Online Clustering & Semantic Enrichment of Textual Data with Apache Beam

By Konstantin Buschmeier Machine Learning Engineer @ ML6



ML6

Machine Learning services company.

We help our clients build machine learning applications using technologies such as Apache Beam.

Motivation



groups as they come in.



- Count word occurrences
- Add geo location
- Categorise: Add predefined labels
- Sentiment Analysis
- Filter profanity
- Extract keywords
- Named-Entity Recognition/Linking
- Summarize
- Word/sentence/document embeddings
- OCR correction
- Translation
- Coreference Resolution





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<pre>class CountWords(beam.DoFn):</pre>	
<pre>def process(self, element, *args, **kwargs):</pre>	
<pre>text = element.get('text', "")</pre>	
<pre>words = text.split(' ')</pre>	
yield {	
**element,	
<pre>'word count': len(words)</pre>	
}	



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```
class TextEmbedding(beam.DoFn):
    """Get the text embedding using the Universal Sentence Encoder."""
    def embed(self, texts):
        module_url = "https://tfhub.dev/google/universal-sentence-encoder/4"
        model = hub.load(module_url)
        if isinstance(texts, list):
            return np.array(model(texts))
        else:
            return np.array(model([texts]))

    def process(self, element, *args, **kwargs):
        text = element.get('text', "")
        if text:
            yield {
                **copy.deepcopy(element),
                'text_embedding': np.squeeze(self.embed(text))
        }
```



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<pre>sle_url = "https://tfhub.dev/google/universal-sentence-encoder/4"</pre>
<pre>setup(self): self.model = hub.load(self.module_url)</pre>
<pre>embed(self, texts): if isinstance(texts, list): return np.array(self.model(texts)) else: return np.array(self.model([texts]))</pre>
<pre>process(self, element, *args, **kwargs): text = element.get('text', "")</pre>
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class TextEmbedding(beam.DoFn):
"""Get the text embedding using the Universal Sentence Encoder."""
<pre>model_url = "https://example.com/models/universal-sentence-encoder/4"</pre>
<pre>headers = {"Content-Type": "application/json"}</pre>
<pre>def embed(self, texts):</pre>
<pre>payload = {'text': text}</pre>
response = requests.post(model url, json=payload, headers=headers)
<pre>return response['embedding']</pre>
<pre>def process(self, element, *args, **kwargs):</pre>
<pre>text = element.get('text', "")</pre>
if text:
vield {
**element.
<pre>'text embedding': self.embed(text)</pre>
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   model_url = "https://example.com/models/universal-sentence-encoder/4"
   headers = {"Content-Type": "application/json"}
   def setup(self):
       self.session = requests.Session()
    def embed(self, texts):
        pavload = {'text': text}
       response = self.session.post(model_url, json=payload, headers=headers)
        return response['embedding']
    def process(self, element, *args, **kwargs):
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from apache_beam.ml.inference.base import RunInference
from apache_beam.ml.inference.base import PytorchModelHandlerKeyedTensor

```
[...]
```

```
model_config=AutoConfig.from_pretrained(
    'sentence-transformers/paraphrase-MiniLM-L6-v2', return_dict=True)
model_handler = PytorchNoBatchModelHandler(
    state_dict_path='sentence_transformer.pth', model_class=BertModel,
    model_params = {'config': model_config})
```

```
with pipeline as p:
    text = (p | 'Create Examples' >> beam.Create([example_docs]))
    text_and_tokenized_text_tuple = (
        text
        | 'Tokenize Sentence' >> beam.Map(tokenize_with_sentence_transformer)
)
    embedding = (
        text_and_tokenized_text_tuple
        | 'Run Inference' >> RunInference(KeyedModelHandler(model_handler))
        | 'Postprocess' >> beam.ParDo(SentenceBertPostProcessor())
```



- \rightarrow Beam provides great tools:
 - Batch/Streaming
 - Filtering
 - Grouping
 - Windowing





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Examples





Arrange documents into not yet defined groups as they come in.

































- 5 Clusters
- 4 Clusters
- 3 Clusters
- 2 Clusters
- 1 Cluster









Clustering is usually a **batch operation**.





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What do we need?









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What do we need?

A clustering algorithm that works iteratively.







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A clustering algorithm that works iteratively.

A mechanism to access the **previous state**.









Agglomerative Clustering



Distance Matrix



Birch







BIRCH

















BIRCH









Add documents iteratively.

Build a **tree** structure that contains **summaries of subclusters** that are **sufficient** for cluster **decisions**.

Tight, local subclusters are summarised.

Very **fast**, input **data** only needs to be **read once**, O(n).

Resulting summaries can be used as input to other clustering algorithms.







What do we need?

A **clustering** algorithm that works **iteratively**.

A mechanism to access the **previous state**.











Stateful Processing





Stateful Processing

```
def run():
    """Main function that defines the pipeline and runs it."""
    pipeline = beam.Pipeline()
    # Input text documents
    docs = (
        pipeline
         Load documents" >> beam.Create(example docs)
    # Enrichment
    enriched docs = (
        docs
         "Count words" >> beam.ParDo(CountWords())
    # Difference to running average
    differences = (
        enriched docs
        # The state is partitioned by key: Use a single key
        | "Make key-value pair" >> beam.Map(lambda e: (1, e))
        "Difference to Running Average" >> beam.ParDo(StatefulAverageDifference())
    # Print
    = (
        differences
        | "Print" >> beam.Map(pprint)
    pipeline.run().wait_until_finish()
```

```
class CountWords(beam.DoFn):
    def process(self, element, *args, **kwargs):
        text = element.get('text', "")
        words = text.split(' ')
        yield {
            **copy.deepcopy(element),
            'word_count': len(words)
        }
}
```

class StatefulAverageDifference(beam.DoFn):

DOCUMENT_COUNT_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('document_count', PickleCoder())
WORD_TOTAL_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('word_total', PickleCoder())

def process(self, element,

document_count_state=beam.DoFn.StateParam(DOCUMENT_COUNT_SPEC), word_total_state=beam.DoFn.StateParam(WORD_TOTAL_SPEC), *args, **kwargs):

```
# 1. Initialise or load states
document_count = document_count_state.read() or int()
word_total = word_total_state.read() or int()
```

```
# 2. Extract document, update state, and calculate average
_, doc = element # The state is partitioned by key
document_count = document_count + 1
word_total = word_total + doc['word_count']
average = word_total / document_count
difference = abs(doc['word_count'] - average)
```

3. Write states
document_count_state.write(document_count)
word_total_state.write(word_total)

```
# 4. Yield element
yield {
    'uuid': doc['uuid'],
    'word_count': doc['word_count'],
    'difference': difference,
```



	152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159	<pre># 1. Initialise clustering = mo label_map = lab collected_docum collected_embed previous_assign update_counter</pre>	<pre>or load states del_state.read() el_map_state.read ents = collected dings = collected ments = previous = update_counter</pre>	<pre>) or Birch(n_clusters=None, threshold=0.7) ad() or dict() d_docs_state.read() or dict() ed_embeddings_state.read() or dict() s_assignments_state.read() or dict() r_state.read() or Counter()</pre>
1 • cl	<pre>ass StatefulOnlineClustering(beam.DoFn): """Group documents using online clustering of embeddings."""</pre>			ate, and add to clustering model
3 4 5 6 7	<pre>DOCS_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('documents', PickleCoder()) EMBEDDINGS_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('embeddings', PickleCodenergyBIRCH_MODEL_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('clustering_model', PickleCodenergyBIRCH_MODEL_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('clustering_MODEL_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('clustering_MODEL_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('clustering_MODEL_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('clustering_MODEL_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('clustering_MODEL_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('clustering_MODEL_SPEC = ReadM</pre>	der()) ickleCoder())		<pre>ed_text_embedding'] embedding_vector {'uuid': doc_uuid} t_2d(embedding_vector))</pre>
8 9 10 11	<pre>LABEL_MAP_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('label_map', PickleCoder PREVIOUS_ASSIGNMENT_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('previous_clus UPDATE_COUNTER_SPEC = ReadModifyWriteStateSpec('update_counter', F 171 v</pre>	r()) ster_assignment', PickleCoder()) StatefulOnl	PickleCoder())	<pre>ollected documents ict(np.array(list(collected_embeddings.values map, new_assignments, update_counter = (ollect updated clusters(</pre>
120 • 121	<pre>def process(self,</pre>		.abels, label_r ∣_embeddings, p	map, collected_documents, previous_assignments, update_counter))
<pre>122 element, 123 model_state=beam.DoFn.StateParam(BIRCH_MODEL_SPEC), 124 label_map_state=beam.DoFn.StateParam(LABEL_MAP_SPEC), 125 collected_docs_state=beam.DoFn.StateParam(DOCS_SPEC), 126 collected_embeddings_state=beam.DoFn.StateParam(EMBEDDINGS_SPEC), 127 previous_assignments_state=beam.DoFn.StateParam(PREVIOUS_ASSIGNMENT_SPEC), 128 update_counter_state=beam.DoFn.StateParam(UPDATE_COUNTER_SPEC), 129 *args,</pre>		EC), GNMENT_SPEC),),	<pre>(clustering) rite(label_map ate.write(col) ngs_state.writ nts_state.writ ate.write(upda)</pre>	o) lected_documents) te(collected_embeddings) te(new_assignments) ate_counter)
130 131 •	<pre>**kwargs,):</pre>	_ ,	<i>d clusters</i> .tems in cluste	ers_awaiting_update.items():
	185 v 186 187 188 188 189	<pre>yield { 'cluste 'update 'docume }</pre>	<pre>r_id': cluster_: s': update_coun nts': items,</pre>	id, ter[cluster_id],



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Online Clustering

BIRCH:

A clustering algorithm that works iteratively.

Stateful processing:

A mechanism to access the **previous state**.













Example



Semantic Enrichment & Online Clustering of textual data using Apache Beam









"Star Wars is my favourite movie!"



"I reject the later edits. Clearly, Han Solo shot first!"



"I like turtles."



"July could be the first month with no measurable rain in Austin since 2015."



"Star Trek is an awesome series."



"Dry conditions, low humidity, and breezy winds will allow any fires to spread rapidly."























Movies (Star Wars 1)









Movies (Star Wars 1)

Update: 10940495-f79e-436a Documents:

Movies (Star Wars 1) Movies (Star Wars 2)







Movies (Star Wars 1)

Update: 10940495-f79e-436a Documents:

Movies (Star Wars 1) Movies (Star Wars 2)

New cluster: 072a9e0d-4763-4afa Documents:

Turtles





Movies (Star Wars 1)

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Movies (Star Wars 1) Movies (Star Wars 2)

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New cluster: fbdae2ec-9cc6-48b3 Documents: Weather 1







SUMMIT



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Summary



Semantic enrichment adds information from the content to the documents. This often involves machine learning which are expensive operations.

Online clustering allows the grouping of text documents into groups that are unknown up-front in real-time. **Stateful processing** enables **iterative cluster model building**.

BIRCH is an **iterative** clustering algorithm that can handle very **large amounts of data**.



Summary



Semantic enrichment adds information from the content to the documents. This often involves machine learning which are expensive operations.

Online clustering allows the grouping of text documents into groups that are unknown up-front in real-time. **Stateful processing** enables **iterative cluster model building**.

BIRCH is an **iterative** clustering algorithm that can handle very **large amounts of data**.

Real-time Productionizing: Streaming pipeline

Enrichment

Serve ML models using **microservices** or <u>RunInference</u>. Initialise connection in the **setup** of the DoFn & use <u>time-batched</u> requests.

Clustering: Tidy up the **state** once in a while by pruning outdated elements.





<u>@ml6team</u> linkedin.com/company/ml6team

ML6 is hiring



Further Reading



- <u>Stateful Processing with Apache Beam</u>
- Timely (and Stateful) Processing with Apache Beam
- <u>BIRCH: An Efficient Data Clustering Method for Very Large Databases</u> (paper)
- <u>RunInference examples</u>, <u>RunInference (Beam Summit 2022)</u> by Andy Ye

