# Loading natural language text

INTRODUCTION TO SPARK SQL IN PYTHON



Mark Plutowski
Data Scientist



#### The dataset

The Project Gutenberg eBook of The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,

by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Available from gutenberg.org



#### Loading text

```
df = spark.read.text('sherlock.txt')
print(df.first())
Row(value='The Project Gutenberg EBook of The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes')
print(df.count())
5500
```



#### Loading parquet

```
df1 = spark.read.load('sherlock.parquet')
```



#### Loaded text

df1.show(15, truncate=False)

```
lvalue
The Project Gutenberg EBook of The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
|by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
|(#15 in our series by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle)
|Copyright laws are changing all over the world. Be sure to check the|
|copyright laws for your country before downloading or redistributing|
this or any other Project Gutenberg eBook.
|This header should be the first thing seen when viewing this Project|
|Gutenberg file. Please do not remove it. Do not change or edit the|
header without written permission.
|Please read the "legal small print," and other information about the|
eBook and Project Gutenberg at the bottom of this file. Included is
|important information about your specific rights and restrictions in|
```



#### Lower case operation

```
df = df1.select(lower(col('value')))
print(df.first())
```

```
Row(lower(value)=
'the project gutenberg ebook of the adventures of sherlock holmes')
```

df.columns

```
['lower(value)']
```

#### Alias operation

```
df = df1.select(lower(col('value')).alias('v'))

df.columns
```

['v']

#### Replacing text

```
df = df1.select(regexp_replace('value', 'Mr\.', 'Mr').alias('v'))

"Mr. Holmes." ==> "Mr Holmes."

df = df1.select(regexp_replace('value', 'don\'t', 'do not').alias('v'))
```

"don't know." ==> "do not know."

#### Tokenizing text

```
df = df2.select(split('v', '[ ]').alias('words'))
df.show(truncate=False)
```

# Tokenizing text – output

```
lwords
[[the, project, gutenberg, ebook, of, the, adventures, of, sherlock, holmes]
[[by, sir, arthur, conan, doyle]
[[(#15, in, our, series, by, sir, arthur, conan, doyle)]
1[]
[please, read, the, "legal, small, print,", and, other, information, about, the]
[**welcome, to, the, world, of, free, plain, vanilla, electronic, texts**]
```

#### Split characters are discarded

```
punctuation = "_|.\?\!\",\'\[\]\*()"

df3 = df2.select(split('v', '[ %s]' % punctuation).alias('words'))

df3.show(truncate=False)
```

#### Split characters are discarded – output

```
lwords
[[the, project, gutenberg, ebook, of, the, adventures, of, sherlock, holmes]
[[by, sir, arthur, conan, doyle]
[[, #15, in, our, series, by, sir, arthur, conan, doyle, ]
I[]
[please, read, the, , legal, small, print, , , and, other, information, about, the]
  , welcome, to, the, world, of, free, plain, vanilla, electronic, texts, , ]
```

# Exploding an array

```
df4 = df3.select(explode('words').alias('word'))
df4.show()
```



# Exploding an array – output

```
word
       the
   project|
 gutenberg|
     ebook|
        of|
       thel
|adventures|
        ofl
  sherlock
    holmes|
        by|
       sir|
    arthur|
     conan
     doyle|
```



#### Explode increases row count

print(df3.count())

5500

print(df4.count())

131404



#### Removing empty rows

```
print(df.count())
```

#### 131404

```
nonblank_df = df.where(length('word') > 0)
```

```
print(nonblank_df.count())
```

107320



#### Adding a row id column

```
df2 = df.select('word', monotonically_increasing_id().alias('id'))
df2.show()
```



#### Adding a row id column – output

```
word| id|
       the| 0|
   project| 1|
 gutenberg| 2|
     ebook 3
       of| 4|
       the| 5|
|adventures| 6|
        of | 7|
  sherlock | 8|
    holmes | 9|
       by| 10|
       sir| 11|
    arthur| 12|
     conan | 13 |
     doyle| 14|
       #15| 15|
```



#### Partitioning the data

```
df2 = df.withColumn('title', when(df.id < 25000, 'Preface')</pre>
                                .when(df.id < 50000, 'Chapter 1')</pre>
                                .when(df.id < 75000, 'Chapter 2')
                                .otherwise('Chapter 3'))
df2 = df2.withColumn('part', when(df2.id < 25000, 0)</pre>
                               .when(df2.id < 50000, 1)
                               .when(df2.id < 75000, 2)
                               .otherwise(3))
                               .show()
```

#### Partitioning the data – output

```
|id |title
word
                        |part|
the
     0
                 Preface 0
                 Preface 0
|project
gutenberg |2
                 Preface 0
         3
                 Preface 0
ebook
         4
of
                 Preface 0
         5
                 Preface 0
the
|adventures|6
                 Preface 0
of
                 Preface 0
sherlock
                 Preface 0
         8
holmes
         |9 |
                 Preface 0
```

#### Repartitioning on a column

```
df2 = df.repartition(4, 'part')
print(df2.rdd.getNumPartitions())
```

### Reading pre-partitioned text

```
$ ls sherlock_parts
```

```
sherlock_part0.txt
sherlock_part1.txt
sherlock_part2.txt
sherlock_part3.txt
sherlock_part4.txt
sherlock_part5.txt
sherlock_part6.txt
sherlock_part7.txt
sherlock_part8.txt
sherlock_part9.txt
sherlock_part10.txt
sherlock_part11.txt
sherlock_part12.txt
sherlock_part13.txt
```



### Reading pre-partitioned text

```
df_parts = spark.read.text('sherlock_parts')
```



# Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO SPARK SQL IN PYTHON



# Moving window analysis

INTRODUCTION TO SPARK SQL IN PYTHON



Mark Plutowski
Data Scientist



#### The raw text

ADVENTURE I. A SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA

I.

To Sherlock Holmes she is always the woman. I have seldom heard him mention her under any other name. In his eyes she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex. It was not that he felt any emotion akin to love for Irene Adler. All emotions, and that one particularly, were abhorrent to his cold, precise but admirably balanced mind. He was, I take it, the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has seen, but as a lover he would have placed himself in a false position. He never spoke of the softer passions, save with a gibe and a sneer. They were admirable things for the observer-excellent for drawing the veil from men's motives and actions. But for the trained reasoner to admit such intrusions into his own delicate and finely adjusted temperament was to introduce a distracting factor which might throw a doubt upon all his mental results. Grit in a sensitive instrument, or a crack in one of his own high-power lenses, would not be more disturbing than a strong emotion in a nature such as his. And yet there was but one woman to him, and that woman was the late Irene Adler, of dubious and questionable memory.



#### The processed text

```
word| id|part|
 scandal|305| 1|
      in|306|
               1|
 bohemia|307|
      i|308|
               1|
      to|309|
               1|
|sherlock|310|
  holmes 311
     she|312|
               1|
     is|313|
               1|
  always|314|
     the|315|
               1|
   woman|316|
               1|
      i|317|
               1|
    have|318|
               1|
  seldom|319|
               1|
   heard | 320 |
               1|
     him|321|
               1|
 mention|322|
               1|
     her|323| 1|
   under|324|
```



#### **Partitions**

```
df.select('part', 'title').distinct().sort('part').show(truncate=False)
```

```
|part|title
    |Sherlock Chapter I
    |Sherlock Chapter II
    |Sherlock Chapter III |
    |Sherlock Chapter IV
    |Sherlock Chapter V
    |Sherlock Chapter VI
    |Sherlock Chapter VII |
    |Sherlock Chapter VIII|
    |Sherlock Chapter IX |
    |Sherlock Chapter X
    |Sherlock Chapter XI
    |Sherlock Chapter XII |
```



id	word
0	the
1	project
2	gutenberg
3	ebook
4	of
5	the
6	adventures
7	of
8	sherlock
9	holmes
10	by
11	sir
12	arthur
13	conan



id	word
0	the
1	project
2	gutenberg
L.	
4	of
5	the
6	adventures
7	of
8	sherlock
9	holmes
10	by
11	sir
12	arthur
13	conan



id	word
	41a a
1	project
2	gutenberg
3	ebook
-	01
5	the
6	adventures
7	of
8	sherlock
9	holmes
10	by
11	sir
12	arthur
13	conan



id	word
0	the
1	project
2	gutenberg
3	ebook
4	of
6	adventures
7	of
8	sherlock
9	holmes
10	by
11	sir
12	arthur
13	conan



id	word
0	the
1	project
2	gutenherg
3	ebook
4	of
5	the
7	of
7 8	of sherlock
-	
8	sherlock
8 9	sherlock holmes
8 9 10	sherlock holmes by



id	word
0	the
1	project
2	gutenberg
2	a b a a l
4	of
5	the
6	adventures
	<b>.</b>
8	sherlock
9	holmes
10	by
11	sir
12	arthur
13	conan



id	word
0	the
1	project
2	gutenberg
3	ebook
4	of
F	41
6	adventures
7	of
8	sherlock
J	поппсэ
10	by
11	sir
12	arthur
13	conan



id	word
0	the
1	project
2	gutenberg
3	ebook
4	of
5	the
6	adventures
7	of
8	sherlock
9	holmes
10	by
12	arthur
13	conan



id	word
0	the
1	project
2	gutenberg
3	ebook
4	of
5	the
6	adventures
7	of
8	sherlock
9	holmes
40	<b>L</b>
11	sir
12	arthur
13	conan



#### The words are indexed

```
word
          thel
 0|
      project|
 2| gutenberg|
 3|
        ebook|
 4|
           of|
 5|
          thel
 6|adventures|
           of|
     sherlock|
 9|
       holmes|
10|
           by|
11|
          sir|
12|
       arthur|
13|
        conan
14|
        doyle
15|
          #15|
16|
           in|
17|
          our|
18|
       series
19|
            by|
```



### A moving window query

```
query = """
   SELECT id, word AS w1,
   LEAD(word,1) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w2,
   LEAD(word,2) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w3
   FROM df
"""
spark.sql(query).sort('id').show()
```

### Moving window output

```
w1| w2|
idl
       the| project| gutenberg|
     project| gutenberg| ebook|
 2| gutenberg| ebook| of|
    ebook| of| the|
 3|
    of| the|adventures|
    the|adventures| of|
 5|
 6|adventures| of| sherlock|
        of sherlock holmes
    sherlock| holmes|
                   by|
     holmes| by|
                   sir|
     by| sir|
10|
                    arthur|
11|
    sir| arthur| conan|
12|
     arthur| conan| doyle|
```

#### LAG window function

```
lag_query = """
    SELECT
    id,
    LAG(word,2) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w1,
    LAG(word,1) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w2,
    word AS w3
    FROM df
    ORDER BY id
"""
spark.sql(lag_query).show()
```



### LAG window function – output

```
w1| w2|
idl
      null| null| the|
   null| the| project|
   the|
           project| gutenberg|
    project| gutenberg| ebook|
 4| gutenberg| ebook| of|
 5|
    ebook| of| the|
   of| the|adventures|
   the|adventures| of|
 8|adventures| of| sherlock|
    of| sherlock| holmes|
   sherlock| holmes| by|
   holmes| by| sir|
11|
   .... .... ....
12|
```

### Windows stay within partition

```
lag_query = """
    SELECT
    id,
    LAG(word,2)    OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w1,
    LAG(word,1)    OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w2,
    word AS w3
    FROM df
    WHERE part=2
"""
spark.sql(lag_query).show()
```



### Windows stay within partition – output

```
id w1 w2 w3
8859 null null part2
|8860| null| part2| adventure|
8861 part2 adventure ii
|8862| adventure| ii| the|
|8863| ii| the|red-headed|
|8864| the | red-headed | league |
[....]........
```

### Repartitioning

- PARTITION BY
- repartition()

### Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO SPARK SQL IN PYTHON



## Common word sequences

INTRODUCTION TO SPARK SQL IN PYTHON



Mark Plutowski
Data Scientist





## Training

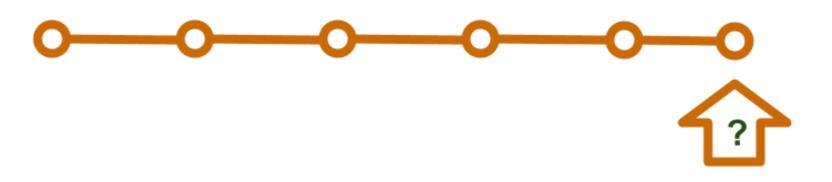


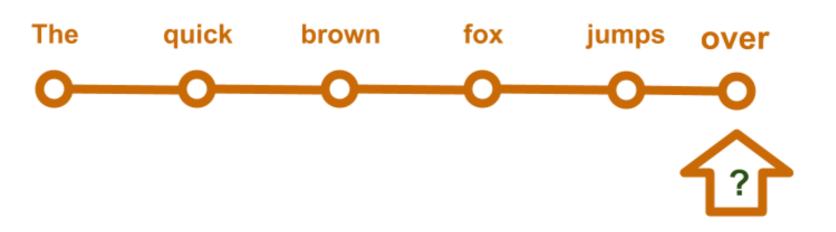
## Predicting

# Endword Prediction

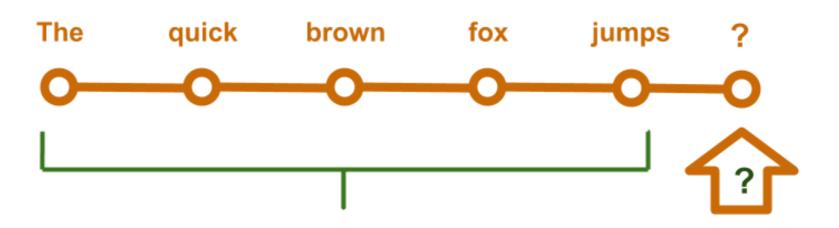




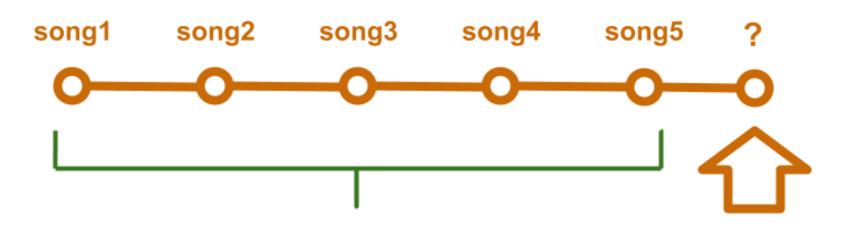




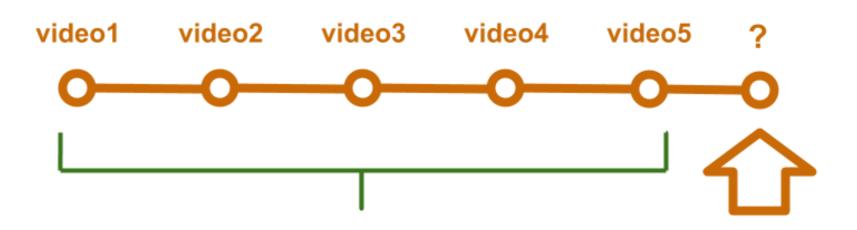














# Categorical Data

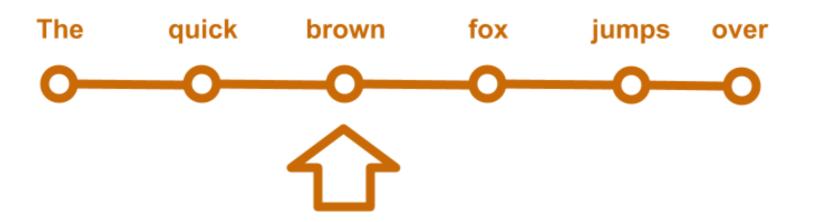
### Categorical vs Ordinal

- Categorical: he, hi, she, that, they
- Ordinal: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

## Sequence Analysis



Word	
quick	← preceding row
brown	
fox	← following row



### **3-tuples**

```
query3 = """
   SELECT
   id,
   word AS w1,
   LEAD(word,1) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w2,
   LEAD(word,2) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w3
   FROM df
"""
```

### A window function SQL as subquery

```
query3agg = """
SELECT w1, w2, w3, COUNT(*) as count FROM (
   SELECT
   word AS w1,
   LEAD(word, 1) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w2,
   LEAD(word, 2) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w3
   FROM df
GROUP BY w1, w2, w3
ORDER BY count DESC
11 11 11
spark.sql(query3agg).show()
```



### A window function SQL as subquery – output

```
w1 w2 w3 count
one of the 49
  i|think| that| 46|
 it| is| a| 46|
 it|
      was a
                  45
that | it | was |
                 38
out of the 35
. . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . |
```

### Most frequent 3-tuples

```
w3|count|
         of| the|
                     491
  one
    i|think| that|
                    46
         is|
                    46
   it|
   it|
        was| a|
                    45|
 that
         it| was|
                     381
        of| the|
                    35|
  out
         i| have|
                     35 l
 that
                    34
|there|
        was
    il
                    34|
         do| not|
              isl
 that
         itl
                     33|
 that|
              wasl
                    30|
 that|
              had
                     30|
 that|
          i| was|
                     28|
```

### Another type of aggregation

```
query3agg = """
SELECT w1, w2, w3, length(w1)+length(w2)+length(w3) as length FROM (
   SELECT
  word AS w1,
   LEAD(word,1) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w2,
   LEAD(word, 2) OVER(PARTITION BY part ORDER BY id ) AS w3
   FROM df
   WHERE part <> 0 and part <> 13
GROUP BY w1, w2, w3
ORDER BY length DESC
11 11 11
spark.sql(query3agg).show(truncate=False)
```



### Another type of aggregation

```
w2|
                                                w3|length|
               w1|
comfortable-looking|
                            building|
                                                        38|
                                         two-storied
        widespread|comfortable-looking|
                                            building|
                                                        37|
     extraordinary|
                        circumstances|
                                           connected
                                                        35|
     simple-minded| nonconformist|
                                                        35|
                                           clergyman|
      particularly|
                                                        34|
                            malignant|
                                       boot-slitting|
      unsystematic|
                          sensational|
                                          literature
                                                        33|
      oppressively|
                          respectable|
                                          frock-coat
                                                        33|
        relentless|
                          keen-witted|
                                        ready-handed|
                                                        33|
  travelling-cloak|
                                       close-fitting|
                                                        32|
                                 and
       ruddy-faced|
                    white-aproned|
                                      landlord
                                                        32|
                     colonel| lysander|
  fellow-countryman|
                                                        32 l
```

### Let's practice

INTRODUCTION TO SPARK SQL IN PYTHON

