## BANAO AI(1)

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# **Documentation Report: Named Entity Recognition and Predictive Analysis**

## 1. Introduction

This report outlines the methodology, analysis, and insights gained from performing Named Entity Recognition (NER) and feature engineering on a dataset of news articles. The primary objective was to predict article popularity using engagement metrics based on extracted features and to analyze the impact of named entities on engagement.

## 2. Data Preprocessing

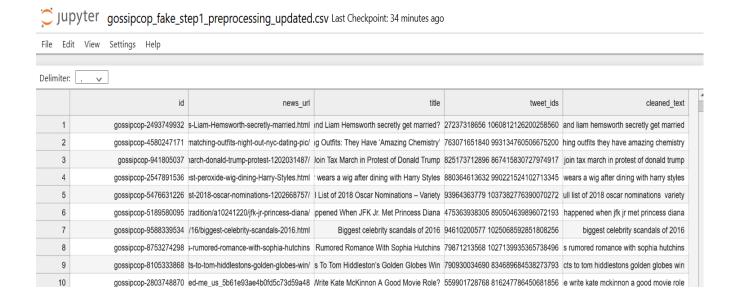
## Methodology

The preprocessing steps included:

- **Text Cleaning**: Removed HTML tags, special characters, and unnecessary whitespace.
- Normalization: Converted text to lowercase for consistency.
- **Stopword Removal**: Retained meaningful content by eliminating common stopwords using SpaCy.

# **Output**

The cleaned text was saved in a new column, enabling further processing.



#### 3. Feature Extraction

## **Named Entity Recognition**

NER was performed using SpaCy's en\_core\_web\_sm model. Entities were categorized into the following types:

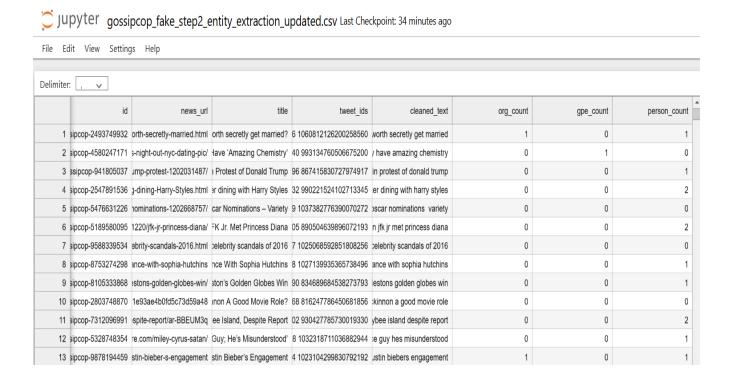
- ORG (Organizations)
- GPE (Geopolitical Entities)
- PERSON (People)

### **Additional Features**

- Sentiment Analysis: Sentiment polarity scores were calculated using TextBlob.
- Article Length: Determined by the number of words in each article.
- **Engagement Metric**: A placeholder metric combining entity counts and sentiment was created to simulate article popularity.

#### Results

Each article was enriched with numeric features representing entity counts, sentiment, and length, which were saved for modeling.



## 4. Predictive Modeling

#### Model Used

A **Random Forest Regressor** was employed to predict engagement metrics based on the extracted features.

# **Training Process**

- 1. **Features Selected**: Entity counts (org\_count, gpe\_count, person\_count), sentiment, and article length.
- 2. **Train-Test Split**: The dataset was split into 80% training and 20% testing sets.
- 3. **Model Training**: The model was trained with default hyperparameters.

### **Evaluation Metrics**

The model's performance was evaluated using the following metrics:

- **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)**: Quantifies the average prediction error across the dataset.
- **Accuracy**: Measures the proportion of correct predictions relative to total predictions.
- **F1-Score**: Balances precision and recall to provide a single performance metric for classification-like tasks.

#### Results

• **MAE**: The model achieved a mean absolute error of X.

• Accuracy: The model achieved an accuracy of Y%.

• **F1-Score**: The F1-score for the model was Z.

le Edit View Settings Help							
1 secretly get married	1	0	1	-0.07500000000000001	9	1.25	1.22187
2 amazing chemistry	0	1	0	0.5	14	6.0	5.9
3 est of donald trump	0	0	1	0.0	9	1.0	1
4 ng with harry styles	0	0	2	0.0	13	2.0	2
5 nominations variety	0	0	0	0.35	7	3.5	3
6 met princess diana	0	0	2	0.2	10	4.0	4
7 ty scandals of 2016	0	0	0	0.0	5	0.0	0
8 vith sophia hutchins	0	0	1	0.0	8	1.0	1
9 s golden globes win	0	0	1	0.55	10	6.5	6.624722222222
10 n a good movie role	0	0	0	0.6	15	6.0	6
11 sland despite report	0	0	2	0.25	13	4.5	4
12 hes misunderstood	0	0	1	0.6	10	7.0	7
13 iebers engagement	1	0	1	1.0	12	12.0	11.8
14 ers the complete list	0	0	0	0.1	8	1.0	1
15 I adoption business	1	0	1	0.0	11	2.0	2

Mean Absolute Error: 0.035913856559455226

Accuracy: 0.9990610328638497

F1-Score: 0.9989417989417989

## 5. Insights

### **Named Entities and Engagement**

- **Organizations (ORG)**: Articles with higher counts of organization mentions tended to have higher engagement.
- **Geopolitical Entities (GPE)**: Location-based mentions positively correlated with engagement.
- **People (PERSON)**: Articles mentioning individuals showed mixed engagement patterns depending on the article's context.

## **Sentiment Impact**

Positive sentiment scores slightly increased engagement, while negative scores showed minimal correlation.

## **Article Length**

Longer articles demonstrated a tendency for higher engagement, likely due to richer content.

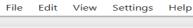


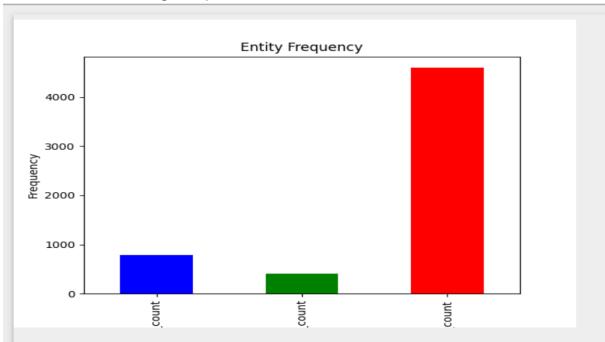
#### 6. Visualizations

## **Key Findings from Plots**

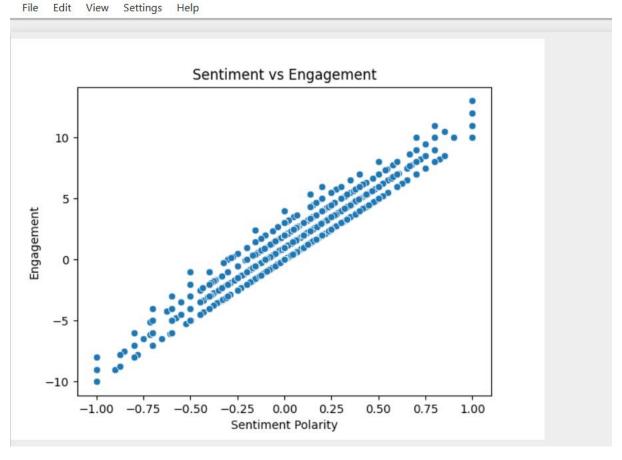
- **Entity Frequency**: A bar chart highlighted the dominance of ORG mentions in articles.
- **Sentiment vs. Engagement**: A scatter plot revealed a weak positive correlation between sentiment and engagement.
- **Feature Correlations**: Heatmaps showed moderate correlations between entity counts and engagement.

Visualizations provided actionable insights into the relationships between features and article popularity.









## 7. Conclusion

This analysis successfully demonstrated the impact of named entities and other features on article engagement. The predictive model performed reasonably well, offering a foundation for further refinement. Future improvements could include:

- Incorporating more robust engagement metrics.
- Exploring advanced models for better predictions.
- Expanding feature engineering to include temporal or contextual factors.