

Natural Language Processing *Session 1*

Nick Kadochnikov

University of Chicago – MS Applied Data Science



About the Instructor (Nick!!!)

Nick Kadochnikov; kadochnikov@uchicago.edu

Associate Clinical Professor at UChicago PSD

20+ years of hands-on experience in data analytics to solve a variety of business problems

- Social media and digital marketing analytics
- Population health, medical prognosis, healthcare interoperability
- Customer targeting and segmentation
- Recommender systems, propensity to buy, cross-sell and up-sell modeling
- Product development analytics
- Fraud prevention
- Multiple data mining packages:
 - Python, Spark, SAS, SPSS, ILOG CPLEX, Netezza, Hadoop, Hive, Pig
- Worked with large volumes of structured and unstructured data (billions of records), including: transactional, financial, firmographic / demographic, organizational and macroeconomic data
- Worked in multiple countries across the globe
- Education:
 - MS in Global Marketing Management, Virginia Commonwealth University
 - MS and BS in Economics, St. Petersburg State University



Personal:

- Love everything high speed: auto racing, go-karts, skiing and rollerblading
- Passion for Renaissance and Baroque architecture

WORK EXPERIENCE

Recent work data includes company industry & sector classification, document classification, and information extraction

TA EXPERIENCE

NLP, Conversation AI Capstone, Reinforcement Learning

EDUCATION

M.S. in Analytics | University of Chicago | 2022

CFA charter | CFA Institute | 2019

B.S. in Physics | University of Chicago | 2014



IGNAS GRABAUSKAS

Data Scientist @ STBLaw

About Me

Avid learner and a data science enthusiast with close to 5 years of experience working at the intersection of data and technology across various domains including Supply Chain, Investment Banking and Legal Consulting.

Passionate about NLP and truly appreciate the importance of regular expressions.

SWATHI GANESAN

AI Engineer



Education

2015 - 2019

SASTRA UNIVERSITY, India
B.Tech in Computer Sci. & Engg.

2022 - 2023

University of Chicago
M.S. in Applied Data Science

Experience

2019 - 2022

Decision Scientist - Mu Sigma, India

Jun '23 - Sep '23

Data Science Intern - William Blair, Chicago

Currently

AI Engineer - Harbor Global, Chicago

Personal

Love exploring new cultures and experiences through food, travel and books.

I enjoy cooking and grocery shopping.
Trader Joe's is my happy place.

<Book recommendation: Becoming
Trader Joe>

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

Management Consultant @PwC

Data Analyst @One Mount Group

AI Engineer @Harbor Global

EDUCATION

BSc in Information System @Boston University

MSc in Applied Data Science @University of Chicago

PERSONAL

My Spotify Wrapped 2023



LINH LE

linhcle@uchicago.edu | Chicago,
IL

Class rules

- I am not a “professor”
- My role is not to “teach”, but to share expertise and facilitate learning
- Please turn your Zoom video-on
- Please join the class on-time



Syllabus highlights

- Use of Generative AI
 - In this course, students are allowed to use AI tools (such as ChatGPT) on all assignments.
- Academic Integrity
 - Sharing course content is strictly prohibited. Under no circumstances are students permitted to:
 - Download lecture videos;
 - Share sample code on open-source websites;
 - Plagiarize individual assignments;
 - Discuss course content, whether verbally, or electronically, with other cohorts of MS in Applied Data Science students.



Class materials

- Book
 - Speech and Language Processing, 2nd Edition by Daniel Jurafsky and James Martin
 - <https://www.pearson.com/us/higher-education/program/Jurafsky-Speech-and-Language-Processing-2nd-Edition/PGM181706.html>
 - You can also use free online PDF chapters from the draft version of the 3rd edition:
 - <https://web.stanford.edu/~jurafsky/slp3/>
- Software:
 - Python with Jupyter Notebooks
 - Word processing and presentation software
- Assignments
 - Hands-on experience with software and techniques
 - Your TA will be able to assist you each week as needed

Session 1 Agenda

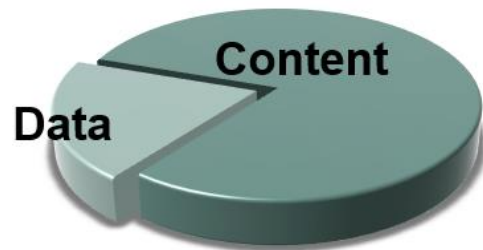
- NLP applications
 - Text Mining, Survey mining, Social Media Analytics
- Basic text processing
- Regular expressions



Introduction to Text Analytics



What is Text Analytics?



- Over 80% of information being stored is unstructured
- Text analytics unlocks the power of that information for a variety of functions and applications

PC 143 (Hunter)

15 June 2006 23:47

Suspect identified himself as John Setsuko. Matched description given by night club doorman (IC1, Male, Ag 22-24 yrs, blue Everton shirt). Stopped whilst driving White Ford Mondeo, W563 WDL. Address given as 22 East Dene Ridge, Copdock, Ipswich. Searched at scene and found in possession of 1oz Cannabis Resin and lockable pocket knife.



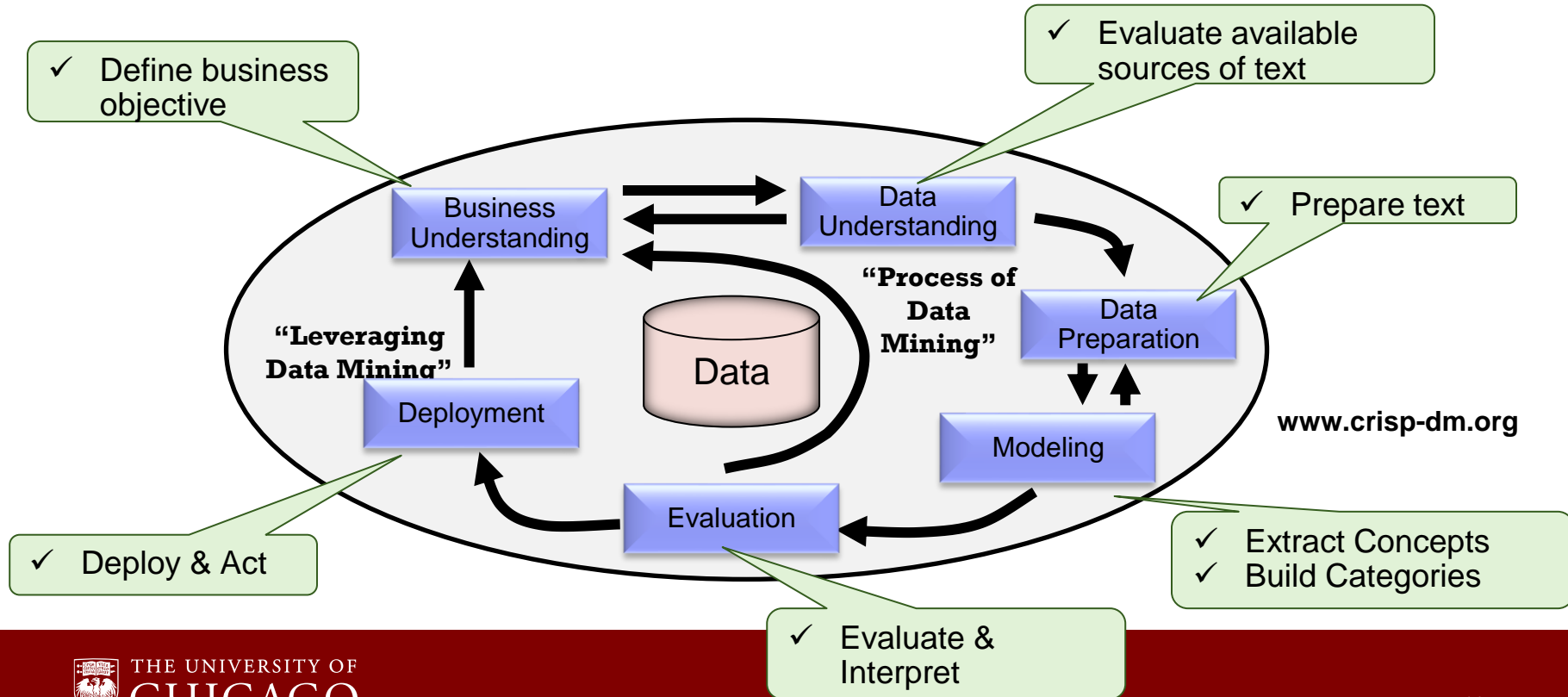
<u>Arresting_Officer</u>	<u>PC 143</u>
<u>Arrest_Date_Time</u>	<u>15/06/2006 : 23:47</u>
<u>Suspect_Forename</u>	<u>John</u>
<u>Suspect_Surname</u>	<u>Setsuko</u>
<u>Suspect_VRN</u>	<u>W563WDL</u>
<u>Suspect_Vehicle_Color</u>	<u>White</u>
<u>Suspect_Vehicle_Make</u>	<u>Ford Mondeo</u>
<u>Suspect_Addr_Street</u>	<u>22 East Dene Ridge</u>
<u>Suspect_Addr_Town</u>	<u>Ipswich</u>
<u>Evidence_1_Description</u>	<u>1 oz Cannabis Resin</u>
<u>Classification</u>	<u>Drug possession</u>



Identify email address in police report

Identify car make / model in police report

CRISP-DM Methodology applies to text mining



Data Mining vs. Text Mining

- In traditional data mining application you can either train the model on target variable (supervised modeling), or let the model find natural patterns in the data (i.e. unsupervised clustering)
- Same concepts apply to NLP problems!
 - You can build NLP classifiers
 - Target variable can be topic, sentiment, etc.
 - You can build NLP clusters
 - i.e. topic modeling, document / sentence clustering, etc.

Text Mining and Data Preparation

Data Mining

- Data cleaning
 - Selecting relevant data
 - Data quality – errors
 - Interpreting and handling missing data
- Data transformation
 - Get the data into the right form to ask the relevant questions...
- An iterative process

Text Mining

- Data cleaning
 - Synonyms, abbreviations, specialized vocabulary, common typos
- Data transformation
 - Simplify text:
 - Stemming, lemmatizations, etc.



Social Media Analytics



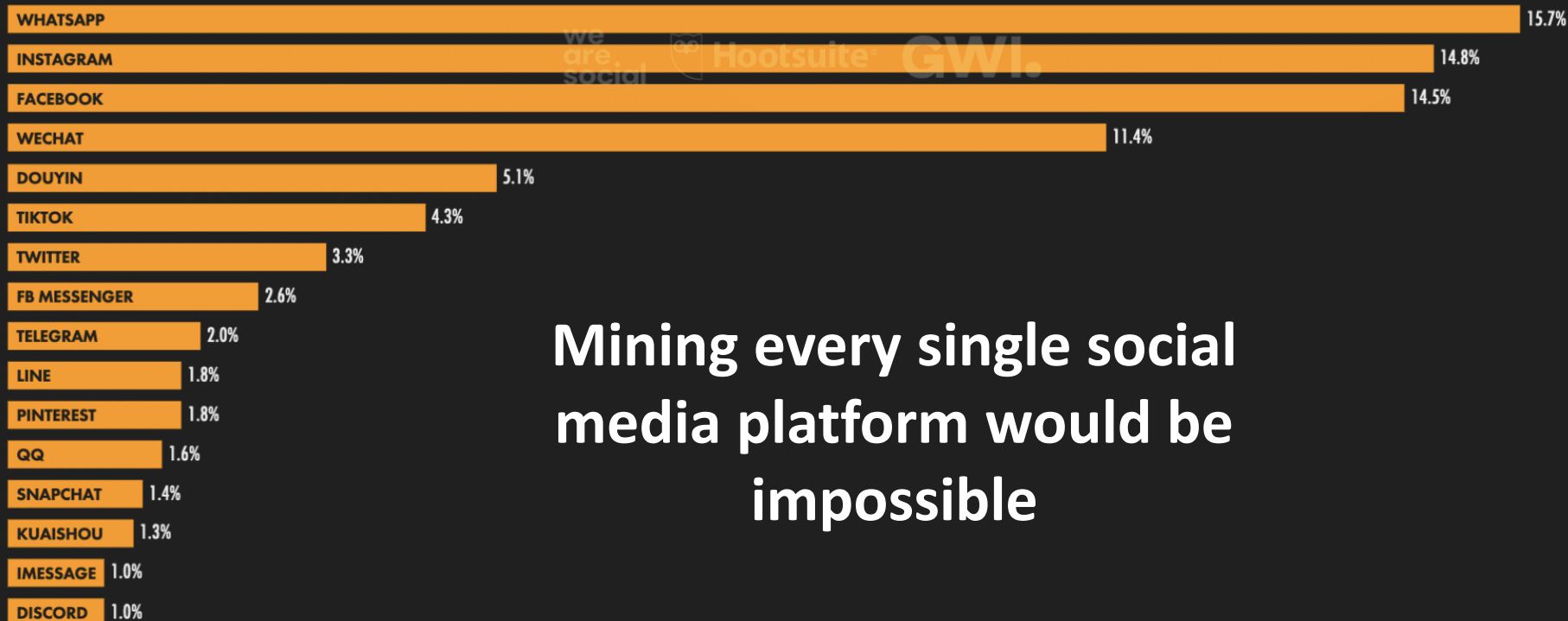
What is the difference between Social Media Analytics
and
traditional text mining / natural language processing (NLP)?

What about survey mining

JAN
2022

FAVOURITE SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

PERCENTAGE OF INTERNET USERS AGED 16 TO 64 WHO SAY THAT EACH OPTION IS THEIR "FAVOURITE" SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM

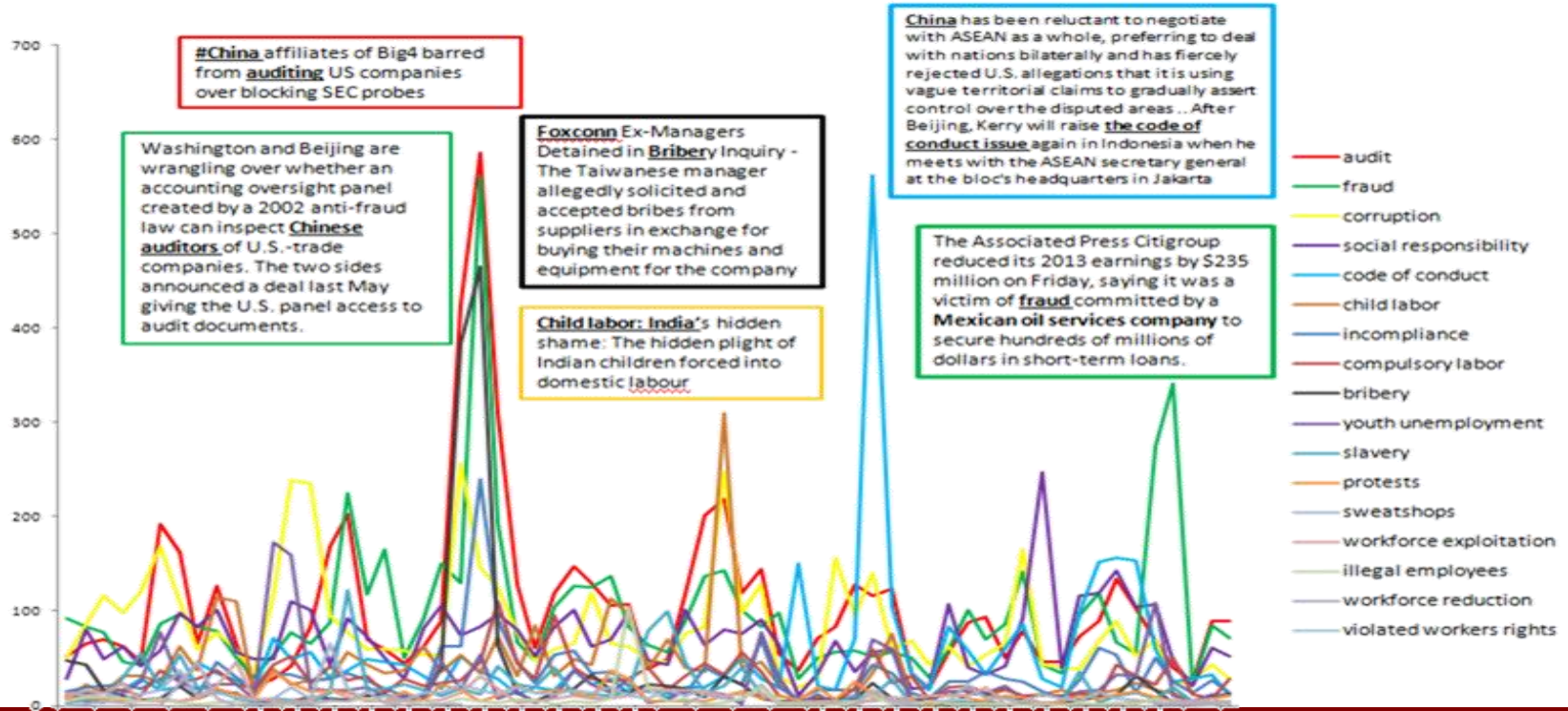


Mining every single social
media platform would be
impossible

The solution comes in form of data aggregation services

	Twitter	Reviews/ message boards	Blogs	Forums	Online news articles	Video com- ments
Data Aggregators						
Twitter (Gnip)	•	•	•	•	•	•
Topsy	•					
DataSift	•	•		•	•	•
Boardreader		•	•	•	•	•
Trendiction	•	•	•	•	•	•

Supply Chain Risks: Distributions of mentions by topics





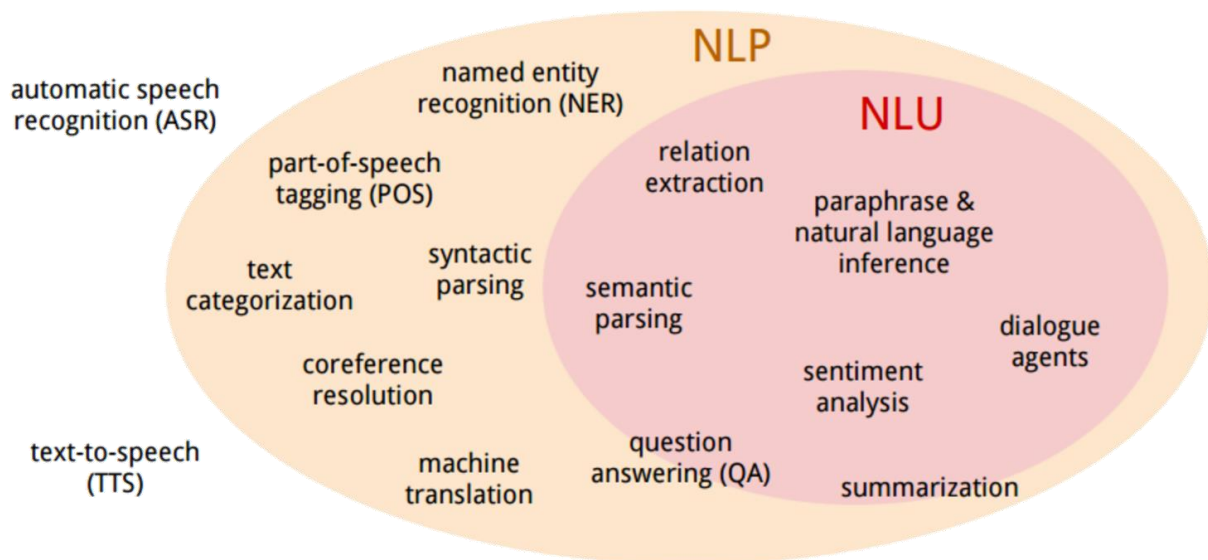
NLP Tasks and Process



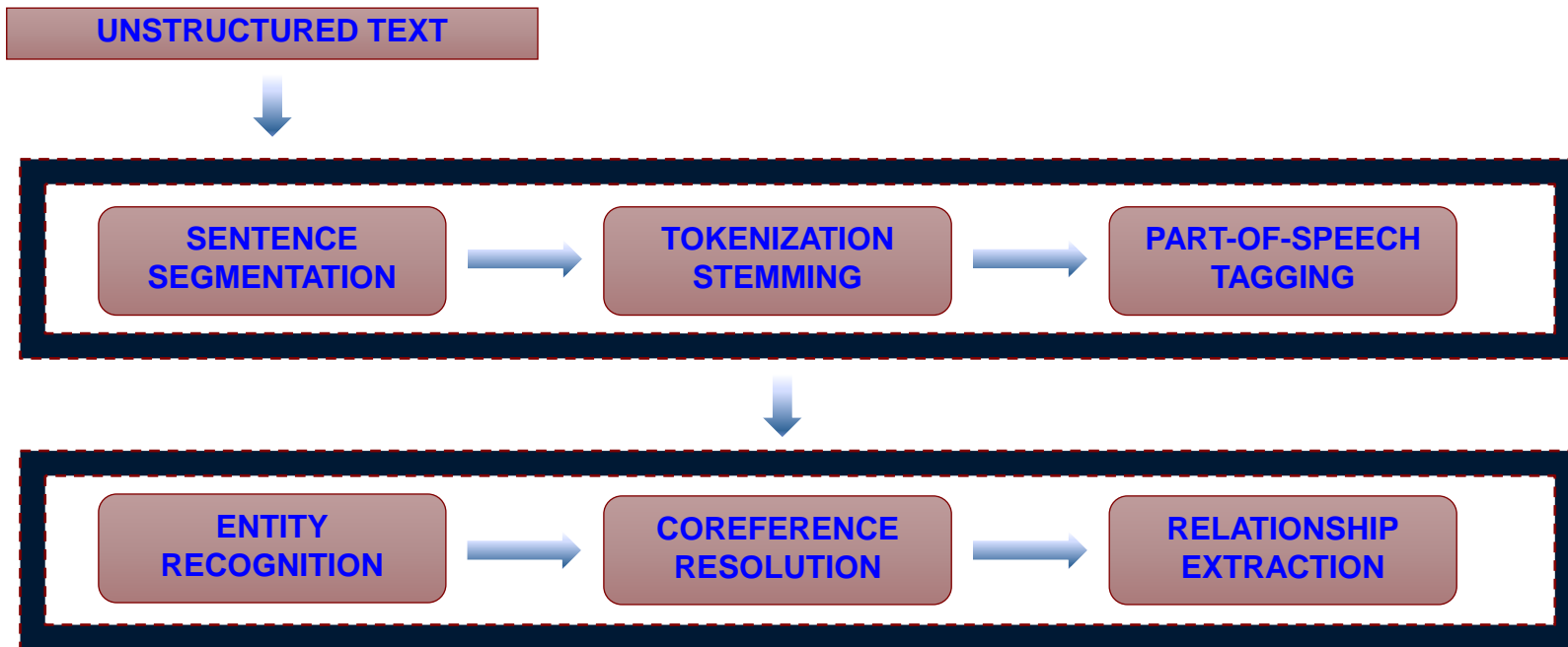
NLP: Big Picture

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a field of computer science and artificial intelligence, concerned with making computers process natural (human) language

Computational Linguistics (CL) is the field of using computers to understand language



Basic Text Processing & Information Extraction (IE)



Identify top three most frequent beverages
consumed in the book

Regular Expressions



Regular expressions

- A formal language for specifying text strings
- How can we search for any of these?
 - woodchuck
 - woodchucks
 - Woodchuck
 - Woodchucks





Regular Expressions: Disjunctions

- Letters inside square brackets []

Pattern	Matches
<code>[wW]oodchuck</code>	Woodchuck, woodchuck
<code>[1234567890]</code>	Any digit

- Ranges `[A-Z]`

Pattern	Matches	
<code>[A-Z]</code>	An upper case letter	<u>D</u> renched Blossoms
<code>[a-z]</code>	A lower case letter	<u>m</u> y beans were impatient
<code>[0-9]</code>	A single digit	Chapter <u>1</u> : Down the Rabbit Hole



Regular Expressions: Negation in Disjunction

- Negations `[^Ss]`
 - Caret means negation only when first in []

Pattern	Matches	
<code>[^A-Z]</code>	Not an upper case letter	O <u>y</u> fn pripetchik
<code>[^Ss]</code>	Neither 'S' nor 's'	<u>I</u> have no exquisite reason"
<code>[^e^]</code>	Neither e nor ^	Look h <u>e</u> re
<code>a^b</code>	The pattern a caret b	Look up <u>a^b</u> now



Regular Expressions: More Disjunction

- Woodchucks is another name for groundhog!
- The pipe `|` for disjunction

Pattern	Matches
<code>groundhog woodchuck</code>	
<code>yours mine</code>	<code>yours</code> <code>mine</code>
<code>a b c</code>	<code>= [abc]</code>
<code>[gG]roundhog [Ww]oodchuck</code>	





Regular Expressions: ? * + .

Pattern	Matches	
<code>colou?r</code>	Optional previous char	<u>color</u> <u>colour</u>
<code>oo*h!</code>	0 or more of previous char	<u>oh!</u> <u>ooh!</u> <u>oooh!</u> <u>ooooh!</u>
<code>o+h!</code>	1 or more of previous char	<u>oh!</u> <u>ooh!</u> <u>oooh!</u> <u>ooooh!</u>
<code>baa+</code>		<u>baa</u> <u>baaa</u> <u>baaaa</u> <u>baaaaa</u>
<code>beg.n</code>		<u>begin</u> <u>begun</u> <u>begun</u> <u>beg3n</u>



Stephen C Kleene

Kleene *, Kleene +



Regular Expressions: Anchors [^] \$

Pattern	Matches
[^] [A-Z]	<u>P</u> alo Alto
[^] [^A-Za-z]	<u>1</u> <u>"Hello"</u>
\. ^{\$}	The end <u>.</u>
[.] ^{\$}	The end <u>?</u> The end <u>!</u>



Example

- Find me all instances of the word “the” in a text.

the

Misses capitalized examples

[tT]he

Incorrectly returns other or theology

[^a-zA-Z][tT]he[^a-zA-Z]

Regular Expressions in Python (re)



Errors

- The process we just went through was based on **fixing two kinds of errors**
 - Matching strings that we should not have matched (**there, then, other**)
 - False positives (Type I)
 - Not matching things that we should have matched (The)
 - False negatives (Type II)



Errors cont.

- In NLP we are always dealing with these kinds of errors.
- Reducing the error rate for an application often involves two antagonistic efforts:
 - Increasing accuracy or precision (minimizing false positives)
 - Increasing coverage or recall (minimizing false negatives).



Summary

- Regular expressions play a surprisingly large role
 - Sophisticated sequences of regular expressions are often the first model for any text processing text
- For many hard tasks, we use machine learning classifiers
 - But regular expressions are used as features in the classifiers
 - Can be very useful in capturing generalizations



Thank You!

