

95-865

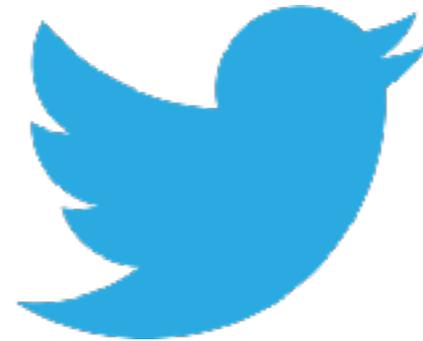
Unstructured Data Analytics
Lecture 1: Course Overview,
Basic Text Analysis

George Chen

Big Data

We're now collecting data on virtually every human endeavor

amazon.com



NETFLIX



fitbit

lyft



UPPMC
LIFE CHANGING MEDICINE

How do we turn these data into actionable insights?

Two Types of Data

Structured Data

Well-defined elements, relationships between elements

Can be labor-intensive to collect/curate structured data

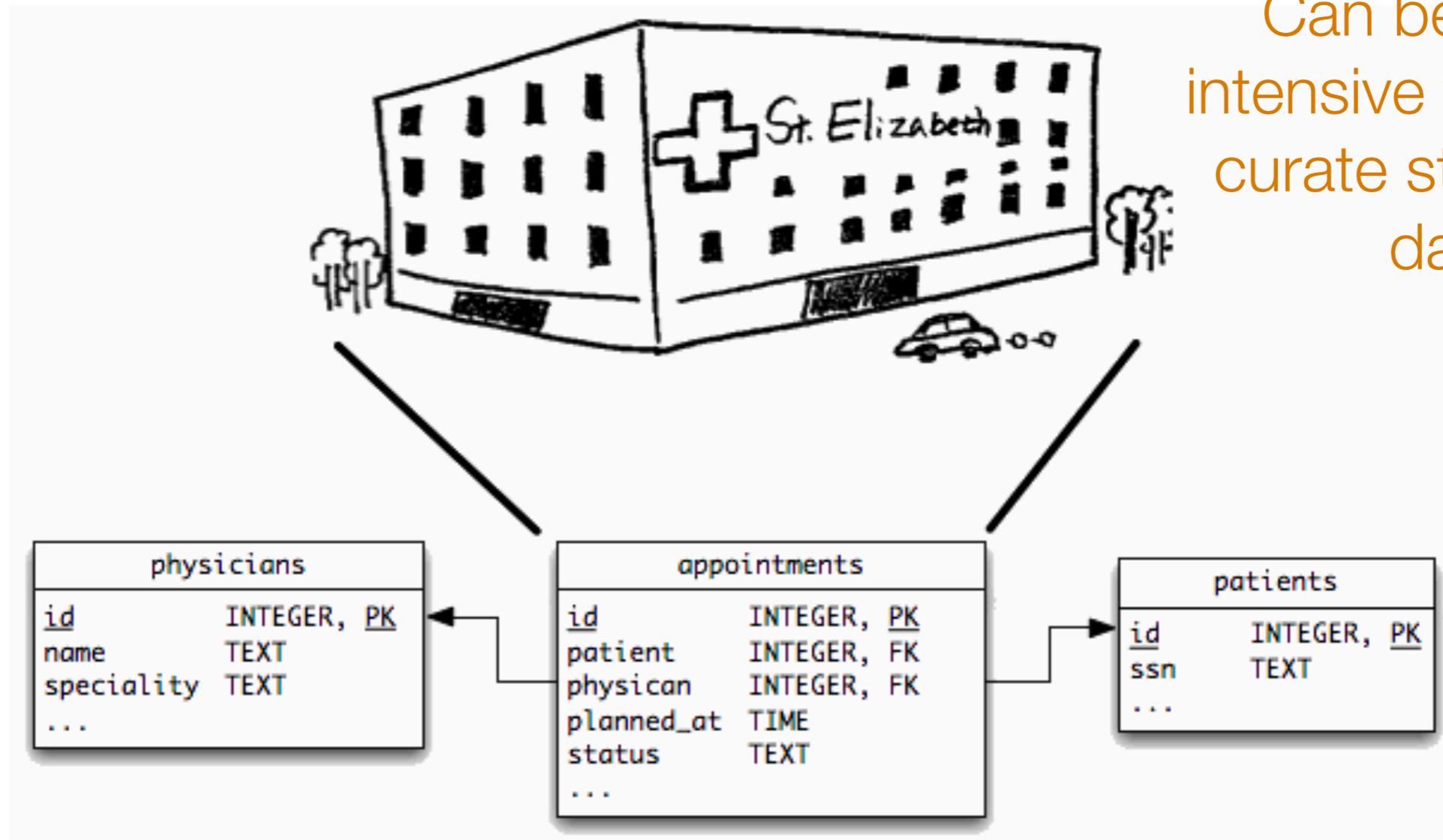


Image source: http://revision-zero.org/images/logical_data_independence/hospital_appointments.gif

Unstructured Data

No pre-defined model—elements and relationships ambiguous

Examples:

- Text
- Images
- Videos
- Audio

Often: Want to use heterogeneous data to make decisions

Of course, there *is* structure in this data but the structure is not neatly spelled out for us

We have to extract what elements matter and figure out how they are related!

Example 1: Health Care

Forecast whether a patient is at risk for getting a disease?

Data

- Chart measurements (e.g., weight, blood pressure)
- Lab measurements (e.g., draw blood and send to lab)
- Doctor's notes
- Patient's medical history
- Family history
- Medical images

Example 2: Electrification

Where should we install cost-effective solar panels in developing countries?

Data

- Power distribution data for existing grid infrastructure
- Survey of electricity needs for different populations
- Labor costs
- Raw materials costs (e.g., solar panels, batteries, inverters)
- Satellite images

Example 3: Online Education

What parts of an online course are most confusing and need refinement?

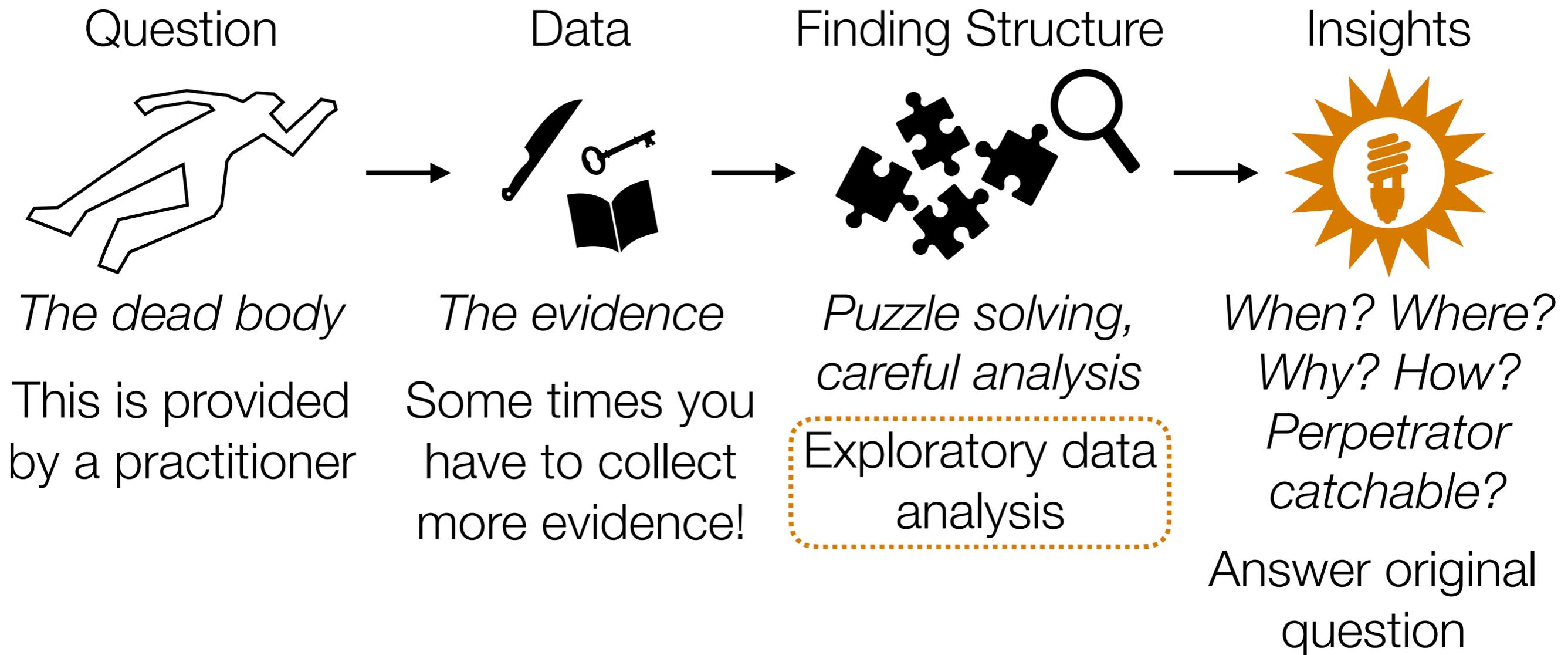
Data

- Clickstream info through course website
- Video statistics
- Course forum posts
- Assignment submissions



Image source: African Reporter

Unstructured Data Analysis



There isn't always a follow-up **prediction** problem to solve!

UDA involves *lots* of data → **write computer programs to assist analysis**

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Prereq: Python programming

Students who ignore this prereq do poorly in the course

Part I: Exploratory data analysis

Part II: Predictive data analysis

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Part I: Exploratory data analysis

Identify structure present in “unstructured” data

- Frequency and co-occurrence analysis
- Visualizing high-dimensional data/dimensionality reduction
- Clustering
- Topic modeling (a special kind of clustering)

Part II: Predictive data analysis

Make predictions using structure found in Part I

- Classical classification methods
- Neural nets and deep learning for analyzing images and text

Course Goals

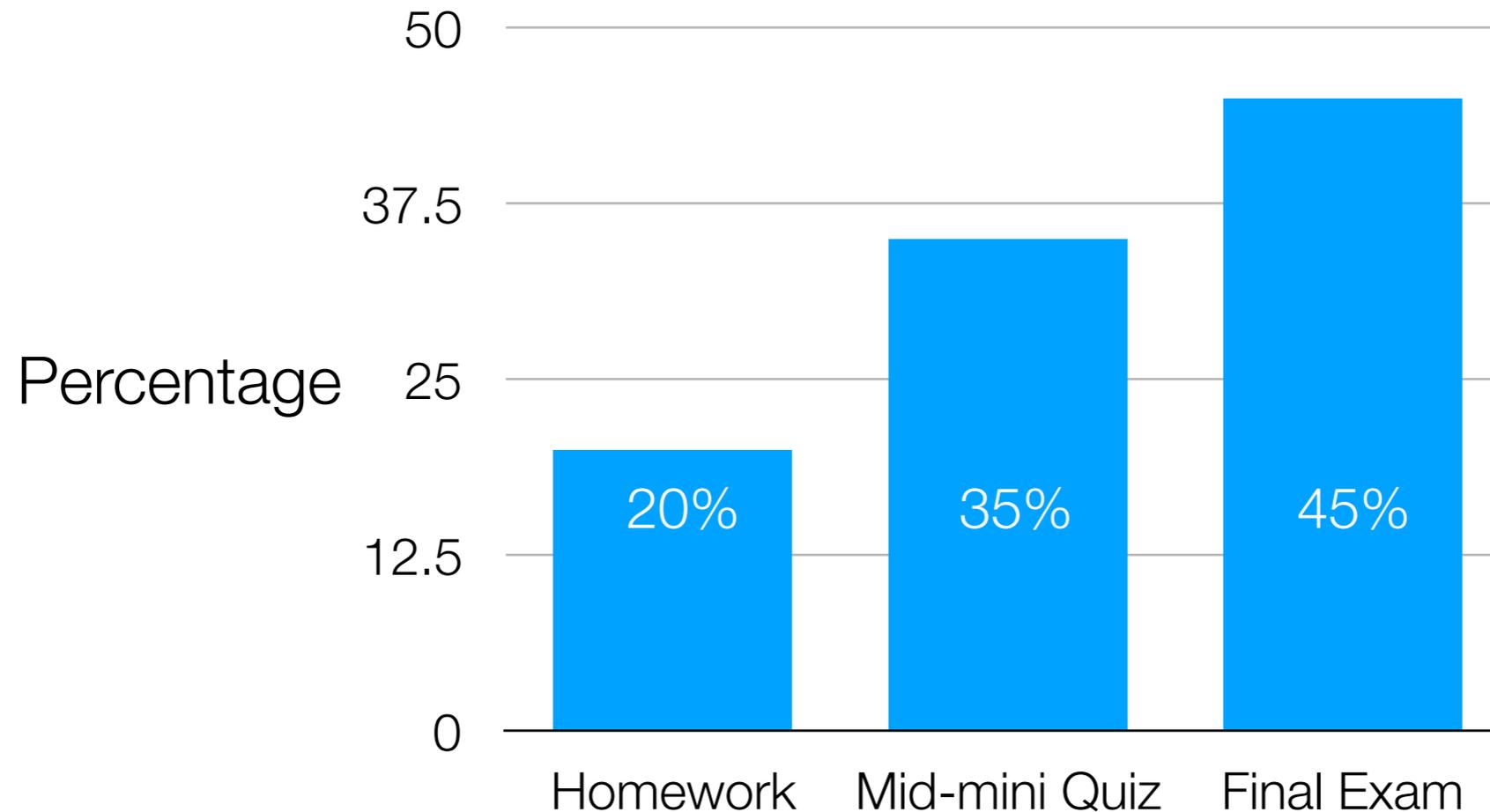
By the end of this course, you should have:

- Lots of hands-on programming experience with exploratory and predictive data analysis
- A high-level understanding of what methods are out there and which methods are appropriate for different problems
- A *very* high-level understanding of how these methods work *and what their limitations are*
- The ability to apply and interpret the methods taught to solve problems faced by organizations

I want you to leave the course with **practically useful** skills solving real-world problems with unstructured data analytics!

Deliverables & Grading

Contribution of Different Assignments to Overall Grade



Letter grades are assigned based on a curve

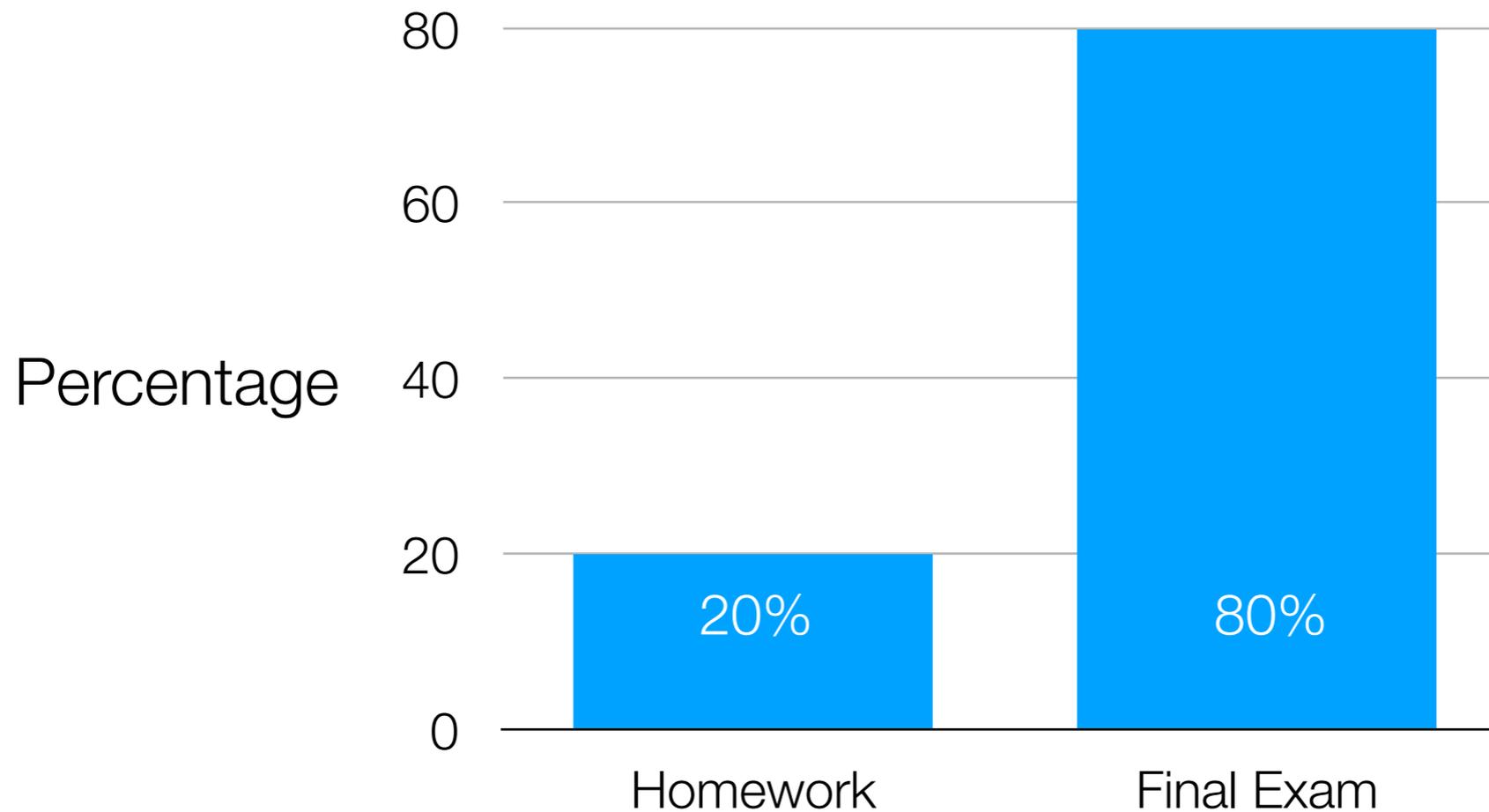
Assignments involve coding in Python
(we use popular packages such as scikit-learn and keras)

Some problems require cloud computing
(we use Amazon Web Services)

1 Grading Exception

If you do better on the final exam than the mid-mini quiz:

Contribution of Different Assignments to Overall Grade



Collaboration & Academic Integrity

- If you are having trouble, **ask for help!**
 - We will answer questions on Piazza and will also expect students to help answer questions!
 - **Do not post your candidate solutions on Piazza**
- In the real-world, you will unlikely be working alone
 - We encourage you to discuss concepts/how to approach problems
 - Please acknowledge classmates you talked to or resources you consulted (e.g., stackoverflow)
- **Do not share your code with classmates**
(instant message, email, Box, Dropbox, AWS, etc)

Penalties for cheating are severe
e.g., 0 on assignment, F in course =(

Programming and Cloud Computing



- The data science/machine learning tools available have changed *drastically* over the last few years
 - Working with most of the latest innovations requires some programming (Python is common)
- Datasets encountered by many organizations are now often *massive*
 - Datasets often either won't fit or won't be processed fast enough on your personal machine but renting compute resources is now cheap (e.g., Amazon Web Services, Google Compute)

Course ~~Textbook~~ *Materials*

No existing textbook matches the course... =(

Main source of material: lectures slides

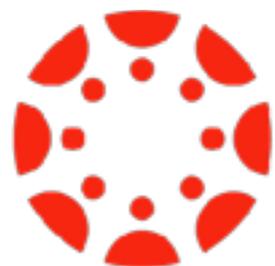
We'll post complimentary reading as we progress

Check **course website**

<http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/user/georgech/95-865/>

Assignments will be posted and submitted on **canvas**

Please post questions to **piazza** (link is within canvas)



canvas

piazza

Pittsburgh/Adelaide Weirdness

- Piazza is shared across Pittsburgh and Adelaide sections
- Homework due dates are identical across sections (so...some due dates are at weird hours)
- Lecture 8 is during a recitation slot; this is to make sure the Pittsburgh/Adelaide sections are properly synced
- Lecture on Thursday Dec 6 is *cancelled* as it is moved to the earlier Lecture 8 slot
- I am physically in Adelaide Nov 12-16 (current plan is for me to give Lecture 8 remotely from Adelaide)

Computing Environment

- We will be using **Anaconda (Python 3 version)**
<https://www.anaconda.com/>
- We will give instructions for any third party packages to install and how to set up **Amazon Web Services** for cloud compute
- You will be submitting assignments in the form of **Jupyter notebooks**

Mid-mini Quiz and Final Exam

Format:

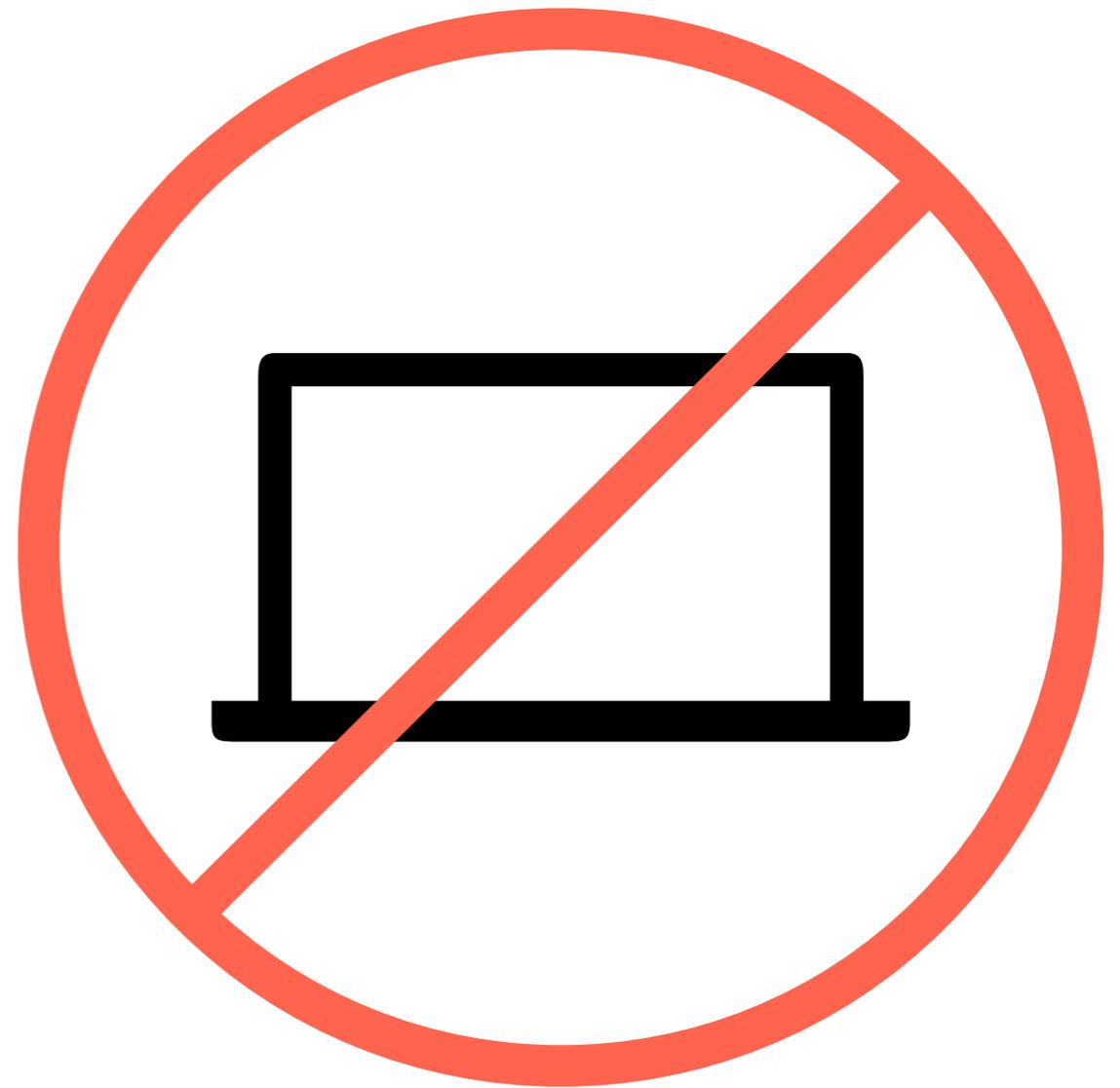
- **You have to bring a laptop computer and produce a Jupyter notebook** that answers a series of questions
- No collaboration (obviously)
- You are responsible for making sure your laptop has a compute environment set up appropriately and has enough battery life (or you sit close to a power outlet)
- Late exams will *not* be accepted

Late Homework Policy

- You are allotted 2 late days
 - If you use up a late day on an assignment, you can submit up to 24 hours late with no penalty
 - If you use up both late days on the same assignment, you can submit up to 48 hours late with no penalty
- Late days are *not* fractional
- This policy is in place precisely to account for various emergencies (health issues, etc) and you will not be given additional late days

Cell Phones and Laptops

Just like what you'd expect in a movie theater



We don't want your device screens/sounds distracting classmates

Course Staff



Abhinav
Maurya



Mi
Zhou



Erick German
Rodriguez
Alvarez

Teaching Assistants



George
Chen

Instructor

Office hours:

Check course website

<http://www.andrew.cmu.edu/user/georgech/95-865/>

Part 1.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Play with data and make lots of visualizations to probe what structure is present in the data!

**Basic text analysis:
how do we represent text
documents?**



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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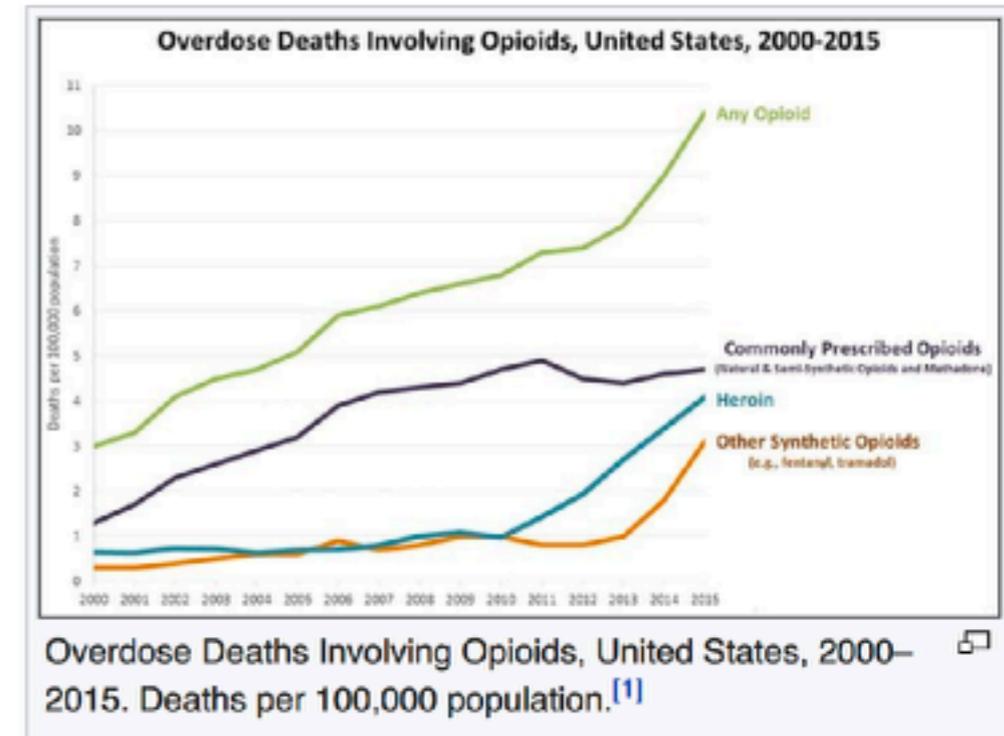
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Opioid epidemic

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **opioid epidemic** or **opioid crisis** is the rapid increase in the use of prescription and non-prescription **opioid** drugs in the United States and Canada in the 2010s. Opioids are a diverse class of very strong **painkillers**, including **oxycodone** (commonly sold under the trade names OxyContin and **Percocet**), **hydrocodone** (**Vicodin**), and **fentanyl**, which are synthesized to resemble **opiates** such as **opium**-derived **morphine** and **heroin**. The potency and availability of these substances, despite their high risk of **addiction** and **overdose**, have made them popular both as formal medical treatments and as **recreational drugs**. Due to their sedative effects on the part of the brain which regulates breathing, opioids in high doses present the potential for **respiratory depression**, and may cause respiratory failure and death.^[2]



Source: Wikipedia, accessed 10/16/2017

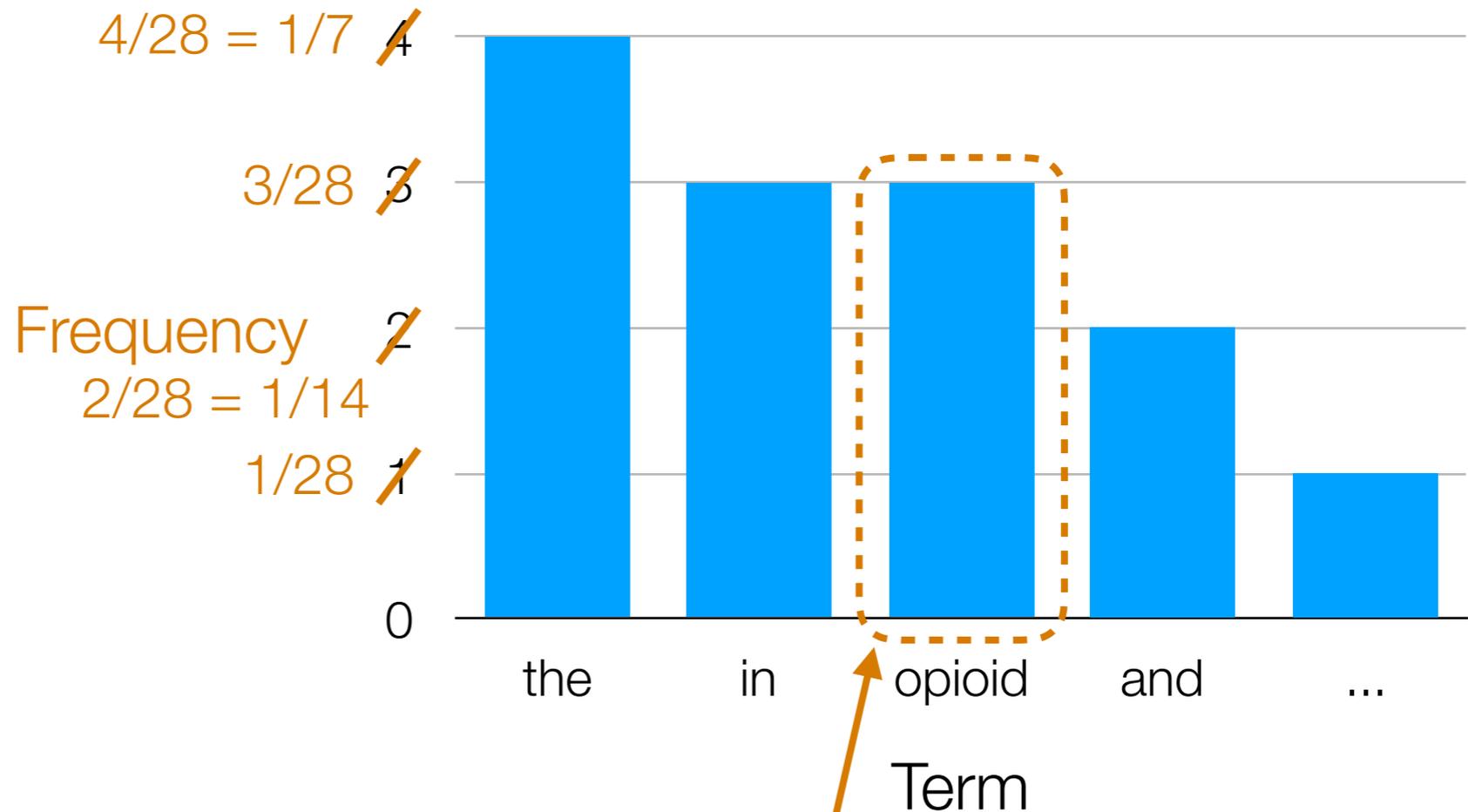
Term frequencies

The: 1	/28
opioid: 3	/28
epidemic: 1	/28
or: 1	/28
crisis: 1	/28
is: 1	/28
the: 4	/28
rapid: 1	/28
increase: 1	/28
in: 3	/28
use: 1	/28
of: 1	/28
prescription: 1	/28
and: 2	/28
non-prescription: 1	/28
drugs: 1	/28
United: 1	/28
States: 1	/28
Canada: 1	/28
2010s.: 1	/28

The opioid epidemic or opioid crisis is the rapid increase in the use of prescription and non-prescription opioid drugs in the United States and Canada in the 2010s.

Total number of words in sentence: 28

Histogram



Fraction of words in the sentence that are "opioid"

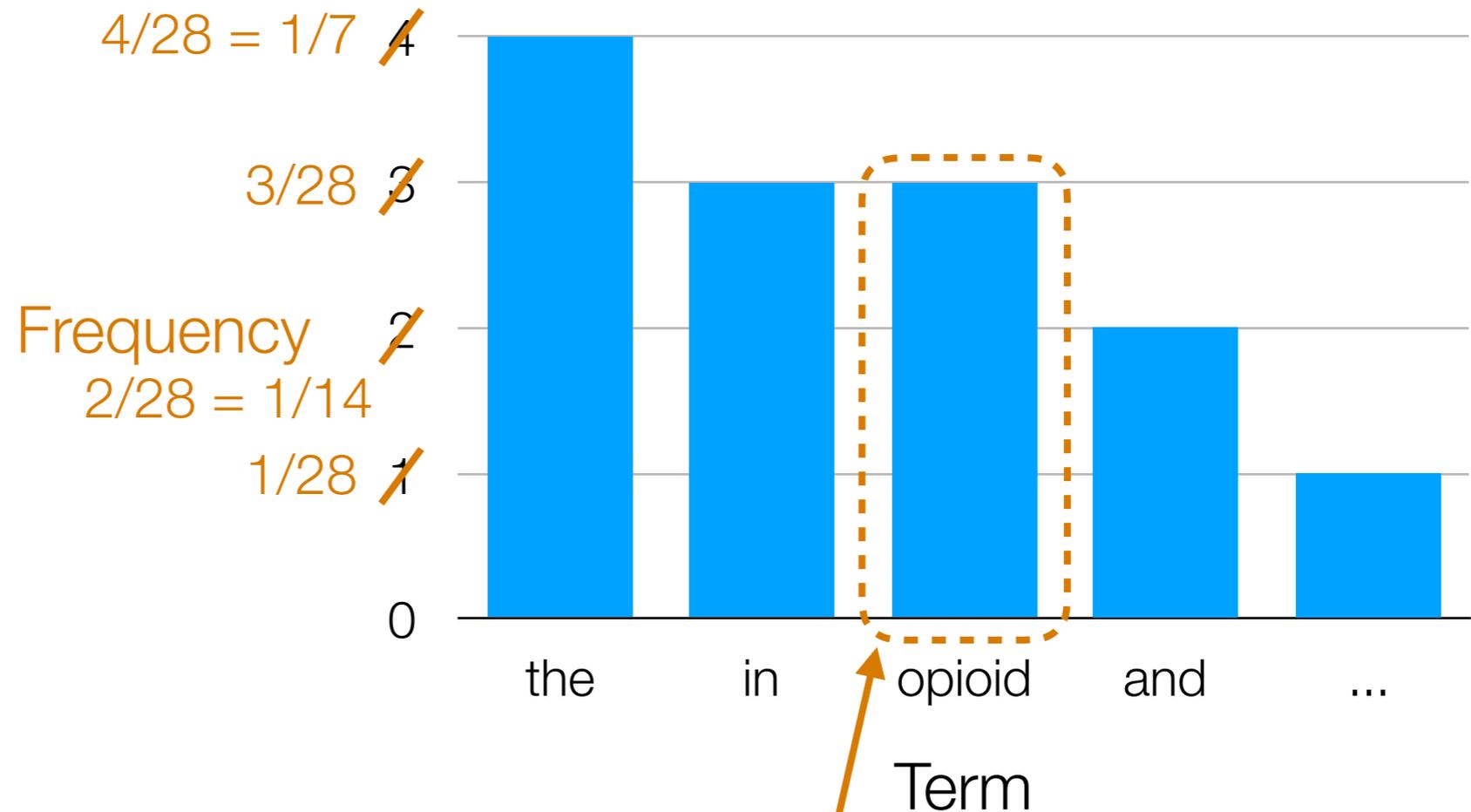
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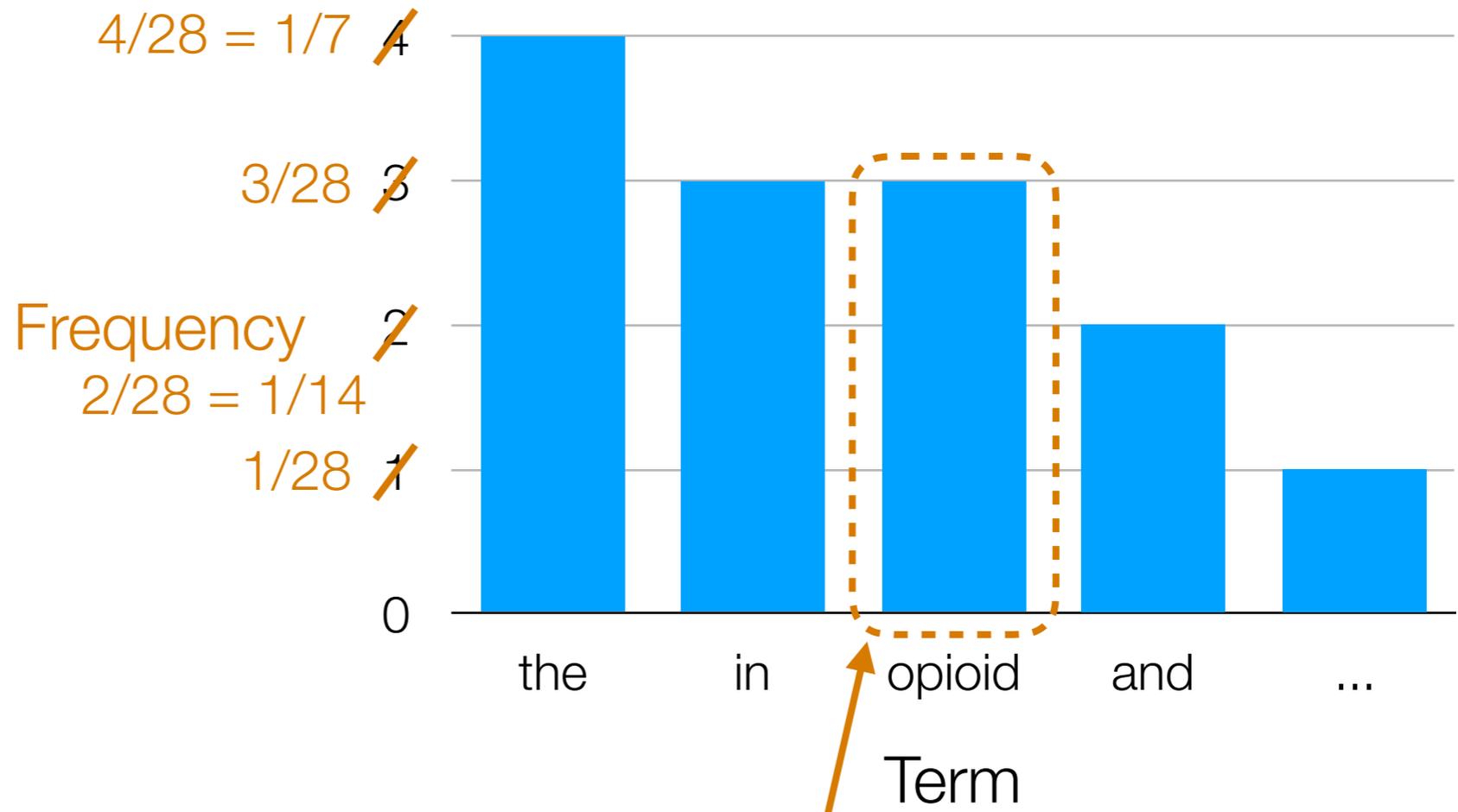
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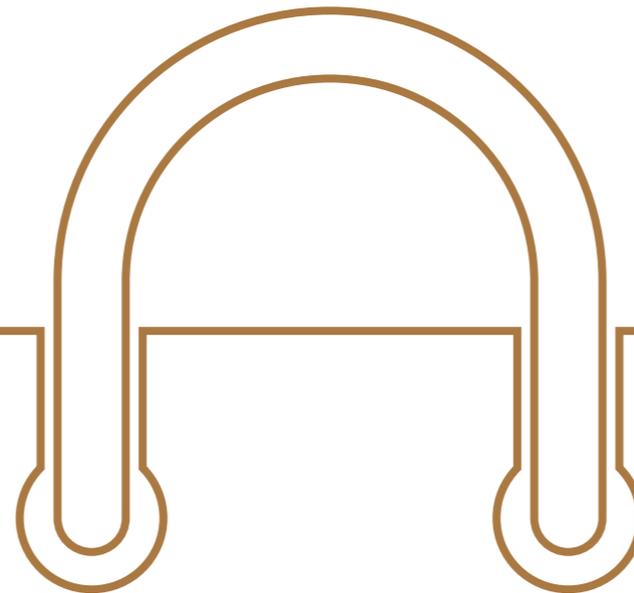
increase the drugs opioid in The States or prescription opioid and of is rapid in opioid crisis the use non-prescription Canada 2010s. in United and the epidemic the

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Histogram

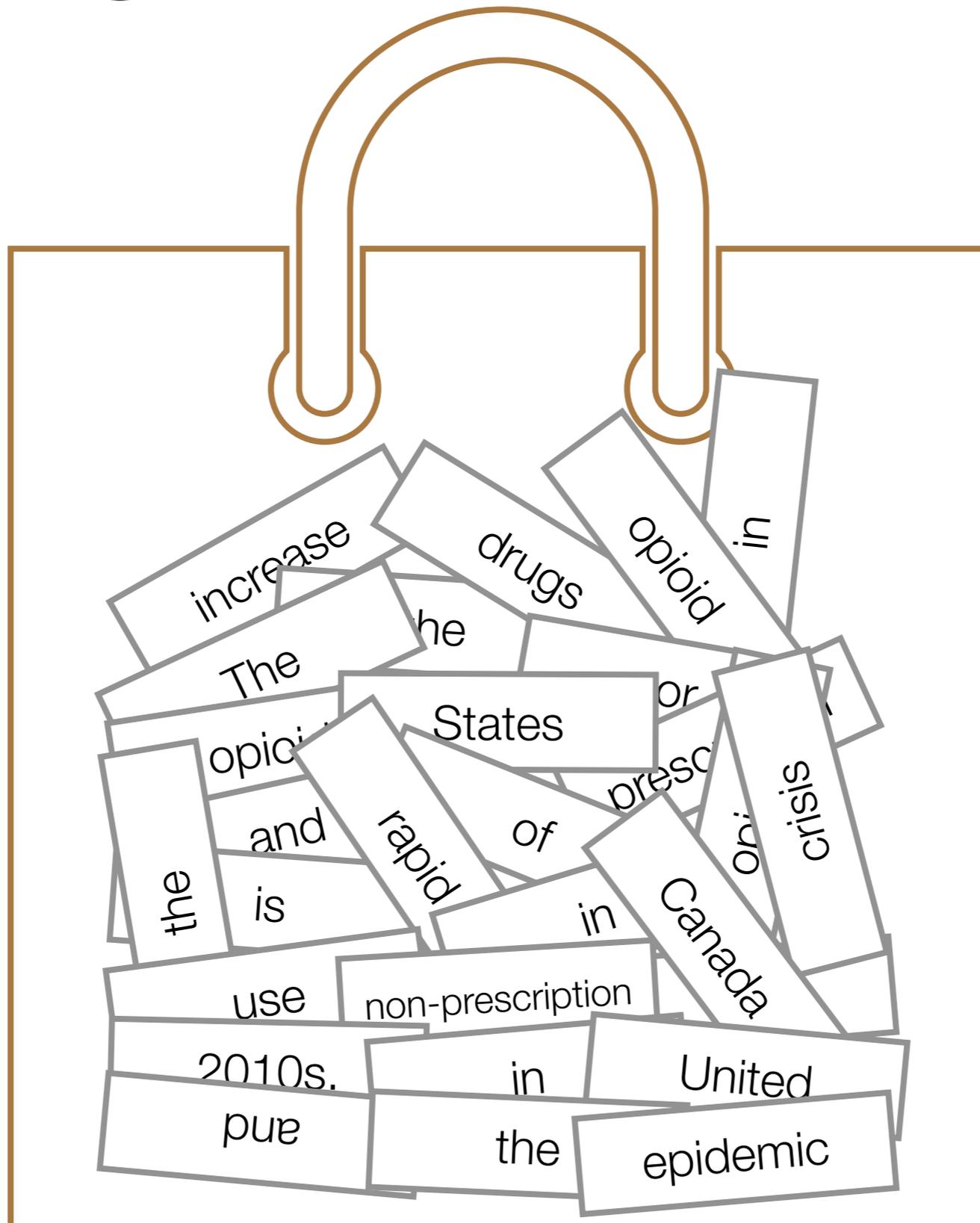


Fraction of words in the sentence that are "opioid"



increase the drugs opioid
in The States or
prescription opioid and of
is rapid in opioid crisis the
use non-prescription
Canada 2010s. in United
and the epidemic the

Bag of Words Model



Ordering of words
doesn't matter

What is the
probability of
drawing the word
“opioid” from the
bag?

Handling Many Documents

- We can of course apply this technique of word frequencies to an entire document and not just a single sentence
 - For a collection of documents (e.g., all of Wall Street Journal between late 1980's and early 1990's, all of Wikipedia up until early 2015, etc), we call the resulting term frequency the **collection term frequency** (ctf)

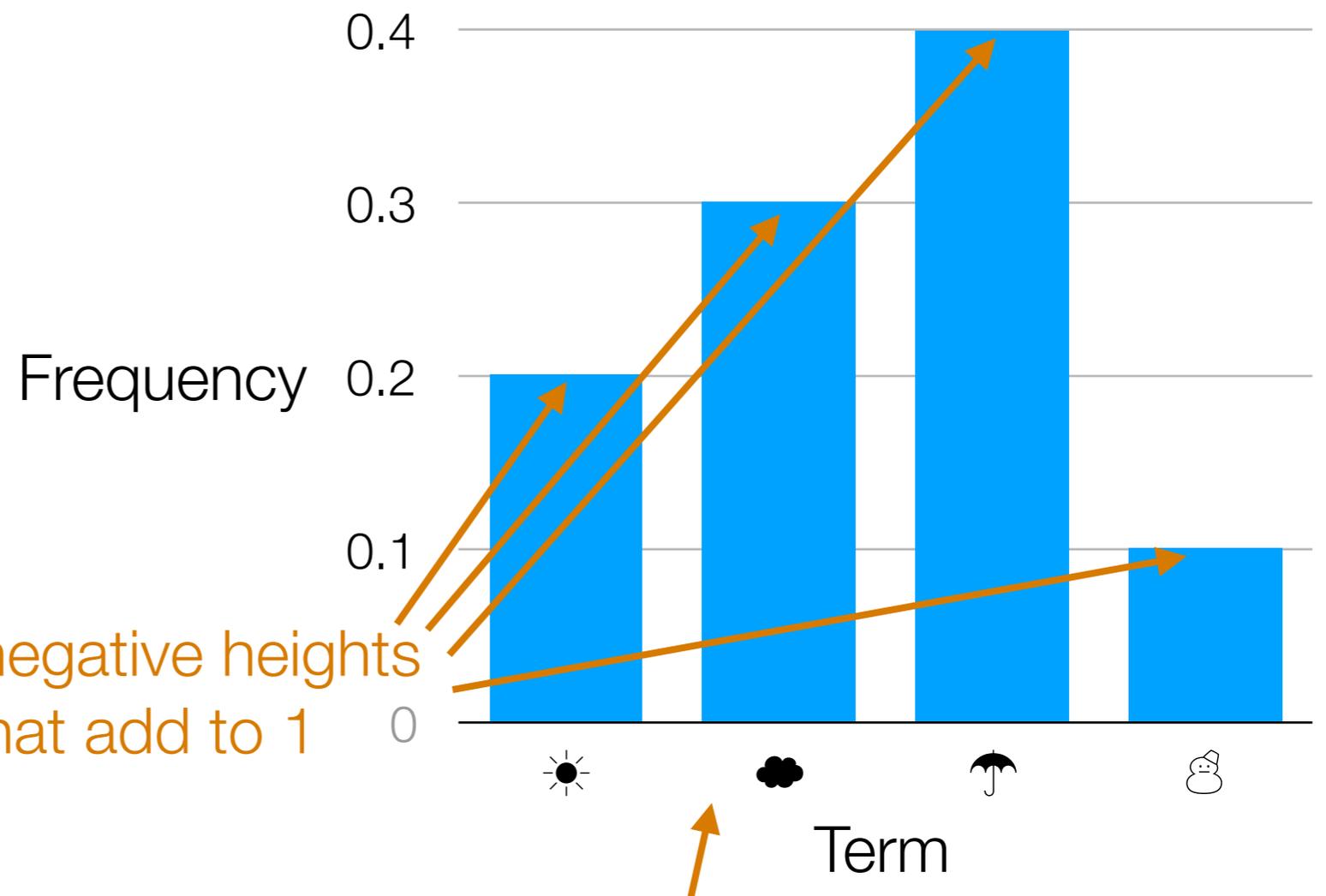
What does the *ctf* of "opioid" for all of Wikipedia refer to?

Many natural language processing (NLP) systems are trained on very large collections of text (also called **corpora**) such as the Wikipedia corpus and the Common Crawl corpus

**So far did we use anything
special about text?**

Basic Probability in Disguise

"Sentence": ☀️ ☂️ ☁️ ☁️ ☁️ ☂️ ❄️ ☂️ ☂️ ☀️



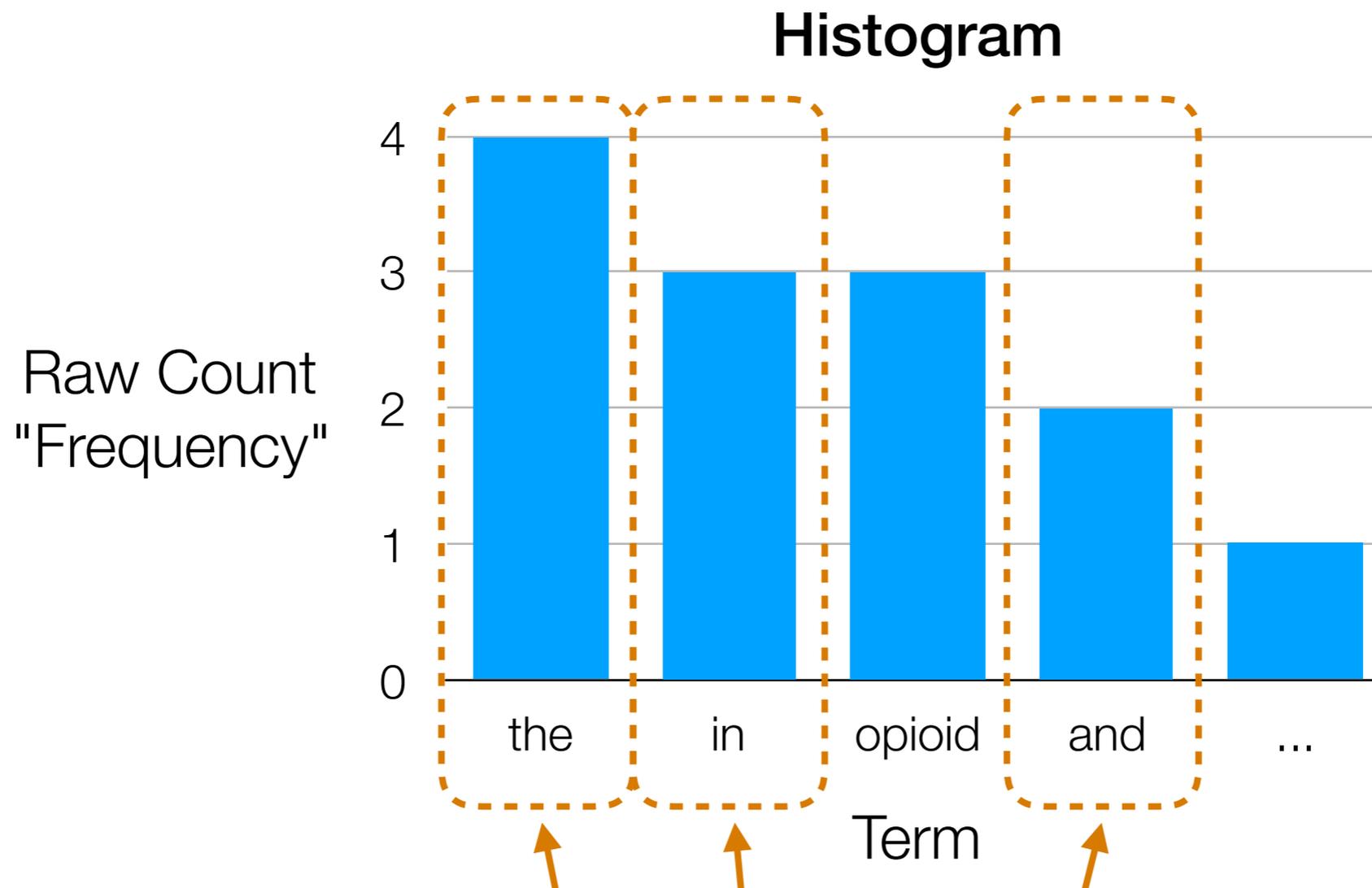
This is an example of a probability distribution

Probability distributions will appear throughout the course and are a **key component** to the success of many modern AI methods

Now let's take advantage of properties of text

In other words: natural language humans use
has a lot of *structure* that we can exploit

Some Words Don't Help?



How helpful are these words to understanding semantics?

Bag-of-words models: many frequently occurring words unhelpful

We can remove these words first (remove them from the "bag")

→ words that are removed are called **stopwords**

(determined by removing most frequent words or using curated stopwords lists)

Example Stopword List (from spaCy)

'a', 'about', 'above', 'across', 'after', 'afterwards', 'again', 'against', 'all', 'almost', 'alone', 'along', 'already', 'also', 'although', 'always', 'am', 'among', 'amongst', 'amount', 'an', 'and', 'another', 'any', 'anyhow', 'anyone', 'anything', 'anyway', 'anywhere', 'are', 'around', 'as', 'at', 'back', 'be', 'became', 'because', 'become', 'becomes', 'becoming', 'been', 'before', 'beforehand', 'behind', 'being', 'below', 'beside', 'besides', 'between', 'beyond', 'both', 'bottom', 'but', 'by', 'ca', 'call', 'can', 'cannot', 'could', 'did', 'do', 'does', 'doing', 'done', 'down', 'due', 'during', 'each', 'eight', 'either', 'eleven', 'else', 'elsewhere', 'empty', 'enough', 'etc', 'even', 'ever', 'every', 'everyone', 'everything', 'everywhere', 'except', 'few', 'fifteen', 'fifty', 'first', 'five', 'for', 'former', 'formerly', 'forty', 'four', 'from', 'front', 'full', 'further', 'get', 'give', 'go', 'had', 'has', 'have', 'he', 'hence', 'her', 'here', 'hereafter', 'hereby', 'herein', 'hereupon', 'hers', 'herself', 'him', 'himself', 'his', 'how', 'however', 'hundred', 'i', 'if', 'in', 'inc', 'indeed', 'into', 'is', 'it', 'its', 'itself', 'just', 'keep', 'last', 'latter', 'latterly', 'least', 'less', 'made', 'make', 'many', 'may', 'me', 'meanwhile', 'might', 'mine', 'more', 'moreover', 'most', 'mostly', 'move', 'much', 'must', 'my', 'myself', 'name', 'namely', 'neither', 'never', 'nevertheless', 'next', 'nine', 'no', 'nobody', 'none', 'noone', 'nor', 'not', 'nothing', 'now', 'nowhere', 'of', 'off', 'often', 'on', 'once', 'one', 'only', 'onto', 'or', 'other', 'others', 'otherwise', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'out', 'over', 'own', 'part', 'per', 'perhaps', 'please', 'put', 'quite', 'rather', 're', 'really', 'regarding', 'same', 'say', 'see', 'seem', 'seemed', 'seeming', 'seems', 'serious', 'several', 'she', 'should', 'show', 'side', 'since', 'six', 'sixty', 'so', 'some', 'somehow', 'someone', 'something', 'sometime', 'sometimes', 'somewhere', 'still', 'such', 'take', 'ten', 'than', 'that', 'the', 'their', 'them', 'themselves', 'then', 'thence', 'there', 'thereafter', 'thereby', 'therefore', 'therein', 'thereupon', 'these', 'they', 'third', 'this', 'those', 'though', 'three', 'through', 'throughout', 'thru', 'thus', 'to', 'together', 'too', 'top', 'toward', 'towards', 'twelve', 'twenty', 'two', 'under', 'unless', 'until', 'up', 'upon', 'us', 'used', 'using', 'various', 'very', 'via', 'was', 'we', 'well', 'were', 'what', 'whatever', 'when', 'whence', 'whenever', 'where', 'whereafter', 'whereas', 'whereby', 'wherein', 'whereupon', 'wherever', 'whether', 'which', 'while', 'whither', 'who', 'whoever', 'whole', 'whom', 'whose', 'why', 'will', 'with', 'within', 'without', 'would', 'yet', 'you', 'your', 'yours', 'yourself', 'yourselves'

**Is removing stop words
always a good thing?**

“To be or not to be”

Some Words Mean the Same Thing?

Term frequencies

The: 1
opioid: 3
epidemic: 1
or: 1
crisis: 1
is: 1
the: 4
rapid: 1
increase: 1
in: 3
use: 1
of: 1
prescription: 1
and: 2
non-prescription: 1
drugs: 1
United: 1
States: 1
Canada: 1
2010s.: 1

Should capitalization matter?

What about:

- walk, walking
- democracy, democratic, democratization
- good, better

Merging modified versions of "same" word to be analyzed as a single word is called **lemmatization**

(we'll see software for doing this shortly)

What about a word that has multiple meanings?

Challenging: try to split up word into multiple words depending on meaning (requires inferring meaning from context)

This problem is called **word sense disambiguation** (WSD)

Treat Some Phrases as a Single Word?

Term frequencies

The: 1
opioid: 3
epidemic: 1
or: 1
crisis: 1
is: 1
the: 4
rapid: 1
increase: 1
in: 3
use: 1
of: 1
prescription: 1
and: 2
non-prescription: 1
drugs: 1
United: 1
States: 1
Canada: 1
2010s.: 1

First need to detect what are "named entities":
called **named entity recognition**
(we'll see software for doing this shortly)



Treat as single 2-word phrase "United States"?

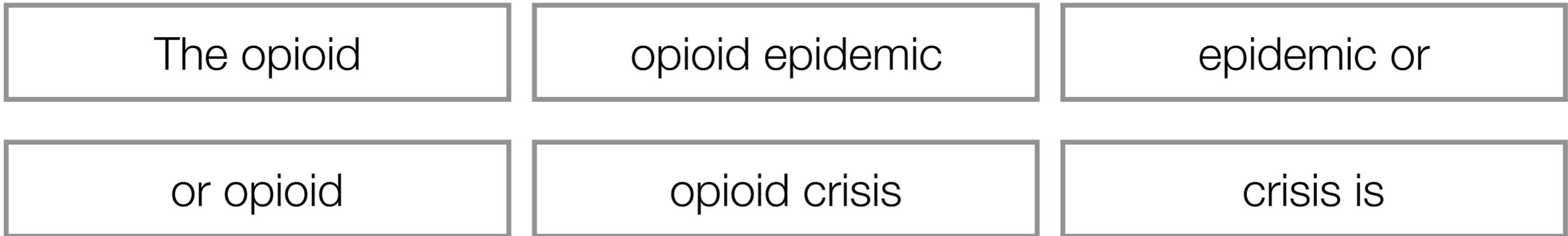


Some Other Basic NLP Tasks

- **Tokenization:** figuring out what are the atomic "words" (including how to treat punctuation)
- **Part-of-speech tagging:** figuring out what are nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc
- **Sentence recognition:** figuring out when sentences actually end rather than there being some acronym with periods in it, etc

Bigram Model

The opioid epidemic or opioid crisis is the rapid increase in the use of prescription and non-prescription opioid drugs in the United States and Canada in the 2010s.



Ordering of words now matters (a little) ... “Vocabulary size” (# unique cards) dramatically increases!

If using stopwords, remove any phrase with at least 1 stopword

- 1 word at a time: **unigram** model
- 2 words at a time: **bigram** model
- n words at a time: **n -gram** model