

# 6\_Assignment\_NB\_Instructions

February 26, 2021

## 1 Assignment 6: Apply NB

Minimum data points need to be considered for people having 4GB RAM is 50k and for 8GB RAM is 100k

When you are using `randomsearchcv` or `gridsearchcv` you need not split the data into `X_train`, `X_cv`, `X_test`. As the above methods use `kfold`. The model will learn better if train data is more so splitting to `X_train`, `X_test` will suffice.

If you are writing for loops to tune your model then you need split the data into `X_train`, `X_cv`, `X_test`.

While splitting the data explore `stratify` parameter.

Apply Multinomial NB on these feature sets

<ul>

<li>Features that need to be considered</li>

<dl>

<dt>essay</dt>

<dd>while encoding essay, try to experiment with the `max_features` and `n_grams` p

<dt>categorical features</dt>

<dd> - `teacher_prefix`</dd>

<dd> - `project_grade_category`</dd>

<dd> - `school_state`</dd>

<dd> - `clean_categories`</dd>

<dd> - `clean_subcategories`</dd>

<dt>numerical features</dt>

<dd> - `price`</dd>

<dd> - `teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects`</dd>

<dd>while encoding the numerical features check <a href='https://imgur.com/ldZA1:>

</dl>

<li><font color='red'>Set 1</font>: categorical, numerical features + preprocessed\_eas

<li><font color='red'>Set 2</font>: categorical, numerical features + preprocessed\_eas

</ul>

<li><strong>The hyper paramter tuning(find best `alpha`:smoothing parameter)</strong>

<ul>

<li>Consider `alpha` values in range:  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-2}$  like `[0.00001,0.0005, 0.0001,0.005,0.001,0.0`

<li>Explore `class_prior = [0.5, 0.5]` parameter which can be present in MultinomialNB function(<

<li>Find the best hyper parameter which will give the maximum <a href='https://www.appliedaico

- For hyper parameter tuning using k-fold cross validation(use GridsearchCV or RandomsearchCV)
- You need to plot the performance of model both on train data and cross validation data for
- While plotting take log(alpha) on y
- Once after you found the best hyper parameter, you need to train your model with it, and f
- Along with plotting ROC curve, you need to print the [<img src='https://i.imgur.com/IdN5Ctv.png' width=300px><dd>-plot the confusion matrix in h](https://www.appliedaicourse.https://i.imgur.com/IdN5Ctv.png)

find the top 20 features from either from feature Set 1 or feature Set 2 using values of `feature_log_prob_` parameter of `MultinomialNB` ([https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.naive\\_bayes.MultinomialNB.html](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.naive_bayes.MultinomialNB.html)) and print BOTH positive as well as negative corresponding feature names.

- go through the link  
You need to summarize the results at the end of the notebook, summarize it in the table format

## 2. Naive Bayes

### 1.0.1 Importing necessary packages

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import re
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
import pickle
from tqdm import tqdm
import os
import nltk
from tqdm import tqdm

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
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 collections import Counter
from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer
from scipy.sparse import hstack
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
import math

%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
from chart_studio import plotly
import plotly.offline as offline
import plotly.graph_objs as go
offline.init_notebook_mode()
from prettytable import PrettyTable
```

## 1.1 1.1 Loading Data

```
[2]: data = pd.read_csv('preprocessed_data.csv')
```

```
[3]: y = data['project_is_approved'].values
X = data.drop(['project_is_approved'], axis=1)
X.head(1)
```

```
[3]: school_state teacher_prefix project_grade_category \
0          ca          mrs          grades_prek_2

          teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects clean_categories \
0                                53          math_science

          clean_subcategories \
0  appliedsciences health_lifescience

          essay  price
0  i fortunate enough use fairy tale stem kits cl...  725.05
```

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

```
[4]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.33,
↳stratify=y)
X_train, X_cv, y_train, y_cv = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, test_size=0.
↳33, stratify=y_train)
```

## 1.3 Encoding Data

## 1.2 Encoding essays using Bag of Words

```
[5]: print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)

print("="*100)

vectorizer_bow = CountVectorizer(min_df=10, ngram_range=(1,4), max_features=5000)
vectorizer_bow.fit(X_train['essay'].values)
```

```

X_train_essay_bow = vectorizer_bow.transform(X_train['essay'].values)
X_cv_essay_bow = vectorizer_bow.transform(X_cv['essay'].values)
X_test_essay_bow = vectorizer_bow.transform(X_test['essay'].values)

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)

```

```

(49041, 8) (49041,)
(24155, 8) (24155,)
(36052, 8) (36052,)

```

```

=====
=====
After vectorizations
(49041, 5000) (49041,)
(24155, 5000) (24155,)
(36052, 5000) (36052,)
=====
=====

```

### 1.3 Encoding essays using TFIDF

```

[6]: print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
      print(X_cv.shape, y_cv.shape)
      print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)

      print("="*100)

      vectorizer_tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10,ngram_range=(1,4),
      ↪max_features=5000)
      vectorizer_tfidf.fit(X_train['essay'].values)

      X_train_essay_tfidf = vectorizer_tfidf.transform(X_train['essay'].values)
      X_cv_essay_tfidf = vectorizer_tfidf.transform(X_cv['essay'].values)
      X_test_essay_tfidf = vectorizer_tfidf.transform(X_test['essay'].values)

      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)

```

```

(49041, 8) (49041,)
(24155, 8) (24155,)
(36052, 8) (36052,)

```

```
=====
=====
After vectorizations
(49041, 5000) (49041,)
(24155, 5000) (24155,)
(36052, 5000) (36052,)
=====
=====
```

## 1.4 Encoding numerical and categorical features

### 1.4 Encoding the State of the Project

```
[7]: vectorizer_state = CountVectorizer()
vectorizer_state.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_state.transform(X_train['school_state'].values)
X_cv_state_ohe = vectorizer_state.transform(X_cv['school_state'].values)
X_test_state_ohe = vectorizer_state.transform(X_test['school_state'].values)

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_state.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(49041, 51) (49041,)
(24155, 51) (24155,)
(36052, 51) (36052,)
['ak', 'al', 'ar', 'az', 'ca', 'co', 'ct', 'dc', 'de', 'fl', 'ga', 'hi', 'ia',
'id', 'il', 'in', 'ks', 'ky', 'la', 'ma', 'md', 'me', 'mi', 'mn', 'mo', 'ms',
'mt', 'nc', 'nd', 'ne', 'nh', 'nj', 'nm', 'nv', 'ny', 'oh', 'ok', 'or', 'pa',
'ri', 'sc', 'sd', 'tn', 'tx', 'ut', 'va', 'vt', 'wa', 'wi', 'wv', 'wy']
=====
=====
```

### 1.5 Encoding the Grade of the Project

```
[8]: vectorizer_grade = CountVectorizer()
vectorizer_grade.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_project_category_ohe = vectorizer_grade.
    ↳transform(X_train['project_grade_category'].values)
X_cv_project_category_ohe = vectorizer_grade.
    ↳transform(X_cv['project_grade_category'].values)
X_test_project_category_ohe = vectorizer_grade.
    ↳transform(X_test['project_grade_category'].values)

print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_project_category_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_project_category_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_project_category_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer_grade.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)

```

After vectorizations

```

(49041, 4) (49041,)
(24155, 4) (24155,)
(36052, 4) (36052,)
['grades_3_5', 'grades_6_8', 'grades_9_12', 'grades_prek_2']
=====
=====

```

## 1.6 Encoding the Prefix/Surname of the Teacher

```

[9]: vectorizer_teacher_prefix = CountVectorizer()
vectorizer_teacher_prefix.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_prefix_ohe = vectorizer_teacher_prefix.
    ↳transform(X_train['teacher_prefix'].values)
X_cv_teacher_prefix_ohe = vectorizer_teacher_prefix.
    ↳transform(X_cv['teacher_prefix'].values)
X_test_teacher_prefix_ohe = vectorizer_teacher_prefix.
    ↳transform(X_test['teacher_prefix'].values)

print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_teacher_prefix_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_teacher_prefix_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_teacher_prefix_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer_teacher_prefix.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)

```

After vectorizations

```

(49041, 5) (49041,)
(24155, 5) (24155,)
(36052, 5) (36052,)

```

```
['dr', 'mr', 'mrs', 'ms', 'teacher']
```

## 1.7 Encoding the Categories of the Project

```
[10]: vectorizer_cat = CountVectorizer()
vectorizer_cat.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_clean_categories_ohe = vectorizer_cat.
↳ transform(X_train['clean_categories'].values)
X_cv_clean_categories_ohe = vectorizer_cat.transform(X_cv['clean_categories'].
↳ values)
X_test_clean_categories_ohe = vectorizer_cat.
↳ transform(X_test['clean_categories'].values)

print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_clean_categories_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_clean_categories_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_clean_categories_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer_cat.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)
```

```
After vectorizations
(49041, 9) (49041,)
(24155, 9) (24155,)
(36052, 9) (36052,)
['appliedlearning', 'care_hunger', 'health_sports', 'history_civics',
'literacy_language', 'math_science', 'music_arts', 'specialneeds', 'warmth']
=====
=====
```

## 1.8 Encoding the Subcategories of the Project

```
[11]: vectorizer_subcat = CountVectorizer()
vectorizer_subcat.fit(X_train['clean_subcategories'].values) # fit has to
↳ happen only on train data

# we use the fitted CountVectorizer to convert the text to vector
X_train_clean_subcategories_ohe = vectorizer_subcat.
↳ transform(X_train['clean_subcategories'].values)
X_cv_clean_subcategories_ohe = vectorizer_subcat.
↳ transform(X_cv['clean_subcategories'].values)
X_test_clean_subcategories_ohe = vectorizer_subcat.
↳ transform(X_test['clean_subcategories'].values)
```

```

print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_clean_subcategories_ohe.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_clean_subcategories_ohe.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_clean_subcategories_ohe.shape, y_test.shape)
print(vectorizer_subcat.get_feature_names())
print("="*100)

```

```

After vectorizations
(49041, 30) (49041,)
(24155, 30) (24155,)
(36052, 30) (36052,)
['appliedsciences', 'care_hunger', 'charactereducation', 'civics_government',
'college_careerprep', 'communityservice', 'earlydevelopment', 'economics',
'environmentalscience', 'esl', 'extracurricular', 'financialliteracy',
'foreignlanguages', 'gym_fitness', 'health_lifescience', 'health_wellness',
'history_geography', 'literacy', 'literature_writing', 'mathematics', 'music',
'nutritioneducation', 'other', 'parentinvolvement', 'performingarts',
'socialsciences', 'specialneeds', 'teamsports', 'visualarts', 'warmth']
=====
=====

```

## 1.9 Encoding the Price required for the project

```

[12]: normalizer = Normalizer()
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))

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
(49041, 1) (49041,)
(24155, 1) (24155,)
(36052, 1) (36052,)
=====
=====

```



## 1.10 Encoding the Number of Previous Projects trained by the Teacher

```
[13]: normalizer = Normalizer()
normalizer.fit(X_train['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.
    ↪reshape(1,-1))

X_train_prev_projects_norm = normalizer.
    ↪transform(X_train['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.
    ↪reshape(-1,1))
X_cv_prev_projects_norm = normalizer.
    ↪transform(X_cv['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.
    ↪reshape(-1,1))
X_test_prev_projects_norm = normalizer.
    ↪transform(X_test['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values.
    ↪reshape(-1,1))

print("After vectorizations")
print(X_train_prev_projects_norm.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cv_prev_projects_norm.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_test_prev_projects_norm.shape, y_test.shape)
print("=="*100)
```

After vectorizations

(49041, 1) (49041,)

(24155, 1) (24155,)

(36052, 1) (36052,)

=====  
=====

## 1.11 Stacking all features into two different datasets.

### 1.12 1. Bag of Words

### 1.13 2. TFIDF

```
[14]: X_tr_bow = hstack((X_train_state_ohe, X_train_project_category_ohe,
    ↪X_train_teacher_prefix_ohe, X_train_clean_categories_ohe,
    ↪X_train_clean_subcategories_ohe, X_train_price_norm,
    ↪X_train_prev_projects_norm, X_train_essay_bow)).tocsr()
X_cr_bow = hstack((X_cv_state_ohe, X_cv_project_category_ohe,
    ↪X_cv_teacher_prefix_ohe, X_cv_clean_categories_ohe,
    ↪X_cv_clean_subcategories_ohe, X_cv_price_norm, X_cv_prev_projects_norm,
    ↪X_cv_essay_bow)).tocsr()
X_te_bow = hstack((X_test_state_ohe, X_test_project_category_ohe,
    ↪X_test_teacher_prefix_ohe, X_test_clean_categories_ohe,
    ↪X_test_clean_subcategories_ohe, X_test_price_norm,
    ↪X_test_prev_projects_norm, X_test_essay_bow)).tocsr()
```

```

X_tr_tfidf = hstack((X_train_state_ohe, X_train_project_category_ohe,
    ↪X_train_teacher_prefix_ohe, X_train_clean_categories_ohe,
    ↪X_train_clean_subcategories_ohe, X_train_price_norm,
    ↪X_train_prev_projects_norm, X_train_essay_tfidf)).tocsr()
X_cr_tfidf = hstack((X_cv_state_ohe, X_cv_project_category_ohe,
    ↪X_cv_teacher_prefix_ohe, X_cv_clean_categories_ohe,
    ↪X_cv_clean_subcategories_ohe, X_cv_price_norm, X_cv_prev_projects_norm,
    ↪X_cv_essay_tfidf)).tocsr()
X_te_tfidf = hstack((X_test_state_ohe, X_test_project_category_ohe,
    ↪X_test_teacher_prefix_ohe, X_test_clean_categories_ohe,
    ↪X_test_clean_subcategories_ohe, X_test_price_norm,
    ↪X_test_prev_projects_norm, X_test_essay_tfidf)).tocsr()

print("Final Data matrix: BoW")
print(X_tr_bow.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cr_bow.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_te_bow.shape, y_test.shape)

print("="*100)

print("Final Data matrix: TFIDF")
print(X_tr_tfidf.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_cr_tfidf.shape, y_cv.shape)
print(X_te_tfidf.shape, y_test.shape)

```

Final Data matrix: BoW

```

(49041, 5101) (49041,)
(24155, 5101) (24155,)
(36052, 5101) (36052,)

```

```

=====
=====

```

Final Data matrix: TFIDF

```

(49041, 5101) (49041,)
(24155, 5101) (24155,)
(36052, 5101) (36052,)

```

1.5 Appling NB on both these datasets

## 1.14 Bag of Words

```

[15]: def batch_predict(clf, data):
    # roc_auc_score(y_true, y_score) the 2nd parameter should be probability
    ↪estimates of the positive 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 tr_loop will be 49041 - 1
    → 49041%1000 = 49000
    # in this for loop we will iterate until 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
    if data.shape[0]%1000 !=0:
        y_data_pred.extend(clf.predict_proba(data[tr_loop:])[:,1])

    return y_data_pred

```

#### 1.14.1 Using various alpha values to calculate the AUC Scores to find the best Alpha value

```

[16]: train_aucs_bow = []
      cv_aucs_bow = []
      log_alphas_bow = []
      alphas = [0.00001,0.0005, 0.0001,0.005,0.001,0.05,0.01,0.1,0.
      → 5,1,5,10,50,100,500,1000]

      for alpha in tqdm(alphas):
          nb = MultinomialNB(alpha = alpha,class_prior=[0.5,0.5])
          nb.fit(X_tr_bow, y_train)
          y_train_pred_bow = batch_predict(nb, X_tr_bow)
          y_cv_pred_bow = batch_predict(nb, X_cr_bow)

          train_aucs_bow.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_train_pred_bow))
          cv_aucs_bow.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv, y_cv_pred_bow))

      for a in tqdm(alphas):
          b = math.log(a)
          log_alphas_bow.append(b)

```

```

100%|      | 16/16 [00:02<00:00, 6.59it/s]
100%|      | 16/16 [00:00<00:00, 387912.51it/s]

```

#### 1.14.2 Plotting the log of Alphas vs AUC Scores with that Alpha

```

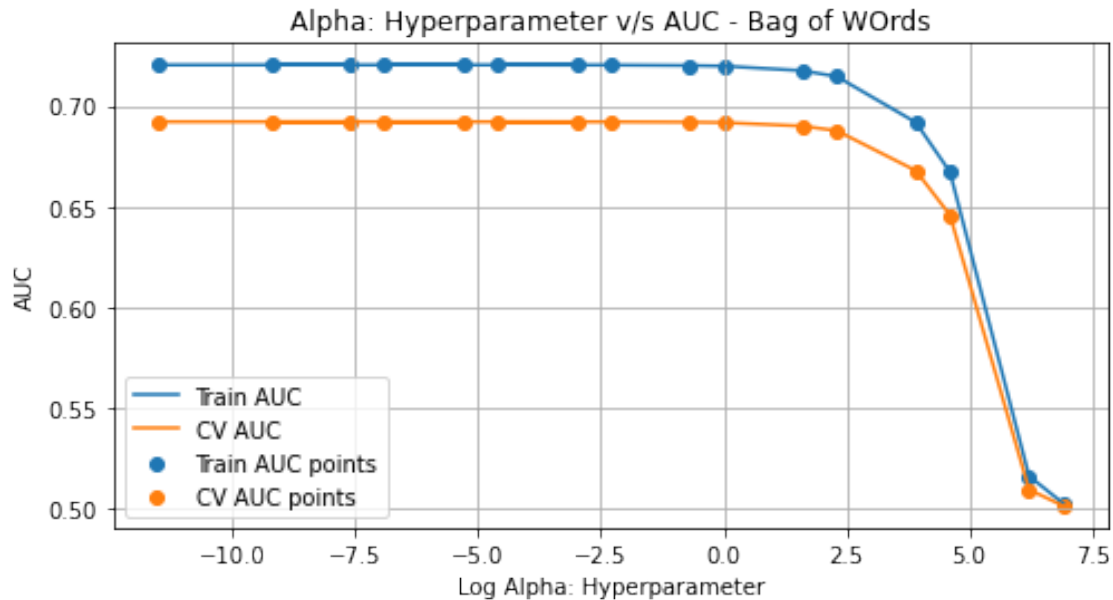
[17]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
      plt.plot(log_alphas_bow, train_aucs_bow, label='Train AUC')
      plt.plot(log_alphas_bow, cv_aucs_bow, label='CV AUC')

      plt.scatter(log_alphas_bow, train_aucs_bow, label='Train AUC points')
      plt.scatter(log_alphas_bow, cv_aucs_bow, label='CV AUC points')

      plt.legend()
      plt.xlabel("Log Alpha: Hyperparameter")

```

```
plt.ylabel("AUC")
plt.title("Alpha: Hyperparameter v/s AUC - Bag of Words")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



1.14.3 The curves fall steeply and join after Alpha = 50 ( Fourth dot from the right = 50)

1.14.4 Using GridSearchCV to get the best parameter possible

```
[18]: nb_bow = MultinomialNB(class_prior=[0.5,0.5])

parameters = {'alpha':[0.00001,0.0005, 0.0001,0.005,0.001,0.05,0.01,0.1,0.
    ↳5,1,5,10,50,100,500,1000]}

clf_bow = GridSearchCV(nb_bow, parameters, cv= 10,
    ↳scoring='roc_auc',return_train_score=True,verbose=2)

clf_bow.fit(X_tr_bow, y_train)

train_auc_bow = clf_bow.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
train_auc_std_bow = clf_bow.cv_results_['std_train_score']
cv_auc_bow = clf_bow.cv_results_['mean_test_score']
cv_auc_std_bow = clf_bow.cv_results_['std_test_score']
```

Fitting 10 folds for each of 16 candidates, totalling 160 fits  
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...

```

[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.1s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...

[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done   1 out of   1 | elapsed:    0.1s remaining:    0.0s

[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total=    0.1s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0001, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0001 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0001, total=    0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.0001 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.0001, total=    0.0s

```

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
[CV] alpha=0.1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.5 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.5, total= 0.1s
[CV] alpha=0.5 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.5, total= 0.0s
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[CV] ... alpha=0.5, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=0.5 ...
[CV] ... alpha=0.5, total= 0.0s
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[CV] ... alpha=0.5, total= 0.0s
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[CV] alpha=1 ...
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[CV] alpha=1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1, total= 0.0s
```



[CV] alpha=1 ...	
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[CV] ... alpha=5, total=	0.1s
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[CV] ... alpha=10, total=	0.0s
[CV] alpha=10 ...	
[CV] ... alpha=10, total=	0.1s
[CV] alpha=10 ...	
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[CV] alpha=10 ...	
[CV] ... alpha=10, total=	0.0s

```

[CV] alpha=10 ...
[CV] ... alpha=10, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=50 ...
[CV] ... alpha=50, total= 0.0s
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[CV] alpha=500 ...
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[CV] alpha=500 ...
[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=500 ...
[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s

```

```

[CV] alpha=500 ...
[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=500 ...
[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=500 ...
[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=500 ...
[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
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[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=500 ...
[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.1s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1000 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1000, total= 0.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 160 out of 160 | elapsed: 13.3s finished

```

#### 1.14.5 GridSearchCV gives the best parameter as 0.0001

```
[19]: clf_bow.best_params_
```

```
[19]: {'alpha': 0.0001}
```

### 1.14.6 Plotting the AUC Graph with the obtained best hyperparameter

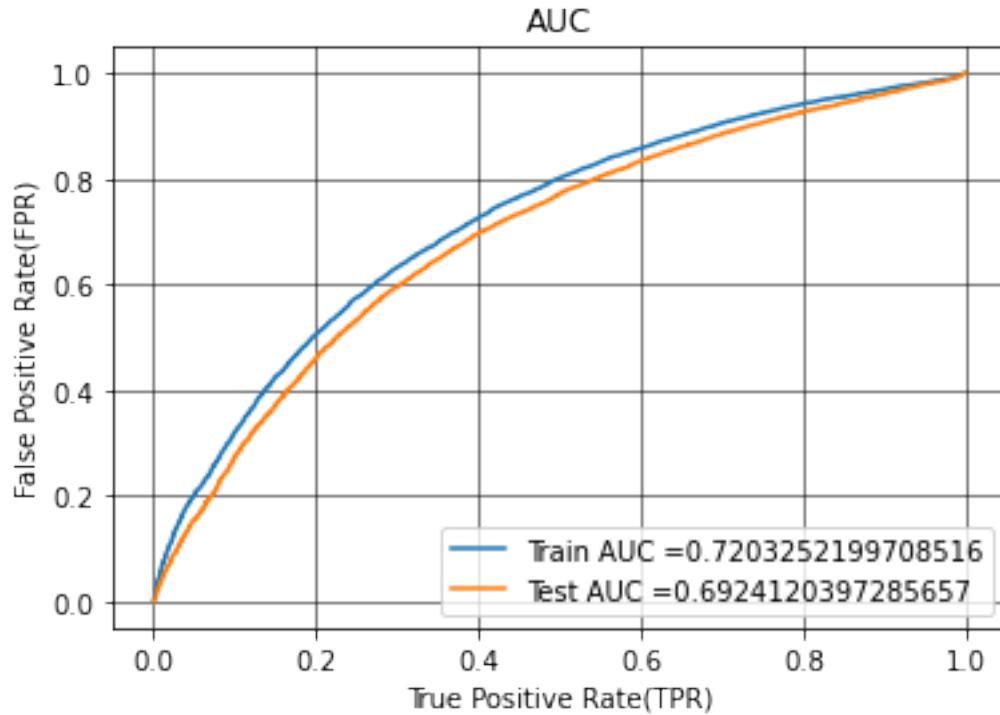
```
[43]: nb_bow = MultinomialNB(alpha = 0.0001, class_prior=[0.5, 0.5])

nb_bow.fit(X_tr_bow, 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_bow = batch_predict(nb_bow, X_tr_bow)
y_test_pred_bow = batch_predict(nb_bow, X_te_bow)

train_fpr_bow, train_tpr_bow, tr_thresholds_bow = roc_curve(y_train,
# → y_train_pred_bow)
test_fpr_bow, test_tpr_bow, te_thresholds_bow = roc_curve(y_test,
# → y_test_pred_bow)

plt.plot(train_fpr_bow, train_tpr_bow, label="Train AUC",
# → "+str(auc(train_fpr_bow, train_tpr_bow))")
plt.plot(test_fpr_bow, test_tpr_bow, label="Test AUC = "+str(auc(test_fpr_bow,
# → test_tpr_bow))")
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel("True Positive Rate(TPR)")
plt.ylabel("False Positive Rate(FPR)")
plt.title("AUC")
plt.grid(color='black', linestyle='--', linewidth=0.5)
plt.show()
```



```
[44]: def find_best_threshold(threshold, fpr, tpr):
    t = threshold[np.argmax(tpr*(1-fpr))]
    # (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))
    return t

def predict_with_best_t(proba, threshold):
    predictions = []
    for i in proba:
        if i>=threshold:
            predictions.append(1)
        else:
            predictions.append(0)
    return predictions
```

#### 1.14.7 Calculating the Confusion Matrix on Train Data

```
[45]: best_threshold = find_best_threshold(tr_thresholds_bow, train_fpr_bow,
    ↪train_tpr_bow)

conf_mat_train_bow = confusion_matrix(y_train,
    ↪predict_with_best_t(y_train_pred_bow, best_threshold))
```

```
print("Train confusion matrix")
print(conf_mat_train_bow)
```

the maximum value of  $tpr \cdot (1 - fpr)$  0.44416003288192635 for threshold 0.538

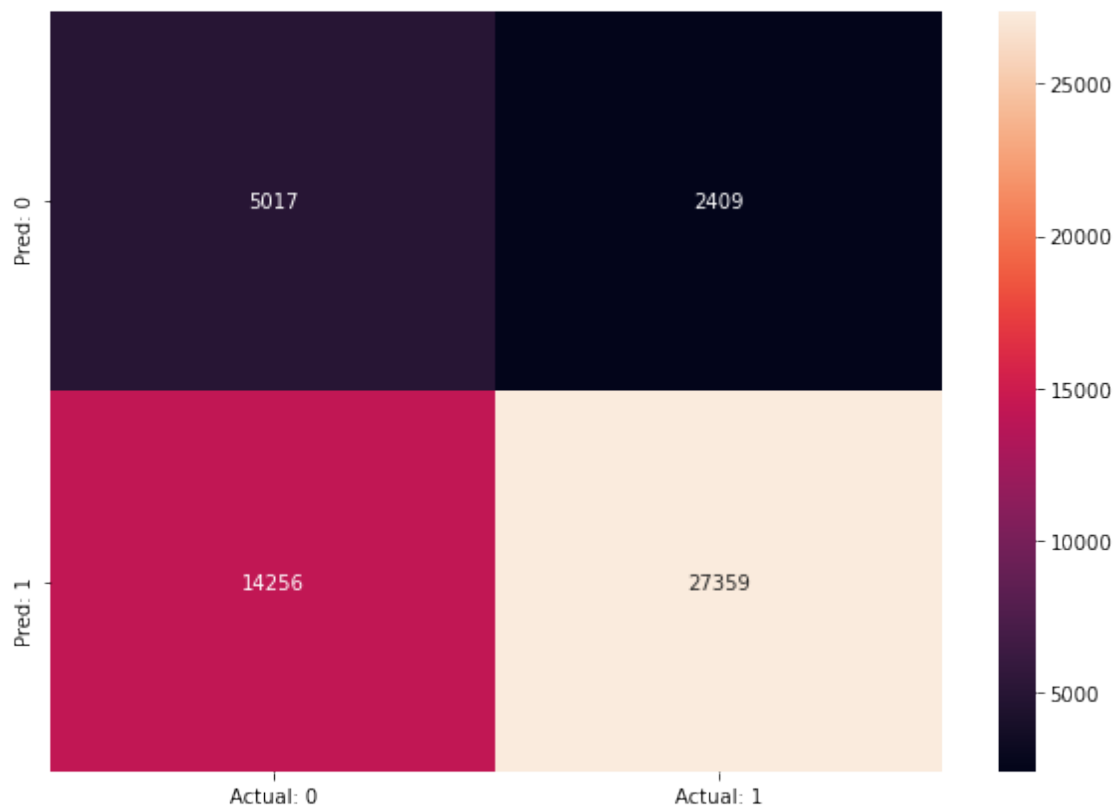
Train confusion matrix

```
[[ 5017  2409]
 [14256 27359]]
```

#### 1.14.8 Displaying the Confusion Matrix

```
[53]: df_cm = pd.DataFrame(conf_mat_train_bow, index = ["Pred: 0", "Pred: 1"],
    ↪ columns = ["Actual: 0", "Actual: 1"])
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, fmt='g')
```

[53]: <AxesSubplot:>



True Positives : 27539

True Negatives : 5017

False Positives : 14256

False Negatives : 2409

### 1.14.9 Calculating the Confusion Matrix on Test Data

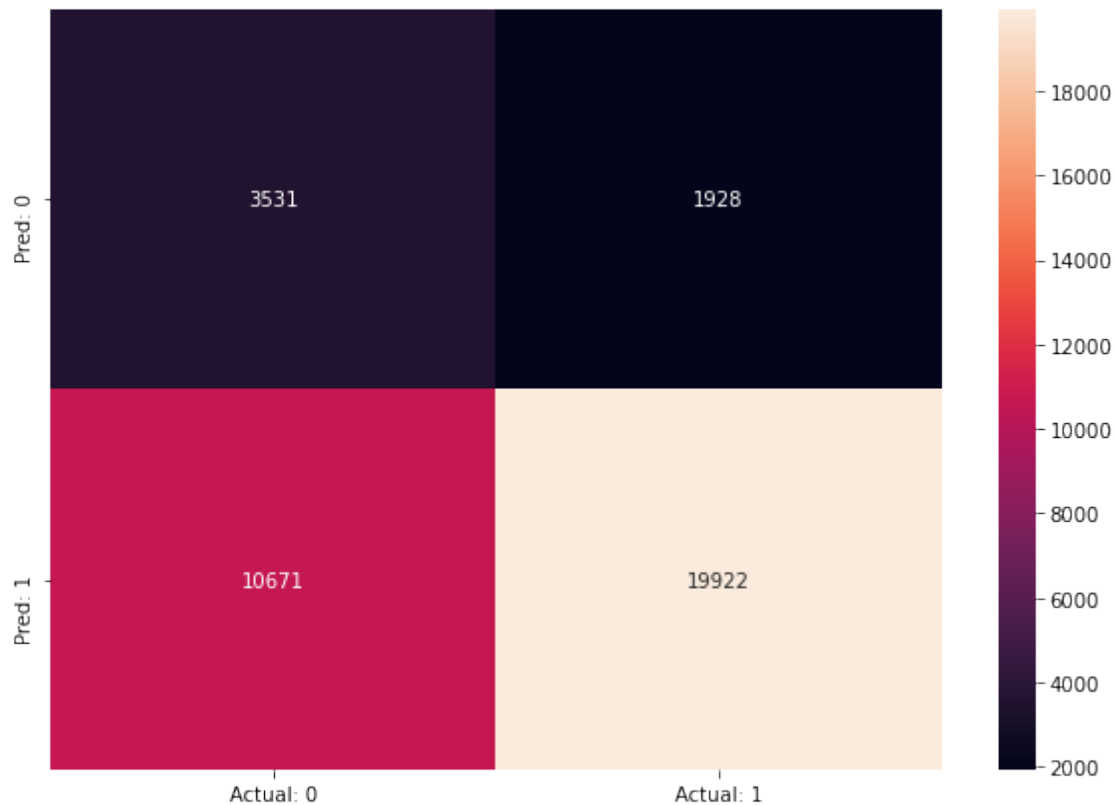
```
[47]: conf_mat_test_bow = confusion_matrix(y_test,   
      ↪ predict_with_best_t(y_test_pred_bow, best_threshold))  
print("Test confusion matrix")  
print(conf_mat_test_bow)
```

```
Test confusion matrix  
[[ 3531  1928]  
 [10671 19922]]
```

### 1.14.10 Displaying the Confusion Matrix

```
[54]: df_cm = pd.DataFrame(conf_mat_test_bow, index = ["Pred: 0", "Pred: 1"], columns=  
      ↪ ["Actual: 0", "Actual: 1"])  
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))  
sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, fmt='g')
```

```
[54]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



True Positives : 19922

True Negatives : 3531

False Positives : 10671

False Negatives : 1928

## 1.15 TFIDF

### 1.15.1 Using various alpha values to calculate the AUC Scores to find the best Alpha value

```
[26]: train_aucs_tfidf = []
      cv_aucs_tfidf = []
      log_alphas_tfidf = []
      alphas = [0.00001,0.0005, 0.0001,0.005,0.001,0.05,0.01,0.1,0.
      ↪5,1,5,10,50,100,500,1000]

      for alpha in tqdm(alphas):
          nb_tfidf = MultinomialNB(alpha = alpha,class_prior=[0.5,0.5])
          nb_tfidf.fit(X_tr_tfidf, y_train)
          y_train_pred_tfidf = batch_predict(nb_tfidf, X_tr_tfidf)
          y_cv_pred_tfidf = batch_predict(nb_tfidf, X_cr_tfidf)

          train_aucs_tfidf.append(roc_auc_score(y_train,y_train_pred_tfidf))
          cv_aucs_tfidf.append(roc_auc_score(y_cv, y_cv_pred_tfidf))

      for a in tqdm(alphas):
          b = math.log(a)
          log_alphas_tfidf.append(b)
```

100%| | 16/16 [00:03<00:00, 4.53it/s]

100%| | 16/16 [00:00<00:00, 167772.16it/s]

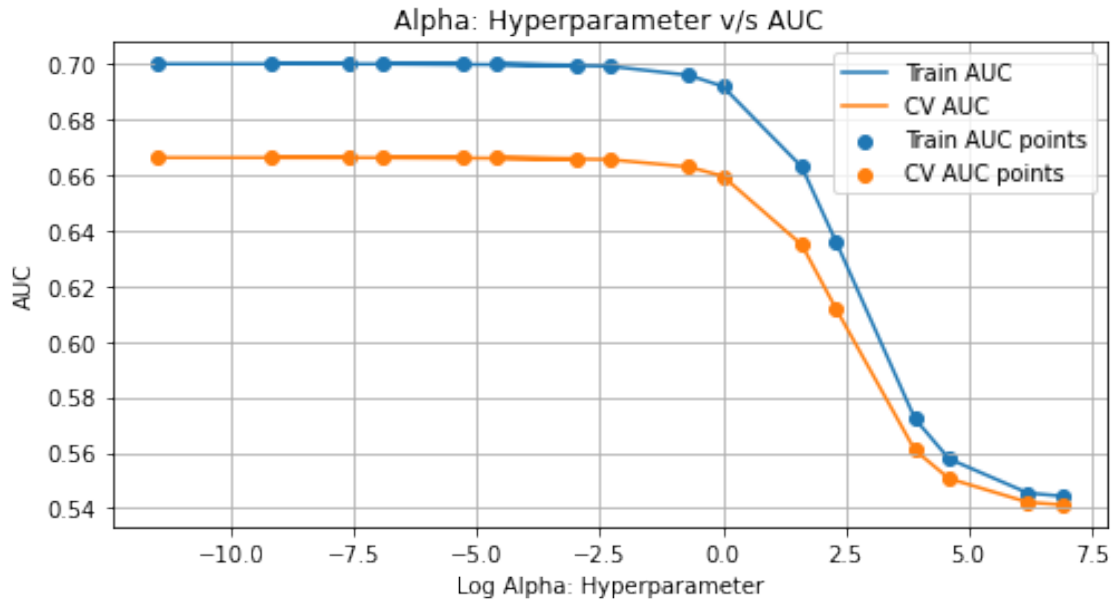
### 1.15.2 Plotting the log of Alphas vs AUC Scores with that Alpha

```
[27]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
      plt.plot(log_alphas_tfidf, train_aucs_tfidf, label='Train AUC')
      plt.plot(log_alphas_tfidf, cv_aucs_tfidf, label='CV AUC')

      plt.scatter(log_alphas_tfidf, train_aucs_tfidf, label='Train AUC points')
      plt.scatter(log_alphas_tfidf, cv_aucs_tfidf, label='CV AUC points')

      plt.legend()
      plt.xlabel("Log Alpha: Hyperparameter")
      plt.ylabel("AUC")
      plt.title("Alpha: Hyperparameter v/s AUC")
      plt.grid()
      plt.show()
```





1.15.3 The curves fall steeply and join after Alpha = 1 ( Seventh dot from the right = 50)

1.15.4 Using GridSearchCV to get the best parameter possible

```
[28]: nb_tfidf = MultinomialNB(class_prior=[0.5,0.5])

parameters = {'alpha':[0.00001,0.0005, 0.0001,0.005,0.001,0.05,0.01,0.1,0.
↪5,1,5,10,50,100,500,1000]}

clf_tfidf = GridSearchCV(nb_tfidf, parameters, cv= 10,
↪scoring='roc_auc',return_train_score=True,verbose=2)

clf_tfidf.fit(X_tr_tfidf, y_train)

train_auc_tfidf = clf_tfidf.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
train_auc_std_tfidf = clf_tfidf.cv_results_['std_train_score']
cv_auc_tfidf = clf_tfidf.cv_results_['mean_test_score']
cv_auc_std_tfidf = clf_tfidf.cv_results_['std_test_score']
```

Fitting 10 folds for each of 16 candidates, totalling 160 fits

```
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.1s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...
```

```
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
```

[Parallel(n\_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.1s remaining: 0.0s

[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=1e-05 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=1e-05, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=0.0005 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total= 0.0s  
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[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total= 0.0s  
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[CV] ... alpha=0.0005, total= 0.0s  
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[CV] ... alpha=0.0001, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=0.0001 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=0.0001, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=0.0001 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=0.0001, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=0.0001 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=0.0001, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=0.0001 ...  
[CV] ... alpha=0.0001, total= 0.0s  
[CV] alpha=0.0001 ...

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```

[CV] ... alpha=1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=1 ...
[CV] ... alpha=1, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=5 ...
[CV] ... alpha=5, total= 0.0s
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[CV] ... alpha=10, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=10 ...
[CV] ... alpha=10, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=50 ...
[CV] ... alpha=50, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=50 ...

```

```

[CV] ... alpha=50, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=50 ...
[CV] ... alpha=50, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=50 ...
[CV] ... alpha=50, total= 0.0s
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[CV] alpha=100 ...
[CV] ... alpha=100, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=100 ...
[CV] ... alpha=100, total= 0.1s
[CV] alpha=100 ...
[CV] ... alpha=100, total= 0.0s
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[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=500 ...
[CV] ... alpha=500, total= 0.0s
[CV] alpha=500 ...

```

```
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 160 out of 160 | elapsed: 13.1s finished
```

```
[29]: {'alpha': 1e-05}
```

### 1.15.6 Plotting the AUC Graph with the obtained best hyperparameter



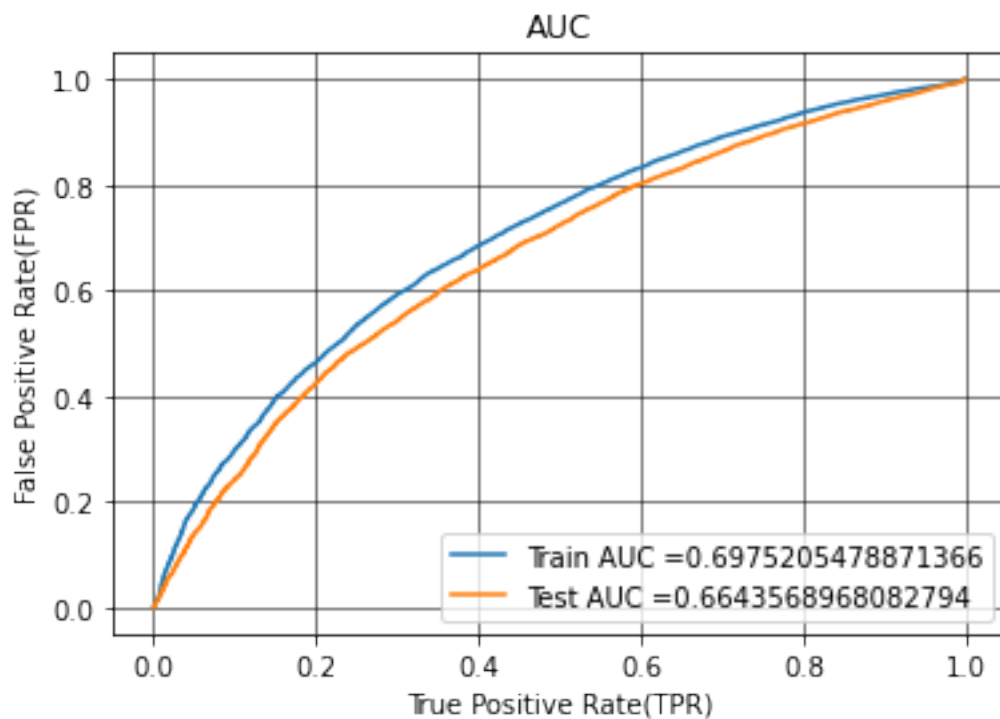
```

y_test_pred_tfidf = batch_predict(nb_bow, X_te_tfidf)

train_fpr_tfidf, train_tpr_tfidf, tr_thresholds_tfidf = roc_curve(y_train,
↳y_train_pred_tfidf)
test_fpr_tfidf, test_tpr_tfidf, te_thresholds_tfidf = roc_curve(y_test,
↳y_test_pred_tfidf)

plt.plot(train_fpr_tfidf, train_tpr_tfidf, label="Train AUC_
↳"+str(auc(train_fpr_tfidf, train_tpr_tfidf)))
plt.plot(test_fpr_tfidf, test_tpr_tfidf, label="Test AUC_
↳"+str(auc(test_fpr_tfidf, test_tpr_tfidf)))
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel("True Positive Rate(TPR)")
plt.ylabel("False Positive Rate(FPR)")
plt.title("AUC")
plt.grid(color='black', linestyle='-', linewidth=0.5)
plt.show()

```



### 1.15.7 Calculating the Confusion Matrix on Train Data

```
[31]: best_threshold = find_best_threshold(tr_thresholds_tfidf, train_fpr_tfidf,
    ↪train_tpr_tfidf)

conf_mat_train_tfidf = confusion_matrix(y_train,
    ↪predict_with_best_t(y_train_pred_tfidf, best_threshold))
print("Train confusion matrix")
print(conf_mat_train_tfidf)
```

the maximum value of  $tpr \cdot (1 - fpr)$  0.4187607769642976 for threshold 0.44

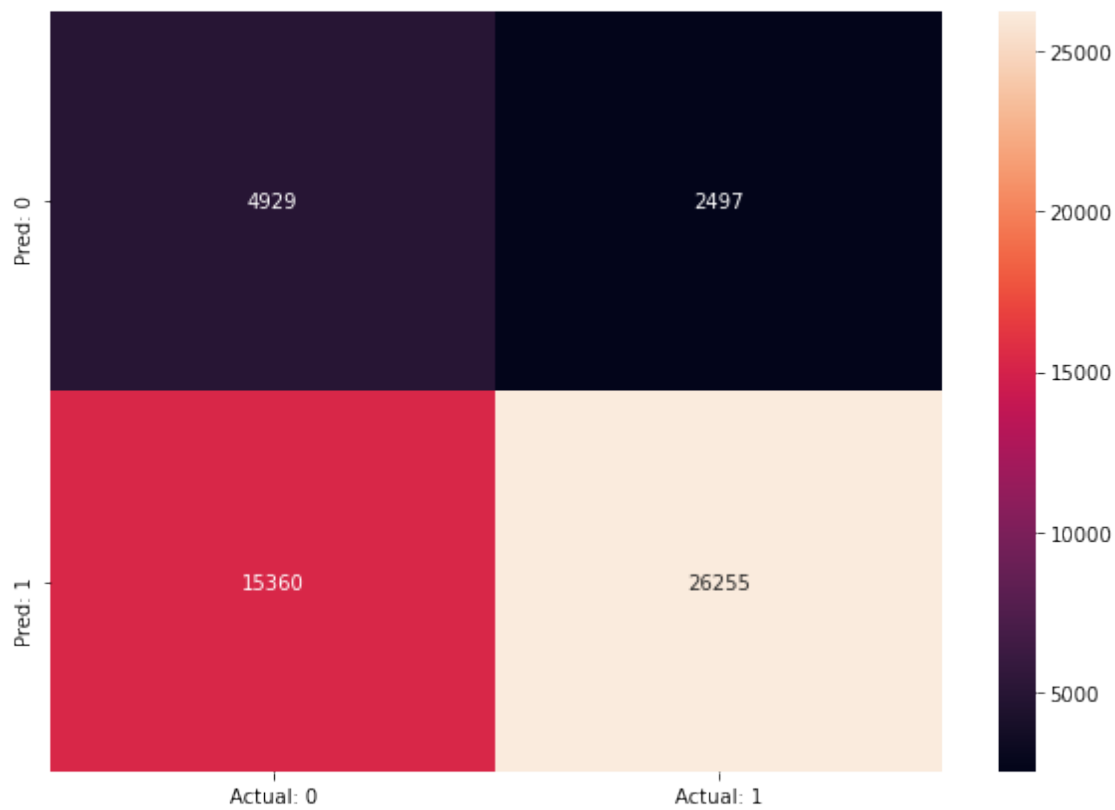
Train confusion matrix

```
[[ 4929  2497]
 [15360 26255]]
```

### 1.16 Plotting the Confusion Matrix

```
[55]: df_cm = pd.DataFrame(conf_mat_train_tfidf, index = ["Pred: 0", "Pred: 1"],
    ↪columns = ["Actual: 0", "Actual: 1"])
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, fmt='g')
```

[55]: <AxesSubplot:>



True Positives : 26255

True Negatives : 4929

False Positives : 15360

False Negatives : 2497

### 1.16.1 Calculating the Confusion Matrix on Test Data

```
[33]: conf_mat_test_tfidf = confusion_matrix(y_test,   
      ↪predict_with_best_t(y_test_pred_tfidf, best_threshold))  
print("Test confusion matrix")  
print(conf_mat_test_tfidf)
```

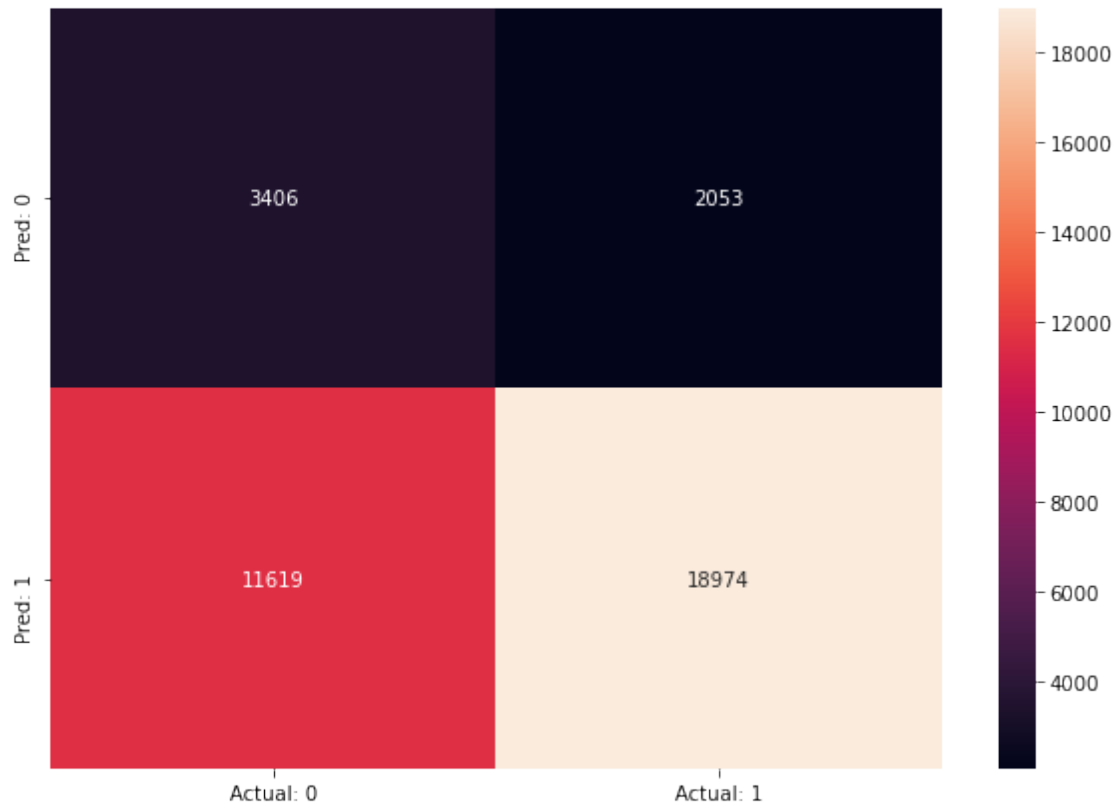
Test confusion matrix

```
[[ 3406  2053]  
 [11619 18974]]
```

### 1.17 Plotting the Confusion Matrix

```
[57]: df_cm = pd.DataFrame(conf_mat_test_tfidf, index = ["Pred: 0", "Pred: 1"],   
      ↪columns = ["Actual: 0", "Actual: 1"])  
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))  
sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, fmt='g')
```

```
[57]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



True Positives : 18974

True Negatives : 3406

False Positives : 11619

False Negatives : 2053

### 3. Summary

as mentioned in the step 5 of instructions

## 1.18 Getting the top positive and negative features

```
[35]: bow_features = []

for feature in vectorizer_state.get_feature_names():
    bow_features.append(feature)
for feature in vectorizer_grade.get_feature_names():
    bow_features.append(feature)
for feature in vectorizer_teacher_prefix.get_feature_names():
    bow_features.append(feature)
for feature in vectorizer_cat.get_feature_names():
    bow_features.append(feature)
```

```

for feature in vectorizer_subcat.get_feature_names():
    bow_features.append(feature)

bow_features.append("price")
bow_features.append("prev_proj")

for feature in vectorizer_bow.get_feature_names():
    bow_features.append(feature)

```

```
[36]: len(bow_features)
```

```
[36]: 5101
```

```

[37]: pos_class_prob_sorted = nb_bow.feature_log_prob_[1, :].argsort()[::-1]
      for i in pos_class_prob_sorted[:30]:
          print(bow_features[i])

```

```

students
school
my
learning
classroom
the
they
not
my students
learn
help
price
many
nannan
we
need
reading
work
use
prev_proj
love
able
day
come
class
would
technology
our
also
books

```

```
[38]: neg_class_prob_sorted_tfidf = nb_bow.feature_log_prob_[0, :].argsort()[::-1]
      for i in neg_class_prob_sorted_tfidf[:30]:
          print(bow_features[i])
```

```
students
school
learning
my
classroom
not
learn
help
they
my students
the
price
nannan
many
we
need
work
come
prev_proj
love
able
materials
reading
use
skills
day
class
our
want
year
```

```
[39]: tfidf_features = []

      for feature in vectorizer_state.get_feature_names():
          tfidf_features.append(feature)
      for feature in vectorizer_grade.get_feature_names():
          tfidf_features.append(feature)
      for feature in vectorizer_teacher_prefix.get_feature_names():
          tfidf_features.append(feature)
      for feature in vectorizer_cat.get_feature_names():
          tfidf_features.append(feature)
      for feature in vectorizer_subcat.get_feature_names():
          tfidf_features.append(feature)
```

```
tfidf_features.append("price")
tfidf_features.append("prev_proj")

for feature in vectorizer_tfidf.get_feature_names():
    tfidf_features.append(feature)
```

```
[40]: pos_class_prob_sorted = nb_tfidf.feature_log_prob_[0, :].argsort()[::-1]
      for i in pos_class_prob_sorted[:30]:
          print(tfidf_features[i])
```

```
price
prev_proj
mrs
literacy_language
grades_prek_2
math_science
ms
grades_3_5
mathematics
literacy
literature_writing
grades_6_8
specialneeds
specialneeds
health_sports
ca
appliedlearning
students
appliedsciences
grades_9_12
mr
music_arts
health_wellness
tx
fl
visualarts
environmentalscience
ny
history_civics
earlydevelopment
```

```
[41]: pos_class_prob_sorted = nb_tfidf.feature_log_prob_[1, :].argsort()[::-1]
      for i in pos_class_prob_sorted[:30]:
          print(tfidf_features[i])
```

```
price
prev_proj
mrs
```

```

literacy_language
grades_prek_2
math_science
ms
grades_3_5
literacy
mathematics
literature_writing
grades_6_8
ca
health_sports
students
specialneeds
specialneeds
appliedlearning
grades_9_12
appliedsciences
mr
health_wellness
music_arts
ny
tx
fl
history_civics
visualarts
environmentalscience
nc

```

## 1.19 Printing the Summary Table

```

[49]: x = PrettyTable()
      x.field_names = ["Vectorizer", "Model", "Alpha", " Test AUC"]

      x.add_row(["BOW", "Naive Bayes", 0.0001, 0.69])
      x.add_row(["TFIDF", "Naive Bayes", 1e-05, 0.66])

      print(x)

```

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Vectorizer | Model | Alpha | Test AUC |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| BOW | Naive Bayes | 0.0001 | 0.69 |
| TFIDF | Naive Bayes | 1e-05 | 0.66 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```



## 1.20 Conclusions

1.21 1. There are similar words in top positive and negative features of both models

1.22 2. Bag of Words gives a better Test AUC Score than TFIDF

## 2 References Used:

1. <http://zetcode.com/python/prettytable/>

2. [https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.roc\\_curve.html](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.roc_curve.html)

[ ]: