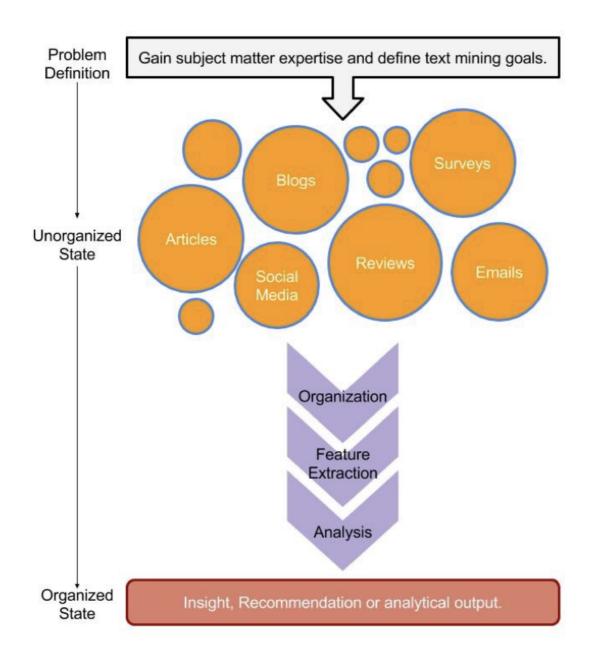
Amazon vs. Google

TEXT MINING WITH BAG-OF-WORDS IN R





Remember the workflow?



1 - Problem definition & specific goals

2 - Identify text to be collected

3 - Text organization

4 - Feature extraction

5 - Analysis

6 - Reach an insight, recommendation, or

1.Problem definition

: •

2. Unorganized state



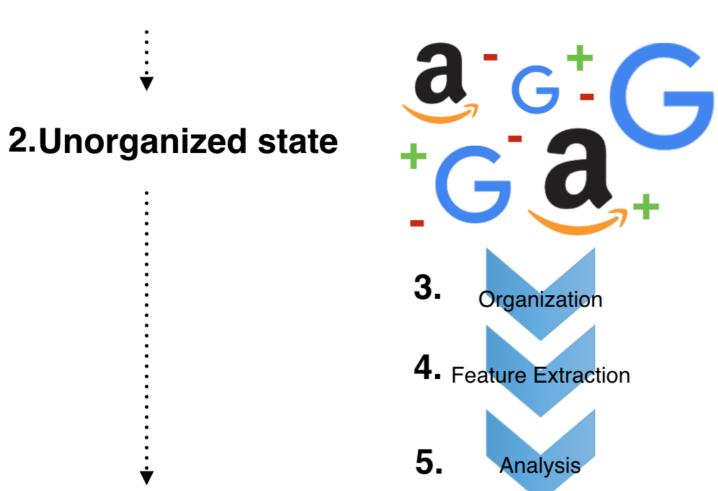
3. Organization

4. Feature Extraction

5.

Analysis

1.Problem definition



Which company has better work life balance? Which 1.Problem definition has better perceived pay according to online reviews? 2.Unorganized state Organization 4. Feature Extraction 5.

Which company has better work life balance? Which 1.Problem definition has better perceived pay according to online reviews? 2. Unorganized state Organization 4. Feature Extraction 5. 6. Organized state Insight, recommendation, analytical output

Let's practice!



Step 3: Text organization

TEXT MINING WITH BAG-OF-WORDS IN R





Text organization with qdap

```
# qdap cleaning function
qdap_clean <- function(x) {
  x <- replace_abbreviation(x)</pre>
  x <- replace_contraction(x)</pre>
  x <- replace_number(x)</pre>
  x <- replace_ordinal(x)</pre>
  x <- replace_symbol(x)</pre>
  x <- tolower(x)</pre>
  return(x)
```

Text organization with tm

Cleaning your corpora



Let's practice!



Steps 4 & 5: Feature extraction & analysis

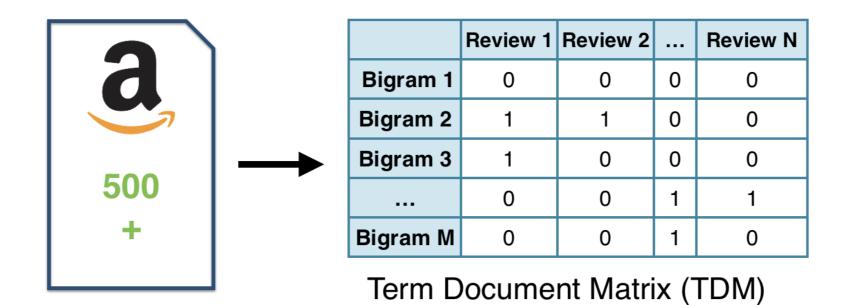
TEXT MINING WITH BAG-OF-WORDS IN R





Feature extraction

```
# Create bigram TDM
amzn_p_tdm <- TermDocumentMatrix(
  amzn_pros_corp,
  control = list(tokenize = tokenizer)
)</pre>
```



Get term frequencies

```
# Convert TDM to matrix
amzn_p_m <- as.matrix(amzn_p_tdm)
# Compute term frequencies
amzn_p_freq <- rowSums(amzn_p_m)
# Sort in decreasing order of frequency
term_frequency <- sort(amzn_p_freq, decreasing = TRUE)
# View the top 5 most frequent bigrams
term_frequency[1:5]</pre>
```

```
good pay great benefits smart people
25 24 20
place work fast paced
17 16
```

Create visuals with plotrix

```
# Find common words
common_words <- subset(all_tdm_m, all_tdm_m[, 1] > 0 & all_tdm_m[, 2] > 0)
difference <- abs(common_words[, 1] - common_words[, 2])</pre>
common_words <- cbind(common_words, difference)</pre>
common_words <- common_words[order(common_words[, 3], decreasing = TRUE), ]</pre>
# Create data frame: top 15 words
top15_df <- data.frame(x = common_words[1:15, 1], y = common_words[1:15, 2],
                       labels = rownames(common_words[1:15, ]))
# Make pyramid plot
pyramid.plot(top15_dfx, top15_dfy, labels = top15_df1labels, gap = 12,
             main = "Words in Common", unit = NULL,
             top.labels = c("Amzn", "Cons Words", "Google"))
```

Let's practice!



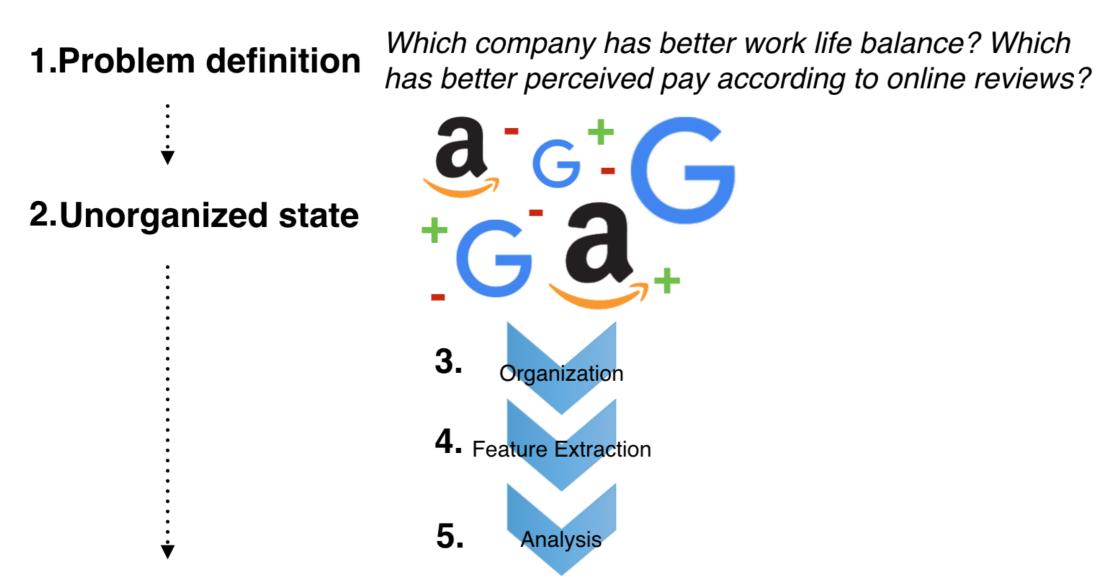
Step 6: Reach a conclusion

TEXT MINING WITH BAG-OF-WORDS IN R





Time to reach a conclusion!



Let's practice!



Finished!

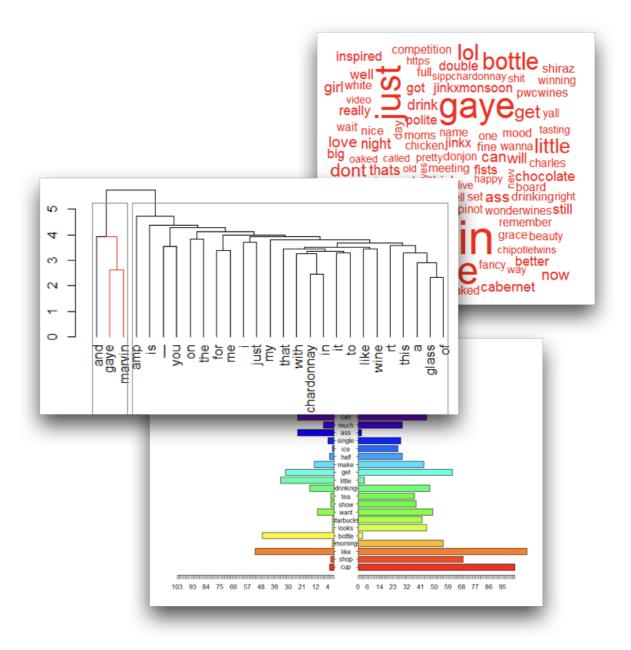
TEXT MINING WITH BAG-OF-WORDS IN R





In this course, you learned how to...

- Organize and clean text data
- Tokenize into unigrams & bigrams
- Build TDMs & DTMs
- Extract features
 - Top terms
 - Word associations
- Visualize text data



Congratulations!

