

Get, Clean Data

Gaurav Sood

Spring 2015

Data, Data, Everywhere

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- The Famous Five:

Aural, Visual, Somatic, Gustatory, Olfactory

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Likes, Ratings, Reviews, Comments, Views, Searches . . .

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Friend graph, followers, who retweeted, liked, . . .
- Data about structure:
Layout of the site, In/out links, . . .

Collecting Digital Data

- Proprietary Data collections

Lexis-Nexis, comScore . . .

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- APIs

Facebook, NY Times, Twitter, Google, FourSquare, Jstor, Zillow ...

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- Custom Apps

Build custom apps to observe behavior, get (pay) people to download these apps

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For instance, same number of rows for each column.
- But found data often with human readable structure.
- Copy and paste, type, to a dataset.
- But error prone, and not scalable.
- **Idea:** Find the less accessible structure, automate based on it.

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 - Play Nice:

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- Play Nice:
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 - Build lag between requests. **Make lags random.**
 - Scrape during off-peak hours

Paper



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- Post-processing

Pictures, Audio, and Video

- Audio (or Video with audio) to text: Dragon Dictates, Google transcription

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- Scrape closed-captions

Get Others to Work

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- Odesk, elance, impact sourcing, run your own ads . . .

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- Google – surveys as payment for content

Scraping one HTML page in Python

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night
Using Beautiful Soup

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print text
```

Getting text from one pdf in Python

A Political Ad
Using PyPdf

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pdf = pyPdf.PdfFileReader(file('path to pdf', 'rb'))
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- Trigger words, html tags, ...

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Exception(al) Handling

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try:
    pdf = pyPdf.PdfFileReader(file(pdfFile, 'rb'))
except Exception, e:
    return 'Cannot Open: %s with error: %s' %
(pdfFile, str(e))
```

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 - , is for ordered, unordered list; is a bullet
 - tags can have attributes.
 - DOM, hierarchical, parent, child:

```
<html>
  <body>
    <p></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Find Things

Navigate by HTML tags:

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soup.title, soup.body, soup.body.contents
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Beautiful Soup Documentation

Data Munging

“Data scientists, according to interviews and expert estimates, spend from 50 percent to 80 percent of their time mired in the mundane labor of collecting and preparing data, before it can be explored for useful information.”

New York Times: For BigData Scientists, 'Janitor Work' Is Key Hurdle to Insights

Data Munging

“In our experience, the tasks of **exploratory data mining and data cleaning** constitute 80% of the **effort** that determines 80% of the value of the ultimate data.”

Dasu and Johnson, Exploratory Data Mining and Data Cleaning

Regular (or Rational) Expressions

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- Matching

The most basic regular expression

- String literal

The most basic regular expression

- String literal
- [RegexPal.com](https://regexpal.com)
- Say you are searching for the word apple – can be uppercase first character, plural, lowercase first character

Disjunction

- Disjunction, Character classes

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 - [a-zA-Z], [[:alpha:]] matches any uppercase
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 - Hyphen only has a special meaning if used within range.
[-123]

Disjunction Contd..

- Negation in Disjunction

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- \sim right after the square bracket means a negation
- $[\sim A-Z]$

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 - + matches 1 or more of the previous characters
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- Example:
 - . `{0, }` = `.*`

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- Example: look for the word 'the'

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- make pattern more precise:

`[tT]he[^A-Za-z]`, `^[tT]he[^A-Za-z]`

False Positive and Negatives

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- Provide some metrics by comparing against good data for a small sample

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- You can implement this at word level so
Microsoft Corp. is 1 away from Microsoft.

Text Processing

Text as Data

- Bag of words assumption

Lose word order

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- Remove stop words:

If, and, but, who, what, the, they, their, a, or, ...

Be careful: one person's stopword is another's key term.

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- Convert to lowercase, drop numbers, punctuation, etc.

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Using Natural Language Toolkit (`nltk`)

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To Matrices

To Matrices

- n-grams

```
from nltk import bigrams, trigrams, ngrams
text = word_tokenize(text)
text_bi = bigrams(text)
```