

# **Harry Potter**

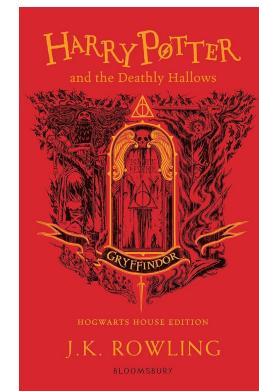
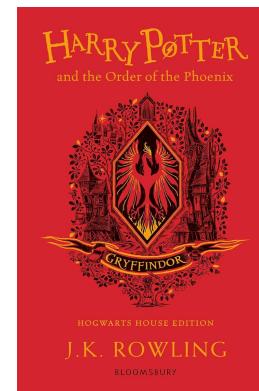
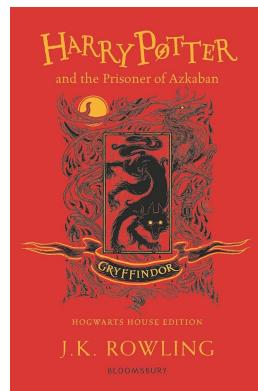
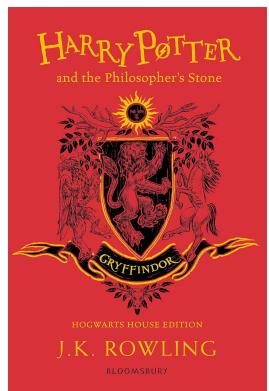
## **and the Text mining project**

Enrico Carraro

Alex Cecchetto

Virginia Murru

# 1. The Data



1998

2000

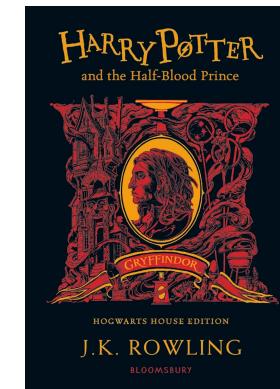
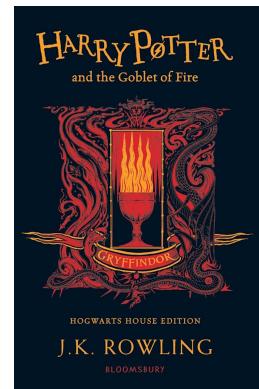
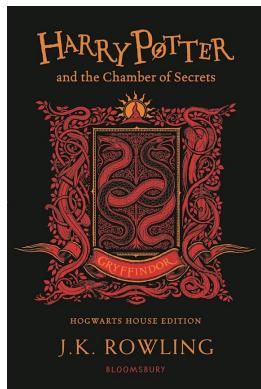
2005

1997

1999

2003

2007

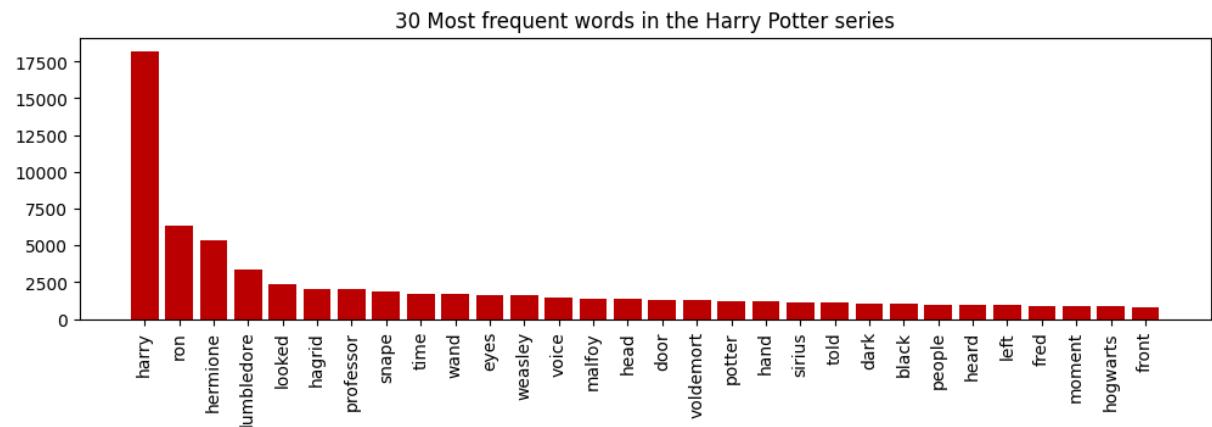


# 2. Preprocessing

- Obtain the tokens from the books;
- Remove stop-words and special characters;
- Obtain the stemmed words

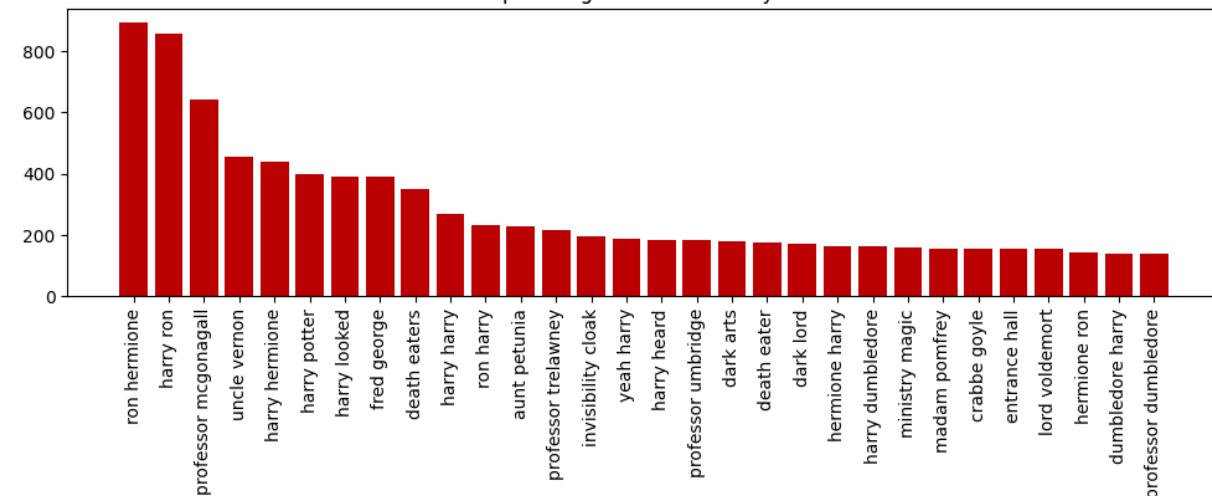
```
class CustomTokenizer:  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.patterns = [  
            (r'[.,;!?]', 'PUNCTUATION'), # Matches common punctuation  
            (r"\b\w+\t\b|\b\w+\b|\'\w+\b", "WORD") #specific pattern for words  
        ]  
  
    def tokenize(self, text):  
        tokens = []  
        for pattern, token_type in self.patterns:  
            regex = re.compile(pattern)  
            matches = regex.finditer(text)  
            for match in matches:  
                tokens.append((match.group(), token_type))  
        return tokens
```

# 3. Most common words



## 3. Bigrams

## 30 Most frequent bigrams in the Harry Potter series

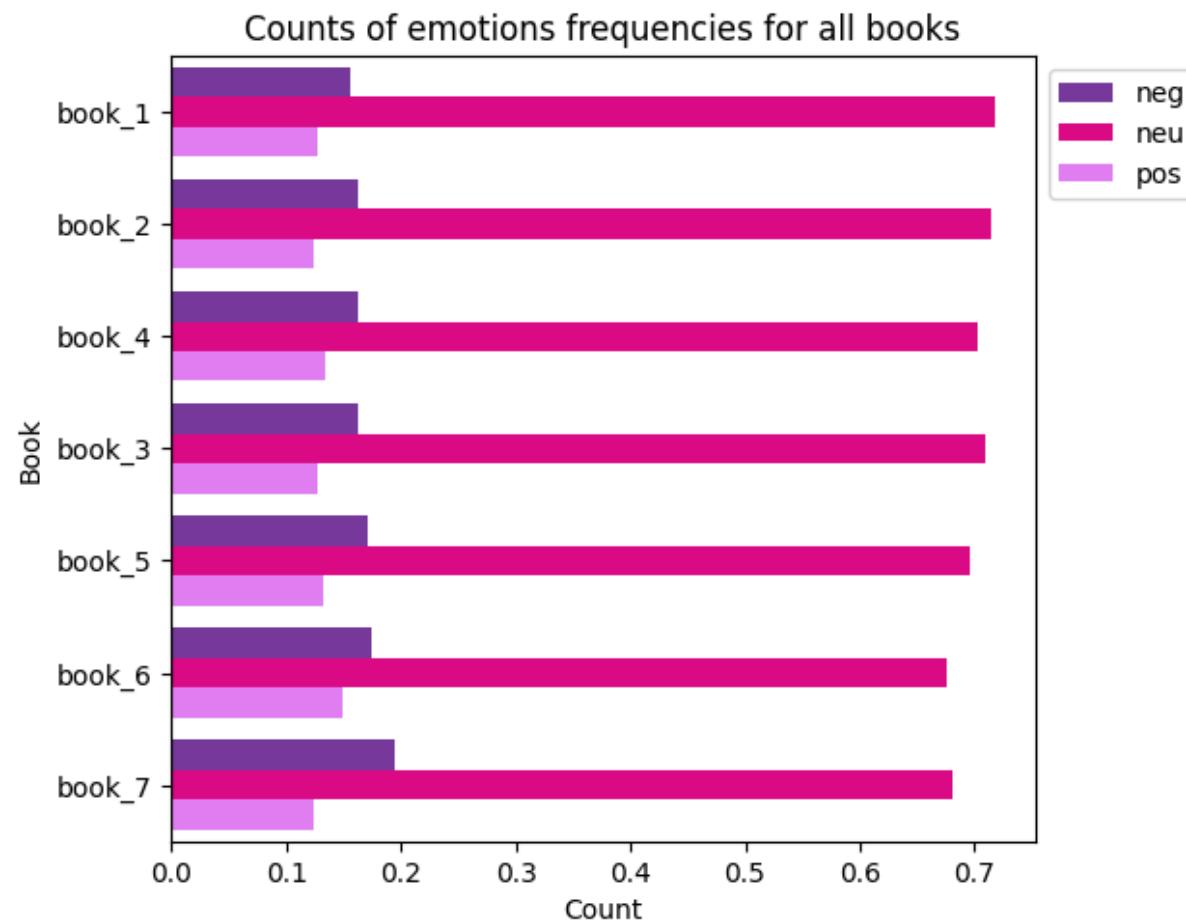




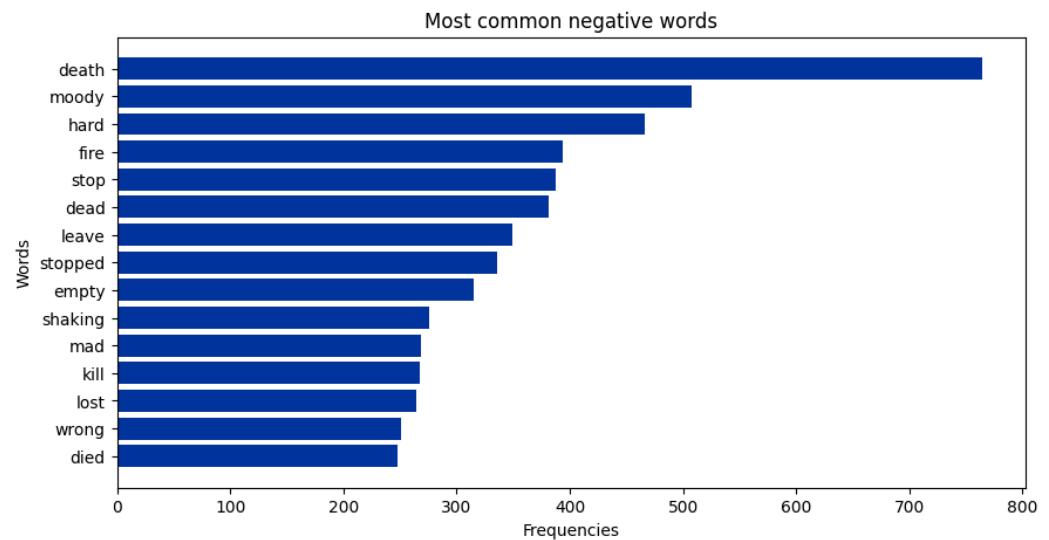
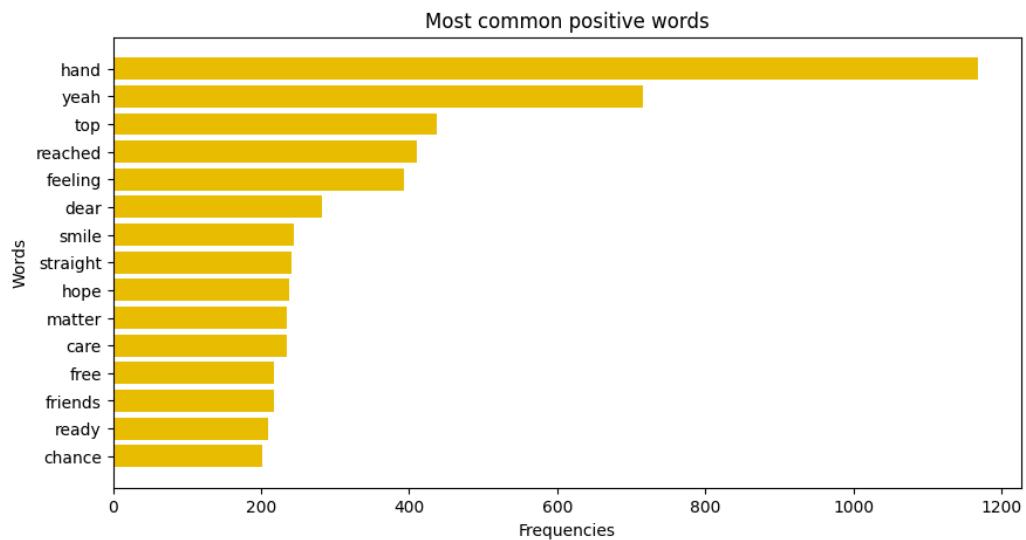
## SENTIMENT ANALYSIS



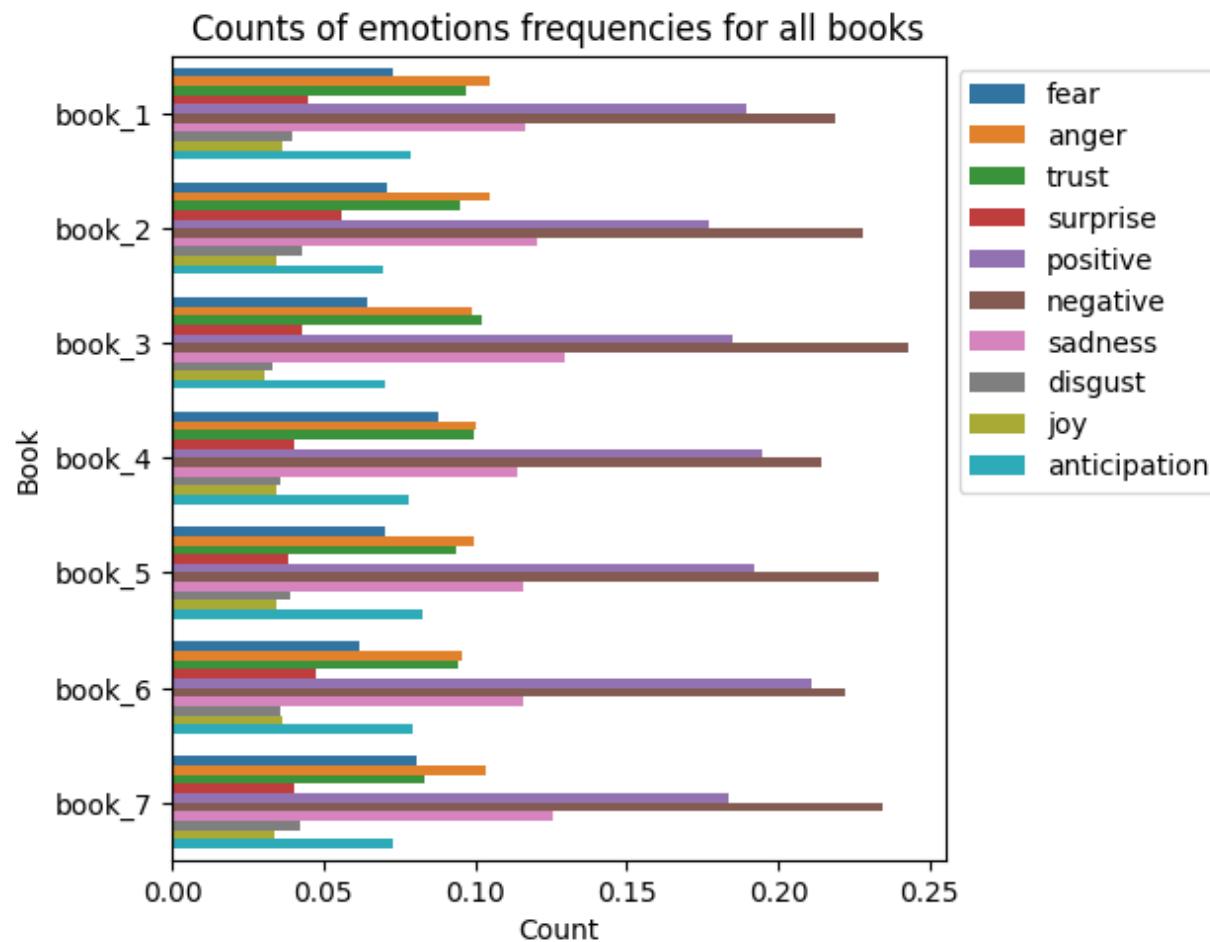
# 3. Sentiment Analysis



# 3. Sentiment Analysis

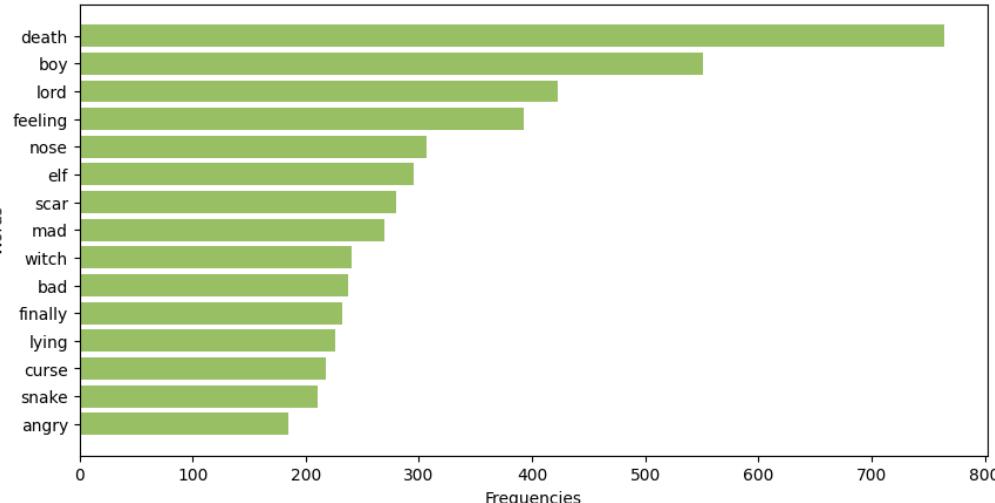


# 4. Sentiment analysis

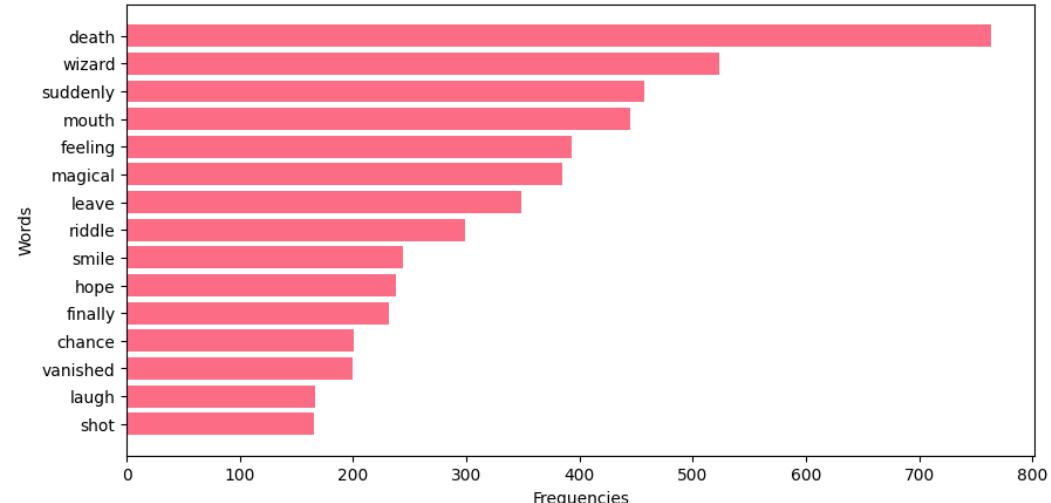


# 3. Sentiment Analysis

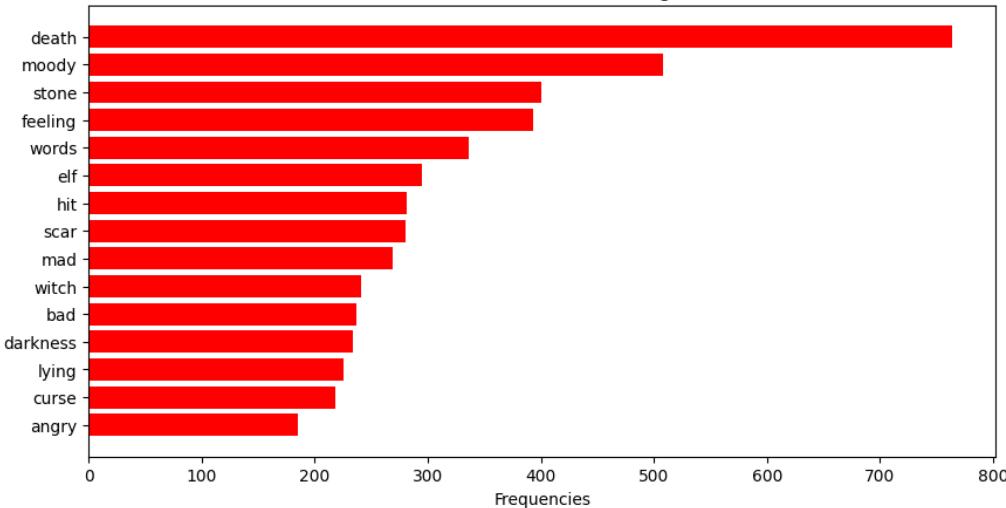
Most common words for Disgust



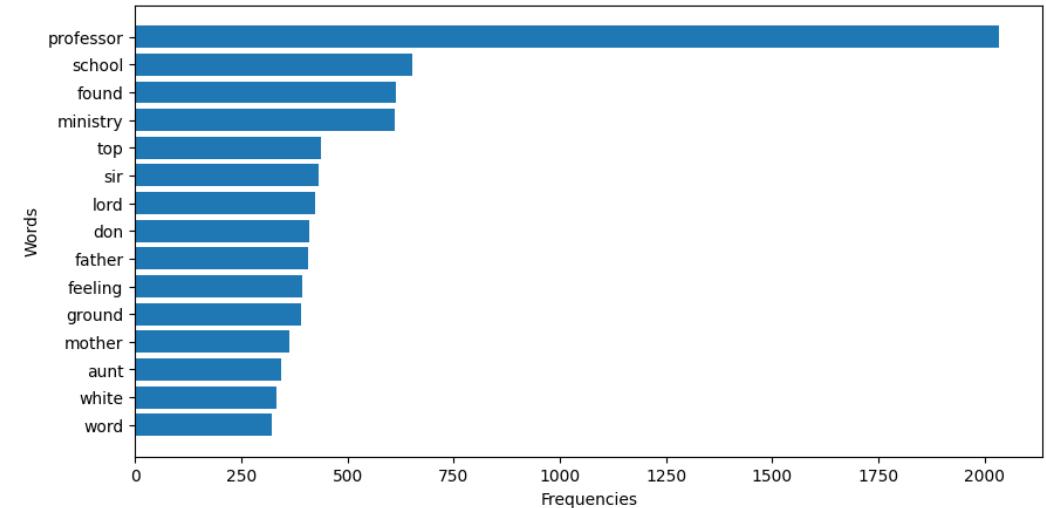
Most common words for Surprise



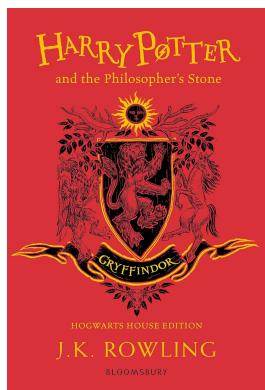
Most common words for Anger



Most common words for Trust



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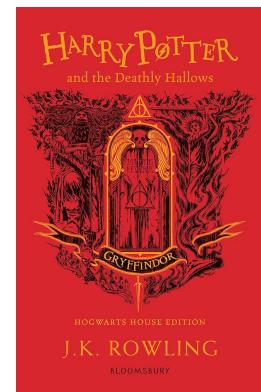
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Harry Potter

and the philosopher stone

Harry Potter

and the deathly Hallows

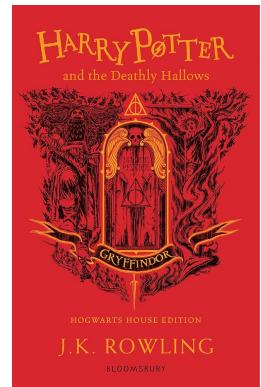
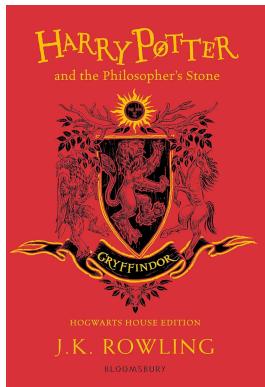
## 4. Books order - The algorithm

↗ Populations:  $W_2, W_3, W_4, W_5, W_6$ ;

↗ Scores:  $\bar{s}_k = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \log \frac{\theta_{7i}}{\theta_{1i}} = \sum_{i=1}^N n_i s_i$

↗ Variances:  $\hat{V}(\bar{s}_k) = \frac{1}{N_k(N_k - 1)} \left( \sum_{i=1}^N n_i s_i^2 - \frac{1}{N_k} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n n_i s_i \right)^2 \right)$

# 4. Books order - Results



1999

1998

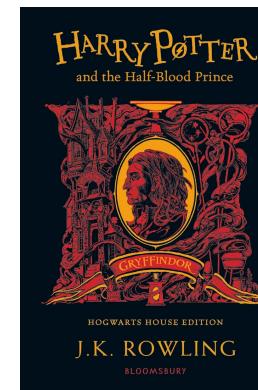
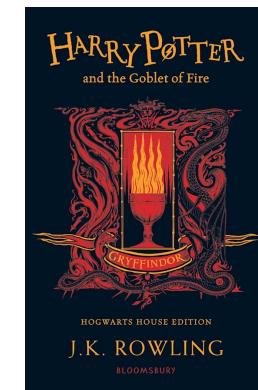
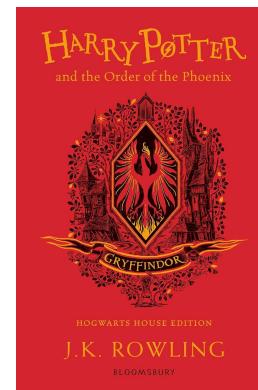
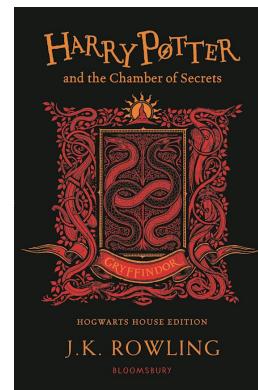
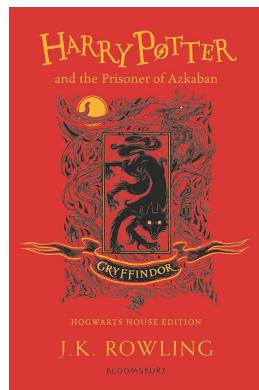
2003

2000

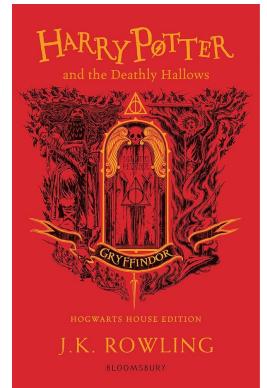
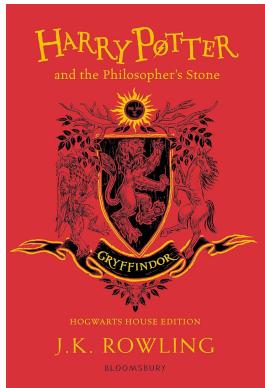
2005

1997

2007



# 4. Harry Potter and the order of the books



1999

1998

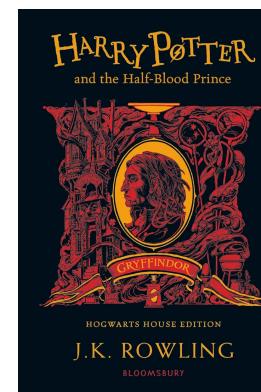
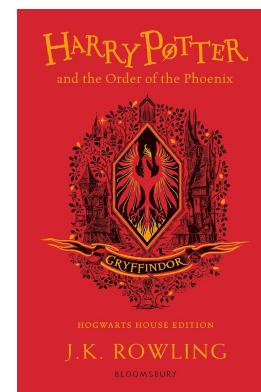
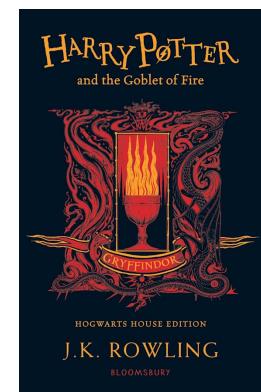
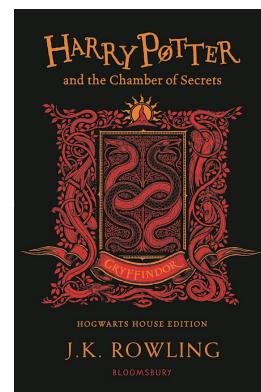
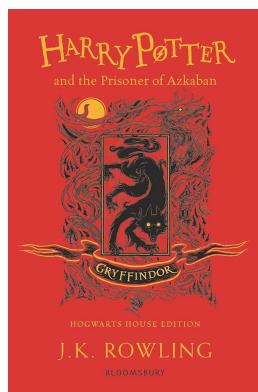
2000

2003

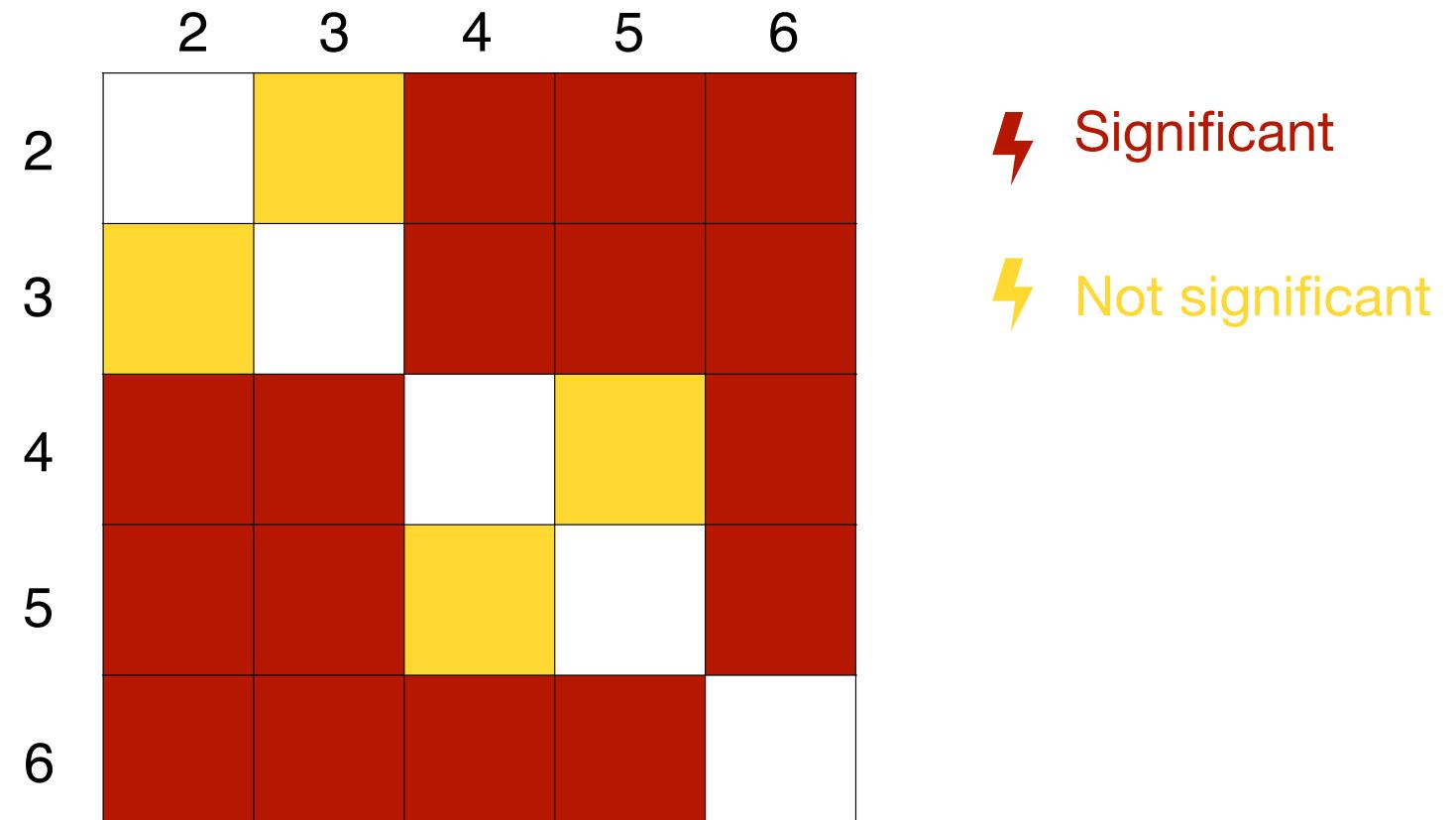
2005

1997

2007



## 4. Harry Potter and the order of the books



# 5. Clustering

The similarities between books has been evaluated using the cosine similarity:

$$d_{cos}(x, y) = \frac{x \cdot y}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^p x_i y_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^p x_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^p y_i^2}}$$

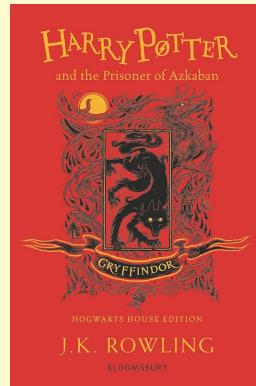
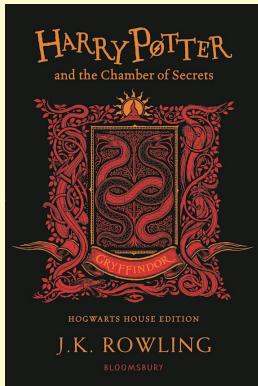
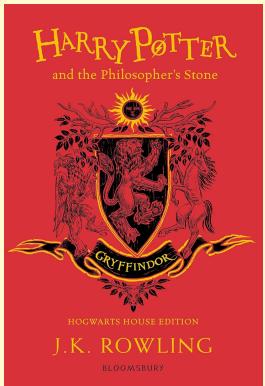
a convenient measure to evaluate the homogeneity level in a group is:

$$Cohesion = \sum_{x \in C} d_{cos}(x, c)$$

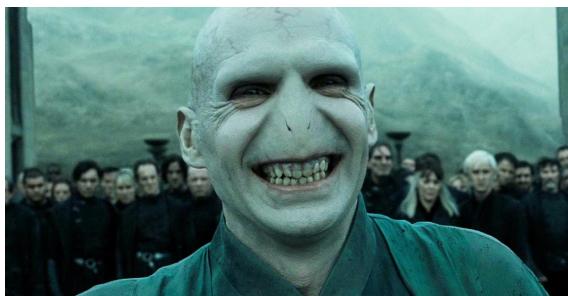
and finally, the total cohesion among groups can be calculated as:

$$Total \ cohesion = \sum_{r=1}^k \sum_{x \in C_r} d_{cos}(x, c_r)$$

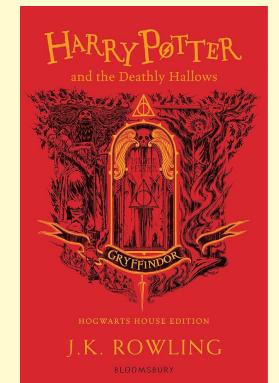
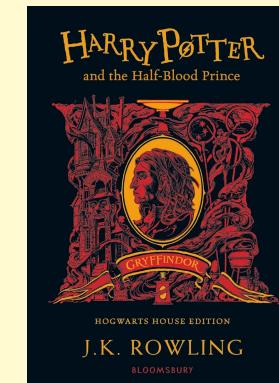
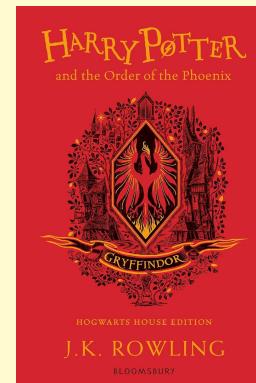
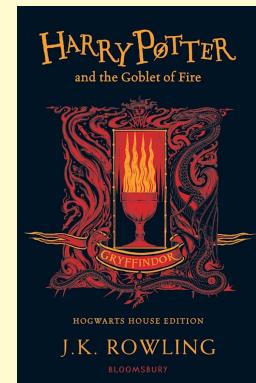
# 6. Clustering k-means



B.V



A.V



# 7. Spectral Clustering

First we need to represent the data as a graph, so we calculate distances between the books. We define the matrices

$$W = (d_{cos}(x_i, x_j))_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad D = diag(d_i)$$

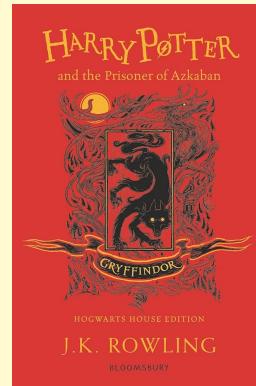
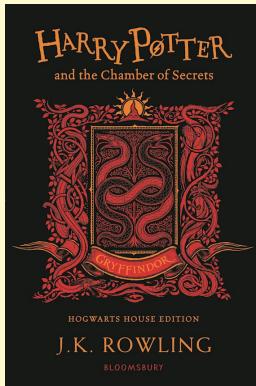
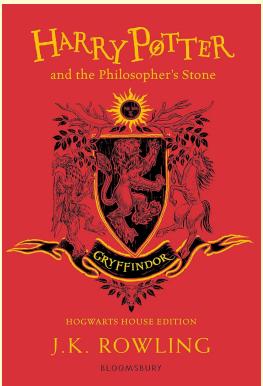
where D is a diagonal matrix, whose diagonal elements correspond to the degree associated to each book.

Then we compute:

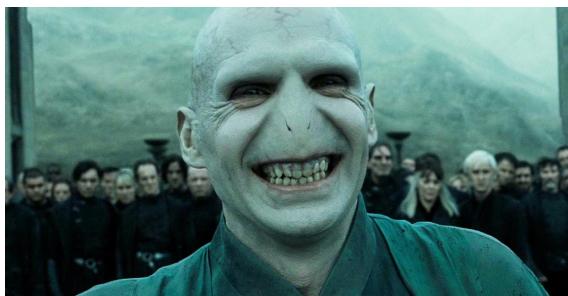
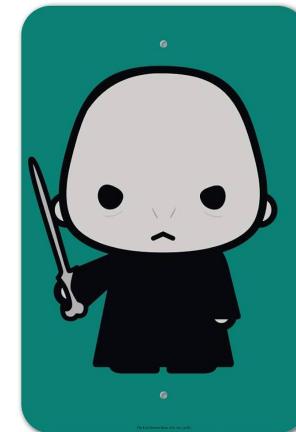
$$L = D - W \quad \text{and} \quad L_{sym} = D^{-1/2} L D^{-1/2}$$

We run a clustering algorithm (k-means) on the first k eigenvectors associated to the k smallest eigenvalues, where k is equal to the number of clusters desired. In this case we choose to divide the books in only two clusters.

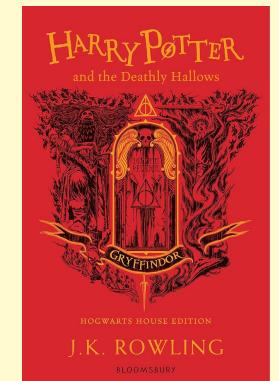
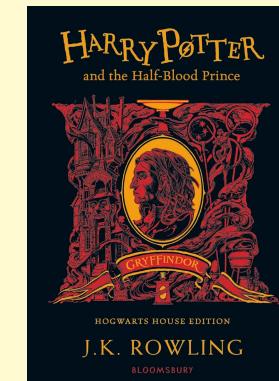
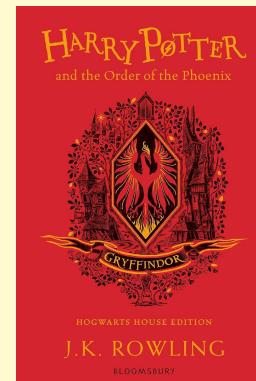
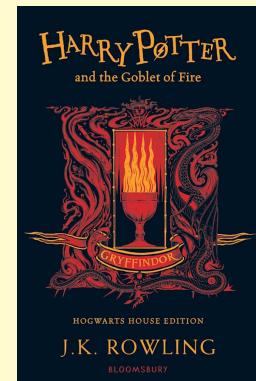
# 7. Spectral Clustering



B.V

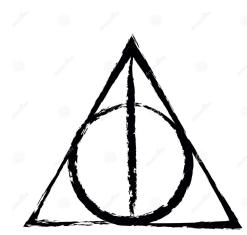


A.V



19 minutes later... (we hope)

THANK YOU FOR THE  
ATTENTION



Enrico Carraro

Alex Cecchetto

Virginia Murru