# Capstone\_Final\_Project

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# **Synopsis**

This project presents an algorithm model for forecasting next word in the Shiny application, using the SwiftKey database, made available by Coursera during the Data Science Capstone course.

### **Loading packages**

```
library(tm)

## Loading required package: NLP

library(RWeka)
library(SnowballC) # important for the wordcloud package use
library(wordcloud)

## Loading required package: RColorBrewer

library (stringi) # string/text manipulation
library(rvest) # reading html

## Loading required package: xml2
```

## **Loading data files**

```
if(!file.exists("./final/en_US/en_US.blogs.txt") &&
   !file.exists("./final/en_US/en_US.news.txt") &&
    !file.exists("./final/en_US/en_US.twitter.txt")){
   URL <-
"https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/dsscapstone/dataset/Coursera-SwiftKey.zip"
   download.file(URL, destfile="Coursera-SwiftKey.zip")
   unzip(zipfile="Coursera-SwiftKey.zip")
}</pre>
```

### Reading twitter, news, and blogs txt data files

```
## twitter
con_twitter <- file("./final/en_US/en_US.twitter.txt")
twitter_raw <- readLines(con_twitter, encoding = "UTF-8", skipNul = TRUE)</pre>
```

```
close(con_twitter)

## news
con_news <- file("./final/en_US/en_US.news.txt",open="r")
news_raw <- readLines(con_news, encoding = "UTF-8", skipNul = TRUE)
close(con_news)

## blogs
con_blogs<-file("./final/en_US/en_US.blogs.txt", open="r")
blogs_raw <- readLines(con_blogs, encoding = "UTF-8", skipNul = TRUE)
close(con_blogs)

rm(con_blogs,con_news,con_twitter)</pre>
```

### Summary of the files

```
## Word counts
words twitter<-sum(stri count boundaries(twitter raw, type="word"))</pre>
words blog<-sum(stri count boundaries(blogs raw, type="word"))</pre>
words news<-sum(stri count boundaries(news raw, type="word"))</pre>
# Summary of the files (lines and words counts)
files summary<- data.frame(files=c("twitter","blogs", "news"),</pre>
lines=c(length(twitter_raw),
length(blogs_raw),length(news_raw)),
words=c(words twitter, words blog, words news))
files summary
##
       files lines
                        words
## 1 twitter 2360148 65264908
## 2 blogs 899288 79779789
## 3 news 77259 5718223
```

### **Data processing**

Removing unwanted characters from converting Latin codepage to ASCII.

```
twitter_clean <- iconv(twitter_raw, 'UTF-8', 'ASCII', "byte")
blogs_clean<- iconv(blogs_raw, 'UTF-8', 'ASCII', "byte")
news_clean <- iconv(news_raw, 'UTF-8', 'ASCII', "byte")</pre>
```

#### **Data selection**

A total of 0.1% of the data in each file was selected. Subsequently, the selected data were unified and converted into corpus (natural language).

```
set.seed(333)

twitter_sample <- sample(twitter_clean, length(twitter_clean)*0.001)

blogs_sample <- sample(blogs_clean, length(blogs_clean)*0.001)

news_sample <- sample(news_clean, length(news_clean)*0.001)

all <- c(twitter_sample,blogs_sample,news_sample)
all_corpus <- VCorpus(VectorSource(all))

rm(twitter_clean,twitter_raw,twitter_sample)
rm(blogs_clean,blogs_raw,blogs_sample)
rm(news_clean,news_raw,news_sample)</pre>
```

### **Text cleaning**

All characters that can't aggregate any meaning for the Natural Language Processing that the corpus might contain must be cleaned.

```
all_corpus <- tm_map(all_corpus, content_transformer(tolower))
all_corpus <- tm_map(all_corpus, removePunctuation)
all_corpus <- tm_map(all_corpus, removeNumbers)
all_corpus <- tm_map(all_corpus, stripWhitespace)</pre>
```

#### **Tokeninzation**

Tokenization was performed to build matrices of bigrams, trigrams, and quadgrams. Thus, work on the Shiny application will be carried out from the two (bigram), three (trigram), and four (quadgram) previous words. For this, the RWeka and NGramTokenizer packages were used.

#### **Create Term Document Matrices**

Constructs or coerces to a term-document matrix or a document-term matrix.

```
uni_tdm <- TermDocumentMatrix(all_corpus)
bi_tdm <- TermDocumentMatrix(all_corpus, control = list(tokenize = bi_tokenizer))
tri_tdm <-TermDocumentMatrix(all_corpus, control = list(tokenize =</pre>
```

```
tri_tokenizer))
quad_tdm <-TermDocumentMatrix(all_corpus, control = list(tokenize =
quad_tokenizer))</pre>
```

### **Frequency of words**

The counting of the frequencies was performed to sort them in decreasing order. Then, the results were stored into a data frame.

```
uni_matrix <- as.matrix(removeSparseTerms(uni_tdm, sparse = 0.999))</pre>
bi_matrix <- as.matrix(removeSparseTerms(bi_tdm, sparse = 0.999))</pre>
tri matrix <- as.matrix(removeSparseTerms(tri tdm, sparse = 0.9995))</pre>
quad matrix <- as.matrix(removeSparseTerms(quad tdm, sparse = 0.999))</pre>
uni matrix <- sort(rowSums(uni matrix),decreasing=TRUE)</pre>
bi matrix <- sort(rowSums(bi matrix), decreasing=TRUE)</pre>
tri_matrix <- sort(rowSums(tri_matrix),decreasing=TRUE)</pre>
quad matrix <- sort(rowSums(quad matrix),decreasing=TRUE)</pre>
uni matrix df <- data.frame(word = names(uni matrix), freq=uni matrix,</pre>
row.names = 1:length(uni matrix))
bi_matrix_df <- data.frame(word = names(bi_matrix), freq=bi_matrix,</pre>
row.names = 1:length(bi matrix))
tri matrix df <- data.frame(word = names(tri matrix), freq=tri matrix,</pre>
row.names = 1:length(tri matrix))
quad matrix_df <- data.frame(word = names(quad_matrix), freq=quad_matrix,</pre>
row.names = 1:length(quad matrix))
```

## Save data frames into r-compressed files

```
#1-grams
write.csv(uni_matrix_df[uni_matrix_df$freq >
0,],"unigram.csv",row.names=F)
unigram <- read.csv("unigram.csv",stringsAsFactors = F)
saveRDS(unigram,"unigram.RData")

#2-grams
write.csv(bi_matrix_df[bi_matrix_df$freq > 1,],"bigram.csv",row.names=F)
bigram <- read.csv("bigram.csv",stringsAsFactors = F)
saveRDS(bigram,"bigram.RData")

#3-grams
write.csv(tri_matrix_df[tri_matrix_df$freq >
1,],"trigram.csv",row.names=F)
trigram <- read.csv("trigram.csv",stringsAsFactors = F)
saveRDS(trigram,"trigram.RData")</pre>
```

```
#4-gram
write.csv(quad_matrix_df[quad_matrix_df$freq >
1,],"quadgram.csv",row.names=F)
quadgram <- read.csv("quadgram.csv",stringsAsFactors = F)
saveRDS(quadgram,"quadgram.RData")</pre>
```

### **End**