```
mirror_object
 peration == "MIRROR_X":
irror_mod.use_x = True
irror_mod.use_y = False
"Irror_mod.use_z = False"
 operation == "MIRROR_Y"
 Irror_mod.use_x = False
 irror_mod.use_y = True
 irror_mod.use_z = False
  operation == "MIRROR_Z";
  rror_mod.use_x = False
  rror_mod.use_y = False
  rror_mod.use_z = True
  election at the end -add
   ob.select= 1
  er ob.select=1
   ntext.scene.object
                     A Quick Introduction to Topic
  "Selected" + str(
   irror ob.select =
 bpy.context.sele
                     Modelling
  ta.objects[one.na
  int("please select
  -- OPERATOR CLASS
                     HACKING THE NEWS WORKSHOP
```

ypes.Operator):
 X mirror to the select
lect.mirror\_mirror\_x"

## Basic Description

"if you have hundreds of documents from an archive and you wish to understand something of what the archive contains without necessarily reading every document, then topic modeling might be a good approach."

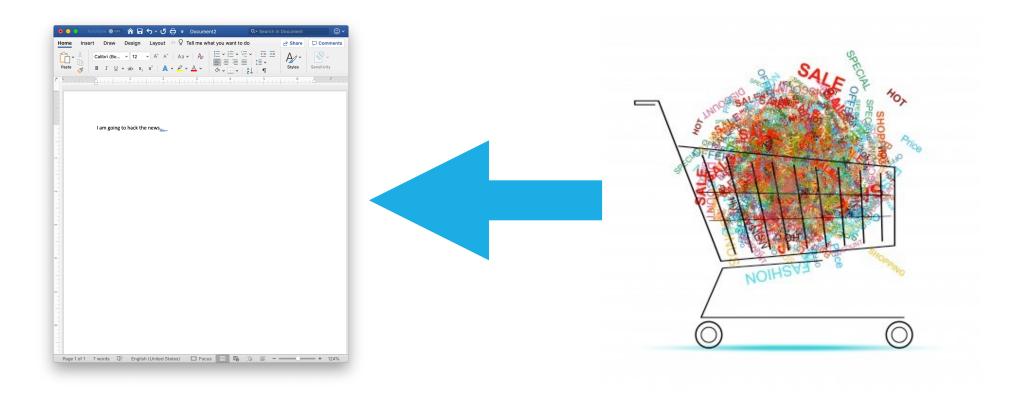
# Takes data and finds "topics" in unstructured data



## Description from "MALLET"

"Topic models provide a simple way to analyze large volumes of unlabeled text. A "topic" consists of a cluster of words that frequently occur together. Using contextual clues, topic models can connect words with similar meanings and distinguish between uses of words with multiple meanings."

ZZZZ

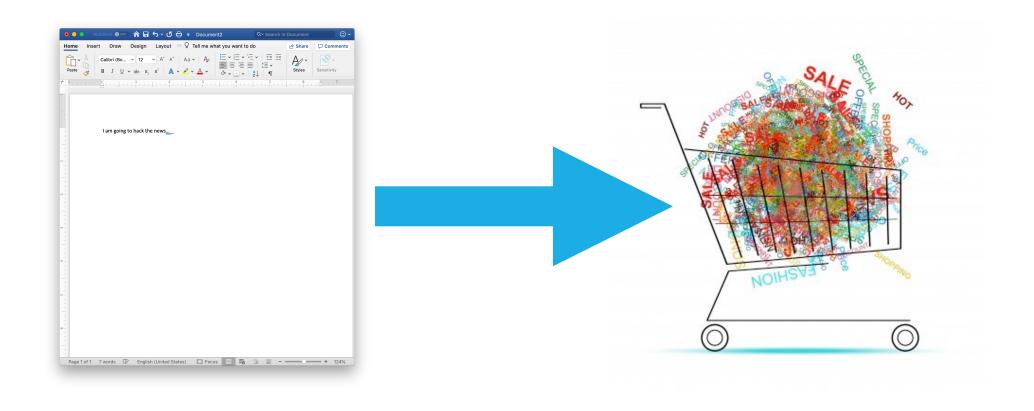


Idea: When I write, I pick words for topics from a big bag.

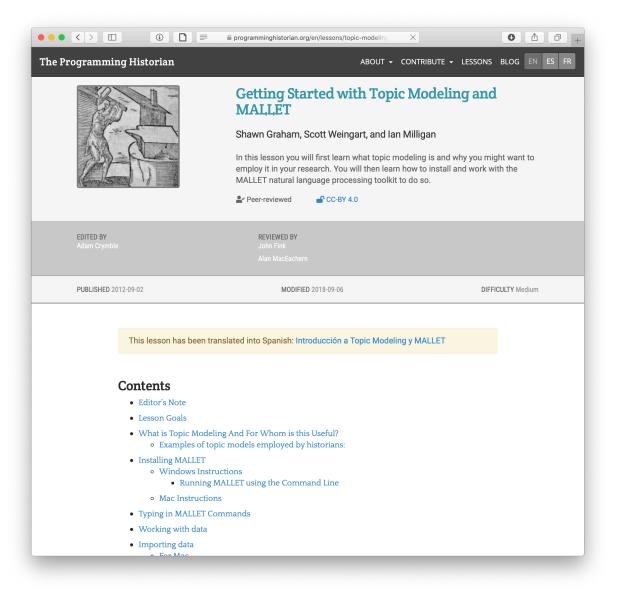
#### i.e.

when I'm writing about labour unions, I use certain words: "unions," "labour," "workers," "men," etc.

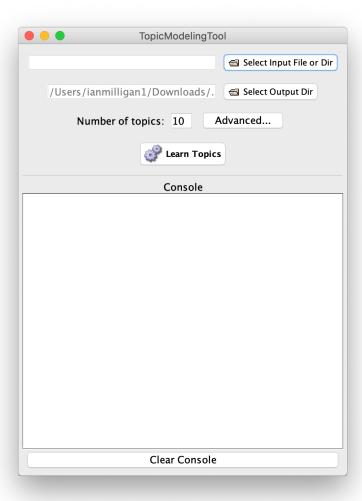




What if we could reverse that process?



If we had an entire workshop dedicated to this...



### But we don't so let's use the topic modelling tool!