

Comp-8380 Text processing basics using Unix commands

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- tr command and word frequency
- grep command
- join command

View large files

- There are very large files

```
jlu@s2 ~/scholar/Papers $ ls -lt
total 26777184
-rwxr-xr-x 1 jlu acadperm 27419818455 Jan 24 10:03 Papers.txt
-rwxr-xr-x 1 jlu acadperm      9641 Jan 24 09:50 license.txt
```

- Look at the first screen of the file:

```
$ more Papers.txt
```

```
5A32C194      Second Order Conditioning in the Sub-cortical Nuclei of the Limbic S
second order conditioning in the sub cortical nuclei of the limbic system
2008      2008/07/07      10.1007/978-3-540-69134-1_19      Simulation of Adaptive Behav
42B9FC1C      19596

14214326      An activation based behaviour control architecture for walking machi
2002/09/24 Simulation of Adaptive Behavior sab      42B9FC1C~I17382
```

- look at the last a few lines

```
jlu@s2 ~/scholar/Papers $ tail Papers.txt
```

- Count number of lines and words:

```
jlu@s2 ~/mas $ wc Papers.txt
126909021  3491831946 29292327489 Papers.txt
```

Get columns

- Get all the titles
 - Get the second column

```
cut -f2 Papers.txt > titles
```

- Get title and year
 - Get the second and 4th columns

```
cut -f2,4 Papers.txt > titleYear
```

- -f: field list
- -d: delimiters

transform to lower cases:

```
$ tr 'A-Z' 'a-z' <sigmod.txt | head -2
```

continuous outlier detection in data streams: an extensible
a query answering system for data with evolution relationsh

Tools

- grep: search for a pattern (regular expression)
- sort
- uniq c (count duplicates)
- tr (translate characters)
- wc (word or line count)
- sed (edit string – replacement)
- cat (send file(s) in stream)
- echo (send text in stream)
- cut (columns in tab-separated files)
- paste (paste columns)
- head, tail, rev (reverse lines), comm , join
- shuf (shuffle lines of text)

Unix

Get access to a unix/linux/OSX system:

- Option 1: ssh

```
$ ssh jlu@cs.uwindsor.ca
```

- Option 2: if you are using a windows machine, you can install cygwin
- Use man (manual) command to see the explanation e.g.,

```
man tr
```

Exercise 1: Count words in a text

- Input: text file
- Output: list of words in the file with freq counts
- Algorithm
 - Tokenize(tr)
 - Sort (sort)
 - Count duplicates (uniq -c)

Tokenize

```
$ more hoare.txt
```

```
There are two ways of constructing a software design.  
One way is to make it so simple that there are obviously no  
deficiencies. And the other way is to make it so complicated  
that there are no obvious deficiencies
```

```
$ tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < hoare.txt
```

```
There  
are  
two  
ways  
of  
constructing  
... ..
```

First try

```
$ tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < sigmod.txt | sort | uniq -c | head
341 A
  1 ABS
  1 ACDN
 65 ACM
  1 ACTA
  1 ADE
  2 ADO
  1 AGILE
  1 AI
  1 AIDE
```

Why all are in uppercases?

Sort ignore cases

```
$ tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < sigmod.txt | sort -f | uniq -c | head
341 A
698 a
  1 Aalborg
  1 aAqua
  1 Abe
  1 ability
  1 Abiteboul
  3 About
  9 about
  1 ABS
```

sort -f: ignore cases

sort -r: reverse order

Sort reverse order

```
$ tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < sigmod.txt | sort -r | uniq -c | head
1 zsu
1 zsoyo
1 youtopia
1 yourself
12 your
1 young
13 you
5 yet
1 years
2 year
```

How to find the most common words in SIGMOD?

Counting and sorting exercises

- Find the most common words in SIGMOD
- Hint: Use sort a second time, then head

```
$tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' <sigmod.txt | sort | uniq -c | sort -r | head -5  
1164 for  
986 of  
938 and  
824 in  
777 data
```

Example 2: Counting Bigrams

- Bigrams = word pairs and their counts
- Useful for text analysis, e.g., in text classification.
- Algorithm:
 - tokenize by word
 - print $word_i$ and $word_{i+1}$ on the same line
 - count

Continuous outlier detection in data streams

Continuous outlier
outlier detection
detection in
in data
data streams

Bigrams using Unix Commands

```
$ tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < sigmod.txt > sigmod.words
$ tail -n +2 sigmod.words > sigmod.nextwords
$ paste sigmod.words sigmod.nextwords > sigmod.bigrams
$ head -5 sigmod.bigrams
```

Continuous outlier
outlier detection
detection in
in data
data streams

Bigrams using Unix Commands

```
$ tr -sc 'A-Za-z' '\n' < sigmod.txt > sigmod.words
$ tail -n +2 sigmod.words > sigmod.nextwords
$ paste sigmod.words sigmod.nextwords > sigmod.bigrams
$ head -5 sigmod.bigrams
```

Continuous outlier
outlier detection
detection in
in data
data streams

tail -n 2: last two lines
tail -n +2: tail from line two onwards.

Exercises

Find the 10 most common bigrams

Find the 10 most common bigrams

```
$ sort sigmod.bigrams | uniq -c | sort -r | head
```

```
128 of the
 89 in a
 79 system for
 73 in the
 72 Proceedings of
 70 of data
 62 database systems
 58 query processing
 56 the ACM
 55 ACM SIGMOD
```

grep

- Grep finds patterns specified as regular expressions
- globally search for regular expression and print

```
$ grep 'sigmod' sigmod.txt  
[EMPTY]
```

Finding titles containing 'SIGMOD':

```
$grep -i 'sigmod' sigmod.txt | head
```

```
Proceedings of the 1996 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management  
Proceedings of the 8th ACM SIGMOD workshop on Research issues in data mini  
Proceedings of the ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Da  
Proceedings of the 1976 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management  
Proceedings of the 9th ACM SIGMOD workshop on Research issues in data mini  
Proceedings of the Fourth SIGMOD PhD Workshop on Innovative Database Resea  
Proceedings of the ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Da  
Proceedings of the 2nd SIGMOD PhD workshop on Innovative database research  
Proceedings of the 1990 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management  
Proceedings of the 1981 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management
```

```
$grep -i 'sigmod' sigmod.txt | wc
```

```
82      1006      7022
```

grep

- grep is a filter: you keep only some lines of the input
- grep 'sigmod': keep lines containing 'sigmod'
- grep '^sigmod': lines beginning with 'sigmod'
- grep 'sigmod\$': lines ending with 'sigmod'

```
$ grep -i '^sigmod' sigmod.txt | head -5
SIGMOD Contributions Award Talk
SIGMOD 10-year Test-of-Time Award: "Integration of heterogen
SIGMOD 2013 new researcher symposium
SIGMOD Jim Gray Doctoral Dissertation Award Talk
SIGMOD Jim Gray Doctoral Dissertation Award Talk
```

Join two files

join: joins two **sorted** text files based on the presence of a common field

```
join -1 2 -2 2 sigmod.freq icse.freq  
of 986 4111  
the 564 2386  
on 395 1923  
to 255 917  
with 226 583
```

```
$ paste sigmod.freq icse.freq | head  
1164 for 4111 of  
986 of 2927 for  
938 and 2763 software  
824 in 2551 and  
777 data 2507 a  
698 a 2386 the  
564 the 2007 in  
438 database 1923 on  
395 on 1557 based  
341 A 1003 engineering
```

Why 'for' is missing?

Join two files

```
$join -1 2 -2 2 <(sort -k 2 sigmod.freq) <(sort -k 2 icse.freq)
|sort -r -k 2|head
```

```
object 99 165
of 986 4111
distributed 97 237
and 938 2551
optimization 93 103
approach 91 415
over 90 38
```

Sort in alphabetical order by default. sort by number: -n

```
$join -1 2 -2 2<(sort -k 2 sigmod.freq)<(sort -k 2 icse.freq)
|sort -rn -k 2|head
```

```
for 1164 2927
of 986 4111
and 938 2551
in 824 2007
data 777 371
a 698 2507
the 564 2386
database 438 57
on 395 1923
```

shuf

- Randomly permutes (shuffles) the lines of a file
- Exercises
 - Print 10 random word tokens from sigmod.txt
 - Print 10 random word types from sigmod.txt

References

- <http://web.stanford.edu/class/cs124/kwc-unix-for-poets.pdf>