Importing important libraries and reading the training and testing data

In [ ]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
train_df = pd.read_csv("train_df.csv")
test_df = pd.read_csv("test_df.csv")
```

Preprocessing training data

Checking for null values, invalid target values and duplicated rows

In [ ]:
```
train_df = train_df.head(9000)
```

In [ ]:
```
train_df.describe()
```

Out[ ]:

	target
count	9000.000000
mean	0.061333
std	0.239954
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	0.000000
75%	0.000000
max	1.000000

In [ ]:
```
train_df.isna().sum()
```

Out[ ]:
```
qid              0
question_text    0
target           0
dtype: int64
```

In [ ]:
```
train_df["target"].unique()
```

Out[ ]:
```
array([0, 1])
```

In [ ]:
```
train_df.index[train_df.duplicated()]
```

Out[ ]:
```
Int64Index([], dtype='int64')
```

Preprocessing testing data

Checking for null values and duplicated rows

In [ ]:
```
test_df
```

Out[ ]:

	qid	question_text
0	a4f3da3a3df9dd881edd	My period is due on my wedding day. How can I ...
1	9914c62ed3f69684d549	How many numbers higher than a million can be ...
2	8138ae48649e37091a91	How come I feel nothing for my family, but sti...
3	981b4753d17ef14d09f7	In case of collapse of the Democratic party, w...
4	452e2c705276ba16b7b7	Who is Émile Naoumoff?
...	...	...
306117	a352dff4fcc2571815ce	Did anyone get an update on Maruti Suzuki All ...
306118	ad4a8498d97c536c67b9	What 5 people in history do you find the most ...
306119	19784a27b55d4b453fda	How can I remove the tan on my forehead?
306120	370191dba26465997879	If you are a well known hacker, will you be mo...
306121	8077b4a45cea867d4ff2	If your new enemies be bigger and more dangero...

306122 rows × 2 columns

In [ ]:
```
test_df.isna().sum()
```

Out[ ]:
```
qid             0
question_text    0
dtype: int64
```

In [ ]:
```
test_df.index[test_df.duplicated()]
```

Out[ ]:
```
Int64Index([], dtype='int64')
```

Cleaning the text

When dealing with numerical data, data cleaning often involves removing null values and duplicate data, dealing with outliers, etc. With text data, there are some common data cleaning techniques, which are also known as text pre-processing techniques.

With text data, this cleaning process can go on forever. There's always an exception to every cleaning step. So, we're going to follow the MVP (minimum viable product) approach - start simple and iterate. Here are a bunch of things you can do to clean your data. We're going to execute just the common cleaning steps here and the rest can be done at a later point to improve our results.

Common data cleaning steps on all text:

Make text all lower case Remove punctuation Remove numerical values Remove common non-sensical text (/n) Tokenize text Remove stop words More data cleaning steps after tokenization:

Stemming / lemmatization Parts of speech tagging Create bi-grams or tri-grams Deal with typos And more...

Here (in round 1) we are doing the following things:-

1. Making the text lower case.
2. Removing text in square brackets
3. Removing punctuation marks from the text
4. Removing words containing numbers.

In [ ]:
```
import re
import string

def clean_text_round1(text):
    '''Make text lowercase, remove text in square brackets, remove punctuatio
n and remove words containing numbers.'''
    text = text.lower()
    text = re.sub('\[.*?\]', '', text)
    text = re.sub('[%s]' % re.escape(string.punctuation), '', text)
    text = re.sub('\w*\d\w*', '', text)
    return text

round1 = lambda x: clean_text_round1(x)
```

In [ ]:
```
train_df.question_text= train_df.question_text.apply(round1)
train_df.question_text
```

Out[ ]:
```
0       what are interesting facts about microsoft his...
1       what are those things which are not gonna happ...
2       what should i know to avoid being upsold when ...
3                 how i add any account with payment bank
4       which multi level marketing products are actua...
                              ...
8995    how do you know if police is looking for you w...
8996    who is the man whose face is a part of the ala...
8997    which is better  rajalakshmi engineering colle...
8998                          where can i start investing
8999                         what can make everyone happy
Name: question_text, Length: 9000, dtype: object
```

Here (in round2) we are doing:-

1. Getting rid of additional punctuation
2. Removing some non-sensical text
3. Removing urls
4.

In [ ]:
```
# Apply a second round of cleaning
def clean_text_round2(text):
    '''Get rid of some additional punctuation and non-sensical text that was
 missed the first time around.'''
    text = re.sub('[‘’“”…]', '', text)
    text = re.sub('\n', '', text)
    text = re.sub(r"http\S+", '', text)
    text = re.sub(re.compile('<.*?>') , '', text)

    return text
round2 = lambda x: clean_text_round2(x)
```

In [ ]:
```
train_df.question_text= train_df.question_text.apply(round2)
train_df.question_text
```

Out[ ]:
```
0       what are interesting facts about microsoft his...
1       what are those things which are not gonna happ...
2       what should i know to avoid being upsold when ...
3                 how i add any account with payment bank
4       which multi level marketing products are actua...
                              ...
8995    how do you know if police is looking for you w...
8996    who is the man whose face is a part of the ala...
8997    which is better  rajalakshmi engineering colle...
8998                          where can i start investing
8999                         what can make everyone happy
Name: question_text, Length: 9000, dtype: object
```

In [ ]:
```
train_df.question_text
```

Out[ ]:
```
0       what are interesting facts about microsoft his...
1       what are those things which are not gonna happ...
2       what should i know to avoid being upsold when ...
3                 how i add any account with payment bank
4       which multi level marketing products are actua...
                              ...
8995    how do you know if police is looking for you w...
8996    who is the man whose face is a part of the ala...
8997    which is better  rajalakshmi engineering colle...
8998                          where can i start investing
8999                         what can make everyone happy
Name: question_text, Length: 9000, dtype: object
```

Tokenization

Tokenization is the process of segmenting running text into sentences and words. In essence, it's the task of cutting a text into pieces called tokens. \newline Here we are going to use word tokenizer i.e. the words are the tokens

In [ ]:
```
# Tokenization
#defining function for tokenization
# import re
# def tokenization(text):
#     tokens = re.split('W+',text)
#     return tokens[0].split(" ")
# #applying function to the column
# train_df['question_text']= train_df['question_text'].apply(lambda x: tokeni
zation(x))
# train_df.iloc[1].question_text
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize,word_tokenize
def tokenization(text):
    return word_tokenize(text)
# applying function to the column
train_df['question_text']= train_df['question_text'].apply(lambda x: tokeniza
tion(x))
# train_df.iloc[1].question_text
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to
[nltk_data]     /home/karanjitsaha/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package punkt is already up-to-date!
```

Stop Words removal

Stop words are commonly occurring words that for some computational processes provide little information or in some cases introduce unnecessary noise and therefore need to be removed.

In [ ]:
```
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
nltk.download('stopwords')
# train_df.question_text = [word for word in train_df.question_text if not wo
rd in stopwords.words('english')]
# train_df
# print(stopwords.words('english'))
stopwords=stopwords.words('english')
def remove_stopwords(text):
    output= [i for i in text if i not in stopwords]
    return output
#applying the function
train_df['question_text']= train_df['question_text'].apply(lambda x:remove_st
opwords(x))
train_df
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
[nltk_data]     /home/karanjitsaha/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

Out[ ]:

	qid	question_text	target
0	dda0b0efc8ba86e81ec4	[interesting, facts, microsoft, history]	0
1	dc708b74a108d0fc0ad9	[things, gon, na, happen, ever]	0
2	06a27ec5d82dacd8bfe0	[know, avoid, upsold, getting, car, brakes, ch...	0
3	00cbb6b17e3ceb7c5358	[add, account, payment, bank]	0
4	7c304888973a701585a0	[multi, level, marketing, products, actually, ...	0
...	...	...	...
8995	b4dc69ef2ceabc058b55	[know, police, looking, dont, live, home, phon...	0
8996	8b24d77d15b6655edbef	[man, whose, face, part, alaskan, airlines, li...	0
8997	77dffb491d251bf79672	[better, rajalakshmi, engineering, college, ra...	0
8998	1ae8e568abe4cc284bb8	[start, investing]	0
8999	cd40887a53627ccfcd68	[make, everyone, happy]	0

9000 rows × 3 columns

In [ ]:
```
# import nltk
# from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
# ps = PorterStemmer()
```

In [ ]:
```
# train_df['question_text'] = train_df['question_text'].apply(lambda x: [ps.s
tem(y) for y in x]) # Stem every word.
# # train_df = train_df.drop(columns=['question_text']) # Get rid of the unst
emmed column.
```

In [ ]:
```
train_df
```

Out[ ]:

	qid	question_text	target
0	dda0b0efc8ba86e81ec4	[interesting, facts, microsoft, history]	0
1	dc708b74a108d0fc0ad9	[things, gon, na, happen, ever]	0
2	06a27ec5d82dacd8bfe0	[know, avoid, upsold, getting, car, brakes, ch...	0
3	00cbb6b17e3ceb7c5358	[add, account, payment, bank]	0
4	7c304888973a701585a0	[multi, level, marketing, products, actually, ...	0
...	...	...	...
8995	b4dc69ef2ceabc058b55	[know, police, looking, dont, live, home, phon...	0
8996	8b24d77d15b6655edbef	[man, whose, face, part, alaskan, airlines, li...	0
8997	77dffb491d251bf79672	[better, rajalakshmi, engineering, college, ra...	0
8998	1ae8e568abe4cc284bb8	[start, investing]	0
8999	cd40887a53627ccfcd68	[make, everyone, happy]	0

9000 rows × 3 columns

Lemmatization

Lemmatization is a tool that performs full morphological analysis to more accurately find the root, or “lemma” for a word.

In [ ]:
```
import nltk
nltk.download('omw-1.4')
# Lemmatization
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
nltk.download('wordnet')
#defining the object for Lemmatization
wordnet_lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
#defining the function for lemmatization
def lemmatizer(text):
    lemm_text = [wordnet_lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in text]
    return lemm_text
train_df['question_text']=train_df['question_text'].apply(lambda x:lemmatizer
(x))
train_df.shape
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package omw-1.4 to
[nltk_data]     /home/karanjitsaha/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package omw-1.4 is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to
[nltk_data]     /home/karanjitsaha/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
```

Out[ ]: (9000, 3)

In [ ]:
```
# # We are going to create a document-term matrix using CountVectorizer, and
 exclude common English stop words
# from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer

# cv = CountVectorizer(stop_words='english')
# words=[]
# for i in range(train_df.question_text.shape[0]):
#     words.extend(word for word in train_df.question_text[:][i])
# # print(words)
# data_cv = cv.fit_transform(word for word in words)
# # data_cv = train_df.question_text
# data_dtm = pd.DataFrame(data_cv.toarray(), columns=cv.get_feature_names_out
())
# # data_dtm.index = train_df.index
# data_dtm
# # print(len(words))
# # print(data_dtm.shape)
# # print(cv.get_feature_names_out())
```

Applying Multinomial Naive Bayes to the model

In [ ]:
```
def makeSentence(text):
    return ' '.join(list(text))

train_df.question_text = train_df['question_text'].apply(lambda x: makeSenten
ce(x))

print(train_df.question_text[0])
# print(makeSentence(train_df.question_text[0]))
# ' '.join(list(train_df.question_text)[0])
```

```
interesting fact microsoft history
```

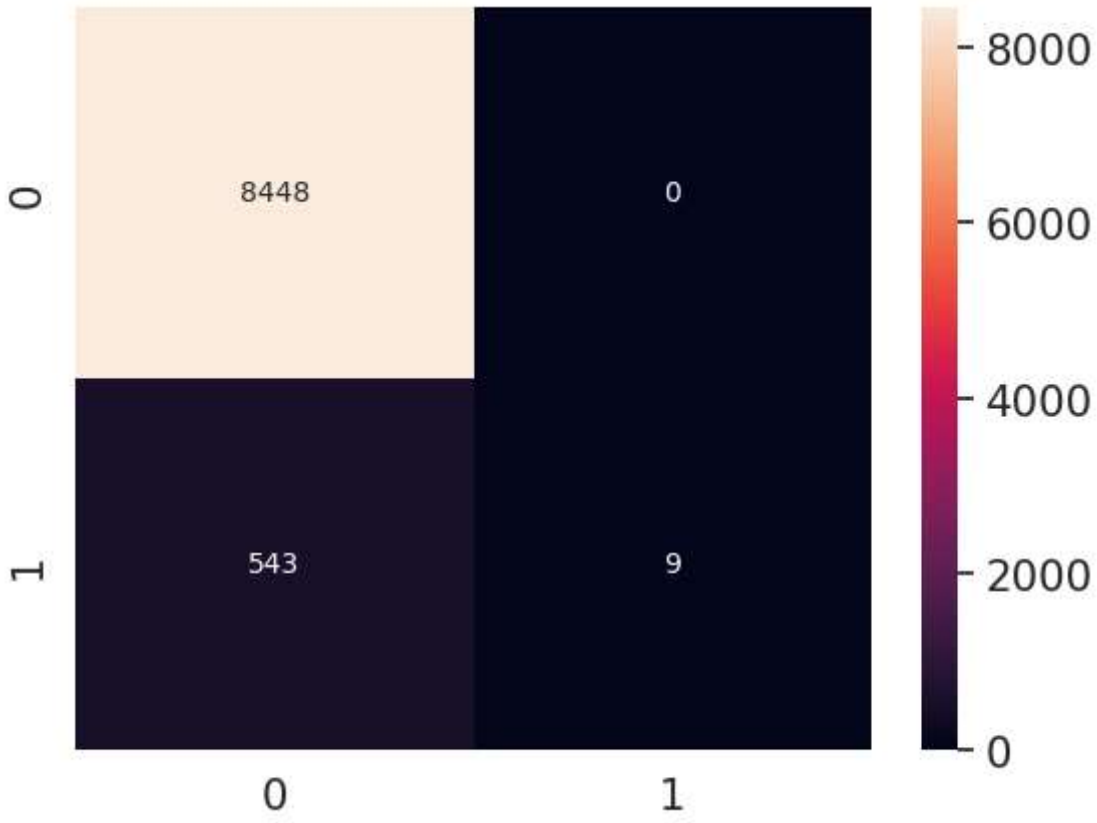
In [ ]:
```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
# Import modules for evaluation purposes
# Import libraries for predcton
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix,accuracy_score,roc_auc_score,roc
_curve,auc,f1_score
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer, CountVectorizer

tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(decode_error='ignore', lowercase = True, min_df=2)
# Numericalize the train dataset
train = tfidf.fit_transform(train_df.question_text.values.astype('U'))
# Numericalize the test dataset
test = tfidf.transform(test_df.question_text.values.astype('U'))

model = MultinomialNB()
model.fit(train, train_df.target)
print("train score:", model.score(train, train_df.target))
# print("test score:", model.score(test, test_df.target))
```

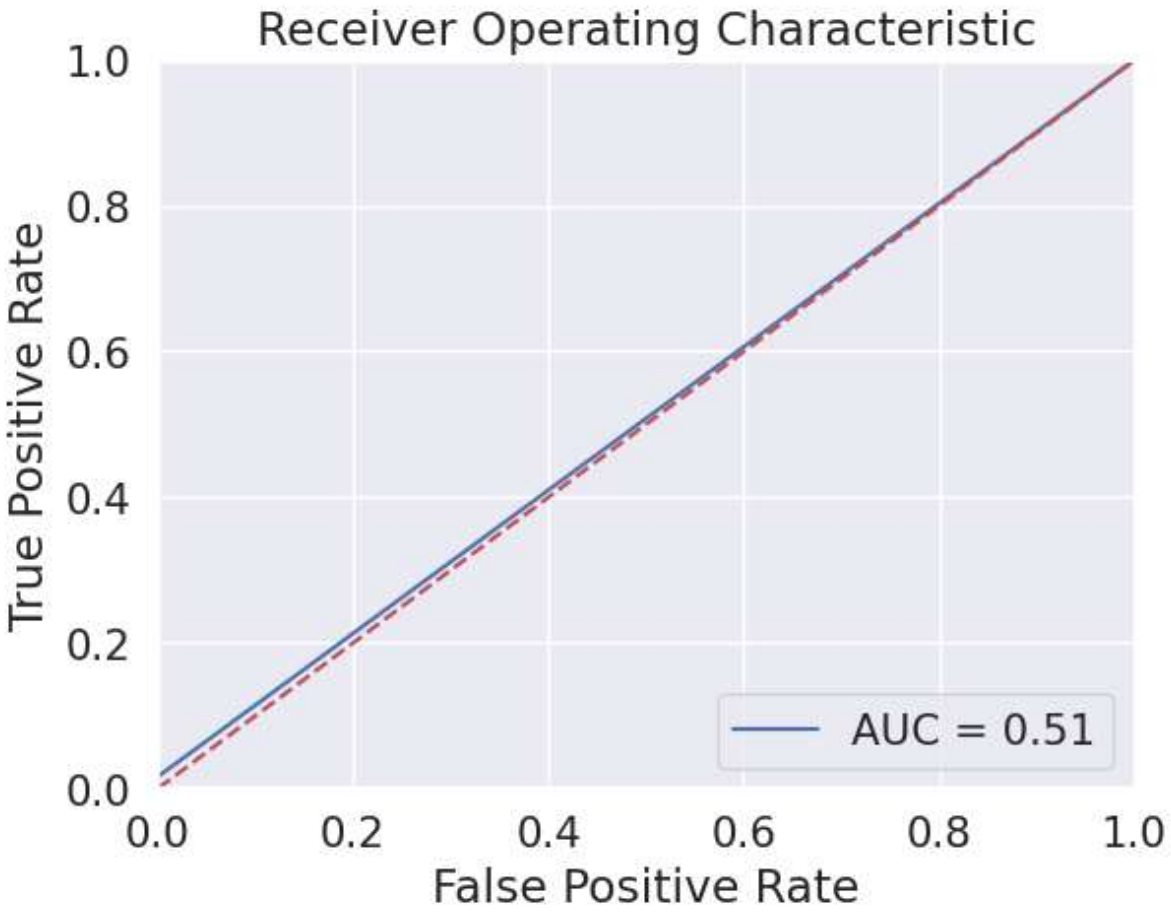
```
train score: 0.9396666666666667
```

In [ ]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sn

# Create the confussion matrix
def plot_confussion_matrix(y_test, y_pred):
    ''' Plot the confussion matrix for the target labels and predictions '''
    cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

    # Create a dataframe with the confussion matrix values
    df_cm = pd.DataFrame(cm, range(cm.shape[0]),
                  range(cm.shape[1]))
    #plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
    # Plot the confussion matrix
    sn.set(font_scale=1.4) #for label size
    sn.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True,fmt='.0f',annot_kws={"size": 10})# font size
    plt.show()

# ROC Curve
# plot no skill
# Calculate the points in the ROC curve
def plot_roc_curve(y_test, y_pred):
    ''' Plot the ROC curve for the target labels and predictions'''
    fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred, pos_label=1)
    roc_auc= auc(fpr,tpr)

    plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic')
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr, 'b', label = 'AUC = %0.2f' % roc_auc)
    plt.legend(loc = 'lower right')
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1],'r--')
    plt.xlim([0, 1])
    plt.ylim([0, 1])
    plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
    plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
    plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = model.predict(train)

print(metrics.classification_report(train_df.target, y_pred,  digits=5))
plot_confussion_matrix(train_df.target, y_pred)
plot_roc_curve(train_df.target, y_pred)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93961	1.00000	0.96886	8448
1	1.00000	0.01630	0.03209	552
accuracy			0.93967	9000
macro avg	0.96980	0.50815	0.50047	9000
weighted avg	0.94331	0.93967	0.91141	9000





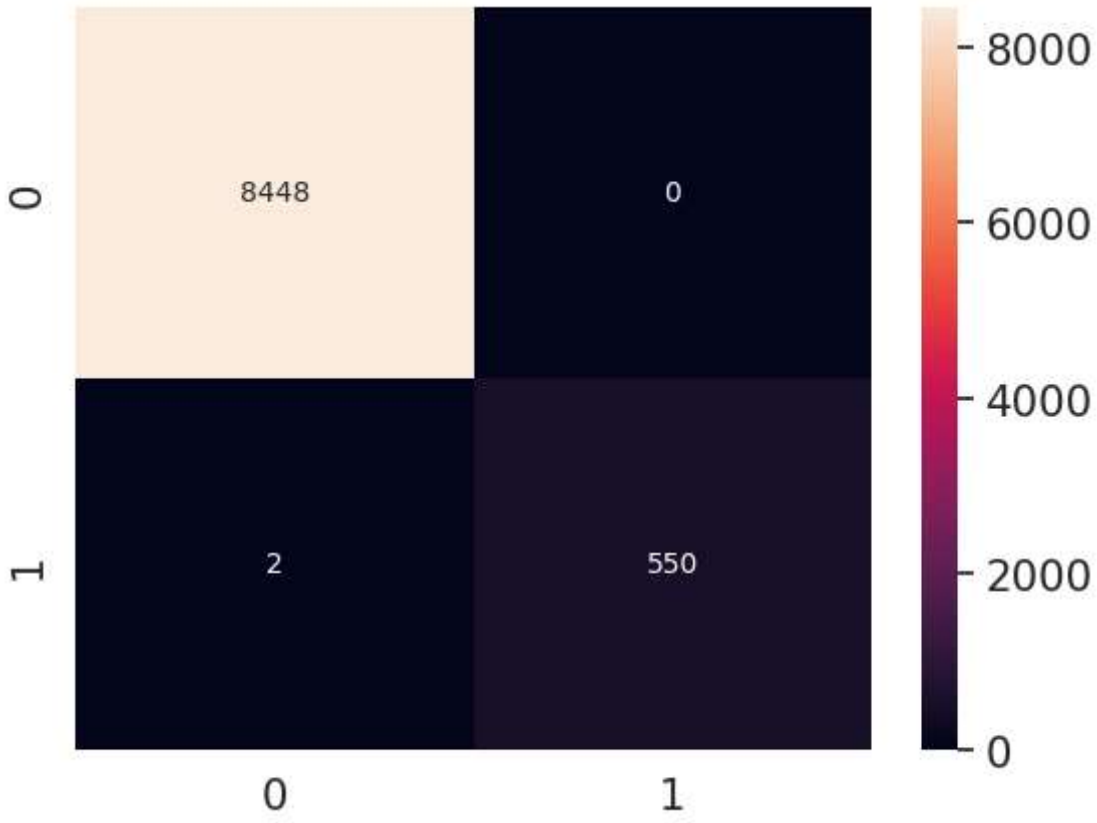
Applying SVM classifier to our dataset

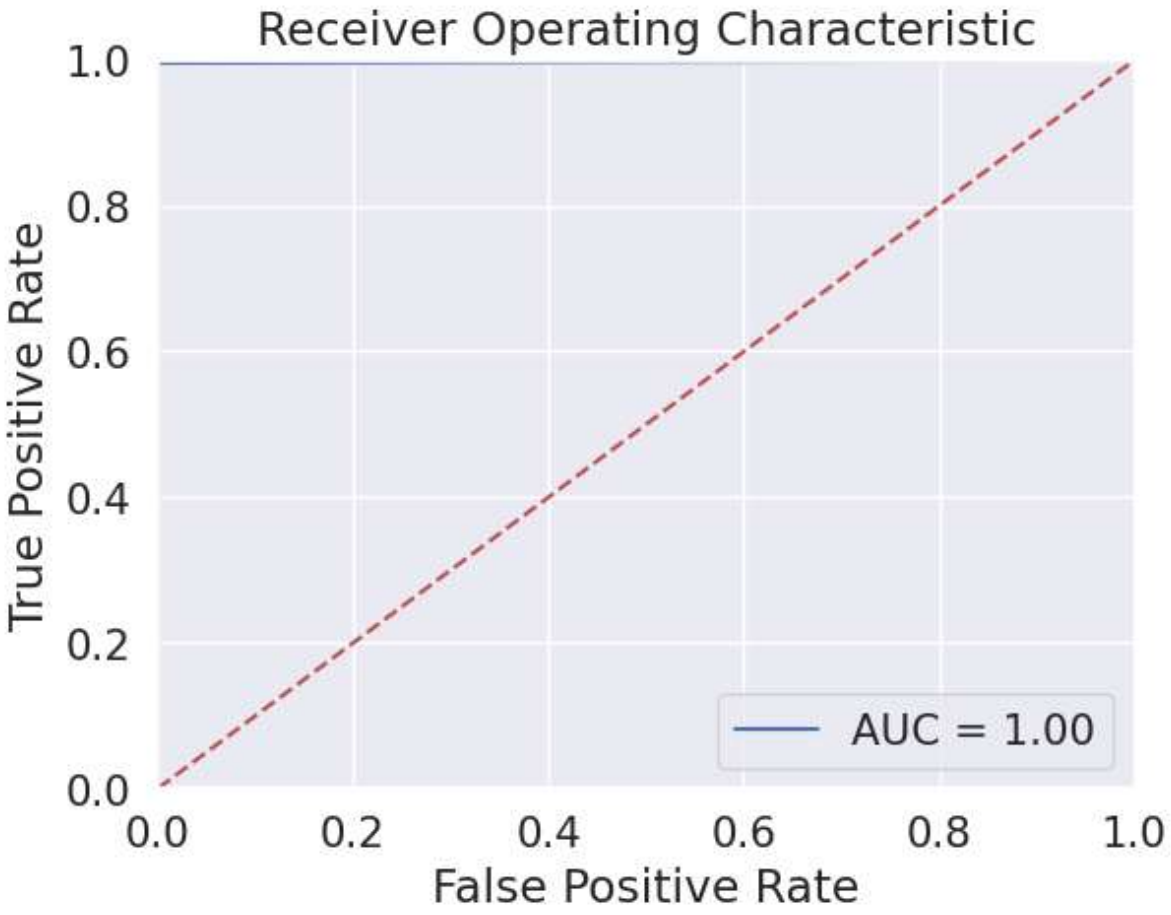
In [ ]:
```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.svm import SVC

# Define the parameters to tune
parameters = {
    'C': [1.0, 10],
    'gamma': [1, 'auto', 'scale']
}
# Tune yyperparameters  using Grid Search and a SVM model
model = GridSearchCV(SVC(kernel='rbf'), parameters, cv=5, n_jobs=-1).fit(trai
n, train_df.target)
print("train score:", model.score(train, train_df.target))
```

```
train score: 0.9997777777777778
```

In [ ]:
```
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = model.predict(train)

print(metrics.classification_report(train_df.target, y_pred,  digits=5))
plot_confussion_matrix(train_df.target, y_pred)
plot_roc_curve(train_df.target, y_pred)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99976	1.00000	0.99988	8448
1	1.00000	0.99638	0.99819	552
accuracy			0.99978	9000
macro avg	0.99988	0.99819	0.99903	9000
weighted avg	0.99978	0.99978	0.99978	9000





Applying XG Boost classifier to our dataset