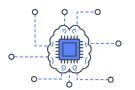


Text Mining

Marcelo Mendoza

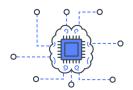
http://www.inf.utfsm.cl/~mmendoza mmendoza@inf.utfsm.cl

A 131, Campus San Joaquín - UTFSM





<u>Naive Bayes</u>: es un método clave en clasificación de texto ya que tiene una conexión con los modelos de lenguaje.





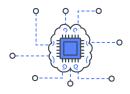
<u>Naive Bayes</u>: es un método clave en clasificación de texto ya que tiene una conexión con los modelos de lenguaje.

Objetivo: Modelar documentos para clasificarlos.

El enfoque Bag-of-Words:

I love this movie! It's sweet, but with satirical humor. The dialogue is great and the adventure scenes are fun... It manages to be whimsical and romantic while laughing at the conventions of the fairy tale genre. I would recommend it to just about anyone. I've seen it several times, and I'm always happy to see it again whenever I have a friend who hasn't seen it yet!



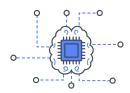




Clasificación Bayesiana:

Necesitamos modelar el documento

$$\hat{c} = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(c|d)$$





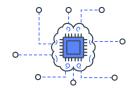
Clasificación Bayesiana:

Necesitamos modelar el documento

$$\hat{c} = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(c|d)$$

Usando la regla de Bayes:

$$P(x|y) = \frac{P(y|x)P(x)}{P(y)} \qquad \longrightarrow \quad \hat{c} = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} P(c|d) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} \frac{P(d|c)P(c)}{P(d)}$$





Clasificación Bayesiana:

Necesitamos modelar el documento

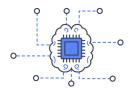
$$\hat{c} = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(c|d)$$

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Para un documento fijo, podemos descartar el denominador:

Prior de la clase





Clasificación Bayesiana:

Necesitamos modelar el documento

$$\hat{c} = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(c|d)$$

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Para un documento fijo, podemos descartar el denominador:

Prior de la clase

$$\hat{c} = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} P(c|d) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} P(d|c) P(c)$$

Supuesto 'naive': independencia condicional entre palabras dada la clase:

$$P(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n | c) = P(f_1 | c) \cdot P(f_2 | c) \cdot \dots \cdot P(f_n | c)$$

Features que codifican a las palabras



Clasificación Bayesiana:

Necesitamos modelar el documento

$$\hat{c} = \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(c|d)$$

Usando la regla de Bayes:

$$P(x|y) = \frac{P(y|x)P(x)}{P(y)} \qquad \longrightarrow \quad \hat{c} = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} P(c|d) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} \frac{P(d|c)P(c)}{P(d)}$$

Para un documento fijo, podemos descartar el denominador:

Prior de la clase

$$\hat{c} = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} P(c|d) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} P(d|c) P(c)$$
 | likelihood

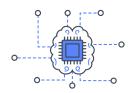
Supuesto 'naive': independencia condicional entre palabras dada la clase:

$$P(f_1, f_2,, f_n|c) = P(f_1|c) \cdot P(f_2|c) \cdot ... \cdot P(f_n|c)$$

Features que codifican a las Finalmente:
$$c_{NB} = \operatorname*{argmax}_{c \in C} P(c) \prod_{f \in F} P(f|c)$$



Clasificación Bayesiana: al igual que en modelos de lenguaje, muchas veces es más práctico construir el clasificador en el log space.





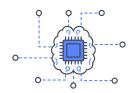
Clasificación Bayesiana: al igual que en modelos de lenguaje, muchas veces es más práctico construir el clasificador en el log space.

$$c_{NB} \ = \ \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} \log P(c) + \sum_{i \in positions} \log P(w_i|c)$$
 Palabra *i*-ésima en el documento

Entrenamiento

$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N_{doc}}$$

basado en corpus:
$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N_{doc}}$$
 $\hat{P}(w_i|c) = \frac{count(w_i,c)}{\sum_{w \in V} count(w,c)}$





Clasificación Bayesiana: al igual que en modelos de lenguaje, muchas veces es más práctico construir el clasificador en el log space.

$$c_{NB} \ = \ \underset{c \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} \log P(c) + \sum_{i \in positions} \log P(w_i|c)$$
 Palabra i -ésima en el documento

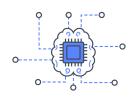
Entrenamiento

$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N_{doc}}$$

basado en corpus:
$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N_{doc}}$$
 $\hat{P}(w_i|c) = \frac{count(w_i,c)}{\sum_{w \in V} count(w,c)}$

Variante con suavizado de Laplace para OOV:

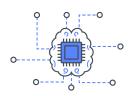
$$\hat{P}(w_i|c) = \frac{count(w_i,c)+1}{\sum_{w \in V} (count(w,c)+1)} = \frac{count(w_i,c)+1}{\left(\sum_{w \in V} count(w,c)\right)+|V|}$$





function Train Naive Bayes(D, C) **returns** log P(c) and log P(w|c)

for each class $c \in C$ # Calculate P(c) terms $N_{doc} = \text{number of documents in D}$ $N_c = \text{number of documents from D in class c}$ $logprior[c] \leftarrow log \frac{N_c}{N_{doc}}$ $V \leftarrow \text{vocabulary of D}$ $bigdoc[c] \leftarrow \text{append(d) for d} \in D \text{ with class } c$ for each word w in V # Calculate P(w|c) terms $count(w,c) \leftarrow \#$ of occurrences of w in bigdoc[c] $loglikelihood[w,c] \leftarrow log \frac{count(w,c) + 1}{\sum_{w' \text{ in } V} (count(w',c) + 1)}$ return logprior, loglikelihood, V





function Train Naive Bayes(D, C) **returns** log P(c) and log P(w|c)

```
\begin{aligned} & \text{for each class } c \in C & \text{\# Calculate } P(c) \text{ terms} \\ & \text{N}_{doc} = \text{number of documents in D} \\ & \text{N}_{c} = \text{number of documents from D in class c} \\ & logprior[c] \leftarrow \log \frac{N_{c}}{N_{doc}} \\ & V \leftarrow \text{vocabulary of D} \\ & bigdoc[c] \leftarrow \text{append}(d) \text{ for } d \in D \text{ with class } c \\ & \text{for each word } w \text{ in V} & \text{\# Calculate } P(w|c) \text{ terms} \\ & count(w,c) \leftarrow \text{\# of occurrences of } w \text{ in } bigdoc[c] \\ & loglikelihood[w,c] \leftarrow \log \frac{count(w,c) + 1}{\sum_{w' \text{ in } V} (count(w',c) + 1)} \end{aligned}  \textbf{return } logprior, loglikelihood, V \end{aligned}
```

function TEST NAIVE BAYES(testdoc, logprior, loglikelihood, C, V) returns best c

```
for each class c \in C

sum[c] \leftarrow logprior[c]

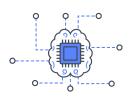
for each position i in testdoc

word \leftarrow testdoc[i]

if word \in V

sum[c] \leftarrow sum[c] + loglikelihood[word,c]

return argmax_c sum[c]
```





0	0

	abstract	category	label
0	In this paper I explore the possibility and ra	Epistemology	0
1	Merleau-Ponty identifies an intertwined affect	Epistemology	0
2	This is an inquiry into the economic psycholog	Epistemology	0
3	The paper begins with the account of a focus g	Epistemology	0
4	The recent accounting scandals have raised con	Epistemology	0





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```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df['abstract'],
df['label'], random_state=1)
```





	abstract	category	label
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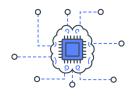
```
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X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df['abstract'], df['label'], random_state=1)
```

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer

cv = CountVectorizer(strip_accents='ascii', token_pattern=u'(?ui)\\b
\\w*[a-z]+\\w*\\b', lowercase=True, stop_words='english')

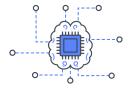
X_train_cv = cv.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_cv = cv.transform(X_test)
```





	abstract	category	label
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1	Merleau-Ponty identifies an intertwined affect	Epistemology	0
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```
word_freq_df = pd.DataFrame(X_train_cv.toarray(),
columns=cv.get_feature_names())
```

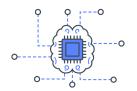




```
abstractcategorylabel1In this paper I explore the possibility and ra...Epistemology01Merleau-Ponty identifies an intertwined affect...Epistemology02This is an inquiry into the economic psycholog...Epistemology03The paper begins with the account of a focus g...Epistemology04The recent accounting scandals have raised con...Epistemology0
```

```
word_freq_df = pd.DataFrame(X_train_cv.toarray(),
columns=cv.get_feature_names())
```

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
naive_bayes = MultinomialNB()
naive_bayes.fit(X_train_cv, y_train)
predictions = naive_bayes.predict(X_test_cv)
```





abstractcategorylabel0In this paper I explore the possibility and ra...Epistemology01Merleau-Ponty identifies an intertwined affect...Epistemology02This is an inquiry into the economic psycholog...Epistemology03The paper begins with the account of a focus g...Epistemology04The recent accounting scandals have raised con...Epistemology0

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```

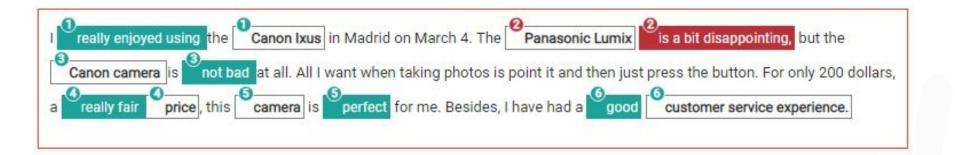
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naive_bayes = MultinomialNB()
naive_bayes.fit(X_train_cv, y_train)
predictions = naive_bayes.predict(X_test_cv)
```

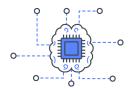
```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score,
recall_score

print('Accuracy score: ', accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))
print('Precision score: ', precision_score(y_test, predictions))
print('Recall score: ', recall_score(y_test, predictions))
```



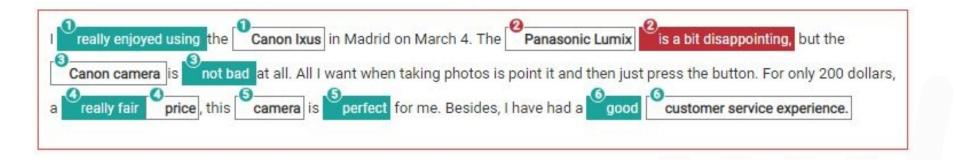
Sentiment analysis





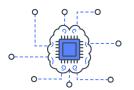


Sentiment analysis



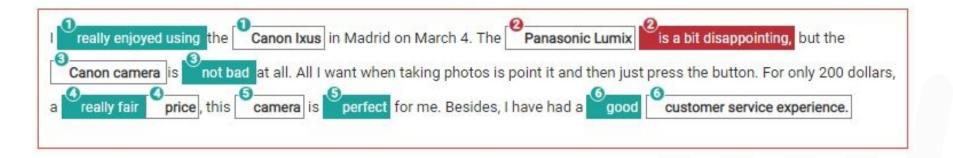
: entidades (1, 2, 3, 5) o atributos de entidades (4, 6)

: opiniones (1, 2, 4, 5, 6)





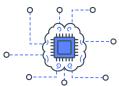
Sentiment analysis



: entidades (1, 2, 3, 5) o atributos de entidades (4, 6)

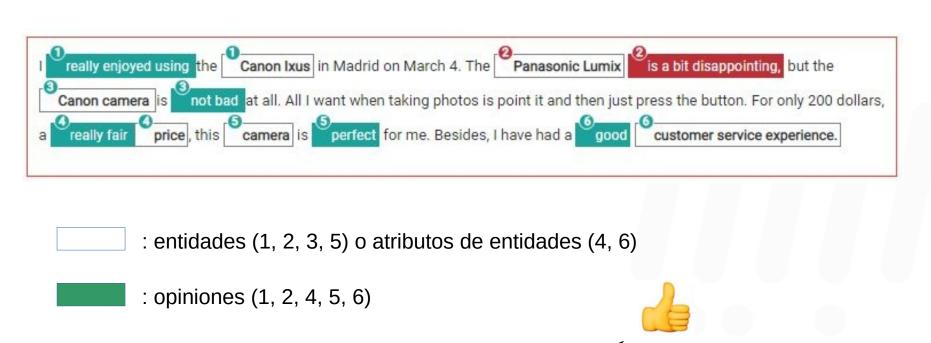
: opiniones (1, 2, 4, 5, 6)

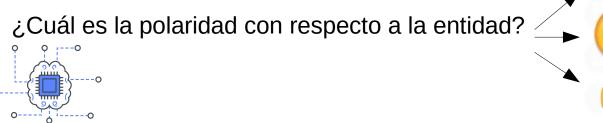
¿Cuál es la polaridad con respecto a la entidad?





Sentiment analysis

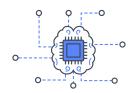






Sentiment analysis

- Percepción de nuevos productos
- Percepción de marcas
- Análisis de reputación
- Análisis temporal de opiniones (dinámicas)
- Word-of-mouth es importante para viral marketing y otros fenómenos de propagación en redes sociales

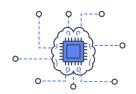




Sentiment analysis

Tripla: (O_i, h_j, s_{ij})

- ▶ O_i: la entidad en cuestión (ej.: producto)
- ▶ h_j: el opinólogo (ej.: Ud.)
- $ightharpoonup so_{ij}$: la orientación de h_j con respecto a O_i .

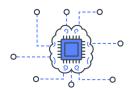




Sentiment analysis

Factual and opinionated. Ej.:



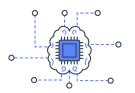




Sentiment analysis

Factual and opinionated. Ej.:



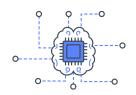




Sentiment analysis

- Idea: a partir de ejemplos etiquetados, y características POS tags, construir clasificadores.
- Algunos resultados (dependientes del algoritmo de entrenamiento (y de los datos!)):

NRCNaive Bayes, EM, SVM, ...Andan bien (80 % en accuracy, app.).

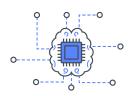




Regresión logística: muy usado en clasificación de texto (strong baseline).

A diferencia de naive Bayes, que puede ser considerado un método generativo, LR es discriminativo.

Entrada (vector de características)
$$z = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i\right) + b \longrightarrow \text{bias}$$
Peso (parámetro del modelo)





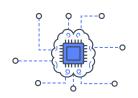
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En notación vectorial:
$$z = w \cdot x + b$$

Producto punto





Regresión logística: muy usado en clasificación de texto (strong baseline).

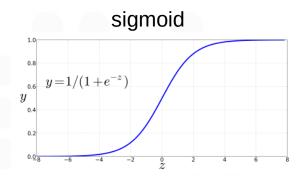
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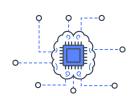
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$$z = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i\right) + b \longrightarrow \text{bias}$$
Peso (parámetro del modelo)

En notación vectorial: $z = w \cdot x + b$ Producto punto

Podemos forzar a z a ser una probabilidad, i.e. z in [0, 1]:

$$y = \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-z}} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$







La sigmoide nos permite obtener un escalar en [0, 1]. Si el problema de clasificación es binario, para transformar z en probabilidad hacemos lo siguiente:

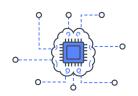
$$P(y=1) = \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w \cdot x + b))}$$

$$P(y=0) = 1 - \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w \cdot x + b))}$$

$$= \frac{\exp(-(w \cdot x + b))}{1 + \exp(-(w \cdot x + b))}$$



La sigmoide nos permite obtener un escalar en [0, 1]. Si el problema de clasificación es binario, para transformar z en probabilidad hacemos lo siguiente:

$$P(y=1) = \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w \cdot x + b))}$$

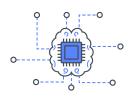
$$P(y=0) = 1 - \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(w \cdot x + b))}$$

$$= \frac{\exp(-(w \cdot x + b))}{1 + \exp(-(w \cdot x + b))}$$

Luego, la clasificación se realiza según:

$$\hat{y} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } P(y=1|x) > 0.5 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

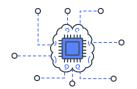




Aplicación en sentiment analysis (binario: +/-)

Características (6):

Var	Definition
x_1	$count(positive lexicon) \in doc)$
x_2	$count(negative lexicon) \in doc)$
<i>x</i> ₃	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if "no"} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
χ_4	$count(1st \text{ and } 2nd \text{ pronouns} \in doc)$
<i>x</i> ₅	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if "!"} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
x_6	log(word count of doc)





Aplicación en sentiment analysis (binario: +/-)

Características ((6)):
-------------------	-----	----

Var	Definition
x_1	$count(positive lexicon) \in doc)$
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<i>x</i> ₅	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if "!"} \in \text{doc} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
x_6	log(word count of doc)

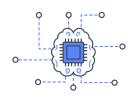
Doc (test):

It's hokey. There are virtually no surprises, and the writing is second-rate

So why was it so enjoyable? For one thing, the cast is

grean. Another nice touch is the music was overcome with the urge to get off the couch and start dancing. It sucked in , and it'll do the same to ...

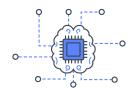
$$x_1=3$$
 $x_5=0$ $x_6=4.19$





Aplicación en sentiment analysis (binario: +/-)

$$p(+|x) = P(Y = 1|x) = \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$
 = $\sigma([2.5, -5.0, -1.2, 0.5, 2.0, 0.7] \cdot [3, 2, 1, 3, 0, 4.19] + 0.1)$ = $\sigma(.833)$ = 0.70
$$p(-|x) = P(Y = 0|x) = 1 - \sigma(w \cdot x + b)$$
 = 0.30





Aplicación en sentiment analysis (binario: +/-)

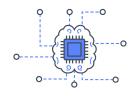
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Entrenamiento:

Cross-entropy loss (MLE condicional): escogemos los parámetros que maximizan la probabilidad de las etiquetas verdaderas en el training set.

En clasificación binaria, corresponde a una MLE Bernoulli:

$$p(y|x) = \hat{y}^y (1-\hat{y})^{1-y}$$

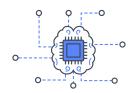




▶ likelihood

En log space:
$$\log p(y|x) = \log [\hat{y}^y (1-\hat{y})^{1-y}]$$

= $y \log \hat{y} + (1-y) \log (1-\hat{y})$





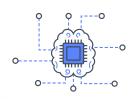
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Para transformar la verosimilitud en pérdida de información usamos el signo -:

$$L_{CE}(\hat{y}, y) = -\log p(y|x) = -[y\log \hat{y} + (1-y)\log(1-\hat{y})]$$





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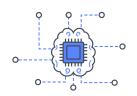
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Finalmente, para la LR, reemplazamos la estimación por la sigmoide:

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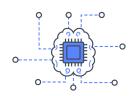
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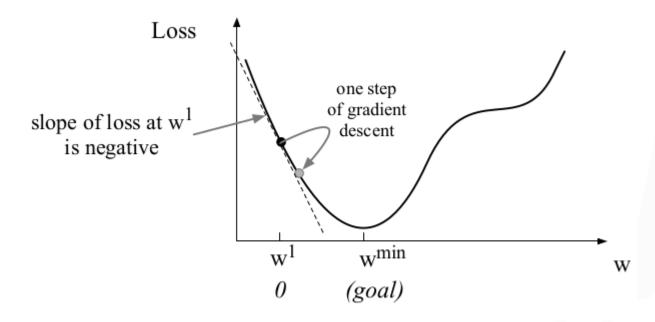
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Entrenamiento usando m instancias:

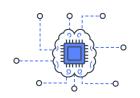
$$\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} L_{CE}(f(x^{(i)}; \theta), y^{(i)})$$



Como la cross-entropy es convexa, la podemos optimizar usando gradiente descendente:



Idea: mover w en el sentido contrario de la pendiente de la función de pérdida.



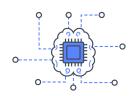
Gradiente! Learning rate
$$\blacktriangleleft$$

$$w^{t+1} = w^t - \eta \frac{d}{dw} f(x; w)$$

Como trabajamos con un vector de características, necesitamos calcular:

$$\nabla_{\theta} L(f(x;\theta),y)) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_1} L(f(x;\theta),y) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_2} L(f(x;\theta),y) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial w_n} L(f(x;\theta),y) \end{bmatrix}$$

Por lo tanto: $\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \eta \nabla L(f(x;\theta), y)$





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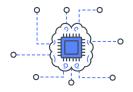
Regularización: se usa para evitar over-fitting, penalizando pesos grandes.

$$\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmax}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \log P(y^{(i)}|x^{(i)}) - \alpha R(\theta)$$

$$L_2 R(\theta) = ||\theta||_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i^2$$

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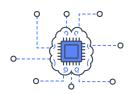




LR multinomial: útiles para clasificación multi-clase.

Regresión logística multinomial (softmax):

$$\operatorname{softmax}(z_i) = \frac{\exp(z_i)}{\sum_{j=1}^k \exp(z_j)} \quad 1 \le i \le k$$





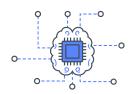
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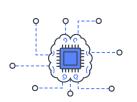
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En LR multinomial, la probabilidad de la clase condicionada a la instancia x se expresa según:

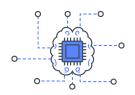


$$p(y = c|x) = \frac{\exp(w_c \cdot x + b_c)}{\sum_{j=1}^k \exp(w_j \cdot x + b_j)}$$



LR multinomial: la función de pérdida se generaliza a k términos.

$$L_{CE}(\hat{y}, y) = -\sum_{k=1}^{K} y_k \log \hat{y}_k$$
$$= -\sum_{k=1}^{K} y_k \log \hat{p}(y = k|x)$$





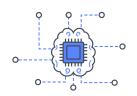
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Lo que se reduce a la

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$$L_{\text{CE}}(\hat{y}, y) = -\log \hat{y}_k$$
, Clase correcta $= -\log \frac{\exp(w_k \cdot x + b_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(w_j \cdot x + b_j)}$



LR en Python (sklearn)

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(df['Consumer_complaint_narrative'], df['Product'],
random_state = 0)
count_vect = CountVectorizer()
X_train_counts = count_vect.fit_transform(X_train)
tfidf_transformer = TfidfTransformer()
X_train_tfidf = tfidf_transformer.fit_transform(X_train_counts)
clf = MultinomialNB().fit(X_train_tfidf, y_train)
```

