Untitled

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1 Machine Learning Module 1

2 Generating WordClouds in Python

Learn how to perform Exploratory Data Analysis for Natural Language Processing using WordCloud in Python.

2.0.1 What is WordCloud?

Many times you might have seen a cloud filled with lots of words in different sizes, which represent the frequency or the importance of each word. This is called **Tag Cloud** or **WordCloud**.

we will use a wine review dataset taking from Wine Enthusiast website to learn:

- How to create a basic wordcloud from one to several text documents
- Adjust color, size and number of text inside your wordcloud
- Mask your wordcloud into any shape of your choice
- Mask your wordcloud into any color pattern of your choice

Prerequisites: You will need to install some packages below: - numpy - pandas - matplotlib - pillow - wordcloud

`wordcloud` can be a little tricky to install. If you only need it for plotting a basic wordcloud, then `pip install wordcloud` or `conda install -c conda-forge wordcloud` would be sufficient. However, the latest version with the ability to mask the cloud into any shape of your choice requires a different method of installation as below:

[ ]:
```
git clone https://github.com/amueller/word_cloud.git
cd word_cloud
pip install .
```

2.0.2 Dataset:

This tutorial uses the wine review dataset from Kaggle. This collection is a great dataset for learning with no missing values (which will take time to handle) and a lot of text (wine reviews), categorical, and numerical data.

2.1 Now let's get started!

First thing first, you load all the necessary libraries:

[29]:
```
# Start with loading all necessary libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from os import path
from PIL import Image
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS, ImageColorGenerator

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

[4]:
```
#c:\intelpython3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\__init__.py:
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

Now, using pandas `read_csv` to load in the dataframe. Notice the use of `index_col=0` meaning we don't read in row name (index) as a separated column.

[6]:
```
# Load in the dataframe
df = pd.read_csv("winemag-data-130k-v2.csv", index_col=0)
```

[7]:
```
# Looking at first 5 rows of the dataset
df.head()
```

[7]:

	country	description	designation	points	price	province	region_1	region_2	taster_name	taster_twitter_handle	title
0	Italy	Aromas include tropical fruit, broom, brimston…	Vulkà Bianco	87	NaN	Sicily & Sardinia	Etna	NaN	Kerin O'Keefe	@kerinokeefe	Nicosia 2013 Vulkà Bianco (Etna)
1	Portugal	This is ripe and fruity, a wine that is smooth…	Avidagos	87	15.0	Douro	NaN	NaN	Roger Voss	@vossroger	Quinta dos Avidagos 2011 Avidagos Red (Douro)
2	US	Tart and snappy, the flavors of lime flesh and…	NaN	87	14.0	Oregon	Willamette Valley	Willamette Valley	Paul Gregutt	@paulgwine	Rainstorm 2013 Pinot Gris (Willamette Valley)
3	US	Pineapple rind, lemon pith and orange blossom …	Reserve Late Harvest	87	13.0	Michigan	Lake Michigan Shore	NaN	Alexander Peartree		
4	US	Much like the regular bottling from 2012, this…	Vintner's Reserve Wild Child Block	87	65.0	Oregon	Willamette Valley	Willamette Valley	Paul Gregutt		

```
3                   NaN  St. Julian 2013 Reserve Late Harvest Riesling …
4           @paulgwine   Sweet Cheeks 2012 Vintner's Reserve Wild Child…

          variety               winery
0     White Blend              Nicosia
1  Portuguese Red  Quinta dos Avidagos
2      Pinot Gris            Rainstorm
3        Riesling          St. Julian
4      Pinot Noir         Sweet Cheeks
```

You can printout some basic information about the dataset using `print()` combined with `.format()` to have a nice printout.

[8]:
```
print("There are {} observations and {} features in this dataset. \n".format(df.
 ↪shape[0],df.shape[1]))

print("There are {} types of wine in this dataset such as {}... \n".
 ↪format(len(df.variety.unique()),
                                                                    ", ".
 ↪join(df.variety.unique()[0:5])))

print("There are {} countries producing wine in this dataset such as {}... \n".
 ↪format(len(df.country.unique()),
                                                                          ␣
 ↪      ", ".join(df.country.unique()[0:5])))
```

```
There are 129971 observations and 13 features in this dataset.

There are 708 types of wine in this dataset such as White Blend, Portuguese Red,
Pinot Gris, Riesling, Pinot Noir…

There are 44 countries producing wine in this dataset such as Italy, Portugal,
US, Spain, France…
```

[9]:
```
df[["country", "description","points"]].head()
```

[9]:
```
     country                                        description  points
0      Italy  Aromas include tropical fruit, broom, brimston…      87
1   Portugal  This is ripe and fruity, a wine that is smooth…      87
2         US  Tart and snappy, the flavors of lime flesh and…      87
3         US  Pineapple rind, lemon pith and orange blossom …      87
4         US  Much like the regular bottling from 2012, this…      87
```

To make comparisons between groups of a feature, you can use `groupby()` and compute summary statistics.

With the wine dataset, you can group by country and look at either the summary statistics for all countries' points and price or select the most popular and expensive ones.

[10]:
```
# Groupby by country
country = df.groupby("country")

# Summary statistic of all countries
country.describe().head()
```

[10]:

	points							price						
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
country																
Argentina	3800.0	86.710263	3.179627	80.0	84.00	87.0	89.00	97.0	3756.0	24.510117	23.430122	4.0	12.00	17.0	25.00	230.0
Armenia	2.0	87.500000	0.707107	87.0	87.25	87.5	87.75	88.0	2.0	14.500000	0.707107	14.0	14.25	14.5	14.75	15.0
Australia	2329.0	88.580507	2.989900	80.0	87.00	89.0	91.00	100.0	2294.0	35.437663	49.049458	5.0	15.00	21.0	38.00	850.0
Austria	3345.0	90.101345	2.499799	82.0	88.00	90.0	92.00	98.0	2799.0	30.762772	27.224797	7.0	18.00	25.0	36.50	1100.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.0	86.500000	2.121320	85.0	85.75	86.5	87.25	88.0	2.0	12.500000	0.707107	12.0	12.25	12.5	12.75	13.0

This selects the top 5 highest average points among all 44 countries:

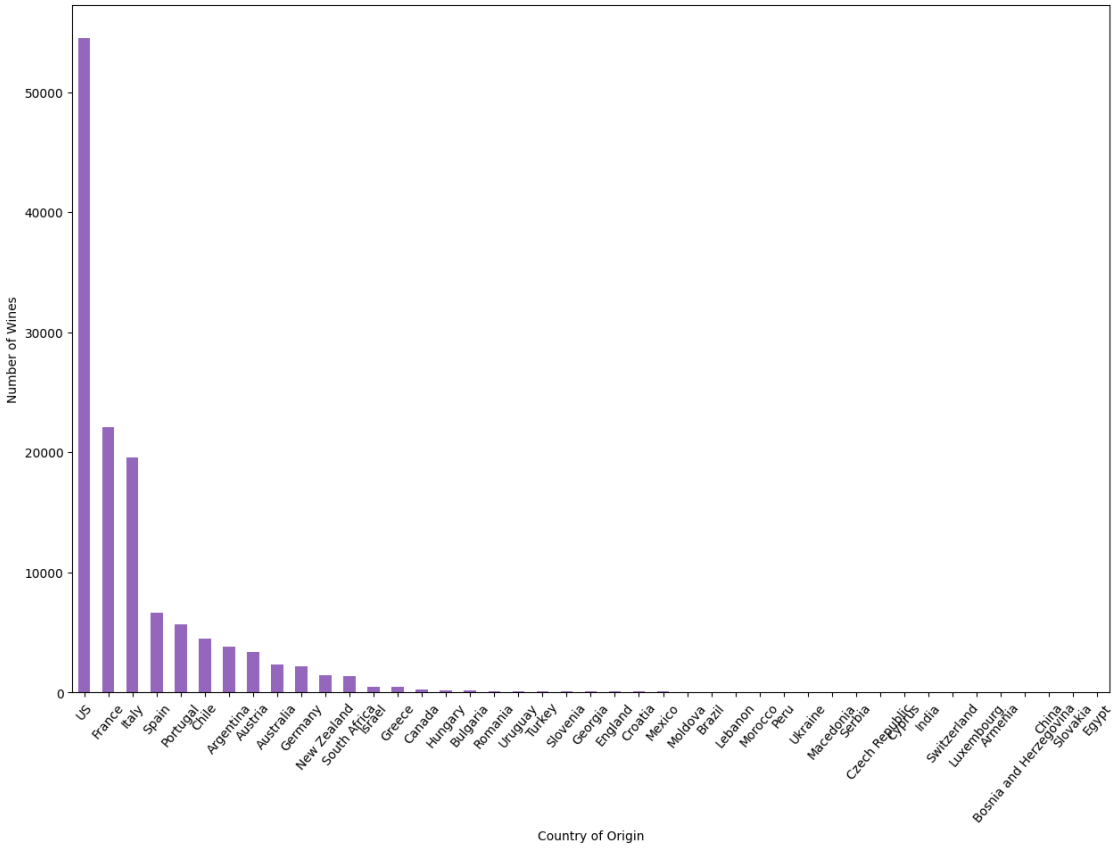
[11]:
```
country.mean().sort_values(by="points",ascending=False).head()
```

[11]:

country	points	price
England	91.581081	51.681159
India	90.222222	13.333333
Austria	90.101345	30.762772
Germany	89.851732	42.257547
Canada	89.369650	35.712598

You can plot the number of wines by country using the plot method of Pandas DataFrame and Matplotlib.

[27]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
country.size().sort_values(ascending=False).plot.
 ↪bar(color=next(prop_iter)['color'])
plt.xticks(rotation=50)
plt.xlabel("Country of Origin")
plt.ylabel("Number of Wines")
plt.show()
```



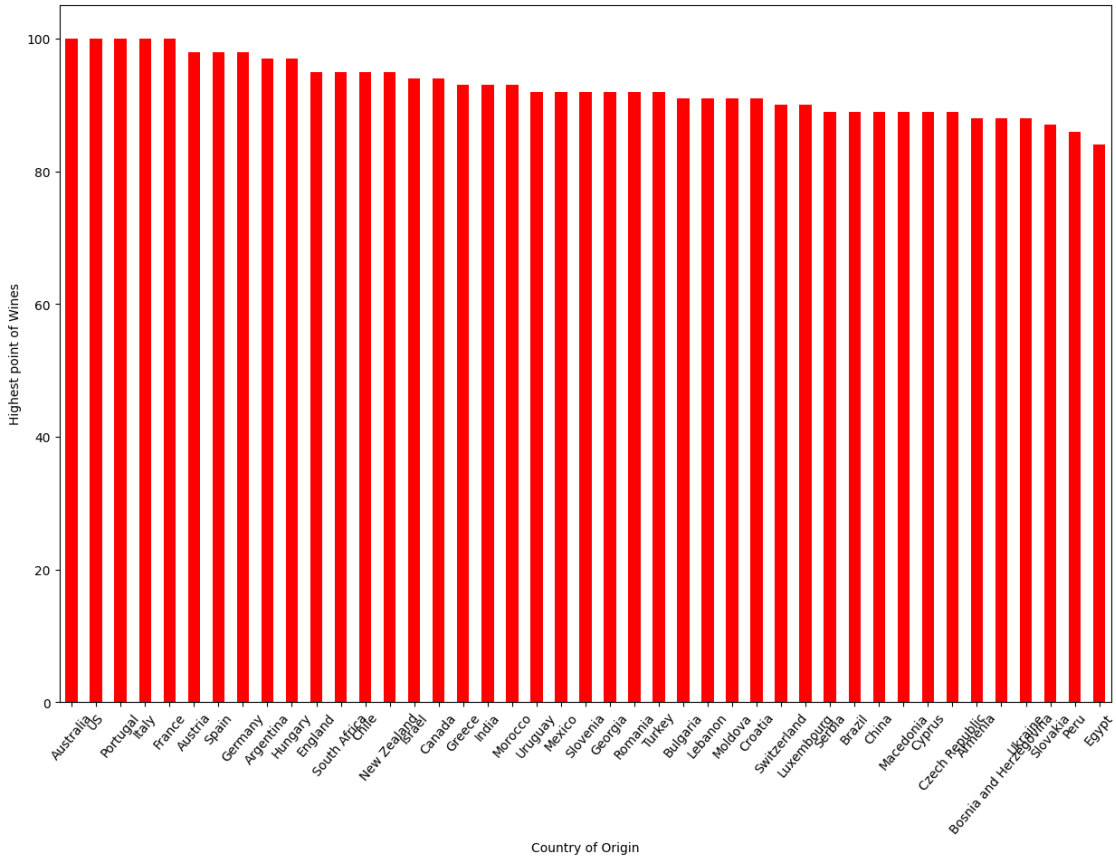
Among 44 countries producing wine, US has more than 50,000 types of wine in the wine review dataset, twice as much as the next one in the rank: France - the country famous for its wine. Italy also produces a lot of quality wine, having nearly 20,000 wines open to review.

2.1.1 Does quantity over quality?

Let's now take a look at the plot of all 44 countries by its highest rated wine, using the same plotting technique as above:

[28]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
country.max().sort_values(by="points",ascending=False)["points"].plot.bar()
plt.xticks(rotation=50)
plt.xlabel("Country of Origin")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Highest point of Wines")
plt.show()
```



Australia, US, Portugal, Italy, and France all have 100 points wine. If you notice, Portugal ranks 5th and Australia ranks 9th in the number of wines produces in the dataset, and both countries have less than 8000 types of wine.

That's a little bit of data exploration to get to know the dataset that you are using today. Now you will start to dive into the main course of the meal: WordCloud.

2.2 Set up a Basic WordCloud

WordCloud is a technique to show which words are the most frequent among the given text. The first thing you may want to do before using any functions is check out the docstring of the function, and see all required and optional arguments. To do so, type `?function` and run it to get all information.

[30]:
```
?WordCloud
```

You can see that the only required argument for a WordCloud object is the **text**, while all others are optional.

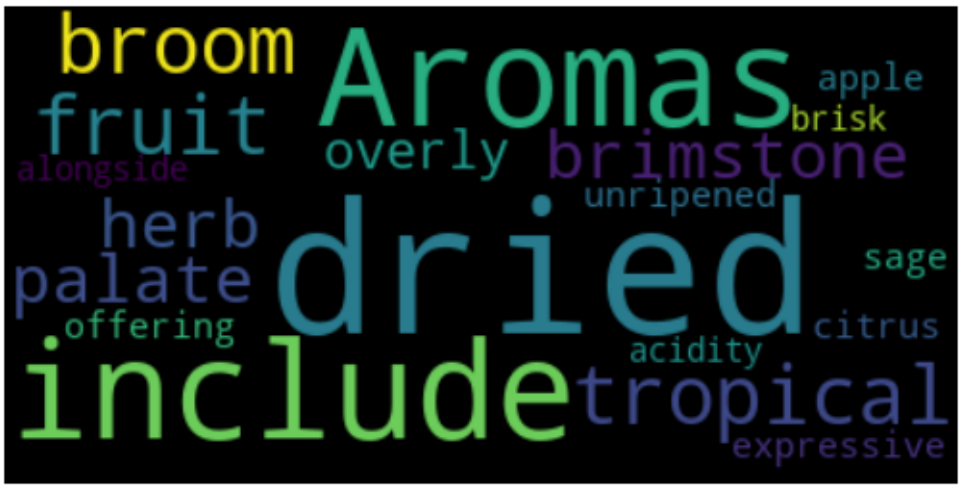
So let's start with a simple example: using the first observation description as the input for the wordcloud. The three steps are:

- Extract the review (text document)
- Create and generate a wordcloud image
- Display the cloud using matplotlib

[31]:
```
# Start with one review:
text = df.description[0]

# Create and generate a word cloud image:
wordcloud = WordCloud().generate(text)

# Display the generated image:
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```



Great! You can see that the first review mentioned a lot about dried flavors and the aromas of the wine.

Now, change some optional arguments of the WordCloud like `max_font_size`, `max_word`, and `background_color`.

[32]:
```
# lower max_font_size, change the maximum number of word and lighten the␣
 ↪background:
wordcloud = WordCloud(max_font_size=50, max_words=100,␣
 ↪background_color="white").generate(text)
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation="bilinear")
plt.axis("off")
```

```
plt.show()
```

Ugh, it seems like `max_font_size` here might not be a good idea. It makes it more difficult to see the differences between word frequencies. However, brightening the background makes the cloud easier to read.

If you want to save the image, WordCloud provides a function `to_file`

[ ]:
```
# Save the image in the img folder:
wordcloud.to_file("first_review.png")
```

You've probably noticed the argument interpolation="bilinear" in the plt.imshow(). This is to make the displayed image appear more smoothly.

So now you'll combine all wine reviews into one big text and create a big fat cloud to see which characteristics are most common in these wines.

[33]:
```
text = " ".join(review for review in df.description)
print ("There are {} words in the combination of all review.".format(len(text)))
```

```
There are 31661073 words in the combination of all review.
```

[34]:
```
# Create stopword list:
stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)
stopwords.update(["drink", "now", "wine", "flavor", "flavors"])

# Generate a word cloud image
wordcloud = WordCloud(stopwords=stopwords, background_color="white").
 ↪generate(text)

# Display the generated image:
# the matplotlib way:
```

```
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```

Now, let's pour these words into a cup of wine! Seriously, Even a bottle of wine if you wish!

In order to create a shape for your wordcloud, first, you need to find a PNG file to become the mask.

Not all mask images have the same format resulting in different outcomes, hence making the WordCloud function not working properly. To make sure that your mask works, let's take a look at it in the numpy array form:

[44]:
```
wine_mask = np.array(Image.open("wine_mask.png").convert('L'))
wine_mask
```

[44]:
```
array([[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]], dtype=uint8)
```

The way the masking functions works is that it requires all white part of the mask should be 255 not 0 (integer type). This value represents the "intensity" of the pixel. Values of 255 are pure white, whereas values of 1 are black. Here, you can use the provided function below to transform your mask if your mask has the same format as above. Notice if you have a mask that the background is not 0, but 1 or 2, adjust the function to match your mask.

First, you use the `transform_format()` function to swap number 0 to 255.

[45]:
```
def transform_format(val):
    if (val == 0).all():
        return 255*np.ones_like(val)
    else:
        return val
```

Then, create a new mask with the same shape as the mask you have in hand and apply the function `transform_format()` to each value in each row of the previous mask.

[46]:
```
# Transform your mask into a new one that will work with the function:
transformed_wine_mask = np.ndarray((wine_mask.shape[0],wine_mask.shape[1]), np.
 ↪int32)

for i in range(len(wine_mask)):
    transformed_wine_mask[i] = list(map(transform_format, wine_mask[i]))
```

Now, you have a new mask in the correct form. Printout the transformed mask is the best way to check if the function works fine.

[47]:
```
# Check the expected result of your mask
transformed_wine_mask
```

[47]:
```
array([[255, 255, 255, …, 255, 255, 255],
       [255, 255, 255, …, 255, 255, 255],
       [255, 255, 255, …, 255, 255, 255],
       …,
       [255, 255, 255, …, 255, 255, 255],
       [255, 255, 255, …, 255, 255, 255],
       [255, 255, 255, …, 255, 255, 255]])
```

Okay! With the right mask, you can start making the wordcloud with your selected shape. Notice in the `WordCloud function`, there is a `mask` argument that takes in the transformed mask that you created above. The `contour_width` and `contour_color` are, as their name, arguments to adjust the outline characteristics of the cloud. The wine bottle you have here is a red wine bottle, so firebrick seems like a good choice for contour color. For more choice of color, you can take a look at this color code table

[50]:
```
# Create a word cloud image
wc = WordCloud(background_color="white", max_words=1000,␣
 ↪mask=transformed_wine_mask,
               stopwords=stopwords, contour_width=3, contour_color='firebrick')

# Generate a wordcloud
wc.generate(text)

# store to file
wc.to_file("wine.png")

# show
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=[20,10])
plt.imshow(wc, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```

Voila! You created a wordcloud in the shape of a wine bottle! It seems like wine descriptions most often mention about black cherry, fruit flavors and full-bodied characteristics of the wine. Now let's take a closer look at the reviews for each country and plot the wordcloud using each country flag. For you easy to imagine, this is an example that you will create soon:

2.3 Creating Wordcloud Following a Color Pattern

You can combine all the reviews of five countries that have the most wines. To find those countries, you can either look at the plot country vs number of wine above or use the group that you got above to find the number of observations for each country (each group) and `sort_values()` with argument `ascending=False` to sort descending.

[51]:
```
country.size().sort_values(ascending=False).head()
```

[51]:
```
country
US          54504
France      22093
Italy       19540
Spain        6645
Portugal     5691
dtype: int64
```

So now you have 5 top countries: US, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. You can change the number of countries by putting your choice number insider `head()` like below

[52]:
```
country.size().sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)
```

[52]:
```
country
US          54504
France      22093
Italy       19540
Spain        6645
Portugal     5691
Chile        4472
Argentina    3800
Austria      3345
Australia    2329
Germany      2165
dtype: int64
```

For now, 5 countries should be enough.

To get all review for each country, you can concatenate all of the reviews using the `" ".join(list)` syntax, which joins all elements in a list separating them by whitespace.

[53]:
```
# Join all reviews of each country:
usa = " ".join(review for review in df[df["country"]=="US"].description)
fra = " ".join(review for review in df[df["country"]=="France"].description)
ita = " ".join(review for review in df[df["country"]=="Italy"].description)
spa = " ".join(review for review in df[df["country"]=="Spain"].description)
por = " ".join(review for review in df[df["country"]=="Portugal"].description)
```

Then, creating the wordcloud as above. You can combine the two steps of creating and generate into one as below. The color mapping is done right before you plot the cloud using the ImageColorGenerator function from WordCloud library.

[61]:
```
# Generate a word cloud image
mask = Image.open("us.png")
mask = mask.convert('RGB')
mask = np.array(mask)
wordcloud_usa = WordCloud(stopwords=stopwords, background_color="white",␣
 ↪mode="RGBA", max_words=1000, mask=mask).generate(usa)

# create coloring from image
image_colors = ImageColorGenerator(mask)
plt.figure(figsize=[7,7])
plt.imshow(wordcloud_usa.recolor(color_func=image_colors),␣
 ↪interpolation="bilinear")
plt.axis("off")

# store to file
plt.savefig("us_wine.png", format="png")

plt.show()
```

[ ]: