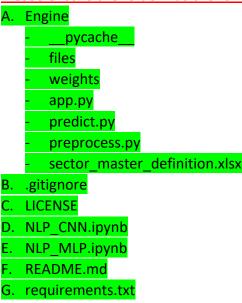
Phase 1 Engine Documentation

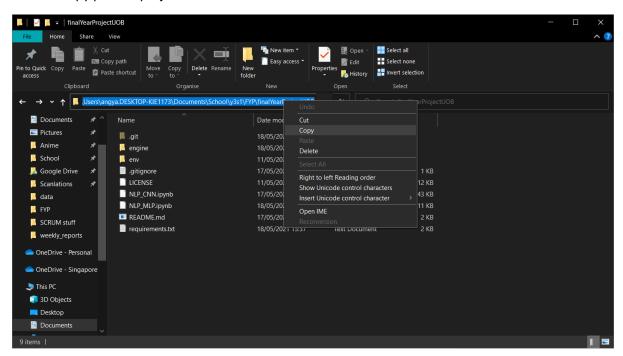
The purpose of this documentation is to demonstrate the steps a user should take to successfully use the Engine, as well as interpret the outputs of the Engine. This documentation is for any potential user of the Engine. The engine uses the Multilabel MLP.

Instructions

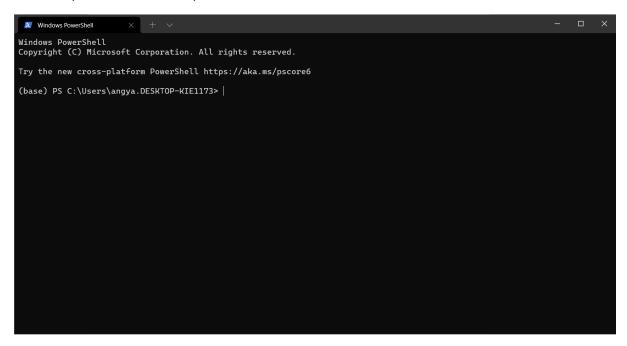
- 1. Download and unzip project zip file: "fyp_code_vX", where vX is the version number.
 - 1.1. Please ensure the folder has the following content before proceeding:



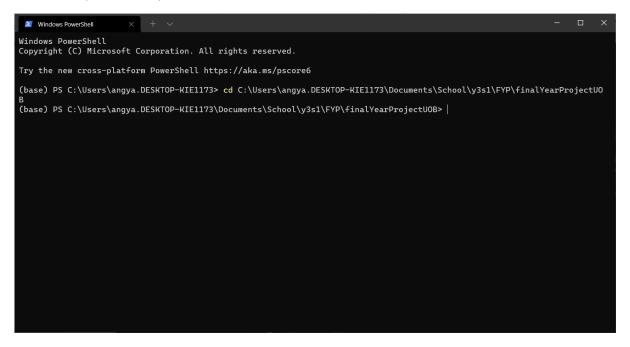
- 2. Navigate into unzipped project folder on your file explorer.
- 3. Copy path to project folder as such:



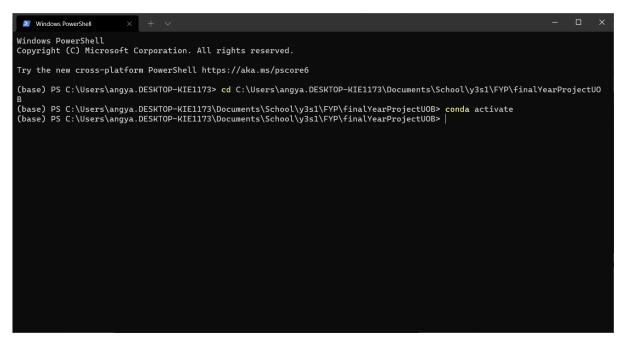
4. Open Anaconda Prompt or Powershell.



5. Run cd <project_path>, where <project_path> is replaced with the copied path from the previous step.

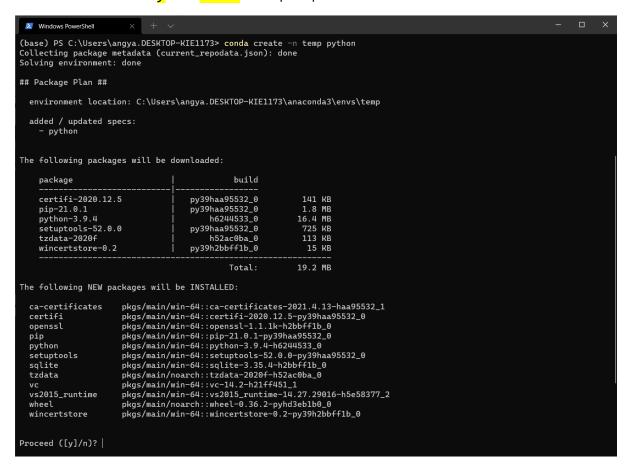


6. Run conda activate to ensure that the Anaconda environment is enabled. (There should be a (base) visible if it is enabled)

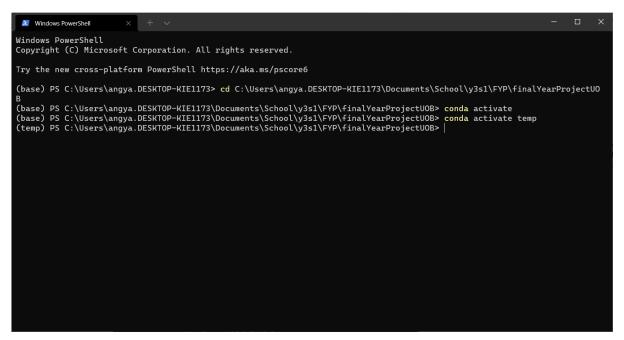


DISCLAIMER: PLEASE RUN STEP 7 TO 10 IF NVIDIA CUDNN PACKAGE IS NOT INSTALLED IN YOUR DEVICE BEFORE. ONLY RUN IF YOUR DEVICE HAS AN NVIDIA GPU.

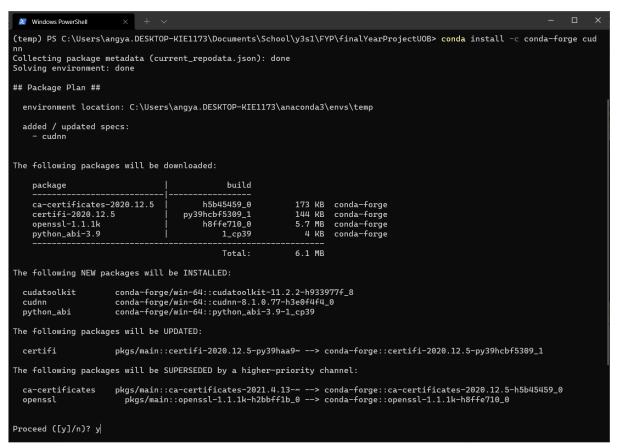
7. OPTIONAL: Run conda create -n temp python to create a fresh conda environment, so that your default anaconda environment is not dirtied with the libraries required to run the code. Press y then Enter when prompted.



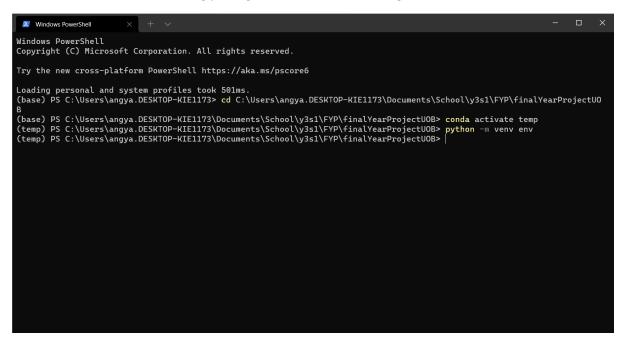
- 8. OPTIONAL: Wait until the setup is complete.
- 9. OPTIONAL: Run conda activate temp to activate the created anaconda environment. (There should be a (temp) visible if it is successfully enabled)



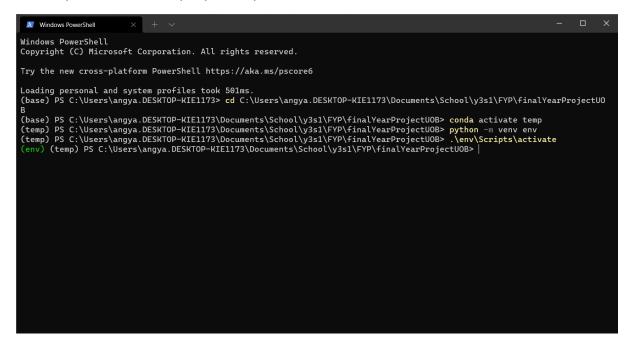
10. OPTIONAL: Run conda install -c conda-forge cudnn to install libraries required for GPU usage. Press y then Enter when prompted. Wait for installation to complete.



11. Run python -m venv env to make a new python virtual environment. This is to ensure that the installed python libraries do not dirty your python environment, and that there are no conflicts with existing packages that can cause the Engine to fail.



12. Run .\env\Scripts\activate to activate the created python virtual environment. (There should be a (env) visible.)



13. Run pip install -r requirements.txt to install required libraries. Wait for installation to finish.

```
Collecting xlrd==2.0.1

Using cached xlrd-2.0.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (96 kB)

Collecting wheel<1.0, >=0,23.0

Using cached wheel-0.36.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (95 kB)

Requirement already satisfied: setuptools>=10.3.0 in c:\users\angya.desktop-kiell73\documents\school\y3sl\fyp\finalyearp rojectuob\env\lib\sithsite-packages (from google-auth=1.30.0->-r requirements.txt (line 17)) (49.2.1)

Installing collected packages: six, absl-py, wheel, astunparse, numpy, blis, cachetools, catalogue, certifi, chardet, cl ick, fastrlock, cupy-cudal01, cymen, pydantic, murnuthash, pyparsing, packaging, tqdm, srsly, wasabi, typer, preshed, id na, urllib3, requests, thinc, MarkupSafe, Jinja2, spacy-legacy, smart-open, pathy, spacy, en-core-web-lg, et-xulfile, fi lelock, flatbuffers, gast, pyasnl, rsa, pyasnl-modules, google-auth, oauthlib, requests-oauthlib, google-auth-oauthlib, google-pasta, grpcio, h5py, joblib, scipy, PyYAML, Keras, keras-nightly, Keras-Preprocessing, Markdown, openpyxl, opt-ei nsum, pytz, python-dateutil, pandas, protobuf, regex, sacremoses, spacy-alignments, spacy-lookups-data, typing-extension s, torch, tokenizers, transformers, spacy-transformers, tensorboard-dumin-wit, Werkzeug, tensorboard-data-server, tenso rboard, tensorflow-estimator, wrapt, termcolor, tensorflow, xlrd

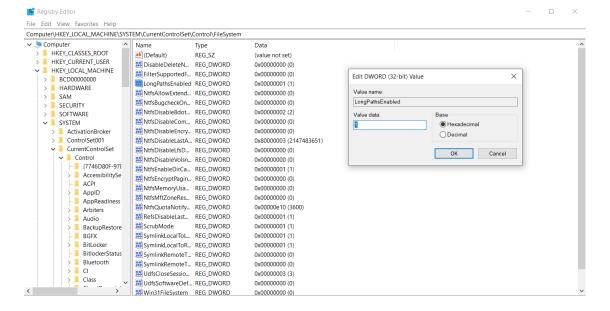
Successfully installed Jinja2-2.11.3 Keras-2.4, 3 Keras-Preprocessing-1.1.2 Markdown-3.3.4 MarkupSafe-1.1.1 PyYAML-5.4.1

Werkzeug-1.0.1 absl-py-0.12.0 astunparse-1.6.3 blis-0.7.4 cachetools-4.2.2 catalogue-2.0.4 certifi-2020.12.5 chardet-4.0.0 click-7.1.2 cupy-cudalol-8.6.0 cymen-2.0.5 en-core-web-lg-3.0.0 ex-mifile-1.0 fastrlock-0.6 filelock-3.0.12 flatbu ffers-1.1 gast-0.4.0, google-auth-1.30.0 google-auth-oauthlib-0.4.4 google-apsta-0.2.0 grpcio-1.34.1 h5py-3.1.0 idna-2.1

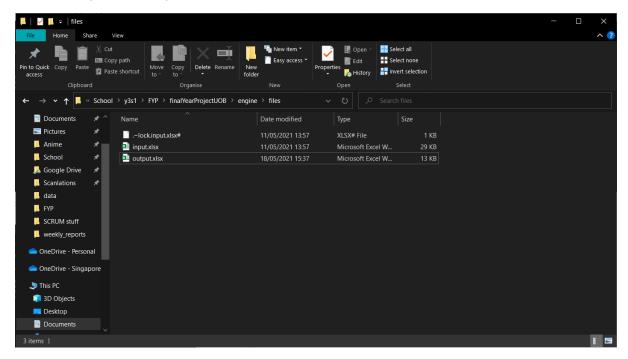
0 joblib-1.0.1 keras-nightly-2.5.0.dev2021032900 murmurhash-1.0.5 numpy-1.19.5 oauthlib-3.1.0 openpyxl-3.0.7 opt-einsum-3.3.0 packaging-2.0 pandas-1.2.4 pathy-0.4.5.2 preshed-3.0.5 protobuf-3.10 pysanl-0.4.8 pysanl-modules-0.2.8 pydantic-1.7.3 pyparsing-2.4.7 pyt
```

- 14. OPTIONAL: If you encounter an OS error saying that the package could not be installed as there is no such file or directory when running the above command, it is most likely due to the file path being too long. To solve this, search up Registry Editor in your search bar and copy paste this path into the search bar of the Registry Editor found at the top:

 "Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\FileSystem". Then, right click on "LongPathsEnabled" and change the "Value data" from 0 to 1. After this, you must close the Powershell or Anaconda Prompt, delete the env folder and restart from the very beginning.
 - ** Please do note if you are worried that this step might affect your file system in the future, you can change it back to 0 after running the engine**



15. Ensure that there is an "input.xlsx" in the folder /engine/files in the project folder. An "output.xlsx" is optional.



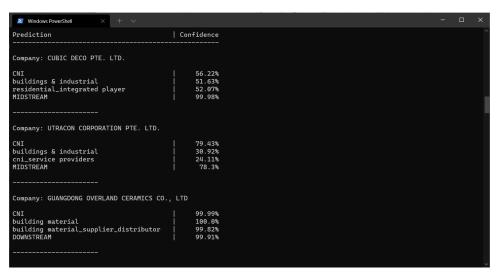
16. OPTIONAL: If you want to create a custom input file, do follow format of the already existing "input.xlsx" file, and make sure that the custom file is in /engine/files. (If the file contains invalid entries, it will be automatically removed and will not show up in the "output.xlsx" file)



17. To run the Engine, simply run cd engine, then python app.py in Powershell or Anaconda Prompt. Below is a partial snapshot of the terminal output.

```
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/main'.

(env) (temp) PS C:\Users\angva.DESKTOP-KIEI173\Documents\School\y3sl\FYP\finalYearProjectUOB> python .\engine\app.py
2021-85-18 17:00:48 935092: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library cudart64_110.dll
WARNIRi:tensorflow:SavedModel saved prior to TF 2.5 detected when loading Keras model. Please ensure that you are saving
the model with model. save() or tf.keras.models.save_model(), *NOT* tf.saved_model.save(). To confirm, there should be a
file named "keras.metadata.pb" in the SavedModel directory.
2021-85-18 17:00:52.654079: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library nvcuda.dll
2021-85-18 17:00:52.654974: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1733] Found device 0 with properties:
pc:Bbus1D: 0000:01:00.0 name: NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3070 computeCapability: 8.6
coreclock: 1.815GHz corecount: 46 deviceMemorySize: 8.09GiB deviceMemoryBandwidth: 417.29GiB/s
2021-85-18 17:00:52.655163: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library cudart64_110.dll
2021-05-18 17:00:52.056001: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library cublas64_11.dll
2021-05-18 17:00:52.712633: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library cublas64_10.dll
2021-05-18 17:00:52.712633: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library cublas64_11.dll
2021-05-18 17:00:52.712633: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library cushas64_10.dll
2021-05-18 17:00:52.712633: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library cushas64_10.dll
2021-05-18 17:00:52.73233: I tensorflow/stream_executor/platform/default/dso_loader.cc:53] Successfully opened dynamic
library cushas64_11.dll
```



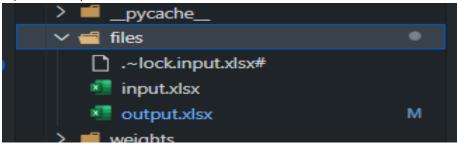
18. The output Excel file will be placed in the folder /engine/files and named "output.xlsx". Once opened, it will look like this:



19. To run the Engine with another Excel file, simply repeat steps 14 - 18.

In-depth Descriptions

1. Input files: input.xlsx



input.xlsx – The input file for the dataset for the engine to predict results.
 Output.xlsx – The output file from the engine, which includes the predicted results.
 The engine reads the input.xlsx file by feeding the data into app.py:

2. app.py

Here, we read the dataset from the excel file and then populate it into a pandas dataframe. We then feed the data to the predict function found in predict.py. Finally when the prediction is done, we write the result to an output excel file.

1. predict.py

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
                                                                                                    def predict(df):
 import pandas as pd
                                                                                                         df = preprocess(df, keywords)
import numpy as np
from preprocess import preprocess
                                                                                                         X_pred = np.array(list(df['BoW_vectors']))
sector_model = load_model('engine/weights/model_1')
subsector model = load model('engine/weights/model_2')
archetype_model = load_model('engine/weights/model_3')
                                                                                                         for model in models:
                                                                                                             results.append(model.predict(X_pred))
valuechain_model = load_model('engine/weights/model_4')
models = [sector_model, subsector_model, archetype_model, valuechain_model]
                                                                                                         processed = []
                                                                                                              processed.append(__process_results(result))
df_keywords = pd.read_excel('engine/sector_master_definition.xlsx')
                                                                                                         processed = np.array(processed)
df_keywords.drop(['Explanations', 'Notes'], axis=1, inplace=True)
df_keywords['Value Chain'].fillna(' ', inplace=True)
df_keywords['Sector Keywords'].fillna('[]', inplace=True)
df_keywords['Sector Keywords'] = df_keywords['Sector Keywords'].str.upper()
                                                                                                         # print results in human readable form
print('Prediction' + ' '*31 + '| Confidence')
print('-'*53 + '\n')
df_keywords.dropna(axis=0, how='any', inplace=True)
                                                                                                         for index, row in enumerate(processed.swapaxes(0, 1)):
                                                                                                              print('Company:', df['Company'].iloc[index], '\n')
sectors = sorted(list(df_keywords['Sector'].str.upper().unique()))
subsectors = sorted(list(df_keywords['Subsector'].unique()))
archetypes = sorted(list(df_keywords['Archetype'].unique()))
                                                                                                              for i in range(len(row)):
                                                                                                                   print(f'{classes[i][int(row[i][0])]: <40.40} | {row[i][1] * 100: >9.4}%')
valuechains = sorted(list(df_keywords['Value Chain'].str.upper().unique()))
                                                                                                              print('\n' + '-'*22 + '\n')
class_counts = [len(sectors), len(subsectors), len(archetypes), len(valuechai _{81}
classes = [sectors, subsectors, archetypes, valuechains]
                                                                                                         # add results to df
# build keyword master list
                                                                                                         processed_tags = []
keywords = []
                                                                                                         for i, result in enumerate(processed):
for index, item in df_keywords['Sector Keywords'].iteritems():
                                                                                                             temp = []
     keywords += eval(item)
                                                                                                                   temp.append(classes[i][int(j)])
keywords = sorted(list(set(keywords)))
                                                                                                              processed tags.append(temp)
def __process_results(result):
                                                                                                         df['Sector'] = processed_tags[0]
     temp = []
                                                                                                         df['Subsector'] = processed_tags[1]
df['Archetype'] = processed_tags[2]
df['Valuechain'] = processed_tags[3]
     for r in result:
          temp.append((np.argmax(r), r[np.argmax(r)]))
                                                                                                         return df.drop(['BoW_vectors', 'processed'], axis=1)
     return temp
```

At predict.py, what we did first was to load the pre-trained model weights that were done in google collab and also gather the sector master definition file which was already found in the master directory of the repository, and then build our master list keywords.

<u>__process_results():</u> A function to preprocess the predicted results, getting the argmax, or the highest percentage recorded score.

predict(): A function whereby we can preprocess our raw data first by calling another function called preprocess() coded in another file. We then use the returned result from that function to format the result and print out the confidence score based on each company.

predict(): A function whereby we can preprocess our raw data first by calling another function called preprocess() coded in another file. We then use the returned result from that function to format the result and print out the confidence score based on each company.

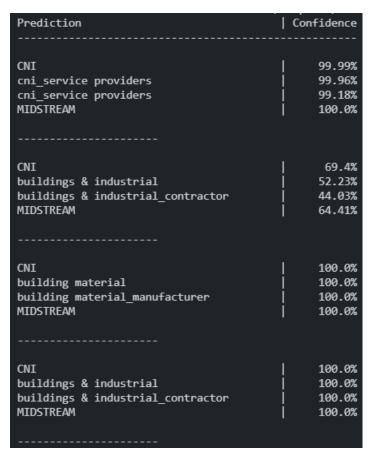
2. preprocess.py

```
from spacy.language import Language
from spacy.tokens import Doc
from spacy.lang.char_classes import ALPHA, ALPHA_LOWER, ALPHA_UPPER, CONCAT_QUOTES, LIST_ELLIPSES, LIST ICONS
from spacy.util import compile_infix_regex
spacy.prefer_gpu()
nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_lg')
Doc.set_extension('processed', default=True, force=True)
Doc.set_extension('word_bag', default=True, force=True)
    LIST_ELLIPSES
    + LIST_ICONS
         r"(?<=[0-9])[+\-\^*](?=[0-9-])", \\ r"(?<=[\{a1\}\{q\}])\.(?=[\{au\}\{q\}])".format(
            al=ALPHA_LOWER, au=ALPHA_UPPER, q=CONCAT_QUOTES
        ),
r"(?<=[{a}]),(?=[{a}])".format(a=ALPHA),
(1/2=[/a])".format(
         r"(?<=[{a}0-9])[:<>=/](?=[{a}])".format(a=ALPHA),
infix_re = compile_infix_regex(infixes)
nlp.tokenizer.infix_finditer = infix_re.finditer
           utctionary - utct. Homkeys (keywords, o)
           for word in company:
                if word in keywords:
                    dictionary[word] += 1
           bow_vectors.append(list(dictionary.values()))
       df['BoW_vectors'] = bow_vectors
```

At preprocess.py, where the data will be fed in from the predict.py after getting called, we will feed the data into spacy to do preprocessing, which includes tokenization, lemmenization, word cleaning, removing stop words, and punctuations.

3. Results

Once the entire process has finished running, users can see the following results:



And the output in the excel file:

