

Dataset Link : <http://qwone.com/~jason/20Newsgroups/>

## 1. Part 1: Text Pre-processing and Embedding Comparison

- Preprocessing steps correctly implemented and explained
- Comparison of word2vec, GloVe, and OpenAI embeddings
- Discussion on the embeddings that provide better semantic understanding

### Libraries Used

```
In [8]: !pip3 install scikit-learn
!pip3 install autocorrect
!pip3 install nltk
!pip3 install sentence-transformers
!pip3 install transformers==4.18.0
!pip3 install imblearn
!pip3 install wordcloud
!pip3 install pytorch-pretrained-bert
!pip3 install bertopic
!pip3 install pyspellchecker
!pip3 install numpy
!pip3 install wordcloud
```

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Requirement already satisfied: pyspellchecker in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (0.7.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (1.24.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: wordcloud in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (1.9.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.6.1 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from wordcloud) (1.24.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: pillow in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from wordcloud) (9.4.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from wordcloud) (3.7.0)  
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Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib->wordcloud) (1.16.0)

```
In [9]: import os
os.environ["TOKENIZERS_PARALLELISM"] = "false"
```

## Supress warnings

```
In [10]: import warnings
import numpy as np
!pip install numba

warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

Requirement already satisfied: numba in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (0.57.1)
Requirement already satisfied: llvmlite<0.41,>=0.40.0dev0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from numba) (0.40.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<1.25,>=1.21 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from numba) (1.24.0)
```

## Imports

```
In [11]: from transformers import BertTokenizer
import nltk
import re
import nltk
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
nltk.download("punkt")
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('all')
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
```

```

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[nltk_data] | Downloading package treebank to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package treebank is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package twitter_samples to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package twitter_samples is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package udhr to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package udhr is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package udhr2 to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package udhr2 is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package unicode_samples to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package unicode_samples is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package universal_tagset to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package universal_tagset is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package universal_treebanks_v20 to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package universal_treebanks_v20 is already up-to-
date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package vader_lexicon to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package vader_lexicon is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package verbnet to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package verbnet is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package verbnet3 to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...

```

```
[nltk_data] | Package verbnet3 is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package webtext to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package webtext is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package wmt15_eval to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package wmt15_eval is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package word2vec_sample to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package word2vec_sample is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package wordnet to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package wordnet2021 to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package wordnet2021 is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package wordnet2022 to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package wordnet2022 is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package wordnet31 to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package wordnet31 is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package wordnet_ic to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package wordnet_ic is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package words to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package words is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] | Downloading package ycoe to
[nltk_data] | C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] | Package ycoe is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] |
[nltk_data] | Done downloading collection all
```

```
In [12]: from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize, word_tokenize
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from string import punctuation
from string import punctuation
from nltk.corpus import stopwords, brown
import re
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve
from sklearn.metrics import auc
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## Loading Data

```
In [13]: from sklearn.datasets import fetch_20newsgroups

In [14]: categories = ['alt.atheism', 'soc.religion.christian',
                      'comp.graphics', 'sci.med', 'talk.religion.misc',
                      'sci.space']

In [15]: remove = ('headers', 'footers', 'quotes')

In [16]: def convert_to_np(dataset):
          return np.asarray(dataset.data), dataset.target

In [17]: data_train = fetch_20newsgroups(subset='train', categories=categories,
                                         shuffle=True, random_state=42,
                                         remove=remove)

data_test = fetch_20newsgroups(subset='test', categories=categories,
                               shuffle=True, random_state=42,
                               remove=remove)
x_validation, y_validation = convert_to_np(data_test)
x_train, y_train = convert_to_np(data_train)

print('data loaded')

data loaded

In [18]: def size_mb(docs):
          return sum(len(s.encode('utf-8')) for s in docs) / 1e6

In [19]: data_train_size_mb = size_mb(data_train.data)
data_test_size_mb = size_mb(data_test.data)

In [20]: print("%d documents - %.3fMB (training set)" % (
          len(data_train.data), data_train_size_mb))
print("%d documents - %.3fMB (test set)" % (
          len(data_test.data), data_test_size_mb))
print("%d categories" % len(categories))
print()

3227 documents - 4.110MB (training set)
2147 documents - 3.037MB (test set)
6 categories
```

## Distribution of data



```

In [21]: # Finding frequency of each category
targets, frequency = np.unique(data_train.target, return_counts=True)
targets, frequency

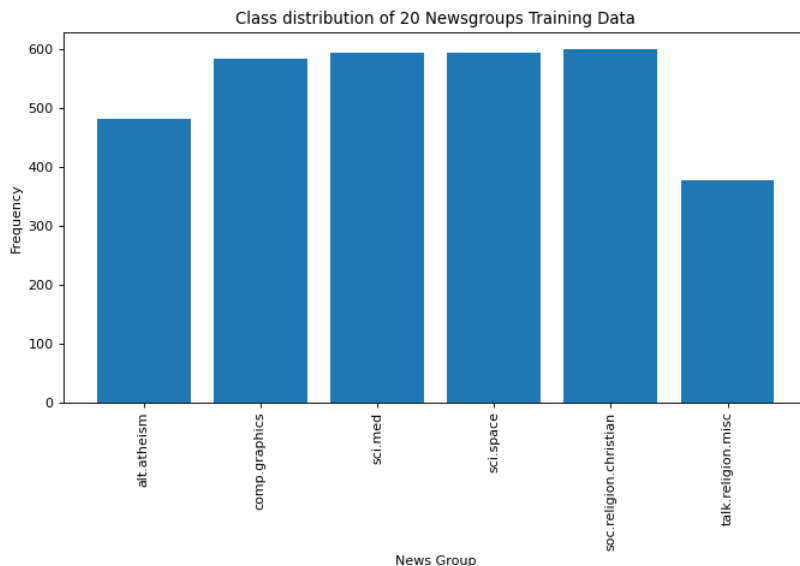
Out[21]: (array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5], dtype=int64),
         array([480, 584, 594, 593, 599, 377], dtype=int64))

In [22]: targets_str = np.array(data_train.target_names)
print(list(zip(targets_str, frequency)))

[('alt.atheism', 480), ('comp.graphics', 584), ('sci.med', 594), ('sci.space', 593), ('soc.religion.christian', 599), ('talk.religion.misc', 377)]

In [23]: # Training data class distribution
fig=plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5), dpi= 80, facecolor='w', edgecolor='k')
plt.bar(targets_str,frequency)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Class distribution of 20 Newsgroups Training Data')
plt.xlabel('News Group')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

```



When a dataset has equal samples in all categories and no imbalance issues, it means that each category or class in the dataset has the same number of samples. This balanced distribution ensures that there is no bias towards any particular category during the analysis.

## Preprocessing steps correctly implemented and explained

Below are the steps incorporated for preprocessing Noise removal:digits, characters, and pieces of text that interfere with the process of text analysis Lowercasing:to deal with sparsity issues in the dataset we have done this step Normalization : 1) Stop-word removal 2) We choose Lemmatization over Stemming as it is doing things properly with the use of vocabulary and morphological analysis of words 3) Speller to fix speeling errors

### Preprocessing steps:

#### Noise Removal:

In this step, you remove unwanted elements from the text that can interfere with text analysis. This typically includes removing digits, special characters, and other irrelevant pieces of text that don't contribute to the analysis.

#### Lowercasing:

Lowercasing refers to converting all text to lowercase letters. This step helps to address sparsity issues in the dataset by treating words with different capitalization as the same. For example, "apple" and "Apple" would be considered the same word after lowercasing.

#### Normalization:

##### Stop-word Removal:

Stop words are common words like "a," "the," "and," etc., that don't carry significant meaning in the analysis. Removing stop words helps reduce noise and focuses on more important words in the text.

#### Lemmatization:

Lemmatization is the process of reducing words to their base or root form. Unlike stemming, which simply chops off word endings, lemmatization considers vocabulary and the morphological analysis of words to derive their base form. This step helps to maintain the integrity of words and ensure meaningful analysis.

#### Spelling Correction:

Spelling errors can negatively impact the analysis and interpretation of text. Using a speller, you can correct spelling errors to improve the quality and accuracy of the analysis.

Overall, these preprocessing steps help to clean and prepare the text data for further analysis by removing noise, standardizing text formats, and improving the quality of the text. Each step contributes to enhancing the accuracy and effectiveness of text analysis tasks.

```
In [24]: # example didn', "didn't", 'doesn', "doesn't", 'hadn', "hadn't", 'hasn', "hasn't"
stop_words = stopwords.words('english')
```

```
In [25]: from autocorrect import Speller
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize

def to_lower(text):

    """
    Converting text to lower case as in, converting "Hello" to "hello" or "Hi" to "hi".
    """

    # Specll check the words
    spell = Speller(lang='en')

    texts = spell(text)

    return ' '.join([w.lower() for w in word_tokenize(text)])
```

```
In [20]: def clean_text(lower_case):
    # split text phrases into words
    words = nltk.word_tokenize(lower_case)

    # Create a list of all the punctuations
    punctuations = [ '/', '!', '?', ';', ':', '(', ')', '[, ]', '-', '_', '%' ]

    # Remove all the special characters
    punctuations = re.sub(r'\W', ' ', str(lower_case))

    # Initialize the stopwords variable, which is a list of words ('and', 'the', 'i', 'yourself', 'is') that do not hold much values as key words
    stop_words = stopwords.words('english')

    # Getting rid of all the words that contain numbers in them
    w_num = re.sub('\w*\d\w*', ' ', lower_case).strip()

    # remove all single characters
    lower_case = re.sub(r'\s+[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', lower_case)

    # Substituting multiple spaces with single space
    lower_case = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', lower_case, flags=re.I)

    # Removing prefixed 'b'
    lower_case = re.sub(r'^b\s+', '', lower_case)

    # Removing non-english characters
    lower_case = re.sub(r'^b\s+', '', lower_case)

    # Return keywords which are not in stop words
    keywords = [word for word in words if not word in stop_words and word in punctuations and word in w_num]

    return keywords
```

## Pre-processing of training data

```
In [21]: # Training data Lemmatization
# Lemmatize the words
wordnet_lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
for idx, txt in enumerate(data_train['data']):
    lemmatized_word = [wordnet_lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in clean_text(to_lower(txt))]
    clean_data = ' '.join(lemmatized_word)
    data_train['data'][idx]=clean_data
```

## Preprocessing of Test data

```
In [22]: # Test data Lemmatization
# Lemmatize the words
wordnet_lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
for idx, txt in enumerate(data_test['data']):
    lemmatized_word = [wordnet_lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in clean_text(to_lower(txt))]
    clean_data = ' '.join(lemmatized_word)
    data_test['data'][idx]=clean_data
```

```
In [23]: x_validation,y_validation =convert_to_np(data_test)
x_train,y_train = convert_to_np(data_train)
```

## Word2vec, GloVe, and OpenAI embedding comparison

I compared the behaviour of two frameworks—BERT and WordVec—I used to build embedding for a small text.

## Word2Vec (CBOW)

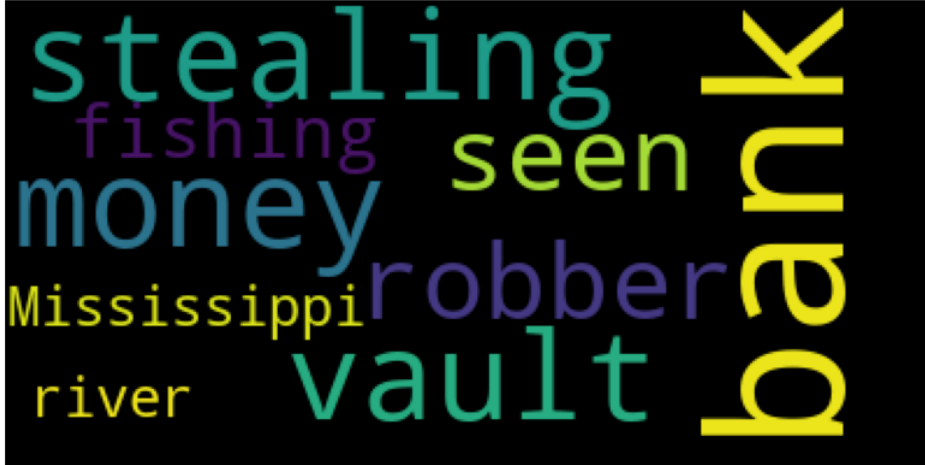
```
In [24]: import gensim
Loading [MathJax]/extensions/SafeJs...els.word2vec import Word2Vec
```

```
from gensim.test.utils import common_texts
```

```
In [25]: text = "After stealing money from the bank vault the bank robber was seen fishing on the Mississippi river bank"
```

```
In [26]: # plot word count for news text
from wordcloud import WordCloud
wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color='black',
                      max_words=200).generate(text)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=[10,10])
plt.title('WordCloud of Sample Sentence')
plt.axis('off')
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.show()
```

WordCloud of Sample Sentence



```
In [27]: #Word2Vec
#training the gensim on the data
#Using the Cbow architecture for the word2Vec
#, size = 50 removed from word2Vec
from gensim.models import Word2Vec
model_cbow = Word2Vec([text.split(" ")], min_count = 1, workers = 3, vector_size = 50, window = 5, sg = 0)
```

```
In [28]: model_cbow.init_sims(replace = True)
model_cbow.train([["hello", "world"]], total_examples=1, epochs=1)
```

```
Out[28]: (0, 2)
```

```
In [29]: words = list(model_cbow.wv.index_to_key)
print(words)

['bank', 'the', 'river', 'Mississippi', 'on', 'fishing', 'seen', 'was', 'robber', 'vault', 'from', 'money', 'stealing', 'After']
```

```
In [30]: vector = model_cbow.wv['bank']
vector
```

```
Out[30]: array([-0.01259352,  0.00555269,  0.11985431,  0.21158655, -0.21848367,
                -0.16714124,  0.15168934,  0.2107344 , -0.11778943, -0.08838436,
                0.17333424, -0.03601422, -0.10654427,  0.15392466, -0.1141429 ,
                -0.04264994,  0.06755769,  0.02329457, -0.19458175, -0.22190945,
                0.1717199 ,  0.11907724,  0.15870726,  0.01791622,  0.14915332,
                -0.07997645, -0.02222663,  0.13547736, -0.17664881, -0.09244104,
                -0.17641266, -0.02184243,  0.22400671, -0.1718937 , -0.05480954,
                -0.04550866,  0.189702  , -0.13928957,  0.00106066, -0.11164343,
                -0.22554341,  0.11759838, -0.20572253, -0.10314386, -0.00082434,
                -0.00695595, -0.17992744,  0.22580628,  0.11700572,  0.21684425],
              dtype=float32)
```

```
In [31]: !pip install --upgrade pandas
!pip install --upgrade pyLDAvis
!pip install gensim
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2022.7)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pandas) (2023.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.21.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyLDavis in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (3.4.0)
Collecting pyLDavis
  Using cached pyLDavis-3.4.1-py3-none-any.whl (2.6 MB)
Collecting numpy>=1.24.2 (from pyLDavis)
  Using cached numpy-1.25.1-cp310-cp310-win_amd64.whl (15.0 MB)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (1.11.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=2.0.0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: jinja2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (3.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numexpr in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (2.8.4)
Requirement already satisfied: funcy in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn>=1.0.0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (1.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: gensim in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (4.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (68.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=2.0.0->pyLDavis) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=2.0.0->pyLDavis) (2022.7)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pandas>=2.0.0->pyLDavis) (2023.3)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from scikit-learn>=1.0.0->pyLDavis) (3.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: smart-open>=1.8.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim->pyLDavis) (5.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: FuzzyTM>=0.4.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim->pyLDavis) (2.0.5)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jinja2->pyLDavis) (2.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyfume in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim->pyLDavis) (0.2.25)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas>=2.0.0->pyLDavis) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: simpful in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim->pyLDavis) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fst-pso in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim->pyLDavis) (1.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: miniful in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from fst-pso->pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim->pyLDavis) (0.0.6)
Installing collected packages: numpy, pyLDavis
  Attempting uninstall: numpy
    Found existing installation: numpy 1.23.5
    Uninstalling numpy-1.23.5:
      Successfully uninstalled numpy-1.23.5
  Rolling back uninstall of numpy
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy-1.23.5.dist-info\entry_points.txt
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qly96gw6\entry_points.txt
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy-1.23.5.dist-info\installer
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qly96gw6\installer
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy-1.23.5.dist-info\license.txt
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qly96gw6\license.txt
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy-1.23.5.dist-info\licenses_bundled.txt
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qly96gw6\licenses_bundled.txt
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy-1.23.5.dist-info\metadata
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qly96gw6\metadata
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy-1.23.5.dist-info\record
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qly96gw6\record
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy-1.23.5.dist-info\top_level.txt
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qly96gw6\top_level.txt
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy-1.23.5.dist-info\wheel
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qly96gw6\wheel
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_config_.py
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_config_.py
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_init_.cython-30.pxd
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_init_.cython-30.pxd
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_init_.pxd
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_init_.pxd
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_init_.py
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_init_.py
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_init_.pyi
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_init_.pyi
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_config_.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_config_.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_init_.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_init_.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_distributor_init.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_distributor_init.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_globals.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_globals.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_pytesttester.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_pytesttester.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_pytesttester.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_pytesttester.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_version.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_version.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_conftest.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_conftest.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_ctypeslib.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_ctypeslib.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_matlib.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_matlib.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_setup.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_setup.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pycache\_version.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pycache\_version.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_distributor_init.py
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_distributor_init.py
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_globals.py
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_globals.py
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pyinstaller\
    from C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\~\pyinstaller
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pytesttester.py
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pytesttester.py
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_pytesttester.pyi
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_pytesttester.pyi
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_typing\
    from C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\~\typing
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_version.py
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_version.py
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_array_api\_init_.py
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_array_api\_init_.py
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_array_api\_pycache\_init_.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_array_api\_pycache\_init_.cpython-310.pyc
  Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\_array_api\_pycache\_array_object.cpython-310.pyc
    from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\_array_api\_pycache\_array_object.cpython-310.pyc
```























```

from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\tests\test_ctypeslib.py
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\tests\test_matlib.py
from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\tests\test_matlib.py
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\tests\test_numpy_version.py
from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\tests\test_numpy_version.py
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\tests\test_public_api.py
from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\tests\test_public_api.py
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\tests\test_reloading.py
from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\tests\test_reloading.py
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\tests\test_scripts.py
from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\tests\test_scripts.py
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\tests\test_warnings.py
from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\tests\test_warnings.py
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\typing\
from C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\numpy\__ping
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\version.py
from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-gqyeen0f\version.py
Moving to c:\programdata\anaconda3\scripts\fp2py.exe
from C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-uninstall-qlvrf_kt\fp2py.exe

```

ERROR: Could not install packages due to an OSError: [WinError 5] Access is denied: 'C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\numpy\libs\libopenblas64\_v0.3.23-gcc\_10\_3\_0.dll'  
Consider using the '--user' option or check the permissions.

```

Requirement already satisfied: gensim in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (4.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.18.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.7.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim) (1.11.1)
Requirement already satisfied: smart-open>=1.8.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim) (5.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: FuzzyTM>=0.4.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim) (2.0.5)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pyfume in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (0.2.25)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (2022.7)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pandas->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (2023.3)
Requirement already satisfied: simpful in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fst-pso in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (1.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: miniful in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from fst-pso->pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim) (0.0.6)

```

In [35]: 

```
!pip install pyLDavis
import pyLDavis
```

```

Requirement already satisfied: pyLDavis in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (3.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.22.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (1.11.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.3.4 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: jinja2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (3.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numexpr in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (2.8.4)
Requirement already satisfied: funcy in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn>=1.0.0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (1.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: gensim in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (4.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyLDavis) (68.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=1.3.4->pyLDavis) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=1.3.4->pyLDavis) (2022.7)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from pandas>=1.3.4->pyLDavis) (2023.3)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from scikit-learn>=1.0.0->pyLDavis) (3.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: smart-open>=1.8.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim->pyLDavis) (5.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: FuzzyTM>=0.4.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from gensim->pyLDavis) (2.0.5)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jinja2->pyLDavis) (2.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyfume in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim->pyLDavis) (0.2.25)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas>=1.3.4->pyLDavis) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: simpful in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim->pyLDavis) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fst-pso in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim->pyLDavis) (1.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: miniful in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from fst-pso->pyfume->FuzzyTM>=0.4.0->gensim->pyLDavis) (0.0.6)

```

In [36]: 

```
import gensim
import pyLDavis.gensim as gensimvis
from gensim import corpora

# list of documents called 'words'
# Each document in 'words' is a string containing the text

# Preprocess the data to tokenize and remove stopwords
preprocessed_data = []
for doc in words:
    tokens = gensim.utils.simple_preprocess(doc)
    preprocessed_data.append(tokens)

# Create a dictionary from the preprocessed data
dictionary = corpora.Dictionary(preprocessed_data)

# Create a document-term matrix
doc_term_matrix = [dictionary.doc2bow(doc) for doc in preprocessed_data]

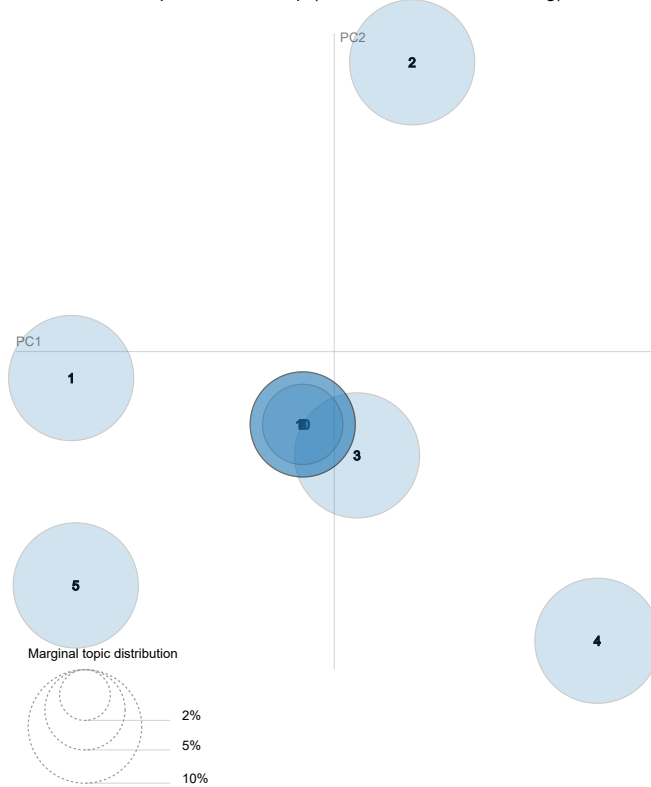
# Build the LDA model
lda_model = gensim.models.LdaModel(doc_term_matrix, num_topics=10, id2word=dictionary)

# Visualize the results
vis = gensimvis.prepare(lda_model, doc_term_matrix, dictionary)
pyLDavis.display(vis)
```

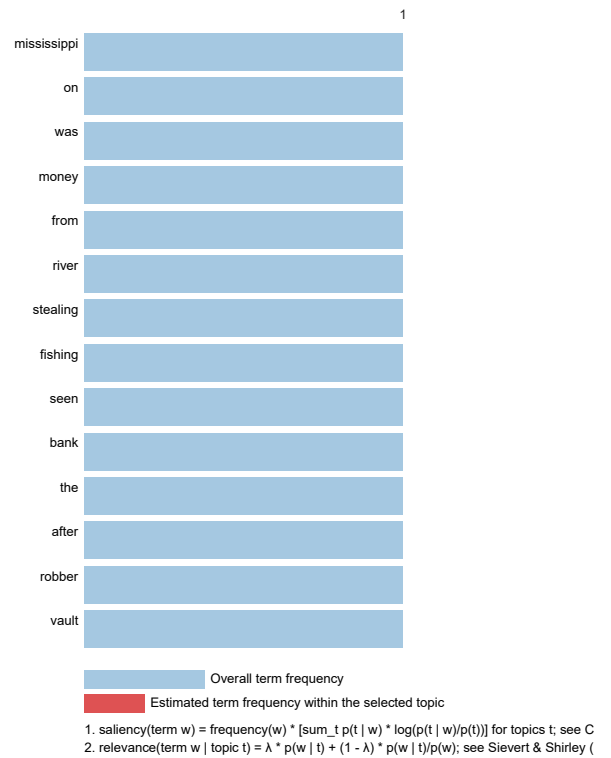
Out[36]: Selected Topic:

Slide to adjust relevance metric:<sup>(2)</sup>   $\lambda = 1$  0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Top-14 Most Salient Terms<sup>(1)</sup>



In [37]: print('the array representation of the word \'bank\'\\n:', model\_cbow.wv['bank'], '\\n the array representation of the word \'robber\'\\n:', model\_cbow.wv['robber'])

```
the array representation of the word 'bank'
: [-0.01259352  0.00555269  0.11985431  0.21158655 -0.21848367 -0.16714124
  0.15168934  0.2107344  -0.11778943 -0.08838436  0.17333424 -0.03601422
 -0.10654427  0.15392466 -0.1141429  -0.04264994  0.06755769  0.02329457
 -0.19458175 -0.22190945  0.1717199  0.11907724  0.15870726  0.01791622
  0.14915332 -0.07997645 -0.02222663  0.13547736 -0.17664881 -0.09244104
 -0.17641266 -0.02184243  0.22400671 -0.1718937 -0.05480954 -0.04550866
  0.189702  -0.13928957  0.00106066 -0.11164343 -0.22554341  0.11759838
 -0.20572253 -0.10314386 -0.00082434 -0.00695595 -0.17992744  0.22580628
  0.11700572  0.21684425]
the array representation of the word 'robber'
: [-0.18355328  0.03191495 -0.18450207 -0.05770317  0.09562866  0.14996925
  0.03079692  0.05406347 -0.10566583  0.18576439 -0.16216265  0.11947794
 -0.21133634  0.05234125 -0.12794407 -0.10921183 -0.07994997  0.14537773
  0.14907673 -0.12788668  0.019877  -0.21842225  0.20076823  0.2379963
 -0.07050339  0.02056307  0.01919113  0.14083774 -0.22125545  0.01502903
  0.17659806  0.05736633  0.0289223 -0.23967153  0.21808493 -0.16104512
 -0.07691811  0.08984208 -0.01986157  0.0362968  0.04580666 -0.17556296
 -0.25003898  0.23244233  0.159337  -0.17774613  0.08750858  0.00531226
  0.12221606 -0.18304008]
```

In [38]: print(model\_cbow.wv.most\_similar('bank', 'vault'))

```
[('robber', 0.15167683362960815), ('river', 0.12220965325832367), ('was', 0.09942746162414551), ('stealing', 0.08457799255847931), ('money', 0.08098877966403961), ('Mississippi', 0.08072850853204727), ('from', 0.07423313707113266), ('the', 0.030568802729249), ('After', 0.01814216934144497), ('on', -0.04082303121685982)]
```

In [39]:

```
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def plot_tsne(model, num):
    labels = model.wv.index_to_key[:num]
    tokens = model.wv[model.wv.index_to_key[:num]]

    tsne = TSNE(perplexity=4, n_components=2, init='pca', n_iter=250, random_state=42)
    data = tsne.fit_transform(tokens)

    x = data[:, 0]
    y = data[:, 1]

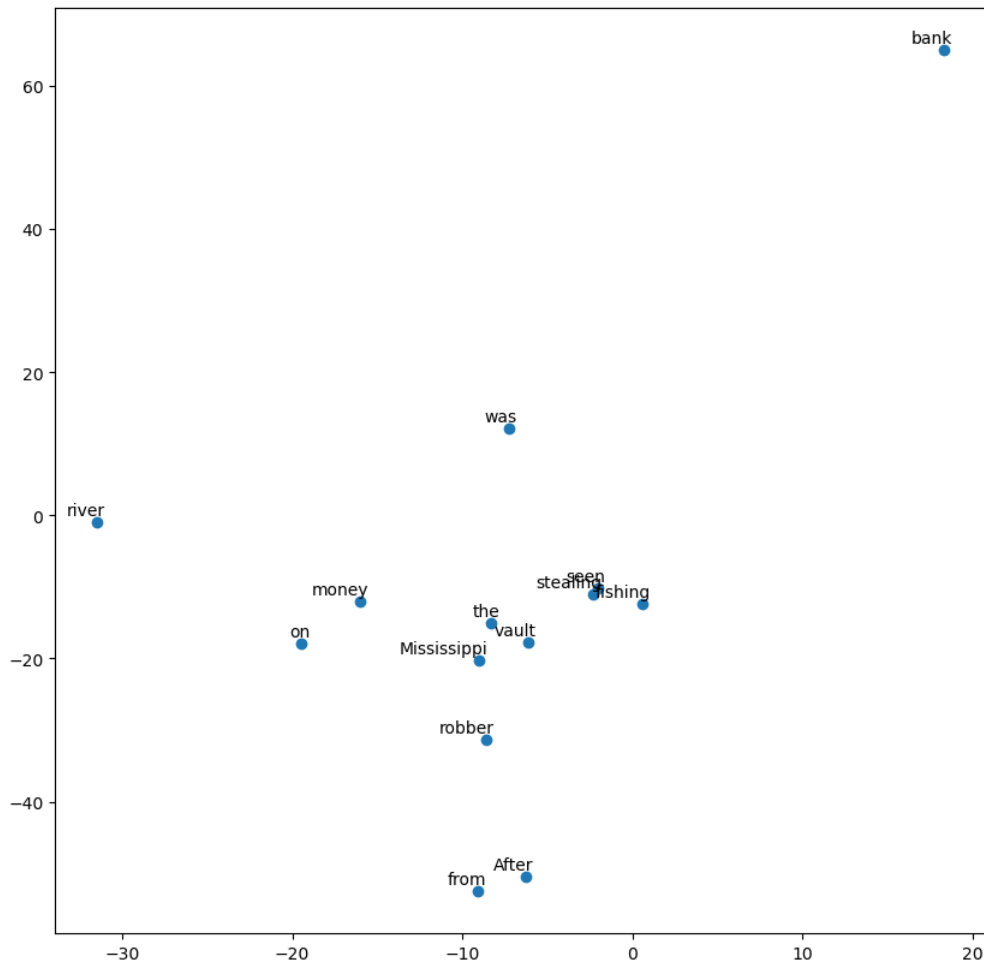
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
    plt.scatter(x, y)

    for i, label in enumerate(labels):
        plt.annotate(label, xy=(x[i], y[i]), xytext=(5, 2), textcoords='offset points', ha='right', va='bottom')

    plt.show()

plot_tsne(model_cbow, 300)
```





## Word2Vec Skip Gram

```
In [40]: model_skipgram = Word2Vec([text.split(" ")], min_count = 1, vector_size = 50, workers = 3, window = 5, sg = 1)
```

```
In [41]: model_skipgram.init_sims(replace = True)
model_skipgram.train([["hello", "world"]], total_examples=1, epochs=1)
```

C:\Users\purus\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_16696\30155734.py:1: DeprecationWarning: Call to deprecated `init\_sims` (Gensim 4.0.0 implemented internal optimizations that make calls to `init_sims()` unnecessary. `init_sims()` is now obsoleted and will be completely removed in future versions. See <https://github.com/RaRe-Technologies/gensim/wiki/Migrating-from-Gensim-3.x-to-4>).

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\gensim\models\word2vec.py:913: DeprecationWarning: Call to deprecated `init\_sims` (Use `fill_norms()` instead. See <https://github.com/RaRe-Technologies/gensim/wiki/Migrating-from-Gensim-3.x-to-4>).

```
    self.wv.init_sims(replace=replace)
```

```
Out[41]: (0, 2)
```

```
In [42]: words = list(model_skipgram.wv.index_to_key)
print(words)
```

```
['bank', 'the', 'river', 'Mississippi', 'on', 'fishing', 'seen', 'was', 'robber', 'vault', 'from', 'money', 'stealing', 'After']
```

```
In [43]: vector = model_skipgram.wv['bank']
vector
```

```
Out[43]: array([-0.01259352,  0.00555269,  0.11985431,  0.21158655, -0.21848367,
        -0.16714124,  0.15168934,  0.2107344 , -0.11778943, -0.08838436,
         0.17333424, -0.03601422, -0.10654427,  0.15392466, -0.1141429 ,
        -0.04264994,  0.06755769,  0.02329457, -0.19458175, -0.22190945,
        -0.1717199 ,  0.11907724,  0.15870726,  0.01791622,  0.14915332,
        -0.07997645, -0.02222663,  0.13547736, -0.17664881, -0.09244104,
        -0.17641266, -0.02184243,  0.22400671, -0.1718937 , -0.05480954,
        -0.04550866,  0.189702  , -0.13928957,  0.00106066, -0.11164343,
        -0.22554341,  0.11759838, -0.20572253, -0.10314386, -0.00082434,
        -0.00695595, -0.17992744,  0.22580628,  0.11700572,  0.21684425],
      dtype=float32)
```

```
In [44]: print(model_skipgram.wv.most_similar('river', 'bank'))
```

```
[('on', 0.21477800607681274), ('robber', 0.1479063332080841), ('seen', 0.11235106736421585), ('from', 0.1012321263551712), ('money', -0.008977381512522697), ('the', -0.023684391751885414), ('fishing', -0.030451636761426926), ('stealing', -0.05601589381694794), ('After', -0.09814958274364471), ('vault', -0.10375411063432693)]
```

```
In [45]: print('the array representation of the word \'river\':', model_cbow.wv['river'], '\n the array representation of the word \'bank\':', model_cbow.wv['bank'])
```

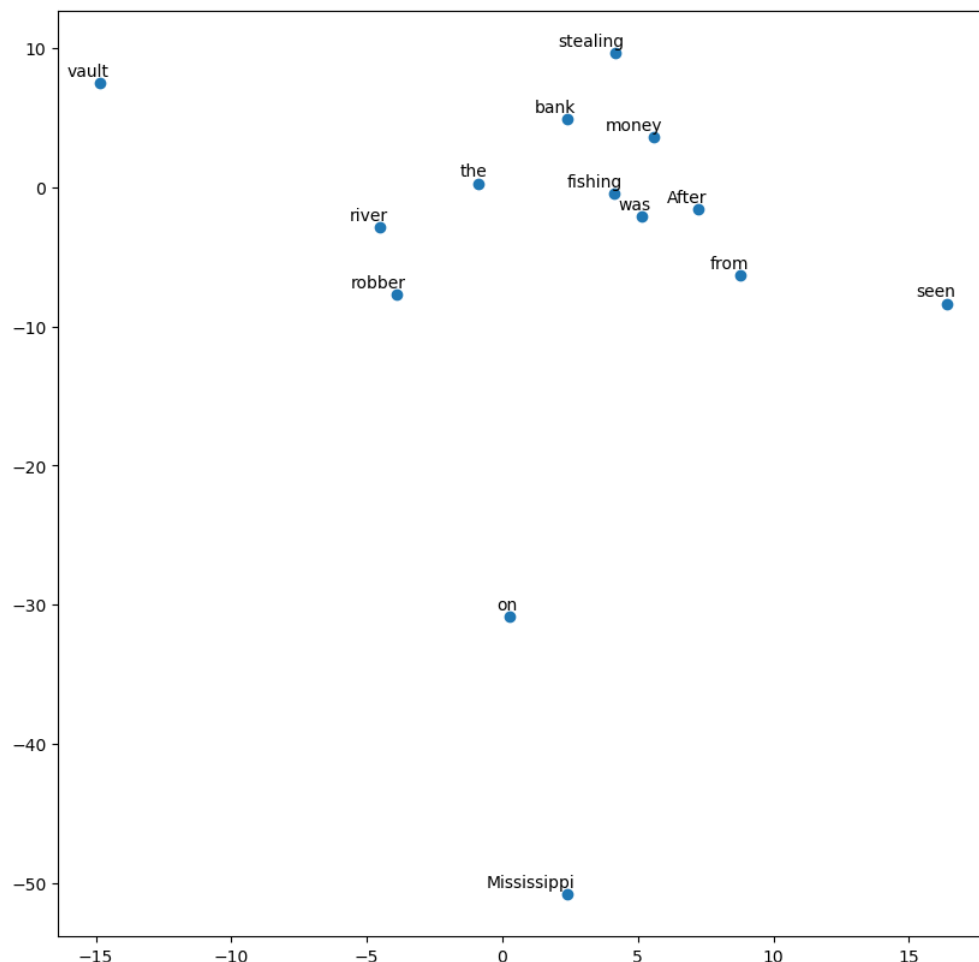
```

the array representation of the word 'river'
: [-0.20642233  0.08778626  0.12428615  0.13750665  0.17881607 -0.1477021
  0.02647698  0.14481895 -0.06801289 -0.14784212 -0.00982393 -0.20041768
 -0.13410783  0.17013788  0.08028586  0.17303869  0.16285078  0.1803445
 -0.09074181 -0.013454  0.05623839 -0.10822076  0.20089145 -0.23608108
  0.1619981  0.0697938 -0.11813033  0.1053268 -0.04165894  0.16072272
  0.23863597 -0.10447081 -0.01435281 -0.13639784  0.09221862  0.06673351
  0.16502593  0.14610766  0.22842576  0.2220777  0.18914114 -0.16738306
 -0.21926259 -0.00851949 -0.07423428  0.18905132  0.14221562 -0.03701518
  0.03618421  0.04286749]

the array representation of the word 'bank'
: [-0.01259352  0.00555269  0.11985431  0.21158655 -0.21848367 -0.16714124
  0.15168934  0.2107344 -0.11778943 -0.08838436  0.17333424 -0.03601422
 -0.10654427  0.15392466 -0.1141429 -0.04264994  0.06755769  0.02329457
 -0.19458175 -0.22190945  0.1717199  0.11907724  0.15870726  0.01791622
  0.14915332 -0.07997645 -0.02222663  0.13547736 -0.17664881 -0.09244104
 -0.17641266 -0.02184243  0.22400671 -0.1718937 -0.05480954 -0.04550866
  0.189702 -0.13928957  0.00106066 -0.11164343 -0.22554341  0.11759838
 -0.20572253 -0.10314386 -0.00082434 -0.00695595 -0.17992744  0.22580628
  0.11700572  0.21684425]

```

```
In [46]: plot_tsne(model_skipgram,100)
```



## Continuous Bag of Words (CBOW) and Skip-gram models in the context of generating embeddings and topic modeling:

Continuous Bag of Words	skip-gram
The CBOW architecture, as the name suggests, predicts the target word based on the context words surrounding it. It takes a window of context words as input and tries to maximize the probability of predicting the target word. Here are some characteristics of the CBOW model	The Skip-gram architecture aims to predict the context words given a target word. It takes a target word as input and tries to maximize the probability of predicting the surrounding context words. Here are some characteristics of the Skip-gram model
Eg: In this sentence "After stealing money from the bank vault the bank robber was seen fishing on the Mississippi river bank" <b>river, bank, Mississippi</b> appears closer with less distance to each other	Eg: In this sentence "After stealing money from the bank vault the bank robber was seen fishing on the Mississippi river bank" <b>robber, fishing, stealing</b> appears closer with less distance to each other

## BERT Vector Embeddings (With Pretrained)

```

In [47]: from torch_pretrained_bert import BertTokenizer
import sys
import numpy as np
import random as rn
import torch
from torch_pretrained_bert import BertModel
from torch import nn
from torch_pretrained_bert import BertTokenizer
from torch.utils.data import TensorDataset, DataLoader, RandomSampler, SequentialSampler
from torch.optim import Adam
from torch.nn.utils import clip_grad_norm_
Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safejs splay import clear_output

```

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [48]: from transformers import AutoTokenizer
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased', do_lower_case=True)
```

```
In [49]: tokenize_ = tokenizer.tokenize(text)
print("Text after tokenization: ")
print(tokenize_)
max_len = 25

textlst = tokenize_[:max_len-2]
input_sequence = ["[CLS]"] + textlst + ["[SEP]"]
pad_len = max_len - len(input_sequence)

print("After adding [CLS] and [SEP]: ")
print(input_sequence)
tokens = tokenizer.convert_tokens_to_ids(input_sequence)
print("After converting Tokens to Id: ")
print(tokens)
tokens += [0] * pad_len
print("tokens: ")
print(tokens)
pad_masks = [1] * len(input_sequence) + [0] * pad_len
print("Pad Masking: ")
print(pad_masks)
segment_ids = [0] * max_len
print("Segment Ids: ")
print(segment_ids)

Text after tokenization:
['after', 'stealing', 'money', 'from', 'the', 'bank', 'vault', 'the', 'bank', 'robber', 'was', 'seen', 'fishing', 'on', 'the', 'mississippi', 'river', 'bank']
After adding [CLS] and [SEP]:
['[CLS]', 'after', 'stealing', 'money', 'from', 'the', 'bank', 'vault', 'the', 'bank', 'robber', 'was', 'seen', 'fishing', 'on', 'the', 'mississippi', 'river', 'bank', '[SEP]']
After converting Tokens to Id:
[101, 2044, 11065, 2769, 2013, 1996, 2924, 11632, 1996, 2924, 27307, 2001, 2464, 5645, 2006, 1996, 5900, 2314, 2924, 102]
tokens:
[101, 2044, 11065, 2769, 2013, 1996, 2924, 11632, 1996, 2924, 27307, 2001, 2464, 5645, 2006, 1996, 5900, 2314, 2924, 102, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
Pad Masking:
[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
Segment Ids:
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
In [50]: marked_text = "[CLS] " + text + " [SEP]"

# Tokenize our sentence with the BERT tokenizer.
tokenized_text = tokenizer.tokenize(marked_text)
segments_ids = [1] * len(tokenized_text)

# Map the token strings to their vocabulary indices.
indexed_tokens = tokenizer.convert_tokens_to_ids(tokenized_text)

# Print out the tokens.
print(tokenized_text)

['[CLS]', 'after', 'stealing', 'money', 'from', 'the', 'bank', 'vault', 'the', 'bank', 'robber', 'was', 'seen', 'fishing', 'on', 'the', 'mississippi', 'river', 'bank', '[SEP]']
```

```
In [51]: # Convert inputs to PyTorch tensors
tokens_tensor = torch.tensor([indexed_tokens])
segments_tensors = torch.tensor([segments_ids])

# Load pre-trained model (weights)
model = BertModel.from_pretrained('bert-base-multilingual-cased')

# Put the model in "evaluation" mode, meaning feed-forward operation.
model.eval()
```

```

Out[51]: BertModel(
  (embeddings): BertEmbeddings(
    (word_embeddings): Embedding(119547, 768, padding_idx=0)
    (position_embeddings): Embedding(512, 768)
    (token_type_embeddings): Embedding(2, 768)
    (LayerNorm): BertLayerNorm()
    (dropout): Dropout(p=0.1, inplace=False)
  )
  (encoder): BertEncoder(
    (layer): ModuleList(
      (0-11): 12 x BertLayer(
        (attention): BertAttention(
          (self): BertSelfAttention(
            (query): Linear(in_features=768, out_features=768, bias=True)
            (key): Linear(in_features=768, out_features=768, bias=True)
            (value): Linear(in_features=768, out_features=768, bias=True)
            (dropout): Dropout(p=0.1, inplace=False)
          )
          (output): BertSelfOutput(
            (dense): Linear(in_features=768, out_features=768, bias=True)
            (LayerNorm): BertLayerNorm()
            (dropout): Dropout(p=0.1, inplace=False)
          )
        )
        (intermediate): BertIntermediate(
          (dense): Linear(in_features=768, out_features=3072, bias=True)
        )
        (output): BertOutput(
          (dense): Linear(in_features=3072, out_features=768, bias=True)
          (LayerNorm): BertLayerNorm()
          (dropout): Dropout(p=0.1, inplace=False)
        )
      )
    )
    (pooler): BertPooler(
      (dense): Linear(in_features=768, out_features=768, bias=True)
      (activation): Tanh()
    )
  )
)

```

```

In [52]: # Predict hidden states features for each layer
with torch.no_grad():
    encoded_layers, _ = model(tokens_tensor, segments_tensors)

# Concatenate the tensors for all layers. We use `stack` here to
# create a new dimension in the tensor.
token_embeddings = torch.stack(encoded_layers, dim=0)

# Remove dimension 1, the "batches".
token_embeddings = torch.squeeze(token_embeddings, dim=1)

# Swap dimensions 0 and 1.
token_embeddings = token_embeddings.permute(1,0,2)

token_embeddings.size()

```

```

Out[52]: torch.Size([20, 12, 768])

```

```

In [53]: # Stores the token vectors, with shape [23 x 768]
token_vecs_sum = []

# `token_embeddings` is a [23 x 12 x 768] tensor.

# For each token in the sentence...
for token in token_embeddings:

    # `token` is a [12 x 768] tensor

    # Sum the vectors from the last four layers.
    sum_vec = torch.sum(token[-4:], dim=0)

    # Use `sum_vec` to represent `token`.
    token_vecs_sum.append(sum_vec)

print ('Shape is: %d x %d' % (len(token_vecs_sum), len(token_vecs_sum[0])))

Shape is: 20 x 768

```

```

In [54]: # Stores the token vectors, with shape [23 x 768]
token_vecs_sum = []

# `token_embeddings` is a [23 x 12 x 768] tensor.

# For each token in the sentence...
for token in token_embeddings:

    # `token` is a [12 x 768] tensor

    # Sum the vectors from the last four layers.
    sum_vec = torch.sum(token[-4:], dim=0)

    # Use `sum_vec` to represent `token`.
    token_vecs_sum.append(sum_vec)

print ('Shape is: %d x %d' % (len(token_vecs_sum), len(token_vecs_sum[0])))

Shape is: 20 x 768

```

```

In [55]: # `encoded_layers` has shape [12 x 1 x 23 x 768]
# `token_vecs` is a tensor with shape [23 x 768]
token_vecs = encoded_layers[11][0]

# Calculate the average of all 23 token vectors.
avg = torch.mean(token_vecs, dim=0)

```

```
In [56]: sentence_embedding[0]
Out[56]: tensor(0.1697)
```

# Comparison of word2vec(Continuous Bag of Words,skip-gram), BERT

We have choose these two techniques and BERT is the most efficient among all

- word2vec without pre trained model (Building Corpus on Your Own)
- BERT (pre trained model) . Reason for choosing BERT is BERT’s sensitivity to single-word cues in context, we draw on data from semantic priming observed in humans. BERT’s ability to capture contextual meaning, bidirectional training, pretraining, fine-tuning, and task-agnostic nature make it a more powerful and flexible model compared to GloVe. However, it’s worth noting that GloVe still has its merits and can be useful in certain scenarios where contextual information may not be crucial or where computational resources are limited.
- Advantage of using pre trained model is save time, resources, and money compared to building and training your own model. And they are often as effective and more efficient than custom models

WordVec	Glove	BERT
Performs well on syntactic and semantic analogies and generate efficient and simple word embeddings.Predictive Model	Generates static word embeddings	Captures contextual word representations and bidirectional training for deeper word understanding
Pretrained models (corpus) available	Pretrained models (corpus) available	Pretraining and fine-tuning framework
Requires substantial computational resources	Requires substantial computational resources	Requires more computational resources.
Limited understanding of word relationships and dependencies.	Ignores contextual information.	BERT models look at the surrounding words to understand the context.

## Discussion on the embeddings that provide better semantic understanding (BERT has better Understanding)

Aspect	BERT	Word2Vec
Model Type	Contextualized word embeddings	Static word embeddings
Semantic	Captures contextualized meaning, considering surrounding context	Captures distributional patterns and linear semantic relations
Understanding	Considers entire surrounding context	Focuses on local context within a fixed window
Context	Performs well on various NLP tasks, including semantic tasks	Focuses on local context within a fixed window
Task Performance	Provides fine-grained understanding of word meaning	Effective for tasks involving semantic associations and analogies
Granularity	Provides fine-grained understanding of word meaning	Captures broader semantic associations
Pre-training Time	Requires significant pre-training time	Faster pre-training compared to BERT
Fine-tuning	Allows fine-tuning on specific downstream tasks	Limited fine-tuning capabilities

## Part 2: Text Classification Model

- Correct implementation of chosen classification model
- Comprehensive discussion on the choice of model, including its advantages and disadvantages

### The following steps were performed:

#### Classification Algorithm:

The Multinomial Naive Bayes (MultinomialNB) algorithm was chosen as the classification model for the task.

#### The decision to choose the Multinomial Naive Bayes (MultinomialNB) algorithm as the classification model for the task offers several benefits:

Simplicity: MultinomialNB is a straightforward and easy-to-understand algorithm. It is based on the Bayes' theorem and assumes independence between features, making it computationally efficient.

Efficiency: MultinomialNB performs well on large datasets with high-dimensional feature spaces. It is particularly suitable for text classification tasks where the number of features (e.g., word counts or TF-IDF values) can be significant.

Handling of Discrete Features: MultinomialNB is designed to handle discrete features, such as word frequencies or presence/absence indicators in text classification. It calculates the probability distribution over the classes given the feature values.

Robustness to Irrelevant Features: MultinomialNB can handle irrelevant features gracefully. It can still provide reasonably accurate predictions even when there are irrelevant or redundant features in the dataset.

Interpretability: MultinomialNB provides interpretable results by estimating the probability of each class given the input features. This can be useful in understanding the decision-making process and explaining the classification outcomes.

Low Training Time: MultinomialNB has a fast training time, especially compared to more complex algorithms such as deep learning models. This makes it suitable for situations where quick model training is desired.

Availability and Community Support: MultinomialNB is a widely used classification algorithm implemented in various machine learning libraries. It has extensive documentation and is well-supported by the machine learning community, ensuring access to resources, tutorials, and assistance when needed.

Overall, the Multinomial Naive Bayes algorithm offers simplicity, efficiency, robustness, and interpretability, making it a suitable choice for classification tasks, especially in text classification scenarios.

## Hyperparameter Tuning:

The best set of hyperparameters for the MultinomialNB model was identified using RandomizedSearchCV. This technique helps to automatically search for the optimal combination of hyperparameters by randomly sampling from the hyperparameter space.

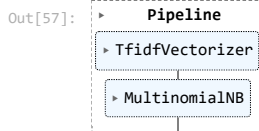
## Evaluation Metrics:

To assess the performance of the classification model, several evaluation metrics were used. These included the Classification Report, which provides precision, recall, F1-score, and support for each class; the Confusion Matrix, which shows the counts of true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions; and the ROC Curve, which illustrates the trade-off between true positive rate and false positive rate at different classification thresholds.

By employing these steps, the classification algorithm was trained and evaluated, and the performance was assessed using various metrics.

```
In [57]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler

pipeline = Pipeline(
    [
        ("vect", TfidfVectorizer()),
        ("clf", MultinomialNB()),
    ]
)
pipeline
```



## Hyperparameters

```
In [58]: import numpy as np

parameter_grid = {
    "vect__max_df": (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0),
    "vect__min_df": (1, 3, 5, 10),
    "vect__ngram_range": ((1, 1), (1, 2)), # unigrams or bigrams
    "vect__norm": ("l1", "l2"),
    "clf__alpha": np.logspace(-6, 6, 13),
}
```

```
In [59]: from pprint import pprint

from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV

random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(
    estimator=pipeline,
    param_distributions=parameter_grid,
    n_iter=40,
    random_state=0,
    n_jobs=2,
    verbose=1
)

print("Performing grid search...")
print("Hyperparameters to be evaluated:")
pprint(parameter_grid)

Performing grid search...
Hyperparameters to be evaluated:
{'clf__alpha': array([1.e-06, 1.e-05, 1.e-04, 1.e-03, 1.e-02, 1.e-01, 1.e+00, 1.e+01,
    1.e+02, 1.e+03, 1.e+04, 1.e+05, 1.e+06]),
 'vect__max_df': (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0),
 'vect__min_df': (1, 3, 5, 10),
 'vect__ngram_range': ((1, 1), (1, 2)),
 'vect__norm': ('l1', 'l2')}
```

```
In [60]: from time import time

t0 = time()
X_train = random_search.fit(data_train.data, data_train.target)
print(f"Done in {time() - t0:.3f}s")

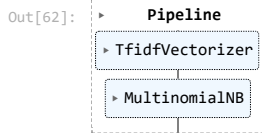
Fitting 5 folds for each of 40 candidates, totalling 200 fits
Done in 65.155s
```

## Best Estimator

```
In [61]: print("Best parameters combination found:")
best_parameters = random_search.best_estimator_.get_params()
for param_name in sorted(parameter_grid.keys()):
    print(f"{param_name}: {best_parameters[param_name]}")

Best parameters combination found:
clf__alpha: 0.001
vect__max_df: 0.8
vect__min_df: 3
vect__ngram_range: (1, 2)
vect__norm: l2
```

```
In [62]: random_search.best_estimator_
```



```

In [63]: preds = random_search.best_estimator_.predict(data_test.data)

y_train = data_train.target
y_test = data_test.target
  
```

```

In [64]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, cohen_kappa_score, f1_score, classification_report
  
```

```

In [65]: print(classification_report(data_test.target, preds))
  
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.66	0.50	0.57	319
1	0.88	0.85	0.86	389
2	0.86	0.77	0.81	396
3	0.80	0.83	0.81	394
4	0.55	0.85	0.67	398
5	0.50	0.31	0.38	251
accuracy			0.72	2147
macro avg	0.71	0.68	0.68	2147
weighted avg	0.72	0.72	0.71	2147

```

In [66]: from sklearn import metrics

classification_report = metrics.classification_report(data_test.target,
                                                    preds,
                                                    target_names=data_test.target_names)

print(classification_report)

# Access precision and recall scores
scores = metrics.precision_recall_fscore_support(data_test.target, preds)
precision = scores[0]
recall = scores[1]

print("Precision:", precision)
print("Recall:", recall)
  
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
alt.atheism	0.66	0.50	0.57	319
comp.graphics	0.88	0.85	0.86	389
sci.med	0.86	0.77	0.81	396
sci.space	0.80	0.83	0.81	394
soc.religion.christian	0.55	0.85	0.67	398
talk.religion.misc	0.50	0.31	0.38	251
accuracy			0.72	2147
macro avg	0.71	0.68	0.68	2147
weighted avg	0.72	0.72	0.71	2147

```

Precision: [0.6557377 0.87798408 0.85875706 0.8009828 0.55482815 0.5
Recall: [0.5015674 0.85089974 0.76767677 0.82741117 0.85175879 0.30677291]
  
```

```

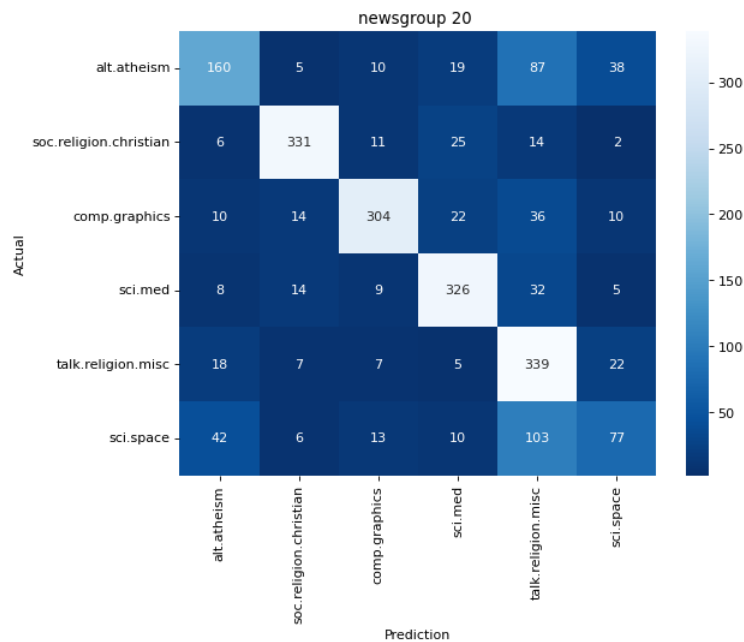
In [67]: pred_ls = preds
test_ls = data_test.target

conf_arr = confusion_matrix(test_ls, pred_ls)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6), dpi=80, facecolor='w', edgecolor='k')

CLASSES = categories
ax = sns.heatmap(conf_arr, cmap="Blues_r", annot=True, fmt='d', xticklabels=CLASSES, yticklabels=CLASSES)

plt.title('newsgroup 20 ')
plt.xlabel('Prediction')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.show(ax)
  
```



```
In [68]: x_validation,y_validation =convert_to_np(data_test)
x_train,y_train = convert_to_np(data_train)
```

```
In [69]: #ROC curve

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve
from sklearn.preprocessing import label_binarize
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc

X_train = x_train
X_test=x_validation
y_test=y_validation
# Split the dataset into training and testing sets

# Convert the text data into TF-IDF features
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
X_train = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = vectorizer.transform(X_test)

#Train a MultinomialNB classifier
classifier = MultinomialNB()
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict probabilities for the test set
y_scores = classifier.predict_proba(X_test)

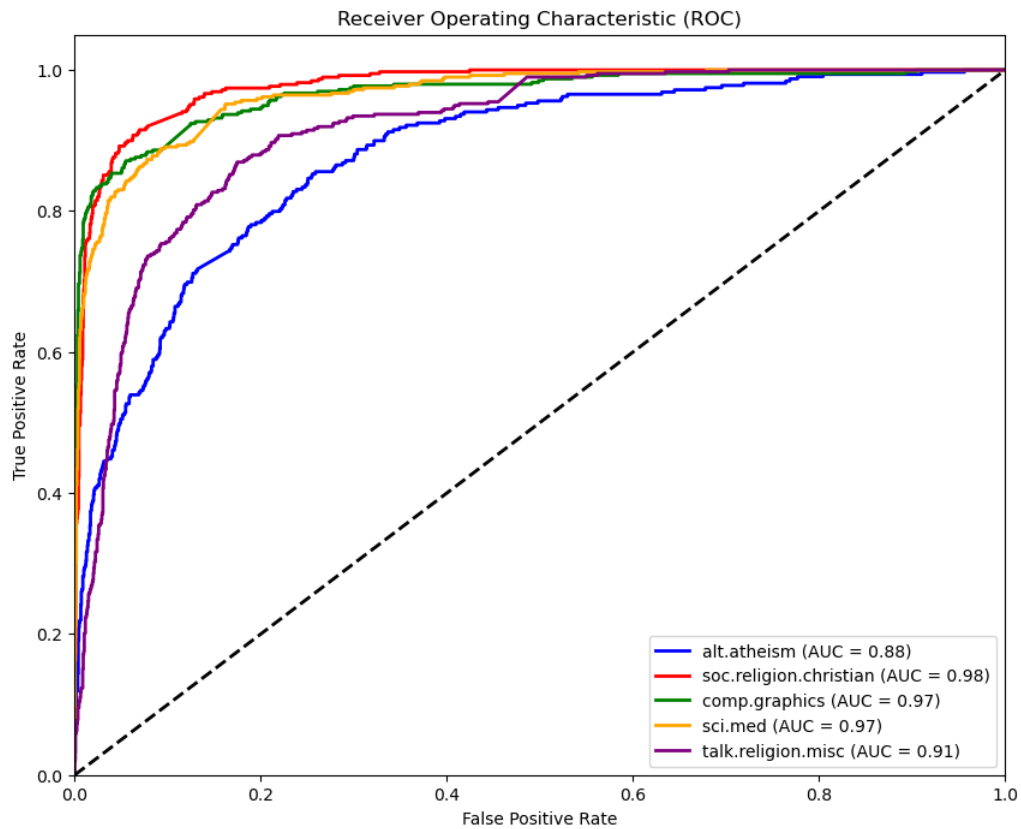
# Binarize the true Labels for ROC curve calculation
y_test_bin = label_binarize(y_test, classes=np.unique(y_test))

# Calculate the ROC curve and AUC for each class
fpr = dict()
tpr = dict()
roc_auc = dict()
n_classes = len(np.unique(y_test))
for i in range(n_classes):
    fpr[i], tpr[i], _ = roc_curve(y_test_bin[:, i], y_scores[:, i])
    roc_auc[i] = auc(fpr[i], tpr[i])

# Plot the ROC curve for each class
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
colors = ['blue', 'red', 'green', 'orange', 'purple'] # Add more colors if needed
for i, color in zip(range(n_classes), colors):
    plt.plot(fpr[i], tpr[i], color=color, lw=2, label=categories[i]+' (AUC = {1:.2f})'.format(i, roc_auc[i]))

plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='black', lw=2, linestyle='--')
plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC)')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.show()
```





```
In [70]: import plotly.express as px
from sklearn.datasets import fetch_20newsgroups
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

data = fetch_20newsgroups(subset='train', categories=categories, shuffle=True, random_state=42)

vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
X = vectorizer.fit_transform(data.data)
y = data.target

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

pca = PCA(n_components=2)
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X.toarray())

fig = px.scatter(x=X_pca[:, 0], y=X_pca[:, 1], color=y, labels={'color': 'Category'})
fig.update_layout(title='Scatter Plot of 20 Newsgroups Dataset (PCA)',
                  xaxis_title='Principal Component 1',
                  yaxis_title='Principal Component 2')

fig.show()
```

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\plotly\express\imshow\_utils.py:24: DeprecationWarning: `np.bool8` is a deprecated alias for `np.bool\_`. (Deprecated NumPy 1.24)  
np.bool8: (False, True),

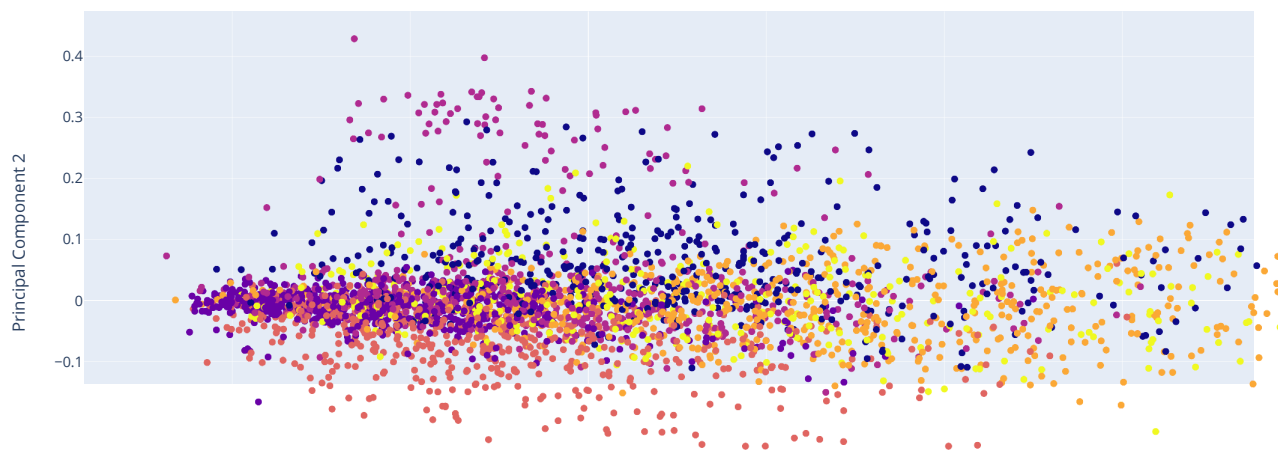
C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\plotly\io\\_renderers.py:395: DeprecationWarning:

distutils Version classes are deprecated. Use packaging.version instead.

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\plotly\io\\_renderers.py:395: DeprecationWarning:

distutils Version classes are deprecated. Use packaging.version instead.

Scatter Plot of 20 Newsgroups Dataset (PCA)



The choice of the model for generating word embeddings and performing multi-class prediction involves considering several factors, including their advantages and disadvantages.

### Word Embeddings:

Word embeddings can be generated using various techniques, such as TF-IDF. TF-IDF assigns weights to words based on their frequency in a document and across the entire corpus. The advantages of word embeddings include: Capturing semantic relationships: Word embeddings can capture the semantic meaning and relationships between words, allowing for better understanding and representation of textual data.

Dimensionality reduction: Word embeddings reduce the dimensionality of the data, making it more manageable for machine learning algorithms. Transferable knowledge: Pre-trained word embeddings can be used as a starting point for new text analysis tasks, leveraging knowledge from large pre-existing corpora.

### Naive Bayes Classifier:

Naive Bayes is a popular choice for multi-class prediction tasks. It is based on Bayes' theorem and assumes independence between features. Some advantages of Naive Bayes Classifier include:

Simple and fast: Naive Bayes is computationally efficient and scales well to large datasets, making it suitable for real-time or high-volume applications. Effective with high-dimensional data: Naive Bayes performs well even with a high number of features, such as word embeddings, and can handle sparse data efficiently. Interpretable results: Naive Bayes provides interpretable results by estimating the conditional probabilities of each class given the input features. However, it is important to note that there are also limitations and considerations to keep in mind:

Word embeddings may not capture all nuances of language: While word embeddings are powerful, they may not fully capture all nuances of language and context, leading to some loss of information. Naive Bayes assumes feature independence: The independence assumption in Naive Bayes may not hold true in some cases, which can impact its performance.

Model selection should consider the specific task and data: The choice of model should be based on the specific task requirements, data characteristics, and available resources. Overall, the use of word embeddings and Naive Bayes Classifier can provide effective results in multi-class prediction tasks, allowing for the exploration of semantic relationships and probabilistic predictions across multiple classes. However, it is crucial to carefully evaluate the suitability of these models based on the specific context and objectives of the analysis.

## Part 3: Text Clustering Model

- Correct implementation of chosen clustering model
- Comprehensive discussion on the choice of model, including its pros and cons

We selected the KNeighborsClassifier as the clustering algorithm for our analysis. Additionally, we incorporated the K-fold Cross Validation technique to evaluate the performance of our model.

```
In [71]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
import plotly.express as px
```

```
In [72]: from __future__ import print_function

from sklearn import __version__ as sklearn_version
print('Sklearn version:', sklearn_version)
from sklearn import model_selection
from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler

Sklearn version: 1.3.0
```

```
In [73]: from __future__ import print_function

from comet_ml import Experiment

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
```

```

from sklearn.datasets import fetch_20newsgroups
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold

import numpy as np

kf = KFold(n_splits=10)
curr_fold = 0
acc_dict = {}

for train_idx, test_idx in kf.split(x_train):
    text_clf = Pipeline([('vect', CountVectorizer()), # Counts occurrences of each word
                        ('tfidf', TfidfTransformer()), # Normalize the counts based on document length
                        ('clf', KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3, weights='uniform')),
                        ])

    text_clf.fit(x_train[train_idx].tolist(), y_train[train_idx])

    # Predict unseen test data based on fitted classifier
    predicted = text_clf.predict(x_train[test_idx])

    # Compute accuracy
    acc = accuracy_score(y_train[test_idx].tolist(), predicted)
    acc_dict[curr_fold]=acc
    print("accuracy_fold_%s" % curr_fold, acc)

    curr_fold += 1

```

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\requests\_toolbelt\\_compat.py:56: DeprecationWarning:

'urllib3.contrib.pyopenssl' module is deprecated and will be removed in a future release of urllib3 2.x. Read more in this issue: <https://github.com/urllib3/urllib3/issues/2680>

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\comet\_ml\monkey\_patching.py:19: DeprecationWarning:

the imp module is deprecated in favour of importlib and slated for removal in Python 3.12; see the module's documentation for alternative uses

```

accuracy_fold_0 0.25386996904024767
accuracy_fold_1 0.21362229102167182
accuracy_fold_2 0.21981424148606812
accuracy_fold_3 0.19814241486068113
accuracy_fold_4 0.19504643962848298
accuracy_fold_5 0.20743034055727555
accuracy_fold_6 0.22910216718266255
accuracy_fold_7 0.2236024844720497
accuracy_fold_8 0.27639751552795033
accuracy_fold_9 0.2701863354037267

```

In [74]: `from sklearn.decomposition import LatentDirichletAllocation as LDA`

```

pipe_knn = Pipeline([('vect', TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english')),
                    ('lda', LDA(n_components=6, max_iter=25,
                                learning_method='online',
                                learning_offset=200.,
                                random_state=0)),
                    ('clf', KNeighborsClassifier()),
                    ])

```

In [75]: `from pprint import pprint`

```

from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV

```

```

param_range=[1,2]
knn_param_grid=[{
    'clf__n_neighbors': param_range,
    'clf__weights': ['uniform', 'distance'],
    'clf__metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan']
}]

```

```

random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(
    pipe_knn,
    param_distributions=knn_param_grid,
    n_iter=40,
    random_state=0,
    n_jobs=2,
    verbose=1,
)

print("Performing grid search...")
print("Hyperparameters to be evaluated:")
pprint(knn_param_grid)

Performing grid search...
Hyperparameters to be evaluated:
[{'clf__metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan'],
  'clf__n_neighbors': [1, 2],
  'clf__weights': ['uniform', 'distance']}]

```

In [76]: `from time import time`

```

t0 = time()
X_train = random_search.fit(data_test.data, data_test.target)
print(f"Done in {time() - t0:.3f}s")

Fitting 5 folds for each of 8 candidates, totalling 40 fits
Done in 98.245s

```

In [77]:

```

# Predicting our test data
predicted = random_search.best_estimator_.predict(data_test.data)
print('We got an accuracy of', np.mean(predicted == data_test.target)*100, '% over the test data.')

```

Loading [MathJax]/extensions/... acy of 97.48486259897533 % over the test data.

Accuracy of the model is 97% for the test data...

BERTopic follows a series of steps to process documents and perform clustering:

**Step 1:** Preprocessing BERTopic preprocesses the input documents by performing text cleaning, tokenization, and encoding. This step ensures that the text is in a suitable format for further analysis.

**Step 2:** BERT Embeddings BERTopic utilizes a pre-trained BERT model to obtain contextualized embeddings for each document. These embeddings capture the semantic meaning of the text by considering the surrounding context.

**Step 3:** Dimensionality Reduction To handle high-dimensional embeddings, BERTopic applies the UMAP (Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection) algorithm. UMAP reduces the dimensionality of the embeddings while preserving the local structure of the data. This step helps in visualizing and interpreting the document representations.

**Step 4:** Clustering BERTopic employs the HDBSCAN (Hierarchical Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise) algorithm to cluster the reduced embeddings. HDBSCAN is capable of identifying clusters of varying densities, allowing for more flexible and accurate clustering.

**Step 5:** Topic Assignment BERTopic assigns a topic label to each document based on the cluster it belongs to. This assignment is determined by the proximity of the document's embedding to the centroid of each topic cluster.

**Probability Calculation** The probabilities of topic assignments are calculated based on the distances between the document embeddings and the centroid of each topic cluster. These probabilities are then normalized to ensure they sum up to 1 across all topics, providing a measure of confidence in the topic assignments.

By following these steps, BERTopic is able to effectively process documents, generate meaningful embeddings, and perform clustering to identify topics within the data.

```
In [1]: pip install --upgrade numba

Requirement already satisfied: numba in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (0.57.1)
Requirement already satisfied: llvmlite<0.41,>=0.40.0dev0 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from numba) (0.40.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<1.25,>=1.21 in c:\users\purus\appdata\roaming\python\python310\site-packages (from numba) (1.24.0)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [26]: from bertopic import BERTopic

topic_model = BERTopic(language="english", calculate_probabilities=True, verbose=True)

topics, probs = topic_model.fit_transform(data_train.data)

Batches:  0%|          | 0/101 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
2023-07-10 03:51:21,606 - BERTopic - Transformed documents to Embeddings
2023-07-10 03:51:37,991 - BERTopic - Reduced dimensionality
2023-07-10 03:51:38,439 - BERTopic - Clustered reduced embeddings

In [27]: freq = topic_model.get_topic_info()
freq
```

Out [27]:

	Topic	Count	Name	Representation	Representative_Docs
0	-1	1000	-1_the_of_to_and	[the, of, to, and, in, is, that, for, you, it]	[[text deleted]]\n\nI wish that you had followe...
1	0	493	0_the_of_and_in	[the, of, and, in, to, it, is, that, my, with]	[As promised, below is a personal critique of ...
2	1	370	1_image_jpeg_for_and	[image, jpeg, for, and, to, file, you, the, it...	[Archive-name: typing-injury-faq/software\nVer...
3	2	85	2_hello_	[hello, , , , , , , , ]	[ \n, Hello,, Hello,]
4	3	70	3_you_that_your_jim	[you, that, your, jim, context, to, out, it, o...	[New in this version: challenge #5, plus an a...
5	4	69	4_god_atheists_is_that	[god, atheists, is, that, atheism, of, to, the...	[Archive-name: atheism/logic\nAlt-atheism-arch...
6	5	59	5_the_judas_of_bible	[the, judas, of, bible, and, greek, in, book, ...	[I produced an error last week about CHORION:\n...
7	6	51	6_islam_islamic_of_the	[islam, islamic, of, the, muslims, quran, muha...	[I apologize for the long delay in getting a r...
8	7	50	7_moon_lunar_prize_the	[moon, lunar, prize, the, to, would, billion, ...	[ \nWishful thinking mostly. It's more likely t...
9	8	50	8_koresh_they_the_fbi	[koresh, they, the, fbi, was, that, to, he, no...	[ \nTrue. At first, the news media seemed entr...
10	9	44	9_hell_eternal_that_he	[hell, eternal, that, he, god, to, heaven, the...	[ \n\nAnd yet, Jayne, as we read the Gospels a...
11	10	44	10_science_of_the_is	[science, of, the, is, that, one, to, as, in, ...	[Avoiding mistakes is certainly highly desirab...
12	11	43	11_polygon_edge_xxxx_algorithm	[polygon, edge, xxxx, algorithm, points, line,...	[About a year ago I started work on a problem ...
13	12	40	12_tobacco_health_smokeless_coli	[tobacco, health, smokeless, coli, o157h7, amo...	[The following is a survey we are conducting f...
14	13	35	13_probe_spacecraft_satellite_orbit	[probe, spacecraft, satellite, orbit, the, ven...	[Forwarded from Neal Ausman, Galileo Mission D...
15	14	32	14_homosexuality_gay_to_people	[homosexuality, gay, to, people, that, homosex...	[Tony-\n\nI read your post, it was nothing new...
16	15	29	15_data_ftp_available_for	[data, ftp, available, for, images, image, and...	[-----\n\n\t+ ....
17	16	27	16_station_redesign_ssf_space	[station, redesign, ssf, space, the, billion, ...	[In the April edition of "One Small Step for a...
18	17	27	17_ra_satan_god_the	[ra, satan, god, the, of, lucifer, do, that, a...	[ \n \nDefine perfect then.\n \n \nTake you...
19	18	27	18_penalty_system_punishment_cruel	[penalty, system, punishment, cruel, is, murde...	[My turn to jump in! :)\n\nI think you mean ...
20	19	26	19_god_you_we_to	[god, you, we, to, and, that, our, christ, the...	[ \n\nAre you your own master? Do you have a...
21	20	26	20_space_astronaut_and_nasa	[space, astronaut, and, nasa, candidates, aero...	[Sorry for asking a question that's not entire...
22	21	26	21_tomb_he_the_jesus	[tomb, he, the, jesus, resurrection, was, that...	[[much of the excellent post deleted for space...
23	22	26	22_truth_that_absolute_bible	[truth, that, absolute, bible, is, are, you, t...	[Dean Velasco quoted a letter from James M Sto...
24	23	25	23_moral_animals_morality_is	[moral, animals, morality, is, you, do, omnisc...	[#In <1qvabj\$g1j@horus.ap.mchp.sni.de> frank@D...
25	24	24	24_war_in_the_bosnia	[war, in, the, bosnia, serbs, that, religion, ...	[ \n\nThe Bible does tell us that governments a...
26	25	23	25_den_sphere_points_radius	[den, sphere, points, radius, plane, ellipse, ...	[ \n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\n\nGood I had a bad feeling ...
27	26	23	26_advertising_space_billboard_inflatable	[advertising, space, billboard, inflatable, wo...	[From the article "What's New" Apr-16-93 in sc...
28	27	22	27_marriage_married_ceremony_couple	[marriage, married, ceremony, couple, to, comm...	[ \n\tI originally wrote to the person who aske...
29	28	22	28_pope_church_the_schism	[pope, church, the, schism, catholic, of, litu...	[Here is some material by Michael Davies on th...
30	29	22	29_objective_morality_morals_compromise	[objective, morality, morals, compromise, mora...	[I'll take a wild guess and say Freedom is o...
31	30	20	30_jews_antisemitism_jewish_casual	[jews, antisemitism, jewish, casual, was, they...	[ \nI think the problem here is that I pretty m...
32	31	19	31_de_van_het_een	[de, van, het, een, en, te, utrecht, op, orbit...	[Hiya \n\nI'm a VERY amature astronomer in Ade...
33	32	19	32_why_is_exist_existence	[why, is, exist, existence, that, not, to, it,...	[This kind of argument cries for a comment...\n...
34	33	18	33_order_oto_reuss_amorc	[order, oto, reuss, amorc, rosicrucian, ordo, ...	[930420\n\nDo what thou wilt shall be the whol...
35	34	18	34_group_split_newsgroup_graphics	[group, split, newsgroup, graphics, aspects, g...	[Concerning the proposed newsgroup split, I pe...
36	35	17	35_mary_her_she_maria	[mary, her, she, maria, was, the, sin, he, his...	[Biblical basis for the Immaculate Conception...
37	36	16	36_42_question_answer_alice	[42, question, answer, alice, discovered, ever...	[ : Well,\n: \n: 42 is 101010 binary, and who w...
38	37	15	37_ids_mormons_mormon_the	[ids, mormons, mormon, the, to, church, and, s...	[ \n (lots of stuff about the Nicene Creed del...
39	38	15	38_software_process_level_shuttle	[software, process, level, shuttle, maturity, ...	[ \n My understanding is that the 'expected e...
40	39	14	39_he_ungodly_we_him	[he, ungodly, we, him, whatever, his, will, in...	[The parable of the Prodigal Son is not about ...
41	40	14	40_photography_kirlian_pictures_object	[photography, kirlian, pictures, object, field...	[I think that's the correct spelling.\n\tI am...
42	41	14	41_easter_resurrection_pagan_goddess	[easter, resurrection, pagan, goddess, celebra...	[for SRC\n\nIn most languages, the Feast of th...
43	42	13	42_sabbath_ceremonial_day_law	[sabbath, ceremonial, day, law, saturday, wors...	[[In response to some of the discussions on th...
44	43	13	43_revelation_scripture_prophecy_god	[revelation, scripture, prophecy, god, the, he...	[ \n\nThis is one of the differences between OT...
45	44	12	44_law_jesus_the_not	[law, jesus, the, not, is, that, paul, god, to...	[ \nOK, here's at least one Christian's answer...
46	45	12	45_centaur_proton_stage_tanks	[centaur, proton, stage, tanks, payload, mile...	[Reading from a Amoco Performance Products dat...
47	46	12	46_mining_miners_right Basically	[mining, miners, right, basically, space, go, ...	[===\nI aint talking the large or even the "mi...
48	47	12	47_cancer_center_centers_research	[cancer, center, centers, research, medical, u...	[ \nThat's ridiculous!\n\n\nThey aren't designe...
49	48	11	48_cview_temp_file_files	[cview, temp, file, files, disk, floppy, direc...	[ : >over where it places its temp files: it ju...
50	49	11	49_constant_mass_km_velocity	[constant, mass, km, velocity, radius, orbit, ...	[I have the "osculating elements at perigee" o...
51	50	11	50_church_churches_there_that	[church, churches, there, that, people, to, is...	[Here are some notes about what the church is ...
52	51	11	51_motto_things_state_worse	[motto, things, state, worse, think, it, anthe...	[ \n\nIn this era of AIDS, isn't someone's fuck...

In [28]: freq['Name'].head()

Out[28]:

```
0      -1_the_of_to_and
1       0_the_of_and_in
2      1_image_jpeg_for_and
3              2_hello_
4      3_you_that_your_jim
Name: Name, dtype: object
```

In [29]: freq['Representation'].head()

```
Out[29]: 0      [the, of, to, and, in, is, that, for, you, it]
1      [the, of, and, in, to, it, is, that, my, with]
2      [image, jpeg, for, and, to, file, you, the, it...]
3      [hello, , , , , , , , ]
4      [you, that, your, jim, context, to, out, it, o...]
Name: Representation, dtype: object
```

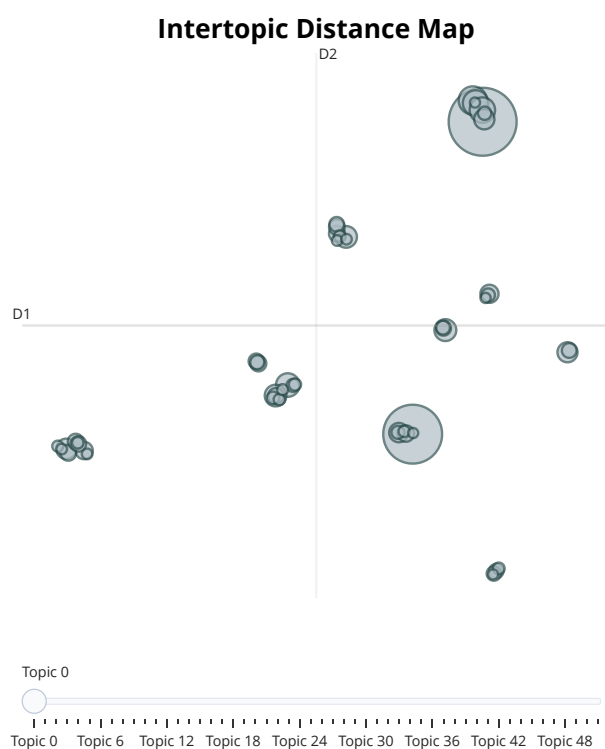
```
In [30]: freq['Representative_Docs'].head()
```

```
Out[30]: 0      [[text deleted]\n\nI wish that you had followe...
1      [As promised, below is a personal critique of ...
2      [Archive-name: typing-injury-faq/software\nVer...
3      [\n, Hello,, Hello,]
4      [New in this version:  challenge #5, plus an a...
Name: Representative_Docs, dtype: object
```

```
In [31]: topic_model.get_topic(0) # Selecting the most frequent topic
```

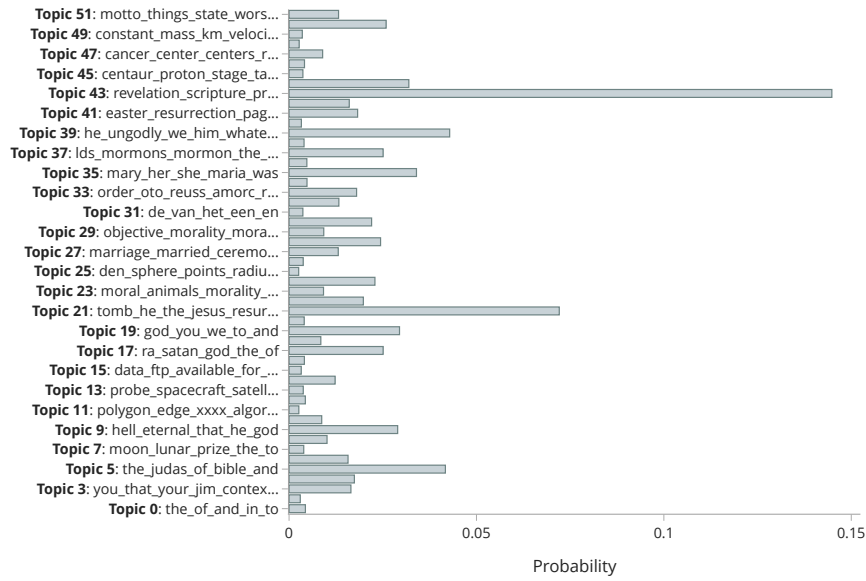
```
Out[31]: [('the', 0.014611941381660297),
('of', 0.014491629430234026),
('and', 0.014130160488989085),
('in', 0.01395276868505395),
('to', 0.013822016719459363),
('it', 0.013376969465908337),
('is', 0.013252788336954275),
('that', 0.011239821494151961),
('my', 0.010714789994410856),
('with', 0.010551194063474238)]
```

```
In [32]: topic_model.visualize_topics()
```



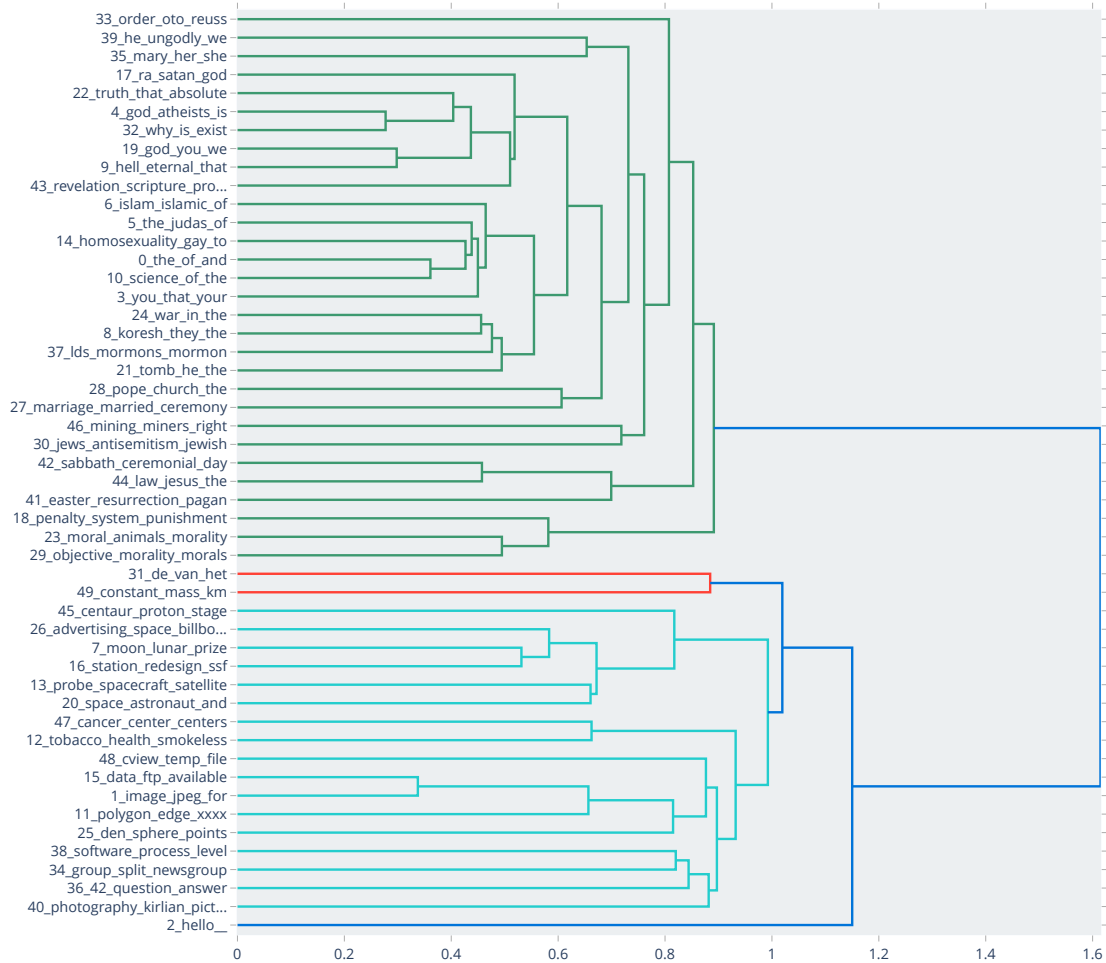
```
In [33]: topic_model.visualize_distribution(probs[1], min_probability=0.001)
```

## Topic Probability Distribution



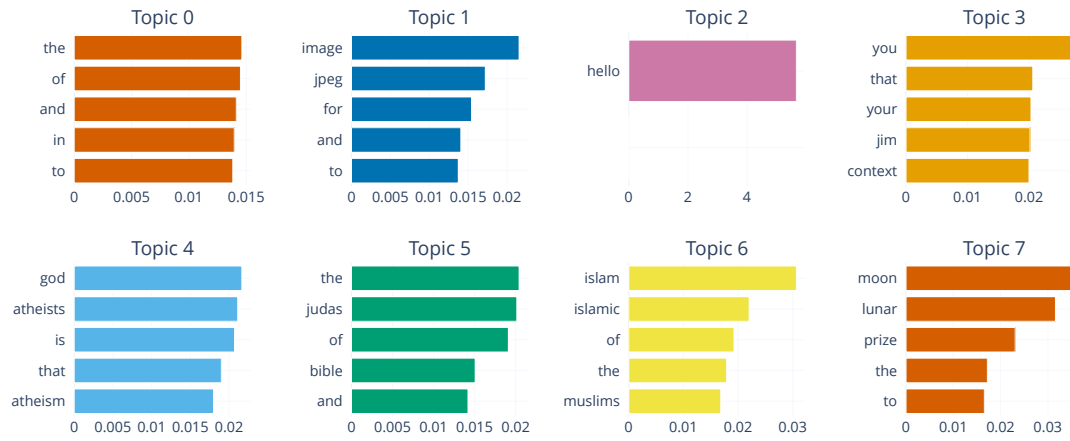
```
In [34]: topic_model.visualize_hierarchy(top_n_topics=50)
```

## Hierarchical Clustering



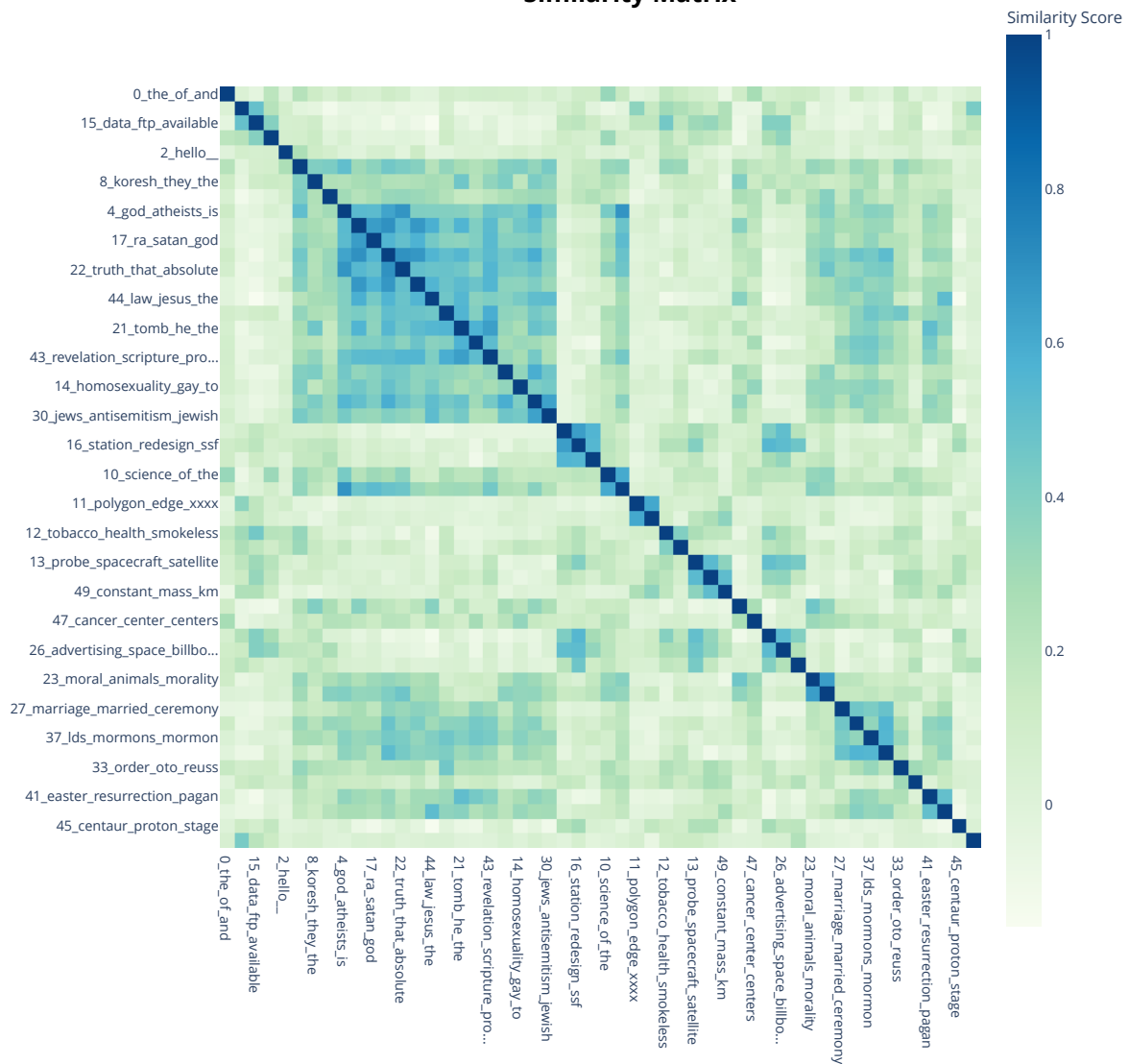
```
In [35]: topic_model.visualize_barchart(top_n_topics=8)
```

## Topic Word Scores



```
In [36]: topic_model.visualize_heatmap(n_clusters=20, width=1000, height=1000)
```

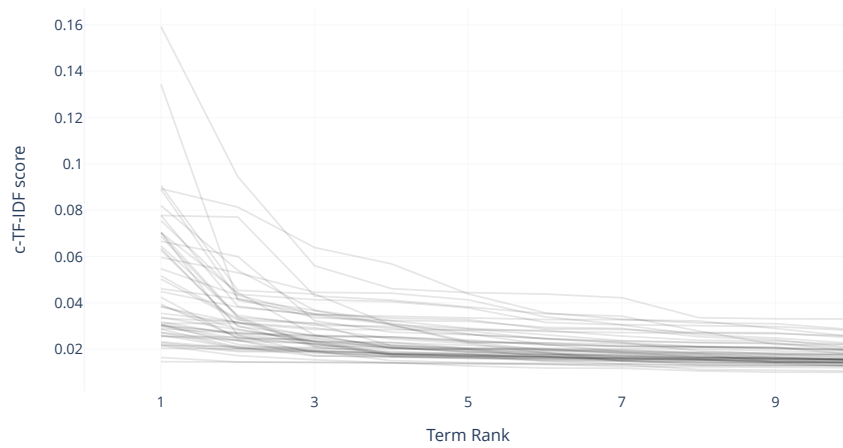
## Similarity Matrix



```
In [37]: topic_model.visualize_term_rank()
```



## Term score decline per Topic



```
In [38]: topic_model.reduce_topics(data_train.data, nr_topics=60)
```

```
2023-07-10 03:51:41,688 - BERTopic - Reduced number of topics from 53 to 53  
<bertopic._bertopic.BERTopic at 0x1e745ec1270>
```

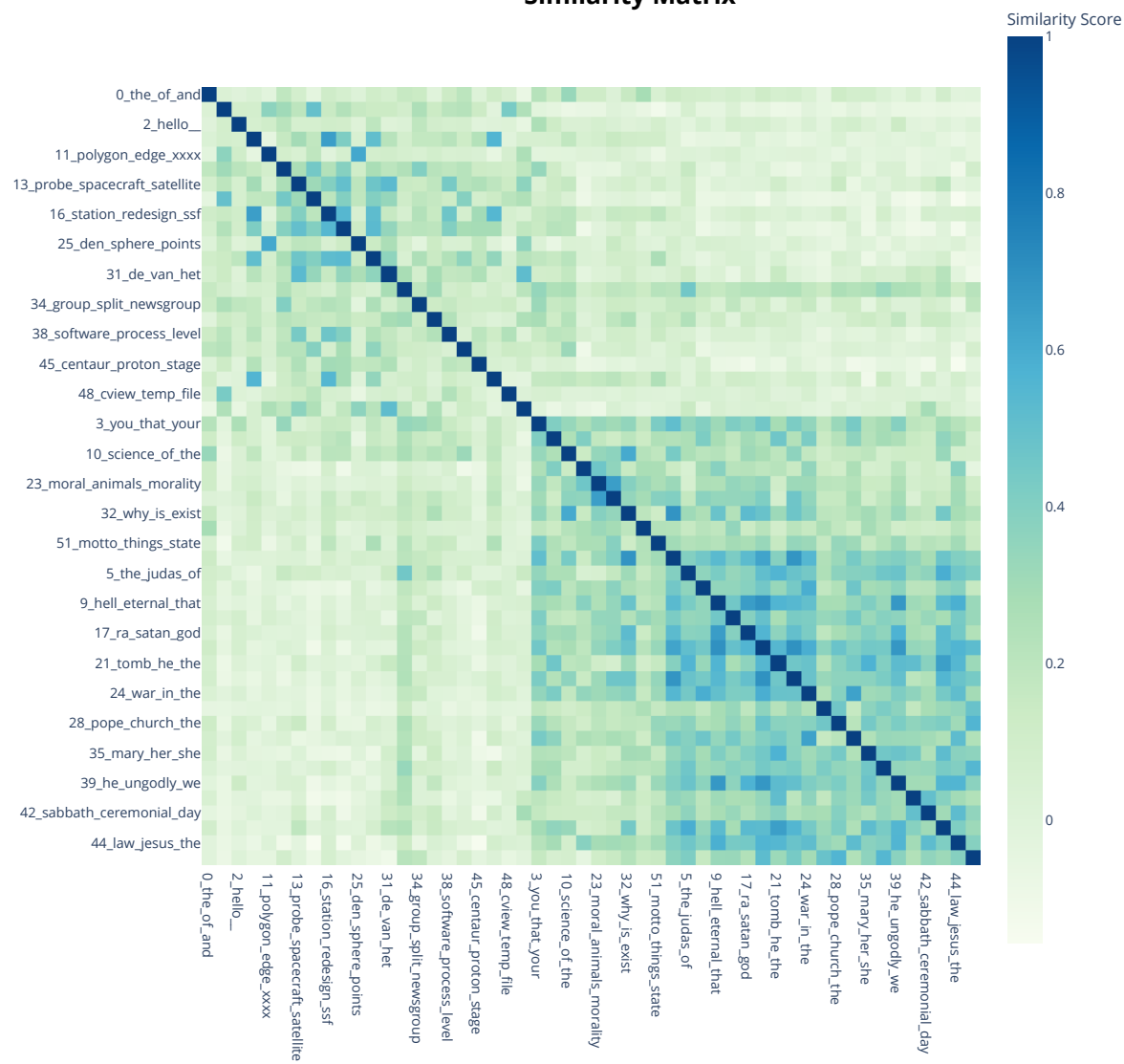
```
Out[38]:
```

```
In [39]: topic_model.visualize_topics()
```



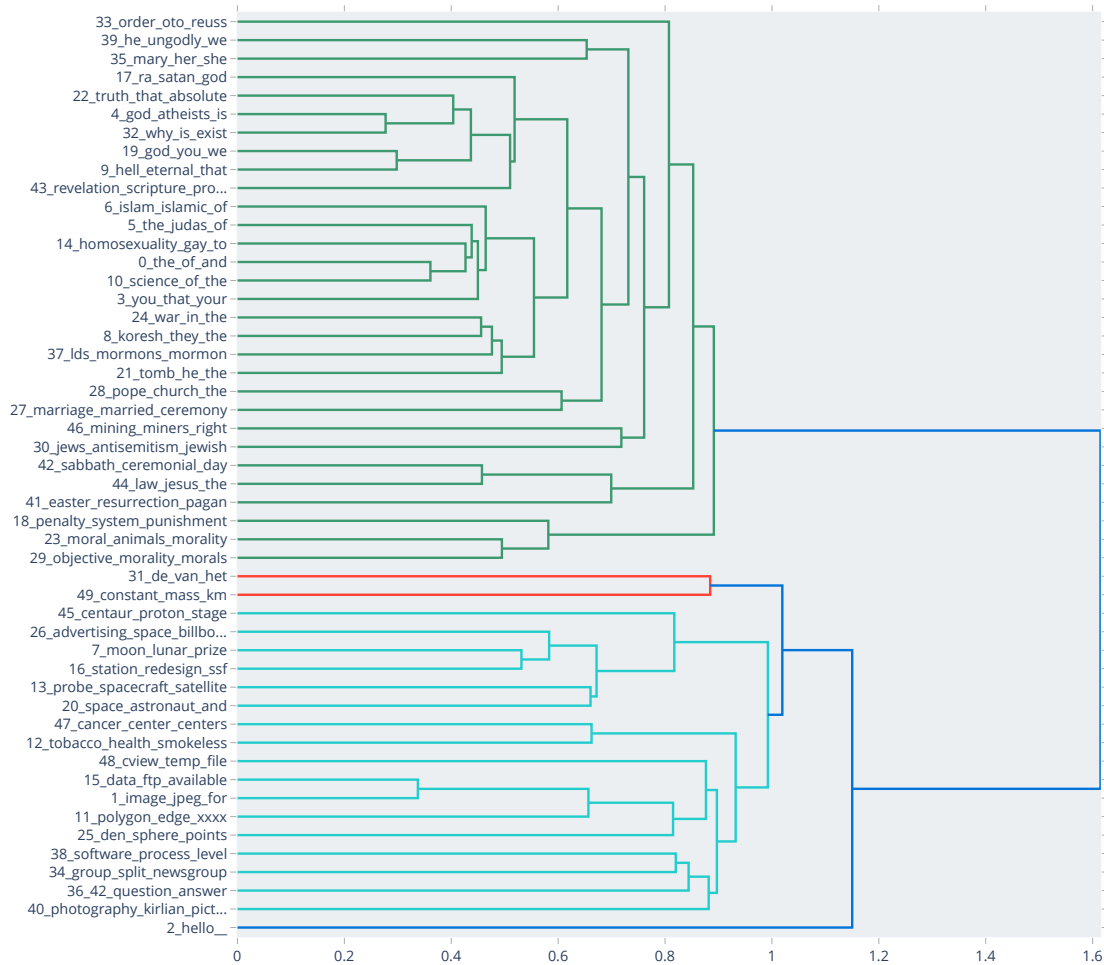
```
In [40]: topic_model.visualize_heatmap(n_clusters=3, width=1000, height=1000)
```

Similarity Matrix



```
In [41]: topic_model.visualize_hierarchy(top_n_topics=50)
```

## Hierarchical Clustering



```
In [42]: from __future__ import print_function
import pyLDAvis
import pyLDAvis.sklearn
pyLDAvis.enable_notebook()
from sklearn.datasets import fetch_20newsgroups
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer, TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.decomposition import LatentDirichletAllocation
```

BERTopic is a topic modeling technique that automatically summarizes a large corpus of texts.

## Imbalance in the data set

When introducing imbalance in a dataset, it means creating a scenario where there is an unequal distribution of samples across different categories or classes. This imbalance can occur when certain categories have significantly fewer instances compared to others.

In the context of clustering, introducing imbalance can impact the clustering results. Clustering algorithms aim to group similar data points together based on their features or characteristics. However, when there is an imbalance in the dataset, the clustering algorithm may be biased towards the majority class or category. This means that the clusters formed may be dominated by the majority class, while the minority classes may be underrepresented or overlooked.

The impact of imbalance on clustering can lead to several outcomes. First, the minority classes may be merged with the majority class in the clustering process, making it difficult to distinguish between different minority groups. Second, the clusters formed may not accurately represent the underlying structure of the data, as the algorithm may prioritize capturing the patterns and characteristics of the majority class.

To address the impact of imbalance on clustering, various techniques can be employed. These include oversampling the minority class to balance the dataset, applying clustering algorithms that are specifically designed to handle imbalanced data, or using evaluation metrics that consider the class imbalance, such as Adjusted Rand Index (ARI) or Fowlkes-Mallows Index (FMI). By addressing the imbalance, it is possible to obtain more accurate and meaningful clusters that reflect the true distribution of the data.

```
In [43]: newsgroups_train = fetch_20newsgroups(subset="train", categories=categories)
newsgroups_test = fetch_20newsgroups(subset="test", categories=categories)

X_train = data_train.data
X_test = data_test.data

y_train = data_train.target
y_test = data_test.target
```

```
To [45]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js
```

```
In [46]: from imblearn.pipeline import make_pipeline as make_pipeline_imb
from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler

model = make_pipeline_imb(TfidfVectorizer(), RandomUnderSampler(), MultinomialNB())

model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
In [47]: from imblearn.metrics import classification_report_imbalanced

# Assuming you have defined y_test and y_pred
report = classification_report_imbalanced(y_test, y_pred)
print(report)
```

	pre	rec	spe	f1	geo	iba	sup
0	0.47	0.28	0.95	0.35	0.51	0.25	319
1	0.90	0.77	0.98	0.83	0.87	0.74	389
2	0.95	0.58	0.99	0.72	0.76	0.55	396
3	0.93	0.57	0.99	0.70	0.75	0.54	394
4	0.35	0.94	0.60	0.51	0.75	0.58	398
5	0.62	0.18	0.99	0.27	0.42	0.16	251
avg / total	0.72	0.59	0.91	0.59	0.70	0.50	2147

## Dealing with abbreviations and misspelled words

It is an important aspect of text preprocessing. It involves identifying and resolving abbreviated forms of words and correcting misspelled words to improve the accuracy and consistency of the text analysis process.

Abbreviations can pose a challenge in text analysis because they can vary widely and may not be recognizable by standard language models or algorithms. Therefore, it is crucial to develop strategies for handling abbreviations in order to ensure accurate analysis results. One common approach is to create a dictionary or lookup table that maps abbreviations to their expanded forms. This allows the algorithm to replace the abbreviated form with the corresponding full word, enabling better understanding and interpretation of the text.

Misspelled words are another issue that needs to be addressed in text preprocessing. Misspellings can occur due to typographical errors, lack of knowledge or attention, or variations in spelling conventions. Correcting misspelled words involves employing techniques such as spell checking, which compares the input word against a dictionary of correctly spelled words and suggests possible corrections.

In addition to spell checking, advanced methods like fuzzy matching or phonetic algorithms can be utilized to handle misspellings. Fuzzy matching algorithms consider the similarity between words based on their character patterns and suggest alternative corrections. Phonetics algorithms focus on the pronunciation of words and can assist in identifying potential correct spellings based on their phonetic similarity.

Overall, dealing with abbreviations and misspelled words requires a combination of techniques such as creating abbreviation dictionaries, employing spell checking algorithms, and utilizing fuzzy matching or phonetic algorithms to ensure accurate and consistent text analysis results.

The dataframe contains instances of misspelled words and abbreviations that will be corrected using a spellchecker.

```
In [48]: import pandas as pd
from spellchecker import SpellChecker
```

```
In [49]: df = pd.DataFrame(['swtch', 'cola', 'FBI', 'smsng', 'BCA', 'MIB'], columns=['misspelled'])
abbreviations = {
    'FBI': 'Federal Bureau of Investigation',
    'BCA': 'Bank Central Asia',
    'MIB': 'Men In Black',
    'cola': 'Coca Cola'
}

spell = SpellChecker()
df['fixed'] = df['misspelled'].apply(spell.correction).replace(abbreviations)
print("Misspelled and short form been corrected and abbreviated")
print(df)
```

	misspelled	fixed
0	swtch	switch
1	cola	Coca Cola
2	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
3	smsng	sing
4	BCA	bra
5	MIB	mix

## Word Sense Disambiguation

In natural language processing, the phenomenon of words having multiple meanings in different contexts is known as "polysemy." This polysemy can introduce ambiguity and hinder accurate text analysis. To address this challenge, we employ a technique called "word sense disambiguation."

Word sense disambiguation involves determining the intended meaning or sense of a word within a particular context. By disambiguating words based on their intended senses, we can treat them as distinct entities during analysis, enabling more accurate and meaningful interpretation of the text.

The goal of word sense disambiguation is to assign the most appropriate sense or meaning to each occurrence of a word, considering the surrounding context and the specific task or application at hand. This process may involve leveraging linguistic resources such as dictionaries, semantic networks, or corpus-based methods that analyze word usage patterns in large text collections.

By disambiguating words and resolving their multiple meanings, we can enhance the precision and relevance of text analysis tasks such as information retrieval, machine translation, sentiment analysis, and many others. Word sense disambiguation is a fundamental step in understanding and accurately interpreting natural language text in various contexts.

```
In [50]: import nltk
nltk.download('wordnet')
Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js omw-1.4')
```

```
from nltk.wsd import lesk
from nltk import word_tokenize
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to
[nltk_data] C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package omw-1.4 to
[nltk_data] C:\Users\purus\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package omw-1.4 is already up-to-date!
```

We took 'Bank' as example to differentiate sentence1: "Keep your savings in the bank" sentence2: "It's so risky to drive over the banks of the road"

```
In [51]: sentence1 = "Keep your savings in the bank"
        sentence2 = "It's so risky to drive over the banks of the road"
```

Sentence 1

```
In [52]: def get_synset(sentence, word):
        return lesk(word_tokenize(sentence), word)
        get_synset(sentence1, 'bank')
```

```
Out[52]: Synset('savings_bank.n.02')
```

Here, savings\_bank.n.02 refers to a container for keeping money safely at home

```
In [53]: get_synset(sentence2, 'bank')
```

```
Out[53]: Synset('bank.v.07')
```

By utilizing the Lesk algorithm, we successfully determined the specific meaning of a word within its given context. For example, in this case, the term "bank.v.07" specifically denotes a slope or incline in the curve of a road. This algorithm enables us to disambiguate words and accurately discern their intended sense based on the surrounding context.

## Dealing with Slang

To address the challenge of SMS slangs, which involve abbreviations and informal language commonly used in text messages, we adopt a method of transforming these slangs into their corresponding full words. Manually replacing each abbreviation is impractical due to the large number of slangs present. Instead, we utilize a combination of pre-built dictionaries and online resources to convert the input text into a more elaborate and comprehensible format.

By leveraging existing dictionaries and online word resources, we can automatically map SMS slangs to their expanded forms. For example, abbreviations like "bt" can be replaced with "but," "hv" can be transformed into "have," and "nt" can be converted to "not." This approach allows us to effectively handle a wide range of slangs without the need for manual intervention.

The use of dictionaries and online word databases enables us to process text inputs efficiently and accurately. These resources contain a vast collection of words and their corresponding meanings, allowing us to convert SMS slangs into their appropriate interpretations. By making our input text more elaborate and closer to standard language, we enhance the accuracy and clarity of subsequent text analysis tasks.

## Create Dictionary words

```
In [54]: CONTRACTION_MAP = {
        "ain't": "is not",
        "aren't": "are not",
        "can't": "cannot",
        "can't've": "cannot have",
        "'cause": "because",
        "could've": "could have",
        "couldn't": "could not",
        "couldn't've": "could not have",
        "didn't": "did not",
        "doesn't": "does not",
        "don't": "do not",
        "hadn't": "had not",
        "hadn't've": "had not have",
        "hasn't": "has not",
        "haven't": "have not",
        "he'd": "he would",
        "he'd've": "he would have",
        "he'll": "he will",
        "he'll've": "he he will have",
        "he's": "he is",
        "how'd": "how did",
        "how'd'y": "how do you",
        "how'll": "how will",
        "how's": "how is",
        "I'd": "I would",
        "I'd've": "I would have",
        "I'll": "I will",
        "I'll've": "I will have",
        "I'm": "I am",
        "I've": "I have",
        "i'd": "i would",
        "i'd've": "i would have",
        "i'll": "i will",
        "i'll've": "i will have",
        "i'm": "i am",
        "i've": "i have",
        "isn't": "is not",
        "it'd": "it would",
        "it'd've": "it would have",
        "it'll": "it will",
        "it'll've": "it will have",
        "it's": "it is",
        "let's": "let us",
        "ma'am": "madam",
        "mayn't": "may not",
        "mightn't": "might not",
```

Loading [MathJax]/extensions/SafeJsght have",

```

"mightn't've": "might not have",
"must've": "must have",
"mustn't": "must not",
"mustn't've": "must not have",
"needn't": "need not",
"needn't've": "need not have",
"o'clock": "of the clock",
"oughtn't": "ought not",
"oughtn't've": "ought not have",
"shan't": "shall not",
"sha'n't": "shall not",
"shan't've": "shall not have",
"she'd": "she would",
"she'd've": "she would have",
"she'll": "she will",
"she'll've": "she will have",
"she's": "she is",
"should've": "should have",
"shouldn't": "should not",
"shouldn't've": "should not have",
"so've": "so have",
"so's": "so as",
"that'd": "that would",
"that'd've": "that would have",
"that's": "that is",
"there'd": "there would",
"there'd've": "there would have",
"there's": "there is",
"they'd": "they would",
"they'd've": "they would have",
"they'll": "they will",
"they'll've": "they will have",
"they're": "they are",
"they've": "they have",
"to've": "to have",
"wasn't": "was not",
"we'd": "we would",
"we'd've": "we would have",
"we'll": "we will",
"we'll've": "we will have",
"we're": "we are",
"we've": "we have",
"weren't": "were not",
"what'll": "what will",
"what'll've": "what will have",
"what're": "what are",
"what's": "what is",
"what've": "what have",
"when's": "when is",
"when've": "when have",
"where'd": "where did",
"where's": "where is",
"where've": "where have",
"who'll": "who will",
"who'll've": "who will have",
"who's": "who is",
"who've": "who have",
"why's": "why is",
"why've": "why have",
"will've": "will have",
"won't": "will not",
"won't've": "will not have",
"would've": "would have",
"wouldn't": "would not",
"wouldn't've": "would not have",
"y'all": "you all",
"y'all'd": "you all would",
"y'all'd've": "you all would have",
"y'all're": "you all are",
"y'all've": "you all have",
"you'd": "you would",
"you'd've": "you would have",
"you'll": "you will",
"you'll've": "you will have",
"you're": "you are",
"you've": "you have",
}

```

To extract keywords from a web page, we can create a request to retrieve the HTML content of the page. In this case, we will be extracting slangs starting with different alphabets from the website "<https://www.noslang.com/dictionary/>". Each alphabet has a specific URL pattern associated with it.

To retrieve slangs starting with 'A', we can use the URL "<https://www.noslang.com/dictionary/a>". Similarly, for slangs starting with 'B', we can use the URL "<https://www.noslang.com/dictionary/b>". The pattern continues for other alphabets as well.

Once we have retrieved the HTML content from the web page, we can extract the desired keywords, in this case, the slangs, from the HTML using techniques like web scraping or using appropriate libraries such as BeautifulSoup.

To store the extracted slangs in a file in JSON format, we can create a JSON object or dictionary and populate it with the extracted slangs as key-value pairs. Each key represents an alphabet, and the corresponding value is a list of slangs starting with that alphabet. We can then write this JSON object to a file using the appropriate functions provided by the programming language or JSON libraries.

By following this approach, we can create a request for each web page corresponding to different alphabets, retrieve the HTML content, extract the slangs, and finally store them in a file in JSON format.

```

In [55]: from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import urllib3
import json
http=urllib3.PoolManager()
Abbr_dict={}

```

Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js t the Slangs from <https://www.noslang.com/dictionary/>  
def getAbbr(αlpha):

```

global Abbr_dict
r=http.request('GET','https://www.noslang.com/dictionary/'+alpha)
soup=BeautifulSoup(r.data,'html.parser')
# print(soup.findAll('div'))
for i in soup.findAll('div', class_="dictionary-word"):
    abbr=i.find('abbr')['title']
    #print(abbr)
    Abbr_dict[str(i.text[:2])]=abbr
    #Abbr_dict[str(i.text)]=abbr[:2]
    #print(Abbr_dict)

linkDict=[]
#Generating a-z
for one in range(97,123):
    linkDict.append(chr(one))
#Creating Links for https://www.noslang.com/dictionary/a...https://www.noslang.com/dictionary/b....etc
for i in linkDict:
    getAbbr(i)
# finally writing into a json file
with open("ShortendText.json","w") as file:
    jsonDict = json.dump(Abbr_dict,file)
    print("File Created and Content added")

```

File Created and Content added

Based on the provided text and available information, the system will search the dictionary and file for the corresponding slang terms and retrieve the appropriate results.

```

In [56]: import json

with open('ShortendText.json','r') as file:
    Abbr_dict=json.loads(file.read())

#print(Abbr_dict)
line = "can't've you, i'm always stuck and Ay . DG ."
print("Input: ",line)
splitLine=line.split()
#print("SplitLine1", splitLine)

for i in line.split():
    if i in CONTRACTION_MAP:
        #print(i,CONTRACTION_MAP[i])
        splitLine[splitLine.index(i)]=CONTRACTION_MAP[i]
        #print("SplitLine2", splitLine)
    if i in Abbr_dict :
        #print(i,Abbr_dict[i])
        splitLine[splitLine.index(i)]=Abbr_dict[i]
        #print("SplitLine3", splitLine)

result = ' '.join(splitLine)
print("Result:",result)

```

Input: can't've you, i'm always stuck and Ay . DG .

Result: cannot have you, i am always stuck and Are you bored because I am . Don't get me wrong .

When working with the 20 Newsgroups dataset, there are several potential improvements and considerations to address various challenges:

**Handling Unbalanced Data:** The 20 Newsgroups dataset is relatively balanced, with an equal number of samples in each category. However, if you encounter an unbalanced dataset in topic modeling, techniques such as oversampling or undersampling can be employed to balance the representation of different topics.

**Dealing with Slang, Abbreviations, or Typos:** Preprocessing steps can be implemented to handle slang, abbreviations, and typos. This may involve creating a dictionary or file of commonly used slang terms or abbreviations and mapping them to their full forms. Additionally, spell-checking or correction algorithms can be applied to fix typographical errors in the text.

**Addressing Context and Word Disambiguation Challenges:** Topic modeling algorithms, including BERTopic, leverage contextual information to extract topics. However, the challenge of word disambiguation still exists. Techniques such as word sense disambiguation or context-aware word embeddings can be used to address this challenge by considering the surrounding context of ambiguous words.

**Incorporating Contextual Word Embeddings:** BERTopic utilizes BERT-based embeddings to capture contextual information within the text. This helps in understanding the meaning of words in different contexts. Using pre-trained contextual word embeddings like BERT, ELMO, or GPT can improve the accuracy and relevance of the extracted topics.

**Fine-tuning BERT for Topic Modeling:** While BERTopic uses pre-trained BERT models, fine-tuning BERT specifically for topic modeling on domain-specific datasets can further enhance its performance. Fine-tuning allows the model to adapt to the specific characteristics of the dataset and extract more meaningful topics.

**Domain-Specific Topic Labeling:** To improve the interpretability of topics, manual labeling or post-processing techniques can be employed. This involves assigning meaningful labels to the extracted topics based on the knowledge of the specific domain or context of the dataset.

By considering these improvements and addressing the challenges mentioned, the topic modeling process on the 20 Newsgroups dataset can yield more accurate and relevant results.

Thank You !!!

In [ ]: