Stack Overflow Tag Prediction

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
import pandas as pd
import sqlite3
import csv
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import re
import os
from sqlalchemy import create_engine # database connection
import datetime as dt
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score,precision_score,recall_score
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from datetime import datetime
```

Stack Overflow: Tag Prediction

1. Business Problem

1.1 Description

Description

Stack Overflow is the largest, most trusted online community for developers to learn, share their programming knowledge, and build their careers.

Stack Overflow is something which every programmer use one way or another. Each month, over 50 million developers come to Stack Overflow to learn, share their knowledge, and build their careers. It features questions and answers on a wide range of topics in computer programming. The website serves as a platform for users to ask and answer questions, and, through membership and active participation, to vote questions and answers up or down and edit questions and answers in a fashion similar to a wiki or Digg. As of April 2014 Stack Overflow has over 4,000,000 registered users, and it exceeded 10,000,000 questions in late August 2015. Based on the type of tags assigned to questions, the top eight most discussed topics on the site are: Java, JavaScript, C#, PHP, Android, jQuery, Python and HTML.

Problem Statemtent

Suggest the tags based on the content that was there in the question posted on Stackoverflow.

Source: https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/

1.2 Source / useful links

Data Source : https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/data (https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/data)
Youtube : https://youtu.be/nNDqbUhtIRg (https://youtu.be/nNDqbUhtIRg)
Research paper : https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/tagging-1.pdf (https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/tagging-1.pdf)
Research paper : https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2660970&dl=ACM&coll=DL (https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2660970&dl=ACM&coll=DL)

1.3 Real World / Business Objectives and Constraints

1. Predict as many tags as possible with high precision and recall.
2. Incorrect tags could impact customer experience on StackOverflow.
3. No strict latency constraints.

2. Machine Learning problem

2.1 Data

2.1.1 Data Overview

Refer: https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/data (https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/data)
All of the data is in 2 files: Train and Test.

> **Train.csv** contains 4 columns: Id,Title,Body,Tags.
>
> **Test.csv** contains the same columns but without the Tags, which you are to predict.
>
> **Size of Train.csv** - 6.75GB
>
> **Size of Test.csv** - 2GB
>
> **Number of rows in Train.csv** = 6034195

The questions are randomized and contains a mix of verbose text sites as well as sites related to math and programming. The number of questions from each site may vary, and no filtering has been performed on the questions (such as closed questions).

Data Field Explaination

Dataset contains 6,034,195 rows. The columns in the table are:

Id - Unique identifier for each question

Title - The question's title

Body - The body of the question

Tags - The tags associated with the question in a space-seperated format (all lowercase, should not contain tabs '\t' or ampersands '&')

2.1.2 Example Data point

Title: Implementing Boundary Value Analysis of Software Testing in a C++ program?
Body :

```
        #include<
        iostream>\n
        #include<
        stdlib.h>\n\n
        using namespace std;\n\n
        int main()\n
        {\n
                int n,a[n],x,c,u[n],m[n],e[n][4];\n
                cout<<"Enter the number of variables";\n         ci
n>>n;\n\n
                cout<<"Enter the Lower, and Upper Limits of the var
iables";\n
                for(int y=1; y<n+1; y++)\n
                {\n
                   cin>>m[y];\n
                   cin>>u[y];\n
                }\n
                for(x=1; x<n+1; x++)\n
                {\n
                   a[x] = (m[x] + u[x])/2;\n
                }\n
                c=(n*4)-4;\n
                for(int a1=1; a1<n+1; a1++)\n
                {\n\n
                   e[a1][0] = m[a1];\n
                   e[a1][1] = m[a1]+1;\n
                   e[a1][2] = u[a1]-1;\n
                   e[a1][3] = u[a1];\n
                }\n
                for(int i=1; i<n+1; i++)\n
                {\n
                   for(int l=1; l<=i; l++)\n
                   {\n
                       if(l!=1)\n
```

```
                        {\n
                            cout<<a[l]<<"\\t";\n
                        }\n
                    }\n
                    for(int j=0; j<4; j++)\n
                    {\n
                        cout<<e[i][j];\n
                        for(int k=0; k<n-(i+1); k++)\n

                        {\n
                            cout<<a[k]<<"\\t";\n
                        }\n
                        cout<<"\\n";\n
                    }\n
                }    \n\n
                system("PAUSE");\n
                return 0;    \n
            }\n
```

\n\n

```
    <p>The answer should come in the form of a table like</p>\n\n
    <pre><code>
    1            50             50\n
    2            50             50\n
    99           50             50\n
    100          50             50\n
    50           1              50\n
    50           2              50\n
    50           99             50\n
    50           100            50\n
    50           50             1\n
    50           50             2\n
    50           50             99\n
    50           50             100\n
    </code></pre>\n\n
    <p>if the no of inputs is 3 and their ranges are\n
    1,100\n
    1,100\n
    1,100\n
    (could be varied too)</p>\n\n
    <p>The output is not coming,can anyone correct the code or tell
me what\'s wrong?</p>\n'
```

Tags : 'c++ c'

2.2 Mapping the real-world problem to a Machine Learning Problem

2.2.1 Type of Machine Learning Problem

It is a multi-label classification problem
Multi-label Classification: Multilabel classification assigns to each sample a set of target labels. This can be thought as predicting properties of a data-point that are not mutually exclusive, such as topics that are relevant for a document.

A question on Stackoverflow might be about any of C, Pointers, FileIO and/or memory-management at the same time or none of these.
__Credit__: http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/multiclass.html

2.2.2 Performance metric

Micro-Averaged F1-Score (Mean F Score) : The F1 score can be interpreted as a weighted average of the precision and recall, where an F1 score reaches its best value at 1 and worst score at 0. The relative contribution of precision and recall to the F1 score are equal. The formula for the F1 score is:

*F1 = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)*

In the multi-class and multi-label case, this is the weighted average of the F1 score of each class.

'Micro f1 score':
Calculate metrics globally by counting the total true positives, false negatives and false positives. This is a better metric when we have class imbalance.

'Macro f1 score':
Calculate metrics for each label, and find their unweighted mean. This does not take label imbalance into account.

https://www.kaggle.com/wiki/MeanFScore (https://www.kaggle.com/wiki/MeanFScore)
http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.f1_score.html (http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.f1_score.html)

Hamming loss : The Hamming loss is the fraction of labels that are incorrectly predicted.
https://www.kaggle.com/wiki/HammingLoss (https://www.kaggle.com/wiki/HammingLoss)

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

3.1 Data Loading and Cleaning

3.1.1 Using Pandas with SQLite to Load the data

```
#Creating db file from csv
#Learn SQL: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp
if not os.path.isfile('train.db'):
    start = datetime.now()
    disk_engine = create_engine('sqlite:///train.db')
    start = dt.datetime.now()
    chunksize = 180000
    j = 0
    index_start = 1
    for df in pd.read_csv('Train.csv', names=['Id', 'Title', 'Body', 'Tags'], chunksize=chunksize, iter
        df.index += index_start
        j+=1
        print('{} rows'.format(j*chunksize))
        df.to_sql('data', disk_engine, if_exists='append')
        index_start = df.index[-1] + 1
    print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

3.1.2 Counting the number of rows

```
if os.path.isfile('train.db'):
    start = datetime.now()
    con = sqlite3.connect('train.db')
    num_rows = pd.read_sql_query("""SELECT count(*) FROM data""", con)
    #Always remember to close the database
    print("Number of rows in the database :","\n",num_rows['count(*)'].values[0])
    con.close()
    print("Time taken to count the number of rows :", datetime.now() - start)
else:
    print("Please download the train.db file from drive or run the above cell to genarate train.db file
```

```
Number of rows in the database :
 6034196
Time taken to count the number of rows : 0:01:15.750352
```

3.1.3 Checking for duplicates

```
#Learn SQL: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp
if os.path.isfile('train.db'):
    start = datetime.now()
    con = sqlite3.connect('train.db')
    df_no_dup = pd.read_sql_query('SELECT Title, Body, Tags, COUNT(*) as cnt_dup FROM data GROUP BY Tit
    con.close()
    print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
else:
    print("Please download the train.db file from drive or run the first to genarate train.db file")
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:04:33.560122
```

```
df_no_dup.head()
# we can observe that there are duplicates
```

	Title	Body	Tags	cnt_dup
0	Implementing Boundary Value Analysis of S...	<pre> <code>#include<iostream>\n#include&...	c++ c	1
1	Dynamic Datagrid Binding in Silverlight?	I should do binding for datagrid dynamicall...	c# silverlight data-binding	1
2	Dynamic Datagrid Binding in Silverlight?	I should do binding for datagrid dynamicall...	c# silverlight data-binding columns	1
3	java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: javax/serv...	I followed the guide in <a href="http://sta...	jsp jstl	1
4	java.sql.SQLException:[Microsoft] [ODBC Dri...	I use the following code \n\n<pre> <code>...	java jdbc	2

```
print("number of duplicate questions :", num_rows['count(*)'].values[0]- df_no_dup.shape[0], "(",(1-((d
```

```
number of duplicate questions : 1827881 ( 30.2920389063 % )
```

```
# number of times each question appeared in our database
df_no_dup.cnt_dup.value_counts()
```

```
2656284
1272336
277575
90
25
5
Name: cnt_dup, dtype: int64
```

```
start = datetime.now()
df_no_dup["tag_count"] = df_no_dup["Tags"].apply(lambda text: len(text.split(" ")))
# adding a new feature number of tags per question
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
df_no_dup.head()
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:00:03.169523
```

	Title	Body	Tags	cnt_dup	tag_count
0	Implementing Boundary Value Analysis of S...	<pre> <code>#include<iostream>\n#include&...	c++ c	1	2
1	Dynamic Datagrid Binding in Silverlight?	I should do binding for datagrid dynamicall...	c# silverlight data-binding	1	3
2	Dynamic Datagrid Binding in Silverlight?	I should do binding for datagrid dynamicall...	c# silverlight data-binding columns	1	4
3	java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: javax/serv...	I followed the guide in <a href="http://sta...	jsp jstl	1	2
4	java.sql.SQLException:[Microsoft][ODBC Dri...	I use the following code \n\n<pre> <code>...	java jdbc	2	2

```
# distribution of number of tags per question
df_no_dup.tag_count.value_counts()
```

```
3    1206157
2    1111706
4     814996
1     568298
5     505158
Name: tag_count, dtype: int64
```

```
#Creating a new database with no duplicates
if not os.path.isfile('train_no_dup.db'):
    disk_dup = create_engine("sqlite:///train_no_dup.db")
    no_dup = pd.DataFrame(df_no_dup, columns=['Title', 'Body', 'Tags'])
    no_dup.to_sql('no_dup_train',disk_dup)
```

```
#This method seems more appropriate to work with this much data.
#creating the connection with database file.
if os.path.isfile('train_no_dup.db'):
    start = datetime.now()
    con = sqlite3.connect('train_no_dup.db')
    tag_data = pd.read_sql_query("""SELECT Tags FROM no_dup_train""", con)
    #Always remember to close the database
    con.close()

    # Let's now drop unwanted column.
    tag_data.drop(tag_data.index[0], inplace=True)
    #Printing first 5 columns from our data frame
    tag_data.head()
    print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
else:
    print("Please download the train.db file from drive or run the above cells to genarate train.db fil
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:00:52.992676
```

3.2 Analysis of Tags

3.2.1 Total number of unique tags

```
# Importing & Initializing the "CountVectorizer" object, which
#is scikit-learn's bag of words tool.

#by default 'split()' will tokenize each tag using space.
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(tokenizer = lambda x: x.split())
# fit_transform() does two functions: First, it fits the model
# and learns the vocabulary; second, it transforms our training data
# into feature vectors. The input to fit_transform should be a list of strings.
tag_dtm = vectorizer.fit_transform(tag_data['Tags'])
```

```
print("Number of data points :", tag_dtm.shape[0])
print("Number of unique tags :", tag_dtm.shape[1])
```

```
Number of data points : 4206314
Number of unique tags : 42048
```

```
#'get_feature_name()' gives us the vocabulary.
tags = vectorizer.get_feature_names()
#Lets look at the tags we have.
print("Some of the tags we have :", tags[:10])
```

```
Some of the tages we have : ['.a', '.app', '.asp.net-mvc', '.aspxauth', '.bash-profile', '.class-file', '.cs-file', '.doc',
'.drv', '.ds-store']
```

3.2.3 Number of times a tag appeared

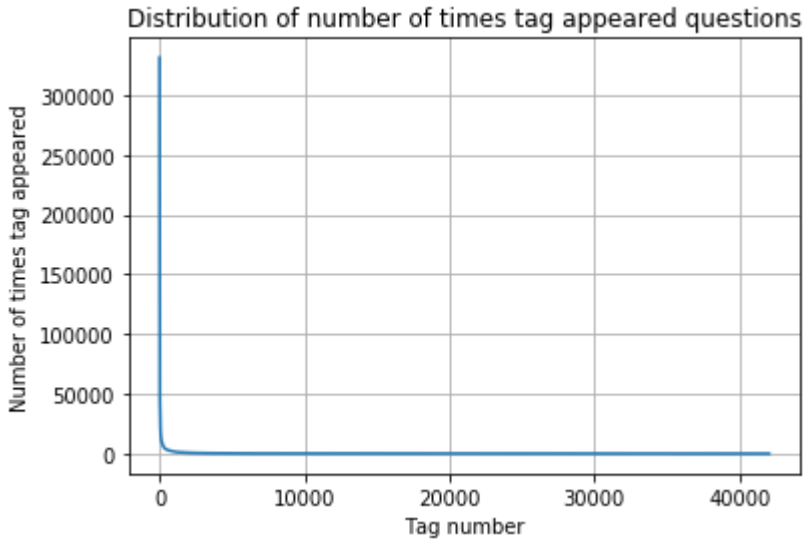
```
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15115765/how-to-access-sparse-matrix-elements
#Lets now store the document term matrix in a dictionary.
freqs = tag_dtm.sum(axis=0).A1
result = dict(zip(tags, freqs))
```

```
#Saving this dictionary to csv files.
if not os.path.isfile('tag_counts_dict_dtm.csv'):
    with open('tag_counts_dict_dtm.csv', 'w') as csv_file:
        writer = csv.writer(csv_file)
        for key, value in result.items():
            writer.writerow([key, value])
tag_df = pd.read_csv("tag_counts_dict_dtm.csv", names=['Tags', 'Counts'])
tag_df.head()
```

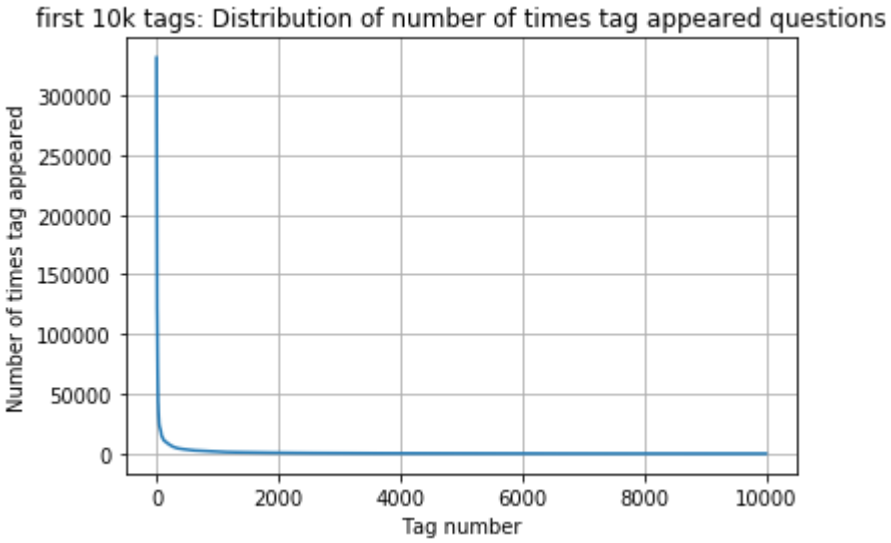
	Tags	Counts
0	.a	18
1	.app	37
2	.asp.net-mvc	1
3	.aspxauth	21
4	.bash-profile	138

```
tag_df_sorted = tag_df.sort_values(['Counts'], ascending=False)
tag_counts = tag_df_sorted['Counts'].values
```

```
plt.plot(tag_counts)
plt.title("Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions")
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.show()
```



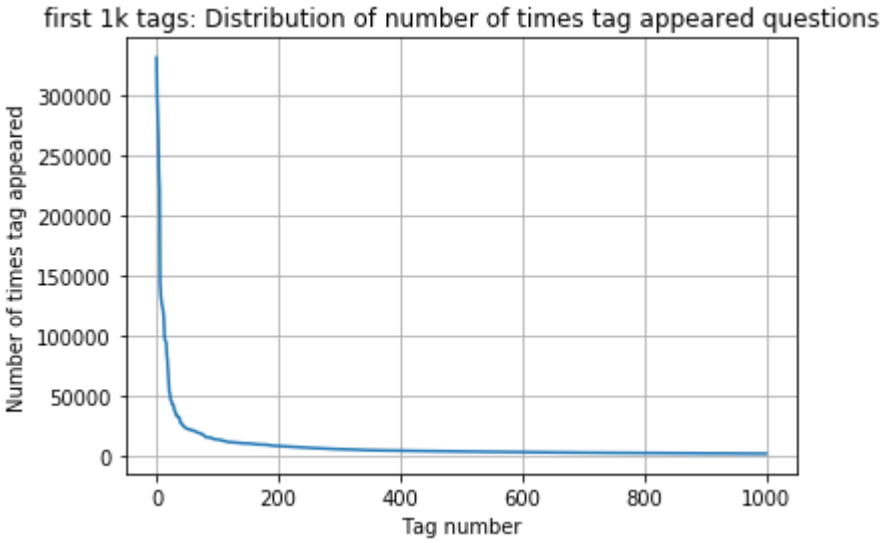
```
plt.plot(tag_counts[0:10000])
plt.title('first 10k tags: Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.show()
print(len(tag_counts[0:10000:25]), tag_counts[0:10000:25])
```




```
400 [331505  44829  22429  17728  13364  11162  10029   9148   8054   7151
   6466   5865   5370   4983   4526   4281   4144   3929   3750   3593
   3453   3299   3123   2989   2891   2738   2647   2527   2431   2331
   2259   2186   2097   2020   1959   1900   1828   1770   1723   1673
   1631   1574   1532   1479   1448   1406   1365   1328   1300   1266
   1245   1222   1197   1181   1158   1139   1121   1101   1076   1056
   1038   1023   1006    983    966    952    938    926    911    891
    882    869    856    841    830    816    804    789    779    770
    752    743    733    725    712    702    688    678    671    658
    650    643    634    627    616    607    598    589    583    577
    568    559    552    545    540    533    526    518    512    506
    500    495    490    485    480    477    469    465    457    450
    447    442    437    432    426    422    418    413    408    403
    398    393    388    385    381    378    374    370    367    365
    361    357    354    350    347    344    342    339    336    332
```

```
 330   326   323   319   315   312   309   307   304   301
 299   296   293   291   289   286   284   281   278   276
 275   272   270   268   265   262   260   258   256   254
 252   250   249   247   245   243   241   239   238   236
 234   233   232   230   228   226   224   222   220   219
 217   215   214   212   210   209   207   205   204   203
 201   200   199   198   196   194   193   192   191   189
 188   186   185   183   182   181   180   179   178   177
 175   174   172   171   170   169   168   167   166   165
 164   162   161   160   159   158   157   156   156   155
 154   153   152   151   150   149   149   148   147   146
 145   144   143   142   142   141   140   139   138   137
 137   136   135   134   134   133   132   131   130   130
 129   128   128   127   126   126   125   124   124   123
 123   122   122   121   120   120   119   118   118   117
 117   116   116   115   115   114   113   113   112   111
 111   110   109   109   108   108   107   106   106   106
 105   105   104   104   103   103   102   102   101   101
 100   100    99    99    98    98    97    97    96    96
  95    95    94    94    93    93    93    92    92    91
  91    90    90    89    89    88    88    87    87    86
  86    86    85    85    84    84    83    83    83    82
  82    82    81    81    80    80    80    79    79    78
  78    78    78    77    77    76    76    76    75    75
  75    74    74    74    73    73    73    73    72    72]
```

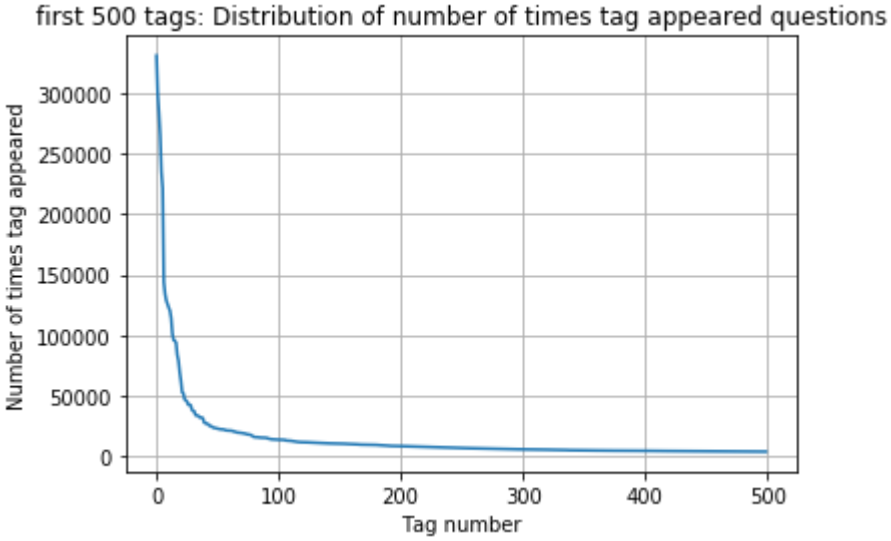
```
plt.plot(tag_counts[0:1000])
plt.title('first 1k tags: Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.show()
print(len(tag_counts[0:1000:5]), tag_counts[0:1000:5])
```




```
200 [331505 221533 122769  95160  62023  44829  37170  31897  26925  24537
  22429  21820  20957  19758  18905  17728  15533  15097  14884  13703
  13364  13157  12407  11658  11228  11162  10863  10600  10350  10224
  10029   9884   9719   9411   9252   9148   9040   8617   8361   8163
   8054   7867   7702   7564   7274   7151   7052   6847   6656   6553
   6466   6291   6183   6093   5971   5865   5760   5577   5490   5411
   5370   5283   5207   5107   5066   4983   4891   4785   4658   4549
   4526   4487   4429   4335   4310   4281   4239   4228   4195   4159
   4144   4088   4050   4002   3957   3929   3874   3849   3818   3797
   3750   3703   3685   3658   3615   3593   3564   3521   3505   3483
   3453   3427   3396   3363   3326   3299   3272   3232   3196   3168
   3123   3094   3073   3050   3012   2989   2984   2953   2934   2903
   2891   2844   2819   2784   2754   2738   2726   2708   2681   2669
   2647   2621   2604   2594   2556   2527   2510   2482   2460   2444
   2431   2409   2395   2380   2363   2331   2312   2297   2290   2281
```

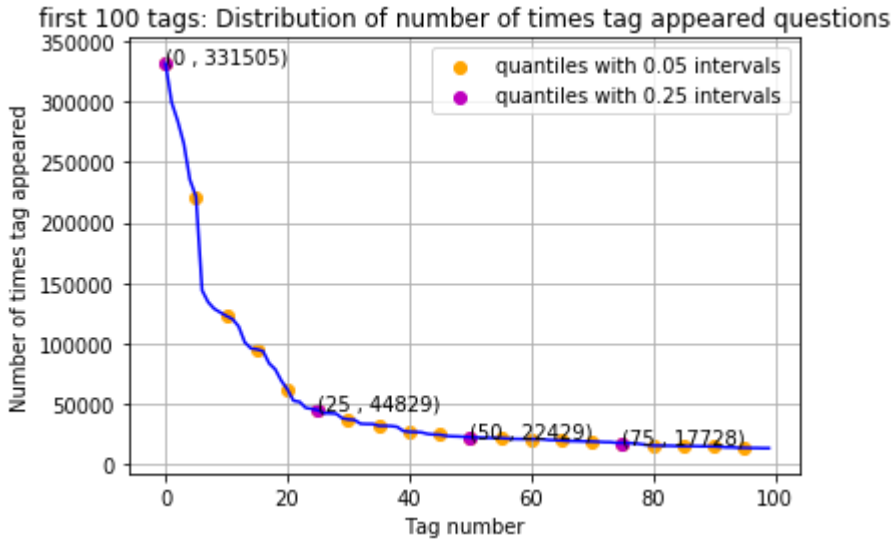
```
 2259   2246   2222   2211   2198   2186   2162   2142   2132   2107
 2097   2078   2057   2045   2036   2020   2011   1994   1971   1965
 1959   1952   1940   1932   1912   1900   1879   1865   1855   1841
 1828   1821   1813   1801   1782   1770   1760   1747   1741   1734
 1723   1707   1697   1688   1683   1673   1665   1656   1646   1639]
```

```
plt.plot(tag_counts[0:500])
plt.title('first 500 tags: Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.show()
print(len(tag_counts[0:500:5]), tag_counts[0:500:5])
```




```
100 [331505 221533 122769  95160  62023  44829  37170  31897  26925  24537
  22429  21820  20957  19758  18905  17728  15533  15097  14884  13703
  13364  13157  12407  11658  11228  11162  10863  10600  10350  10224
  10029   9884   9719   9411   9252   9148   9040   8617   8361   8163
   8054   7867   7702   7564   7274   7151   7052   6847   6656   6553
   6466   6291   6183   6093   5971   5865   5760   5577   5490   5411
   5370   5283   5207   5107   5066   4983   4891   4785   4658   4549
   4526   4487   4429   4335   4310   4281   4239   4228   4195   4159
   4144   4088   4050   4002   3957   3929   3874   3849   3818   3797
   3750   3703   3685   3658   3615   3593   3564   3521   3505   3483]
```

```
plt.plot(tag_counts[0:100], c='b')
plt.scatter(x=list(range(0,100,5)), y=tag_counts[0:100:5], c='orange', label="quantiles with 0.05 inter
# quantiles with 0.25 difference
plt.scatter(x=list(range(0,100,25)), y=tag_counts[0:100:25], c='m', label = "quantiles with 0.25 interv

for x,y in zip(list(range(0,100,25)), tag_counts[0:100:25]):
    plt.annotate(s="({} , {})".format(x,y), xy=(x,y), xytext=(x-0.05, y+500))

plt.title('first 100 tags: Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
print(len(tag_counts[0:100:5]), tag_counts[0:100:5])
```




```
20 [331505 221533 122769  95160  62023  44829  37170  31897  26925  24537
  22429  21820  20957  19758  18905  17728  15533  15097  14884  13703]
```

```
# Store tags greater than 10K in one list
lst_tags_gt_10k = tag_df[tag_df.Counts>10000].Tags
#Print the length of the list
print ('{} Tags are used more than 10000 times'.format(len(lst_tags_gt_10k)))
# Store tags greater than 100K in one list
lst_tags_gt_100k = tag_df[tag_df.Counts>100000].Tags
#Print the length of the list.
print ('{} Tags are used more than 100000 times'.format(len(lst_tags_gt_100k)))
```

```
153 Tags are used more than 10000 times
14 Tags are used more than 100000 times
```

Observations:

1. There are total 153 tags which are used more than 10000 times.
2. 14 tags are used more than 100000 times.
3. Most frequent tag (i.e. c#) is used 331505 times.
4. Since some tags occur much more frequenctly than others, Micro-averaged F1-score is the appropriate metric for this probelm.

3.2.4 Tags Per Question

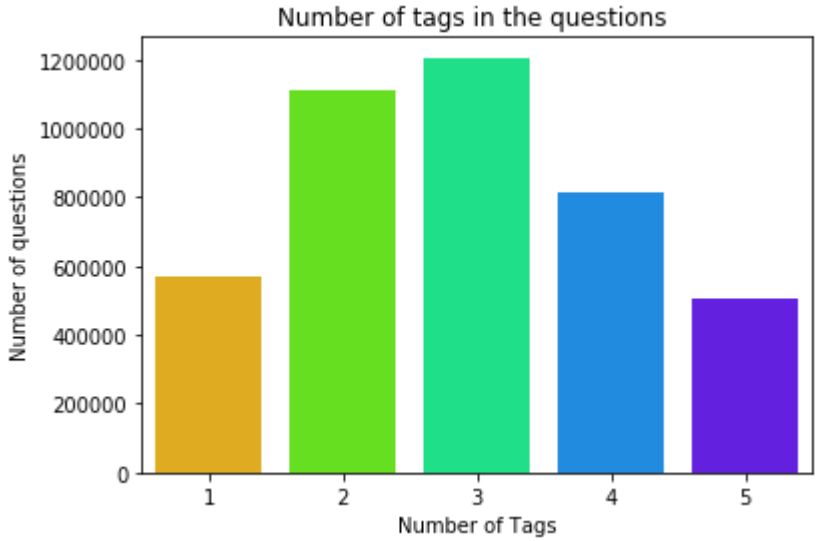
```
#Storing the count of tag in each question in list 'tag_count'
tag_quest_count = tag_dtm.sum(axis=1).tolist()
#Converting each value in the 'tag_quest_count' to integer.
tag_quest_count=[int(j) for i in tag_quest_count for j in i]
print ('We have total {} datapoints.'.format(len(tag_quest_count)))

print(tag_quest_count[:5])
```

```
We have total 4206314 datapoints.
[3, 4, 2, 2, 3]
```

```
print( "Maximum number of tags per question: %d"%max(tag_quest_count))
print( "Minimum number of tags per question: %d"%min(tag_quest_count))
print( "Avg. number of tags per question: %f"% ((sum(tag_quest_count)*1.0)/len(tag_quest_count)))
```

```
Maximum number of tags per question: 5
Minimum number of tags per question: 1
Avg. number of tags per question: 2.899440
```

```
sns.countplot(tag_quest_count, palette='gist_rainbow')
plt.title("Number of tags in the questions ")
plt.xlabel("Number of Tags")
plt.ylabel("Number of questions")
plt.show()
```

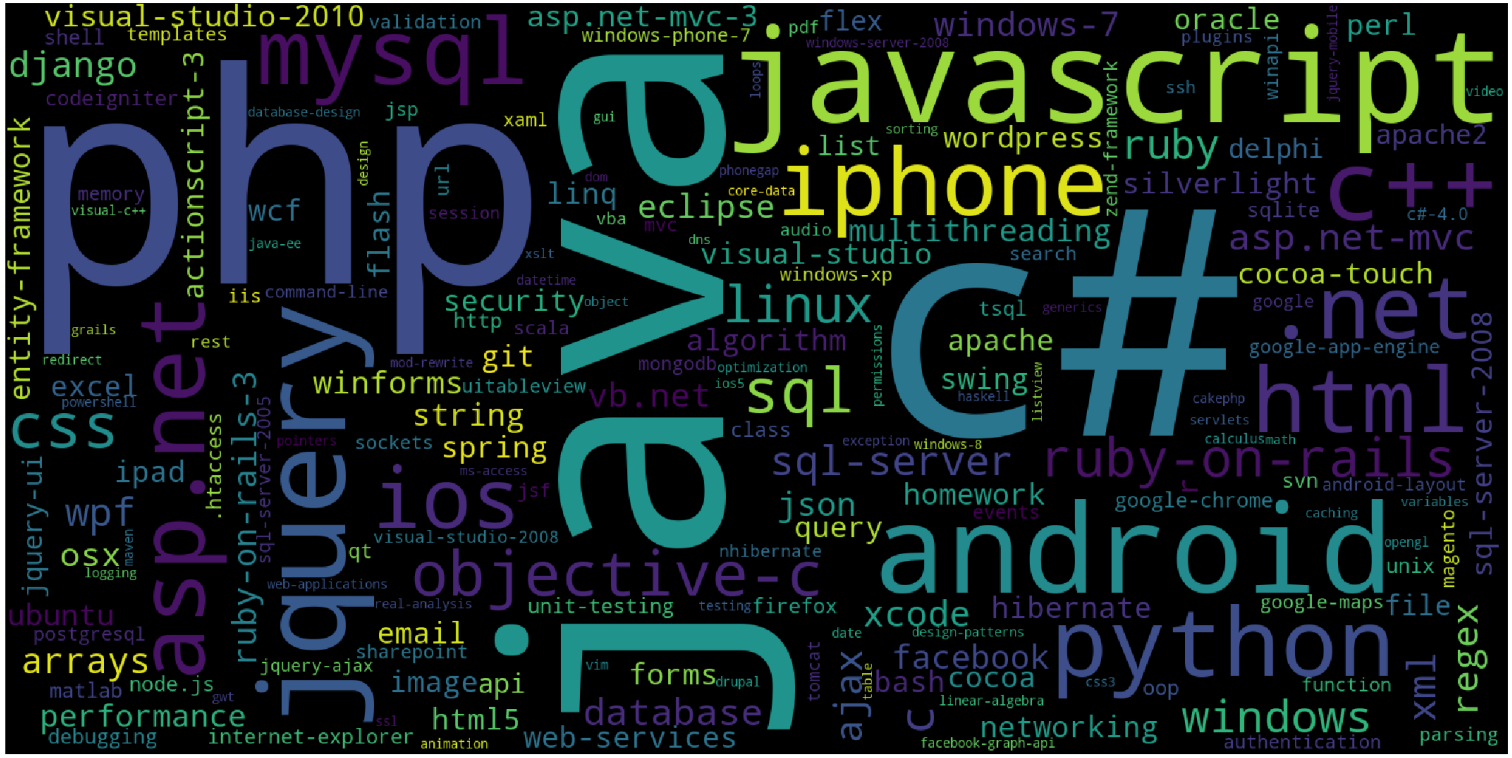


Observations:

1. Maximum number of tags per question: 5
2. Minimum number of tags per question: 1
3. Avg. number of tags per question: 2.899
4. Most of the questions are having 2 or 3 tags

3.2.5 Most Frequent Tags

```
# Ploting word cloud
start = datetime.now()

# Lets first convert the 'result' dictionary to 'list of tuples'
tup = dict(result.items())
#Initializing WordCloud using frequencies of tags.
wordcloud = WordCloud(    background_color='black',
                          width=1600,
                          height=800,
                    ).generate_from_frequencies(tup)

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(30,20))
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout(pad=0)
fig.savefig("tag.png")
plt.show()
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

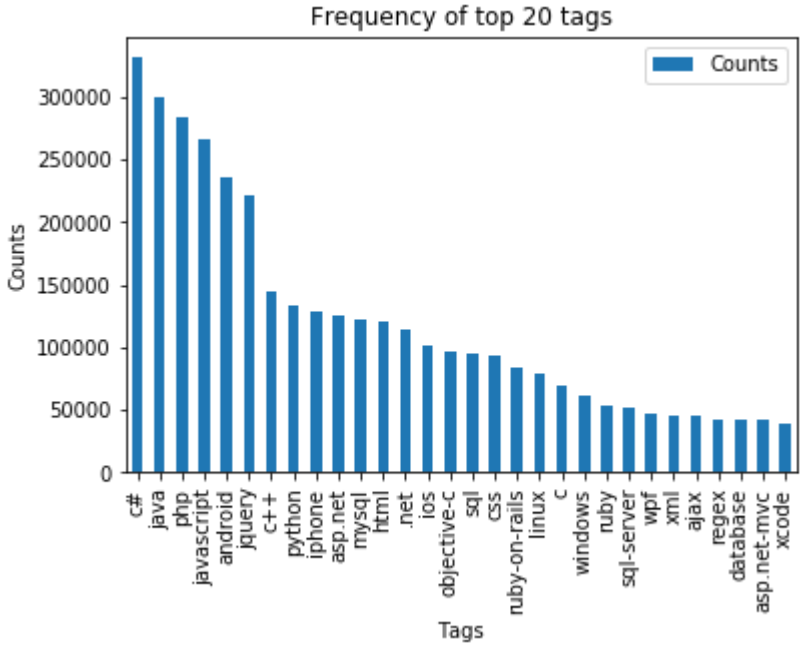


Time taken to run this cell : 0:00:05.470788

Observations:
A look at the word cloud shows that "c#", "java", "php", "asp.net", "javascript", "c++" are some of the most frequent tags.

3.2.6 The top 20 tags

```
i=np.arange(30)
tag_df_sorted.head(30).plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Frequency of top 20 tags')
plt.xticks(i, tag_df_sorted['Tags'])
plt.xlabel('Tags')
plt.ylabel('Counts')
plt.show()
```



Observations:

1. Majority of the most frequent tags are programming language.
2. C# is the top most frequent programming language.
3. Android, IOS, Linux and windows are among the top most frequent operating systems.

3.3 Cleaning and preprocessing of Questions

3.3.1 Preprocessing

1. Sample 1M data points
2. Separate out code-snippets from Body
3. Remove Spcial characters from Question title and description (not in code)
4. Remove stop words (Except 'C')
5. Remove HTML Tags
6. Convert all the characters into small letters
7. Use SnowballStemmer to stem the words

```
def striphtml(data):
    cleanr = re.compile('<.*?>')
    cleantext = re.sub(cleanr, ' ', str(data))
    return cleantext
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
stemmer = SnowballStemmer("english")
```

```
#http://www.sqlitetutorial.net/sqlite-python/create-tables/
def create_connection(db_file):
    """ create a database connection to the SQLite database
        specified by db_file
    :param db_file: database file
    :return: Connection object or None
    """
    try:
        conn = sqlite3.connect(db_file)
        return conn
    except Error as e:
        print(e)

    return None

def create_table(conn, create_table_sql):
    """ create a table from the create_table_sql statement
    :param conn: Connection object
    :param create_table_sql: a CREATE TABLE statement
    :return:
    """
    try:
        c = conn.cursor()
        c.execute(create_table_sql)
    except Error as e:
        print(e)

def checkTableExists(dbcon):
    cursr = dbcon.cursor()
    str = "select name from sqlite_master where type='table'"
    table_names = cursr.execute(str)
    print("Tables in the databse:")
    tables =table_names.fetchall()
    print(tables[0][0])
```

```
    return(len(tables))

def create_database_table(database, query):
    conn = create_connection(database)
    if conn is not None:
        create_table(conn, query)
        checkTableExists(conn)
    else:
        print("Error! cannot create the database connection.")
    conn.close()

sql_create_table = """CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS QuestionsProcessed (question text NOT NULL, code text,
create_database_table("Processed.db", sql_create_table)
```

```
Tables in the databse:
QuestionsProcessed
```

```
# http://www.sqlitetutorial.net/sqlite-delete/
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2279706/select-random-row-from-a-sqlite-table
start = datetime.now()
read_db = 'train_no_dup.db'
write_db = 'Processed.db'
if os.path.isfile(read_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(read_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        reader =conn_r.cursor()
        reader.execute("SELECT Title, Body, Tags From no_dup_train ORDER BY RANDOM() LIMIT 1000000;")

if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_w = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_w is not None:
        tables = checkTableExists(conn_w)
        writer =conn_w.cursor()
        if tables != 0:
            writer.execute("DELETE FROM QuestionsProcessed WHERE 1")
            print("Cleared All the rows")
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Tables in the databse:
QuestionsProcessed
Cleared All the rows
Time taken to run this cell : 0:00:00.000998
```

__ we create a new data base to store the sampled and preprocessed questions __

```
#http://www.bernzilla.com/2008/05/13/selecting-a-random-row-from-an-sqlite-table/

start = datetime.now()
preprocessed_data_list=[]
reader.fetchone()
questions_with_code=0
len_pre=0
len_post=0
questions_proccesed = 0
for row in reader:

    is_code = 0

    title, question, tags = row[0], row[1], row[2]

    if '<code>' in question:
        questions_with_code+=1
        is_code = 1
    x = len(question)+len(title)
    len_pre+=x

    code = str(re.findall(r'<code>(.*?)</code>', question, flags=re.DOTALL))

    question=re.sub('<code>(.*?)</code>', '', question, flags=re.MULTILINE|re.DOTALL)
    question=striphtml(question.encode('utf-8'))

    title=title.encode('utf-8')

    question=str(title)+" "+str(question)
    question=re.sub(r'[^A-Za-z]+',' ',question)
    words=word_tokenize(str(question.lower()))

    #Removing all single letter and and stopwords from question exceptt for the letter 'c'
    question=' '.join(str(stemmer.stem(j)) for j in words if j not in stop_words and (len(j)!=1 or j=='
```

```
35
36      len_post+=len(question)
37      tup = (question,code,tags,x,len(question),is_code)
38      questions_proccesed += 1
39      writer.execute("insert into QuestionsProcessed(question,code,tags,words_pre,words_post,is_code) vali
40      if (questions_proccesed%100000==0):
41          print("number of questions completed=",questions_proccesed)
42
43  no_dup_avg_len_pre=(len_pre*1.0)/questions_proccesed
44  no_dup_avg_len_post=(len_post*1.0)/questions_proccesed
45
46  print( "Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) before processing: %d"%no_dup_avg_len_pre)
47  print( "Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) after processing: %d"%no_dup_avg_len_post)
48  print ("Percent of questions containing code: %d"%((questions_with_code*100.0)/questions_proccesed))
49
50  print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
number of questions completed= 100000
number of questions completed= 200000
number of questions completed= 300000
number of questions completed= 400000
number of questions completed= 500000
number of questions completed= 600000
number of questions completed= 700000
number of questions completed= 800000
number of questions completed= 900000
Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) before processing: 1169
Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) after processing: 327
Percent of questions containing code: 57
Time taken to run this cell : 0:47:05.946582
```

```
1  # dont forget to close the connections, or else you will end up with locks
2  conn_r.commit()
3  conn_w.commit()
4  conn_r.close()
5  conn_w.close()
```

```
if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        reader =conn_r.cursor()
        reader.execute("SELECT question From QuestionsProcessed LIMIT 10")
        print("Questions after preprocessed")
        print('='*100)
        reader.fetchone()
        for row in reader:
            print(row)
            print('-'*100)
conn_r.commit()
conn_r.close()
```

```
Questions after preprocessed
====================================================================================================
('ef code first defin one mani relationship differ key troubl defin one zero mani relationship entiti ef object model look
like use fluent api object composit pk defin batch id batch detail id use fluent api object composit pk defin batch detail
id compani id map exist databas tpt basic idea submittedtransact zero mani submittedsplittransact associ navig realli need
one way submittedtransact submittedsplittransact need dbcontext class onmodelcr overrid map class lazi load occur submitted
transact submittedsplittransact help would much appreci edit taken advic made follow chang dbcontext class ad follow onmode
lcr overrid must miss someth get follow except thrown submittedtransact key batch id batch detail id zero one mani submitte
dsplittransact key batch detail id compani id rather assum convent creat relationship two object configur requir sinc obvio
us wrong',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('explan new statement review section c code came accross statement block come accross new oper use way someon explain new
call way',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('error function notat function solv logic riddl iloczyni list structur list possibl candid solut list possibl coordin matr
ix wan na choos one candid compar possibl candid element equal wan na delet coordin call function skasuj look like ni knowl
edg haskel cant see what wrong',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('step plan move one isp anoth one work busi plan switch isp realli soon need chang lot inform dns wan wan wifi question gu
y help mayb peopl plan correct chang current isp new one first dns know receiv new ip isp major chang need take consider ex
chang server owa vpn two site link wireless connect km away citrix server vmware exchang domain control link place import s
erver crucial step inform need know avoid downtim busi regard ndavid',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('use ef migrat creat databas googl migrat tutori af first run applic creat databas ef enabl migrat way creat databas migra
t rune applic tri',)
```

```
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('magento unit test problem magento site recent look way check integr magento site given point unit test jump one method wo
uld assum would big job write whole lot test check everyth site work anyon involv unit test magento advis follow possibl te
st whole site custom modul nis exampl test would amaz given site heavili link databas would nbe possibl fulli test site wit
hout disturb databas better way automaticlli check integr magento site say integr realli mean fault site ship payment etc w
ork correct',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('find network devic without bonjour write mac applic need discov mac pcs iphon ipad connect wifi network bonjour seem reas
on choic turn problem mani type router mine exampl work block bonjour servic need find ip devic tri connect applic specif p
ort determin process run best approach accomplish task without violat app store sandbox',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('send multipl row mysql databas want send user mysql databas column user skill time nnow want abl add one row user differ
time etc would code send databas nthen use help schema',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('insert data mysql php powerpoint event powerpoint present run continu way updat slide present automat data mysql databas
websit',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
#Taking 1 Million entries to a dataframe.
write_db = 'Processed.db'
if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        preprocessed_data = pd.read_sql_query("""SELECT question, Tags FROM QuestionsProcessed""", conn
conn_r.commit()
conn_r.close()
```

```
preprocessed_data.head()
```

	question	tags

```
print("number of data points in sample :", preprocessed_data.shape[0])
print("number of dimensions :", preprocessed_data.shape[1])
```

```
number of data points in sample : 999999
number of dimensions : 2
```

4. Machine Learning Models

4.1 Converting tags for multilabel problems

X	y1	y2	y3	y4
x1	0	1	1	0
x1	1	0	0	0
x1	0	1	0	0

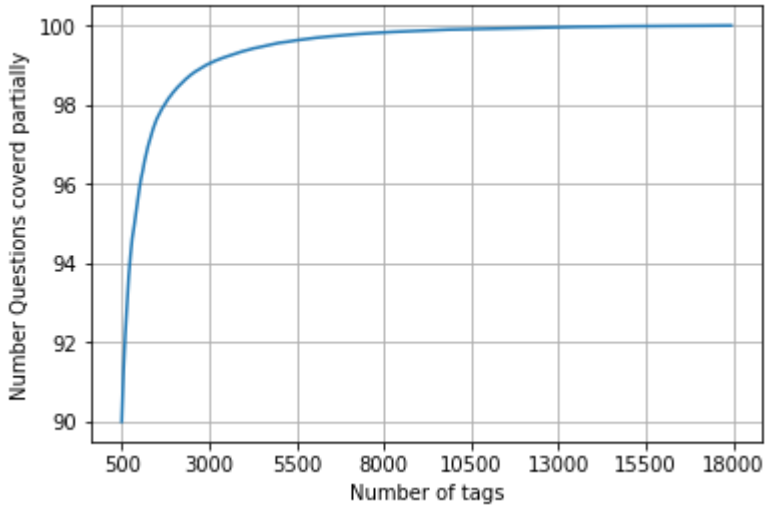
```
# binary='true' will give a binary vectorizer
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(tokenizer = lambda x: x.split(), binary='true')
multilabel_y = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_data['tags'])
```

__ We will sample the number of tags instead considering all of them (due to limitation of computing power) __

```
def tags_to_choose(n):
    t = multilabel_y.sum(axis=0).tolist()[0]
    sorted_tags_i = sorted(range(len(t)), key=lambda i: t[i], reverse=True)
    multilabel_yn=multilabel_y[:,sorted_tags_i[:n]]
    return multilabel_yn

def questions_explained_fn(n):
    multilabel_yn = tags_to_choose(n)
    x= multilabel_yn.sum(axis=1)
    return (np.count_nonzero(x==0))
```

```
questions_explained = []
total_tags=multilabel_y.shape[1]
total_qs=preprocessed_data.shape[0]
for i in range(500, total_tags, 100):
    questions_explained.append(np.round(((total_qs-questions_explained_fn(i))/total_qs)*100,3))
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(questions_explained)
xlabel = list(500+np.array(range(-50,450,50))*50)
ax.set_xticklabels(xlabel)
plt.xlabel("Number of tags")
plt.ylabel("Number Questions coverd partially")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
# you can choose any number of tags based on your computing power, minimun is 50(it covers 90% of the t
print("with ",5500,"tags we are covering ",questions_explained[50],"% of questions")
```




```
with  5500 tags we are covering  99.04 % of questions
```

```
multilabel_yx = tags_to_choose(5500)
print("number of questions that are not covered :", questions_explained_fn(5500),"out of ", total_qs)
```

```
number of questions that are not covered : 4215 out of  500000
```

```
print("Number of tags in sample :", multilabel_y.shape[1])
print("number of tags taken :", multilabel_yx.shape[1],"(",(multilabel_yx.shape[1]/multilabel_y.shape[1
```

```
Number of tags in sample : 29587
number of tags taken : 5500 ( 18.58924527664177 %)
```

__ We consider top 15% tags which covers 99% of the questions __

4.2 Split the data into test and train (80:20)

```
total_size=preprocessed_data.shape[0]
train_size=int(0.80*total_size)

x_train=preprocessed_data.head(train_size)
x_test=preprocessed_data.tail(total_size - train_size)

y_train = multilabel_yx[0:train_size,:]
y_test = multilabel_yx[train_size:total_size,:]
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-10-5a6e491b298e> in <module>()
      5 x_test=preprocessed_data.tail(total_size - train_size)
      6
----> 7 y_train = multilabel_yx[0:train_size,:]
      8 y_test = multilabel_yx[train_size:total_size,:]

NameError: name 'multilabel_yx' is not defined
```

```
print("Number of data points in train data :", y_train.shape)
print("Number of data points in test data :", y_test.shape)
```

```
Number of data points in train data : (799999, 5500)
Number of data points in test data : (200000, 5500)
```

4.3 Featurizing data

```
start = datetime.now()
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=0.00009, max_features=200000, smooth_idf=True, norm="l2", \
                             tokenizer = lambda x: x.split(), sublinear_tf=False, ngram_range=(1,3))
x_train_multilabel = vectorizer.fit_transform(x_train['question'])
x_test_multilabel = vectorizer.transform(x_test['question'])
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:09:50.460431
```

```
print("Dimensions of train data X:",x_train_multilabel.shape, "Y :",y_train.shape)
print("Dimensions of test data X:",x_test_multilabel.shape,"Y:",y_test.shape)
```

```
Diamensions of train data X: (799999, 88244) Y : (799999, 5500)
Diamensions of test data X: (200000, 88244) Y: (200000, 5500)
```

```
# https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2017/08/introduction-to-multi-label-classification/
#https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/117796/scikit-multi-label-classification
# classifier = LabelPowerset(GaussianNB())
"""
from skmultilearn.adapt import MLkNN
classifier = MLkNN(k=21)

# train
classifier.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)

# predict
predictions = classifier.predict(x_test_multilabel)
print(accuracy_score(y_test,predictions))
print(metrics.f1_score(y_test, predictions, average = 'macro'))
print(metrics.f1_score(y_test, predictions, average = 'micro'))
print(metrics.hamming_loss(y_test,predictions))

"""
# we are getting memory error because the multilearn package
# is trying to convert the data into dense matrix
# ----------------------------------------------------------------------------
#MemoryError                               Traceback (most recent call last)
#<ipython-input-170-f0e7c7f3e0be> in <module>()
#----> classifier.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)
```

```
"\nfrom skmultilearn.adapt import MLkNN\nclassifier = MLkNN(k=21)\n\n# train\nclassifier.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_trai
n)\n\n# predict\npredictions = classifier.predict(x_test_multilabel)\nprint(accuracy_score(y_test,predictions))\nprint(m
etrics.f1_score(y_test, predictions, average = 'macro'))\nprint(metrics.f1_score(y_test, predictions, average = 'micr
o'))\nprint(metrics.hamming_loss(y_test,predictions))\n\n"
```

4.4 Applying Logistic Regression with OneVsRest Classifier

```
# this will be taking so much time try not to run it, download the lr_with_equal_weight.pkl file and us
# This takes about 6-7 hours to run.
classifier = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='log', alpha=0.00001, penalty='l1'), n_jobs=-1)
classifier.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)
predictions = classifier.predict(x_test_multilabel)

print("accuracy :",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,predictions))
print("macro f1 score :",metrics.f1_score(y_test, predictions, average = 'macro'))
print("micro f1 scoore :",metrics.f1_score(y_test, predictions, average = 'micro'))
print("hamming loss :",metrics.hamming_loss(y_test,predictions))
print("Precision recall report :\n",metrics.classification_report(y_test, predictions))

```

```
accuracy : 0.081965
macro f1 score : 0.0963020140154
micro f1 scoore : 0.374270748817
hamming loss : 0.00041225090909090907
Precision recall report :
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

          0       0.62      0.23      0.33     15760
          1       0.79      0.43      0.56     14039
          2       0.82      0.55      0.66     13446
          3       0.76      0.42      0.54     12730
          4       0.94      0.76      0.84     11229
          5       0.85      0.64      0.73     10561
          6       0.70      0.30      0.42      6958
          7       0.87      0.61      0.72      6309
          8       0.70      0.40      0.50      6032
          9       0.78      0.43      0.55      6020
         10       0.86      0.62      0.72      5707
         11       0.52      0.17      0.25      5723
         12       0.55      0.10      0.16      5521
         13       0.59      0.25      0.35      4722
```

```
from sklearn.externals import joblib
joblib.dump(classifier, 'lr_with_equal_weight.pkl')
```

4.5 Modeling with less data points (0.5M data points) and more weight to title and 500 tags only.

```
sql_create_table = """CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS QuestionsProcessed (question text NOT NULL, code text,
create_database_table("Titlemoreweight.db", sql_create_table)
```

```
Tables in the databse:
QuestionsProcessed
```

```
# http://www.sqlitetutorial.net/sqlite-delete/
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2279706/select-random-row-from-a-sqlite-table

read_db = 'train_no_dup.db'
write_db = 'Titlemoreweight.db'
train_datasize = 400000
if os.path.isfile(read_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(read_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        reader =conn_r.cursor()
        # for selecting first 0.5M rows
        reader.execute("SELECT Title, Body, Tags From no_dup_train LIMIT 500001;")
        # for selecting random points
        #reader.execute("SELECT Title, Body, Tags From no_dup_train ORDER BY RANDOM() LIMIT 500001;")

if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_w = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_w is not None:
        tables = checkTableExists(conn_w)
        writer =conn_w.cursor()
        if tables != 0:
            writer.execute("DELETE FROM QuestionsProcessed WHERE 1")
            print("Cleared All the rows")
```

```
Tables in the databse:
QuestionsProcessed
Cleared All the rows
```

4.5.1 Preprocessing of questions

1. Separate Code from Body
2. Remove Spcial characters from Question title and description (not in code)
3. **Give more weightage to title : Add title three times to the question**

```
<li> Remove stop words (Except 'C') </li>
<li> Remove HTML Tags </li>
<li> Convert all the characters into small letters </li>
<li> Use SnowballStemmer to stem the words </li>
```

```
#http://www.bernzilla.com/2008/05/13/selecting-a-random-row-from-an-sqlite-table/
start = datetime.now()
preprocessed_data_list=[]
reader.fetchone()
questions_with_code=0
len_pre=0
len_post=0
questions_proccesed = 0
for row in reader:

    is_code = 0

    title, question, tags = row[0], row[1], str(row[2])

    if '<code>' in question:
        questions_with_code+=1
        is_code = 1
    x = len(question)+len(title)
    len_pre+=x

    code = str(re.findall(r'<code>(.*?)</code>', question, flags=re.DOTALL))

    question=re.sub('<code>(.*?)</code>', '', question, flags=re.MULTILINE|re.DOTALL)
    question=striphtml(question.encode('utf-8'))

    title=title.encode('utf-8')

    # adding title three time to the data to increase its weight
    # add tags string to the training data

    question=str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+question

#     if questions_proccesed<=train_datasize:
#         question=str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+question+" "+str(tags)
```

```
#     else:
#         question=str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+question

    question=re.sub(r'[^A-Za-z0-9#+.\-]+',' ',question)
    words=word_tokenize(str(question.lower()))

    #Removing all single letter and and stopwords from question exceptt for the letter 'c'
    question=' '.join(str(stemmer.stem(j)) for j in words if j not in stop_words and (len(j)!=1 or j=='
```

```
    len_post+=len(question)
    tup = (question,code,tags,x,len(question),is_code)
    questions_proccesed += 1
    writer.execute("insert into QuestionsProcessed(question,code,tags,words_pre,words_post,is_code) val
    if (questions_proccesed%100000==0):
        print("number of questions completed=",questions_proccesed)

no_dup_avg_len_pre=(len_pre*1.0)/questions_proccesed
no_dup_avg_len_post=(len_post*1.0)/questions_proccesed

print( "Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) before processing: %d"%no_dup_avg_len_pre)
print( "Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) after processing: %d"%no_dup_avg_len_post)
print ("Percent of questions containing code: %d"%((questions_with_code*100.0)/questions_proccesed))

print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
number of questions completed= 100000
number of questions completed= 200000
number of questions completed= 300000
number of questions completed= 400000
number of questions completed= 500000
Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) before processing: 1239
Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) after processing: 424
Percent of questions containing code: 57
Time taken to run this cell : 0:23:12.329039
```

```
# never forget to close the conections or else we will end up with database locks
conn_r.commit()
conn_w.commit()
conn_r.close()
conn_w.close()
```

__ Sample quesitons after preprocessing of data __

```
if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        reader =conn_r.cursor()
        reader.execute("SELECT question From QuestionsProcessed LIMIT 10")
        print("Questions after preprocessed")
        print('='*100)
        reader.fetchone()
        for row in reader:
            print(row)
            print('-'*100)
conn_r.commit()
conn_r.close()
```

```
Questions after preprocessed
====================================================================================================
('dynam datagrid bind silverlight dynam datagrid bind silverlight dynam datagrid bind silverlight bind datagrid dynam code
wrote code debug code block seem bind correct grid come column form come grid column although necessari bind nthank repli a
dvance..',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('java.lang.noclassdeffounderror javax servlet jsp tagext taglibraryvalid java.lang.noclassdeffounderror javax servlet jsp
tagext taglibraryvalid java.lang.noclassdeffounderror javax servlet jsp tagext taglibraryvalid follow guid link instal jstl
got follow error tri launch jsp page java.lang.noclassdeffounderror javax servlet jsp tagext taglibraryvalid taglib declar
instal jstl 1.1 tomcat webapp tri project work also tri version 1.2 jstl still messag caus solv',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('java.sql.sqlexcept microsoft odbc driver manag invalid descriptor index java.sql.sqlexcept microsoft odbc driver manag in
valid descriptor index java.sql.sqlexcept microsoft odbc driver manag invalid descriptor index use follow code display caus
solv',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('better way updat feed fb php sdk better way updat feed fb php sdk better way updat feed fb php sdk novic facebook api rea
d mani tutori still confused.i find post feed api method like correct second way use curl someth like way better',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('btnadd click event open two window record ad btnadd click event open two window record ad btnadd click event open two win
dow record ad open window search.aspx use code hav add button search.aspx nwhen insert record btnadd click event open anoth
window nafter insert record close window',)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('sql inject issu prevent correct form submiss php sql inject issu prevent correct form submiss php sql inject issu prevent
correct form submiss php check everyth think make sure input field safe type sql inject good news safe bad news one tag mes
s form submiss place even touch life figur exact html use templat file forgiv okay entir php script get execut see data pos
```

```
t none forum field post problem use someth titl field none data get post current use print post see submit noth work flawle
ss statement though also mention script work flawless local machin use host come across problem state list input test mes
s',)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('countabl subaddit lebesgu measur countabl subaddit lebesgu measur countabl subaddit lebesgu measur let lbrace rbrace sequ
enc set sigma -algebra mathcal want show left bigcup right leq sum left right countabl addit measur defin set sigma algebra
mathcal think use monoton properti somewher proof start appreci littl help nthank ad han answer make follow addit construct
given han answer clear bigcup bigcup cap emptyset neq left bigcup right left bigcup right sum left right also construct sub
set monoton left right leq left right final would sum leq sum result follow',)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('hql equival sql queri hql equival sql queri hql equival sql queri hql queri replac name class properti name error occur h
ql error',)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
('undefin symbol architectur i386 objc class skpsmtpmessag referenc error undefin symbol architectur i386 objc class skpsmt
pmessag referenc error undefin symbol architectur i386 objc class skpsmtpmessag referenc error import framework send email
applic background import framework i.e skpsmtpmessag somebodi suggest get error collect2 ld return exit status import frame
work correct sorc taken framework follow mfmailcomposeviewcontrol question lock field updat answer drag drop folder project
click copi nthat',)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

__ Saving Preprocessed data to a Database __

```
#Taking 0.5 Million entries to a dataframe.
write_db = 'Titlemoreweight.db'
if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        preprocessed_data = pd.read_sql_query("""SELECT question, Tags FROM QuestionsProcessed""", conn
conn_r.commit()
conn_r.close()
```

```
1 preprocessed_data.head()
```

	question	tags
0	dynam datagrid bind silverlight dynam datagrid...	c# silverlight data-binding
1	dynam datagrid bind silverlight dynam datagrid...	c# silverlight data-binding columns
2	java.lang.noclassdeffounderror javax servlet j...	jsp jstl
3	java.sql.sqlexcept microsoft odbc driver manag...	java jdbc
4	better way updat feed fb php sdk better way up...	facebook api facebook-php-sdk

```
1 print("number of data points in sample :", preprocessed_data.shape[0])
2 print("number of dimensions :", preprocessed_data.shape[1])
```

```
number of data points in sample : 500000
number of dimensions : 2
```

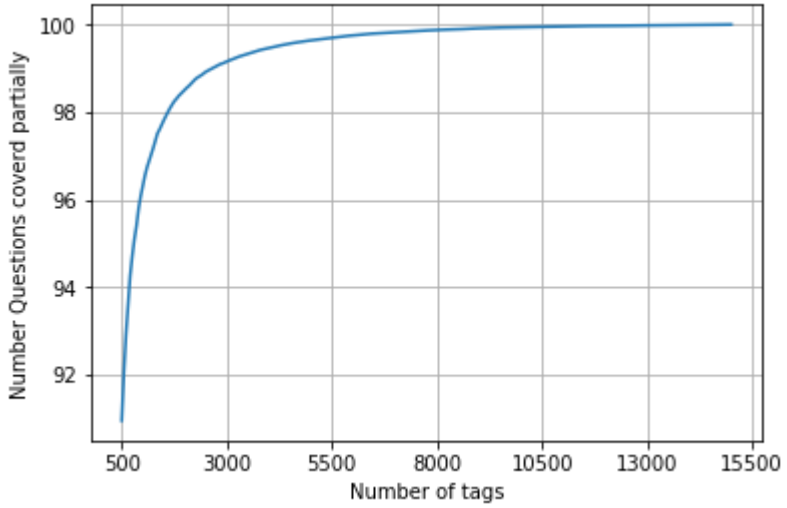
__ Converting string Tags to multilable output variables __

```
1 vectorizer = CountVectorizer(tokenizer = lambda x: x.split(), binary='true')
2 multilabel_y = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_data['tags'])
```

__ Selecting 500 Tags __

```
1 questions_explained = []
2 total_tags=multilabel_y.shape[1]
3 total_qs=preprocessed_data.shape[0]
4 for i in range(500, total_tags, 100):
5     questions_explained.append(np.round(((total_qs-questions_explained_fn(i))/total_qs)*100,3))
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(questions_explained)
xlabel = list(500+np.array(range(-50,450,50))*50)
ax.set_xticklabels(xlabel)
plt.xlabel("Number of tags")
plt.ylabel("Number Questions coverd partially")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
# you can choose any number of tags based on your computing power, minimun is 500(it covers 90% of the 
print("with ",5500,"tags we are covering ",questions_explained[50],"% of questions")
print("with ",500,"tags we are covering ",questions_explained[0],"% of questions")
```




```
with  5500 tags we are covering  99.157 % of questions
with  500 tags we are covering  90.956 % of questions
```

```
# we will be taking 500 tags
multilabel_yx = tags_to_choose(500)
print("number of questions that are not covered :", questions_explained_fn(500),"out of ", total_qs)
```

```
number of questions that are not covered : 45221 out of  500000
```

```
x_train=preprocessed_data.head(train_datasize)
x_test=preprocessed_data.tail(preprocessed_data.shape[0] - 400000)

y_train = multilabel_yx[0:train_datasize,:]
y_test = multilabel_yx[train_datasize:preprocessed_data.shape[0],:]
```

```
print("Number of data points in train data :", y_train.shape)
print("Number of data points in test data :", y_test.shape)
```

```
Number of data points in train data : (400000, 500)
Number of data points in test data : (100000, 500)
```

4.5.2 Featurizing data with BOW vectorizer

```
start = datetime.now()
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min_df=0.00009, max_features=200000, \
                             tokenizer = lambda x: x.split(), ngram_range=(1,4))
x_train_multilabel = vectorizer.fit_transform(x_train['question'])
x_test_multilabel = vectorizer.transform(x_test['question'])
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:04:12.518882
```

```
print("Dimensions of train data X:",x_train_multilabel.shape, "Y :",y_train.shape)
print("Dimensions of test data X:",x_test_multilabel.shape,"Y:",y_test.shape)
```

```
Dimensions of train data X: (400000, 95585) Y : (400000, 500)
Dimensions of test data X: (100000, 95585) Y: (100000, 500)
```

GridSearch CV

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
```

```
%%time

model = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='log',penalty='l1'))
alphas =[10 ** x for x in range(-5, 5)]
p_grid_NB={'estimator__alpha':alphas}

# instantiate and fit the grid
grid = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param_grid=p_grid_NB,cv=3,scoring='f1_micro',n_jobs=-1)
grid=grid.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)
```

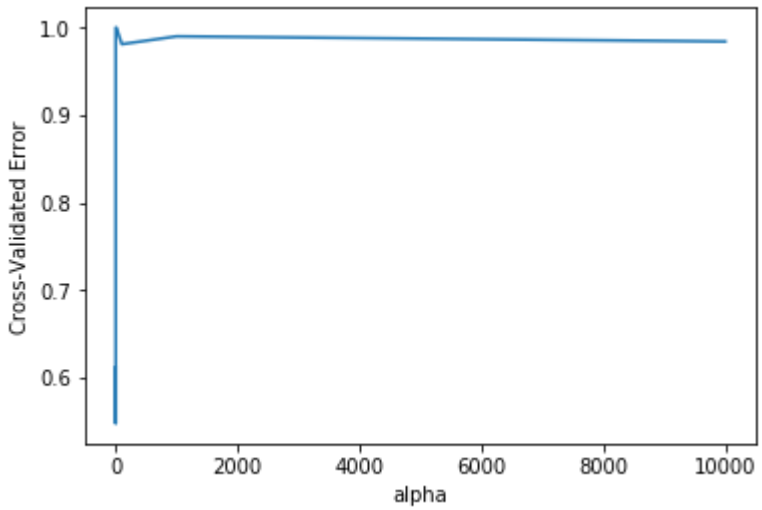
```
Wall time: 1h 39min 21s
```

```
# examine the best model
print(grid.best_score_)
print(grid.best_params_)
```

```
0.4521670380036208
{'estimator__alpha': 0.001}
```

```
#Plotting alpha v/s CV_error
a=pd.DataFrame(grid.cv_results_)[['mean_test_score', 'std_test_score', 'params']]
a['estimator__alpha'] = [d.get('estimator__alpha') for d in a['params']]
b=a.sort_values(['estimator__alpha'])
CV_Error=1-b['mean_test_score']
estimator__alpha =b['estimator__alpha']


plt.plot(estimator__alpha,CV_Error)
plt.xlabel('alpha')
plt.ylabel('Cross-Validated Error')
```

```
Text(0,0.5,'Cross-Validated Error')
```



4.5.3 Applying Logistic Regression with OneVsRest Classifier

```
start = datetime.now()
classifier = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='log', alpha=0.001, penalty='l1'), n_jobs=-1)
classifier.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)
predictions = classifier.predict (x_test_multilabel)


print("Accuracy :",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))
print("Hamming loss ",metrics.hamming_loss(y_test,predictions))


precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')

print("Micro-average quality numbers")
print("Precision: {:.4f}, Recall: {:.4f}, F1-measure: {:.4f}".format(precision, recall, f1))

precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')

print("Macro-average quality numbers")
print("Precision: {:.4f}, Recall: {:.4f}, F1-measure: {:.4f}".format(precision, recall, f1))

print (metrics.classification_report(y_test, predictions))
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Accuracy : 0.18394
Hamming loss  0.00324558
Micro-average quality numbers
Precision: 0.5578, Recall: 0.3203, F1-measure: 0.4069
Macro-average quality numbers
Precision: 0.3996, Recall: 0.2371, F1-measure: 0.2814
             precision    recall  f1-score   support

          0       0.70      0.67      0.69      5519
```

1	0.54	0.19	0.29	8190
2	0.64	0.38	0.48	6529
3	0.68	0.46	0.55	3231
4	0.78	0.39	0.52	6430
5	0.70	0.33	0.45	2879
6	0.72	0.56	0.63	5086
7	0.78	0.61	0.69	4533
8	0.48	0.15	0.23	3000
9	0.64	0.56	0.59	2765
10	0.52	0.16	0.24	3051
11	0.71	0.30	0.42	3009
12	0.55	0.25	0.34	2630

4.5.4 Applying Linear-SVM with OneVsRest Classifier

Gridsearch CV

```
%%time

model = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='hinge',penalty='l1'))
alphas =[10 ** x for x in range(-5, 5)]
p_grid_NB={'estimator__alpha':alphas}

# instantiate and fit the grid
grid = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param_grid=p_grid_NB,cv=3,scoring='f1_micro',n_jobs=-1)
grid=grid.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)
```

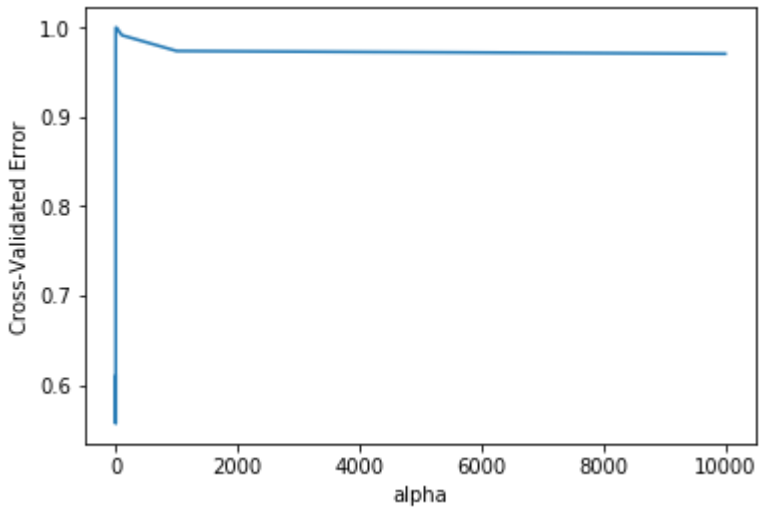
```
Wall time: 1h 27min 55s
```

```
# examine the best model
print(grid.best_score_)
print(grid.best_params_)
```

```
0.4433274963640727
{'estimator__alpha': 0.001}
```

```
#Plotting alpha v/s CV_error
a=pd.DataFrame(grid.cv_results_)[['mean_test_score', 'std_test_score', 'params']]
a['estimator__alpha'] = [d.get('estimator__alpha') for d in a['params']]
b=a.sort_values(['estimator__alpha'])
CV_Error=1-b['mean_test_score']
estimator__alpha =b['estimator__alpha']


plt.plot(estimator__alpha,CV_Error)
plt.xlabel('alpha')
plt.ylabel('Cross-Validated Error')
```

```
Text(0,0.5,'Cross-Validated Error')
```



```
start = datetime.now()
classifier = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', alpha=0.001, penalty='l1'), n_jobs=-1)
classifier.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)
predictions = classifier.predict (x_test_multilabel)


print("Accuracy :",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))
print("Hamming loss ",metrics.hamming_loss(y_test,predictions))


precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')

print("Micro-average quality numbers")
print("Precision: {:.4f}, Recall: {:.4f}, F1-measure: {:.4f}".format(precision, recall, f1))

precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')

print("Macro-average quality numbers")
print("Precision: {:.4f}, Recall: {:.4f}, F1-measure: {:.4f}".format(precision, recall, f1))

print (metrics.classification_report(y_test, predictions))
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Accuracy : 0.17608
Hamming loss  0.00329792
Micro-average quality numbers
Precision: 0.5437, Recall: 0.3190, F1-measure: 0.4021
Macro-average quality numbers
Precision: 0.3216, Recall: 0.2380, F1-measure: 0.2566
             precision    recall  f1-score   support

          0       0.74      0.67      0.71      5519
```

1	0.48	0.18	0.26	8190
2	0.69	0.39	0.50	6529
3	0.55	0.52	0.54	3231
4	0.74	0.41	0.53	6430
5	0.63	0.45	0.52	2879
6	0.79	0.51	0.62	5086
7	0.78	0.60	0.68	4533
8	0.37	0.20	0.26	3000
9	0.52	0.61	0.56	2765
10	0.27	0.02	0.04	3051
11	0.61	0.39	0.47	3009
12	0.61	0.27	0.38	2630

```
from prettytable import PrettyTable
x=PrettyTable()
x.field_names = ["Model","Loss", "Accuracy", "Hamming loss", "Micro-F1","Macro-F1"]
x.add_row(["Logistic Regression with SGD classifier","Log",0.18394,0.00324558,0.4069,0.2814])
x.add_row(["Support Vector Machine with SGD classifier","Hinge",0.17608,0.00329792,0.4021,0.2566])

print(x)
```

```
+-------------------------------------------+-------+----------+--------------+----------+----------+
|                   Model                   |  Loss | Accuracy | Hamming loss | Micro-F1 | Macro-F1 |
+-------------------------------------------+-------+----------+--------------+----------+----------+
|  Logistic Regression with SGD classifier  |  Log  | 0.18394  |  0.00324558  |  0.4069  |  0.2814  |
| Support Vector Machine with SGD classifier| Hinge | 0.17608  |  0.00329792  |  0.4021  |  0.2566  |
+-------------------------------------------+-------+----------+--------------+----------+----------+
```