Assignment 9

CS 595: Introduction to Web Science

Fall 2013

Shawn M. Jones

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1

Question

```
1.  Create a blog-term matrix.  Start by grabbing 100 blogs; include:

http://f-measure.blogspot.com/
http://ws-dl.blogspot.com/

and grab 98 more as per the method shown in class.

Use the blog title as the identifier for each blog (and row of the
matrix).  Use the terms from every item/title (RSS) or entry/title
(Atom) for the columns of the matrix.  The values are the frequency
of occurrence.  Essentially you are replicating the format of the
"blogdata.txt" file included with the PCI book code.  Limit the
number of terms to the most "popular" (i.e., frequent) 500 terms,
this is *after* the criteria on p. 32 (slide 7) has been satisfied.
```

Answer

The script `fetchFeeds.py` shown in Listing 1 outputs a list of URIs that dereference to Atom feeds.

This script uses a canned URI on line 54 to acquire the next blog URI via the call on line 82. If it failed to acquire this URI, it sleeps for 5 seconds and tries again. If successful, it then dereferences the URI using the function defined on line 12. This function returns the representation of the resource, as well as its URI after all redirects have been followed.

If that is successful, it uses the function defined on line 21 to extract the Atom URI from the blog's HTML. If that is successful, it then tries to dereference the Atom feed URI, again acquiring the representation and the redirect-free version of the atom URI. Then it tests the URI using the function defined on line 33. This function checks to ensure that the blog has at least 25 entries. Attempts to ensure that the blog was English did not work well, as all Blogger pages use a character encoding of UTF-8, and detecting 'English' (maybe using a dictionary?) appeared to be outside the realm of this assignment.

Once the URI gets through all of those wickets, it is saved to a list, with the query string "?max-results=1000" appended. This ensures that we get at most 1000 entries from each blog, providing the maximum amount of data

for the following questions. Because all blogs come from Blogger, which has a consistent API, this query string works every time.

```
#!/usr/local/bin/python

import sys
import os
import os.path
import feedparser
import urllib2
import time
import chardet
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

def dereferenceUri(uri):

    pagehandle = urllib2.urlopen(uri)
    pagedata = pagehandle.read()
    derefurl = pagehandle.geturl()
    pagehandle.close()

    return pagedata,derefurl

def getAtomFeedUri(html):

    soup = BeautifulSoup(html)

    atomLinks = soup.find_all('link',
        attrs = { 'rel' : 'alternate', 'type' : 'application/
            atom+xml' })

    # we assume there is only one atom link
    atomURI = atomLinks[0].attrs['href']

    return atomURI

def meetsCriteria(feedText):

    parsedData = feedparser.parse(feedText)

    # assume we're good to go by default (fail optimistic?)
    goodToGo = True

    sys.stderr.write("blog has " + str(len(parsedData.entries))
        + " entries\n")

    if (len(parsedData.entries) < 25):
        goodToGo = False

```

```
45      #if (chardet.detect(feedText)['encoding'] != 'ascii'):
46      #    sys.stderr.write("blog charset is " + chardet.detect(
            feedText)['encoding'] +
47      #        ", likely won't parse well for feed vector\n")
48      #    goodToGo = False
49
50      return goodToGo
51
52  def getNextUri():
53
54      uri = "http://www.blogger.com/next-blog?navBar=true&blogID
            =3471633091411211117"
55
56      pagehandle = urllib2.urlopen(uri)
57      nexturi = pagehandle.geturl()
58      pagehandle.close()
59
60      return nexturi
61
62
63  if __name__ == "__main__":
64
65      feedlist = []
66      feedlist.append("http://f-measure.blogspot.com/feeds/posts/
            default?max-results=200")
67      feedlist.append("http://ws-dl.blogspot.com/feeds/posts/
            default?max-results=200")
68
69      while (len(feedlist) <= 100):
70
71          try:
72              # Tried these steps, but realized I would have to
73              # parse JavaScript
74              # * look for the iframe containing the next button
75              #       <iframe name='navbar-iframe'...
76              # iframeURI = getIframeUri(html)
77              # * dereference the link from that iframe
78              # iframeText = getIframeText(iframeURI)
79              # * extract the uri form
80              # <a class="b-link" href="...">Next Blog</a>
81              # uri = getNextUri(iframeText)
82              uri = getNextUri()
83          except urllib2.HTTPError as e:
84              sys.stderr.write("failed to acquire next uri,
                    delaying 5 seconds\n")
85              time.sleep(5)
86          else:
87              sys.stderr.write("working on URI " + uri + "\n")
88
```

```
89              try:
90                  # dereference the uri and get text
91                  html,derefuri = dereferenceUri(uri)
92              except urllib2.HTTPError as e:
93                  sys.stderr.write("failed to dereference " + uri
                        +
94                      ", delaying 5 seconds\n")
95                  time.sleep(5)
96              else:
97                  try:
98                      # fetch the atom feed URI
99                      feedURI = getAtomFeedUri(html)
100                     sys.stderr.write("acquired feed URI " +
                            feedURI + "\n")
101                 except IndexError as e:
102                     sys.stderr.write(
103                         "failed to acquire Atom feed from HTML,
                                delaying 5 seconds\n")
104                 else:
105                     try:
106                         # get the atom feed text
107                         feedText,feedURI = dereferenceUri(
                                feedURI)
108                     except urllib2.HTTPError as e:
109                         sys.stderr.write("failed to dereference
                                " + feedURI +
110                             ", delaying 5 seconds\n")
111                         time.sleep(5)
112                     else:
113                         # if it meets the criteria, save the
                                file
114                         if meetsCriteria(feedText):
115                             sys.stderr.write("Saving blog feed "
                                    + feedURI + "?max-results=1000\n
                                    ")
116                             feedlist.append(feedURI + "?max-
                                    results=1000")
117
118                         # be nice to the site
119                         time.sleep(1)
120
121     for feed in feedlist:
122         print feed
```

Listing 1: Python script for fetching valid Atom feeds from Blogger

The script is run like so:

```
./fetchFeeds.py > feedlist.txt
```

Once `feedlist.txt` exists, it can be used by Toby Segaran's `generatefeedvector.py`[1]. I only modified it on line 59 so that it could handle UTF-8 encodings for some of the blogs. It is captured in Listing 6 on page 16.

The script `eliminateWords.py` shown in Listing 2 takes in the `blogdata1.txt` file produced by `generatefeedvector.py` and removes the top N terms from it.

It does this by generating scores for each word by summing all of its frequencies across all blogs together. Once it has those scores, it gets the top n words. It then determines the index of each of those words in the list. Using these indices, it regenerates the format of `blogdata.txt`, only printing out each column if it is an "approved" index.

```
1  #!/usr/local/bin/python
2
3  import sys
4
5  sys.path.insert(0, '../libs')
6
7  import clusters
8  import operator
9
10 import pprint
11
12 def getWordscores(words, data):
13
14     wordscores = {}
15
16     for i in range(len(words)):
17         sys.stderr.write('examining ' + words[i] + '\n')
18
19         for j in range(len(data)):
20
21             if words[i] in wordscores:
22                 wordscores[words[i]] += data[j][i]
23             else:
24                 wordscores[words[i]] = data[j][i]
25
26     return wordscores
27
28 def getTopNWords(wordscores, n):
29
30     topNWords = []
31
32     # thanks Stack Overflow:
33     # http://stackoverflow.com/questions/613183/python-sort-a-
           dictionary-by-value
34     reversedWordscores = sorted(
```

```
35          wordscores.iteritems(), key=operator.itemgetter(1),
                reverse=True
36          )
37
38      for i in range(n):
39          sys.stderr.write(
40              "adding " + reversedWordscores[i][0] + " with a
                    score of "
41                  + str(reversedWordscores[i][1]) + '\n'
42              )
43          topNWords.append(reversedWordscores[i][0])
44
45      return topNWords
46
47
48  if __name__ == '__main__':
49
50      n = int(sys.argv[1])
51
52      blognames,words,data = clusters.readfile('../q1/blogdata1.
            txt')
53
54      wordscores = getWordscores(words, data)
55
56      topNWords = getTopNWords(wordscores, n)
57
58      indexlist = []
59
60      for word in topNWords:
61          indexlist.append(words.index(word))
62
63      lines = []
64
65      line = []
66      line.append('Blog')
67
68      for i in range(len(words)):
69
70          if i in indexlist:
71              line.append(words[i])
72
73      lines.append(line)
74
75      for i in range(len(blognames)):
76          line = []
77          line.append(blognames[i])
78
79          for j in range(len(words)):
80              if j in indexlist:
```

```
81                  line.append(str(int(data[i][j])))
82
83          lines.append(line)
84
85      for line in lines:
86          print "\t".join(line)
```

Listing 2: Python script for eliminating words from blog data

2

Question

2. Create an ASCII and JPEG dendrogram that clusters (i.e., HAC) the most similar blogs (see slides 12 & 13). Include the JPEG in your report and upload the ascii file to github (it will be too unwieldy for inclusion in the report).

Answer

The script `makeDendogram.py`, shown in Listing 3 uses Toby Segaran's *clusters.py* [1] shown on page 18.

```
1  #!/usr/local/bin/python
2
3  # all code here stolen shamelessly from
4  # "Programming Collective Intelligence, Chapter 3"
5
6  import sys
7
8  sys.path.insert(0, '../libs')
9
10 import clusters
11
12 blognames,words,data=clusters.readfile('../q1/blogdata500.txt')
13 clust = clusters.hcluster(data)
14
15 # print ASCII dendrogram
16 clusters.printclust(clust, labels=blognames)
17
18 # save JPEG dendrogram
19 clusters.drawdendrogram(clust, blognames, jpeg='blogclust.jpg')
```

Listing 3: Python script for generating dendograms from the blog data captured in question 1

It is run like so:

```
./makeDendogram.py > ascii-dendogram.txt
```

The `printclust` function on line 16 prints out the the dendogram, so shell redirection is used to save it. The `drawdendogram` function on line 19 saves a JPEG of the dendogram, which can be seen in Figure 1.

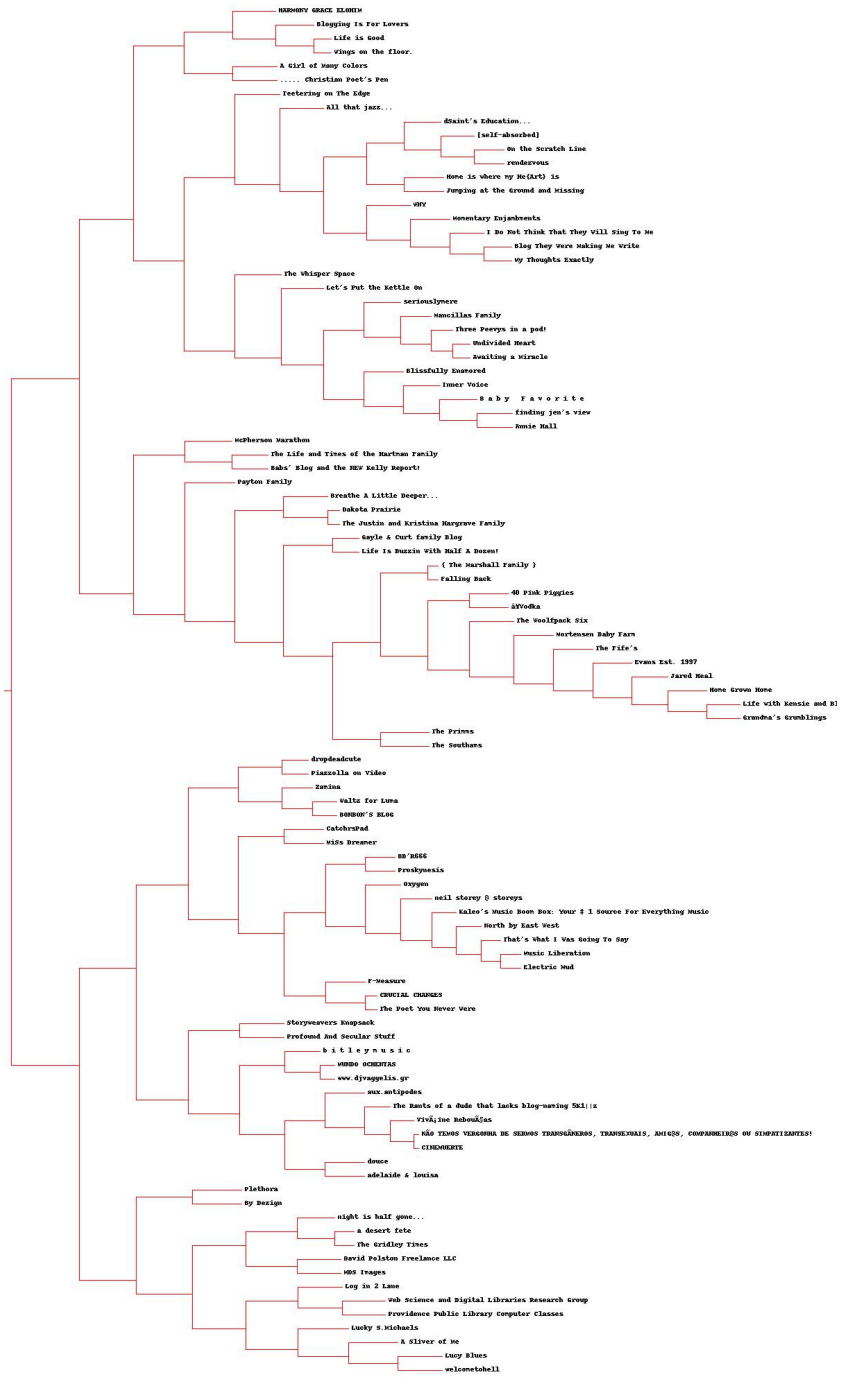

Figure 1: Dendogram produced by the *makeDendogram.py* script

Unfortunately, it is difficult to see, but this dendogram shows that the blogs calculated to be most like *F-Measure* are *CRUCIAL CHANGES* and *The Poet You Never Were.* The blog calculated to be most like *Web Science and Digital Libraries Research Group* is *Providence Public Library Computer Classes.*

3

Question

3. Cluster the blogs using K-Means, using k=5,10,20. (see slide 18). How many interations were required for each value of k?

Answer

The blog clustering is performed by the script shown in Listing 4, which makes use of Toby Segaran's *clusters.py* [1] on page 18., using the function *kcluster* on lines 15, 19, and 23.

```
1  #!/usr/local/bin/python
2
3  # all code here stolen shamelessly from
4  # "Programming Collective Intelligence, Chapter 3"
5
6  import sys
7
8  sys.path.insert(0, '../libs')
9
10 import clusters
11
12 blognames,words,data=clusters.readfile('../q1/blogdata500.txt')
13
14 print "For k=5"
15 kclust=clusters.kcluster(data, k=5)
16 print
17
18 print "For k=10"
19 kclust=clusters.kcluster(data, k=10)
20 print
21
22 print "For k=20"
23 kclust=clusters.kcluster(data, k=20)
24 print
```

Listing 4: Python script for clustering the blogs using K-means, using k=5, 10, and 20

This script is run like so:

```
./makeClusters.py
```

From its output, we see how many iterations each value of k produces.

```
For k=5
Iteration 0
Iteration 1
Iteration 2
Iteration 3
Iteration 4

For k=10
Iteration 0
Iteration 1
Iteration 2
Iteration 3
Iteration 4
Iteration 5
Iteration 6
Iteration 7

For k=20
Iteration 0
Iteration 1
Iteration 2
Iteration 3
```

Thus, for $k = 5$ we get 5 iterations, for $k = 10$ we get 8 iterations, and for $k = 20$ we get 4 iterations.

4

Question

`4. Use MDS to create a JPEG of the blogs similar to slide 29. How many iterations were required?`

Answer

The blog space is generated using multidimensional scaling from the script `makeMDS.py` shown in Listing 5, which makes use of Toby Segaran's *clusters.py* [1] on page 18, using the functions *scaledown* on line 14 and *draw2d* on line 16.

```
1  #!/usr/local/bin/python
2
3  # all code here stolen shamelessly from
4  # "Programming Collective Intelligence, Chapter 3"
5
6  import sys
7
8  sys.path.insert(0, '../libs')
9
10 import clusters
11
12 blognames,words,data=clusters.readfile('../q1/blogdata500.txt')
13
14 coords = clusters.scaledown(data)
15
16 clusters.draw2d(coords, blognames, jpeg='blogs2d.jpg')
```

Listing 5: Python script for generating a MDS from the blog data

Again, unfortunately the blog space produced does not fit well on a letter-sized page shown in Figure 2. According to this two-dimensional representation, the blog closest to *F-Measure* is *b i t l e y m u s i c*. The blogs closest to *Web Science and Digital Libraries Research Group* are *MUNDO OCHENTAS* and *Providence Public Library Computer Classes*.

Figure 2: Dendogram produced by the *makeMDS.py* script

5

Question

5. Re-run question 2, but this time with proper TFIDF calculations instead of the hack discussed on slide 7 (p. 32). Use the same 500 words, but this time replace their frequency count with TFIDF scores as computed in assignment #3. Document the code, techniques, methods, etc. used to generate these TFIDF values. Upload the new data file to github.

Compare and contrast the resulting dendrogram with the dendrogram from question #2.

Note: ideally you would not reuse the same 500 terms and instead come up with TFIDF scores for all the terms and then choose the top 500 from that list, but I'm trying to limit the amount of work necessary.

Answer

Not attempted.

A Segaran's *generatefeedvector.py*

```
1  import feedparser
2  import re
3
4  # Returns title and dictionary of word counts for an RSS feed
5  def getwordcounts(url):
6    # Parse the feed
7    d=feedparser.parse(url)
8    wc={}
9
10   # Loop over all the entries
11   for e in d.entries:
12     if 'summary' in e: summary=e.summary
13     else: summary=e.description
14
15     # Extract a list of words
16     words=getwords(e.title+' '+summary)
17     for word in words:
18       wc.setdefault(word,0)
19       wc[word]+=1
20   return d.feed.title,wc
21
22 def getwords(html):
23   # Remove all the HTML tags
24   txt=re.compile(r'<[^>]+>').sub('',html)
25
26   # Split words by all non-alpha characters
27   words=re.compile(r'[^A-Z^a-z]+').split(txt)
28
29   # Convert to lowercase
30   return [word.lower() for word in words if word!='']
31
32
33 apcount={}
34 wordcounts={}
35 feedlist=[line for line in file('feedlist.txt')]
36 for feedurl in feedlist:
37   try:
38     title,wc=getwordcounts(feedurl)
39     wordcounts[title]=wc
40     for word,count in wc.items():
41       apcount.setdefault(word,0)
42       if count>1:
43         apcount[word]+=1
44   except:
45     print 'Failed to parse feed %s' % feedurl
46
```

```
47 wordlist=[]
48 for w,bc in apcount.items():
49   frac=float(bc)/len(feedlist)
50   if frac>0.1 and frac<0.5:
51     wordlist.append(w)
52
53 out=file('blogdata1.txt','w')
54 out.write('Blog')
55 for word in wordlist: out.write('\t%s' % word)
56 out.write('\n')
57 for blog,wc in wordcounts.items():
58   print blog
59   blog = blog.encode('UTF-8')
60   out.write(blog)
61   for word in wordlist:
62     if word in wc: out.write('\t%d' % wc[word])
63     else: out.write('\t0')
64   out.write('\n')
```

Listing 6: Segaran's *generatefeedvector.py*, with small modification added on line 59 to handle UTF-8 encodings

B Segaran's *clusters.py*

```
from PIL import Image,ImageDraw

def readfile(filename):
  lines=[line for line in file(filename)]

  # First line is the column titles
  colnames=lines[0].strip().split('\t')[1:]
  rownames=[]
  data=[]
  for line in lines[1:]:
    p=line.strip().split('\t')
    # First column in each row is the rowname
    rownames.append(p[0])
    # The data for this row is the remainder of the row
    data.append([float(x) for x in p[1:]])
  return rownames,colnames,data


from math import sqrt

def pearson(v1,v2):
  # Simple sums
  sum1=sum(v1)
  sum2=sum(v2)

  # Sums of the squares
  sum1Sq=sum([pow(v,2) for v in v1])
  sum2Sq=sum([pow(v,2) for v in v2])

  # Sum of the products
  pSum=sum([v1[i]*v2[i] for i in range(len(v1))])

  # Calculate r (Pearson score)
  num=pSum-(sum1*sum2/len(v1))
  den=sqrt((sum1Sq-pow(sum1,2)/len(v1))*(sum2Sq-pow(sum2,2)/len(
      v1)))
  if den==0: return 0

  return 1.0-num/den

class bicluster:
  def __init__(self,vec,left=None,right=None,distance=0.0,id=
      None):
    self.left=left
    self.right=right
    self.vec=vec
```

```
45      self.id=id
46      self.distance=distance
47
48  def hcluster(rows,distance=pearson):
49    distances={}
50    currentclustid=-1
51
52    # Clusters are initially just the rows
53    clust=[bicluster(rows[i],id=i) for i in range(len(rows))]
54
55    while len(clust)>1:
56      lowestpair=(0,1)
57      closest=distance(clust[0].vec,clust[1].vec)
58
59      # loop through every pair looking for the smallest distance
60      for i in range(len(clust)):
61        for j in range(i+1,len(clust)):
62          # distances is the cache of distance calculations
63          if (clust[i].id,clust[j].id) not in distances:
64            distances[(clust[i].id,clust[j].id)]=distance(clust[i
                  ].vec,clust[j].vec)
65
66          d=distances[(clust[i].id,clust[j].id)]
67
68          if d<closest:
69            closest=d
70            lowestpair=(i,j)
71
72      # calculate the average of the two clusters
73      mergevec=[
74      (clust[lowestpair[0]].vec[i]+clust[lowestpair[1]].vec[i])
            /2.0
75      for i in range(len(clust[0].vec))]
76
77      # create the new cluster
78      newcluster=bicluster(mergevec,left=clust[lowestpair[0]],
79                           right=clust[lowestpair[1]],
80                           distance=closest,id=currentclustid)
81
82      # cluster ids that weren't in the original set are negative
83      currentclustid-=1
84      del clust[lowestpair[1]]
85      del clust[lowestpair[0]]
86      clust.append(newcluster)
87
88    return clust[0]
89
90  def printclust(clust,labels=None,n=0):
91    # indent to make a hierarchy layout
```

```
92    for i in range(n): print ' ',
93    if clust.id<0:
94      # negative id means that this is branch
95      print '-'
96    else:
97      # positive id means that this is an endpoint
98      if labels==None: print clust.id
99      else: print labels[clust.id]
100
101   # now print the right and left branches
102   if clust.left!=None: printclust(clust.left,labels=labels,n=n
          +1)
103   if clust.right!=None: printclust(clust.right,labels=labels,n=n
          +1)
104
105 def getheight(clust):
106   # Is this an endpoint? Then the height is just 1
107   if clust.left==None and clust.right==None: return 1
108
109   # Otherwise the height is the same of the heights of
110   # each branch
111   return getheight(clust.left)+getheight(clust.right)
112
113 def getdepth(clust):
114   # The distance of an endpoint is 0.0
115   if clust.left==None and clust.right==None: return 0
116
117   # The distance of a branch is the greater of its two sides
118   # plus its own distance
119   return max(getdepth(clust.left),getdepth(clust.right))+clust.
          distance
120
121
122 def drawdendrogram(clust,labels,jpeg='clusters.jpg'):
123   # height and width
124   h=getheight(clust)*20
125   w=1200
126   depth=getdepth(clust)
127
128   # width is fixed, so scale distances accordingly
129   scaling=float(w-150)/depth
130
131   # Create a new image with a white background
132   img=Image.new('RGB',(w,h),(255,255,255))
133   draw=ImageDraw.Draw(img)
134
135   draw.line((0,h/2,10,h/2),fill=(255,0,0))
136
137   # Draw the first node
```

```
138   drawnode(draw,clust,10,(h/2),scaling,labels)
139   img.save(jpeg,'JPEG')
140
141 def drawnode(draw,clust,x,y,scaling,labels):
142   if clust.id<0:
143     h1=getheight(clust.left)*20
144     h2=getheight(clust.right)*20
145     top=y-(h1+h2)/2
146     bottom=y+(h1+h2)/2
147     # Line length
148     ll=clust.distance*scaling
149     # Vertical line from this cluster to children
150     draw.line((x,top+h1/2,x,bottom-h2/2),fill=(255,0,0))
151
152     # Horizontal line to left item
153     draw.line((x,top+h1/2,x+ll,top+h1/2),fill=(255,0,0))
154
155     # Horizontal line to right item
156     draw.line((x,bottom-h2/2,x+ll,bottom-h2/2),fill=(255,0,0))
157
158     # Call the function to draw the left and right nodes
159     drawnode(draw,clust.left,x+ll,top+h1/2,scaling,labels)
160     drawnode(draw,clust.right,x+ll,bottom-h2/2,scaling,labels)
161   else:
162     # If this is an endpoint, draw the item label
163     draw.text((x+5,y-7),labels[clust.id],(0,0,0))
164
165 def rotatematrix(data):
166   newdata=[]
167   for i in range(len(data[0])):
168     newrow=[data[j][i] for j in range(len(data))]
169     newdata.append(newrow)
170   return newdata
171
172 import random
173
174 def kcluster(rows,distance=pearson,k=4):
175   # Determine the minimum and maximum values for each point
176   ranges=[(min([row[i] for row in rows]),max([row[i] for row in
          rows]))
177   for i in range(len(rows[0]))]
178
179   # Create k randomly placed centroids
180   clusters=[[random.random()*(ranges[i][1]-ranges[i][0])+ranges[
          i][0]
181   for i in range(len(rows[0]))] for j in range(k)]
182
183   lastmatches=None
184   for t in range(100):
```

```
185     print 'Iteration %d' % t
186     bestmatches=[[] for i in range(k)]
187
188     # Find which centroid is the closest for each row
189     for j in range(len(rows)):
190       row=rows[j]
191       bestmatch=0
192       for i in range(k):
193         d=distance(clusters[i],row)
194         if d<distance(clusters[bestmatch],row): bestmatch=i
195       bestmatches[bestmatch].append(j)
196
197     # If the results are the same as last time, this is complete
198     if bestmatches==lastmatches: break
199     lastmatches=bestmatches
200
201     # Move the centroids to the average of their members
202     for i in range(k):
203       avgs=[0.0]*len(rows[0])
204       if len(bestmatches[i])>0:
205         for rowid in bestmatches[i]:
206           for m in range(len(rows[rowid])):
207             avgs[m]+=rows[rowid][m]
208         for j in range(len(avgs)):
209           avgs[j]/=len(bestmatches[i])
210         clusters[i]=avgs
211
212   return bestmatches
213
214 def tanamoto(v1,v2):
215   c1,c2,shr=0,0,0
216
217   for i in range(len(v1)):
218     if v1[i]!=0: c1+=1 # in v1
219     if v2[i]!=0: c2+=1 # in v2
220     if v1[i]!=0 and v2[i]!=0: shr+=1 # in both
221
222   return 1.0-(float(shr)/(c1+c2-shr))
223
224 def scaledown(data,distance=pearson,rate=0.01):
225   n=len(data)
226
227   # The real distances between every pair of items
228   realdist=[[distance(data[i],data[j]) for j in range(n)]
229             for i in range(0,n)]
230
231   # Randomly initialize the starting points of the locations in
          2D
232   loc=[[random.random(),random.random()] for i in range(n)]
```

```
233   fakedist=[[0.0 for j in range(n)] for i in range(n)]
234
235   lasterror=None
236   for m in range(0,1000):
237     # Find projected distances
238     for i in range(n):
239       for j in range(n):
240         fakedist[i][j]=sqrt(sum([pow(loc[i][x]-loc[j][x],2)
241                                  for x in range(len(loc[i]))]))
242
243     # Move points
244     grad=[[0.0,0.0] for i in range(n)]
245
246     totalerror=0
247     for k in range(n):
248       for j in range(n):
249         if j==k: continue
250         # The error is percent difference between the distances
251         errorterm=(fakedist[j][k]-realdist[j][k])/realdist[j][k]
252
253         # Each point needs to be moved away from or towards the
              other
254         # point in proportion to how much error it has
255         grad[k][0]+=((loc[k][0]-loc[j][0])/fakedist[j][k])*
              errorterm
256         grad[k][1]+=((loc[k][1]-loc[j][1])/fakedist[j][k])*
              errorterm
257
258         # Keep track of the total error
259         totalerror+=abs(errorterm)
260     print totalerror
261
262     # If the answer got worse by moving the points, we are done
263     if lasterror and lasterror<totalerror: break
264     lasterror=totalerror
265
266     # Move each of the points by the learning rate times the
          gradient
267     for k in range(n):
268       loc[k][0]-=rate*grad[k][0]
269       loc[k][1]-=rate*grad[k][1]
270
271   return loc
272
273 def draw2d(data,labels,jpeg='mds2d.jpg'):
274   img=Image.new('RGB',(2000,2000),(255,255,255))
275   draw=ImageDraw.Draw(img)
276   for i in range(len(data)):
277     x=(data[i][0]+0.5)*1000
```

```
278         y=(data[i][1]+0.5)*1000
279         draw.text((x,y),labels[i],(0,0,0))
280     img.save(jpeg,'JPEG')
```

Listing 7: Segaran's *clusters.py*

References

[1] Segaran, T. *Programming Collective Intelligence*, first ed. O'Reilly, O'Reilly Media, Inc., 1005 Gravenstein Highway North, Sebastopol, CA 95472, August 2007.

[2] Segaran, T. *Programming Collective Intelligence*, first ed. O'Reilly, 2007.