

Programming and Classification:

3. Simple similarity of texts

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You will need NLTK <https://www.nltk.org/>.

26. * For a given bitstring \mathbf{b} list all bitstrings \mathbf{b}' , such that the Hamming distance between \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{b}' is equal 1.
27. * Construct a function that returns a Jaccard similarity for two sets. Beware that this function needs to check if at least one of the sets is nonempty.
28. * Construct a function that computes Jaccard similarity for two strings treated as bags of words.
29. ** (use NLTK) List all words in `text1` with edit distance from the word `dog` smaller than 4. Hint: you can safely reject all long words without computations (why?).
30. ** (use NLTK) Let `text1 - text9` be bags of words. Compute similarity between all pairs of texts.
31. ** (use NLTK) Let us consider a metric space (S, d) , where S is the set of words from `text1` and d is the Hamming distance. Find diameter of (S, d) .
32. *** (use NLTK) Construct a dictionary that assigns each pair of consecutive words in `text1` the Jaccard similarity between them.
33. *** (use NLTK) Draw a graph with nodes labeled by words in `text2` that appear at least l times. Add edges connecting pairs of words with edit distance smaller than s . Try to minimize l , maximize s and keep the quality of your visualization (`networkx` may be insufficient).
34. *** (use NLTK). For two words v and w , let *relative edit distance* be the Levenstein distance between v and w divided by the sum of lengths v and w . Find two **different** words in `text2` with minimal relative edit distance.
35. **** For a given bitstring \mathbf{b} and a natural number n list all bitstrings \mathbf{b}' , such that the Hamming distance between \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{b}' is equal n .
36. *** Construct a function that for a given string and a natural number k returns a **set** of all its k -shingles.