## ▼ Lab#4, NLP@CGU Spring 2023

This is due on 2023/04/20 16:00, commit to your github as a PDF (lab4.pdf) (File>Print>Save as PDF).

IMPORTANT: After copying this notebook to your Google Drive, please paste a link to it below. To get a publicly-accessible link, hit the *Share* button at the top right, then click "Get shareable link" and copy over the result. If you fail to do this, you will receive no credit for this lab!

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####

Student ID: B0928002

Name:林力

## Word Embeddings for text classification

請訓練一個 kNN或是SVM 分類器來和 Google's Universal Sentence Encoder (a fixed-length 512-dimension embedding) 的分類結果比較

```
!wget -O Dcard.db https://github.com/cjwu/cjwu.github.io/raw/master/courses/nlp2023
```

```
import sqlite3
import pandas as pd

conn = sqlite3.connect("Dcard.db")
df = pd.read_sql("SELECT * FROM Posts;", conn)
df
```

	createdAt	title	excerpt	categories	topics	forum_en	fc
0	2022-03- 04T07:54:19.886Z	專題需要數 據 <mark>ᅇ</mark> ❷ 幫 填~	希望各位 能花個20 秒幫我填 一下			dressup	
1	2022-03- 04T07:42:59.512Z	#詢問 找衣 服 <mark>©</mark>	想 發道麼找是仔演 思找 明現該關,草的唱 克這衣,不用鍵(屯校會圖 克套服但知什字圖囝園截) 愈	詢問	衣服   鞋子   衣物   男生穿 搭   尋找	dressup	
		ᄱᄧᄮᆂᄼᇟᄜᆍ	因為文會 有點長, 先說結論 是,50%				

```
!pip3 install -q tensorflow_text
!pip3 install -q faiss-cpu
```

6.0/6.0 MB 43.0 MB/s eta 0:00:00 17.0/17.0 MB 16.6 MB/s eta 0:00:

```
import tensorflow_hub as hub
import numpy as np
import tensorflow_text
import faiss

embed_model = hub.load("https://tfhub.dev/google/universal-sentence-encoder-multili

docid = 355
texts = "[" + df['title'] + '] [' + df['topics'] + '] ' + df['excerpt']
texts[docid]

'[聞了新頻道] [Youtuber | 頻道 | 有趣 | 日堂 | 塙笠] 昨天上了第一支影片,之前有發過
```

'[開了新頻道] [Youtuber | 頻道 | 有趣 | 日常 | 搞笑] 昨天上了第一支影片,之前有發過沒有線條的動畫影片,新的頻道改成有線條的,感覺大家好像比較喜歡這種風格,試試看新的風格, 影片內容主要是分享自己遇到的小故事,不知道這樣的頻道大家是否會想要看呢?喜歡的話也!

```
embeddings = embed_model(texts)
embed arrays = np.array(embeddings)
```

```
index arrays = df.index.values
topk = 10
# Step 1: Change data type
embeddings = embed arrays.astype("float32")
# Step 2: Instantiate the index using a type of distance, which is L2 here
index = faiss.IndexFlatL2(embeddings.shape[1])
# Step 3: Pass the index to IndexIDMap
index = faiss.IndexIDMap(index)
# Step 4: Add vectors and their IDs
index.add with ids(embeddings, index arrays)
D, I = index.search(np.array([embeddings[docid]]), topk)
plabel = df.iloc[docid]['forum zh']
cols_to_show = ['title', 'excerpt', 'forum_zh']
plist = df.loc[I.flatten(), cols_to_show]
precision = 0
for index, row in plist.iterrows():
 if plabel == row["forum zh"]:
   precision += 1
print("precision = ", precision/topk)
precision = 0
df.loc[I.flatten(), cols to show]
```

precision = 0.8

	title	excerpt	forum_zh
355	開了新頻道	昨天上了第一支影片,之前有發過沒有線條的動畫影片,新 的頻道改成有線條的,感覺大家好像比較喜歡	YouTuber
359	一個隨性系 YouTube頻道	哈哈哈哈,沒錯我就是親友團來介紹一個我覺得很北七的頻 道,現在觀看真的低的可憐,也沒事啦,就多	YouTuber
330	《庫洛魔法使》 (迷你)服裝製作	又來跟大家分享新的作品了~,頻道常常分享 {縫紉} {服裝製作} 等相關教學,大家對服裝製	YouTuber
342	自己沒搞清楚狀況 就不要亂黑勾惡	勾惡幫主在自己頻道簡介跟每部影片的下方都已經說明了, 要分會會長以上才能看全部影片,這個說明已	YouTuber
338	廚師系YouTuber	友人傳了這篇文給我,我一看,十大廚師系YouTuber,就 猜一定有MASA,果不其然,榜上有	YouTuber
243	毀我童年的家人	小時候都很喜歡看真珠美人魚和守護甜心,但是!!,每次 晚餐看電視的時候,只要有播映到這種場景	有趣
349	喜歡看寵物頻道的		YouTuber

## Implemement Your kNN or SVM classifier Here!

請比較分類結果中選出 topk 相近的筆數,並計算 forum\_zh 是否都有在 query text 的 forum\_zh 中

## [開了新頻道] [Youtuber | 頻道 | 有趣 | 日常 | 搞笑]

```
precision = 0
topk = 10
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer, TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
# YOUR CODE HERE!
# IMPLEMENTIG TRIE IN PYTHON
# Define the query text
X = df['title'] + ' ' + df['topics'] + ' ' + df['excerpt']
y = df['forum zh']
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
X = vectorizer.fit transform(X)
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, random sta
# Train the classifier
n = 100
clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=n neighbors)
clf.fit(X train, y train)
# Predict the labels of the testing set
y pred = clf.predict(X test)
# Compute the precision of the top k retrieved neighbors
k = 10
precisions = []
for i, y true in enumerate(y test):
   neighbors = clf.kneighbors(X_test[i], n_neighbors=k, return_distance=False)[0]
   if y true in y[neighbors]:
       precisions.append(1)
       precisions.append(0)
precision = np.mean(precisions)
# # DO NOT MODIFY THE BELOW LINE!
print("precision = ", precision/topk)
    precision = 0.0
```

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