

Dominando Big Data com o uso de Plataformas Gratuitas (nível intermediário)

Aula 4











Bem-vindo! – Agenda da aula 4

- ✓ Desafio Lending Club
- ✓ DBScan
- ✓ Intervalo
- ✓ K-Means
- **✓** NLP



Exercício prático:

Prepare o dataset do Lending Club

- Considere a aplicação de aprendizagem supervisionada
- Se baseie nos resultados do perfilamento de dados





Aprendizagem não supervisionada



O que é Machine Learning?

- "O estudo científico de algoritmos e modelos estatísticos que sistemas de computador usam para realizar uma tarefa específica sem usar instruções explícitas, baseando-se em padrões e inferência"
- Supervisionado quando apresentamos ao algoritmo dados de entrada e as respectivas saídas
- Não supervisionado quando apresentamos somente os dados de entrada e o algoritmo descobre as saídas

Por reforço, profundo, etc - o algoritmo utiliza tentativa e erro para encontrar uma solução para o problema, múltiplas camadas de aprendizado com dados complexos (imagens, vídeo, áudio), etc



Terminologia de ML

Exemplo de aprendizado supervisionado:

Dada uma amostra de registros:

```
Record1: Field1, Field2, Field3, ..., FieldM
Record2: Field1, Field2, Field3, ..., FieldM
...
RecordN: Field1, Field2, Field3, ..., FieldM
```

Variáveis "Independentes"

E um conjunto de valores a serem determinados,

```
Record1: TargetValue
Record2: TargetValue
...
RecordN: TargetValue
```

Aprenda a predizer valores para novas amostras.



Exemplo prático de ML

Dado o conjunto de dados sobre árvores em uma floresta:

| Altura | Diâmetro | Altitude | Pluviosidade | Idade |
|--------|----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| 50 | 8 | 5000 | 12 | 80 |
| 56 | 9 | 4400 | 10 | 75 |
| 72 | 12 | 6500 | 18 | 60 |
| 47 | 10 | 5200 | 14 | 53 |
| | | | | |

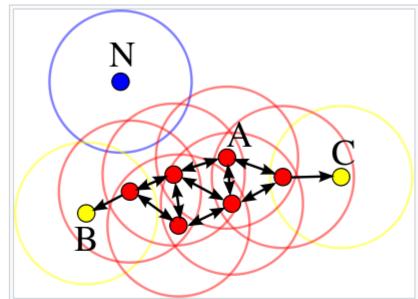
 Obtenha um modelo que determine a idade de uma árvore (variável dependente) a partir da sua altura, diâmetro, altura e pluviosidade do local (variáveis independentes).



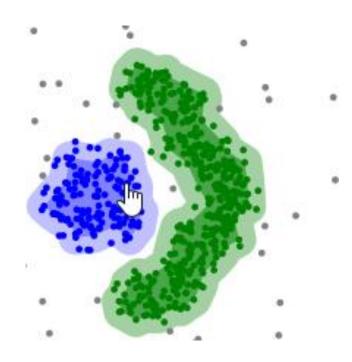
DBSCAN

Algoritmo de clusterização baseado na densidade de distribuição dos dados.

(https://hpccsystems.com/blog/DBSCAN)



In this diagram, minPts = 4. Point A and the other red points are core points, because the area surrounding these points in an ε radius contain at least 4 points (including the point itself). Because they are all reachable from one another, they form a single cluster. Points B and C are not core points, but are reachable from A (via other core points) and thus belong to the cluster as well. Point N is a noise point that is neither a core point nor directly-reachable.



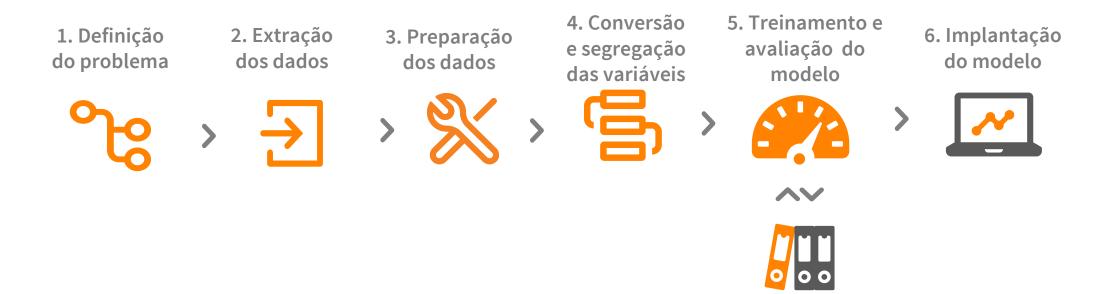
Ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DBSCAN



Tutorial de DBSCAN



Fluxo de aprendizagem de máquina





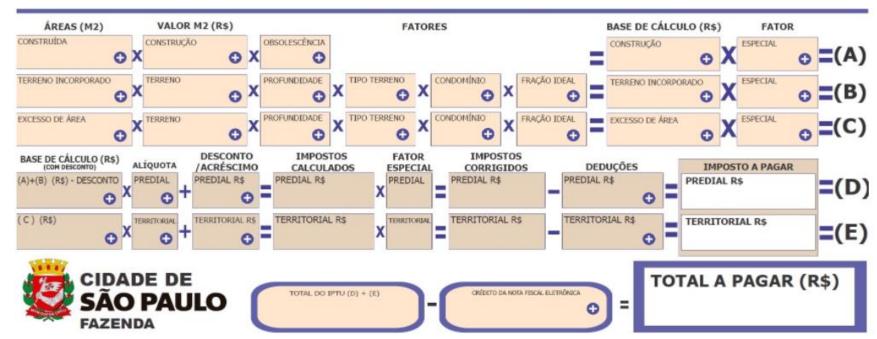
1. Definição do problema

"Dado um conjunto de atributos de uma propriedade (localização, metragem, ano de construção) é possível agrupá-los?"

http://geosampa.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/PaginasPublicas/ SBC.aspx



Property Tax formula: https://web1.sf.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/CartelaIPTU/





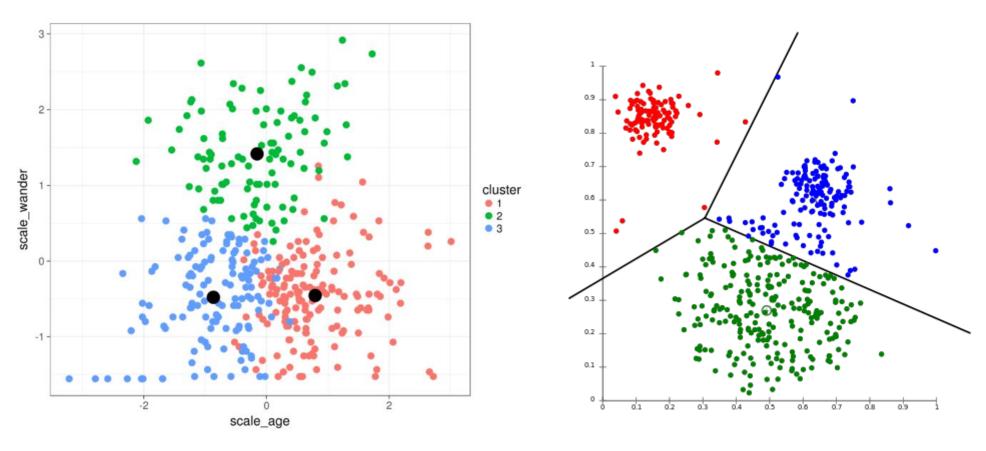
KMeans



K-Means

Algoritmo de clusterização para agrupamento de dados similares em um número prédefinido de grupos.

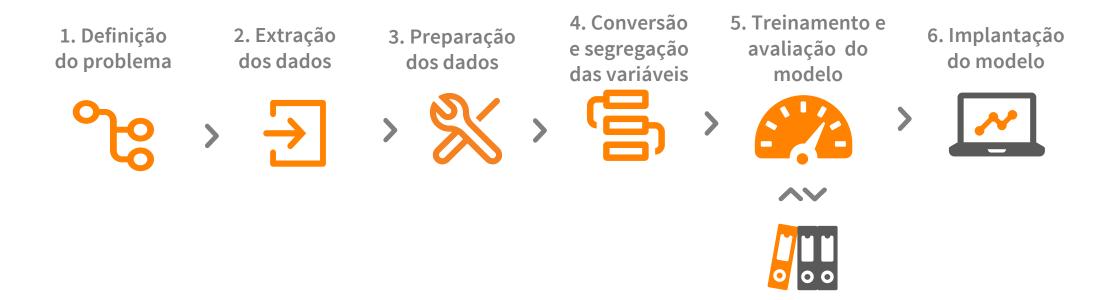
(https://hpccsystems.com/blog/kmeans)



Tutorial de KMeans



Fluxo de aprendizagem de máquina





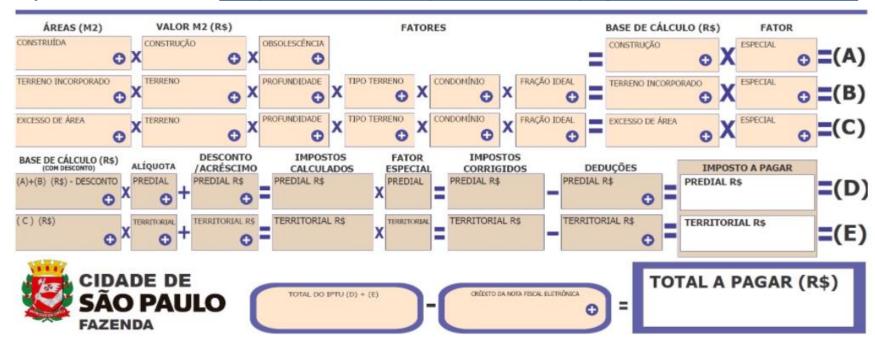
1. Definição do problema

"Dado um conjunto de atributos de uma propriedade (localização, metragem, ano de construção) é possível ordenar os seus outliers?"

http://geosampa.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/PaginasPublicas/ SBC.aspx



Property Tax formula: https://web1.sf.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/CartelaIPTU/





Processamento de linguagem natural



Arquivos de texto

```
listing id, id, date, reviewer id, reviewer name, comments
7202016,38917982,2015-07-19,28943674,Bianca,Cute and cozy place. Perfect location to everything! @RMS
7202016,39087409,2015-07-20,32440555, Frank, "Kelly has a great room in a very central location. @ 19
Beautiful building , architecture and a style that we really like.
We felt guite at home here and wish we had spent more time. CRIB
Went for a walk and found Seattle Center with a major food festival in progress. What a treat. CRUS
Visited the Space Needle and the Chihuly Glass exhibit. Then Pikes Place Market. WOW. Thanks for a great stay. "GRID
7202016,39820030,2015-07-26,37722850,Ian,"Very spacious apartment, and in a great neighborhood. This is the kind of apartment I wish I had!
CRILE
Didn't really get to meet Kelly until I was on my out, but she was always readily available by phone. GRING
I believe the only ""issue"" (if you want to call it that) was finding a place to park, but I sincerely doubt its easy to park anywhere in a residential area after 5 pm on a Friday (R)
7202016, 40813543, 2015-08-02, 33671805, George, "Close to Seattle Center and all it has to offer - ballet, theater, museum, Space Needle, restaurants of all ilk just blocks away, and the Metropol
7202016,41986501,2015-08-10,34959538,Ming,"Kelly was a great host and very accommodating in a great neighborhood. She has some great coffee and while I wasn't around much during my stay the t
The apartment is in a great location and very close to the Seattle Center. The neighborhood itself has a lot of good food as well!" @ In
7202016, 43979139, 2015-08-23, 1154501, Barent, "Kelly was great, place was great, just what I was looking for-
clean, simple, well kept place. CRUS
```

```
|#28 \cdot (2002) \rightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 2002
#7.Train: An Immigrant Journey, The (2000) \rightarrow \longrightarrow 2000
|\$\cdot(1971)\longrightarrow\longrightarrow\longrightarrow\longrightarrow\longrightarrow1971
|\$1,000 \cdot \text{Reward} \cdot (1913) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1913
|\$1,000 \cdot \text{Reward} \cdot (1915) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1915
|\$1.000 \cdot \text{Reward} \cdot (1923) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1923
|\$1,000,000 \cdot Duck \cdot (1971) \rightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1971
\$1,000,000 \cdot \text{Reward}, \cdot \text{The} \cdot (1920) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1920
|\$10,000 \cdot \text{Under} \cdot a \cdot \text{Pillow} \cdot (1921) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1921
|\$100,000\cdot(1915)\rightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1915
|\$100,000 \cdot Pyramid, \cdot The \cdot (2001) \cdot (VG) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 2001
|\$1000 \cdot a \cdot Touchdown \cdot (1939) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1939
|\$20,000 \cdot Carat, \cdot The \cdot (1913) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1913
\$21 \cdot a \cdot Day \cdot Once \cdot a \cdot Month \cdot (1941) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1941
\$2500 \cdot Bride, \cdot The \cdot (1912) \rightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1912
\$30 \cdot (1999) \rightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1999
|\$30,000\cdot(1920)\rightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1920
\$300 \cdot v \cdot \text{tickets} \cdot (2002) \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 2002
|\$40.000\cdot(1996)\rightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow 1996
```

SOUNDE-NULNUL Area.code="201".zone="Eastern.Time.Zone"/>STXNUE-NULNULNUL Area.code="210".zone="Central.Time.Zone"/>VINUE-NULNULNUL Area.code="214".zone="Central.Time.Zone"/>SONULXNULNULNUL Area.code="214".zone="Central.Time.Zone"/>SONULXNULNULNUL Area.code="835".description="PA.Pennsylvania.(Reading,.Allentown,.and SOH 'NULNULNUL Area.code="845".description="NY.New.York.(.Poughkeepsie,.Middletown,



Regular Expressions (REGEX)

- ✓ Operadores para descrever padrões e conjuntos de cadeias de caracteres:
 - ✓ [A-Z] Qualquer caracter de "A" a "Z"
 - ✓ [a-z] Qualquer caracter de "a" a "z"
 - ✓ [A-Za-z] Qualquer caracter maiúsculo ou minúsculo
 - ✓ [A-Z][a-z]

 Qualquer caracter maiúsculo, seguido de um minúsculo. Ex.: "Oi"
 - ✓ [A-Z][a-z]+
 Qualquer caracter maiúsculo, seguido de um ou mais caracteres minúsculos. Ex.: "Oie"
 - ✓ [A-Z][a-z]? Qualquer caracter maiúsculo, seguido de nenhum ou um caracter minúsculo. Ex.: "Oi" e "A"
 - ✓ [A-Z][a-z]+ | [0-9]+ Qualquer caracter maiúsculo, seguido de um ou mais caracteres minúsculos OU um ou mais dígitos. Ex.: "Oie" ou "1990"

Regular Expressions (REGEX)

- ✓ Identificador de caracteres especiais;
 - \checkmark \t = tab;
 - \checkmark \n = quebra de linha;
 - √ \f = quebra de página.
- Descrever conjuntos de cadeias de caracteres;
 - ✓ El(e|a) representa as cadeias "Ele" e "Ela";
 - √ A(u?)dição representa as cadeias "Adição" e "Audição".
- ✓ Operadores para descrever e especificar padrões:
 - ✓ ? 0 ou 1 ocorrências da expressão precedente;
 - ✓ + 1 ou mais ocorrências da expressão precedente;
 - ✓ \ A expressão não deve ser considerada literalmente;
 - ✓ | Ocorrência da expressão precedente **ou** sucedente.



Visão geral do PLN em ECL

- ✓ Definições do tipo *PATTERN, RULE* ou *TOKEN:*
 - ✓ Usadas para detectar texto de interesse nos dados
- ✓ Funções de estrutura RECORD específicas (*MATCHTEXT*):
 - ✓ Utilizam as definições PATTERN, RULE ou TOKEN para obter e estruturar o texto de interesse
- ✓ A função *PARSE*:
 - ✓ Implementa a operação de processamento e retorna o conjunto de registros



Exemplo de PLN

PATTERN ws1

```
datafile := DATASET([{'And when Shechem the son of Hamor the Hivite, prince of Reuel'}, {'the son of Bashemath the wife of Esau.'}], {STRING10000 line});
```

```
PATTERN ws
                                := ws1 ws1?:
PATTERN article
                                := ['A','The','Thou','a','the','thou'];
                                := PATTERN('[A-Z][a-zA-Z]+');
TOKEN Name
                                := name OPT(ws ['the','king of','prince of'] ws name);
RULE Namet
PATTERN produced
                                := OPT(article ws) ['begat','father of','mother of'];
PATTERN produced by
                                := OPT(article ws) ['son of','daughter of'];
PATTERN produces with
                                := OPT(article ws) ['wife of'];
RULE relationtype
                                := ( produced | produced by | produces with );
RULE progeny
                                := namet ws relationtype ws namet;
results := {STRING60 Le
                                      := MATCHTEXT(Namet[1]);
          STRING60 Ri
                                      := MATCHTEXT(Namet[2]);
          STRING30 RelationPhrase
                                      := MATCHTEXT(relationtype) };
outfile1 := PARSE(datafile,line,progeny,results,SCAN ALL);
outfile1:
```

:= [' ','\t',','];

| le | ri | relationphrase | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Shechem | Hamor the Hivite | the son of | | |
| Shechem | Hamor | the son of | | |
| Bashemath | Esau | the wife of | | |



Tipos de definição: PATTERN, TOKEN e RULE

PATTERN patternid := parsepattern;

TOKEN *tokenid* := parsepattern;

RULE ruleid := parsepattern;

- ✓ patterned, tokenid, ruleid O nome do pattern, token ou ruleid.
- ✓ parsepattern O padrão buscado, similar a uma expressão regular (regex).

- O tipo PATTERN define uma expressão de parsing similar a uma expressão regular (regex).
- O tipo **TOKEN** define uma expressão de parsing similar ao PATTERN, mas uma vez que a expressão seja encontrada, não busca combinações alternativas.
- O tipo **RULE** define uma combinação de TOKENs e, da mesma forma que o PATTERN, busca combinações alternativas.



Exemplo de PATTERN/TOKEN/RULE

```
ds := DATASET([{'quick brown fox'}],{STRING line});
PATTERN char := PATTERN('[A-Za-z]');
PATTERN ws := ' ':
PATTERN PatternWord := char+;
TOKEN
        TokenWord := PatternWord;
RULE
        RuleWords := TokenWord ws TokenWord OPT (ws TokenWord);
RULE
        RuleWordsP := PatternWord ws PatternWord OPT(ws PatternWord);
RULE
        RuleWordsM := TokenWord ws TokenWord;
PARSE(ds,line,PatternWord,{res := MATCHTEXT(PatternWord)});
PARSE(ds,line,TokenWord, {res := MATCHTEXT(TokenWord)});
PARSE(ds,line,RuleWords, {res := MATCHTEXT(RuleWords)});
PARSE(ds,line,RuleWordsP, {res := MATCHTEXT(RuleWordsP)});
PARSE(ds,line,RuleWordsM, {res := MATCHTEXT(RuleWordsM)});
PARSE(ds,line,RuleWordsM, {res := MATCHTEXT(TokenWord[1])});
PARSE(ds,line,RuleWordsP, {res := MATCHTEXT(RuleWordsP)}, WHOLE);
```

Função de estruturas RECORD (PLN)

✓ MATCHED([patternreference])
retorna TRUE/FALSE se o patternreference encontrou alguma equivalência.

✓ MATCHTEXT([patternreference])
retorna o texto ASCII da patternreference encontrada ou vazio caso não encontre equivalência.

✓ MATCHROW([patternreference])
retorna todo o registro do texto de equivalência do patternreference.



Função PARSE

A função **PARSE** opera no dataset, usando o *pattern* e gerando o resultado no formato *result* especificado.

PARSE(dataset, data, pattern, result, flags)

- ✓ dataset conjunto de registros.
- ✓ data O conteúdo a ser processado (geralmente um campo de um dataset).
- ✓ pattern O pattern a ser utilizado.
- ✓ result a estrutura RECORD de saída.
- √ flags opções de parse.



Text Vectors

Two Dimensional Vector Space with select words Piston Sawmill Dog Cat -1 0 1

Figure 1 -- 2D Word Vector Space showing select words

Word Analogies in Vector Space

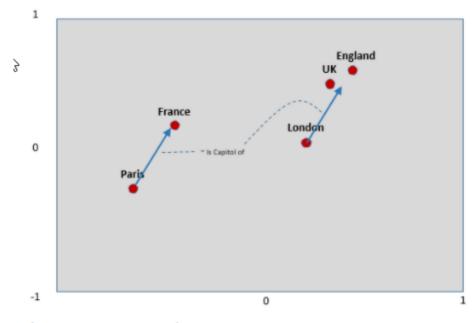


Figure 3 -- Word Analogies



Sentenças de treinamento e saídas

| ## | sentid | text |
|----|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Cute and cozy place. Perfect location to everything! |
| 2 | 2 | Kelly has a great room in a very central location. Beautiful building , architecture and a style that we really like. |
| 3 | 3 | Very spacious apartment, and in a great neighborhood. This is the kind of apartment I wish I had!Didn't really get to |
| 4 | 4 | Close to Seattle Center and all it has to offer - ballet, theater, museum, Space Needle, restaurants of all ilk just bi |
| 5 | 5 | Kelly was a great host and very accommodating in a great neighborhood. She has some great coffee and while I wasn't are |
| 6 | 6 | Kelly was great, place was great, just what I was looking for-clean, simple, well kept place.5 min walk to the Seattle |
| 7 | 7 | Kelly was great! Very nice and the neighborhood and place to stay was expected and comfortable. Overall great and would |
| 8 | 8 | hola all bnb erz - Just left Seattle where I had a simply fantastic time for the weekend , no small part because of the |
| 9 | 9 | Kelly's place is conveniently located on a quiet street in Lower Queen Anne which is an easy walk or bus/cab ride to B |
| | | |

| text | closest | similarity | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| | Item | Item | |
| location is to quiet as place is to: | quiet,stay | 1,0.999029278755188 | |

| text | closest | similarity |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | Item | Item |
| neighbourhood | family,awesome,beautiful | 0.9441138505935669,0.942000150680542,0.9396407008171082 |

| text | closest | similarity |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Item I | |
| the apartment was spacious | Exactly as described, easy to get in and spacious., Wonderful place! Clean, quiet, spacious, and very comfortable! Would definitely stay again! | 0.9995267987251282,0.999 |
| the neighbourhood was great | Nice quiet neighbourhood. Room was comfortable and clean., Everything was accurate about the listing. Great location and neighbourhood. | 0.9992449283599854,0.998 |



Desafio: Lending Club



Exercício prático:

Crie o data frame do dataset do Lending Club

- Considere a aplicação de aprendizagem supervisionada
- Se baseie nos resultados do perfilamento de dados





Até a próxima aula!!!



