

Class Objectives

- Understand what NLP is, why we use it
- Demonstrate ability to tokenize texts into sentences and words, including handling punctuations and non-alpha characters gracefully
- Implement lematization and stopwording with the understanding of pros and cons of various choices
- Experiment with a few ways of counting tokens and displaying the most frequent ones
- Define concept of ngrams and implement with scikit-learn
- Create wordcloud to show most frequent terms in a text



What is Natural Language Processing?



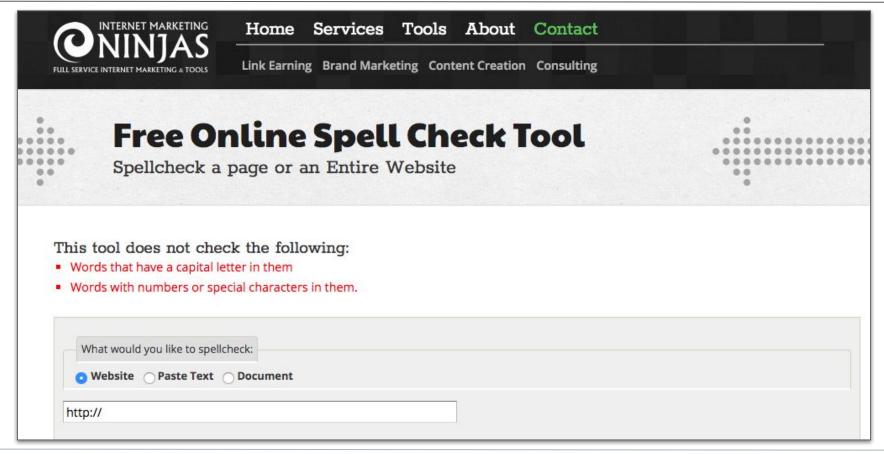
Methods for building computer software that understands, generates, and manipulates human language.

-Jacob Eisenstein



What Is NLP Used For?

Spell checkers

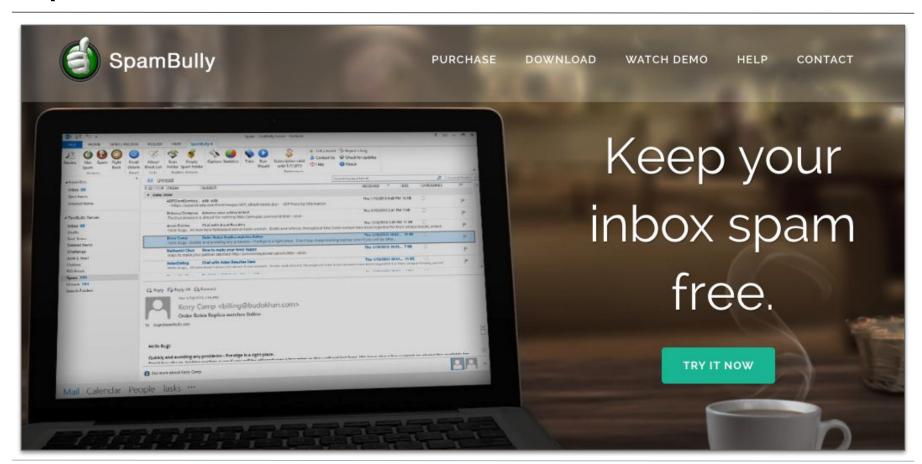


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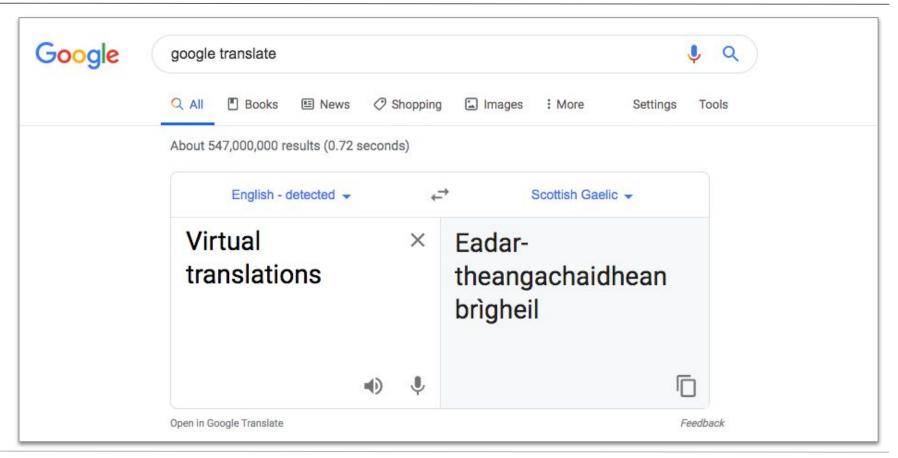
Virtual Assistants (Alexa, Google Home, Siri)



Spam filters

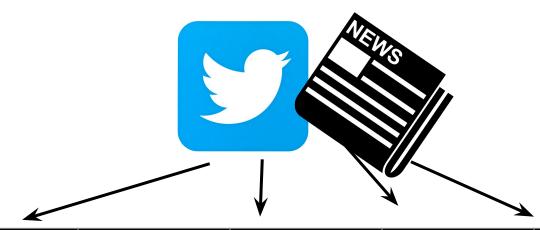


Virtual translations (Google Translate)



google.com 9

Handling unstructured data from tweets and Facebook posts



Company	Product	Data	Price	Region
Samsung	Galaxy A10e	April 11	\$139	US
Nintendo	3DS	March 27	\$250	North America

Product Release

NLP

Most industries have large quantities of textual data that can't be efficiently processed manually.

01

02

03

Law:

Research, notes, documents, records of legal transactions, governmental information

Medical Research:

Patient information/history, clinical notes, symptoms

Stock Market Analysis:

Company disclosures, news articles, report narratives



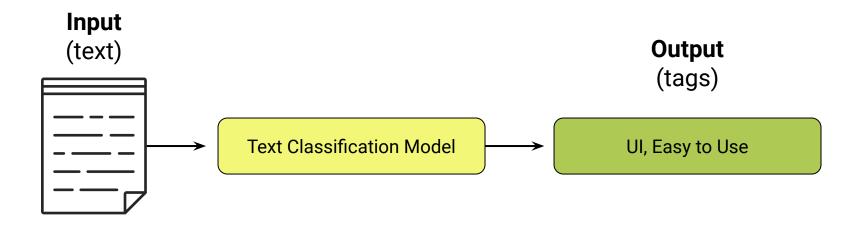




A Few NLP Applications

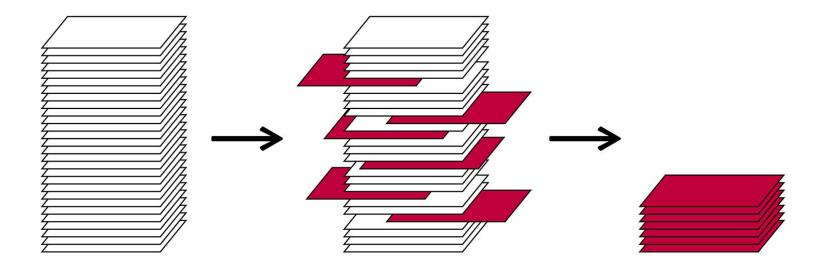
Text Classification

Classifying statements as subjective/objective, positive/negative; finding the reading level or genre of a text



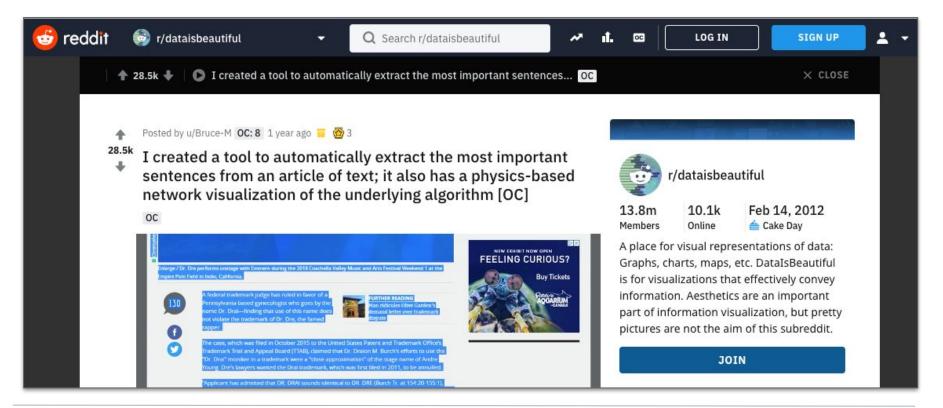
Information Extraction

Finding the diagnosis from a doctor's notes; identifying names of individuals from a witness statement



Document Summarization

Generating a headline or abstract for a document



reddit.com 18

Complex Question Answering

Answering a question about a subject given resources or a document on that subject



<u>ai.facebook.com</u>

NLP is HARD: Humans intuitively interpret natural language, but even we aren't great at it all the time. Natural language is:

Contextual:

The meaning of text depends on situation, speaker, and listener.

Ambiguous:

Words have multiple meanings and can mean different things in different contexts.

Nonstandard:

There is no general set of rules, especially across dialects, groups, etc.

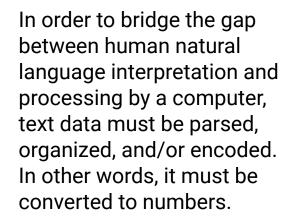




Natural Languages vs. Computer Languages

Computer languages (programming languages) are:

- unambiguous
- based on mathematical logic
- designed to encode a very specific set of instructions



NLP Workflow

01

Preprocessing: preparing the text, including ingestion

02

Extraction: get interesting features of the text

 $\left[03\right]$

Analysis: summarize these features



Representation: visualize your analysis



Tokenization

The process of segmenting running text into words, sentences, or phrases.



Text needs to be segmented into units in order for any processing to be done.



A token is a group of characters that have meaning. It can be words, sentences, or phrases.



Sometimes characters such as punctuation are discarded.



Tokenization is similar to using .split() in Python.



Sentence segmentation and tokenization are often the first steps in an NLP pipeline.

Let's eat, Grandpa!



["let's", "eat", "grandpa"]





Tokenization: The process of splitting up a text document into units, most often sentences or words



Instructor Demonstration Tokenization

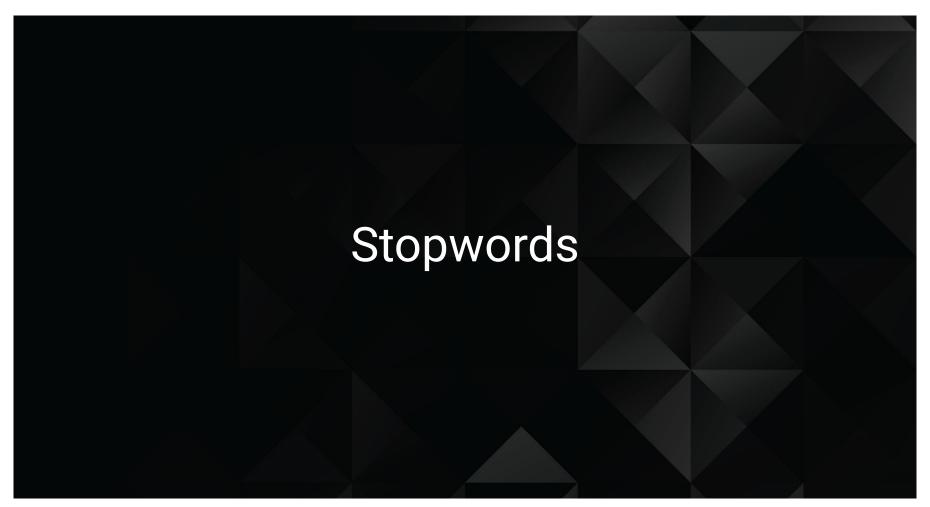


Activity: Tokenizing Reuters

In this activity you will practice sentence and word tokenization on some articles from the Reuters corpus, and place the results in a pandas DataFrame.



Time's Up! Let's Review.





Stopwords: Words that, for analysis purposes, do not have informational content. Words like "the," "there," and "in."

Stopwords

Stopwords are words that are useful for grammar and syntax, but they don't contain any important content.



Generally, stopwords are the most commonly used words in the document.



Examples: this, to, the, a, there, an



Stopwords are often removed because they don't distinguish between relevant and irrelevant content.



Activity: Crude Stopwords

In this activity you will practice creating a function that strips non-letter characters from a document and then applies stopwording.



Time's Up! Let's Review.

Take a Break!



Lemmatization



Lemmatization: standardizing the "morphology" of words. For example, walking, walked, and walks will all become walk.



Instructor Demonstration Lemmatization



Activity: Lemmatize

In this activity, you will create a function that performs stopwording, regex cleaning of non-letter characters, word tokenizing, and lemmatization on each word in the article.



Time's Up! Let's Review.



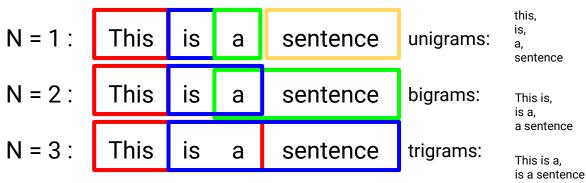


N-Grams: Tokens that include multi-word phrases. The n is the number of words—for example, bigrams are two-word combinations.

N-Grams

A group of n words appearing in sequence from a text.

- Splitting on single words can result in a model where syntax and order are ignored.
- Using an n-gram can be helpful in identifying the multi-word expressions or phrases.
- N-grams can be used to calculate how often words follow one another and are applied in generating text. (predictive keyboard)
- N-grams are helpful in applications like sentiment analysis, where the ordering of the words is important to the context.





Instructor Demonstration N-Grams

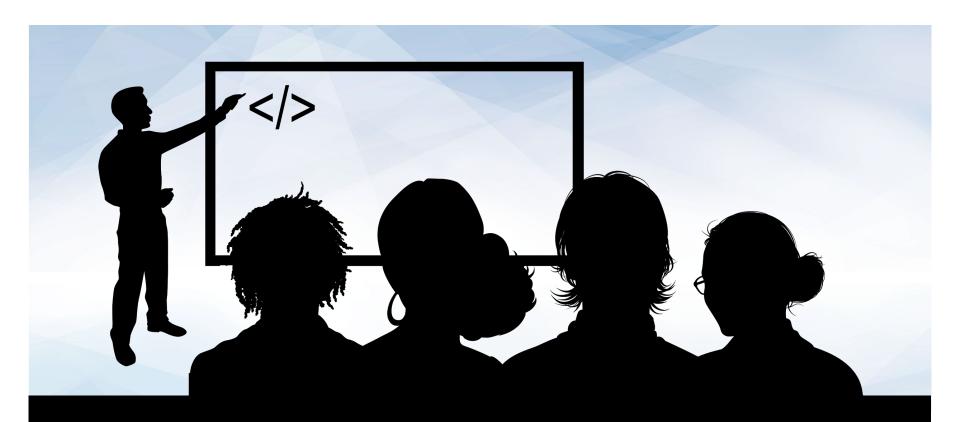


Activity: Counter

In this activity, you will create a function that pre-processes and outputs a list of the most common words in a corpus.



Time's Up! Let's Review.



Instructor Demonstration Word Cloud



Activity: Gas Cloud

In this activity, you will practice creating a word cloud from a subset of the Reuters corpus.

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Time's Up! Let's Review.

