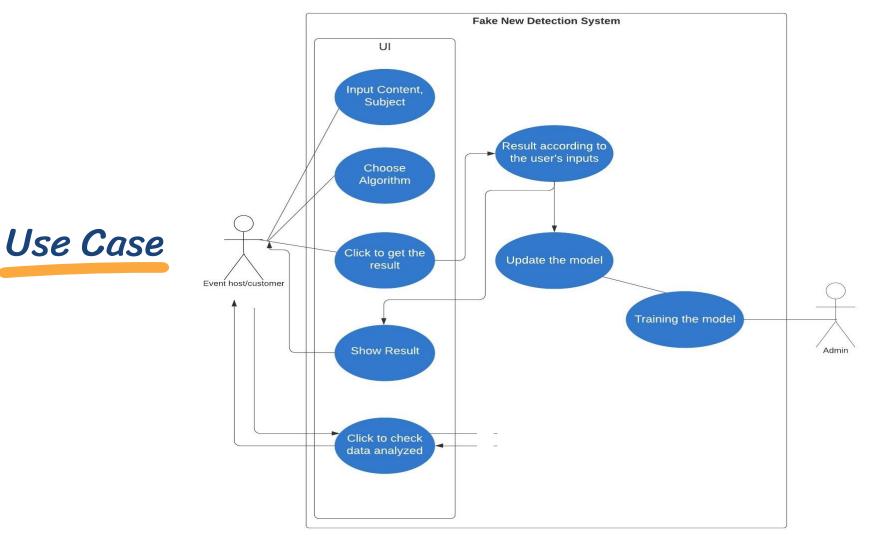
CSYE 7200 - COURSE PROJECT Team - 5

Naveen - 001582394 Vignesh - 001220018 Jaeline - 001257108

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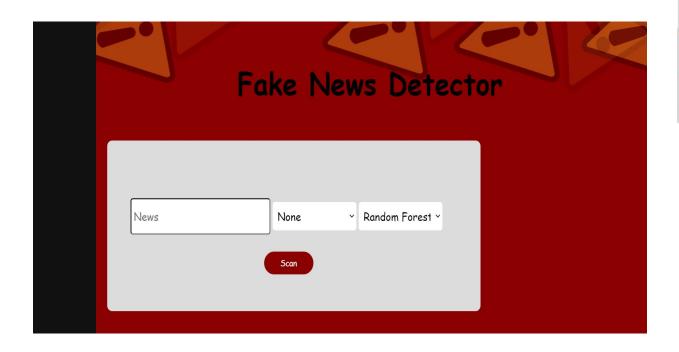
Project Goals

• A Interactive page to accept the user input

• A well trained model to analyze the characteristics

• A higher probability output of the data provided

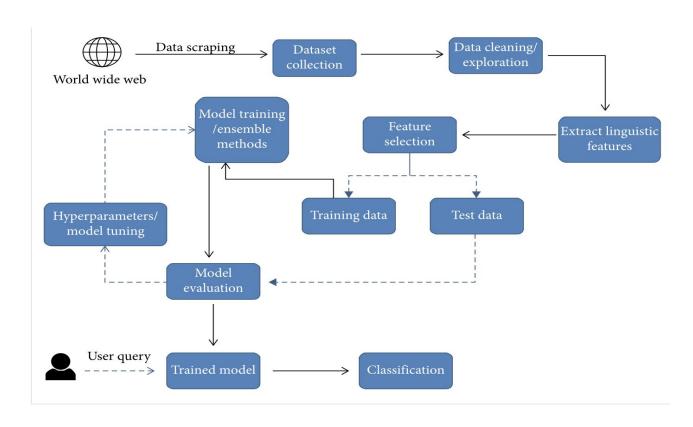




Random Forest >
Random Forest
Naive Bayes



Methodology



Data Source:

Data ~ 44898 rows

```
titlel
                                   text
                                             subject
As U.S. budget fi... WASHINGTON (Reute... | politicsNews | December 31, 2017 |
U.S. military to ... WASHINGTON (Reute... | politicsNews | December 29, 2017 |
                                                                           0 I
|Senior U.S. Repub...|WASHINGTON (Reute...|politicsNews|December 31, 2017 |
                                                                           01
FBI Russia probe ... | WASHINGTON (Reute... | politicsNews | December 30, 2017 |
|Trump wants Posta...|SEATTLE/WASHINGTO...|politicsNews|December 29, 2017 |
                                                                           01
|White House, Cong...|WEST PALM BEACH, ...|politicsNews|December 29, 2017 |
                                                                           0 I
Trump says Russia...|WEST PALM BEACH, ...|politicsNews|December 29, 2017 |
                                                                           01
|Factbox: Trump on...|The following sta...|politicsNews|December 29, 2017 |
                                                                           0 I
|Trump on Twitter ...|The following sta...|politicsNews|December 29, 2017 |
                                                                           0 I
01
only showing top 10 rows
```



-extract features and find keywords

- TF(t,d) number of times a term t appears in document d
- DF(t,D) number of documents d that contains term t
- |D| is the total number of documents in the corpus

$$idf(t) = log(N/(df + 1))$$

$$tf$$
-idf(t, d) = $tf(t, d) * log(N/(df + 1))$

Natural Language Processing

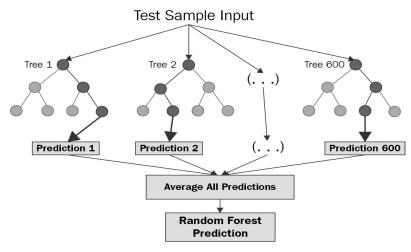
- Extract tokens from title
- Remove stop words from title
- Compute Term frequency from title
- Compute Term frequency-inverse document frequency from title
- Extract tokens from text
- Remove stop words from text
- Compute Term frequency from text
- Compute Term frequency-inverse document frequency text
- StringIndexer subject

Natural Language Processing

| | okens text_ct_vectorized + | text_tfidf | title_words | title_sw_removed tit | | title_tfidf |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| [cleveland, reute | 9 (3,[0,1,2],[23.0, (3,[6 | | | | (3,[0],[1.0]) (3,[| 0],[1.1398993 |
| [berlin, reuters, [berlin, reuters, | 9 (3,[1],[4.0]) (3,[1 | l],[1.2510729 [a, | long, way, to [l | ong, way, go, g | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [yangon, reuters, [yangon, reuters, | 6 (3,[1,2],[18.0,1.0]) (3,[1 | L,2],[5.62982 [and | , then, they, [e | xploded, rohing | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [reuters, u, s, s [reuters, u, sena | 8 (3,[1],[9.0]) (3,[1 | l],[2.8149141 [ash | amed, franken [a | shamed, franken | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [washington, reut [washington, reut | 8 (3,[0,1,2],[9.0,5 (3,[6 | 0,1,2],[6.368 [bob | by, three, st [b | obby, three, st | (3,[0],[1.0]) (3,[| 0],[1.1398993 |
| [new, york, reute [new, york, reute | 7 (3,[1],[2.0]) (3,[1 | l],[0.6255364 [bri | dgegate, name [b | ridgegate, name | (3,[2],[1.0]) (3,[| 2],[2.1787106 |
| [newark, n, j, re [newark, n, j, re | 8 (3,[0,1],[1.0,6.0]) (3,[6 | 0,1],[0.70766 [bri | dgegate, witn [b | ridgegate, witn | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [manila, reuters, [manila, reuters, | 9 (3,[1],[7.0]) (3,[1 | l],[2.1893776 [can | , i, get, it, [g | et, go, canada, | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [geneva, reuters, [geneva, reuters, | 9 (3,[1],[9.0]) (3,[1 | l],[2.8149141 [con | sistent, patt [c | onsistent, patt | (3,[2],[1.0]) (3,[| 2],[2.1787106 |
| [near, ramallah, [near, ramallah, | 7 (3,[0,1,2],[1.0,2 (3,[6 | 0,1,2],[0.707 [day | , of, rage, a [d | ay, rage, knife | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [brussels, reuter [brussels, reuter | 6 (3,[1],[7.0]) (3,[1 | l],[2.1893776 [dea | dline, of, de [d | eadline, deadli | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [brussels, reuter [brussels, reuter | 8 (3,[1,2],[8.0,1.0]) (3,[1 | l,2],[2.50214 [des | pondent, may, [d | espondent, may, | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [new, york, reute [new, york, reute | 5 (3,[0,1],[3.0,7.0]) (3,[6 | 0,1],[2.12298 [eco | nomikes, the, [e | conomikes, gate | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [boston, new, yor [boston, new, yor | 7 (3,[0,1,2],[6.0,6 (3,[6 | 0,1,2],[4.245 [fis | t, bumps, at, [f | ist, bumps, hed | (3,[0],[1.0]) (3,[| 0],[1.1398993 |
| [united, nations, [united, nations, | 7 (3,[1],[3.0]) (3,[1 | l],[0.9383047 [fix | , it, or, nix [f | ix, nix, netany | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [bordeaux, france [bordeaux, france | 7 (3,[0,1,2],[4.0,5 (3,[6 | 0,1,2],[2.830 [fra | nce, is, not, [f | rance, u, presi | (3,[2],[1.0]) (3,[| 2],[2.1787106 |
| [brussels, reuter [brussels, reuter | 8 (3,[0,1,2],[6.0,9 (3,[6 | 0,1,2],[4.245 [ful | ly, committed [f | ully, committed | (3,[2],[1.0]) (3,[| 2],[2.1787106 |
| [geneva, reuters, [geneva, reuters, | 8 (3,[1],[3.0]) (3,[1 | l],[0.9383047 [gli | mmer, of, hop [g | limmer, hope, f | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [jerusalem, guate [jerusalem, guate | 9 (3,[0,1,2],[3.0,5 (3,[6 | 0,1,2],[2.122 [god | , bless, you, [g | od, bless, neta | (3,[],[]) | (3,[],[]) |
| [washington, reut [washington, reut | 12 (3,[0,1,2],[7.0,4 (3,[6 | 0,1,2],[4.953 [goo | d, to, go, to [g | ood, go, top, t | (3,[0],[1.0]) (3,[| 0],[1.1398993 |

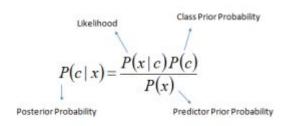
Random Forest Classifier

- builds multiple decision trees and merges them together to get a more accurate and stable prediction
- Given a input training dataset X = x1... xn with response Y = y1...yn, we select a random sample with replacement from the training dataset and fit the tree



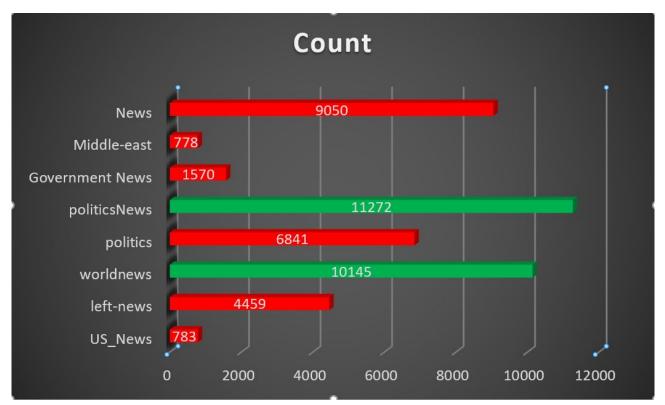
Naive Bayes Classifier:

- We convert the input data into frequency table as from the TFIDF class
- Generate the Likelihood table by finding the probabilities.
- use <u>Naive Bayesian</u> equation to calculate the posterior probability for each class. The class with the highest posterior probability is the outcome of prediction.



$$P(c \mid X) = P(x_1 \mid c) \times P(x_2 \mid c) \times \dots \times P(x_n \mid c) \times P(c)$$

Visualization:



Model Performance:

Random Forest test set with title and subject_accuracy = 1.0

Random Forest test set with title accuracy = 0.8356959734580003

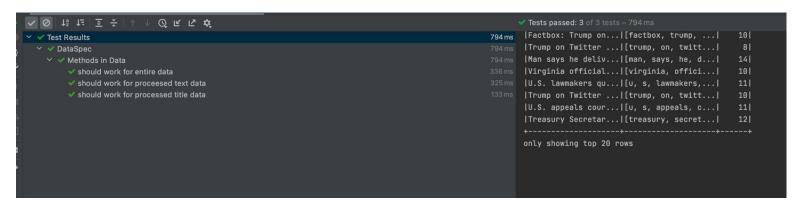
Naive Bayes test set with title accuracy = 0.7930031329255557

Naive Bayes test set with title and subject accuracy = 0.8906587272050615

Random Forest test set Accuracy = 0.7827976324267626

Naive Bayes test set accuracy = 0.7273339821816276

Unit Testing:





Acceptance Criteria:

- UI to accept Users input and visualize the data
- Model Response < 5s
 - Response time achieved < 1s
- Model Accuracy



Accuracy achieved through models



References:

- https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/ml-features.html
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/apache_kafka/apache_kafka_real_time_ application.htm

