

Computational thinking

- How to think like a computer scientist
<https://openbookproject.net/thinkcs/>
 - Precision in formulating descriptions
 - Problem solving

Our tasks in learning

- Introduction into basic concepts

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- Text annotation: genres and emotions

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- Introduction into basic concepts
- Python for corpus collection
- Text annotation: genres and emotions
- Keyword analysis for your projects

Basic terms

A program *a sequence of precise instructions that enables a computer to perform a specific task*

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Syntactic errors *when the syntax of the code is incorrect*
e.g. "1+"two"" is not legal

```
1 + "2"
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```
-----  
TypeError
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```
Traceback (most recent call last)
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<ipython-input-1-db092cb74d2d> in <module>
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----> 1 1 + "2"
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TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'
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Semantic errors *the program does not do what you want it to do*

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Class a template of a variable:

- defines how variables, functions, and methods work together and what we can do with them

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- Google Colab for the notebook interface

Hello world

```
s = "Hello world"
print(s)
print(s.upper())
print(s.split())
print(s.split("l"))
```

Variable s

Type string

Operator = (assignment)

Function print()

Methods upper(), split(), find(), startswith()...

- Now open an empty notebook in Google Colab, type the commands at the top as cells and execute them

word-counting.png

Word frequency distribution

```
import re
text = requests.get("http://corpus.leeds.ac.uk/teaching/modl
text = text.lower()
corpus_count = 0
dictionary = {}
for sentence in text.split(". "):
    for word in sentence.split(" "):
        corpus_count += 1
        word = re.sub("[^a-z-]+","",word)
        if word in dictionary: dictionary[word] += 1
        else: dictionary[word] = 1
for word in dictionary:
    ipm = dictionary[word] / ( corpus_count / 1000000 )
    if ipm > 1000:
        print(word, ipm)
```

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- Slicing from the start: `s[:2] → "My"`
- Slicing to the end: `s[25:] → "eels"`
- Zero indexing: `s[0] → "M"; s[1] → "y"`
Like house floor counting: first floor

Basic operators

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- Membership operator: $a \text{ in } [5, 6, 7]$

Variables

- Legal naming conventions: standard characters, numbers (not at the start) and underscores
- Names need to be informative to reflect the logic of your script
- Variable names are case-sensitive:

CamelCase

Title_Case

snake_case

Q What is the difference between:

```
favorite_color = "blue"  
favorite_color == "blue"  
favorite_color = blue  
favorite_color == blue
```

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def compute_keywords(your_corpus, reference..):  
    do something  
    return result
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 - imported from libraries:
`import LibraryName`

Control structures and functions

- Find the minimum of two numbers:
25 or 7?
- Expressing a condition:

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- Find the minimum of three numbers:
12 or 7 or 25?

Minimum of three numbers

- Expanding the case of two numbers:

```
def min3(a, b, c):  
    if a < b:  
        if a < c:  
            return a  
        else:  
            return c  
    else:  
        if b < c:  
            return b  
        else:  
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```

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- A more elegant way:

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Import statement

- Importing a module for the current script

For example for regular expressions:

```
import re
re.findall(regex, string)
re.findall("[aeiou]", "Monty Python") \to "Mo", "ho"
re.sub("[^a-z-]+", "", "Monty Python") \to "MontyPython"
```

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- Trafilatura for web scraping:

```
import trafilatura
from trafilatura.spider import focused_crawler
url_list=focused_crawler(start_url, max_seen_urls=10,
                          max_known_urls=50)
```

Lists

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a = ["Once", "upon", "a", "time"]
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a[-1]
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- Same slicing as with strings:

```
a[:2]
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- `for key in d:`
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`d[key]`
- `for key in d:`
`ipm[key] = d[key] / (CorpusSize / 1000000)`

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```
print("We are processing: {url}")
```
- assert stops execution if something is not right

```
assert len(url_list)>0, "Empty url list"
```

AI frameworks

- Various AI models can help you with writing code:
Ask ChatGPT, Claude, Copilot, Google Colab etc to:
Write a function which gets an HTML file as its parameter and used the Trafilatura library to extract its text content.
- Use the right prompts: be as specific as possible
- Understanding their output and **your** ability to modify it
- Be inquisitive and ask AI models why a specific line behaves in this way
- Be liberal with your own commentaries: literate programming