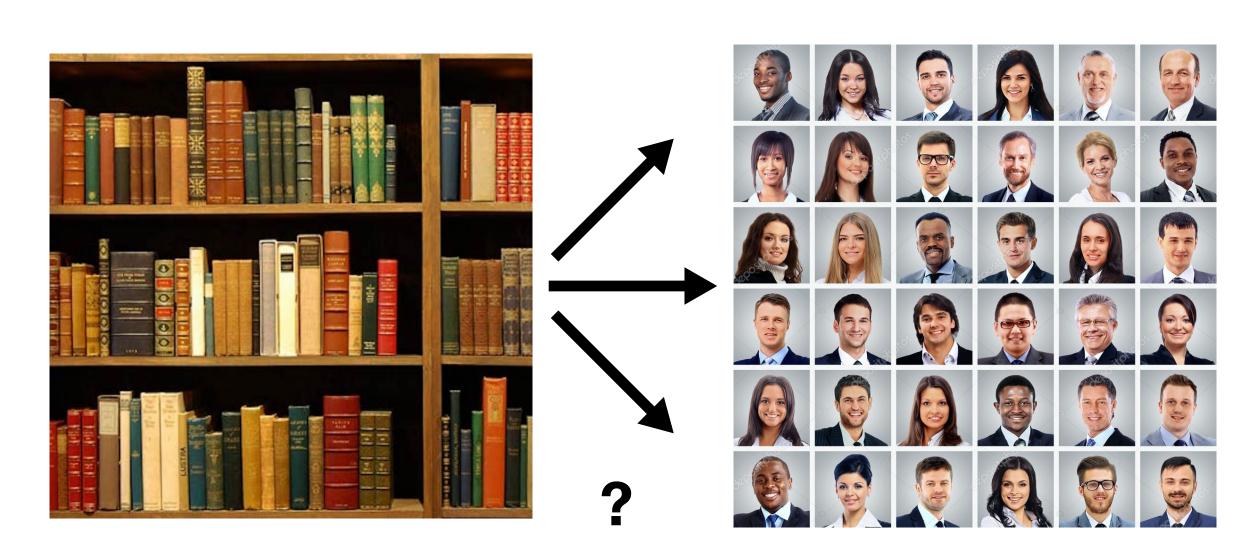
# Authorship Identification with Support Vector Machines

Austin Hoover University of Tennessee, Knoxville

## Overview

Basic task: match each document with the correct author

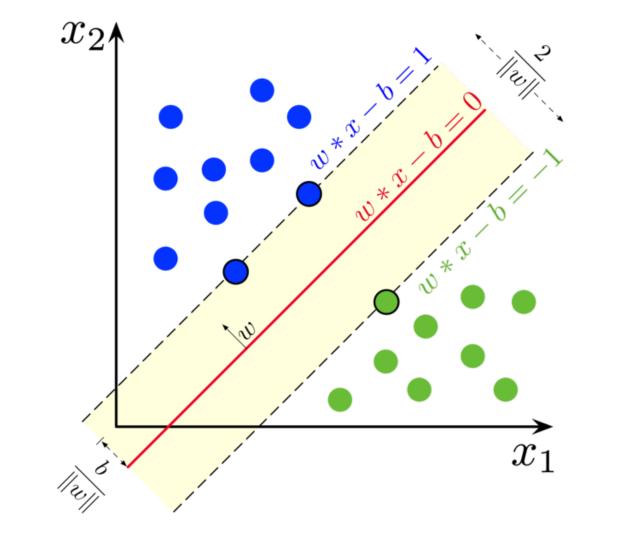


- Dataset
  - 5000 documents, 50 authors
  - Average document length < 4 paragraphs</li>
  - · All authors share common subject area
- Character n-grams

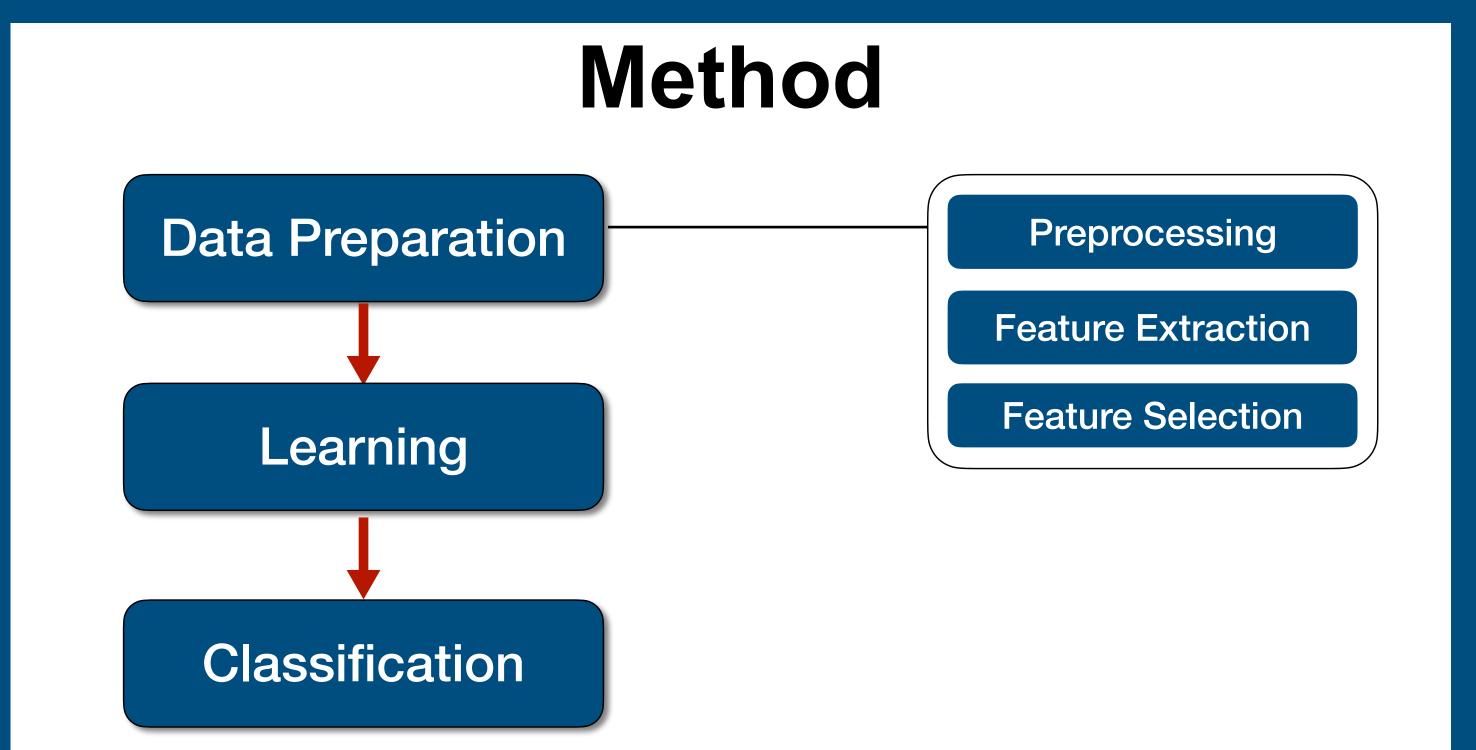


### Tools

- Feature Selection Methods
  - · Mutual Information  $I(X;Y) = \sum_{x,y} P_{XY}(x,y) \log \frac{P_{XY}(x,y)}{P_{X}(x)P_{Y}(y)}$ ·  $\chi^{2}$
  - Anova F-value
- Support Vector Machine (SVM)
  - Find optimal separating plane
  - Scales to arbitrary number of dimensions



- Multi-class classification
  - $\cdot$  One-vs-all: train  $n_{class}$  classifiers
  - · For each document, choose class with "best" separating plane.



- Which feature selection method is best?
- What is the optimal number of features?
- Which n-gram length is best: 3, 4, 5, or multi-length?
- Can the performance be improved?
- Scaling / normalizing
- Preprocessing text

## Results

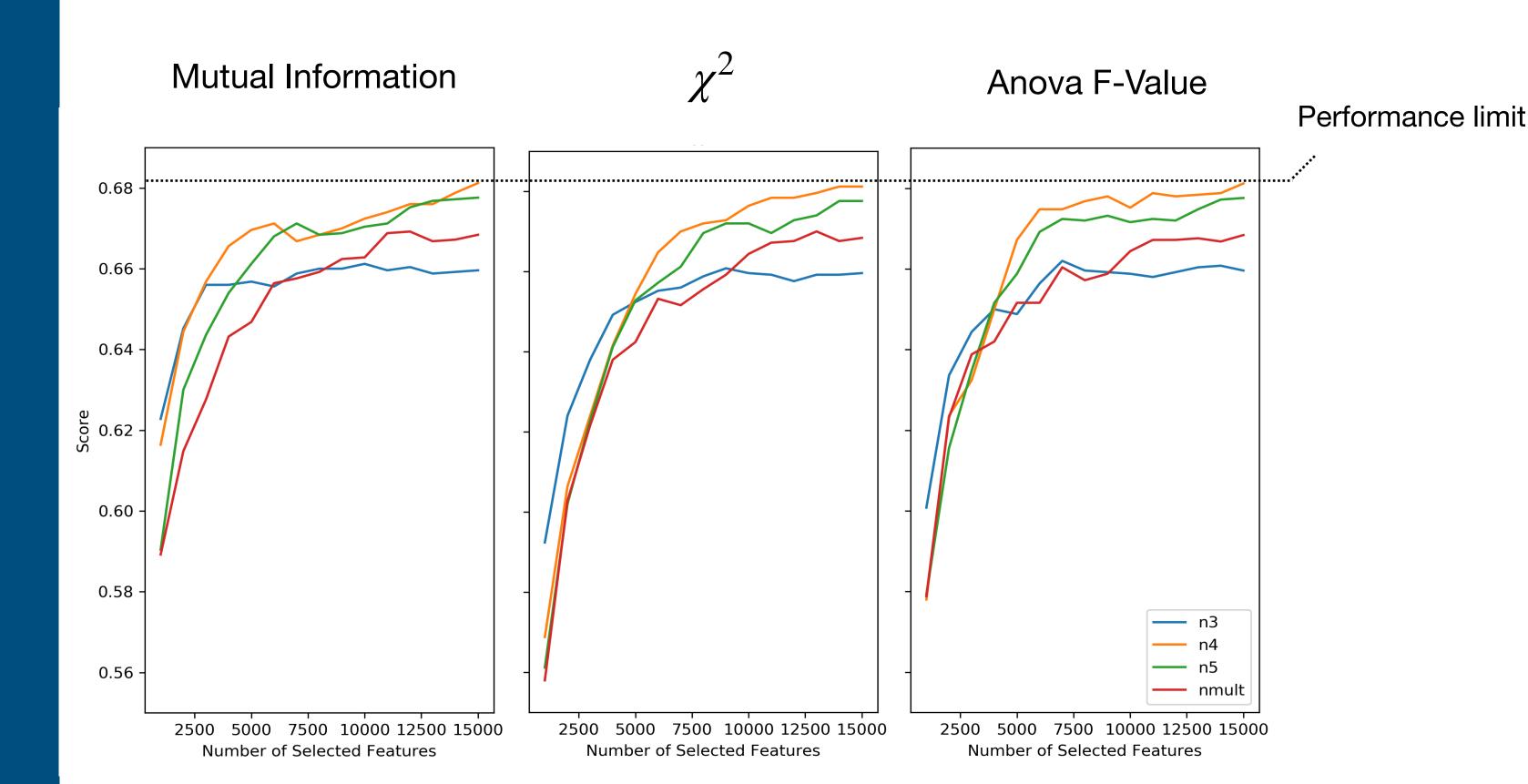


Fig 1: Average prediction success vs number of selected features.

Feature selection methods are compared across columns. 3-grams perform well at low feature numbers, while 4-grams are best as the dimensionality increases.



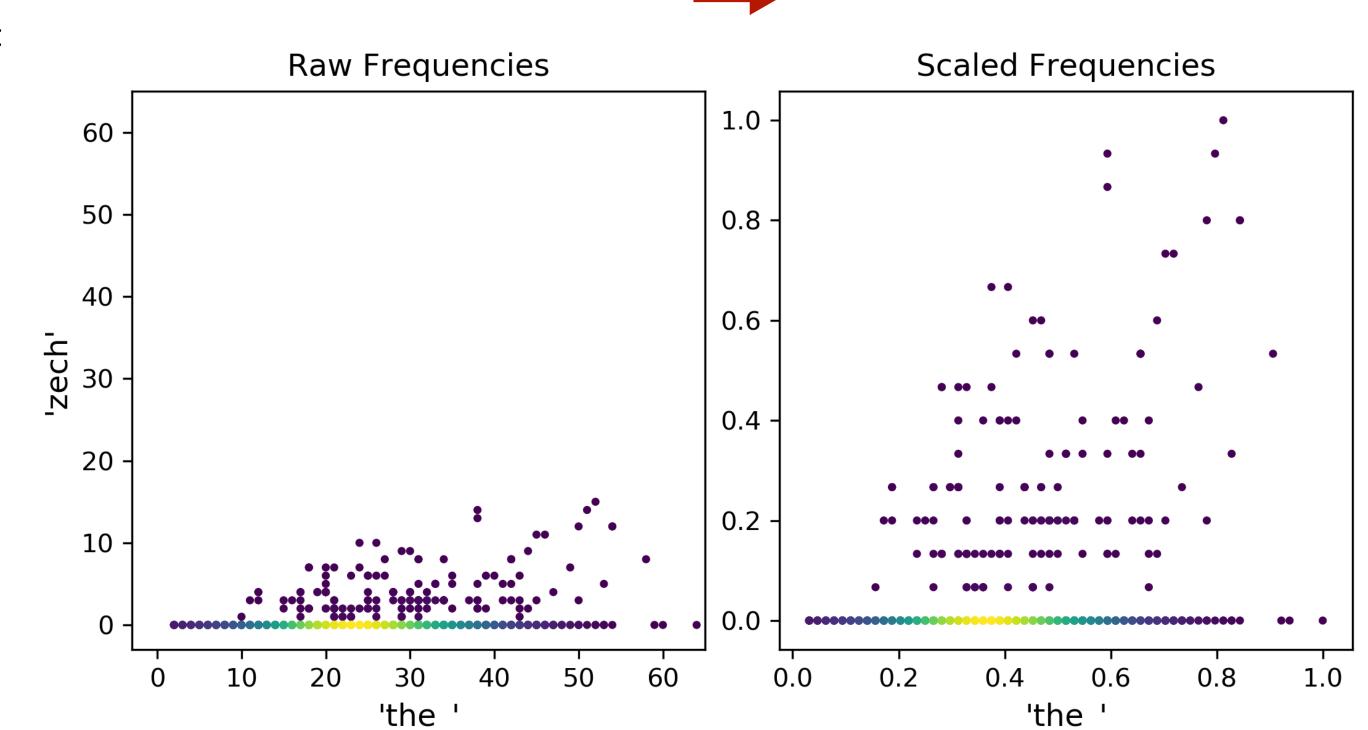


Fig 2: N-gram frequencies for "the\_" and "zech".

One author writes frequently about the Czech Republic. With scaling, the SVM may have less difficulty identifying this cluster.

## Conclusions

- Optimal feature set
  - Mutual information is best performing feature selection method
  - 4-grams outperform 3, 5, and multi-length n-grams
- Accuracy ~ log (number of features).
- Improvements
- Scaling features improves accuracy
- Max accuracy ~ 75%

#### References

Houvardas, John and Efstathios Stamatatos. N-Gram Feature Selection for Authorship Identification. AIMSA (2006).

Holmes, D.: The Evolution of Stylometry in Humanities Scholarship. Literary and Linguistic Computing, 13:3 (1998) 111-117.

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