Updated Project Proposal

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Project Topic: Text Analyser

Specific Problem Formulation

The aim is to design a text analyser to classify texts according to their transferred emotion. In a first step the analyser should be able to categorise song lyrics correctly. In an additional step the text analyser should be made applicable to other kinds of texts such as poems.

The task of identifying emotions is of deep interest to many researchers. It cannot only support research in other fields like human computer interaction and computer linguistic, but can also be useful for market analyses or educational games [Strapparava, C., & Mihalcea, R. (2008, March). Learning to identify emotions in text. In *Proceedings of the 2008 ACM symposium on Applied computing* (pp. 1556-1560). ACM.].

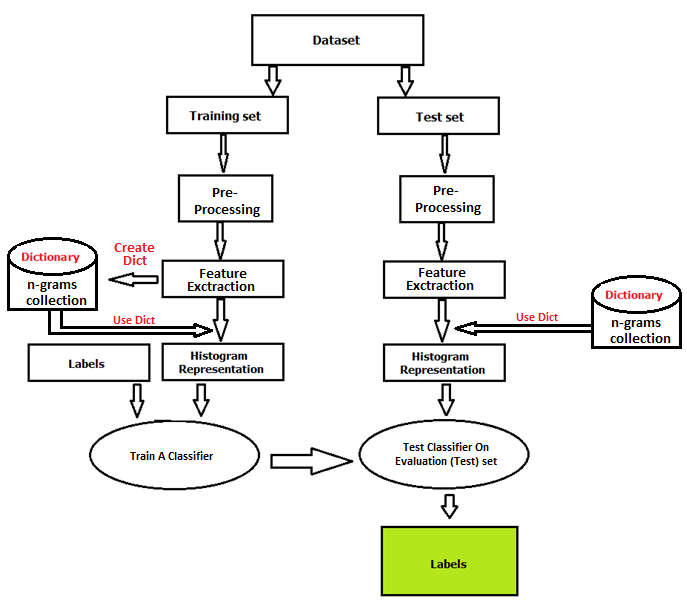
Project Timeline

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **When** | **Who** | **What** | **Time Spent** |
| Week 39 | Akash and Lisa | Find datasets, do research on different kinds of dataset | 20h |
|  | Chris and Lisa | Extract and label relevant data from online datasets | 10h |
|  | Niko and Chris | Find classifier libraries | 10h |
| Week 40 | Chris and Lisa | Extract and label relevant data from online datasets. | 10h |
|  | Akash and Niko | Create code skeleton (interfaces) | 13h |
|  | ~~Akash and Chris~~ | ~~Construct a dictionary~~ | ~~16h~~ |
|  | ~~Niko and Lisa~~ | ~~Implement bag of word~~ | ~~16h~~ |
|  | ~~Akash and Lisa~~ | ~~Integrate all components~~ | ~~16h~~ |
| **Friday 2nd October Milestone: Implement general text analyser prototype** | | | |
| Week 41 | Niko and Chris | Define Tests | 6h |
| Akash and Lisa | Customize prototype for project specific data | 18h |
| Akash and Lisa | Test different datasets | 16h |
| Niko and Chris | Compare classifiers | 16h |
| Akash and Niko | Benchmarking | 8h |
| **Friday 9th October Milestone: Implement data specific prototype.** | | | |
| Week 42 | Chris and Lisa | Compare feature extraction | 16h |
|  | Akash and Niko and Lisa and Chris | Refactoring and optimization | 16h |
|  | Niko and Akash | Project report | 20h |
|  |  | Backup Time | 8h |
| **Thursday 15th October Milestone: Project code & report delivery.** | | | |
| Week 43 | Akash, Nico, Lisa and Chris | Prepare presentation | 16h |
| **Tuesday 20th October Milestone: Project Presentation** | | | |

# Project setup sketch

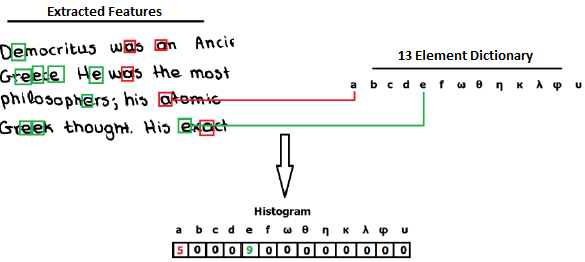
### Brief description of sub systems

1. **Dataset**: Includes the main corpus of digital text that we are going to work with. Typically, a data set consists of a Training set along with its labels. Additionally, it contains a Test set where the evaluation of the proposed system will be performed and its robustness will be assessed. Finally, the “Dataset” procedure also includes all these actions that needs to be taken (from programing perspective) in order to assure that each document from the training will be read and stored correctly in a repository along with its own label. Same procedure for Test set, however there are no labels here.



**Figure 1. Diagram of the Suggested System**

1. **Pre**-**Processing**: Common words like “is, this, it, a, the” etc. or numbers should be filtered out n order to avoid misclassifications and poor overall performance. This also includes any other actions that prepare our raw text data in a more appropriate form for the next step so that we can minimize the classification error.
2. **Feature extraction**: In this step we will have to extract features from each document. We will have to choose an n-gram model for this procedure (1, 2, 3-gram etc.). This is basically a transformation of our textual data into feature vectors that machine learning algorithms can understand, i.e. sequences of numbers extracted from textual features (words).
3. **Dictionary**: This contains a collection of n-gram features extracted from the training set (previous step). Contents of the dictionary are unique, no duplicates.
4. **Histogram Representation**: It is also called the Bag of Words model. This is basically a statistical representation of our initial corpus. It counts the occurrences of each word on the dictionary found in a given text.



**Figure 2. Simplistic Histogram Representation of a given text on letter level. In a real world situation we will have to deal with texts on word(s) level features, n-grams.**

1. **Classification:** This is the final step. We are going to use the histograms from the training set with their own labels and feed it to a classifier. This is the training step. Once training is done we will use the test histograms to the trained classifier in order to predict their labels and score the system.

Comments on Updates

There have been some significant changes in the project timeline and estimation of resource allocation. These changes are mainly due to underestimated time required for certain tasks such as finding, retrieving and labelling datasets in appropriate formats. Other tasks such as finding tools for feature extraction was overestimated and has thus been adjusted.

To this date we have a working prototype which works for general datasets and should now be customized to work for our specific training data. As reflected in the timeline some tasks have been prioritized based on the experience gained during the first week of research.