

## Project Weekly Progress Report Agile – Scrum

<b>Semester</b>	W2023, SEM-2
<b>Course Code</b>	AML-2404
<b>Section</b>	Section 2
<b>Group Name</b>	D
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<b>Reporting Week</b>	8
<b>Team Lead for the reporting week</b>	Jash Vaghasiya

## 1. Progress Made in Reporting Week:

The preprocessing stage of the data received from PDF documents of European skincare items saw substantial advancements during week 8 of the project. Due to the mismatch between our recommendation system and intended recommendations, we chose to use this resource. We used the Camelot library to extract text from the PDFs as part of the data preprocessing. Row by row, the extraction procedure produced separate rows for constituents with descriptions spanning more than two lines. This development has created the framework for more data analysis and improving our recommendation system.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	ABIES BALSAMEA		85085-34-3	285-364-0	Abies Balsamea Extractinis an extract of the		Film forming/hair conditioning	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1	EXTRACT				balsamea, Pinaceae			NaN	NaN	NaN	
2	ABIES PECTINATA		92128-34-2	295-728-0	Abies Pectinata Extractinis an extract of the		Tonic/deodorant	NaN	NaN	NaN	
3	EXTRACT				of the silverfir, Abies pectinata, Pinaceae			NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	ABIES PECTINATA OIL		92128-34-2	295-728-0	Abies Pectinata Oil is the volatile oil obtained		Tonic/masking	NaN	NaN	NaN	
14534	EXTRACT				Zizyphus joazeiro, Rhamnaceae			NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
14535	ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA		90045-99-1	289-966-4	Zizyphus Jujuba Extractinis an extract of the	Skin conditioning		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
14536	EXTRACT				jujube, Zizyphus jujuba, Rhamnaceae			NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
14537	ZIZYPHUS SPINA CHRISTI				Zizyphus Spina Christinis the dried crushed l...	Skin conditioning		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
14538					Zizyphus spina christi, Rhamnaceae			NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

## 2. Difficulties Encountered in Reporting Week:

However, dealing with the problem of separating ingredient information into different rows is now proving difficult. Camelot's text extraction process resulted in other rows for ingredients on numerous lines, which caused the data to be represented in pieces. This makes it challenging to match the correct elements with the relevant goods. We investigate various options, including text processing methods and NLP tools, to detect and reconstruct the fragmented ingredient information reliably. It is imperative to address this issue to guarantee the integrity and dependability of the data used for the recommendation system.

```
array([nan, 'Skin conditioning', '', 'Tonic/masking',
      'Emollient/tonic/masking', 'Stabilising', 'Emollient', 'Solvent',
      'Emollient/skin conditioning', 'Uv absorber/uv filter',
      'Propellant', 'Solvent/surfactant/viscosity con-', 'trolling',
      'Preservative/solvent', 'Antistatic/emollient/skin condi-',
      'tioning/hair conditioning', 'Emulsifying/emollient/solvent',
      'Emulsifying', 'Emollient/emulsion stabilising',
      'Viscosity controlling/emulsifying', 'Hair dyeing',
      'Emollient/skin conditioning/sooth-', 'ing',
      'Emollient/moisturising', 'Film forming/skin conditioning/',
      'hair conditioning', 'Antistatic/skin conditioning/hair',
      'conditioning'], dtype=object)
```

The ingredient information must also be included in the recommendation system's later phases and the data preparation step. It affects the feature extraction process since splitting the ingredients across numerous rows makes extracting significant characteristics difficult. It also makes it harder to provide recommendations that accurately match user input with the right products. To manage the fragmented ingredient data effectively and guarantee the development of reliable suggestions for consumers, the solution to this challenge necessitates thorough analysis and experimentation with various methodologies and algorithms.