Dynamic Convolutional Network for Sentence Modeling

CS365 - Midterm Presentation

Group 13

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What is a Neural Network?



What is Convolution?



What is Convolution?



Types



Narrow and Wide Types of Convolution

- Can be seen as a kind of neural network that uses many identical copies of the same neuron.
- Can express computationally large models with lesser number of parameters.
- Each neuron takes inputs from a rectangular section of the previous layer.
- The weights for this rectangular section are the same for each neuron in the convolutional layer.
- These weights act as the convolution filter.

Structure

• Say you have data samples as:



Structure

- Say you have data samples as:
 X0
 X1
 X2
 X3
 X4
 X5
 X6
 X7
 X8
- The simplest way to classify them would be to just connect them all to a fully-connected layer where every input connects to every neuron.



Structure

• But there are a lot of local properties and symmetries that can be useful. Hence we create a group of neurons to look at only a segment of data and compute certain *features*. This is the *convolutional layer*.



• These layers can be composed together to learn higher level abstract features from the data.

Pooling



- Convolutional layers are often interweaved with pooling layers.
- A popular approach is **maxpooling** where we take the maximum of features over small blocks of a previous layer, making the network invariant of small transformations in the data.

What is Dynamic CNN?



What is Dynamic CNN?

k-Max Pooling

- Generalization of max-pooling operation.
- Instead of selecting a single max value, we select a subsequence of length k of max values.
- With l as current layer, L as total number of layers and k_{top} as pooling parameter for topmost layer, pooling parameter, k is modeled as:

$$k(l) = \max(k_{top}, \left\lceil rac{L-l}{L}s
ight
ceil))$$

How is the sentence modeled?

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Word and n-Gram Order

- Filters *m* of wide convolution in the first layer learn to recognize specific *n*-grams that have size less than or equal to the filter width *m*.
- Pooling induces invariance to absolute positions of these subsequence of *n*-grams while maintaining their order and relative positions.

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Induced Feature Graph

- Layers of convolution and pooling induce a directed acyclic graph with weighted edges over the input called the induced feature graph.
- The dynamic *k*-max pooling operation allows the network to draw together features that correspond to words far apart in a sentence.



Thank You!

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