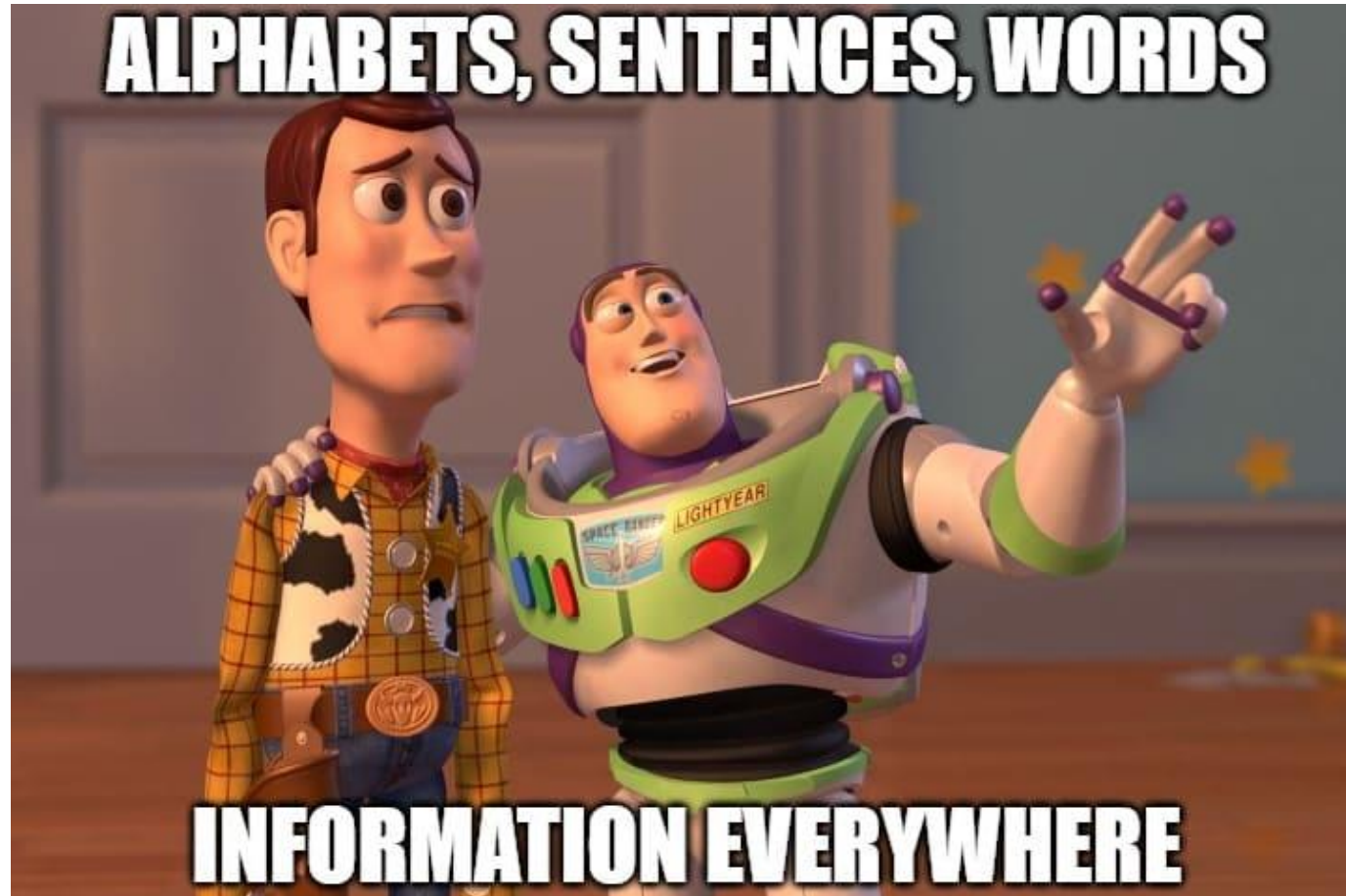


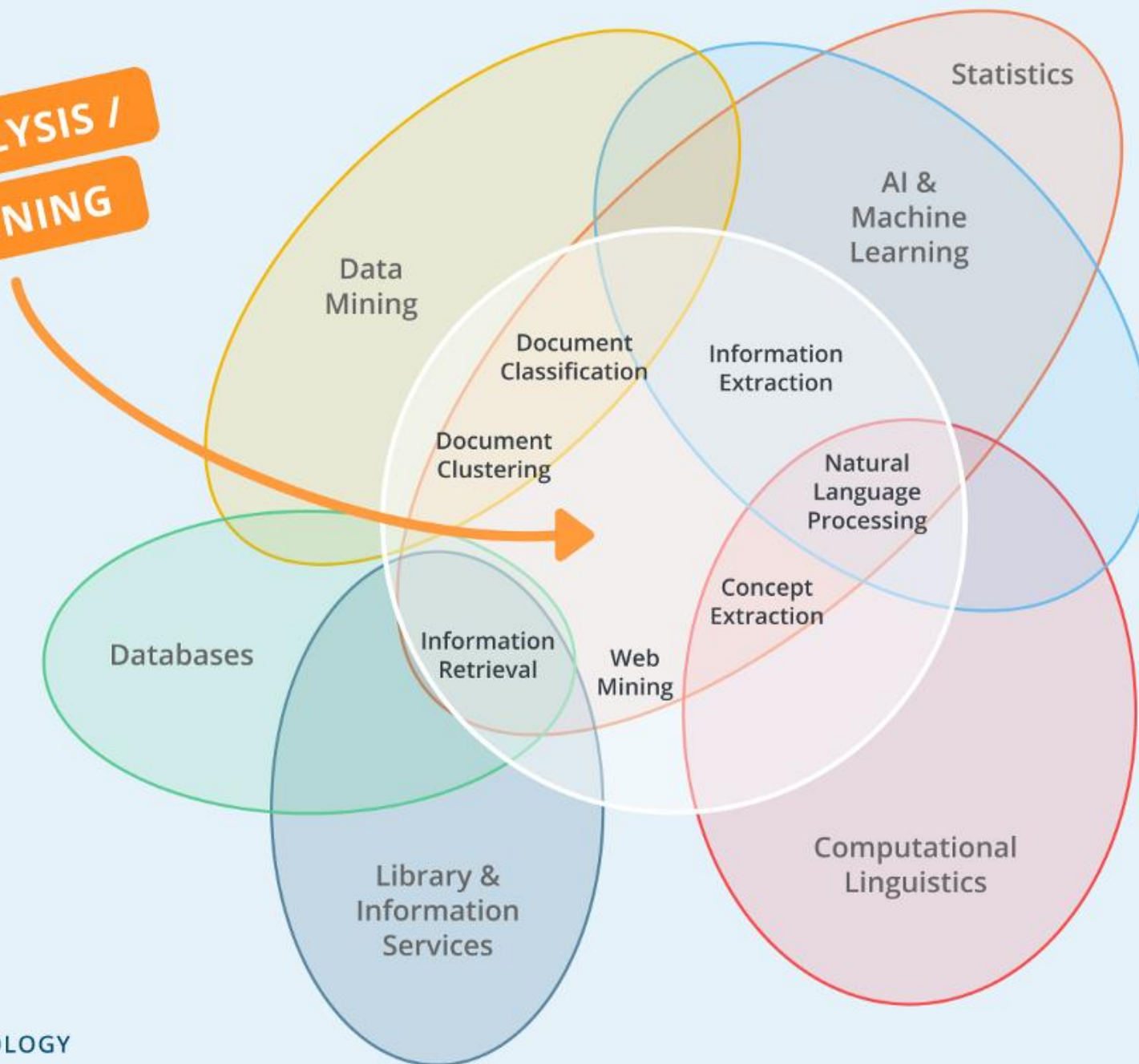
Text Handling

Kunaal Naik

What is text?



**TEXT ANALYSIS /
TEXT MINING**



Text Analytics Use Cases



Manufacturers

- Identify root causes of product issue quicker
- Identify trends in market segments
- Understand competitors products



Government

- Identify fraud
- Understand public sentiments about unmet needs
- Find emerging concerns that can shape policy



Financial Institutions

- Use contact center transcriptions
- Understand customers
- Identify money laundering or other fraudulent situation



Retail

- Identify profitable customers and understand the reasons for their loyalty
- Manage the brand on social media



Legal

- Identify topics and keywords in discovery documents
- Find patterns in defendant's communications



Healthcare

- Find similar patterns in doctor's reports
- Use social media to detect outbreaks earlier
- Identify patterns in patient claims data



Telecommunications

- Prevent customer churn
- Suggest up-sell/cross-sell opportunities by understanding customer comments



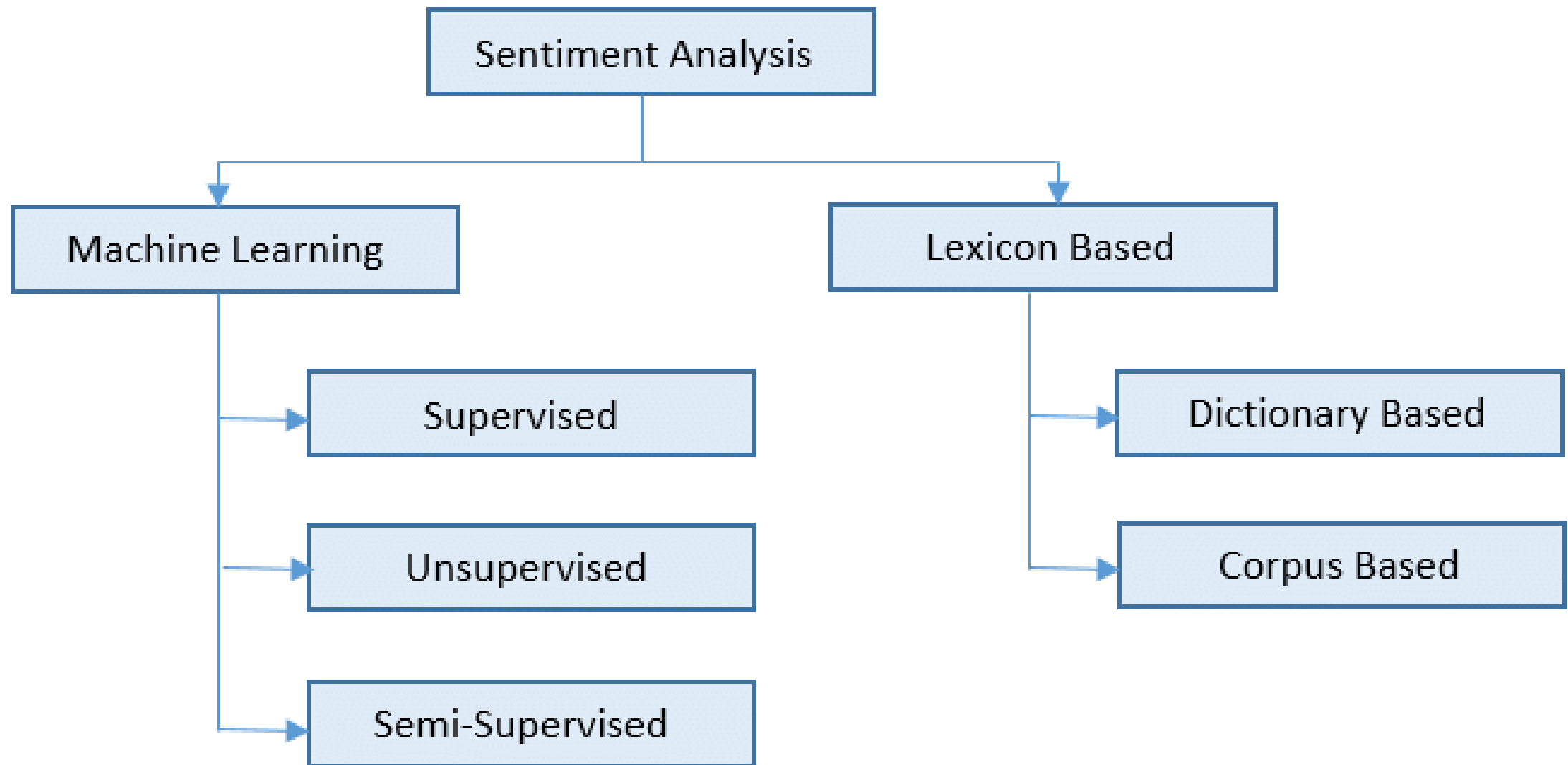
Life Sciences

- Identify adverse events in medicines or vaccines
- Recommend appropriate research materials



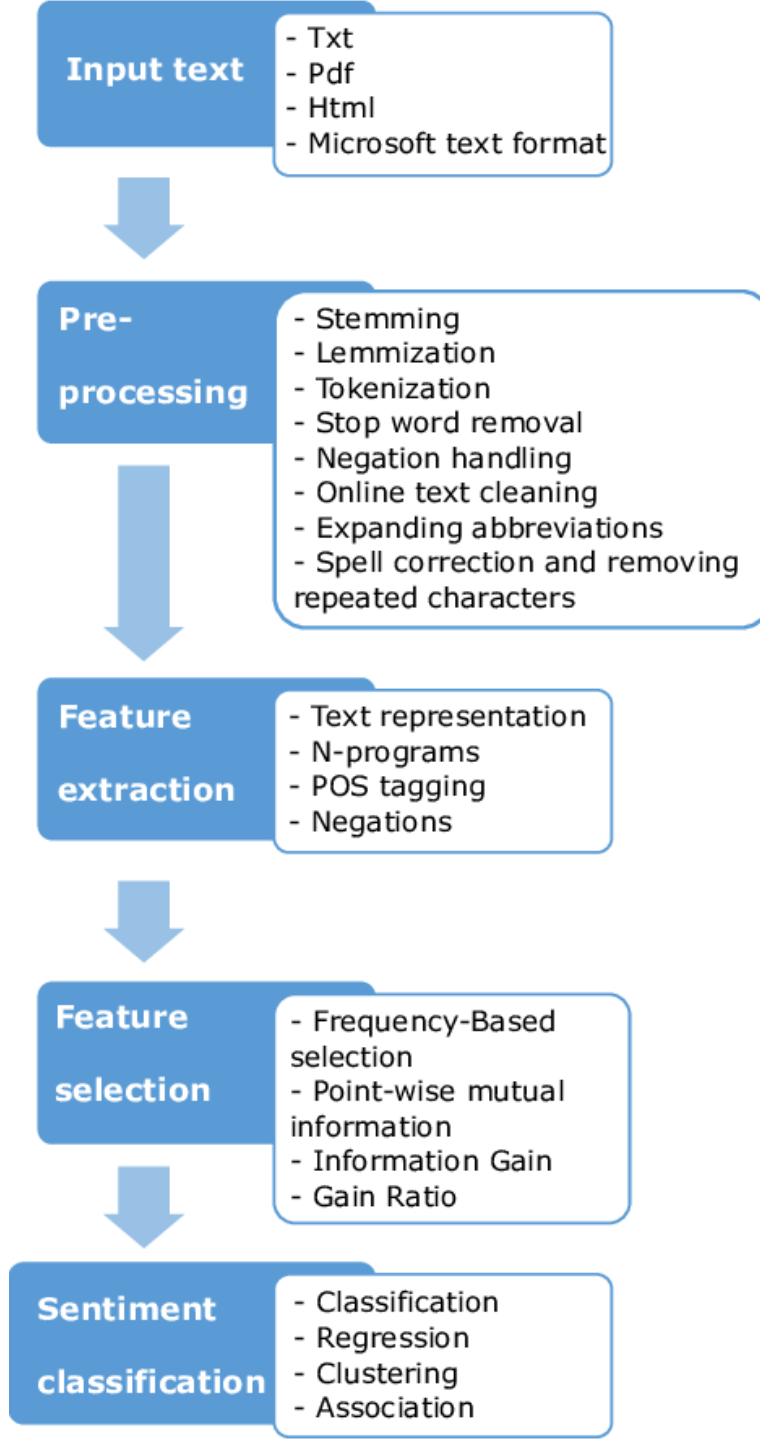
Insurance

- Identify fraudulent claims
- Track competitive intelligence
- Manage the brand on social media

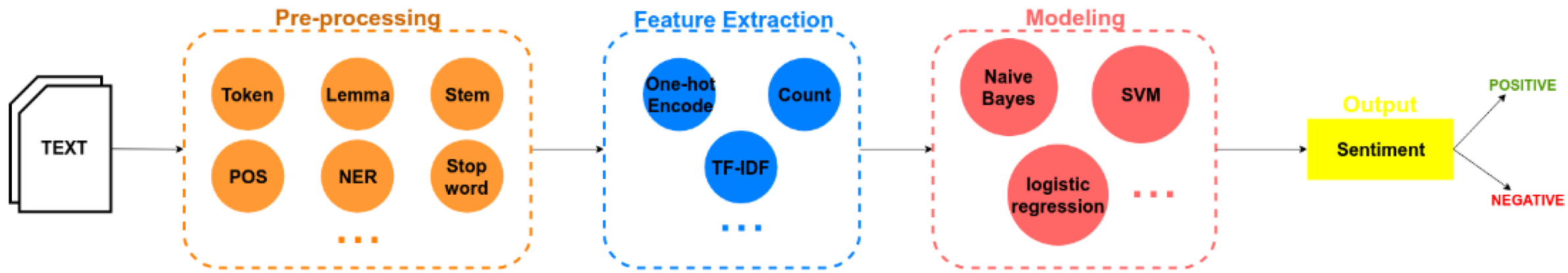


How does the process look like?

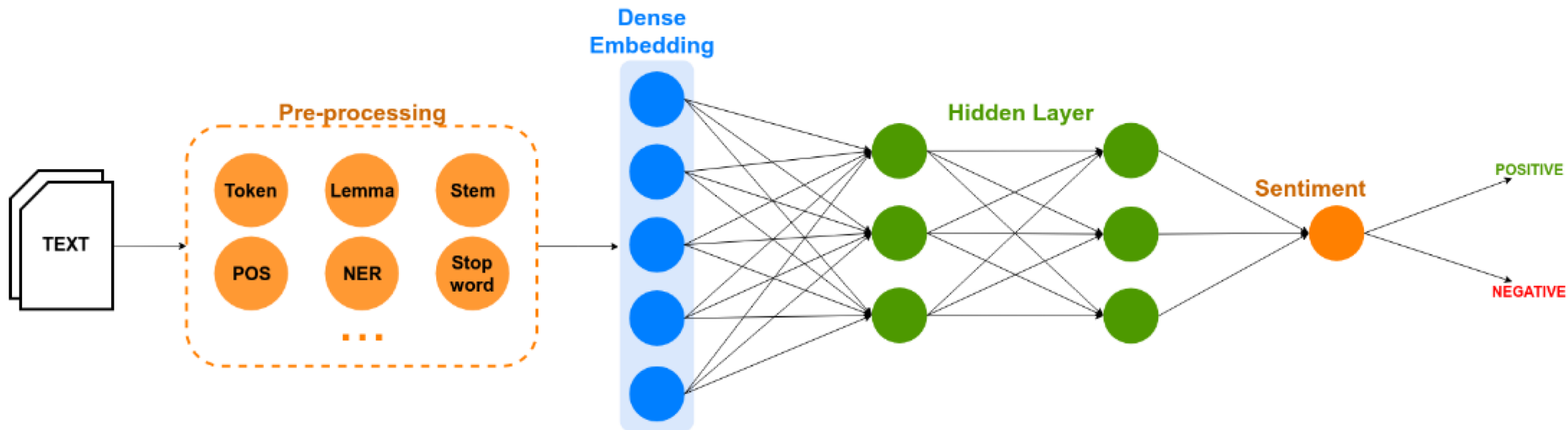
Very complicated!

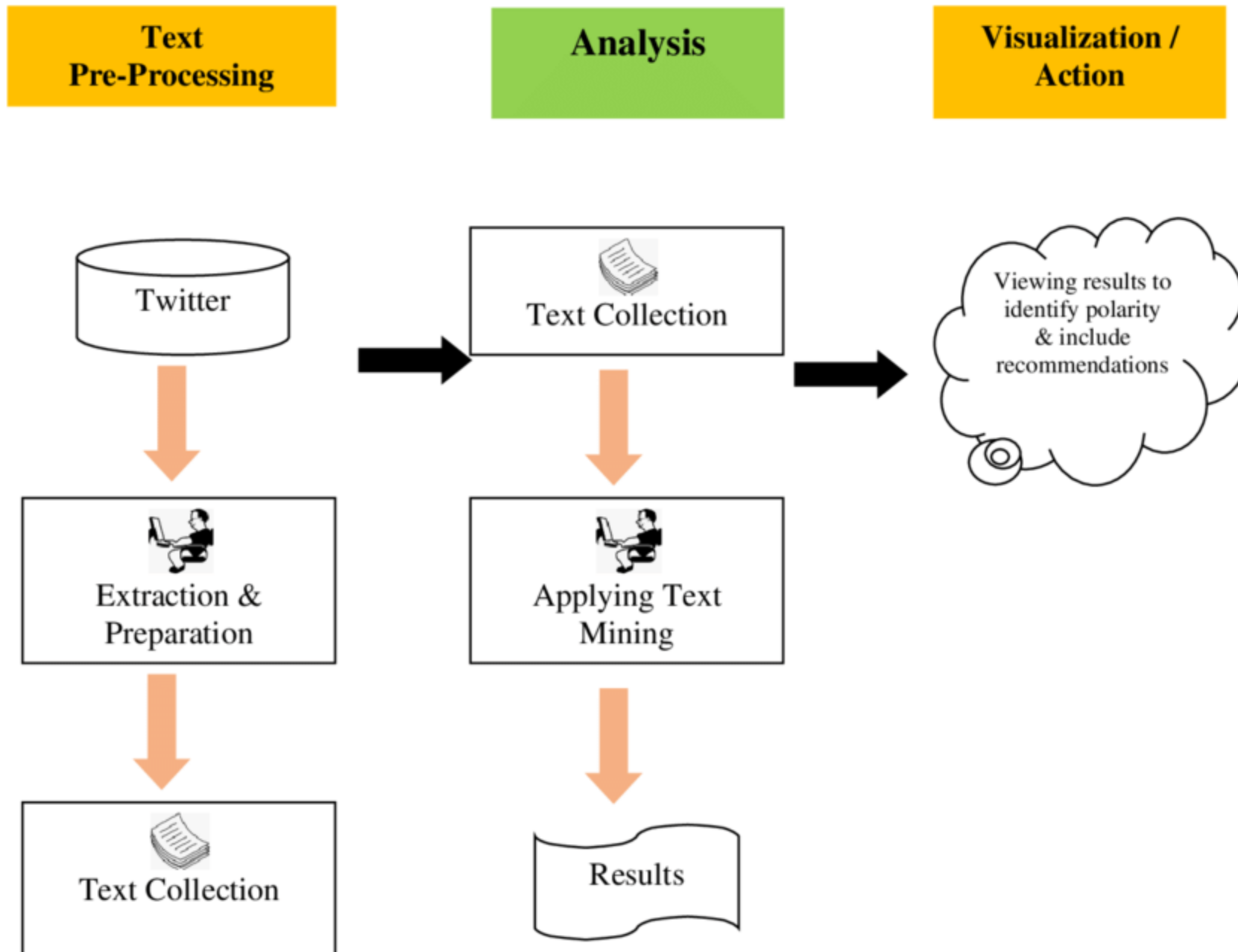


Machine Learning



Deep Learning





Breaking
Down Text

```
graph TD; A[Breaking Down Text] --> B[Reading Corpus]; A --> C[Get it ready for Analysis]; D[Analytics] --> E[Interpret the converted Text]
```

Reading
Corpus

Get it ready
for Analysis

Analytics

Interpret the
converted Text

Text Pre-processing (New Terms!)

Term	Definition
corpus	A collection of similar documents
lemmatization	A process of producing a proper root word that belongs to the language
NLTK	Natural Language Toolkit; a suite of libraries and program for natural language processing available in Python
stemming	A process that converts a word into its stem by keeping the base word and cutting off the affix
tokenization	The process of breaking down a stream of textual content into its parts, words, terms, symbols, sentences, paragraphs, and other meaningful elements

- Punctuations
- Stop Words

STOP WORD REMOVAL

Input

['he is running very fast',
'she is running very slow']



Output

[['running', 'fast'],
['running', 'slow']]

Corpus

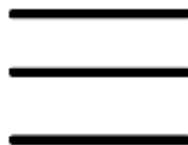
A collection of similar documents



Token



Sentence



Paragraph



Document

One Row in a table



Corpus

Multiple Rows in a table

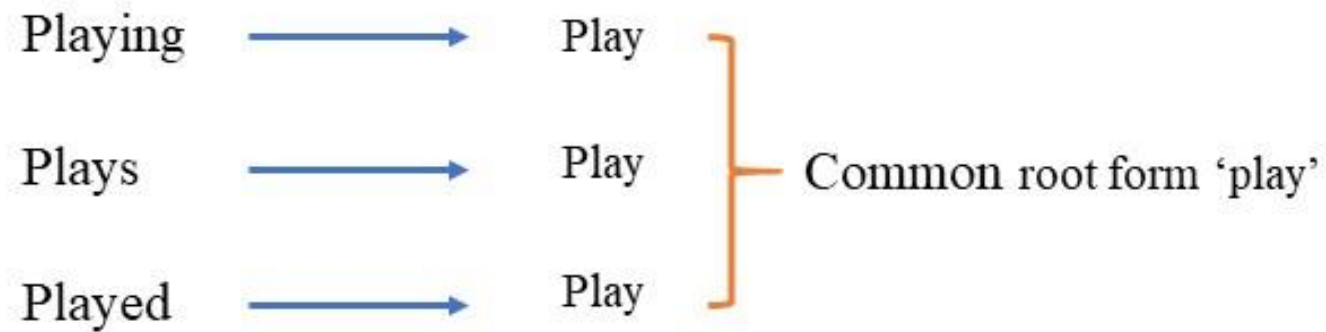
Text vs. Corpus

TEXT	CORPUS
Read whole	Read fragmented
Read horizontally	Read vertically
Read for content	Read for formal patterning
Read as a unique event	Read for repeated events
Read as an individual act of will	Read as a sample of social practice
Coherent communicative event	Not a coherent communicative event

(Tognini-Bonelli 2001: 3)

Lemmatization

A process of producing a proper root word that belongs to the language



am, are, is → be

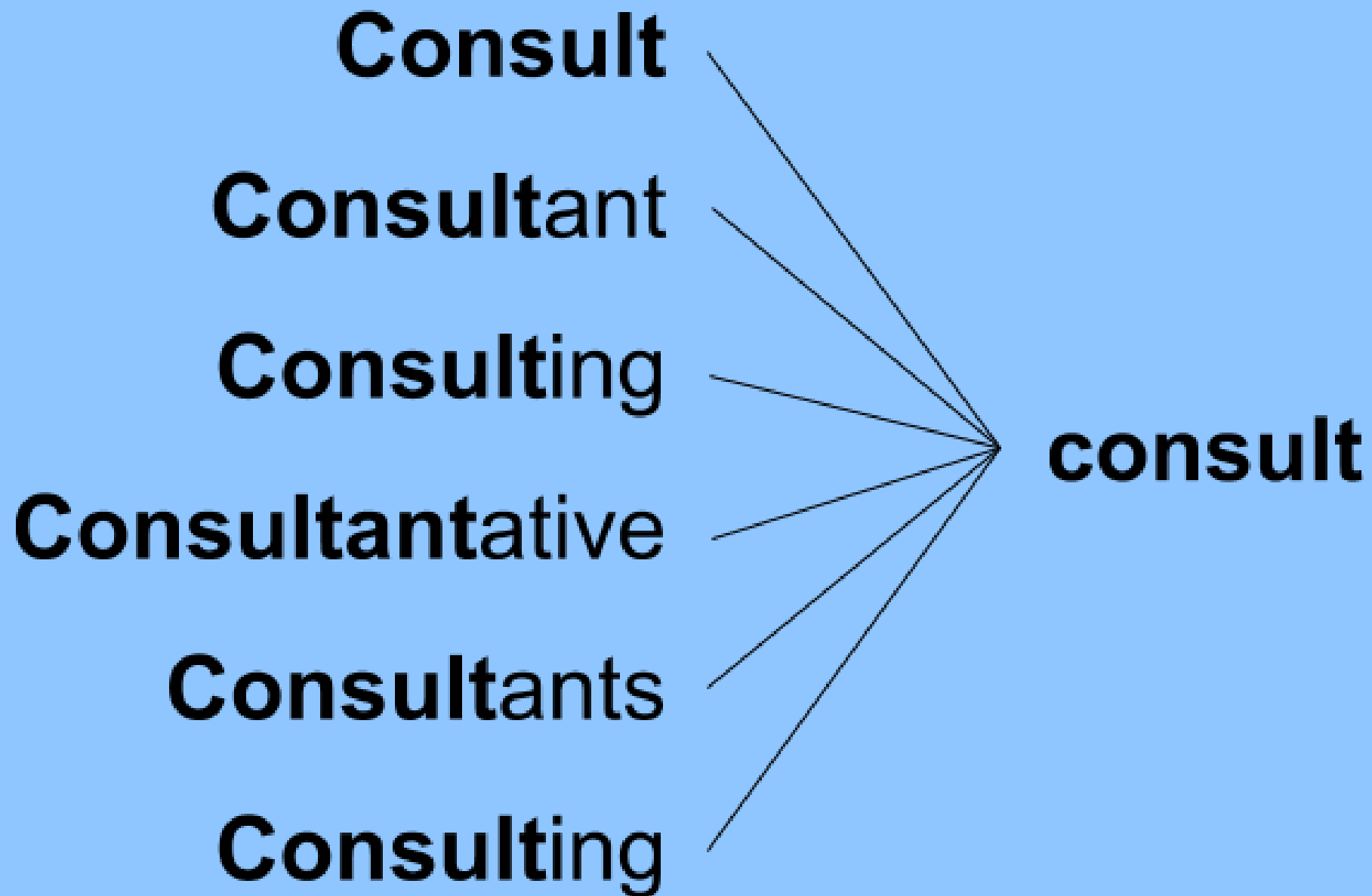
Car cars, car's, cars' → car

Using above mapping a sentence could be normalized as follows:

the boy's cars are different colors → the boy car be differ color

Stemming

A process that converts a word into its stem by keeping the base word and cutting off the affix



Stemming vs Lemmatization

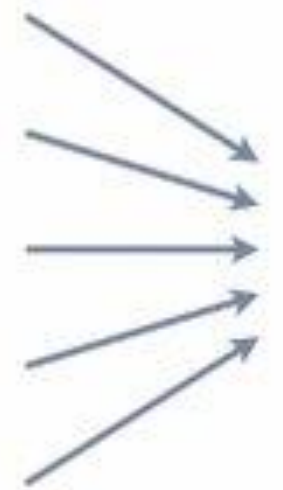
change
changing
changes
changed
changer



chang

The diagram illustrates the stemming process. On the left, five words are listed vertically: 'change', 'changing', 'changes', 'changed', and 'changer'. Five arrows point from each of these words to a single word on the right, 'chang'. The word 'chang' is colored light blue.

change
changing
changes
changed
changer



change

The diagram illustrates the lemmatization process. On the left, the same five words are listed vertically: 'change', 'changing', 'changes', 'changed', and 'changer'. Five arrows point from each of these words to a single word on the right, 'change'. The word 'change' is colored light green.

N-GRAM

Uni-Gram

This	Is	Big	Data	AI	Book
------	----	-----	------	----	------

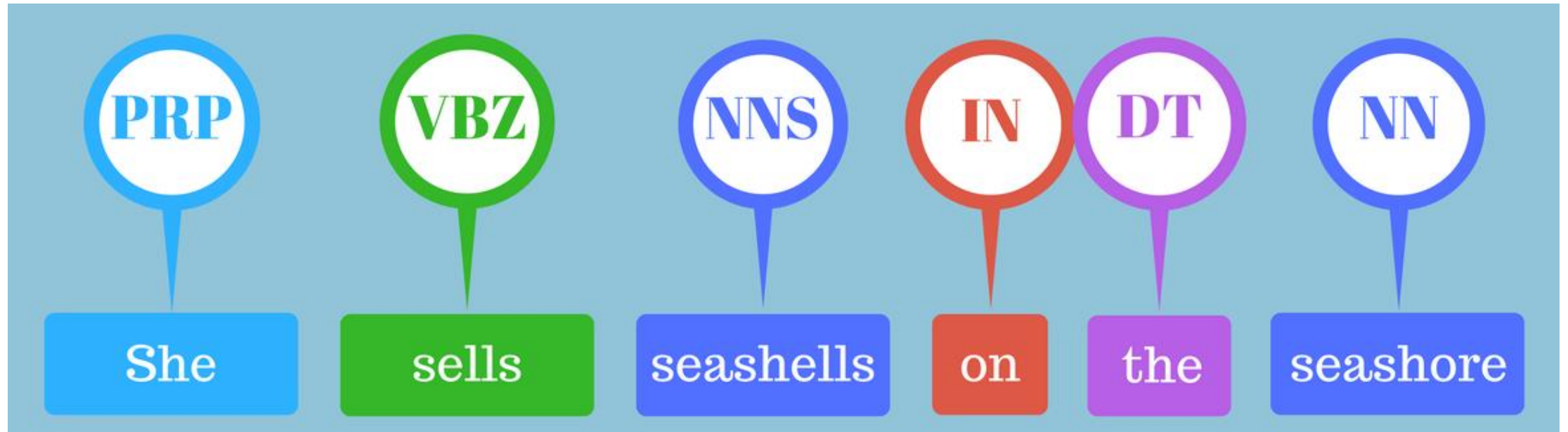
Bi-Gram

This is	Is Big	Big Data	Data AI	AI Book
---------	--------	----------	---------	---------

Tri-Gram

This is Big	Is Big Data	Big Data AI	Data AI Book
-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

POS Tagging



TF-IDF

TF-IDF is a measure of originality of a word by comparing the number of times a word appears in a doc with the number of docs the word appears in.

$$\text{TF-IDF} = \text{TF}(t, d) \times \text{IDF}(t)$$

Term frequency

Number of times term t appears in a doc, d

Inverse document frequency

$$\log \frac{1 + n}{1 + \text{df}(d, t)} + 1$$

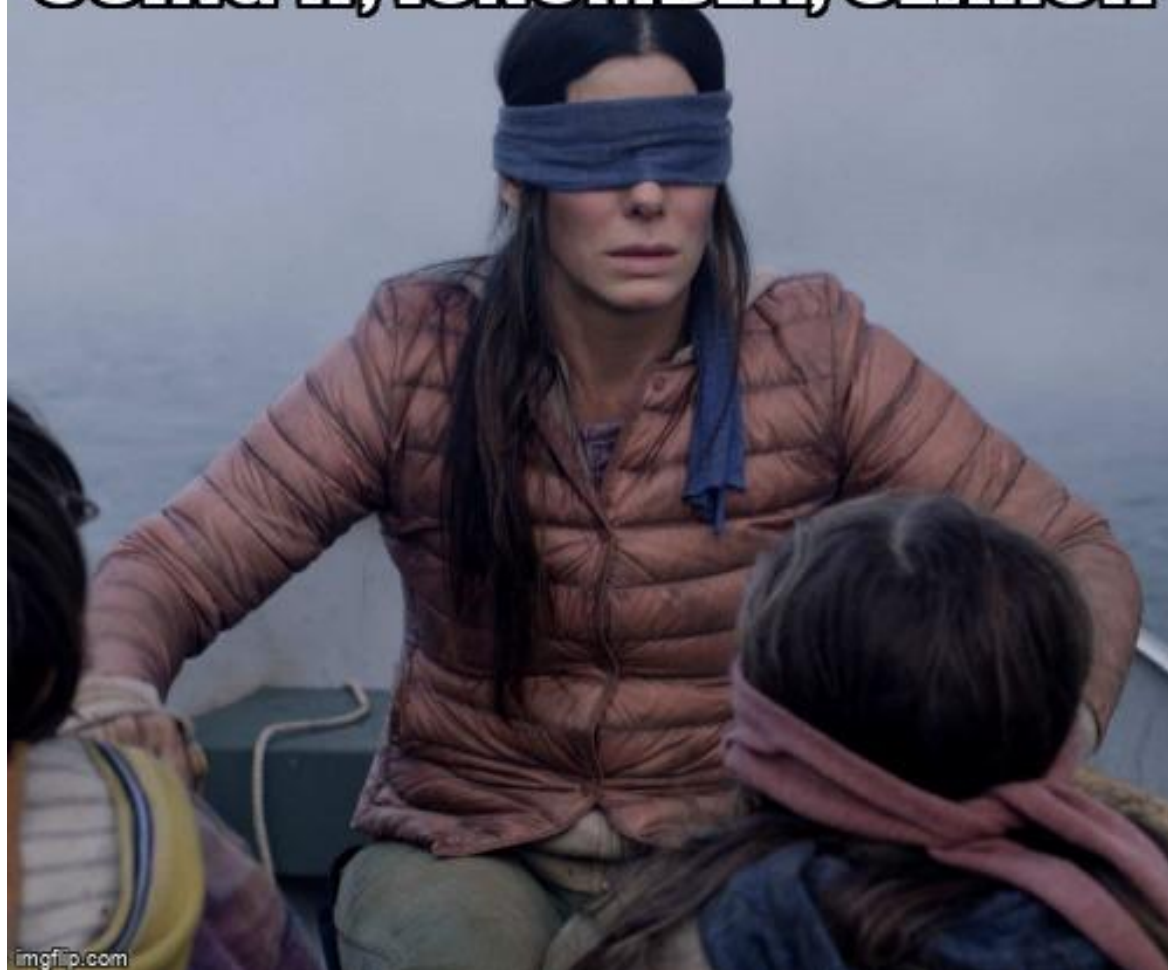
of documents

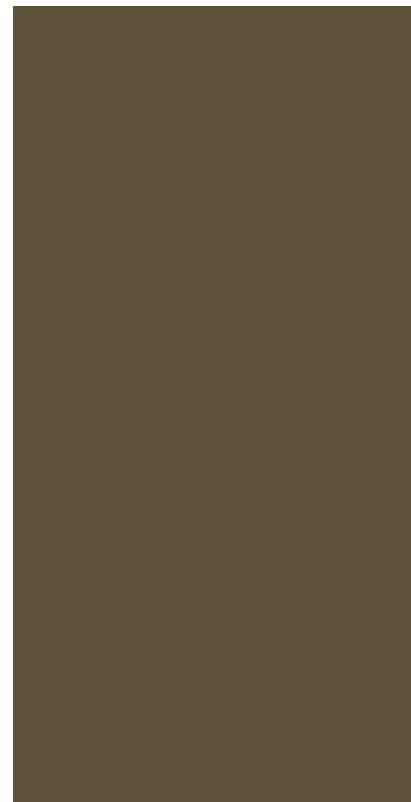
Document frequency of the term t

Document	She	Loves	Food	With	Cheese	Her	Favourite	is	Italian	Lives	in	State
Doc 1	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doc 2	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	0	0
Doc 3	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

So how to you do all those fancy
text mining stuff?

EXCEL: TEXT MINING USING IF, ISNUMBER, SEARCH





NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

USING

NLTK



PYTHON

```
import nltk
import pandas as pd
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize
from nltk.probability import FreqDist
from nltk.stem.wordnet import WordNetLemmatizer
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```