

Big Data and Automated Content Analysis

Week 5 – Thursday

» Automated content analysis with NLP and
regular expressions «

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Today

- 1 ACA using regular expressions
 - Bottom-up vs. top-down
 - What is a regexp?
 - Using a regexp in Python
- 2 Natural Language Processing
 - Stopword removal
 - Stemming
 - Parsing sentences
- 3 Take-home message & next steps

Automated content analysis using regular expressions

Bottom-up vs. top-down

Bottom-up

- Count most frequently occurring words (Week 2)
- Maybe better: Count combinations of words \Rightarrow Which words co-occur together? (Chapter 9, not obligatory)

We *don't* specify what to look for in advance

Top-down

- Count frequencies of pre-defined words (like in BOW-sentiment analysis)
- Maybe better: patterns instead of words (**regular expressions, today!**)

We *do* specify what to look for in advance

Regular Expressions: What and why?

What is a regexp?

- a *very* widespread way to describe patterns in strings
- Think of wildcards like `*` or operators like OR, AND or NOT in search strings: a regexp does the same, but is *much* more powerful
- You can use them in many editors (!), in the Terminal, in STATA ... and in Python

An example

From last week's task

- We wanted to remove everything but words from a tweet
- We did so by calling the `.replace()` method
- We could do this with a regular expression as well:
 `[^a-zA-Z]` would match anything that is not a letter

Basic regexp elements

Alternatives

`[TtFf]` matches either T or t or F or f

`Twitter|Facebook` matches either Twitter or Facebook

`.` matches any character

Repetition

* the expression before occurs 0 or more times

+ the expression before occurs 1 or more times

regexp quizz

Which words would be matched?

- ❶ [Pp]ython
- ❷ [A-Z] +
- ❸ RT .*: @[a-zA-Z0-9]*

What else is possible?

If you google regexp or regular expression, you'll get a bunch of useful overviews. The wikipedia page is not too bad, either.

How to use regular expressions in Python

The module re

`re.findall("[Tt]witter|[Ff]acebook", testo)` returns a list with all occurrences of Twitter or Facebook in the string called `testo`

`re.findall("[0-9]+[a-zA-Z]+", testo)` returns a list with all words that start with one or more numbers followed by one or more letters in the string called `testo`

`re.sub("[Tt]witter|[Ff]acebook", "a social medium", testo)` returns a string in which all occurrences of Twitter or Facebook are replaced by "a social medium"

How to use regular expressions in Python

The module re

`re.match(" +([0-9]+) of ([0-9]+) points",line)` returns `None` unless it *exactly* matches the string `line`. If it does, you can access the part between `()` with the `.group()` method.

Example:

```
1 line="                2 of 25 points"
2 result=re.match(" +([0-9]+) of ([0-9]+) points",line)
3 if result:
4     print ("Your points:",result.group(1))
5     print ("Maximum points:",result.group(2))
```

Your points: 2

Maximum points: 25

Possible applications

Data preprocessing

- Remove unwanted characters, words, ...
- Identify *meaningful* bits of text: usernames, headlines, where an article starts, ...
- filter (distinguish relevant from irrelevant cases)

Possible applications

Data analysis: Automated coding

- Actors
- Brands
- links or other markers that follow a regular pattern
- Numbers (!)

Example 1: Counting actors

```
1 import re, csv
2 from glob import glob
3 count1_list=[]
4 count2_list=[]
5 filename_list = glob("/home/damian/articles/*.txt")
6
7 for fn in filename_list:
8     with open(fn) as fi:
9         artikel = fi.read()
10        artikel = artikel.replace('\n',' ')
11
12        count1 = len(re.findall('Israel.*(minister|politician.*|[Aa]
13                               uthorit)',artikel))
14
15        count2 = len(re.findall('[Pp]alest',artikel))
16
17        count1_list.append(count1)
18        count2_list.append(count2)
19
20 output=zip(filename_list,count1_list, count2_list)
21 with open("results.csv", mode='w',encoding="utf-8") as fo:
22     writer = csv.writer(fo)
23     writer.writerows(output)
```

Example 2: Which number has this Lexis Nexis article?

```
1           All Rights Reserved
2
3           2 of 200 DOCUMENTS
4
5           De Telegraaf
6
7           21 maart 2014 vrijdag
8
9 Brussel bereikt akkoord aanpak probleebanken;
10 ECB krijgt meer in melk te brokkelen
11
12 SECTION: Finance; Blz. 24
13 LENGTH: 660 woorden
14
15 BRUSSEL Europa heeft gisteren op de valreep een akkoord bereikt
16 over een saneringsfonds voor banken. Daarmee staat de laatste
```

Example 2: Check the number of a lexis nexis article

```
1           All Rights Reserved
2
3           2 of 200 DOCUMENTS
4
5           De Telegraaf
6
7           21 maart 2014 vrijdag
8
9 Brussel bereikt akkoord aanpak probleebanken;
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12 SECTION: Finance; Blz. 24
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15 BRUSSEL Europa heeft gisteren op de valreep een akkoord bereikt
16 over een saneringsfonds voor banken. Daarmee staat de laatste
```

```
1 for line in tekst:
2     matchObj=re.match(r" +([0-9]+) of ([0-9]+) DOCUMENTS",line)
3     if matchObj:
4         numberofarticle= int(matchObj.group(1))
5         totalnumberofarticles= int(matchObj.group(2))
```


Practice yourself!

`http://www.pyregex.com/`

`https://regex101.com/`

Natural Language Processing

NLP: What and why?

What can we do?

- remove stopwords
- stemming
- parse sentences (advanced)

Natural Language Processing: **Stopword removal**

Have a look back at last week! The logic of the algorithm is very much related to the one of our first simple sentiment analysis!

Stopword removal: What and why?

Why remove stopwords?

- If we want to identify key terms (e.g., by means of a word count), we are not interested in them
- If we want to calculate document similarity, it might be inflated
- If we want to make a word co-occurrence graph, irrelevant information will dominate the picture

Stopword removal: How

```
1 testo='He gives her a beer and a cigarette.'  
2 testonuovo=""  
3 mystopwords=['and','the','a','or','he','she','him','her']  
4 for verbo in testo.split():  
5     if verbo not in mystopwords:  
6         testonuovo=testonuovo+verbo+" "
```

What do we get if we do:

```
1 print (testonuovo)
```

Can you explain the algorithm?

We get:

```
1 >>> print (testonuevo)
2 'He gives beer cigarette. '
```

Why is "He" still in there?

How can we fix this?

Stopword removal

```
1 testo='He gives her a beer and a cigarette.'
2 testonuovo=""
3 mystopwords=['and','the','a','or','he','she','him','her']
4 for verbo in testo.split():
5     if verbo.lower() not in mystopwords:
6         testonuovo=testonuovo+verbo+" "
```

With *list comprehension* and the `.join()` method, you can achieve the same thing in one line:

```
1 tn2 = " ".join([w for w in testo.split() if w not in mystopwords])
```

This is more efficient and more “pythonic”, but may be more difficult to debug (especially if it gets more complicated)

NLP: What and why?

Why do stemming?

- Because we do not want to distinguish between smoke, smoked, smoking, . . .
- Typical preprocessing step (like stopword removal)

Stemming

(with NLTK, see Bird, S., Loper, E., & Klein, E. (2009). *Natural language processing with Python*. Sebastopol, CA: O'Reilly.)

```
1 from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
2 stemmer=SnowballStemmer("english")
3 frase="I am running while generously greeting my neighbors"
4 frasenuevo=""
5 for palabra in frase.split():
6     frasenuevo=frasenuevo + stemmer.stem(palabra) + " "
```

If we now did `print(frasenuevo)`, it would return:

```
1 i am run while generous greet my neighbor
```

Stemming and stopwords removal - let's combine them!

```
1 from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
2 from nltk.corpus import stopwords
3 stemmer=SnowballStemmer("english")
4 mystopwords = stopwords.words("english")
5 frase="I am running while generously greeting my neighbors"
6 frasenuevo=""
7 for palabra in frase.lower().split():
8     if palabra not in mystopwords:
9         frasenuevo=frasenuevo + stemmer.stem(palabra) + " "
```

Now, `print(frasenuevo)` returns:

```
1 run generous greet neighbor
```

Perfect!

Or:

```
1 print(" ".join([stemmer.stem(p) for p in frase.lower().split() if p not
    in mystopwords]))
```

In order to use `nltk.corpus.stopwords`, you have to download that module once. You can do so by typing the following in the Python console and selecting the appropriate package from the menu that pops up:

```
import nltk
nltk.download()
```

NB: Don't download everything, that's several GB.

NLTK Downloader

File View Sort Help

Collections Corpora Models All Packages

Identifier	Name	Size	Status
senseval	SENSEVAL 2 Corpus: Sense Tagged Text	2.1 MB	not instal
sentiwordnet	SentiWordNet	4.5 MB	not instal
shakespeare	Shakespeare XML Corpus Sample	464.3 KB	not instal
sinica_treebank	Sinica Treebank Corpus Sample	878.2 KB	not instal
smultron	SMULTRON Corpus Sample	162.3 KB	not instal
state_union	C-Span State of the Union Address Corpus	789.8 KB	not instal
stopwords	Stopwords Corpus	8.5 KB	not instal
swadesh	Swadesh Wordlists	22.3 KB	not instal
switchboard	Switchboard Corpus Sample	772.6 KB	not instal
timit	TIMIT Corpus Sample	21.2 MB	not instal
toolbox	Toolbox Sample Files	244.7 KB	not instal
treebank	Penn Treebank Sample	1.6 MB	not instal
udhr	Universal Declaration of Human Rights Corpu	1.1 MB	not instal
udhr2	Universal Declaration of Human Rights Corpu	1.6 MB	not instal
unicode_samples	Unicode Samples	1.2 KB	not instal
universal_treebank	Universal Treebanks Version 2.0	24.7 MB	not instal

Download

Refresh

Server Index: http://nltk.github.com/nltk_data/Download Directory: /home/damian/nltk_data

In [5]: import nltk

In [6]: nltk.download()

NLP: What and why?

Why parse sentences?

- To find out what grammatical function words have
- and to get closer to the meaning.

Parsing a sentence

```
1 import nltk
2 sentence = "At eight o'clock on Thursday morning, Arthur didn't feel
   very good."
3 tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(sentence)
4 print (tokens)
```

`nltk.word_tokenize(sentence)` is similar to `sentence.split()`, but compare handling of punctuation and the `didn't` in the output:

```
1 ['At', 'eight', "o'clock", 'on', 'Thursday', 'morning', 'Arthur', 'did',
   "n't", 'feel', 'very', 'good', '.']
```

Parsing a sentence

Now, as the next step, you can “tag” the tokenized sentence:

```
1 tagged = nltk.pos_tag(tokens)
2 print (tagged[0:6])
```

gives you the following:

```
1 [('At', 'IN'), ('eight', 'CD'), ("o'clock", 'JJ'), ('on', 'IN'),
2  ('Thursday', 'NNP'), ('morning', 'NN')]
```

And you could get the word type of "morning" with
tagged[5][1]!

More NLP

Look at <http://nltk.org>

More NLP

Look at <http://spacy.io>

Example: Named Entity Recognition with spacy

Terminal:

```
1 sudo pip3 install spacy
2 sudo python3 -m spacy download nl # or en, de, fr ....
```

Python:

```
1 import spacy
2 nlp = spacy.load('nl')
3 doc = nlp('Een 38-jarige vrouw uit Zeist en twee mannen moeten 24
           maanden de cel in voor de gecordineerde oplichting van Rabobank-
           klanten.')
4 for ent in doc.ents:
5     print(ent.text, ent.label_)
```

returns:

```
1 Zeist LOC
2 Rabobank ORG
```

More NLP

Look at

<http://nlp.stanford.edu>

More NLP

Look at

`https://www.clips.
uantwerpen.be/pattern`

Take-home message
Take-home exam
Next meetings

Take-home messages

What you should be familiar with:

- Possible steps to preprocess the data
- Regular expressions
- Word counts
- Where to look for NLP tasks

And now...

Practice

Write your own ACA script!

TAKE HOME EXAM

Handed out after Thursday meeting

Deadline: Tuesday, 23.59