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#ML1010 Week 2
#https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-feature-engineering-part-3-traditional-methods-
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import re
import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
pd.options.display.max colwidth = 200
%matplotlib inline
corpus = ['The sky is blue and beautiful.',
          'Love this blue and beautiful sky!',
          'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.',
          "A king's breakfast has sausages, ham, bacon, eggs, toast and beans",
          'I love green eggs, ham, sausages and bacon!',
          'The brown fox is quick and the blue dog is lazy!',
           'The sky is very blue and the sky is very beautiful today',
           'The dog is lazy but the brown fox is quick!'
1
labels = ['weather', 'weather', 'animals', 'food', 'food', 'animals', 'weather', 'animals']
corpus = np.array(corpus)
corpus df = pd.DataFrame({'Document': corpus,
                            'Category': labels})
corpus df = corpus df[['Document', 'Category']]
corpus_df
\Box
                                                            Document Category
      0
                                           The sky is blue and beautiful.
                                                                        weather
      1
                                         Love this blue and beautiful sky!
                                                                        weather
      2
                             The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
                                                                         animals
         A king's breakfast has sausages, ham, bacon, eggs, toast and beans
                                                                            food
      3
      4
                             I love green eggs, ham, sausages and bacon!
                                                                            food
      5
                            The brown fox is quick and the blue dog is lazy!
                                                                         animals
      6
                     The sky is very blue and the sky is very beautiful today
                                                                         weather
      7
                                The dog is lazy but the brown fox is quick!
                                                                         animals
wpt = nltk.WordPunctTokenizer()
nltk.download('stopwords')
stop words = nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
```

```
def normalize document(doc):
   # lower case and remove special characters\whitespaces
   doc = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z\s]', '', doc, re.I|re.A)
   doc = doc.lower()
   doc = doc.strip()
   # tokenize document
   tokens = wpt.tokenize(doc)
   # filter stopwords out of document
   filtered tokens = [token for token in tokens if token not in stop words]
   # re-create document from filtered tokens
   doc = ' '.join(filtered tokens)
   return doc
normalize corpus = np.vectorize(normalize document)
     [nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk data...
    [nltk data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
norm corpus = normalize corpus(corpus)
norm corpus
    array(['sky blue beautiful', 'love blue beautiful sky',
            'quick brown fox jumps lazy dog',
           'kings breakfast sausages ham bacon eggs toast beans',
           'love green eggs ham sausages bacon',
           'brown fox quick blue dog lazy', 'sky blue sky beautiful today',
           'dog lazy brown fox quick'], dtype='<U51')
#Create the bag of words
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
cv = CountVectorizer(min df=0., max df=1.)
cv matrix = cv.fit transform(norm corpus)
cv matrix = cv matrix.toarray()
cv matrix
    array([[0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
           [1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0],
           [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]])
# get all unique words in the corpus
vocab = cv.get feature names()
# show document feature vectors
pd.DataFrame(cv matrix, columns=vocab)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: F warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)

	bacon	beans	beautiful	blue	breakfast	brown	dog	eggs	fox	green	ham	jumps	k
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
5	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	

you can set the n-gram range to 1,2 to get unigrams as well as bigrams
bv = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(2,2))
bv_matrix = bv.fit_transform(norm_corpus)

bv_matrix = bv_matrix.toarray()
vocab = bv.get_feature_names()
pd.DataFrame(bv matrix, columns=vocab)

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: F warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)

	bacon eggs	beautiful sky	beautiful today	blue beautiful	blue dog	blue sky	breakfast sausages	brown fox	dog lazy	eggs ham	eg toa
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	

#TF IDF

from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

tv = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=0., max_df=1., use_idf=True)

```
tv_matrix = tv.fit_transform(norm_corpus)
tv_matrix = tv_matrix.toarray()
```

vocab = tv.get_feature_names_out()
pd.DataFrame(np.round(tv_matrix, 2), columns=vocab)

	bacon	beans	beautiful	blue	breakfast	brown	dog	eggs	fox	green	ham	jumps
0	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.53
3	0.32	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00
4	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.47	0.39	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00

#Pairwise document similarity

from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity

similarity_matrix = cosine_similarity(tv_matrix)
similarity_df = pd.DataFrame(similarity_matrix)
similarity df

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1.000000	0.820599	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.192353	0.817246	0.000000
1	0.820599	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.225489	0.157845	0.670631	0.000000
2	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.791821	0.000000	0.850516
3	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.506866	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4	0.000000	0.225489	0.000000	0.506866	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
5	0.192353	0.157845	0.791821	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.115488	0.930989
6	0.817246	0.670631	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.115488	1.000000	0.000000
7	0.000000	0.000000	0.850516	0.000000	0.000000	0.930989	0.000000	1.000000

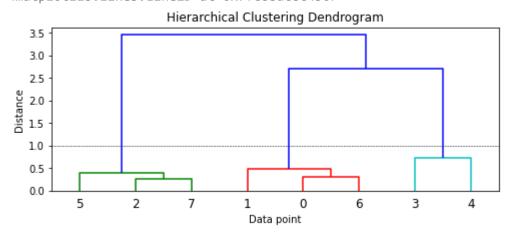
#reread this. needs deeper understanding
from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram, linkage

Z = linkage(similarity_matrix, 'ward')

	Document\Cluster 1	Document\Cluster 2	Distance	Cluster Size
0	2	7	0.253098	2
1	0	6	0.308539	2
2	5	8	0.386952	3
3	1	9	0.489845	3
4	3	4	0.732945	2
5	11	12	2.69565	5
6	10	13	3.45108	8

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 3))
plt.title('Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram')
plt.xlabel('Data point')
plt.ylabel('Distance')
dendrogram(Z)
plt.axhline(y=1.0, c='k', ls='--', lw=0.5)
```

<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fc88dc8c450>



```
from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import fcluster
max_dist = 1.0

cluster_labels = fcluster(Z, max_dist, criterion='distance')
cluster_labels = pd.DataFrame(cluster_labels, columns=['ClusterLabel'])
pd.concat([corpus df, cluster labels], axis=1)
```

	Document	Category	ClusterLabel
0	The sky is blue and beautiful.	weather	2
1	Love this blue and beautiful sky!	weather	2
2	The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.	animals	1
3	A king's breakfast has sausages, ham, bacon, eggs, toast and beans	food	3
4	I love green eggs, ham, sausages and bacon!	food	3
5	The brown fox is quick and the blue dog is lazy!	animals	1

from sklearn.decomposition import LatentDirichletAllocation

```
lda = LatentDirichletAllocation(n_components=3, max_iter=10000, random_state=0)
dt_matrix = lda.fit_transform(cv_matrix)
features = pd.DataFrame(dt_matrix, columns=['T1', 'T2', 'T3'])
features
```

	T1	T2	Т3
0	0.832191	0.083480	0.084329
1	0.863554	0.069100	0.067346
2	0.047794	0.047776	0.904430
3	0.037243	0.925559	0.037198
4	0.049121	0.903076	0.047802
5	0.054902	0.047778	0.897321
6	0.888287	0.055697	0.056016
7	0.055704	0.055689	0.888607

```
tt_matrix = lda.components_
for topic_weights in tt_matrix:
   topic = [(token, weight) for token, weight in zip(vocab, topic_weights)]
   topic = sorted(topic, key=lambda x: -x[1])
   topic = [item for item in topic if item[1] > 0.6]
   print(topic)
   print()

   [('sky', 4.332439442470133), ('blue', 3.373774254787669), ('beautiful', 3.3323650509884:
        [('bacon', 2.33269586574902), ('eggs', 2.33269586574902), ('ham', 2.33269586574902), ('s
        [('brown', 3.3323473548404405), ('dog', 3.3323473548404405), ('fox', 3.3323473548404405)]
```

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
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```
km = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0)
km.fit_transform(features)
cluster_labels = km.labels_
cluster_labels = pd.DataFrame(cluster_labels, columns=['ClusterLabel'])
pd.concat([corpus_df, cluster_labels], axis=1)
```

ClusterLabel	Category	Document	
2	weather	The sky is blue and beautiful.	0
2	weather	Love this blue and beautiful sky!	1
1	animals	The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.	2
0	food	A king's breakfast has sausages, ham, bacon, eggs, toast and beans	3
0	food	I love green eggs, ham, sausages and bacon!	4
1	animals	The brown fox is quick and the blue dog is lazy!	5
2	weather	The sky is very blue and the sky is very beautiful today	6
1	animals	The dog is lazy but the brown fox is quick!	7