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Roll no:47

Subject: Business Intelligence and Big Data Analytics

Index

Sr.No	Title	Page No.
1	Classification using orange tool	2
2	Text Classification using orange tool	13
3	Image Classification using orange tool	29
4	Hierarchical clustering using orange tool	41
5	Text Preprocessing using orange tool	49
6	To predict whether the given dataset is of fruit or vegetable using orange	59
7	To Predict whether using orange tool	63
8	Write a java program to Calculate the Alon Matias Szegedy Algorithm for given stream.	69
9	Write a Program to Construct different types of K-shingles for a given document	72
10	Write a program for measuring similarity among documents and detecting passages which have been reused.	76
11	Write a java Program to demonstrate the k-moments	81

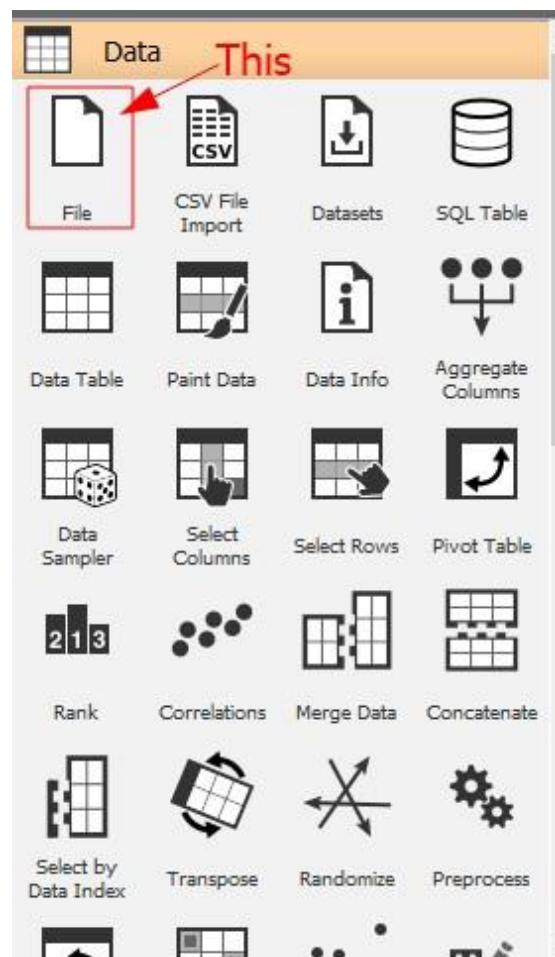
	for zeroth, first and second moments	
--	--------------------------------------	--

Practical 1

Aim: Classification using orange.

Steps:

- Drag and drop a File widget from the Data section found in the left panel to the workspace.





File

- Double click the File widget and choose the **zoo.tab** dataset.

Source

(●) File: **zoo.tab**

(○) URL:

Info

Zoo dataset
This dataset consists of 101 animals with various traits to describe them.

101 instance(s)
16 feature(s) (no missing values)
Classification; categorical class with 7 values (no missing values)
1 meta attribute(s)

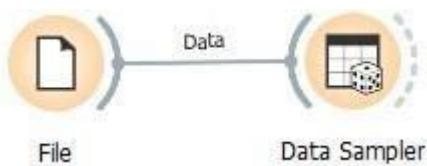
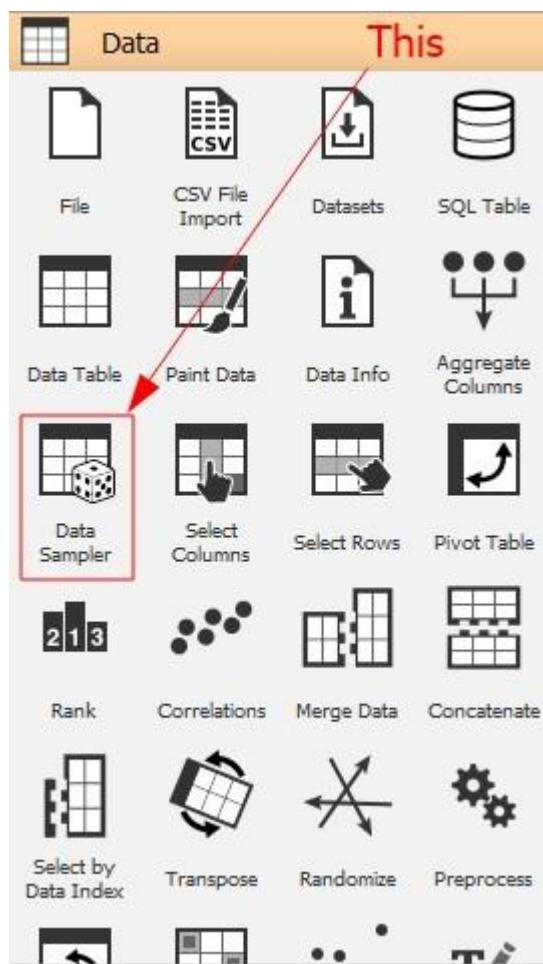
Change this to **zoo.tab**

	Name	Type	Role	Values
1	hair	C categorical	feature	0, 1
2	feathers	C categorical	feature	0, 1
3	eggs	C categorical	feature	0, 1
4	milk	C categorical	feature	0, 1
5	airborne	C categorical	feature	0, 1
6	aquatic	C categorical	feature	0, 1

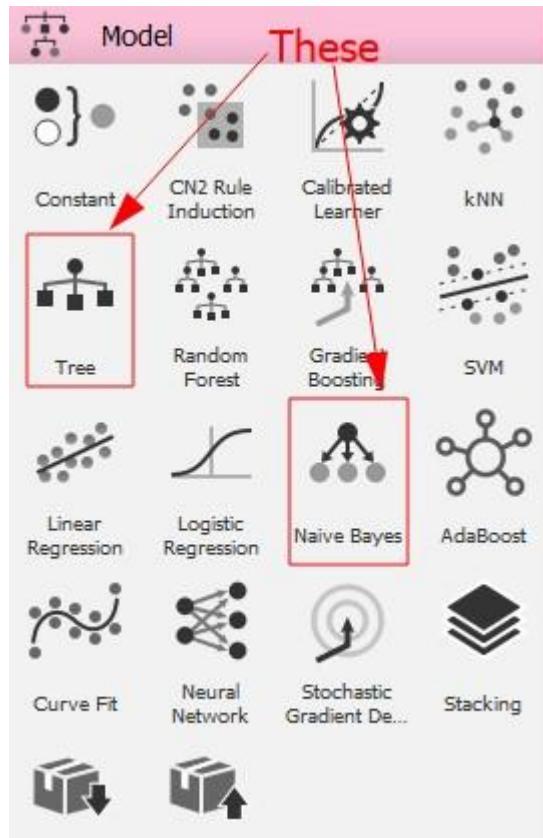
Reset

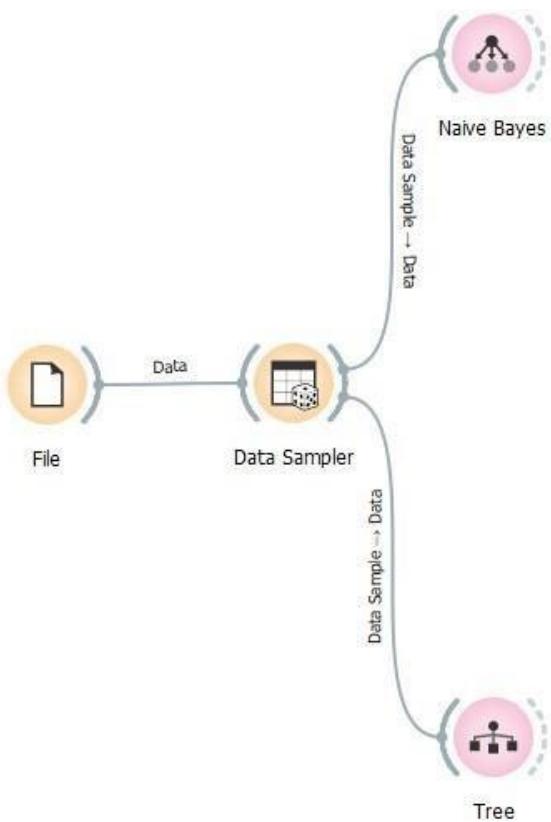
Browse documentation datasets

- Drag and drop a Data Sampler widget onto the workspace and connect it to the File widget. This widget is found in the Data section.

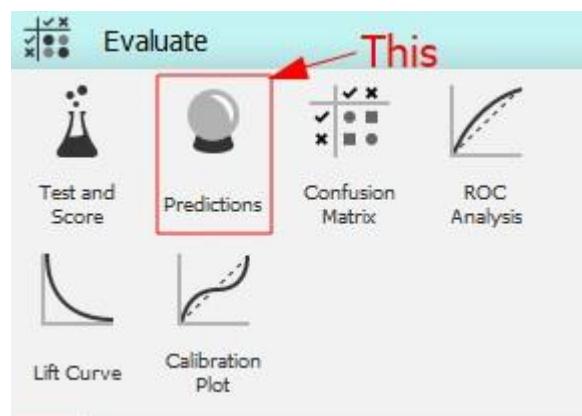


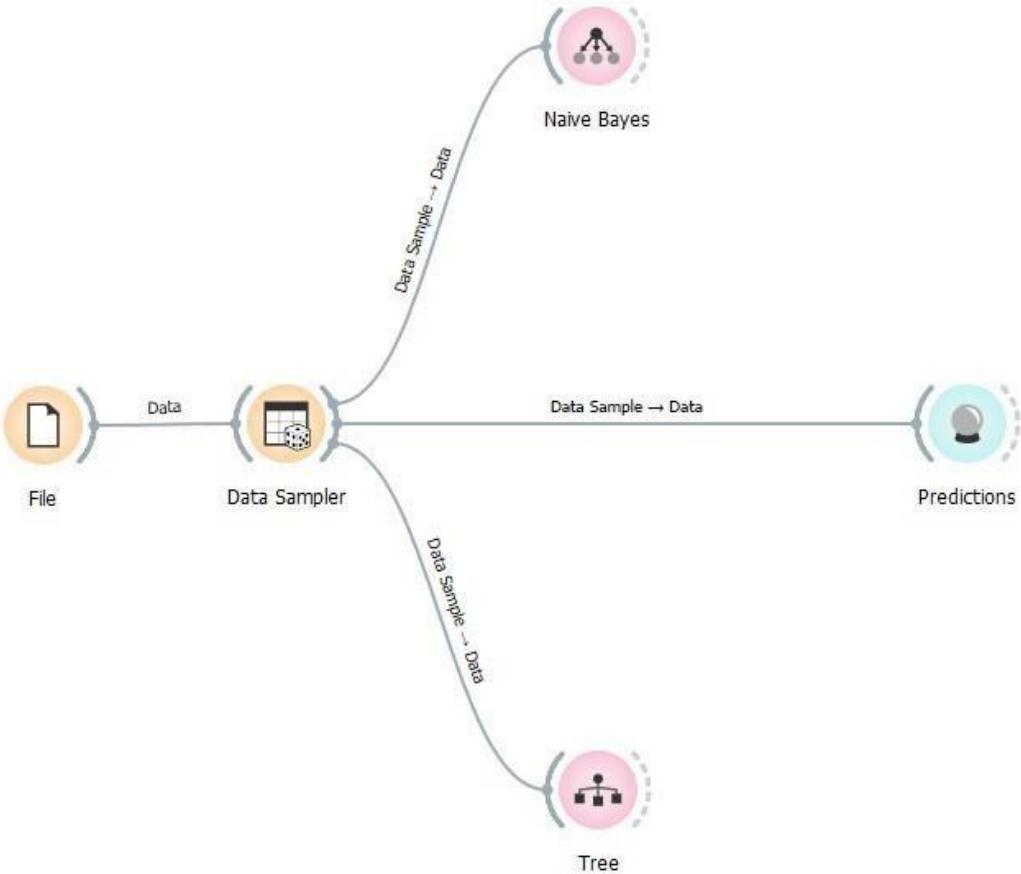
- We choose the Naive Bayes' and Classification Tree models to classify our data. Drag and drop these widgets to the workspace. They are found under the Models section.



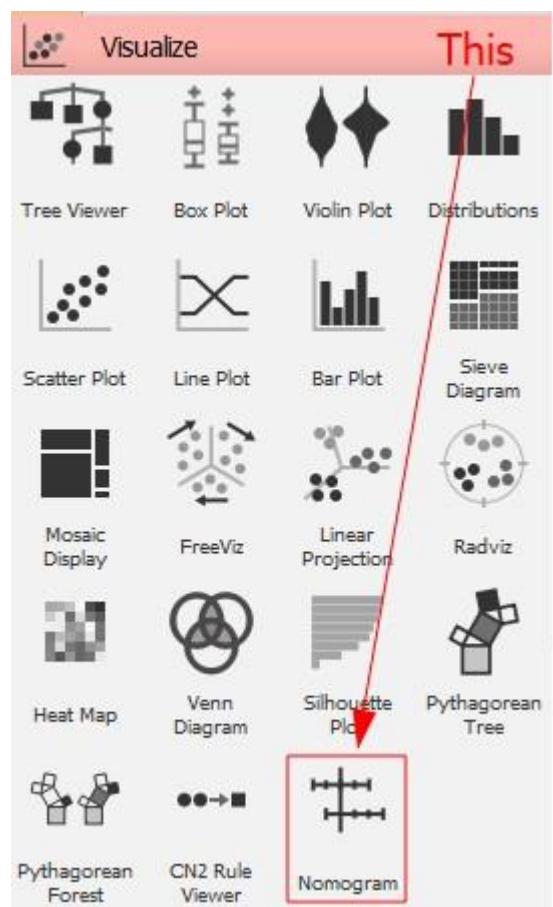


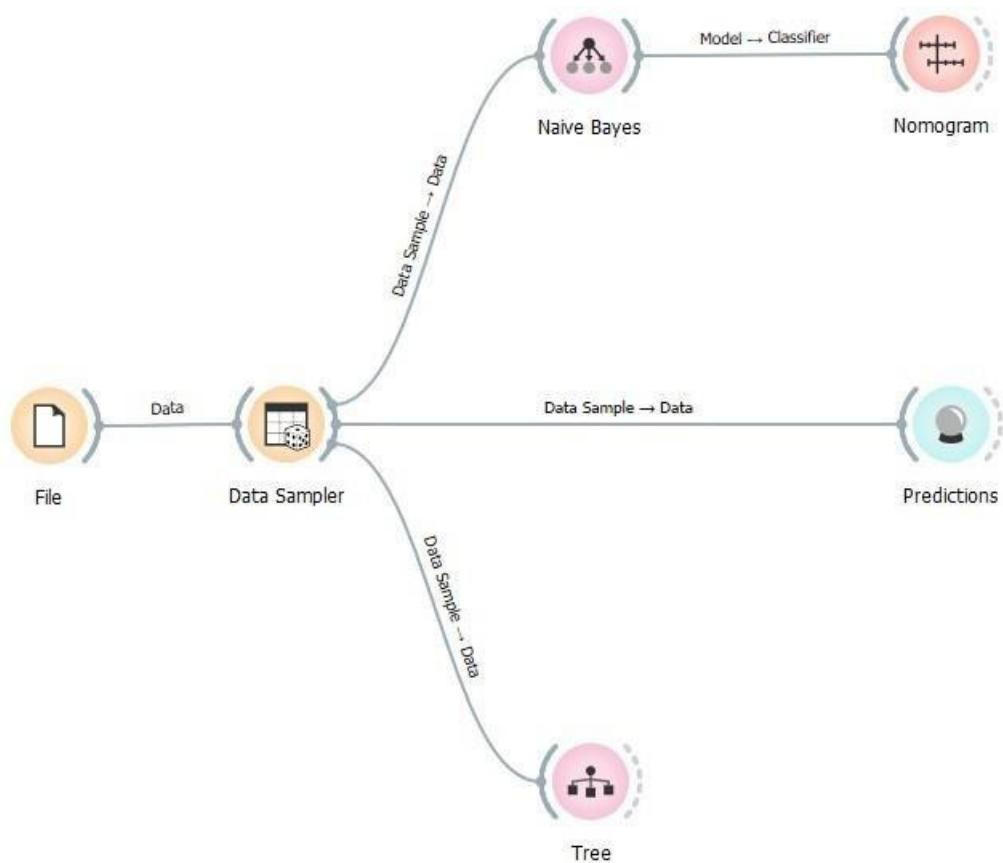
- To perform predictions on the data, we drag and drop the Predictions widget onto the workspace. This widget is found in the Evaluate section.



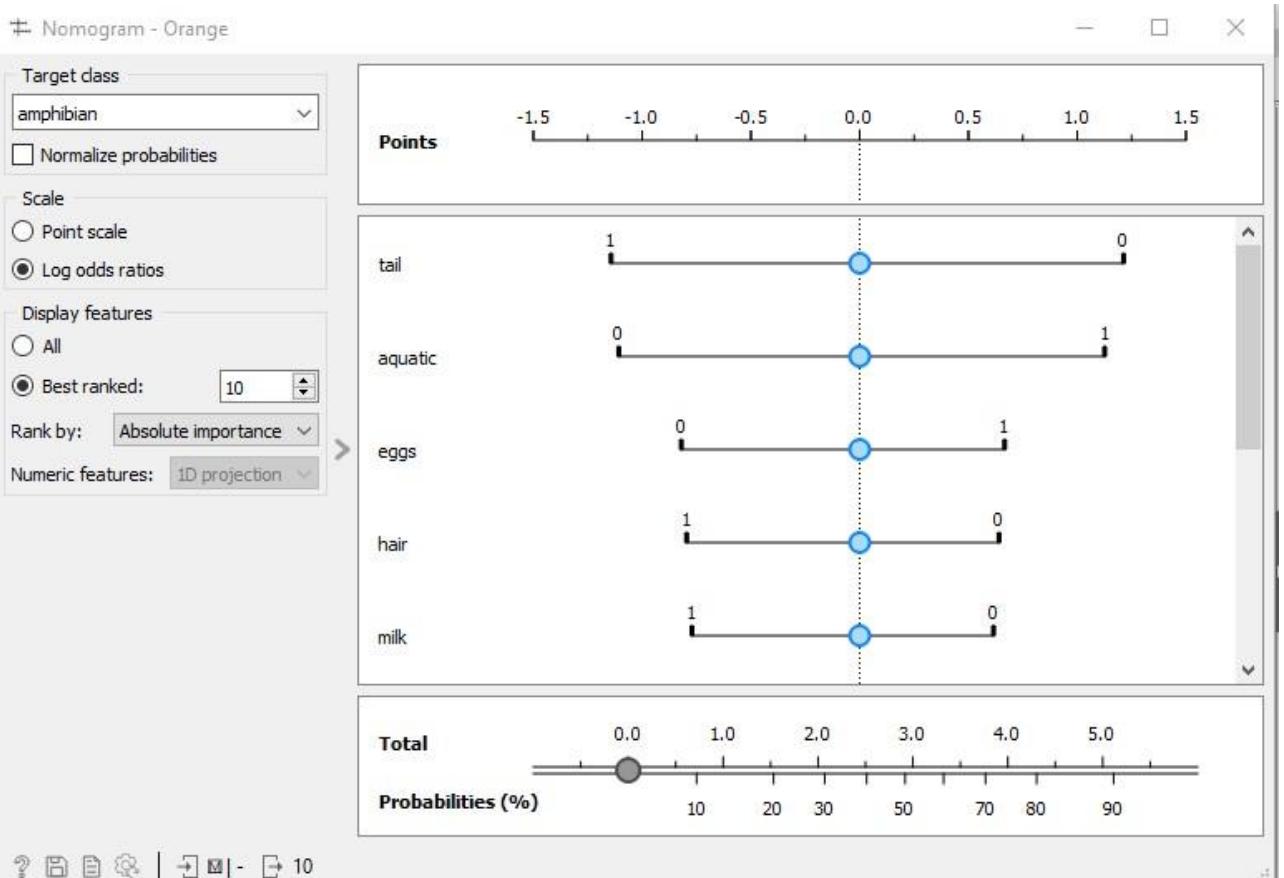
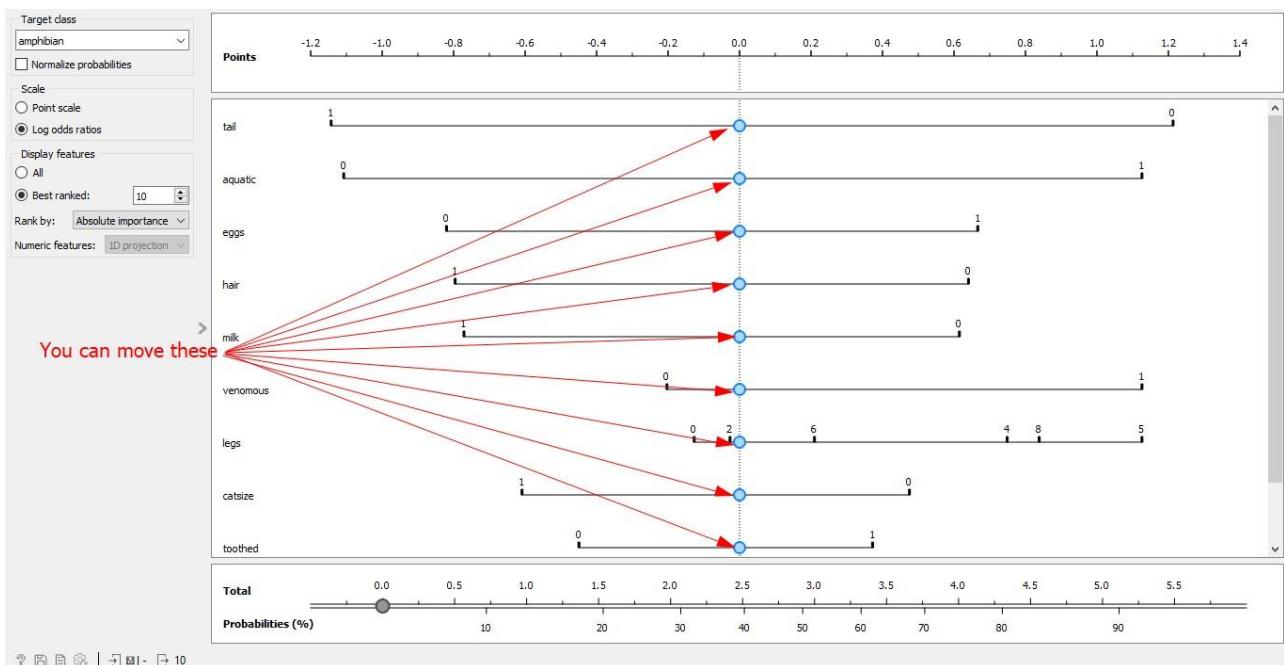


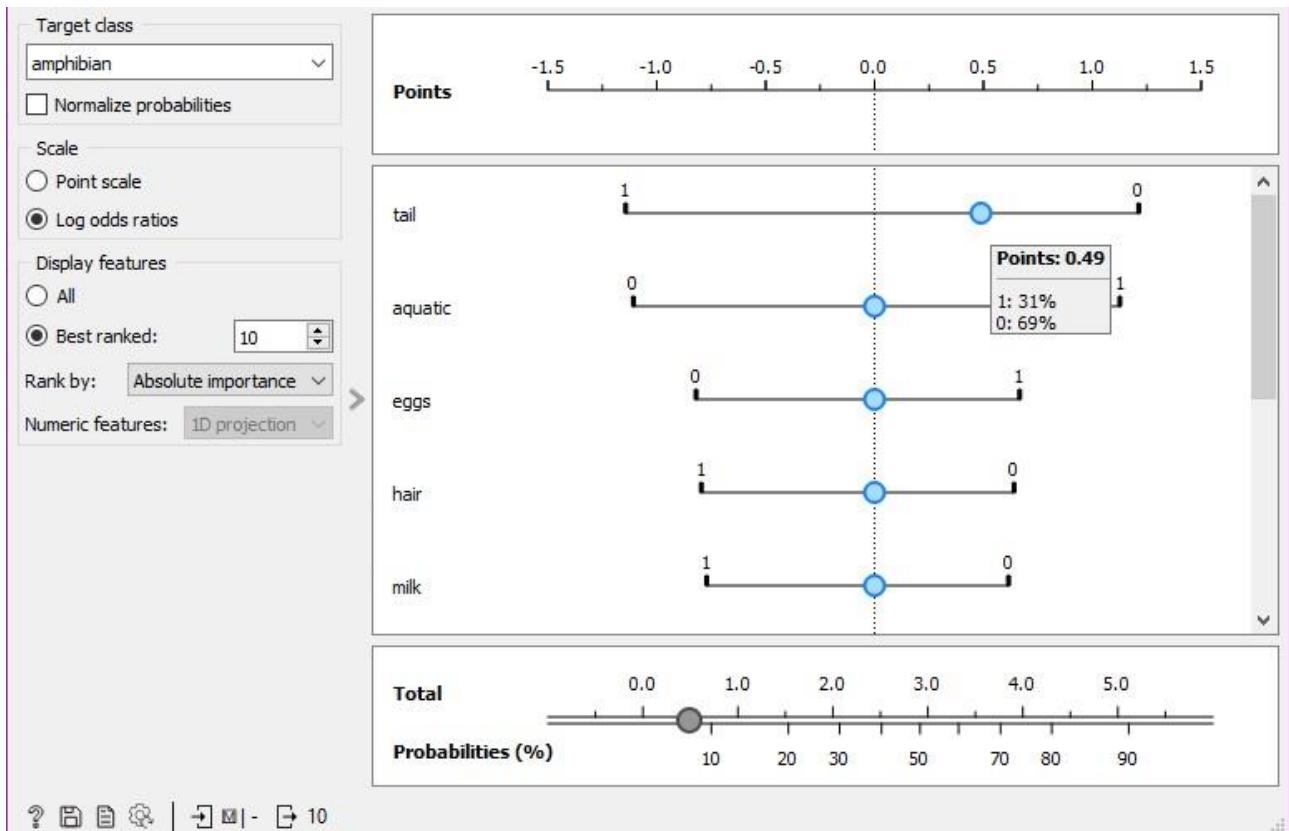
- A Nomogram is useful to view data from a Naive Bayes' model.
Drag and drop this widget onto the workspace. It can be found in the Visualise section.



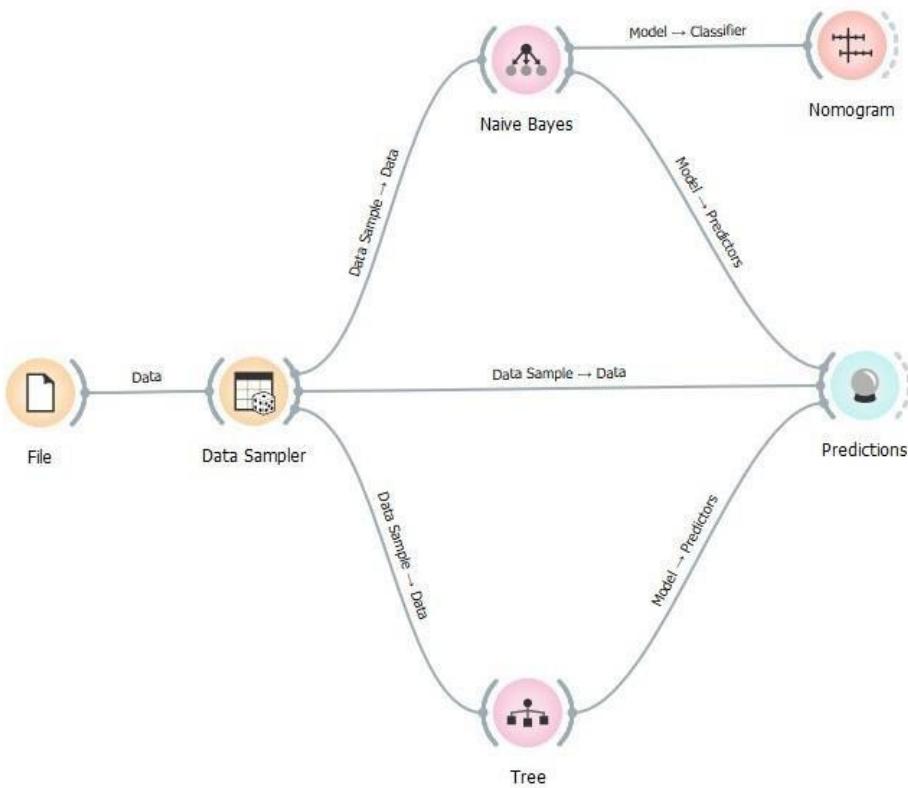


- You can move the points in the Nomogram to see the probabilities of a particular class. Here 1 indicates favourable probability while 0 indicates unfavourable probability.





- Connect the Naive Bayes widget and Tree widget to the Predictions widget to perform predictions.



➤ Double click the Predictions widget to see the predictions.

Show probabilities for
amphibian
bird
fish
insect
invertebrate
mammal
reptile

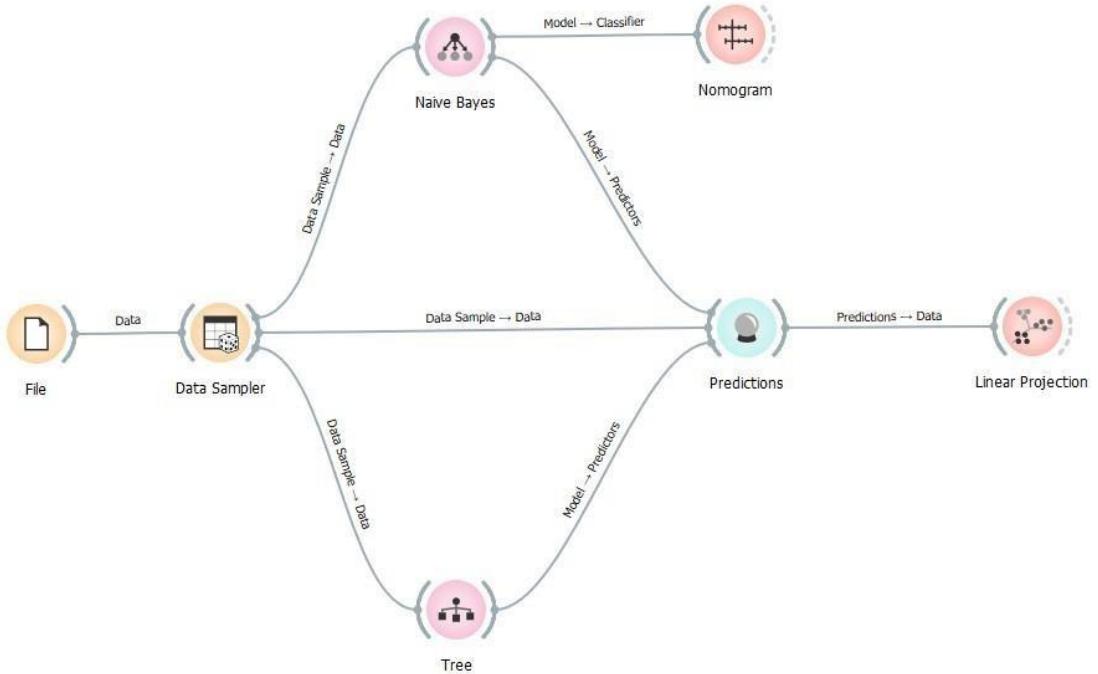
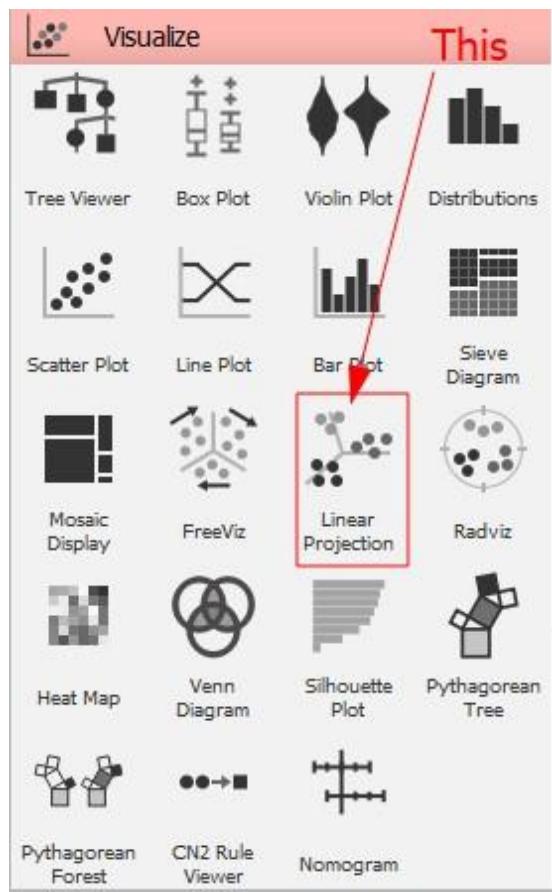
	Naive Bayes	Tree
1	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.99:0.01 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
2	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
3	0.08:0.00:0.23:0.00:0.00:0.07:0.62 → reptile	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
4	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
5	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
6	0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → insect	0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → insect
7	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
8	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
9	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
10	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
11	0.00:0.00:0.98:0.00:0.00:0.01 → fish	0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → fish
12	0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00 → insect	0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → insect
13	0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00 → insect	0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → insect
14	0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → bird	0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → bird
15	0.01:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.97:0.00:0.02 → invertebr...	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00 → invertebr...
16	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
17	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.98:0.01 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
18	0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → bird	0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → bird
19	0.00:0.00:0.98:0.00:0.00:0.01 → fish	0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → fish
20	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00 → mammal
21	0.02:0.00:0.02:0.00:0.00:0.95 → reptile	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00 → reptile
22	0.99:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.01 → amphibian	1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → amphibian
23	0.93:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.07 → amphibian	1.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00 → amphibian
24	0.00:0.00:0.00:0.00:0.05:0.05 → insect	0.00:0.00:0.00:1.00:0.00:0.00 → insect

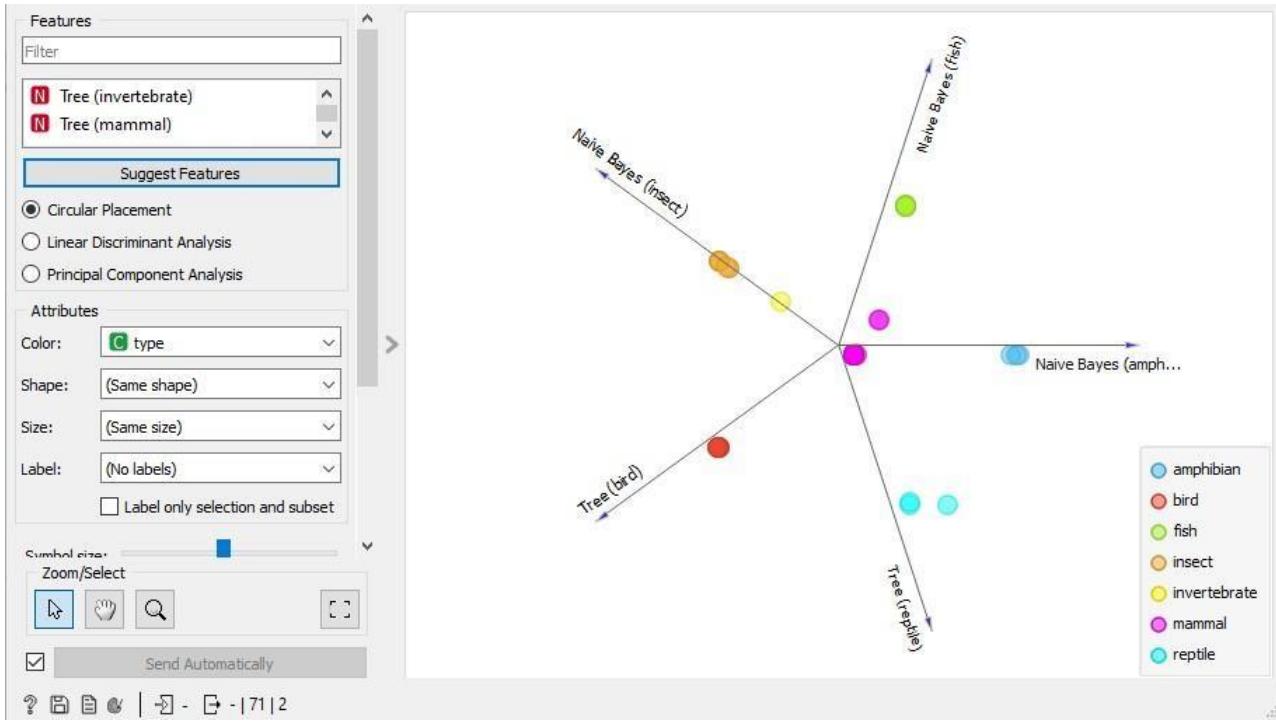
Model AUC CA F1 Precision Recall

Naive Bayes	1.000	0.944	0.948	0.967	0.944
Tree	0.999	0.986	0.986	0.988	0.986

Restore Original Order

➤ We will use the Linear Projection widget to visualize the data.
Drag and drop this widget from the Visualize section.





Practical 2

Aim: Text classification using Orange.

Steps:

- Before starting, we need to install the **Text** add-on. Install it by navigating to **Options > Add ons....** You will be prompted to restart Orange after the installation completes. If it is already installed, skip this step.

Installer - Orange

Filter... Add more...

	Name	Version	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	Explain	0.5.2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Geo	0.3.0	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Image Analytics	0.8.0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Network	1.6.0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prototypes	0.16.1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Cell	1.5.0	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spectroscopy	0.6.4	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Text	1.6.2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Textable	3.1.11	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Timeseries	0.3.12	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Survival Analysis	0.3.0	

Orange 3 This

Orange is a component-based data mining software. It includes a range of data visualization, exploration, preprocessing and modeling techniques. It can be used through a nice and intuitive user interface or, for more advanced users, as a module for the Python programming language.

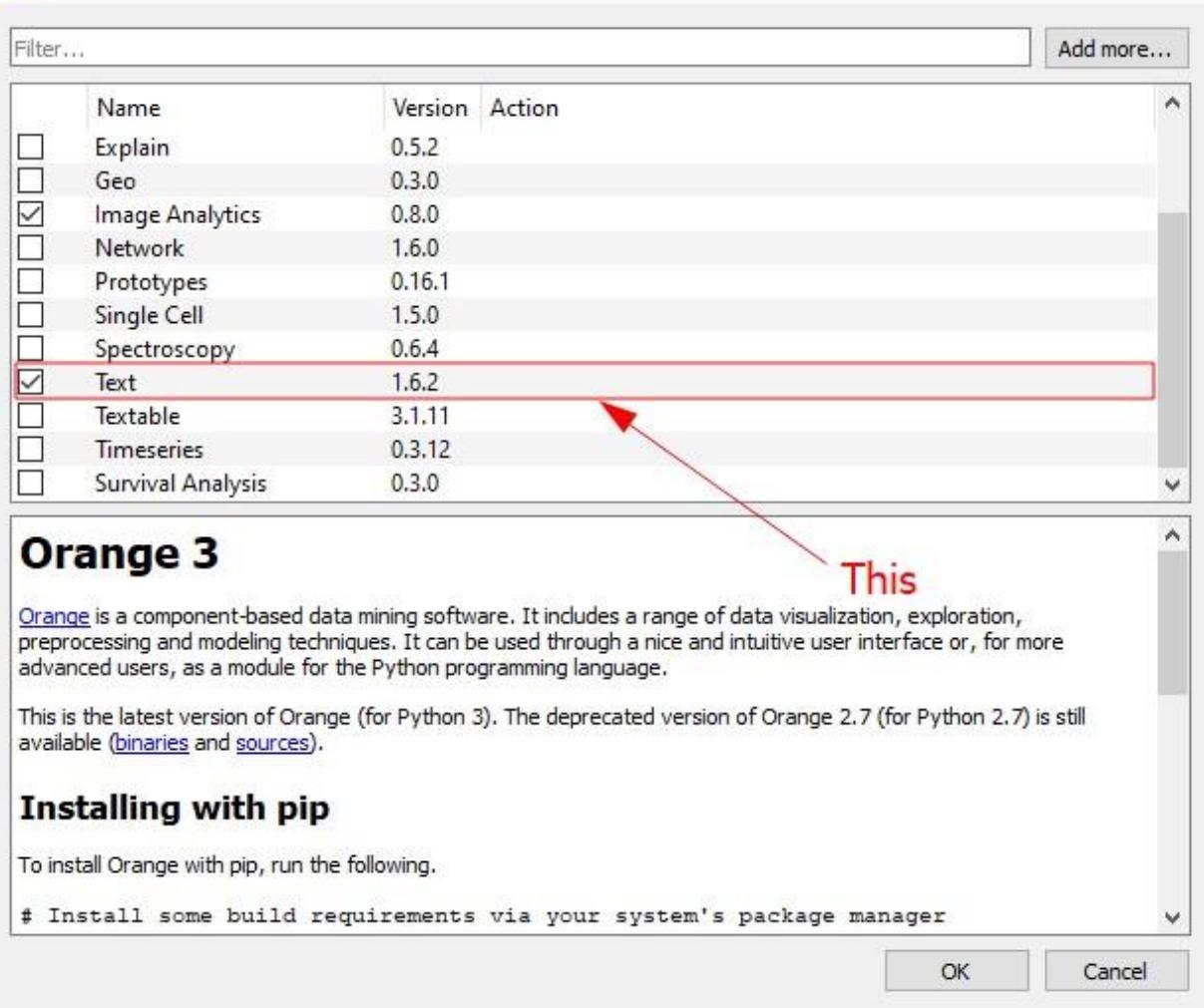
This is the latest version of Orange (for Python 3). The deprecated version of Orange 2.7 (for Python 2.7) is still available ([binaries](#) and [sources](#)).

Installing with pip

To install Orange with pip, run the following.

```
# Install some build requirements via your system's package manager
```

OK Cancel



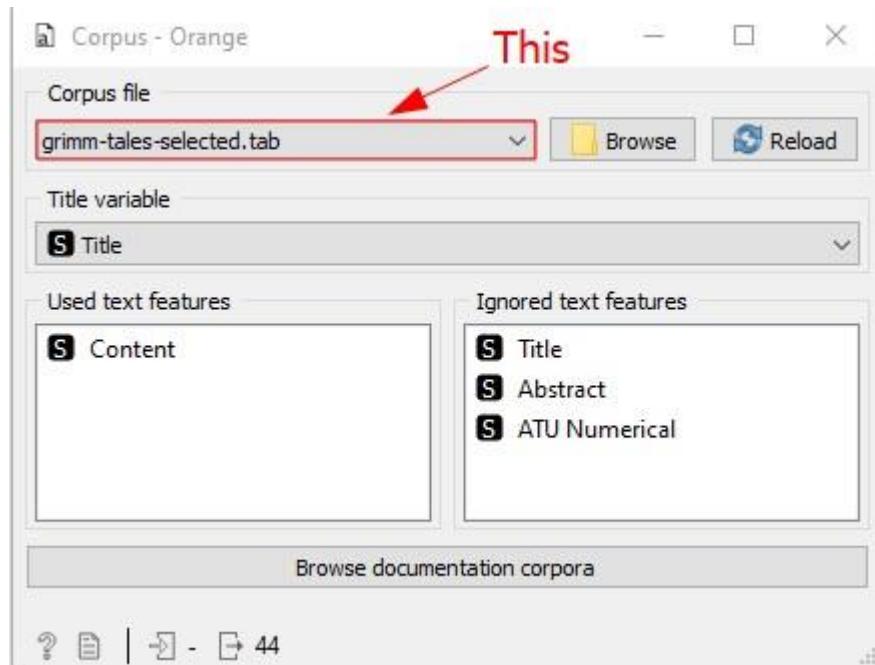
A red arrow points from the word 'This' in the 'Orange 3' section down to the 'Text' row in the component list, highlighting it.

- Drag and drop a Corpus widget to the workspace. It can be found in the newly added Text Mining section.



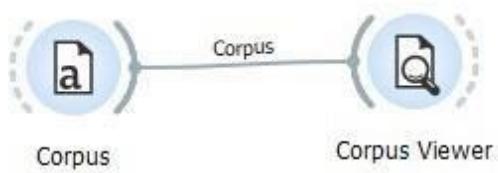
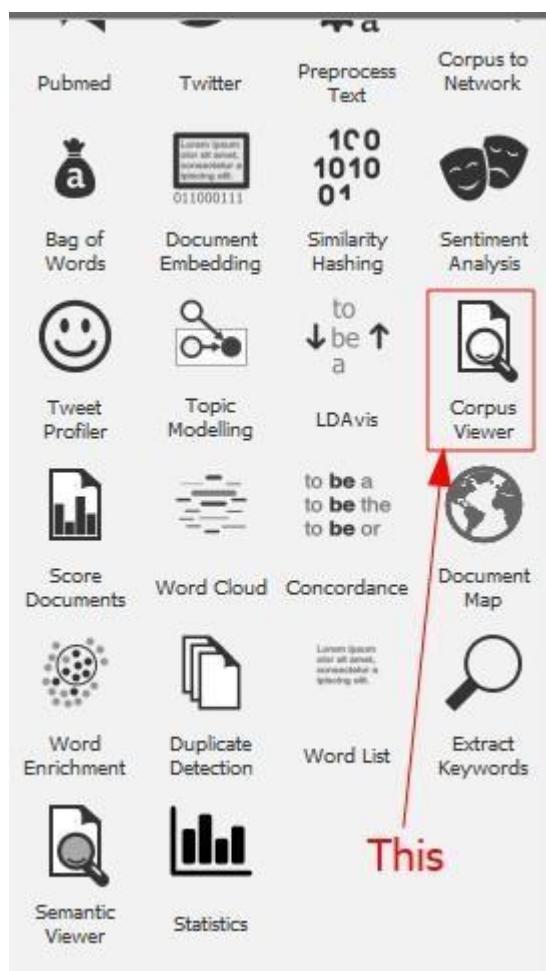
Corpus

Double click the Corpus widget and select the grimm-tales-selected.tab corpus file.



- Drag and drop a Corpus Viewer widget and connect it to the Corpus widget. The Corpus Viewer widget can be found in the Text Mining section.

➤



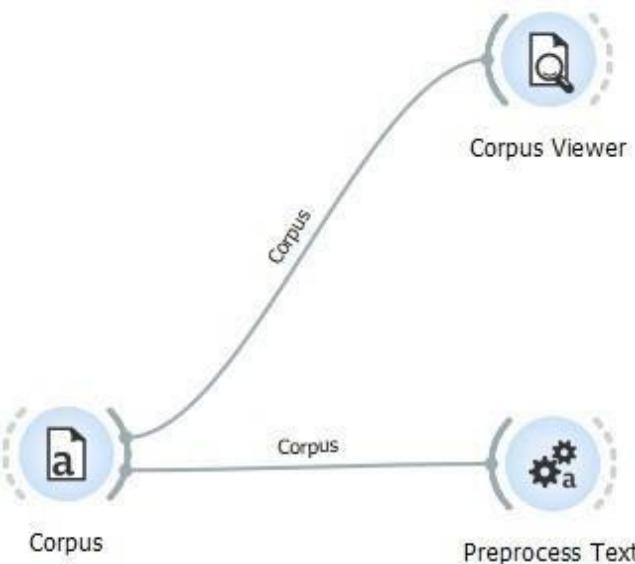
Double click the Corpus Viewer widget to visualize the corpus in a tabular format. Select the first 10 entries to use as training set.

The screenshot shows the 'Corpus Viewer - Orange' window. On the left, there's an 'Info' panel with statistics: Tokens: n/a, Types: n/a, Matching documents: 44/44, and Matches: n/a. Below it are 'Search features' and 'Display features' panels, both with a list of options. The 'Display features' panel has 'ATU Topic' selected. The main area shows a list of 44 documents, numbered 1 to 44. The first 10 documents are highlighted in blue and grouped together. To the right of this group, the 'ATU Topic' for each document is listed: Tales of Magic, Tales of Magic, Animal Tales, Tales of Magic, Tales of Magic, Animal Tales, Tales of Magic, Tales of Magic, Tales of Magic, Tales of Magic, and Animal Tales. The remaining 34 documents are not highlighted and are grouped together.

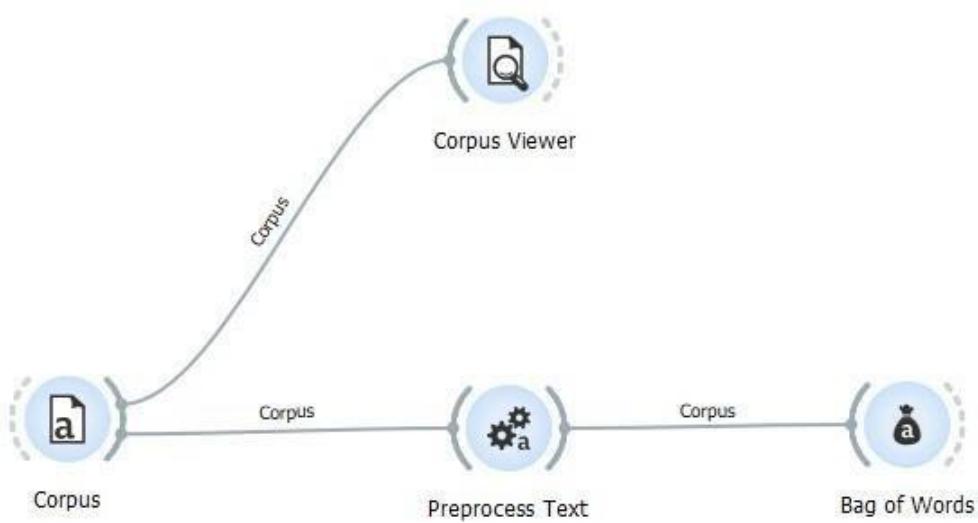
Document ID	Document Title	ATU Topic
1	A Tale About the Boy ...	Tales of Magic
2	Brier Rose	Tales of Magic
3	Cat and Mouse in ...	Animal Tales
4	Cinderella	Tales of Magic
5	Hansel and Gretel	Tales of Magic
6	Herr Korbes	Animal Tales
7	Jorinda and Jorindel	Tales of Magic
8	Little Red Riding Hood	Tales of Magic
9	Mother Holle	Tales of Magic
10	Old Sultan	Tales of Magic
11	Pack of Scoundrels	Animal Tales
12	Rapunzel	Tales of Magic
13	Rumpelstiltskin	Tales of Magic
14	Snow White	Tales of Magic
15	The Blue Light	Animal Tales
16-44	Remaining 34 documents	

- Add a Preprocess Text widget to the workspace. This widget can also be found in the Text Mining section.

➤

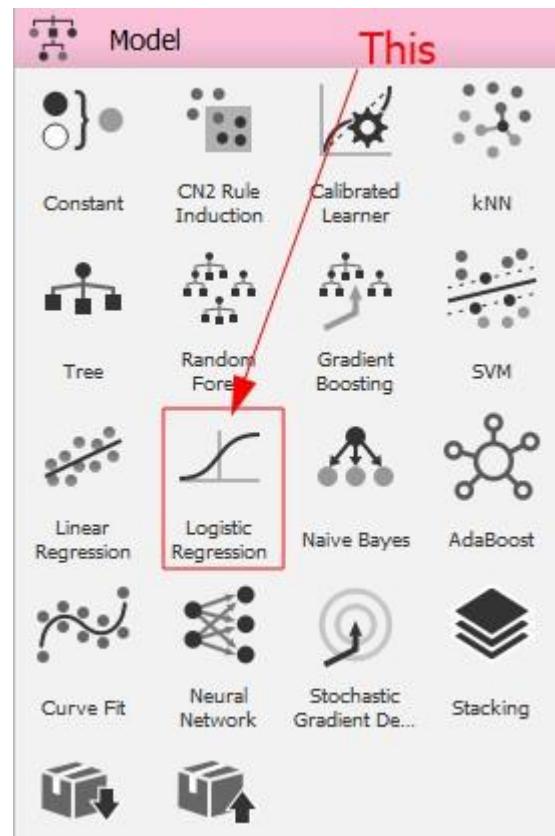


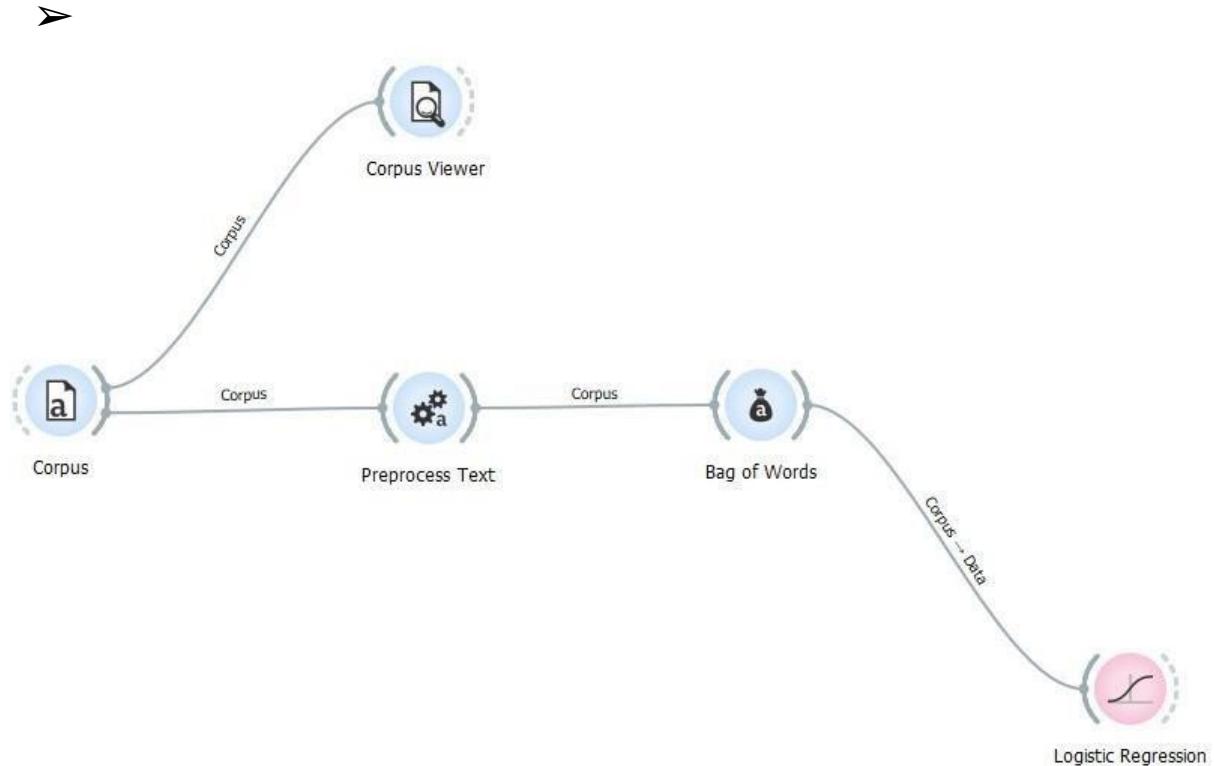
Add a Bag Of Words widget to the workspace and connect it to the Preprocess Text widget. This widget is also found in the Text Mining section.



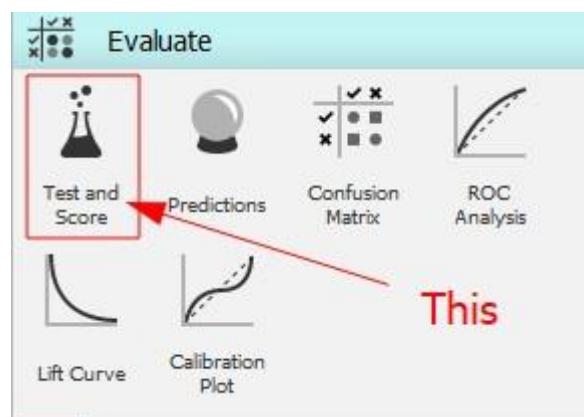


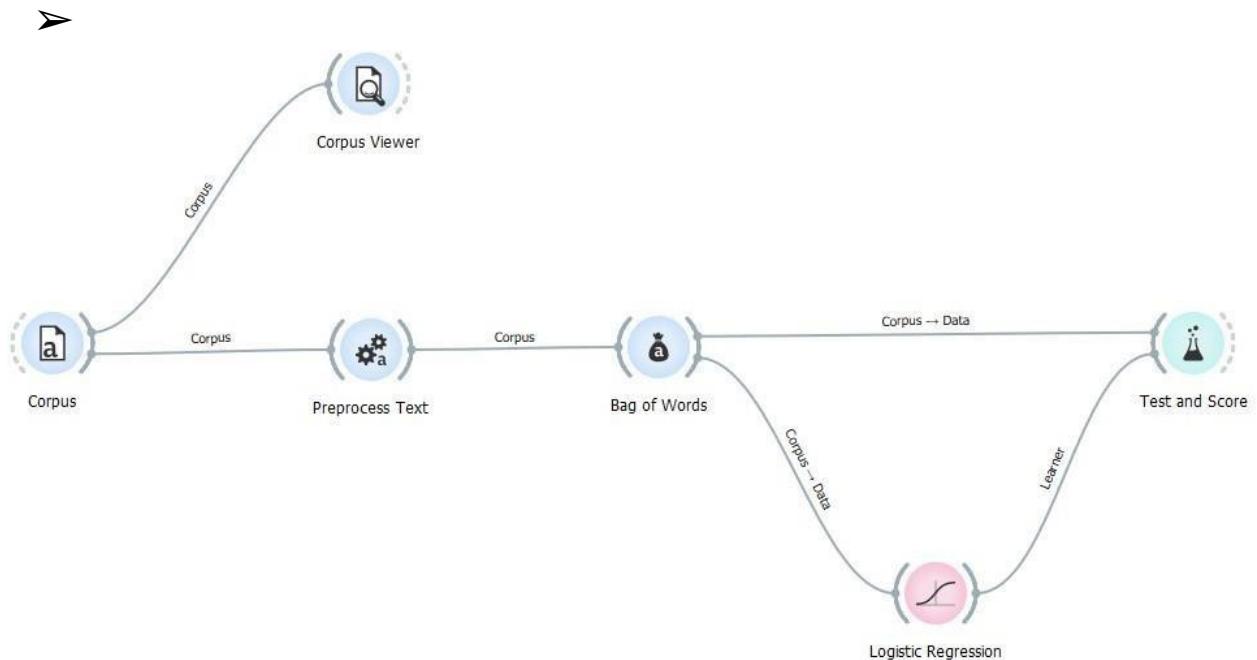
We will use Logistic Regression to model our data. Drag and drop this widget from the Model section onto the workspace.





We will use the Test and Score widget to check our model. Drag and drop this widget from the Evaluate section onto the workspace and connect it to the Logistic Regression model and Bag of Words widget.





Double-click the Test and Score widget after it finishes processing.
It will provide you with data such as the accuracy of the model etc.

Sampling

Cross validation
Number of folds:

Stratified

Cross validation by feature

Random sampling
Repeat train/test:
Training set size:
 Stratified

Leave one out

Test on train data

Test on test data

Target Class

Model Comparison
Area under ROC curve
 Negligible difference:

Evaluation Results

Model	AUC	CA	F1	Precision	Recall
Logistic Regression	0.968	0.909	0.910	0.926	0.909

Model Comparison by AUC

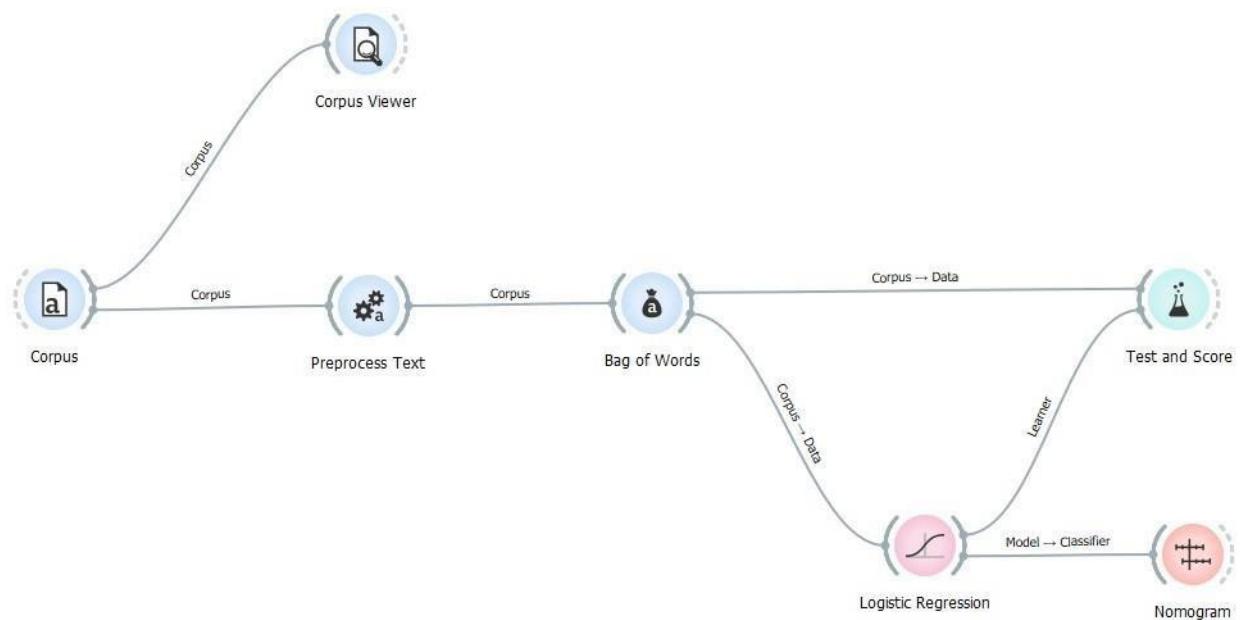
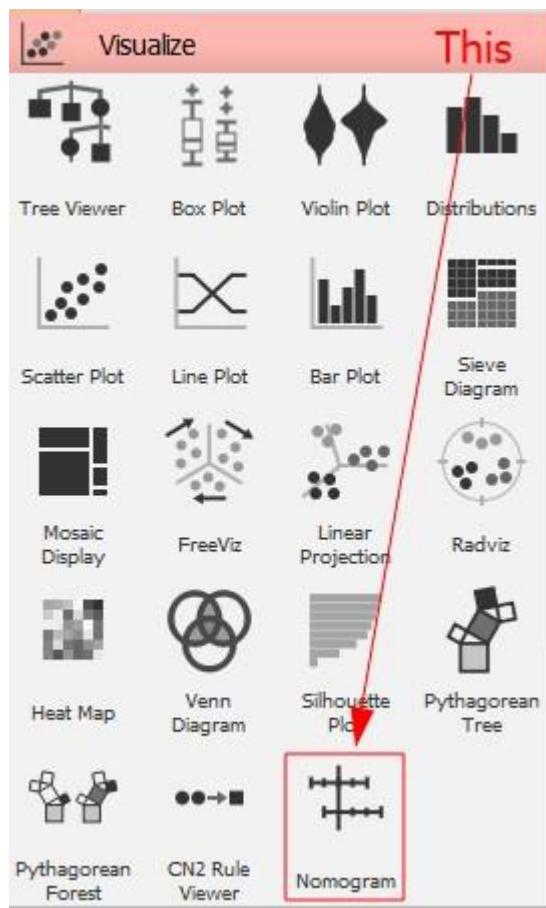
	Logistic ...
Logistic Regression	

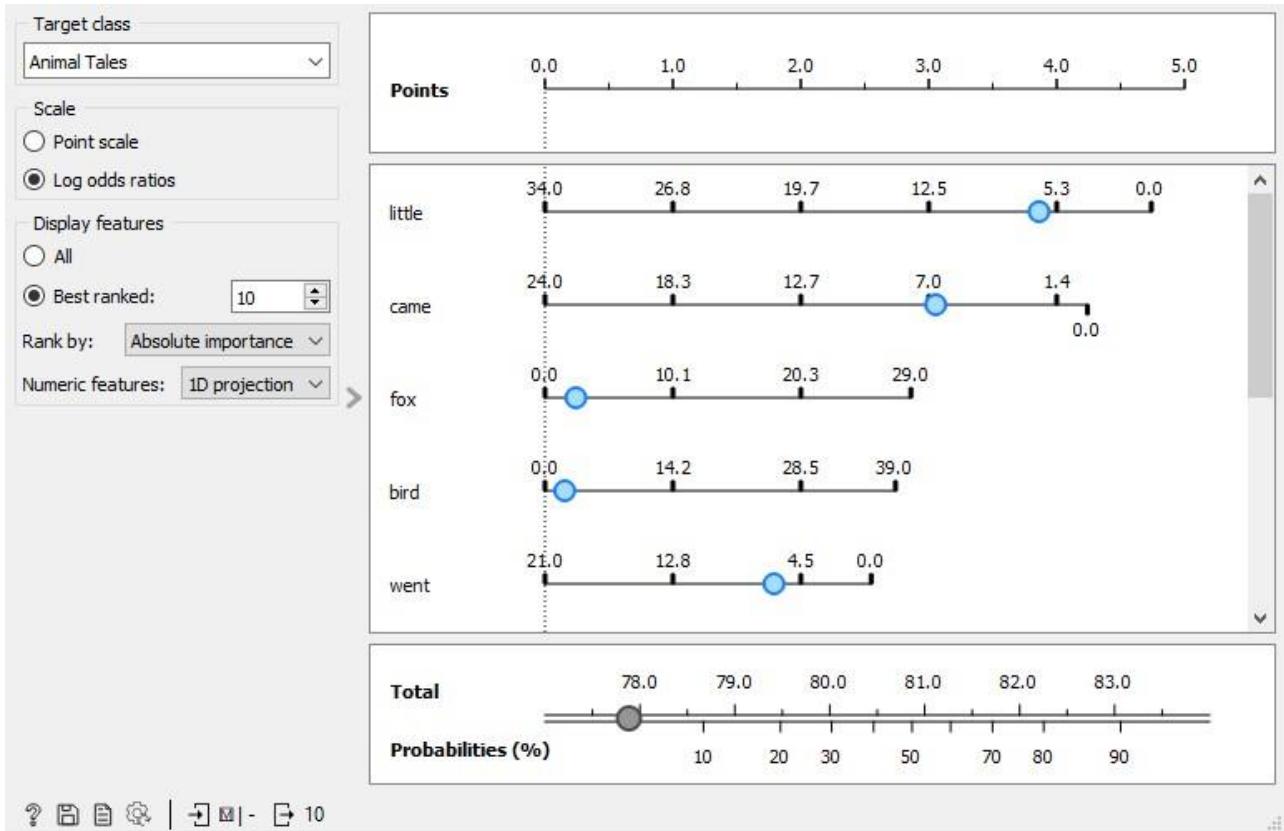
Table shows probabilities that the score for the model in the row is higher than that of the model in the column. Small numbers show the probability that the difference is negligible.

? | ⌂ | ↵ 44 | - | ⌂ | ↵ 44 | 1x44

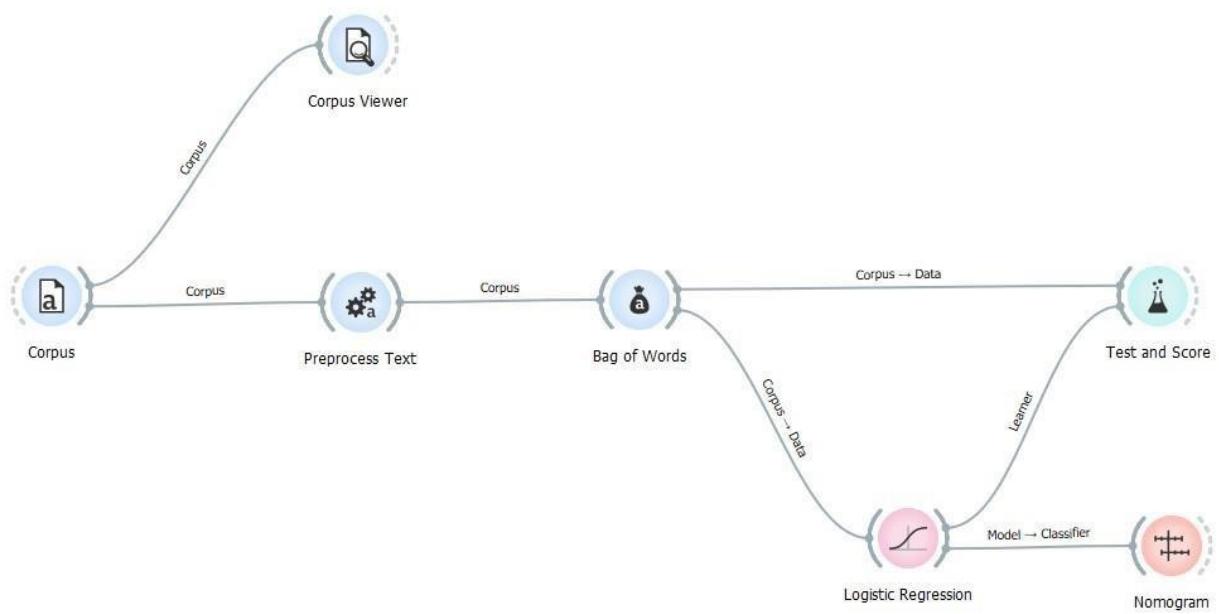
➤

- We will use a Nomogram to visualize our model. Drag and drop it from the Visualize section onto the workspace and connect it to the Linear Regression model.

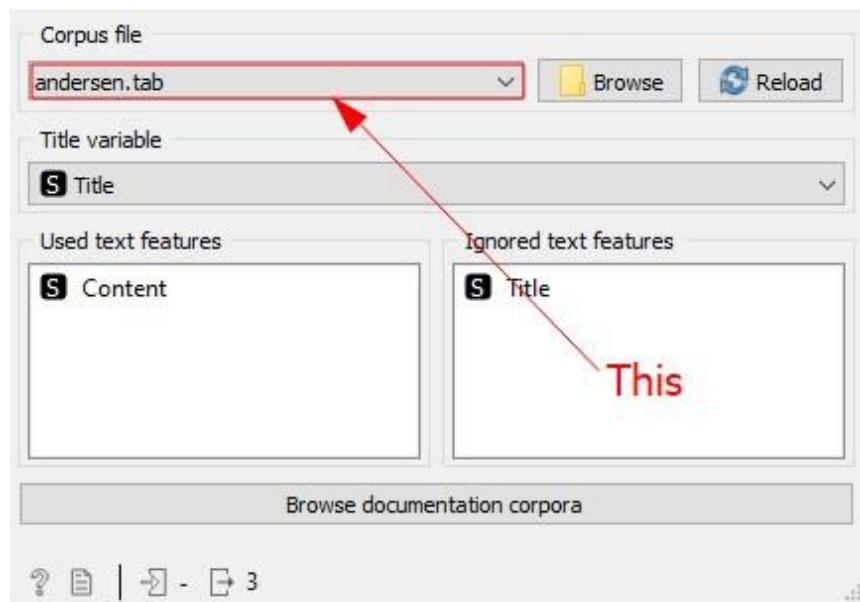




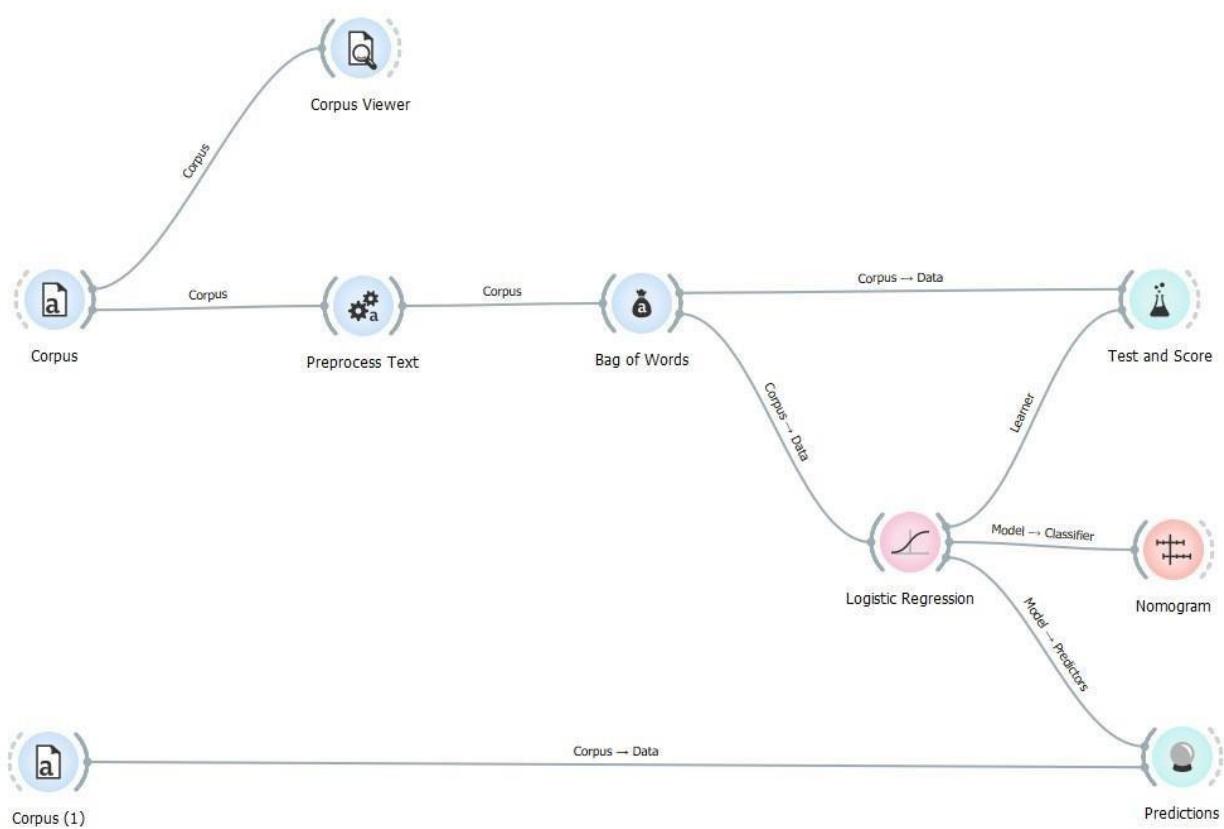
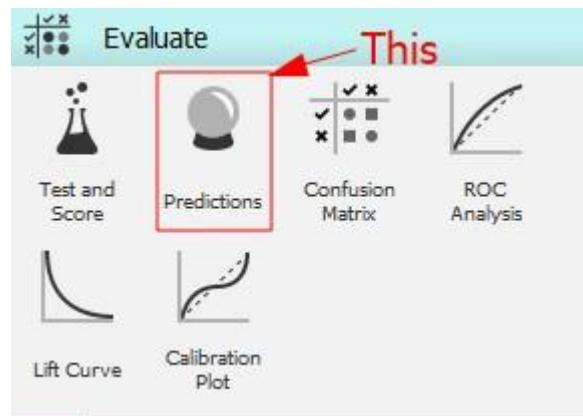
- To see whether the model works as intended, we create a new Corpus widget and set the file to **andersen.tab**.



Corpus (1)



- Now drag and drop a Predictions widget from the Evaluate section onto the workspace. Connect it to the model as well as the new Corpus widget to visualise the results.



Show probabilities for

Animal Tales
Tales of Magic

Logistic Regression

1	0.18 : 0.82 → Tales of Ma...
2	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Ma...
3	0.00 : 1.00 → Tales of Ma...

Title	Content
The Little Matc...	It was terribly c...
The Philosoph...	Far away towar...
The Ugly Duckli...	It was lovely su...

Restore Original Order

?

3 | -

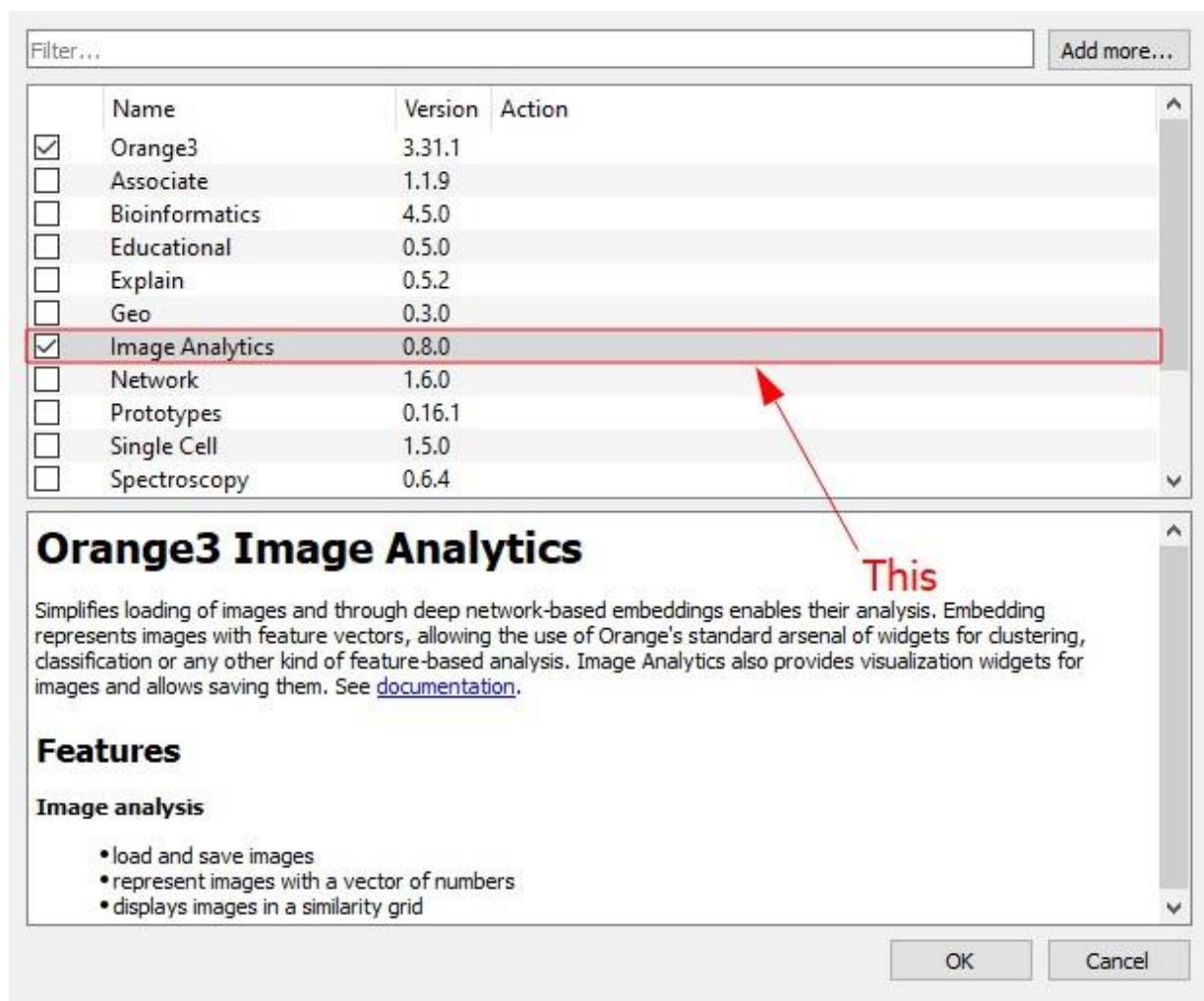
3 | -

Practical 3

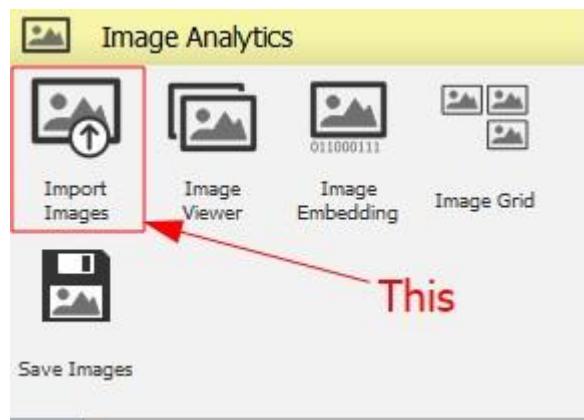
Aim: Image classification using orange.

Steps:

- Before starting, we need to install the **ImageProcessing** add-on. Install it by navigating to **Options > Add ons...**. You will be prompted to restart Orange after the installation completes. If it is already installed, skip this step.



- Add a Import Images widget from the newly added Image Analytics section to the workspace.

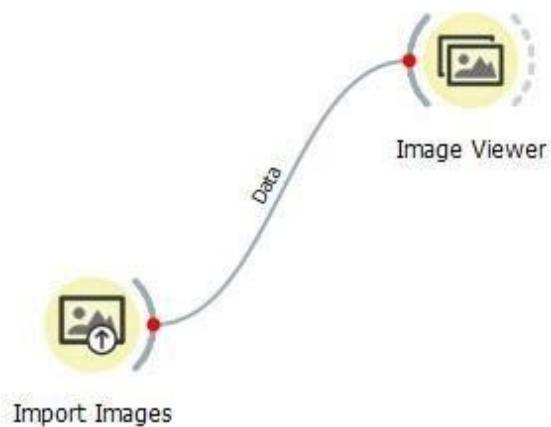
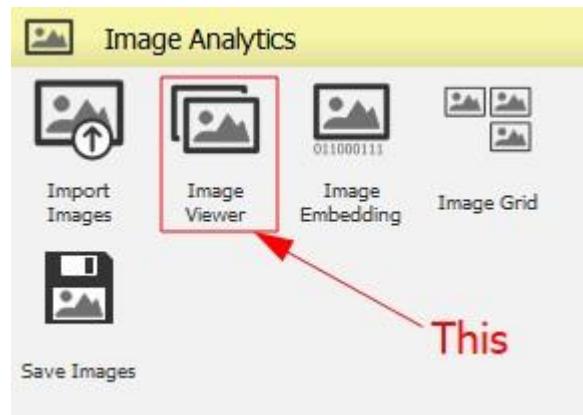


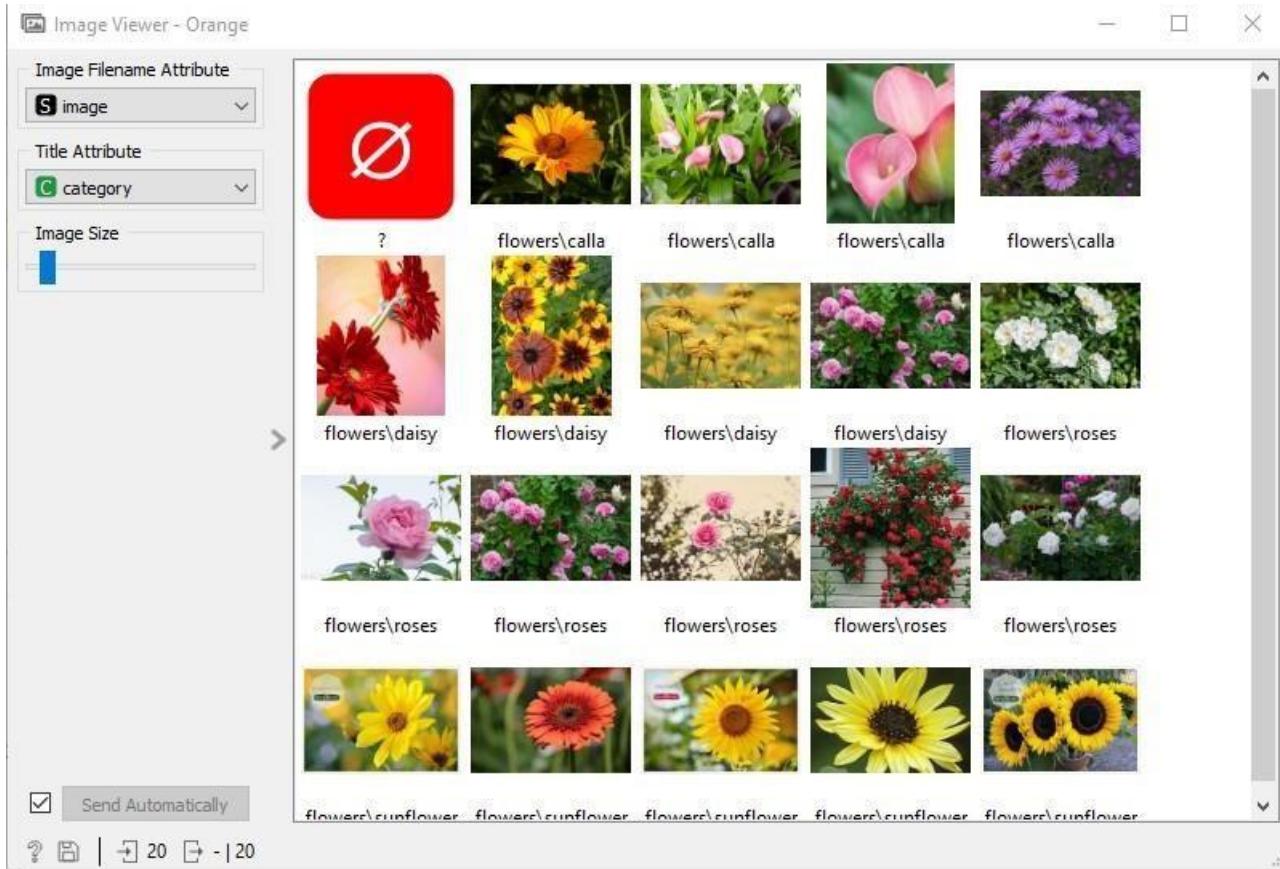
➤ Load the directory containing the images in the newly added Import



Images widget by double clicking the widget.

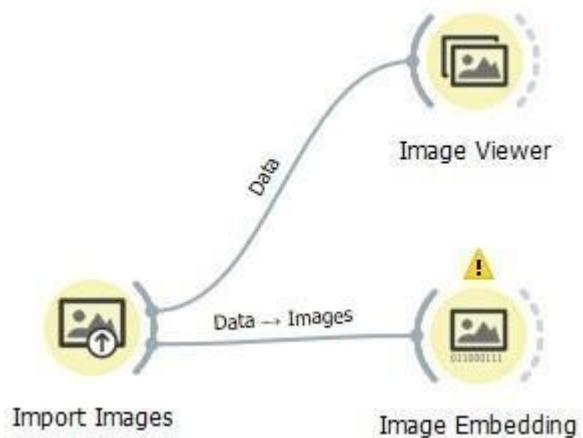
- We can view these images using the Image Viewer widget found in the Image Analytics section. Drag and drop this widget onto the workspace and connect it to the Import Images widget.



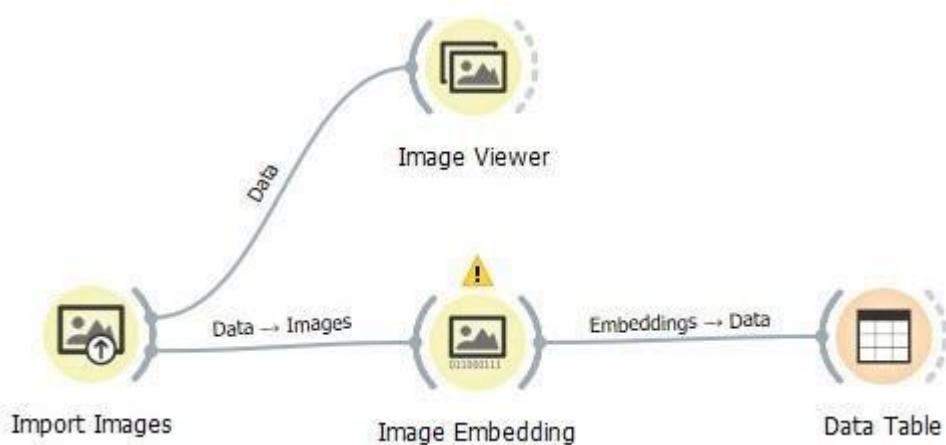
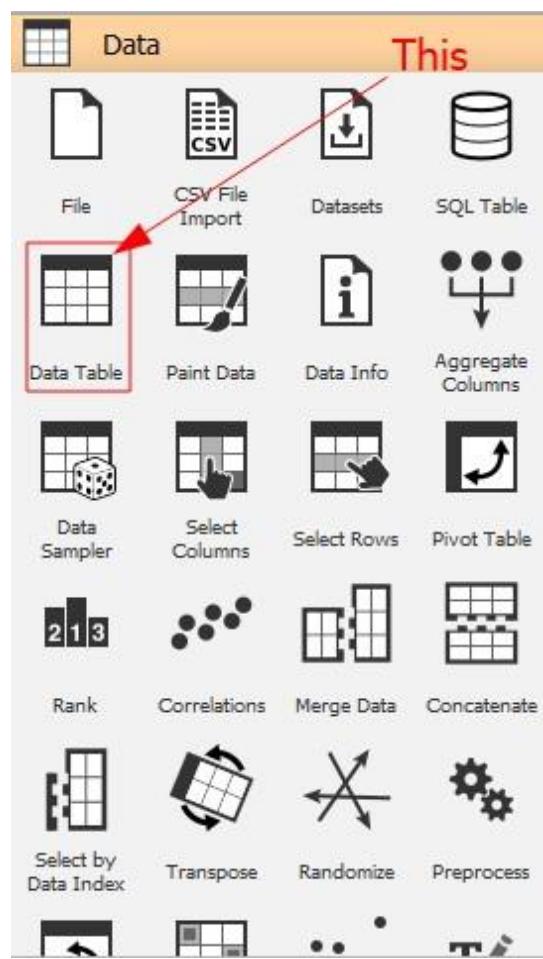


- As our models can only process numbers, we need to convert the images into numerical data. This is where Image Embedding comes into play. Drag and drop a Image Embedding widget from the Image Analytics section onto the workspace and connect it to the Import Images widget.





- We use a Data Table to visualise the tabular data generated by the Image Embedding widget. Drag and drop a Data Table widget from the Data section onto the workspace and connect it to the Image Embedding widget.



Info

18 instances (no missing data)
1000 features
Target with 5 values
5 meta attributes

Variables

Show variable labels (if present)
 Visualize numeric values
 Color by instance classes

Selection

Select full rows

Restore Original Order

Send Automatically

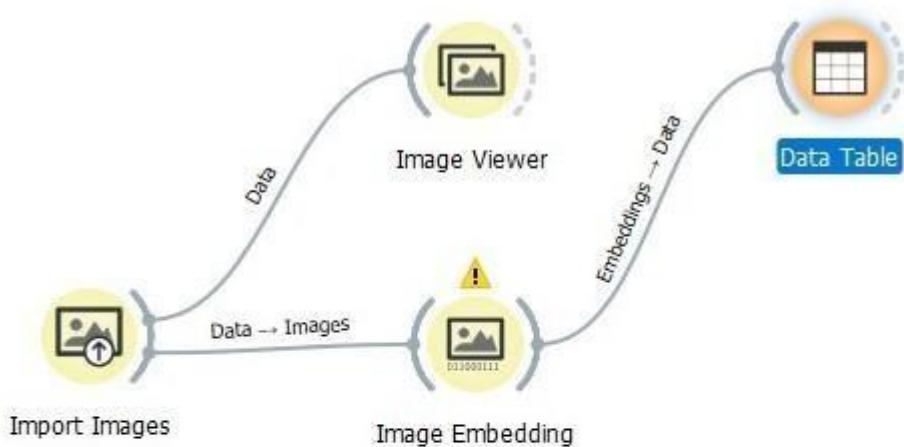
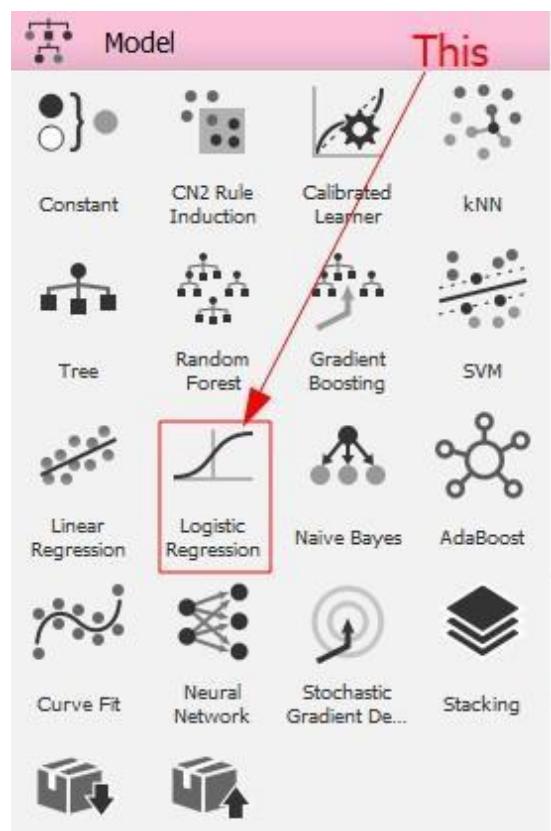
?

hidden origin	category	image name	image	size	width
1	flowers\calla	calla	flowers\calla\c...	3429626	2560
2	flowers\calla	calla1	flowers\calla\c...	29712	400
3	flowers\calla	calla2	flowers\calla\c...	2890	105
4	flowers\daisy	daisy1	flowers\daisy\d...	39660	400
5	flowers\daisy	daisy4	flowers\daisy\d...	71325	375
6	flowers\daisy	daisy6	flowers\daisy\d...	3206304	2084
7	flowers\daisy	daisy8	flowers\daisy\d...	526653	933
8	flowers\roses	rose1	flowers\roses\r...	535368	933
9	flowers\roses	rose2	flowers\roses\r...	354357	933
10	flowers\roses	rose3	flowers\roses\r...	526653	933
11	flowers\roses	rose4	flowers\roses\r...	429411	933
12	flowers\roses	rose6	flowers\roses\r...	841733	700
13	flowers\roses	rose7	flowers\roses\r...	523616	933
14	flowers\sunflo...	sun1	flowers\sunflo...	6649	170
15	flowers\sunflo...	sun2	flowers\sunflo...	5481	176
16	flowers\sunflo...	sun3	flowers\sunflo...	7061	170
17	flowers\sunflo...	sun4	flowers\sunflo...	5808	177
18	flowers\sunflo...	sun5	flowers\sunflo...	222011	800

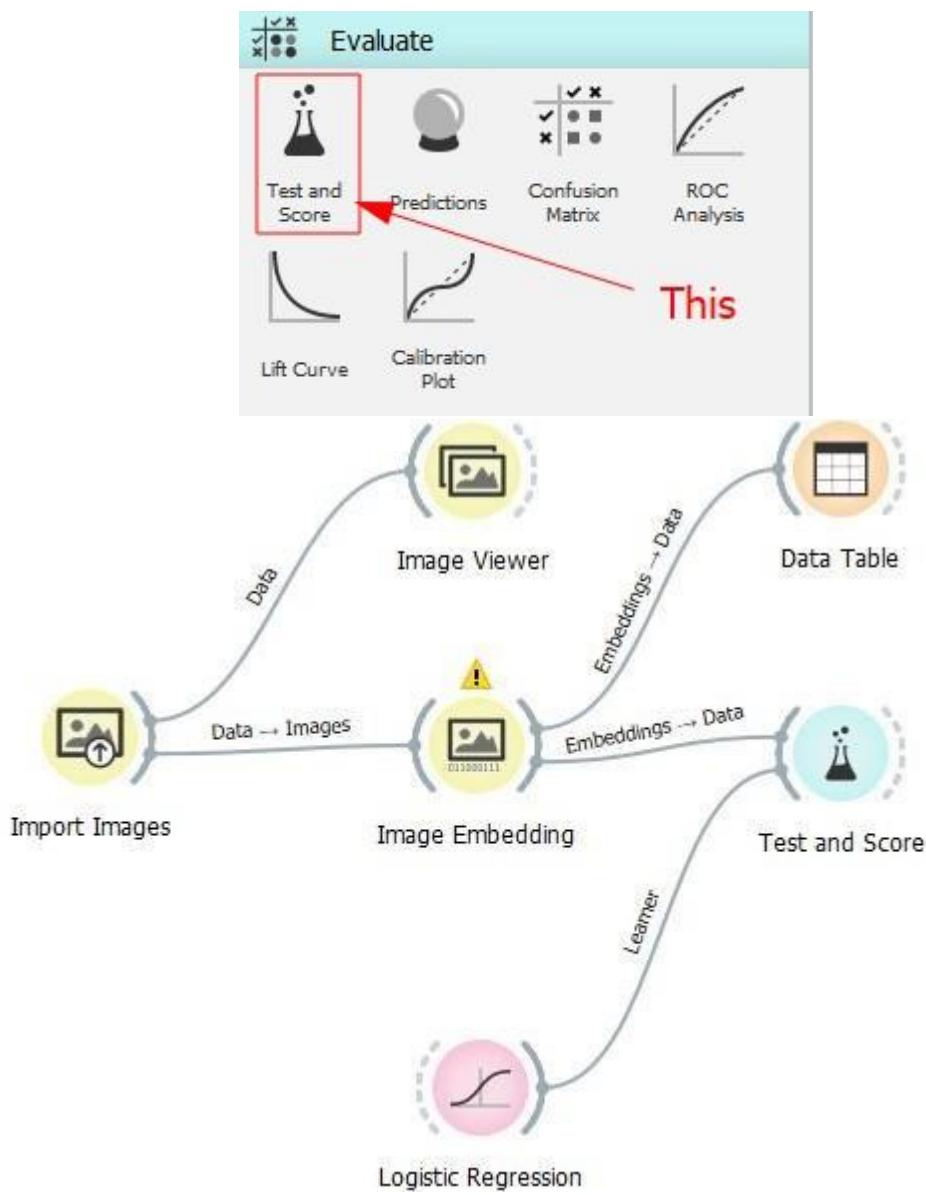
?

18 | 18 | 18

➤ We will use Logistic Regression as our model. Drag and drop a Logistic Regression widget from the Model section onto the workspace.



- Drag and drop a Test and Score widget from the Evaluate section onto the workspace. This widget will allow us to verify our model. Connect this widget to the Image Embedding and Logistic Regression widgets.



Evaluation Results

Model	AUC	CA	F1	Precision	Recall
Logistic Regression	0.718	0.556	0.519	0.543	0.556

Sampling

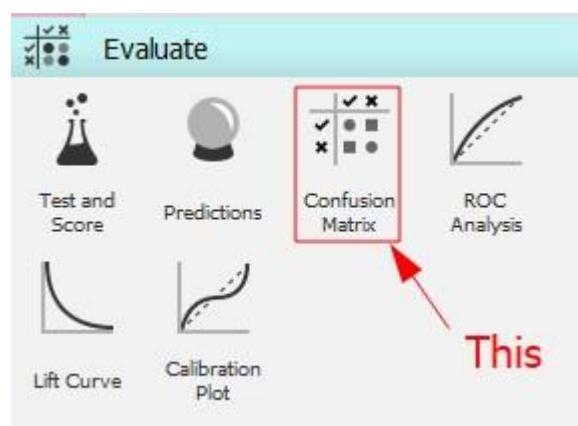
- Cross validation
 - Number of folds: 3
 - Stratified
- Cross validation by feature
- Random sampling
 - Repeat train/test: 10
 - Training set size: 66 %
 - Stratified
- Leave one out
- Test on train data
- Test on test data

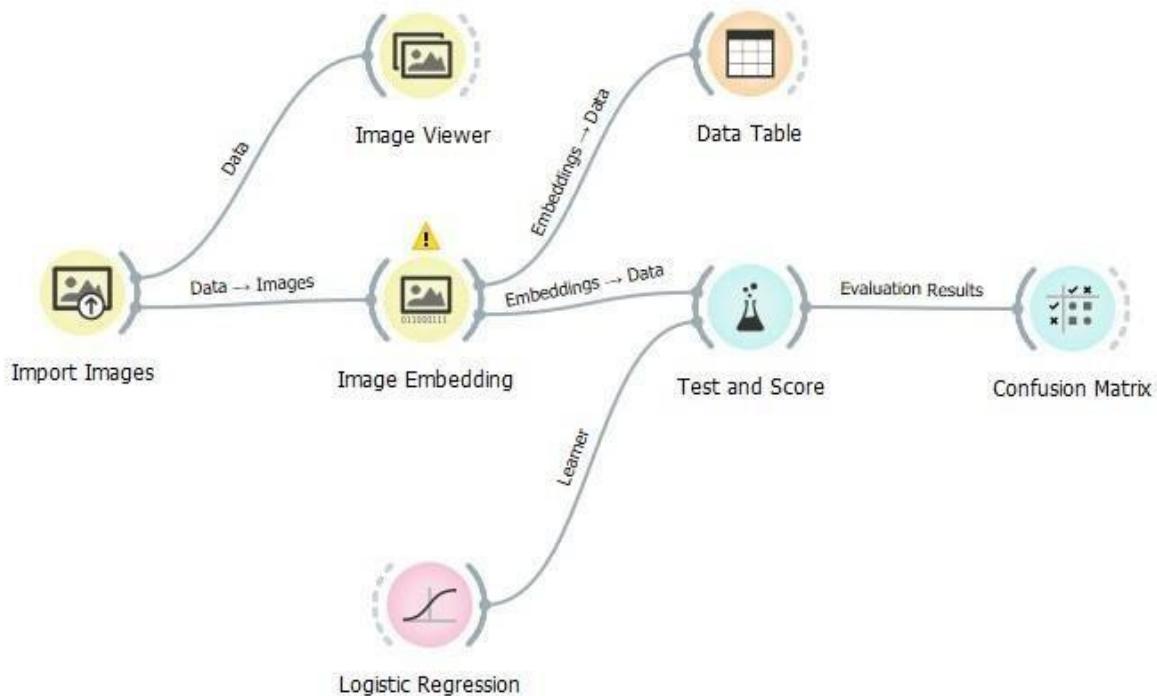
Target Class
(Average over classes)

Model Comparison
Area under ROC curve
 Negligible difference: 0.1

Table shows probabilities that the score for the model in the row is higher than that of the model in the column. Small numbers show the probability that the difference is negligible.

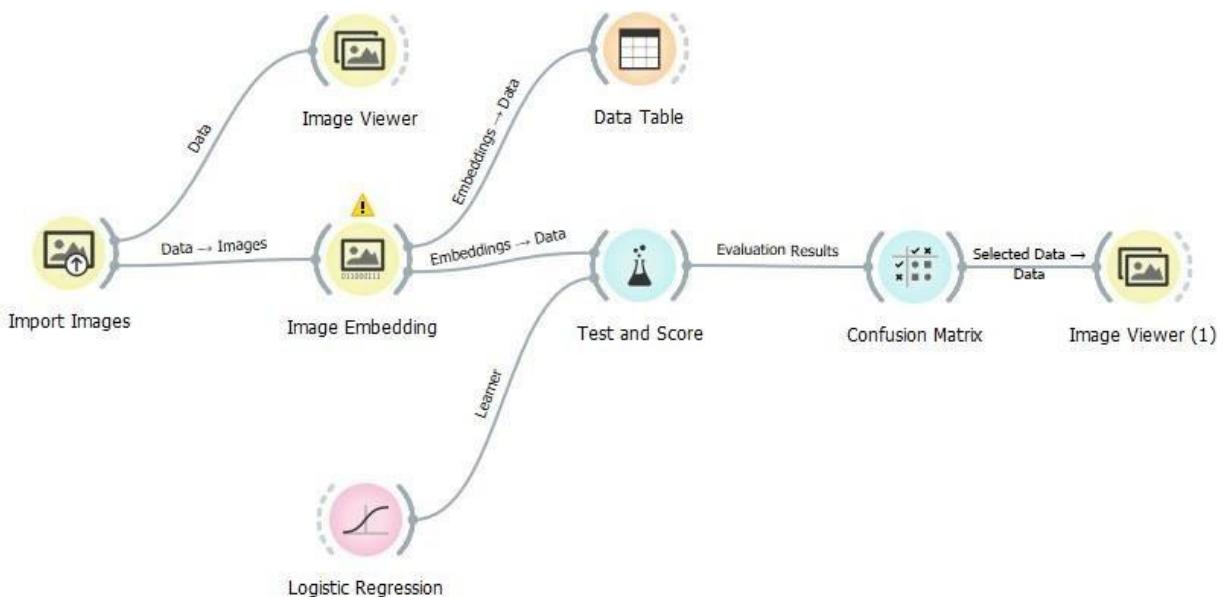
- We now drag and drop a Confusion Matrix widget from the Evaluate section onto the workspace and connect it to the Test and Score widget.





	flowers\calla	flowers\daisy	flowers\roses	flowers\sunflower	
.	0	0	0	0	0
flowers\calla	0	1	1	1	0
flowers\daisy	0	0	1	2	1
flowers\roses	0	0	0	6	0
flowers\sunflower	0	1	1	1	2

- Drag and drop another Image Viewer widget to view the selected cell(s) from the Confusion Matrix.



Learners

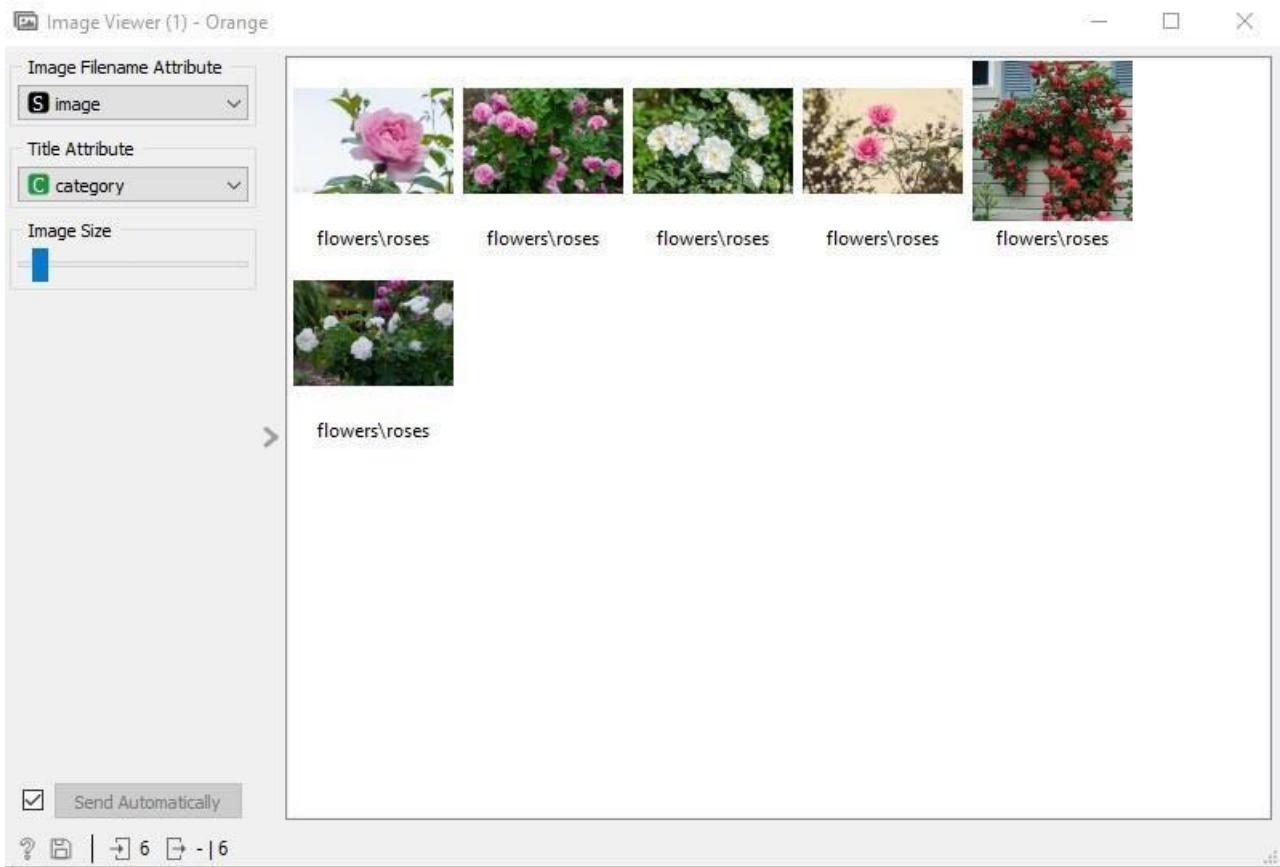
Logistic Regression

Show: Number of instances

		Predicted			
		. flowers\calla	. flowers\daisy	. flowers\roses	. flowers\sunflower
. flowers\calla	. flowers\calla	0	0	0	0
	. flowers\daisy	0	1	1	1
	. flowers\roses	0	0	1	2
	. flowers\sunflower	0	1	1	1
				6	0

Predictions Probabilities
 Apply Automatically

? | 1x18 6 | 18

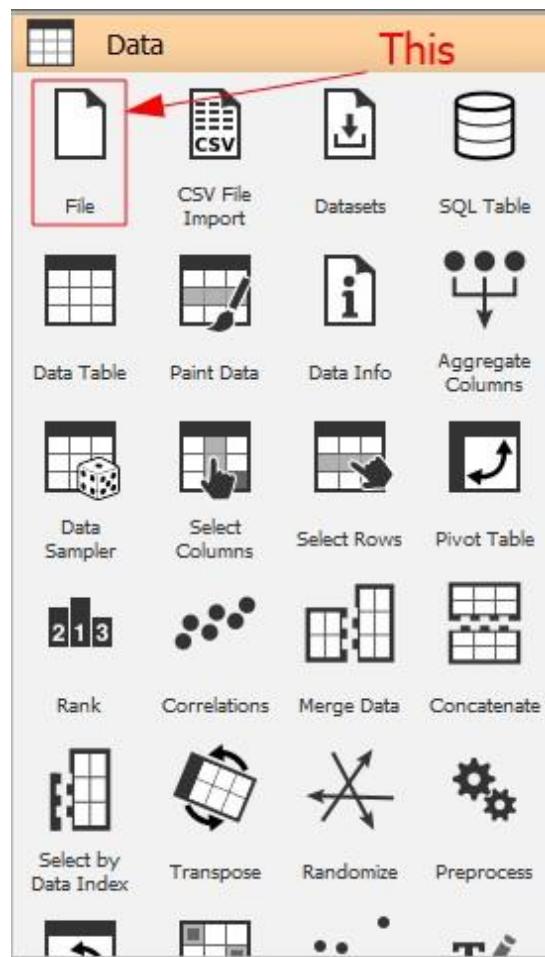


Practical 4

Aim: Hierarchical clustering using orange.

Steps:

- Drag and drop a File widget from the Data section onto the workspace.



➤ Double click the File widget and set the name to **iris.tab**.

Source

(●) File: **iris.tab** ... Reload

(○) URL:

Info

Iris flower dataset
Classical dataset with 150 instances of Iris setosa, Iris virginica and Iris versicolor.

150 instance(s)
4 feature(s) (no missing values)
Classification; categorical class with 3 values (no missing values)
0 meta attribute(s)

Here

Columns (Double click to edit)

	Name	Type	Role	Values
1	sepal length	N numeric	feature	
2	sepal width	N numeric	feature	
3	petal length	N numeric	feature	
4	petal width	N numeric	feature	
5	iris	C categorical	target	Iris-setosa, Iris-versicolor, Iris-virginica

Reset Apply

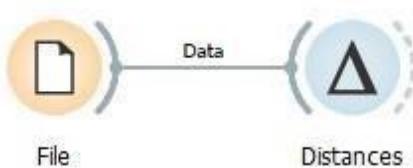
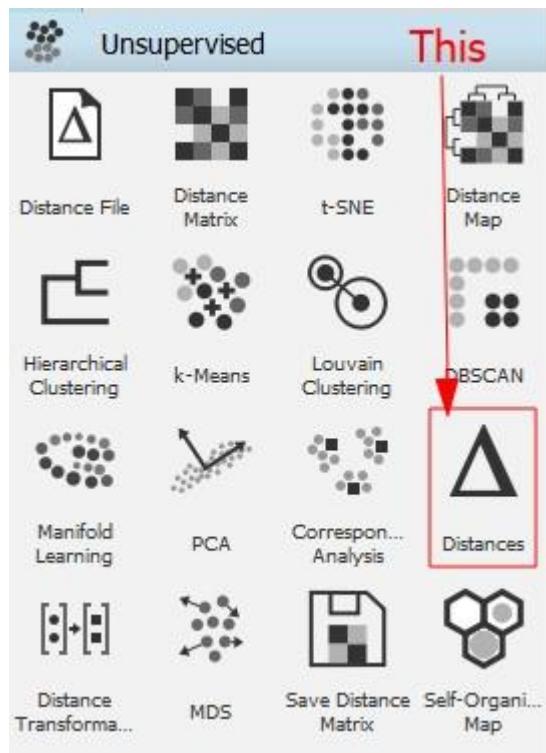
Browse documentation datasets

? 150



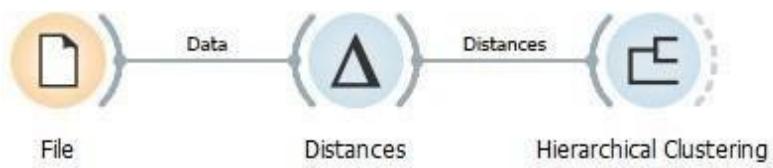
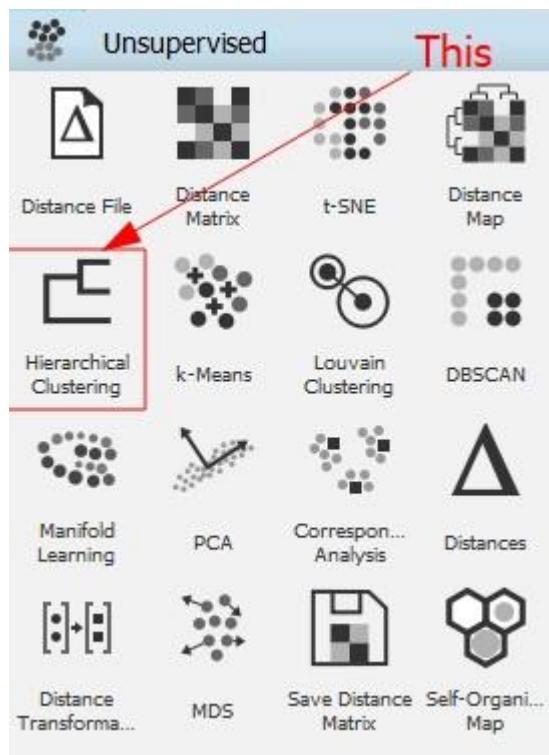


Drag and drop the Distances widget from the Unsupervised section onto the workspace and connect it to the File widget.



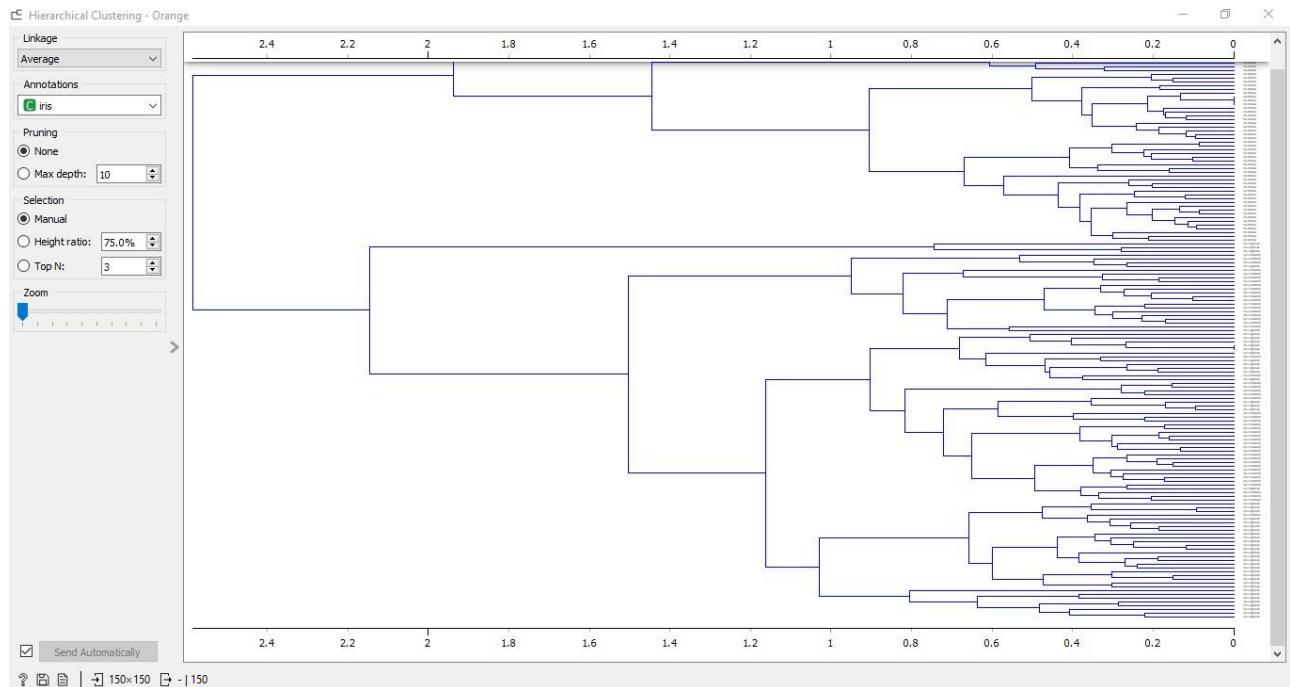
Drag and drop a Hierarchical Clustering widget from the Unsupervised section to the workspace and connect it to the Distances widget.

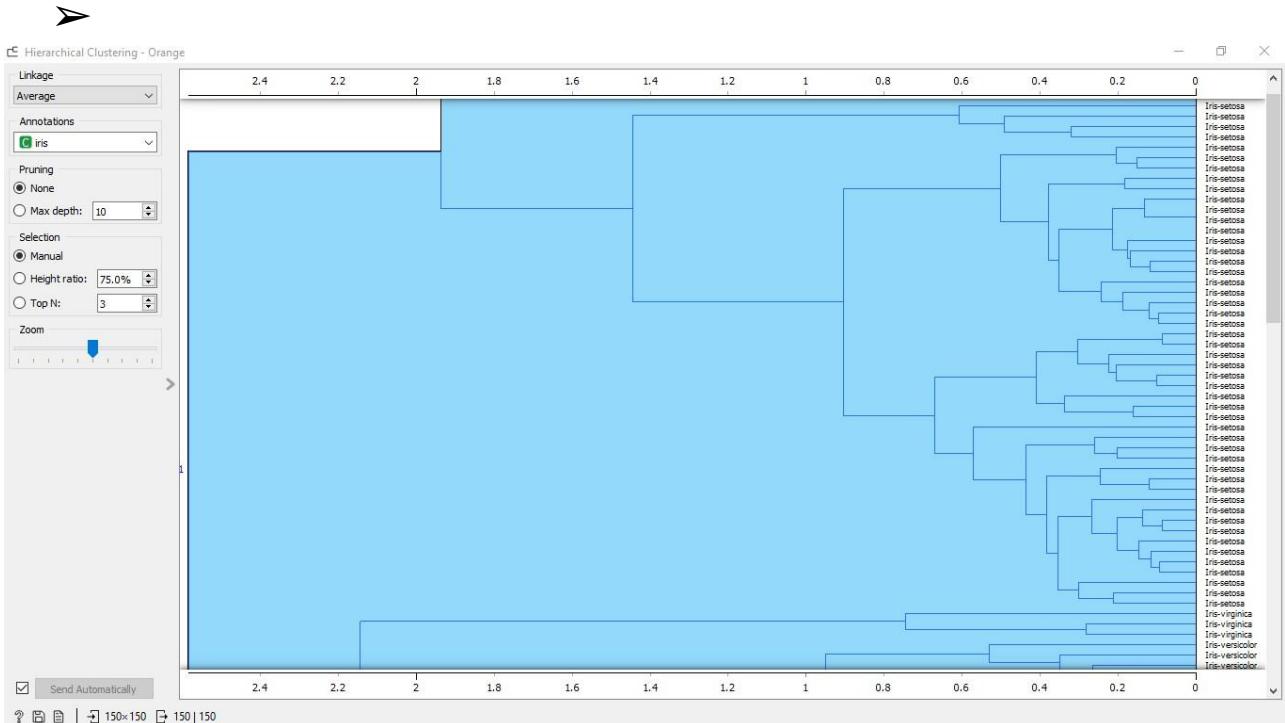
➤





Double click the Hierarchical Clustering widget to view the dendrogram. Select any sub-cluster as per convenience.

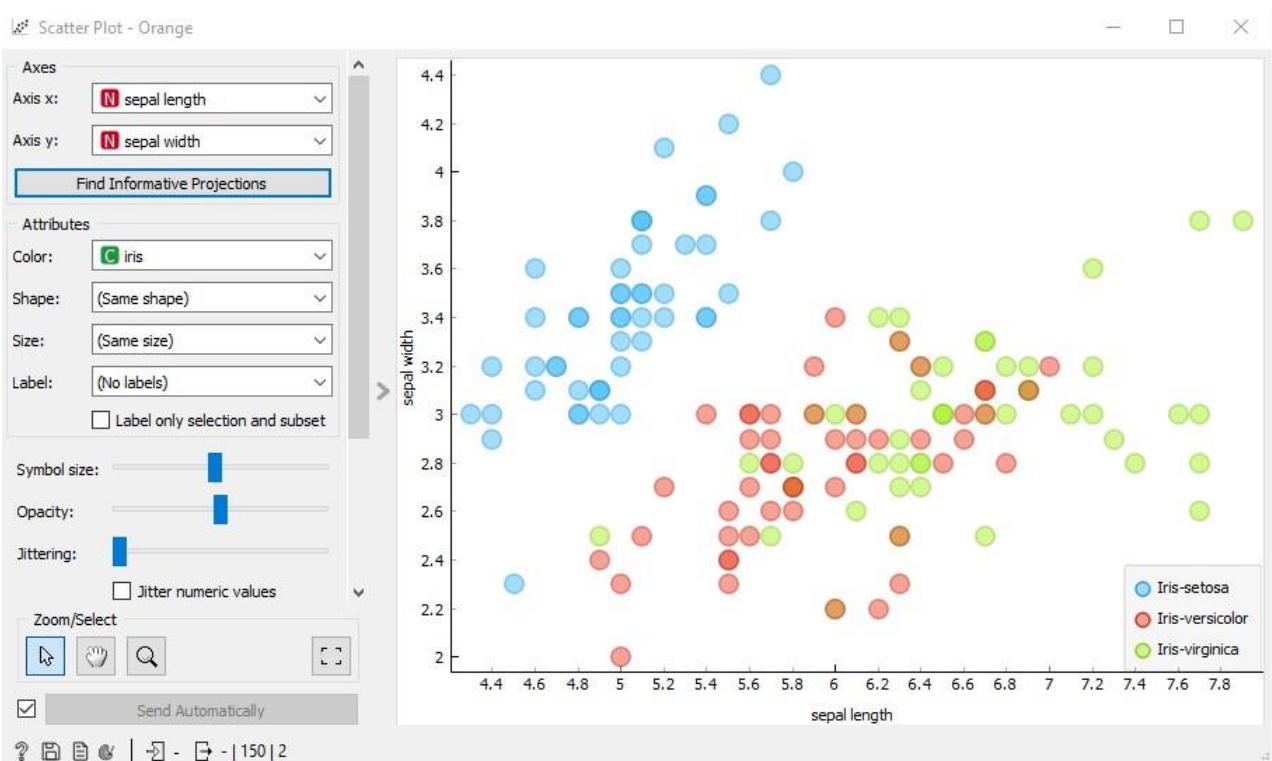
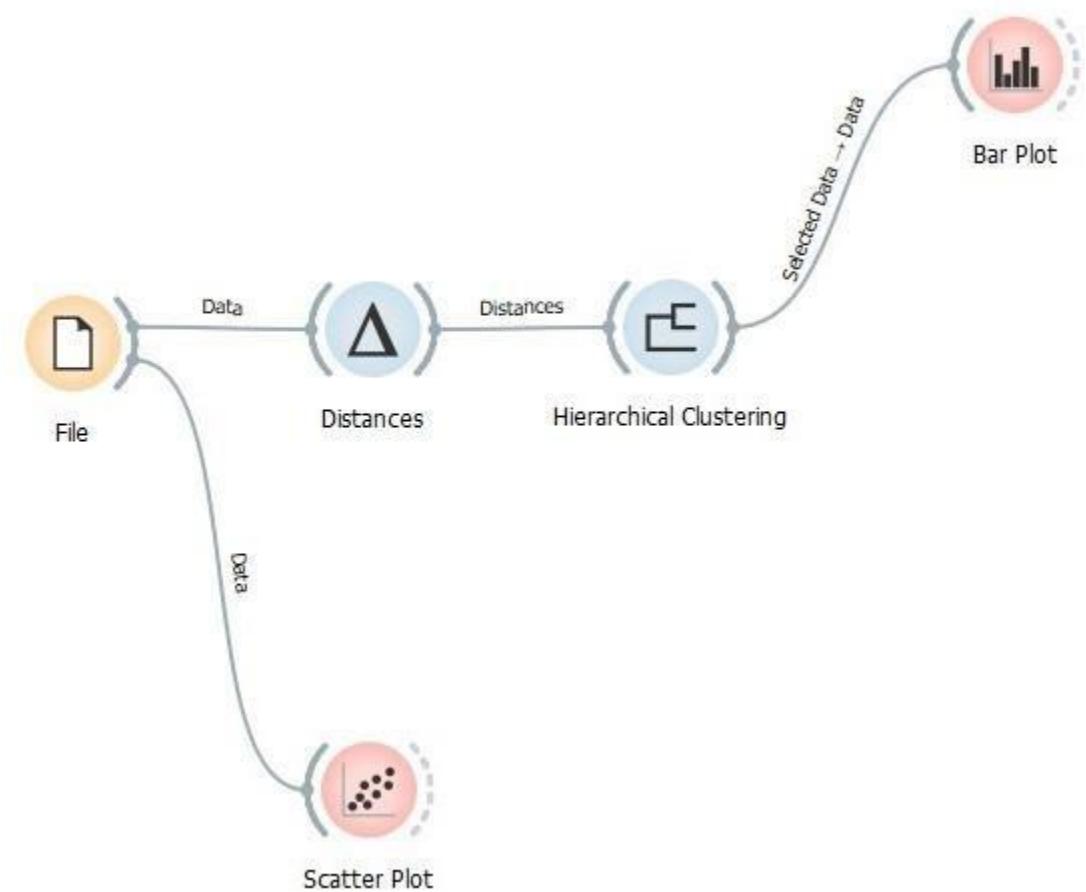


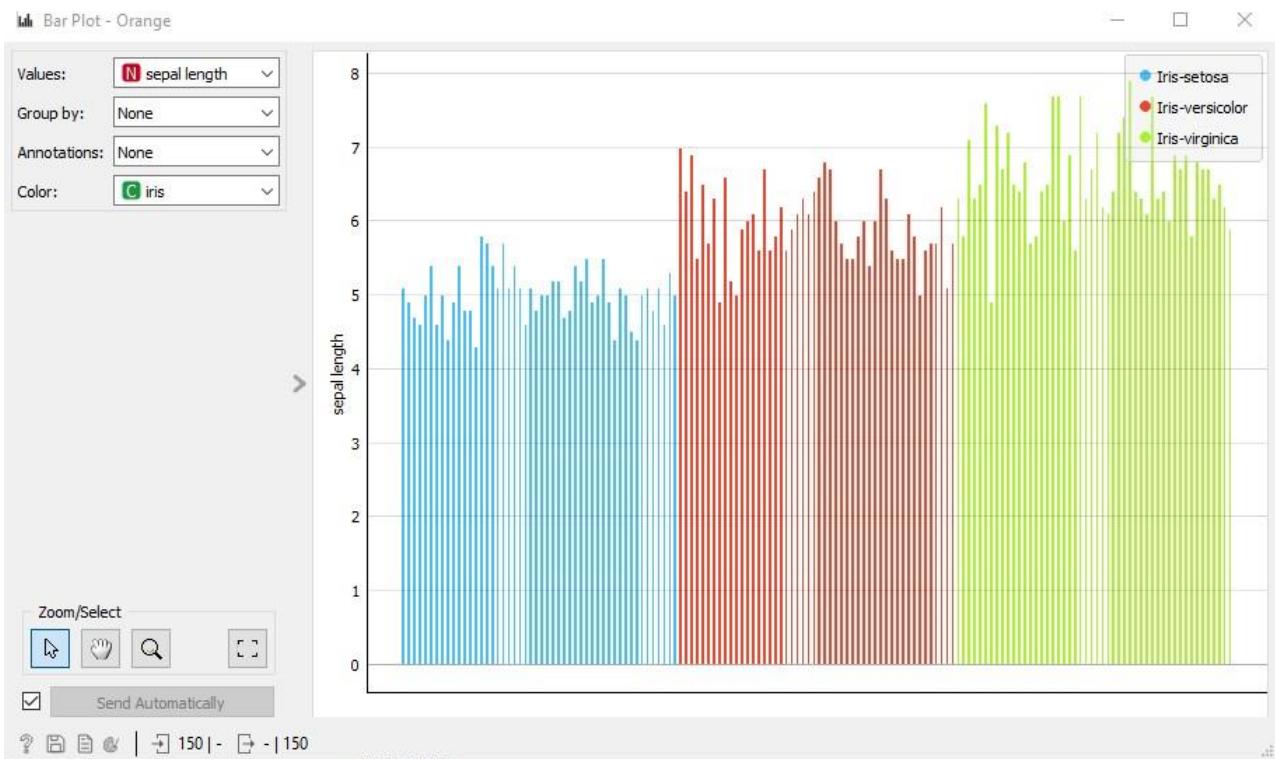


Choose any visualization method of your choice. This example assumes a Bar Plot for the sub-cluster and a Scatter Plot for the source dataset. You can find both of these widgets in the Visualize section. Connect the Bar Plot to the Hierarchical Clustering widget and Scatter Plot to the File widget.

➤





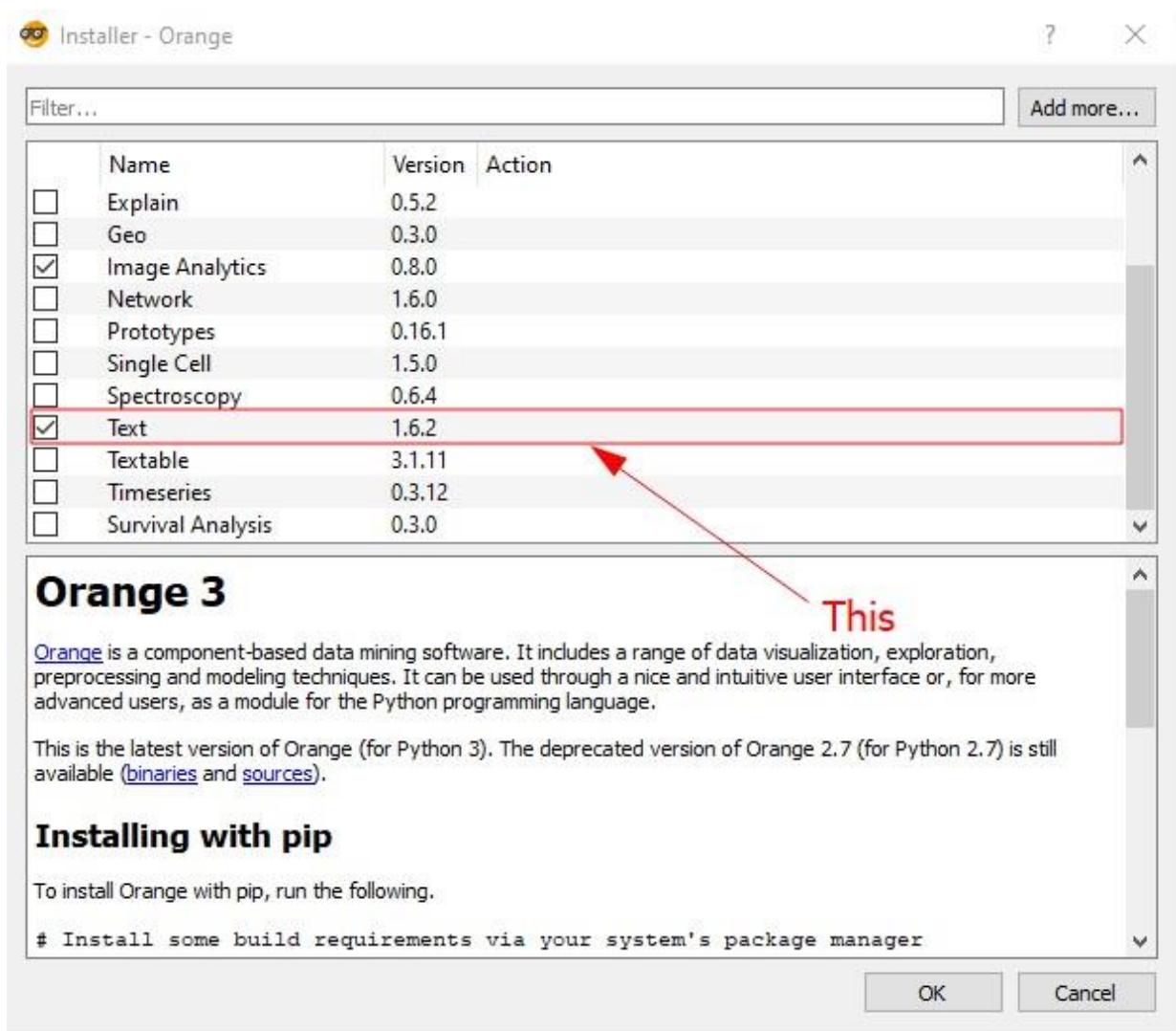


Practical 5

Aim: Text Preprocessing using orange.

Steps:

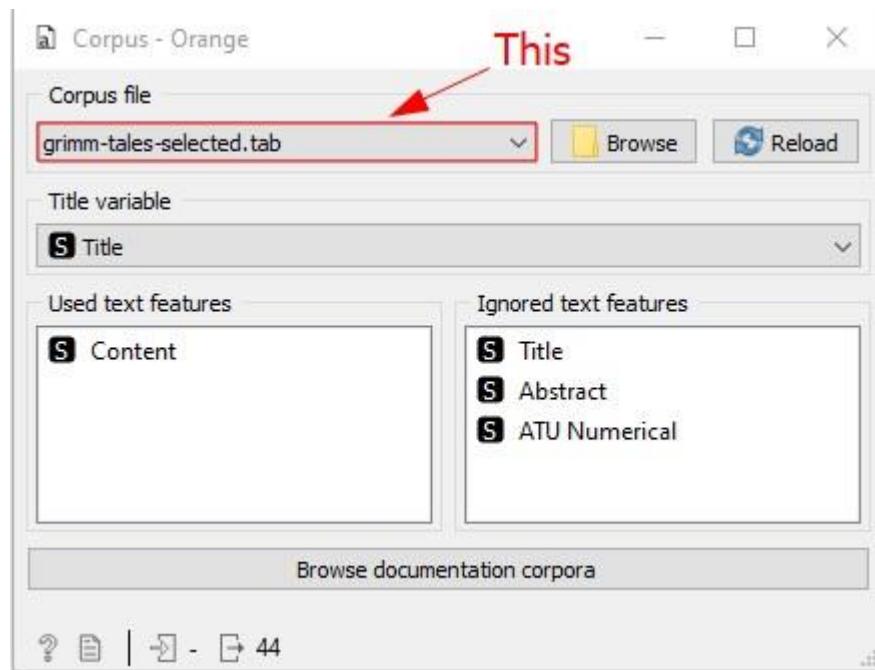
- Before starting, we need to install the Text add-on. Install it by navigating to Options > Add ons.... You will be prompted to restart Orange after the installation completes. If it is already installed, skip this step.



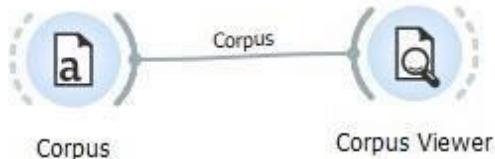
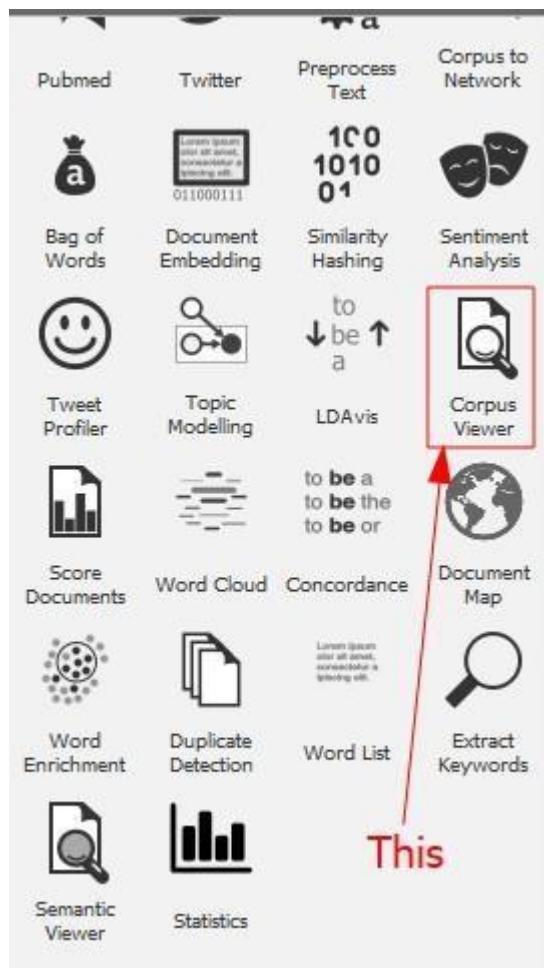
- Drag and drop a Corpus widget to the workspace. It can be found in the newly added Text Mining section.



- Double click the Corpus widget and select the grimm-tales-selected.tab corpus file.



- Drag and drop a Corpus Viewer widget and connect it to the Corpus widget. The Corpus Viewer widget can be found in the Text Mining section.



- Double-clicking the Corpus Viewer allows us to peek through the corpus and also allows us to filter text.

Corpus Viewer - Orange

Info

Tokens: n/a
Types: n/a
Matching documents: 38/44
Matches: 345

Search features

- ATU Topic
- Title
- Abstract
- Content
- ATU Numerical
- ATU Type

Display features

- ATU Topic
- Title
- Abstract
- Content
- ATU Numerical
- ATU Type

Show Tokens & Tags

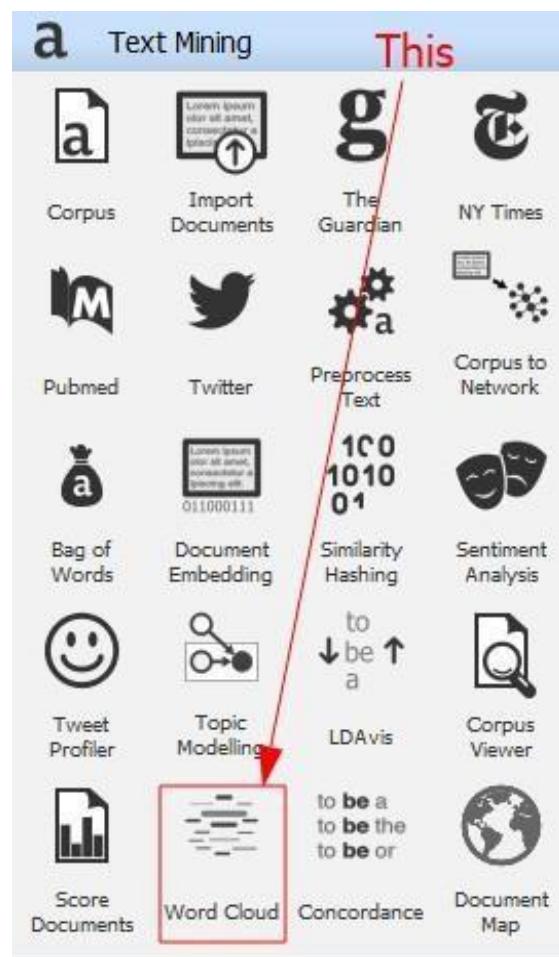
Auto send is on

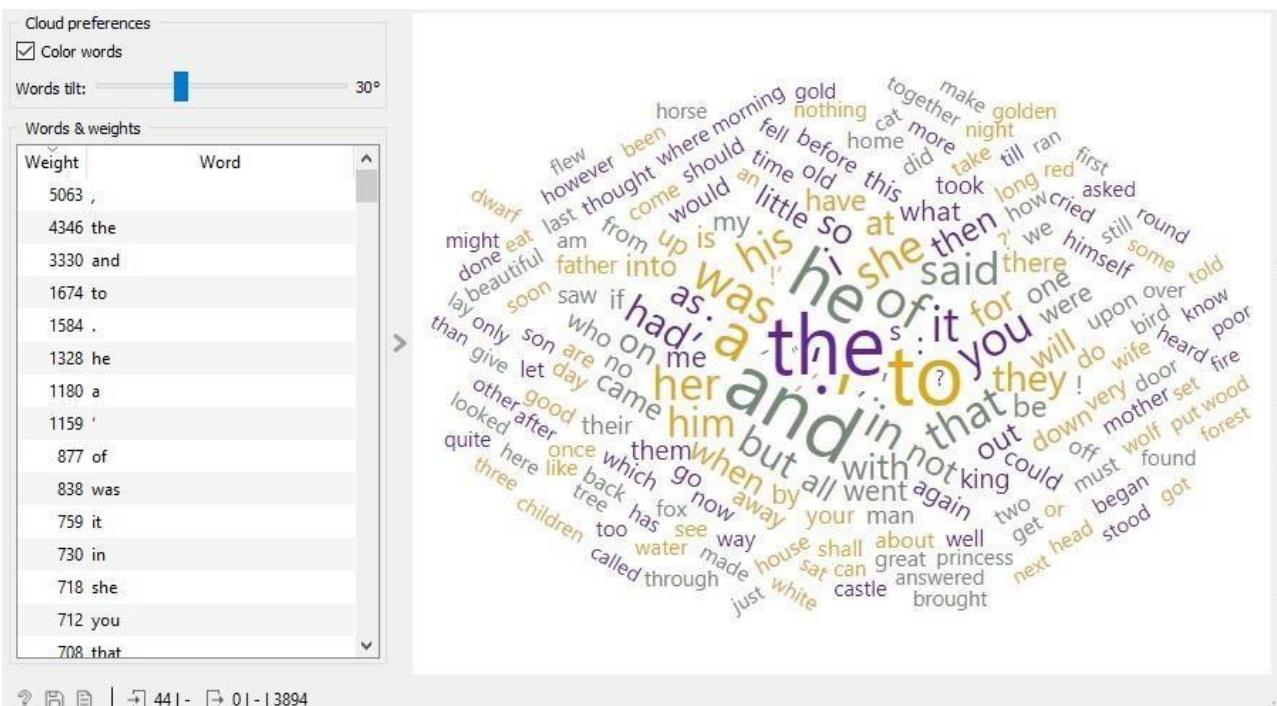
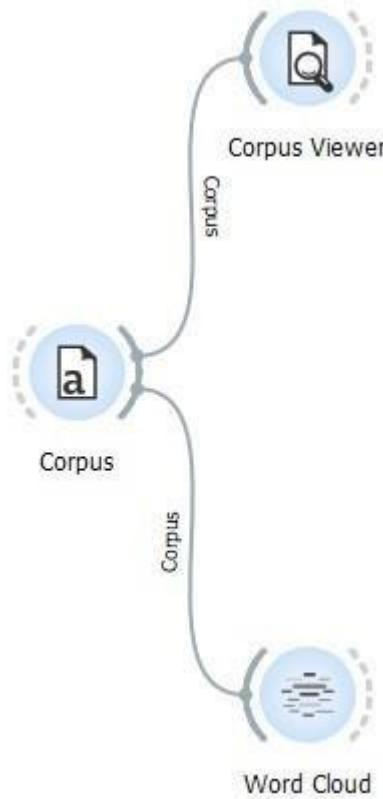
RegExp Filter:

#	Content
1	A Tale About the Boy ...
2	Brier Rose
3	Cat and Mouse in ...
4	Cinderella
5	Hansel and Gretel
6	Jorinda and Jorindel
7	Little Red Riding Hood
8	Mother Holle
9	Old Sultan
10	Pack of Scoundrels
11	Rapunzel
12	Rumpelstiltskin
13	Snow White
14	The Blue Light
15	The Bremen Town

Content: A certain father had two sons, the elder of who was smart and sensible, and could do everything, but the younger was stupid and could neither learn nor understand anything, and when people saw him they said: 'There's a fellow who will give his father some trouble! When anything had to be done, it was always the elder who was forced to do it; but if his father bade him fetch anything when it was late, or in the night-time, and the way led through the churchyard, or any other dismal place, he answered: 'Oh, no father, I'll not go there, it makes me shudder!' for he was afraid. Or when stories were told by the fire at night which made the flesh creep, the listeners sometimes said: 'Oh, it makes us shudder!' The younger sat in a corner and listened with the rest of them, and could not imagine what they could mean. 'They are always saying: "It makes me shudder, it makes me shudder!" It does not make me shudder,' thought he. 'That, too, must be an art of which I understand nothing!' Now it came to pass that his father said to him one day: 'Hearken to me, you fellow in the corner there, you are growing tall and strong, and you too must learn something by which you can earn your bread. Look how your brother

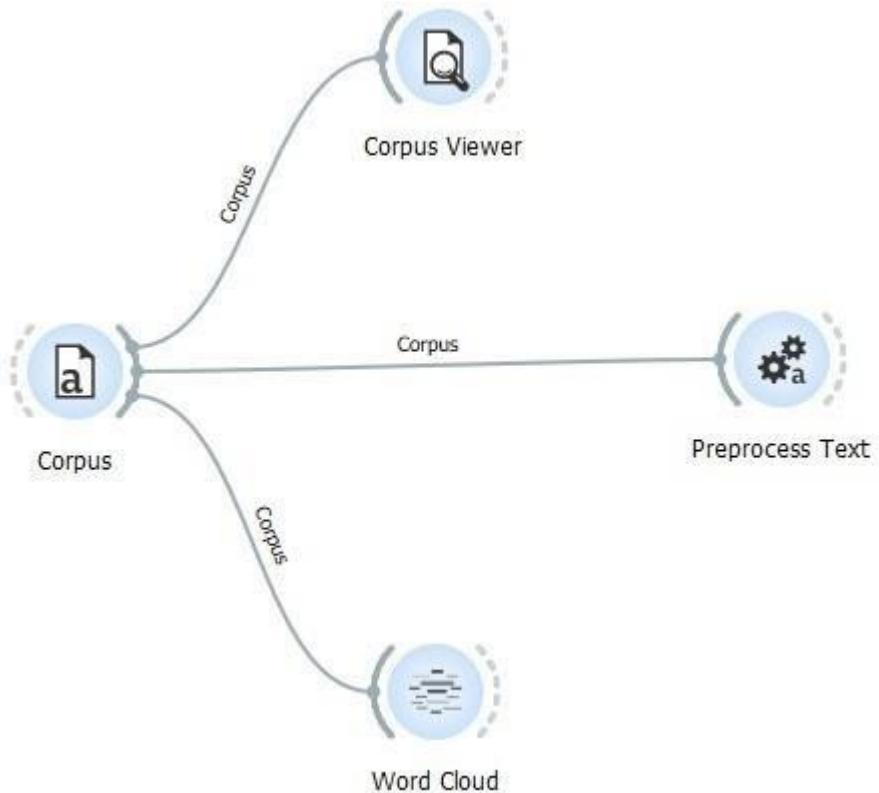
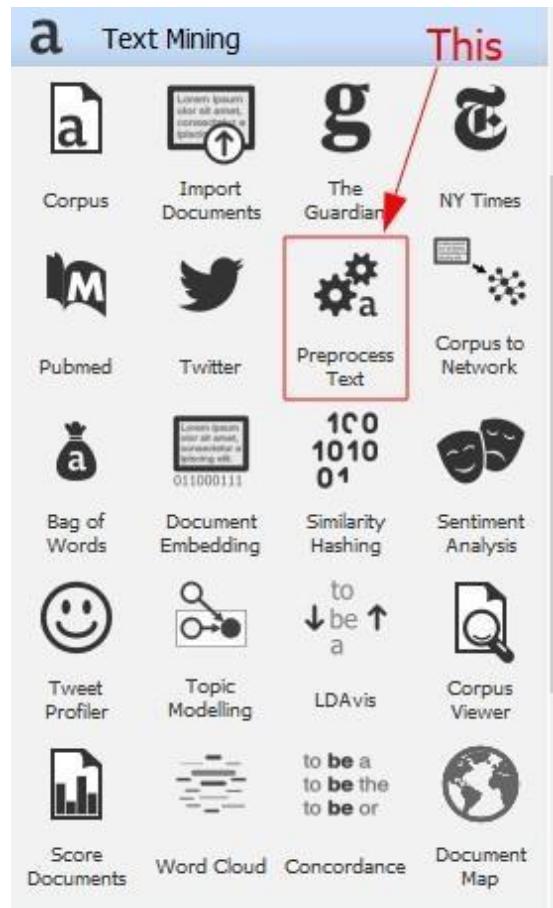
- Another method of visualizing data is though Word Clouds. Drag and drop a Word Cloud widget from the Text Mining section and connect it to the Corpus widget.



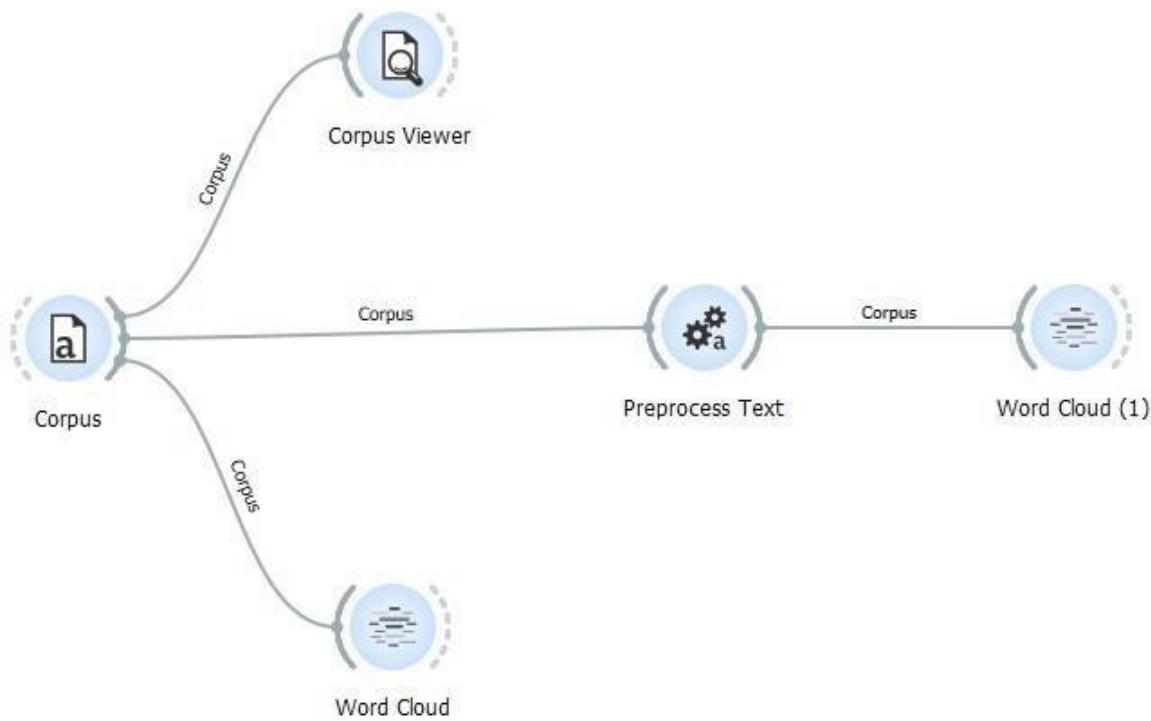


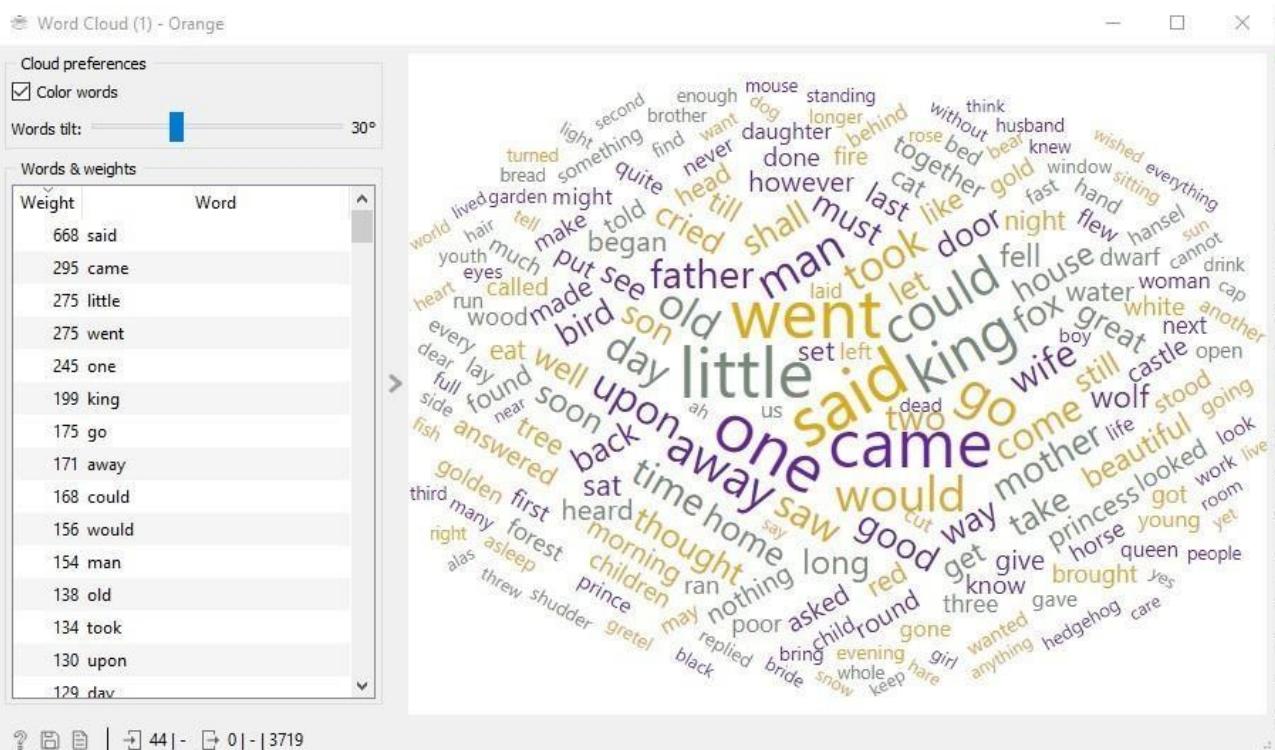
➤ We see that a lot of punctuation marks and uninformative words have made their way into the Word Cloud. In order to eliminate this, we have to use the Preprocess Text widget. Drag and drop a Preprocess

Text widget from the Text Mining section onto the workspace and connect it to the Corpus widget.



➤ We now add another Word Cloud widget to see our updated cloud.





Practical 6

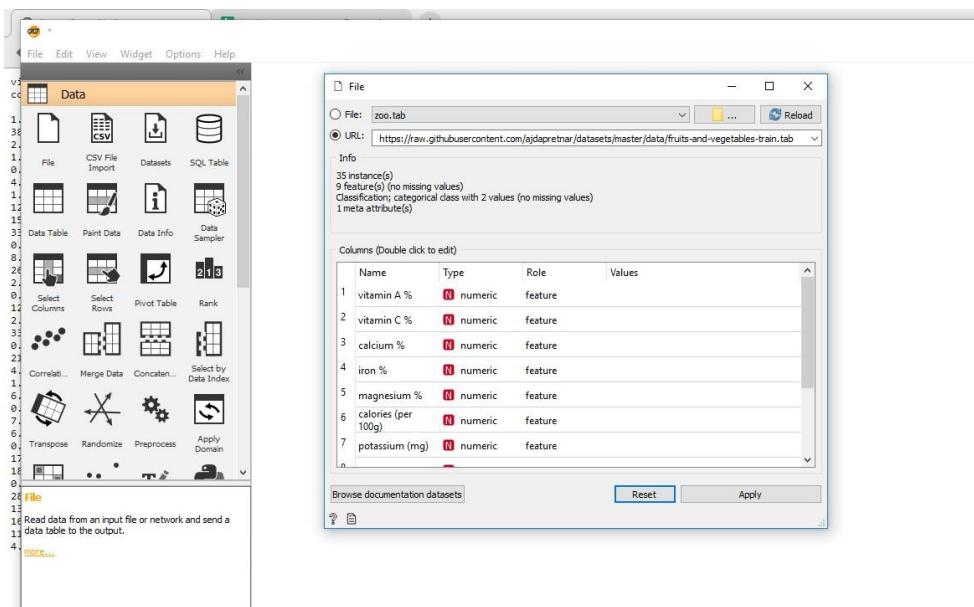
Aim: To predict whether the given dataset is of fruit or vegetable using orange.

Description:

This dataset contain numerous feature which diffrenciate whether the given dataset is of vegetable or fruit. The target variable is classification i.e Is it fruit or vegetable.

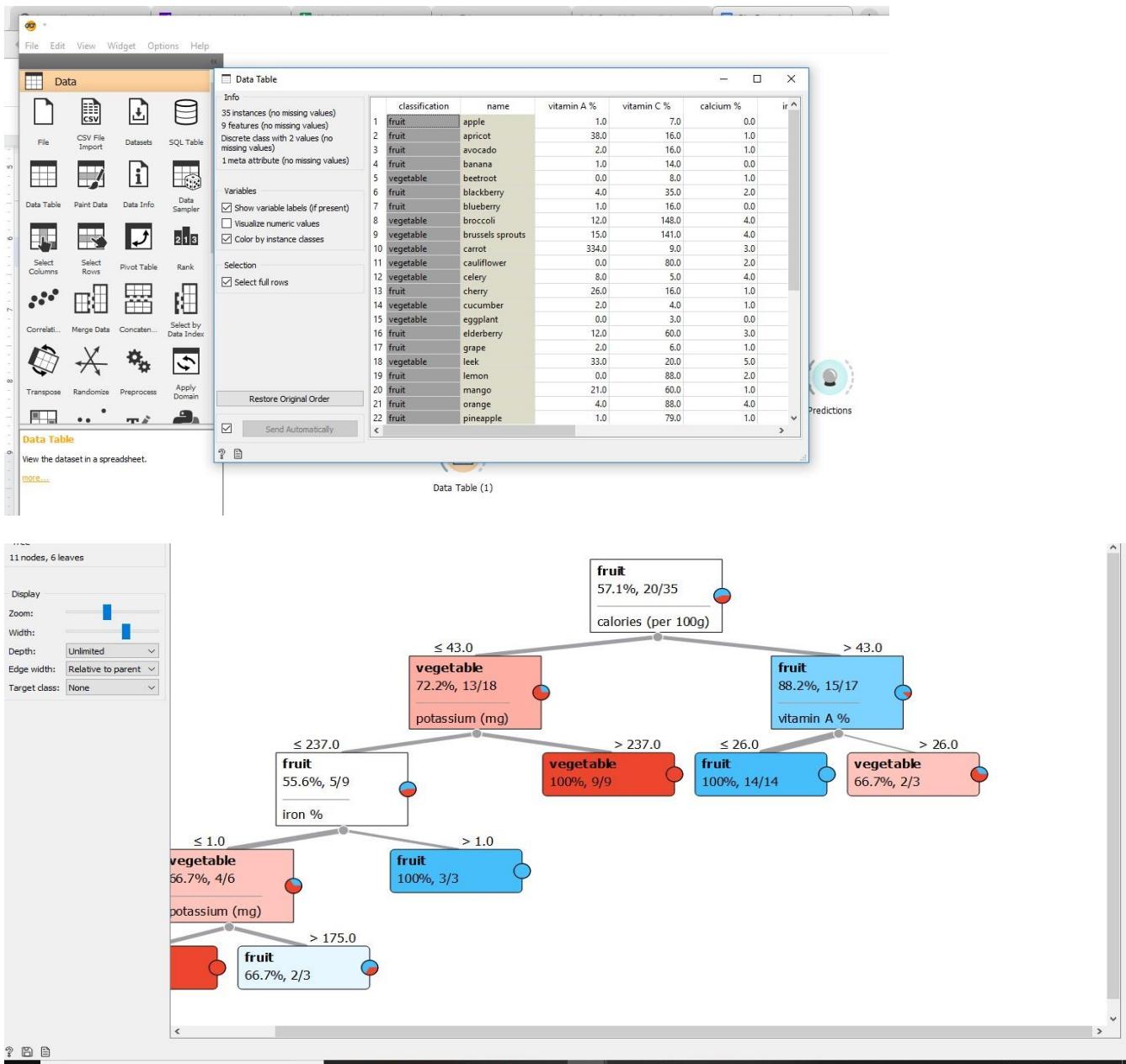
Data selection:

We have given the url of the dataset which contain 35 instances and 9 features of fruit and vegetables.



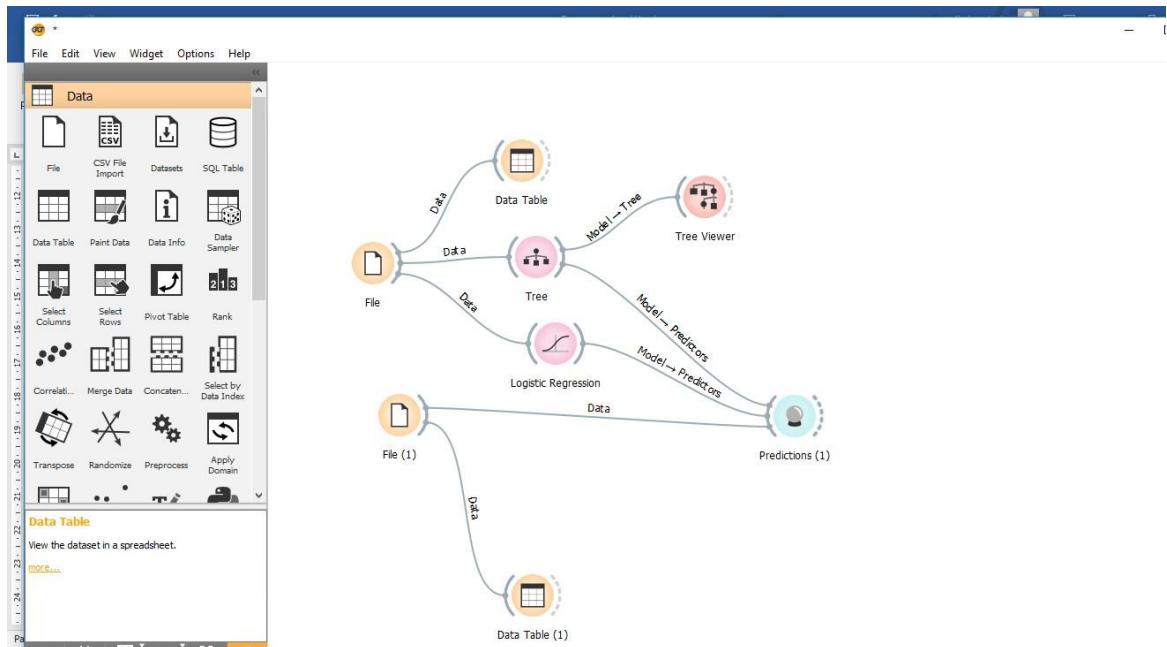
Data visualization:

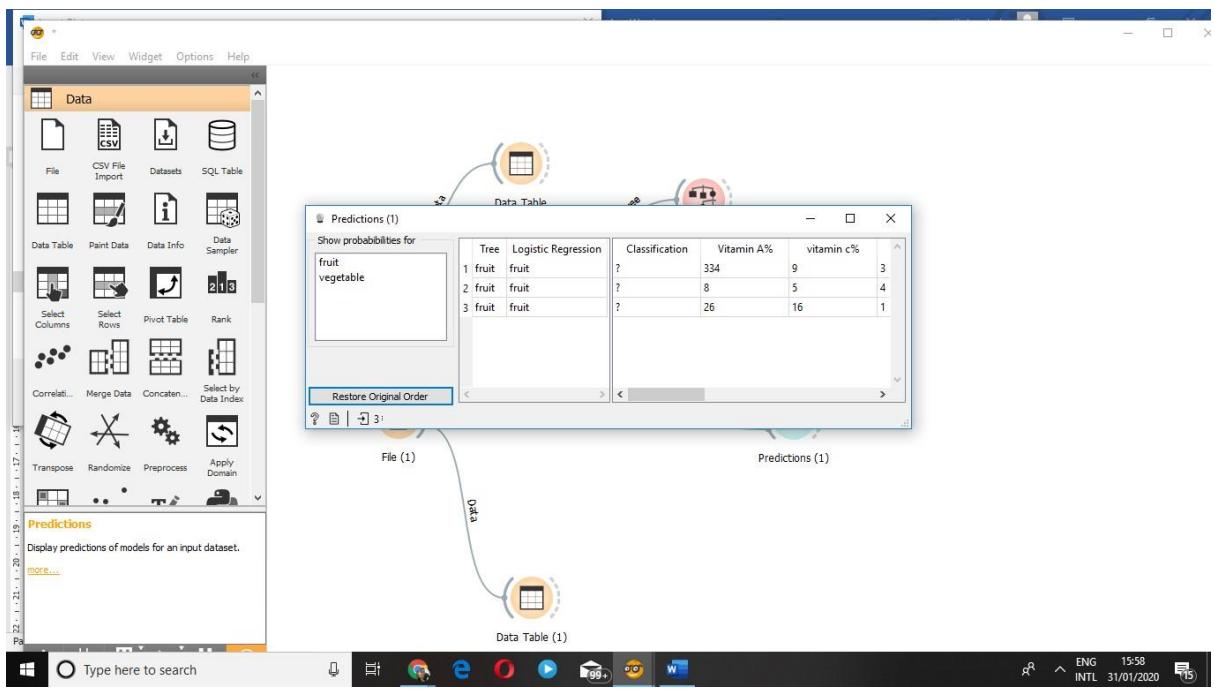
We visualize the data by using data table and classification tree.



Again ,You have to create the dataset of plants which you need to predict and visualize it in data table.

By using prediction widget you need to predict whether the plant is vegetable or fruit .





The given prediction is again checked by logistic regression.

Practical 7

Aim: Predict whether it will rain tomorrow.

Description: This dataset contains daily weather observations from numerous Australian weather stations.

The target variable Rain Tomorrow means: Did it rain the next day?

Yes or No.

Data Selection:

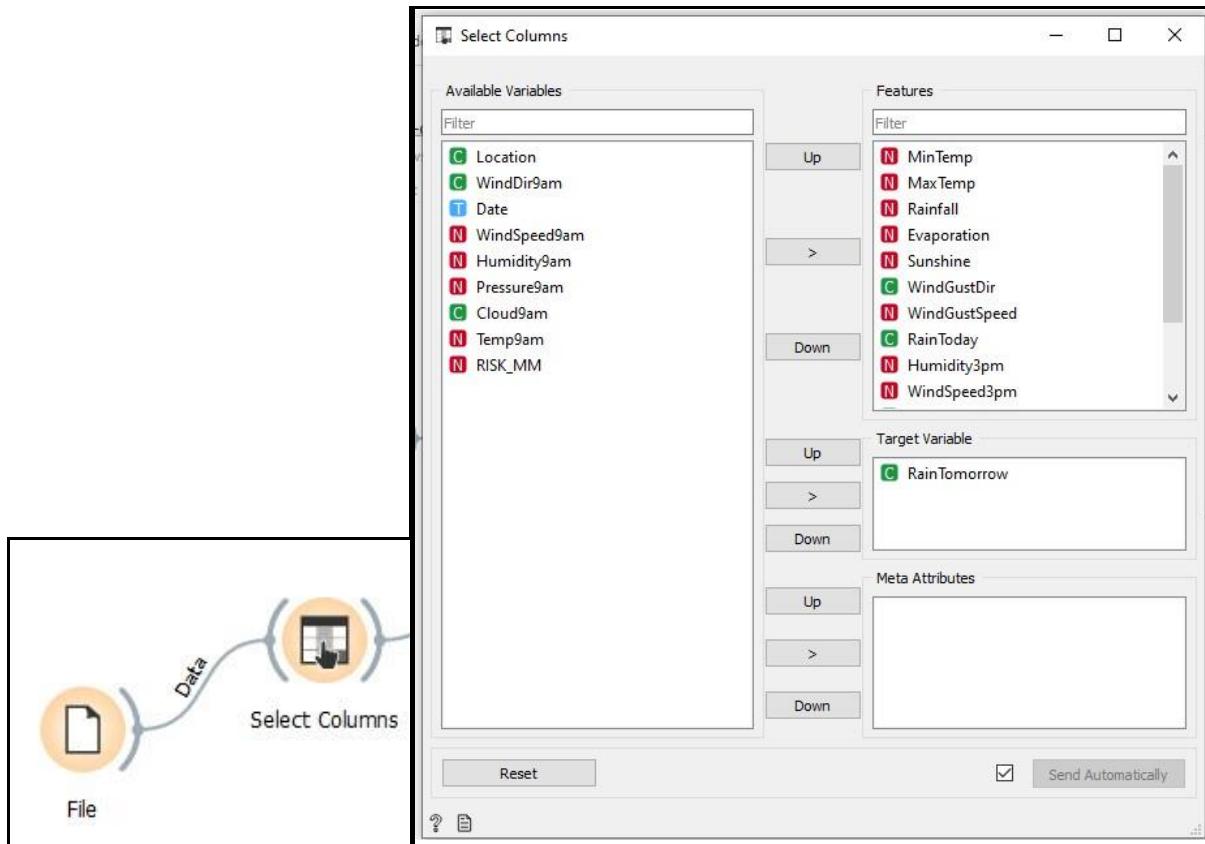
We have downloaded the dataset ([weather dataset](#)) of Australian weather stations which contains about 10 years of daily weather observations from numerous Australian weather stations.

Name	Type	Role	Values
Date	datetime	feature	Adelaide, Albany, Albury, AliceSprings, BadgerysCreek, Ballarat, Bendigo, ...
Location	categorical	feature	F ENF ESE N NF NNE NNE NW S SF
MinTemp	numeric	feature	
MaxTemp	numeric	feature	
Rainfall	numeric	feature	
Evaporation	numeric	feature	
Sunshine	numeric	feature	

Data Cleaning:

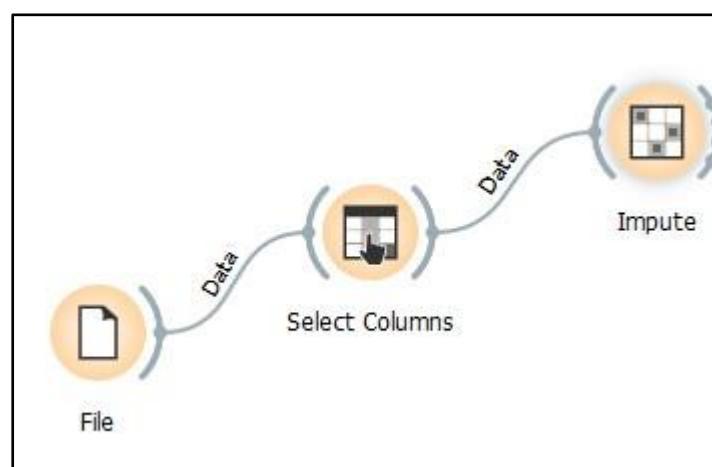
In data cleaning, we will select the required column and remove the rows with missing values as shown below:

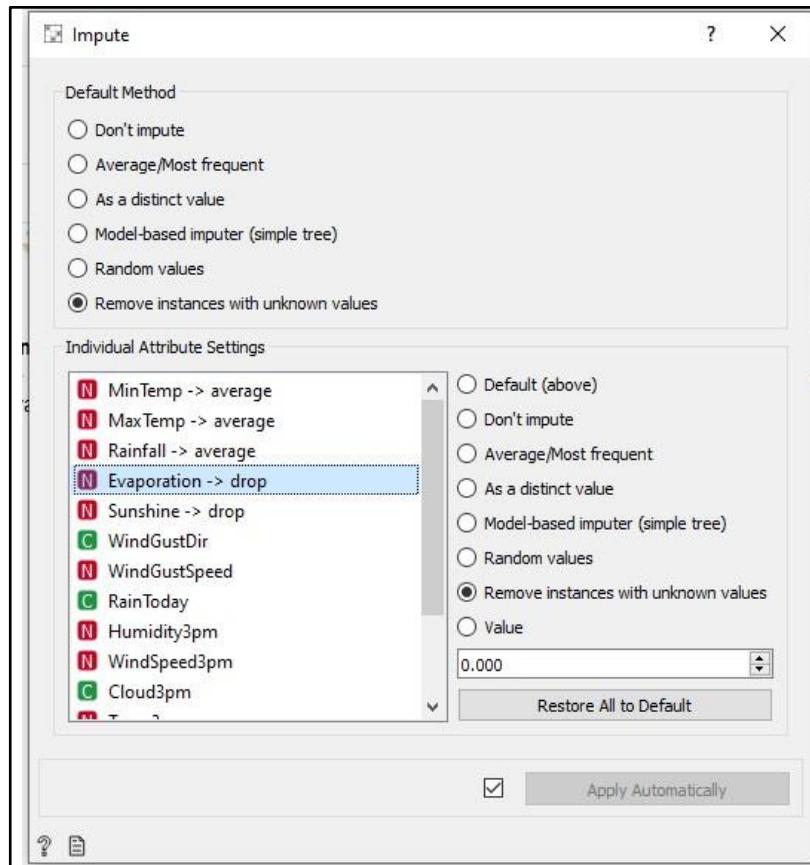
Column Selection



Removing rows with missing values

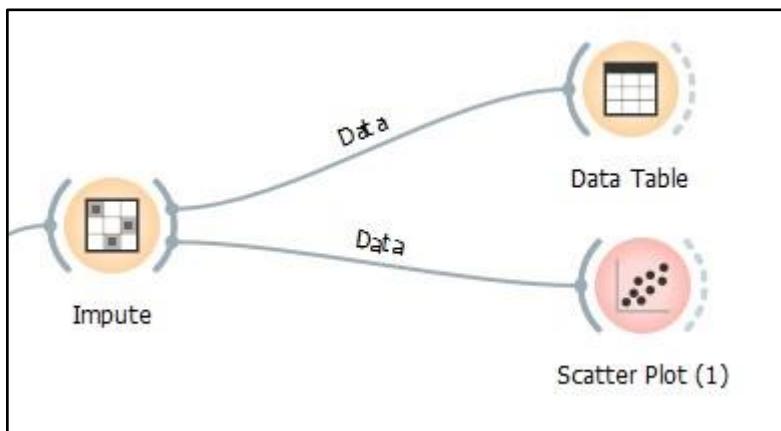
We will use the impute function to remove rows with missing values for columns “Sunshine” and “Evaporation”

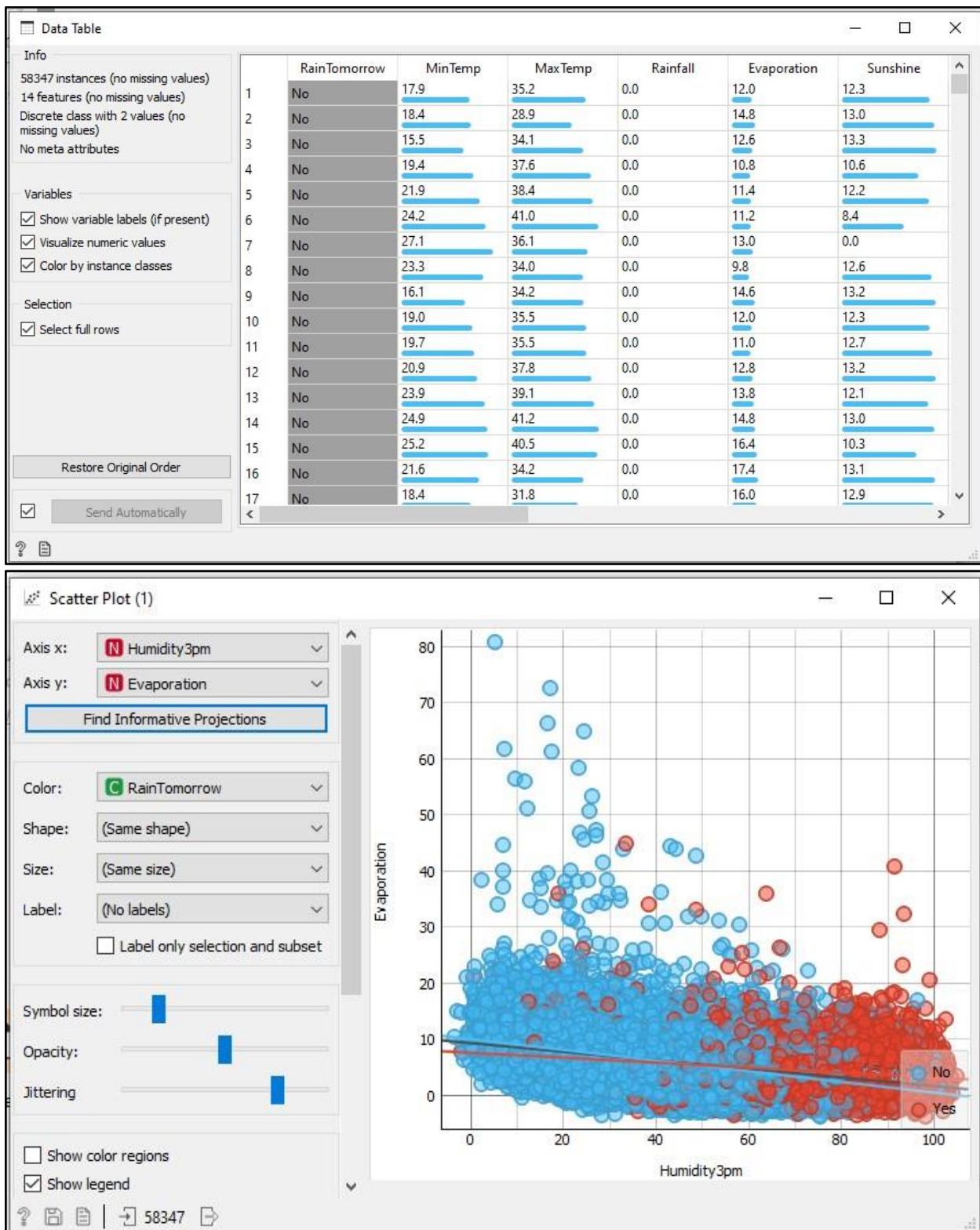




Data Visualization

In this step, we see the reflected data selection in data table. Then, we use scatter plot to visualize the data for better understanding of our dataset.

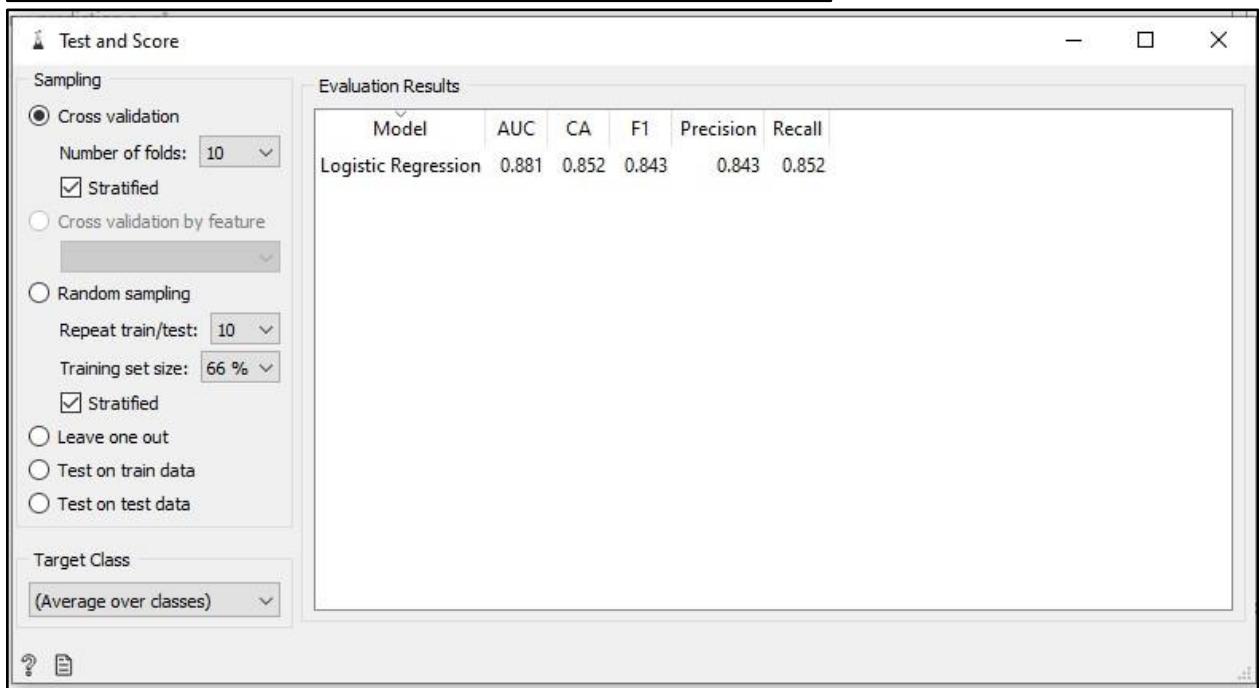
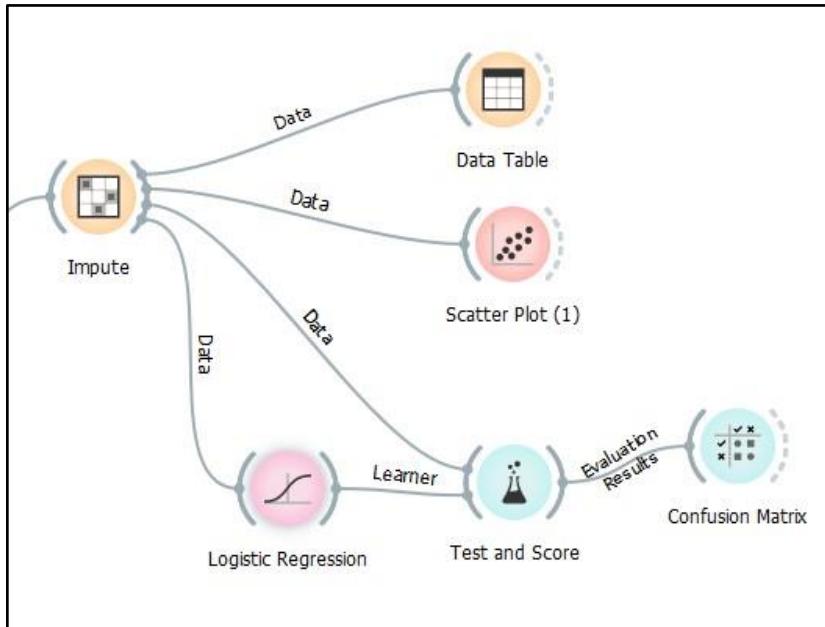


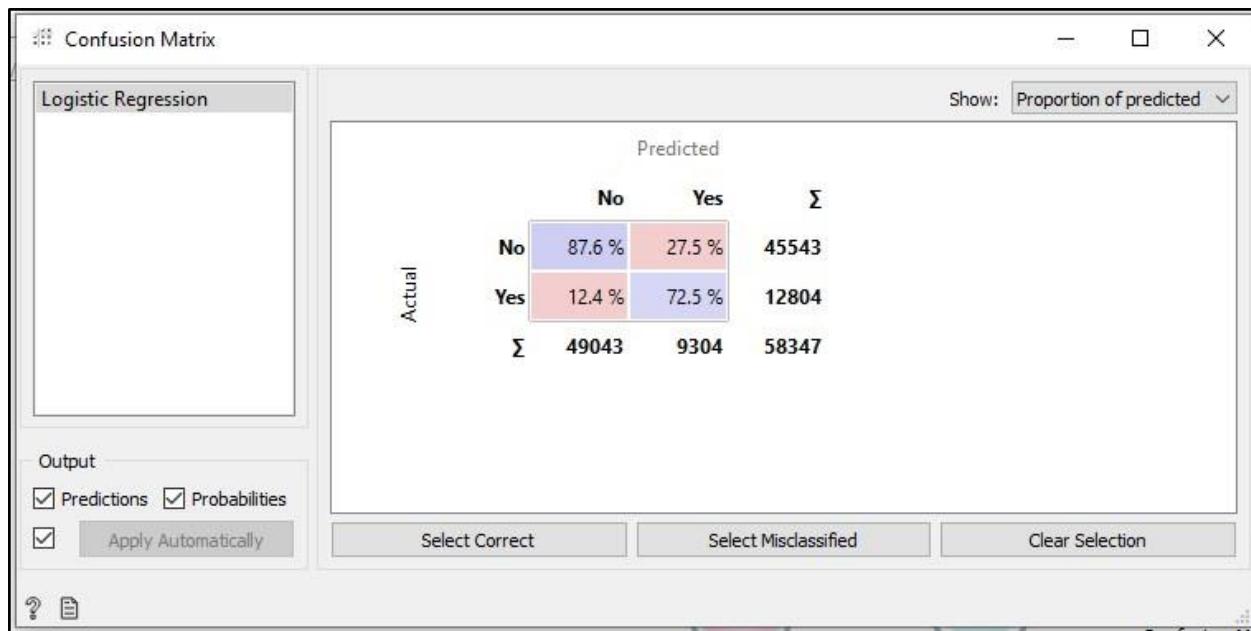


In the above scatter plot we see, as the humidity level increases and evaporation rates are low the chances of rainfall increases (red dots) **Data Modeling**

In this step, we use **Logistic regression** to model our data. Then, we use

“test and score” function to evaluate the performance of our model. Finally, we use “confusion matrix” to understand the prediction.





Practical 8

Aim: Write a java program to Calculate the Alon Matias Szegedy Algorithm for given stream. **Input:**

```
import java.io.*; import
```

```
java.util.*;
```

```
public class AMSA {
```

```
    public static int findCharCount(String stream, char XE, int random, int length) {  
        int countOccurrence = 0;
```

```
        for(int i = random; i < length; i++)  
        {  
            if(stream.charAt(i) == XE)  
            {  
                countOccurrence++;  
            }  
        }
```

```
    return countOccurrence;  
}
```

```
    public static int estimateValue(int XV1, int n) {  
        int expValue;
```

```

expValue = n * (2 * XV1 - 1);
return expValue;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
int n = 15;
String stream = "abcbdacdabdcaab";

int randomValues[] = {3, 8, 13};
char[] XE = new char[3];    int[]
XV = new int[3];    int[] expValue
= new int[3];    int
apprSecondMomentValue;

for(int i = 0; i < randomValues.length; i++)
{
    XE[i] = stream.charAt(randomValues[i] - 1);
}

for(int i = 0; i < randomValues.length; i++)
{
    XV[i] = findCharCount(stream, XE[i], randomValues[i] - 1, n);
}

System.out.println(XE[0] + "=" + XV[0] + " " + XE[1] + "=" + XV[1] + " " + XE[2] +
"=" + XV[2]);

for(int i = 0; i < randomValues.length; i++)
{
    expValue[i] = estimateValue(XV[i], n);
}

for(int i = 0; i < randomValues.length; i++)
{
}

```

```
        System.out.println("Expected value for "+XE[i]+" is :: "+expValue[i]);  
    }  
  
    apprSecondMomentValue = Arrays.stream(expValue).sum() / 3;  
    System.out.println("Second moment is:" + apprSecondMomentValue);  
}  
}
```

Output:

```
[Running] cd "c:\Users\USER\Downloads\" && javac AMSA.java && java AMSA  
c=3 d=2 a=2  
Expected value for c is :: 75  
Expected value for d is :: 45  
Expected value for a is :: 45  
Second moment is:55  
  
[Done] exited with code=0 in 18.944 seconds
```

Practical 9

Aim: Write a Program to Construct different types of K-shingles for a given document

Source code: require("tm")

```
kshingle<-function(){
  k<- as.integer(readline("Enter a value for k - 1"))

  u1<- readLines("BIBD_1.txt")

  shingle<-i<-0
  while(i<nchar(u1)-k+1)
  {
    shingle[i]<-substr(u1,i,i+k)
    print(shingle[i])

    i<-i+1
  }
}

if(interactive())kshingle()
```

Output:

```

> require("tm")
>
> kshingle<-function(){
+   k<- as.integer(readline("Enter a value for k - 1"))
+   u1<- readLines("BIBD1.txt")
+
+   shingle<-i<-0
+   while(i<nchar(u1)-k+1)
+   {
+     shingle[i]<-substr(u1,i,i+k)
+     print(shingle[i])
+
+     i<-i+1
+   }
+ }
>
> if(interactive())kshingle()
Enter a value for k - 12
character(0)
[1] "Lor"
[1] "ore"
[1] "rem"
[1] "em "
[1] "m i"
[1] " ip"
[1] "ips"
[1] "psu"
[1] "sum"
[1] "um "
[1] "m d"
[1] " do"
[1] "dol"
[1] "olo"
[1] "lor"
[1] "or "
[1] "r s"
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[1] "ius"
[1] "usm"
[1] "smo"
[1] "mod"
[1] "od "
[1] "d t"
[1] "te"
[1] "tem"
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[1] "mpo"
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[1] "or "
[1] "r i"
[1] " in"
[1] "inc"
[1] "nci"
[1] "cid"
[1] "idi"
[1] "did"
[1] "idu"
[1] "dun"
[1] "unt"
[1] "nt "
[1] "t u"
[1] "ut"
[1] "ut "
[1] "t l"
[1] " la"

```

[1] "lab"	[1] "ad"	[1] "ati"	[1] "x e"	[1] "e d"	[1] "vel"
[1] "abo"	[1] "ad "	[1] "tio"	[1] "ea"	[1] "do"	[1] "eli"
[1] "bor"	[1] "d m"	[1] "ion"	[1] "ea "	[1] "dol"	[1] "lit"
[1] "ore"	[1] "mi"	[1] "on "	[1] "a c"	[1] "olo"	[1] "it "
[1] "re "	[1] "min"	[1] "n u"	[1] "co"	[1] "lor"	[1] "t e"
[1] "e e"	[1] "ini"	[1] "ul"	[1] "com"	[1] "or "	[1] "es"
[1] "et"	[1] "nim"	[1] "ull"	[1] "omm"	[1] "r i"	[1] "ess"
[1] "et "	[1] "im "	[1] "lla"	[1] "mmo"	[1] "in"	[1] "sse"
[1] "t d"	[1] "m v"	[1] "lam"	[1] "mod"	[1] "in "	[1] "se "
[1] "do"	[1] "ve"	[1] "amc"	[1] "odo"	[1] "n r"	[1] "e c"
[1] "dol"	[1] "ven"	[1] "mco"	[1] "do "	[1] "re"	[1] "ci"
[1] "olo"	[1] "eni"	[1] "co "	[1] "o c"	[1] "rep"	[1] "cil"
[1] "lor"	[1] "nia"	[1] "o l"	[1] "co"	[1] "epr"	[1] "ill"
[1] "ore"	[1] "iam"	[1] "la"	[1] "con"	[1] "pre"	[1] "llu"
[1] "re "	[1] "am,"	[1] "lab"	[1] "ons"	[1] "reh"	[1] "lum"
[1] "e m"	[1] "m, "	[1] "abo"	[1] "nse"	[1] "ehe"	[1] "um "
[1] "ma"	[1] ", q"	[1] "bor"	[1] "seq"	[1] "hen"	[1] "m d"
[1] "mag"	[1] "qu"	[1] "ori"	[1] "equ"	[1] "end"	[1] "do"
[1] "agn"	[1] "qui"	[1] "ris"	[1] "qua"	[1] "nde"	[1] "dol"
[1] "gna"	[1] "uis"	[1] "is "	[1] "uat"	[1] "der"	[1] "olo"
[1] "na "	[1] "is "	[1] "s n"	[1] "at."	[1] "eri"	[1] "lor"
[1] "a a"	[1] "s n"	[1] "ni"	[1] "t. "	[1] "rit"	[1] "ore"
[1] "al"	[1] "no"	[1] "nis"	[1] ". D"	[1] "it "	[1] "re "
[1] "ali"	[1] "nos"	[1] "isi"	[1] "Du"	[1] "t i"	[1] "e e"
[1] "liq"	[1] "ost"	[1] "si "	[1] "Dui"	[1] "in"	[1] "eu"
[1] "iqu"	[1] "str"	[1] "i u"	[1] "uis"	[1] "in "	[1] "eu "
[1] "qua"	[1] "tru"	[1] "ut"	[1] "is "	[1] "n v"	[1] "u f"
[1] "ua."	[1] "rud"	[1] "ut "	[1] "s a"	[1] "vo"	[1] "fu"
[1] "a. "	[1] "ud "	[1] "t a"	[1] "au"	[1] "vol"	[1] "fug"
[1] ". u"	[1] "d e"	[1] "al"	[1] "aut"	[1] "olu"	[1] "ugi"
[1] "ut"	[1] "ex"	[1] "ali"	[1] "ute"	[1] "lup"	[1] "gia"
[1] "ut "	[1] "exe"	[1] "liq"	[1] "te "	[1] "upt"	[1] "iat"
[1] "t e"	[1] "xer"	[1] "iqu"	[1] "e i"	[1] "pta"	[1] "at "
[1] "en"	[1] "erc"	[1] "qui"	[1] "ir"	[1] "tat"	[1] "t n"
[1] "eni"	[1] "rci"	[1] "uip"	[1] "iru"	[1] "ate"	[1] "nu"
[1] "nim"	[1] "cit"	[1] "ip "	[1] "rur"	[1] "te "	[1] "nul"
[1] "im "	[1] "ita"	[1] "p e"	[1] "ure"	[1] "e v"	[1] "ull"
[1] "m a"	[1] "tat"	[1] " ex"	[1] "re "	[1] "ve"	[1] "lla"

```

[1] "la "
[1] "a p"
[1] " pa"
[1] "par"
[1] "ari"
[1] "ria"
[1] "iat"
[1] "atu"
[1] "tur"
[1] "ur."
[1] "r."
[1] ". E"
[1] " Ex"
[1] "Exc"
[1] "xce"
[1] "cep"
[1] "ept"
[1] "pte"
[1] "teu"
[1] "eur"
[1] "ur "
[1] "r s"
[1] " si"
[1] "sin"
[1] "int"
[1] "nt "
[1] "t o"
[1] " oc"
[1] "occ"
[1] "cca"
[1] "cae"
[1] "aec"
[1] "eca"
[1] "cat"
[1] "at "
[1] "t c"
[1] " cu"
[1] "cup"
[1] " la"
[1] "lab"
[1] "abo"
[1] "bor"
[1] "oru"
[1] "rum"
[1] "um."
[1] "upi"
[1] "pid"
[1] "ida"
[1] "dat"
[1] "ata"
[1] "tat"
[1] "at "
[1] "t n"
[1] " no"
[1] "non"
[1] "on "
[1] "n p"
[1] " pr"
[1] "pro"
[1] "roi"
[1] "oid"
[1] "ide"
[1] "den"
[1] "ent"
[1] "nt,"
[1] "t, "
[1] ", s"
[1] " su"
[1] "sun"
[1] "unt"
[1] "nt "
[1] "t i"
[1] " in"
[1] "in "
[1] "n c"
[1] " cu"
[1] "cul"
[1] "ulp"
[1] "lpa"
[1] "pa "
[1] "a q"
[1] " qu"
[1] "qui"
[1] "ui "
[1] "i o"
[1] " of"
[1] "off"
[1] "ffi"
[1] "fic"
[1] "ici"
[1] "cia"
[1] "ia "
[1] "a d"
[1] " de"
[1] "des"
[1] "ese"
[1] "ser"
[1] "eru"
[1] "run"
[1] "unt"
[1] "nt "
[1] "t m"
[1] " mo"
[1] "mol"
[1] "oll"
[1] "lli"
[1] "lit"
[1] "it "
[1] "t a"
[1] " an"
[1] "ani"
[1] "nim"
[1] "im "
[1] "m i"
[1] "id"
[1] "id "
[1] "d e"
[1] " es"
[1] "est"
[1] "st "
[1] "t l"

Warning message:
In readLines("BIBD1.txt") : incomplete final line found on 'BIBD1.txt'
> |

```

Practical 10

Aim: Write a program for measuring similarity among documents and detecting passages which have been reused.

Installation of required packages before executing program:-

```
install.packages("tm") require("tm")
install.packages("ggplot2") install.packages("textreuse")
install.packages("devtools")
```

Source Code a:- require("tm")

```
my.corpus<-Corpus(DirSource("files"))
my.corpus<-tm_map(my.corpus,removeWords,stopWords("english"))
my.tdm<-TermDocumentMatrix(my.corpus)
#inspect(my.tdm) my.dtm<-
DocumentTermMatrix(my.corpus,control=list(weighting=weightTfIdf,stopw
ords=TRUE)) #inspect(my.dtm)
my.df<-as.data.frame(inspect(my.tdm)) my.df.scale<-scale(my.df)
d<-dist(my.df.scale,method = "euclidean")
fit<-hclust(d,method = "ward.D") plot(fit)
```

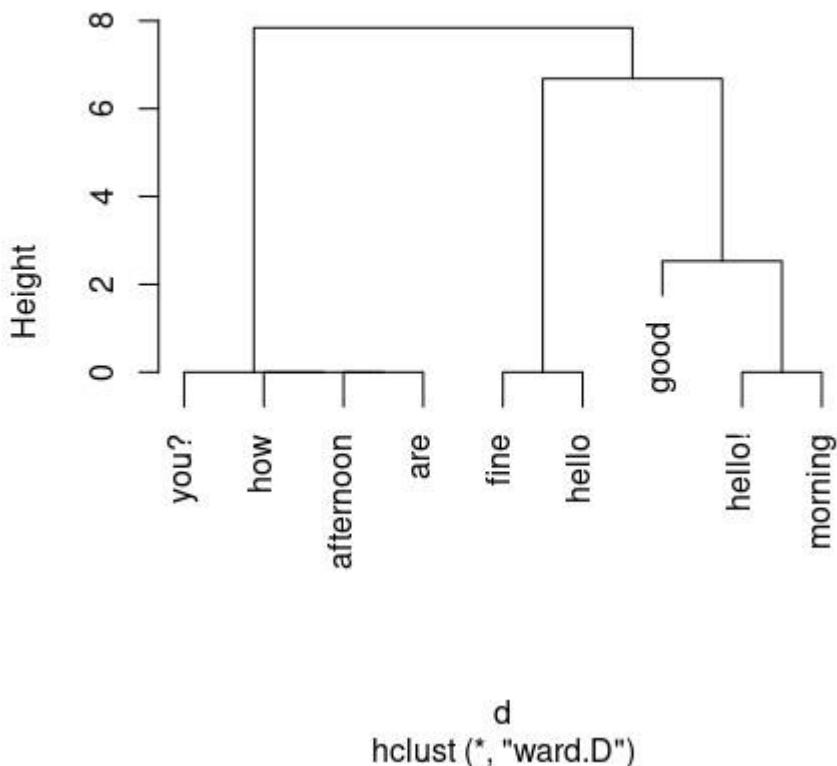
Output:

```

<<TermDocumentMatrix (terms: 9, documents: 3)>>
Non-/sparse entries: 10/17
Sparsity : 63%
Maximal term length: 9
Weighting : term frequency (tf)
Sample :
    Docs
Terms   file1.txt file2.txt file3.txt
afternoon 0 0 1
are 0 0 1
fine 0 1 0
good 1 0 1
hello 0 1 0
hello! 1 0 0
how 0 0 1
morning 1 0 0
you? 0 0 1
> my.df.scale<-scale(my.df)
> d<-dist(my.df.scale,method = "euclidean")
> fit<-hclust(d,method = "ward.D")
> plot(fit)
>

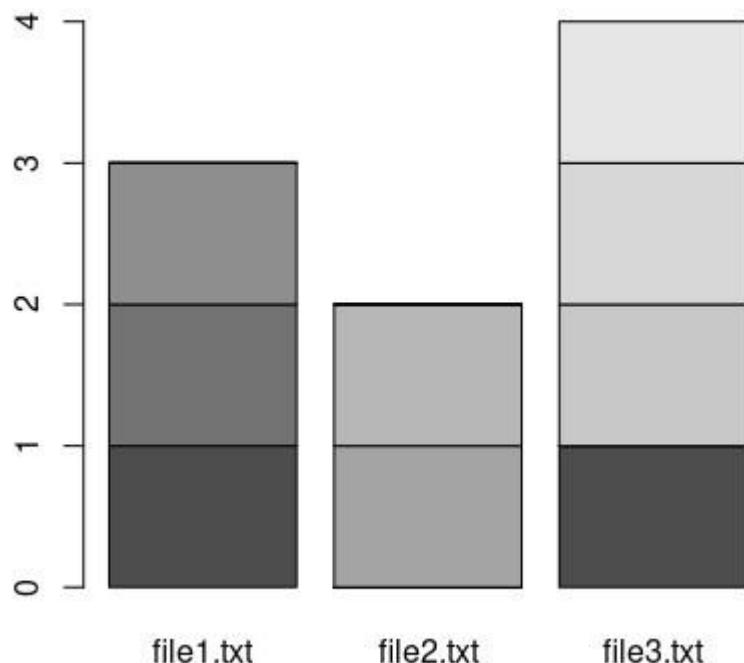
```

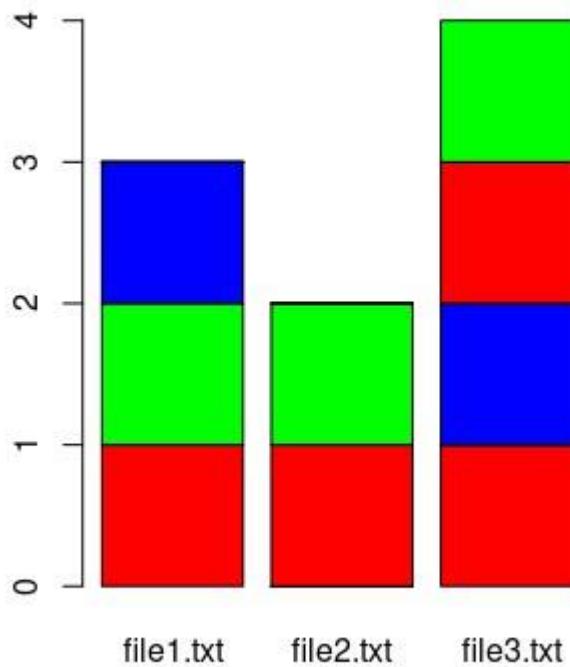
Cluster Dendrogram



```
Source code b (using bar plot with and without color):- my.corpus<-
Corpus(DirSource("/cloud/project/files"))
my.corpus<-
tm_map(my.corpus,removeWords,stopwords("english"))
my.tdm<-
TermDocumentMatrix(my.corpus)
inspect(my.tdm)
my.df<-as.data.frame(inspect(my.tdm))
barplot(as.matrix(my.tdm))
#barplot(as.matrix(my.tdm),col=color)
barplot(as.matrix(my.tdm),col= c("Red","Green","Blue"))
```

Output:





Source code c (using minhash and jaccard similarity):- library("textreuse")

Source Code

```

minhash <- minhash_generator(200, seed = 235)
ats <- TextReuseCorpus(dir = "files", tokenizer = tokenize_ngrams, n = 5,
minhash_func = minhash)

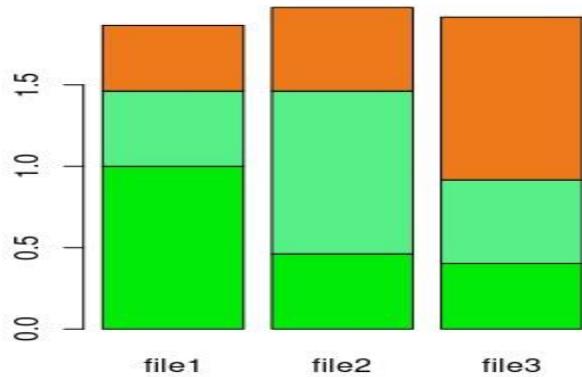
buckets <- lsh(ats, bands = 50, progress = interactive())
candidates <- lsh_candidates(buckets)
scores <- lsh_compare(candidates, ats, jaccard_similarity, progress = F)
scores

barplot(as.matrix(scores), col = c("#00eb07", "#57ef87", "#ed791a",
"#5e5fff", "#1cf1c6", "#5e035b"))

```

Output:

```
# A tibble: 3 × 3
  a      b      score
  <chr> <chr> <dbl>
1 file1 file2 0.462
2 file1 file3 0.403
3 file2 file3 0.513
```



Practical 11

Aim: Write a java Program to demonstrate the k-moments for zeroth, first and second moments

Input:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

class KMoments
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int n = 15;
        String stream[] =
        {"a","b","c","b","d","a","c","d","a","b","d","c","a","a","b"};
        int zerothMoment = 0, firstMoment = 0, secondMoment = 0, count = 1, flag = 0;
        ArrayList<Integer> arrayList = new ArrayList();

        for(String character : stream)
        {
            System.out.print(character + "\t\t\t");
        }
        System.out.println();
        Arrays.sort(stream);

        for(int i = 1; i < n; i++)
        {
            if(stream[i] == stream[i - 1])
                count++;
            else
            {
                arrayList.add(count);           count =
                1;
            }
        }
        arrayList.add(count);
    }

    System.out.println("Zeroth moment:\t\t\t" + zerothMoment);
}
```

