Document Clustering and Social Networks

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Classification Society Annual Meeting
Washington University School of Medicine
June 12, 2009
Outline

- Overview of Text Mining
- Vector Space Text Models
  - Latent Semantic Indexing
- Social Networks
  - Graph and Matrix Duality
  - Two Mode Networks
  - Block Models and Clustering
- Document Clustering with Mixture Models
- Conclusions and Acknowledgements
Text Mining

- **Synthesis of ...**
  - **Information Retrieval**
    - Focuses on retrieving documents from a fixed database
    - Bag-of-words methods
    - May be multimedia including text, images, video, audio
  - **Natural Language Processing**
    - Usually more challenging questions
    - Vector space models
    - Linguistics: morphology, syntax, semantics, lexicon
  - **Statistical Data Mining**
    - Pattern recognition, classification, clustering
Text Mining Tasks

- **Text Classification**
  - Assigning a document to one of several pre-specified classes

- **Text Clustering**
  - Unsupervised learning – discovering cluster structure

- **Text Summarization**
  - Extracting a summary for a document
  - Based on syntax and semantics

- **Author Identification/Determination**
  - Based on stylistics, syntax, and semantics

- **Automatic Translation**
  - Based on morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicon

- **Cross Corpus Discovery**
  - Also known as Literature Based Discovery
Text Preprocessing

- **Denoising**
  - Means removing stopper words … words with little semantic meaning such as *the, an, and, of, by, that* and so on.
  - Stopper words may be context dependent, e.g. *Theorem* and *Proof* in a mathematics document.

- **Stemming**
  - Means removal suffixes, prefixes and infixes to root.
  - An example: *wake, waking, awake, woke* → *wake*
Vector Space Model

- Documents and queries are represented in a high-dimensional vector space in which each dimension in the space corresponds to a word (term) in the corpus (document collection).
- The entities represented in the figure are $q$ for query and $d_1, d_2,$ and $d_3$ for the three documents.
- The term weights are derived from occurrence counts.
Vector Space Methods

- The classic structure in vector space text mining methods is a term-document matrix where
  - Rows correspond to terms, columns correspond to documents, and
  - Entries may be binary or frequency counts.

- A simple and obvious generalization is a bigram (multigram)-document matrix where
  - Rows correspond to bigrams, columns to documents, and again entries are either binary or frequency counts.
Vector Space Methods

- *Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI)* is a technique that projects queries and documents into a space with *latent* semantic dimensions.

- Co-occurring terms are projected into the same semantic dimensions and non-co-occurring terms onto different dimensions.

- In latent semantic space, a query and a document can have high cosine similarity even if they do not share any terms as long as their terms are semantically similar according to the co-occurrence analysis.
Latent Semantic Indexing

- LSI is the application of Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) to the term-document matrix.

- SVD takes a matrix $W$ and represents it as $W$ in a lower dimensional space such that the two-norm is minimized, i.e. $\|W\|_2 = 1$.

- The SVD projects an $n$-dimensional space onto a $k$-dimensional space where $k < n$. 

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Latent Semantic Indexing

- In our application to word-document matrices, $\bullet$ is the number of word types (terms) in the corpus (document collection).

- Typically $\bullet$ is chosen between 100 to 150.

- The SVD projection is computed by decomposing the term-document matrix $t_{1^\ast}$ into the product of three matrices:

$$t_{tt^\ast} h r e e \ e \ e^\ast m^\dagger$$

where $- - - - - - -$
Latent Semantic Indexing

• These matrices have orthonormal columns. This means the column vectors are of unit length and are orthogonal to each other. In particular

\[ a^\dagger r e \ (\text{the identity matrix}) \ o r \ r^\dagger t h \]

• The diagonal matrix contains the singular values of \( o \) in descending order. The first singular values indicate the amount of variation along the input axis.

• By restricting the matrices to the first \( u m \) columns, we obtain \( y = a^\dagger r e \) and \( r^\dagger s \) with

\[ W \ i t \ w w h w w w m \ r^\dagger s \]
LSI - Some Basic Relations

• \[\n\] \[\h\]

• \[\int\]

• \[\int\] \[\h\]

• \[\int\] \[\h\]
Social Networks

- Social networks can be represented as graphs
  - A graph \( G(V, E) \), is a set of vertices, \( V \), and edges, \( E \)
  - The social network depicts actors (in classic social networks, these are humans) and their connections or ties
    - Actors are represented by vertices, ties between actors by edges
- There is one-to-one correspondence between graphs and so-called adjacency matrices
- Example: Author-Coauthor Networks
Graphs versus Matrices
Two-Mode Networks

- When there are two types of actors
  - Individuals and Institutions
  - Alcohol Outlets and Zip Codes
  - Paleoclimate Proxies and Papers
  - Authors and Documents
  - Words and Documents
  - Bigrams and Documents
- SNA refers to these as two-mode networks, graph theory as bi-partite graphs
  - Can convert from two-mode to one-mode
Two-Mode Computation

Consider a bipartite *individual by institution* social network. Let $A_{m \times n}$ be the individual by institution adjacency matrix with $m =$ the number of individuals and $n =$ the number of institutions. Then

$$C_{m \times m} = A_{m \times n} A^T_{n \times m} =$$

*Individual-Individual social network adjacency matrix* with $c_{ii} = \sum_j a_{ij} =$ the strength of ties to all individuals in $i$’s social network and $c_{ij} =$ the tie strength between individual $i$ and individual $j$. 
Similarly,

\[ P_{n \times n} = A^T_{n \times m} A_{m \times n} = \]

Institution by Institution social network adjacency matrix with \( p_{jj} = \sum_i a_{ij} \) = strength of ties to all institutions in \( i \)'s social network with \( p_{ij} \) the tie strength between institution \( i \) and institution \( j \).
Two-Mode Computation

- Of course, this exactly resembles the computation for LSI.

- Viewed as a two-mode social network, this computation allows us:
  - to calculate strength of ties between terms relative to this document database (corpus)
  - And also to calculate strength of ties between documents relative to this lexicon

- If we can cluster these terms and these documents, we can discover:
  - similar sets of documents with respect to this lexicon
  - sets of words that are used the same way in this corpus
Example of a Two-Mode Network

Our $A$ matrix
Example of a Two-Mode Network

Our $P$ matrix
Block Models

- A partition of a network is a clustering of the vertices in the network so that each vertex is assigned to exactly one class or cluster.
- Partitions may specify some property that depends on attributes of the vertices.
- Partitions divide the vertices of a network into a number of mutually exclusive subsets.
  - That is, a partition splits a network into parts.
- Partitions are also sometimes called blocks or block models.
  - These are essentially a way to cluster actors together in groups that behave in a similar way.
Example of a Two-Mode Network

Block Model

$P$ Matrix - Clustered
Example of a Two-Mode Network

Block Model Matrix
– Our C Matrix Clustered
Example Data

- The text data were collected by the Linguistic Data Consortium in 1997 and were originally used in Martinez (2002)
  - The data consisted of 15,863 news reports collected from Reuters and CNN from July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995
  - The full lexicon for the text database included 68,354 distinct words
    - In all 313 stopper words are removed
    - after denoising and stemming, there remain 45,021 words in the lexicon
  - In the examples that I report here, there are 503 documents only
A simple 503 document corpus we have worked with has 7,143 denoised and stemmed entries in its lexicon and 91,709 bigrams.

- Thus the TDM is 7,143 by 503 and the BDM is 91,709 by 503.
- The term vector is 7,143 dimensional and the bigram vector is 91,709 dimensional.
- The BPM for each document is 91,709 by 91,709 and, of course, very sparse.

A corpus can easily reach 20,000 documents or more.
Term-Document Matrix Analysis

Zipf’s Law
Mixture Models for Clustering

- Mixture models fit a mixture of (normal) distributions
- We can use the means as centroids of clusters
- Assign observations to the “closest” centroid
- Possible improvement in computational complexity
Our Proposed Algorithm

- Choose the number of desired clusters.
- Using a normal mixtures model, calculate the mean vector for each of the document proto-clusters.
- Assign each document (vector) to a proto-cluster anchored by the closest mean mean vector.
  - This is a Voronoi tessellation of the 7143-dimensional term vector space. The Voronoi tiles correspond to topics for the documents.
- Or assign documents based on maximum posterior probability.
Normal Mixtures

where \( w \) is taken as the multivariate normal density, \( \alpha \) are the mixing coefficients, \( \gamma \) is the number of mixing terms, and \( \tilde{v} \) is the mean vector and covariance matrix. The sample size we denote by \( m \) in our case \( m \ldots \). The dimension, \( \ldots \), of the vector is \( \ldots a \).
EM Algorithm for Normal Mixtures

\[ M_i \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \tilde{\pi}_i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \end{pmatrix} \]

\[ \tilde{\pi}_i \] is the estimated posterior probability that \( x \) belongs to component \( i \), \( \pi_i \) is the estimated mixing coefficient, \( \tilde{\mu}_i \) and \( \tilde{\Sigma}_i \) are the estimated mean and covariance matrix respectively.
Notation

• 1; the number of documents.
• \( \ldots \); the desired number of clusters
• \( \ldots \); the dimension of the term vector
• \( \ldots \); the size of the lexicon for this corpus
Considerations about the Normal Density

Because the dimensionality of the term vectors is so large, there are some considerations about the EM algorithm to be made. Recall

\[a\alpha\sim v \sim \sim \sim \dagger\]

\(\dagger\) tends to be singular, certainly ill-conditioned. In our experience just used as a raw estimate roundoff error causes it to have a zero determinant. Moreover, \(\sim\) also rounds to zero.
Revised EM Algorithm

In order to regularize the computation, we take $I_n$, the identity matrix. Then the EM algorithm becomes

\[ b_{be} b \]

And of course we no longer estimate $A$. We are really only interested in estimating the means.
Comptutional Complexity

The computation of $T_\theta$ has complexity $\sim \ldots$, the computation of $1_1$ has complexity $\ldots$ and the computation of $\ldots$ has complexity $\sim \ldots$

The EM algorithm is a recursive algorithm. The number of recursions can be determined by a stopping algorithm or fixed by the user. In either case, if the number of recursions is $r$, then the overall complexity of the EM phase is $\ldots$. It is linear in all the key size variables.

The Voronoi computation is $\ldots$
Results

In the present data set, and the time in seconds from loading file to membership computation is seconds. This computation was done on an Intel Centrino Dual Core processor running at 1.6 gigahertz.
πWeights
Cluster Size Distribution
(Based on Voronoi Tessellation)
Cluster Size Distribution
(Based on Maximum Estimated Posterior Probability, $\tau_{ij}$)
Document by Cluster Plot (Voronoi)
Document by Cluster Plot
(Maximum Posterior Probability)
Cluster Identities

- Cluster 02: Comet Shoemaker Levy Crashing into Jupiter.
- Cluster 08: Oklahoma City Bombing.
- Cluster 11: Bosnian-Serb Conflict.
- Cluster 12: Court-Law, O.J. Simpson Case.
- Cluster 15: Cessna Plane Crashed onto South Lawn White House.
- Cluster 24: Death of North Korean Leader (Kim il Sung) and North Korea’s Nuclear Ambitions.
- Cluster 26: Shootings at Abortion Clinics in Boston.
- Cluster 28: Two Americans Detained in Iraq.
- Cluster 30: Earthquake that Hit Japan.
Acknowledgments

- This is joint work with Dr. Yasmin Said and Dr. Walid Sharabati.
- Dr. Angel Martinez
- Army Research Office (Contract W911NF-04-1-0447)
- Army Research Laboratory (Contract W911NF-07-1-0059)
- National Institute On Alcohol Abuse And Alcoholism (Grant Number F32AA015876)
- Isaac Newton Institute
- Patent Pending
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