

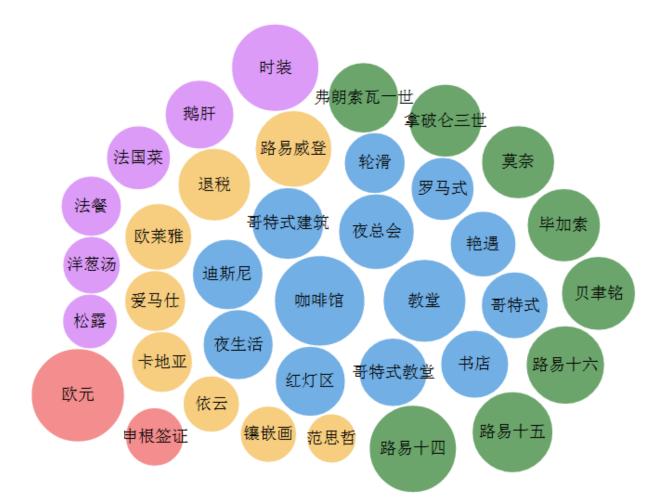
outline

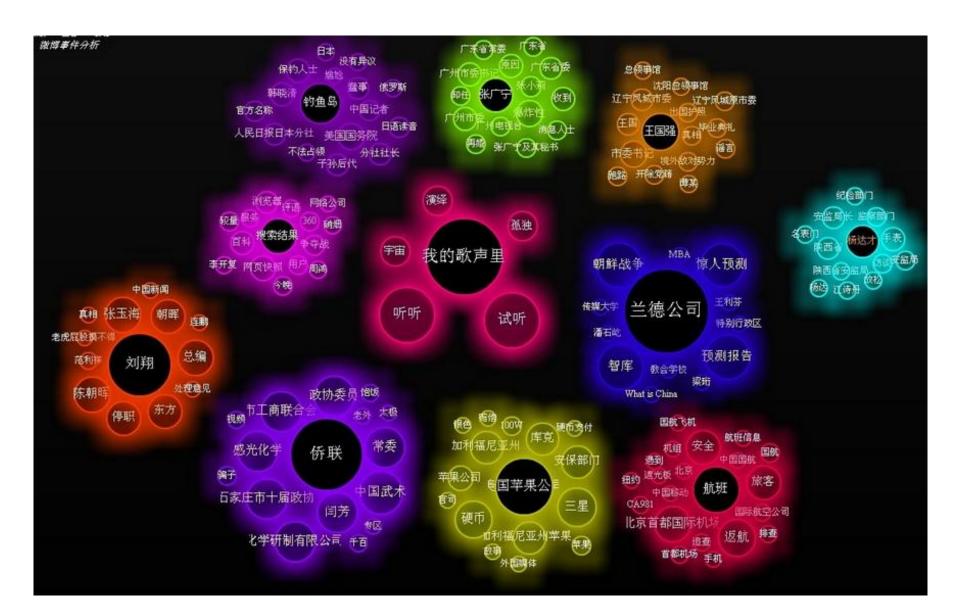
- simple tag cloud
- K-Means
- some python tools

simple tag cloud

$$freq_{norm} = \frac{word_{freq} - min}{\max - min}$$

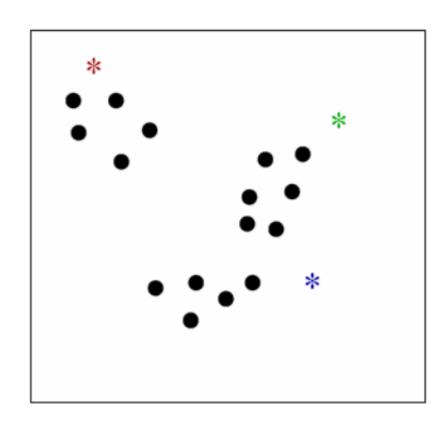
$$freq_{norm} = \frac{(word_{freq} - min)(upper_{bound} - lower_{bound})}{\max - min} + lower_{bound}$$



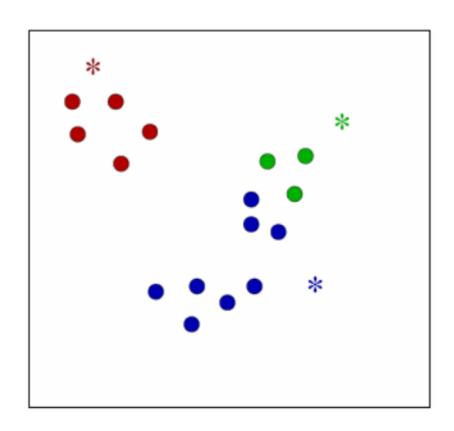


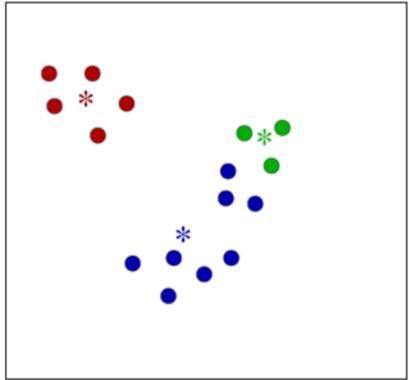
K = # of clusters (given);
One "mean" per cluster

- Initialize means
 (e.g. by picking k samples at random)
- Iterate:
- (1) assign each point to nearest mean
- (2) move "mean" to center of its cluster



Means Update

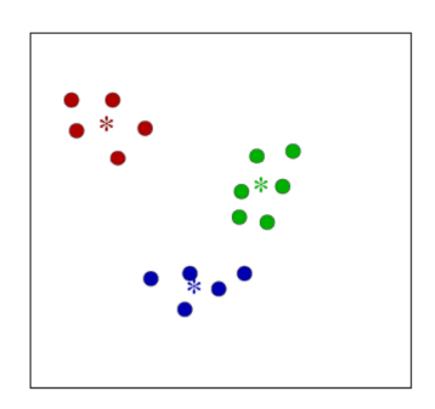




Complexity:

O(kn # of iterations)

The object function is:



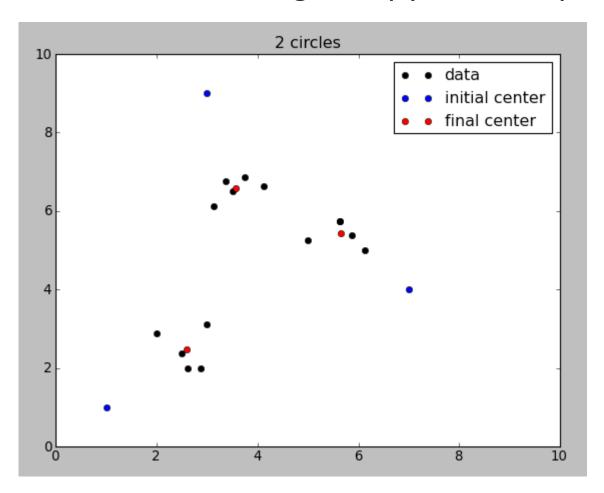
$$J = \min_{\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k\}} \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \sum_{x \in X_h} ||x - \mu_h||^2$$

- Initialize μ_1, \cdots, μ_k
- **do** classify n samples according to nearist μ_h recompute μ_h
- until no change in μ_h

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_h} J = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_h} \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{x \in X_h} ||x - \mu_h||^2 = \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{x \in X_h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_h} ||x - \mu_h||^2 = 0$$
$$\sum_{x \in X_h} 2(x - \mu_h) = 0 \to \mu_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{x \in X_h} x_h$$

K-Means in Python

Simple k-means code using numpy and matplotlib



Find related words

• 9.10 weibo corpus sample

Example:

- #钓鱼岛是中国的#~我是热血爱国好青年
- 这样的第一个教师节也算是难忘了。

100 cases

50: 钓鱼岛是中国的

50: 教师节

Find related words

Use K-Means to cluster into two classed

Feature size: 1338

Feature $\in \{0.0, 1.0\}$

Two classes

similarity =
$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\| \|B\|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i \times B_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (A_i)^2} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (B_i)^2}}$$

Find related words

Pycluster used

labels, error, nfound = Pycluster.kcluster(weibo, 2)

Average accuracy: 0.933

Bad examples:

教师节向德艺双馨的人民艺术家**致以最真诚的祝福**钓鱼岛是中国的,**是世界的

Draw the result

0 钓鱼岛 11 国有化

1 中国 12 谴责

2 日本 13 问题

3 领土 14 退让

4 政府 15 起来

5 我们 16 垃圾

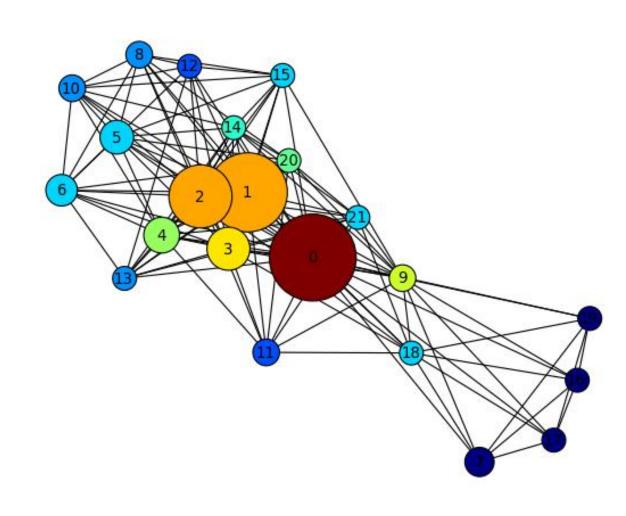
6 就是 17 滚蛋

7 有本事 18 历史

8 日本人 19 破烂

9 小日本 20 固有

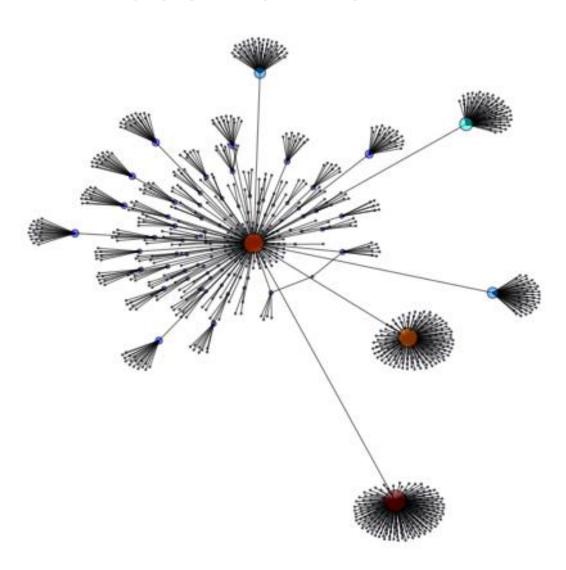
10 明天 21 主权



networkx

- import networkx as nx
- G = nx.Graph()
- G.add_node(*)
- G.add_edge(*)
- nx.draw(G)

use networkx



Numpy and matplotlib

 NumPy is the fundamental package for scientific computing in Python.

```
• C = A*B
```

```
for (i = 0: i < rows; i++): {
  for (j = 0; i < calumns; j++): {
    c[i][j] = a[i][i]*b[i][j];
  }
}</pre>
```

Install them!

- 1、安装ipython sudo apt-get install ipython
- 2、安装matplotlib sudo apt-get install python-matplotlib
- 3、启动绘图环境ipython -pylab
- 4、安装pycluster sudo pip install pycluster
- 5、安装networkx sudo easy_install networkx