## Untitled23

October 24, 2022

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[]:
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[1]: import requests
     import bs4
     import re
     import nltk
     import fnmatch
     root = '/Users/danie/'
     base_url = 'https://www.gutenberg.org'
     #%%
     gutenberg_response_html = requests.get(base_url + '/browse/scores/top')
     gutenberg_parsed = bs4.BeautifulSoup(gutenberg_response_html.content, 'html.
     →parser')
     location = gutenberg_parsed.find(id='books-last30')
     book_listing_tag = location.next_sibling.next_sibling
     #%%
     def get_bookdata(book_listing, k):
         data = []
         for a_tag in book_listing.find_all('a')[:k]:
             book_name = re.match(r'(.*)(\(\d+\)))', a_tag.text)
             book_name = book_name.group(1).strip()
             book_id = re.match(r'/ebooks/(\d+)', a_tag.get('href'))
             book_id = book_id.group(1)
             book_url = base_url + '/' + book_id + '/'
             data.append({"id":book_id, "name":book_name, "url":book_url, "fname":
     →''})
         return data
     def get_bookdata_byname(book_listing, name):
         data = []
```

```
for a_tag in book_listing.find_all('a'):
        book_name = re.match(r'(.*)((\d+\))', a_tag.text)
        book_name = book_name.group(1).strip()
        if name not in book_name: continue
       book_id = re.match(r'/ebooks/(\d+)', a_tag.get('href'))
       book_id = book_id.group(1)
       book_url = base_url + '/' + book_id + '/'
       data.append({"id":book_id, "name":book_name, "url":book_url, "fname":
''})
        break
   return data
def complete_urls(bookdata):
   for i in range(len(bookdata)):
        print("Searching txt-file for book with id {}".
→format(bookdata[i]["id"]))
        indexurl = bookdata[i]["url"]
       bookindex_html = requests.get(indexurl)
       bookindex_parsed = bs4.BeautifulSoup(bookindex_html.content, 'html.
 →parser')
       bookindex_links = bookindex_parsed.find_all('a')
       bookindex_hrefs = [bil['href'] for bil in bookindex_links]
       book_filenames = [ bih for bih in bookindex_hrefs if fnmatch.
 →fnmatch(bih, '*.txt') ] #.*.txt
       bookdata[i]["url"] += book_filenames[0]
        bookdata[i]["fname"] = book_filenames[0]
   return
def download books(bookdata):
   for data in bookdata:
        print("Downloading book: {}".format(data["name"]))
       print("From source: {}".format(data["url"]))
       response = requests.get(data["url"], allow_redirects=True)
        #txtfiles already made
       with open(root + 'txtfiles/' + data["fname"], 'wb') as f:
            f.write(response.content)
#%%
```

```
book_name = 'The Wonderful Wizard of Oz'
bookdata = get_bookdata_byname(book_listing_tag, book_name)
complete_urls(bookdata)
download_books(bookdata)
#%%
# Download data from local filesystem
def load_data_local(bookdata, fileloc):
    my text = []
    for data in bookdata:
        try:
            with open(fileloc + data["fname"], 'r') as f:
                my_text.append(f.read())
            with open(fileloc + data["fname"], 'r', encoding='ISO-8859-1') as f:
                my_text.append(f.read())
        print("Book {} loaded.".format(data['id']))
    return my_text
book_texts = load_data_local(bookdata, root + 'txtfiles/')
#%%
# Remove the start and end information, so only story text is left
def remove_headers(book_texts):
    start_header = '*** START'
    end_header = '*** END'
    new_texts = []
    for text in book_texts:
        start_loc = text.find(start_header)
        print(start_loc)
        start_loc = text[start_loc:].find('\n') + start_loc
        print(start_loc)
        end_loc = text.find(end_header)
        text = text[start_loc : end_loc]
        new_texts.append(text)
    return new texts
book_texts = remove_headers(book_texts)
my_text = book_texts[0]
#%% Get the paragraphs
# b)
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mytext_paragraphs = paragraphs=re.split('\n[ \n]*\n', my_text)
     #paragraphs = paragraphs[1:-1]
    Searching txt-file for book with id 55
    Downloading book: The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum
    From source: https://www.gutenberg.org/55/55-0.txt
    Book 55 loaded.
    717
    788
[2]: len(mytext_paragraphs)
[2]: 1141
[3]: paragraph_nltk_texts = []
     for k in range(len(mytext_paragraphs)):
         temp_tokenizedtext = nltk.word_tokenize(mytext_paragraphs[k])
         temp_nltktext = nltk.Text(temp_tokenizedtext)
         paragraph_nltk_texts.append(temp_nltktext)
[4]: paragraph_nltk_texts[0]
[4]: <Text: ...>
[5]: paragraph lowercase texts = []
     for k in range(len(paragraph_nltk_texts)):
         temp lowercase text = []
         for l in range(len(paragraph_nltk_texts[k])):
             lowercase_word = paragraph_nltk_texts[k][1].lower()
             temp_lowercase_text.append(lowercase_word)
         temp_lowercasetest = nltk.Text(temp_lowercase_text)
         paragraph_lowercase_texts.append(temp_lowercase_text)
[6]: #POS
     def tagtowordnet(postag):
         wordnettag=-1
         if postag[0] == 'N':
             wordnettag='n'
         elif postag[0] == 'V':
             wordnettag='v'
         elif postag[0] == 'J':
             wordnettag='a'
         elif postag[0] == 'R':
             wordnettag='r'
         return(wordnettag)
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[7]: # Download wordnet resource if you do not have it already
      nltk.download('wordnet')
      # Download tagger resource if you do not have it already
      nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')
      lemmatizer=nltk.stem.WordNetLemmatizer()
     [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to
     [nltk_data]
                     C:\Users\danie\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
     [nltk_data]
                   Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
     [nltk_data] Downloading package averaged_perceptron_tagger to
     [nltk_data]
                     C:\Users\danie\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
     [nltk data]
                   Package averaged_perceptron_tagger is already up-to-
     [nltk_data]
                       date!
 [8]: def lemmatizetext(nltktexttolemmatize):
          # Tag the text with POS tags
          taggedtext=nltk.pos_tag(nltktexttolemmatize)
          # Lemmatize each word text
          lemmatizedtext=[]
          for 1 in range(len(taggedtext)):
              # Lemmatize a word using the WordNet converted POS tag
              wordtolemmatize=taggedtext[1][0]
              wordnettag=tagtowordnet(taggedtext[1][1])
              if wordnettag!=-1:
                  lemmatizedword=lemmatizer.lemmatize(wordtolemmatize, wordnettag)
              else:
                  lemmatizedword=wordtolemmatize
              # Store the lemmatized word
              lemmatizedtext.append(lemmatizedword)
          return(lemmatizedtext)
      # lemmatization of text
      #lemmatized_texts = lemmatizetext(lowercase_texts)
      #lemmatized_texts = nltk.Text(lemmatized_texts)
 [9]: paragraph_lemmatizedtexts = []
      for k in range(len(paragraph_lowercase_texts)):
          lemmatizedtext = lemmatizetext(paragraph lowercase texts[k])
          lemmatizedtext = nltk.Text(lemmatizedtext)
          paragraph lemmatizedtexts.append(lemmatizedtext)
[10]: paragraph_lemmatizedtexts[10]
```

[10]: <Text: have this think in mind , the story...>

```
[11]: import numpy as np
      myvocabularies=[]
      myindices_in_vocabularies=[]
      # Find the vocabulary of each document
      for k in range(len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts)):
          # Get unique words and where they occur
          temptext=paragraph lemmatizedtexts[k]
          uniqueresults=np.unique(temptext,return_inverse=True)
          uniquewords=uniqueresults[0]
          wordindices=uniqueresults[1]
          # Store the vocabulary and indices of document words in it
          myvocabularies.append(uniquewords)
          myindices_in_vocabularies.append(wordindices)
      myvocabularies[0]
[11]: array([], dtype=float64)
[12]: tempvocabulary=[]
      for k in range(len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts)):
          tempvocabulary.extend(myvocabularies[k])
      # Find the unique elements among all vocabularies
      uniqueresults=np.unique(tempvocabulary,return_inverse=True)
      unifiedvocabulary=uniqueresults[0]
      wordindices=uniqueresults[1]
[13]: # Translate previous indices to unified vocabulary.
      vocabularystart=0
      myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary=[]
      for k in range(len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts)):
          # In order to shift word indices, we must temporarily
          # change their data type to a Numpy array
          tempindices=np.array(myindices_in_vocabularies[k])
          tempindices=tempindices+vocabularystart
          tempindices=wordindices[tempindices]
          myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary.append(tempindices)
          vocabularystart=vocabularystart+len(myvocabularies[k])
[14]: unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
      unifiedvocabulary_documentcounts=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
      unifiedvocabulary_meancounts=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
      unifiedvocabulary_countvariances=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
[15]: for k in range(len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts)):
          print(k)
          occurrencecounts=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
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for l in range(len(myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k])):
    occurrencecounts[myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k][1]]= \
        occurrencecounts[myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k][1]]+1
unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts= \
        unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts+occurrencecounts
unifiedvocabulary_documentcounts= \
        unifiedvocabulary_documentcounts+(occurrencecounts>0)
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[16]: # Mean occurrence counts over documents
     unifiedvocabulary_meancounts= \
         unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts/len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts)
[17]: #%% Inspect frequent words
      # Sort words by largest total (or mean) occurrence count
     highest_totaloccurrences_indices=np.argsort(\
         -1*unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts,axis=0)
     print(np.squeeze(unifiedvocabulary[\
         highest_totaloccurrences_indices[0:100]]))
     print(np.squeeze(\
         unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts[\
         highest_totaloccurrences_indices[0:100]]))
     ['the' ',' 'and' '.' 'be' 'to' 'of' 'a' 'â\x80\x9d' 'in' 'have' 'i' 'he'
      'you' 'her' 'she' 'they' 'it' 'that' 'say' 'dorothy' 'as' 'so' 'for'
      'with' 'not' 'at' 'but' 'all' 'them' 'do' 'scarecrow' 'his' ';' '?' 'me'
      'him' 'my' 'woodman' 'lion' 'come' 'on' 'will' 'oz' 'great' 'when' 'go'
      'make' 'â\x80\x9ci' 'tin' 'ask' 'little' 'witch' 'this' 'from' 'one'
      'could' 'then' 'see' 'there' 'would' 'we' 'if' 'get' 'up' 'out' 'who'
      'head' 'can' 'green' 'their' 'back' 'look' '!' 'no' 'think' 'girl' 'down'
      'know' 'by' 'toto' 'over' 'answer' 'upon' 'shall' 'find' 'give' 'again'
      'good' 'into' 'very' 'now' 'must' 'city' 'wicked' 'where' 'walk' 'after'
      'emerald' 'long']
     [2982. 2703. 1600. 1597. 1433. 1110. 840.
                                                801.
                                                                  476.
                                                      698.
                                                            481.
                                                                        452.
       439. 439. 405. 392. 390. 383. 361.
                                                356.
                                                      347.
                                                            329.
                                                                  296.
       274. 272.
                  251. 243. 239. 233. 231.
                                                219.
                                                      216.
                                                            196.
                                                                  194. 186.
                                                151.
       179. 178. 175. 175. 169. 157. 156.
                                                      150.
                                                            148.
                                                                  148. 144.
       143. 139. 139. 139. 137. 129. 122. 122.
                                                      120.
                                                            119.
                                                                  119. 114.
       113. 108. 106. 105. 105. 103. 103. 101.
                                                      101.
                                                            100.
                                                                  100.
                                                                        99.
        97.
             97. 94. 94. 94.
                                     93.
                                           93.
                                                 90.
                                                       90.
                                                             87.
                                                                   86.
                                                                         85.
        81.
             81.
                   81.
                         80.
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                                     79.
                                           77.
                                                 76.
                                                       75.
                                                             75.
                                                                   72.
                                                                         72.
        71.
             70.
                   69.
                         69.1
[18]: nltk.download('stopwords')
     #%% Vocabulary pruning
     nltkstopwords=nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
     pruningdecisions=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
     for k in range(len(unifiedvocabulary)):
          # Rule 1: check the nltk stop word list
         if (unifiedvocabulary[k] in nltkstopwords):
             pruningdecisions[k]=1
          # Rule 2: if the word is in the top 1% of frequent words
         #if (k in highest_totaloccurrences_indices[\
              0:int(np.floor(len(unifiedvocabulary)*0.01))]):
              pruningdecisions[k]=1
```

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# Rule 3: if the word occurs less than 4 times
          if(unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts[k] < 4):</pre>
              pruningdecisions[k] = 1
          # Rule 4: if the word is too short
          if len(unifiedvocabulary[k])<2:</pre>
              pruningdecisions[k]=1
          # Rule 5: if the word is too long
          if len(unifiedvocabulary[k])>20:
              pruningdecisions[k]=1
          # Rule 6: if the word has unwanted characters
          # (here for simplicity only a-z allowed)
          if unifiedvocabulary[k].isalpha()==False:
              pruningdecisions[k]=1
     [nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to
     [nltk data]
                     C:\Users\danie\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
     [nltk_data]
                   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
[19]: #%% Get indices of documents to remaining words
      oldtopruned=[]
      tempind=-1
      for k in range(len(unifiedvocabulary)):
          if pruningdecisions[k] ==0:
              tempind=tempind+1
              oldtopruned.append(tempind)
              oldtopruned.append(-1)
[20]: #%% Create pruned texts
      paragraph_prunedtexts=[]
      myindices_in_prunedvocabulary=[]
      for k in range(len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts)):
          print(k)
          temp_newindices=[]
          temp_newdoc=[]
          for 1 in range(len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts[k])):
              temp_oldindex=myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k][1]
              temp_newindex=oldtopruned[temp_oldindex]
              if temp_newindex!=-1:
                  temp_newindices.append(temp_newindex)
                  temp_newdoc.append(unifiedvocabulary[temp_oldindex])
          paragraph_prunedtexts.append(temp_newdoc)
          myindices_in_prunedvocabulary.append(temp_newindices)
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```
1107
     1108
     1109
     1110
     1111
     1112
     1113
     1114
     1115
     1116
     1117
     1118
     1119
     1120
     1121
     1122
     1123
     1124
     1125
     1126
     1127
     1128
     1129
     1130
     1131
     1132
     1133
     1134
     1135
     1136
     1137
     1138
     1139
     1140
[21]: print('Top 100 word-list after pruning unified vocabulary:\n')
      remaining_indices = np.squeeze(np.where(pruningdecisions==0)[0])
      remaining_vocabulary = unifiedvocabulary[remaining_indices]
      remainingvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts =__
      →unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts[remaining_indices]
      remaining_highest_totaloccurrences_indices = np.
       →argsort(-1*remainingvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts, axis=0)
       →squeeze(remaining_vocabulary[remaining_highest_totaloccurrences_indices[0:
      →100]]))
```

```
print(np.
      →squeeze(remainingvocabulary totaloccurrencecounts[remaining highest totaloccurrences indice
       →100]]))
     Top 100 word-list after pruning unified vocabulary:
     ['say' 'dorothy' 'scarecrow' 'woodman' 'lion' 'come' 'oz' 'great' 'go'
      'make' 'tin' 'ask' 'little' 'witch' 'one' 'could' 'see' 'would' 'get'
      'head' 'green' 'back' 'look' 'think' 'girl' 'know' 'toto' 'answer' 'upon'
      'find' 'shall' 'give' 'good' 'must' 'city' 'wicked' 'walk' 'emerald'
      'long' 'man' 'country' 'room' 'tree' 'away' 'heart' 'like' 'take' 'big'
      'time' 'way' 'carry' 'tell' 'saw' 'people' 'us' 'never' 'eye' 'reply'
      'stand' 'monkey' 'brain' 'live' 'well' 'many' 'chapter' 'day' 'forest'
      'first' 'run' 'road' 'ever' 'friend' 'soon' 'help' 'house' 'around'
      'much' 'keep' 'wish' 'wizard' 'arm' 'cry' 'beast' 'sit' 'thing' 'old'
      'mouse' 'call' 'land' 'beautiful' 'shoe' 'leave' 'air' 'woman' 'seem'
      'put' 'fly' 'quite' 'voice' 'begin']
     [356. 347. 219. 175. 175. 169. 151. 150. 148. 144. 139. 139. 139. 137.
      122. 120. 119. 113. 105. 101. 100. 99. 97. 94. 94.
                                                            93.
       85. 81. 81. 81. 80. 75. 75. 72.
                                             71.
                                                   69. 69.
                                                            68.
                                                                 67.
       65. 65. 65. 65. 64. 63. 62. 60. 59.
                                                   58. 58. 57.
                                                                 56.
       55. 55. 52. 52. 51. 49. 49. 49. 47. 47. 47.
       45. 45. 44. 43. 42. 42. 42. 41. 41. 41. 41.
       40. 39. 38. 38. 38. 38. 37. 36. 36.
                                                   35. 35. 35.
                                                                 35.
       34.
           34.1
[22]: import scipy
      #%% Create TF-IDF vectors
     n_docs=len(paragraph_prunedtexts)
     n_vocab=len(remaining_vocabulary)
      # Matrix of term frequencies
     tfmatrix=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_docs,n_vocab))
      # Row vector of document frequencies
     dfvector=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((1,n_vocab))
      # Loop over documents
     for k in range(n_docs):
         # Row vector of which words occurred in this document
         temp_dfvector=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((1,n_vocab))
         # Loop over words
         for 1 in range(len(paragraph_prunedtexts[k])):
             # Add current word to term-frequency count and document-count
             currentword=myindices_in_prunedvocabulary[k][1]
             tfmatrix[k,currentword]=tfmatrix[k,currentword]+1
             temp dfvector[0,currentword]=1
```

# Add which words occurred in this document to overall document counts

dfvector=dfvector+temp dfvector

```
# TF:length-normalized frequency
for i in range(n_docs):
   for j in range(len(tfmatrix.data[i])):
        tfmatrix.data[i][j] = tfmatrix.data[i][j]/len(tfmatrix.data[i])
# smoothed logarithmic idf
idfvector = np.squeeze(np.array(dfvector.todense()))
idfvector = np.log(1 + ((idfvector+1)**-1)*n_docs)
tfidfmatrix = scipy.sparse.lil matrix((n docs, n vocab))
for k in range(n_docs):
    # tf and idf terms
   tfidfmatrix[k,:]=tfmatrix[k,:]*idfvector
# tf-idf matrix
#tfidfmatrix = scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_docs, n_vocab))
for k in range(n_docs):
   # find nonzero term frequencies
   tempindices = np.nonzero(tfmatrix[k, :])[1]
   tfterm = np.squeeze(np.array(tfmatrix[k, tempindices].todense()))
   tfidfmatrix[k, tempindices] = tfterm * idfvector[tempindices]
```

C:\Users\danie\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\sparse\lil.py:512:
FutureWarning: future versions will not create a writeable array from
broadcast\_array. Set the writable flag explicitly to avoid this warning.
 if not i.flags.writeable or i.dtype not in (np.int32, np.int64):
C:\Users\danie\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\sparse\lil.py:514:
FutureWarning: future versions will not create a writeable array from
broadcast\_array. Set the writable flag explicitly to avoid this warning.
 if not j.flags.writeable or j.dtype not in (np.int32, np.int64):
C:\Users\danie\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\sparse\lil.py:518:
FutureWarning: future versions will not create a writeable array from
broadcast\_array. Set the writable flag explicitly to avoid this warning.
 if not x.flags.writeable:

```
[23]: #%% Use the TF-IDF matrix as data to be clustered
X=tfidfmatrix
# Normalize the documents to unit vector norm
tempnorms=np.squeeze(np.array(np.sum(X.multiply(X),axis=1)))
# If any documents have zero norm, avoid dividing them by zero
tempnorms[tempnorms==0]=1
X=scipy.sparse.diags(tempnorms**-0.5).dot(X)
n_data=np.shape(X)[0]
n_dimensions=np.shape(X)[1]
```

```
[24]: # Function to initialize the Gaussian mixture model, create component parameters
      def initialize_mixturemodel(X,n_components):
          # Create lists of sparse matrices to hold the parameters
          n_dimensions=np.shape(X)[1]
          n_{data} = np.shape(X)[0]
          mixturemodel_means=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_components,n_dimensions))
          mixturemodel_weights=np.zeros((n_components))
          mixturemodel_covariances=[]
          mixturemodel inversecovariances=[]
          for k in range(n_components):
              tempcovariance=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_dimensions,n_dimensions))
              mixturemodel_covariances.append(tempcovariance)
              tempinvcovariance=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_dimensions,n_dimensions))
              mixturemodel_inversecovariances.append(tempinvcovariance)
          # Initialize the parameters
          for k in range(n_components):
              mixturemodel_weights[k]=1/n_components
              # Pick a random data point as the initial mean
              tempindex=scipy.stats.randint.rvs(low=0,high=n_data)
              mixturemodel_means[k]=X[tempindex,:].toarray()
              # Initialize the covariance matrix to be spherical
              for l in range(n_dimensions):
                  mixturemodel_covariances[k][1,1]=1
                  mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k][1,1]=1
       →return(mixturemodel_weights, mixturemodel_means, mixturemodel_covariances, mixturemodel_invers
[25]: def_
       →run_estep(X,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,mixturemodel_inversecovariances,mix
          # For each component, compute terms that do not involve data
          meanterms=np.zeros((n components))
          logdeterminants=np.zeros((n_components))
          logconstantterms=np.zeros((n_components))
          for k in range(n_components):
              # Compute mu_k*inv(Sigma_k)*mu_k
              meanterms[k] = (mixturemodel_means[k,:
       →] *mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k] *mixturemodel_means[k,:].T)[0,0]
              # Compute determinant of Sigma_k. For a diagonal matrix
              # this is just the product of the main diagonal
              logdeterminants[k] = np.sum(np.log(mixturemodel_covariances[k].
       →diagonal(0)))
              # Compute constant term beta_k * 1/(|Sigma_k|^2/2)
              # Omit the (2pi) ^d/2 as it cancels out
              logconstantterms[k]=np.log(mixturemodel_weights[k]) - 0.
       →5*logdeterminants[k]
```

```
# Compute terms that involve distances of data from components
          xnorms=np.zeros((n_data,n_components))
          xtimesmu=np.zeros((n_data,n_components))
          for k in range(n_components):
              \#print(k)
              xnorms[:,k]=(X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*X.T).diagonal(0)
              xtimesmu[:,k]=np.squeeze((X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*_
       →mixturemodel means[k,:].T).toarray())
          xdists=xnorms+np.matlib.repmat(meanterms,n_data,1)-2*xtimesmu
          # Substract maximal term before exponent (cancels out) to maintain_
       → computational precision
          numeratorterms=logconstantterms-xdists/2
          numeratorterms-=np.matlib.repmat(np.
       →max(numeratorterms,axis=1),n_components,1).T
          numeratorterms=np.exp(numeratorterms)
          mixturemodel_componentmemberships=numeratorterms/np.matlib.repmat(np.
       \rightarrowsum(numeratorterms,axis=1),n_components,1).T
          return(mixturemodel componentmemberships)
[26]: def run_mstep_sumweights(mixturemodel_componentmemberships):
          # Compute total weight per component
          mixturemodel_weights=np.sum(mixturemodel_componentmemberships,axis=0)
          return(mixturemodel_weights)
[27]: def run_mstep_means(X,mixturemodel_componentmemberships,mixturemodel_weights):
          # Update component means
          mixturemodel_means=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_components,n_dimensions))
          for k in range(n_components):
              mixturemodel_means[k,:]=\
                  np.sum(scipy.sparse.diags(mixturemodel_componentmemberships[:,k]).
       \rightarrowdot(X),axis=0)
              mixturemodel_means[k,:]/=mixturemodel_weights[k]
          return(mixturemodel_means)
[28]: def__
       →run_mstep_covariances(X,mixturemodel_componentmemberships,mixturemodel_weights,mixturemodel
          # Update diagonal component covariance matrices
          n_dimensions=np.shape(X)[1]
          n_components=np.shape(mixturemodel_componentmemberships)[1]
          tempcovariances=np.zeros((n_components,n_dimensions))
          mixturemodel_covariances=[]
```

print('E-step part2 ')

```
mixturemodel_inversecovariances=[]
          for k in range(n_components):
              tempcovariances[k,:] = np.sum(scipy.sparse.diags(
                  mixturemodel_componentmemberships[:,k]).dot(
                  X.multiply(X)),axis=0)-mixturemodel_means[k,:].
       →multiply(mixturemodel_means[k,:])*mixturemodel_weights[k]
              tempcovariances[k,:]/=mixturemodel_weights[k]
              # Convert to sparse matrices
              tempepsilon=1e-10
              # Add a small regularization term
              temp_covariance=scipy.sparse.diags(tempcovariances[k,:]+tempepsilon)
              temp_inversecovariance=scipy.sparse.diags((tempcovariances[k,:
       \rightarrow]+tempepsilon)**-1)
              mixturemodel_covariances.append(temp_covariance)
              mixturemodel_inversecovariances.append(temp_inversecovariance)
          return(mixturemodel_covariances, mixturemodel_inversecovariances)
[29]: def run_mstep_normalizeweights(mixturemodel_weights):
          # Update mixture-component prior probabilities
          mixturemodel weights/=sum(mixturemodel weights)
          return(mixturemodel_weights)
[30]: #%% Perform the EM algorithm iterations
      def perform_emalgorithm(X,n_components,n_emiterations):
          mixturemodel_weights,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,\
          mixturemodel inversecovariances=initialize mixturemodel(X,n_components)
          for t in range(n_emiterations):
              # ===== E-step: Compute the component membership
              # probabilities of each data point ======
              print('E-step ' + str(t))
       →mixturemodel_componentmemberships=run_estep(X,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,\
              mixturemodel_inversecovariances,mixturemodel_weights)
              # ===== M-step: update component parameters=====
              print('M-step ' + str(t))
              print('M-step part1 ' + str(t))
       mixturemodel_weights=run_mstep_sumweights(mixturemodel_componentmemberships)
              print('M-step part2 ' + str(t))
       →mixturemodel_means=run_mstep_means(X,mixturemodel_componentmemberships,mixturemodel_weights
              print('M-step part3 ' + str(t))
       →mixturemodel_covariances,mixturemodel_inversecovariances=run_mstep_covariances(X,\
```

```
→mixturemodel_componentmemberships, mixturemodel_weights, mixturemodel_means)
        print('M-step part4 ' + str(t))
        mixturemodel weights=run mstep normalizeweights(mixturemodel weights)
    return(mixturemodel_weights, mixturemodel_means, mixturemodel_covariances, \
mixturemodel inversecovariances)
# Try out the functions we just defined on the data
n_components=10
n_emiterations=100
mixturemodel_weights,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,\
mixturemodel_inversecovariances =__
  →perform_emalgorithm(X,n_components,n_emiterations)
C:\Users\danie\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\sparse\lil.py:512:
FutureWarning: future versions will not create a writeable array from
broadcast array. Set the writable flag explicitly to avoid this warning.
  if not i.flags.writeable or i.dtype not in (np.int32, np.int64):
C:\Users\danie\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\sparse\lil.py:514:
FutureWarning: future versions will not create a writeable array from
broadcast_array. Set the writable flag explicitly to avoid this warning.
  if not j.flags.writeable or j.dtype not in (np.int32, np.int64):
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[31]: for k in range(n_components):
          print(k)
          highest_dimensionweight_indices=np.argsort(-np.

→squeeze(mixturemodel_means[k,:].toarray()),axis=0)
          print(' '.join(remaining_vocabulary[highest_dimensionweight_indices[1:10]]))
     look supper lonely suppose sure surely listen surprise surprised
     lucky magic tinsmith man manage mane low many mark
     pat pave perch person pick piece pin pass place
     pole fairy prairie presently pull everywhere purple everyone push
     inside inquire sweep immediately imagine swiftly table hour hot
     others ought palace part party pat patch order pave
     hung humbug however story hour hot horse hope home
     oblige offer often oil old open order ought paint
     marry search ruby careful ought name joyfully chapter sadly
     fairy nearly whirl explain expect exclaim need move exactly
[32]: # Version 2 - Get documents closest to component mean, i.e. highest p(d/k).
      # ---The computation of distances here is the same as done in the E-step of \Box
      \hookrightarrow EM---
      # For each component, compute terms that do not involve data
      meanterms=np.zeros((n_components))
      logdeterminants=np.zeros((n_components))
      logconstantterms=np.zeros((n_components))
      for k in range(n_components):
          # Compute mu_k*inv(Siqma_k)*mu_k
          meanterms[k] = (mixturemodel_means[k,:
      →] *mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k] *mixturemodel_means[k,:].T)[0,0]
      # Compute terms that involve distances of data from components
      xnorms=np.zeros((n_data,n_components))
      xtimesmu=np.zeros((n_data,n_components))
```

```
for k in range(n_components):
         xnorms[:,k]=(X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*X.T).diagonal(0)
         xtimesmu[:,k]=np.
      ⇒squeeze((X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*mixturemodel_means[k,:].T).
      →toarray())
     xdists=xnorms+np.matlib.repmat(meanterms,n_data,1)-2*xtimesmu
     for k in range(n_components):
         tempdists=np.array(np.squeeze(xdists[:,k]))
         highest_componentprob_indices=np.argsort(-1*tempdists,axis=0)
         print(k)
         print(highest_componentprob_indices[0:10])
         print(' '.join(paragraph_nltk_texts[highest_componentprob_indices[0]]))
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                                      11 1140
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        0 876 635 633 631
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                                      11 1140
                                                 3
[]:
```

## 1 EX 4.2

she leave dorothy alone and go back to the others . these she also lead to room , and each one of them find himself lodge in a very pleasant part of the palace . of course this politeness be waste on the scarecrow ; for when he find himself alone in his room he stand stupidly in one spot , just within the doorway , to wait till morning . it would not rest him to lie down , and he could not close his eye ; so he remain all night star at a little spider which be weave its web in a corner of the room , just as if it be not one of the most wonderful room in the world . the tin woodman lay down on his bed from force of habit , for he remember when he be make of flesh ; but not be able to sleep , he pass the night move his joint up and down to make sure they keep in good work order . the lion would have prefer a bed of dried leaf in the forest , and do not like be shut up in a room ; but he have too much sense to let this worry him , so he spring upon the bed and roll himself up like a cat and purr himself asleep in a minute .

```
[41]: longestpara=(' '.join(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts[505])) longestpara
```

[41]: 'she leave dorothy alone and go back to the others . these she also lead to room , and each one of them find himself lodge in a very pleasant part of the palace . of course this politeness be waste on the scarecrow; for when he find himself alone in his room he stand stupidly in one spot , just within the doorway , to wait till morning . it would not rest him to lie down , and he could not close his eye; so he remain all night star at a little spider which be weave its web in a corner of the room , just as if it be not one of the most wonderful room in the world . the tin woodman lay down on his bed from force of habit , for he

remember when he be make of flesh; but not be able to sleep, he pass the night move his joint up and down to make sure they keep in good work order. the lion would have prefer a bed of dried leaf in the forest, and do not like be shut up in a room; but he have too much sense to let this worry him, so he spring upon the bed and roll himself up like a cat and purr himself asleep in a minute.'

```
[42]: longestmyvocabularies=[]
      longestmyindices_in_vocabularies=[]
      # Find the vocabulary of each document
      for k in range(len(longestpara)):
          # Get unique words and where they occur
          temptext=longestpara[k]
          uniqueresults=np.unique(temptext,return_inverse=True)
          uniquewords=uniqueresults[0]
          wordindices=uniqueresults[1]
          # Store the vocabulary and indices of document words in it
          longestmyvocabularies.append(uniquewords)
          longestmyindices_in_vocabularies.append(wordindices)
      longestmyvocabularies[0]
[42]: array(['s'], dtype='<U1')
[43]: tempvocabulary=[]
      for k in range(len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts)):
          tempvocabulary.extend(myvocabularies[k])
      # Find the unique elements among all vocabularies
      uniqueresults=np.unique(tempvocabulary,return_inverse=True)
      unifiedvocabulary=uniqueresults[0]
      wordindices=uniqueresults[1]
[44]: # Translate previous indices to unified vocabulary.
      vocabularystart=0
      myindices in unifiedvocabulary=[]
      for k in range(len(paragraph_lemmatizedtexts)):
          # In order to shift word indices, we must temporarily
          # change their data type to a Numpy array
          tempindices=np.array(myindices_in_vocabularies[k])
          tempindices=tempindices+vocabularystart
          tempindices=wordindices[tempindices]
          myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary.append(tempindices)
          vocabularystart=vocabularystart+len(myvocabularies[k])
[45]: unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
      unifiedvocabulary_documentcounts=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
```

unifiedvocabulary\_meancounts=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))

```
unifiedvocabulary_countvariances=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
```

```
[46]: for k in range(len(longestpara)):
          print(k)
          occurrencecounts=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
          for l in range(len(myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k])):
              occurrencecounts[myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k][1]]= \
                  occurrencecounts[myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k][l]]+1
          unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts= \
              unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts+occurrencecounts
          unifiedvocabulary_documentcounts= \
              unifiedvocabulary_documentcounts+(occurrencecounts>0)
```

```
994
      995
      996
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      999
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      1001
      1002
      1003
      1004
      1005
      1006
      1007
      1008
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      1025
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      1034
      1035
[47]: # Mean occurrence counts over documents
      {\tt unified vocabulary\_mean counts=} \ \setminus \\
           {\tt unified vocabulary\_total occurrence counts/len(longest para)}
```

```
[48]: #%% Inspect frequent words
      # Sort words by largest total (or mean) occurrence count
      highest_totaloccurrences_indices=np.argsort(\
          -1*unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts,axis=0)
      print(np.squeeze(unifiedvocabulary[\
         highest_totaloccurrences_indices[0:100]]))
      print(np.squeeze(\
         unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts[\
         highest_totaloccurrences_indices[0:100]]))
     ['the' ',' '.' 'and' 'be' 'to' 'of' 'a' 'â\x80\x9d' 'in' 'have' 'i' 'he'
      'you' 'her' 'she' 'they' 'it' 'that' 'say' 'dorothy' 'as' 'so' 'for'
      'not' 'with' 'at' 'but' 'do' 'all' 'them' 'scarecrow' 'his' ';' '?' 'him'
      'my' 'me' 'woodman' 'come' 'on' 'lion' 'oz' 'great' 'make' 'will' 'go'
      'â\x80\x9ci' 'when' 'little' 'tin' 'witch' 'ask' 'this' 'one' 'could'
      'from' 'see' 'would' 'then' 'there' 'we' 'if' 'who' 'get' 'green' 'out'
      'up' 'can' 'their' 'head' 'look' 'know' 'no' 'think' 'girl' 'back' 'toto'
      '!' 'down' 'by' 'upon' 'answer' 'find' 'shall' 'again' 'city' 'give'
      'into' 'over' 'very' 'must' 'wicked' 'now' 'emerald' 'man' 'good' 'where'
      'after' 'walk']
     [2709. 2494. 1485. 1458. 1324. 1009.
                                           760.
                                                 737.
                                                       633.
                                                             441.
                                                                   424.
                                                                         422.
       410. 401.
                   369.
                         361. 357. 356.
                                           342.
                                                 323.
                                                       321.
                                                             290.
                                                                   282.
                                                                         278.
       256.
             252.
                   237.
                         228. 217. 217.
                                                             185.
                                                                         172.
                                           212.
                                                 203.
                                                       198.
                                                                   178.
       172.
            170. 168. 153. 151. 150. 148.
                                                 139.
                                                       139.
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                                                                        136.
       136.
             133. 133. 128. 126. 118.
                                                 113.
                                           114.
                                                       111.
                                                             110.
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                                                                         106.
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        66.
              65.
                    65.
                          65.]
[49]: nltk.download('stopwords')
      #%% Vocabulary pruning
      nltkstopwords=nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
      pruningdecisions=np.zeros((len(unifiedvocabulary),1))
      for k in range(len(unifiedvocabulary)):
          # Rule 1: check the nltk stop word list
          if (unifiedvocabulary[k] in nltkstopwords):
             pruningdecisions[k]=1
          # Rule 2: if the word is in the top 1% of frequent words
          #if (k in highest_totaloccurrences_indices[\
               0:int(np.floor(len(unifiedvocabulary)*0.01))]):
              pruningdecisions[k]=1
         # Rule 3: if the word occurs less than 4 times
          if(unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts[k] < 4):</pre>
              pruningdecisions[k] = 1
          # Rule 4: if the word is too short
```

```
if len(unifiedvocabulary[k])<2:</pre>
              pruningdecisions[k]=1
          # Rule 5: if the word is too long
          if len(unifiedvocabulary[k])>20:
              pruningdecisions[k]=1
          # Rule 6: if the word has unwanted characters
          # (here for simplicity only a-z allowed)
          if unifiedvocabulary[k].isalpha()==False:
              pruningdecisions[k]=1
     [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
     [nltk_data]
                     C:\Users\danie\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
     [nltk_data]
                   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
[50]: #%% Get indices of documents to remaining words
      longestoldtopruned=[]
      tempind=-1
      for k in range(len(unifiedvocabulary)):
          if pruningdecisions[k] == 0:
              tempind=tempind+1
              longestoldtopruned.append(tempind)
          else:
              longestoldtopruned.append(-1)
[53]: #%% Create pruned texts
      longestparagraph_prunedtexts=[]
      longestmyindices_in_prunedvocabulary=[]
      for k in range(len(longestpara)):
          print(k)
          temp_newindices=[]
          temp_newdoc=[]
          for 1 in range(len(longestpara[k])):
              temp_oldindex=myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k][1]
              temp_newindex=longestoldtopruned[temp_oldindex]
              if temp_newindex!=-1:
                  temp_newindices.append(temp_newindex)
                  temp_newdoc.append(unifiedvocabulary[temp_oldindex])
          longestparagraph_prunedtexts.append(temp_newdoc)
          longestmyindices_in_prunedvocabulary.append(temp_newindices)
     0
             IndexError
                                                        Traceback (most recent call_
      →last)
```

```
temp_newdoc=[]
               8
                     for 1 in range(len(longestpara[k])):
                         temp_oldindex=myindices_in_unifiedvocabulary[k][l]+1
         ---> 9
                         temp_newindex=longestoldtopruned[temp_oldindex]
              10
                         if temp newindex!=-1:
              11
             IndexError: index 0 is out of bounds for axis 0 with size 0
[54]: print('Top 100 word-list after pruning unified vocabulary:\n')
      remaining_indices = np.squeeze(np.where(pruningdecisions==0)[0])
      remaining_vocabulary = unifiedvocabulary[remaining_indices]
      remainingvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts =__
       →unifiedvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts[remaining_indices]
      remaining_highest_totaloccurrences_indices = np.
       →argsort(-1*remainingvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts, axis=0)
       →squeeze(remaining_vocabulary[remaining_highest_totaloccurrences_indices[0:
      →100]]))
      print(np.
       →squeeze(remainingvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts[remaining_highest_totaloccurrences_indice
       →100]]
               File "<ipython-input-54-aed8dc634baa>", line 7
      →squeeze(remainingvocabulary_totaloccurrencecounts[remaining_highest_totaloccurrences_indices
      →100]]
                                                                                      Ш
         SyntaxError: unexpected EOF while parsing
[55]: n_docs=len(longestparagraph_prunedtexts)
      n_vocab=len(remaining_vocabulary)
      # Matrix of term frequencies
      tfmatrix=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_docs,n_vocab))
      # Row vector of document frequencies
      dfvector=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((1,n_vocab))
      # Loop over documents
      for k in range(n_docs):
          # Row vector of which words occurred in this document
          temp_dfvector=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((1,n_vocab))
```

<ipython-input-53-5b02a3e883e5> in <module>()

```
# Loop over words
          for 1 in range(len(paragraph_prunedtexts[k])):
              # Add current word to term-frequency count and document-count
              currentword=longestmyindices_in_prunedvocabulary[k][1]
              tfmatrix[k,currentword]=tfmatrix[k,currentword]+1
              temp_dfvector[0,currentword]=1
          # Add which words occurred in this document to overall document counts
          dfvector=dfvector+temp_dfvector
      # TF:length-normalized frequency
      for i in range(n docs):
          for j in range(len(tfmatrix.data[i])):
              tfmatrix.data[i][j] = tfmatrix.data[i][j]/len(tfmatrix.data[i])
      # smoothed logarithmic idf
      idfvector = np.squeeze(np.array(dfvector.todense()))
      idfvector = np.log(1 + ((idfvector+1)**-1)*n_docs)
      tfidfmatrix = scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_docs, n_vocab))
      for k in range(n_docs):
          # tf and idf terms
          tfidfmatrix[k,:]=tfmatrix[k,:]*idfvector
      # tf-idf matrix
      #tfidfmatrix = scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_docs, n_vocab))
      for k in range(n_docs):
          # find nonzero term frequencies
          tempindices = np.nonzero(tfmatrix[k, :])[1]
          tfterm = np.squeeze(np.array(tfmatrix[k, tempindices].todense()))
          tfidfmatrix[k, tempindices] = tfterm * idfvector[tempindices]
[56]: #%% Use the TF-IDF matrix as data to be clustered
      X=tfidfmatrix
      # Normalize the documents to unit vector norm
      tempnorms=np.squeeze(np.array(np.sum(X.multiply(X),axis=1)))
      # If any documents have zero norm, avoid dividing them by zero
      tempnorms[tempnorms==0]=1
      X=scipy.sparse.diags(tempnorms**-0.5).dot(X)
      n_data=np.shape(X)[0]
      n_dimensions=np.shape(X)[1]
[57]: # Function to initialize the Gaussian mixture model, create component parameters
      def initialize_mixturemodel(X,n_components):
          # Create lists of sparse matrices to hold the parameters
          n_dimensions=np.shape(X)[1]
          n_data = np.shape(X)[0]
```

```
mixturemodel_weights=np.zeros((n_components))
          mixturemodel_covariances=[]
          mixturemodel_inversecovariances=[]
          for k in range(n_components):
              tempcovariance=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_dimensions,n_dimensions))
              mixturemodel_covariances.append(tempcovariance)
              tempinvcovariance=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_dimensions,n_dimensions))
              mixturemodel_inversecovariances.append(tempinvcovariance)
          # Initialize the parameters
          for k in range(n_components):
              mixturemodel_weights[k]=1/n_components
              # Pick a random data point as the initial mean
              tempindex=scipy.stats.randint.rvs(low=0,high=n_data)
              mixturemodel_means[k]=X[tempindex,:].toarray()
              # Initialize the covariance matrix to be spherical
              for l in range(n_dimensions):
                  mixturemodel_covariances[k][1,1]=1
                  mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k][1,1]=1
       →return(mixturemodel_weights,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,mixturemodel_invers
[58]: def
       →run_estep(X,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,mixturemodel_inversecovariances,mix
          # For each component, compute terms that do not involve data
          meanterms=np.zeros((n_components))
          logdeterminants=np.zeros((n_components))
          logconstantterms=np.zeros((n_components))
          for k in range(n_components):
              # Compute mu_k*inv(Sigma_k)*mu_k
              meanterms[k] = (mixturemodel_means[k,:
       →] *mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k] *mixturemodel_means[k,:].T)[0,0]
              # Compute determinant of Sigma_k. For a diagonal matrix
              # this is just the product of the main diagonal
              logdeterminants[k] = np.sum(np.log(mixturemodel_covariances[k].

→diagonal(0)))
              # Compute constant term beta_k * 1/(|Sigma_k|^2/2)
              # Omit the (2pi) ^d/2 as it cancels out
              logconstantterms[k]=np.log(mixturemodel_weights[k]) - 0.
       →5*logdeterminants[k]
          print('E-step part2 ')
          # Compute terms that involve distances of data from components
          xnorms=np.zeros((n_data,n_components))
          xtimesmu=np.zeros((n_data,n_components))
```

mixturemodel\_means=scipy.sparse.lil\_matrix((n\_components,n\_dimensions))

```
for k in range(n_components):
              #print(k)
              xnorms[:,k]=(X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*X.T).diagonal(0)
              xtimesmu[:,k]=np.squeeze((X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*_
       →mixturemodel_means[k,:].T).toarray())
          xdists=xnorms+np.matlib.repmat(meanterms,n_data,1)-2*xtimesmu
          # Substract maximal term before exponent (cancels out) to maintain,
       \rightarrow computational precision
          numeratorterms=logconstantterms-xdists/2
          numeratorterms-=np.matlib.repmat(np.
       \rightarrowmax(numeratorterms,axis=1),n_components,1).T
          numeratorterms=np.exp(numeratorterms)
          mixturemodel_componentmemberships=numeratorterms/np.matlib.repmat(np.
       \rightarrowsum(numeratorterms,axis=1),n_components,1).T
          return(mixturemodel_componentmemberships)
[59]: def run_mstep_sumweights(mixturemodel_componentmemberships):
          # Compute total weight per component
          mixturemodel_weights=np.sum(mixturemodel_componentmemberships,axis=0)
          return(mixturemodel_weights)
[60]: def run_mstep_means(X,mixturemodel_componentmemberships,mixturemodel_weights):
          # Update component means
          mixturemodel_means=scipy.sparse.lil_matrix((n_components,n_dimensions))
          for k in range(n_components):
              mixturemodel_means[k,:]=\
                  np.sum(scipy.sparse.diags(mixturemodel_componentmemberships[:,k]).
       \rightarrowdot(X),axis=0)
              mixturemodel_means[k,:]/=mixturemodel_weights[k]
          return(mixturemodel_means)
[61]: def_
       →run_mstep_covariances(X,mixturemodel_componentmemberships,mixturemodel_weights,mixturemodel
          # Update diagonal component covariance matrices
          n_dimensions=np.shape(X)[1]
          n_components=np.shape(mixturemodel_componentmemberships)[1]
          tempcovariances=np.zeros((n_components,n_dimensions))
          mixturemodel_covariances=[]
          mixturemodel_inversecovariances=[]
          for k in range(n_components):
              tempcovariances[k,:] = np.sum(scipy.sparse.diags(
                  mixturemodel_componentmemberships[:,k]).dot(
```

```
→multiply(mixturemodel_means[k,:])*mixturemodel_weights[k]
              tempcovariances[k,:]/=mixturemodel_weights[k]
              # Convert to sparse matrices
              tempepsilon=1e-10
              # Add a small regularization term
              temp_covariance=scipy.sparse.diags(tempcovariances[k,:]+tempepsilon)
              temp_inversecovariance=scipy.sparse.diags((tempcovariances[k,:
       \rightarrow]+tempepsilon)**-1)
              mixturemodel_covariances.append(temp_covariance)
              mixturemodel_inversecovariances.append(temp_inversecovariance)
          return(mixturemodel covariances, mixturemodel inversecovariances)
[62]: def run_mstep_normalizeweights(mixturemodel_weights):
          # Update mixture-component prior probabilities
          mixturemodel_weights/=sum(mixturemodel_weights)
          return(mixturemodel_weights)
[63]: #%% Perform the EM algorithm iterations
      def perform_emalgorithm(X,n_components,n_emiterations):
          mixturemodel_weights,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,\
          mixturemodel_inversecovariances=initialize_mixturemodel(X,n_components)
          for t in range(n_emiterations):
              # ===== E-step: Compute the component membership
              # probabilities of each data point ======
              print('E-step ' + str(t))
       →mixturemodel_componentmemberships=run_estep(X,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,\
              mixturemodel inversecovariances, mixturemodel weights)
              # ===== M-step: update component parameters=====
              print('M-step ' + str(t))
              print('M-step part1 ' + str(t))
       mixturemodel_weights=run_mstep_sumweights(mixturemodel_componentmemberships)
              print('M-step part2 ' + str(t))
       →mixturemodel_means=run_mstep_means(X,mixturemodel_componentmemberships,mixturemodel_weights
              print('M-step part3 ' + str(t))
       →mixturemodel_covariances,mixturemodel_inversecovariances=run_mstep_covariances(X,\
       →mixturemodel_componentmemberships,mixturemodel_weights,mixturemodel_means)
              print('M-step part4 ' + str(t))
              mixturemodel_weights=run_mstep_normalizeweights(mixturemodel_weights)
          return(mixturemodel_weights, mixturemodel_means, mixturemodel_covariances, \
      mixturemodel_inversecovariances)
```

X.multiply(X)),axis=0)-mixturemodel\_means[k,:].

```
# Try out the functions we just defined on the data
n_components=10
n_{emiterations=100}
mixturemodel_weights,mixturemodel_means,mixturemodel_covariances,\
mixturemodel_inversecovariances = __
 →perform_emalgorithm(X,n_components,n_emiterations)
       ValueError
                                                  Traceback (most recent call
→last)
       <ipython-input-63-b8e189326e21> in <module>()
        21 n_components=10
        22 n_{emiterations} = 100
   ---> 23<sub>11</sub>
→mixturemodel_weights, mixturemodel_means, mixturemodel_covariances, mixturemodel_inversecovaria
→= perform_emalgorithm(X,n_components,n_emiterations)
       <ipython-input-63-b8e189326e21> in perform_emalgorithm(X, n_components,_
\rightarrown_emiterations)
         1 #%% Perform the EM algorithm iterations
         2 def perform_emalgorithm(X,n_components,n_emiterations):
→mixturemodel_weights, mixturemodel_means, mixturemodel_covariances,
→mixturemodel_inversecovariances=initialize_mixturemodel(X,n_components)
               for t in range(n_emiterations):
                   # ===== E-step: Compute the component membership
         5
       <ipython-input-57-8993e11d61c8> in initialize_mixturemodel(X,__
→n_components)
        17
                   mixturemodel_weights[k]=1/n_components
        18
                   # Pick a random data point as the initial mean
                   tempindex=scipy.stats.randint.rvs(low=0,high=n_data)
   ---> 19
                   mixturemodel_means[k]=X[tempindex,:].toarray()
        20
                   # Initialize the covariance matrix to be spherical
        21
       ~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats\_distn_infrastructure.py in_
→rvs(self, *args, **kwargs)
      2807
                   kwargs['discrete'] = True
      2808
                   return super(rv_discrete, self).rvs(*args, **kwargs)
   -> 2809
```

```
2810
            2811
                     def pmf(self, k, *args, **kwds):
             ~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats\_distn_infrastructure.py in_
      →rvs(self, *args, **kwds)
                         cond = logical_and(self._argcheck(*args), (scale >= 0))
             938
             939
                         if not np.all(cond):
         --> 940
                             raise ValueError("Domain error in arguments.")
             941
             942
                         if np.all(scale == 0):
             ValueError: Domain error in arguments.
[64]: for k in range(n_components):
          print(k)
          highest_dimensionweight_indices=np.argsort(-np.

→squeeze(mixturemodel_means[k,:].toarray()),axis=0)
          print(' '.join(remaining_vocabulary[highest_dimensionweight_indices[1:10]]))
     0
     look supper lonely suppose sure surely listen surprise surprised
     lucky magic tinsmith man manage mane low many mark
     pat pave perch person pick piece pin pass place
     pole fairy prairie presently pull everywhere purple everyone push
     inside inquire sweep immediately imagine swiftly table hour hot
     others ought palace part party pat patch order pave
     hung humbug however story hour hot horse hope home
     oblige offer often oil old open order ought paint
     marry search ruby careful ought name joyfully chapter sadly
     fairy nearly whirl explain expect exclaim need move exactly
[65]: # Version 2 - Get documents closest to component mean, i.e. highest p(d/k).
      # ---The computation of distances here is the same as done in the E-step of \Box
       →EM---
```

```
# For each component, compute terms that do not involve data
meanterms=np.zeros((n_components))
logdeterminants=np.zeros((n_components))
logconstantterms=np.zeros((n_components))
for k in range(n_components):
    \# Compute mu_k*inv(Sigma_k)*mu_k
   meanterms[k]=(mixturemodel means[k,:
→] *mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k] *mixturemodel_means[k,:].T)[0,0]
# Compute terms that involve distances of data from components
xnorms=np.zeros((n_data,n_components))
xtimesmu=np.zeros((n_data,n_components))
for k in range(n_components):
   xnorms[:,k]=(X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*X.T).diagonal(0)
   xtimesmu[:,k]=np.
→squeeze((X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*mixturemodel_means[k,:].T).
→toarray())
xdists=xnorms+np.matlib.repmat(meanterms,n_data,1)-2*xtimesmu
for k in range(n_components):
   tempdists=np.array(np.squeeze(xdists[:,k]))
   highest_componentprob_indices=np.argsort(-1*tempdists,axis=0)
   print(k)
   print(highest_componentprob_indices[0:10])
    print(' '.join(paragraph nltk texts[highest componentprob indices[0]]))
       ValueError
                                                  Traceback (most recent call,
→last)
       <ipython-input-65-a71fcfb83997> in <module>()
        14
        15 for k in range(n_components):
               xnorms[:,k]=(X*mixturemodel inversecovariances[k]*X.T).
   ---> 16
→diagonal(0)
               xtimesmu[:,k]=np.
→squeeze((X*mixturemodel_inversecovariances[k]*mixturemodel_means[k,:].T).
→toarray())
        18
```

```
~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\sparse\compressed.py in_
diagonal(self, k)

517 rows, cols = self.shape
518 if k <= -rows or k >= cols:

--> 519 raise ValueError("k exceeds matrix dimensions")

520 fn = getattr(_sparsetools, self.format + "_diagonal")

521 y = np.empty(min(rows + min(k, 0), cols - max(k, 0)),
```

ValueError: k exceeds matrix dimensions

[]: