Semantic Analysis of Textual Data

line 1: 1st Given Name Surname   
line 2: email address

line 1: 2nd Given Name Surname  
line 2: email address

line 1: 3rd Given Name Surname  
line 2: email address

*Abstract*—*In the era of big data and natural language processing, the ability to accurately analyze and compare textual data is paramount. This research presents a comprehensive framework for semantic analysis of textual data, focusing on the calculation of phrase similarities and document comparisons. Leveraging advanced open AI embedding techniques and Cosine Similarity Algorithms, our approach aims to analyses the accuracy and efficiency of semantic similarity assessments and understands its potential use case applications.*

*The framework is implemented as a software tool that preprocesses textual data, generates embedding’s using state-of-the-art models, and calculates similarity scores between phrases and documents. The tool supports various preprocessing options, including tokenization, normalization, and context-based adjustments, ensuring robust and contextually relevant similarity measurements. We evaluate the performance of our framework through extensive experiments on diverse datasets, demonstrating its effectiveness in capturing semantic nuances and improving the quality of textual data analysis.*

*To visualize the effectiveness of our similarity calculations, we have developed a plotting tool that maps scalar values against similarity scores. This visualization, available at Semantic Similarity Plot, provides an intuitive representation of the relationship between scalar values and their corresponding similarity scores. The x-axis represents the scalar values, while the y-axis represents the similarity scores, allowing for a clear and immediate understanding of the data distribution and the performance of our similarity metrics and where secondary plot displays the number of possible comparisons between documents on x-axis and Similarity score on Y-axis which displays the semantic analysis between documents or phrases with its relevance based on threshold.*

*The results indicate significant improvements in similarity scoring accuracy compared to traditional methods. This research contributes to the field of natural language processing by providing a scalable and flexible solution for semantic analysis, with potential applications in automated content categorization like resume filtering for relevant job opportunities or filtering admission for students based on admission requirements and other several use cases across different domains. The software tool is made available as an open-source project, encouraging further research and development in this analysis or develop potential use cases.*

*Keywords—component, formatting, style, styling, insert (key words)*

# Introduction

Semantic similarity is a key component of Natural Language Processing (NLP) and one of the core tasks for many NLP applications and related fields. Semantic similarity, as opposed to lexicographical similarity, is a metric that is defined over a collection of documents or phrases. It bases the concept of distance between objects on how similar their meanings or semantic content are. Also, similarity between the documents is based on the direct and indirect relationships among them, which can be measured and identified by the presence of semantic relations among them. [1]. In the realm of Natural Language Processing (NLP), estimating the semantic similarity between text data is one of the most difficult and unresolved research challenges. It is challenging to create rule-based techniques for calculating semantic similarity metrics due to the flexibility of natural language. Numerous semantic similarity techniques have been put out over time to address this problem.

In this paper, we have designed a systematic approach to investigate and measure the semantic relationships between textual data at different levels, ranging from individual words and phrases to entire documents. To make this possible we have used OpenAI's GPT-based embeddings in order generate embeddings based on respective context and then we calculated the cosine analyse how different textual elements relate to one another in terms of meaning, context, and domain. To be precise, semantic similarity, which quantifies how closely two pieces of text align in meaning, is a fundamental concept in natural language processing (NLP) with applications in information retrieval, document clustering, and recommendation systems. By utilising OpenAI's powerful embeddings, we can turn text into dense vector representations that capture its semantic essence, allowing us to compute similarity metrics like cosine similarity.

See also: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IMRAD>

This Section should be focused on describing your approach. You can use references from other source.

# Methods

This section should describe your work in details. Here you can use references to your work and external sources.

# Results

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# Discussion

Conclusion of your work should be precise and concise. How was the project, what is done, what is the result... There can be discussion on further work and direction.

# Ease of Use

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may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

*a**b* 

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## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
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* In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
* Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
* The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

# Using the Template

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Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1”, “Heading 2”, “Heading 3”, and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

## Figures and Tables

For adding object other than text (tables, equations, graphs, figures, code…), **there must be at least one cross reference** to it. Figure 1 is an example

#### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)



Figure 1 Example Figure Caption

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

## Code References:

Referencing Code in your text should be avoided unless necessary. In such cases it can be inserted as a listing as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Listing 1 Code Reference Example

Console.WriteLine(“Referencing code”, var);

// using tab can be replaced with 4 spaces

Do not pass code as image. When referring to variable in **Error! Reference source not found.**, italics should be used for example *var.* Code flows and logic should be presented better as Graph or Diagram instead of words.

Code Block which is too big to put in the textbox can be reference as Listing 2.

Listing 2 Unit Test [EncodeDateTimeTest](https://github.com/ddobric/neocortexapi/blob/0348ffb99739ddf8c8c3a875f8162a18073938ca/source/UnitTestsProject/EncoderTests/DateTimeEncoderExperimentalTests.cs#L34-L49)

public void EncodeDateTimeTest(int w, double r, …)

{

…

DateTimeEncoderExperimental encoder = new…

var result = encoder.Encode(input);

…

Assert.IsTrue(result.SequenceEqual(expected…

}

##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

##### References

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1. G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955. *(references)*
2. J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
3. I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in Magnetism, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
4. K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
5. R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
6. Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetics Japan, p. 301, 1982].
7. M. Young, The Technical Writer’s Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

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