

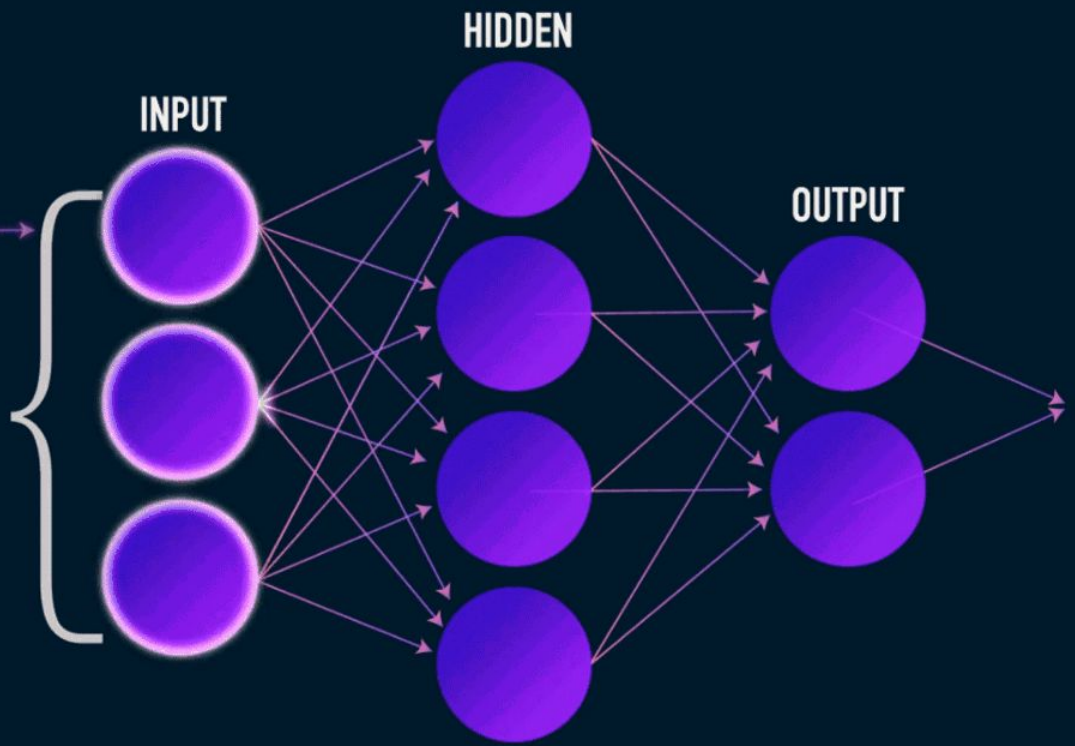
# Neural Networks, etc.

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LMU 5.26.20

# Topics

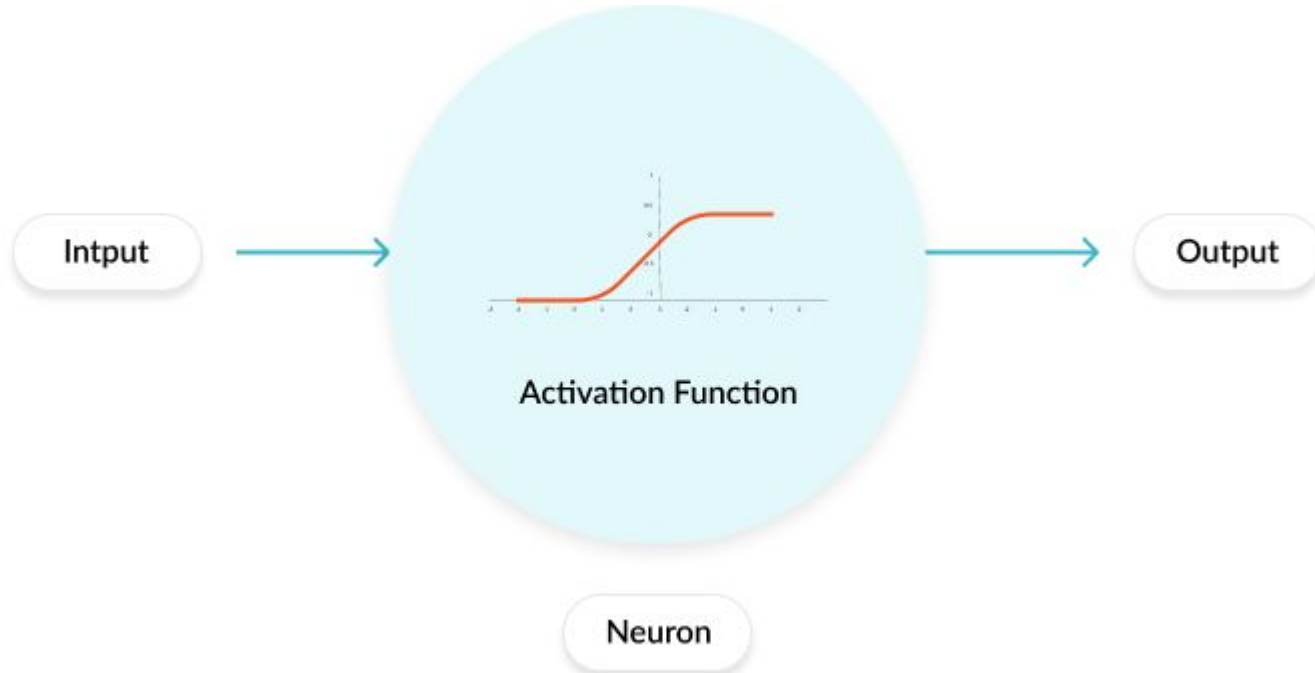
1. Activation functions
2. Training of neural networks
3. Recurrent networks
4. LSTM



# Training a Neural Network

- Neurons
- Loss Function
- Backpropogation
- Pragmatics

# The Base Level: Neuron



# Activation Function

Obvious:

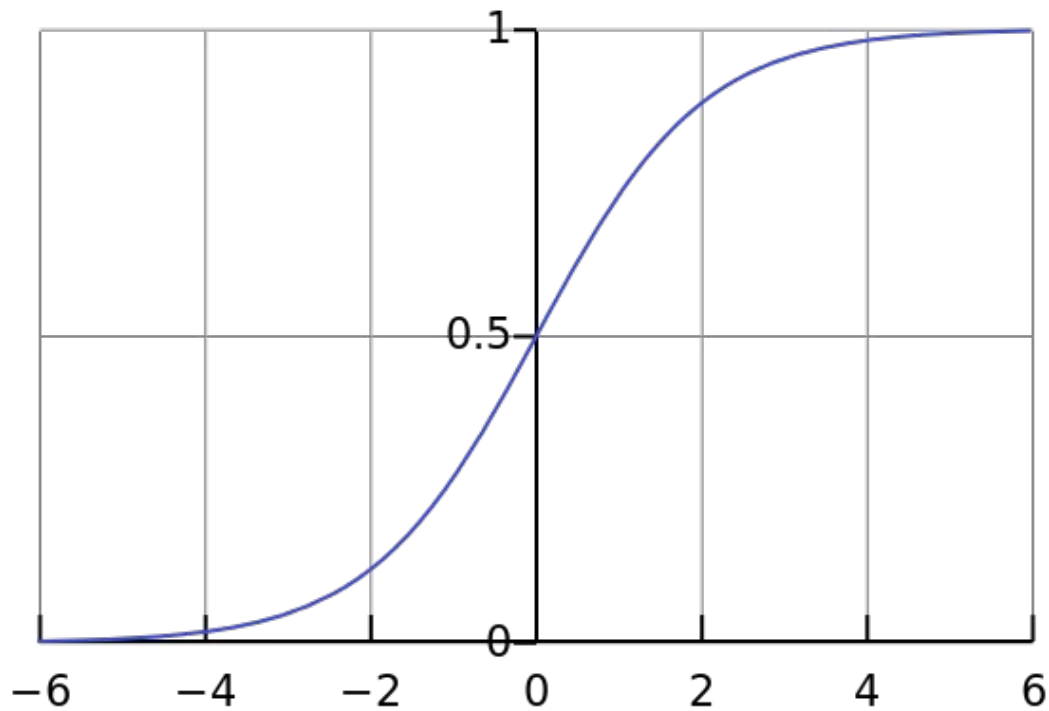
Linear:  $A = cx$

But:

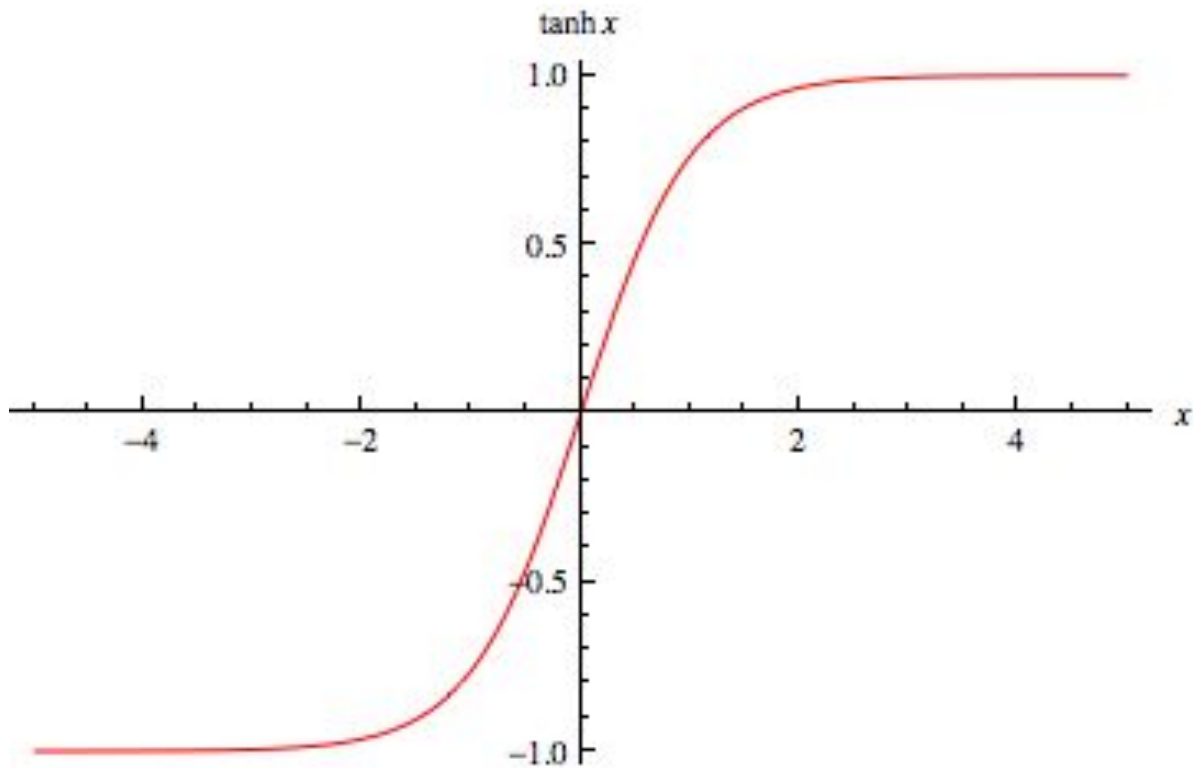
1. Derivative is constant
2. Stacking layers no longer works

So we need **nonlinear** activation functions.

sigmoid() (and softmax)



$\tanh()$  (zero-centered)





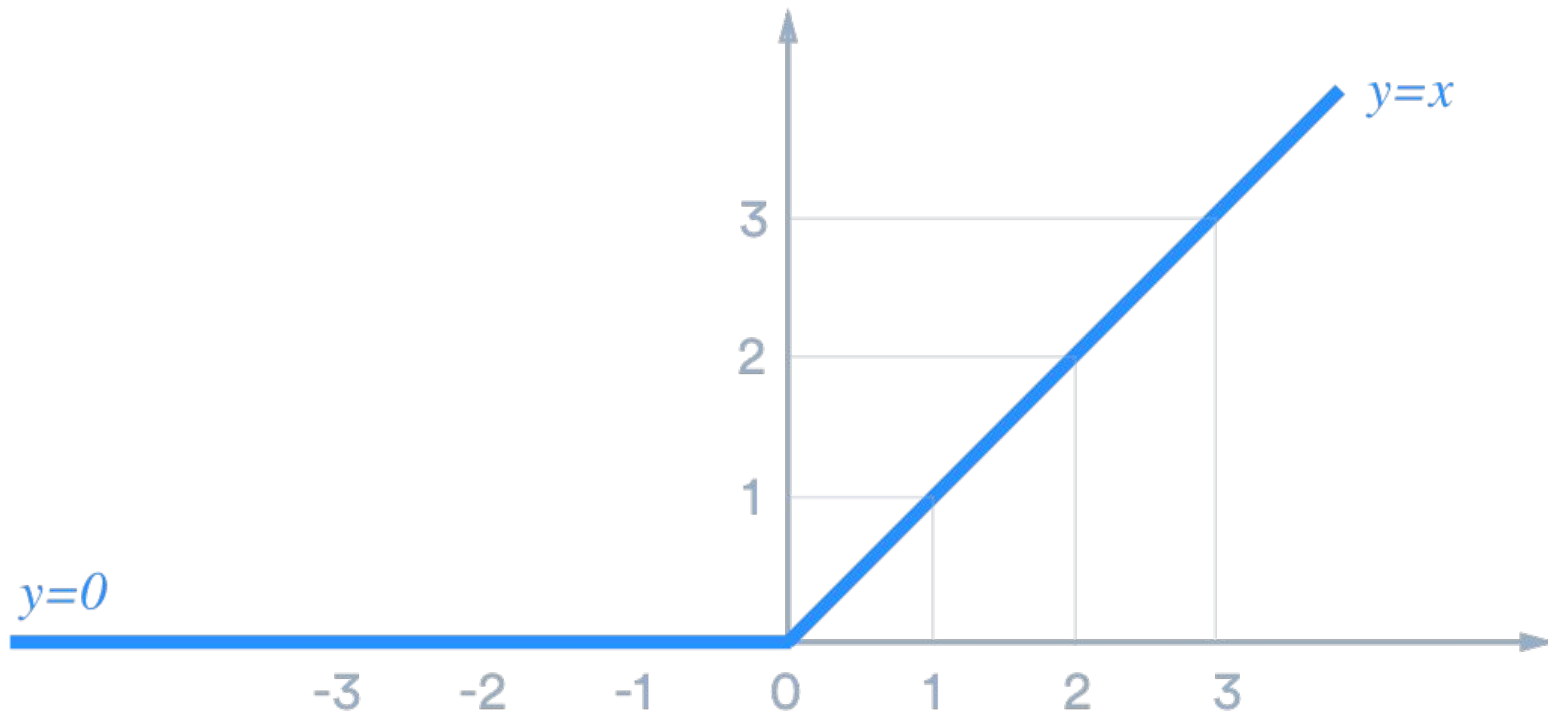
# Vanishing Gradient

Gradient Descent is used for training Neural Networks

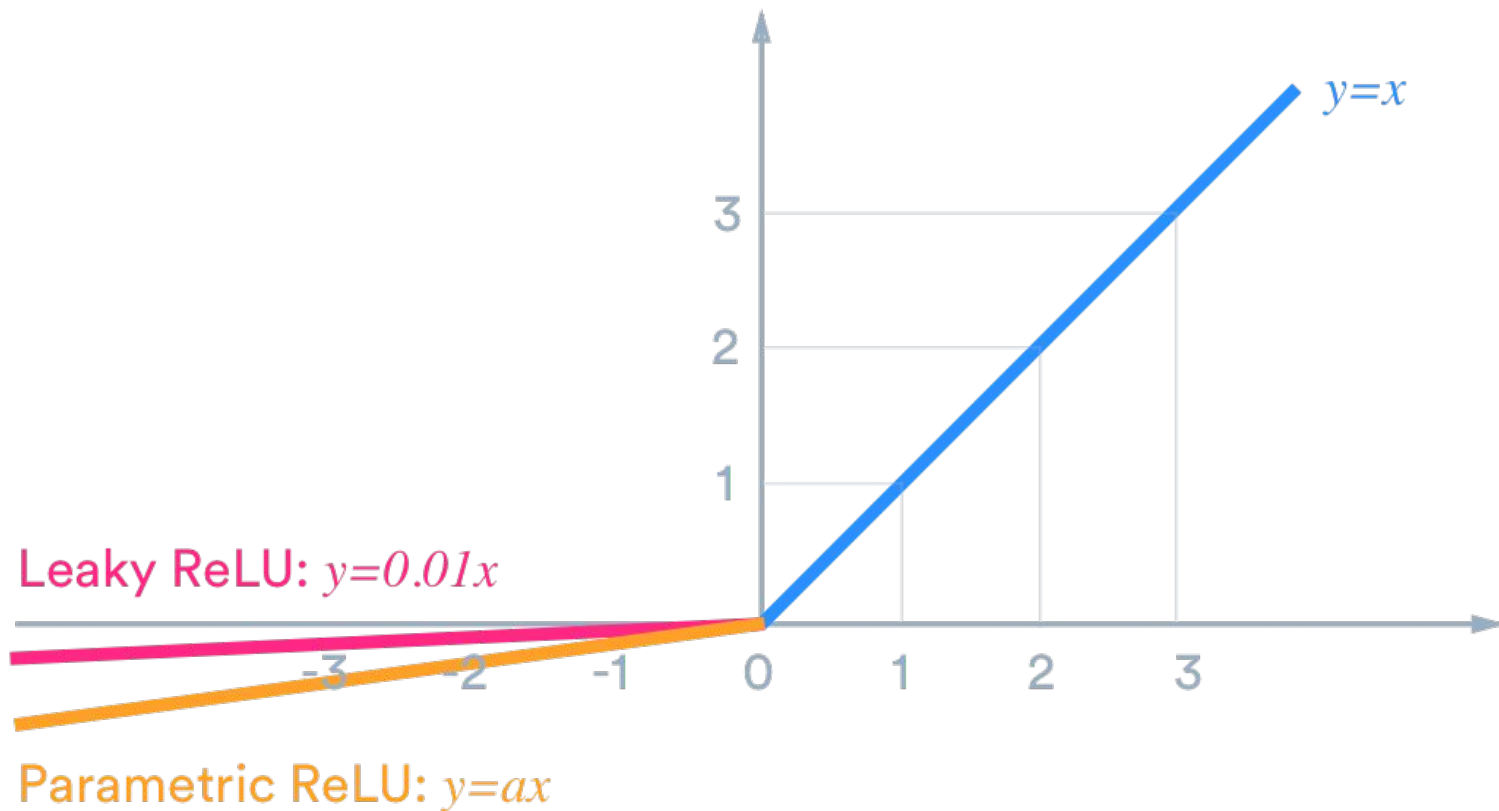
$$\mathbf{o}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}_n(\mathbf{f}_{n-1}(\dots\mathbf{f}_1(\mathbf{x})))$$

Multiplying values  $< 1$  across multiple layers causes  
**VANISHING GRADIENT**

# Avoid Vanishing Gradient with ReLu



# Avoiding “dying neurons”: Leaky ReLU

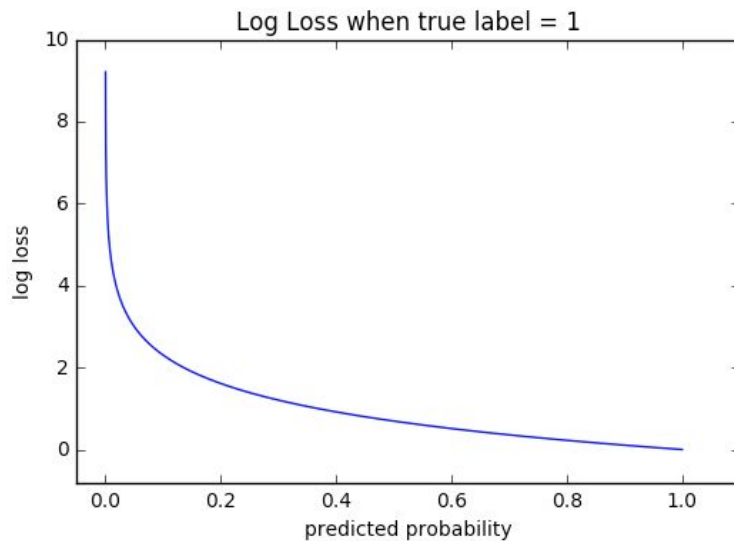


# Loss Function

Mean Squared Error:

$$MSE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n}$$

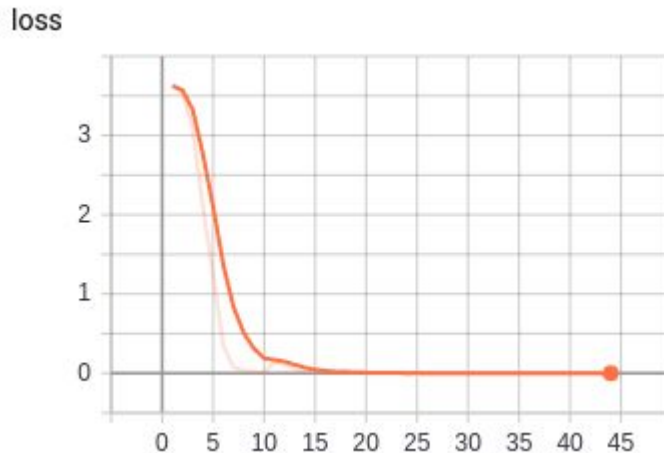
Cross Entropy Loss:



# How to use loss?

Train your network while loss is decreasing.

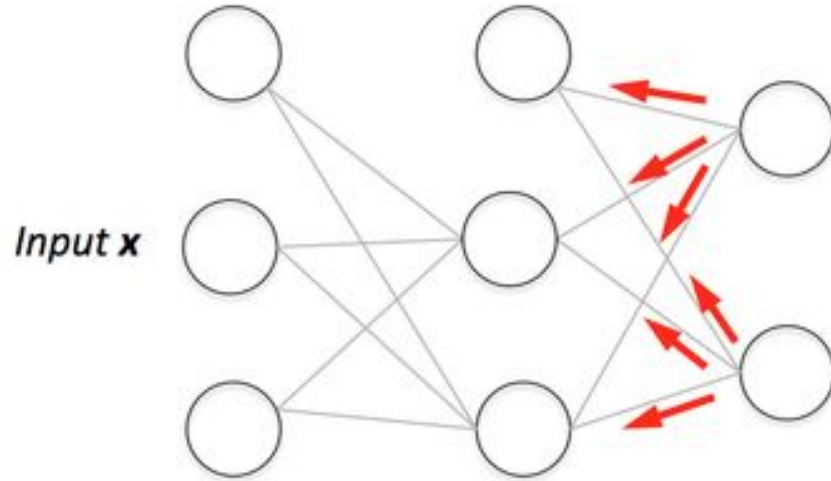
Perfect probability = loss of 0.



Loss isn't very intuitive. Better to use accuracy or other metric.

# Backpropogation

1. Forward pass
2. Error Calculation
3. Backwards Pass



# How are Neural Networks Trained in Practice?

## Data

- Large!

## Tools

- PyTorch
- AllenNLP

## Hardware

- GPUs (and even TPUs)

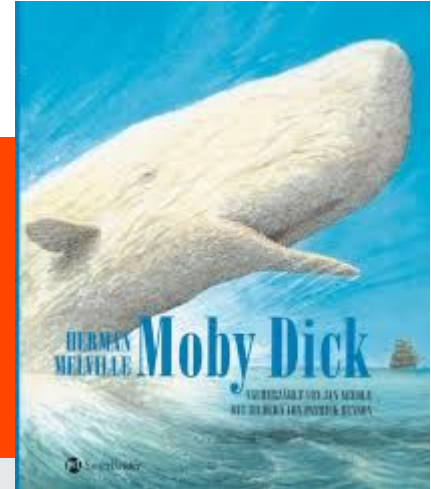
# Neural Network Data

1. Neural networks often have thousands of parameters.
2. Law of large numbers avoids data inconsistency.
3. Beware of biases.
4. On **small** datasets in my own work, *I've* personally had close results with logistic regression models.



# Where do you get data?

- Internet
- Books
- Crowd-Sourcing
- Artificial modifications
- Specialized Communities



**amazon**

# But how do you guarantee quality?

- Interannotator Agreement
- Think about biases:
  - Label: you only learn what's in the training data
  - Language: skewed towards popular languages
  - Text: text data requires less space than audio/video data and can be older
- Visualization

# But what about language?

Neural Networks were a big leap in accuracy for **VISION**. Pixels were high in dimensionality, and difficult to interpret.

Human interpretable

Levels:

1. Character
2. Word
3. Phrase/Sentence
4. Document

# Context Matters

DETECT LANGUAGE **GERMAN** ENGLISH SPANISH ▾ ↔ **ENGLISH** GERMAN SPANISH ▾

Ich verstehe nur Bahnhof × I only understand train station ☆

🔊 24/5000 🗂️ ▾ 🔊 📄 ✎ 📶

[Send feedback](#)

DETECT LANGUAGE **GERMAN** ENGLISH SPANISH ▾ ↔ **ENGLISH** GERMAN SPANISH ▾

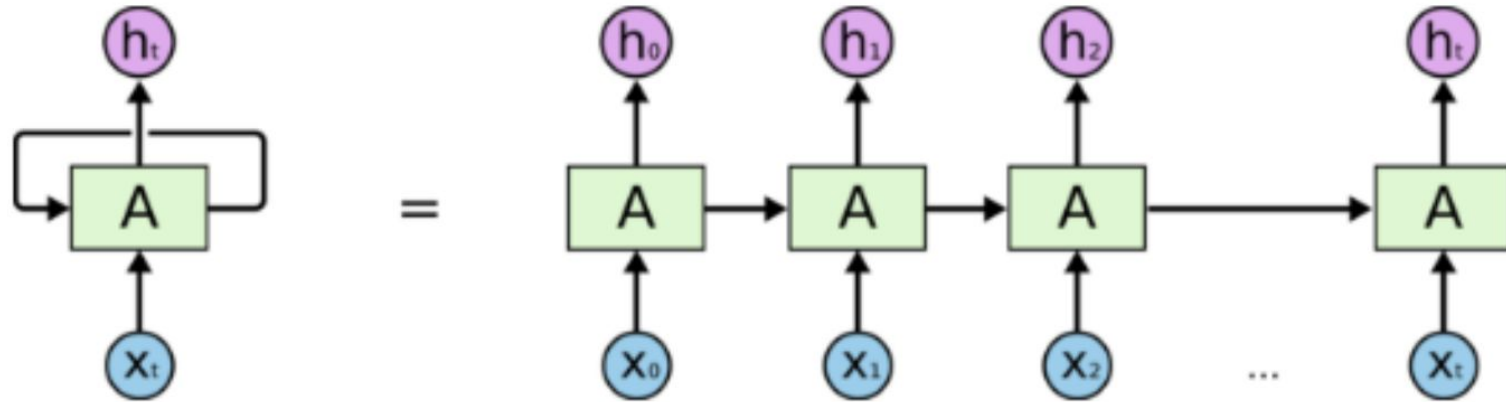
Das ist mir Wurst × It does not matter to me ✓ ☆

🔊 17/5000 🗂️ ▾ 🔊 📄 ✎ 📶

# Pragmatics

1. Train/ Development/ Test splits
2. Batching
3. Random seed
4. Reasonable Significant Digits
5. Drop out data during training
6. Initialization
7. Human baselines & common sense
8. Monitor training loss

# Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)



An unrolled recurrent neural network.

# Limitations

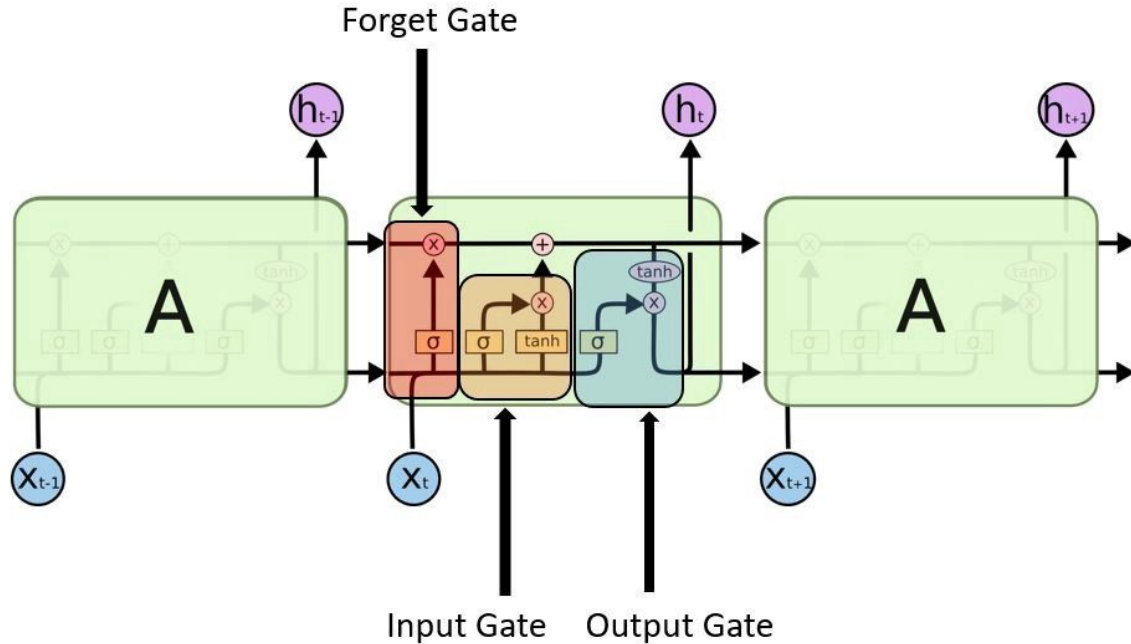
$$h_t = f(h_{t-1}, x_t)$$

$$h_t = \tanh (W_{hh}h_{t-1} + W_{xh}x_t)$$

**W** is *weight*, **h** is the *single hidden vector*, **Whh** is the *weight at previous hidden state*, **Whx** is the *weight at current input state*, **tanh** is the *Activation function*, that implements a Non-linearity that squashes the activations to the range[-1.1]

- Vanishing Gradient Losing Long Term Information
- Computation

# Add Gates: Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)



Input: Is this relevant?

Cell State: What to add?

Output: Where to send next?



Customers Review 2,491

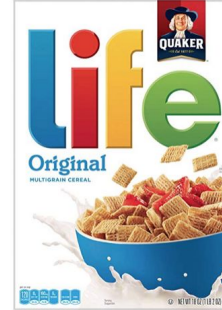


Thanos

September 2018

Verified Purchase

**Amazing! This box of cereal gave me a perfectly balanced breakfast, as all things should be. I only ate half of it but will definitely be buying again!**



A Box of Cereal

**\$3.99**

Customers Review 2,491



Thanos

September 2018

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# What's the connection to LANGUAGE?

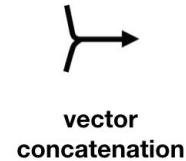
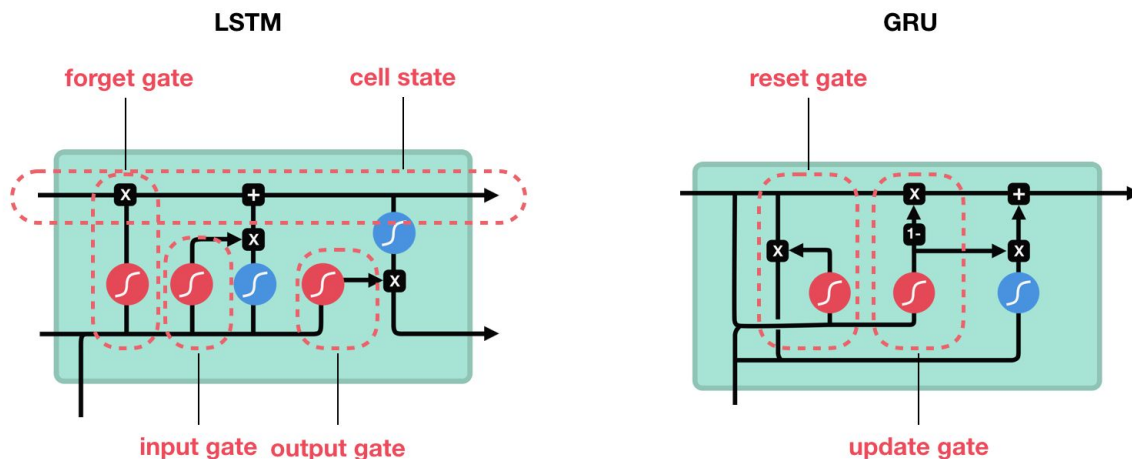
Language is:

Dependent on overall context

Often short-term sequential

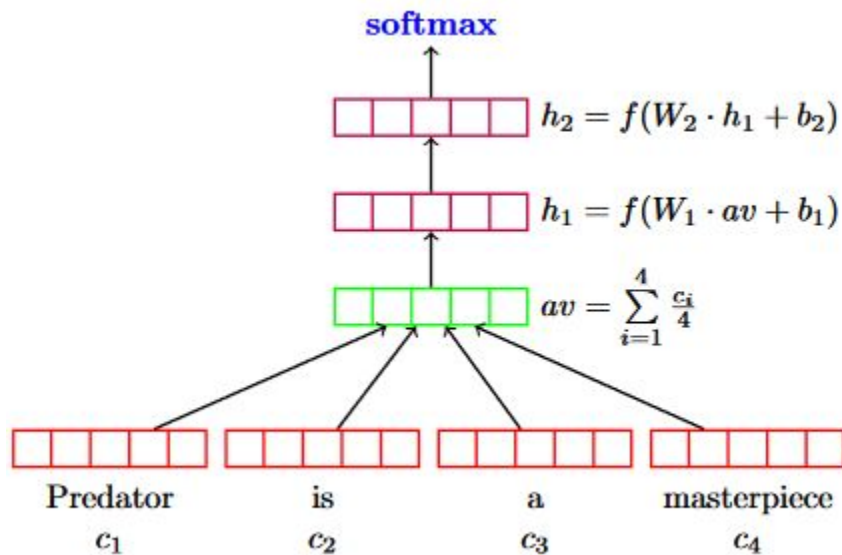
# Other Variation: GRU

Optimizing the memory by forgetting leads to a Gradient Recurrent Unit (GRU)



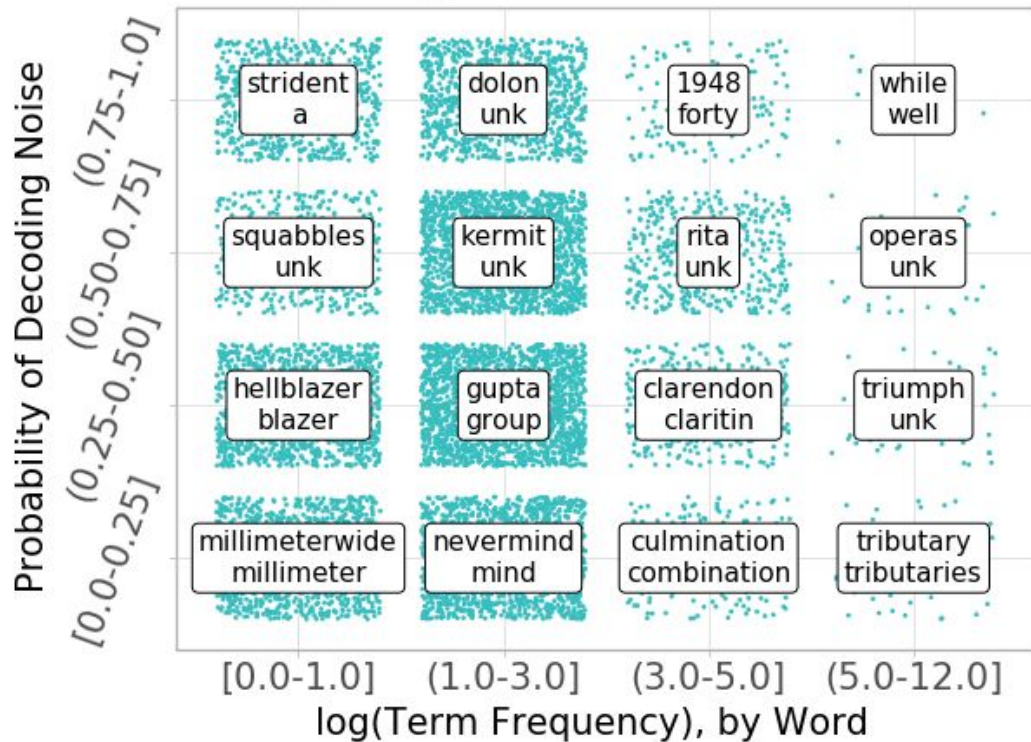
# Other Variation: DAN

Dropping word order leads to a Deep Averaging Network (DAN)



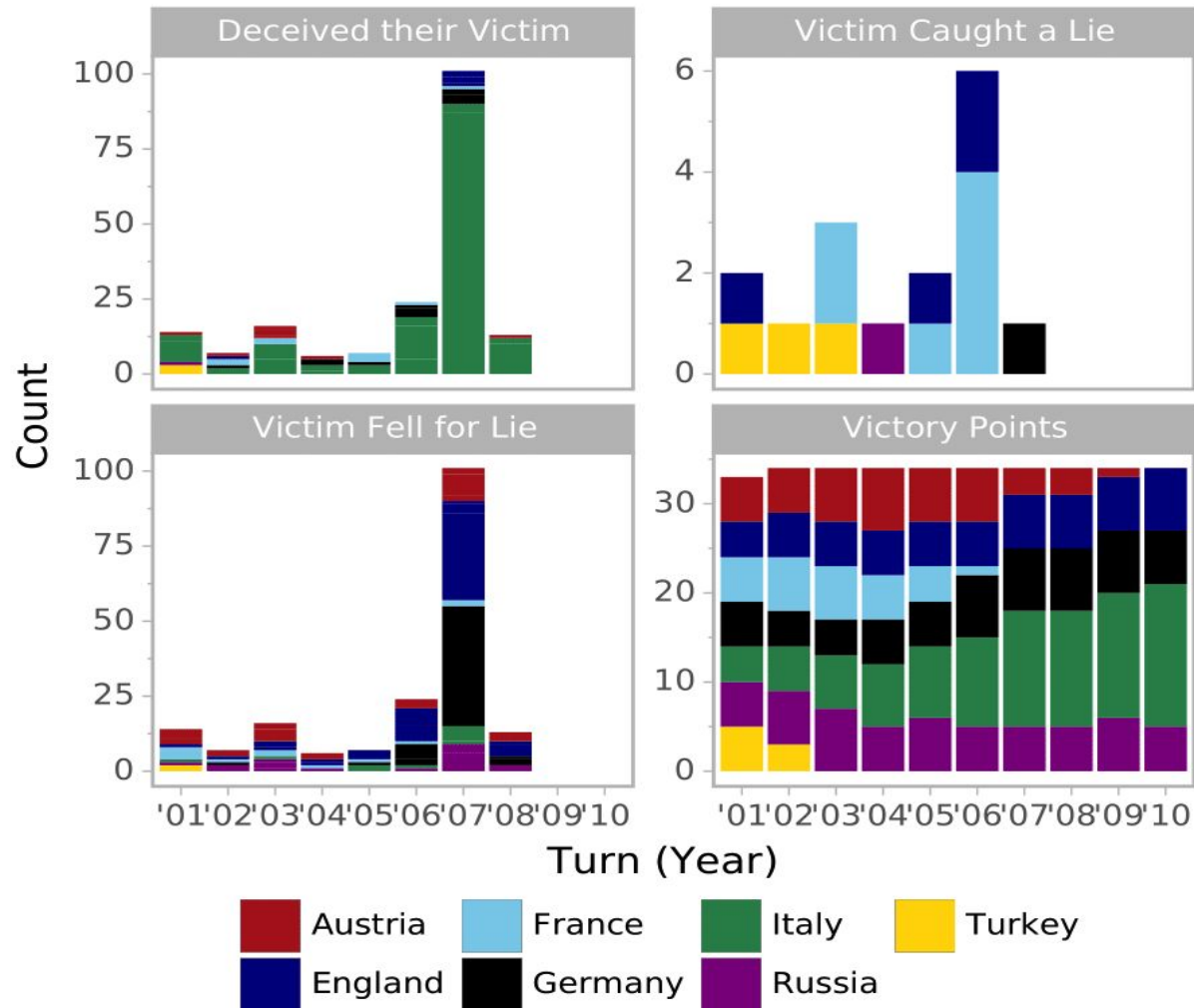
# Anecdotal Applications of LSTMs

## Scoping Information Loss



Role	Turn	Annotations
A	Hey there! Good morning. You're connected to LMT Airways. How may I help you?	DA = { elicitgoal }
C	Hi, I wonder if you can confirm my seat assignment on my flight tomorrow?	IC = { SeatAssignment }
A	Sure! I'd be glad to help you with that. May I know your last name please?	DA = { elicitslot }
C	My last name is Turker.	IC = { contentonly }, SL = { Name : Turker }
A	Alright Turker! Could you please share the booking confirmation number?	DA = { elicitslot }
C	I believe it's AMZ685.	IC = { contentonly }, SL = { Confirmation Number : AMZ685 }
...	...	...

Table 1: A segment of a dialogue from the airline domain annotated at the turn level. This data is annotated with agent dialogue acts (DA), customer intent classes (IC), and slot labels (SL). Roles C and A stand for “Customer” and “Agent”, respectively.



High Level Questions?

????????????????



# Image citations

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