## **Text Analytics Fundamentals**

Data Science Dojo



### Agenda

- Fundamentals
  - Tokens and terms
  - Dictionaries and document vectors
  - Stemming and lemmatization
- Term Frequency (TF) and Inverse Document Frequency (IDF)
  - Creating an inverted index and retrieving documents from a query



### Structured vs. Unstructured Data

- Structured Tabular data
- Semi-structured Non-tabular data with some meta-data
  - Ex: JSON, XML
- Unstructured Non-tabular data with no meta-data



### Structured – tabular data

*	PassengerId <sup>‡</sup>	Survived <sup>‡</sup>	Pclass <sup>‡</sup>	Name	Sex <sup>‡</sup>	Age <sup>‡</sup>	SibSp <sup>‡</sup> Parch	Ticket	Fare <sup>‡</sup>	Cabin
1	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.00	1	A/5 21171	7.2500	
2	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Thayer)	female	38.00	1	PC 17599	71.2833	C85
3	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.00	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	
4	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.00	1	113803	53.1000	C123
5	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.00	0	373450	8.0500	
6	6	0	3	Moran, Mr. James	male	NA	0	330877	8.4583	
7	7	0	1	McCarthy, Mr. Timothy J	male	54.00	0	17463	51.8625	E46
8	8	0	3	Palsson, Master. Gosta Leonard	male	2.00	3	1 349909	21.0750	
9	9	1	3	Johnson, Mrs. Oscar W (Elisabeth Vilhelmina Berg)	female	27.00	0	2 347742	11.1333	
10	10	1	2	Nasser, Mrs. Nicholas (Adele Achem)	female	14.00	1 (	237736	30.0708	
11	11	1	3	Sandstrom, Miss. Marguerite Rut	female	4.00	1	1 PP 9549	16.7000	G6
12	12	1	1	Bonnell, Miss. Elizabeth	female	58.00	0 (	113783	26.5500	C103
13	13	0	3	Saundercock, Mr. William Henry	male	20.00	0 (	A/5. 2151	8.0500	
14	14	0	3	Andersson, Mr. Anders Johan	male	39.00	1 !	347082	31.2750	
15	15	0	3	Vestrom, Miss. Hulda Amanda Adolfina	female	14.00	0 (	350406	7.8542	



### Semi-structured data

```
<html>
    <head>
    <title>CSS Experiments</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" type="text/css" media="all">
    </head>
    <body>
    <div id="menu">
    <a href="http://abduzeedo.com/">Home</a>
9
        <a href="http://abduzeedo.com/tutorials">Tutorials</a>
        <a href="http://abduzeedo.com/tags/interview">Interviews</a>
II
        <a href="http://abduzeedo.com/tags/wallpaper">Wallpapers</a>
12
13
    <input type="" name="" value="" />
14
        </div>
15
        <div id="flickr_badge_uber_wrapper">
16
            <div id="flickr_badge_wrapper">
17
                <script type="text/javascript" src="http://www.flickr.com/</pre>
18
                  badge_code_v2.gne?
                  count=12&display=latest&size=s&layout=x&source=user_set&user=764
                  66518%40N00&set=72157604672645588&context=in
                  %2Fset-72157604672645588%2F"></script>
            </div>
19
        </div>
21
    </body>
22:
    </html>
```

### **Unstructured data**



TIME ♥ @TIME · 52s

An earlier version of this story incorrectly stated that the National Weather Service mistakenly sent a tsunami warning to phones. The warning was sent by third-party weather apps, not by the National Weather Service. The tweet was since deleted



A Tsunami Warning Blared on Phones Across the Country This Morni...
"Please note there is NO TSUNAMI THREAT"

time.com



### **FUNDAMENTALS**



## Text Analytics in Business

#### Information Retrieval (IR)

Find documents which match a query

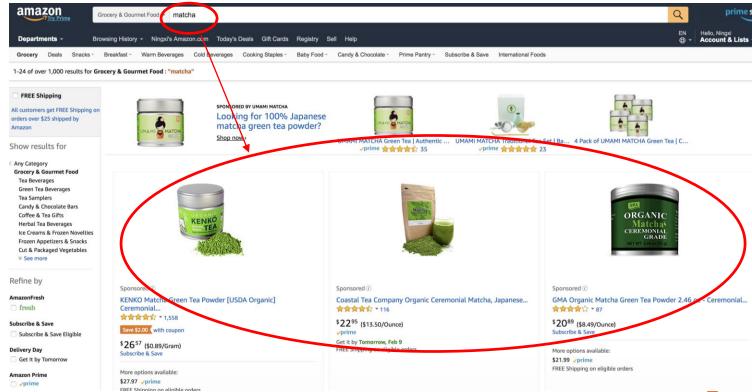
#### Sentiment Analysis

 Determine "emotion" of document based on certain words/terms appearing in the document

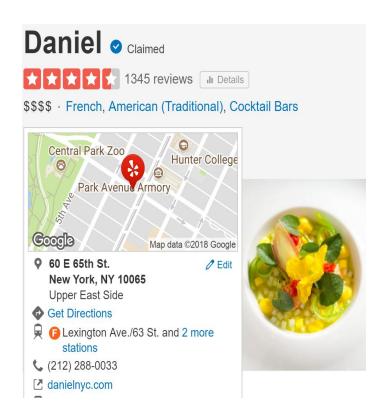
### Recommendation Engines

Match/recommend entities based on certain attributes

### Information Retrieval



## **Sentiment Analysis**





New York City is my favorite city in the world, so during our weekend get away I chose to have dinner at Daniel for our Friday night date night dinner. It was so disappointing.

The service was excellent, all the staffs were super friendly, made us feel very welcomed. But the food was so disappointing, we were so glad not to get the tasting menu after our dinner. I can't even start on the details of what we ordered, but everything sucked! It was super disappointing that I couldn't even finish my food.

For the service I would give a 5 star, but I wanna give a 3 star for the food because it didn't meet the expectation at all! If I was going to some random restaurant then yes I might give a 4 star review.

So disappointing....



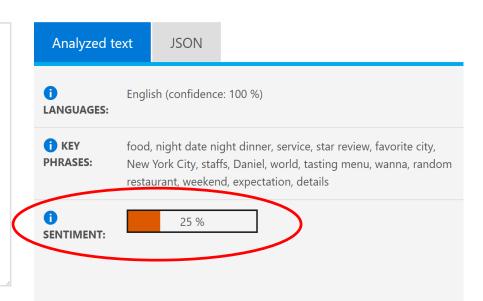
See it in action

New York City is my favorite city in the world, so during our weekend get away I chose to have dinner at Daniel for our Friday night date night dinner. It was so disappointing.

The service was excellent, all the staffs were super friendly, made us feel very welcomed. But the food was so disappointing, we were so glad not to get the tasting menu after our dinner. I can't even start on the details of what we ordered, but everything sucked! It was super disappointing that I couldn't even finish my food.

For the service I would give a 5 star, but I wanna give a 3 star for the food because it didn't meet the expectation at all! If I was going to some random restaurant then yes I might give a 4 star review.

So disappointing....



#### Analyze



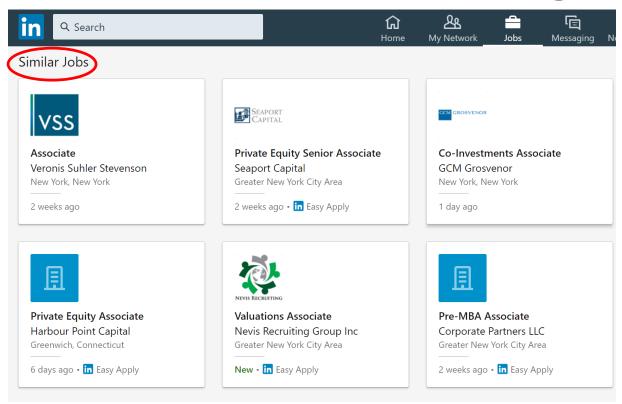
## Recommendation Engines





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## Recommendation Engines



"Associate" appears in all postings, and all postings share words that may be related ("private equity," "investment," "valuations," "MBA," "capital," etc)



## Text Analytics Fundamentals

- **Token:** A specific word in the document
- Term: The version of a word set that is in the dictionary
- What do we do about word variations?
  - is, are, am, be
  - run, running, ran, runs



## Text Analytics Fundamentals

- How do we turn unstructured data into structured data?
  - Create columns based on document content
  - Each **term** in document creates a column
    - Column types: binary, word count, TF-IDF
  - Do we want to count every word?
    - Stop words
    - Stemming and lemmatization



# Term – Dictionary Example





#### dictionary

token	term
robo-adviser	robo-adviser
advantage	advantage
beating	beat
market	market
creating	creat
bond	bond
emotional	emotion
clients	client





## **Stemming & Lemmatization**

- Stemming: Convert tokens to terms by removing letters via heuristic
  - Both simple (Levins) and complex (Porter)
- Lemmatization: Classify tokens into terms using a linguistic analysis
  - Lemma: the base (dictionary) form of a word
  - Can be done using machine learning



# **Stemming Example**

#### Rules

- am, are, is => be
- car, cars, car's, cars' => car

#### Sentence

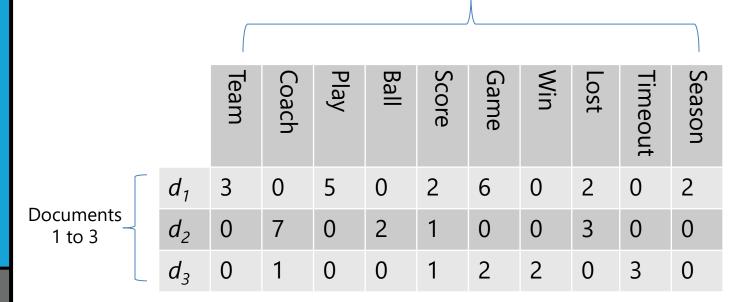
The boy's cars are different colors.

=> the boy car be differ color



### **Document Vectorization**







datasc#encedoio

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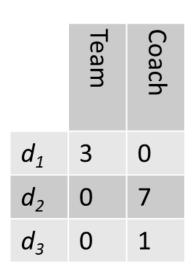
### **Document Vectorization**

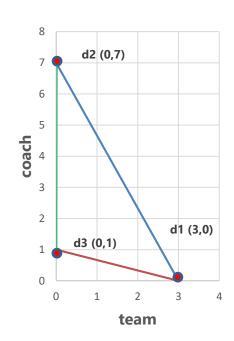
- Each document becomes a vector
- Allows use of numeric analysis

	Team	Coach	Play	Ball	Score	Game	Win	Lost	Timeout	Season
$d_1$	3	0	5	0	2	6	0	2	0	2
$d_2$	0	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
$d_3$	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0



## **Document Similarity Measure**





Distance between documents is calculated as:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$



## **Binary Document Vectorization**

 Each document has a 1 if the word appears in it and a 0 if not

	Team	Coach	Play	Ball	Score	Game	Win	Lost	Timeout	Season	
$d_1$	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	
$d_2$	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
$d_3$	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	



### **Drawbacks of Vectorization**

- Not every word has similar importance
- Longer documents have a higher chance to have random unimportant words



### TF-IDF

- Calculates term importance based on its occurrence in a given document
- But balanced with its prevalence elsewhere in the pool of documents
- The more frequently it appears in any particular document, the more important it becomes
- Frequent appearances in other documents reduces its importance



## Term Frequency (TF)

- Measures how often a term appears (density in a document) in a given document
  - Assumes important terms appear more often
  - Normalized to account for document length



## Term Frequency (TF)

- Let freq(t,d) number of occurrences of keyword t in document d
- Let max{freq(w,d)} denote the highest number of occurrences of another keyword of d

$$TF(t,d) = \frac{freq(t,d)}{\max\{freq(w,d): w \in d\}}$$

(Frequency of a particular term in a document divided by the maximum frequency of any word in that document)

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## Term Frequency (TF)



Following

"You are not a robo-adviser," says

@meirstatman, "Your advantage is not in
beating the market . . . Your advantage is in
creating this bond, this emotional bond, with
your clients," via @laurenfosternyc

$$\max\{freq(w,d): w \in d\} = 2$$

$$\mathsf{TF} \ (\mathsf{advantage}) = 2/2 = 1$$

$$\mathsf{TF} \ (\mathsf{market}) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$



## **Inverse Document Frequency**

- Aims to reduce the weight of terms that appear in many other documents
- Assumes terms that appear in many documents are less important



### **Inverse Document Frequency**

- N: number of all recommendable documents
- n(t): number of documents in which keyword t
   appears

• 
$$IDF(t) = log \frac{N}{n(t)}$$



## **IDF Example**

#### **Scenario:**

- Given 1000 documents (could be tweets, articles, etc)
- The term "coffee" appears in 10 out of 1000 documents
- The term "mug" appears in all 1000 documents



IDF (coffee) = 
$$\log 1000/10 = \log 100 = 2$$

$$IDF (mug) = log 1000/1000 = log 1 = 0$$



## Calculating TF-IDF

- Compute the overall importance of keywords
  - Given a keyword t and a document d

$$TF$$
- $IDF(t,d) = TF(t,d) * IDF(t)$ 



### N-grams

 Our representations so far have been single terms, known as unigrams or 1-grams.

There are also bigrams, trigrams, 4-grams, 5-grams, etc.

 N-grams allow us to extend the bags-ofwords model to include word ordering



### N-grams

- Take the sample document:
  - "If it looks like a duck, swims like a duck, and quacks like a duck, then it probably is a duck."
- A standard data pre-processing pipeline (stop word removal, stemming, etc.) would transform the above into something like:
  - "look like duck swim like duck quack like duck probabl duck"
- Which we could represent as a document-term frequency matrix:

look	like	duck	swim	quack	probabl
1	3	4	1	1	1



# **Bigrams**

Given the processed document,

"look like duck swim like duck quack like duck probabl duck"

The bigrams for the processed data would be:

look_like	like_duck	duck_swim	swim_like	duck_quack	quack_like	duck_probabl	probabl_duck
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

**NOTE** – We've now more than doubled the total size of our matrix!



## **Text Analytics Tools**

- R tm, Rstem, openNLP
- Python NLTK
- Azure Feature Hashing module



### **QUESTIONS**

