



A Language Data Space for Europe

From vision to implementation

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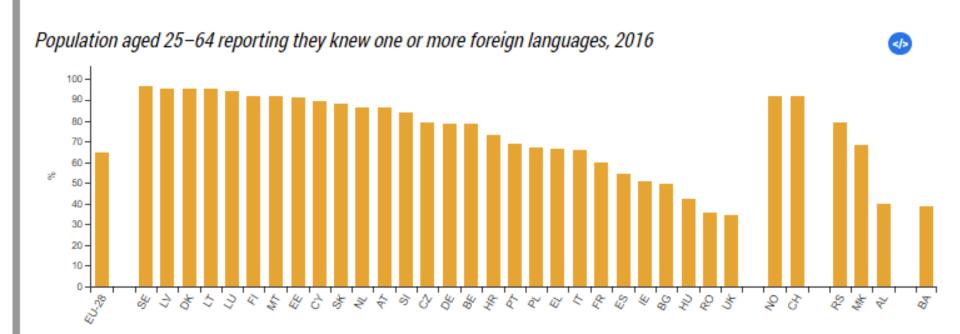
Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology European Commission



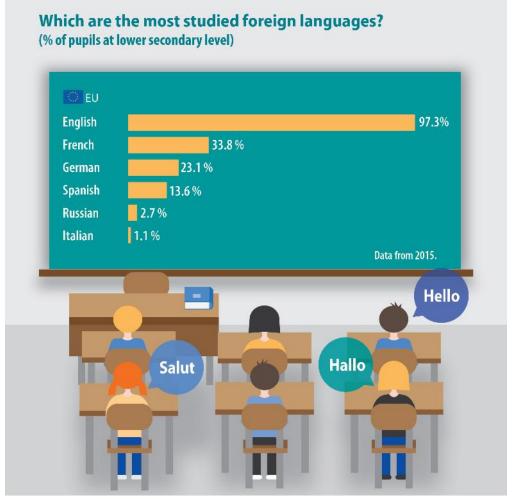


The European Landscape

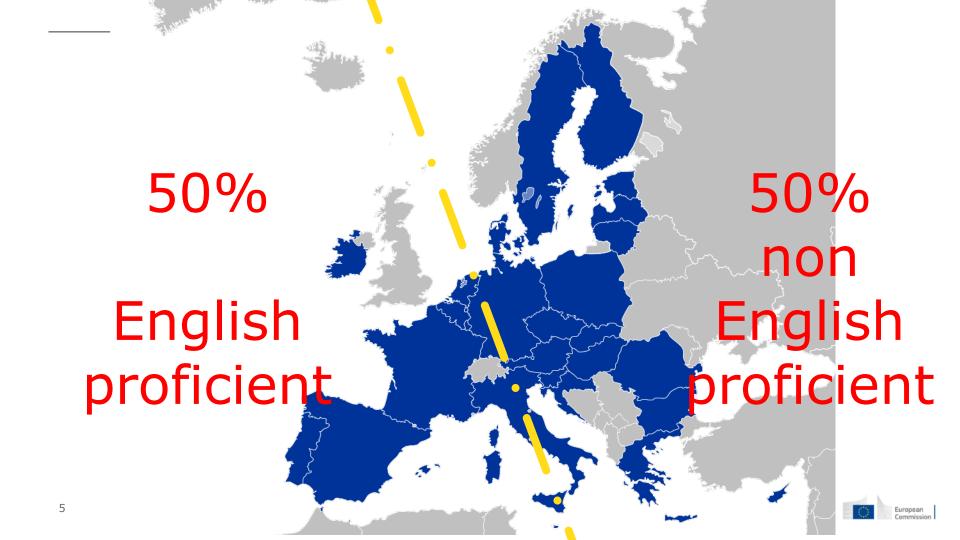
What if... a personal view.

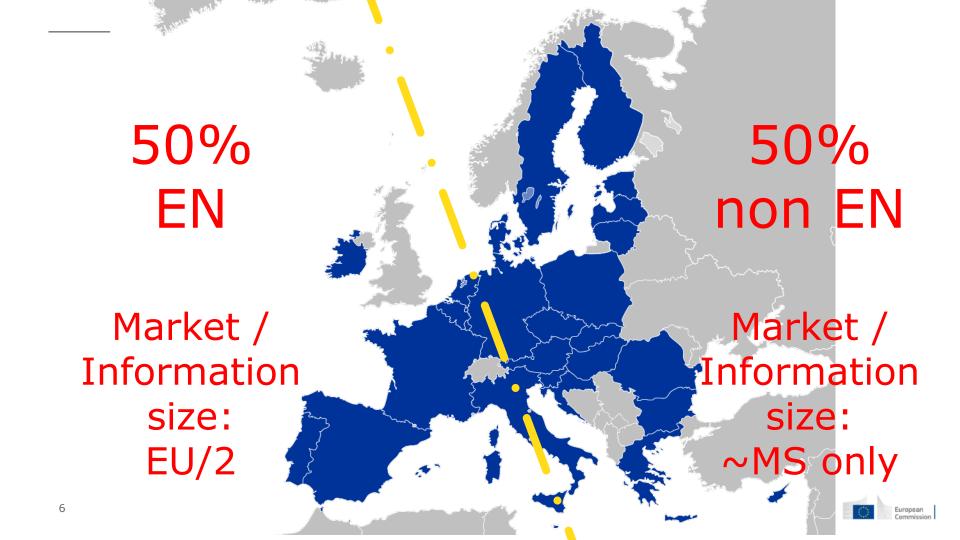


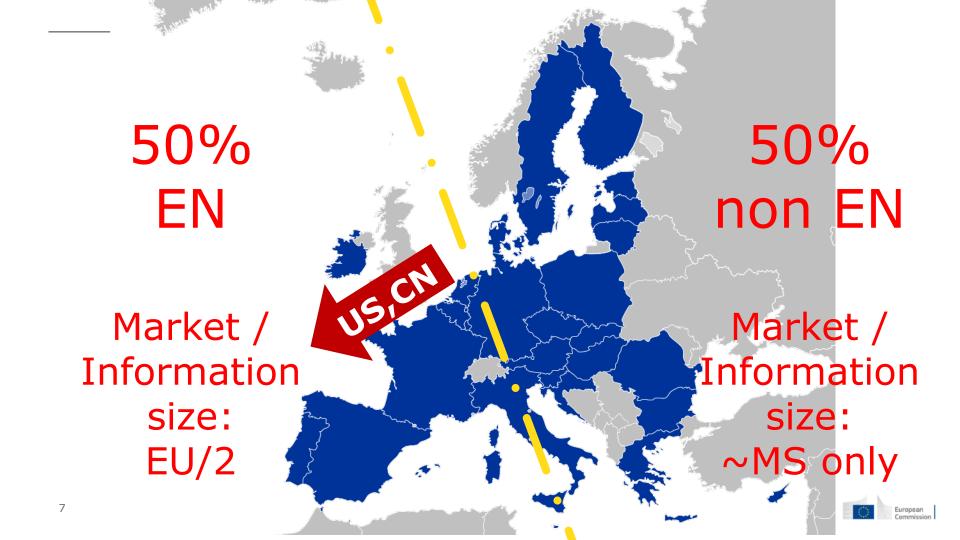


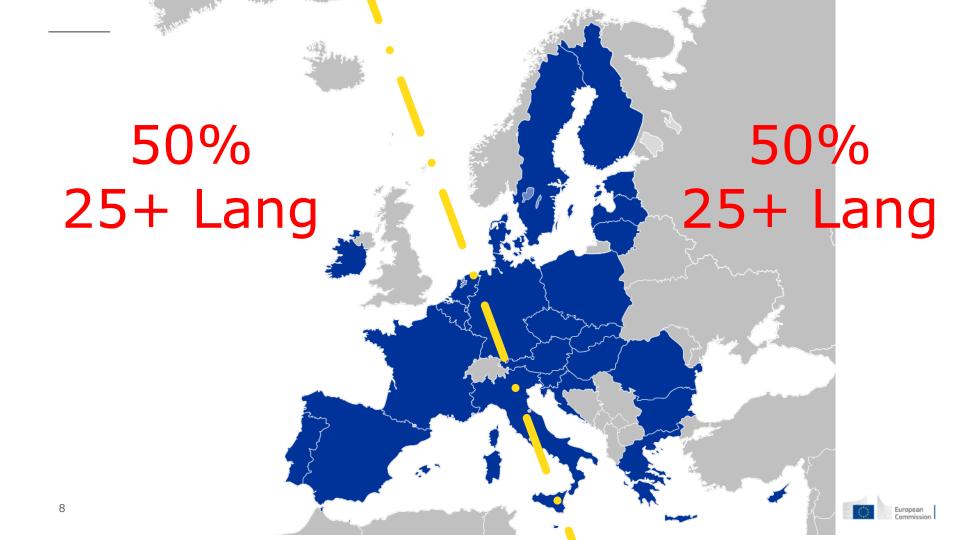


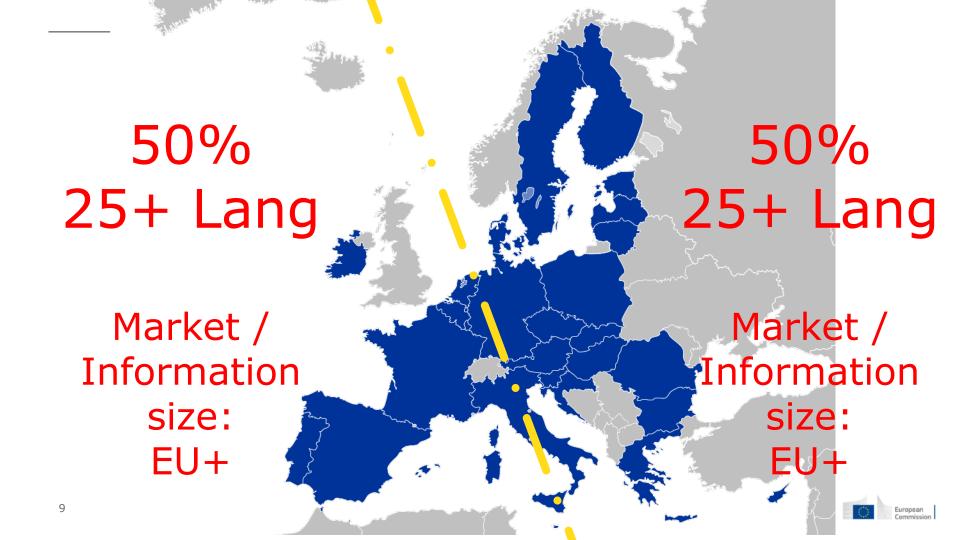


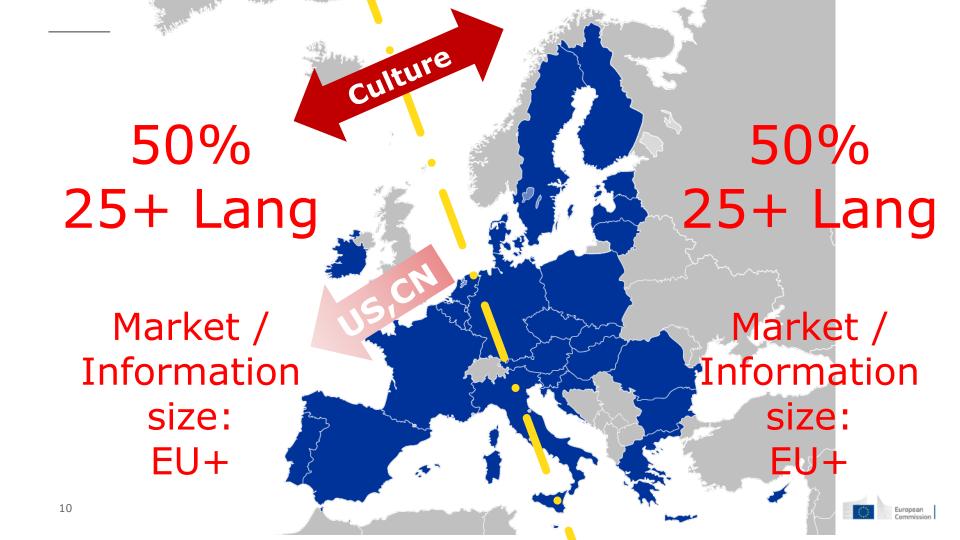
















Data Spaces

A DIGITAL Strategy

European Data Spaces

Rich pool of data (varying degree of accessibility)

Free flow of data across sectors and countries

Full respect of GDPR

Horizontal framework for data governance and data access



- Technical tools for data pooling and sharing
- Standards & interoperability (technical, semantic)
- Sectoral Data Governance (contracts, licenses, access rights, usage rights)
- IT capacity, including cloud storage, processing and services

Data infrastructures and governance go hand in hand

European Data Spaces

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50% is composed of Language Data



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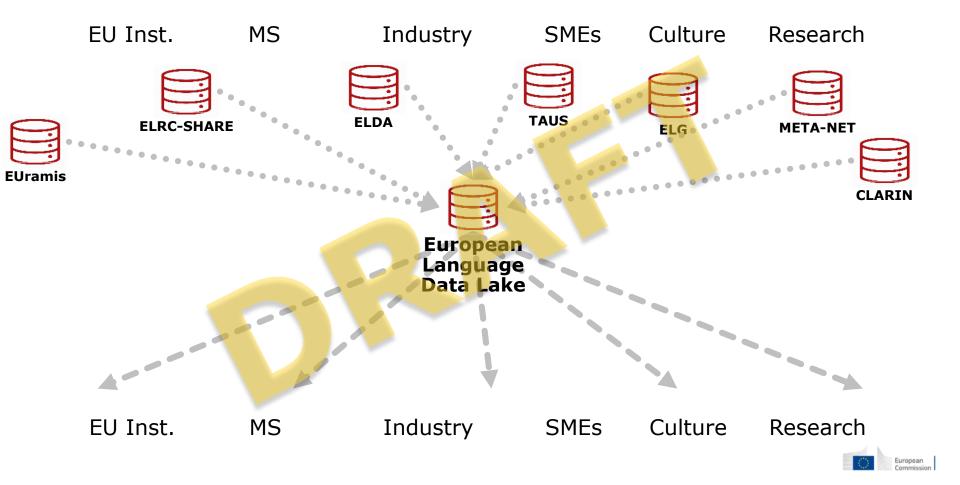




What if...

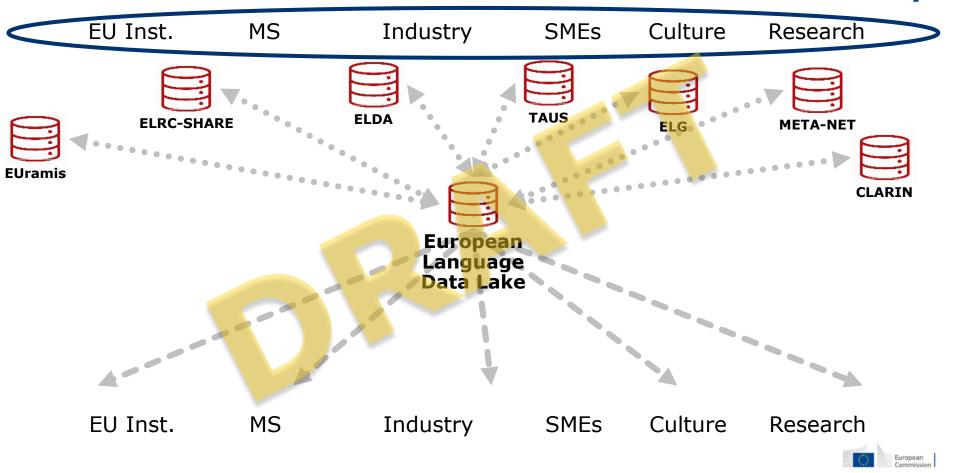
A Language Data Space

Language Data Lakes



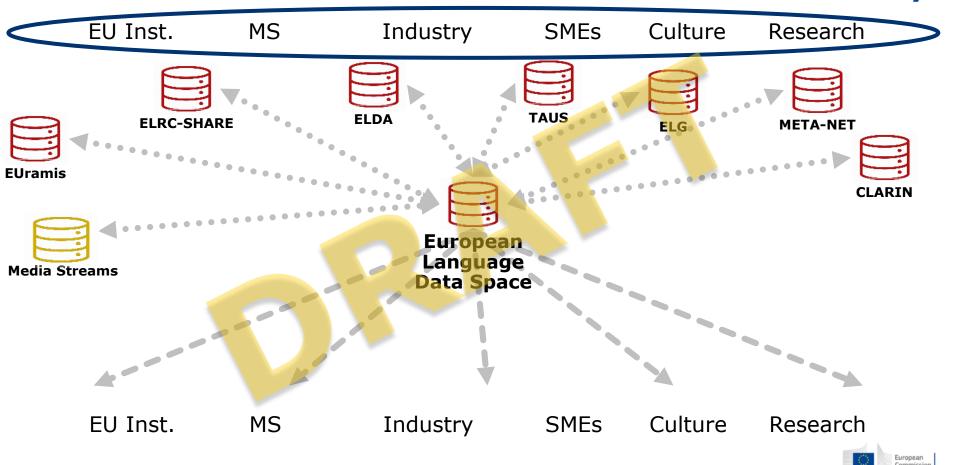
Language Data Space

Governance Body



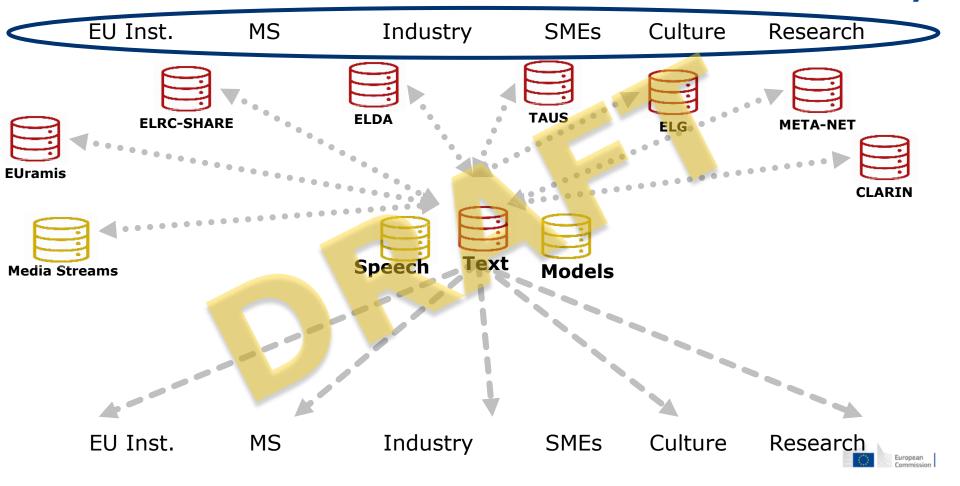
Language Data Space

Governance Body



Language Data Space

Governance Body







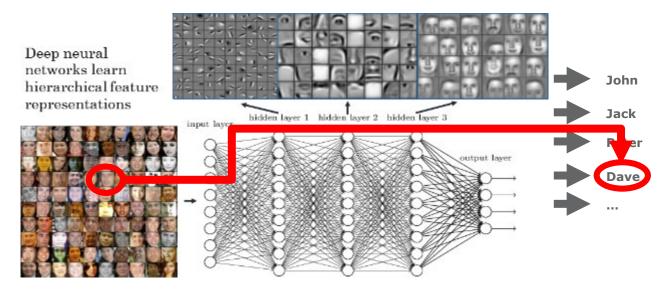
Language Models

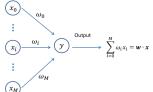
What are these?

The Black Box



What is deep learning?

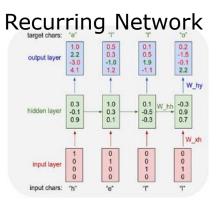


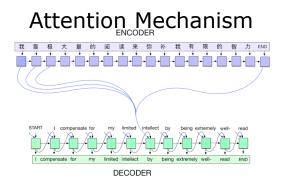




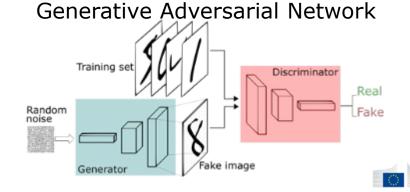
A mostly complete chart of Neural Networks Backfed Input Cell. Deep Feed Forward (DFF) Input Cell A Noisy Input Cell Feed Forward (FF) Racial Basis Network (RBF) Hidden Cell Probablistic Hidden Cell. 🙆 Spiking Hidden Cell. Long / Short Term Memory (LSTM) - Gated Recurrent Unit (CBU) Datput Cett Match Input Output Cell Recurrent Call Memory Cell. Variational AE (VAE) Different Memory Cell. Kernel Convolution or Pact Hopfield Network (HN) - Bottzmann Machine (BM) - Restricted BM (RBM) Deconvolutional Network (DN) Deep Convolutional Network (DEN) Deep Convolutional Inverse Braphics Network (DC GN) Liquid State Machine (USM) - Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) Deed Besidual Network (DBN) Robonen Network (KM) - Support Vector Machine (SVM) - Neural Turing Machine (MTM) Fjodor van Veen

Training algorithms



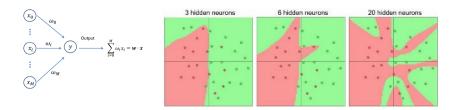


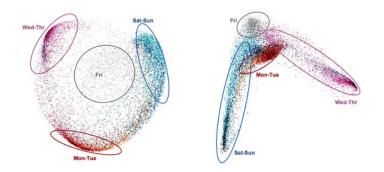
European



Complayity

Complexity





(2018)... NMT "Reaching human parity"

DATA: 25 Mio sentence pairs

HPC: 8*7 = 56 Teraflops by 20 hours

= 67200 FLOP = 67 Petaflop

AI: \sim = 8 layers x 4096 = 32768 neurons \sim =134 Mio Parameters

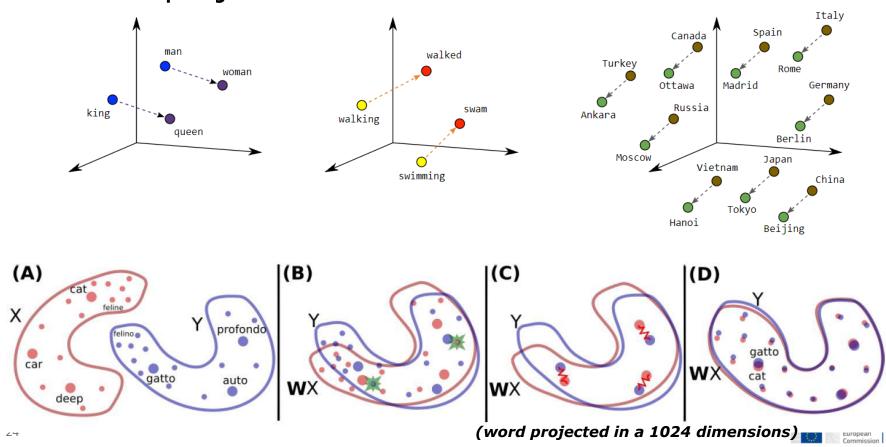
GPT3: 175 Bio Parameters (2020)

GPT4: 87 Tio Parameters (....)

... our brain contains about 86 billion neurons and more than a 100 trillion (or according to some estimates 1000 trillion) synapses (connections). ...



Semantic projection



Language Models - a revolution

- They not only analyse the syntax, but they also take into account the **semantic** of the information. (the model regroups semantically similar concepts)
- They can not only analyse, but they are also generative, creating text, speech, which opens to a large new set of applications.
- One model can be used for **multiple purposes**. (if you want to move from translation to sentiment analysis, you do not need a full retrain of the models, but only its input & outputs)



Language Models - one example

"Yesterday, we went to the restaurant and we a delicious roast beef"

- •Previously, with syntax analysis, we could only detect that a word, a verb, was missing. But nothing more.
- •With statistical models or Neural Based, the system will tell you that the missing word is "ate" at 94% or "savored" at 5%.
- •Language models can also analyse the "style" of the sentence and would change the statistics if it detects that the style of the previous sentences is more refined.
- •In addition, language models can "guess" more than one word it can continue producing sentences (and make poems or songs).... While keeping external constrains... of style or tempo.

Language Models - applications 1/2

- Typical applications such as automatic translation, classification of documents, sentiment analysis are established and progressing in quality
- •but the **generative aspect** of Language models are yet mostly **unchartered territory**.
- •In the **manufacturing**: automatic generation of user manual/ maintenance instructions based on the CAD & building process.
- •In the **IT domain**, you can generate comments in computer code so that "normal human" can understand the code written by "geeks".

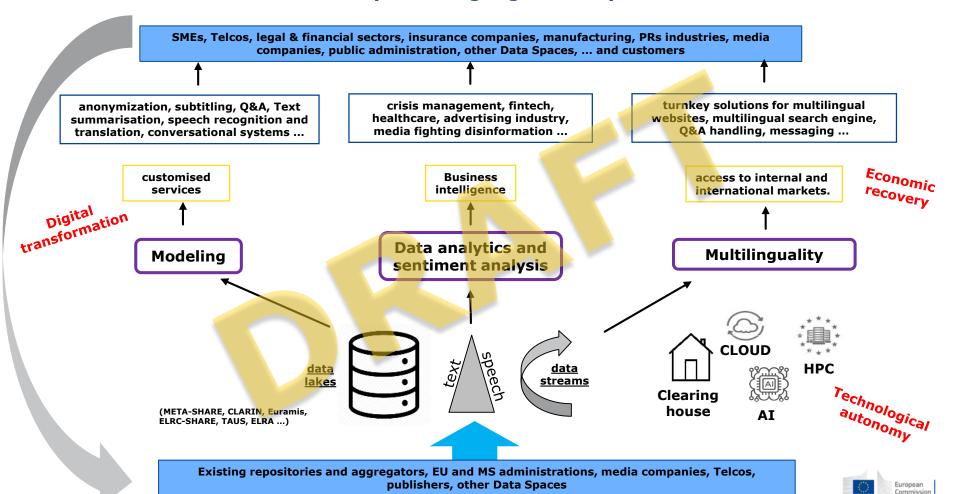
Or reverse.... Encode human-like description in to computer language. Or re-code programme from one computer language to another.

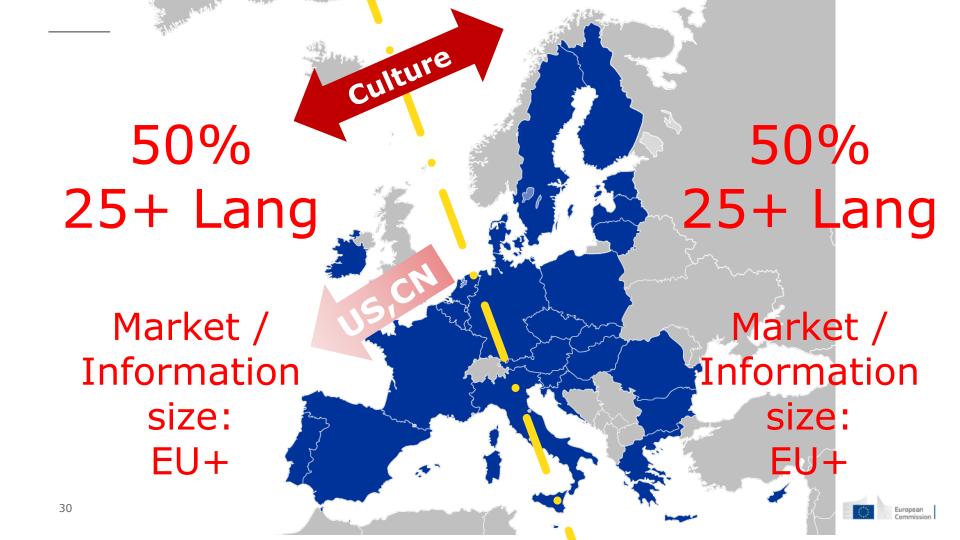


Language Models – applications 2/2

- In the **Media industry**: you can generate hundreds of variation of a same news item. Being fake or not. adapt an article to the style of your newspaper. Automatic summarization, change of style or simplification of articles are tools you can expect to appears within the next few years.
- **Universal language translator** start to appears. Any language "in" and any language "out". Where each language pairs used for training (EN-FR-DE, FR-Latvian) helps the others (DE-Latvian). Really transferring knowledge from one domain to another. This is a fantastic opportunity for the European scene.
- "Semantic Search". Has been a kind of holy grail for the last twenty years. But Language models are now already part of the search engines of the major players. Helping contextualising the queries as well as to index the data to be analyse.
- ethical aspect or the authenticity of the generated text /voice/ video can be put in

The European Language Data Space



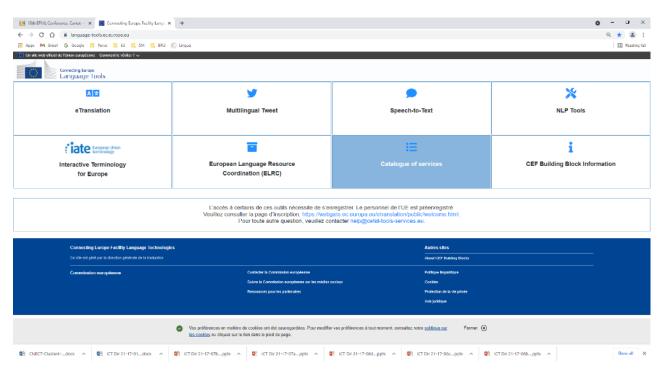






Services

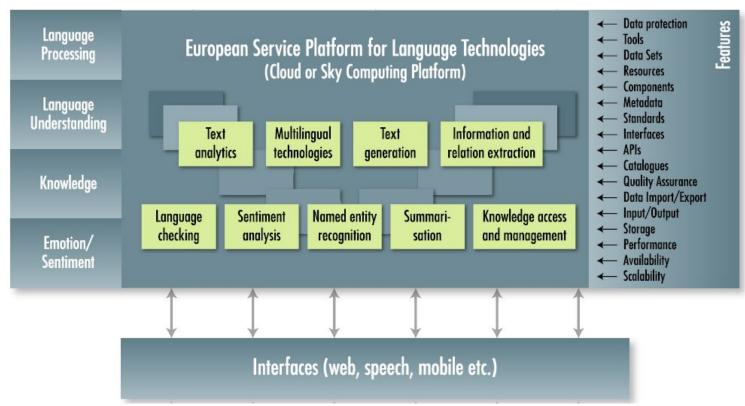
eTranslation -> eLangTech



- Translation (30+)
- Name Entity recognition (24)
- Classification (24)
- Speech Transcription
- ... Anonymisation

https://language-tools.ec.europa.eu/

ELG – European Language Grid



From: META-NET SRA (2013)



Links & contacts



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