



2023 ETAK & PAAL
WORKSHOP

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2023.06.17 (토) 10:00-17:00
건국대학교, 인문학관 연구동 401호

Python for English Education

Tae-Jin Yoon

Sungshin Women's University





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성신여자대학교
SUNGSHIN UNIVERSITY

Python for English Education

일시: 2023년 6월 17일(토) 10시~5시

장소: 건국대학교, 인문학관 연구동 401호(건물번호 19)

강사: 윤태진교수님(성신여대), K-MOOC 최우수강좌(블루리본), 교육부장관상

프로그램:

- ☒ 10:00 Registration
- ☒ 10:30~12:30
Introduction to Python
Name, Namespace, Strings,
Functions, List, Tuple, Dictionary
- ☒ 12:30~2:00 Lunch
- ☒ 2:00~3:30
File handling/ Class
Learning Python Library
(matplotlib, pandas)
- ☒ 3:30~5:00 Simple & Fun
Project(Wordcloud and collocation)
Online resources

sign up now

실습진행으로 25명만 신청가능합니다.
(5시간 교육 참가비 3만원/연회비 납부회원 무료/
사전등록비 2만원(6월 10일까지 등록))

주최: 아주대학교 교육대학원 영어교육학과

주관: 한국영어어문교육학회, 범태평양응용언어학회,
건국대학교 다언어다문화연구소

후원: 건국대학교&아주대학교

참가문의: etakn@daum.net (ETAK)
paalkoreaoffice@gmail.com(PAAL)



Read map

시간	내용
10:00	Registration
10:30-12:30	Introduction to Python Name, Namespace, Strings, Functions, List, Tuple, Dictionary
12:30-2:00	Lunch
2:00-3:30	File handling/ Class Learning Python Library (matplotlib, pandas)
3:30-5:00	Simple & Fun Project(Wordcloud and collocation) Online resources

01

Introduction to Python and Orange



02

Machine Learning with Orange

03

Text Mining with Orange

Part 1

Introduction to Python & Orange



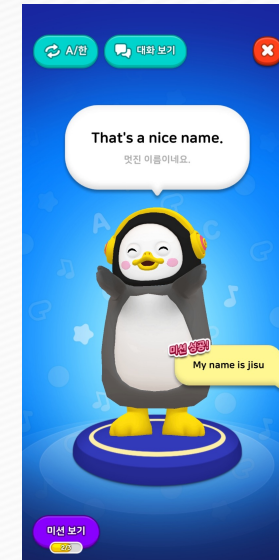
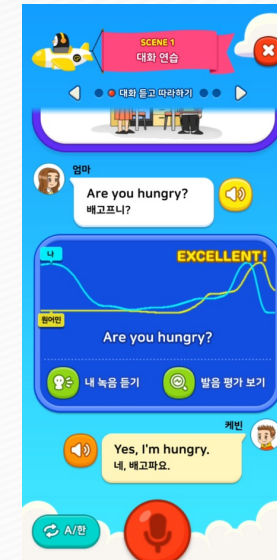
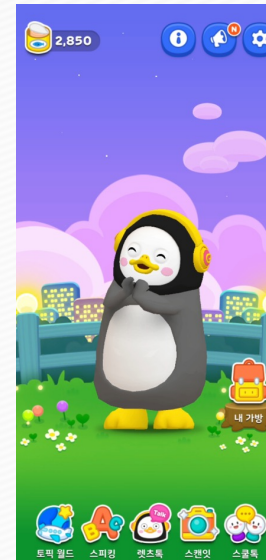
English Language Teaching & Artificial Intelligence

• 2022개정 영어과 교육과정

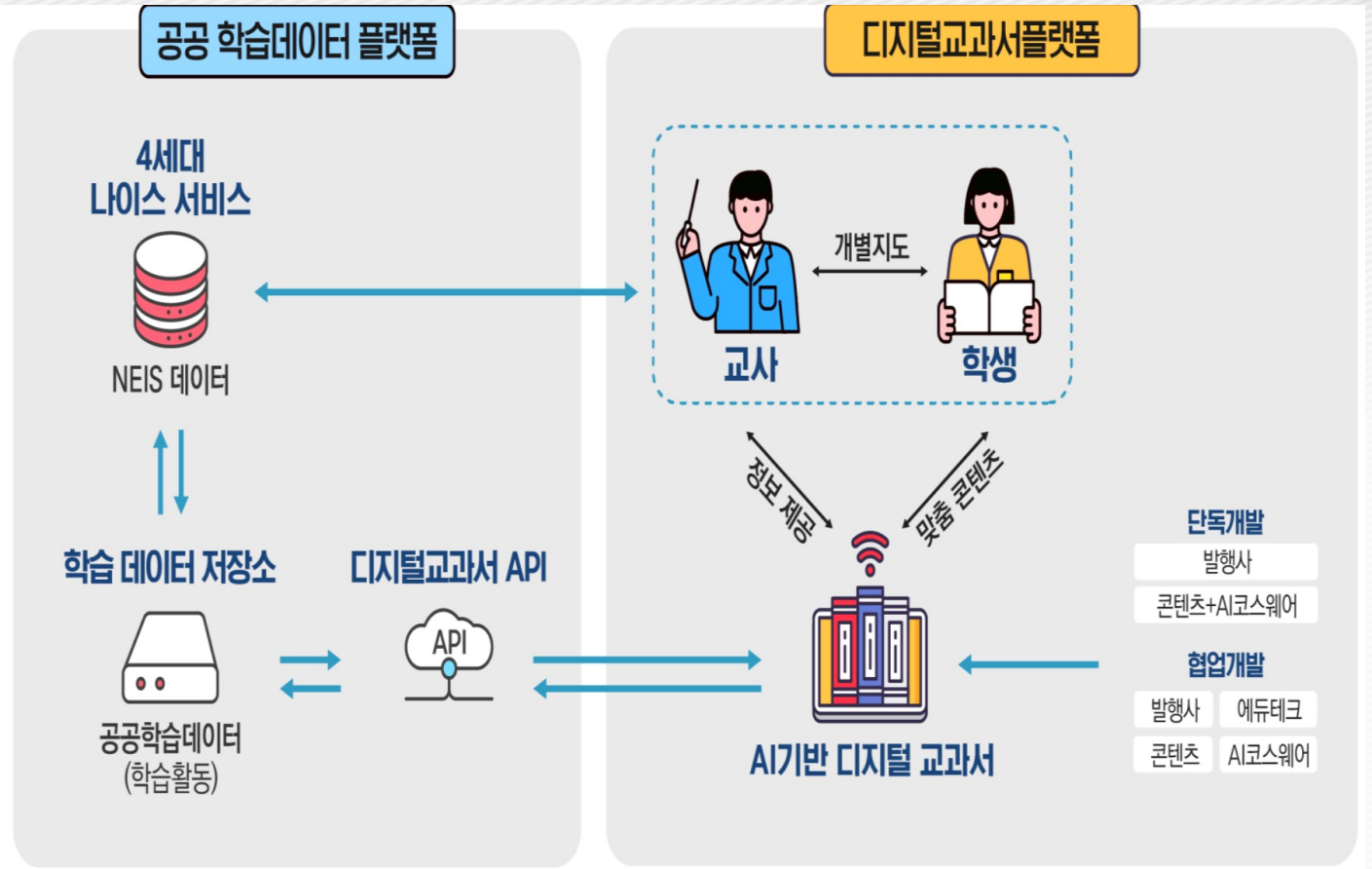
(바) 다양한 디지털 평가 도구를 적극적으로 활용한다. 디지털 분석·평가 도구를 활용하여 실제적인 평가 맥락을 제공하고 다양한 학습자 데이터를 체계적으로 구축한다. 이를 토대로 다각적이고 신뢰할 만한 평가 결과를 도출할 수 있다.



[그림] 영어과 역량 및 영역 구성



English Language Teaching & Artificial Intelligence



CLI vs GUI

Computer Interface definition and explanation



Guido van Rossum 귀도 반 로섬



89

크리스마스 연휴

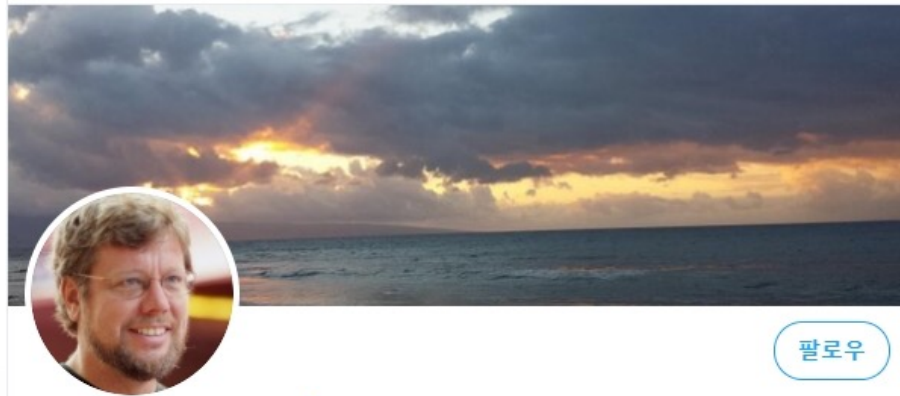
99

DARPA

Computer Programming for Everybody



Guido Van Rossum



팔로우

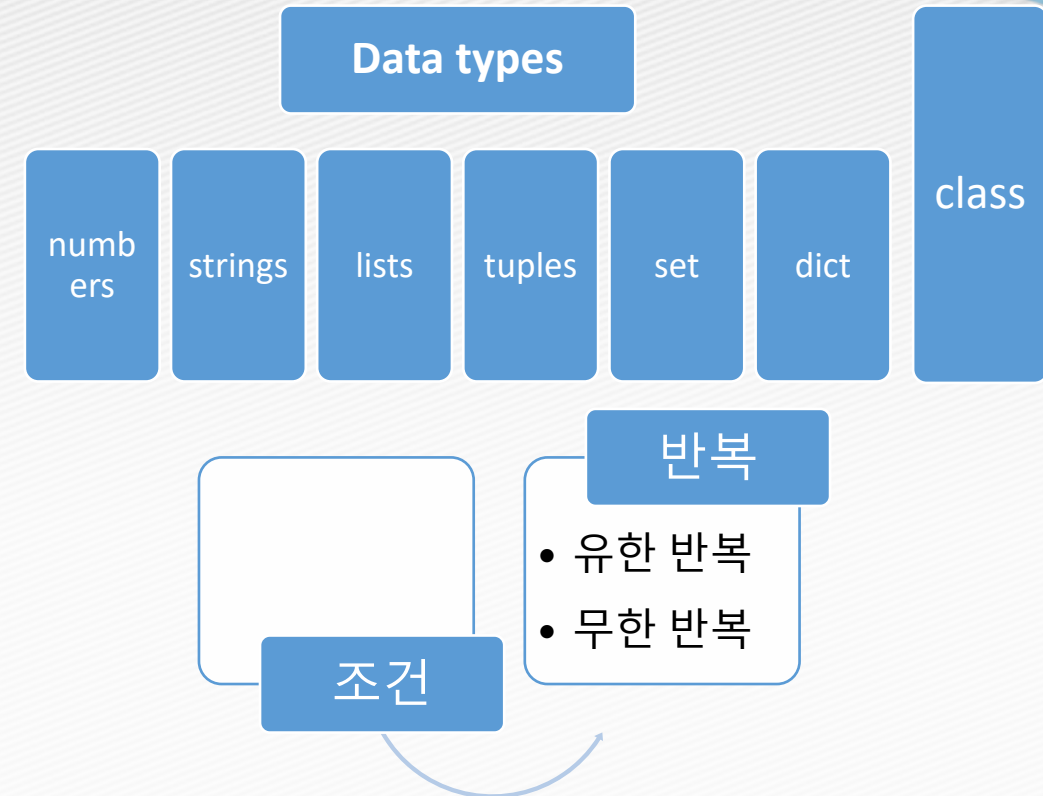
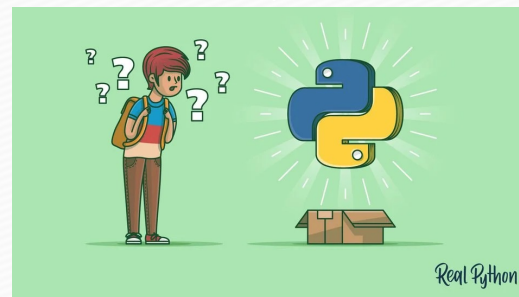
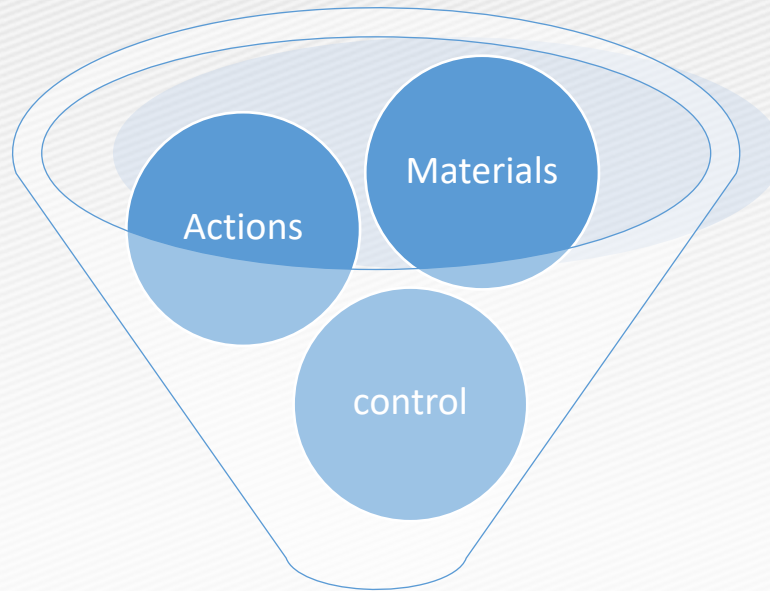
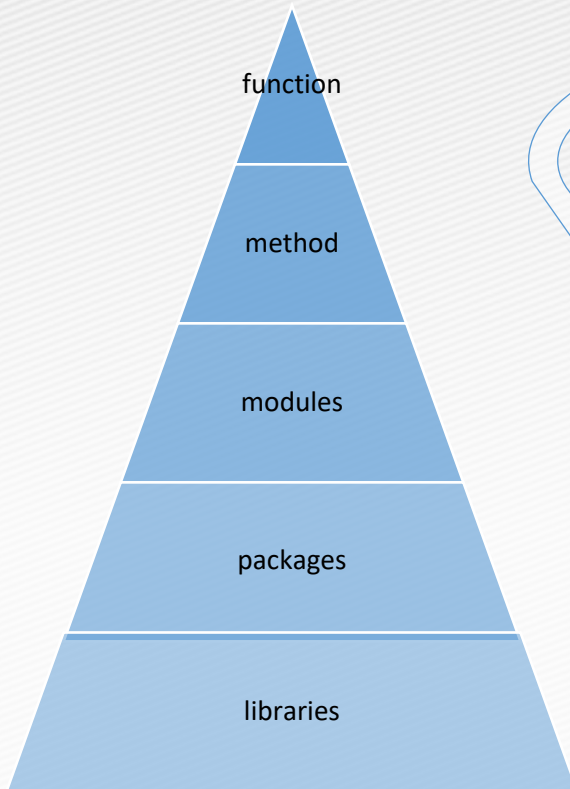
Guido van Rossum ✓

@gvanrossum

Python's BDFL-emeritus, Distinguished Engineer at Microsoft, Computer History Fellow. Opinions are my own. He/him.

📍 San Francisco Bay Area 🔗 python.org/~guido/ 📅 가입일: 2008년 8월

515 팔로우 중 19.9만 팔로워



```
pip3 install wordcloud
```

library

```
text = "Sungshin Sungshin Sungshin Sungshin University University"
```

variable

str(ing) data type

```
import wordcloud
```

library

```
wc_obj = wordcloud.WordCloud()
```

instance

class

```
wc = wc_obj.generate(text)
```

method

```
wc.words_
```

attribute

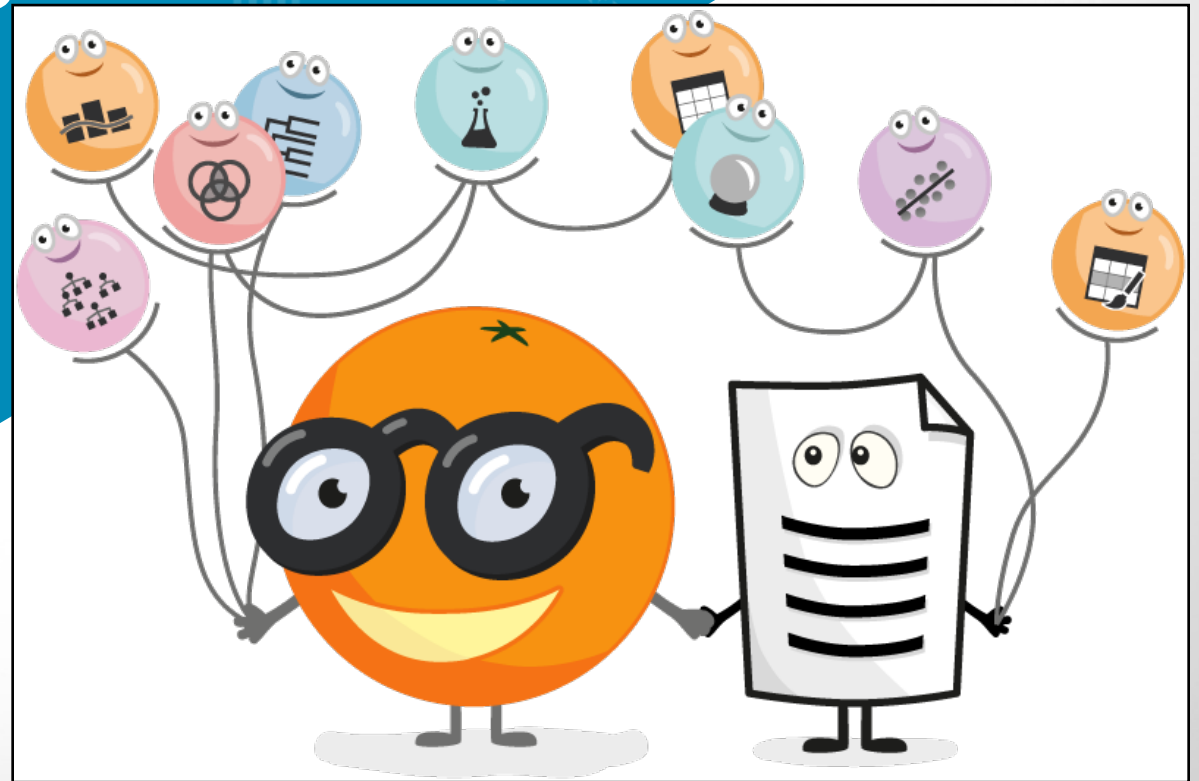


Part 2

Installing orange

Orange is developed by Bioinformatics Lab at University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Initial release: 10 October 1996; 26 years ago



Orange 설치

The screenshot shows the Anaconda Navigator application interface. The top bar includes the 'ANACONDA.NAVIGATOR' logo and a 'Connect' button. The left sidebar contains navigation links for 'Home', 'Environments', 'Learning', and 'Community'. The main area displays a grid of application tiles, each with an icon, name, version, description, and an action button (Install or Launch).

Application	Version	Action
DataSpell		Install
JupyterLab	3.5.3	Launch
Jupyter Notebook	6.5.2	Launch
Qt Console	5.4.0	Launch
Spyder	5.4.1	Launch
VS Code	1.78.2	Launch
Datalore		Launch
IBM Watson Studio Cloud		Launch
Oracle Data Science Service		Launch
Glueviz	1.2.4	Install
Orange 3	3.32.0	Install
PyCharm Professional		Install

An orange arrow points to the 'Orange 3' tile with the text '가장 쉬운 방법' (Easiest way).

At the bottom left, there is a section for 'Anaconda Notebooks' with a 'Learn More' button, and links to 'Documentation' and 'Anaconda Blog'. Social media icons for Twitter, YouTube, and GitHub are also present.

or

Orange 설치



Windows



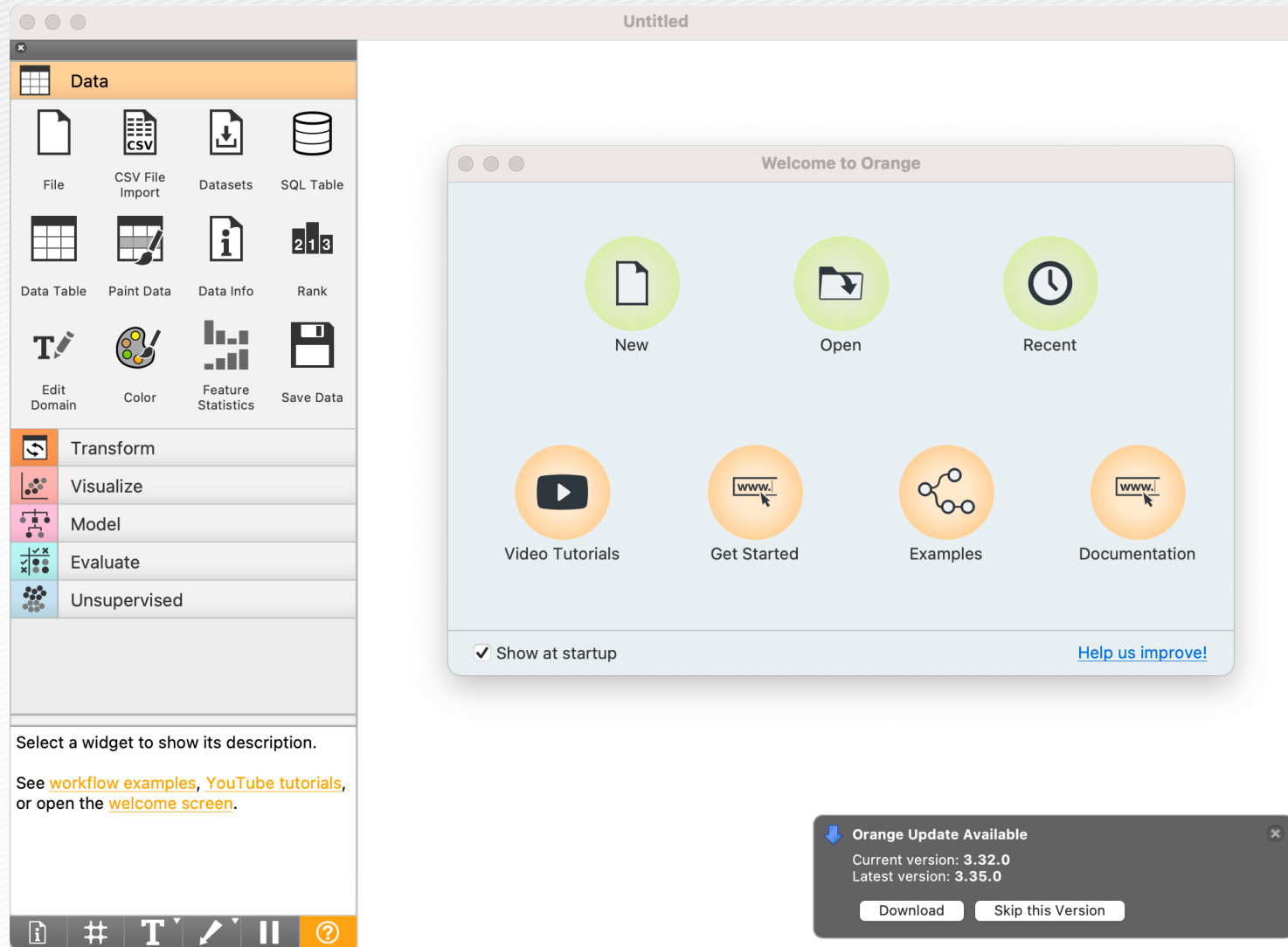
macOS

or

```
conda config --add channels conda-forge  
conda install pyqt  
conda install orange3
```

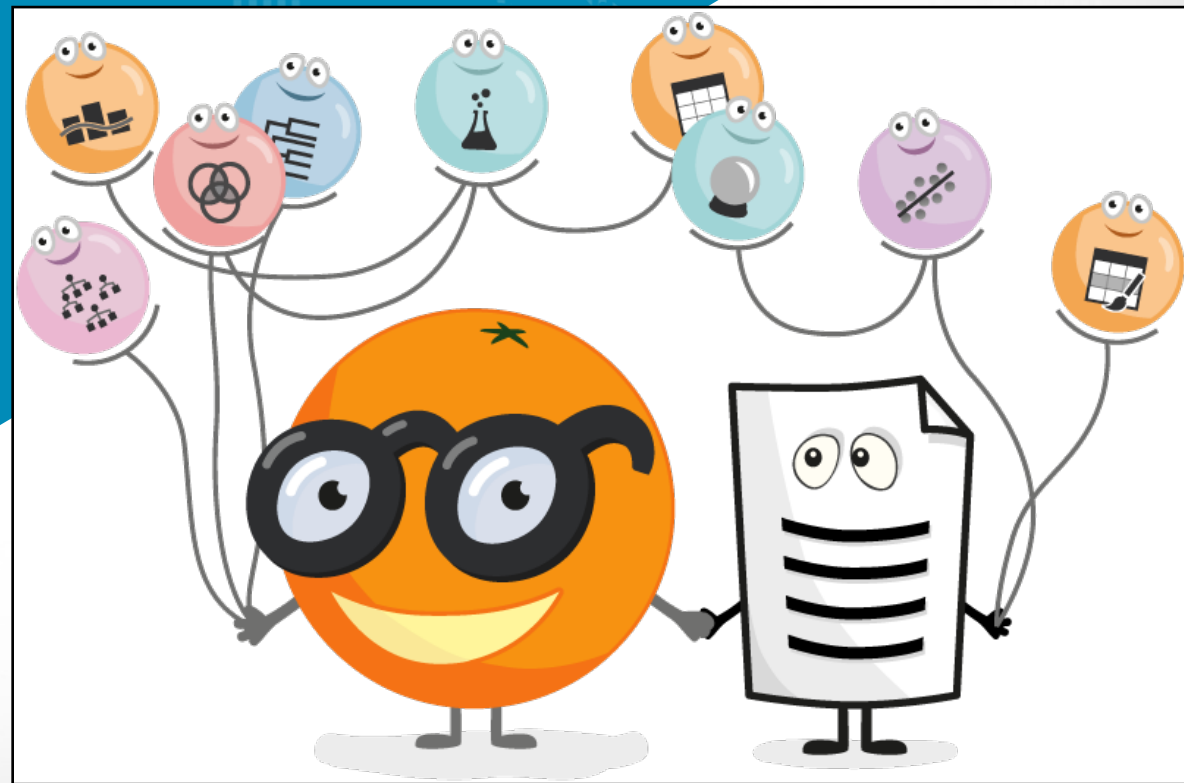
```
pip install PyQt5 PyQtWebEngine  
pip install orange3
```

Orange Visual Programming



Part 3

Visual Programming with orange



Workflow for a data analysis project

How domain expertise can help us during a data analysis project?

Project Objective

What questions should we ask?



Data Preprocessing

How they relate to our project objective?



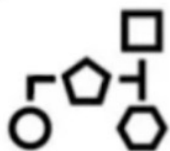
Model Training

What are the rules of thumb for sanity checks?
How can we improve the training?



Data Collection

What variables do we need?



Model Selection

What would be the most appropriate model(s)?



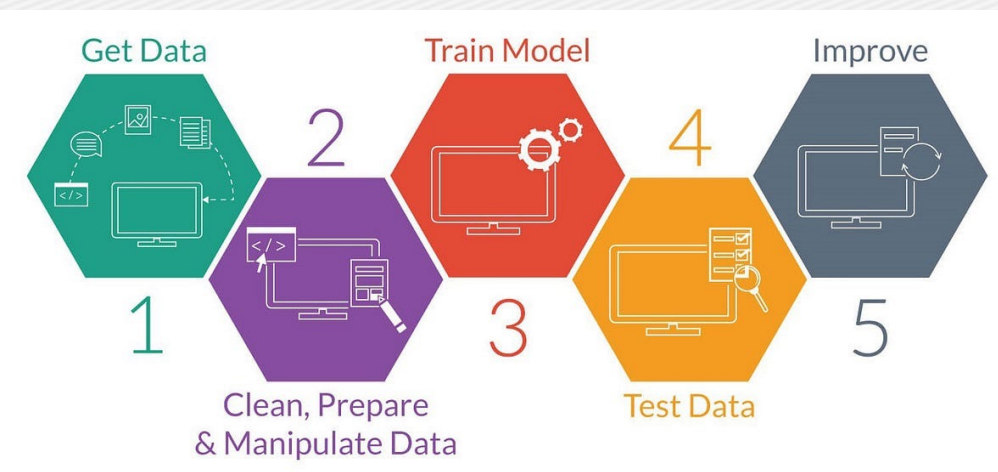
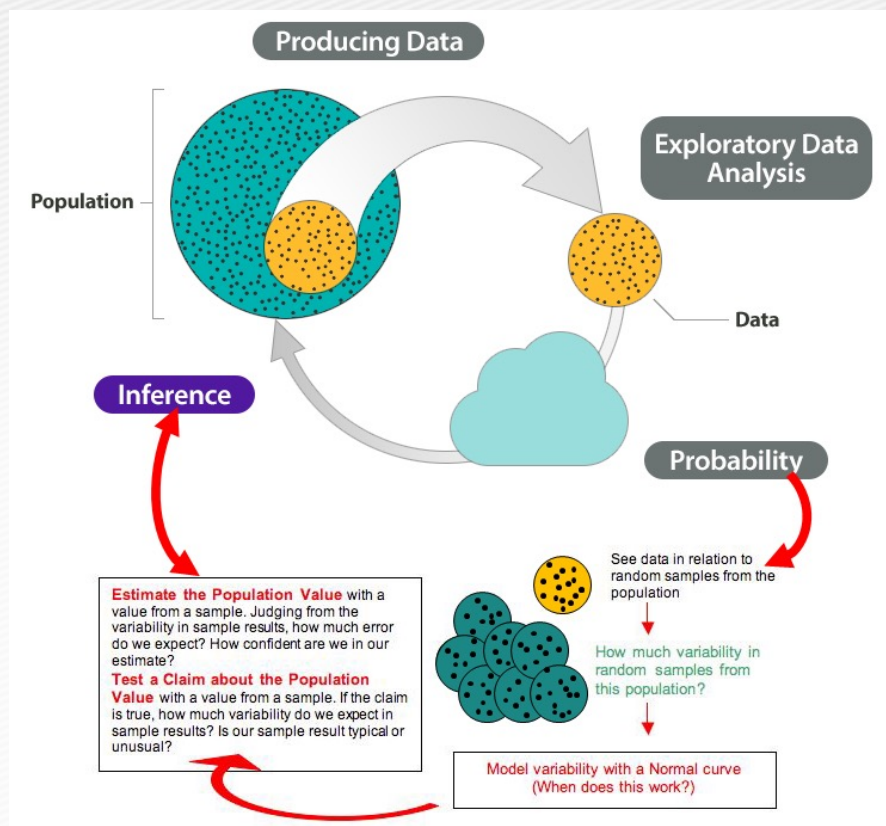
Results Interpretation

What results are more useful or actionable?



Statistical Inference vs. Modeling

Inference



Classic Example: iris classification

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Iris>

꽃의
부품

iris setosa



petal
꽃잎

sepal
꽃받침

iris versicolor



petal

sepal

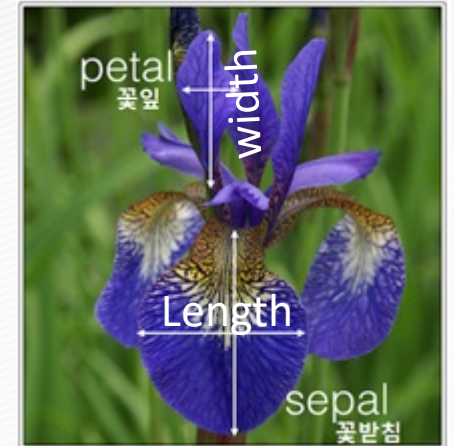
iris virginica



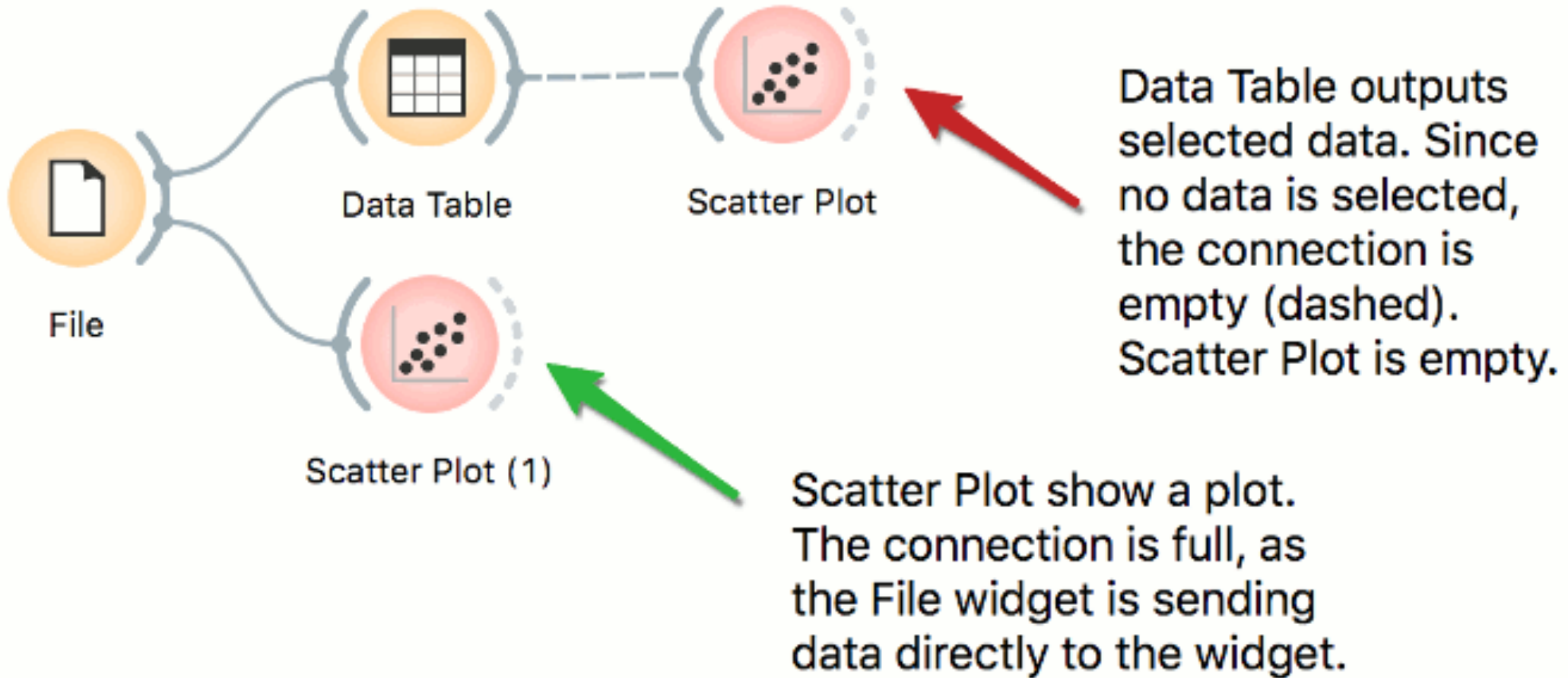
petal

sepal

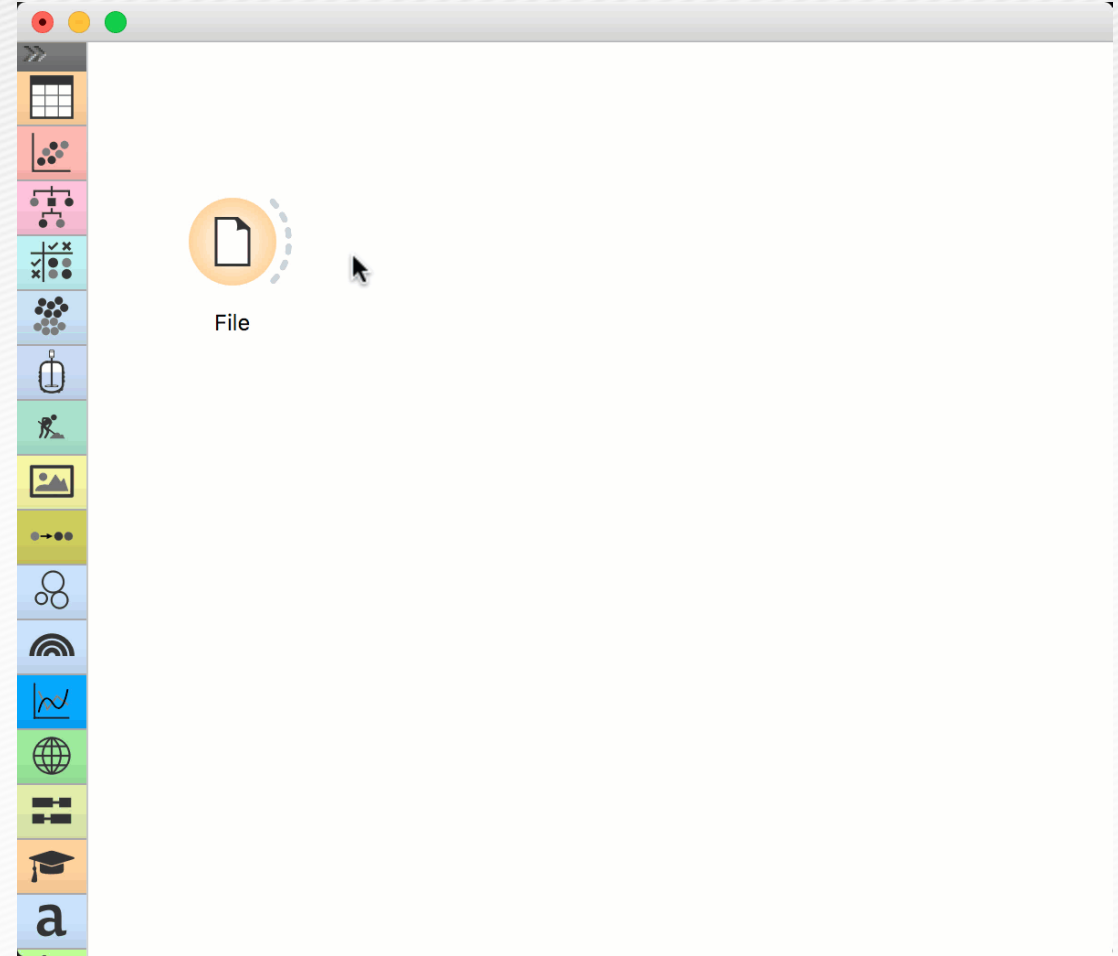
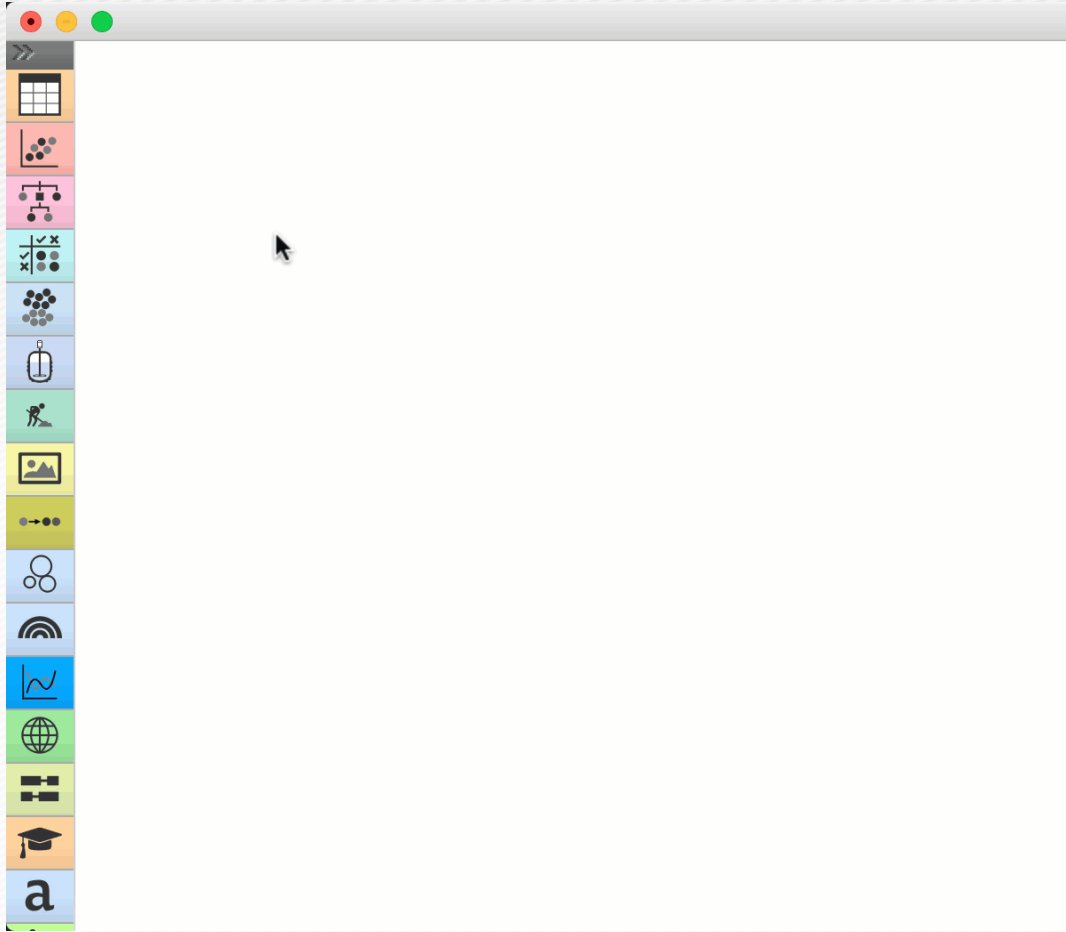
Measurement (in cm)



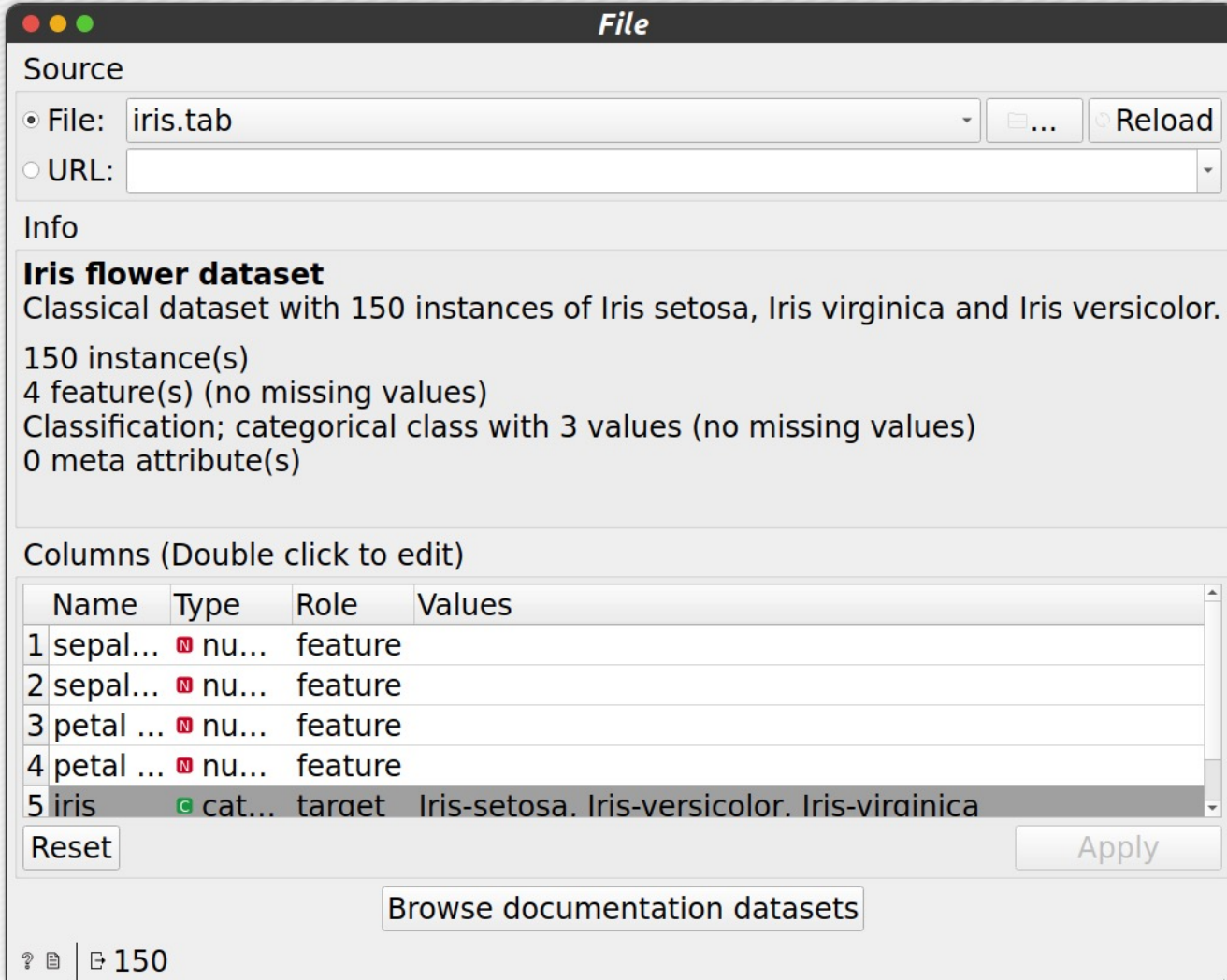
Orange: Building workflow by connecting widgets



How to build in Orange



Loading data using File widget



The screenshot shows a 'File' widget window with the following sections:

- Source:** File: iris.tab (selected), URL: (empty). Buttons: ..., Reload.
- Info:**
 - Iris flower dataset**
 - Classical dataset with 150 instances of Iris setosa, Iris virginica and Iris versicolor.
 - 150 instance(s)
 - 4 feature(s) (no missing values)
 - Classification; categorical class with 3 values (no missing values)
 - 0 meta attribute(s)
- Columns (Double click to edit):**

	Name	Type	Role	Values
1	sepal...	nu...	feature	
2	sepal...	nu...	feature	
3	petal ...	nu...	feature	
4	petal ...	nu...	feature	
5	iris	cat...	target	Iris-setosa. Iris-versicolor. Iris-virainica
- Buttons:** Reset, Apply, Browse documentation datasets.
- Status Bar:** ? | 150

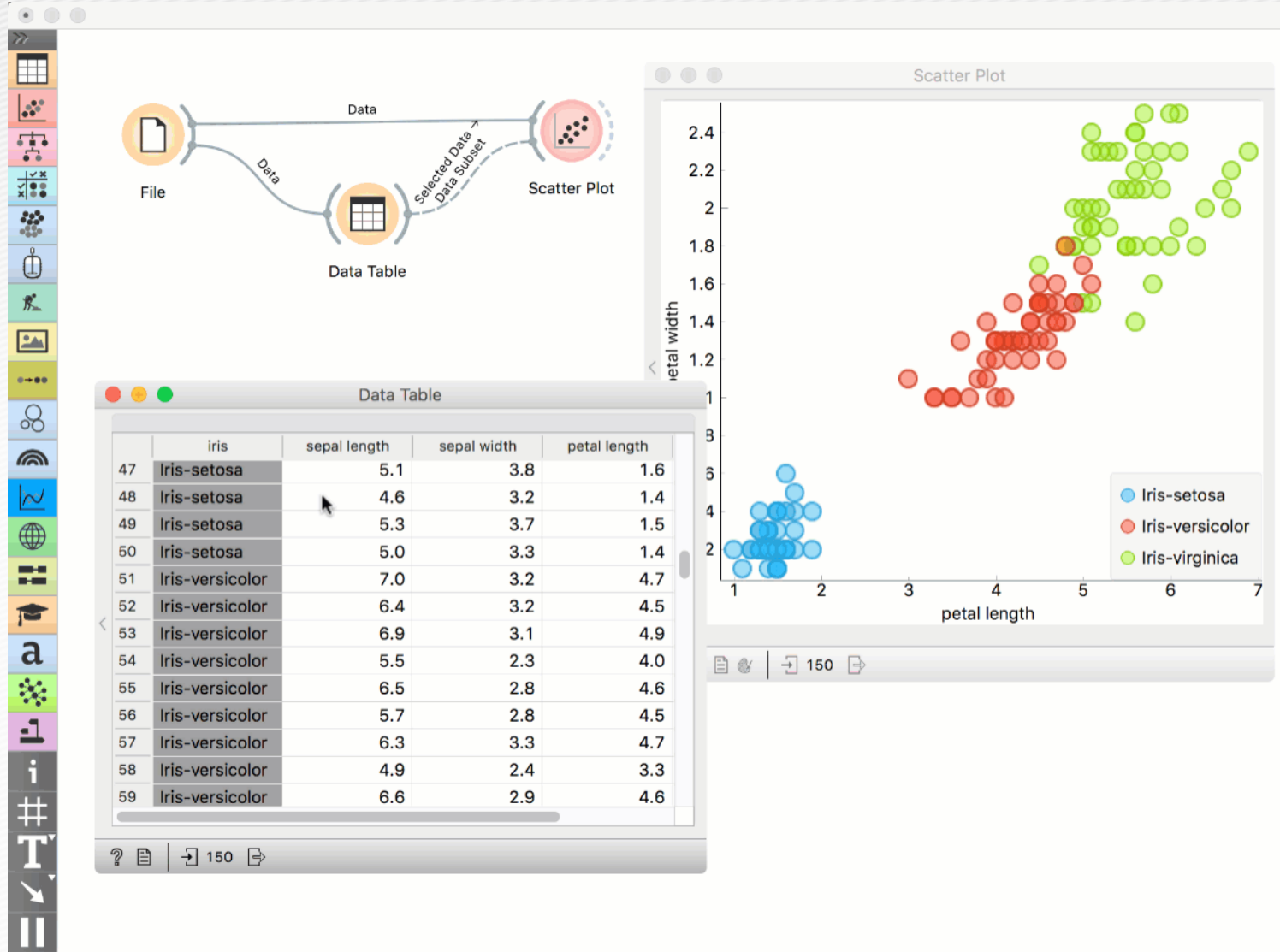
- Loading dataset we have to use **File Widget** which is available in Data Section.
- After clicking on File Widget, it will automatically appear on Canvas then you have to double click on that widget.

Selection subset of the data (1)

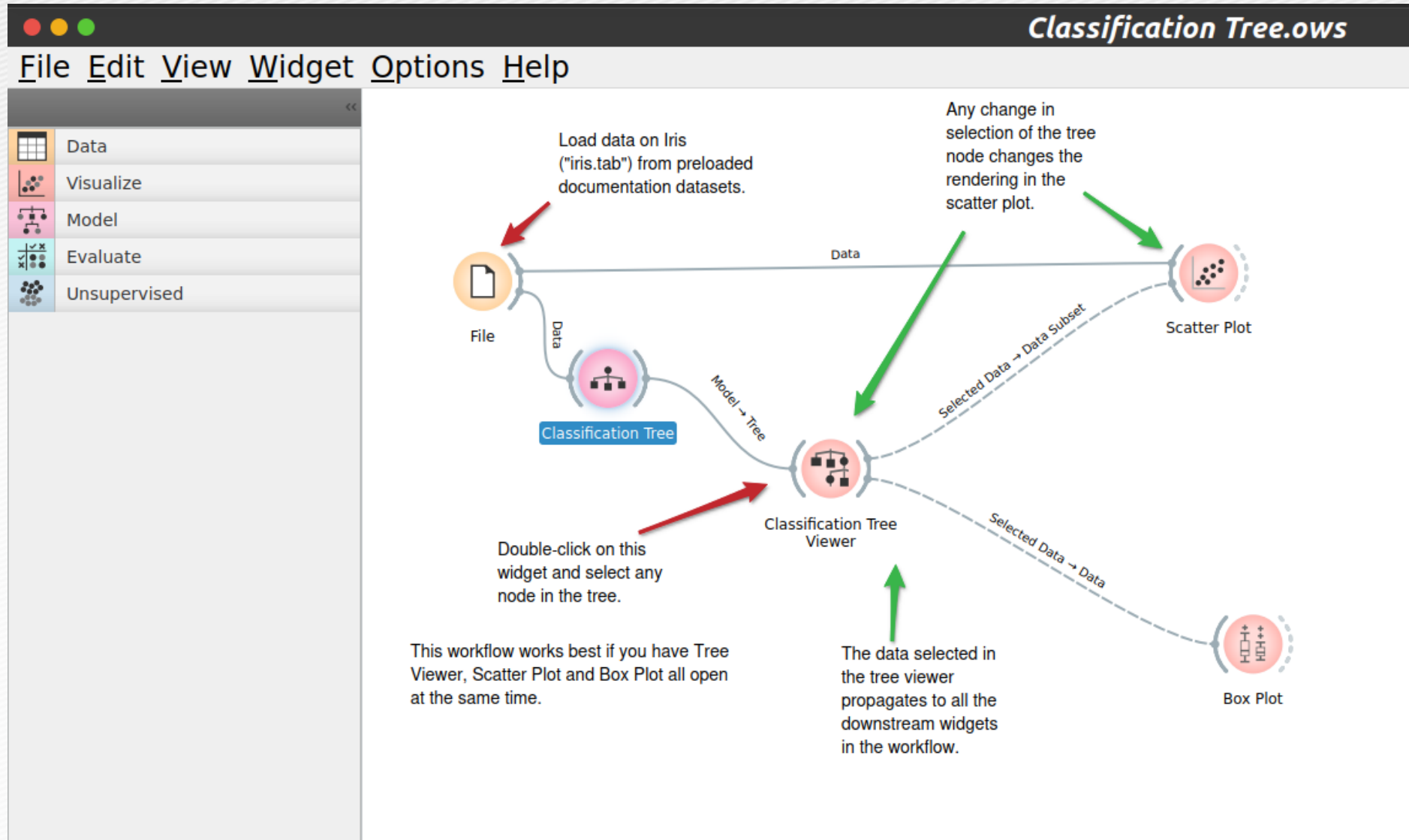


- ✓ Portable Network Graphics (*.png)
- Scalable Vector Graphics (*.svg)
- Portable Document Format (*.pdf)
- Portable Document Format (from Matplotlib) (*.pdf)**
- Python Code (with Matplotlib) (*.py)

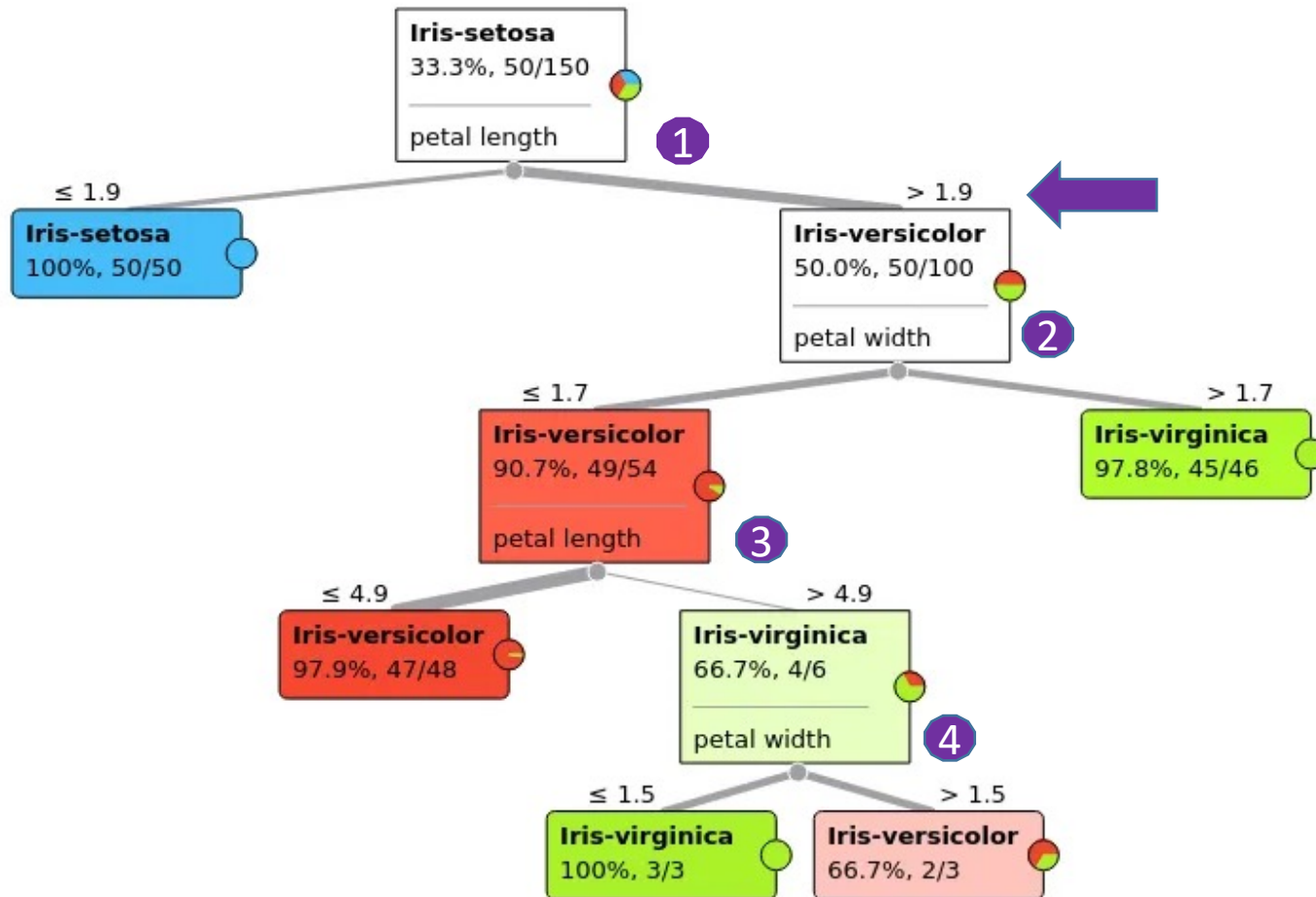
Selection subset of the data (2)



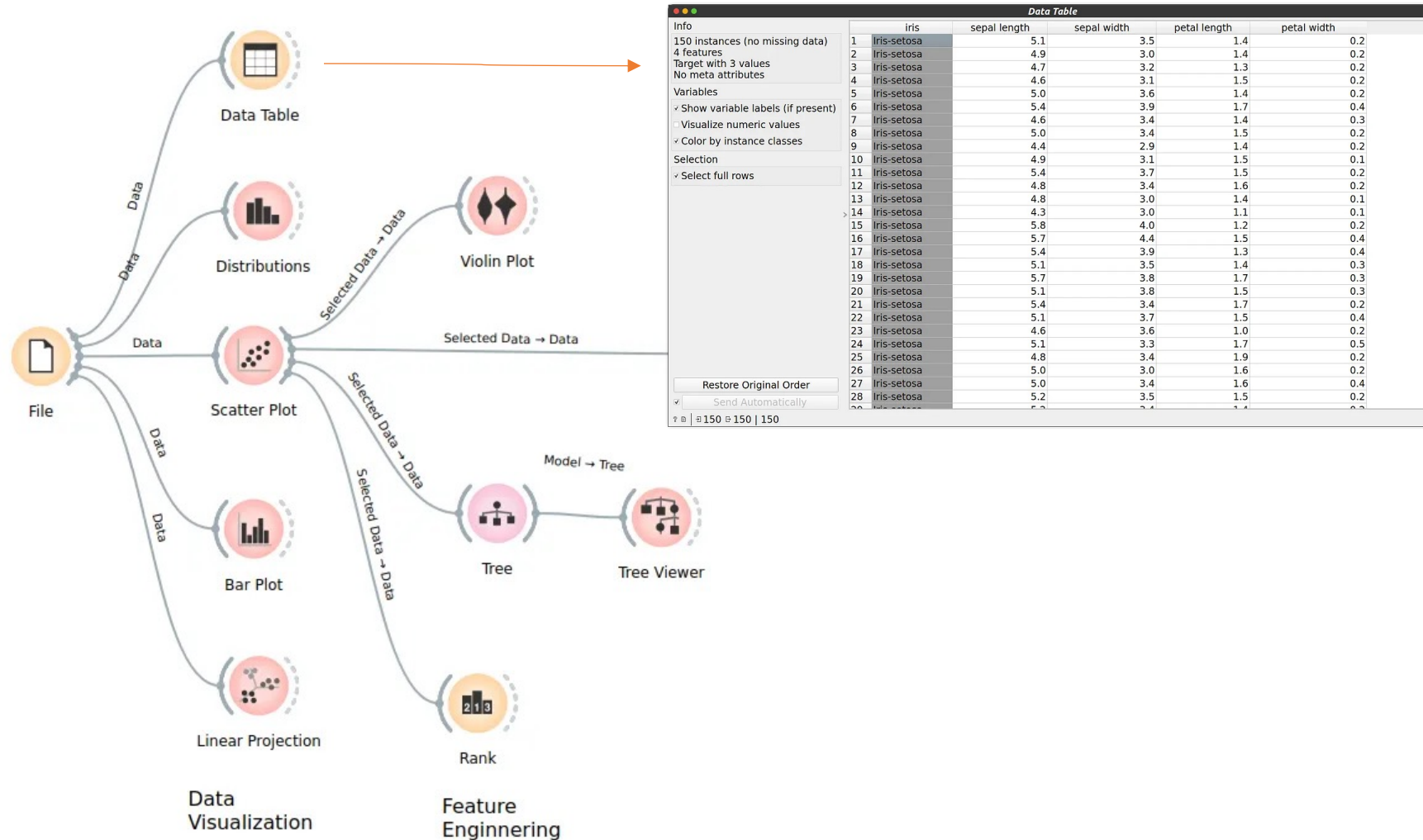
Can we create this workflow example?



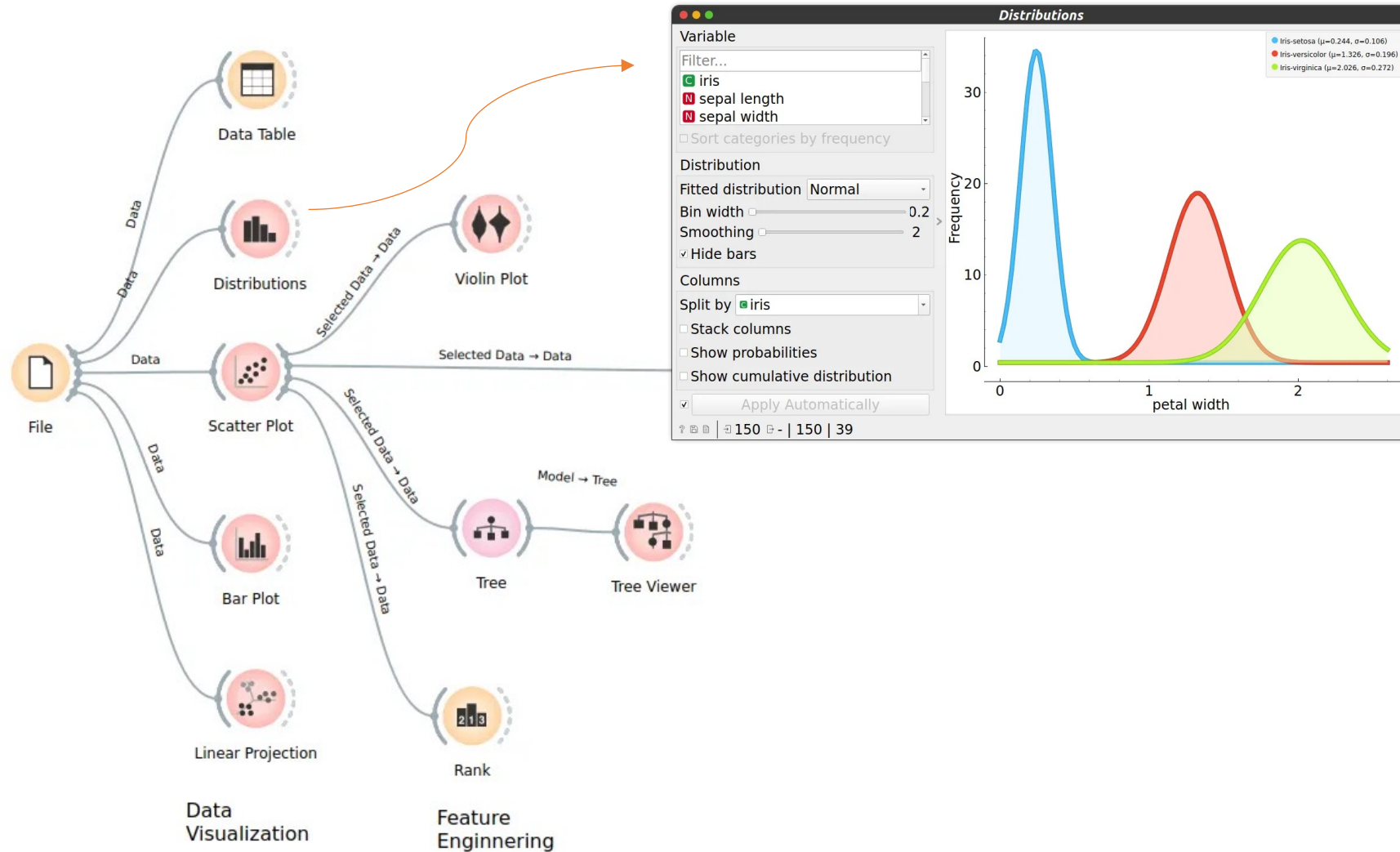
How to read the output of classification tree



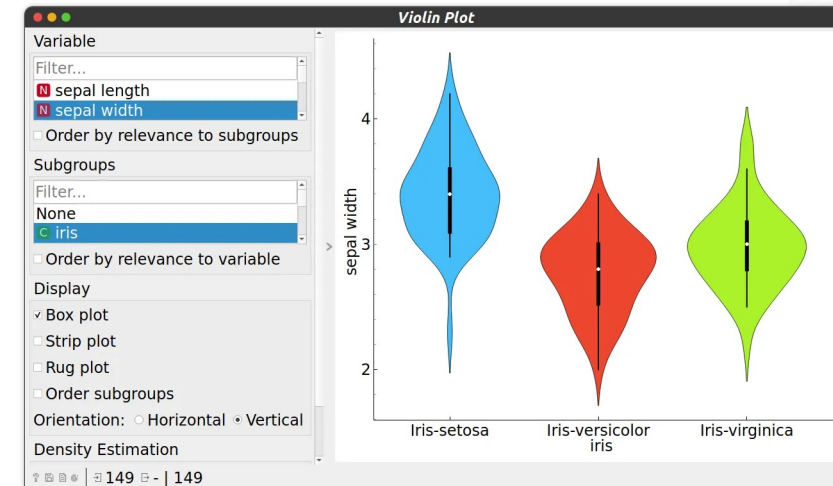
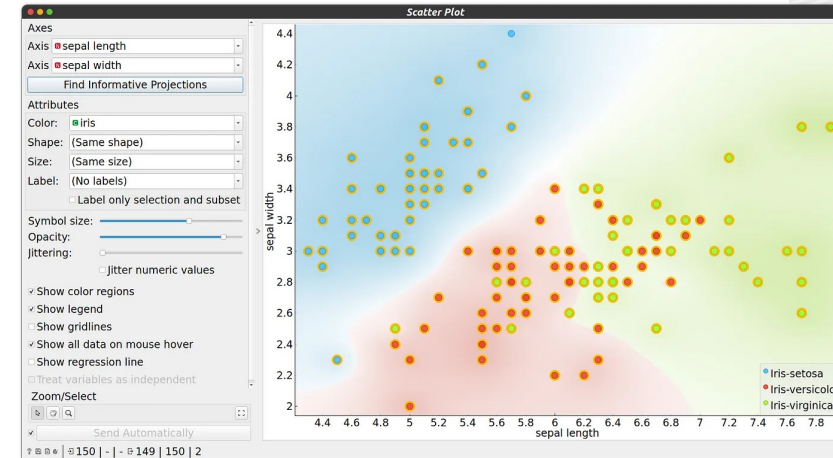
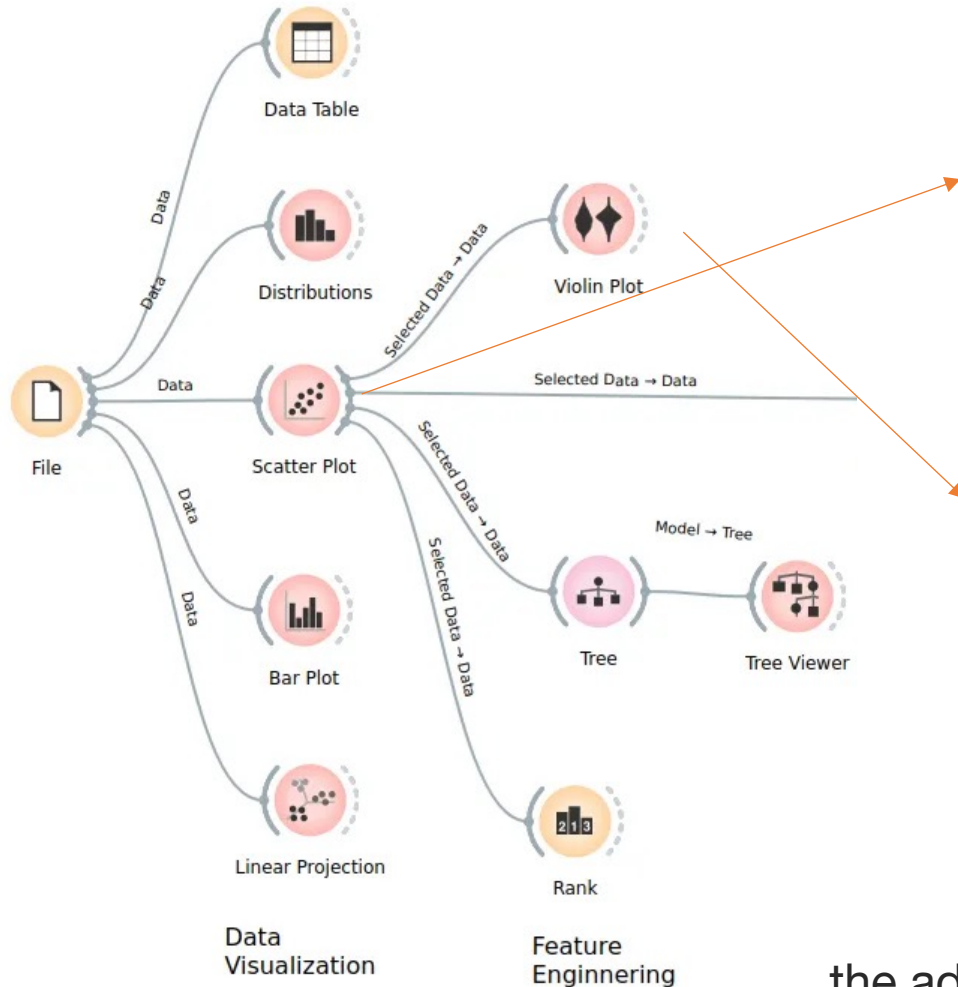
Data Visualization – Data Table



Data Visualization – Distribution

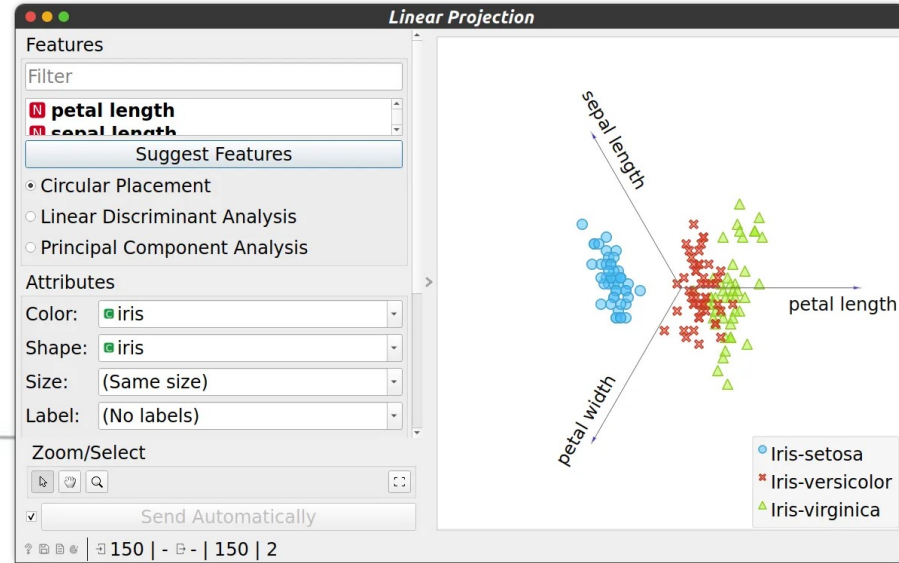
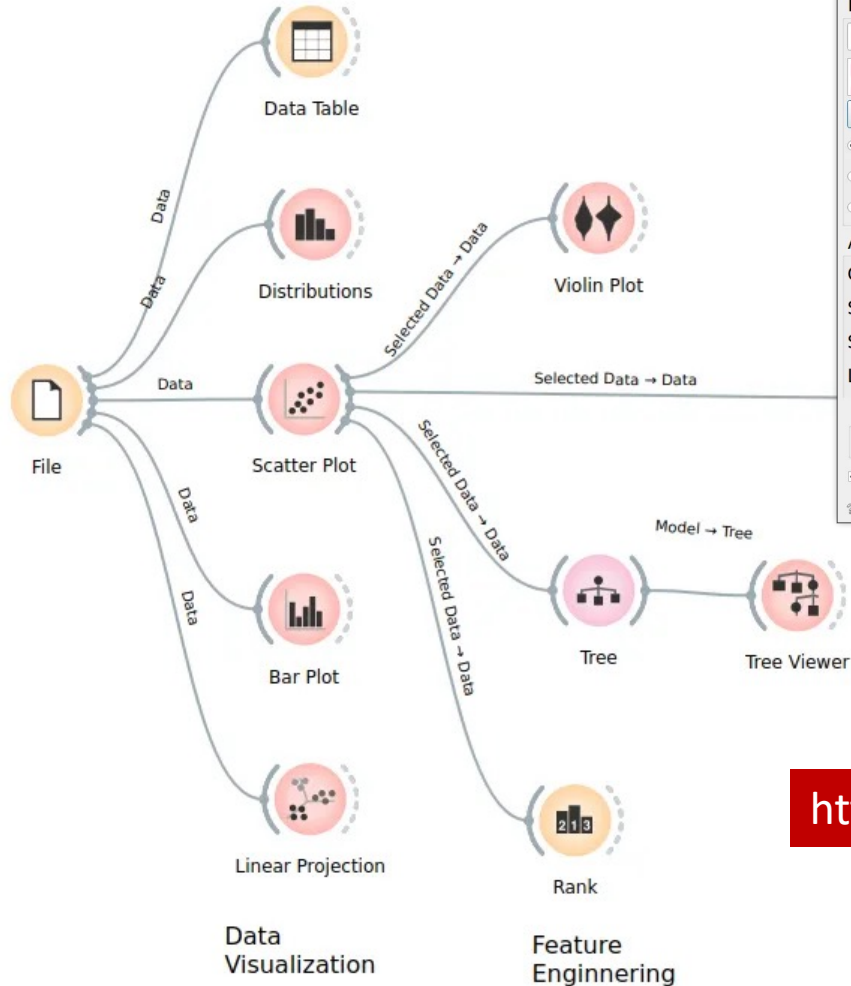


Data Visualization – Scatter & Violin Plots



the addition of a rotated **kernel density plot** on each side

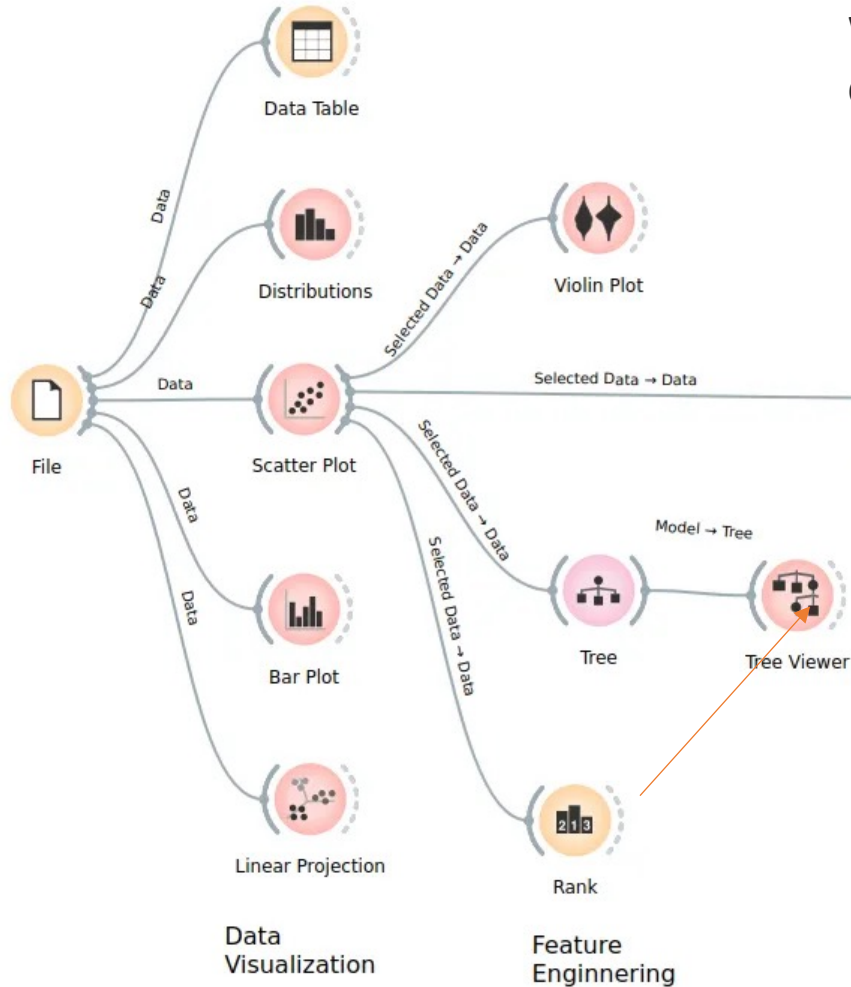
Data Visualization – Linear Projection



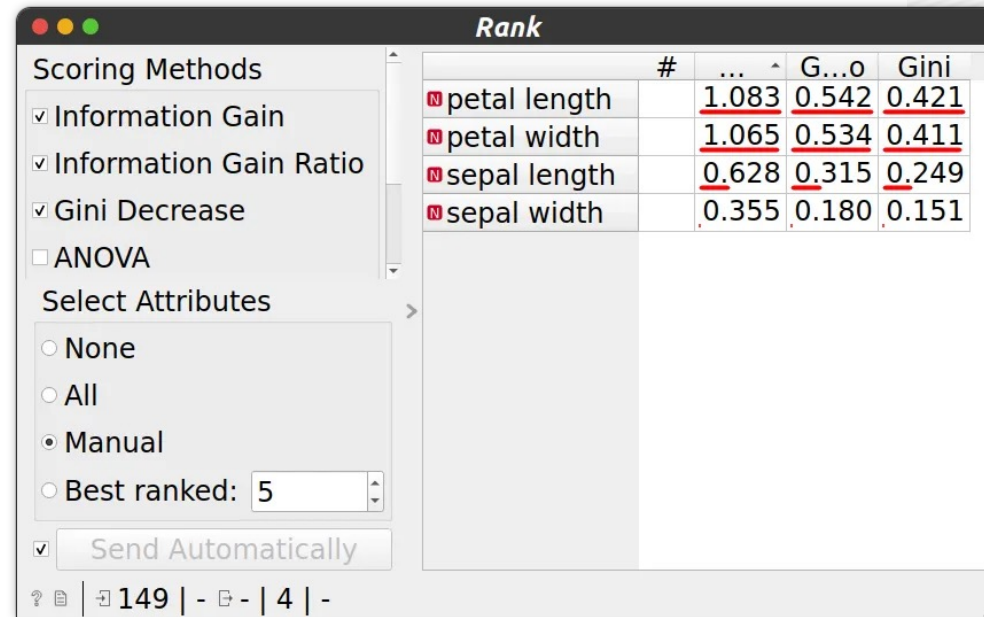
visualize the data up to 3D

<https://orangedatamining.com/widget-catalog/visualize/linearprojection/>

Data Visualization



Which features are most important for classification





**If you are interested in what
widgets are available,
click the blue circle above.**

Part 4

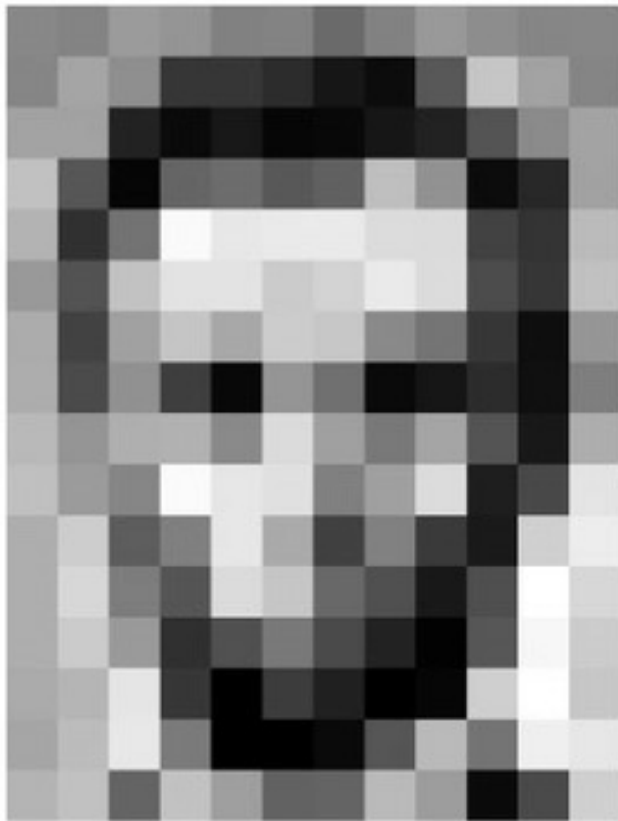
Word Cloud



Image as numbers

- 흑백 그림은 픽셀의 밝기 값을 0-255 사이의 값으로 표현한 이미지

pixel



157	153	174	168	150	152	129	151	172	161	155	156
155	182	163	74	75	62	33	17	110	210	180	154
180	180	50	14	34	6	10	33	48	106	159	181
206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	15	56	180
194	68	137	251	237	239	239	228	227	87	71	201
172	106	207	233	233	214	220	239	228	98	74	206
188	88	179	209	185	215	211	158	139	75	20	169
189	97	165	84	10	168	134	11	31	62	22	148
199	168	191	193	158	227	178	143	182	106	36	190
205	174	155	252	236	231	149	178	228	43	95	234
190	216	116	149	236	187	86	150	79	38	218	241
190	224	147	108	227	210	127	102	36	101	255	224
190	214	173	66	103	143	96	50	2	109	249	215
187	196	235	75	1	81	47	0	6	217	255	211
183	202	237	145	0	0	12	108	200	138	243	236
195	206	123	207	177	121	123	200	175	13	96	218

157	153	174	168	150	152	129	151	172	161	155	156
155	182	163	74	75	62	33	17	110	210	180	154
180	180	50	14	34	6	10	33	48	106	159	181
206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	15	56	180
194	68	137	251	237	239	239	228	227	87	71	201
172	106	207	233	233	214	220	239	228	98	74	206
188	88	179	209	185	215	211	158	139	75	20	169
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205	174	155	252	236	231	149	178	228	43	95	234
190	216	116	149	236	187	86	150	79	38	218	241
190	224	147	108	227	210	127	102	36	101	255	224
190	214	173	66	103	143	96	50	2	109	249	215
187	196	235	75	1	81	47	0	6	217	255	211
183	202	237	145	0	0	12	108	200	138	243	236
195	206	123	207	177	121	123	200	175	13	96	218

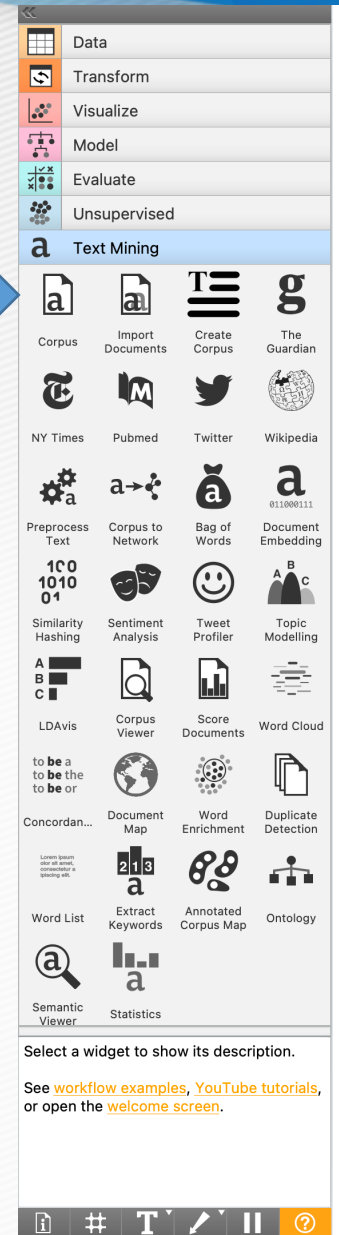
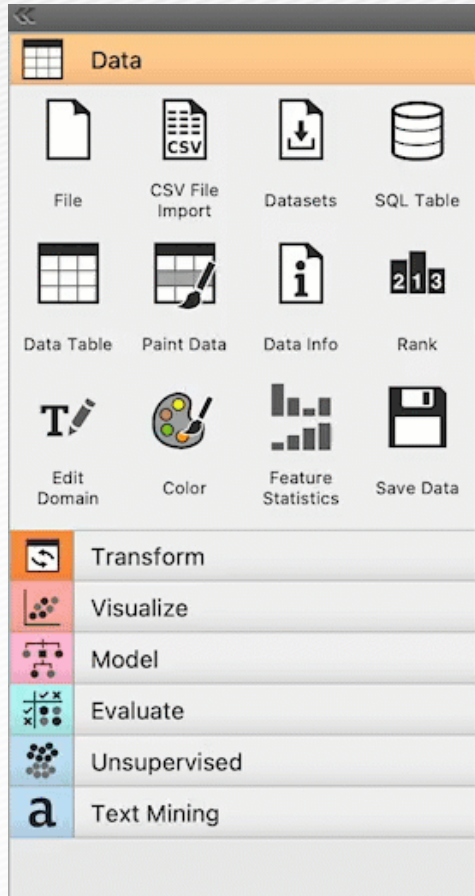
Making Word Cloud using CLI

```
from wordcloud import WordCloud
text = "Sungshin Sungshin Sungshin Sungshin \
Sungshin Sungshin Sungshin Sungshin Sungshin Sungshin \
English English English English English English Department"
wc = WordCloud().generate(text)
print(dir(wc))
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(wc)
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
#plt.savefig("wc_sungshin.png")
```



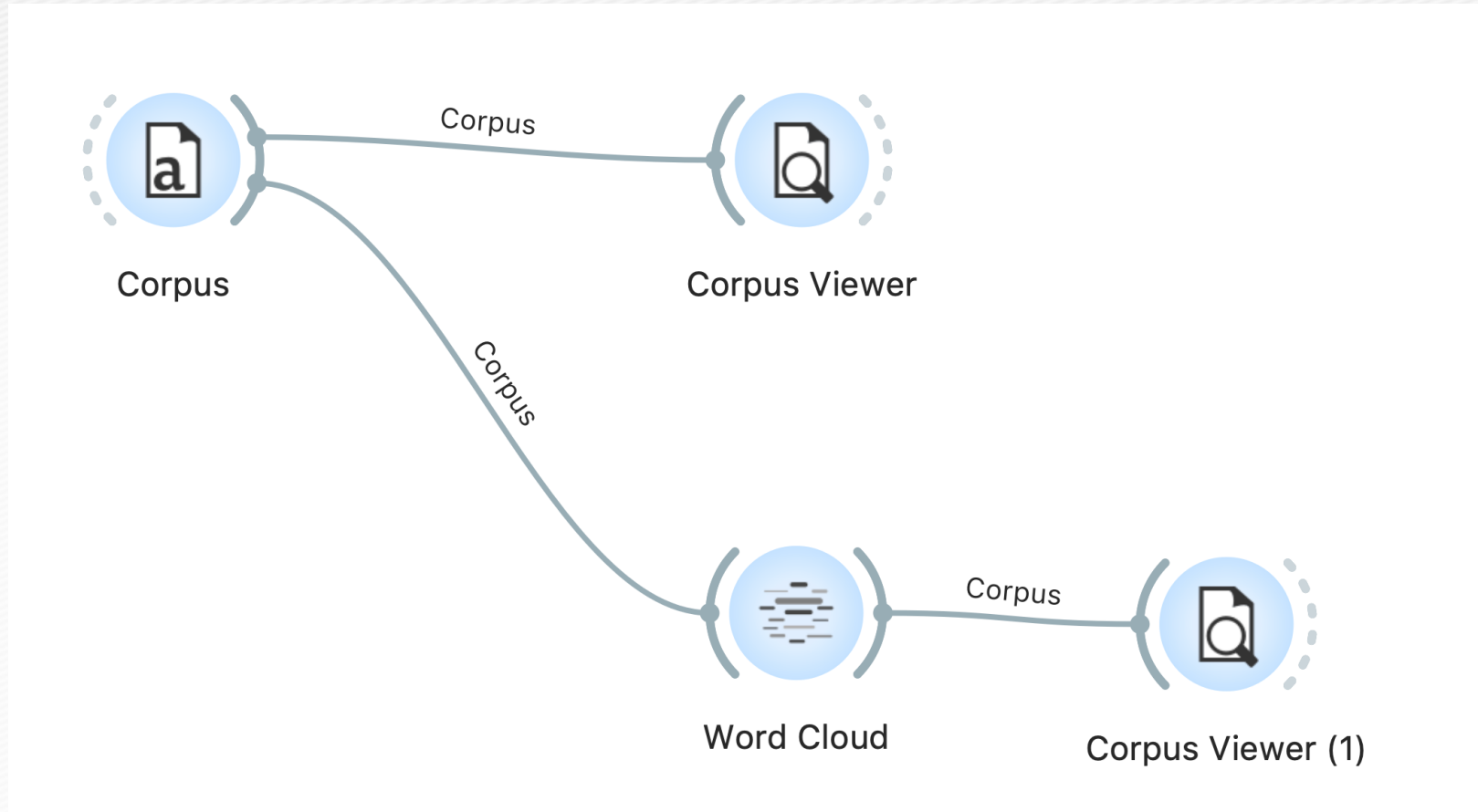
Options > Add-ons... > Text



Corpus is any collection of documents.

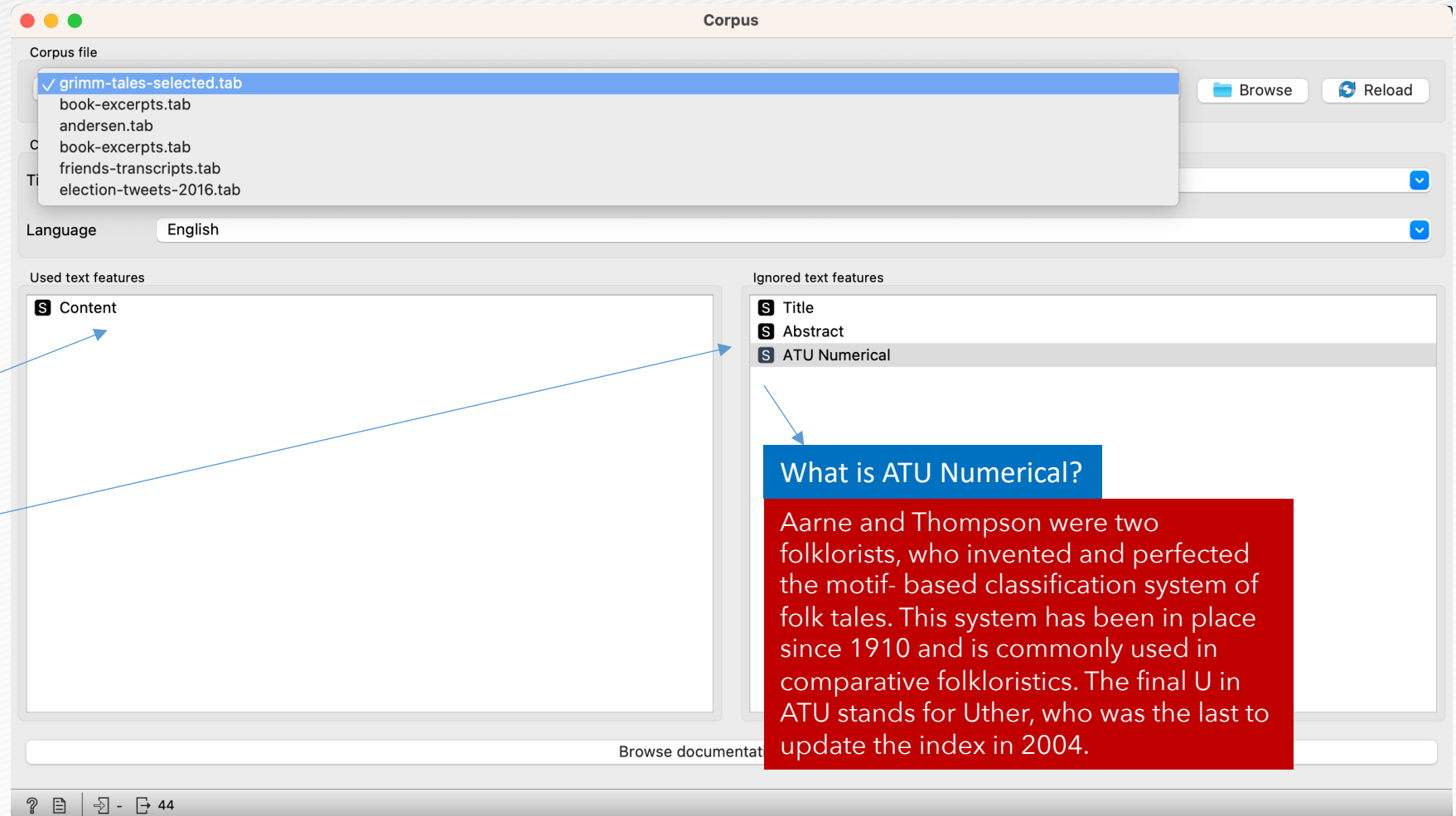
Workflow for Word Cloud

- Start by constructing a workflow that consists of a Corpus widget, a Word Cloud widget and two Corpus Viewer widgets:



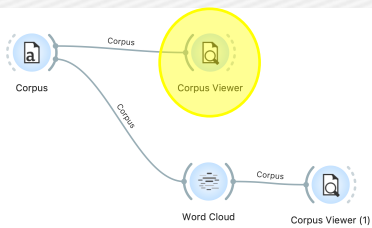
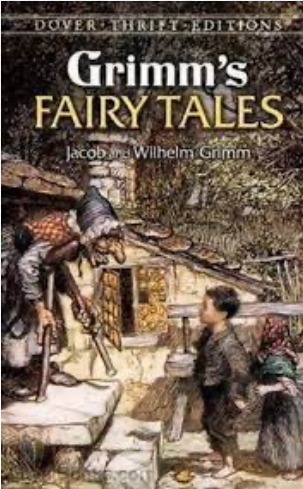
Preloaded dataset

- From “Browse documentation data sets...” choose *Grimm-tales-selected.tab*, a data set containing Grimm’s selected tales.
- The particularity of the Corpus widget is that it sets the text feature(s) to apply text mining on.
- “Used text features” defines the **content** (text), while other columns contain **meta attributes** (title, abstract, etc.).



Data: Grimm-tales-selected (44 selected Grimm's tales)

- preloaded dataset



Info

Tokens: n/a

Types: n/a

Matching documents: 44/44

Matches: n/a

Search features

Filter...

- ATU Topic
- Title
- Abstract
- Content
- ATU Numerical
- ATU Type

Display features

Filter...

- ATU Topic
- Title
- Abstract
- Content
- ATU Numerical
- ATU Type

☐ Show Tokens & Tags

☒ Auto send is on

RegExp Filter:

1	A Tale About the Boy Who Went Forth to Learn ...
2	Brier Rose
3	Cat and Mouse in Partnership
4	Cinderella
5	Hansel and Gretel
6	Herr Korbes
7	Jorinda and Jorindel
8	Little Red Riding Hood
9	Mother Holle
10	Old Sultan
11	Pack of Scoundrels
12	Rapunzel
13	Rumpelstiltskin
14	Snow White
15	The Blue Light
16	The Bremen Town Musicians
17	The Crumbs on the Table
18	The Dog and the Sparrow
19	The Elves and the Shoemaker
20	The Fisherman and His Wife
21	The Fox and the Cat
22	The Fox and the Geese
23	The Fox and the Horse
24	The Frog Prince
25	The Golden Bird
26	The Golden Goose
27	The Goose Girl
28	The Hare and the Hedgehog
29	The Juniper Tree
30	The King and the Golden Mountain
31	The Mouse, the Bird, and the Sausage

Corpus Viewer

ATU Topic: Tales of Magic

Title: A Tale About the Boy Who Went Forth to Learn What Fear Was

Abstract: A simple boy who just wants to be frightened.

Content: A certain father had two sons, the elder of who was smart and sensible, and could do everything, and the younger was stupid and could neither learn nor understand anything, and when people saw him they said: 'There's a fellow who will give his father some trouble!' When anything had to be done, it was always the elder who was forced to do it; but if his father bade him fetch anything when it was late, or in the night-time, and the way led through the churchyard, or any other dismal place, he answered: 'Oh, no father, I'll not go there, it makes me shudder!' for he was afraid. Or when stories were told by the fire at night which made the flesh creep, the listeners sometimes said: 'Oh, it makes us shudder!' The younger sat in a corner and listened with the rest of them, and could not imagine what they could mean. 'They are always saying: "It makes me shudder, it makes me shudder!" It does not make me shudder,' thought he. 'That, too, must be an art of which I understand nothing!' Now it came to pass that his father said to him one day: 'Hearken to me, you fellow in the corner there, you are growing tall and strong, and you too must learn something by which you can earn your bread. Look how your brother works, but you do not even earn your salt.' 'Well, father,' he replied, 'I am quite willing to learn something--indeed, if it could but be managed, I should like to learn how to shudder. I don't understand that at all yet.' The elder brother smiled when he heard that, and thought to himself: 'Goodness, what a blockhead that brother of mine is! He will never be good for anything as long as he lives! He who wants to be a sickle must bend himself beltimes.' The father sighed, and answered him: 'You shall soon learn what it is to shudder, but you will not earn your bread by that.' Soon after this the sexton came to the house on a visit, and the father bewailed his trouble, and told him how his younger son was so backward in every respect that he knew nothing and learnt nothing. 'Just think,' said he, 'when I asked him how he was going to earn his bread, he actually wanted to learn to shudder.' 'If that be all,' replied the sexton, 'he can learn that with me. Send him to me, and I will soon polish him.' The father was glad to do it, for he thought: 'It will train the boy a little.' The sexton therefore took him into his house, and he had to ring the church bell. After a day or two, the sexton awoke him at midnight, and bade him arise and go up into the church tower and ring the bell. 'You shall soon learn what shuddering is,' thought he, and secretly went there before him; and when the boy was at the top of the tower and turned round, and was just going to take hold of the bell rope, he saw a white figure standing on the stairs opposite the sounding hole. 'Who is there?' cried he, but the figure made no reply, and did not move or stir. 'Give an answer,' cried the boy, 'or take yourself off, you have no business here at night.' The sexton, however, remained standing motionless that the boy might think he was a ghost. The boy cried a second time: 'What do you want here?--speak if you are an honest fellow, or I will throw you down the steps!' The sexton thought: 'He can't mean to be as bad as his words,' uttered no sound and stood as if he were made of stone. Then the boy called to him for the third time, and as that was also to no purpose, he ran against him and pushed the ghost down the stairs, so that it fell down the ten steps and remained lying there in a corner. Thereupon he rang the bell, went home, and without saying a word went to bed, and fell asleep. The sexton's wife waited a long time for her husband, but he did not come back. At length she became uneasy, and wakened the boy, and asked: 'Do you know where my husband is?' He climbed up the tower before you did.' 'No, I don't know,' replied the boy, 'but someone was standing by the sounding hole on the other side of the steps, and as he would neither gave an answer nor go away, I took him for a scoundrel, and threw him downstairs. Just go there and you will see if it was he. I should be sorry if it were.' The woman ran away and found her husband, who was lying moaning in the corner, and had broken his leg. She carried him down, and then with loud screams she hastened to the boy's father, 'Your boy,' cried she, 'has been the cause of a great misfortune! He has thrown my husband down the steps so that he broke his leg. Take the good-for-nothing fellow out of our house.' The father was terrified, and ran thither and scolded the boy. 'What wicked tricks are these?' said he. 'The devil must have put them into your head.' 'Father,' he replied, 'do listen to me. I am quite innocent. He was standing there by night like one intent on doing evil. I did not know who it was, and I entreated him three times either to speak or to go away.' 'Ah,' said the father, 'I have nothing but unhappiness with you. Go out of my sight. I will see you no more.' 'Yes, father, right willingly, wait only until it is day. Then will I go forth and learn how to shudder, and then I shall, at any rate, understand one art which will support me.' Learn what you will, spoke the father, 'it is all the same to me. Here are fifty talers for you. Take these and go into the wide world, and tell no one from whence you come, and who is your father, for I have reason to be ashamed of you.' 'Yes, father, it shall be as you will. If you desire nothing more than that, I can easily keep it in mind.' When the day dawned, therefore, the boy put his fifty talers into his pocket, and went forth on the great highway, and continually said to himself: 'If I could but shudder! If I could but shudder!' Then a man approached who heard this conversation which the youth was holding with himself, and when they had walked a little farther to where they could see the gallows, the man said to him: 'Look, there is the tree where seven men have married the ropemaker's daughter, and are now learning how to fly. Sit down beneath it, and wait till night comes, and you will soon learn how to shudder.' 'If that is all that is wanted,' answered the youth, 'it is easily done; but if I learn how to shudder as fast as that, you shall have my fifty talers. Just come back to me early in the morning.' Then the youth went to the gallows, sat down beneath it, and waited till evening came. And as he was cold, he lighted himself a fire, but at midnight the wind blew so sharply that in spite of his fire, he could not get warm. And as the wind knocked the hanged men against each other, and they moved backwards and forwards, he thought to himself: 'If you shiver below by the fire, how those up above must freeze and suffer!' And as he felt pity for them, he raised the ladder, and climbed up, unbought one of them after the other, and brought down all seven. Then he stoked the fire, blew it, and set them all round it to warm themselves. But they sat there and did not stir, and the fire caught their clothes. So he said: 'Take care, or I will hang you up again.' The dead men, however, did not hear, but were quite silent, and let their rags go on burning. At this he grew angry, and said: 'If you will not take care, I cannot help you. I will not be burnt with you,' and he hung them up again each in his turn. Then he sat down by his fire and fell asleep, and the next morning the man came to him and wanted to have the fifty talers, and said: 'Well do you know how to shudder?' 'No,' answered he, 'how should I know?' Those fellows up there did not open their mouths, and were so stupid that they let their few old rags which they had on their bodies get burnt.' Then the man saw that he would not get the fifty talers that day, and went away saying: 'Such a youth has never come my way before.' The youth likewise went his way, and once more began to mutter to himself: 'Ah, if I could but shudder! Ah, if I could but shudder!' A waggoner who was striding behind him heard this and asked: 'Who are you?' 'I don't know,' answered the youth. Then the waggoner asked: 'From whence do you come?' 'I know not.' 'Who is your father?' 'That I may not tell you.' 'What is it that you are always muttering between your teeth?' 'Ah,' replied the youth, 'I do so wish I could shudder, but no one can teach me how.' 'Enough of your foolish chatter,' said the waggoner. 'Come, go with me, I will see about a place for you.' The youth went with the waggoner, and in the evening they arrived at an inn where they wished to pass the night. Then at the entrance of the parlour the youth again said quite loudly: 'If I could but shudder! If I could but shudder!' The host who heard this, laughed and said: 'If that is your desire, there ought to be a good opportunity for you here.' 'Ah, be silent,' said the hostess, 'so many crying persons have already lost their lives, it would be a pity and a shame if such beautiful eyes as these should never see the daylight again.' But the youth said: 'However difficult it may be, I will learn it. For this purpose indeed have I journeyed forth.' He let the host have no rest, until the latter told him, that not far from thence stood a haunted castle where anyone could very easily learn what shuddering was, if he would but watch in it for three nights. The king had promised that he who would venture should have his daughter to wife, and she was the most beautiful maiden the sun shone on. Likewise in the castle lay great treasures, which were guarded by evil spirits, and these treasures would then be freed, and would make a poor man rich enough. Already many men had gone into the castle, but as yet none had come out again. Then the youth went next morning to the king, and said: 'If it be allowed, I will willingly watch three nights in the haunted castle.' The king looked at him, and as the youth pleased him, he said: 'You may ask for three things to take into the castle with you, but they must be things without life.' Then he answered: 'Then I ask for a fire, a turning lathe, and a cutting-board with the knife.' The king had these things carried into the castle for him during the day. When night was drawing near, the youth went up and made himself a bright fire in one of the rooms, placed the cutting-board and knife beside it, and seated himself by the turning-lathe. 'Ah, if I could but shudder!' said he, but I shall not learn it here either.' Towards midnight he was about to poke his fire, and as he was blowing it, something cried suddenly from one corner: 'Au, miau! how cold we are!' 'You fools!' cried he, 'what are you crying about? If you take care, come and take a seat by the fire and warm yourselves.' And when he had said that, two great black cats came with one tremendous leap and sat down on each side of him, and looked savagely at him with their fiery eyes. After a short time, when they had warmed themselves, they said: 'Comrade, shall we have a game of cards?' 'Who not?' he replied, 'but just show me your claws.' Then they stretched out their claws. 'Oh,' said he, 'what long nails you

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grimms%27 Fairy Tales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grimms%27_Fairy_Tales)

-



- [illegible]

Preprocessing

Part 5

Text Preprocessing



Text Preprocessing

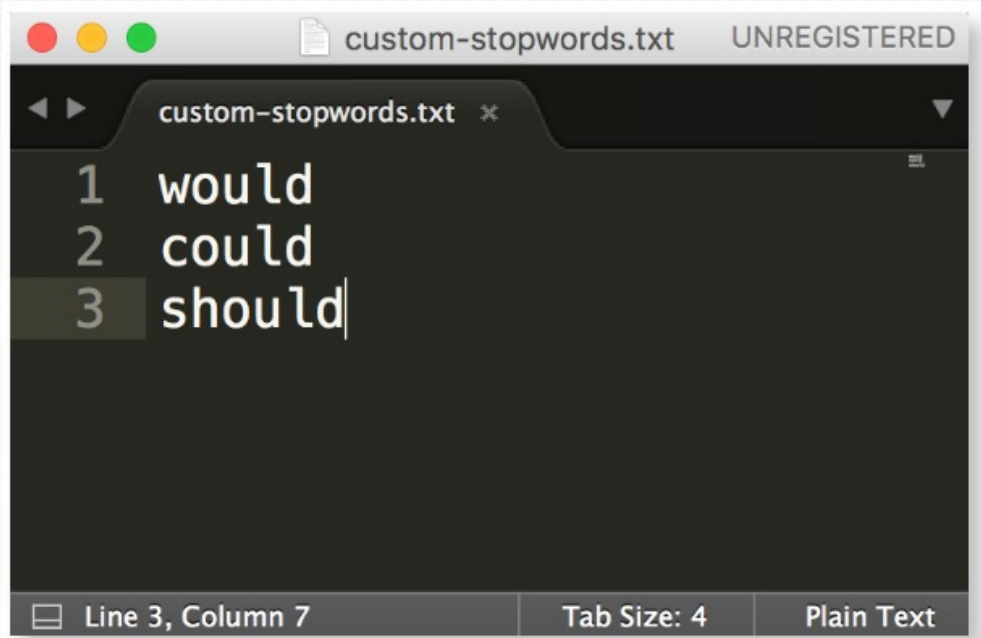
- In the Preprocess Text widget, we decided to transform all words to lowercase, treat each word as a token (and omit punctuation), and to remove the stopwords (such as “in”, “and”, and “the”).
- This preprocessing outputs the following tokens:
 “This is a sample sentence.” → “sample”, “sentence”
- To see the results of preprocessing, we can display the most frequent tokens in Word Cloud. Word Cloud enables us to identify redundant words and irregularities.

[illegible]

Weight ▼	Word
668	said
295	came
275	little
275	went
245	one
199	king
175	go
171	away
168	could
156	would
154	man

Custom filtering

- Load the list of custom stopwords in the right-hand dropdown of the Filtering section.

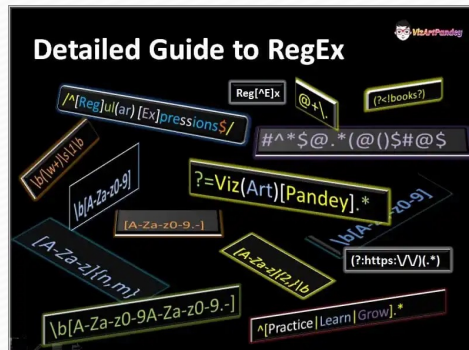


A screenshot of a text editor window titled "custom-stopwords.txt" with a status bar indicating "UNREGISTERED". The editor shows a list of three stopwords: "would", "could", and "should". The third line, "should", is currently selected. The status bar at the bottom shows "Line 3, Column 7", "Tab Size: 4", and "Plain Text".

```
1 would
2 could
3 should
```

A good plain text editor is Sublime, but you can easily work with Notepad (or 메모장).

Regular Expression



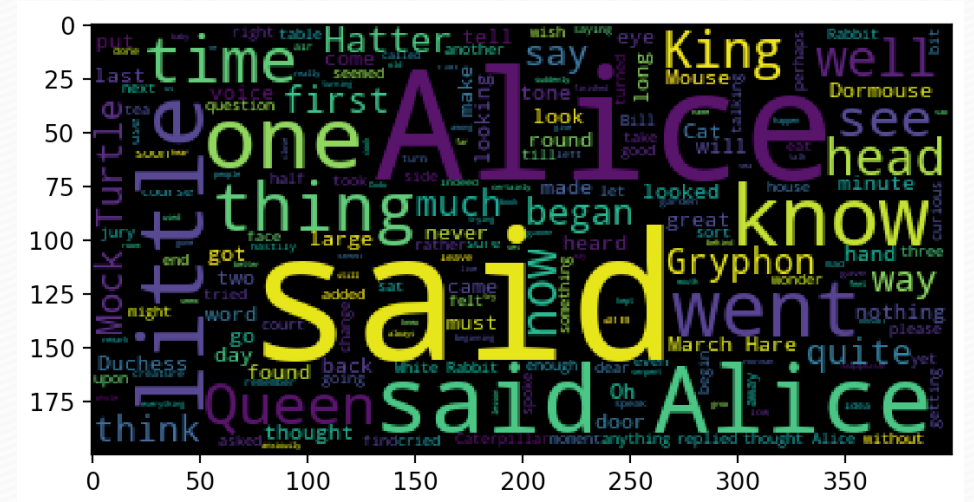
<https://regexr.com>

Part 6

CLI-based Word Cloud

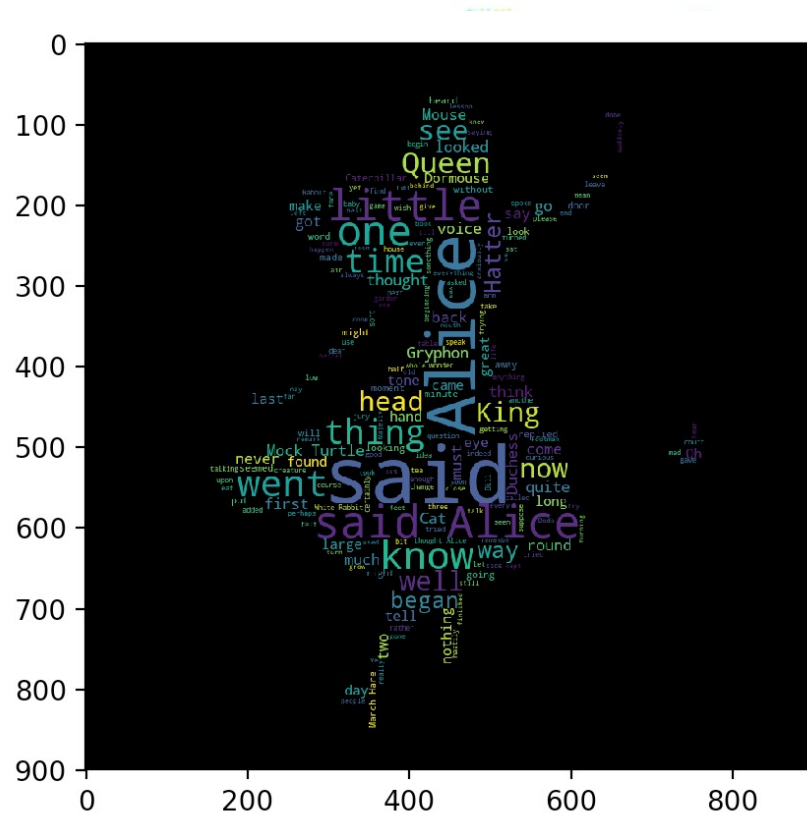



```
plt.figure()  
plt.imshow(wc)  
plt.axis("off")  
plt.show()  
plt.savefig("wc_alice.png")
```



STOPWORDS in the wordcloud library

```
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS  
stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)  
stopwords.add("said")  
wc = WordCloud(stopwords=stopwords)  
wc = wc.generate(text)  
plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))  
plt.imshow(wc)  
plt.axis("off")  
plt.show()
```



준비물: alice_mask.png

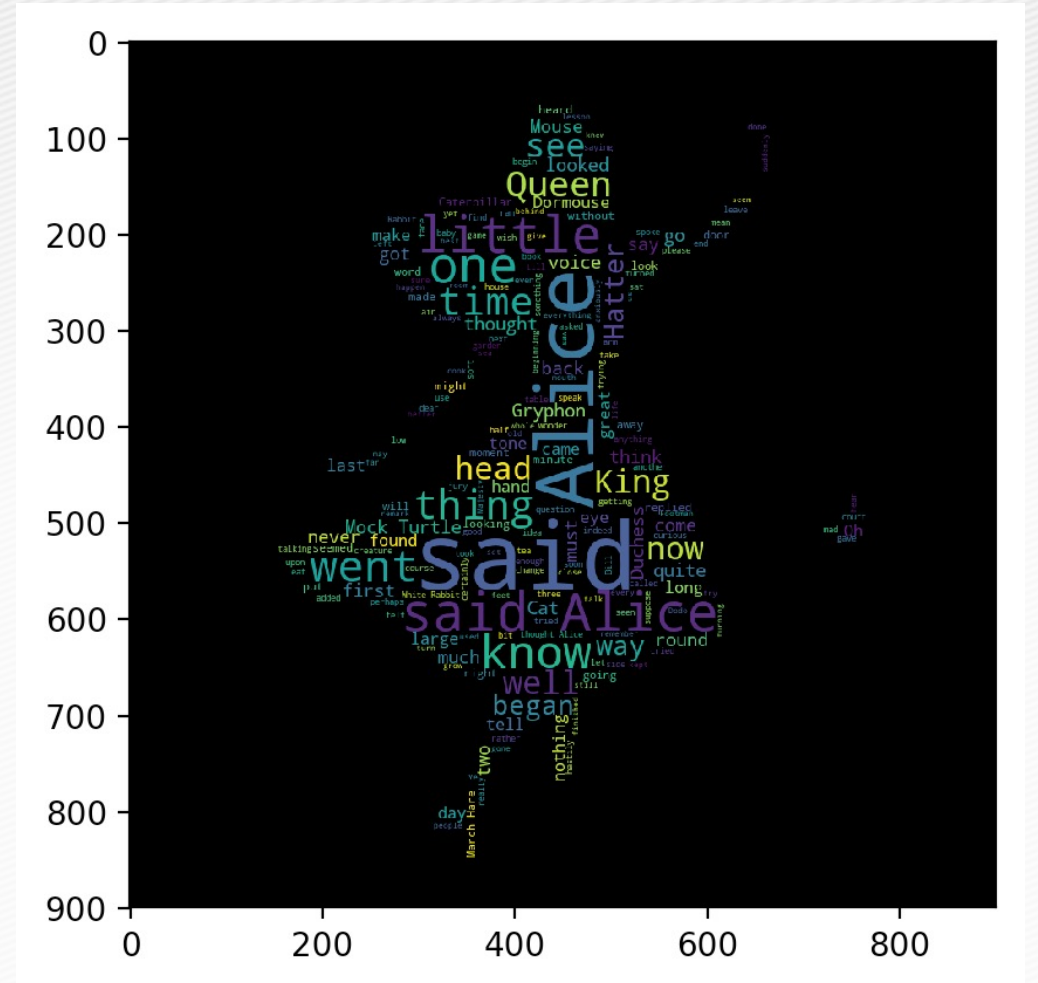

```
from PIL import Image
import numpy as np
alice_mask = np.array(Image.open('alice_mask.png'))
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(alice_mask)
plt.axis("off")
```

```
array([[255, 255, 255, ..., 255, 255, 255],
       [255, 255, 255, ..., 255, 255, 255],
       [255, 255, 255, ..., 255, 255, 255],
       ...,
       [255, 255, 255, ..., 255, 255, 255],
       [255, 255, 255, ..., 255, 255, 255],
       [255, 255, 255, ..., 255, 255, 255]], dtype=uint8)
```




```
wc_obj = WordCloud(mask=alice_mask)
wc = wc_obj.generate(text)
```

```
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(wc)
plt.imshow(alice_mask)
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



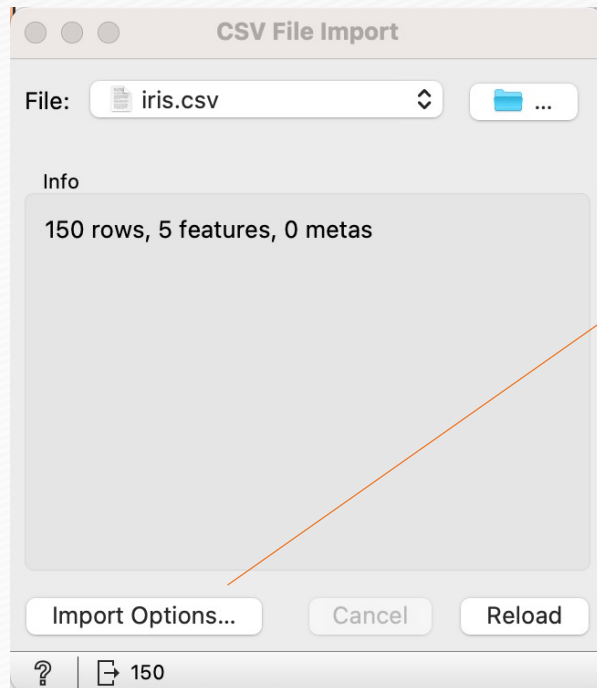
Part 7

Loading your own data



iris.csv

```
"sepal.length", "sepal.width", "petal.length", "petal.width", "variety"
5.1, 3.5, 1.4, .2, "Setosa"
4.9, 3, 1.4, .2, "Setosa"
4.7, 3.2, 1.3, .2, "Setosa"
```



Encoding: Unicode (UTF-8)

Cell delimiter: Comma

Quote character: "

Number separators: Grouping: Decimal: .

Column type:

	1	2	3	4	5
	sepal.length	sepal.width	petal.length	petal.width	variety
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	.2	Setosa
3	4.9	3	1.4	.2	Setosa
4	4.7	3.2	1.3	.2	Setosa
5	4.6	3.1	1.5	.2	Setosa
6	5	3.6	1.4	.2	Setosa
7	5.4	3.9	1.7	.4	Setosa
8	4.6	3.4	1.4	.3	Setosa
9	5	3.4	1.5	.2	Setosa
10	4.4	2.9	1.4	.2	Setosa
11	4.9	3.1	1.5	.1	Setosa
12	5.4	3.7	1.5	.2	Setosa
13	4.8	3.4	1.6	.2	Setosa
14	4.8	3	1.4	.1	Setosa
15	4.3	3	1.1	.1	Setosa
16	5.8	4	1.2	.2	Setosa
17	5.7	4.4	1.5	.4	Setosa
18	5.4	3.9	1.3	.4	Setosa
19	5.1	3.5	1.4	.3	Setosa

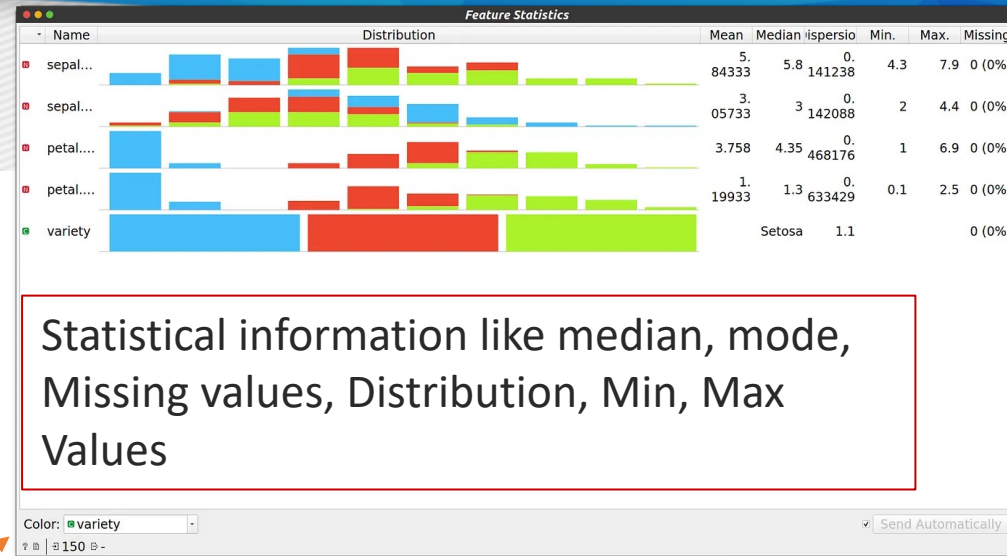
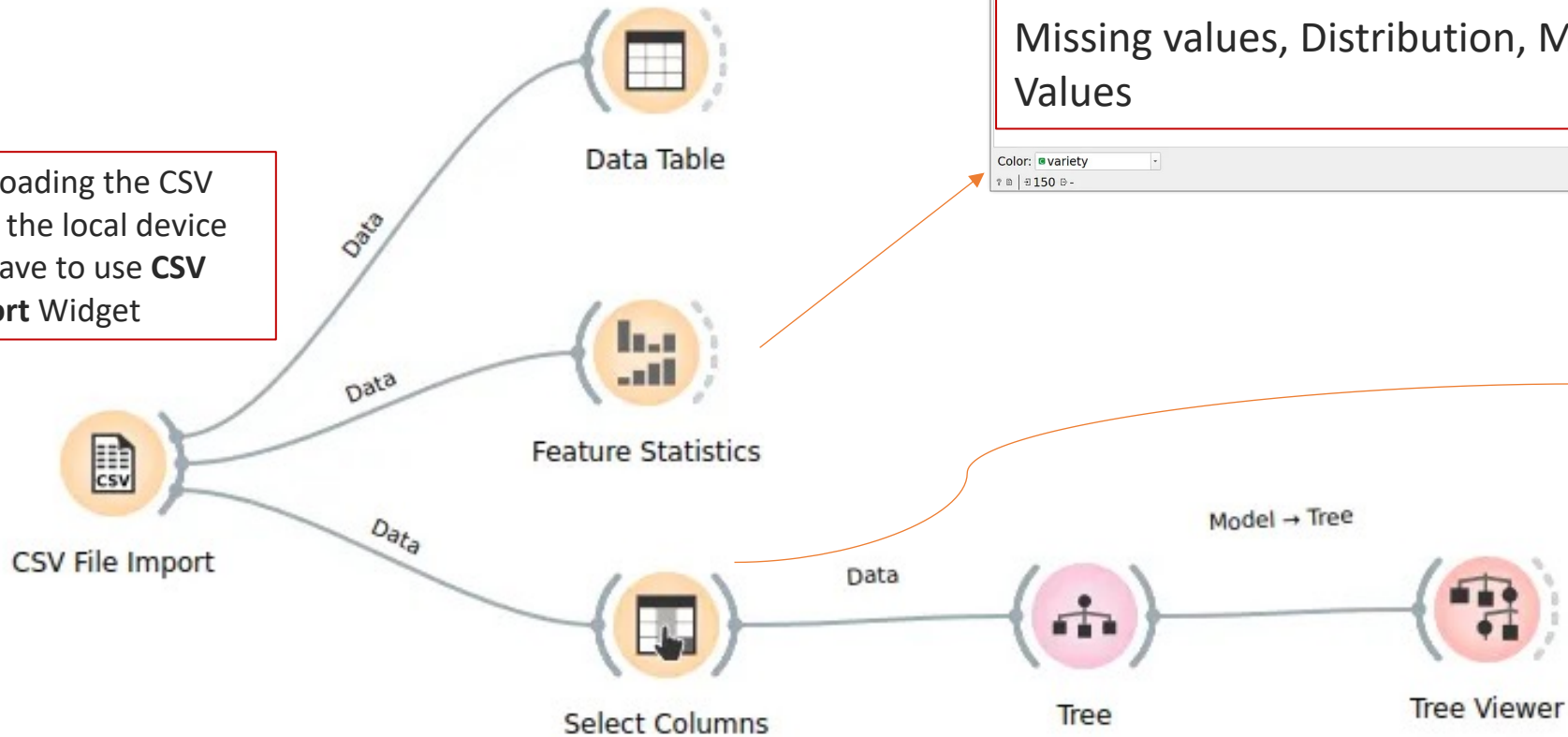
Reset Restore Defaults Cancel OK

Attribute Type

- C: Continuous
- D: Discrete
- T: Time
- S: String

Loading a csv file

For Loading the CSV from the local device we have to use **CSV Import Widget**



Statistical information like median, mode, Missing values, Distribution, Min, Max Values

Select Column

Ignored

Filter

Features

- sepal length
- sepal width
- petal length
- petal width

Target

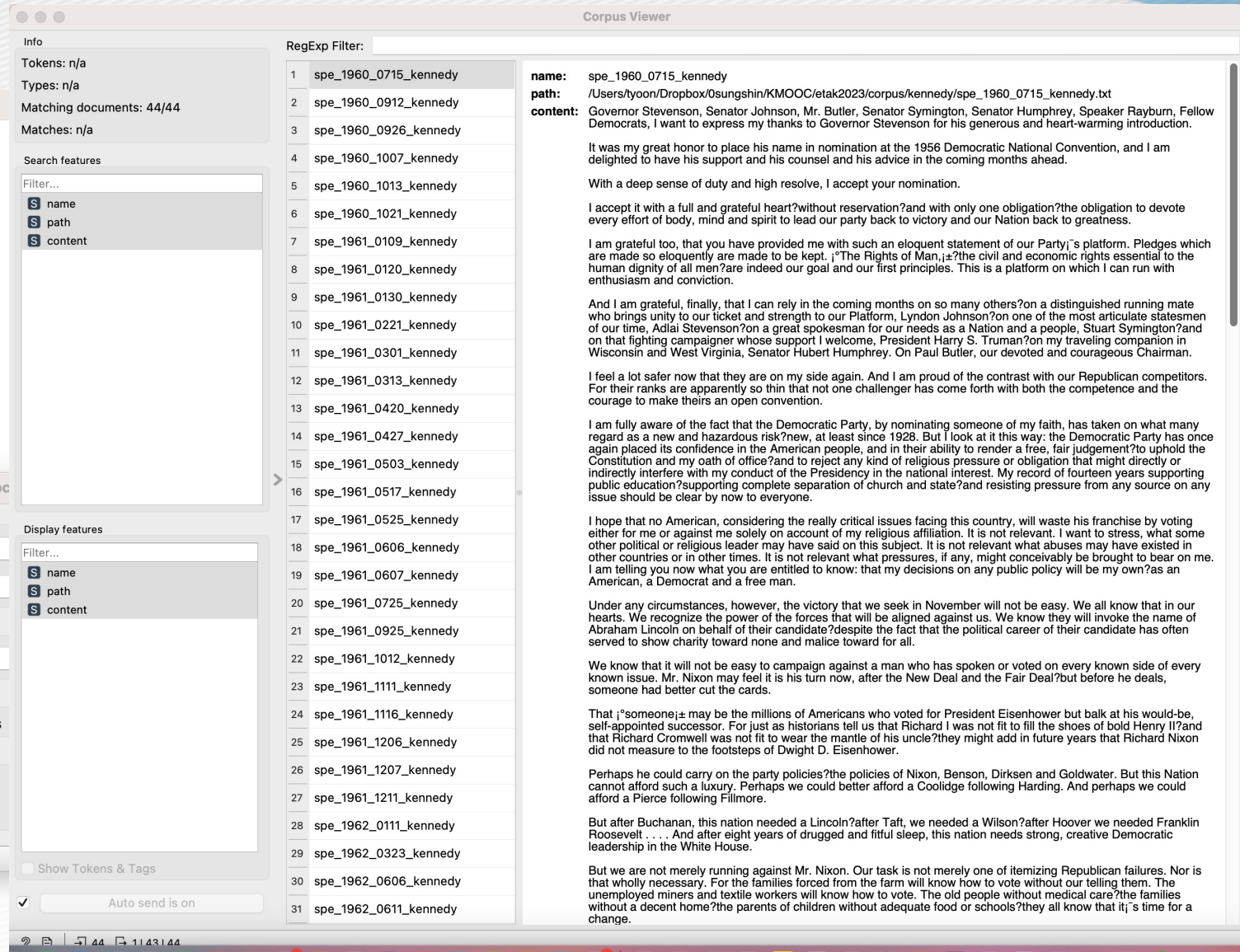
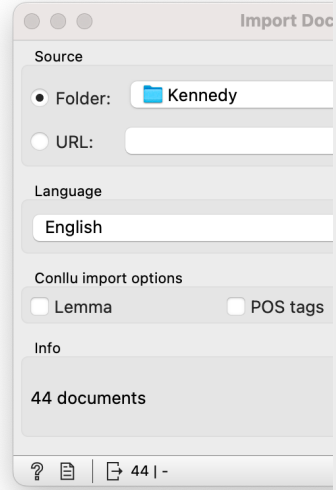
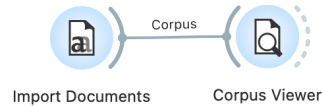
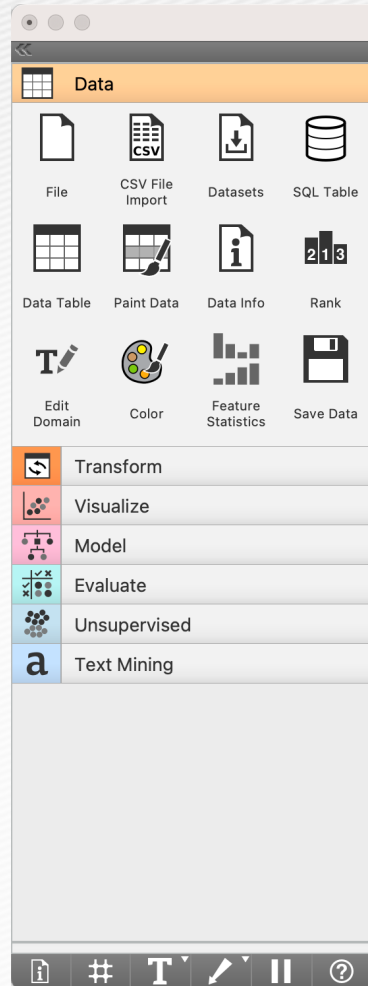
iris

Metas

Reset ☐ Ignore new variables by default ☒ Send Automatically

150 | 150 | 4

Import your own text documents



Part 8

Concordance

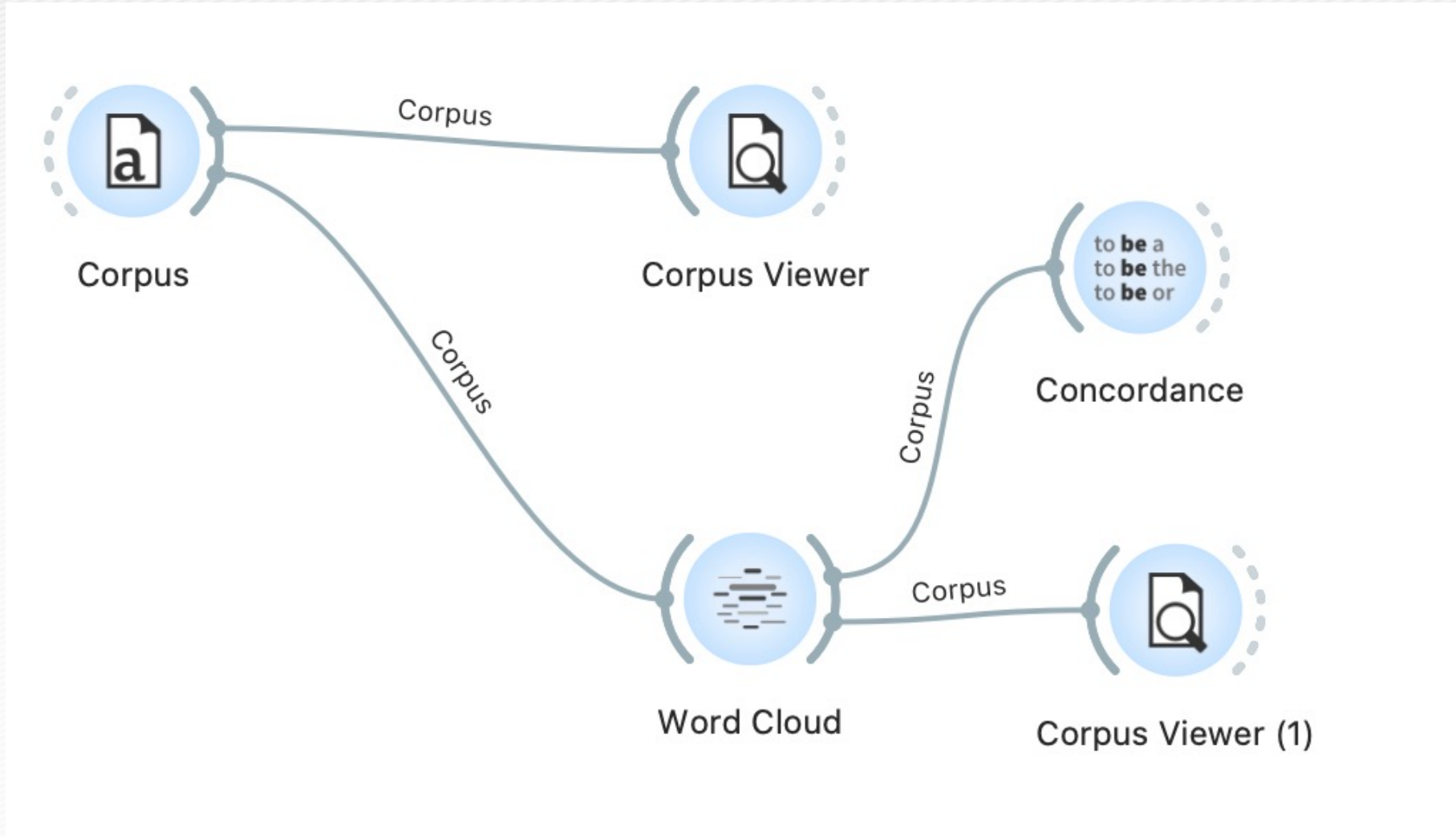


Visualizing corpus - Concordance

- We have already seen some of the preprocessing results in a word cloud.
 - Word Cloud shows us word frequencies.
- But we still don't know much about **the use of a specific word in a text**.
 - For example, 'oh' could be a lowercase version of OH (the chemical compound of hydroxide), a simple exclamation 'Oh!' or an abbreviation for the state of Ohio.
- To check the context of a particular word we can use Concordance widget.
 - Concordance shows us the text around our word.

Concordance widget

- Connect Concordance to Corpus to pass the text to the widget.



Concordance

Concordance (1)

Info

Tokens: 73707
Types: 4206
Matching: 20/44

Number of words: 5

Query: think

1	learnt nothing . ' Just think , ' said he , '
2	motionless that the boy might think he was a ghost .
3	very good to eat , think of me . I should
4	her mother , rejoicing to think that she should now go
5	slipped away , and I think she must have sprung into
6	answered , ' Do you think I am going to dirty
7	was very much frightened to think tomorrow would be his last
8	back , and they will think you have saved their child
9	me ; can you not think of something better ? ' '
10	night . ' ' We must think of something else , ' said
11	keeping him and began to think of putting an end to
12	quiet , they began to think that they had been in
13	not what to say or think at such an odd thing
14	went away quite sorrowful to think that his wife should want
15	of that , and I think I should like to be
16	greater . ' ' I will think about that , ' said the
17	he did not stay to think about the matter , but
18	bread . Dummling did not think long , but went straight
19	could not for some time think of any work for her
20	hare . " I should think that you could better use
21	legs ? " " I should think so . " said the hare

Auto commit is on

44 | - | 29

- To browse the word, type it in the query line at the top or provide it with the Word Cloud.
- Here we have selected the word 'think' and observed the context in Concordance.

Part 9

Bag of Words



Finding patterns in the text

- To find any patterns in our text, we need to convert documents into **numeric vectors** is to count the words in each text.
- **Bag of Words** creates a table with words in columns and documents in rows.

	this	is	an	example	another	apple
"This is an example"	1	1	1	1	0	0
"Another example"	0	0	0	1	1	0
"This is another apple."	1	1	0	0	1	1

TF-IDF

TF



Frequency of a word
within the document

IDF



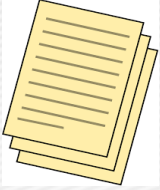
Frequency of a word
across the documents

×

$$TF(t,d) = \frac{\text{number of times } t \text{ appears in } d}{\text{total number of words in } d}$$

$$IDF(t) = \log \frac{\text{Total number of documents}}{\text{Number of documents that contain } t}$$

TF-IDF toy example



Review 1: Game of Thrones is an amazing TV series!

Review 2: Game of Thrones is the best TV series!

Review 3: Game of Thrones is so great.

Word	TF			IDF	TF-IDF		
	REV1	REV2	REV3		REV1	REV2	REV3
amazing	1/8	0	0	$\ln(4/2)+1=1.7$	0.47	0	0
an	1/8	0	0	$\ln(4/2)+1=1.7$	0.47	0	0
best	0	1/8	0	$\ln(4/2)+1=1.7$	0	0.47	0
game	1/8	1/8	1/6	$\ln(4/4)+1=1$	0.28	0.28	0.32
great	0	0	1/6	$\ln(4/2)+1=1.7$	0	0	0.54
is	1/8	1/8	0	$\ln(4/4)+1=1$	0.28	0.28	0.32
of	1/8	1/8	1/6	$\ln(4/4)+1=1$	0.28	0.28	0.32
series	1/8	1/8	0	$\ln(4/3)+1=1.29$	0.36	0.36	0
so	0	0	1/6	$\ln(4/2)+1=1.7$	0	0	0.54
the	0	1/8	0	$\ln(4/2)+1=1.7$	0	0.47	0
thrones	1/8	1/8	1/6	$\ln(4/4)+1=1$	0.28	0.28	0.32
tv	0	1/8	0	$\ln(4/3)+1=1.29$	0.36	0.36	0

- the most present words, such as “game”, “of”, “thrones”, “is”, have the smallest IDF
- terms like “amazing” and “great” have higher TF-IDF values
- common words, like “so” and “the”, contribute more too since they aren’t present in all the sentences and we didn’t remove the stop words to keep the approach as simple as possible.

A Bag of Words Widget

Pass the data through a **Bag of Words widget** and then again to a Data Table.

We get a new column that contains word counts for each document.



Bag of Words

Options

Term Frequency:

Document Frequency:

Regularization:

☒

Data Table

Info

3 instances
1833 features (sparse, density 36.82 %)
No target variable.
2 meta attributes

Variables

☐ Show variable labels (if present)
☒ Visualize numeric values
☒ Color by instance classes

Selection

☐ Select full rows

	Title	Content	{...}
1	The Little Match-Seller	It was terribl...	ah=0.405465, almost=0.81093, along=0.81093, although=1.09861, anyone=1.09861, anything=1.09861, appeared=0.405465, ap...
2	The Philosopher's Stone	Far away to...	abilities=1.09861, able=0.81093, absent=1.09861, absorbed=1.09861, accompanied=3.29584, according=2.19722, accordingly=1...
3	The Ugly Duckling	It was lovely ...	able=0.405465, absurd=1.09861, advice=1.09861, advise=1.09861, afraid=2.19722, agreeable=0.405465, ah=0.405465, air=2.43...

Data: andersen.tab

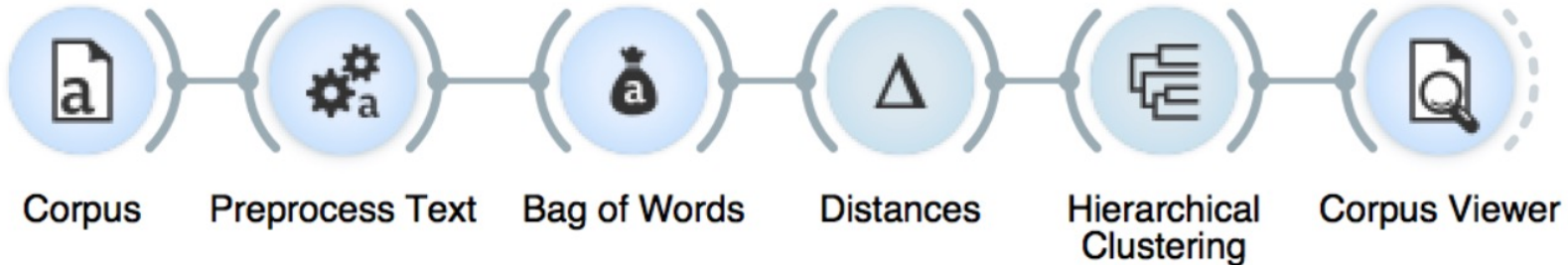
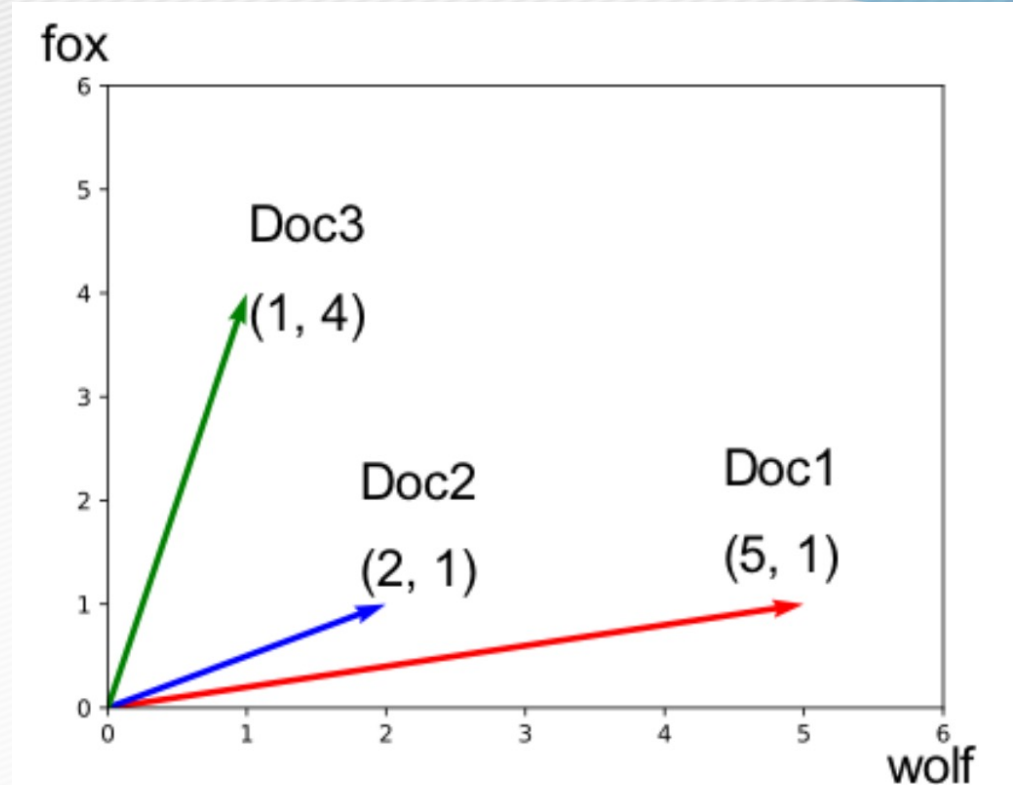
Part 10

Clustering and Distances

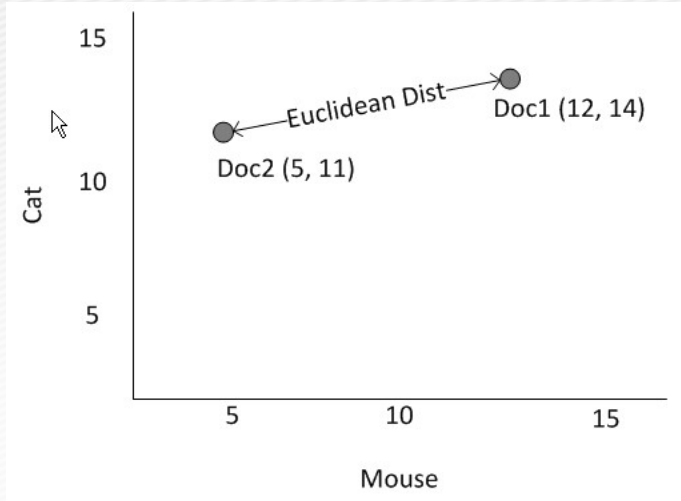


Distance and similar documents

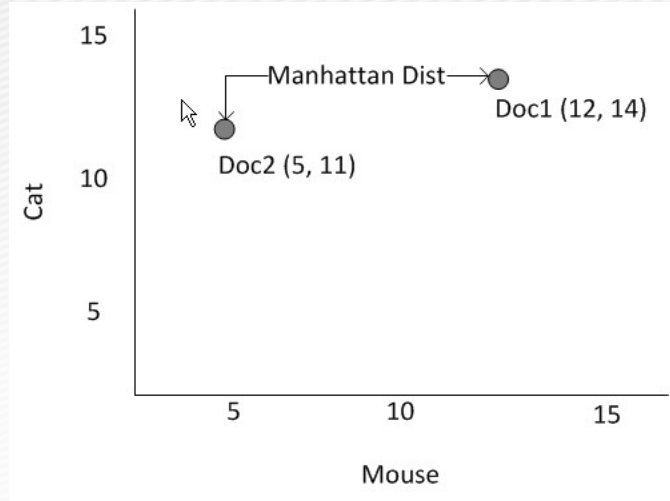
- One common task in text mining is finding interesting groups of similar documents.
- That is, we would like to identify documents that are similar to each other. .
- We pass the data to Distances, use Euclidean distance, then to Hierarchical Clustering.



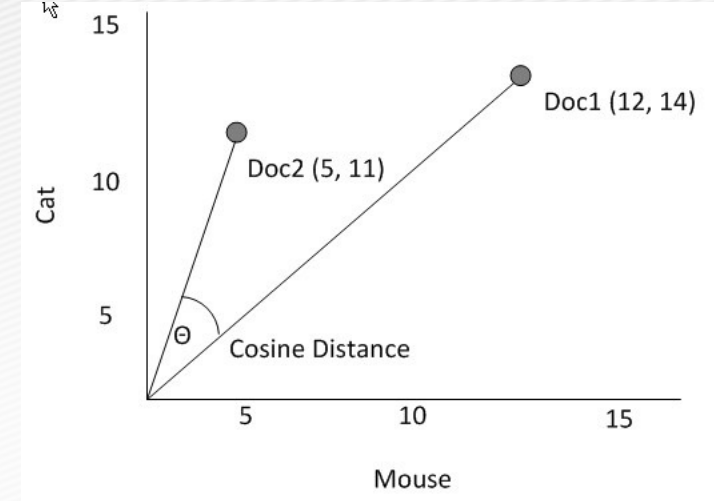
Types of Distance



The Euclidean Distance is the shortest distance between two points.



The Manhattan distance is the sum of the lengths of the rectangle formed by the two points

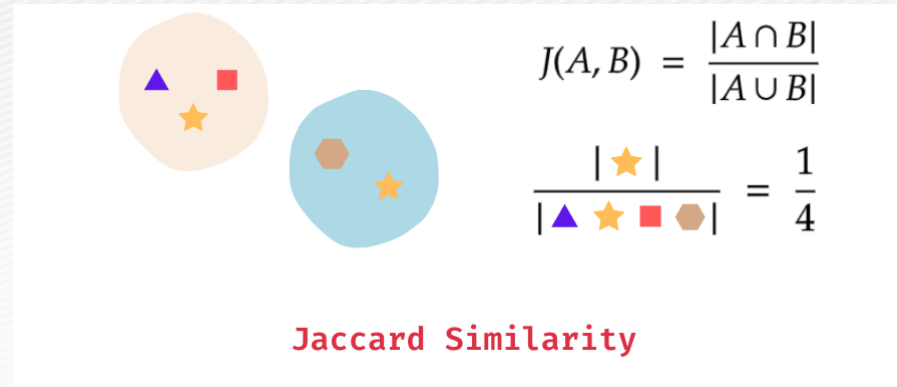


the Cosine distance is the angle subtended at the origin between the two documents.

Jaccard Similarity coefficient or Jaccard Index

- For text, an intuitive approach for measuring similarity would also be the number of words that two documents share.

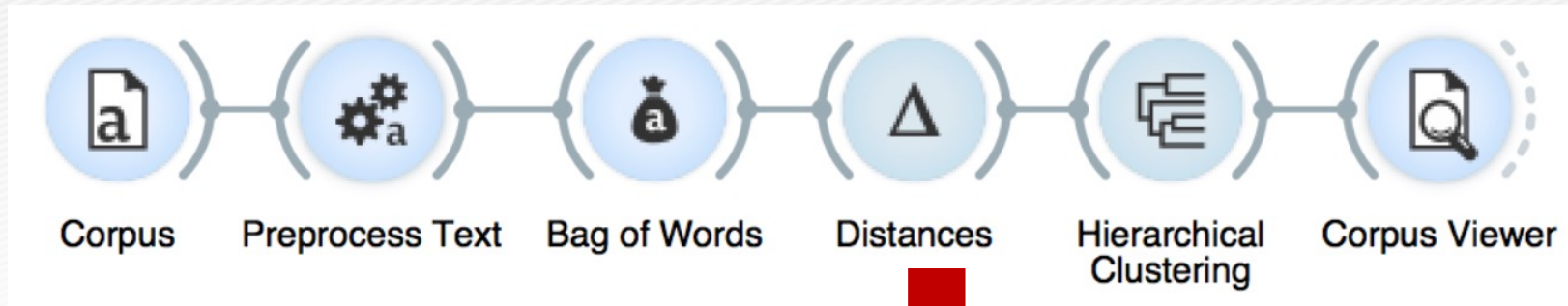
$$J(A, B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$



- The measure is called **Jaccard similarity** coefficient or Jaccard index.
- Note that in this case, we are **measuring similarity, not distance**.

Workflow

- Now, let us go back to our Grimm's Tales and construct the following workflow:



You can try the same workflow on a different corpus, say *bookexcerpt.tab*, which contains excerpts from adult and children's books.

Distances

Distances between

☒ Rows
☐ Columns

Distance Metric

Cosine

☐ Normalized

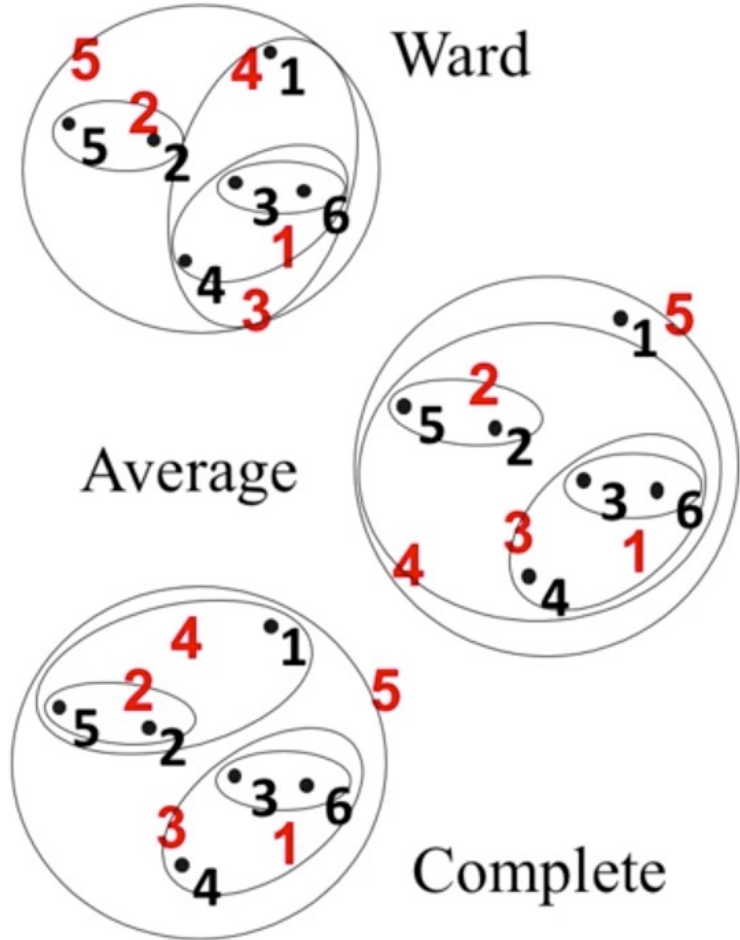
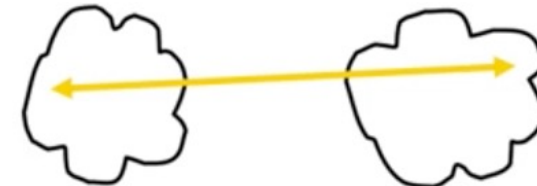
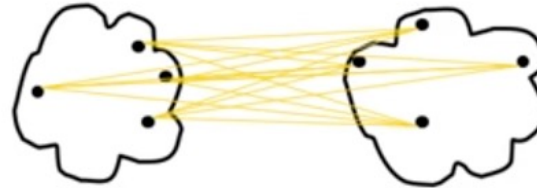
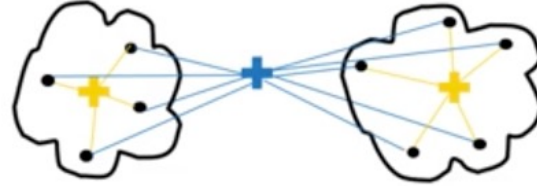
☒ Apply Automatically

? | 44 | 44x44

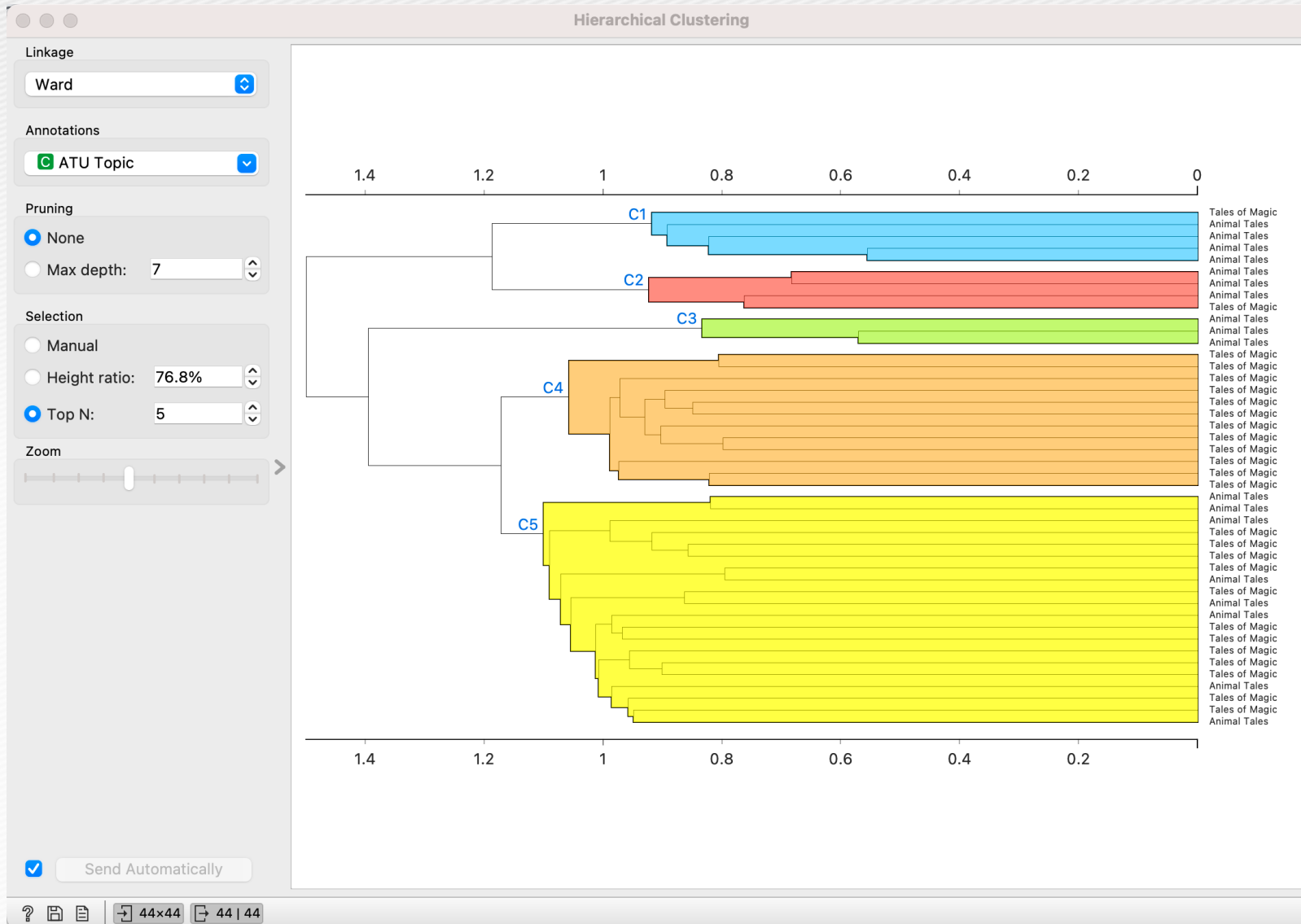
Euclidean
Manhattan
✓ Cosine
Jaccard
Spearman
Absolute Spearman
Pearson
Absolute Pearson
Hamming
Mahalanobis
Bhattacharyya

Hierarchical Clustering

- **Ward's method**
 - Least increase in total variance (around cluster centroids)
- **Average linkage**
 - Average distance between clusters
- **Complete linkage**
 - Max distance between clusters



Hierarchical Clustering



Why are some Tales of Magic mixed with Animal Tales?
What do they have in common?



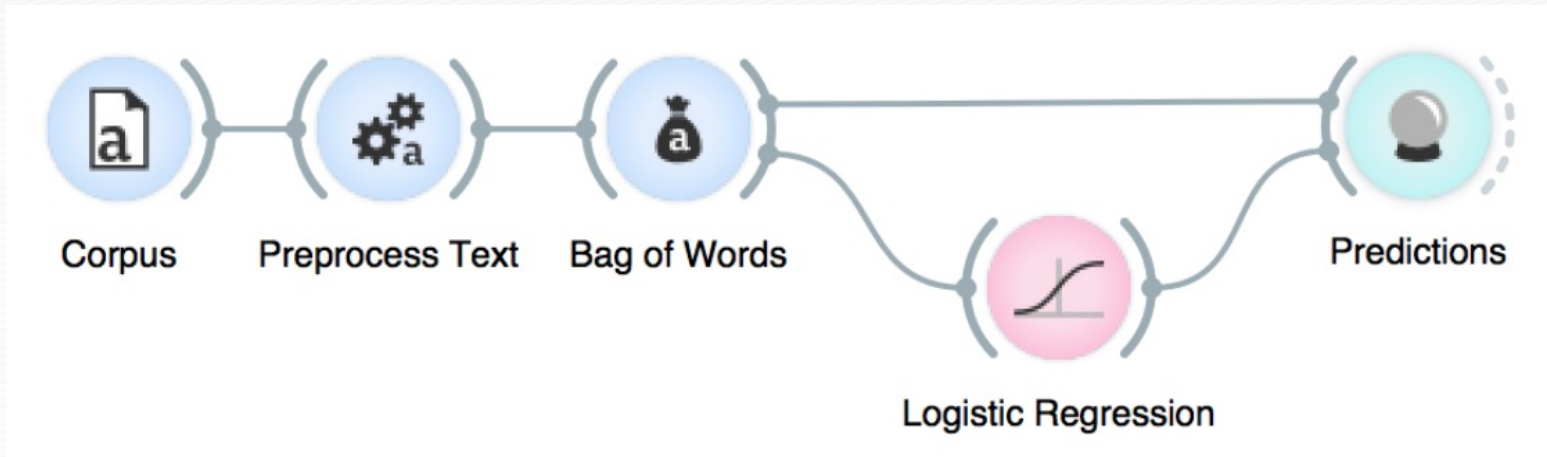
Part 11

Classification



predict the ATU type based on the content of the tale

- The Aarne-Thompson type (ATU)
 - the index of folk-tale motifs
 - It is already marked every tale with a high-level (genre) and a mid-level ATU type (subgenre).
- Could we perhaps predict the ATU type based on the content of the tale?



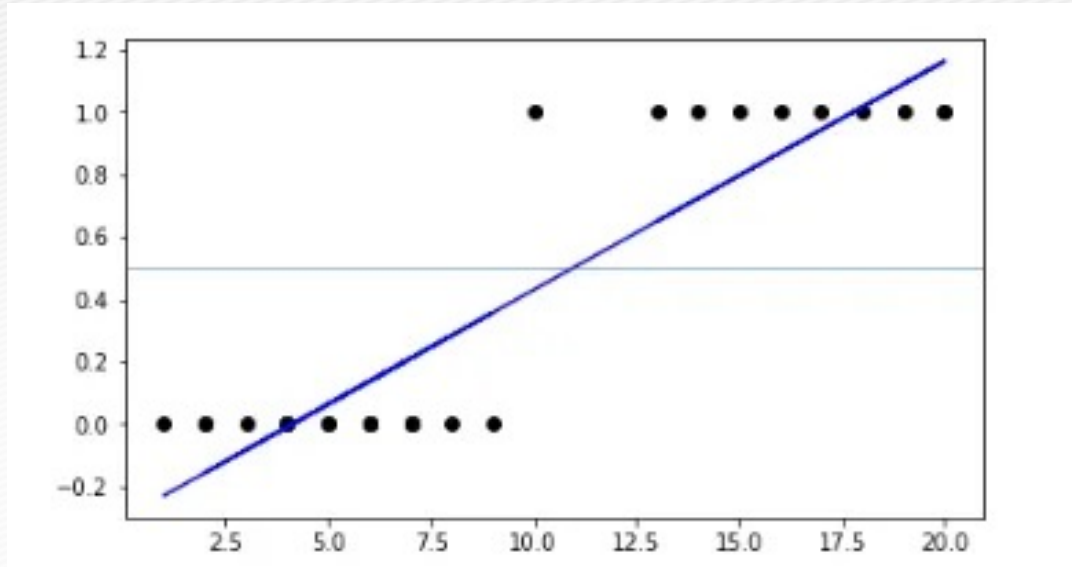
Aarne and Thompson were two folklorists, who invented and perfected the motif- based classification system of folk tales. This system has been in place since 1910 and is commonly used in comparative folkloristics. The final U in ATU stands for Uther, who was the last to update the index in 2004.

Logistic Regression

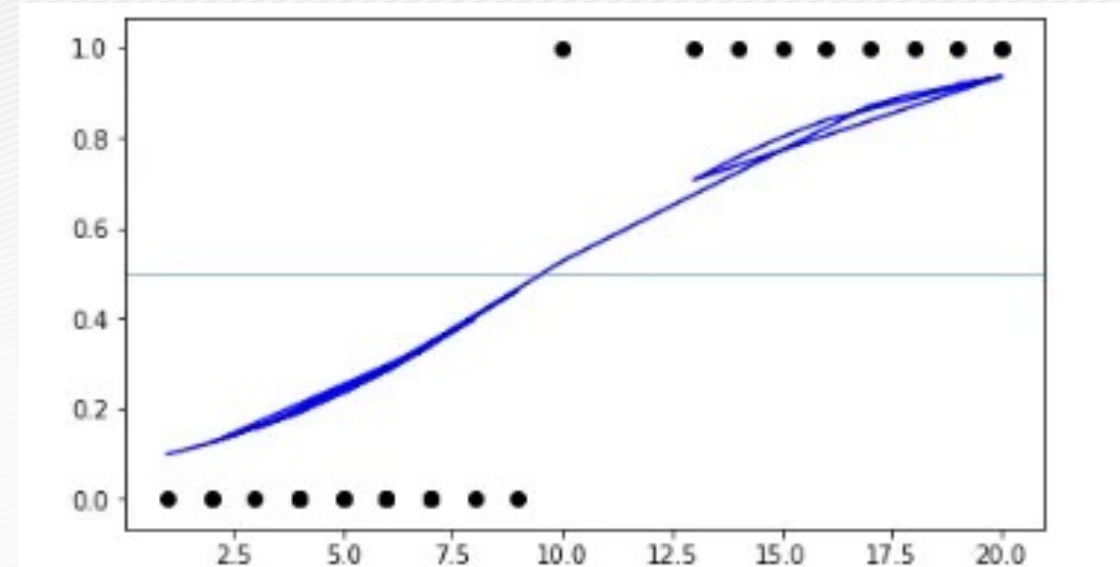
$$p(X) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X.$$

$$\log \left(\frac{p(X)}{1 - p(X)} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X.$$

$$p(X) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 X}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 X}}.$$



Linear Regression



Logistic Regression

Prediction

- Target – an ATU type
- Feature – Numerical representation of each document
- Model – Logistic Regression
- Prediction - a column with predicted values from Logistic Regression

Predictions				
Info				
Data: 44 instances.				
Predictors: 1				
Task: Classification				
Restore Original Order				
Show				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Predicted class				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Predicted probabilities for:				
Animal Tales				
Tales of Magic				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Draw distribution bars				
Data View				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show full data set				
Output				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original data				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Predictions				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probabilities				
Report				
Logistic Regression				
ATU Topic	Title	Abstract		
Tales of Magic	A Tale About...	A simple boy...	1	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Tales of Magic	Brier Rose	An offended ...	2	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Animal Tales	Cat and Mou...	A mouse live...	3	1.00 : 0.00 → Animal Tales
Tales of Magic	Cinderella	The familiar ...	4	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Tales of Magic	Hansel and ...	A poor wood...	5	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Animal Tales	Herr Korbes	A hen and a ...	6	0.99 : 0.01 → Animal Tales
Tales of Magic	Jorinda and ...	A witch lures...	7	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Tales of Magic	Little Red Ri...	A girl known ...	8	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Tales of Magic	Mother Holle	A widow spo...	9	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Animal Tales	Old Sultan	A farmer dec...	10	1.00 : 0.00 → Animal Tales
Animal Tales	Pack of Sco...	A rooster an...	11	0.99 : 0.01 → Animal Tales
Tales of Magic	Rapunzel	The classic s...	12	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Tales of Magic	Rumpelstilts...	A miller's da...	13	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Tales of Magic	Snow White	The classic s...	14	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Tales of Magic	The Blue Light	A wounded s...	15	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Animal Tales	The Bremen ...	A donkey, a ...	16	1.00 : 0.00 → Animal Tales
Animal Tales	The Crumbs ...	A man tells h...	17	0.98 : 0.02 → Animal Tales
Animal Tales	The Dog and...	A merchant r...	18	1.00 : 0.00 → Animal Tales
Tales of Magic	The Elves an...	A poor shoe...	19	0.01 : 0.99 → Tales of Magic
Tales of Magic	The Fisherm...	A fisherman ...	20	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic
Animal Tales	The Fox and ...	The fox is ex...	21	0.99 : 0.01 → Animal Tales
Animal Tales	The Fox and ...	A hungry fox...	22	0.98 : 0.02 → Animal Tales

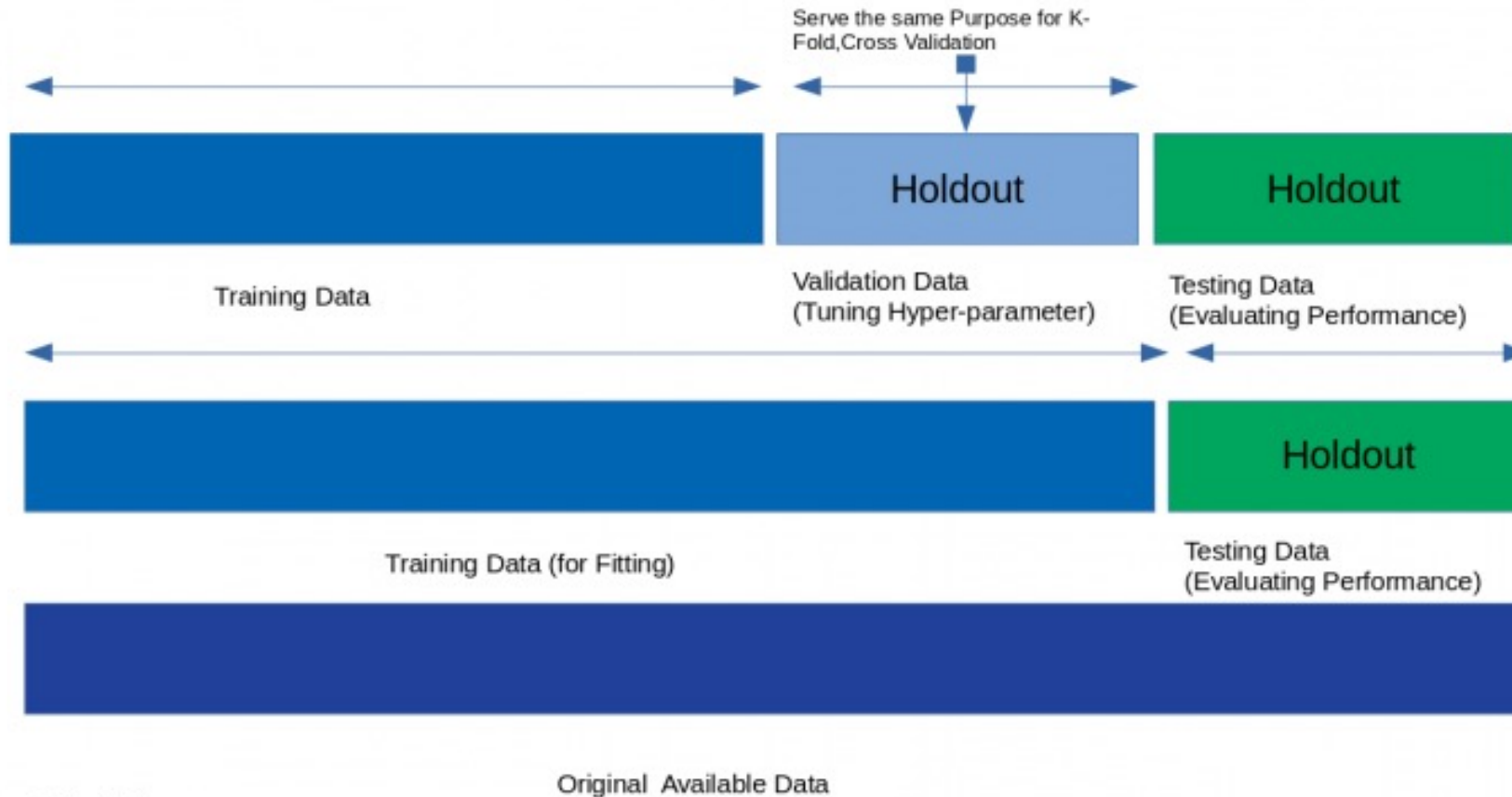
Part 12

Predictions with test data



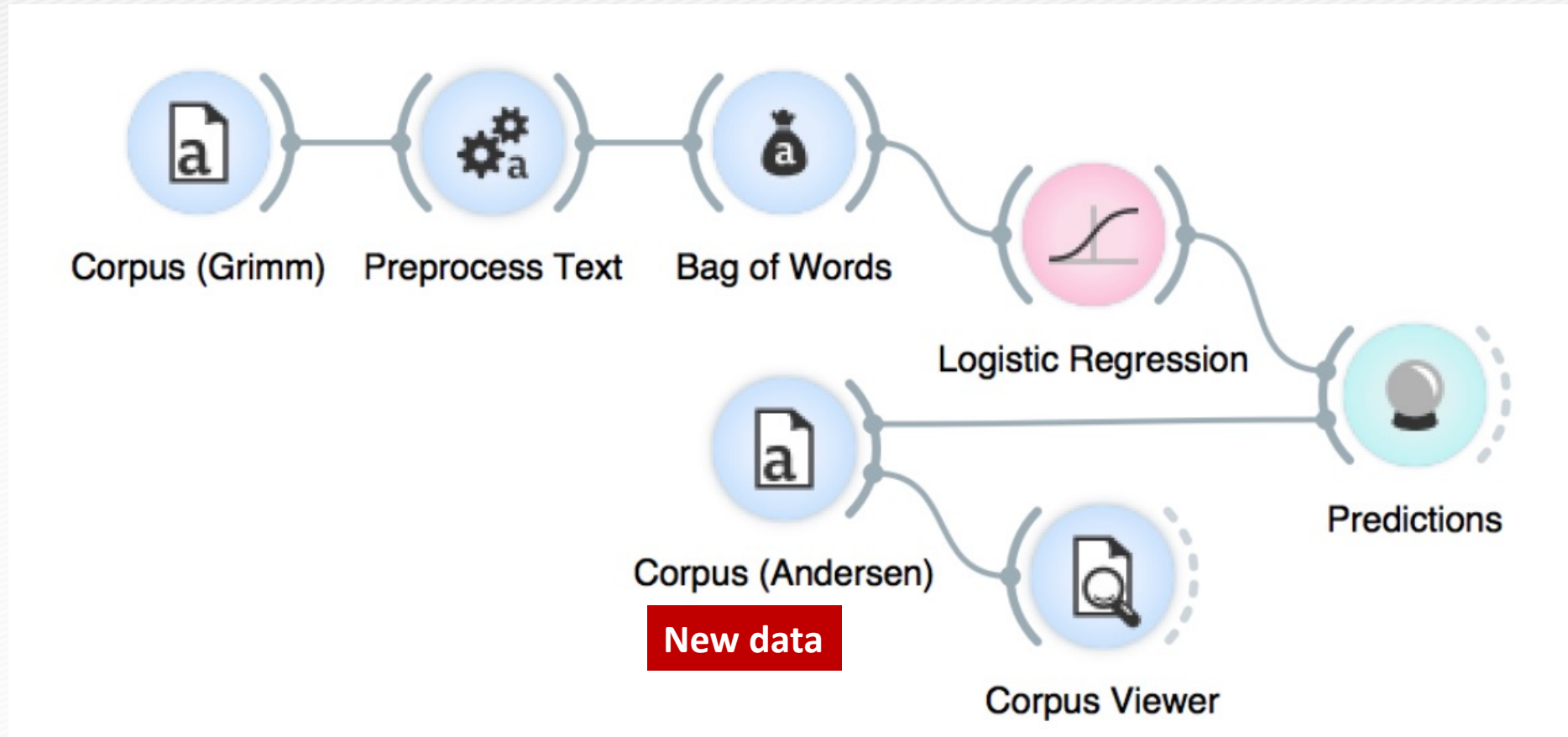
Data splitting

Train, Test Split Dataset



Predicting on new data

- Predicting on new data works just like for regular data.



Guess game – guess the tale type

- Open a new Corpus widget and load the **andersen.tab** corpus.
 - Three tales from H. C. Andersen.
- Connect them to Predictions the same way as before - with Logistic Regression passing **the constructed model** and the new Corpus widget passing the data for prediction.
- Logistic Regression predicted two tales to be Tales of Magic and one the Animal Tale.

Logistic Regression		Title	Content
1	<u>0.01 : 0.99 → Tales of Magic</u>	The Little Match-Seller	It was terribly cold and nearly dark on...
2	<u>0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Magic</u>	The Philosopher's Stone	Far away towards the east, in India, w...
3	<u>0.90 : 0.10 → Animal Tales</u>	The Ugly Duckling	It was lovely summer weather in the c...

Resources



References

- Orange Lecture Notes
 - <https://orangedatamining.com/blog/2020/2020-02-08-lecture-notes/>
- New Video Tutorials on Text Mining
 - <https://orangedatamining.com/blog/2020/2020-09-28-text-tutorials/>
- Observing Word Distribution
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- PCA vs. MDS vs. t-SNE
 - <https://orangedatamining.com/blog/2021/2021-06-17-pca-mds-tsne/>
- How to identify fake news with document embeddings
 - <https://orangedatamining.com/blog/2020/2020-10-15-document-embedders/>
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 - <https://orangedatamining.com/blog/2020/2020-07-27-story-arcs/>