# SIDDHANT RAI JAIN

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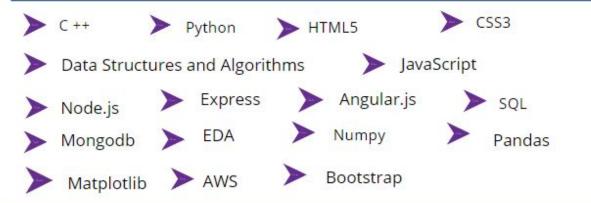
http://www.linkedin.com/in/siddhant02



### PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY:

An optimistic and passionate graduate, possessing good problem solving skills, wish to use his technical knowledge to fulfill the needs of the company. I like to work with a diverse group of people to help in the company growth and see myself leading a group of people.

### **AREAS OF EXPERTISE:**



### **EDUCATION:**

2021- 2023 | Chandigarh University, Mohalli, Punjab

MCA- Computer applications | Pursuing

2018 - 2021 | Gurukul Kangri Deemed to be University, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)

B.Sc- Maths with computer Science | percentage: 74%

2017-2018 | Greenway Modern Sr. Sec. School, Roorkee (Haridwar)

12th - PCM | percentage: 67.8 %

2015-2016 New Stepping Stones School, Purkazi, Muzaffarnagar (UP)

10th | CGPA: 9.5

### **CERTIFICATIONS:**

- · Technical Support Fundamentals- by Google
- Python Programming Certificate- via Coursera
- · HTML Certificate Course- by Sololearn
- Diploma in Computer Applications(DCA)- by OAICTE

### EXTRA CARRICULAR & CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- · Participated in Blood Donation Camp .
- Volunteered at Astronomy workshop at GKV.
- Secured 3rd position in ATTR-ACT organized by Orator club, CU.
- Solving HackerRank Problems.
- Done internship at younity.in as Campus Ambassador.

### HOBBIES

- Travelling
- Reading Novels
- Listening podcasts

### **PROJECTS**

- Zomato Data Analysis using EDA.
- Text Editor using Python.
- Front-end using Html, css



**Subject Code: 21CAP722** 

# **Final LAB MST**

Student Name:Km Rishika Jaiswal UID: 21MCI1152

Section/Group: 21MAM-1\_B Semester: 3rd

Date of Submission: 14/11/2022 Course: MCA (AIML)
Subject: Machine Learning Lab

### Aim/Overview of the practical:

#### Task to be done:

Twitter has become an important communication channel in times of emergency. The ubiquitousness of smartphones enables people to announce an emergency they're observing in real-time. Because of this, more agencies are interested in programatically monitoring Twitter (i.e. disaster relief organizations and news agencies).

The author explicitly uses the word "ABLAZE" but means it metaphorically. This is clear to a human right away, especially with the visual aid. But it's less clear to a machine.

In this competition, you're challenged to build a machine learning model that predicts which Tweets are about real disasters and which one's aren't. You'll have access to a dataset of 10,000 tweets that were hand classified

### **Solution:**

# 1. Code for experiment/practical

```
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
# visulization
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# %matplotlib inline
```

```
import seaborn as sns
# to detect languages
import langid
pip install langid
df_train=pd.read_csv('train.csv')
df_test=pd.read_csv('test.csv')
df_train.head()
df_test.head()
df=df train
df.info()
df.shape
df.isna().sum()
df.duplicated().sum()
sns.countplot(df['target'])
plt.title("Countplot for target Labels")
df['target'].value_counts()
min_val_sum = min(df.text,key=len)
print("The minimum text is:\n" ,min_val_sum,"\nAnd his length",len(min_val_sum))
max_val_sum = max(df['text'], key=len)
print("The maximum text is:\n" ,max_val_sum,"\nAnd his length",len(max_val_sum))
ids_langid=df['text'].apply(langid.classify)
langs = ids_langid.apply(lambda tuple: tuple[0])
print("Number of tagged languages (estimated):")
print(len(langs.unique()))
print("Percent of data in English (estimated):")
print((sum(langs=="en")/len(langs))*100)
langs_df = pd.DataFrame(langs)
langs_count = langs_df.text.value_counts()
print(langs_count)
langs count.plot.bar(figsize=(15,10), fontsize=15)
df['detect']=langs=="en"
```

```
non_english_text=df[df['detect'] == False]
non_english_text.head()
pip install pySpellChecker
pip install contractions
from re import sub
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from spellchecker import SpellChecker
import contractions as ct
import string
import nltk
df['text'][0:10].values
nltk.download('stopwords')
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
spell = SpellChecker()
corpus=[]
for i in df['text'].values:
   text=i
   #expand contraction in text
   text=[ct.fix(i) for i in text.split()]
   text=' '.join(text)
   #removing http and @
   text = sub(r"http\S+|@\S+", "", text)
   #Removing Punctuations
   text = sub("[^a-zA-Z]",' ',text)
        #Lowercasing
   text=text.lower()
   #Tokenization
   text=word_tokenize(text)
   #Spelling Correction
   text = [spell.correction(i) for i in text]
```

```
#join text
   text = ' '.join(filter(lambda x: x if x is not None else '', text))
    corpus.append(text)
corpus[0:10]
df['clean_text']=corpus
df.head()
df=df[['clean_text','target']]
df
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, accuracy_score
tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(stop words='english')
X = df['clean_text']
y = df['target']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size= 0.2, random_state= 0)
#apply feature extraxtion on train set
X_train = tfidf.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = tfidf.transform(X_test)
print(len(y_train))
print(len(y_test))
def classification(model, X, y):
   model.fit(X_train, y_train)
   y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
   print('-Classification Report-\n')
    print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
   print('Accuracy= ', accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100, '%\n')
```

```
print('-Confusion Matrix-\n')
    cm=confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d')
    plt.xlabel('Predicted')
    plt.ylabel('Truth')
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
RF=RandomForestClassifier(n estimators = 100, criterion = 'entropy', random state = 0)
classification(RF, X, y)
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
NB=MultinomialNB()
classification(NB, X, y)
from sklearn.svm import SVC
SVM = SVC(kernel = 'rbf', random state = 0)
classification(SVM, X, y)
from sklearn.svm import SVC
SVM = SVC(kernel = 'rbf', random_state = 0)
classification(SVM, X, y)
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
DT= DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = 'entropy', random_state = 0)
classification(DT, X, y)
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
RF=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 100, criterion = 'entropy' , random_state = 0)
classification(RF, X, y)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
LR = LogisticRegression()
LR.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred= LR.predict(X_test)
print('-Classification Report-\n\n',classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print('Accuracy= ', accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100, '%\n')
print('-Confusion Matrix-\n')
cm=confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')

df_test=df_test[['id','text']]

df_test.head()

x = tfidf.transform(df_test['text'])

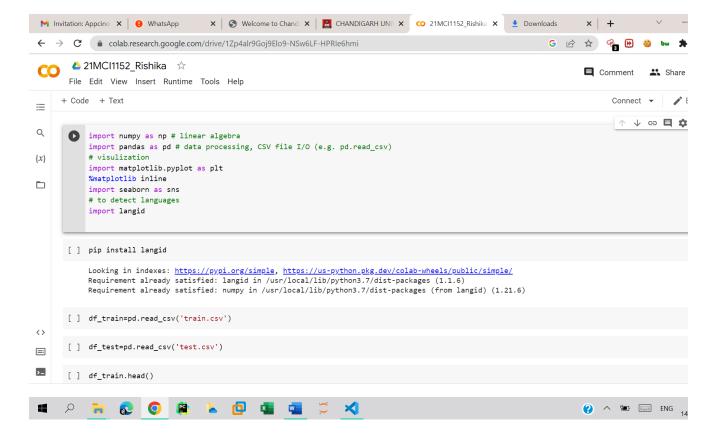
df_test['target'] = LR.predict(x)

df_test.head()

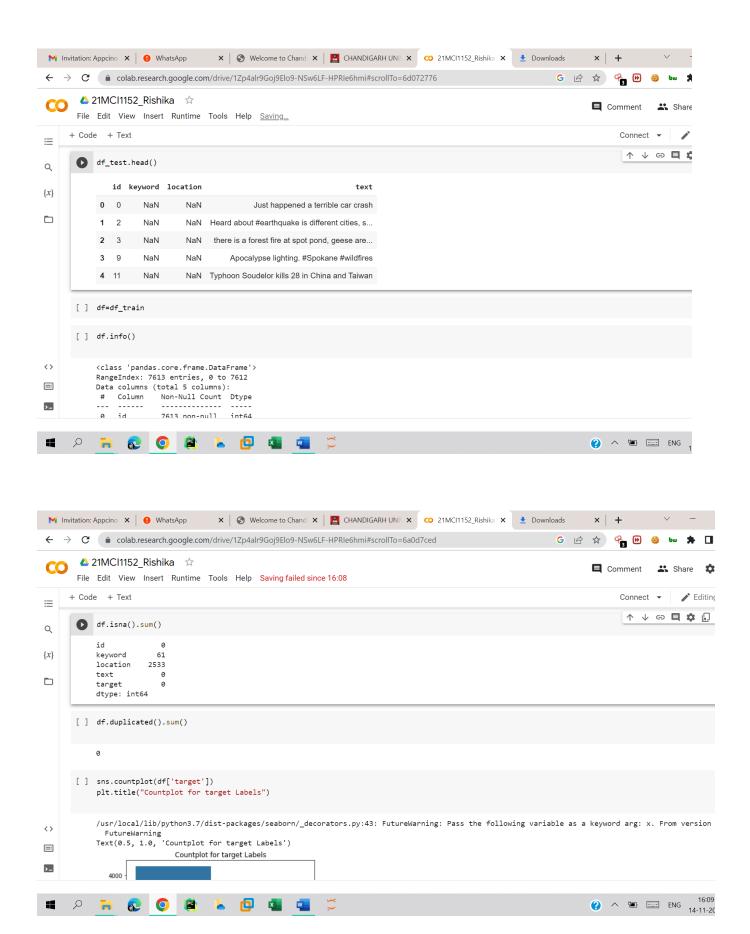
submission = df_test[['id','target']]
submission.to_csv('submission.csv', index = False)

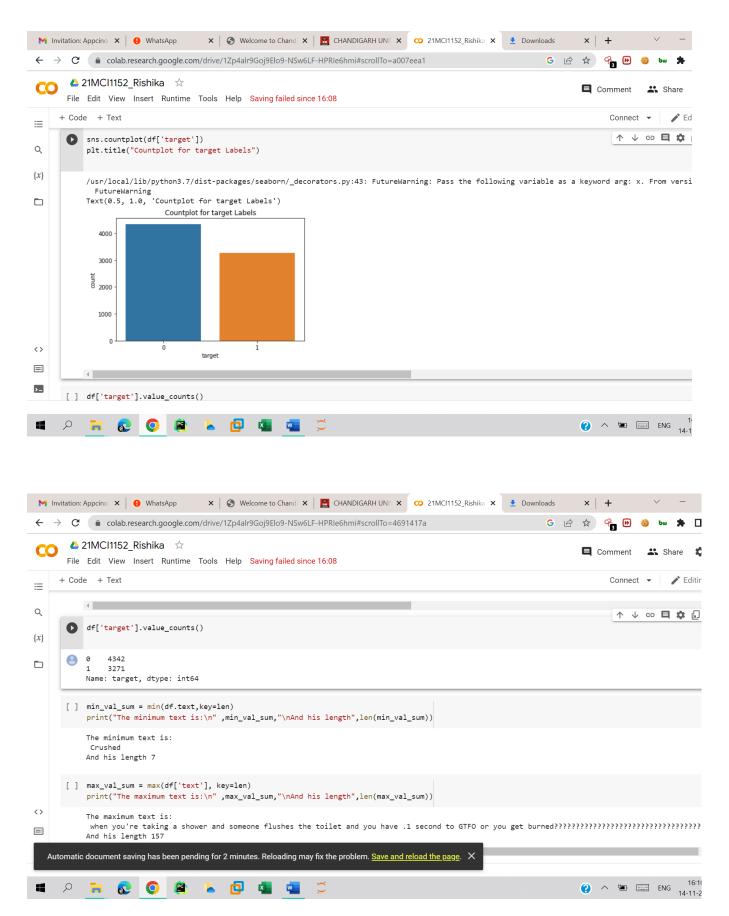
submission
```

### 2. Result/Output:

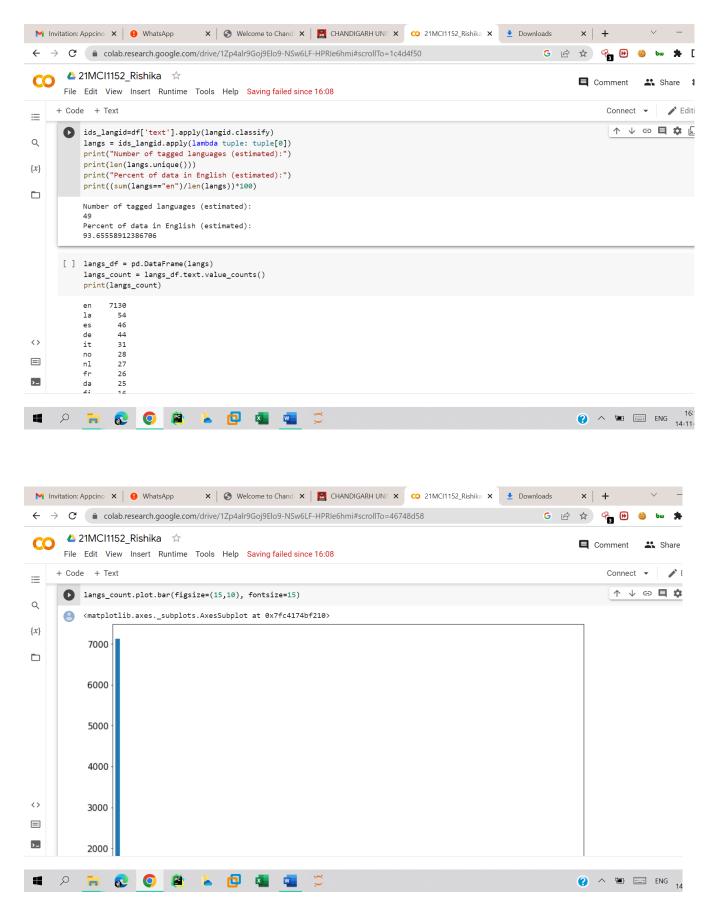




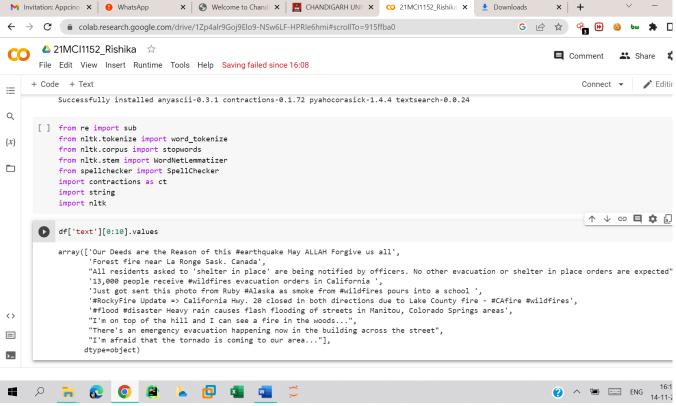


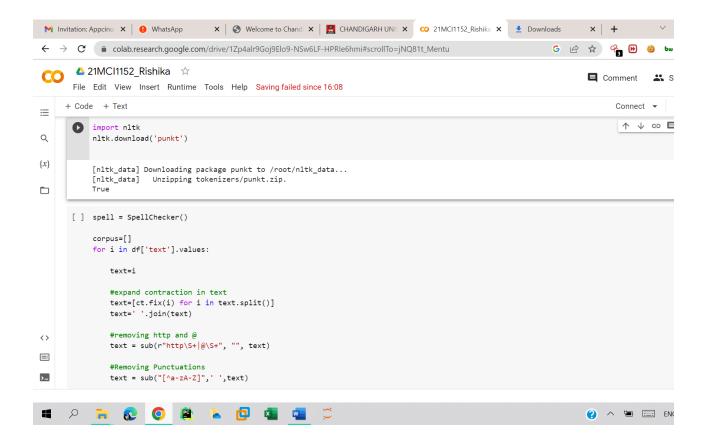




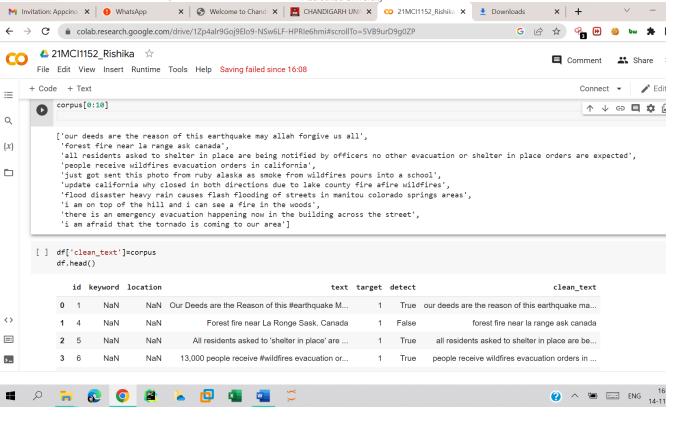


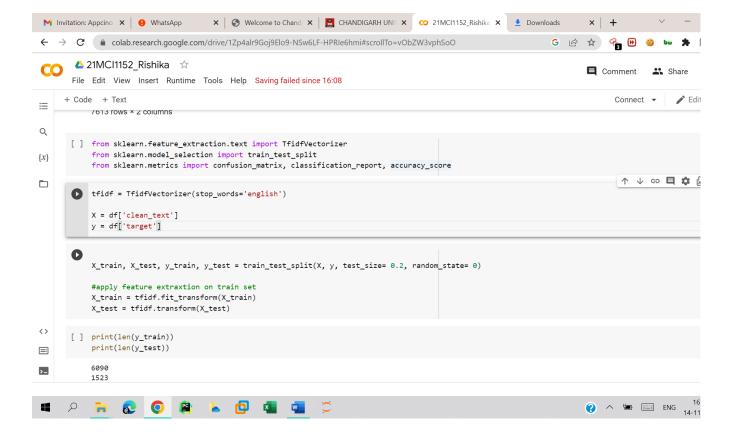




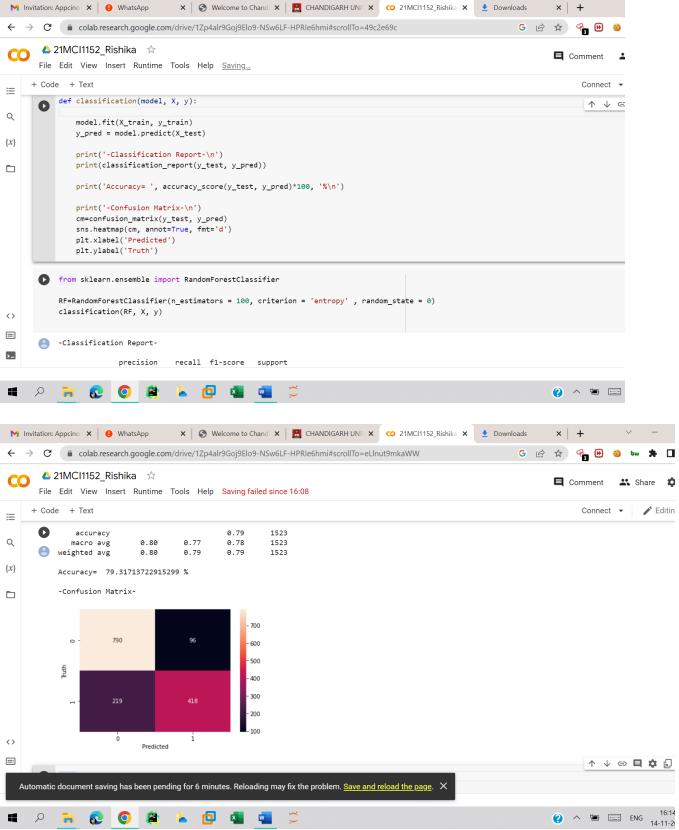




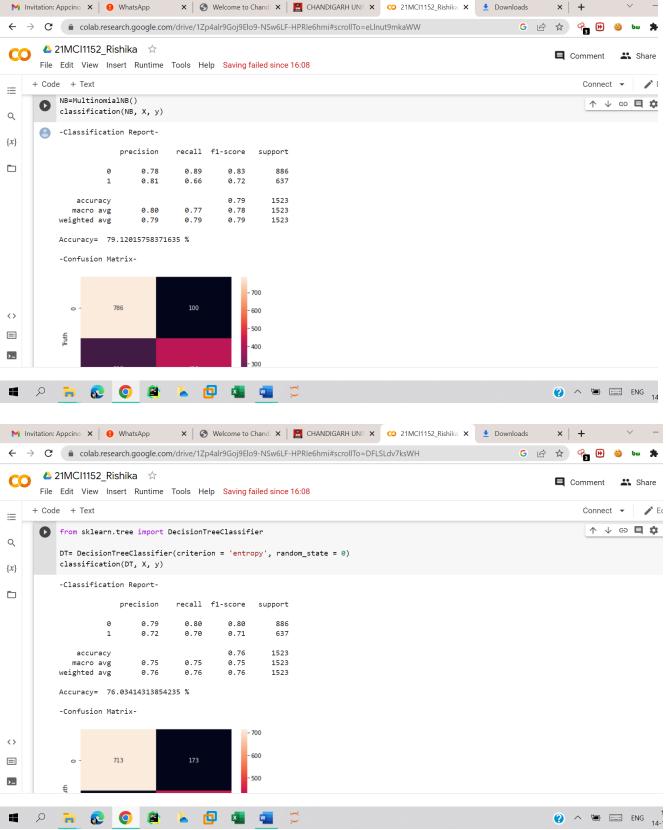




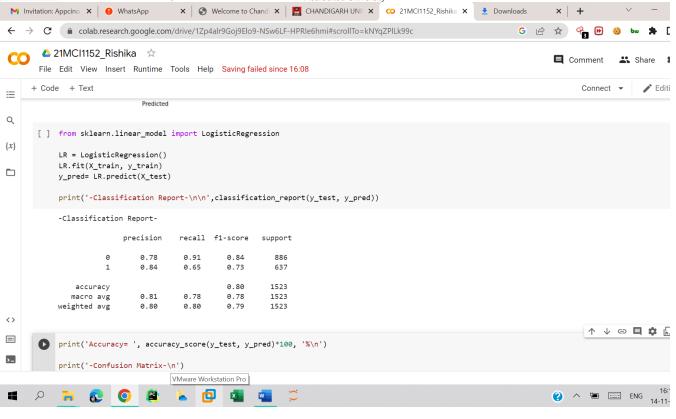


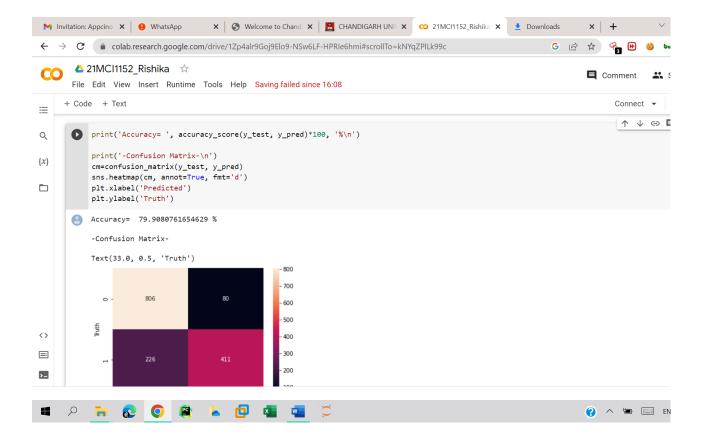




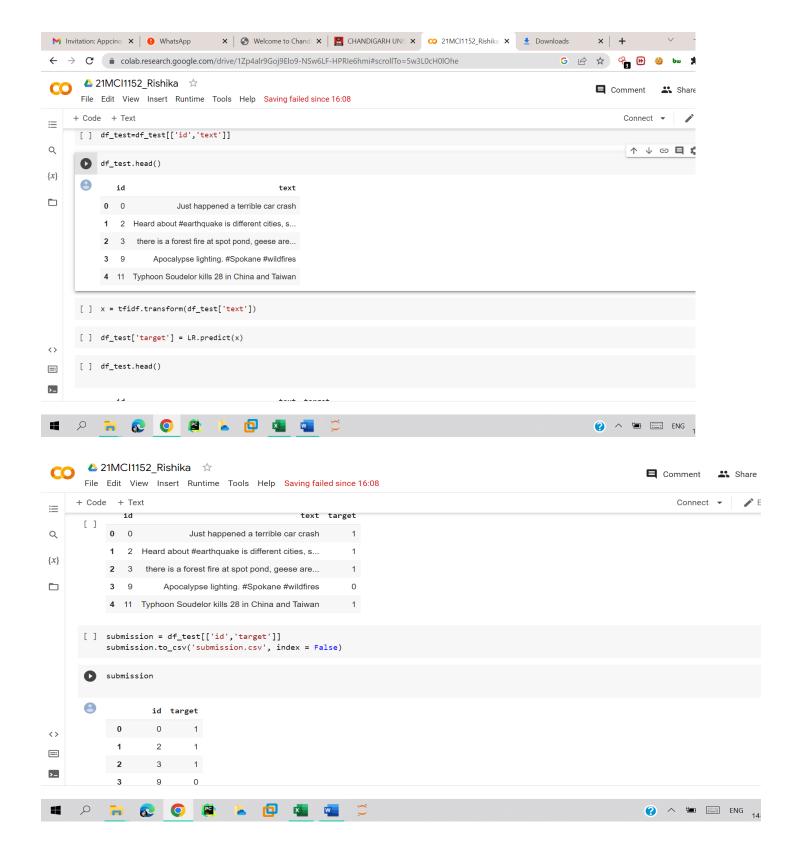














## **Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):**

- 1. I have learnt about the implementation and working of Decision Tree.
- 2. I have learnt about how to create Decision Tree Classifier and training on dataset.
- 3. I have learnt how to do prediction on validation data and check accuracy of model.
- 4. I have learnt to plot and visualize Decision Tree Classifier model.

### **Evaluation Grid:**

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.	Demonstration and Performance		5
	(Pre Lab Quiz)		
2.	Worksheet		10
3.	Post Lab Quiz		5