CS 751: Assignment 4

Rohit Lambi

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1 Q1

- 1. Using the pages from A3 that boilerpipe successfully processed, download those representations again and reprocess them with boilerpipe.
 - 1.1 Document the time difference (e.g., Time(A4) Time(A3)).
 - 1.2 Compute the Jaccard Distance x for each pair of pages (i.e., P(A3) and P(A4) for:
 - Unique terms (i.e., unigrams)
 - Bigrams
 - Trigrams
 - 1.3 See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaccard_index WSDM 2010 paper: http://www.13s.de/~kohlschuetter/boilerplate/
 - 1.4 For each of the 3 cases (i.e., 1-, 2-, 3-grams) build a Cumulative Distribution Function that shows the percentage change on the x-axis and the percentage of the population on the y-axis
 - $1.5~\mathrm{See}$: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumulative_distribution_function

1.1 Solution

- 1. Time difference between the two sets of boilerpipe representations of the HTML documents is one month.
- 2. I already had one set of boilerpipe representations of these HTML documents from A3.
- 3. I used the same python program using 'boilerpipe' library from A3 to fetch just the text from the same 10,000 URIs of A3.
- 4. Next, I wrote a python program to find the unigram, bigrams and trigrams and find the Jaccard Distance x for each pair of pages (i.e., P(A3) and P(A4)). To find unigram, bigrams and trigrams I used 'nltk' library.
- 5. Following table lists few examples which shows the range of change measured:

Sno	Unigram JD	Bigram JD	Trigram JD
1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.005	0.006	0.009
3	0.47	0.52	0.55
4	0.83	0.94	0.95
5	1.0	1.0	1.0

Figure 1: Examples

1.2 Code Listing

extractTextWithBoilerpipe.py

```
import os
2
    import thread
    import threading
 4
    import csv
 5
    import datetime
 6
    from boilerpipe.extract import Extractor
7
 8
g
    iteration = '10'
10
    INPUT_PATH = 'input-urls/' + iteration + '.txt'
11
    SKIPPED_PATH = "skipped-urls/skipped-" + iteration + ".txt"
12
13
    BOILERPIPE_TEXT = 'boilerpipe_text/' + iteration
14
15
    if not os.path.exists(BOILERPIPE_TEXT):
         print 'Creating folder - ' + BOILERPIPE_TEXT
16
17
         os.makedirs(BOILERPIPE_TEXT)
18
19
20
    def fetchWebPage(URL):
21
22
         extractor = Extractor(url=URL)
23
         extracted_text = extractor.getText()
24
        return extracted_text
25
26
    fieldNames = ['sno', 'seqNum', 'tcoUrl', 'url']
28
29
    print datetime.datetime.now()
30
31
    totalUrls = 0
32
    skipCnt = 0
33
    emptyContent = 0
34
    skipped = open(SKIPPED_PATH, 'w')
35
36
    with open(INPUT_PATH) as csvfile:
37
         reader = csv.DictReader(csvfile, fieldnames=fieldNames, delimiter='\t')
38
39
         for row in reader:
40
41
             totalUrls += 1
42
             try:
                  print 'Fetching ', str(row['sno']), ' ', row['url']
43
44
                  extracted_text = fetchWebPage(row['url'])
45
46
                  if not extracted_text:
47
                                         emptyContent += 1
48
                  fil = open(BOILERPIPE_TEXT + '/' + row['sno'], 'w')
49
                  fil.write(extracted_text.encode('UTF-8','))
50
51
                  fil.close()
52
53
             except:
54
                                skipped.write(row['sno'] + '\t' + row['url'] + '\n')
55
56
    skipped.close()
57
58
59
    print datetime.datetime.now()
60
61
    summary = open("summary-" + iteration + ".txt", 'w')
   summary - Gpen ("summary - Fiteration + .txt", w)
summary.write("TotalUrls - " + str(totalUrls))
summary.write("\nSkipped - " + str(skipCnt))
summary.write("\nEmpty Content - " + str(emptyContent))
62
63
64
65
    summary.close()
66
67
68
```

```
69  #print 'Waiting for all threads to complete'
70  #while threading.activeCount() > 1:
71  # print str(threading.activeCount())
72  # pass
73  
74  print 'Completed fetching all webpages'
75  print datetime.datetime.now()
```

Listing 1: Python program to extract only text from HTML documents using boilerpipe

findNgrams.py

```
1
    import os
 2
    from nltk.util import ngrams
    import re
 3
 4
5
 6
    def removePunctuation(paragraph):
 7
 8
         paragraph = re.sub('[\",():;?\[\].{} #$\&_*+=\%!<>^0-9]', '', paragraph)
9
         return paragraph
10
11
12
    def normalizeString(paragraph):
13
         words = paragraph.split()
14
15
         normalizedWordList = []
16
17
         for word in words:
18
              word = word.lower()
              word = word.strip()
19
20
21
              #word = removePunctuation(word);
22
              normalizedWordList.append(word)
23
24
         return normalizedWordList
25
26
    \mathbf{def} \ \mathrm{getUniqueNgram} \left( \, \mathrm{paragraph} \; , \; \; n \, \right) :
27
              nGrams = ngrams(normalizeString(paragraph), n)
28
              uniqueNGrams = set (nGrams)
29
              return uniqueNGrams
30
31
    def getNgrams(filePath):
              f = open(filePath, 'r')
32
              paragraph = f.read()
33
34
              f.close()
35
36
              uniGram \, = \, getUniqueNgram \, (\, paragraph \, , \  \, 1)
              biGrams = getUniqueNgram(paragraph, 2)
37
              triGrams = getUniqueNgram(paragraph, 3)
38
39
              grams = { 'uniGram ': uniGram, 'biGrams': biGrams, 'triGrams': triGrams}
40
41
42
              return grams
43
44
    def writeNgrams (grams, oneGFile, twoGFile, threeGFile):
45
              oneGFile.write('\t' + str(len(grams['uniGram'])))
twoGFile.write('\t' + str(len(grams['biGrams'])))
46
47
              threeGFile.write('\t' + str(len(grams['triGrams'])))
48
49
    def writeJaccardDistance_old(a3Grams, a4Grams, oneGFile, twoGFile, threeGFile):
50
         oneGJD = str(calculateJaccardDistance(a3Grams['uniGram'], a4Grams['uniGram'])) twoGJD = str(calculateJaccardDistance(a3Grams['biGrams'], a4Grams['biGrams']))
51
52
53
         threeGJD = str(calculateJaccardDistance(a3Grams['triGrams'], a4Grams['triGrams']))
54
         oneGFile.write('\t' + oneGJD + '\t' + twoGJD + '\t' + threeGJD)
55
56
    def writeJaccardDistance(a3Grams, a4Grams, fName, jdFile):
57
         one GJD = {\bf str} (calculate Jaccard Distance (a 3 Grams ['uni Gram']), a 4 Grams ['uni Gram']))
58
         twoGJD = str(calculateJaccardDistance(a3Grams['biGrams'], a4Grams['biGrams']))
59
         threeGJD = str(calculateJaccardDistance(a3Grams['triGrams'], a4Grams['triGrams']))
jdFile.write(str(fName) + '\t' + oneGJD + '\t' + twoGJD + '\t' + threeGJD + '\n')
60
61
62
63
    def calculateJaccardDistance(a3Words, a4Words):
64
65
         union = set (a3Words). union (a4Words)
66
         intersect = set (a3Words).intersection (a4Words)
         jacDist = (len(union) - len(intersect)) * 1.0 / len(union)
67
68
         return jacDist
69
70
```

```
A3_INPUT_PATH = '.../A3/boilerpipe_text/all'
   A4_INPUT_PATH = 'boilerpipe_text/all'
72
73
74
   \#A3\_INPUT\_PATH = '.../A3/sample-boilerpipe/'
75
   #A4_INPUT_PATH = 'sample-boilerpipe'
76
    A3Files = os.listdir(A3\_INPUT\_PATH)
77
78
   A4Files = os.listdir(A4\_INPUT\_PATH)
79
   OUTPUT\_DIR = 'grams'
80
    if not os.path.exists(OUTPUT_DIR):
81
82
        os.makedirs(OUTPUT_DIR)
83
    oneGFile = open(OUTPUT_DIR + "/jaccard-distance.txt", 'w')
84
85
    for fName in A3Files:
86
            if fName in A4Files:
87
88
                    a3fPath = A3\_INPUT\_PATH + '/' + fName
                    a4fPath = A4\_INPUT\_PATH + '/' + fName
89
90
91
                    a3Grams = getNgrams(a3fPath)
                    a4Grams = getNgrams(a4fPath)
92
93
                     if len(a3Grams['triGrams']) != 0 and len(a4Grams['triGrams']) != 0:
94
95
                             writeJaccardDistance(a3Grams, a4Grams, fName, oneGFile)
96
97
98
99
   oneGFile.close()
```

Listing 2: Python program to calculate jacard distance for Unigram, Bigrams and Trigrams

2 Q2

- 1. 2.1 Using the pages from Q1 (A4), download all TimeMaps (including TimeMaps with 404 responses, i.e. empty or null TimeMaps)
 - Upload all the TimeMaps to github
- 2. 2.2 Build a CDF for number of mementos for each original URI (i.e., x-axis = number of mementos, y-axis = percentage of links)

See: http://timetravel.mementoweb.org/guide/api/

2.1 Solution

- 1. I wrote a python program to fetch the timemaps. The aggregrator that I used is http://labs.mementoweb.org/timemap/json/
- 2. Following is the graph showing CDF for number of mementos for each original URI:

CDF for # of mementos for each original URI

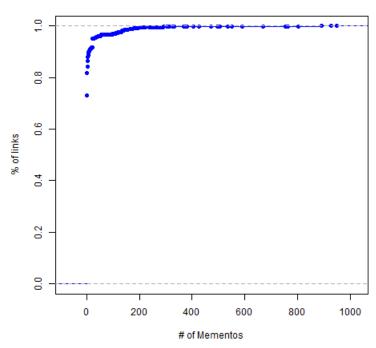


Figure 2: Examples

2.2 Code Listing

Python program to fetch the timemaps for the URIs from Q1 on which boilerpipe is successful

```
, , ,
2
    Created on Feb 8, 2015
4
    @author: rlambi
5
6
    import subprocess
    import os
    import thread
g
    import threading
10
    import csv
11
    import datetime
12
13
    def fetchTimemap(url, fileName):
        {\tt url} \, = \, "\, {\tt http://\,labs.mementoweb.org/timemap/json/"} \, + \, {\tt url}
14
        15
16
        command = "wget --output-document=" + fileName + " " + url
17
18
19
        os.system(command)
20
    sites = 'timemaps'
21
    if not os.path.exists(sites):
22
23
        os.makedirs(sites)
24
25
    os.chdir(sites)
26
27
    fieldNames = ['sno', 'seqNum', 'tcoUrl', 'url']
28
    print datetime.datetime.now()
29
    with open('../input-urls/10.txt') as csvfile: #with open('../all-urls.txt') as csvfile:
30
31
    #with open('../sample-urls.txt') as csvfile:
33
        reader = csv.DictReader(csvfile\;,\;fieldnames = fieldNames\;,\;\;delimiter = '\setminus t\;')
34
        for row in reader:
            fetchTimemap(row['url'], row['sno'])
35
36
            #thread.start_new_thread(fetchWebPage, (row['url'], row['sno'], ))
37
38
    print datetime.datetime.now()
39
    #print 'Waiting for all threads to complete'
40
41
    \#while\ threading.activeCount() > 1:
42
        print str(threading.activeCount())
43
      \# \quad p\,ass
44
45
    print 'Completed fetching all webpages'
   print datetime.datetime.now()
```

Python program to count the mementos for each Timemap

```
import json
 2
    import os
 3
    INPUT\_PATH = '2.timemaps/'
 4
    OUTPUT_PATH = 'mementoCount/'
    OUTPUT_FILE = 'mementoCount'.txt'
 7
    if not os.path.exists(OUTPUT_PATH):
 8
        print 'Creating folder - ' + OUTPUT.PATH
9
10
        os.makedirs(OUTPUT_PATH)
11
    fileList = os.listdir(INPUT_PATH)
#fileList = ['1201']
oFile = open(OUTPUT_PATH + OUTPUT_FILE, 'w')
12
13
14
15
    for fName in fileList:
        f = open(INPUT_PATH + fName, 'r')
16
17
        jsonContent = f.read()
18
19
        if len(jsonContent) == 0:
20
             mementoCount = 0
21
22
             fContent = json.loads(jsonContent)
             #print fContent['mementos']['list'][0]['uri']
23
24
                 mementoCount = len(fContent['mementos', ]['list'])
25
26
             except KeyError:
27
                 mementoCount = 0
28
29
        oFile.write(fName + '\t' + str(mementoCount) + '\n')
30
        f.close()
31
32
    oFile.close()
```

R code to plot CDF

```
library(RColorBrewer)

data <- read.table("mementoCount.txt",header=FALSE)

finalData = rep(data[,1])

title <- "CDF for # of mementos for each original URI"

klab <- "# of Mementos"

ylab <- "% of links"

P1 = ecdf(finalData)

png("mementoCount.png")

p1 <- plot(P1,col="blue", main=title, xlab=xlab, ylab=ylab)
```

3 Q3

- 1. 3.1 Using 20 links that have TimeMaps
 - With 20 or more mementos
 - Have existed 2 years or more (i.e., Memento-Date time of "first memento" is April XX, 2013 or older)
 - Note: select from Q1/Q2 links, else choose them by hand
- 2. 3.2 For each link, create a graph that shows Jaccard Distance, relative to the first memento, through time

x-axis: continuous time, y-axis: Jaccard Distance relative to the first memento

3.1 Solution

- 1. I hand picked 20 timemaps from Q2.
- 2. I wrote a python program to process the timemaps, get the memento URIs, download the boilerpipe representation.
- 3. Next, I included the code for calculation of jacard distance of all other mementos relative to the first memento.
- 4. Following are few graphs that shows Jaccard Distance relative to the first memento, through time:

Graphs

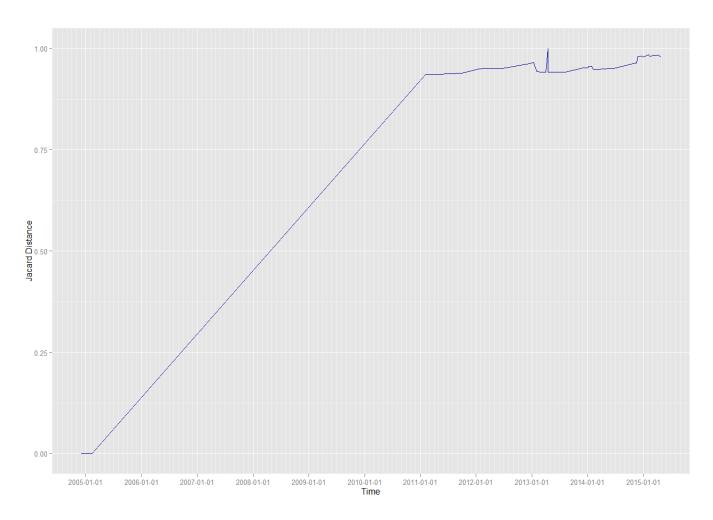


Figure 3: Memento 1

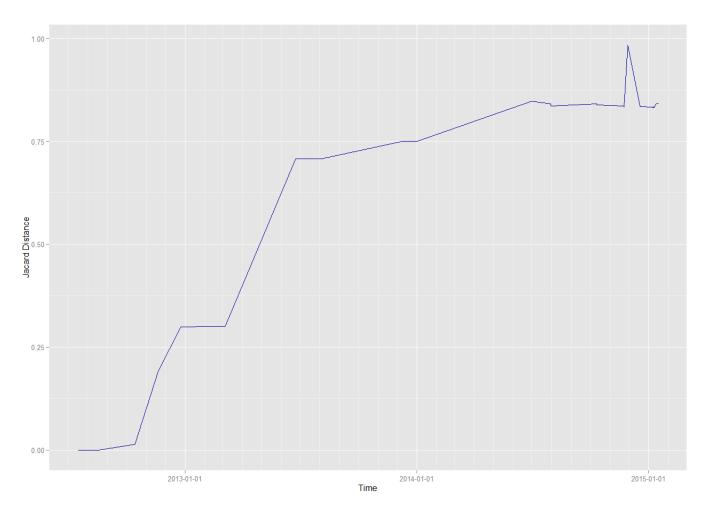


Figure 4: Memento 2

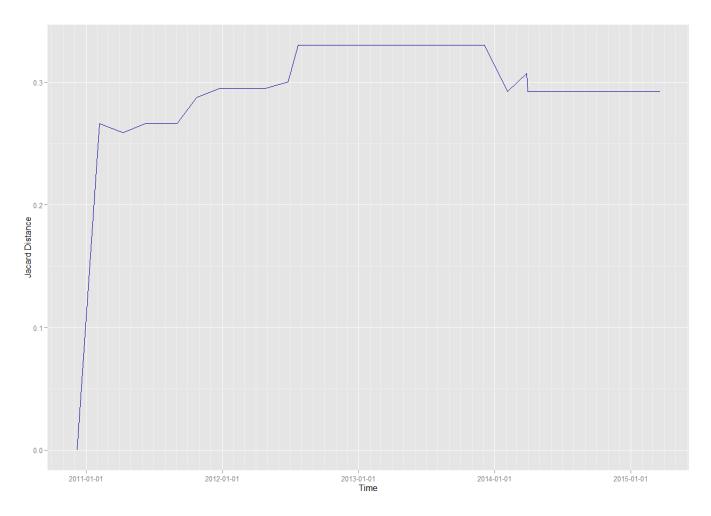


Figure 5: Memento 3

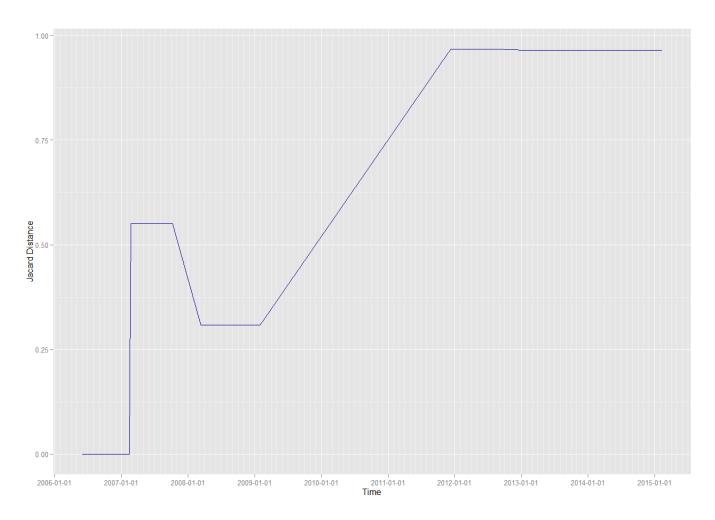


Figure 6: Memento 4

3.2 Code Listing

Python program to using boilerpipe library to extract just the text from HTML documents of the mementos for the selected 20 timemaps

```
import json
2
   import os
   from boilerpipe.extract import Extractor
   from nltk.util import ngrams
   import urllib2
7
   INPUT_PATH = '3. selected -timemaps/'
   OUTPUT_PATH = 'mementos/'
q
   OUTPUT_FILE = 'mementoCount.txt'
10
11
    def removePunctuation(paragraph):
12
13
        paragraph = re.sub('[\",():;?\\].{} # $\&_* + = \%! < \tilde{0} - 9]', '', paragraph)
14
        return paragraph
15
16
17
    def normalizeString(paragraph):
18
19
        words = paragraph.split()
20
        normalizedWordList = []
21
22
        for word in words:
23
            word = word.lower()
            word = word.strip()
24
25
26
            #word = removePunctuation(word);
27
            normalizedWordList.append(word)
28
29
        return normalizedWordList
30
31
    def getUniqueNgram(paragraph, n):
32
            nGrams = ngrams(normalizeString(paragraph), n)
33
            uniqueNGrams = set (nGrams)
34
            return uniqueNGrams
35
36
    def calculateJaccardDistance(a3Words, a4Words):
37
        union = set (a3Words).union(a4Words)
38
        intersect = set(a3Words).intersection(a4Words)
39
        jacDist = (len(union) - len(intersect)) * 1.0 / len(union)
40
        return jacDist
41
42
    def getNgrams(filePath):
43
        f = open(filePath, 'r')
44
        paragraph = f.read()
45
        f.close()
46
        uniGram = getUniqueNgram(paragraph, 1)
47
        return uniGram
48
49
    def saveBoilerpipeText(URL, mementoId, bPipeOpFilePath):
50
        extractor = Extractor(url=URL)
51
        extracted_text = extractor.getText()
52
53
        fil = open(bPipeOpFilePath, 'w')
        fil.write(extracted_text.encode('UTF-8'))
54
55
        fil.close()
56
57
58
59
    if not os.path.exists(OUTPUT_PATH):
        print 'Creating folder - ' + OUTPUT_PATH
60
        os.makedirs(OUTPUT_PATH)
61
62
    fileList = os.listdir(INPUT_PATH)
63
   \#fileList = ['1201'']
64
65
66
```

```
for fName in fileList:
         print 'processing for ' + fName
68
69
         iFile = open(INPUT_PATH + fName, 'r')
70
         jsonContent = iFile.read()
71
72
         if len(jsonContent) != 0:
73
             fContent = json.loads(jsonContent)
             #print fContent['mementos']['list'][0]['uri']
74
             mementoURIs = fContent['mementos']['list']
75
76
             BPIPE_OUTPUT_PATH = OUTPUT_PATH + fName + '/'
77
78
               \textbf{if} \ \ \textbf{not} \ \ \text{os.path.exists} \ ( \texttt{BPIPE\_OUTPUT\_PATH} ) : 
 79
                  os.makedirs(BPIPE_OUTPUT_PATH)
80
81
              oFile = open(BPIPE_OUTPUT_PATH + 'jacard-distance.txt', 'w')
              for i, URI in enumerate (memento URIs):
82
83
                  mementoId = i + 1
84
                  bPipeOpFilePath = BPIPE_OUTPUT_PATH + str (mementoId)
85
86
                      print str(mementoId), '\t', URI['uri']
87
                      saveBoilerpipeText(URI['uri'], mementoId, bPipeOpFilePath)
88
89
                      currentMementoWords = getNgrams(bPipeOpFilePath)
90
91
                      if mementoId == 1:
                           first Memento Words \ = \ current Memento Words
92
93
94
                      if currentMementoWords != None:
95
                               jacDist = calculateJaccardDistance(firstMementoWords,
                                    currentMementoWords)
                               oFile.write('1\t' + str(mementoId) + '\t' + str(jacDist) + '\t'
96
                                    + URI['datetime'] + '\n')
97
                  except urllib2.HTTPError:
98
                      print 'HTTP Error'
99
                      continue
100
                  except:
101
                      print 'Error'
102
                      continue
103
104
              oFile.close()
105
106
         iFile.close()
```

R code to plot CDF

4 Q4

- 1. 3.1 Choose a news-related event
- 2. 3.2 Use twarc.py to collect 1000 tweets, every day for 5 different days
 - See: https://github.com/edsu/twarc
- 3. 3.3 For each day:
 - Create a wall
 - Build a tag/word cloud for each day
 - Create a map using GeoJSON and Github
 - See: https://help.github.com/articles/mapping-geojson-files-on-github/
- 4. 3.4 Discuss in detail lessons learned, experiences, etc.

4.1 Solution

- 1. I wrote a python program using 'Twarc' library to collect daily 1000 tweets.
- 2. The news-related event that I chose was "Nepal Earthquake".
- 3. Once I was done collecting the tweets, I used different tools in the Twarc package to get the wall, word cloud and geojson from these saved tweets.
- 4. Wall is a HTML document displaying the tweets with user handle, Tweet text, displays URLs if any, date time of the Tweet and displays the number of retweets.
- 5. Word Cloud is a HTML document which displays the cloud of most frequently used words in the list of tweets and displays these words as an image beautifully.
- 6. GeoJSON tool gives the locations from where the Tweet originated. It can give the location only if the Tweet has location information. Using this location information, github.com plots these on map.
- 7. Following are the screenshots of walls, word clouds and geojsons for 5 different days.

Walls

Title Here

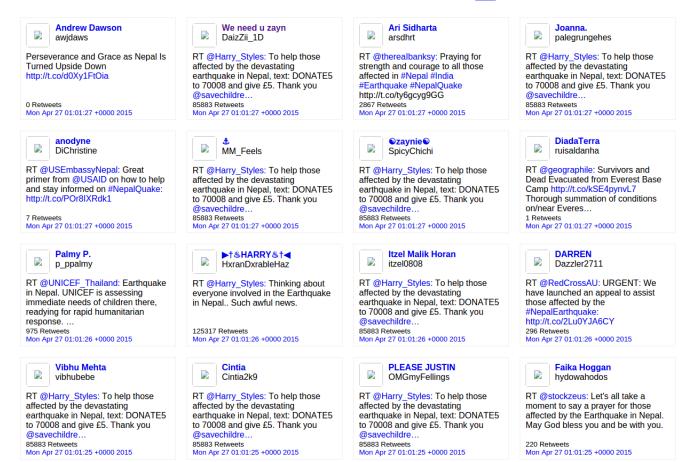


Figure 7: Wall 1

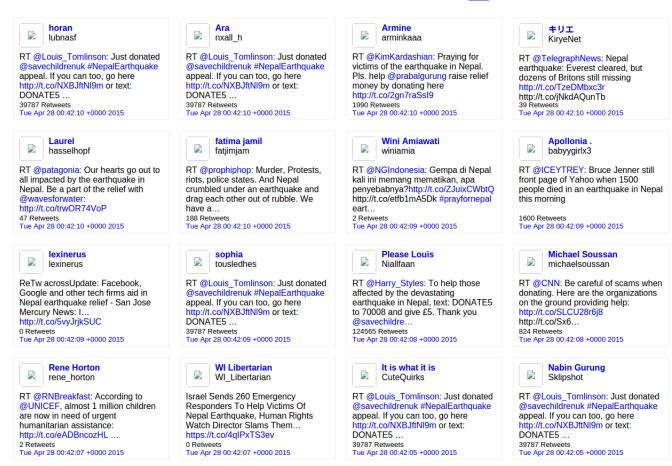


Figure 8: Wall 2

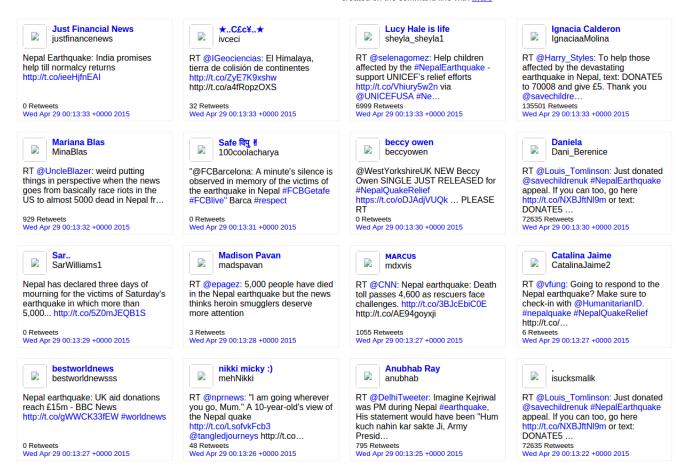


Figure 9: Wall 3

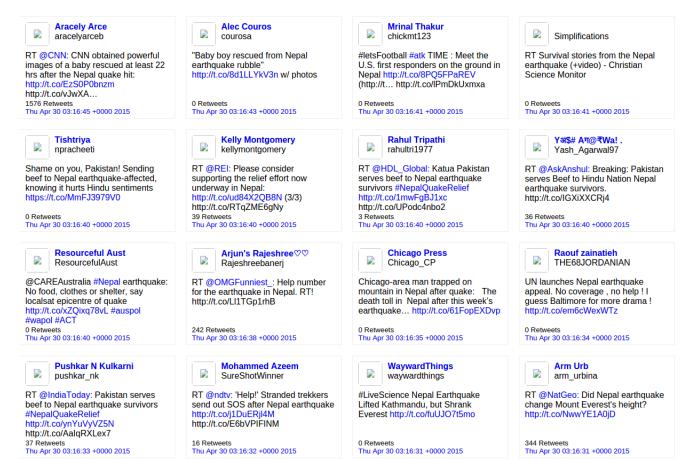


Figure 10: Wall 4

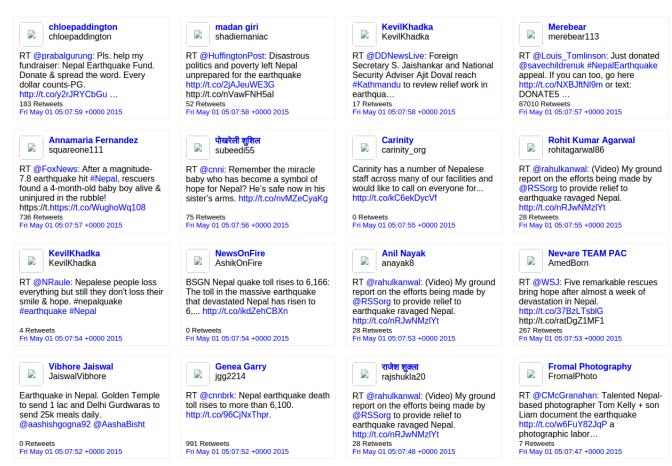


Figure 11: Wall 5

Word Clouds

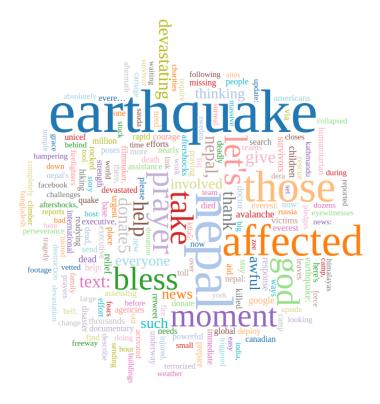


Figure 12: Word Cloud 1

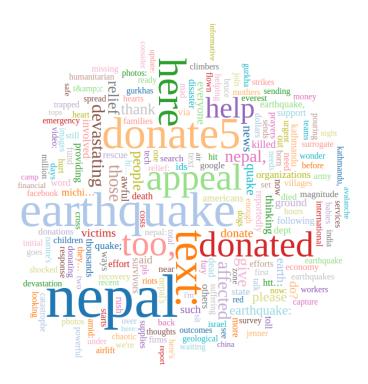


Figure 13: Word Cloud 2

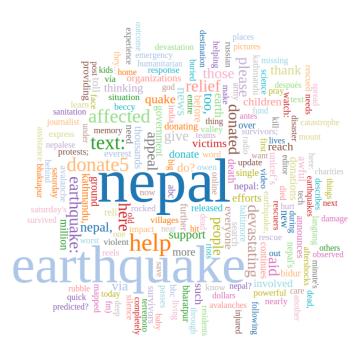


Figure 14: Word Cloud 3

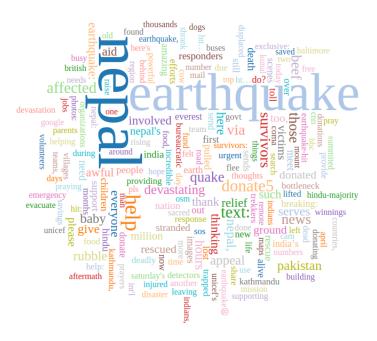


Figure 15: Word Cloud 4

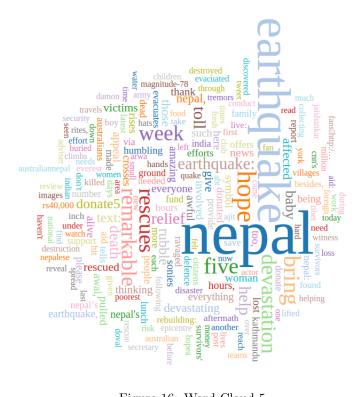


Figure 16: Word Cloud 5

${f GeoJSONs}$

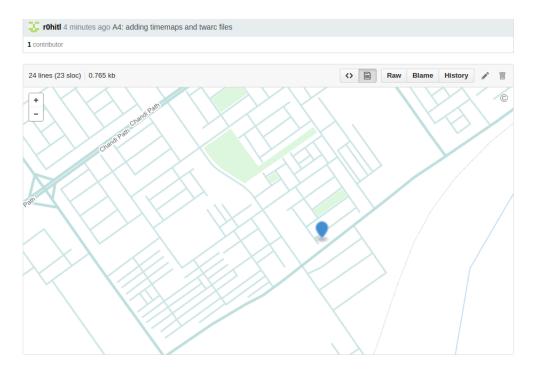


Figure 17: GeoJSON 1

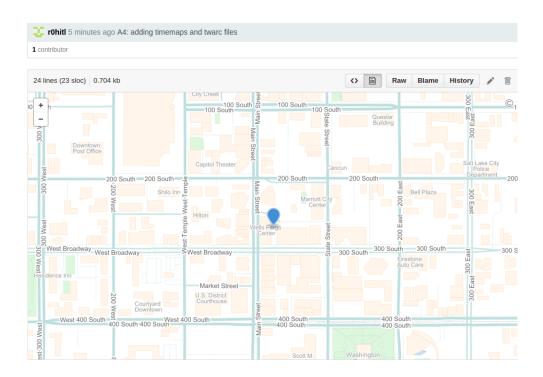


Figure 18: GeoJSON 2

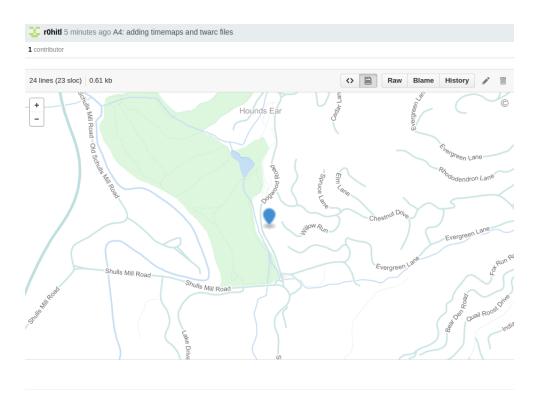


Figure 19: GeoJSON 3

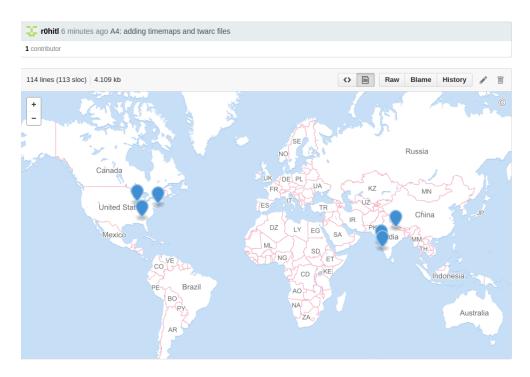


Figure 20: GeoJSON 4 $\,$

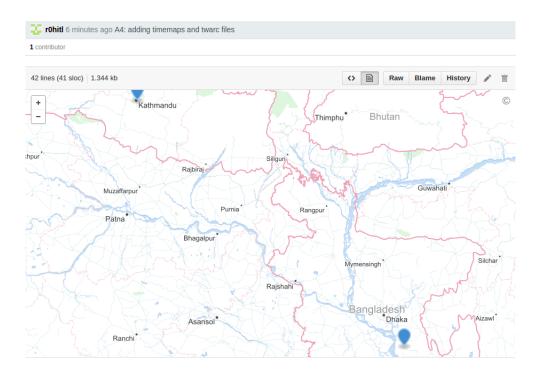


Figure 21: GeoJSON 5

4.2 Code Listing

Python program to fetch to fetch tweets using 'twarc' library

```
1
             , , ,
  2
            @author: rlambi
  3
  4
            import os
  5
            import json
  6
           from twarc import Twarc
  8
           CONSUMER_KEY = "iuKUndPfIF5aWnNl0Ayq9Ztgt"
  9
           CONSUMER_SECRET = "QuNsF4gL2LssmbcdtKpyLZGiQctz98T4hXWcAKrBYGh72ZTFC8"
10
           OAUTH.TOKEN = "549294315 - P89swbZzgiP2n9bq6fW2T2jm5etru6Wr6TN08Lg3"
11
12
           OAUTH\_TOKEN\_SECRET = "NMzDaS5doFtHxXxebE68AunmRHTsFfLxwAkk3LsDN75JH"
13
14
            os.system (\ 'python\ twarc/twarc.py\ --consumer\_key\ iuKUndPfIF5aWnNl0Ayq9Ztgt\ --consumer\_key\ --co
15
                        consumer\_secret \ QuNsF4gL2LssmbcdtKpyLZGiQctz98T4hXWcAKrBYGh72ZTFC8 \ --access\_token
                        549294315 - P89 swb ZzgiP2n9bq6fW2T2jm5etru6Wr6TN08Lg3 --access\_token\_secret
                       NMzDaS5doFtHxXxebE68AunmRHTsFfLxwAkk3LsDN75JH —search "statue of liberty bomb" >
                        tweets1.json')
16
17
            t = Twarc(CONSUMER_{L}KEY, CONSUMER_{L}SECRET, OAUTH_{L}TOKEN, OAUTH_{L}TOKEN_{L}SECRET)
18
19
            fil = open('tweets_nepal_5.txt', 'w')
20
21
            counter = 0
22
            for tweet in t.search("nepal earthquake"):
23
                        counter += 1
24
                        json_tweet = json.dumps(tweet)
25
                        print(json_tweet + '\n')
26
                        fil.write(json_tweet + '\n')
27
28
                        if counter == 1000:
29
30
31
            fil.close()
32
            print 'End'
```