

Swarm Based Features Selection for Text Summarization

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Summary

The features are the main entries in text summarization. Treating all features equally causes poor summary generation. In this paper, we investigate the effect of the feature structure on the features selection using particle swarm optimization. The particle swarm optimization is trained using DUC 2002 data to learn the weight of each feature. The features used are different in terms of the structure, where some features were formed as combination of more than one feature while others as simple or individual feature. Therefore the determining of the effectiveness of each type of features could lead to mechanism to differentiate between the features having high importance and those having low importance. We assume that the combined features have higher priority of getting selection more than the simple features. In each iteration, the particle swarm optimization selects some features, then corresponding weights of those features are used to score the sentences and the top ranking sentences are selected as summary. The selected features of each best summary are used in calculation of the final features weights. The experimental results shown that the simple features are less effective than the combined features.

Key words:

Fitness function, Feature selection, Particle swarm optimization, Sentence score

1. Introduction

The features are the cornerstone in the generation process of the text summary. The summary quality is sensitive for those features in terms of how the sentences are scored based on the used features. Therefore the determination of the effectiveness of each feature could lead to mechanism to differentiate between the features having high importance and those having low importance.

The work on the feature selection is not new, many approaches were proposed for such problem in different fields. For example, in classification problem the feature selection is used to reduce the dimensionality of data which leads to improve the accuracy of the classification. Tu et al. [1] used particle swarm optimization (PSO) for feature selection in the classification problem where support vector machines with one-versus-rest method were used as fitness function. Liu et al. [2] used particle

swarm optimization to select subset of features for classification and training of neural network. Lin et al. [3] employed PSO with support vector machine for parameter determination and features selection for improving the classification accuracy. Lee et al. [4] adapted PSO for feature selection to enhance the performance of support vector machines and neural networks to classify the power transformer faults. Liangtu and Xiaoming [5] used PSO for extracting the web text features and select the important ones. In all the works above, the target is to include the high important features and exclude the features with low importance. Our work is different from those works where our final target is to get weight for each feature based on its selection score and use these weights for weighting the same features for any new data.

In this paper, we employ the particle swarm optimization as machine learning for feature selection to investigate whether the feature structure plays a role in the feature selection process. We assume that the combined features have higher priority of getting selection more than the simple features.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the particle swarm optimization (PSO). Section 3 presents the features. Section 4 describes the PSO encoding. Section 5 discusses the evaluation function. Section 6 introduces the training procedure. Section 7 draws the experimental results. Section 8 gives conclusion.

2. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

Swarm Intelligence (SI) is the collective intelligence resulting in the collective behaviors of (unsophisticated) individuals interacting locally and with their environment causing coherent functional global patterns to emerge [6]. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) which is inspired by the social behavior of bird flocking or fish schooling and Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) which is inspired by behavior of ants are the primary computational parts of swarm intelligence.

Particle swarm optimization was introduced by Kennedy and Eberhart [7] as a stochastic, population-based evolutionary algorithm for problem solving. The key idea of PSO method is to simulate the shared behavior happening among the birds flocks or fish school.

PSO depends on its methodology, a population of individuals to discover favorable regions of the search space. Every member in the population is called particle and the group of all particles is called a swarm. Each particle flies in the search space with a velocity that is dynamically adjusted according to its own flying experience and its companions' flying experience and retains the best position it ever encountered in memory. The best position ever encountered by all particles of the swarm is also announced to all particles. The work of PSO starts by initially randomizing a group of solutions (particles), the swarm will update its best value every cycle based on the Eq. (1) and Eq. (2) and then after several iterations finds the optimized solution. Fig.1 summarizes the work mechanism of PSO.

$$V_{id}(t+1) \leftarrow w * V_{id}(t) + c_1 r_1 (p_{id}(t) - x_{id}(t)) + c_2 r_2 (p_{gd}(t) - x_{id}(t)) \quad (1)$$

Where $V_{id}(t)$ is the velocity of the particle i in the time point t in the search space along the dimension d .

$p_{id}(t)$ is the best position in which the particle previously got high fitness value, it is called pbest, $x_{id}(t)$ is the current position of the particle i in the search space, r_1 and r_2 are random generated numbers in the range [0,1], $p_{gd}(t)$ is the overall best position in which a particle got best fitness value, it is called the gbest, c_1 and c_2 are acceleration parameters and W is inertia weight, its value is decreased linearly over the time from 0.9 to 0.4 [8].

$$x_{id}(t+1) \leftarrow x_{id}(t) + V_{id}(t+1) \quad (2)$$

$x_{id}(t+1)$ is the new position which the particle must move to, where $x_{id}(t)$ is the current position of the particle and $V_{id}(t+1)$ is the new velocity of the particle resulting in the calculation in Eq. (1) which mainly determines the new position of the particle. The velocity of the particle must be in the range $[V_{\max}, V_{\min}]$.

There are two types of PSO: continuous particle swarm optimization which is to optimize continuous nonlinear problems [7], and binary particle swarm optimization [9] which is extension of continuous PSO, in which the particle position is represented as bit string rather than real numbers; the update of the position in continuous PSO is done directly by adding the velocity to the previous position but in binary PSO, the velocity is used only in the sigmoid function as in Eq. (3) to calculate the probability

of the bit value to be changed to 1 or 0, where the value retrieved from the sigmoid function is compared with random generated value in the range between zero and one.

$$x_{ij}(t+1) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } p_{ij}(t) \geq \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-v_{ij}(t))} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

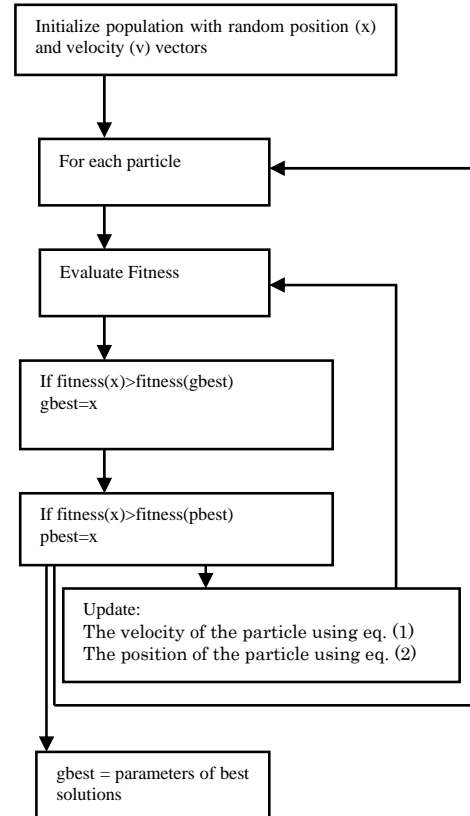


Fig.1 Flow Chart illustrating the PSO algorithm

3. The Features

The features used in this study are five features; two features were formed as combined features while the other three features are simple or individual features.

a. The combined features:

- Sentence Centrality: the sentence centrality as in Eq. (4) consists of three features: the similarity Eq. (5), shared friends Eq. (6) and shared n-grams Eq. (7) between the sentence in hand and all other the document sentences, normalized by

$n-1$, n is the number of sentences in the document.

$$SC(S_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} sim(S_i, S_j) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} fr(S_i, S_j) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} gr(S_i, S_j)}{n-1} |i \neq j \text{ and } sim(S_i, S_j) > \theta \quad (4)$$

$$sim(s_i, s_j) = \frac{\sum_{w_i \in s_i, s_j} f(w_i, s_i) f(w_i, s_j) \left[1 - \frac{\log(sf(w_i) + 1)}{\log(n+1)} \right]^2}{\sqrt{\sum_{w_i \in s_i} \left(f(w_i, s_i) \left[1 - \frac{\log(sf(w_i) + 1)}{\log(n+1)} \right] \right)^2} \times \sqrt{\sum_{w_i \in s_j} \left(f(w_i, s_j) \left[1 - \frac{\log(sf(w_i) + 1)}{\log(n+1)} \right] \right)^2}} \quad (5)$$

$$fr(s_i, s_j) = \frac{s_i(friends) \cap s_j(friends)}{|s_i(friends) \cup s_j(friends)|} |i \neq j \quad (6)$$

$$gr(s_i, s_j) = \frac{s_i(n - grams) \cap s_j(n - grams)}{|s_i(n - grams) \cup s_j(n - grams)|} |i \neq j \quad (7)$$

Where S_j is a document sentence except S_i , n is the number of sentences in the document. θ is the similarity threshold which is determined empirically.

- Title feature: this feature is formed as average of two features which are title-help sentence (THS) as in Eq. (8): the sentence containing n-gram terms of title and title-help sentence relevance sentence (THSRS) as in Eq. (9): the sentence containing n-gram terms of any title-help sentence.

$$THS(s_i) = \frac{s_i(n - grams) \cap T(n - grams)}{|s_i(n - grams) \cup T(n - grams)|} \quad (8)$$

$$THSRS(s_j) = \frac{s_j(n - grams) \cap THS(s_i(n - grams))}{|s_j(n - grams) \cup THS(s_i(n - grams))|} \quad (9)$$

b. simple features:

- Word sentence score (WSS): it is calculated as the following:

$$WSS(S_i) = 0.1 + \frac{\sum_{t_j \in S_i} W_{ij}}{HTFS} |no. of sentences containing t_j| > \frac{1}{2} LS \quad (10)$$

Where 0.1 is minimum score the sentence gets in the case its terms are not important, W_{ij} as in Eq.

(11) is the term weight (TF-ISF) of the term t_{ij} in the sentence s_i , LS is summary length and $HTFS$ is highest term weights (TF-ISF) summation of a sentence in the document.

$$W_{ij} = tf_{ij} \times isf = tf(t_{ij}, s_i) \left[1 - \frac{\log(sf(t_{ij}) + 1)}{\log(n+1)} \right] \quad (11)$$

- Key word feature: the top 10 words whose high TF-ISF score are chosen as key words.
- The similarity to first sentence: This feature is to score the sentence based on its similarity to the first sentence in the document, where in news article, the first sentence in the article is very important.

4. PSO Encoding

In this study, we use the binary PSO in which the particle position is represented as bit string. Each bit can take the value one or zero which represents the case of one feature. If the bit contains the value 1, it means the corresponding feature is selected, otherwise the corresponding feature is unselected. The first bit refers to the first feature, second bit refers to second feature and so on. The particle position can be represented as follows:

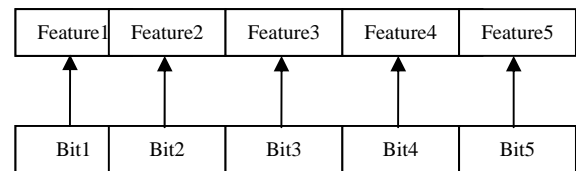


Fig. 2 Structure of a particle

The velocity of the particle is represented in same way, where the value of each bit is retrieved from the sigmoid function.

5. Evaluation Function

Evaluation function or the fitness function is the main component in the PSO architecture where it is responsible for calculating the value for each particle. The list of features contains the weights of those features for the current sentence. Each feature weight corresponds to one bit in the particle position, that bit may contain one or zero.

The score of the sentence is calculated by summing up the features weights corresponding to the bits containing ones and the features weights corresponding to the bits containing zeros are excluded from the scoring of the sentence. Based on the resulting scores for each sentence, the sentences are ranked in descending order. The top n of the sentences in the ranked list is selected as summary, where n is equal to the predefined compression rate which is 20% of the total number of sentences in the document. The evaluation of the generated summary will be the value of the current particle. Therefore the fitness function should be automatic text summarization metric. We use the ROUGE-1 [10] as fitness function.

$$S \in \{Referencesummaries\} \frac{\sum_{gram_n \in S} count_{match}(gram_n)}{\sum_{gram_n \in S} count(gram_n)} \quad (12)$$

Where n is the length of the n-gram and $count_{match}$ is the most possible number of n-grams shared between a system generated summary and a set of reference summaries.

Based on the summary evaluation, the pbest of the particle is determined which means the evaluation value of the best summary generated by that particle and also the gbest is determined which is the evaluation value of the best summary created by a particle in the population so far.

6. The Training Procedure

The data set we use for training PSO is Document Understanding Conference (DUC) [11] data collection, DUC 2002. The task 1 in DUC 2002 is to create a generic 100-word summary. Therefore we train PSO for creating that kind of summaries. In DUC 2002, each document has two 100-word human written summaries. We have selected the document sets D061j, D062j, D063j, D064j, D065j, D066j, D067f, D068f, D069f, D070f, D071f, D072f, D073b and D077b comprising 100 documents to be used as training data.

We have set the PSO variables as follows: number of particles is 5, $V_{max}=4$, $V_{min}=-4$, $c1=2$, $c2=2$, the value of w is in the range [0.9, 0.4], the maximum number of iterations is 500 and the number of runs is 5.

In each iteration, each particle selects specific number of features. Based on the selected features, a summary for the current document is created and evaluated using the fitness function as in Eq. (12). By the end of each iteration, there will be five evaluation values. If the iteration is the first iteration, the evaluation value of each summary is selected as pbest for the corresponding particles and the best

evaluation value among those five evaluation values is selected as gbest. If the iteration number is 2 or above, the new pbest and gbest are selected by comparing the new evaluation values with the previous pbests. If any new evaluation value is better than the current pbest, the evaluation value will be selected as pbest. If there is any change in the pbest for any particle, the new pbest will be compared with the current gbest if it is better than gbest, it will be selected as new gbest.

By the end of each run, the position of the particle with the gbest value is selected as vector for the best selected features of the current document. The weights of the document features are calculated as average of the vectors created in each run. The final features weights are calculated over the vectors of the features weights of all documents in the data collection

7. Experimental Results

The main purpose of conducting this experiment is to study the effect of the feature structure on the feature selection process. Fig. 3 shows the final weights of the features used in this study. Each feature first got weight as average of its selection cases over five runs for each document in the data collection. Then the final weight of the feature is average of the feature average weight resulting in the five run over the total number of documents which is 100.

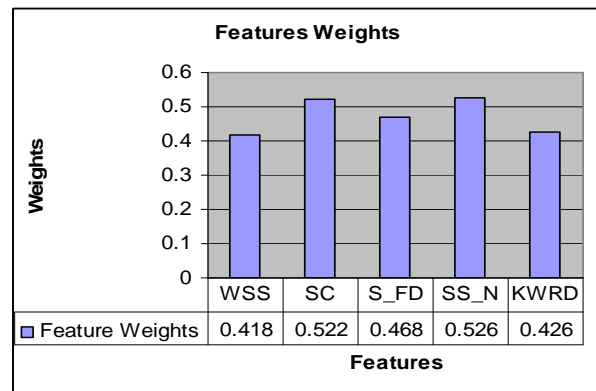


Fig. 3 Features weights

From the results, we can see that the feature SC (sentence centrality) and feature SS_NG (average of title-help sentence and title-help sentence relevance sentence) got average weights higher than the feature WSS (Word sentence score), feature KWRD (Key word feature) and the feature S_FDS (similarity to first sentence).

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8. Conclusion

In this paper, we have investigated the influence of the feature structure on the feature selection process. Particle swarm optimization was used as features selection method through training process. We used 100 documents for training purpose. The final features weights shown that the feature structure plays an important role in the features selection process. The final average weights will be used as mechanism to distinguish between effective and ineffective features for scoring any new data. Future work will be to apply the features weights obtained from this study for text summarization problem.

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