## tech review

November 15, 2020

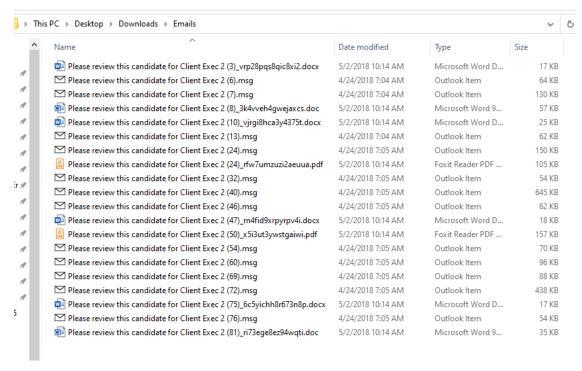
## 1 TF/IDF with KNIME

In this tech review, I am going to show how to compute TF/IDF with KNIME. KNIME is a drag-n-drop advanced analytics platform. More at KNIME.com

KNIME Desktop is a free software. It can do all of the analytics that one might need to do.

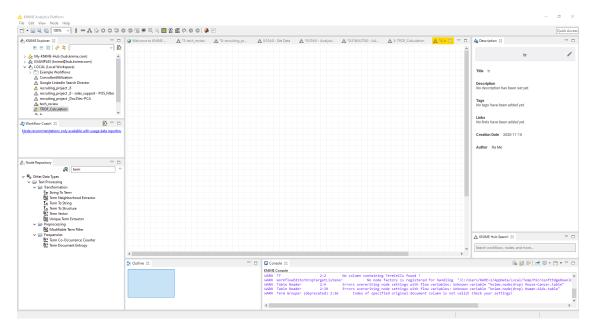
In this demo, I am going to show how to parse documents (resumes) and compute TF/IDF.

I have a folder with resumes in it that looks like this:

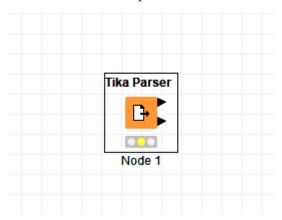


You can see that we have 20 documents: .MSG, .DOC, .DOCX, and .PDF.

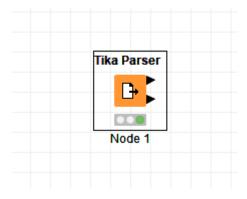
First, we start with a blank workbench.



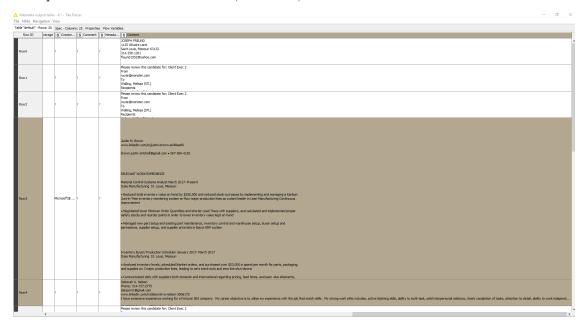
We want to parse all of our documents at once. In KNIME, there is a processing node called Tika Parser. We can drop it into our workbench.



The next step is to specify where the documents are. For that, we right-click, click Configure, then click on Browse, then navigate to the folder where the documents are and click OK. After that, right-click on the node and click execute. You will see that the yellow collor under the node will turn to green.

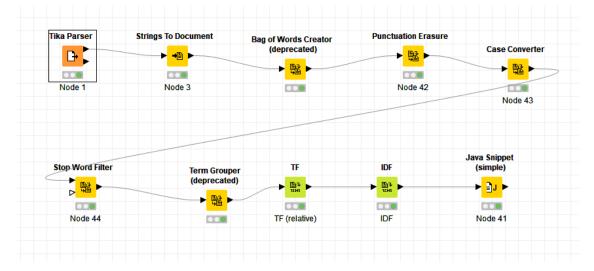


If we'll right-click on the node again, and if we'll click on Metadata output table, we'll see a table with parsed data. The last column, Content, contains the actual document data.



You can see that each cell in the Content column is a blob of text that contains resume data.

Here is the final workflow so that we can see what we are trying to accomplish:



From the Tika Parser node, we are going to the Strings To Document node. This is needed because we have to feed a document to the BoW node. This is the way KNIME works. When we right-click on the BoW node and click on Documents Output Table, we can see that our row count is now in thousands because for each term in a document we have a row.

Rows: 8920 Spec - Columns: 2	Prop
T Term	
finalist[]	<b>"</b> )
TRULASKE[]	<b>"</b> )
COLLEGE[]	<b>"</b> )
Columbia []	<b>"</b> )
1999-2004[]	<b>"</b> )
Bachelor []	<b>"</b> 3
Science []	<b>"</b> 3
Major []	נ"
:0	<b>"</b> )
Banking[]	נ"
Financial[]	נ"
Management[]	נ"
Association[]	נ"
Vice-President[]	נ"
Treasurer[]	נ"
Student[]	נ"
Council []	נ"
Phi[]	נ"
Kappa []	נ"
Fraternity[]	")
Rush[]	("
Chairman []	נ"
EXPERIENCE[]	נ"
Solid []	")
Gold[]	("
Pet[]	")
2017-2017[]	נ"
Senior []	נ"
Analyst[]	נ"
Developed[]	נ"
sales[]	נ"
marketing[]	נ"
analysis[]	נ"
for[]	נ"
our[]	")
domestic[]	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
international[]	("
/	

We then use the nodes Punctuation Erasure, Case Converter, and Stop Word Filter to do what we have learn in our lectures when we were working with tokenizers.

The next node is a Term Grouper node. This node groups all terms of a document by their text and deletes all tags.

The final 3 nodes are TF, IDF, and Java Snippet. All 3 nodes compute a column for our table. The last node computes a product of TF  $^*$  IDF.

When we right-click on the Java Snippet node and click on Appended Table, we see the following table:



We can see that KNIME has computed what we needed.

This concludes our demo.