

Package ‘tidylda’

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Type Package

Title Latent Dirichlet Allocation Using 'tidyverse' Conventions

Version 0.0.2

Description Implements an algorithm for Latent Dirichlet

Allocation (LDA), Blei et al. (2003) <<https://www.jmlr.org/papers/volume3/blei03a/blei03a.pdf>>, using style conventions from the 'tidyverse', Wickham et al. (2019) <[doi:10.21105/joss.01686](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686)>, and 'tidymodels', Kuhn et al. <<https://tidymodels.github.io/model-implementation-principles/>>.

Fitting is done via collapsed Gibbs sampling.

Also implements several novel features for LDA such as guided models and transfer learning based on ongoing and, as yet, unpublished research.

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URL <https://github.com/TommyJones/tidylda/>

BugReports <https://github.com/TommyJones/tidylda/issues>

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augment.tidylda	<i>Augment method for tidylda objects</i>
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Description

augment appends observation level model outputs.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidylda'
augment(
  x,
  data,
  type = c("class", "prob"),
  document_col = "document",
  term_col = "term",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class tidylda
data	a tidy tibble containing one row per original document-token pair, such as is returned by tdm_tidiers with column names c("document", "term") at a minimum.
type	one of either "class" or "prob"
document_col	character specifying the name of the column that corresponds to document IDs. Defaults to "document".

term_col	character specifying the name of the column that corresponds to term/token IDs. Defaults to "term".
...	other arguments passed to methods, currently not used

Details

The key statistic for augment is $P(\text{topic} \mid \text{document}, \text{token}) = P(\text{topic} \mid \text{token}) * P(\text{token} \mid \text{document})$. $P(\text{topic} \mid \text{token})$ are the entries of the 'lambda' matrix in the `tidylda` object passed with `x`. $P(\text{token} \mid \text{document})$ is taken to be the frequency of each token normalized within each document.

Value

`augment` returns a tidy tibble containing one row per document-token pair, with one or more columns appended, depending on the value of `type`.

If `type = 'prob'`, then one column per topic is appended. Its value is $P(\text{topic} \mid \text{document}, \text{token})$.

If `type = 'class'`, then the most-probable topic for each document-token pair is returned. If multiple topics are equally probable, then the topic with the smallest index is returned by default.

calc_prob_coherence *Probabilistic coherence of topics*

Description

Calculates the probabilistic coherence of a topic or topics. This approximates semantic coherence or human understandability of a topic.

Usage

```
calc_prob_coherence(beta, data, m = 5)
```

Arguments

beta	A numeric matrix or a numeric vector. The vector, or rows of the matrix represent the numeric relationship between topic(s) and terms. For example, this relationship may be $p(\text{word} \mid \text{topic})$ or $p(\text{topic} \mid \text{word})$.
data	A document term matrix or term co-occurrence matrix. The preferred class is a <code>dgCMatrix-class</code> . However there is support for any <code>Matrix-class</code> object as well as several other commonly-used classes such as <code>matrix</code> , <code>dfm</code> , <code>DocumentTermMatrix</code> , and <code>simple_triplet_matrix</code>
m	An integer for the number of words to be used in the calculation. Defaults to 5

Details

For each pair of words a, b in the top M words in a topic, probabilistic coherence calculates $P(b \mid a) - P(b)$, where a is more probable than b in the topic. For example, suppose the top 4 words in a topic are a, b, c, d . Then, we calculate 1. $P(a \mid b) - P(b)$, $P(a \mid c) - P(c)$, $P(a \mid d) - P(d)$ 2. $P(b \mid c) - P(c)$, $P(b \mid d) - P(d)$ 3. $P(c \mid d) - P(d)$ All 6 differences are averaged together.

Value

Returns an object of class `numeric` corresponding to the probabilistic coherence of the input topic(s).

Examples

```
# Load a pre-formatted dtm and topic model
data(nih_sample_dtm)

# fit a model
set.seed(12345)
model <- tidylda(
  data = nih_sample_dtm[1:20, ], k = 5,
  iterations = 100, burnin = 50
)

calc_prob_coherence(beta = model$beta, data = nih_sample_dtm, m = 5)
```

`glance.tidylda`*Glance method for tidylda objects*

Description

`glance` constructs a single-row summary "glance" of a `tidylda` topic model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidylda'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>tidylda</code>
<code>...</code>	other arguments passed to methods, currently not used

Value

`glance` returns a one-row [tibble](#) with the following columns:

`num_topics`: the number of topics in the model
`num_documents`: the number of documents used for fitting
`num_tokens`: the number of tokens covered by the model
`iterations`: number of total Gibbs iterations run
`burnin`: number of burn-in Gibbs iterations run

Examples

```
dtm <- nih_sample_dtm

lda <- tidylda(data = dtm, k = 10, iterations = 100, burnin = 75)

glance(lda)
```

 nih

Abstracts and metadata from NIH research grants awarded in 2014

Description

This dataset holds information on research grants awarded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 2014. The data set was downloaded in approximately January of 2015 from https://exporter.nih.gov/ExPORTER_Catalog.aspx. It includes both 'projects' and 'abstracts' files.

Usage

```
data("nih_sample")
```

Format

For `nih_sample`, a [tibble](#) of 100 randomly-sampled grants' abstracts and metadata. For `nih_sample_dtm`, a [dgCMatrix-class](#) representing the document term matrix of abstracts from 100 randomly-sampled grants.

Source

National Institutes of Health ExPORTER https://exporter.nih.gov/ExPORTER_Catalog.aspx

 posterior

Draw from the marginal posteriors of a tidylda topic model

Description

These functions are used to sample from the marginal posteriors of a `tidylda` topic model. This is useful for quantifying uncertainty around the parameters of beta or theta.

Usage

```
posterior(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidylda'
posterior(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidylda_posterior'
generate(x, matrix, which, times, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	For <code>posterior</code> , an object of class <code>tidylda</code> . For <code>generate</code> , an object of class <code>tidylda_posterior</code> obtained by a call to <code>posterior</code> .
<code>...</code>	Other arguments, currently not used.
<code>matrix</code>	A character of either <code>'theta'</code> or <code>'beta'</code> , indicating from which matrix to draw posterior samples.
<code>which</code>	Row index of <code>theta</code> , for document, or <code>beta</code> , for topic, from which to draw samples. <code>which</code> may also be a vector of indices.
<code>times</code>	Integer number of samples to draw.

Details

To sample from the marginal posteriors of a model, you must first make a call to `posterior` and then a call to `generate`.

`posterior` takes an object of class `tidylda` and constructs an object of class `tidylda_posterior` which contains two matrices. The rows of these matrices are Dirichlet parameters used to sample from the marginal posteriors of `theta` and `beta`.

`generate` takes an object of class `tidylda_posterior` and samples from the marginal posterior of the parameters specified by the `matrix` argument.

Value

`posterior` returns an object of class `tidylda_posterior`.

`generate` returns a tibble with one row per parameter per sample.

Returns a data frame where each row is a single sample from the posterior. Each column is the distribution over a single parameter. The variable `var` is a facet for subsetting by document (for `theta`) or topic (for `beta`).

References

Heinrich, G. (2005) Parameter estimation for text analysis. Technical report. <http://www.arbylon.net/publications/text-est.pdf>

Examples

```
# load some data
data(nih_sample_dtm)

# fit a model
set.seed(12345)

m <- tidylda(
  data = nih_sample_dtm[1:20, ], k = 5,
  iterations = 200, burnin = 175
)
```

```
# construct a posterior object
p <- posterior(m)

# sample from the marginal posterior corresponding to topic 1
t1 <- generate(
  x = p,
  matrix = "beta",
  which = 1,
  times = 100
)

# sample from the marginal posterior corresponding to document 5
d5 <- generate(
  x = p,
  matrix = "theta",
  which = 5,
  times = 100
)
```

predict.tidylda

Get predictions from a Latent Dirichlet Allocation model

Description

Obtains predictions of topics for new documents from a fitted LDA model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidylda'
predict(
  object,
  new_data,
  method = c("gibbs", "dot"),
  iterations = NULL,
  burnin = -1,
  no_common_tokens = c("default", "zero", "uniform"),
  threads = 1,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	a fitted object of class tidylda
new_data	a DTM or TCM of class dgCMatrix or a numeric vector
method	one of either "gibbs" or "dot". If "gibbs" Gibbs sampling is used and iterations must be specified.

<code>iterations</code>	If <code>method = "gibbs"</code> , an integer number of iterations for the Gibbs sampler to run. A future version may include automatic stopping criteria.
<code>burnin</code>	If <code>method = "gibbs"</code> , an integer number of burnin iterations. If <code>burnin</code> is greater than -1, the entries of the resulting "theta" matrix are an average over all iterations greater than <code>burnin</code> . Behavior is the same as documented in tidylda .
<code>no_common_tokens</code>	behavior when encountering documents that have no tokens in common with the model. Options are "default", "zero", or "uniform". See 'details', below for explanation of behavior.
<code>threads</code>	Number of parallel threads, defaults to 1.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical. Do you want to print a progress bar out to the console? Only active if <code>method = "gibbs"</code> . Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments, currently unused

Details

If `predict.tidylda` encounters documents that have no tokens in common with the model in object it will engage in one of three behaviors based on the setting of `no_common_tokens`.

`default` (the default) sets all topics to 0 for offending documents. This enables continued computations downstream in a way that NA would not. However, if `no_common_tokens == "default"`, then `predict.tidylda` will emit a warning for every such document it encounters.

`zero` has the same behavior as `default` but it emits a message instead of a warning.

`uniform` sets all topics to $1/k$ for every topic for offending documents. it does not emit a warning or message.

Value

a "theta" matrix with one row per document and one column per topic

Examples

```
# load some data
data(nih_sample_dtm)

# fit a model
set.seed(12345)

m <- tidylda(
  data = nih_sample_dtm[1:20, ], k = 5,
  iterations = 200, burnin = 175
)

str(m)

# predict on held-out documents using gibbs sampling "fold in"
p1 <- predict(m, nih_sample_dtm[21:100, ],
  method = "gibbs",
```



```
    iterations = 200, burnin = 175
  )

# predict on held-out documents using the dot product method
p2 <- predict(m, nih_sample_dtm[21:100, ], method = "dot")

# compare the methods
barplot(rbind(p1[1, ], p2[1, ]), beside = TRUE, col = c("red", "blue"))
```

print.tidyllda *Print Method for tidyllda*

Description

Print a summary for objects of class tidyllda

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidyllda'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L), n = 5, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class tidyllda
digits	minimal number of significant digits
n	Number of rows to show in each displayed tibble .
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

Value

Silently returns x

Examples

```
dtm <- nih_sample_dtm

lda <- tidyllda(data = dtm, k = 10, iterations = 100)

print(lda)

lda

print(lda, digits = 2)
```

 refit.tidylda

Update a Latent Dirichlet Allocation topic model

Description

Update an LDA model using collapsed Gibbs sampling.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidylda'
refit(
  object,
  new_data,
  iterations = NULL,
  burnin = -1,
  prior_weight = 1,
  additional_k = 0,
  additional_eta_sum = 250,
  optimize_alpha = FALSE,
  calc_likelihood = FALSE,
  calc_r2 = FALSE,
  return_data = FALSE,
  threads = 1,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a fitted object of class <code>tidylda</code> .
<code>new_data</code>	A document term matrix or term co-occurrence matrix of class <code>dgCMatrix</code> .
<code>iterations</code>	Integer number of iterations for the Gibbs sampler to run.
<code>burnin</code>	Integer number of burnin iterations. If <code>burnin</code> is greater than -1, the resulting "beta" and "theta" matrices are an average over all iterations greater than <code>burnin</code> .
<code>prior_weight</code>	Numeric, 0 or greater or NA. The weight of the beta as a prior from the base model. See Details, below.
<code>additional_k</code>	Integer number of topics to add, defaults to 0.
<code>additional_eta_sum</code>	Numeric magnitude of prior for additional topics. Ignored if <code>additional_k</code> is 0. Defaults to 250.
<code>optimize_alpha</code>	Logical. Experimental. Do you want to optimize alpha every iteration? Defaults to FALSE.
<code>calc_likelihood</code>	Logical. Do you want to calculate the log likelihood every iteration? Useful for assessing convergence. Defaults to FALSE.

<code>calc_r2</code>	Logical. Do you want to calculate R-squared after the model is trained? Defaults to FALSE.
<code>return_data</code>	Logical. Do you want <code>new_data</code> returned as part of the model object?
<code>threads</code>	Number of parallel threads, defaults to 1.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical. Do you want to print a progress bar out to the console? Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments, currently unused

Details

`refit` allows you to (a) update the probabilities (i.e. weights) of a previously-fit model with new data or additional iterations and (b) optionally use `beta` of a previously-fit LDA topic model as the `eta` prior for the new model. This is tuned by setting `beta_as_prior = FALSE` or `beta_as_prior = TRUE` respectively.

`prior_weight` tunes how strong the base model is represented in the prior. If `prior_weight = 1`, then the tokens from the base model's training data have the same relative weight as tokens in `new_data`. In other words, it is like just adding training data. If `prior_weight` is less than 1, then tokens in `new_data` are given more weight. If `prior_weight` is greater than 1, then the tokens from the base model's training data are given more weight.

If `prior_weight` is `NA`, then the new `eta` is equal to `eta` from the old model, with new tokens folded in. (For handling of new tokens, see below.) Effectively, this just controls how the sampler initializes (described below), but does not give prior weight to the base model.

Instead of initializing token-topic assignments in the manner for new models (see `tidylda`), the `update` initializes in 2 steps:

First, topic-document probabilities (i.e. `theta`) are obtained by a call to `predict.tidylda` using `method = "dot"` for the documents in `new_data`. Next, both `beta` and `theta` are passed to an internal function, `initialize_topic_counts`, which assigns topics to tokens in a manner approximately proportional to the posteriors and executes a single Gibbs iteration.

`refit` handles the addition of new vocabulary by adding a flat prior over new tokens. Specifically, each entry in the new prior is equal to the 10th percentile of `eta` from the old model. The resulting model will have the total vocabulary of the old model plus any new vocabulary tokens. In other words, after running `refit.tidylda ncol(beta) >= ncol(new_data)` where `beta` is from the new model and `new_data` is the additional data.

You can add additional topics by setting the `additional_k` parameter to an integer greater than zero. New entries to `alpha` have a flat prior equal to the median value of `alpha` in the old model. (Note that if `alpha` itself is a flat prior, i.e. scalar, then the new topics have the same value for their prior.) New entries to `eta` have a shape from the average of all previous topics in `eta` and scaled by `additional_eta_sum`.

Value

Returns an S3 object of class `c("tidylda")`.

Note

Updates are, as of this writing, almost-surely useful but their behaviors have not been optimized or well-studied. Caveat emptor!

Examples

```
# load a document term matrix
data(nih_sample_dtm)

d1 <- nih_sample_dtm[1:50, ]

d2 <- nih_sample_dtm[51:100, ]

# fit a model
m <- tidylda(d1,
  k = 10,
  iterations = 200, burnin = 175
)

# update an existing model by adding documents using old model as prior
m2 <- refit(
  object = m,
  new_data = rbind(d1, d2),
  iterations = 200,
  burnin = 175,
  prior_weight = 1
)

# use an old model to initialize new model and not use old model as prior
m3 <- refit(
  object = m,
  new_data = d2, # new documents only
  iterations = 200,
  burnin = 175,
  prior_weight = NA
)

# add topics while updating a model by adding documents
m4 <- refit(
  object = m,
  new_data = rbind(d1, d2),
  additional_k = 3,
  iterations = 200,
  burnin = 175
)
```

tidy.tidylda

Tidy a matrix from a tidylda topic model

Description

Tidy the result of a tidylda topic model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tidylda'  
tidy(x, matrix, log = FALSE, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'matrix'  
tidy(x, matrix, log = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class tidylda or an individual beta, theta, or lambda matrix.
matrix	the matrix to tidy; one of 'beta', 'theta', or 'lambda'
log	do you want to have the result on a log scale? Defaults to FALSE
...	other arguments passed to methods, currently not used

Value

Returns a [tibble](#).

If `matrix = "beta"` then the result is a table of one row per topic and token with the following columns: topic, token, beta

If `matrix = "theta"` then the result is a table of one row per document and topic with the following columns: document, topic, theta

If `matrix = "lambda"` then the result is a table of one row per topic and token with the following columns: topic, token, lambda

Functions

- `tidy.matrix`: Tidy an individual matrix. Useful for predictions and called from `tidy.tidylda`

Note

If `log = TRUE` then "log_" will be appended to the name of the third column of the resulting table. e.g "beta" becomes "log_beta".

Examples

```
dtm <- nih_sample_dtm  
  
lda <- tidylda(data = dtm, k = 10, iterations = 100, burnin = 75)  
  
tidy_beta <- tidy(lda, matrix = "beta")  
  
tidy_theta <- tidy(lda, matrix = "theta")  
  
tidy_lambda <- tidy(lda, matrix = "lambda")
```

tidylda

*Fit a Latent Dirichlet Allocation topic model***Description**

Fit a Latent Dirichlet Allocation topic model using collapsed Gibbs sampling.

Usage

```
tidylda(
  data,
  k,
  iterations = NULL,
  burnin = -1,
  alpha = 0.1,
  eta = 0.05,
  optimize_alpha = FALSE,
  calc_likelihood = TRUE,
  calc_r2 = FALSE,
  threads = 1,
  return_data = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A document term matrix or term co-occurrence matrix. The preferred class is a dgCMatrix-class . However there is support for any Matrix-class object as well as several other commonly-used classes such as matrix , dfm , DocumentTermMatrix , and simple_triplet_matrix
<code>k</code>	Integer number of topics.
<code>iterations</code>	Integer number of iterations for the Gibbs sampler to run.
<code>burnin</code>	Integer number of burnin iterations. If <code>burnin</code> is greater than -1, the resulting "beta" and "theta" matrices are an average over all iterations greater than <code>burnin</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	Numeric scalar or vector of length <code>k</code> . This is the prior for topics over documents.
<code>eta</code>	Numeric scalar, numeric vector of length <code>ncol(data)</code> , or numeric matrix with <code>k</code> rows and <code>ncol(data)</code> columns. This is the prior for words over topics.
<code>optimize_alpha</code>	Logical. Do you want to optimize alpha every iteration? Defaults to FALSE. See 'details' below for more information.
<code>calc_likelihood</code>	Logical. Do you want to calculate the log likelihood every iteration? Useful for assessing convergence. Defaults to TRUE.

<code>calc_r2</code>	Logical. Do you want to calculate R-squared after the model is trained? Defaults to FALSE. See <code>calc_lda_r2</code> .
<code>threads</code>	Number of parallel threads, defaults to 1. See Details, below.
<code>return_data</code>	Logical. Do you want data returned as part of the model object?
<code>verbose</code>	Logical. Do you want to print a progress bar out to the console? Defaults to TRUE.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments, currently unused

Details

This function calls a collapsed Gibbs sampler for Latent Dirichlet Allocation written using the excellent Rcpp package. Some implementation notes follow:

Topic-token and topic-document assignments are not initialized based on a uniform-random sampling, as is common. Instead, topic-token probabilities (i.e. beta) are initialized by sampling from a Dirichlet distribution with eta as its parameter. The same is done for topic-document probabilities (i.e. theta) using alpha. Then an internal function is called (`initialize_topic_counts`) to run a single Gibbs iteration to initialize assignments of tokens to topics and topics to documents.

When you use burn-in iterations (i.e. `burnin = TRUE`), the resulting beta and theta matrices are calculated by averaging over every iteration after the specified number of burn-in iterations. If you do not use burn-in iterations, then the matrices are calculated from the last run only. Ideally, you'd burn in every iteration before convergence, then average over the chain after its converged (and thus every observation is independent).

If you set `optimize_alpha` to TRUE, then each element of alpha is proportional to the number of times each topic has been sampled that iteration averaged with the value of alpha from the previous iteration. This lets you start with a symmetric alpha and drift into an asymmetric one. However, (a) this probably means that convergence will take longer to happen or convergence may not happen at all. And (b) I make no guarantees that doing this will give you any benefit or that it won't hurt your model. Caveat emptor!

The log likelihood calculation is the same that can be found on page 9 of <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1510.08628.pdf>. The only difference is that the version in `tidylda` allows eta to be a vector or matrix. (Vector used in this function, matrix used for model updates in `refit.tidylda`). At present, the log likelihood function appears to be ok for assessing convergence. i.e. It has the right shape. However, it is, as of this writing, returning positive numbers, rather than the expected negative numbers. Looking into that, but in the meantime caveat emptor once again.

Parallelism, is not currently implemented. The `threads` argument is a placeholder for planned enhancements.

Value

Returns an S3 object of class `tidylda`. See `new_tidylda`.

Examples

```
# load some data
data(nih_sample_dtm)

# fit a model
```

```
set.seed(12345)
m <- tidylda(
  data = nih_sample_dtm[1:20, ], k = 5,
  iterations = 200, burnin = 175
)

str(m)

# predict on held-out documents using gibbs sampling "fold in"
p1 <- predict(m, nih_sample_dtm[21:100, ],
  method = "gibbs",
  iterations = 200, burnin = 175
)

# predict on held-out documents using the dot product method
p2 <- predict(m, nih_sample_dtm[21:100, ], method = "dot")

# compare the methods
barplot(rbind(p1[1, ], p2[1, ]), beside = TRUE, col = c("red", "blue"))
```


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