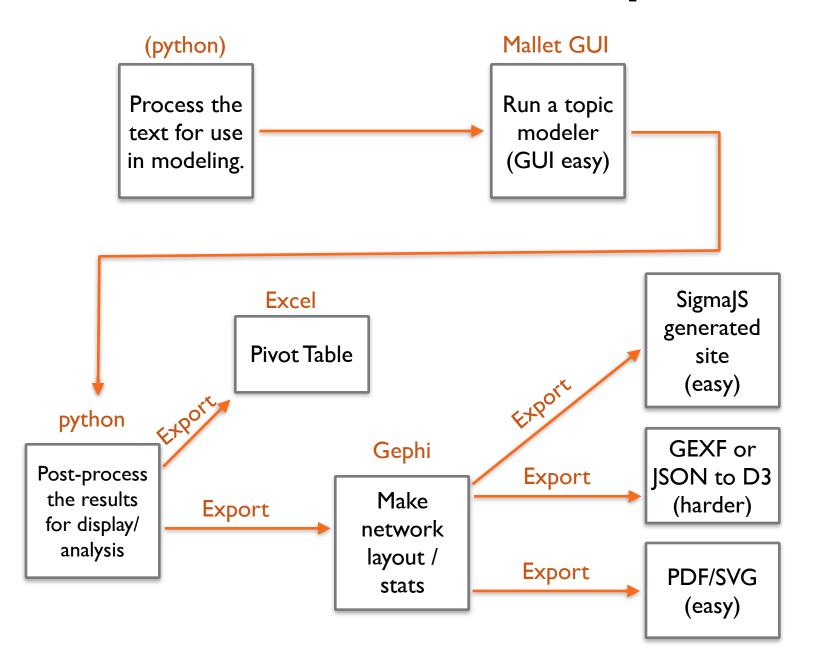
WHAT IS TOPIC ANALYSIS?

Problems We're Attacking

- Document collections are hard work to explore/manage manually
- Sometimes the contents are completely or mostly "unknown" (e.g., an email archive, or a collection of research papers)
- We'd like at least semi-automated methods to group them, annotate them, explore relationships

Workflow for Today



The Topic Problem

Text I

We present a statistical parsing framework for sentence-level sentiment classification in this article. Different from previous work employing linguistic parsing results for sentiment analysis, we develop a statistical parser to directly analyze the sentiment structure of a sentence. We show that the complicated phenomena in sentiment analysis (e.g., negation, intensification, and contrast) can be elegantly handled the same as simple Text 2

Sentiment analysis of Twitter data is performed.The researcher has made the following contributions via this paper: (1) an innovative method for deriving sentiment score dictionaries using an existing sentiment dictionary as seed words is explored, and (2) an analysis of clustered tweet sentiment scores based on tweet length is performed.

Text 3

We perform a large-scale linguistic analysis of language diatopic variation using geotagged microblogging datasets. By collecting all Twitter messages written in Spanish over more than two years, we build a corpus from which a carefully selected list of concepts allows us to characterize Spanish varieties on a global scale. A cluster analysis proves the existence of well defined macroregions sharing common lexicat

Intuitions

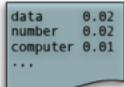
- Documents are composed of multiple words ("bag of words")
- Documents may express multiple topics

Topics

gene 0.04 dna 0.02 genetic 0.01

life evolve	0.02
organism	0.01
_	

brain	0.04
neuron	0.02
nerve	0.01



Documents

Topic proportions and assignments

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

genome 1765-pares

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 accome, notes Siv Anderson a systim. University in Such as the arrived at the 800 marker. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a more and more genomes are completely sourced and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly sequenced cenome," explains

Arcady Mushegian, a computational molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland, Comparing an



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

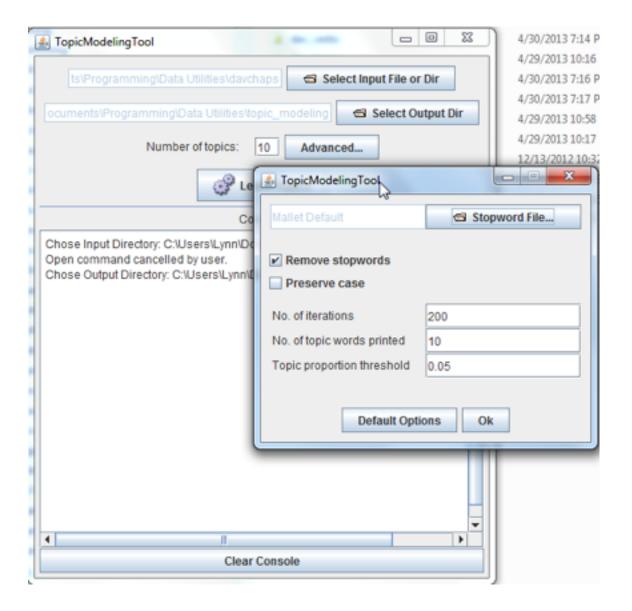
SCIENCE • VOL. 272 • 24 MAY 1996

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

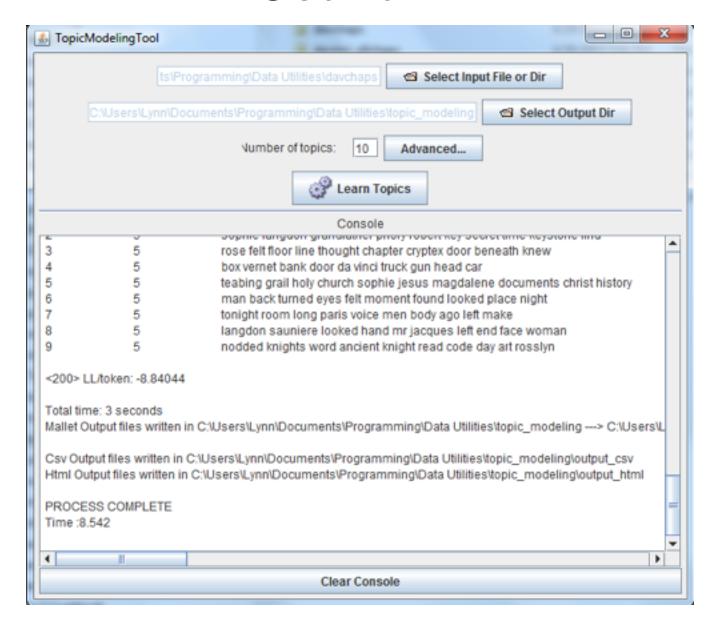
David Newman's Topic Modeling GUI

- Make a tool available for non-technical audiences! A GUI wrapper on the state-of-theart mallet (java-based app by David Mimno).
- His overview slides:
- More of his work: http://www.ics.uci.edu/
 ~newman/

Topic Modeling Tool (GUI)



Post run...



Understanding the Output

StackOverflow post: http://stackoverflow.com/
http://stackoverflow.com/
<a href="questions-top-understand-the-output-of-top-under



this to increase as the algorithm runs)

Output files: Data (csv), web site browser

output_csv

List of T topics:

Topics Words.csv

List of topics in each of D documents:

TopicsInDocs.csv

List of top-ranked documents in each of T topics

DocsInTopics.csv

output_html

all topics.html

Mallet command line

- You could also run mallet from the command line:
 - http://programminghistorian.org/lessons/topicmodeling-and-mallet

- Or use a Python wrapper:
 - http://radimrehurek.com/2014/03/tutorial-on-mallet-in-python/
 - To do the rest of this workshop, you'll need to process the output files yourself (assume \t seps, not csv)

Pros/Cons vs CMD-Line Mallet

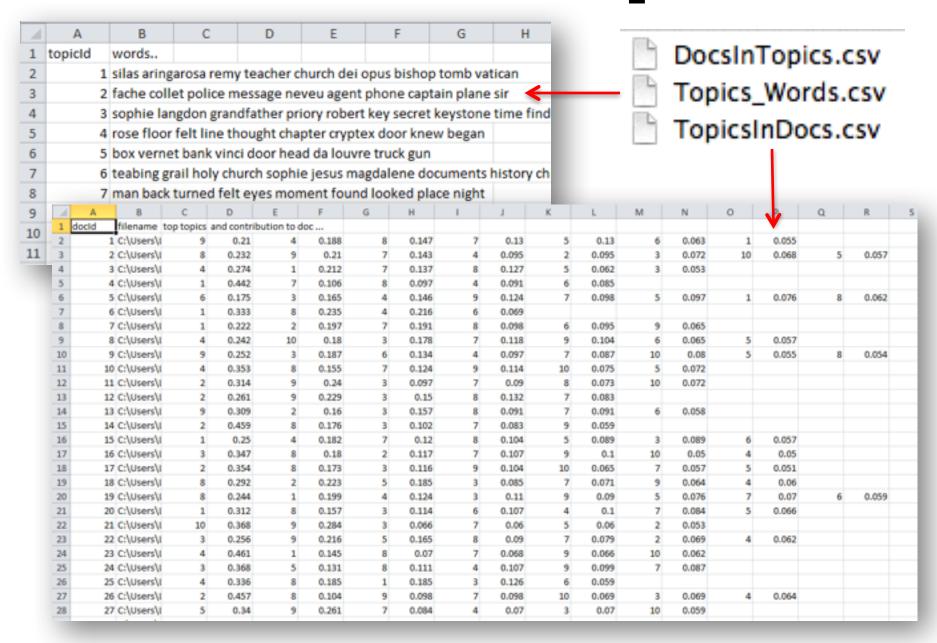
Pros of GUI

- Allows stopword file specifying
- Produces csv and html output in a near dir structure
- Has a GUI (simpler to just get going without code and help)

Cons of GUI

- Runs with defaults, so no optimize-interval or other cmd line options
- No diagnostic output (a command-line option)

2 of the 3 CSV Output files



Notice a horrible thing here:

docId	filename	top topics	and contribution to doc		
	1 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_0.txt	9	0.21	4	0.188
	2 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_1.txt	8	0.232	9	0.21
	3 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_10.txt	4	0.274	1	0.212
	4 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_100.txt	1	0.442	7	0.106
	5 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_101.txt	6	0.175	3	0.165
	6 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_102.txt	1	0.333	8	0.235
	7 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_103.txt	1	0.222	2	0.197
	8 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_104.txt	4	0.242	10	0.18
	9 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_105.txt	9	0.252	3	0.187
	10 C:\Users\Lynn\Documents\Programming\Data Utilities\davchaps\chap_106.txt	4	0.353	8	0.155
_	11 Cil Icasel Lunal Dacumantel Deageamminal Data Htilitiael dauchanel chan 11 tut	2	0.214	0	0.24

This workshop has lots of code to process these files... see the .ipynb files and make_gephi_file.py

```
def read doctopics(filename):
     from collections import defaultdict
     """ Takes topic_docs and outputs a dict style of topic assignment """
     docs = defaultdict(list) # set because you
     with open(filename, 'rb') as csvfile:
          spamreader = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter=',', quotechar='"')
         for row in spamreader:
               if spamreader.line num > 1:
                   docid = stripdir(row[1]) # beware not to use docid from the file in row[0]
                   topics = row[2:]
                   topics dict = dict(zip(topics[::2],topics[1::2]))
                    print docid, topics dict
                   docs[docid] = (topics dict)
     return docs
          chap 10 {'1': '0.212', '3': '0.053', '5': '0.062', '4': '0.274', '7': '0.137', '8': '0.127'}
          chap_100 {'1': '0.442', '8': '0.097', '4': '0.091', '7': '0.106', '6': '0.085'}
          chap 101 {'1': '0.076', '3': '0.165', '5': '0.097', '4': '0.146', '7': '0.098', '6': '0.175', '9': '0.124
          chap 102 {'1': '0.333', '8': '0.235', '4': '0.216', '6': '0.069'}
          chap 103 {'1': '0.222', '2': '0.197', '7': '0.191', '6': '0.095', '9': '0.065', '8': '0.098'}
          chap_104 {'10': '0.180', '3': '0.178', '5': '0.057', '4': '0.242', '7': '0.118', '6': '0.065', '9': '0.10 chap_105 {'10': '0.080', '3': '0.187', '5': '0.055', '4': '0.097', '7': '0.087', '6': '0.134', '9': '0.25
          chap_106 {'10': '0.075', '5': '0.072', '4': '0.353', '7': '0.124', '9': '0.114', '8': '0.155'}
          chap 11 {'10': '0.072', '3': '0.097', '2': '0.314', '7': '0.090', '9': '0.240', '8': '0.073'}
          chap 12 {'9': '0.229', '8': '0.132', '3': '0.150', '2': '0.261', '7': '0.083'}
          chap_13 {'3': '0.157', '2': '0.160', '7': '0.091', '6': '0.058', '9': '0.309', '8': '0.091'}
          chap 14 {'9': '0.059', '8': '0.176', '3': '0.102', '2': '0.459', '7': '0.083'}
```

The default HTML output is a little lacking...

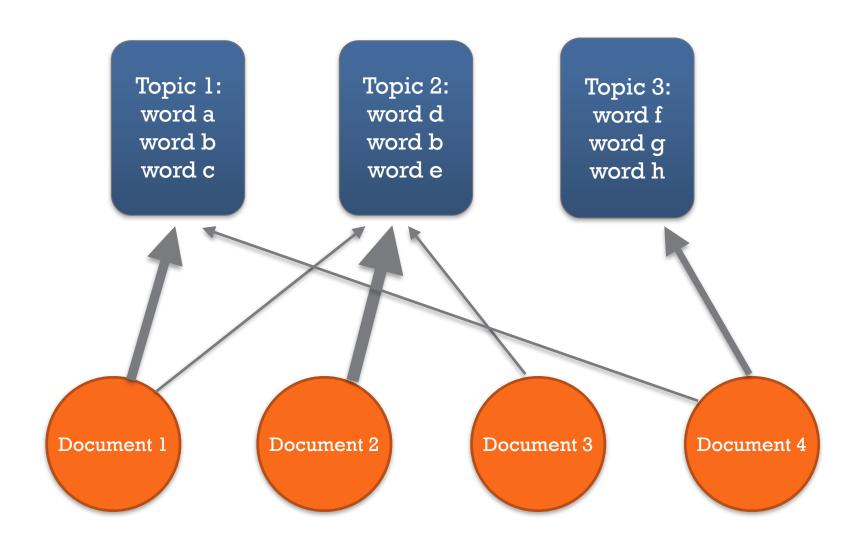
TOPIC: man back turned felt eyes moment found looked place night ...

top-ranked docs in this topic (#words in doc assigned to this topic)

- 2. (219) chap_67.txt
- 3. (193) chap_104.txt
- 4. (180) chap_84.txt
- 5. (179) chap_99.txt
- 6. (160) chap_51.txt
- 7. (153) chap_32.txt
- 8. (145) chap_81.txt

A bipartite graph of chapters and topics is an obvious vis method....

The results of topic modeling



Going to D3

- Raw nodes-edges json
 - export json from gephi
 - or post-process and create the json
- Export gexf and use Elijah Meeks' code to process and display it:
 - http://bl.ocks.org/emeeks/9357371

Network JSON for D3.js, this format:

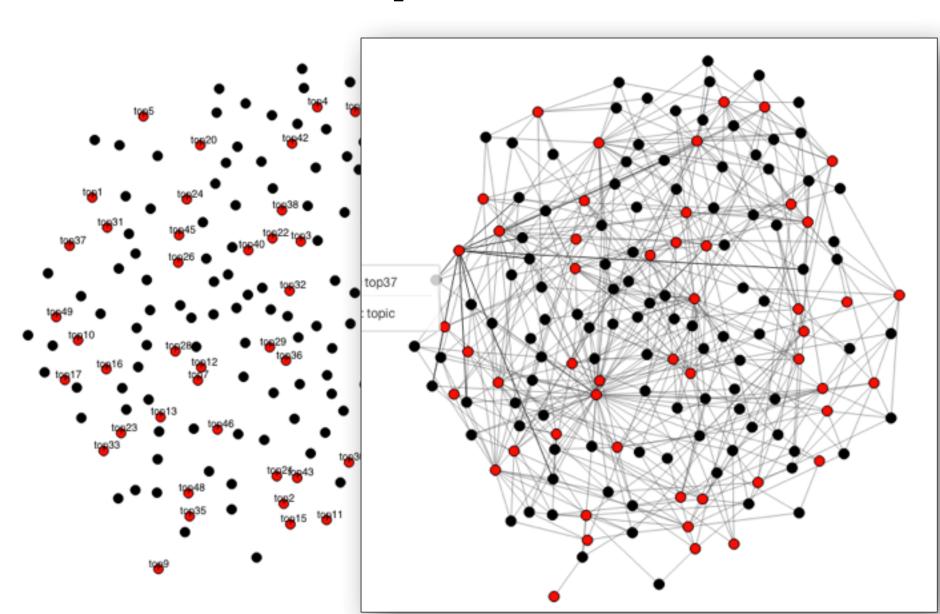
```
nodes[0:10]
[{'name': 'chap 28', 'other': '1', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap 29', 'other': '1', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap_20', 'other': '0.714285714', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap 21', 'other': '1.1', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap 22', 'other': '0.333333333', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap_23', 'other': '1', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap_24', 'other': '0.5', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap 25', 'other': '0.5', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap 26', 'other': '0.75', 'type': 'doc'},
 {'name': 'chap 27', 'other': '1.5', 'type': 'doc'}]
             links[0:10]
              [{'source': 'chap 28', 'strength': '0.073', 'target': 'top10'},
               {'source': 'chap_28', 'strength': '0.108', 'target': 'top3'},
               {'source': 'chap_28', 'strength': '0.077', 'target': 'top5'},
               {'source': 'chap 28', 'strength': '0.083', 'target': 'top4'},
               {'source': 'chap 28', 'strength': '0.071', 'target': 'top7'},
               {'source': 'chap 28', 'strength': '0.183', 'target': 'top6'},
               {'source': 'chap_28', 'strength': '0.270', 'target': 'top9'},
               {'source': 'chap 28', 'strength': '0.073', 'target': 'top8'},
               {'source': 'chap 29', 'strength': '0.090', 'target': 'top10'},
               {'source': 'chap 29', 'strength': '0.110', 'target': 'top1'}]
```

Making the objects:

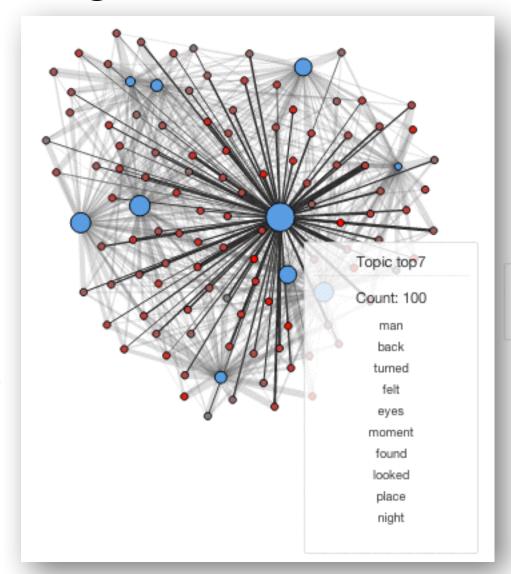
Make objects of nodes, links, and any extra data values on each that you want...

```
def make_nodes_links(results, otherdata=None):
    """ Write out dicts for later creating a json file of nodes/links from a results array of 'doc, topic, strength' values.
   Must make sure the 'otherdata' dict has the same keys as the chapter names here."""
   chapters = set()
    topics = set()
    for x in results:
        chapters.add(x[0])
        topics.add(x[1])
    chapters = list(chapters)
    topics = list(topics)
    nodes = []
    for chapter in chapters:
        if otherdata:
            nodes.append(("name": chapter, "type": "doc", "other": otherdata[chapter]})
        else:
            nodes.append({"name": chapter, "type": "doc"})
    for topic in topics:
        nodes.append({"name": "top" + topic, "type": "topic"})
    links = []
    for x in results:
        doc = x[0]
        topic = x[1]
        strength = x[2]
        links.append(("source": doc, "target": "top" + topic, "strength": strength))
    return nodes, links
```

Let's try a hairball!



Improving the network's UI...



Demo:

http://

www.ghostweather.com/ essays/talks/openvisconf/ topic_docs_network/ index_better.html chap_41

Excitement: 0.5

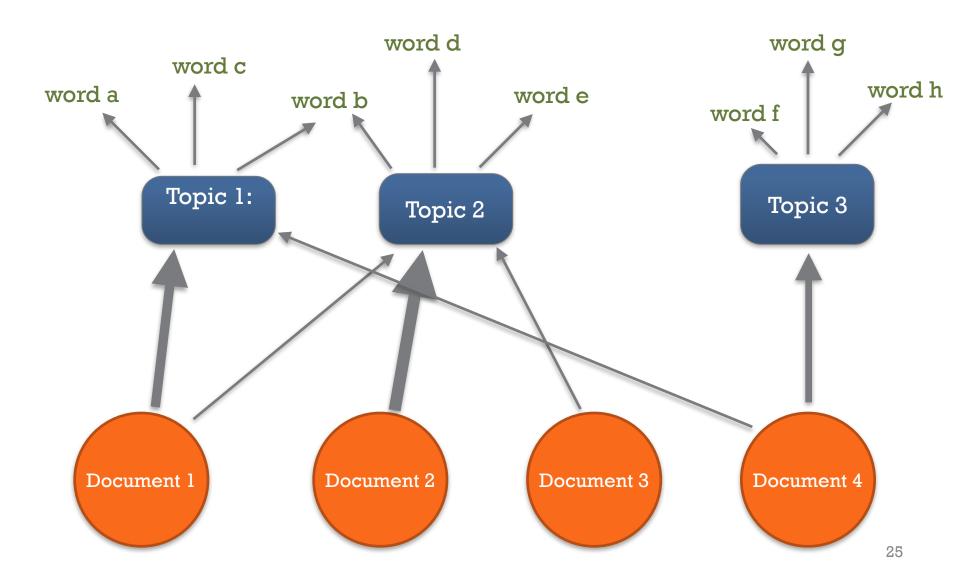
Adding strength, highlight effect, another variable, and informative tooltips.

Tricks in D3 – scales for sizing relatively:

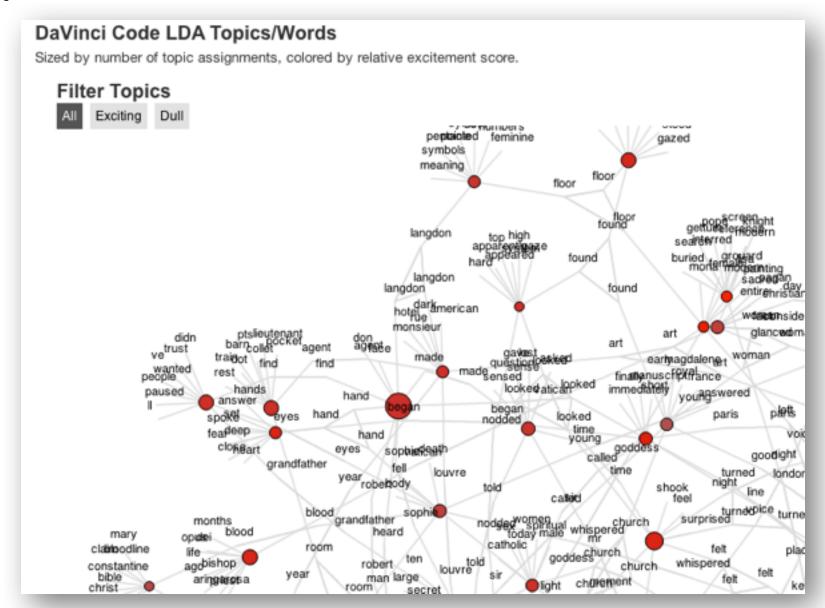
```
countExtent = d3.extent(data.topics, (d) -> +d.counts)
circleRadius = d3.scale.linear().range([5, 15]).domain(countExtent)

countStrength = d3.extent(data.links, (d) -> +d.strength)
linkSize = d3.scale.linear().range([.5,6]).domain(countStrength)
```

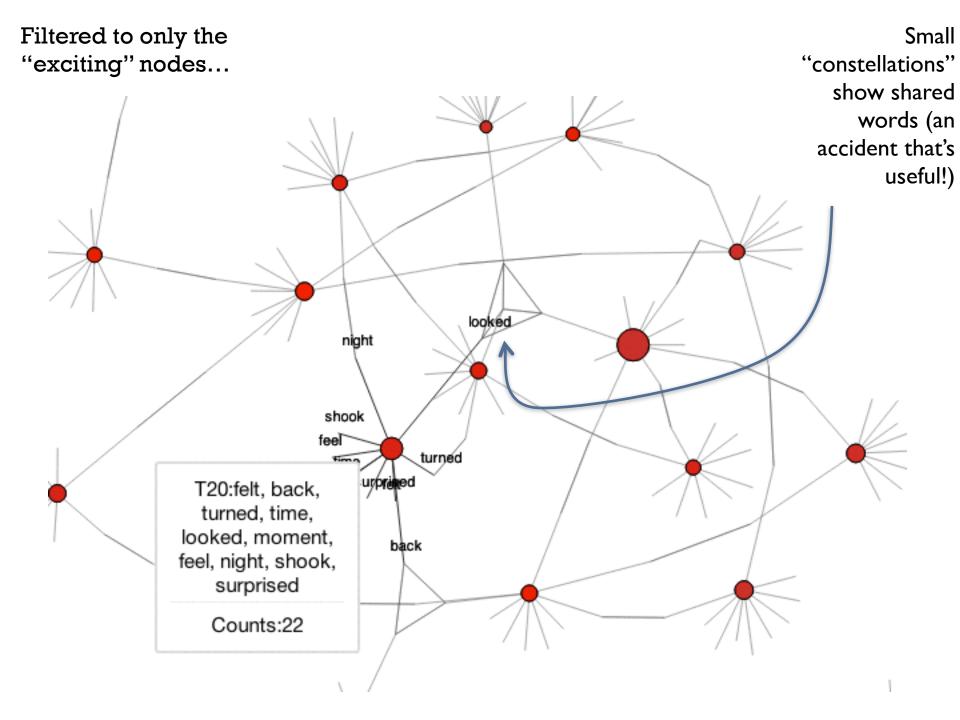
A further level of network you could draw....

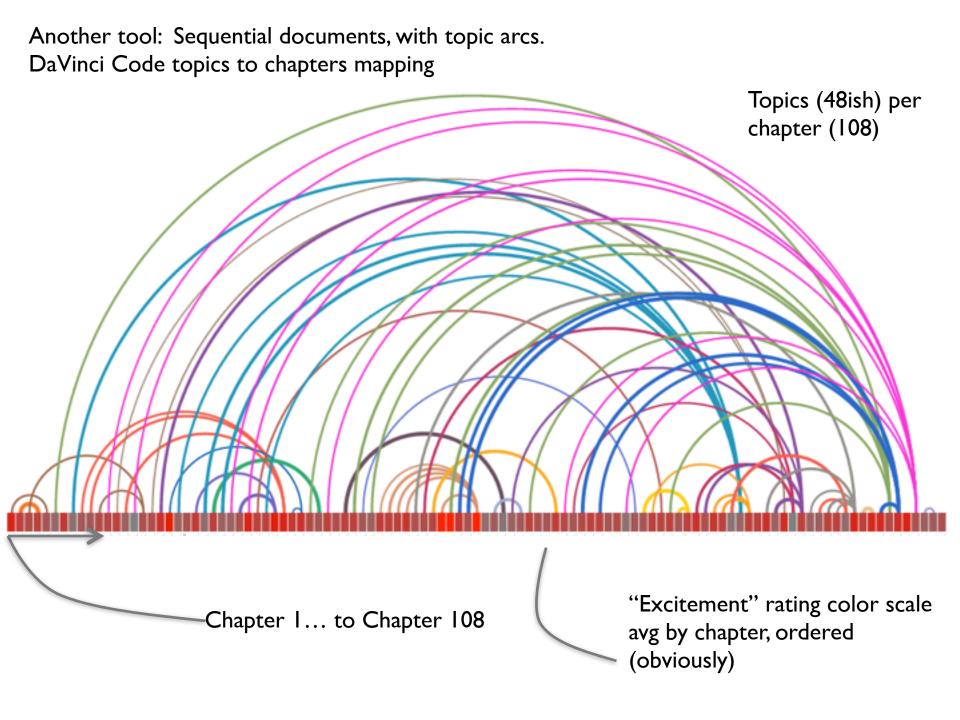


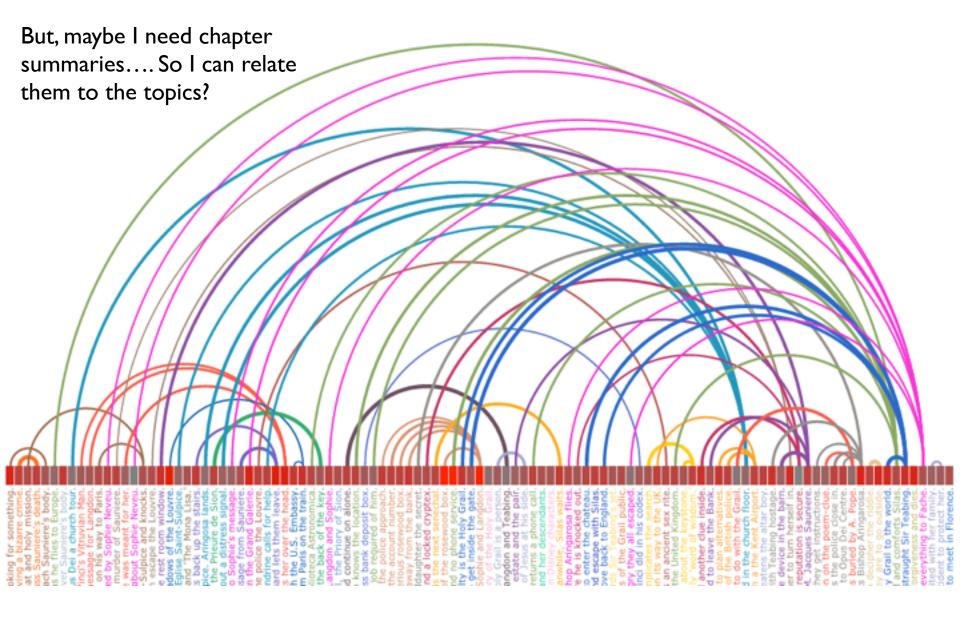
Maybe I need One More Tool. Any word relations of interest? Let's try another hairball...



Demo: http://www.ghostweather.com/essays/talks/openvisconf/topic_words_network/index.html



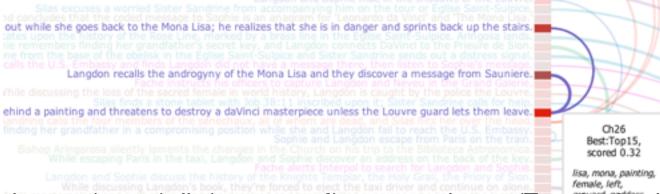




Ah, but since it's svg/d3... var chart = chart.append("g").attr("translate","0," + y).attr("transform","rotate(90 600 600)");



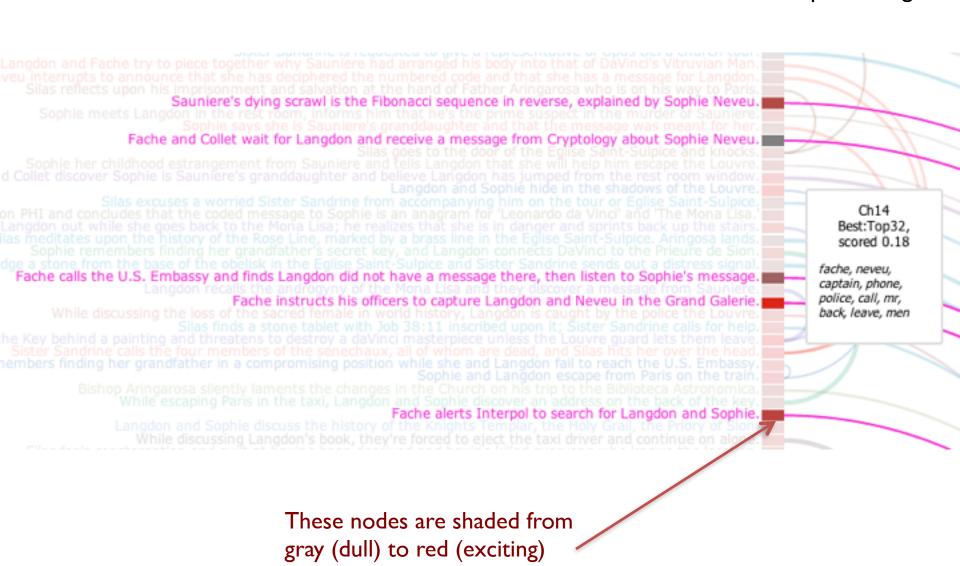
Add some topic-tooltips and fade-outs....



Demo: http://www.ghostweather.com/essays/talks/openvisconf/topic arc diagram/TopicArc.html

But what did this show?

Some topics are just neither exciting nor dull – topic clustering (as I did it) had little to do with action scenes. It's slightly helpful for topics, though ©



How can you improve on the results?

Topic modeling depends on the input: pre-process the documents differently:

- only verbs / nouns?
 - Read in a document, parse it, save out a new "document" of the POS you want
- use stop words tuned for your data set (don't want proper nouns? or only proper nouns?)
- iterate on the number of topics you output

Improve the Results Display

- Visualize differently or more...
- Look for the topic words "in context" find sentences with them and use those as part of your topic description
- Construct phrases from your topic words to make them "better" for descriptors
- Use only the interesting output words for a topic
- Don't use the result immediately use as input to other methods (it's a data reduction technique like principal components analysis)

A Few More References

- Scott Weingart's nice overview of LDA Topic Modeling in Digital Humanities: http://www.scottbot.net/HIAL/?p=221
- Elijah Meeks' lovely set of articles on LDA & Digital Humanties vis: https://dhs.stanford.edu/comprehending-the-digital-humanities/
- Some pure python (and C) implementations (toy code, primarily) are listed on Blei's website: http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~blei/topicmodeling.html