Text Analysis with Python

Arieda Muço

Central European University

Spring 2019

Information

- My research focuses in two areas: Political and Development Economics. In my research I deal with tons of data and (lots of) text data. That's why this course.
- Introduce yourself. What are your expectations? Why are you here? What kind of text/data you want to use?

Plan for this course

- Intro to Python
- Data collection and processing, word counts...
- Supervised text methods, classification...
- Unsupervised text methods, topic models and clustering...
- Examples of applied work, discussion

The team

- Arieda Muço: MucoA@ceu.edu. Office: Nador 13, 507
- Oliver Kiss: kiss_oliver@phd.ceu.edu

Arieda

Oliver

Grading

Final assessment will consist of the following

- **Quizzes in Class** (10% of final grade)
- **Problem Sets** (40% of final grade)
- **Individual Project** (50% of final grade)

Deadlines

- Past deadline submissions do not get graded
- Email us for meetings, questions etc
- Emails/Questions: You will get a reply if you send an email:
  - 48 hours before the deadline for the final submission
  - 24 hours before the deadline for problem sets

Rules

- No group changes!
- Ask questions and feel free to google (I do this a lot!)
  - Don't feel bad about this. Even software developers spend a lot of their coding time googling programming related questions
  - Important to know how to read error messages
    - ⋆ or google them
  - Stack Overflow is a programmer's best friend
- If you are familiar with the material, feel free to leave at any point. Don't disturb while doing so

Recommended Material

- Codecademy is the place to start
- Automate the Boring Stuff with Python and https://realpython.com/ are great sources
- Introduction to Information Retrieval Christopher D. Manning, Prabhakar Raghavan and Hinrich Schutze
- Dan Jurafsky and James H. Martin, Speech and Language Processing
- Sarah Guido, and Andreas Muller, Introduction to Machine Learning with Python: A Guide for Data Scientists

Text and Social Sciences

Before 2000's social scientists avoided studying texts/speech. Why?

- Time Consuming
- Not generalizable (each new data set...new coding scheme)
- Difficult to store/search
- Idiosyncratic to coders/researcher
- Statistical methods/algorithms, computationally intensive
- Hard to find

Text and Social Sciences

Massive collections of texts are increasingly used as a data source in social science:

- Congressional speeches, press releases, newsletters,...
- Facebook posts, tweets, emails, cell phone records, ...
- Newspapers, magazines, news broadcasts, ...
- Foreign news sources, treaties, sermons, ...

Why?

Massive increase in availability of unstructured text

- Cheap storage: 1956: \$10,000 megabyte. 2019 :<<<<< \$0.0001 per megabyte
- Explosion in methods and programs to analyze texts
  - Generalizable: one method can be used across many methods and to unify collections of texts
  - Systematic: parameters/statistics demonstrate how models make coding decisions
  - Cheap: easily applied to many new collections of texts, computing power is inexpensive
  - Replicable: using the same text and method we reach the same conclusions
- Social life (politics, economic exchanges, social interactions) occurs in texts
- Laws, Treaties, News, Campaigns, Petitions, Press Releases

What to do with Text Data?

Growth of a field called Computational Social Science

- Lots of interest across fields
- Computer Science, Computational Linguistics, Education, Sociology, Library and Information Science, Political Science, Communications, Physics, and Economics
- More and more text analysis and machine learning tools are getting incorporated into social scientific research

What is Automated Content Analysis?

- Blanket name for many things
  - Exploration of text or other media
  - Using large text corpora as data
  - Data mining of large variable datasets
- Automated: Computer assigned labels
- Connected to many different literatures
  - Machine learning
  - Natural Language Processing
  - Business Analytics
  - Visualization of Text
  - Data Mining
  - Statistics/Econometrics

What Can Text Methods Do?

Interpreting the meaning of a sentence or phrase. Analyzing a straw of hay

- Haystack metaphor: Improve Reading
  - Humans: amazing (political theory, analysis of English poetry)
  - Computers: struggle
- Comparing, Organizing, and Classifying Texts. Organizing hay stack
  - Humans: terrible. Tiny active memories
  - Computers: amazing (we'll discuss in this course)

What automated text methods don't do:

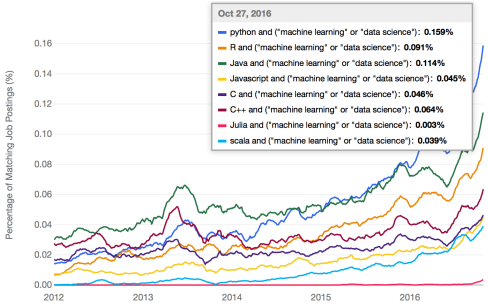
- Replace the need to read
- Develop a single tool + evaluation for all tasks

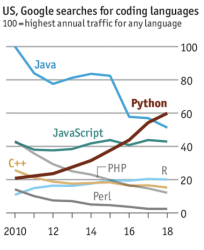
Why Python?

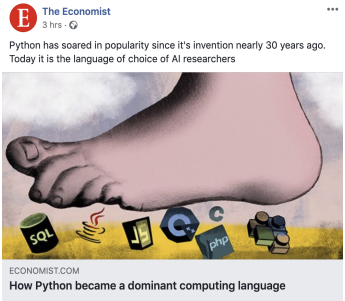
Daily chart

Python is becoming the world's most popular coding language

But its rivals are unlikely to disappear







A bit about Python

- Programming language intended for general purpose high-level language
- Web development, scientific and numeric education, desktop graphical user interface, software development
- Free and open source
- You can do everything that you can do in a programming language
- Big community (Google, Youtube, Nasa...)
- High readability (more than R or C)
- Python was first released in early 1980
  - Python 2 in 2000 and Python 3 in 2008

Black Holes and Python

Annoying things in Python

- Python 3 is not backward compatible with Python 2
  - In this course we will use Python 3. Python 2 is not supported anymore
  - If you are starting a new project, do so in Python 3
- Pandas Library (more on this next time)
  - But very useful
- + some minor things we'll cover throughout the course
  - example: split() vs join()
    - sentence = "We will rock you!"
    - words = sentence.split(" ") but sentence = " ".join(words) (?)

Purpose of the course

- Text Analysis, Machine Learning, and programming in Python are (mildly put) very broad topics, and we will not be able to cover many(!) things
- Build strong foundations such that in the future you get confidence in starting to dig deeper into these topics

Ada Lovelace a Pythonista

Ada was the first to recognize the full potential of a "computing machine" and one of the first computer programmers.

- Basic concepts:
  - Variables, subroutines, functions, methods, algorithm
  - Programs as more than number crunching

Ada's basic concepts in Python

- A variable
  - radius = 7
- A constant
  - PI = 3.14159
- An algorithm
  - circumference = 2 * PI * radius

Ada's basic concepts in Python

```
# A function
def get_circumference(radius):
    circumference = 2 * 3.14159 * radius
    return(circumference)

#Calling the function
get_circumference(4)
```

Time to code!!!