UNIVERSITÄT BIELEFELD
Faculty of Technology

Programming

Data Management & Analysis

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Recap

`for`-Loop: Iteration over ordered collections

Loop over elements

```
1 # tuple filled with arbitrary elements
2 my_tuple = (1, 2.0, 'text', list(), dict())
3
4 # for-loop over my_tuple with control
    variable 'el'
5 for el in my_tuple:
6     msg = 'element: {}'.format(el)
7     print(msg)
```

`while` loop: conditional iteration

Loops until condition becomes True

```
1 x = 5
2 while x > 0:
3     print(x)
4     x -= 1 # shorthand for x = x - 1
```

Functions and classes—examples of code reuse

```
1  class Library:
2      description = 'This is a Library'
3
4      def __init__(self, name):
5          # name the library
6          self.name = name
7          # create empty book storage on initialization
8          self.storage = list()
9
10     def addBook(self, book):
11         self.storage.append(book)
12
13     def getAllBooks(self):
14         return tuple(self.storage)
15
16 myLib = Library('Bodleian Library')
17 myLib.addBook('The Art of Computer Programming (D. Knuth)')
```

Modules—examples of code reuse

mystringutils.py

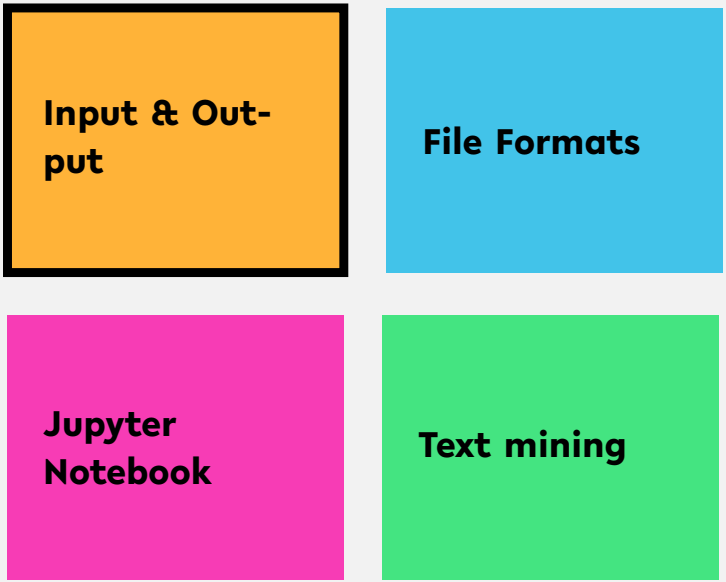
```
1  #
2  # A module for all kinds of string utils
3  #
4
5  def findSubstringInStrings(stringCollection,
       pattern):
6      occ = list()
7      for i, s in enumerate(stringCollection):
8          j = s.find(pattern)
9          while j != -1:
10             occ.append((i, j))
11             j = s.find(pattern, j+1)
12     return occ
```

myscript.py

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2
3  from mystringutils import
       findSubstringInStrings
4
5  if __name__ == '__main__':
6      myStringList = ['the rain in spain',
7          'ain\'t no sunshine',
8          'she was greeted with disdain']
9
10     occOfAin = findSubstringInStrings(
           myStringList, 'ain')
11     print(occOfAin)
```

Python debugger—example

```
1 # dictionary filled with arbitrary elements
2 my_dict = {'key': 'value', 1: 'text', (1, 2)
    : 'text'}
3
4 # invoke Python debugger
5 breakpoint()
6
7 # for-loop over keys of my_dict with control
    variable 'key'
8 for key in my_dict:
9     my_dict[(key, 1, 2, 3)] = 'new element'
```


Input & Out-
put
File Formats
Jupyter
Notebook
Text mining

Interactive reading from console

- Reading a string from console:

```
my_string = input()
```

- Specify prompt:

```
year_str = input('When did the Lakers win'
+ ' their last championship? ')
```

Reading from command line

example_input_argument.py

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 from sys import argv
3
4 if __name__ == '__main__':
5     my_arg1 = argv[1]
6     my_arg2 = argv[2]
7     print('1st input argument:', my_arg1)
8     print('2nd input argument:', my_arg2)
```

Reading from file

... like a book: open & read!

```
1 f = open('Frankenstein.txt')
2 my_text = f.read()
```

Reading from file

alternatively, use “with” statement:

```
1 with open('Frankenstein.txt') as f:
2     my_text = f.read()
```

Reading from file

read file line-by-line:

```
1 lines = list()
2 f = open('Frankenstein.txt',
3         newline='\n')
4 for line in f:
5     lines.append(line)
```

Reading from file

Dynamic: read from file with name requested by prompt

```
1 fName = input('Input file: ')
2 lines = list()
3 f = open(fName)
4 for line in f:
5     lines.append(line)
```

Writing to file

… just as simple as reading!

```
1 f = open('letter1.txt', 'w')
2 f.write('TO Mrs. Saville, England')
3 f.flush()
```

Writing to file

`close()` flushes, then closes the file:

```
1 f = open('letter1.txt', 'w')
2 f.write('TO Mrs. Saville, England')
3 f.close()
```

Writing to file

`with` automatically closes the file:

```
1 with open('letter1.txt', 'w') as f:
2     f.write('TO Mrs. Saville, England')
```

Writing to file

Direct printout to file::

```
1 with open('output.txt') as f:
2     print('TO Mrs. Saville, England',
        file = f)
```

Quiz

- Command line arguments are received through the

  `input()` function `argv` list

- Complete the code for reading a file by filling in the blanks:

```
1 __________ open('myfile.txt') as __________:
2     contents = f.__________()
```

- Which function(s) invoke(s) the writing of file buffer data to the file system?

  `clear` `close` `write` **`buffer`** `flush`

source (in part): https://realpython.com/quizzes

Quiz

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  `clear` `close`✔ `write` `buffer` `flush`✔

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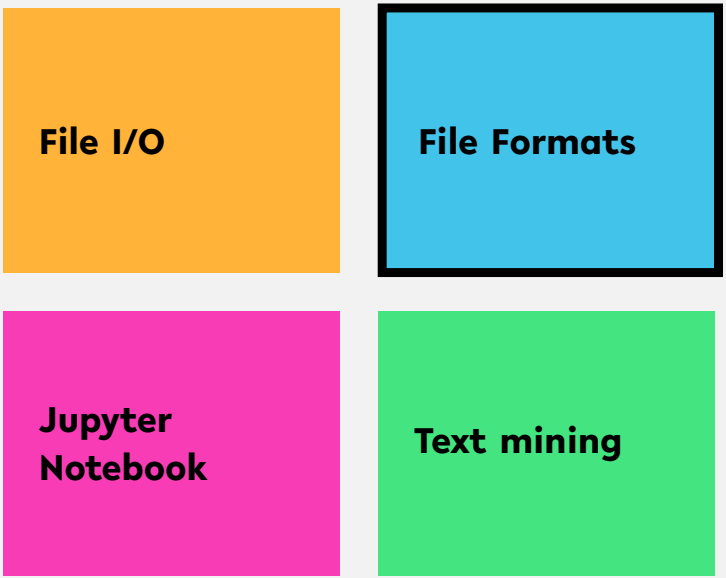
File I/O
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Unstructured data: plain text

... like a book: open & read!

```
1 f = open('Frankenstein.txt')
2 my_text = f.read()
```

Structured data: XML

EXtensible Markup Language: *a hierarchical data structure*

```
<book category="Python">
    <title lang="en">The Quick Python Book</title>
    <isbn>1884777740</isbn>
    <pageCount>444</pageCount>
    <publishedDate>
        <date>1999-10-01T00:00:00.000-0700</date>
    </publishedDate>,
    <authors>
        <author>Daryl Harms</author>
        <author>Kenneth McDonald</author>
    </author>
</book>
```

Structured data: JSON

JavaScript Object Notation: *similar to XML, but more compact*

```
{
    "title" : "The Quick Python Book",
    "isbn" : "1884777740",
    "pageCount" : 444,
    "publishedDate" : { "date" : "1999-10-01T00:00:00.000-0700" },
    "authors" : [ "Daryl Harms", "Kenneth McDonald" ],
    "categories" : [ "Python" ]
}
```

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Structured Data: tables

Extract from file “books.tsv”

title	isbn	pageCount	publishedDate	authors	categories
Unlocking Android	1933988673	416	2009-04-01	W. Frank Ableson, Charlie Collins, Robi Sen	Open Source, Mobile
Specification by Example	1617290084	-	2011-06-03	Gojko Adzic	Software Engineering
Flex 4 in Action	1935182420	600	2010-11-15	Tariq Ahmed, Dan Orlando, John C. Bland II, Joel Hooks	Internet
Zend Framework in Action	1933988320	432	2008-12-01	Rob Allen, Nick Lo, Steven Brown	Web Development
Flex on Java	1933988797	265	2010-10-15	Bernerd Allmon, Jeremy Anderson	Internet
Griffon in Action	1935182234	375	2012-06-04	Andres Almiray, Danno Ferrin, , James Shingler	Java
OSGi in Depth	193518217X	325	2011-12-12	Alexandre de Castro Alves	Java
Flexible Rails	1933988509	592	2008-01-01	Peter Armstrong	Web Development
Hello! Flex 4	1933988762	258	2009-11-01	Peter Armstrong	Internet
Coffeehouse	1884777384	316	1997-07-01	Levi Asher, Christian Crumlish	Miscellaneous
MongoDB in Action	1935182870	-	2011-12-12	Kyle Banker	Next Generation Databases
Taming Jaguar	1884777686	362	2000-07-01	Michael J. Barlotta, Jason R. Weiss	PowerBuilder
Hibernate in Action	193239415X	400	2004-08-01	Christian Bauer, Gavin King	Java
Java Persistence with Hibernate	1932394885	880	2006-11-01	Christian Bauer, Gavin King	Java
JSTL in Action	1930110529	480	2002-07-01	Shawn Bayern	Internet
iBATIS in Action	1932394826	384	2007-01-01	Clinton Begin, Brandon Goodin, Larry Meadors	Web Development
Designing Hard Software	133046192	350	1997-02-01	Douglas W. Bennett	Object-Oriented Programming
Hibernate Search in Action	1933988649	488	2008-12-21	Emmanuel Bernard, John Griffin	Java
…					

Structured data: tables

Reading tables using the csv module

```
1  import csv
2
3  f = open('books.tsv')
4  table = list()
5
6  for row in csv.reader(f, delimiter = '\t'):
7
8      # ignore rows that are empty or start with '#'
9      if not row or row[0].startswith('#'):
10         continue
11
12     table.append(row)
13
14 # print first row of table
15 print(table[0])
```

Structured data: Matrices

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Quiz

True or *false*?

- XML tags have opening and closing elements
- XML and JSON are archaic data formats
- The *delimiter* parameter of `csv` reader specifies the the character that separates rows
- Each column of a table represents a single data point

Quiz

True or *false*?

- XML tags have opening and closing elements — true
- XML and JSON are archaic data formats — false
- The *delimiter* parameter of `csv` reader specifies the the character that separates rows — false
- Each column of a table represents a single data point — false

File I/O

File Formats

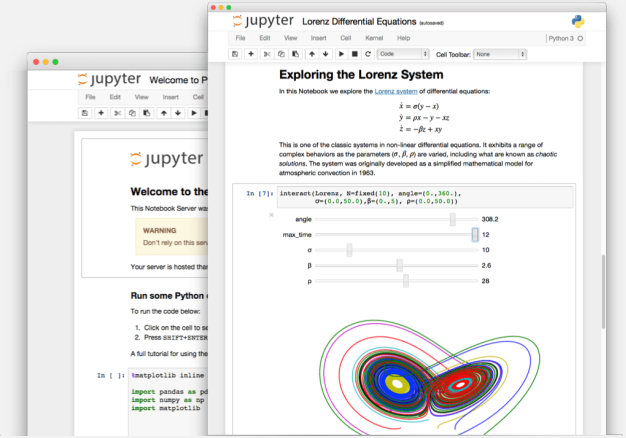
Jupyter Notebook

Text mining

Jupyter Notebook

Why use Jupyter Notebook in Data Science?

- Simultaneous documentation & analysis
- Step-by-step processing
- Ensures reproducability



Quiz

If you haven't done already, now is a good time to launch Jupyter and familiarize yourself with the tool.

- Create your own Jupyter notebook
- Run this chapter's notebook—you can find it in the course material
- Familiarize yourself with the markdown formatting language
- Have a look at the shortcuts table. What are the shortcuts for:
  - Run the current cell, select next
  - Run selected cells
  - Save and checkpoint

Quiz

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  - Run the current cell, select next — ⇧ + ⏎ / Shift + Enter
  - Run selected cells — ctrl + ⏎ / Ctrl + Enter
  - Save and checkpoint — ⌘ + S / Ctrl + S

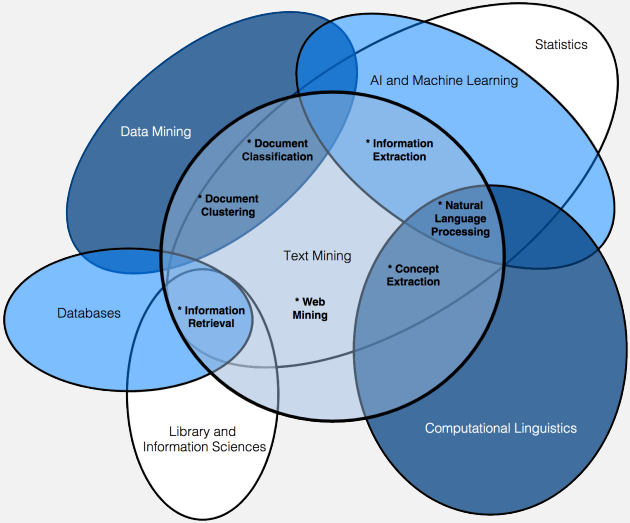

File I/O
File Formats
Jupyter Notebook
Text mining

Text mining

Relies on *Natural Language Processing* (NLP)

Main (constitutive) tasks:

- Document summarization, clustering & classification
- Information extraction
- Information discovery

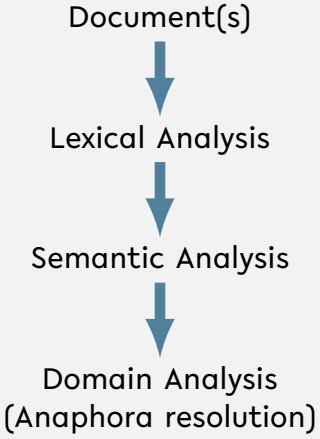


source: Miner, Gary. Practical Text Mining and Statistical Analysis for Non-structured Text Data Applications. 1st ed. Amsterdam: Academic Press, 2012.

Document summarization, clustering &classification

- **Document summarization**
  - Goal: Extract essence of a text
  - TextRank
    - Method for ranking sentences
    - Similar to Google's PageRank
- **Document clustering & classification**
  - Uses classic data mining techniques
  - Popular: Supervised Learning methods
  - Applied to terms, documents or parts thereof

Information extraction



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Lexical Analysis

- **Tokenization**: decomposition into sentences or words
- **Stemming**: reduction of words to their roots
- **Lemmatization**: inflection & reduction of words to roots

Semantic & Domain Analysis

- **Semantic Analysis**
  - Infers relationships of words
  - Often relies on *parse trees*
- **Domain Analysis**
  - Establishes references between parts of text

Natural Language Toolkit – NLTK

A comprehensive library for natural language processing

NLTK supports

- Text corpora and lexical resources
- Tools for
  - Document summarization & classification,
  - Information extraction

Read the free book to learn more about NLTK at
`https://www.nltk.org/book/`

Stemming

- Process of reducing a word to its *root* (*stem*)
- Porter Stemmer
  - Proposed by Martin Porter in 1979
  - Idea: Each word can be represented by the form $[C](VC)^m[V]$ where
    $C :=$ consecutive consonants and
    $V :=$ consecutive vowels
    $m \geq 0$
  - Simple set of suffix reduction rules, e.g.
    - sses $\rightarrow$ s
    - ies $\rightarrow$ i
    - y $\rightarrow$ i
  - **Outcome is not true root of the word**, but works well in practice to find words with same root of the English language

Lemmatization

- reduces the *inflected* words e.g.: runs, running, ran $\rightarrow$ run
- Requires additional information of the language
- WordNet Lemmatizer:
  - Uses WordNet database to inflect words
  - Works best if *part-of-speech* (POS) information is provided: e.g. is word a verb or noun?

```
from nltk.stem.wordnet import WordNetLemmatizer
wnl = WordNetLemmatizer()

# calling lemmatizer without POS information
wnl.lemmatize('ran')
# returns 'ran'

wnl.lemmatize('ran', 'v')  # 'v' for 'verb'
# returns 'run'
```

Quiz

True or *false*?

- Stemming is the process of decomposing text into smaller units
- Inflection is the change of a word's form
- The Porter Stemmer requires no adaptions to work well on any language
- The quality of lemmatization depends on the utilized data base
- Semantic analysis often relies on parsely trees

Quiz

True or *false*?

- Stemming is the process of decomposing text into smaller units — false
- Inflection is the change of a word's form — true
- The Porter Stemmer requires no adaptions to work well on any language — false
- The quality of lemmatization depends on the utilized data base — true
- Semantic analysis often relies on parsely trees — false

Recap

Summary

- reading and writing files, command line arguments, prompt
- structured and unstructured data formats
  - Text
  - JSON & XML
  - Tables & matrices
- Jupyter Notebook
- Text mining, lexical analysis