In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn import metrics
```

In [7]:

```
resumeDataSet = pd.read_excel(r'C:\Users\Puspkant Kumar\Desktop\dtm oo2\dataextractedscience.xlsx')
resumeDataSet['cleaned_resume'] = ''
resumeDataSet.head()
```

Out[7]:

	Category	Resume cleaned_resume
0	Data Science	Skills * Programming Languages: Python (pandas
1	Data Science	Education Details _x000D_\nMay 2013 to May 201
2	Data Science	Areas of Interest Deep Learning, Control Syste
3	Data Science	Skills • R • Python • SAP HANA
4	Data Science	Education Details _x000D_\n MCA YMCAUST, Fa

In [8]:

```
resumeDataSet.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 40 entries, 0 to 39
Data columns (total 3 columns):
 #
     Column
                     Non-Null Count Dtype
 0
     Category
                     40 non-null
                                      object
 1
     Resume
                     40 non-null
                                      object
     cleaned_resume 40 non-null
 2
                                      object
dtypes: object(3)
memory usage: 1.1+ KB
In [9]:
```

```
print ("Displaying the distinct categories of resume:\n\n")
print (resumeDataSet['Category'].unique())
```

Displaying the distinct categories of resume:

```
['Data Science']
```

In []:

```
#as you can see we have reduce the 24 categories to only one category i.e data science
```

In [10]:

```
print ("Displaying the distinct categories of resume and the number of records belonging to each cat
print (resumeDataSet['Category'].value_counts())
```

Displaying the distinct categories of resume and the number of records belonging to e ach category:

Data Science 40

Name: Category, dtype: int64

In []:

#now we will clean the resume using the regular expression property in python

In [18]:

```
import re
def cleanResume(resumeText):
    resumeText = re.sub('http\S+\s*', ' ', resumeText) # remove URLs
    resumeText = re.sub('RT|cc', ' ', resumeText) # remove RT and cc
    resumeText = re.sub('#\S+', '', resumeText) # remove hashtags
    resumeText = re.sub('@\S+', ' ', resumeText) # remove mentions
    resumeText = re.sub('[%s]' % re.escape("""!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\]^_`{|}~"""), ' ', resumeText
    resumeText = re.sub(r'[^\x00-\x7f]',r' ', resumeText)
    resumeText = re.sub('\s+', ' ', resumeText) # remove extra whitespace
    # remove numbers
    resumeText = re.sub(r'\d+', '', resumeText)

    return resumeText

resumeDataSet['cleaned_resume'] = resumeDataSet.Resume.apply(lambda x: cleanResume(x))
```

In [19]:

resumeDataSet.head()

Out[19]:

cleaned_resume	Resume	Category	
Skills Programming Languages Python pandas num	Skills * Programming Languages: Python (pandas	Data Science	0
Education Details xD May to May B E UIT RGPV	Education Details _x000D_\nMay 2013 to May 201	Data Science	1
Areas of Interest Deep Learning Control System	Areas of Interest Deep Learning, Control Syste	Data Science	2
Skills R Python SAP HANA Tableau SAP HANA SQL	Skills • R • Python • SAP HANA	Data Science	3
Education Details xD MCA YMCAUST Faridabad Har	Education Details _x000D_\n MCA YMCAUST, Fa	Data Science	4

In [20]:

```
resumeDataSet_d=resumeDataSet.copy()
```

In [21]:

#including nltk library to use stop words to clean the resume more further #importing wordcloud to visualize the data

In [22]:

```
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
import string
from wordcloud import WordCloud
oneSetOfStopWords = set(stopwords.words('english')+['``',"''"])
totalWords =[]
Sentences = resumeDataSet['Resume'].values
cleanedSentences = ""
for records in Sentences:
    cleanedText = cleanResume(records)
    cleanedSentences += cleanedText
    requiredWords = nltk.word_tokenize(cleanedText)
    for word in requiredWords:
        if word not in oneSetOfStopWords and word not in string.punctuation:
            totalWords.append(word)
wordfreqdist = nltk.FreqDist(totalWords)
mostcommon = wordfreqdist.most common(50)
print(mostcommon)
```

```
[('xD', 1764), ('Exprience', 248), ('months', 240), ('Data', 200), ('data', 172), ('Python', 168), ('year', 168), ('Less', 156), ('Science', 128), ('Details', 120), ('Learning', 116), ('Machine', 112), ('using', 96), ('like', 88), ('learning', 84), ('The', 84), ('company', 76), ('description', 72), ('SAP', 68), ('Deep', 64), ('SQL', 64), ('Analytics', 60), ('analytics', 56), ('project', 56), ('Education', 52), ('text', 52), ('HANA', 52), ('NLP', 52), ('Neural', 48), ('analysis', 48), ('Engineering', 48), ('I', 48), ('Industry', 48), ('models', 44), ('Technical', 44), ('January', 44), ('Skill', 40), ('monthsCompany', 40), ('This', 40), ('various', 40), ('machine', 40), ('Consultant', 40), ('knowledge', 40), ('Wipro', 40), ('Analysis', 36), ('Tableau', 36), ('reports', 36), ('development', 36), ('information', 36), ('A', 36)]
```

In [23]:

```
wc = WordCloud().generate(cleanedSentences)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
plt.imshow(wc, interpolation='bilinear')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```



```
In [25]:
```

```
#"xD" is just a garbage value , i am trying to remove it
```

In [26]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

var_mod = ['Category']
le = LabelEncoder()
for i in var_mod:
    resumeDataSet[i] = le.fit_transform(resumeDataSet[i])
```

In [27]:

resumeDataSet.head()

Out[27]:

cleaned_resume	Resume	Category	
Skills Programming Languages Python pandas num	Skills * Programming Languages: Python (pandas	0	0
Education Details xD May to May B E UIT RGPV	Education Details _x000D_\nMay 2013 to May 201	0	1
Areas of Interest Deep Learning Control System	Areas of Interest Deep Learning, Control Syste	0	2
Skills R Python SAP HANA Tableau SAP HANA SQL	Skills • R • Python • SAP HANA	0	3
Education Details xD MCA YMCAUST Faridabad Har	Education Details _x000D_\n MCA YMCAUST, Fa	0	4

In [28]:

```
resumeDataSet.Category.value_counts()
```

Out[28]:

0 40

Name: Category, dtype: int64

In [29]:

resumeDataSet d.Category.value counts() #understanding decode LabelEncoder

Out[29]:

Data Science 40

Name: Category, dtype: int64

In [30]:

del resumeDataSet_d #clearing the space occupied

In [31]:

```
#vectorizing the data -1
#cleaned resume -2
#now comparing 1 and 2 and checking accuracy using KNN
```

In [32]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from scipy.sparse import hstack
requiredText = resumeDataSet['cleaned_resume'].values
requiredTarget = resumeDataSet['Category'].values
word vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(
    sublinear_tf=True,
    stop_words='english')
word_vectorizer.fit(requiredText)
WordFeatures = word_vectorizer.transform(requiredText)
print ("Feature completed .....")
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(WordFeatures,requiredTarget,random_state=42, test_s
                                                 shuffle=True, stratify=requiredTarget)
print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
Feature completed .....
(32, 1122)
(8, 1122)
In [33]:
clf = OneVsRestClassifier(KNeighborsClassifier())
clf.fit(X train, y train)
prediction = clf.predict(X_test)
print('Accuracy of KNeighbors Classifier on training set: {:.2f}'.format(clf.score(X_train, y_train
print('Accuracy of KNeighbors Classifier on test set:
                                                          {:.2f}'.format(clf.score(X_test, y_test))
Accuracy of KNeighbors Classifier on training set: 1.00
Accuracy of KNeighbors Classifier on test set:
In [34]:
#the acuuracy is 100 because the data set is small and we have cleaned the resume
In [35]:
#thanks
In [ ]:
```