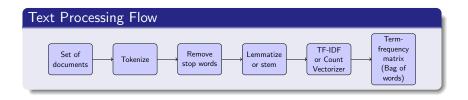
Topic Modeling using Non-negative Matrix Factorization (NMF)

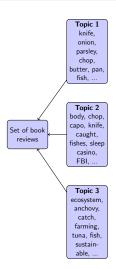
Tweet topic analysis

Praveen Gowtham

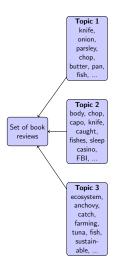
Previously in the land of NLP

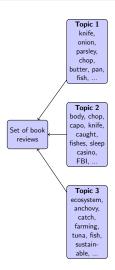


Previously: Naive Bayes to classify emails as spam or not.

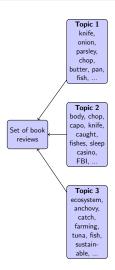


- Collection of book reviews: combinations of 3 topics.
- Certain word sets feature heavily in each topic.
- Take a book review: get combination of topics.



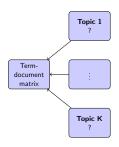


0.5 *Topic* 1 + 0.5 *Topic* 2



0.7 *Topic* 1 + 0.3 *Topic* 3

Topic Modeling: the problem



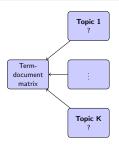
- K "latent" topics.
- Unknown word distribution for topics.



$$?Topic1 + \ldots + ?TopicK$$

 Document topic breakdown: unknown.

Topic Modeling: the problem



- K "latent" topics.
- Unknown word distribution for topics.

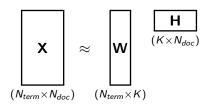
Document

 $?Topic1 + \ldots + ?TopicK$

 Document topic breakdown: unknown.

Goal is to learn both sides of this at the same time.

Non-negative Matrix Factorization: NMF



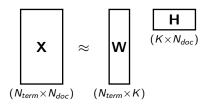
Definitions

X: word frequency for the documents (our BoW matrix)

W: word distribution for each topic.

H: weight of each topic in a document

Non-negative Matrix Factorization: NMF



Conditions

- Assumes data generated by K topics.
- W and H are non-negative matrices.

Each column of **X**: term frequencies for a given document.

Each column of X: term frequencies for a given document.

Short form:

$$x_j pprox \mathbf{W} egin{bmatrix} h_{topic(1)}^{doc(j)} \ dots \ h_{topic(K)}^{doc(j)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_{j} \approx \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_{topic(1)}^{doc(j)} \\ \vdots \\ h_{topic(K)}^{doc(j)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Expanding it:

$$x_{j} \approx h_{topic(1)}^{document(j)} * \begin{bmatrix} w_{1}^{topic(1)} \\ w_{2}^{topic(1)} \\ \vdots \\ w_{N_{term}}^{topic(1)} \end{bmatrix} + \ldots + h_{topic(K)}^{document(j)} * \begin{bmatrix} w_{1}^{topic(K)} \\ w_{1}^{topic(K)} \\ w_{2}^{topic(K)} \end{bmatrix}$$

In words:

Tries to model term frequencies for each document as weighted sum of word distributions for each topic.

Finding W and H

One possible way: minimize squared loss error for each element.

$$L = \sum_{ij} |X_{ij} - (\mathbf{WH})_{ij}|^2$$

subject to all elements of W and $H \ge 0$.

Result

Minimizing loss subject to constraint:

- Often leads to topics that are interpretable. (W matrix)
- Topic breakdown for each document. (**H** matrix)
- D.D. Lee and H.S. Seung, Nature **401**, 789 (1999)



Case Study: COVID-19 Tweet Analysis

Think tank hires you:

- Want to know trending concerns about Covid-19.
- Higher level analytics on these concerns.
 - Distribution of concerns/issues.
 - Concerns/issues that go hand-in-hand
 - Issue importance time trends.
- Take to the Twitter-verse.

Figure: COVID-19

Starting point

Topic modeling of Covid-19 tweets using NMF.