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Guide to the ngram Package

Fast n-gram Tokenization

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GUIDE TO THE ngram PACKAGE

FAST N-GRAM TOKENIZATION

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1 Introduction

An n-gram is an ordered sequence of n “words” taken from a body of text. For example, consider the string formed by the sequence of characters A B A C A B B. This is the “blood code” for the video game *Mortal Kombat* for the Sega Genesis, but you can pretend it’s a biological sequence or something boring if you prefer. If we examine the 2-grams (or bigrams) of this sequence, they are:

```
1 A B, B A, A C, C A, A B, B B
```

or without repetition:

```
1 A B, B A, A C, C A, B B
```

That is, we take the input string and group the “words” 2 at a time (because $n=2$). If we form all of the n-grams and record the next “words” for each n-gram (and their frequency), then we can generate new text which has the same statistical properties as the input.

The **ngram** package ([Schmidt, 2016](#)) is an R package for constructing n-grams and generating new text as described above. It also contains a few preprocessing utilities to aid in this process. Additionally, the C code underlying this library can be compiled as a standalone shared library.

2 Installation

2.1 Installing from Source

The sourcecode for this package is available (and actively maintained) on GitHub. To install an R package from source on Windows, you will need to first install the [Rtools](#) package. To install an R package from source on a Mac, you will need to install the latest Xcode, which you can get from the App store.

The easiest way to install **ngram** from GitHub is via the [devtools](#) package by Hadley Wickham. To install **ngram** using **devtools**, simply issue the command:

```
1 library(devtools)
2 install_github("wrathematics/ngram")
```

from R.

2.2 Installing from CRAN

The usual

```
1 install.packages("ngram")
```

from an R session should do it.

3 Background and Utilities

The n-gram processor in the **ngram** package changes its behavior depending on the way the input is formatted. If the input is given as a single string, n-grams crossing “sentence” boundaries will be considered valid. To prevent this from occurring, a vector of sentences may be used as input rather than a single string containing the entire text.

The n-gram tokenizer in the **ngram** package accepts a custom string containing characters to be used as word separators. There may be texts that use a wide variety of word separators, making it impractical to generate a string containing all of them.

The **ngram** package offers several useful utilities to simplify the text and assist with transforming the input to get the appropriate sentence handling behavior.

3.1 I/O

Generally speaking, the facilities in base R should be sufficient. Specifically, `readLines()` is a good choice for handling I/O of plain text files. However, for reading in multiple files (say, all `.txt` files in some directory), we offer a simple utility `multiread()`. This function will read all specified files into a named list, where the names are the filenames, and the values are the text contained in the given file as a single string.

So for example, if you want to read in all files ending in `.txt` at some directory/path of interest `path`, you could call:

```
1 library(ngram)
2 multiread(path, extension=".txt")
```

In `multiread()`, the extensions `*.txt`, `*txt`, `.txt`, and `txt` are all treated the same.

3.2 Concatenating Multiple Strings

Since the n-gram tokenizer expects only single strings, we offer the simple `concatenate()` function:

```
1 > str(letters)
2 ## chr [1:26] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" ...
3
4 concatenate(letters)
5 ## [1] "a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z"
6
7 concatenate(concatenate(letters, collapse=""), letters)
```

```

8 ## [1] "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
   p q r s t u v
9 w x y z"

```

So if data is coming from multiple files, the simplest way to merge them together would be to call `multiread()` (described above) if possible. Then you can call `concatenate()` directly on the returned list to produce a single string from all files, or use the tokenizer iteratively, using, say, an `lapply()`. Here is a more explicit example without the use of `multiread()`:

```

1 x <- readLines("file1")
2 y <- readLines("file2")
3
4 str <- concatenate(x, y)

```

3.3 Splitting Strings

The **ngram** tokenizer always splits words at one or more of the characters provided in the `sep` argument. You can preprocess the input string with R’s regular expression utilities, such as `gsub()`. But for most tasks, the `preprocess()` and `charsplitter` utilities in the **ngram** package should be more than sufficient.

The `preprocess()` function is a simple utility for making letter case uniform, as well as optionally splitting at punctuation (so that punctuation itself becomes a “word” in the n-gram analysis). Here is a simple example:

```

1 x <- "Watch out for snakes! "
2
3 preprocess(x)
4 ## [1] "watch out for snakes!"
5
6 preprocess(x, case="upper", remove.punct=TRUE)
7 ## [1] "WATCH OUT FOR SNAKES"

```

Perhaps more useful is the `charsplitter()` function. Suppose that for the purposes of n-gram tokenization, instead of wanting to call things separated by spaces “words”, you wish to treat every letter as a “word”. This could be accomplished by using `sep=""` when calling `ngram()`, but for the sake of introducing `charsplitter()`, it can also be done simply in this way:

```

1 x <- "abacabb"
2 splitter(x, split.char=TRUE)
3 ## [1] "a b a c a b b"

```

By default, this will preserve spaces as a special token (an underscore by default). You may wish to ignore spaces entirely during tokenization. This too is simple to handle during preprocessing:

```

1 y <- "abacabb abacabb"

```

```

2
3 splitter(y, split.space=TRUE)
4 ## [1] "abacabb _ abacabb"
5 splitter(y, split.space=FALSE, split.char=TRUE)
6 ## [1] "a b a c a b b a b a c a b b"
7 splitter(y, split.space=TRUE, split.char=TRUE)
8 ## [1] "a b a c a b b _ a b a c a b b"

```

3.4 Dealing with tm

The **tm** package (Feinerer et al., 2008) requires that all data be in the form of its fairly complicated **Corpus** object. The **ngram** package offers no direct methods for dealing with data in this format. To use **tm**-encapsulated data, you will first need to extract it into a single string or a vector of strings depending on what processing behavior is required.

If you want to extract the text from all documents in a corpus as a single string, you can do something like:

```

1 str <- concatenate(lapply(myCorpus, "[", 1))

```

3.5 Summarizing

While not strictly related to n-gram modeling, you may wish to get some basic summary counts of your text. With the assumption that the text is a single string with words separated by one or more spaces, we can very quickly generate these counts via the **string.summary()** function:

```

1 x <- "a b a c a b b"
2 string.summary(x)
3 ## Chars:      13
4 ## Letters:    7
5 ## Whitespace: 6
6 ## Punctuation: 0
7 ## Digits:     0
8 ## Words:      7
9 ## Sentences:  0
10 ## Lines:      1
11 ## Wordlens:   0 7
12 ##           9 1
13 ## Senlens:    0
14 ##           10
15 ## Syllens:    0 3
16 ##           9 1

```

Now, this “model” is based only on very simple counts, and is easily fooled. For example, the sentence S.T.A.R. Labs is a research facility in the DC comics universe. would be

treated as though it were 5 separate sentences. However, the counts are constructed *extremely* quickly, and so they are still useful as a first pass in an analysis.

4 Using the Package

The general process for using the **ngram** package goes something like:

1. Prepare the input string; you may find the utilities in [Section 3](#) useful.
2. Tokenize with the `ngram()` function.
3. Generate new text with `babble()`, and/or
4. Extract pieces of the processed ngram data with the `get.*()` functions.

4.1 Creating

Let us return to the example sequence of letters from [Section 1](#). If we store this string in `x`:

```
1 x <- "A B A C A B B"
```

The next step is to process with `ngram()`:

```
1 library(ngram)
2 ng <- ngram(x, n=2)
```

Simple as that! And the tokenization was designed to be extremely fast; see [Section 5](#) for benchmarks.

4.2 Printing

With `ng` as above, we can then inspect the sequence:

```
1 ng
2 ## An ngram object with 5 2-grams
```

If you don't have too many n-grams, you may want to print all of them by calling `print()` directly, with the `print()` argument `output="full"`:

```
1 print(ng, output="full")
2 ## C A | 1
3 ## B {1} |
4 ##
5 ## B A | 1
6 ## C {1} |
7 ##
```

```

8 ## B B | 1
9 ## NULL {1} |
10 ##
11 ## A C | 1
12 ## A {1} |
13 ##
14 ## A B | 2
15 ## A {1} | B {1} |

```

Here we see each 3-gram, followed by its next possible “words” and each word’s frequency of occurrence following the given n-gram. So in the above, the first n-gram printed C A has B as a next possible word, because the sequence C A is only ever followed by the “word” B in the input string. On the other hand, A B is followed by A once and B once. The sequence B B is terminal, i.e. followed by nothing; we treat this case specially.

You may just wish to see the first few n-grams; this too is possible, but note that the order here is not particularly informative, in that the first n-gram shown is not necessarily the most/least common, etc. We can achieve this with the `print()` argument `output="truncated"`. However, in our example, we only have 5 n-grams, and so we will not see any difference between printing with `output="full"` versus `output="truncated"`. So we will construct a slightly more complicated example:

```

1 text <- rcorpus(100, alphabet=letters[1:3], maxwordlen=1)
2 ng2 <- ngram(text)
3
4 ng2
5 ## An ngram object with 9 2-grams
6
7 print(ng2, output="truncated")
8 ## b a | 14
9 ## b {2} | a {1} | c {1} | a {2} | b {1} | a {1} | c {1} | a {1}
10 ## | c {1} | b {2}
11 ## | NULL {1} |
12 ##
13 ## c a | 10
14 ## a {1} | b {1} | a {1} | c {1} | a {1} | b {1} | a {1} | b {1}
15 ## | c {1} | a {1}
16 ## |
17 ##
18 ## a a | 12
19 ## c {1} | b {1} | a {1} | b {1} | c {2} | b {1} | a {1} | c {3}
20 ## | b {1} |
21 ##
22 ## a b | 12
23 ## b {1} | a {1} | c {1} | a {1} | b {1} | a {3} | c {2} | b {2}
24 ## |
25 ##

```

```

22 ## c c | 4
23 ## a {1} | b {3} |
24 ##
25 ## [[ ... results truncated ... ]]

```

4.3 Summarizing

Once the `ngram` representation of the text has been generated, it is very simple to get some interesting summary information. The function `get.phrasetable()` generates a “phrasetable”, or more explicitly, a table of n-grams, and their frequency and proportion in the text:

```

1 get.phrasetable(ng)
2 ##      ngrams freq      prop
3 ## 1      A B      2 0.3333333
4 ## 2      C A      1 0.1666667
5 ## 3      B A      1 0.1666667
6 ## 4      B B      1 0.1666667
7 ## 5      A C      1 0.1666667

```

We can perhaps better see the value of this in a more interesting string:

```

1 set.seed(12345)
2 text <- rcorpus(100, alphabet=letters[1:3], maxwordlen=1)
3 text
4 ## [1] "a b c b b c b c a a b b c b c c c b a a b b a c c c c a
      a c a c c b c c
5 ## c a a c b c a b a c c b c b c b c b a c c b c b c b c c b b c
      a c b c a c a b
6 ## c c c c c a b a a c c b c a a c c a a c a a c a b"
7
8 head(get.phrasetable(ngram(text, n=3)))
9 ##      ngrams freq      prop
10 ## 1 c b c      12 0.12244898
11 ## 2 b c b       8 0.08163265
12 ## 3 c c c       7 0.07142857
13 ## ## 4 c a a      6 0.06122449
14 ## 5 a a c       6 0.06122449
15 ## 6 c c b       6 0.06122449

```

Presently, there are two other “getters”, namely `get.ngrams()` and `get.string()`. Each of these basically does what it sounds like. The first produces the unique n-grams as a vector of strings (in no particular order), while the second produces the input string that was used during tokenization:

```

1 > get.ngrams(ng)
2 [1] "C A" "B A" "B B" "A C" "A B"

```

```
3 > get.string(ng)
4 [1] " "
```

4.4 Babbling

We might want to use n-grams as god intended: amusement. We can easily generate new strings with the same statistical properties as the input strings via a very simple markov chain/sampling scheme. We for this, we use `babble()`:

```
1 babble(ng, 10)
2 ## [1] "B B A C A B B B A "
3 babble(ng, 10)
4 ## [1] "C A B A C A B B A B "
5 babble(ng, 10)
6 ## [1] "A B A C A B A C A B "
```

This generation includes a random process. For this, we developed our own implementation of MT19937, and so R's seed management does not apply. To specify your own seed, use the `seed=` argument:

```
1 babble(ng, 10, seed=10)
2 ## [1] "A C A B A C A B B B "
3 babble(ng, 10, seed=10)
4 ## [1] "A C A B A C A B B B "
5 babble(ng, 10, seed=10)
6 ## [1] "A C A B A C A B B B "
```

4.5 Important Notes About the Internal Representation

The entirety of the interesting bits of the **ngram** package take place outside of R (completely in C). Observe:

```
1 str(ng)
2 ## Formal class 'ngram' [package "ngram"] with 6 slots
3 ##   ..@ str_ptr:<externalptr>
4 ##   ..@ strlen : int 1
5 ##   ..@ n      : int 2
6 ##   ..@ ngl_ptr:<externalptr>
7 ##   ..@ ngszie : int 5
8 ##   ..@ sl_ptr :<externalptr>
```

So everything is wrangled up top as an S4 class, and underneath the data is stored as 2 linked lists, outside the purview of R. This means that, for example, that you cannot save the n-gram object with a call to `save()`. If you do and you shut down and restart R, the pointers will no longer be valid.

Extracting a the data into a native R data structure is not currently possible. Full support is planned for a later release. Some pieces can be extracted. At this time, `get.ngrams()` and `get.string()` are implemented, but `get.nextwords()` is not.

```
1 get.nextwords(ng)
2 # Error in .local(ng, ...) : Not yet implemented
```

5 Benchmarks

5.1 tau

The **tau** (Buchta et al., 2015) package offers, among other things, a framework for constructing n-grams from a text, via its `textcnt()` function.

In **ngram**, the use of `get.phrasetable(ngram(x, n=3))` roughly corresponds to `textcnt(x, n=3, split=" ", method="string")` in **tau**. Although `get.phrasetable()` returns proportions in addition to counts, and in the form of a more costly dataframe compared to **tau**'s vector of counts, we are still able to achieve very good performance.

```
1 library(rbenchmark)
2 library(tau)
3 library(ngram)
4
5 x <- ngram::rcorpus(50000)
6
7 reps <- 15
8 cols <- c("test", "replications", "elapsed", "relative")
9
10 benchmark(tau=textcnt(x, n=3, split=" ", method="string"),
            ngram=get.phrasetable(ngram(x, n=3)), replications=reps,
            columns=cols)
```

Evaluating this script gives:

```
1 ##      test replications elapsed relative
2 ## 2 ngram              15    0.958    1.000
3 ## 1  tau              15 137.994   144.044
```

In fact, a good portion of the time in the **ngram** runs here is in converting the internal C data structure over to an R one. The original purpose of the **ngram** package was merely amusement, babbling n-grams. If we just compare the run times for this, the difference is striking:

```
1 library(tau)
2 library(ngram)
3
4 x <- ngram::rcorpus(100000)
```

```
5 tautime <- system.time(pt1 <- textcnt(x, n=3, split=" ",
6   method="string"))[3]
7 ngtime <- system.time(pt2 <- ngram(x, n=3))[3]
8
9 cat("tau: ", tautime, "\n")
10 cat("ngram: ", ngtime, "\n")
11 cat("tau/ngram: ", tautime/ngtime, "\n")
```

If we evaluate this, we see:

```
1 ## tau: 36.576
2 ## ngram: 0.048
3 ## tau/ngram: 762
```

Here, **ngram** is primed for babbling, in that it has already stored all “next words”, while **tau** only contains what we call the phrasetable of 3-grams.

5.2 RWeka

The **ngram** package has a separate tokenizer to produce returns similar to those in the **RWeka** package. However, **ngram** is significantly faster:

```
1 library(memuse)
2 library(ngram)
3 library(RWeka)
4
5 x = ngram::rcorpus(nwords=1e6, alphabet="a")
6 memuse(x)
7 ## 4.292 MiB
8
9 system.time(ngram_asweka(x, min=2, max=2))
10 ##      user  system elapsed
11 ##    0.216    0.044    0.261
12
13 system.time(NGramTokenizer(x, Weka_control(min=2, max=2)))
14 ##      user  system elapsed
15 ## 500.228    0.528 500.056
```

References

- Christian Buchta, Kurt Hornik, Ingo Feinerer, and David Meyer. *tau: Text Analysis Utilities*, 2015. URL <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=tau>. R package version 0.0-18.
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