

# Document Classification

based on

# LDA

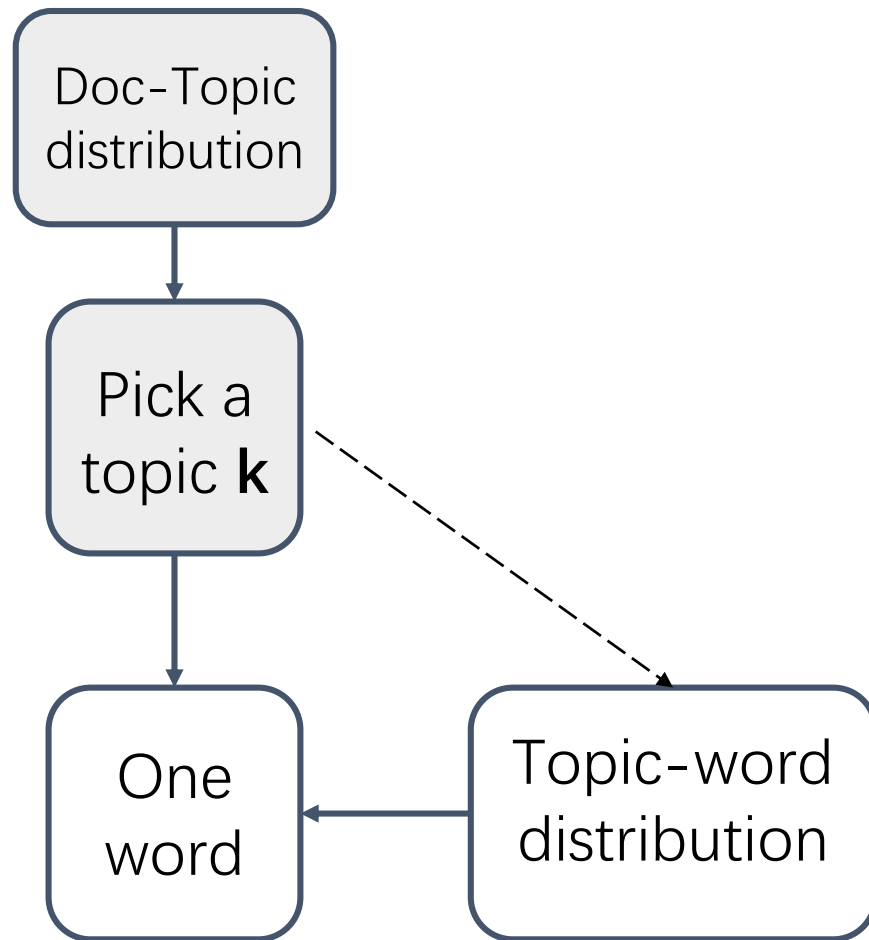
Latent Dirichlet Allocation

Chunyuan Li  
Jiarui Xing

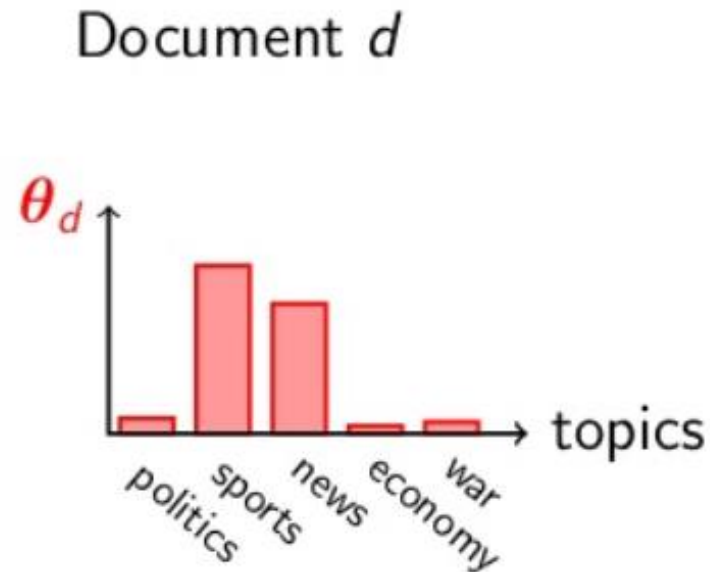
# Contents

- Introduction to LDA
- Experiment Design
- Experiment Result

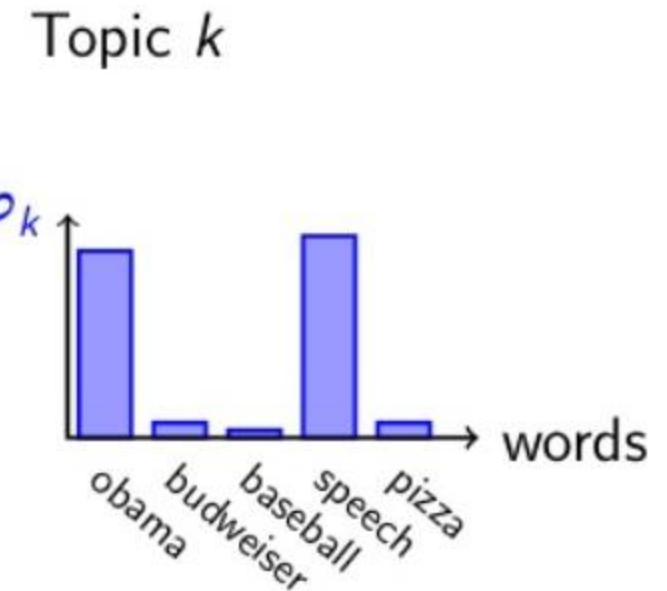
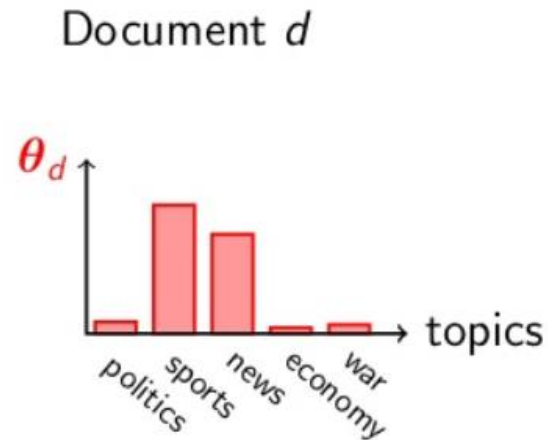
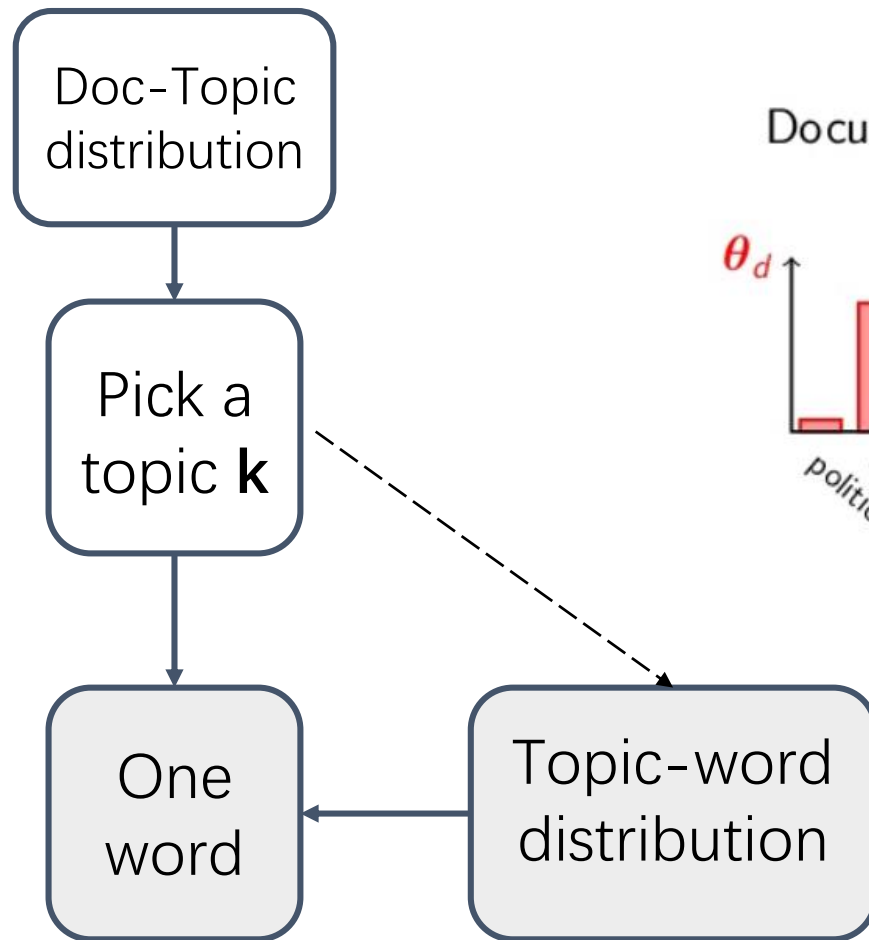
## LDA Document Generation Model (Simplified)



First Step:  
**choose a topic from document-topic distribution**

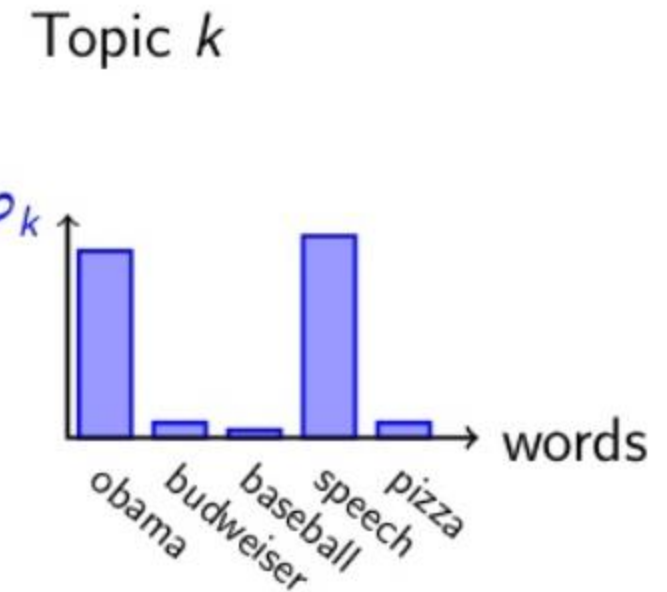
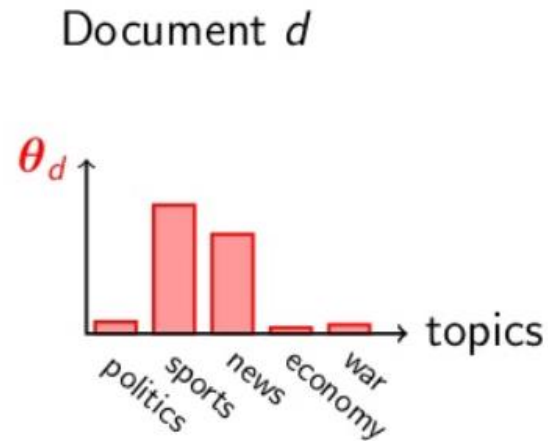
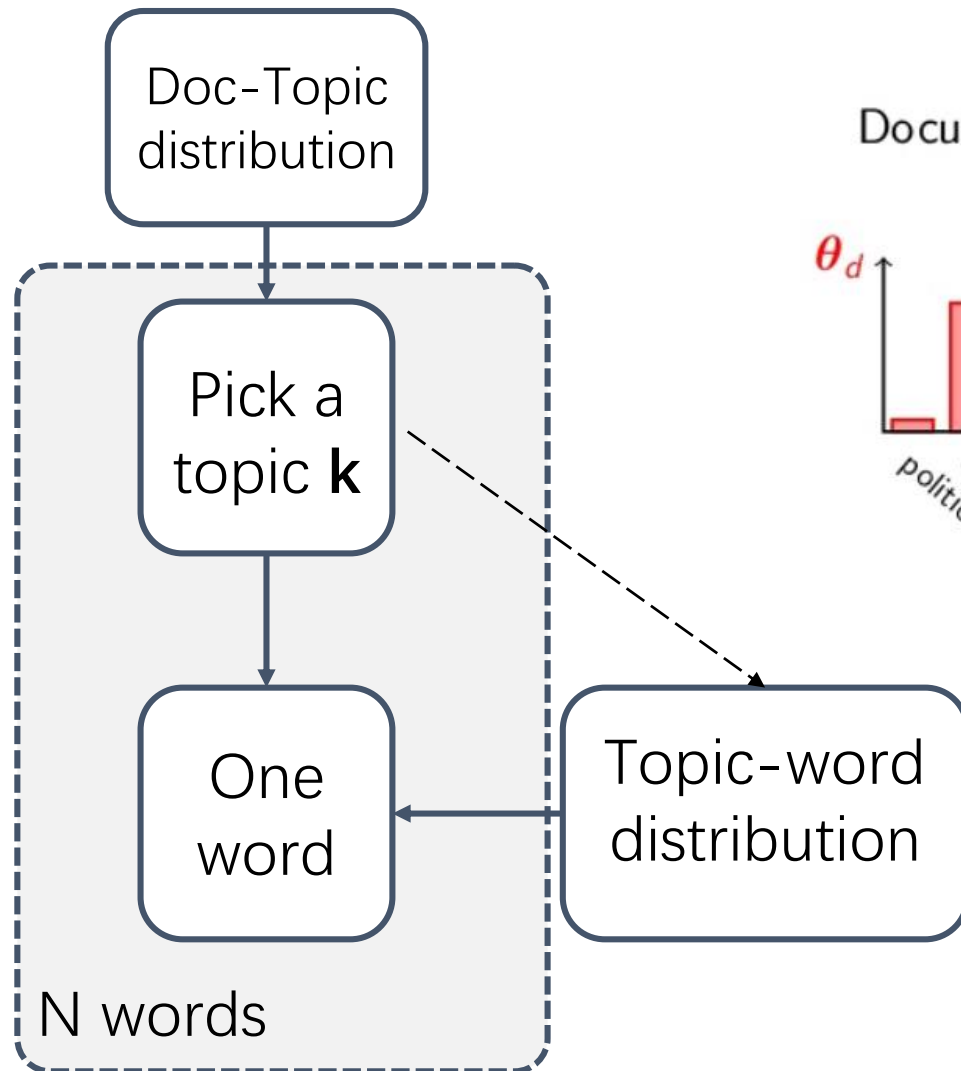


## LDA Document Generation Model (Simplified)



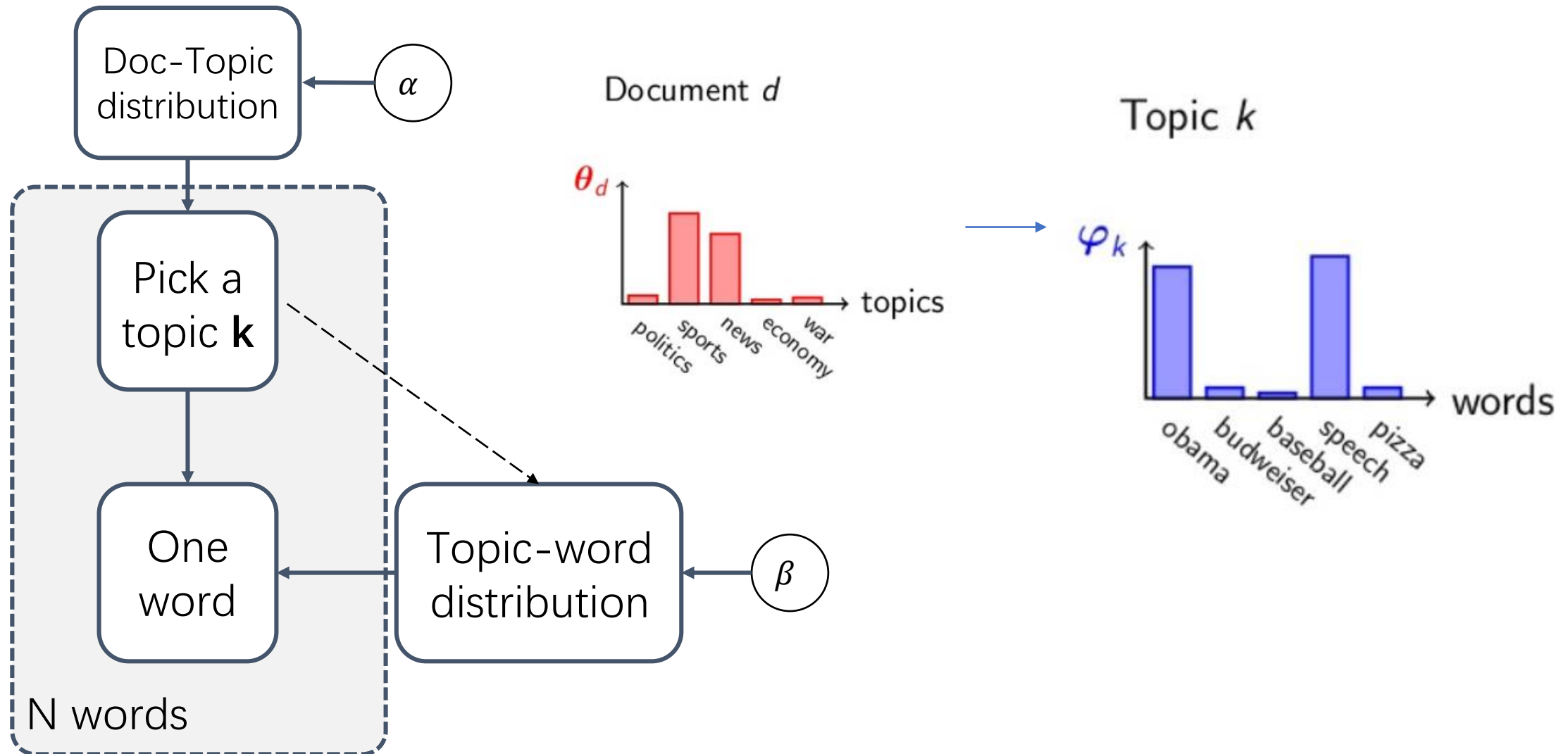
Second Step:  
**choose a word from topic-word distribution**

## LDA Document Generation Model (Simplified)



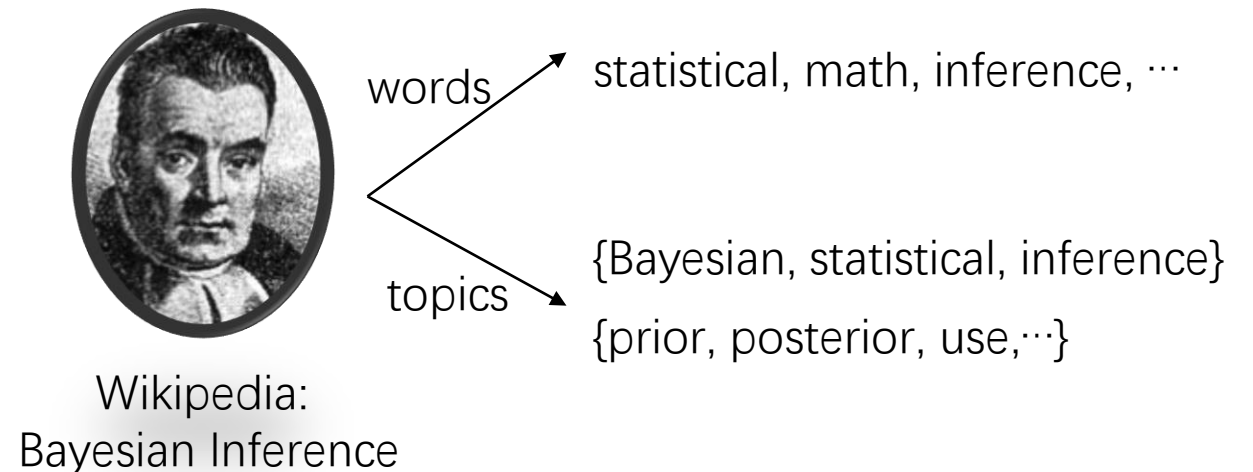
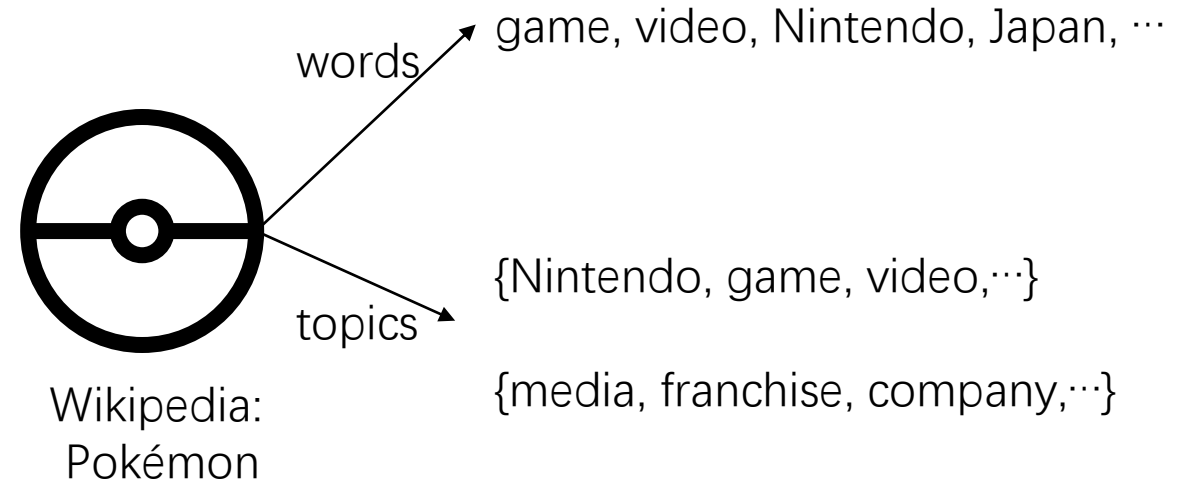
Do it N times to generate a document with N words

## LDA Document Generation Model (Simplified)



- **Basic Idea**

As different documents have difference in the usage of words (e.g. term frequency/tf-idf), they should also **differ in topics**!



- **Basic Idea**

As different documents have difference in the usage of words (e.g. term frequency or tf-idf), they should also differ in topics!

- **Implementation: LDA as Vectorization!**

Transform a document into **distribution of topics**



Document



0.12	0.08	0.01	0.23	...	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.23	0.13
------	------	------	------	-----	------	------	------	------	------

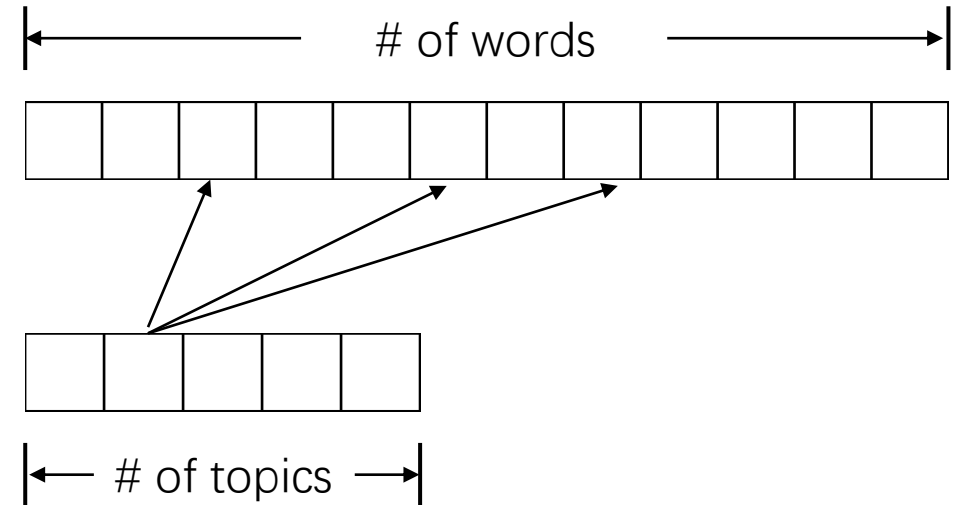
Topic Distribution



- When should LDA work better (than other document vectorization methods)?

- With lower vector dimension?

Each topic referring to several words, which may represent a document in lower dimensions (than tf and tf-idf).



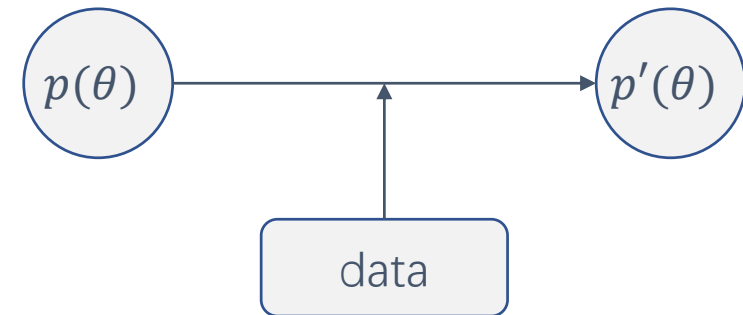
- When should LDA work better (than other document vectorization methods)?

- With lower vector dimension?

Each topic referring to several words, which may represent a document in lower dimensions (than tf and tf-idf).

- With small dataset?

Prior helps us avoid overfitting (think of pseudo-count in coin flipping case)



- **When should LDA work better (than other document vectorization methods)?**

- With lower vector dimension?

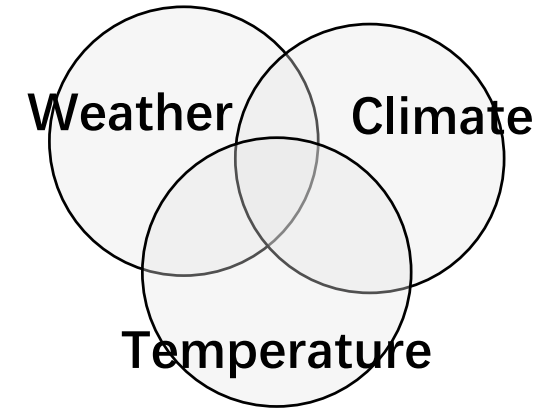
Each topic referring to several words, which may represent a document in lower dimensions (than tf and tf-idf).

- With small dataset?

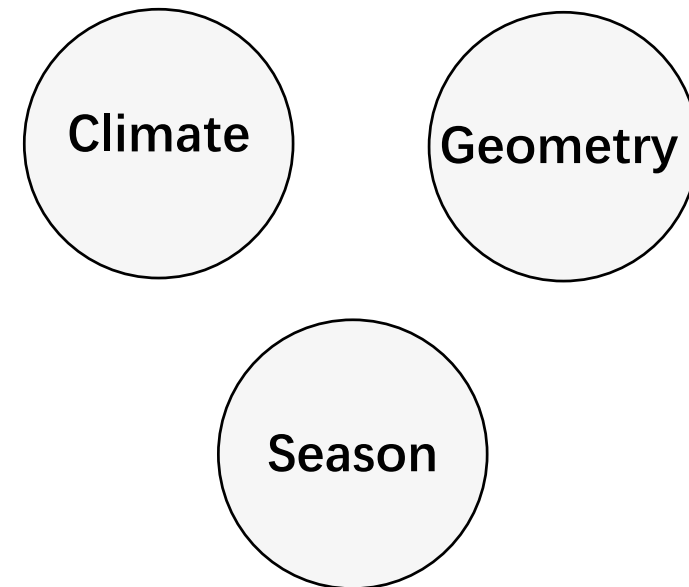
Prior helps us avoid overfitting(think of pseudo-count in coin flipping case)

- With smaller document-topic-prior ( $\alpha$ )?

“Sparse” topics work better

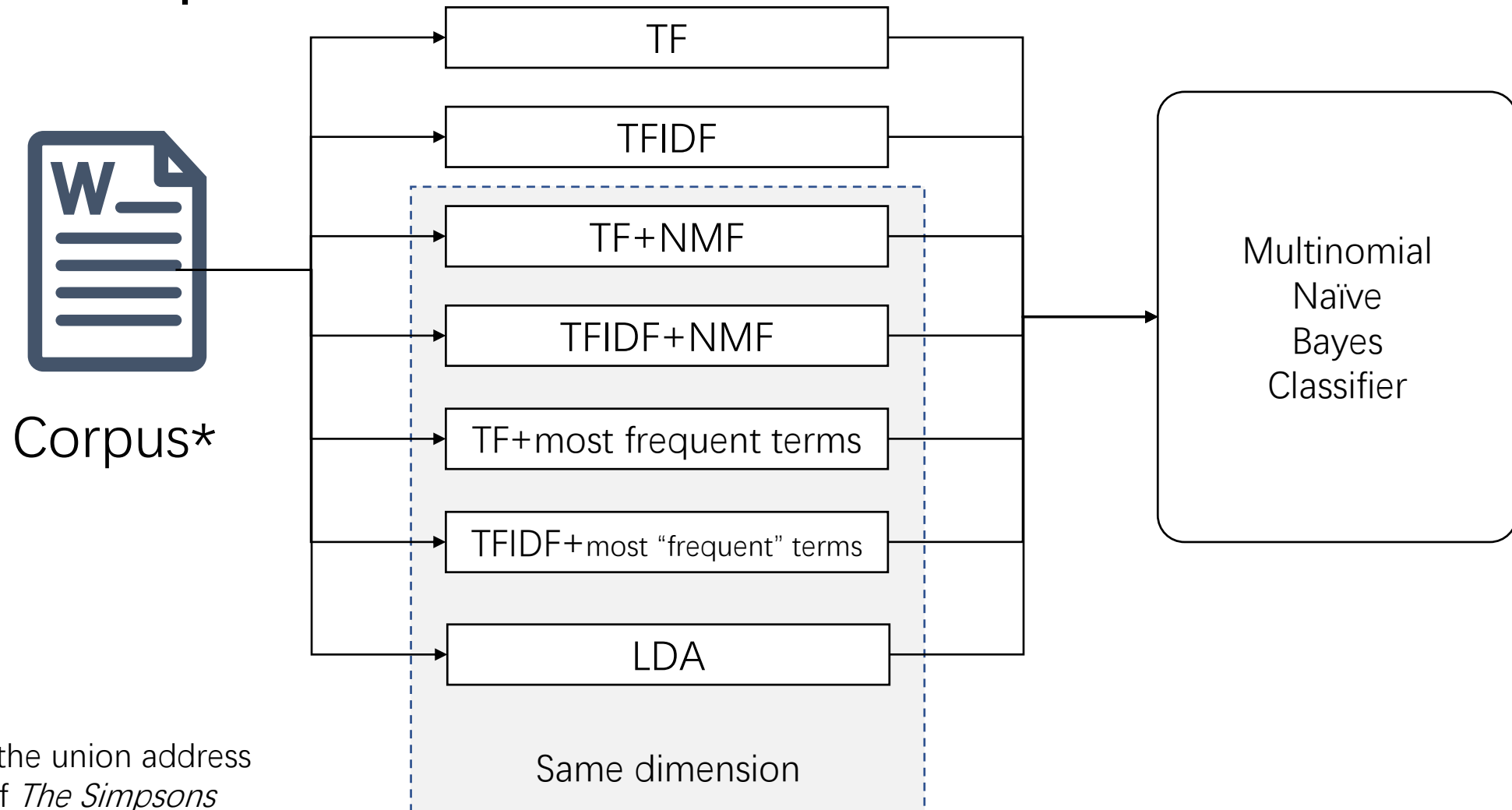


Large  $\alpha$



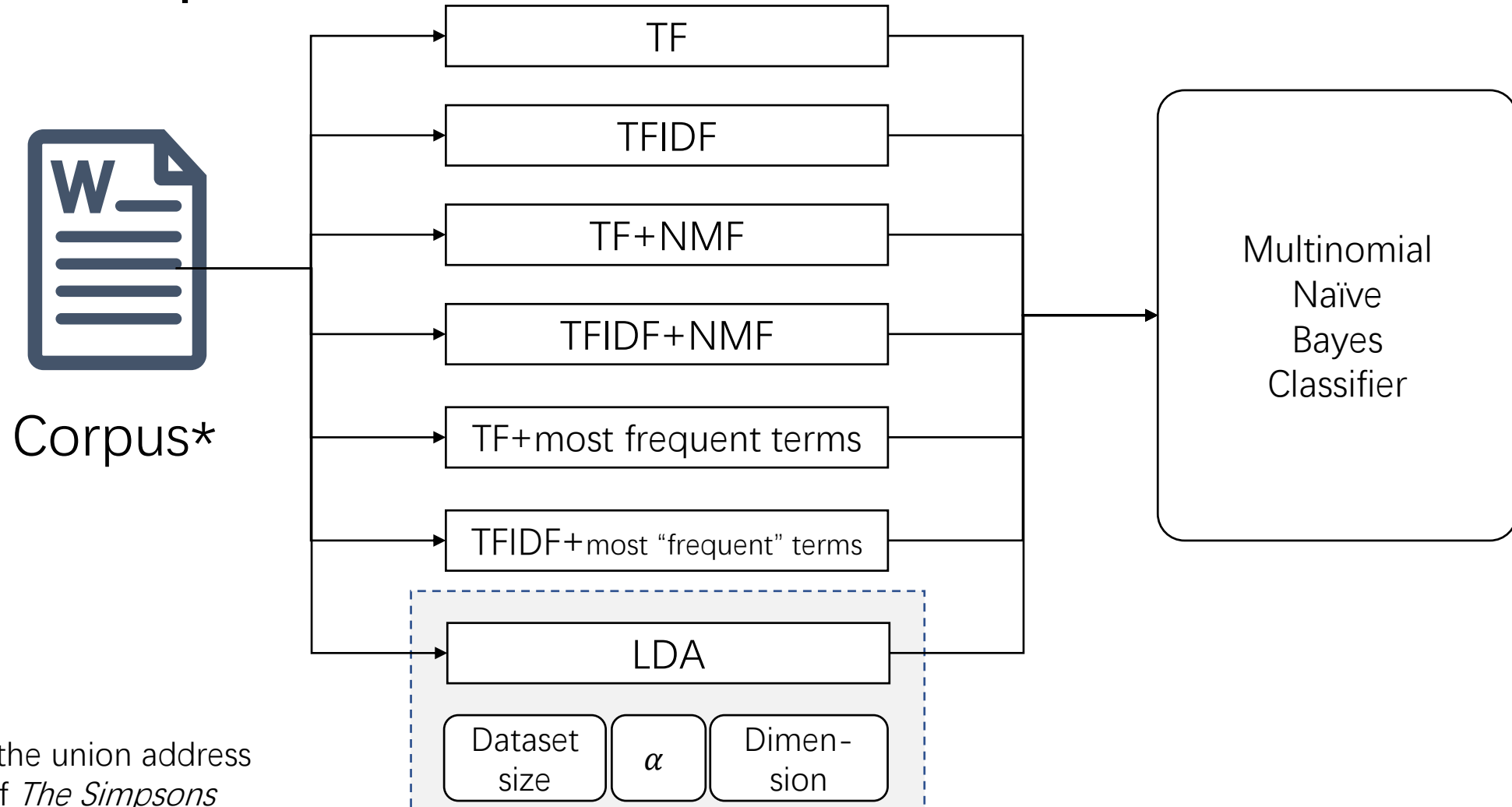
Small  $\alpha$

- Experiment Pipeline



- \* 1. State of the union address
- 2. Scripts of *The Simpsons*

- Experiment Pipeline

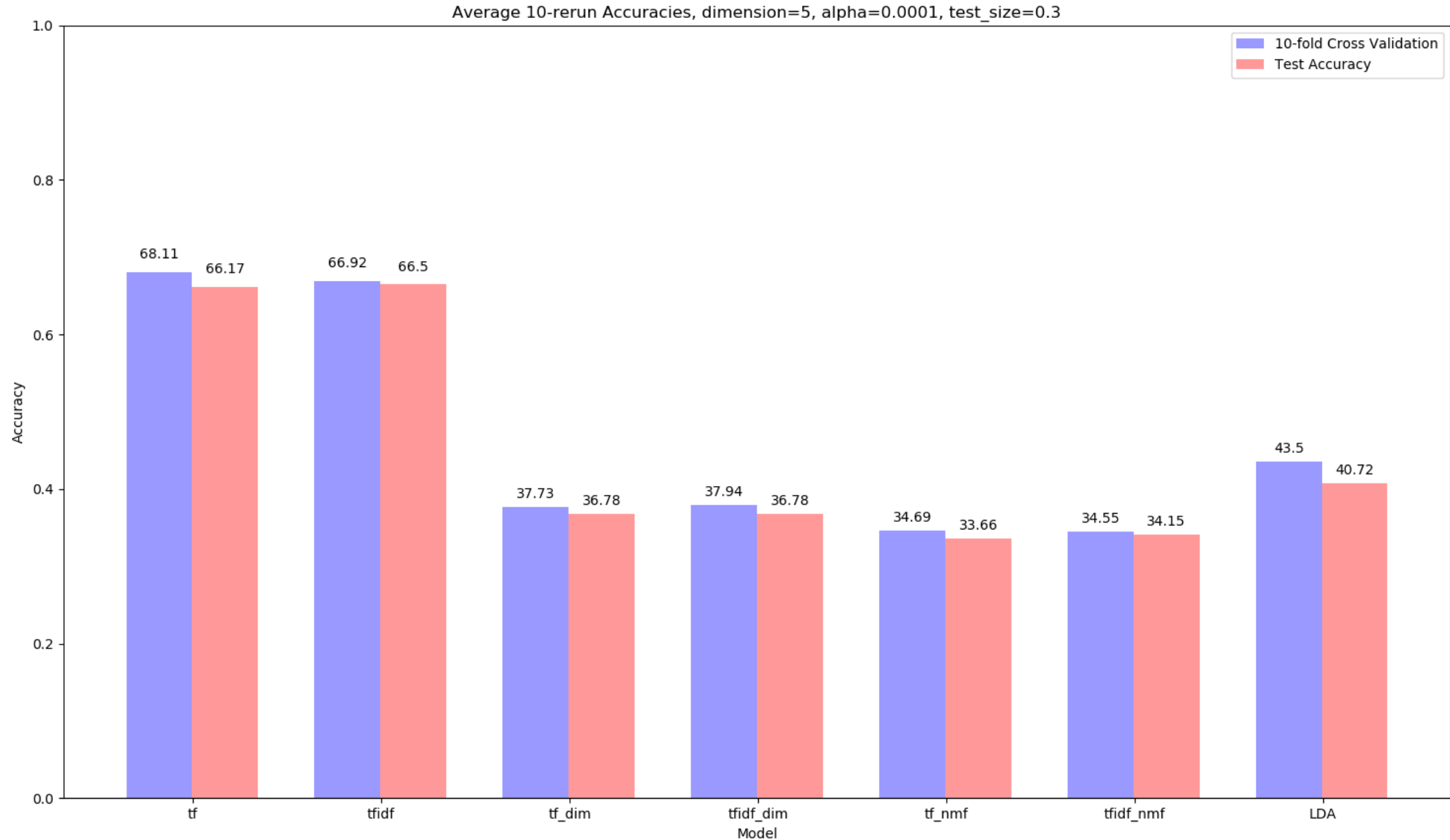


\* 1. State of the union address  
2. Scripts of *The Simpsons*

# Experiment Result

Accuracies with  $\alpha = 0.0001, 0.01, 1, 10$

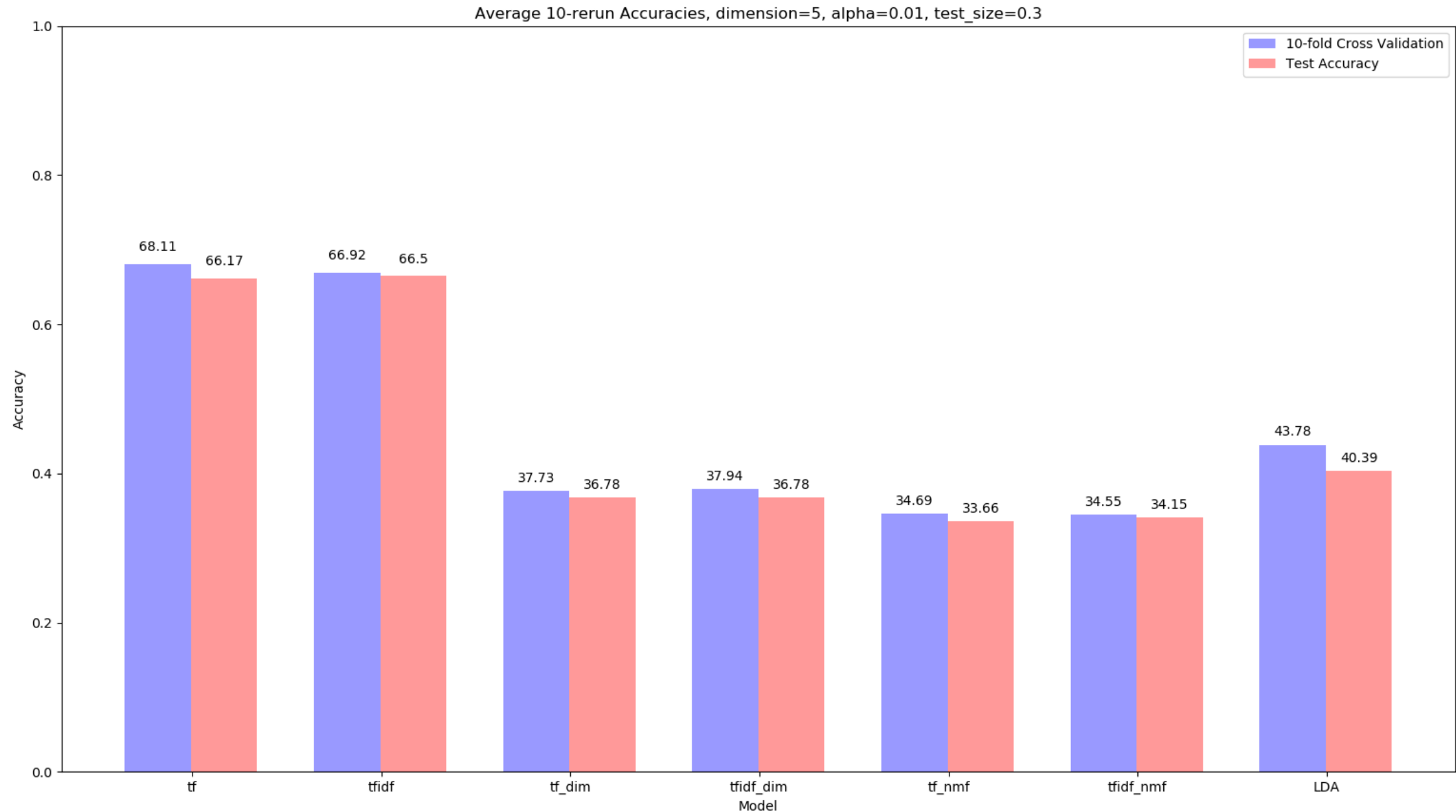
18



# Experiment Result

Accuracies with  $\alpha = 0.0001, 0.01, 1, 10$

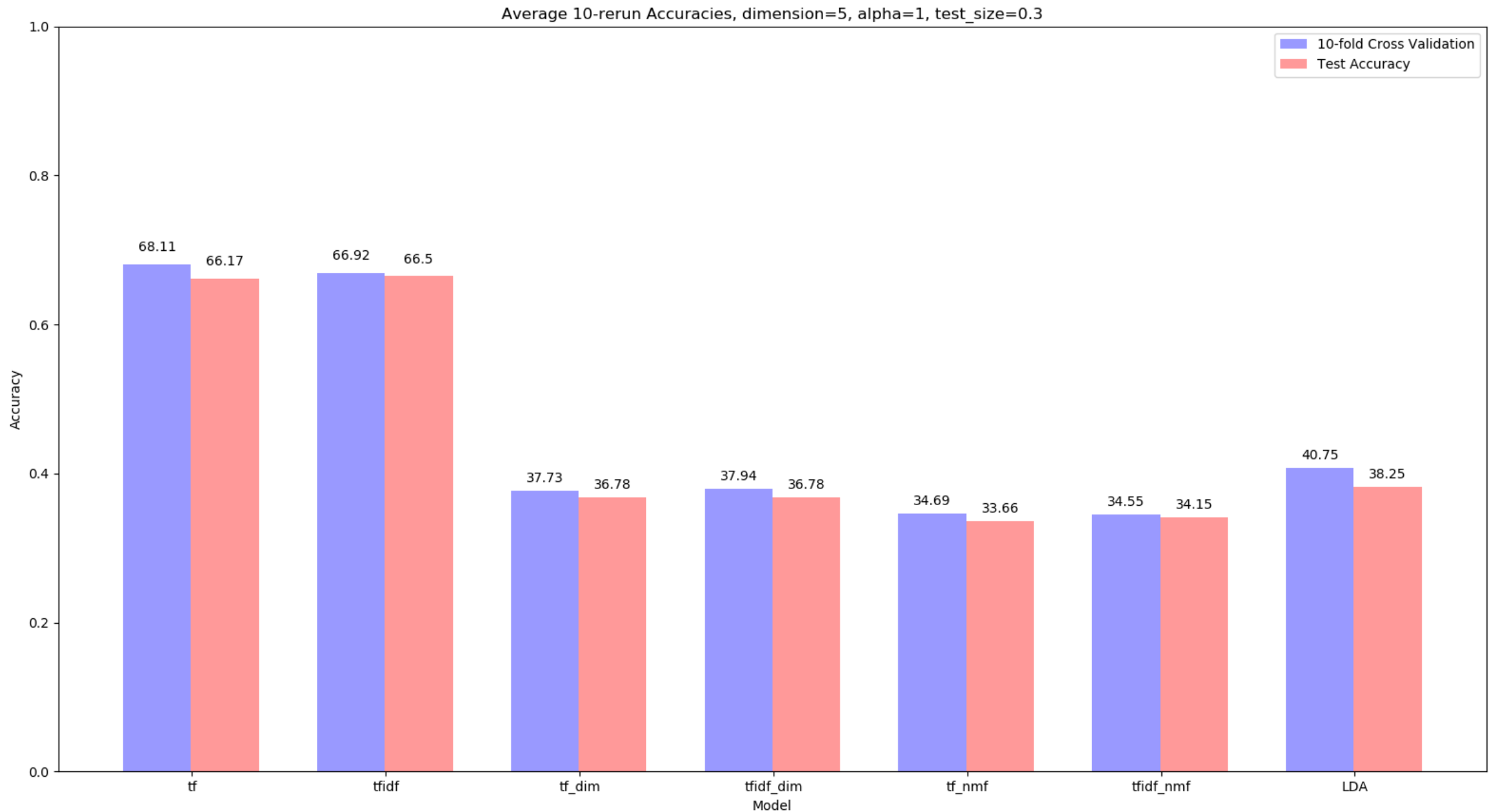
19



# Experiment Result

Accuracies with  $\alpha = 0.0001, 0.01, 1, 10$

20

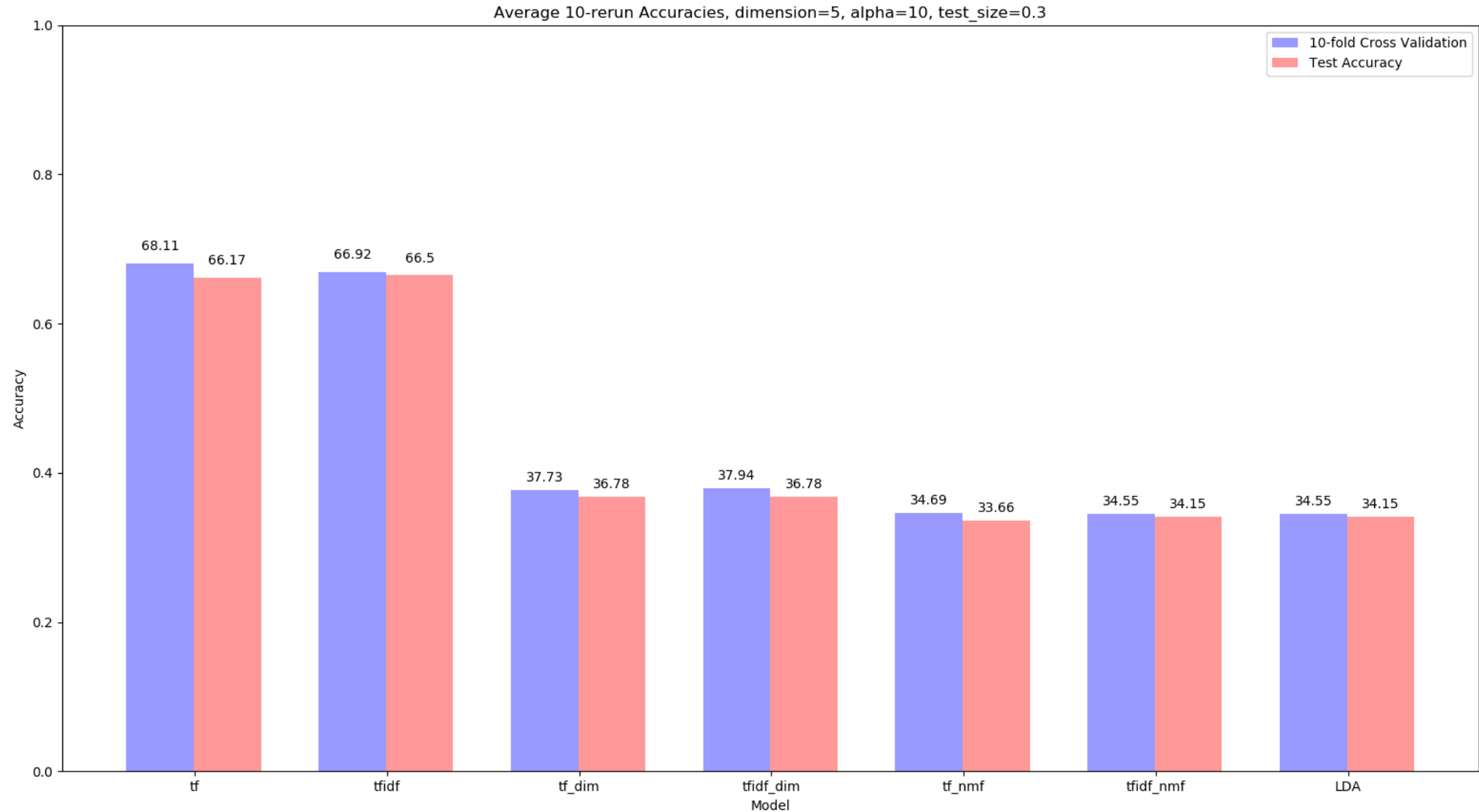


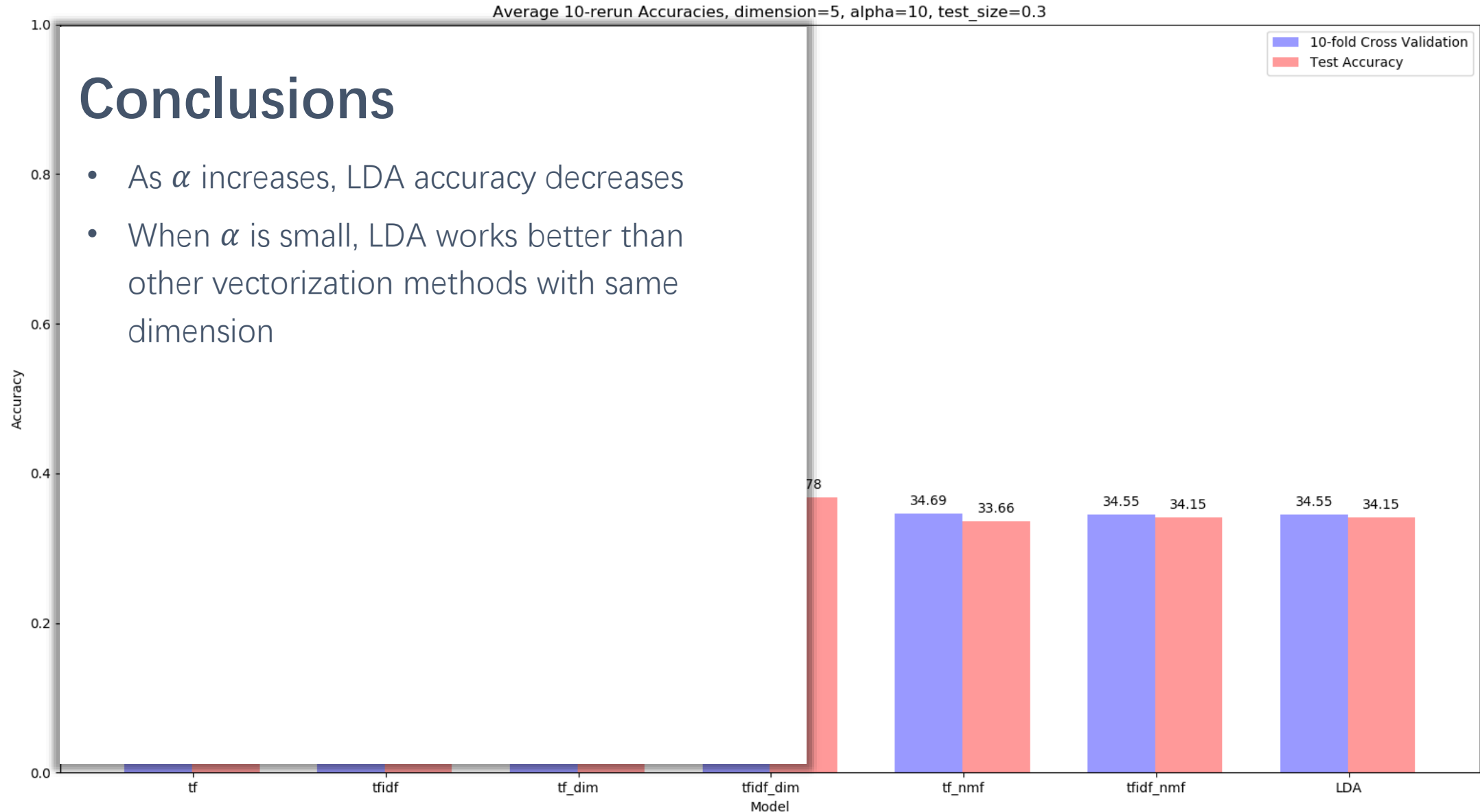


# Experiment Result

Accuracies with  $\alpha = 0.0001, 0.01, 1, 10$

21

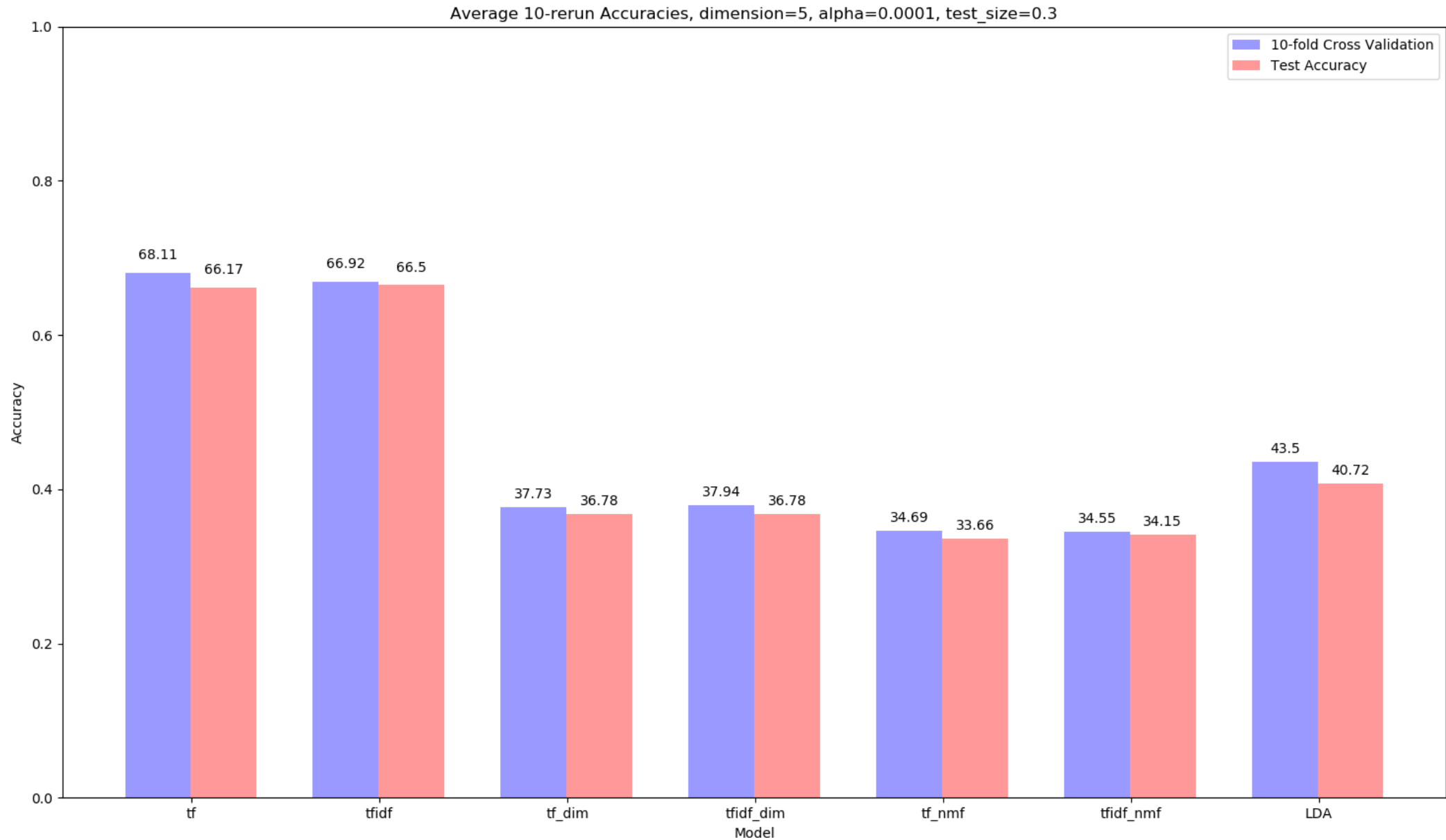




# Experiment Result

Accuracies with train set ratio=0.7, 0.5, 0.2

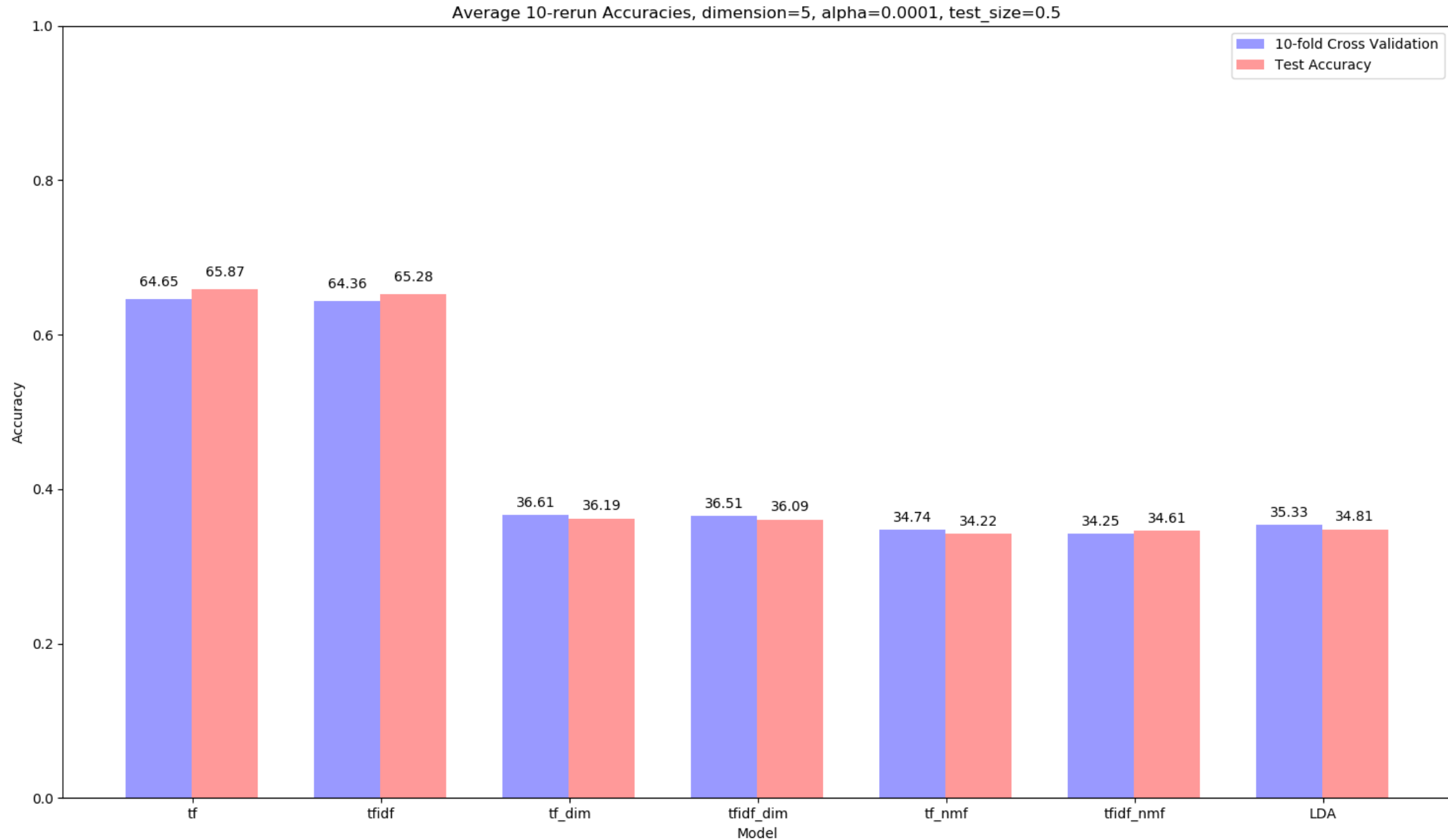
23



# Experiment Result

Accuracies with train set ratio=0.7, **0.5**, 0.2

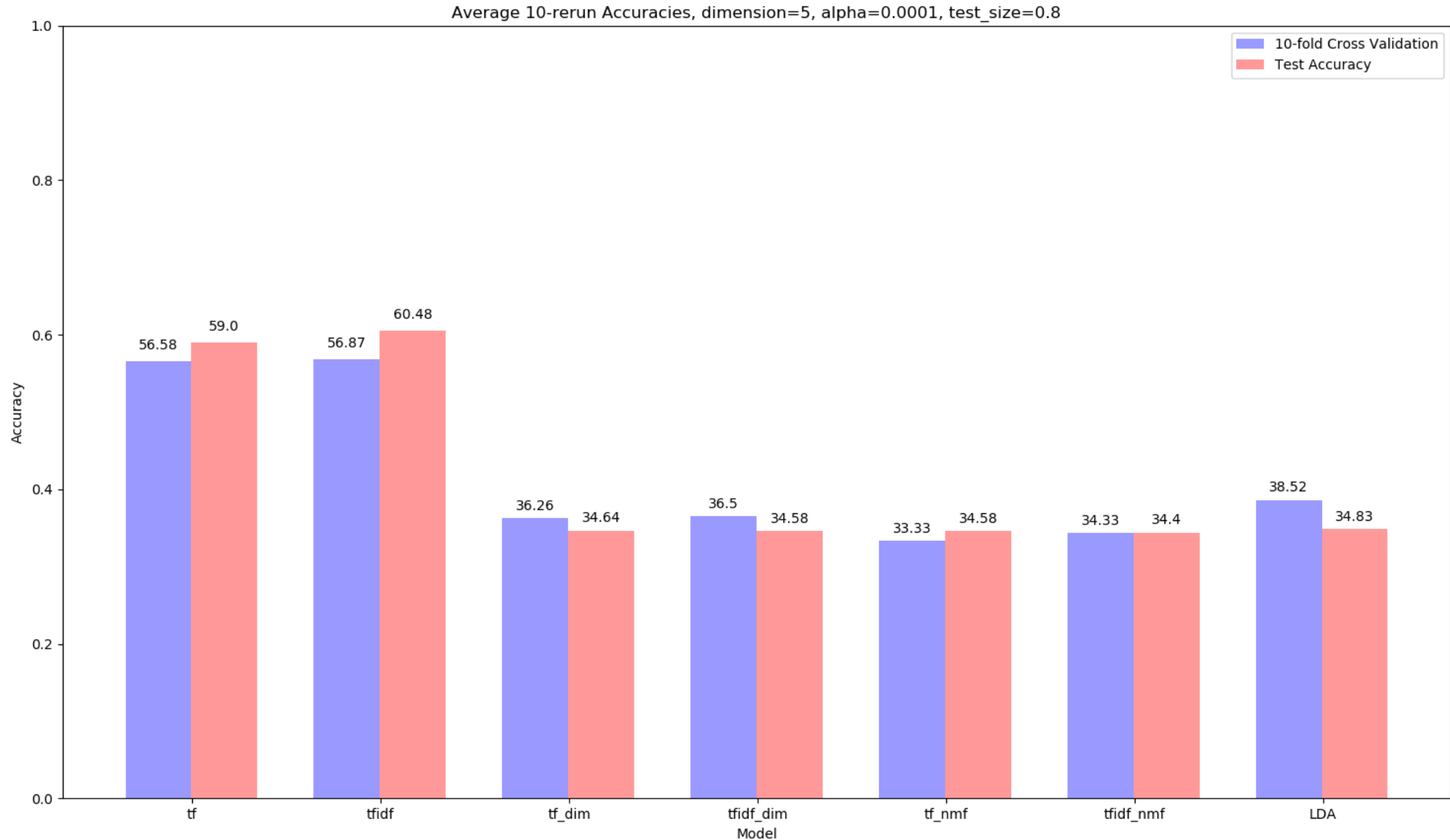
24

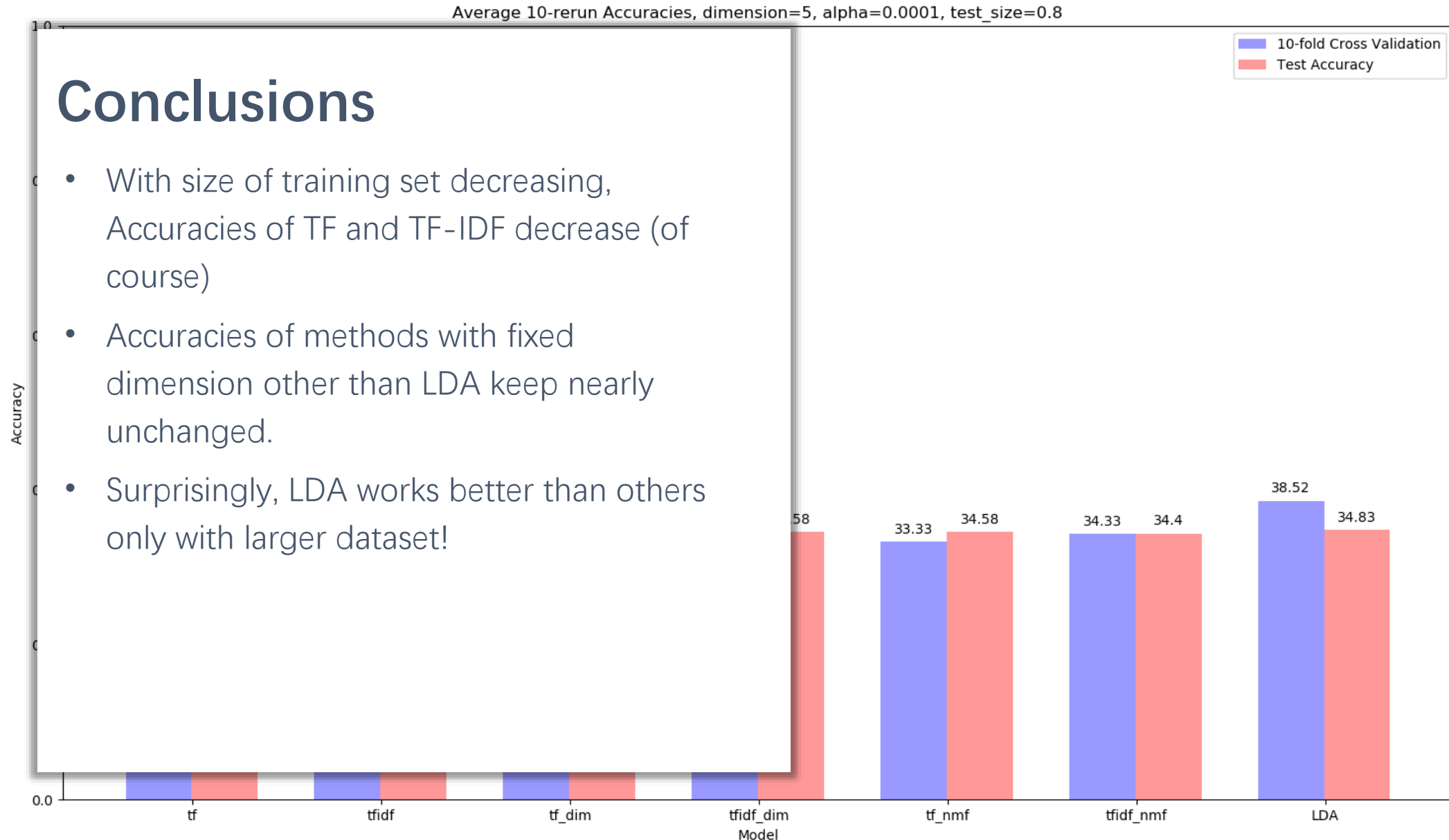


# Experiment Result

Accuracies with train set ratio=0.7, 0.5, 0.2

25

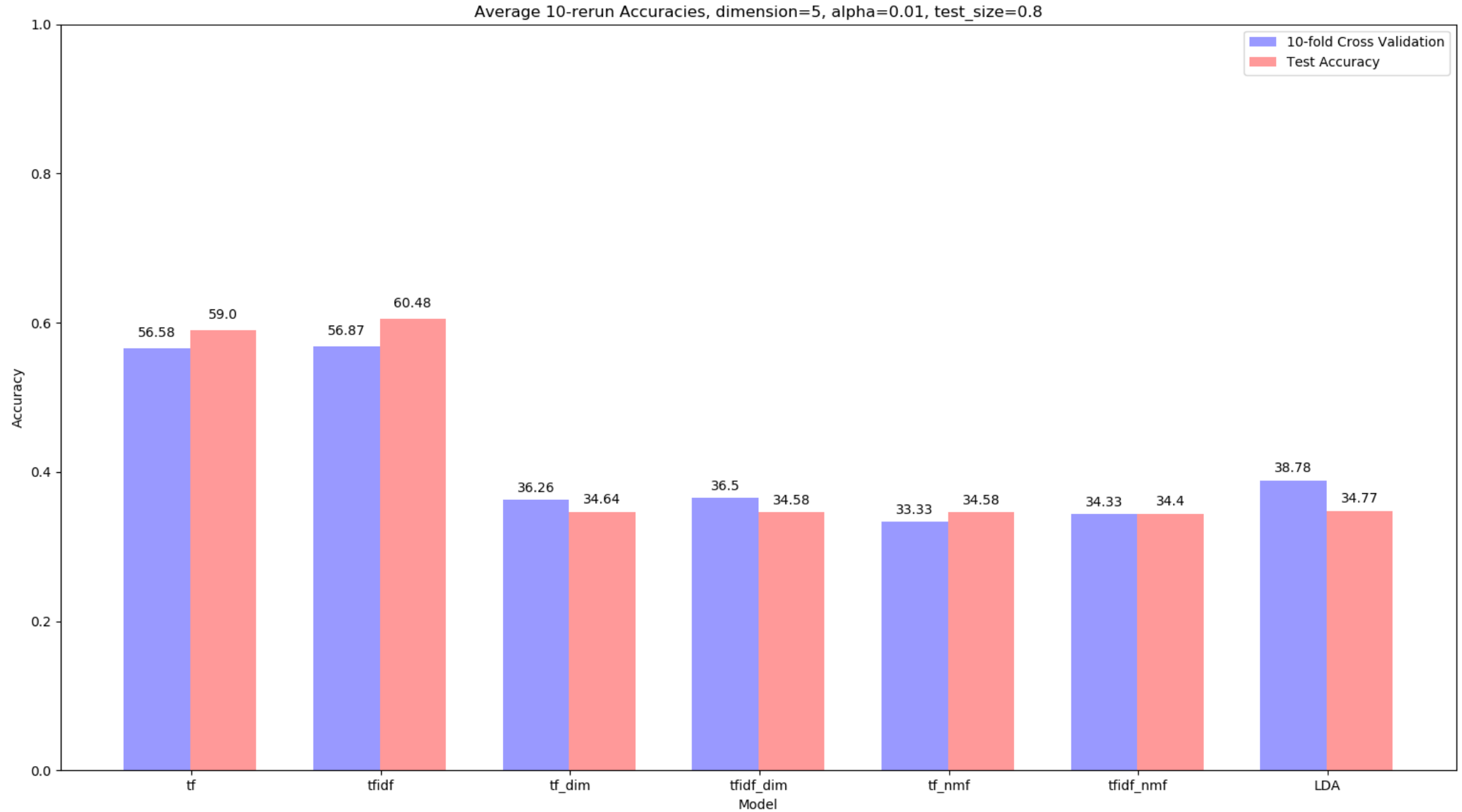




# Experiment Result

Accuracies with dimension(# of topics)=5, 10, 20

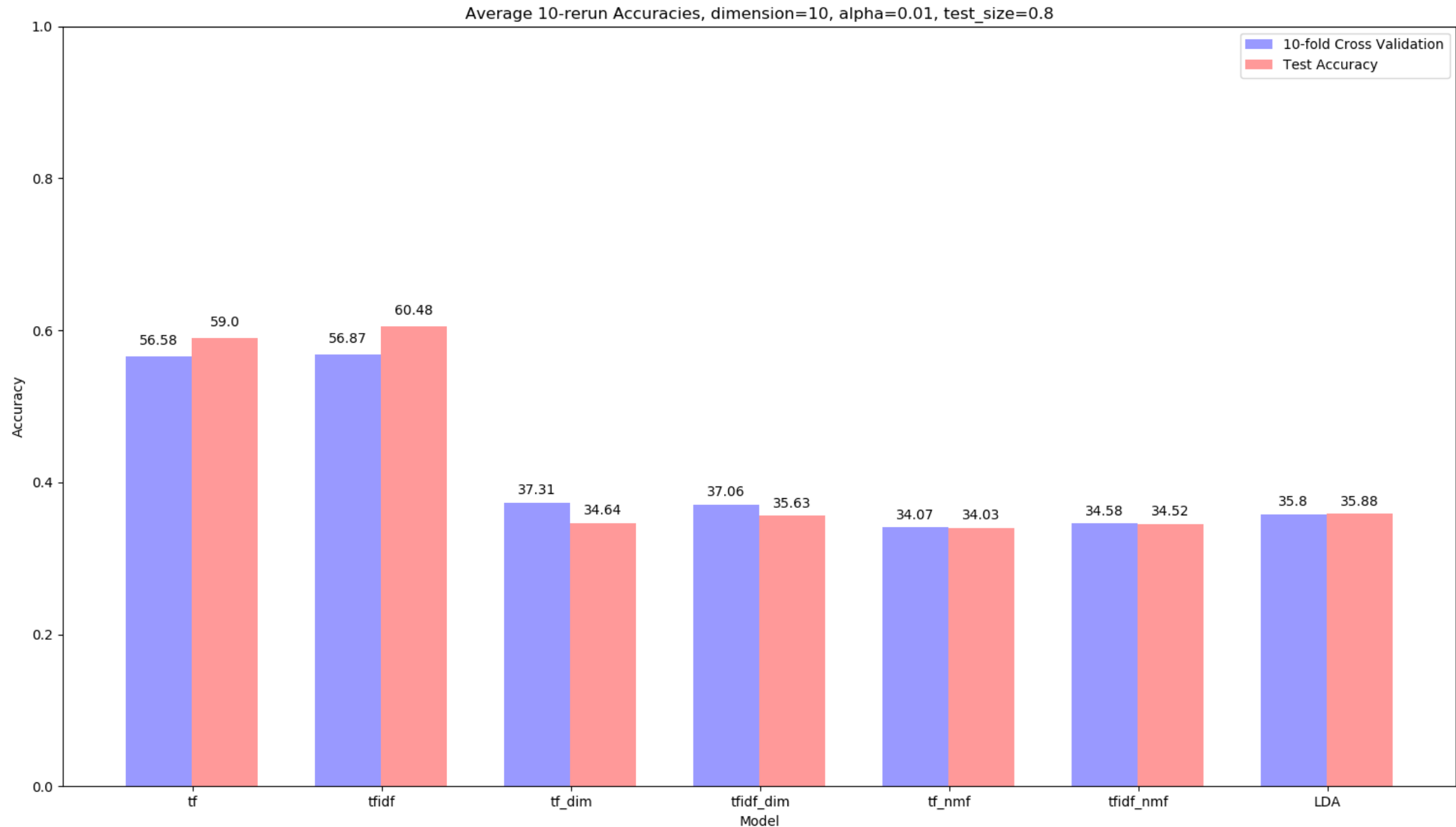
27



# Experiment Result

Accuracies with dimension(# of topics)=5, 10, 20

28

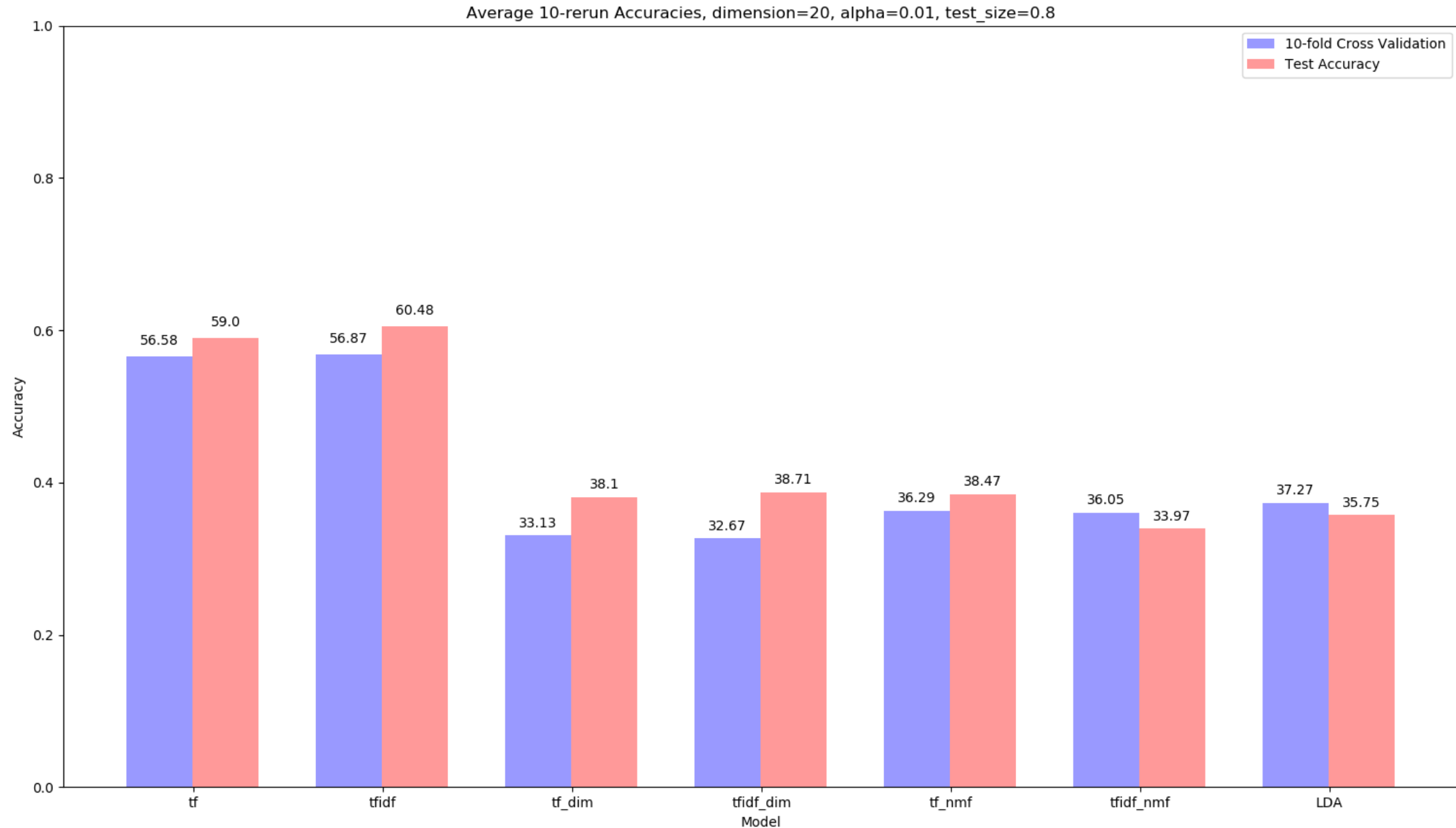


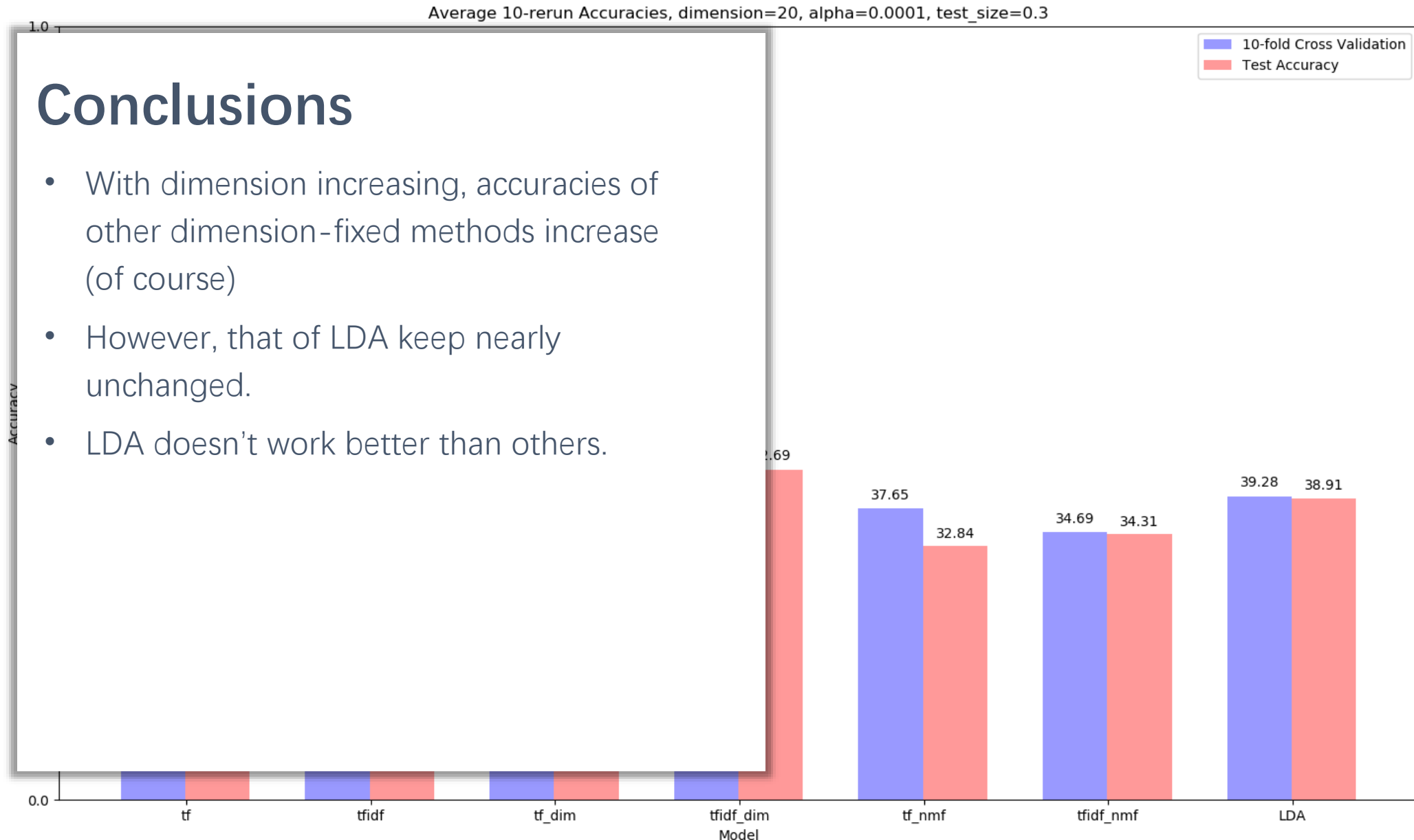


# Experiment Result

Accuracies with dimension(# of topics)=5, 10, 20

29





## Conclusions

- **When should LDA work better (than other document vectorization methods)?**
  - With smaller document-topic-prior ( $\alpha$ )?  
Yes!
  - With small dataset?  
No!
  - With lower vector dimension?  
Not better than using other dimension reduction methods.

Questions?