Centro de Investigación en Matemáticas, A.C.

Reconocimiento de Patrones

Tarea 6. Ejercicio 2. Inciso b)



```
In [1]: import nltk # Importing the NLTK library, a powerful toolkit for natural language
        import string # Importing the string library for working with strings in Python.
        import re # Importing the regular expression library for pattern matching.
        import os # Importing the os library for interacting with the operating system.
        import numpy as np # Importing NumPy for numerical operations, especially working
        import pandas as pd # Importing Pandas for data manipulation and analysis, providi
        import seaborn as sns # Importing Seaborn for statistical data visualization based
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D # Required for 3D plotting
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler # Importing StandardScaler from s
        from sklearn.decomposition import PCA # Importing Principal Component Analysis (PC
        from collections import Counter # Importing Counter from the collections library t
        from nltk.corpus import stopwords # Importing stopwords from the NLTK corpus, which
        from nltk.stem import SnowballStemmer # Importing SnowballStemmer from NLTK for st
        from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer # Importing CountVector
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split # Importing train_test_split
        from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder # Importing LabelEncoder from sciki
        from sklearn.svm import SVC # Importing Support Vector Classifier (SVC) from sciki
        from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, balanced_accuracy_score # Impor
        from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression # Importing LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, plot_tree # Importing DecisionTre
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Dense
        from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
        from tensorflow.keras.losses import Huber
        import matplotlib.colors as mcolors
        from sklearn import manifold
```

In [2]: nltk.download('stopwords')

[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.

Out[2]: True

Construir Bag of Word a partir de textos

```
In [3]: # Define preprocessing function
def preprocess(text, stemmer, stop_words):
    # Lowercase the input text to ensure consistent processing.
    text = text.lower()
    # Remove punctuation and numbers from the text.
    # This step helps to remove noise and improves the quality of the processed tex
    text = re.sub(r'[\d]+', '', text)
    text = text.translate(str.maketrans('', '', string.punctuation))
    # Tokenize the text into individual words or tokens.
    tokens = text.split()
    # Remove stop words and stem the remaining tokens.
    # Stop words are common words (e.g., "the", "a", "is") that are typically remov
    # Stemming reduces words to their root form.
    tokens = [stemmer.stem(word) for word in tokens if word not in stop_words and l
    return ' '.join(tokens)
```

```
In [4]: def process scripts(directory, k, language):
            Processes a directory of text files, applying the preprocessing steps,
            retaining only the k most common words across all texts, and returning
            a CountVectorizer object.
            Args:
                directory: The path to the directory containing the text files.
                k: Number of most common words to retain.
            Returns:
                A tuple (X, vectorizer) where X is the matrix representation of the
                processed texts, and vectorizer is the CountVectorizer used.
            all texts = []
            seasons = []
            episodes = []
            stemmer = SnowballStemmer(language) # Or "spanish" if your texts are in Spanis
            stop words = set(stopwords.words(language))
            # Collect all texts and filenames
            for filename in os.listdir(directory):
                if filename.endswith(".txt"): # Process only .txt files
                    filepath = os.path.join(directory, filename)
                    with open(filepath, 'r', encoding='utf-8-sig') as f:
                        text = f.read()
                        processed_text = preprocess(text, stemmer, stop_words)
                        all_texts.append(processed_text) # Append original processed tex
                        seasons.append(filename[1:3]) # Save the season number
                        episodes.append(filename[4:6]) # Save the episode number
            # Flatten list of lists to a single list and count word frequencies
            all_word_list = [word for text in all_texts for word in text.split()]
            most_common_words = [word for word, _ in Counter(all_word_list).most_common(k)]
            vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min_df=1, vocabulary=most_common_words)
            X = vectorizer.fit_transform(all_texts)
            return X, vectorizer, seasons, episodes
In [5]: X, vectorizer, seasons, episodes = process_scripts ('./simpsons_scripts',150,"engli
In [6]: X_dense = pd.DataFrame(X.toarray(), columns=vectorizer.get_feature_names_out())
        df_episodes = pd.DataFrame({"season": seasons, "episode": episodes})
        df_episodes['era'] = df_episodes.apply(lambda row: "golden age" if int(row["season"
        # Merge chapter information
        df_simpsons_full = pd.concat([X_dense, df_episodes], axis=1)
In [7]: # Create a LabelEncoder object to convert categorical author names into numerical v
        label encoder = LabelEncoder()
        # Fit the LabelEncoder to the 'author' column of the DataFrame and transform it int
        # These numerical values are then stored in the 'y' variable.
        y = label_encoder.fit_transform(df_episodes['era'])
```

```
In [8]: # Scale the data to have zero mean and unit variance
        scaler = StandardScaler()
        X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_dense)
In [ ]: # Build the autoencoder
        input_dim = X_scaled.shape[1] # should be 100
        # Input layer
        input_layer = Input(shape=(input_dim,))
        # Encoder
        encode1 = Dense(64, activation='relu')(input_layer)
        encode2 = Dense(32, activation='relu')(encode1)
        reduced = Dense(2, activation='linear')(encode2) # final 2D representation
        # Decoder
        decode1 = Dense(32, activation='relu')(reduced)
        decode2 = Dense(64, activation='relu')(decode1)
        decoded = Dense(input_dim, activation='linear')(decode2)
        # Full autoencoder model
        autoencoder = Model(inputs=input_layer, outputs=decoded, name="autoencoder")
        # Encoder model (for 2D representation)
        encoder = Model(inputs=input_layer, outputs=reduced)
        # Compile and train
        autoencoder.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=1e-3,beta_1=0.5), loss=Huber(delta
        autoencoder.summary()
```

Model: "autoencoder"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #	
=======================================	·	==========	
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 150)]	0	
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	9664	
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080	
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	66	
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 32)	96	
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 64)	2112	
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 150)	9750	
Total params: 23768 (92.84 KB) Trainable params: 23768 (92.84 KB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)			

```
In [10]: autoencoder.fit(
    X_scaled,
    X_scaled,
    epochs=100,
    batch_size=32,
    shuffle=True,
    validation_split=0.1,
    verbose=1
)
```

```
Epoch 1/100
757
Epoch 2/100
62
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
38
Epoch 7/100
19
Epoch 8/100
04
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
87
Epoch 12/100
81
Epoch 13/100
78
Epoch 14/100
77
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
70
Epoch 18/100
70
Epoch 19/100
```

```
69
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
62
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
68
Epoch 29/100
71
Epoch 30/100
68
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
77
Epoch 35/100
479
Epoch 36/100
479
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
```

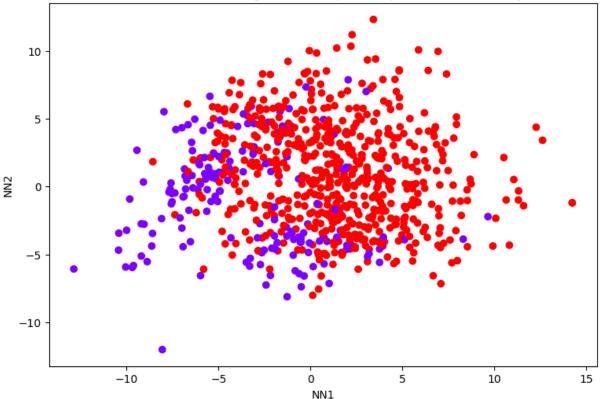
```
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
480
79
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
483
Epoch 46/100
87
Epoch 47/100
22/22 [============] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.3416 - val_loss: 0.34
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
487
Epoch 51/100
86
Epoch 52/100
480
Epoch 53/100
488
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
481
```

```
Epoch 57/100
485
Epoch 58/100
483
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
485
Epoch 63/100
86
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
479
Epoch 68/100
484
Epoch 69/100
22/22 [================== ] - 0s 20ms/step - loss: 0.3384 - val loss: 0.3
484
Epoch 70/100
487
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
488
Epoch 74/100
492
Epoch 75/100
```

```
490
Epoch 76/100
490
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
496
Epoch 80/100
499
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
494
Epoch 85/100
493
Epoch 86/100
494
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
500
Epoch 91/100
494
Epoch 92/100
497
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
```

```
498
    Epoch 95/100
    Epoch 96/100
    496
    504
    Epoch 98/100
    Epoch 99/100
    Epoch 100/100
    Out[10]: <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x7f5f4d1271f0>
In [ ]: # Get 2D encoded data
     X_encoded = encoder.predict(X_scaled)
    25/25 [======== ] - 0s 3ms/step
In [29]: # Create a scatter plot of the data in the Encoder dimensions.
     # The color of each point is determined by the corresponding class label.
     plt.figure(figsize=(9,6))
     plt.scatter(X_encoded[:,0],X_encoded[:,1], c = y, cmap = 'rainbow')
     #plt.xlim(-15, 10)
     #plt.ylim(-10,5)
     # Add a title to the plot.
     plt.title("Neural Network encoding of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era")
     # Label the x-axis as "NN1" (first Neural Network component)
     plt.xlabel("NN{}".format(1))
     # Label the y-axis as "NN2" (second Neural Network component)
     plt.ylabel("NN{}".format(2))
     # Display the plot
     plt.show()
```

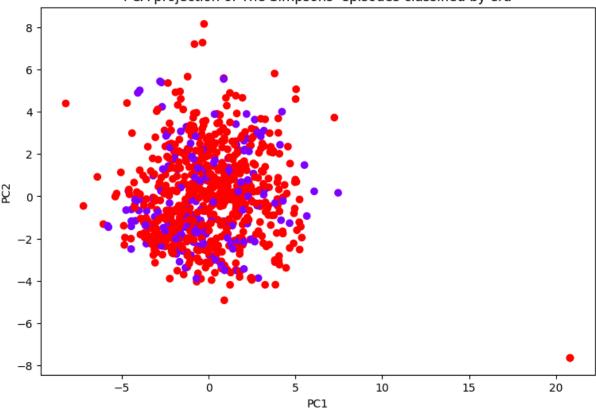




```
In [13]: # Perform Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to reduce data to 2 dimensions
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
pca_data = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled)
```

```
In [30]: # Create a scatter plot of the data in the first two principal components.
# The color of each point is determined by the corresponding class label.
plt.figure(figsize=(9,6))
plt.scatter(pca_data[:,0],pca_data[:,1], c = y, cmap = 'rainbow')
#plt.xlim(-10, 15)
#plt.ylim(-10,5)
# Add a title to the plot.
plt.title("PCA projection of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era")
# Label the x-axis as "PC1" (first principal component)
plt.xlabel("PC{}".format(1))
# Label the y-axis as "PC2" (second principal component)
plt.ylabel("PC{}".format(2))
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

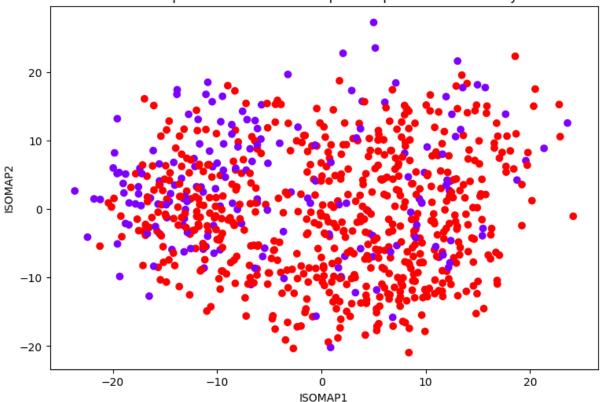




```
In [15]: iso = manifold.Isomap(n_components=2)
X_iso = iso.fit_transform(X_scaled)
```

```
In [31]: # Create a scatter plot of the data representation via ISOMAP.
# The color of each point is determined by the corresponding class label.
plt.figure(figsize=(9,6))
plt.scatter(X_iso[:,0],X_iso[:,1], c = y, cmap = 'rainbow')
#plt.xlim(-30, 30)
#plt.ylim(-30,30)
# Add a title to the plot.
plt.title("ISOMAP representation of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era")
# Label the x-axis as "NN1" (first Neural Network component)
plt.xlabel("ISOMAP{}".format(1))
# Label the y-axis as "NN2" (second Neural Network component)
plt.ylabel("ISOMAP{}".format(2))
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

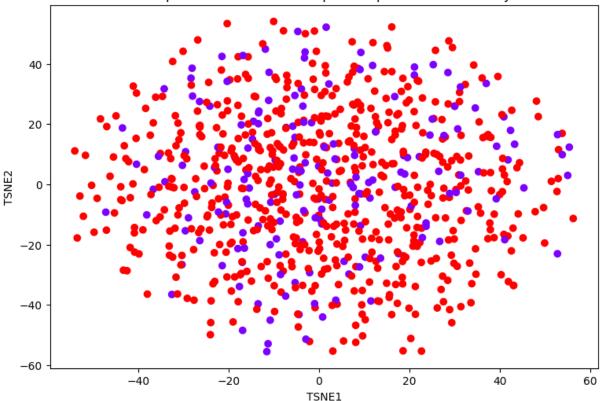




```
In [17]: tsne = manifold.TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=42)
X_tsne = tsne.fit_transform(X_scaled)
```

```
In [32]: # Create a scatter plot of the data representation via ISOMAP.
# The color of each point is determined by the corresponding class label.
plt.figure(figsize=(9,6))
plt.scatter(X_tsne[:,0],X_tsne[:,1], c = y, cmap = 'rainbow')
#plt.xlim(-25, 25)
#plt.ylim(-25, 25)
# Add a title to the plot.
plt.title("T-SNE representation of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era")
# Label the x-axis as "NN1" (first Neural Network component)
plt.xlabel("TSNE{}".format(1))
# Label the y-axis as "NN2" (second Neural Network component)
plt.ylabel("TSNE{}".format(2))
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```





En dos dimensiones, parece que el método que mejor separa es el autoencoder. Sin embargo, ningún en método se distingue que los datos sean linealmente separables. A continuación, seguimos con tres dimensiones:

```
In [ ]: # Build the autoencoder
        input_dim = X_scaled.shape[1] # should be 100
        # Input layer
        input_layer = Input(shape=(input_dim,))
        # Encoder
        encode1 = Dense(64, activation='relu')(input_layer)
        encode2 = Dense(32, activation='relu')(encode1)
        reduced = Dense(3, activation='linear')(encode2) # final 3D representation
        # Decoder
        decode1 = Dense(32, activation='relu')(reduced)
        decode2 = Dense(64, activation='relu')(decode1)
        decoded = Dense(input_dim, activation='linear')(decode2)
        # Full autoencoder model
        autoencoder = Model(inputs=input_layer, outputs=decoded, name="Autoencoder")
        # Encoder model (for 3D representation)
        encoder = Model(inputs=input_layer, outputs=reduced)
        # Compile and train
        autoencoder.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=1e-3,beta_1=0.5), loss=Huber(delta
```

```
autoencoder.summary()
```

Model: "autoencoder"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_2 (InputLayer)	[(None, 150)]	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 64)	9664
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 3)	99
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 32)	128
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 64)	2112
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 150)	9750

Total params: 23833 (93.10 KB)
Trainable params: 23833 (93.10 KB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

```
Epoch 1/100
771
Epoch 2/100
722
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
16
Epoch 7/100
90
Epoch 8/100
74
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
45
Epoch 12/100
32
Epoch 13/100
29
Epoch 14/100
23
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
18
Epoch 18/100
15
Epoch 19/100
```

```
14
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
12
Epoch 24/100
07
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
04
Epoch 29/100
97
Epoch 30/100
97
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
05
Epoch 35/100
409
Epoch 36/100
405
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
```

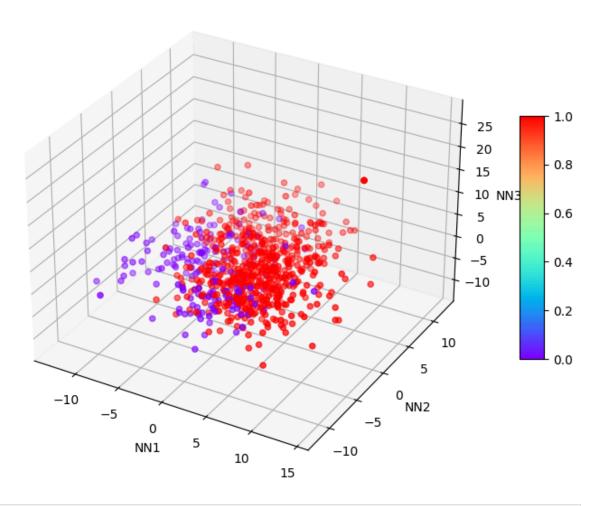
```
Epoch 39/100
415
Epoch 40/100
410
411
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
10
Epoch 46/100
21
Epoch 47/100
22/22 [===========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3334 - val_loss: 0.34
17
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
20
Epoch 51/100
21
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
416
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
418
```

```
Epoch 57/100
416
Epoch 58/100
424
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
436
Epoch 63/100
435
Epoch 64/100
428
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
428
Epoch 68/100
433
Epoch 69/100
439
Epoch 70/100
431
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
60
Epoch 74/100
42
Epoch 75/100
```

```
36
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
443
Epoch 80/100
440
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
439
Epoch 85/100
443
Epoch 86/100
448
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
438
Epoch 91/100
445
Epoch 92/100
439
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
```

```
442
    Epoch 95/100
    Epoch 96/100
    51
    Epoch 98/100
    Epoch 99/100
    Epoch 100/100
    Out[20]: <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x7f5f0d9dc0a0>
In [ ]: # Get 3D encoded data
     X_encoded = encoder.predict(X_scaled)
    25/25 [======== ] - 0s 2ms/step
In [22]: # Create a 3D scatter plot of the data in the encoder dimensions
     fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
     ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
     # Plot the 3D encoded points, colored by class labels `y`
     sc = ax.scatter(X_encoded[:, 0], X_encoded[:, 1], X_encoded[:, 2], c=y, cmap='rainb
     # Add axis Labels
     ax.set_xlabel('NN1')
     ax.set_ylabel('NN2')
     ax.set_zlabel('NN3')
     # Add a title
     ax.set_title("Neural Network encoding of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era")
     # Add color bar if desired
     plt.colorbar(sc, ax=ax, shrink=0.5, aspect=10)
     # Display the plot
     plt.show()
```

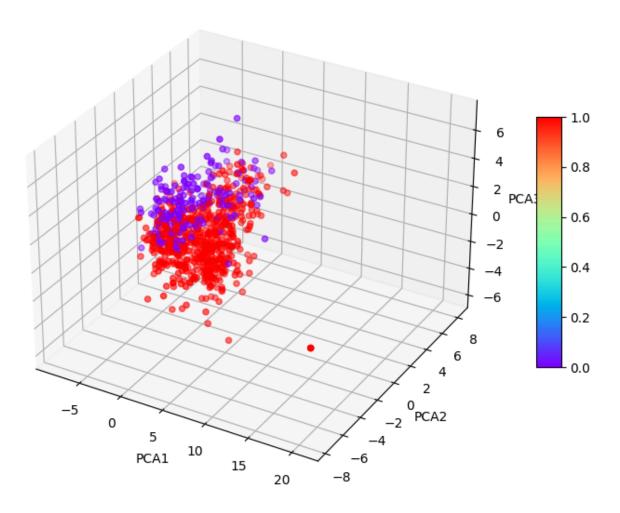
Neural Network encoding of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era



```
In [23]: # Perform Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to reduce data to 2 dimensions
         pca = PCA(n_components=3)
         pca_data = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled)
In [33]: # Create a 3D scatter plot of the data in the encoder dimensions
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
         ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
         # Plot the 3D encoded points, colored by class labels `v`
         sc = ax.scatter(pca_data[:, 0], pca_data[:, 1], pca_data[:, 2], c=y, cmap='rainbow'
         # Add axis labels
         ax.set_xlabel('PCA1')
         ax.set_ylabel('PCA2')
         ax.set_zlabel('PCA3')
         # Add a title
         ax.set_title("PCA projection of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era")
         # Add color bar if desired
         plt.colorbar(sc, ax=ax, shrink=0.5, aspect=10)
```

```
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

PCA projection of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era



```
In [25]: iso = manifold.Isomap(n_components=3)
X_iso = iso.fit_transform(X_scaled)

In [34]: # Create a 3D scatter plot of the data in the encoder dimensions
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

# Plot the 3D encoded points, colored by class labels `y`
    sc = ax.scatter(X_iso[:, 0], X_iso[:, 1], X_iso[:, 2], c=y, cmap='rainbow')

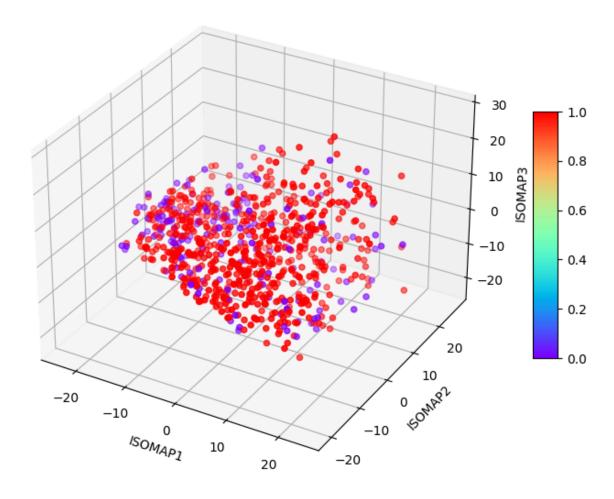
# Add axis labels
    ax.set_xlabel('ISOMAP1')
    ax.set_ylabel('ISOMAP2')
    ax.set_zlabel('ISOMAP3')

# Add a title
    ax.set_title("ISOMAP representation of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era")

# Add color bar if desired
    plt.colorbar(sc, ax=ax, shrink=0.5, aspect=10)
```

```
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

ISOMAP representation of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era



```
In [27]: tsne = manifold.TSNE(n_components=3, random_state=42)
    X_tsne = tsne.fit_transform(X_scaled)

In [35]: # Create a 3D scatter plot of the data in the encoder dimensions
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
    ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

# Plot the 3D encoded points, colored by class labels 'y'
    sc = ax.scatter(X_tsne[:, 0], X_tsne[:, 1], X_tsne[:, 2], c=y, cmap='rainbow')

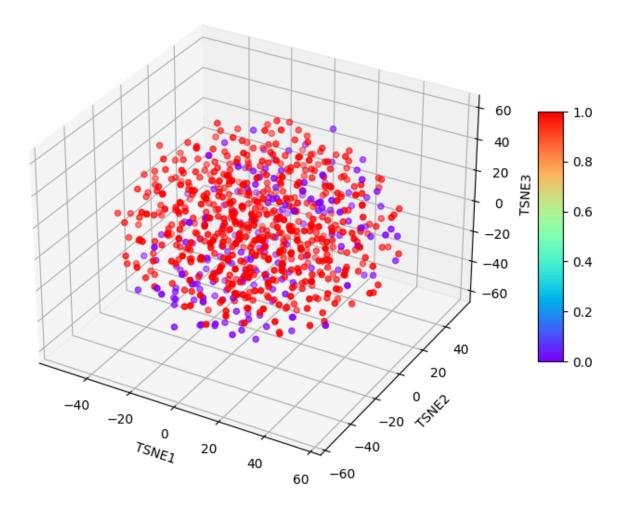
# Add axis labels
    ax.set_xlabel('TSNE1')
    ax.set_ylabel('TSNE2')
    ax.set_zlabel('TSNE3')

# Add a title
    ax.set_title("T-SNE representation of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era")

# Add color bar if desired
    plt.colorbar(sc, ax=ax, shrink=0.5, aspect=10)
```

Display the plot
plt.show()

T-SNE representation of The Simpsons' episodes classified by era



En este caso, la mejor separación la logra el autoencoder, y en este caso hasta parece factible que se pueda identificar la era de los capítulos de The Simpsons