In [1]:

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
import pandas as pd
import sqlite3
import csv
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np

from wordcloud import WordCloud
import re
import os
from sqlalchemy import create_engine # database connection
import datetime as dt
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score,precision_score,recall_score
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from skmultilearn.adapt import mlknn
from skmultilearn.problem_transform import ClassifierChain
from skmultilearn.problem_transform import BinaryRelevance
from skmultilearn.problem_transform import LabelPowerset
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from datetime import datetime
```

Stack Overflow: Tag Prediction

1. Business Problem

1.1 Description

Description

Stack Overflow is the largest, most trusted online community for developers to learn, share their programming knowledge, and build their careers.

Stack Overflow is something which every programmer use one way or another. Each month, over 50 million developers come to Stack Overflow to learn, share their knowledge, and build their careers. It features questions and answers on a wide range of topics in computer programming. The website serves as a platform for users to ask and answer questions, and, through membership and active participation, to vote questions and answers up or down and edit questions and answers in a fashion similar to a wiki or Digg. As of April 2014 Stack Overflow has over 4,000,000 registered users, and it exceeded 10,000,000 questions in late August 2015. Based on the type of tags assigned to questions, the top eight most discussed topics on the site are: Java, JavaScript, C#, PHP, Android, jQuery, Python and HTML.

Problem Statemtent

Suggest the tags based on the content that was there in the question posted on Stackoverflow.

Source: https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/

1.2 Source / useful links

Data Source : https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/data (https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/data)
Youtube : https://youtu.be/nNDqbUhtIRg (https://youtu.be/nNDqbUhtIRg)
Research paper : https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/tagging-1.pdf (https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/tagging-1.pdf)
Research paper : https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2660970&dl=ACM&coll=DL (https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2660970&dl=ACM&coll=DL)

1.3 Real World / Business Objectives and Constraints

1. Predict as many tags as possible with high precision and recall.
2. Incorrect tags could impact customer experience on StackOverflow.
3. No strict latency constraints.

2. Machine Learning problem

2.1 Data

2.1.1 Data Overview

Refer: https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/data (https://www.kaggle.com/c/facebook-recruiting-iii-keyword-extraction/data)
All of the data is in 2 files: Train and Test.

```
Train.csv contains 4 columns: Id,Title,Body,Tags.

Test.csv contains the same columns but without the Tags, which you are to predict.

Size of Train.csv - 6.75GB

Size of Test.csv - 2GB

Number of rows in Train.csv = 6034195
```

The questions are randomized and contains a mix of verbose text sites as well as sites related to math and programming. The number of questions from each site may vary, and no filtering has been performed on the questions (such as closed questions).

Data Field Explaination

Dataset contains 6,034,195 rows. The columns in the table are:

```
Id - Unique identifier for each question

Title - The question's title

Body - The body of the question

Tags - The tags associated with the question in a space-seperated format (all lowercas
e, should not contain tabs '\t' or ampersands '&')
```

2.1.2 Example Data point

Title: Implementing Boundary Value Analysis of Software Testing in a C++ program?
Body :

```
#include<
iostream>\n
#include<
stdlib.h>\n\n
using namespace std;\n\n
int main()\n
{\n
         int n,a[n],x,c,u[n],m[n],e[n][4];\n
         cout<<"Enter the number of variables";\n         cin>>n;\n\n
         cout<<"Enter the Lower, and Upper Limits of the variables";\n
         for(int y=1; y<n+1; y++)\n
         {\n
            cin>>m[y];\n
            cin>>u[y];\n
         }\n
         for(x=1; x<n+1; x++)\n
         {\n
            a[x] = (m[x] + u[x])/2;\n
         }\n
         c=(n*4)-4;\n
         for(int a1=1; a1<n+1; a1++)\n
         {\n\n
            e[a1][0] = m[a1];\n
            e[a1][1] = m[a1]+1;\n
            e[a1][2] = u[a1]-1;\n
            e[a1][3] = u[a1];\n
         }\n
         for(int i=1; i<n+1; i++)\n
         {\n
            for(int l=1; l<=i; l++)\n
            {\n
                if(l!=1)\n
                {\n
                    cout<<a[l]<<"\\t";\n
                }\n
            }\n
            for(int j=0; j<4; j++)\n
            {\n
                cout<<e[i][j];\n
                for(int k=0; k<n-(i+1); k++)\n
                {\n
                    cout<<a[k]<<"\\t";\n
                }\n
                cout<<"\\n";\n
            }\n
         }    \n\n
         system("PAUSE");\n
         return 0;    \n
}\n
```

2.2 Mapping the real-world problem to a Machine Learning Problem

2.2.1 Type of Machine Learning Problem

It is a multi-label classification problem
Multi-label Classification: Multilabel classification assigns to each sample a set of target labels. This can be thought as predicting properties of a data-point that are not mutually exclusive, such as topics that are relevant for a document. A question on Stackoverflow might be about any of C, Pointers, FileIO and/or memory-management at the same time or none of these.
__Credit__: http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/multiclass.html

2.2.2 Performance metric

Micro-Averaged F1-Score (Mean F Score) : The F1 score can be interpreted as a weighted average of the precision and recall, where an F1 score reaches its best value at 1 and worst score at 0. The relative contribution of precision and recall to the F1 score are equal. The formula for the F1 score is:

*F1 = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)*

In the multi-class and multi-label case, this is the weighted average of the F1 score of each class.

'Micro f1 score':
Calculate metrics globally by counting the total true positives, false negatives and false positives. This is a better metric when we have class imbalance.

'Macro f1 score':
Calculate metrics for each label, and find their unweighted mean. This does not take label imbalance into account.

https://www.kaggle.com/wiki/MeanFScore (https://www.kaggle.com/wiki/MeanFScore)
http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.f1_score.html (http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.metrics.f1_score.html)

Hamming loss : The Hamming loss is the fraction of labels that are incorrectly predicted.
https://www.kaggle.com/wiki/HammingLoss (https://www.kaggle.com/wiki/HammingLoss)

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

3.1 Data Loading and Cleaning

3.1.1 Using Pandas with SQLite to Load the data

In [10]:

```
#Creating db file from csv
#Learn SQL: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp
if not os.path.isfile('train.db'):
    start = datetime.now()
    disk_engine = create_engine('sqlite:///train.db')
    start = dt.datetime.now()
    chunksize = 180000
    j = 0
    index_start = 1
    for df in pd.read_csv('Train.csv', names=['Id', 'Title', 'Body', 'Tags'], chunk
size=chunksize, iterator=True, encoding='utf-8', ):
        df.index += index_start
        j+=1
        print('{} rows'.format(j*chunksize))
        df.to_sql('data', disk_engine, if_exists='append')
        index_start = df.index[-1] + 1
    print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
180000 rows
360000 rows
540000 rows
720000 rows
900000 rows
1080000 rows
1260000 rows
1440000 rows
1620000 rows
1800000 rows
1980000 rows
2160000 rows
2340000 rows
2520000 rows
2700000 rows
2880000 rows
3060000 rows
3240000 rows
3420000 rows
3600000 rows
3780000 rows
3960000 rows
4140000 rows
4320000 rows
4500000 rows
4680000 rows
4860000 rows
5040000 rows
5220000 rows
5400000 rows
5580000 rows
5760000 rows
5940000 rows
6120000 rows
Time taken to run this cell : 0:04:00.003392
```

3.1.2 Counting the number of rows

In [11]:

```
if os.path.isfile('train.db'):
    start = datetime.now()
    con = sqlite3.connect('train.db')
    num_rows = pd.read_sql_query("""SELECT count(*) FROM data""", con)
    #Always remember to close the database
    print("Number of rows in the database :","\n",num_rows['count(*)'].values[0])
    con.close()
    print("Time taken to count the number of rows :", datetime.now() - start)
else:
    print("Please download the train.db file from drive or run the above cell to genarate train.db file")
```

```
Number of rows in the database :
 6034196
Time taken to count the number of rows : 0:00:09.180846
```

In [12]:

```
!cp "train_no_dup.db" "train_no_dup"
```

```
cp: cannot stat 'train_no_dup.db': No such file or directory
```

3.1.3 Checking for duplicates

In [13]:

```
#Learn SQl: https://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp
if os.path.isfile('train.db'):
    start = datetime.now()
    con = sqlite3.connect('train.db')
    df_no_dup = pd.read_sql_query('SELECT Title, Body, Tags, COUNT(*) as cnt_dup FROM data GROUP BY Title, Body, Tags', con)
    con.close()
    print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
else:
    print("Please download the train.db file from drive or run the first to genarate train.db file")
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:02:57.668266
```

In [14]:

```
df_no_dup.head()
# we can observe that there are duplicates
```

Out[14]:

	Title	Body	Tags	cnt_dup
0	Implementing Boundary Value Analysis of S...	<pre><code>#include&lt;iostream&gt;\n#include&...	c++ c	1
1	Dynamic Datagrid Binding in Silverlight?	<p>I should do binding for datagrid dynamicall...	c# silverlight data-binding	1
2	Dynamic Datagrid Binding in Silverlight?	<p>I should do binding for datagrid dynamicall...	c# silverlight data-binding columns	1
3	java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: javax/serv...	<p>I followed the guide in <a href="http://sta...	jsp jstl	1
4	java.sql.SQLException: [Microsoft][ODBC Dri...	<p>I use the following code</p>\n\n<pre><code>...	java jdbc	2

In [15]:

```
print("number of duplicate questions :", num_rows['count(*)'].values[0]- df_no_dup.shape[0], "(",(1-((df_no_dup.shape[0])/(num_rows['count(*)'].values[0])))*100,"% )")
```

```
number of duplicate questions : 1827881 ( 30.292038906260256 % )
```

In [16]:
```
# number of times each question appeared in our database
df_no_dup.cnt_dup.value_counts()
```

Out[16]:
```
1    2656284
2    1272336
3     277575
4         90
5         25
6          5
Name: cnt_dup, dtype: int64
```

In [17]:
```
nan_rows = df_no_dup[df_no_dup.isnull().any(1)]
nan_rows
```

Out[17]:

	Title	Body	Tags	cnt_dup
777547	Do we really need NULL?	<blockquote>\n <p><strong>Possible Duplicate:...	None	1
962680	Find all values that are not null and not in a...	<p>I am running into a problem which results i...	None	1
1126558	Handle NullObjects	<p>I have done quite a bit of research on best...	None	1
1256102	How do Germans call null	<p>In german null means 0, so how do they call...	None	1
2430668	Page cannot be null. Please ensure that this o...	<p>I get this error when i remove dynamically ...	None	1
3329908	What is the difference between NULL and "0"?	<p>What is the difference from NULL and "0"?</...	None	1
3551595	a bit of difference between null and space	<p>I was just reading this quote</p>\n \n<block...	None	2

In [0]:
```
df_no_dup.dropna(inplace=True)
```

In [19]:
```
start = datetime.now()
df_no_dup["tag_count"] = df_no_dup["Tags"].apply(lambda text: len(text.split(" ")))
# adding a new feature number of tags per question
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
df_no_dup.head()
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:00:03.017062
```

Out[19]:

	Title	Body	Tags	cnt_dup	tag_count
0	Implementing Boundary Value Analysis of S...	<pre><code>#include&lt;iostream&gt;\n#include&...	c++ c	1	2
1	Dynamic Datagrid Binding in Silverlight?	<p>I should do binding for datagrid dynamicall...	c# silverlight data-binding	1	3
2	Dynamic Datagrid Binding in Silverlight?	<p>I should do binding for datagrid dynamicall...	c# silverlight data-binding columns	1	4
3	java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: javax/serv...	<p>I followed the guide in <a href="http://sta...	jsp jstl	1	2
4	java.sql.SQLException: [Microsoft][ODBC Dri...	<p>I use the following code</p>\n\n<pre><code>...	java jdbc	2	2

In [31]:
```
# distribution of number of tags per question
df_no_dup.tag_count.value_counts()
```

Out[31]:
```
3    1206157
2    1111706
4     814996
1     568291
5     505158
Name: tag_count, dtype: int64
```

In [0]:
```
#Creating a new database with no duplicates
if not os.path.isfile('train_no_dup.db'):
    disk_dup = create_engine("sqlite:///train_no_dup.db")
    no_dup = pd.DataFrame(df_no_dup, columns=['Title', 'Body', 'Tags'])
    no_dup.to_sql('no_dup_train',disk_dup)
```

In [21]:
```
#This method seems more appropriate to work with this much data.
#creating the connection with database file.
if os.path.isfile('train_no_dup.db'):
    start = datetime.now()
    con = sqlite3.connect('train_no_dup.db')
    tag_data = pd.read_sql_query("""SELECT Tags FROM no_dup_train""", con)
    #Always remember to close the database
    con.close()

    # Let's now drop unwanted column.
    tag_data.drop(tag_data.index[0], inplace=True)
    #Printing first 5 columns from our data frame
    tag_data.head()
    print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
else:
    print("Please download the train.db file from drive or run the above cells to g
enarate train.db file")
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:00:37.596114
```

3.2 Analysis of Tags

In [22]:
```
len(tag_data)
```

Out[22]:
```
4206307
```

In [23]:
```
tag_data.head()
```

Out[23]:

	Tags
1	c# silverlight data-binding
2	c# silverlight data-binding columns
3	jsp jstl
4	java jdbc
5	facebook api facebook-php-sdk

3.2.1 Total number of unique tags

In [0]:

```
# Importing & Initializing the "CountVectorizer" object, which
#is scikit-learn's bag of words tool.

#by default 'split()' will tokenize each tag using space.
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(tokenizer = lambda x: x.split())
# fit_transform() does two functions: First, it fits the model
# and learns the vocabulary; second, it transforms our training data
# into feature vectors. The input to fit_transform should be a list of strings.
tag_dtm = vectorizer.fit_transform(tag_data['Tags'])
```

In [25]:

```
print("Number of data points :", tag_dtm.shape[0])
print("Number of unique tags :", tag_dtm.shape[1])
```

```
Number of data points : 4206307
Number of unique tags : 42048
```

In [26]:

```
#'get_feature_name()' gives us the vocabulary.
tags = vectorizer.get_feature_names()
#Lets look at the tags we have.
print("Some of the tags we have :", tags[:10])
```

```
Some of the tags we have : ['.a', '.app', '.asp.net-mvc', '.aspxauth', '.bash-pr
ofile', '.class-file', '.cs-file', '.doc', '.drv', '.ds-store']
```

3.2.3 Number of times a tag appeared

In [0]:

```
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/15115765/how-to-access-sparse-matrix-elements
#Lets now store the document term matrix in a dictionary.
freqs = tag_dtm.sum(axis=0).A1
result = dict(zip(tags, freqs))
```

In [28]:

```
#Saving this dictionary to csv files.
if not os.path.isfile('tag_counts_dict_dtm.csv'):
    with open('tag_counts_dict_dtm.csv', 'w') as csv_file:
        writer = csv.writer(csv_file)
        for key, value in result.items():
            writer.writerow([key, value])
tag_df = pd.read_csv("tag_counts_dict_dtm.csv", names=['Tags', 'Counts'])
tag_df.head()
```

Out[28]:

	Tags	Counts
0	.a	18
1	.app	37
2	.asp.net-mvc	1
3	.aspxauth	21
4	.bash-profile	138

In [29]:

```
tag_df.shape
```

Out[29]:

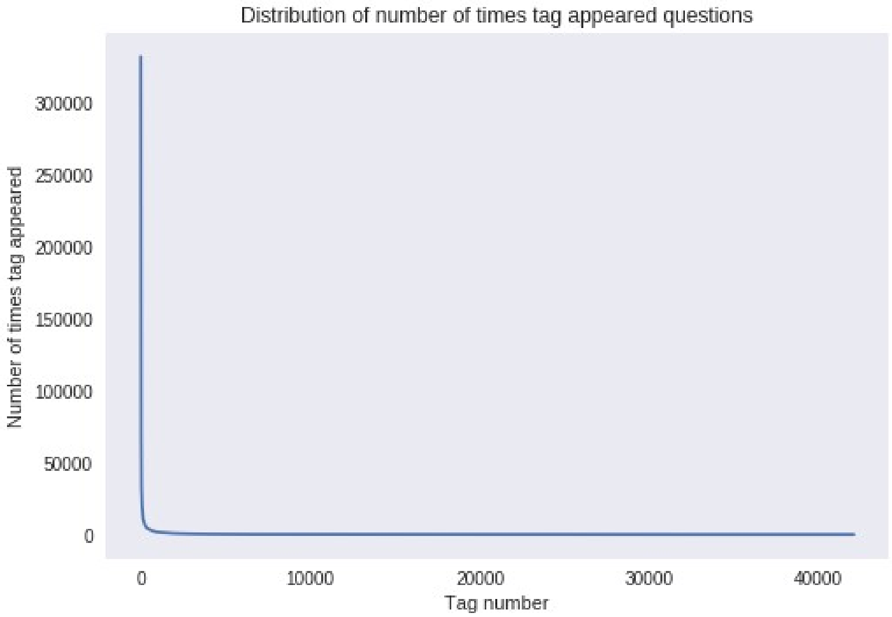
```
(42048, 2)
```

In [0]:

```
tag_df_sorted = tag_df.sort_values(['Counts'], ascending=False)
tag_counts = tag_df_sorted['Counts'].values
```

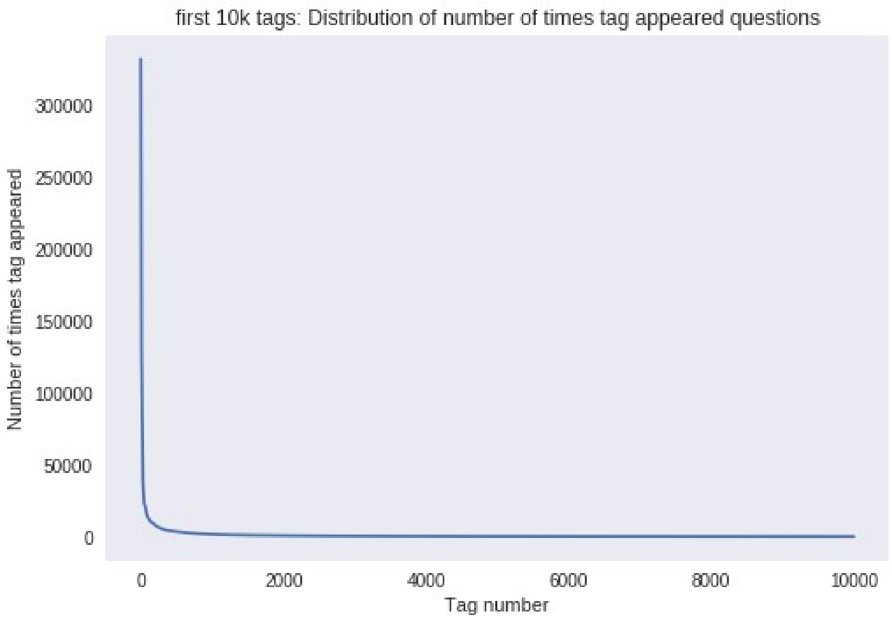
In [31]:

```
plt.plot(tag_counts)
plt.title("Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions")
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.show()
```



In [32]:

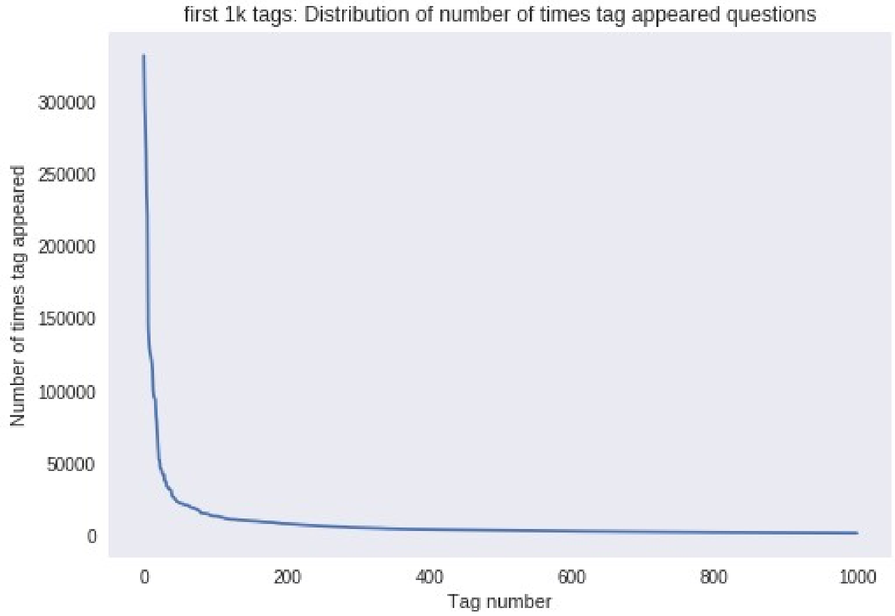
```
plt.plot(tag_counts[0:10000])
plt.title('first 10k tags: Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.show()
print(len(tag_counts[0:10000:25]), tag_counts[0:10000:25])
```



```
400 [331505  44829  22429  17728  13364  11162  10029   9148   8054   7151
   6466   5865   5370   4983   4526   4281   4144   3929   3750   3593
   3453   3299   3123   2986   2891   2738   2647   2527   2431   2331
   2259   2186   2097   2020   1959   1900   1828   1770   1723   1673
   1631   1574   1532   1479   1448   1406   1365   1328   1300   1266
   1245   1222   1197   1181   1158   1139   1121   1101   1076   1056
   1038   1023   1006    983    966    952    938    926    911    891
    882    869    856    841    830    816    804    789    779    770
    752    743    733    725    712    702    688    678    671    658
    650    643    634    627    616    607    598    589    583    577
    568    559    552    545    540    533    526    518    512    506
    500    495    490    485    480    477    469    465    457    450
    447    442    437    432    426    422    418    413    408    403
    398    393    388    385    381    378    374    370    367    365
    361    357    354    350    347    344    342    339    336    332
    330    326    323    319    315    312    309    307    304    301
    299    296    293    291    289    286    284    281    278    276
    275    272    270    268    265    262    260    258    256    254
    252    250    249    247    245    243    241    239    238    236
    234    233    232    230    228    226    224    222    220    219
    217    215    214    212    210    209    207    205    204    203
    201    200    199    198    196    194    193    192    191    189
    188    186    185    183    182    181    180    179    178    177
    175    174    172    171    170    169    168    167    166    165
    164    162    161    160    159    158    157    156    156    155
    154    153    152    151    150    149    149    148    147    146
    145    144    143    142    142    141    140    139    138    137
    137    136    135    134    134    133    132    131    130    130
    129    128    128    127    126    126    125    124    124    123
    123    122    122    121    120    120    119    118    118    117
    117    116    116    115    115    114    113    113    112    111
    111    110    109    109    108    108    107    106    106    106
    105    105    104    104    103    103    102    102    101    101
    100    100     99     99     98     98     97     97     96     96
     95     95     94     94     93     93     93     92     92     91
     91     90     90     89     89     88     88     87     87     86
     86     86     85     85     84     84     83     83     83     82
     82     82     81     81     80     80     80     79     79     78
     78     78     78     77     77     76     76     76     75     75
     75     74     74     74     73     73     73     73     72     72]
```

In [33]:

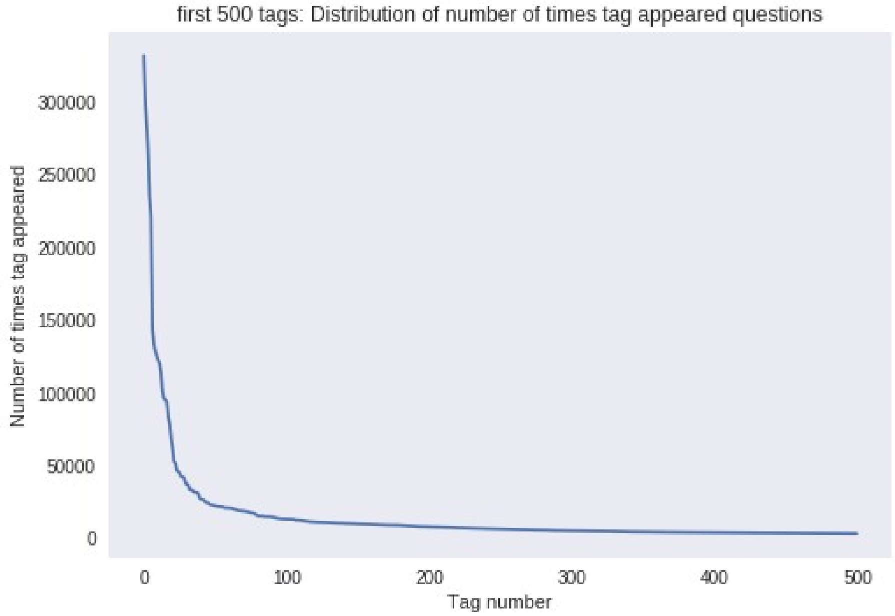
```
plt.plot(tag_counts[0:1000])
plt.title('first 1k tags: Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.show()
print(len(tag_counts[0:1000:5]), tag_counts[0:1000:5])
```



```
200 [331505 221533 122769  95160  62023  44829  37170  31897  26925  24537
  22429  21820  20957  19758  18905  17728  15533  15097  14884  13703
  13364  13157  12407  11658  11228  11162  10863  10600  10350  10224
  10029   9884   9719   9411   9252   9148   9040   8617   8361   8163
   8054   7867   7702   7564   7274   7151   7052   6847   6656   6553
   6466   6291   6183   6093   5971   5865   5760   5577   5490   5411
   5370   5283   5207   5107   5066   4983   4891   4785   4658   4549
   4526   4487   4429   4335   4310   4281   4239   4228   4195   4159
   4144   4088   4050   4002   3957   3929   3874   3849   3818   3797
   3750   3703   3685   3658   3615   3593   3564   3521   3505   3483
   3453   3427   3396   3363   3326   3299   3272   3232   3196   3168
   3123   3094   3073   3050   3012   2986   2983   2953   2934   2903
   2891   2844   2819   2784   2754   2738   2726   2708   2681   2669
   2647   2621   2604   2594   2556   2527   2510   2482   2460   2444
   2431   2409   2395   2380   2363   2331   2312   2297   2290   2281
   2259   2246   2222   2211   2198   2186   2162   2142   2132   2107
   2097   2078   2057   2045   2036   2020   2011   1994   1971   1965
   1959   1952   1940   1932   1912   1900   1879   1865   1855   1841
   1828   1821   1813   1801   1782   1770   1760   1747   1741   1734
   1723   1707   1697   1688   1683   1673   1665   1656   1646   1639]
```

In [34]:

```
plt.plot(tag_counts[0:500])
plt.title('first 500 tags: Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.show()
print(len(tag_counts[0:500:5]), tag_counts[0:500:5])
```



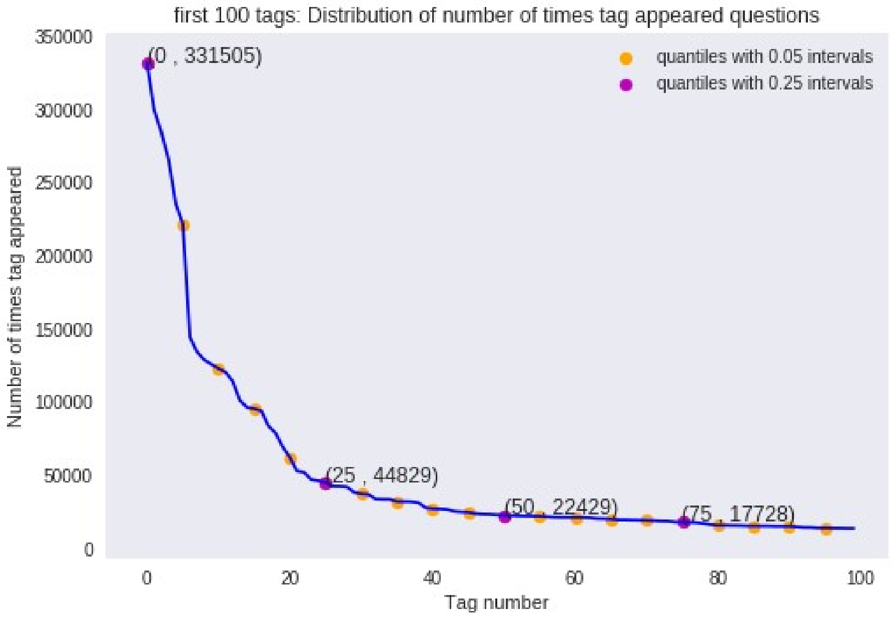
```
100 [331505 221533 122769  95160  62023  44829  37170  31897  26925  24537
  22429  21820  20957  19758  18905  17728  15533  15097  14884  13703
  13364  13157  12407  11658  11228  11162  10863  10600  10350  10224
  10029   9884   9719   9411   9252   9148   9040   8617   8361   8163
   8054   7867   7702   7564   7274   7151   7052   6847   6656   6553
   6466   6291   6183   6093   5971   5865   5760   5577   5490   5411
   5370   5283   5207   5107   5066   4983   4891   4785   4658   4549
   4526   4487   4429   4335   4310   4281   4239   4228   4195   4159
   4144   4088   4050   4002   3957   3929   3874   3849   3818   3797
   3750   3703   3685   3658   3615   3593   3564   3521   3505   3483]
```

In [35]:

```
plt.plot(tag_counts[0:100], c='b')
plt.scatter(x=list(range(0,100,5)), y=tag_counts[0:100:5], c='orange', label="quantiles with 0.05 intervals")
# quantiles with 0.25 difference
plt.scatter(x=list(range(0,100,25)), y=tag_counts[0:100:25], c='m', label = "quantiles with 0.25 intervals")

for x,y in zip(list(range(0,100,25)), tag_counts[0:100:25]):
    plt.annotate(s="({} , {})".format(x,y), xy=(x,y), xytext=(x-0.05, y+500))

plt.title('first 100 tags: Distribution of number of times tag appeared questions')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("Tag number")
plt.ylabel("Number of times tag appeared")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
print(len(tag_counts[0:100:5]), tag_counts[0:100:5])
```



```
20 [331505 221533 122769  95160  62023  44829  37170  31897  26925  24537
  22429  21820  20957  19758  18905  17728  15533  15097  14884  13703]
```

In [36]:

```
# Store tags greater than 10K in one list
lst_tags_gt_10k = tag_df[tag_df.Counts>10000].Tags
#Print the length of the list
print ('{} Tags are used more than 10000 times'.format(len(lst_tags_gt_10k)))
# Store tags greater than 100K in one list
lst_tags_gt_100k = tag_df[tag_df.Counts>100000].Tags
#Print the length of the list.
print ('{} Tags are used more than 100000 times'.format(len(lst_tags_gt_100k)))
```

```
153 Tags are used more than 10000 times
14 Tags are used more than 100000 times
```

Observations:

1. There are total 153 tags which are used more than 10000 times.
2. 14 tags are used more than 100000 times.
3. Most frequent tag (i.e. c#) is used 331505 times.
4. Since some tags occur much more frequenctly than others, Micro-averaged F1-score is the appropriate metric for this probelm.

3.2.4 Tags Per Question

In [37]:

```
#Storing the count of tag in each question in list 'tag_count'
tag_quest_count = tag_dtm.sum(axis=1).tolist()
#Converting each value in the 'tag_quest_count' to integer.
tag_quest_count=[int(j) for i in tag_quest_count for j in i]
print ('We have total {} datapoints.'.format(len(tag_quest_count)))

print(tag_quest_count[:5])
```

```
We have total 4206307 datapoints.
[3, 4, 2, 2, 3]
```

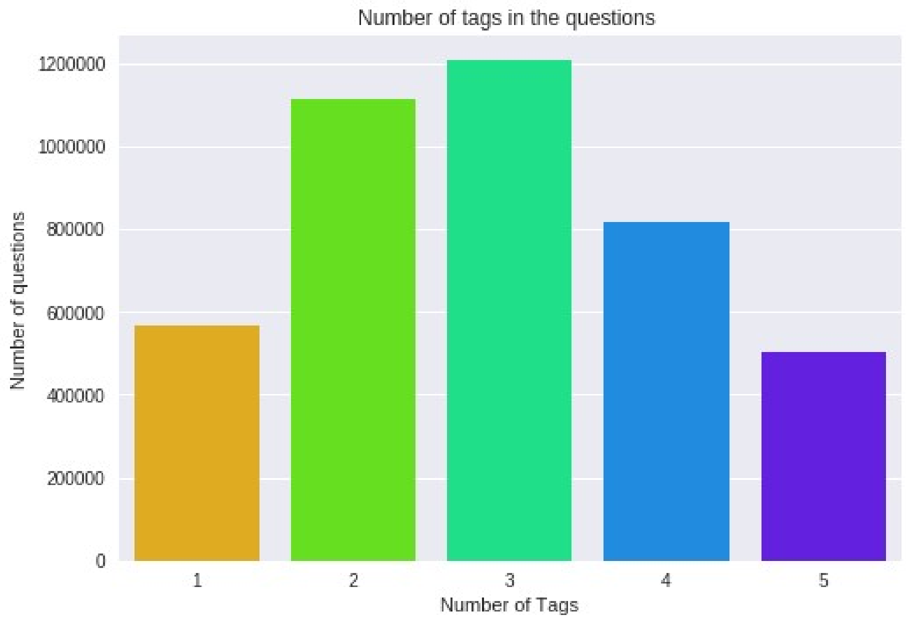
In [38]:

```
print( "Maximum number of tags per question: %d"%max(tag_quest_count))
print( "Minimum number of tags per question: %d"%min(tag_quest_count))
print( "Avg. number of tags per question: %f"% ((sum(tag_quest_count)*1.0)/len(tag_
quest_count)))
```

```
Maximum number of tags per question: 5
Minimum number of tags per question: 1
Avg. number of tags per question: 2.899443
```

In [39]:

```
sns.countplot(tag_quest_count, palette='gist_rainbow')
plt.title("Number of tags in the questions ")
plt.xlabel("Number of Tags")
plt.ylabel("Number of questions")
plt.show()
```



Observations:

1. Maximum number of tags per question: 5
2. Minimum number of tags per question: 1
3. Avg. number of tags per question: 2.899
4. Most of the questions are having 2 or 3 tags

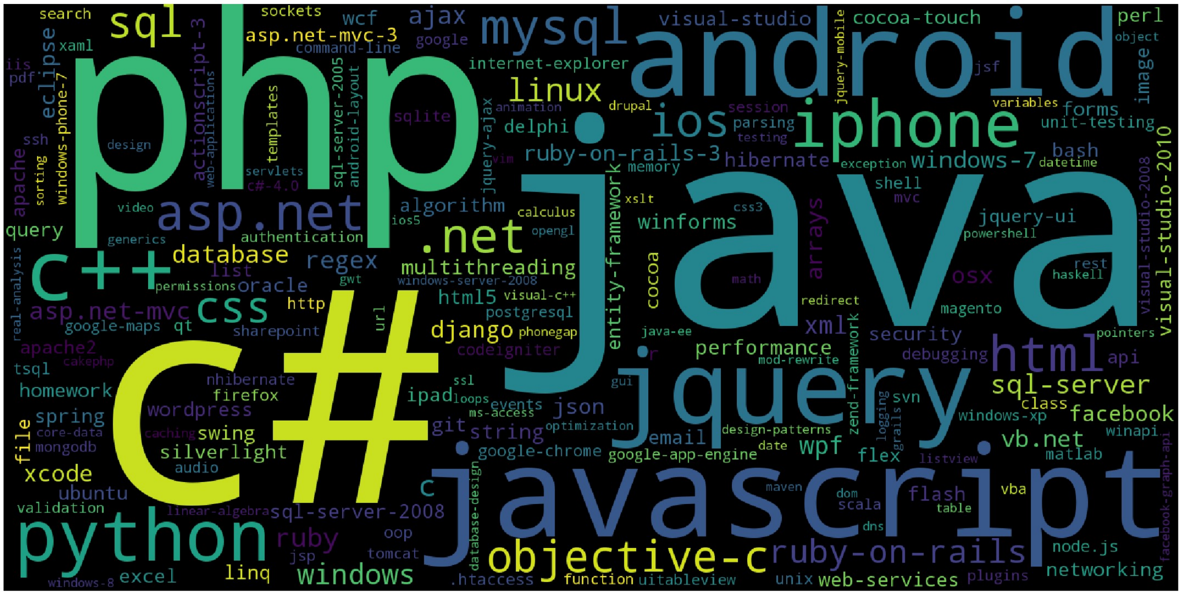
3.2.5 Most Frequent Tags

In [40]:

```
# Ploting word cloud
start = datetime.now()

# Lets first convert the 'result' dictionary to 'list of tuples'
tup = dict(result.items())
#Initializing WordCloud using frequencies of tags.
wordcloud = WordCloud(    background_color='black',
                          width=1600,
                          height=800,
                    ).generate_from_frequencies(tup)

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(30,20))
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout(pad=0)
fig.savefig("tag.png")
plt.show()
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

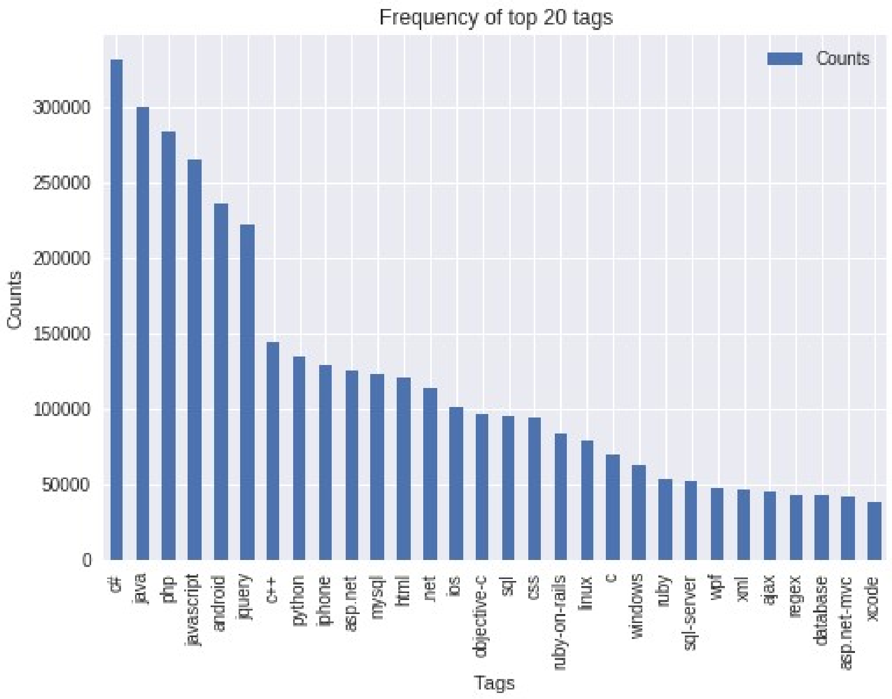


```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:00:04.154469
```

Observations:
A look at the word cloud shows that "c#", "java", "php", "asp.net", "javascript", "c++" are some of the most frequent tags.

3.2.6 The top 20 tags

```
In [41]: i=np.arange(30)
         tag_df_sorted.head(30).plot(kind='bar')
         plt.title('Frequency of top 20 tags')
         plt.xticks(i, tag_df_sorted['Tags'])
         plt.xlabel('Tags')
         plt.ylabel('Counts')
         plt.show()
```



Observations:

1. Majority of the most frequent tags are programming language.
2. C# is the top most frequent programming language.
3. Android, IOS, Linux and windows are among the top most frequent operating systems.

3.3 Cleaning and preprocessing of Questions

3.3.1 Preprocessing

1. Sample 1M data points
2. Separate out code-snippets from Body
3. Remove Spcial characters from Question title and description (not in code)
4. Remove stop words (Except 'C')
5. Remove HTML Tags
6. Convert all the characters into small letters
7. Use SnowballStemmer to stem the words

In [42]:
```
import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
```

Out[42]:
```
True
```

In [0]:
```
def striphtml(data):
    cleanr = re.compile('<.*?>')
    cleantext = re.sub(cleanr, ' ', str(data))
    return cleantext
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
stemmer = SnowballStemmer("english")
```

In [44]:

```
#http://www.sqlitetutorial.net/sqlite-python/create-tables/
def create_connection(db_file):
    """ create a database connection to the SQLite database
        specified by db_file
    :param db_file: database file
    :return: Connection object or None
    """
    try:
        conn = sqlite3.connect(db_file)
        return conn
    except Error as e:
        print(e)

    return None

def create_table(conn, create_table_sql):
    """ create a table from the create_table_sql statement
    :param conn: Connection object
    :param create_table_sql: a CREATE TABLE statement
    :return:
    """
    try:
        c = conn.cursor()
        c.execute(create_table_sql)
    except Error as e:
        print(e)

def checkTableExists(dbcon):
    cursr = dbcon.cursor()
    str = "select name from sqlite_master where type='table'"
    table_names = cursr.execute(str)
    print("Tables in the databse:")
    tables =table_names.fetchall()
    print(tables[0][0])
    return(len(tables))

def create_database_table(database, query):
    conn = create_connection(database)
    if conn is not None:
        create_table(conn, query)
        checkTableExists(conn)
    else:
        print("Error! cannot create the database connection.")
    conn.close()

sql_create_table = """CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS QuestionsProcessed (question text NOT NULL, code text, tags text, words_pre integer, words_post integer, is_code integer);"""
create_database_table("Processed.db", sql_create_table)
```

```
Tables in the databse:
QuestionsProcessed
```

In [45]:

```
sql_create_table = """CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS QuestionsProcessed (question text NOT NULL, code text, tags text, words_pre integer, words_post integer, is_code integer);"""
create_database_table("Titlemoreweight.db", sql_create_table)
```

```
Tables in the databse:
QuestionsProcessed
```

In [46]:

```
read_db = 'train_no_dup.db'
write_db = 'Titlemoreweight.db'
train_datasize = 160000
if os.path.isfile(read_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(read_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        reader =conn_r.cursor()
        # for selecting first 0.2M rows
        reader.execute("SELECT Title, Body, Tags From no_dup_train LIMIT 200001;")
        # for selecting random points
        #reader.execute("SELECT Title, Body, Tags From no_dup_train ORDER BY RANDOM
() LIMIT 400001;")

if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_w = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_w is not None:
        tables = checkTableExists(conn_w)
        writer =conn_w.cursor()
        if tables != 0:
            writer.execute("DELETE FROM QuestionsProcessed WHERE 1")
            print("Cleared All the rows")
```

```
Tables in the databse:
QuestionsProcessed
Cleared All the rows
```

In [47]:

```
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Unzipping tokenizers/punkt.zip.
```

Out[47]: True

we create a new data base to store the sampled and preprocessed questions

In [48]:

```
start = datetime.now()
preprocessed_data_list=[]
reader.fetchone()
questions_with_code=0
len_pre=0
len_post=0
questions_proccesed = 0
for row in reader:

    is_code = 0

    title, question, tags = row[0], row[1], str(row[2])

    if '<code>' in question:
        questions_with_code+=1
        is_code = 1
    x = len(question)+len(title)
    len_pre+=x

    code = str(re.findall(r'<code>(.*?)</code>', question, flags=re.DOTALL))

    question=re.sub('<code>(.*?)</code>', '', question, flags=re.MULTILINE|re.DOTALL)
    question=striphtml(question.encode('utf-8'))

    title=title.encode('utf-8')

    # adding title three time to the data to increase its weight
    # add tags string to the training data

    question=str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+question

#     if questions_proccesed<=train_datasize:
#         question=str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+question+" "+str(tags)
#     else:
#         question=str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+str(title)+" "+question

    question=re.sub(r'[^A-Za-z0-9#+.\-]+',' ',question)
    words=word_tokenize(str(question.lower()))

    #Removing all single letter and and stopwords from question exceptt for the letter 'c'
    question=' '.join(str(stemmer.stem(j)) for j in words if j not in stop_words and (len(j)!=1 or j=='c'))

    len_post+=len(question)
    tup = (question,code,tags,x,len(question),is_code)
    questions_proccesed += 1
    writer.execute("insert into QuestionsProcessed(question,code,tags,words_pre,words_post,is_code) values (?,?,?,?,?,?)",tup)
    if (questions_proccesed%40000==0):
        print("number of questions completed=",questions_proccesed)

no_dup_avg_len_pre=(len_pre*1.0)/questions_proccesed
no_dup_avg_len_post=(len_post*1.0)/questions_proccesed

print( "Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) before processing: %d"%no_dup_avg_len_pre)
print( "Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) after processing: %d"%no_dup_avg_len_post)
print ("Percent of questions containing code: %d"%((questions_with_code*100.0)/questions_proccesed))
```

```
number of questions completed= 40000
number of questions completed= 80000
number of questions completed= 120000
number of questions completed= 160000
number of questions completed= 200000
Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) before processing: 1322
Avg. length of questions(Title+Body) after processing: 429
Percent of questions containing code: 57
Time taken to run this cell : 0:07:39.823908
```

In [0]:

```
# dont forget to close the connections, or else you will end up with locks
conn_r.commit()
conn_w.commit()
conn_r.close()
conn_w.close()
```

In [50]:

```
if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        reader =conn_r.cursor()
        reader.execute("SELECT question From QuestionsProcessed LIMIT 10")
        print("Questions after preprocessed")
        print('='*100)
        reader.fetchone()
        for row in reader:
            print(row)
            print('-'*100)
conn_r.commit()
conn_r.close()
```

```
Questions after preprocessed
================================================================================
====================
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mail applic background import framework i.e skpsmtpmessag somebodi suggest get e
rror collect2 ld return exit status import framework correct sorc taken framewor
k follow mfmailcomposeviewcontrol question lock field updat answer drag drop fol
```

In [0]:

```
write_db = 'Titlemoreweight.db'
if os.path.isfile(write_db):
    conn_r = create_connection(write_db)
    if conn_r is not None:
        preprocessed_data = pd.read_sql_query("""SELECT question, Tags FROM Questio
nsProcessed""", conn_r)
conn_r.commit()
conn_r.close()
```

In [52]:

```
preprocessed_data.head()
```

Out[52]:

	question	tags
0	dynam datagrid bind silverlight dynam datagrid...	c# silverlight data-binding
1	dynam datagrid bind silverlight dynam datagrid...	c# silverlight data-binding columns
2	java.lang.noclassdeffounderror javax servlet j...	jsp jstl
3	java.sql.sqlexcept microsoft odbc driver manag...	java jdbc
4	better way updat feed fb php sdk better way up...	facebook api facebook-php-sdk

In [53]:

```
print("number of data points in sample :", preprocessed_data.shape[0])
print("number of dimensions :", preprocessed_data.shape[1])
```

```
number of data points in sample : 200000
number of dimensions : 2
```

4. Machine Learning Models

4.1 Converting tags for multilabel problems

X	y1	y2	y3	y4
x1	0	1	1	0
x1	1	0	0	0
x1	0	1	0	0

We will sample the number of tags instead considering all of them (due to limitation of computing power)

In [0]:

```
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(tokenizer = lambda x: x.split(), binary='true')
multilabel_y = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_data['tags'])
```

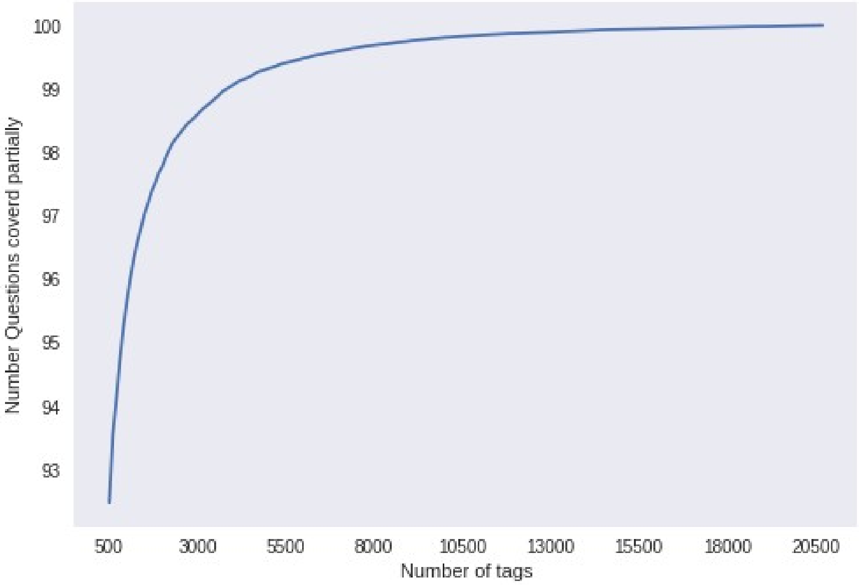
In [0]:

```
def tags_to_choose(n):
    t = multilabel_y.sum(axis=0).tolist()[0]
    sorted_tags_i = sorted(range(len(t)), key=lambda i: t[i], reverse=True)
    multilabel_yn=multilabel_y[:,sorted_tags_i[:n]]
    return multilabel_yn

def questions_explained_fn(n):
    multilabel_yn = tags_to_choose(n)
    x= multilabel_yn.sum(axis=1)
    return (np.count_nonzero(x==0))
```

In [0]:
```
questions_explained = []
total_tags=multilabel_y.shape[1]
total_qs=preprocessed_data.shape[0]
for i in range(500, total_tags, 100):
    questions_explained.append(np.round(((total_qs-questions_explained_fn(i))/total
_qs)*100,3))
```

In [57]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(questions_explained)
xlabel = list(500+np.array(range(-50,450,50))*50)
ax.set_xticklabels(xlabel)
plt.xlabel("Number of tags")
plt.ylabel("Number Questions coverd partially")
plt.grid()
plt.show()
# you can choose any number of tags based on your computing power, minimun is 500(i
t covers 90% of the tags)
print("with ",5500,"tags we are covering ",questions_explained[50],"% of questions"
)
print("with ",500,"tags we are covering ",questions_explained[0],"% of questions")
```



```
with  5500 tags we are covering  99.41 % of questions
with  500 tags we are covering  92.478 % of questions
```

In [58]:
```
multilabel_yx = tags_to_choose(500)
print("number of questions that are not covered :", questions_explained_fn(500),"ou
t of ", total_qs)
```

```
number of questions that are not covered : 15044 out of  200000
```

In [0]:
```
x_train=preprocessed_data.head(train_datasize)
x_test=preprocessed_data.tail(preprocessed_data.shape[0] - 160000)

y_train = multilabel_yx[0:train_datasize,:]
y_test = multilabel_yx[train_datasize:preprocessed_data.shape[0],:]
```

In [60]:
```
print("Number of data points in train data :", y_train.shape)
print("Number of data points in test data :", y_test.shape)
```

```
Number of data points in train data : (160000, 500)
Number of data points in test data : (40000, 500)
```

In [63]:
```
joblib.dump(x_train, 'x_trainquora.pkl')

joblib.dump(x_test, 'x_testquora.pkl')

joblib.dump(y_train, 'y_trainquora.pkl')

joblib.dump(y_test, 'y_testquora.pkl')
```

Out[63]:
```
['y_testquora.pkl']
```

In [2]:
```
from sklearn.externals import joblib
```

In [3]:
```
x_train=joblib.load( 'x_trainquora.pkl')
x_test=joblib.load( 'x_testquora.pkl')

y_train=joblib.load( 'y_trainquora.pkl')

y_test=joblib.load('y_testquora.pkl')
```

4.3 Featurizing data

In [4]:
```
start = datetime.now()
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min_df=0.00009, max_features=40000,  \
                             tokenizer = lambda x: x.split(), ngram_range=(1,4))
x_train_multilabel = vectorizer.fit_transform(x_train['question'])
x_test_multilabel = vectorizer.transform(x_test['question'])
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Time taken to run this cell : 0:07:44.504594
```

In [5]:
```
print("Dimensions of train data X:",x_train_multilabel.shape, "Y :",y_train.shape)
print("Dimensions of test data X:",x_test_multilabel.shape,"Y:",y_test.shape)
```

```
Dimensions of train data X: (160000, 40000) Y : (160000, 500)
Dimensions of test data X: (40000, 40000) Y: (40000, 500)
```

In [6]:
```
joblib.dump(x_train_multilabel, 'x_train_BOW4_400k_.pkl')

joblib.dump(x_test_multilabel, 'x_test_BOW4_100k.pkl')

joblib.dump(y_train, 'y_train_400k.pkl')

joblib.dump(y_test, 'y_test_100k.pkl')
```

Out[6]:
```
['y_test_100k.pkl']
```

In [7]:
```
x_train_multilabel = joblib.load('x_train_BOW4_400k_.pkl')

x_test_multilabel = joblib.load('x_test_BOW4_100k.pkl')

y_train = joblib.load('y_train_400k.pkl')

y_test = joblib.load('y_test_100k.pkl')
```

4.4 Applying Logistic Regression with OneVsRest Classifier

In [21]:

```
param={'estimator__alpha': [10**-5, 10**-4, 10**-3, 10**-2, 10**-1, 10**0, 10**1]}
classifier = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='log', penalty='l1'))
gsv = GridSearchCV(estimator = classifier, param_grid=param, cv=3, verbose=0, scori
ng='f1_micro',n_jobs=15)
gsv.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)


best_alpha = gsv.best_estimator_.get_params()['estimator__alpha']
print('value of alpha after hyperparameter tuning : ',best_alpha)
print('------------------------------------------------------------')
```

```
value of alpha after hyperparameter tuning :  0.001
------------------------------------------------------------
```

In [18]:

```
start = datetime.now()
#best_alpha = gsv.best_estimator_.get_params()['estimator__alpha']
classifier = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='log', alpha=best_alpha, penalt
y='l1'), n_jobs=-1)
classifier.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)
predictions = classifier.predict (x_test_multilabel)


print("Accuracy :",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))
print("Hamming loss ",metrics.hamming_loss(y_test,predictions))


precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')

print("Micro-average quality numbers")
print("Precision: {:.4f}, Recall: {:.4f}, F1-measure: {:.4f}".format(precision, rec
all, f1))

precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')

print("Macro-average quality numbers")
print("Precision: {:.4f}, Recall: {:.4f}, F1-measure: {:.4f}".format(precision, rec
all, f1))

#print (metrics.classification_report(y_test, predictions))
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Accuracy : 0.254075
Hamming loss  0.0026348
Micro-average quality numbers
Precision: 0.7746, Recall: 0.5370, F1-measure: 0.6343
Macro-average quality numbers
Precision: 0.2615, Recall: 0.1673, F1-measure: 0.1787
Time taken to run this cell : 0:05:30.310962
```

Linear SVM with OneVsRestClassifier

In [19]:

```
param={'estimator__alpha': [10**-4, 10**-3, 10**-2, 10**-1, 10**0, 10**1]}
classifier = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l1'))
gsv = GridSearchCV(estimator = classifier, param_grid=param, cv=3, verbose=0, scori
ng='f1_micro',n_jobs=15)
gsv.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)

param={'estimator__alpha': [10**-4, 10**-3, 10**-2, 10**-1, 10**0, 10**1]}
classifier = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l1'))
gsv = GridSearchCV(estimator = classifier, param_grid=param, cv=3, verbose=0, scori
ng='f1_micro',n_jobs=15)
gsv.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)

best_alpha = gsv.best_estimator_.get_params()['estimator__alpha']
print('value of alpha after hyperparameter tuning : ',best_alpha)
print('------------------------------------------------------------')
```

```
value of alpha after hyperparameter tuning :  0.001
------------------------------------------------------------
```

In [20]:

```
start = datetime.now()
#best_alpha = gsv.best_estimator_.get_params()['estimator__alpha']
classifier = OneVsRestClassifier(SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', alpha=best_alpha, pena
lty='l1'), n_jobs=-1)
classifier.fit(x_train_multilabel, y_train)
predictions = classifier.predict (x_test_multilabel)


print("Accuracy :",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))
print("Hamming loss ",metrics.hamming_loss(y_test,predictions))


precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, predictions, average='micro')

print("Micro-average quality numbers")
print("Precision: {:.4f}, Recall: {:.4f}, F1-measure: {:.4f}".format(precision, rec
all, f1))

precision = precision_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')
recall = recall_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')
f1 = f1_score(y_test, predictions, average='macro')

print("Macro-average quality numbers")
print("Precision: {:.4f}, Recall: {:.4f}, F1-measure: {:.4f}".format(precision, rec
all, f1))

#print (metrics.classification_report(y_test, predictions))
print("Time taken to run this cell :", datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Accuracy : 0.226225
Hamming loss  0.00282655
Micro-average quality numbers
Precision: 0.7244, Recall: 0.5418, F1-measure: 0.6199
Macro-average quality numbers
Precision: 0.1883, Recall: 0.1740, F1-measure: 0.1575
Time taken to run this cell : 0:04:03.120890
```

In [3]:

```
from prettytable import PrettyTable
ptable = PrettyTable()
ptable.title = " Performance Table "
ptable.field_names = ['Sr. No', 'Model ', 'Featurization','Micro f1_score', 'Macro
f1_score','Hamming loss','Accuracy']
ptable.add_row(["1","Logistic Regression","Count vectorizer","0.6343","0.1787","0.0
026","0.25"])
ptable.add_row(["1","Linear SVM","Count vectorizer","0.6199","0.1575","0.0028","0.2
2"])
print(ptable)
```

```
+--------+---------------------+------------------+----------------+------------
----+--------------+----------+
| Sr. No |        Model        |  Featurization   | Micro f1_score | Macro f1_sc
ore | Hamming loss | Accuracy |
+--------+---------------------+------------------+----------------+------------
----+--------------+----------+
|   1    | Logistic Regression | Count vectorizer |     0.6343     |     0.1787
|    0.0026    |   0.25   |
|   1    |      Linear SVM     | Count vectorizer |     0.6199     |     0.1575
|    0.0028    |   0.22   |
+--------+---------------------+------------------+----------------+------------
----+--------------+----------+
```

Conclusion

1.We have choosen 'f1_micro' scoring metric because of the stated business statement.

2.Used bag of words upto 4 grams.

3.For logistic regression , I have used 'SGDClassifier' instead of 'LogisticRegression'. The reason is 'LogisticRegression' takes lots of time for hyperparameter tuning. Even we have not choosen any complex model like xgboost, because the dimension is very high and linear model works fairly well in high dimension and the complex model like xgboost may not work well for this much high dimension, as well as it takes lots of time for hyperparameter tuning

In [ ]: