

Astuces en text-mining: removeSparseTerms

Text-mining Basics : Tips and Tricks R(S)

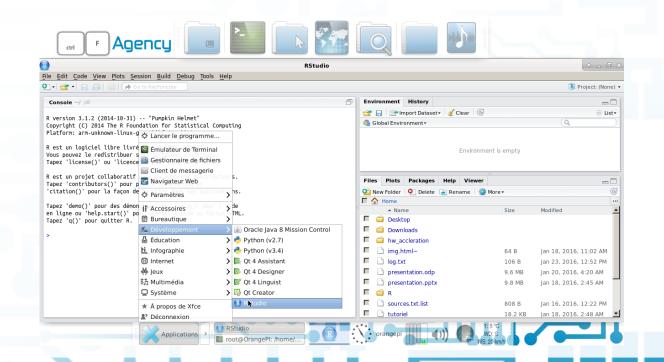
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Décembre 2016





Pour commencer

- <u>Ctrl+F agency O5</u>: l'ordinateur le moins onéreux au monde
- Installez le thème ctrl+f agency sur OrangePl
- OrangePi et Ubuntu : tutorial
- Build/Installez Rstudio sur OrangePl





Sparse.r

```
packages <- function(paquets)
{
    new.paquets <- paquets[!(paquets %in% installed.packages()[, "Package"])] if
        (length(new.paquets))
        install.packages(new.paquets, dependencies = TRUE, repos='http://cran.rstudio.com/')
        sapply(paquets, require, character.only = TRUE)
}
packages(c("NLP", "tm", "NMF"))</pre>
```

Rscript sparse.r



inspect(maTdm)

```
"Inspection de la matrice Term document maTdm avec as.matrix()"
   <<DocumentTermMatrix (documents: 3, terms: 11)>>
Non-/sparse entries: 13/20
Sparsity
             : 61%
Maximal term length: 10
Weighting : term frequency (tf)
  Terms
Docs avec bâchez dans est fakir fakir. les matrice pyjamas queue wagon-taxi
```



Le calcul de sparsity (parcimonie) 50%

c <- removeSparseTerms (maTdm, 0.5)</pre>

```
<<DocumentTermMatrix (documents: 3, terms: 2)>>
Non-/sparse entries: 4/2
Sparsity : 33%
Maximal term length: 10
Weighting : term frequency (tf)
```

Terms

| Docs | matrice | wagon-taxi |
|------|---------|------------|
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 |



d <- removeSparseTerms (maTdm, 0.9)</pre>

Le calcul de sparsity (parcimonie) 90%

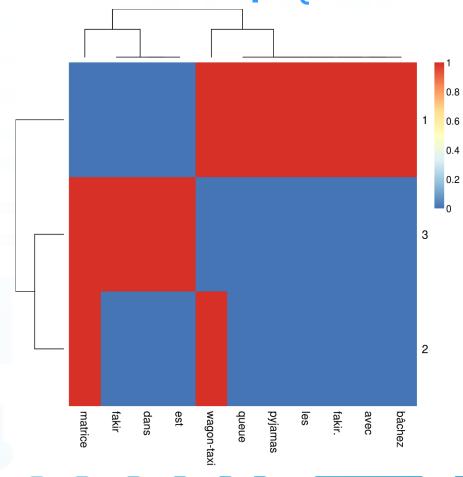
Création des annotated Heatmap

```
b <- as.matrix(maTdm)
ch <- as.matrix(removeSparseTerms(maTdm, 0.5))
dh <- as.matrix(removeSparseTerms(maTdm, 0.9))

aheatmap(b, filename = "sparse-heatmap-matrix.png")
aheatmap(ch, filename = "sparse-heatmap-50percent.png")
aheatmap(dh, filename = "sparse-heatmap-99percent.png")</pre>
```

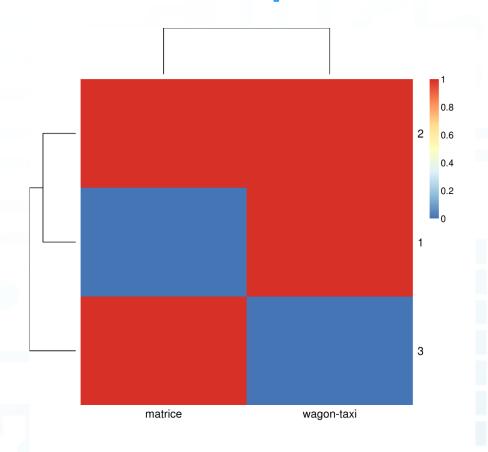


Annotated Heatmap (matrice maTdm)



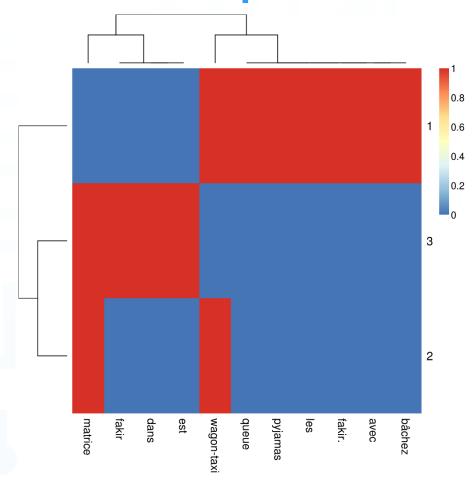


Annotated Heatmap Parcimonie à 50%





Annotated Heatmap Parcimonie à 90%





Création d'une distance matrix

```
distMatrix <- dist(t(d), method="euclidian")
distMatrix</pre>
```

```
bâchez
                  dans
                         est fakir fakir.
                                                     les
 avec
bâchez
          0.000000
dans
         1.414214 1.414214
est 1.414214 1.414214 0.000000
fakir 1.414214 1.414214 0.000000 0.000000
fakir. 0.000000 0.000000 1.414214 1.414214 1.414214
         0.000000 0.000000 1.414214 1.414214 1.414214 0.000000
les
matrice 1.732051 1.732051 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000 1.732051 1.732051
pyjamas 0.000000 0.000000 1.414214 1.414214 1.414214 0.000000 0.000000
          0.000000 0.000000 1.414214 1.414214 1.414214 0.000000 0.000000
queue
wagon-taxi 1.000000 1.000000 1.732051 1.732051 1.732051 1.000000 1.000000
           matrice pyjamas
                            aueue
pyjamas 1.732051
          1.732051 0.000000
queue
wagon-taxi 1.414214 1.000000 1.000000
```

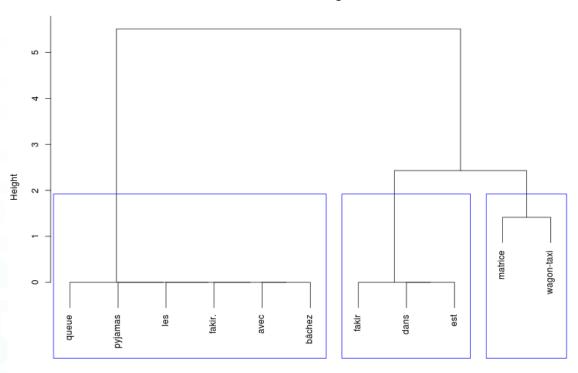
Création d'un graphique de clutering (méthode Ward.D)

```
fit <- hclust(distMatrix, method = "ward.D")
png(filename="sparse-clust.png", width=800, height=600)
plot(fit)
rect.hclust(fit, k = 3, border="blue")</pre>
```



Résultat du clustering





distMatrix hclust (*, "ward.D")

