Package ‘textplot’

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Description Visualise complex relations in texts. This is done by providing functionalities for displaying text co-occurrence networks, text correlation networks, dependency relationships as well as text clustering.
Feel free to join the effort of providing interesting text visualisations.
License GPL-2
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Description

The object is a BTM topic model created with the BTM package. It was created on a subset of all CRAN packages, namely packages which are part of the Natural Language Processing and Machine-Learning task views.

Timepoint of creation was 2020-04-10.

Examples

```r
library(BTM)
data(example_btm, package = 'textplot')
exmple_btm
str(example_btm)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>example_udpipe</th>
<th>Example annotation of text using udpipe</th>
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Description

The object is a data.frame of the annotation of the text: "UDPipe provides tokenization, tagging, lemmatization and dependency parsing of raw text"

Examples

```r
data(example_udpipe)
str(example_udpipe)
```
plot.BTM

Plot function for a BTM object

Description

Plot biterms as a clustered graph. The graph is constructed by assigning each word to a topic and within a topic of words biterm frequencies are shown.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'BTM'
plot(
x, 
  biterms = terms(x, type = "biterms")$biterms, 
  top_n = 7, 
  which, 
  labels = seq_len(x$K), 
  title = "Biterm topic model", 
  subtitle = list(), 
  ... 
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: an object of class `BTM` with a biterm topic model
- `biterms`: a data.frame with columns term1, term2, topic with all biterms and the topic these were assigned to. Defaults to the biterms used to construct the model.
- `top_n`: integer indicating to limit to displaying the top_n terms for each topic. Defaults to 7.
- `which`: integer vector indicating to display only these topics. See the examples.
- `labels`: a character vector of names. Should be of the same length as the number of topics in the data.
- `title`: character string with the title to use in the plot
- `subtitle`: character string with the subtitle to use in the plot
- `...`: not used

Value

an object of class `ggplot`

See Also

- `BTM`
- `textplot_bitermclusters.default`
Examples

```r
library(igraph)
library(BTM)
library(ggraph)
library(ggforce)
library(concaveman)
data(example_btm, package = 'textplot')

model <- example_btm

plot(model, title = "BTM model", top_n = 3)
plot(model, title = "BTM model", top_n = 3, labels = 1:model$K)
plot(model, title = "BTM model", which = 7:15)
plot(model, title = "BTM model", subtitle = "First 5 topics", which = 1:5, top_n = 10)
plot(model, title = "Biterm topic model", subtitle = "First 8 topics", which = 1:8, top_n = 7)


plot(model, title = "Biterm topic model", subtitle = "some topics", top_n = 7, which = c(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 20), labels = topiclabels)
```

```r
library(BTM)
library(data.table)
library(udpipe)

## Annotate text with parts of speech tags
data("brussels_reviews", package = "udpipe")
anno <- subset(brussels_reviews, language %in% "nl")
anno <- data.frame(doc_id = anno$id, text = anno$feedback, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
anno <- udpipe(anno, "dutch", trace = 10)

## Get cooccurrences of nouns / adjectives and proper nouns
biterms <- as.data.table(anno)
biterms <- biterms[, cooccurrence(x = lemma, relevant = upos %in% c("NOUN", "PROP", "ADJ"), skipgram = 2), by = list(doc_id)]

## Build the BTM model
set.seed(123456)
x <- subset(anno, upos %in% c("NOUN", "PROP", "ADJ"))
x <- x[, c("doc_id", "lemma")]
```
model <- BTM(x, k = 5, beta = 0.01, iter = 2000, background = TRUE, biterms = biterms, trace = 100)
plot(model)

---

**textplot_bar**

*Barplot of a frequency table using lattice*

**Description**

Barplot of a frequency table using lattice

**Usage**

`textplot_bar(x, ...)`

## Default S3 method:
`textplot_bar`

```r
x,
panel = "Effect",
total = sum(x),
top = 40,
col.panel = "lightgrey",
col.line = "lightblue",
lwd = 3,
cextext = 0.5,
addpct = FALSE,
cexpct = 0.75,
textpos = 3,
pctpos = 1,
v = NULL,
col.abline = "red",
...
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a table to plot or a data.frame with the first column the label and the second column the frequency
- `...`: other arguments passed on to `lattice::dotplot`
- `panel`: character string what to put into the panel
- `total`: integer with the total. Defaults to `sum(x)`. Is used to plot the table counts as a percentage. In which case this is divided by the total.
- `top`: integer indicating to plot only the first `top` table elements. Defaults to 40.
col.panel | color of the panel. Defaults to lightgrey.
col.line | color of the line. Passed on to the col argument in lattice::panel.lines
lwd | width of the line. Passed on to the lwd argument in lattice::panel.lines
cextent | numeric with the cex of the text with the counts plotted. Passed on to lattice::panel.text.
addpct | logical indicating to add the percent with lattice::panel.text
cexpct | numeric with the cex of the text plotted when using addpct. Passed on to lattice::panel.text.
textpos | passed on to the pos argument of panel.text to indicate where to put the text of the frequencies
pctpos | passed on to the pos argument of panel.text to indicate where to put the text of the percentages
v | passed on to lattice::panel.abline to draw a vertical line
col.abline | passed on to lattice::panel.abline to draw a vertical line

Value

the result of a call to lattice::dotplot

Examples

data(brussels_listings, package = 'udpipe')
x <- table(brussels_listings$neighbourhood)
x <- sort(x)
textplot_bar(x,
  panel = "Locations", col.panel = "darkgrey", xlab = "Listings",
  cextent = 0.75, addpct = TRUE, cexpct = 0.5)

x <- sample(LETTERS, 1000, replace = TRUE)
textplot_bar(sort(table(x)), panel = "Frequencies", xlab = "Frequency",
  cextent = 0.75, main = "Freq stats")
textplot_bar(sort(table(x)), panel = "Frequencies", addpct = TRUE, top = 15)

## x can also be a data.frame where the first column
## is the label and the second column the frequency
x <- data.frame(l = LETTERS, amount = rnorm(26))
textplot_bar(x)
textplot_bar(x, v = 0)
Description

Plot biterms as a clustered graph. The graph is constructed by assigning each word to a topic and within a topic of words biterm frequencies are shown.

Usage

```r
textplot_bitermclusters(x, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:
textplot_bitermclusters(
  x,
  biterms,
  which,
  labels = seq_len(length(table(biterms$topic))),
  title = "Biterm topic model",
  subtitle = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x` a list of data.frames, each containing the columns token and probability corresponding to how good a token is emitted by a topic. The list index is assumed to be the topic number
- `...` not used
- `biterms` a data.frame with columns term1, term2, topic with all biterms and the topic these were assigned to
- `which` integer vector indicating to display only these topics. See the examples.
- `labels` a character vector of names. Should be of the same length as the number of topics in the data.
- `title` character string with the title to use in the plot
- `subtitle` character string with the subtitle to use in the plot

Value

an object of class ggplot

Examples

```r
library(igraph)
library(ggraph)
library(concaveman)
library(ggplot2)
library(BTM)
data(example_btm, package = 'textplot')
group_terms <- terms(example_btm, top_n = 3)
group_biterms <- example_btm$biterms$biterms
```
textplot_bitermclusters(x = group_terms, biterms = group_biterms)
textplot_bitermclusters(x = group_terms, biterms = group_biterms,
  title = "BTM model", subtitle = "Topics 7-15",
  which = 7:15, labels = seq_len(example_btm$K))


group_terms <- terms(example_btm, top_n = 10)
textplot_bitermclusters(x = group_terms, biterms = group_biterms,
  title = "BTM model", subtitle = "Topics 1-5",
  which = 1:5, labels = seq_len(example_btm$K))

group_terms <- terms(example_btm, top_n = 7)
topiclabels <- c("Garbage",
  "Data Mining", "Gradient descent", "API's",
  "Random Forests", "Stat models", "Text Mining / NLP",
  "GLM / GAM / Bayesian", "Machine learning", "Variable selection",
  "Regularisation techniques", "Optimisation", "Fuzzy logic",
  "Classification/Regression trees", "Text frequencies",
  "Neural / Deep learning", "Variable selection",
  "Text file handling", "Text matching", "Topic modelling")
textplot_bitermclusters(x = group_terms, biterms = group_biterms,
  title = "Biterm topic model", subtitle = "some topics",
  which = c(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 20),
  labels = topiclabels)

---

textplot_cooccurrence  
*Plot term cooccurrences as a network*

**Description**

Plot term cooccurrences in a graph structure

**Usage**

textplot_cooccurrence(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
textplot_cooccurrence(
  x,
  terms,
  top_n = 50,
  title = "Term cooccurrences",
  subtitle = list(),
  vertex_color = "darkgreen",
  edge_color = "grey",
  base_family = ""
)
Arguments

- **x**: a data.frame with columns term1, term2 and cooc indicating how many times 2 terms are occurring together
- **...**: other parameters passed on to ggraph::geom_node_text
- **terms**: a character vector with terms to only plot. Prevails compared to using top_n
- **top_n**: integer indicating to show only the top n occurrences as in head(x, n = top_n)
- **title**: character string with the title to use in the plot
- **subtitle**: character string with the subtitle to use in the plot
- **vertex_color**: character with the color of the label of each node. Defaults to darkgreen.
- **edge_color**: character with the color of the edges between the nodes. Defaults to grey.
- **base_family**: character passed on to theme_void setting the base font family

Value

an object of class ggplot

Examples

```r
library(udpipe)
library(igraph)
library(ggraph)
library(ggplot2)
data(brussels_reviews_anno, package = "udpipe")
x <- subset(brussels_reviews_anno, xpos %in% "JJ" & language %in% "fr")
x <- cooccurrence(x, group = "doc_id", term = "lemma")

textplot_cooccurrence(x, top_n = 25, subtitle = "showing only top 25")
textplot_cooccurrence(x, top_n = 25, title = "Adjectives",
vertex_color = "orange", edge_color = "black",
fontface = "bold")
```

Description

Plot sparse term correlations as a graph structure. Uses the glasso procedure (glasso::glassopath) to reduce the correlation matrix to retain only the relevant correlations and next visualises these sparse correlations.
textplot_correlation_glasso

Usage

textplot_correlation_glasso(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
textplot_correlation_glasso(
  x,
  n = 1000,
  exclude_zero = TRUE,
  label.cex = 1,
  node.width = 0.5,
  ...
)

Arguments

x          a correlation matrix
...
  further arguments passed on to qgraph::qgraph, except layout which is set to 'spring', labels (taken from the colnames of x), and borders which is set to FALSE.
n          sample size used in computing the sparse correlation matrix. Defaults to 1000.
exclude_zero logical indicating to exclude zero-correlations from the graph
label.cex    passed on to qgraph::qgraph
node.width   passed on to qgraph::qgraph

Value

an object of class ggplot

Examples

library(udpipe)
library(qgraph)
library(glasso)
data(brussels_reviews_anno, package = 'udpipe')
x <- subset(brussels_reviews_anno, xpos %in% "NN" & language %in% "fr" & !is.na(lemma))
x <- document_term_frequencies(x, document = "doc_id", term = "lemma")
dtm <- document_term_matrix(x)
dtm <- dtm_remove_lowfreq(dtm, maxterms = 60)

m <- dtm_cor(dtm)
textplot_correlation_glasso(m, exclude_zero = TRUE)

  textplot_correlation_glasso(m, exclude_zero = FALSE)
Document/Term Correlation Plot

Description

Plots the highest occurring correlations among terms. This is done by plotting the terms into nodes and the correlations between the terms as lines between the nodes. Lines of the edges are proportional to the correlation height. This uses the plot function for graphNEL objects (using the Rgraphviz package).

Usage

```r
textplot_correlation_lines(x, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:
textplot_correlation_lines(
  x,
  terms = colnames(x),
  threshold = 0.05,
  top_n,
  attrs = textplot_correlation_lines_attrs(),
  terms_highlight,
  label = FALSE,
  cex.label = 1,
  col.highlight = "red",
  lwd = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x` : a document-term matrix of class dgCMatrix
- `...` : other arguments passed on to plot
- `terms` : a character vector with terms present in the columns of `x` indicating terms to focus on
- `threshold` : a threshold to show only correlations between the terms with absolute values above this threshold. Defaults to 0.05.
- `top_n` : an integer indicating to show only the top `top_n` correlations. This can be set to plot only the top correlations. E.g. set it to 20 to show only the top 20 correlations with the highest absolute value.
- `attrs` : a list of attributes with graph visualisation elements passed on to the plot function of an object of class graphNEL. Defaults to `textplot_correlation_lines_attrs`. 
textplot_correlation_lines

**terms_highlight**

a vector of character terms to highlight or a vector of numeric values in the 0-1 range indicating how much (in percentage) to increase the node font size. See the examples.

**label**

logical indicating to draw the label with the correlation size between the nodes

**cex.label**

cex of the label of the correlation size

**col.highlight**

color to use for highlighted terms specified in terms_highlight. Defaults to red.

**lwd**

numeric value - graphical parameter used to increase the edge thickness which indicates the correlation strength. Defaults to 1.

**Value**

invisibly the plot

**Examples**

```r
## Construct document/frequency/matrix
library(graph)
library(Rgraphviz)
library(udpipe)
data(brussels_reviews_anno, package = 'udpipe')
exclude <- c(32337682L, 27210436L, 26820445L, 37658826L, 33661134L, 48756422L,
            23454554L, 30461127L, 23292176L, 32850277L, 30566303L, 21595142L,
            20441279L, 38097066L, 28651065L, 29011387L, 37316020L, 22135291L,
            40169379L, 38627667L, 29470172L, 24071827L, 40478869L, 36825304L,
            21597085L, 21427658L, 7890178L, 32322472L, 39874379L, 32581310L,
            43865675L, 31586937L, 32454912L, 34861703L, 31403168L, 35997324L,
            29002317L, 33546304L, 47677695L)
dtm <- brussels_reviews_anno
dtm <- subset(dtm, !doc_id %in% exclude)
dtm <- subset(dtm, xpos %in% c("NN") & language == "nl" & !is.na(lemma))
dtm <- document_term_frequencies(dtm, document = "doc_id", term = "lemma")
dtm <- document_term_matrix(dtm)
dtm <- dtm_remove_lowfreq(dtm, minfreq = 5)
dtm <- dtm_remove_tfidf(dtm, top = 500)

## Plot top 20 correlations, having at least a correlation of 0.01
textplot_correlation_lines(dtm, top_n = 25, threshold = 0.01)

## Plot top 20 correlations
textplot_correlation_lines(dtm, top_n = 25, label = TRUE, lwd = 5)

## Plot top 20 correlations and highlight some terms
textplot_correlation_lines(dtm, top_n = 25, label = TRUE, lwd = 5,
                          terms_highlight = c("prijs", "privacy"),
                          main = "Top correlations in topic xyz")

## Plot top 20 correlations and highlight + increase some terms
textplot_correlation_lines(dtm, top_n = 25, label = TRUE, lwd=5,
                          terms_highlight = c("prijs", "privacy"),
                          main = "Top correlations in topic xyz")
```
```r
## Plot correlations between specific terms
w <- dtm_colsums(dtm)
w <- head(sort(w, decreasing = TRUE), 100)
textplot_correlation_lines(dtm, terms = names(w), top_n = 20, label = TRUE)

attrs <- textplot_correlation_lines_attrs()
attrs$node$shape <- "rectangle"
attrs$edge$color <- "steelblue"
textplot_correlation_lines(dtm, top_n = 20, label = TRUE,
                         attrs = attrs)
```

---

textplot_correlation_lines_attrs

*Document/Term Correlation Plot graphical attributes*

**Description**

Document/Term Correlation Plot graphical attributes

**Usage**

```r
textplot_correlation_lines_attrs(fontsize = 25)
```

**Arguments**

- `fontsize`: size of the font. Defaults to 25

**Value**

a list with graph visualisation elements used by `textplot_correlation_lines`

**Examples**

```r
textplot_correlation_lines_attrs()
```
textplot_dependencyparser

Plot output of a dependency parser

Description

Plot output of a dependency parser. This plot takes one sentence and shows for the sentence, the words, the parts of speech tag and the dependency relationship between the words.

Usage

textplot_dependencyparser(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
textplot_dependencyparser(
  x,
  title = "Dependency Parser",
  subtitle = "tokenisation, parts of speech tagging & dependency relations",
  vertex_color = "darkgreen",
  edge_color = "red",
  size = 3,
  base_family = "",
  ...
)

Arguments

- **x**  a data.frame as returned by a call to **udpipe** containing 1 sentence
- **...** not used yet
- **title** character string with the title to use in the plot
- **subtitle** character string with the title to use in the plot
- **vertexcolor** character with the color of the label of each node. Defaults to darkgreen.
- **edge_color** character with the color of the edges between the nodes. Defaults to red.
- **size** size of the labels in the plot. Defaults to 3.
- **base_family** character passed on to theme_void setting the base font family

Value

an object of class ggplot

See Also

udpipe
Examples

```r
library(udpipe)
library(ggraph)
library(ggplot2)
library(igraph)

x <- udpipe("The economy is weak but the outlook is bright", "english")
textplot_dependencyparser(x)

x <- udpipe("His speech about marshmallows in New York is utter bullshit", "english")
textplot_dependencyparser(x, size = 4)

x <- udpipe("UDPipe provides tokenization, tagging, lemmatization and dependency parsing of raw text", "english")
textplot_dependencyparser(x, size = 4)

data("example_udpipe", package = "textplot")
textplot_dependencyparser(example_udpipe, size = 4)
```
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