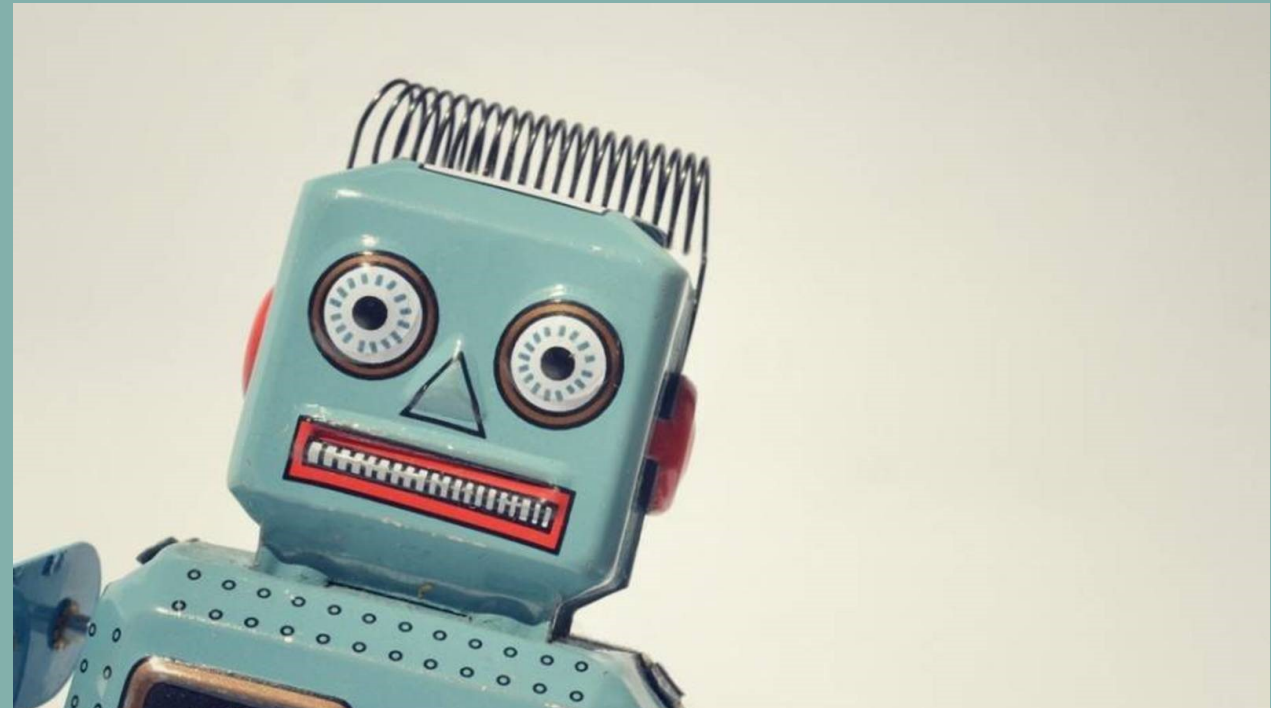


DIGITAL METHODS FOR ANALYSING TEXTS

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04_Topic modelling

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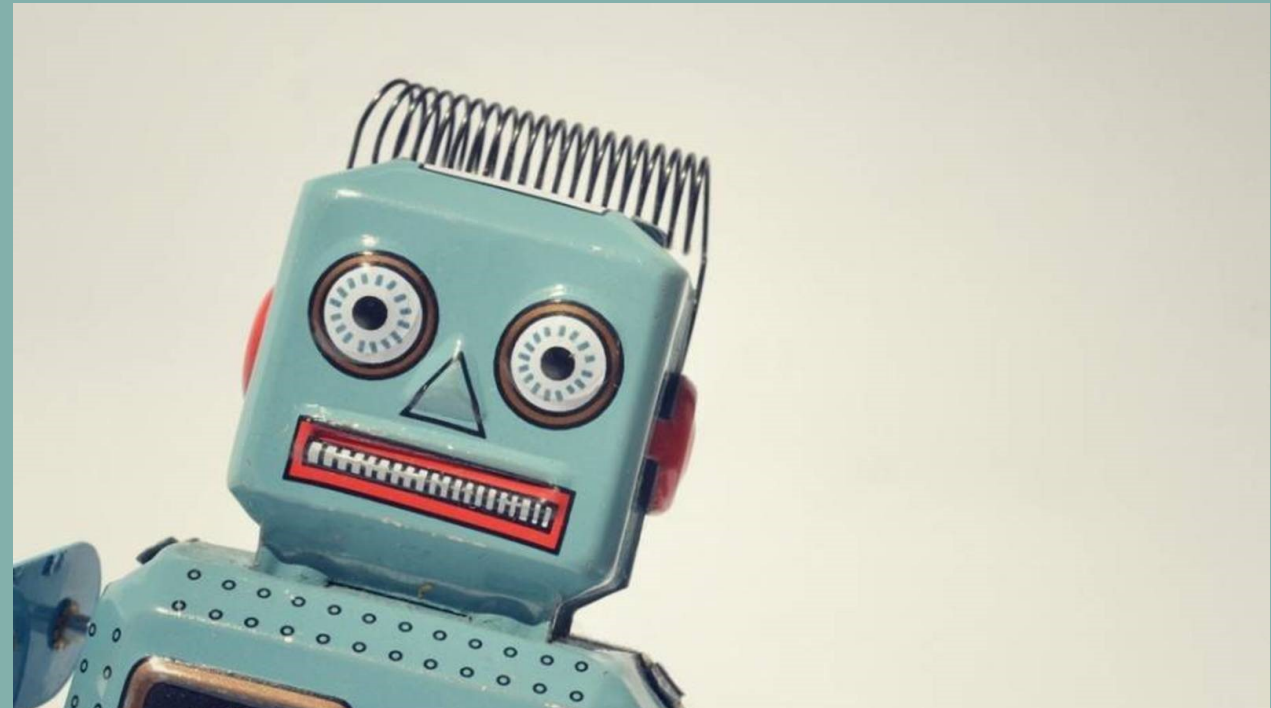
1. INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC MODELLING

2. ALGORITHMS

- 1. BAG OF WORDS + CLASSIFIER**
- 2. LATENT DIRICHLET ALLOCATION**
- 3. DOC2VEC + CLUSTERING**

INTRODUCTION

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TOPIC MODELLING//



How would you manually classify documents by topic?

TOPIC MODELLING//



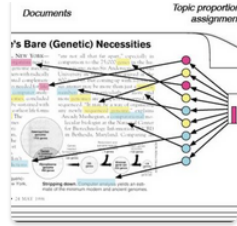
Topic modeling is a type of statistical model for discovering the abstract "topics" that occur in a collection of documents.



Documents are about several **topics** in the same time.
Topics are associated with different **words**.

Topics in the **documents** are express through the **words** that are used.

TOPIC MODELLING//



Topic Models

[Edit Task](#)

Miscellaneous • [Text Classification](#)

129 papers with code 3 benchmarks 3 datasets

About

[Edit](#)

A topic model is a type of statistical model for discovering the abstract "topics" that occur in a collection of documents. Topic modeling is a frequently used text-mining tool for the discovery of hidden semantic structures in a text body.

Benchmarks

[Add a Result](#)

TREND	DATASET	BEST METHOD	PAPER TITLE	PAPER	CODE	COMPARE
	20 Newsgroups	Bayesian SMM	Learning document embeddings along with their uncertainties			See all
	arXiv	JoSH	Hierarchical Topic Mining via Joint Spherical Tree and Text Embedding			See all
	NYT	JoSH	Hierarchical Topic Mining via Joint Spherical Tree and Text Embedding			See all

<https://paperswithcode.com/task/topic-models#code>

TOPIC MODELLING//

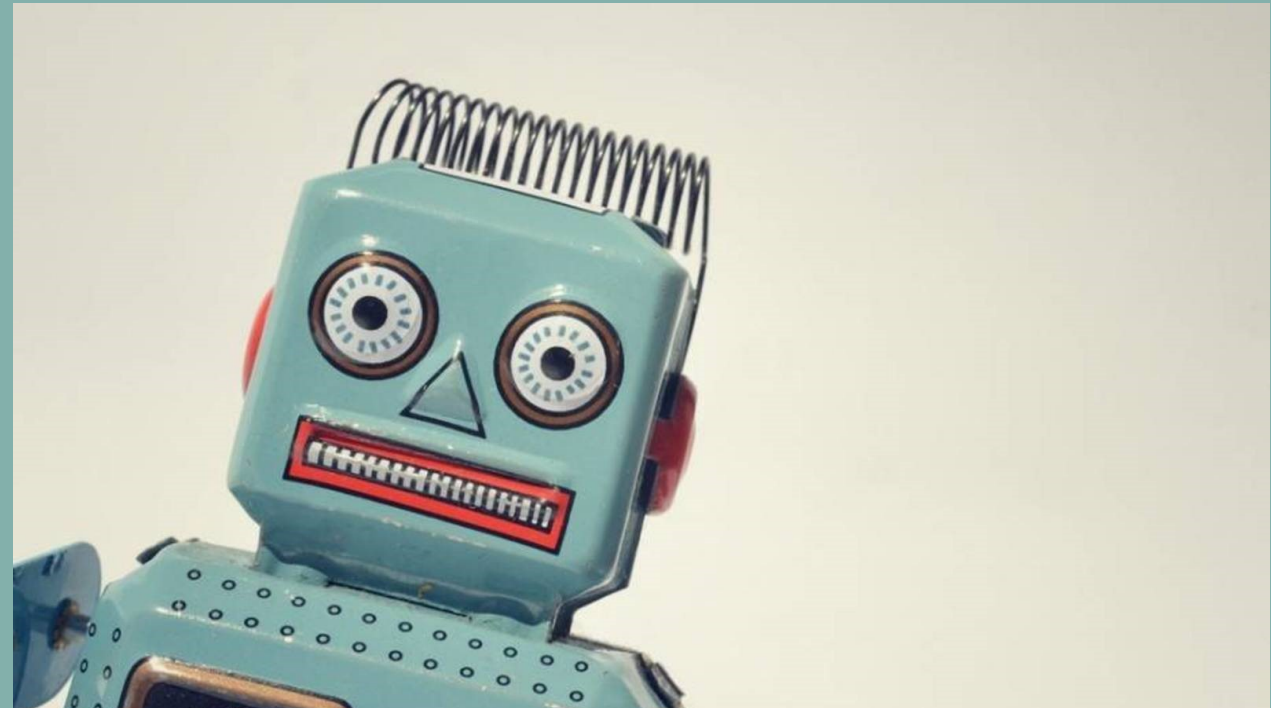


We'll analyse three approaches:

- i)** Bag of words + Machine Learning Classifiers
- ii)** Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)
- iii)** Word embeddings + Clustering

ALGORITHMS

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BAG OF WORDS + ML//



Bag of words?

Bag of words is an expression used to represent words that appear in documents and sentences.

Like one-hot-encodings or tf-idf matrices.

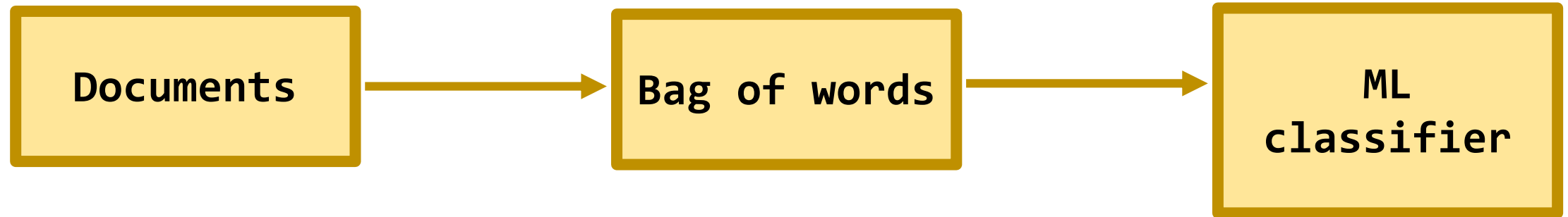


<https://medium.com/greyatom/an-introduction-to-bag-of-words-in-nlp-ac967d43b428>

BAG OF WORDS + ML//



Bag of words + ML



BAG OF WORDS + ML//



Bag of words + ML

	doc 1	doc 2	...	doc N	class
cat	0	1			cat
dog	1	0			dog
grass	1	0			dog
mat	0	1			cat
on	1	1			cat
sat	1	1			dog
the	2	2			cat

BAG OF WORDS + ML//



Bag of words + ML

Docs	Drought	Security	Border	Flood	Snowfall	Migrants	Class
Doc1	1	0	0	1	0	0	climatic emergency
Doc2	0	1	0	0	0	1	border security
Doc3	0	0	0	1	1	0	climatic emergency
Doc4	1	0	0	0	0	1	climatic emergency
Doc5	0	1	1	0	0	0	border security
Doc6	0	1	1	0	0	1	border security

LATENT DIRICHLET ALLOCATION//



Topics

gene 0.04
dna 0.02
genetic 0.01
...

life 0.02
evolve 0.01
organism 0.01
...

brain 0.04
neuron 0.02
nerve 0.01
...

data 0.02
number 0.02
computer 0.01
...

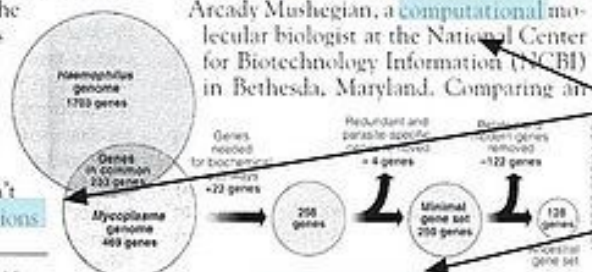
Documents

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK—How many genes does an organism need to survive? Last week at the genome meeting here,* two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for life. One research team, using computer analyses to compare known genomes, concluded that today's organisms can be sustained with just 250 genes, and that the earliest life forms required a mere 128 genes. The other researcher mapped genes in a simple parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't match precisely, those predictions

"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 genes in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson at Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at the 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a genetic numbers game, particularly as more and more genomes are completely mapped and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly sequenced genome," explains Arcady Mushegian, a computational molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing an

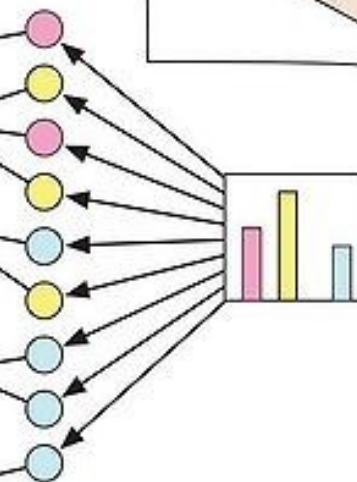


* Genome Mapping and Sequencing, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, May 8 to 12.

Stripping down. Computer analysis yields an estimate of the minimum modern and ancient genomes.

SCIENCE • VOL. 272 • 24 MAY 1996

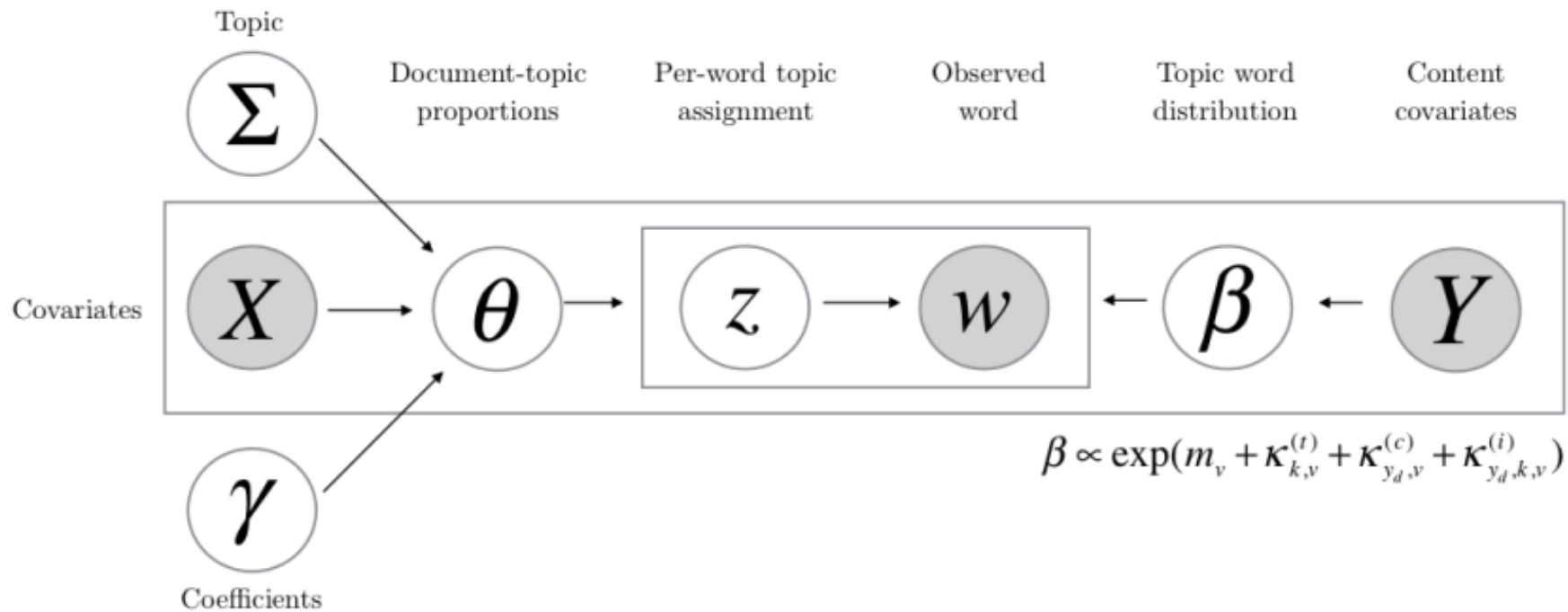
Topic proportions and assignments



LATENT DIRICHLET ALLOCATION//



Latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) is a generative statistical model that allows sets of observations to be explained by unobserved groups that explain why some parts of the data are similar.



DOC2VEC + CLUSTERING//



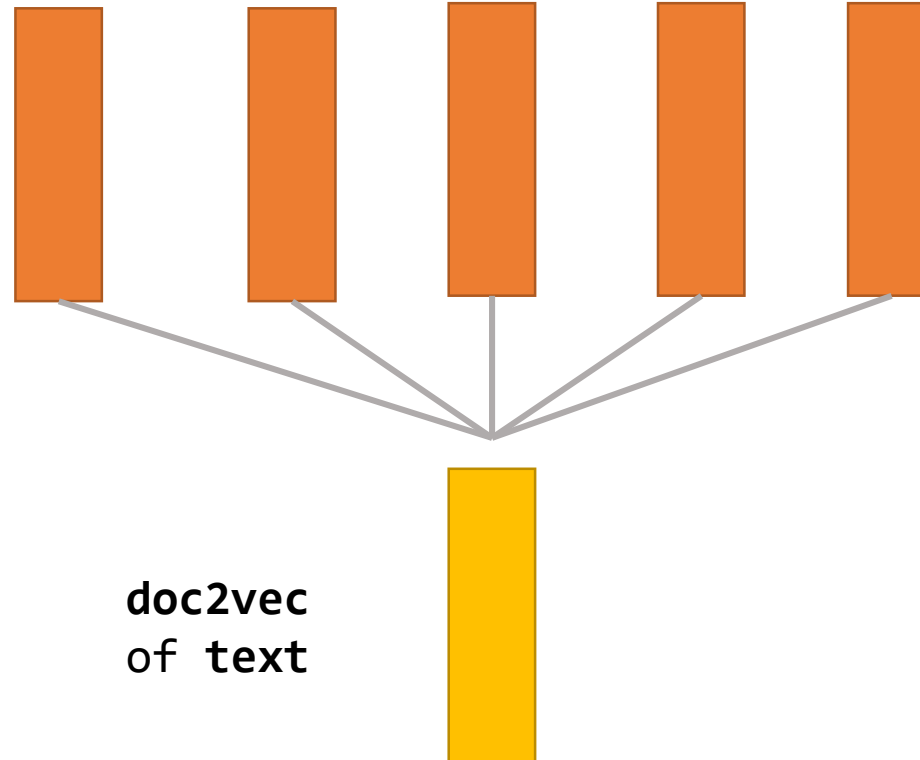
DOC2VEC

Document embeddings (doc2vec) are vector representations of documents. Same idea of word embeddings but with documents.

doc2vec

Mean of all
word2vec of
words within a
text.

word2vec
of words

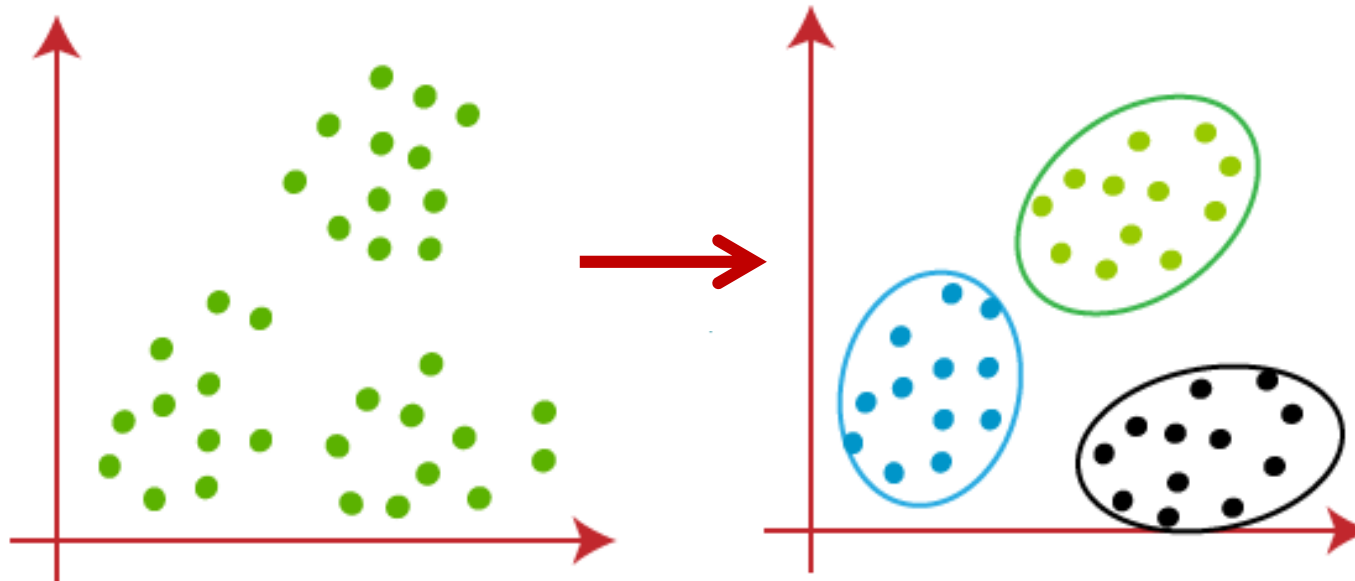


DOC2VEC + CLUSTERING//



Clustering

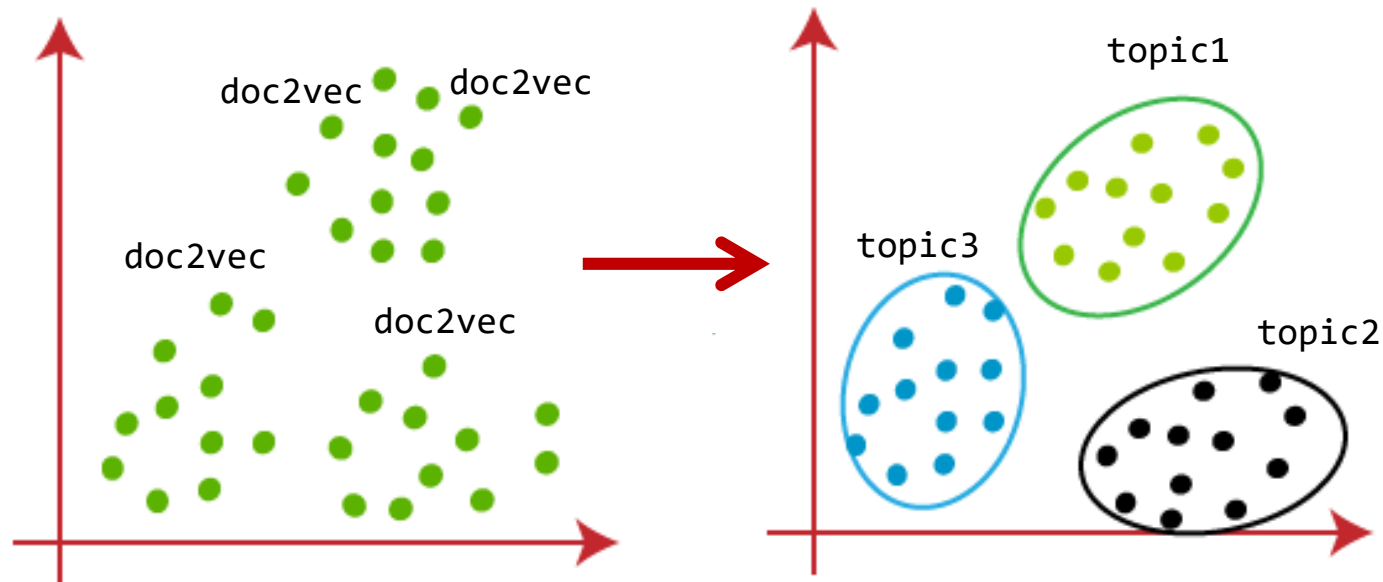
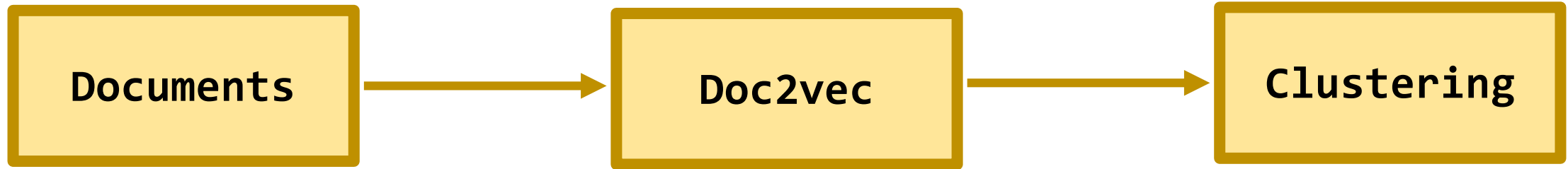
Cluster analysis or **clustering** is the task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group (called a **cluster**) are more similar (in some sense) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters).



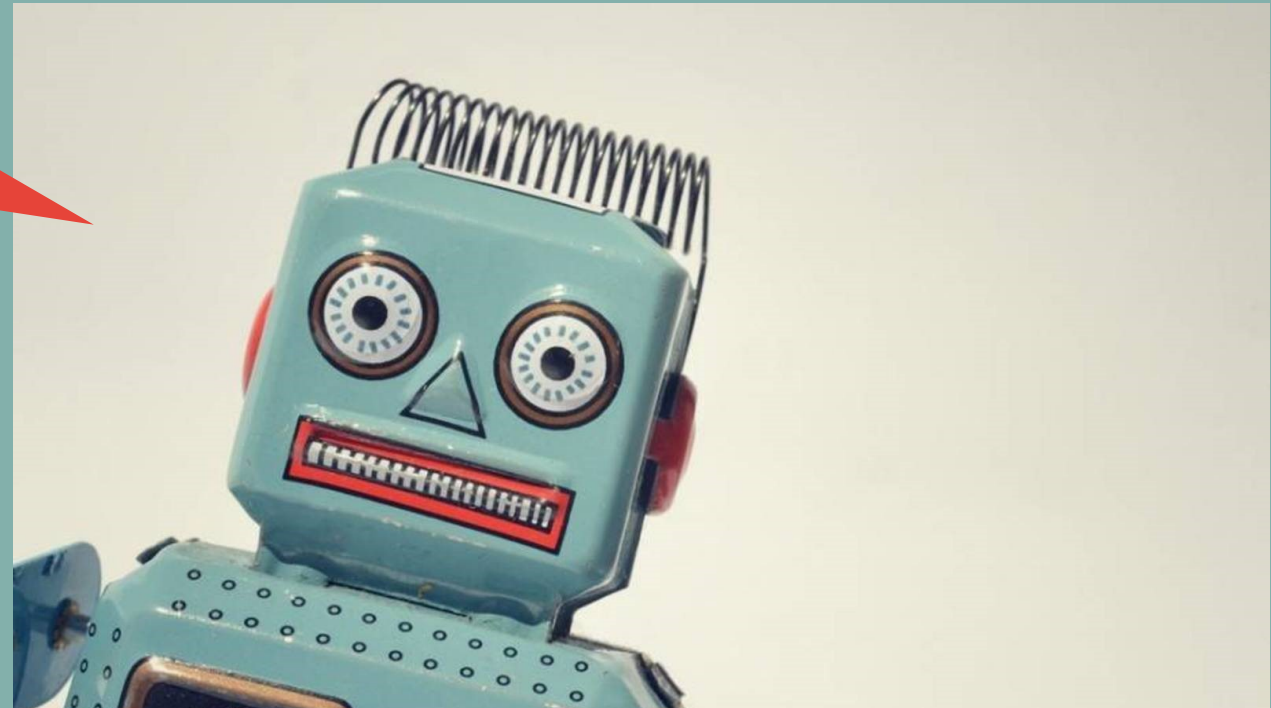
DOC2VEC + CLUSTERING//



Doc2vec + clustering



LET'S CODE!



**WE'LL BE BACK IN 15
MIN...**

