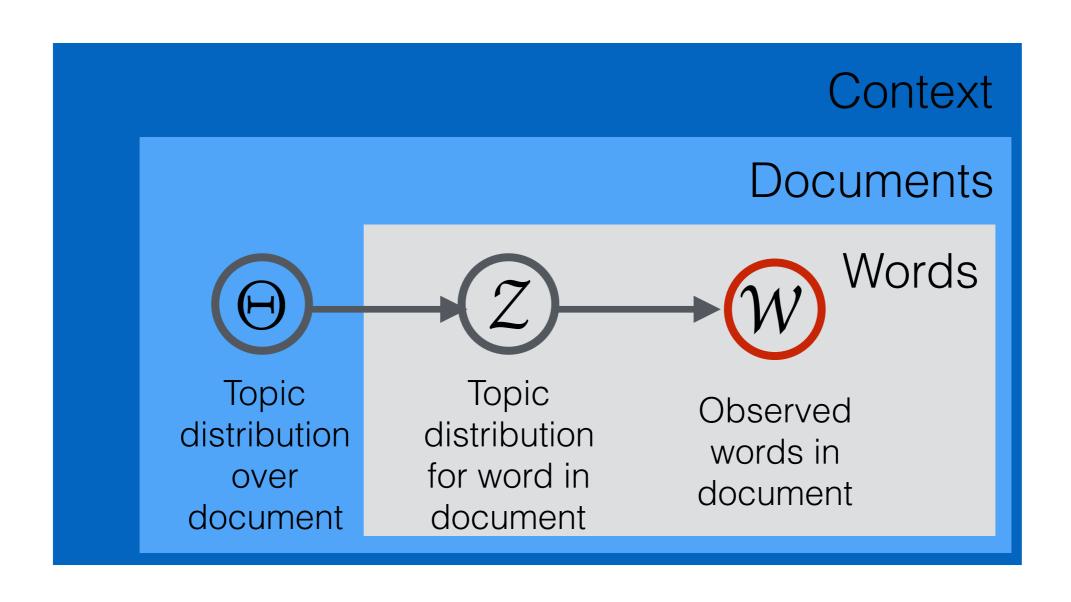
HUDK 4051: ANAIYTICS: PROCESS & THORY

Topic Modeling with Latent Dirichlet Analysis (LDA)

Topic Modeling

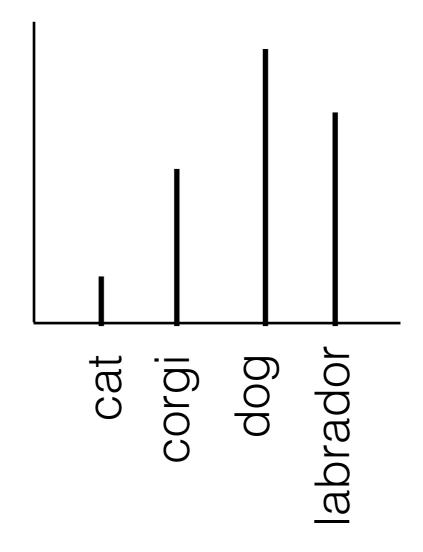
A topic model is a type of statistical model for discovering the abstract topics that occur in a collection of documents

Organizing Words

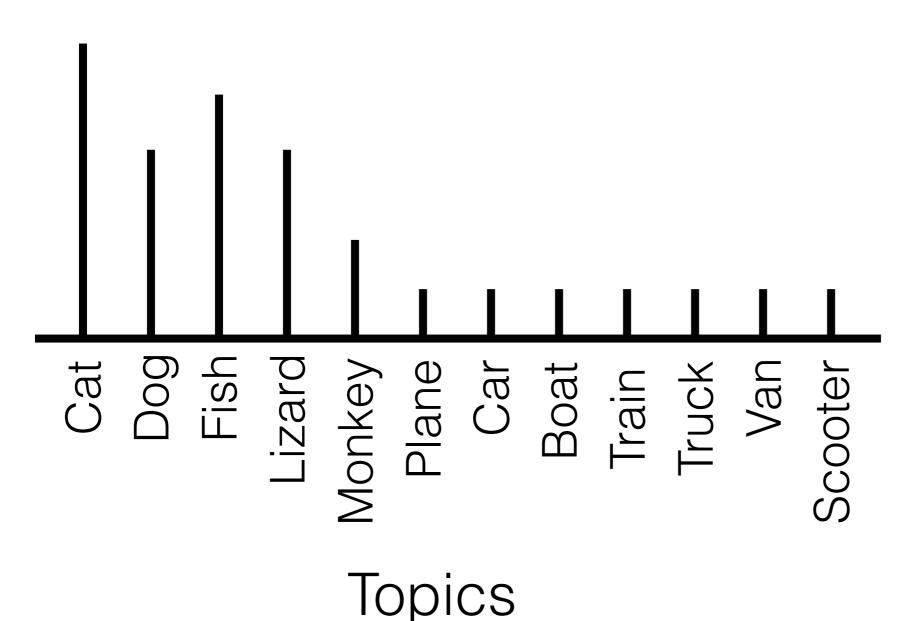


Topics (Z)

A topic is a probability distribution over words



Topic Distribution for a Document



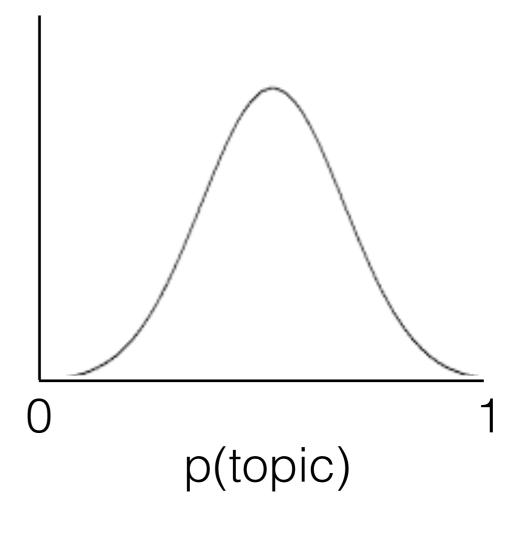
A document can be described by a recipe of topics and "how much" of each topic it contains

Documents

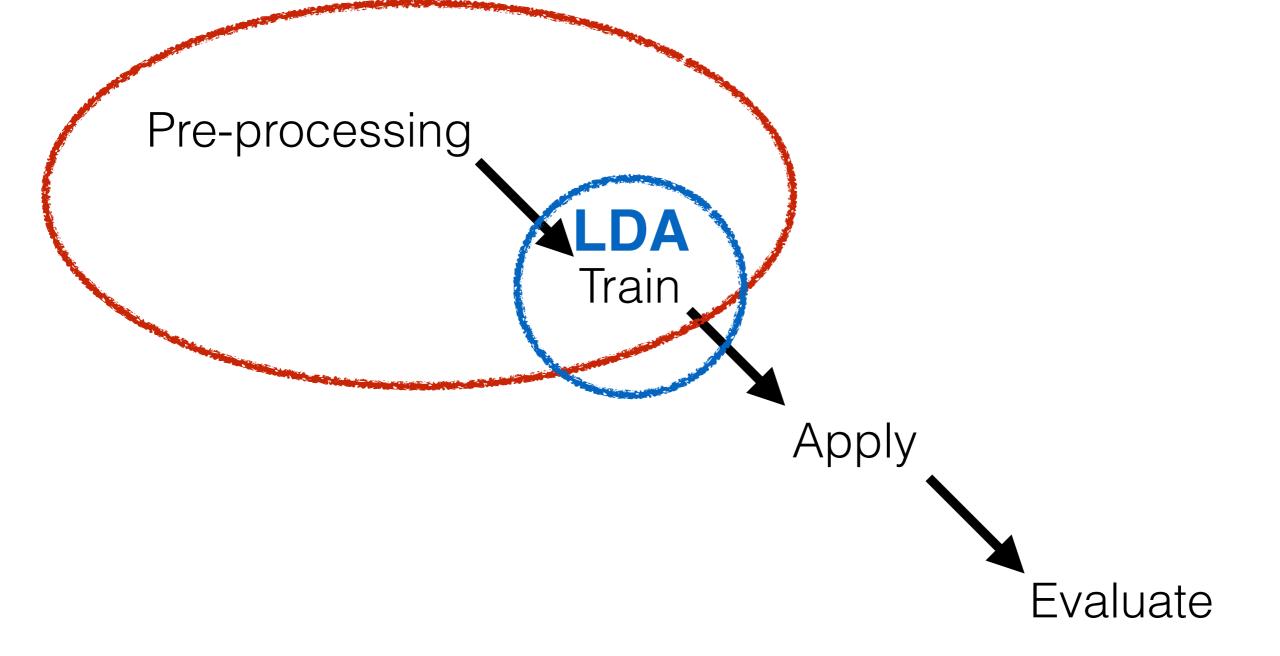
A document is a probability distribution over topics

Document

Topic 1
Topic 2
Topic 3



Process



What does LDA do?

- Assumes that documents cover particular topics and particular topics are covered by particular words
- Therefore, can group similar documents by their word profiles which represent topics
- LDA calculates those distributions
- Like cluster analysis we need to supply the number of topics

Logic of Process

Document

Topic 1
Topic 2
Topic 3

Basic Idea

- Documents are made up of words that belong (with some probability) to topics
- So...We can just reverse engineer these words to learn what a document is about

LDA

Topics belong to documents

Words belong to topics

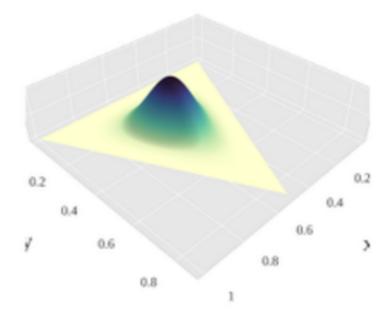
LDA

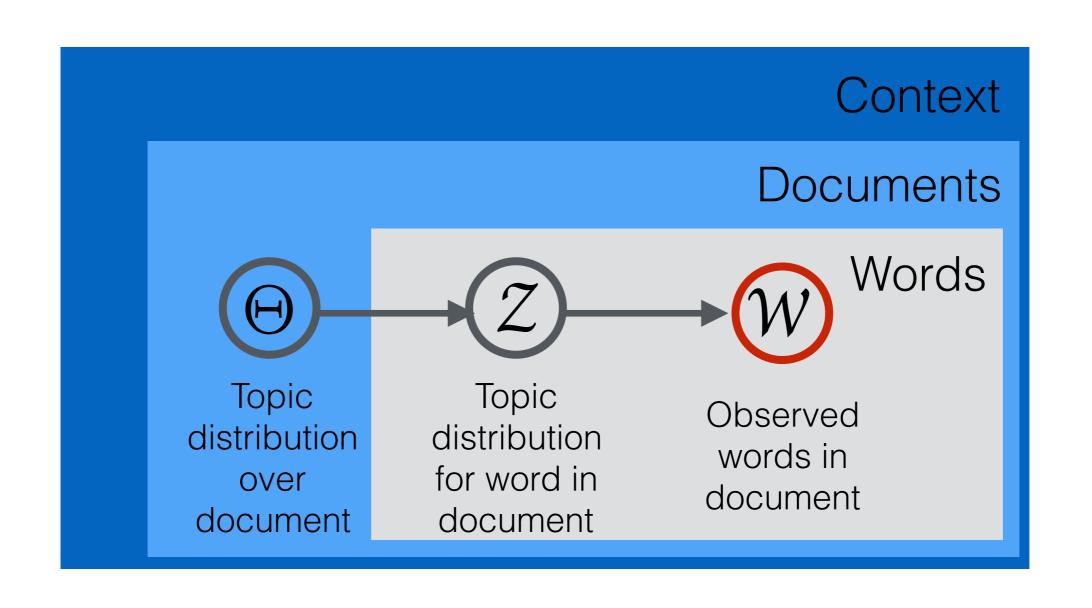
Dirichlet Distribution

- Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet
- 1805 1859
- German mathematician
- Helped develop the definition of the word function

Distribution on probability distributions







Term Document vs. Document Term Matrices

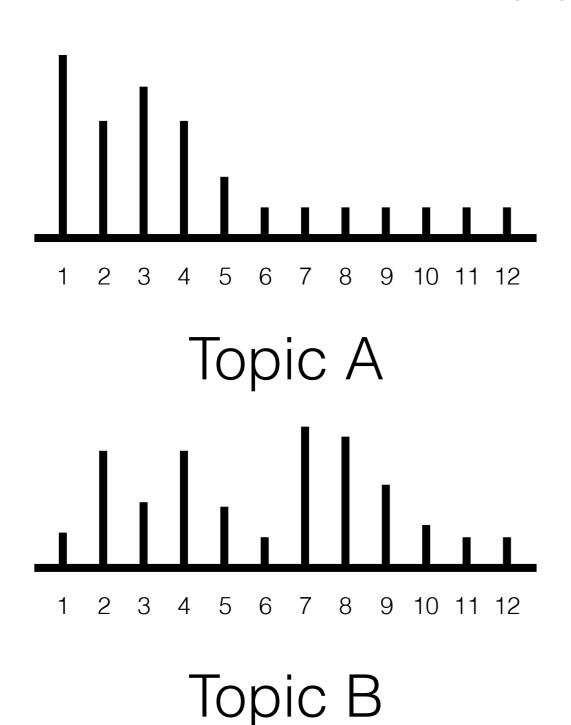
	Term1	Term2	Term3
Doc1			
Doc2			
Doc3			

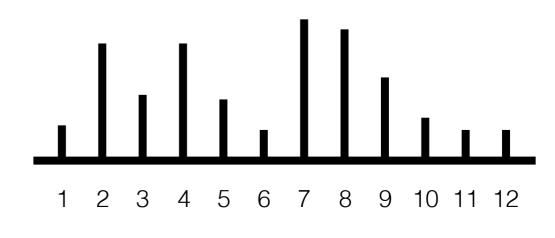
	Doc1	Doc2	Doc3
Term1			
Term2			
Term3			

<u>Term Frequency</u> = Number of times a word appears in a document

<u>Inverse Document Frequency</u> = number of documents in the corpus which contain a term

Topic Distribution for a Document





New Document

If we have both of those pieces of information & the model...

We can predict the topic of a document

Sign Up for HUDK 5053

http://bit.ly/HUDK5053APP

Open laptop, install



https://github.com/rstudio/shiny

Shiny

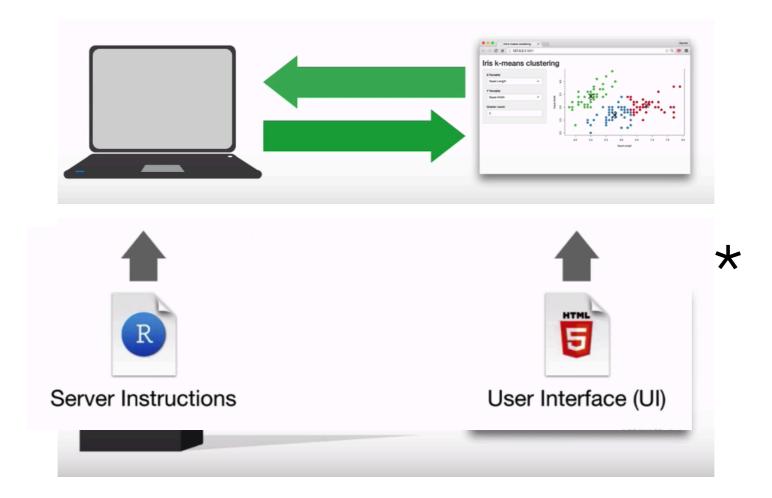
- Web Application Framework
- Allows you to make html applications from within R
- For us that means interactive data visualizations
- Example A*
- Example B*

Shiny

- Architecture
- Template
- Adding elements
- Reactive inputs
- Reactive results

Shiny Architecture

- Two components:
 - Computer running R
 - Webpage running html (user interface)



Shiny Template

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage()

server <- function(input, output) {}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)</pre>
```

```
*Example*
*HTML*
```

Shiny Template

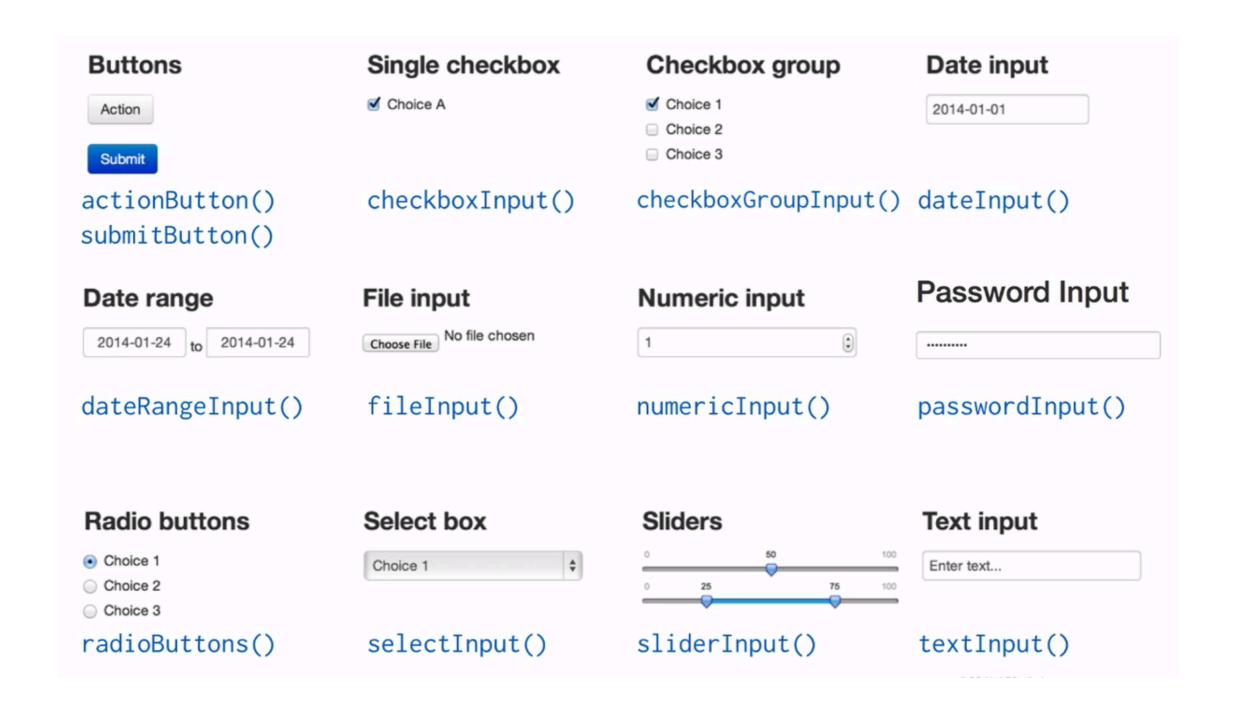
```
library(shiny)
ui <- fluidPage()
server <- function(input, output) {}
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)</pre>
```

```
*Example*
*Stop Sign*
```

Input Functions

Things that your user will see and manipulate.

Input Functions



Input Function Syntax

```
xxxInput(inputId = "", label = ""...)

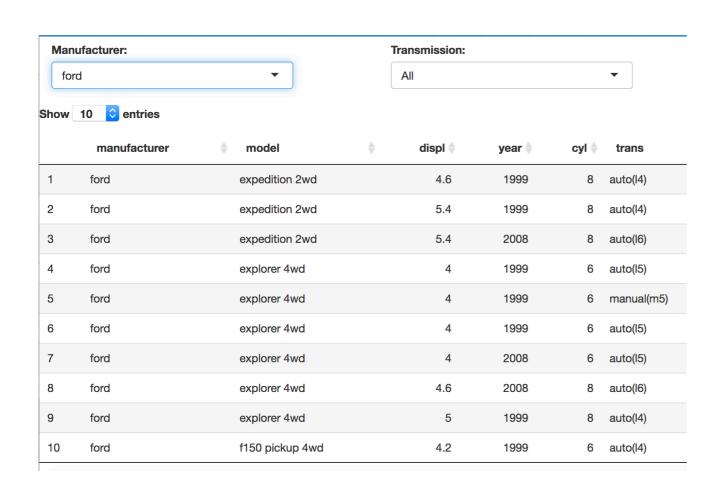
Internal use

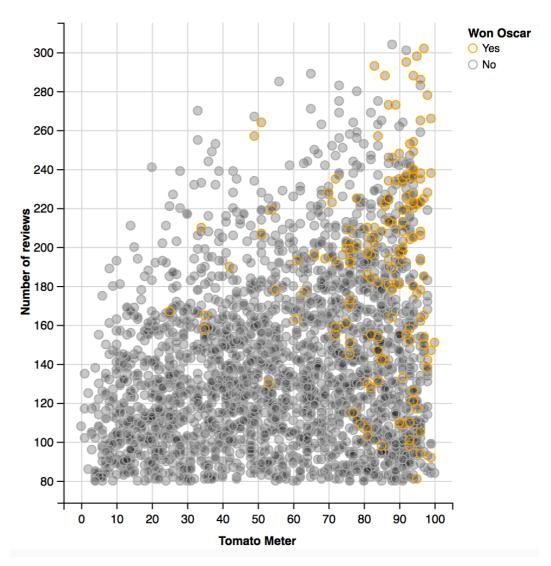
External use
```

Output Function

Things that your user will see when they manipulate something in your web app.

Output Function





Output Function

Function	Inserts
<pre>dataTableOutput()</pre>	an interactive table
htmlOutput()	raw HTML
<pre>imageOutput()</pre>	image
plotOutput()	plot
tableOutput()	table
textOutput()	text
uiOutput()	a Shiny UI element
<pre>verbatimTextOutput()</pre>	text

Output Function Syntax

```
plotOutput(outputId = "name")
```

Shiny Template

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage()

server <- function(input, output) {}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)</pre>
```