Programming and Classification:

4. Similarity + Clustering

Marek Klonowski

Suggested deadline: 15.06.2022

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

- 37. Construct a hash function from $\{0,1\}^*$ into $\{0,1,\ldots,m-1\}$.
- 38. Generate a set *S* of *n* random bitstrings of length 100. Find $\min_{x,y\in S} \operatorname{sha-1}(x||y)$, where x||y denotes concatenation of bitstrings *x* and *y*. Estimate, what is the maximal *n* for this task that can be handled by your computer?
- 39. (use NLTK). Let S_1, S_2, S_3 be the sets of all words shorter than 8 letters from text1, text2, text3, respectively. Compute signatures for S_1, S_2, S_3 represented by 100 minhashes and then estimate Jaccard similarity between each pair of S_1, S_2, S_3 .
- 40. Compare the results from the previous exercise with the exact Jaccard similarity of sets S_1, S_2, S_3 . What if random permutation of the characteristic matrix rows were replaced with a random mapping?
- 41. Using previously defined set S_1 construct sets $S_1^1, S_1^2, \ldots, S_1^{99}$ by removing from S_1 at ranom 1%, 2%, ... 99% of elements. Then, using the banding technique, try to find similar sets in the set of sets $S_1, S_1^1, S_1^2, \ldots, S_1^{99}$. Try to find reasonable parameters like the number of minhashes, *b* and *r*.
- 42. Banding technique: construct a program that for a given number of minashes *n* and similarity parameter *s* suggest parameters *b* and *r* such that signatures of two sets are consider "potentialy similar" iff their Jaccard smiliarity is around *s*.
- 43. Let $S = \{(1,1), (1,4), (1.1,2), (1,1.1), (1.2,2.2), (5,1)(-1,-1), (-1,-4), (-5.1,-2.1), (-5.2,-0.9), (-5.1,-1.1), (-5,-1)(-6,2), (-6.2,2.1), (-5,3), (-6,3.1), (-6.2,3.2), (-5.5,3.3)\}$ Use *k*- menas algorithm for clustering *S*. Return pictures of clusters for k = 2, 3, 4, 5.
- 44. (use NLTK). Let S_1, S_2, S_3 be the sets of all words with at most 7 letters from text1, text2, text3, respectively. Let $S = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$. Use any reasonable algorithm for clustering S (with edit distance). Return sizes of clusters for k = 2, 3, 10 clusters.