

# Gensim

Topic modelling for humans

# Einleitung

- ▶ Gensim ist eine Bibliothek für Python
  - ▶ semantische analyse von Texten
  - ▶ suche nach Dokumenten mit semantischer Ähnlichkeit zur Anfrage

# Philosophie

- ▶ Große Dokumenten Corpora sind ein Problem bezüglich ihrer Größe im Arbeitsspeicher
- ▶ Ziel: Gensim versucht alle Operationen möglichst Ressourcen schonend für den Rechner zu gestalten
- ▶ Große Datenstrukturen werden als stream verwaltet
- ▶ Aufwendige Transformationen werden komprimiert abgespeichert
- ▶ vom der Datei bei Bedarf wieder gelesen

# Gensim API

- ▶ Webseite
- ▶ Außerdem komplett über die Python help pages einsehbar

```
python
import gensim
help(gensim)           # Bibliotheksbeschreibung
help(gensim.corpora)   # Modulbeschreibung
help(gensim.corpora.Mmcorpus) # Klassenbeschreibung
...
```

# help(gensim)

## DESCRIPTION

This package contains interfaces and functionality to compute pair-wise document similarities within a corpus of documents.

## PACKAGE CONTENTS

- corpora (package)
- models (package)
- parsing (package)
- scripts (package)
- similarities (package)
- summarization (package)
- ...

## getting started

- ▶ Datei access

```
with open(filename, mode="r") as filestream:  
    doc = filestream.readlines()
```

- ▶ Input: *Bag of words*

```
[[word_1, word_2, ..., word_n], # first document  
 [word_1, word_2, ..., word_m]  # ...  
 ...  
 [word_1, word_2, ..., word_x]] # last document
```

- ▶ Gensim überlässt das Filemapping dem Programmierer

```
filemapping = dict(enumerate(files))  
{i_1 : filename_1,  
 ...  
 i_n : filename_n}
```

# Dictionary

```
help(gensim.corpora)  
help(gensim.corpora.Dictionary)
```

## Output

```
class Dictionary(gensim.utils.SaveLoad,
                 collections.abc.Mapping)
| Dictionary encapsulates the mapping between
| normalized words and their integer ids.
|
| The main function is `doc2bow`, which
| converts a collection of words to its
| bag-of-words representation: a list of
| (word_id, word_frequency) 2-tuples.
|
| Method resolution order:
|     Dictionary
|     gensim.utils.SaveLoad
|     ...
```



# Corpus

- ▶ Der Corpus repräsentiert die Dokumente
- ▶ Einfaches Beispiel mit *doc2bow*:

```
corpus = []  
for words in bag:  
    corpus.append(my_dict.doc2bow(words))
```

- ▶ oder:

```
corpus = [my_dict.doc2bow(words) for words in bag]
```

- ▶ *my\_dict* bildet die Wörter des Bags auf Zahlen ab

## Corpus Fortgeschritten

```
class MyCorpus():
    self.path = ""
    def __init__(self, path):
        self.path = path
    def __iter__(self):
        with open(self.path) as file_stream:
            for doc in json.load(file_stream):
                yield my_dict.doc2bow(doc)
```

## gensim.corpora

- ▶ `gensim.corpora.csvcorpus`
  - ▶ `todo`
- ▶ `gensim.corpora.mmcorpus`
  - ▶ `todo`
- ▶ `gensim.corpora.hashdictionary`
  - ▶ `todo`
- ▶ `gensim.corpora.svmlightcorpus`
  - ▶ `todo`

# Modelle

```
help(gensim.models)  
help(gensim.models.tfidfmodel)
```

## Output

```
class TfidfModel(gensim.interfaces.TransformationABC)
|   ...
|
|   The main methods are:
|
|   1. constructor, which calculates inverse document
|       counts for all terms in the training corpus.
|   2. the [] method, which transforms a simple count
|       representation into the Tfidf space.
|
|   >>> tfidf = TfidfModel(corpus)
|   >>> print(tfidf[some_doc])
|   >>> tfidf.save('/tmp/foo.tfidf_model')
|
|   Model persistency is achieved via its load/save methods.
```

# Anwendung

- ▶ Modelle sind Wrapper um den Corpus
- ▶ D.h. erst bei Anfrage wird das Modell *angewendet*

```
tfidf_corpus = models.TfidfModel(corpus)
```

- ▶ Die Models haben noch zusätzliche Parameter mit denen sich das Model weiter konfigurieren lässt

# Suchanfragen

- ▶ similarities

## Anwendung

```
query_matrix =  
    similarities.MatrixSimilarity(model[corpus])  
query = my_dict.doc2bow(["foo"])  
query_model = model[query]  
results = query_matrix[query_model]
```



## Tips #1

- ▶ Dict key: value Paare

```
dict = {key : value}  
dict[key] == value
```

- ▶ List (Typ egal)

```
list = [elem1, elem2, ..., elem_n]  
list[i] = elem_i
```

- ▶ Touple (immutable)

```
touple = (elem1, elem2, ..., elem_n)
```

- ▶ Index an der Stelle i

```
enumerate(iterable) ==  
    [(i_1, elem1), (i_2, elem2), ..., (i_n, elem_n)]
```

- ▶ Länge eines Iterables

```
len(iterable)
```

## Tips #2

- ▶ String Funktionen

- ▶ `split(delimiter=" ")` retunrt liste getrennt an delimiter
- ▶ `lower()` alles Kleinbuchstaben

- ▶ Sonderzeichen filtern

```
import re
ignorechars = re.compile("[.:,;:!?\"-()]\n")
clean_string = ignorechars.sub('', string)
```

- ▶ Sortieren

```
sorted(iterable[, cmp[, key[, reverse]])]
```

- ▶ Datei öffnen

```
with open(file[, mode[, encoding]]) as file_obj:
    file_obj.read() # Ganze Datei als String
    file_obj.readlines() # Liste von Zeilen
```

Vielen Dank!

"You can't just copy-pase pseudocode into a program and expect it to work"



Figure 1: