





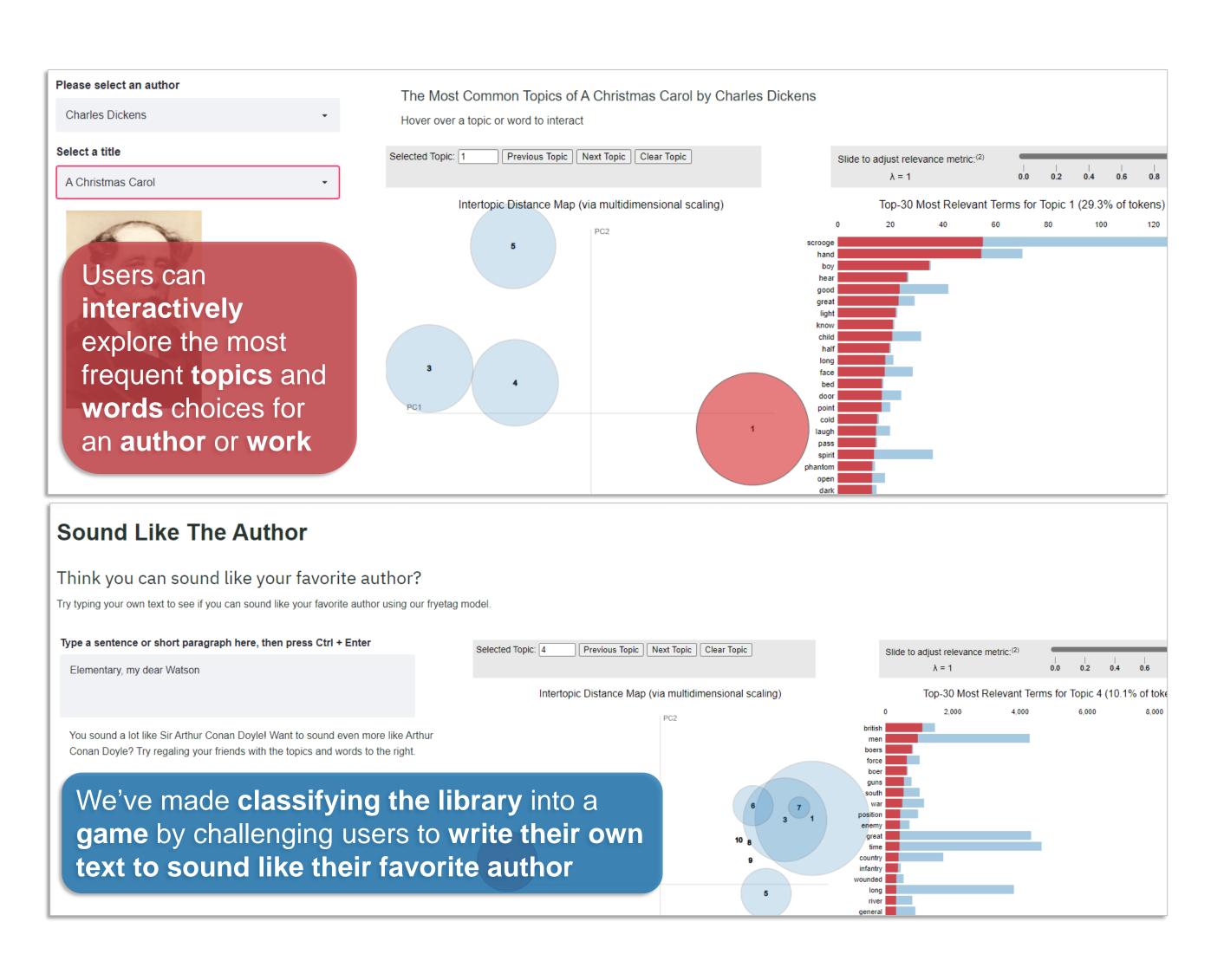




STEPHEN BRAND | BO CHENG | JONATHAN COMPTON | COREY HAVERDA | DANIEL KIM | WILL TAYLOR

#### **The Problem**

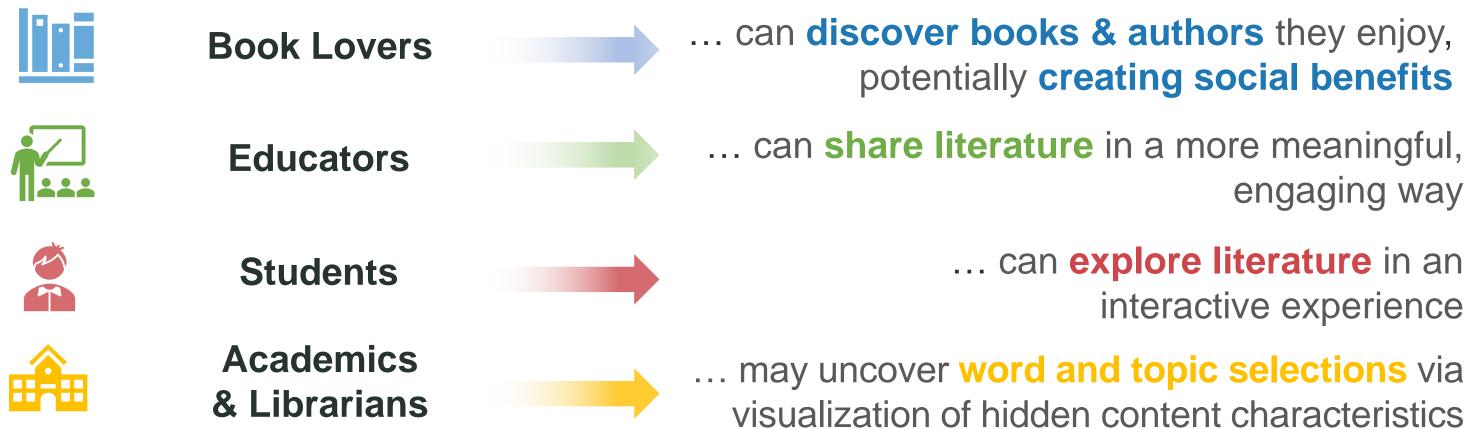
Project Gutenberg (PG) today is a collection of 60k+ e-books across 100s of 'bookshelves' with limited ability to see connections between works, especially based on the textual contents of a work. Book lovers can quickly find authors they know about, but there isn't a feasible way to know which other authors have similar word and topic choice. Plus, PG's site is simply a catalog and fails to visualize its library with the kind of fresh, sleek, or interactive interface needed to invite casual readers.



## How does this solve the problem?

With these core building blocks, we were able to use the streamlit app to create an interactive visualization tool (shown above) that helps users explore the library based on authors, topics, and frequently used words. This allows users to explore the PG library in new and intuitive ways and gives them a peek into the types of worlds authors create before committing to the book. These methods are the first steps to extracting more features from the text such as characters, locations, and themes, which we hope to continue to pursue, but found to be beyond the scope of this class. Eventually, these methods can be applied to other libraries and collections.

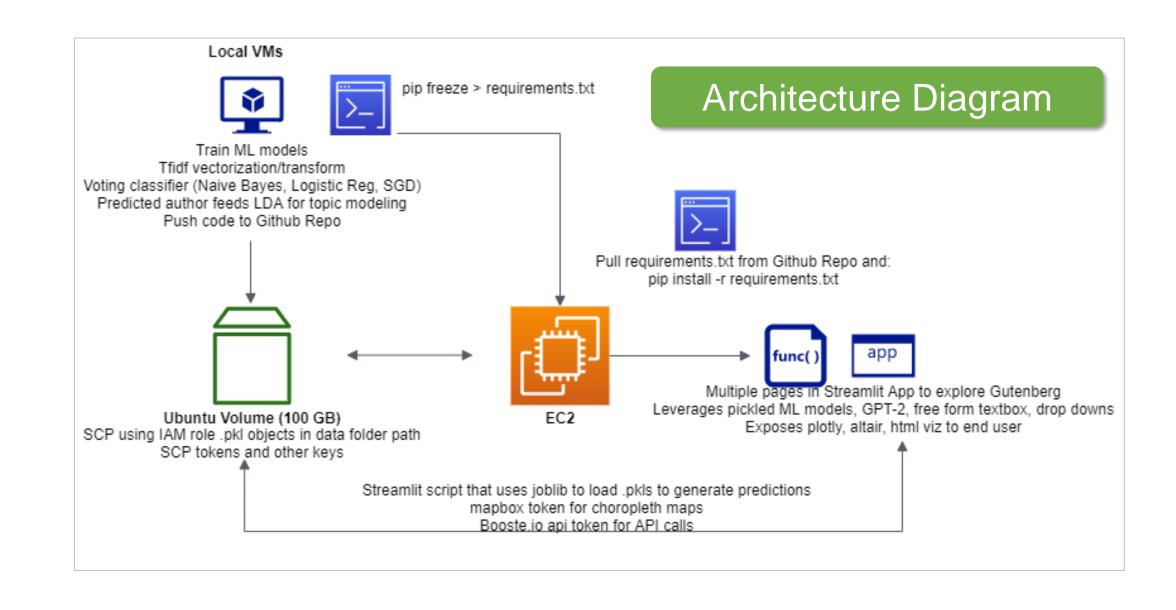
## Great... but who cares?



## Our Approach

Our literature review research gave us the intuition for the methods described below. These have been used for other text-based problems but are new for exploring literature on the scale of the PG library.

- regex and nltk to clean the data, tokenize, and identify & remove stop words
- **sklearn** pipeline to prevent data leakage and tfidf vectorization to transform text into a numerical space.
- Logistic regression, multinomial naïve bayes, and stochastic gradient descent were tested on their own, but we found that using a voting classifier that incorporates all these models to be most successful for predicting authors based on snippets of text.
- Reduced the sample size from the entire Project Gutenberg library to the top 20 authors in order to facilitate further analysis.
- For each of these 20 authors, we used a latent dirichlet allocation (LDA) model to identify key topics & frequently used terms, then output the analysis using *IdaViz*



#### The Data in Focus

### 464 MB

Size of downloaded University of Michigan Project Gutenberg cleaned data set

## SPARQL

scraping from
Wikidata for
author's places
of birth and images

20 Authors analyzed

1312

Full-length novels & essays analyzed

# **Experiment & Results**

We evaluated our approach by asking participants (n=19) to spend time on the Project Gutenberg website and our application before answering a 13-question survey. Participants answered the questions according to a five-point Likert scale (1 – Strongly Disagree to 5 – Strongly Agree). Compared to existing methods, the majority felt Fryetag allowed them to explore authors in a new way (Figure 1) and that Fryetag's new analytically driven approach would help them find books they'd love (Figure 2). Sixty-eight percent said our visualizations balanced depth and simplicity and that our 'Sound Like The Author' was a unique interactive tool they could keep coming back to. Finally, most participants managed to find 1 or 2 topics and 10-12 common words per book on Gutenberg's website, while our application immediately supplied 5+ topics and 30+ words per book.

(1) Fryetag allows me to explore authors in new ways that were previously unavailable

53%

<mark>5%</mark>16%

- (2) The analytically driven approach to library exploration offered by Fryetag will help me find books I love.
- 5<mark>% 11%</mark> 16% 26% 42%

Scale: Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

26%