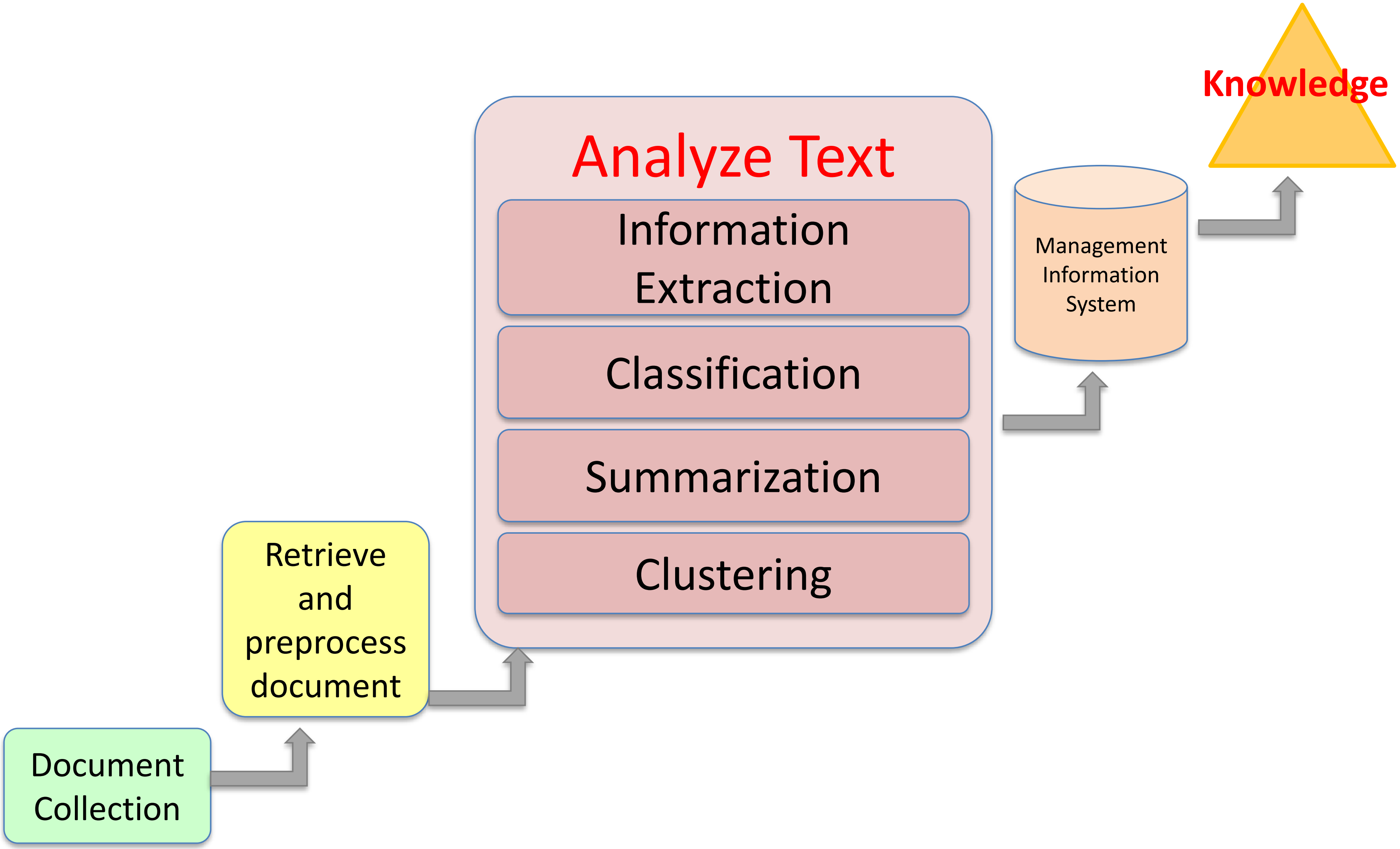


System	MNLI-(m/mm)	QQP	QNLI	SST-2	CoLA	STS-B	MRPC	RTE	**Average**
	392k	363k	108k	67k	8.5k	5.7k	3.5k	2.5k	-
Pre-OpenAI SOTA	80.6/80.1	66.1	82.3	93.2	35.0	81.0	86.0	61.7	74.0
BiLSTM+ELMo+Attn	76.4/76.1	64.8	79.9	90.4	36.0	73.3	84.9	56.8	71.0
OpenAI GPT	82.1/81.4	70.3	88.1	91.3	45.4	80.0	82.3	56.0	75.2
BERT$_{\text{BASE}}$	84.6/83.4	71.2	90.1	93.5	52.1	85.8	88.9	66.4	79.6
BERT$_{\text{LARGE}}$	**86.7/85.9**	**72.1**	**91.1**	**94.9**	**60.5**	**86.5**	**89.3**	**70.1**	**81.9**

MNLI: Multi-Genre Natural Language Inference
QQP: Quora Question Pairs
QNLI: Question Natural Language Inference
SST-2: The Stanford Sentiment Treebank
CoLA: The Corpus of Linguistic Acceptability
STS-B:The Semantic Textual Similarity Benchmark
MRPC: Microsoft Research Paraphrase Corpus
RTE: Recognizing Textual Entailment

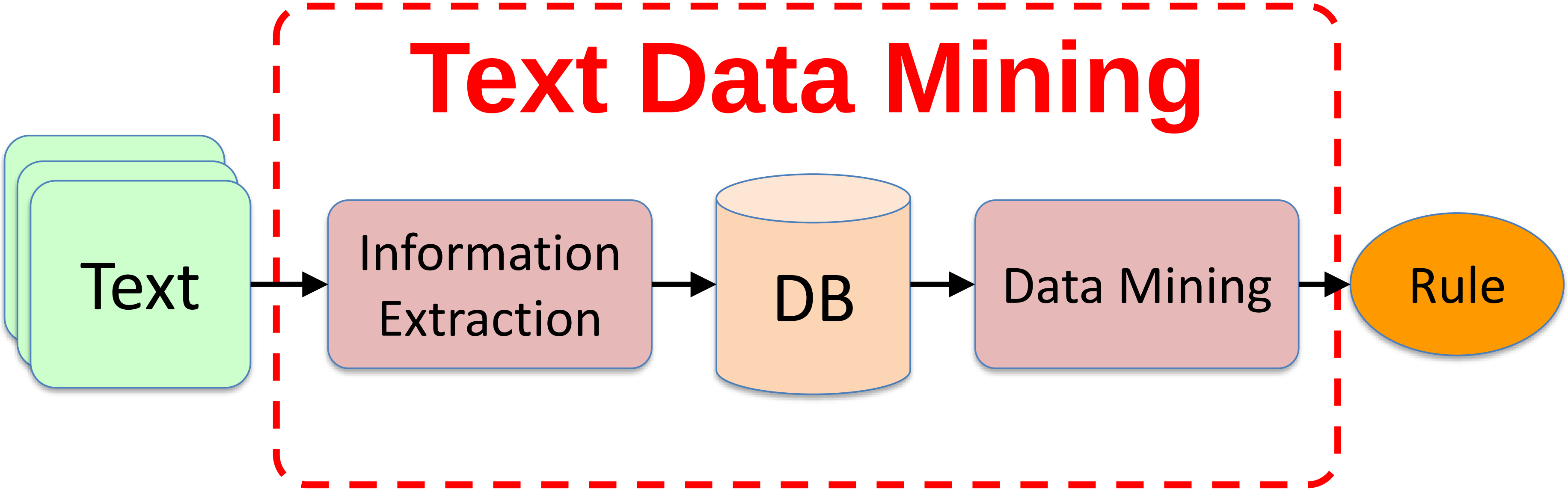
Source: Devlin, Jacob, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova (2018).
"BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding." arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.04805

An example of Text Mining



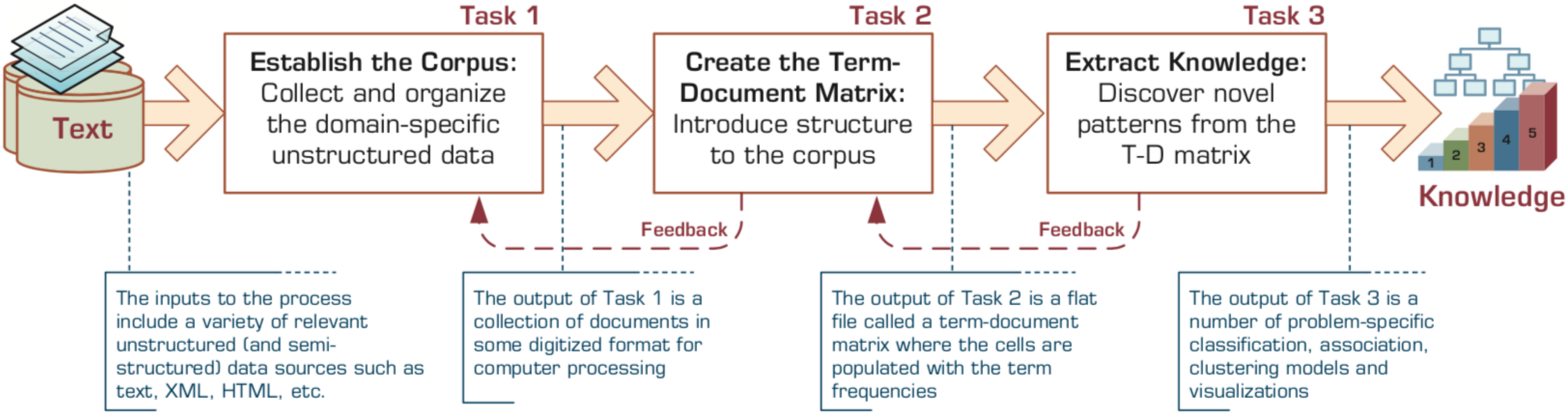
Source: Vishal Gupta and Gurpreet S. Lehal (2009), "A survey of text mining techniques and applications," Journal of emerging technologies in web intelligence, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 60-76.

Overview of Information Extraction based Text Mining Framework



Source: Vishal Gupta and Gurpreet S. Lehal (2009), "A survey of text mining techniques and applications," Journal of emerging technologies in web intelligence, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 60-76.

The Three-Step/Task Text Mining Process



Task 1

Establish the Corpus: Collect and organize the domain-specific unstructured data

Task 2

Create the Term-Document Matrix: Introduce structure to the corpus

Task 3

Extract Knowledge: Discover novel patterns from the T-D matrix

The inputs to the process include a variety of relevant unstructured (and semi-structured) data sources such as text, XML, HTML, etc.

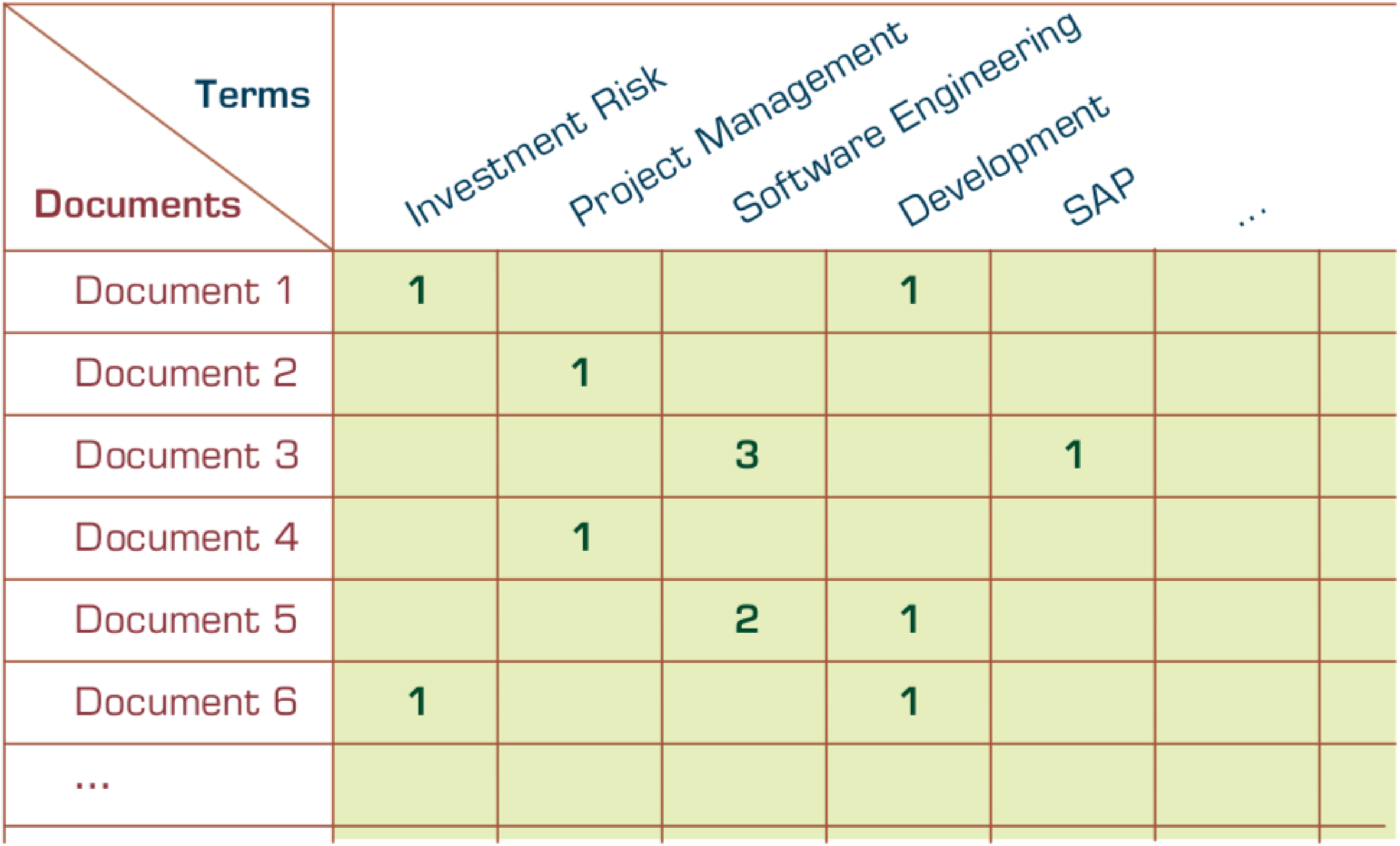
The output of Task 1 is a collection of documents in some digitized format for computer processing

The output of Task 2 is a flat file called a term-document matrix where the cells are populated with the term frequencies

The output of Task 3 is a number of problem-specific classification, association, clustering models and visualizations

Source: Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban (2017), Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science: A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition, Pearson

Term–Document Matrix

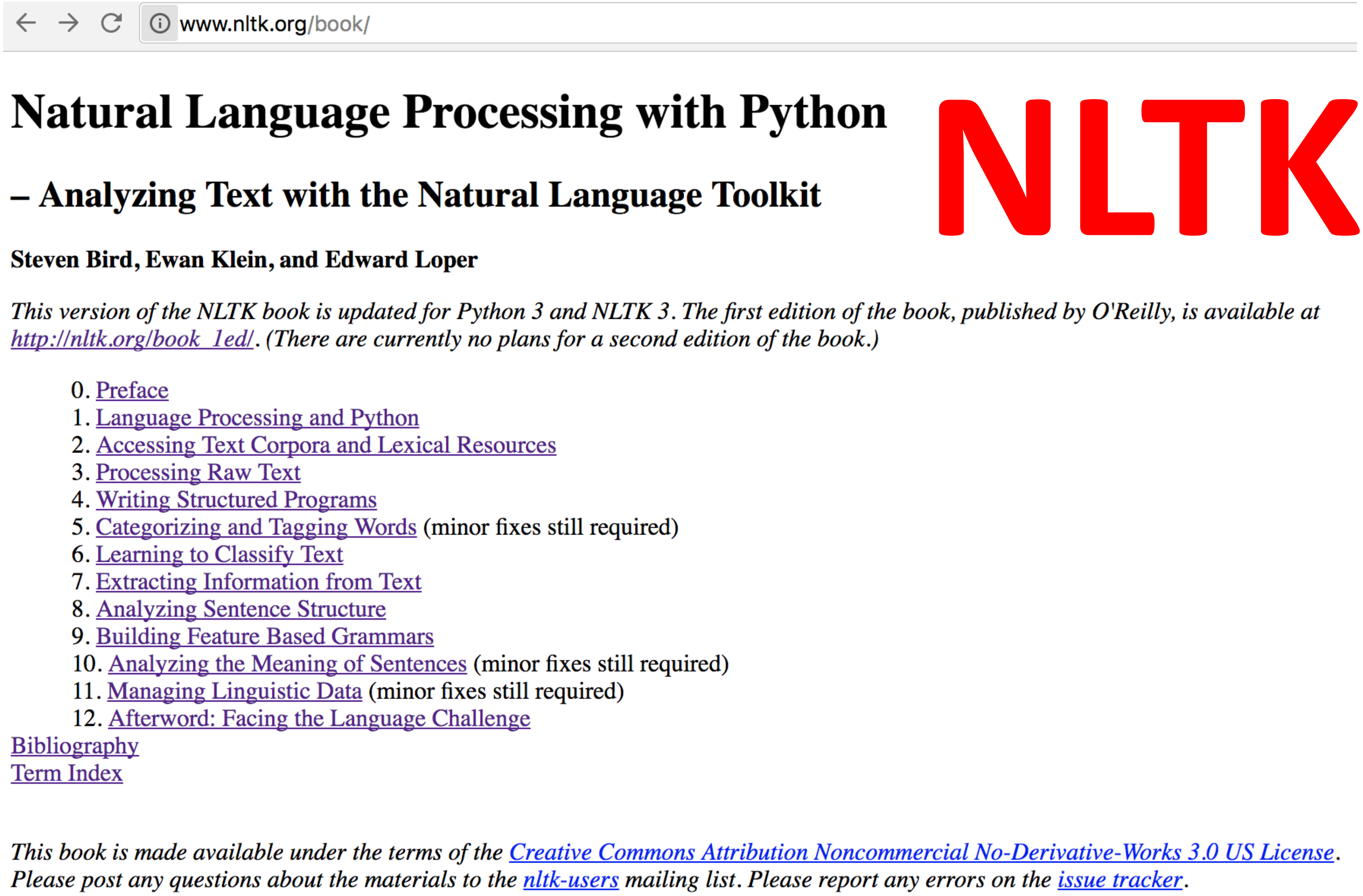


Terms Documents	Investment Risk	Project Management	Software Engineering	Development	SAP	...	
Document 1	1			1			
Document 2		1					
Document 3			3		1		
Document 4		1					
Document 5			2	1			
Document 6	1			1			
...							

Source: Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban (2017), Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science: A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition, Pearson

NLP Libraries and Tools

Natural Language Processing with Python
– Analyzing Text with the Natural Language Toolkit



Natural Language Processing with Python

– Analyzing Text with the Natural Language Toolkit

NLTK

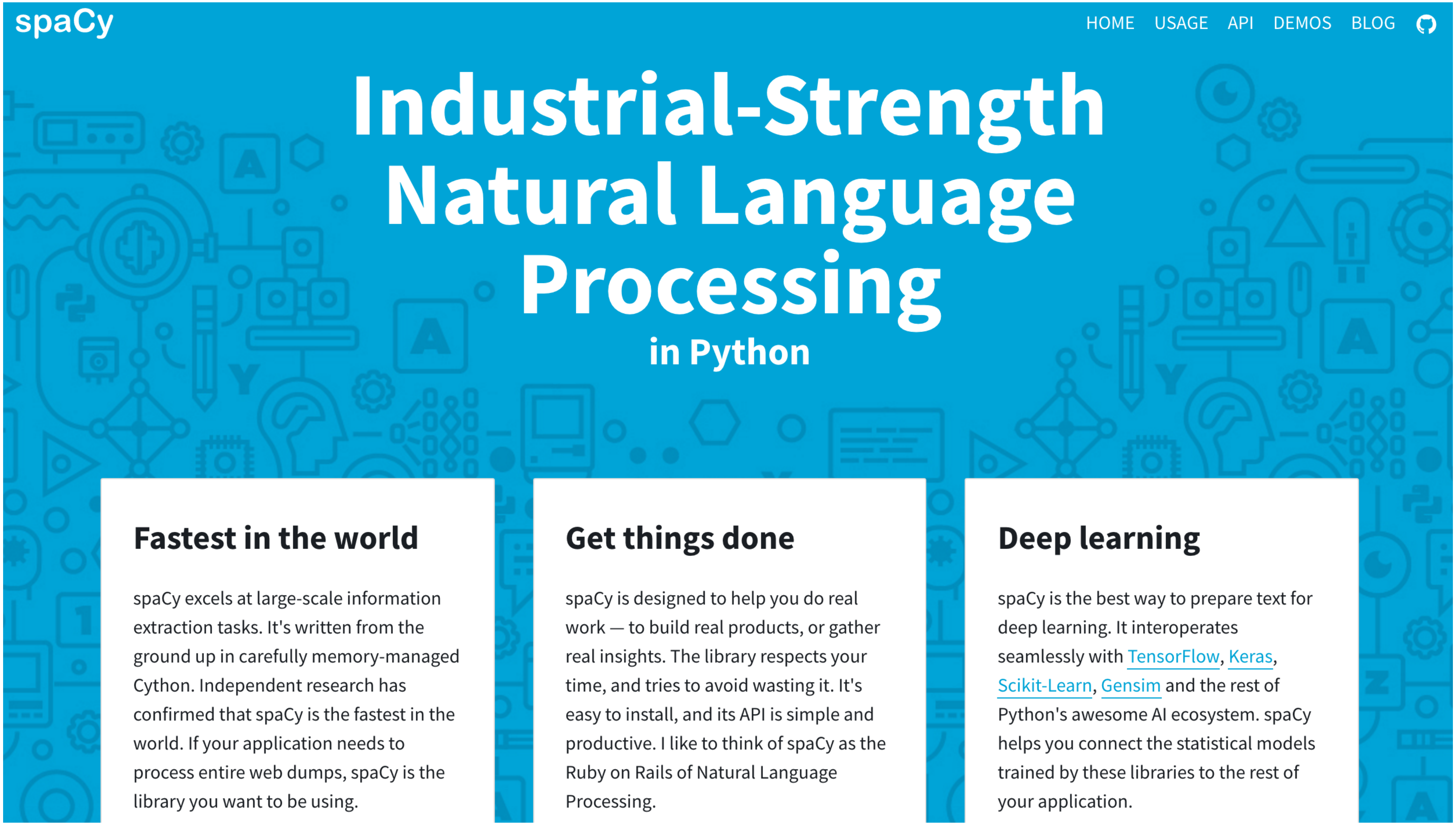
Steven Bird, Ewan Klein, and Edward Loper

This version of the NLTK book is updated for Python 3 and NLTK 3. The first edition of the book, published by O'Reilly, is available at http://nltk.org/book_1ed/. (There are currently no plans for a second edition of the book.)

Please post any questions about the materials to the nltk-users mailing list. Please report any errors on the issue tracker.

http://www.nltk.org/book/

spaCy



Industrial-Strength Natural Language Processing

in Python

Fastest in the world

spaCy excels at large-scale information extraction tasks. It's written from the ground up in carefully memory-managed Cython. Independent research has confirmed that spaCy is the fastest in the world. If your application needs to process entire web dumps, spaCy is the library you want to be using.

Get things done

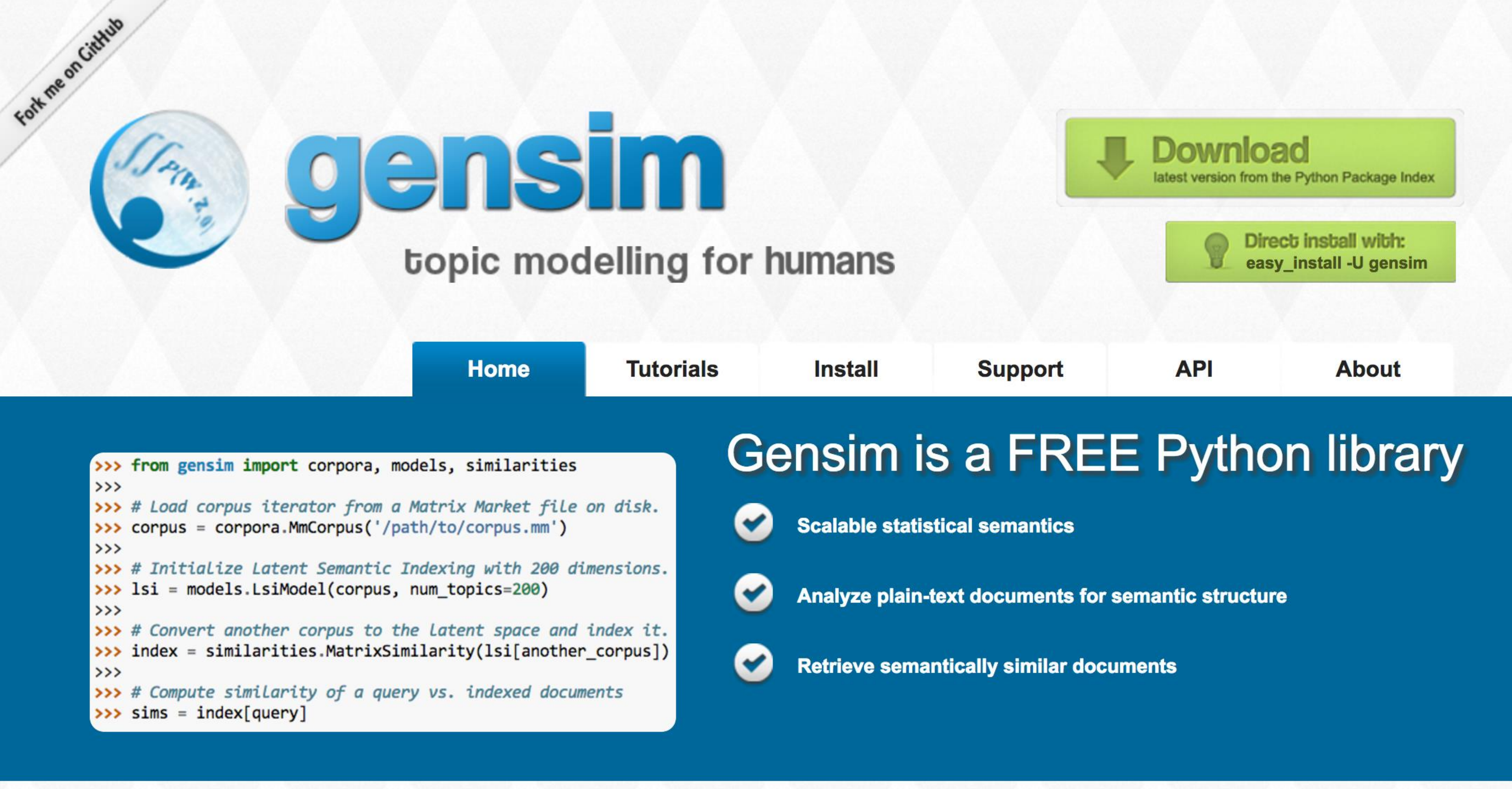
spaCy is designed to help you do real work — to build real products, or gather real insights. The library respects your time, and tries to avoid wasting it. It's easy to install, and its API is simple and productive. I like to think of spaCy as the Ruby on Rails of Natural Language Processing.

Deep learning

spaCy is the best way to prepare text for deep learning. It interoperates seamlessly with TensorFlow, Keras, Scikit-Learn, Gensim and the rest of Python's awesome AI ecosystem. spaCy helps you connect the statistical models trained by these libraries to the rest of your application.

https://spacy.io/

gensim



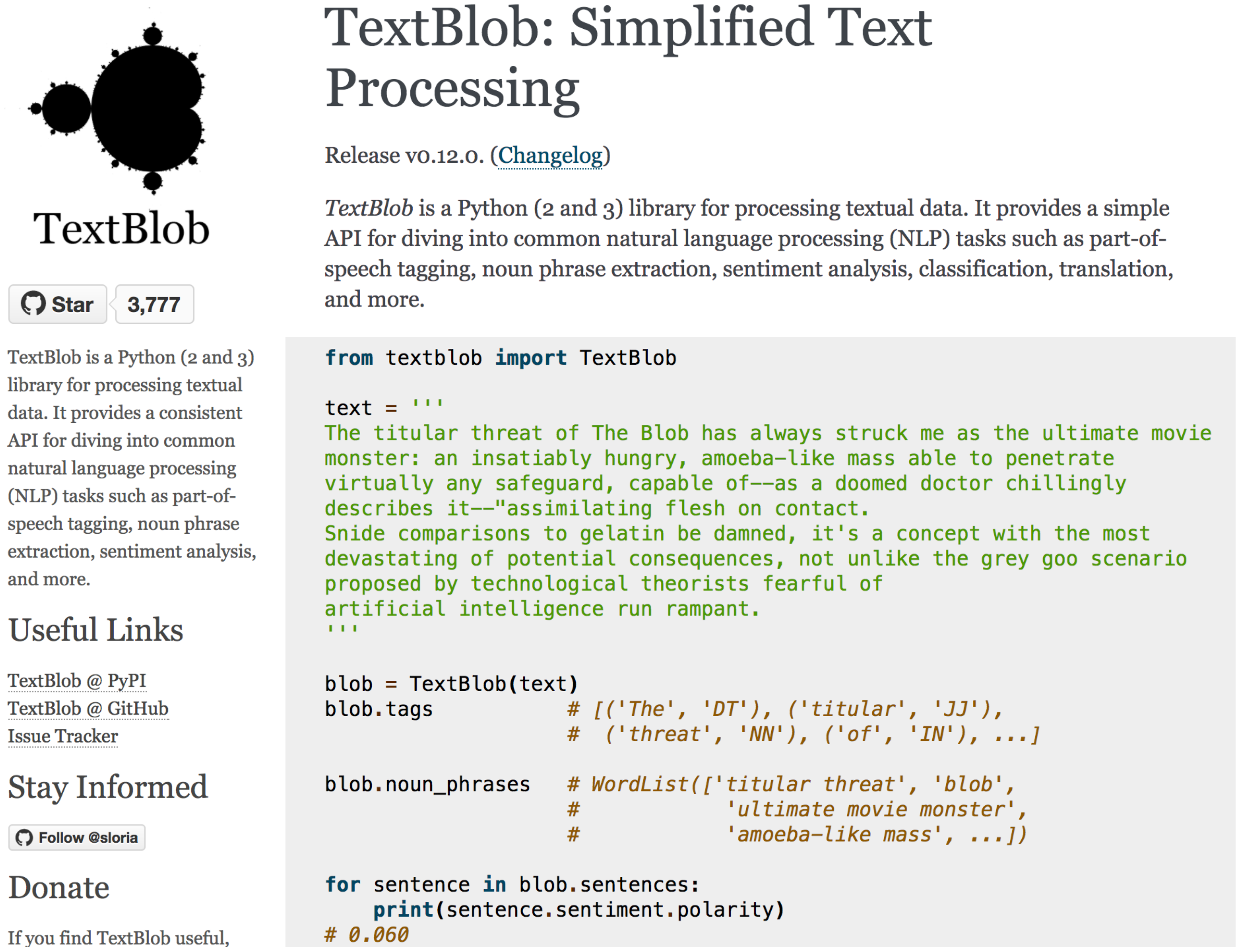
```
>>> from gensim import corpora, models, similarities
>>>
>>> # Load corpus iterator from a Matrix Market file on disk.
>>> corpus = corpora.MmCorpus('/path/to/corpus.mm')
>>>
>>> # Initialize Latent Semantic Indexing with 200 dimensions.
>>> lsi = models.LsiModel(corpus, num_topics=200)
>>>
>>> # Convert another corpus to the latent space and index it.
>>> index = similarities.MatrixSimilarity(lsi[another_corpus])
>>>
>>> # Compute similarity of a query vs. indexed documents
>>> sims = index[query]
```

Gensim is a FREE Python library

- ✓ Scalable statistical semantics
- ✓ Analyze plain-text documents for semantic structure
- ✓ Retrieve semantically similar documents

https://radimrehurek.com/gensim/

TextBlob



TextBlob: Simplified Text Processing

Release v0.12.0. (Changelog)

TextBlob is a Python (2 and 3) library for processing textual data. It provides a simple API for diving into common natural language processing (NLP) tasks such as part-of-speech tagging, noun phrase extraction, sentiment analysis, classification, translation, and more.

```python
from textblob import TextBlob

text = '''
The titular threat of The Blob has always struck me as the ultimate movie
monster: an insatiably hungry, amoeba-like mass able to penetrate
virtually any safeguard, capable of--as a doomed doctor chillingly
describes it--"assimilating flesh on contact.
Snide comparisons to gelatin be damned, it's a concept with the most
devastating of potential consequences, not unlike the grey goo scenario
proposed by technological theorists fearful of
artificial intelligence run rampant.
'''

blob = TextBlob(text)
blob.tags           # [('The', 'DT'), ('titular', 'JJ'),
                    #  ('threat', 'NN'), ('of', 'IN'), ...]

blob.noun_phrases   # WordList(['titular threat', 'blob',
                    #             'ultimate movie monster',
                    #             'amoeba-like mass', ...])

for sentence in blob.sentences:
    print(sentence.sentiment.polarity)
# 0.060
```

TextBlob is a Python (2 and 3) library for processing textual data. It provides a consistent API for diving into common natural language processing (NLP) tasks such as part-of-speech tagging, noun phrase extraction, sentiment analysis, and more.

Useful Links

TextBlob @ PyPI
TextBlob @ GitHub
Issue Tracker

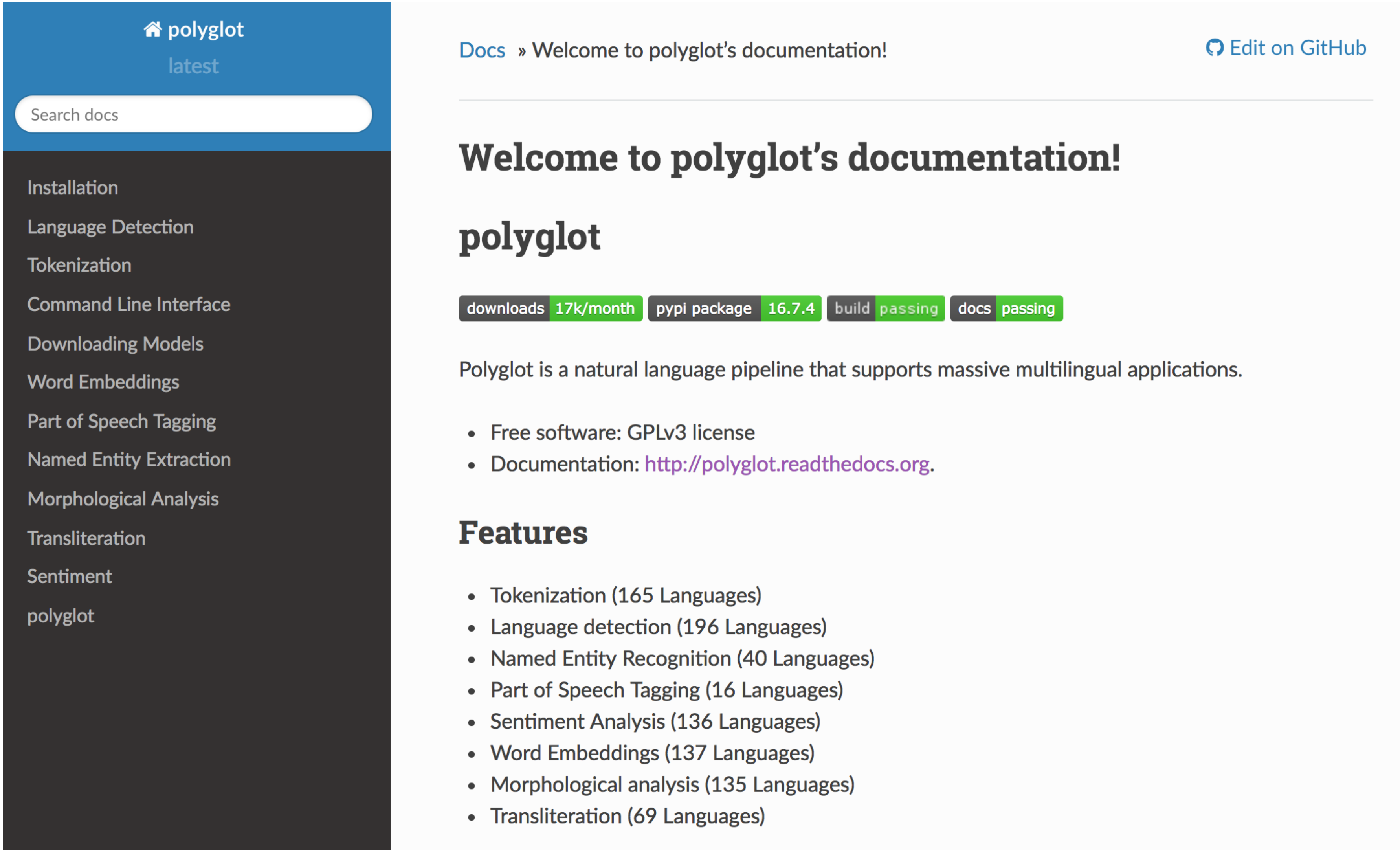
Stay Informed

Donate

If you find TextBlob useful,

https://textblob.readthedocs.io

Polyglot



Welcome to polyglot's documentation!

polyglot

Polyglot is a natural language pipeline that supports massive multilingual applications.

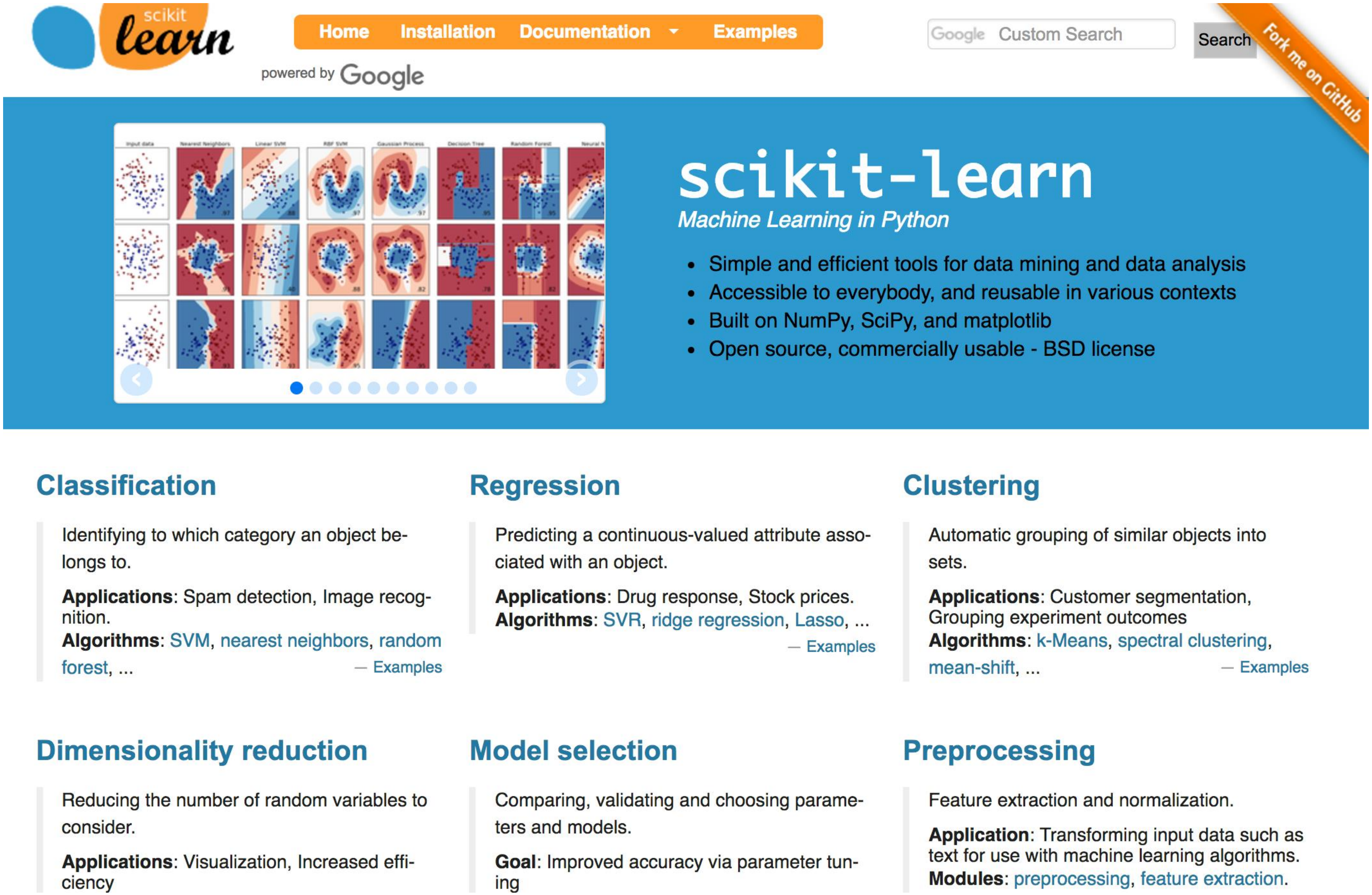
- Free software: GPLv3 license
- Documentation: http://polyglot.readthedocs.org.

Features

- Tokenization (165 Languages)
- Language detection (196 Languages)
- Named Entity Recognition (40 Languages)
- Part of Speech Tagging (16 Languages)
- Sentiment Analysis (136 Languages)
- Word Embeddings (137 Languages)
- Morphological analysis (135 Languages)
- Transliteration (69 Languages)

https://polyglot.readthedocs.io/

scikit-learn



scikit-learn

Machine Learning in Python

- Simple and efficient tools for data mining and data analysis
- Accessible to everybody, and reusable in various contexts
- Built on NumPy, SciPy, and matplotlib
- Open source, commercially usable - BSD license

Classification

Identifying to which category an object belongs to.

Applications: Spam detection, Image recognition.
Algorithms: SVM, nearest neighbors, random forest, ...

— Examples

Regression

Predicting a continuous-valued attribute associated with an object.

Applications: Drug response, Stock prices.
Algorithms: SVR, ridge regression, Lasso, ...

— Examples

Clustering

Automatic grouping of similar objects into sets.

Applications: Customer segmentation, Grouping experiment outcomes
Algorithms: k-Means, spectral clustering, mean-shift, ...

— Examples

Dimensionality reduction

Reducing the number of random variables to consider.

Applications: Visualization, Increased efficiency

Model selection

Comparing, validating and choosing parameters and models.

Goal: Improved accuracy via parameter tuning

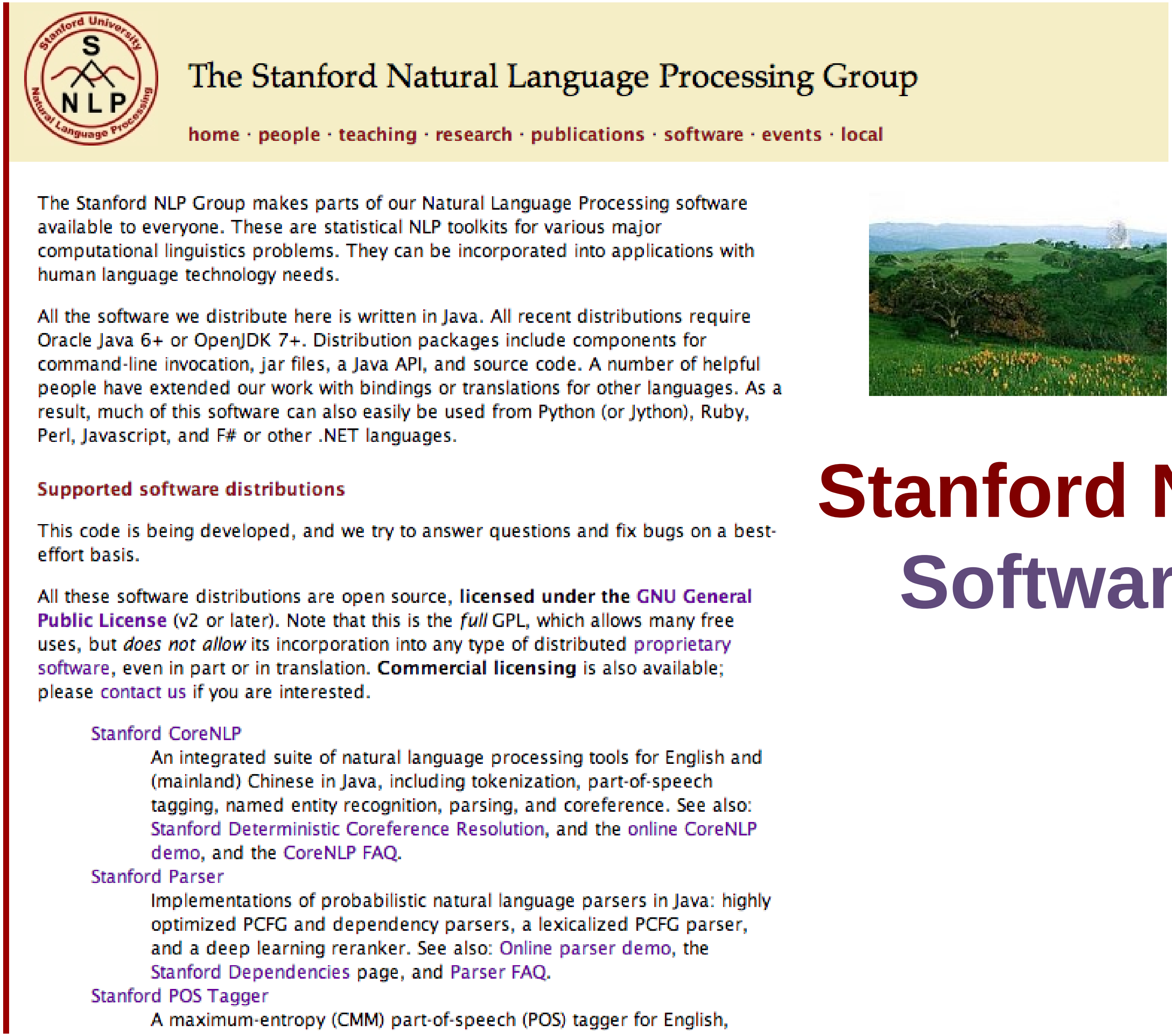
Preprocessing

Feature extraction and normalization.

Application: Transforming input data such as text for use with machine learning algorithms.
Modules: preprocessing, feature extraction.

http://scikit-learn.org/

http://nlp.stanford.edu/software/index.shtml



The Stanford Natural Language Processing Group

home · people · teaching · research · publications · software · events · local

The Stanford NLP Group makes parts of our Natural Language Processing software available to everyone. These are statistical NLP toolkits for various major computational linguistics problems. They can be incorporated into applications with human language technology needs.

All the software we distribute here is written in Java. All recent distributions require Oracle Java 6+ or OpenJDK 7+. Distribution packages include components for command-line invocation, jar files, a Java API, and source code. A number of helpful people have extended our work with bindings or translations for other languages. As a result, much of this software can also easily be used from Python (or Jython), Ruby, Perl, Javascript, and F# or other .NET languages.

Supported software distributions

This code is being developed, and we try to answer questions and fix bugs on a best-effort basis.

All these software distributions are open source, **licensed under the GNU General Public License** (v2 or later). Note that this is the *full* GPL, which allows many free uses, but *does not allow* its incorporation into any type of distributed proprietary software, even in part or in translation. **Commercial licensing** is also available; please contact us if you are interested.

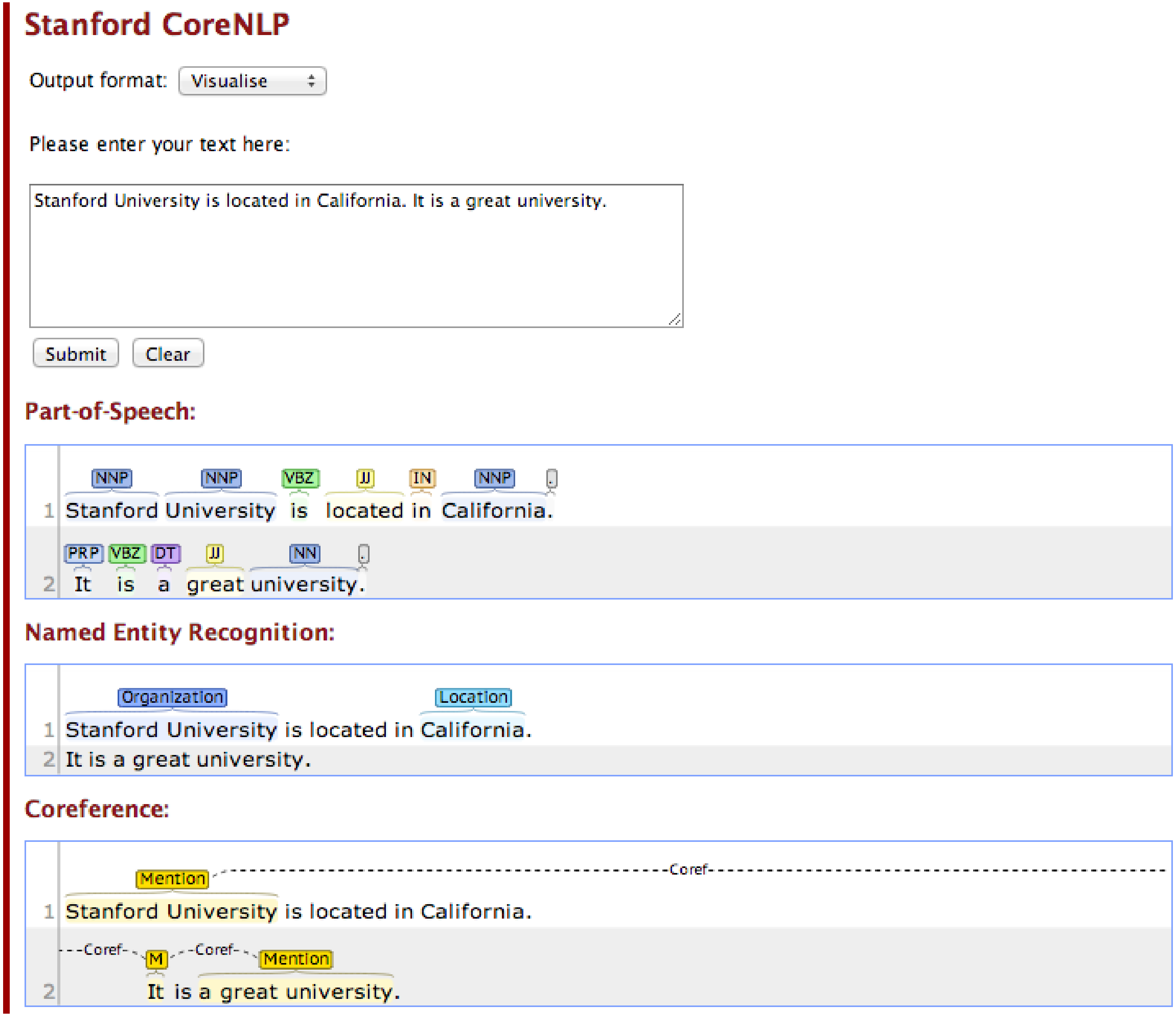
Stanford CoreNLP
: An integrated suite of natural language processing tools for English and (mainland) Chinese in Java, including tokenization, part-of-speech tagging, named entity recognition, parsing, and coreference. See also: Stanford Deterministic Coreference Resolution, and the online CoreNLP demo, and the CoreNLP FAQ.

Stanford Parser
: Implementations of probabilistic natural language parsers in Java: highly optimized PCFG and dependency parsers, a lexicalized PCFG parser, and a deep learning reranker. See also: Online parser demo, the Stanford Dependencies page, and Parser FAQ.

Stanford POS Tagger
: A maximum-entropy (CMM) part-of-speech (POS) tagger for English,

Stanford NLP Software

Stanford CoreNLP http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process



Stanford CoreNLP

Output format: Visualise

Please enter your text here:

Stanford University is located in California. It is a great university.

Part-of-Speech:

1 Stanford University is located in California.

2 It is a great university.

Named Entity Recognition:

1 Stanford University is located in California.

2 It is a great university.

Coreference:

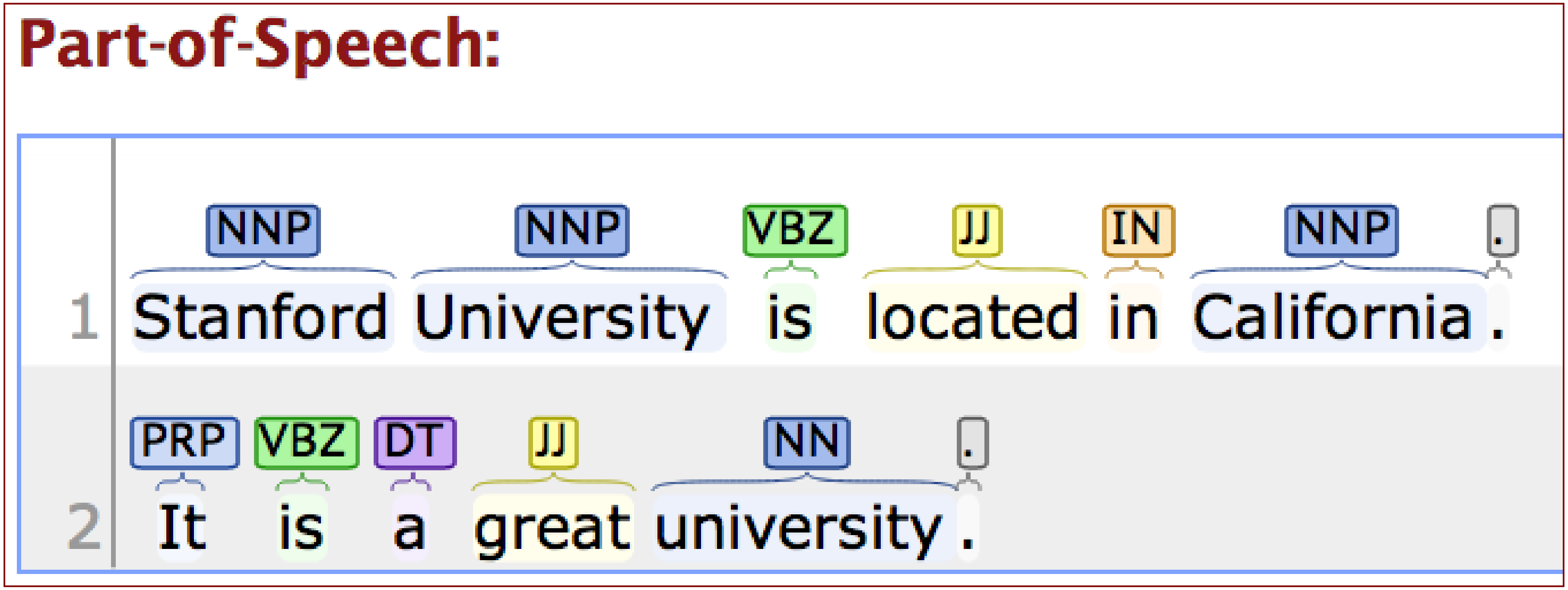
1 Stanford University is located in California.

2 It is a great university.

Stanford CoreNLP

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process

Stanford University is located in California.
It is a great university.



Part-of-Speech:

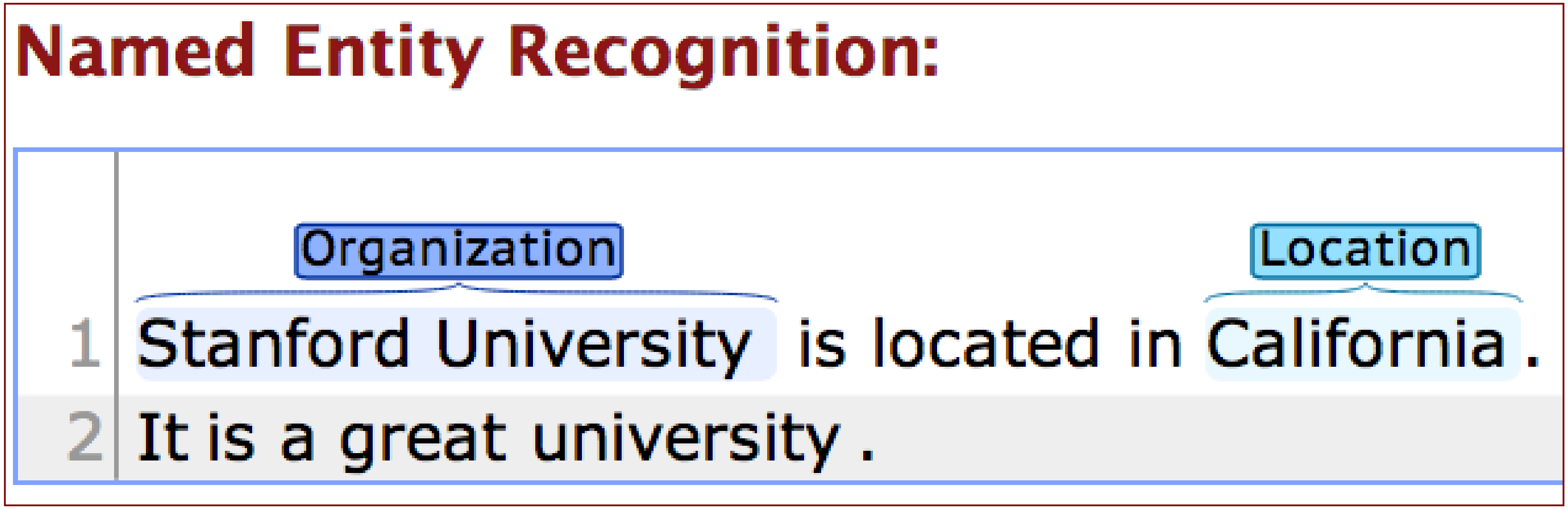
	NNP	NNP	VBZ	JJ	IN	NNP	.
1	Stanford	University	is	located	in	California	.

	PRP	VBZ	DT	JJ	NN	.
2	It	is	a	great	university	.

Stanford CoreNLP

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process

Stanford University is located in California.
It is a great university.



Named Entity Recognition:

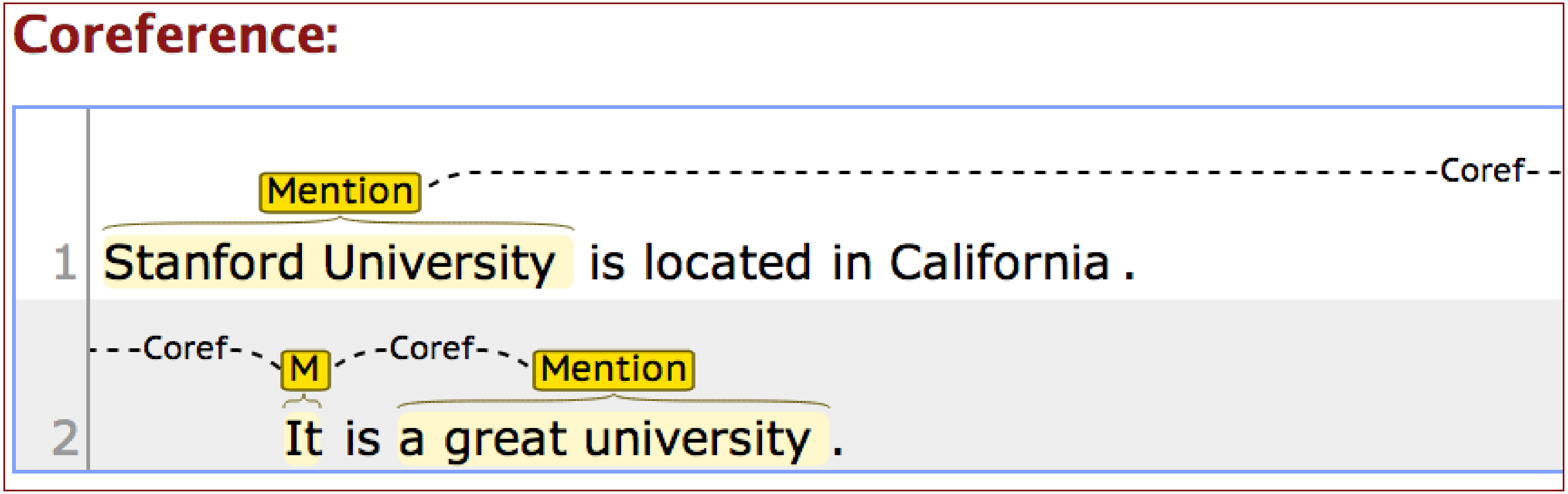
1 Stanford University is located in California .

2 It is a great university .

Stanford CoreNLP

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process

Stanford University is located in California.
It is a great university.



Coreference:

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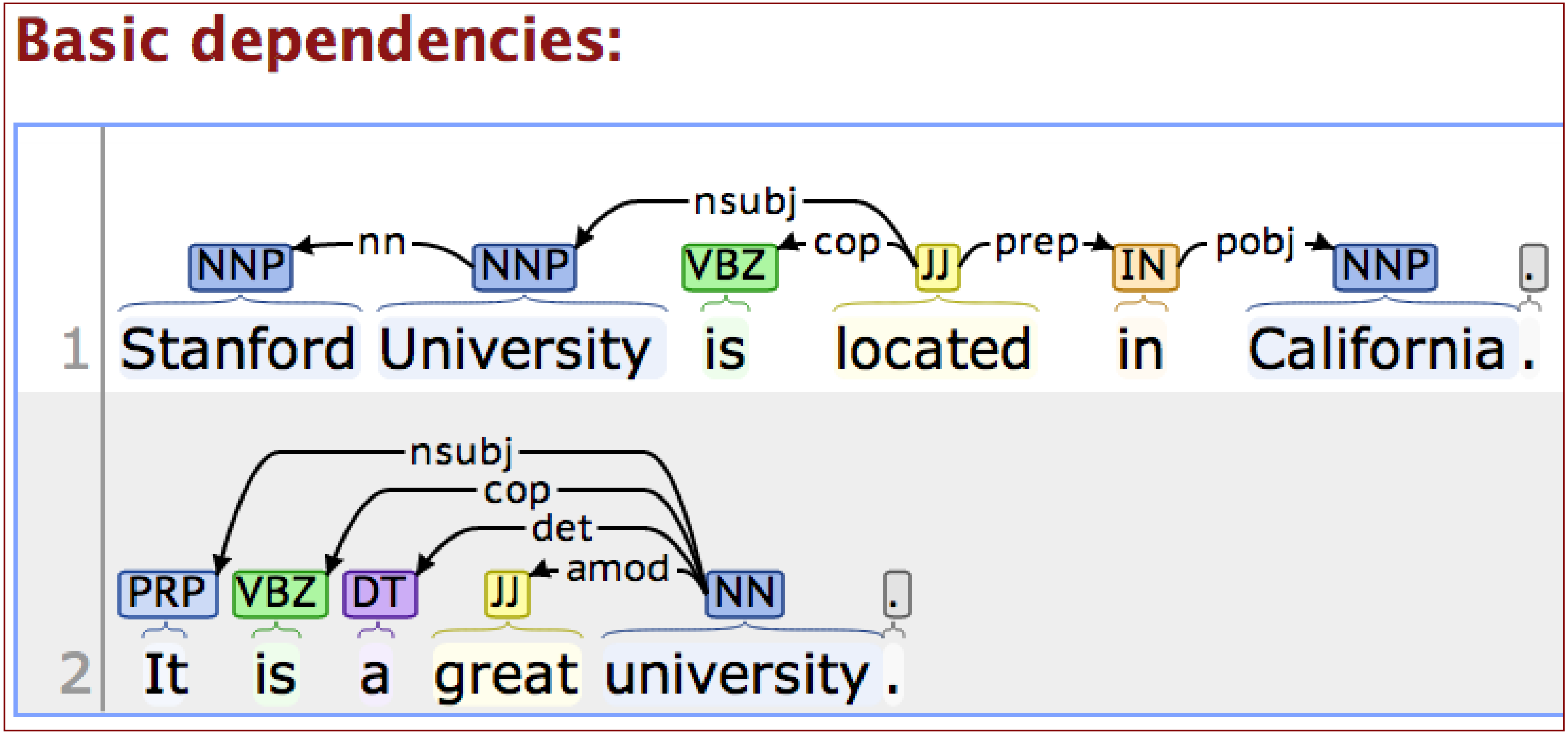
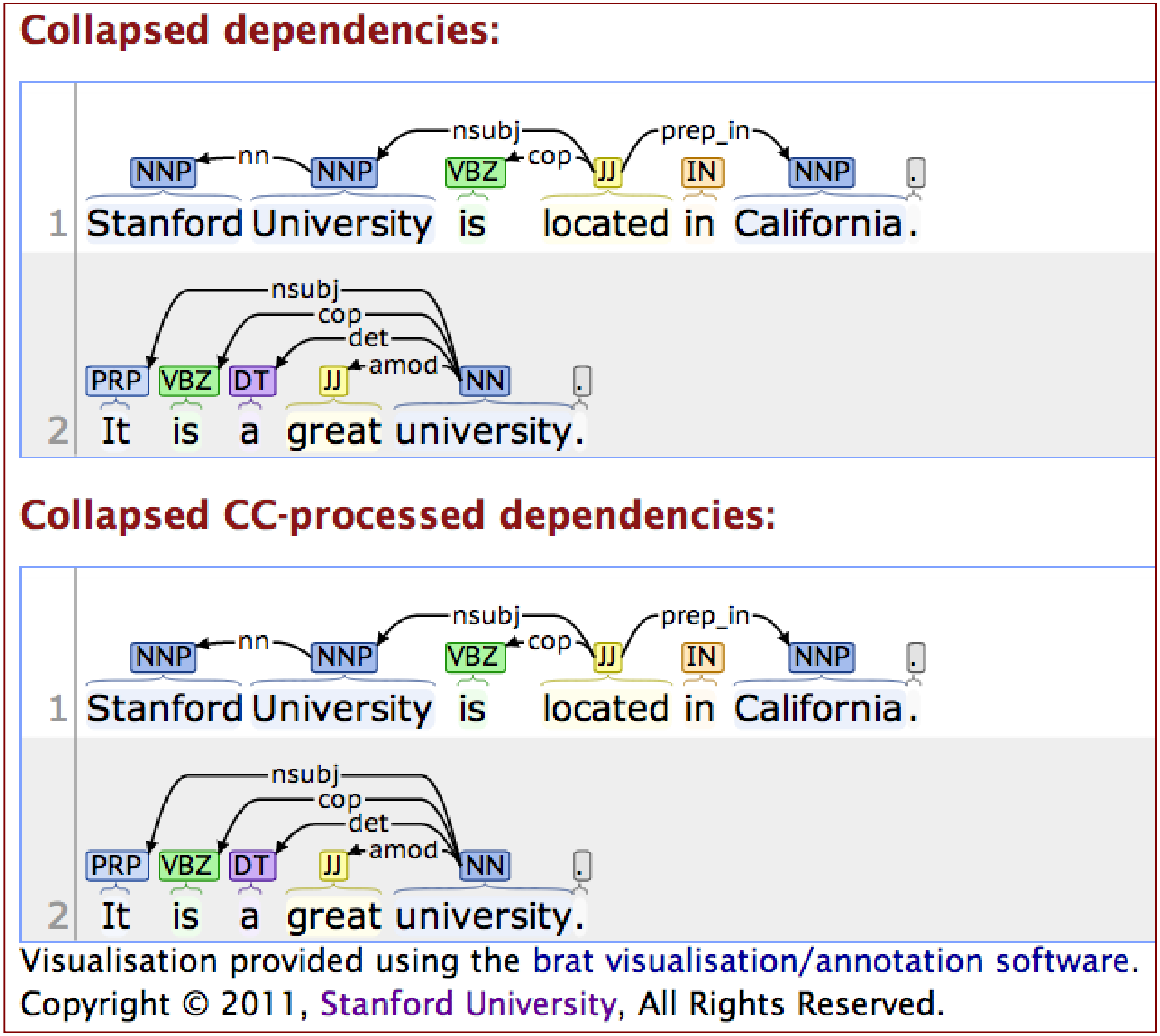


Basic dependencies:

Stanford CoreNLP

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process



Collapsed dependencies:

1 Stanford University is located in California.

2 It is a great university.

Collapsed CC-processed dependencies:

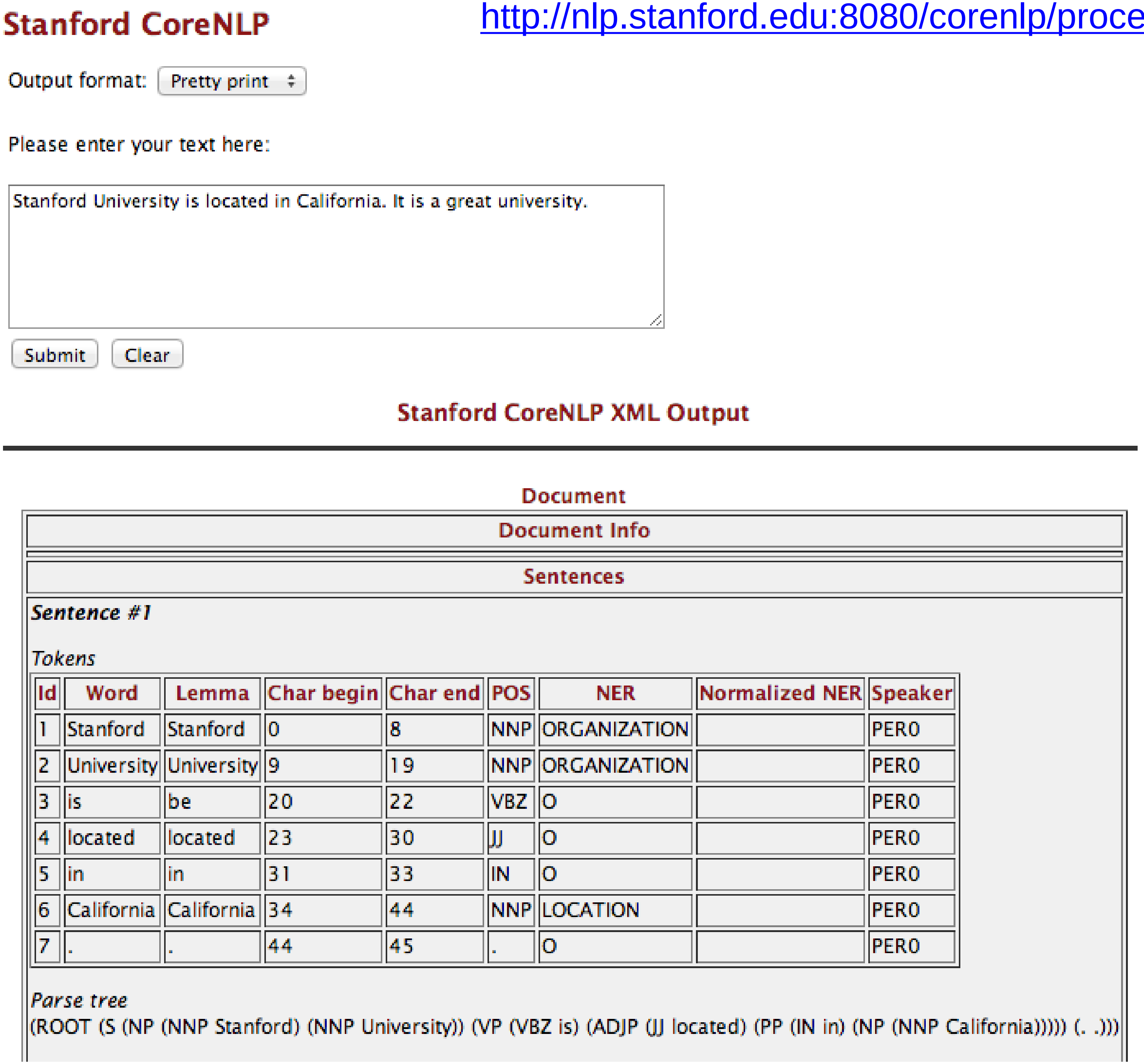
1 Stanford University is located in California.

2 It is a great university.

Visualisation provided using the brat visualisation/annotation software.

Copyright © 2011, Stanford University, All Rights Reserved.

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process



Stanford CoreNLP

Please enter your text here:

Stanford University is located in California. It is a great university.

Stanford CoreNLP XML Output

Document

Document Info

Sentences

Sentence #1

Tokens

Id	Word	Lemma	Char begin	Char end	POS	NER	Normalized NER	Speaker
1	Stanford	Stanford	0	8	NNP	ORGANIZATION		PER0
2	University	University	9	19	NNP	ORGANIZATION		PER0
3	is	be	20	22	VBZ	O		PER0
4	located	located	23	30	JJ	O		PER0
5	in	in	31	33	IN	O		PER0
6	California	California	34	44	NNP	LOCATION		PER0
7	.	.	44	45	.	O		PER0

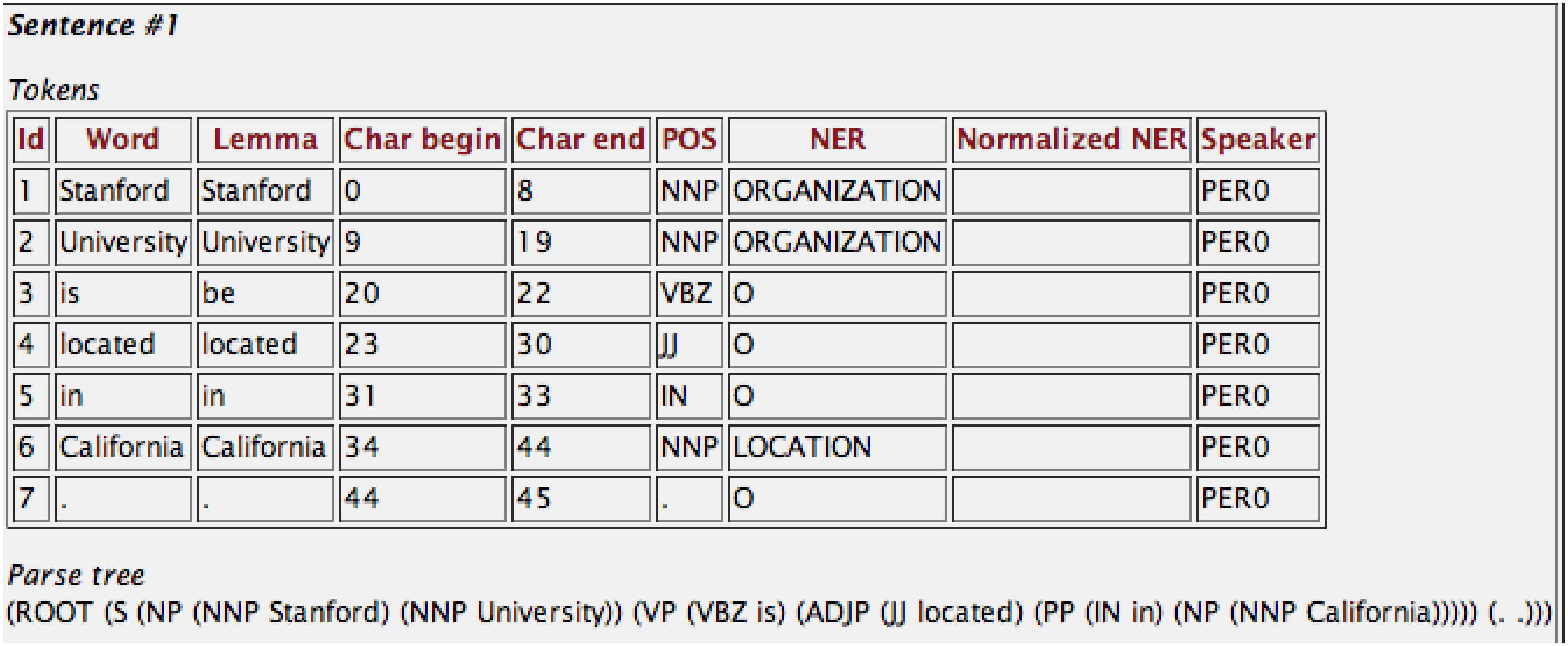
Parse tree

(ROOT (S (NP (NNP Stanford) (NNP University)) (VP (VBZ is) (ADJP (JJ located) (PP (IN in) (NP (NNP California))))) (. .)))

Stanford CoreNLP

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process

Stanford University is located in California.
It is a great university.



Sentence #1

Tokens

Id	Word	Lemma	Char begin	Char end	POS	NER	Normalized NER	Speaker
1	Stanford	Stanford	0	8	NNP	ORGANIZATION		PER0
2	University	University	9	19	NNP	ORGANIZATION		PER0
3	is	be	20	22	VBZ	O		PER0
4	located	located	23	30	JJ	O		PER0
5	in	in	31	33	IN	O		PER0
6	California	California	34	44	NNP	LOCATION		PER0
7	.	.	44	45	.	O		PER0

Parse tree

(ROOT (S (NP (NNP Stanford) (NNP University)) (VP (VBZ is) (ADJP (JJ located) (PP (IN in) (NP (NNP California))))) (. .)))

Stanford CoreNLP

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process

Stanford University is located in California.
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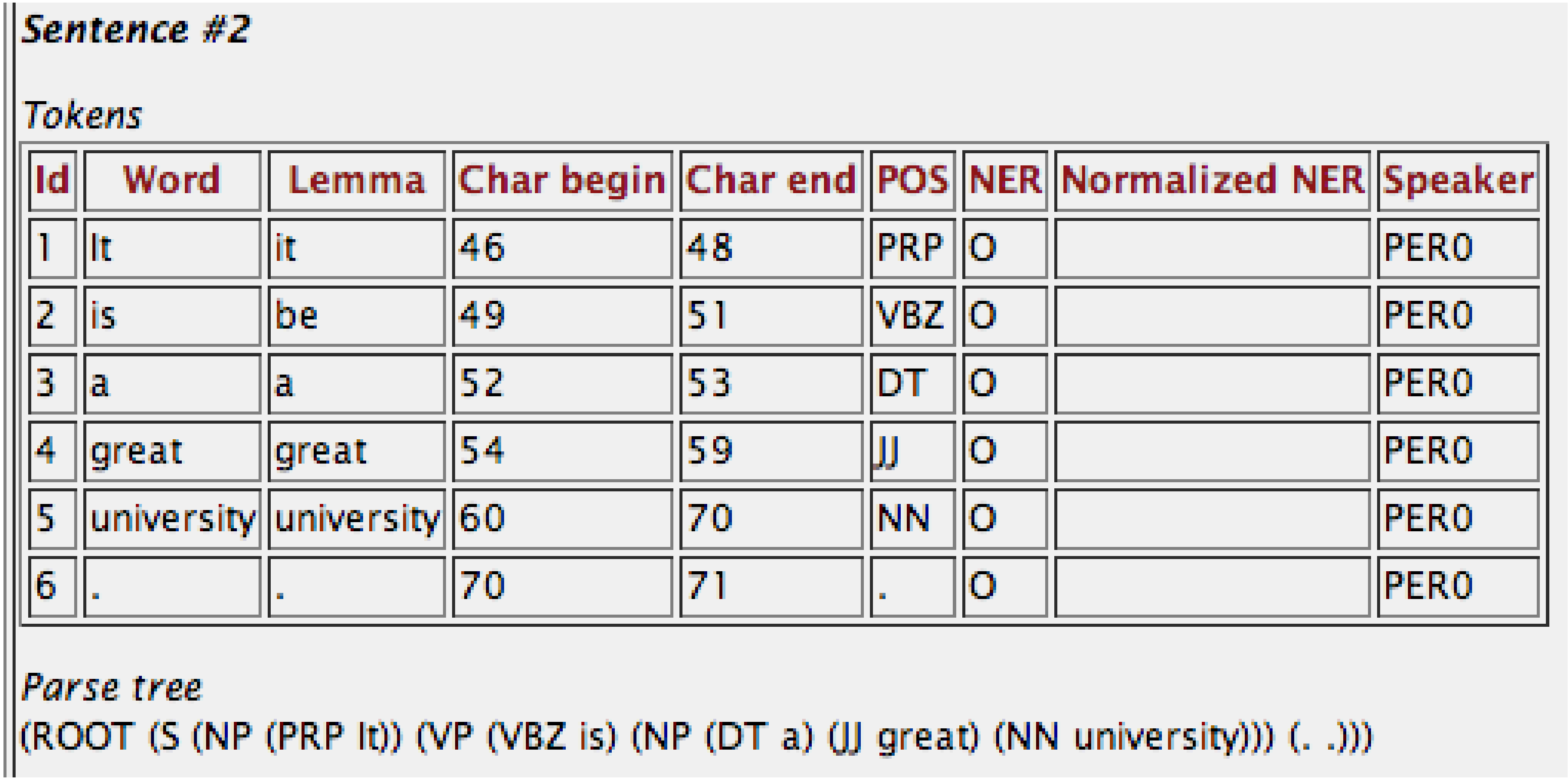


Sentence #2

Tokens

Id	Word	Lemma	Char begin	Char end	POS	NER	Normalized NER	Speaker
1	It	it	46	48	PRP	O		PER0
2	is	be	49	51	VBZ	O		PER0
3	a	a	52	53	DT	O		PER0
4	great	great	54	59	JJ	O		PER0
5	university	university	60	70	NN	O		PER0
6	.	.	70	71	.	O		PER0

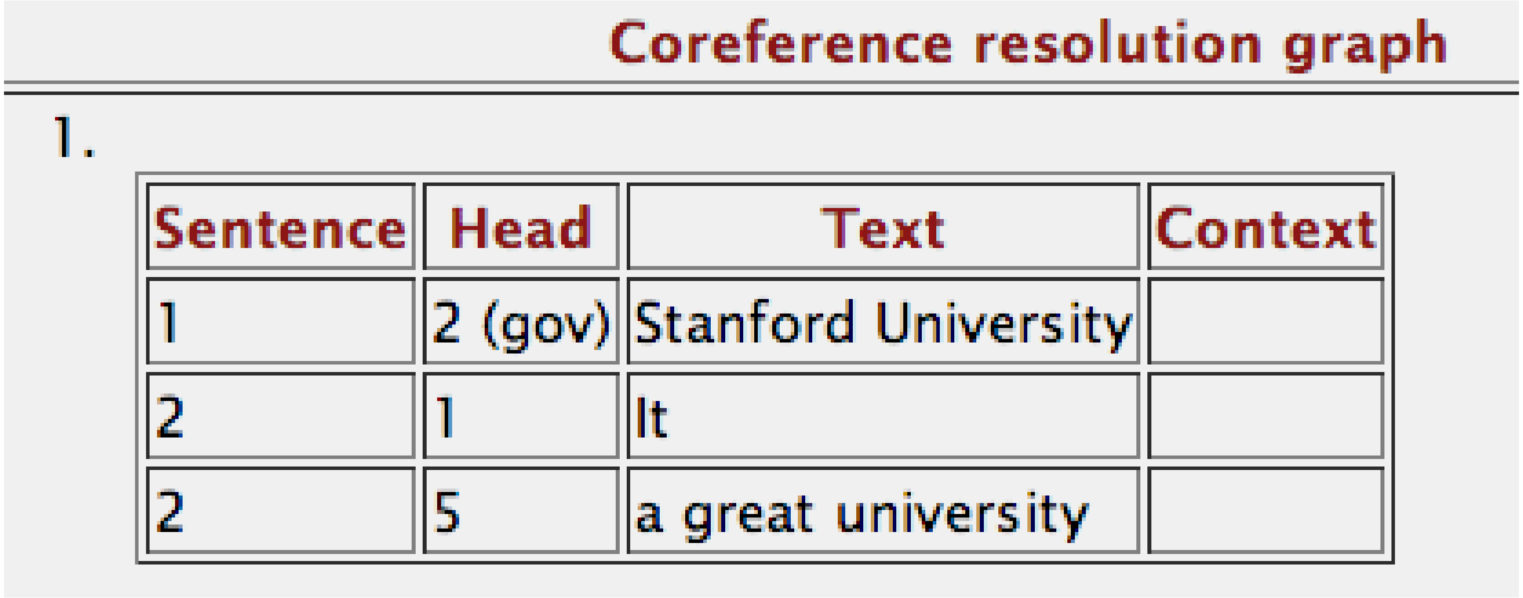
Parse tree

```
(ROOT (S (NP (PRP It)) (VP (VBZ is) (NP (DT a) (JJ great) (NN university))) (. .)))
```

Stanford CoreNLP

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process

Stanford University is located in California. It is a great university.



Coreference resolution graph

1.

Sentence	Head	Text	Context
1	2 (gov)	Stanford University	
2	1	It	
2	5	a great university	

Tokens

Id	Word	Lemma	Char begin	Char end	POS	NER	Normalized NER	Speaker
1	Stanford	Stanford	0	8	NNP	ORGANIZATION		PER0
2	University	University	9	19	NNP	ORGANIZATION		PER0
3	is	be	20	22	VBZ	O	PER0	
4	located	located	23	30	JJ	O	PER0	
5	in	in	31	33	IN	O	PER0	
6	California	California	34	44	NNP	LOCATION	PER0	
7	.	.	44	45	.	O	PER0	

Parse tree
(ROOT (S (NP (NNP Stanford) (NNP University)) (VP (VBZ is) (ADJP (JJ located) (PP (IN in) (NP (NNP California))))) (. .)))

Stanford CoreNLP

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process

Stanford University is located in California.
It is a great university.

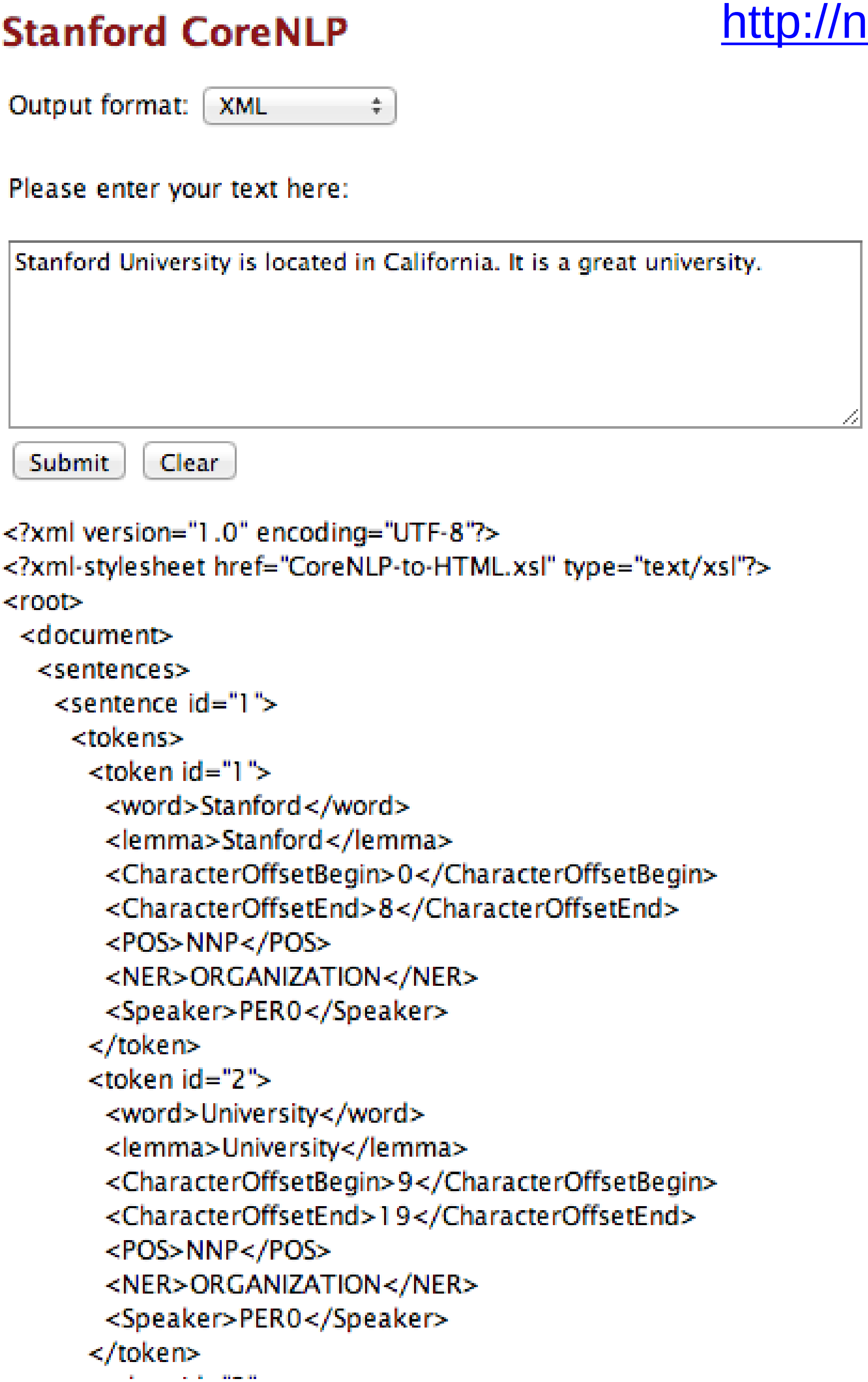
Uncollapsed dependencies

root (ROOT-0 , located-4)
nn (University-2 , Stanford-1)
nsubj (located-4 , University-2)
cop (located-4 , is-3)
prep (located-4 , in-5)
pobj (in-5 , California-6)
Collapsed dependencies

root (ROOT-0 , located-4)
nn (University-2 , Stanford-1)
nsubj (located-4 , University-2)
cop (located-4 , is-3)
prep_in (located-4 , California-6)
Collapsed dependencies with CC processed

root (ROOT-0 , located-4)
nn (University-2 , Stanford-1)
nsubj (located-4 , University-2)
cop (located-4 , is-3)
prep_in (located-4 , California-6)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/corenlp/process



Output format: XML

Please enter your text here:

Stanford University is located in California. It is a great university.

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<root>
  <document>
    <sentences>
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            <lemma>Stanford</lemma>
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            <CharacterOffsetEnd>8</CharacterOffsetEnd>
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            <lemma>University</lemma>
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            <CharacterOffsetEnd>19</CharacterOffsetEnd>
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            <NER>ORGANIZATION</NER>
            <Speaker>PER0</Speaker>
          </token>
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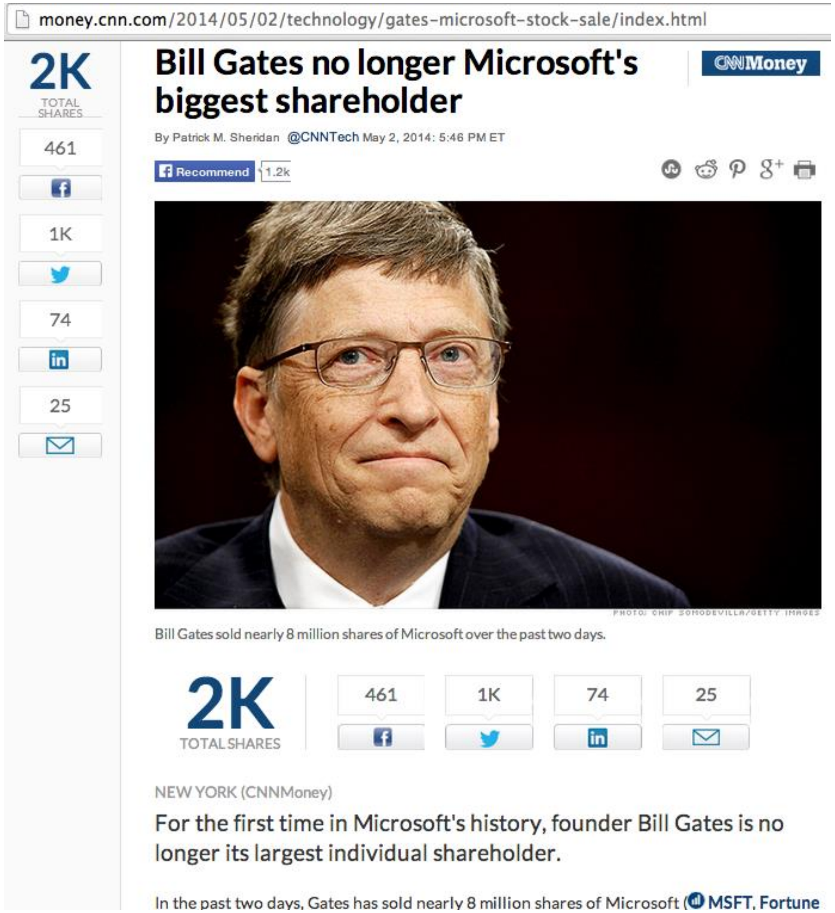
NER for News Article

http://money.cnn.com/2014/05/02/technology/gates-microsoft-stock-sale/index.html


money.cnn.com/2014/05/02/technology/gates-microsoft-stock-sale/index.html
2K
TOTAL SHARES
461
1K
74
25
CNNMoney
Recommend
1.2k
PHOTO: CHIP SOMODEVILLA/GETTY IMAGES
2K
TOTAL SHARES
461
1K
74
25

Bill Gates no longer Microsoft's biggest shareholder

By Patrick M. Sheridan @CNNTech May 2, 2014: 5:46 PM ET

Bill Gates sold nearly 8 million shares of Microsoft over the past two days.

NEW YORK (CNNMoney)

For the first time in Microsoft's history, founder Bill Gates is no longer its largest individual shareholder.

In the past two days, Gates has sold nearly 8 million shares of Microsoft (MSFT, Fortune

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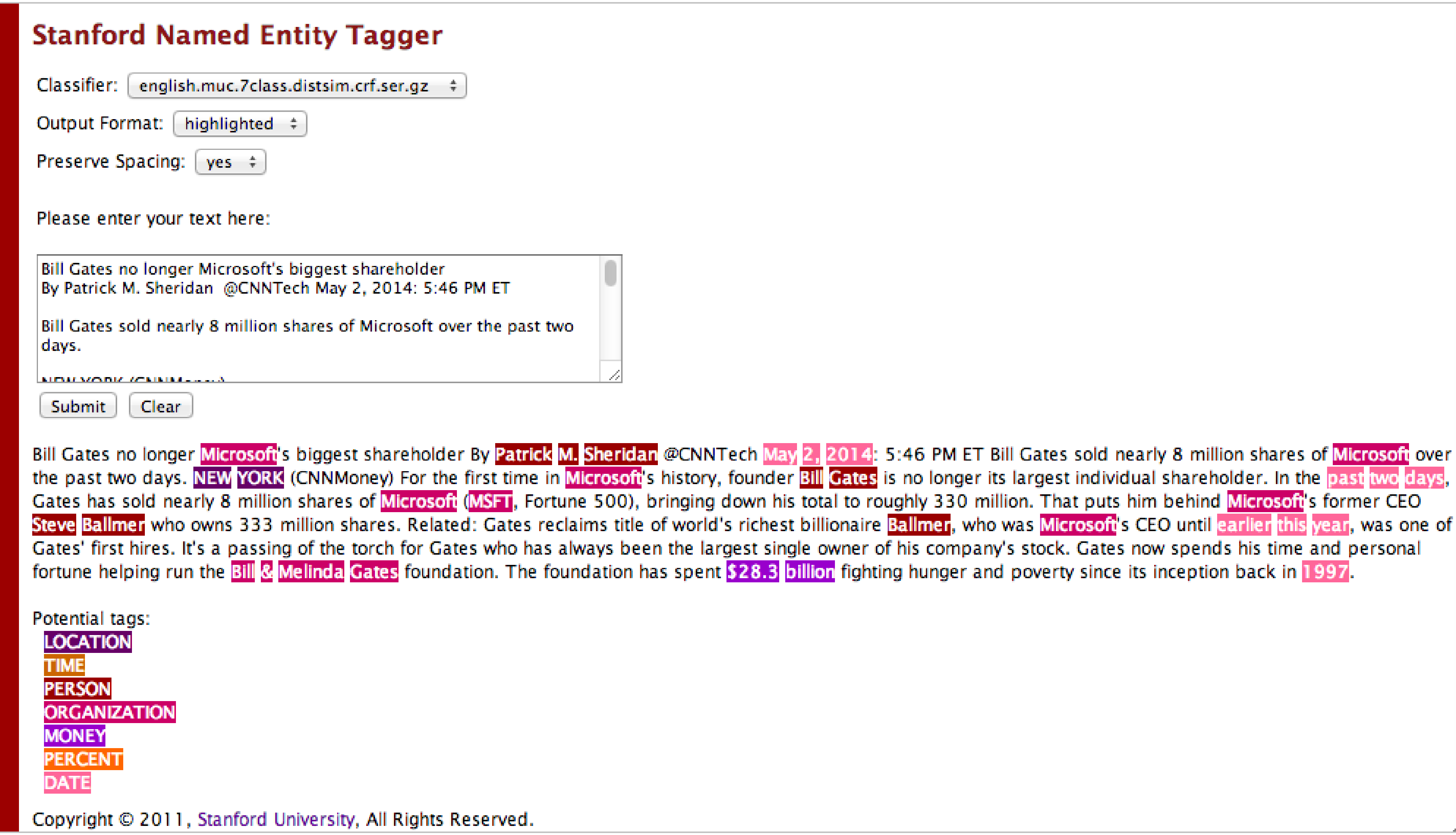
In the past two days, Gates has sold nearly 8 million shares of Microsoft (MSFT, Fortune 500), bringing down his total to roughly 330 million.

That puts him behind Microsoft's former CEO Steve Ballmer who owns 333 million shares.
Related: Gates reclaims title of world's richest billionaire
Ballmer, who was Microsoft's CEO until earlier this year, was one of Gates' first hires.
It's a passing of the torch for Gates who has always been the largest single owner of his company's stock. Gates now spends his time and personal fortune helping run the Bill & Melinda Gates foundation.
The foundation has spent $28.3 billion fighting hunger and poverty since its inception back in 1997.

Stanford Named Entity Tagger (NER)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process



Stanford Named Entity Tagger

Classifier: english.muc.7class.distsim.crf.ser.gz

Output Format: highlighted

Preserve Spacing: yes

Please enter your text here:

```
Bill Gates no longer Microsoft's biggest shareholder
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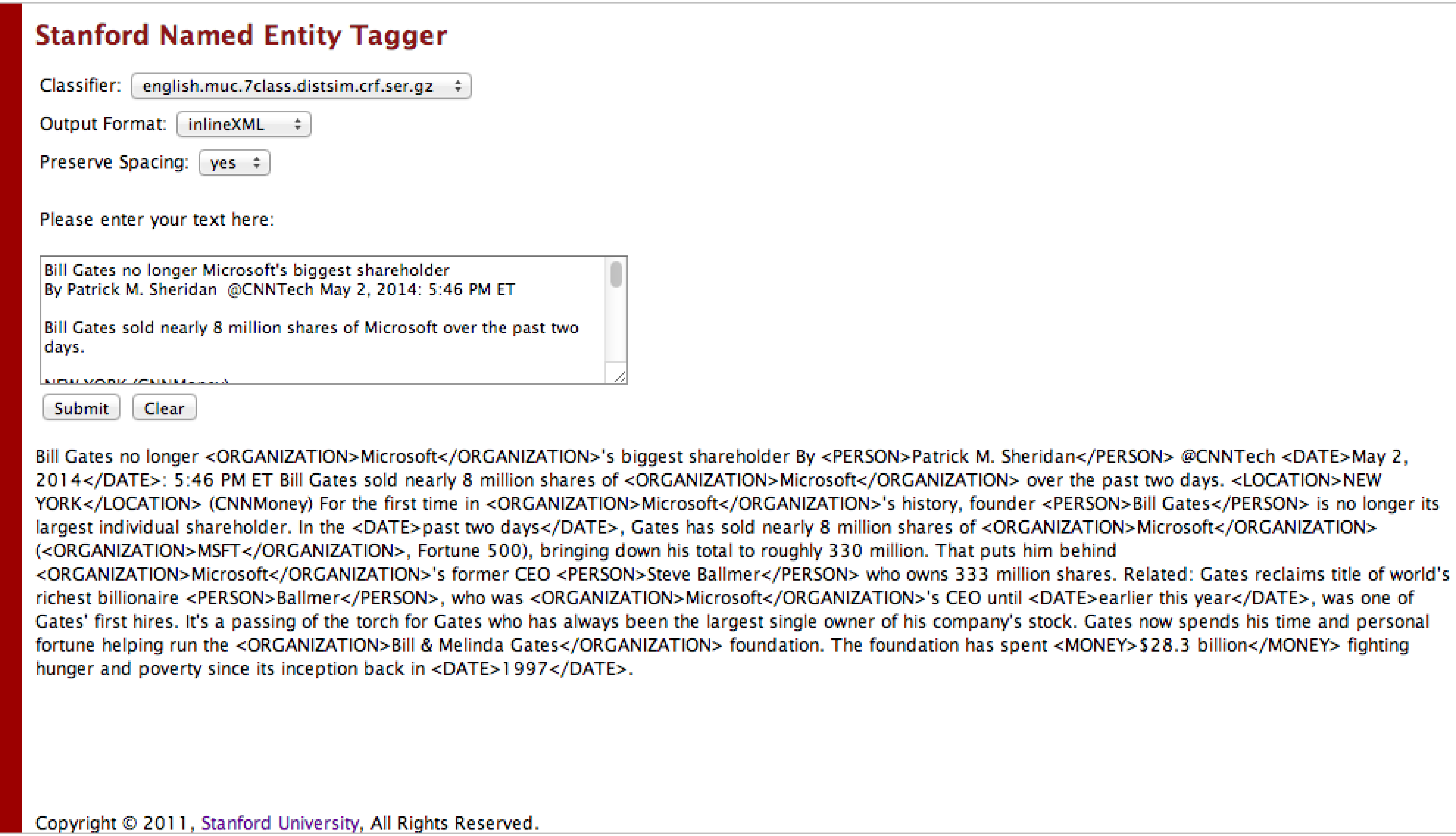
Potential tags:

- LOCATION
- TIME
- PERSON
- ORGANIZATION
- MONEY
- PERCENT
- DATE

Stanford Named Entity Tagger (NER)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process



Stanford Named Entity Tagger

Classifier: english.muc.7class.distsim.crf.ser.gz

Output Format: inlineXML

Preserve Spacing: yes

Please enter your text here:

```
Bill Gates no longer Microsoft's biggest shareholder
By Patrick M. Sheridan  @CNNTech May 2, 2014: 5:46 PM ET

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NEW YORK (CNNMoney)
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```
Bill Gates no longer <ORGANIZATION>Microsoft</ORGANIZATION>'s biggest shareholder By <PERSON>Patrick M. Sheridan</PERSON> @CNNTech <DATE>May 2, 2014</DATE>: 5:46 PM ET Bill Gates sold nearly 8 million shares of <ORGANIZATION>Microsoft</ORGANIZATION> over the past two days. <LOCATION>NEW YORK</LOCATION> (CNNMoney) For the first time in <ORGANIZATION>Microsoft</ORGANIZATION>'s history, founder <PERSON>Bill Gates</PERSON> is no longer its largest individual shareholder. In the <DATE>past two days</DATE>, Gates has sold nearly 8 million shares of <ORGANIZATION>Microsoft</ORGANIZATION> (<ORGANIZATION>MSFT</ORGANIZATION>, Fortune 500), bringing down his total to roughly 330 million. That puts him behind <ORGANIZATION>Microsoft</ORGANIZATION>'s former CEO <PERSON>Steve Ballmer</PERSON> who owns 333 million shares. Related: Gates reclaims title of world's richest billionaire <PERSON>Ballmer</PERSON>, who was <ORGANIZATION>Microsoft</ORGANIZATION>'s CEO until <DATE>earlier this year</DATE>, was one of Gates' first hires. It's a passing of the torch for Gates who has always been the largest single owner of his company's stock. Gates now spends his time and personal fortune helping run the <ORGANIZATION>Bill & Melinda Gates</ORGANIZATION> foundation. The foundation has spent <MONEY>$28.3 billion</MONEY> fighting hunger and poverty since its inception back in <DATE>1997</DATE>.
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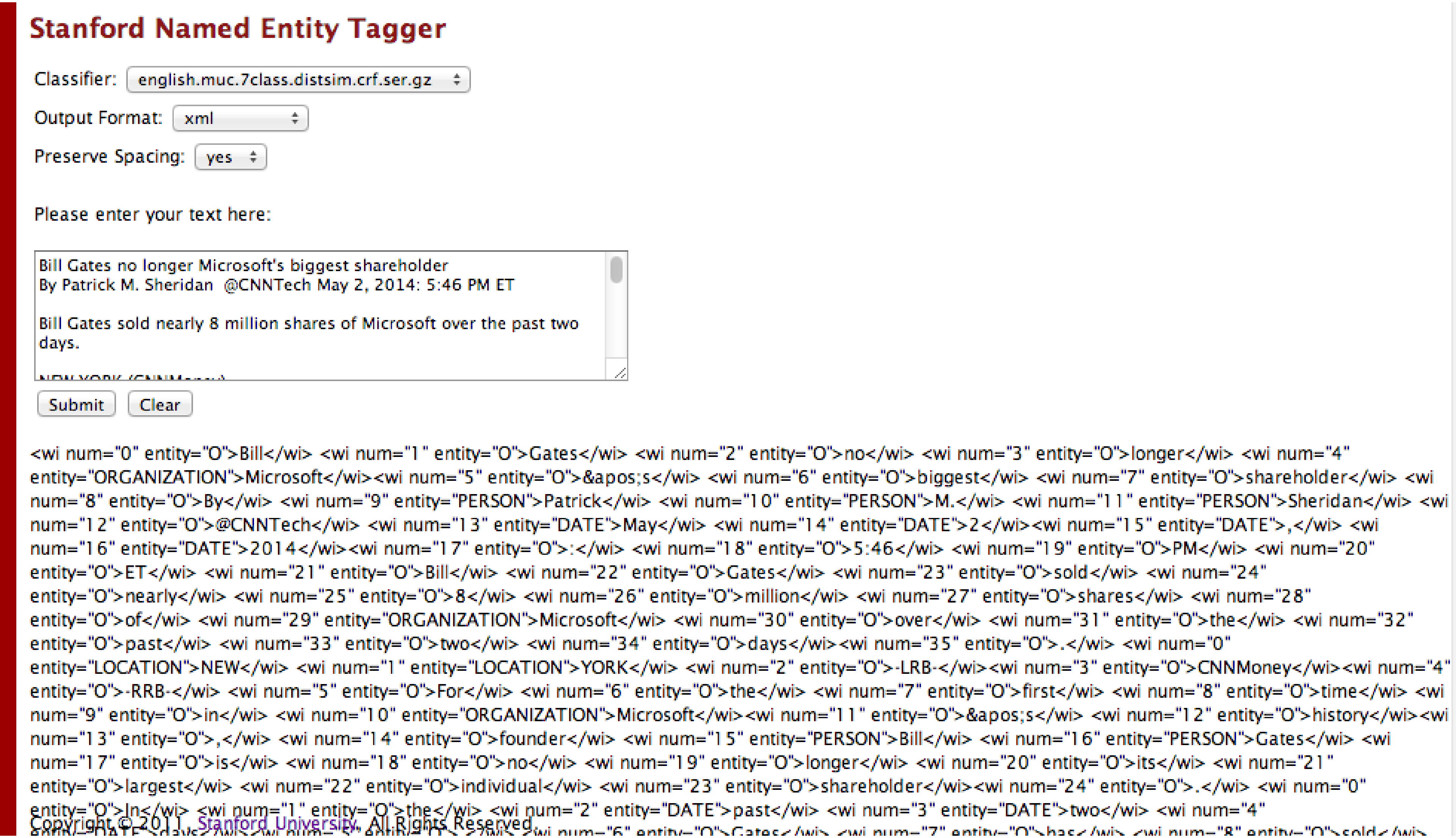
Stanford Named Entity Tagger (NER)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process



Stanford Named Entity Tagger

Classifier: english.muc.7class.distsim.crf.ser.gz

Output Format: xml

Preserve Spacing: yes

Please enter your text here:

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NEW YORK (CNNMoney)

```
<wi num="0" entity="O">Bill</wi> <wi num="1" entity="O">Gates</wi> <wi num="2" entity="O">no</wi> <wi num="3" entity="O">longer</wi> <wi num="4"
entity="ORGANIZATION">Microsoft</wi><wi num="5" entity="O">&apos;s</wi> <wi num="6" entity="O">biggest</wi> <wi num="7" entity="O">shareholder</wi> <wi
num="8" entity="O">By</wi> <wi num="9" entity="PERSON">Patrick</wi> <wi num="10" entity="PERSON">M.</wi> <wi num="11" entity="PERSON">Sheridan</wi> <wi
num="12" entity="O">@CNNTech</wi> <wi num="13" entity="DATE">May</wi> <wi num="14" entity="DATE">2</wi><wi num="15" entity="DATE">,</wi> <wi
num="16" entity="DATE">2014</wi><wi num="17" entity="O">:</wi> <wi num="18" entity="O">5:46</wi> <wi num="19" entity="O">PM</wi> <wi num="20"
entity="O">ET</wi> <wi num="21" entity="O">Bill</wi> <wi num="22" entity="O">Gates</wi> <wi num="23" entity="O">sold</wi> <wi num="24"
entity="O">nearly</wi> <wi num="25" entity="O">8</wi> <wi num="26" entity="O">million</wi> <wi num="27" entity="O">shares</wi> <wi num="28"
entity="O">of</wi> <wi num="29" entity="ORGANIZATION">Microsoft</wi> <wi num="30" entity="O">over</wi> <wi num="31" entity="O">the</wi> <wi num="32"
entity="O">past</wi> <wi num="33" entity="O">two</wi> <wi num="34" entity="O">days</wi><wi num="35" entity="O">.</wi> <wi num="0"
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num="9" entity="O">in</wi> <wi num="10" entity="ORGANIZATION">Microsoft</wi><wi num="11" entity="O">&apos;s</wi> <wi num="12" entity="O">history</wi><wi
num="13" entity="O">,</wi> <wi num="14" entity="O">founder</wi> <wi num="15" entity="PERSON">Bill</wi> <wi num="16" entity="PERSON">Gates</wi> <wi
num="17" entity="O">is</wi> <wi num="18" entity="O">no</wi> <wi num="19" entity="O">longer</wi> <wi num="20" entity="O">its</wi> <wi num="21"
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entity="O">In</wi> <wi num="1" entity="O">the</wi> <wi num="2" entity="DATE">past</wi> <wi num="3" entity="DATE">two</wi> <wi num="4"
entity="DATE">days</wi><wi num="5" entity="O">.</wi> <wi num="6" entity="O">Gates</wi> <wi num="7" entity="O">has</wi> <wi num="8" entity="O">sold</wi>
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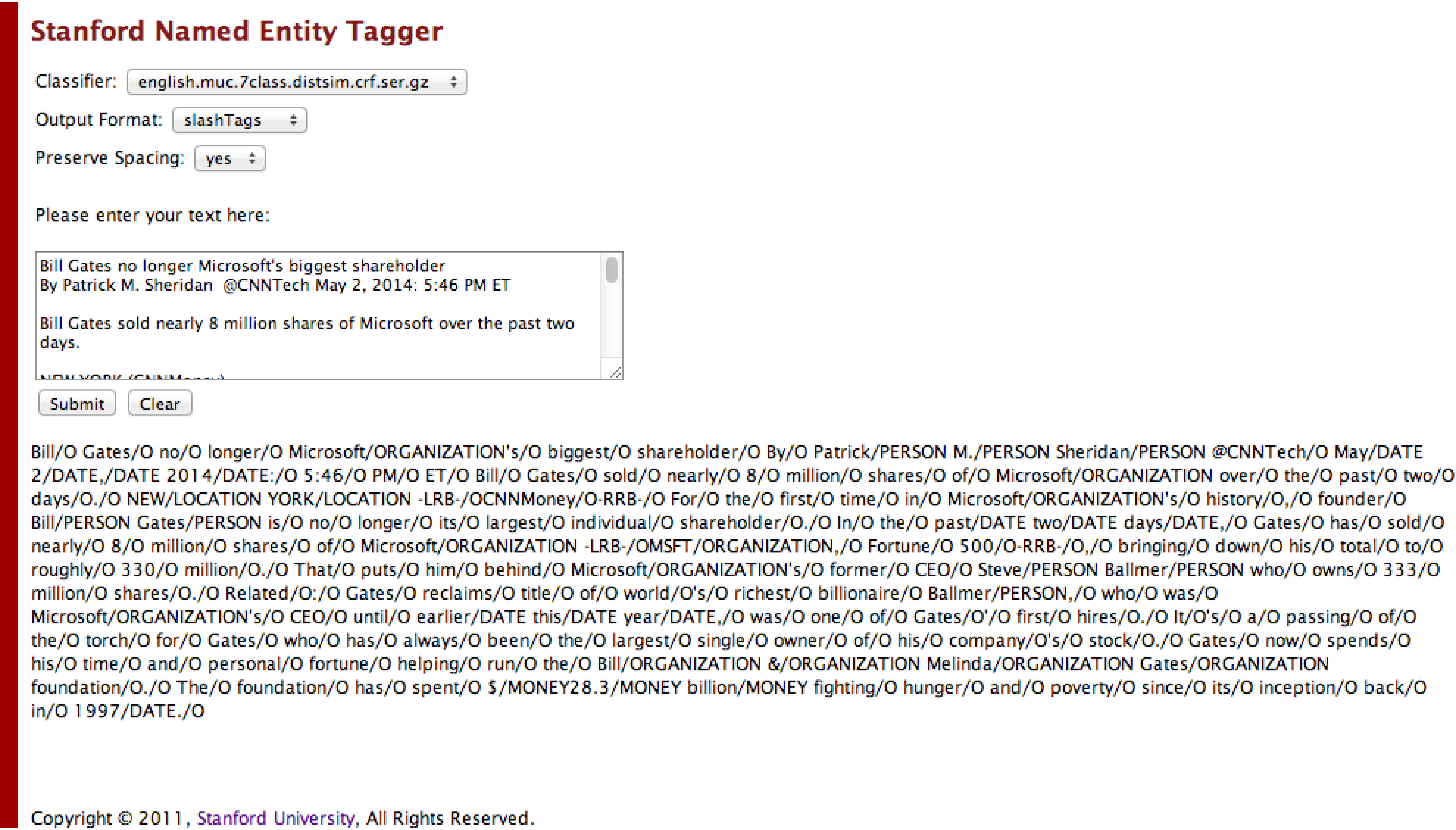
Stanford Named Entity Tagger (NER)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process



Stanford Named Entity Tagger

Classifier: english.muc.7class.distsim.crf.ser.gz

Output Format: slashTags

Preserve Spacing: yes

Please enter your text here:

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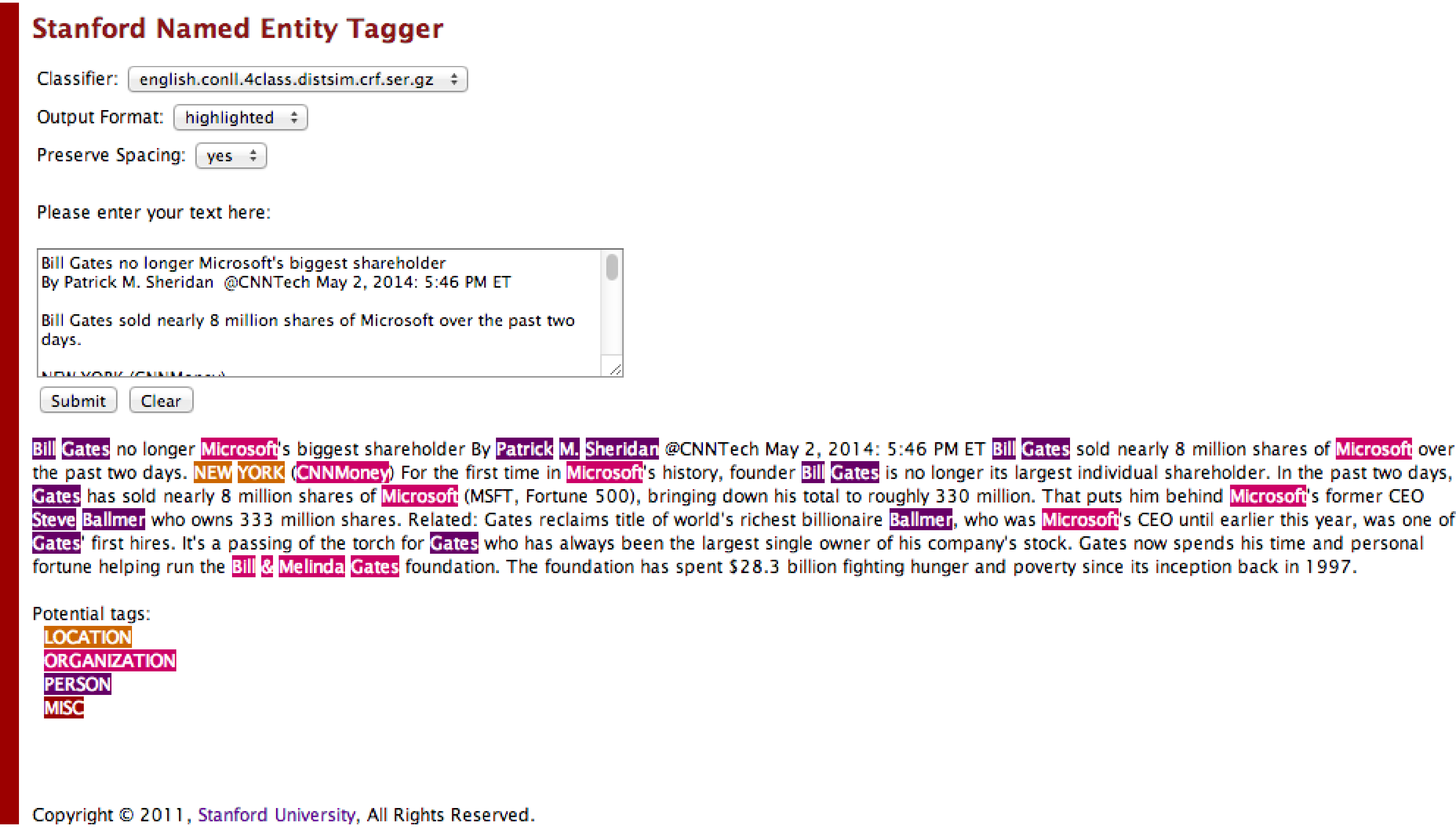
NEW YORK (CNNMoney)

```
Bill/O Gates/O no/O longer/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION's/O biggest/O shareholder/O By/O Patrick/PERSON M./PERSON Sheridan/PERSON @CNNTech/O May/DATE
2/DATE,/DATE 2014/DATE:/O 5:46/O PM/O ET/O Bill/O Gates/O sold/O nearly/O 8/O million/O shares/O of/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION over/O the/O past/O two/O
days/O./O NEW/LOCATION YORK/LOCATION -LRB-/OCNNMoney/O-RRB-/O For/O the/O first/O time/O in/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION's/O history/O,/O founder/O
Bill/PERSON Gates/PERSON is/O no/O longer/O its/O largest/O individual/O shareholder/O./O In/O the/O past/DATE two/DATE days/DATE,/O Gates/O has/O sold/O
nearly/O 8/O million/O shares/O of/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION -LRB-/OMSFT/ORGANIZATION,/O Fortune/O 500/O-RRB-/O,/O bringing/O down/O his/O total/O to/O
roughly/O 330/O million/O./O That/O puts/O him/O behind/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION's/O former/O CEO/O Steve/PERSON Ballmer/PERSON who/O owns/O 333/O
million/O shares/O./O Related/O:/O Gates/O reclaims/O title/O of/O world/O's/O richest/O billionaire/O Ballmer/PERSON,/O who/O was/O
Microsoft/ORGANIZATION's/O CEO/O until/O earlier/DATE this/DATE year/DATE,/O was/O one/O of/O Gates/O'/O first/O hires/O./O It/O's/O a/O passing/O of/O
the/O torch/O for/O Gates/O who/O has/O always/O been/O the/O largest/O single/O owner/O of/O his/O company/O's/O stock/O./O Gates/O now/O spends/O
his/O time/O and/O personal/O fortune/O helping/O run/O the/O Bill/ORGANIZATION &/ORGANIZATION Melinda/ORGANIZATION Gates/ORGANIZATION
foundation/O./O The/O foundation/O has/O spent/O $/MONEY28.3/MONEY billion/MONEY fighting/O hunger/O and/O poverty/O since/O its/O inception/O back/O
in/O 1997/DATE./O
```

Stanford Named Entity Tagger (NER)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process



Stanford Named Entity Tagger

Classifier: english.conll.4class.distsim.crf.ser.gz

Output Format: highlighted

Preserve Spacing: yes

Please enter your text here:

```
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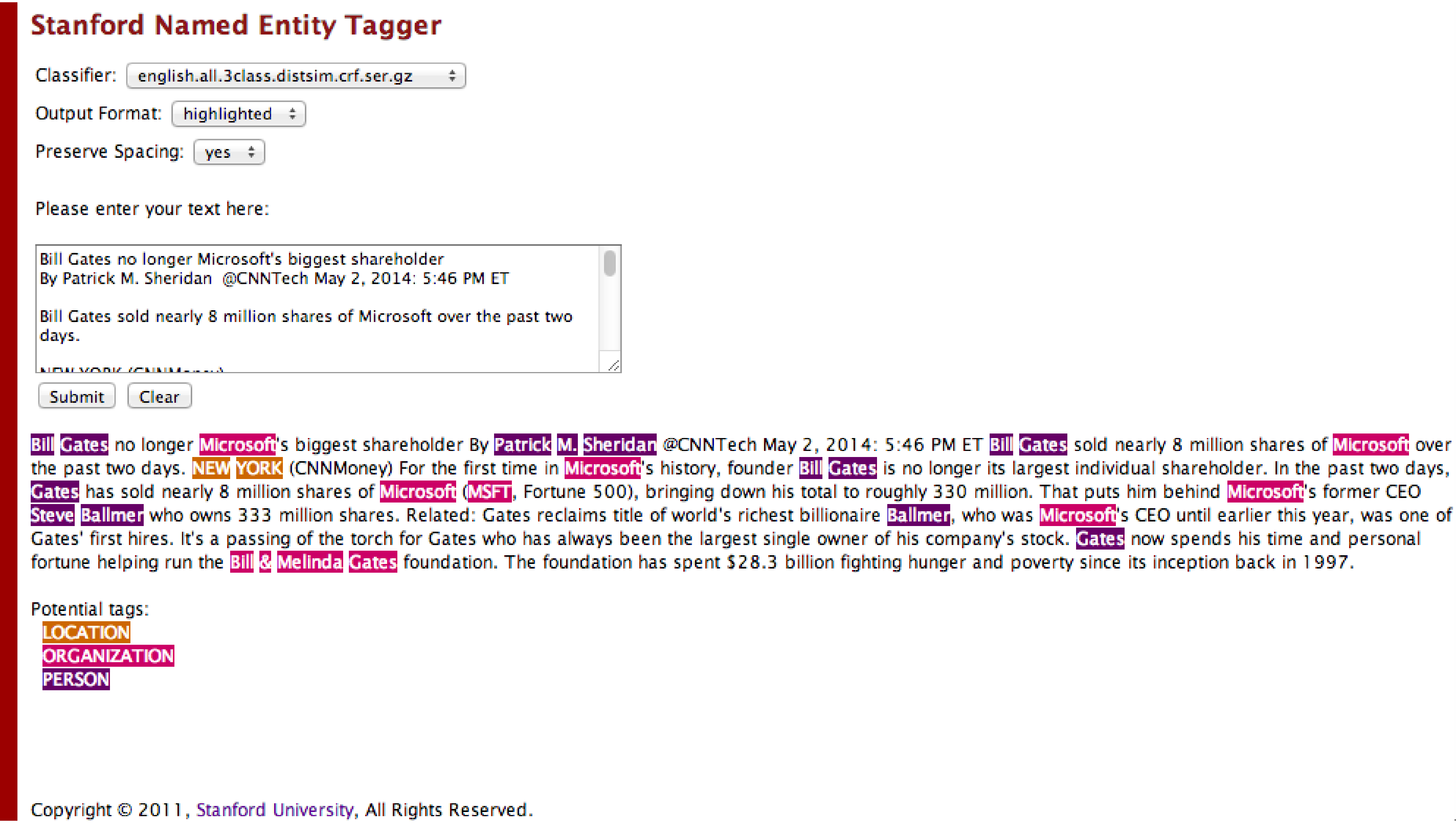
Potential tags:
- LOCATION
- ORGANIZATION
- PERSON
- MISC

Stanford Named Entity Tagger (NER)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process



Stanford Named Entity Tagger

Classifier: english.all.3class.distsim.crf.ser.gz

Output Format: highlighted

Preserve Spacing: yes

Please enter your text here:

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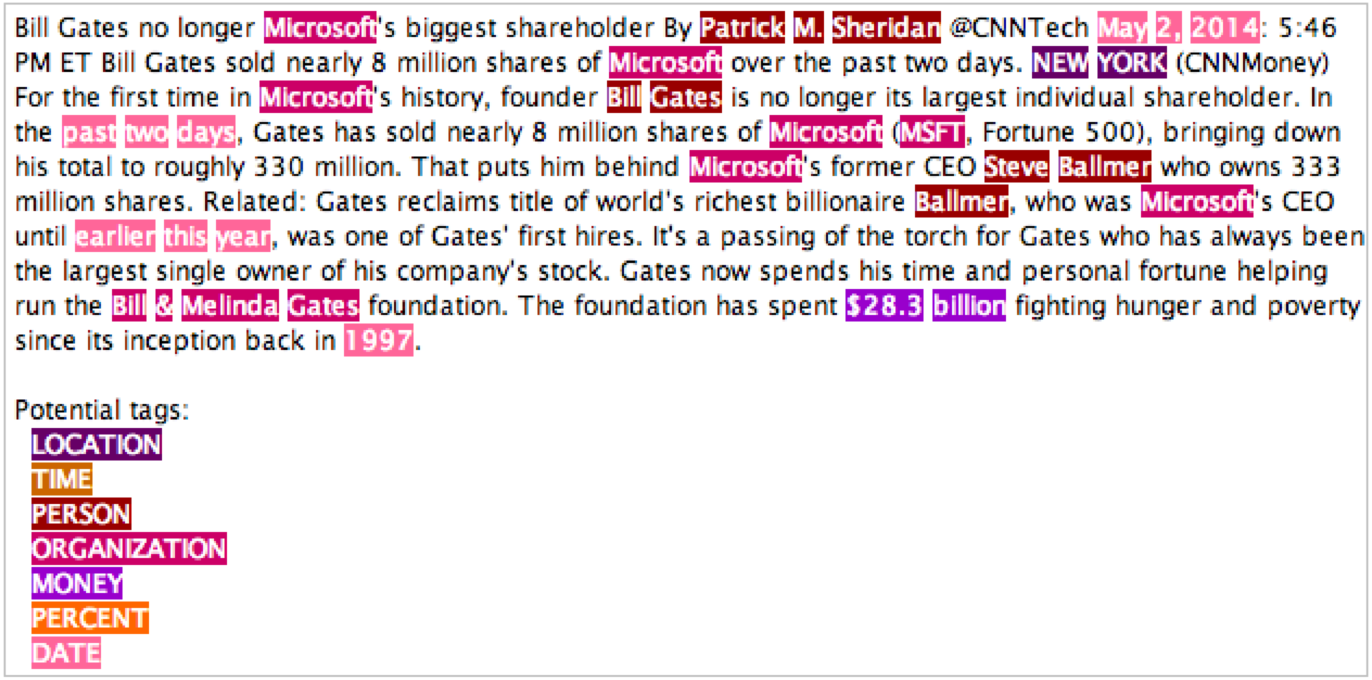
NEW YORK (CNNMoney)

Bill Gates no longer Microsoft's biggest shareholder By Patrick M. Sheridan @CNNTech May 2, 2014: 5:46 PM ET Bill Gates sold nearly 8 million shares of Microsoft over the past two days. NEW YORK (CNNMoney) For the first time in Microsoft's history, founder Bill Gates is no longer its largest individual shareholder. In the past two days, Gates has sold nearly 8 million shares of Microsoft (MSFT, Fortune 500), bringing down his total to roughly 330 million. That puts him behind Microsoft's former CEO Steve Ballmer who owns 333 million shares. Related: Gates reclaims title of world's richest billionaire Ballmer, who was Microsoft's CEO until earlier this year, was one of Gates' first hires. It's a passing of the torch for Gates who has always been the largest single owner of his company's stock. Gates now spends his time and personal fortune helping run the Bill & Melinda Gates foundation. The foundation has spent $28.3 billion fighting hunger and poverty since its inception back in 1997.

Potential tags:
LOCATION
ORGANIZATION
PERSON

Classifier: english.muc.**7class**.distsim.crf.ser.gz



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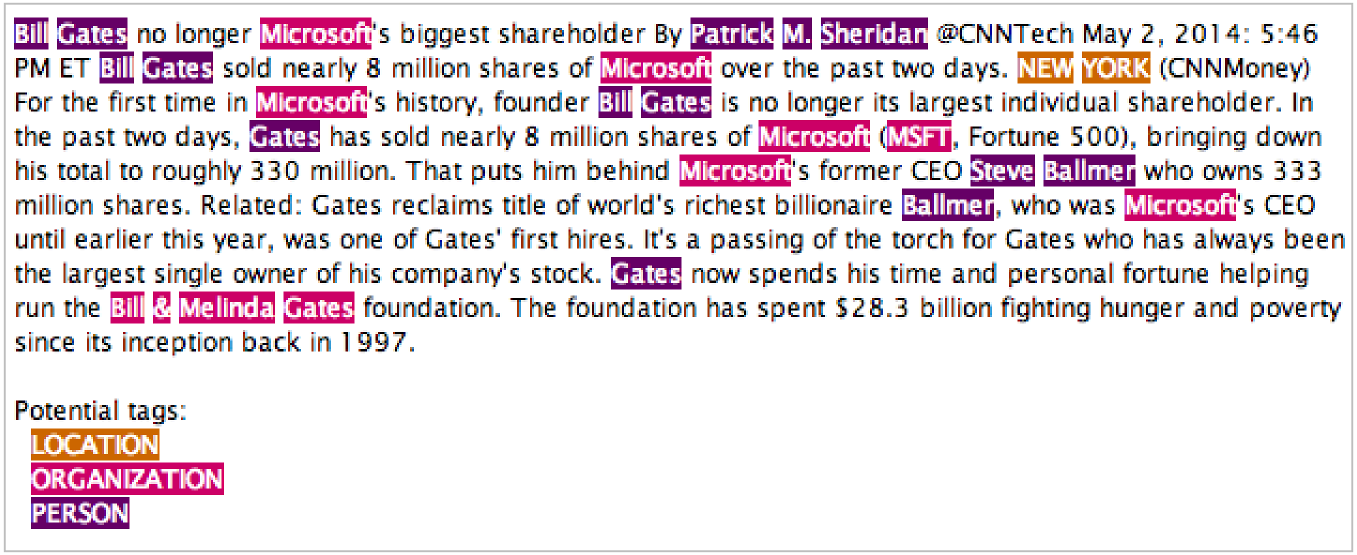
Potential tags:
LOCATION
TIME
PERSON
ORGANIZATION
MONEY
PERCENT
DATE

Classifier: english.all.**3class**.distsim.crf.ser.gz



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Potential tags:
LOCATION
ORGANIZATION
PERSON

Stanford Named Entity Tagger (NER)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process

Stanford NER Output Format: inlineXML

```
Bill Gates no longer <ORGANIZATION>Microsoft</ORGANIZATION>'s biggest
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(<ORGANIZATION>MSFT</ORGANIZATION>, Fortune 500), bringing down his total to
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billion</MONEY> fighting hunger and poverty since its inception back in
<DATE>1997</DATE>.
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Stanford Named Entity Tagger (NER)

http://nlp.stanford.edu:8080/ner/process

Stanford NER Output Format: slashTags

```
Bill/O Gates/O no/O longer/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION's/O biggest/O shareholder/O By/O
Patrick/PERSON M./PERSON Sheridan/PERSON @CNNTech/O May/DATE 2/DATE,/DATE
2014/DATE:/O 5:46/O PM/O ET/O Bill/O Gates/O sold/O nearly/O 8/O million/O shares/O of/O
Microsoft/ORGANIZATION over/O the/O past/O two/O days/O./O NEW/LOCATION YORK/LOCATION
-LRB-/OCNNMoney/O-RRB-/O For/O the/O first/O time/O in/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION's/O
history/O,/O founder/O Bill/PERSON Gates/PERSON is/O no/O longer/O its/O largest/O individual/O
shareholder/O./O In/O the/O past/DATE two/DATE days/DATE,/O Gates/O has/O sold/O nearly/O 8/O
million/O shares/O of/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION -LRB-/OMSFT/ORGANIZATION,/O Fortune/O
500/O-RRB-/O,/O bringing/O down/O his/O total/O to/O roughly/O 330/O million/O./O That/O puts/O
him/O behind/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION's/O former/O CEO/O Steve/PERSON Ballmer/PERSON
who/O owns/O 333/O million/O shares/O./O Related/O:/O Gates/O reclaims/O title/O of/O world/O's/O
richest/O billionaire/O Ballmer/PERSON,/O who/O was/O Microsoft/ORGANIZATION's/O CEO/O
until/O earlier/DATE this/DATE year/DATE,/O was/O one/O of/O Gates/O'/O first/O hires/O./O It/O's/O
a/O passing/O of/O the/O torch/O for/O Gates/O who/O has/O always/O been/O the/O largest/O
single/O owner/O of/O his/O company/O's/O stock/O./O Gates/O now/O spends/O his/O time/O and/O
personal/O fortune/O helping/O run/O the/O Bill/ORGANIZATION &/ORGANIZATION
Melinda/ORGANIZATION Gates/ORGANIZATION foundation/O./O The/O foundation/O has/O spent/O
$/MONEY28.3/MONEY billion/MONEY fighting/O hunger/O and/O poverty/O since/O its/O inception/O
back/O in/O 1997/DATE./O
```

Library for NLP

- CKIP
- Jieba
- THULAC
- CoreNLP
- pyLTP
- SnowNLP
- PyNLPIR
- HanLP

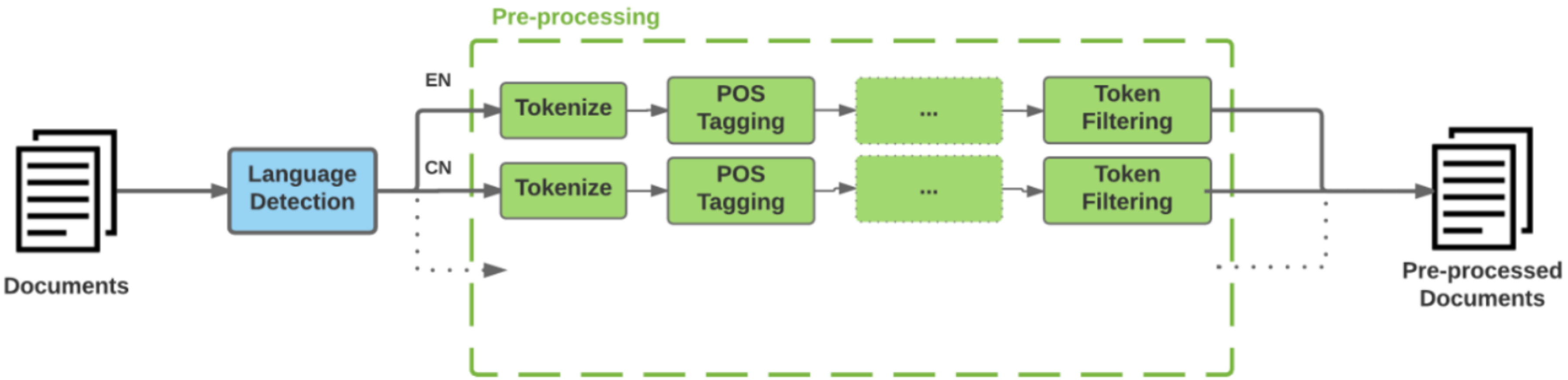
Vector Representations of Words

Word Embeddings

Word2Vec

GloVe

Modern NLP Pipeline



Pre-processing

Documents

Language Detection

EN

CN

Tokenize

POS Tagging

...

Token Filtering

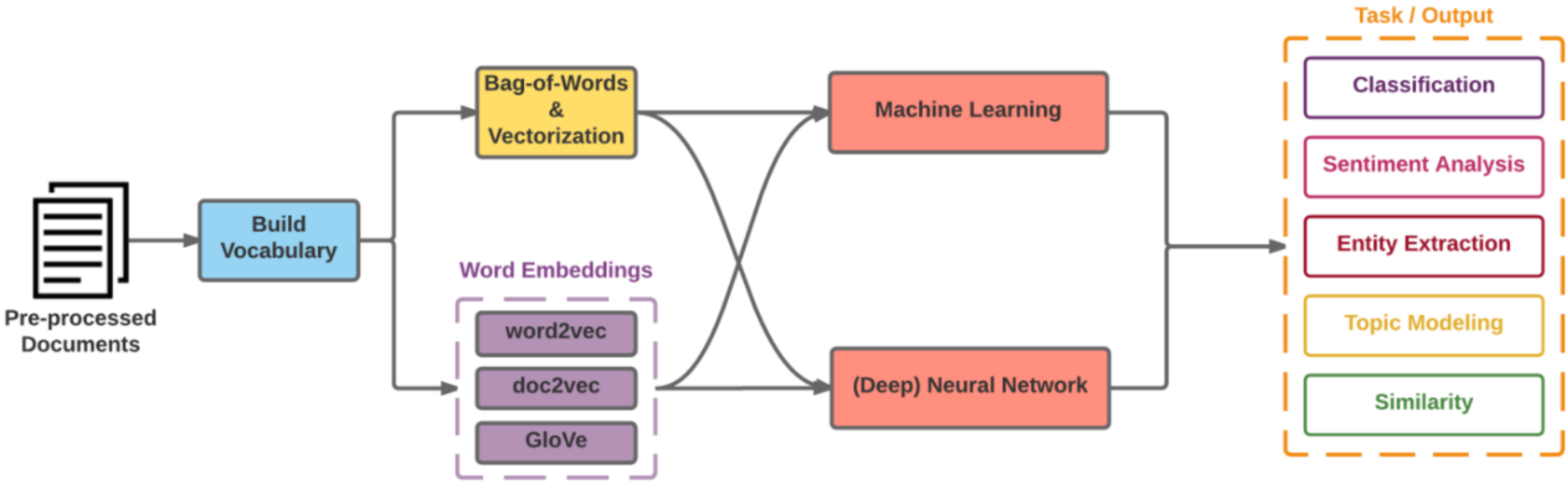
Tokenize

POS Tagging

...

Token Filtering

Pre-processed Documents



Task / Output

Pre-processed Documents

Build Vocabulary

Bag-of-Words & Vectorization

Word Embeddings

word2vec

doc2vec

GloVe

Machine Learning

(Deep) Neural Network

Classification

Sentiment Analysis

Entity Extraction

Topic Modeling

Similarity

Source: https://github.com/fortiema/talks/blob/master/opendata2016sh/pragmatic-nlp-opendata2016sh.pdf

Facebook Research FastText

Pre-trained word vectors
Word2Vec
wiki.zh.vec (861MB)
332647 word
300 vec

Pre-trained word vectors for 90 languages, trained on Wikipedia using fastText.

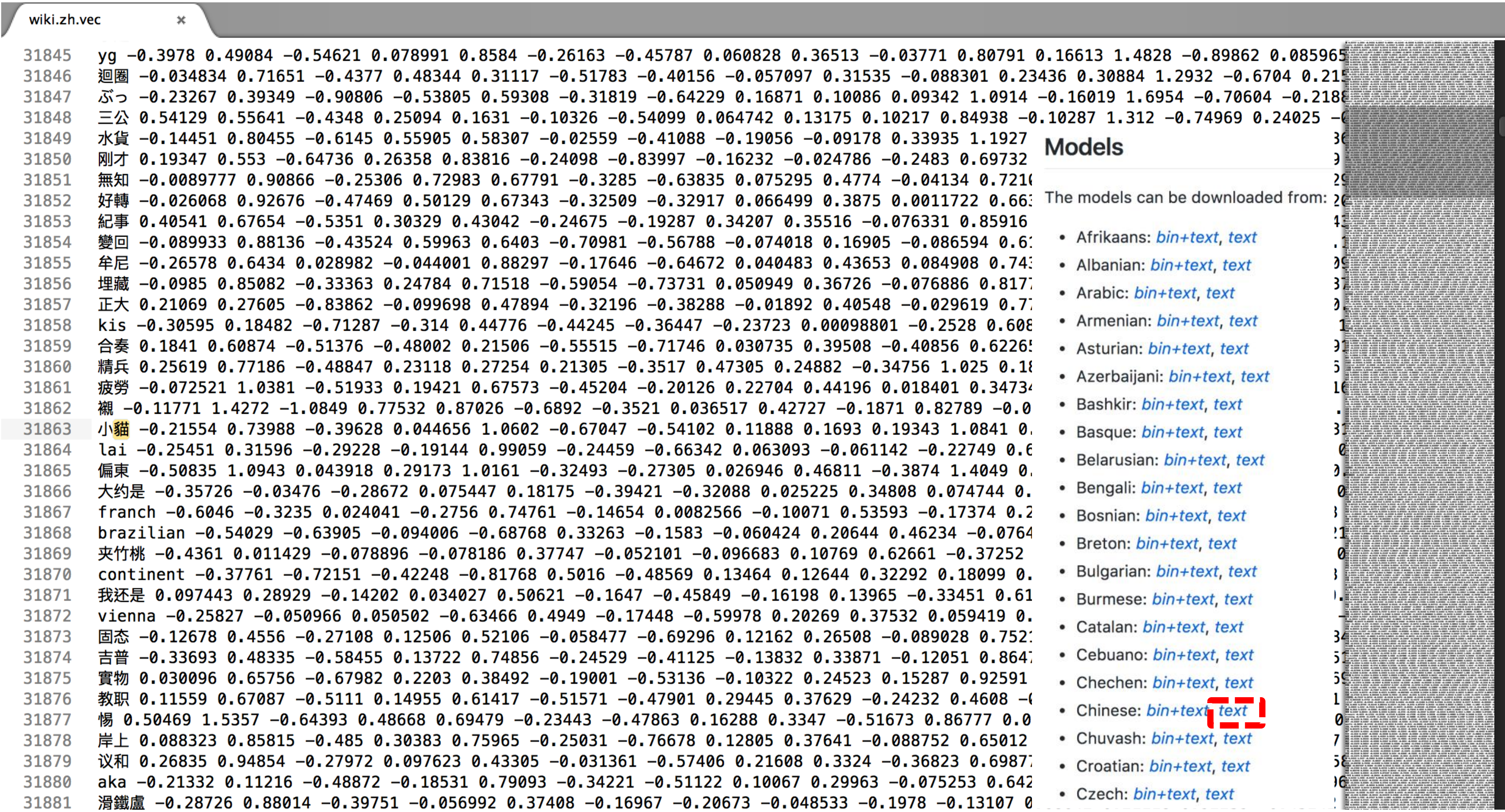
These vectors in dimension 300 were obtained using the skip-gram model with default parameters.

https://github.com/facebookresearch/fastText/blob/master/pretrained-vectors.md

Source: Bojanowski, Piotr, Edouard Grave, Armand Joulin, and Tomas Mikolov. "Enriching word vectors with subword information." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1607.04606* (2016).

Facebook Research FastText Word2Vec: wiki.zh.vec

(861MB) (332647 word 300 vec)



```
yg -0.3978 0.49084 -0.54621 0.078991 0.8584 -0.26163 -0.45787 0.060828 0.36513 -0.03771 0.80791 0.16613 1.4828 -0.89862 0.085965
迴圈 -0.034834 0.71651 -0.4377 0.48344 0.31117 -0.51783 -0.40156 -0.057097 0.31535 -0.088301 0.23436 0.30884 1.2932 -0.6704 0.21
ぶっ -0.23267 0.39349 -0.90806 -0.53805 0.59308 -0.31819 -0.64229 0.16871 0.10086 0.09342 1.0914 -0.16019 1.6954 -0.70604 -0.218
三公 0.54129 0.55641 -0.4348 0.25094 0.1631 -0.10326 -0.54099 0.064742 0.13175 0.10217 0.84938 -0.10287 1.312 -0.74969 0.24025 -
水貨 -0.14451 0.80455 -0.6145 0.55905 0.58307 -0.02559 -0.41088 -0.19056 -0.09178 0.33935 1.1927
刚才 0.19347 0.553 -0.64736 0.26358 0.83816 -0.24098 -0.83997 -0.16232 -0.024786 -0.2483 0.69732
無知 -0.0089777 0.90866 -0.25306 0.72983 0.67791 -0.3285 -0.63835 0.075295 0.4774 -0.04134 0.721
好轉 -0.026068 0.92676 -0.47469 0.50129 0.67343 -0.32509 -0.32917 0.066499 0.3875 0.0011722 0.66
紀事 0.40541 0.67654 -0.5351 0.30329 0.43042 -0.24675 -0.19287 0.34207 0.35516 -0.076331 0.85916
變回 -0.089933 0.88136 -0.43524 0.59963 0.6403 -0.70981 -0.56788 -0.074018 0.16905 -0.086594 0.6
牟尼 -0.26578 0.6434 0.028982 -0.044001 0.88297 -0.17646 -0.64672 0.040483 0.43653 0.084908 0.74
埋藏 -0.0985 0.85082 -0.33363 0.24784 0.71518 -0.59054 -0.73731 0.050949 0.36726 -0.076886 0.817
正大 0.21069 0.27605 -0.83862 -0.099698 0.47894 -0.32196 -0.38288 -0.01892 0.40548 -0.029619 0.7
kis -0.30595 0.18482 -0.71287 -0.314 0.44776 -0.44245 -0.36447 -0.23723 0.00098801 -0.2528 0.608
合奏 0.1841 0.60874 -0.51376 -0.48002 0.21506 -0.55515 -0.71746 0.030735 0.39508 -0.40856 0.6226
精兵 0.25619 0.77186 -0.48847 0.23118 0.27254 0.21305 -0.3517 0.47305 0.24882 -0.34756 1.025 0.1
疲勞 -0.072521 1.0381 -0.51933 0.19421 0.67573 -0.45204 -0.20126 0.22704 0.44196 0.018401 0.3473
襯 -0.11771 1.4272 -1.0849 0.77532 0.87026 -0.6892 -0.3521 0.036517 0.42727 -0.1871 0.82789 -0.0
小貓 -0.21554 0.73988 -0.39628 0.044656 1.0602 -0.67047 -0.54102 0.11888 0.1693 0.19343 1.0841 0.
lai -0.25451 0.31596 -0.29228 -0.19144 0.99059 -0.24459 -0.66342 0.063093 -0.061142 -0.22749 0.6
偏東 -0.50835 1.0943 0.043918 0.29173 1.0161 -0.32493 -0.27305 0.026946 0.46811 -0.3874 1.4049 0.
大约是 -0.35726 -0.03476 -0.28672 0.075447 0.18175 -0.39421 -0.32088 0.025225 0.34808 0.074744 0.
franch -0.6046 -0.3235 0.024041 -0.2756 0.74761 -0.14654 0.0082566 -0.10071 0.53593 -0.17374 0.2
brazilian -0.54029 -0.63905 -0.094006 -0.68768 0.33263 -0.1583 -0.060424 0.20644 0.46234 -0.0764
夹竹桃 -0.4361 0.011429 -0.078896 -0.078186 0.37747 -0.052101 -0.096683 0.10769 0.62661 -0.37252
continent -0.37761 -0.72151 -0.42248 -0.81768 0.5016 -0.48569 0.13464 0.12644 0.32292 0.18099 0.
我还是 0.097443 0.28929 -0.14202 0.034027 0.50621 -0.1647 -0.45849 -0.16198 0.13965 -0.33451 0.61
vienna -0.25827 -0.050966 0.050502 -0.63466 0.4949 -0.17448 -0.59978 0.20269 0.37532 0.059419 0.
固态 -0.12678 0.4556 -0.27108 0.12506 0.52106 -0.058477 -0.69296 0.12162 0.26508 -0.089028 0.752
吉普 -0.33693 0.48335 -0.58455 0.13722 0.74856 -0.24529 -0.41125 -0.13832 0.33871 -0.12051 0.864
實物 0.030096 0.65756 -0.67982 0.2203 0.38492 -0.19001 -0.53136 -0.10322 0.24523 0.15287 0.92591
教职 0.11559 0.67087 -0.5111 0.14955 0.61417 -0.51571 -0.47901 0.29445 0.37629 -0.24232 0.4608 -
惕 0.50469 1.5357 -0.64393 0.48668 0.69479 -0.23443 -0.47863 0.16288 0.3347 -0.51673 0.86777 0.0
岸上 0.088323 0.85815 -0.485 0.30383 0.75965 -0.25031 -0.76678 0.12805 0.37641 -0.088752 0.65012
议和 0.26835 0.94854 -0.27972 0.097623 0.43305 -0.031361 -0.57406 0.21608 0.3324 -0.36823 0.6987
aka -0.21332 0.11216 -0.48872 -0.18531 0.79093 -0.34221 -0.51122 0.10067 0.29963 -0.075253 0.642
滑鐵盧 -0.28726 0.88014 -0.39751 -0.056992 0.37408 -0.16967 -0.20673 -0.048533 -0.1978 -0.13107 0
```

Models

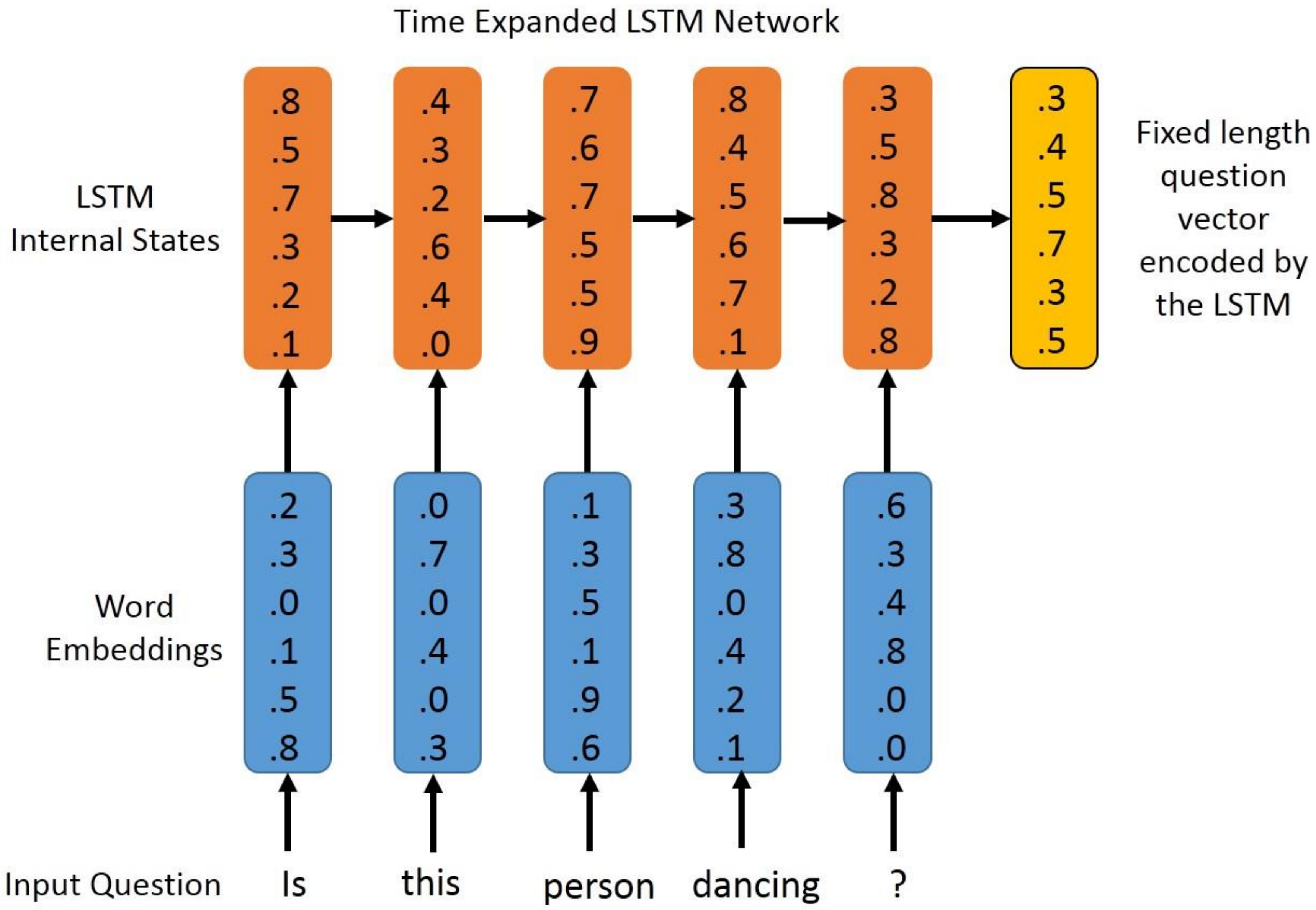
The models can be downloaded from:

- Afrikaans: *bin+text*, *text*
- Albanian: *bin+text*, *text*
- Arabic: *bin+text*, *text*
- Armenian: *bin+text*, *text*
- Asturian: *bin+text*, *text*
- Azerbaijani: *bin+text*, *text*
- Bashkir: *bin+text*, *text*
- Basque: *bin+text*, *text*
- Belarusian: *bin+text*, *text*
- Bengali: *bin+text*, *text*
- Bosnian: *bin+text*, *text*
- Breton: *bin+text*, *text*
- Bulgarian: *bin+text*, *text*
- Burmese: *bin+text*, *text*
- Catalan: *bin+text*, *text*
- Cebuano: *bin+text*, *text*
- Chechen: *bin+text*, *text*
- Chinese: *bin+text*, *text*
- Chuvash: *bin+text*, *text*
- Croatian: *bin+text*, *text*
- Czech: *bin+text*, *text*

https://github.com/facebookresearch/fastText/blob/master/pretrained-vectors.md

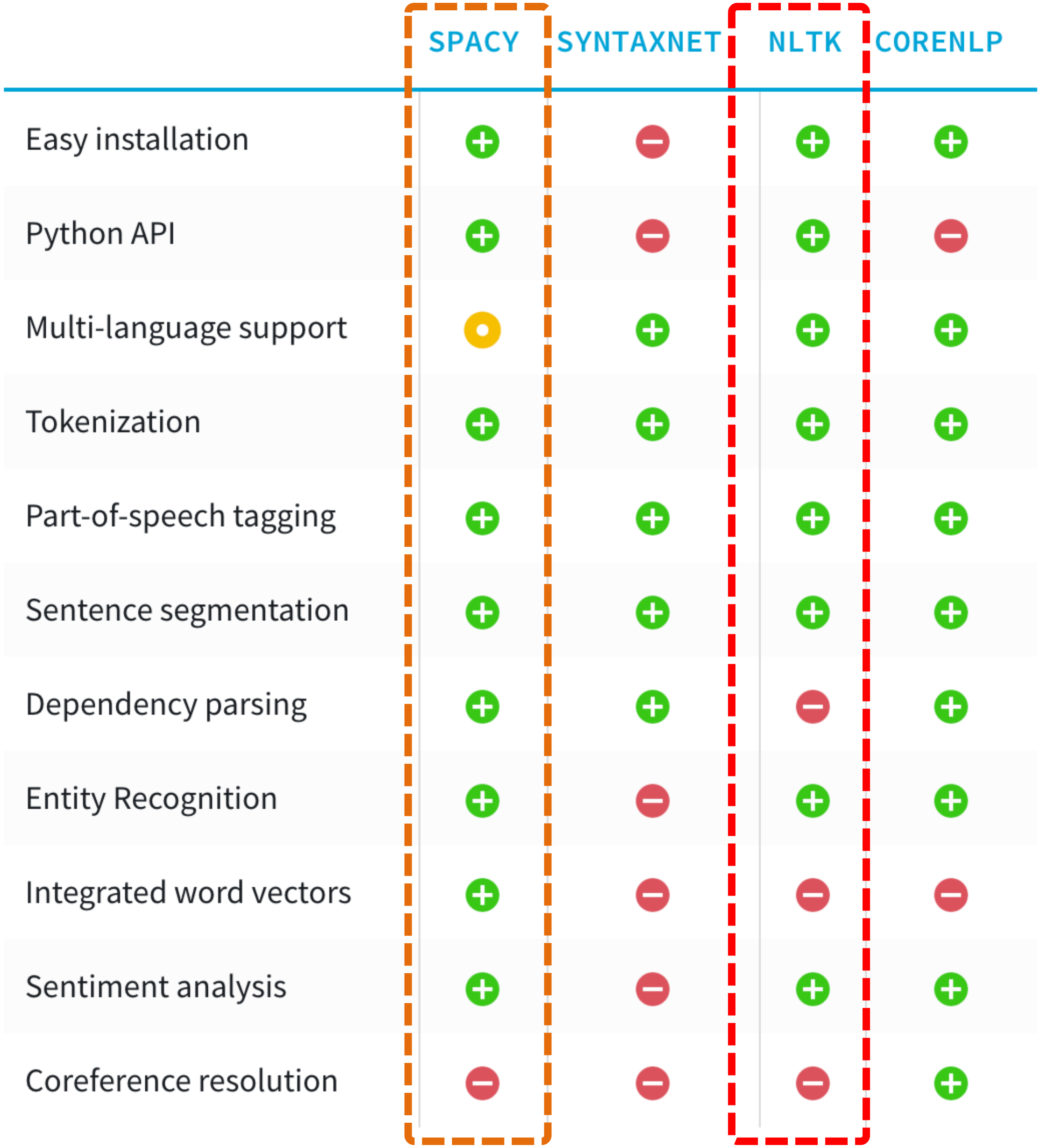
]

Word Embeddings in LSTM RNN



Source: https://avisingh599.github.io/deeplearning/visual-qa/

NLP Tools: spaCy vs. NLTK



	SPACY	SYNTAXNET	NLTK	CORENLP
Easy installation	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊕
Python API	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊖
Multi-language support	⊙	⊕	⊕	⊕
Tokenization	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
Part-of-speech tagging	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
Sentence segmentation	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
Dependency parsing	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊕
Entity Recognition	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊕
Integrated word vectors	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖
Sentiment analysis	⊕	⊖	⊕	⊕
Coreference resolution	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊕

Source: https://spacy.io/docs/api/

Natural Language Processing (NLP) spaCy

1. Tokenization
2. Part-of-speech tagging
3. Sentence segmentation
4. Dependency parsing
5. Entity Recognition
6. Integrated word vectors
7. Sentiment analysis
8. Coreference resolution

Source: https://spacy.io/docs/api/

spaCy: Fastest Syntactic Parser

SYSTEM	LANGUAGE	ACCURACY	SPEED (WPS)
spaCy	**Cython**	**91.8**	**13,963**
ClearNLP	Java	91.7	10,271
CoreNLP	Java	89.6	8,602
MATE	Java	**92.5**	550
Turbo	C++	92.4	349

Source: https://spacy.io/docs/api/

Processing Speed of NLP libraries

	ABSOLUTE (MS PER DOC)			RELATIVE (TO SPACY)		
SYSTEM	TOKENIZE	TAG	PARSE	TOKENIZE	TAG	PARSE
spaCy	**0.2ms**	**1ms**	**19ms**	**1x**	**1x**	**1x**
CoreNLP	2ms	10ms	49ms	10x	10x	2.6x
ZPar	1ms	8ms	850ms	5x	8x	44.7x
NLTK	4ms	443ms	n/a	20x	443x	n/a

Source: https://spacy.io/docs/api/

Google SyntaxNet (2016): Best Syntactic Dependency Parsing Accuracy

SYSTEM	NEWS	WEB	QUESTIONS
spaCy	92.8	n/a	n/a
Parsey McParseface	94.15	89.08	94.77
Martins et al. (2013)	93.10	88.23	94.21
Zhang and McDonald (2014)	93.32	88.65	93.37
Weiss et al. (2015)	93.91	89.29	94.17
Andor et al. (2016)	**94.44**	**90.17**	**95.40**

Source: https://spacy.io/docs/api/

Named Entity Recognition (NER)

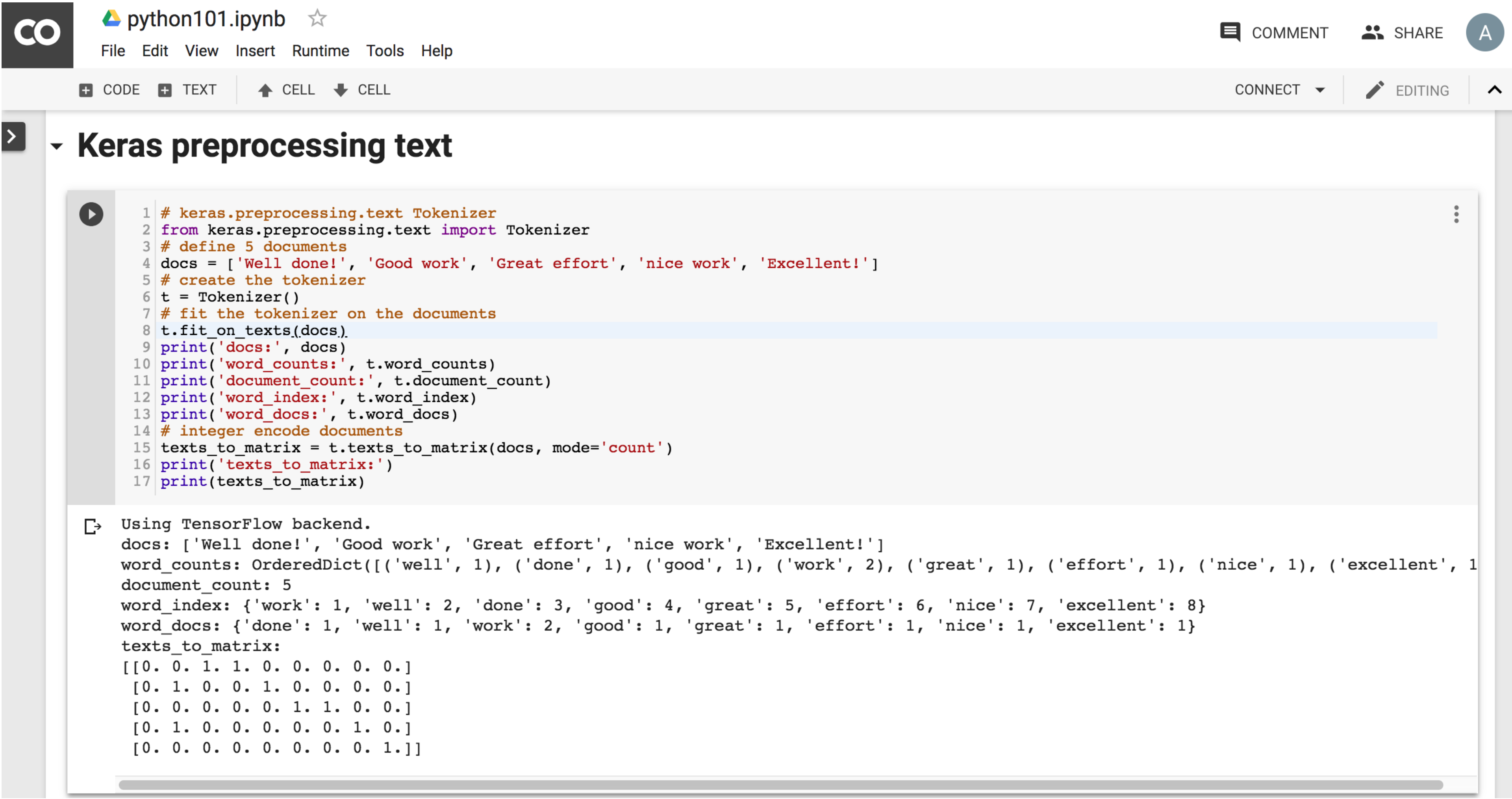
SYSTEM	PRECISION	RECALL	F-MEASURE
spaCy	0.7240	0.6514	0.6858
CoreNLP	**0.7914**	**0.7327**	**0.7609**
NLTK	0.5136	0.6532	0.5750
LingPipe	0.5412	0.5357	0.5384

NLP and Text Analytics with Python

Source: https://www.python.org/community/logos/

Python in Google Colab

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT

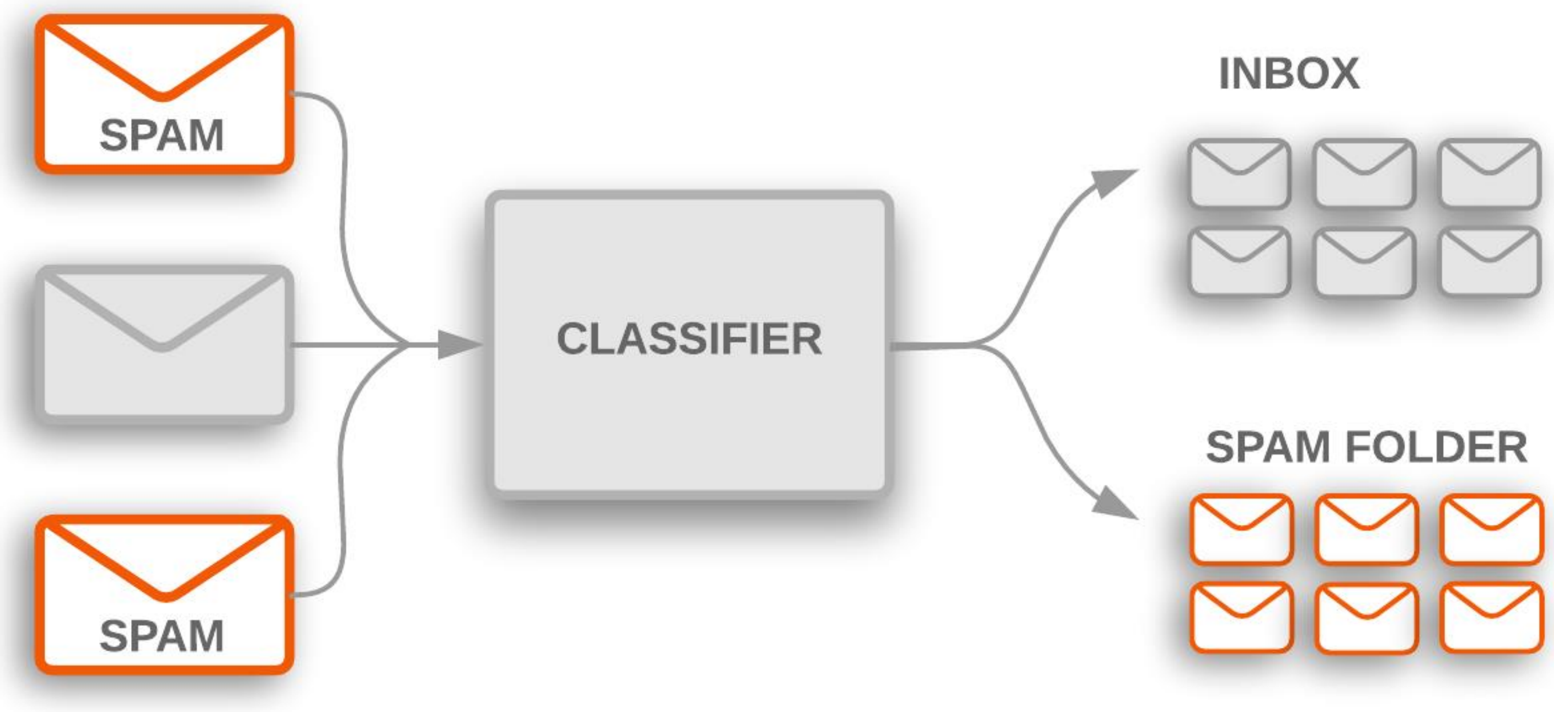


Keras preprocessing text

```
# keras.preprocessing.text Tokenizer
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
# define 5 documents
docs = ['Well done!', 'Good work', 'Great effort', 'nice work', 'Excellent!']
# create the tokenizer
t = Tokenizer()
# fit the tokenizer on the documents
t.fit_on_texts(docs)
print('docs:', docs)
print('word_counts:', t.word_counts)
print('document_count:', t.document_count)
print('word_index:', t.word_index)
print('word_docs:', t.word_docs)
# integer encode documents
texts_to_matrix = t.texts_to_matrix(docs, mode='count')
print('texts_to_matrix:')
print(texts_to_matrix)
```

```
Using TensorFlow backend.
docs: ['Well done!', 'Good work', 'Great effort', 'nice work', 'Excellent!']
word_counts: OrderedDict([('well', 1), ('done', 1), ('good', 1), ('work', 2), ('great', 1), ('effort', 1), ('nice', 1), ('excellent', 1
document_count: 5
word_index: {'work': 1, 'well': 2, 'done': 3, 'good': 4, 'great': 5, 'effort': 6, 'nice': 7, 'excellent': 8}
word_docs: {'done': 1, 'well': 1, 'work': 2, 'good': 1, 'great': 1, 'effort': 1, 'nice': 1, 'excellent': 1}
texts_to_matrix:
[[0. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
```

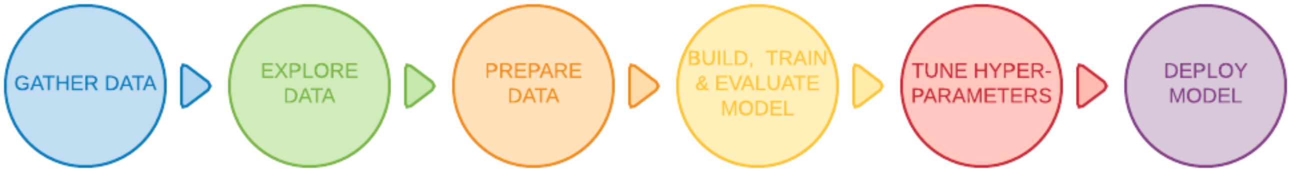
Text Classification



Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/

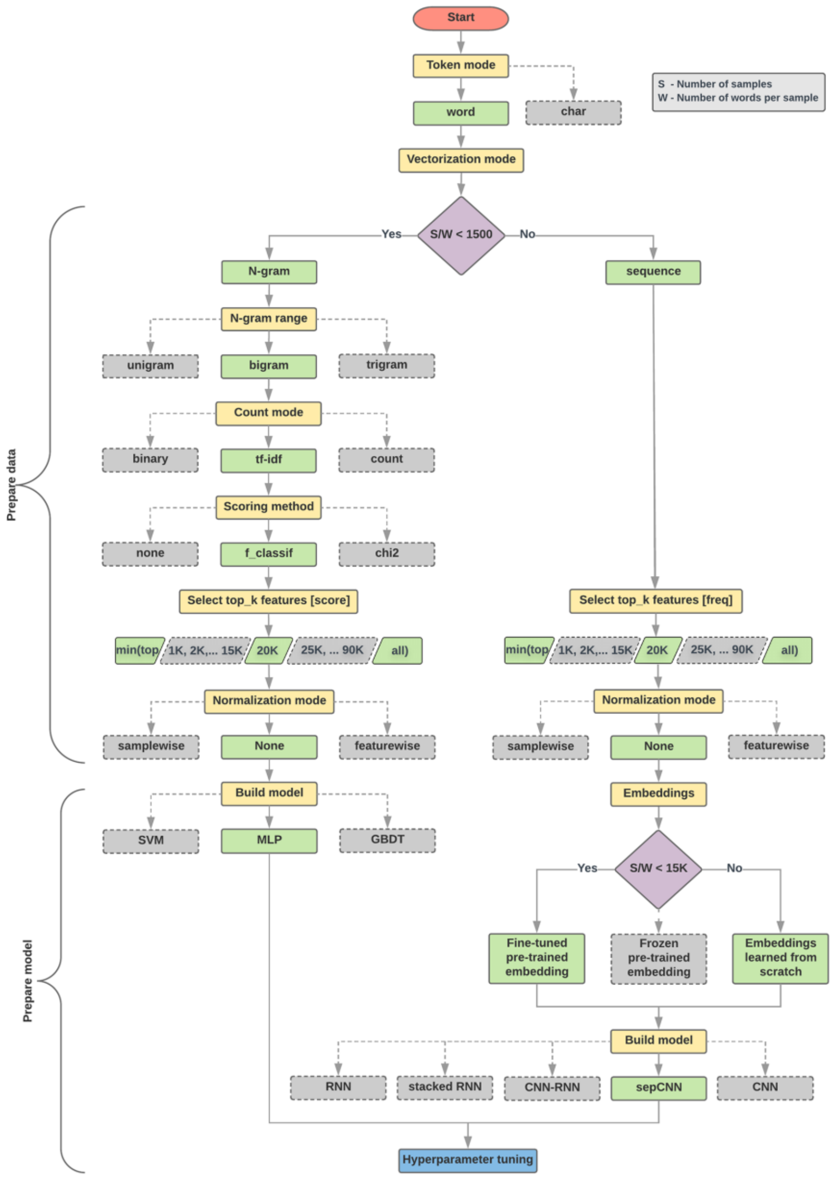
Text Classification Workflow

- Step 1: Gather Data
- Step 2: Explore Your Data
- Step 2.5: Choose a Model*
- Step 3: Prepare Your Data
- Step 4: Build, Train, and Evaluate Your Model
- Step 5: Tune Hyperparameters
- Step 6: Deploy Your Model



Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/

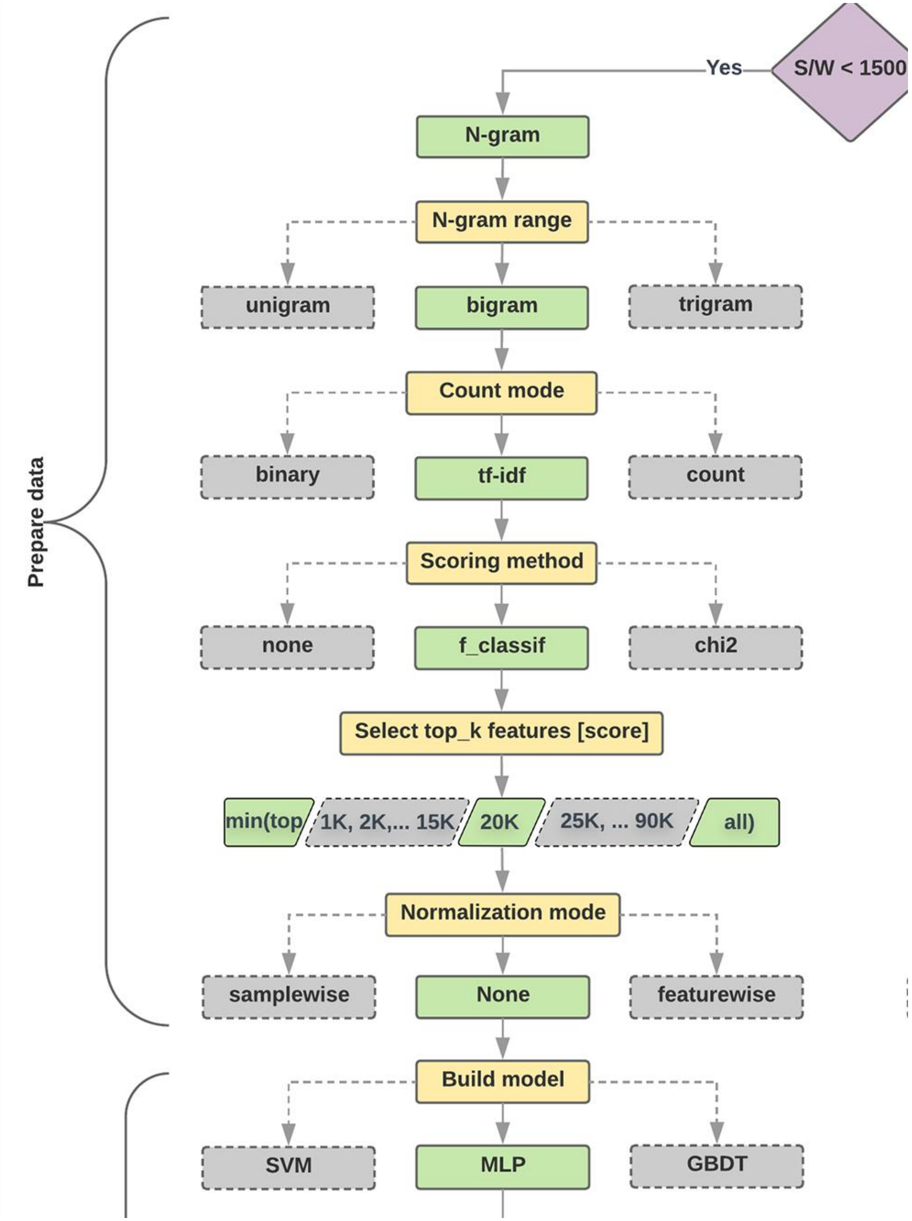
Text Classification Flowchart



Start
Token mode
word
char
S - Number of samples
W - Number of words per sample
Vectorization mode
S/W < 1500
Yes
No
N-gram
sequence
N-gram range
unigram
bigram
trigram
Count mode
binary
tf-idf
count
Scoring method
none
f_classif
chi2
Select top_k features [score]
min(top_k, 1K, 2K,... 15K, 20K, 25K, ... 90K, all)
Select top_k features [freq]
min(top_k, 1K, 2K,... 15K, 20K, 25K, ... 90K, all)
Normalization mode
samplewise
None
featurewise
Normalization mode
samplewise
None
featurewise
Prepare data
Build model
SVM
MLP
GBDT
Embeddings
S/W < 15K
Yes
No
Fine-tuned pre-trained embedding
Frozen pre-trained embedding
Embeddings learned from scratch
Build model
RNN
stacked RNN
CNN-RNN
sepCNN
CNN
Prepare model
Hyperparameter tuning

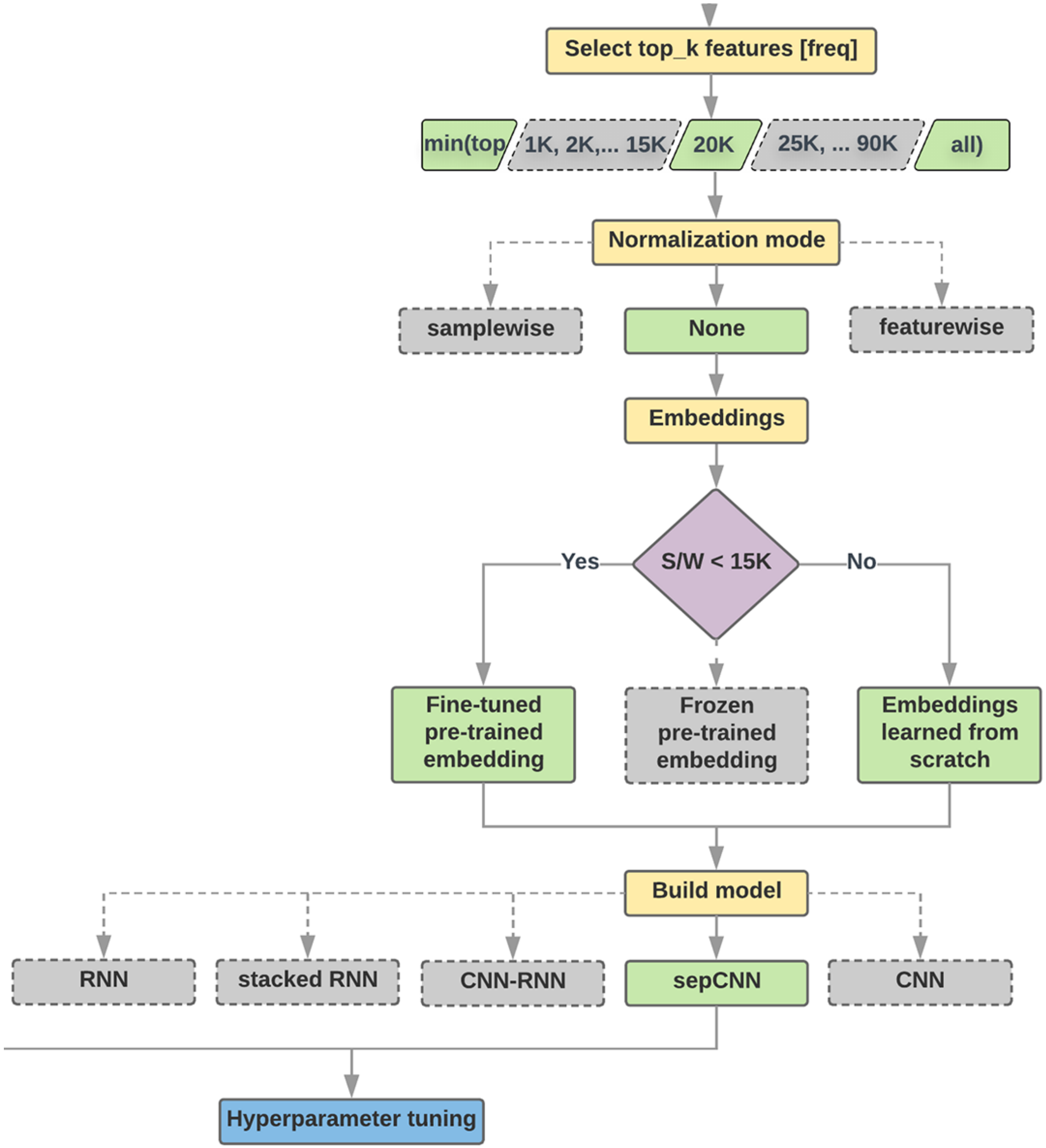
Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-2-5

Text Classification S/W<1500: N-gram



Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-2-5

Text Classification S/W>=1500: Sequence

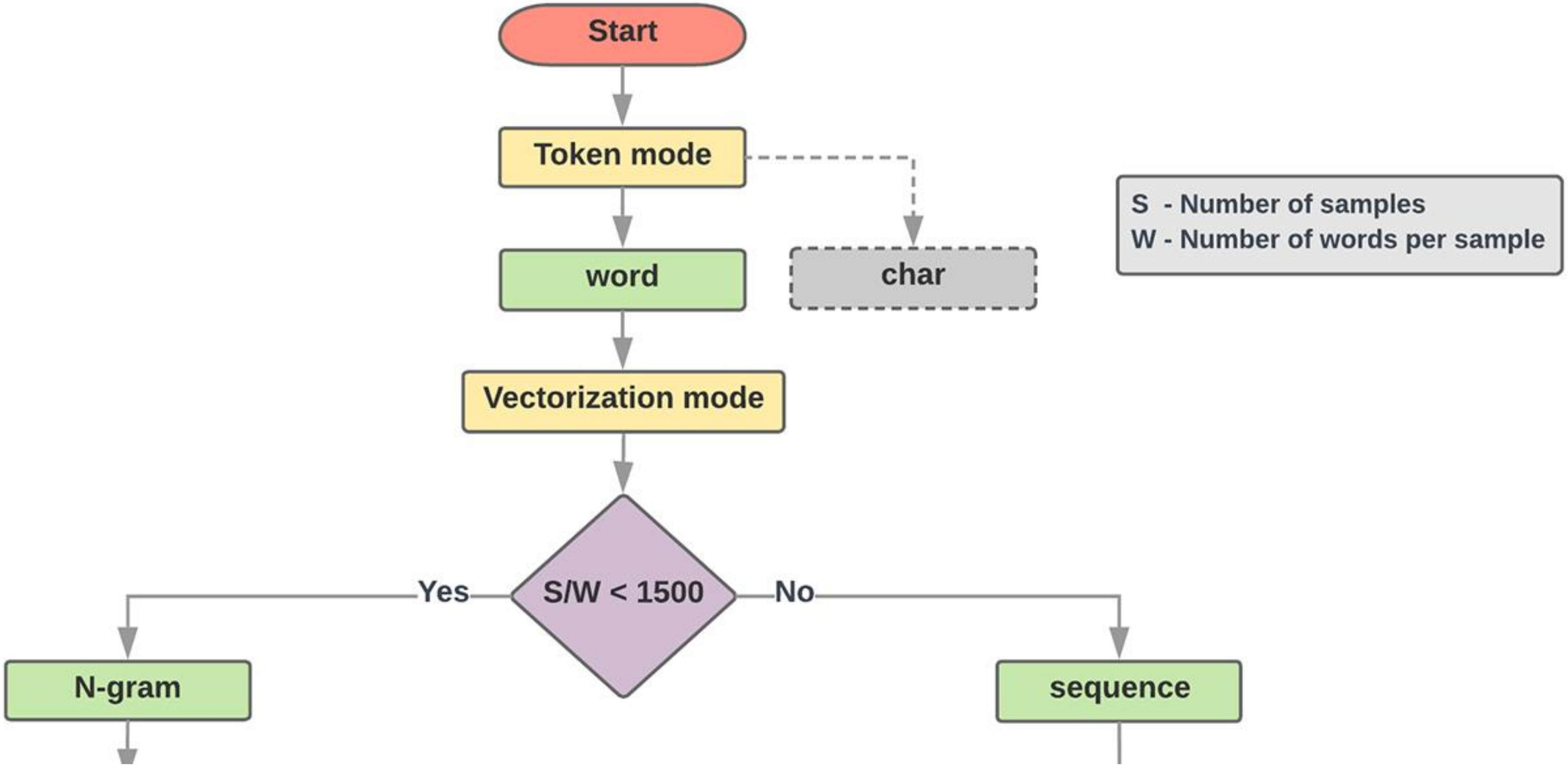


Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-2-5

Step 2.5: Choose a Model

Samples/Words < 1500

150,000/100 = 1500



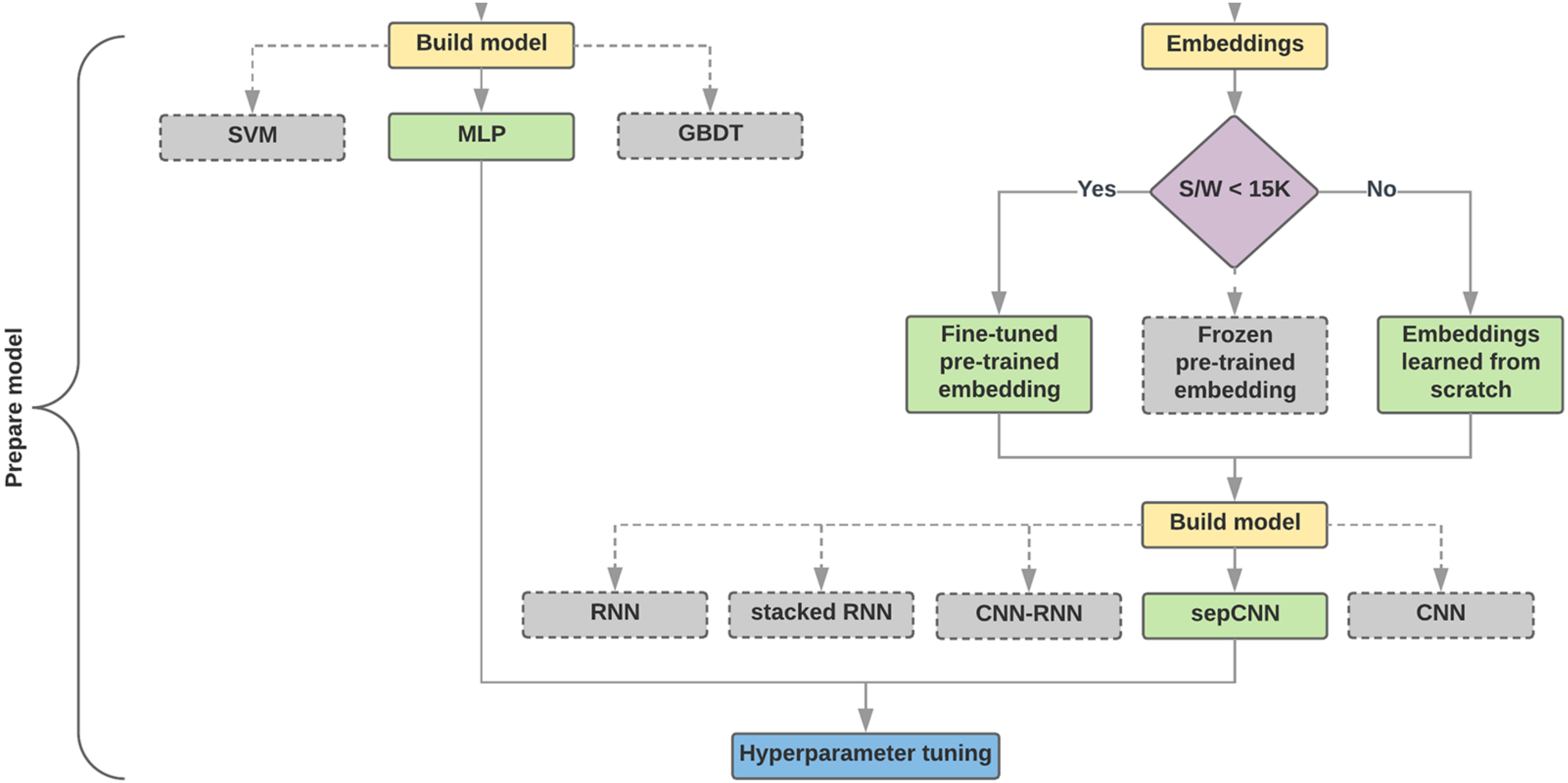
IMDb review dataset,
the samples/words-per-sample ratio is ~ 144

Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-2-5

Step 2.5: Choose a Model

Samples/Words < 15,000

1,500,000/100 = 15,000



Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-2-5

Step 3: Prepare Your Data

```
Texts:
T1: ’The mouse ran up the clock'
T2: ’The mouse ran down’
```

```
Token Index:
{'the': 1, 'mouse’: 2, 'ran': 3, 'up': 4, 'clock': 5, 'down': 6,}.
   NOTE: 'the' occurs most frequently,
          so the index value of 1 is assigned to it.
          Some libraries reserve index 0 for unknown tokens,
          as is the case here.
```

```
Sequence of token indexes:
```

```
T1: ‘The mouse ran up the clock’ =
      [1,  2,   3, 4,  1,  5]
T1: ’The mouse ran down’ =
      [1,   2,   3,  6]
```

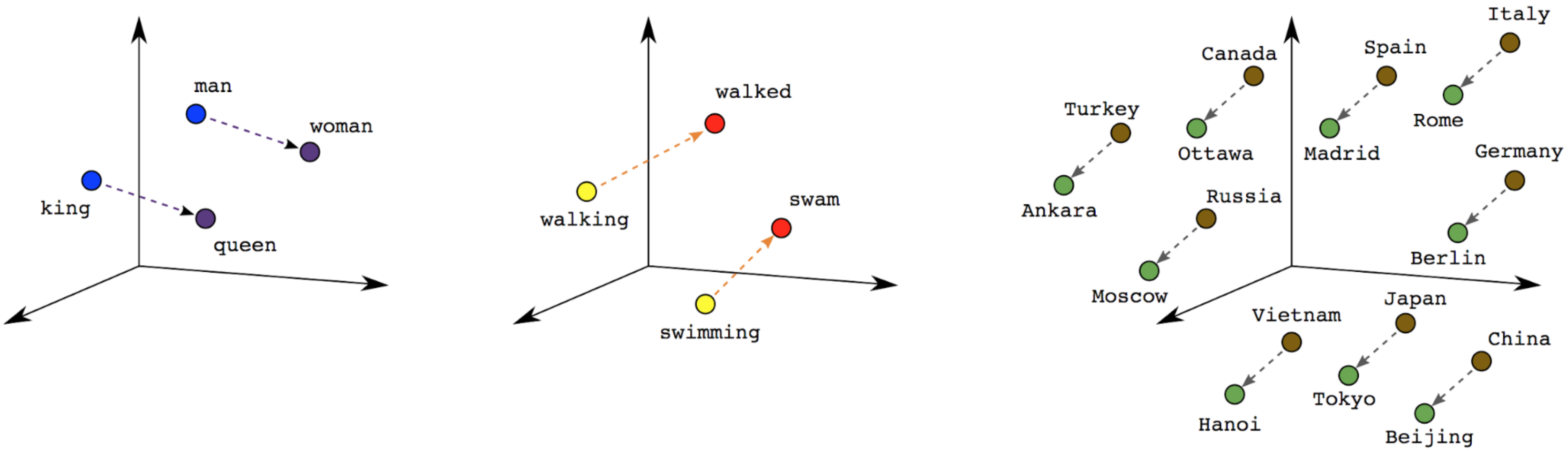
Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-3

One-hot encoding

```
                      'The mouse ran up the clock’ =

The      1            [ [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
mouse    2              [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
ran      3              [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
up       4              [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0],
the      1              [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
clock    5              [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0] ]

                        [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-3

Word embeddings



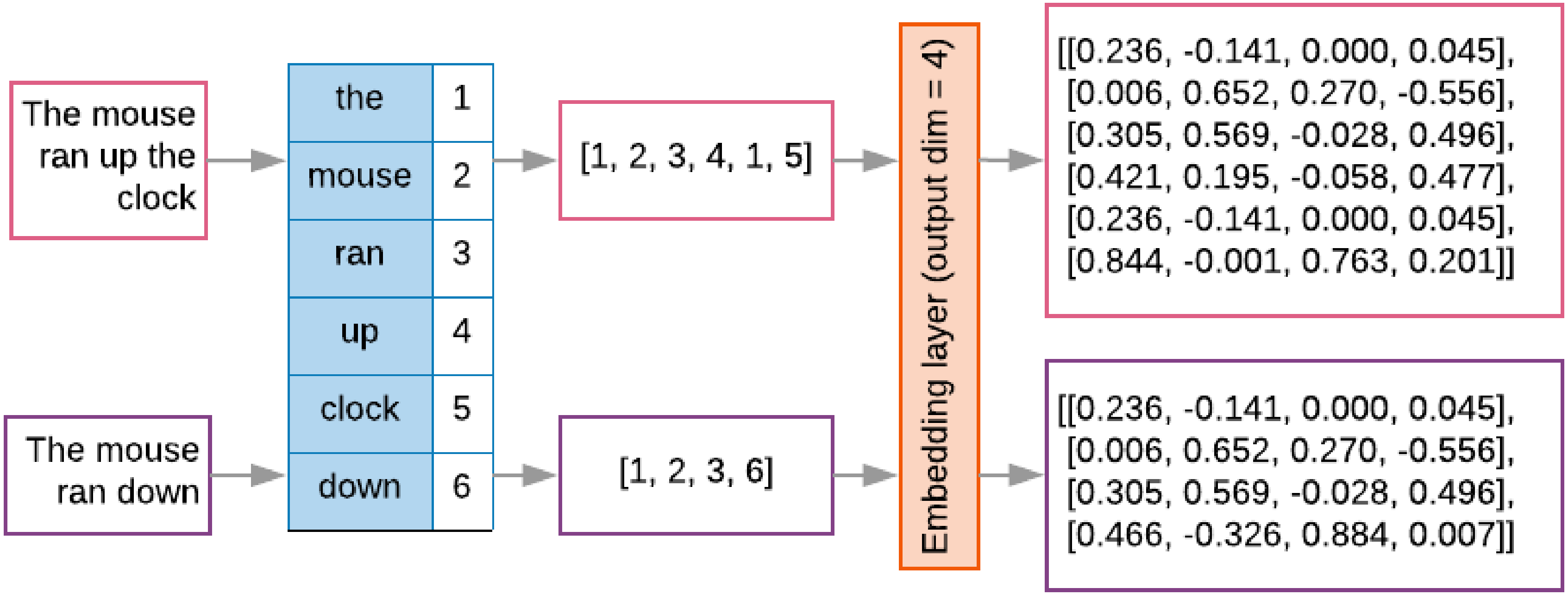
Male-Female

Verb Tense

Country-Capital

Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-3

Word embeddings



The mouse ran up the clock

The mouse ran down

the	1
mouse	2
ran	3
up	4
clock	5
down	6

[1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 5]

[1, 2, 3, 6]

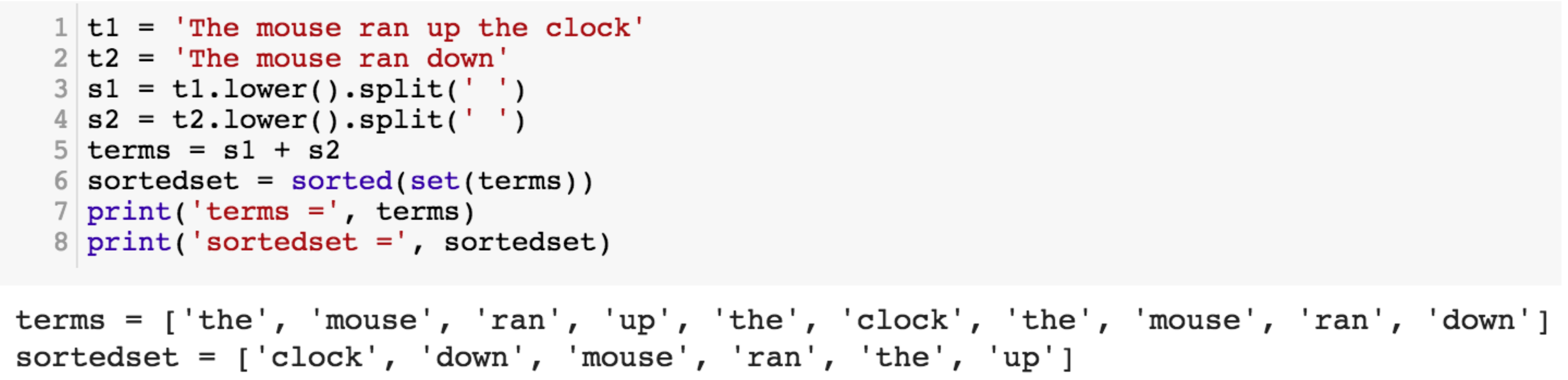
Embedding layer (output dim = 4)

```
[[0.236, -0.141, 0.000, 0.045],
 [0.006, 0.652, 0.270, -0.556],
 [0.305, 0.569, -0.028, 0.496],
 [0.421, 0.195, -0.058, 0.477],
 [0.236, -0.141, 0.000, 0.045],
 [0.844, -0.001, 0.763, 0.201]]
```

```
[[0.236, -0.141, 0.000, 0.045],
 [0.006, 0.652, 0.270, -0.556],
 [0.305, 0.569, -0.028, 0.496],
 [0.466, -0.326, 0.884, 0.007]]
```

Source: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/guides/text-classification/step-3

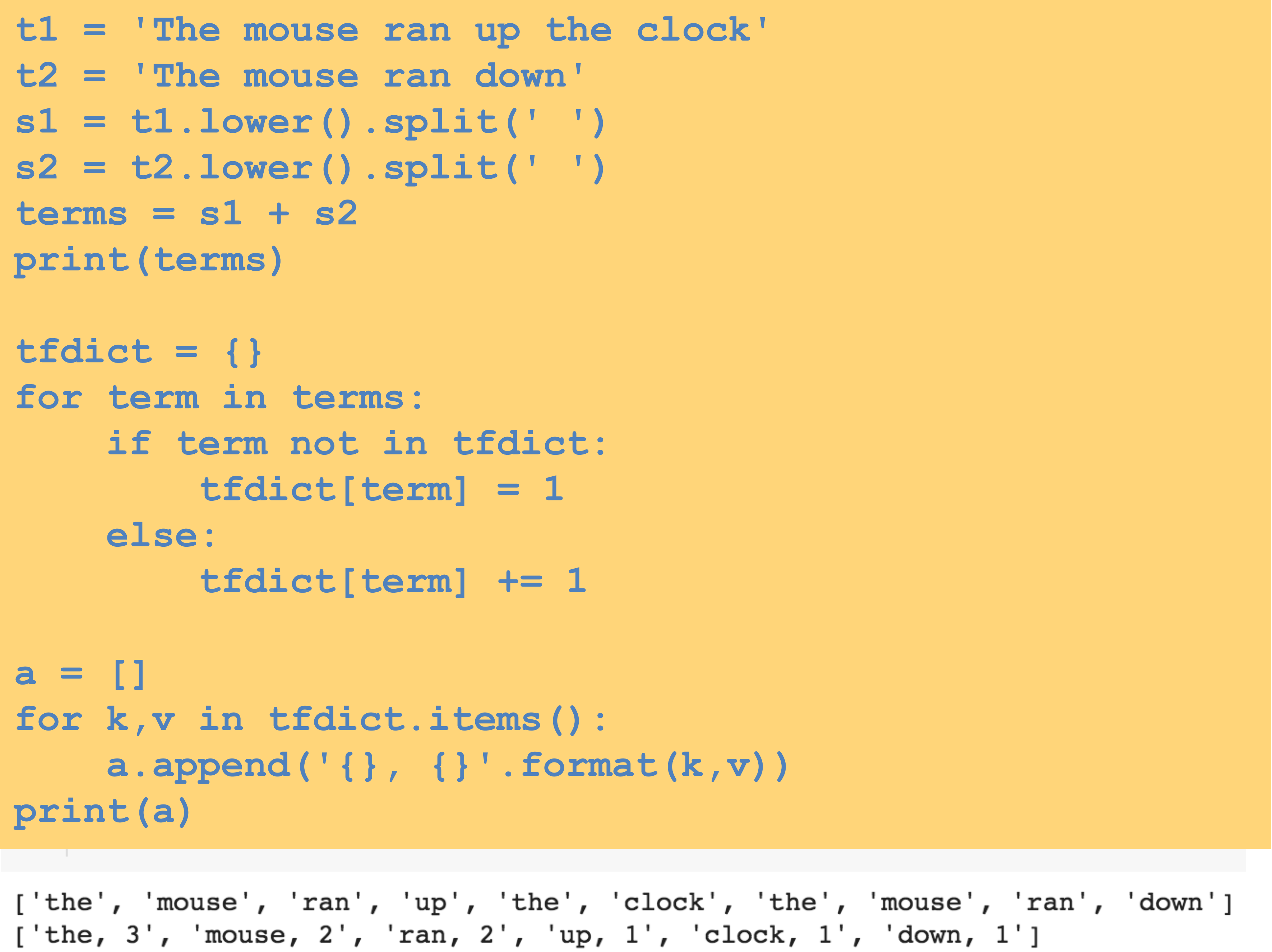
```
t1 = 'The mouse ran up the clock'
t2 = 'The mouse ran down'
s1 = t1.lower().split(' ')
s2 = t2.lower().split(' ')
terms = s1 + s2
sortedset = sorted(set(terms))
print('terms =', terms)
print('sortedset =', sortedset)
```



```
t1 = 'The mouse ran up the clock'
t2 = 'The mouse ran down'
s1 = t1.lower().split(' ')
s2 = t2.lower().split(' ')
terms = s1 + s2
sortedset = sorted(set(terms))
print('terms =', terms)
print('sortedset =', sortedset)
```

```
terms = ['the', 'mouse', 'ran', 'up', 'the', 'clock', 'the', 'mouse', 'ran', 'down']
sortedset = ['clock', 'down', 'mouse', 'ran', 'the', 'up']
```

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT

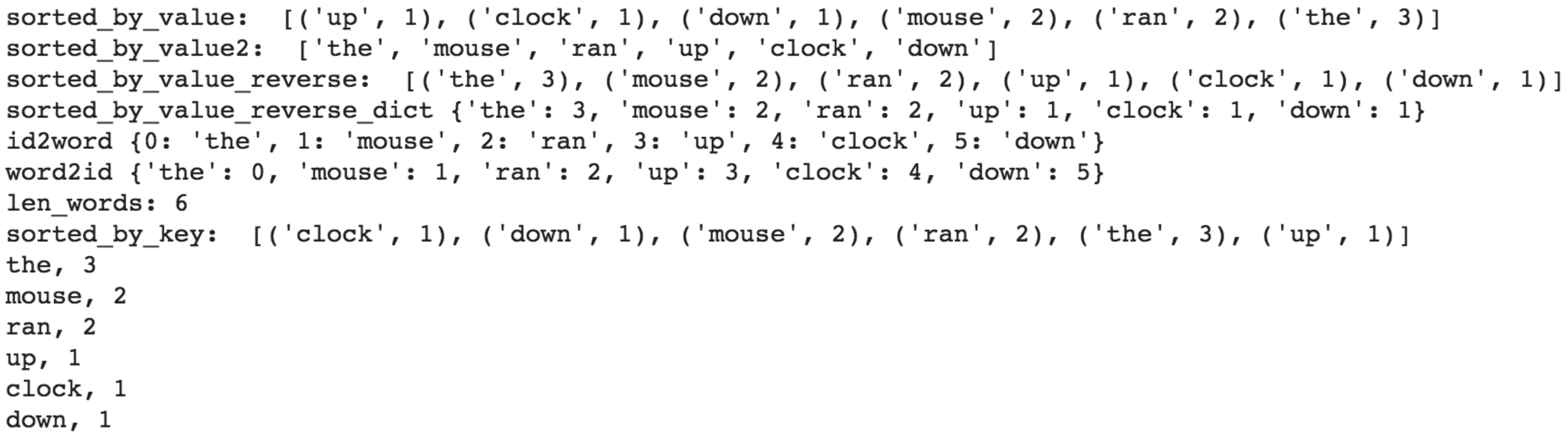


```
t1 = 'The mouse ran up the clock'
t2 = 'The mouse ran down'
s1 = t1.lower().split(' ')
s2 = t2.lower().split(' ')
terms = s1 + s2
print(terms)

tfdict = {}
for term in terms:
    if term not in tfdict:
        tfdict[term] = 1
    else:
        tfdict[term] += 1

a = []
for k,v in tfdict.items():
    a.append('{}, {}'.format(k,v))
print(a)
```

```
['the', 'mouse', 'ran', 'up', 'the', 'clock', 'the', 'mouse', 'ran', 'down']
['the, 3', 'mouse, 2', 'ran, 2', 'up, 1', 'clock, 1', 'down, 1']
```

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT

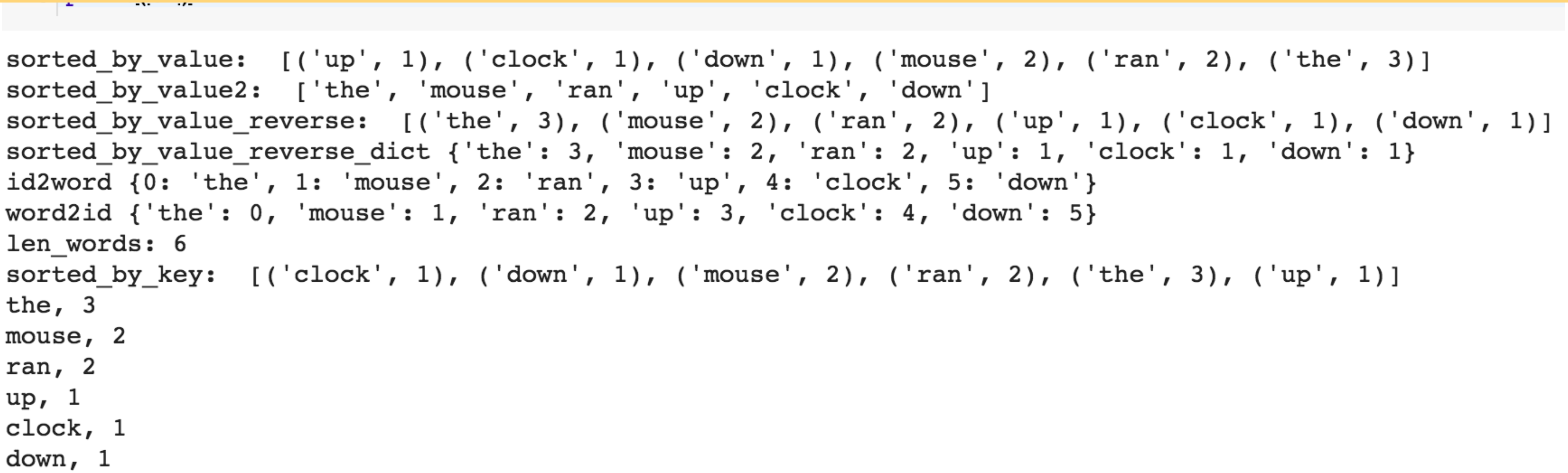
```
sorted_by_value_reverse = sorted(tfdict.items(),
key=lambda kv: kv[1], reverse=True)

sorted_by_value_reverse_dict =
dict(sorted_by_value_reverse)

id2word = {id: word for id, word in
enumerate(sorted_by_value_reverse_dict)}

word2id = dict([(v, k) for (k, v) in
id2word.items()])
```



```
sorted_by_value:  [('up', 1), ('clock', 1), ('down', 1), ('mouse', 2), ('ran', 2), ('the', 3)]
sorted_by_value2:  ['the', 'mouse', 'ran', 'up', 'clock', 'down']
sorted_by_value_reverse:  [('the', 3), ('mouse', 2), ('ran', 2), ('up', 1), ('clock', 1), ('down', 1)]
sorted_by_value_reverse_dict {'the': 3, 'mouse': 2, 'ran': 2, 'up': 1, 'clock': 1, 'down': 1}
id2word {0: 'the', 1: 'mouse', 2: 'ran', 3: 'up', 4: 'clock', 5: 'down'}
word2id {'the': 0, 'mouse': 1, 'ran': 2, 'up': 3, 'clock': 4, 'down': 5}
len_words: 6
sorted_by_key:  [('clock', 1), ('down', 1), ('mouse', 2), ('ran', 2), ('the', 3), ('up', 1)]
the, 3
mouse, 2
ran, 2
up, 1
clock, 1
down, 1
```

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT

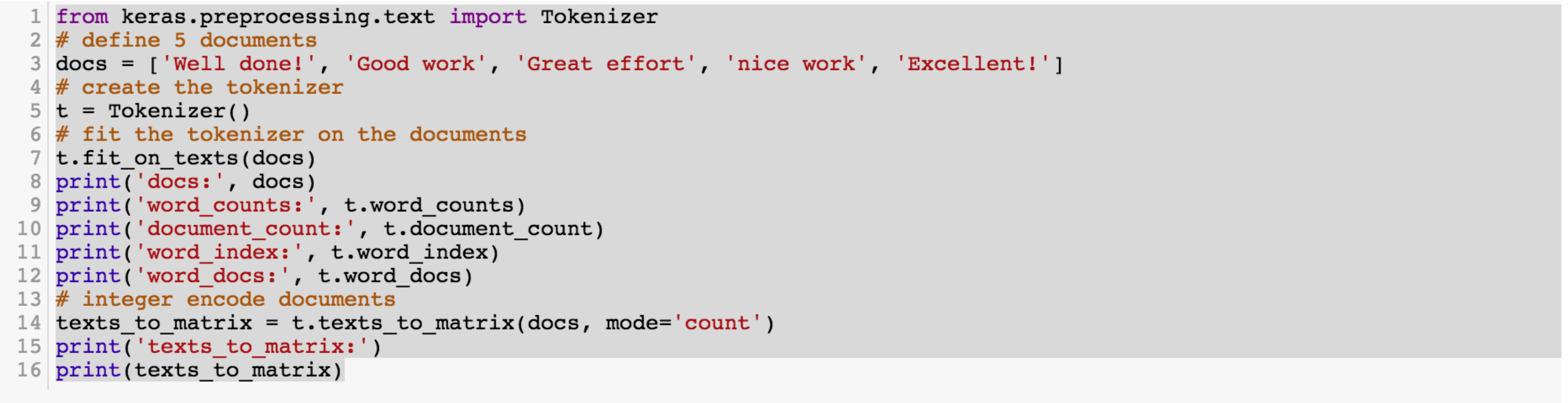
```
sorted_by_value = sorted(tfdict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
print('sorted_by_value: ', sorted_by_value)
sorted_by_value2 = sorted(tfdict, key=tfdict.get, reverse=True)
print('sorted_by_value2: ', sorted_by_value2)
sorted_by_value_reverse = sorted(tfdict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1], reverse=True)
print('sorted_by_value_reverse: ', sorted_by_value_reverse)
sorted_by_value_reverse_dict = dict(sorted_by_value_reverse)
print('sorted_by_value_reverse_dict', sorted_by_value_reverse_dict)
id2word = {id: word for id, word in enumerate(sorted_by_value_reverse_dict)}
print('id2word', id2word)
word2id = dict([(v, k) for (k, v) in id2word.items()])
print('word2id', word2id)
print('len_words:', len(word2id))

sorted_by_key = sorted(tfdict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[0])
print('sorted_by_key: ', sorted_by_key)

tfstring = '\n'.join(a)
print(tfstring)
tf = tfdict.get('mouse')
print(tf)
```



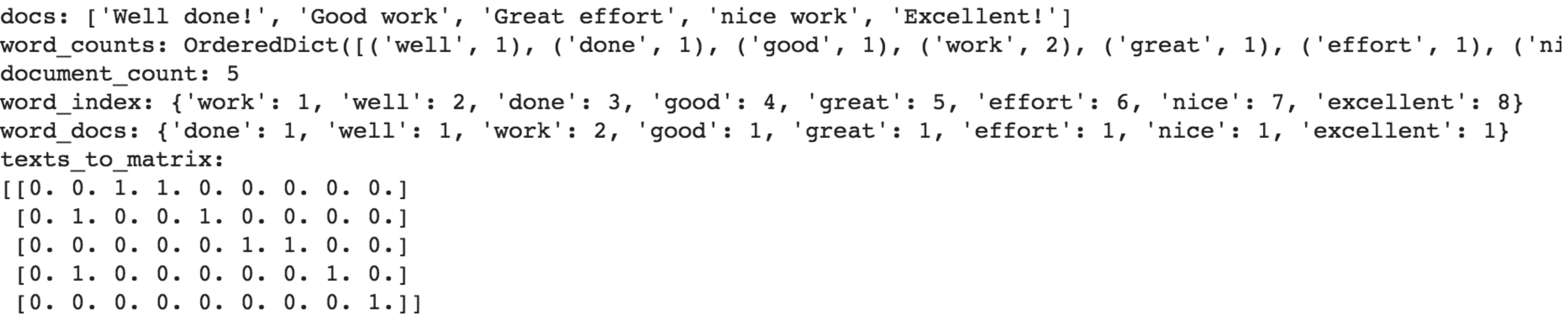
```
sorted_by_value:  [('up', 1), ('clock', 1), ('down', 1), ('mouse', 2), ('ran', 2), ('the', 3)]
sorted_by_value2:  ['the', 'mouse', 'ran', 'up', 'clock', 'down']
sorted_by_value_reverse:  [('the', 3), ('mouse', 2), ('ran', 2), ('up', 1), ('clock', 1), ('down', 1)]
sorted_by_value_reverse_dict {'the': 3, 'mouse': 2, 'ran': 2, 'up': 1, 'clock': 1, 'down': 1}
id2word {0: 'the', 1: 'mouse', 2: 'ran', 3: 'up', 4: 'clock', 5: 'down'}
word2id {'the': 0, 'mouse': 1, 'ran': 2, 'up': 3, 'clock': 4, 'down': 5}
len_words: 6
sorted_by_key:  [('clock', 1), ('down', 1), ('mouse', 2), ('ran', 2), ('the', 3), ('up', 1)]
the, 3
mouse, 2
ran, 2
up, 1
clock, 1
down, 1
```

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT

from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer



```python
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
# define 5 documents
docs = ['Well done!', 'Good work', 'Great effort', 'nice work', 'Excellent!']
# create the tokenizer
t = Tokenizer()
# fit the tokenizer on the documents
t.fit_on_texts(docs)
print('docs:', docs)
print('word_counts:', t.word_counts)
print('document_count:', t.document_count)
print('word_index:', t.word_index)
print('word_docs:', t.word_docs)
# integer encode documents
texts_to_matrix = t.texts_to_matrix(docs, mode='count')
print('texts_to_matrix:')
print(texts_to_matrix)
```



```
docs: ['Well done!', 'Good work', 'Great effort', 'nice work', 'Excellent!']
word_counts: OrderedDict([('well', 1), ('done', 1), ('good', 1), ('work', 2), ('great', 1), ('effort', 1), ('ni
document_count: 5
word_index: {'work': 1, 'well': 2, 'done': 3, 'good': 4, 'great': 5, 'effort': 6, 'nice': 7, 'excellent': 8}
word_docs: {'done': 1, 'well': 1, 'work': 2, 'good': 1, 'great': 1, 'effort': 1, 'nice': 1, 'excellent': 1}
texts_to_matrix:
[[0. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
```

Source: https://machinelearningmastery.com/prepare-text-data-deep-learning-keras/

from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer

```
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
# define 5 documents
docs = ['Well done!', 'Good work', 'Great effort', 'nice
work', 'Excellent!']
# create the tokenizer
t = Tokenizer()
# fit the tokenizer on the documents
t.fit_on_texts(docs)
print('docs:', docs)
print('word_counts:', t.word_counts)
print('document_count:', t.document_count)
print('word_index:', t.word_index)
print('word_docs:', t.word_docs)
# integer encode documents
texts_to_matrix = t.texts_to_matrix(docs, mode='count')
print('texts_to_matrix:')
print(texts_to_matrix)
```

Source: https://machinelearningmastery.com/prepare-text-data-deep-learning-keras/

texts_to_matrix = t.texts_to_matrix(docs, mode='count')

```
docs: ['Well done!', 'Good work', 'Great effort’,
'nice work', 'Excellent!’]
word_counts: OrderedDict([('well', 1), ('done', 1),
('good', 1), ('work', 2), ('great', 1), ('effort', 1),
('nice', 1), ('excellent', 1)])
document_count: 5
word_index: {'work': 1, 'well': 2, 'done': 3, 'good':
4, 'great': 5, 'effort': 6, 'nice': 7, 'excellent': 8}
word_docs: {'done': 1, 'well': 1, 'work': 2, 'good': 1,
'great': 1, 'effort': 1, 'nice': 1, 'excellent': 1}
texts_to_matrix:
[[0. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
```

Source: https://machinelearningmastery.com/prepare-text-data-deep-learning-keras/

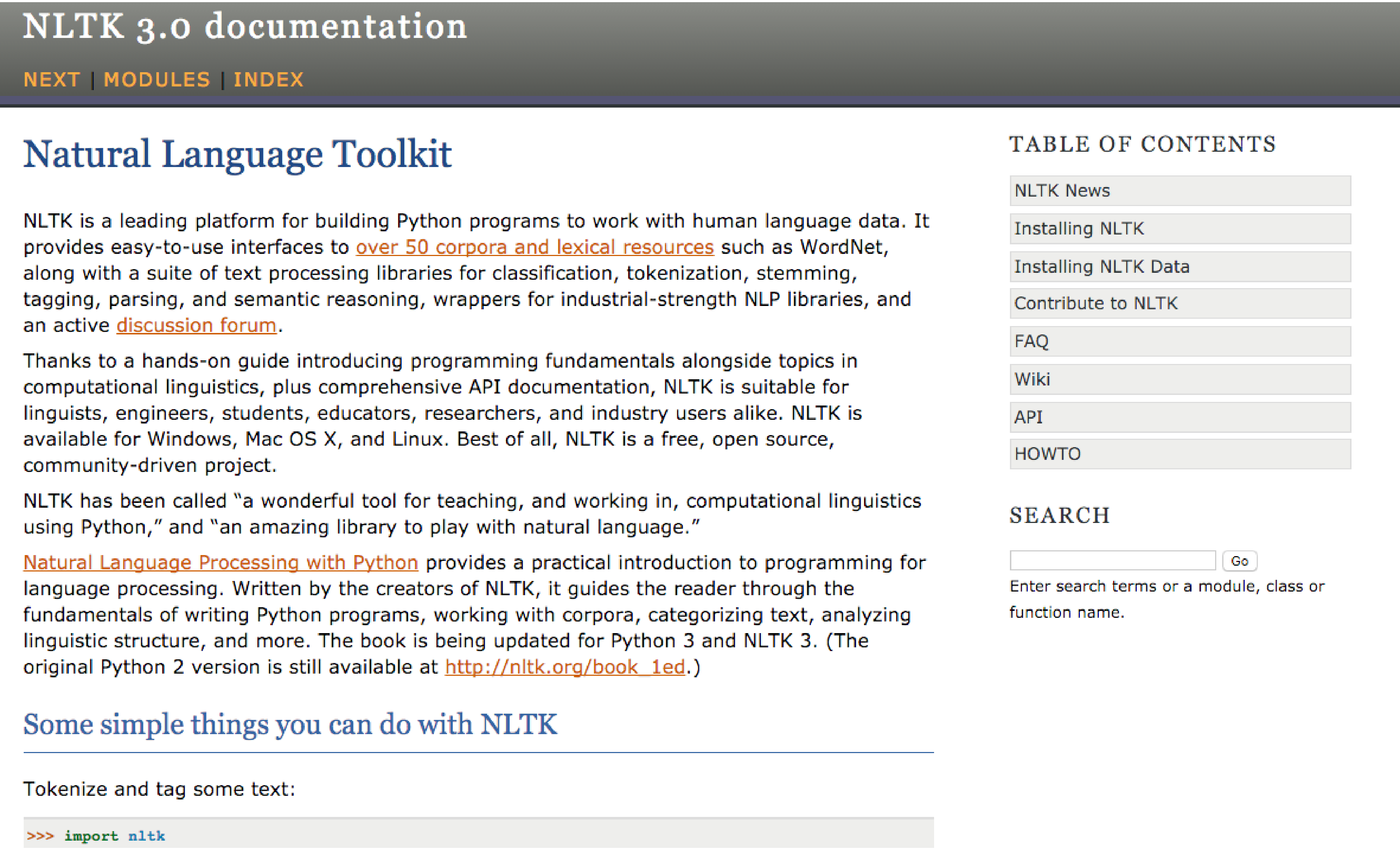
t.texts_to_matrix(docs, mode='tfidf')

```
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
# define 5 documents
docs = ['Well done!', 'Good work', 'Great effort', 'nice work',
'Excellent!']
# create the tokenizer
t = Tokenizer()
# fit the tokenizer on the documents
t.fit_on_texts(docs)
print('docs:', docs)
print('word_counts:', t.word_counts)
print('document_count:', t.document_count)
print('word_index:', t.word_index)
print('word_docs:', t.word_docs)
# integer encode documents
texts_to_matrix = t.texts_to_matrix(docs, mode='tfidf')
print('texts_to_matrix:')
print(texts_to_matrix)
```

```
texts_to_matrix:
[[0. 0. 1.25276297 1.25276297 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. ]
[0. 0.98082925 0. 0. 1.25276297 0. 0. 0. 0. ]
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.25276297 1.25276297 0. 0. ]
[0. 0.98082925 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.25276297 0. ]
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.25276297]]
```

Source: https://machinelearningmastery.com/prepare-text-data-deep-learning-keras/

NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit)



Enter search terms or a module, class or function name.

Natural Language Toolkit

NLTK is a leading platform for building Python programs to work with human language data. It provides easy-to-use interfaces to over 50 corpora and lexical resources such as WordNet, along with a suite of text processing libraries for classification, tokenization, stemming, tagging, parsing, and semantic reasoning, wrappers for industrial-strength NLP libraries, and an active discussion forum.

Thanks to a hands-on guide introducing programming fundamentals alongside topics in computational linguistics, plus comprehensive API documentation, NLTK is suitable for linguists, engineers, students, educators, researchers, and industry users alike. NLTK is available for Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. Best of all, NLTK is a free, open source, community-driven project.

NLTK has been called "a wonderful tool for teaching, and working in, computational linguistics using Python," and "an amazing library to play with natural language."

Natural Language Processing with Python provides a practical introduction to programming for language processing. Written by the creators of NLTK, it guides the reader through the fundamentals of writing Python programs, working with corpora, categorizing text, analyzing linguistic structure, and more. The book is being updated for Python 3 and NLTK 3. (The original Python 2 version is still available at http://nltk.org/book_1ed.)

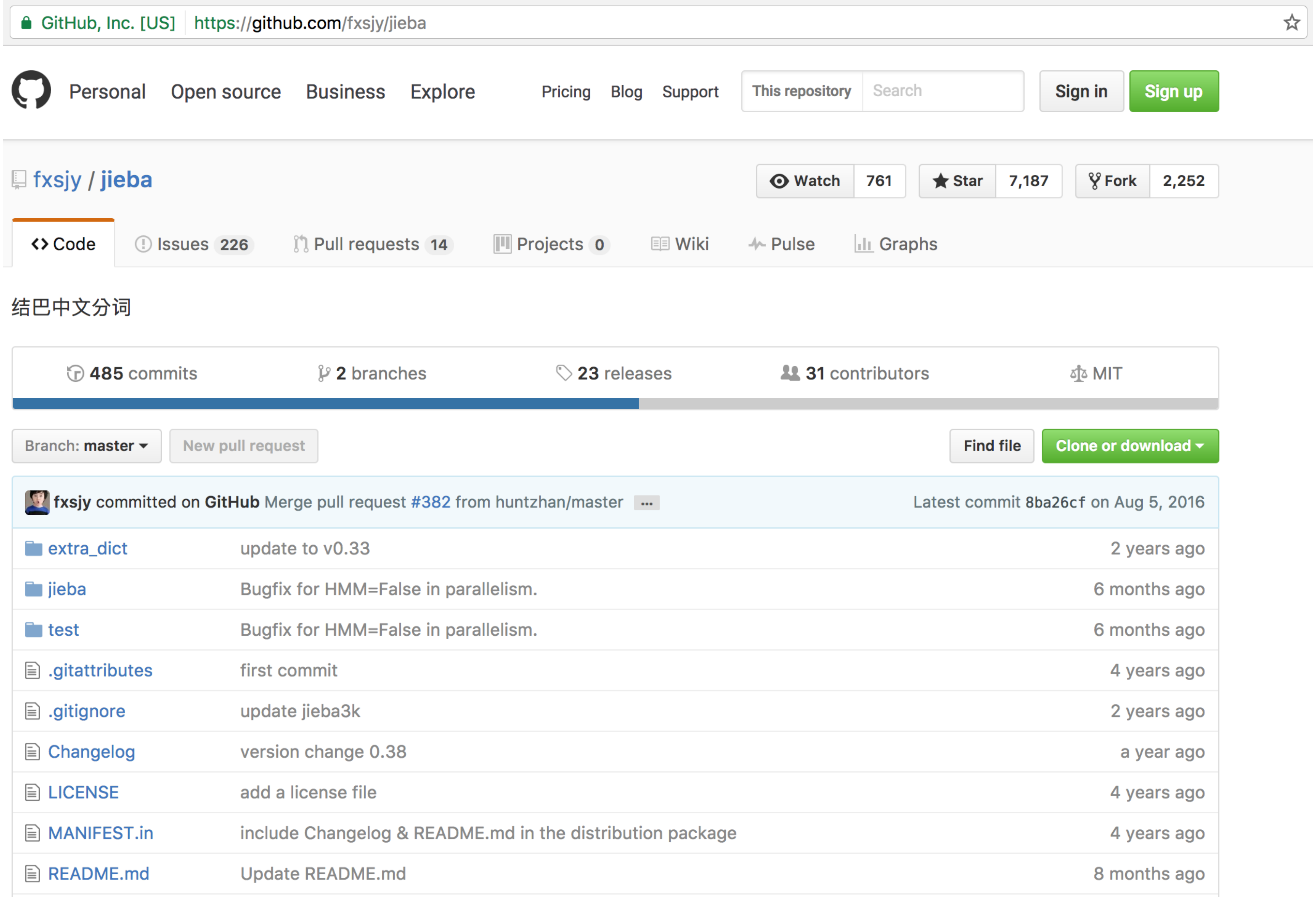
Some simple things you can do with NLTK

Tokenize and tag some text:

```
>>> import nltk
```

http://www.nltk.org/

Python Jieba



GitHub, Inc. [US] https://github.com/fxsjy/jieba

fxsjy / jieba

结巴中文分词

fxsjy committed on GitHub Merge pull request #382 from huntzhan/master ... Latest commit 8ba26cf on Aug 5, 2016

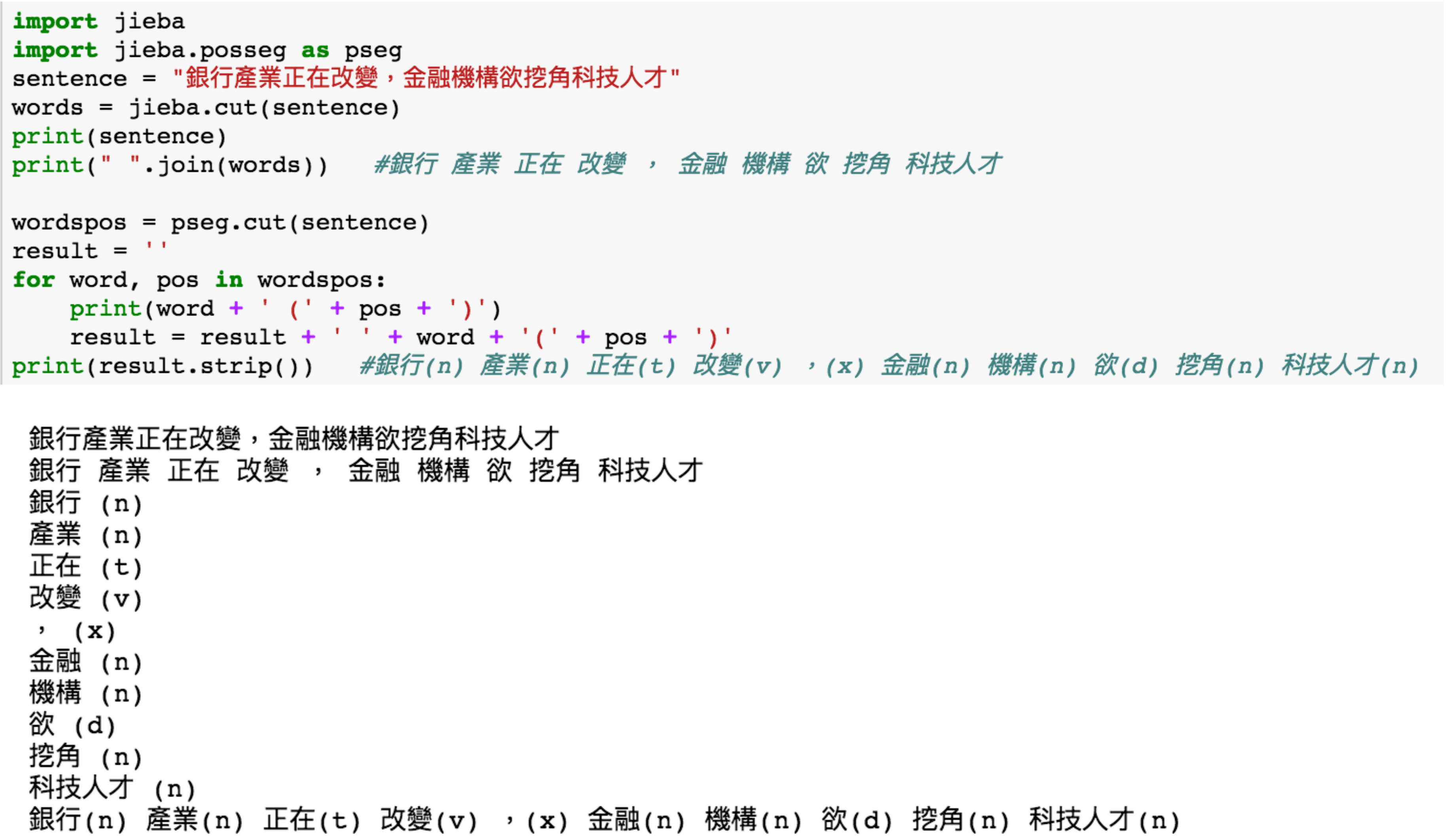
extra_dict	update to v0.33	2 years ago
jieba	Bugfix for HMM=False in parallelism.	6 months ago
test	Bugfix for HMM=False in parallelism.	6 months ago
.gitattributes	first commit	4 years ago
.gitignore	update jieba3k	2 years ago
Changelog	version change 0.38	a year ago
LICENSE	add a license file	4 years ago
MANIFEST.in	include Changelog & README.md in the distribution package	4 years ago
README.md	Update README.md	8 months ago

https://github.com/fxsjy/jieba

Python Jieba

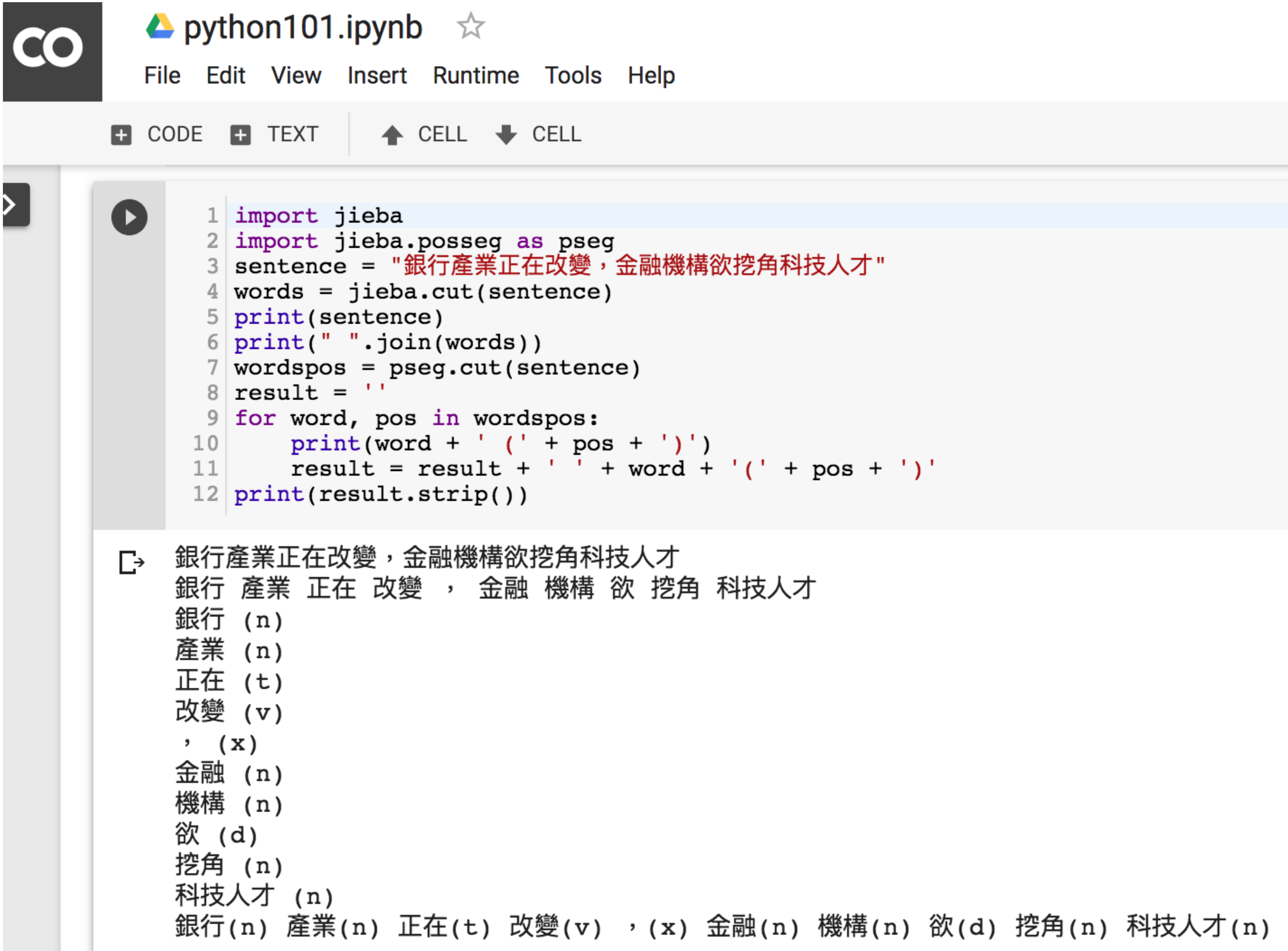
```
import jieba
import jieba.posseg as pseg
sentence = "銀行產業正在改變，金融機構欲挖角科技人才"
words = jieba.cut(sentence)
print(sentence)
print(" ".join(words))
wordspos = pseg.cut(sentence)
result = ''
for word, pos in wordspos:
    print(word + ' (' + pos + ')')
    result = result + ' ' + word + '(' + pos + ')'
print(result.strip())
```

import jieba
words = jieba.cut(sentence)



```python
import jieba
import jieba.posseg as pseg
sentence = "銀行產業正在改變，金融機構欲挖角科技人才"
words = jieba.cut(sentence)
print(sentence)
print(" ".join(words))   #銀行 產業 正在 改變 ， 金融 機構 欲 挖角 科技人才

wordspos = pseg.cut(sentence)
result = ''
for word, pos in wordspos:
    print(word + ' (' + pos + ')')
    result = result + '  ' + word + '(' + pos + ')'
print(result.strip())   #銀行(n) 產業(n) 正在(t) 改變(v) ，(x) 金融(n) 機構(n) 欲(d) 挖角(n) 科技人才(n)
```

```
銀行產業正在改變，金融機構欲挖角科技人才
銀行 產業 正在 改變 ， 金融 機構 欲 挖角 科技人才
銀行 (n)
產業 (n)
正在 (t)
改變 (v)
， (x)
金融 (n)
機構 (n)
欲 (d)
挖角 (n)
科技人才 (n)
銀行(n) 產業(n) 正在(t) 改變(v) ，(x) 金融(n) 機構(n) 欲(d) 挖角(n) 科技人才(n)
```



```python
import jieba
import jieba.posseg as pseg
sentence = "銀行產業正在改變，金融機構欲挖角科技人才"
words = jieba.cut(sentence)
print(sentence)
print(" ".join(words))
wordspos = pseg.cut(sentence)
result = ''
for word, pos in wordspos:
    print(word + ' (' + pos + ')')
    result = result + ' ' + word + '(' + pos + ')'
print(result.strip())
```

```
銀行產業正在改變，金融機構欲挖角科技人才
銀行 產業 正在 改變 ， 金融 機構 欲 挖角 科技人才
銀行 (n)
產業 (n)
正在 (t)
改變 (v)
， (x)
金融 (n)
機構 (n)
欲 (d)
挖角 (n)
科技人才 (n)
銀行(n) 產業(n) 正在(t) 改變(v) ，(x) 金融(n) 機構(n) 欲(d) 挖角(n) 科技人才(n)
```

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT

Python Jieba

- https://github.com/fxsjy/jieba
- jieba.set_dictionary('data/dict.txt.big')
  - #/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/jieba
  - dict.txt (5.4MB)(349,046)
  - dict.txt.big.txt (8.6MB)(584,429)
  - dict.txt.small.txt (1.6MB)(109,750)
  - dict.tw.txt (4.2MB)(308,431)
- https://github.com/ldkrsi/jieba-zh_TW

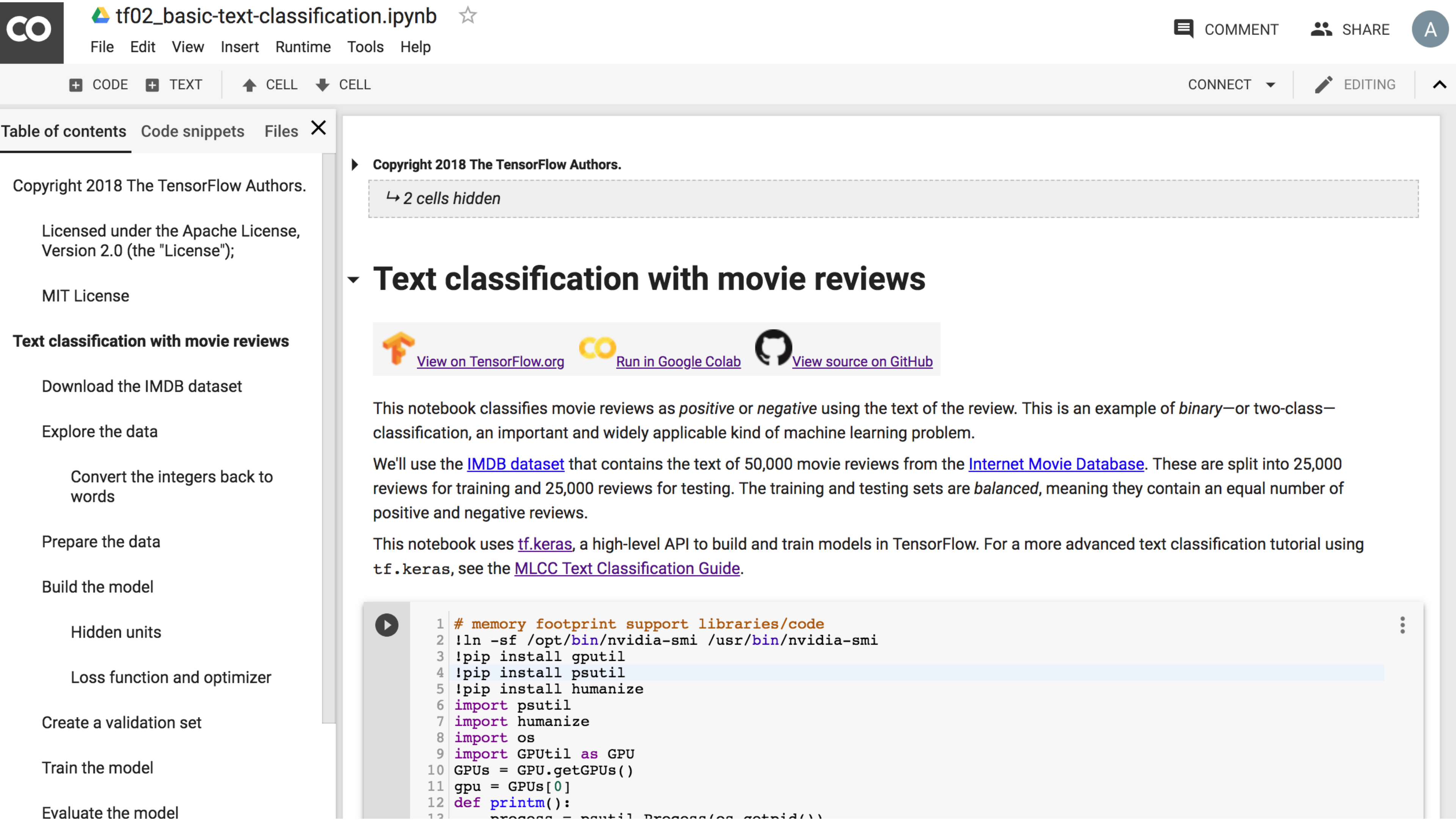
TensorFlow NLP Examples

- Basic Text Classification
  (Text Classification) (46 Seconds)
  - https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/docs/blob/master/site/en/tutorials/keras/basic_text_classification.ipynb
- NMT with Attention
  (20-30 minutes)
  - https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/tensorflow/blob/master/tensorflow/contrib/eager/python/examples/nmt_with_attention/nmt_with_attention.ipynb

Text Classification

IMDB Movie Reviews

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1x16h1GhHsLIrLYtPCvCHaoO1W-i_gror



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↳ 2 cells hidden

Text classification with movie reviews

View on TensorFlow.org   Run in Google Colab   View source on GitHub

This notebook classifies movie reviews as *positive* or *negative* using the text of the review. This is an example of *binary*—or two-class—classification, an important and widely applicable kind of machine learning problem.

We'll use the IMDB dataset that contains the text of 50,000 movie reviews from the Internet Movie Database. These are split into 25,000 reviews for training and 25,000 reviews for testing. The training and testing sets are *balanced*, meaning they contain an equal number of positive and negative reviews.

This notebook uses tf.keras, a high-level API to build and train models in TensorFlow. For a more advanced text classification tutorial using `tf.keras`, see the MLCC Text Classification Guide.

```
# memory footprint support libraries/code
!ln -sf /opt/bin/nvidia-smi /usr/bin/nvidia-smi
!pip install gputil
!pip install psutil
!pip install humanize
import psutil
import humanize
import os
import GPUtil as GPU
GPUs = GPU.getGPUs()
gpu = GPUs[0]
def printm():
    process = psutil.Process(os.getpid())
```

Source: https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/docs/blob/master/site/en/tutorials/keras/basic_text_classification.ipynb

Summary

- Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- NLP Libraries and Tools
- NLP and Text Analytics with Python

References

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