Text and Web Mining

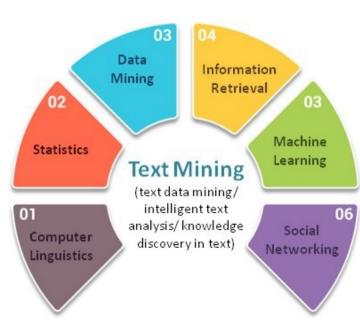
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Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining Course Temple University

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Text Mining

- Finding non-trivial, hidden, unknown and useful patterns in large textual datasets
- Intersection of many areas
- Easy:
 - There are simple and good algorithms for simple tasks
 - Highly redundant data
- Hard:
 - Abstract concepts difficult to represent / visualize
 - High dimensionality



Levels of Processing

- Character Level
- Word Level
- Sentence Level
- Document Level
- Document Collection Level
- Linked Document Collection Level

Character Level Processing

- Much slower than word level processing for natural language
- Much less accurate than word level processing for natural language
- Used in DNA / RNA analysis
- Similar analysis are used as in word level processing, but longer sequences are required to achieve accuracy for natural language

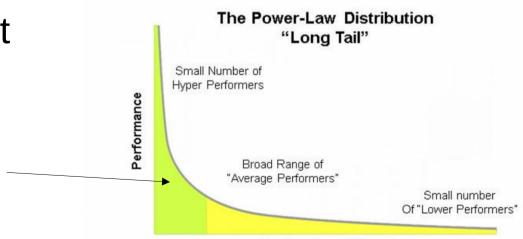
Word Level Processing (1)

Words properties

- Homonomy: same form, different meaning (bank: river bank, financial institution)
- Polysemy: same form, related meaning (bank: blood bank, financial institution)
- **Synonymy**: different form, same meaning (singer, vocalist)
- Hyponymy: word denotes subclass of other (breakfast, meal)
- Frequencies in text have power law distribution

Stop-words removal

- Language dependent
- Removes green part



Word Level Processing (2)

Stemming

- Different forms of the same word are problematic for many algorithms
- Heuristics and rules for transforming a word into a normalized form (ex. cats → cat, eating, ate → eat)
- Many stemmers (Porter stemmer mostly used)

Tokenization

Splitting by words (can be split

N-grams

Sequence of n consecutive to

WordNet

Lexical database for English

Ī	Category	Unique Forms	Number of Senses
)	Noun	94474	116317
	Verb	10319	22066
	Adjective	20170	29881
	Adverb	4546	5677

Document Level Processing (1)

Summarization

 Knowledge rich: performing semantic analysis, representing the meaning and generating the text satisfying length restriction

- Selection hased: determining most important parts Text Mining and Link Analysis for Web Data 1/2 4 30% > Glose Presenter contact information including the e-mail address Address: J. Stefan Institute, Jamova 39, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia E-mail: Dunja.Mladenic@ijs.si Phone: +386 1 4773 377 Marko Grobelnik Address: J. Stefan Institute, Jamova 39, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia E-mail: Marko.Grobelnik@ijs.si Phone: +386 1 4773 778 Selection Selected units Aims/Learning objectives; threshold The aim of this tutorial is to present topics from the areas of text mining and link analysis in the relationship to the web data. The goal is to show the whole list of nontrivial problems appearing in everyday life and occasionally in professional work with the web and to show how they can be approached using text mining and link analysis techniques and tools. The goal is to make an overview of the available approaches, which are potentially useful for solving interesting problems connected to the documents and their linkage coming from the web structure. Duration (half or full day) Half day, but it could be scaled to full day Scope (general topic area) and why it is relevant for WWW2004; The tutorial's relevance for the WWW2004 is in the presentation of analytic approaches used on the web data (text+links). In particular, the tutorial will focus on the possibilities offered by two very active and relevant subfields of data mining: text mining and link analysis. The relevance of these topics to the WWW2004 public is in extending possible activities, which could be used in shaping, understanding and potentially predicting the static and dynamic nature of the web. Analysis of such data offers typically new insights in the nature of the complex web data. Suitability of the tutorial for the WWW2004

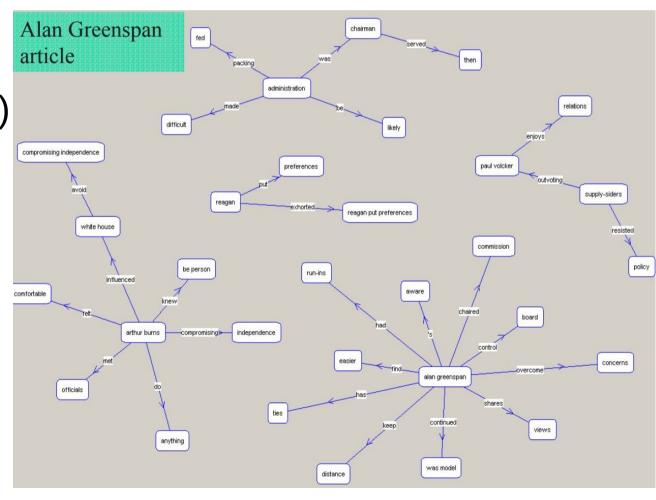
Document Level Processing (2)

Visualization

- can't count on statistical

properties (especially for short documents)

 Use syntactical and logical structure



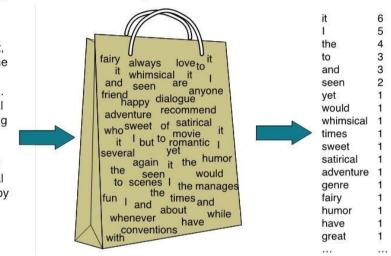
Document-Collection Level Processing (3)

The Bag of Words Representation

Representation

- Bag of words
- Word weighting
 - Tf-idf $tfidf(w) = tf \cdot \log(\frac{N}{df(w)})$ • Glove

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!

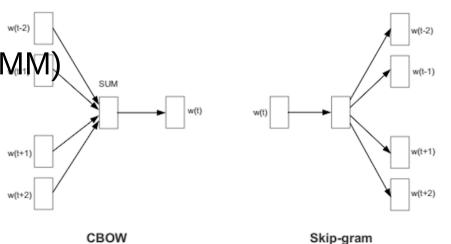


PROJECTION

OUTPUT

Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA)

- Statistical representation
 - Latent Dirichlet Analysis (LDA)
 - Dirichlet Multinomial Mixture (DMM)
 - Word-Topic Model (WTM)
- Word vectors
 - word2vec



Document-Collection Level Processing (4)

Classification

- Supervised learning of document labels / topics
- General classifiers of document vectors
- RNN/LSTM classification of documents based on their text sequences
- Statistical classification (LDA, WTM)

Clustering

- Unsupervised learning of document topics
- General clustering of document vectors

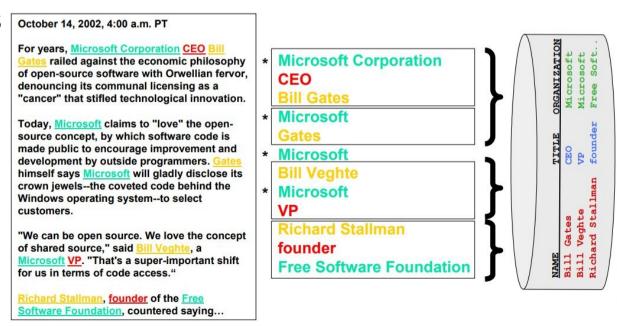
Document-Collection Level Processing (5)

Visualization

- Cluster documents by topics and visualize clusters
- Transform word vectors in 2D and visualize
- Transform documents vectors in 2D and visualize

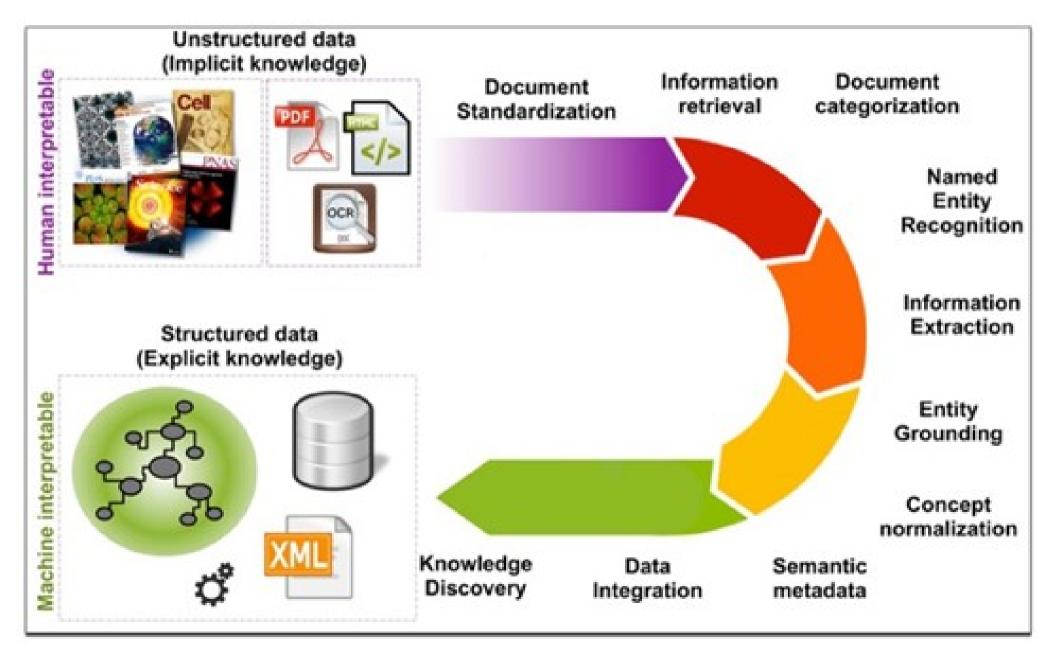
Information Extraction

- Named entity extraction
- Classification of entities
- Association extraction
- Knowledge database creation

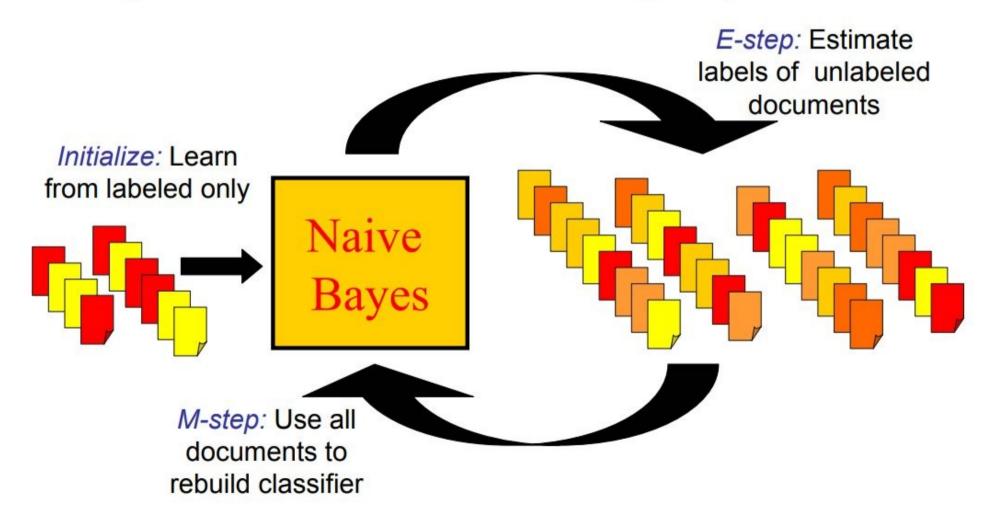


Create ontology Spider Filter by relevance ΙE Segment Classify Associate Cluster Database Load DB Train extraction models Query, Document collection Search **Data mine** Label training data Intelligent DBs **Application** Knowledge Ontologies | Base **Text Mining Texts**

Example of knowledge extraction



Linked-Document-Collection Level (1) Using Unlabeled Data with Expectation-Maximization (EM)



Guarantees local maximum a posteriori parameters

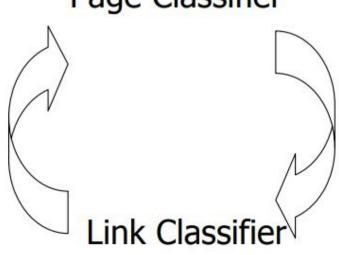
Linked-Document-Collection Level (2)

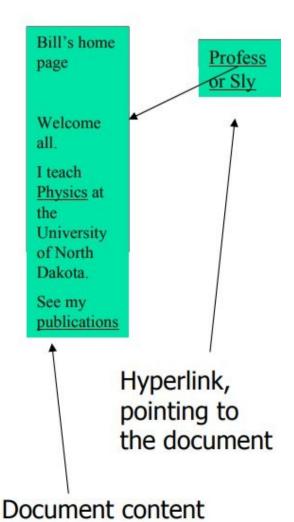
Bootstrap Learning to Classify Web Pages (co-training)

Given: set of documents where each document is described by two independent sets of attributes (e.g. text + hyperlinks)

12 labeled pages

Page Classifier





References

1)Text Mining Tutorial:

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- 3) Allahyari, M., Pouriyeh, S., Assefi, M., Safaei, S., Trippe, E. D., Gutierrez, J. B., & Kochut, K. (2017). A brief survey of text mining: Classification, clustering and extraction techniques. arXiv preprint arXiv:1707.02919.
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- 6) Wijaya, D. T., Nakashole, N., & Mitchell, T. (2015). "A Spousal Relation Begins with a deletion of engage and Ends with an Addition of divorce": Learning State Changing Verbs from Wikipedia Revision History. In Proceedings of the 2015 conference on empirical methods in natural language processing(pp. 518-523).
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- 8) Wijaya, D. T., Callahan, B., Hewitt, J., Gao, J., Ling, X., Apidianaki, M., & Callison-Burch, C. (2017). Learning Translations via Matrix Completion. In Proceedings of the 2017 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (pp. 1452-1463).

Homework

Document 1: Norway is building a city that is totally powered by renewable energy.

Document 2: Three countries will power two-thirds of global renewable energy growth.

Document 3: New York will invest \$1.5 billion in renewable energy projects.

Task:

- Change all text to lower-case, remove punctuation, remove stop-words and do stemming
- Tokenize and create tf-idf for given three documents
- Calculate cosine similarity between each two documents based on tf-idf
- Does the sentences have more similar meaning in your opinion than the score says?

Example:

- **Document**: These two countries are the reason because of which the EU is hitting its ambitious renewable energy targets.
- **Lower case**: these two countries are the reason because of which the eu is hitting its ambitious renewable energy targets
- **Remove stop-words**: two countries are reason eu is hitting its ambitious renewable energy targets
- **After stemming**: two country be reason eu be hit its ambitious renewable energy target
- **After tokenization and tf**: two (1), country (1), be (2), reason (1), hit (1), its (1), ambitious (1), renewable energy (1) target (1)
- Further details: https://janav.wordpress.com/2013/10/27/tf-idf-and-cosine-similarity/