빅데이터: assignment #3

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패키지

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import os
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

Step 1: Download dataset

코드

```
DATA_IN_PATH = './quora/'
train_data = pd.read_csv(DATA_IN_PATH + 'train.csv')
print(train_data.head(2))
train_data.info()
print("파일 크기:")
for file in os.listdir(DATA_IN_PATH):
    if 'csv' in file and 'zip' not in file:
        print(file.ljust(30) + str(round(os.path.getsize(DATA_IN_PATH + file)/1000000, 2)) + 'MB')

print('전체 학습 데이터의 개수: {}'.format(len(train_data)))
```

결과

```
sample_submission.csv 22.35MB
test.csv 477.59MB
train.csv 63.4MB
전체 학습 데이터의 개수: 404290
```

Train_data 는 'id', 'qid1', 'qid2', 'question1', 'question2', 'is_duplicate'로 구성되어있다.

```
train_set = pd.Series(train_data['question1'].tolist() +
train_data['question2'].tolist()).astype(str)
train_set.head()
print(train_set.head())
print('train data 의 총 질문 수: {}'.format(len(np.unique(train_set))))
print('반복해서 나타나는 질문 수: {}'.format(np.sum(train_set.value_counts() >
1)))
print(train_set.sample(10, random_state =42))
```

```
0 What is the step by step guide to invest in sh...
1 What is the story of Kohinoor (Koh-i-Noor) Dia...
2 How can I increase the speed of my internet co...
3 Why am I mentally very lonely? How can I solve...
4 Which one dissolve in water quikly sugar, salt...
dtype: object
train data의 총 질문 수: 537361
반독해서 나타나는 질문 수: 111873
47617 What is truly the minimum for a minimum viable...
180001 What are the Best B2B website?
286004 Would there be a World War 3, if South China S...
495904 Will WBJEE be cancelled due to NEET 2016?
647885 Why can't I stop crying when I'm mad?
584969 Which is the best laptop under 60k in india?
337773 What would your superpower be and why?
713627 How can I stop the urge to masturbate?
153750 Which is the best place to visit in India?
757778 Why is valet called valet? How did valet origi...
dtype: object
```

코드

```
data = pd.read_csv('./quora/train.csv',index_col='id')
data.shape
```

결과

(404290, 5)

Step 2: Make a corpus/shingling vocabulary/shingling-based matrix 코드(필요한 패키지 불러오기 및 1-gram, 1-shingle 로 정의 후 단어 토큰화 진행)
Preprocess 1, 2, 3, 4 다 다른 토큰화 과정이고 preprocess4가 가장 결과가 잘 나와 채택

```
import re
import nltk
from nltk.tokenize import TreebankWordTokenizer
from nltk.tokenize.casual import casual_tokenize
def preprocess(text):
    text = re.sub(r'[^\w\s]', '', text)
    tokens = text.lower()
    tokens = tokens.split()
    return tokens
def preprocess2(text):
    tokenizer = TreebankWordTokenizer()
    tokens = tokenizer.tokenize(text)
    return tokens
def preprocess3(text):
    tokens = casual_tokenize(text)
    return tokens
def preprocess4(text):
    ''' text 를 list 로 전처리하는 과정 '''
    text = re.sub(r"[^A-Za-z0-9^,!.\/'+-=]", " ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"what's", "what is ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\'s", " ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\'ve", " have ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"can't", "cannot ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"n't", " not ", text)
text = re.sub(r"i'm", "i am ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\'re", " are ", text)
text = re.sub(r"\'d", " would ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\'ll", " will ", text)
text = re.sub(r",", " ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\.", " "
                                 , text)
    text = re.sub(r"!", " ! ", text)
text = re.sub(r"\/", " ", text)
text = re.sub(r"\/", " ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\"," \ " \ ", text)
text = re.sub(r"\+", " + ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\+",
    text = re.sub(r"\-", " - ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\=", " = ", text)
text = re.sub(r"'", " ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"(\d+)(k)", r"\g<1>000", text)
    text = re.sub(r":", ":"
                                  , text)
    text = re.sub(r" e g ", " eg ", text)
    text = re.sub(r" b g ", " bg ", text)
    text = re.sub(r" u s ", " american ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\0s", "0", text)
    text = re.sub(r" 9 11 ", "911", text)
    text = re.sub(r"e - mail", "email", text)
    text = re.sub(r"j k", "jk", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\s{2,}", "", text)
    text = text.lower()
```

```
text = text.split()
return text
```

코드

```
is_duplicate_pairs = train_data['is_duplicate']== 1
new_train_data01 = train_data[is_duplicate_pairs]
new_train_data01.head()
```

is_duplicate = 1 인 행만 추출

결과

	id	qid1	qid2	question1	question2	is_duplicate
5		11	12	Astrology: I am a Capricorn Sun Cap moon and c	l'm a triple Capricorn (Sun, Moon and ascendan	
7	7	15	16	How can I be a good geologist?	What should I do to be a great geologist?	
11	11	23	24	How do I read and find my YouTube comments?	How can I see all my Youtube comments?	
12	12	25	26	What can make Physics easy to learn?	How can you make physics easy to learn?	
13	13	27	28	What was your first sexual experience like?	What was your first sexual experience?	

코드

```
new_train_data01.info()
```

결과

```
new_duplicate_pairs = new_train_data01.sample(n=10)
new_duplicate_pairs.head(10)
```

10 개의 페어만 추출한 결과 확인



코드

```
x1 = new_duplicate_pairs['question1'].tolist()
x2 = new_duplicate_pairs['question2'].tolist()
print(x1, x2)
```

결과

['What should I do in free time?', 'Why is salt water taffy candy imported in France?', 'What is the best way to lose weight and not gain it back?', 'What are the dumbest questions ever asked on Quora?', 'Is masturbating a sin according to Christian?', 'How long does it usually take to learn Hadoop?', 'Should fine art and crafts be separated?', 'What country would you never return to?', "What are some of your New Year's resolutions for 2017?", 'How would abolishing Rs. 500,1000 notes help in stopping the production of black money and curb corruption?'] ['What do you do with your free time?', 'Why is Saltwater Taffy candy imported in Jamaica?', 'How can I lose weight effectively?', 'What is the most stupid question asked on Quora?', 'Is masturbation is a sin according to Christianity?', 'How long does it take to learn Hadoop?', 'Should crafts be considered a fine art, or in a category of its own?', 'Which country should I not visit?', 'What Is your New year resolutions in 2017?', 'Would demonetization of 500 and 1000 rupee notes actually help in curbing black money in India?']

Question1, Question2가 리스트 형태로 출력된 것을 확인가능

```
[['what', 'should', 'i', 'do', 'in', 'free', 'time'], ['why', 'is', 'salt', 'water',
'taffy', 'candy', 'imported', 'in', 'france'], ['what', 'is', 'the', 'best', 'way',
'to', 'lose', 'weight', 'and', 'not', 'gain', 'it', 'back'], ['what', 'are', 'the',
'dumbest', 'questions', 'ever', 'asked', 'on', 'quora'], ['is', 'masturbating', 'a',
'sin', 'according', 'to', 'christian'], ['how', 'long', 'does', 'it', 'usually', 'take',
'to', 'learn', 'hadoop'], ['should', 'fine', 'art', 'and', 'crafts', 'be', 'separated'],
['what', 'country', 'would', 'you', 'never', 'return', 'to'], ['what', 'are', 'some',
'of', 'your', 'new', 'year', 'resolutions', 'for', '2017'], ['how', 'would',
'abolishing', 'rs', '500', '1000', 'notes', 'help', 'in', 'stopping', 'the',
'production', 'of', 'black', 'money', 'and', 'curb', 'corruption']]
[['what', 'do', 'you', 'do', 'with', 'your', 'free', 'time'], ['why', 'is', 'saltwater',
'taffy', 'candy', 'imported', 'in', 'jamaica'], ['how', 'can', 'i', 'lose', 'weight',
'effectively'], ['what', 'is', 'the', 'most', 'stupid', 'question', 'asked', 'on',
'quora'], ['is', 'masturbation', 'is', 'a', 'sin', 'according', 'to', 'christianity'],
['how', 'long', 'does', 'it', 'take', 'to', 'learn', 'hadoop'], ['should', 'crafts',
'be', 'considered', 'a', 'fine', 'art', 'or', 'in', 'a', 'category', 'of', 'its',
'own'], ['which', 'country', 'should', 'i', 'not', 'visit'], ['what', 'is', 'your',
'new', 'year', 'resolutions', 'in', '2017'], ['would', 'demonetization', 'of', '500',
'and', '1000', 'rupee', 'notes', 'actually', 'help', 'in', 'curbing', 'black', 'money',
'in', 'india']]
```

코드

```
#shingle 을 한 문장으로 추출 후 다시 vector 로 표현

def shingles_to_one_list(long):
    short = ''
    for k in long:
        if long.index(k) == len(long) - 1:
            short = short + k
        else:
            short = short + k + ' '
    return short
```

```
corpus_l1 = []
corpus_12 = []
for i in range(10):
    aa = shingles_to_one_list(l1[i])
    bb = shingles_to_one_list(12[i])
    corpus l1.append(str(aa))
    corpus_12.append(str(bb))
def get_document_vector(d1, d2):
    z = set()
   for i in d1:
       z.add(i)
    for j in d2:
       z.add(i)
    corpus = {}
    sentences = d1 + '\n'
    sentences += d2
    for i, document in enumerate(sentences.split('\n')):
       corpus['document{}'.format(i)] = dict((tok, 1) for tok in
document.split(' '))
   df = pd.DataFrame.from_records(corpus).fillna(0).astype(int)
    return df
for i in range(10):
    document_vector = get_document_vector(corpus_l1[i], corpus_l2[i])
    print(document_vector)
```

결과-document vector 출력(총 10 쌍)

Step 3: Implement Min-hashing

Make the signature matrix M. Using open-source code is also possible. But if so, please leave the source origin on your report.

Step 4: Evaluate Min-hashing

Let's compare A) the approximated similarity (jaccard similarity based on signature) with B) the gold similarity (jaccard similarity based on shingles), while varying the number of hash functions used for min-hashing.

You must add a figure where x-axis represents the number of used hash functions and y-axis represents the average gap of the similarities between A and B for 10 duplicate pairs.

We can see the effect of used hash functions to the approximation accuracy.

코드(datasketch 패키지의 Minhash import)

```
from datasketch import MinHash
```

코드

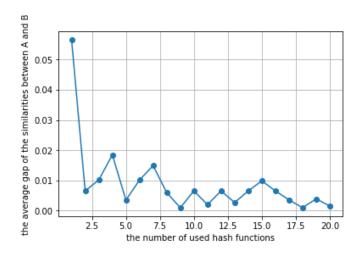
```
x axis = [w for w in range(1, 21)]
y_axis = []
for s in range(1, 21):
   matrix_estimated_jaccard = np.zeros((len(11), len(12)))
    for i in range(len(l1)):
       for j in range(len(12)):
               if i == j:
                   m1, m2 = MinHash(num_perm = s), MinHash(num_perm = s)
                   for d in 11[i]:
                      m1.update(d.encode('utf8'))
                   for d in 12[j]:
                       m2.update(d.encode('utf8'))
                   matrix estimated jaccard[i, j] = m1.jaccard(m2)
                   print(i, j, m1.jaccard(m2))
               else:
                   pass
    print(matrix_estimated_jaccard)
    matrix_true_jaccard = np.zeros((len(11), len(12)))
    for i in range(len(l1)):
       for j in range(len(12)):
               s1 = set(l1[i])
               s2 = set(12[j])
               if i == j:
                   actual_jaccard =
float(len(s1.intersection(s2)))/float(len(s1.union(s2)))
                   matrix_true_jaccard[i, j] = actual_jaccard
                   print(i, j, actual_jaccard)
               else:
                   pass
```

```
print(matrix_true_jaccard)
    for i in range(len(l1)):
       for j in range(len(12)):
           total_p = 0
           if i == j:
               total_p += abs(matrix_estimated_jaccard[i, j] -
matrix_true_jaccard[i, j])
           else:
               pass
    average_gap = total_p/len(l1)
    y_axis.append(average_gap)
plt.figure()
plt.xlabel('')
plt.plot(x_axis, y_axis, marker = 'o')
plt.grid(True)
plt.xlabel('the number of used hash functions')
plt.ylabel('the average gap of the similarities between A and B')
plt.show()
```

1) 아래 그림과 같이 각 쌍에 대하여 actual-jaccard-similarity 와 estimated-jaccard-similarity 출력

```
0 0 1.0
1 1 0.0
2 2 0.0
3 3 1.0
4 4 1.0
5 5 1.0
6 6 0.0
7 7 0.0
8 8 1.0
9 9 1.0
[[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```

2) Performance 확인(y 축은 average gap, x 축은 사용된 minhash function의 개수)



5-shingles 로 정의했을 경우 (5 개의 vocabulary)

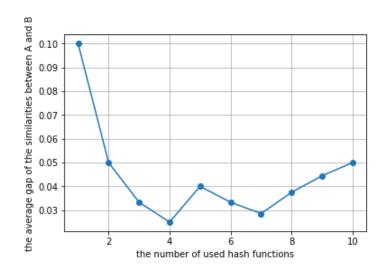
코드-5 슁글인 corpus 만들기

```
# k = 5 로 잡았을 때
def get_shingles(size, f):
   for i in range(0, len(f)-5+1):
       yield tuple(f[i:i+5])
def set to list(xx):
    1 = list(xx)
    return 1
x234 = []
for i in 11:
    shingles = { i for i in get_shingles(5, i)}
    set to list(shingles)
    x234.append(list(shingles))
x235 = []
for i in 12:
    shingles = { i for i in get_shingles(5, i)}
    set_to_list(shingles)
    x235.append(list(shingles))
```

코드-5 슁글일 때, performance 확인(10-permutation 으로 진행)

```
xxx = [w \text{ for } w \text{ in } range(1, 11)]
yyy = []
for s in range(1, 11):
    matrix_estimated_jaccard = np.zeros((len(l1), len(l2)))
    for i in range(len(11)):
        for j in range(len(12)):
                if i == j:
                   m1, m2 = MinHash(num_perm = s), MinHash(num_perm = s)
                    for k in x234[i]:
                       for d in k:
                            m1.update(d.encode('utf8'))
                    for k in x235[j]:
                       for d in k:
                            m2.update(d.encode('utf8'))
                    matrix_estimated_jaccard[i, j] = m1.jaccard(m2)
                    print(i, j, m1.jaccard(m2))
                else:
                   pass
    print(matrix estimated jaccard)
    matrix_true_jaccard = np.zeros((len(l1), len(l2)))
    for i in range(len(11)):
        for j in range(len(12)):
            if i == j:
               s1 = set()
                s2 = set()
                for k in x234[i]:
                for m in x235[j]:
                   s2.add(m)
                if float(len(s1.union(s2))) == 0:
```

```
matrix_true_jaccard[i, j] = 0
                   actual_jaccard = 0
               else:
                   actual_jaccard =
float(len(s1.intersection(s2)))/float(len(s1.union(s2)))
                   matrix_true_jaccard[i, j] = actual_jaccard
               print(i, j, actual_jaccard)
           else:
               pass
    print(matrix_true_jaccard)
    for i in range(len(11)):
       for j in range(len(12)):
           total_p = 0
           if i == j:
               total_p += abs(matrix_estimated_jaccard[i, j] -
matrix_true_jaccard[i, j])
           else:
               pass
    average_gap_k_5 = total_p/len(11)
    yyy.append(average_gap_k_5)
plt.figure()
plt.xlabel('')
plt.plot(xxx, yyy, marker = 'o')
plt.grid(True)
plt.xlabel('the number of used hash functions')
plt.ylabel('the average gap of the similarities between A and B')
plt.show()
```



Step 5: Scale up

Repeat step 2 to step 4, picking 100 pairs of duplicate questions instead of 10 pairs.

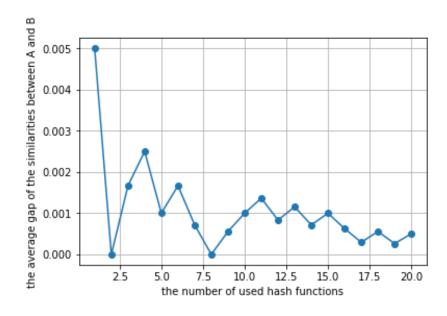
코드

```
new_duplicate_pairs = new_train_data01.sample(n=100)
new_duplicate_pairs.head(10)
```

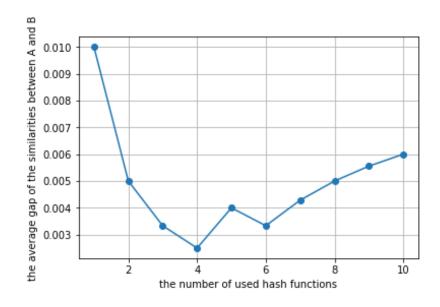
duplicate=1 인 데이터에서 100개 추출

결과

1-gram,1-shingle 로 정의했을 때,



5-shingle 로 정의했을 때,



Reference

- 1) https://github.com/ekzhu/datasketch
- 2) https://gist.github.com/Renien/a738b614b224bafdfc783994536c44a9
- 3) https://github.com/vedanshsharma/Quora-Questions-Pairs-Similarity-Problem/blob/master/2_Preprocessing.ipynb

code-github

1) https://github.com/yorrbowakeup/bigdata3week.git