



Workshop on Topic Modeling

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Agenda

1. Introduction of Topic Modeling and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)
2. Demo in Python
3. Hands-on with Topic Modeling



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Documents



Goal is to assign topics to documents, without knowing the topics

We want a fast, unbiased way to find topics in potentially large documents

→ Topic Modeling



Corpus



Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3



Doc 4

Corpus: Collection of Documents





Documents

Words



Topics

Politics

Sports

Politics

Medicine

Sports

Corpus: Collection of Documents

Document: Collection of topics



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Politics

Election
Government
Debate
Law

Corpus: Collection of Documents

Document: Collection of topics

Topic is a collection of words (“keywords”). By looking at the words in a topic, one can identify what the topic is about



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Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

- “Unsupervised Learning”
- The algorithm details are a bit complicated, but I’ll give you an intuition

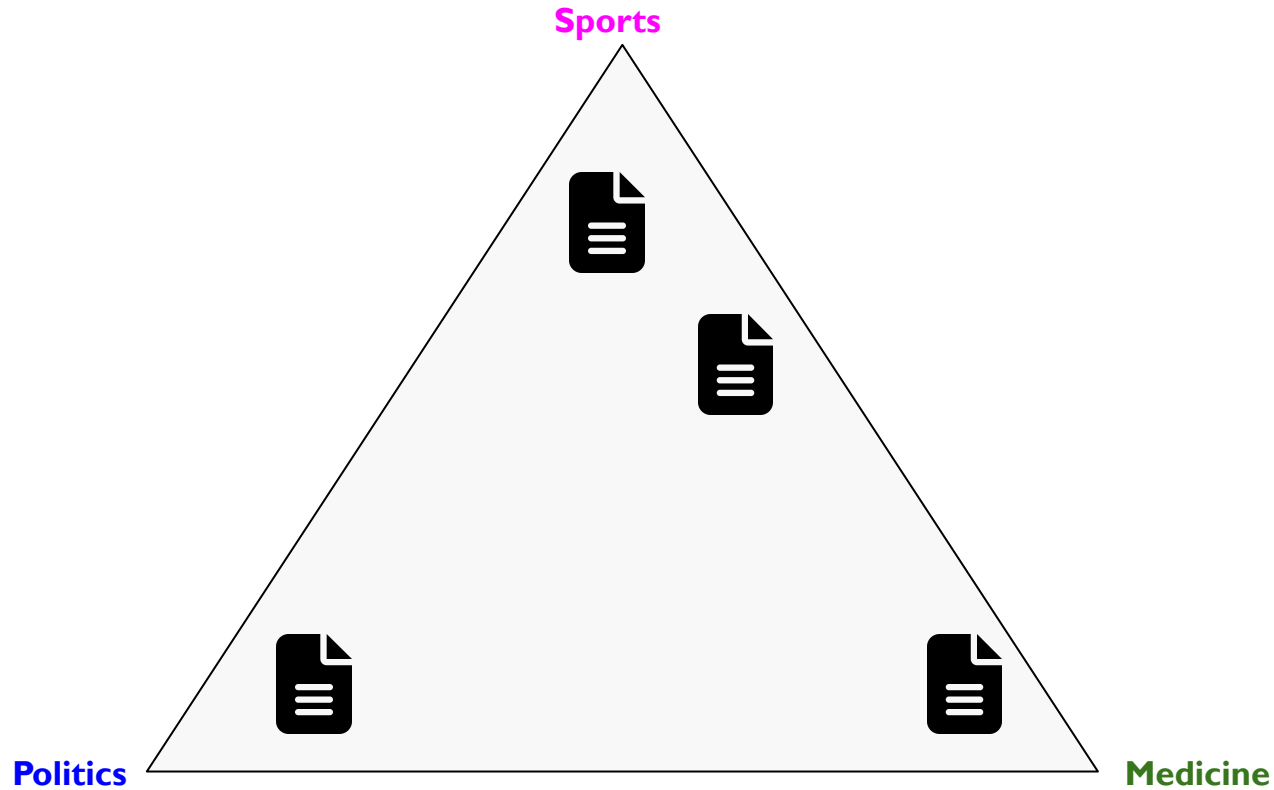
LDA’s approach:

- Each **document** is a collection of **topics** in a certain proportion
- Each **topic** is a collection of **words** in a certain proportion



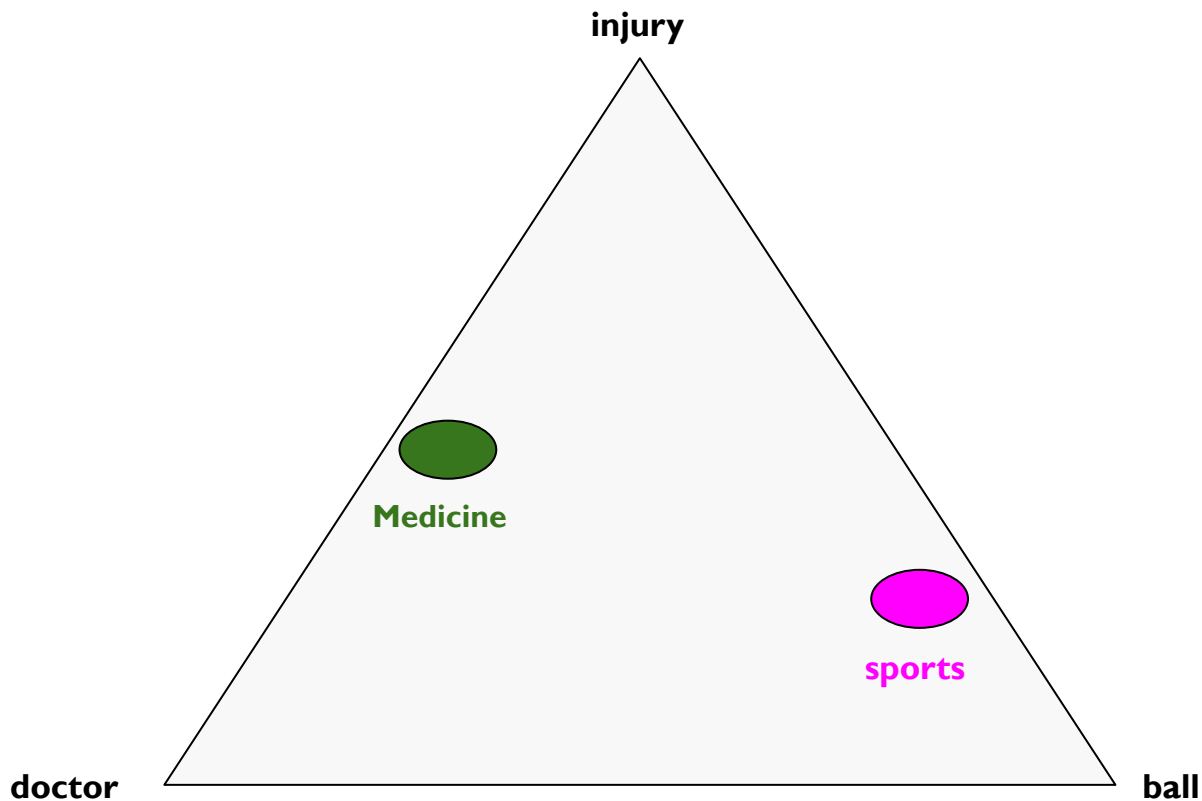
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“Each **document** is a collection of **topics** in a certain proportion”



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“Each **topic** is a collection of **words** in a certain proportion”



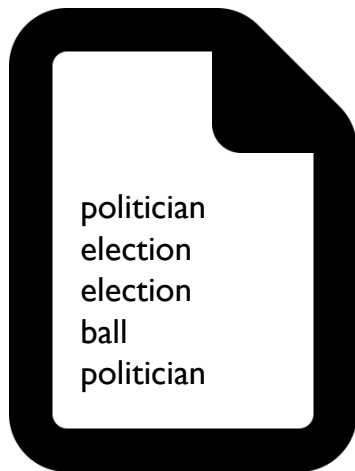


What is Topic Modelling

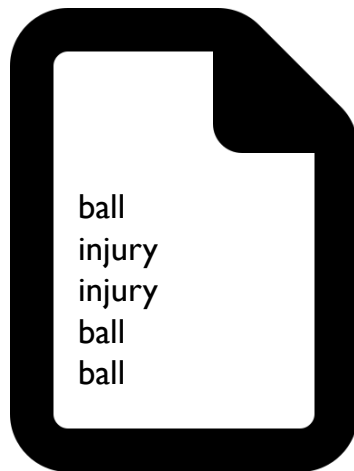
- Approach to discover hidden semantic patterns in a text corpus
- unsupervised machine learning to analyze and identify clusters or groups of similar words within a body of text
- Topic modelling is a type of statistical model used for discovering abstract topics within a collection of documents. These models can help in summarizing large datasets of textual information by categorizing documents into topics.
-
- A generative statistical model to find hidden relations between documents, words, topics (groups of words)
- where we have a large collection of text but don't really know the nature of its contents, topic models can help us get a glimpse inside and identify the main themes in our corpus
- it's important to remember that these algorithms cannot guarantee that the words in each topic will be related to one another conceptually — only that they frequently occur together in your data for some reason.
- topic modeling algorithms are great at identifying clusters of words that frequently co-occur; they do not actually understand the context in which those words occur.



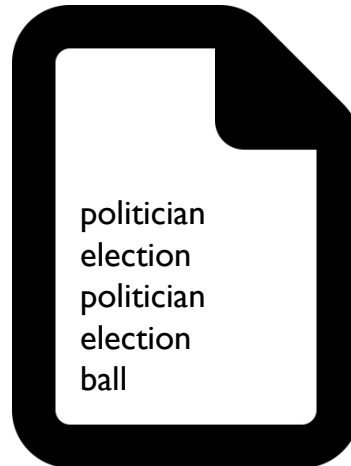
Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3

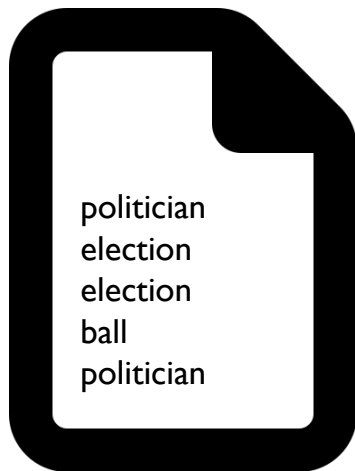


Doc 4



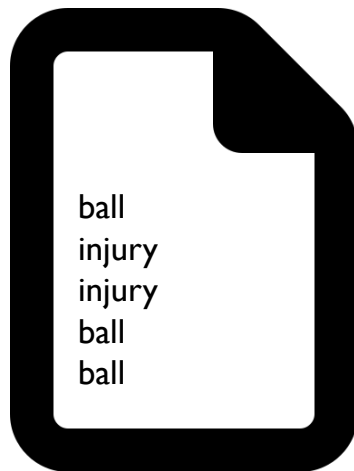
Guess the topics!

Doc 1



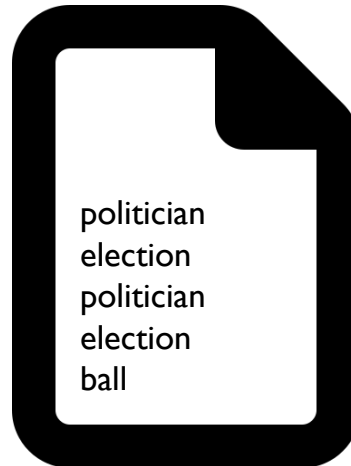
Politics

Doc 2



Sports

Doc 3



Politics

Doc 4



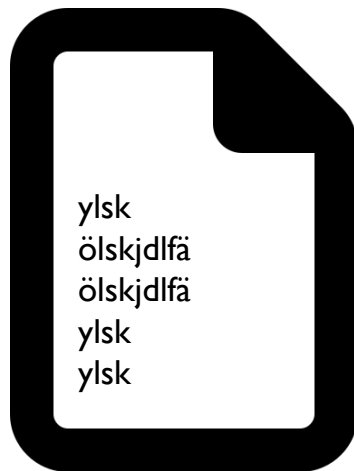
Medicine



Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3



Doc 4



Guessing the topics now is hard...



How can we solve this problem?

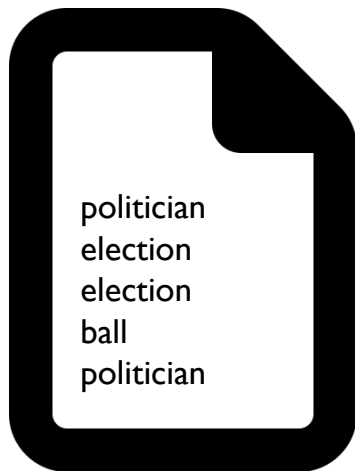


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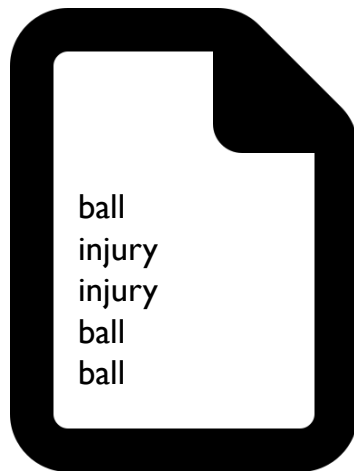


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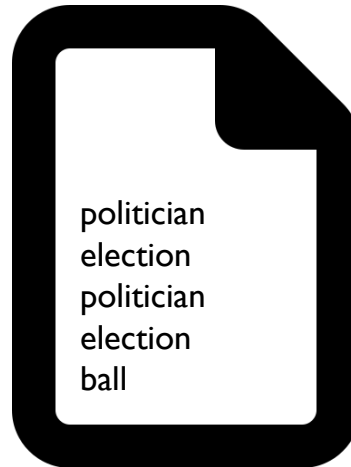
Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3



Doc 4



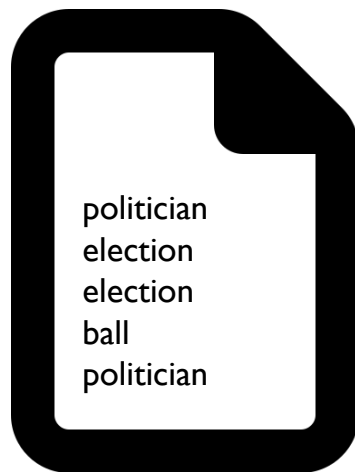
Topic 1

Topic 2

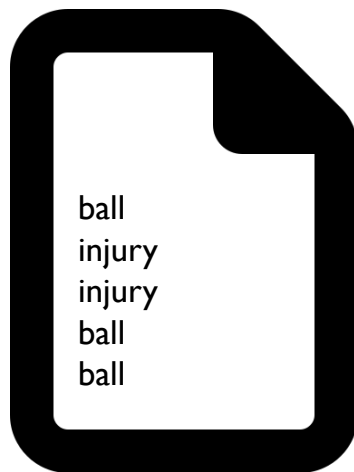
Topic 3

Let's find 3 topics in the documents

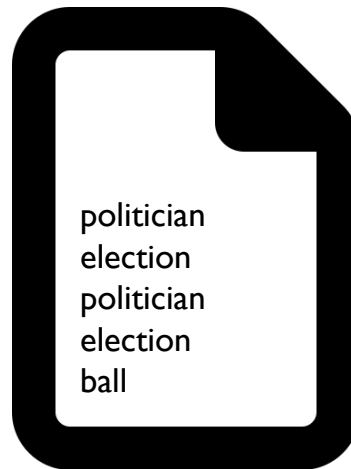
Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3



Doc 4



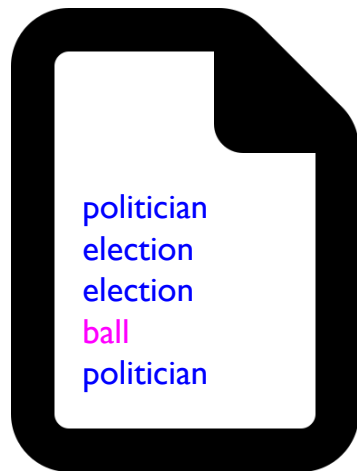
Topic 1

Topic 2

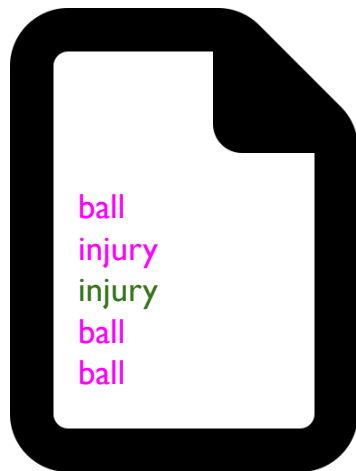
Topic 3

Label/color every word with a topic: "Bottom-up approach"

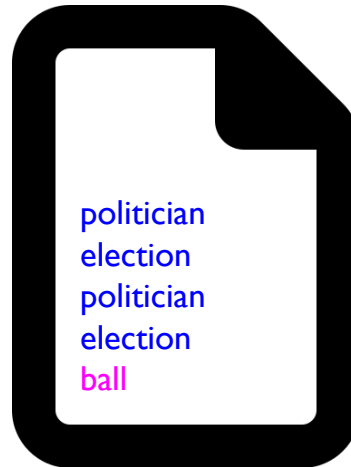
Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3



Doc 4



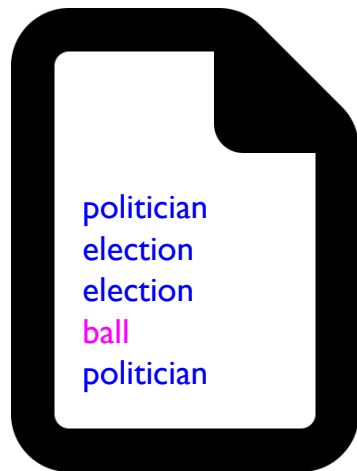
Topic 1

Topic 2

Topic 3

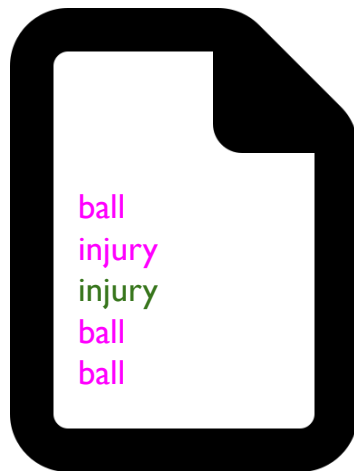
Label/color every word in the documents with a topic

Doc 1



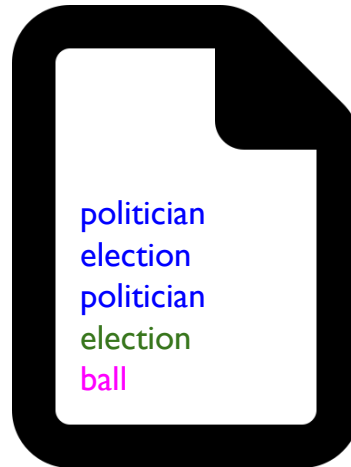
80 % Topic 1
20 % Topic 2

Doc 2



80 % Topic 2
20 % Topic 3

Doc 3



60 % Topic 1
20 % Topic 2
20 % Topic 3

Doc 4



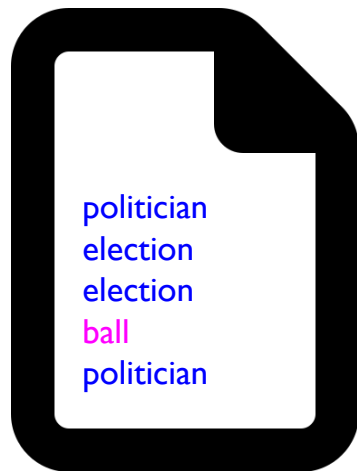
80 % Topic 3
20 % Topic 2

Topic 1

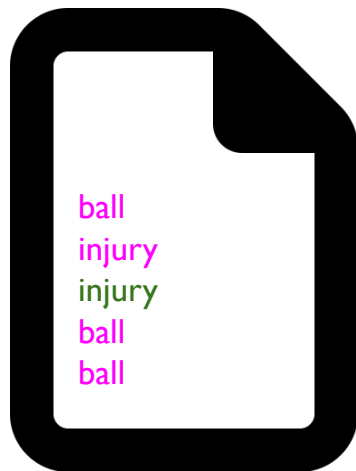
Topic 2

Topic 3

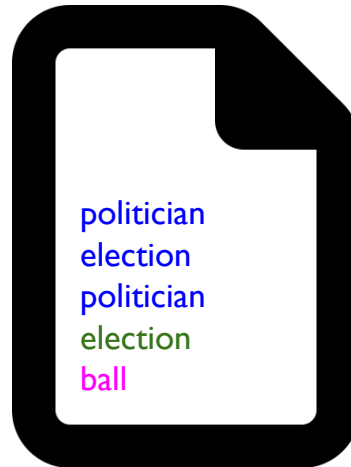
Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3

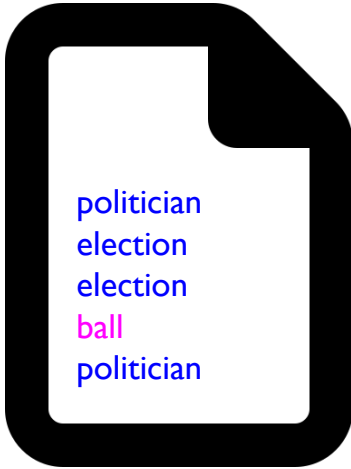


Doc 4



How does a good coloring look like?

Doc 1



How does a good coloring look like?

- 1) Coloring of each **document** should be as homogenous as possible



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politician
politician
politician
politician

ball
ball
ball
ball
ball

election
election
election
election

injury
injury
injury
injury
injury

doctor
doctor



How does a good coloring look like?

- 1) Coloring of each **document** should be as homogenous as possible
- 2) Coloring of each **word** should be as homogeneous as possible





LDA Algorithm Intuition

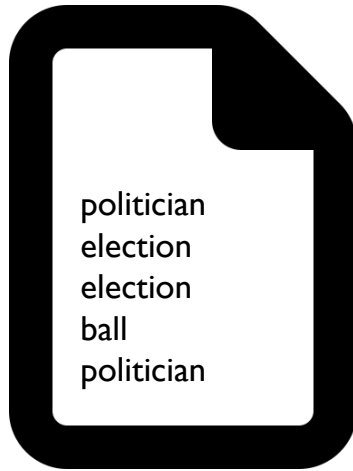


CDHU

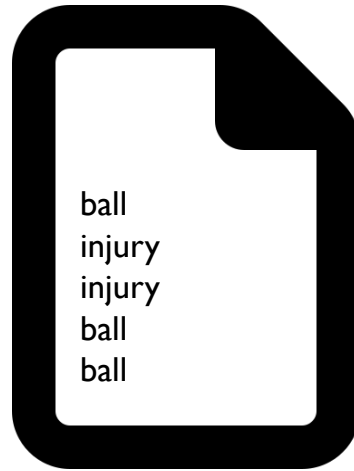


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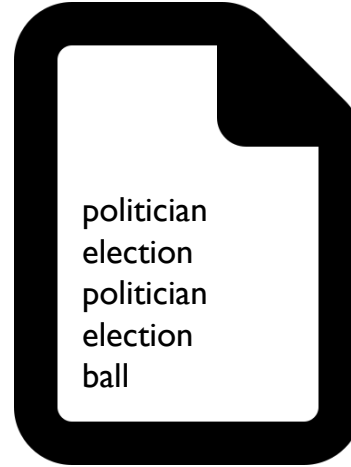
Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3



Doc 4

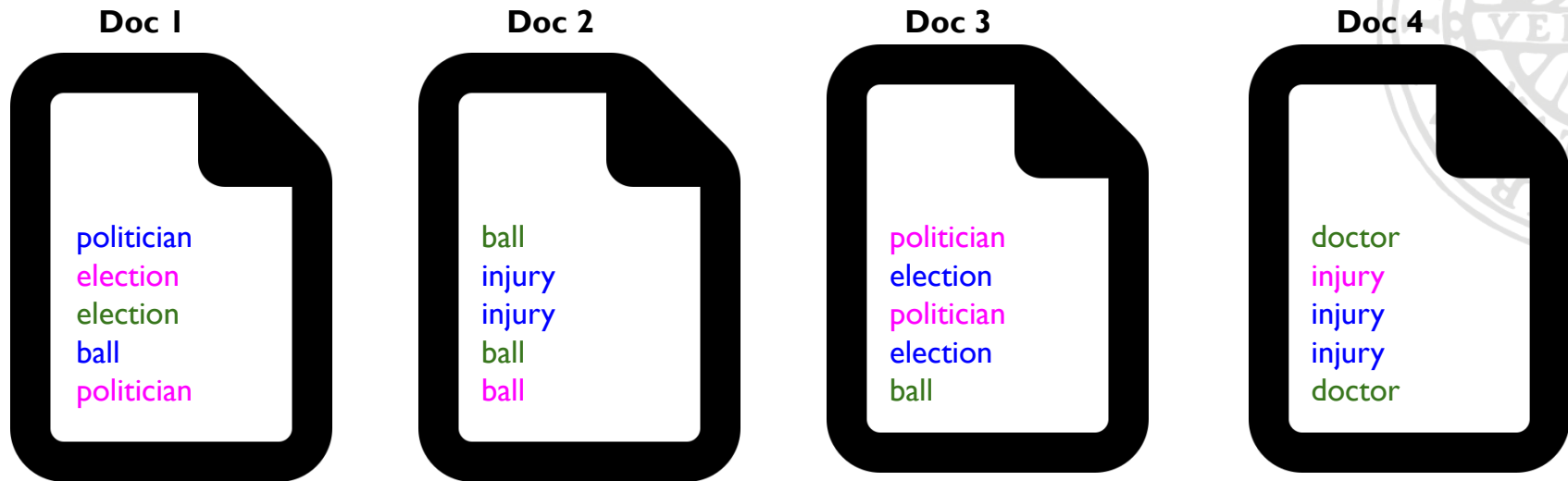


Topic 1

Topic 2

Topic 3

I) Select number of topics (hyperparameter)

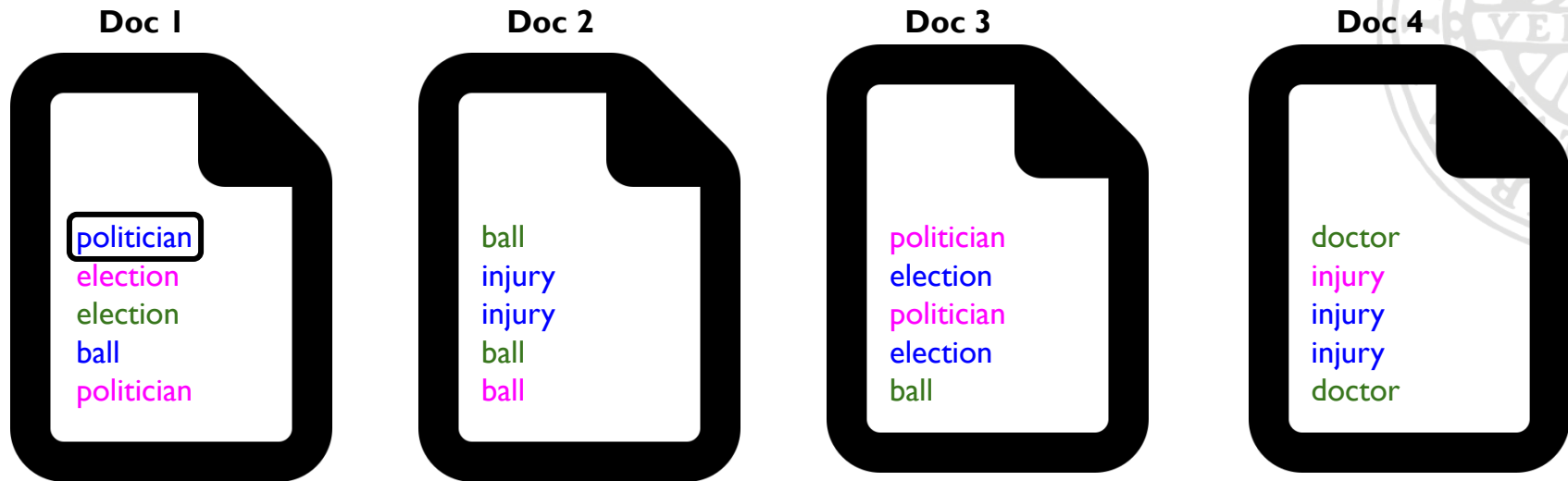


Topic 1

Topic 2

Topic 3

- 1) Select number of topics (hyperparameter)
- 2) Start with random coloring of words in documents

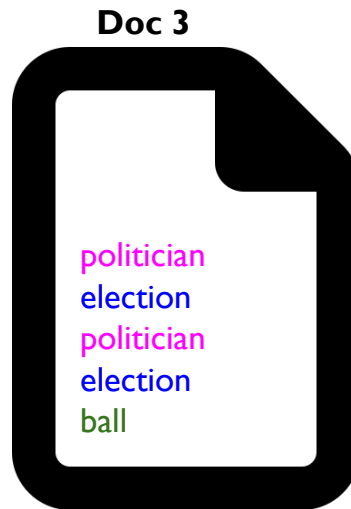
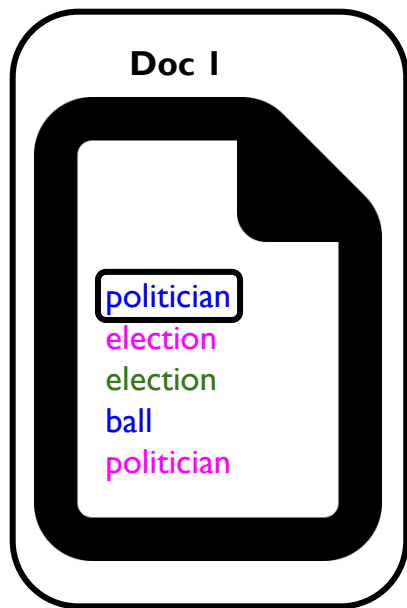


Topic 1

Topic 2

Topic 3

- 1) Select number of topics (hyperparameter)
- 2) Start with random coloring/topic for words in documents
- 3) Iterate through every word and update coloring/topic



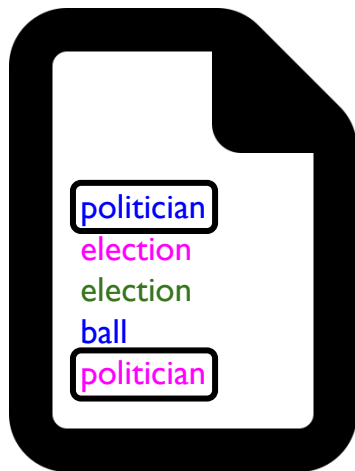
Topic 1

Topic 2

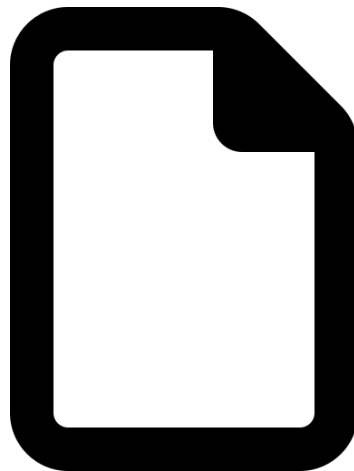
Topic 3

I) Look at coloring/topics of words in same document

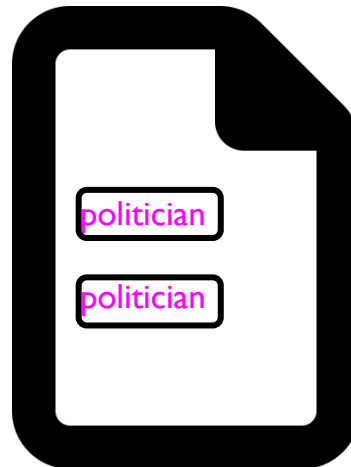
Doc 1



Doc 2



Doc 3



Doc 4



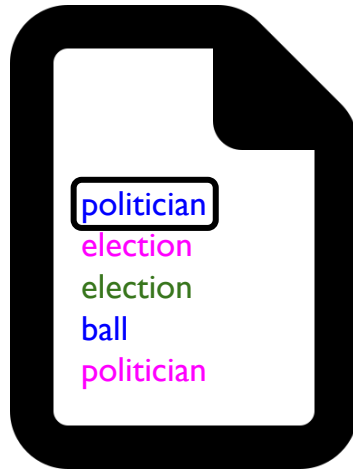
Topic 1

Topic 2

Topic 3

- 1) Look at coloring/topics of words in same document
- 2) Look at coloring/topics of same words in all documents

Doc 1



politician
politician
politician
politician



1) Look at topics of words in same document

40% Topic 2
40% Topic 1
20% Topic 3

2) Look at topics of same words in all documents

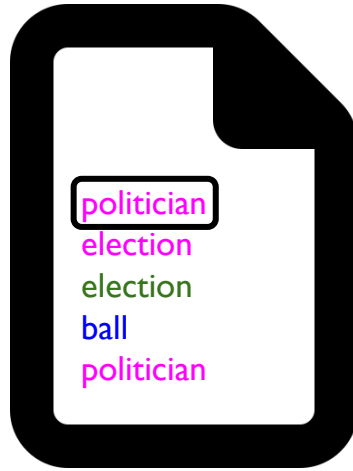
75% Topic 2
25% Topic 1

Most assigned topic/color in same document and for all same words “politician”: Topic 2
→ assign Topic 2 to the current word “politician”



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Doc 1



politician
politician
politician
politician



1) Look at topics of words in same document

40% Topic 2
40% Topic 1
20% Topic 3

2) Look at topics of same words in all documents

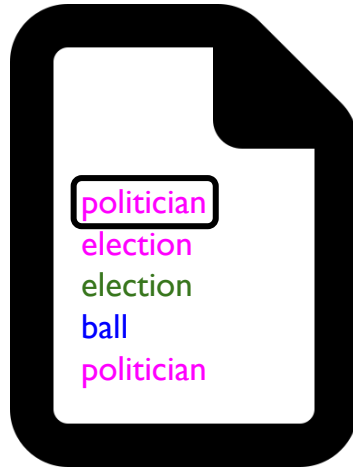
75% Topic 2
25% Topic 1



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Most assigned topic/color in same document and for all same words “politician”: Topic 2
→ assign Topic 2 to the current word “politician”

Doc 1



politician
politician
politician



1) Look at topics of words in same document

40% Topic 1
40% Topic 2
20% Topic 3

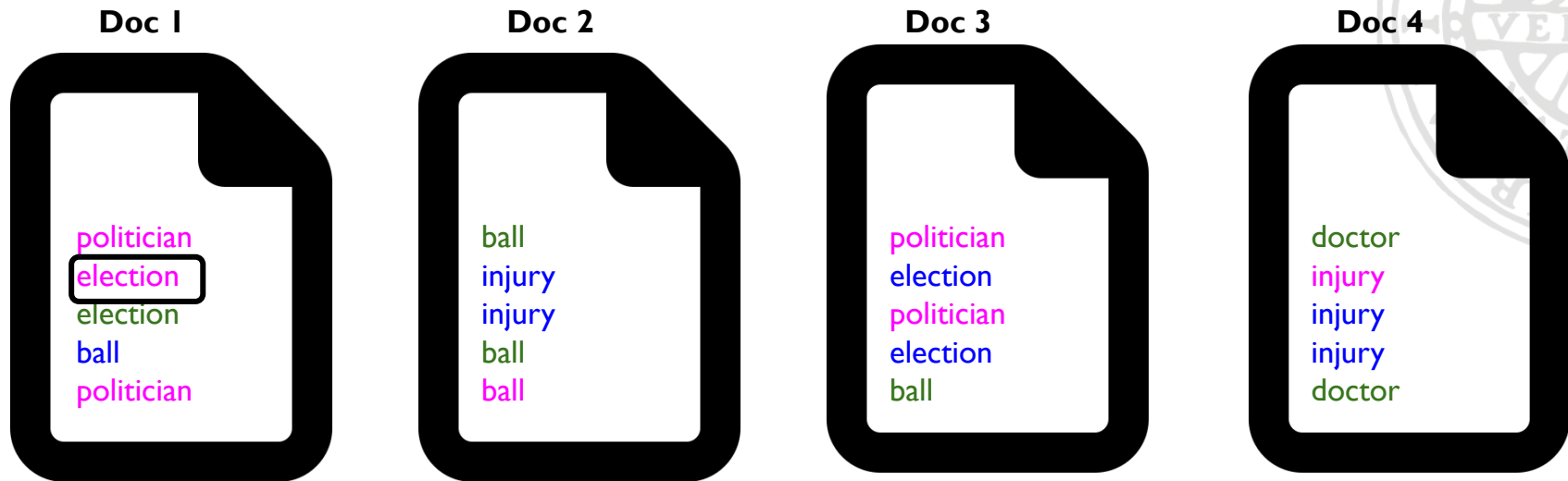
2) Look at topics of same words in all documents

75% Topic 2
25% Topic 1



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Most assigned topic/color in same document and for all same words “politician”: Topic 2
→ assign Topic 2 to the current word “politician”



Topic 1

Topic 2

Topic 3

- 1) Select number of topics (hyperparameter)
- 2) Start with random coloring of words in documents
- 3) Iterate through every word and update coloring

After we repeat this process for a few iterations

....

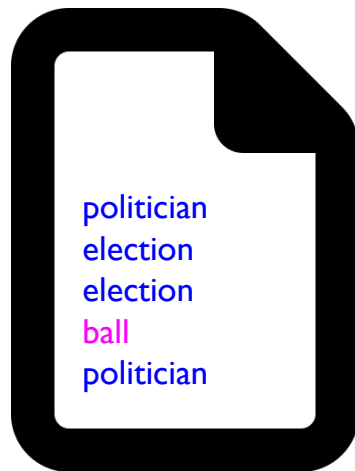


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Doc 1

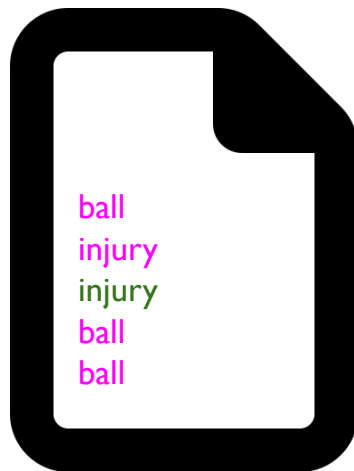


Topic 1

politician (4)
election (4)

$$0.5 * \text{"politician"} \\ + 0.5 * \text{"election"}$$

Doc 2

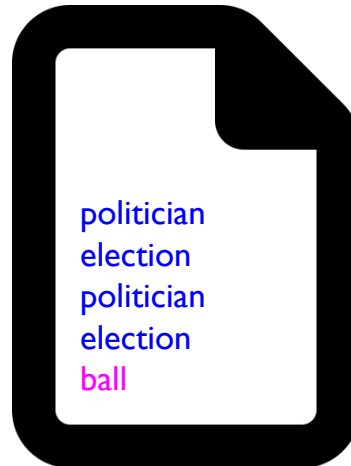


Topic 2

ball (5)
injury (2)

$$0.71 * \text{"ball"} \\ + 0.29 * \text{"injury"}$$

Doc 3



Topic 3

injury (3)
doctor (2)

$$0.6 * \text{"injury"} \\ + 0.4 * \text{"doctor"}$$

Doc 4

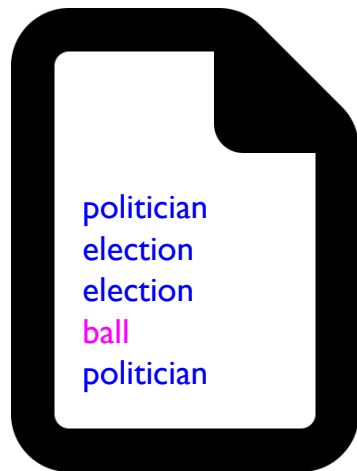


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Doc 1

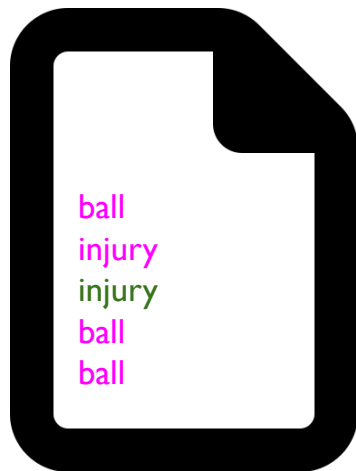


politician
election
election
ball
politician

Topic 1: Politics

politician (4)
election (4)

Doc 2

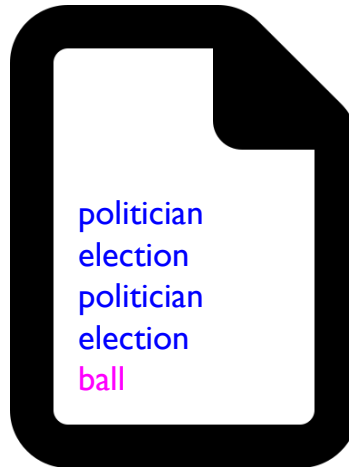


ball
injury
injury
ball
ball

Topic 2: Sports

ball (5)
injury(2)

Doc 3



politician
election
politician
election
ball

Topic 3: Medicine

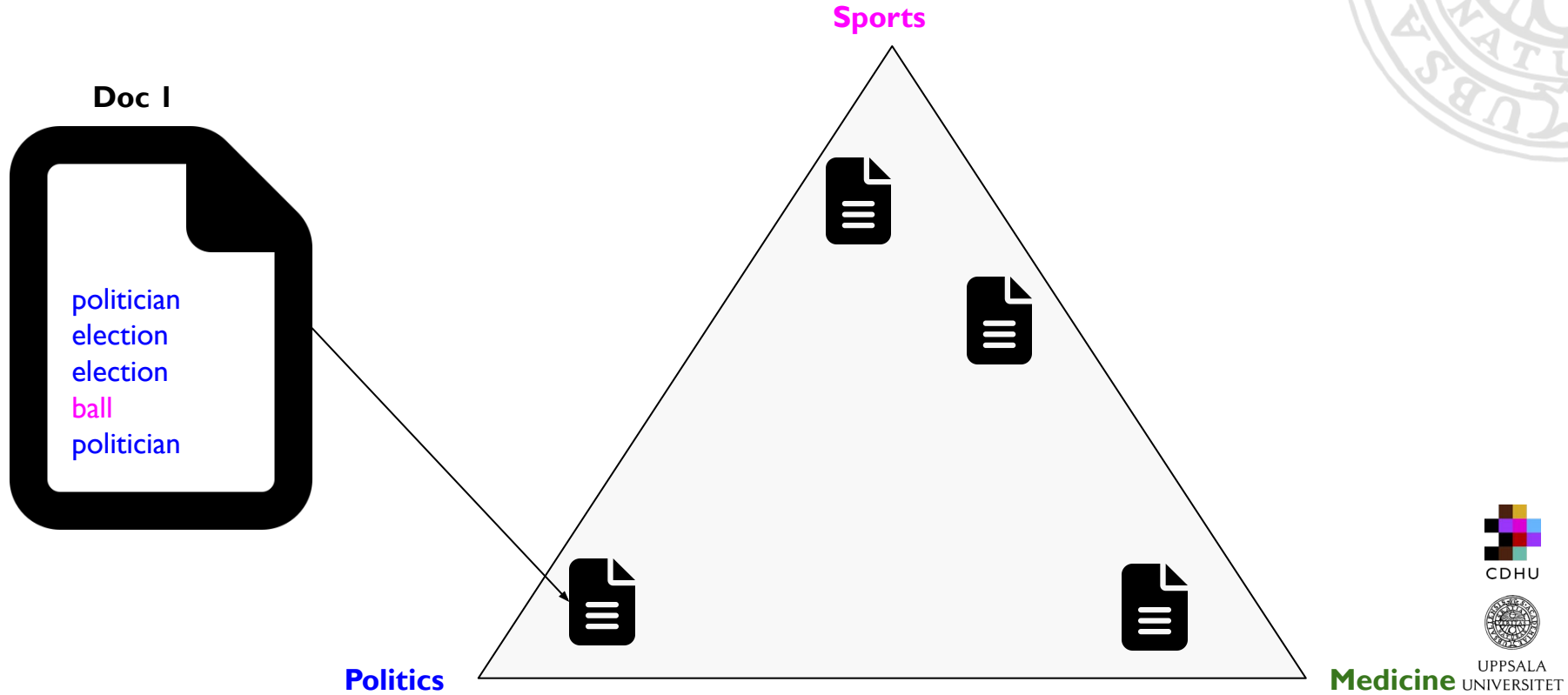
injury (3)
doctor (2)

Doc 4

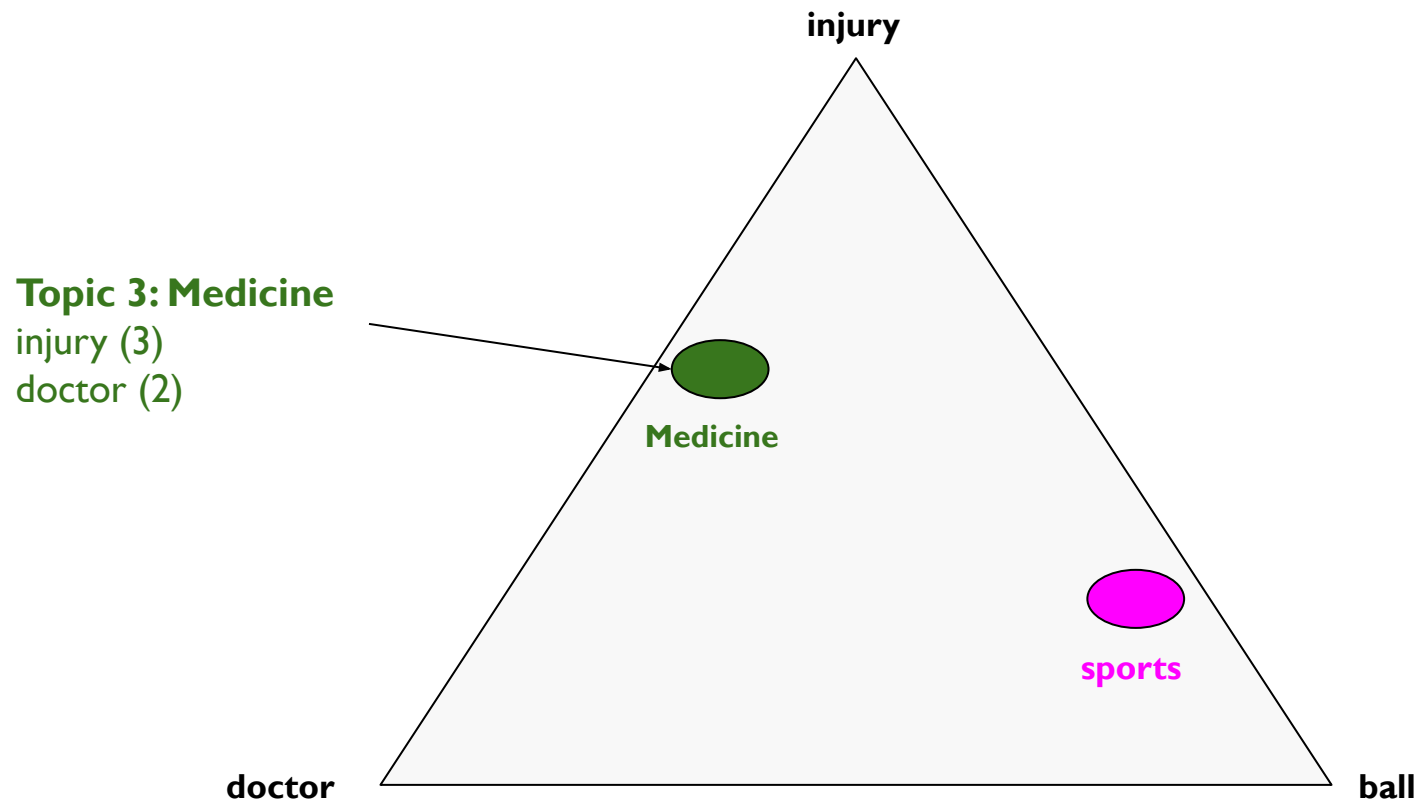


doctor
injury
injury
injury
doctor

Documents - Topics Dirichlet Distribution



Topics - Words Dirichlet Distribution





Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

Notes:

- Topics are collections of words, Documents are collections of topics
- The same topic can be assigned to multiple documents
- The same words can be part of multiple topics
- LDA is an unsupervised learning algorithm
 - We only need to select the number of topics we want to find (“hyperparameter”)
- The algorithm is a bit complicated to implement. We will use the Python’s Gensim library to use topic modeling
- We want to apply topic modeling to more complicated texts



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Digital humanities (DH) is an area of scholarly activity at the intersection of **computing** or **digital technologies** and the disciplines of the **humanities**. It includes the systematic use of digital resources in the humanities, as well as the analysis of their application.^{[1][2]} DH can be defined as new ways of doing scholarship that

- We don't want to consider brackets “(“ or other special characters like “[1]”
- “Digital” and “digital” should be the same word
- What about “includes”, “including”, “include”?
- Are words like “a”, “and”, or “of” relevant for a topic?



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Text Preprocessing Steps

1. Remove special characters (!=:?"')+
2. Change all words to lowercase
3. Remove stop words ("and", "a", "or")
4. Remove single letters ("R", "t")
5. Tokenize text (split text into tokens)
 - "this is an example" → ["this", "is", "an", "example"]
6. Lemmatization
 - "goes", "go", "going" → "go"



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Questions before the Demo?



Demo



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I want to thank Luis Serrano (<https://serrano.academy/>) and his incredible explanation of topic modeling that inspired this presentation



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