

# ASSIGNMENT 5 - Similarity Analysis on Tweets

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You have ~57K news articles loaded into Linux directory on RCC:  
/project/msca/kadochnikov/webhose/news\_university\_2018\_02.json

Your goal is to determine how many of these English articles are unique vs. how many are “near-duplicate”.

## Load Data and Functions

In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import re
import json
from itertools import combinations, takewhile
import collections
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from simhash import Simhash, SimhashIndex
```

In [2]:

```
def get_features(s):
    width = 3
    s = s.lower()
    s = re.sub(r'^\w+', '', s)
    return [s[i:i + width] for i in range(max(len(s) - width + 1, 1))]
```

In [3]:

```
data = pd.read_json('news_university_2018_02.json')
```

In [4]:

```
data.head()
```

Out[4]:

	author	crawled	entities	external_links	highlightText	highlightTitle	language	ord_
0	Jackie Harper (noreply@blogger.com)	2018-01-22T06:31:32.009+02:00	{'persons': [], 'organizations': [{'name': 'ws...				english	0
1	n0lifeismylife	2018-01-22T06:31:35.026+02:00	{'persons': [], 'organizations': [], 'location...				english	0
2	redaintded	2018-01-22T06:31:43.018+02:00	{'persons': [], 'organizations': [], 'location...				english	0
3	Manoj Pandey (noreply@blogger.com)	2018-01-22T06:31:55.016+02:00	{'persons': [{'name': 'vivek dubey', 'sentimen...				english	0

	author	crawled	entities	external_links	highlightText	highlightTitle	language	ord_
4	vision Arts (noreply@blogger.com)	2018-01-22T06:32:24.091+02:00	{'persons': [{'name': 'sharon wagner', 'sentim...	[]			english	0

In [5]:

```
data.shape
```

Out[5]:

```
(57500, 15)
```

## Similarity Analysis

1. Run similarity analysis on the “title” variable
2. Explain how you selected a similarity threshold for “near-duplicate”

To do this we shall use the following steps:

- Determine how many unique values there are in the title variable (those that are not unique are perfect duplicates) and then run the analysis only the unique values.
- Run the SimHash on a given threshold (start at 1).
- Cycle through each title and assess whether it is unique or a near duplicate at that threshold.
- Sample some titles (actually groups of titles) that are marked as near duplicate to see how the given threshold performs in labelling titles as unique or near duplicate. We will take several samples.
- Once we increase the threshold to a point that the titles marked as near duplicate are not really near duplicates we stop increasing the threshold.

In [6]:

```
#make sure it is just the English tweets
data=data[data['language']=='english']
```

How many unique values are there in the title variable?

In [7]:

```
len(data['title'].unique())
```

Out[7]:

```
44527
```

This means there are about 13,000 perfect duplicates.

In [8]:

```
len(data['title'])-len(data['title'].unique())
```

Out[8]:

```
12973
```

We will take these out of consideration.

In [9]:

```
#just take the title column as a list
titles = data['title'].unique()
#convert to series so you can make into dictionary
titles = pd.Series(titles)
```

```

titles = pd.Series(titles,
#create a dataframe from it
titles_df = pd.DataFrame(titles)
#create a dictionary from it
titles_dict = titles.to_dict()

```

In [10]:

```

titles_df.rename(columns={0: 'Title'}, inplace=True)
titles_df.head()

```

Out[10]:

	Title
0	FREE public planetarium shows at Wayne State U...
1	A computer Science professor at my university ...
2	Whos the Greatest College Football Team Ever
3	FULL HD VIDEO    ओढ़नी से मुह बाध के    College...
4	Tips For Newborn Photography College Station TX

## First a threshold of 1

In [11]:

```

#NEED TO MAKE SURE THE INDEX IS RESET FOR THE DICTIONARY IN ORDER FOR THE SIMHASH TO WORK
#get the features for all titles. We can re-use this across thresholds
objs = [(str(k), Simhash(get_features(v))) for k, v in titles_dict.items()]
#run the simhash on a threshold of one on the dictionary
index_one = SimhashIndex(objs, k=1)

```

In [41]:

```
objs[0]
```

Out[41]:

```
('0', <simhash.Simhash at 0x23d3cd80ba8>)
```

In [13]:

```

#create a list, based on the dictionary, of whether a title is unique or near duplicate
unique_or_dup_one = []
#cycle through all titles, get features and Simhash. Then get near duplicates.
#If more than one record is returned it's a near duplicate (if it returns one it is just the original title)
#mark it a unique or near duplicate
for i in range(len(titles_dict)):
    s1 = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[i]))
    s1_dups = index_one.get_near_dups(s1)
    if len(s1_dups)>1:
        unique_or_dup_one.append('near-duplicate')
    else:
        unique_or_dup_one.append('unique')

```

How many titles are deemed to be near duplicate?

In [14]:

```

#add the list you just created to the dataframe to mark the title as unique or near duplicate based on the threshold
s1=pd.Series(unique_or_dup_one)
titles_df['Threshold_1']=s1.values
#limit to just the near dups
near_dup_one= titles_df[titles_df['Threshold_1']=='near-duplicate']
len(near_dup_one)

```

Out[14]:

1785

Now we look at how similar the documents marked as near duplicate actually are. We shall take three random samples:

In [20]:

```
#select three random entries from the near dups
sample_one=near_dup_one.sample(n=3, random_state=80129111)
sample_one
```

Out[20]:

	Title	Threshold_1
5842	Eldest son of allegedly captive siblings described by peers at college as 'pale' and 'depressive'	near-duplicate
17361	'Deplorable' NYU Professor Sues University, Colleagues for Defamation	near-duplicate
29931	BREAKING News: Buhari Renames Federal University Ebonyi, 'Alex Ekwueme University	near-duplicate

In [23]:

```
#look at the duplicates of each
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_one.index[0]]))
test_dups = index_one.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',100)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[23]:

	Title	Threshold_1
5842	Eldest son of allegedly captive siblings described by peers at college as 'pale' and 'depressive'	near-duplicate
6199	Eldest son of allegedly captive siblings described by peers at college as 'pale' and 'depressive'	near-duplicate

In [24]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_one.index[1]]))
test_dups = index_one.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',100)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[24]:

	Title	Threshold_1
18839	'Deplorable' NYU Professor Sues University, Colleagues for Defamation	near-duplicate
17361	'Deplorable' NYU Professor Sues University, Colleagues for Defamation	near-duplicate

In [25]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_one.index[2]]))
test_dups = index_one.get_near_dups(test)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[25]:

	Title	Threshold_1
29521	BREAKING News: Buhari Renames Federal University Ebonyi, "Alex Ekwueme University"	near-duplicate
26281	BREAKING News: Buhari Renames Federal University Ebonyi, "Alex Ekwueme University"	near-duplicate
29931	BRFAKING News: Buhari Renames Federal Universitv Fhonvi, 'Alex Fkwueme Universitv	near-duplicate

	Title	Threshold_1
--	-------	-------------

At threshold = 1 the near duplicates are actually quite close. In fact it seems that the reason that some of these were not caught as perfect duplicates only because the apostrophes have a slightly different format. We shall increase the threshold.

## Threshold = 2

In [26]:

```
#set the threshold = 2
index_two = SimhashIndex(objs, k=2)

unique_or_dup_two = []
for i in range(len(titles_dict)):
    #this is different than what you did for Threshold 1 because you are not re-doing get features
    #so no equivalent of s1 = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[i])) is necessary
    s2_dups = index_two.get_near_dups(objs[i][1])
    if len(s2_dups)>1:
        unique_or_dup_two.append('near-duplicate')
    else:
        unique_or_dup_two.append('unique')
```

In [27]:

```
#add the list you just created to the dataframe to mark the title as unique or near duplicate based on the threshold
se2=pd.Series(unique_or_dup_two)
titles_df['Threshold_2']=se2.values
```

Let us look at the titles that were unique under a threshold of 1 but are near duplicate under a threshold of 2.

In [28]:

```
near_dup_two= titles_df[(titles_df['Threshold_2']=='near-duplicate') & (titles_df['Threshold_1']=='unique')]
```

In [29]:

```
#select three random entries
sample_two = near_dup_two.sample(n=3, random_state=1234)
sample_two
```

Out[29]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2
32844	Women's Track vs Queens University Multis	unique	near-duplicate
31941	Anthony Chukwudi Mazeli, Soldier Tops His Class In University Of Lancaster, UK (1)	unique	near-duplicate
5256	Skylight damaged when ice flies off wind turbine at Mount Wachusett Community College #MA	unique	near-duplicate

In [30]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_two.index[0]]))
test_dups = index_two.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',150)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[30]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2
--	-------	-------------	-------------

32843	Men's Track vs Queens University Multis	unique	near-duplicate
32844	Women's Track vs Queens University Multis	unique	near-duplicate

In [31]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_two.index[1]]))
test_dups = index_two.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',100)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[31]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2
32549	Anthony Chukwudi Mazeli, Soldier Tops His Class In University Of Lancaster, UK	unique	near-duplicate
31941	Anthony Chukwudi Mazeli, Soldier Tops His Class In University Of Lancaster, UK (1)	unique	near-duplicate

In [32]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_two.index[2]]))
test_dups = index_two.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',100)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[32]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2
3860	Skylight damaged when ice flies off wind turbine at Mount Wachusett Community College	unique	near-duplicate
5256	Skylight damaged when ice flies off wind turbine at Mount Wachusett Community College #MA	unique	near-duplicate

After taking a few samples I found that some of the "near duplicates" can start to breakdown. The first example under this threshold says a title on men's track and women's track are near duplicate, though for the most part looks like threshold = 2 holds up pretty well.

## Threshold = 3

In [33]:

```
#set the threshold = 3
index_three = SimhashIndex(objs, k=3)

unique_or_dup_three = []
for i in range(len(titles_dict)):
    s3_dups = index_three.get_near_dups(objs[i][1])
    if len(s3_dups)>1:
        unique_or_dup_three.append('near-duplicate')
    else:
        unique_or_dup_three.append('unique')
```

In [34]:

```
#add the list you just created to the dataframe to mark the title as unique or near duplicate based on the threshold
se3=pd.Series(unique_or_dup_three)
titles_df['Threshold_3']=se3.values
```

Let us look at the titles that were unique under a threshold of 2 but are near duplicate under a threshold of 3.

In [35]:

```
near_dup_three= titles_df[(titles_df['Threshold_3']=='near-duplicate') & (titles_df['Threshold_2']
=='unique')]
#select three random entries
```

```
#select three random entries
sample_three = near_dup_three.sample(n=3, random_state=80129111)
```

In [36]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_three.index[0]]))
test_dups = index_three.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',150)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[36]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2	Threshold_3
26638	Chitwan: Gaindakot FC Enters QFs Of Pacific College 4th Chitwan Championship	unique	unique	near-duplicate
39732	Chitwan:Gaindakot FC Enters SFs Of Pacific College 4th Chitwan Championship	unique	unique	near-duplicate

In [37]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_three.index[1]]))
test_dups = index_three.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',150)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[37]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2	Threshold_3
14549	Doctoral student can predict where football prospects will go to college	unique	unique	near-duplicate
14511	How an Iowa doctoral student can predict where football prospects will go to college	near-duplicate	near-duplicate	near-duplicate

In [38]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_three.index[2]]))
test_dups = index_three.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',150)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out[38]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2	Threshold_3
10126	BAGHDAD   Al-Mashriq University   U/C	unique	unique	near-duplicate
10082	BAGHDAD   Al-Mashriq University	unique	unique	near-duplicate

Here we see that using a threshold of 3 we see some instances of classification of near duplication as correct, but others are not, as in the first example where it classifies the article about a team reaching the Quarterfinals (QF) to be a near duplicate of an article about that team reaching the Semifinals (SF).

We also see in the second example how a title (index 14511) was classified as a near duplicate under threshold=2 but then under threshold=3 is classified as a near duplicate of a different title.

**For these reasons I will stop at a threshold of 3. If we go any further we risk making clearly erroneous decisions in classifying documents at near duplicates.**

We see this when we go to a threshold of 4.

## Threshold = 4

In [344]:

```
#set the threshold = 4
index_four = SimhashIndex(objs, k=4)

unique_or_dup_four = []
for i in range(len(titles_dict)):
    s4_dups = index_four.get_near_dups(objs[i][1])
    if len(s4_dups)>1:
        unique_or_dup_four.append('near-duplicate')
    else:
        unique_or_dup_four.append('unique')
```

```
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
```



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

```
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:2d6:3, len:205
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
Big bucket found. key:4c9:1, len:206
Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230
Big bucket found. key:8d6:3, len:282
Big bucket found. key:d6:3, len:326
Big bucket found. key:cc9:1, len:254
```

In [346]:

```
#add the list you just created to the dataframe to mark the title as unique or near duplicate base
d on the threshold
se4=pd.Series(unique_or_dup_four)
titles_df['Threshold_4']=se4.values
```

In [348]:

```
near_dup_four= titles_df[(titles_df['Threshold_4']=='near-duplicate') & (titles_df['Threshold_3']=
='unique')]
#select three random entries
sample_four = near_dup_four.sample(n=3, random_state=80129111)
```

In [349]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_four.index[0]]))
test_dups = index_four.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',150)
```

```
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out [349]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2	Threshold_3	Threshold_4
28649	Manasuku Nachindi Movie Team At Kasturba Gandhi College for Women is an institute in west Marredpally- 2	unique	unique	unique	near-duplicate
28650	Manasuku Nachindi Movie Team At Kasturba Gandhi College for Women is an institute in west Marredpally- 3	unique	unique	unique	near-duplicate
28644	Manasuku Nachindi Movie Team At Kasturba Gandhi College for Women is an institute in west Marredpally- 1	unique	unique	unique	near-duplicate

In [350]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_four.index[1]]))
test_dups = index_four.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',150)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Out [350]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2	Threshold_3	Threshold_4
41407	iwantmyvices comments on I recently landed a well paying job. I'm still in college, and need some good advice going forward.	unique	unique	unique	near-duplicate
41319	DejectedUnicorn comments on I recently landed a well paying job. I'm still in college, and need some good advice going forward.	unique	unique	unique	near-duplicate
41465	NewbSaysRawr comments on I recently landed a well paying job. I'm still in college, and need some good advice going forward.	unique	unique	unique	near-duplicate

In [351]:

```
test = Simhash(get_features(titles_dict[sample_four.index[2]]))
test_dups = index_four.get_near_dups(test)
pd.set_option('max_colwidth',150)
titles_df.iloc[test_dups]
```

Big bucket found. key:ad6:3, len:230

Out [351]:

	Title	Threshold_1	Threshold_2	Threshold_3	Threshold_4
1554	Oxford University gives women more time to pass exams (Tony Diver/Telegraph)	unique	unique	unique	near-duplicate
726	Oxford University gives women more time to pass exams	unique	unique	unique	near-duplicate

At a threshold of 4 we start to see titles marked as near duplicate that are somewhat similar but cannot really be considered near duplicate. That is why we will stick with a threshold of 3.

## Visualization

Build a bar-chart visualization for two variables (count of unique and count of “near-duplicate”)

I will assume this means under the threshold that I chose.

note from Igor's comments: "Question 6) meant that once you select a threshold, create a histogram of bucket sizes"

note from Igor's comments. Question of, mean that once you select a threshold, create a histogram of bucket sizes

In [1]:

```
#THIS IS HOW YOU GET NUMBER OF BUCKETS (WHICH IS WHAT HE MEANS)
#objs = [(str(k), Simhash(get_features(v))) for k, v in data.items()]
#index = SimhashIndex(objs, k=3) #`k` is the tolerance
#print (index.bucket_size())
```

In [57]:

```
counts=titles_df.Threshold_3.value_counts()
counts=pd.Series(counts)
counts
```

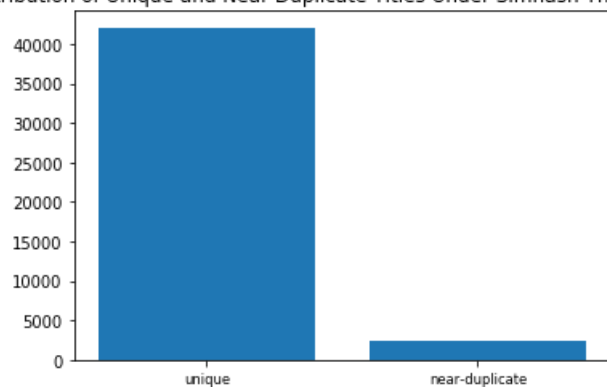
Out[57]:

```
unique          42077
near-duplicate   2450
Name: Threshold_3, dtype: int64
```

In [58]:

```
plt.bar(range(len(counts)), counts.values, align='center')
plt.title('Distribution of Unique and Near Duplicate Titles Under Simhash Threshold = 3')
plt.xticks(range(len(counts)), counts.index.values, size='small')
plt.show()
```

Distribution of Unique and Near Duplicate Titles Under Simhash Threshold = 3



Keep in mind there are about 13,000 exact duplicates which are neither unique or near-duplicates. They are not included in this chart.

### Build a histogram showing the overall distribution of “near-duplication”

I will assume this means for all thresholds up to and including the threshold that I chose.

In [62]:

```
#get the number of near-duplicates under Thresholds 1 and 2
counts_one=titles_df[titles_df['Threshold_1']=='near-duplicate']
counts_one=len(counts_one)
counts_two=titles_df[titles_df['Threshold_2']=='near-duplicate']
counts_two=len(counts_two)
```

Out[62]:

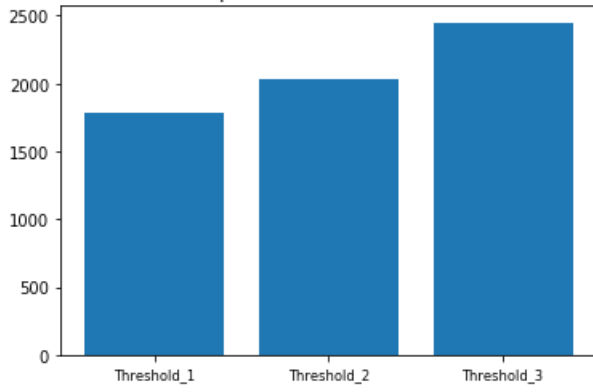
```
1785
```

In [67]:

```
Near_Dup = {'Threshold_1': counts_one, 'Threshold_2': counts_two, 'Threshold_3': counts.loc['near-duplicate']}
df = pd.Series(Near_Dup)
plt.bar(range(len(df)), df.values, align='center')
plt.title('Distribution of Near Duplicate Titles Under Simhash Threshold 1 to 3')
plt.xticks(range(len(df)), df.index.values, size='small')
```

```
plt.xticks(range(len(u1)), u1.index.values, size= small )  
plt.show()
```

Distribution of Near Duplicate Titles Under Simhash Threshold 1 to 3



We see the number of near duplicates slowly but steadily increasing as the Simhash threshold increases.