

Table based KNN for Extracting Keywords

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Abstract—This research is concerned with the table based KNN as the approach to the keyword extraction task. The keyword extraction task is viewed as an instance of word classification, and it is discovered that encoding words into tables improved the word categorization performance. In this research, words are encoded into tables and the correspondingly modified version of KNN is applied to the keyword extraction task. As the benefits from this research, like the case in the general word categorization, we expect the better performance in the keyword extraction, as the special word classification. Therefore, the goal of this research is to provide the better scheme of extracting keywords from each text.

Keywords—Keyword Extraction, Table Similarity, Table based KNN

I. INTRODUCTION

Keyword extraction refers to the process of selecting essential words reflecting the contents from an article. In this research, the task may be viewed into the binary classification task where each word is classified into a keyword or a non-keyword. Statistical and posting features are considered as features for deciding whether each word is a keyword or not. Under the view, it is assumed that a supervised learning algorithm is applied as the approach. Although the fuzzy keyword extraction where a continuous value between zero and one is assigned to a word as its membership value is available, the scope of this research is restricted to only crisp keyword extraction where each word is classified exclusively to a keyword or a non-keyword.

Encoding words into numerical vectors for using the traditional machine learning algorithms causes some problems. When using texts as features of numerical vectors representing words, many features are required for maintaining the robustness; their dimensions usually reach several hundred in spite of using feature selection schemes[3]. Because almost numerical vectors have zero values dominantly, discrimination among them for computing their distances is very poor[4]. If we set grammatical properties as features to avoid the huge dimensionality, it becomes very difficult to implement the encoding process. Therefore, this research is intended to overcome the above problems by encoding words into tables, instead of numerical vectors.

Let us consider what this research proposes as the solutions to the above problems. In this research, we encode

each word into a table of entries of texts including it and its weights of them. We modify the KNN (K Nearest Neighbor) into its table based version where a table is directly given as the input data and the similarity between tables is computed as a normalized value between zero and one. We apply the modified version to the classification task which is mapped from the keyword extraction. As the difference between the word categorization and the keyword extraction, the former is to classify words by topics, whereas the latter is to classify them by their relevancy to the given text.

Let us mention the benefits which are expected from this research. The tables which represent texts may be characterized as more compact and symbolic representations than numerical vectors. There is more discrimination among tables than numerical vectors in computing their similarities because the sparse distribution is completely avoided in encoding texts into tables. We may expect both better performance and more stability from the proposed KNN version as the contribution of defining the normalized similarity measure. However, note that the table size is given as the additional parameter, and it should be optimized between the computation speed and the reliability.

This article is organized into the four sections. In Section ??, we survey the relevant previous works. In Section III, we describe in detail what we propose in this research. In Section IV, we mention the remaining tasks for doing the further research.

II. PREVIOUS WORKS

Let us survey the previous cases of encoding texts into structured forms for using the machine learning algorithms to text mining tasks. The three main problems, huge dimensionality, sparse distribution, and poor transparency, have existed inherently in encoding them into numerical vectors. In previous works, various schemes of preprocessing texts have been proposed, in order to solve the problems. In this survey, we focus on the process of encoding texts into alternative structured forms to numerical vectors. In other words, this section is intended to explore previous works on solutions to the problems.

Let us mention the popularity of encoding texts into numerical vectors, and the proposal and the application of

string kernels as the solution to the above problems. In 2002, Sebastiani presented the numerical vectors are the standard representations of texts in applying the machine learning algorithms to the text classifications [6]. In 2002, Lodhi et al. proposed the string kernel as a kernel function of raw texts in using the SVM (Support Vector Machine) to the text classification [7]. In 2004, Lesile et al. used the version of SVM which proposed by Lodhi et al. to the protein classification [8]. In 2004, Kate and Mooney used also the SVM version for classifying sentences by their meanings [9].

Previously, it was proposed that texts should be encoded into string vectors as other structured forms. In 2008, Jo modified the k means algorithm into the version which processes string vectors as the approach to the text clustering[11]. In 2010, Jo modified the two supervised learning algorithms, the KNN and the SVM, into the version as the improved approaches to the text classification [12]. In 2010, Jo proposed the unsupervised neural networks, called Neural Text Self Organizer, which receives the string vector as its input data [13]. In 2010, Jo applied the supervised neural networks, called Neural Text Categorizer, which gets a string vector as its input, as the approach to the text classification [14].

It was proposed that texts are encoded into tables instead of numerical vectors, as the solutions to the above problems. In 2008, Jo and Cho proposed the table matching algorithm as the approach to text classification [4]. In 2008, Jo applied also his proposed approach to the text clustering, as well as the text categorization [11]. In 2011, Jo described as the technique of automatic text classification in his patent document [5]. In 2015, Jo improved the table matching algorithm into its more stable version [2].

The above previous works proposed the string kernel as the kernel function of raw texts in the SVM, and tables and string vectors as representations of texts, in order to solve the problems. Because the string kernel takes very much computation time for computing their values, it was used for processing short strings or sentences rather than texts. In the previous works on encoding texts into tables, only table matching algorithm was proposed; there is no attempt to modify the machine algorithms into their table based version. In the previous works on encoding texts into string vectors, only frequency was considered for defining features of string vectors. In this research, we will modify the machine learning algorithm, KNN, into the version which processes tables instead of numerical vectors, and use it as the approach to the keyword extraction which is viewed into a classification task.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

This section is concerned with the keyword extraction system where the table based KNN (K Nearest Neighbor) is adopted as the approach, and consists of the four sections.

In Section III-A, we describe the process of encoding words into tables as the preprocessing step. In Section III-B, we cover the scheme of computing a similarity between two tables into a normalized value between zero and one. In Section III-C, we mention the proposed KNN where a table is given as the input data instead of a numerical vector. In Section III-D, viewing the keyword extraction into a binary classification task, we explain the scheme of applying the KNN version to the task.

A. Word Encoding

This section is concerned with the process of encoding words into tables as illustrated in figure 1. In the process, a word is given as the input and a table which consists of entries of text identifiers and their weights is generated as the output. In addition, we need a text collection for encoding so; each text links to its own list of included words in the collection. The list of texts each of which is linked with included words is converted into the inverted list where each word links to texts including it. Therefore, in this section we describe the three steps involved in encoding words into tables as illustrated in figure 1.

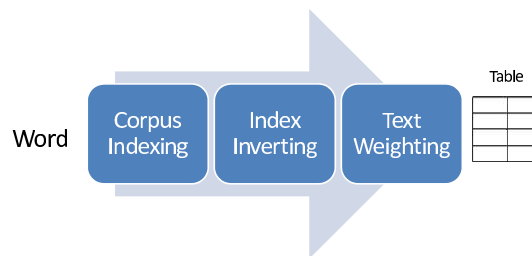


Figure 1. Overall Process of Word Encoding

The process of indexing the corpus into list of words is illustrated in Figure 2. The first step of the process is to tokenize a string concatenated by texts in the corpus into tokens by segmenting it by white spaces or punctuation marks. The second step called stemming is to map each token into its root form by the grammatical rules. The third step is to remove the stop words which function only grammatically and irrelevantly to contents for more efficiency. The words which are generated the through three steps are usually nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

In Figure 3, we illustrate the inverted list where each word is linked to its list of texts including the word. The index list where each text is linked to its included words may be generated by indexing each text from the text collection. For each word, the inverted list is constructed by retrieving texts including it from the index list. In each word, each text is associated with its weight as the relationship between the word and the text. The association of each word with the list of texts is opposite to the association of each text with its list of words is the reason of calling the list which is presented in figure 3 the inverted list.

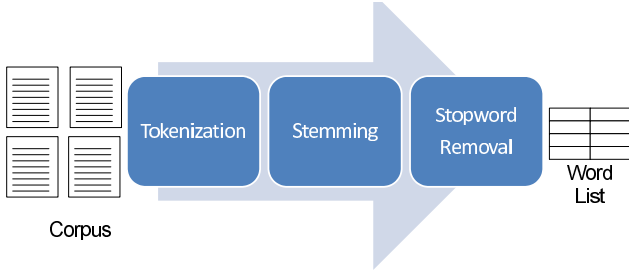


Figure 2. The Process of Corpus Indexing

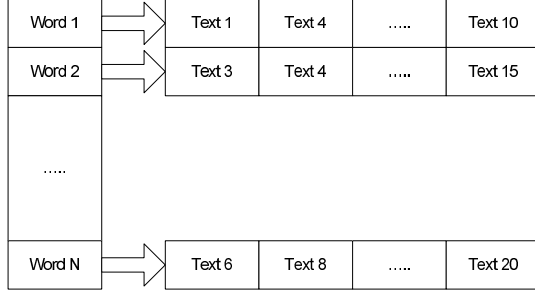


Figure 3. The Inverted Index

We build a table which represents a word from the inverted list which is shown in Figure 3. We fetch the text identifiers which are linked to the given word from the inverted list. We make the list of entries of text identifiers and their weights of words in them. We select entries by their weights and build the constantly sized table which representing the given word. Previously, we mentioned the process of encoding texts into tables; each table consists of words and their weights, instead of text identifiers [2].

Previously, we attempted to encode texts into tables [2], so let us consider the differences between the word encoding and the text encoding. In the word encoding, each word is associated with texts including it, whereas, in the text encoding, each text is done with words included in it. Each table representing a word has its own entries of text identifiers and its weights in the texts, whereas one representing a text has those of words and their weights in the text. Computing similarity between the tables representing both words is based on text identifiers which include them, while doing it between the tables representing both texts is based on words shared by the both texts. Therefore, from the comparisons, reversal of texts and words indicate the essential differences between the text and word encoding.

B. Similarity between Tables

This section is concerned with the process of computing a similarity between tables. Texts are encoded into tables by the process which was described in section III-A. The two tables are viewed into the two sets of words and the set of shared words is retrieved by applying the intersection

on the two sets. The similarity between the two tables is based on the ratio of the shared word weights to the total weights of the two tables. Therefore, we intend this section to describe in detail and formally the process of computing the similarity.

A table which represents a word may be formalized as a set of entries of text identifiers and its weights. The word, T_j is represented into a set of entries as follows:

$$T_j = \{(d_{j1}, w_{j1}), (d_{j2}, w_{j2}), \dots, (d_{jn}, w_{jn})\}$$

where d_{ji} is a text identifier including the word, T_j , and w_{ji} is the weight of the word, T_j in the text, d_{ji} . The set of only text identifiers including the word, T_j is as follows:

$$D(T_j) = \{d_{j1}, d_{j2}, \dots, d_{jn}\}$$

The TF-IDF (Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency) weight, w_{ij} of the word, T_j in the text, d_{ji} is computed by equation (1)

$$w_{ji} = \begin{cases} \log \frac{N}{DF_j} (1 + \log TF_{ji}) & \text{if } TF_{ji} > 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where N is the total number of texts in the corpus, DF_j is the number of texts including the word, T_j , and TF_{ji} is the frequency of the word, T_j in the given text, d_{ji} . Therefore, the table is defined formally as unordered set of pairs of text identifiers and their weights.

Let us describe formally the process of computing the similarity between two tables indicating two words. The two words, T_1 and T_2 are encoded into the two tables as follows:

$$T_1 = \{(d_{11}, w_{11}), (d_{12}, w_{12}), \dots, (d_{1n}, w_{1n})\}$$

$$T_2 = \{(d_{21}, w_{21}), (d_{22}, w_{22}), \dots, (d_{2n}, w_{2n})\}$$

The two words are represented into the two sets of texts by applying the operator, $D(\cdot)$, as follows:

$$D(T_1) = \{d_{11}, d_{12}, \dots, d_{1n}\}$$

$$D(T_2) = \{d_{21}, d_{22}, \dots, d_{2n}\}$$

By applying the intersection to the two sets, a set of shared texts is generated as follows:

$$D(T_1) \cap D(T_2) = \{sd_1, sd_2, \dots, sd_k\}$$

We construct the table of the shared texts and their dual weights among which one is from T_1 , and the other is from T_2 as follows:

$$SD = \{(sd_1, w_{11}, w_{21}), (sd_2, w_{12}, w_{22}), \dots, (sd_k, w_{k1}, w_{k2})\}$$

The similarity between the two tables is computed as the ratio of the total dual weights of the shared texts to the total weights of the texts in both tables, by equation (2).

$$Sim(T_1, T_2) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k (w_{1i} + w_{2i})}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{1i} + \sum_{i=1}^m w_{2i}} \quad (2)$$

It is always given as a normalized value between zero and one; if the two tables, T_1 and T_2 are same to each other, $T_1 = T_2$ the similarity becomes 1.0 as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Sim(T_1, T_2) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (w_{1i} + w_{2i})}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{1i} + \sum_{i=1}^m w_{2i}} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{1i} + \sum_{i=1}^m w_{2i}}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{1i} + \sum_{i=1}^m w_{2i}} = 1.0 \end{aligned}$$

If they are exclusive, $D(T_1) \cap D(T_2) = \emptyset$ the similarity becomes 0.0 as follows:

$$Sim(T_1, T_2) = \frac{0}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{1i} + \sum_{i=1}^m w_{2i}} = 0.0$$

We demonstrate the process of computing the similarity between two tables using the simple example which is presented in Figure 4. The two words are encoded into the two source tables as shown in Figure 4. In the example, the two text identifiers, 'artificial' and 'documents' are shared by the two tables, and each shared ones have their dual weights from the two input tables. The similarity between the two tables is computed to be 0.52 as a normalized value by equation (2). Therefore, the similarity is computed by lexical matching between the two tables.

Text	Weight	Text	Weight
doc01	0.7	doc05	0.4
doc02	0.4	doc02	0.6
doc03	0.6	doc06	0.4
doc04	0.5	doc04	0.6
Total	2.2	Total	2.0

Text	Weight	Weight
doc02	0.4	0.6
doc04	0.5	0.6
Total	0.9	1.2

$$\frac{0.9+1.2}{2.2+2.0} = \frac{2.1}{4.0} = 0.52$$

Figure 4. Example of Two Tables

The similarity computation which is presented above is characterized mathematically. The commutative law applies to the computation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Sim(T_1, T_2) &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k (w_{1i} + w_{2i})}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{1i} + \sum_{i=1}^m w_{2i}} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k (w_{2i} + w_{1i})}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_{2i} + \sum_{i=1}^m w_{1i}} = Sim(T_2, T_1). \end{aligned}$$

The similarity is always given as a normalized value between zero and one as follows:

$$0 \leq Sim(T_1, T_2) \leq 1.$$

If the weights which are assigned to all elements are identical, the similarity between two tables depends on the number of shared text identifiers as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Sim(T_1, T_2) &\leq Sim(T_1, T_3) \\ \rightarrow |D(T_1) \cap D(T_2)| &\leq |D(T_1) \cap D(T_3)|. \end{aligned}$$

The complexity of computing the similarity between two tables is $O(n \log n)$, since it takes $O(n \log n)$ for sorting the entries of two tables using the quick sort or the heap sort, and $O(n)$ for extracting shared elements by the consequential processing [1].

C. Proposed Version of KNN

This section is concerned with the proposed KNN version as the approach to the word categorization. Words are encoded into tables by the process which was described in section III-B. In this section, we attempt to modify the traditional KNN into the version where a table is given as the input data. The version is intended to improve the classification performance by avoiding problems from encoding words into numerical vectors. Therefore, in this section, we describe the proposed KNN version in detail, together with the traditional version.

The traditional KNN version is illustrated in Figure 5. The sample words which are labeled with the positive class or the negative class are encoded into numerical vectors. The similarities of the numerical vector which represents a novice word with those representing sample words are computed using the Euclidean distance or the cosine similarity. The k most similar sample words are selected as the k nearest neighbors and the label of the novice entity is decided by voting their labels. However, note that the traditional KNN version is very fragile in computing the similarity between very sparse numerical vectors.

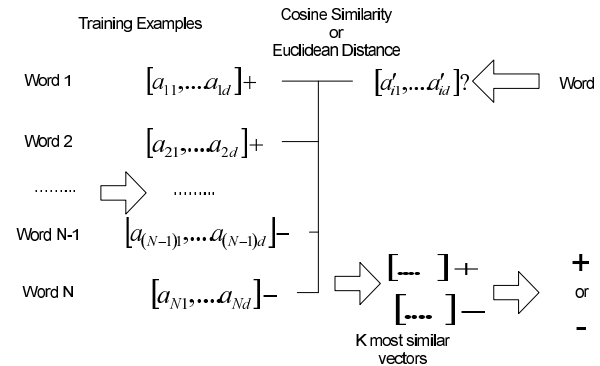


Figure 5. The Traditional Version of KNN

Separately from the traditional one, we illustrate the classification process by the proposed version in Figure 6. The sample texts labeled with the positive or negative class are encoded into tables. The similarity between two tables is computed by the scheme which was described in section III-B. Identically to the traditional version, in the proposed version, the k most similarity samples are selected, and the label of the novice one is decided by voting ones of sample entities. Because the sparse distribution in each table is never available inherently, the poor discriminations by sparse distribution are certainly overcome in this research.

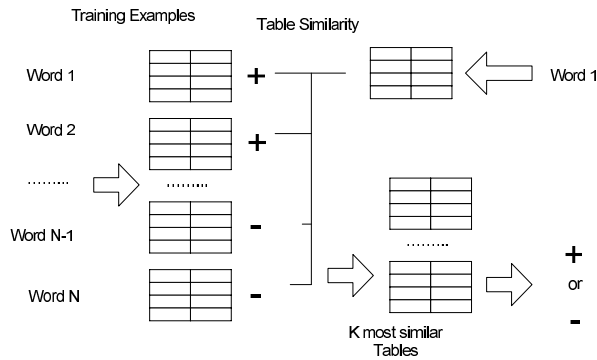


Figure 6. The Proposed Version of KNN

We may derive some variants from the proposed KNN version. We may assign different weights to selected neighbors instead of identical ones: the highest weights to the first nearest neighbor and the lowest weight to the last one. Instead of a fixed number of nearest neighbors, we select any number of training examples within a hyper-sphere whose center is the given novice example as neighbors. The categorical scores are computed proportionally to similarities with training examples, instead of selecting nearest neighbors. We may also consider the variants where more than two variants are combined with each other.

Because the tables which represent words are characterized more symbolically than numerical vectors, it is easier to trace results from classifying items. Let us assume that novice words are classified by voting labels of their nearest neighbors. In each category, the shared text identifiers between novice one and its nearest neighbors are extracted. We make a list of shared ones and their weights, and the categorical score, in each category. We present the evidence of classifying an entity into a category, by showing them.

D. The Application to Keyword Extraction

This section is concerned with the scheme of applying the proposed KNN version which was described in section III-C to the keyword extraction task. Before doing so, we need to transform the task into one where machine learning algorithms are applicable as the flexible and adaptive models. We prepare the words which are labeled with 'keyword' or 'not' as the sample data. The words are encoded into tables by the scheme which was described in section III-B. Therefore, in this section, we describe the process of extracting keywords from texts automatically using the proposed KNN with the view of the keyword extraction into a classification task.

In this research, the keyword extraction is viewed into a binary classification task, as shown in Figure 7. A text is given as the input, and a list of words is extracted by indexing the text. Each word is classified by the classifier into either of two labels: 'keyword' or 'not'. The words which are classified into 'keyword' are selected as the output of the keyword extraction system. For doing so, we need to

collect words which are labeled with one of the two labels as sample examples, in advance.

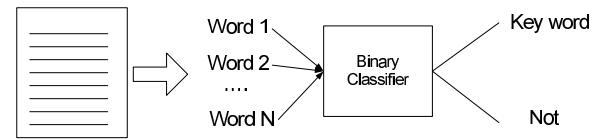


Figure 7. View of Keyword Extraction into Binary Classification

We need to prepare sample words which are labeled with 'keyword' or 'not', before classifying a novice one or ones. A text collection is segmented into sub-collections of content based similar words which are called domains, manually or automatically. We prepare sample words which are labeled manually, domain by domain. To each domain, we assign and train a classifier with the words in the corresponding sub-collection. When a text is given as the input, the classifier which corresponds to the most similar domain is selected among them.

We mention the process where an article is given as the input and a list of keywords is generated as the output. We nominate the classifier which corresponds to the sub-group which is similar as the given article, based on its content. A list of words is extracted by indexing the article, and each word is encoded into structured forms. The extracted words are classified by the nominated classifier into 'keyword' or 'not', and the words which are classified into the former are selected. The performance depends on the granularity of each sub-group; it should be optimized between the two factors: the amount of sample examples and the subgroup granularity.

Even if the keyword extraction is viewed into an instance of word categorization, it needs to be distinguished from the topic based word categorization. The word categorization is given as a single multiple classification or multiple binary classifications, whereas the keyword extraction is fixed only to a single binary classification. In the word categorization, each word is classified semantically into one or some of the predefined topics, whereas in the keyword extraction, it is classified into an essential word, or not. In the word categorization, each word is classified by its meaning, whereas in the keyword extraction, it is classified by its relevancy to the given text. In the word categorization, when the given task is decomposed into binary classification tasks, a classifier is assigned to each topic, whereas, in the keyword extraction, a classifier is done to each domain.

IV. CONCLUSION

Let us consider the remaining tasks for doing the further research. In one of specific domains such as engineering, science, and medicine, we need to validate and customize the proposed research in the keyword extraction, by transforming it into a classification task. Because various schemes

of weighting words are available, more than one weight may be assigned to each word, so it need to be considered in computing the similarity between tables. Other machine learning algorithms may be modified as well as KNN into their table based versions. By adopting the proposed approach, we implement the keyword extraction system as a module of other programs or an independent program.

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