

# MSiA414 SEC20

## Text Analytics

### Lab 1 - Tokenization and Beyond

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# Overview

- Tokenization with common libraries
- Hands on
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# Tokenization with common libraries

## Overview

- NLTK
- Spacy
- Stanford Stanza

# Tokenization with common libraries

## NLTK – Installation

### Shell

```
pip install nltk
```

### Python Console

```
import nltk  
nltk.download()
```

# Tokenization with common libraries

## NLTK – Sentence-level

### Python Console

```
from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize
```

```
text = 'I am happy. I am sleepy. I am dreamy.'  
sents = sent_tokenize(text)
```

# Tokenization with common libraries

## NLTK – Word-level

### Python Console

```
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
```

```
text = 'I am happy. I am sleepy. I am dreamy.'  
words = word_tokenize(text)
```

# Tokenization with common libraries

## Spacy – Installation

### Shell

```
pip install spacy  
python -m spacy download en_core_web_sm
```

# Tokenization with common libraries

## Spacy – Sentence-level

### Python Console

```
import spacy

nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
nlp.add_pipe(nlp.create_pipe('sentencizer'))

text = 'I am happy. I am sleepy. I am dreamy.'
doc = nlp(text)

sents = [sent.string.strip() for sent in doc.sents]
```



# Tokenization with common libraries

## Spacy – Word-level

### Python Console

```
import spacy

nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
nlp.add_pipe(nlp.create_pipe('sentencizer'))

text = 'I am happy. I am sleepy. I am dreamy.'
doc = nlp(text)

words = [token.text for token in doc]
```

# Tokenization with common libraries

## Stanford Stanza – Installation

### Shell

```
pip install stanza
```

### Python Console

```
import stanza  
stanza.download('en')
```

# Tokenization with common libraries

## Stanford Stanza – Sentence-level

### Python Console

```
import stanza
```

```
text = 'I am happy. I am sleepy. I am dreamy.'
```

```
nlp = stanza.Pipeline('en')
```

```
doc = nlp(text)
```

```
sents = [' '.join([token.text for token in sentence.  
tokens]).strip() for sentence in doc.sentences]
```

# Tokenization with common libraries

## Stanford Stanza – Word-level

### Python Console

```
from functools import reduce

import stanza

text = 'I am happy. I am sleepy. I am dreamy.'

nlp = stanza.Pipeline('en')
words_by_sentence = [[token.text for token in sentence.
    tokens] for sentence in doc.sentences]
words = reduce(lambda lst1,lst2: lst1 + lst2,
    words_by_sentence)
```

# Tokenization with common libraries

## Extra resources

- Miniconda: <https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html>.
- NLTK: <https://www.nltk.org/>
- Spacy: <https://spacy.io/usage/spacy-101>
- Stanford Stanza: <https://stanfordnlp.github.io/stanza/>

# Hands on

## Tokenization, stemming and POS tagging

### Task

- 1 Install and evaluate 2 to 3 text preprocessing libraries (in python or Java).
- 2 Download a publicly available text corpus.
- 3 Apply tokenization, stemming and POS tagging on the full corpus.

### Note

Keep an eye out for the time/memory consumption of each library as well as their ease of use.

# Quiz

## Task 1

Which library do you find easiest to use for tokenization?

- A NLTK
- B Spacy
- C Stanford Stanza
- D Other

# Quiz

## Task 2

Which library runs fastest for POS tagging?

- A NLTK
- B Spacy
- C Stanford Stanza
- D Other



# Quiz

## Task 3

Which library appears most memory efficient on your machine/OS of choice?

- A NLTK
- B Spacy
- C Stanford Stanza
- D Other

# Thoughts & feedbacks

