The **qdap** package ([Rinker][1] 2013) is an R package designed to assist in quantitative discourse analysis. The package stands as a bridge between qualitative transcripts of dialogue and statistical analysis and visualization. The **tm** package ([Feinerer and Hornik][2], 2014) is a major R ([R Core Team][3], 2013) package used for a variety of text mining tasks. Many text analysis packages have been built around the **tm** package’s infrastructure (see [CRAN Task View: Natural Language Processing][4]). As **qdap** aims to act as a bridge to other R text mining analyses it is important that **qdap** provides a means of moving between the various **qdap** and **tm** data types.

This vignette serves as a guide towards navigating between the **qdap** and **tm** packages. Specifically, the two goals of this vignette are to (1) describe the various data formats of the two packages and (2) demonstrate the use of **qdap** functions that enable the user to move seamlessly between the two packages.

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[1]: https://www.r-project.org
[2]: https://www.r-project.org
[3]: https://www.r-project.org
[4]: https://www.r-project.org
1 Data Formats

The qdap and tm packages each have two basic data formats. qdap stores raw text data in the form of a data.frame augmented with columns of demographic variables whereas tm stores raw text as a Corpus and annotates demographic information with Meta Data attributes. The structures are both lists and are comparable.

The second format both packages use is a matrix structure of word frequency counts. The qdap package utilizes the Word Frequency Matrix (wfm function) whereas the tm package utilizes the Term Document Matrix or Document Term Matrix (TermDocumentMatrix and DocumentTermMatrix functions). Again the structure is similar between these two data forms. Table 1 lays out the data forms of the two packages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Raw Text</th>
<th>Word Counts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qdap</td>
<td>Dataframe</td>
<td>Word Frequency Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tm</td>
<td>Corpus</td>
<td>Term Document Matrix/Document Term matrix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: qdap-tm Data forms

Figure 1 provides a visual overview of the qdap functions used to convert between data structures. Many of these conversion could be achieved via the tm package as well.

*Note: as.tdm & as.dtm are short hand for as.TermDocumentMatrix & as.DocumentTermMatrix

Figure 1: Converting Data between qdap and tm
One of the most visible differences between \texttt{qdap-tm} data forms is that \texttt{qdap} enables the user to readily view the data while the \texttt{tm} utilizes a print method that provides a summary of the data. The \texttt{tm::inspect} function enables the user to view \texttt{tm} data forms. The \texttt{qdap} package provides \texttt{qdap::qview} and \texttt{qdap::htruncdf} functions to view more digestible amounts of the data. Let’s have a look at the different data types. We’ll start by loading both packages:

\begin{verbatim}
library(qdap); library(tm)
\end{verbatim}

Now let us have a look at the raw text storage of both packages.

1.1 Raw Text

1.1.1 qdap’s Raw Text

\begin{verbatim}
DATA
qview(DATA)
htruncdf(DATA)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
## > DATA
##
##      person sex adult state code
## 1     sam   m    0  Computer is fun. Not too fun.  K1
## 2    greg   m    0        No it's not, it's dumb.  K2
## 3
## 9   sally   f    0    What are you talking about?  K9
## 10 researcher   f    1 Shall we move on? Good then.  K10
## 11   greg   m    0    I'm hungry. Let's eat. You already?  K11
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
## > qview(DATA)
##
## nrow = 11 ncol = 5 DATA
##
##      person sex adult state code
\end{verbatim}
1.1.2 tm’s Raw Text

data("crude")
crude
inspect(crusde)

## > crude
## A corpus with 20 text documents
##
## > crude[[1]]
## Diamond Shamrock Corp said that
## effective today it had cut its contract prices for crude oil by
## 1.50 dlrs a barrel.
## The reduction brings its posted price for West Texas
Intermediate to 16.00 dlrs a barrel, the company said.
  "The price reduction today was made in the light of falling 
  .
  .
  .
  Diamond is the latest in a line of U.S. oil companies that 
  have cut its contract, or posted, prices over the last two days citing weak oil markets.
  Reuter

1.2 Word/Term Frequency Counts

Now we’ll look at how the two packages handle word frequency counts. We’ll start by setting up the raw text forms the two packages expect.

```r
tm_dat <- qdap_dat <- DATA[1:4, c(1, 4)]
rownames(tm_dat) <- paste("docs", 1:nrow(tm_dat))
tm_dat <- Corpus(DataframeSource(tm_dat[, 2, drop=FALSE]))
```

Both qdap_dat and tm_dat are storing this basic information:

```
# person state
# 1 sam Computer is fun. Not too fun.
# 2 greg No it’s not, it’s dumb.
# 3 teacher What should we do?
# 4 sam You liar, it stinks!
```
1.2.1 qdap’s Frequency Counts

```r
with(qdap_dat, wfm(state, person))
```

##
greg sam teacher
## computer 0 1 0
## do 0 0 1
## dumb 1 0 0
## fun 0 2 0
## is 0 1 0
## it 0 1 0
## it's 2 0 0
## liar 0 1 0
## no 1 0 0
## not 1 1 0
## should 0 0 1
## stinks 0 1 0
## too 0 1 0
## we 0 0 1
## what 0 0 1
## you 0 1 0

1.2.2 tm’s Frequency Counts

```r
TermDocumentMatrix(tm_dat,
    control = list(
        removePunctuation = TRUE,
        wordLengths=c(0, Inf)
    )
)
```

## <<TermDocumentMatrix (terms: 16, documents: 4)>>
## Non-/sparse entries: 17/47
## Sparsity : 73%
## Maximal term length: 8
## Weighting : term frequency (tf)

Now we’ll look at the tm output using inspect.

```r
inspect(TermDocumentMatrix(tm_dat, 
   control = list( 
      removePunctuation = TRUE, 
      wordLengths=c(0, Inf) 
   )
))
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Docs</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terms</td>
<td>computer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dumb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fun</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>its</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>should</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stinks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>too</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>what</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two matrices are essentially the same, with the exception of column order and names. Notice that by default tm removes words with fewer characters (word length) and does not discard punctuation (we made the matrices equal by specifying `removePunctuation = TRUE` and `wordLengths=c(0, Inf)` for tm’s control argument). qdap takes the opposite approach, removing punctuation and utilizing all words, by default. Likewise, the tm package stores demographic information as meta data within the Corpus, whereas, qdap incorporates the demo-
graphics with the text into a single \texttt{data.frame} structure. These differences arise out of the intended uses, audiences, and philosophies of the package authors. Each has strengths in particular situations. The \texttt{qdap} output is an ordinary matrix whereas the \texttt{tm} output is a more compact \texttt{simple_triplet_matrix}. While the storage is different, both packages can be made to mimic the default of the other.

Also note that the \texttt{qdap} \texttt{summary} method for \texttt{wfm} provides the user with information similar to the \texttt{TermDocumentMatrix/DocumentTermMatrix} functions' default print method.

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{summary(with(qdap_dat, wfm(state, person)))}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
## <<A word-frequency matrix (16 terms, 3 groups)>>
##
## Non-/sparse entries : 17/31
## Sparsity             : 65%
## Maximal term length  : 8
## Less than four characters : 56%
## Hapax legomenon      : 13(81%)
## Dis legomenon         : 3(19%)
## Shannon's diversity index : 2.73
\end{verbatim}

Now we'll look at some \texttt{qdap} functions that enable the user to move between packages, gaining the flexibility and benefits of both packages.

\section{Converting Data Forms}

We'll again use the following preset data:

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{tm_dat <- qdap_dat <- DATA[1:4, c(1, 4)]}
\texttt{rownames(tm_dat) <- paste("docs", 1:nrow(tm_dat))}
\texttt{tm_dat <- Corpus(DataframeSource(tm_dat[, 2, drop=FALSE]))}
\texttt{qdap_wfm <- with(qdap_dat, wfm(state, person))}
\texttt{tm_tdm <- TermDocumentMatrix(tm_dat,}
\texttt{    control = list(
\texttt{        removePunctuation = TRUE,
\texttt{        wordLengths = c(0, Inf)
\texttt{    )})}
\end{verbatim}
1. `qdap_dat` – is a **qdap** raw text form
2. `tm_dat` – is a **tm** raw text format
3. `qdap_wfm` – is a **qdap** word frequencies count
4. `tm_tdm` – is a **tm** word frequencies count

The reader is encouraged to view each of the data formats:

```r
qdap_dat; qview(qdap_dat)
tm_dat; inspect(tm_dat)
qdap_wfm; summary(qdap_wfm)
tm_tdm; inspect(tm_tdm)
```

### 2.1 Corpus to data.frame

To move from a Corpus to a data.frame the `as.data.frame` function is used as follows:

```r
as.data.frame(tm_dat)
```

```mermaid
## docs text
## 1 doc 1 Computer is fun. Not too fun.
## 2 doc 2 No it's not, it's dumb.
## 3 doc 3 What should we do?
## 4 doc 4 You liar, it stinks!
```

### 2.2 data.frame to Corpus

To move from a data.frame to a Corpus the `as.Corpus` function is used as follows:

```r
with(qdap_dat, as.Corpus(state, person))
```
### VCorpus

**Metadata:** corpus specific: 0, document level (indexed): 3

**Content:** documents: 3

*Note the 3 text documents; one for each grouping variable. To get one for each row use:

```r
with(qdap_dat, as.Corpus(state, id(person)))
```

2.3 **TermDocumentMatrix/DocumentTermMatrix to wfm**

To move from a `TermDocumentMatrix` to a `wfm` the `as.wfm` function is used as follows:

```r
as.wfm(tm_tdm)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stinks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 **wfm to TermDocumentMatrix/DocumentTermMatrix**

To move from a `wfm` to a `TermDocumentMatrix` or `DocumentTermMatrix` the `as.tdm` and `as.dtm` functions can be used as follows:
2.5 Corpus to wfm

One can also move directly from a `tm` Corpus to a `qdap` wfm with the `as.wfm` function.

```r
as.wfm(tm_dat)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>doc 1</th>
<th>doc 2</th>
<th>doc 3</th>
<th>doc 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it's</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stinks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Stemming, Stopwords, and Choosing n-Character Words/Terms from a wfm

Many of the qdap and tm functions have means of stemming, removing stopwords, and bounding, that is filtering rows (greater than, equal to or less than) meeting min/max criteria. qdap also offers two external functions to address these issues directly.

3.1 stemming

qdap takes the approach that the user stems the dataframe upon creation (using `sentSplit(..., stem = TRUE)`) or after (using the `stem2df` function), maintaining a column of stemmed and un-stemmed text for various analyses.

```r
sentSplit(qdap_dat, "state", stem = TRUE)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>tot</th>
<th>state</th>
<th>stem.text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>sam</td>
<td>1.1 Computer is fun.</td>
<td>Comput is fun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>sam</td>
<td>1.2 Not too fun.</td>
<td>Not too fun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>greg</td>
<td>2.1 No it's not, it's dumb.</td>
<td>No it not it dumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>3.1 What should we do?</td>
<td>What should we do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>sam</td>
<td>4.1 You liar, it stinks!</td>
<td>You liar it stink!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Filtering: Stopwords and Bounding

qdap’s Filter function allows the user to remove stopwords and bound a Word Frequency Matrix (wfm). First we’ll construct a minimal Word Frequency Matrix:

```
qdap_wfm <- with(qdap_dat, wfm(state, person))
```
Now we’ll move through a series of examples demonstrating the usage of `Filter` on a `wfm` object.

```r
Filter(qdap_wfm, min = 5)
```

```r
## greg sam teacher
## computer 0 1 0
## should 0 0 1
## stinks 0 1 0
```

```r
Filter(qdap_wfm, min = 5, max = 7)
```

```r
## greg sam teacher
## should 0 0 1
## stinks 0 1 0
```
Filter(qdap_wfm, 4, 4)

```
##
## greg sam teacher
## dumb 1 0 0
## it's 2 0 0
## liar 0 1 0
## what 0 0 1
```

Filter(qdap_wfm, 4, 4, count.apostrophe = FALSE)

```
##
## greg sam teacher
## dumb 1 0 0
## liar 0 1 0
## what 0 0 1
```

Filter(qdap_wfm, 3, 4)

```
##
## greg sam teacher
## dumb 1 0 0
## fun 0 2 0
## it's 2 0 0
## liar 0 1 0
## not 1 1 0
## too 0 1 0
## what 0 0 1
## you 0 1 0
```

Filter(qdap_wfm, 3, 4, stopwords = Top200Words)

```
##
## greg sam teacher
## dumb 1 0 0
## fun 0 2 0
## it's 2 0 0
## liar 0 1 0
```
4 Apply Functions Intended for TermDocumentMatrix to wfm Object

At times it is convenient to apply a function intended for a \texttt{tm} TermDocumentMatrix or DocumentTermMatrix directly to a \texttt{qdap} \texttt{wfm} object. \texttt{qdap}'s \texttt{apply\_as\_tm} function enables these functions to be used directly on a \texttt{wfm}.

4.1 A Minimal \texttt{wfm} Object

Let us begin with a slightly larger \texttt{wfm} minimal example:

\begin{verbatim}
a <- with(DATA, wfm(state, list(sex, adult)))
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
## <<A word-frequency matrix (41 terms, 4 groups)>>
##
## Non-/sparse entries : 45/119
## Sparsity : 73%
## Maximal term length : 8
## Less than four characters : 49%
## Hapax legomenon : 32(78%)
## Dis legomenon : 7(17%)
## Shannon's diversity index : 3.62
\end{verbatim}

4.2 A Small Demonstration

Here we will use the \texttt{tm} package's \texttt{removeSparseTerms} to remove sparse terms from a \texttt{wfm} object and return a Word Frequency Matrix object (\texttt{wfm} class).

\begin{verbatim}
out <- apply\_as\_tm(a, tm::removeSparseTerms, sparse=0.6)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
summary(out)
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
## <<A word-frequency matrix (3 terms, 4 groups)>>
##
## Non-/sparse entries : 7/5
\end{verbatim}
4.3 Further Examples to Try

Here are some further examples to try:

```r
apply_as_tm(a, tm::findAssocs, "computer", .8)
apply_as_tm(a, tm::findFreqTerms, 2, 3)
apply_as_tm(a, tm::Zipf_plot)
apply_as_tm(a, tm::Heaps_plot)
apply_as_tm(a, tm::plot.TermDocumentMatrix, corThreshold = 0.4)

library(proxy)
apply_as_tm(a, tm::weightBin)
apply_as_tm(a, tm::weightBin, to.qdap = FALSE)
apply_as_tm(a, tm::weightSMART)
apply_as_tm(a, tm::weightTfIdf)
```

5 Apply Functions Intended for qdap Dataframes to tm Corpus

While the tm package (and other packages used on tm objects) tends to conduct analysis by feeding functions a TermDocumentMatrix or DocumentTermMatrix qdap generally feeds functions raw text directly. There are advantages to both approaches (e.g., the matrix is a mathematical structure while raw text maintains word order). Many qdap functions can be used on the Corpus structure via the apply_as_df function.
5.1  A Small Demonstration

Here we will use the qdap package’s trans_cloud function, on our minimal tm Corpus, to produce a word cloud with particular words highlighted:

```r
matches <- list(
    good = "fun",
    bad = c("dumb", "stinks", "liar")
)

apply_as_df(tm_dat, trans_cloud, grouping.var=NULL,
    target.words=matches, cloud.colors = c("red", "blue", "grey75"))
```

5.2  Further Examples to Try

Here are some further examples to try:
library(tm)
reut21578 <- system.file("texts", "crude", package = "tm")
reuters <- Corpus(DirSource(reut21578),
                   readerControl = list(reader = readReut21578XML))

apply_as_df(reuters, word_stats)
apply_as_df(reuters, formality)
apply_as_df(reuters, word_list)
apply_as_df(reuters, polarity)
apply_as_df(reuters, Dissimilarity)
apply_as_df(reuters, diversity)
apply_as_df(tm_dat, pos_by)
apply_as_df(reuters, flesch_kincaid)
apply_as_df(tm_dat, trans_venn)
apply_as_df(reuters, gantt_plot)
apply_as_df(reuters, rank_freq_mplot)
apply_as_df(reuters, character_table)
apply_as_df(reuters, trans_cloud)

matches2 <- list(
  oil = qcv(oil, crude),
  money = c("economic", "money")
)

(termco_out <- apply_as_df(reuters, termco, match.list = matches2))
plot(termco_out, values = TRUE, high="red")

(wordcor_out <- apply_as_df(reuters, word_cor, word = unlist(matches2)))
plot(wordcor_out)

(f_terms <- apply_as_df(reuters, freq_terms, at.least = 3))
plot(f_terms)

finds <- apply_as_df(reuters, freq_terms, at.least = 5,
                      top = 5, stopwords = Top100Words)
apply_as_df(reuters, dispersion_plot, match.terms = finds[, 1],...
6 Conclusion

This vignette described the various data formats for the qdap and tm packages. It also demonstrated some of the basic functionality of the qdap functions designed to navigate between the two packages. For more information on the tm package (Feinerer et al., 2008) use:

```r
browseVignettes(package = "tm")
```

Likewise, the user may view additional information about the qdap package (Rinker, 2013):

```r
browseVignettes(package = "qdap")
```

Acknowledgments

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References


