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Outline

- Index review
 - TFIDF
- Dataset structure
- Two different approaches
- Approach 1
- Approach 2
 - UI
- Possible improvements

General concept

Data XML English Wikipedia Dump (12 488 908)

<id>12</id>

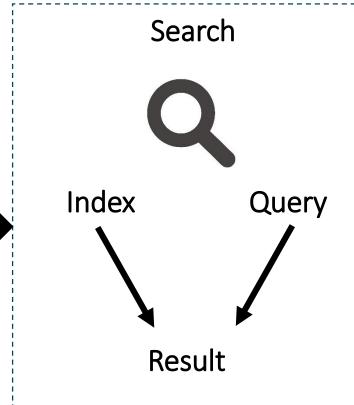
{{Anarchism sidebar}}

"'Anarchism'' is a [[political philosophy]] that advocates [[stateless society]stateless societies]] often defined as [[self-governance]self-governed]] voluntary institutions, slt;ref sqt;squot;ANDARCHISM, a social philosophy that rejects authoritarian government and maintains that voluntary institutions are best suited to express man's natural social tendencies.squot; George Woodcock. squot;Anarchismsquot; at The Encyclopedia of Philosophysit;/refsgt;slt;ref sqt;squot;In a society developed on these lines, the voluntary associations which already now begin to cover all the fields of human activity would take a still greater extension so as to substitute themselves for the state in all its functions.squot; [
http://www.theanarchistlibrary.org/HTML/Petr_Kropotkin_Anarchism_from_the_Encyclopaedia_Britan

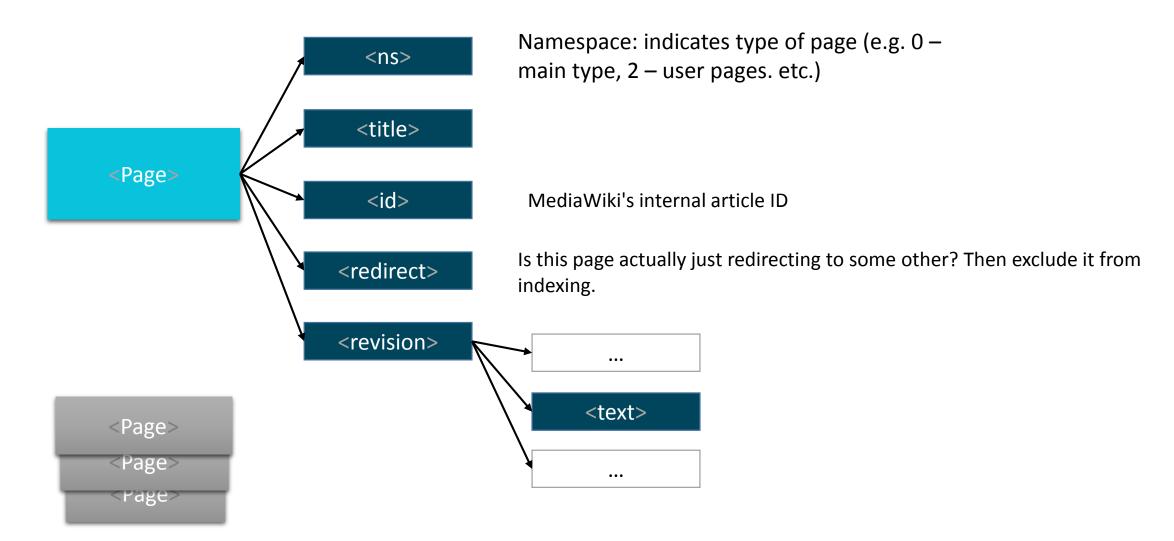
nica.html Peter Kropotkin. "Anarchism" from the Encyclopedia Britannica]</ref ><ref>"Anarchism." The Shorter Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy. 2005. p. 14 "Anarchism is the view that a society without the state, or government, is both possible and desirable."</ref><ref>Sheehan, Sean. Anarchism, London: Reaktion Books Ltd., 2004. p. 85<:/ref> but that several authors have defined as more specific

Inverted Index

Term	and TFIDF value			
people	13	1.57	17	1.23
maintain	15	1.83	29	1.56

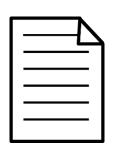


Dataset structure



TFIDF





Some document 100 words

Word "people" appears 3 times In this document

<u>TF</u> (Term Frequency) of "people" is (3/100) = 0.03However term "people" appears only in 1000 documents out of 10 million <u>IDF</u> (Inverse Document Frequency) is log(10000000/1000) = 4

Then, TF*IDF = 0.03 * 4 = 0.12

Two different approaches

 Approach 1: quick and handmade Approach 2: using built-in functions

Approach 1

- cd C:\tmp\spark161hd26
- bin\pyspark --packages com.databricks:spark-xml_2.10:0.3.3
- Copy and paste the rest, see comments for intermediate output

```
## count how often each term occurs in a given document
tcnt = pageTokens2.reduceByKey(operator.add)
tcnt.take(2)
# out: [(('when', 25), 2), (('afghanistan', 13), 1)] as in (('word', doc_id),
acc_count_of_word_in_this_doc)

# find the max number of occurences of a single term in a document
max_n_occ_t_per_d = tcnt.map( lambda x : (x[0][1],x[1])).reduceByKey( lambda a,b : max(a,b) )
max_n_occ_t_per_d.take(5)
#out: [(35, 1), (10, 1), (12, 5), (13, 1), (14, 1)]

##bcmxnocc = sc.broadcast(max_n_occ_t_per_d.collectAsMap())

vvv = tcnt.map(lambda x: (x[0][1],(x[0][0],x[1])))
vvv.take(2)
```

Approach 2

- Usage of <u>pyspark.ml</u> library
 - spark.mllib contains the original API built on top of RDDs.
 - <u>spark.ml</u> provides higher-level API built on top of DataFrames for constructing ML pipelines.
- Methods: HashingTF, IDF, StopWordsRemover
- UI: Django + Spark

Two different approaches

Approach 1: quick and handmade

Approach 2: using built-in functions

Index build-time	13s / 3h	11 s / 25m
Query time	7 s	11 s
Query	Autism in Afghanistan	Autism in Afghanistan
Output	2 articles	2 articles

Two different approaches

Approach 1: quick and handmade

+ more flexible (save position of term, context)

Approach 2: using built-in functions

+ fast development

+ compatibility with other library abilities

Possible improvements

- Preprocess XML source (avoid error of malformed nodes)
- N-grams (use other abilities ML library)
- Performance optimization
 - Use in-built hashes (spark scala)
- More sophisticated querying process
- Store the index

