DonorsChoose

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

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

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

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

About the DonorsChoose Data Set

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

Feature	Description
`project_id`	A unique identifier for the proposed project. **Example:** `p036502`
`project_title`	Title of the project. **Examples:** • `Art Will Make You Happy!` • `First Grade Fun`
`project_grade_category`	Grade level of students for which the project is targeted. One of the following enumerated values: • `Grades PreK-2` • `Grades 3-5` • `Grades 6-8` • `Grades 9-12`
`project_subject_categories`	One or more (comma-separated) subject categories for the project from the following enumerated list of values: • `Applied Learning` • `Care & Hunger` • `Health & Sports` • `History & Civics` • `Literacy & Language` • `Math & Science` • `Music & The Arts` • `Special Needs` • `Warmth` **Examples:** • `Music & The Arts` • `Literacy & Language, Math & Science`
`school_state`	State where school is located (Two-letter U.S. postal code). **Example:** `WY`
`project_subject_subcategories`	One or more (comma-separated) subject subcategories for the project. **Examples:** • `Literacy` • `Literature & Writing, Social Sciences`
`project_resource_summary`	An explanation of the resources needed for the project. **Example:** • `My students need hands on literacy materials to manage sensory needs!`
`project_essay_1`	First application essay*
`project_essay_2`	Second application essay*
`project_essay_3`	Third application essay*

Feature	Description
`project_essay_4`	Fourth application essay
`project_submitted_datetime`	Datetime when project application was submitted. **Example:** `2016-04-28 12:43:56.245`
`teacher_id`	A unique identifier for the teacher of the proposed project. **Example:** `bdf8baa8fedef6bfeec7ae4ff1c15c56`
`teacher_prefix`	Teacher's title. One of the following enumerated values: • `nan` • `Dr.` • `Mr.` • `Mrs.` • `Ms.` • `Teacher.`
`teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects`	Number of project applications previously submitted by the same teacher. **Example:** `2`

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the Essay Data

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

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

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

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

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

In [1]:

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

import sqlite3
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import nltk
import string
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

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

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

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

from tqdm import tqdm
import os

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

1.1 Reading Data

In [2]:

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

In [3]:

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

```
Number of data points in train data (109248, 17)
--------------------------------------------------
The attributes of data : ['Unnamed: 0' 'id' 'teacher_id' 'teacher_prefix' 'school_state'
 'project_submitted_datetime' 'project_grade_category'
 'project_subject_categories' 'project_subject_subcategories'
 'project_title' 'project_essay_1' 'project_essay_2' 'project_essay_3'
 'project_essay_4' 'project_resource_summary'
 'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects' 'project_is_approved']
```

In [4]:

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

```
Number of data points in train data (1541272, 4)
['id' 'description' 'quantity' 'price']
```

Out[4]:

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

In [5]:

```
# how to replace elements in list python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/2582163/4084039
cols = ['Date' if x=='project_submitted_datetime' else x for x in list(project_data.columns)]


#sort dataframe based on time pandas python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/49702492/4084039
project_data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(project_data['project_submitted_datetime'])
project_data.drop('project_submitted_datetime', axis=1, inplace=True)
project_data.sort_values(by=['Date'], inplace=True)


# how to reorder columns pandas python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/13148611/4084039
project_data = project_data[cols]


project_data.head(2)
```

Out[5]:

	Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_state	Date	project_grade_category	project_
55660	8393	p205479	2bf07ba08945e5d8b2a3f269b2b3cfe5	Mrs.	CA	2016-04-27 00:27:36	Grades PreK-2	
76127	37728	p043609	3f60494c61921b3b43ab61bdde2904df	Ms.	UT	2016-04-27 00:31:25	Grades 3-5	

1.2 preprocessing of `project_subject_categories`

In [6]:

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

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

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

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

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

In [7]:

```
project_data['clean_categories'].head(5)
```

```
project_data['clean_categories'].head(5)
```

Out[7]:

```
55660         Math_Science
76127         SpecialNeeds
51140    Literacy_Language
473        AppliedLearning
41558    Literacy_Language
Name: clean_categories, dtype: object
```

1.3 preprocessing of `project_subject_subcategories`

In [8]:

```
print(project_data['project_subject_subcategories'].head(5))
```

```
55660    Applied Sciences, Health & Life Science
76127                                Special Needs
51140                                    Literacy
473                             Early Development
41558                                    Literacy
Name: project_subject_subcategories, dtype: object
```

In [9]:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In [10]:

```
project_data['clean_subcategories'].head(5)
```

Out[10]:

```
55660    AppliedSciences Health_LifeScience
76127                          SpecialNeeds
51140                              Literacy
473                       EarlyDevelopment
41558                              Literacy
```

```
Name: clean_subcategories, dtype: object
```

1.4 preprocessing of `school_states`

In [11]:

```
my_counter = Counter()
for word in project_data['school_state'].values:
    my_counter.update(word.split())

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

In [12]:

```
print(state_dict)
```

```
{'CA': 15388, 'UT': 1731, 'GA': 3963, 'WA': 2334, 'HI': 507, 'IL': 4350, 'OH': 2467, 'KY': 1304, 'S
C': 3936, 'FL': 6185, 'MO': 2576, 'MI': 3161, 'NY': 7318, 'VA': 2045, 'MD': 1514, 'TX': 7396, 'MS':
1323, 'NJ': 2237, 'AZ': 2147, 'OK': 2276, 'PA': 3109, 'WV': 503, 'NC': 5091, 'CO': 1111, 'DC': 516,
'MA': 2389, 'ID': 693, 'AL': 1762, 'ME': 505, 'TN': 1688, 'IN': 2620, 'LA': 2394, 'CT': 1663, 'AR':
1049, 'KS': 634, 'OR': 1242, 'WI': 1827, 'IA': 666, 'SD': 300, 'AK': 345, 'MN': 1208, 'NM': 557, 'N
V': 1367, 'MT': 245, 'RI': 285, 'NH': 348, 'WY': 98, 'NE': 309, 'DE': 343, 'ND': 143, 'VT': 80}
```

1.5 preprocessing of `project_grade_category`

In [13]:

```
project_data['project_grade_category'].value_counts()
```

Out[13]:

```
Grades PreK-2    44225
Grades 3-5       37137
Grades 6-8       16923
Grades 9-12      10963
Name: project_grade_category, dtype: int64
```

In [14]:

```
#https://stackoverflow.com/questions/36383821/pandas-dataframe-apply-function-to-column-strings-based-on-other-column-value
project_data['project_grade_category'] = project_data['project_grade_category'].str.replace(' ','_')
project_data['project_grade_category'] = project_data['project_grade_category'].str.replace('-','_')
project_data['project_grade_category'] = project_data['project_grade_category'].str.lower()
project_data['project_grade_category'].value_counts()
```

Out[14]:

```
grades_prek_2    44225
grades_3_5       37137
grades_6_8       16923
grades_9_12      10963
Name: project_grade_category, dtype: int64
```

In [15]:

```
my_counter = Counter()
for word in project_data['project_grade_category'].values:
    my_counter.update(word.split())

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

In [16]:

```
print(sorted_grade_dict)
```

```
{'grades_9_12': 10963, 'grades_6_8': 16923, 'grades_3_5': 37137, 'grades_prek_2': 44225}
```

1.6 preprocessing of `teacher_prefix`

In [17]:

```
project_data['teacher_prefix'].value_counts()
```

Out[17]:

```
Mrs.       57269
Ms.        38955
Mr.        10648
Teacher     2360
Dr.           13
Name: teacher_prefix, dtype: int64
```

In [18]:

```
project_data['teacher_prefix']=project_data['teacher_prefix'].fillna('Mrs.')
project_data['teacher_prefix'] = project_data['teacher_prefix'].str.replace('-','_')
project_data['teacher_prefix'] = project_data['teacher_prefix'].str.replace('.',' ')
project_data['teacher_prefix'] = project_data['teacher_prefix'].str.lower()
project_data['teacher_prefix'].value_counts()
```

Out[18]:

```
mrs        57272
ms         38955
mr         10648
teacher     2360
dr            13
Name: teacher_prefix, dtype: int64
```

In [19]:

```
my_counter = Counter()
for word in project_data['teacher_prefix'].values:
    my_counter.update(word.split())

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

In [20]:

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

1.7 Text preprocessing

In [21]:

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

In [22]:

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

Out[22]:

	Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_state	Date	project_grade_category	project_t
55660	8393	p205479	2bf07ba08945e5d8b2a3f269b2b3cfe5	mrs	CA	2016-04-27 00:27:36	grades_prek_2	Enginee STEAM the Prim Classro
76127	37728	p043609	3f60494c61921b3b43ab61bdde2904df	ms	UT	2016-04-27 00:31:25	grades_3_5	Sens Tools Fo

In [23]:

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

```
I have been fortunate enough to use the Fairy Tale STEM kits in my classroom as well as the STEM j
ournals, which my students really enjoyed.  I would love to implement more of the Lakeshore STEM k
its in my classroom for the next school year as they provide excellent and engaging STEM
lessons.My students come from a variety of backgrounds, including language and socioeconomic statu
s.  Many of them don't have a lot of experience in science and engineering and these kits give me
the materials to provide these exciting opportunities for my students.Each month I try to do
several science or STEM/STEAM projects.  I would use the kits and robot to help guide my science i
nstruction in engaging and meaningful ways.  I can adapt the kits to my current language arts paci
ng guide where we already teach some of the material in the kits like tall tales (Paul Bunyan) or
Johnny Appleseed.  The following units will be taught in the next school year where I will
implement these kits: magnets, motion, sink vs. float, robots.  I often get to these units and don
't know If I am teaching the right way or using the right materials.    The kits will give me
additional ideas, strategies, and lessons to prepare my students in science.It is challenging to d
evelop high quality science activities.  These kits give me the materials I need to provide my
students with science activities that will go along with the curriculum in my classroom.  Although
I have some things (like magnets) in my classroom, I don't know how to use them effectively.  The
kits will provide me with the right amount of materials and show me how to use them in an
appropriate way.
==================================================
I teach high school English to students with learning and behavioral disabilities. My students all
vary in their ability level. However, the ultimate goal is to increase all students literacy level
s. This includes their reading, writing, and communication levels.I teach a really dynamic group o
f students. However, my students face a lot of challenges. My students all live in poverty and in
a dangerous neighborhood. Despite these challenges, I have students who have the the desire to def
eat these challenges. My students all have learning disabilities and currently all are performing
below grade level. My students are visual learners and will benefit from a classroom that fulfills
their preferred learning style.The materials I am requesting will allow my students to be prepared
for the classroom with the necessary supplies.  Too often I am challenged with students who come t
o school unprepared for class due to economic challenges.  I want my students to be able to focus
on learning and not how they will be able to get school supplies.  The supplies will last all year
.  Students will be able to complete written assignments and maintain a classroom journal.  The ch
art paper will be used to make learning more visual in class and to create posters to aid students
in their learning.  The students have access to a classroom printer.  The toner will be used to pr
int student work that is completed on the classroom Chromebooks.I want to try and remove all barri
ers for the students learning and create opportunities for learning. One of the biggest barriers i
s the students not having the resources to get pens, paper, and folders. My students will be able
to increase their literacy skills because of this project.
==================================================
\"Life moves pretty fast. If you don't stop and look around once in awhile, you could miss it.\"
from the movie, Ferris Bueller's Day Off.  Think back...what do you remember about your
grandparents?  How amazing would it be to be able to flip through a book to see a day in their
lives?My second graders are voracious readers! They love to read both fiction and nonfiction books
.  Their favorite characters include Pete the Cat, Fly Guy, Piggie and Elephant, and Mercy Watson.
They also love to read about insects, space and plants. My students are hungry bookworms! My stude
nts are eager to learn and read about the world around them.  My kids love to be at school and are
```

kts are eager to learn and read about the world around them. My kids love to be at school and are like little sponges absorbing everything around them. Their parents work long hours and usually do not see their children. My students are usually cared for by their grandparents or a family friend. Most of my students do not have someone who speaks English at home. Thus it is difficult f or my students to acquire language.Now think forward... wouldn't it mean a lot to your kids, nieces or nephews or grandchildren, to be able to see a day in your life today 30 years from now? Memories are so precious to us and being able to share these memories with future generations will be a rewarding experience. As part of our social studies curriculum, students will be learning ab out changes over time. Students will be studying photos to learn about how their community has ch anged over time. In particular, we will look at photos to study how the land, buildings, clothing, and schools have changed over time. As a culminating activity, my students will capture a slice of their history and preserve it through scrap booking. Key important events in their young lives will be documented with the date, location, and names. Students will be using photos from home and from school to create their second grade memories. Their scrap books will preserve their unique stories for future generations to enjoy.Your donation to this project will provide my second graders with an opportunity to learn about social studies in a fun and creative manner. Th rough their scrapbooks, children will share their story with others and have a historical document for the rest of their lives.
==
\"A person's a person, no matter how small.\" (Dr.Seuss) I teach the smallest students with the bi ggest enthusiasm for learning. My students learn in many different ways using all of our senses an d multiple intelligences. I use a wide range of techniques to help all my students succeed. \r\nSt udents in my class come from a variety of different backgrounds which makes for wonderful sharing of experiences and cultures, including Native Americans.\r\nOur school is a caring community of su ccessful learners which can be seen through collaborative student project based learning in and ou t of the classroom. Kindergarteners in my class love to work with hands-on materials and have many different opportunities to practice a skill before it is mastered. Having the social skills to wor k cooperatively with friends is a crucial aspect of the kindergarten curriculum.Montana is the perfect place to learn about agriculture and nutrition. My students love to role play in our pretend kitchen in the early childhood classroom. I have had several kids ask me, \"Can we try coo king with REAL food?\" I will take their idea and create \"Common Core Cooking Lessons\" where we learn important math and writing concepts while cooking delicious healthy food for snack time. My students will have a grounded appreciation for the work that went into making the food and knowled ge of where the ingredients came from as well as how it's healthy for their bodies. This project w ould expand our learning of nutrition and agricultural cooking recipes by having us peel our own a pples to make homemade applesauce, make our own bread, and mix up healthy plants from our classroo m garden in the spring. We will also create our own cookbooks to be printed and shared with famili es. \r\nStudents will gain math and literature skills as well as a life long enjoyment for healthy cooking.nannan
==
My classroom consists of twenty-two amazing sixth graders from different cultures and backgrounds. They are a social bunch who enjoy working in partners and working with groups. They are hard-worki ng and eager to head to middle school next year. My job is to get them ready to make this transition and make it as smooth as possible. In order to do this, my students need to come to school every day and feel safe and ready to learn. Because they are getting ready to head to middle school, I give them lots of choice- choice on where to sit and work, the order to complete assignments, choice of projects, etc. Part of the students feeling safe is the ability for them to come into a welcoming, encouraging environment. My room is colorful and the atmosphere is casual. I want them to take ownership of the classroom because we ALL share it together. Because my time w ith them is limited, I want to ensure they get the most of this time and enjoy it to the best of t heir abilities.Currently, we have twenty-two desks of differing sizes, yet the desks are similar t o the ones the students will use in middle school. We also have a kidney table with crates for sea ting. I allow my students to choose their own spots while they are working independently or in groups. More often than not, most of them move out of their desks and onto the crates. Believe it or not, this has proven to be more successful than making them stay at their desks! It is because of this that I am looking toward the “Flexible Seating” option for my classroom.\r\n The students look forward to their work time so they can move around the room. I would like to get rid of the c onstricting desks and move toward more “fun” seating options. I am requesting various seating so m y students have more options to sit. Currently, I have a stool and a papasan chair I inherited fro m the previous sixth-grade teacher as well as five milk crate seats I made, but I would like to gi ve them more options and reduce the competition for the “good seats”. I am also requesting two rug s as not only more seating options but to make the classroom more welcoming and appealing. In orde r for my students to be able to write and complete work without desks, I am requesting a class set of clipboards. Finally, due to curriculum that requires groups to work together, I am requesting t ables that we can fold up when we are not using them to leave more room for our flexible seating o ptions.\r\nI know that with more seating options, they will be that much more excited about coming to school! Thank you for your support in making my classroom one students will remember forever!nannan
==

In [24]:

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

def decontracted(phrase):
    # specific
```

```
    # specific
    phrase = re.sub(r"won't", "will not", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"can\'t", "can not", phrase)

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

In [25]:

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

```
\"A person is a person, no matter how small.\" (Dr.Seuss) I teach the smallest students with the b
iggest enthusiasm for learning. My students learn in many different ways using all of our senses a
nd multiple intelligences. I use a wide range of techniques to help all my students succeed. \r\nS
tudents in my class come from a variety of different backgrounds which makes for wonderful sharing
of experiences and cultures, including Native Americans.\r\nOur school is a caring community of su
ccessful learners which can be seen through collaborative student project based learning in and ou
t of the classroom. Kindergarteners in my class love to work with hands-on materials and have many
different opportunities to practice a skill before it is mastered. Having the social skills to wor
k cooperatively with friends is a crucial aspect of the kindergarten curriculum.Montana is the
perfect place to learn about agriculture and nutrition. My students love to role play in our
pretend kitchen in the early childhood classroom. I have had several kids ask me, \"Can we try coo
king with REAL food?\" I will take their idea and create \"Common Core Cooking Lessons\" where we
learn important math and writing concepts while cooking delicious healthy food for snack time. My
students will have a grounded appreciation for the work that went into making the food and knowled
ge of where the ingredients came from as well as how it is healthy for their bodies. This project
would expand our learning of nutrition and agricultural cooking recipes by having us peel our own
apples to make homemade applesauce, make our own bread, and mix up healthy plants from our classro
om garden in the spring. We will also create our own cookbooks to be printed and shared with famil
ies. \r\nStudents will gain math and literature skills as well as a life long enjoyment for health
y cooking.nannan
==================================================
```

In [26]:

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

```
 A person is a person, no matter how small.  (Dr.Seuss) I teach the smallest students with the big
gest enthusiasm for learning. My students learn in many different ways using all of our senses and
multiple intelligences. I use a wide range of techniques to help all my students succeed.
Students in my class come from a variety of different backgrounds which makes for wonderful
sharing of experiences and cultures, including Native Americans.  Our school is a caring community
of successful learners which can be seen through collaborative student project based learning in a
nd out of the classroom. Kindergarteners in my class love to work with hands-on materials and have
many different opportunities to practice a skill before it is mastered. Having the social skills t
o work cooperatively with friends is a crucial aspect of the kindergarten curriculum.Montana is
the perfect place to learn about agriculture and nutrition. My students love to role play in our p
retend kitchen in the early childhood classroom. I have had several kids ask me,  Can we try cooki
ng with REAL food?  I will take their idea and create  Common Core Cooking Lessons  where we learn
important math and writing concepts while cooking delicious healthy food for snack time. My
students will have a grounded appreciation for the work that went into making the food and knowled
ge of where the ingredients came from as well as how it is healthy for their bodies. This project
would expand our learning of nutrition and agricultural cooking recipes by having us peel our own
apples to make homemade applesauce, make our own bread, and mix up healthy plants from our classro
om garden in the spring. We will also create our own cookbooks to be printed and shared with famil
ies.   Students will gain math and literature skills as well as a life long enjoyment for healthy
cooking.nannan
```

In [27]:

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

```
 A person is a person no matter how small Dr Seuss I teach the smallest students with the biggest
enthusiasm for learning My students learn in many different ways using all of our senses and multi
ple intelligences I use a wide range of techniques to help all my students succeed Students in my
class come from a variety of different backgrounds which makes for wonderful sharing of
experiences and cultures including Native Americans Our school is a caring community of successful
learners which can be seen through collaborative student project based learning in and out of the
classroom Kindergarteners in my class love to work with hands on materials and have many different
opportunities to practice a skill before it is mastered Having the social skills to work
cooperatively with friends is a crucial aspect of the kindergarten curriculum Montana is the
perfect place to learn about agriculture and nutrition My students love to role play in our
pretend kitchen in the early childhood classroom I have had several kids ask me Can we try cooking
with REAL food I will take their idea and create Common Core Cooking Lessons where we learn
important math and writing concepts while cooking delicious healthy food for snack time My
students will have a grounded appreciation for the work that went into making the food and knowled
ge of where the ingredients came from as well as how it is healthy for their bodies This project w
ould expand our learning of nutrition and agricultural cooking recipes by having us peel our own a
pples to make homemade applesauce make our own bread and mix up healthy plants from our classroom
garden in the spring We will also create our own cookbooks to be printed and shared with families
Students will gain math and literature skills as well as a life long enjoyment for healthy cooking
nannan
```

In [28]:

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

In [29]:

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

```
100%|██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 109248/109248
[02:19<00:00, 784.65it/s]
```

In [30]:

```
# after preprocesing
preprocessed_essays[20000]
```

Out[30]:

'a person person no matter small dr seuss i teach smallest students biggest enthusiasm learning my students learn many different ways using senses multiple intelligences i use wide range techniques help students succeed students class come variety different backgrounds makes wonderful sharing ex periences cultures including native americans our school caring community successful learners seen collaborative student project based learning classroom kindergarteners class love work hands materials many different opportunities practice skill mastered having social skills work cooperatively friends crucial aspect kindergarten curriculum montana perfect place learn agriculture nutrition my students love role play pretend kitchen early childhood classroom i several kids ask can try cooking real food i take idea create common core cooking lessons learn im portant math writing concepts cooking delicious healthy food snack time my students grounded appre ciation work went making food knowledge ingredients came well healthy bodies this project would ex pand learning nutrition agricultural cooking recipes us peel apples make homemade applesauce make bread mix healthy plants classroom garden spring we also create cookbooks printed shared families students gain math literature skills well life long enjoyment healthy cooking nannan'

1.4 Preprocessing of `project_title`

In [31]:

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

```
100%|██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 109248/109248
[00:06<00:00, 17733.93it/s]
```

In [32]:

```
print(9,preprocessed_titles[9])
```

```
9 dash dot robotic duo needed
```

In [33]:

```
project_data['project_title']=preprocessed_titles
print(9,project_data['project_title'][9])
```

```
9 just for love reading pure pleasure
```

1.5 Preparing data for models

In [34]:

```
project_data.columns
```

Out[34]:

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

we are going to consider

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

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

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

Assignment 4: Naive Bayes

1. **Apply Multinomial NaiveBayes on these feature sets**
   - Set 1: categorical, numerical features + project_title(BOW) + preprocessed_eassay (BOW)
   - Set 2: categorical, numerical features + project_title(TFIDF)+ preprocessed_eassay (TFIDF)
2. **The hyper paramter tuning(find best Alpha)**
   - Find the best hyper parameter which will give the maximum AUC value
   - Consider a wide range of alpha values for hyperparameter tuning, start as low as 0.00001
   - Find the best hyper paramter using k-fold cross validation or simple cross validation data
   - Use gridsearch cv or randomsearch cv or you can also write your own for loops to do this task of hyperparameter tuning
3. **Feature importance**
   - Find the top 10 features of positive class and top 10 features of negative class for both feature sets Set 1 and Set 2 using values of `feature_log_prob_` parameter of MultinomialNB and print their corresponding feature names
4. **Representation of results**
   - You need to plot the performance of model both on train data and cross validation data for each hyper parameter, like shown in the figure. Here on X-axis you will have alpha values, since they have a wide range, just to represent those alpha values on the graph, apply log function on those alpha values.
   - Once after you found the best hyper parameter, you need to train your model with it, and find the AUC on test data and plot the ROC curve on both train and test.
   - Along with plotting ROC curve, you need to print the confusion matrix with predicted and original labels of test data points. Please visualize your confusion matrices using seaborn heatmaps.
5. **Conclusion**
   - You need to summarize the results at the end of the notebook, summarize it in the table format. To print out a table please refer to this prettytable library link

2. Naive Bayes

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

In [35]:

```
y = project_data['project_is_approved']
print(y.shape)
```

```
(109248,)
```

In [36]:

```
project_data.drop(['project_is_approved'],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

In [37]:

```
X=project_data
print(X.shape)
X.columns
```

```
(109248, 17)
```

Out[37]:

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

In [38]:

```
#train test split
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20, stratify=y)
X_train, X_cv, y_train, y_cv = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, test_size=0.20, stratify=y_train)
```

2.2 Make Data Model Ready: encoding numerical, categorical features

In [39]:

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

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

Vectorizing Numerical features

In [40]:

```
features=[]
```

In [41]:

```
price_data = resource_data.groupby('id').agg({'price':'sum', 'quantity':'sum'}).reset_index()
```

In [42]:

```
price_data.head(5)
```

Out[42]:

	id	price	quantity
0	p000001	459.56	7
1	p000002	515.89	21
2	p000003	298.97	4
3	p000004	1113.69	98
4	p000005	485.99	8

In [43]:

```
X_train=pd.merge(X_train,price_data,on='id',how='left')
X_test=pd.merge(X_test,price_data,on='id',how='left')
X_cv=pd.merge(X_cv,price_data,on='id',how='left')
```

In [44]:

```
X_train=X_train.fillna(0)
X_cv=X_cv.fillna(0)
X_test=X_test.fillna(0)
```

In [45]:

```
X_train.columns
```

Out[45]:

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

Normalizing the numerical features: Price

In [46]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer
normalizer = Normalizer()
# normalizer.fit(X_train['price'].values)
# this will rise an error Expected 2D array, got 1D array instead:
# array=[105.22 215.96  96.01 ... 368.98  80.53 709.67].
# Reshape your data either using
# array.reshape(-1, 1) if your data has a single feature
# array.reshape(1, -1)  if it contains a single sample.
normalizer.fit(X_train['price'].values.reshape(-1,1))

X_train_price_norm = normalizer.transform(X_train['price'].values.reshape(-1,1))
X_cv_price_norm = normalizer.transform(X_cv['price'].values.reshape(-1,1))
X_test_price_norm = normalizer.transform(X_test['price'].values.reshape(-1,1))
features += ['price']
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_price_norm.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_price_norm.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_price_norm.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 1) (69918,)
(17480, 1) (17480,)
(21850, 1) (21850,)
====================================================================================================
```

Normalizing the numerical features: Number of previously posted projects

In [47]:

```
normalizer = Normalizer()
normalizer.fit(X_train['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(-1,1))
X_train_project_norm = normalizer.transform(X_train['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'
].values.reshape(-1,1))
X_cv_project_norm = normalizer.transform(X_cv['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].valu
es.reshape(-1,1))
X_test_project_norm = normalizer.transform(X_test['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].
values.reshape(-1,1))
features += ['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects']
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_project_norm.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_project_norm.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_project_norm.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 1) (69918,)
(17480, 1) (17480,)
(21850, 1) (21850,)
====================================================================================================
```

Vectorizing Categorical features

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

Vectorizing Categorical features: project grade category

In [48]:

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
```

In [49]:

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_grade_dict.keys()), lowercase=False, binary=Tr
ue)
vectorizer.fit(X_train['project_grade_category'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data

# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_grade_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_train['project_grade_category'].values)
X_cv_grade_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['project_grade_category'].values)
X_test_grade_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_test['project_grade_category'].values)
features += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_grade_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_grade_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_grade_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 4) (69918,)
(17480, 4) (17480,)
(21850, 4) (21850,)
['grades_9_12', 'grades_6_8', 'grades_3_5', 'grades_prek_2']
====================================================================================================
```

Vectorizing Categorical features: teacher prefix

In [50]:

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_teacher_dict.keys()), lowercase=False, binary=
True)
vectorizer.fit(X_train['teacher_prefix'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data

# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_teacher_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_train['teacher_prefix'].values)
X_cv_teacher_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['teacher_prefix'].values)
X_test_teacher_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_test['teacher_prefix'].values)
features += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_teacher_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_teacher_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_teacher_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 5) (69918,)
(17480, 5) (17480,)
(21850, 5) (21850,)
['dr', 'teacher', 'mr', 'ms', 'mrs']
====================================================================================================
```

Vectorizing Categorical features: school state

In [51]:

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_state_dict.keys()), lowercase=False, binary=Tr
ue)
vectorizer.fit(X_train['school_state'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data

# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_state_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_train['school_state'].values)
X_cv_state_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['school_state'].values)
X_test_state_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_test['school_state'].values)
features += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_state_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_state_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_state_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 51) (69918,)
(17480, 51) (17480,)
(21850, 51) (21850,)
['VT', 'WY', 'ND', 'MT', 'RI', 'SD', 'NE', 'DE', 'AK', 'NH', 'WV', 'ME', 'HI', 'DC', 'NM', 'KS', 'I
A', 'ID', 'AR', 'CO', 'MN', 'OR', 'KY', 'MS', 'NV', 'MD', 'CT', 'TN', 'UT', 'AL', 'WI', 'VA', 'AZ',
'NJ', 'OK', 'WA', 'MA', 'LA', 'OH', 'MO', 'IN', 'PA', 'MI', 'SC', 'GA', 'IL', 'NC', 'FL', 'NY', 'TX
', 'CA']
====================================================================================================
```

Vectorizing Categorical features: clean categories

In [52]:

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_cat_dict.keys()), lowercase=False, binary=True
)
vectorizer.fit(X_train['clean_categories'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data

# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
```

```
X_train_cat_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_train['clean_categories'].values)
X_cv_cat_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['clean_categories'].values)
X_test_cat_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_test['clean_categories'].values)
features += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_cat_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_cat_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_cat_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 9) (69918,)
(17480, 9) (17480,)
(21850, 9) (21850,)
['Warmth', 'Care_Hunger', 'History_Civics', 'Music_Arts', 'AppliedLearning', 'SpecialNeeds',
'Health_Sports', 'Math_Science', 'Literacy_Language']
====================================================================================================
```

Vectorizing Categorical features: clean subcategories

In [53]:

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_sub_cat_dict.keys()), lowercase=False, binary=
True)
vectorizer.fit(X_train['school_state'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data

# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_sub_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_train['clean_subcategories'].values)
X_cv_sub_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['clean_subcategories'].values)
X_test_sub_ohe = vectorizer.transform(X_test['clean_subcategories'].values)
features += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_sub_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_sub_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_sub_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 30) (69918,)
(17480, 30) (17480,)
(21850, 30) (21850,)
['Economics', 'CommunityService', 'FinancialLiteracy', 'ParentInvolvement', 'Extracurricular',
'Civics_Government', 'ForeignLanguages', 'NutritionEducation', 'Warmth', 'Care_Hunger',
'SocialSciences', 'PerformingArts', 'CharacterEducation', 'TeamSports', 'Other',
'College_CareerPrep', 'Music', 'History_Geography', 'Health_LifeScience', 'EarlyDevelopment', 'ESL
', 'Gym_Fitness', 'EnvironmentalScience', 'VisualArts', 'Health_Wellness', 'AppliedSciences',
'SpecialNeeds', 'Literature_Writing', 'Mathematics', 'Literacy']
====================================================================================================
```

2.3 Make Data Model Ready: encoding eassay, and project_title

In [54]:

```
print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
(69918, 19) (69918,)
(17480, 19) (17480,)
(21850, 19) (21850,)
====================================================================================================
```

Encoding of Text Data

In [55]:

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
```

In [56]:

```
features_bow = features
features_tfidf = features
```

BOW of Essay

In [57]:

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min_df=10,ngram_range=(1,4), max_features=5000)
```

In [58]:

```
vectorizer.fit(X_train['essay'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data
```

Out[58]:

```
CountVectorizer(analyzer='word', binary=False, decode_error='strict',
                dtype=<class 'numpy.int64'>, encoding='utf-8', input='content',
                lowercase=True, max_df=1.0, max_features=5000, min_df=10,
                ngram_range=(1, 4), preprocessor=None, stop_words=None,
                strip_accents=None, token_pattern='(?u)\\b\\w\\w+\\b',
                tokenizer=None, vocabulary=None)
```

In [59]:

```
# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_essay_bow = vectorizer.transform(X_train['essay'].values)
```

In [60]:

```
X_cv_essay_bow = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['essay'].values)
```

In [61]:

```
X_test_essay_bow = vectorizer.transform(X_test['essay'].values)
```

In [62]:

```
features_bow += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_essay_bow.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_essay_bow.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_essay_bow.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 5000) (69918,)
(17480, 5000) (17480,)
(21850, 5000) (21850,)
====================================================================================================
```

BOW of Title

In [63]:

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min_df=10,ngram_range=(1,4), max_features=5000)
```

In [64]:

```
vectorizer.fit(X_train['project_title'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data
```

Out[64]:

```
CountVectorizer(analyzer='word', binary=False, decode_error='strict',
                dtype=<class 'numpy.int64'>, encoding='utf-8', input='content',
                lowercase=True, max_df=1.0, max_features=5000, min_df=10,
                ngram_range=(1, 4), preprocessor=None, stop_words=None,
                strip_accents=None, token_pattern='(?u)\\b\\w\\w+\\b',
                tokenizer=None, vocabulary=None)
```

In [65]:

```
# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_title_bow = vectorizer.transform(X_train['project_title'].values)
```

In [66]:

```
X_cv_title_bow = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['project_title'].values)
```

In [67]:

```
X_test_title_bow = vectorizer.transform(X_test['project_title'].values)
```

In [68]:

```
features_bow += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_title_bow.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_title_bow.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_title_bow.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 5000) (69918,)
(17480, 5000) (17480,)
(21850, 5000) (21850,)
====================================================================================================
```

TFIDF of Essay

In [70]:

```
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10,ngram_range=(1,4), max_features=5000)
```

In [71]:

```
vectorizer.fit(X_train['essay'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data
```

Out[71]:

```
TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='word', binary=False, decode_error='strict',
                dtype=<class 'numpy.float64'>, encoding='utf-8',
                input='content', lowercase=True, max_df=1.0, max_features=5000,
                min_df=10, ngram_range=(1, 4), norm='l2', preprocessor=None,
                smooth_idf=True, stop_words=None, strip_accents=None,
                sublinear_tf=False, token_pattern='(?u)\\b\\w\\w+\\b',
                tokenizer=None, use_idf=True, vocabulary=None)
```

In [76]:

```
# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_essay_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(X_train['essay'].values)
```

In [77]:

```
X_cv_essay_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['essay'].values)
```

In [78]:

```
X_test_essay_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(X_test['essay'].values)
```

In [79]:

```
features_tfidf += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_essay_tfidf.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_essay_tfidf.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_essay_tfidf.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 5000) (69918,)
(17480, 5000) (17480,)
(21850, 5000) (21850,)
====================================================================================================
```

TFIDF of Title

In [80]:

```
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10,ngram_range=(1,4), max_features=5000)
```

In [81]:

```
vectorizer.fit(X_train['project_title'].values) # fit has to happen only on train data
```

Out[81]:

```
TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='word', binary=False, decode_error='strict',
                dtype=<class 'numpy.float64'>, encoding='utf-8',
                input='content', lowercase=True, max_df=1.0, max_features=5000,
                min_df=10, ngram_range=(1, 4), norm='l2', preprocessor=None,
                smooth_idf=True, stop_words=None, strip_accents=None,
                sublinear_tf=False, token_pattern='(?u)\\b\\w\\w+\\b',
                tokenizer=None, use_idf=True, vocabulary=None)
```

In [82]:

```
# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_title_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(X_train['project_title'].values)
```

In [83]:

```
X_cv_title_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(X_cv['project_title'].values)
```

In [84]:

```
X_test_title_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(X_test['project_title'].values)
```

In [85]:

```
features_tfidf += vectorizer.get_feature_names()
print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_title_tfidf.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_title_tfidf.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_title_tfidf.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(69918, 5000) (69918,)
(17480, 5000) (17480,)
(21850, 5000) (21850,)
==================================================================================================
```

2.4 Appling NB() on different kind of featurization as mentioned in the instructions

Apply Naive Bayes on different kind of featurization as mentioned in the instructions
For Every model that you work on make sure you do the step 2 and step 3 of instrucations

2.4.1 Applying Naive Bayes on BOW, SET 1

In [86]:

```
# merge two sparse matrices: https://stackoverflow.com/a/19710648/4084039
from scipy.sparse import hstack
X_tr = hstack((X_train_essay_bow,X_train_title_bow, X_train_state_ohe, X_train_teacher_ohe,
X_train_grade_ohe,X_train_cat_ohe,X_train_sub_ohe, X_train_price_norm,X_train_project_norm)).tocsr
()
X_cr = hstack((X_cv_essay_bow,X_cv_title_bow, X_cv_state_ohe, X_cv_teacher_ohe, X_cv_grade_ohe,X_cv
_cat_ohe,X_cv_sub_ohe, X_cv_price_norm,X_cv_project_norm)).tocsr()
X_te = hstack((X_test_essay_bow,X_test_title_bow, X_test_state_ohe, X_test_teacher_ohe, X_test_grad
e_ohe,X_test_cat_ohe,X_test_sub_ohe, X_test_price_norm,X_test_project_norm)).tocsr()

print("Final Data matrix")
print(X_tr.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cr.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_te.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
Final Data matrix
(69918, 10101) (69918,)
(17480, 10101) (17480,)
(21850, 10101) (21850,)
==================================================================================================
```

In [87]:

```
def batch_predict(clf, data):
    # roc_auc_score(y_true, y_score) the 2nd parameter should be probability estimates of the posi
tive class
    # not the predicted outputs

    y_data_pred = []
    tr_loop = data.shape[0] - data.shape[0]%1000
    # consider you X_tr shape is 49041, then your cr_loop will be 49041 - 49041%1000 = 49000
    # in this for loop we will iterate unti the last 1000 multiplier
    for i in range(0, tr_loop, 1000):
        y_data_pred.extend(clf.predict_proba(data[i:i+1000])[:,1])
    # we will be predicting for the last data points
    y_data_pred.extend(clf.predict_proba(data[tr_loop:])[:,1])

    return y_data_pred
```

Hyperparameter Tuning: Simple for loop (if you are having memory limitations use this)

In [89]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
import math
"""
```

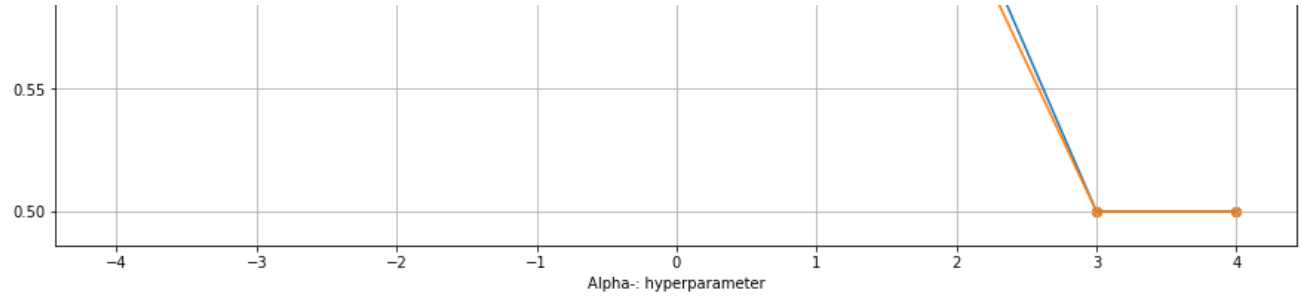
```
y_true : array, shape = [n_samples] or [n_samples, n_classes]
True binary labels or binary label indicators.

y_score : array, shape = [n_samples] or [n_samples, n_classes]
Target scores, can either be probability estimates of the positive class, confidence values, or no
n-thresholded measure of
decisions (as returned by "decision_function" on some classifiers).
For binary y_true, y_score is supposed to be the score of the class with greater label.

"""

train_auc = []
cv_auc = []
log_alphas=[]
alphas = [1e-4, 1e-3, 1e-2, 1e-1, 1.0, 1e1, 1e2, 1e3, 1e4]

for i in tqdm(alphas):
    neigh = MultinomialNB(alpha=i)
    neigh.fit(X_tr, y_train)

    y_train_pred = batch_predict(neigh, X_tr)
    y_cv_pred = batch_predict(neigh, X_cr)

    # roc_auc_score(y_true, y_score) the 2nd parameter should be probability estimates of the posi
tive class
    # not the predicted outputs
    train_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_train_pred))
    cv_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv, y_cv_pred))

for a in tqdm(alphas):
    b = math.log10(a)
    log_alphas.append(b)
print(log_alphas)
```

```
100%|██████████| 9/9 [00
:05<00:00,  1.81it/s]
100%|██████████| 9/9 [00:
00<00:00, 580.17it/s]
```

```
[-4.0, -3.0, -2.0, -1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0]
```

In [91]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
plt.plot(log_alphas, train_auc, label='Train AUC')
plt.plot(log_alphas, cv_auc, label='CV AUC')

plt.scatter(log_alphas, train_auc, label='Train AUC points')
plt.scatter(log_alphas, cv_auc, label='CV AUC points')
plt.autoscale(enable = True)
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel("Alpha-: hyperparameter")
plt.ylabel("AUC")
plt.title("ERROR PLOTS")

plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



We have started with hyperparameter alpha with as low as 0.00001 to 10000.Since it is difficult to plot the given range we have used log alphas on x-axis and Auc on y axis as shown in the plot.

One of the main reason for using log scale is log scales allow a large range to be displayed without small values being compressed down into bottom of the graph.

we observe that as log alpha approaches close to 4 ,both train AUC and cv AUC lines converge.Using this plot we see after alpha=10 both lines converge at amuch higher rate

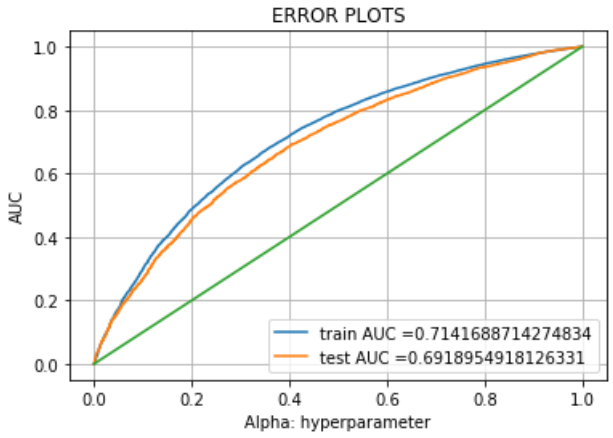
In [94]:

```
best_alpha = 10
```

Train The Model

In [95]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc


neigh = MultinomialNB(alpha=best_alpha)
neigh.fit(X_tr, y_train)
# roc_auc_score(y_true, y_score) the 2nd parameter should be probability estimates of the positive
class
# not the predicted outputs

y_train_pred = batch_predict(neigh, X_tr)
y_test_pred = batch_predict(neigh, X_te)

train_fpr, train_tpr, tr_thresholds = roc_curve(y_train, y_train_pred)
test_fpr, test_tpr, te_thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_test_pred)

x=[0.0,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9,1.0]

plt.plot(train_fpr, train_tpr, label="train AUC ="+str(auc(train_fpr, train_tpr)))
plt.plot(test_fpr, test_tpr, label="test AUC ="+str(auc(test_fpr, test_tpr)))
plt.plot(x,x)
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel("Alpha: hyperparameter")
plt.ylabel("AUC")
plt.title("ERROR PLOTS")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



Confusion Matrix

In [96]:

```
# we are writing our own function for predict, with defined thresould
# we will pick a threshold that will give the least fpr
def predict(proba, threshould, fpr, tpr):

    t = threshould[np.argmax(fpr*(1-tpr))]

    # (tpr*(1-fpr)) will be maximum if your fpr is very low and tpr is very high

    print("the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr)", max(tpr*(1-fpr)), "for threshold", np.round(t,3))
    predictions = []
    for i in proba:
        if i>=t:
            predictions.append(1)
        else:
            predictions.append(0)
    return predictions
```

In [97]:

```
print("Train confusion matrix")
conf_matr_df_train_2=pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(y_train,predict(y_train_pred,tr_thresholds,trai
n_fpr,train_fpr)),range(2),range(2))
sns.set(font_scale=1)#for label size
sns.heatmap(conf_matr_df_train_2,annot=True,annot_kws={"size":30},fmt='g')
```

```
Train confusion matrix
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.24999999776954132 for threshold 0.447
```

Out[97]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2b95690e278>
```

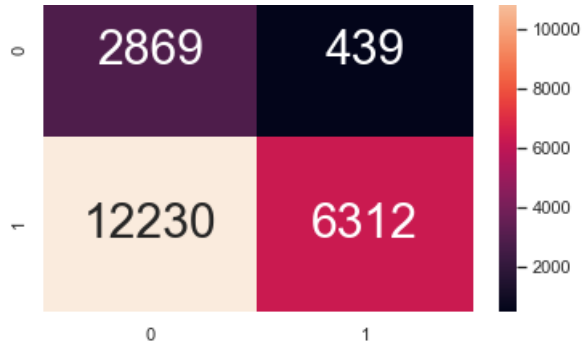
In [98]:

```
print("Test confusion matrix")
conf_matr_df_train_2=pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(y_test,predict(y_test_pred,tr_thresholds,test_fp
r,test_fpr)),range(2),range(2))
sns.set(font_scale=1)#for label size
sns.heatmap(conf_matr_df_train_2,annot=True,annot_kws={"size":30},fmt='g')
```

```
Test confusion matrix
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.25 for threshold 1.0
```

Out[98]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2b98bc57b38>
```



2.4.1.1 Top 10 important features of positive class from SET 1

In [99]:

```
# http://zetcode.com/python/prettytable/
from prettytable import PrettyTable

pos_imp = neigh.feature_log_prob_[1]
imp_feature = zip(pos_imp, features_bow)

# sort a list of tuples, https://stackoverflow.com/a/10695161
imp_feature = sorted(imp_feature, reverse = True, key = lambda x: x[0])
print('Top 10 most important features of positive class are: ')

pt = PrettyTable()
pt.field_names = ['Priority', 'Feature', 'Log probability']

for i in range(1,11):
    pt.add_row([i, imp_feature[i-1][1], imp_feature[i-1][0]])

print(pt)
```

```
Top 10 most important features of positive class are:
+----------+------------------+---------------------+
| Priority |     Feature      |   Log probability   |
+----------+------------------+---------------------+
|    1     |    they love     |  -3.504490237844564 |
|    2     |       all        |  -3.664379897253605 |
|    3     |     talents      | -3.7546098328770796 |
|    4     |  solve problems  | -3.9594121802869147 |
|    5     |   neighborhood   |  -4.233085629716793 |
|    6     |       help       |  -4.321421384599152 |
|    7     |   math science   |  -4.453776685413125 |
|    8     |     and many     |  -4.588572017833696 |
|    9     | their creativity |  -4.632374444878636 |
|    10    |     the idea     | -4.7333269418594615 |
+----------+------------------+---------------------+
```

2.4.1.2 Top 10 important features of negative class from SET 1

In [100]:

```
neg_imp = neigh.feature_log_prob_[0]
imp_feature = zip(neg_imp, features_bow)

# sort a list of tuples, https://stackoverflow.com/a/10695161
imp_feature = sorted(imp_feature, reverse = True, key = lambda x: x[0])
print('Top 10 most important features of negative class are: ')

pt = PrettyTable()
pt.field_names = ['Priority', 'Feature', 'Log probability']

for i in range(1,11):
    pt.add_row([i, imp_feature[i-1][1], imp_feature[i-1][0]])

print(pt)
```

```
Top 10 most important features of negative class are:
```

Top 10 most important features of negative class are:

Priority	Feature	Log probability
1	they love	-3.5228869613591893
2	all	-3.680018424816131
3	talents	-3.7962547129329653
4	solve problems	-3.996916533238771
5	neighborhood	-4.25162974238909
6	help	-4.316347004078029
7	math science	-4.497387134092838
8	and many	-4.590151614017614
9	their creativity	-4.634536834210682
10	the idea	-4.760729585080664

2.4.2 Applying Naive Bayes on TFIDF, SET 2

In [101]:

```
# merge two sparse matrices: https://stackoverflow.com/a/19710648/4084039
from scipy.sparse import hstack
X_tr = hstack((X_train_essay_tfidf,X_train_title_tfidf, X_train_state_ohe, X_train_teacher_ohe, X_t
rain_grade_ohe,X_train_cat_ohe,X_train_sub_ohe, X_train_price_norm,X_train_project_norm)).tocsr()
X_cr = hstack((X_cv_essay_tfidf,X_cv_title_tfidf, X_cv_state_ohe, X_cv_teacher_ohe, X_cv_grade_ohe,
X_cv_cat_ohe,X_cv_sub_ohe, X_cv_price_norm,X_cv_project_norm)).tocsr()
X_te = hstack((X_test_essay_tfidf,X_test_title_tfidf, X_test_state_ohe, X_test_teacher_ohe,
X_test_grade_ohe,X_test_cat_ohe,X_test_sub_ohe, X_test_price_norm,X_test_project_norm)).tocsr()

print("Final Data matrix")
print(X_tr.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cr.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_te.shape, y_test.shape)
print("="*100)
```

```
Final Data matrix
(69918, 10101) (69918,)
(17480, 10101) (17480,)
(21850, 10101) (21850,)
====================================================================================================
```

In [102]:

```
def batch_predict(clf, data):
    # roc_auc_score(y_true, y_score) the 2nd parameter should be probability estimates of the posi
tive class
    # not the predicted outputs

    y_data_pred = []
    tr_loop = data.shape[0] - data.shape[0]%1000
    # consider you X_tr shape is 49041, then your cr_loop will be 49041 - 49041%1000 = 49000
    # in this for loop we will iterate unti the last 1000 multiplier
    for i in range(0, tr_loop, 1000):
        y_data_pred.extend(clf.predict_proba(data[i:i+1000])[:,1])
    # we will be predicting for the last data points
    y_data_pred.extend(clf.predict_proba(data[tr_loop:])[:,1])

    return y_data_pred
```

Hyperparameter Tuning: Simple for loop (if you are having memory limitations use this)

In [103]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
import math
"""
y_true : array, shape = [n_samples] or [n_samples, n_classes]
True binary labels or binary label indicators.
```

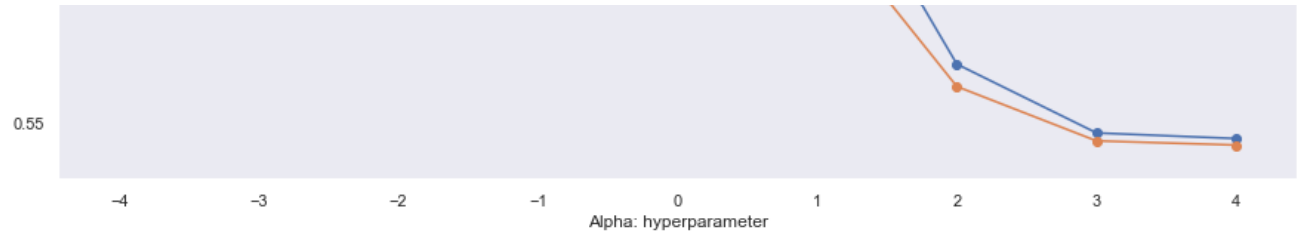
```
y_score : array, shape = [n_samples] or [n_samples, n_classes]
Target scores, can either be probability estimates of the positive class, confidence values, or no
n-thresholded measure of
decisions (as returned by "decision_function" on some classifiers).
For binary y_true, y_score is supposed to be the score of the class with greater label.

"""

train_auc = []
cv_auc = []
log_alphas=[]
alphas = [1e-4, 1e-3, 1e-2, 1e-1, 1.0, 1e1, 1e2, 1e3, 1e4]

for i in tqdm(alphas):
    neigh = MultinomialNB(alpha=i)
    neigh.fit(X_tr, y_train)

    y_train_pred = batch_predict(neigh, X_tr)
    y_cv_pred = batch_predict(neigh, X_cr)

    # roc_auc_score(y_true, y_score) the 2nd parameter should be probability estimates of the posi
tive class
    # not the predicted outputs
    train_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_train_pred))
    cv_auc.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv, y_cv_pred))

for a in tqdm(alphas):
    b = math.log10(a)
    log_alphas.append(b)
print(log_alphas)
```

```
100%|██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████| 9/9 [00
:11<00:00,  1.27s/it]
100%|██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████|
9/9 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
```

```
[-4.0, -3.0, -2.0, -1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0]
```

In [104]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
plt.plot(log_alphas, train_auc, label='Train AUC')
plt.plot(log_alphas, cv_auc, label='CV AUC')

plt.scatter(log_alphas, train_auc, label='Train AUC points')
plt.scatter(log_alphas, cv_auc, label='CV AUC points')

plt.legend()
plt.xlabel("Alpha: hyperparameter")
plt.ylabel("AUC")
plt.title("ERROR PLOTS")

plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



we observe that as log alpha approaches close to 4 ,both train AUC and cv AUC lines almost converge.Using this plot we see after alpha=10 both lines converge at amuch higher rate

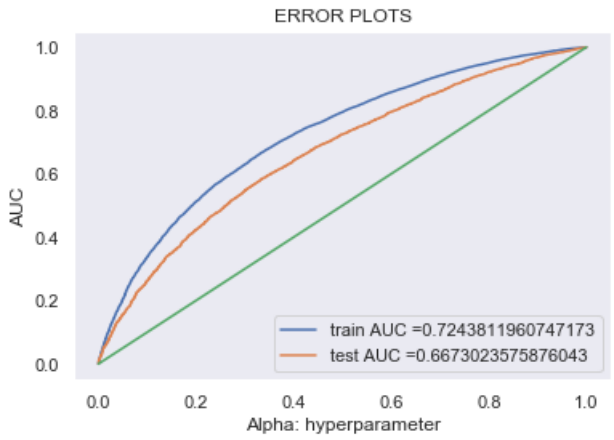
In [112]:

```
best_alpha = 1
```

Train The Model

In [113]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc


neigh = MultinomialNB(alpha=best_alpha)
neigh.fit(X_tr, y_train)
# roc_auc_score(y_true, y_score) the 2nd parameter should be probability estimates of the positive
class
# not the predicted outputs

y_train_pred = batch_predict(neigh, X_tr)
y_test_pred = batch_predict(neigh, X_te)

train_fpr, train_tpr, tr_thresholds = roc_curve(y_train, y_train_pred)
test_fpr, test_tpr, te_thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_test_pred)

x=[0.0,0.1,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9,1.0]

plt.plot(train_fpr, train_tpr, label="train AUC ="+str(auc(train_fpr, train_tpr)))
plt.plot(test_fpr, test_tpr, label="test AUC ="+str(auc(test_fpr, test_tpr)))
plt.plot(x,x)
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel("Alpha: hyperparameter")
plt.ylabel("AUC")
plt.title("ERROR PLOTS")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



Confusion Matrix

In [114]:

```
# we are writing our own function for predict, with defined thresould
```

```
# we will pick a threshold that will give the least fpr
def predict(proba, threshould, fpr, tpr):

    t = threshould[np.argmax(fpr*(1-tpr))]

    # (tpr*(1-fpr)) will be maximum if your fpr is very low and tpr is very high

    print("the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr)", max(tpr*(1-fpr)), "for threshold", np.round(t,3))
    predictions = []
    for i in proba:
        if i>=t:
            predictions.append(1)
        else:
            predictions.append(0)
    return predictions
```

In [115]:

```
print("Train confusion matrix")
conf_matr_df_train_2=pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(y_train,predict(y_train_pred,tr_thresholds,trai
n_fpr,train_fpr)),range(2),range(2))
sns.set(font_scale=1)#for label size
sns.heatmap(conf_matr_df_train_2,annot=True,annot_kws={"size":30},fmt='g')
```

```
Train confusion matrix
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.24999999776954132 for threshold 0.789
```

Out[115]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2b951596b00>
```

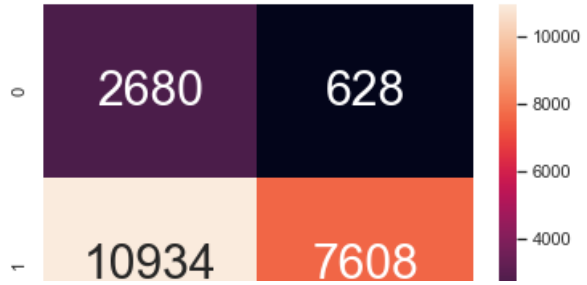
In [116]:

```
print("Test confusion matrix")
conf_matr_df_train_2=pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(y_test,predict(y_test_pred,tr_thresholds,test_fp
r,test_fpr)),range(2),range(2))
sns.set(font_scale=1)#for label size
sns.heatmap(conf_matr_df_train_2,annot=True,annot_kws={"size":30},fmt='g')
```

```
Test confusion matrix
the maximum value of tpr*(1-fpr) 0.25 for threshold 0.915
```

Out[116]:

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2b95df938d0>
```



2.4.2.1 Top 10 important features of positive class from SET 2

In [117]:

```
pos_imp = neigh.feature_log_prob_[1]
imp_feature = zip(pos_imp, features_tfidf)

# sort a list of tuples, https://stackoverflow.com/a/10695161
imp_feature = sorted(imp_feature, reverse = True, key = lambda x: x[0])
print('Top 10 most important features of positive class are: ')

pt = PrettyTable()
pt.field_names = ['Priority', 'Feature', 'Log probability']

for i in range(1,11):
    pt.add_row([i, imp_feature[i-1][1], imp_feature[i-1][0]])

print(pt)
```

```
Top 10 most important features of positive class are:
+----------+-----------------+---------------------+
| Priority |     Feature     |   Log probability   |
+----------+-----------------+---------------------+
|    1     |       zone      | -3.1640267125695907 |
|    2     |       zoom      | -3.4734954462245557 |
|    3     |    yoga mats    | -3.8011003615907164 |
|    4     |  you hear what  | -3.8839223152849467 |
|    5     |     you can     |  -4.069371702938222 |
|    6     | you hear me now |  -4.149067161860099 |
|    7     |    yoga balls   |  -4.202700684488976 |
|    8     |     you are     |  -4.23483196267177  |
|    9     |       zen       |  -4.312521077985556 |
|    10    |      youth      | -4.5316202014429745 |
+----------+-----------------+---------------------+
```

2.4.2.2 Top 10 important features of negative class from SET 2

In [118]:

```
neg_imp = neigh.feature_log_prob_[0]
imp_feature = zip(neg_imp, features_tfidf)

# sort a list of tuples, https://stackoverflow.com/a/10695161
imp_feature = sorted(imp_feature, reverse = True, key = lambda x: x[0])
print('Top 10 most important features of negative class are: ')

pt = PrettyTable()
pt.field_names = ['Priority', 'Feature', 'Log probability']

for i in range(1,11):
    pt.add_row([i, imp_feature[i-1][1], imp_feature[i-1][0]])

print(pt)
```

```
Top 10 most important features of negative class are:
+----------+-----------------+--------------------+
| Priority |     Feature     |  Log probability   |
+----------+-----------------+--------------------+
|    1     |       zone      | -3.181835230228767 |
|    2     |       zoom      | -3.572906878568819 |
|    3     |    yoga mats    | -3.874604695958915 |
|    4     |  you hear what  | -4.047529453670849 |
|    5     |     you can     | -4.088538521430824 |
|    6     | you hear me now | -4.108855780659576 |
|    7     |    yoga balls   | -4.182633350269864 |
|    8     |     you are     | -4.306085043208315 |
```

```
|    9     |      youth      | -4.53068314023352  |
|    10    |       zen       | -4.543501480916828 |
+----------+-----------------+--------------------+
```

3. Conclusions

In [120]:

```
# http://zetcode.com/python/prettytable/

from prettytable import PrettyTable
#If you get a ModuleNotFoundError error , install prettytable using: pip3 install prettytable
x=PrettyTable()
x.field_names=["Vectorizer","Model","Hyper Parameter","AUC"]
x.add_row(["BOW","Naive Bayes",10,0.69])
x.add_row(["TFIDF","Naive Bayes",1,0.67])
print(x)
```

```
+------------+-------------+-----------------+------+
| Vectorizer |    Model    | Hyper Parameter | AUC  |
+------------+-------------+-----------------+------+
|    BOW     | Naive Bayes |        10       | 0.69 |
|   TFIDF    | Naive Bayes |        1        | 0.67 |
+------------+-------------+-----------------+------+
```

In [ ]:

```

```