Package 'languagePredictR'

February 15, 2021

Type Package

Title Predict Outcomes from Natural Language

Version 0.1.0

Description This package uses natural language responses to predict binary and continuous outcome variables. Regression models regularized with a LASSO constraint identify word choices that are predictive of desired outcomes, with options to plot various useful metrics.

License GPL-3

Depends R (¿= 4.0.0)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Imports dplyr,
textclean,
hunspell,
ggplot2,
stringr,
tidyr,
data.table,
stats,
tm,
glmnet,
quanteda,
gridExtra,
pROC,
koRpus,
koRpus.lang.en,
reshape2,
scales,
rlist,
egg,
grid,
tidyverse,
pbapply,
progress,
grDevices,
graphics,
rlang,

tibble,
methods

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

R topics documented:

`analyze_roc` *Analyze ROC Curves*

Description

This function analyzes ROC curves from the results of the `assess_models` function

Usage

```
analyze_roc(modelAssessment, plot = TRUE, plot_diagonal = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`modelAssessment`	The output of the `assess_models` function
`plot`	If TRUE, plots a matrix displaying the results of all model comparisons. Defaults to TRUE.
`plot_diagonal`	if TRUE, the matrix plot will show repeated (inverted) values on the opposite diagonal. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

A dataframe with the results of statistical tests conducted on the ROCs for each model pairing

See Also

assess_models

Examples

```
## Not run:
strong_movie_review_data$cleanText = clean_text(strong_movie_review_data$text)
mild_movie_review_data$cleanText = clean_text(mild_movie_review_data$text)

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
# Only for strong reviews (ratings of 1 or 10)
movie_model_strong = language_model(strong_movie_review_data,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText",
                                    progressBar = FALSE)

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
# Only for mild reviews (ratings of 4 or 7)
movie_model_mild = language_model(mild_movie_review_data,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText",
                                    progressBar = FALSE)

# Create the model assessment
movie_assessment = assess_models(movie_model_strong, movie_model_mild)

# Analyze ROC curves
auc_tests = analyze_roc(movie_assessment)

## End(Not run)
```

---

assess_models *Create Model Assessment*

Description

This function assesses one or more models created by the language_model function.

Usage

```
assess_models(...)
```

Arguments

...	Models generated by the language_model function, and/or two-column dataframes with a predictor variable and an outcome variable

Details

The primary purpose of this function is to be used with other functions included in this package, such as plot_roc() or predictor_word_plots() All necessary calculations are performed by this function, so output plots and analyses can be performed quickly and modified as needed This function can be used to assess models generated by the language_model, as well as simple predictors that could be compared with language models.

Value

An object of the type "modelAssessment"

Examples

```
## Not run:
strong_movie_review_data$cleanText = clean_text(strong_movie_review_data$text)
mild_movie_review_data$cleanText = clean_text(mild_movie_review_data$text)

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
# Only for strong reviews (ratings of 1 or 10)
movie_model_strong = language_model(strong_movie_review_data,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText")

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
# Only for mild reviews (ratings of 4 or 7)
movie_model_mild = language_model(mild_movie_review_data,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText")

# Create the model assessment
# movie_assessment = assess_models(movie_model_strong, movie_model_mild)

## End(Not run)
```

---

check_spelling *Check Spelling*

Description

This function performs spell-checking on input text. It can provide a list of errors and probable correct spellings, as well as returning the input text with all errors corrected.

Usage

```
check_spelling(inputText, mode, customSpellingList)
```

Arguments

`inputText`	A character string or vector of character strings
`mode`	This defines the mode of operation. Options include "output", "replace", or "both". See Details below.
`customSpellingList`	(Optional argument) If provided, the function will use this list to correct spelling errors. Must be in the same format as the result of "output" mode, and only works in "replace" mode.

Details

This function has three modes: In the "output" mode, a dataframe is produced with three columns: the spelling errors present in the input text, how frequently they appear, and the most likely correct spelling for each word. A frequency graph is also plotted. In the "replace" mode, a character string (or vector of character strings) is produced, where all of the spelling errors identified are replaced by their most likely correct spelling. When `customSpellingList = TRUE`, the "replace" mode will only correct words in the provided list In the "both" mode, both of the above results will be produced (i.e. a list containing a dataframe of errors and suggestions, as well as the text with corrected spellings)

As a warning, this function is particularly slow, and make take a significantly long time on a sizeable vector of character strings.

Value

A dataframe (`mode="output"`), a character string or vector of character strings (`mode="replace"`), or a two-object list containing both results (`mode="both"`)

Examples

```
myString = "I went to the stroe and bought some egggs for a good porce!"

spell_check_results = check_spelling(myString, mode = "output")
spell_check_results
# error    freq    suggested_correction
# egggs    1       eggs
# stroe    1       store
# porce    1       pore

spell_correction_results = check_spelling(myString, mode = "replace")
spell_correction_results
# "I went to the store and bought some eggs for a good pore!"

error = c("egggs", "stroe", "porce")
suggested_correction = c("eggs", "store", "price")
my_corrections = data.frame(error=error, suggested_correction = suggested_correction)
correction_results = check_spelling(myString, mode = "replace", customSpellingList = my_corrections)
correction_results
# "I went to the store and bought some eggs for a good price!"
```

clean_text *Clean Input Text*

Description

This function cleans text by:
-Setting all text to lowercase
-Removing non-ASCII characters
-Expanding contractions (”don’t” –¿ ”do not”)
-Removing punctuation
-Removing symbols (if replaceSymbol is FALSE)
-Removing numbers (if replaceNumber is FALSE)

Usage

```
clean_text(inputText, replaceSymbol = FALSE, replaceNumber = FALSE)
```

Arguments

inputText	A character string or vector of character strings
replaceSymbol	If TRUE, symbols are replaced with their equivalent (e.g. ”@” becomes ”at”). Defaults to FALSE.
replaceNumber	If TRUE, numbers are replaced with their equivalent (e.g. ”20” becomes ”twenty”, ”3rd” becomes ”third”). Defaults to FALSE.

Value

A character string (or vector of character strings) with cleaned text.

Examples

```
myString = "He gave his last $10 to Sally's sister because she's nice."

cleanText = clean_text(myString)
# "he gave his last to sally sister because she is nice"

cleanText = clean_text(myString, replaceNumber = TRUE)
# "he gave his last ten to sally sister because she is nice"

cleanText = clean_text(myString, replaceSymbol = TRUE)
# "he gave his last dollar to sally sister because she is nice"
```

idiosync_participant_words
Idiosyncratic Participant Words

Description

This function identifies participants’ words that are idiosyncratic (i.e. used multiple times by a single participant, and never by any other participant). It can also be used to remove these words.

Usage

```
idiosync_participant_words(
  inputDataframe,
  mode,
  textColumnName,
  participantColumnName
)
```

Arguments

`inputDataframe`	A dataframe containing a column with text data (character strings) and participant IDs
`mode`	This defines the mode of operation. Options include "output", "remove", or "both". See Details below.
`textColumnName`	A string consisting of the name of the column in `inputDataframe` which contains text data
`participantColumnName`	A string consisting of the name of the column in `inputDataframe` which contains participant IDs

Details

This function has three modes: In the "output" mode, a dataframe is produced with three columns: the participant who produced the idiosyncratic words, the words, and how frequently they are used by the participant. In the "remove" mode, a character string (or vector of character strings) is produced, where all of the idiosyncratic words are removed. In the "both" mode, both of the above results will be produced (i.e. a list containing a dataframe of idiosyncratic words, as well as the text with those words removed)

Value

A dataframe (`mode="output"`), a character string or vector of character strings (`mode="remove"`), or a two-object list containing both results (`mode="both"`)

See Also

idiosync_response_words

Examples

```
myStrings = c("Last week while I was walking in the park, I saw a firetruck go by. It was red.",
              "My dog loves to go on walks in the park every day of the week.",
              "Where I live, it snows all winter long. It's so cold outside.",
          "My kids love to play in the snow. They love to collect snow to build snowmen.",
              "When I was younger, I used to visit my grandmother every week.",
          "In the summertime, we would get together with my grandmother to bake cookies.")
mydataframe = data.frame(text=myStrings, participant=c(1,1,2,2,3,3), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
idiosync_output = idiosync_participant_words(mydataframe, "output", "text", "participant")
idiosync_output
# participant     feature       frequency
# 1                park          2
# 1                go            2
# 2                love          2
# 2                snow          2
```

```
# 3               grandmother   2

idiosync_removed = idiosync_participant_words(mydataframe, "remove", "text", "participant")
idiosync_removed
# "Last week while I was walking in the, I saw a firetruck by. It was red."
# "My dog loves to on walks in the every day of the week."
# "Where I live, it snows all winter long. It's so cold outside."
# "My kids to play in the. They to collect to build snowmen."
# "When I was younger, I used to visit my every week."
# "In the summertime, we would get together with my to bake cookies."
```

`idiosync_response_words` *Idiosyncratic Response Words*

Description

This function identifies response words that are idiosyncratic (i.e. appear multiple times in a single response, and not in any other responses). It can also be used to remove these words.

Usage

```
idiosync_response_words(
  inputDataframe,
  mode,
  textColumnName,
  participantColumnName
)
```

Arguments

`inputDataframe`	A dataframe containing a column with text data (character strings)
`mode`	This defines the mode of operation. Options include "output", "remove", or "both". See Details below.
`textColumnName`	A string consisting of the name of the column in `inputDataframe` which contains text data
`participantColumnName`	(Optional argument) A string consisting of the name of the column in `inputDataframe` which contains participant IDs

Details

This function has three modes: In the "output" mode, a dataframe is produced with three columns: the response with idiosyncratic words, the words, and how frequently they appear in that response. If a `participantColumnName` is provided, a fourth column with participant IDs is included. In the "remove" mode, a character string (or vector of character strings) is produced, where all of the idiosyncratic words are removed. In the "both" mode, both of the above results will be produced (i.e. a list containing a dataframe of idiosyncratic words, as well as the text with those words removed)

Value

A dataframe (`mode="output"`), a character string or vector of character strings (`mode="remove"`), or a two-object list containing both results (`mode="both"`)

See Also

`idiosync_participant_words`

Examples

```
myStrings = c("I like going to the park. The park is one of my favorite places to visit.",
              "Today is really rainy, but I'm a fan of this kind of weather to be honest.",
               "Yesterday, a bright red car with shiny red wheels drove past the house.")
mydataframe = data.frame(text=myStrings, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
idiosync_output = idiosync_response_words(mydataframe, textColumnName = "text", mode = "output")
idiosync_output
# response_number     feature       frequency
# 1                   park          2
# 3                   red           2

idiosync_removed = idiosync_response_words(mydataframe, textColumnName = "text", mode = "remove")
idiosync_removed
# "I like going to the. The is one of my favorite places to visit."
# "Today is really rainy, but I'm a fan of this kind of weather to be honest."
# "Yesterday, a bright car with shiny wheels drove past the house."
```

`langModel-class` *langModel Class*

Description

langModel Class

Slots

`original_dataframe` The dataframe used to create the model

`data_text` The text input to create the corpus/model

`data_outcome` The outcome variabe input to create the model

`type` Model type, "binary" or "continuous"

`text` The name of the column in the original_dataframe containing the data_text

`outcome` The name of the column in the original_dataframe containing the data_outcome

`tokens` The list of tokens in the language corpus

`x` The document-frequency matrix

`y` The dependent (outcome) variable

`cv` The final model

`lambda` The lambda value used

`level0` The bottom/first level of a binary variable, or the lowest value of a continuous variable

`level1` The top/second level of a binary variable, or the highest value of a continuous variable

`cat0raw` The predictors (word engrams) predicting the level0 outcome, with their model weights

`cat1raw` The predictors (word engrams) predicting the level1 outcome, with their model weights

---

`language_model` *Create Language Model*

Description

This function creates a regression model using input text as predictors, and a specified variable as the outcome.

Usage

```
language_model(
  inputDataframe,
  outcomeVariableColumnName,
  outcomeVariableType,
  textColumnName,
  ngrams = "1",
  dfmWeightScheme = "count",
  lambda = "lambda.min",
  progressBar = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`inputDataframe` A dataframe containing a column with text data (character strings) and an outcome variable (numeric or two-level factor)

`outcomeVariableColumnName`
A string consisting of the column name for the outcome variable in `inputDataframe`

`outcomeVariableType`
A string consisting of the type of outcome variable being used - options are "binary" or "continuous"

`textColumnName` A string consisting of the column name for the text data in `inputDataframe`

`ngrams` A string defining the ngrams to serve as predictors in the model. Defaults to "1". For more information, see the `okens_ngrams` function in the `quanteda` package

`dfmWeightScheme`
A string defining the weight scheme you wish to use for constructing a document-frequency matrix. Default is "count". For more information, see the `dfm_weight` function in the `quanteda` package

`lambda` A string defining the lambda value to be used. Default is "lambda.min". For more information, see the `cv.glmnet` function in the `glmnet` package

`progressBar` Show a progress bar. Defaults to TRUE.

Details

This is the core function of the `languagePredictR` package. It largely follows the analysis laid out in Dobbins & Kantner 2019 (see References).

In the broadest terms, this serves as a wrapper for the quanteda (text analysis) and glmnet (modeling) packages.
The input text is converted into a document-frequency matrix (sometimes called a document-feature matrix) where each row represents a string of text, and each column represents a word that appears in the entire text corpus.
Each cell is populated by a value defined by the dfmWeightScheme. For example, the default, "count", means that each word column contains a value representing the number of times that word appears in the given text string.
This matrix is then used to train a regression algorithm appropriate to the outcome variable (standard linear regression for continuous variables, logistic regression for binary variables). See the documentation for the `cv.glmnet` function in the `glmnet` package for more information.
10-fold cross validation is currently implemented to reduce overfitting to the data.
Additionally, a LASSO constraint is used (following Tibshirani, 1996; see References) to eliminate weakly-predictive variables. This reduces the number of predictors (i.e. word engrams) to sparse, interpretable set.

Value

An object of the type "langModel"

References

Dobbins, I. G., & Kantner, J. (2019). The language of accurate recognition memory. *Cognition, 192*, 103988.
Tibshirani, R. (1996). Regression Shrinkage and Selection Via the Lasso. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological), 58*(1), 267-288.

Examples

```
## Not run:
movie_review_data1$cleanText = clean_text(movie_review_data1$text)

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
movie_model_valence = language_model(movie_review_data1,
                                     outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                     outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                     textColumnName = "cleanText")

# Using language to predict 1-10 scale ratings,
# but using both unigrams and bigrams, as well as a proportion weighting scheme
movie_model_rating = language_model(movie_review_data1,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "rating",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "continuous",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText",
                                    ngrams = "1:2",
                                    dfmWeightScheme = "prop")

## End(Not run)
```

`lemmatize` *Lemmatize Text*

Description

This function performs lemmatization on input text by reducing words to their base units.

Usage

```
lemmatize(inputText, treetaggerDirectory, progressBar = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`inputText`	A character string or vector of character strings
`treetaggerDirectory`	the filepath to the location of your installation of the `treetagger` library (See Details below)
`progressBar`	Show a progress bar. Defaults to TRUE.

Details

This function is essentially a wrapper for the `treetag` function from the `[koRpus]` package. In turn, koRpus implements the TreeTagger software package (available here: https://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/). The software must be downloaded and installed on your local computer in order to use the `lemmatize` function. Once installed, the `treetaggerDirectory` argument should consist of the path where the software was installed.

This function performs "lemmatization," which is one form of reducing words to their most basic units. It is more thorough than "stemming," which only removes suffixes. E.g. for the words "walked" and "dogs," both lemmatization and stemming would reduce the words to "walk" and "dog." However, stemming would ignore "ran" and "geese," while lemmatization would properly render these "run" and "goose."

Value

A dataframe with lemmatized text, as well as columns with information about parts of speech

See Also

the `treetag` function from the `koRpus` package, as well as the treetagger documentation: https://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/

Examples

```
myStrings = c("I walked in the park with both of my dogs.",
"The largest geese ran very fast.")
## Not run:
lemmatized_data = lemmatize(myStrings, "~/path/to/TreeTagger")
lemmatized_data$lemma_text
## End(Not run)
# "I walk in the park with both of my dog."
```

```
# "The large goose run very fast."
```

`mild_movie_review_data` *Mild Movie Reviews from IMDB*

Description

A dataset containing the text and ratings of 2000 movie reviews from IMDB. 1000 are mildly negative (rating of 4) and 1000 are mildly positive (rating of 7).

Usage

```
mild_movie_review_data
```

Format

A data frame with 2000 rows and 3 variables:

text text of the user's movie review

valence valence of the user's movie review, `Positive` (rating of 4) or `Negative` (rating of 7)

rating user's rating of the movie, on a scale of 1-10

Source

http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/data/sentiment/

`modelAssessment-class` *modelAssessment Class*

Description

modelAssessment Class

Slots

`type` Model type, "binary" or "continuous"

`model_labels` Label names and basic info for each model in the assessment

`auc_polygon_df` Dataframe for plotting the AUC polygon

`roc_ci_df` Dataframe for plotting the ROC confidence intervals

`roc_curve_df` Dataframe for plotting the ROC curves

`auc_ci_labels_df` Dataframe for AUC labels

`auc_tests` Dataframe of significance tests for AUCs

`cat_data` Dataframe of predictors (word engrams) with their model weights

---

`movie_review_data1` *Movie Reviews from IMDB*

Description

A dataset containing the text and ratings of 2000 movie reviews from IMDB. 1000 are negative (rating 1-4) and 1000 are positive (rating 7-10).

Usage

```
movie_review_data1
```

Format

A data frame with 2000 rows and 3 variables:

text text of the user's movie review

valence valence of the user's movie review, `Positive` (rating 1-4) or `Negative` (rating 7-10)

rating user's rating of the movie, on a scale of 1-10

Source

http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/data/sentiment/

`movie_review_data2` *Movie Reviews from IMDB*

Description

A dataset containing the text and ratings of 2000 movie reviews from IMDB. 1000 are negative (rating 1-4) and 1000 are positive (rating 7-10).

Usage

```
movie_review_data2
```

Format

A data frame with 2000 rows and 3 variables:

text text of the user's movie review

valence valence of the user's movie review, `Positive` (rating 1-4) or `Negative` (rating 7-10)

rating user's rating of the movie, on a scale of 1-10

Source

http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/data/sentiment/

`overview_plots` *Overview Plots*

Description

This function creates a set of plots showing basic information about a corpus of text data.

Usage

```
overview_plots(inputDataframe, textColumnName, participantColumnName)
```

Arguments

`inputDataframe`	A dataframe containing a column with text data (character strings)
`textColumnName`	A string consisting of the name of the column in `inputDataframe` which contains text data
`participantColumnName`	(Optional argument) A string consisting of the name of the column in `inputDataframe` which contains participant IDs

Details

If a `participantColumnName` is not provided, three graphs will be produced: -A pie chart with the total number of words in the provided corpus, divided into "Unique" words (those only used once), and "Repeated" words (those used at least twice). -A density plot with the length of each individual response in the corpus (in words) -A bar plot of the 25 most common words in the corpus, arranged by frequency

If a `participantColumnName` is provided, an additional two graphs will be produced: -The average number of words per response, plotted by participant (the overall average will be displayed as a vertical line) -The total number of words produced by each participant, compared to the total number of unique words produced by each participant

Value

Nothing (this function plots a series of graphs)

Examples

```
## Not run:
overview_plots(movie_review_data1, "text")

## End(Not run)
```

plot_predictor_words *Plot Predictor Words*

Description

This function plots predictive words from the results of the assess_models function

Usage

```
plot_predictor_words(
  modelAssessment,
  topX,
  colors = c("blue", "orange"),
  plot_titles,
  model_names,
  xaxis_range,
  standard_xaxis = TRUE,
  flip_graphs = FALSE,
  print_individual = TRUE,
  print_summary = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

modelAssessment	The output of the assess_models function
topX	The number of most-predictive words to plot
colors	A two-element vector containing the colors of the plotted bars. Defaults to c("blue", "orange")
plot_titles	A vector of titles for the plots
model_names	A vector of names for the individual models
xaxis_range	A maximum value for the x-axis
standard_xaxis	If TRUE, the x-axis on all graphs will be the same. If FALSE, it will adjust to fit each individual graph. Defaults to TRUE.
flip_graphs	Flips the graphs horizontally. Defaults to FALSE (low-value outcome variable on the left, high-value outcome variable on the right)
print_individual	If TRUE, prints an individual graph for each model. Defaults to TRUE.
print_summary	If TRUE, prints a summary graph with all models. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

Nothing (this function plots a series of graphs)

See Also

assess_models

Examples

```
strong_movie_review_data$cleanText = clean_text(strong_movie_review_data$text)
mild_movie_review_data$cleanText = clean_text(mild_movie_review_data$text)

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
# Only for strong reviews (ratings of 1 or 10)
movie_model_strong = language_model(strong_movie_review_data,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText",
                                    progressBar = FALSE)

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
# Only for mild reviews (ratings of 4 or 7)
movie_model_mild = language_model(mild_movie_review_data,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText",
                                    progressBar = FALSE)

# Create the model assessment
movie_assessment = assess_models(movie_model_strong, movie_model_mild)

# Analyze ROC curves
plot_predictor_words(movie_assessment)
```

---

plot_roc *Plot ROC curves*

Description

This function plots ROC curves from the results of the assess_models function

Usage

```
plot_roc(
  modelAssessment,
  individual_plot = TRUE,
  combined_plot = TRUE,
  facet_plot = TRUE,
  facet_summary = TRUE,
  colors,
  model_names,
  plot_auc_polygon = TRUE,
  plot_ci = TRUE,
  line_size = 1,
  print_auc = TRUE,
  print_ci = TRUE,
  print_auc_ci_font_size = 4,
  print_auc_ci_x,
  print_auc_ci_y,
  plot_legend = TRUE,
```

```
  plot_title,
  facet_n_row = NULL,
  facet_n_col = 2
)
```

Arguments

modelAssessment	The output of the assess_models function
individual_plot	If TRUE, graphs individual ROC curves for each model. Defaults to TRUE.
combined_plot	If TRUE, and modelAssessment contains multiple models, graphs a plot with all ROC curves overlapping. Defaults to TRUE.
facet_plot	If TRUE, and modelAssessment contains multiple models, graphs a faceted plot with all ROC curves included. Defaults to TRUE.
facet_summary	If TRUE, and modelAssessment contains multiple models, the facet_plot will include a plot with all ROC curves overlapping. Defaults to TRUE.
colors	A vector of colors to use for each model's ROC curve.
model_names	A vector of strings to use as titles/names for each model.
plot_auc_polygon	If TRUE, the area below with ROC curve with the lowest AUC will be shaded in. Defaults to TRUE.
plot_ci	If TRUE, a confidence band will be plotted around each ROC curve. Defaults to TRUE.
line_size	A numeric representing the width of the ROC curve line. Defaults to 1.
print_auc	If TRUE, the value of the AUC will be printed on the plot. Defaults to TRUE.
print_ci	If TRUE, the range of the confidence interval will be printed on the plot. Defaults to TRUE.
print_auc_ci_font_size	The font size for printed values for the AUC and confidence interval. Defaults to 4.
print_auc_ci_x	A vector of x (horizontal) positions determining where on the plot the AUC and confidence interval values will be printed.
print_auc_ci_y	A vector of y (vertical) positions determining where on the plot the AUC and confidence interval values will be printed.
plot_legend	If TRUE, a legend will be printed on all plots.
plot_title	The title of the plot
facet_n_row	The number of rows used to plot the facet_plot. Defaults to NULL.
facet_n_col	The number of columns used to plot the facet_plot. Defaults to 2.

Value

Nothing (this function plots a series of graphs)

See Also

assess_models

Examples

```
## Not run:
strong_movie_review_data$cleanText = clean_text(strong_movie_review_data$text)
mild_movie_review_data$cleanText = clean_text(mild_movie_review_data$text)

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
# Only for strong reviews (ratings of 1 or 10)
movie_model_strong = language_model(strong_movie_review_data,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText",
                                    progressBar = FALSE)

# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
# Only for mild reviews (ratings of 4 or 7)
movie_model_mild = language_model(mild_movie_review_data,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText",
                                    progressBar = FALSE)

# Create the model assessment
movie_assessment = assess_models(movie_model_strong, movie_model_mild)

# Plot ROC curves
plot_roc(movie_assessment)

## End(Not run)
```

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strong_movie_review_data

Strong Movie Reviews from IMDB

Description

A dataset containing the text and ratings of 2000 movie reviews from IMDB. 1000 are strongly negative (rating of 1) and 1000 are strongly positive (rating of 10).

Usage

```
strong_movie_review_data
```

Format

A data frame with 2000 rows and 3 variables:

text text of the user's movie review

valence valence of the user's movie review, `Positive` (rating of 1) or `Negative` (rating of 10)

rating user's rating of the movie, on a scale of 1-10

Source

http://ai.stanford.edu/~amaas/data/sentiment/

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testAssessment-class *testAssessment Class*

Description

testAssessment Class

Slots

`type` Model type, "binary" or "continuous"

`model_labels` Label names and basic info for each model in the assessment

`auc_polygon_df` Dataframe for plotting the AUC polygon

`roc_ci_df` Dataframe for plotting the ROC confidence intervals

`roc_curve_df` Dataframe for plotting the ROC curves

`auc_ci_labels_df` Dataframe for AUC labels

`auc_tests` Dataframe of significance tests for AUCs

`cat_data` Dataframe of predictors (word engrams) with their model weights

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test_language_model *Test Language Model*

Description

This function tests a model created by the `language_model` function on a new dataset

Usage

```
test_language_model(
  inputDataframe,
  outcomeVariableColumnName,
  textColumnName,
  trainedModel,
  ngrams = "1",
  dfmWeightScheme = "count",
  lambda = "lambda.min"
)
```

Arguments

inputDataframe	A dataframe containing a column with text data (character strings) and an outcome variable (numeric or two-level factor)
outcomeVariableColumnName	A string consisting of the column name for the outcome variable in inputDataframe
textColumnName	A string consisting of the column name for the text data in inputDataframe
trainedModel	A trained model created by the language_model function
ngrams	A string defining the ngrams to serve as predictors in the model. Defaults to "1". For more information, see the okens_ngrams function in the quanteda package
dfmWeightScheme	A string defining the weight scheme you wish to use for constructing a document-frequency matrix. Default is "count". For more information, see the dfm_weight function in the quanteda package
lambda	A string defining the lambda value to be used. Default is "lambda.min". For more information, see the cv.glmnet function in the glmnet package

Details

This function is effectively a special instance of the assess_models function. Instead of being provided with two independently-specified models, the two assessed models are the training model and the testing model. This allows for assessing how well a trained language model generalizes to other inputs - this function allows for comparisons between the models using many of the same functions that can be used with assess_models.

Value

An object of the type "testAssessment"

See Also

language_model and assess_models

Examples

```
## Not run:
movie_review_data1$cleanText = clean_text(movie_review_data1$text)
movie_review_data2$cleanText = clean_text(movie_review_data2$text)

# Train a model on the \code{movie_review_data1} dataset
# Using language to predict "Positive" vs. "Negative" reviews
movie_model_valence = language_model(movie_review_data1,
                                     outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                     outcomeVariableType = "binary",
                                     textColumnName = "cleanText")

# Test the model on the \code{movie_review_data2} dataset
movie_model_rating = test_language_model(movie_review_data2,
                                    outcomeVariableColumnName = "valence",
                                    textColumnName = "cleanText",
                                    trainedModel = movie_model_valence)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

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