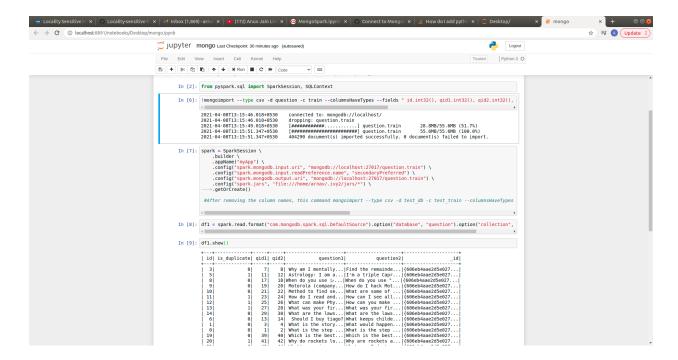
# LSH using PySpark

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#### Store data in MongoDB

Command: !mongoimport --type csv -d question -c train --columnsHaveTypes --fields " id.int32(), qid1.int32(), qid2.int32(), question1.string(), question2.string(), is\_duplicate.int32()" --drop train.csv

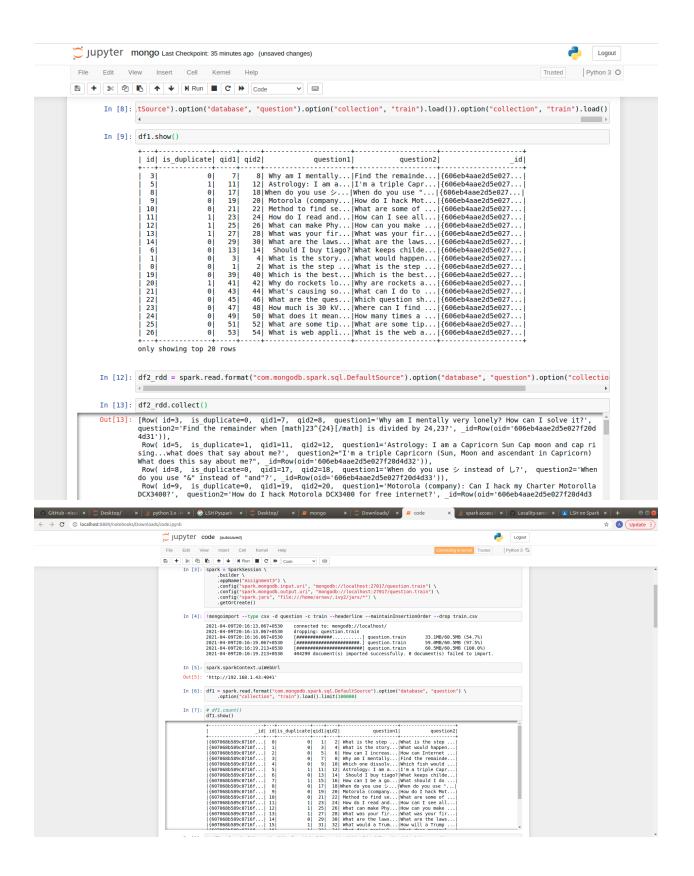
#### Output



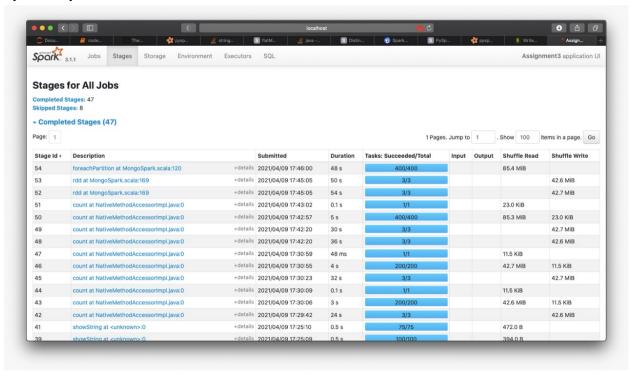
#### Reading data normally:

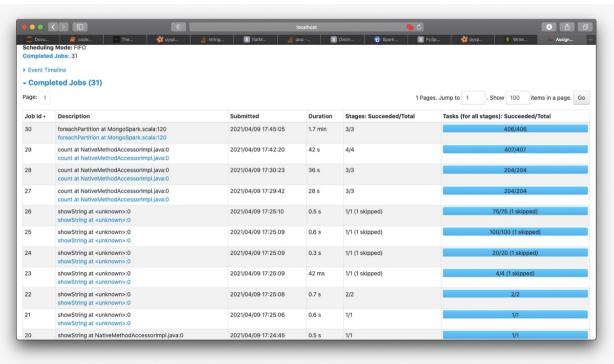
df1 = spark.read.format("com.mongodb.spark.sql.DefaultSource").option("database", "question").option("collection", "train").load()

df2\_rdd = spark.read.format("com.mongodb.spark.sql.DefaultSource").option("database", "question").option("collection", "train").load().rdd



#### Apache Spark Web UI screenshots:





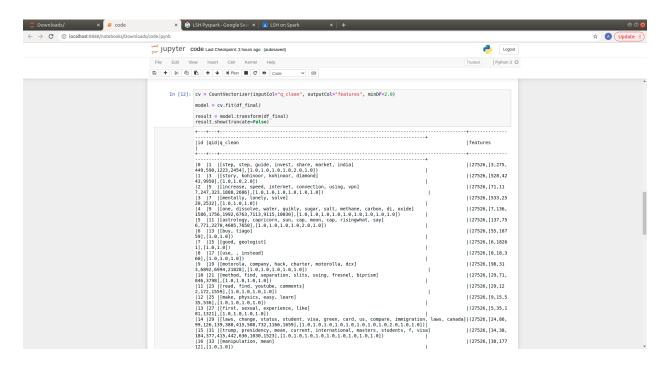
#### Preprocessing the data:

- 1) We have cleaned the data by first lowering all the document content and then by using regexp\_replace for removal of integers and symbols.
- 2) We have then tokenized the data on the dataframe which was obtained after cleaning the data in the above step.

3) Stopwords are removed from the pyspark.ml.feature library to remove the unwanted words which do not contribute significantly to the text obtained.

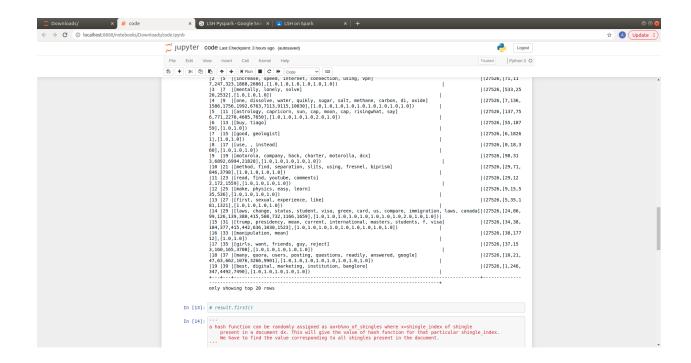
### Shingling:

- 1) Shingles were created by splitting by whitespaces.
- 2) For each document, a unique set of shingles was created and added to a new table.



#### **Sparse Vector of the document:**

- 1) For each document, a sparse matrix was created to represent the presence/absence of each shingle present in the entire dataset.
- 2) The SparseVector provided the number of shingles/rows in the vector, the list of indices at which the shingle was present for a particular question, and its frequency.



## Made Signature Matrix using random Hash functions:

We have taken h = 30 which are our number of hash functions and we have defined our hash function as val =  $(a^*i+b)$  % (length of the shingles) where a,b are random numbers.

A hash function can be randomly assigned as ax+b%no\_of\_shingles where x=shingle\_index of shingle present in a document dx. This will give the value of hash function for that particular shingle\_index. We have to find the value corresponding to all shingles present in the document.

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```

## **LSH Implementation**

When we have to compare two things and the size is too it takes  $O(n^2)$  time, but there is a better way of comparing every possible pair by **Locality Sensitive Hashing** (LSH) in O(n).

As there are 2 lac short documents for comparison, so we are taking k as 5 (commonly used size for shorter documents).

We use the band structure on the signature matrix made by us earlier, An if there are n rows, so it into b bands and with each row having width w, so we get :

- 1)  $N = b^*w$
- 2) Let's say the true similarity score is p when comparison is done between a pair, Probability of one band not matching = 1-p<sup>w</sup>

Probability of number of bands that match =  $(1-p^w)^b$ 

So Probability of at least one band matches = 1-(1-p<sup>w</sup>)<sup>b</sup>

After implementing the LSH in PySpark we got the candidate pairs, meaning they have a similarity score above the threshold and there are multiple candidate pairs with same band hash as shown in the figure below.

B and W make sense here and they do the opposite things as when we increase b it gives documents more chances to match, so we get pairs with lower similarity scores in the candidate pair list. But increasing W makes the match criteria stricter, so it is restricted to higher similarity scores.

_	<u></u>			
į	band_no	band_hash	candidate_pairs	
Ť	0	-9098964674786157832	[{1013, 2021}]	
ĺ	0	-9097076610132250771	[{92908, 155452},	
İ	0	-9075903486970713091	[{11085, 21433},	
- 1	0	-9075133033449877333	[{45196, 81020}]	
ĺ	0	-9063007082634758990	[{94866, 158331}]	
- 1	0	-9036711468021138188	[{463, 924}]	
- 1	0	-8991721065649749160	[{59100, 103569}]	
- 1	0	-8950445860725111188	[{98166, 163177}]	
- 1		-8847112719701112263		
- 1	0	-8840263500075329849	[{76388, 130589}]	
İ	0	-8837973820842852960	[{28236, 52378}]	
- 1	0	-8820194762220627155	[{33423, 61408},	
- 1	0	-8767193704393368565	[{83793, 141777}]	
- 1	0	-8733549606059257863	[{11752, 22682},	
İ	0	-8724898006211925323	[{87139, 146804}]	
İ		-8723675710942797727		
- 1	0	-8709671219524383574	[{84195, 142372}]	
İ		-8701223129789196813		
- 1	0	-8686888307652572036	[{11143, 21544}]	
İ	0	-8671445867209440873	[{73614, 126310}]	

## Precision, recall and confusion matrix:

- 1. TN / True Negative: case was negative and predicted negative
- 2. TP / True Positive: case was positive and predicted positive
- 3. FN / False Negative: case was positive but predicted negative
- 4. FP / False Positive: case was negative but predicted positive

$$recall = \frac{true\ positives}{true\ positives\ +\ false\ negatives} \hspace{1cm} precision = \frac{true\ positives}{true\ positives\ +\ false\ positives}$$

$$F_1 = 2 * \frac{precision * recall}{precision + recall}$$

#### Learnings from the assignment:

- We implemented the LSH theory which was taught in class.
- We became familiar with Pyspark programming and tried our hands on basic Pyspark functionalities and libraries available in it.

- We learned about the various preprocessing libraries and techniques that have to be applied to the data in order to get a better picture of the real content that we wish to study as there are lots of symbols, URLs and other punctuations which make it difficult to get the real content from the data.
- We initially got some errors while getting the confusion matrix
- We tried our best to improve the accuracy and get the is\_duplicate value similar to the
  results as achieved by us from our own implementation of LSH which helped us explore
  various ways of improving the efficiency
- Initially we had difficulty in setting up the connection but we learned it about how to do it and then we uploaded our data to MongoDB and then read that data using spark into a dataframe and then we worked on this obtained dataframe.