



**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**

# **FAO's Data Lab approach to topic- and classification- based indexing of articles**

Data Lab

*FAO Statistics Division*

# The Data Lab approach to harmonization

Our sources are unstructured and heterogeneous

- By scraping and crawling, we may get a lot of irrelevant content & data
- To make analysis & retrieval possible, these content & data need to be indexed in a harmonized way

**Topic definition** to:

- automatically **filter** harvested & web-scraped text and data to **get only content relevant to the topics**
- automatically **classify / tag content** against the topics for more granular analysis

**Harmonization** with standard classifications to:

- **Compare / reconcile** results with other standardized data
- Make results **reusable** and interoperable

# Harmonization: Topic definition

The platform analyses data on the Covid-19 impact on food value chains.

- > the scope is defined around the following core topics:

- Covid-19
- Food value chain disruptions  
(2 topics: food&agriculture + value chains)
- Socio-economic consequences  
More specific topics:
  - Prices
  - Social unrest
- Government response



# Topics & keywords - human input and machine work

## STEPS

*Limit manual work / human input for scalability*

**Manual** identification of topics and key concepts around topics

- (Optional manual suggestion of important keywords)

**Automatic** identification of keywords in different languages around the key concepts:

- Translations > variants & synonyms in different languages

## Concepts (human input) vs. words (machine-findable)

- CONCEPTS

the key concepts that define a topic  
*selected by humans*

*e.g. shortage*

*A concept identified only once  
in ONE form, preferably by  
**experts***

- WORDS (variants, synonyms, translations)  
the different words or lemmas or derivations  
that can represent concepts  
*found by machines*

*e.g. lack, scarcity, shortages,  
pénurie...*

*> variants, synonyms and  
translations found by  
**machines***

# Topics & keywords: - Human input

## Topics and key concepts

The Wordnet\* concept, used later by machines to find "words" (lemmas, synonyms and translations)

	Sub-topics	Key concepts	Normalized
<b>COVID-19</b>			
	covid-19	covid-19	animal virus
		pandemic	pandemic
	lockdown	quarantine	isolation
<b>Disruption of value chains</b>			
	Value chains	value chain	supply chain
	upstream	input	input
	downstream	products	commodity
			output
			yield
		distribution	distribution
		retail	retail
		shops	shop
	transport/logistics	transport	transport
	trade	trade	trade

## Optional: human-provided keywords

Keywords	Sample sentences
contraction	<i>there has been a contraction in trade</i>
recession	
remittances	
disruption	
unrest	
crisis	
adverse	
poor	<i>the number of poor is increasing</i>
stock	
gap	
spike	<i>there has been a spike in prices</i>
cost	
hike	<i>there has been a price hike</i>
labour	
unemployment	

Just flat list; the algorithm will cluster them around topics

Optional, to help machines disambiguate multi-sense words

\* Wordnet is a lexical database that defines "senses" (concepts), relations between senses, and lemmas for each sense.

# Keywords - Machine work

## Automatic keywords

Algorithms add **machine-extracted keywords** to human-suggested keywords. Algorithms extract keywords from relevant text corpora.

- ❖ keyword extraction methods based on frequency, distance, co-occurrence
- ❖ topic mapping techniques like LDA.

## Clustering

Algorithms use existing **lexical and semantic resources** and their **similarity algorithms** to calculate to which degree keywords can be clustered around the key concepts under predefined topics.

- ❖ **Wordnet**\* database through Python NLTK interface
  - ❖ Wordnet “senses” & lemmas
  - ❖ Wordnet relations (synonyms, hyponyms...)
  - ❖ Wordnet similarity algorithm

## Variants, translations...

Algorithms use existing **lexical and semantic resources** to add **synonyms, hyponyms, derivations and translations** to all clustered keywords.

- ❖ Wordnet database + **Open Multilingual Wordnet** (OMW) through Python NLTK interface
  - ❖ English Wordnet sense > English lemmas
  - ❖ English Wordnet sense > OMW language versions > lemmas in  $n$  languages

## Sentiment

Algorithms use existing **lexical and semantic resources** to get the sentiment or “polarity” of words.

- ❖ Wordnet database + **SentiWordnet** Python extension
- ❖ **Polyglot** sentiment (polarity)

\* *Wordnet is a lexical database that defines “senses” (concepts), relations between senses and lemmas for each sense.*

# Keyword “senses” and translations: Wordnet

## Wordnet

Wordnet is an English lexical database that defines “senses” (concepts), relations between senses, and lemmas for each sense

Importance of **senses**: for food value chains we're interested only in sense n. 4 of “**distribution**”:

- [S: \(n\) distribution#1](#), [statistical distribution#1](#) ((statistics) an arrangement of values of a variable showing their observed or theoretical frequency of occurrence)
- [S: \(n\) distribution#2](#), [dispersion#2](#) (the spatial or geographic property of being scattered about over a range, area, or volume) *"worldwide in distribution"; "the distribution of nerve fibers"; "in complementary distribution"*
- [S: \(n\) distribution#3](#) (the act of distributing or spreading or apportioning)
- [S: \(n\) distribution#4](#) (the commercial activity of transporting and selling goods from a producer to a consumer)
  - [direct hypernym](#) / [inherited hypernym](#) / [sister term](#)
    - [S: \(n\) commerce#1](#), [commercialism#1](#), [mercantilism#2](#) (transactions (sales and purchases) having the objective of supplying commodities (goods and services))
      - [S: \(n\) trading#1](#) (buying or selling securities or commodities)
      - [S: \(n\) trade#1](#) (the commercial exchange (buying and selling on domestic or international markets) of goods and services) *"Venice was an important center of trade with the East"; "they are accused of conspiring to constrain trade"*

## Open Multilingual Wordnet

Wordnets have been created in different languages and connected to the original Wordnet “senses” (so that relations between senses don't have to be defined again)

e.g. French Wordnet

POS: NOUN ID: eng-30-01112885-n APPROVED:

SYNONYM (FR): **distribution**, **éparpillement**

DEFINITION: *the commercial activity of transporting and selling goods from a producer to a consumer*

→ [HYPERNYM]: *affaires, commerce, mercantilisme, affairisme, pratique des affaires, pratique du commerce, négoce, esprit commerçant*

→ [HOLO\_PART]: *marchandisage, marketing*

# Sample results from Wordnet similarity and synonyms functions

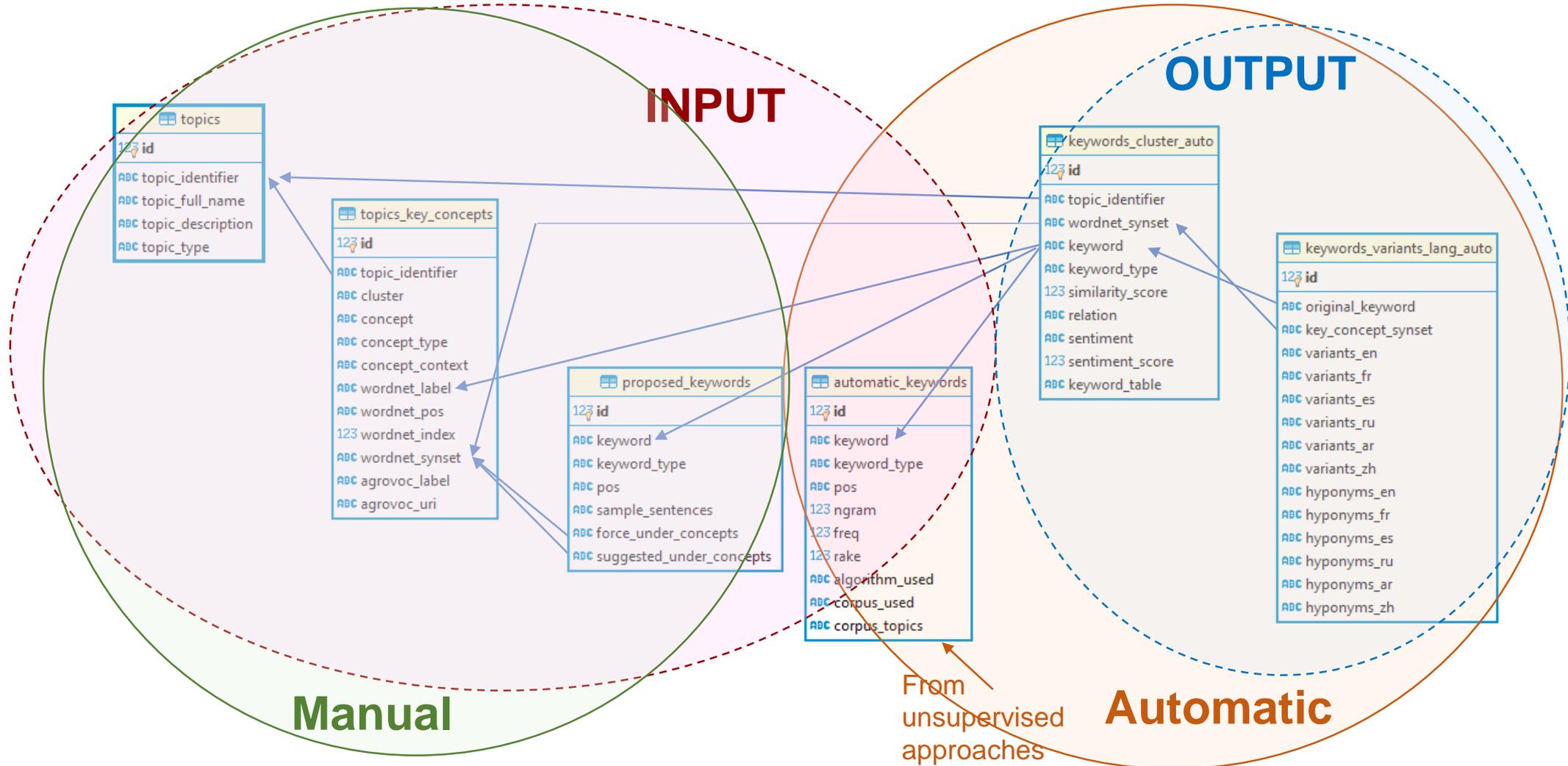
## Automatic clustering of keywords around concepts by Wordnet

## Synonyms and variants found by Wordnet

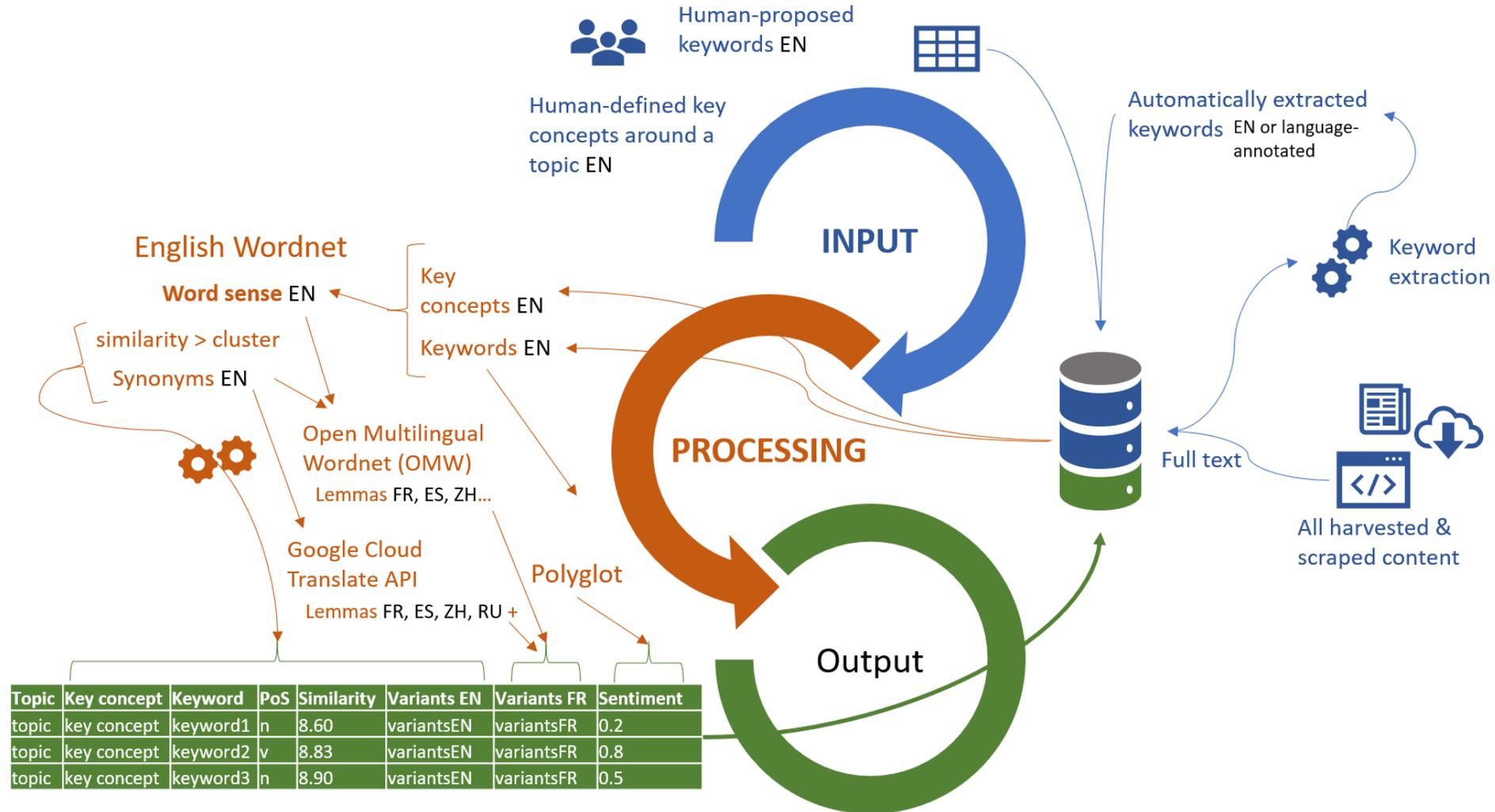
Clusters	Concepts	WN-synset	Automatically clustered keywords	Concept hyponyms
agriculture	agriculture	agriculture	AGRICULTURE YIELD harvest	animal husbandry arboriculture tree farming dairying dairy farming gardening f
	farmers	farmer	FARMER smallholders	agriculturist agriculturalist cultivator grower raiser beekeeper apiarist apicultu
	crops	crop	CROP	cash crop catch crop cover crop field crop root crop
livestock	livestock	livestock	LIVESTOCK fisher	
food	food	food	FOOD PERISHABLE feed nutrition meal cereals flour	beverage drink drinkable potable chyme comestible edible eatable pabulum
hunger	hunger	hunger	HUNGER undernourishment	bulimia edacity esurience ravenousness voracity voraciousness emptiness star
fisheries	fisheries	fish	FISH produce meat	alewife anchovy eel haddock hake mullet grey mullet gray mullet panfish roc
	fishermen	fisher	FISHER	angler troller trawler
<b>Value chains</b>				
Value chains	value chain	supply chain	SUPPLY increase	reservoir
		chain	CHAIN	catena daisy chain
upstream	input	input	INPUT	
downstream	products	commodity	COMMODITY stock inventory freight cargo export import	basic staple consumer goods drygoods soft goods entrant export exportation t
		output	OUTPUT fruits	crop oeuvre work body of work turning
		yield	AGRICULTURE YIELD TRANSPORT FINANCE tourism harves	crop harvest
	distribution	distribution	DISTRIBUTION RETAIL TRANSPORT TRADE FINANCE tourism payment sale e-commerce freight shipping traffic funding investment busin	
	retail	retail	DISTRIBUTION RETAIL TRANSPORT TRADE FINANCE tourism payment sale e-commerce shipping traffic business industry agriculture	
	shops	shop	SHOP market bakeries	bakery bakeshop bakehouse barbershop bazaar bazar betting shop bodega bo
	restaurants	restaurant	RESTAURANT hotel	bistro brasserie brewpub cafe coffeehouse coffee shop coffee bar cafeteria ca
	customers	customer	CUSTOMER	buyer purchaser emptor vendee guest patron frequenter policyholder shoppe
transport/logistics	logistics	logistics	LOGISTICS MARKET SUPPORT waste help preparation job	assistance
	transport	transport	YIELD DISTRIBUTION RETAIL TRANSPORT TRADE FINANCE	air transportation air transport express expressage ferry ferrying freight freigh
trade	trade	trade	DISTRIBUTION RETAIL TRANSPORT TRADE FINANCE tourism	fair trade fair trade free trade
	market	market	LOGISTICS MARKET RESTRAINT SUPPORT CALCULATION ca	black market buyer's market buyers' market soft market grey market gray marke
demand/offer	demand	demand	DEMAND INFLATION DEFLATION	consumption economic consumption usance use use of goods and services
	shortages	lack	LACK shortage	absence dearth famine shortage deficit mineral deficiency shortness stringenc
disruption	disruption	disruption	DISRUPTION disruptions	breaking off abruption cut-in insert cut-in insert heckling barracking interjecti
	crisis	crisis	CRISIS recession strain	depression slump economic crisis exigency juncture critical point crossroads
	shutdown	shutdown	SHUTDOWN lockdown worsening slaughter reform transi	bank closing layoff plant closing
	restraint	restraint	MARKET RESTRAINT RESTRICTION SUPPORT restrictions w	bridle check curb collar leash confinement containment damper immobilizati
	boundaries	boundary	BOUNDARY borders	brink threshold verge lower bound margin border perimeter periphery fringe
	tariffs	tariff	TARIFF tariffs customs	countervailing duty customs customs duty custom impost export duty import d

word	variants
agriculture	farming agriculture husbandry
food	food nutrient
farmer	farmer husbandman granger sodbust er
crop	crop harvest
livestock	livestock stock farm animal
hunger	hunger hungriness
fisher	fisherman fisher
chain	chain concatenation
disruption	break interruption disruption gap
commodity	commodity trade good good
output	output yield
shop	shop store
travel	travel traveling travelling
market	market marketplace market place
lack	lack deficiency want
shutdown	closure closedown closing shutdown

# Keywords - clustering database tables



# Keyword management workflow



# Harmonization: Use of standard classifications

Additional tagging for cross-topic analysis: **commodities, geopolitical.**

For commodities and geopolitical entities standard classifications exist.

- Need to use **variants in different languages** to match as many documents as possible
- Need to **consolidate tagging under the standard code / label**

## COMMODITIES

- Reference: **CPC 2.1**  
(only most traded commodities from FAOSTAT)
- **Synonyms and translations taken from mapped classifications (FCL, HS, ICC) and Yandex**
  - DB table with all synonyms and translations associated with the official code in the CPC classification and the FAOSTAT name
  - all tagging is consolidated under the CPC 2.1 code
  - an additional **aggregation tag by commodity group** is added using the CPC 2.1 “groups” level

## GEOPOLITICAL

- Reference: **M49**
- **Variant names, demonyms and translations taken from Wikidata (also capitals and admin units)**
  - DB table with all variants and translations associated with the official code and official name in the M49 classification
  - all tagging is consolidated under the M49 code and label
  - an additional **aggregation tag by sub-region and region** is added using M49 aggregations

*Example for geopolitical entities (only displaying EN and FR)*

M49	ISO2	ISO3	M49 name EN	M49 name FR	Variants EN	Variants FR	Demonym EN	Demonym FR	Capital EN	Capital FR
784	AE	ARE	United Arab Emirates	les Émirats arabes unis	United Arab Emirates Emirates United Arab Emirates UAE U.A.E. the United Arab Emirates the UAE the U.A.E. the Emirates Emirates æ æe	Émirats arabes unis Emirates Émirats arabes unis E.A.U.	Emirian Emiri Emirati		Abu Dhabi	Abou Dabi
32	AR	ARG	Argentina	la République argentine	Argentina Argentina Argentine Republic AR ar ARG AR	Argentine Argentine République argentine	Argentinian Argentine		Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires
854	BF	BFA	Burkina Faso	le Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso Burkina Faso BF bf	Burkina Faso Burkina Faso Burkina	Burkinabè Burkinabe	Burkinabé	Ouagadougou	Ouagadougou
124	CA	CAN	Canada	le Canada	Canada Canada Dominion of Canada ca British North America CAN can CDN ca CA	Canada Canada CA	Canadian	Canadienne Canadien	Ottawa	Ottawa

# Reuse of keywords

## Keywords are saved in the database for further reuse

with Part-of-Speech, similarity score, sentiment; with lemmas in all languages



*Same process for commodity and geographic tags*

## Queries to filter relevant content

- Select the topic(s) (e.g. covid19 + ag/food + value chains)
- Topics joined by AND (at least one keyword from each has to be present)
- Keywords within the topic joined by OR
- Iterate over languages
- Adjustments depending on constraints of the query engine (e.g. limit of keywords in Google: use similarity score to limit to most relevant)

## Sample Google query

```
+(~supply OR 'value chain' OR market OR trade OR ~transport OR import OR export OR distribution OR customs OR borders OR ~shortage OR ~retail OR vessels OR ~trucks) +(coronavirus OR covid OR pandemic OR lockdown) +(wheat OR grain))
```

## Tagging to allow for faceted search and further analysis

- Check for the presence of lemmatized keywords and variants in lemmatized text according to text language  
(*Optionally set minimum number of keywords, or filter keywords above a certain similarity threshold*)
- Tag under the keyword and under related key concept and associated topic, in all languages
- Tags as Solr fields
  - Open Semantic Search facets
  - Further analysis, ShinyApps

## Faceted search

### Topics

[Disruption of value chains \(76519\)](#) -  
[Response / measures \(56816\)](#) -  
[Socio-economic consequences \(55446\)](#)  
[Covid-19 \(19450\)](#) -  
[Price changes \(9817\)](#) -  
[Civil unrest \(6228\)](#) -  
[other \(4010\)](#) -

# Reuse of keywords: tagging

## Keywords are saved in the database for further reuse

with Part-of-Speech, similarity score, sentiment; with lemmas in all languages



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```

## Tagging to allow for faceted search and further analysis

- Check for the presence of lemmatized keywords and variants in lemmatized text according to text language (*Optionally set minimum number of keywords, filter keywords above a certain similarity threshold, calibrate to text length or topic breadth...*)
- Tag under the keyword(s) and under related key concept and associated topic *or under the keyword(s) and corresponding standard code for geo and commodities*
- Tags as Solr fields
  - Open Semantic Search facets
  - Further analysis, ShinyApps

## Faceted search

### Topics

[Disruption of value chains \(76519\)](#) -  
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[Civil unrest \(6228\)](#) -  
[other \(4010\)](#) -

# Harmonization > NLP to tag content

With topic keywords and standard classification keywords defined:

- Full text in the DB > tokenized and lemmatized, language detected
- Keywords (lemmas) matched against lemmatized full text using language-specific models

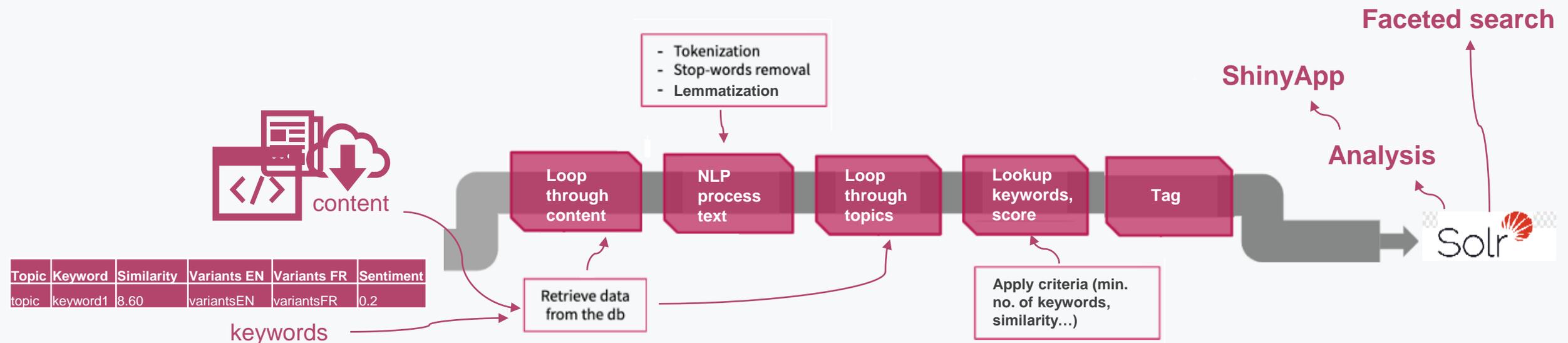
SpaCy

→ Content tagged against keywords and classified **under topics / classification terms**

- *flexible scoring criteria: minimum no. of keywords, only keywords with highest similarity scores, calibrated to full text length and topic breadth*

Polyglot

→ High-sentiment (polarity) keywords → content **sentiment-tagged**



# Thank you for your attention

Valeria Pesce ([valeria.pesce@fao.org](mailto:valeria.pesce@fao.org))  
for the Data Lab team ([ESS-datalab@fao.org](mailto:ESS-datalab@fao.org))