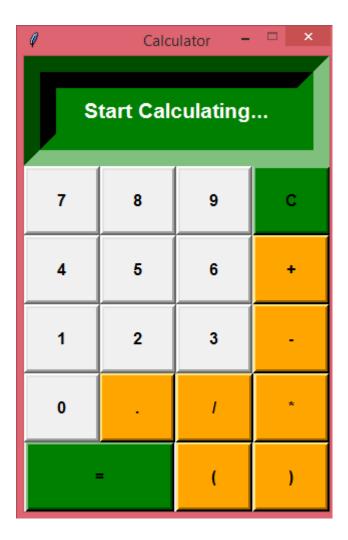
TASKS

•	Calculator2
•	Definitions4
•	Recognition digit
•	Fake & real news

Calculator:

• Using python package named "thinter"



• Then to create window use

```
x = tkinter.tk()
```

where

Tk(screenName=None, baseName=None, className='Tk', useTk=1)

• When click on button

```
def button_click(item):
    global expression

expression = expression + str(item)
input_text.set(expression)
```

```
expression = ""

# 'StringVar()' is used to get the instance of input field

input_text = StringVar()

Then to show value of input on screen

# set the screen of displaying text
input_field = Entry(root, font=('arial', 16, 'bold'), textvariable = input_text , foreground="white", bd = 32, insertwidth = 4, bg="green", justify
```

Then using styling for input field

```
input_field.grid(row=0, column=0)
input_field.pack(ipady=10)  # 'ipady' is internal padding to increase the height of input field
btns_frame = Frame(root, width=312, height=272.5, bg="#eee")
btns_frame.pack()
```

Define button

#Define buttons
button_1 = Button(btns_frame, relief=RAISED, borderwidth=4, text="1", fg="black", font=('arial', 12, 'bold'), padx =25, pady=17, command = lambda

 At the end use mainloop() where is used when your application is ready to run.

Definitions:

- Data Cleansing means
 - Check for there is no null data.
 - Check for redundancy
 - Remove noisy data by:
 - Removing stop words (is like removing unnecessary data).
- Stemming: (is the way to treat all words with same way, It removes suffices, like "ing", "ly", "s",....
- Lemmatization: It is better than stemming as it uses a dictionary-based approach
- Vectorizing Data: Bag-Of-Words:
 - **O** Vectorizing means convert text into vector.
 - Bag of Words (BoW) or CountVectorizer describes the presence of words within the text data.
 - Create document-matrix in each text document, so if result is 1: means present of word in sentence and 0 for not present.
- Image data Augmentation :
 - Used to improve classifier
 - o That by enlarge our training dataset (thus reducing overfitting)
 - where from a single image we were able to generate multiple distinct samples using rotation, shifting, zooming etc.
- To_categorical:

used to return binary matrix representation of input

```
>>> y = [0, 1, 2, 3]

>>> tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y, num_classes=4)

array([[1., 0., 0., 0.],

       [0., 1., 0., 0.],

       [0., 0., 1., 0.],

       [0., 0., 0., 1.]], dtype=float32)
```

- Prepare training & validation sets
 - Separate data into training set and validation set.
 - Make model which
 - Learn from training set
 - Validate from validation set .

• Sequential Model:

- o Is Model where each layer has one input tensor and one output tensor
- Compile Model : has parameters to define
 - Loss Function: This is the function that evaluated how well your algorithm models your data set.
 - Optimizer: This is a method that finds the weights that minimize your loss function.
 - Metrics: This allows us to keep track of the loss as the model is being trained.

Evaluation :

- o **Using** .predict generator
- Used to evaluate model after training

Fitting Model

- o That when the model is well-fitted produces more accurate outcomes.
- The by passing value to epochs(number of iterations over the data) to try to improve accuracy

Digit Recognizer:

Description:

Classification of handwritten digits, 10 classes (0–9).

Given a dataset of labeled handwritten images, (kaggle dataset)

Output: build a classifier that would assign correct labels to the new images.

Process:

- Load data sets
- Pre-processing:
 - Labeling data.
 - o Reshape data.
 - Encoding data

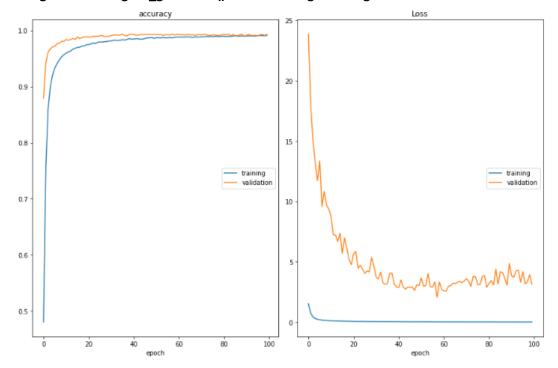
```
# One-Hot encoding
from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical
y = to_categorical(y, num_classes=CLASSES)

print(y)

[[0. 1. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
[1. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
[0. 1. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
...
[0. 0. 0. ... 1. 0. 0.]
[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
```

- Prepare training & validation sets
- Build sequential Model
- Compile model
- Image data Augmentation:

Training Model using .fit_generator() because using data augmentation

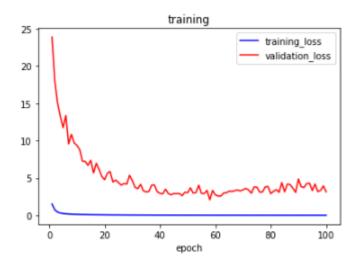


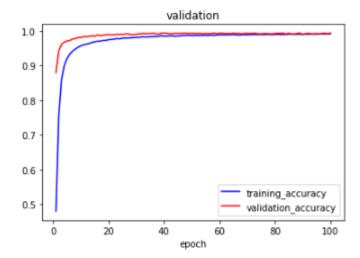
The accuracy:

```
accuracy
        training
                                  (min:
                                           0.481, max:
                                                          0.991, cur:
                                                                         0.991)
        validation
                                  (min:
                                                                         0.994)
                                           0.880, max:
                                                          0.994, cur:
Loss
                                  (min:
                                           0.028, max:
                                                          1.525, cur:
                                                                         0.028)
        training
        validation
                                  (min:
                                          2.077, max:
                                                         23.849, cur:
                                                                         3.162)
                                =====] - 11s 157ms/step - loss: 0.0284 - accuracy: 0.
9913 - val_loss: 3.1620 - val_accuracy: 0.9936
```

• Evaluation:

here predicts classes for images from the testing set and outputs the results to the .csv file.





News-real-fake detection:

Description:

Use data set to make an algorithm able to determine if an article is fake news or not

Given dataset of fake data and real data

Output: build classifier to detect sentence is real or fake

Process:

- Loading real dataset and fake dataset
- o Define new column in each of datasets named "category" so
 - If category value = 0 means fake data
 - o Else means real data

	title	text	subject	date	category
0	As U.S. budget fight looms, Republicans flip t	WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The head of a conservat	politicsNews	December 31, 2017	1
1	U.S. military to accept transgender recruits o	WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Transgender people will	politicsNews	December 29, 2017	1
2	Senior U.S. Republican senator: 'Let Mr. Muell	WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The special counsel inv	politicsNews	December 31, 2017	1
3	FBI Russia probe helped by Australian diplomat	${\sf WASHINGTON}~({\sf Reuters})~{\sf -Trump}~{\sf campaign}~{\sf adviser}~\dots$	politicsNews	December 30, 2017	1
4	Trump wants Postal Service to charge 'much mor	SEATTLE/WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Donal	politicsNews	December 29, 2017	1

- Merge datasets
- o Pre-Processing Data , where using NIp techniques that by:
 - o Data Cleansing.
 - o using Stemming.
 - o Lemmatization .
 - Vectorizing Data: Bag-Of-Words .
- o Splitting data into training set and test set.
- Building Model:
 - Using Sequential.
- Compile Model
- Fitting Model (Training Model)

```
model.fit(cv_train_reviews,y_train , epochs = 5)

Epoch 1/5
33673/33673 [==========] - 551s 16ms/step - loss: 0.0397 - accuracy: 0.9897
```

Summary of Model

```
# Summary of neural network
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_2"					
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #			
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 100)	195826900			
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 50)	5050			
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 25)	1275			
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 10)	260			
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 1)	11			
Total params: 195,833,496 Trainable params: 195,833,496 Non-trainable params: 0					

- Predict Model
- Calculate Accuracy.

```
#accuracy
accuracy_score(pred,y_test)
0.9820044543429844
```

- Evaluation
 - Using classification report

```
precision recall f1-score support

0 0.90 0.92 0.91 5845
1 0.91 0.88 0.90 5380

accuracy 0.90 0.90 11225

macro avg 0.90 0.90 0.90 11225

weighted avg 0.90 0.90 0.90 11225
```

$\hspace{1cm} \circ \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Plotting using confusion matrix:} \\$

