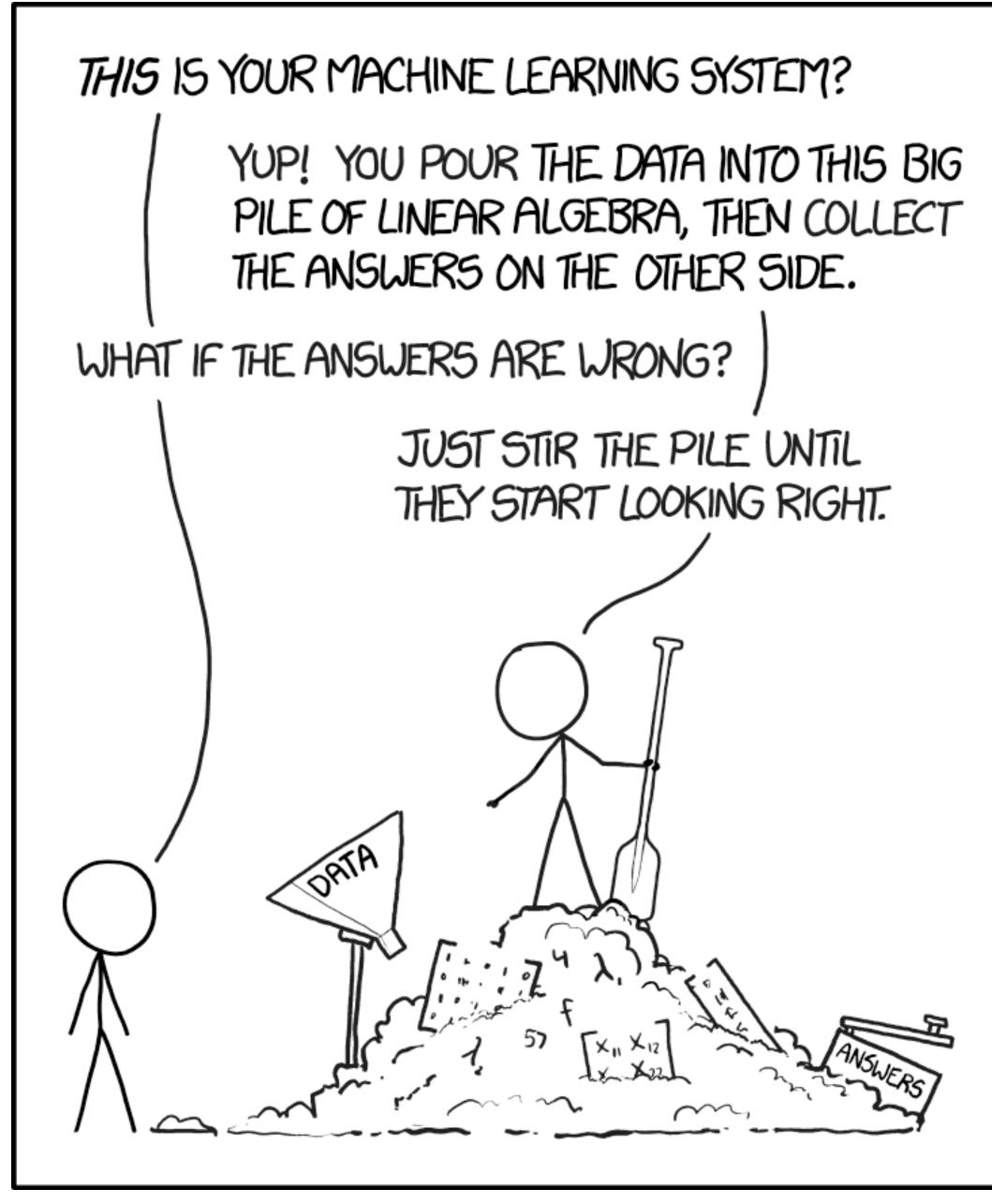
# Sequence Learning Introduction

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# Today

- Logistics
- Why I teach this class
- Why you should take this class
- Motivation
- Syllabus
- What you should bring to this class





# Logistics

- Materials: <u>https://seqlrn.github.io</u> (continuously updated...)
- Mondays at 9.45a SP.467, discussion on Teams (Code: y6n8dbx)
- Exam:
  - <u>mandatory</u> assignments in python (pair-programming ok; individual submissions required)
  - 20' oral exam in the last week of lecture period (calendar week 27)

# Why I teach this class

- Industry background in speech recognition/indexing (mod9.io)
- Research focus
  - Speech processing for medical applications (eg. stuttering, dementia)
  - Speech recognition for indexing/search
  - Sequence learning for industrial applications (mostly anomaly detection)

# Why you should take this class

- Machine learning is the future\*
- Many applications are to sequences, not single observations
- Understand the foundations of sequence classification

\*or at least a very well paid part of it



#### Flashback: Verbmobil Research project 1993-2000 (!)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DcG9-KWx0Fg



### **Memory Clinic Cooperation with Klinikum Nürnberg**

#### Can we use speech processing to automate dementia tests?

Table 1: Automated SKT scoring on manual transcriptions (Trans.) and automatic speech recognition with (ASR-5) and without (ASR-1) the top five word alternatives. Column Top-21 refers to top 21 speakers and ASR-5.

ID	Test/Task	Trans.	ASR-1	ASR-5	<b>Top-21</b>	ID	Test	Trans.	ASR-1	ASR-5	Top-
1 2 3 6 7	naming objects reproducing objects reading numbers counting symbols interference test	0.89 1.00 0.94 0.90 0.99	0.70 0.58 0.85 0.59 0.97	0.81 0.71 0.86 0.58 0.98	0.89 0.83 0.94 0.54 0.99	1 2 3 4 6 -	<ul> <li>verbal fluency test</li> <li>Boston Naming Test</li> <li>MMSE</li> <li>word list learning</li> <li>word list recall</li> </ul>	0.98 0.70 0.71 0.94 0.99	0.82 0.14 0.07 0.62 0.68	0.85 0.24 0.35 0.70 0.81	0.91 0.47 0.52 0.75 0.75
8 9 -	naming after distraction recognizing objects attention score	0.89 0.92	0.75 0.50 0.84 0.62	0.90 0.55 0.82 0.78	0.97 0.68 0.85 0.02		total	0.71	0.37	0.49	0.6
-	total score	0.98	0.62 0.81	0.78 0.89	0.93						

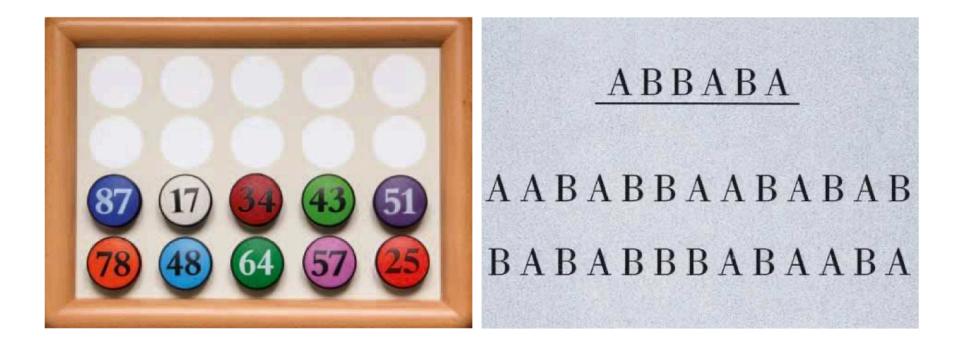


Table 2: Automated CERAD scoring on manual transcriptions (Trans.) and automatic speech recognition with (ASR-5) and without (ASR-1) the top five word alternatives. Column Top-21 refers to top 21 speakers and ASR-5.



### **Data Sources Analog signals (discretized)**

- Microphones
- Vibrations
- Conductivity
- Ambient: pressure, temperature, humidity, ...
- Positional: GPS, gyro, distances
- User input: key-press, gestures, pressure, swipe, ...  $\bullet$

### **Data Sources Digital or "Big Data" signals**

- Text 🐼
- Log streams
- Network traffic
- Events (IoT, MQTT, ...)
- User-generated content (Twitter, blogs, ...)

# Tooling

- python3
- jupyter
- <u>numpy/scipy</u>
- <u>PyTorch</u>
- <u>Cansformers</u>

# **Syllabus**

- Basic algorithms
  - Matching and comparing (discrete) sequences, Dynamic programming
- Statistical modeling
  - Markov chains, hidden Markov models
  - Maximum likelihood, expectation maximisation
- Neural networks
  - Feed-forward and recurrent networks
  - Attention and transformers
  - Transfer learning
- Reinforcement learning

# Assignments

- Jupyter notebooks for every chapter
- Submission mandatory (but not graded)
- Programming
- Evaluation lacksquare
- Transfer to similar tasks or data sets

# What you should bring to this class

- A little bit of probability theory
- A little bit of optimization theory
- Algorithms and programming
- even harder...

• Curiosity and perseverance: understanding is hard, implementing sometimes