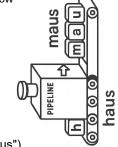
## Edit-Distance Pipeline (levenshtein.py)

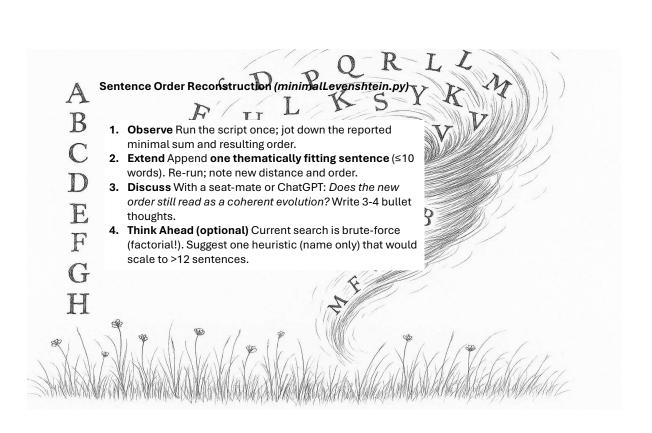
Refresh how the **four atomic edits** are mapped onto familiar PipelineSteps. You already know pipeline9.py; lean on it when questions about Pipeline behaviour arise.

## Mini-Glossary (fill in)

• •	•		
Op.	Symbol	One-word example	Result
Add	+x		
Del	-		
Swap	$\leftrightarrow$		
Move	$\rightarrow$		

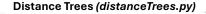


- 1. Quick Trace: Run levenshtein\_distance("haus", "maus").
  - Insert a single print(idx, op) inside the inner loop;
  - stop when the first Move appears.
  - · Why is a rotation required?
  - Add a one-sentence docstring in Move.process.
- 2. Tiny Experiment:
  - Replace the pair with your own **4-letter source/target** and confirm the produced pipeline still transforms correctly (assert).
- 3. Reflect:
  - · Which edit is cheapest to omit if time is scarce and why?
  - How does treating the whole pipeline itself as a PipelineStep illustrate composition?









Compare how **different distance metrics** (Levenshtein, TF-IDF cosine, Jaccard token) influence hierarchical clustering of sentences.

 Observe Run the script; three dendrogram windows appear. Fill the table (who merges first?):

Metric

First cluster (pair of sentence numbers)

Levenshtein

2 100 ols

Cosine TF-IDF

Jaccard

2. Extend: Add one sentence you expect to group with "Die Sonne scheint heute hell." Re-run and note which metric placed it closest.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE PARTY.

- **3. Tweak:** For the *cosine* matrix change method in plot\_dendrogram to 'complete' and 'ward' (two runs). Which linkage changes cluster heights the most?
- **4. Reflect:** When is edit-distance *too literal* for textual clustering? Conversely, when might TF-IDF miss obvious thematic links?

## Word Mover's Distance (wmd.py)

Explore how Word Mover's Distance quantifies semantic similarity between sentences and visualise its transport plan.

- 1. Observe Run the demo; jot down all three WMD values. Which sentence pair is semantically closest?
- 2. Experiment Insert a fourth sentence that you expect to be *very* close to Sentence 1. Re-run; record the new WMD values.
- **3. Analyse** In the heatmap *Sentence 1 vs. Sentence 2*, mark the **two word pairs with the smallest distance**. Explain briefly why they are close.
- **4. Compare (2–3 sentences)** Contrast WMD with simple word-overlap metrics (e.g. Jaccard). When might overlap fail?

