

170801__coursera__data science capstone(week2)

Taesoon Kim

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Load data

```
setwd("D:/1-1. R studio/Lecture10. Data science capstone/week2/final/en_US")

blogs<-readLines("en_US.blogs.txt",warn=FALSE,encoding="UTF-8")
news<-readLines("en_US.news.txt",warn=FALSE,encoding="UTF-8")
twitter<-readLines("en_US.twitter.txt",warn=FALSE,encoding="UTF-8")
```

I set the directory and load 3 data.

Summarize data

```
size_blogs<-file.size(path="D:/1-1. R studio/Lecture10. Data science capstone/week2/final/en_US/en_US.blogs.txt")
size_news<-file.size(path="D:/1-1. R studio/Lecture10. Data science capstone/week2/final/en_US/en_US.news.txt")
size_twitter<-file.size(path="D:/1-1. R studio/Lecture10. Data science capstone/week2/final/en_US/en_US.twitter.txt")

len_blogs<-length(blogs)
len_news<-length(news)
len_twitter<-length(twitter)

nchar_blogs<-sum(nchar(blogs))
nchar_news<-sum(nchar(news))
nchar_twitter<-sum(nchar(twitter))

library(stringi)
nword_blogs<-stri_stats_latex(blogs)[4]
nword_news<-stri_stats_latex(news)[4]
nword_twitter<-stri_stats_latex(twitter)[4]

table<-data.frame("File Name"=c("Blogs","News","Twitter"),
                  "File Size(MB)"=c(size_blogs,size_news,size_twitter),
                  "Num of rows"=c(len_blogs,len_news,len_twitter),
                  "Num of character"=c(nchar_blogs,nchar_news,nchar_twitter),
                  "Num of words"=c(nword_blogs,nword_news,nword_twitter))

table
```

##	File.Name	File.Size.MB	Num.of.rows	Num.of.character	Num.of.words
## 1	Blogs	200.4242	899288	206824505	37570839
## 2	News	196.2775	77259	15639408	2651432
## 3	Twitter	159.3641	2360148	162096031	30451128

Summarize the contents, which has file size, number of rows, number of character and number of words in each file. And make the table

Clean data

```
set.seed(12345)

blogs1<-iconv(blogs,"latin1","ASCII",sub="")
news1<-iconv(news,"latin1","ASCII",sub="")
twitter1<-iconv(twitter,"latin1","ASCII",sub="")

rm(blogs)
rm(news)
rm(twitter)

# sample data set only 1% of each file
sample_data<-c(sample(blogs1,length(blogs1)*0.01),
               sample(news1,length(news1)*0.01),
               sample(twitter1,length(twitter1)*0.01))

rm(blogs1)
rm(news1)
rm(twitter1)
```

Data sets are really big, so using sample() function, I sample 1% of each file.

Build corpus

```
library(tm)

## Loading required package: NLP
library(NLP)

corpus<-VCorpus(VectorSource(sample_data))
corpus1<-tm_map(corpus,removePunctuation)
corpus2<-tm_map(corpus1,stripWhitespace)
corpus3<-tm_map(corpus2,tolower)
corpus4<-tm_map(corpus3,removeNumbers)
corpus5<-tm_map(corpus4,PlainTextDocument)
corpus6<-tm_map(corpus5,removeWords,stopwords("english"))

corpus_result<-data.frame(text=unlist(sapply(corpus6,['','content']),stringsAsFactors = FALSE))
head(corpus_result)

##
## 1
## 2
## 3 ill take opportunity diverge usual take three path instead focusing one last role offer a
## 4
## 5
## 6

rm(corpus)
rm(corpus1)
rm(corpus2)
rm(corpus3)
```

```
rm(corpus4)
rm(corpus5)
```

Build corpus, and check it making data frame.

Build N-gram

```
library(RWeka)

one<-function(x) NGramTokenizer(x,Weka_control(min=1,max=1))
two<-function(x) NGramTokenizer(x,Weka_control(min=2,max=2))
thr<-function(x) NGramTokenizer(x,Weka_control(min=3,max=3))

one_table<-TermDocumentMatrix(corpus6,control=list(tokenize=one))
two_table<-TermDocumentMatrix(corpus6,control=list(tokenize=two))
thr_table<-TermDocumentMatrix(corpus6,control=list(tokenize=thr))

one_corpus<-findFreqTerms(one_table,lowfreq=1000)
two_corpus<-findFreqTerms(two_table,lowfreq=80)
thr_corpus<-findFreqTerms(thr_table,lowfreq=10)

one_corpus_num<-rowSums(as.matrix(one_table[one_corpus,]))
one_corpus_table<-data.frame(Word=names(one_corpus_num),frequency=one_corpus_num)
one_corpus_sort<-one_corpus_table[order(-one_corpus_table$frequency),]
head(one_corpus_sort)

##      Word frequency
## just just      2484
## like like      2259
## will will      2162
## one  one       2098
## get  get       1898
## can  can       1886

two_corpus_num<-rowSums(as.matrix(two_table[two_corpus,]))
two_corpus_table<-data.frame(Word=names(two_corpus_num),frequency=two_corpus_num)
two_corpus_sort<-two_corpus_table[order(-two_corpus_table$frequency),]
head(two_corpus_sort)

##      Word frequency
## right now right now      230
## cant wait cant wait      193
## last night last night     168
## dont know dont know      150
## im going im going        138
## can get can get          117

thr_corpus_num<-rowSums(as.matrix(thr_table[thr_corpus,]))
thr_corpus_table<-data.frame(Word=names(thr_corpus_num),frequency=thr_corpus_num)
thr_corpus_sort<-thr_corpus_table[order(-thr_corpus_table$frequency),]
head(thr_corpus_sort)

##      Word frequency
## cant wait see cant wait see      35
```

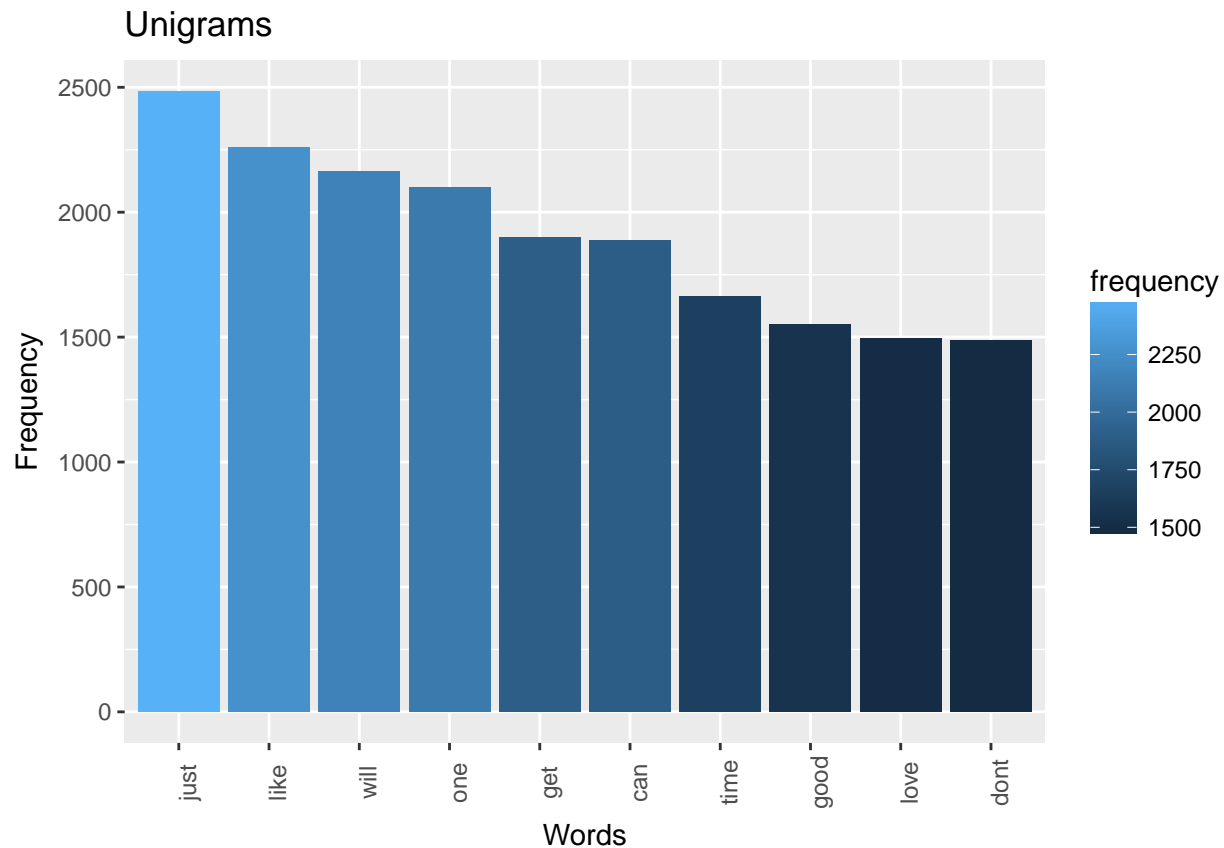
## happy mothers day	happy mothers day	33
## let us know	let us know	27
## happy new year	happy new year	18
## im pretty sure	im pretty sure	18
## dont even know	dont even know	15

Extract the word and frequency of N-grams.

Plot graph

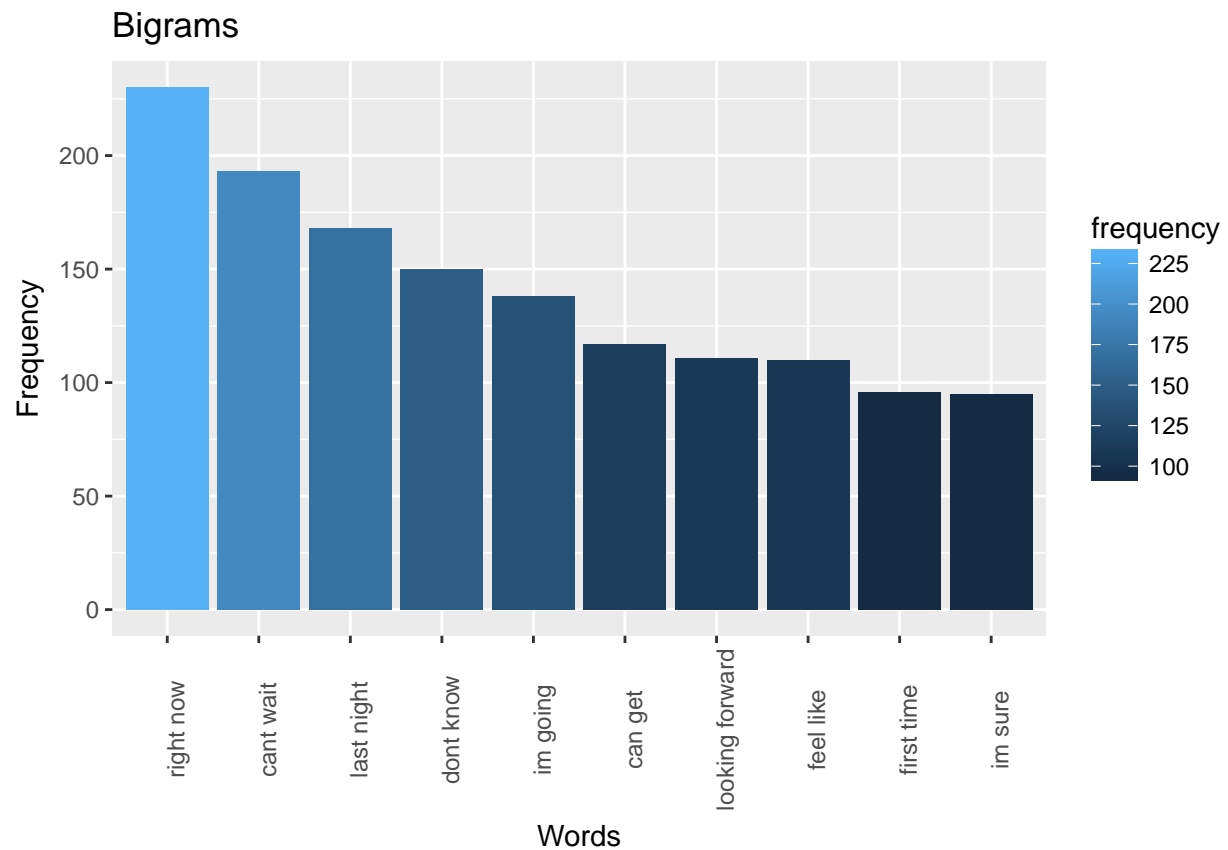
```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'ggplot2'
## The following object is masked from 'package:NLP':
##
##      annotate
one_g<-ggplot(one_corpus_sort[1:10,],aes(x=reorder(Word,-frequency),y=frequency,fill=frequency))
one_g<-one_g+geom_bar(stat="identity")
one_g<-one_g+labs(title="Unigrams",x="Words",y="Frequency")
one_g<-one_g+theme(axis.text.x=element_text(angle=90))
one_g
```

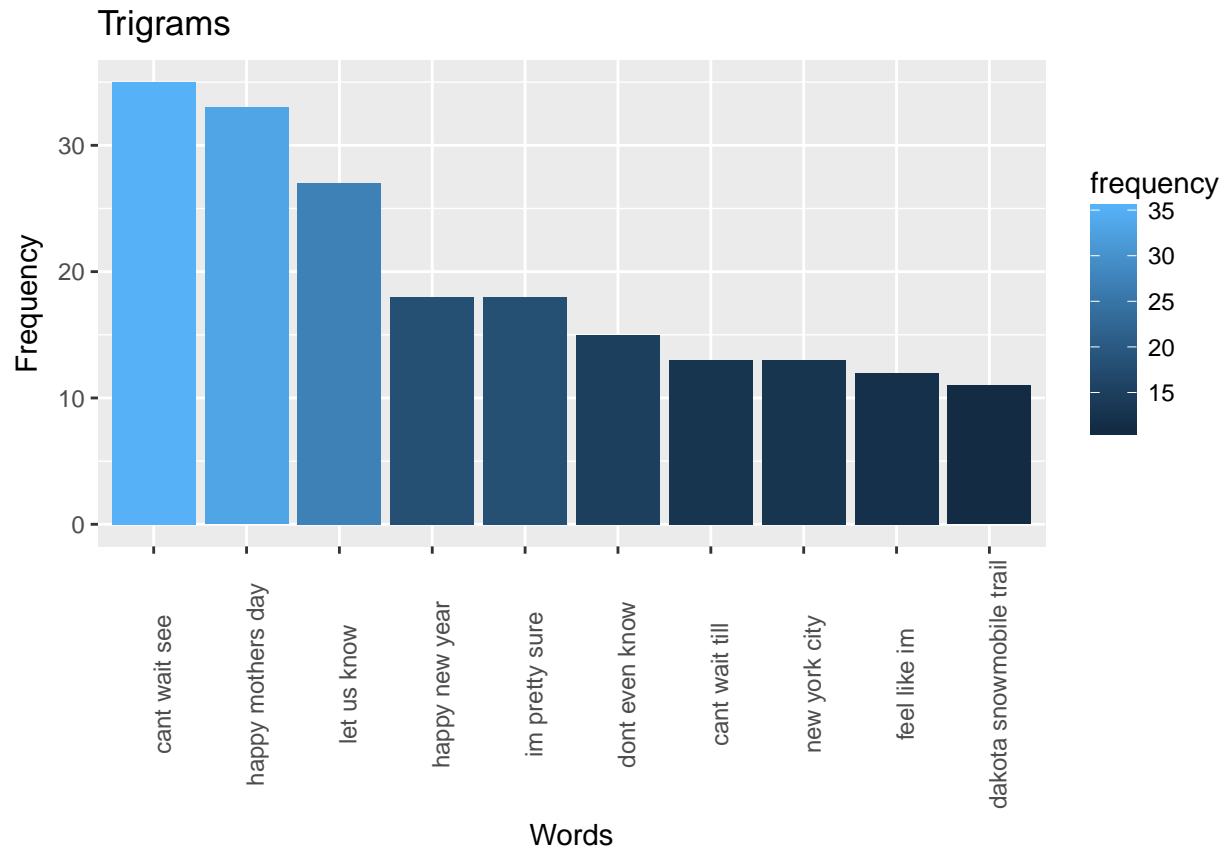


```
two_g<-ggplot(two_corpus_sort[1:10,],aes(x=reorder(Word,-frequency),y=frequency,fill=frequency))
two_g<-two_g+geom_bar(stat="identity")
```

```
two_g<-two_g+labs(title="Bigrams",x="Words",y="Frequency")
two_g<-two_g+theme(axis.text.x=element_text(angle=90))
two_g
```



```
thr_g<-ggplot(thr_corpus_sort[1:10,],aes(x=reorder(Word,-frequency),y=frequency,fill=frequency))
thr_g<-thr_g+geom_bar(stat="identity")
thr_g<-thr_g+labs(title="Trigrams",x="Words",y="Frequency")
thr_g<-thr_g+theme(axis.text.x=element_text(angle=90))
thr_g
```



Plot graphs of each N-gram words. I can confirm which word is the most frequency in those files.

Next plans

I do analyze initially. Next, I will make a predictive algorithm, and using shiny() app, I will check the result which input is coming.