

Latent Dirichlet Allocation Models and their Evaluation



IT for Practice 2016

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Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

Documents



Topics

Latent Dirichlet Allocation
– completely **unsupervised**
method of topics
identification.

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

Documents



Topic 1

$word_i$
.....
 $word_j$
 $word_k$
.....
 $word_l$
 $word_m$
.....
 $word_n$

Topic 2

$word_i$
.....
 $word_j$
 $word_k$
.....
 $word_l$
 $word_m$
.....
 $word_n$

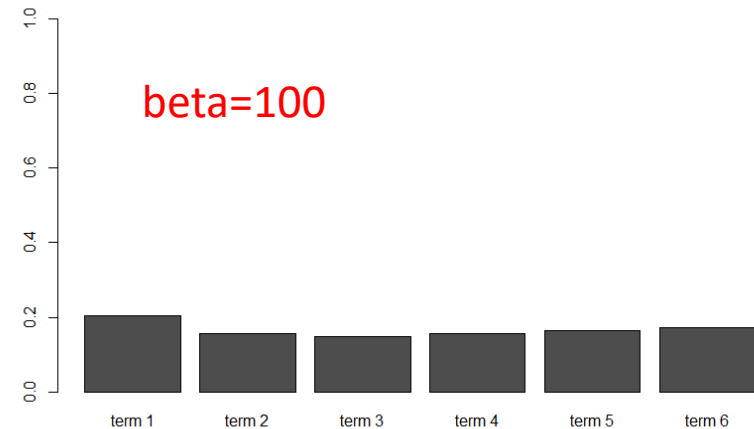
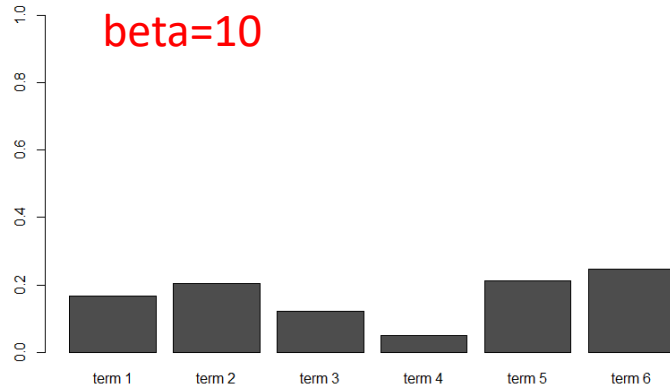
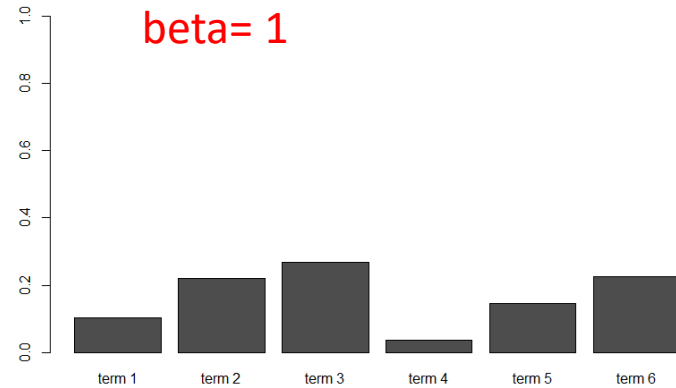
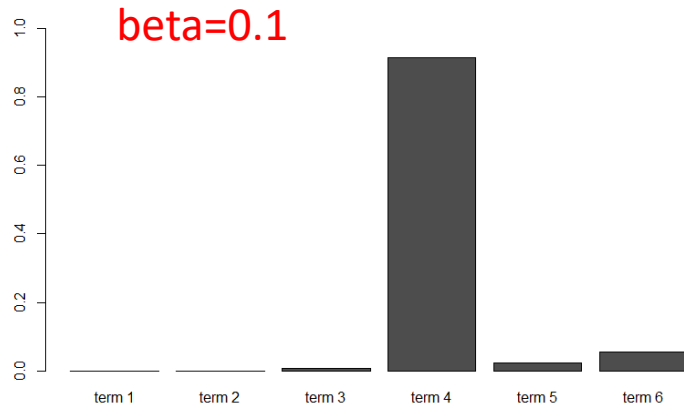
Topic 3

$word_i$
.....
 $word_j$
 $word_k$
.....
 $word_l$
 $word_m$
.....
 $word_n$

Latent Dirichlet Allocation
– completely **unsupervised**
method of topics
identification.

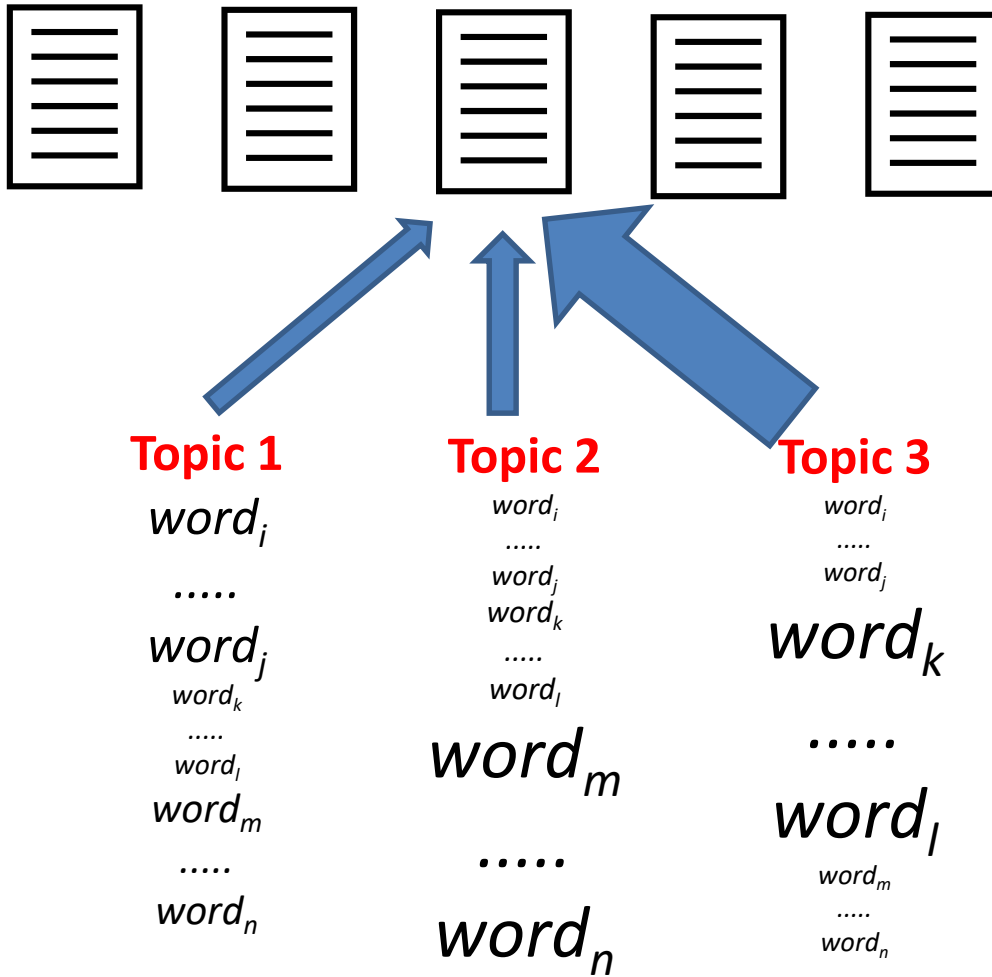
Topics are described in
terms of discrete
probabilities over words.

Description of topics: Dir(beta)



Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

Documents

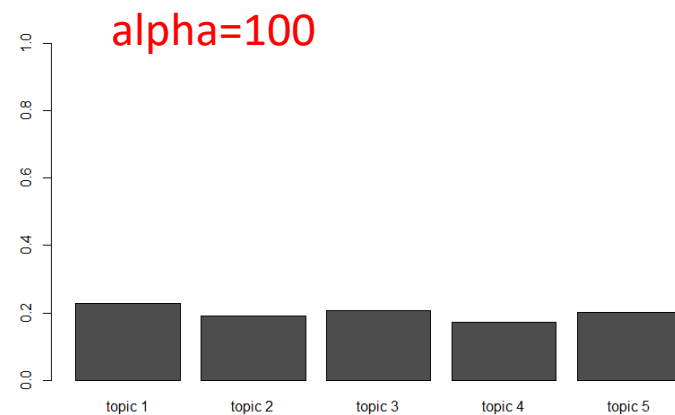
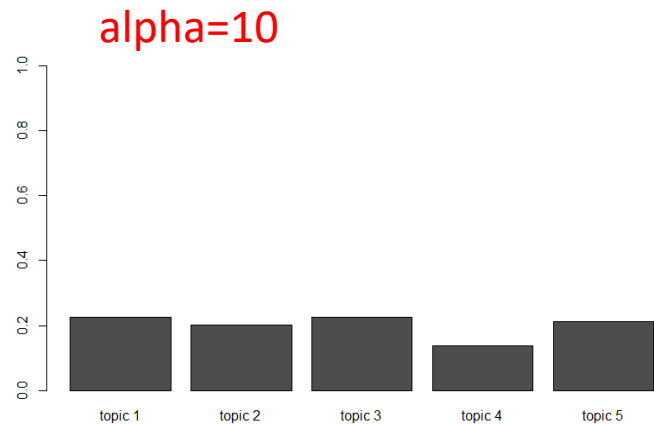
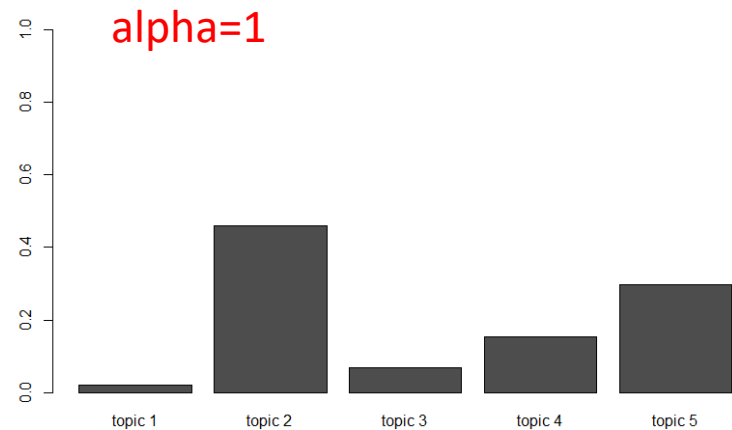
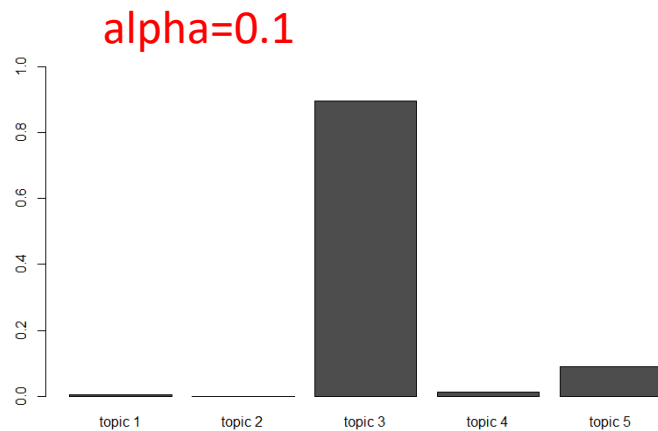


Latent Dirichlet Allocation
– completely **unsupervised**
method of topics
identification.

Topics are described in
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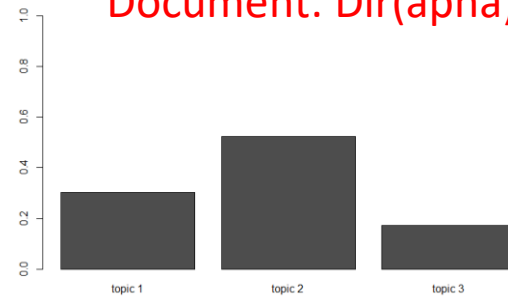
Each document can be
modeled as a mixture of
topics. Documents are
described in terms of
discrete probabilities over
topics.

Description of documents: Dir(α)



Generating a new document

Document: $\text{Dir}(\alpha)$



Topic 1: $\text{Dir}(\beta)$



Topic 2: $\text{Dir}(\beta)$

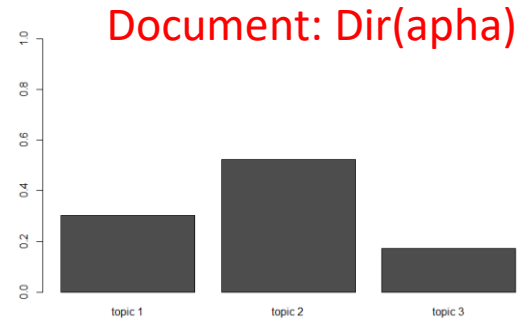
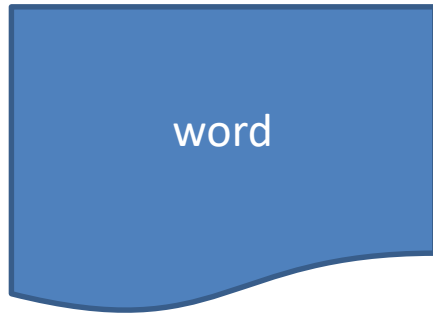


Topic 2: $\text{Dir}(\beta)$



```
for i= 1: docLength {  
  • choose topic  
  • choose word from chosen topic  
}
```

Assigning the most probable topic to words



$$p(\text{word} | \text{Topic 1}) * p(\text{Topic 1})$$

$$p(\text{word} | \text{Topic 2}) * p(\text{Topic 2})$$

$$p(\text{word} | \text{Topic 3}) * p(\text{Topic 3})$$

choose
max
value

Evaluation of LDA models

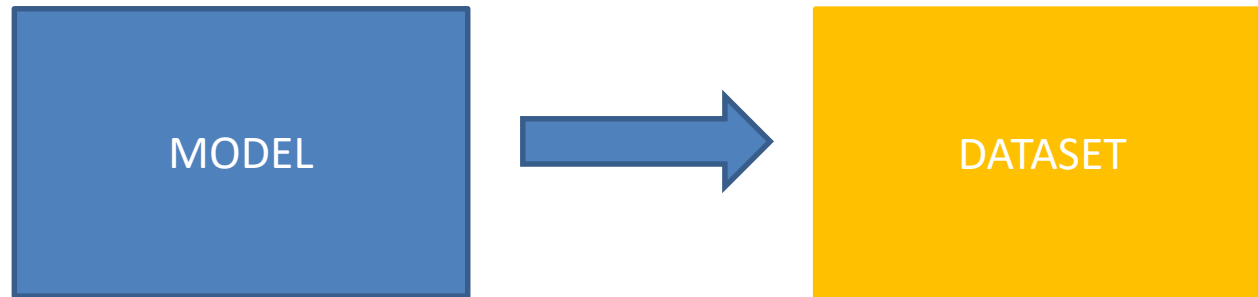
- There are two main forms of *LDA* models evaluations:
 - human assessment of model's results,
 - evaluation based on measures calculated during simulation experiments.

	Human evaluation	Automatic evaluation
Advantages	• multifaceted, • based on external expert knowledge.	• objective, based on well-defined indicators, • repeatable.
Disadvantages	• subjective, • prone to errors, • based on rules difficult for identification and explicit expression.	• difficult for conducting at the semantic level.

Measures of quality for LDA models

- measures of model's ability to dataset reconstruction
 - likelihood function
 - perplexity
- measures of topic's diversity
 - average Kullback-Leibler divergence
 - Bhattacharyya distance
- measures of topic's coherence
 - extrinsic coherence (Newman et al., 2010)
 - intrinsic coherence (Mimno et al. 2011)

Likelihood



$$\textit{likelihood}(\text{MODEL} \mid \text{DATASET}) = \textit{probability}(\text{DATASET} \mid \text{MODEL})$$

The greater value of likelihood calculated, the better quality of the model

Perplexity



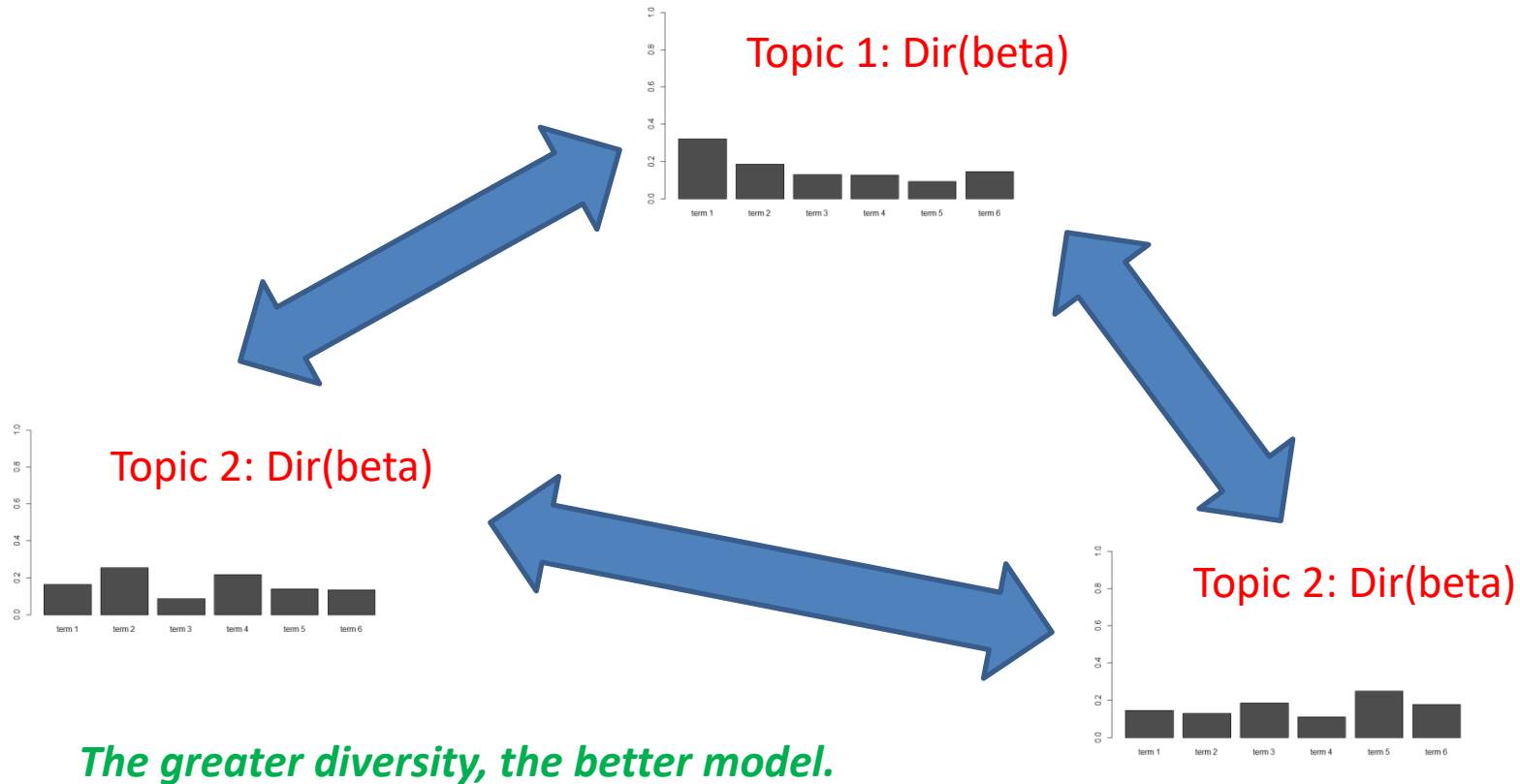
$$\text{perplexity}(\mathbf{D}) = \sqrt[LW]{\frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^{LW} p(w_i)}}$$

The lower perplexity, the better quality of the model.

Topic's diversity

Measures for topic's diversity

- average Kullback-Leibler divergence
- Bhattacharyya distance



Topic' coherence

Topic:

word.1

word.2

word.3

word.4

word.5

word.6

word.7

word.8

word.9

word.10

word.11

word.12

.....

$$coherence(t) = \sum_{i=2}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-2} association(w_i^{(t)}, w_j^{(t)})$$

*Association between two words depends on
the number of times they appear together
in the same document*

The greater coherence, the better model.

Multi-criteria analysis of LDA quality indicators

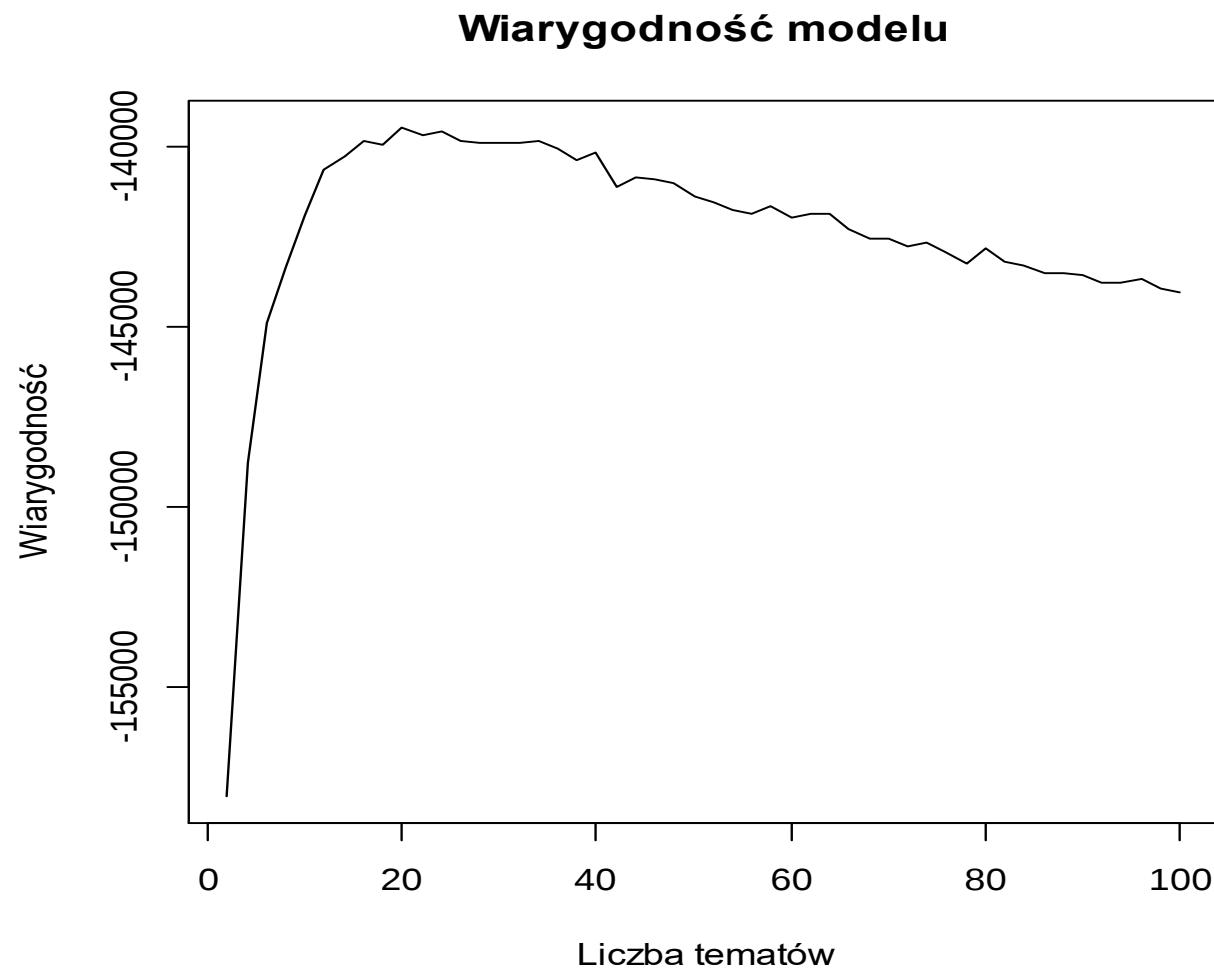
Indicators of <i>LDA</i> quality		Q_1	Q_2	Q_3	...	Q_P
Weights		w_1	w_1	w_1	...	w_1
Models	M_1	$q_{1,1}$	$q_{1,1}$	$q_{1,1}$	...	$q_{1,1}$
	M_2	$q_{1,1}$	$q_{1,1}$	$q_{1,1}$	...	$q_{1,1}$
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M_T	$q_{1,1}$	$q_{1,1}$	$q_{1,1}$	...	$q_{1,1}$

Hellwig development pattern method (Hellwig 1968)

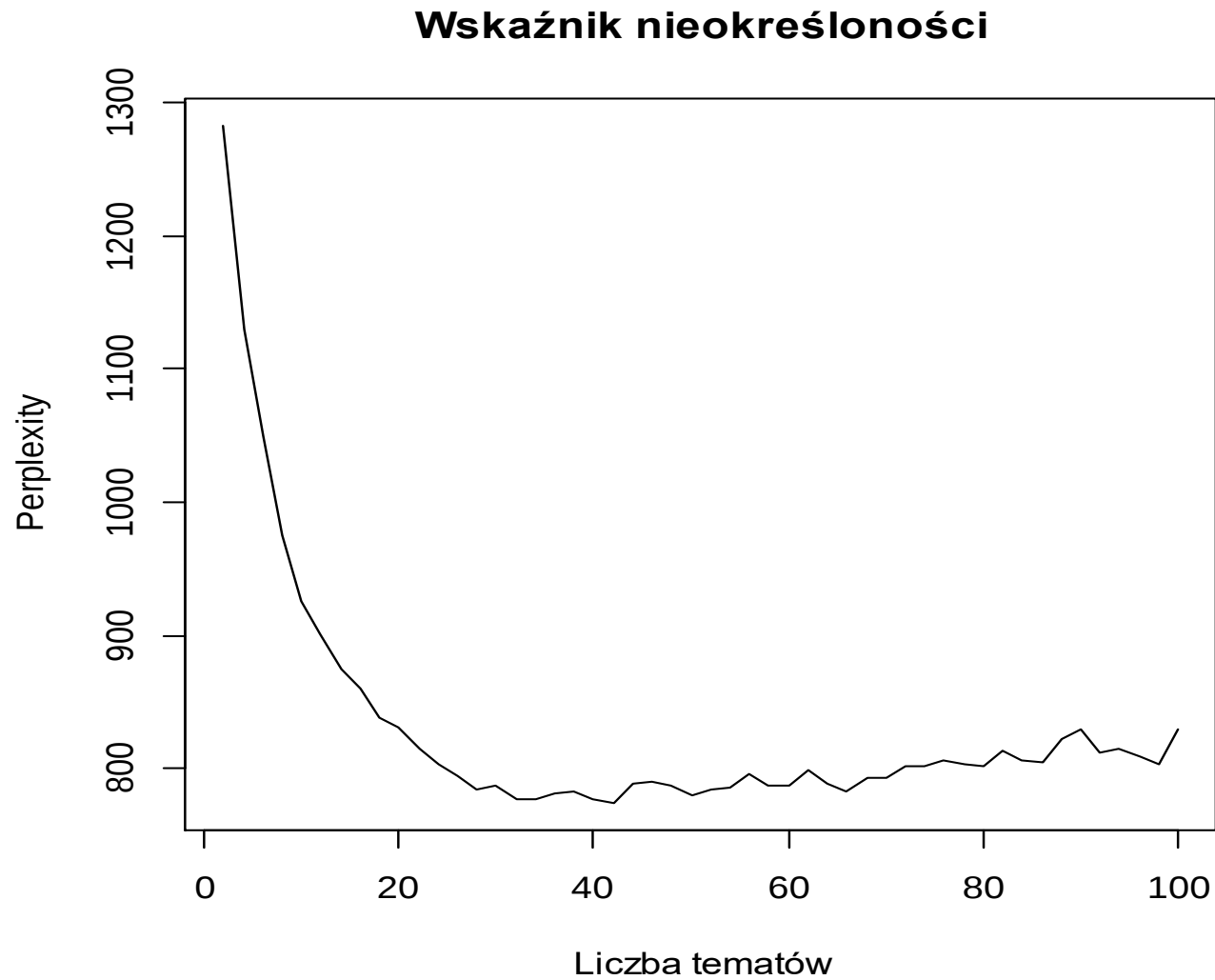
Simulation experiment

- The approach presented here was used for evaluation of abstracts of PhD thesis prepared in Polish language at the Cracow University of Economics in the period 2010-2015.
- The corpus was composed of 159 documents.
- Stemming process was performed with the help of *Morfologik* system .
- Several *LDA* models were prepared using *topicmodels* packet for *R* system.
- For every model the analysis of likelihood, perplexity, topic diversity and topic coherence was performed.
- Next an aggregated quality measure was calculated with Hellwig development pattern method (Hellwig 1968).
- As a result the LDA model with **six** topics was chosen.

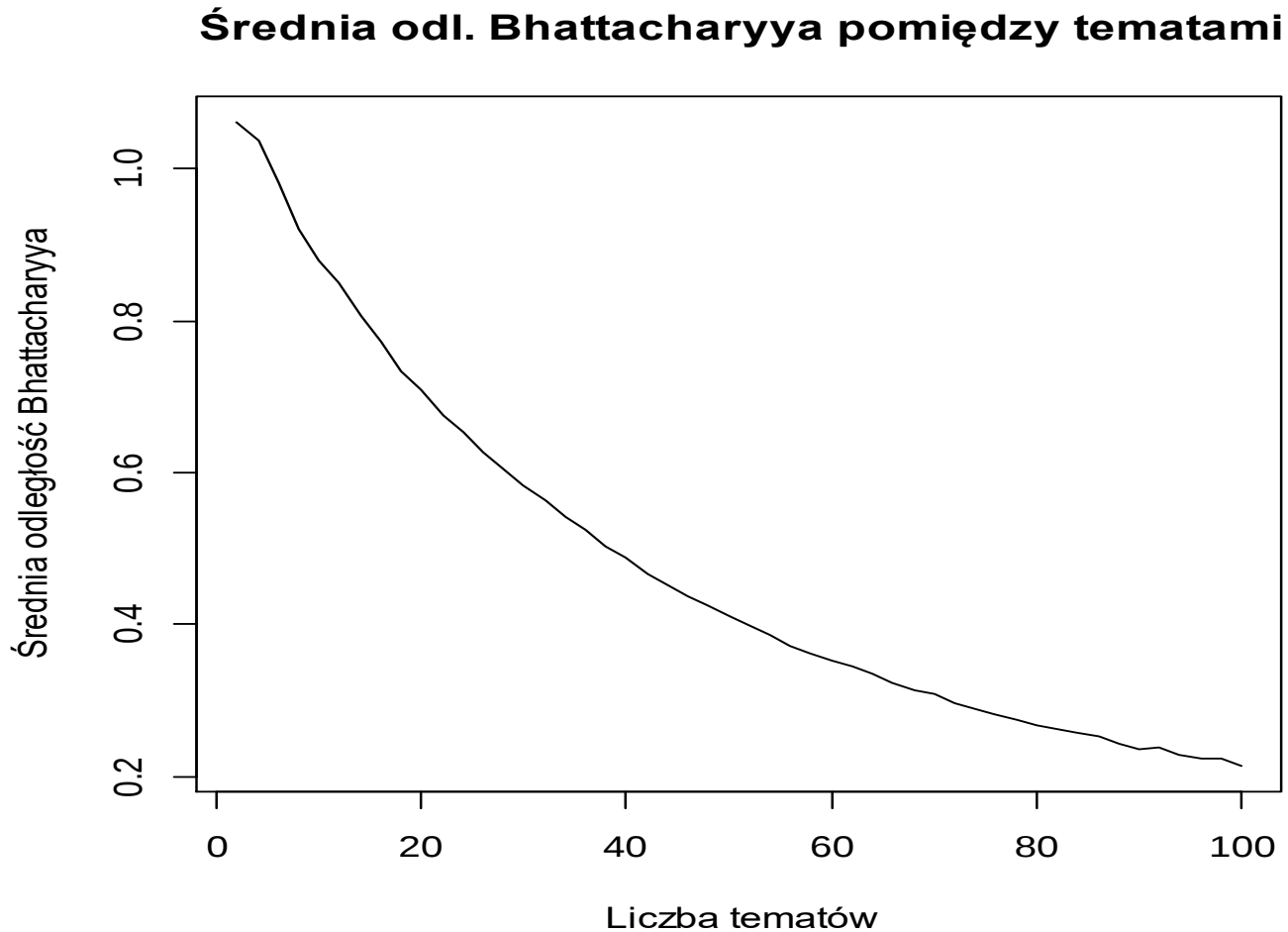
Likelihood function



Perplexity

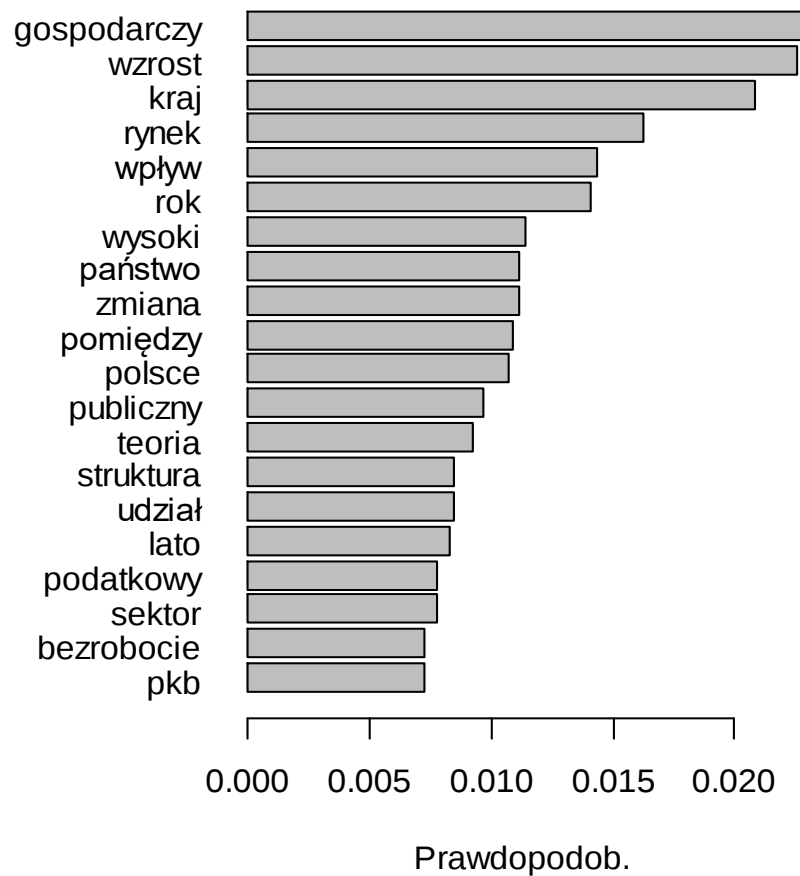


Average distance between topics (topics' diversity)



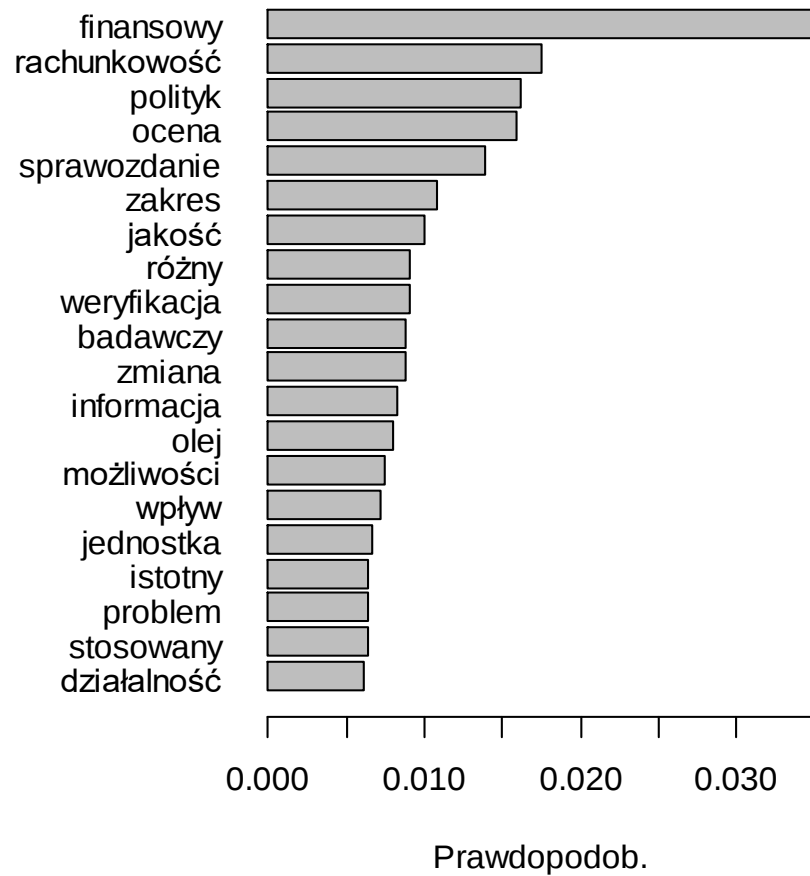
Topic 1

Temat 1

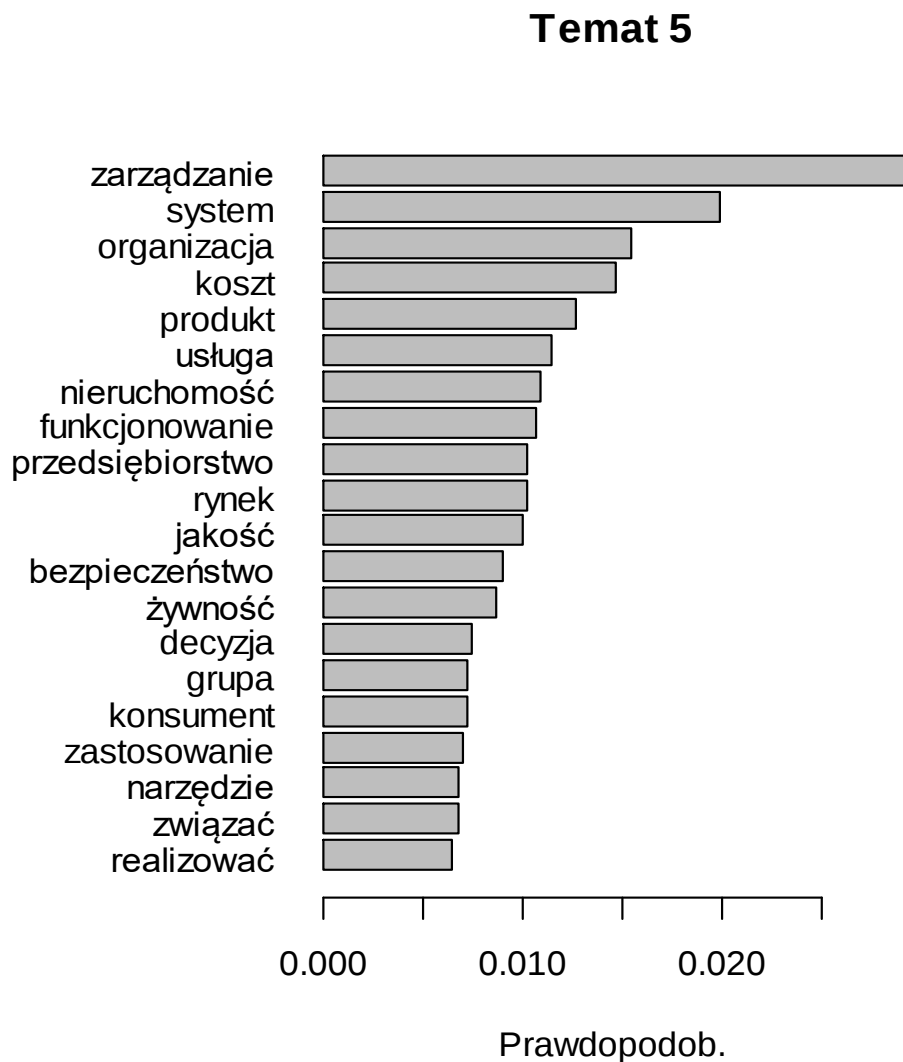


Topic 4

Temat 4

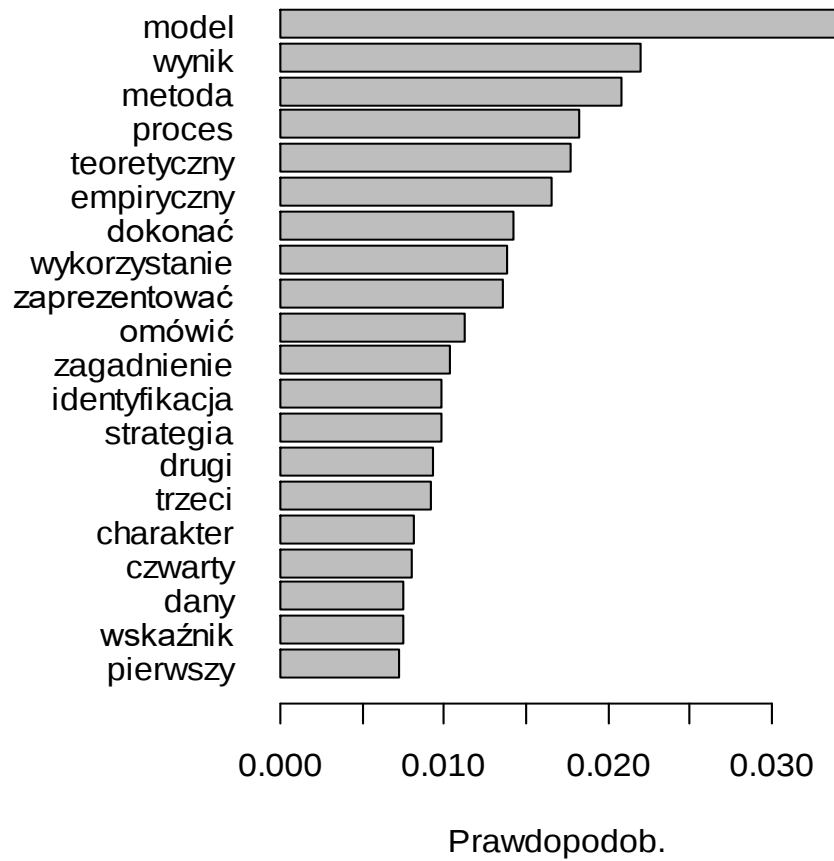


Temat 5



Topic 6

Temat 6

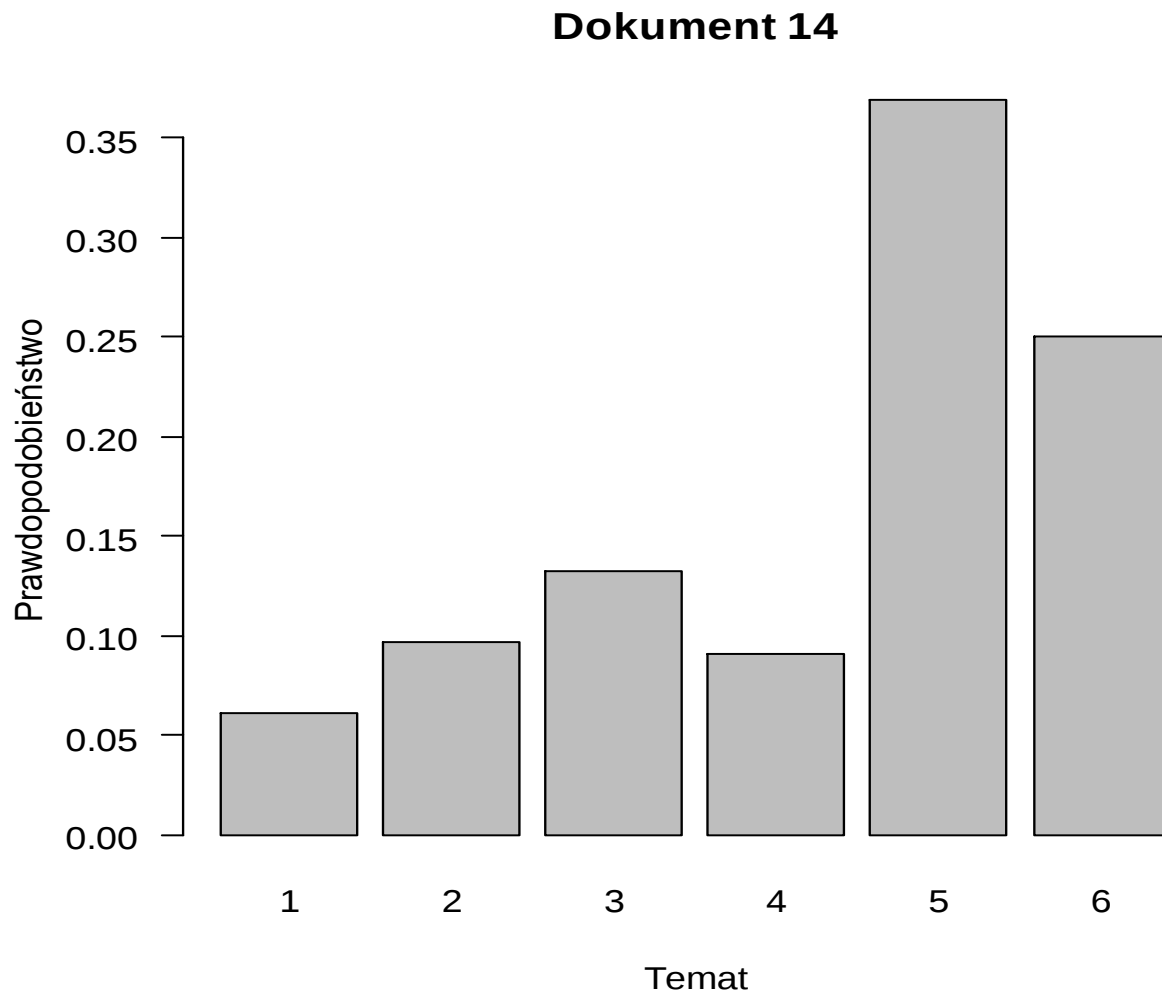


An exemplary abstract of PhD thesis

Modelowanie rachunku kosztów i dobór metod budżetowania w szpitalu

Rozprawę poświęcono zagadnieniom modelowania rachunku kosztów w szpitalu z uwzględnieniem przydatności opracowanych rozwiązań w procesie budżetowania. W rozdziale pierwszym omówiono prawne aspekty funkcjonowania szpitala jako zakładu opieki zdrowotnej. Rozdział drugi poświęcony jest zagadnieniom rachunku kosztów ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem jego specyfiki w szpitalu. Poddano analizie definicje rachunku kosztów zawarte zarówno w literaturze krajowej, jak i zagranicznej, omówiono przekroje ewidencyjne kosztów stosowane w szpitalach identyfikując ośrodki i nośniki kosztów, zwrócono także uwagę na przeobrażenia i rozwój rachunku kosztów w ostatnich latach oraz omówiono kalkulację kosztów procedur medycznych, jako podstawowych nośników kosztów w szpitalu. W rozdziale trzecim poruszone zostały zagadnienia związane z metodą budżetową i jej rolą w procesie zarządzania szpitalem. W rozdziale tym omówiono metody budżetowania i dokonano oceny ich przydatności w sporządzaniu budżetu dla szpitala. Przedstawiono również poszczególne etapy procesu budżetowania w szpitalu zwracając uwagę na zagadnienia problematyczne. Rozdział czwarty zawiera badania empiryczne, których przedmiotem są koszty szpitala specjalistycznego. Koszty te poddane zostały szczegółowej analizie w celu zidentyfikowania czynników wpływających na ich poziom. Rezultatem badań jest wielowymiarowa funkcja opisująca koszty operacyjne szpitala, którą może mieć zastosowanie w procesie budżetowania kosztów.

Analysis of the exemplary abstract



Conclusions

- Multifaceted approach to *LDA* model evaluation allows to take into account many different aspects of models
- Experiments show that results obtain with the help of this approach can be useful for analysis of real sets of documents.
- Further research will be focus on methods of introducing domain knowledge into the process of model's evaluation.

Thank you for your attention!
