import warnings
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import os
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

Business Problem:

CommonLit, Inc., is a nonprofit education technology organization serving over 20 million teachers and students with free digital reading and writing lessons for grades 3-12. Together with Georgia State University, an R1 public research university in Atlanta, they are challenging Kagglers to improve readability rating methods.

Currently, most educational texts are matched to readers using traditional readability methods or commercially available formulas. However, each has its issues. Tools like Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level are based on weak proxies of text decoding (i.e., characters or syllables per word) and syntactic complexity (i.e., number or words per sentence). As a result, they lack construct and theoretical validity. At the same time, commercially available formulas, such as Lexile, can be cost-prohibitive, lack suitable validation studies, and suffer from transparency issues when the formula's features aren't publicly available.

So the CommonLit organization conducted this challenge to use the Machine learning skills to rate the educational texts and engage the students with texts of the right level of challenge which can help them to develop good reading skills. In this competition, we shall build the ML models to rate the complexity of reading passages for grade 3-12 classroom use with the help of the vast dataset provided that includes readers from a wide variety of age groups and a large collection of texts taken from various domains.

Performance metric:

Submissions are scored on the root mean squared error. RMSE is defined as:

$$ext{RMSE} = \sqrt{rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$$

where \hat{y} is the predicted value, \hat{y} is the original value, and \hat{n} is the number of rows in the test data.

Problem Statement:

Loading Data

```
train_data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/CS2/train.csv/train.csv')
test_data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/CS2/test.csv')

# removing unused columns
train_data.drop(['url_legal', 'license'], axis=1, inplace=True)
test_data.drop(['url_legal', 'license'], axis=1, inplace=True)

print('Number of train excerpts:',len(train_data))
print('Number of test excerpts:',len(test_data))

Number of train excerpts: 2834
Number of test excerpts: 7
```

train_data.head()

	id	excerpt	target	standard_error
0	c12129c31	When the young people returned to the ballroom	-0.340259	0.464009
1	85aa80a4c	All through dinner time, Mrs. Fayre was somewh	-0.315372	0.480805
2	b69ac6792	As Roger had predicted, the snow departed as q	-0.580118	0.476676
3	dd1000b26	And outside before the palace a great garden w	-1.054013	0.450007
4	37c1b32fb	Once upon a time there were Three Bears who li	0.247197	0.510845

test_data.head()

	id	excerpt
0	c0f722661	My hope lay in Jack's promise that he would ke
1	f0953f0a5	Dotty continued to go to Mrs. Gray's every nig
2	0df072751	It was a bright and cheerful scene that greete
3	04caf4e0c	Cell division is the process by which a parent
4	0e63f8bea	Debugging is the process of finding and resolv

→ Data Description:

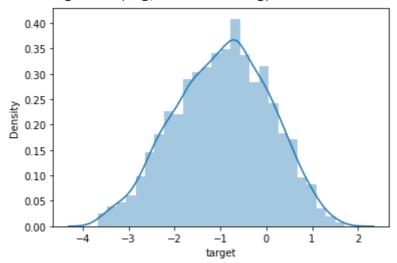
The train/test dataset contains below columns:

- ID unique ID for excerpt
- excerpt text to predict reading ease of
- target reading ease
- standard_error measure of spread of scores among multiple raters for each excerpt

Distribution of Target :

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.distplot(train_data['target'])
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

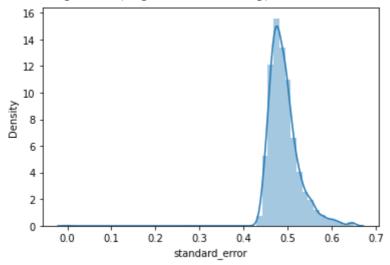


Observation: Target value is in range between -4 to +2. The distribution of targets between -2 & 0 is high.

→ Distribution of Standard Error:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.distplot(train_data['standard_error'])
plt.show()
```

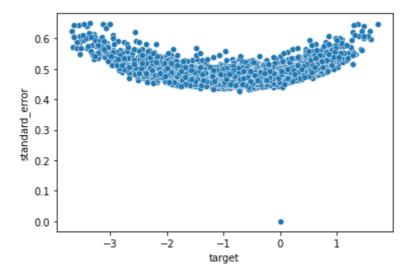
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)



Observation: standard value is in range between 0.4 & 0.68

Distribution of Standard Error & Target

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.scatterplot(x=train_data['target'], y=train_data['standard_error'])
plt.show()
```



Observation: The target values are having high standard errors with values greater than 1 and less than -3

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