



Introduction to Natural Language Processing



Reading Assignment

Read Wikipedia Article on
Natural Language Processing



Imagine you work for Google News and you want to group news articles by topic

Or you work for a legal firm and you need to sift through thousands of pages of legal documents to find relevant ones.

This is where NLP can help!



We will want to:

- Compile Documents
- Featurize Them
- Compare their features

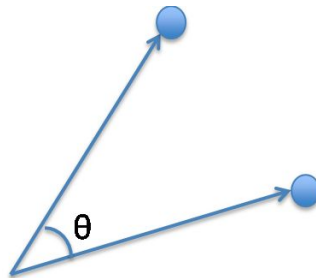
Simple Example:

- You have 2 documents:
 - “Blue House”
 - “Red House”
- Featurize based on word count:
 - Blue House -> (red,blue,house) -> (0,1,1)
 - Red House -> (red,blue,house) -> (1,0,1)



- A document represented as a vector of word counts is called a **“Bag of Words”**
 - “Blue House” -> (red,blue,house) -> (0,1,1)
 - “Red House” -> (red,blue,house) -> (1,0,1)
- You can use cosine similarity on the vectors made to determine similarity:

$$\text{sim}(A, B) = \cos(\theta) = \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\| \|B\|}$$





NLP

- We can improve on Bag of Words by adjusting word counts based on their frequency in corpus (the group of all the documents)
- We can use TF-IDF (Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency)





NLP

- Term Frequency - Importance of the term within that document
 - $TF(d,t)$ = Number of occurrences of term t in document d
- Inverse Document Frequency - Importance of the term in the corpus
 - $IDF(t) = \log(D/t)$ where
 - D = total number of documents
 - t = number of documents with the term



- Mathematically, TF-IDF is then expressed:

$$w_{x,y} = \text{tf}_{x,y} \times \log \left(\frac{N}{\text{df}_x} \right)$$

TF-IDF

Term x within document y

$\text{tf}_{x,y}$ = frequency of x in y

df_x = number of documents containing x

N = total number of documents



Example with R

Let's go to RStudio and begin to explore a project!

