

DonorsChoose

DonorsChoose.org receives hundreds of thousands of project proposals each year for classroom projects in need of funding. Right now, a large number of volunteers is needed to manually screen each submission before it's approved to be posted on the DonorsChoose.org website.

Next year, DonorsChoose.org expects to receive close to 500,000 project proposals. As a result, there are three main problems they need to solve:

- How to scale current manual processes and resources to screen 500,000 projects so that they can be posted as quickly and as efficiently as possible
- How to increase the consistency of project vetting across different volunteers to improve the experience for teachers
- How to focus volunteer time on the applications that need the most assistance

The goal of the competition is to predict whether or not a DonorsChoose.org project proposal submitted by a teacher will be approved, using the text of project descriptions as well as additional metadata about the project, teacher, and school. DonorsChoose.org can then use this information to identify projects most likely to need further review before approval.

About the DonorsChoose Data Set

The `train.csv` data set provided by DonorsChoose contains the following features:

Feature	Description
<code>project_id</code>	A unique identifier for the proposed project. Example
<code>project_title</code>	Title of the project. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art Will Make You Happy! • First Grade Fun
<code>project_grade_category</code>	Grade level of students for which the project is targeted. Enumerated values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grades PreK-2 • Grades 3-5 • Grades 6-8 • Grades 9-12
<code>project_subject_categories</code>	One or more (comma-separated) subject categories from the following enumerated list of values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied Learning • Care & Hunger • Health & Sports • History & Civics • Literacy & Language • Math & Science • Music & The Arts • Special Needs • Warmth Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music & The Arts • Literacy & Language, Math & Science
<code>school_state</code>	State where school is located (<u>Two-letter U.S. postal code</u> (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_abbreviations)). Example: WY
<code>project_subject_subcategories</code>	One or more (comma-separated) subject subcategories. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy • Literature & Writing, Social Sciences
<code>project_resource_summary</code>	An explanation of the resources needed for the project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My students need hands on literacy materials to address sensory needs!

Feature	Description
project_essay_1	First application essay*
project_essay_2	Second application essay*
project_essay_3	Third application essay*
project_essay_4	Fourth application essay*
project_submitted_datetime	Datetime when project application was submitted. Example: 12:43:56.245
teacher_id	A unique identifier for the teacher of the proposed project. Example: bdf8baa8fedef6bfeec7ae4ff1c15c56
teacher_prefix	Teacher's title. One of the following enumerated values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nan • Dr. • Mr. • Mrs. • Ms. • Teacher.
teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects	Number of project applications previously submitted by the teacher. Example: 2

* See the section **Notes on the Essay Data** for more details about these features.

Additionally, the `resources.csv` data set provides more data about the resources required for each project. Each line in this file represents a resource required by a project:

Feature	Description
id	A project_id value from the <code>train.csv</code> file. Example: p036502
description	Description of the resource. Example: Tenor Saxophone Reeds, Box of 25
quantity	Quantity of the resource required. Example: 3
price	Price of the resource required. Example: 9.95

Note: Many projects require multiple resources. The `id` value corresponds to a `project_id` in `train.csv`, so you use it as a key to retrieve all resources needed for a project:

The data set contains the following label (the value you will attempt to predict):

Label	Description
project_is_approved	A binary flag indicating whether DonorsChoose approved the project. A value of 0 indicates the project was not approved, and a value of 1 indicates the project was approved.



Notes on the Essay Data

Prior to May 17, 2016, the prompts for the essays were as follows:

- `__project_essay_1:__` "Introduce us to your classroom"
- `__project_essay_2:__` "Tell us more about your students"
- `__project_essay_3:__` "Describe how your students will use the materials you're requesting"
- `__project_essay_3:__` "Close by sharing why your project will make a difference"

Starting on May 17, 2016, the number of essays was reduced from 4 to 2, and the prompts for the first 2 essays were changed to the following:

- `__project_essay_1:__` "Describe your students: What makes your students special? Specific details about their background, your neighborhood, and your school are all helpful."
- `__project_essay_2:__` "About your project: How will these materials make a difference in your students' learning and improve their school lives?"

For all projects with `project_submitted_datetime` of 2016-05-17 and later, the values of `project_essay_3` and `project_essay_4` will be NaN.

In [87]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

import sqlite3
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import nltk
import string
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer

import re
# Tutorial about Python regular expressions: https://pymotw.com/2/re/
import string
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
from nltk.stem.wordnet import WordNetLemmatizer

from gensim.models import Word2Vec
from gensim.models import KeyedVectors
import pickle

from tqdm import tqdm
import os

from chart_studio.plotly import plotly
import plotly.offline as offline
import plotly.graph_objs as go
offline.init_notebook_mode()
from collections import Counter
```

1.1 Reading Data

In [88]:

```
project_data = pd.read_csv('train_data.csv')
resource_data = pd.read_csv('resources.csv')
```

In [89]:

```
print("Number of data points in train data", project_data.shape)
print('-'*50)
print("The attributes of data :", project_data.columns.values)
```

Number of data points in train data (109248, 17)

```
The attributes of data : ['Unnamed: 0' 'id' 'teacher_id' 'teacher_prefix'
'school_state'
'project_submitted_datetime' 'project_grade_category'
'project_subject_categories' 'project_subject_subcategories'
'project_title' 'project_essay_1' 'project_essay_2' 'project_essay_3'
'project_essay_4' 'project_resource_summary'
'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects' 'project_is_approved']
```

In [90]:

```
print("Number of data points in train data", resource_data.shape)
print(resource_data.columns.values)
resource_data.head(2)
```

Number of data points in train data (1541272, 4)

```
['id' 'description' 'quantity' 'price']
```

Out[90]:

	id	description	quantity	price
0	p233245	LC652 - Lakeshore Double-Space Mobile Drying Rack	1	149.00
1	p069063	Bouncy Bands for Desks (Blue support pipes)	3	14.95

1.2 preprocessing of project_subject_categories

In [91]:

```
categories = list(project_data['project_subject_categories'].values)
# remove special characters from list of strings python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/47301924/4084039

# https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/removing-stop-words-nltk-python/
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23669024/how-to-strip-a-specific-word-from-a-string
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8270092/remove-all-whitespace-in-a-string-in-python
cat_list = []
for i in categories:
    temp = ""
    # consider we have text like this "Math & Science, Warmth, Care & Hunger"
    for j in i.split(','): # it will split it in three parts ["Math & Science", "Warmth", "Care & Hunger"]
        if 'The' in j.split(): # this will split each of the category based on space "Math & Science"=> "Math", "&", "Science"
            j=j.replace('The','') # if we have the words "The" we are going to replace it with ''(i.e removing 'The')
            j = j.replace(' ','') # we are replacing all the ' '(space) with ''(empty) ex:"Math & Science"=>"Math&Science"
            temp+=j.strip()+" " #" abc ".strip() will return "abc", remove the trailing spaces
        temp = temp.replace('&','_') # we are replacing the & value into
    cat_list.append(temp.strip())

project_data['clean_categories'] = cat_list
project_data.drop(['project_subject_categories'], axis=1, inplace=True)

from collections import Counter
my_counter = Counter()
for word in project_data['clean_categories'].values:
    my_counter.update(word.split())

cat_dict = dict(my_counter)
sorted_cat_dict = dict(sorted(cat_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1]))
```

PREPROCESSING OF PROJECT GRADE CATEGORY

In [92]:

```
grade_categories=list(project_data['project_grade_category'].values)
clean_grades=[]
for i in grade_categories:
    temp=""
    for j in i.split(','):
        j=j.replace(' ','_')
        j=j.replace('-', '_')
        temp+=j
    clean_grades.append(temp)
project_data['clean_grades']=clean_grades
project_data.drop(['project_grade_category'],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

1.3 preprocessing of project_subject_subcategories

In [93]:

```
sub_categories = list(project_data['project_subject_subcategories'].values)
# remove special characters from list of strings python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/47301924/4084039

# https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/removing-stop-words-nltk-python/
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23669024/how-to-strip-a-specific-word-from-a-string
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8270092/remove-all-whitespace-in-a-string-in-python

sub_cat_list = []
for i in sub_categories:
    temp = ""
    # consider we have text like this "Math & Science, Warmth, Care & Hunger"
    for j in i.split(','): # it will split it in three parts ["Math & Science", "Warmth", "Care & Hunger"]
        if 'The' in j.split(): # this will split each of the category based on space "Math & Science"=> "Math", "&", "Science"
            j=j.replace('The','') # if we have the words "The" we are going to replace it with '' (i.e removing 'The')
            j = j.replace(' ', '') # we are replacing all the ' ' (space) with '' (empty) ex: "Math & Science"=> "Math&Science"
            temp +=j.strip()+" "# abc ".strip() will return "abc", remove the trailing spaces
        temp = temp.replace('&','_')
    sub_cat_list.append(temp.strip())

project_data['clean_subcategories'] = sub_cat_list
project_data.drop(['project_subject_subcategories'], axis=1, inplace=True)

# count of all the words in corpus python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/22898595/4084039
my_counter = Counter()
for word in project_data['clean_subcategories'].values:
    my_counter.update(word.split())

sub_cat_dict = dict(my_counter)
sorted_sub_cat_dict = dict(sorted(sub_cat_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1]))
```

1.3 Text preprocessing

In [94]:

```
# merge two column text dataframe:
project_data["essay"] = project_data["project_essay_1"].map(str) + \
    project_data["project_essay_2"].map(str) + \
    project_data["project_essay_3"].map(str) + \
    project_data["project_essay_4"].map(str)
```


In [95]:

```
project_data.head(2)
```

Out[95]:

	Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_s
0	160221	p253737	c90749f5d961ff158d4b4d1e7dc665fc	Mrs.	IN
1	140945	p258326	897464ce9ddc600bced1151f324dd63a	Mr.	FL

In [96]:

```
#### 1.4.2.3 Using Pretrained Models: TFIDF weighted W2V
```

In [97]:

```
# printing some random reviews
print(project_data['essay'].values[0])
print("="*50)
print(project_data['essay'].values[150])
print("="*50)
print(project_data['essay'].values[1000])
print("="*50)
print(project_data['essay'].values[20000])
print("="*50)
print(project_data['essay'].values[99999])
print("="*50)
```

My students are English learners that are working on English as their second or third languages. We are a melting pot of refugees, immigrants, and native-born Americans bringing the gift of language to our school. \r\n\r\n We have over 24 languages represented in our English Learner program with students at every level of mastery. We also have over 40 countries represented with the families within our school. Each student brings a wealth of knowledge and experiences to us that open our eyes to new cultures, beliefs, and respect.\r\n\r\nThe limits of your language are the limits of your world.\r\n\r\n-Ludwig Wittgenstein Our English learner's have a strong support system at home that begs for more resources. Many times our parents are learning to read and speak English along side of their children. Sometimes this creates barriers for parents to be able to help their child learn phonetics, letter recognition, and other reading skills.\r\n\r\n\r\nBy providing these dvd's and players, students are able to continue their mastery of the English language even if no one at home is able to assist. All families with students within the Level 1 proficiency status, will be offered to be a part of this program. These educational videos will be specially chosen by the English Learner Teacher and will be sent home regularly to watch. The videos are to help the child develop early reading skills.\r\n\r\n\r\nParents that do not have access to a dvd player will have the opportunity to check out a dvd player to use for the year. The plan is to use these videos and educational dvd's for the years to come for other EL students.\r\n\r\nnannan

=====
The 51 fifth grade students that will cycle through my classroom this year all love learning, at least most of the time. At our school, 97.3% of the students receive free or reduced price lunch. Of the 560 students, 97.3% are minority students. \r\n\r\nThe school has a vibrant community that loves to get together and celebrate. Around Halloween there is a whole school parade to show off the beautiful costumes that students wear. On Cinco de Mayo we put on a big festival with crafts made by the students, dances, and games. At the end of the year the school hosts a carnival to celebrate the hard work put in during the school year, with a dunk tank being the most popular activity. My students will use these five brightly colored Hokki stools in place of regular, stationary, 4-legged chairs. As I will only have a total of ten in the classroom and not enough for each student to have an individual one, they will be used in a variety of ways. During independent reading time they will be used as special chairs students will each use on occasion. I will utilize them in place of chairs at my small group tables during math and reading times. The rest of the day they will be used by the students who need the highest amount of movement in their life in order to stay focused on school.\r\n\r\n\r\nWhenever asked what the classroom is missing, my students always say more Hokki Stools. They can't get their fill of the 5 stools we already have. When the students are sitting in group with me on the Hokki Stools, they are always moving, but at the same time doing their work. Anytime the students get to pick where they can sit, the Hokki Stools are the first to be taken. There are always students who head over to the kidney table to get one of the stools who are disappointed as there are not enough of them. \r\n\r\n\r\nWe ask a lot of students to sit for 7 hours a day. The Hokki stools will be a compromise that allow my students to do desk work and move at the same time. These stools will help students to meet their 60 minutes a day of movement by allowing them to activate their core muscles for balance while they sit. For many of my students, these chairs will take away the barrier that exists in schools for a child who can't sit still.nannan

=====
How do you remember your days of school? Was it in a sterile environment with plain walls, rows of desks, and a teacher in front of the room? A typical day in our room is nothing like that. I work hard to create a warm inviting themed room for my students look forward to coming to each day.\r\n\r\n\r\nMy class is made up of 28 wonderfully unique boys and girls of mixed r

aces in Arkansas.\r\nThey attend a Title I school, which means there is a high enough percentage of free and reduced-price lunch to qualify. Our school is an "open classroom" concept, which is very unique as there are no walls separating the classrooms. These 9 and 10 year-old students are very eager learners; they are like sponges, absorbing all the information and experiences and keep on wanting more. With these resources such as the comfy red throw pillows and the whimsical nautical hanging decor and the blue fish nets, I will be able to help create the mood in our classroom setting to be one of a themed nautical environment. Creating a classroom environment is very important in the success in each and every child's education. The nautical photo props will be used with each child as they step foot into our classroom for the first time on Meet the Teacher evening. I'll take pictures of each child with them, have them developed, and then hung in our classroom ready for their first day of 4th grade. This kind gesture will set the tone before even the first day of school! The nautical thank you cards will be used throughout the year by the students as they create thank you cards to their team groups.\r\n\r\nYour generous donations will help me to help make our classroom a fun, inviting, learning environment from day one.\r\n\r\nIt costs lost of money out of my own pocket on resources to get our classroom ready. Please consider helping with this project to make our new school year a very successful one. Thank you!nannan

=====

My kindergarten students have varied disabilities ranging from speech and language delays, cognitive delays, gross/fine motor delays, to autism. They are eager beavers and always strive to work their hardest working past their limitations. \r\n\r\nThe materials we have are the ones I seek out for my students. I teach in a Title I school where most of the students receive free or reduced price lunch. Despite their disabilities and limitations, my students love coming to school and come eager to learn and explore. Have you ever felt like you had ants in your pants and you needed to groove and move as you were in a meeting? This is how my kids feel all the time. The want to be able to move as they learn or so they say. Wobble chairs are the answer and I love them because they develop their core, which enhances gross motor and in turn fine motor skills. \r\nThey also want to learn through games, my kids don't want to sit and do worksheets. They want to learn to count by jumping and playing. Physical engagement is the key to our success. The number toss and color and shape mats can make that happen. My students will forget they are doing work and just have the fun a 6 year old deserves.nannan

=====

The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains. The superior teacher demonstrates. The great teacher inspires. -William A. Ward\r\n\r\nMy school has 803 students which is makeup is 97.6% African-American, making up the largest segment of the student body. A typical school in Dallas is made up of 23.2% African-American students. Most of the students are on free or reduced lunch. We aren't receiving doctors, lawyers, or engineers children from rich backgrounds or neighborhoods. As an educator I am inspiring minds of young children and we focus not only on academics but one smart, effective, efficient, and disciplined students with good character. In our classroom we can utilize the Bluetooth for swift transitions during class. I use a speaker which doesn't amplify the sound enough to receive the message. Due to the volume of my speaker my students can't hear videos or books clearly and it isn't making the lessons as meaningful. But with the bluetooth speaker my students will be able to hear and I can stop, pause and replay it at any time.\r\nThe cart will allow me to have more room for storage of things that are needed for the day and has an extra part to it I can use. The table top chart has all of the letter, words and pictures for students to learn about different letters and it is more accessible.nannan

=====

In [98]:

```
# https://stackoverflow.com/a/47091490/4084039
import re

def decontracted(phrase):
    # specific
    phrase = re.sub(r"won't", "will not", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"can't", "can not", phrase)

    # general
    phrase = re.sub(r"n't", " not", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'re", " are", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'s", " is", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'d", " would", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'ll", " will", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'t", " not", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'ve", " have", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'m", " am", phrase)
    return phrase
```

In [99]:

```
sent = decontracted(project_data['essay'].values[20000])
print(sent)
print("="*50)
```

My kindergarten students have varied disabilities ranging from speech and language delays, cognitive delays, gross/fine motor delays, to autism. They are eager beavers and always strive to work their hardest working past their limitations. \r\n\r\nThe materials we have are the ones I seek out for my students. I teach in a Title I school where most of the students receive free or reduced price lunch. Despite their disabilities and limitations, my students love coming to school and come eager to learn and explore. Have you ever felt like you had ants in your pants and you needed to groove and move as you were in a meeting? This is how my kids feel all the time. They want to be able to move as they learn or so they say. Wobble chairs are the answer and I love them because they develop their core, which enhances gross motor and in turn fine motor skills. \r\nThey also want to learn through games, my kids do not want to sit and do worksheets. They want to learn to count by jumping and playing. Physical engagement is the key to our success. The number toss and color and shape mats can make that happen. My students will forget they are doing work and just have the fun a 6 year old deserves.annan

=====

In [100]:

```
# \r \n \t remove from string python: http://texthandler.com/info/remove-line-breaks-python/
sent = sent.replace('\r', ' ')
sent = sent.replace('\n', ' ')
sent = sent.replace('\t', ' ')
print(sent)
```

My kindergarten students have varied disabilities ranging from speech and language delays, cognitive delays, gross/fine motor delays, to autism. They are eager beavers and always strive to work their hardest working past their limitations. The materials we have are the ones I seek out for my students. I teach in a Title I school where most of the students receive free or reduced price lunch. Despite their disabilities and limitations, my students love coming to school and come eager to learn and explore. Have you ever felt like you had ants in your pants and you needed to groove and move as you were in a meeting? This is how my kids feel all the time. They want to be able to move as they learn or so they say. Wobble chairs are the answer and I love them because they develop their core, which enhances gross motor and in turn fine motor skills. They also want to learn through games, my kids do not want to sit and do worksheets. They want to learn to count by jumping and playing. Physical engagement is the key to our success. The number toss and color and shape mats can make that happen. My students will forget they are doing work and just have the fun a 6 year old deserves. *nannan*

In [101]:

```
#remove spacial character: https://stackoverflow.com/a/5843547/4084039
sent = re.sub('[^A-Za-z0-9]+', ' ', sent)
print(sent)
```

My kindergarten students have varied disabilities ranging from speech and language delays cognitive delays gross fine motor delays to autism They are eager beavers and always strive to work their hardest working past their limitations The materials we have are the ones I seek out for my students I teach in a Title I school where most of the students receive free or reduced price lunch Despite their disabilities and limitations my students love coming to school and come eager to learn and explore Have you ever felt like you had ants in your pants and you needed to groove and move as you were in a meeting This is how my kids feel all the time They want to be able to move as they learn or so they say Wobble chairs are the answer and I love them because they develop their core which enhances gross motor and in turn fine motor skills They also want to learn through games my kids do not want to sit and do worksheets They want to learn to count by jumping and playing Physical engagement is the key to our success The number toss and color and shape mats can make that happen My students will forget they are doing work and just have the fun a 6 year old deserves *nannan*

In [102]:

```
# https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280
# we are removing the words from the stop words list: 'no', 'nor', 'not'
stopwords= ['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'you', "you'r
e", "you've",\
            "you'll", "you'd", 'your', 'yours', 'yourself', 'yourselves', 'he', 'him',
'his', 'himself', \
            'she', "she's", 'her', 'hers', 'herself', 'it', "it's", 'its', 'itself', 't
hey', 'them', 'their',\
            'theirs', 'themselves', 'what', 'which', 'who', 'whom', 'this', 'that', "th
at'll", 'these', 'those', \
            'am', 'is', 'are', 'was', 'were', 'be', 'been', 'being', 'have', 'has', 'ha
d', 'having', 'do', 'does', \
            'did', 'doing', 'a', 'an', 'the', 'and', 'but', 'if', 'or', 'because', 'as'
, 'until', 'while', 'of', \
            'at', 'by', 'for', 'with', 'about', 'against', 'between', 'into', 'through'
, 'during', 'before', 'after',\
            'above', 'below', 'to', 'from', 'up', 'down', 'in', 'out', 'on', 'off', 'ov
er', 'under', 'again', 'further',\
            'then', 'once', 'here', 'there', 'when', 'where', 'why', 'how', 'all', 'an
y', 'both', 'each', 'few', 'more',\
            'most', 'other', 'some', 'such', 'only', 'own', 'same', 'so', 'than', 'too'
, 'very', \
            's', 't', 'can', 'will', 'just', 'don', "don't", 'should', "should've", 'no
w', 'd', 'll', 'm', 'o', 're', \
            've', 'y', 'ain', 'aren', "aren't", 'couldn', "couldn't", 'didn', "didn't",
'doesn', "doesn't", 'hadn',\
            "hadn't", 'hasn', "hasn't", 'haven', "haven't", 'isn', "isn't", 'ma', 'migh
tn', "mighntn't", 'mustn',\
            "mustn't", 'needn', "needn't", 'shan', "shan't", 'shouldn', "shouldn't", 'w
asn', "wasn't", 'weren', "weren't", \
            'won', "won't", 'wouldn', "wouldn't"]
```

In [103]:

```
# Combining all the above stundents
from tqdm import tqdm
preprocessed_essays = []
# tqdm is for printing the status bar
for sentence in tqdm(project_data['essay'].values):
    sent = decontracted(sentence)
    sent = sent.replace('\r', ' ')
    sent = sent.replace('\n', ' ')
    sent = sent.replace('\n', ' ')
    sent = re.sub('[^A-Za-z0-9]+', ' ', sent)
    sent = sent.lower()
    # https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280
    sent = ' '.join(e for e in sent.split() if e not in stopwords)
    preprocessed_essays.append(sent.lower().strip())
```

```
100%|████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████|
109248/109248 [02:03<00:00, 885.34it/s]
```

In [104]:

```
# after preprocessing
preprocessed_essays[20000]
```

Out[104]:

```
'kindergarten students varied disabilities ranging speech language delays
cognitive delays gross fine motor delays autism eager beavers always striv
e work hardest working past limitations materials ones seek students teach
title school students receive free reduced price lunch despite disabilitie
s limitations students love coming school come eager learn explore ever fe
lt like ants pants needed groove move meeting kids feel time want able mov
e learn say wobble chairs answer love develop core enhances gross motor tu
rn fine motor skills also want learn games kids not want sit worksheets wa
nt learn count jumping playing physical engagement key success number toss
color shape mats make happen students forget work fun 6 year old deserves
nannan'
```

1.4 Preprocessing of `project_title`

In [105]:

```
# similarly you can preprocess the titles also
from tqdm import tqdm
preprocessed_title = []
# tqdm is for printing the status bar
for sentence in tqdm(project_data['project_title'].values):
    sent = decontracted(sentence)
    sent = sent.replace('\r', ' ')
    sent = sent.replace('\n', ' ')
    sent = sent.replace('\n', ' ')
    sent = re.sub('[^A-Za-z0-9]+', ' ', sent)
    sent = sent.lower()
    # https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280
    sent = ' '.join(e for e in sent.split() if e not in stopwords)
    preprocessed_title.append(sent.lower().strip())
```

```
100%|████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████|
109248/109248 [00:04<00:00, 22129.42it/s]
```

1.5 Preparing data for models

In [106]:

```
project_data.columns
```

Out[106]:

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'id', 'teacher_id', 'teacher_prefix', 'school_state',
      'project_submitted_datetime', 'project_title', 'project_essay_1',
      'project_essay_2', 'project_essay_3', 'project_essay_4',
      'project_resource_summary',
      'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects', 'project_is_approved',
      'clean_categories', 'clean_grades', 'clean_subcategories', 'essay'],
      dtype='object')
```


we are going to consider

- school_state : categorical data
- clean_categories : categorical data
- clean_subcategories : categorical data
- project_grade_category : categorical data
- teacher_prefix : categorical data

- project_title : text data
- text : text data
- project_resource_summary: text data (optinal)

- quantity : numerical (optinal)
- teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects : numerical
- price : numerical

1.5.1 Vectorizing Categorical data

- <https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/handling-categorical-and-numerical-features/> (<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/handling-categorical-and-numerical-features/>)

In [107]:

```
# we use count vectorizer to convert the values into one
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
categories_one_hot = vectorizer.fit_transform(project_data['clean_categories'].values)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",categories_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['appliedlearning', 'care_hunger', 'health_sports', 'history_civics', 'literacy_language', 'math_science', 'music_arts', 'specialneeds', 'warmth']
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (109248, 9)
```

In [108]:

```
# we use count vectorizer to convert the values into one
vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
sub_categories_one_hot = vectorizer.fit_transform(project_data['clean_subcategories'].values)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",sub_categories_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['appliedsciences', 'care_hunger', 'charactereducation', 'civics_government', 'college_careerprep', 'communityservice', 'earlydevelopment', 'economics', 'environmentalscience', 'esl', 'extracurricular', 'financialliteracy', 'foreignlanguages', 'gym_fitness', 'health_lifescience', 'health_wellness', 'history_geography', 'literacy', 'literature_writing', 'mathematics', 'music', 'nutritioneducation', 'other', 'parentinvolvement', 'performingarts', 'socialsciences', 'specialneeds', 'teamsports', 'visualarts', 'warmth']
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (109248, 30)
```

In [109]:

```
# you can do the similar thing with state, teacher_prefix and project_grade_category al
so
```

In [110]:

```
#vectorizing student state
vectorizer=CountVectorizer()
school_state_one_hot=vectorizer.fit_transform(project_data['school_state'].values)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print('shape of matrix after one hot encoding',school_state_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['ak', 'al', 'ar', 'az', 'ca', 'co', 'ct', 'dc', 'de', 'fl', 'ga', 'hi',
'ia', 'id', 'il', 'in', 'ks', 'ky', 'la', 'ma', 'md', 'me', 'mi', 'mn', 'm
o', 'ms', 'mt', 'nc', 'nd', 'ne', 'nh', 'nj', 'nm', 'nv', 'ny', 'oh', 'o
k', 'or', 'pa', 'ri', 'sc', 'sd', 'tn', 'tx', 'ut', 'va', 'vt', 'wa', 'w
i', 'wv', 'wy']
shape of matrix after one hot encoding (109248, 51)
```

In [111]:

```
#vectorizing project grade category
vectorizer=CountVectorizer()
project_grade_one_hot=vectorizer.fit_transform(project_data['clean_grades'].values)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print('shape of matrix after one hot encoding',project_grade_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['grades_3_5', 'grades_6_8', 'grades_9_12', 'grades_prek_2']
shape of matrix after one hot encoding (109248, 4)
```

In [112]:

```
#vectorizing teacher prefix
x=project_data['teacher_prefix'].fillna('')
vectorizer = CountVectorizer()

teacher_prefix_one_hot = vectorizer.fit_transform(x.values)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",teacher_prefix_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['dr', 'mr', 'mrs', 'ms', 'teacher']
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (109248, 5)
```

1.5.2 Vectorizing Text data

1.5.2.1 Bag of words

In [113]:

```
# We are considering only the words which appeared in at least 10 documents(rows or projects).  
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min_df=10)  
text_bow = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_essays)  
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encoding ",text_bow.shape)
```

Shape of matrix after one hot encoding (109248, 16512)

In [114]:

```
# you can vectorize the title also  
# before you vectorize the title make sure you preprocess it  
vectorizer=CountVectorizer(min_df=10)  
title_bow=vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_title)  
print('Shape of matrix after vectorizing',title_bow.shape)
```

Shape of matrix after vectorizing (109248, 3222)

1.5.2.2 TFIDF vectorizer

In [115]:

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer  
tfidfvectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10)  
text_tfidf = tfidfvectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_essays)  
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encoding ",text_tfidf.shape)
```

Shape of matrix after one hot encoding (109248, 16512)

In [116]:

```
vectorizer=TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10)  
title_tfidf=vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_title)  
print('Shape of matrix after vectorizing',title_tfidf.shape)
```

Shape of matrix after vectorizing (109248, 3222)

1.5.2.3 Using Pretrained Models: Avg W2V

In [0]:

```

...
# Reading glove vectors in python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/38230349/4084039
def loadGloveModel(gloveFile):
    print ("Loading Glove Model")
    f = open(gloveFile,'r', encoding="utf8")
    model = {}
    for line in tqdm(f):
        splitLine = line.split()
        word = splitLine[0]
        embedding = np.array([float(val) for val in splitLine[1:]])
        model[word] = embedding
    print ("Done.",len(model)," words loaded!")
    return model
model = loadGloveModel('glove.42B.300d.txt')

# =====
Output:

Loading Glove Model
1917495it [06:32, 4879.69it/s]
Done. 1917495 words loaded!

# =====

words = []
for i in preproced_texts:
    words.extend(i.split(' '))

for i in preproced_titles:
    words.extend(i.split(' '))
print("all the words in the coupus", len(words))
words = set(words)
print("the unique words in the coupus", len(words))

inter_words = set(model.keys()).intersection(words)
print("The number of words that are present in both glove vectors and our coupus", \
      len(inter_words), "(", np.round(len(inter_words)/len(words)*100,3), "%)")

words_courpus = {}
words_glove = set(model.keys())
for i in words:
    if i in words_glove:
        words_courpus[i] = model[i]
print("word 2 vec length", len(words_courpus))

# stronging variables into pickle files python: http://www.jessicayung.com/how-to-use-pickle-to-save-and-load-variables-in-python/

import pickle
with open('glove_vectors', 'wb') as f:
    pickle.dump(words_courpus, f)

...

```

Out[0]:

```
'\n# Reading glove vectors in python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/3823034
9/4084039\ndef loadGloveModel(gloveFile):\n    print ("Loading Glove Mode
l")\n    f = open(gloveFile,\r', encoding="utf8")\n    model = {}\n    f
or line in tqdm(f):\n        splitLine = line.split()\n        word = spli
tLine[0]\n        embedding = np.array([float(val) for val in splitLine
[1:]])\n        model[word] = embedding\n    print ("Done.",len(model)," w
ords loaded!")\n    return model\nmodel = loadGloveModel('glove.42B.300d.
txt')\n\n# =====\nOutput:\n    \nLoading Glove Mod
el\n1917495it [06:32, 4879.69it/s]\nDone. 1917495 words loaded!\n\n# ====
=====
\n\nwords = []\nfor i in preproced_texts:\n    wor
ds.extend(i.split(' '))\n\nfor i in preproced_titles:\n    words.extend
(i.split(' '))\n\nprint("all the words in the coupus", len(words))\n\nwords
= set(words)\n\nprint("the unique words in the coupus", len(words))\n\ninter
_words = set(model.keys()).intersection(words)\n\nprint("The number of words
that are present in both glove vectors and our coupus", len(inter_wo
rds), "(" ,np.round(len(inter_words)/len(words)*100,3), "%")\n\nwords_courpu
s = {}\n\nwords_glove = set(model.keys())\n\nfor i in words:\n    if i in word
s_glove:\n        words_courpus[i] = model[i]\n\nprint("word 2 vec length",
len(words_courpus))\n\n\n# stronging variables into pickle files python: h
ttp://www.jessicayung.com/how-to-use-pickle-to-save-and-load-variables-in-
python/\n\nimport pickle\n\nwith open('glove_vectors', 'wb') as f:\n
pickle.dump(words_courpus, f)\n\n\n'
```

In [31]:

```
# stronging variables into pickle files python: http://www.jessicayung.com/how-to-use-p
ickle-to-save-and-load-variables-in-python/
# make sure you have the glove_vectors file
with open('glove_vectors', 'rb') as f:
    model = pickle.load(f)
    glove_words = set(model.keys())
```

In [32]:

```
# average Word2Vec
# compute average word2vec for each review.
avg_w2v_vectors = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this list
for sentence in (preprocessed_essays): # for each review/sentence
    vector = np.zeros(300) # as word vectors are of zero length
    cnt_words = 0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
    for word in sentence.split(): # for each word in a review/sentence
        if word in glove_words:
            vector += model[word]
            cnt_words += 1
    if cnt_words != 0:
        vector /= cnt_words
    avg_w2v_vectors.append(vector)

print(len(avg_w2v_vectors))
print(len(avg_w2v_vectors[0]))
```

109248

300

1.5.3 Vectorizing Numerical features

In [117]:

```
price_data = resource_data.groupby('id').agg({'price':'sum', 'quantity':'sum'}).reset_index()
project_data = pd.merge(project_data, price_data, on='id', how='left')
```

In [118]:

```
data1=project_data.drop(['id','teacher_id','project_essay_1','project_essay_2','project_essay_3','project_essay_4','project_is_approved'],axis=1)
data1.head(2)
data=data1[0:100000]
data[0:2]
```

Out[118]:

	Unnamed: 0	teacher_prefix	school_state	project_submitted_datetime	project_title
0	160221	Mrs.	IN	2016-12-05 13:43:57	Educational Support for English Learners at Home
1	140945	Mr.	FL	2016-10-25 09:22:10	Wanted: Projector for Hungry Learners

In [119]:

```
# check this one: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0H0q0cLn3Z4&t=530s
# standardization sklearn: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler.html
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# price_standardized = standardScaler.fit(project_data['price'].values)
# this will rise the error
# ValueError: Expected 2D array, got 1D array instead: array=[725.05 213.03 329. ...
# 399. 287.73 5.5 ].
# Reshape your data either using array.reshape(-1, 1)

price_scalar = StandardScaler()
price_scalar.fit(project_data['price'].values.reshape(-1,1)) # finding the mean and standard deviation of this data
print(f"Mean : {price_scalar.mean_[0]}, Standard deviation : {np.sqrt(price_scalar.var_[0])}")

# Now standardize the data with above mean and variance.
price_standardized = price_scalar.transform(project_data['price'].values.reshape(-1, 1))
```

Mean : 298.1193425966608, Standard deviation : 367.49634838483496

In [120]:

```
price_standardized
```

Out[120]:

```
array([[ -0.3905327 ],
       [  0.00239637],
       [  0.59519138],
       ...,
       [-0.15825829],
       [-0.61243967],
       [-0.51216657]])
```

In [121]:

```
projects_scalar = StandardScaler()
projects_scalar.fit(project_data['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values
.reshape(-1,1)) # finding the mean and standard deviation of this data
print(f"Mean : {price_scalar.mean_[0]}, Standard deviation : {np.sqrt(price_scalar.var_
[0])}")

# Now standardize the data with above maen and variance.
projects_standardized = projects_scalar.transform(project_data['teacher_number_of_previ
ously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(-1,1))
projects_standardized
```

Mean : 298.1193425966608, Standard deviation : 367.49634838483496

Out[121]:

```
array([[ -0.40152481],
       [ -0.14951799],
       [ -0.36552384],
       ...,
       [ -0.29352189],
       [ -0.40152481],
       [ -0.40152481]])
```

In [122]:

```
projects_scalar = StandardScaler()
projects_scalar.fit(project_data['quantity'].values.reshape(-1,1)) # finding the mean a
nd standard deviation of this data
print(f"Mean : {price_scalar.mean_[0]}, Standard deviation : {np.sqrt(price_scalar.var_
[0])}")

# Now standardize the data with above maen and variance.
quantity_standardized = projects_scalar.transform(project_data['quantity'].values.resha
pe(-1,1))
quantity_standardized
```

Mean : 298.1193425966608, Standard deviation : 367.49634838483496

Out[122]:

```
array([[ 0.23047132],
       [-0.60977424],
       [ 0.19227834],
       ...,
       [-0.4951953 ],
       [-0.03687954],
       [-0.45700232]])
```

1.5.4 Merging all the above features

- we need to merge all the numerical vectors i.e catogorical, text, numerical vectors

In [123]:

```
print(categories_one_hot.shape)
print(sub_categories_one_hot.shape)
print(teacher_prefix_one_hot.shape)
print(school_state_one_hot.shape)
print(project_grade_one_hot.shape)
print(title_bow.shape)
print(text_bow.shape)
print(price_standardized.shape)
print(projects_standardized.shape)
```

```
(109248, 9)
(109248, 30)
(109248, 5)
(109248, 51)
(109248, 4)
(109248, 3222)
(109248, 16512)
(109248, 1)
(109248, 1)
```

In [124]:

```
# merge two sparse matrices: https://stackoverflow.com/a/19710648/4084039
from scipy.sparse import hstack
# with the same hstack function we are concatenating a sparse matrix and a dense matrix
:(
X = hstack((categories_one_hot, sub_categories_one_hot, text_bow, price_standardized))
X.shape
```

Out[124]:

```
(109248, 16552)
```

In [125]:

```
y1=project_data['project_is_approved']
print(y1.shape)
y=y1[0:100000]
```

```
(109248,)
```

In [126]:

```
# please write all the code with proper documentation, and proper titles for each subsection
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis label
    # d. Y-axis label
```

Computing Sentiment Scores

In [127]:

```
import nltk
from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer

# import nltk
# nltk.download('vader_lexicon')

sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()

for_sentiment = 'a person is a person no matter how small dr seuss i teach the smallest
students with the biggest enthusiasm \
for learning my students learn in many different ways using all of our senses and multi
ple intelligences i use a wide range\
of techniques to help all my students succeed students in my class come from a variety
of different backgrounds which makes\
for wonderful sharing of experiences and cultures including native americans our school
is a caring community of successful \
learners which can be seen through collaborative student project based learning in and
out of the classroom kindergarteners \
in my class love to work with hands on materials and have many different opportunities
to practice a skill before it is\
mastered having the social skills to work cooperatively with friends is a crucial aspec
t of the kindergarten curriculum\
montana is the perfect place to learn about agriculture and nutrition my students love
to role play in our pretend kitchen\
in the early childhood classroom i have had several kids ask me can we try cooking with
real food i will take their idea \
and create common core cooking lessons where we learn important math and writing concep
ts while cooking delicious healthy \
food for snack time my students will have a grounded appreciation for the work that wen
t into making the food and knowledge \
of where the ingredients came from as well as how it is healthy for their bodies this p
roject would expand our learning of \
nutrition and agricultural cooking recipes by having us peel our own apples to make hom
emade applesauce make our own bread \
and mix up healthy plants from our classroom garden in the spring we will also create o
ur own cookbooks to be printed and \
shared with families students will gain math and literature skills as well as a life lo
ng enjoyment for healthy cooking \
nannan'
ss = sid.polarity_scores(for_sentiment)

for k in ss:
    print('{0}: {1}, '.format(k, ss[k]), end='')

# we can use these 4 things as features/attributes (neg, neu, pos, compound)
# neg: 0.0, neu: 0.753, pos: 0.247, compound: 0.93
```

neg: 0.01, neu: 0.745, pos: 0.245, compound: 0.9975,

Assignment 8: DT

1. Apply Decision Tree Classifier(`DecisionTreeClassifier`) on these feature sets

- Set 1: categorical, numerical features + `project_title(BOW)` + `preprocessed_eassay (BOW)`
- Set 2: categorical, numerical features + `project_title(TFIDF)`+ `preprocessed_eassay (TFIDF)`
- Set 3: categorical, numerical features + `project_title(AVG W2V)`+ `preprocessed_eassay (AVG W2V)`
- Set 4: categorical, numerical features + `project_title(TFIDF W2V)`+ `preprocessed_eassay (TFIDF W2V)`

2. Hyper paramter tuning (best ``depth`` in range [4,6, 8, 9,10,12,14,17] , and the best ``min_samples_split`` in range [2,10,20,30,40,50])

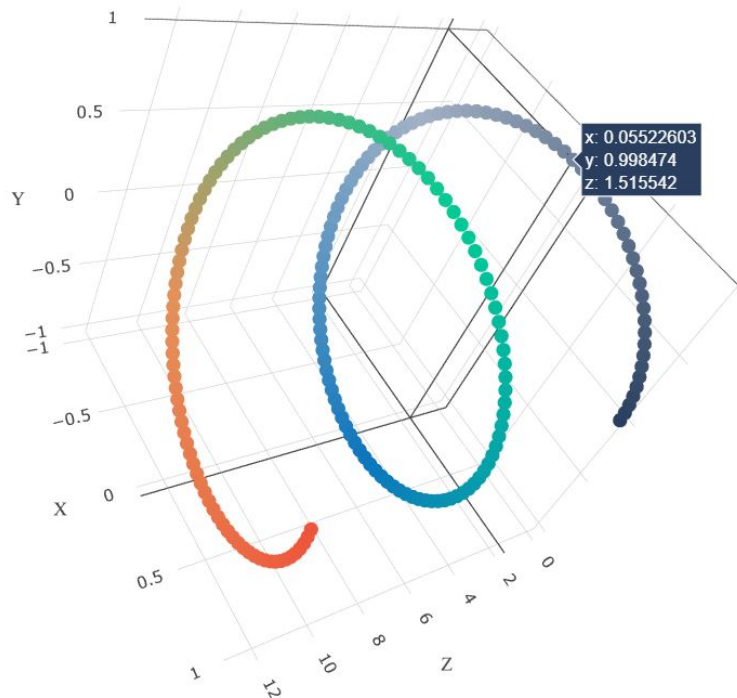
- Find the best hyper parameter which will give the maximum AUC (<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/receiver-operating-characteristic-curve-roc-curve-and-auc-1/>), value
- Find the best hyper paramter using k-fold cross validation or simple cross validation data
- Use gridsearch cv or randomsearch cv or you can also write your own for loops to do this task of hyperparameter tuning

3. Graphviz

- Visualize your decision tree with Graphviz. It helps you to understand how a decision is being made, given a new vector.
- Since feature names are not obtained from word2vec related models, visualize only BOW & TFIDF decision trees using Graphviz
- Make sure to print the words in each node of the decision tree instead of printing its index.
- Just for visualization purpose, limit `max_depth` to 2 or 3 and either embed the generated images of graphviz in your notebook, or directly upload them as .png files.

4. Representation of results

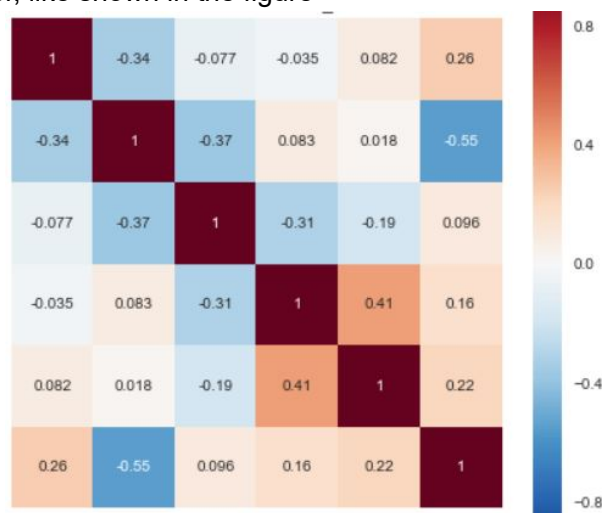
- You need to plot the performance of model both on train data and cross validation data for each hyper parameter, like shown in the figure



with X-axis as **min_sample_split**, Y-axis as **max_depth**, and Z-axis as **AUC Score**, we have given the notebook which explains how to plot this 3d plot, you can find it in the same drive *3d_scatter_plot.ipynb*

or

- You need to plot the performance of model both on train data and cross validation data for each hyper parameter, like shown in the figure



seaborn heat maps (<https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.heatmap.html>) with rows as **min_sample_split**, columns as **max_depth**, and values inside the cell representing **AUC Score**

- You choose either of the plotting techniques out of 3d plot or heat map
- Once after you found the best hyper parameter, you need to train your model with it, and find the AUC on test data and plot the ROC curve on both train and test.



- Along with plotting ROC curve, you need to print the confusion matrix (<https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/confusion-matrix-tpr-fpr-fnr-tnr-1/>) with predicted and original labels of test data points



- Once after you plot the confusion matrix with the test data, get all the `false positive data points`
 - Plot the WordCloud [WordCloud \(https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/generating-word-cloud-python/\)](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/generating-word-cloud-python/)

2. Decision Tree

2.1 Splitting data into Train and cross validation(or test): Stratified Sampling

In [128]:

```
# please write all the code with proper documentation, and proper titles for each subsection
# go through documentations and blogs before you start coding
# first figure out what to do, and then think about how to do.
# reading and understanding error messages will be very much helpfull in debugging your code
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis Label
    # d. Y-axis Label

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(data,y,test_size=0.30,stratify=y)
X_train,X_cv,y_train,y_cv=train_test_split(X_train,y_train,test_size=0.30,stratify=y_train)
```

2.2 Make Data Model Ready: encoding numerical, categorical features

In [129]:

```
# please write all the code with proper documentation, and proper titles for each subsection
# go through documentations and blogs before you start coding
# first figure out what to do, and then think about how to do.
# reading and understanding error messages will be very much helpfull in debugging your code
# make sure you featurize train and test data separatly

# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis Label
    # d. Y-axis Label
```

In [130]:

```
statevectorizer=CountVectorizer()
statevectorizer.fit(X_train['school_state'].values)

X_train_state_encoded=statevectorizer.transform(X_train['school_state'].values)
X_cv_state_encoded=statevectorizer.transform(X_cv['school_state'].values)
X_test_state_encoded=statevectorizer.transform(X_test['school_state'].values)

print("AFTER VECTORIZATION")
print('='*50)
print(X_train_state_encoded.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_state_encoded.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_state_encoded.shape,y_test.shape)
```

AFTER VECTORIZATION

```
=====
(49000, 51) (49000,)
(21000, 51) (21000,)
(30000, 51) (30000,)
```

In [131]:

```
X_train['teacher_prefix'].unique()
```

Out[131]:

```
array(['Mrs.', 'Mr.', 'Ms.', 'Teacher', 'Dr.', nan], dtype=object)
```

In [132]:

```
X_train['teacher_prefix'].fillna('',inplace=True)
X_cv['teacher_prefix'].fillna('',inplace=True)
X_test['teacher_prefix'].fillna('',inplace=True)
```

In [133]:

```
prefixvectorizer=CountVectorizer()
prefixvectorizer.fit(X_train['teacher_prefix'].values)

X_train_prefix_encoded=prefixvectorizer.transform(X_train['teacher_prefix'].values)
X_cv_prefix_encoded=prefixvectorizer.transform(X_cv['teacher_prefix'].values)
X_test_prefix_encoded=prefixvectorizer.transform(X_test['teacher_prefix'].values)
print('AFTER VECTORIZATION')
print('='*50)
print(prefixvectorizer.get_feature_names())

print(X_train_prefix_encoded.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_prefix_encoded.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_prefix_encoded.shape,y_test.shape)
```

AFTER VECTORIZATION

```
=====
['dr', 'mr', 'mrs', 'ms', 'teacher']
(49000, 5) (49000,)
(21000, 5) (21000,)
(30000, 5) (30000,)
```


In [134]:

```
#encoding grade category
gradevectorizer=CountVectorizer()
gradevectorizer.fit(X_train['clean_grades'].values)

X_train_grade_encoded=gradevectorizer.transform(X_train['clean_grades'].values)
X_cv_grade_encoded=gradevectorizer.transform(X_cv['clean_grades'].values)
X_test_grade_encoded=gradevectorizer.transform(X_test['clean_grades'].values)

print("AFTER VECTORIZATION")
print('='*50)
print(gradevectorizer.get_feature_names())
print(X_train_grade_encoded.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_grade_encoded.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_grade_encoded.shape,y_test.shape)
```

AFTER VECTORIZATION

```
=====
['grades_3_5', 'grades_6_8', 'grades_9_12', 'grades_prek_2']
(49000, 4) (49000,)
(21000, 4) (21000,)
(30000, 4) (30000,)
```

In [135]:

```
#encoding clean category
categoryvectorizer=CountVectorizer()
categoryvectorizer.fit(X_train['clean_categories'].values)

X_train_category_encoded=categoryvectorizer.transform(X_train['clean_categories'].values)
X_cv_category_encoded=categoryvectorizer.transform(X_cv['clean_categories'].values)
X_test_category_encoded=categoryvectorizer.transform(X_test['clean_categories'].values)

print('AFTER VECTORIZATION')
print('='*50)
print(categoryvectorizer.get_feature_names())
print(X_train_category_encoded.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_category_encoded.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_category_encoded.shape,y_test.shape)
```

AFTER VECTORIZATION

```
=====
['appliedlearning', 'care_hunger', 'health_sports', 'history_civics', 'literacy_language', 'math_science', 'music_arts', 'specialneeds', 'warmth']
(49000, 9) (49000,)
(21000, 9) (21000,)
(30000, 9) (30000,)
```

In [136]:

```
#encoding subcategories
subcategoryvectorizer=CountVectorizer()
subcategoryvectorizer.fit(X_train['clean_subcategories'].values)
X_train_subcategories_encoded=subcategoryvectorizer.transform(X_train['clean_subcategories'].values)
X_cv_subcategories_encoded=subcategoryvectorizer.transform(X_cv['clean_subcategories'].values)
X_test_subcategories_encoded=subcategoryvectorizer.transform(X_test['clean_subcategories'].values)
print("AFTER VECTORIZATION")
print('='*50)
print(subcategoryvectorizer.get_feature_names())
print(X_train_subcategories_encoded.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_subcategories_encoded.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_subcategories_encoded.shape,y_test.shape)
```

AFTER VECTORIZATION

```
=====
['appliedsciences', 'care_hunger', 'charactereducation', 'civics_government', 'college_careerprep', 'communityservice', 'earlydevelopment', 'economics', 'environmentalscience', 'esl', 'extracurricular', 'financialliteracy', 'foreignlanguages', 'gym_fitness', 'health_lifescience', 'health_wellness', 'history_geography', 'literacy', 'literature_writing', 'mathematics', 'music', 'nutritioneducation', 'other', 'parentinvolvement', 'performingarts', 'socialsciences', 'specialneeds', 'teamsports', 'visualarts', 'workrmth']
(49000, 30) (49000,)
(21000, 30) (21000,)
(30000, 30) (30000,)
```

In [137]:

```
#encoding numerical categories---price
from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer
normalizer=Normalizer()
normalizer.fit(X_train['price'].values.reshape(1,-1))

X_train_price_norm=normalizer.transform(X_train['price'].values.reshape(1,-1))
X_cv_price_norm=normalizer.transform(X_cv['price'].values.reshape(1,-1))
X_test_price_norm=normalizer.transform(X_test['price'].values.reshape(1,-1))

print("after vectorization")
print(X_train_price_norm.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_price_norm.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_price_norm.shape,y_test.shape)
```

```
after vectorization
(1, 49000) (49000,)
(1, 21000) (21000,)
(1, 30000) (30000,)
```

In [138]:

```
price_train_norm=X_train_price_norm.reshape(49000,1)
price_cv_norm=X_cv_price_norm.reshape(21000,1)
price_test_norm=X_test_price_norm.reshape(30000,1)
print(price_train_norm.shape)
print(price_cv_norm.shape)
print(price_test_norm.shape)
```

```
(49000, 1)
(21000, 1)
(30000, 1)
```

In [139]:

```
#encoding numerical category quantity
normalizer=Normalizer()
normalizer.fit(X_train['quantity'].values.reshape(1,-1))

X_train_quantity_norm=normalizer.transform(X_train['quantity'].values.reshape(1,-1))
X_cv_quantity_norm=normalizer.transform(X_cv['quantity'].values.reshape(1,-1))
X_test_quantity_norm=normalizer.transform(X_test['quantity'].values.reshape(1,-1))

print('after vectorization')
print(X_train_quantity_norm.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_quantity_norm.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_quantity_norm.shape,y_test.shape)
```

```
after vectorization
(1, 49000) (49000,)
(1, 21000) (21000,)
(1, 30000) (30000,)
```

In [140]:

```
train_quantity_norm=X_train_quantity_norm.reshape(49000,1)
cv_quantity_norm=X_cv_quantity_norm.reshape(21000,1)
test_quantity_norm=X_test_quantity_norm.reshape(30000,1)
print(train_quantity_norm.shape)
print(cv_quantity_norm.shape)
print(test_quantity_norm.shape)
```

```
(49000, 1)
(21000, 1)
(30000, 1)
```

In [141]:

```
#encoding previous projects posted by teachers
normalizer=Normalizer()
normalizer.fit(X_train['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(1, -1))

X_train_projects_norm=normalizer.transform(X_train['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(1, -1))
X_cv_projects_norm=normalizer.transform(X_cv['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(1, -1))
X_test_projects_norm=normalizer.transform(X_test['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(1, -1))

print("after vectorization")
print(X_train_projects_norm.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_projects_norm.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_projects_norm.shape,y_test.shape)
```

```
after vectorization
(1, 49000) (49000,)
(1, 21000) (21000,)
(1, 30000) (30000,)
```

In [142]:

```
projects_train_norm=X_train_projects_norm.reshape(49000,1)
projects_cv_norm=X_cv_projects_norm.reshape(21000,1)
projects_test_norm=X_test_projects_norm.reshape(30000,1)
print(price_train_norm.shape)
print(price_cv_norm.shape)
print(price_test_norm.shape)
```

```
(49000, 1)
(21000, 1)
(30000, 1)
```

2.3 Make Data Model Ready: encoding eassay, and project_title

In [63]:

```
# please write all the code with proper documentation, and proper titles for each subsection
# go through documentations and blogs before you start coding
# first figure out what to do, and then think about how to do.
# reading and understanding error messages will be very much helpfull in debugging your code
# make sure you featurize train and test data separatly

# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis Label
    # d. Y-axis Label
```

In [143]:

```
essaybowvectorizer=CountVectorizer(min_df=10,ngram_range=(1,1))
essaybowvectorizer.fit(X_train['essay'].values)
X_train_essay_bow=essaybowvectorizer.transform(X_train['essay'].values)
#print(X_train_essay_bow.shape)
X_cv_essay_bow=essaybowvectorizer.transform(X_cv["essay"].values)
X_test_essay_bow=essaybowvectorizer.transform(X_test['essay'].values)

print('AFTER VECTORIZATION')
print('='*50)
print(X_train_essay_bow.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_essay_bow.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_essay_bow.shape, y_test.shape)
```

AFTER VECTORIZATION

```
=====
(49000, 12613) (49000,)
(21000, 12613) (21000,)
(30000, 12613) (30000,)
```

In [144]:

```
#encoding project title
titlebowvectorizer=CountVectorizer(min_df=10,ngram_range=(1,1))
titlebowvectorizer.fit(X_train['project_title'].values)
X_train_title_bow=titlebowvectorizer.transform(X_train['project_title'].values)
X_cv_title_bow=titlebowvectorizer.transform(X_cv['project_title'].values)
X_test_title_bow=titlebowvectorizer.transform(X_test['project_title'].values)
print("after vectorization")
print(X_train_title_bow.shape,y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_title_bow.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_title_bow.shape,y_test.shape)
```

```
after vectorization
(49000, 2101) (49000,)
(21000, 2101) (21000,)
(30000, 2101) (30000,)
```

2.4 Applying Decision Tree on different kind of featurization as mentioned in the instructions

Apply Decision Tree on different kind of featurization as mentioned in the instructions

For Every model that you work on make sure you do the step 2 and step 3 of instructions

In [0]:

```
# please write all the code with proper documentation, and proper titles for each subsection
# go through documentations and blogs before you start coding
# first figure out what to do, and then think about how to do.
# reading and understanding error messages will be very much helpfull in debugging your code
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis label
    # d. Y-axis label
```

2.4.1 Applying Decision Trees on BOW, SET 1

In [145]:

```
# Please write all the code with proper documentation
#getting final data matrix
from scipy.sparse import hstack
final_train_bow=hstack((X_train_state_encoded,X_train_prefix_encoded,X_train_grade_encoded,X_train_category_encoded,X_train_subcategories_encoded,price_train_norm,projects_train_norm,train_quantity_norm,X_train_essay_bow,X_train_title_bow)).tocsr()
final_cv_bow=hstack((X_cv_state_encoded,X_cv_prefix_encoded,X_cv_grade_encoded,X_cv_category_encoded,X_cv_subcategories_encoded,price_cv_norm,projects_cv_norm,cv_quantity_norm,X_cv_essay_bow,X_cv_title_bow)).tocsr()
final_test_bow=hstack((X_test_state_encoded,X_test_prefix_encoded,X_test_grade_encoded,X_test_category_encoded,X_test_subcategories_encoded,price_test_norm,projects_test_norm,test_quantity_norm,X_test_essay_bow,X_test_title_bow)).tocsr()
print(final_train_bow.shape,y_train.shape)
print(final_cv_bow.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(final_test_bow.shape,y_test.shape)
```

```
(49000, 14816) (49000,)
(21000, 14816) (21000,)
(30000, 14816) (30000,)
```

In [146]:

```
def enable_plotly_in_cell():
    import IPython
    from plotly.offline import init_notebook_mode
    display(IPython.core.display.HTML('''<script src="/static/components/requirejs/require.js"></script>'''))
    init_notebook_mode(connected=False)
```

In [149]:

```
#plotting error plots
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
import plotly.graph_objs as go
from sklearn.calibration import CalibratedClassifierCV

train_auc=[]
cv_auc=[]
c=[4,6, 8, 9,10,12,14,17]
min_samples=[2,10,20,30,40,50,60,70]
for i in tqdm(c):
    for j in tqdm(min_samples):
        Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=i,class_weight='balanced',min_sam
ples_split=j)
        calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=Decision_tree)
        calib_cv.fit(final_train_bow,y_train)

        y_tr_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_train_bow)[: ,1]
        y_cv_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_cv_bow)[: ,1]

        train_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_tr_pred))
        cv_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv,y_cv_pred))

trace1=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=c,z=train_auc,name='TRAIN AUC')
trace2=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=c,z=cv_auc,name='CV AUC')
data=[trace1,trace2]
enable_plotly_in_cell()

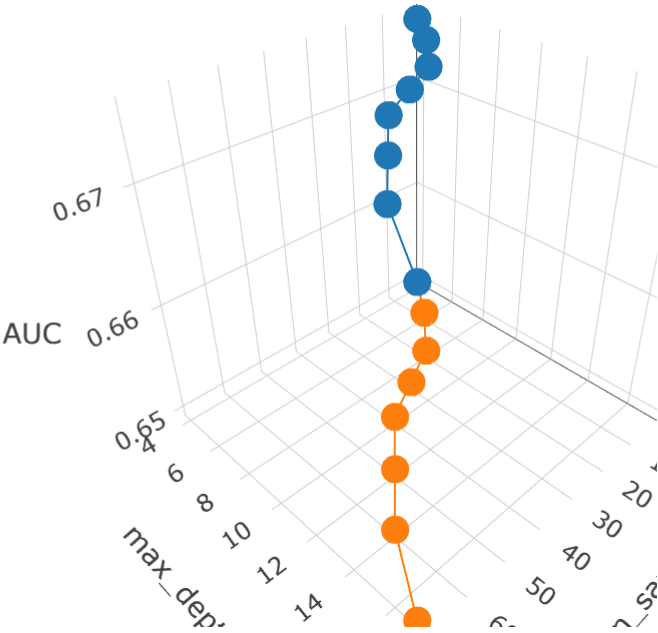
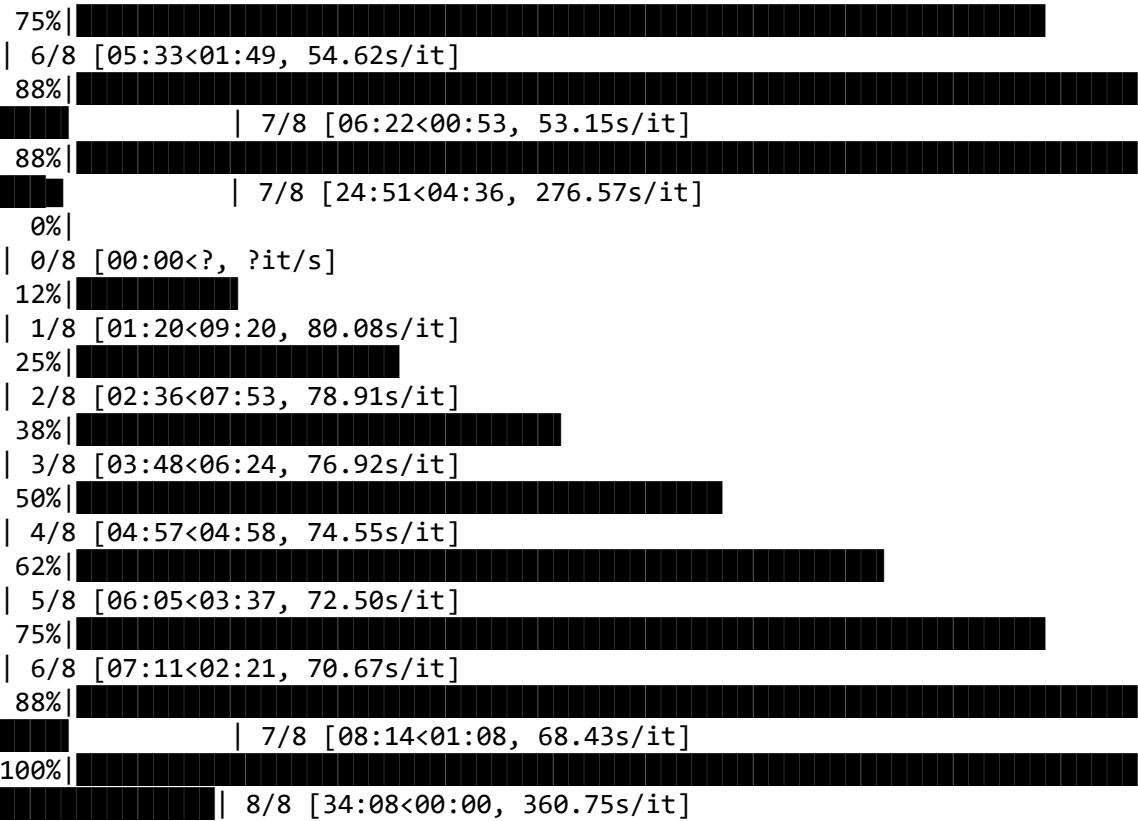
layout=go.Layout(scene = dict(
    xaxis = dict(title='min_samples'),
    yaxis = dict(title='max_depth'),
    zaxis = dict(title='AUC'),))
fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
offline.iplot(fig, filename='3d-scatter-colorscale')
```

```

0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
12%| ██████████
| 1/8 [00:06<00:43, 6.23s/it]
25%| ██████████
| 2/8 [00:12<00:37, 6.26s/it]
38%| ████████████████████
| 3/8 [00:18<00:31, 6.20s/it]
50%| ████████████████████████████████
| 4/8 [00:24<00:24, 6.11s/it]
62%| ████████████████████████████████████████
| 5/8 [00:31<00:18, 6.31s/it]
75%| ████████████████████████████████████████████████████
| 6/8 [00:37<00:12, 6.25s/it]
88%| ████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████
██████████ | 7/8 [00:43<00:06, 6.19s/it]
12%| ██████████
| 1/8 [00:49<05:46, 49.54s/it]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
12%| ██████████
| 1/8 [00:11<01:19, 11.35s/it]
25%| ██████████
| 2/8 [00:22<01:07, 11.24s/it]
38%| ████████████████████
| 3/8 [00:33<00:55, 11.15s/it]
50%| ████████████████████████████████
| 4/8 [00:44<00:45, 11.26s/it]
62%| ████████████████████████████████████████
| 5/8 [00:55<00:33, 11.16s/it]
75%| ████████████████████████████████████████████████████
| 6/8 [01:06<00:22, 11.03s/it]
88%| ████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████
██████████ | 7/8 [01:17<00:11, 11.08s/it]
25%| ██████████
| 2/8 [02:17<06:07, 61.20s/it]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
12%| ██████████
| 1/8 [00:20<02:22, 20.40s/it]
25%| ██████████
| 2/8 [00:39<02:00, 20.12s/it]
38%| ████████████████████
| 3/8 [00:58<01:39, 19.83s/it]
50%| ████████████████████████████████
| 4/8 [01:18<01:18, 19.63s/it]
62%| ████████████████████████████████████████
| 5/8 [01:37<00:58, 19.47s/it]
75%| ████████████████████████████████████████████████████
| 6/8 [01:55<00:38, 19.12s/it]
88%| ████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████
██████████ | 7/8 [02:14<00:18, 18.99s/it]
38%| ████████████████████
| 3/8 [04:50<07:23, 88.62s/it]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
12%| ██████████
| 1/8 [00:25<02:59, 25.70s/it]
25%| ██████████

```


[illegible]



OBSERVATIONS: We have plotted for different values of max depth and minimum samples split and we choose our best max depth and minimum samples split to be 9 and 10 respectively.

In [150]:

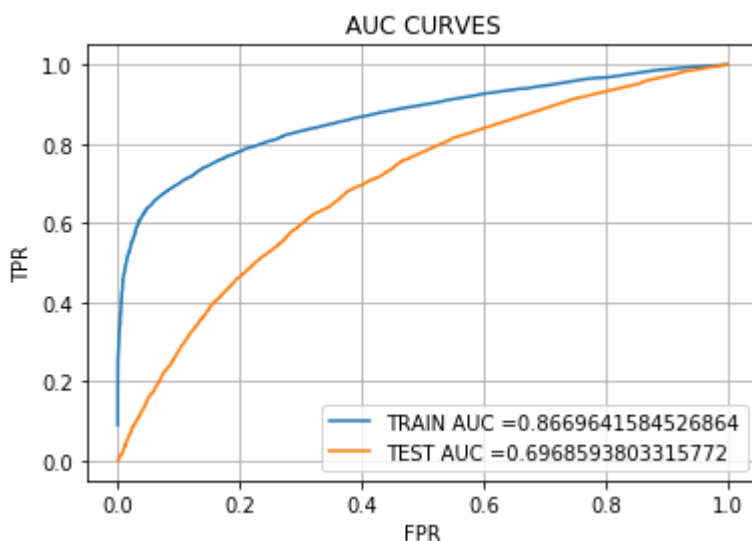
```
#plotting auc curves
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=9,min_samples_split=10,class_weight='balanced')
calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=Decision_tree)
calib_cv.fit(final_train_bow,y_train)

y_train_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_train_bow)[:,-1]
y_test_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_test_bow)[:,-1]

train_fpr,train_tpr,tr_threshold=roc_curve(y_train,y_train_pred)
test_fpr,test_tpr,te_threshold=roc_curve(y_test,y_test_pred)

plt.plot(train_fpr,train_tpr,label='TRAIN AUC =' +str(auc(train_fpr,train_tpr)))
plt.plot(test_fpr,test_tpr,label='TEST AUC =' +str(auc(test_fpr,test_tpr)))

plt.title('AUC CURVES')
plt.xlabel('FPR')
plt.ylabel('TPR')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



OBSERVATIONS: For max depth=9 and min samples split=10 we got train auc of 86.69 and test auc of 69.68

2.4.1.1 Graphviz visualization of Decision Tree on BOW, SET 1

In [151]:

```
feature_names=[]
feature_names.extend(statevectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names.extend(prefixvectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names.extend(gradevectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names.extend(categoryvectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names.extend(subcategoryvectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names.append(['price_standardized'])
feature_names.append(['projects_standardized'])
feature_names.append(['quantity_standardized'])
feature_names.extend(essaybowvectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names.extend(titlebowvectorizer.get_feature_names())
print(len(feature_names))
```

14816

In [152]:

```
!python -m pip install --upgrade pip
```

Requirement already up-to-date: pip in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\continuum\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (19.2.3)

In [153]:

```
!pip install python-graphviz
```

Collecting python-graphviz

ERROR: Could not find a version that satisfies the requirement python-graphviz (from versions: none)
ERROR: No matching distribution found for python-graphviz

```
# Please write all the code with proper documentation
from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz
import graphviz
from graphviz import Source
import pydotplus
import os

Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=9,min_samples_split=10,class_weight='balanced')

Decision_tree.fit(final_train_bow,y_train)

dot_data=export_graphviz(Decision_tree,out_file=None,max_depth=3,feature_names=feature_names, class_names=['positive','negative'])
graph=graphviz.Source(dot_data)
os.environ['PATH']+=os.pathsep+r'C:\Users\HP\Desktop\graphviz'
graph.render('tf-idf_tree')
graph
```

```

graph TD
    Root["[quantity_standardized] <= 0.001  
gini = 0.5  
samples = 49000  
value = [24500.0, 24500.0]  
class = positive"]
    Root -- True --> L1["[quantity_standardized] <= 0.0  
gini = 0.479  
samples = 20438  
value = [7119.715, 10772.598]  
class = negative"]
    Root -- False --> R1["[price_standardized] <= 0.001  
gini = 0.493  
samples = 28562  
value = [17380.285, 13727.402]  
class = positive"]
    
    L1 --> L2["rug <= 0.5  
gini = 0.415  
samples = 4808  
value = [1008.64, 2637.165]  
class = negative"]
    L1 --> L3["chromobooks <= 0.5  
gini = 0.489  
samples = 15630  
value = [6021.075, 8135.433]  
class = negative"]
    
    R1 --> R2["[price_standardized] <= 0.0  
gini = 0.464  
samples = 7872  
value = [2634.824, 4204.142]  
class = negative"]
    R1 --> R3["books <= 1.5  
gini = 0.475  
samples = 20690  
value = [14045.462, 9232.26]  
class = positive"]
    
    L2 --> L2L["[price_standardized] <= 0.001  
gini = 0.43  
samples = 4357  
value = [1078.845, 2374.922]  
class = negative"]
    L2 --> L2R["south <= 0.5  
gini = 0.131  
samples = 451  
value = [179.795, 262.243]  
class = negative"]
    
    L3 --> L3L["[price_standardized] <= 0.001  
gini = 0.493  
samples = 14153  
value = [5793.428, 7305.684]  
class = negative"]
    L3 --> L3R["[price_standardized] <= 0.002  
gini = 0.377  
samples = 1438  
value = [267.646, 829.749]  
class = negative"]
    
    R2 --> R2L["put <= 0.5  
gini = 0.394  
samples = 3664  
value = [388.923, 2025.461]  
class = negative"]
    R2 --> R2R["will <= 3.5  
gini = 0.492  
samples = 4208  
value = [1685.901, 2178.681]  
class = negative"]
    
    R3 --> R3L["[projects_standardized] <= 0.001  
gini = 0.462  
samples = 17264  
value = [13638.971, 7737.649]  
class = positive"]
    R3 --> R3R["books <= 3.5  
gini = 0.488  
samples = 3426  
value = [1306.491, 1785.611]  
class = negative"]
    
    L2L --> L2L1["(...)"]
    L2L --> L2L2["(...)"]
    L2R --> L2R1["(...)"]
    L2R --> L2R2["(...)"]
    L3L --> L3L1["(...)"]
    L3L --> L3L2["(...)"]
    L3R --> L3R1["(...)"]
    L3R --> L3R2["(...)"]
    R2L --> R2L1["(...)"]
    R2L --> R2L2["(...)"]
    R2R --> R2R1["(...)"]
    R2R --> R2R2["(...)"]
    R3L --> R3L1["(...)"]
    R3L --> R3L2["(...)"]
    R3R --> R3R1["(...)"]
    R3R --> R3R2["(...)"]
  
```

```
def find_best_threshold(threshold, fpr, tpr):
    t = threshold[np.argmax(tpr*(1-fpr))]
    # (tpr*(1-fpr)) will be maximum if your fpr is very low and tpr is very high
    print("the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr)", max(tpr*(1-fpr)), "for threshold", np.rou
nd(t,3))
    return t

def predict_with_best_t(proba, threshold):
    predictions = []
    for i in proba:
        if i>=threshold:
            predictions.append(1)
        else:
            predictions.append(0)
    return predictions
```

In [159]:

```
#printing confusion matrix
print('='*100)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
best_t=find_best_threshold(tr_threshold,train_fpr,train_tpr)
print('TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX')
print(confusion_matrix(y_train,predict_with_best_t(y_train_pred,best_t)))
print('test confusion matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,predict_with_best_t(y_test_pred,best_t)))
```

```
=====
=====
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.6356544107340077 for threshold 0.83
TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX
[[ 5754 1672]
 [14048 27526]]
test confusion matrix
[[ 3201 1345]
 [10413 15041]]
```

In [160]:

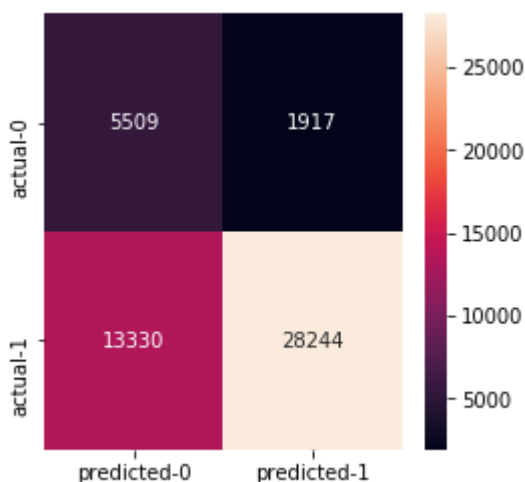
```
#printing heatmap for train confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[5509,1917],[13330,28244]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[160]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x247b40b75c0>



OBSERVATION: We got decent values for tnr and tpr. The tnr value is a bit high.

In [161]:

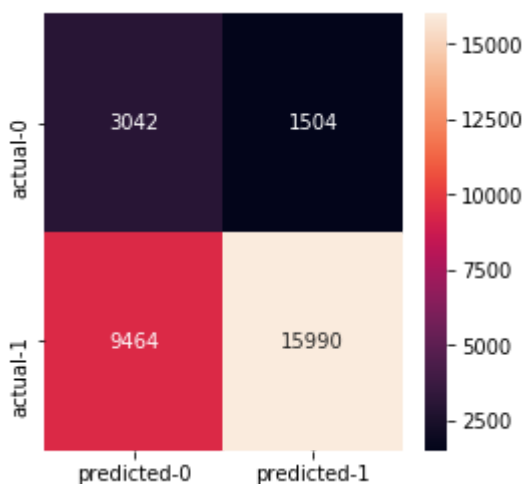
```
#printing heatmap for test confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[3042,1504],[9464,15990]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[161]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x247b4018780>



OBSERVATIONS: For test confusion matrix we got a decent tnr and tpr values.

In [162]:

```
np.round(y_test_pred[0:10])
```

Out[162]:

```
array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.])
```

In [163]:

```
z['y_actual'].value_counts()
```

Out[163]:

```
1    25454
0     4546
Name: y_actual, dtype: int64
```

In [164]:

```
z=X_test
z.shape
z['y_actual']=y_test
z['y_hat']=np.round(y_test_pred)
z.shape
```

Out[164]:

(30000, 15)

In [165]:

```
fpr=z[(z.y_actual==0)&(z.y_hat==1)]
fpr.shape
```

Out[165]:

(4546, 15)

In [173]:

```
#taking only 1k points as it was taking long time to run
fpr1=fpr[0:1000]
fpr1.shape
```

Out[173]:

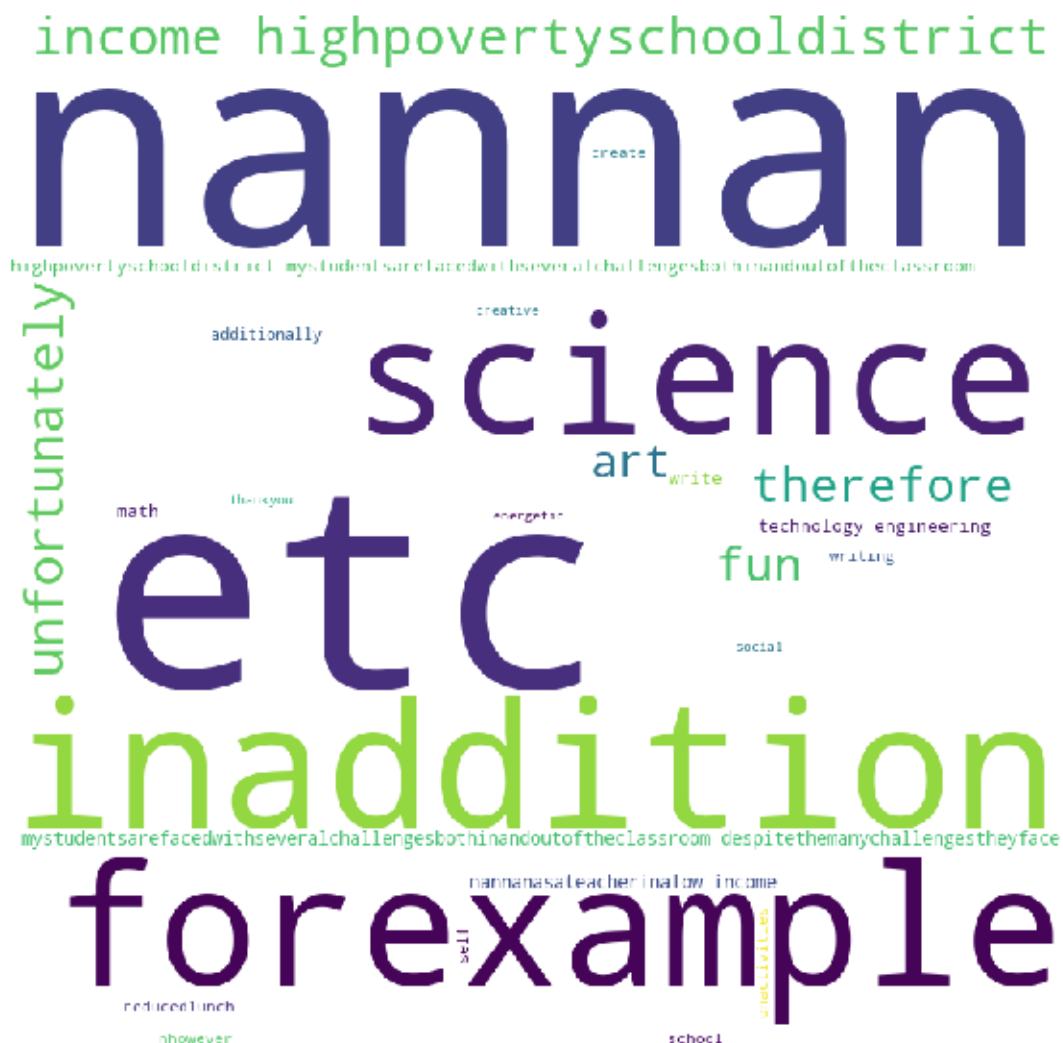
(1000, 15)

WORD CLOUD FOR THE FALSE POSITIVE VALUES.


```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import tqdm
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS

originalwords=''
stopwords=set(STOPWORDS)
for sent in fpr1['essay']:
    sent=str(sent)
    words=sent.split()
    for i in range(len(words)):
        words[i]=words[i].lower()
    for word in words:
        originalwords=originalwords+word+' '
wordcloud = WordCloud(width = 800, height = 800,
                        background_color = 'white',
                        stopwords = stopwords,
                        min_font_size = 10).generate(originalwords)
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8), facecolor = None)
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis("off")
plt.tight_layout(pad = 0)

plt.show()
```



In [84]:

```
#box plot of price  
fpr.columns
```

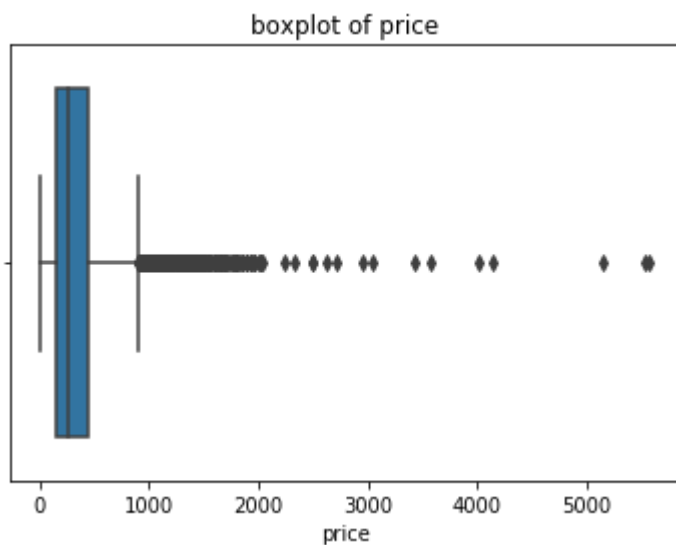
Out[84]:

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'teacher_prefix', 'school_state',  
      'project_submitted_datetime', 'project_title',  
      'project_resource_summary',  
      'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects', 'clean_categories',  
      'clean_grades', 'clean_subcategories', 'essay', 'price', 'quantit  
y',  
      'y_actual', 'y_hat'],  
      dtype='object')
```

BOX PLOT OF PRICE

In [175]:

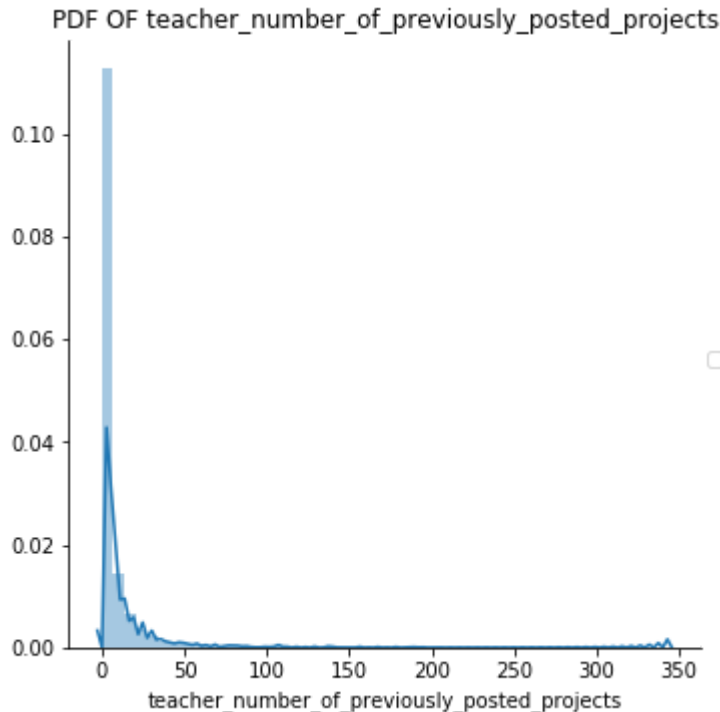
```
import seaborn as sns  
sns.boxplot(x='price', data=fpr)  
plt.title('boxplot of price')  
plt.show()
```



PDF OF NUMBER OF PREVIOUSLY POSTED PROJECTS

In [176]:

```
#pdf of number of projects posted by teachers
sns.FacetGrid(fpr,size=5)\
    .map(sns.distplot,'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects')\
    .add_legend();
plt.title('PDF OF teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects')
plt.show();
```



2.4.2 Applying Decision Trees on TFIDF, SET 2

In [0]:

```
# Please write all the code with proper documentation
```

In [177]:

```
#tfidf encoding of text
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
essaytfidfvectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10)
essaytfidfvectorizer.fit(X_train['essay'].values)
train_tfidf=essaytfidfvectorizer.transform(X_train['essay'].values)
cv_tfidf=essaytfidfvectorizer.transform(X_cv['essay'].values)
test_tfidf=essaytfidfvectorizer.transform(X_test['essay'].values)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",train_tfidf.shape)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",cv_tfidf.shape)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",test_tfidf.shape)
```

```
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (49000, 12613)
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (21000, 12613)
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (30000, 12613)
```

In [178]:

```
#tfidf encoding of title
titletfidfvectorizer=TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10)
titletfidfvectorizer.fit(X_train['project_title'].values)
title_train_tfidf=titletfidfvectorizer.transform(X_train['project_title'].values)
title_cv_tfidf=titletfidfvectorizer.transform(X_cv['project_title'].values)
title_test_tfidf=titletfidfvectorizer.transform(X_test['project_title'].values)

print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",title_train_tfidf.shape)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",title_cv_tfidf.shape)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",title_test_tfidf.shape)
```

```
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (49000, 2101)
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (21000, 2101)
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig (30000, 2101)
```

In [179]:

```
from scipy.sparse import hstack
final_train_tfidf=hstack((X_train_state_encoded,X_train_prefix_encoded,X_train_grade_encoded,X_train_category_encoded,X_train_subcategories_encoded,price_train_norm,projects_train_norm,train_quantity_norm,train_tfidf,title_train_tfidf)).tocsr()
final_cv_tfidf=hstack((X_cv_state_encoded,X_cv_prefix_encoded,X_cv_grade_encoded,X_cv_category_encoded,X_cv_subcategories_encoded,price_cv_norm,projects_cv_norm,cv_quantity_norm,cv_tfidf,title_cv_tfidf)).tocsr()
final_test_tfidf=hstack((X_test_state_encoded,X_test_prefix_encoded,X_test_grade_encoded,X_test_category_encoded,X_test_subcategories_encoded,price_test_norm,projects_test_norm,test_quantity_norm,test_tfidf,title_test_tfidf)).tocsr()
print(final_train_tfidf.shape,y_train.shape)
print(final_cv_tfidf.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(final_test_tfidf.shape,y_test.shape)
```

```
(49000, 14816) (49000,)
(21000, 14816) (21000,)
(30000, 14816) (30000,)
```

In [180]:

```
#plotting error plots
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
import plotly.graph_objs as go
from tqdm import tqdm

train_auc=[]
cv_auc=[]
depth=[4,6,8,9,10,12,14,17]
min_samples=[2,10,20,30,40,50,60,70]
for i in tqdm(depth):
    for j in tqdm(min_samples):
        tfidf_Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=i,class_weight='balanced',
min_samples_split=j)
        calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=tfidf_Decision_tree)
        calib_cv.fit(final_train_tfidf,y_train)

        y_tr_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_train_tfidf)[:,-1]
        y_cv_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_cv_tfidf)[:,-1]

        train_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_tr_pred))
        cv_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv,y_cv_pred))
        print('for {} max depth and {} min samples the train_auc={}'.format(i,j,roc_auc
_score(y_train,y_tr_pred)))
        print('for {} max depth and {} min samples the cv_auc={}'.format(i,j,roc_auc_sc
ore(y_cv,y_cv_pred)))

trace1=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=depth,z=train_auc,name='TRAIN AUC')
trace2=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=depth,z=cv_auc,name='CV AUC')
data=[trace1,trace2]
enable_plotly_in_cell()

layout=go.Layout(scene = dict(
    xaxis = dict(title='min_samples'),
    yaxis = dict(title='max_depth'),
    zaxis = dict(title='AUC'),))
fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
offline.iplot(fig, filename='3d-scatter-colorscale')
```

```

0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

```

for 4 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.6751862665595485
 for 4 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6485219309085037

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [00:13<01:31, 13.01s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.6751862665595485
 for 4 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6485219309085037

```

25%|██████████
| 2/8 [00:28<01:22, 13.72s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.6751862665595485
 for 4 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6485219309085037

```

38%|██████████
| 3/8 [00:44<01:11, 14.30s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.6751862665595485
 for 4 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6485219309085037

```

50%|██████████
| 4/8 [00:59<00:58, 14.63s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.6751862665595485
 for 4 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6485219309085037

```

62%|██████████
| 5/8 [01:15<00:44, 14.96s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.6751862665595485
 for 4 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6485219309085037

```

75%|██████████
| 6/8 [01:31<00:30, 15.26s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.6751862665595485
 for 4 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6485219309085037

```

88%|██████████
| 7/8 [01:47<00:15, 15.72s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.6751862665595485
 for 4 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6485219309085037

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [02:03<14:24, 123.50s/it]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

```

for 6 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.7180212152991734
 for 6 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6584226527754368

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [00:26<03:04, 26.35s/it]

```

for 6 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.7175716552837856
 for 6 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6585189455588346

```

25%|██████████
| 2/8 [00:53<02:39, 26.59s/it]

```

5/8 [03:04<01:49, 36.40s/it]

for 8 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.7605819587308362

for 8 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6732597930087013

75%|

| 6/8 [03:41<01:13, 36.61s/it]

for 8 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.7592268863372016

for 8 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6730880110572582

88%|

| 7/8 [04:20<00:37, 37.17s/it]

for 8 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.758503903254498

for 8 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6733501154455142

38%|

| 3/8 [10:24<16:02, 192.44s/it]

0%|

| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

for 9 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.7957857693771113

for 9 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6768747011740117

12%|

| 1/8 [00:46<05:25, 46.57s/it]

for 9 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.7936532599106392

for 9 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6757615798796391

25%|

| 2/8 [01:34<04:41, 46.84s/it]

for 9 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.7896529184974176

for 9 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6758424308951343

38%|

| 3/8 [02:17<03:49, 45.89s/it]

for 9 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.7861702730130631

for 9 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.675792137118807

50%|

| 4/8 [03:01<03:00, 45.23s/it]

for 9 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.7835395345588476

for 9 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6764145435455738

62%|

| 5/8 [03:39<02:09, 43.12s/it]

for 9 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.7815272067313093

for 9 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6757184117163704

75%|

| 6/8 [04:31<01:31, 45.76s/it]

for 9 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.7801919397638813

for 9 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6761003904342102

88%|

| 7/8 [05:19<00:46, 46.34s/it]

for 9 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.7791420659271511

for 9 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6767340761420434


```
| 2/8 [03:18<09:51, 98.64s/it]
```

```
for 12 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.847327843604111
for 12 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6841707380844053
38%|███████████
| 3/8 [04:49<08:01, 96.35s/it]

for 12 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.8412350165610224
for 12 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6841110698938686
50%|███████████
| 4/8 [06:21<06:20, 95.22s/it]

for 12 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.8373413870238955
for 12 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6841210351695567
62%|███████████
| 5/8 [07:51<04:40, 93.59s/it]

for 12 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.8340972682524145
for 12 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6839580544085004
75%|███████████
| 6/8 [09:14<03:01, 90.52s/it]

for 12 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.8313017717792736
for 12 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6835441868084584
88%|███████████
| 7/8 [10:41<01:29, 89.24s/it]

for 12 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.8289853887942017
for 12 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6848790751716197
75%|███████████
| 6/8 [35:56<14:21, 430.60s/it]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

for 14 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.89101951752278
for 14 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6777569190937432
12%|███████
| 1/8 [01:33<10:52, 93.19s/it]

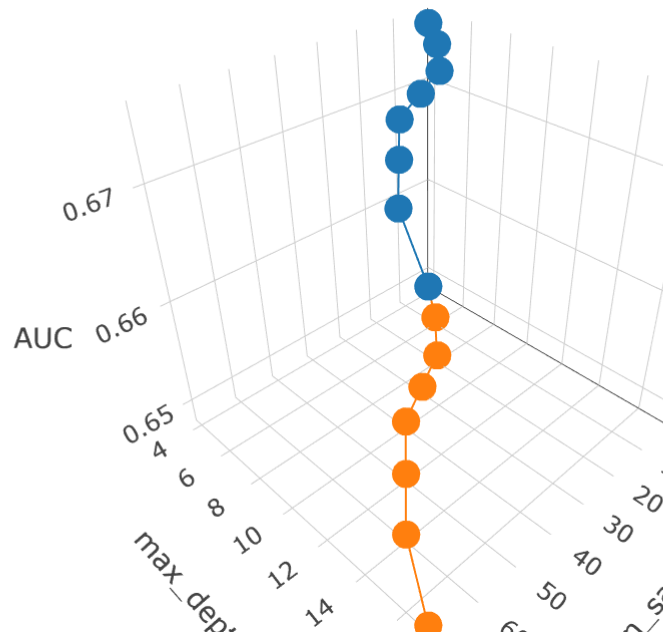
for 14 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.8853436441784692
for 14 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6781461292505782
25%|███████
| 2/8 [03:25<09:53, 98.94s/it]

for 14 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.8755615661868678
for 14 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6775277265717427
38%|███████████
| 3/8 [05:21<08:40, 104.07s/it]

for 14 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.8681058070941317
for 14 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.678555428697694
50%|███████████
| 4/8 [07:06<06:57, 104.44s/it]

for 14 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.8636152178151183
for 14 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.676801557814226
62%|███████████
| 5/8 [08:59<05:21, 107.02s/it]
```

```
8/8 [1:02:41<00:00, 617.97s/it]
```



OBSERVATIONS: We have plotted for different values of max depth and minimum samples split. We choose our max depth to be 6 and min samples split to be 10.

In [181]:

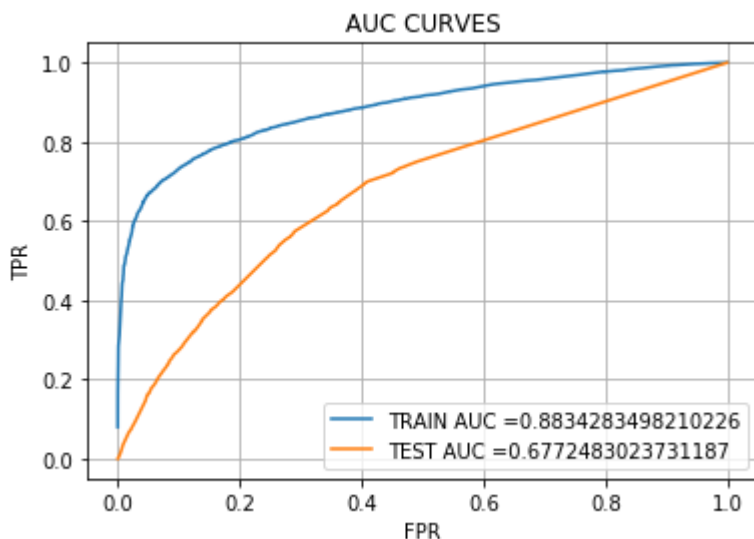
```
#plotting auc curves
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
tfidf_Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=6,min_samples_split=10,class_weight='balanced')
calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=tfidf_Decision_tree)
calib_cv.fit(final_train_tfidf,y_train)

y_train_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_train_tfidf)[:,-1]
y_test_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_test_tfidf)[:,-1]

train_fpr,train_tpr,tr_threshold=roc_curve(y_train,y_train_pred)
test_fpr,test_tpr,te_threshold=roc_curve(y_test,y_test_pred)

plt.plot(train_fpr,train_tpr,label='TRAIN AUC =' +str(auc(train_fpr,train_tpr)))
plt.plot(test_fpr,test_tpr,label='TEST AUC =' +str(auc(test_fpr,test_tpr)))

plt.title('AUC CURVES')
plt.xlabel('FPR')
plt.ylabel('TPR')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



OBSERVATIONS: For max depth=6 and min sample split=10 we got train auc of 88.34 and test auc of 67.72.

In [182]:

```
#printing confusion matrix
print('='*100)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
best_t=find_best_threshold(tr_threshold,train_fpr,train_tpr)
print('TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX')
print(confusion_matrix(y_train,predict_with_best_t(y_train_pred,best_t)))
print('test confusion matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,predict_with_best_t(y_test_pred,best_t)))
```

```
=====
=====
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.6631577521486158 for threshold 0.829
TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX
[[ 4666  2760]
 [12486 29088]]
test confusion matrix
[[ 2898  1648]
 [ 9014 16440]]
```

In [184]:

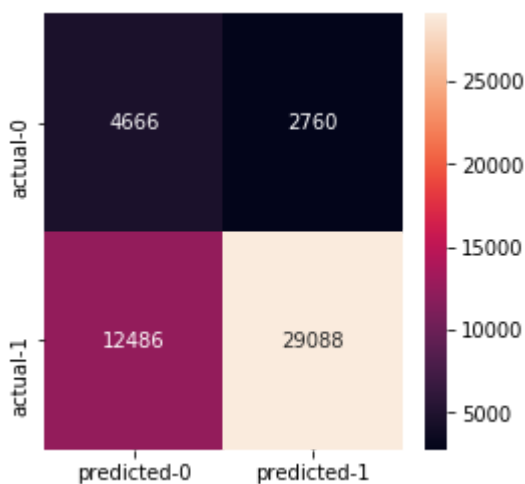
```
#printing heatmap for train confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[4666,2760],[12486,29088]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[184]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x247c2898b70>



In [185]:

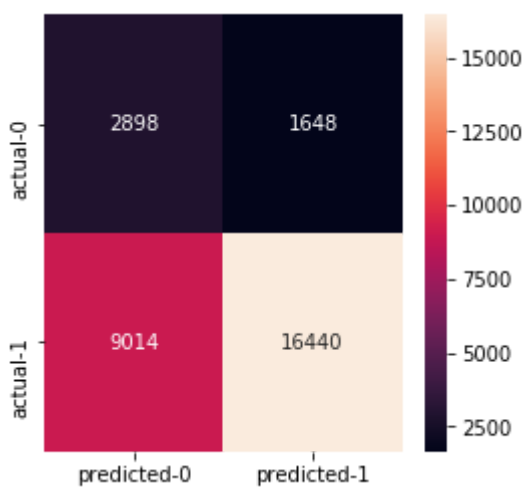
```
#printing heatmap for train confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[2898,1648],[9014,16440]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[185]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x24782487c88>



2.4.2.1 Graphviz visualization of Decision Tree on TFIDF, SET 2

In [71]:

```
# Please write all the code with proper documentation
```

In [186]:

```
feature_names_tfidf=[]
feature_names_tfidf.extend(statevectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names_tfidf.extend(prefixvectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names_tfidf.extend(gradevectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names_tfidf.extend(categoryvectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names_tfidf.extend(subcategoryvectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names_tfidf.append(['price_standardized'])
feature_names_tfidf.append(['projects_standardized'])
feature_names_tfidf.append(['quantity_standardized'])
feature_names_tfidf.extend(essaytfidfvectorizer.get_feature_names())
feature_names_tfidf.extend(titletfidfvectorizer.get_feature_names())
print(len(feature_names_tfidf))
```

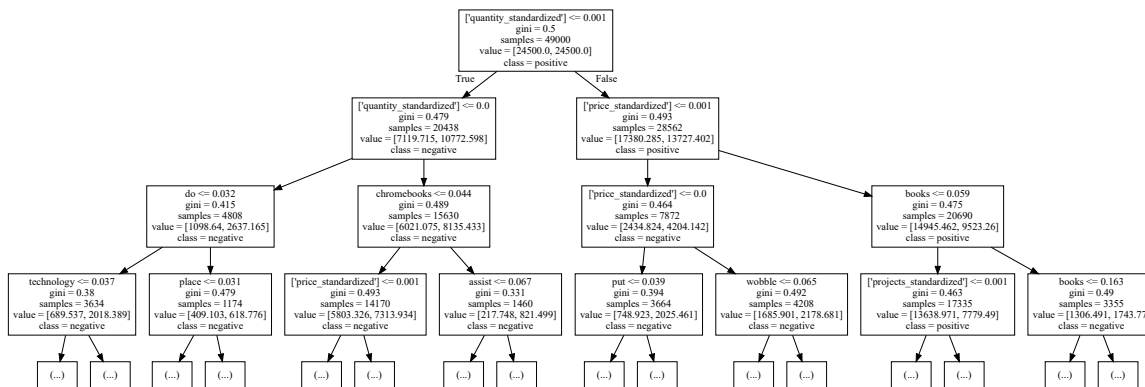
14816

In [187]:

```
# Please write all the code with proper documentation
from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz
import graphviz
from graphviz import Source
import pydotplus
import os
tfidf_Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=9,min_samples_split=10,class_weight='balanced')
tfidf_Decision_tree.fit(final_train_tfidf,y_train)

dot_data=export_graphviz(tfidf_Decision_tree,out_file=None,max_depth=3,feature_names=feature_names_tfidf, class_names=['positive','negative'])
graph=graphviz.Source(dot_data)
os.environ['PATH']+=os.pathsep+r'C:\Users\HP\Desktop\graphviz'
graph.render('tf-idf_tree_2')
graph
```

Out[187]:



In [188]:

```
y_test_pred[0:10]
```

Out[188]:

```
array([0.9150087 , 0.9399745 , 0.74899667, 0.93749374, 0.83529741,
       0.93983735, 0.84992608, 0.74899667, 0.74899667, 0.83529741])
```

In [189]:

```
b=X_test
b.shape
b['y_actual']=y_test
b['y_hat']=np.round(y_test_pred)
b.shape
```

Out[189]:

```
(30000, 15)
```


In [190]:

```
b['y_hat'].value_counts()
```

Out[190]:

```
1.0    30000  
Name: y_hat, dtype: int64
```

In [191]:

```
b['y_actual'].value_counts()
```

Out[191]:

```
1    25454  
0     4546  
Name: y_actual, dtype: int64
```

In [194]:

```
fpr_tfidf=b[(b.y_actual==0)&(b.y_hat==1)]  
fpr1_tfidf=fpr_tfidf[0:1000]  
fpr1_tfidf.shape
```

Out[194]:

```
(1000, 15)
```

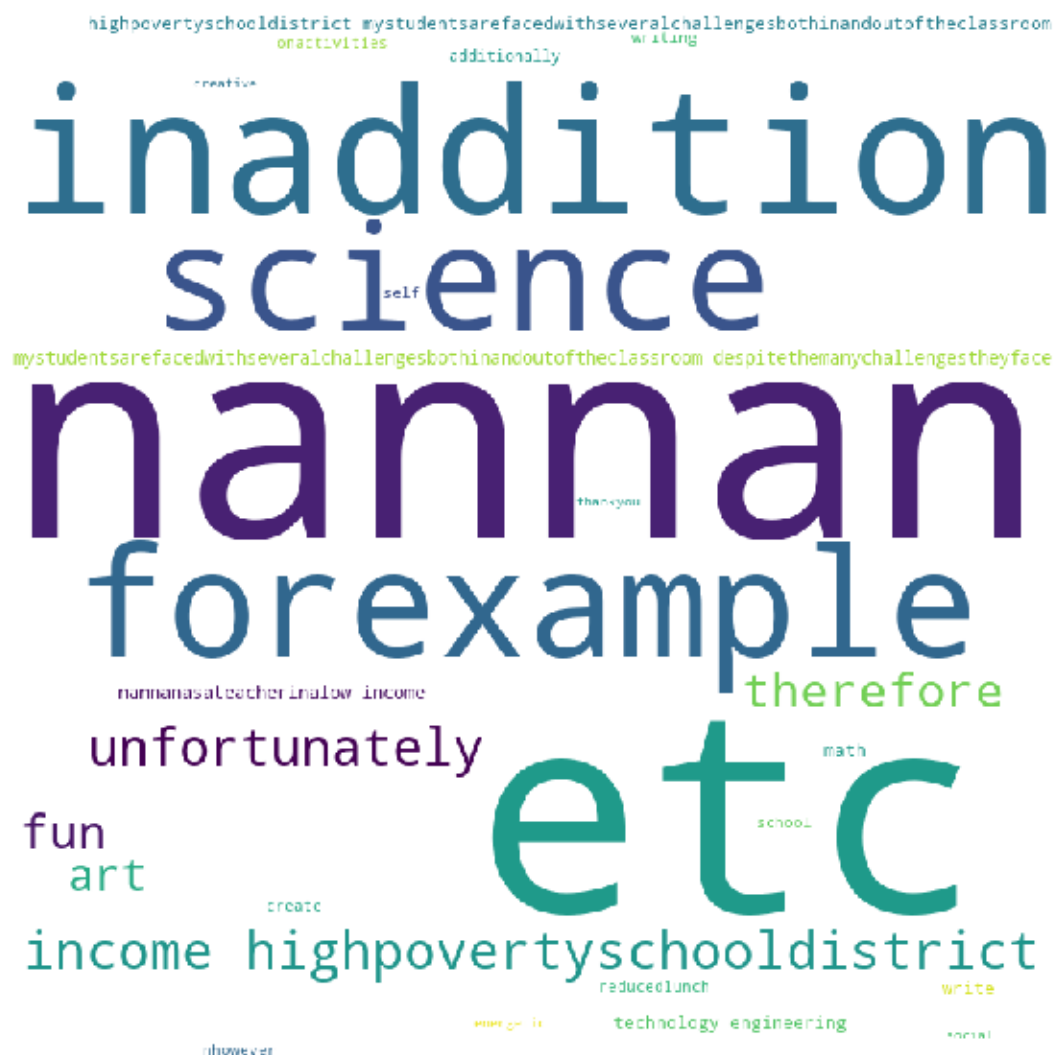
WORD CLOUD FOR FALSE POSITIVES

In [195]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import tqdm
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS

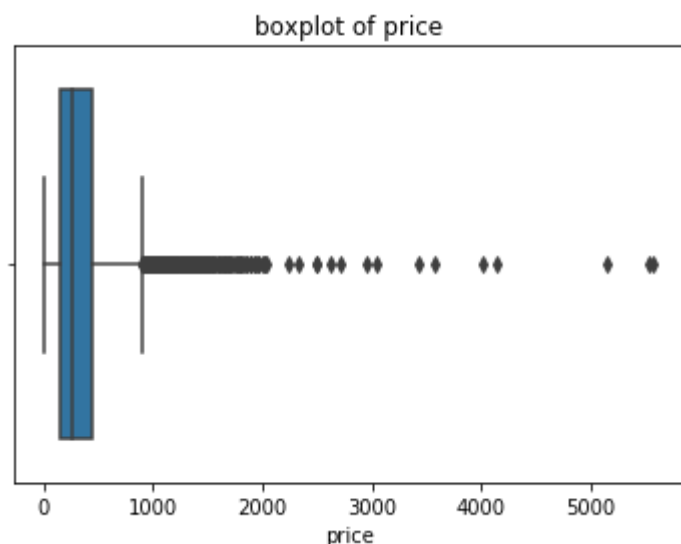
originalwords_tfidf=''
stopwords=set(STOPWORDS)
for sent in fpr1_tfidf['essay']:
    sent=str(sent)
    words=sent.split()
    for i in range(len(words)):
        words[i]=words[i].lower()
    for word in words:
        originalwords_tfidf=originalwords_tfidf+word+' '
wordcloud = WordCloud(width = 800, height = 800,
                        background_color = 'white',
                        stopwords = stopwords,
                        min_font_size = 10).generate(originalwords_tfidf)
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8), facecolor = None)
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis("off")
plt.tight_layout(pad = 0)

plt.show()
```



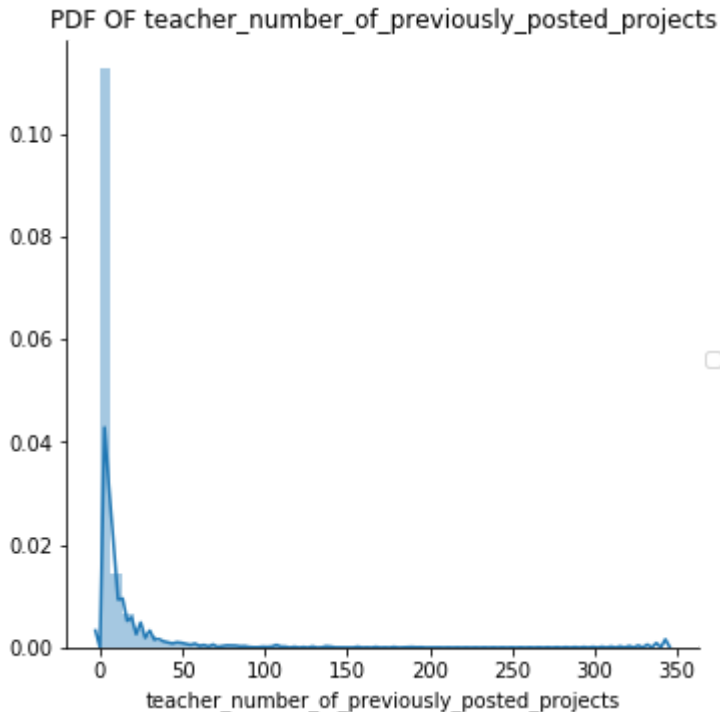
In [196]:

```
import seaborn as sns
sns.boxplot(x='price', data=fpr_tfidf)
plt.title('boxplot of price')
plt.show()
```



In [197]:

```
#pdf of number of projects posted by teachers
sns.FacetGrid(fpr_tfidf,size=5)\
    .map(sns.distplot,'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects')\
    .add_legend();
plt.title('PDF OF teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects')
plt.show();
```



2.4.3 Applying Decision Trees on AVG W2V, SET 3

In [198]:

```
# Please write all the code with proper documentation
```

In [199]:

```
with open('glove_vectors', 'rb') as f:
    model = pickle.load(f)
    glove_words = set(model.keys())
```

```
# average Word2Vec
# compute average word2vec for each review.
from tqdm import tqdm
avg_w2v_train = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this list
for sentence in tqdm(X_train['essay'].values): # for each review/sentence
    vector = np.zeros(300) # as word vectors are of zero length
    cnt_words = 0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
    for word in sentence.split(): # for each word in a review/sentence
        if word in glove_words:
            vector += model[word]
            cnt_words += 1
    if cnt_words != 0:
        vector /= cnt_words
    avg_w2v_train.append(vector)

print(len(avg_w2v_train))
print(len(avg_w2v_train[0]))
#print(avg_w2v_train[0])
```

```
avg_w2v_cv = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this list
for sentence in tqdm(X_cv['essay'].values): # for each review/sentence
    vector = np.zeros(300) # as word vectors are of zero length
    cnt_words = 0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
    for word in sentence.split(): # for each word in a review/sentence
        if word in glove_words:
            vector += model[word]
            cnt_words += 1
    if cnt_words != 0:
        vector /= cnt_words
    avg_w2v_cv.append(vector)

print(len(avg_w2v_cv))
print(len(avg_w2v_cv[0]))
```

69/111

In [205]:

```
title_cv_avgw2v=[]
for sentence in tqdm(X_cv['project_title'].values):
    vector=np.zeros(300)
    cnt_words=0;
    for word in sentence.split():
        if word in glove_words:
            vector+=model[word]
            cnt_words+=1
    if cnt_words !=0:
        vector/=cnt_words
    title_cv_avgw2v.append(vector)

print(len(title_cv_avgw2v))
print(len(title_cv_avgw2v[0]))
```

```
100%|████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████|
██████| 21000/21000 [00:00<00:00, 100535.76it/s]

21000
300
```

In [206]:

```
title_test_avgw2v=[]
for sentence in tqdm(X_test['project_title'].values):
    vector=np.zeros(300)
    cnt_ords=0;
    for word in sentence.split():
        if word in glove_words:
            vector+=model[word]
            cnt_words+=1
    if cnt_words !=0:
        vector/=cnt_words
    title_test_avgw2v.append(vector)
print(len(title_test_avgw2v))
```

```
100%|████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████|
██████| 30000/30000 [00:00<00:00, 63596.09it/s]

30000
```

In [207]:

```
from scipy.sparse import hstack
final_train_avg2v=hstack((X_train_state_encoded,X_train_prefix_encoded,X_train_grade_
ncoded,X_train_category_encoded,X_train_subcategories_encoded,price_train_norm,projects
_train_norm,train_quantity_norm,avg_w2v_train,title_train_avg2v)).tocsr()
final_cv_avg2v=hstack((X_cv_state_encoded,X_cv_prefix_encoded,X_cv_grade_encoded,X_cv_
category_encoded,X_cv_subcategories_encoded,price_cv_norm,projects_cv_norm,cv_quantity_
norm,avg_w2v_cv,title_cv_avg2v)).tocsr()
final_test_avg2v=hstack((X_test_state_encoded,X_test_prefix_encoded,X_test_grade_encod
ed,X_test_category_encoded,X_test_subcategories_encoded,price_test_norm,projects_test_n
orm,test_quantity_norm,avg_w2v_test,title_test_avg2v)).tocsr()
print(final_train_avg2v.shape,y_train.shape)
print(final_cv_avg2v.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(final_test_avg2v.shape,y_test.shape)
```

(49000, 702) (49000,)

(21000, 702) (21000,)

(30000, 702) (30000,)

In [209]:

```
#plotting error plots
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
import plotly.graph_objs as go
from tqdm import tqdm

train_auc=[]
cv_auc=[]
depth=[4,6,8,9,10,12,14,17]
min_samples=[2,10,20,30,40,50,60,70]
for i in tqdm(depth):
    for j in tqdm(min_samples):
        Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=i,class_weight='balanced',min_sam
ples_split=j)
        calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=Decision_tree)
        calib_cv.fit(final_train_avg2v,y_train)

        y_tr_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_train_avg2v)[:,-1]
        y_cv_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_cv_avg2v)[:,-1]

        train_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_tr_pred))
        cv_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv,y_cv_pred))

        print('for {} max depth and {} min samples the train_auc={}'.format(i,j,roc_auc
_score(y_train,y_tr_pred)))
        print('for {} max depth and {} min samples the cv_auc={}'.format(i,j,roc_auc_sc
ore(y_cv,y_cv_pred)))

trace1=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=depth,z=train_auc,name='TRAIN AUC')
trace2=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=depth,z=cv_auc,name='CV AUC')
data=[trace1,trace2]
enable_plotly_in_cell()

layout=go.Layout(scene = dict(
    xaxis = dict(title='min_samples'),
    yaxis = dict(title='max_depth'),
    zaxis = dict(title='AUC'),))
fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
offline.iplot(fig, filename='3d-scatter-colorscale')
```

```

0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

```

for 4 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.6832056713360246
 for 4 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6509459621725895

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [00:29<03:28, 29.84s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.6832056713360246
 for 4 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6509459621725895

```

25%|██████████
| 2/8 [00:59<02:57, 29.66s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.6832056713360246
 for 4 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6509459621725895

```

38%|██████████
| 3/8 [01:28<02:27, 29.54s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.6832056713360246
 for 4 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6509459621725895

```

50%|██████████
| 4/8 [01:58<01:58, 29.64s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.6832056713360246
 for 4 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6509459621725895

```

62%|██████████
| 5/8 [02:27<01:28, 29.55s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.6832056713360246
 for 4 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6509459621725895

```

75%|██████████
| 6/8 [02:56<00:58, 29.45s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.6832056713360246
 for 4 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6509459621725895

```

88%|██████████
| 7/8 [03:26<00:29, 29.41s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.6832056713360246
 for 4 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6509459621725895

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [03:55<27:30, 235.81s/it]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

```

for 6 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.7294107816224976
 for 6 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6632054207007808

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [00:48<05:40, 48.58s/it]

```

for 6 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.7294839024981055
 for 6 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6632705389270478

```

25%|██████████
| 2/8 [01:35<04:49, 48.21s/it]

```

```
| 5/8 [06:18<03:47, 75.72s/it]
```

for 8 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.7886980034925442

for 8 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6630268658894011

75%|

| 6/8 [07:35<02:32, 76.04s/it]

for 8 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.7874932816379481

for 8 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6633595914526226

88%|

| 7/8 [09:01<01:18, 78.97s/it]

for 8 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.7860166088832142

for 8 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6631197105110341

38%|

| 3/8 [21:58<33:15, 399.18s/it]

0%|

| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

for 9 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.8309915380543198

for 9 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6543415549033071

12%|

| 1/8 [01:32<10:50, 92.99s/it]

for 9 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.8294211664744006

for 9 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6543819186792584

25%|

| 2/8 [03:06<09:19, 93.23s/it]

for 9 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.8262895753681638

for 9 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6546981706716962

38%|

| 3/8 [04:47<07:56, 95.35s/it]

for 9 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.8217059836686811

for 9 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6556712313390951

50%|

| 4/8 [06:49<06:53, 103.46s/it]

for 9 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.819090794474177

for 9 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6557685735630302

62%|

| 5/8 [08:39<05:16, 105.55s/it]

for 9 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.8167948679727437

for 9 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6564136796531788

75%|

| 6/8 [10:28<03:33, 106.60s/it]

for 9 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.814834950268476

for 9 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566609507726668

88%|

| 7/8 [12:13<01:46, 106.08s/it]

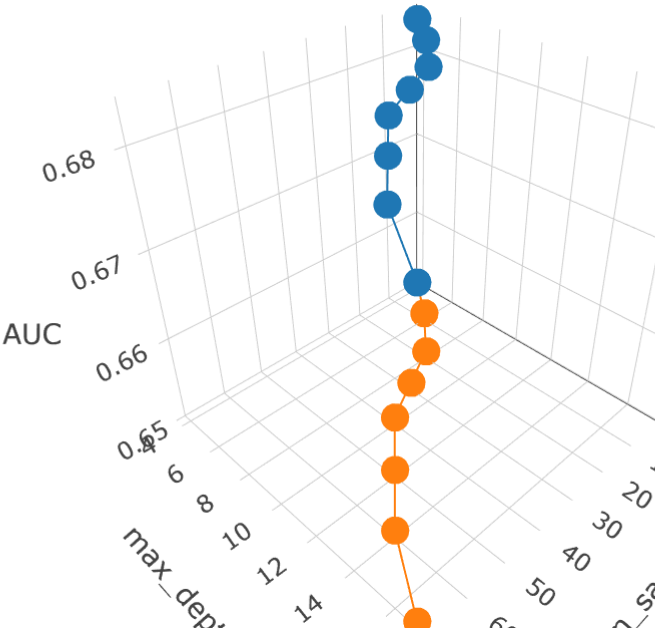
for 9 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.8128181184839274

for 9 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6562168169547825

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[illegible]

[illegible]



OBSERVATIONS: We have plotted for different values of max depth and min sample split. We choose max depth to be 6 and min samples split to be 10.

In [210]:

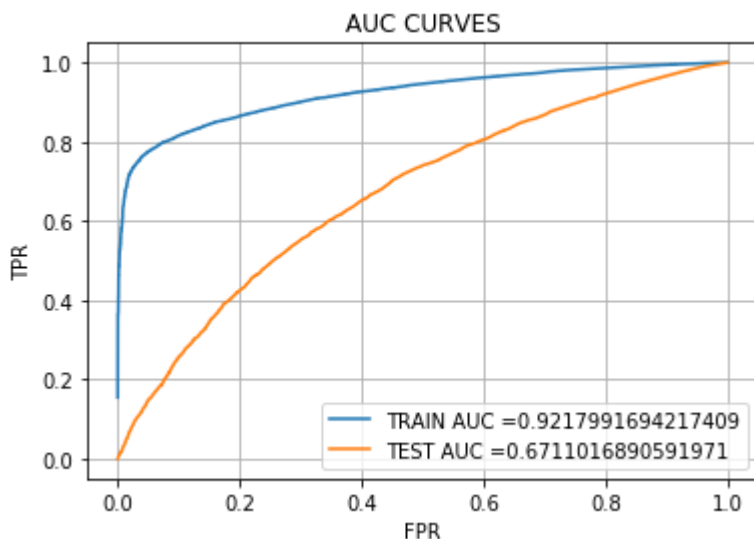
```
#plotting auc curves
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=6,min_samples_split=10,class_weight='balanced')
calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=Decision_tree)
calib_cv.fit(final_train_avg2v,y_train)

y_train_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_train_avg2v)[:,-1]
y_test_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_test_avg2v)[:,-1]

train_fpr,train_tpr,tr_threshold=roc_curve(y_train,y_train_pred)
test_fpr,test_tpr,te_threshold=roc_curve(y_test,y_test_pred)

plt.plot(train_fpr,train_tpr,label='TRAIN AUC =' +str(auc(train_fpr,train_tpr)))
plt.plot(test_fpr,test_tpr,label='TEST AUC =' +str(auc(test_fpr,test_tpr)))

plt.title('AUC CURVES')
plt.xlabel('FPR')
plt.ylabel('TPR')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



OBSERVATIONS: For max depth=6 and min samples split=10 we got train auc of 92.17 and test auc of 67.11.

In [211]:

```
#printing confusion matrix
print('='*100)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
best_t=find_best_threshold(tr_threshold,train_fpr,train_tpr)
print('TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX')
print(confusion_matrix(y_train,predict_with_best_t(y_train_pred,best_t)))
print('test confusion matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,predict_with_best_t(y_test_pred,best_t)))
```

```
=====
=====
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.7397290248438463 for threshold 0.834
TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX
[[ 4885  2541]
 [13342 28232]]
test confusion matrix
[[ 2989  1557]
 [10284 15170]]
```

In [212]:

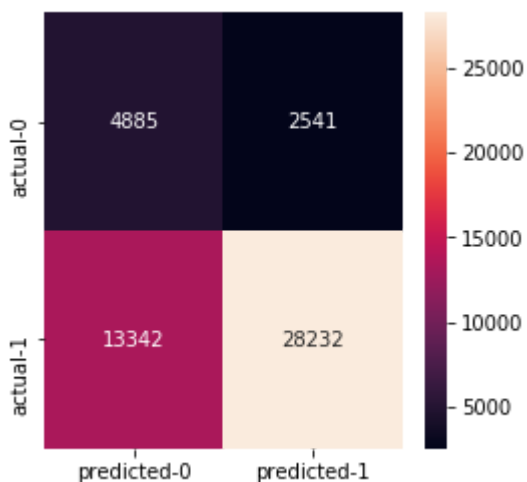
```
#printing heatmap for train confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[4885,2541],[13342,28232]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[212]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x247b3cad128>



OBSERVATIONS: We got a decent tnr and tpr values.

In [215]:

```
# S = ["abc def pqr", "def def def abc", "pqr pqr def"]
tfidf_model = TfidfVectorizer()
tfidf_model.fit(preprocessed_essays_train)
# we are converting a dictionary with word as a key, and the idf as a value
dictionary = dict(zip(tfidf_model.get_feature_names(), list(tfidf_model.idf_)))
tfidf_words = set(tfidf_model.get_feature_names())
```

In [216]:

```
# compute average word2vec for each review.
tfidf_w2v_train = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this list
for sentence in (X_train['essay']): # for each review/sentence
    vector = np.zeros(300) # as word vectors are of zero length
    tf_idf_weight = 0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
    for word in sentence.split(): # for each word in a review/sentence
        if (word in glove_words) and (word in tfidf_words):
            vec = model[word] # getting the vector for each word
            # here we are multiplying idf value(dictionary[word]) and the tf value((sen
            tence.count(word)/len(sentence.split())))
            tf_idf = dictionary[word]*(sentence.count(word)/len(sentence.split())) # ge
            tting the tfidf value for each word
            vector += (vec * tf_idf) # calculating tfidf weighted w2v
            tf_idf_weight += tf_idf
    if tf_idf_weight != 0:
        vector /= tf_idf_weight
    tfidf_w2v_train.append(vector)

print(len(tfidf_w2v_train))
print(len(tfidf_w2v_train[0]))
```

49000

300

In [217]:

```
from tqdm import tqdm
```



```
title_test_tfidfw2v=[]
for sentence in tqdm(X_test['project_title']):
    vector=np.zeros(300)
    tf_idf_weight=0;
    for word in sentence.split():
        if (word in glove_words)and(word in tfidf_words):
            vec=model[word]
            tf_idf=dictionary[word]*(sentence.count(word)/len(sentence.split()))
            vector+=(vec*tf_idf)
            tf_idf_weight+=tf_idf
    if tf_idf_weight !=0:
        vector /=tf_idf_weight
    title_test_tfidfw2v.append(vector)

print(len(title_test_tfidfw2v))
print(len(title_test_tfidfw2v[0]))
```

```
#creating data matrix
from scipy.sparse import hstack
final_train_tfidfw2v=hstack((X_train_state_encoded,X_train_prefix_encoded,X_train_grade_encoded,X_train_category_encoded,X_train_subcategories_encoded,price_train_norm,projects_train_norm,train_quantity_norm,tfidf_w2v_train,title_train_tfidfw2v)).tocsr()
final_cv_tfidfw2v=hstack((X_cv_state_encoded,X_cv_prefix_encoded,X_cv_grade_encoded,X_cv_category_encoded,X_cv_subcategories_encoded,price_cv_norm,projects_cv_norm,cv_quantity_norm,tfidf_w2v_cv,title_cv_tfidfw2v)).tocsr()
final_test_tfidfw2v=hstack((X_test_state_encoded,X_test_prefix_encoded,X_test_grade_encoded,X_test_category_encoded,X_test_subcategories_encoded,price_test_norm,projects_test_norm,test_quantity_norm,tfidf_w2v_test,title_test_tfidfw2v)).tocsr()
print(final_train_tfidfw2v.shape,y_train.shape)
print(final_cv_tfidfw2v.shape,y_cv.shape)
print(final_test_tfidfw2v.shape,y_test.shape)
```

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In [224]:

```
#plotting error plots
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
import plotly.graph_objs as go
from tqdm import tqdm

train_auc=[]
cv_auc=[]
depth=[4,6,8,9,10,12,14,17]
min_samples=[2,10,20,30,40,50,60,70]
for i in tqdm(depth):
    for j in tqdm(min_samples):
        Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=i,class_weight='balanced',min_sam
ples_split=j)
        calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=Decision_tree)
        calib_cv.fit(final_train_tfidfw2v,y_train)

        y_tr_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_train_tfidfw2v)[:,1]
        y_cv_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_cv_tfidfw2v)[:,1]

        train_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_tr_pred))
        cv_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv,y_cv_pred))

        print('for {} max depth and {} min samples the train_auc={}'.format(i,j,roc_auc
_score(y_train,y_tr_pred)))
        print('for {} max depth and {} min samples the cv_auc={}'.format(i,j,roc_auc_sc
ore(y_cv,y_cv_pred)))

trace1=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=depth,z=train_auc,name='TRAIN AUC')
trace2=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=depth,z=cv_auc,name='CV AUC')
data=[trace1,trace2]
enable_plotly_in_cell()

layout=go.Layout(scene = dict(
    xaxis = dict(title='min_samples'),
    yaxis = dict(title='max_depth'),
    zaxis = dict(title='AUC'),))
fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
offline.iplot(fig, filename='3d-scatter-colorscale')
```



```

0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

for 4 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.6860884467545991
for 4 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566151281421572

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [00:38<04:30, 38.70s/it]

for 4 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.6860884467545991
for 4 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566151281421572

25%|██████████
| 2/8 [01:14<03:47, 37.86s/it]

for 4 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.6860884467545991
for 4 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566151281421572

38%|██████████
| 3/8 [01:46<02:59, 35.98s/it]

for 4 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.6860884467545991
for 4 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566151281421572

50%|██████████
| 4/8 [02:16<02:17, 34.42s/it]

for 4 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.6860884467545991
for 4 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566151281421572

62%|██████████
| 5/8 [02:47<01:39, 33.27s/it]

for 4 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.6860884467545991
for 4 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566151281421572

75%|██████████
| 6/8 [03:17<01:04, 32.22s/it]

for 4 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.6860884467545991
for 4 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566151281421572

88%|██████████
██████████ | 7/8 [03:47<00:31, 31.55s/it]

for 4 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.6860884467545991
for 4 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6566151281421572

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [04:17<30:02, 257.43s/it]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

for 6 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.7299943201879201
for 6 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6643930434544577

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [00:51<06:00, 51.48s/it]

for 6 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.7298133699495807
for 6 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.664301512838203

25%|██████████
| 2/8 [01:43<05:10, 51.71s/it]

```

5/8 [06:32<03:55, 78.36s/it]

for 8 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.7826865100420718

for 8 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.665972901222988

75%|

| 6/8 [07:47<02:34, 77.50s/it]

for 8 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.7819206381461534

for 8 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6664255981229019

88%|

| 7/8 [09:02<01:16, 76.77s/it]

for 8 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.7806230563911225

for 8 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6661020353220167

38%|

| 3/8 [22:06<33:53, 406.62s/it]

0%|

| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

for 9 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.8267061063654746

for 9 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6570542264092294

12%|

| 1/8 [01:33<10:53, 93.42s/it]

for 9 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.8246433653146996

for 9 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6561726169886326

25%|

| 2/8 [03:06<09:19, 93.23s/it]

for 9 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.8214365317277906

for 9 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6550883068054755

38%|

| 3/8 [04:40<07:48, 93.65s/it]

for 9 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.8189365230146339

for 9 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6557515355872517

50%|

| 4/8 [06:10<06:10, 92.57s/it]

for 9 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.8161223726123861

for 9 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6556759935062383

62%|

| 5/8 [07:43<04:37, 92.51s/it]

for 9 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.8132185884450378

for 9 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6577650151306397

75%|

| 6/8 [09:17<03:05, 92.99s/it]

for 9 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.8113482235285782

for 9 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6586317030941882

88%|

| 7/8 [10:46<01:31, 91.72s/it]

for 9 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.8096949927438515

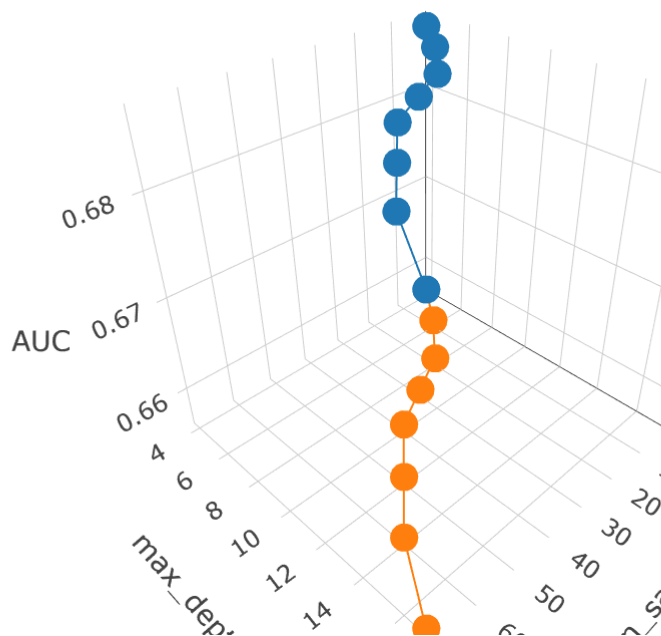
for 9 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6583303108270022

92/111

```
for 14 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.922218595519214
for 14 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6227765441609163
```

94/111

```
100%|███████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████  
██████████ | 8/8 [1:57:22<00:00, 1126.72s/it]
```



OBSERVATIONS: Here we plotted for different values of max depth and min samples split. We choose our best max depth to be 8 and min samples split to be 10.

In [225]:

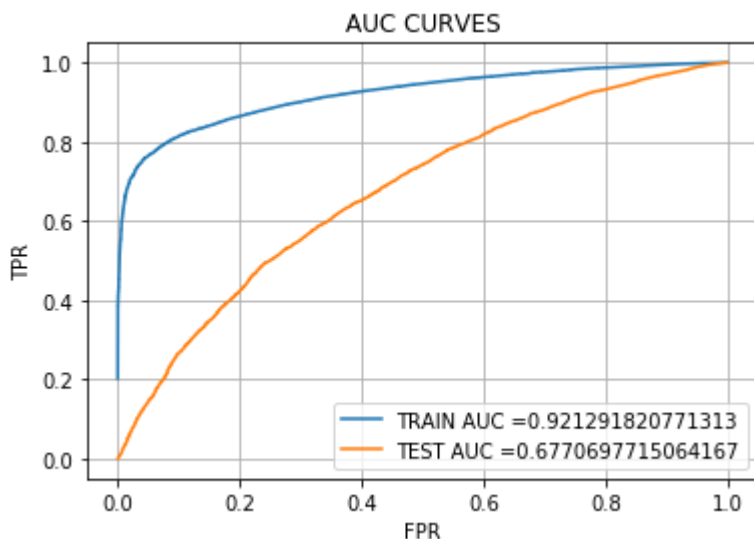
```
#plotting auc curves
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=8,min_samples_split=10,class_weight='balanced')
calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=Decision_tree)
calib_cv.fit(final_train_tfidfw2v,y_train)

y_train_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_train_tfidfw2v)[:,-1]
y_test_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(final_test_tfidfw2v)[:,-1]

train_fpr,train_tpr,tr_threshold=roc_curve(y_train,y_train_pred)
test_fpr,test_tpr,te_threshold=roc_curve(y_test,y_test_pred)

plt.plot(train_fpr,train_tpr,label='TRAIN AUC =' +str(auc(train_fpr,train_tpr)))
plt.plot(test_fpr,test_tpr,label='TEST AUC =' +str(auc(test_fpr,test_tpr)))

plt.title('AUC CURVES')
plt.xlabel('FPR')
plt.ylabel('TPR')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



OBSERVATIONS: For max depth=8 and min samples split=10 we got train auc of 92.12 and test auc of 67.70.

In [226]:

```
#printing confusion matrix
print('='*100)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
best_t=find_best_threshold(tr_threshold,train_fpr,train_tpr)
print('TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX')
print(confusion_matrix(y_train,predict_with_best_t(y_train_pred,best_t)))
print('test confusion matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,predict_with_best_t(y_test_pred,best_t)))
```

```
=====
=====
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.7346660070839455 for threshold 0.834
TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX
[[ 5507  1919]
 [12678 28896]]
test confusion matrix
[[ 2939  1607]
 [ 9936 15518]]
```

In [227]:

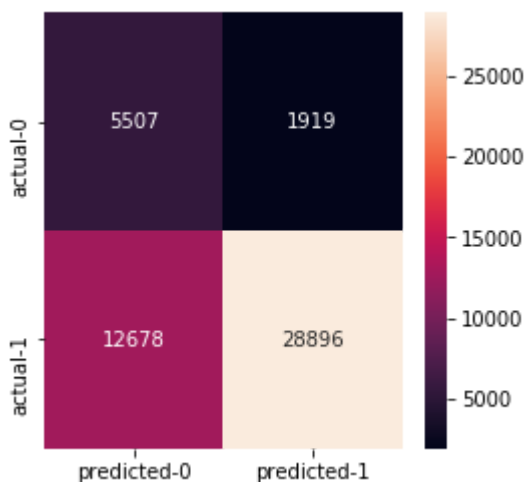
```
#printing heatmap for train confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[5507,1919],[12678,28896]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[227]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x247b3158898>



OBSERVATIONS: For training data we got good tnr and tpr values. And the value of tnr is a bit high.

In [228]:

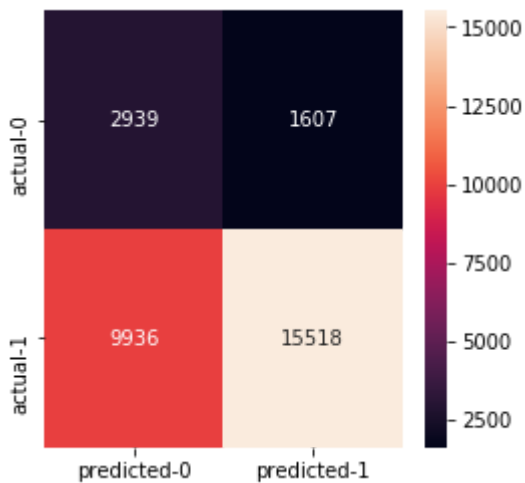
```
#printing heatmap for test confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[2939,1607],[9936,15518]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[228]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x247b34de128>



OBSERVATIONS: For test data we got good tnr and tpr values. The fnr value is a bit high.

2.5 [Task-2]Getting top 5k features using `feature_importances_`

In [0]:

```
# please write all the code with proper documentation, and proper titles for each subsection
# go through documentations and blogs before you start coding
# first figure out what to do, and then think about how to do.
# reading and understanding error messages will be very much helpfull in debugging your code
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
# a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
# b. Legends if needed
# c. X-axis label
# d. Y-axis label
```

In [229]:

```
best_k=tfidf_Decision_tree.feature_importances_  
best_k.shape
```

Out[229]:

(14816,)

In [230]:

```
def best5000important(model, X, k):  
    return X[:,model.feature_importances_.argsort()[::-1][:k]]
```

In [231]:

```
# for tf-idf set 2  
best_5k_train = best5000important(tfidf_Decision_tree,final_train_tfidf ,5000)  
best_5k_cv = best5000important(tfidf_Decision_tree,final_cv_tfidf ,5000)  
best_5k_test= best5000important(tfidf_Decision_tree, final_test_tfidf, 5000)  
print(best_5k_train.shape)  
print(best_5k_cv.shape)  
print(best_5k_test.shape)
```

(49000, 5000)

(21000, 5000)

(30000, 5000)

In [233]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
import plotly.graph_objs as go
from tqdm import tqdm

train_auc=[]
cv_auc=[]
depth=[4,6,8,9,10,12,14,17]
min_samples=[2,10,20,30,40,50,60,70]
for i in tqdm(depth):
    for j in tqdm(min_samples):
        Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=i,class_weight='balanced',min_sam
ples_split=j)
        calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=Decision_tree)
        calib_cv.fit(best_5k_train,y_train)

        y_tr_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(best_5k_train)[:,1]
        y_cv_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(best_5k_cv)[:,1]

        train_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_tr_pred))
        cv_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv,y_cv_pred))
        print('for {} max depth and {} min samples the train_auc={}'.format(i,j,roc_auc
_score(y_train,y_tr_pred)))
        print('for {} max depth and {} min samples the cv_auc={}'.format(i,j,roc_auc_sc
ore(y_cv,y_cv_pred)))

trace1=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=depth,z=train_auc,name='TRAIN AUC')
trace2=go.Scatter3d(x=min_samples,y=depth,z=cv_auc,name='CV AUC')
data=[trace1,trace2]
enable_plotly_in_cell()

layout=go.Layout(scene = dict(
    xaxis = dict(title='min_samples'),
    yaxis = dict(title='max_depth'),
    zaxis = dict(title='AUC'),))
fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
offline.iplot(fig, filename='3d-scatter-colorscale')
```

```

0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

```

for 4 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.6750697353769618
 for 4 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6484488316428582

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [00:07<00:53, 7.63s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.6750697353769618
 for 4 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6484488316428582

```

25%|██████████
| 2/8 [00:15<00:45, 7.57s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.6750697353769618
 for 4 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6484488316428582

```

38%|██████████
| 3/8 [00:22<00:37, 7.51s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.6750697353769618
 for 4 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6484488316428582

```

50%|██████████
| 4/8 [00:30<00:30, 7.63s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.6750697353769618
 for 4 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6484488316428582

```

62%|██████████
| 5/8 [00:37<00:22, 7.61s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.6750697353769618
 for 4 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6484488316428582

```

75%|██████████
| 6/8 [00:45<00:15, 7.54s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.6750697353769618
 for 4 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6484488316428582

```

88%|██████████
| 7/8 [00:53<00:07, 7.64s/it]

```

for 4 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.6750697353769618
 for 4 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6484488316428582

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [01:00<07:05, 60.82s/it]
0%|
| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

```

for 6 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.7175808170546626
 for 6 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6597974639731474

```

12%|██████████
| 1/8 [00:11<01:23, 11.98s/it]

```

for 6 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.7173519995191634
 for 6 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6599471459415155

```

25%|██████████
| 2/8 [00:23<01:11, 11.98s/it]

```

```
| 5/8 [01:30<00:54, 18.04s/it]
```

for 8 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.7612717783731574

for 8 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6745000906222769

75%|

| 6/8 [01:48<00:35, 17.94s/it]

for 8 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.7596430075894121

for 8 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6746240480692446

88%|

| 7/8 [02:05<00:17, 17.86s/it]

for 8 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.7585167332967265

for 8 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6748095256606377

38%|

| 3/8 [04:59<07:44, 92.80s/it]

0%|

| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

for 9 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.7971823604481717

for 9 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.6795657930077135

12%|

| 1/8 [00:21<02:31, 21.58s/it]

for 9 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.7945556854344952

for 9 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6785233017071346

25%|

| 2/8 [00:42<02:09, 21.53s/it]

for 9 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.7908629216910323

for 9 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6788667950593963

38%|

| 3/8 [01:04<01:48, 21.67s/it]

for 9 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.7871168408786227

for 9 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6795104107676055

50%|

| 4/8 [01:26<01:26, 21.51s/it]

for 9 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.7851259590772378

for 9 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6796980577906973

62%|

| 5/8 [01:47<01:04, 21.39s/it]

for 9 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.7828826888700443

for 9 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6793949987650113

75%|

| 6/8 [02:08<00:42, 21.23s/it]

for 9 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.7809936635462942

for 9 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6788267399424266

88%|

| 7/8 [02:29<00:21, 21.20s/it]

for 9 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.7793802509158501

for 9 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6797320367351456

```
| 2/8 [01:06<03:19, 33.23s/it]
```


5/8 [03:17<01:58, 39.35s/it]

for 14 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.8566453435316524

for 14 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6852275511617255

75%|

| 6/8 [03:54<01:17, 38.67s/it]

for 14 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.8526696613235517

for 14 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6862089632592808

88%|

| 7/8 [04:31<00:38, 38.26s/it]

for 14 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.8490982517702188

for 14 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.68722378989629

88%|

| 7/8 [20:29<03:34, 214.63s/it]

0%|

| 0/8 [00:00<?, ?it/s]

for 17 max depth and 2 min samples the train_auc=0.9209202013999848

for 17 max depth and 2 min samples the cv_auc=0.674547632924255

12%|

| 1/8 [00:53<06:16, 53.73s/it]

for 17 max depth and 10 min samples the train_auc=0.9143240373215401

for 17 max depth and 10 min samples the cv_auc=0.6730700030103951

25%|

| 2/8 [01:44<05:17, 52.93s/it]

for 17 max depth and 20 min samples the train_auc=0.9045047405467465

for 17 max depth and 20 min samples the cv_auc=0.6769810474213782

38%|

| 3/8 [02:35<04:21, 52.23s/it]

for 17 max depth and 30 min samples the train_auc=0.8966779240650922

for 17 max depth and 30 min samples the cv_auc=0.6784963513686363

50%|

| 4/8 [03:23<03:24, 51.06s/it]

for 17 max depth and 40 min samples the train_auc=0.8894384391252426

for 17 max depth and 40 min samples the cv_auc=0.6777293690749382

62%|

| 5/8 [04:10<02:29, 49.83s/it]

for 17 max depth and 50 min samples the train_auc=0.8849294906744672

for 17 max depth and 50 min samples the cv_auc=0.6790009294339251

75%|

| 6/8 [04:57<01:37, 48.85s/it]

for 17 max depth and 60 min samples the train_auc=0.879909408694611

for 17 max depth and 60 min samples the cv_auc=0.6798599450170765

88%|

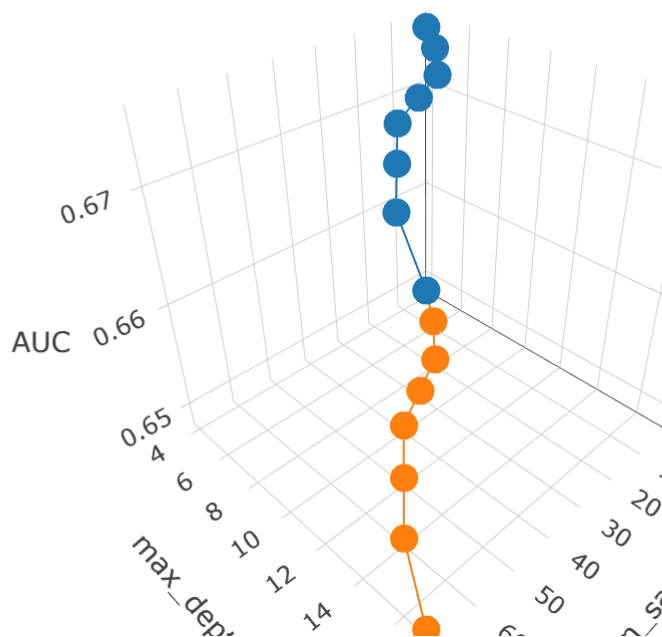
| 7/8 [05:43<00:47, 47.93s/it]

for 17 max depth and 70 min samples the train_auc=0.8762358705799403

for 17 max depth and 70 min samples the cv_auc=0.6808106146800752

100%|

| 8/8 [26:59<00:00, 267.38s/it]



OBSERVATIONS: We selected the top 5000 features of the data and we plotted for different values of max depth and min samples split. We choose our max depth to be 8 and min samples split to be 10.

In [234]:

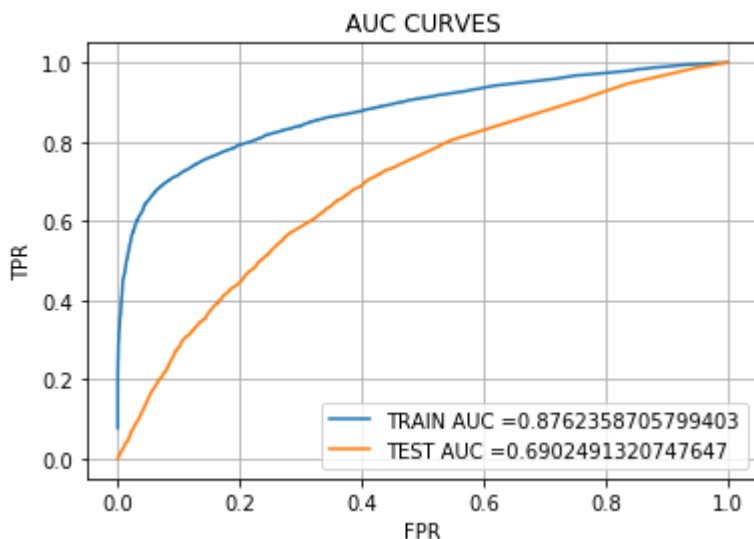
```
#plotting auc curves
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
Decision_tree=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=8,min_samples_split=10,class_weight='balanced')
calib_cv=CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=Decision_tree)
calib_cv.fit(best_5k_train,y_train)

y_train_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(best_5k_train)[:,-1]
y_test_pred=calib_cv.predict_proba(best_5k_test)[:,-1]

train_fpr,train_tpr,tr_threshold=roc_curve(y_train,y_train_pred)
test_fpr,test_tpr,te_threshold=roc_curve(y_test,y_test_pred)

plt.plot(train_fpr,train_tpr,label='TRAIN AUC =' +str(auc(train_fpr,train_tpr)))
plt.plot(test_fpr,test_tpr,label='TEST AUC =' +str(auc(test_fpr,test_tpr)))

plt.title('AUC CURVES')
plt.xlabel('FPR')
plt.ylabel('TPR')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



OBSERVATIONS: For max depth=8 and min samples split=10 we got train auc of 87.62 and test auc of 69.02.

In [235]:

```
#printing confusion matrix
print('='*100)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
best_t=find_best_threshold(tr_threshold,train_fpr,train_tpr)
print('TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX')
print(confusion_matrix(y_train,predict_with_best_t(y_train_pred,best_t)))
print('test confusion matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,predict_with_best_t(y_test_pred,best_t)))
```

```
=====
=====
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.6487601385351746 for threshold 0.83
TRAIN CONFUSION MATRIX
[[ 5153  2273]
 [12295 29279]]
test confusion matrix
[[ 2991  1555]
 [ 9388 16066]]
```

In [236]:

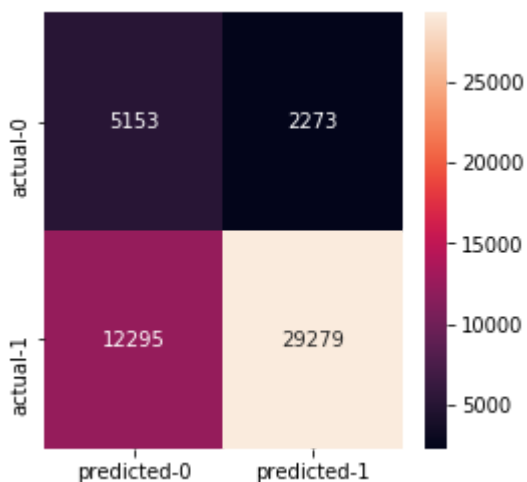
```
#printing heatmap for train confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[5153,2273],[12295,29279]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[236]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x247b32b16d8>



OBSERVATIONS: For test set we got a decent tnr and tpr values.

In [237]:

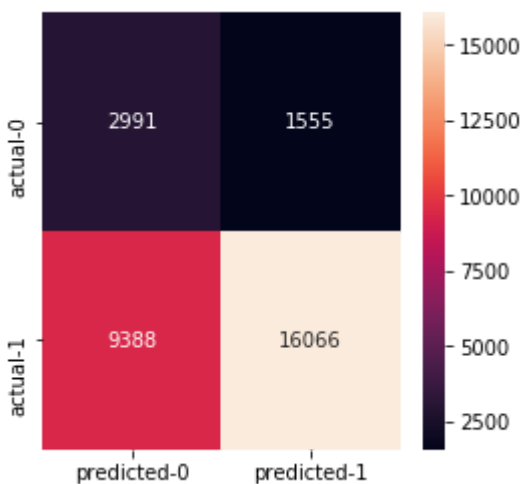
```
#printing heatmap for test confusion matrix
import seaborn as sn
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

array=[[2991,1555],[9388,16066]]

train=pd.DataFrame(array,columns=['predicted-0','predicted-1'],index=['actual-0','actual-1'])
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sn.heatmap(train,annot=True,fmt='d')
```

Out[237]:

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x247b3bf70f0>



OBSERVATIONS: For test set we got a decent tnr and tpr values.

3. Conclusion

In [0]:

```
# Please compare all your models using Prettytable Library
```

In [238]:

```
# Please compare all your models using Prettytable library
# Please compare all your models using Prettytable library
from prettytable import PrettyTable
x=PrettyTable(['vectorizer','max depth','min samples split','train_auc','test_auc'])
x.add_row(["bag of words",9,10,0.866964,0.696859])
x.add_row(["TFIDF",6,10,0.883428,0.677248])
x.add_row(["avgw2v",6,10,0.921799,0.671101])
x.add_row(["TFIDFW2V",8,10,0.921291,0.677069])
x.add_row(["Best 5k",8,10,0.876235,0.690249])

print(x.get_string(start=0,end=7))
```

vectorizer	max depth	min samples split	train_auc	test_auc
bag of words	9	10	0.866964	0.696859
TFIDF	6	10	0.883428	0.677248
avgw2v	6	10	0.921799	0.671101
TFIDFW2V	8	10	0.921291	0.677069
Best 5k	8	10	0.876235	0.690249

OBSERVATIONS: We have plotted for different models and best max depth varied between 6 to 9 and min samples split is 10 for all models. The train auc and test auc is almost same for all the models.