

# Text Analytics Industry Use Cases (& the Path Forward for Text Analytics)

**Aiaioo Labs - 2012**

**aiaioolabs**

Research Services in Applied AI



Bangalore, India

- Cohan
  - 10 years in industry
  - Research interests: NLP and ML
- Sumukh
  - 8 years in industry
  - PhD from University of Melbourne
- Madhulika
  - 6 years in industry
  - MS from UT Austin
  - Internships at Microsoft and RRI

We Develop

**1: AI Algorithms**

**2: Text Analytics Technology**

**3: Business Use Cases**

# Research on AI Algorithms

**Tools for Text Analytics**

**Tools for Education**

**Tools for Graph Analysis**

**aiaioolabs**

Research Services in Applied AI



Bangalore, India

# Programming Using a Natural Language

```
Let x be 3. y is 9. What is x times y? While x is less  
than y, print x and then increment x.
```

The program executed successfully.

Output	27.0
	3.0
	4.0
	5.0
	6.0
	7.0
	8.0
Variables	y=9.0
	x=9.0

[Run program](#)

Translate to: [Kannada](#), [English](#), [Hindi](#), [Tamil](#), [French](#), [German](#), [Japanese](#) or [Chinese](#)

# AI

# Text Analytics APIs

How we handle all kinds of things people say

# What is Text Analytics ?

Insights from Text




Meaning from Text

# Business Use Cases

All that tech talk is fine, but how can you make us a heap more money next month?



# Two Ways of Using Text Analytics



**Decision  
Making**



**Operations**

# Operations - Client Use Case



Intent Marketing Platform

About Us

Contact

**People signal their intent to buy on Twitter. Find more leads.**

Your Customers announce their **intent to buy** by asking for product and service recommendations on Twitter.



# Decision Making - Use Case

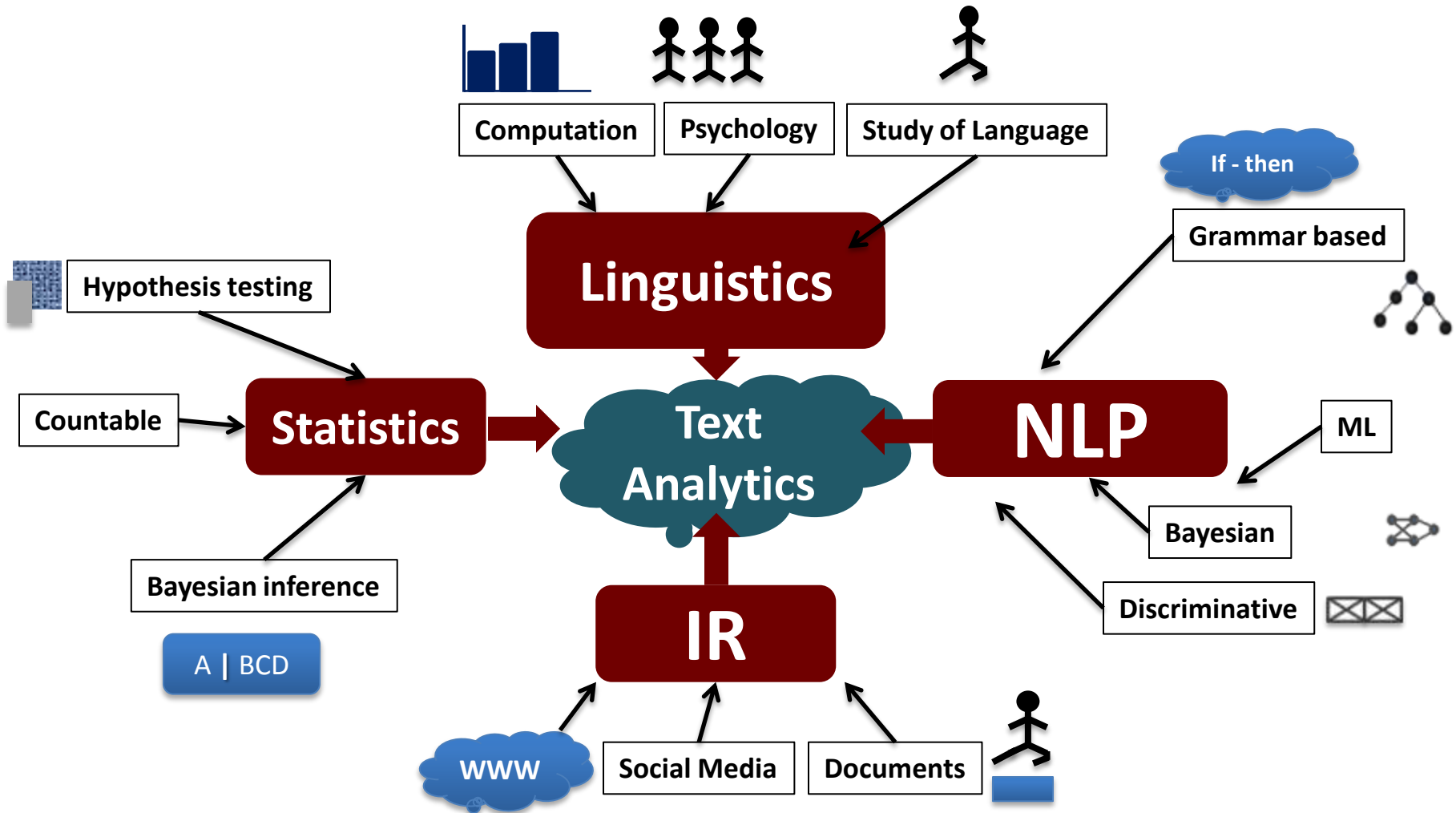
A social media - community engagement measurement tool & dashboard - A SourceN Venture!



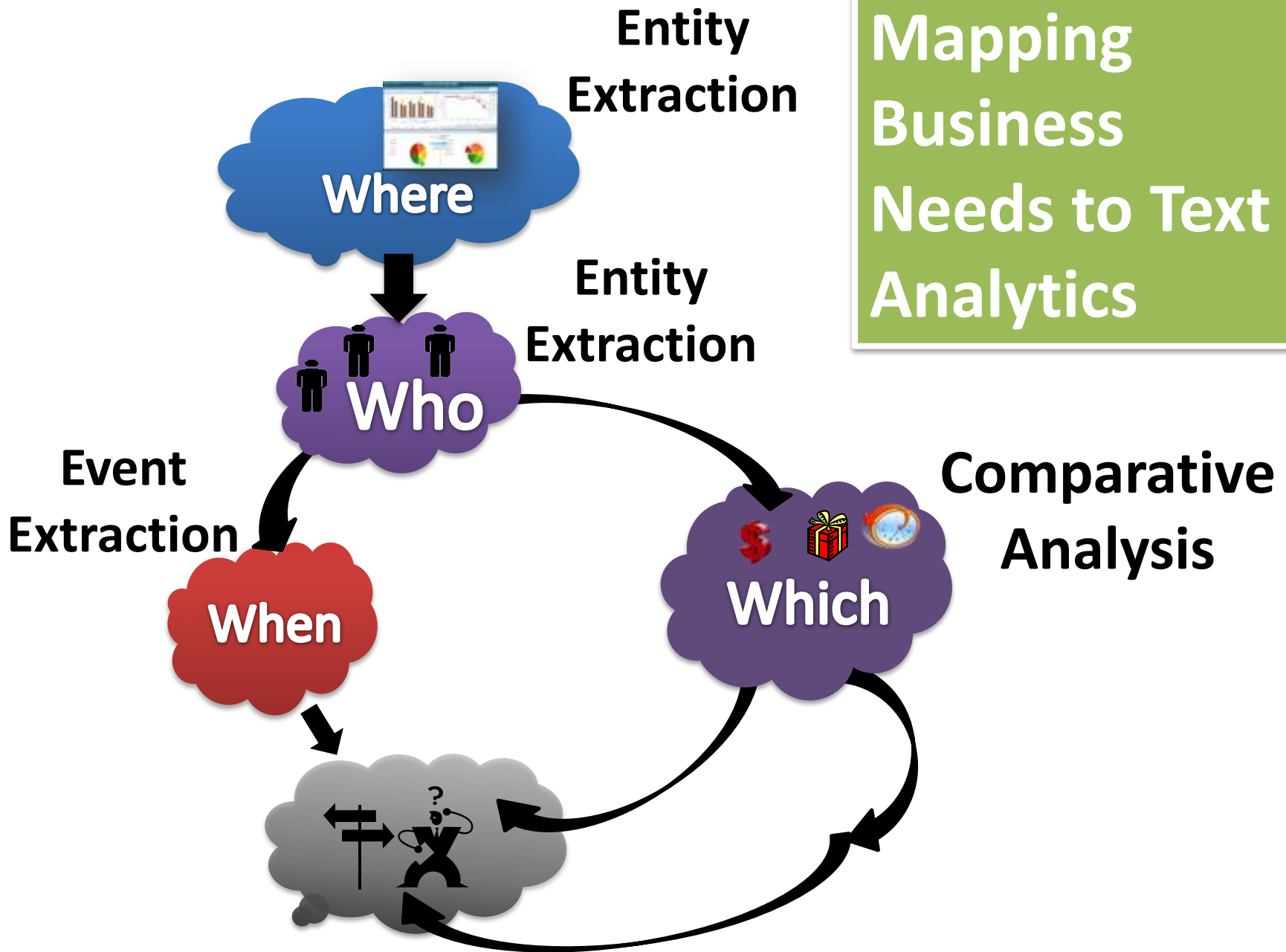
# Text Analytics Details

How to handle all kinds of  
things people say

# What is Text Analytics ?



# Mapping Business Needs to Text Analytics



# Extracting Meaning

Pragmatic Analysis: Sales Conversation



Semantic Analysis: I/Person am looking for a Hyundai/Thing car/Thing in Bangalore/Place



Syntactic Analysis: I/Pronoun am/BE looking/V for a Hyundai/NP car/NN in Bangalore/NP



Text: I am looking for a Hyundai car in B'lore

# Entity Extraction

**Text:** I am looking for a Hyundai car in Bangalore

**Semantic Analysis:** I/Person am looking for a Hyundai/Thing car/Thing in Bangalore/Place

Entities:

**I**

**Person**

**Hyundai car**

**Thing**

**Bangalore**

**Place**



# Relation Extraction

Text: Tim Cook is the new CEO of Apple Computers

Analysis: Tim/Person Cook/Person is the new CEO  
of Apple/Org Computers/Org

Relation: CEO\_of  
**Tim Cook (Person)**

**Apple Computers(Org)**

# Sentiment Analysis

Raw Text: I am sad that Steve Jobs died

Analysis: This person holds a positive opinion on Steve Jobs

Sentiment Holder:

**I**

Object of Sentiment:

**Steve Jobs**

Polarity of Sentiment:

**positive**

# Two Kinds of Sentences

Convey intention: I want to buy a computer.

Information: There was heavy snowfall in Sikkim.

# Intention Analysis

Raw Text: Are you sad that Steve Jobs died?

Analysis: This person is inquiring about  
someone's emotions concerning Steve Jobs

Intention Holder:

I

Intention:

**inquire**

# Intention Analysis – Categories of Intention

Categories	Parent Category	Department	Urgency	Source
Purchase		Sales	High	CRM
Sell		Procurement	Medium	ERP
Inquire		Help/Sales	High	CRM
Direct		Operations	High	CRM
Compare		Market Research	Low	CRM
Suggest		Market Research	Low	Social
Opine		Design	Low	Social
Praise	Opine	Design	Low	Social
Criticize	Opine	Design	Low	Social
Complain		Customer Service	High	CRM/Social
Accuse		Customer Service	Critical	CRM
Quit		Customer Service	Critical	CRM/Social
Express		Call Center Training	Low	Transcripts
Thank	Express	Call Center Training	Low	Transcripts
Apologize	Express	Call Center Training	Medium	Transcripts
Empathize	Express	Call Center Training	Medium	Transcripts

# Event Analysis

Raw Text: There is heavy snowfall in Sikkim.

Analysis: Snowfall event

Event:

**snowfall**

# Event Analysis

Categories
Acquisition
Merger
Spin Off
Sale
Partnership Formation
Declaration of Bankruptcy
Renaming
Closing Down
Opening Facility
Closing Facility
Business Deal
Product Launch
Product Withdrawal
Employee Joining
Employee Resignation
Employee Change of Position

# Fact Analysis

**Raw Text:** Bangalore is the capital of K'taka

**Analysis:** capital\_of relation exists

**Entity:** Bangalore/Place

Karnataka/Place

**Relation:** Bangalore capital\_of K'taka



## Uses

### Decision Making - Reports

Pulling report from **CRM** tools on loyalty, competition, etc. Computation of metrics.

### Operations

Intention Analysis in **customer service**, **online reputation management & placement of ads** or in **Alerting Systems**.

# Decision Making Uses

## Tracking Large Numbers of Users

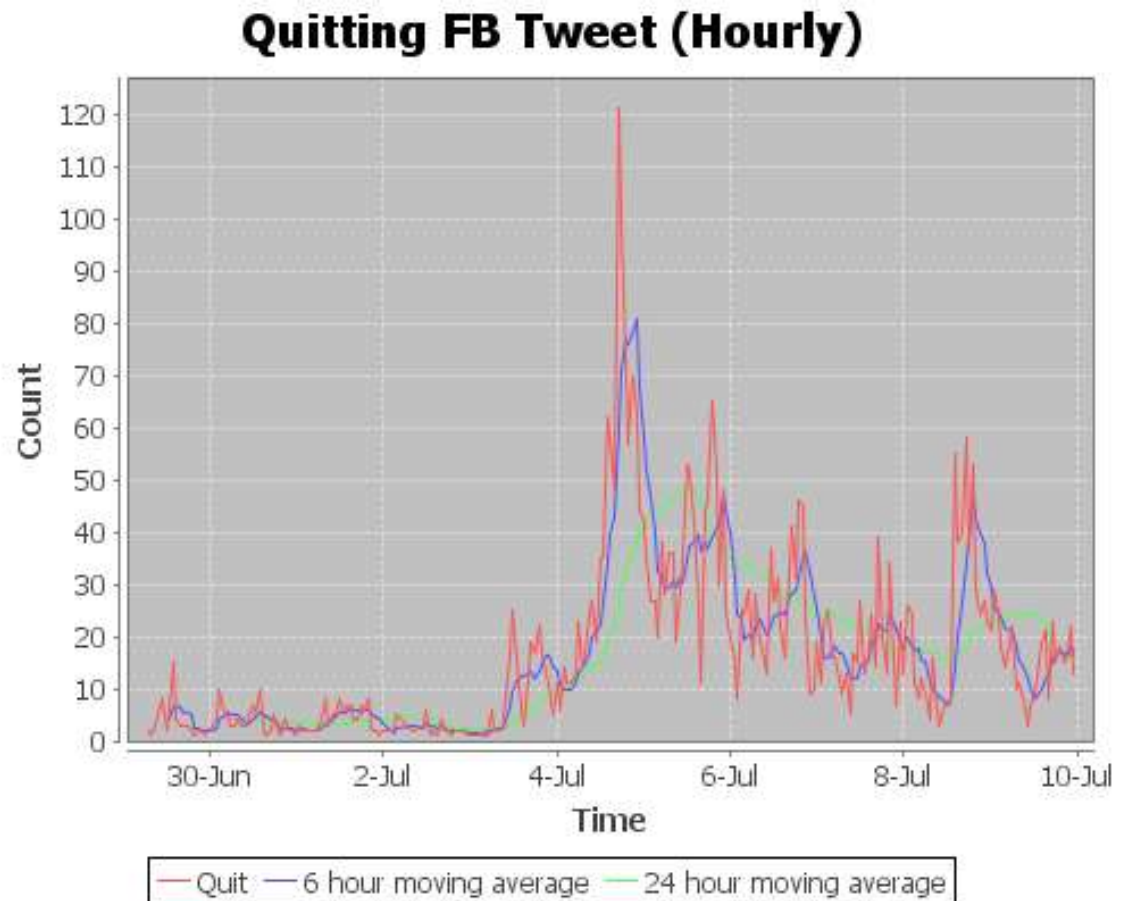
For strategy decisions – politics, launches

## Metrics

Dials for navigating by

# Decision Making Example – Using Quit Intention

Quit message chart for **Facebook** during the week after **Google+** launched.



# Types of Reports

## 1. Time Series Graphs

## 2. Charts

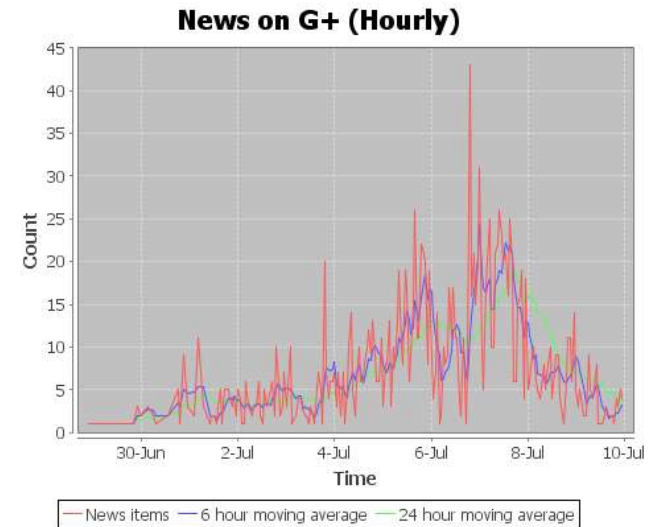
## 3. Tag Clouds

- Identifies popular topics

## 4. Event Summaries

## 5. Sentiment Report

## 6. Dials – Complaint Metrics



## Metrics Example – CSAT

I deny that it can never be said that this is not a beautiful car.

I deny that [ it can never [ be said that this is not [ a beautiful car ] ] ].

Negative

ful +!} ( car ) -] +] -] . = [ negative ]

# Example – Sentiment Analysis – Entity Level Sentiment

Demonstration Console

Enter a sentence

Jane believes that John and not Bruce is very handsome.

**Negative**

Jane believes that  
**John** and not **Bruce**  
is very **handsome**.

**Positive**

Vaksent Sentiment Analyzer Demo

at ( John ) and not [ - ( Bruce ) - ] is very { + handsome + } . = [ **positive** ]

Entity-Level Sentiment Breakdown:

Holder	Sentiment	Phrases
John	positive	strong

**About what/whom is the  
opinion?**

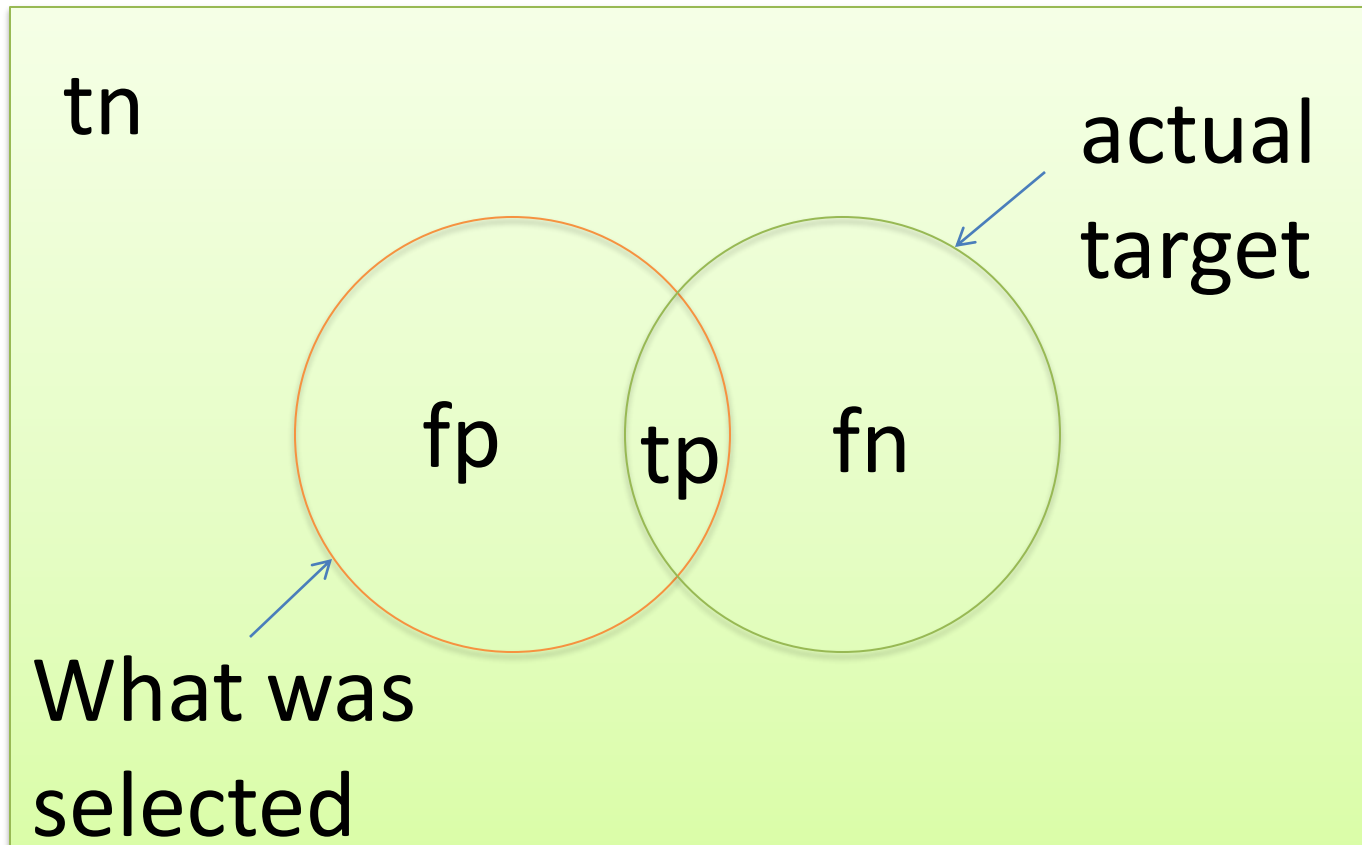
Holder
Jane

Sentiment Phrases
handsome

# Error Compensation!

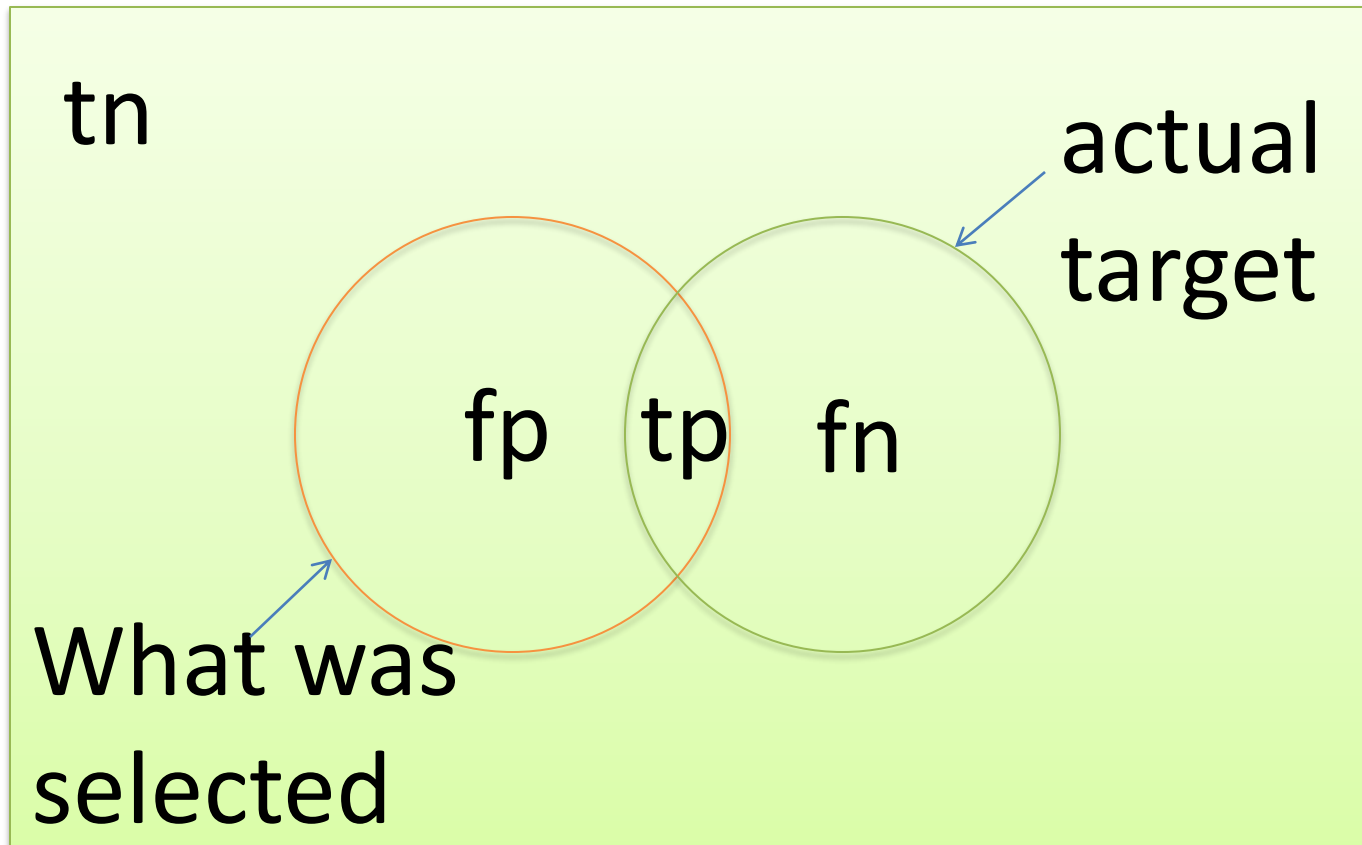
Section	Problem	Compensation
Accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Low accuracy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trade off recall for precision</li></ul>
Precision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Low Precision</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use ratios and timelines</li></ul>
Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Different domain</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Retraining</li></ul>

# Precision ( $tp/tp+fp$ )





# Recall ( $tp/tp+fn$ )



# Example

Precision = {inquire=0.81,  
direct=0.5163, accuse=0.6944,  
wish=0.918, compare=0.851,  
sell=0.9621, complain=0.8622}

Recall = {direct=0.6, inquire=0.3078,  
accuse=0.5102, wish=0.6021,  
compare=0.4145, sell=0.4069,  
complain=0.5853}

# Example

F-Score = {direct=0.5566,  
inquire=0.4993, accuse=0.5952,  
wish=0.7435, compare=0.5939,  
sell=0.6257, complain=0.7104}

# **What you can learn about a brand:**

- 1:** Who are a product's strongest competitors?
- 2:** How commoditized is the market?
- 3:** What are the weaknesses of the product?
- 4:** How loyal are customers in an industry?

## Example – 1: How do you measure CSAT?

### Measurement Proxy:

Use **opine intention**

**CSAT =**

number of positive mentions of  
brand / number of opinionated  
mentions of brand

## Example – 2: Who are a product's competitors?

### Measurement Proxy:

Use **compare intention**

**competitor's strength** =

number of mentions of  
competitor / number of mentions  
of all brands or generic products

## Example – 3: How commoditized is the market?

### Measurement Proxy:

Use **purchase intention**

**commoditization** =

number of mentions of brands /  
number of mentions of generic  
product

## Example – 4: How loyal are customers?

### Measurement Proxy:

Use quit intention

inverse of loyalty =

number of quit intentions / total  
mentions



## Example – 5: What is the desirability of a brand?

### Measurement Proxy:

Use **purchase intention**

**desirability** =

number of purchase intentions /  
total mentions

## Example – 6: How reliable is a product?

### Measurement Proxy:

Use **complain intention**

**reliability** =

number of complain intentions /  
total mentions

# Operations Uses

Timeliness

For investing

Prioritization / Routing

Dealing with large numbers

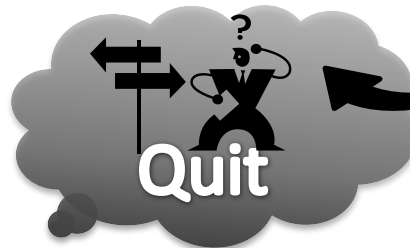
The customer lodges a complaint



An accusation may result



Signal of intention to leave.



Call Center Customer Churn Model

The customer complains  
about a pain point (optional)



Inquires about a  
product feature



Signals intention to  
purchase or upgrade



Call Center Customer Sales Opportunity Model

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