

# Package ‘preText’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Diagnostics to Assess the Effects of Text Preprocessing  
Decisions

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**Author** Matthew J. Denny <mdenny@psu.edu>, Arthur Spirling  
<as9934@nyu.edu>,

**Maintainer** Matthew J. Denny <mdenny@psu.edu>

**Description** Functions to assess the effects of different text preprocessing decisions on the inferences drawn from the resulting document-term matrices they generate.

**License** GPL-3

**Imports** quanteda, gridExtra, ggplot2, vegan, grid, parallel,  
topicmodels, cowplot, ecodist, proxy, reshape2

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---

calculate\_prediction\_errors

*Calculate mean prediction error for preprocessing decisions.*

---

## Description

Use scaled positions to predict preprocessing decisions.

## Usage

```
calculate_prediction_errors(positions_list, preprocessing_choices)
```

## Arguments

`positions_list` A list of scaled document positions generated by the ‘scaling\_comparison()’ functions and returned from that function in the ‘\$scaled\_positions’ slot in the list object.

`preprocessing_choices`  
A data frame containing binary indicators of whether each preprocessing decision was applied for each dfm. This is returned by the ‘factorial\_preprocessing()’ function as part of its output.

## Value

A vector of mean prediction errors.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# *** This function is used automatically inside of the preText() function.
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# scale documents
scaling_results <- scaling_comparison(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
                                     dimensions = 2,
                                     distance_method = "cosine",
                                     verbose = TRUE)

# get prediction errors
pred_errors <- calculate_prediction_errors(
  scaling_results$scaled_positions,
  preprocessed_documents$choices)

## End(Not run)
```

---

dfm_scaling_test	<i>Comparison of dfms using N-dimensional scaling, with a test for difference from the mean dfm scaled position.</i>
------------------	--

---

**Description**

Scale each dfm into a N-d space and test for outliers.

**Usage**

```
dfm_scaling_test(scaling_results, labels, dimensions = 2,
  distance_method = "cosine", method = c("distances", "positions"),
  return_positions = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

scaling_results	A list object produced by the ‘scaling_comparison()’ function.
labels	A character vector with labels for each dfm. This can be extracted from the ‘\$labels’ field of the output from the ‘factorial_preprocessing()’ function.
dimensions	The number of dimensions to be used by the multidimensional scaling algorithm. Defaults to 2.

distance\_method      The method that should be used for calculating distances between dfms. Defaults to "cosine".

method                Should the raw distances or scaled document positions be used for scaling? Can be one of c("distances","positions"), defaults to "distances".

return\_positions     Logical indicating whether dfm positions should be returned as a data.frame. Defaults to FALSE

**Value**

A result list object, or a plot, or both.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# *** This function is used automatically inside of the preText() function.
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# scale documents
scaling_results <- scaling_comparison(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
                                     dimensions = 2,
                                     distance_method = "cosine",
                                     verbose = TRUE)

# now perform the scaling test
dfm_scaling_test(scaling_results,
                 labels = preprocessed_documents$labels)

## End(Not run)
```

---

document\_position\_plots

*Document Position Plots*

---

**Description**

Plot Procrustes transformed scaled positions of each document under each preprocessing regime.

**Usage**

```
document_position_plots(positions_list, num_cols = 10, colors = NULL,
                        decision_colors = NULL)
```

## Arguments

- `positions_list` A list of scaled document positions generated by the `'scaling_comparison()'` and returned in the `'$scaled_positions'` field.
- `num_cols` The number of columns to use in combining plots into a large tiled plot..
- `colors` Optional vector of document colors to distinguish groups.
- `decision_colors` Defaults to NULL, if desired, the user should provide a vector of logical values of length equal to the number of preprocessing decisions. Can be used to bifurcate the points within a single plot to show the effects of a particular decision. Points in the TRUE class will be colors BLUE and those in the FALSE class will be colored red.

## Value

A list of ggplot2 objects.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
# *** This function is used automatically inside of the preText() function.
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# scale documents
scaling_results <- scaling_comparison(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
                                     dimensions = 2,
                                     distance_method = "cosine",
                                     verbose = TRUE)
# plot scaled positions
document_position_plots(scaling_results$scaled_positions,
                        num_cols = 10,
                        colors = NULL,
                        decision_colors = NULL)

## End(Not run)
```

---

factorial\_preprocessing

*A function to perform factorial preprocessing of a corpus of texts into quantified document-frequency matrices.*

---

**Description**

Preprocesses a corpus of texts into a document-frequency matrix in 128 different ways.

**Usage**

```
factorial_preprocessing(text, use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.01, parallel = FALSE, cores = 1,
  intermediate_directory = NULL, parameterization_range = NULL,
  return_results = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>text</code>	A vector of strings (one per document) or <code>quanteda</code> corpus object from which we wish to form a document-term matrix.
<code>use_ngrams</code>	Option to extract 1,2, and 3-grams from the text as another potential preprocessing step. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>infrequent_term_threshold</code>	A proportion threshold at which infrequent terms are to be filtered. Defaults to 0.01 (terms that appear in less than 1 percent of documents).
<code>parallel</code>	Logical indicating whether factorial preprocessing should be performed in parallel. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>cores</code>	Defaults to 1, can be set to any number less than or equal to the number of cores on one's computer.
<code>intermediate_directory</code>	Optional path to a directory where each dfm will be saved as an intermediate step. The file names will follow the convention <code>intermediate_dfm_i.Rdata</code> , where <code>i</code> is the index of the combination of preprocessing choices. The function will then attempt to read all of the dfm's back into a list if <code>return_results = TRUE</code> (by default), or simply end the function call if <code>return_results = FALSE</code> . This can be a useful option if the user is preprocessing a corpus that would make a dfm list that was impractical to work with due to its size.
<code>parameterization_range</code>	Defaults to <code>NULL</code> , but can be set to a numeric vector of indexes relating to preprocessing decisions. This can be used to restart large analyses after power failure.
<code>return_results</code>	Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> , can be set to <code>FALSE</code> to prevent an overly large dfm list from being created.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical indicating whether more information should be printed to the screen to let the user know about progress in preprocessing. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .

**Value**

A list object containing permutations of the document-term matrix.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

mantel_comparison	<i>Ensemble Mantel Tests</i>
-------------------	------------------------------

---

## Description

Calculates Mantel test statistics for differences between distance matrices for a list of distance matrices (one per preprocessing method) supplied by the ‘scaling\_comparison()’ function.

## Usage

```
mantel_comparison(distance_matrices, labels = NULL, permutations = 1000)
```

## Arguments

distance_matrices	A list of document distance matrices generated by the ‘scaling_comparison()’ and returned in the ‘\$distance_matrices’ field.
labels	Optional argument giving names for each preprocessing step. This is generated by the ‘factorial_preprocessing()’ function and returned in the ‘\$labels’ field.
permutations	The number of permutations to be used in each Mantel test. Defaults to 1000.

## Value

A result list object where the first entry is a matrix summarizing mantel test statistics. The second object in the list is a matrix of the values described above. The third object is a list of all raw mantel results.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# scale documents
scaling_results <- scaling_comparison(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
                                     dimensions = 2,
                                     distance_method = "cosine",
                                     verbose = TRUE)

# run mantel tests
mantel_results <- mantel_comparison(scaling_results$distance_matrices,
                                   labels = preprocessed_documents$labels,
                                   permutations = 1000)

## End(Not run)
```

---

`mantel_comparison_to_base`

*Ensemble Mantel Tests*

---

**Description**

Calculates Mantel test statistics for differences between distance matrices for a list of distance matrices (one per preprocessing method) supplied by the `scaling_comparison()` function to a base case – (usually the no-preprocessing specification).

**Usage**

```
mantel_comparison_to_base(distance_matrices, names = NULL,
                          permutations = 1000, base_dfm_index = 128, text_size = 1,
                          return_values = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>distance_matrices</code>	A list of document distance matrices from the <code>\$distance_matrices</code> field of the output from the <code>scaling_comparison()</code> function.
<code>names</code>	Optional argument giving names for each preprocessing step.
<code>permutations</code>	The number of permutations to be used in each Mantel test. Defaults to 1000.



base\_dfm\_index Which dfm should be used as a base case for comparing r statistics with bootstrapped confidence intervals.

text\_size The 'cex' for the x-labels, defaults to 1.

return\_values Logical indicating whether test statistics and confidence bounds should be returned as a data.frame or not. Defaults to FALSE.

### Value

A data.frame with mantel statistics and 95 percent confidence intervals comparing all other preprocessing choices to base case, and/or a plot of confidence intervals.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# scale documents
scaling_results <- scaling_comparison(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
                                     dimensions = 2,
                                     distance_method = "cosine",
                                     verbose = TRUE)
# run mantel comparison to base and plot
mantel_comparison_to_base(scaling_results$distance_matrices,
                          names = preprocessed_documents$labels,
                          permutations = 1000)

## End(Not run)
```

---

optimal\_k\_comparison *Optimal Topic Model k Comparison*

---

### Description

Calculate the optimal number of topics for LDA using perplexity for each dfm.

### Usage

```
optimal_k_comparison(cross_validation_train_document_indicies,
                    cross_validation_test_document_indicies, dfm_object_list = NULL,
                    topics = c(2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100), names = NULL,
                    parallel = FALSE, cores = 1, intermediate_file_directory = NULL,
                    intermediate_file_names = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>cross_validation_train_document_indicies</code>	A list of numeric vectors where the length of the list is equal to the number of splits to be used for cross validation, and each vector contains the numeric indices of documents to be used for training.
<code>cross_validation_test_document_indicies</code>	A list of numeric vectors where the length of the list is equal to the number of splits to be used for cross validation, and each vector contains the numeric indices of documents to be used for testing.
<code>dfm_object_list</code>	An optional list of quanteda dfm() objects. If none are provided, then intermediate files will be used.
<code>topics</code>	A numeric vector containing the numbers of topics to search over. Defaults to 'c(2,5,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100)'.
<code>names</code>	optional names for each dfm to make downstream interpretation easier. Defaults to NULL.
<code>parallel</code>	Logical indicating whether model fitting should be performed in parallel. Defaults to FALSE.
<code>cores</code>	Defaults to 1, can be set to any number less than or equal to the number of cores on one's computer.
<code>intermediate_file_directory</code>	Optional directory containing Rdata files for each of the factorial preprocessing combinations.
<code>intermediate_file_names</code>	Optional vector of file names for intermediate Rdata files – one per combination.

**Value**

A vector containing the optimal k for each dfm.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
set.seed(12345)
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
cross_validation_splits <- 10
# create 10 test/train splits
train_inds <- vector(mode = "list", length = cross_validation_splits)
test_inds <- vector(mode = "list", length = cross_validation_splits)
```

```

# sample CV indices
for (i in 1:cross_validation_splits) {
  test <- sample(1:length(UK_Manifestos),
                size = round(length(UK_Manifestos)/5),
                replace = FALSE)
  train <- 1:length(UK_Manifestos)
  for (j in 1:length(test)) {
    train <- train[-which(train == test[j])]
  }
  train_inds[[i]] <- train
  test_inds[[i]] <- test
}
# get the optimal number of topics (this will take a very long time):
optimal_k <- optimal_k_comparison(
  train_inds,
  test_inds,
  preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
  topics = c(25,50,75,100,125,150,175,200),
  names = preprocessed_documents$labels)

## End(Not run)

```

---

```
preprocessing_choice_regression
```

*Preprocessing Choice Regressions*

---

## Description

Assessing the effects of preprocessing decisions on an outcome variable.

## Usage

```
preprocessing_choice_regression(Y, choices, dataset = "UK",
  base_case_index = 128)
```

## Arguments

Y	A vector of length 128 (usually) containing a numeric outcome variable. This should be the preText (or other) score for a particular preprocessing specification.
choices	A 128 x 7 data.frame produced by the 'factorial_preprocessing()' function and output in the '\$choices' field.
dataset	The name to be given to the data we are analyzing.
base_case_index	An optional argument which removes a base case row from the choices data before performing the regression.

**Value**

A data.frame

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# *** note that this function is already called in the preText() function and
# its output is returned in the results.
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# run preText
preText_results <- preText(
  preprocessed_documents,
  dataset_name = "Inaugural Speeches",
  distance_method = "cosine",
  num_comparisons = 100,
  verbose = TRUE)
# get regression results
reg_results <- preprocessing_choice_regression(
  preText_results$preText_scores$preText_score,
  preprocessed_documents$choices,
  dataset = "UK Manifestos",
  base_case_index = 128)

## End(Not run)
```

---

```
preText
```

```
preText: Diagnostics to Assess The Effects of Text Preprocessing Decisions
```

---

**Description**

preText: Diagnostics to Assess The Effects of Text Preprocessing Decisions

Calculates preText scores for each preprocessing specification.

**Usage**

```
preText(preprocessed_documents, dataset_name = "Documents",
  distance_method = "cosine", num_comparisons = 50, parallel = FALSE,
  cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

preprocessed_documents	A list object generated by the ‘factorial_preprocessing()’ function.
dataset_name	A string indicating the name to be associated with the results. Defaults to "Documents".
distance_method	The method that should be used for calculating document distances. Defaults to "cosine".
num_comparisons	If method = "distribution", the number of ranks to use in calculating average difference. Defaults to 50.
parallel	Logical indicating whether factorial preprocessing should be performed in parallel. Defaults to FALSE.
cores	Defaults to 1, can be set to any number less than or equal to the number of cores on one’s computer
verbose	Logical indicating whether more information should be printed to the screen to let the user know about progress. Defaults to TRUE.

**Value**

A result list object.

**preText functions**

To use this package, You will first want to check out the factorial\_preprocessing() function which will take raw data and transform it into document-frequency matrices using a factorial design and 6-7 different preprocessing decisions. The next step in most applications will be to run the preText() function, which will generate preText scores for each preprocessing specification. These can then be fed to the preText\_score\_plot() and regression\_coefficient\_plot() functions to generate interpretable output. For more information on additional functions check out the GitHub README for this package (<https://github.com/matthewjdenny/preText>) or the "getting started" vignette by typing ‘vignette("getting\_started\_with\_preText")’ into the console.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# run preText
preText_results <- preText(
  preprocessed_documents,
```

```

dataset_name = "Inaugural Speeches",
distance_method = "cosine",
num_comparisons = 100,
verbose = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

```

---

```
preText_score_plot    preText specification plot
```

---

### Description

preText plots for each preprocessing specification.

### Usage

```
preText_score_plot(preText_results, display_raw_rankings = FALSE,
  remove_labels = FALSE, num_docs = NULL, text_size = 1)
```

### Arguments

**preText\_results** The output from the ‘preText\_test()’ or ‘preText()’ functions.

**display\_raw\_rankings** Logical indicating whether raw ranking differences should be displayed (as opposed to relative differences).

**remove\_labels** Option to remove preprocessing step labels. Defaults to FALSE.

**num\_docs** If `display_raw_rankings = TRUE`, the number of documents in the corpus.

**text\_size** The ‘cex’ for text in dot plot generated by function. Defaults to 1.

### Value

A plot

### Examples

```

## Not run:
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# run preText

```

```

preText_results <- preText(
  preprocessed_documents,
  dataset_name = "Inaugural Speeches",
  distance_method = "cosine",
  num_comparisons = 100,
  verbose = TRUE)
# generate preText score plot
preText_score_plot(preText_results)

## End(Not run)

```

---

```

preText_test          preText Test

```

---

## Description

calculates preText scores for each preprocessing specification.

## Usage

```

preText_test(distance_matrices, choices, labels = NULL,
  baseline_index = 128, text_size = 1, num_comparisons = 50,
  parallel = FALSE, cores = 1, verbose = TRUE)

```

## Arguments

distance_matrices	A list of document distance matrices generated by the ‘scaling_comparison()’ function and returned in the ‘\$distance_matrices’ field.
choices	A dataframe indicating whether a preprocessing step was applied or not, for each preprocessing step. This is generated by the ‘factorial_preprocessing()’ function and returned in the ‘\$choices’ field.
labels	Optional argument giving names for each preprocessing step. This is generated by the ‘factorial_preprocessing()’ function and returned in the ‘\$labels’ field.
baseline_index	The index of the baseline distance matrix against which we are comparing. Defaults to 128, which is the most minimal preprocessing for our current implementation.
text_size	The ‘cex’ for text in dot plot generated by function.
num_comparisons	The number of ranks to use in calculating average difference. Defaults to 50.
parallel	Logical indicating whether factorial preprocessing should be performed in parallel. Defaults to FALSE.
cores	Defaults to 1, can be set to any number less than or equal to the number of cores on one’s computer.
verbose	Logical indicating whether more information should be printed to the screen to let the user know about progress. Defaults to TRUE.

**Value**

A result list object.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# *** This function is used automatically inside of the preText() function.
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# scale documents
scaling_results <- scaling_comparison(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
                                     dimensions = 2,
                                     distance_method = "cosine",
                                     verbose = TRUE)

# run preText test
preText_test_results <- preText_test(scaling_results$distance_matrices,
                                     choices = preprocessed_documents$choices,
                                     labels = preprocessed_documents$labels,
                                     baseline_index = 128,
                                     text_size = 1,
                                     num_comparisons = 50,
                                     parallel = FALSE,
                                     cores = 1,
                                     verbose = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

regression\_coefficient\_plot

*Regression Coefficient Plot*

---

**Description**

Easy plotting for multiple regression results on same axes.

**Usage**

```
regression_coefficient_plot(data, text_size = 1, remove_intercept = FALSE,
                             title = "")
```



**Arguments**

data	A data.frame produced by the 'preprocessing_choice_regression()' function, or a list created by the 'preText()' function.
text_size	The size of the text to be displayed. Defaults to 1.
remove_intercept	Logical indicating whether intercept coefficient should be plotted. Defaults to FALSE.
title	The title the user wishes to give the plot, which will be displayed instead of the axis title.

**Value**

A plot

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# run preText
preText_results <- preText(
  preprocessed_documents,
  dataset_name = "Inaugural Speeches",
  distance_method = "cosine",
  num_comparisons = 100,
  verbose = TRUE)
# generate regression results
regression_coefficient_plot(preText_results,
  remove_intercept = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

remove\_infrequent\_terms

*Remove infrequently occurring terms from quanteda dfm.*

---

**Description**

Removes terms appearing in less than a specific proportion of documents in a corpus from a dfm.

**Usage**

```
remove_infrequent_terms(dfm_object, proportion_threshold = 0.01,
  indices = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

dfm_object	A quanteda dfm object.
proportion_threshold	proportion of documents a term must be included in to be included in the dfm.
indices	Defaults to NULL. If not NULL, then it must be a numeric vector specifying the column indices of terms the user would like to remove. Useful for removing specific terms.
verbose	Logical indicating whether more information should be printed to the screen to let the user know about progress in preprocessing. Defaults to TRUE.

**Value**

A reduced dfm.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
updated_dfm <- remove_infrequent_terms(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list[[1]],
  proportion_threshold = 0.5,
  indices = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

scaling\_comparison      *Scaling Comparison.*

---

**Description**

Scale each dfm and return a list of distance matrices and scaled document positions.

**Usage**

```
scaling_comparison(dfm_object_list, dimensions = 2,  
  distance_method = "cosine", verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

dfm_object_list	A list of quanteda dfm objects returned in the '\$dfm_list\$' field of the output from the 'factorial_preprocessing()' function.
dimensions	The number of dimensions to be used by the multidimensional scaling algorithm. Defaults to 2.
distance_method	The method that should be used for calculating document distances. Defaults to "cosine".
verbose	Logical indicating whether more information should be printed to the screen to let the user know about progress. Defaults to TRUE.

**Value**

A result list object.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
# *** This function is used automatically inside of the preText() function.  
# load the package  
library(preText)  
# load in the data  
data("UK_Manifestos")  
# preprocess data  
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(  
  UK_Manifestos,  
  use_ngrams = TRUE,  
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,  
  verbose = TRUE)  
# scale documents  
scaling_results <- scaling_comparison(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,  
  dimensions = 2,  
  distance_method = "cosine",  
  verbose = TRUE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

topic\_key\_term\_plot *Plot Prevalence of Topic Key Terms*

---

### Description

Plotting of key terms across preprocessing decisions.

### Usage

```
topic_key_term_plot(topic_key_term_results, labs, key_term_columns = 2:6,
  custom_col_names = c("Iraq", "Terrorism", "Al Qaeda", "Insurance",
    "Stem Cell"), custom_labels = c("0%", "<1%", "1-2%", "2-3%", "3-4%",
    "4-5%", "5-6%", "6-7%", "7-8%", "8-9%", "9-10%", "10%+"),
  one_matrix = FALSE, thresholds = c(-1e-04, 0, 0.0099, 0.0199, 0.0299,
    0.0399, 0.0499, 0.0599, 0.0699, 0.0799, 0.0899, 0.0999), heat_ramp = FALSE,
  return_data = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

topic_key_term_results	A data.frame with one column per key term and one row for each set of topic model results. The entries in each cell should be the proportion of topics in which a term appears.
labs	Labels for the preprocessing specifications associated with each set of topic model results.
key_term_columns	The columns containing key term results.
custom_col_names	Names for the key terms.
custom_labels	Labels for the provided key. Must be of length 12.
one_matrix	Logical indicating whether results should be displayed as a one column matrix. Defaults to FALSE.
thresholds	A numeric vector of length 11 with threshold for inclusion in various heat map categories.
heat_ramp	Option to use heat ramp (yellow-red-purple) instead of a white to blue ramp.
return_data	Logical indicating whether rescaled data should be returned. Defaults to FALSE.

### Value

A plot

**Examples**

```

## Not run:
set.seed(12345)
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
cross_validation_splits <- 10
# create 10 test/train splits
train_inds <- vector(mode = "list", length = cross_validation_splits)
test_inds <- vector(mode = "list", length = cross_validation_splits)
# sample CV indices
for (i in 1:cross_validation_splits) {
  test <- sample(1:length(UK_Manifestos),
                size = round(length(UK_Manifestos)/5),
                replace = FALSE)
  train <- 1:length(UK_Manifestos)
  for (j in 1:length(test)) {
    train <- train[-which(train == test[j])]
  }
  train_inds[[i]] <- train
  test_inds[[i]] <- test
}
# get the optimal number of topics (this will take a very long time):
optimal_k <- optimal_k_comparison(
  train_inds,
  test_inds,
  preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
  topics = c(25,50,75,100,125,150,175,200),
  names = preprocessed_documents$labels)
# run a topic model with the optimal number of topics for each preproc. spec.
top_terms_list <- vector(mode = "list", length = 128)
for (i in 1:128) {
  fit <- topicmodels::LDA(quanteda::convert(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list[[i]],
                                           to = "topicmodels"),
                        k = optimal_k[i])
  # extract out top 20 terms for each topic
  top_terms <- terms(fit,20)
  top_terms_list[[i]] <- top_terms
}
# !!!!! You will need to look for some key terms, and store them in a
# data.frame. Your code should be based off of the following. !!!!
# function to search for a term
find_term <- function(vec, term) {
  tc <- 0
  for(i in 1:length(term)) {

```

```

        tc <- tc + sum(grepl(term[i],vec, ignore.case = T))
    }
    if (tc > 0) {
        return(TRUE)
    } else {
        return(FALSE)
    }
}

# look for topics containing the terms below -- this is from our example with
# press releases so it will have to be modified.
# allows for multiple top terms related to the same concept
num_topics <- rep(0, length = 128)
search_list <- list(iraq = c("iraq"),
                  terror = c("terror"),
                  al_qaeda = c("qaeda"),
                  insurance = c("insur"),
                  stem_cell = c("stem"))

# where we will store our results
topics_in_results <- data.frame(
  preprocessing_steps = preprocessed_documents$labels,
  iraq = num_topics,
  terror = num_topics,
  al_qaeda = num_topics,
  insurance = num_topics,
  stem_cell = num_topics,
  optimal_number_of_topics = optimal_k,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
# count the number of topics in which each top term appears
for (i in 1:128) {
  # allows for multiple top terms related to the same concept
  top_terms <- top_terms_list[[i]]
  for (j in 1:length(search_list)) {
    in_topic <- apply(top_terms,2,find_term, term = search_list[[j]])
    which_topics <- which(in_topic)
    topics_in_results[i,(j+1)] <- length(which_topics)
  }
}
# now make a plot:
topic_key_term_plot(
  topics_in_results,
  preprocessed_documents$labels,
  key_term_columns = 2:6,
  custom_col_names = c("Iraq", "Terrorism", "Al Qaeda", "Insurance", "Stem Cell"),
  custom_labels = c("<0%", "<1%", "1-2%", "2-3%", "3-4%", "4-5%", "5-6%", "6-7%", "7-8%",
                    "8-9%", "9-10%", "10%+"),
  one_matrix = FALSE,
  thresholds = c(-0.0001,0,0.0099,0.0199,0.0299,0.0399,0.0499,0.0599,0.0699,
                 0.0799,0.0899,0.0999),
  heat_ramp = FALSE,
  return_data = FALSE)

```

```
## End(Not run)
```

---

topic\_novelty\_score    *Topic Top-Terms Novelty Score*

---

## Description

Calculates the novelty score for a character matrix displaying topic top-terms for all topics.

## Usage

```
topic_novelty_score(top_terms_matrix, row_range = NULL)
```

## Arguments

`top_terms_matrix`            A character matrix or data.frame containing top terms for all topics.

`row_range`                    Optional argument specifying range of rows to keep. This is useful if we are only interested in the top 10 or 20 terms, but we have a matrix with the top 50 terms for each topic.

## Value

A novelty score.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(12345)
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
cross_validation_splits <- 10
# create 10 test/train splits
train_inds <- vector(mode = "list", length = cross_validation_splits)
test_inds <- vector(mode = "list", length = cross_validation_splits)
# sample CV indices
for (i in 1:cross_validation_splits) {
  test <- sample(1:length(UK_Manifestos),
                size = round(length(UK_Manifestos)/5),
                replace = FALSE)
  train <- 1:length(UK_Manifestos)
```

```

    for (j in 1:length(test)) {
      train <- train[-which(train == test[j])]
    }
    train_inds[[i]] <- train
    test_inds[[i]] <- test
  }
  # get the optimal number of topics (this will take a very long time):
  optimal_k <- optimal_k_comparison(
    train_inds,
    test_inds,
    preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
    topics = c(25,50,75,100,125,150,175,200),
    names = preprocessed_documents$labels)
  # run a topic model with the optimal number of topics for each preproc. spec.
  top_terms_list <- vector(mode = "list", length = 128)
  for (i in 1:128) {
    fit <- topicmodels::LDA(quanteda::convert(preprocessed_documents$dfm_list[[i]],
                                              to = "topicmodels"),
                           k = optimal_k[i])
    # extract out top 20 terms for each topic
    top_terms <- terms(fit,20)
    top_terms_list[[i]] <- top_terms
  }
  # calculate novelty score
  topic_novelty_score(top_terms_list[[1]])

## End(Not run)

```

---

 UK\_Manifestos

*Full text of 69 UK party manifestos from 1918-2001.*


---

## Description

A dataset of party manifestos for Liberal, Labour, and Conservative parties for every general election in the UK between 1918 and 2001 (23 elections).

## Usage

```
UK_Manifestos
```

## Format

A character vector of length 69, with one document per entry.

## Source

Aggregated from several online resources but see, for example: <http://www.politicsresources.net/area/uk/man.htm>



---

wordfish\_comparison    *Wordfish Comparison.*

---

### Description

Calculated Wordfish scores for a list of dfm objects with temporal filtering.

### Usage

```
wordfish_comparison(dfm_list, years, anchors = c(1, 24),
  proportion_threshold = 1, document_inidices = NULL)
```

### Arguments

dfm_list	A list of quanteda dfm objects generated by the ‘factorial_preprocessing()’ and returned in the ‘\$dfm_list’ field
years	A numeric vector giving the year for each document.
anchors	A numeric vector of length two used to anchor the wordfish estimates. Defaults to c(1,24) which should work for the UK parliament docs.
proportion_threshold	proportion of years a term must be included in to be included in the Wordfish analysis.
document_inidices	An option vector of row indices to be used. Useful for using a subset of the data for analysis.

### Value

A result list object

### Examples

```
## Not run:
# replicates wordfish aanalysis from Denny and Spirling (2016)
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# get the years each document was written and store them as a numeric vector
dfm <- preprocessed_documents$dfm_list[[1]]
r1 <- function(str) {
  stringr::str_replace_all(str, "[A-Za-z]+", "")
```

```

}
years <- as.numeric(sapply(rownames(dfm),rl))

# use the wordfish_comparison function to compare all dfms. We are using
# conservative and labour manifestos from 1983, 1987, 1992, and 1997 for a total
# of 8 manifestos. These are indicated by the document_inidices = c(19:22,42:45)
# argument. You can see the document names by entering rownames(dfm) into the
# console. We need to set the anchors to 5,1 because anchoring is applied in the
# reduced dfm. We are also only including terms that appear atleast once in a
# manifesto from each of the 4 years, to deal with the strong temporal effects.
wordfish_results <- wordfish_comparison(
  preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
  years,
  anchors = c(1,5),
  proportion_threshold = 1,
  document_inidices = c(19:22,42:45))

## End(Not run)

```

---

wordfish\_rank\_plot      *Plot of Wordfish rankings of documents*

---

### Description

Coloration by ground-truth ranking.

### Usage

```

wordfish_rank_plot(wordfish_results, labels, invert = TRUE,
  ranking = c("Lab1983", "Lab1987", "Lab1992", "Lab1997", "Con1997",
  "Con1992", "Con1987", "Con1983"), black_white = FALSE, one_matrix = FALSE,
  return_deviations = FALSE)

```

### Arguments

wordfish_results	The output from the ‘wordfish_comparison()’ function.
labels	A character vector giving the names for each preprocessing step.
invert	Logical indicating whether wordfish score rankings should be reversed internally.
ranking	A character vector containing the correctly ranked document names.
black_white	Logical, defaults to FALSE. If FALSE then results are displayed on a red-blue scale. IF TRUE, then mis-ordered documents are colored black.
one_matrix	Logical indicating whether results should be plotted as a one or two column matrix. Defaults to FALSE.
return_deviations	Return a dataset indicating the ordering deviations for each preprocessing combination. Defaults to FALSE.

**Value**

A plot.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# replicates wordfish aanalysis from Denny and Spirling (2016)
# load the package
library(preText)
# load in the data
data("UK_Manifestos")
# preprocess data
preprocessed_documents <- factorial_preprocessing(
  UK_Manifestos,
  use_ngrams = TRUE,
  infrequent_term_threshold = 0.02,
  verbose = TRUE)
# get the years each document was written and store them as a numeric vector
dfm <- preprocessed_documents$dfm_list[[1]]
r1 <- function(str) {
  stringr::str_replace_all(str, "[A-Za-z]+", "")
}
years <- as.numeric(sapply(rownames(dfm), r1))

# use the wordfish_comparison function to compare all dfms. We are using
# conservative and labour manifestos from 1983, 1987, 1992, and 1997 for a total
# of 8 manifestos. These are indicated by the document_inidices = c(19:22,42:45)
# argument. You can see the document names by entering rownames(dfm) into the
# console. We need to set the anchors to 5,1 because anchoring is applied in the
# reduced dfm. We are also only including terms that appear atleast once in a
# manifesto from each of the 4 years, to deal with the strong temporal effects.
wordfish_results <- wordfish_comparison(
  preprocessed_documents$dfm_list,
  years,
  anchors = c(1,5),
  proportion_threshold = 1,
  document_inidices = c(19:22,42:45))
deviations <- wordfish_rank_plot(wordfish_results,
  labels = preprocessed_documents$labels,
  invert = FALSE,
  ranking = c("Lab1983", "Lab1987", "Lab1992", "Lab1997",
    "Con1997", "Con1992", "Con1987", "Con1983"),
  black_white = FALSE,
  one_matrix = FALSE,
  return_deviations = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

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