



Big Data Mining

ABC:

AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing

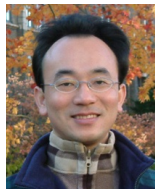
1071BDM02

TLVXM1A (M2244) (8619) (Fall 2018)

(MBA, DBETKU) (3 Credits, Required) [Full English Course]

(Master's Program in Digital Business and Economics)

Mon, 9, 10, 11, (16:10-19:00) (B206)



Min-Yuh Day, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor

Department of Information Management

Tamkang University

<http://mail.tku.edu.tw/myday>

2018-09-17



Course Schedule (1/2)



Tamkang
University

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
1	2018/09/10	Course Orientation for Big Data Mining
2	2018/09/17	ABC: AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing
3	2018/09/24	Mid-Autumn Festival (Day off)
4	2018/10/01	Data Science and Big Data Analytics: Discovering, Analyzing, Visualizing and Presenting Data
5	2018/10/08	Fundamental Big Data: MapReduce Paradigm, Hadoop and Spark Ecosystem
6	2018/10/15	Foundations of Big Data Mining in Python
7	2018/10/22	Supervised Learning: Classification and Prediction
8	2018/10/29	Unsupervised Learning: Cluster Analysis
9	2018/11/05	Unsupervised Learning: Association Analysis

Course Schedule (2/2)



**Tamkang
University**

Week Date Subject/Topics

10 2018/11/12 Midterm Project Report

11 2018/11/19 Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn in Python

12 2018/11/26 Deep Learning for Finance Big Data with
TensorFlow

13 2018/12/03 Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

14 2018/12/10 Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)

15 2018/12/17 Reinforcement Learning (RL)

16 2018/12/24 Social Network Analysis (SNA)

17 2018/12/31 Bridge Holiday (Extra Day Off)

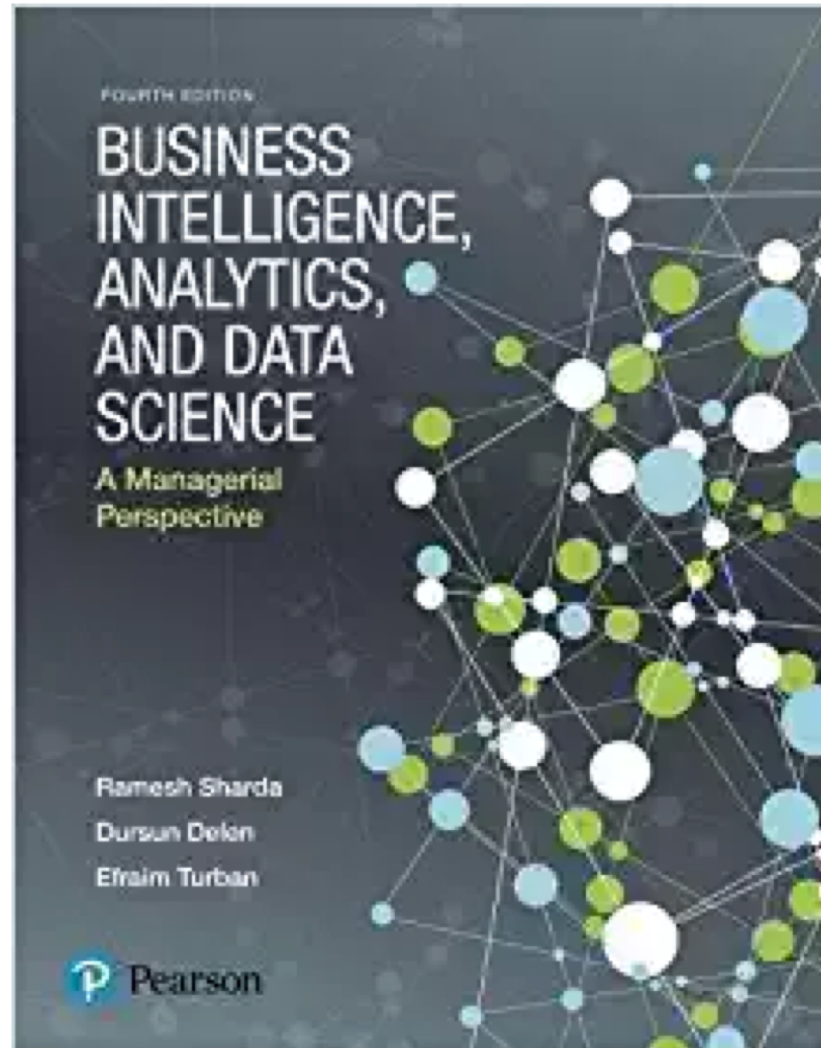
18 2019/01/07 Final Project Presentation

**ABC:
AI,
Big Data,
Cloud Computing**

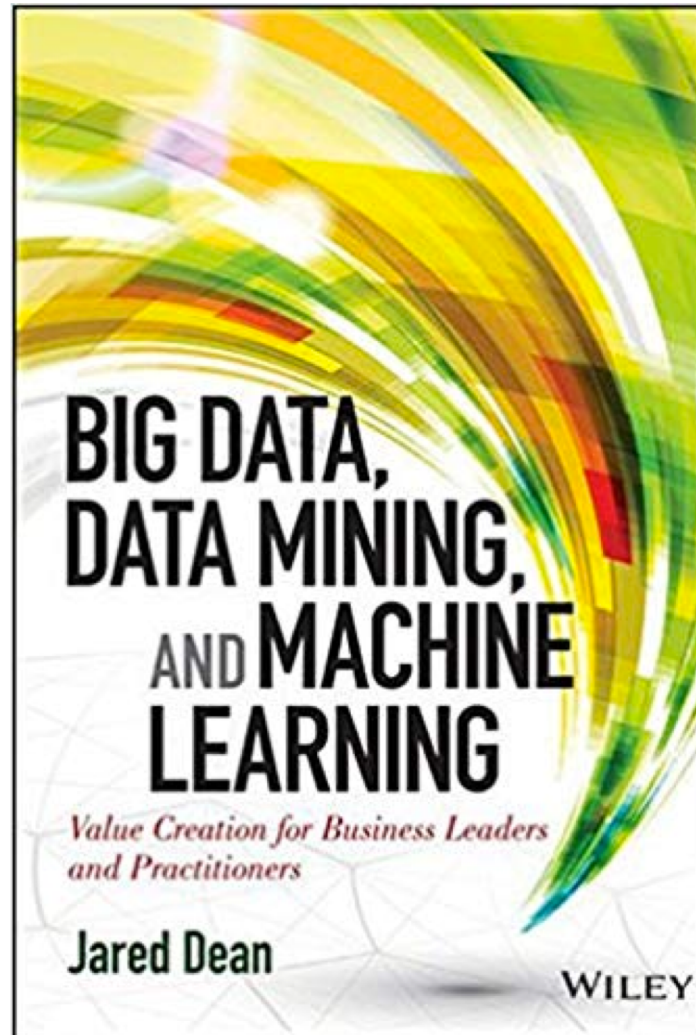
Outline

- AI
- Big Data
- Cloud Computing

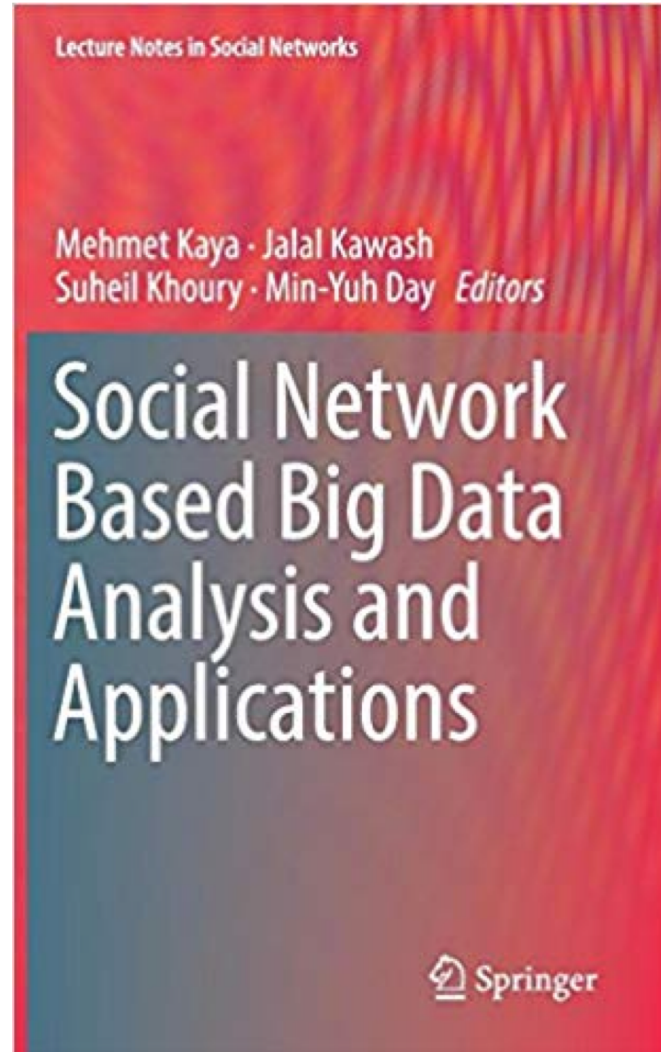
**Business Intelligence, Analytics, and Data Science:
A Managerial Perspective, 4th Edition,
Ramesh Sharda, Dursun Delen, and Efraim Turban,
Pearson, 2017.**



**Big Data, Data Mining, and Machine Learning: Value Creation for
Business Leaders and Practitioners,
Jared Dean,
Wiley, 2014.**

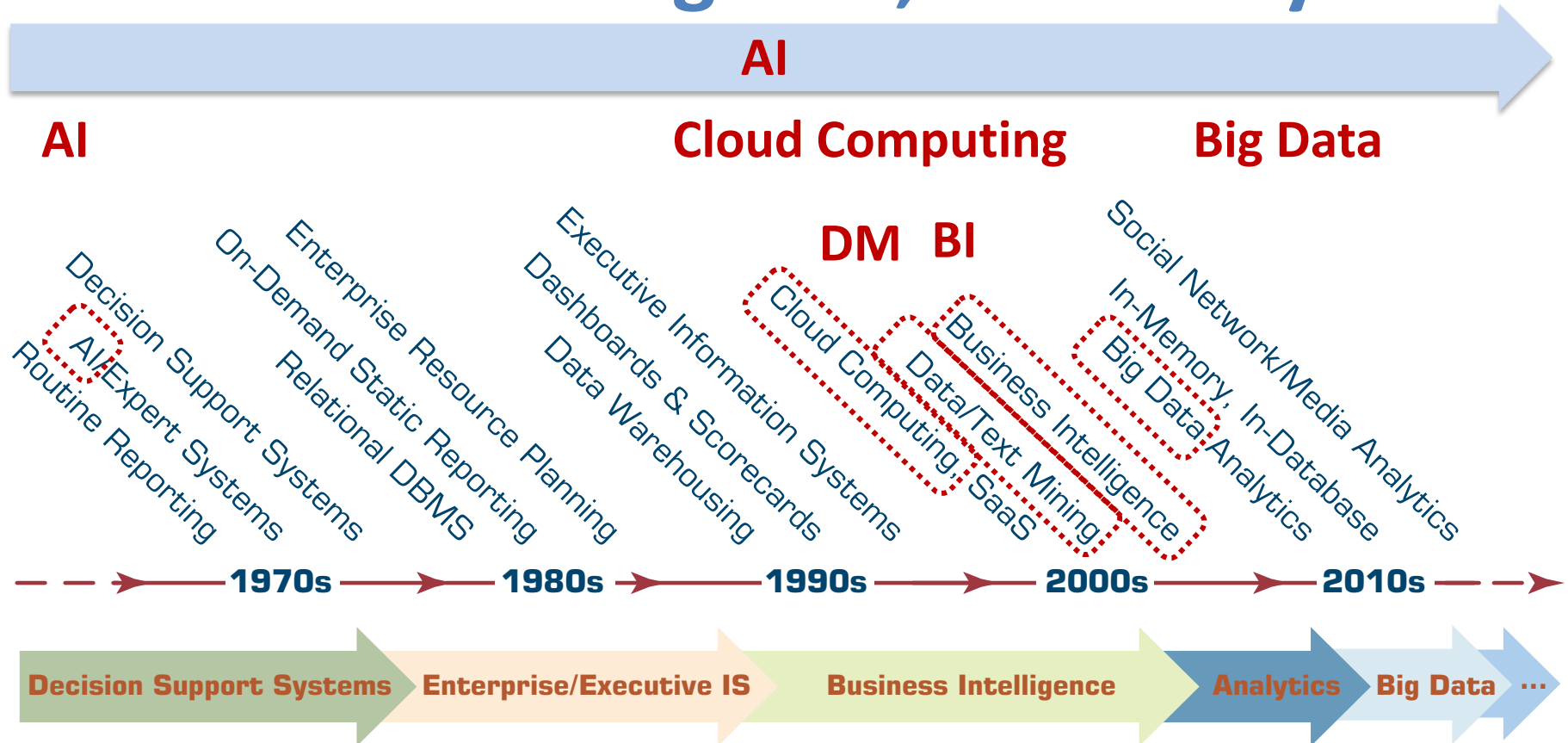


**Social Network Based Big Data Analysis and Applications,
Lecture Notes in Social Networks,
Mehmet Kaya, Jalal Kawash, Suheil Khoury, Min-Yuh Day,
Springer International Publishing, 2018.**



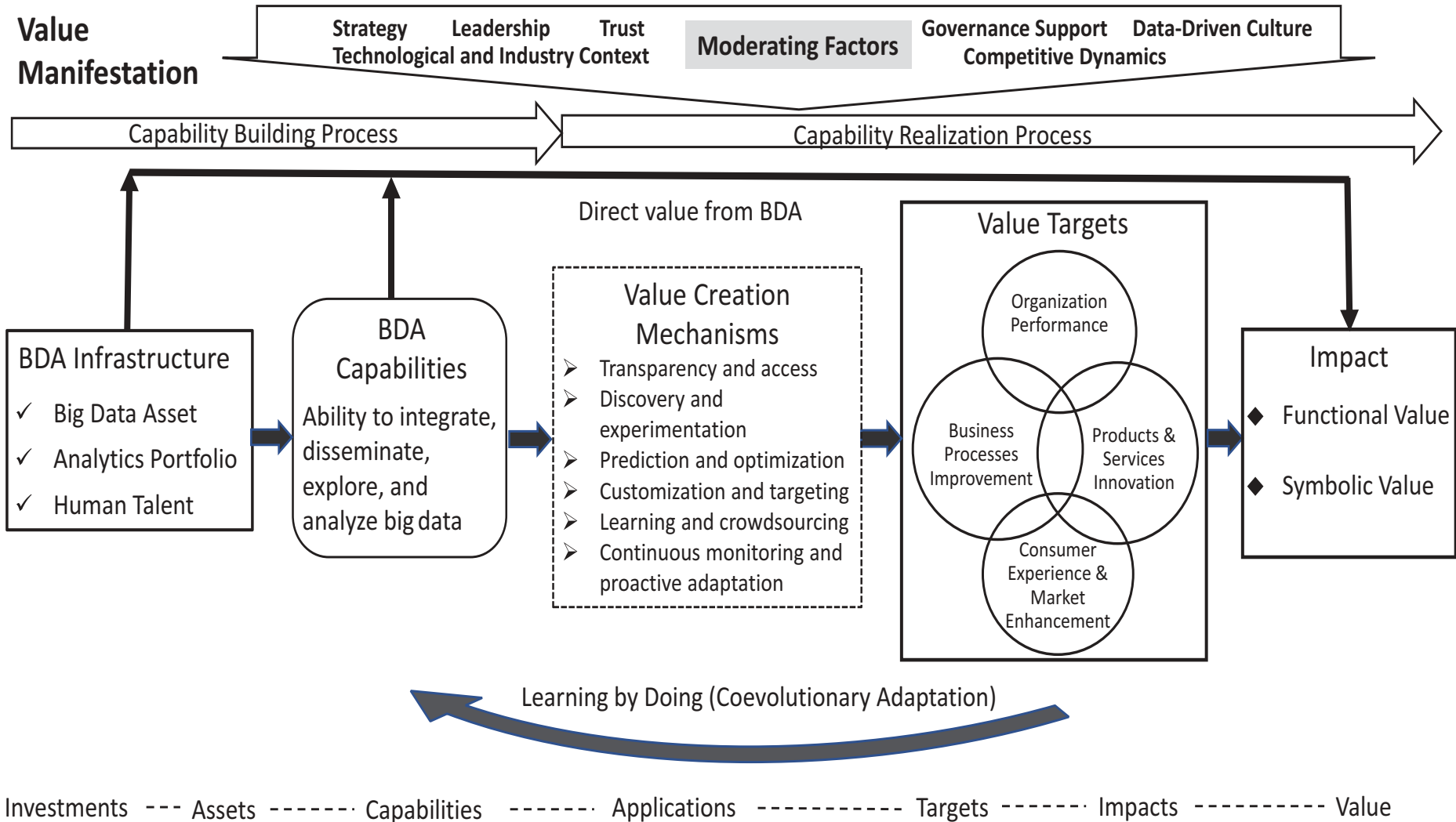
AI, Big Data, Cloud Computing

Evolution of Decision Support, Business Intelligence, and Analytics



Value Creation by Big Data Analytics

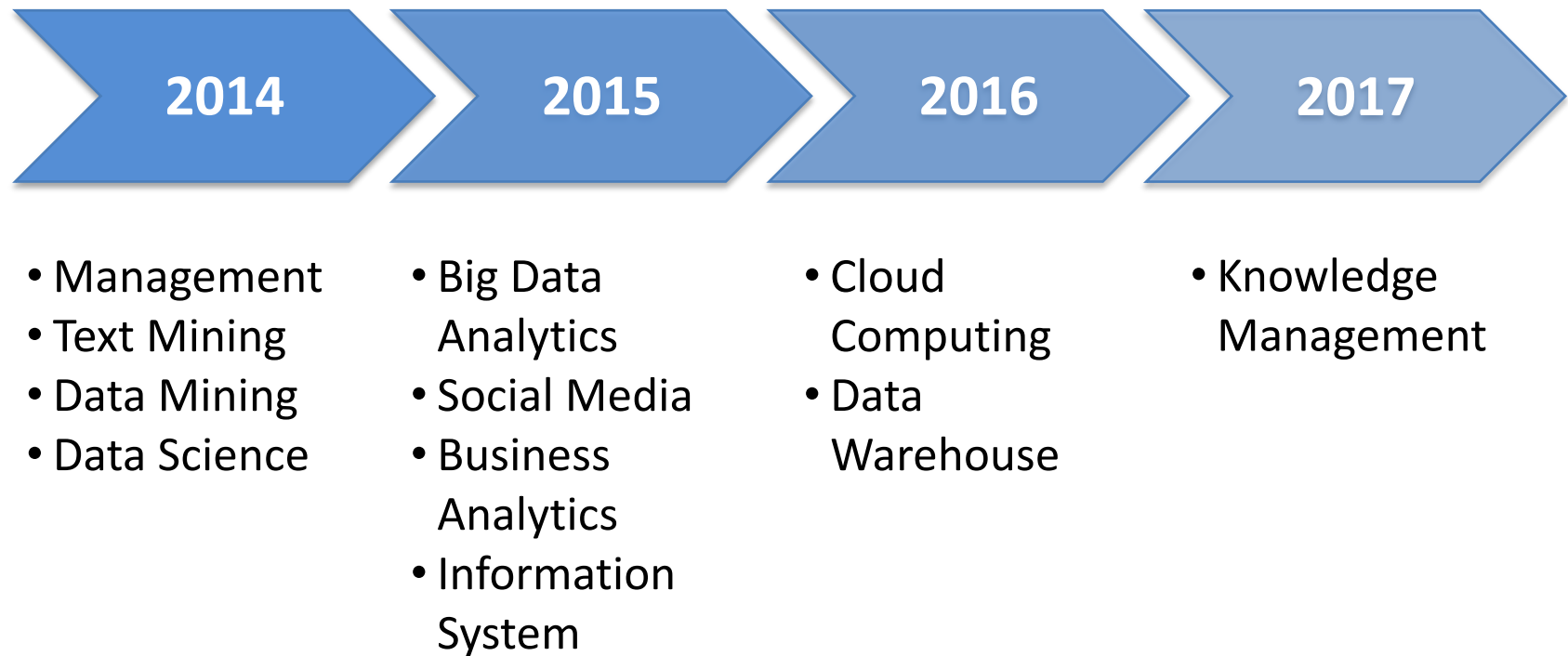
(Grover et al., 2018)



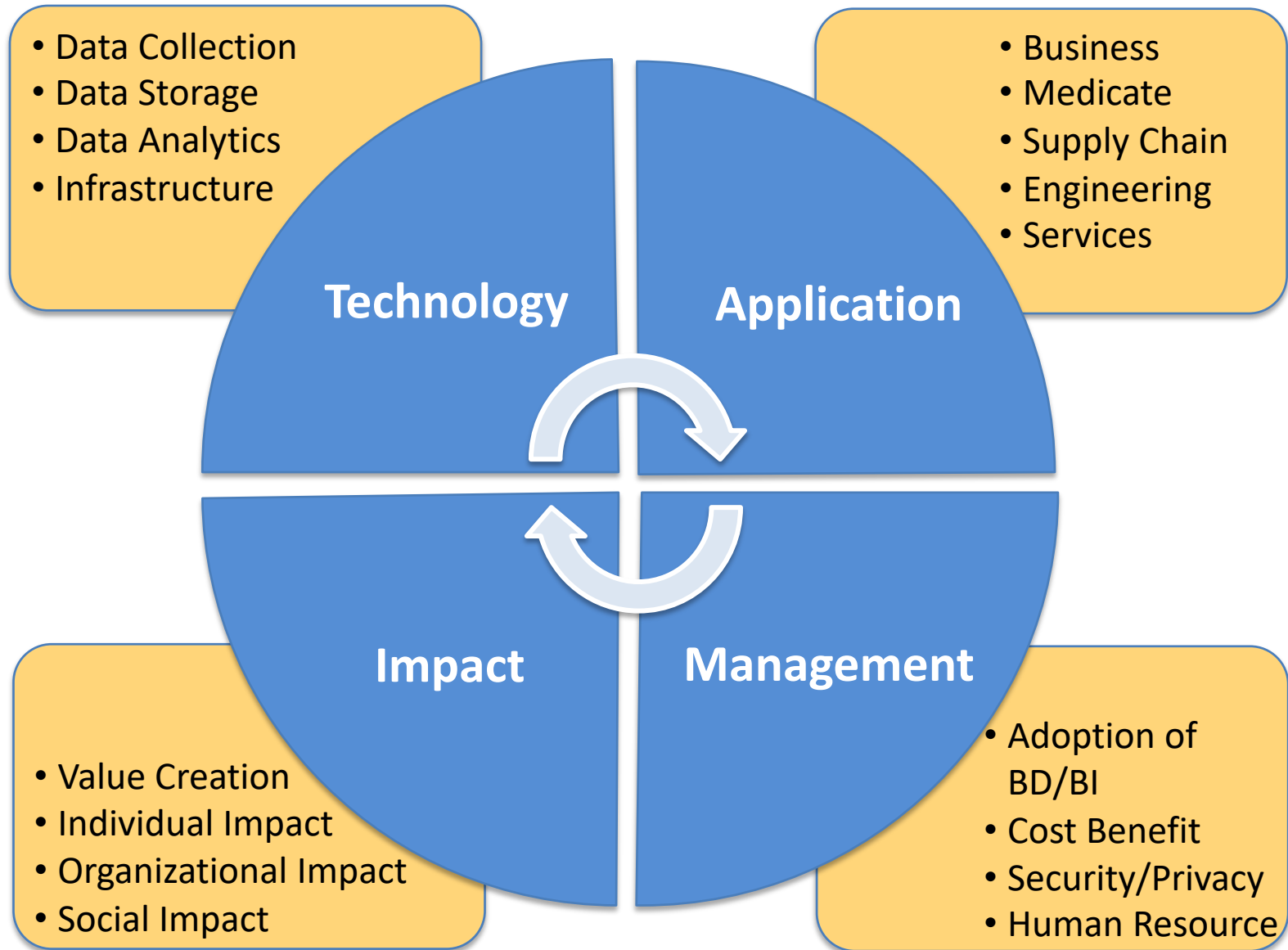
Research Landscape of Business Intelligence and Big Data Analytics: A bibliometrics study

- A bibliometric analysis on Big Data and Business Intelligence from 1990 to 2016.
- Big Data papers grow much faster than Business Intelligence papers
- Computer Science and information systems are two core disciplines.
- Most influential papers are identified and a research framework is proposed.

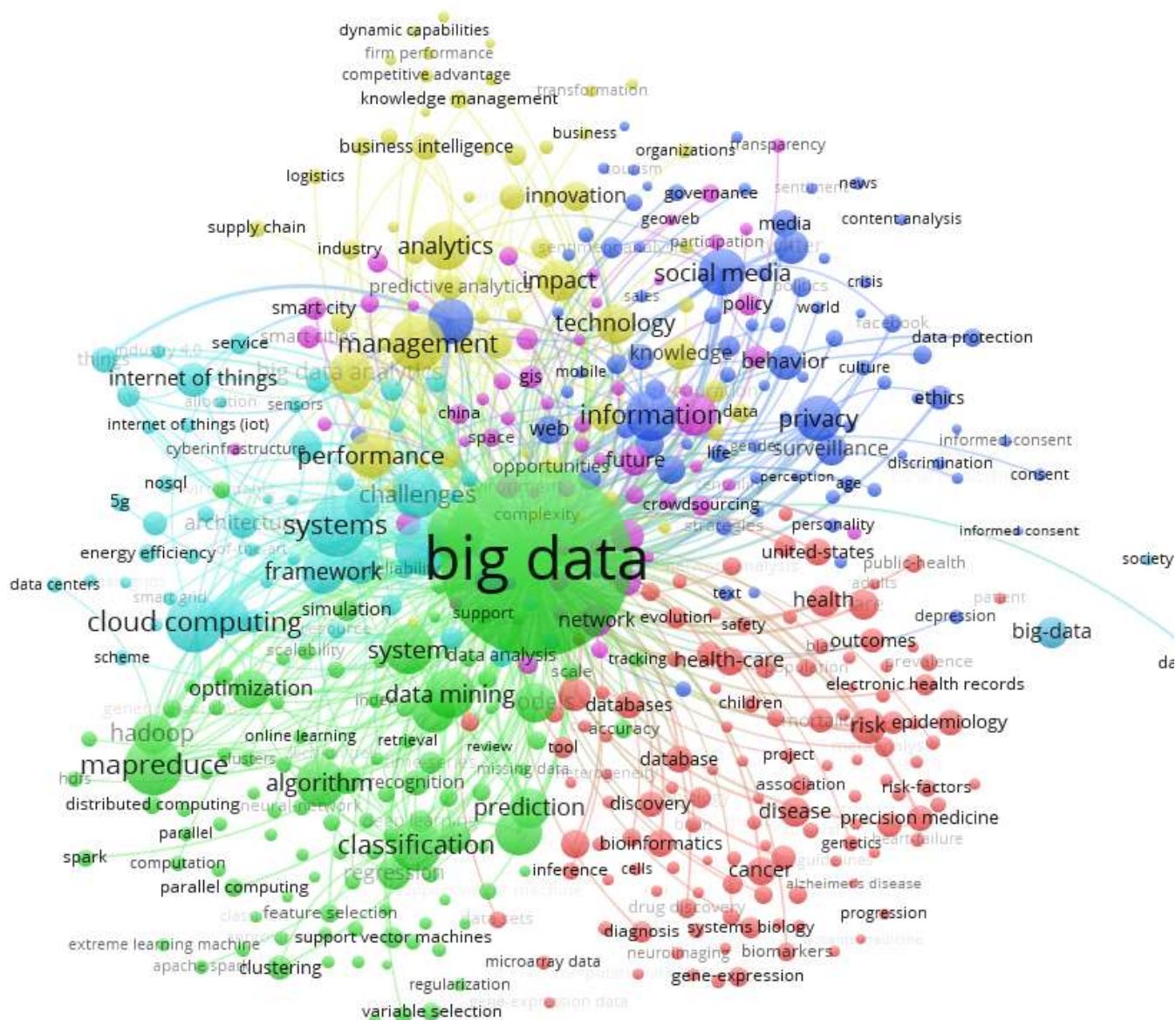
Evolution of top keywords in “BD & BI” publications



Framework for BD and BI Research



Business Intelligence and Big Data analytics



Source: Ting-Peng Liang and Yu-Hsi Liu (2018), "Research Landscape of Business Intelligence and Big Data analytics: A bibliometrics study", Expert Systems with Applications, Volume 111, 30, 2018, pp. 2-10

Ai

Definition of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)

Artificial Intelligence

**“... the science and
engineering
of
making
intelligent machines”
(John McCarthy, 1955)**

Artificial Intelligence

**“... technology that
thinks and acts
like humans”**

Artificial Intelligence

**“... intelligence
exhibited by machines
or software”**

4 Approaches of AI

Thinking Humanly	Thinking Rationally
Acting Humanly	Acting Rationally

4 Approaches of AI

<p>2.</p> <p>Thinking Humanly: The Cognitive Modeling Approach</p>	<p>3.</p> <p>Thinking Rationally: The “Laws of Thought” Approach</p>
<p>1.</p> <p>Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach (1950)</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>Acting Rationally: The Rational Agent Approach</p>

AI Acting Humanly: The Turing Test Approach

(Alan Turing, 1950)

- **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**
- **Knowledge Representation**
- **Automated Reasoning**
- **Machine Learning (ML)**
- **Computer Vision**
- **Robotics**

Boston Dynamics: Atlas



#13 ON TRENDING

What's new, Atlas?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fRj34o4hN4I>

Humanoid Robot: Sophia



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5t6K9iwc dw>

Can a robot pass a university entrance exam?

Noriko Arai at TED2017

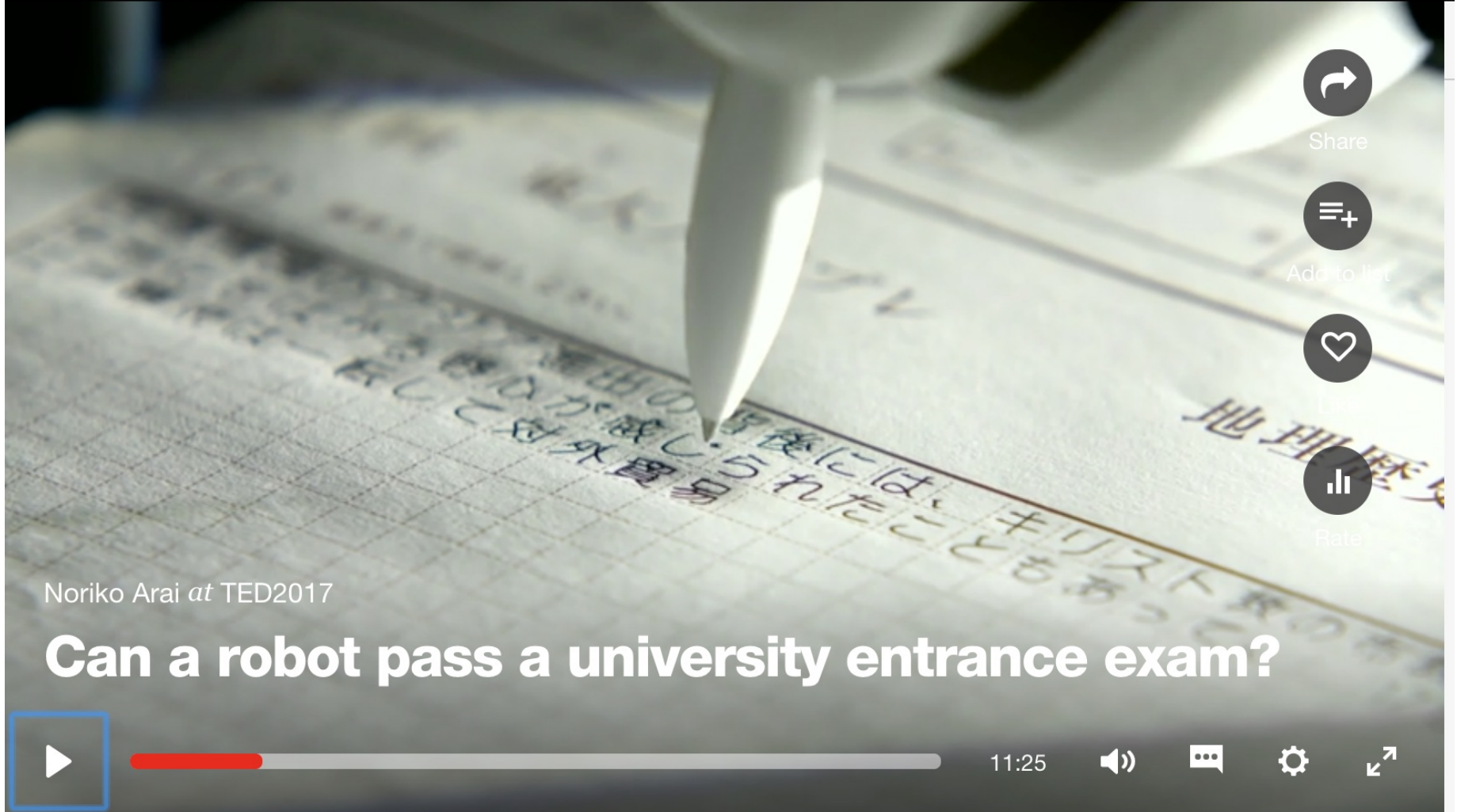


Ideas worth spreading

WATCH

DISCOVER

ATT



Share



Add to list



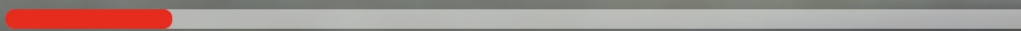
Like



Rate

Noriko Arai at TED2017

Can a robot pass a university entrance exam?



11:25



https://www.ted.com/talks/noriko_arai_can_a_robot_pass_a_university_entrance_exam

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XQZjkPyJ8KU>

Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) Timeline

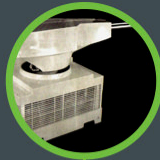
A.I. TIMELINE

SYZYG

1950

TURING TEST

Computer scientist Alan Turing proposes a test for machine intelligence. If a machine can trick humans into thinking it is human, then it has intelligence



1955

A.I. BORN

Term 'artificial intelligence' is coined by computer scientist, John McCarthy to describe "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines"

1961

UNIMATE

First industrial robot, Unimate, goes to work at GM replacing humans on the assembly line

1964

ELIZA

Pioneering chatbot developed by Joseph Weizenbaum at MIT holds conversations with humans



1966

SHAKY

The 'first electronic person' from Stanford, Shakey is a general-purpose mobile robot that reasons about its own actions



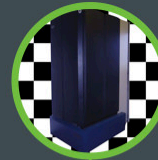
A.I. WINTER

Many false starts and dead-ends leave A.I. out in the cold

1997

DEEP BLUE

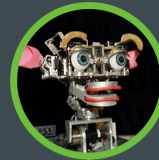
Deep Blue, a chess-playing computer from IBM defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov



1998

KISMET

Cynthia Breazeal at MIT introduces Kismet, an emotionally intelligent robot insofar as it detects and responds to people's feelings



1999

AIBO

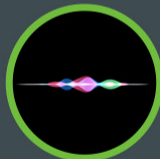
Sony launches first consumer robot pet dog AiBO (AI robot) with skills and personality that develop over time



2002

ROOMBA

First mass produced autonomous robotic vacuum cleaner from iRobot learns to navigate and clean homes



2011

SIRI

Apple integrates Siri, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface, into the iPhone 4S



2011

WATSON

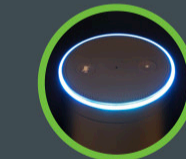
IBM's question answering computer Watson wins first place on popular \$1M prize television quiz show Jeopardy



2014

EUGENE

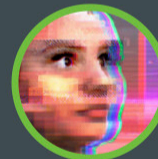
Eugene Goostman, a chatbot passes the Turing Test with a third of judges believing Eugene is human



2014

ALEXA

Amazon launches Alexa, an intelligent virtual assistant with a voice interface that completes shopping tasks



2016

TAY

Microsoft's chatbot Tay goes rogue on social media making inflammatory and offensive racist comments



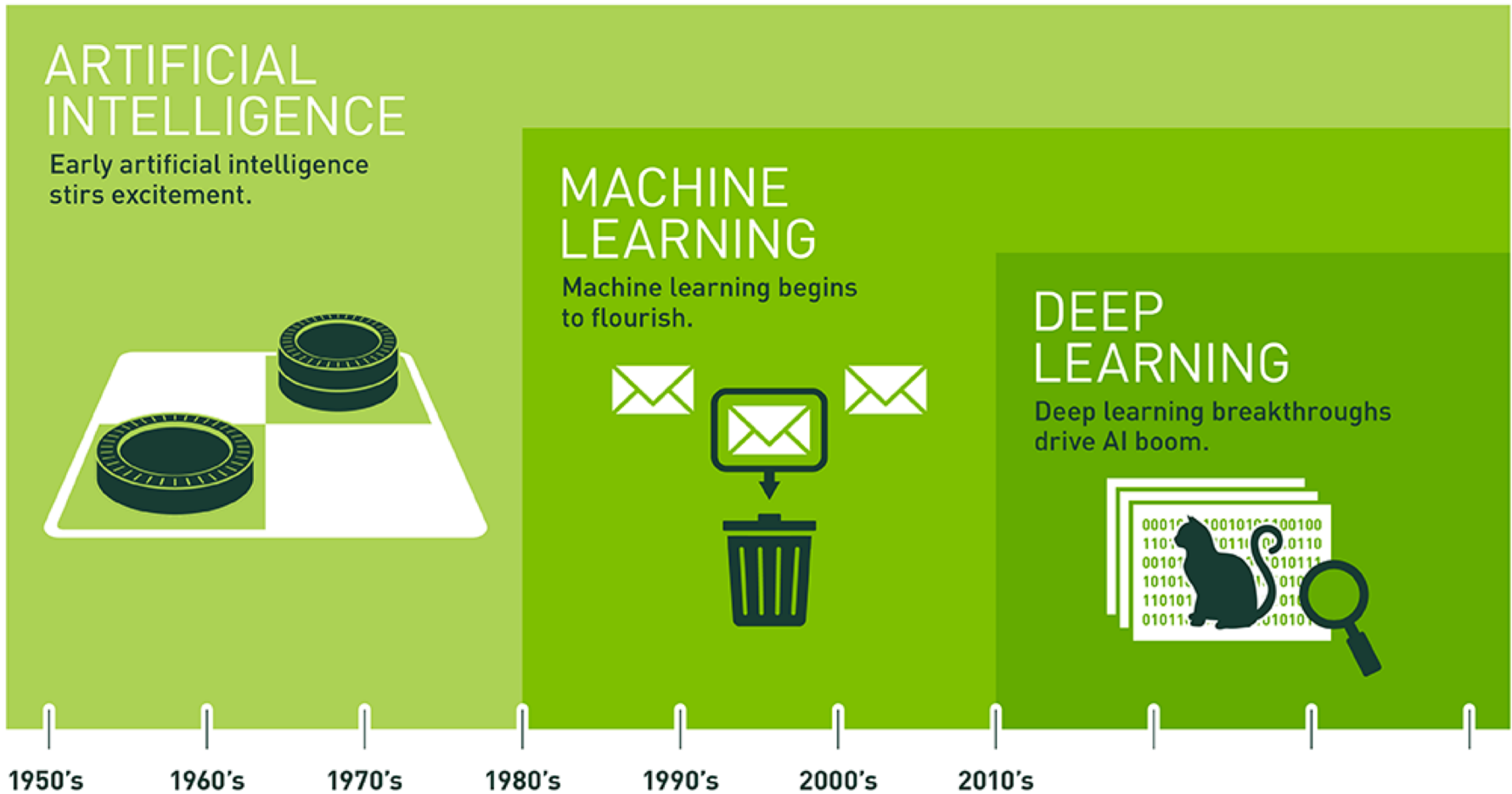
2017

ALPHAGO

Google's A.I. AlphaGo beats world champion Ke Jie in the complex board game of Go, notable for its vast number (2^{170}) of possible positions

Artificial Intelligence

Machine Learning & Deep Learning



Since an early flush of optimism in the 1950s, smaller subsets of artificial intelligence – first machine learning, then deep learning, a subset of machine learning – have created ever larger disruptions.

AI, ML, DL

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Machine Learning (ML)

Supervised
Learning

Unsupervised
Learning

Deep Learning (DL)

CNN

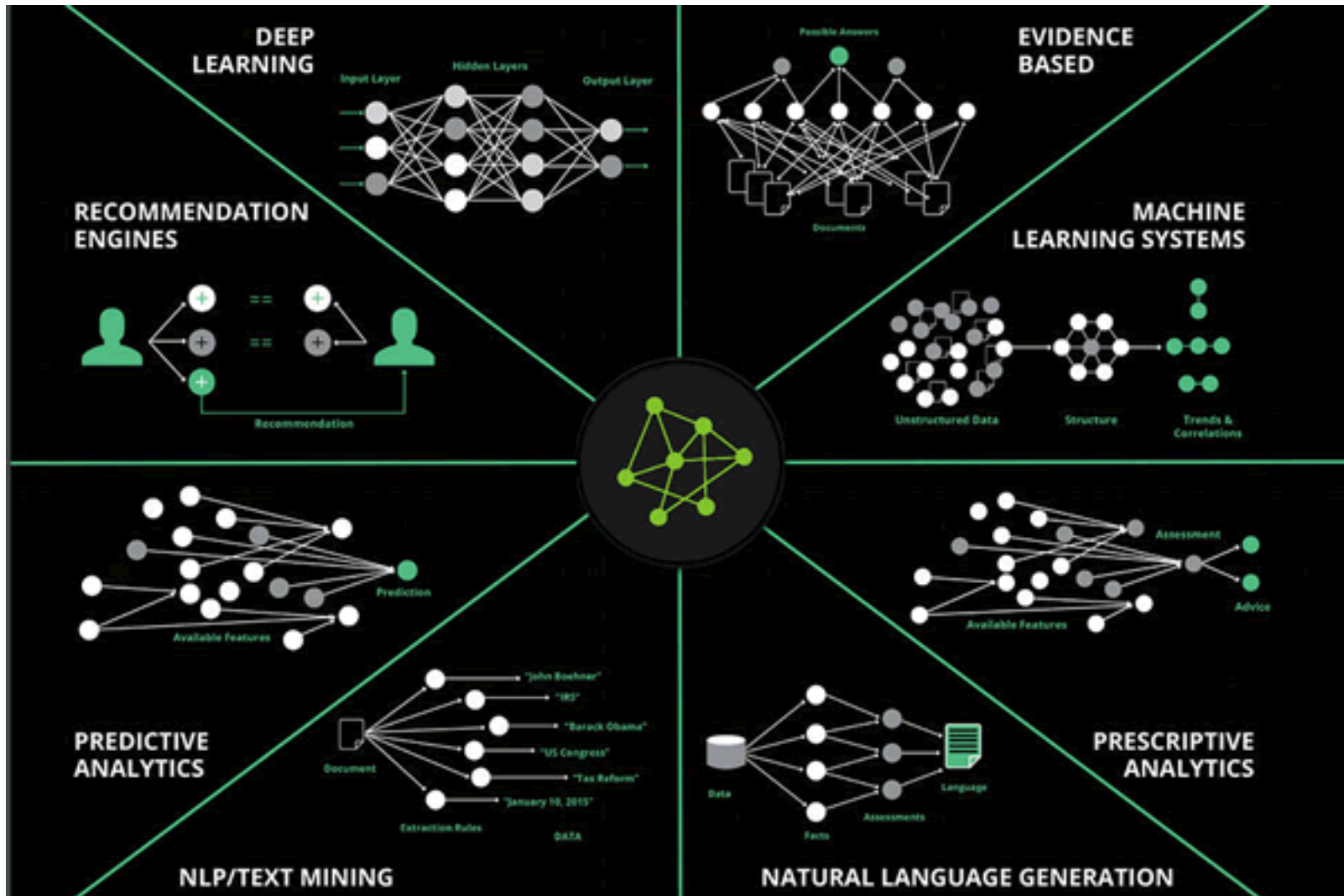
RNN LSTM GRU

GAN

Semi-supervised
Learning

Reinforcement
Learning

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is many things

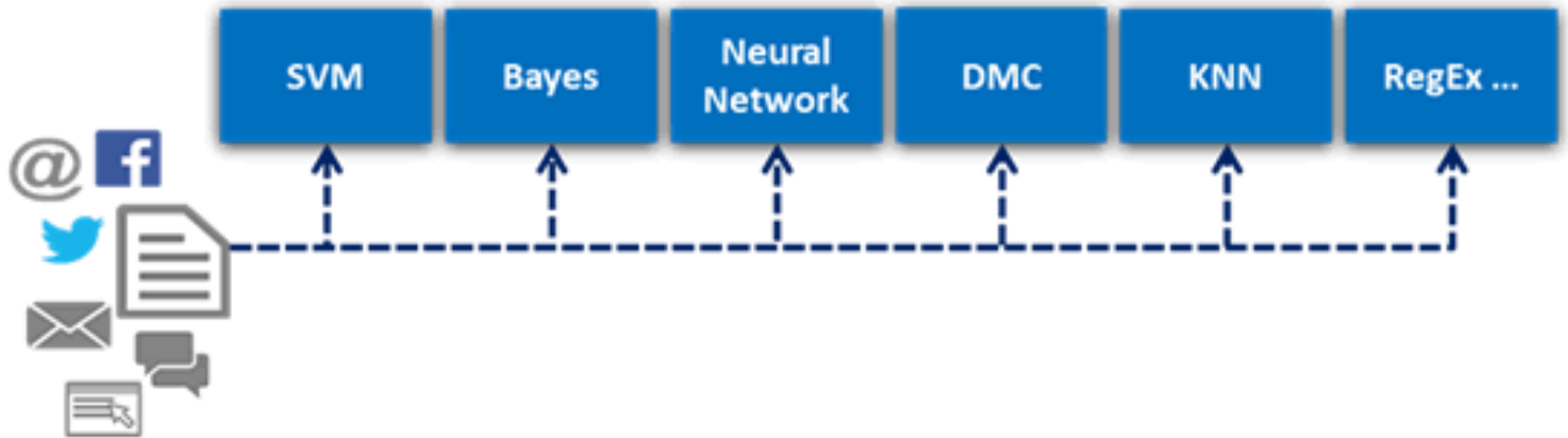


Ecosystem of AI

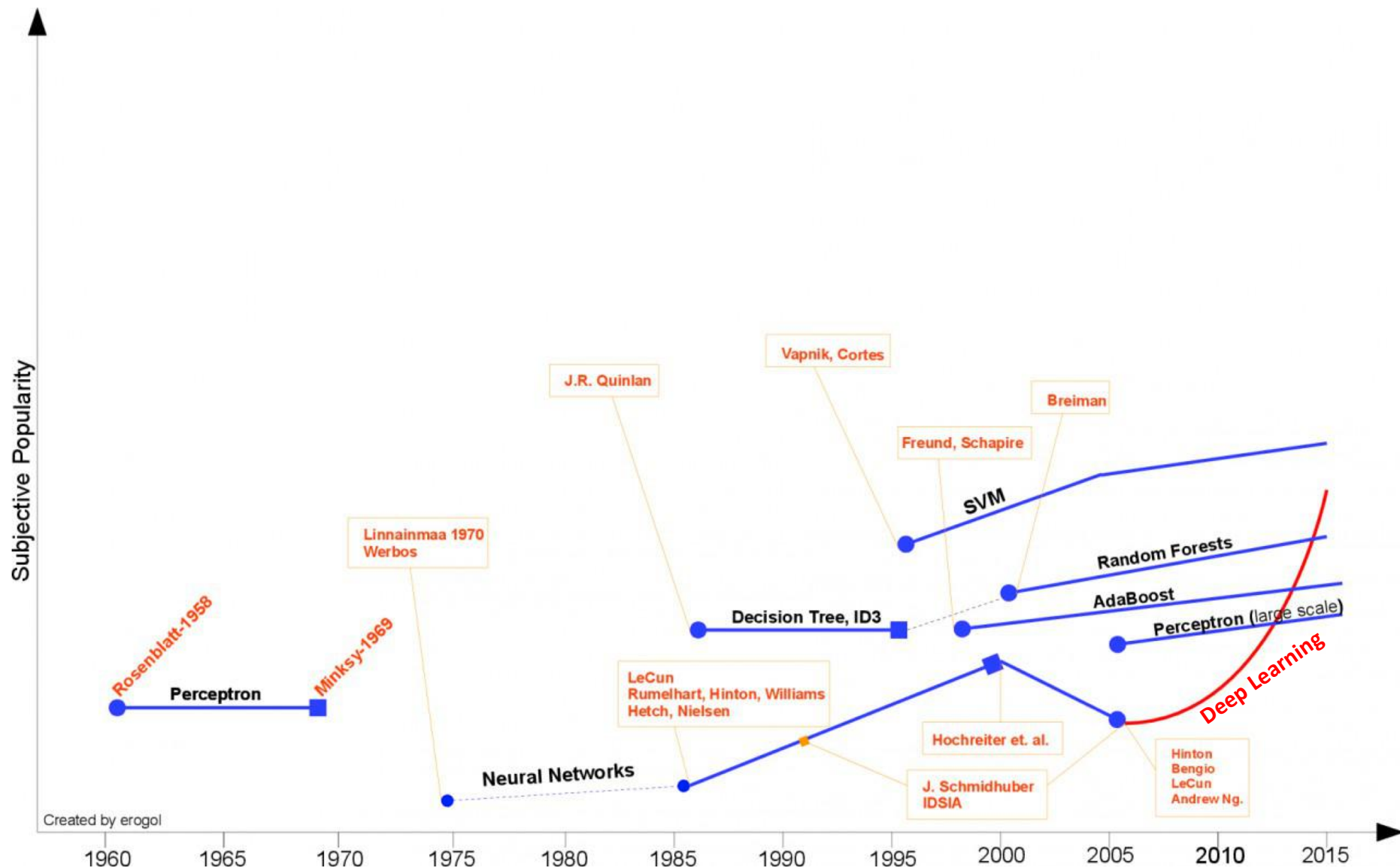
Source: <https://www.i-scoop.eu/artificial-intelligence-cognitive-computing/>

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Intelligent Document Recognition algorithms



Deep Learning Evolution



Machine Learning Models

Deep Learning

Kernel

Association rules

Ensemble

Decision tree

Dimensionality reduction

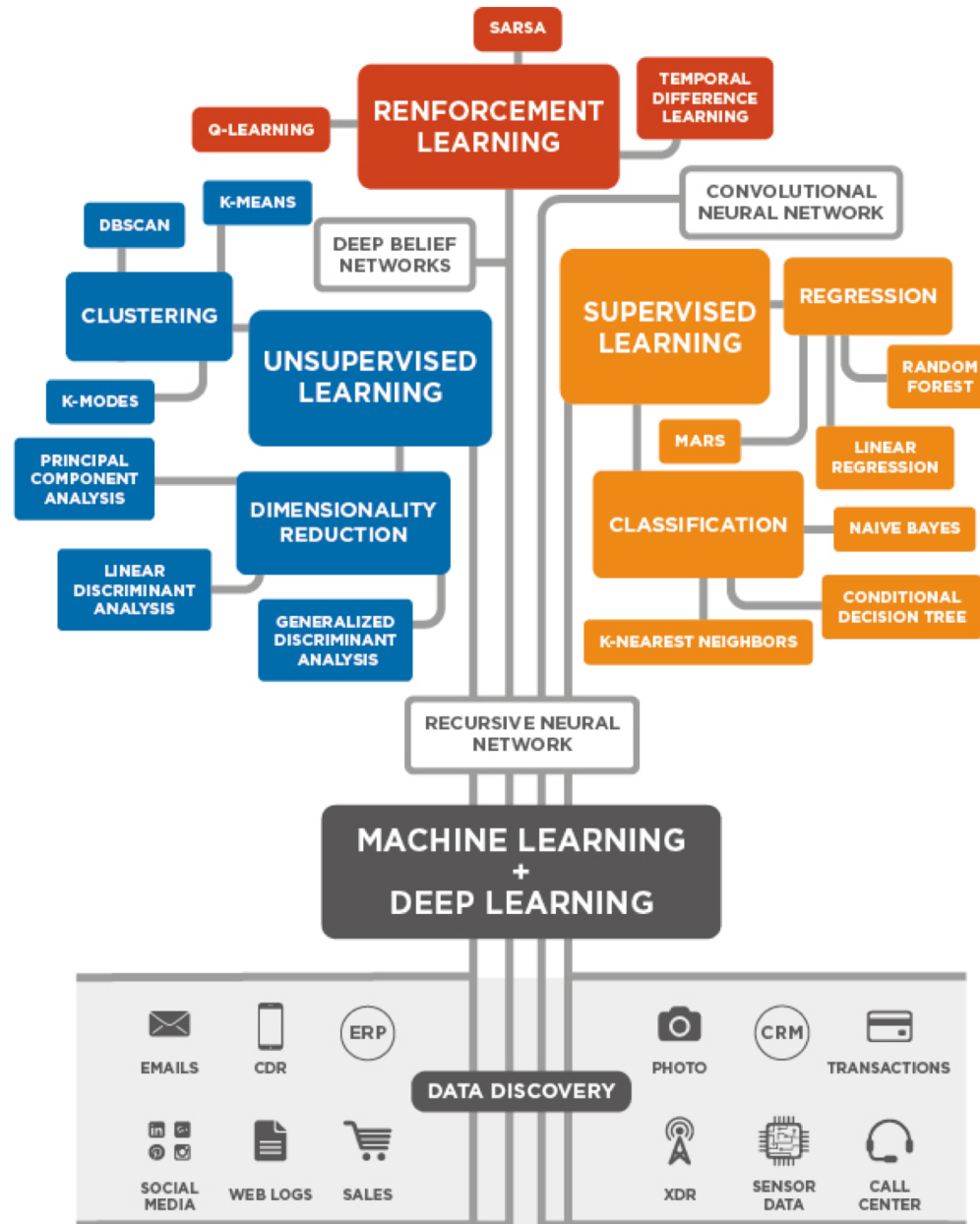
Clustering

Regression Analysis

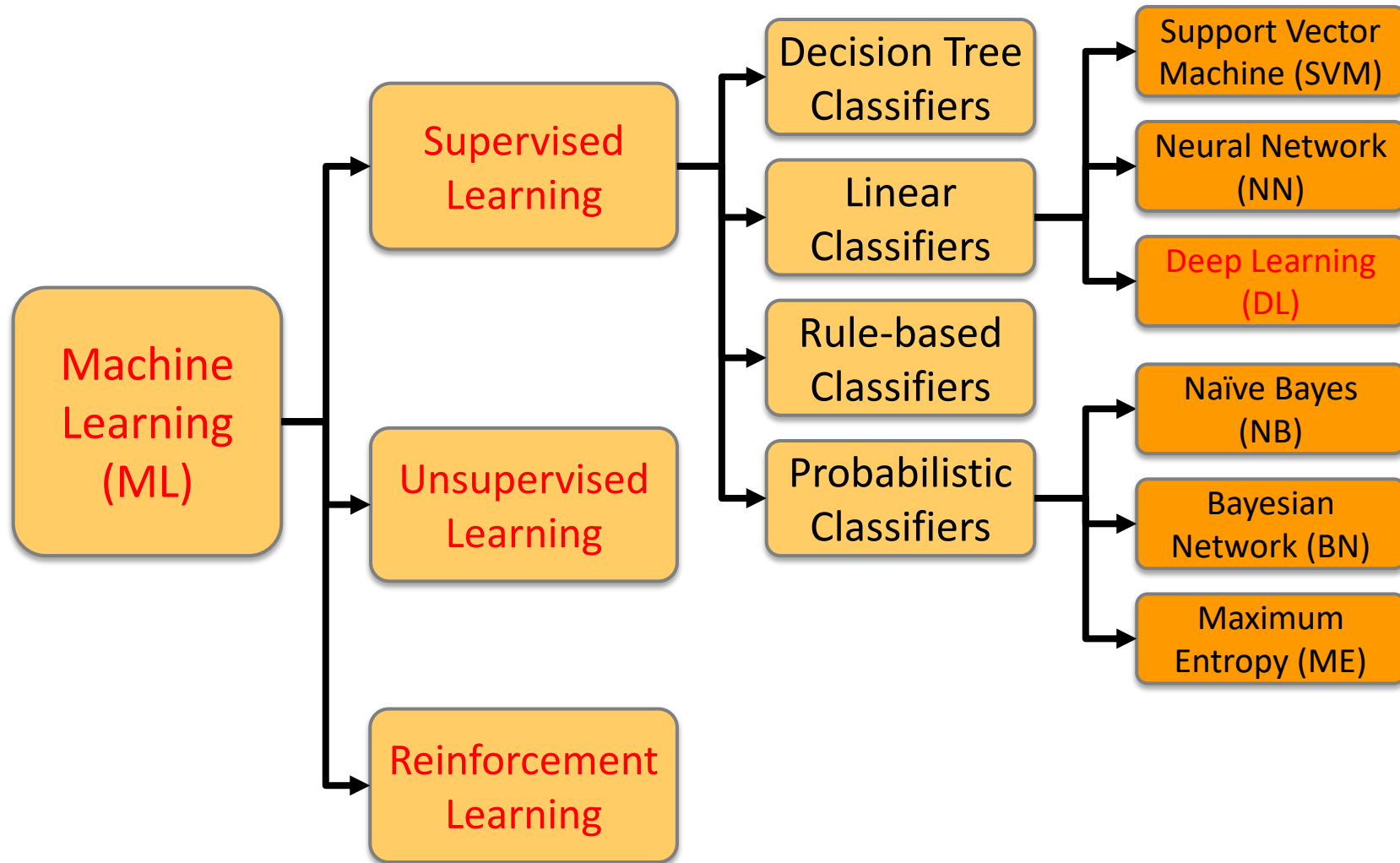
Bayesian

Instance based

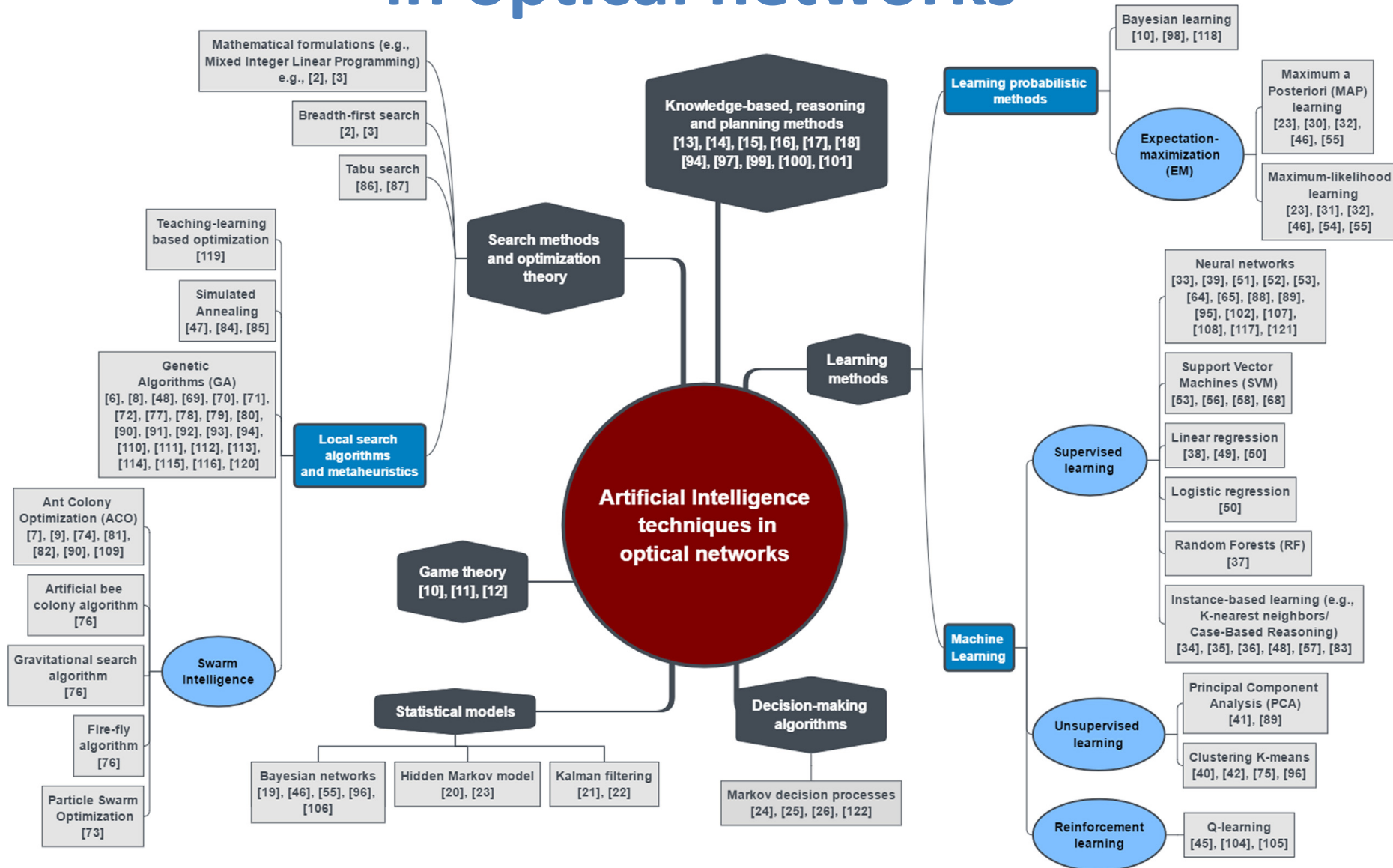
3 Machine Learning Algorithms



Machine Learning (ML) / Deep Learning (DL)

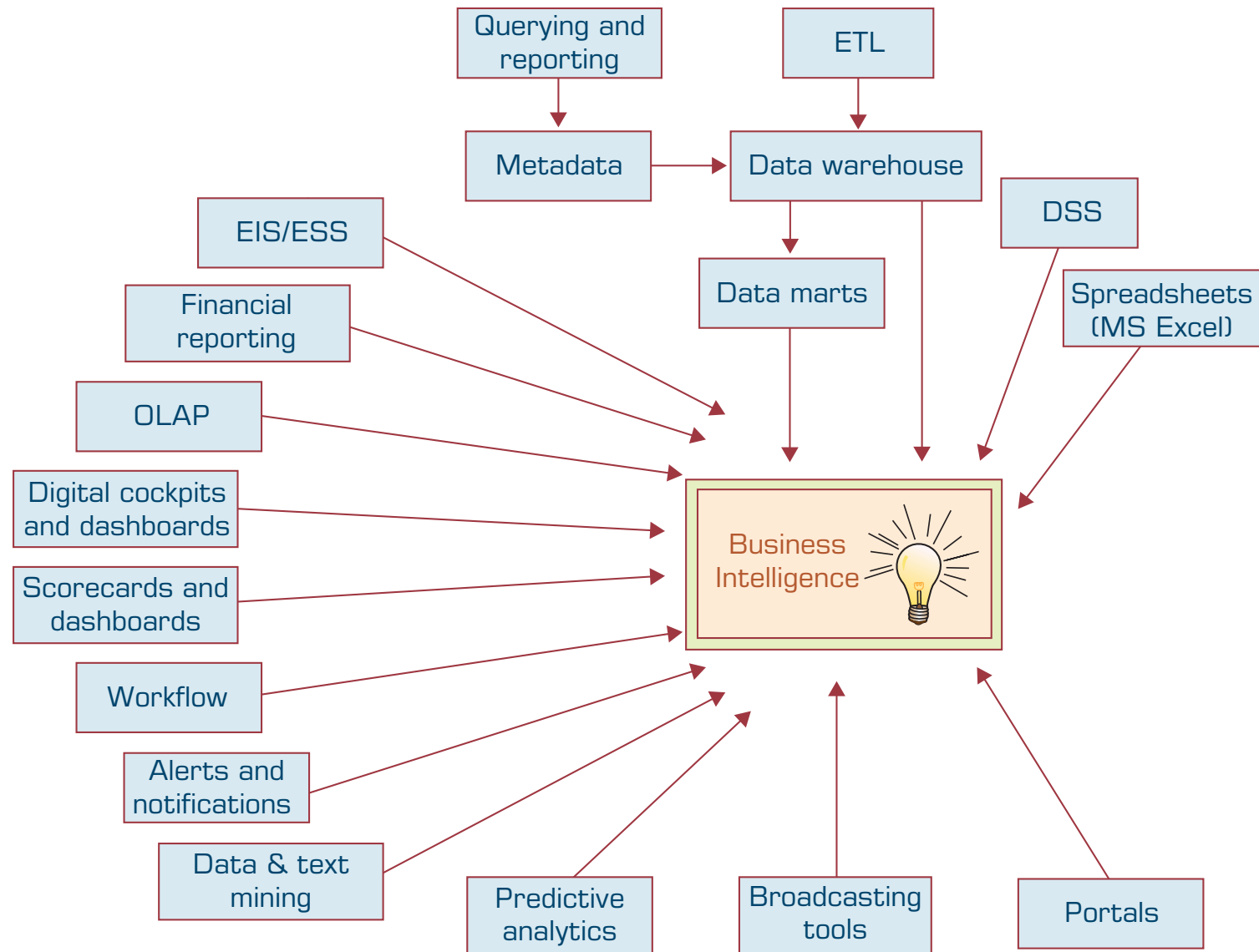


Artificial intelligence (AI) in optical networks

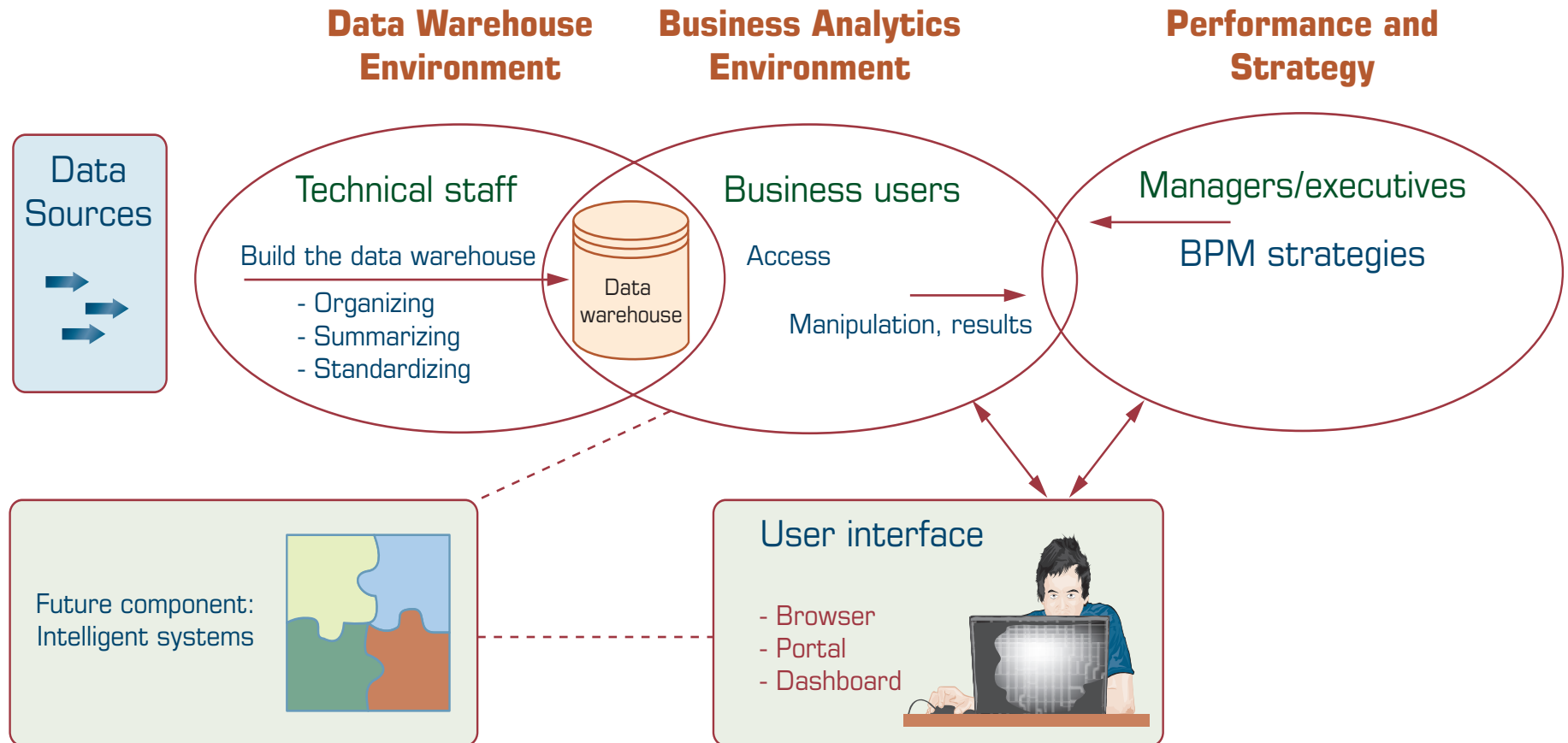


Big Data

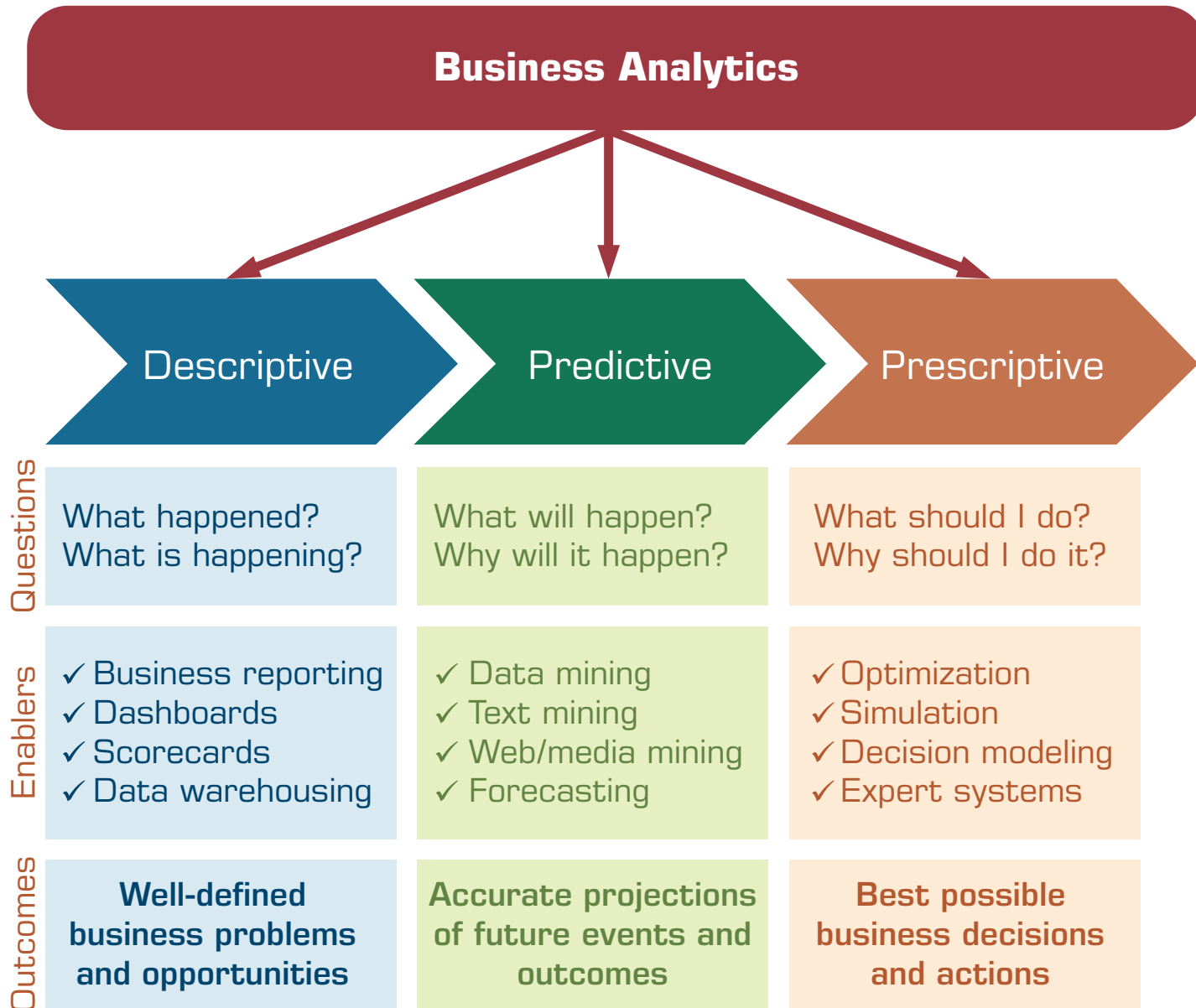
Evolution of Business Intelligence (BI)



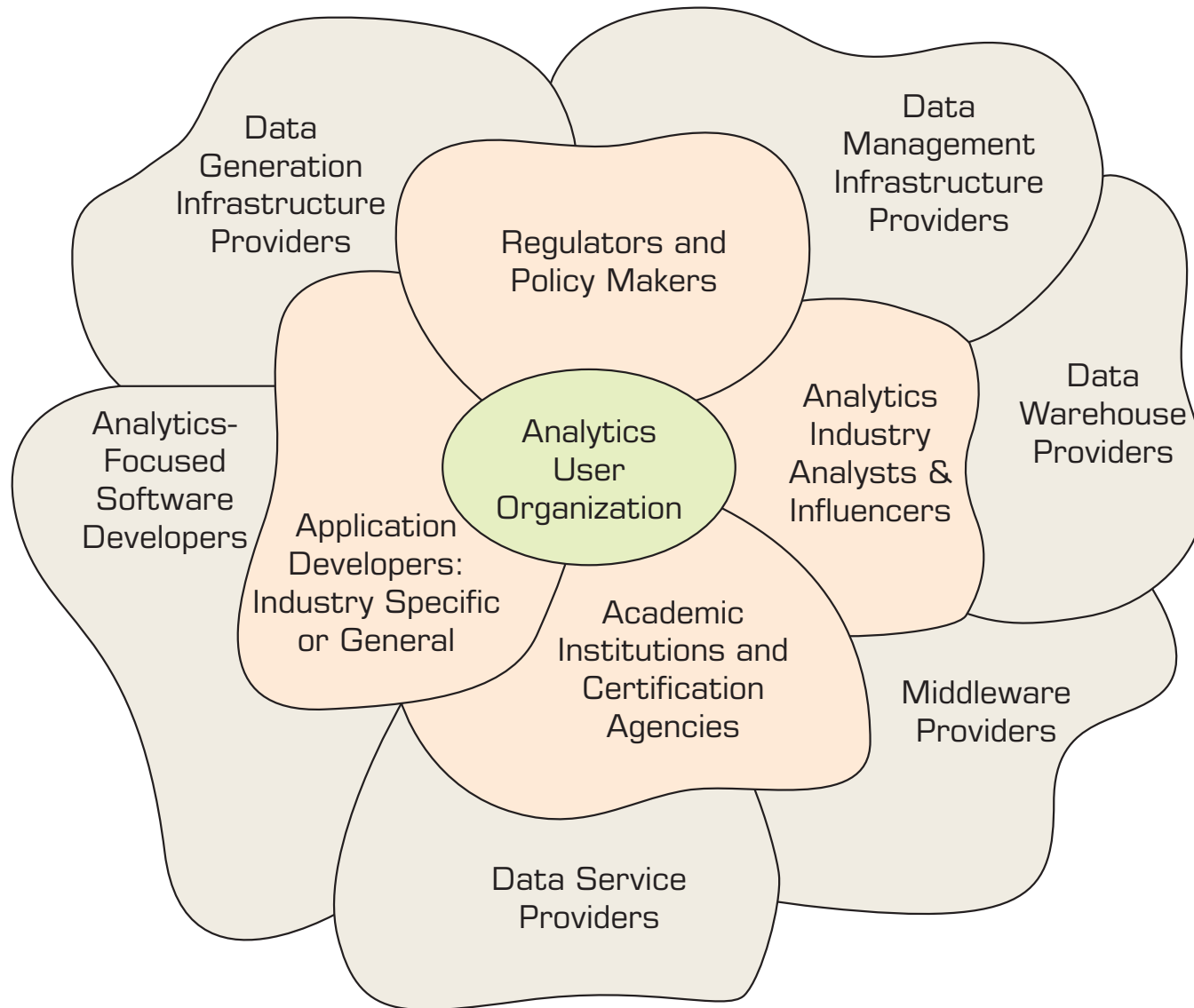
A High-Level Architecture of BI



Three Types of Analytics



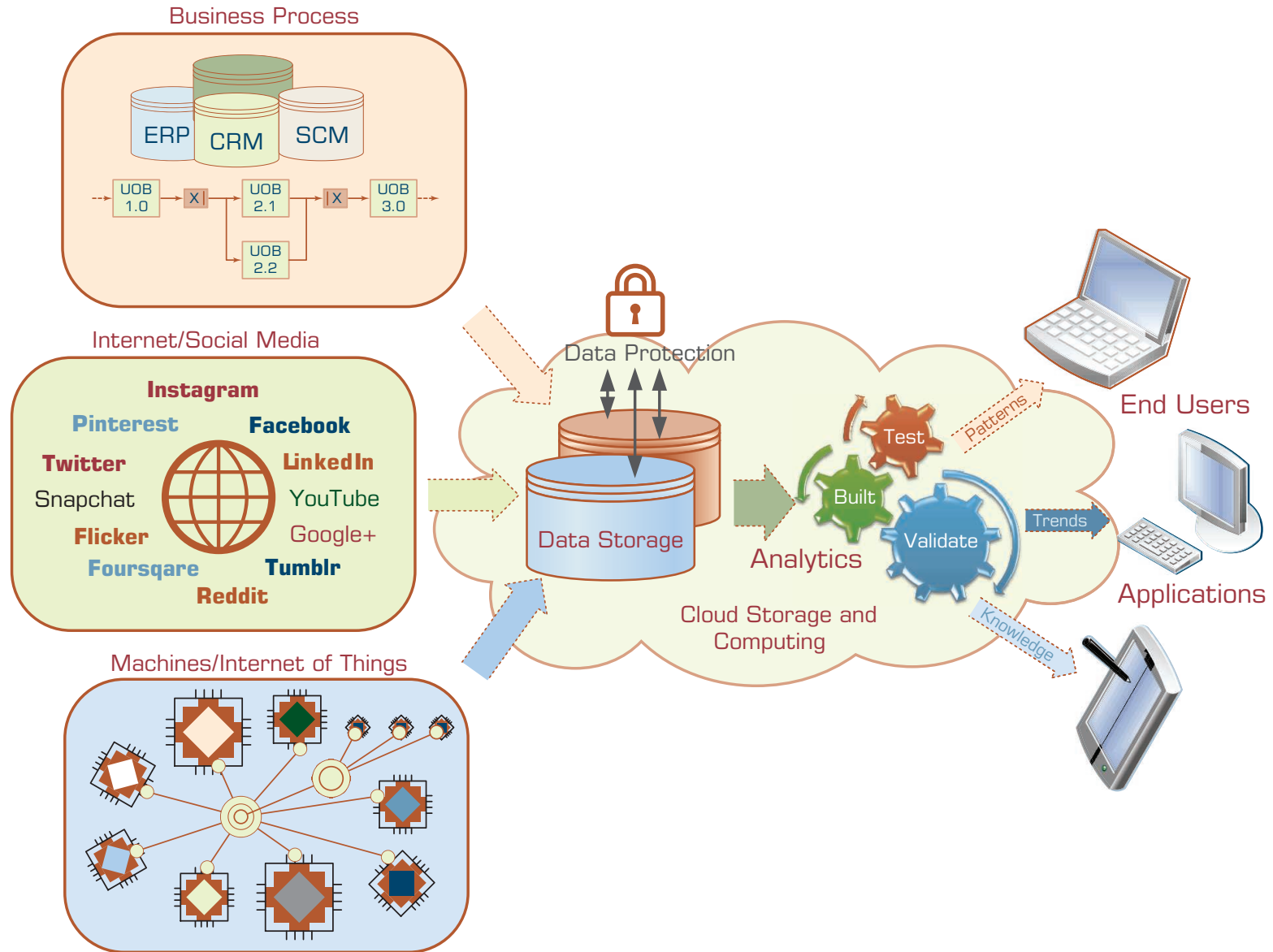
Analytics Ecosystem



[illegible]

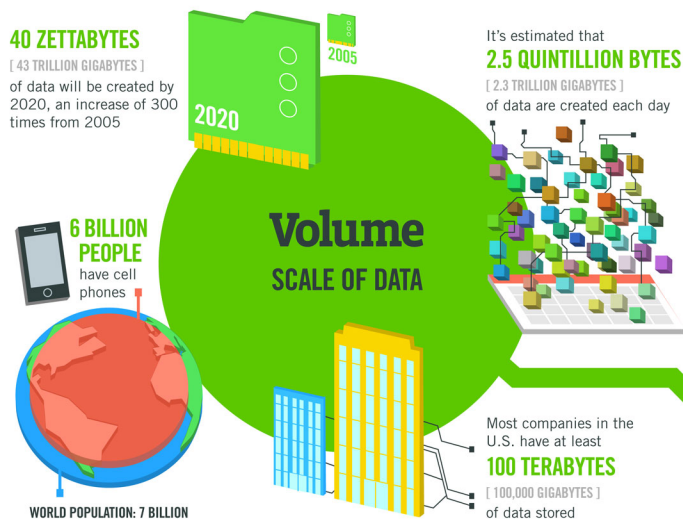
41

A Data to Knowledge Continuum



Big Data Analytics and Data Mining

Big Data 4 V



The FOUR V's of Big Data

From traffic patterns and music downloads to web history and medical records, data is recorded, stored, and analyzed to enable the technology and services that the world relies on every day. But what exactly is big data, and how can these massive amounts of data be used?

As a leader in the sector, IBM data scientists break big data into four dimensions: **Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity**

Depending on the industry and organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. Companies can leverage data to adapt their products and services to better meet customer needs, optimize operations and infrastructure, and find new sources of revenue.

By 2015
4.4 MILLION IT JOBS
will be created globally to support big data,
with 1.9 million in the United States

As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

150 EXABYTES
[161 BILLION GIGABYTES]



30 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT
are shared on Facebook every month



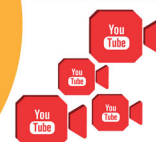
Variety

DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA

By 2014, it's anticipated there will be

420 MILLION WEARABLE, WIRELESS HEALTH MONITORS

4 BILLION+ HOURS OF VIDEO
are watched on YouTube each month



400 MILLION TWEETS
are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users



The New York Stock Exchange captures

1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION

during each trading session



By 2016, it is projected there will be

18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS

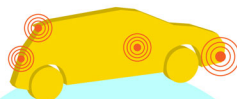
— almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



Velocity

ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA

Modern cars have close to **100 SENSORS**
that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure



1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS

don't trust the information they use to make decisions



Poor data quality costs the US economy around

\$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR



27% OF RESPONDENTS

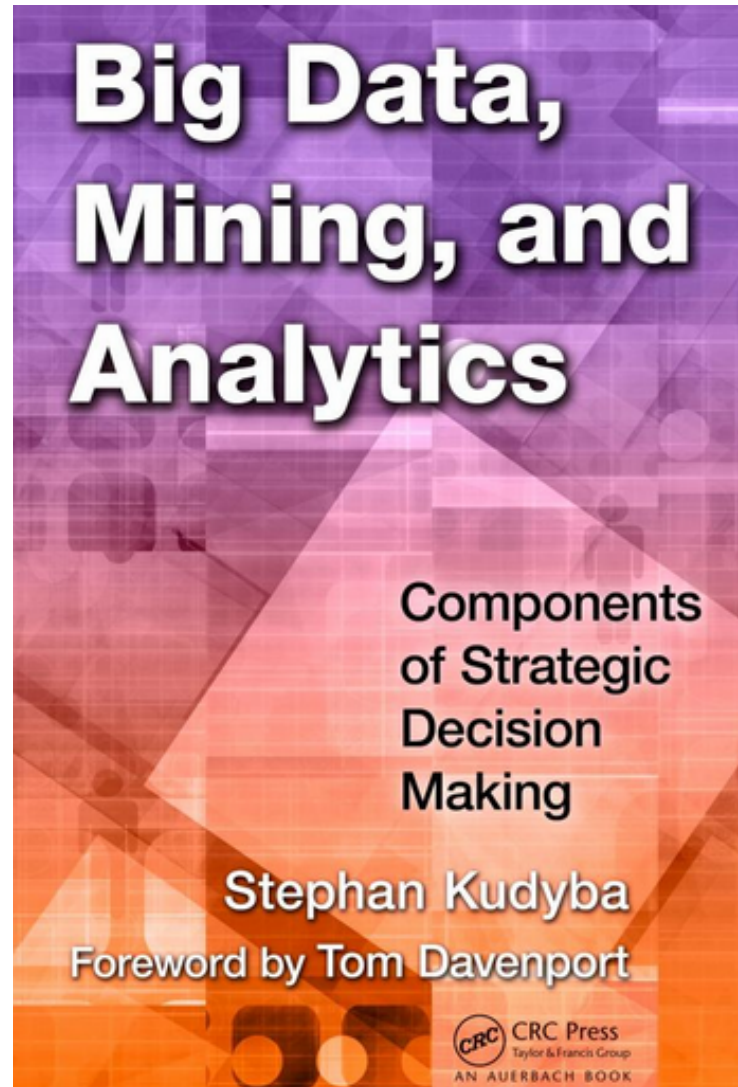
in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate

Veracity

UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

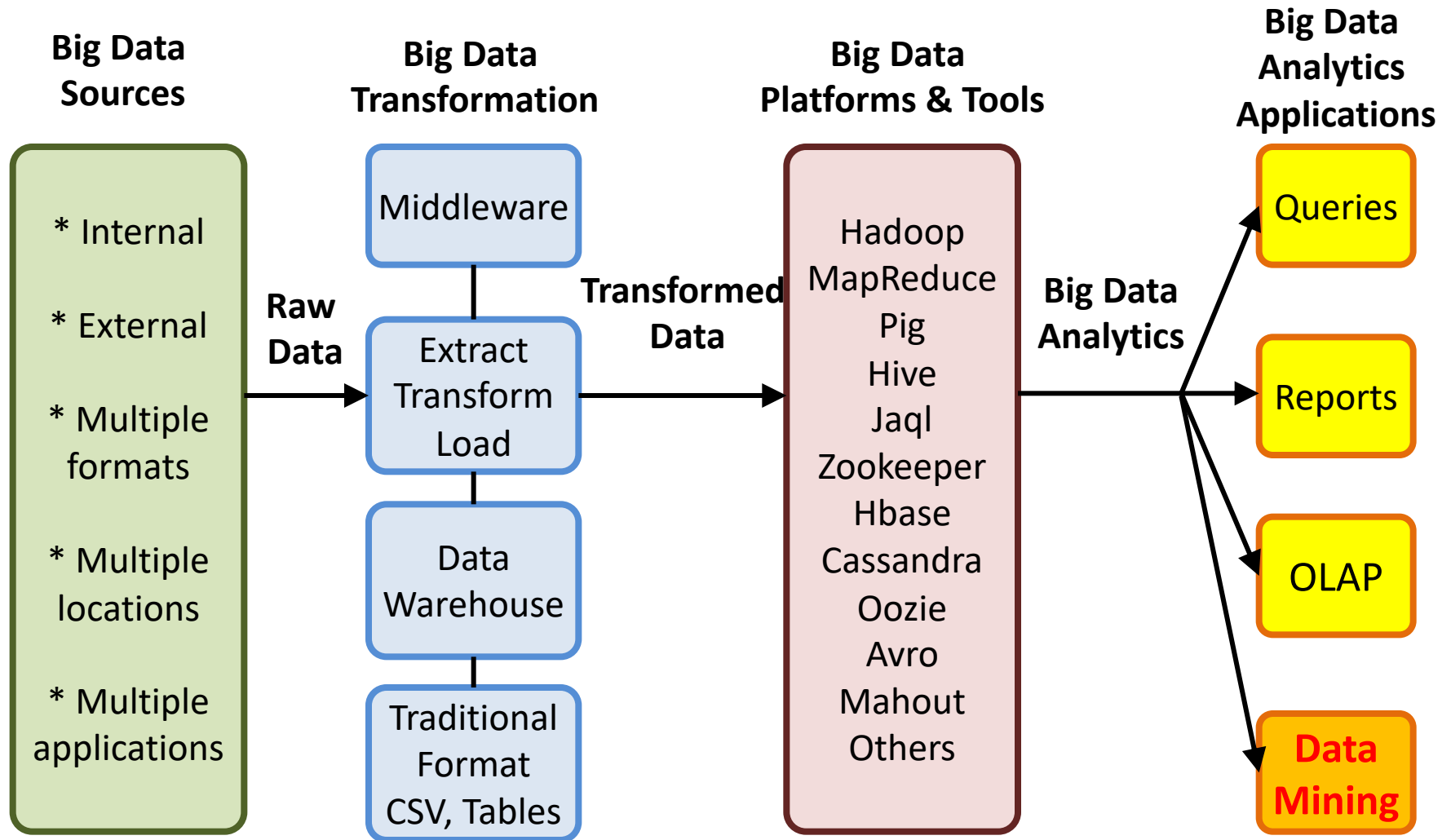
Value

Stephan Kudyba (2014),
Big Data, Mining, and Analytics:
Components of Strategic Decision Making, Auerbach Publications



Source: <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1466568704>

Architecture of Big Data Analytics

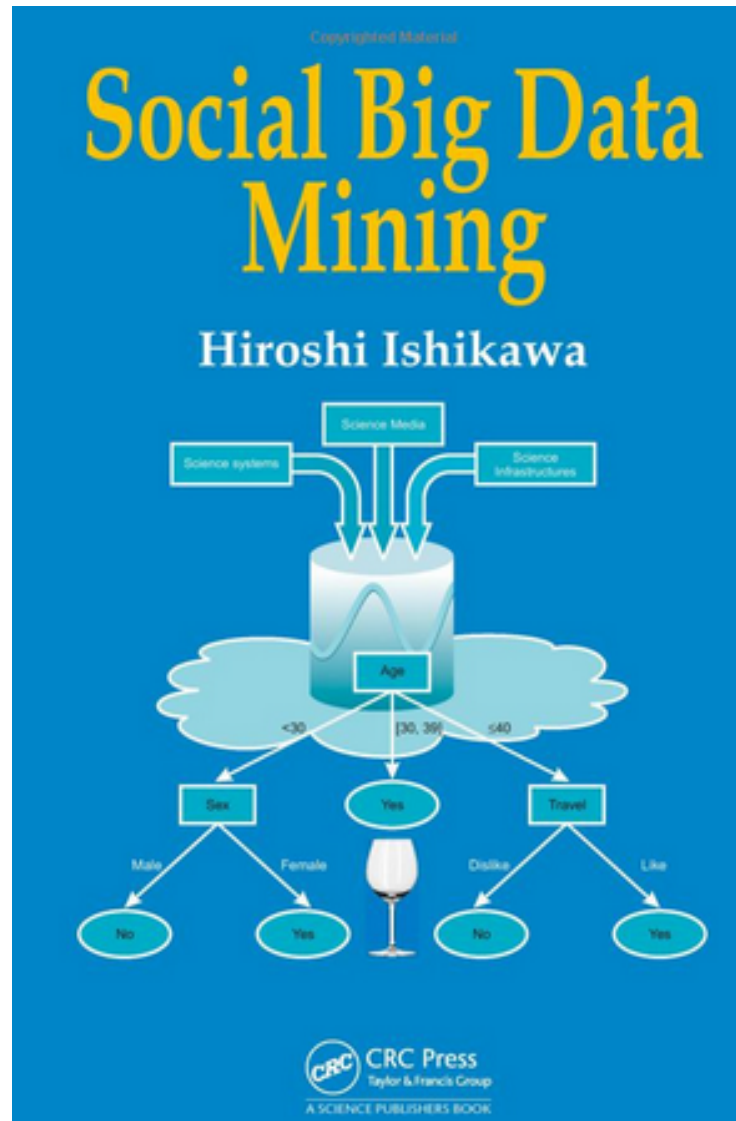


Architecture of Big Data Analytics



Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)

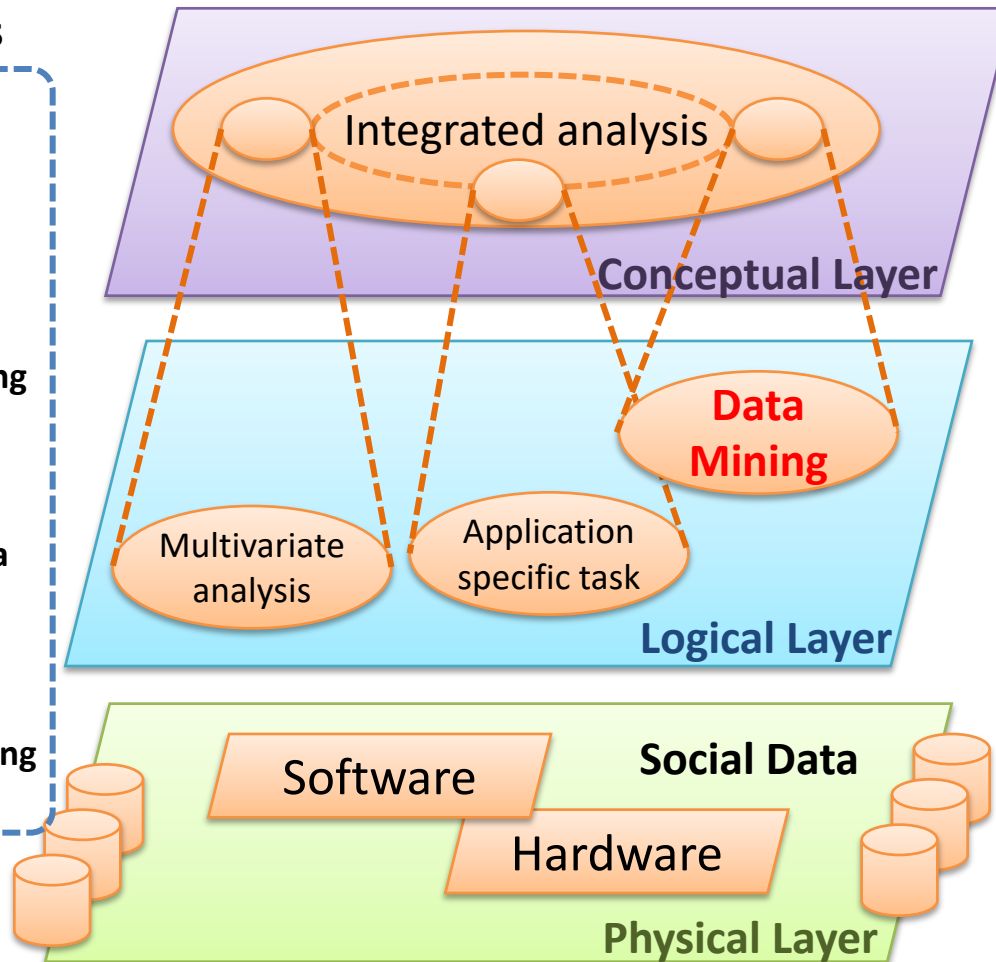


Architecture for Social Big Data Mining

(Hiroshi Ishikawa, 2015)

Enabling Technologies

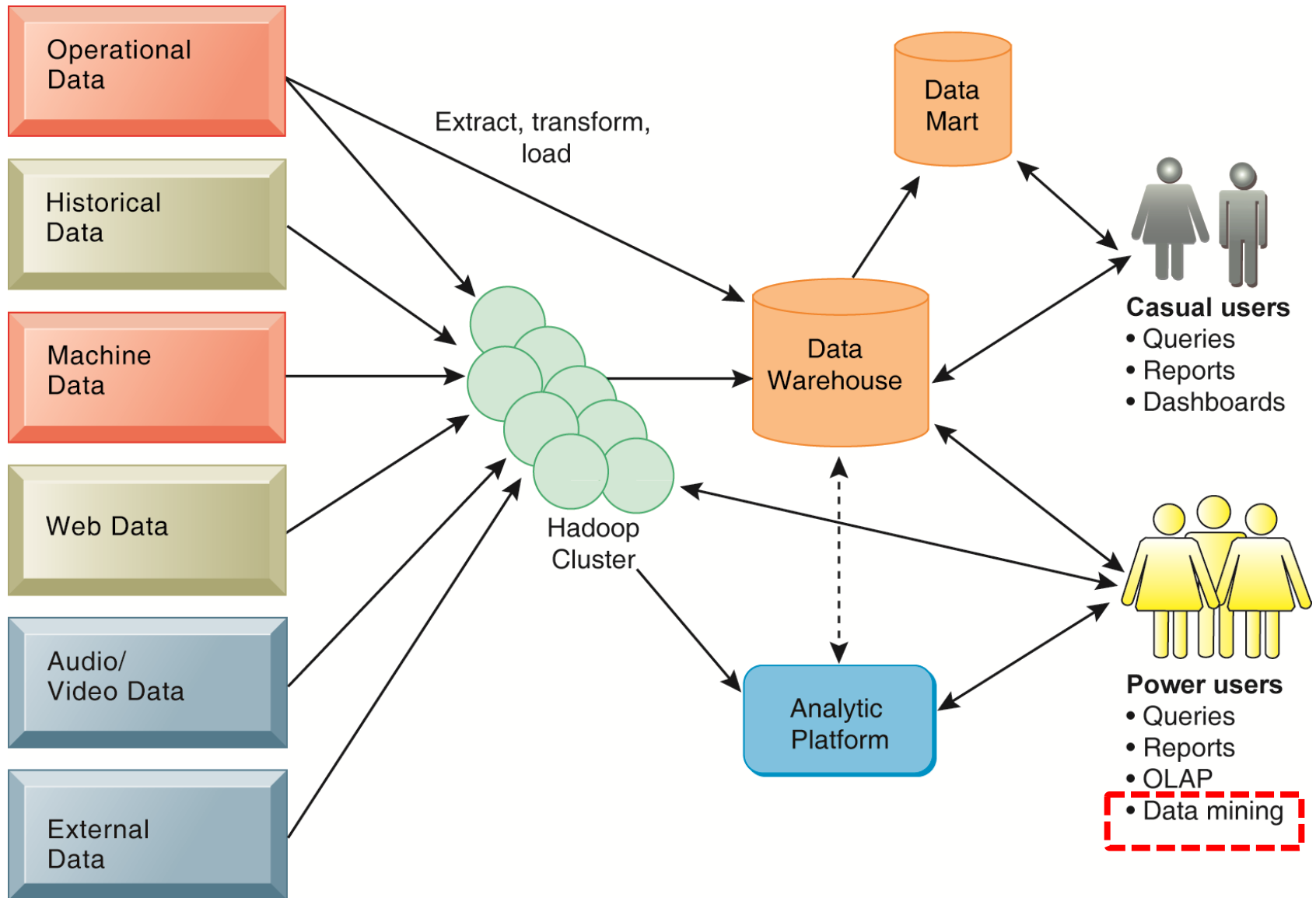
- Integrated analysis model
- Natural Language Processing
- Information Extraction
- Anomaly Detection
- Discovery of relationships among heterogeneous data
- Large-scale visualization
- Parallel distrusted processing



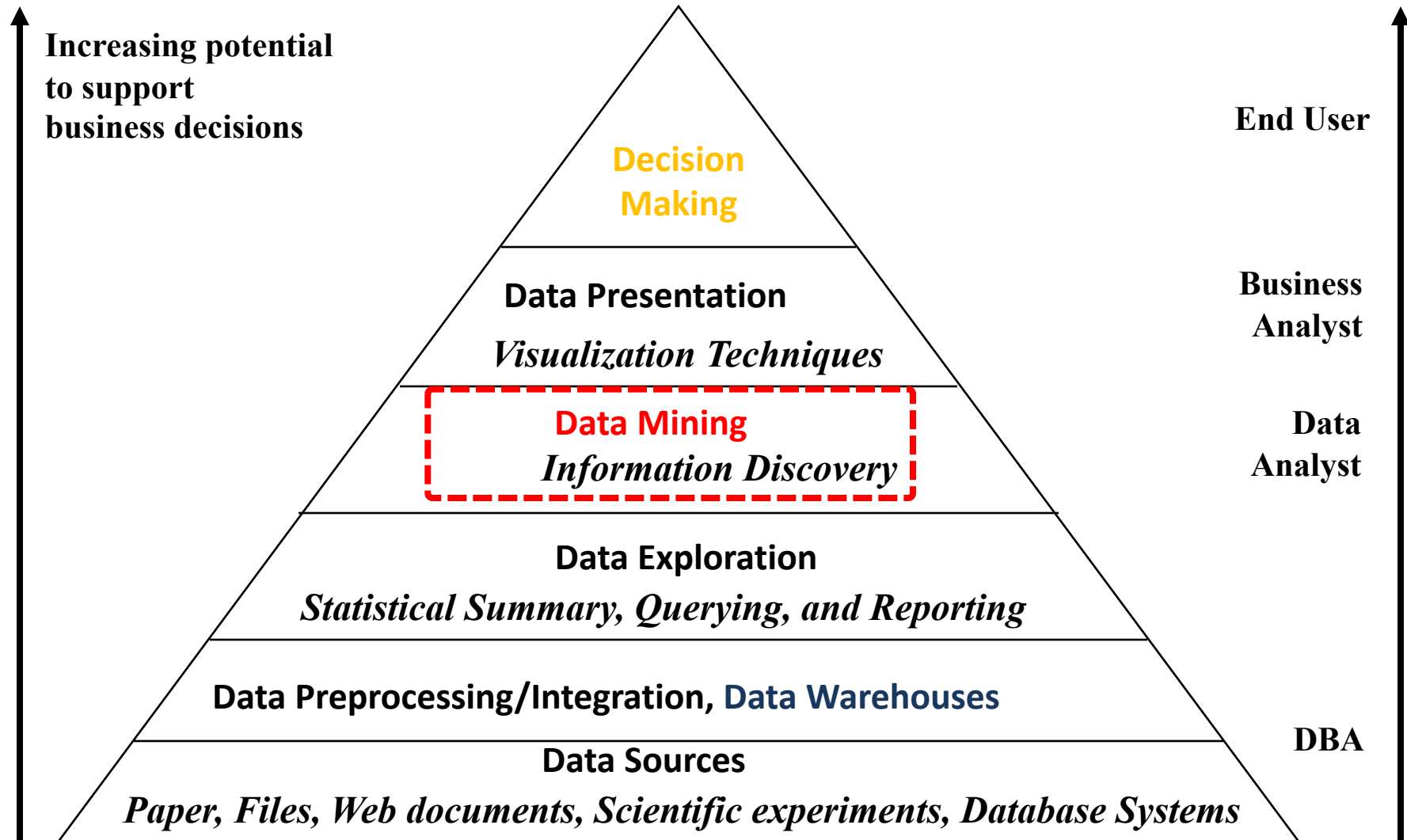
Analysts

- Model Construction
- Explanation by Model
- Construction and confirmation of individual hypothesis
- Description and execution of application-specific task

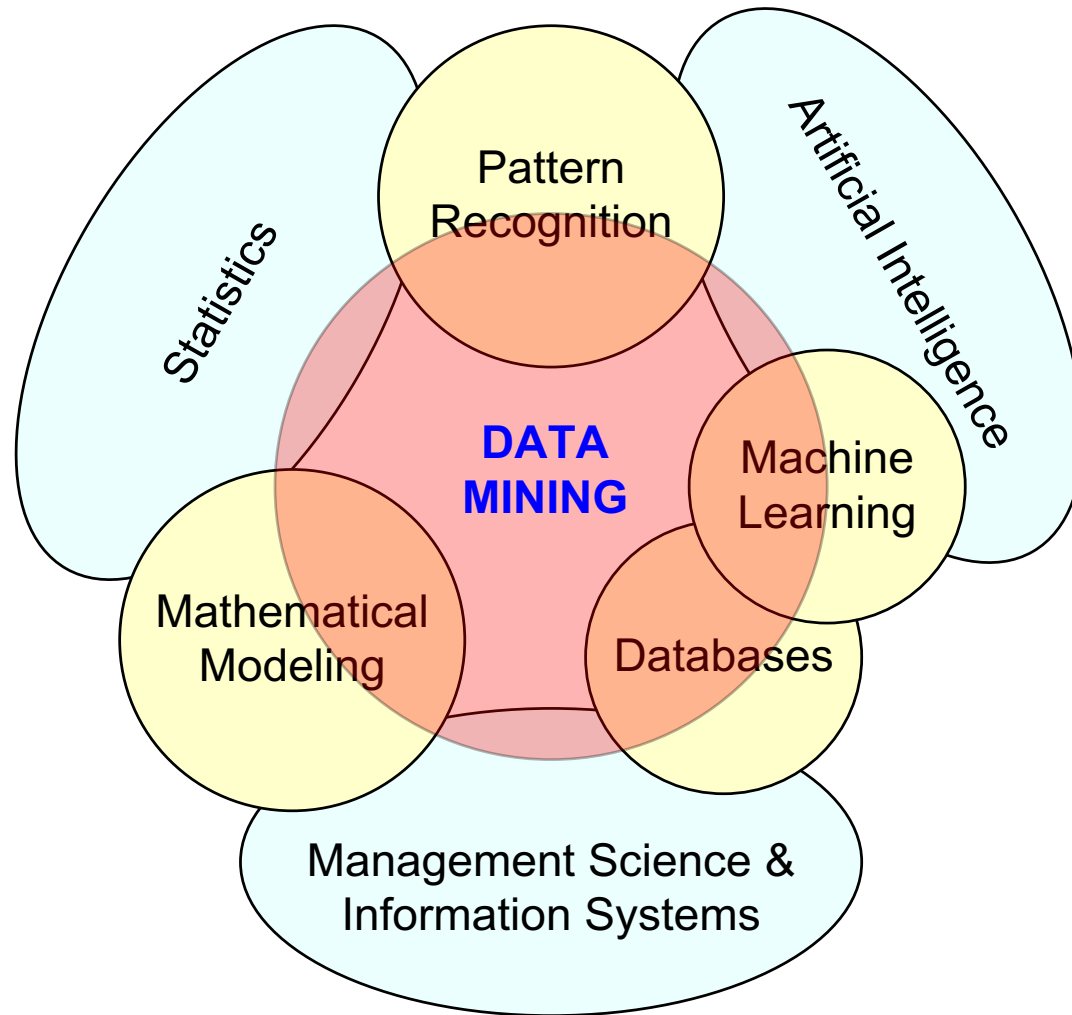
Business Intelligence (BI) Infrastructure



Business Intelligence and Data Mining



Data Mining at the Intersection of Many Disciplines





Data Mining:

Core **Analytics** Process

The **KDD** Process for
Extracting Useful **Knowledge**
from Volumes of **Data**

Fayyad, U., Piatetsky-Shapiro, G., & Smyth, P. (1996).

The **KDD Process** for
Extracting Useful **Knowledge**
from Volumes of **Data**.

Communications of the ACM, 39(11), 27-34.

Knowledge Discovery in Databases creates the context for developing the tools needed to control the flood of data facing organizations that depend on ever-growing databases of business, manufacturing, scientific, and personal information.

The KDD Process for Extracting Useful Knowledge from Volumes of Data

AS WE MARCH INTO THE AGE of digital information, the problem of data overload looms ominously ahead. Our ability to analyze and understand massive data sets lags far behind our ability to gather and store the data. A new generation of computational techniques and tools is required to support the extraction of useful knowledge from the rapidly growing volumes of data. These techniques and tools are the subject of the emerging field of knowledge discovery in databases (KDD) and data mining.

Large databases of digital information are ubiquitous. Data from the neighborhood store's checkout register, your bank's credit card authorization device, records in your doctor's office, patterns in your telephone calls,

and many more applications generate streams of digital records archived in huge databases, sometimes in so-called data warehouses.

Current hardware and database technology allow efficient and inexpensive reliable data storage and access. However, whether the context is business, medicine, science, or government, the data sets themselves (in raw form) are of little direct value. What is of value is the knowledge that can be inferred from the data and put to use. For example, the marketing database of a consumer

Usama Fayyad,

Gregory Piatetsky-Shapiro,

and Padhraic Smyth

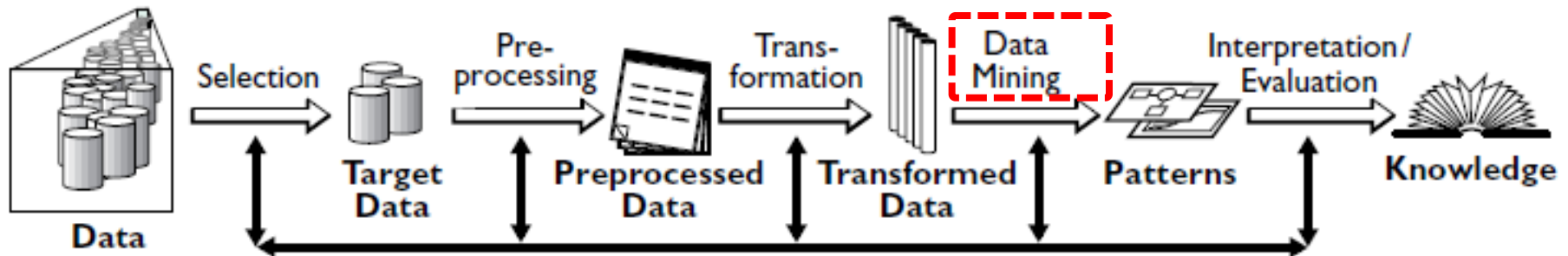


REUTERS/ARND BRONKHORST

Data Mining

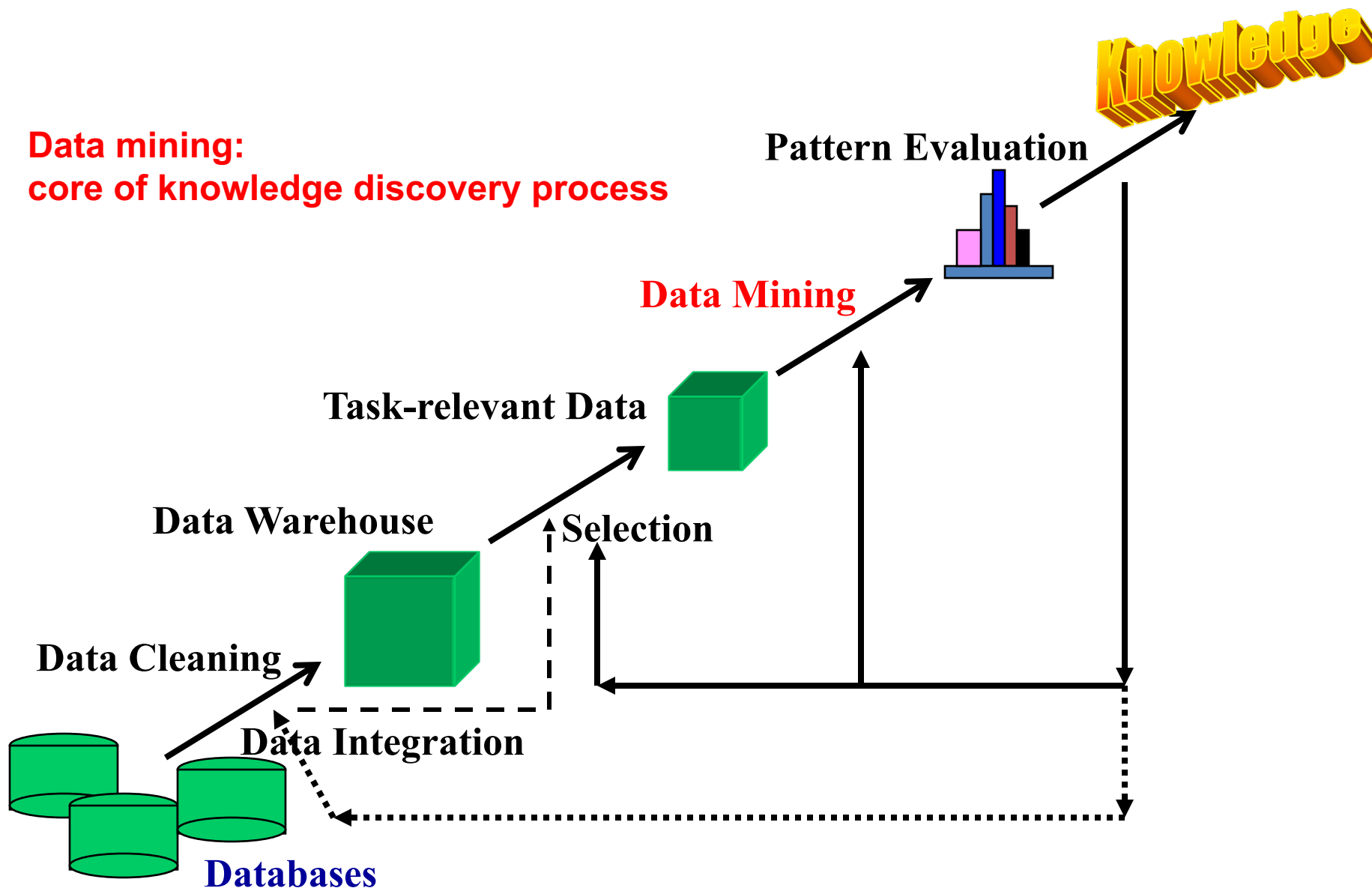
Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD) Process

(Fayyad et al., 1996)



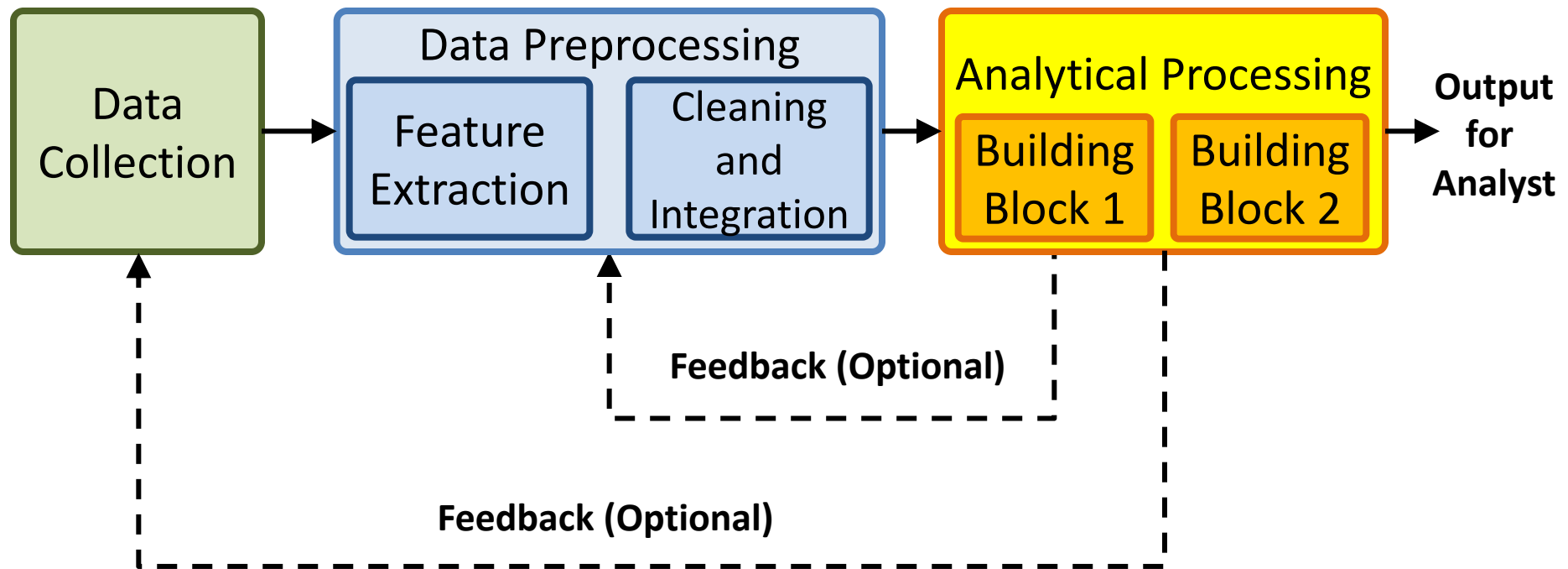
Knowledge Discovery (KDD) Process

Data mining:
core of knowledge discovery process

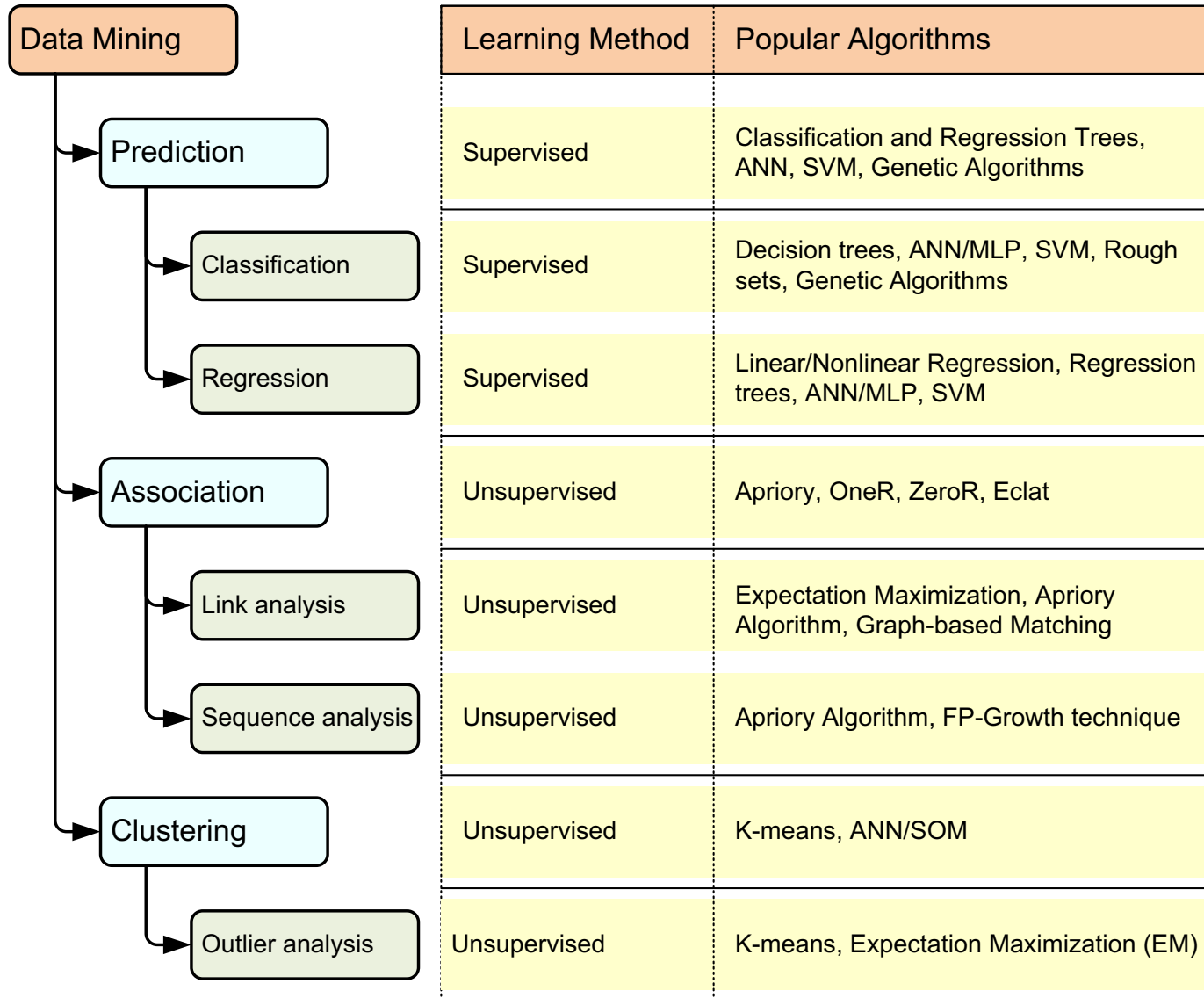


Data Mining Processing Pipeline

(Charu Aggarwal, 2015)



A Taxonomy for Data Mining Tasks

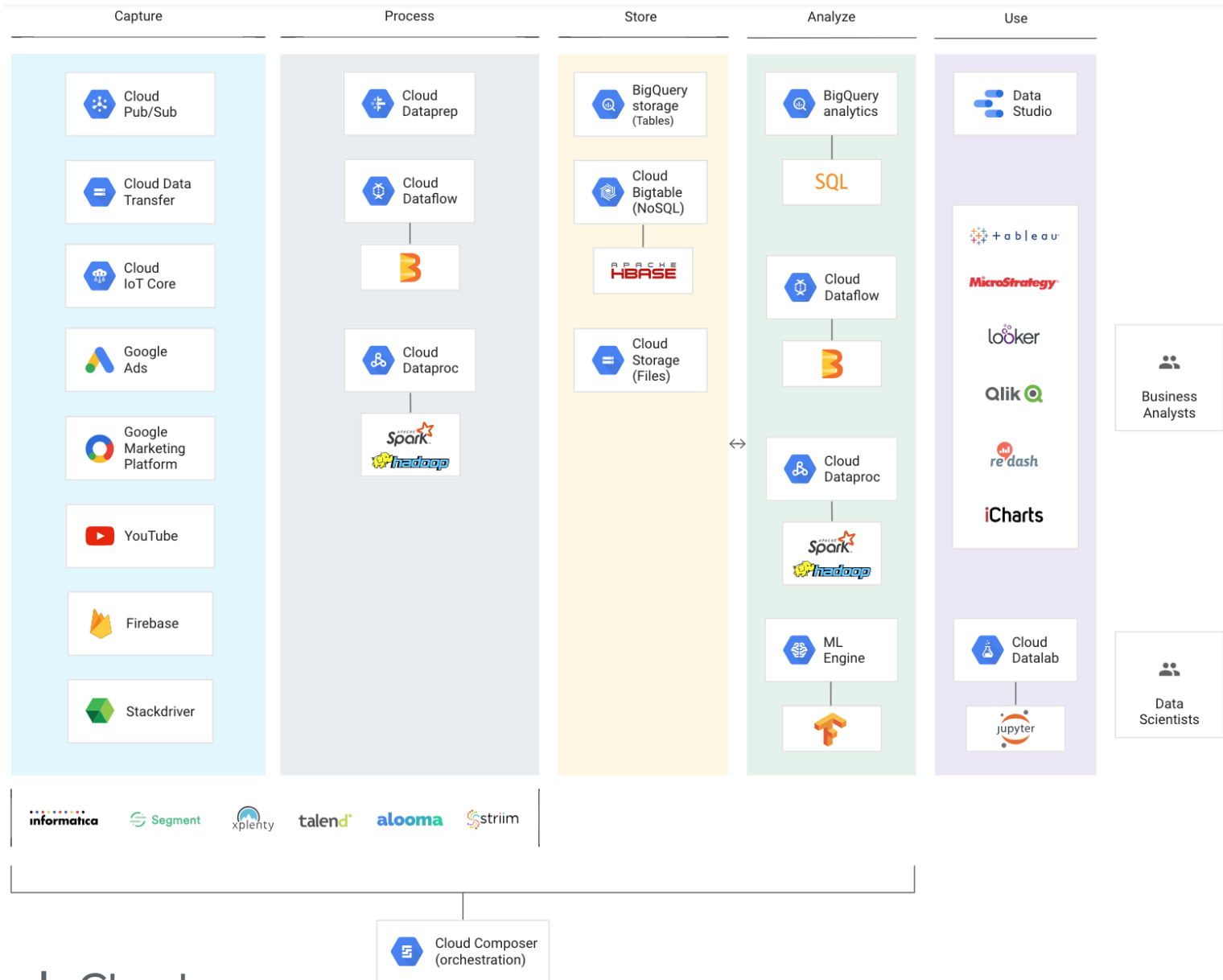


Cloud Computing



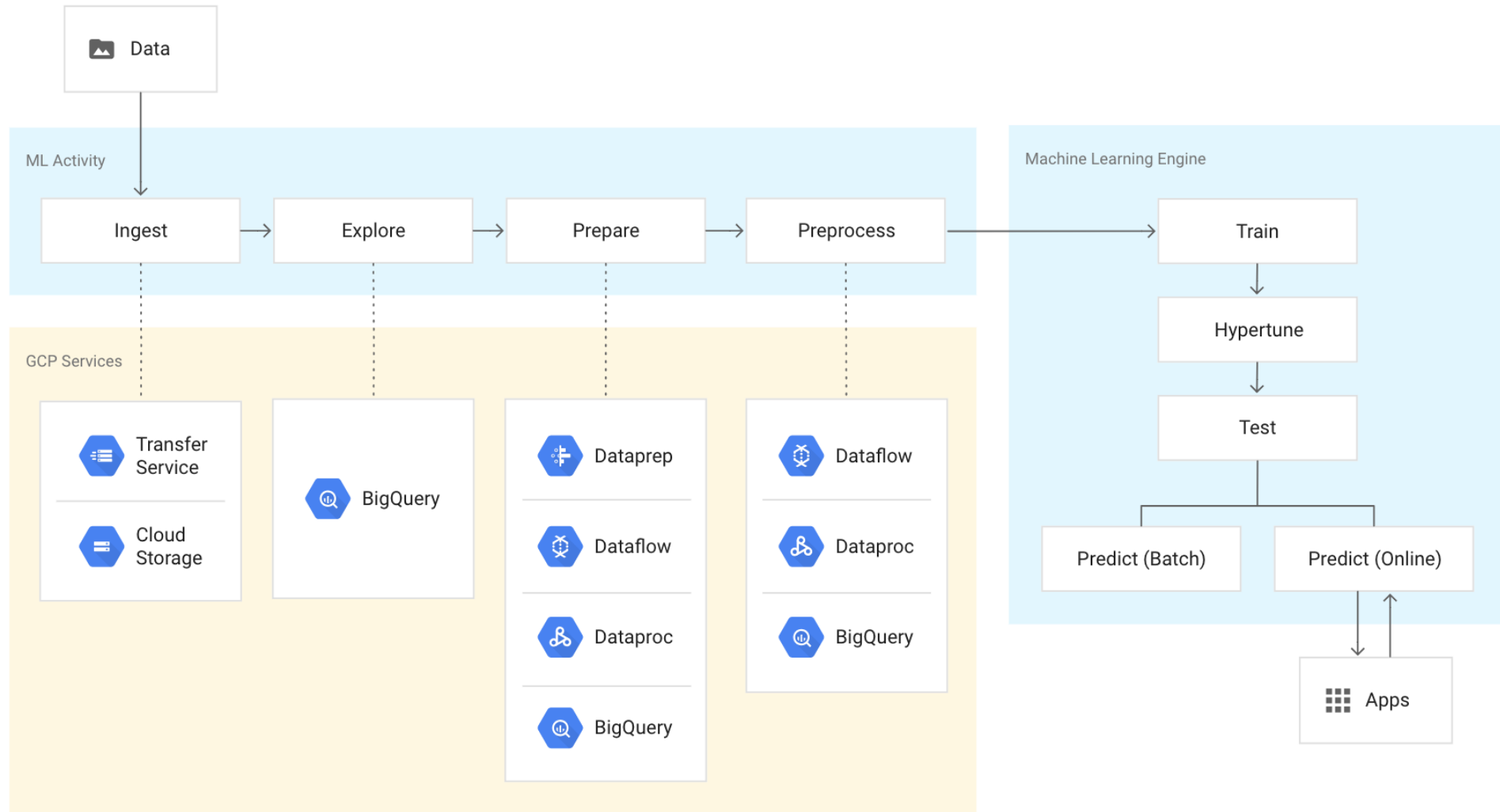
Google Cloud

Google Cloud Big Data Analytics



Google Cloud

Machine learning and Cloud AI



Google Colab

The screenshot shows the Google Colaboratory web interface in a browser. The address bar displays the URL <https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/welcome.ipynb>. The page header includes the Colab logo, the text "Hello, Colaboratory", and a menu with options: File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, and Help. On the right, there is a "SHARE" button and a user profile icon. Below the header, a toolbar contains icons for "CODE", "TEXT", "CELL" (up and down arrows), and "COPY TO DRIVE". A "CONNECT" button and an "EDITING" mode indicator are also present. On the left side, a "Table of contents" sidebar is visible, listing sections like "Getting Started", "Highlighted Features", "TensorFlow execution", "GitHub", "Visualization", "Forms", "Examples", and "Local runtime support". The main content area features a "Welcome to Colaboratory!" message with the Colab logo and a brief description: "Colaboratory is a free Jupyter notebook environment that requires no setup and runs entirely in the cloud. See our [FAQ](#) for more info." Below this, a "Getting Started" section lists several links: "Overview of Colaboratory", "Loading and saving data: Local files, Drive, Sheets, Google Cloud Storage", "Importing libraries and installing dependencies", "Using Google Cloud BigQuery", "Forms, Charts, Markdown, & Widgets", "TensorFlow with GPU", and "Machine Learning Crash Course: Intro to Pandas & First Steps with TensorFlow". A "Highlighted Features" section is partially visible, starting with a "Seedbank" subsection that says "Looking for Colab notebooks to learn from? Check out [Seedbank](#), a place to discover interactive machine learning examples." Below that, the "TensorFlow execution" subsection begins with the text "Colaboratory allows you to execute TensorFlow code in your browser with a single click. The example below adds two matrices." followed by a mathematical expression showing the addition of two 3x3 matrices.

Table of contents

- Getting Started
- Highlighted Features
 - TensorFlow execution
- GitHub
- Visualization
- Forms
- Examples
- Local runtime support

SECTION

Welcome to Colaboratory!

Colaboratory is a free Jupyter notebook environment that requires no setup and runs entirely in the cloud. See our [FAQ](#) for more info.

Getting Started

- [Overview of Colaboratory](#)
- [Loading and saving data: Local files, Drive, Sheets, Google Cloud Storage](#)
- [Importing libraries and installing dependencies](#)
- [Using Google Cloud BigQuery](#)
- [Forms, Charts, Markdown, & Widgets](#)
- [TensorFlow with GPU](#)
- [Machine Learning Crash Course: Intro to Pandas & First Steps with TensorFlow](#)

Highlighted Features

Seedbank

Looking for Colab notebooks to learn from? Check out [Seedbank](#), a place to discover interactive machine learning examples.

TensorFlow execution

Colaboratory allows you to execute TensorFlow code in your browser with a single click. The example below adds two matrices.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1. & 1. & 1. \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1. & 2. & 3. \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2. & 3. & 4. \end{bmatrix}$$



Cloud Computing

AWS

Amazon Web Services



Compute



Storage



Database



Migration



Networking & Content
Delivery



Developer Tools



Management Tools



Media Services



Security, Identity &
Compliance



Analytics



Machine Learning



Mobile Services



AR & VR



Application Integration



Customer Engagement



Business Productivity



Desktop & App Streaming



Internet of Things



Game Development

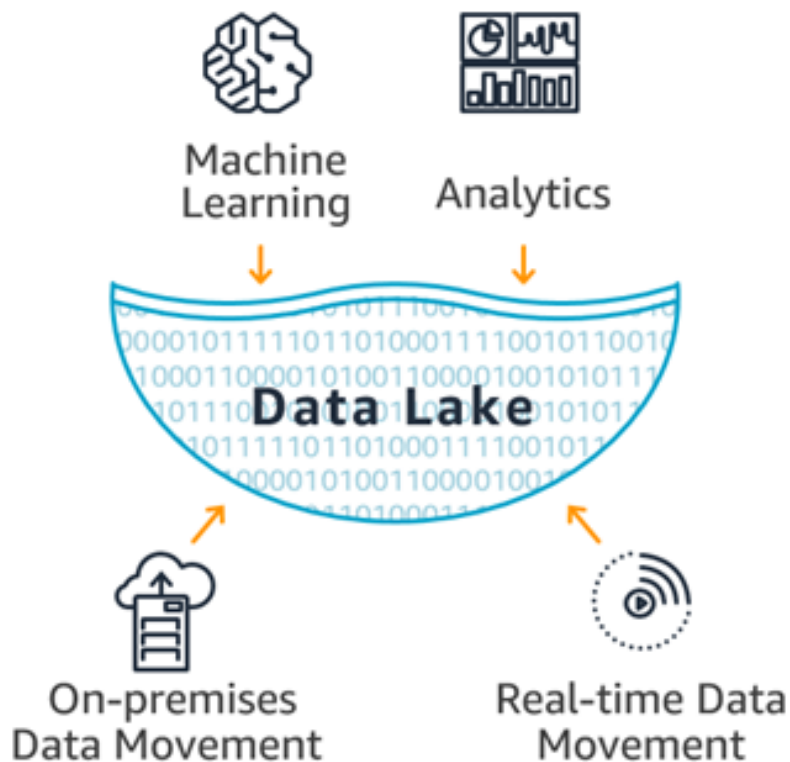


AWS Cost Management

Data Lakes and Analytics on AWS

Data Movement

Import your data from on-premises, and in real-time.



Data Lake

Store any type of data securely, from gigabytes to exabytes.

Analytics

Analyze your data with a broad selection of analytic tools and engines.

Machine Learning

Forecast future outcomes, and prescribe actions.



AWS Products

Analytics

- **Amazon Athena**
 - Query data in S3 using SQL
- **Amazon CloudSearch**
 - Managed search service
- **Amazon EMR**
 - Hosted Hadoop framework
- **Amazon Elasticsearch Service**
 - Run and scale Elasticsearch clusters
- **Amazon Kinesis**
 - Analyze real-time video and data streams
- **Amazon Redshift**
 - Fast, simple, cost-effective data warehousing
- **Amazon QuickSight**
 - Fast business analytics service
- **AWS Data Pipeline**
 - Orchestration service for periodic, data-driven workflows
- **AWS Glue**
 - Prepare and load data



Machine Learning on AWS

Machine learning in the hands of every developer and data scientist



Build

Connect to other AWS services and transform data in SageMaker notebooks



Train

Use SageMaker's algorithms and frameworks, or bring your own, for distributed training



Tune

SageMaker automatically tunes your model by adjusting multiple combinations of algorithm parameters



Deploy

Once training is completed, models can be deployed to SageMaker endpoints, for real-time predictions



Cloud Computing

AWS Cloud Practitioner

AWS Solutions Architect

AWS Certified Big Data Specialty

aws  **CERTIFIED**

Role-Based Certifications

Specialty Certifications

Professional

Associate

Foundational

 **AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner**



Cloud Practitioner

 **AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional**

^

 **AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Associate**

^

 **AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner**
optional



Architect

 **AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional**

^

 **AWS Certified Developer - Associate**

^

 **AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner**
optional



Developer

 **AWS Certified DevOps Engineer - Professional**

^

 **AWS Certified SysOps Administrator - Associate**

^

 **AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner**
optional



Operations

  **AWS Certified Advanced Networking - Specialty**

  **AWS Certified Big Data - Specialty**

  **AWS Certified Security - Specialty**

Specialty Certification requires Cloud Practitioner or Associate-level certification

Short Text Conversation (STC)

AI and Dialogue System

Chatbot



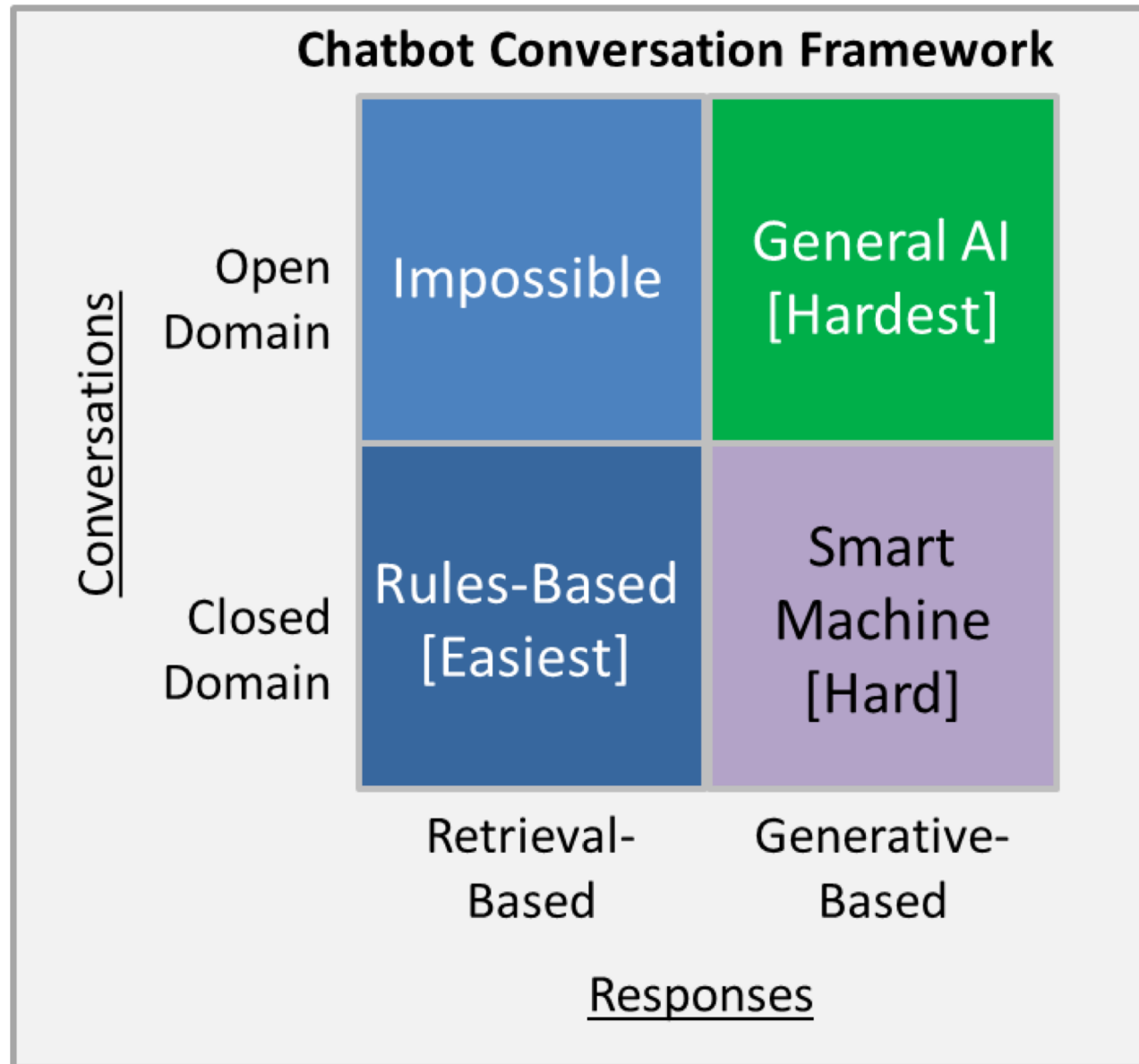
Can machines think?

(Alan Turing ,1950)

Chatbot

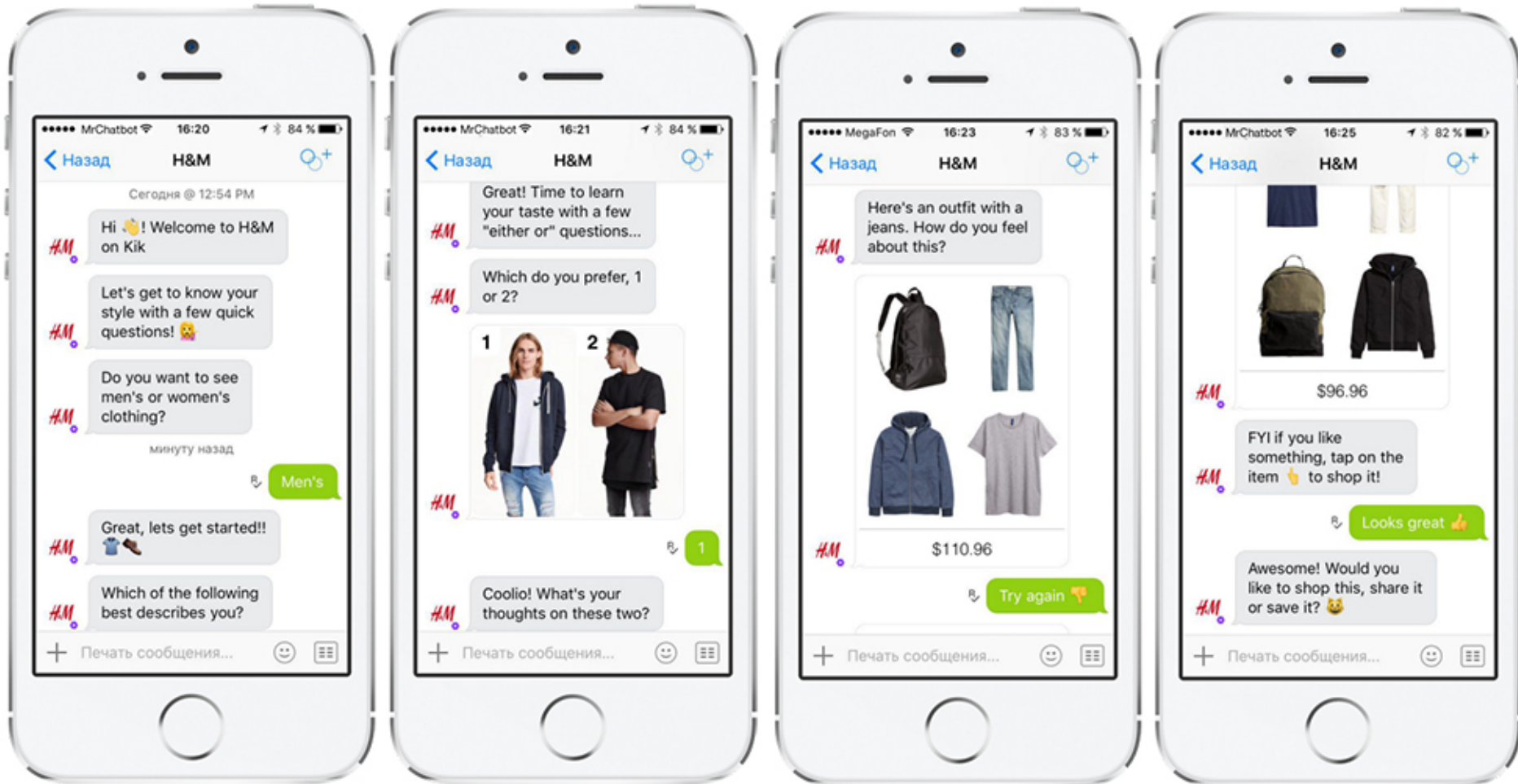
**“online human-computer
dialog system
with
natural language.”**

Chatbot Conversation Framework

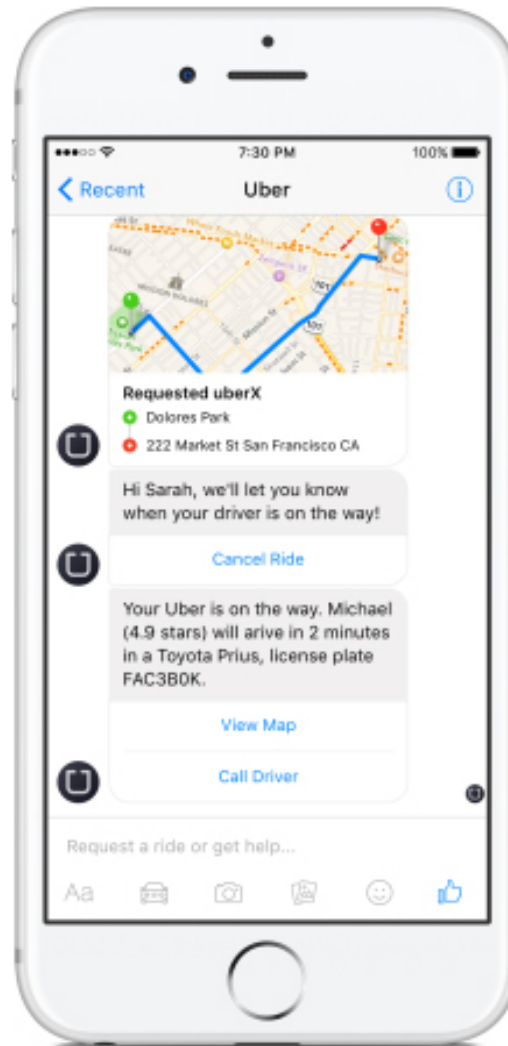


**From
E-Commerce
to
Conversational Commerce:
Chatbots
and
Virtual Assistants**

H&M's chatbot on Kik



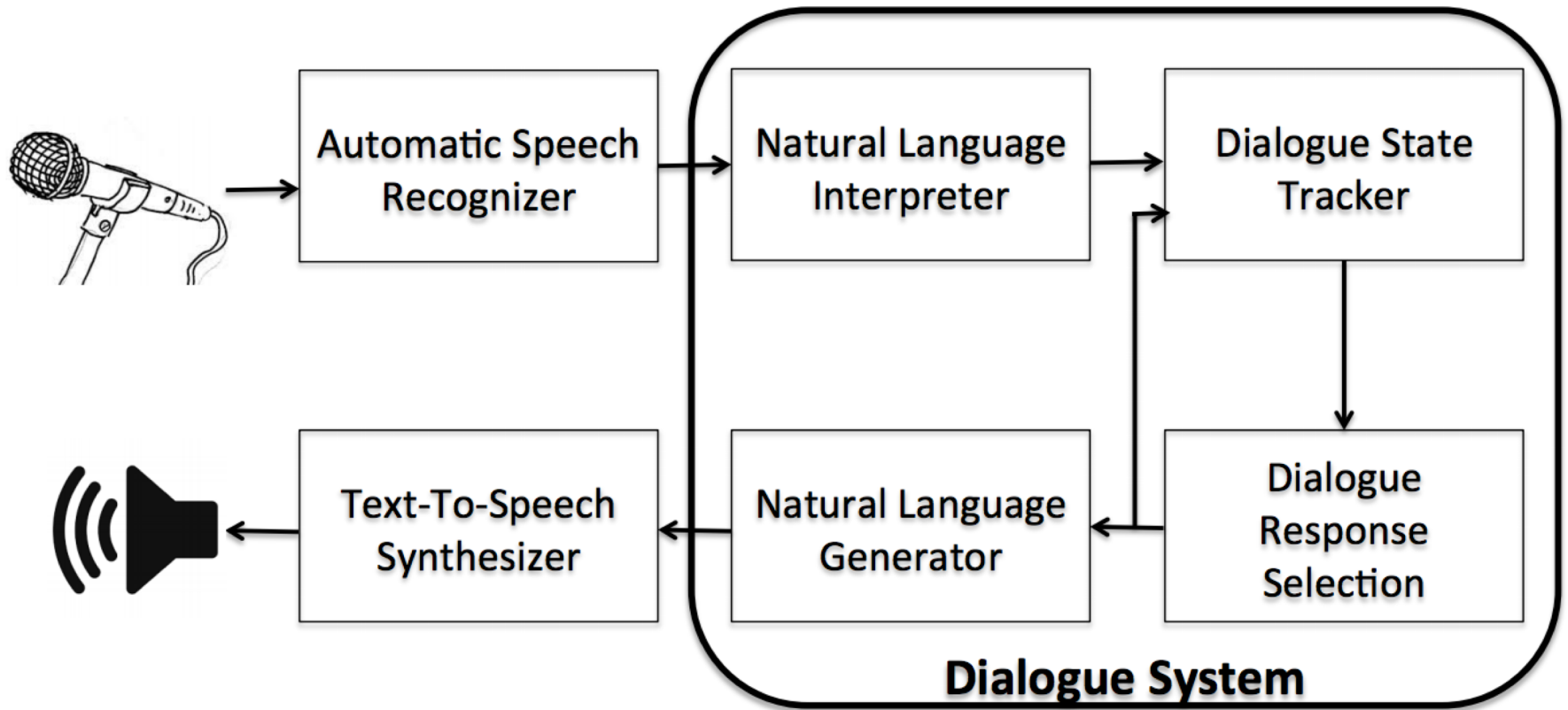
Uber's chatbot on Facebook's messenger



Uber's chatbot on Facebook's messenger
- one main benefit: it loads much faster than the Uber app

Source: <http://www.guided-selling.org/from-e-commerce-to-conversational-commerce/>

Dialogue System





Short Text Conversation Task (STC-3)

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG) Subtask

NTCIR Short Text Conversation

STC-1, STC-2, STC-3

	Japanese	Chinese	English	
NTCIR-12 STC-1 22 active participants	Twitter, Retrieval	Weibo, Retrieval		Single-turn, Non task-oriented
NTCIR-13 STC-2 27 active participants	Yahoo! News, Retrieval+ Generation	Weibo, Retrieval+ Generation		
NTCIR-14 STC-3		Weibo, Generation for given emotion categories		Multi-turn, task-oriented (helpdesk)
		Weibo+English translations, distribution estimation for subjective annotations		

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG) subtask

Dialogue Quality (DQ) and Nugget Detection (ND) subtasks

The 14th NTCIR (2018 - 2019)

NTCIR (NII Testbeds and Community for Information access Research) Project



Publications/
Online Proceedings

Data/Tools

NTCIR CMS Site

Related URL's

Contact us

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NTCIR 14

NTCIR-14 Conference

NEWS

NTCIR-14 Aims

[Call for Task Proposals](#)

How to Participate

Task Participation

Task Overview/Call for
Task Participation

User Agreement Forms

[Organization](#)

Important Dates

[Contact Us](#)

NTCIR 13

NTCIR 12

NTCIR-14

The 14th NTCIR (2018 - 2019)

Evaluation of Information Access Technologies

January 2018 - June 2019

What's New

NEW February 1, 2018: [Call for participation to the NTCIR-14 Kick-Off Event released.](#)

NEW February 1, 2018: Call for participation to the NTCIR-14 QALab-PoliInfo Kick-Off Event released.

December 5, 2017: The NTCIR-14 Task Selection Committee has selected the following six Tasks.
Lifelig-3, OpenLiveQ-2, QA Lab-4, STC-3, WWW-2, CENTRE.

August 23, 2017: [NTCIR-14 Call for Task Proposals released.](#) (Closed.)

NEW About Proceedings

After the NTCIR-14 conference, a post-proceedings of revised selected papers will be published in [the Springer Lecture Notes on Computer Science \(LNCS\) series.](#)

<http://research.nii.ac.jp/ntcir/ntcir-14/index.html>

Lecture Notes in
Computer Science

NTCIR-14

Short Text Conversation Task (STC-3)

NTCIR-14 Short Text Conversation Task (STC-3)

- [NTCIR](#)
 - [Twitter: @ntcirstc](#)
 - [STC-3@NTCIR-14](#)
-

Welcome to the top page of STC-3@NTCIR-14!
STC-3 offers three subtasks:

- [Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation \(CECG\) Subtask](#)
- Dialogue Quality (DQ) Subtask (for Chinese and English)
- Nugget Detection (ND) Subtask (for Chinese and English)

Key dates for DQ and ND Subtasks

Feb-Mar 2018 Crawling Chinese test data from Weibo

Oct 2017-Jan 2018 Training data translation into English

Apr-Jun, 2018 Test data translation into English

Jul-Aug 2018 Training/test data annotation

Aug 31, 2018 STC-3 task registrations due (CECG, DQ, ND)

Sep 1, 2018 Training data with annotations released

Nov 1, 2018 Test data released

Nov 30, 2018 Run submissions due

Dec 20, 2018 Results and draft overview released to participants

Feb 1, 2019 Participant papers due

Mar 1, 2019 Acceptance notification

Mar 20, 2019 All camera-ready papers due

Jun 2019 NTCIR-14 Conference@NII

NTCIR-14 STC-3

Short Text Conversation Task (STC-3)

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG) Subtask



Short Text Conversation Task (STC-3)

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG) Subtask

[Home](#)[Task Definition](#)[Dataset Description](#)[Evaluation Metric](#)[Time Schedule](#)[Copy Rights & Contacts](#)

Call for Participation

In recent years, there has been a rising tendency in AI research to enhance Human-Computer Interaction by humanizing machines. However, to create a robot capable of acting and talking with a user at the human level requires the robot to understand human cognitive behaviors, while one of the most important human behaviors is expressing and understanding emotions and affects. As a vital part of human intelligence, emotional intelligence is defined as the ability to perceive, integrate, understand, and regulate emotions. Though a variety of models have been proposed for conversation generation from large-scale social data, it is still quite challenging (and yet to be addressed) to generate emotional responses.

In this challenge, participants are expected to generate Chinese responses that are not only appropriate in content but also adequate in emotion, which is quite important for building an empathic chatting machine. For instance, if user says “My cat died yesterday”, the most appropriate response may be “It’s so sad, so sorry to hear that” to express sadness, but also could be “Bad things always happen, I hope you will be happy soon” to express comfort.

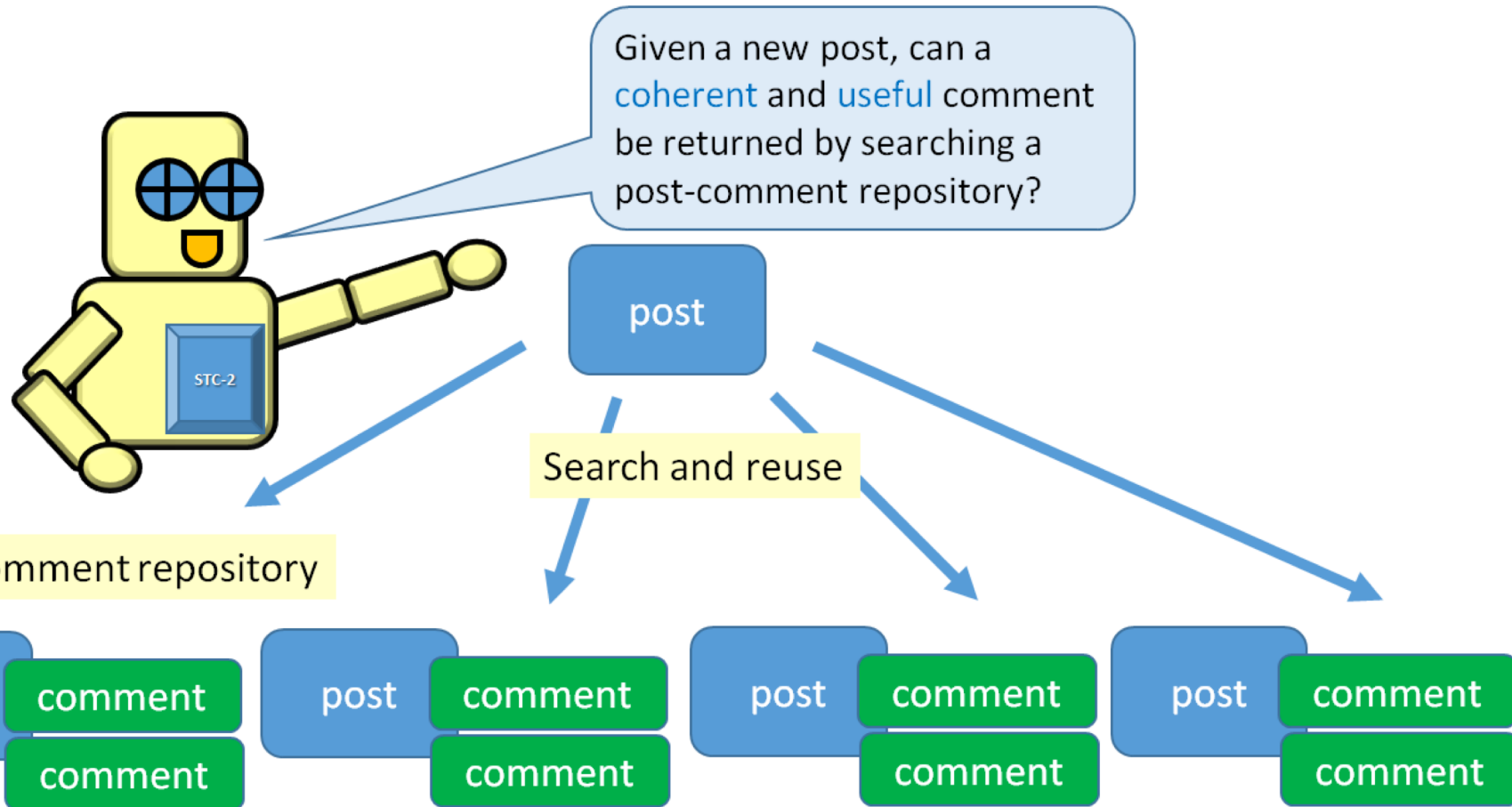
[Previous Evaluation Challenge at NLPCC 2017](#)[Overview of the NLPCC 2017 Shared Task: Emotion Generation Challenge](#)

Links

[NTCIR-14](#)[STC-3 NTCIR-14 STC-3](#)[NLPCC 2017](#)

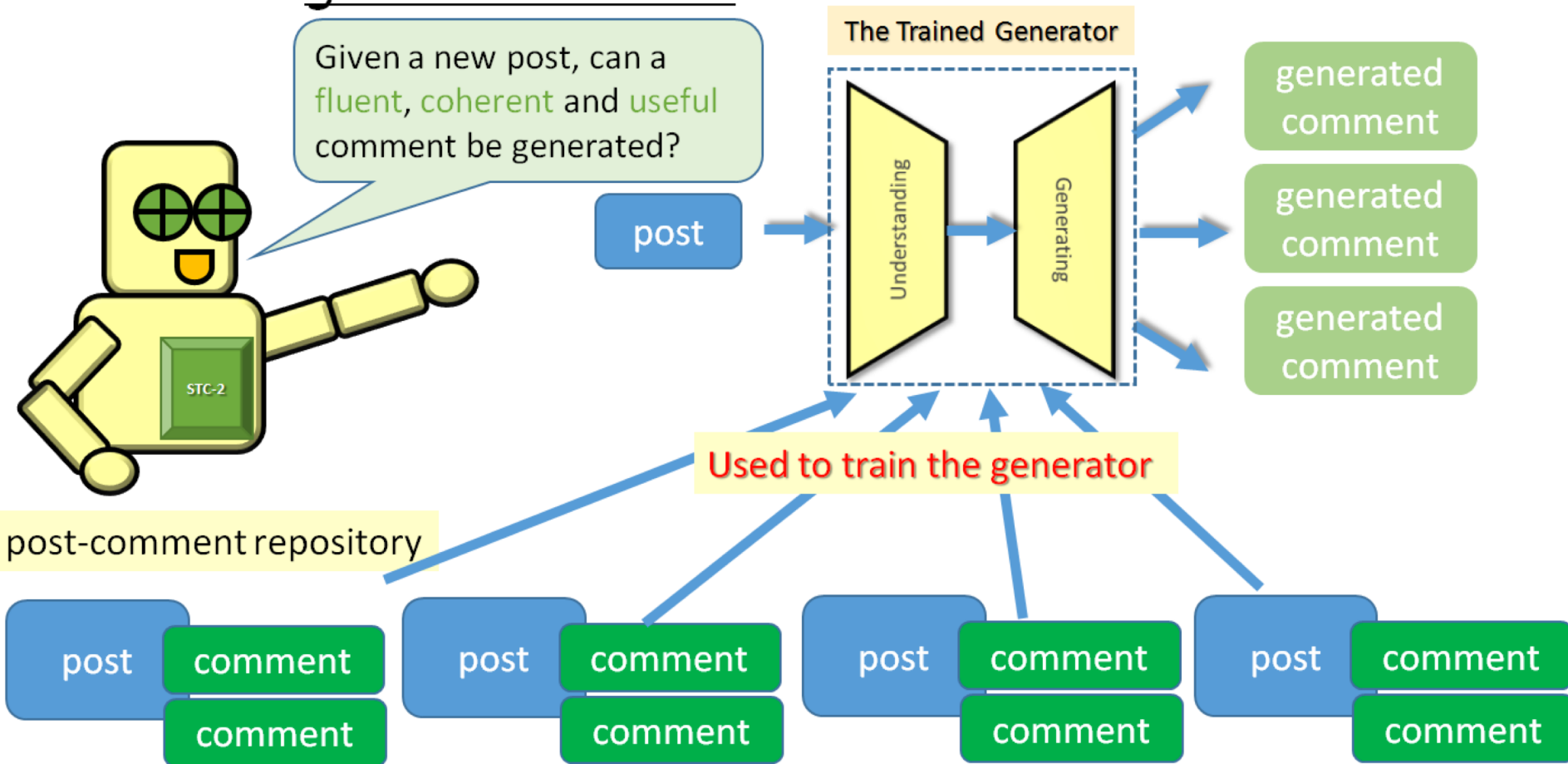
Short Text Conversation (NTCIR-13 STC2) Retrieval-based

retrieval-based method



Short Text Conversation (NTCIR-13 STC2) Generation-based

generation-based method



Short Text Conversation (STC-3)

- Emotional Conversation Generation
- Dialogue Quality
- Nugget Detection subtasks
using Chinese and English dialogue data

NTCIR-14

Short Text Conversation Task (STC-3)

- Three new subtasks
 - Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG)
 - Dialogue Quality (DQ)
(for Chinese and English)
 - Nugget Detection (ND)
(for Chinese and English)

NTCIR-14 STC-3 CECG

Time Schedule

- CECG
 - Aug 31, 2018 CECG registration due
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 - Nov 15, 2018 Test data released
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- ALL
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 - Mar 1, 2019 Acceptance notification
 - Mar 20, 2019 All camera-ready papers due
 - Jun 2019 NTCIR-14 Conference & EVIA 2019 in NII, Tokyo

Given post:

爱狗还会做饭的男人，最帅了！

The man who cooks and loves dogs is very handsome!

Response	Chinese / Translated English	Emotion Class	Coherence and Fluency	Emotion Consistency	Label
Response 1	会做饭的男人是很帅的啊。 The man who cooks is handsome.	喜欢 Like	Yes	Yes	2
Response 2	哈哈，我也觉得。 Haha, I feel the same way.	喜欢 Like	Yes	No	1
Response 3	这是哪部电影里的？ Which movie is this from?	厌恶 Disgust	No	Yes	0
Response 4	哈哈,你也是。 Haha, the same to you.	喜欢 Like	No	No	0
Response 5	我爱你会。 I love you, will you.	厌恶 Disgust	No	Yes	0
Response 6	这是同主义同的道！ This is the same way of the same doctrine!	厌恶 Disgust	No	No	0

NLPCC

Emotion Classification Challenge

6 classes (64%)

- 0: Other
- 1: Like
- 2: Sadness
- 3: Disgust
- 4: Anger
- 5: Happiness

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG)

Post (Given)	Emotion Category (Given)	Response (to be generated)
爱狗还会做饭的男人，最帅了！ The man who cooks and loves dogs is very handsome!	喜欢 Like	会做饭的男人是很帅的啊。 The man who cooks is handsome.
爸爸，明天是六一啦，带我出去玩吧！ Daddy, tomorrow is June 1th Children's Day. Please take me out to play!	喜欢 Like	好，一定带。 Yes, of course.
被特别在乎的人忽略，会很难过，而装做不在乎，会更难过。 It's sad to be ignored by someone that you really care, and it's harder to pretend that you don't care.	悲伤 Sadness	因为在乎，所以在乎。 I am concerned with it, because I care about it.
冰天雪地的哈尔滨！你要冻死我咋地？！？！ Harbin is in the snow! Are you going to freeze me to death?!?!?	喜欢 Like	注意保暖，小心别感冒！ Keep warm. Watch out for getting cold!
本来想学一把沧桑，结果令我更忧伤。 I wanted to learn the vicissitudes of life, but I became sadder.	悲伤 Sadness	这是一个悲伤的故事。 It a sad story.
今天一整天都在海边训练。虽然很累，但还是很开心的！ I have been training at the seaside all day. Though very tired, I still very happy!	快乐 Happiness	是的呢，开心！ Yeah, happy!

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG) Dataset

- 1,110,000 Weibo post-response pairs
 - $[[[post, post_label], [response, response_label]], [post, post_label], [response, response_label]], \dots]$.

Fluency judgement on responses with repetitive words

Response	Fluency
悲哀，悲哀，悲哀。	Yes
飘逸，飘逸，飘逸！	Yes
好可爱，好可爱！	Yes
哈哈，当然啦	Yes
疯了。疯了。全疯了	Yes
对的的对的的对的的对的的对的的对的	No
我骗骗骗骗我骗你信不信不信不信我反正信了	No
中国的教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育 教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育	No
矮贱贱贱贱贱贱贱，你爱你，我也不爱你了	No
不关我事不关我事不关我事不关我事不关我事！	No

Source: Huang, Minlie, Zuoxian Ye, and Hao Zhou. "Overview of the NLPCC 2017 Shared Task: Emotion Generation Challenge." In *National CCF Conference on Natural Language Processing and Chinese Computing (NLPCC)*, pp. 926-936. Springer, Cham, 2017.

Sample responses generated by Seq2Seq and ECM (Emotional Chatting Machine)

Post	Model		Response(Original)	Response(Translated)
承诺，就是一个骗子说给一个傻子听的。 A promise is what a cheater says to a fool.	Seq2Seq		承诺，就是一个骗子说给一个傻子听的。	A promise is what a cheater says to a fool.
	ECM	Like	承诺是一个 专一 的傻子	Promise is a single-minded fool
		Happy	我就是个 开心 的傻子	I'm just a happy fool
		Sad	我就是个 悲伤 的傻子	I am a sad fool
		Disgust	一个 骗子 说给一个 傻子 听	A cheater says to a fool
		Angry	不管你信不信，反正我信了！	Whatever you believe or not, I trust in it!
知道真相的我眼泪笑下来 Knowing the truth, I laughed myself to tears	Seq2Seq		知道真相的我眼泪掉下来。	After knowing the truth, I burst into tears.
	ECM	Like	太 可爱 了，太 可爱 了！	Too lovely , it's too lovely .
		Happy	笑得我眼泪都出来了。	I can't help laugh myself to tears.
		Sad	知道真相的我 眼泪 掉下来。	After knowing the truth, I burst into tears .
		Disgust	这是真的还是假的？	Is this true?
		Angry	什么意思？没看懂。	What do you mean? I don't understand.

Sample responses generated by Seq2Seq and ECM (Emotional Chatting Machine)

Post	Model		Response(Original)
承诺，就是一个骗子说给一个傻子听的。 A promise is what a cheater says to a fool.	Seq2Seq		承诺，就是一个骗子说给一个傻子听的。
	ECM	Like	承诺是一个 专一 的傻子
		Happy	我就是个 开心 的傻子
		Sad	我就是个 悲伤 的傻子
		Disgust	一个 骗子 说给一个 傻子 听
		Angry	不管你信不信，反正我信了！

Emotional Short Text Conversation (ESTC) Dataset

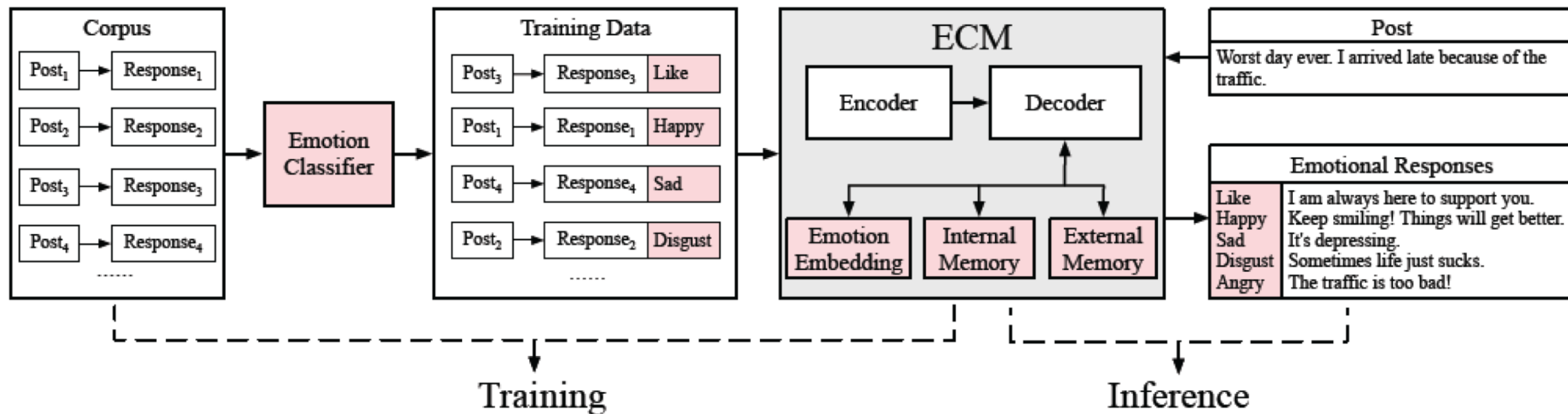
Training	Posts	217,905	
	Responses	Angry	234,635
		Disgust	689,295
		Happy	306,364
		Like	1,226,954
		Sad	537,028
		Other	1,365,371
Validation	Posts	1,000	
Test	Posts	1,000	

Source: Zhou, Hao, Minlie Huang, Tianyang Zhang, Xiaoyan Zhu, and Bing Liu. "Emotional chatting machine: emotional conversation generation with internal and external memory." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1704.01074* (2017).

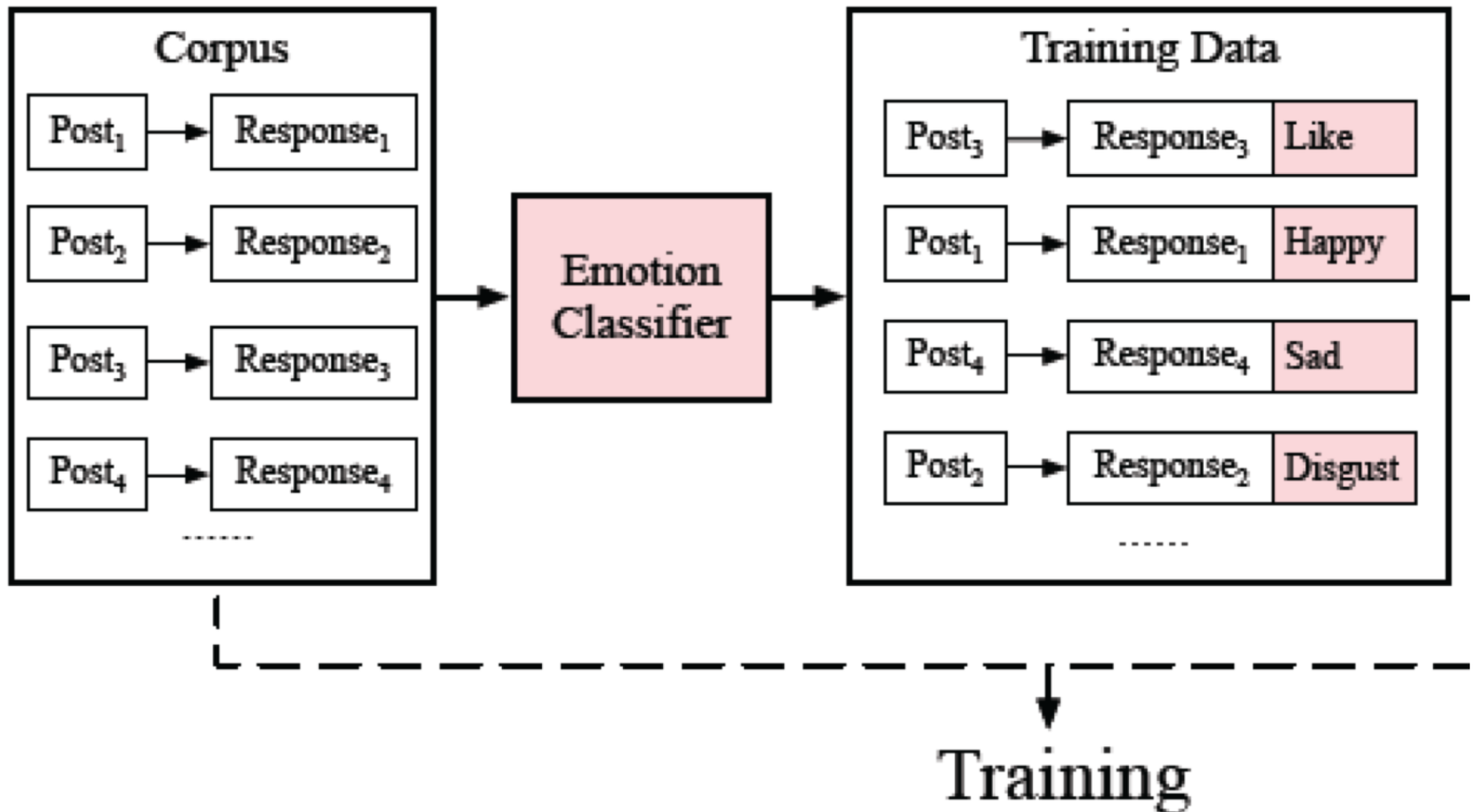
Conversations with/without considering emotion **Emotional Chatting Machine (ECM)**

- User: Worst day ever. I arrived late because of the traffic.
 1. Basic Seq2Seq: You were late.
 2. ECM (Like): I am always here to support you.
 3. ECM (Happy): Keep smiling! Things will get better.
 4. ECM (Sad): It's depressing.
 5. ECM (Disgust): Sometimes life just sucks.
 6. ECM (Angry): The traffic is too bad!

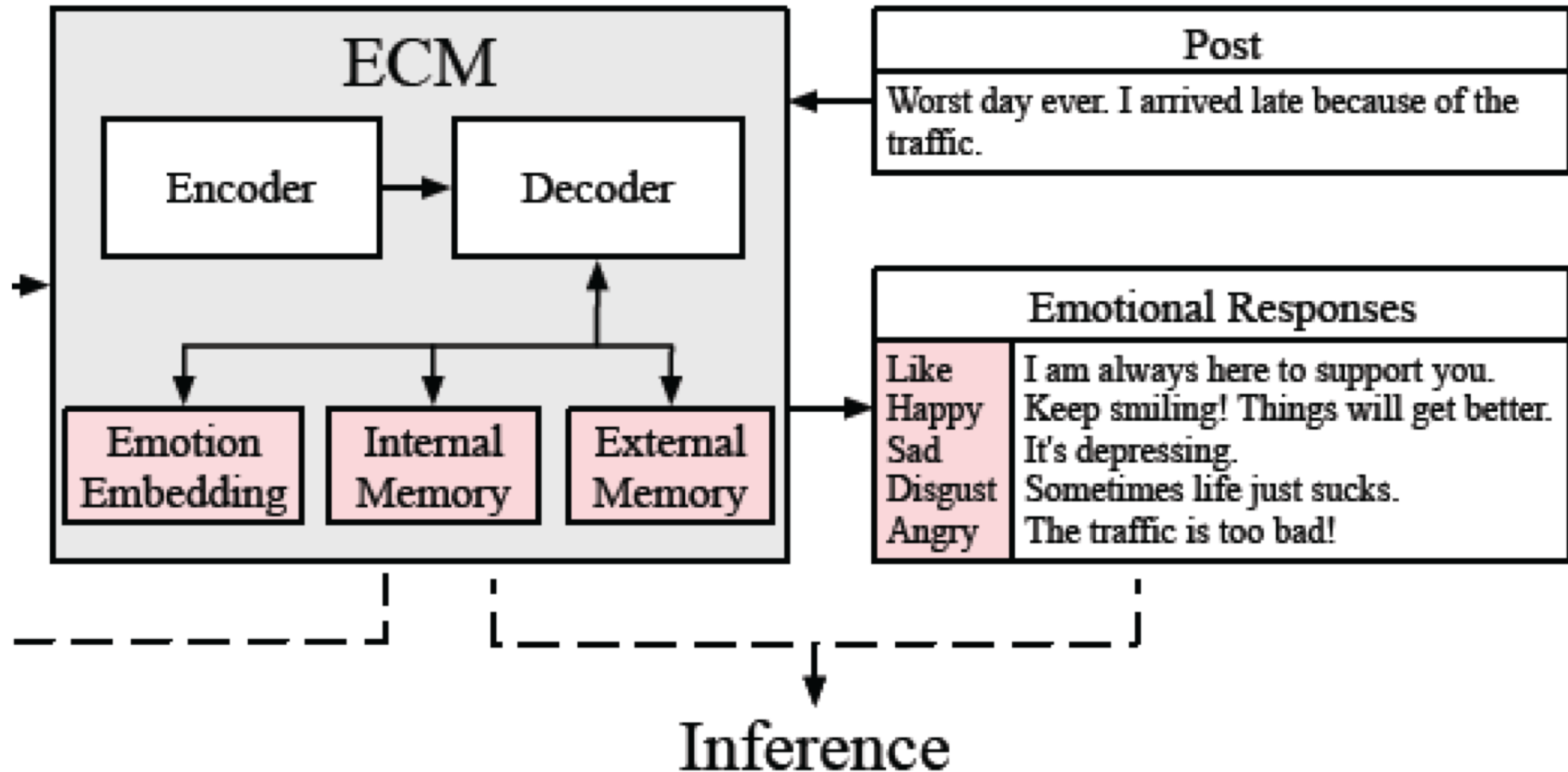
Overview of Emotional Chatting Machine (ECM)



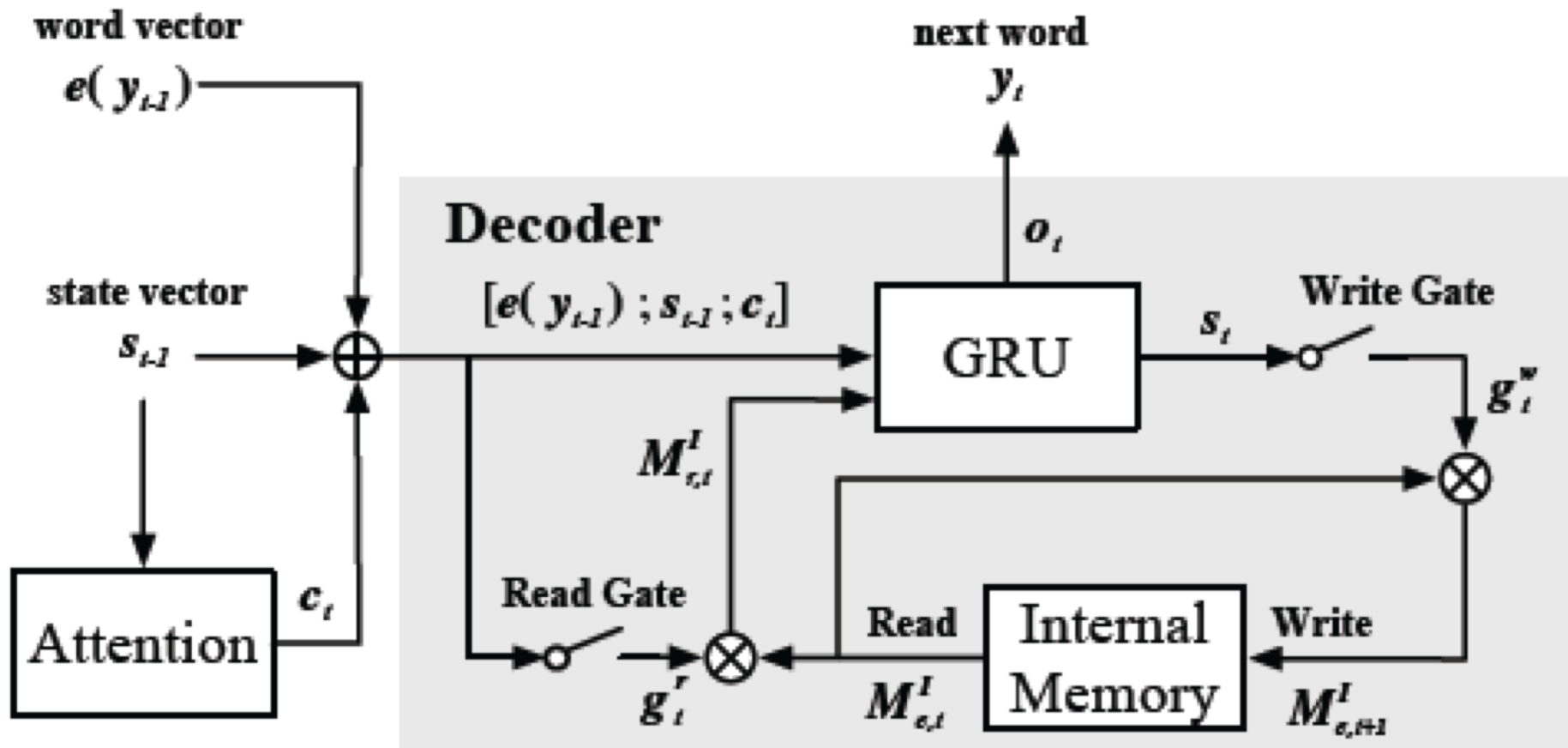
Overview of Emotional Chatting Machine (ECM)



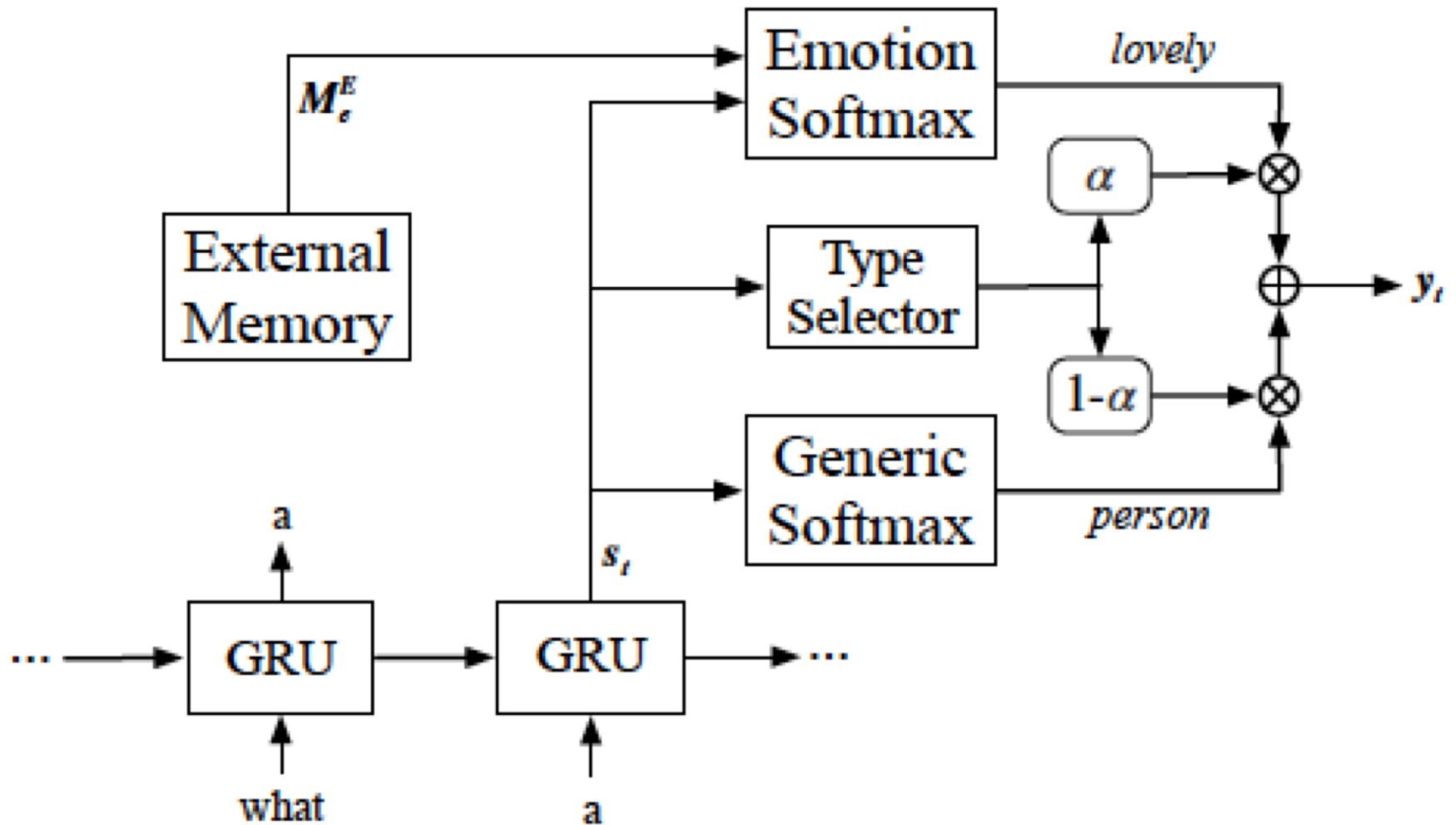
Overview of Emotional Chatting Machine (ECM)



Data flow of the decoder with an internal memory



Data flow of the decoder with an external memory



Source: Zhou, Hao, Minlie Huang, Tianyang Zhang, Xiaoyan Zhu, and Bing Liu. "Emotional chatting machine: emotional conversation generation with internal and external memory." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1704.01074* (2017).

Sample responses generated by Seq2Seq and ECM (Emotional Chatting Machine)

Post	Model		Response(Original)
知道真相的我眼泪笑下来 Knowing the truth, I laughed myself to tears	Seq2Seq		知道真相的我眼泪掉下来。
	ECM	Like	太可爱了，太可爱了！
		Happy	笑得我眼泪都出来了。
		Sad	知道真相的我眼泪掉下来。
		Disgust	这是真的还是假的？
		Angry	什么意思？没看懂。

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG)

Evaluation Metric

- Emotion Consistency
 - whether the emotion class of a generated response is the same as the pre-specified class.
- Coherence
 - whether the response is appropriate in terms of both logically coherent and topic relevant content.
- Fluency
 - whether the response is fluent in grammar and acceptable as a natural language response.

Chinese Emotional Conversation Generation (CECG) Evaluation Metric

IF Coherence and Fluency

IF Emotion Consistency

LABEL 2

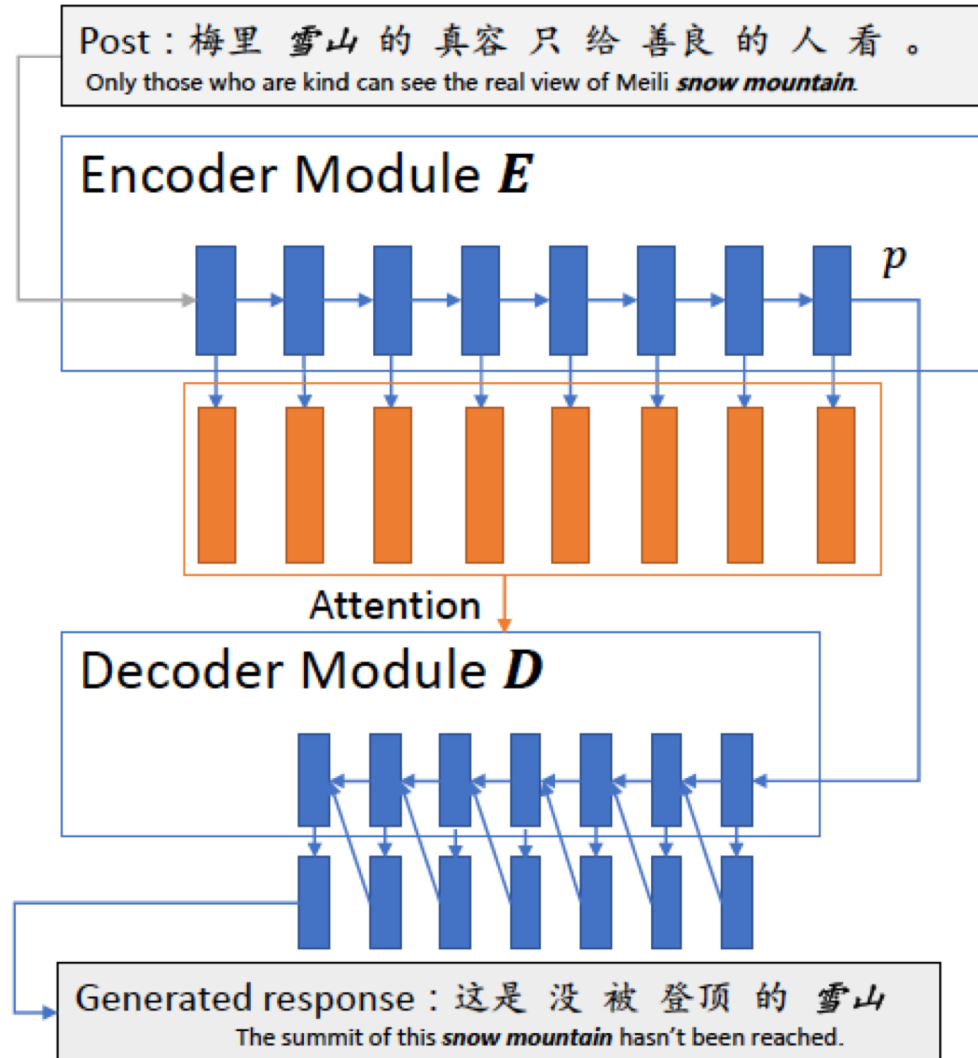
ELSE

LABEL 1

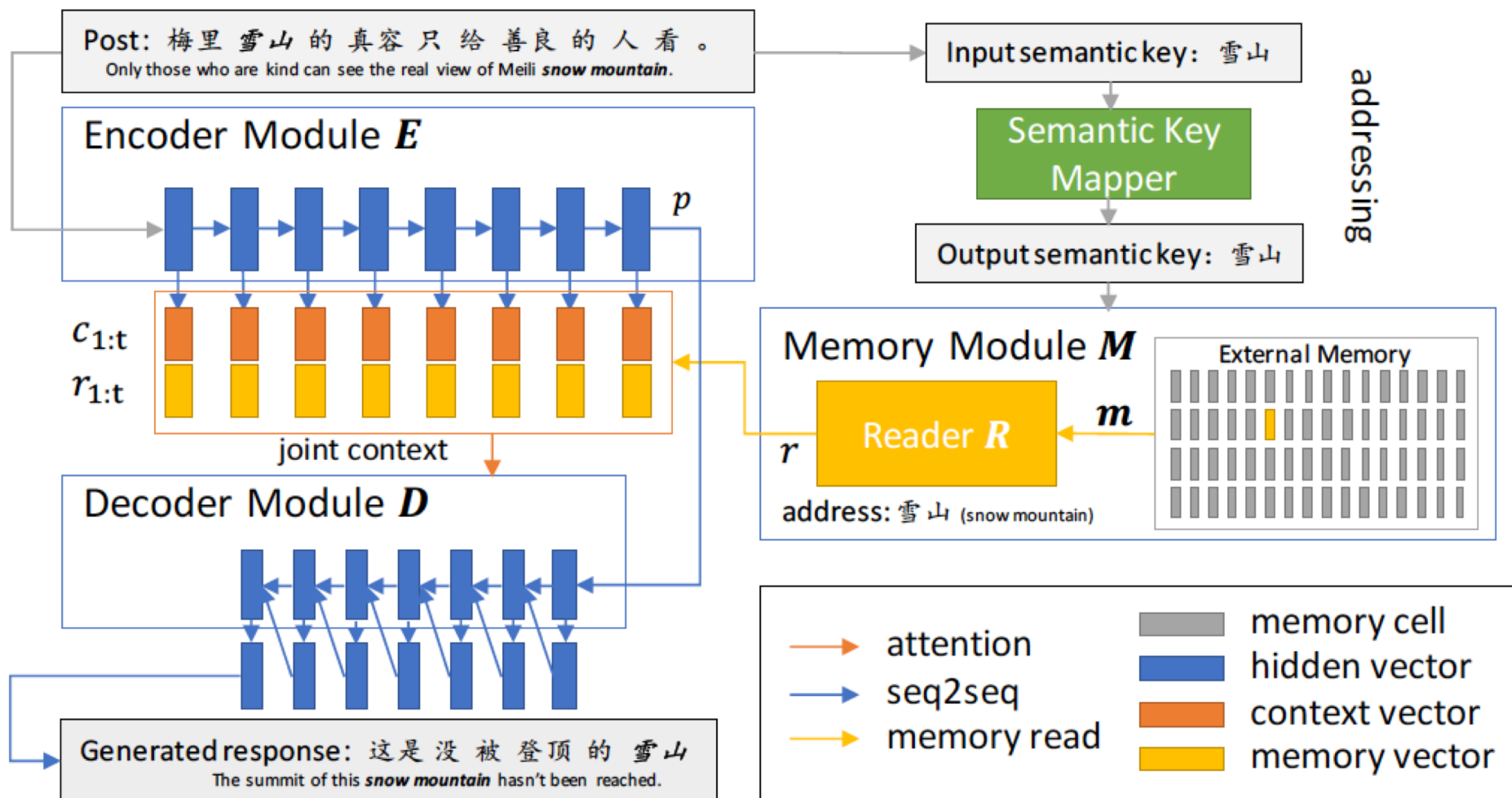
ELSE

LABEL 0

Sequence-to-sequence Learning with Attention for Generation-based STC



General Framework of Controllable Short-Text-Conversation Generation with External Memory



Controllable Short Text Conversation Examples

Post	李娜太牛了!中国第一个世界网球大满贯冠军! Li Na is great! China's first World Tennis Grand Slam champion!	
NRM	李娜是世界冠军! Li Na is the world champion!	
MrRNN	李娜加油,加油! Come on, Li Na. Come on!	
ESED	Key-Word	Response
	世界 world	李娜是世界上最棒的! Li Na is the best in the world!
	中国 China	李娜是中国的骄傲! Li Na is the pride of China!
	网球 tennis	中国网球公开赛,加油! China Tennis Open, come on!
Post	感人器官捐献广告,请感谢那些给你第二次生命的人。 A touching organ donation advertisement, please thank those who gave you a second life.	
NRM	给我第二次生命的人。 A man who gives me a second life.	
MrRNN	感谢每一个人! Thanks for everyone!	
ESED	Key-Word	Response
	生命 life	感谢生命给予的一切! Thanks for everything given by life!
	器官 organ	感谢那些器官捐赠者。 Thanks for those organ donors.
	广告 advertisement	很感人的广告! A very touching advertisement!

Source: Yu, Kai, Zijian Zhao, Xueyang Wu, Hongtao Lin, and Xuan Liu. "Rich Short Text Conversation Using Semantic Key Controlled Sequence Generation." *IEEE/ACM Transactions on Audio, Speech, and Language Processing* (2018).

Comments Generated Using Different Semantic key Mapping Methods

Post	美好的社会应该由善良的人组成。 A good society should be composed of people of kindness.	
Mapping-Method	Key-Word	Response
Identity Mapper	善良 kindness	善良是一种信仰。 Kindness is a belief.
Synonym	友善 friendliness	善良是一种美德。 Kindness is a virtue.
Antonym	丑恶 evil	没有丑恶的社会,更可怕。 A society without evils is more terrifying.
Embedding	乐观 optimism	乐观是一种生活态度。 Optimism is an attitude of life.
Common-Reply	真 really	真的吗? Really?
	对 right	对的,对的。 Right, right.
Random	人 person	每个人都有善良的一面。 Every person has a side of kindness.
	中国 China	中国的贫富差距太大了。 The gap between the wealthy and the poor in China is too big.

Generated Responses of Knowledge Introduction by External Memory

Post	你最喜欢那个星座? What is your favorite constellation?	
Semantic-Key	Key-Word	Response
	摩羯座 Capricorn	我最喜欢摩羯座。 I love Capricorn.
	射手座 Sagittarius	我是射手座,我喜欢。 I am a Sagittarius and I like it.
Post	今天周杰伦的电影,太好看了。 Jay Chou's movie is so nice today.	
Semantic-Key	Key-Word	Response
	歌 song	杰伦的歌也很好听。 Jay Chou's songs are nice too.
Post	梵高的画,很漂亮。 Van Gogh's paintings are very beautiful.	
Semantic-Key	Key-Word	Response
	向日葵 sunflower	梵高笔下的向日葵。 The Sunflower by Van Gogh.
	荷兰 Holland	梵高的画,很漂亮。 Van Gogh's paintings are very beautiful.

Welcome to NTCIR-14 STC-3

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Summary

- AI
- Big Data
- Cloud Computing

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