



Authorship recognition

Sára Štráchalová

May 3rd, 2023

NPFL054

Experimental data set

- 6 authors, 5 books per author
- delexicalized
- split to passages
- xml

n-gram feature extraction

- make.n-grams
- CSV

```
* Number of passages processed = 10686
* Number of different (1,2,3)-grams found = 137912
* Total tokens processed = 3560458
*
* N-gram frequencies (sorted by cf, df threshold = 1)
  1      'POS_NOUN'          cf = 690068      df = 9155      tf{1783} = 238
  2      'POS_VERB'         cf = 394356      df = 9201      tf{1783} = 123
  3      'POS_ADJ'          cf = 349516      df = 9021      tf{1783} = 130
  4      ','                cf = 295614      df = 8905      tf{1783} = 80
  5      'POS_ADV'          cf = 237158      df = 9030      tf{1783} = 102
  6      '.'                cf = 208760      df = 8914      tf{1783} = 63
  7      'POS_ADJ POS_NOUN' cf = 172164      df = 8933      tf{1783} = 59
  8      'POS_NOUN , '      cf = 125192      df = 8882      tf{1783} = 28
  9      'a'                cf = 112712      df = 8898      tf{1783} = 41
 10      'být'              cf = 109998      df = 8802      tf{1783} = 32
 11      'se'               cf = 92688       df = 8614      tf{1783} = 19
 12      'POS_PROPN'        cf = 85314       df = 7626      tf{1783} = 45
 13      'POS_NOUN .'       cf = 80726       df = 8701      tf{1783} = 34
 14      'POS_NOUN POS_ADJ' cf = 75208       df = 8359      tf{1783} = 38
 15      'POS_NOUN POS_NOUN' cf = 67718       df = 8309      tf{1783} = 25
 16      'POS_NOUN POS_VERB' cf = 65686       df = 8591      tf{1783} = 17
 17      'v'                cf = 56692       df = 8357      tf{1783} = 25
 18      'POS_VERB , '      cf = 55282       df = 7876      tf{1783} = 19
 19      'ten'              cf = 50998       df = 8083      tf{1783} = 22
 20      'on'               cf = 48510       df = 7402      tf{1783} = 6
```

n-gram feature extraction

- n-grams from all passages
 - used only 400 most frequent n-grams
- author and frequencies for each passage -> create dataset
- shell script
- python script -> prepares rows, maps via dictionaries

n-gram feature extraction

```
n=$(grep -E '<passage' "$1" | wc -l)
```

```
base=$(cat "$1" | head -n 1 | cut -d " " -f 2 | cut -d "=" -f 2  
| cut -d "\"" -f 2)
```

```
touch "$3"
```

```
cat "$2" | ./make.n-grams 1 > /dev/null
```

```
dataset_ngrams=$(cat ./ngrams.df1.csv | head -n 401 | cut -f 2 |  
tail -n +2)
```

n-gram feature extraction

```
for i in $(seq 1 "$n")
do

    passage_idx=$((base+i-1))
    passage=$(cat "$1" | ./get.passages "pid=\"${passage_idx}\"")
    author=$(echo "$passage" | head -n 1 | cut -d " " -f 3 |
              cut -d "=" -f 2 | cut -d "\"" -f 2)

    echo "$passage" | ./make.n-grams 1 > /dev/null
    freqs=$(cat ./ngrams.df1.csv | cut -f 2,3 | tail -n +2)
    python3 table_maker.py "$passage_idx" "$author" "$freqs"
        "$dataset_ngrams" >> "$3"

done
```

n-gram feature extraction

- make.n-grams
- df for n-grams -> needed to calculate idf

```
touch "$3"
cat "$2" | ./make.n-grams 1 > /dev/null
dataset_ngrams=$(cat ./ngrams.df1.csv | head -n 401 | cut -f 2 |
                  tail -n +2)
cat "$1" | ./make.n-grams 1 > /dev/null
df=$(cat ./ngrams.df1.csv | cut -f 2,4 | tail -n +2)

python3 table_maker-text.py "0" "0" "$df" "$dataset_ngrams" >> "$3"
```

Feature values

- in \mathbb{R}
- **term frequency (tf)**
 - already completed
- **relative term frequency (rtf)**
 - normalized (divided by number of all n-grams in passage)
- **weighted term frequency (tf*idf)**
 - $idf = \log(N/df)$
 - N =total number of passages
 - df =number of passages that contain given n-gram

Feature values: tf

```
data.train <- psg.s200.train
data.train$V2 <- as.factor(data.train$V2)
idf.train <- idf.psg.s200.train
n <- ncol(data.train)

#tf

tf_features.train <- data.train
```

Feature values: rtf

```
rtf_features.train <- data.train

for (row in 1:nrow(rtf_features.train)) {
  all_terms <- sum(rtf_features.train[row,3:n])
  rtf_features.train[row, 3:n] <-
    rtf_features.train[row,3:n]/all_terms
}
```

Feature values: $tf \cdot idf$

```
idf.train[1, 3:n] <- log(nrow(data.train)/(idf.train[1,3:n] + 1))
tf.idf.features.train <- data.train

for(i in 3:ncol(tf.idf.features.train)) {
  current.idf <- idf.train[1,i]
  tf.idf.features.train[ , i] <-
    tf.idf.features.train[ , i]*current.idf
}
```

SVM model & prediction

- LiblinearR
 - <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/LiblinearR/index.html>
- type 2 = L2 regularized L2 loss SVM

```
c=LiblinearR(data=tf_features.train[,3:n],  
target=tf_features.train$V2, type=2, findC = TRUE)
```

```
tf.model=LiblinearR(data=tf_features.train[,3:n],  
target=tf_features.train$V2, type=2, cost=c)
```

```
tf.pred=predict(tf.model,tf_features.test[,3:n])
```

Results

200x200	Precision	Recall	F-score
tf	92	92.14	92.07
rtf	84.51	84.69	84.6
tf*idf	89.97	90.12	90.05

200x1000	Precision	Recall	F-score
tf	99.17	99.39	99.28
rtf	96.68	96.98	96.83
tf*idf	91.1	94.08	92.57

1000x200	Precision	Recall	F-score
tf	86.39	86.54	86.47
rtf	81.3	81.15	81.23
tf*idf	82.48	82.82	82.65

1000x1000	Precision	Recall	F-score
tf	98.75	98.8	98.77
rtf	97.3	97.18	97.24
tf*idf	98.53	98.62	98.57

Interpunction

- Is it possible to recognize the authorship based on use of interpunction?
- data preparation
 - grep -E
'<token>[\.,;:?!]*</token> | <passage.* | </passage> | <s> | </s>'
- features extracting
 - same as before (except cutting)

Interpunction - Results

200x200	Precision	Recall	F-score
tf	21.69	10.58	14.22
rtf	38.51	26.99	31.74
tf*idf	21.12	21.81	21.46

200x1000	Precision	Recall	F-score
tf	17.63	2.86	4.93
rtf	31.41	3.8	6.79
tf*idf	23.72	11.75	15.71

1000x200	Precision	Recall	F-score
tf	46.73	48.22	47.47
rtf	37.9	29.49	33.17
tf*idf	34.62	48.16	40.28

1000x1000	Precision	Recall	F-score
tf	36.26	3.68	6.67
rtf	42.63	12.45	19.27
tf*idf	50.84	14.69	22.8

Thank you 😊

