Foundation of Data Science: Project Report

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Data balance

- **Up-sample:** is the process of randomly duplicating observations from the minority class in order to reinforce its signal.
- **Down-Sample:** randomly removing observations from the majority class to prevent its signal from dominating the learning algorithm.
- **Note:** Up and Down sampling give same accuracy while down sampling faster since we have less samples. We offer both options in our solution but we set default to down-sample.

Example of balancing the dataset using Down-sample

0 6787

1 365

We random remove samples from majority that match the number of samples in minority samples.

```
1 365
```

365

Preprocessing-TF-IDF (top 45 words)

- We have text data in columns (title, location, description, and requirements), we need to make all dataset as numeric data.
- Apply TF-IDF on the text data and pick top 45 words. I tried different top from top10 - top >200 when I go over 45 noise increase.



	telecommuting	has_company_logo	has_questions	fopic_0	Topic_1	Topic_2	Topic_3	Topic_4
	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	J.55923	0.43496	0.31068		0.12427
	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	-0.15713	0.94281	0.07857	-0.15713	0.23570
	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000	0.40973	0.79669	0.09105	-0.31868	-0.29591
6940	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	-0.91258	0.35905	0.07480	-0.07480	0.16456
	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	-0.20294	0.77119	0.24353	-0.44648	0.32471
	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000	-0.70493	0.54828	0.07833	-0.31330	0.31330
	0.00000	1.00000		-0.72060	0.60801	0.02252	-0.29275	-0.15763
	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000	-0.60268	0.40179	0.26786	-0.60268	-0.20089
	0.00000	1.00000		0.28868	0.00000	0.28868	-0.28868	0.86603
	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.14780	0.93606	0.19707	-0.24633	-0.04927
	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000	-0.24905	0.42694	0.28463	-0.24905	0.78272
	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.67568	0.70711	-0.06285	-0.18856	0.06285
		1.00000	0.00000	-0.49344	0.77540	-0.21147	-0.28196	0.17623
	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	-0.55182	0.80651	0.21224	0.00000	0.00000
	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000	-0.28868	0.28868	-0.28868	0.86603
	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000	-0.54477	0.41506	0.72635	-0.05188	0.02594
	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000	-0.71189	0.67375	0.19068	0.03814	0.03814
7396	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000	-0.46756	0.84746	-0.08767	0.02922	0.23378
	0.00000	1.00000		-0.74763	0.60745	0.23363	0.09345	-0.09345
	0.00000	1.00000	0.00000	- 29374	0.91058	-0.26436	0.11749	0.02937

Preprocessing (1-2)

Split the columns that has text from columns that has number

```
# Take only columns that has number
X clean = data.drop(self. pp colums, axis=1)
self. shiftCols = X clean.shape[1]
# Take only columns that has text
X pre = data[self. pp colums]
textData = []
for index, row in X pre.iterrows():
  text = "{} {} {} {}".format(row['title'],
                    row['location'],
                    row['description'],
                    row['requirements'])
  textData.append(text)
documents = pd.DataFrame(textData, columns=['headline text'])
```

Preprocessing (2-2)

 Apply TF-IDF on columns that has text. Then combine generated numeric columns with existing numeric columns in dataset

```
# create the TD-IDF transform
 f self.vectorizer == None:
 self.vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english', norm='l2', use
 # apply TF-IDF on training
 vectors = self.vectorizer.fit transform(documents["headline text"
 # apply TF-IDF on testing
 vectors = self.vectorizer.transform(documents["headline text"])
get the numberic data from TD-IDF as 2D array
data pro = pd.DataFrame(vectors.toarray(), columns=self.vectorizer.get feature names())
# create new N columns in datase, where   numberOfTopics is number of  words that we want to pick
default set to 45
for col in range(data pro.shape[1]):
 X_clean["Topic_{}".format(col)] = np.nan
 if col > self. numberOfTopics:
# merge the data of N words of TD-IDF into dataset
for row in range(data pro.shape[0]):
 for col in range(data pro.shape[1]):
    X clean.iloc[row, self. shiftCols + col] = data pro.iloc[row, col]
    if col > self. numberOfTopics:
```

Normalize the data

Put all data in same scale using min/max scale

```
# normalize the data
min_max_scaler = preprocessing.MinMaxScaler()
X_norm = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
```



Model Training

- I use stochastic gradient descent (SGD) learning. Also I notice similar results using different algorithms such as decision tree.
- SGD is the a good way to optimization in Machine Learning

```
def fit(self, X, y):
    print( "==Training the model ( takes up to 5 minutes )======")
    [X_train_balance, y_balance] = textNLP.balanceData(X,y) # balance data
    X_train = textNLP.pre_pro_Cols(X_train_balance) # pre-processing
    X_norm = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(X_train)# normalize data
    # Create stochastic gradient descent
    self.clf = SGDClassifier()
    self.clf.fit(X_norm, y_balance)
```

Feature selection

- Base on filter-base feature selection results:
 - I notice that starting Top_45 feature column and next features that generated by TF-IDF are not contributing to the model accuracy rather than they lead to noise.
 - I pick only top 45 features and ignore rest.

Rana Project > Filter Based Feature Selection > Features

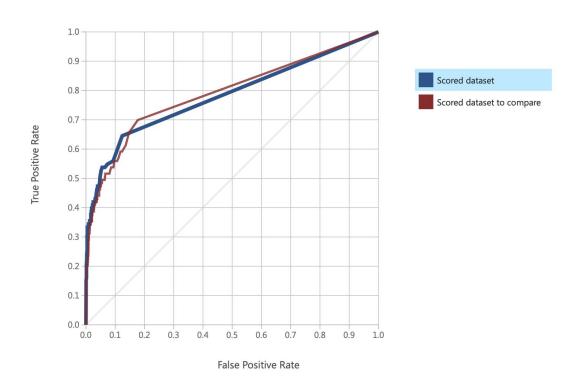
columns

rows

1	9								
	fraudulent	has_company_logo	has_questions	telecommuting	Topic_0	Topic_3	Topic_1	Topic_2	Topic_4
view as	1	1		1	I				1
	1	0.256308	0.099393	0.043413	0.042841	0.029965	0.022064	0.00722	0.005666

Model Selection and Tuning

Not noticeable impact



Prediction

```
def predict(self, X):
    print("==== Testing the model =====")
    # remember to apply the same preprocessing in fit() on test data before making predictions
    X_test = textNLP.pre_pro_Cols(X)
    X_norm = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(X_test)
    return self.clf.predict(X_norm)
```

Model Evaluation

To evaluate model, I split the dataset into 80% training and 20% testing, I find these results.

======================================				t (token, support	remove stop
0 1	0.98 0.24	0.86 0.75	0.92 0.37	1685 103	
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.61 0.94	0.80 0.85	0.85 0.64 0.88	1788 1788 1788	

Questions?