Final Year Project Final Evaluation Report

Rel-Event

A Predictive Event Finder Application

FYP Team

Aneeb Hassan (14i-0329)

Rana Zubair (14i-0285)

Muhammad Aqib (14i-0224)

Supervised by Dr. Mirza Omer Beg

FAST School of Computing
National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences
Islamabad, Pakistan
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Executive Summary

Rel-event is an event recommendation and searching application which aims to has combine the latest influx of Natural Language processing and machine learning algorithms to open doors for predictive analysis on event searches and popularity of an event. In this of age of information, its problematic, time consuming, and frustrating to find information which is relevant to you and to your needs, especially in finding events that match your type around the city that you live in or visit.

This project aims to scrap live data from event websites and categorize those events into 6 different types such as Sports, Music, Food etc. There will be 2 types of users:

- 1. Customer
- 2. Organizer

As the Customer uses the application with time, it will learn the user's choices by saving user activity in database. The engine will apply model-based recommendation and collaborative filtering to recommend events related to his/her personality choice.

As the Organizer, a user can predict the popularity/success of his event by entering details of the event he plans to market through sentiment analysis.

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Overview

The domain of event management and searching has combined well with the latest influx of Natural Language processing and machine learning algorithms to open doors for predictive analysis on event searches and popularity of an event. The huge of amount data that is being generated from the field of event management itself has led to a lot of research and development work on predicting the popularity of an upcoming event, narrowing and classifying the events into different categories, and patterns and feature extraction through user's history.

1.2 Motivation

In this of age of information, its problematic, time consuming, and frustrating to find information which is relevant to you and to your needs, especially in finding events that match your type around the city that you live in or visit. In addition, will that event be successful or not? For example: Debating events, Sports events, Corporate events etc.

Chapter 2 – Project Vision

2.1 Problem Statement

Till this date, event categorization and popularity prediction of an upcoming event to specifically cater the users need has not been up to the mark. Machines are yet to beat human expertise in the relatively uncertain field of football analysis. The aim, therefore, is to use historical and real-time event related data to effectively feed and tune intelligent models to get predictive insight into future events. Given enough data to the latest machine and deep learning algorithms, the goal would be to effectively predict whether the event would be successful to a specific percentage, The research aims to explore various machine and deep learning algorithms that are applicable to the problem structure, fed by previous events history data, their positive or negative reviews, and the number of people associated with it.

2.2 Business Opportunity

This event finding app helps a large number of outgoing and social people, and not only them but those people as well who actually want to attend events that will have a smaller number of people and also matches their personality.

This app would also be a tremendous help to event organizers to actually have an insight into their upcoming event and what they can do to improve it.

2.3 Objectives

- Gathering data from multiple websites and datasets from social media
- Extraction of relevant information and its categorization.
- Sentiment Analysis for success/failure of event
- Developing an android app with proper UI/UX techniques to display events.
- Providing the functionality to the app to learn from the user's choices

2.4 Constraints

- Managing the large history of user activity
- Continuous model training on user interests with respect to history
- Optimizing the new event's suggestion through sentimental analysis
- Integrating huge amount of training data continuously with our app
- Predict the popularity of upcoming event

Chapter 3 – Software Requirements Specification

3.1 List of Features

- We will implement a user-friendly interface.
- The system will be able to classify the events by extracting useful features from user database and past events and then classify them into their respective categories.
- Our system will work on the following criteria:
 - Optimization
 - Interaction
 - Predictability

3.2 Functional Requirements

- The user of the website will be admin of the website who will put/upload the images and the algorithm will do the rest of the job for him.
- User can also search for the product by writing its name in the search box to see if the product has been classified successfully.
- The system shall process the images and by analyzing the data provided, will produce efficient results for the user which he can use in his business techniques.

• The user will be able to view the product and the details of that product once the algorithm has finished classifying it successfully.

3.3 Non-Functional Requirements

Usability

This section lists all of those requirements that relate to, or affect the usability of the system.

Design for ease of use

The user interface for users shall be designed for ease of use and shall be appropriate for any community that owns a phone.

Reliability

Maximum effort will be made to make sure the predictability rate is above a satisfaction rate.

Availability

Our product is for all phone users; he can use it for his purpose as long as he is working on it. No constraint on number of hours.

Performance

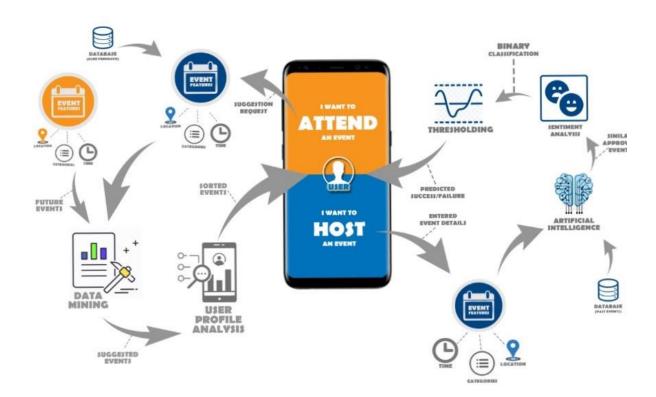
In order for the user experience to be as smooth as possible, the majority of the classification and application page loading should happen in less than 5 seconds. However, some flexibility is acceptable for parts of the pages that require to automate the main process however it should be reduced to minimum. Our goal is to

provide the user with ultimate system performance for most of the time.

Supportability

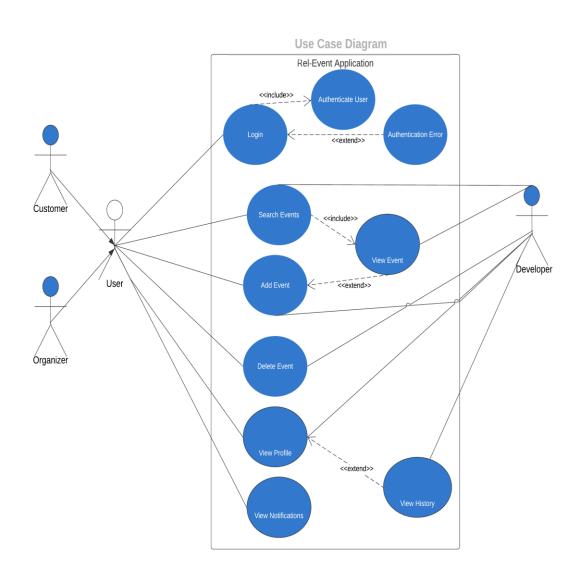
Efficient tools and coding methods will provide the best possible support to make sure the system work in the best possible way.

3.4 Project Process Flow Diagram



Chapter 4 – Use Cases

4.1 Use Case Diagram



4.2 High Level Use Cases

Name:	Login to application
Actor:	Customer and Organizer
Type:	Primary
Description:	User enters required information and selects desired
_	functionality to enter into application.

Name:	Add Event
Actor:	Organizer
Type:	Primary
Description:	User selects option and is asked to fill in mandatory
_	event details.

Name:	Delete Event
Actor:	Organizer
Type:	Primary
Description:	User selects event which he desires to remove.

Name:	View Event
Actor:	Customer / Organizer
Type:	Primary
Description:	User selects from a list of recommended events he
_	wishes to know more details about.

Name:	View Notifications
Actor:	Customer / Organizer
Type:	Primary
Description:	User checks designated tab for updates on chosen
	events.

Name:	Search Events
Actor:	Customer / Organizer
Type:	Primary
Description:	User types in event name or chooses event category
	to find desired events.

Name:	View Profile
Actor:	Customer / Organizer
Type:	Primary
Description:	User is taken to his own customized page with all his
	account details.

Name:	View History
Actor:	Customer / Organizer
Type:	Primary
Description:	User is shown all his feedback on selected events.

Chapter 5 – Iteration

5.1 Timeline

TIMELINE







Chapter 6 – Iteration 1

6.1 Extended Use Cases

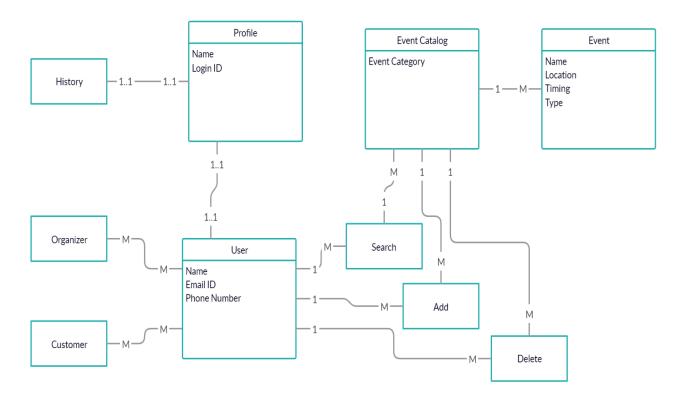
Name of Use Case:	Login into application			
Created By:	Aneeb Hassan	Last Updated By:	Aneeb Hassan	
Date Created:	30/09/2019	Last Revision Date:	01/09/2019	
Description:	User opens the application on phone and is shown starting screen asking to choose fill in required information			
Actors:	Customer, Organizer			
Preconditions:	 User has application installed on phone Phone location services are activated 			
Postconditions:	1. User has successfully open home page of application			
Flow:	 User enters his information such as Name, Age etc. Application will ask for user request between recommendation or creation User chooses to select recommendation System accepts user input 			
Alternative	5. In step 3 of the normal flow, chooses creation:			

Flows:	1. System accepts user input
Exceptions:	In step 3 of the normal flow, if user did not enter the correct event details: 1. He will be asked to re-enter details
Requirements:	The following requirements must be met before execution of the use case 1. Active internet connection 2. Active phone location services (GPRS)

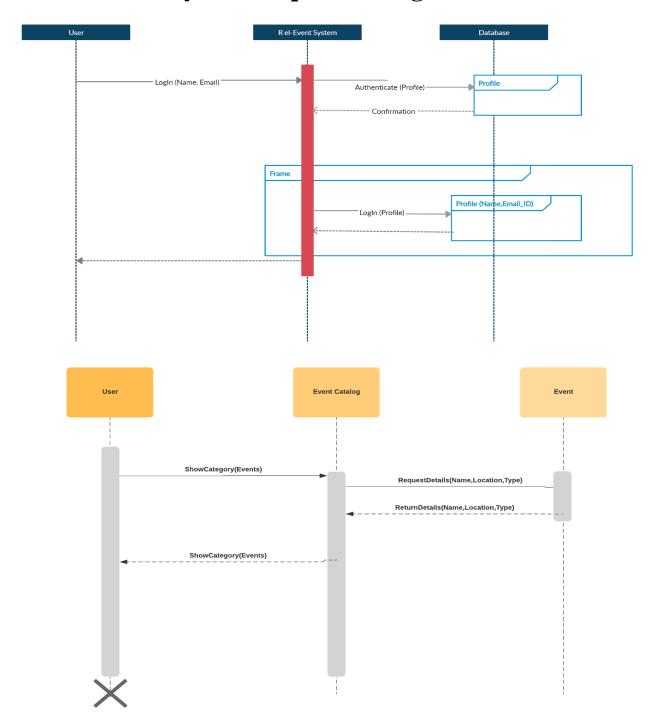
Name of Use Case:	View Event		
Created By:	Aneeb Hassan	Last Updated By:	Aneeb Hassan
Date Created:	30/09/2019	Last Revision Date:	01/09/2019
Description:	User opens the application on phone and is shown list of categories and by opening a category user is shown a list of events.		
Actors:	Customer, Organizer		
Preconditions:	 User has application installed on phone Phone location services are activated 		
Postconditions:	1. User has successfully opened list of categories, selects desired event and is shown details of selected event		

Flow:	 User selects category from home page Application will show list of events from selected category User chooses an event Application opens and shows details of events
Alternative Flows:	5. In step 1 of the normal flow, user changes selected city:1. System accepts user input
Requirements:	The following requirements must be met before execution of the use case 1. Active internet connection 2. Active phone location services (GPRS)

6.2 Domain Model



6.3 System Sequence Diagram



6.4 Operation Contracts

Operation Contract 1: Login (Name, Email)

Cross References: Log in to application use case

Pre-Conditions:

- User has a working internet connection
- User wants to sign into application

Post-Conditions:

- User instance is created
- Profile instance is created
- User and profile association is formed

Operation Contract 2: Authenticate (Profile)

Cross References: Log in to application use case

Pre-Conditions:

• User has entered correct Name and Email information

Pre-Conditions:

• Name and Email attributes modified

Operation Contract 3: ShowCategory (Events)

Cross References: View Events

Pre-Conditions:

- User has a working internet connection
- User has successfully signed into the application

Post-Conditions:

- Event catalog instance is created
- Event instance is created
- User and event catalog association is formed
- Event catalog and event association is formed
- Name, Location and Type attributes are modified

Operation Contract 4: RequestDetails(Name, Location, Type)

Cross References: View Events

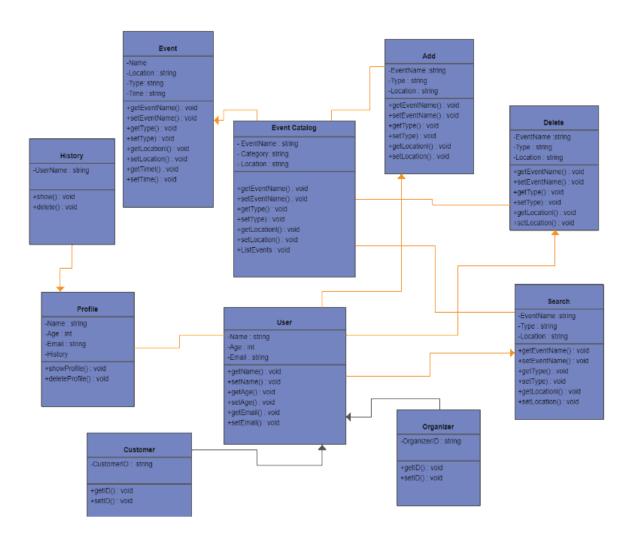
Pre-Conditions:

- User has a working internet connection
- User has successfully signed into the application
- User has selected category

Post-Conditions:

- Event catalog instance is created
- Event instance is created
- User and event catalog association is formed
- Event catalog and event association is formed
- Name, Location and Type attributes are modified

6.5 Class Diagram



Chapter 7 – Implementation Detail

7.1 Data Scrapping, Extracting and Classification

We are Using library called beautiful soup to gain access to the information provided on the website. It's a python library used for pulling data out of HTML and XML files.

This is the basic syntax of an HTML webpage. Every <tag> serves a block inside the webpage:

- 1. <!DOCTYPE html>: HTML documents must start with a type declaration.
- 2. The HTML document is contained between -(html">-(html).
- 3. The meta and script declaration of the HTML document is between <head>and </head>.
- 4. The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>tags.
- 5. Title headings are defined with the <h1> through <h6> tags.
- 6. Paragraphs are defined with the tag.

Other useful tags include <a> for hyperlinks, for tables, for table rows, and for table columns.

In addition, HTML tags sometimes come with id or class attributes.

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML tag and the value

must be unique within the HTML document. The class attribute is used to define equal styles for HTML tags with the same class. We are finding relevant data from all the information provided on a webpage using these HTML tags, which includes event name, description, time, venue and source. After getting relevant data from the webpage, we are sending to a list.

Using **xlwt module**, we performed multiple operations on spreadsheet. For example, writing or modifying the data. Also, we might have to go through various sheets and retrieve data based on some criteria or modify some rows and columns and do a lot of work. We need to share our extracted data with our team and Google Drive is always our first choice. One major issue over here is we have to do it on weekly or even daily basis, which is very boring. All of us hate repetitive tasks, including me.

Fortunately, Google provides API for most of its service. We are going to use **Google Drive API** and **PyDrive** to manage our files in Google Drive.

After getting the relevant data from the Scrapping, we need to classify the event into cities and different type. We categorized the event type into seven different types which includes Workshops, Art & theater, and music. We wrote an algorithm which checks every word and classify the event in type and venue based on some tags or words. We update the excel file again using xlwt module.

7.2 Recommendation Engine

A recommender system is a simple algorithm whose aim is to provide the most relevant information to a user by discovering patterns in a dataset.

There are 2 main types of engines we plan to combine and apply in this project. They are model based collaborative filtering and memory based collaborative filtering using root mean squared error and cosine similarity.

Memory Based Collaborative filtering: In this model, events are recommended to a user based on the fact that the events have been liked by the user.

Model-based Collaborative filtering: these methods are based on matrix factorization and are better at dealing with sparsity. They are developed using data mining, machine learning algorithms to predict users' rating of unrated items. In this approach techniques such as dimensionality reduction are used to improve the accuracy.

