

Package ‘readme’

October 23, 2018

Title An Algorithm for Text Quantification

Version 2.0

Description An R package for estimating category proportions in an unlabeled set of documents given a labeled set, by implementing the method described in Jerzak, King, and Strezhnev (2018, copy at <http://GaryKing.org/words>). This method is meant to improve on the ideas in Hopkins and King (2010), which introduced a quantification algorithm that harnesses the Law of Total Expectation. We apply this law in a feature space we craft minimizes the error of the resulting estimate. Automatic differentiation, stochastic gradient descent, and batch re-normalization are used to carry out the optimization. Other pre-processing functions are available, as well as an interface to the earlier version of the algorithm for comparison. The package also provides users with the ability to extract the generated features for other tasks.

Depends R (>= 3.3.3)

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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Imports tensorflow, limSolve, tokenizers, data.table, optmatch

RoxygenNote 6.1.0

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readme-package*A algorithm for quantification that harnesses the Law of Total Expectations in an optimal feature space*

Description

An R package for estimating category proportions in an unlabeled set of documents given a labeled set, by implementing the method described in Jerzak, King, and Strezhnev (2018, copy at <http://GaryKing.org/words>). This method is meant to improve on the ideas in Hopkins and King (2010), which introduced a quantification algorithm that harnesses the Law of Total Expectation. We apply this law in a feature space we craft minimizes the error of the resulting estimate. Automatic differentiation, stochastic gradient descent, and batch re-normalization are used to carry out the optimization. Other pre-processing functions are available, as well as an interface to the earlier version of the algorithm for comparison. The package also provides users with the ability to extract the generated features for other tasks.

The package provides two main functions: `undergrad` and `readme`.

- `undergrad` takes as an input a word vector corpus (or pointer to such a corpus) and a vector housing cleaned text for cross-referencing with the vector corpus. It returns document-level summaries of each of the dimensions of the word vectors (10th, 50th, and 90th quantiles of each dimension within each document are calculated). Options also exist for generating a document-term matrix from the text. Useful for those wanting control over the linkup between documents and word vector corpus.
- `readme` takes as an input raw text (or optionally, the output from `undergrad`). It also takes as an input an indicator vector denoting which documents are labeled and a vector indicating category membership (NAs for unlabeled documents). The algorithm then generates an optimal projection for harnessing the Law of Total Expectation in calculating the estimated category proportions in the unlabeled set.

Usage

For advice on usage, see **Examples**. Many users will just interface with the `readme` function, as this approach takes care of much of the pre-processing in an automatic fashion. Some users may want more control over the linkup between the word vector corpus and the raw text; in that case, combining `undergrad` with `readme` is a good option.

For bug reports or support, please contact <connor.jerzak@gmail.com>.

Authors

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References

- Hopkins, Daniel, and King, Gary (2010), *A Method of Automated Nonparametric Content Analysis for Social Science*, *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 54, No. 1, January 2010, p. 229-247. <https://gking.harvard.edu/files/words.pdf>
- Jerzak, Connor, King, Gary, and Strezhnev, Anton. Working Paper. *An Improved Method of Automated Nonparametric Content Analysis for Social Science*. <https://GaryKing.org/words>

Examples

```
#set seed
set.seed(1)

#Generate synthetic 25-d word vector corpus.
my_wordVecs_corpus <- data.frame(matrix(rnorm(11*25), ncol = 25))
my_wordVecs_corpus <- cbind(c("the","true", "thine", "stars", "are" ,
                             "fire", ". ", "to", "own", "self", "be"),
                             my_wordVecs_corpus)
my_wordVecs_corpus <- data.table::as.data.table(my_wordVecs_corpus)

#Generate 100 ``documents`` of between 5-10 words each.
my_documentText <- replicate(100, paste(sample(my_wordVecs_corpus[[1]], sample(5:10, 1)), collapse = " ") )

#Assign labeled/unlabeled sets. The first 50 will be labeled; the rest unlabeled.
my_labeledIndicator <- rep(1, times = 100)
my_labeledIndicator[51:100] <- 0

#Assign category membership randomly
my_categoryVec <- sample(c("C1", "C2", "C3", "C4"), 100, replace = T)
true_unlabeled_pd <- prop.table(table(my_categoryVec[my_labeledIndicator==0]))
my_categoryVec[my_labeledIndicator == 0] <- NA

#perform estimation
readme_results <- readme(documentText = my_documentText,
                          labeledIndicator= my_labeledIndicator,
                          categoryVec = my_categoryVec,
                          wordVecs_corpus = my_wordVecs_corpus,
                          nboot = 1)
print(readme_results$point_readme)
```

cleanText

*cleanText***Description**

Standard preprocessing code for ASCII texts. Removes HTML tags, URLs, linebreaks. Converts standard emoticons to tokens. Removes non-informative punctuation.

Usage

```
cleanText(my_text)
```

Arguments

my_text Vector of character strings containing the raw document texts.

Value

A vector of character strings with the processed texts, each token is separated by a space.

readme

readme

Description

Implements the quantification algorithm described in Jerzak, King, and Strezhnev (2018) which is meant to improve on the ideas in Hopkins and King (2010). Employs the Law of Total Expectation in a feature space that is crafted to minimize the error of the resulting estimate. Automatic differentiation, stochastic gradient descent, and batch re-normalization are used to carry out the optimization. Takes an inputs (a.) a vector holding the raw documents (1 entry = 1 document), (b.) a vector indicating category membership (with NAs for the unlabeled documents), and (c.) a vector indicating whether the labeled or unlabeled status of each document. Other options exist for users wanting more control over the pre-processing protocol (see `undergrad` and the `dfm` parameter).

Usage

```
readme(dfm, labeledIndicator, categoryVec, wordVecs_corpus = NULL,
       nboot = 10, sgd_iters = 1000, numProjections = 20, minBatch = 3,
       maxBatch = 20, drop_out_rate = 0.5, verbose = F, diagnostics = F,
       justTransform = F, winsorize = T)
```

Arguments

<code>dfm</code>	'document-feature matrix'. A data frame where each row represents a document and each column a unique feature. Note that this parameter should be NULL if the user is supplying the raw document text into <code>readme</code> (i.e. <code>documentText</code> is not null). #'
<code>labeledIndicator</code>	An indicator vector where each entry corresponds to a row in <code>dfm</code> . 1 represents document membership in the labeled class. 0 represents document membership in the unlabeled class.
<code>categoryVec</code>	An factor vector where each entry corresponds to the document category. The entires of this vector should correspond with the rows of <code>dfm</code> . If <code>wordVecs_corpus</code> , <code>wordVecs_corpusPointer</code> , and <code>dfm</code> are all NULL, <code>readme</code> will download and use the GloVe 50-dimensional embeddings trained on Wikipedia.
<code>wordVecs_corpus</code>	A <code>data.table</code> object in which the first column holds the text of each word, and in which the remaining columns contain the numerical representation. Either <code>wordVecs_corpus</code> or <code>wordVecs_corpusPointer</code> should be null. If <code>wordVecs_corpus</code> , <code>wordVecs_corpusPointer</code> , and <code>dfm</code> are all NULL, <code>readme</code> will download and use the GloVe 50-dimensional embeddings trained on Wikipedia.
<code>nboot</code>	A scalar indicating the number of times the estimation will be re-run (useful for reducing the variance of the final output).
<code>sgd_iters</code>	How many stochastic gradient descent iterations should be used?
<code>verbose</code>	Should diagnostic plots be displayed?
<code>justTransform</code>	A Boolean indicating whether the user wants to extract the quanficiation-optimized features only.
<code>documentText</code>	A vector in which each entry corresponds to a document. The function will automatically "clean" the text. For more control over the cleaning process, users should pre-process the text themselves, use the <code>undergrad</code> function, and leave the "documentText" parameter NULL.

Value

A list consisting of

- estimated category proportions in the unlabeled set (`point_readme`);
- the transformed dfm optimized for quantification (`transformed_dfm`);

References

- Hopkins, Daniel, and King, Gary (2010), *A Method of Automated Nonparametric Content Analysis for Social Science*, *American Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 54, No. 1, January 2010, p. 229-247. <https://gking.harvard.edu/files/words.pdf>
- Jerzak, Connor, King, Gary, and Strezhnev, Anton. Working Paper. *An Improved Method of Automated Nonparametric Content Analysis for Social Science*. <https://gking.harvard.edu/words>

Examples

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my_wordVecs_corpus <- cbind(c("the", "true", "thine", "stars", "are", "fire", ".", "to", "own", "self", "be"))
my_wordVecs_corpus <- data.table::as.data.table(my_wordVecs_corpus)

#Generate 100 ``documents'' of between 5-10 words each.
my_documentText <- replicate(100, paste(sample(my_wordVecs_corpus[[1]], sample(5:10, 1)), collapse = " ") )

#Assign labeled/unlabeled sets. The first 50 will be labeled; the rest unlabeled.
my_labeledIndicator <- rep(1, times = 100)
my_labeledIndicator[51:100] <- 0

#Assign category membership randomly
my_categoryVec <- sample(c("C1", "C2", "C3", "C4"), 100, replace = T)
true_unlabeled_pd <- prop.table(table(my_categoryVec[my_labeledIndicator==0]))
my_categoryVec[my_labeledIndicator == 0] <- NA

#perform estimation
readme_results <- readme(documentText = my_documentText,
  labeledIndicator= my_labeledIndicator,
  categoryVec = my_categoryVec,
  wordVecs_corpus = my_wordVecs_corpus,
  nboot = 1)
print(readme_results$point_readme)
```

Description

Preprocessing for readme function - creates a document-feature matrix (saved as a data frame in output) to be passed to readme. Users can either input word-specific vectors using the wordVecs_corpus or wordVecs_corpusPointer parameters. Primarily intended for users wanting control over the pre-processing protocol.

Usage

```
undergrad(documentText, wordVecs = NULL, word_quantiles = c(0.1, 0.5,
  0.9), replace_missing = T, replace_regex = list(c("#", ""),
  c("[[:punct:]]+", ""), c("ing\\b", ""), c("s\\b", ""), c("ed\\b",
  "")), c("ies\\b", "y")), unique_terms = T, verbose = T)
```

Arguments

documentText	A vector in which each entry corresponds to a “clean” document. Note that the function will take as a “word” all whitespace-separated elements in each vector entry. For example, “star.” would have to have an exact analogue in the vector corpus, otherwise it will be dropped in the calculations. It will be more common to space separate punctuation marks (i.e. “star.” would become “star .”), since punctuation marks often have their own entries in the vector database.
wordVecs	A matrix where each row denotes a word and each column a word vector. Words should be stored as the rownames of the matrix.
word_quantiles	A numeric vector denoting the quantiles (0-1) used to summarize each word vector dimension. Defaults to 10th, 50th and 90th quantiles.
replace_missing	If TRUE, attempts to match terms missing from the wordVec corpus with alternate representations.
replace_regex	A list of character vectors containing regular expression pairs to be used for generating alternate representations of words to attempt to match with the wordVec corpus when terms initially cannot be matched.
unique_terms	If TRUE, removes duplicate terms from each document - each document is represented only by the presence or absence of a term.
verbose	If TRUE, prints updates as function runs

Value

A data.frame consisting of the word_quantiles quantiles of the word vectors by document. Each row corresponds to a document, and the columns to a particular summary of a particular word vector dimension.

Examples

```
#set seed
set.seed(1)

#Generate synthetic word vector corpus.
my_wordVecs_corpus <- data.frame(matrix(rnorm(11*50), ncol = 50))
my_wordVecs_corpus <- cbind(c("the","true", "thine", "stars", "are" ,
  "fire", ".", "to", "own", "self", "be"),
  my_wordVecs_corpus)
my_wordVecs_corpus <- data.table::as.data.table(my_wordVecs_corpus)
```

```
#Setup ``documents``  
my_documents <- c(  
  "the stars are fire .", #document 1  
  "to thine own self be true ", #document 2  
  "true stars be true ." #document 3  
)  
  
#Get document-level word vector summaries.  
my_dfm <- undergrad(documentText = my_documents, wordVecs_corpus = my_wordVecs_corpus)  
print( my_dfm )
```

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