Graph-Based Term Weighting for Text Categorization

Fragkiskos D. Malliaros[1] Konstantinos Skianis[1,2]

[1]École Polytechnique, France

[2]ENS Cachan, France

SoMeRis workshop, ASONAM 2015

Paris, August 25, 2015

Outline

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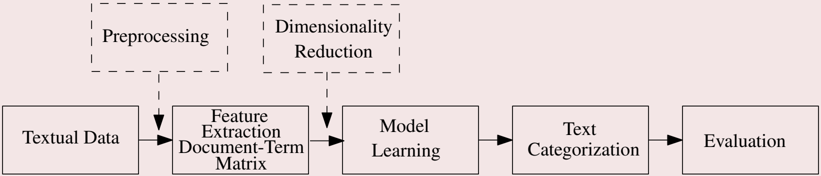
Introduction

- Online social media and networking platforms produce a vast amount of textual data
- Analyze and extract useful information from textual data is a crucial task
- **Text categorization (TC)** refers to the supervised learning task of assigning a document to a set of two or more pre-defined categories, based on learning models that have been trained using labeled data
- Plethora of applications
  - Opinion mining for risk assessment and management
  - Email filtering
  - Spam detection
  - News classification
  - ...

Text categorization: the pipeline

Basic pipeline of the text categorization task



Term weighting in the Bag-of-words model

Vector Space Model

- $\mathcal{D} = \{d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_m\}$ denotes a collection of m documents
- $\mathcal{T} = \{t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n\}$ be the dictionary

Feature extraction

Every document is represented by a feature vector that contains boolean or weighted representation of unigrams or n-grams

- TF (Term Frequency), TF-IDF (Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency)

$$tf\text{-}idf(t, d) = tf(t, d) \times idf(t, \mathcal{D}),$$

where $idf(t, \mathcal{D}) = \log \frac{m+1}{|\{d \in \mathcal{D} : t \in d|\}}$

Contributions of this work

- **Graph-based term weighting schemes for TC**
  - Propose a simple graph-based representation of documents for text categorization
  - Derive novel term weighting schemes, that go beyond single term frequency
- **Exploration of model's parameter space and experimental evaluation**
  - We discuss how to construct the graph
  - We examine the performance of the different proposed weighting criteria using standard document collections

Outline

Graph-of-words: overview

Why Graph-of-words?

- Capture relationships between terms
- Questioning the term independence assumption
- Already applied in other data analytics tasks (e.g., IR [Blanco and Lioma, '12], [Rousseau and Vazirgiannis, '13])

Representation of a document

Each document $d \in \mathcal{D}$ is represented by a graph $G_d = (V, E)$

- Nodes correspond to the **terms** t of the document
- Edges capture **co-occurence relations** between terms within a fixed-size sliding window of size w

Proposed graph-based term weighting method for TC

Input: Collection of documents $\mathcal{D} = \{d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_m\}$ and set (dictionary) of terms $\mathcal{T} = \{t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n\}$

Output: Term weights $tw(t, d)$ for each term $t \in \mathcal{T}$ to each document $d \in \mathcal{D}$

1: **for** $d \in \mathcal{D}$ **do**

2: **(Graph Construction)** Construct a graph $G_d = (V, E)$. Each node $v \in V$ corresponds to a term $t \in \mathcal{T}$ of document d. Add edge $e = (u, v)$ between terms u and v if they co-occur within the same window of size w

3: **(Term Weighting)** Consider a node centrality criterion. For each term $t \in \mathcal{T}$, compute the weight $tw(t, d)$ based on the centrality score of node t in graph G_d and fill in the Document-Term matrix

4: **end for**

Graph construction: parameters of the model

- **Directed vs. undirected graph**
  - Directed graphs are able to preserve actual flow of a text
  - In undirected ones, an edge captures co-occurrence of two terms whatever the respective order between them is ✓
- **Weighted vs. unweighted graph**
  - Weighted: the higher the number of co-occurences of two terms in the document, the higher the weight of the corresponding edge
  - Unweighted (our choice due to the simplicity of the model) ✓
- **Size w of the sliding window**
  - We add edges between the terms of the document that co-occur within a sliding window of size w
  - $w = 3$ performed well in TC ✓
  - Larger window sizes produce graphs that are relatively dense

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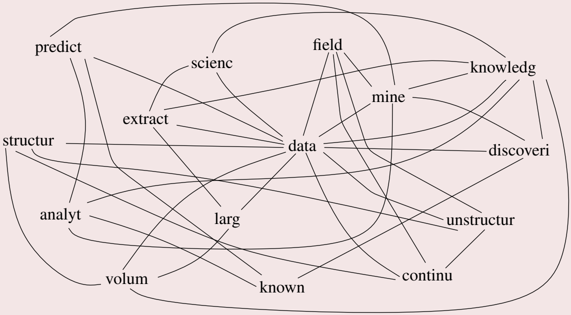
Example: text to graph representation

Graph representation of a document ($w = 3$; undirected graph)

Data Science is the extraction of knowledge from large volumes of data that are structured or unstructured which is a continuation of the field of data mining and predictive analytics, also known as knowledge discovery and data mining.



Term weighting criteria

- Utilize **node centrality criteria** of the graph
  - The importance of a term in a document can be inferred by the importance of the corresponding node in the graph
- Consider information of the graph:
  - **Local:** degree centrality, in-degree/out-degree centrality in directed networks, weighted degree in weighted graphs, clustering coefficient
  - **Global:** PageRank centrality, eigenvector centrality, betweenness centrality, closeness centrality

$$\text{degree\_centrality}(i) = \frac{|\mathcal{N}(i)|}{|V|-1}, \quad \text{closeness}(i) = \frac{|V|-1}{\sum_{j \in V} dist(i,j)}$$

- Proposed weighting schemes for TC:
  - TW
  - TW-IDF

Experimental set-up

- **Datasets**
  1. *Reuters-21578 R8*: documents of Reuters newswire in 1987
     - # of **train** docs: **5,485**; # of **test** docs: **2,189**; **total**: **7,674**
     - # of categories: **8**
  2. *WebKB*: academic webpages
     - # of **train** docs: **2,803**; # of **test** docs: **1,396**; **total**: **4,199**
     - # of categories: **4**

- **Evaluation**
  - Linear SVM classifier
  - Train the model on the **train** documents
  - Report classification results from the **test** documents
  - Macro-averaged F1 score and classification accuracy

- **Baseline methods**
  - Traditional TF and TF-IDF weighting schemes vs. the proposed TW and TW-IDF (degree, in-degree, out-degree and closeness centrality; window-size=3)

Experimental results

Reuters-21578 R8 and WebKB datasets

Weighting	F1-score	Accuracy
TF	**0.9127**	**0.9634**
TW, degree	**0.8991**	**0.9611**
TW, in-degree	**0.8037**	**0.9438**
TW, out-degree	**0.8585**	**0.9546**
TW, closeness	**0.9125**	**0.9625**
TF-IDF	**0.8962**	**0.9616**
TW-IDF, degree	**0.9175**	**0.9661**
TW-IDF, in-degree	**0.8985**	**0.9629**
TW-IDF, out-degree	**0.8854**	**0.9625**
TW-IDF, closeness	**0.8846**	**0.9547**

Reuters-21578 R8

Weighting	F1-score	Accuracy
TF	**0.8741**	**0.8853**
TW, degree	**0.8962**	**0.9032**
TW, in-degree	**0.8286**	**0.8545**
TW, out-degree	**0.8365**	**0.8603**
TW, closeness	**0.8960**	**0.9004**
TF-IDF	**0.8331**	**0.8538**
TW-IDF, degree	**0.8800**	**0.8882**
TW-IDF, in-degree	**0.7890**	**0.8381**
TW-IDF, out-degree	**0.8049**	**0.8474**
TW-IDF, closeness	**0.8505**	**0.8674**

WebKB

Outline

Conclusions and future work

Contributions:

- Introduce a new paradigm for TC
- Potential of graph-based weighting mechanisms in TC

Future work:

- Exploration of parameter's space: many diverse centrality criteria can be applied in order to weight the terms
- Graph-based inverse collection weight: a more thorough theoretical analysis of its properties is also an interesting future direction
- Graph-based dimensionality reduction: extend the task of dimensionality reduction to the graph representation of the documents

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Thank You !!

Fragkiskos D. Malliaros
Data Science and Mining Group (DaSciM)
École Polytechnique, France
fmalliaros@lix.polytechnique.fr
www.lix.polytechnique.fr/∼fmalliaros

Konstantinos Skianis
Data Science and Mining Group (DaSciM)
École Polytechnique, France
kskianis@lix.polytechnique.fr
www.lix.polytechnique.fr/∼kskianis