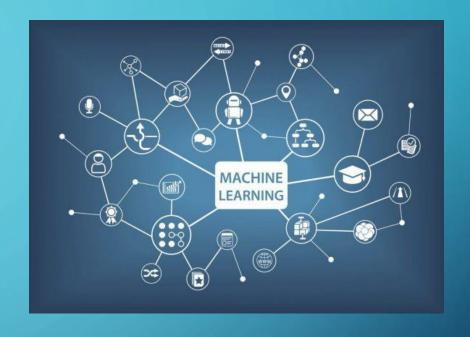
CS5056 DATA ANALYTICS TEXT ANALYTICS

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AGENDA Text Analytics Text Analytics exercise





TEXT ANALYTICS

• It involves the process of structuring the input text (usually parsing, along with the addition of some derived linguistic features and the removal of others, and subsequent insertion into a database), deriving patterns within the structured data, and finally evaluation and interpretation of the output.

TEXT ANALYTICS TASKS

- Text categorization
- Text clustering
- Concept extraction
- Production of granular taxonomies

- Sentiment analysis
- Document summarization
- Learning of entity relation

TEXT ANALYTICS TASKS

- Text analysis involves information retrieval, lexical analysis to study word frequency distributions, pattern recognition, tagging/annotation, information extraction, data mining techniques including link and association analysis, visualization, and predictive analytics.
- The overarching goal is, essentially, to turn text into data for analysis, via application of natural language processing (NLP) and analytical methods.

TEXT ANALYTICS APPLICATIONS

- Security applications
- Biomedical applications
- Software applications
- Online media applications
- Business and marketing applications

- Sentiment analysis
- Scientific literature mining and academic applications
- Digital humanities and computational sociology

FEATURE ENGINEERING

- Count Vectors as features
- TF-IDF Vectors as features
 - Word level
 - N-Gram level
 - Character level

- Word Embeddings as features
- Text / NLP based features
- Topic Models as features



| | Doc 1 | Doc 2 | Doc n |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Term(s) 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Term(s) 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | |
| Term(s) n | 0 | 6 | 3 |

TF-IDF is a measure of originality of a word by comparing the number of times a word appears in a doc with the number of docs the word appears in.

TF-IDF = TF(t,d) X IDF(t)

Term frequency Inverse document Number of times term t appears in a doc, d Document frequency of the term t

TF-IDF VECTORS AS FEATURES

- TF-IDF Vectors can be generated at different levels of input tokens (words, characters, n-grams)
 - Word Level TF-IDF: Matrix representing tf-idf scores of every term in different documents
 - N-gram Level TF-IDF: N-grams are the combination of N terms together. This Matrix representing tf-idf scores of N-grams
 - Character Level TF-IDF: Matrix representing tf-idf scores of character level n-grams in the corpus

TEXT / NLP-BASED FEATURES

- A number of extra text based features can also be created which sometimes are helpful for improving text classification models. Some examples are:
 - Word Count of the documents total number of words in the documents
 - Character Count of the documents total number of characters in the documents
 - Average Word Density of the documents average length of the words used in the documents
 - Puncutation Count in the Complete Essay total number of punctuation marks in the documents

TOPIC MODELS AS FEATURES

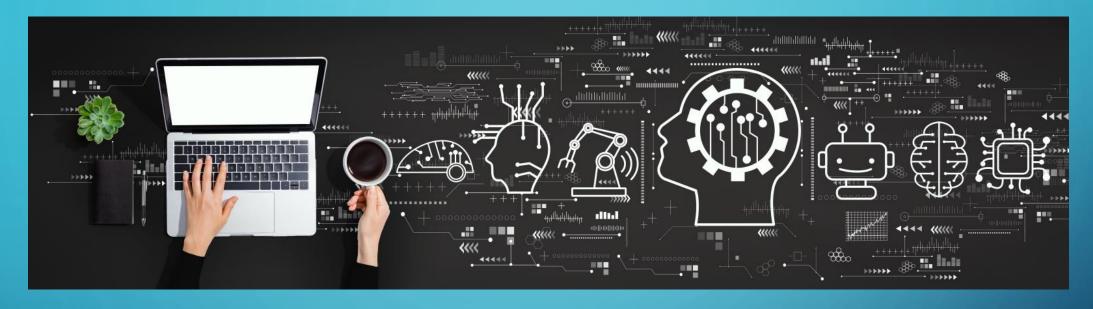
- Topic Modelling is a technique to identify the groups of words (called a topic) from a collection of documents that contains best information in the collection
- Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) is a technique commonly used for generating Topic Modelling Features.

TOPIC MODELS AS FEATURES

- LDA is an iterative model which starts from a fixed number of topics
- Each topic is represented as a distribution over words, and each document is then represented as a distribution over topics
- Although the tokens themselves are meaningless, the probability distributions over words provided by the topics provide a sense of the different ideas contained in the documents

MODEL BUILDING

- Supervised learning
 - Classify text into categories
 - Estimate the influence of certain feature in a given score.
- Unsupervised learning
 - Identify topics / Keywords
 - Cluster documents



PRACTICE

TEXT MINING EXERCISE

EXERCISE

- Load a dataset with 3.6M Amazon reviews.
- Extract features using: count vectors, TF-IDF (Word, NGram, Characters)
- Learn classification models: Logistic Regression, SVM, Random Forest.
- Compare the accuracy of the models and the features.