

Document Embedding

Embeds documents from input corpus into vector space by using pretrained **fastText** models described in E. Grave, P. Bojanowski, P. Gupta, A. Joulin, T. Mikolov, Learning Word Vectors for 157 Languages. Proceedings of the International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation, 2018.

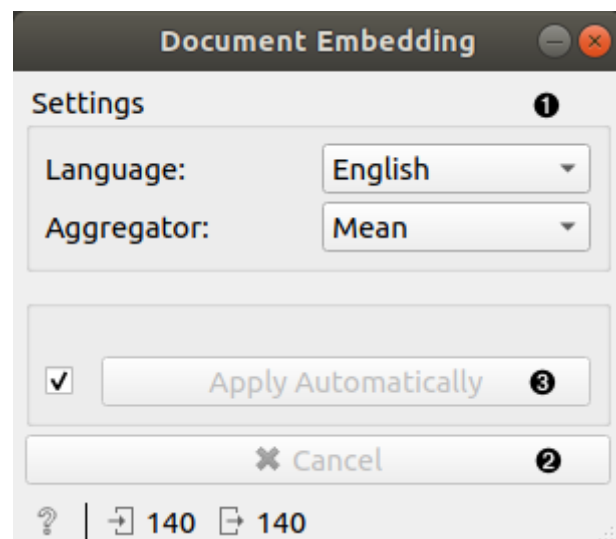
Inputs

- Corpus: A collection of documents.

Outputs

- Corpus: Corpus with new features appended.

Document Embedding parses ngrams of each document in corpus, obtains embedding for each ngram using pretrained model for chosen language and obtains one vector for each document by aggregating ngram embeddings using one of offered aggregators. Note that method will work on any ngrams but it will give best results if corpus is preprocessed such that ngrams are words (because model was trained to embed words).



1. Widget parameters:
 - Language: widget will use a model trained on documents in chosen language.
 - Aggregator: operation to perform on ngram embeddings to aggregate them into a single document vector.
2. Cancel current execution.
3. If *Apply automatically* is checked, changes in parameters are sent automatically. Alternatively press *Apply*.

Examples

In first example, we will inspect how the widget works. Load *book-excerpts.tab* using **Corpus** widget and connect it to **Document Embedding**. Check the output data by connecting **Document Embedding** to **Data Table**. We see additional 300 features that we widget has appended.

The screenshot shows the Orange Data Mining software interface. A workflow is built with three widgets: **Corpus**, **Document Embedding**, and **Data Table**, connected in sequence. The **Document Embedding** widget's settings panel is open, showing the following configuration:

- Language:** English
- Aggregator:** Mean
- Apply Automatically:** ☒
- Cancel:**
- Count:** 140

The **Data Table** widget displays the output data. The left sidebar shows the following information:

- Info:** 140 instances (no missing values), 300 features (no missing values), Discrete class with 2 values (no missing values), 1 meta attribute (no missing values).
- Variables:**
 - ☒ Show variable labels (if present)
 - ☐ Visualize numeric values
 - ☒ Color by instance classes
- Selection:**
 - ☒ Select full rows
- Buttons:** Restore Original Order, Send Automatically (checked).

The main data table has the following columns: embedding-feature, Category, Text, Dim1, and Dim2. The data is as follows:

embedding-feature	Category	Text	Dim1	Dim2
hidden			True	True
include		True	True	True
skip-normalization			True	True
1	children	the house ...	0.0160689	-0.0410
2	children	has lived ...	0.015665	-0.0490
3	children	Now boy h...	0.00770442	-0.0313
4	children	thanks to y...	0.000110445	-0.0353
5	children	the empty ...	0.0026569	-0.0320
6	children	stood ...	0.013763	-0.0332
7	children	WE rode ha...	0.0146279	-0.0348
8	children	same as th...	0.00280559	-0.044
9	children	IT was long...	0.00701102	-0.033
10	children	treasure ...	0.0101047	-0.0408
11	children	We are so ...	-0.00548305	-0.0337
12	children	I am told sa...	-0.00176342	-0.022
13	children	to find the ...	-0.00183898	-0.0221
14	children	take away ...	0.0135162	-0.0459
15	children	Won't you ...	0.0110619	-0.0402
16	children	5 The Resc...	0.00524301	-0.0228
17	children	to a place ...	0.00939696	-0.0429
18	children	All this tim...	0.00993473	-0.0490

In the second example we will try to predict document category. We will keep working on *book-excerpts.tab* loaded with **Corpus** widget and sent through **Preprocess Text** with default parameters. Connect **Preprocess Text** to **Document Embedding** to obtain features for predictive modelling. Here we set aggregator to Sum.

Connect **Document Embedding** to **Test and Score** and also connect learner of choice to the left side of **Test and Score**. We chose SVM and changed kernel to Linear. **Test and Score** will now compute performance of each learner on the input. We can see that we achieved great results.

Let's now inspect confusion matrix. Connect **Test and Score** to **Confusion Matrix**. Clicking on *Select Misclassified* will output documents that were misclassified. We can further inspect them by connecting **Corpus Viewer** to **Confusion Matrix**.

File Edit View Widget Options Help

```

graph LR
    Corpus1[Corpus] --> Preprocess[Preprocess Text]
    Preprocess --> Embedding[Document Embedding]
    Embedding --> SVM[SVM]
    SVM --> Test[Test and Score]
    Test --> Confusion[Confusion Matrix]
    Confusion --> Selected[Selected Data]
    Selected --> Viewer[Corpus Viewer]
  
```

Corpus Preprocess Text Document Embedding SVM Test and Score Confusion Matrix Selected Data Corpus Viewer

Document Embedding Settings

Language: English
Aggregator: Sum

☒ Apply Automatically

Cancel

? | 140 | 140

Confusion Matrix

Show: Number of instances

		Predicted		Σ
		adult	children	
Actual	adult	66	4	70
	children	2	68	70
Σ		68	72	140

Select Correct Select Misclassified Clear Selection

Test and Score Evaluation Results

Model	AUC	CA	F1	Precision	Recall
SVM	0.988	0.957	0.957	0.958	0.957

Model Comparison by AUC

SVM	
SVM	

Table shows probabilities that the score for the model in the row is higher than that of the model in the column. Small numbers show the probability that the difference is negligible.