R in linguistic studies

SPbR #17 / Applied R Munich Christmas Edition

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dxFeed

How it started

Alexander Piperski, Senior Lecturer, Research Fellow at HSE

- https://www.hse.ru/en/org/persons/34802244
- Constructing Languages: From Esperanto to Dothraki

Anton Somin, Visiting Scholar, Research Fellow at HSE

- https://www.hse.ru/en/org/persons/34802260

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Linguistics: phonetics and graphics (in Russian)
https://edu.sirius.online/#/course/88

Course overview

Linguistics: phonetics and graphics

13 modules, e.g. *Vowels* or *Letter-based writing systems*

25 video lectures, 333 exercises

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```
R> sprintf("%1.2f%%", 100 * 664 / 13894)
[1] "4.78%"
```

Typical exercise

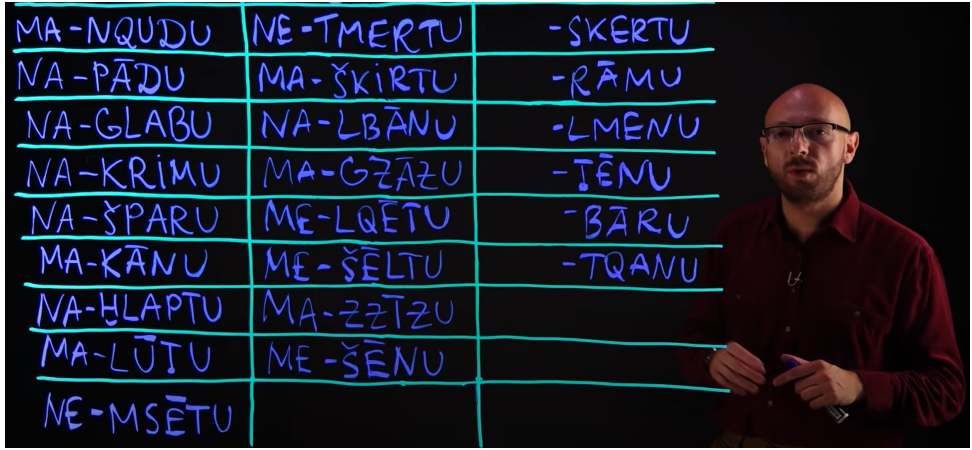

Figure 1: Akkadian language, Mesopotamia, 3rd-1st millenia BC

That one

In Tibetian, there are four tones: flat-high (I), rising (II), rising-falling (III) and falling (IV).

dku	side	I	ston	autumn	I	mi	man	?
kun	whole	I	do	pair	II	su	who	?
mgo	head	II	sde	tribe	II	bur	bolt	?
nub	west	III	lkog	mystery	IV	mdog	colour	?
sad	frost	IV	bod	Tibet	III	lug	sheep	?
re	each	II	pag	brick	IV	kug	hook	?
til	sesame	I	zil	glare	II	ldum	vegetables	?
gzig	leopard	III	ngang	character	II			

Table 1: Go figure

What to do?

Try really hard

- Two words matched with 80% certainty

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Brute-force

- By hand?
- Improvise

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$$s_k^{II}(n) = k s_k^{II}(n-1) + s_{k-1}^{II}(n-1),$$

$$s_0^{II}(0) = 1, s_0^{II}(n) = s_n^{II}(0) = 0$$

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- Reference: M. Axenovich, T. Ueckerdt, J. Rollin and S. Walzer (2017). *Lecture Notes. Combinatorics.*

Quick counts

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R> n <- 7; k <- 4; k^n
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R has everything!

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R has everything!

```
R> pipe <- function(n, k) {
       gmp::Stirling2(n, k) * gmp::factorialZ(k)
   }
R> pipe(n, k)
Big Integer ('bigz') :
[1] 8400
```

Plus the UI

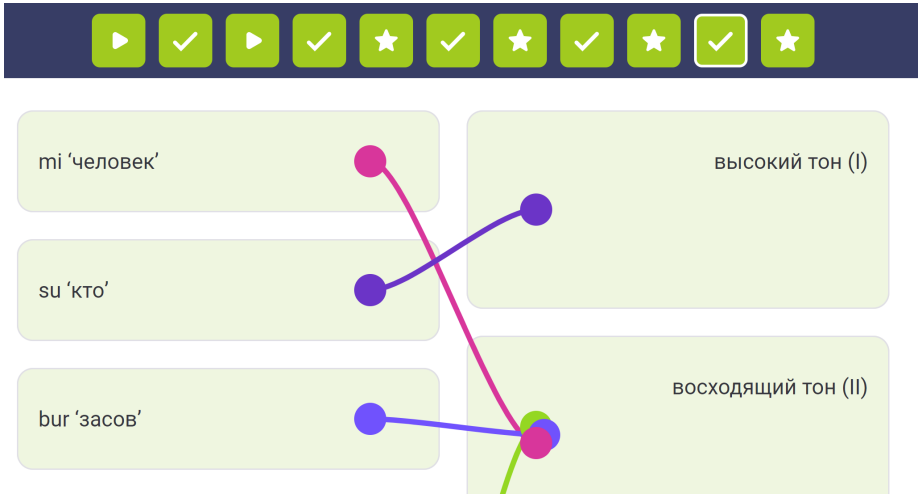

Figure 2: UI form of the exercise

Improvisation plan

https://stepik.org/course/497 (in Russian)

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- Mimic the button press in R
- Prepare the code that implements brute-force
- Sit back and relax

Find API

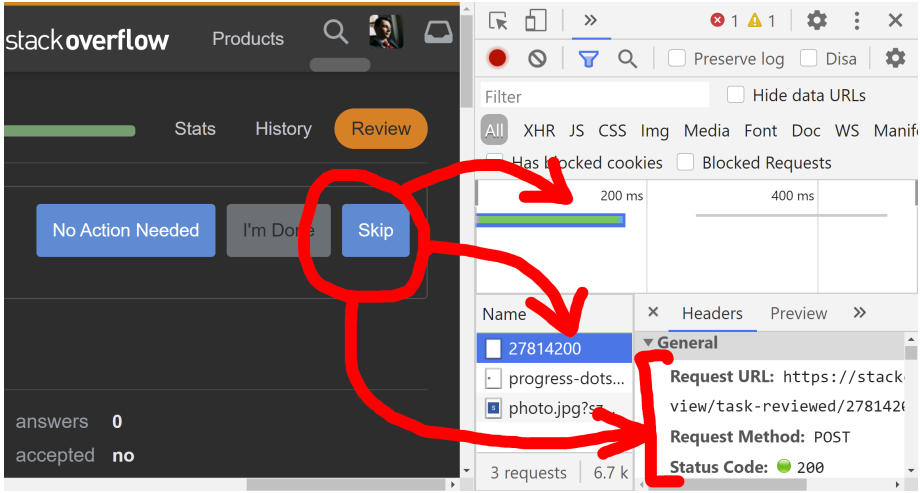

Figure 3: Chrome “Developer tools” (Win F12)

Study request

- *General:*
  - Request URL: `https://edu.sirius.online/xxxxxx/solve`
  - Request Method: `POST`
  - Status Code: `200 OK`

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  - `{"solution":[[7,9],[6,11],[2,8],[5,10],[1,8],[3,9],[4,11]]}`
- *Response:*
  - `{"verdict":"wrong"}`

Identify payload rules

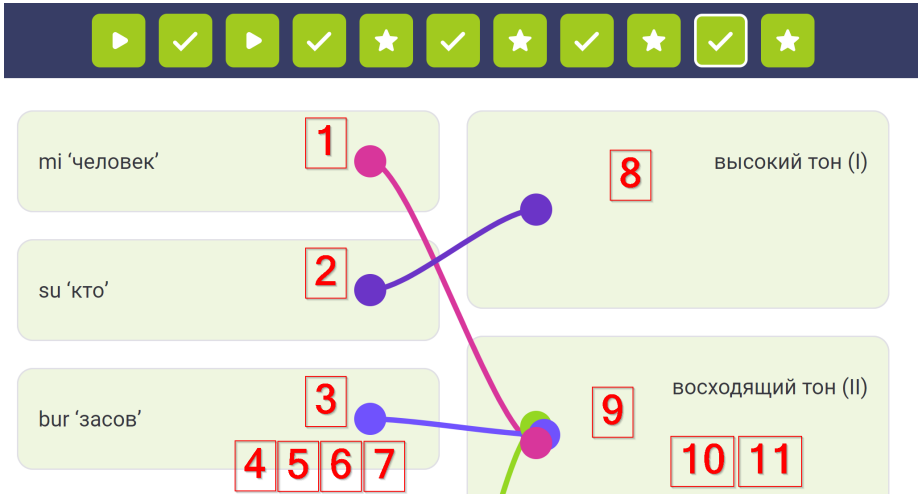

Figure 4: Number pairs correspond to user choices

Mimic button press

```
R> v <- c(8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11)
R> solution <- jsonlite::toJSON(cbind(1:7, v))
R> body <- glue::glue('{"solution":<solution>}',
                      .open = "<", .close = ">")
R> body
{"solution":[[1,8],[2,8],[3,9],[4,9],[5,10],[6,11],[7,11]]}
R> nchar(body)
[1] 59
```

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```

Try POSTing this request, we want response `200 OK`

Obligatory disclaimers

- In other circumstances, this may violate ToS/EULA
- The API load should be reduced to a minimum
- The API backend may take action (halt, ban)
- The course is over and the backend has changed since then

Implement brute-force

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```
R> expand.grid(1:2, c("A", "B"))
  Var1 Var2
1    1    A
2    2    A
3    1    B
4    2    B
```

Implement brute-force

```
R> index_category <- 8:11
R> all_combn <- do.call(what = expand.grid, args = replicate(
                            n = length(index_category),
                            expr = index_category,
                            simplify = F))
R> head(all_combn)
  Var1 Var2 Var3 Var4
1    8    8    8    8
2    9    8    8    8
3   10    8    8    8
4   11    8    8    8
5    8    9    8    8
6    9    9    8    8
```

Prepare the code

```
R> library(httr)
R> p <- POST('https://edu.sirius.online/xxxxxx/solve',
                body = body,
                add_headers(.headers = c(
                    'Accept' = 'application/json',
                    [...]
                    'Content-Length' = nchar(body),
                    'Content-Type' = 'application/json',
                    [...])))
R> if (content(p)$verdict != "wrong") {print(solution); stop("Done!")}
```

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Thanks!

https://github.com/tonytonov/talks

www.linkedin.com/in/tonytonov