

Unveiling hidden semantic structures of corpora using Topic Models

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1. Introduction
2. Background
3. Paragraph LDA
4. Experiments
5. Conclusions

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Structured corpus vs. Instructured corpus

Some examples: project forms, job offers, course guides, patents, articles...



ACTIVIDADES FORMATIVAS, METODOLOGÍA A UTILIZAR Y RÉGIMEN DE TUTORÍAS

- Sesiones Teóricas (3ECTS)

Presentaciones magistrales de conceptos y técnicas de decisión y estimación, ilustrándolos mediante ejemplos y resaltando su utilidad y relevancia.

- Sesiones de problemas (2ECTS)

Resolución activa de cuestiones y problemas análogos a los propuestos en las evaluaciones, y posterior reflexión sobre la relevancia e interés de cada problema (en términos generales) y las lecciones aprendidas en su resolución.

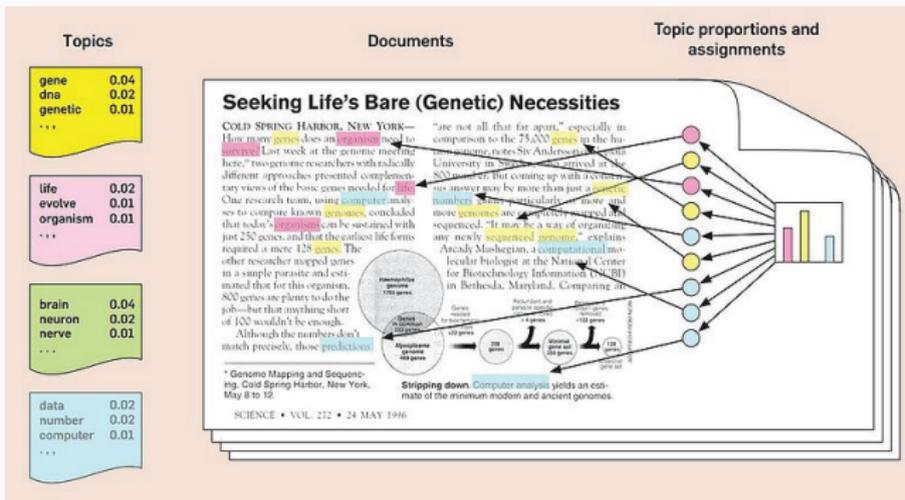
- Sesiones prácticas de laboratorio (1ECTS)

Tres sesiones dedicadas a familiarizarse con la aplicación por medios computacionales de las técnicas que se están aprendiendo, y una sesión final evaluable en la que los estudiantes harán uso de lo aprendido para considerar y resolver un pequeño problema práctico.

El calendario de prácticas se incluye en el programa, salvo la cuarta sesión (fecha a determinar). La asistencia, de acuerdo a la normativa vigente, será obligatoria. La evaluación favorable podrá suponer hasta un total de 2 puntos (20%) de la calificación final. Esta puntuación se podrá obtener, en los casos en que no sea de aplicación la evaluación continua, superando un test complementario en la evaluación final.

La calificación de las prácticas no tendrá validez para subsiguientes años académicos.

Reviewing LDA



- Inputs: BoW corpus, hyperparameters...
- Outputs: document-topic proportion matrix, topic-word proportion vectors...

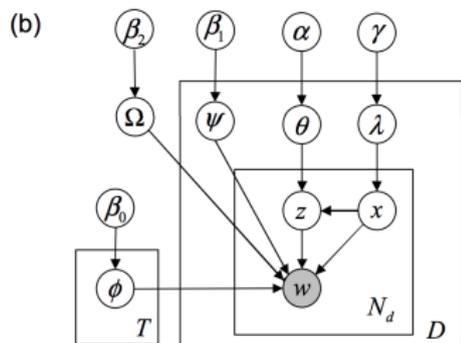
Our proposal

- Split the documents into paragraphs.
- New plate/variable: let the paragraphs be semantic or background.
- Use different LDA parameters for each kind.

Outline

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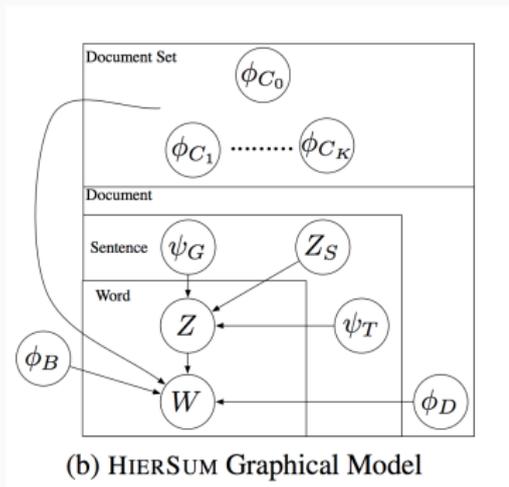
Previous approaches: specific and general topics



Modeling General and Specific Aspects of Documents with a Probabilistic Topic Model

- Three sets of topics: classic topics, corpus specific topic, and document specific topic.

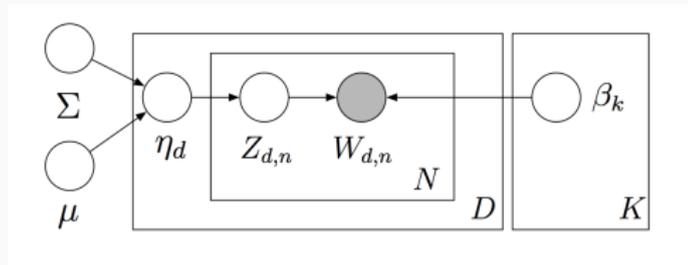
Previous approaches: specific and general topics



Exploring Content Models
for Multi-Document Sum-
marization

- Used for summarizing documents.
- They assume constant topic across a single sentence.

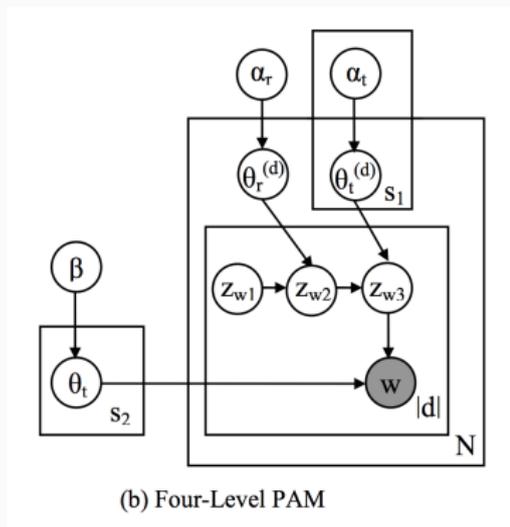
Previous approaches: Hierarchies among topics



Correlated Topic Models

- Logistic Normal distribution as a prior: correlation among topics can be obtained.
- Non Conjugacy, but permits clustering topics.

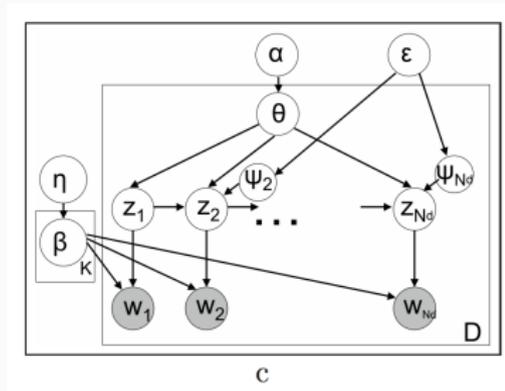
Previous approaches: Hierarchies among topics



Pachinko Allocation: DAG-Structured Mixture Models of Topic Correlations

- It allows learning topics, sub-topics, super-topics...
- Due to its tree structure (DAG), it permits obtaining correlations.

Previous approaches: Word dependency



Hidden Topic Markov Models

- Each word in a sentence comes from the same topic.
- Transition between sentences modeled with a Markov Chain.

Previous approaches: Word dependency

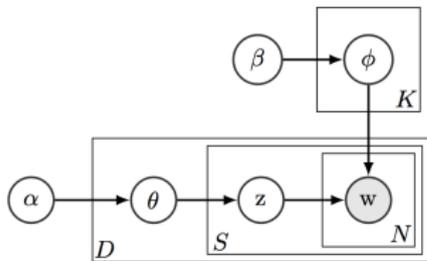


Figure 1: The *senLDA* model. The words w of a sentence share the same topic z .

On a topic model for sentences

- Each word in a sentence comes from the same topic.
- Modeled as an extra plate in model.

Is our model different?

- We propose a model combining some of the previous approaches.
- However, that's not the main contribution.
- Why not selecting in which parts useful topics may be learned, and then looking there for best quality topics?

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Graphical Model

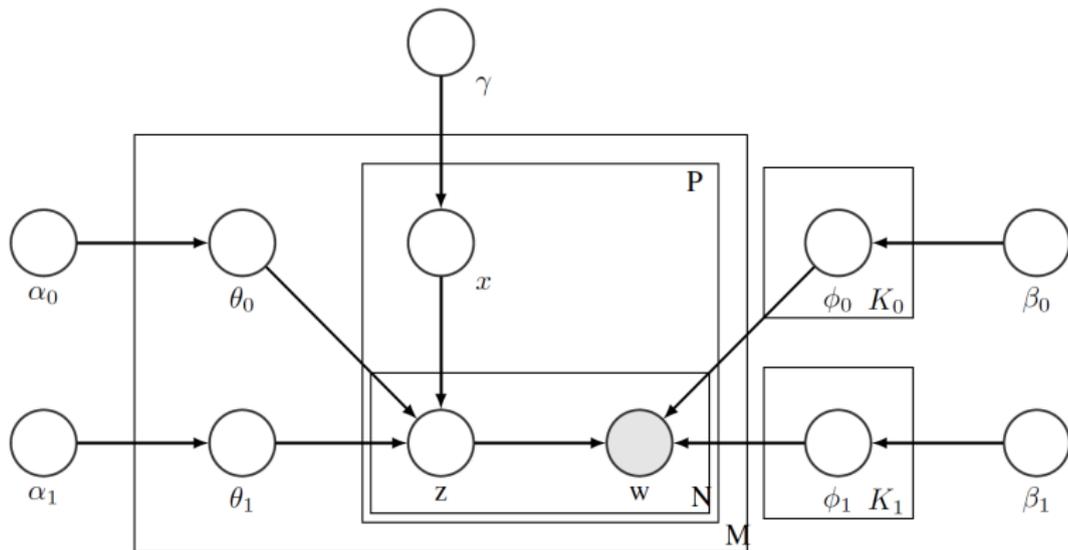


Figure 2: Paragraph LDA graphical model

Generative Model

1. $\phi_1 \sim \text{Dir}_{V_1}(\beta_1)$
2. $\phi_0 \sim \text{Dir}_{V_0}(\beta_0)$
3. For each document,
 - (a) $\theta_1 \sim \text{Dir}_{K_1}(\alpha_1 \ll 1)$
 - (b) $\theta_0 \sim \text{Dir}_{K_0}(\alpha_0 \geq 1)$
 - (c) For each paragraph,
 - $\psi_x \sim \text{Dir}_2(\gamma)$
 - $x \sim \text{Ber}(\psi_x)$
 - if $x = 1$, for each word:
 - * $x_w \sim \text{Ber}(m)$
 - * if $x_w = 1$:
 - $z \sim \text{Mult}(\theta_1)$
 - $w \sim \text{Mult}(\phi_{1,z})$
 - * if $x_w = 0$:
 - $z \sim \text{Mult}(\theta_0)$
 - $w \sim \text{Mult}(\phi_{0,z})$
 - if $x = 0$, for each word:
 - * $z \sim \text{Mult}(\theta_0)$
 - * $w \sim \text{Mult}(\phi_{0,z})$

$$p(\vec{z}, \vec{x}, \vec{w}) = p(\vec{w} | \vec{z}, \vec{\beta}) p(\vec{z} | \vec{x}, \vec{\alpha}) p(\vec{x} | \gamma) \quad (1)$$

$$p(\vec{x} | \gamma) = \frac{\Delta(\vec{n}_d + \gamma)}{\Delta(\gamma)} \quad (2)$$

$$p(z_i = k | \vec{z}_{-i}, \vec{w}) \propto (n_{m,-i}^{(t)} + \alpha_k) \frac{n_{k,-i}^{(t)} + \beta_t}{\sum_{t=1}^V n_{k,-i}^{(t)} + \beta_t} \quad (3)$$

$$p(x_p = s | \vec{w}, \vec{x}_{-p}, \vec{z}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma) \propto \frac{\prod_{w \in p} (n_{s,-p}^{(w)} + \gamma) \dots (n_{s,-p}^{(w)} + \gamma + (n_{s,p}^{(w)} - 1))}{(\sum_{w \in V} (n_{s,-p}^{(w)} + \gamma)) \dots (\sum_{w \in V} n_{s,-p}^{(w)} + \gamma + (n_{s,p}^{(w)} - 1))} \quad (4)$$

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Evaluation metrics: Histogram intersection distances

For matching real topics and predicted ones in synthetic dataset.
Checking how much they differ.

$$\exp(-\alpha * \sum_{j=1} n_j \min(I_j, M_j)) \quad (5)$$

Evaluation metrics: Topic coherence

- Perplexity (held-out probability) is not the best choice for topic quality/coherence.
- Some measurements based on PMI (word co-occurrences), WordEmbeddings (word vectors), high correlation with human judgement.
- Learned on reference corpus, strange behaviour with specific vocabulary.
- David Mimno stands that PMI can be obtained in the same corpus.

Experiments on synthetic dataset: some numbers

When the generative model is met, is our method worth?

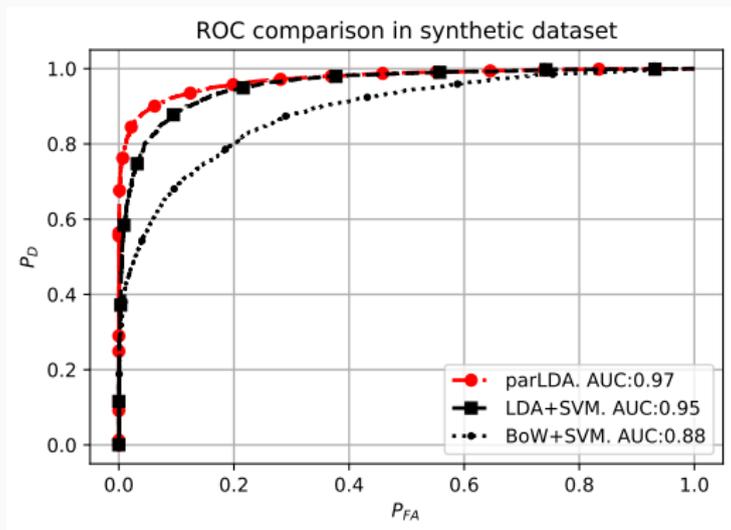
Attribute	Docs(test)	Paragraphs	Total Words	$K_0(K_1)$	V	$\alpha_0(\alpha_1)$	$\beta_0(\beta_1)$
Value	3000(500)	?	?	10 (30)	5000	2 (0.1)	0.1(0.1)

Table 1: Synthetic dataset generated using our generative model

Noisy: variable proportion of background words in semantic paragraphs.

Experiments on synthetic dataset: ROCs

It seems so!



After several runs in Patents, SCIELO and NIPS:

- Good intuition about learned topics...
- ...But referenced corpus coherence doesn't claim so.
- In some corpus there are too many semantic paragraphs.

Experiments on real datasets: Patents

Some background topics:

['temperature', 'gas', 'liquid', 'water', 'heat', 'heating', 'pressure', 'oil', 'fluid', 'chamber']

['compound', 'reaction', 'mixture', 'mmol', 'substituted', 'solution', 'atom', 'formula', 'acid', 'stirred']

['page', 'subject', 'action', 'sequence', 'active', 'report', 'activity', 'factor', 'total', 'property']

Some semantic topics: ['channel', 'transmission', 'antenna', 'receiver', 'symbol', 'transmit', 'transmitted', 'transmitter', 'resource', 'carrier']

['server', 'client', 'call', 'network', 'web', 'request', 'status', 'telephone', 'manager', 'local']

['frequency', 'phase', 'filter', 'digital', 'noise', 'pulse', 'band', 'amplitude', 'clock', 'gain']

Proper experiments:

- Feasible: running parLDA in these datasets and compare some topics to those obtained from classic LDA.
- Just in time: small validation process on hyperparameters based on topic coherence.
- ...? Deadline on Friday, 8pm.

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Conclusions

- Our inference performs well enough when the generative model is met.
- In that scenario, identifies better semantic paragraph than other methods, even without labels.
- On real datasets, it finds different paragraphs, learning reasonable topics.

- Deep analysis of the quality of these new topics.
- Analysis of topic coherence measurements.
- Getting richer models.
- ...