INT104: Artificial Intelligence

Spring 2021

Lab 6: Feature Generation

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6.1 Objectives

• Learn how to generate the features from the text collections

6.2 Introduction

Text categorization is the task on classifying a set of documents into categories from a set of predefined labels. Texts cannot be directly handled by our model. The indexing procedure is the first step that maps a text d_j into a numeric representation during the training and validation. The standard **tfidf** function is used to represent the text. The unique words from English vocabulary are represented as a dimension of the dataset.

6.3 TFIDF Representation

6.3.1 Preprocessing

• (20 marks) Read the text files from 5 subdirectories in dataset and split the document text into words (splitting separator is non-alphabet letters).

Hints: use os.listdir() function to index all files; use str.split() to split the text into words;

• (20 marks) Remove the stopwords from the text collections, which are frequent words that carry no information. Stopwords list are given in the file **stopwords.txt**. Convert all words into their lower case form. Delete all non-alphabet characters from the text.

Hint: use **set** collection to store all stopwords;

- (20 marks) Perform word stemming to remove the word suffix.
 - install the library: nltk (python language)
 - usage: see the following code on how to use Porter stemmer (https://www.nltk.org/howto/stem.html).

```
from nltk.stem.porter import *
stemmer = PorterStemmer()
plurals = ['caresses', 'flies', 'dies', 'mules', 'denied',
'died', 'agreed', 'owned', 'humbled', 'sized',
'meeting', 'stating', 'siezing', 'itemization',
'sensational', 'traditional', 'reference', 'colonizer',
'plotted']
singles = [stemmer.stem(plural) for plural in plurals]
```

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Hints: use the following code to remove non-alphabet letter from the lower-case w to obtain wd

wd = re.sub(r'[^a-z]', '', w.lower()).strip()

6.3.2 (40 marks) TFIDF Representation

The documents are represented as the vector space model. In the vector space model, each document is represented as a vector of words. A collection of documents are represented by a document-by-word matrix A

$$A = (a_{ik}) (6.1)$$

where a_{ik} is the weight of word k in document i.

TFIDF representation assigns the weight to word i in document k in proportion to the number of occurrences of the word in the document, and inverse proportion to the number of documents in the collection for which the word occurs at least once.

$$a_{ik} = f_{ik} * \log(N/n_k) \tag{6.2}$$

- (10 marks) f_{ik} : the frequency of word k in document i
- N: the number of documents in the dataset
- (10 marks) n_k : the total number of times word k occurs in the dataset called the document frequency.

Notice that the entry a_{ik} is 0 if the word k is not included in the document i.

($20~\mathrm{marks}$) Taking into account the length of different documents, we normalize the representation of the document as

$$A_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{D} a_{ij}^2}} \tag{6.3}$$

The data set can be represent as a matrix $A_{N\times D}$, where D is the number of the unique words in the document collection.

Finally, the dataset is save into .npz file, where A is a matrix represented with the numpy array.

np.savez('train-20ng.npz',X=A)

6.4 Lab Report

- Add the comments on your code blocks.
- Write a short report which should contain a concise description of your implementation and results.
- Please insert the clipped running image into your report for each step.
- Submit the report and the python source code electronically into LM.
- The report in pdf format and python source code of your implementation should be zipped into a single file. The naming of report is as follows:
 - e.g. StudentID_LastName_FirstName_LabNumber.zip (123456789_Einstein_Albert_1.zip)

6.5 Hints

Please refer to the paper for more details: K Aas and L. Eikvil, Text Categorisation: A Survey, 1999.

• Latex IDE: texstudio

• Python IDE: pycharm

• Use the python set, dict and list collections flexibly.