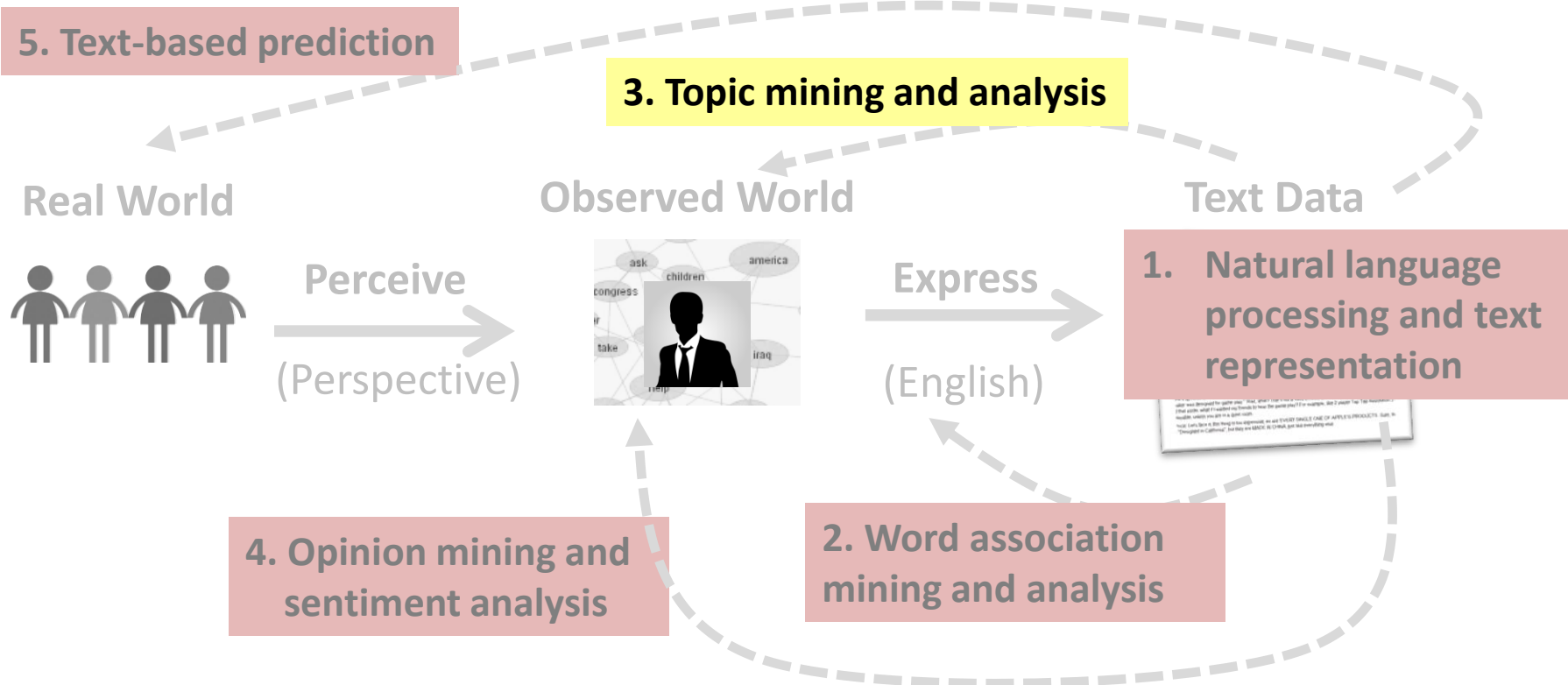


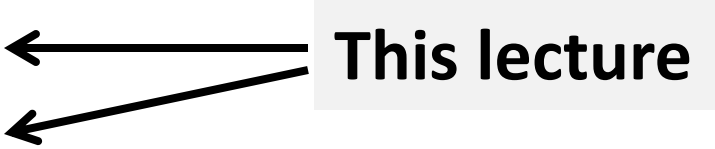
# Text Clustering: Motivation

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# Text Clustering: Motivation

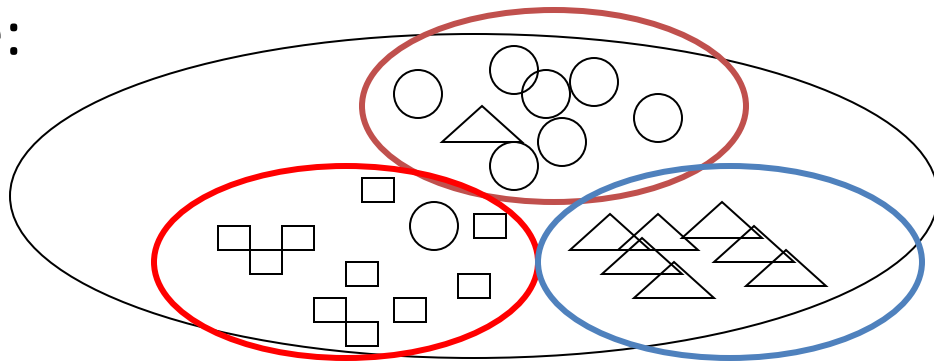


# Overview

- What is text clustering?
  - Why text clustering?
  - How to do text clustering?
    - Generative probabilistic models
    - Other approaches
  - How to evaluate clustering results?
- 
- This lecture**

# What Is Text Clustering?

- Discover “natural structure”
- Group similar objects together
- Objects can be documents, terms, passages, websites,...
- Example:



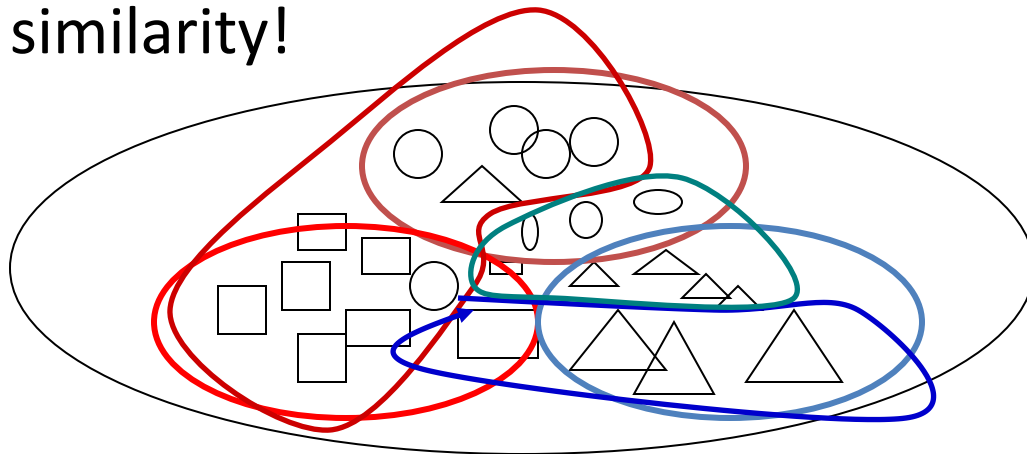
**Not well defined!**

**What does “similar” mean?**

# The “Clustering Bias”

- Any two objects can be similar, depending on how you look at them!
- Are “car” and “horse” similar?
- A user must define the **perspective** (i.e., a “**bias**”) for assessing similarity!

Basis for evaluation



# Examples of Text Clustering

- Clustering of documents in the whole collection
- Term clustering to define “concept”/“theme”/“topic”
- Clustering of passages/sentences or any selected text segments from larger text objects (e.g., all text segments about a topic discovered using a topic model)
- Clustering of websites (text object has multiple documents)
- Text clusters can be further clustered to generate a hierarchy

# Why Text Clustering?

- In general, very useful for text mining and exploratory text analysis:
  - ➔ Get a sense about the overall content of a collection (e.g., what are some of the “typical”/representative documents in a collection?)
  - ➔ Link (similar) text objects (e.g., removing duplicated content)
  - ➔ Create a structure on the text data (e.g., for browsing)
  - ➔ As a way to induce additional features (i.e., clusters) for classification of text objects
- Examples of applications
  - Clustering of search results
  - Understanding major complaints in emails from customers