Problem Statement

This is a dataset containing 60,000 Stack Overflow questions from 2016-2020. Questions are classified into three categories:

- · HQ: High-quality posts without a single edit.
- LQ_EDIT: Low-quality posts with a negative score, and multiple community edits. However, they still remain open after those changes.
- LQ_CLOSE: Low-quality posts that were closed by the community without a single edit.

Aim - To build a classifier model on training data(train.csv) and validate its performance on validation data(valid.csv)

Importing Libraries

```
In [7]:
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import re
        import random
        from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
        from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
        from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.svm import SVC
        from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
        from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
        import sklearn.metrics
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        import plotly
        from plotly.offline import init notebook mode, iplot
        init notebook mode(connected=True)
        import plotly.graph objs as go
        import plotly.figure factory as ff
```

Data Preparation

```
In [8]: df_train = pd.read_csv("train.csv")
df_train.head()

Out[8]: Id Title Body Tags CreationDate Y
```

[8]:		Id	Title	Body	Tags	CreationDate	Υ
	0	34552656	Java: Repeat Task Every Random Seconds	I'm already familiar with repeating tasks e	<java> <repeat></repeat></java>	2016-01-01 00:21:59	LQ_CLOSE
	1	34553034	Why are Java Optionals immutable?	I'd like to understand why Java 8 Optionals	<java> <optional></optional></java>	2016-01-01 02:03:20	HQ
	2	34553174	Text Overlay Image with Darkened Opacity React	I am attempting to overlay a title over an	<javascript> <image/> <overlay> <react- native=""> <opa< td=""><td>2016-01-01 02:48:24</td><td>HQ</td></opa<></react-></overlay></javascript>	2016-01-01 02:48:24	HQ
	3	34553318	Why ternary operator in swift is so picky?	The question is very simple, but I just cou	<swift> <operators> <whitespace> <ternary- operato<="" td=""><td>2016-01-01 03:30:17</td><td>HQ</td></ternary-></whitespace></operators></swift>	2016-01-01 03:30:17	HQ
	4	34553755	hide/show fab with scale animation	I'm using custom floatingactionmenu. I need	<android> <material- design=""> <floating- action-but<="" td=""><td>2016-01-01 05:21:48</td><td>HQ</td></floating-></material-></android>	2016-01-01 05:21:48	HQ
							•

```
In [9]: df_train.count()
```

Out[9]: Id 45000 Title 45000 Body 45000 Tags 45000 CreationDate 45000 Y 45000

dtype: int64

Checking for nulls in training dataset.

```
In [10]: df_train.isna().sum().
```

Out[10]: 0

```
In [11]: df_val = pd.read_csv("valid.csv")
    df_val.head()
```

Out[11]:	Id		Title	Body	Tags	CreationDate	Υ
	0	34552974	How to get all the child records from differen	I am having 4 different tables like \r\nselect	<sql><sql- server></sql- </sql>	2016-01-01 01:44:52	LQ_EDIT
	1	34554721	Retrieve all except some data of the another t	I have two table m_master and tbl_appointment\	<pre><php> <mysql><sql> <codeigniter> <mysqli></mysqli></codeigniter></sql></mysql></php></pre>	2016-01-01 08:43:50	LQ_EDIT
	2	34555135	Pandas: read_html	I'm trying to extract US states from wiki U	<python> <pandas></pandas></python>	2016-01-01 09:55:22	HQ
	3	34555448	Reader Always gimme NULL	I'm so new to C#, I wanna make an application	<sql-server> <c#-4.0></c#-4.0></sql-server>	2016-01-01 10:43:45	LQ_EDIT
	4	34555752	php rearrange array elements based on condition	basically i have this array:\r\n\r\n array(<php></php>	2016-01-01 11:34:09	LQ_EDIT
In [12]:	df	_val.coun	t()				
Out[12]:	Id Title Body Tags CreationDate Y dtype: int64 Checking for nulls in		15000 4	tion dataset.			
In [13]:	df	_val.isna	().sum().s	um()			
Out[13]:	0						

Data Preprocessing

Dropping ID, Tags and CreationDate.

At the moment we shall only focus on text and its category("Y") we can reserve Tags and CreationDate for another way to re-visit this problem.

```
In [14]: df_train = df_train.drop(['Id', 'Tags', 'CreationDate'], axis=1)
    df_train['Y'] = df_train['Y'].map({'LQ_CLOSE':0, 'LQ_EDIT': 1, 'HQ':2})
    df_train.head()
```

ut[14]:		Title	Body	
	0	Java: Repeat Task Every Random Seconds	I'm already familiar with repeating tasks e	0
	1	Why are Java Optionals immutable?	I'd like to understand why Java 8 Optionals	2
	2	Text Overlay Image with Darkened Opacity React	I am attempting to overlay a title over an	2
	3	Why ternary operator in swift is so picky?	The question is very simple, but I just cou	2
	4	hide/show fab with scale animation	I'm using custom floatingactionmenu. I need	2
	df_	_val = df_val.drop([' <mark>Id', 'Tags'</mark> _val['Y'] = df_val['Y'].map({'LQ _val.head()	<pre>, 'CreationDate'], axis=1) _CLOSE':0, 'LQ_EDIT': 1, 'HQ':2})</pre>	
n [15]: ut[15]:	df_	_val['Y'] = df_val['Y'].map({'LQ		Υ
	df_	<pre>_val['Y'] = df_val['Y'].map({'LQ_ _val.head()</pre>	_CLOSE':0, 'LQ_EDIT': 1, 'HQ':2})	Y
	df_ df_	<pre>val['Y'] = df_val['Y'].map({'LQ_val.head()}</pre> <pre>Title</pre> How to get all the child records from	CLOSE':0, 'LQ_EDIT': 1, 'HQ':2}) Body I am having 4 different tables like	
	df_df_	<pre>val['Y'] = df_val['Y'].map({'LQ_val.head()}</pre> <pre>Title</pre> How to get all the child records from differen Retrieve all except some data of the	CLOSE':0, 'LQ_EDIT': 1, 'HQ':2}) Body I am having 4 different tables like \r\nselect I have two table m_master and	1
	df_df_	val['Y'] = df_val['Y'].map({'LQ_val.head()} Title How to get all the child records from differen Retrieve all except some data of the another t	CLOSE':0, 'LQ_EDIT': 1, 'HQ':2}) Body I am having 4 different tables like \r\nselect I have two table m_master and tbl_appointment\ m trying to extract US states from wiki	1

We join the title and the body of the provided text data to leverage both during classification process.

```
In [16]: df_train['concat_text'] = df_train['Title'] + ' ' + df_train['Body']
          df_train = df_train.drop(['Title', 'Body'], axis=1)
          df train.head()
Out[16]:
             Υ
                                                  concat_text
          0 0 Java: Repeat Task Every Random Seconds I'm ...
                   Why are Java Optionals immutable? I'd like ...
          2 2
                  Text Overlay Image with Darkened Opacity React...
            2
                     Why ternary operator in swift is so picky? ...
          4 2
                    hide/show fab with scale animation I'm usin...
In [17]: df val['concat text'] = df val['Title'] + ' ' + df val['Body']
          df_val = df_val.drop(['Title', 'Body'], axis=1)
          df val.head()
```

Out[17]:		Υ	concat_text
	0	1	How to get all the child records from differen
	1	1	Retrieve all except some data of the another t
	2	2	Pandas: read_html I'm trying to extract US
	3	1	Reader Always gimme NULL I'm so new to C#, I w
	4	1	php rearrange array elements based on conditio

Defining a custom text cleaning function

This function does the following -

- · Standardizes text by lowercasing all of it.
- Uses regex to get rid of tags, special characters, etc.

Shuffles dataframe

```
In [21]: df_train = df_train.sample(frac=1).reset_index(drop=True)
df_val = df_val.sample(frac=1).reset_index(drop=True)
```

Assigning X and Y values

For both training and validation datasets -

```
• X Variable - Cleaned text
```

· Y Variable - Y

```
In [22]: X_train = df_train['cleaned_text']
Y_train = df_train['Y'].values

In [23]: X_val = df_val['cleaned_text']
Y_val = df_val['Y'].values
```

Vectorization of data

Vectorizer: TF-IDF Vectorizer

TF-IDF stands for "Term Frequency — Inverse Document Frequency". This is a technique to quantify words in a set of documents. We generally compute a score for each word to signify its importance in the document and corpus.

We load the TF-IDF vectorizer, first we fit it on training dataset and then transform it on validation dataset.

```
In [24]: vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
X_train = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train)
X_val = vectorizer.transform(X_val)
```

Checking sizes of training and validation datasets

```
In [25]: print("Shape of training dataset size :",df_train.shape)
    print("Shape of validation dataset size :",df_val.shape)

Shape of training dataset size : (45000, 3)
    Shape of validation dataset size : (15000, 3)
```

ML Modelling

We approach the problem by building ML Models from simple to complex models on training set and then assess them on the basis of their scores on validation dataset.

Multinomial Naive Bayes

```
In [26]: nb_classifier = MultinomialNB()
    nb_classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)

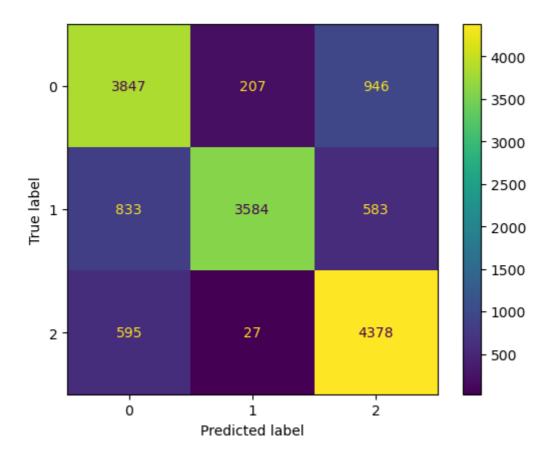
Out[26]: MultinomialNB()

In [27]: nb_val_accuracy = nb_classifier.score(X_val, Y_val)
    print(f"Validation Accuracy of Naive Bayes Classifier is: {(nb_val_accura
        Validation Accuracy of Naive Bayes Classifier is: 78.73%

In [28]: sklearn.metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(nb_classifier, X_va)

Out[28]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.confusion_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x7fcf
    8af5a460>
```

In [29]:

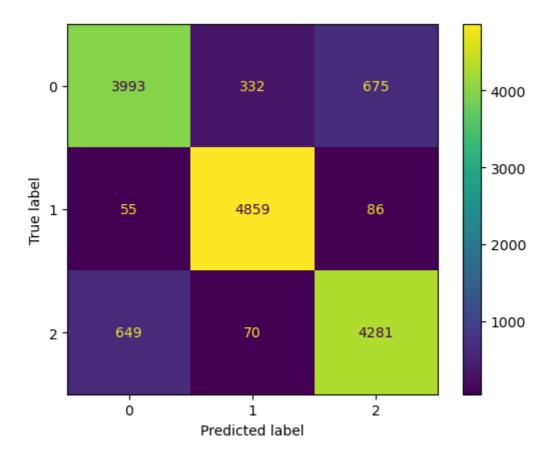


Logistic Regression

lr_classifier = LogisticRegression(C=1.)

```
lr classifier.fit(X train, Y train)
        /home/slowgamer/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/sklearn/linear_mode
        l/_logistic.py:814: ConvergenceWarning:
        lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
        STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
        Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown i
            https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
        Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
            https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-reg
        ression
Out[29]: LogisticRegression()
In [30]: lr_val_accuracy = lr_classifier.score(X_val, Y_val)
         print(f"Validation Accuracy of Logisitic Regression Classifier is: {(lr v
       Validation Accuracy of Logisitic Regression Classifier is: 87.55%
In [31]: sklearn.metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from estimator(lr classifier, X va
Out[31]: <sklearn.metrics. plot.confusion matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x7fcf
```

85911790>



KNN Classifier

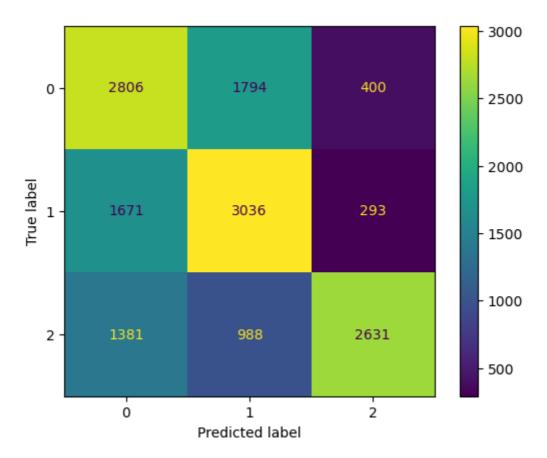
```
In [32]: knn_classifier = KNeighborsClassifier()
knn_classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

Out[32]: KNeighborsClassifier()

```
In [33]: knn_val_accuracy = knn_classifier.score(X_val, Y_val)
    print(f"Validation Accuracy of KNN Clf. is: {(knn_val_accuracy)*100:.2f}%
```

Validation Accuracy of KNN Clf. is: 56.49%

In [34]: sklearn.metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(knn_classifier, X_v



Support Vector Classifier

Note - The cells for SVC have been commented because it takes too long to run.

```
In [35]: #svc_classifier = SVC(kernel = 'linear')
#svc_classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)
In [36]: #print(f"Validation Accuracy of Support Vector Classifier is: {(svc_class)
In [37]: #sklearn.metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(svc_classifier, X_
```

Decision Tree Classifier

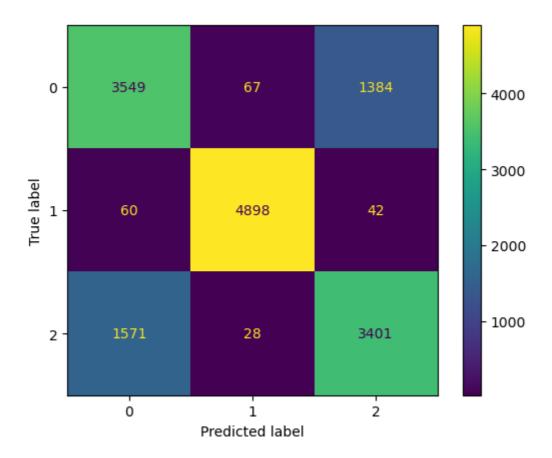
```
In [38]: dt_classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier()
    dt_classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)

Out[38]: DecisionTreeClassifier()

In [39]: dt_val_accuracy = dt_classifier.score(X_val, Y_val)
    print(f"Validation Accuracy of Decision Tree Clf. is: {(dt_val_accuracy)*
        Validation Accuracy of Decision Tree Clf. is: 78.99%

In [40]: sklearn.metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(dt_classifier, X_va)

Out[40]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.confusion_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x7fcf
8af58b50>
```



Random Forest Classifier

```
In [41]: rf_classifier = RandomForestClassifier()
    rf_classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

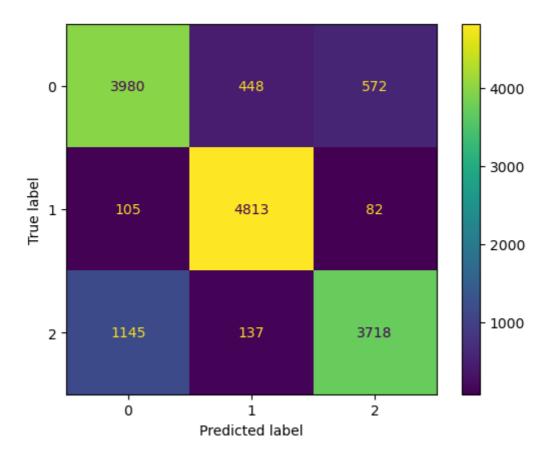
Out[41]: RandomForestClassifier()

In [42]: rf_val_accuracy = rf_classifier.score(X_val, Y_val)
 print(f"Validation Accuracy of Random Forest Classifier is: {(rf_val_accuracy)

Validation Accuracy of Random Forest Classifier is: 83.41%

In [43]: sklearn.metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(rf_classifier, X_va

Out[43]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.confusion_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x7fcf 85ae73a0>



MLP Classifier

```
In [44]: mlp_classifier = MLPClassifier()
mlp_classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

/home/slowgamer/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:699: UserWarning:

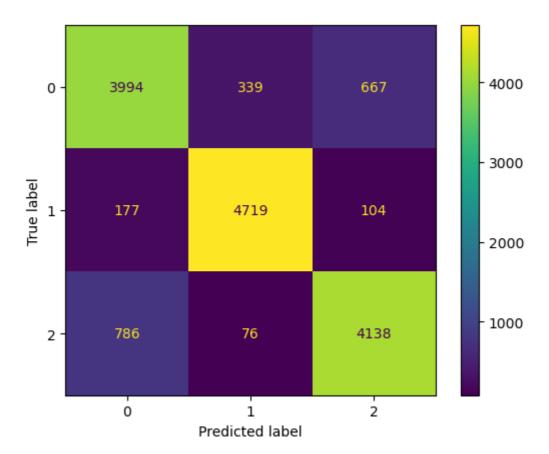
Training interrupted by user.

Out[44]: MLPClassifier()

In [45]: mlp_val_accuracy = mlp_classifier.score(X_val, Y_val)
 print(f"Validation Accuracy of MLP Classifier is: {(mlp_val_accuracy)*100

Validation Accuracy of MLP Classifier is: 85.67%

In [46]: sklearn.metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_estimator(mlp_classifier, X_v



Scoring ML Model Performance

List of Validation Accuracies

Conclusion

The following models performed the best -

- 1. Logistic Regression 87.51%
- 2. MLP Classifier 85.67%
- 3. Random Forest Classifier 83.16%