# Package 'DeducerText'

February 19, 2015

Type Package
Title Deducer GUI for Text Data
Version 0.1-2
Date 2014-06-12
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<b>Depends</b> R (>= 2.10.0), Deducer (>= 0.7-0), tm (>= 0.6), wordcloud (>= 2.1), RColorBrewer
Imports SnowballC
Suggests
SystemRequirements Java (>= 1.5), JRI
License LGPL-2
Description A GUI for text mining
LazyLoad yes
<pre>URL http://www.deducer.org/manual.html http://www.fellstat.com</pre>
http://research.cens.ucla.edu/
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2014-06-13 01:10:32

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DeducerText-package Deducer GUI for Text Data

# Description

A Deducer GUI for performing some of basic text mining operations provided by the 'tm' package.

#### Details

Package:	DeducerText
Type:	Package
Version:	0.1-0
Date:	2011-01-17
License:	What license is it under?
LazyLoad:	yes

There is no reason to directly invoke any of the R functions provided by the package. This package is meant to be loaded from within Deducer/JGR. You may then perform various text-mining operations from the 'Text' menu in JGR.

# Author(s)

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make.color.scale Make Color Scale

#### Description

Construct 2 color gradient for the function 'wordcloud'.

## Usage

```
make.color.scale(aColor, bColor, steps, gradientExp=.5)
```

# Arguments

aColor	The starting color of the gradient
bColor	The ending color of the gradient
steps	The number of elements in the outpus gradient vector
gradientExp	A parameter for controlling the interpolation between the 2 colors. a value of 1 will yield straight linear interpolation between the colors. A value lessthan 0
	will cause the gradient to rapidly transition and plateau into the the second color,

# term.freq

# Value

A vector of colors (represented by character strings) giving a smooth transition between the 2 input colors.

# Examples

# Make a cyan to red gradient with 10 steps.
make.color.scale(c(0,1,1), c(1,0,0),10,1)

term.freq

Get a table of term frequencies

#### Description

Get a table of term frequencies.

# Usage

```
term.freq( d,
topN = 0,
percent = 0,
sorted = c("none", "alpha", "freq"),
decreasing = FALSE,
useDocFreq = FALSE,
minFreq = 1 )
```

## Arguments

d	The corpus from which term frequencies are calculated.
topN	If specified, only the 'topN' most frequent terms are returned. If more terms are requested than available, all terms are returned. If both 'topN' and 'percent' are zero, then all terms are returned.
percent	If specified, only the top 'percent' % most frequent terms are returned. If more terms are requested than available, all terms are returned. If both 'topN' and 'percent' are zero, then all terms are returned.
sorted	A string specifying how to sort the terms. 'none' for no sorting, 'alpha' for alphanumeric sorting, and 'freq' for sorting by frequency.
decreasing	If TRUE, terms are sorted in decreasing order, if FALSE, sorted ascending order.
useDocFreq	If TRUE, the returned frequencies are for the total number of documents in which the term occurs. If false, they are the total number of occurrences.
minFreq	Terms with *TOTAL* frequencies below this threshold will not be included in the output.

## Value

A name vector of the term frequencies.

term.freq

# Examples

```
if(require(tm)){
data(crude)
term.freq(d=crude, percent=0, topN=10, minFreq=0,useDocFreq=FALSE,sorted="alpha", decreasing=TRUE)
}
```

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