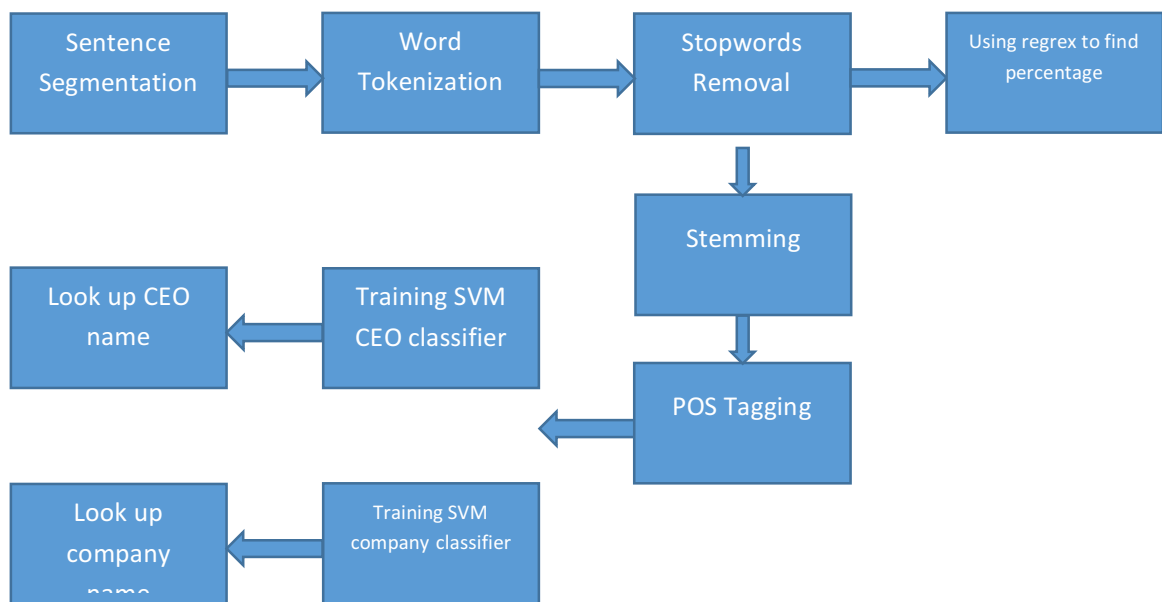


Target: extracting CEO names , company names and percentages.

Pipeline :



1.Preprocess

1. Sentence Segmentation:

In this step, I just add all raw materials up into one file and then use Python Nltk package to finish the sentence segmentation. All relevant codes are in the sentence_seg.py. Output of this step is output.txt

```
REUTERS/China DailyHSBC China PMI fell to 50.5 in December, from 50.8 the previous month.
A reading below 50 indicates contraction.
But this was right in line with expectations for 50.5, which was the flash PMI print.
"The moderation of December's final HSBC China Manufacturing PMI was mainly due to slower output growth," said Hongbin Qu, HSBC chief economist China, in a press release.
"However, the final PMI sustained the fifth above-50 reading in a row thanks to a steady increase of new orders.
The recovering momentum since August 2013 is continuing into 2014, in our view.
With inflation still benign, we expect the current monetary and fiscal policy to remain in place to support growth."
We got China's official PMI data on Tuesday, which showed manufacturing fall to 51, from 51.4 in November.
The slowdown in credit growth is said to have weighed on Chinese manufacturing.
Here's the trajectory of Chinese manufacturing: HSBC/Markit Economics FREE
AppDownload
```

```
Netflix users and investors may have a hard time remembering that the company still mails out DVDs in small red packages, or the public relations disaster in 2011 that had subscribers leaving in droves.
After sinking millions into original content and developing hit shows such as "House of Cards," Netflix became the past year's best performer on the S&P 500.
Netflix stock increased nearly 300 percent this past year, and now investors must decide whether the media company's outperformance can carry into 2014.
Raymond James' Aaron Kessler told CNBC on Tuesday that the stock's current levels—trading at around $365 on Tuesday—has priced in much of the company's upcoming good news.
```

As you can see, each sentence is delimited by return.

2. Word Tokenization & Stopwords Removal:

Strategy adopted here is to tokenize words by space and set up a set of stopword with the help of nltk.corpus. After this step, all words are tokenized and stopwords are removed. You can review word_token.py for the source code. And output of this step is output_stopwords.txt.

REUTERS/China DailyHSBC China PMI fell 50.5 December, 50.8 previous month. A reading 50 indicates contraction. But right line expectations 50.5, flash PMI print. "The moderation December's final HSBC China Manufacturing PMI mainly due slower output growth," said Hongbin Qu, HSBC chief economist China, press release. "However, final PMI sustained fifth above-50 reading row thanks steady increase new orders. The recovering momentum since August 2013 continuing 2014, view. With inflation still benign, expect current monetary fiscal policy remain place support growth." We got

All stop words have been removed and words are separated by space.

3. The next step is about stemming. The algorithm I used is porter in nltk python package. You can review the code in Stemming_.py. And result is output_of_stem.txt.

REUTERS/China DailyHSBC China PMI fell Decemb previou month read indic contract But right line expect flash PMI print The moder Decemb final HSBC China Manufactur PMI mainli due slower output growth said Hongbin HSBC chief economist China press releas Howev final PMI sustain fifth above-50 read row thank steadi increas new order The recov momentum sinc August 2013 continu 2014 view With inflat still benign expect current monetari fiscal polici remain place support growth got China offici PMI data Tuesday show manufactur fall Novemb The slowdown credit growth said weigh Chines manufactur Here trajectori Chines manufactur HSBC/Markit Econom FREE AppDownload Netflix user investor may hard time rememb compani still mail DVD small red packag public relat disast 2011 subscrib leav drove After sink million origin content develop hit show Hous Card Netflix becam past year best perform S& 500 Netflix stock increas nearli 300 percent past year investor must decid whether media compani

4. Extracting percentage:

Since the percentages in the raw materials can be easily defined by regular expression. All details could be find in percentage.py.

And the pattern about how to extract percentage could also be found there. Output of percentage could be find in

output_of_percent.txt.

| 50% 1.9% 0.9% 30% 15.3% 25.7% 19.3% 16.8% 10% 10% 3.5% 10% 19% 10% 128% 80%
0.9% 1.0% 1.0% 10% 4.8% 4.8% 2.3% 2.3% 2.6% 2.6% 2% 5.9% 1.8% 1.4% 0.3% 5.4% 1.7%
2.2% 1.8% 3.1% 11.9% 0.96% 0.85% 77% 100% 40% ~10% 40% -55% 50% 10% 0.6% 5.9%
0.9% 1.7% 16% 1.9% 16.6% 6.4% 13.4% 10% 3.6% 1.4% 7.8% 1.6% 1.5% 8.7% 5.6% 10.8%
15.7% 9.3% 10% 11% 53% 65% 7.1% 4.8% .75% 57.3% 56.5% 63.6% 1.0% 0.5% 0.4% 0.7%
15% 700% 10% 90% 10% 45% 400% 800% 6.3% 1.5% 80% 30% 15-20% 20% 1.5% 3.0%
16% 30-40% 30% 4.1% 7.7% 5.7% 8.4% 1.7% 4.3% 6.3% 1.5% 1.7% 3.1% 37% 25% 20% 20%
30% 4.1% 7.7% 7.9% 7.0% 21.5% 30% 2.6% 0.8% 0.9% 60% 30% 28% 55% 30% 1.2% 40%

5. POS tagging:

In order to train the binary classifier to pick out all words which might be candidates of CEO names and companies' name. I have to finish the POS tagging first. Because all names are identified by tag = NNP. Nltk packages are used here to do the tagging job and we get a relatively nice result.

REUTERS/China_NNP DailyHSBC_NNP China_NNP PMI_NNP fell_VBD Decemb_NNP
previou_JJ month_NN read_VBD indic_JJ contract_NN But_CC right_JJ line_NN
expect_VBP flash_NN PMI_NNP print_NN The_DT moder_NN Decemb_NNP final_JJ
HSBC_NNP China_NNP Manufactur_NNP PMI_NNP mainli_NN due_JJ slower_JJR
output_NN growth_NN said_VBD Hongbin_NNP HSBC_NNP chief_JJ economist_NN
China_NNP press_NN releas_NN Howev_NNP final_JJ PMI_NNP sustain_NN fifth_JJ
above-50_JJ read_NN row_NN thank_VBD steadi_JJ increas_JJ new_JJ order_NN
The_DT recov_NN momentum_NN sinc_NN August_NNP 2013_CD continu_NN 2014_CD
view_NN With_IN inflat_NN still_RB benign_JJ expect_VBP current_JJ
monetari_JJ fiscal_JJ polici_NN remain_VBP place_JJ support_NN growth_NN
got_VBD China_NNP offici_MD PMI_NNP data_NNS Tuesday_NNP show_VBP
manufactur_JJ fall_NN Novemb_NNP The_DT slowdown_NN credit_NN growth_NN

6. Training SVM classifier:

The reason why I choose SVM over Logistic regression is that I am not sure weather we can used a linear hyper plane to distinguish candidates from non-candidates. Considering the relatively slow convergence speed of Neural Network, SVM is the ideal supervised learning algorithm .

2. Feature selection of binary classifier.

a). I used 1/3 observations of raw data set as training set. It is not hard to find out patterns in ceo.csv and companies.csv. All CEO first names start with a uppercase letter and finished with a lowercase letter. The attributions of First Upper Letter and First Lower Letter are reasonable to build. Also, the family name of CEO also follow the pattern. And hence Second Upper Letter and Second

Lower Letter are also chosen as attributes. Also the length of name is also an important attribute. And POS attribute equals one if POS == NNP and 0 otherwise. I code every bigram up as a single observation, if the first word start with uppercase letter , column FirstUpperLetter is 1 , otherwise 0. Column SecondUpperLetter , FirstLowLetter,FirstUpperLetter follow same rules. Count the length of bigram as an another attribute. With respect to label of the training set. I set up a dictionary of CEO name according to ceo.csv. Observation which has same name in that dictionary will be labels as 1. Otherwise 0.

b). Similar rules of Company name classifier are also adopted. But since there might be three or four words, I added ThirdUpperLetter and FourthUpperLetter. The accuracies of both model are high. Because of lot label_zero samples.

0.984180437954					
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.99	0.99	0.99	894656
	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	4800
avg / total		0.99	0.98	0.99	899456

0.97389199694					
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.98	0.99	0.99	885402
	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	14054
avg / total		0.97	0.97	0.97	899456

3. Dictionary trick.

Well, I review the results coming from the classifier. Unfortunately, my two classifiers failed to distinguish CEO name from Company name. Both classifiers just wrap them up. Therefore, I came up with an idea to solve this problem. I set up two dictionaries , one is about CEO name and another one is about company. And every time when I examine results from classifiers, I look up in those dictionaries. If it is the key of CEO dictionary, I assigned this observation to CEO names, otherwise companies' names. And the results are really good, you can check it at output_of_ceo.txt and output_of_company.txt.

Pete Wilson Russell Vic Barry Buffett Smith Sechin Woodman Virginia Jan Bernard Rosen
 Simon Marsh Napier Internet Cooper White Karpeles Pershing McMahon Brown Twitch Jobs
 Dunn Stein Brand Jordan Lozoya Katzenberg Zuckerberg Draghi Disney Weil Evan Fisher
 Neither Day Joe Scharf Whitman Rogers Island Hancock Peter Michael Medvedev Safra
 Networks Roberts Mulally John Nelson Jefferies Sony Art Ann Saunders Wolf Thomas
 Parker Wynn Sam Schwartz Barra Sullivan Brent Cohen Ullman Rodriguez Spencer Sands
 Paulson Allen Branson George Sandy Warren Einhorn Case Management From Strianese
 Duncan Andrew Tesco Kravis Long Ellison Lee Horowitz Greenhaus Wendy Circle Jonathan
 Jeffries Ross Musk LaSorda Mike Edelman Stade Tepper Rose Frank Holt Khodorkovsky
 Fink Oberhelman William Dave Office Black Terry Cook Walsh Konheim Meyer Ketchum Jose
 Benioff Brady Johnson Philippe Steinhafel Baker Bill Hanson David Bezos Yellen
 Express Stanley Davis Fox Think Block First Reid Taylor Dean Clark Charney McDonald
 Jeffery Kostin Layton Ballmer Chin Bain Ryan Graham Bass Moore Given Satya Group
 Gross Robert Mara Nick Dalio Health Brooks Berman Shah Bernstein Horton Realty
 Davidson Blankfein Hank Chanos Kerry Monday Adelson Byrne Mozilo Jamie Tsai Page

Figure 1 CEO name

Canada Autonomy Sun Residential Delphi Albuquerque Roche Leap Republic Asset
Citigroup Today Civeo Dodge Foundation Business Packing Standard Siemens Kellogg
Gazprom Western Zhejiang Odyssey Euro Grill Prudential Ventures Benzinga Alaska Yield
Yet Tech Lorillard Aviation Fixed Stryker Rand Emerging Nanex Huawei Global Tyco
DirecTV SumZero Nasdaq Defense Sands DoubleLine Sandy Chase Bausch Pharma Theranos
Andreessen Long State Interest Hillshire Jeffries Korea KPMG Paribas Ford Amazon
Hamilton Pepsi WhatsApp America Fort Family Motorola Mountains Freedom Budget Green
Cargill Ltd Habit Pimco PetSmart Warner CSX Merrill PepsiCo Chinese Energy Palantir
Resorts Associates Motor Home Inc Technology Audi Mountain Group Matrix City Silica
Three Nike Cantor Health Hill Perspectives AbbVie Australia Hub Hewlett-Packard
Cadillac Express Think Tiger Matters Visa Corp Peak Media Lockheed Land Boeing Intel
Oculus Americas Banking American Beverage Time Charter Financial Blizzard Citi Weibo
Actavis Point Pacific Grade Barclays Nikkei Nicola Nevada Panasonic Retirement IBM
Federal Corporation PayPal Reality Forbes Holding Digital Australian Sinopec AIG
Medtronic Agricole Eagle Lloyds Marketing Coke Dell Brewery Wayfair Chaori Dropbox
Swatch Athena Rental Industry Philips Television Hedgeye Heineken Nissan Bankers
Clorox Macquarie Viacom Mae Corporate Dow Raymond Uber Yukos Apple Valeant Community
One Celgene Cisco Bridgewater BHP Trust Priceline Journal Blue Barnes Blackstone
Smith Mutual Airbnb Covington Publicis Income White Edelman Smithfield Texas Shell
Scientific Verizon Exchange SAC Manitowoc Cup Xerox Brooks Lululemon Tesco World

Figure 2 Company name

4. Conclusion

Although two classifiers share relatively good accuracy. But they still failed to distinguish CEO names from Company names, which means I failed to find attributions which can tell me big difference between those two different kinds of names. However, I still get a fairly good result by looking up a dictionary. I think I should spend more time in finding good attribution. It is very important when it comes to data science.