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In [1]: #library needed for text class prediction
import spacy

#library to load and process data
import os
import pandas as pd
from operator import itemgetter
from sklearn.utils import shuffle

#metrics calculation
from sklearn.metrics import precision recall fscore support as score
```

In [7]: #class_labels = [u'0',u'1',u'2',u'3',u'4',u'5',u'6',u'7',u'8',u'9']
#class_labels = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

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In [ ]: #class prediction
        def main():
            model = '/home/bala/Documents/Hackathon/MachineHack'
            if model is not None:
                nlp = spacy.load(model) # load trained text classifier
                print("Loading the trained model")
            else:
                print("Where is the trained model?")
            # load the dataset
            print("Loading data...")
            #option 1
            os.chdir('/home/bala/Documents/Hackathon/MachineHack/spaCyModel2')
            temp 1 = open(
                "//home/bala/Documents/Hackathon/MachineHack/spaCyModel2/WhoseLineIsItAnywayTRAIN_val.csv", 'r', encoding
            df = pd.read csv(temp 1)
            df = df[['text', 'author']]
            df = df.dropna()
            df['text'].replace(r'\s+', ' ', regex=True, inplace=True)
            #option 2
            #df = pd.read excel("QoR-20171.xlsx", sheet name="Unique Risks")
            print("Dataset has this many rows:", len(df))
            # test the saved model
            actualClass = []
            predictedClass = []
            texts = df['text']
            ActualClass = df['author']
            for aa in range(len(df)):
                test text = texts.iloc[aa]
                doc = nlp(test text)
                lis = doc.cats.items()
                actualClass.append(ActualClass.iloc[aa])
                predictedClass.append(max(lis, key=itemgetter(1))[0])
```

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In [10]: #loading previously created actuals and predictions SUB-DIMENSION
         temp 1 = open("actualClass.csv", 'r', encoding='latin-1')
         actualClass = pd.read csv(temp 1)
         temp 1 = open("predictedClass.csv", 'r', encoding='latin-1')
         predictedClass = pd.read csv(temp 1)
         results = pd.concat((actualClass, predictedClass), axis=1)
         results.columns = ("x","actualClass","y","predictedClass")
         results = results[["actualClass","predictedClass"]]
In [15]: #author available in the training dataset that are not in the predictions
         print("number of author in training dataset: ",len(results.actualClass.unique())) #number of author in training d
         print("number of author in predictions: ",len(results.predictedClass.unique())) #number of author in predictions
         actualClass = list(results.actualClass)
         predictedClass = list(results.predictedClass)
         print("author missing in predictions:",list(set(actualClass).difference(predictedClass)))#author missing in predictions:
         number of author in training dataset: 10
         number of author in predictions: 1
         author missing in predictions: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9]
In [16]: precision, recall, fscore, support = score(actualClass, predictedClass, labels = class labels)
         /home/bala/anaconda3/lib/python3.5/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:1135: UndefinedMetricWarning:
         Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.
           'precision', 'predicted', average, warn for)
In [17]: results1 = pd.concat((pd.Series(precision), pd.Series(recall), pd.Series(fscore), pd.Series(support)), axis=1, jd
         results1.columns=('precision', 'recall', 'fscore', 'support')
         #print(results1.shape) #shows 2 extra rows in which support = 0
         #results1 #confirming 0 support rows
         results2 = results1[results1.support != 0]
         results2 = results2.reset index(drop=True)
         #print(results2.shape)
         #results2 #rows with 0 support dropped
```

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In [18]: #adding class labels. The documentation for "sklearn.metrics precision_recall_fscore_support" says classes
#are arranged in sorted order
actualClassVals = pd.Series(sorted(actualClass)).unique()
#print(actualClassVals.shape)
results3 = pd.concat((pd.Series(actualClassVals), results2), axis=1, join = 'outer')
results3.columns=('author', 'precision', 'recall', 'fscore', 'support')
#print(results3.shape)
print(results3.support.sum())#confirming this adds up to the total number of rows in the dataset
(results3)
```

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Out[18]:

	author	precision	recall	fscore	support
0	0	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	189
1	1	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	33
2	2	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	122
3	3	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	72
4	4	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	162
5	5	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	168
6	6	0.046365	1.0	0.08862	44
7	7	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	61
8	8	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	44
9	9	0.000000	0.0	0.00000	54

In []: