

# 91258 / B0385 Natural Language Processing

### Lesson 3. Vector Space Model

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### **Current Status** You know... • what is natural language processing • there are two main paradigms: rule-based and statistical On your own, you have... • setup a Python development environment 1. command line 2. PyCharm or any other option (e.g., Eclipse) 3. Google's Colab • played with spacy and nltk On your own, you (could) have... • played with pandas (tutorato) • found out what is **git** (and perhaps LATEX as well!) You can... • open a text file (Python intro) • tokenise and normalise text • build some text representations A. Barrón-Cedeño DIT, LM SpecTra 2024 4 / 16







## Stopwords

Common words in a language that occur with a high frequency, but carry much less substantive information about the meaning of a phrase (Lane et al., 2019, p. 51-54)

Alternative 1 Consider the most frequent tokens in a reference corpus as stopwords (remember Genesis from P4P?)

Alternative 2 Take an existing list of stopwords<sup>3</sup>

-	en	es	it
-	i	а	altri
	me	ahora	certa
	my	alli	della
	it	cerca	nessuna
	is	el	prima
	do	es	quello
	the	unas	solito
	will	vez	va
	other	yo	via
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<sup>3</sup>For instance, from NLTK, sklearn, or https://github.com/stopwords-iso A. Barrón-Cedeño DIT, LM SpecTra 2024 8/16

### Stopwords Discarding stopwords

- They are the most frequent tokens in the documents
- Discarding them reduces the computational effort significantly
- Typical size of a stopwords list: a few hundred words
- For some applications (e.g., topic clustering), they can be safely discarded

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• For some others (e.g., dialogue) they cannot

Stopwords have to be considered with a g	grain of salt
(as everything in NLP)	

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# Vector representation $_{\text{BoW}}$

- A text is represented as the bag (set) of its words
- It disregards grammar
- It disregards word order
- It (can) consider frequency





# Dot product

Algebraically, it is the sum of the products of the corresponding entries of the two sequences of numbers  $a \cdot b$ 

$$a \cdot b = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i$$
  
=  $a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + \dots + a_n b_n$ 

a = [1,2,3] b = [3,4,6] my\_sum = 0 for i in range(len(a)): my\_sum += a[i] \* b[i]

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	Tomorrow		
	VADER		
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### Vector space model

"[...] an algebraic model for representing text documents (or more generally, items) as vectors [...]"  $^4$ 

#### Some applications

- Relevance rankings in keyword-based search
- Document clustering to "discover" structure and relations in a text collection

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(not the SOTA for most tasks, but it's a *minimum viable product*)

### </>> Let us see it working

<sup>4</sup>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector\_space\_model
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