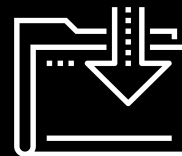


Text Extraction

FinTech
Lesson 12.3



Class Objectives

By the end of the class, you will be able to:



Understand spaCy capabilities and where to find documentation.



Be able to use POS tagged text to extract specific words.



Use dependency parsed text to extract descriptors.




Extract specific types of entities from text.



Correlate text features to real-world series like stock prices.



Create a dashboard from NLP sentiment features.

The background of the slide is a dark, almost black, field filled with a complex, repeating geometric pattern of triangles and squares in various shades of dark gray. The pattern creates a textured, crystalline effect. In the center of this field, the word "spaCy" is written in a clean, white, sans-serif font. The 's' and 'p' are lowercase, while 'a', 'C', and 'y' are uppercase.

spaCy

spaCy

- Core functions depend on language models learned from tagged text
- Fast and flexible
- Designed specifically for production use

NLTK

- Core functions depend on language models learned from programmed rules
- Accurate
- Intended for educational and prototyping purposes

spaCy

We will be using spaCy for:



Part of speech tagging



Named entity recognition



Dependency parsing



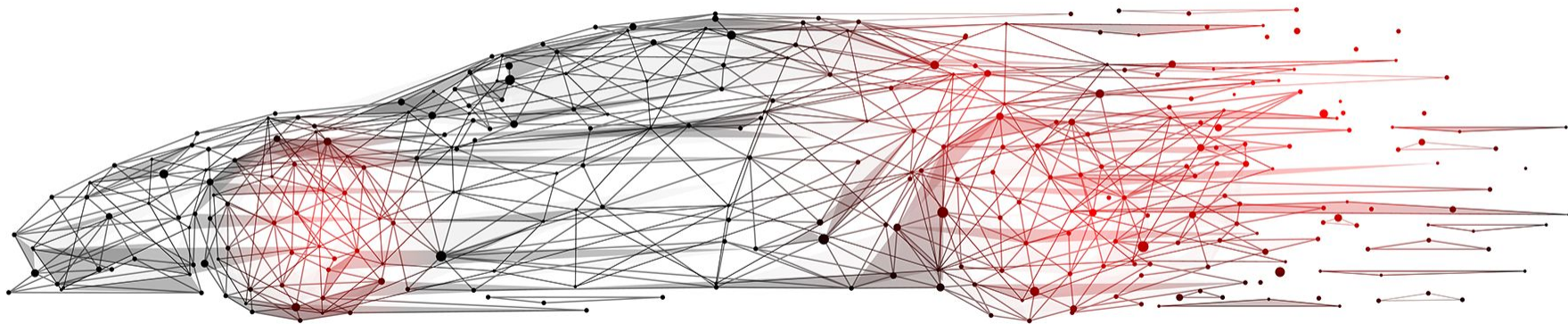
These tasks are more suitable for **model-based solutions** because they are complex and depend highly on context.



spaCy also provides tools for tasks like **tokenization** and **lemmatization**, which we've already learned with NLTK, and creating word vectors.

spaCy

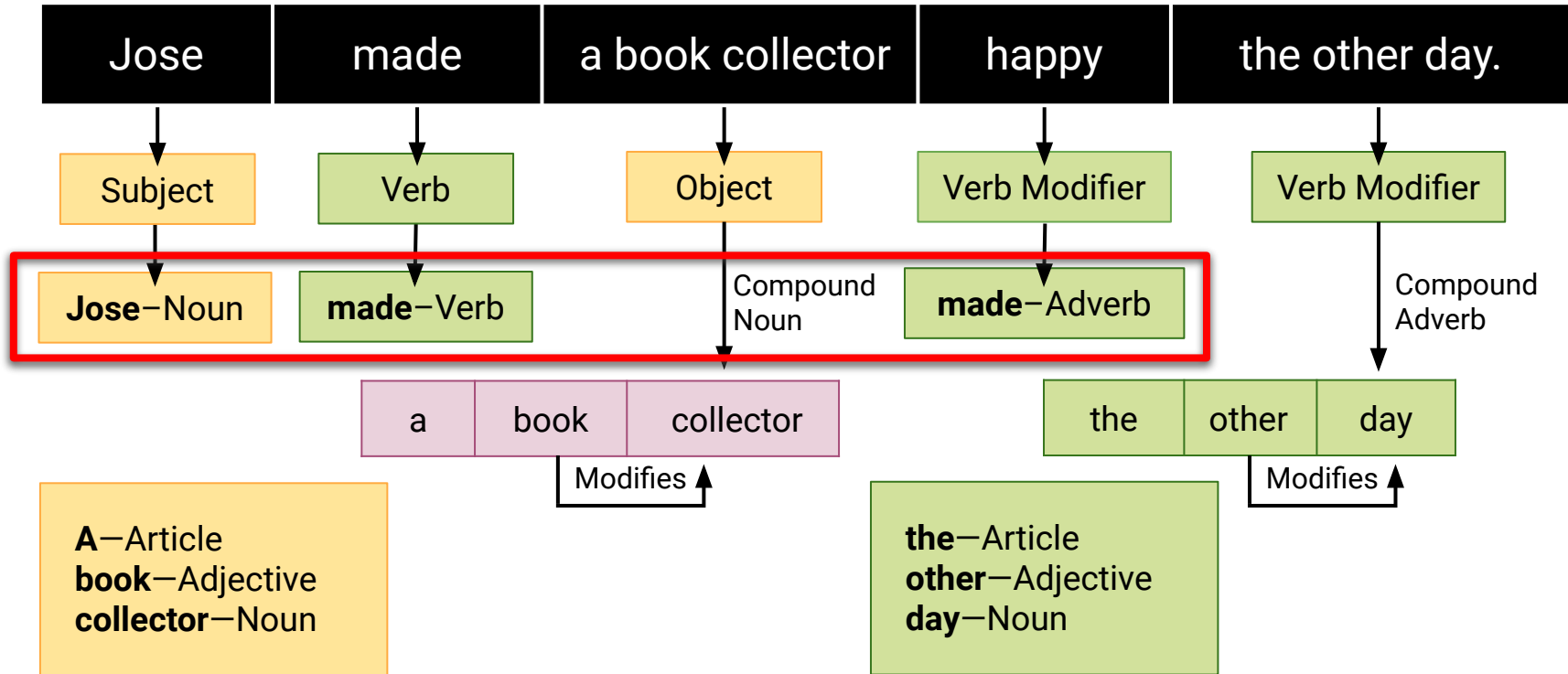
In comparison to NLTK, spaCy's language models trades off accuracy for speed, so if the corpus is large then you may prefer a simpler, rule-based solution.



POS Tagging and Dependency Parsing

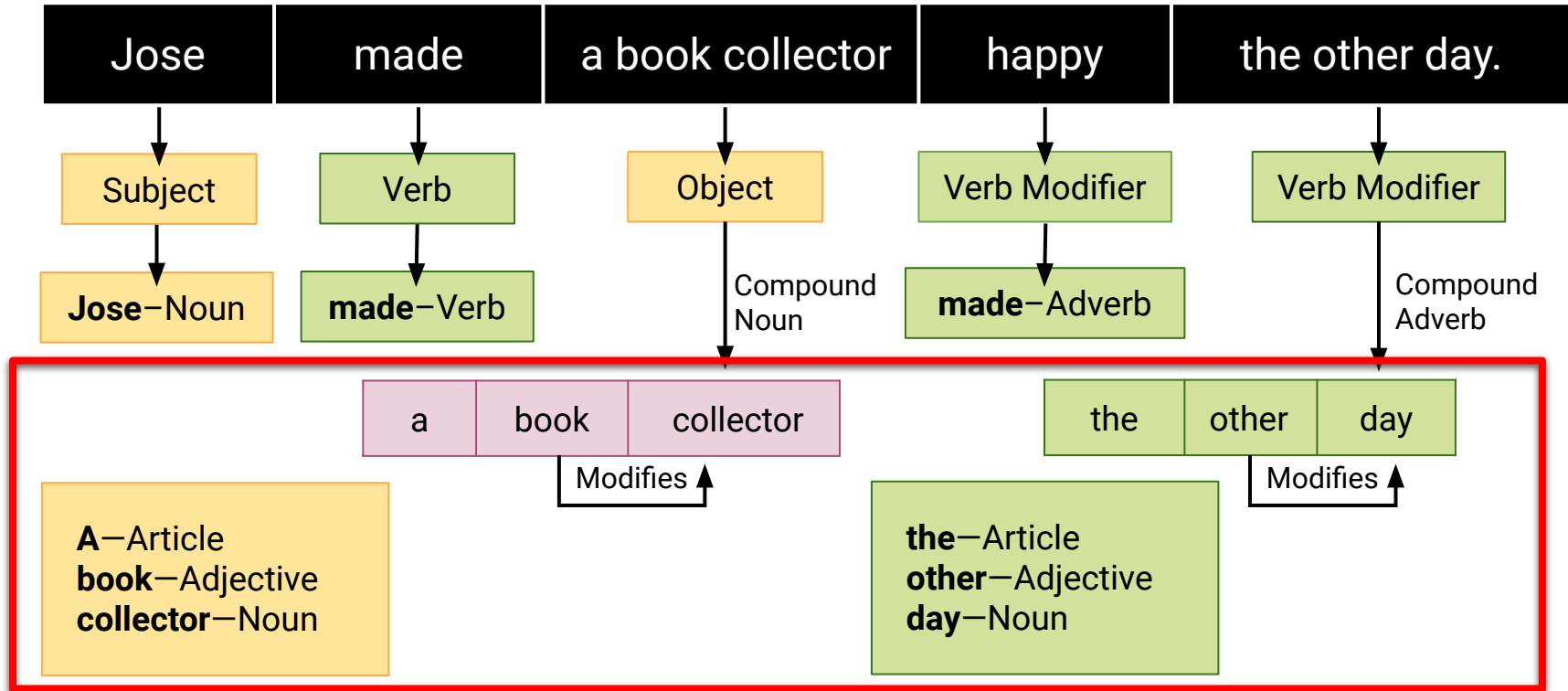
Part-of-Speech (POS) Tagging

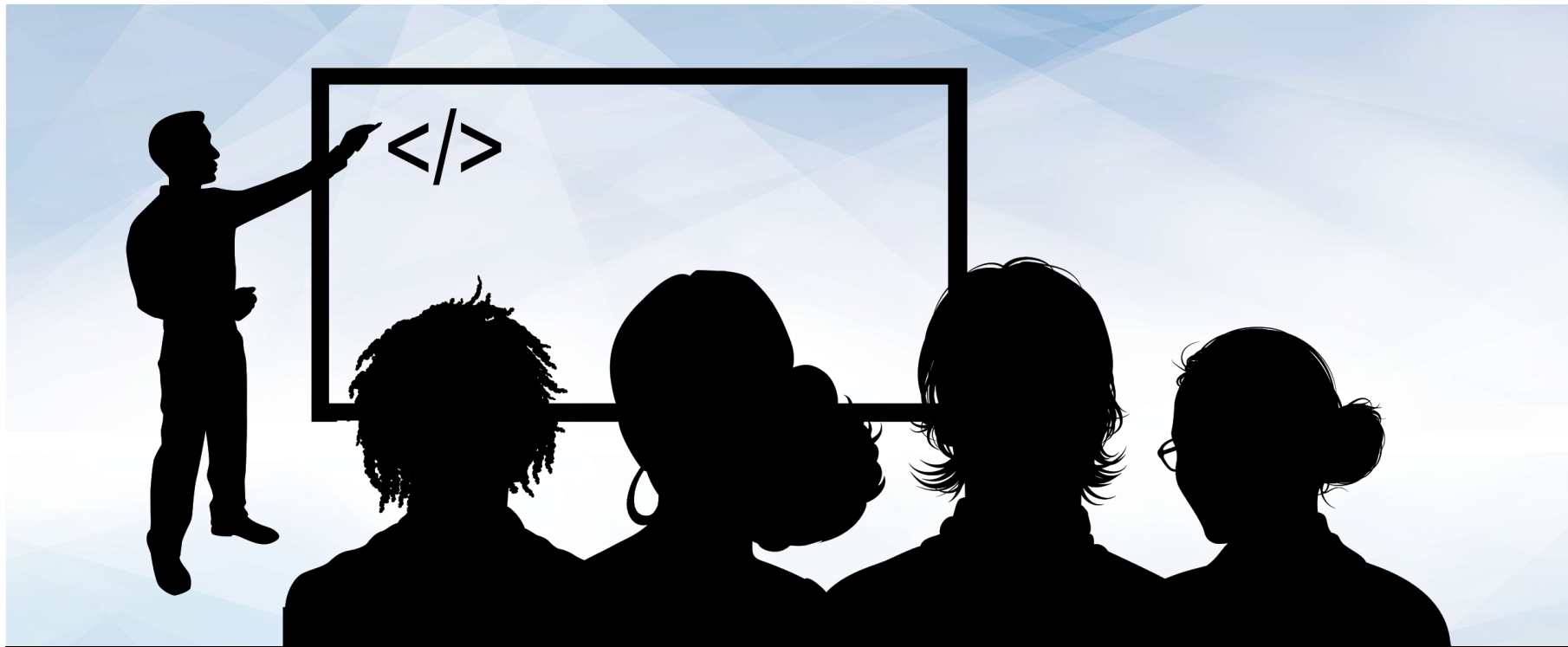
POS tagging categorizes each word in a sentence by its grammatical role.



Part-of-Speech (POS) Tagging

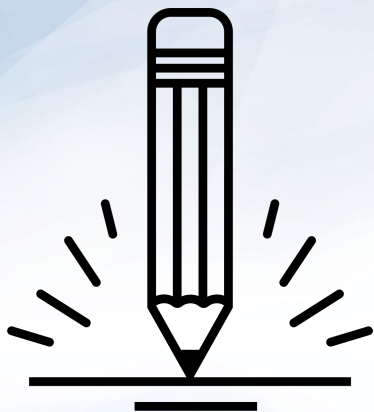
POS tagging categorizes each word in a sentence by its grammatical role.





Instructor Demonstration

POS Tagging and Dependency Parsing



Activity: Describing America

In this activity you will use the inaugural address corpus from NLTK and spacy's parsing and tagging modules to analyze the text that presidents have used to describe America.

Suggested Time:
15 minutes



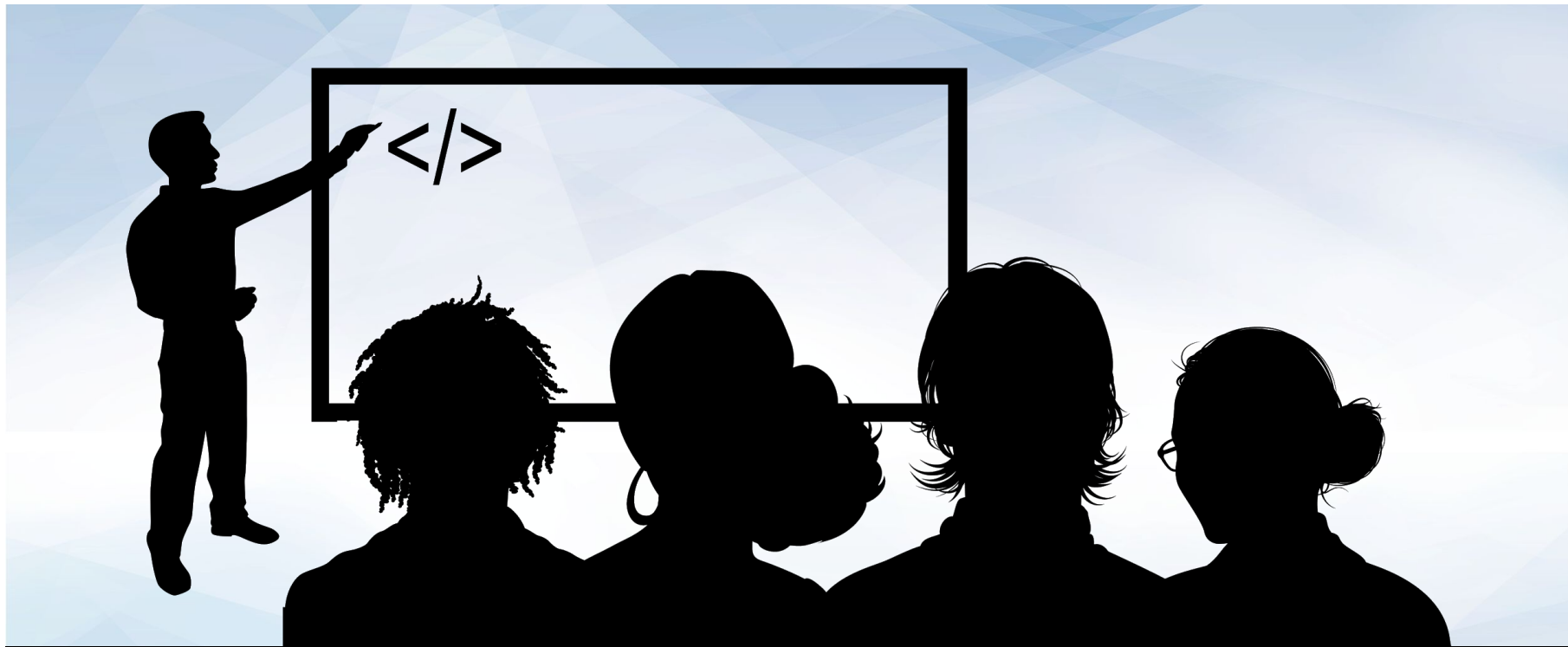


Time's Up! Let's Review.

Named Entity Recognition

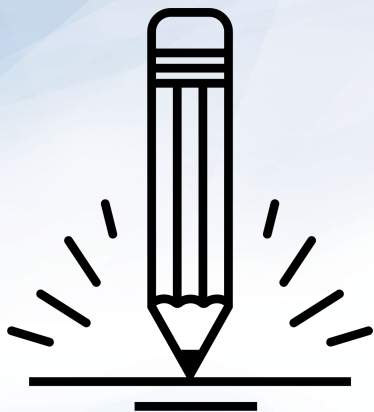
Extracting named entities, which include proper nouns and other specific types of nouns such as currencies, from a text.

US GPE unveils world's most powerful supercomputer, beats **China GPE**. The **US GPE** has unveiled the world's most powerful supercomputer called 'Summit', beating the previous record-holder **China GPE**'s **Sunway TaighuLight ORG**. With a peak performance of **200,000 CARDINAL** trillion calculations per **Second ORDINAL**, it is over twice as fast as **Sunway TaighuLight ORG**, which is capable of **93,000 CARDINAL** Trillion calculations per second. Summit has **4,608 CARDINAL** servers, which reportedly take up the size of **two CARDINAL** tennis courts.



Instructor Demonstration

Named Entity Recognition



Activity: NER Clouds

In this activity you will extract named entities of your choosing from the Reuters corpus and build a word cloud from these entities.

Suggested Time:
15 minutes





Time's Up! Let's Review.



A close-up photograph of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, white, rectangular key with rounded corners. On this key, there is a dark blue icon of a coffee cup with three wavy lines above it representing steam. Below the icon, the word "Break" is printed in a dark blue, serif font. The key is set against a light-colored keyboard frame. Surrounding the main key are other keys: to the left is a key with double quotation marks, above is a key with a right square bracket, and to the right is a key with a left square bracket. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the texture of the keys.

Break

Text as Feature

Tools and Techniques

Tools and techniques used to create numerical features (structured data) from text (unstructured data):

Tools

- NLTK
- wordcloud
- spaCy

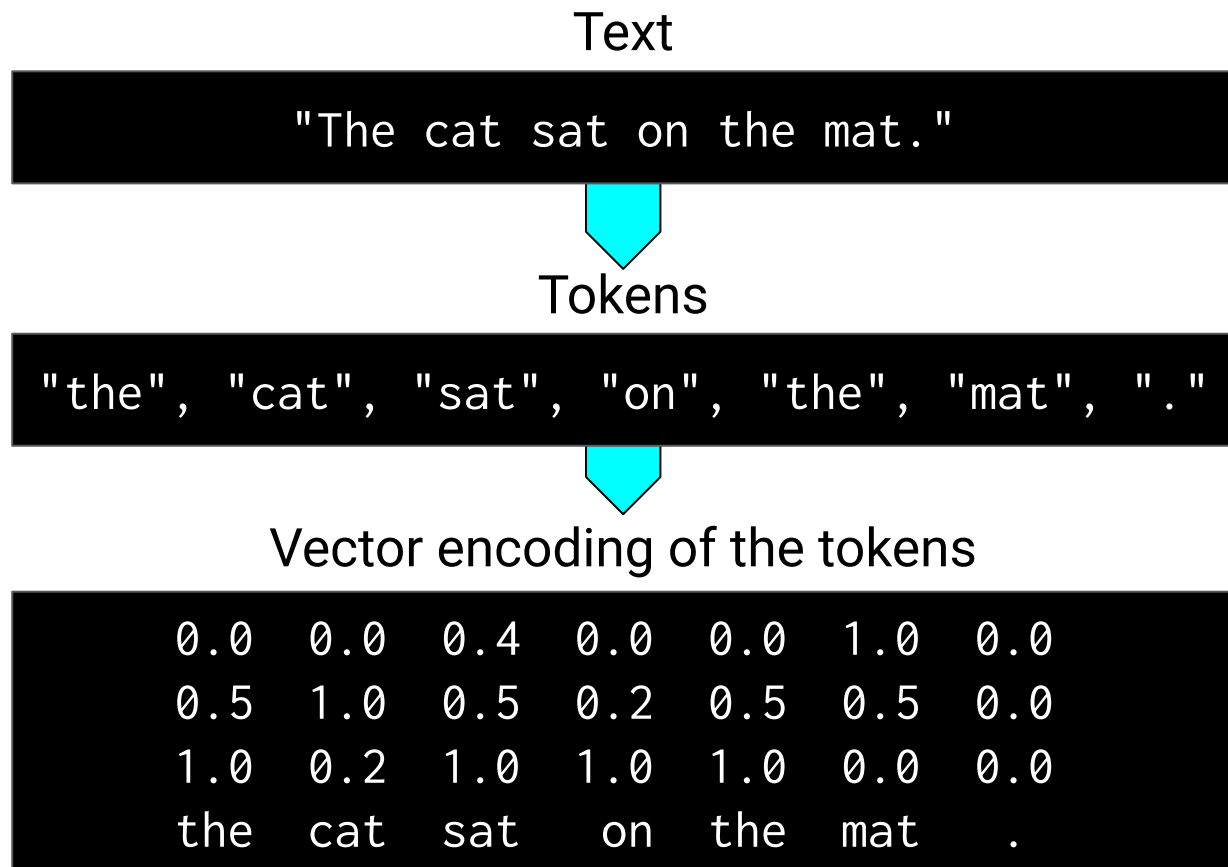


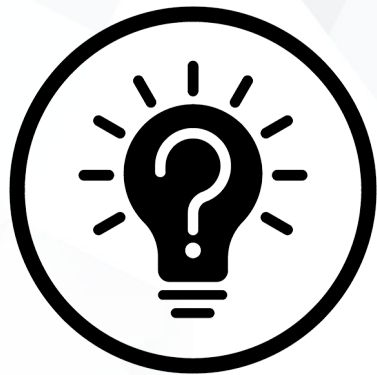
Techniques

- preprocessing
- tokenizing text
- lemmatizing text
- aggregating word counts
- creating n-grams
- normalizing to tf-idf weights
- sentiment analysis
- parsing and pos-tagging text
- named entity recognition

Text as Feature

In order to use this data for classification or prediction, we need to make them features—numerical representations of unstructured text.





What are some examples of features that can be created from text documents?

Text as Feature

Examples:



count of a keyword



count of named entities



sentiment scores



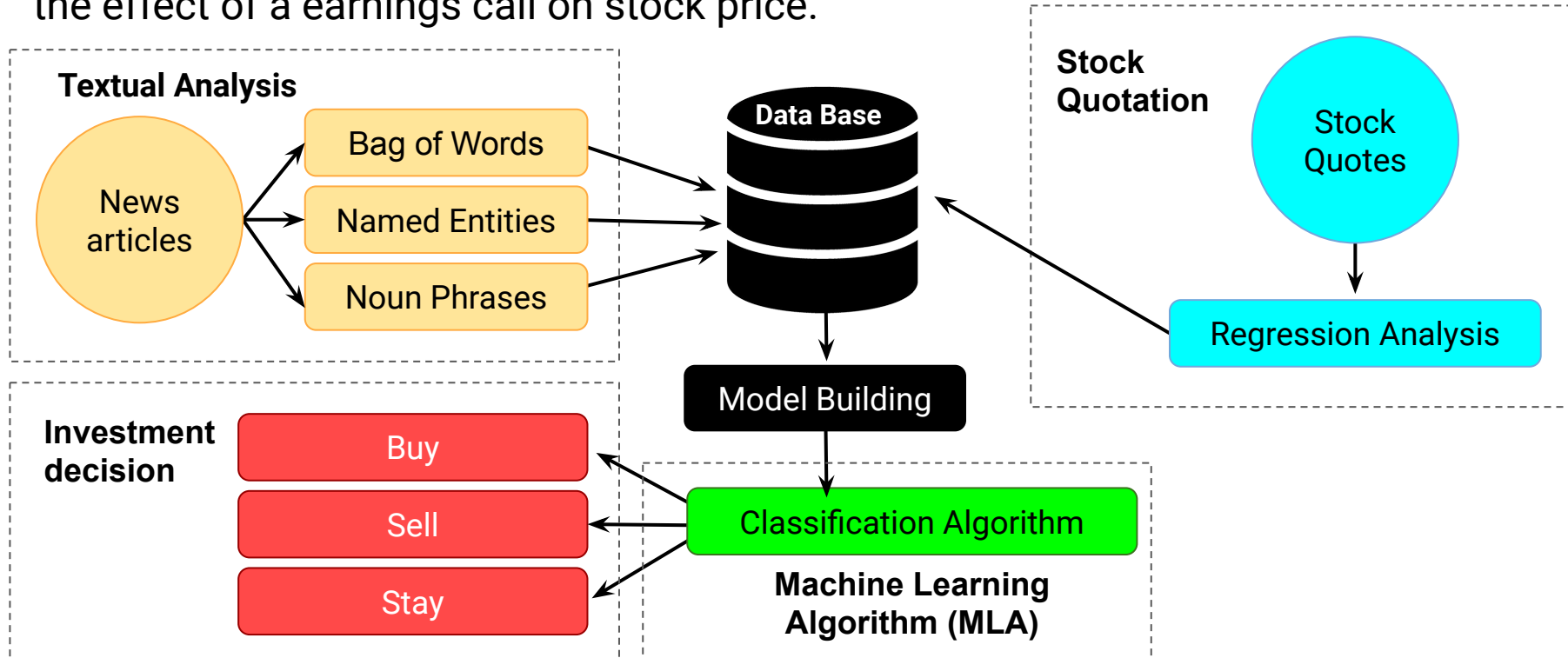
percent of words that are adjectives

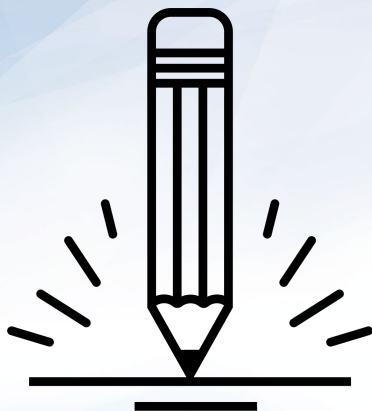


total tf-idf score

Text as Feature

These features can then be used to classify a document to a category or predict the effect of a earnings call on stock price.





Activity: Correlating Returns

In this activity you will create a sentiment index from newsapi headlines and correlated it to S&P 500 daily returns, looking for text topic that generates the highest correlation.

Suggested Time:
15 minutes





Time's Up! Let's Review.

Machine Learning Review



Questions?