Assignment #7

Saturday, March 31TH, 2018

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Contents

Problem 1

1. Create a blog-term matrix. Start by grabbing 100 blogs; include:

http://f-measure.blogspot.com/
http://ws-dl.blogspot.com/

and grab 98 more as per the method shown in class. Note that this method randomly chooses blogs and each student will separately do this process, so it is unlikely that these 98 blogs will be shared among students. In other words, no sharing of blog data. Upload to github your code for grabbing the blogs and provide a list of blog URIs, both in the report and in github.

Use the blog title as the identifier for each blog (and row of the matrix). Use the terms from every item/title (RSS) or entry/title (Atom) for the columns of the matrix. The values are the frequency of occurrence. Essentially you are replicating the format of the "blogdata.txt" file included with the PCI book code. Limit the number of terms to the most "popular" (i.e., frequent) 1000 terms, this is *after* the criteria on p. 32 (slide 8) has been satisfied. Remember that blogs are paginated.

I will be using BeautifulSoup to obtain the urls. The program I will be using is called geturl.py which will out a text file called urls.py

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import urllib2
import re

fh_output = open('urls.txt','w')
fh_output.write('http://f-measure.blogspot.com/'+'\n')
fh_output.write('http://ws-dl.blogspot.com/'+'\n')

for i in range(200):
    try:
        url = 'http://www.blogger.com/next-blog?navBar=true&blogID=3471633091411211117'
        html_page = urllib2.urlopen(url)
        html = html_page.read()
        soup = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
        for link in soup.find_all('link'):
            if link['rel']==['alternate'] and link['type']=='application/atom+xml':
                blog_url = link['href']
                blog_url = blog_url[:-19]
                fh_output.write(blog_url+'\n')
    except:
        continue
fh_output.close()
```

I got over 100 urls in my output. So, I reduced it down from 170 to 100 and named it 100blog.txt

Next is to find the pages in each blog website.

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import urllib2
import re
fh_output = open('pages.txt', 'w')

def getNextPage(link):
    try:
        html = urllib2.urlopen(link).read()
        soup = BeautifulSoup(html, 'lxml')
        next_page = soup.find('link', rel="next")
        if(next_page != []):
            next_page = next_page.get('href')
            return next_page
    except:
        return False

def getAllPages(link):
    all_pages = []
    next_page = getNextPage(link)
    while(next_page != False):
        all_pages.append(next_page)
        next_page = getNextPage(next_page)
    return all_pages

for blog in open('100blogs.txt', 'r'):
    pages = []
    try:
            html = urllib2.urlopen(blog).read()
            soup = BeautifulSoup(html, 'lxml')
        title = soup.title.string.encode('ascii')
        rss = soup.find('link', type='application/atom+xml')
        rss = rss.get('href')
        pages = getAllPages(rss)
        pages.insert(0,rss)
        for page in pages:
            fh_output.write(page + '\n')
    except:
        continue
fh_output.close()
```

The program finds the pages and output it in the text file pages.txt. The output has over 1000+ lines. Here is an example of what it looks like.

```
http://f-measure.blogspot.com/feeds/posts/default
http://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=26&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=51&max-results=25
https://f-measure.blogspot.com/feeds/posts/default?start-index=76&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=101&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=126&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=151&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=176&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=201&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=226&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/3471633091411211117/posts/default?start-index=251&max-results=25
http://ws-dl.blogspot.com/feeds/posts/default
http://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=26&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=51&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=76&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=101&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=126&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=151&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=176&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=201&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=226&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=251&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=276&max-results=25
https://www.blogger.com/feeds/953024975153422094/posts/default?start-index=301&max-results=25
```

Lastly, we used the program generatefeedvector.py from https://github.com/arthur-e/Programming-Collective-Intelligence/tree/master/chapter3

The input is pages.txt and output is blogdata.txt
Here is an example of what the output looks like

Blog	yourself	young	york	yet	yes	years	year	yeah	x	wrote	wrong	written	writing	write	wouldn	worth	world	works	working
start	stars	stand	stage	st	spring	split	spent	special	space	sounds	sound	soul	sort	soon	songs	somewhere		sometimes	
ften	off	october	o	november		nothing	note	north	noise	night	nice	next	news	need	near	nd	national		name
hard	happy	happened		hands	hand	hall	half	hair	guys	guy	guitars	guitar	guess	group	green	got	gonna	gone	gold
ool	concert	completely			compilation		coming	comes	come	com	collection		cold	co	club	close	click	clear	classic
Riley Haas' blog		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuz Music Rocks		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bleak Bliss		0	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Eli Jace		0	7	10	3	1	17	13	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	16	0	3
5	0	24	1	6	4	3	10	1	0	6	0	2	1	4	6	0	5	2	0	1
SEM REGRAS		0	0	2	0	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Friday Night Dream		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
She May Be Naked		1	6	0	3	4	3	8	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8	1	
0	0	2	28	1	3	6	14	0	0	1	0	3	4	4	5	5	2	5	10	7
Pithy Title Here		1	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	3	0	
Spinitron Charts		0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
THE HUB	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Web Science and Digital Libraries Research Group						1	0	1	4	4	3	7	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	
0	4	2	33	7	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	2
Steel City Rust	1	7	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	3	2	12	8	0	2	5	2	3	
5	1	1	4	3	0	3	0	2	4	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	3
Fran Brighton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60@60 Sounding Booth		2	16	0	0	0	9	14	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	1	

Problem 2

2. Create an ASCII and JPEG dendrogram that clusters (i.e., HAC) the most similar blogs (see slides 13 & 14). Include the JPEG in your report and upload the ascii file to github (it will be too unwieldy for inclusion in the report).

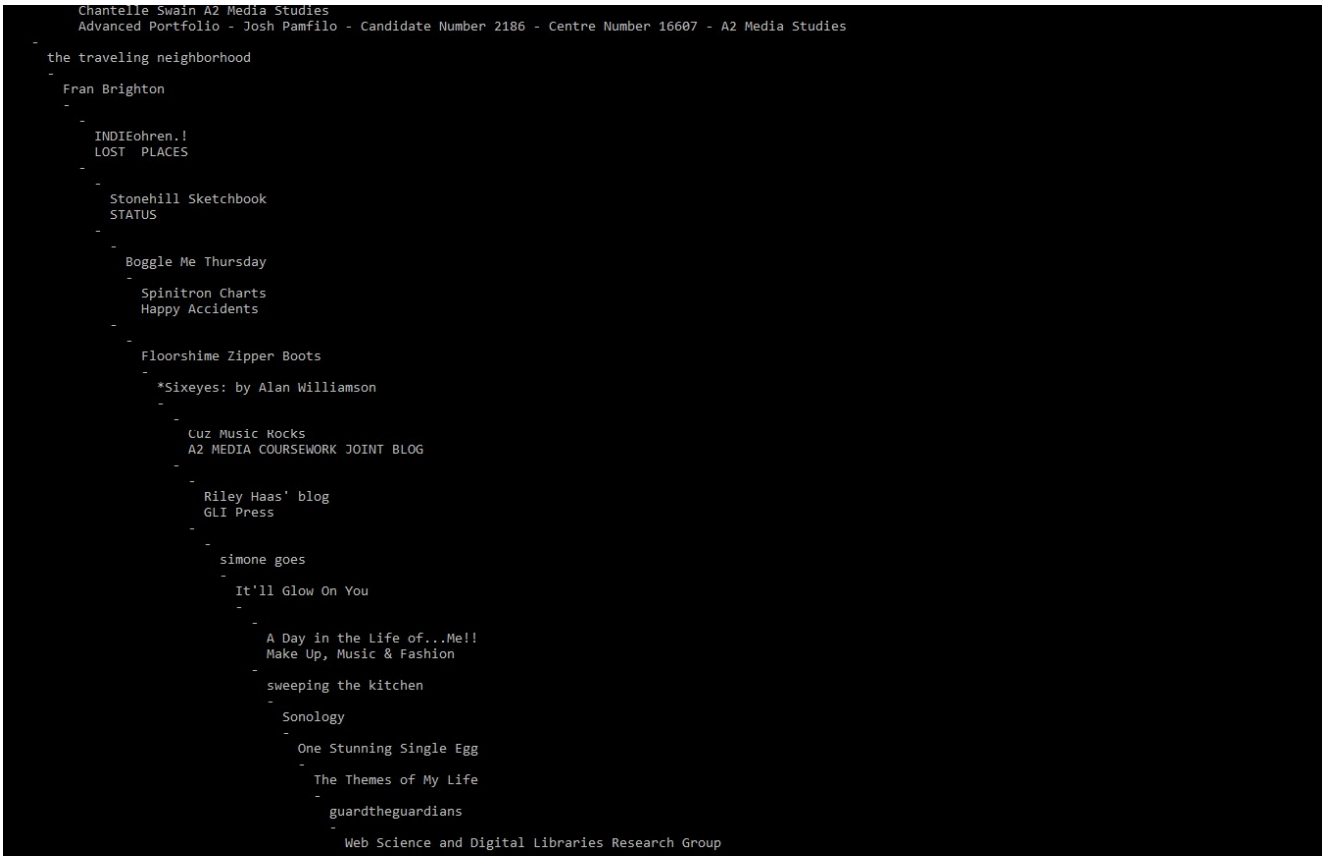
I used the program clusters.py from https://github.com/arthur-e/Programming-Collective-Intelligence/tree/master/chapter3

I also did a little modify on cluster.py

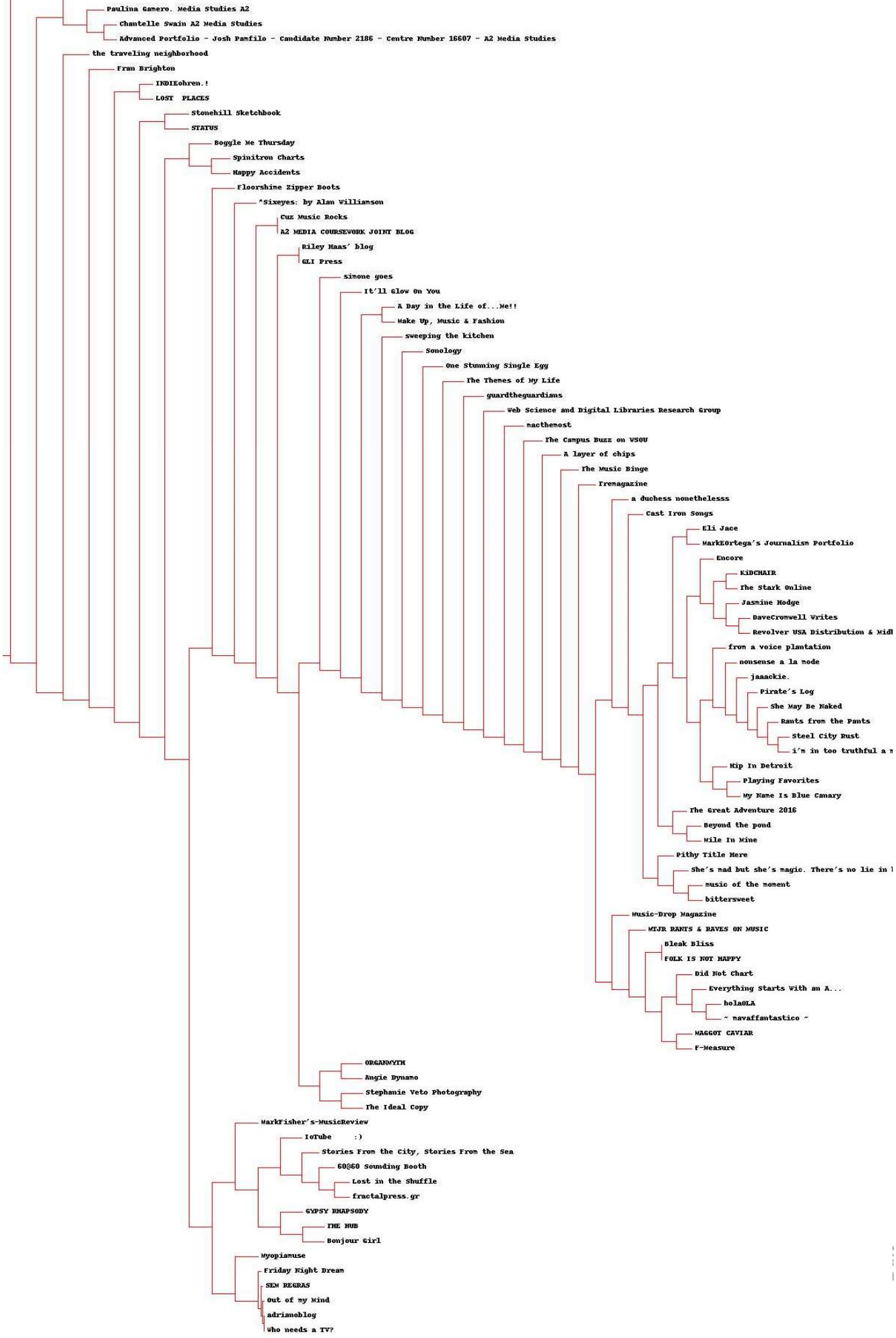
I added this

```
blogs,words,data=readfile('blogdata.txt')
clust=hcluster(data)
printclust(clust,labels=blogs)
drawdendrogram(clust,blogs,jpeg='dend.jpg')
```

Output from the cmd:



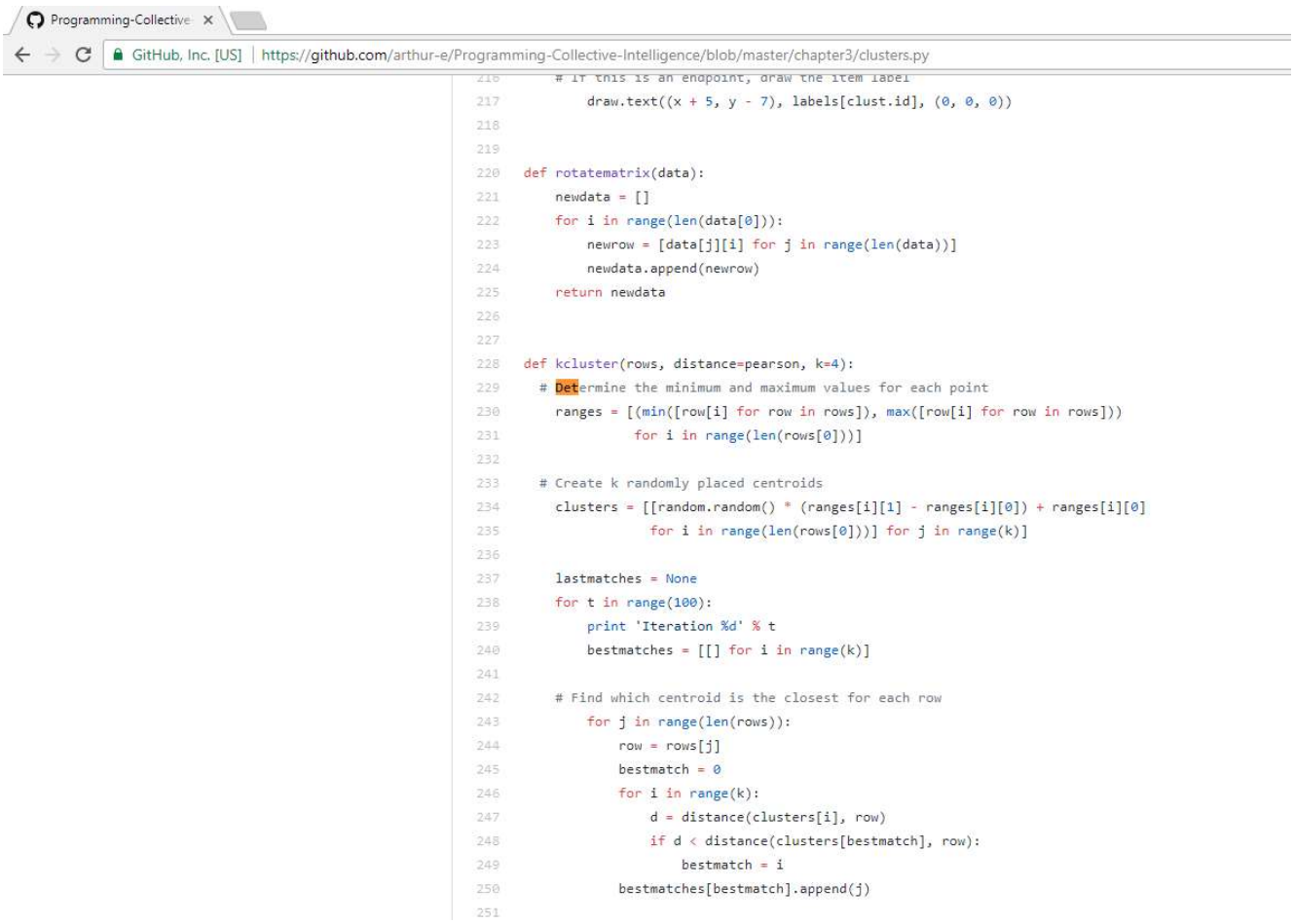
The results from cluster.py


Paulina Gamero. Media Studies A2
Chantelle Swain A2 Media Studies
Advanced Portfolio - Josh Pamfilo - Candidate Number 2186 - Centre Number 16607 - A2 Media Studies
the traveling neighborhood
Fran Brighton
INDIEohren.!
LOST PLACES
Stonehill Sketchbook
STATUS
Boggle Me Thursday
Spinitron Charts
Happy Accidents
Floorshime Zipper Boots
*Sixeyes: by Alan Williamson
Cuz Music Rocks
A2 MEDIA COURSEWORK JOINT BLOG
Riley Maas' blog
GLI Press
simone goes
It'll Glow On You
A Day in the Life of...Me!!
Make Up, Music & Fashion
sweeping the kitchen
Sonology
One Stunning Single Egg
The Themes of My Life
guardtheguardians
Web Science and Digital Libraries Research Group
macthemost
The Campus Buzz on WSOU
A layer of chips
The Music Binge
Tremagazine
a duchess nonetheless
Cast Iron Songs
Eli Jace
MarkEOrtega's Journalism Portfolio
Encore
KiDCHAIR
The Stark Online
Jasmine Hodge
DaveCromwell Writes
Revolver USA Distribution & Midl
from a voice plantation
nonsense a la mode
jaaackie.
Pirate's Log
She May Be Naked
Rants from the Pants
Steel City Rust
i'm in too truthful a n
Hip In Detroit
Playing Favorites
My Name Is Blue Canary
The Great Adventure 2016
Beyond the pond
Mile In Mine
Pithy Title Here
She's mad but she's magic. There's no lie in l
music of the moment
bittersweet
Music-Drop Magazine
MIJR RANTS & RAVES ON MUSIC
Bleak Bliss
FOLK IS NOT HAPPY
Did Not Chart
Everything Starts With an A...
hola0LA
~ mavaffamtastico ~
MAGGOT CAVIAR
F-Measure
ORGAMMYTH
Angie Dynamo
Stephanie Veto Photography
The Ideal Copy
MarkFisher's-MusicReview
IoTube :)
Stories From the City, Stories From the Sea
60@60 Sounding Booth
Lost in the Shuffle
fractalpress.gr
GYPSY RHAPSODY
THE HUB
Bonjour Girl
Myopiamuse
Friday Night Dream
SEM REGRAS
Out of my Mind
adrianoblog
Who needs a TV?

Problem 3

3. Cluster the blogs using K-Means, using k=5,10,20. (see slide 25). Print the values in each centroid, for each value of k. How many iterations were required for each value of k?

I will be using a function from clusters.py in this problem.




```
        # If this is an endpoint, draw the item label
        draw.text((x + 5, y - 7), labels[clust.id], (0, 0, 0))


def rotatematrix(data):
    newdata = []
    for i in range(len(data[0])):
        newrow = [data[j][i] for j in range(len(data))]
        newdata.append(newrow)
    return newdata


def kcluster(rows, distance=pearson, k=4):
  # Determine the minimum and maximum values for each point
    ranges = [(min([row[i] for row in rows]), max([row[i] for row in rows]))
              for i in range(len(rows[0]))]

  # Create k randomly placed centroids
    clusters = [[random.random() * (ranges[i][1] - ranges[i][0]) + ranges[i][0]
                for i in range(len(rows[0]))] for j in range(k)]

    lastmatches = None
    for t in range(100):
        print 'Iteration %d' % t
        bestmatches = [[] for i in range(k)]

    # Find which centroid is the closest for each row
        for j in range(len(rows)):
            row = rows[j]
            bestmatch = 0
            for i in range(k):
                d = distance(clusters[i], row)
                if d < distance(clusters[bestmatch], row):
                    bestmatch = i
            bestmatches[bestmatch].append(j)

```

The output picture is too big. Here is an example of what the output looks like. The rest is in p3 folder.

```
For k = 5:

----------

Iteration 0
Iteration 1
Iteration 2
Iteration 3
Iteration 4
["Riley Haas' blog", 'Cuz Music Rocks', 'Pithy Title Here', 'GLI Press', 'jaaackie.', 'A2 MEDI
s', 'If You Give a Girl a Camera...', 'bittersweet', 'A Day in the Life of...Me!!', 'F-Measure
['SEM REGRAS', 'Friday Night Dream', 'Fran Brighton', 'Lost in the Shuffle', 'adrianoblog', 'I
['Spinitron Charts', '60@60 Sounding Booth', 'Stories From the City, Stories From the Sea', 'h
ES ON MUSIC', '~ mavaffantastico ~', '*Sixeyes: by Alan Williamson', 'Everything Starts With a
umber 16607 - A2 Media Studies']
['Bleak Bliss', 'Web Science and Digital Libraries Research Group', 'Steel City Rust', 'ORGANM
ng neighborhood', "i'm in too truthful a mood", 'Beyond the pond', 'Mile In Mine', 'The Themes
n her fire.", 'Cast Iron Songs', 'Revolver USA Distribution & Midheaven mailorder', 'guardtheg
['Eli Jace', 'She May Be Naked', 'THE HUB', "MarkEOrtega's Journalism Portfolio", 'MAGGOT CAVI
 Name Is Blue Canary', 'macthemost', 'The Ideal Copy', 'from a voice plantation', 'Tremagazine
```

Problem 4

4. Use MDS to create a JPEG of the blogs similar to slide 29 of the week 11 lecture. How many iterations were required?

I used the function “scaledown” and “draw2d” from the script from https://github.com/arthur-e/Programming-Collective-Intelligence/tree/master/chapter3

The program is called 2d.py

I had an issue with this program, when I ran this program again, I got different results even if I use the same input. I am not sure what I am doing wrong.

```
from math import *
import sys, random
from PIL import Image,ImageDraw

def readfile(filename):
    lines=[line for line in file(filename)]
    # First line is the column titles
    colnames=lines[0].strip( ).split('\t')[1:]
    rownames=[]
    data=[]
    for line in lines[1:]:
        p=line.strip( ).split('\t')
        # First column in each row is the rowname
        rownames.append(p[0])
        # The data for this row is the remainder of the row
        data.append([float(x) for x in p[1:]])
    return rownames,colnames,data

def getheight(clust):
  # Is this an endpoint? Then the height is just 1
  if clust.left==None and clust.right==None: return 1

  # Otherwise the height is the same of the heights of
  # each branch
  return getheight(clust.left)+getheight(clust.right)

def getdepth(clust):
  # The distance of an endpoint is 0.0
  if clust.left==None and clust.right==None: return 0

  # The distance of a branch is the greater of its two sides
  # plus its own distance
  return max(getdepth(clust.left),getdepth(clust.right))+clust.distance

def drawnode(draw,clust,x,y,scaling,labels):
  if clust.id<0:
    h1=getheight(clust.left)*20
    h2=getheight(clust.right)*20
    top=y-(h1+h2)/2
    bottom=y+(h1+h2)/2
    # Line length
    ll=clust.distance*scaling
    # Vertical line from this cluster to children
    draw.line((x,top+h1/2,x,bottom-h2/2),fill=(255,0,0))

    # Horizontal line to left item
    draw.line((x,top+h1/2,x+ll,top+h1/2),fill=(255,0,0))

    # Horizontal line to right item
    draw.line((x,bottom-h2/2,x+ll,bottom-h2/2),fill=(255,0,0))

    # Call the function to draw the left and right nodes
    drawnode(draw,clust.left,x+ll,top+h1/2,scaling,labels)
    drawnode(draw,clust.right,x+ll,bottom-h2/2,scaling,labels)
```

```
    drawnode(draw,clust.left,x+l1,top+h1/2,scaling,labels)
    drawnode(draw,clust.right,x+l1,bottom-h2/2,scaling,labels)
  else:
    # If this is an endpoint, draw the item label
    draw.text((x+5,y-7),labels[clust.id],(0,0,0))

def tanamoto(v1,v2):
  c1,c2,shr=0,0,0

  for i in range(len(v1)):
    if v1[i]!=0: c1+=1 # in v1
    if v2[i]!=0: c2+=1 # in v2
    if v1[i]!=0 and v2[i]!=0: shr+=1 # in both

  return 1.0-(float(shr)/(c1+c2-shr))


def pearson(v1,v2):
    # Simple sums
    sum1=sum(v1)
    sum2=sum(v2)

    # Sums of the squares
    sum1Sq=sum([pow(v,2) for v in v1])
    sum2Sq=sum([pow(v,2) for v in v2])

    # Sum of the products
    pSum=sum([v1[i]*v2[i] for i in range(len(v1))])

    # Calculate r (Pearson score)
    num=pSum-(sum1*sum2/len(v1))
    den=sqrt((sum1Sq-pow(sum1,2)/len(v1))*(sum2Sq-pow(sum2,2)/len(v1)))
    if den==0: return 0

    return 1.0-num/den


def scaledown(data,distance=pearson,rate=0.01):
  n=len(data)

  # The real distances between every pair of items
  realdist=[[distance(data[i],data[j]) for j in range(n)]
            for i in range(0,n)]

  # Randomly initialize the starting points of the locations in 2D
  loc=[[random.random(),random.random()] for i in range(n)]
  fakedist=[[0.0 for j in range(n)] for i in range(n)]

  lasterror=None
  for m in range(0,1000):
    # Find projected distances
    for i in range(n):
      for j in range(n):
        fakedist[i][j]=sqrt(sum([pow(loc[i][x]-loc[j][x],2)
```

Date

```
  lasterror=None
  for m in range(0,1000):
    # Find projected distances
    for i in range(n):
      for j in range(n):
        fakedist[i][j]=sqrt(sum([pow(loc[i][x]-loc[j][x],2)
                                 for x in range(len(loc[i]))]))

    # Move points
    grad=[[0.0,0.0] for i in range(n)]

    totalerror=0
    counter = m+1
    for k in range(n):
      for j in range(n):
        if j==k: continue
        # The error is percent difference between the distances
        if (realdist[j][k] <> 0):
          errorterm=(fakedist[j][k]-realdist[j][k])/realdist[j][k]

        # Each point needs to be moved away from or towards the other
        # point in proportion to how much error it has
        grad[k][0]+=((loc[k][0]-loc[j][0])/fakedist[j][k])*errorterm
        grad[k][1]+=((loc[k][1]-loc[j][1])/fakedist[j][k])*errorterm

        # Keep track of the total error
        totalerror+=abs(errorterm)
    print counter, ' :', totalerror

    # If the answer got worse by moving the points, we are done
    if lasterror and lasterror<totalerror: break
    lasterror=totalerror

    # Move each of the points by the learning rate times the gradient
    for k in range(n):
      loc[k][0]-=rate*grad[k][0]
      loc[k][1]-=rate*grad[k][1]

  return loc


def draw2d(data,labels,jpeg='mds2d.jpg'):
    img=Image.new('RGB',(2000,2000),(255,255,255))
    draw=ImageDraw.Draw(img)
    for i in range(len(data)):
        x=(data[i][0]+0.5)*1000
        y=(data[i][1]+0.5)*1000
        draw.text((x,y),labels[i],(0,0,0))
    img.save(jpeg,'JPEG')

blognames,words,data=readfile('blogdata.txt')
coords=scaledown(data)
draw2d(coords,blognames,jpeg='2d.jpg')
```

Date

The 1st output:

```
1  : 3805.97041903
2  : 3108.51357272
3  : 3003.772732
4  : 2944.91460518
5  : 2901.81823904
6  : 2865.47989572
7  : 2825.892268
8  : 2798.62316706
9  : 2777.83240571
10  : 2761.63838421
11  : 2749.22676166
12  : 2738.60613058
13  : 2728.29270896
14  : 2718.63488982
15  : 2710.74088469
16  : 2704.8115008
17  : 2699.43310749
18  : 2695.13028593
19  : 2691.46291864
20  : 2688.56595419
21  : 2685.99299503
22  : 2683.63155536
23  : 2681.55056532
24  : 2679.97956017
25  : 2678.75782404
26  : 2678.0285598
27  : 2677.61233472
28  : 2677.55589329
29  : 2677.82589441
```

2nd time running this:

```
C:\Python27\Assignment7>python 2d.p
1  : 3907.37578295
2  : 3102.08540352
3  : 2998.77159147
4  : 2932.68440634
5  : 2886.0097769
6  : 2843.02368622
7  : 2808.49559221
8  : 2781.82929786
9  : 2762.79176232
10  : 2752.648987
11  : 2744.90072626
12  : 2738.8418174
13  : 2733.57312603
14  : 2729.13844916
15  : 2724.91944047
16  : 2719.75915543
17  : 2713.2617157
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Frenzagazine
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Reference:

https://github.com/arthur-e/Programming-Collective-Intelligence/tree/master/chapter3