











اعضا : فاطمه خجسته مانا سامانی مهدی اسدی آناهيتا الياسي



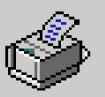
بوتکمپ هوش مصنوعی دلتا کوئرا























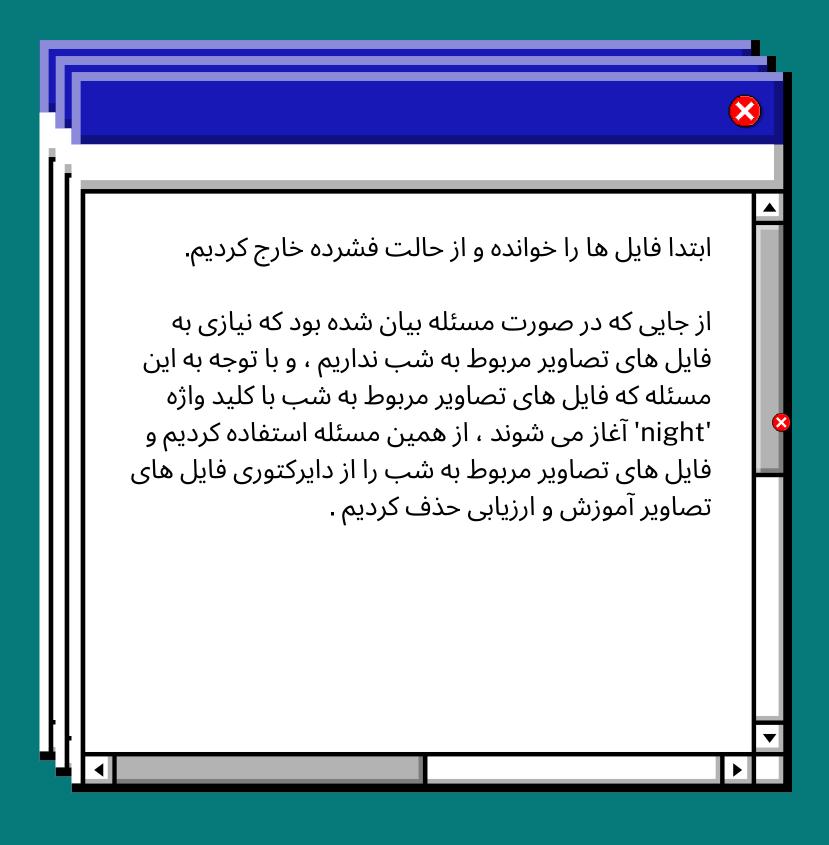


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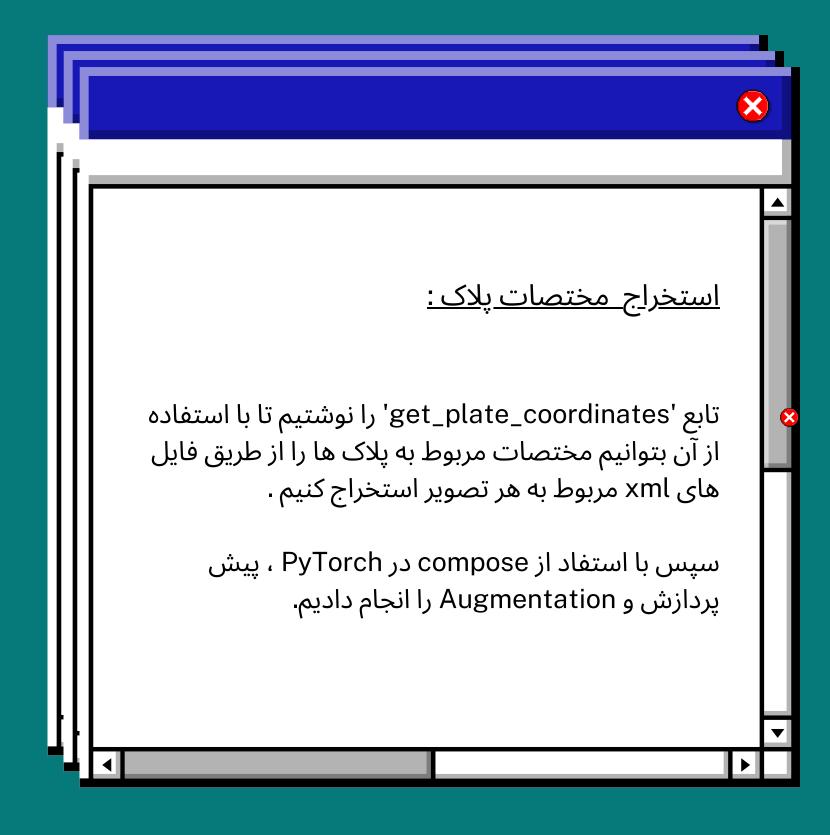




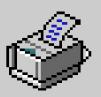










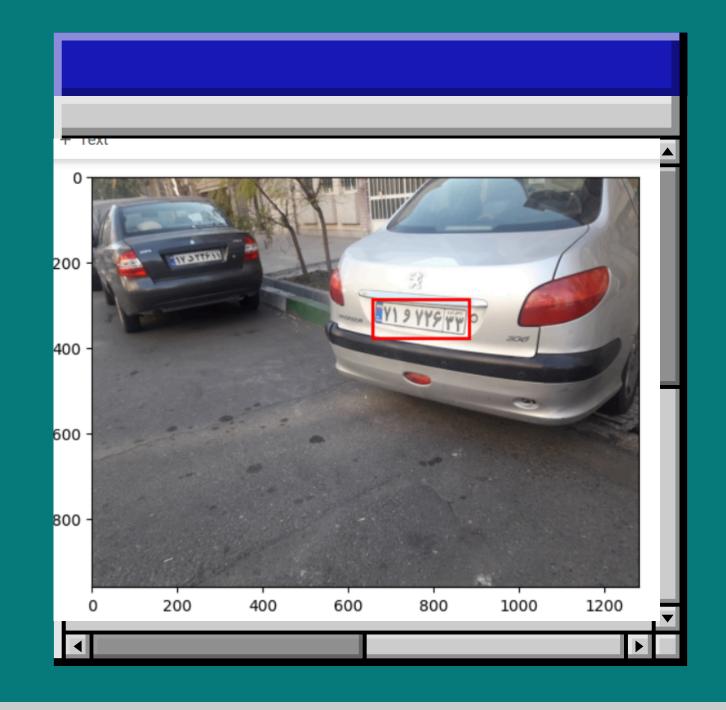


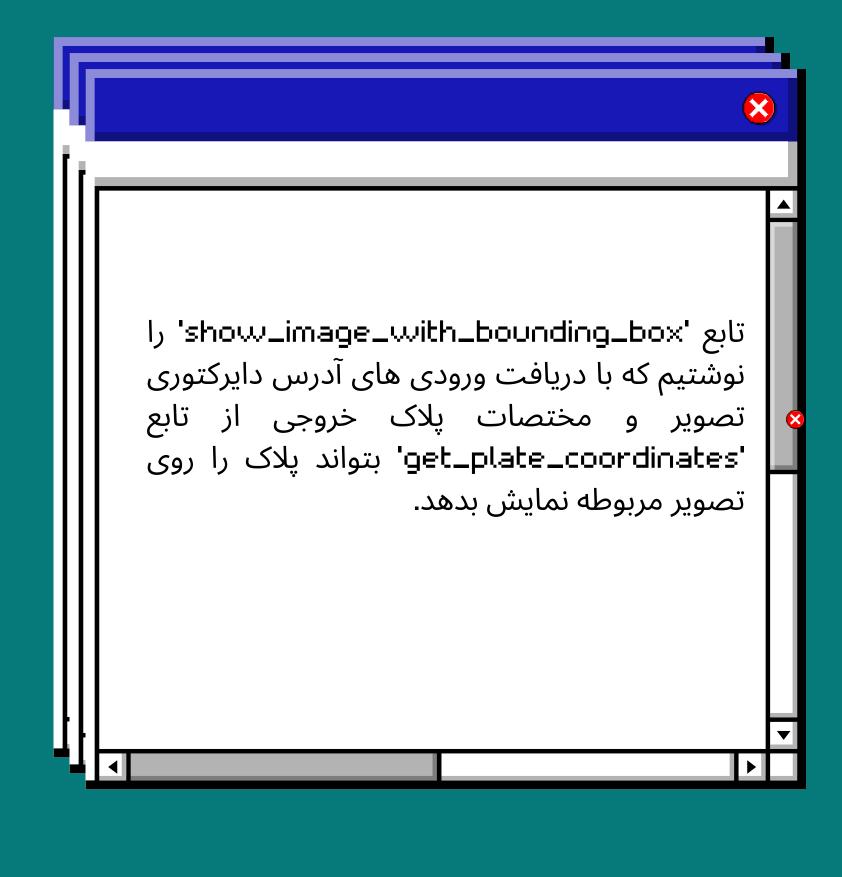
















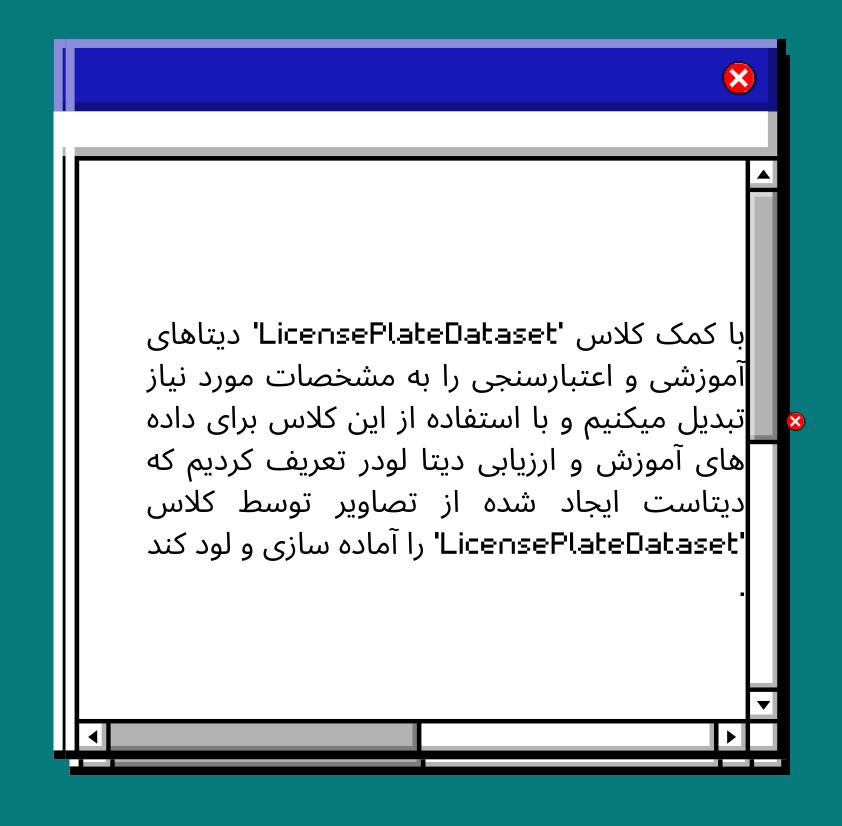




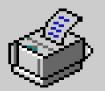












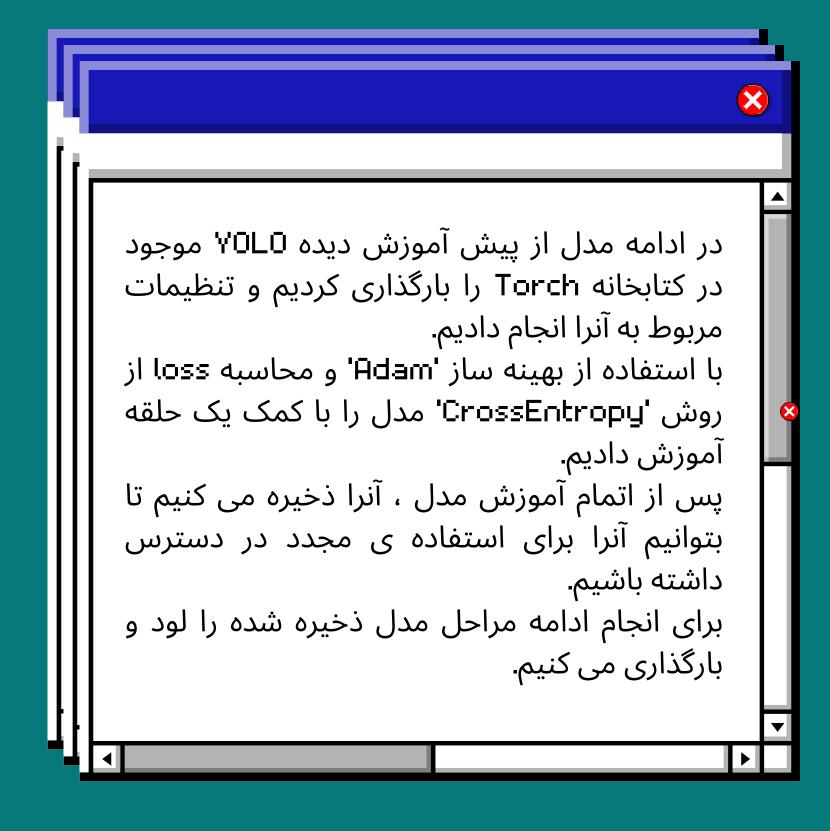
















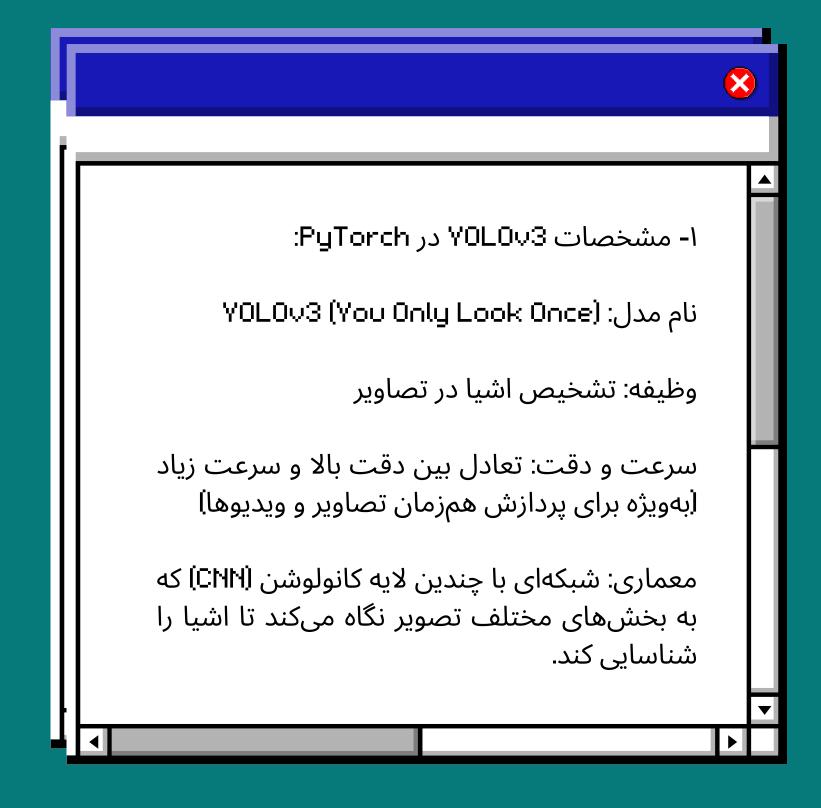
















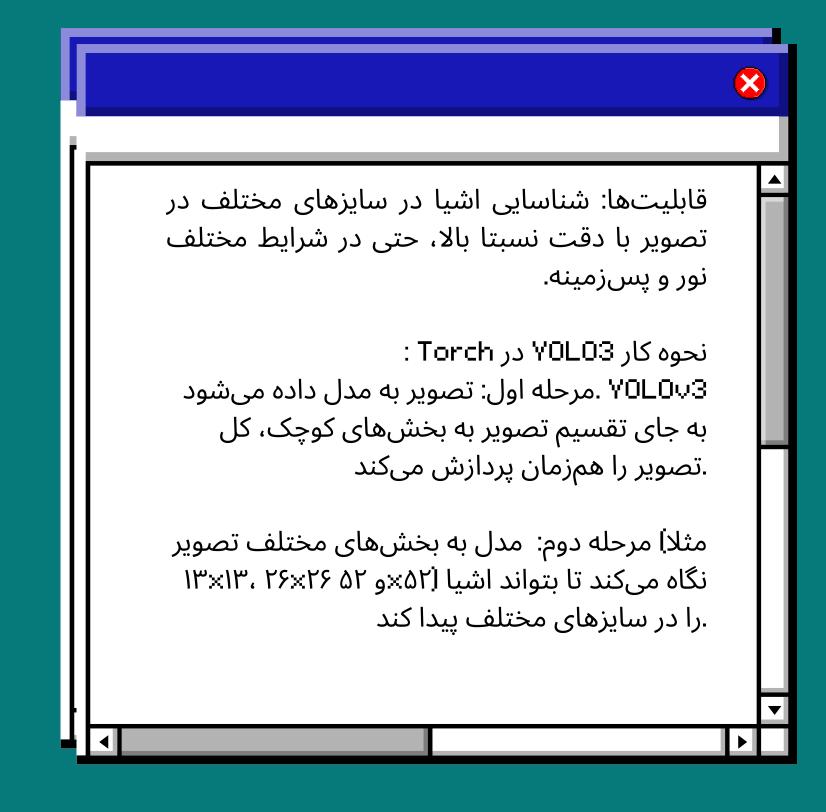
















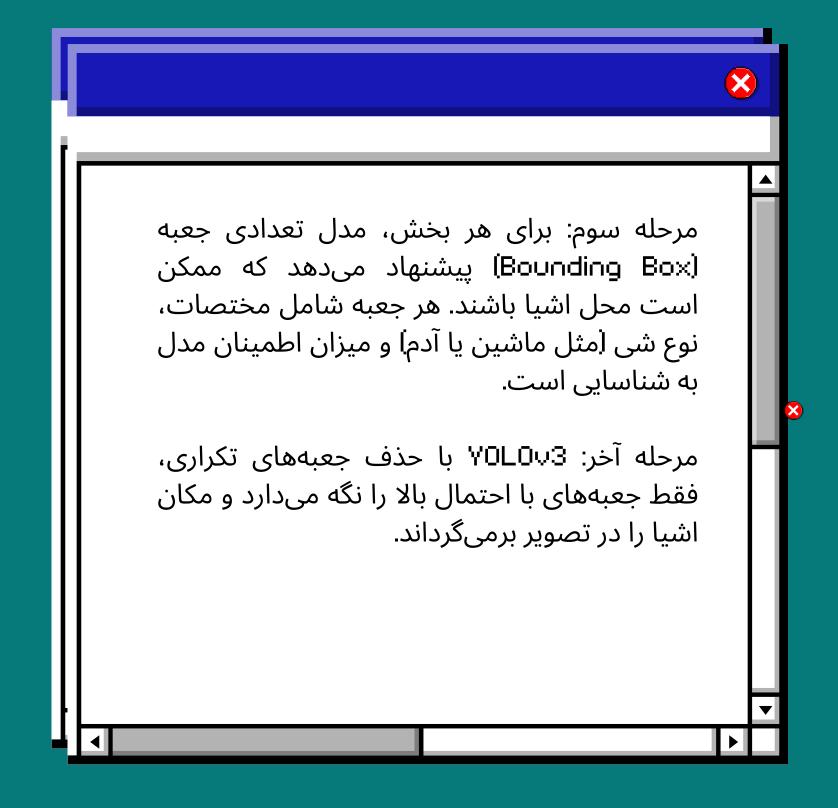
















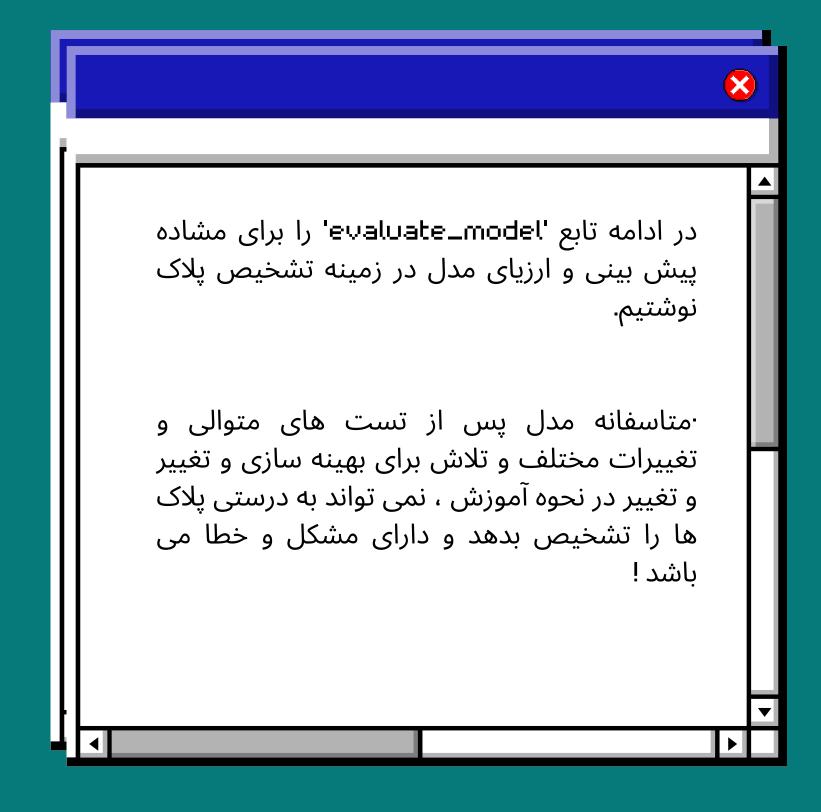




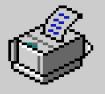


















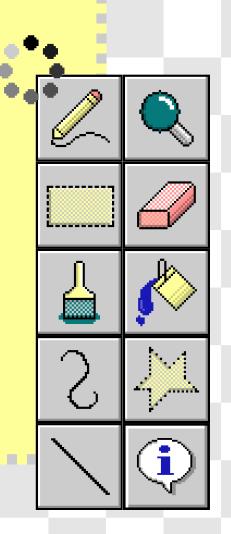






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بخش اول تجزیه و تحلیل اولیه از دادهها









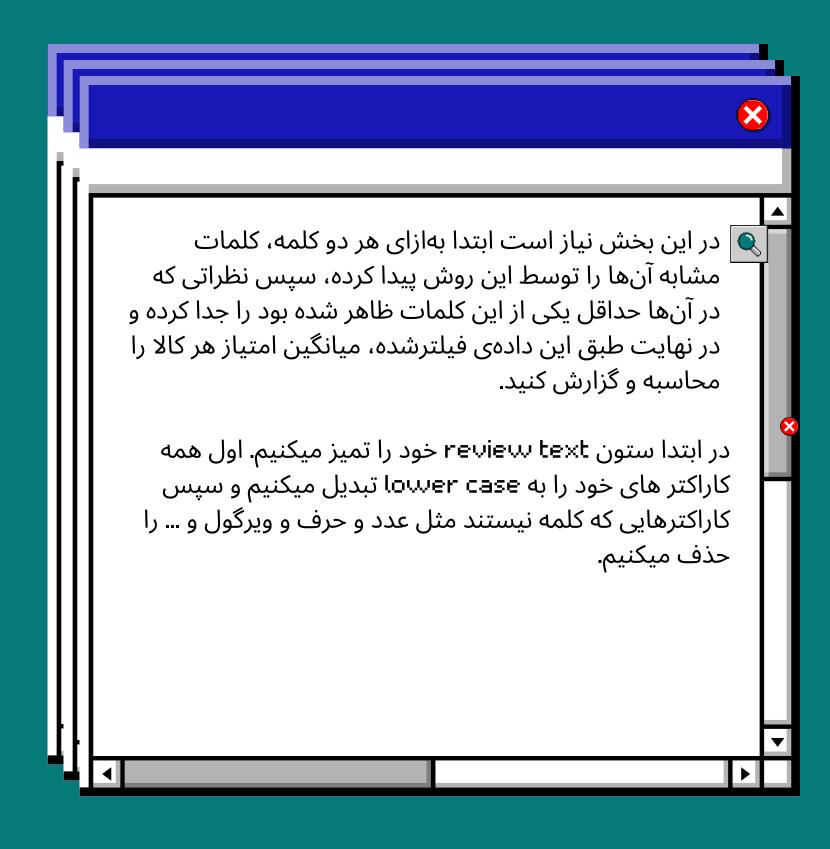
















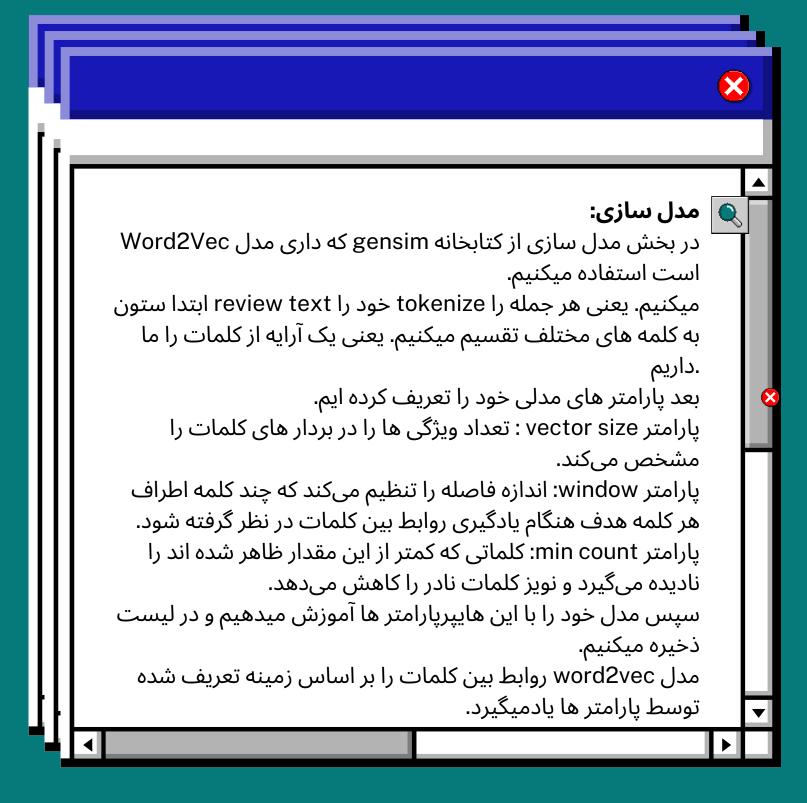








	KING	QUEEN	MAN	GIRL	PRINCE
Royalty	0.96	0.98	0.05	0.56	0.95
Masculinity	0.92	0.07	0.90	0.09	0.85
Femininity	0.08	0.93	0.10	0.91	0.15
Age	0.67	0.71	0.56	0.11	0.42
				Westerland	



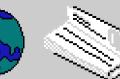




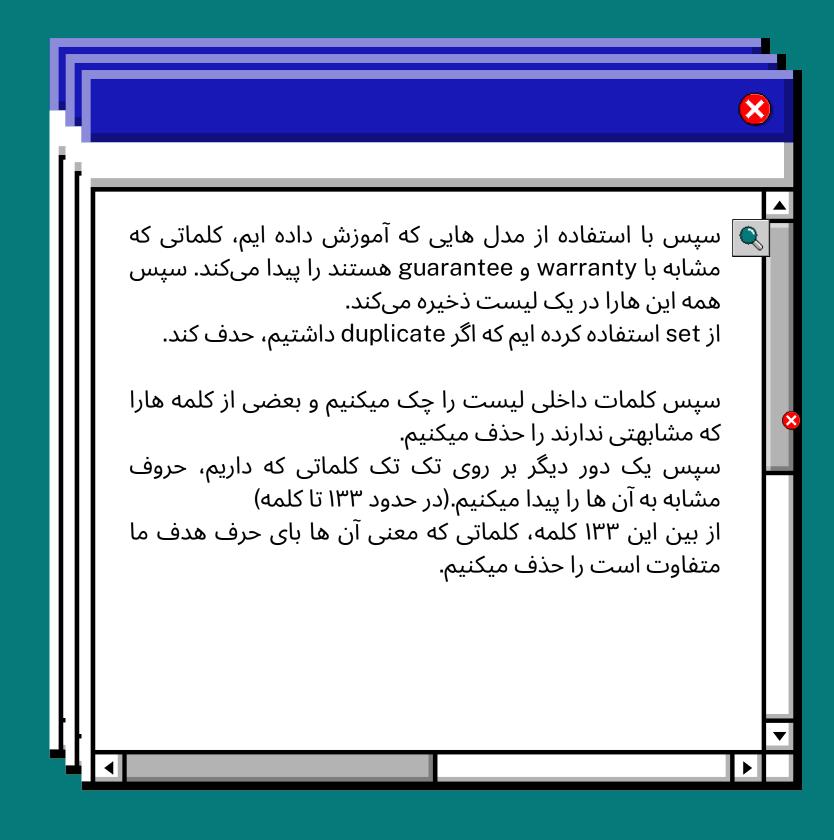




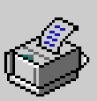








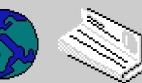




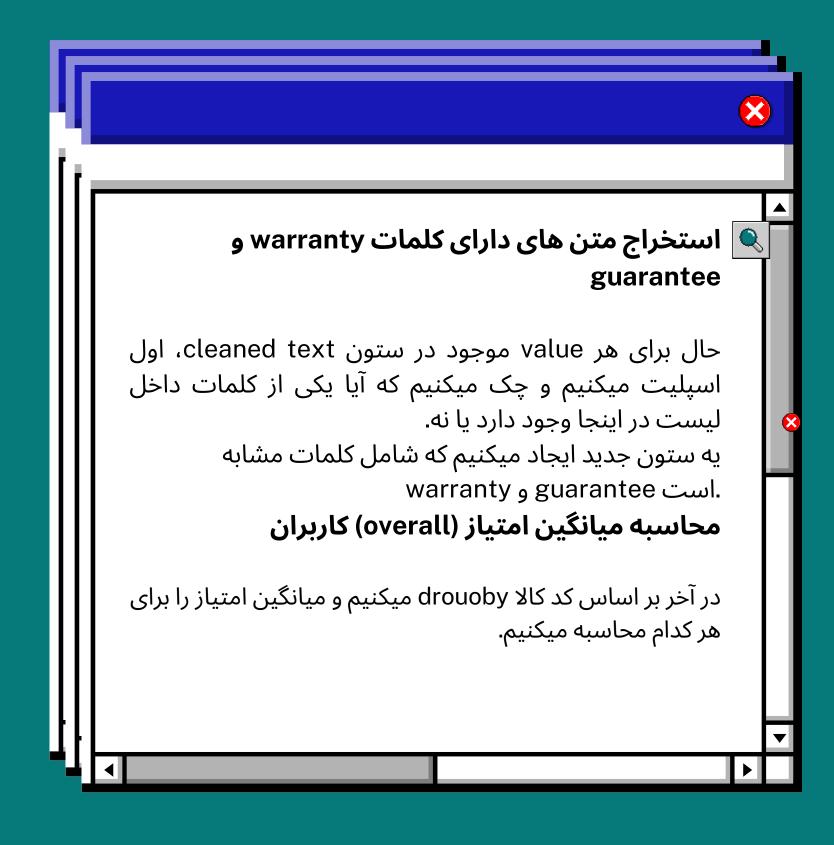














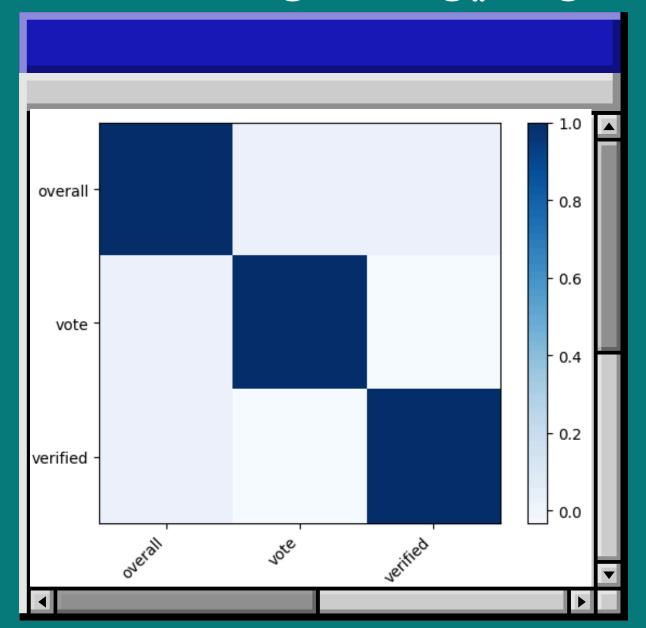


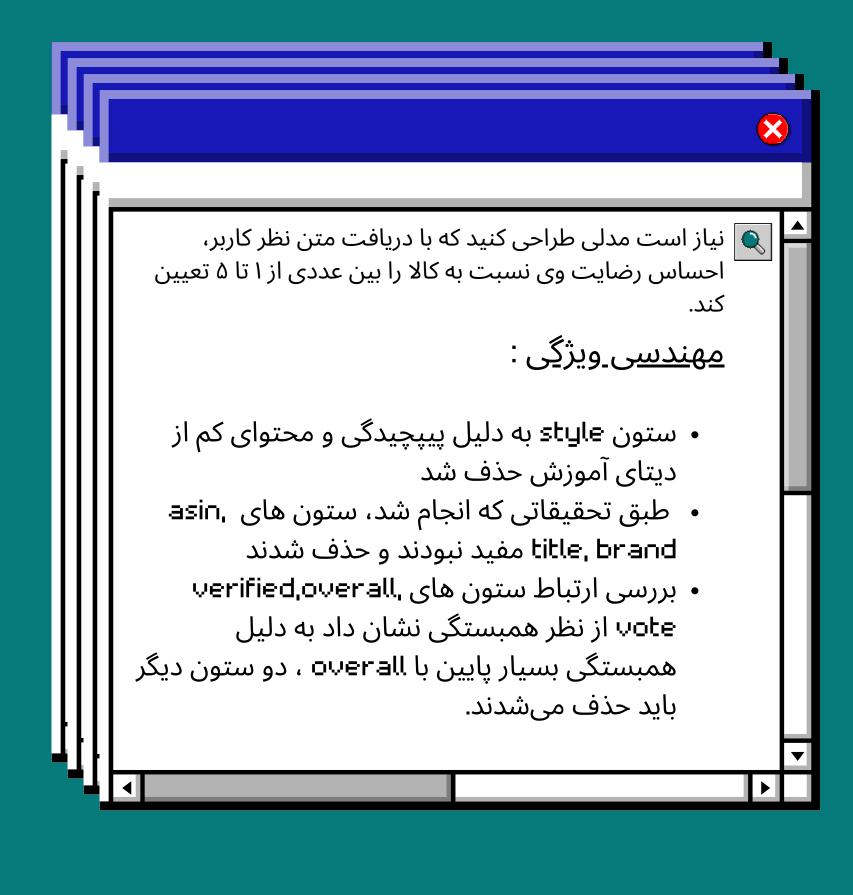


















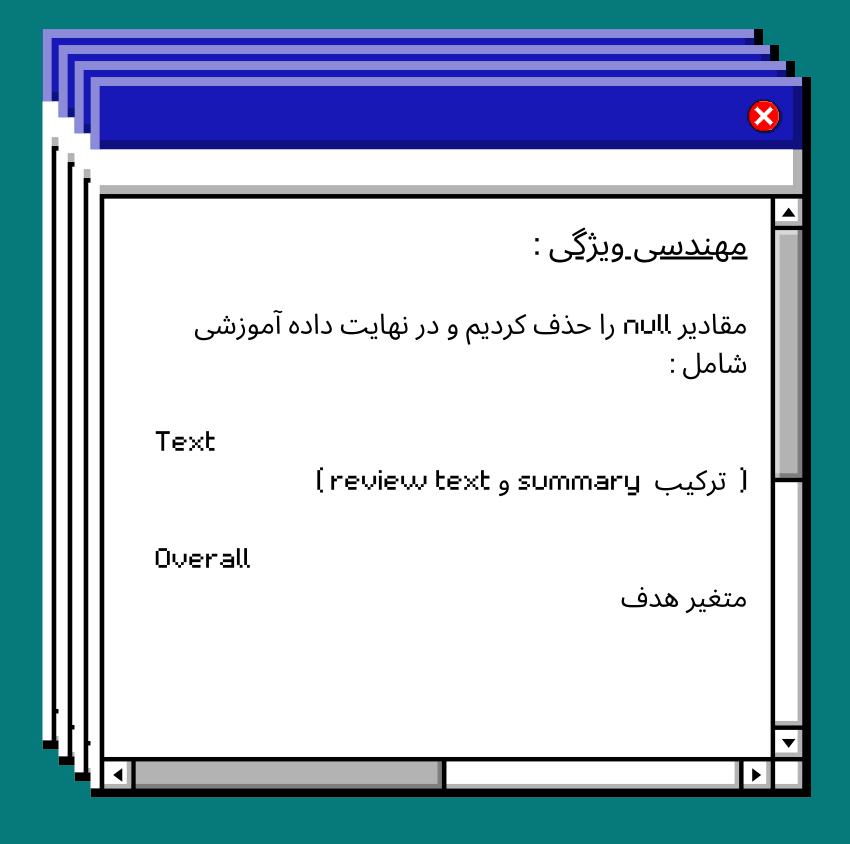




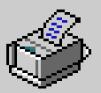




















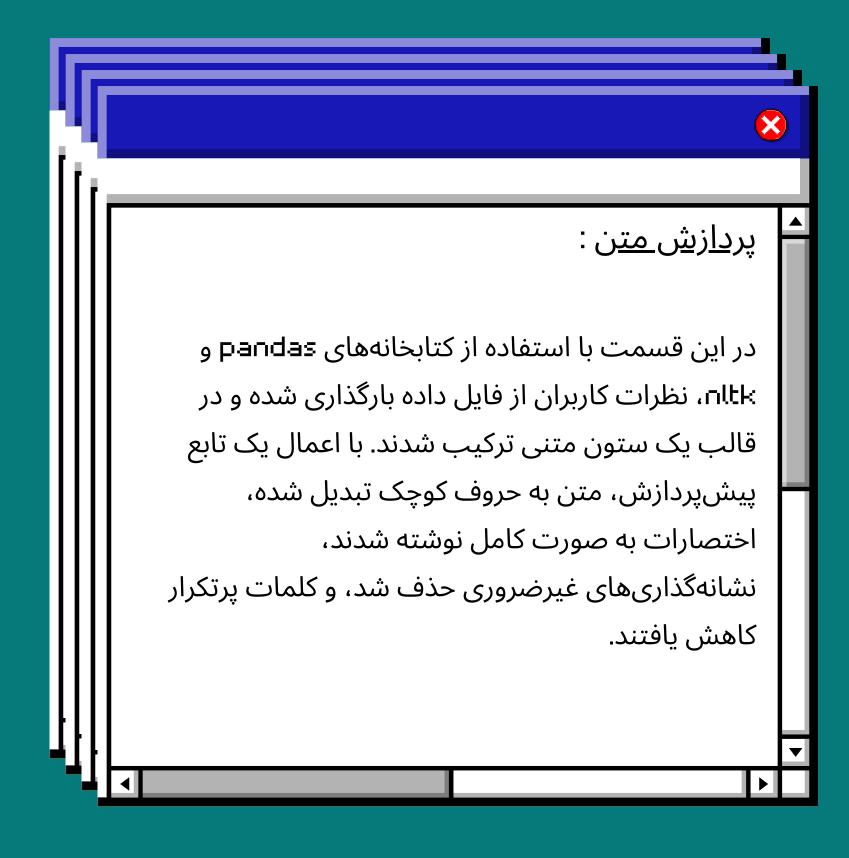


```
words_to_keep = {
    "good", "bad", "perfect", 'great',
    "poor", "nice", "amazing", "disappointing", ....

ontractions = {
    "can't": "cannot", "won't": "will not", "n't": "
    not", "'re": " are",...

important_stopwords = {
    "not", "no", "never", "very", "all"...

negation_words = {"not", "no", "never",
    "none", "nothing",...
```















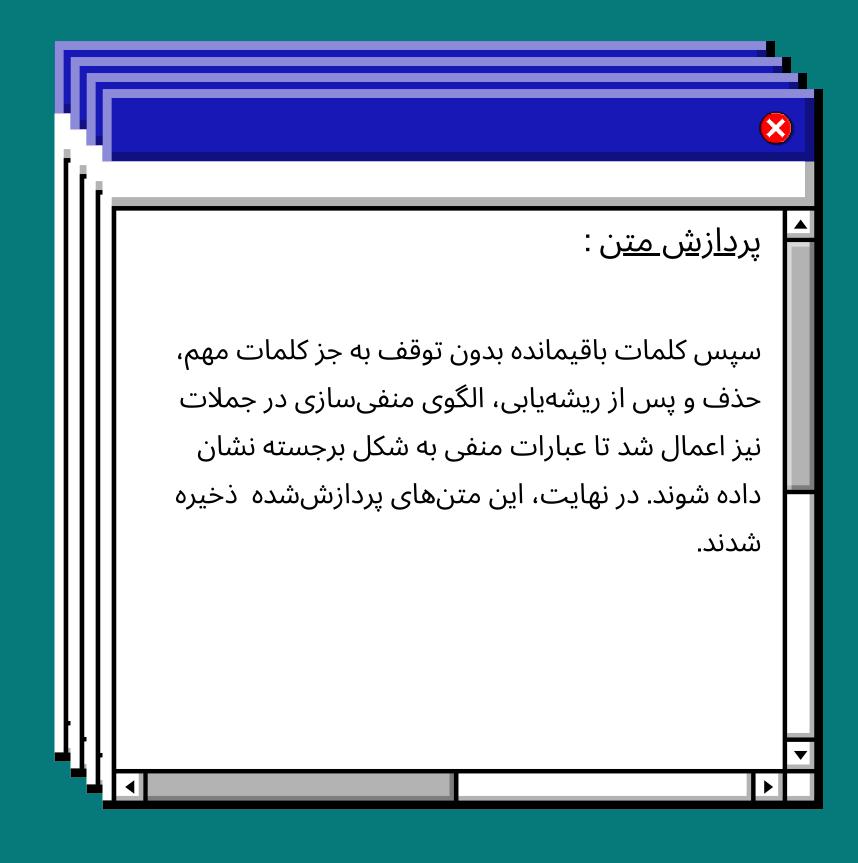


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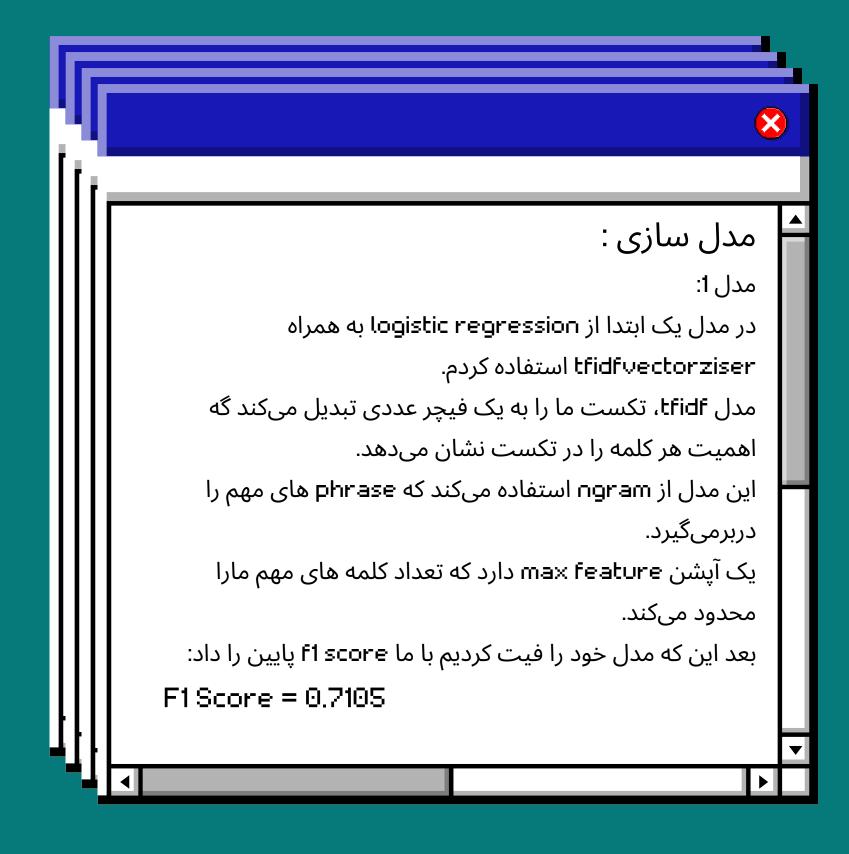








```
pipeline = Pipeline([
   ('tfidf',
   TfidfVectorizer(max_features=20000,
   ngram_range=(1, 3))),
   ('clf',
   LogisticRegression(multi_class='multinomial',
   solver='lbfgs', max_iter=5000))
}
```









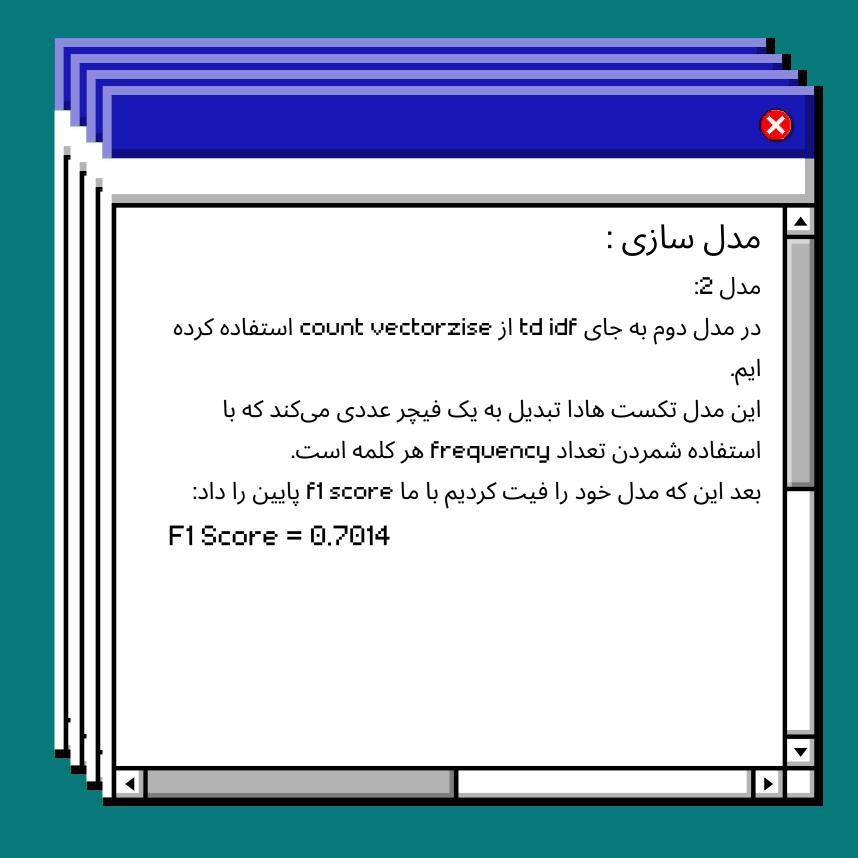








```
pipeline4 = Pipeline([
    ('count_vec',
    CountVectorizer(max_features=20000,
    ngram_range=(1, 3))),
    ('clf',
    LogisticRegression(multi_class='multinomial',
    solver='lbfgs', max_iter=5000))
])
```

















Example:

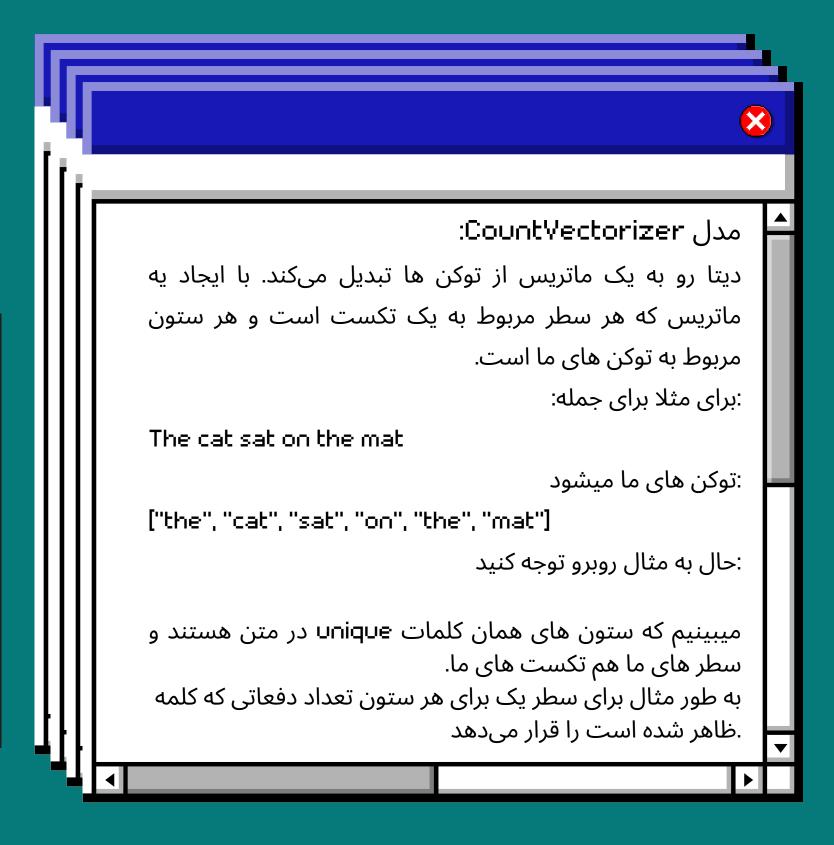
Let's say we have two short documents:

- Document 1: "The cat sat on the mat."
- Document 2: "The cat lay on the rug."

Using CountVectorizer, we get a matrix like this:

	the	cat	sat	on	mat	lay	rug
Doc 1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Doc 2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1

Each cell represents how many times each word appears in each document.















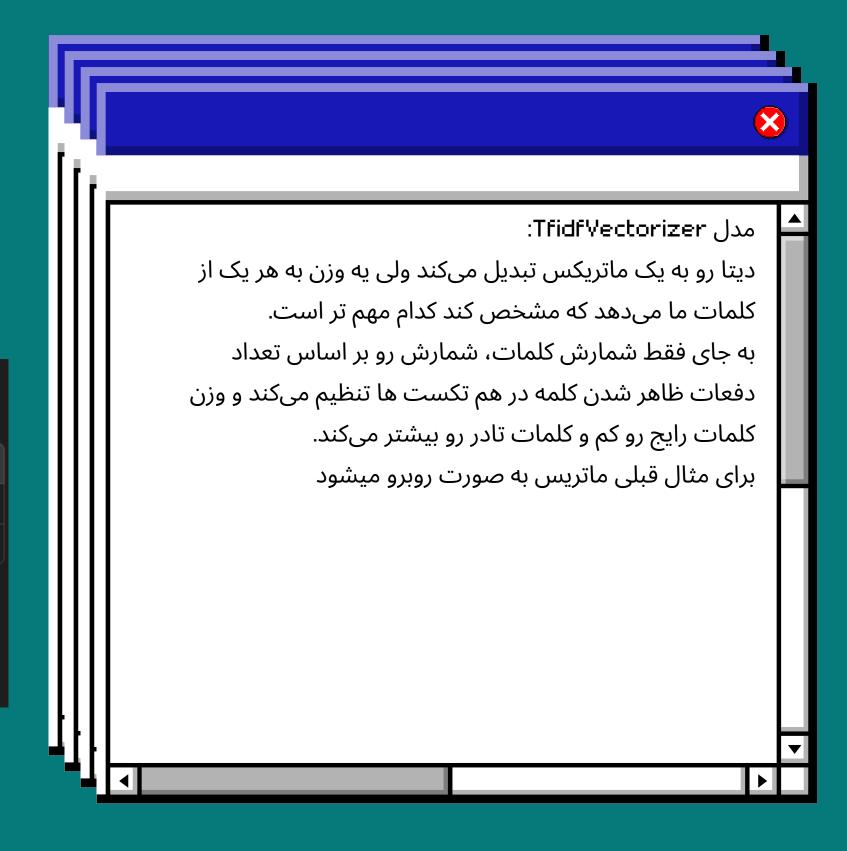


Example:

Using the same documents as before:

	the	cat	sat	on	mat	lay	rug
Doc 1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0	0
Doc 2	0.3	0.4	0	0.3	0	0.5	0.5

Here, words like "the" and "on" get lower scores because they appear in both documents, making them less unique. Words like "mat" and "rug," which are unique to each document, get higher scores.















NLP.

```
def sampling(df, num_target,
each_class_size):
 min_class_size = min(each_class_size,
df[num_target].value_counts().min())
 balanced_df = pd.concat([
  df[df[num_target] ==
sentiment].sample(min_class_size,
replace=True)
  for sentiment in df[num_target].unique()
return
balanced_df.sample(frac=1).reset_index(drop)
=True)
```

















undersampler =
RandomUnderSampler(random_state=42)
X_resampled, y_resampled =
undersampler.fit_resample(X.to_frame(), y)















