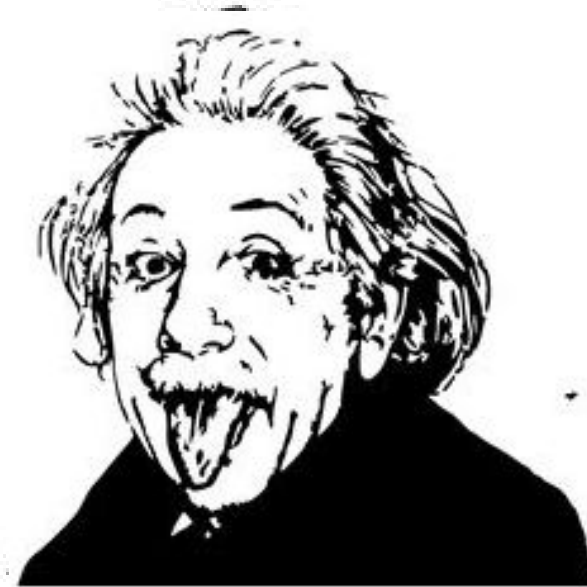




**Be on Science's Pulse with NLP  
or  
“What are the serious men  
talking about?”**



Kodliuk Tetiana, Data Scientist

# Who are you?

## Why did we wake up so early?



Data Scientist



Lead of Data Scientists



Lecturer in Apache Spark



Lecturer in Math  
Ph. D. in Math

Analyst



# We are living in magnificent time!!!

According to futuretimeline.net:

2050

- Robots take 50% of our jobs

2100

- Human intelligence is being vastly amplified by AI

2150

- Terraforming of Mars is underway

2200

- Traditional employment is becoming obsolete

4000

- Computer science is reaching its ultimate potential



# Artificial Intelligence is everywhere, isn't it?

image recognition

knowledge management

probabilistic reasoning

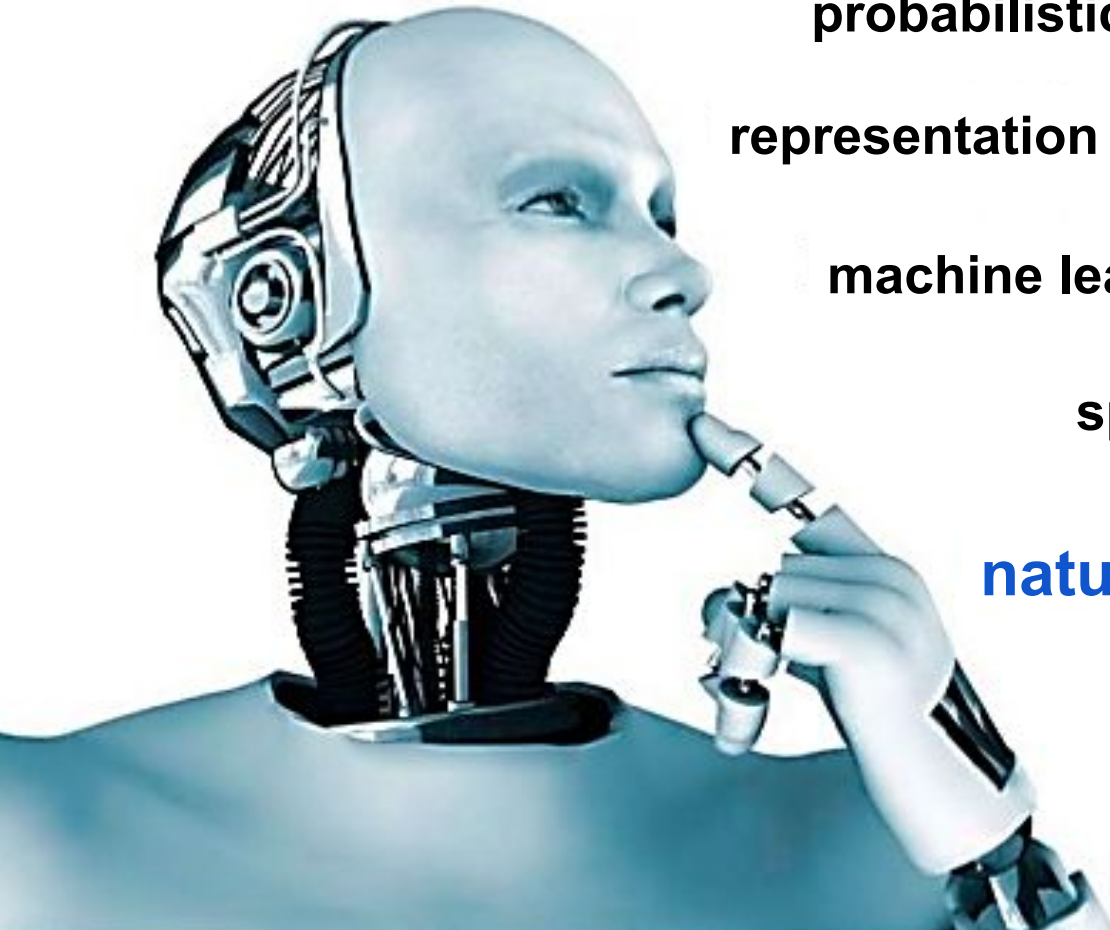
representation of human expression

machine learning

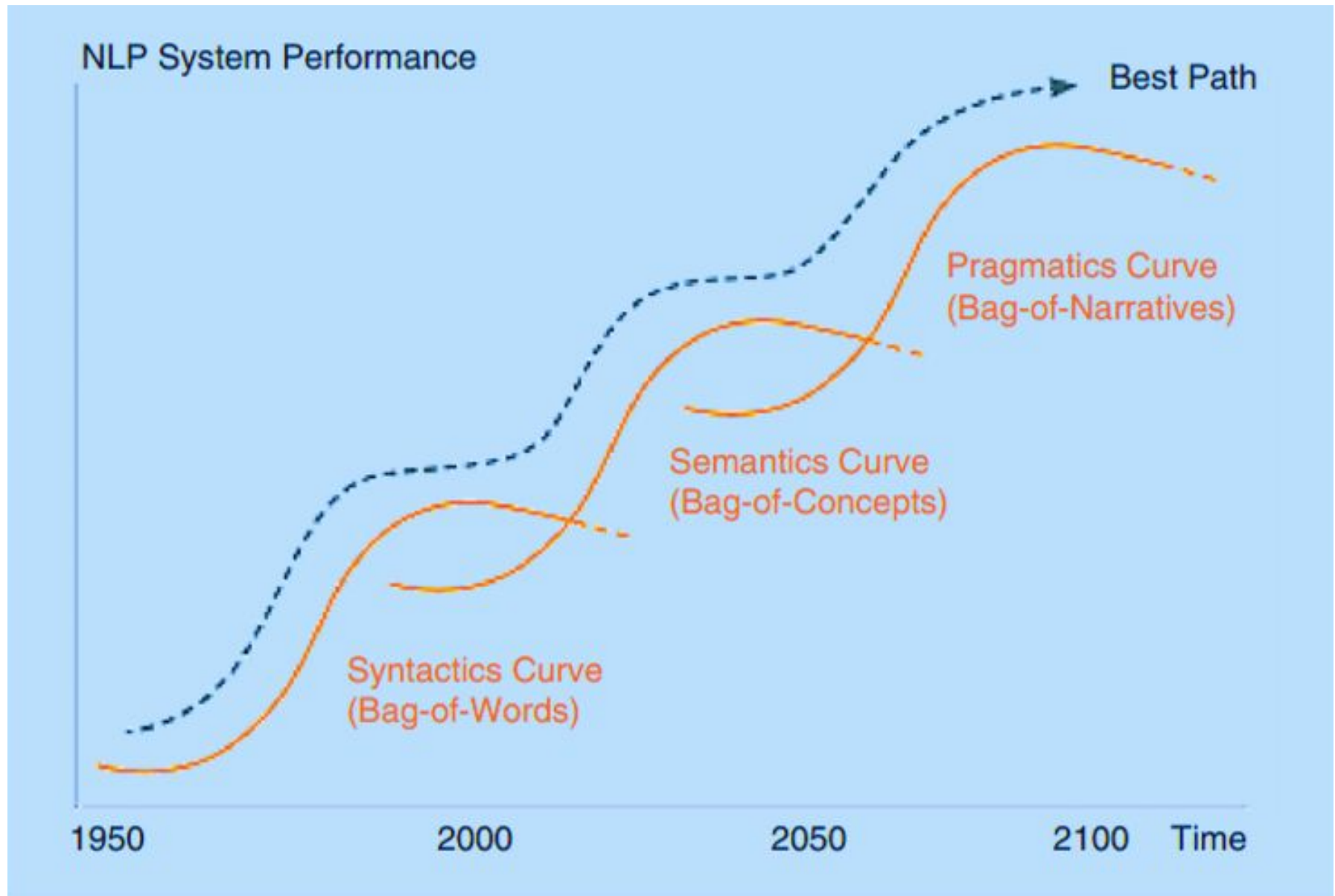
speech to text

**natural language processing**

robotics



# Jumping NLP Curves (Stanford, 2014)



# So our idea was born...

Extract the trends  
from the scientific publications





# Keywords extraction

## Keyword (keyphrase) extraction

is tasked with the automatic identification of terms (phrases) that best describe the subject of a document



# Everyone needs it...



I want to know only KEY news.

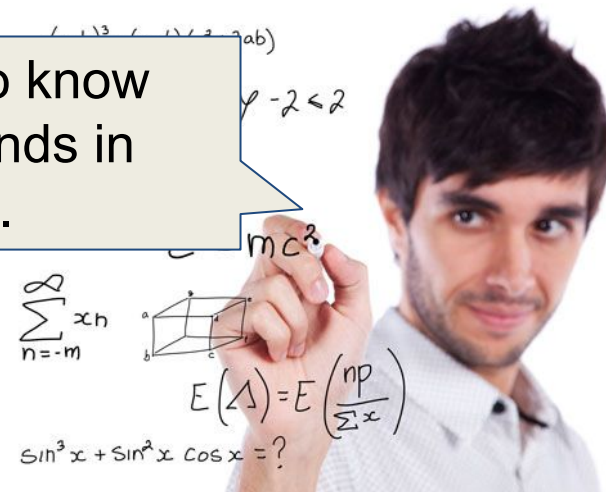
I want to know KEY approaches in medicine.



I want to know KEY problems of customers.



I want to know KEY trends in Science.





# Let's talk about a rough way



# arXiv.org

Web address	<a href="https://arxiv.org">arXiv.org</a> 
Commercial	No
Type of site	Science
Available in	English
Owner	<a href="#">Cornell University</a>
Created by	<a href="#">Paul Ginsparg</a>
Launched	August 14, 1991; 25 years ago
Alexa rank	 3,950 (as of May 2016) <sup>[1]</sup>
ISSN	2331-8422 
OCLC number	228652809 
Current status	Online





# ArXiv Categories

	Category	Number of subcategories
1	Statistics	5
2	Quantitative Biology	10
3	Computer Science	36
4	Nonlinear Sciences	5
5	Mathematics	32
6	Physics	39



# ArXiv monthly submissions





# How does the input data look like?

arXiv.org > hep-lat > arXiv:1510.00371

Search or Article-id

High Energy Physics - Lattice

## Excited-state energies and scattering phase shifts from lattice QCD with the stochastic LapH method

Colin Morningstar, John Bulava, Brendan Fahy, Jacob Fallica, Andrew Hanlon, Ben Hoerz, Keisuke Juge, Chik Him Wong

(Submitted on 1 Oct 2015)

Recent results in computing excited-state energies and meson-meson scattering phase shifts in lattice QCD are presented. A stochastic method of treating the low-lying modes of quark propagation that exploits Laplacian Heaviside quark-field smearing makes such studies possible now on large  $32^3 \times 256$  and  $48^3 \times 128$  lattices at near physical pion masses. Levels are identified using a variety of probe interpolating operators, which include both single-hadron and a large number of two-hadron operators.

Comments: Talk presented at CIPANP2015, 15 pages, 7 figures. arXiv admin note: substantial text overlap with [arXiv:1410.8839](#), [arXiv:1310.7887](#), [arXiv:1410.8843](#)

Subjects: **High Energy Physics - Lattice (hep-lat)**

Report number: CIPANP2015-Morningstar

Cite as: [arXiv:1510.00371](#) [hep-lat]  
(or [arXiv:1510.00371v1](#) [hep-lat] for this version)

# Where you can find the Data?

## Bulk Metadata Access

- ArXiv API
- OAI-PMH
- RSS



## Problems

- The versions of the papers can change at any moment
- Arxiv.org doesn't allow to scrape a lot of atoms at the same time
- It can be the problem with an internet
- It can be the extra characters in abstracts, author names, title etc.
- The categories names can change: "adap-org" = "nlin.AO", "Q-alg" = "math.QA"
- Ids of papers can have different format: 1606.04426, 160323

## Solutions

- ★ We update the versions of papers each month
- ★ We are waiting 20 second for scraping new atoms
- ★ We are retrying after 30 seconds each time.
- ★ We use encoding
- ★ We learn the changes and map them



**ALL CHANGE!**



[illegible]

How to improve the usability and conversion rate of your forms

What makes a good UX designer

Tips for bringing UX to the Agile party

A guide to carrying out usability reviews

# Wireframes are dead long live rapid prototyping

Good enough design

The joy of sketching

UX design fundamentals

Getting all emotional with BERT

UX tools techniques

UX websites and blogs

The curse of click here

My top

Usability testing hints tips and guidelines

How to play the Buy a feature design game

A guide to priority poker

Exhaustion

UX design

A step by step guide to scenario mapping

Getting the most out of personas

Online card sorting even better than the real thing

great free UX tools

How to play the Buy the feature design game



# Actual methods for keyphrases extraction

Statistical methods: Frequency, TF-IDF, BM25

RAKE

TextRank, KeyRank

Supervised Machine Learning

Neural Networks





Words

N-grams, phrases

POS patterns

Named entities

....

Frequencies

Weights: TF-IDF,

BM25

Rank

....

Manual

Supervised

Depended

....

# Rapid Automatic Keyword Extraction (RAKE)



**Author: Stuart Rose (2010)**

- Unsupervised method for extracting keywords
- Incorporate cooccurrence and frequency of words

# Candidate keywords selecting

**RAKE** partitions the text by using

**stop words**



**phrase delimiters**

? , . : -  
; ' " ( )



# Candidate keywords selecting

## **Compatibility of systems of linear constraints over the set of natural numbers.**

Criteria of compatibility of a system of linear Diophantine equations, strict inequations, and nonstrict inequations are considered. Upper bounds for components of a minimal set of solutions and algorithms of construction of minimal generating sets of solutions for all types of systems are given. These criteria and the corresponding algorithms for constructing a minimal supporting set of solutions can be used in solving all the considered types of systems and systems of mixed types.



Compatibility – systems – linear constraints – set – natural numbers –  
Criteria – compatibility – system – linear Diophantine equations – strict  
inequations – nonstrict inequations – Upper bounds – components – minimal  
set – solutions – algorithms – minimal generating sets – solutions – systems  
– criteria – corresponding algorithms – constructing – minimal supporting set  
– solving – systems – systems

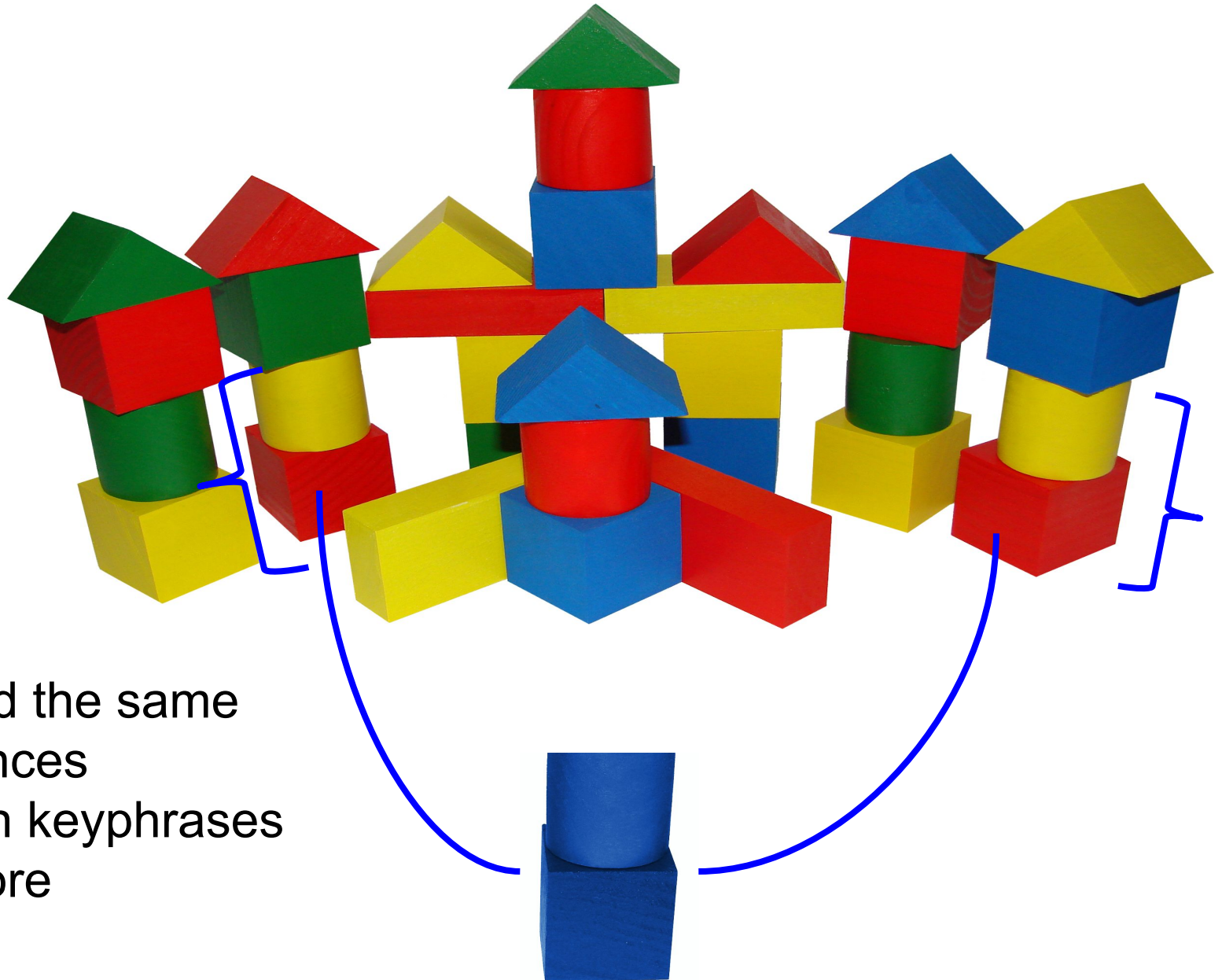
# Candidates scoring

Score of phrase = SUM(score(word))

Metrics for calculating word scores:

1. word frequency:  $\text{freq}(w)$ ,
2. word degree:  $\text{deg}(w)$ ,
3. ratio of degree to frequency:  $\text{deg}(w)/\text{freq}(w)$

# Additional option: adjoining keywords



Where am I?

I thought, she will speak  
about serious men...

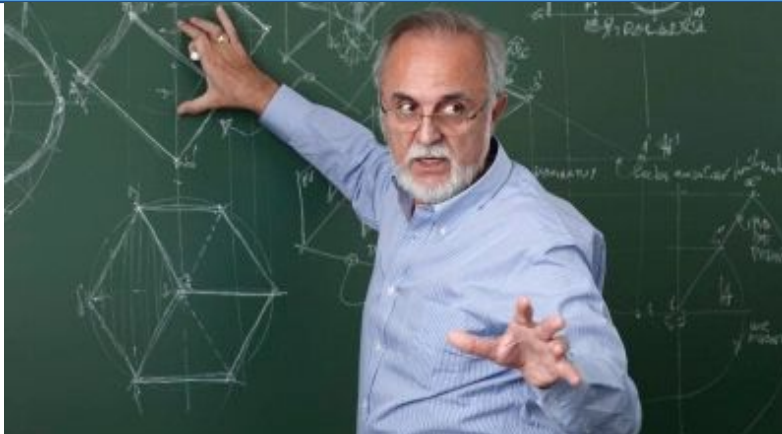


Some strange tables and  
no word about men...





# RAKE



Keyphrase	RAKE	Keyphrase	RAKE
spectral amplitude coding optical code division multiple access networks intelligent pinning based cooperative secondary control	51.64	мінімум волі за мінімум долі	10.56
service function localization enabling fine grained rdf data completeness assessment balanced ranking mechanisms convolutional neural networks	51.33	вона хотіла зніматись в кіно	10.04
strongly magnetized neutron stars powering superluminous supernovae remarkable magnetostuctural coupling	49.85	він мені свої пісні співав	8.83
randomized version room temperature tetragonal noncollinear antiferromagnet ptmnga optimal system maneuver	49.62	я-а-а почую голос твій	7.72
		мало-мало-мало мені	7.72
		вісім днів він її шукав	7.07
		усі знайомі ледь знайомі	7.07
		ключ не підійшов а може й не посмів	7.07
		я слухав звук дощу і Біллі Холідей	7.07

"The best way to  
have a good idea  
is to have **a lot of  
ideas.**"

~ Linus Pauling



# What is the best method?

Method	Advantage	Disadvantage
TF-IDF	Important keyphrases extraction, n-grams possible	Candidates extraction
TextRank	Cooccurrences calculating	Long phrases
RAKE	Frequencies, Coocurences calculating, candidates extraction	Long phrases
Supervised ML	High score of extraction	Train dataset is needed

# Our Approach

RAKE



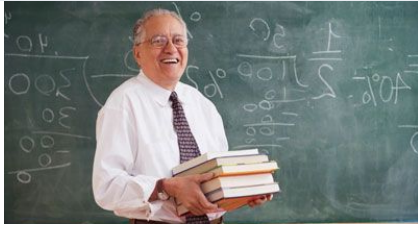
TF-IDF



Science  
Pulse



# RAKE+TF-IDF



Keyphrase	Weight	Keyphrase	Weight
massive multiple input output	7,25	все буде добре	1
long short term memory architecture	5,12	коли тебе нема	1
Live action virtual reality games	3,15	небо над дніпром	1
low rank hankel matrix completion	3,04	хочу напиться тобою	0,78
multi point wireless energy transmission	3,01	жити без мети	0,78
tree augmented naive bayes classifier	2,89	мила моя сьюзі	0,78
long short term memorized fusion	2,15	тінь твого тіла	0,75
fine grained entity type classification	1,51	коли настане день	0,75
high speed railway communication systems	1,27	кожну хвилину життя	0,75
partially observable markov decision process	1,13	коли тобі важко	0,75

# How to join different methods?

Input text

RAKE

TF-IDF

out the AMG Funds retail brand last month, hired a US retail sales chief and prepared to advertise. US retail may not seem its most logical market, given that Vanguard's ruthless discounting and no-frills index products have long dominated, but Sean Healey, chief executive of AMG, says demand for boutique investing is building. "We don't need to convince anyone that passive is going away," Mr Healey says. "Rather, we need to convince investors that we are on the other end, on the alpha-generating end of the barbell." The long-anticipated rotation out of fixed income and general risk aversion bodes well for AMG, he says, especially considering it has maintained positive sales during fixed in-

running shoes for **overpronation**

**some good** running shoes flat feet

**tips to select best** shoes flat feet

running shoes for flat feet **and bunions**

running shoes for flat feet **and underpronation**

running shoes for flat feet **nike**

running shoes for flat feet **2013**

running shoes for flat feet **2014**

Keyphrase 1

Keyphrase 2

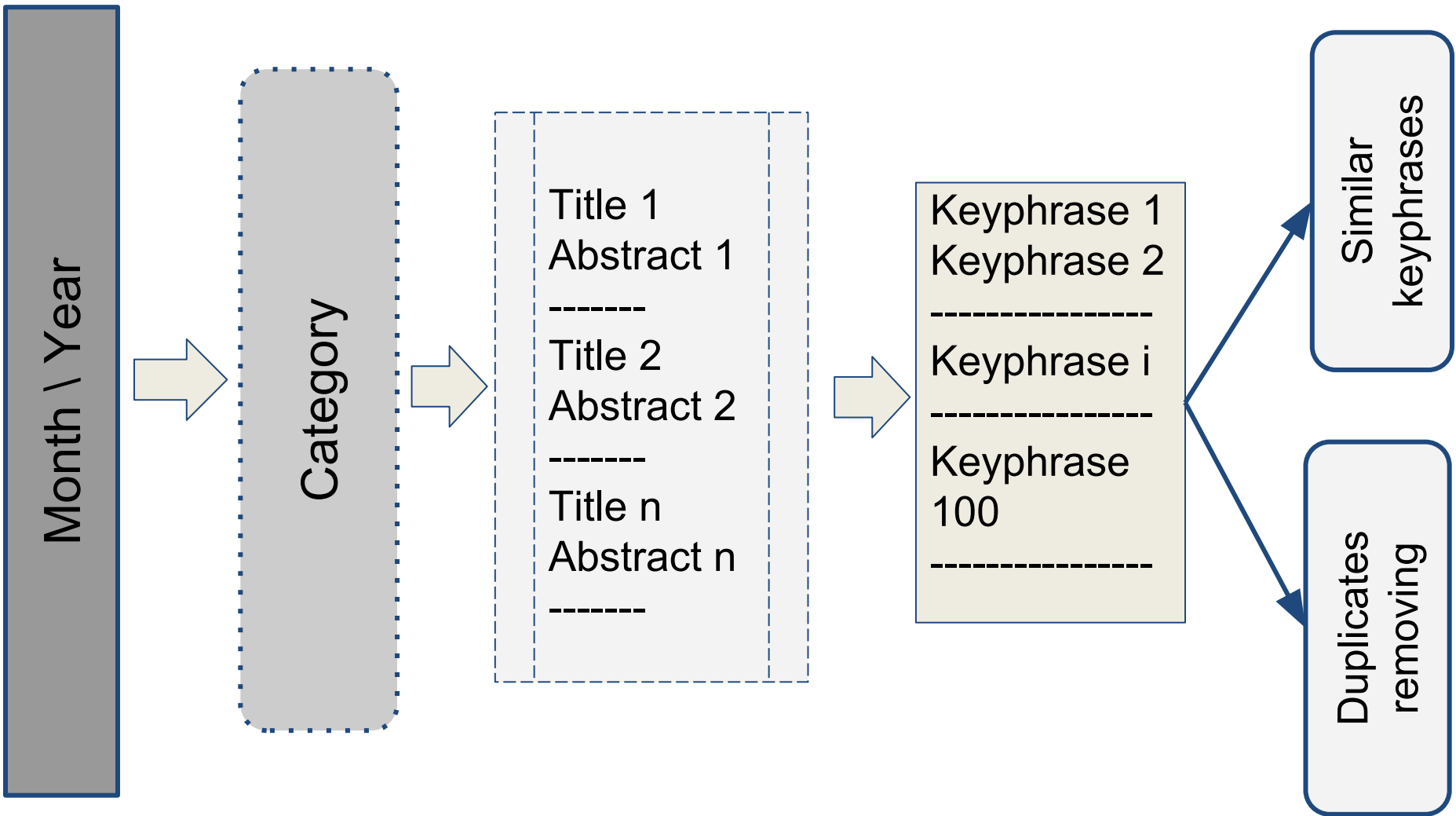
Keyphrase 3

Keyphrase 4

Keyphrase 5

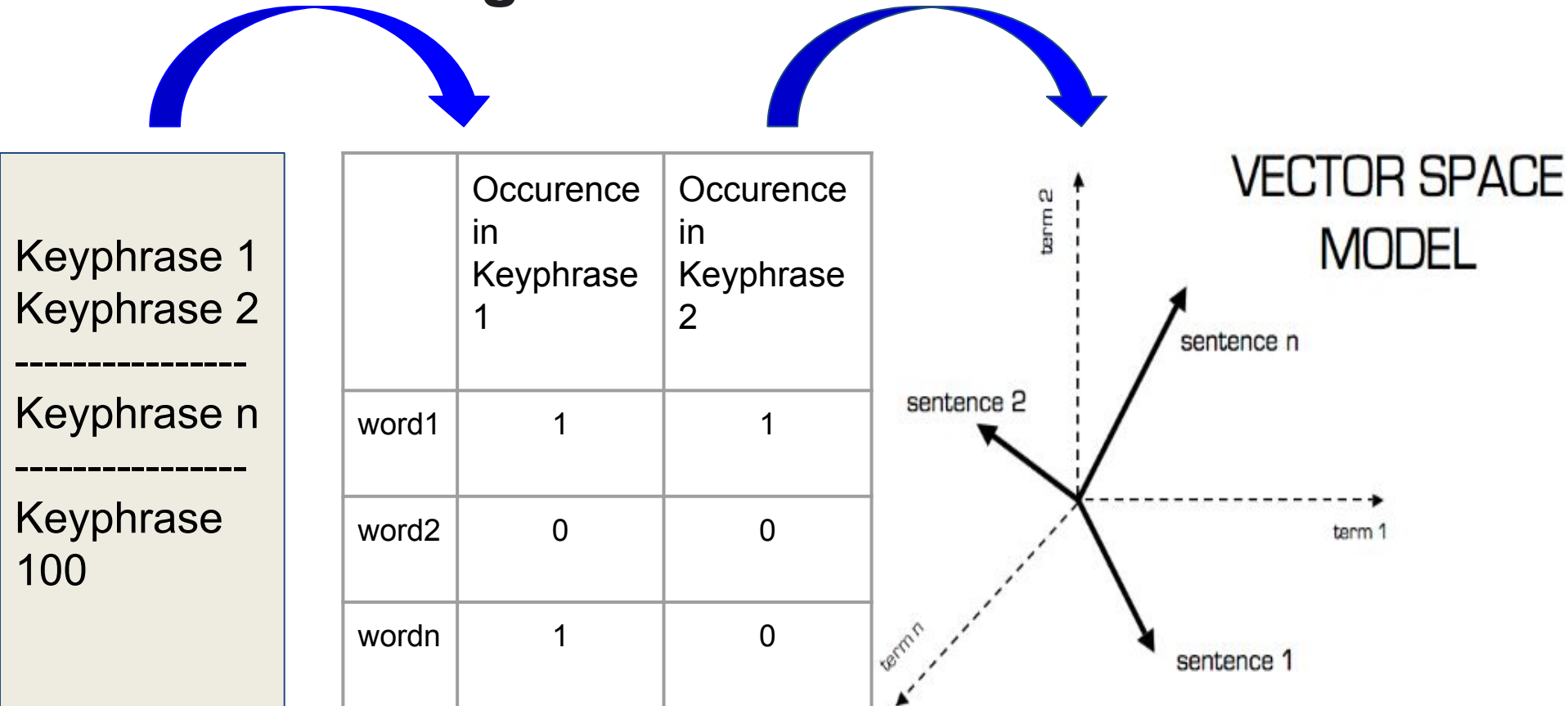
RAKE weight

TF-IDF score



# Duplicates removing

## Bag of Words

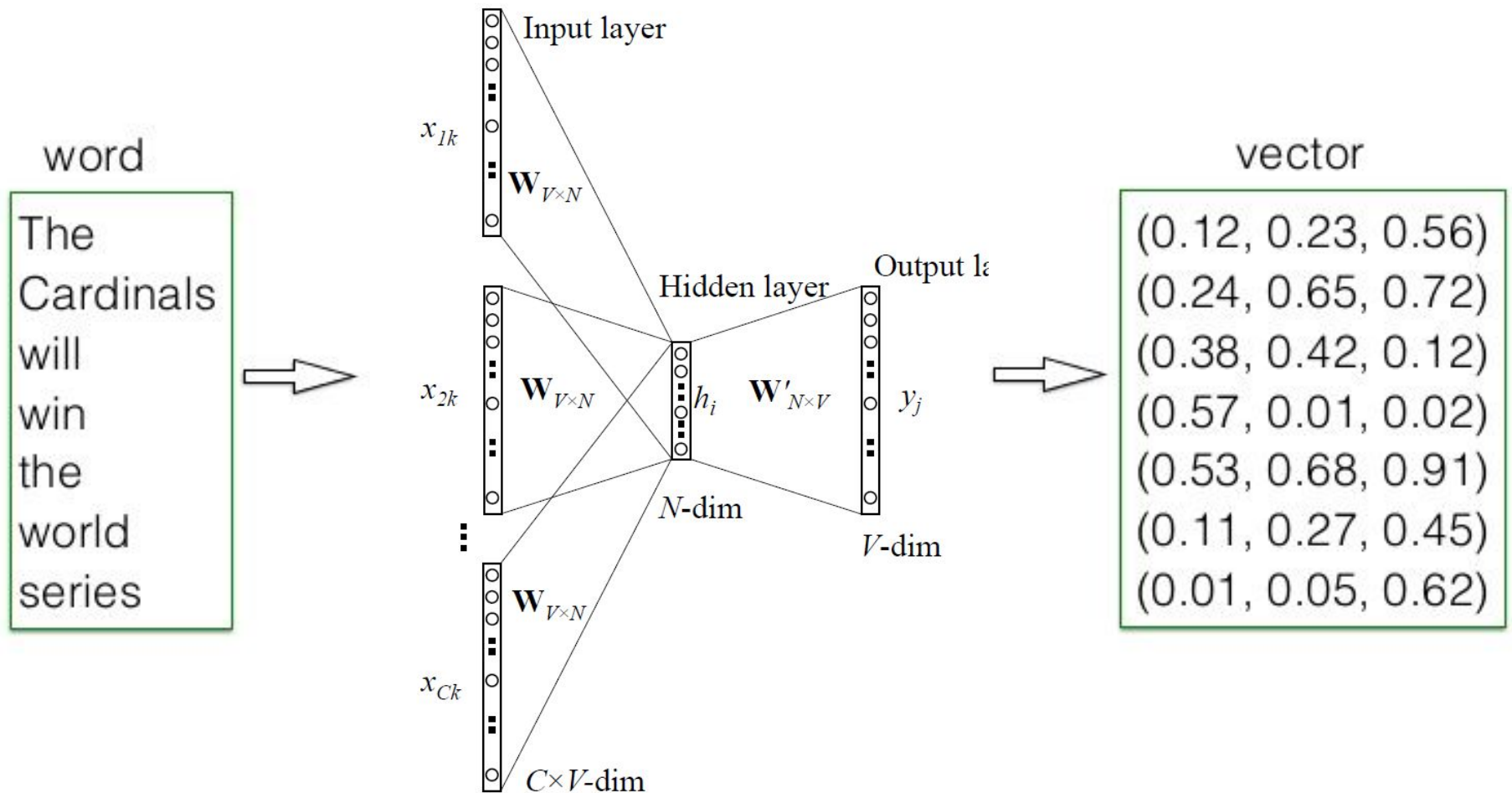


$\text{cosine\_similarity} = \text{cosine\_sim}(\text{keyphrase1}, \text{keyphrase2})$

$\text{filter}(\text{similarity} \geq 0.8)$



## Word2Vec



Wikipedia+Gigaword 5

**Number of dimensions : 300**

Windows size: 10



Wikipedia

**Number of dimensions : 1000**

Windows size: 10



ArXiv (abstracts)

**Number of dimensions : 300**

Windows size: 10



# Additional rules for similarity

1. The year was selected as period of similar statements searching
2. The cosine distance between sets of words is calculated.
3. The lowest cosine similarity between statements should be equal 0.70



**RULES  
ARE  
RULES.**

# Welcome to Science Pulse





# Science Pulse analytics



# Keyphrase-Atom relationships

Mean number of Atoms per Keyphrase = 1.6178478064

Max number of Atoms per Keyphrase = 690

Min number of Atoms per Keyphrase = 1



# Atom-Keyphrases relationships

Mean number of Keyphrases per Atom = 1.69036455056

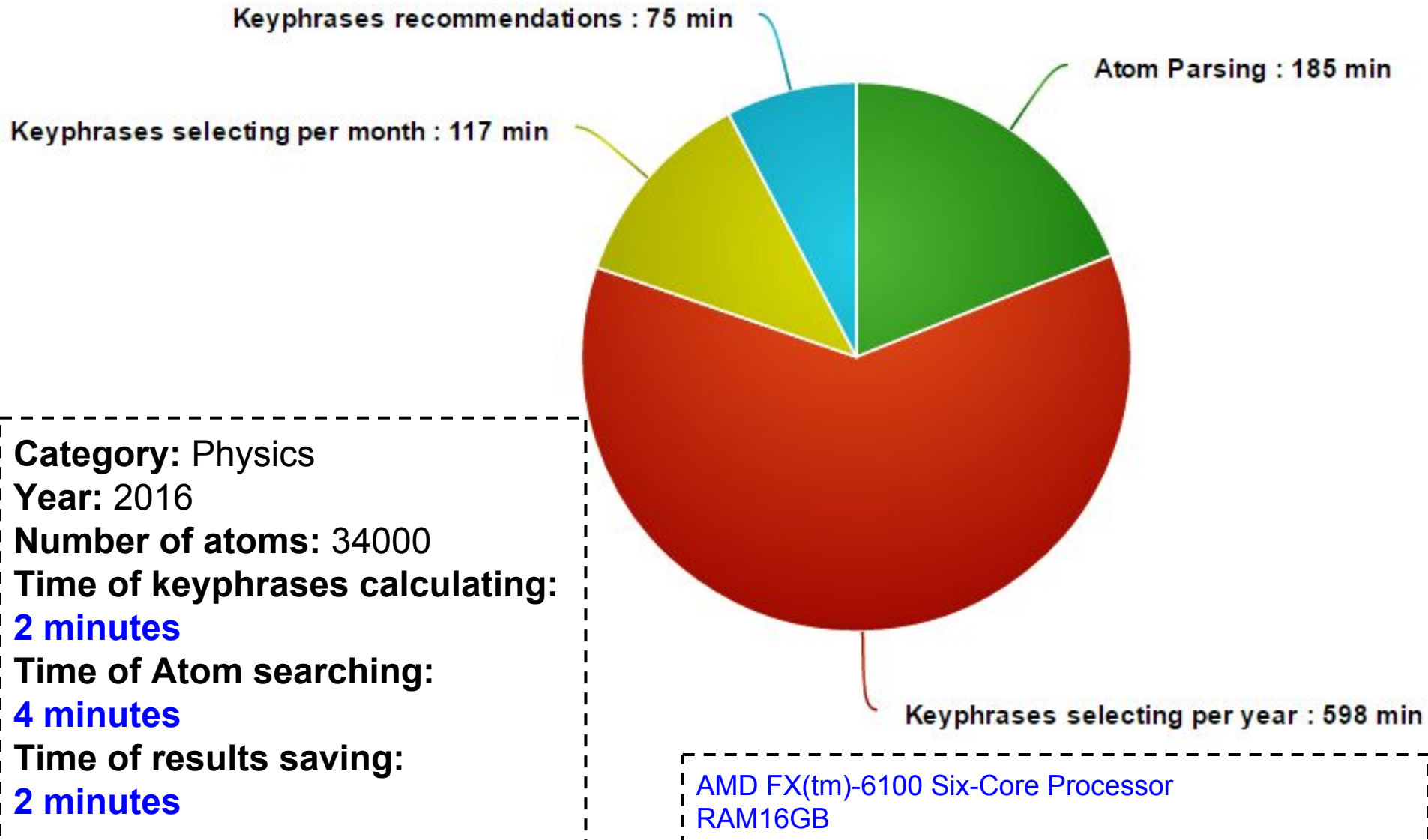
Max number of Keyphrases per Atom = 36

Min number of Keyphrases per Atom = 0



# Processing time

The duration of the general process is about **16 hours**





- **Harvester** responsible for keyphrases extraction
- **Visualization** responsible for application
- **MySQL** is used as a storage

# Harvester tools

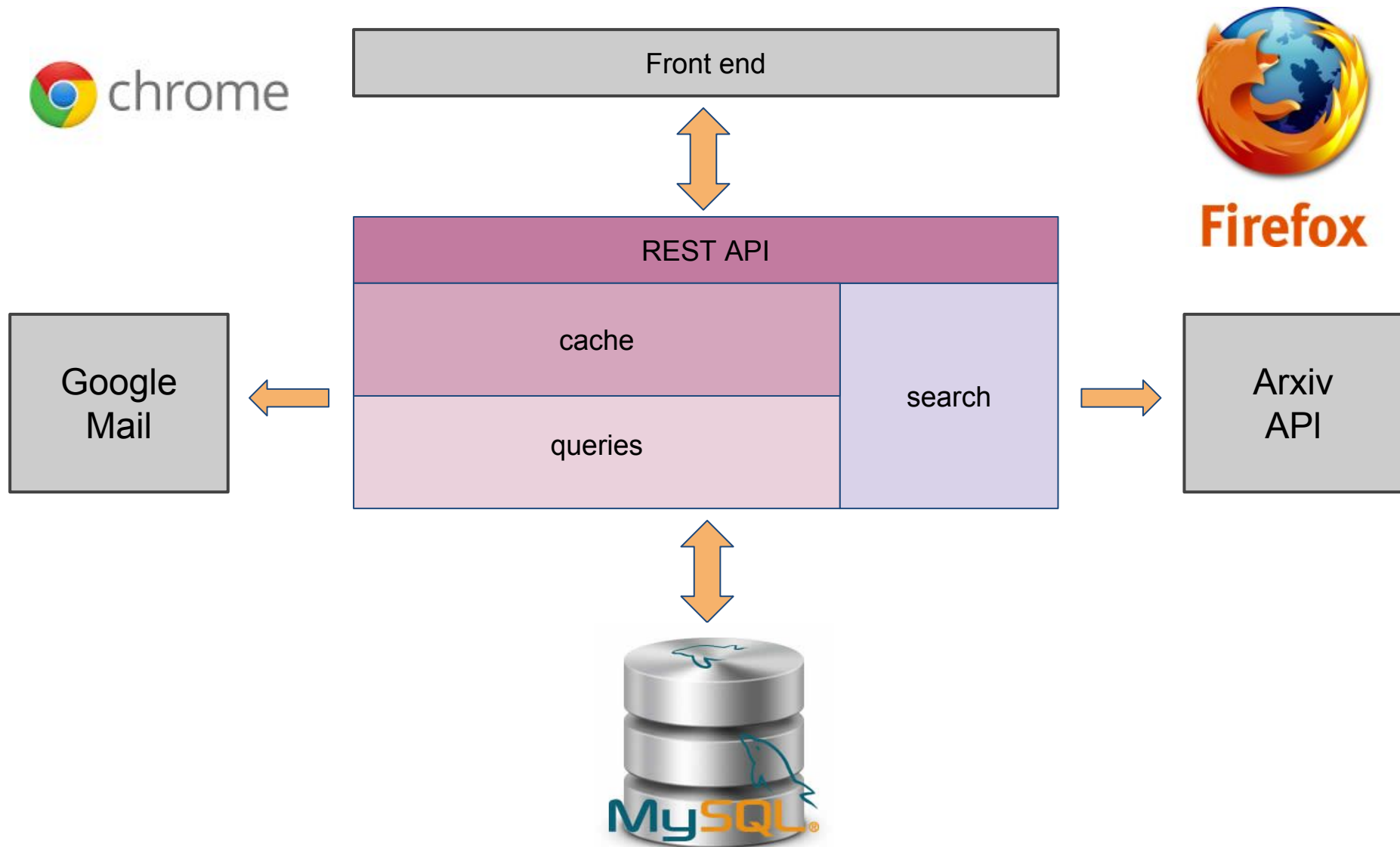
NLTK



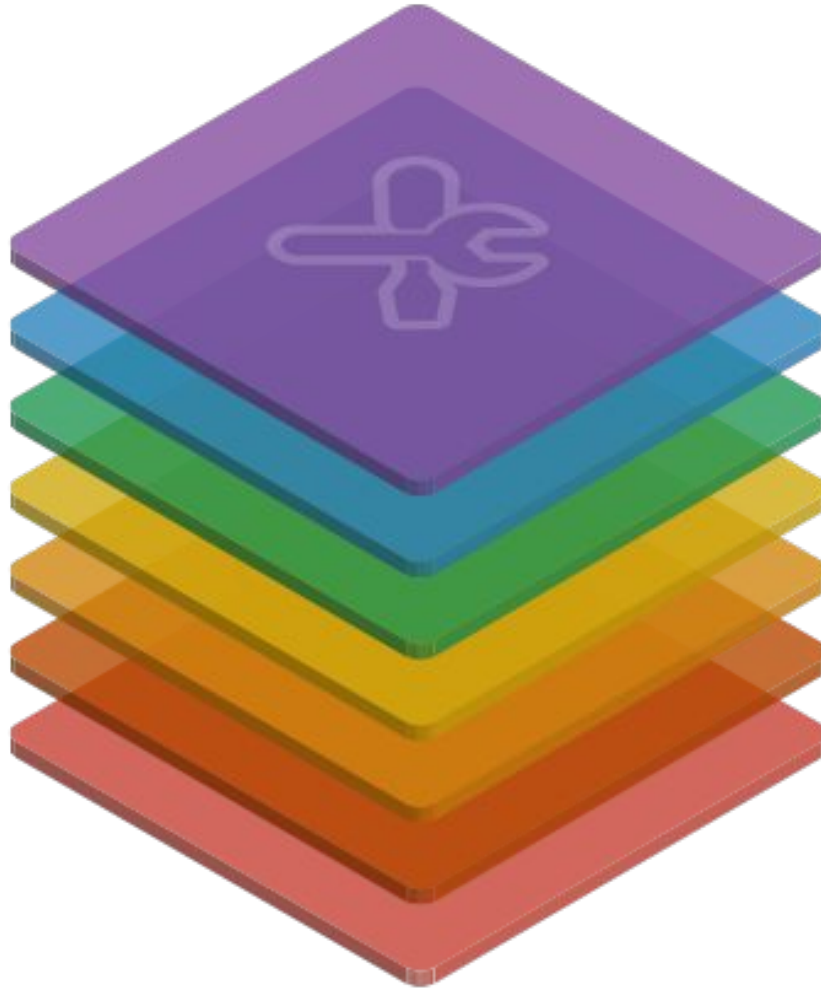
**urllib2**

**gensim**

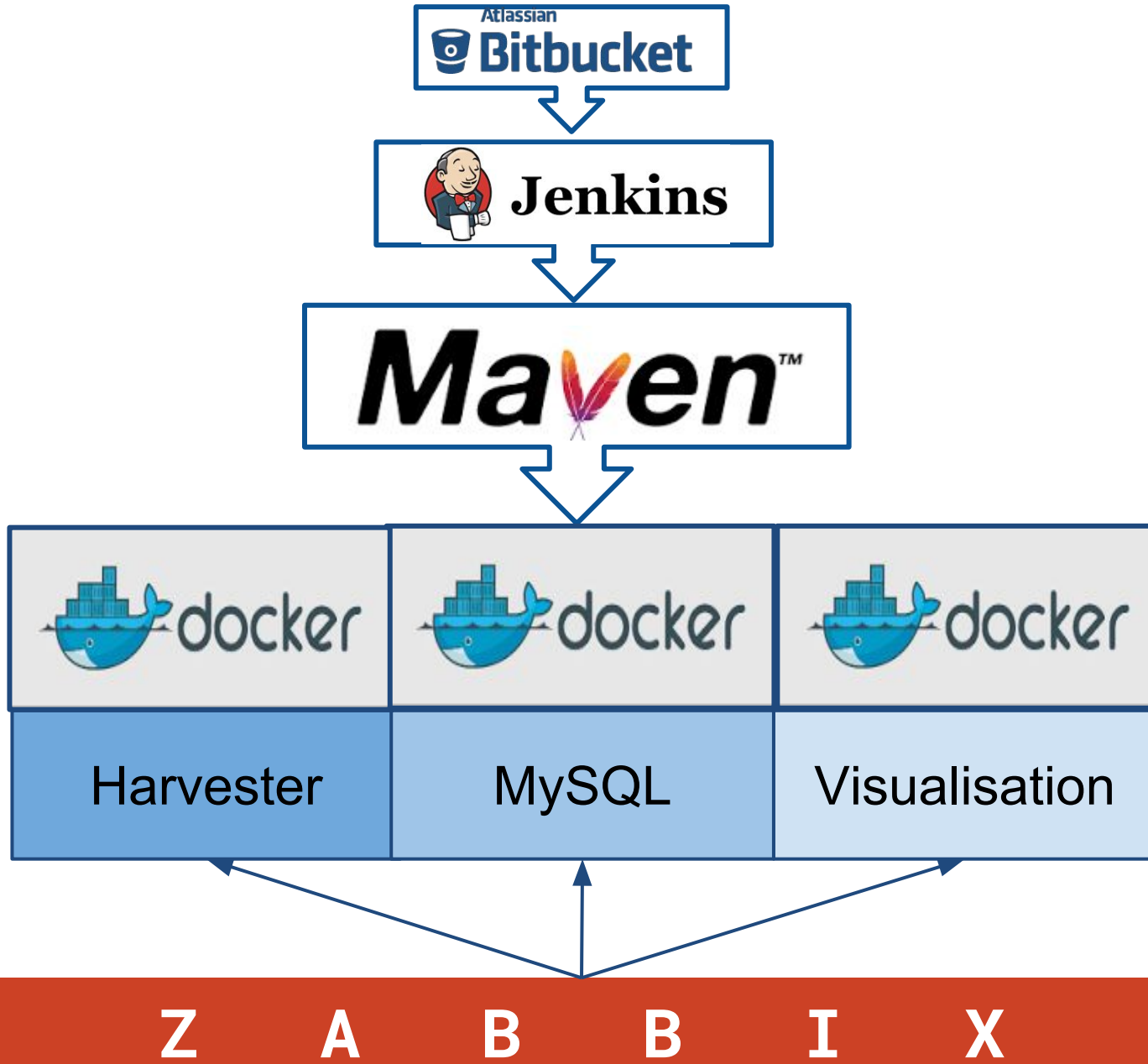
# Visualization architecture



# Visualization stack



# Deployment pipeline







The best **V.I.Tech** team

# SUMMARY



**The journey of a thousand miles  
begins with one step.**

*Lao Tzu*

# Plans for future

- Add trends, which people search
- Add trends extraction per subcategory
- Add trends analysis of other sources
- Add Author's analysis, H-index calculating
- Add Google Analytics
- Scoring



What keyphrases could you extract from our talk?

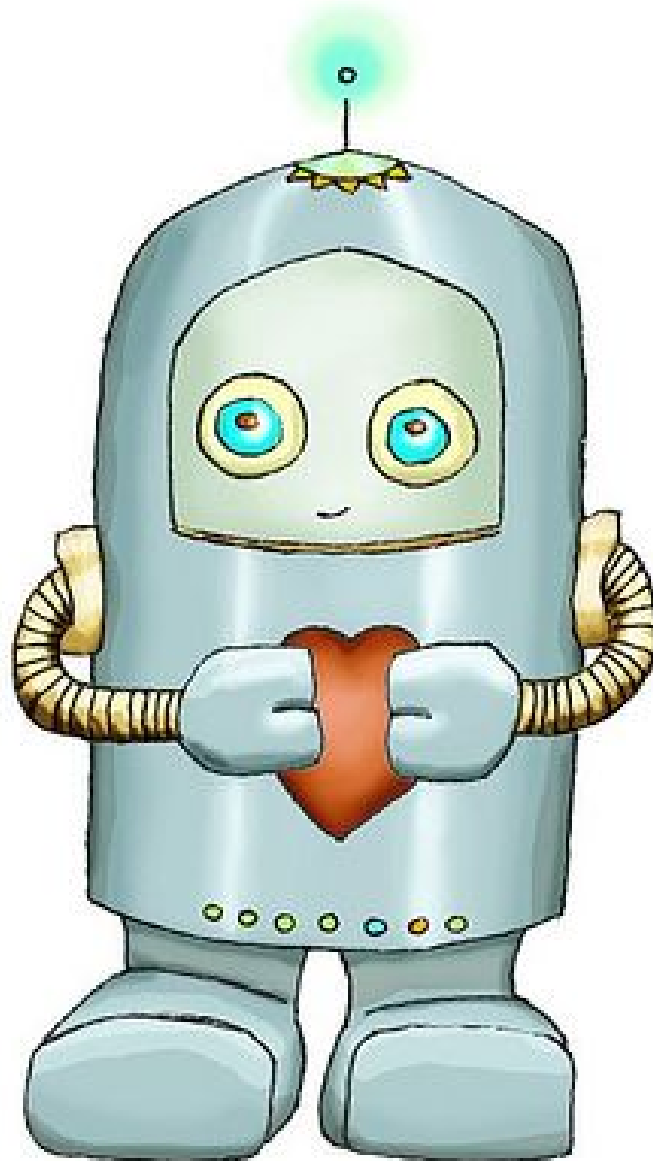


# Keyphrases from our talk by SciencePulse

Keyphrases	Weight
natural language processing keywords extraction	1.0
method rapid automatic keyword extraction	1.0
scientific organizations explore artificial intelligence	0.7
scientists e-print repository arXiv	0.7
extracting hot topics	0.67
economize scientists time	0.67
human product generally text data	0.67



Thank you!





<http://sciencepulse.vitech.com.ua/>

[http://ijarcsse.com/docs/papers/Volume\\_6/5\\_May2016/V6I5-0392.pdf](http://ijarcsse.com/docs/papers/Volume_6/5_May2016/V6I5-0392.pdf)

<https://web.eecs.umich.edu/~mihalcea/papers/mihalcea.emnlp04.pdf>

<https://hassetukda.wordpress.com/2012/09/24/ukda-keyword-indexing-with-a-skos-version-of-hasset-thesaurus/>

 write something beautiful 

tetiana.kodliuk@vitech.com.ua

