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**An assessment of two theses which are about authorship attribution**

DS7004 Coursework / Student No. 1720146

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**Abstract:** In this coursework, two master theses both are concerning computational authorship attribution are assessed. In the first thesis (Segarra, 2014), a novel method called Word Adjacency Networks (WANs) was introduced. In the thesis, WANs was also used to tackle certain long existed and well-known disputes on early modern dramas. In the second thesis (Gungor, 2018. It is an unpublished thesis. ‘Unpublished’ nowadays usually just means having not been peer reviewed.), a big corpus of nineteenth century text corpus was formed for use in writing the thesis. The corpus was also contributed to UCI Machine Learning Repository for the public's use. Gungor's thesis used various traditional machine learning methods, as well as the neural network method of word2vec, to perform authorship attribution analysis. This coursework also gives brief and clear accounts on WANs and word2vec. This coursework and its related materials are deposited in <https://github.com/ericchchiu/u1720146_DS7004_courseworkCodeAndData> .

**1. Introduction**

Computational authorship attribution is an unconventional branch of the discipline of natural language processing. It uses texts with their authors known to predict the author(s) of the text(s) with their author(s) unknown. Its birth and progress are in parallel with the birth of computers and the improvement of computing power. Segarra's thesis (Segarra, 2014) introduced a novel authorship attribution method called Word Adjacency Networks. No code of this method has yet been disclosed. However, from the description of the method, it can be inferred that this method should be very computer power consuming. Gungor's thesis (Gungor, 2018) formed a big digital corpus of nineteenth century texts. Besides using traditional machine learning methods, the thesis also used the neural network method of word2vec to perform analysis. My judgment is that, although with the help of rapid growth of computing power and rapid advancement of open sources, both methods can now be implemented with a laptop, they could not even be implemented with a mainframe ten years ago.

**2. Segarra's thesis**

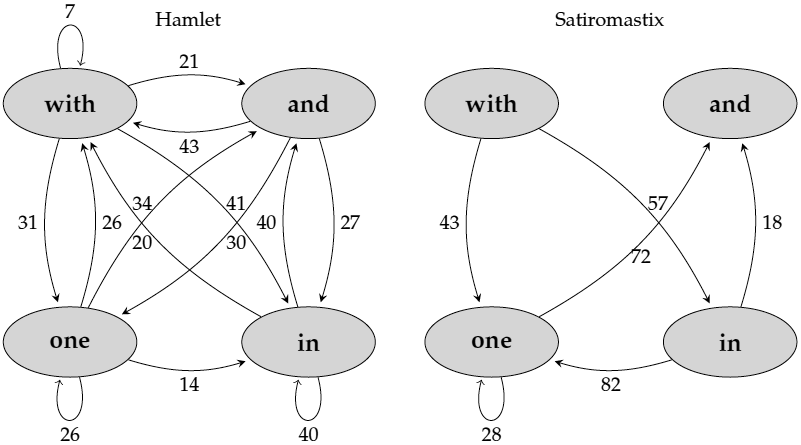
**2.1 A part or the whole of Segarra's thesis was published before and after completion of the thesis**

Segarra's thesis is dated 2014. However, before and after completion of the thesis, four peer reviewed papers covering a part or the whole of the thesis were published under the names of Segarra and people who were thanked by Segarra in his thesis. The co-authors include Mark Eisen, a scientist specialised on machine learning and statistics; Alejandro Ribeiro, the supervisor of the thesis; and Gabriel Egan, a renowned Shakespearean (Segarra et al., 2013; Segarra et al., 2015; Segarra et al., 2016 and Eisen et al., 2018). The pre-published version of the 2015 and 2016 papers were already mentioned in Segarra's thesis and posted on the internet.

Segarra's thesis is about a novel computational authorship attribution method called Word Adjacency Networks (WANs). We can infer from the four papers that WANs was not just developed by Segarra, a candidate of a master degree, it was developed by a team of experts who processed strong computing, machine learning and statistics skills and profound knowledge in early modern dramas.

**2.2 A very brief description of WANs**

The paper published by Shakespeare Quarterly (Segarra et al. 2016) provided a detailed and easy to understand explanation on how to build the below two normalised Word Adjacency Networks (WANs) of words 'on', 'in', 'one' and 'with' (A WAN is in fact a Markov Chain in statistics):



(Fig. 2.1 Extracted from (Segarra et al. 2016, p. 238))

from these two pieces of early modern drama:

With one auspicious and one dropping eye,

With mirth in funeral and with dirge in marriage,

In equal scale weighing delight and dole.

(Shakespeare, Hamlet, 1.2.11–13)

I wonder then, that of five hundred, four,

Should all point with their fingers in one instant

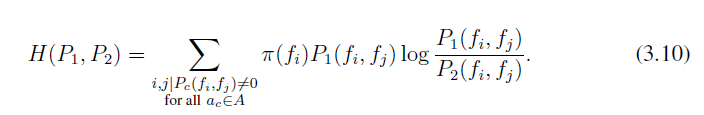
At one and the same man?

(Dekker, Satiromastix, 1.2.242–44)

(Requoted from (Segarra et al. 2016, p. 235))

(Note: In real situations, a text to be used to form a WAN would contain thousands of words and the words chosen to construct a WAN would be dozens of selected function words, such as 'the',' to', 'I', 'your', etc.)

The information contained in two WANs can then be plugged into the following formula to calculate their relative entropy:



(Segarra et al., 2014, p. 17)

In the above formula, P1 and P2 represent two WANs (Markov Chains), H(P1, P2) represents the relative entropy between the two WANs. H(P1, P2) can have a value equal to or larger than zero. Zero relative entropy value means the two WANs are identical. *i* and *j* represent two adjacent function words.

The footnote of p. 239 of the paper published by Shakespeare Quarterly (Segarra et al., 2016, p. 239) provided a detailed account on how to execute the above formula. However, I think it is worth providing a deeper explanation on the pi sign of the formula. It is called 'markov chain limiting distribution', or 'limit probability'. For calculating the pi values, one should first represent a normalised WAN with a matrix. For example, we can represent the normalised Hamet WAN as shown on Fig. 2.1 with the following matrix:

and in one with

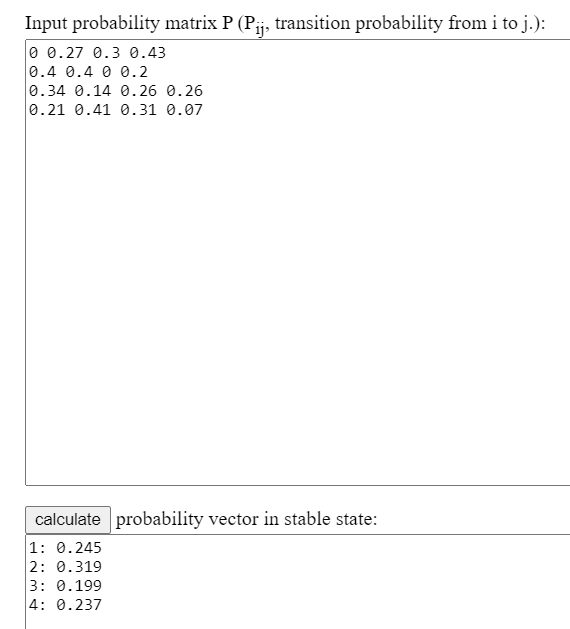
and 0 0.27 0.3 0.43

in 0.4 0.4 0 0.2

one 0.34 0.14 0.26 0.26

with 0.21 0.41 0.31 0.07

Then we can calculate the pi values by iterating a tedious calculation loop on the matrix until it reaches a stable state (i.e. no more significant change). One can easily do the calculation by using a free web calculator. Here below is an image of one of the calculator which is located at <https://sites.google.com/view/kilin/software/finitemarkovchain/markov> ,with input (the above matrix) and output shown:



(Fig. 2.2)

So, for the said normalised Hamlet WAN, pi(and) = 0.245, pi(in) = 0.319, pin(one) = 0.199 and pi(with) = 0.237

In my opinion, even a matriculation standard student can understand how to produce a WAN and how to calculate the relative entropy by studying carefully the relevant pages of Segarra's thesis (about ten pages) (Segarra et al. 2014) and the paper published by Shakespeare Quarterly (about three pages) (Segarra et al. 2016).

Then, for doing an authorship attribution exercise, one can:

1. form the WANs of every text of every candidate author and the WANs of the texts (target texts) finding their author is the aim of the exercise;
2. average the edges of the WANs of each candidate author and the target texts to produce average WANs which are called profiles.
3. calculate the relative entropy values between each profile and the profile of the target texts;

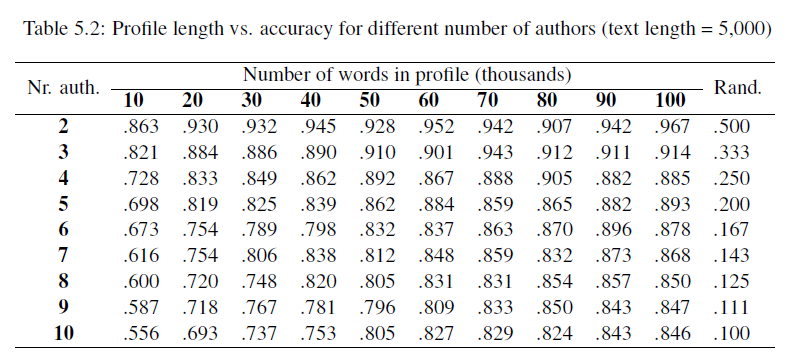
Then, the author with his profile producing the lowest relative entropy value is the author of the target texts as determined by WANs.

It should be noted that although the procedures of constructing a WAN and finding a relative entropy value are not too difficult to understand, the mathematics behind the procedures (Kesidis and Walrand 1993) is not.

**2.3 Segarra's thesis rigorously proves that WANs outperforming other methods**

To prove the WANs method is powerful, Segarra's thesis produced a self-made nineteenth century novel corpus which consists of works of 21 authors. Each author contributes in average 560,000 words to the corpus. The thesis provides a url linking to details about the corpus but the url is no longer valid.

Segarra's thesis used a well organised plan to test vigorously the performance of WANs, one of the results is shown below:



(Fig. 2.3, Extracted from Segarra et al. 2014, p. 29)

From Fig. 2.3, we can see there are quite a number of hyperparameters which need to be tuned. Such hyperparameters include:

1. the length of each texts (here is 5000),

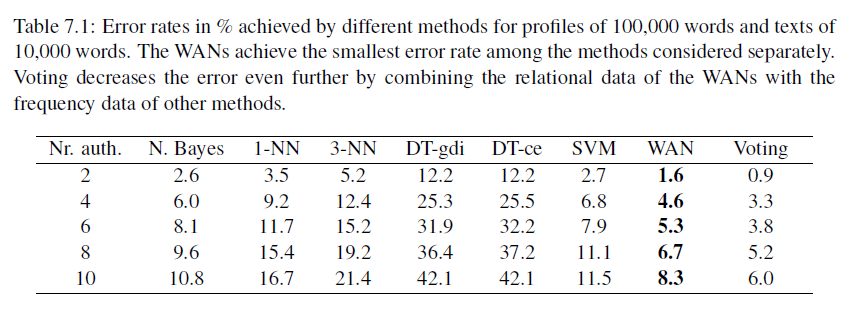
1. the number of total words of each candidate author to be used (here is from 10,000 to 100,000),
2. the number of candidate authors (here is from 2 to 10).

In addition to the said three hyperparameters, other hyperparameters which cannot be observed from Fig. 2.3 include:

1. the maximum distance (number of words) between two function words longer than it the two function words are no longer considered adjacent.
2. the discount factor of the distances of function words (for example, if the discount factor is 0.8, then in the sentence 'but a swarm in July is not worth a fly', the distance between 'but' and 'a' is 1 and therefore there is no discount to the distance ( 10.8 = 1); however, the distance between 'but' and 'in' is 3 and therefore the distance should be discount to 2.4082 (30.8 = 2.4082)).

Segarra's thesis carefully, systematically and painstakingly tested WANs with various values of the hyperparameters and showed that, for using well tuned hyperparameters, WANs can make very accurate attributions.

Then, finally, before leaving the nineteenth century novel corpus, Segarra's thesis provided a table which compared the performance of WANs with other machine learning methods. The table is shown below:



(Fig. 2.4, Extracted from Segarra et al. 2014, p. 48)

Fig. 2.4 showed that WANs outperforms all other machine learning methods. However, whether Segarra also carefully tuned hyperparameters of other methods?

**2.4 In Segarra's thesis, WANs is used to tackle long existed and well known authorship disputes on early modern dramas**

In the second half of Segarra's thesis, WANs was used to study early modern dramas. A self-made corpus was formed which contained works of George Chapman, John Fletcher, Ben Jonson, Christopher Marlowe, Thomas Middleton and William Shakespeare. The texts were extracted from their carefully selected seventeenth century editions. Speech prefixes of the dramas were removed. Sentences were treated as ending at the end of speeches. Therefore, the issues emanated from punctuation carrying different meanings in early modern era, and the special features of early modern dramas such as enjambments (break lines) and stichomythias (split lines) no longer exist. The spelling variations in function words such as 'of' can be spelt as 'off', 'offe', or 'o', and 'with' can be spelt as 'wid', 'wyth', 'wytt', 'wi', 'wt' and 'wth' were dealt with at the forming WANs stage (It means the problem of spelling variations was dealt with programmatically, instead of by changing the texts). I think the above stated knowledgeable, careful and clever methods reflect the fact that the team invented WANs consisting of data science experts and an early modern English expert.

I think it is mainly because there was a Shakespearean in the team, besides general studying of the early modern dramas, the WANs was also used to tackle long existed and well known authorship disputes on early modern dramas, down to the act and scene level of certain dramas (a drama can divide into acts, and acts to scenes). Hereinbelow is an example:

The act and scene analysis of Shakespeare and Fletcher’s other collaboration - Henry VIII - is displayed in Fig. 11.5. Recall that, when attributing the full play, Shakespeare was the top candidate while Fletcher was in fact ranked fourth, thus revealing no evidence of collaboration; see Fig. 9.5 or Fig. 11.2. We see similar results in Fig. 11.5, in which Shakespeare is assigned every act. Fletcher, again, is ranked poorly in every act. A scene by scene analysis between Shakespeare and Fletcher, however, does reveal Fletcher to be a stronger candidate than Shakespeare in several individual scenes. In fact, the scene breakdown we observe - in which Shakespeare is assigned scenes 1.1-2, 2.1-2, 2.4, 3.2, 4.1-2, and 5.1-2 and Fletcher is assigned scenes 1.3-4, 3.1, and 5.4, and 2.3 and 5.3 ties between both authors - is aligned to that proposed by Cyrus Hoy and currently accepted by many scholars. The primary area of disparity between the breakdown we propose and the one given by Hoy is the authorship of Act 4. While Hoy assigns Act 4 to Fletcher, we find that there is greater evidence that Shakespeare contributed this section. Both scenes are attributed to Shakespeare by a significant margin of at least 5cn. Another point of contention is the assignment of 2.3 - given to Shakespeare by Hoy - to Fletcher by a small margin.

(Segarra et al. 2014, pp. 84 - 85)

The above long quotation indicates that even a drama as a whole has already attributed to an author by WANs, and even every act of the drama have also been attributed to the author, there is still possible for WANs to attribute certain scenes underneath the acts to another author, and therefore supports a proposition of a certain group of Shakespearean. I think such approach is controversial.

As shown in Section 2.2 above (Fig. 2.1), even a 23-word text can form a WAN. It means after forming the profiles of Shakespeare and Fletcher (i.e. the average of their WANs) by using the texts as contained in the self-made early modern drama corpus, one can use the two profiles (WANs) to test whether a text was written by Shakespeare or by Fletcher, no matter how long or how short the text is. Furthermore, as discussed in 2.3 above, in the WANs method, there are so many hyperparameters required to be tuned and different hyperparameter values would give different results. Therefore, if it is intended to use the WANs method to support an opinion on a well known authorship dispute, the details of application of the method such as the values of the hyperparameters, the length of the texts, etc. should be disclosed, or the experiment should be subject to the scrutiny of an independent evaluator.

**3. Gungor's thesis**

**3.1 The nineteenth century text corpus**

The biggest achievement of Gungor's thesis is that it produced a big corpus of nineteenth century texts ( <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Victorian+Era+Authorship+Attribution> ). It consists of about 92,500,000 words written by 50 nineteenth century authors the majority of them are novelists. I have painstakingly studied this corpus while writing the DS7003 coursework earlier this year. My opinions on this corpus and advice on how to use this corpus can be found from my coursework ( <https://github.com/ericchchiu/u1720146_DS7003_courseworkCodeAndData> ). Below are my additional opinions and advice:

1) Gungor uploaded an author list to his github repository (<https://github.com/agungor2/Authorship_Attribution/blob/master/author_list.txt> ) thirteen months ago. However, this list is still not correct.

2) The texts of the corpus were obtained from the huge database GDELT project. As stated in my DS7003 coursework, the quality of the texts obtained from GDELT is very poor. However, given Gungor was then only a student with limited resources, for forming such a large corpus, he should have no alternative but to use this database. Below is a table comparing numbers of books in respect of three nineteenth century authors obtained by Gungor and available in two relatively easy to access corpus:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author | Gungor’s collection | Available in Gutenberg | Available in BL 19th C. Collection |
| George Eliot | 22 | 19 | 19 |
| Bret Harte | 64 | 25 | 19 |
| Catharine Maria Sedgwick | 18 | 1 | 3 |

(Note: Gutenberg is free to access, while BL 19th Century Collection needs to be subscribed. The quality of texts in these two corpora are high.)

The above table indicates that, for famous authors such as George Eliot, the numbers of books available in the two corpus are similar to that collected by Gungor, for less famous authors, the numbers of books collected by the two corpus are much less than those collected by Gungor.

3) Gugor did not provide labels to the test set of about 38,810,000 words. As all traditional machine learning methods for NLP are supervised learning methods, data without labels will be of no use to them. However, I guess that the test set is produced for forming a word embedding model for use in a new kind of neural network methods called word embedding methods, such as word2vec, gloVe, etc. Labelling data is not required for forming such a word embedding model. However, if a data set is for forming a word embedding model, calling it a test set is misleading. Furthermore, it is still better to provide labels to the test set since people may use the test set for other purposes.

**3.2 Gungor did not pay attention to stop words**

I was very surprised when I came across the following passage when reading Gungor's thesis: 'At the early stage of our work, we have considered taking out all the stop words from the raw text data and keep (*sic*) the order of the rest of words.' (Gungor, 2018) Here 'early stage' means at the stage that traditional machine learning methods were used. It is a big mistake. Although in other branches of NLP such as sentiment analysis, stop words would usually be removed from texts before they are fed into a learning machine, frequencies of common words (most of them are stop words) is one of the two most successful features in authorship attribution studies (the other one is character n-gram). Removing stop words is the main reason why Gungor could not obtain satisfactory results when working on traditional machine learning methods (accuracies are about 40% to 80%).

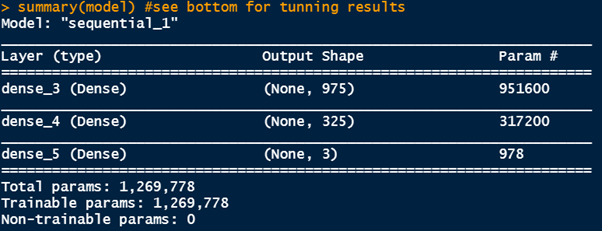
**3.3 Gungor did not pay attention to character n-gram**

Gungor's thesis touched on character n-gram, the most popular feature to be used for performing authorship attribution studies. However, he did not use the feature to perform analysis.

**3.4 I produced a programme which uses character n-gram as the feature and neural network as the classifier to perform authorship attribution analysis**

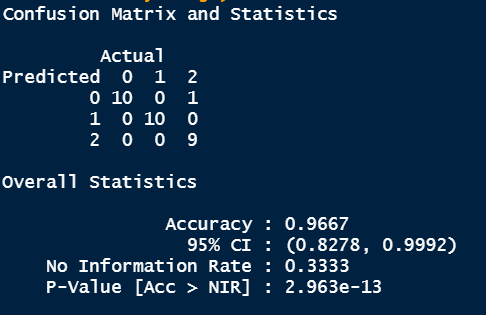
Gungor's mentioning the character n-gram feature and his using a new neural network method called word2vec (please see below) to perform analysis inspired me to write an R programme which using character 4-gram as the feature and neural network as the classifier to analyse the same texts I used when doing the DS7003 coursework. The code is appended here (Appendix 1). Pictures of some of the outputs of the programme are shown below:

Structure of the neural network used (Two hidden layers which consist of 975 nodes and 325 nodes respectively, and a softmax layer):



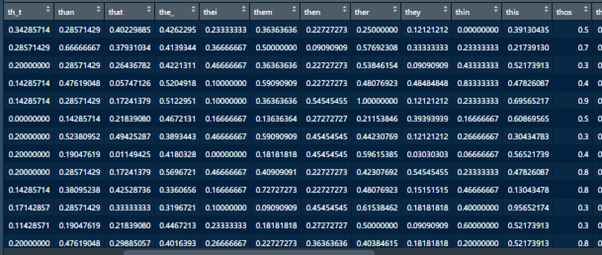
(Fig. 3.1)

The confusion matrix for the results obtained from using character 4-gram as the feature and the above neural network as the classifier:



(Fig. 3.2)

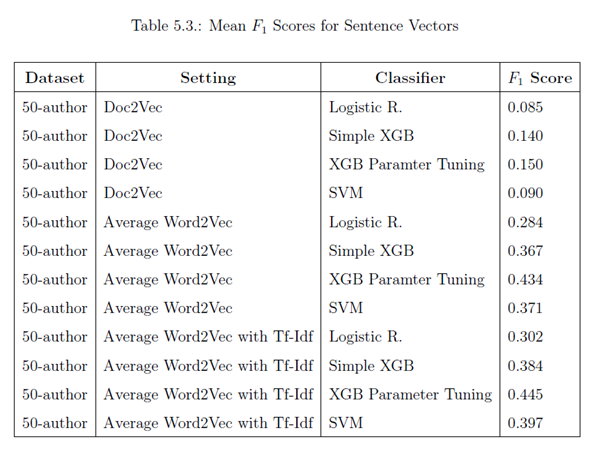
Part of the normalised character 4-gram table:



(Fig. 3.3)

**3.5 Gungor put a significant effort on word2vec**

Approximately 20% of Gungor's thesis concerned word2vec. However, the results obtained from those experiments using word2vec are not satisfactory (Please see Fig. 3.4 below). The main reason is that Gungor used all words of the text data to perform analysis. However, in the field of authorship attribution, content words should be regarded as ‘noise’ and should be ignored.



(Fig. 3.4, extracted from Cungor, 2014, p. 71)

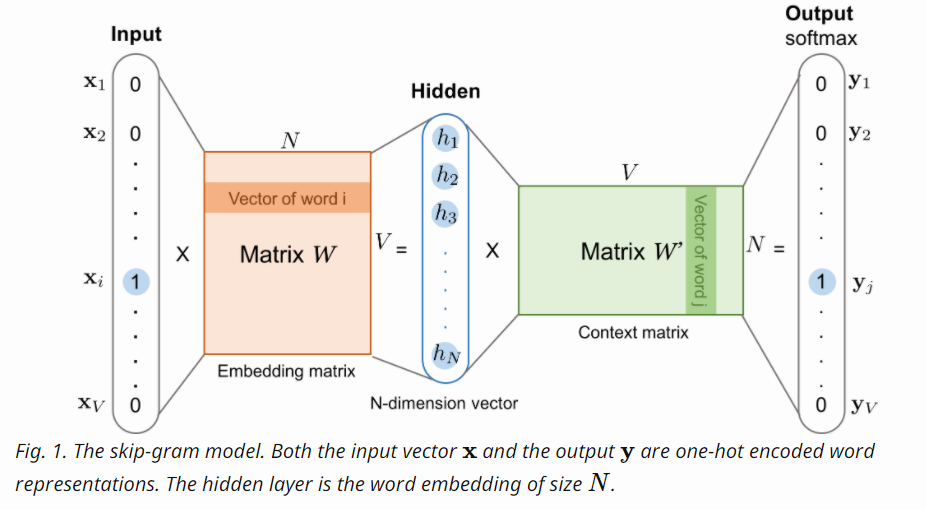
Although Gungor paid a significant amount of attention to word2vec, he did not explain what it is. Therefore, in the next subsections, I will provide a very brief explanation on what word2vec is. I will then provide two programmes to show how word2vec can be used to perform authorship attribution analysis.

**3.6 A very brief explanation of word2vec**

I found when explaining word2vec, people usually focus on the special techniques (tricks) that it uses, such as skip-gram, continuous bag of words (CBOW), negative sampling and hierarchical softmax but ignore its architecture. I think for understanding word2vec, understanding its architecture is more important than understanding the tricks it uses. I will briefly explain the architecture of word2vec hereunder.

I will use the below picture obtained from Lilian Weng's blog (Weng, 2017) for explanation:

1) word2vec is a specially arranged single hidden layer neural network



(Fig. 3.5, extracted from (Weng, 2017))

The neural network system for training a word2vec model (a vector space) is in fact a series of three matrices (actually, it should be two, see 2) b) below). They are described below (Please also refer to Fig. 3.5 above):

a) The input matrix: if the total number of vocabularies of the input texts is V, then the size of the input matrix is V x V. Every row of the matrix represents one word. In a row, only one of the items is one, and the other items are all zeros (this is called one-hot encoding technique). However, for the reason explained in 2) b) below, in real situations, this V x V one-hot encoding matrix is not required to be produced.

b) The embedding matrix: The hidden layer shown on Fig. 3.5 is in fact the representation of the columns of this matrix (or the rows of the context matrix which will be described in c) below). The size of this embedding matrix is V x N.

c) The context matrix: It is a N x V matrix.

2) How a word2vec model operates:

a) Tiny random numbers should first sow to the embedding matrix (V x N) and the context matrix (N x V), and they collectively are called weights. (Total number of weights is 2 x V x N. They need to be tuned. If the vocabularies V is 100,000 and the number of nodes of the hidden layer N is decided to be 300, the number of weights that needed to be tunrf is 60,000,000. (2 x 100000 x 300). Theoretically, we can withdraw the hidden layer and train a V x V matrix directly. If this is the case, the number of weights needed to be tuned would be 166.67 times more (100,000 x 100,000 = 10,000,000,000 and 10,000,000,000/ 60,000,000 = 166.67))

b) Then, after a word (for example, 'fox') is fed into the model, only the row of the input matrix which corresponds to the word 'fox' (1 x V) would be used to multiply the embedding matrix (V x N) to obtain a 1 x N row matrix. Since the 1 x V row is in fact a one-hot encoding row, the multiplication therefore just means picking up the row represents 'fox' from the embedding matrix to form a 1 x N row matrix. So the V x V input matrix is in fact no need to form.

c) Then we multiply this row matrix (1 x N) with the context matrix (N x V) to obtain a 1 x V row matrix.

d) Then we use the softmax function to normalise the 1 x V row matrix to a probability distribution.

e) If the word 'fox' (the target word) is in fact that in the sentence 'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog' and we consider the two words on both sides of the target word the adjacent words of the target words, then the adjacent pairs would be {fox, quick}, {fox, brown}, {fox, jumps} and {fox, over}. Then we compare these true outcomes of adjacent words of 'fox' (i.e. 'quick', 'brown', 'jumps' and 'over', one at a time) with the probability distribution obtained from d) above, and propagate back the 'errors' for adjusting the tiny weights contained in the embedding matrix and the context matrix. As more and more texts are fed into the model, the weights would gradually be adjusted to provide more and more accurate prediction of the adjacent words of the input word.

3) What word2vec wants is not the trained model:

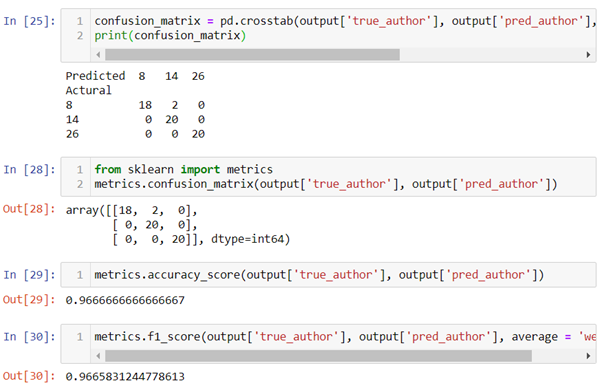
However, work2vec is in fact not interested in predicting which word will most likely appear adjacent to the input word. The aim of work2vec is obtaining the trained V x N embedding matrix (it is called word embedding model). After training, only the word embedding model will be retained. This model is in fact a N-dimensional vector space with V number of vectors in it. Each vector represents a vocabulary word of the input texts.

4) Words with similar meanings would be clustered together:

In a trained word embedding model, vectors of words with similar meaning would be clustered together. It is a very valuable feature. Because of being able to produce such a word embedding model with such a feature, word2vec technique is now widely used in sentiment analysis, recommender system building, social bias detection, information retrieval, etc. Some interesting uses of word2vec are shown in Appendix 2.

**3.7 Using word2vec to perform authorship attribution analysis**

After understanding the architecture of word2vec, I adapted a Python programme to perform an authorship attribution exercise on texts (extracted from Gungor's corpus) of Charles Dickens (author number: 8), George Eliot (14) and Jane Austen (26). The programme is appended here as Appendix 3. The results of running the programme are shown below:



(Fig. 3.6)

The results are good (f1 = 0.97). It is mainly because in my programme, only vectors of stop words are used for calculation. This approach is exactly the opposite of what gungor did (filtering out all stop words). However, the programme took approximately 45 minutes for my laptop to run. word2vec is just a specially arranged single hidden layer artificial neural network, and ANN is notoriously very time consuming.

**3.8 I cannot understand one group of Gungor's experiments**

In Gungor's thesis, a few pages after the table of the not satisfactory results obtained from application of word2vec (see Fig. 3.4 above), I found the below passage:

To implement this algorithm we have used pre-trained Google vectors to calculate sentence vectors. In order to see the performance of this algorithm, text pieces are chosen from the works of W. Irving, F. H. Burnett, J. Abbott, J. Payn, O. Optic and there is no unknown author in the test data. In this setting, our implementation of Unsupervised feature learning has performed %92 accuracy by choosing window size as 8 and stride size as 4. When we also implement window size as 10, stride size as 5, and concatenating these two features have performed %97 accuracy. In the same experimentation setting, the bag of words accuracy has been recorded as %99.

Gungor's thesis also provided the url to the programme for doing this set of experiments which, according to the thesis, provided the miraculously good results of 92%, 97% and 99% respectively: https://github.com/agungor2/Authorship\_Attribution/blob/master/Unsupervised\_

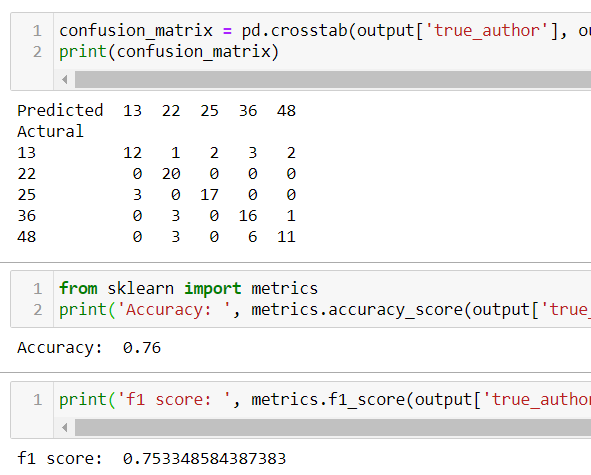
feature\_learning.m

I cannot understand the above quote and the programme. It is written in matlab language. Furthermore, I found most input data of this programme are related to stop words (Vocabulary\_wstopwords.mat, ml\_challenge\_data\_wstopwords.mat and word2vec\_data\_stop\_words.csv) but Gungor did not explain what they were for. Gungor did provide the following explanation on why this time the results were so good:

One of the main reasons why bag of words and unsupervised feature learning have performed well on the test data is because of the test and train data split. As noted before, when splitting train and test data if the book ids are not uniquely distributed then the classification task becomes an easy job.

I also cannot make sense of this passage. He should not be bothered with training data because, as mentioned in the previous quote, he 'used pre-trained Google vectors'.

I guess the 'pre-trained Google vectors' Gungor mentioned should be the famous 3.39GB pre-trained word2vec model GoogleNews-vectors-negative300. I therefore downloaded this pre-trained model and wrote a programme (Appendix 4) to use it to perform authorship attribution studies on texts of the five authors as mentioned in the previous quote. The results of running the programme is shown below:



(Fig. 3.8)

The results are not satisfactory (f1 = 0.75). After careful studying, I found the main reason for the unsatisfactory results is that for reasons having not been published, the stop words 'to', 'hasnt', 'a', 'of', and 'and' were filtered out from GoogleNews-vectors-negative300. Then, I was even more surprised by Gungor's ability of achieving 92%, 97% and 99% accuracies respectively when he used the pre-trained model to perform three authorship attribution experiments.

**4. Conclusion and future work**

The WANs method introduced by Segarra's thesis is attractive because, unlike other authorship attribution methods which only consider frequencies of occurrence of certain features such as those of function words, WANs also considers permutation and distance between function words.

However, surprisingly, up to now, not a line of code or the programming language used for implementing the WANs method have been disclosed, not to mention the details of the experiments performed for tackling long existed and well known disputes. Therefore, at the moment, I would rather follow a Shakespearean's advice:

We should also note that practitioners of the Word Adjacency Networks method have, at the time of writing, yet to disclose their actual results. Readers, of course, should not accept authorship claims without seeing the actual results.

(Freebury-Jones, 2019)

Gungor contributed the big nineteenth century text corpus he produced for writing his master thesis to UCI Machine Learning Repository. It is the only corpus in UCI which is expressly designated for authorship attribution studies. However, the quality of the texts there is bad, the list of authors provided is not correct, and the test set has no labels. Gungor also did not pay attention to stop words, which rendered him not able to obtain good results when either using traditional machine learning methods, or using the neural network method of word2vec for analysis.

However, Gungor's thesis inspired me to use stop words as the feature and word2vec as the classifier to do experiments on texts extracted from the corpus produced by Gungor. The results are satisfactory.

It will be very difficult to have any breakthroughs in authorship attribution studies if we are still confined to using traditional machine learning methods. I hope neural network type methods such as word2vec can obtain breakthroughs. However,

authorship attribution is an unconventional branch of NLP and therefore all papers and all software related to word2vec I have encountered so far do not touch on authorship attribution. Therefore, I need to gain in-depth knowledge in word2vec if I want to adapt it for obtaining a breakthrough in authorship attribution. For obtaining in-depth knowledge in word2vec, I will develop a wor2vec programme for authorship attribution studies from scratch, by using basic Python.

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**Appendix 1**

The code for applying KNN, SVM and neural network techniques on character 4-gram classifier to perform authorship attribution studies:

#DS7004 Gungor's dataset/ character 4-gram

#Three popular female novelists all born in the 1850s: 17 Helen Mathers 1853-1920 (18010- 18669 in the kaggle csv file), 32 Lucas Malet 1852-1931 (33861-34563), 33 Marie Corelli 1855-1924 (34564-36305)

#200 lines each

#there is a â in the code. If this code is loaded to RStudio, the encoding of it should be changed to UTF-8!!!

#set working directory and load package tm

setwd(dirname(file.choose()))

getwd()

if (!require('tm')) install.packages('tm'); library('tm')

#input data and form three dataframes

if(!file.exists('Gungor\_2018\_VictorianAuthorAttribution\_data-train.csv')){

download.file('http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/00454/dataset.zip', 'dataset.zip')

unzip('dataset.zip')

file.copy('./dataset/Gungor\_2018\_VictorianAuthorAttribution\_data-train.csv', '.')

#if the working directory does not have the csv file, this if statement

#needs several minutes to run

}

dfVictorianEraAA <- read.table('Gungor\_2018\_VictorianAuthorAttribution\_data-train.csv', header = TRUE, sep = (','), encoding = 'utf-8')

dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208 <- dfVictorianEraAA[18009:18208,]

dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059 <- dfVictorianEraAA[33860:34059,]

dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762 <- dfVictorianEraAA[34563:34762,]

# Function for forming character 4-Grams

if (!require('stylo')) install.packages('stylo'); library('stylo')

library(stylo)

charNGramDf <- function(columnCell) {

my.text = gsub('\\s+', "\_", columnCell, perl = T)

my.vector.of.chars = txt.to.features(my.text, features = "c")

x = make.ngrams(my.vector.of.chars, ngram.size = 4)

xx = lapply(x,function(x) gsub('(?<=[\\S]) (?=[\\S])', '',x, perl = T))

return(paste(xx, collapse = ' '))

}

# Converting to 4-grams texts

dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208 <- as.data.frame(cbind(lapply(dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208[,1], charNGramDf), dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208[,2]))

colnames(dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208) <- c('text', 'author')

dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059 <- as.data.frame(cbind(lapply(dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059[,1], charNGramDf), dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059[,2]))

colnames(dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059) <- c('text', 'author')

dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762 <- as.data.frame(cbind(lapply(dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762[,1], charNGramDf), dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762[,2]))

colnames(dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762) <- c('text', 'author')

#form corpa from dataframes.

#texts are already all in lower case and no punctuation

#package tm is required

dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208\_corpus <- VCorpus(VectorSource(dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208$text))

dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208\_corpus <- tm\_map(dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208\_corpus, stripWhitespace)

dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059\_corpus <- VCorpus(VectorSource(dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059$text))

dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059\_corpus <- tm\_map(dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059\_corpus, stripWhitespace)

dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762\_corpus <- VCorpus(VectorSource(dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762$text))

dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762\_corpus <- tm\_map(dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762\_corpus, stripWhitespace)

#form dtm. Each line a document (1000 words)

#change minimum word length to 1 from 3

dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208\_dtDf <- as.data.frame(as.matrix(DocumentTermMatrix(dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208\_corpus, control=list(wordLengths = c(1, Inf)))))

dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059\_dtDf <- as.data.frame(as.matrix(DocumentTermMatrix(dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059\_corpus, control=list(wordLengths = c(1, Inf)))))

dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762\_dtDf <- as.data.frame(as.matrix(DocumentTermMatrix(dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762\_corpus, control=list(wordLengths = c(1, Inf)))))

#retain only columns of words which can found both in HM, LM and MC's texts

common\_cols <- intersect(intersect(colnames(dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208\_dtDf), colnames(dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059\_dtDf)), colnames(dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762\_dtDf))

HmLmMcDtDf <- rbind(dfHelen\_Mathers18009\_18208\_dtDf[common\_cols], dfLucas\_Malet33860\_34059\_dtDf[common\_cols], dfMarie\_Corelli34563\_34762\_dtDf[common\_cols])#15220 cols

#delete columns with their names contain â #14924

HmLmMcDtDf <- HmLmMcDtDf[, -grep(pattern = '.\*â.\*â\*.\*', colnames(HmLmMcDtDf))]

#texts quite untidy. number of â in HM 2077, LM 1743 and MC 6280

#further retain only columns of words each of which are at least appeared

#600 times

HmLmMcTtl600OrMore <- HmLmMcDtDf[, colSums(HmLmMcDtDf) >=600] #975

#aggreate and sum every four lines (reduced to 150 lines)

#add and delete column textNO

HmLmMcTtl600OrMore$textNo <- rep(1:150, each = 4)

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDf <- aggregate(. ~ textNo, HmLmMcTtl600OrMore, sum)

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDf$textNo <- NULL

#add labels HM, LM and MC and put the column to the front

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDf$HmOrLmOrMc <- c(rep('HM', 50), rep('LM', 50), rep('MC', 50))

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabled = dfHmLmMcWdFeqDf[,c(976,1:975)] #975+1

#shuffling rows:

set.seed(12345)

rrowNos <- sample(nrow(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabled))

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm <- dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabled[rrowNos,]

#normalisation

data\_norm <- function(x) {(x- min(x))/ (max(x)- min(x))}

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm <- as.data.frame(lapply(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[,-1], data\_norm))

summary(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm[,1:4]) #see whether normalised

View(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm)

#KNN!

if (!require('class')) install.packages('class'); library('class')

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm\_train <- dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm[1:120,]

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm\_test <- dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm[121:150,]

HmOrLmOrMc\_pred <- knn(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm\_train, dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm\_test, dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[1:120,1], k= 11)

table(pred = HmOrLmOrMc\_pred, true\_HelenMathers\_LucasMalet\_MarieCorelli\_KNN = dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[121:150,1]) #mistake rate 1/30

#sqrt(120) = 10.954 . Therefore use k =11.

#k = 11 perform the best, only one error: 1 MC was misjudged as LM

#SVM! tune automatically

if (!require('e1071')) install.packages('e1071'); library('e1071')

HmOrLmOrMc\_svm\_model <- svm(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm\_train, as.factor(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[1:120,1]), type = 'C')

pred <- predict(HmOrLmOrMc\_svm\_model, dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm\_test)

table(pred, true\_HelenMathers\_LucasMalet\_MarieCorelli\_SVM = dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[121:150,1])

#all correct

#tune manually

dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm1To120AsFactors = as.factor(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[1:120,1])

set.seed(12345)

svm\_tune <- tune(svm, train.x = dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm\_train,

train.y = dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm1To120AsFactors,

kernel = 'linear',

type = 'C',

ranges = list(cost = c(.001,.01,.1,1,5,10,100)))

svm\_tune

svm\_tune$best.model

#besides best cost, also best number of support vectors, etc.

pred\_svm\_after\_tune <- predict(svm\_tune$best.model, dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm\_test)

table(pred = pred\_svm\_after\_tune, true\_HelenMathers\_LucasMalet\_MarieCorelli\_TunedSVM = dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[121:150,1])

# Deep learning using package keras

# import keras

# note: use\_condaenv("r\_reticulate") is only work for my Asus PC + Windows 10

# see README.md for matters related to installation of Python

if (!require('keras')) install.packages('keras'); library('keras')

use\_condaenv("r\_reticulate")

# Convert to matrix

training <- as.matrix(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm[1:120,])

dimnames(training) <- NULL

test <- as.matrix(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm\_norm[121:150,])

dimnames(test) <- NULL

# Convert labels to numerics and one hot encoding form

trainLabels <- to\_categorical(as.numeric(as.factor(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[1:120,1])) - 1)

testtarget <- as.numeric(as.factor(dfHmLmMcWdFeqDfLabledRandm[121:150,1])) - 1

testLabels <- to\_categorical(testtarget)

# Create sequential model (975 input columns, 3 categories)

model <- keras\_model\_sequential()

model %>% #one hidden layer, units = 975 (975 input columns, 3 categories)

layer\_dense(units=975, activation = 'relu', input\_shape = c(975)) %>%

layer\_dense(units=325, activation = 'relu', input\_shape = c(325)) %>%

layer\_dense(units = 3, activation = 'softmax')

summary(model) #see bottom for tunning results

# Compile

model %>%

compile(loss = 'categorical\_crossentropy',

optimizer = 'adam',

metrics = 'accuracy')

# Fit model

history <- model %>%

fit(training,

trainLabels,

epoch = 200,

batch\_size = 64,

validation\_split = 0.2)

# Prediction & confusion matrix - test data and labels

pred <- model %>%

predict\_classes(test)

library(caret)

confusionMatrix(table <- table(Predicted = pred, Actual = testtarget), mode = "everything")

#prob, pred, testtarget:

prob <- model %>%

predict\_proba(test)

cbind(prob, pred, testtarget)

#epoch 200 batch\_size 32 validation\_split 0.2 325 3

#f1: 0.9524 1 0.9474

#changed to 975 3 the same

**Appendix 2**

Interesting uses of word2vec

1) Test social bias of a corpus:

Below are the 20 words within a word embedding model produced by using a hotel review corpus and word2vec, cosine distances of them are closest to ‘man’ and ‘woman’ respectively. Do the texts contained in the corpus contain sex-biased elements?

Closest to ‘man’:

model.most\_similar("man")

[('woman', 0.628918468952179),

 ('lady', 0.5967980623245239),

 ('lad', 0.5614994168281555),

 ('monk', 0.5355309247970581),

 ('soldier', 0.5319280624389648),

 ('millionaire', 0.531794548034668),

 ('chap', 0.5119810104370117),

 ('farmer', 0.5109984278678894),

 ('guy', 0.5098308324813843),

 ('men', 0.5085940361022949)]

Closest to ‘woman’:  
model.most\_similar("woman")

[('lady', 0.6906163692474365),

 ('girl', 0.6630470156669617),

 ('prostitute', 0.6561852693557739),

 ('man', 0.6289184093475342),

 ('widow', 0.6273212432861328),

 ('nun', 0.6217451691627502),

 ('housewife', 0.6163227558135986),

 ('waitress', 0.5760902166366577),

 ('heiress', 0.5679841041564941),

 ('maid', 0.5663273334503174)]

Below are results obtained from the famous 3.39GB GoogleNews-vectors-negative300 (Google300) pretrained word embedding model:

Closest to ‘man’:

model.most\_similar("man")

[('woman', 0.7664012312889099),

 ('boy', 0.6824870109558105),

 ('teenager', 0.6586930751800537),

 ('teenage\_girl', 0.6147903203964233),

 ('girl', 0.5921714305877686),

 ('suspected\_purse\_snatcher', 0.571636438369751),

 ('robber', 0.5585119128227234),

 ('Robbery\_suspect', 0.5584409236907959),

 ('teen\_ager', 0.5549196004867554),

 ('men', 0.5489763021469116)]

Closest to ‘woman’:

model.most\_similar("woman")

[('man', 0.7664012312889099),

 ('girl', 0.7494640946388245),

 ('teenage\_girl', 0.7336829900741577),

 ('teenager', 0.631708562374115),

 ('lady', 0.6288785934448242),

 ('teenaged\_girl', 0.6141784191131592),

 ('mother', 0.607630729675293),

 ('policewoman', 0.6069462299346924),

 ('boy', 0.5975908041000366),

 ('Woman', 0.5770983099937439)]

2) Vector equation:

The results shown below represents a vector equation obtained from the Google300 pretrained word embedding model:

Oscar\_Wilde – man + woman ~= Jane\_Austen

>>>model.most\_similar(positive=['Oscar\_Wilde', 'woman'], negative=['man'])

>>>[('Jane\_Austen', 0.6260595321655273),

('Noël\_Coward', 0.600019097328186),

('Madame\_Bovary', 0.5772191286087036),

('Charlotte\_Bronte', 0.5637412667274475),

('Somerset\_Maugham', 0.5583583116531372),

('Noel\_Coward', 0.5572813749313354),

('Bernard\_Shaw', 0.5557636022567749),

('DH\_Lawrence', 0.5536727905273438),

('Antonia\_Fraser', 0.5471805334091187),

('An\_Ideal\_Husband', 0.541670024394989)]

lead – led + saw ~= see

>>>model.most\_similar(positive=['lead', 'saw'], negative=['led'])

>>>[('see', 0.4809260070323944),

('looked', 0.45732152462005615),

('seeing', 0.4199181795120239),

('advantage', 0.40815281867980957),

('knew', 0.3928772211074829),

('thought', 0.38903290033340454),

('noticed', 0.38654080033302307),

('squandered\_glorious', 0.3810598850250244),

('midway\_through', 0.37417805194854736),

('chances', 0.36055076122283936)]

Obtained from the word embedding model produced by my programme which is appended here, and the data of 2500 x 1000 words each from Charles Dickens, George Eliot and Jane Austen respectively:

king – man + woman ~= queen

>>>model.most\_similar(positive=['king', 'woman'], negative=['man']

>>> [('queen', 0.3741656541824341),

('saxon', 0.31361255049705505),

('throne', 0.3131310045719147),

('conqueror', 0.31052806973457336),

('earl', 0.29378655552864075),

('girl', 0.28226879239082336),

('child', 0.2698107063770294),

('dying', 0.26731109619140625),

('reign', 0.26275989413261414),

('pillow', 0.2603800594806671)]

better – good + bad ~= worse

>>>model.most\_similar(positive=['better', 'bad'], negative=['good'])

>>>[('worse', 0.38985705375671387),

('wiser', 0.37705114483833313),

('sooner', 0.3492392301559448),

('happier', 0.3015991449356079),

('bigger', 0.2892671227455139),

('fairer', 0.2862151265144348),

('apprehended', 0.2851130962371826),

('easier', 0.27977824211120605),

('fewer', 0.27307164669036865),

('liad', 0.260669469833374)]

3) Pick up the non-matching word:

>>>model.doesnt\_match("man woman child kitchen".split())

>>> 'kitchen'

**Appendix 3**

#LearnUsingGungorVictKMeanUseOwnEach2500LineTrain20Test8n14n26.py

# coding: utf-8

#!!!The data file Gungor\_2018\_VictorianAuthorAttribution\_data-train.csv can be obtained from https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/00454/

##input data

import pandas as pd

#note: use your own path

path\_to\_datafile = '..//..//DS7004//u1720146\_DS7004\_courseworkCodeAndData//preparationWorks//fromDS7003\_Gungor2018VictorianAuthorAttribution\_NGram//Gungor\_2018\_VictorianAuthorAttribution\_data-train.csv'

pathToGungorVict = path\_to\_datafile

gungorVictRow = pd.read\_csv(pathToGungorVict, encoding = 'ISO-8859-1')

##form training data (2500 lines x 3) and test data (20 x 3)

##each line about 1000 words

#Use three authors' data:

#author:8 Charles Dickens total lines: 6914/ 14 George Eliot 2696/ 26 Jane Austen 4441

#each first 2500 lines for training, last 20 lines for testing. Each line has 1000 words

for i in [14, 26, 8]:

allLines = gungorVictRow.loc[gungorVictRow['author'] == i]

lines2500 = allLines.iloc[0:2500]

linesLast20 = allLines.iloc[-20:]

try:

train = train.append(lines2500)

test = test.append(linesLast20)

except:

train = lines2500

test = linesLast20

train = train.sample(frac=1, random\_state=42).reset\_index(drop = True) #7500 lines suffled

test = test.sample(frac=1, random\_state=42).reset\_index(drop = True) #60 lines suffled

## Import various modules for forming a string cleaning function

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

import re

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

def text\_to\_wordlist( text, remove\_stopwords=False ):

# Function to convert a document to a sequence of words,

# optionally removing stop words. Returns a list of words.

#

# 1. Remove HTML

text = BeautifulSoup(text).get\_text()

#

# 2. Remove non-letters

text = re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]"," ", text)

#

# 3. Convert words to lower case and split them

words = text.lower().split()

#

# 4. Optionally remove stop words (false by default)

if remove\_stopwords: #These three lines will not be used. Pleasesee the second parameter of this function

stops = set(stopwords.words("english"))

words = [w for w in words if not w in stops]

#

# 5. Return a list of words

return(words)

## Download the punkt tokenizer and form a sentence splitting function

import nltk.data

#nltk.download() #no need to use this line again after it has been used once

# Load the punkt tokenizer

tokenizer = nltk.data.load('tokenizers/punkt/english.pickle')

# Define a function to split a text into parsed sentences

def text\_to\_sentences( text, tokenizer, remove\_stopwords=False ):

# Function to split a text into parsed sentences. Returns a

# list of sentences, where each sentence is a list of words

#

# 1. Use the NLTK tokenizer to split the paragraph into sentences

raw\_sentences = tokenizer.tokenize(text.strip())

#

# 2. Loop over each sentence

sentences = []

for raw\_sentence in raw\_sentences:

# If a sentence is empty, skip it

if len(raw\_sentence) > 0:

# Otherwise, call text\_to\_wordlist to get a list of words

sentences.append( text\_to\_wordlist( raw\_sentence, remove\_stopwords )) #defined as false in text\_to\_wordlist

#

# Return the list of sentences (each sentence is a list of words,

# so this returns a list of lists

return sentences

#function for parsing the training set

def parsing\_sentence\_set(text\_df):

sentences = [] # Initialize an empty list of sentences

print("Parsing sentences from training set")

for text in text\_df["text"]:

sentences += text\_to\_sentences(text, tokenizer)

return sentences

##use the functions to form a cleaned unlabelled training set

##for performming unsupervised learning

sentences = parsing\_sentence\_set(train)

## Import the built-in logging module and configure it so that Word2Vec

# creates nice output messages

import logging

logging.basicConfig(format='%(asctime)s : %(levelname)s : %(message)s', level=logging.INFO)

# Set values for the single neural network layer's various parameters

#num\_features = 300 # Word vector dimensionality

#min\_word\_count = 40 # Minimum word count

#num\_workers = 4 # Number of threads to run in parallel

#context = 10 # Context window size

#downsampling = 1e-3 # Downsample setting for frequent words

num\_features = 300 # Word vector dimensionality

min\_word\_count = 5 # Minimum word count

num\_workers = 4 # Number of threads to run in parallel

context = 6 # Context window size

downsampling = 1e-3 # Downsample setting for frequent words

epochs= 20 #number of epochs

## Initialize and train the model (this will take some time)

# need to install gensim's word2vec

from gensim.models import word2vec

def form\_model\_from\_sentences(sentences):

print("Training model...")

model = word2vec.Word2Vec(sentences, workers=num\_workers, size=num\_features, min\_count = min\_word\_count, window = context, sample = downsampling, iter = epochs)

# If you don't plan to train the model any further, calling

# init\_sims will make the model much more memory-efficient.

model.init\_sims(replace=True)

return model

##form the word2vec model with the training set which will be

##used in the following two methods:

##vector averaging and vector clustering of stop words

model = form\_model\_from\_sentences(sentences)

##check the model

# king - man + woman ~= queen

print(model.most\_similar(positive=['king', 'woman'], negative=['man']))

##check the model

# better - good + bad ~= worse

model.most\_similar(positive=['better', 'bad'], negative=['good'])

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

##first method: vector averaging of stop words:

import gensim

all\_stopwords = set(gensim.parsing.preprocessing.STOPWORDS)

#be careful: nword and counter must be integers --Chiu

import numpy as np # Make sure that numpy is imported

def makeFeatureVec(words, model, num\_features):

# Function to average all of the word vectors in a given

# paragraph which are stop words

#

# Pre-initialize an empty numpy array (for speed)

featureVec = np.zeros((num\_features,),dtype="float32")

#

nwords = 0

#

# Index2word is a list that contains the names of the words in

# the model's vocabulary. Convert it to a set, for speed

index2word\_set = set(model.wv.index2word)

index2word\_set2 = all\_stopwords

#

# Loop over each word in the text and, if it is in the model's

# vocaublary and is a stop word add its feature vector to the total

for word in words:

if word in index2word\_set: #and word in index2word\_set2:

if word in index2word\_set2:

nwords = nwords + 1

featureVec = np.add(featureVec, model[word])

#

# Divide the result by the number of words to get the average

if nwords == 0:

nwords = 1 #avoid devided by zero (i.e. no stop word)

featureVec = np.divide(featureVec,nwords)

return featureVec

def getAvgFeatureVecs(texts, model, num\_features):

# Given a set of texts (each one a list of words), calculate

# the average feature vector for each one and return a 2D numpy array

#

# Initialize a counter

counter = 0

#

# Preallocate a 2D numpy array, for speed

textFeatureVecs = np.zeros((len(texts),num\_features),dtype="float32")

#

# Loop through the texts

for text in texts:

#

# Print a status message every 100th text

if counter%100 == 0:

haha = counter; hihi = len(texts)

print(f"Text {haha} of {hihi}") #% (counter, len(texts))

#

# Call the function (defined above) that makes average feature vectors

#textFeatureVecs[counter] = makeFeatureVec(text, model, num\_features)

textFeatureVecs[counter] = makeFeatureVec(text, model, num\_features)

# Increment the counter

counter = counter + 1

return textFeatureVecs

# Calculate average feature vectors for training and testing sets,

# using the functions we defined above.

clean\_train\_texts = []

for text in train["text"]:

#clean\_train\_reviews.append( review\_to\_wordlist( review, \

#remove\_stopwords=True )) #do not remove stop words

clean\_train\_texts.append( text\_to\_wordlist( text ))

trainDataVecs = getAvgFeatureVecs( clean\_train\_texts, model, num\_features )

print("Creating average feature vecs for test texts")

clean\_test\_texts = []

for text in test["text"]:

#clean\_test\_texts.append( text\_to\_wordlist( review, remove\_stopwords=True ))

clean\_test\_texts.append( text\_to\_wordlist( text ))

testDataVecs = getAvgFeatureVecs( clean\_test\_texts, model, num\_features )

# Fit a random forest to the training data, using 100 trees

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

forest = RandomForestClassifier( n\_estimators = 100 )

print("Fitting a random forest to labeled training data...")

forest = forest.fit( trainDataVecs, train["author"] )

# Test & extract results

result = forest.predict( testDataVecs )

# Write the test results

output = pd.DataFrame( data={"true\_author":test["author"], "pred\_author":result} )

output.to\_csv( "Word2Vec\_AverageVectors.csv", index=False, quoting=3 )

confusion\_matrix = pd.crosstab(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author'], rownames=['Actural'], colnames=['Predicted'])

print('Confusion matrix:\n', confusion\_matrix)

from sklearn import metrics

print('Accuracy: ', metrics.accuracy\_score(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author']))

print('f1 score: ', metrics.f1\_score(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author'], average = 'weighted'))

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

##second method: vector clustering of stop words (use KMeans):

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

import time

start = time.time() # Start time (several to tens of minutes)

# Set "k" (num\_clusters) to be 1/5th of the vocabulary size, or an

# average of 5 words per cluster

word\_vectors = model.wv.syn0

num\_clusters = word\_vectors.shape[0] / 5

# Initalize a k-means object and use it to extract centroids

kmeans\_clustering = KMeans( n\_clusters = int(num\_clusters) )

idx = kmeans\_clustering.fit\_predict( word\_vectors )

# Get the end time and print how long the process took

end = time.time()

elapsed = end - start

print("Time taken for K Means clustering: ", elapsed, "seconds.")

# Create a Word / Index dictionary, mapping each vocabulary word to

#a cluster number

word\_centroid\_map = dict(zip( model.wv.index2word, idx ))

# For the first 10 clusters

for cluster in range(0,10):

#

# Print the cluster number

#print "\nCluster %d" #% cluster

print(f"\nCluster {cluster}")

#

# Find all of the words for that cluster number, and print them out

a\_view = word\_centroid\_map.items()

tuples = list(a\_view)

words = []

for i in range(0,len(word\_centroid\_map.values())):

if( tuples[i][1] == cluster ):

words.append(tuples[i][0])

print(words)

def create\_bag\_of\_centroids( wordlist, word\_centroid\_map ):

#

# The number of clusters is equal to the highest cluster index

# in the word / centroid map

num\_centroids = max( word\_centroid\_map.values() ) + 1

#

# Pre-allocate the bag of centroids vector (for speed)

bag\_of\_centroids = np.zeros( num\_centroids, dtype="float32" )

#

# Loop over the words in the review. If the word is in the vocabulary,

# find which cluster it belongs to, and increment that cluster count

# by one

for word in wordlist:

if word in word\_centroid\_map and word in all\_stopwords:

index = word\_centroid\_map[word]

bag\_of\_centroids[index] += 1

#

# Return the "bag of centroids"

return bag\_of\_centroids

# Pre-allocate an array for the training set bags of centroids (for speed)

train\_centroids = np.zeros( (train["text"].size, int(num\_clusters)), dtype="float32" )

# Transform the training set reviews into bags of centroids

counter = 0

for text in clean\_train\_texts:

train\_centroids[counter] = create\_bag\_of\_centroids( text, word\_centroid\_map )

counter += 1

# Repeat for test reviews

test\_centroids = np.zeros((test["text"].size, int(num\_clusters)), dtype="float32" )

counter = 0

for text in clean\_test\_texts:

test\_centroids[counter] = create\_bag\_of\_centroids( text, word\_centroid\_map )

counter += 1

# This cell take some minutes

# Fit a random forest and extract predictions

forest = RandomForestClassifier(n\_estimators = 100)

# Fitting the forest may take a few minutes

print("Fitting a random forest to labeled training data...")

forest = forest.fit(train\_centroids,train["author"])

result = forest.predict(test\_centroids)

# Write the test results

output = pd.DataFrame(data={"true\_author":test["author"], "pred\_author":result})

output.to\_csv( "BagOfCentroidsAuthor.csv", index=False, quoting=3 )

confusion\_matrix = pd.crosstab(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author'], rownames=['Actural'], colnames=['Predicted'])

print('Confusion matrix:\n', confusion\_matrix)

from sklearn import metrics

print('Accuracy: ', metrics.accuracy\_score(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author']))

print('f1 score: ', metrics.f1\_score(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author'], average = 'weighted'))

**Appendix 4**

#LearnUsingGungorVictUseGoogleFixedAt485lines48n13n22n25n36.py

# coding: utf-8

#need to download GoogleNews-vectors-negative300.bin first

from gensim.models import Word2Vec, KeyedVectors

#use your path!!!

pathToGoogleNews300 = '..//fromBlogOfShaneLynnWordEmbeddingsWithSpacyAndGensim\_GoogleNews300//data//GoogleNews-vectors-negative300.bin'

model = KeyedVectors.load\_word2vec\_format(pathToGoogleNews300, binary=True)

import pandas as pd

#need to download Gungor\_2018\_VictorianAuthorAttribution\_data-train.csv from http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Victorian+Era+Authorship+Attribution

#use your path!!!

pathToGungorVict = '..//..//DS7004//u1720146\_DS7004\_courseworkCodeAndData//preparationWorks//fromDS7003\_Gungor2018VictorianAuthorAttribution\_NGram//Gungor\_2018\_VictorianAuthorAttribution\_data-train.csv'

gungorVictRow = pd.read\_csv(pathToGungorVict, encoding = 'ISO-8859-1')

#48: Washington Irving/ 13: Frances Hodgson Burnett/ 22: Jacob Abbott/ 25: James Payn/ 36: Oliver Optic

for i in [13, 22, 25, 36, 48]:

allLines = gungorVictRow.loc[gungorVictRow['author'] == i]

lines350 = allLines.iloc[0:350]

linesLast20 = allLines.iloc[-20:]

try:

train = train.append(lines350)

test = test.append(linesLast20)

except:

train = lines350

test = linesLast20

train = train.sample(frac=1, random\_state=42).reset\_index(drop = True) #1750 lines suffled

test = test.sample(frac=1, random\_state=42).reset\_index(drop = True) #100 lines suffledtest = authorsLines.sample(frac=0.3, random\_state=42)

print(model.most\_similar(positive=['king', 'woman'], negative=['man']))

print(model.most\_similar(positive=['better', 'bad'], negative=['good']))

print(model.most\_similar(positive=['lead', 'saw'], negative=['led']))

print(model.doesnt\_match("man woman child kitchen".split()))

import gensim

all\_stopwords = set(gensim.parsing.preprocessing.STOPWORDS)

#be careful: nword and counter must be integers --Chiu

import numpy as np # Make sure that numpy is imported

def makeFeatureVec(words, model, num\_features):

# Function to average all of the word vectors in a given

# paragraph

#

# Pre-initialize an empty numpy array (for speed)

featureVec = np.zeros((num\_features,),dtype="float32")

#

nwords = 0

#

# Index2word is a list that contains the names of the words in

# the model's vocabulary. Convert it to a set, for speed

index2word\_set = set(model.wv.index2word)

index2word\_set2 = all\_stopwords

#

# Loop over each word in the review and, if it is in the model's

# vocaublary, add its feature vector to the total

for word in words:

if word in index2word\_set:

if word in index2word\_set2:

nwords = nwords + 1

featureVec = np.add(featureVec,model[word])

#

# Divide the result by the number of words to get the average

if nwords == 0:

nwords = 1

featureVec = np.divide(featureVec,nwords)

return featureVec

def getAvgFeatureVecs(reviews, model, num\_features):

# Given a set of reviews (each one a list of words), calculate

# the average feature vector for each one and return a 2D numpy array

#

# Initialize a counter

counter = 0

#

# Preallocate a 2D numpy array, for speed

reviewFeatureVecs = np.zeros((len(reviews),num\_features),dtype="float32")

#

# Loop through the reviews

for review in reviews:

#

# Print a status message every 1000th review

if counter%50 == 0:

haha = counter; hihi = len(reviews)

print(f"Review {haha} of {hihi}") #% (counter, len(reviews))

#

# Call the function (defined above) that makes average feature vectors

#reviewFeatureVecs[counter] = makeFeatureVec(review, model, num\_features)

reviewFeatureVecs[counter] = makeFeatureVec(review, model, num\_features)

#

# Increment the counter

counter = counter + 1

return reviewFeatureVecs

# Import various modules for string cleaning

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

import re

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

def review\_to\_wordlist( review, remove\_stopwords=False ):

# Function to convert a document to a sequence of words,

# optionally removing stop words. Returns a list of words.

#

# 1. Remove HTML

review\_text = BeautifulSoup(review).get\_text()

#

# 2. Remove non-letters

review\_text = re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]"," ", review\_text)

#

# 3. Convert words to lower case and split them

words = review\_text.lower().split()

#

# 4. Optionally remove stop words (false by default)

if remove\_stopwords:

stops = set(stopwords.words("english"))

words = [w for w in words if not w in stops]

#

# 5. Return a list of words

return(words)

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# Calculate average feature vectors for training and testing sets,

# using the functions we defined above. Notice that we now use stop word

# removal.

num\_features = 300

clean\_train\_reviews = []

for review in train["text"]:

#clean\_train\_reviews.append( review\_to\_wordlist( review, \

#remove\_stopwords=True ))

clean\_train\_reviews.append( review\_to\_wordlist( review ))

trainDataVecs = getAvgFeatureVecs( clean\_train\_reviews, model, num\_features )

print("Creating average feature vecs for test reviews")

clean\_test\_reviews = []

for review in test["text"]:

#clean\_test\_reviews.append( review\_to\_wordlist( review, remove\_stopwords=True ))

clean\_test\_reviews.append( review\_to\_wordlist( review ))

testDataVecs = getAvgFeatureVecs( clean\_test\_reviews, model, num\_features )

# Fit a random forest to the training data, using 100 trees

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

forest = RandomForestClassifier( n\_estimators = 100 )

print("Fitting a random forest to labeled training data...")

forest = forest.fit( trainDataVecs, train["author"] )

# Test & extract results

result = forest.predict( testDataVecs )

# Write the test results

output = pd.DataFrame( data={"true\_author":test["author"], "pred\_author":result} )

output.to\_csv( "Word2Vec\_AverageVectors.csv", index=False, quoting=3 )

confusion\_matrix = pd.crosstab(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author'], rownames=['Actural'], colnames=['Predicted'])

print(confusion\_matrix)

from sklearn import metrics

print('Accuracy: ', metrics.accuracy\_score(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author']))

print('f1 score: ', metrics.f1\_score(output['true\_author'], output['pred\_author'], average = 'weighted'))