STAT 413/613 Homework: Tidy Text

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Instructions

- 1. Clone this homework repo to your homework directory as a new repo.
- 2. Rename the starter file under the analysis directory as hw_01_yourname.Rmd and use it for your solutions.
- 3. Modify the "author" field in the YAML header.
- 4. Stage and Commit R Markdown and HTML files (no PDF files).
- 5. Push both .Rmd and HTML files to GitHub.
- Make sure you have knitted to HTML prior to staging, committing, and pushing your final submission.
- 6. Commit each time you answer a part of question, e.g. 1.1
- 7. Push to GitHub after each major question
- 8. When complete, submit a response in Canvas
- Only include necessary code to answer the questions.
- Most of the functions you use should be from the tidyverse.
- Unnecessary Base R or other packages not covered in class will result in point deductions.
- Use Pull requests and or email to ask me any questions. If you email, please ensure your most recent code is pushed to GitHub.

1 Sentiment Analysis

0. libraries

library(tidyverse)

```
## -- Attaching packages ------ tidyverse 1.3.0 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.2  v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble 3.0.3  v dplyr  1.0.2
## v tidyr  1.1.2  v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr  1.3.1  v forcats 0.5.0
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()

library(tidytext)
library(gutenbergr)
```

- 1. Download the following two works from the early $20^{\rm th}$ century from Project Gutenberg:
- Upton Sinclair: "The Jungle" (1906)
- W.E.B. Du Bois: "The Quest of the Silver Fleece" (1911)

```
# check each gutenberg ID
#gutenberg_works() %>%
    #(title == "The Jungle")
#gutenberg_works() %>%
    #filter(str_detect(author, " Bois"))

theJungle <- gutenberg_download(140)</pre>
```

Determining mirror for Project Gutenberg from http://www.gutenberg.org/robot/harvest
Using mirror http://aleph.gutenberg.org
theQuest <- gutenberg_download(15265)</pre>

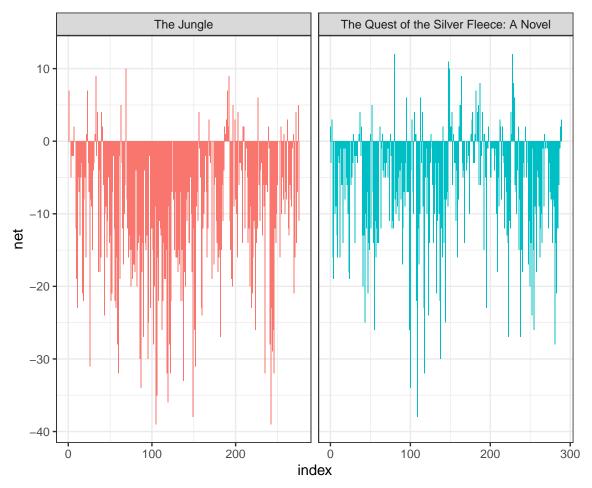
- 2. Write a function to take an argument of a downloaded book tibble and return it in tidy text format.
- The function must add line and chapter numbers as variables
- The function must unnest tokens at the word level
- The function must remove any Project Gutenberg formatting so only the words remain
- The function must remove any stop_words and filter out any NAs 8.1.2: 0 You could have combined the regex into one with an | and not used the if blocks would have saved lots of duplicate code.

```
tidyJungleAndQuest <- function(tidyBooks){</pre>
  stopifnot(is.data.frame(tidyBooks))
  if(tidyBooks$gutenberg_id[[1]] == 140){
  theJungle %>%
  mutate(linenumber = row_number(),
         chapter = cumsum(str_detect(text,regex( "^chapter [\\divxlc]",
                                                  ignore_case = TRUE)))) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  mutate(word = str_extract(word, "[a-z']+")) %>%
  anti_join(stop_words, by = "word") %>%
  filter(!is.na(word)) -> theJungle
  return(theJungle)
    }else if(tidyBooks$gutenberg_id[[1]] == 15265){
  theQuest %>%
  mutate(linenumber = row_number(),
        text = recode(text, "_Contents_" = "Contents",
```

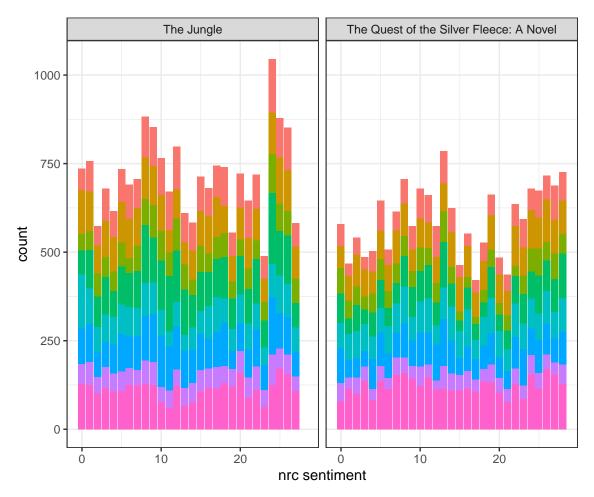
- 3. Use the function from step 2
- Tidy each book and then add book and author as variables and save each tibble to a new variable.

- 4. Use a dplyr function to combine the two tibbles into a new tibble.
- It should have 89,513 rows with 6 variables

- 5. Measure the net sentiment using bing for each block of 50 lines
- Plot the sentiment for each book in an appropriate faceted plot either line or column.
- Be sure to remove the legend.
- Save the plot to a variable
- Interpret the plots for each book and then compare them.
- Interpretation: In the following plot, The Quest of the Silver has more negative words than The Jungle. The majority of both contents have a negative sentiment.



- 6. Measure the total for each nrc sentiment in each block of 500 lines and then,
- Filter out the "positive" and "negative" and save to a new variable. You should have 456 observations.
- Plot the count of the sentiments for each block in each book in an appropriate faceted plot with the books in two columns and the sentiments in 8 rows.
- Be sure to remove the legend.
- Interpret the plots for each book and then compare them.
- Interpretation: Interestingly, these two books share the similarities on each block across 500 lines have abundant sentiment of structures. 8.1.6c: 0.75 Instead of coord flip, should facet_grid sentiment by book



- 7. Using bing, create a new data frame with the counts of the positive and negative sentiment words for each book.
- Show the 20 most frequent words across all book along with their book, sentiment, and count, in descending order by count.

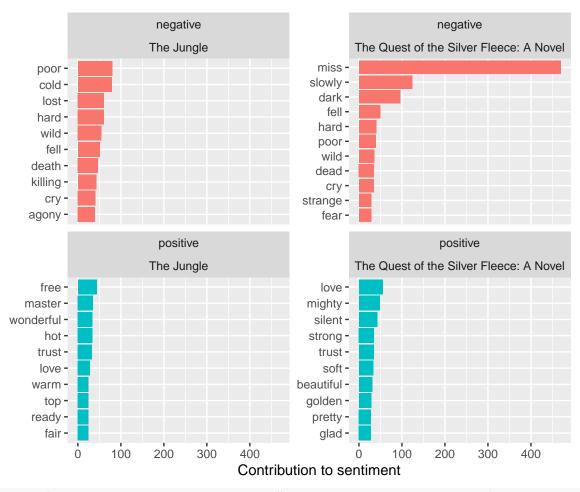
```
jungleAndQuest %>%
  inner_join(get_sentiments("bing"), by = "word") %>%
  count(book, word, sentiment, sort = TRUE) %>%
  ungroup() -> bingSentimentsJungleAndQuest
head(bingSentimentsJungleAndQuest, 20)
```

```
##
  # A tibble: 20 x 4
##
      book
                                                         sentiment
                                                word
                                                                        n
##
      <chr>
                                                 <chr>
                                                         <chr>>
                                                                    <int>
##
    1 The Quest of the Silver Fleece: A Novel miss
                                                         negative
                                                                      469
##
    2 The Quest of the Silver Fleece: A Novel slowly
                                                         negative
                                                                      124
    3 The Quest of the Silver Fleece: A Novel dark
##
                                                         negative
                                                                       96
##
    4 The Jungle
                                                                       80
                                                poor
                                                         negative
##
    5 The Jungle
                                                cold
                                                         negative
                                                                       79
##
    6 The Jungle
                                                hard
                                                         negative
                                                                       61
##
    7 The Jungle
                                                lost
                                                         negative
                                                                       61
##
    8 The Jungle
                                                                       55
                                                wild
                                                         negative
    9 The Quest of the Silver Fleece: A Novel love
                                                         positive
                                                                       55
```

```
## 10 The Jungle
                                               fell
                                                       negative
                                                                     51
## 11 The Quest of the Silver Fleece: A Novel fell
                                                                     50
                                                       negative
## 12 The Quest of the Silver Fleece: A Novel mighty
                                                       positive
                                                                     48
                                                                     47
## 13 The Jungle
                                               death
                                                       negative
## 14 The Jungle
                                               free
                                                       positive
                                                                     44
## 15 The Jungle
                                                                     43
                                               killing negative
## 16 The Quest of the Silver Fleece: A Novel silent
                                                       positive
                                                                     43
## 17 The Jungle
                                               cry
                                                       negative
                                                                     41
## 18 The Jungle
                                               agony
                                                       negative
                                                                     40
## 19 The Quest of the Silver Fleece: A Novel hard
                                                                     40
                                                       negative
## 20 The Jungle
                                               dead
                                                       negative
                                                                     39
```

- 8. Plot the top ten for each positive and negative sentiment faceting by book.
- Ensure each facet has the words in the proper order for that book.
- Identify any that may be inappropriate and should be excluded from the sentiment analysis.
- We need to remove the word miss from the bing sentiment lexicon, because miss is not totally a negative word. For instance: I miss you baby. 8.1.8a: 1 Did not get 10 words for each sentiment, Need to use reorder_within and scale_x_reordered 0 I miss you baby is negative so it is most likely the use as part of someone's name, Miss Jones, Miss Smith

```
bingSentimentsJungleAndQuest %>%
  group_by(book, sentiment) %>%
  slice_max(order_by = n, n = 10) %>%
  mutate(word = reorder_within(word, n, book)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  ggplot(aes(word, n, fill = sentiment)) +
  geom_col(show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(sentiment ~ book, scales = "free_y") +
  labs(y = "Contribution to sentiment", x = NULL) +
  coord_flip() +
  scale_x_reordered()
```



theme(strip.background = element_blank(), strip.placement = "outside") #review HW1

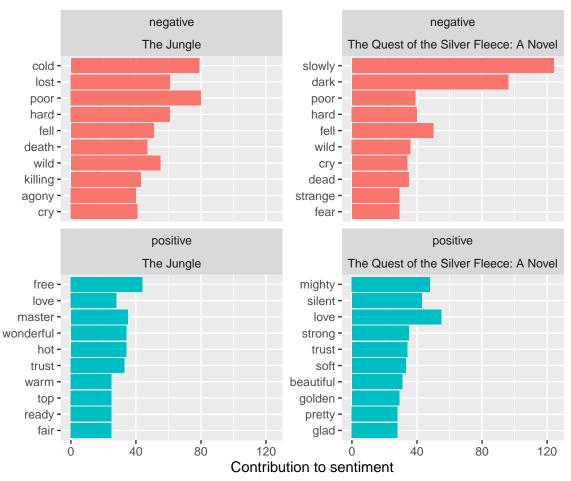
- 9. Remove the inappropriate word(s) from the analysis.
- Replot the top 10 for each sentiment per book from step 8.
- Interpret the plots
- Interpretation: After removing the word miss, we can detect that The Quest has many negative sentiments. Based on the top ten ranking for each, Negative sentiments are more than positive sentiments in both books.

```
# remove the word "miss" from the bing sentiment lexicon.
get_sentiments("bing") %>%
    filter(word != "miss") -> bing_no_miss

# redo the analysis from the beginning
jungleAndQuest %>%
    inner_join(bing_no_miss, by = "word") %>%
    count(book, word, sentiment, sort = TRUE) %>%
    ungroup() -> bing_word_counts

# visualize it
bing_word_counts %>%
    group_by(book, sentiment) %>%
    slice_max(order_by = n, n = 10) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
```

```
mutate(word = reorder(word, n)) %>%
ggplot(aes(x = word, y = n, fill = sentiment)) +
geom_col(show.legend = FALSE) +
facet_wrap(sentiment ~ book, scales = "free_y") +
labs(y = "Contribution to sentiment", x = NULL) +
coord_flip()
```

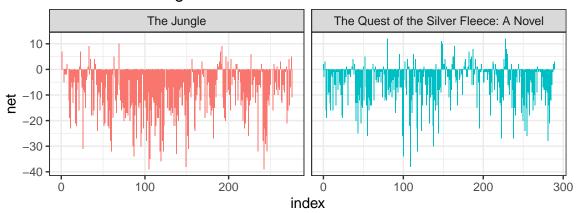


10. Extra Credit

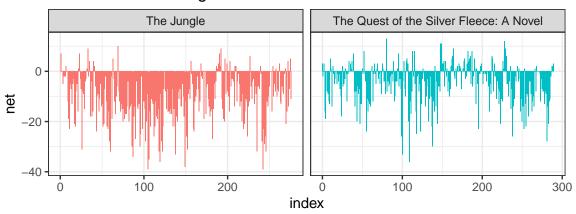
- Rerun the analysis from step 5 and recreate the plot with the title "Custom Bing".
- Show both the original step 5 plot with the new plot in the same output graphic, one on top of the other.
- Interpret the plots
- Interpretation: although we filter out miss, the plot shows there is no big change in the analysis.

```
theme_bw() +
  facet_wrap(~book, ncol = 2, scales = "free_x") +
  ggtitle("With Miss as Negative") -> p1
# No Miss
jungleAndQuest %>%
  inner_join(bing_no_miss, by = "word") %>%
  count(index = linenumber %/% 50, sentiment, book, sort = TRUE) %>%
  pivot_wider(names_from = sentiment, values_from = n,
              values_fill = list(n = 0)) %>%
  mutate(net = positive - negative) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = index, y = net, fill = book)) +
  geom_col(show.legend = FALSE) +
 theme_bw() +
  facet_wrap(~book, ncol = 2, scales = "free_x") +
  ggtitle("Without Miss as Negative") -> p2
library(gridExtra)
## Attaching package: 'gridExtra'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       combine
doubleBing50 <- grid.arrange(p1, p2, nrow = 2)</pre>
```

With Miss as Negative



Without Miss as Negative



2 tf-idf for Mark Twain's books

- 1. Download the following books from Author Mark Twain from Project Gutenberg
- Use the meta_fields argument to include the Book title as part of the download
- Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer, Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, Life on the Mississippi, Prince and the Pauper, and A Tramp Abroad

```
mutate(thePrinceAndThePauper, book = "The Prince And The Pauper"),
mutate(aTrampAbroad, book = "A Tramp Abroad"))
```

- 2. Modify your earlier function or create a new one to output a tf-idf ready dataframe (leave the the stop words in the text)
- Still unnest, remove any formatting, get rid of any NAs and then,
- Add the count for each word by title.
- Use your function to tidy the downloaded texts and save to a variable. It should have 57,130 rows 8.2.2:
 1 Function is too specific. It should take the df as an argument and then operate on it, regardless of which books are in the DF. This is too specific. In fact they have changed the library so the check for an exact number of rows errors out.

```
readyTfItf <- function(x){
    stopifnot(is.data.frame(markTwainBooks)) #,nrow(x) == 73326))
    markTwainBooks %>%
    unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
    mutate(word = str_extract(word, "[a-z']+")) %>%
    filter(!is.na(word)) %>%
    count(book, word, sort = TRUE) -> markTwainBooks

# calculate how many words in each book = total variable
    markTwainBooks %>%
    group_by(book) %>%
    summarize(total = sum(n), .groups = "keep") -> ttlWords

markTwainBooks %>%
    left_join(ttlWords, by = "book") -> markTwainBooks
    return(markTwainBooks)
}
```

- 3. Calculate the tf-idf
- Save back to the data frame.

```
markTwainBooks %>%
  readyTfItf() %>%
  bind_tf_idf(word, book, n) -> markTwainBooks
```

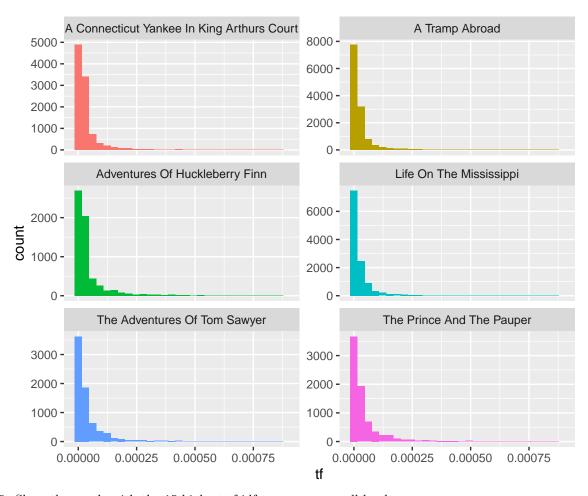
- 4. Plot the tf for each book using a faceted graph.
- Facet by book.

```
markTwainBooks %>%
ggplot(aes(x = tf, fill = book)) +
  geom_histogram(show.legend = FALSE) +
   xlim(NA, 0.0009) +
  facet_wrap(~book, ncol = 2, scales = "free_y")

## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

## Warning: Removed 852 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).

## Warning: Removed 6 rows containing missing values (geom_bar).
```



- 5. Show the words with the 15 highest tf-idfs across across all books
- Only show those rows.
- How many look like possible names?
- possible names: Hendon, Becky, Huck, Joe, Potter, Launcelot, Merlin, Hugh.

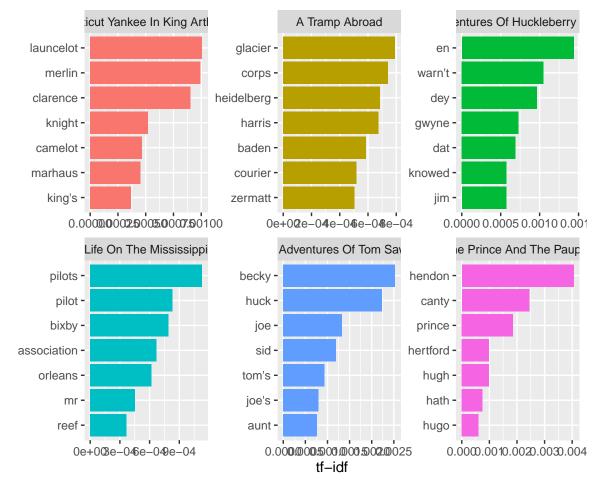
```
markTwainBooks %>%
  arrange(desc(tf_idf)) %>%
  select(book, tf_idf, everything()) %>%
  head(15)
```

```
##
  # A tibble: 15 x 7
##
      book
                                           tf_idf word
                                                                                   idf
                                                                   total
##
      <chr>
                                            <dbl> <chr>
                                                                           <dbl> <dbl>
                                                            <int>
                                                                   <int>
    1 The Prince And The Pauper
                                        0.00406
                                                  hendon
                                                                   71104 2.26e-3 1.79
##
                                                             161
##
    2 The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer
                                        0.00253
                                                  becky
                                                             102
                                                                   72190 1.41e-3 1.79
    3 The Prince And The Pauper
                                        0.00244
                                                  canty
                                                               97
                                                                   71104 1.36e-3 1.79
##
    4 The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer
                                        0.00223
                                                  huck
                                                             232
                                                                   72190 3.21e-3 0.693
    5 The Prince And The Pauper
                                        0.00186
                                                                   71104 2.69e-3 0.693
##
                                                  prince
                                                             191
    6 Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn
##
                                        0.00144
                                                             235 113227 2.08e-3 0.693
                                                  en
    7 The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer
                                        0.00133
                                                  joe
                                                                  72190 1.91e-3 0.693
    8 The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer
                                        0.00119
                                                                  72190 1.08e-3 1.10
                                                  sid
                                                               78
                                                  pilots
    9 Life On The Mississippi
                                        0.00113
                                                              93 147364 6.31e-4 1.79
## 10 Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn
                                        0.00105
                                                  warn't
                                                             293 113227 2.59e-3 0.405
## 11 A Connecticut Yankee In King Ar~ 0.00101
                                                               67 119087 5.63e-4 1.79
                                                  launcel~
```

```
## 12 A Connecticut Yankee In King Ar~ 0.000993 merlin 66 119087 5.54e-4 1.79
## 13 The Prince And The Pauper 0.000983 hertford 39 71104 5.48e-4 1.79
## 14 The Prince And The Pauper 0.000983 hugh 39 71104 5.48e-4 1.79
## 15 Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn 0.000965 dey 61 113227 5.39e-4 1.79
```

- 6. Plot the top 7 tf_idf words from each book.
- Sort in descending order of tf_idf
- Interpret the plots.
- Interpretation: Many top 7 tf_idf words are the real name or English honorifics, such as aunt and prince. Most of the time the words of speeches are nouns.

```
markTwainBooks %>%
  arrange(desc(tf_idf)) %>%
  mutate(word = parse_factor(word, levels = rev(unique(word)))) %>%
  group_by(book) %>%
  slice_max(order_by = tf_idf, n = 7) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  ggplot(aes(word, tf_idf, fill = book)) +
  geom_col(show.legend = FALSE) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = "tf-idf") +
  facet_wrap(~book, scales = "free") +
  coord_flip()
```



3 Extra Credit Podcasts

- Choose **One** of the following podcasts and answer the questions below:
- a. Sentiment Preserving Fake Reviews The Original paper
- b. Data in Life: Authorship Attribution in Lennon-McCartney Songs
- c. Newsha Ajami | Improving Urban Water Systems Through Data Science, Public Policy and Engineering
- 1. What are some key ideas from this podcast relevant to text sentiment analysis/authorship attribution (1, or 2) or working with large diverse data sets (3)?
- I'd choose Sentiment Preserving Fake Reviews for answering question.
- Authorship attribution has been a standard problem within Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- Advanced neural language models (NLMs) are widely used in sequence generation tasks because they are able to produce fluent and meaningful sentences. They can also be used to generate fake reviews, which can then be used to attack online review systems and influence the buying decisions of online shoppers. As Mr. Adelani mentioned, reviews can have great influence on buyers' decisions and it is not only the content but also the volume of the reviews that plays a crucial role.
- Mr. Adelani discussed the idea of generating sentiment-preserving fake online review by using an example of a positive/negative review and generate more fake reviews similar to it. It is relevant to sentiment analysis/authorship attribution because it preserves the sentiment of the writer and it is like paraphrasing the original review.
- It requires experts to train a tailored LM for a specific topic. A low-skilled threat model can be built
 just by combining publicly available LMs and show that the produced fake reviews can fool both humans
 and machines.
- Then the GPT-2 NLM is used to generate a large number of high-quality reviews based on a review with the desired sentiment and then using a BERT based text classifier (with accuracy of 96%) to filter out reviews with undesired sentiments.
- Because none of the words in the review are modified, fluent samples like the training data can be generated from the learned distribution. A subjective evaluation with 80 participants demonstrated that this simple method can produce reviews that are as fluent as those written by people.
- Three countermeasures, Grover, GLTR, and OpenAI GPT-2 detector, were found to be difficult to accurately detect fake review.
- 2. How do you think the ideas discussed may be relevant in your future work?
- As technology constantly evolves, computer comes to compiling and analyzing structured data through Natural Language Processing. For example, as we learned sentiment words data frame this week, we can directly analyze many words and articles by computer, avoid too subjective effects by human beings. So how to organize and optimal words NLP maybe is the most relevant in the future for us.
- Note: the elegant way to tidy book

```
\# chapter2 = cumsum(str\_detect(text,
                                  "^_(Ni|O|T|S|F|E)[:lower:]+[-]*[:lower:]*_$")),
   # chapter=chapter2+chapter1,
   # chapter1=NULL,
   # chapter2=NULL) %>%
tidy_df <- df %>%
  # add line and chapter numbers to dataset
 mutate(linenumber = row_number(),
         chapter = cumsum(str_detect(text, c_pattern))) %>%
  # convert all to lower case and put one line per word
 unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  # take care of any special formatting characters around words
 mutate(word = str_extract(word, "[a-z']+")) %>%
  # remove stop-words
 anti_join(stop_words) %>%
  # get rid of any NA's
 filter(!is.na(word))
```