DonorsChoose

DonorsChoose.org receives hundreds of thousands of project proposals each year for classroom projects in need of funding. Right now, a large number of volunteers is needed to manually screen each submission before it's approved to be posted on the DonorsChoose.org website.

Next year, DonorsChoose.org expects to receive close to 500,000 project proposals. As a result, there are three main problems they need to solve:

- How to scale current manual processes and resources to screen 500,000 projects so that they can be posted as quickly and as efficiently as possible
- How to increase the consistency of project vetting across different volunteers to improve the experience for teachers
- How to focus volunteer time on the applications that need the most assistance

The goal of the competition is to predict whether or not a DonorsChoose.org project proposal submitted by a teacher will be approved, using the text of project descriptions as well as additional metadata about the project, teacher, and school. DonorsChoose.org can then use this information to identify projects most likely to need further review before approval.

About the DonorsChoose Data Set

The `train.csv` data set provided by DonorsChoose contains the following features:

Feature	Description
`project_id`	A unique identifier for the proposed project. **Example:** `p036502`
`project_title`	Title of the project. **Examples:** • `Art Will Make You Happy!` • `First Grade Fun`
`project_grade_category`	Grade level of students for which the project is targeted. One of the following enumerated values: • `Grades PreK-2` • `Grades 3-5` • `Grades 6-8` • `Grades 9-12`
`project_subject_categories`	One or more (comma-separated) subject categories for the project from the following enumerated list of values: • `Applied Learning` • `Care & Hunger` • `Health & Sports` • `History & Civics` • `Literacy & Language` • `Math & Science` • `Music & The Arts` • `Special Needs` • `Warmth` **Examples:** • `Music & The Arts` • `Literacy & Language, Math & Science`
`school_state`	State where school is located (Two-letter U.S. postal code). **Example:** `WY`
`project_subject_subcategories`	One or more (comma-separated) subject subcategories for the project. **Examples:** • `Literacy` • `Literature & Writing, Social Sciences`
`project_resource_summary`	An explanation of the resources needed for the project.**Example:** • `My students need hands on literacy materials to manage sensory needs!`
`project_essay_1`	First application essay*
`project_essay_2`	Second application essay*
`project_essay_3`	Third application essay*

Feature	Description
`project_essay_4`	Fourth application essay
`project_submitted_datetime`	Datetime when project application was submitted. **Example:** `2016-04-28 12:43:56.245`
`teacher_id`	A unique identifier for the teacher of the proposed project. **Example:** `bdf8baa8fedef6bfeec7ae4ff1c15c56`
`teacher_prefix`	Teacher's title. One of the following enumerated values: • `nan` • `Dr.` • `Mr.` • `Mrs.` • `Ms.` • `Teacher.`
`teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects`	Number of project applications previously submitted by the same teacher. **Example:** `2`

* See the section **Notes on the Essay Data** for more details about these features.

Additionally, the `resources.csv` data set provides more data about the resources required for each project. Each line in this file represents a resource required by a project:

Feature	Description
`id`	A `project_id` value from the `train.csv` file. **Example:** `p036502`
`description`	Desciption of the resource. **Example:** `Tenor Saxophone Reeds, Box of 25`
`quantity`	Quantity of the resource required. **Example:** `3`
`price`	Price of the resource required. **Example:** `9.95`

Note: Many projects require multiple resources. The `id` value corresponds to a `project_id` in train.csv, so you use it as a key to retrieve all resources needed for a project:

The data set contains the following label (the value you will attempt to predict):

Label	Description
`project_is_approved`	A binary flag indicating whether DonorsChoose approved the project. A value of `0` indicates the project was not approved, and a value of `1` indicates the project was approved.

Notes on the Essay Data

Prior to May 17, 2016, the prompts for the essays were as follows:

- __project_essay_1:__ "Introduce us to your classroom"
- __project_essay_2:__ "Tell us more about your students"
- __project_essay_3:__ "Describe how your students will use the materials you're requesting"
- __project_essay_4:__ "Close by sharing why your project will make a difference"

Starting on May 17, 2016, the number of essays was reduced from 4 to 2, and the prompts for the first 2 essays were changed to the following:

- __project_essay_1:__ "Describe your students: What makes your students special? Specific details about their background, your neighborhood, and your school are all helpful."
- __project_essay_2:__ "About your project: How will these materials make a difference in your students' learning and improve their school lives?"

For all projects with project_submitted_datetime of 2016-05-17 and later, the values of project_essay_3 and project_essay_4 will be NaN.

In [2]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

import sqlite3
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import nltk
import string
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer

import re
# Tutorial about Python regular expressions: https://pymotw.com/2/re/
import string
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
from nltk.stem.wordnet import WordNetLemmatizer

from gensim.models import Word2Vec
from gensim.models import KeyedVectors
import pickle

from tqdm import tqdm
import os

from plotly import plotly
import plotly.offline as offline
import plotly.graph_objs as go
offline.init_notebook_mode()
from collections import Counter
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/smart_open/ssh.py:34: UserWarning: paramiko missing, openin
g SSH/SCP/SFTP paths will be disabled.  `pip install paramiko` to suppress
  warnings.warn('paramiko missing, opening SSH/SCP/SFTP paths will be disabled.  `pip install
paramiko` to suppress')
```

1.1 Reading Data

In [3]:

```
# #from google.colab import files
# #uploaded = files.upload()

# #import io
# #project_data = pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['train_data.csv']))
# #resource_data = pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['resources.csv']))

# # Code to read csv file into Colaboratory:
# !pip install -U -q PyDrive
# from pydrive.auth import GoogleAuth
# from pydrive.drive import GoogleDrive
# from google.colab import auth
# from oauth2client.client import GoogleCredentials
# # Authenticate and create the PyDrive client.
# auth.authenticate_user()
# gauth = GoogleAuth()
# gauth.credentials = GoogleCredentials.get_application_default()
# drive = GoogleDrive(gauth)


# link = 'https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IUZ8vHvc91SAQ6H-F0_D1t-7jtINkuT4' # The shareable link

# fluff, id = link.split('=')
# print (id) # Verify that you have everything after '='

# downloaded = drive.CreateFile({'id':id})
# downloaded.GetContentFile('train_data.csv')
# project_data = pd.read_csv('train_data.csv')

project_data = pd.read_csv('train_data.csv')
resource_data = pd.read_csv('resources.csv')
```

In [4]:

```
# !pip install -U -q PyDrive
# from pydrive.auth import GoogleAuth
# from pydrive.drive import GoogleDrive
# from google.colab import auth
# from oauth2client.client import GoogleCredentials
# # Authenticate and create the PyDrive client.
# auth.authenticate_user()
# gauth = GoogleAuth()
# gauth.credentials = GoogleCredentials.get_application_default()
# drive = GoogleDrive(gauth)


# link = 'https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KW8emLxl0ez6yMT2MXy2Hq7pFDWYUwZJ' # The shareable link

# fluff, id = link.split('=')
# print (id) # Verify that you have everything after '='

# downloaded = drive.CreateFile({'id':id})
# downloaded.GetContentFile('resources.csv')
# resource_data = pd.read_csv('resources.csv')
```

In [5]:

```
print("Number of data points in train data", project_data.shape)
print('-'*50)
print("The attributes of data :", project_data.columns.values)
```

```
Number of data points in train data (109248, 17)
--------------------------------------------------
The attributes of data : ['Unnamed: 0' 'id' 'teacher_id' 'teacher_prefix' 'school_state'
 'project_submitted_datetime' 'project_grade_category'
 'project_subject_categories' 'project_subject_subcategories'
 'project_title' 'project_essay_1' 'project_essay_2' 'project_essay_3'
 'project_essay_4' 'project_resource_summary'
 'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects' 'project_is_approved']
```

In [6]:

```
print("Number of data points in train data", resource_data.shape)
print(resource_data.columns.values)
resource_data.head(2)
```

```
Number of data points in train data (1541272, 4)
['id' 'description' 'quantity' 'price']
```

Out[6]:

	id	description	quantity	price
0	p233245	LC652 - Lakeshore Double-Space Mobile Drying Rack	1	149.00
1	p069063	Bouncy Bands for Desks (Blue support pipes)	3	14.95

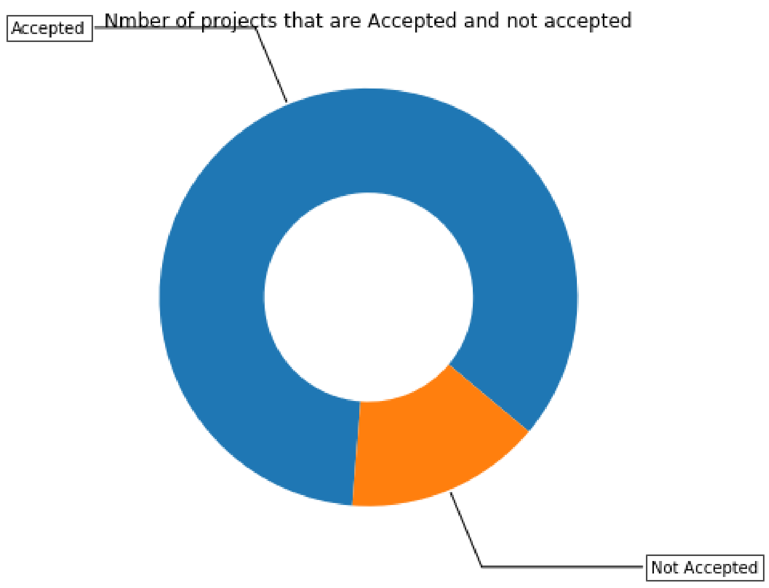
1.2 Data Analysis

In [7]:

```
# PROVIDE CITATIONS TO YOUR CODE IF YOU TAKE IT FROM ANOTHER WEBSITE.
# https://matplotlib.org/gallery/pie_and_polar_charts/pie_and_donut_labels.html#sphx-glr-gallery-p
ie-and-polar-charts-pie-and-donut-labels-py


y_value_counts = project_data['project_is_approved'].value_counts()
print("Number of projects thar are approved for funding ", y_value_counts[1], ", (",
(y_value_counts[1]/(y_value_counts[1]+y_value_counts[0]))*100,"%)")
print("Number of projects thar are not approved for funding ", y_value_counts[0], ", (",
(y_value_counts[0]/(y_value_counts[1]+y_value_counts[0]))*100,"%)")

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6, 6), subplot_kw=dict(aspect="equal"))
recipe = ["Accepted", "Not Accepted"]
```

```
data = [y_value_counts[1], y_value_counts[0]]

wedges, texts = ax.pie(data, wedgeprops=dict(width=0.5), startangle=-40)

bbox_props = dict(boxstyle="square,pad=0.3", fc="w", ec="k", lw=0.72)
kw = dict(xycoords='data', textcoords='data', arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle="-"),
          bbox=bbox_props, zorder=0, va="center")

for i, p in enumerate(wedges):
    ang = (p.theta2 - p.theta1)/2. + p.theta1
    y = np.sin(np.deg2rad(ang))
    x = np.cos(np.deg2rad(ang))
    horizontalalignment = {-1: "right", 1: "left"}[int(np.sign(x))]
    connectionstyle = "angle,angleA=0,angleB={}".format(ang)
    kw["arrowprops"].update({"connectionstyle": connectionstyle})
    ax.annotate(recipe[i], xy=(x, y), xytext=(1.35*np.sign(x), 1.4*y),
                horizontalalignment=horizontalalignment, **kw)

ax.set_title("Nmber of projects that are Accepted and not accepted")

plt.show()
```

```
Number of projects thar are approved for funding  92706 , ( 84.85830404217927 %)
Number of projects thar are not approved for funding  16542 , ( 15.141695957820739 %)
```



Observation for Pie Chat

- 1. 85% of projects got approved resulting 15% of these projects are not approved too.

1.2.1 Univariate Analysis: School State

In [8]:

```
# Pandas dataframe groupby count, mean: https://stackoverflow.com/a/19385591/4084039

temp = pd.DataFrame(project_data.groupby("school_state")
["project_is_approved"].apply(np.mean)).reset_index()
# if you have data which contain only 0 and 1, then the mean = percentage (think about it)
temp.columns = ['state_code', 'num_proposals']

'''# How to plot US state heatmap: https://datascience.stackexchange.com/a/9620

scl = [[0.0, 'rgb(242,240,247)'],[0.2, 'rgb(218,218,235)'],[0.4, 'rgb(188,189,220)'],\
            [0.6, 'rgb(158,154,200)'],[0.8, 'rgb(117,107,177)'],[1.0, 'rgb(84,39,143)']]

data = [ dict(
        type='choropleth',
        colorscale = scl,
        autocolorscale = False,
        locations = temp['state_code'],
        z = temp['num_proposals'].astype(float),
        locationmode = 'USA-states',
        text = temp['state_code'],
        marker = dict(line = dict (color = 'rgb(255,255,255)',width = 2)),
        colorbar = dict(title = "% of pro")
    ) ]

layout = dict(
        title = 'Project Proposals % of Acceptance Rate by US States',
        geo = dict(
            scope='usa',
            projection=dict( type='albers usa' ),
            showlakes = True,
            lakecolor = 'rgb(255, 255, 255)',
        ),
    )

fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)
offline.iplot(fig, filename='us-map-heat-map')
'''
```

Out[8]:

```
'# How to plot US state heatmap: https://datascience.stackexchange.com/a/9620\n\nscl = [[0.0, \'rg
b(242,240,247)\'],[0.2, \'rgb(218,218,235)\'],[0.4, \'rgb(188,189,220)\'],            [0.6, \'rgb(1
58,154,200)\'],[0.8, \'rgb(117,107,177)\'],[1.0, \'rgb(84,39,143)\']]\n\ndata = [ dict(\n        ty
pe=\'choropleth\',\n        colorscale = scl,\n        autocolorscale = False,\n        locations =
temp[\'state_code\'],\n        z = temp[\'num_proposals\'].astype(float),\n        locationmode = \
'USA-states\',\n        text = temp[\'state_code\'],\n        marker = dict(line = dict (color = \'
rgb(255,255,255)\',width = 2)),\n        colorbar = dict(title = "% of pro")\n    ) ]\n\nlayout = d
ict(\n        title = \'Project Proposals % of Acceptance Rate by US States\',\n        geo = dict(
\n            scope=\'usa\',\n            projection=dict( type=\'albers usa\' ),\n            show
akes = True,\n            lakecolor = \'rgb(255, 255, 255)\',\n        ),\n    )\n\nfig =
go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)\noffline.iplot(fig, filename=\'us-map-heat-map\')\n'
```

In [9]:

```
# https://www.csi.cuny.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/administration/ops/2letterstabbrev.pdf
temp.sort_values(by=['num_proposals'], inplace=True)
print("States with lowest % approvals")
print(temp.head(5))
print('='*50)
print("States with highest % approvals")
print(temp.tail(5))
```

```
States with lowest % approvals
   state_code  num_proposals
46         VT       0.800000
7          DC       0.802326
43         TX       0.813142
26         MT       0.816327
18         LA       0.831245
==================================================
States with highest % approvals
   state_code  num_proposals
30         NH       0.873563
35         OH       0.875152
47         WA       0.876178
28         ND       0.888112
8          DE       0.897959
```

In [10]:

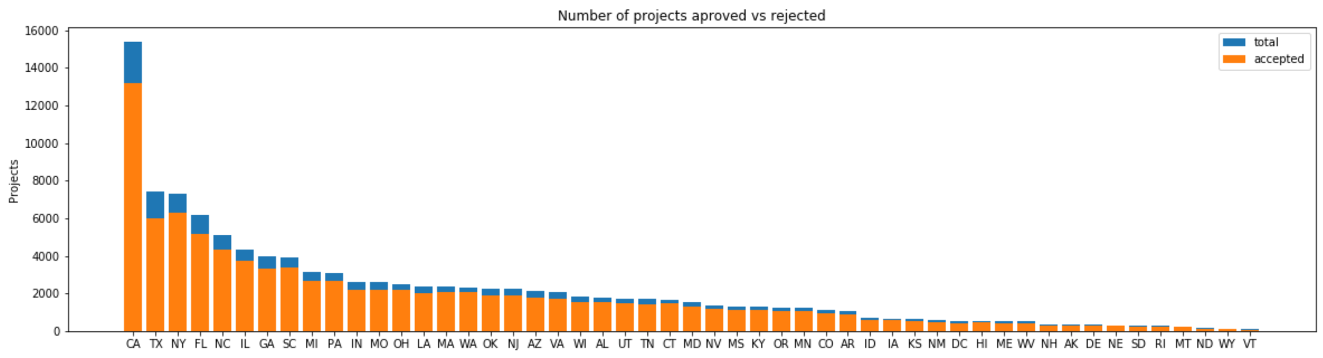
```
#stacked bar plots matplotlib:
https://matplotlib.org/gallery/lines_bars_and_markers/bar_stacked.html
def stack_plot(data, xtick, col2='project_is_approved', col3='total'):
    ind = np.arange(data.shape[0])

    plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
    p1 = plt.bar(ind, data[col3].values)
    p2 = plt.bar(ind, data[col2].values)

    plt.ylabel('Projects')
    plt.title('Number of projects aproved vs rejected')
    plt.xticks(ind, list(data[xtick].values))
    plt.legend((p1[0], p2[0]), ('total', 'accepted'))
    plt.show()
```

In [11]:

```
def univariate_barplots(data, col1, col2='project_is_approved', top=False):
    # Count number of zeros in dataframe python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/51540521/4084039
    temp = pd.DataFrame(project_data.groupby(col1)[col2].agg(lambda x: x.eq(1).sum())).reset_index(
)

    # Pandas dataframe grouby count: https://stackoverflow.com/a/19385591/4084039
    temp['total'] = pd.DataFrame(project_data.groupby(col1)
[col2].agg({'total':'count'})).reset_index()['total']
    temp['Avg'] = pd.DataFrame(project_data.groupby(col1)[col2].agg({'Avg':'mean'})).reset_index()[
'Avg']

    temp.sort_values(by=['total'],inplace=True, ascending=False)

    if top:
        temp = temp[0:top]

    stack_plot(temp, xtick=col1, col2=col2, col3='total')
    print(temp.head(5))
    print("="*50)
    print(temp.tail(5))
```

In [12]:

```
univariate_barplots(project_data, 'school_state', 'project_is_approved', False)
```



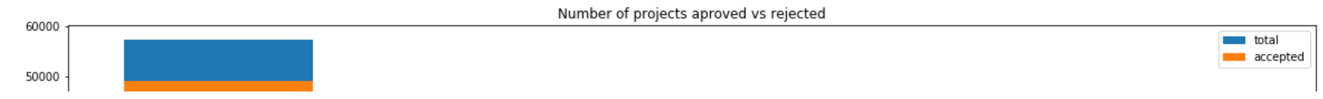
```
   school_state  project_is_approved  total       Avg
4            CA                13205  15388  0.858136
43           TX                 6014   7396  0.813142
34           NY                 6291   7318  0.859661
9            FL                 5144   6185  0.831690
27           NC                 4353   5091  0.855038
==================================================
   school_state  project_is_approved  total       Avg
39           RI                  243    285  0.852632
26           MT                  200    245  0.816327
28           ND                  127    143  0.888112
50           WY                   82     98  0.836735
46           VT                   64     80  0.800000
```

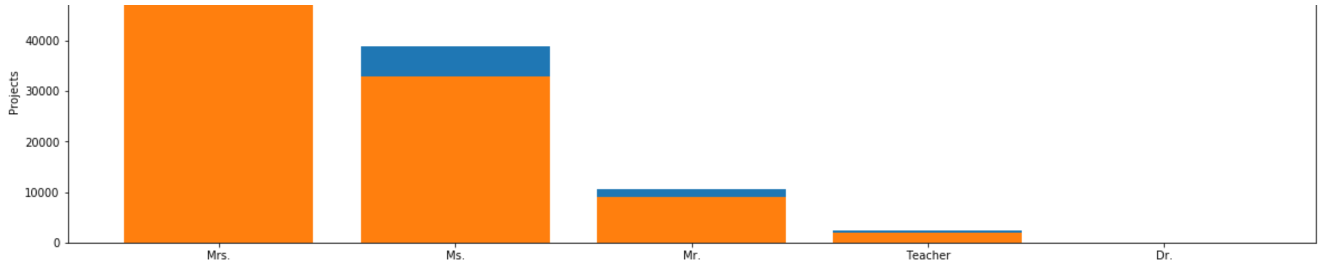
SUMMARY: Every state has greater than 80% success rate in approval

1.2.2 Univariate Analysis: teacher_prefix

In [13]:

```
univariate_barplots(project_data, 'teacher_prefix', 'project_is_approved' , top=False)
```





```
  teacher_prefix  project_is_approved  total       Avg
2           Mrs.                48997  57269  0.855559
3            Ms.                32860  38955  0.843537
1            Mr.                 8960  10648  0.841473
4        Teacher                 1877   2360  0.795339
0            Dr.                    9     13  0.692308
==================================================
```

```
  teacher_prefix  project_is_approved  total       Avg
2           Mrs.                48997  57269  0.855559
3            Ms.                32860  38955  0.843537
1            Mr.                 8960  10648  0.841473
4        Teacher                 1877   2360  0.795339
0            Dr.                    9     13  0.692308
```

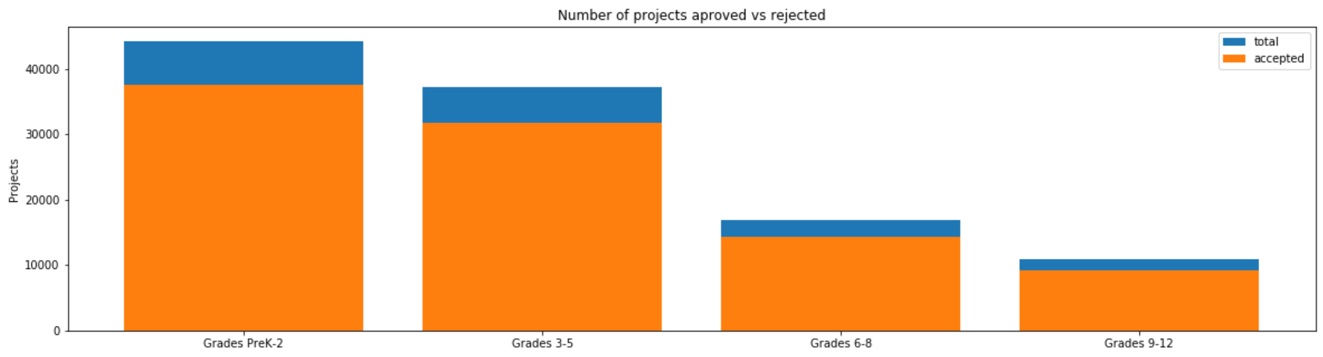
Observation for Univariate analysis for teacher_prefix

- 1. Mrs., Ms., Mr Docotor prefix have aroung 85% approved rate .
- 1. Surprisingly Dr. prefix people have less then 70% approve rate. Still It has very less data comparing to other.

1.2.3 Univariate Analysis: project_grade_category

In [14]:

```
univariate_barplots(project_data, 'project_grade_category', 'project_is_approved', top=False)
```



```
  project_grade_category  project_is_approved  total       Avg
3          Grades PreK-2                37536  44225  0.848751
0             Grades 3-5                31729  37137  0.854377
1             Grades 6-8                14258  16923  0.842522
2            Grades 9-12                 9183  10963  0.837636
==================================================
```

```
  project_grade_category  project_is_approved  total       Avg
3          Grades PreK-2                37536  44225  0.848751
0             Grades 3-5                31729  37137  0.854377
1             Grades 6-8                14258  16923  0.842522
2            Grades 9-12                 9183  10963  0.837636
```

Observation for Univariate analysis for project_grade_category

- 1. Here every grade has just below then 85% of approval rate.
- 1. Grades PreK-2 has largest number of projects submitted and Grade 9-12 has the lowest.

1.2.4 Univariate Analysis: project_subject_categories

In [15]:

```
catogories = list(project_data['project_subject_categories'].values)
# remove special characters from list of strings python:
https://stackoverflow.com/a/47301924/4084039

# https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/removing-stop-words-nltk-python/
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23669024/how-to-strip-a-specific-word-from-a-string
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8270092/remove-all-whitespace-in-a-string-in-python
cat_list = []
for i in catogories:
    temp = ""
    # consider we have text like this "Math & Science, Warmth, Care & Hunger"
    for j in i.split(','): # it will split it in three parts ["Math & Science", "Warmth", "Care & H
unger"]
        if 'The' in j.split(): # this will split each of the catogory based on space "Math & Scienc
e"=> "Math","&", "Science"
            j=j.replace('The','') # if we have the words "The" we are going to replace it with ''(i
.e removing 'The')
        j = j.replace(' ','') # we are placeing all the ' '(space) with ''(empty) ex:"Math &
Science"=>"Math&Science"
        temp+=j.strip()+" " #" abc ".strip() will return "abc", remove the trailing spaces
        temp = temp.replace('&','_') # we are replacing the & value into
    cat_list.append(temp.strip())
```

In [16]:

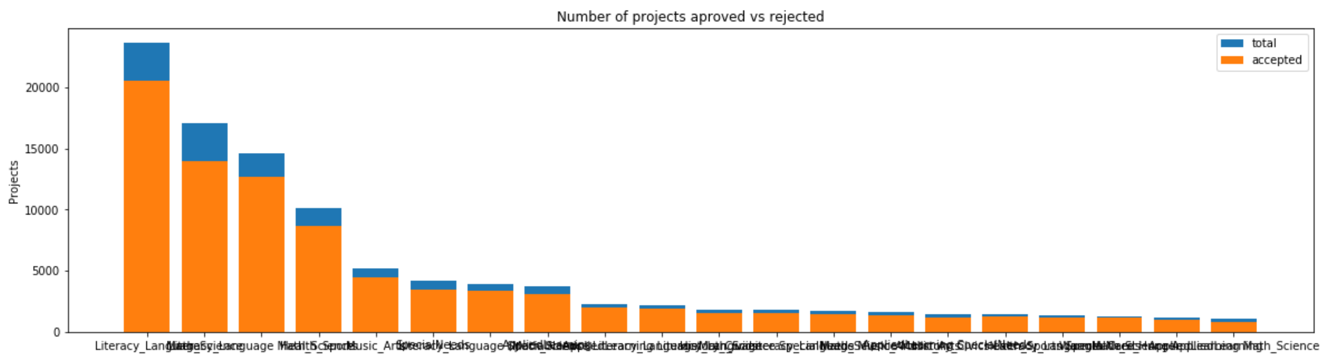
```
project_data['clean_categories'] = cat_list
project_data.drop(['project_subject_categories'], axis=1, inplace=True)
project_data.head(2)
```

Out[16]:

	Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_state	project_submitted_datetime	project_grade_cat
0	160221	p253737	c90749f5d961ff158d4b4d1e7dc665fc	Mrs.	IN	2016-12-05 13:43:57	Grades F
1	140945	p258326	897464ce9ddc600bced1151f324dd63a	Mr.	FL	2016-10-25 09:22:10	Grad

In [17]:

```
univariate_barplots(project_data, 'clean_categories', 'project_is_approved', top=20)
```



```
                 clean_categories  project_is_approved  total       Avg
24              Literacy_Language                20520  23655  0.867470
32                   Math_Science                13991  17072  0.819529
28  Literacy_Language Math_Science                12725  14636  0.869432
8                   Health_Sports                 8640  10177  0.848973
40                     Music_Arts                 4429   5180  0.855019
==================================================
                   clean_categories  project_is_approved  total       Avg
```

```
19  History_Civics Literacy_Language                  1271    1421   0.894441
14        Health_Sports SpecialNeeds                  1215    1391   0.873472
50                Warmth Care_Hunger                  1212    1309   0.925898
33      Math_Science AppliedLearning                  1019    1220   0.835246
4       AppliedLearning Math_Science                   855    1052   0.812738
```

Observation for Univariate analysis for clean_categories

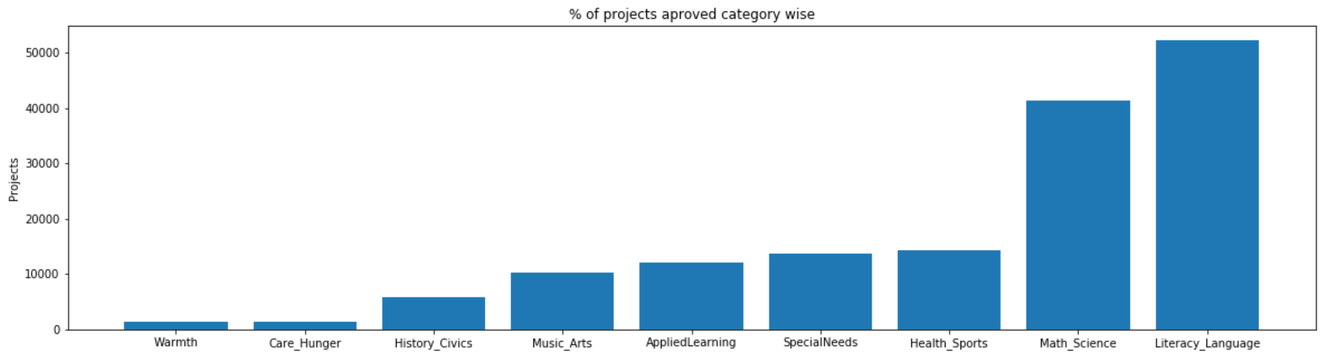
- 1. Here every grade has heigest as 86% of approval rate and lowest as 81%.
- 1. Grades Warmth Care_Hunger has largest number of projects submitted and AppliedLearning Math_Science has the lowest rate of approved project.

In [18]:

```
# count of all the words in corpus python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/22898595/4084039
from collections import Counter
my_counter = Counter()
for word in project_data['clean_categories'].values:
    my_counter.update(word.split())
```

In [19]:

```
# dict sort by value python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/613218/4084039
cat_dict = dict(my_counter)
sorted_cat_dict = dict(sorted(cat_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1]))


ind = np.arange(len(sorted_cat_dict))
plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
p1 = plt.bar(ind, list(sorted_cat_dict.values()))

plt.ylabel('Projects')
plt.title('% of projects aproved category wise')
plt.xticks(ind, list(sorted_cat_dict.keys()))
plt.show()
```



In [20]:

```
for i, j in sorted_cat_dict.items():
    print("{:20} :{:10}".format(i,j))
```

```
Warmth               :      1388
Care_Hunger          :      1388
History_Civics       :      5914
Music_Arts           :     10293
AppliedLearning      :     12135
SpecialNeeds         :     13642
Health_Sports        :     14223
Math_Science         :     41421
Literacy_Language    :     52239
```

Observation for Univariate analysis for clean_categories

- 1. Grades Literacy_Language has largest number of projects submitted and Warmth has the lowest number of approved project.

1.2.5 Univariate Analysis: project_subject_subcategories

In [21]:

```
sub_catogories = list(project_data['project_subject_subcategories'].values)
# remove special characters from list of strings python:
https://stackoverflow.com/a/47301924/4084039

# https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/removing-stop-words-nltk-python/
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23669024/how-to-strip-a-specific-word-from-a-string
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8270092/remove-all-whitespace-in-a-string-in-python

sub_cat_list = []
for i in sub_catogories:
    temp = ""
    # consider we have text like this "Math & Science, Warmth, Care & Hunger"
    for j in i.split(','): # it will split it in three parts ["Math & Science", "Warmth", "Care & H
unger"]
        if 'The' in j.split(): # this will split each of the catogory based on space "Math & Scienc
e"=> "Math","&", "Science"
            j=j.replace('The','') # if we have the words "The" we are going to replace it with ''(i
.e removing 'The')
        j = j.replace(' ','') # we are placeing all the ' '(space) with ''(empty) ex:"Math &
Science"=>"Math&Science"
        temp +=j.strip()+" " #" abc ".strip() will return "abc", remove the trailing spaces
        temp = temp.replace('&','_')
    sub_cat_list.append(temp.strip())
```

In [22]:

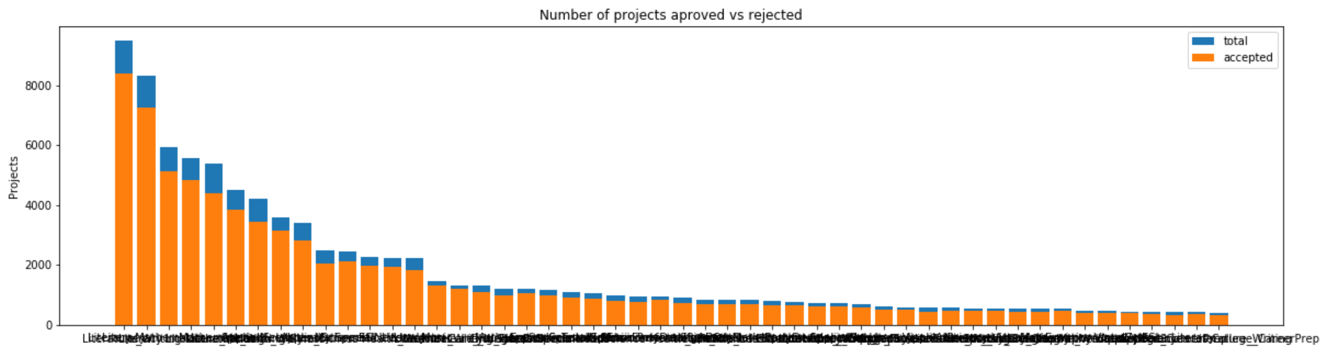
```
project_data['clean_subcategories'] = sub_cat_list
project_data.drop(['project_subject_subcategories'], axis=1, inplace=True)
project_data.head(2)
```

Out[22]:

	Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_state	project_submitted_datetime	project_grade_cat
0	160221	p253737	c90749f5d961ff158d4b4d1e7dc665fc	Mrs.	IN	2016-12-05 13:43:57	Grades F
1	140945	p258326	897464ce9ddc600bced1151f324dd63a	Mr.	FL	2016-10-25 09:22:10	Grad

In [23]:

```
univariate_barplots(project_data, 'clean_subcategories', 'project_is_approved', top=50)
```



```
                 clean_subcategories  project_is_approved  total       Avg
317                         Literacy                 8371   9486  0.882458
319             Literacy Mathematics                 7260   8325  0.872072
331  Literature_Writing Mathematics                  5140   5923  0.867803
```

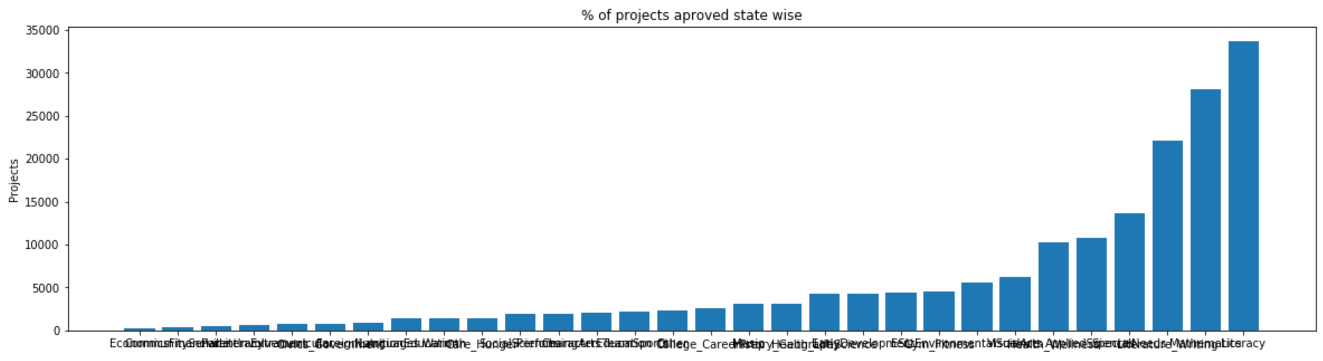
```
318     Literacy Literature_Writing                    4823    5571   0.865733
342                        Mathematics                    4385    5379   0.815207
==================================================
                    clean_subcategories  project_is_approved  total       Avg
196       EnvironmentalScience Literacy                  389    444  0.876126
127                                 ESL                  349    421  0.828979
79                    College_CareerPrep                  343    421  0.814727
17   AppliedSciences Literature_Writing                  361    420  0.859524
3    AppliedSciences College_CareerPrep                  330    405  0.814815
```

In [24]:

```python
# count of all the words in corpus python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/22898595/4084039
from collections import Counter
my_counter = Counter()
for word in project_data['clean_subcategories'].values:
    my_counter.update(word.split())
```

In [25]:

```python
# dict sort by value python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/613218/4084039
sub_cat_dict = dict(my_counter)
sorted_sub_cat_dict = dict(sorted(sub_cat_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1]))


ind = np.arange(len(sorted_sub_cat_dict))
plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
p1 = plt.bar(ind, list(sorted_sub_cat_dict.values()))

plt.ylabel('Projects')
plt.title('% of projects aproved state wise')
plt.xticks(ind, list(sorted_sub_cat_dict.keys()))
plt.show()
```



In [26]:

```python
for i, j in sorted_sub_cat_dict.items():
    print("{:20} :{:10}".format(i,j))
```

```
Economics            :       269
CommunityService     :       441
FinancialLiteracy    :       568
ParentInvolvement    :       677
Extracurricular      :       810
Civics_Government    :       815
ForeignLanguages     :       890
NutritionEducation   :      1355
Warmth               :      1388
Care_Hunger          :      1388
SocialSciences       :      1920
PerformingArts       :      1961
CharacterEducation   :      2065
TeamSports           :      2192
Other                :      2372
College_CareerPrep   :      2568
Music                :      3145
History_Geography    :      3171
Health_LifeScience   :      4235
EarlyDevelopment     :      4254
```

```
[illegible]
ESL                  :      4367
Gym_Fitness          :      4509
EnvironmentalScience :      5591
VisualArts           :      6278
Health_Wellness      :     10234
AppliedSciences      :     10816
SpecialNeeds         :     13642
Literature_Writing   :     22179
Mathematics          :     28074
Literacy             :     33700
```

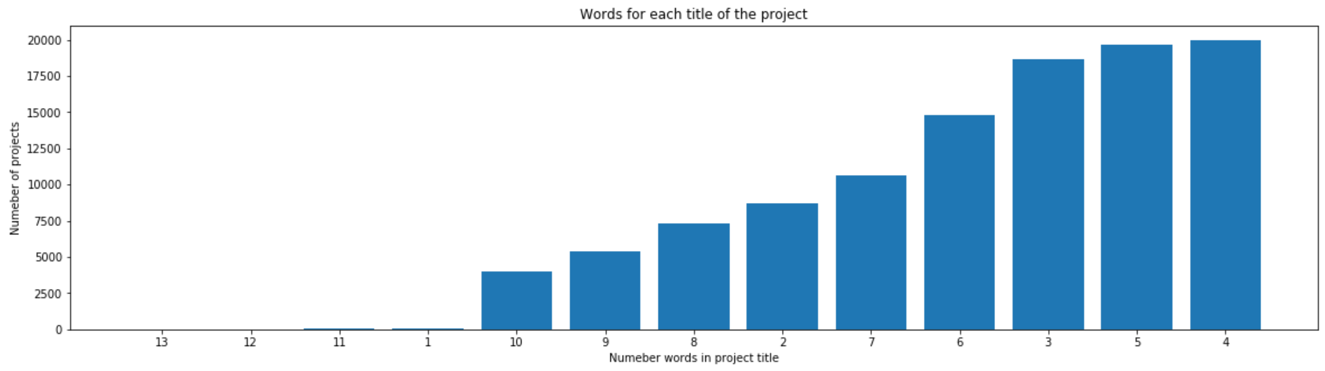
Observation for Univariate analysis for project_subject_subcategories

- 1. Grades Literacy sub category has largest number of projects submitted and Economics has the lowest number of approved project.

1.2.6 Univariate Analysis: Text features (Title)

In [27]:

```python
#How to calculate number of words in a string in DataFrame:
https://stackoverflow.com/a/37483537/4084039
word_count = project_data['project_title'].str.split().apply(len).value_counts()
word_dict = dict(word_count)
word_dict = dict(sorted(word_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1]))


ind = np.arange(len(word_dict))
plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
p1 = plt.bar(ind, list(word_dict.values()))

plt.ylabel('Numeber of projects')
plt.xlabel('Numeber words in project title')
plt.title('Words for each title of the project')
plt.xticks(ind, list(word_dict.keys()))
plt.show()
```

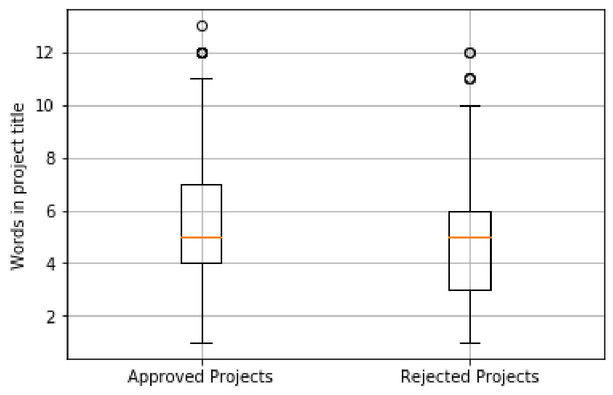


In [28]:

```python
approved_title_word_count = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==1]['project_title'].
str.split().apply(len)
approved_title_word_count = approved_title_word_count.values

rejected_title_word_count = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==0]['project_title'].
str.split().apply(len)
rejected_title_word_count = rejected_title_word_count.values
```

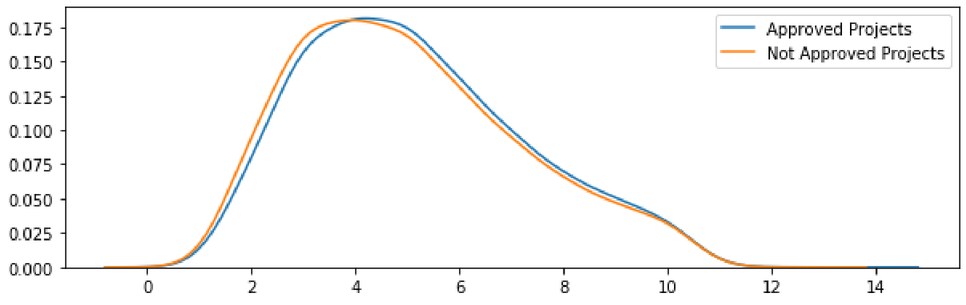
In [29]:

```python
# https://glowingpython.blogspot.com/2012/09/boxplot-with-matplotlib.html
plt.boxplot([approved_title_word_count, rejected_title_word_count])
plt.xticks([1,2],('Approved Projects','Rejected Projects'))
plt.ylabel('Words in project title')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



In [30]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,3))
sns.kdeplot(approved_title_word_count,label="Approved Projects", bw=0.6)
sns.kdeplot(rejected_title_word_count,label="Not Approved Projects", bw=0.6)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Observation for Univariate analysis for project_title

- 1. As per the count in Project title, Project title has as short as 4 words for the title.
- 1. Box Plot- Seeing the box plot we can say like approved and rejected has both mean around 5 no of words.
- 1. The project which got rejected have mostly 3 to 6 words. and Approved project tends to have 4 to 7 words.

1.2.7 Univariate Analysis: Text features (Project Essay's)

In [31]:

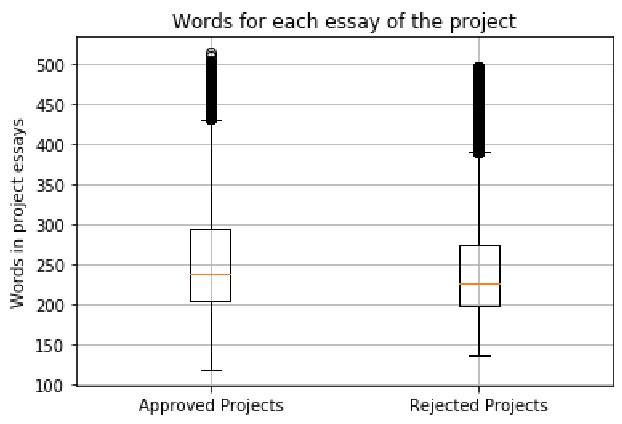
```
# merge two column text dataframe:
project_data["essay"] = project_data["project_essay_1"].map(str) +\
                        project_data["project_essay_2"].map(str) + \
                        project_data["project_essay_3"].map(str) + \
                        project_data["project_essay_4"].map(str)
```

In [32]:

```
approved_word_count = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==1]['essay'].str.split().app
ly(len)
approved_word_count = approved_word_count.values

rejected_word_count = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==0]['essay'].str.split().app
ly(len)
rejected_word_count = rejected_word_count.values
```

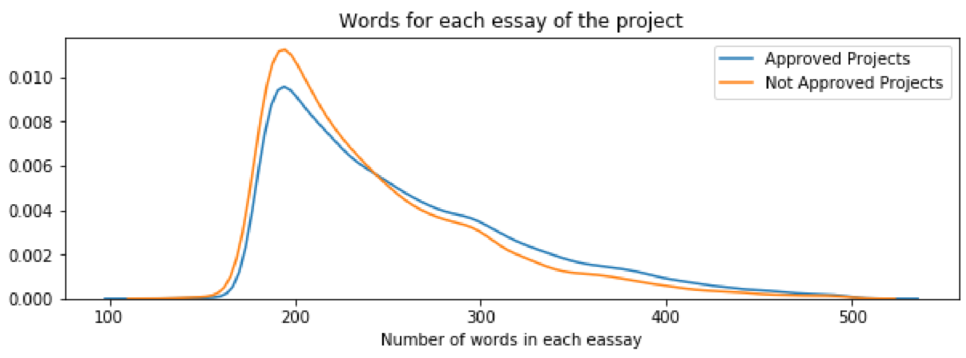
In [33]:

```
# https://glowingpython.blogspot.com/2012/09/boxplot-with-matplotlib.html
plt.boxplot([approved_word_count, rejected_word_count])
plt.title('Words for each essay of the project')
plt.xticks([1,2],('Approved Projects','Rejected Projects'))
plt.ylabel('Words in project essays')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



In [34]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,3))
sns.distplot(approved_word_count, hist=False, label="Approved Projects")
sns.distplot(rejected_word_count, hist=False, label="Not Approved Projects")
plt.title('Words for each essay of the project')
plt.xlabel('Number of words in each eassay')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Observation for Univariate analysis for project essay

- 1. As per the count in Project essay, Project essay has as short as 200 words for the each essay.
- 1. Box Plot- Seeing the box plot we can say like approved and rejected has both mean around 235 words. and rejected projects tends to have less words then approved projects.
- 1. The project essay section.. we can say more elabroted eassy can lead to make it approved.

1.2.8 Univariate Analysis: Cost per project

In [35]:

```
# we get the cost of the project using resource.csv file
resource_data.head(2)
```

Out[35]:

	id	description	quantity	price
0	p233245	LC652 - Lakeshore Double-Space Mobile Drying Rack	1	149.00
1	p069063	Bouncy Bands for Desks (Blue support pipes)	3	14.95

In [36]:

```
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/22407798/how-to-reset-a-dataframes-indexes-for-all-groups-in
-one-step
price_data = resource_data.groupby('id').agg({'price':'sum', 'quantity':'sum'}).reset_index()
price_data.head(2)
```

Out[36]:

	id	price	quantity
0	p000001	459.56	7
1	p000002	515.89	21

In [37]:

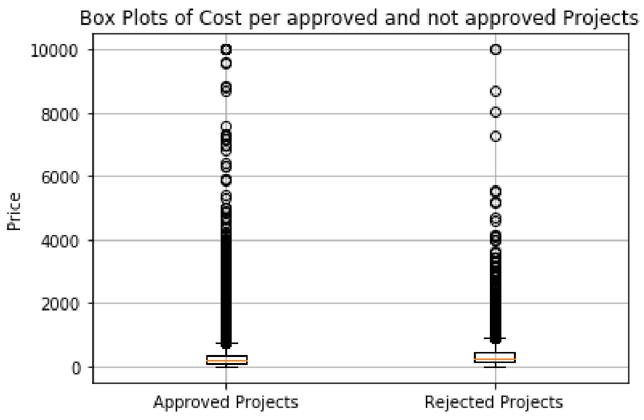
```
# join two dataframes in python:
project_data = pd.merge(project_data, price_data, on='id', how='left')
```

In [38]:

```
approved_price = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==1]['price'].values

rejected_price = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==0]['price'].values
```

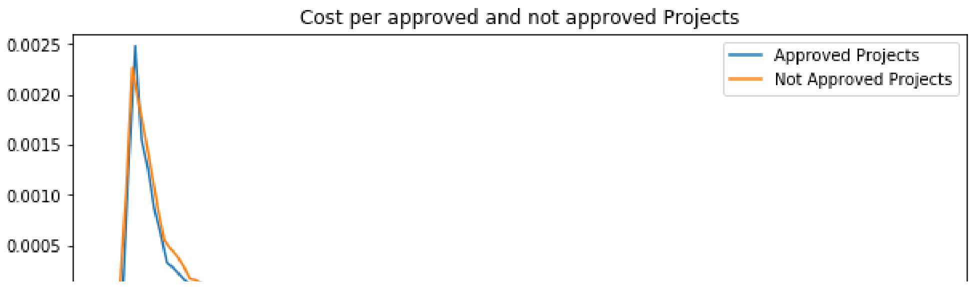
In [39]:

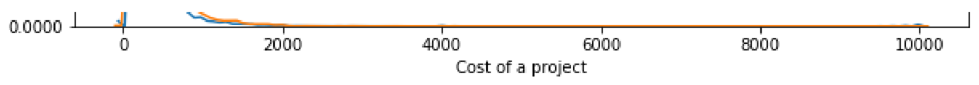
```
# https://glowingpython.blogspot.com/2012/09/boxplot-with-matplotlib.html
plt.boxplot([approved_price, rejected_price])
plt.title('Box Plots of Cost per approved and not approved Projects')
plt.xticks([1,2],('Approved Projects','Rejected Projects'))
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



In [40]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,3))
sns.distplot(approved_price, hist=False, label="Approved Projects")
sns.distplot(rejected_price, hist=False, label="Not Approved Projects")
plt.title('Cost per approved and not approved Projects')
plt.xlabel('Cost of a project')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





In [41]:

```python
# http://zetcode.com/python/prettytable/
from prettytable import PrettyTable

#If you get a ModuleNotFoundError error , install prettytable using: pip3 install prettytable

x = PrettyTable()
x.field_names = ["Percentile", "Approved Projects", "Not Approved Projects"]

for i in range(0,101,5):
    x.add_row([i,np.round(np.percentile(approved_price,i), 3), np.round(np.percentile(rejected_pric
e,i), 3)])
print(x)
```

```
+------------+-------------------+-----------------------+
| Percentile | Approved Projects | Not Approved Projects |
+------------+-------------------+-----------------------+
|     0      |        0.66       |          1.97         |
|     5      |       13.59       |          41.9         |
|     10     |       33.88       |         73.67         |
|     15     |        58.0       |         99.109        |
|     20     |       77.38       |         118.56        |
|     25     |       99.95       |        140.892        |
|     30     |       116.68      |         162.23        |
|     35     |      137.232      |        184.014        |
|     40     |       157.0       |        208.632        |
|     45     |      178.265      |        235.106        |
|     50     |       198.99      |        263.145        |
|     55     |       223.99      |         292.61        |
|     60     |       255.63      |        325.144        |
|     65     |      285.412      |         362.39        |
|     70     |      321.225      |         399.99        |
|     75     |      366.075      |        449.945        |
|     80     |       411.67      |        519.282        |
|     85     |       479.0       |        618.276        |
|     90     |       593.11      |        739.356        |
|     95     |      801.598      |        992.486        |
|    100     |       9999.0      |         9999.0        |
+------------+-------------------+-----------------------+
```

Observation for Univariate analysis for project essay

- 1. More then 95% of project tends to have less then 1000 dollar budget.
- 1. 90% of approved Project budget comes under 500 dollar suprisingly 50% from max amount.
- 1. Not Approved projects have slighlty heigher amount pitching then the approved projects. so we can say less budget project kinds have more chance to get approved.

1.2.9 Univariate Analysis: teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects

1.2.9 Univariate Analysis: teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects

Please do this on your own based on the data analysis that was done in the above cells

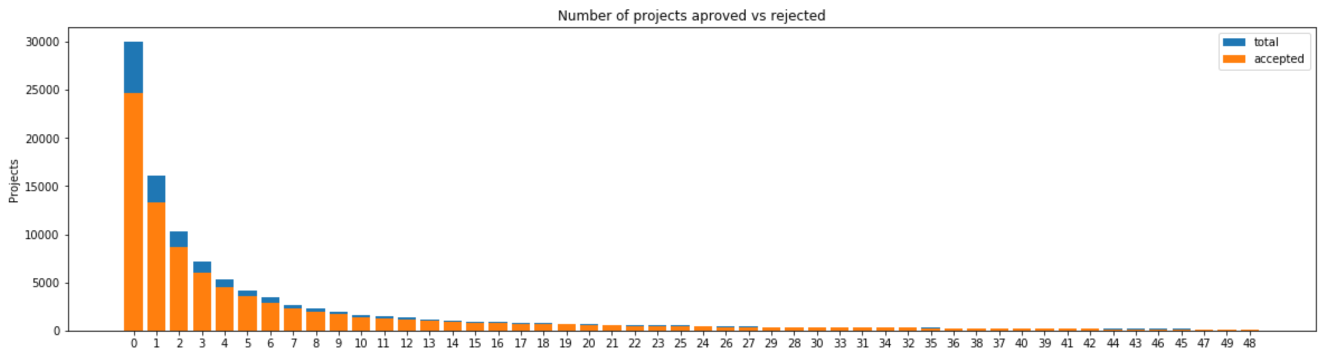
- teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects = Number of project applications previously submitted by the same teacher. **Example:** `2`

- Some Question we can answer
- 1. What is the maximum number of projects teacher have ever posted
- 1. What is the minimun number of projects teacher have posted
- 1. What is the avg number of projects teacher are posting
- 1. Which State teacher has posted most project

- and other...

In [42]:

```
univariate_barplots(project_data, 'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects',
'project_is_approved', top=50)
```



```
   teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects  project_is_approved  total  \
0                                             0                24652  30014
1                                             1                13329  16058
2                                             2                 8705  10350
3                                             3                 5997   7110
4                                             4                 4452   5266

        Avg
0  0.821350
1  0.830054
2  0.841063
3  0.843460
4  0.845423
==================================================
    teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects  project_is_approved  total  \
46                                            46                  149    164
45                                            45                  141    153
47                                            47                  129    144
49                                            49                  128    143
48                                            48                  135    140

         Avg
46  0.908537
45  0.921569
47  0.895833
49  0.895105
48  0.964286
```

In [43]:

```
print("Max Projects submited By teacher: {}
projects".format(project_data['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].max()))
print("Min Projects submited By teacher: {}
projects".format(project_data['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].min()))

print('Avg Teacher has posted {} no of
projects'.format(np.mean(project_data['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values)))
```

```
Max Projects submited By teacher: 451 projects
Min Projects submited By teacher: 0 projects
Avg Teacher has posted 11.153165275336848 no of projects
```

In [44]:

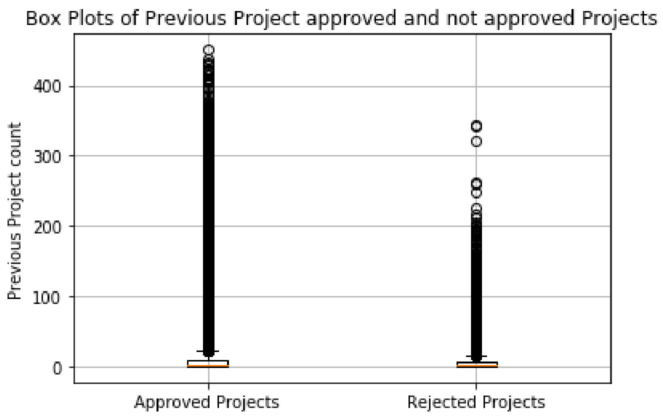
```
# Does Previous porject count impact on Approving project
approved_projects = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==1]
['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values
rejected_projects = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==0]
['teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects'].values


print(np.mean(approved_projects))
print(np.mean(rejected_projects))
```

```
11.914126378012211
6.888526175794946
```

- It seems like whose project approved have more number of projects submited compare to whose not get approved.

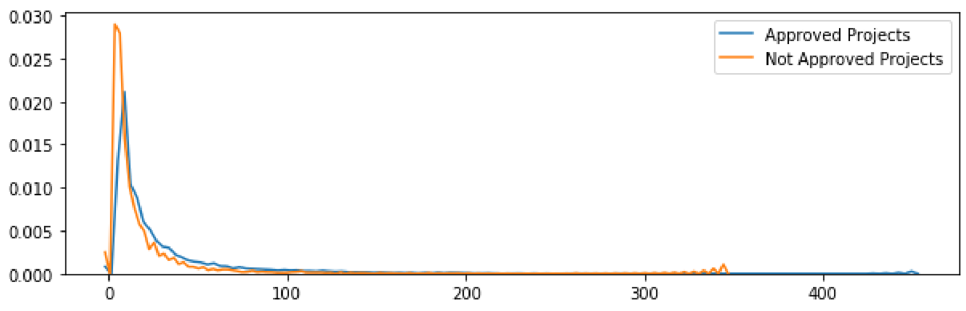
In [45]:

```
# https://glowingpython.blogspot.com/2012/09/boxplot-with-matplotlib.html
plt.boxplot([approved_projects, rejected_projects])
plt.title('Box Plots of Previous Project approved and not approved Projects')
plt.xticks([1,2],('Approved Projects','Rejected Projects'))
plt.ylabel('Previous Project count')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



In [46]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,3))
sns.kdeplot(approved_projects,label="Approved Projects", bw=0.6)
sns.kdeplot(rejected_projects,label="Not Approved Projects", bw=0.6)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Observation for Univariate analysis for teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects

- 1. 82% people have publised their first project and it got approved.
- 1. But who posted projects before have heigher rate as 96% of approve rate.
- 1. As per the PDF and box plot Who has more number of approved projects have heigher chance for approving the project.

1.2.10 Univariate Analysis: project_resource_summary

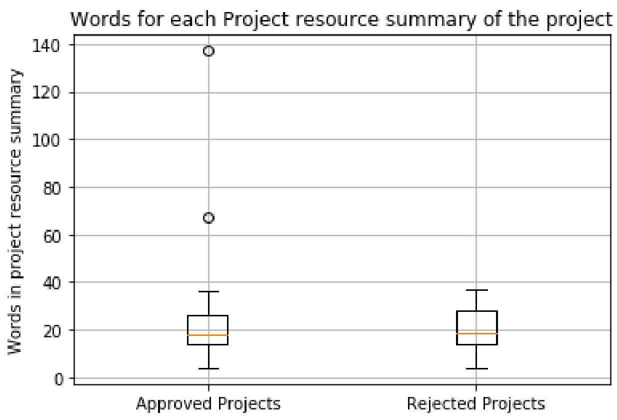
1.2.10 Univariate Analysis: project_resource_summary

In [47]:

```
approved_project_res_summary = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==1]
['project_resource_summary'].str.split().apply(len)
approved_project_res_summary = approved_project_res_summary.values

rejected_project_res_summary = project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==0]
['project_resource_summary'].str.split().apply(len)
rejected_project_res_summary = rejected_project_res_summary.values
```

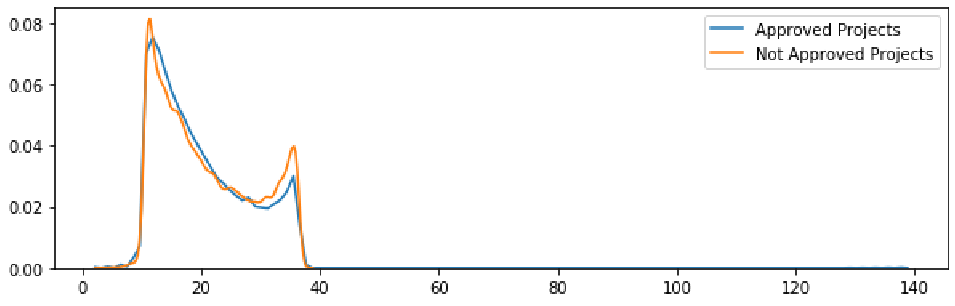
In [48]:

```
# https://glowingpython.blogspot.com/2012/09/boxplot-with-matplotlib.html
plt.boxplot([approved_project_res_summary, rejected_project_res_summary])
plt.title('Words for each Project resource summary of the project')
plt.xticks([1,2],('Approved Projects','Rejected Projects'))
plt.ylabel('Words in project resource summary')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



In [49]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,3))
sns.kdeplot(approved_project_res_summary,label="Approved Projects", bw=0.6)
sns.kdeplot(rejected_project_res_summary,label="Not Approved Projects", bw=0.6)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Observation for Univariate analysis for project_resource_summary

- 1. Approved projects has less word compare to rejected project means write summary but less.
- 1. But there are 2 outlier means people got approed their projects by writing more words.
- 1. It resemble both project essay and title outcome. For the begining level Approved projects have little heigher summary word count .
- 1. As in Pdf there are 2 projects who break the linearly outcome of the graph.. which is Having more words still 2 project got approved.

Please do this on your own based on the data analysis that was done in the above cells

Check if the `presence of the numerical digits` in the `project_resource_summary` effects the acceptance of the project or not. If you observe that `presence of the numerical digits` is helpful in the classification, please include it for further process or you can ignore it.

In [50]:

```
# Google Search - how to check numeric value in string python
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19859282/check-if-a-string-contains-a-number

# After sometime of brainstroming i came up with one idea to add anoter column temporary one to ju
st add the return type of hasnumber function
# so that .. for each row i will get true or false value with that and i can easily check numrical
data can impact on aprroving the project or not.
# So i seached : Apply one function to one column and create the retrun of the function to new col
umn in python panda df
# https://stackoverflow.com/a/19976286/6000190

def hasNumbers(inputString):
    #return any(char.isdigit() for char in inputString)
    if (any(char.isdigit() for char in inputString) == True ):
        return 1
    else :
        return 0

project_data_temp = project_data
project_data_temp['project_resource_summary_has_numerical'] = np.vectorize(hasNumbers)
(project_data_temp['project_resource_summary'])
```

In [51]:

```
#project_data[project_data['project_is_approved']==1]['project_resource_summary']
#
res_summ_with_num = project_data_temp.loc[(project_data_temp['project_is_approved'] == 1) & (projec
t_data_temp['project_resource_summary_has_numerical'] == 1)]['project_resource_summary'].count()
res_summ_with_num_not_approved = project_data_temp.loc[(project_data_temp['project_is_approved'] =
= 1) & (project_data_temp['project_resource_summary_has_numerical'] == 0)]
['project_resource_summary'].count()
print("Number of Project resource summary which has numerical value which has approved: {} ".forma
t(res_summ_with_num))
print("Number of Project resource summary which has numerical value which has not approved: {} ".f
ormat(res_summ_with_num_not_approved))

#print(project_data_temp.loc[(project_data_temp['project_is_approved'] == 1) &
(project_data_temp['project_resource_summary_has_numerical'] == "True")])
```

```
Number of Project resource summary which has numerical value which has approved: 14090
Number of Project resource summary which has numerical value which has not approved: 78616
```

Looks like numerical values does matter when it comes to resourse summary.

1.3 Text preprocessing

1.3.1 Essay Text

In [52]:

```
project_data.head(2)
```

Out[52]:

	Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_state	project_submitted_datetime	project_grade_cat
0	160221	p253737	c90749f5d961ff158d4b4d1e7dc665fc	Mrs.	IN	2016-12-05 13:43:57	Grades F
1	140945	p258326	897464ce9ddc600bced1151f324dd63a	Mr.	FL	2016-10-25 09:22:10	Grad

Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_state	project_submitted_datetime	project_grade_cat

2 rows × 21 columns

In [53]:

```python
# printing some random essays.
print(project_data['essay'].values[0])
print("="*50)
print(project_data['essay'].values[150])
print("="*50)
print(project_data['essay'].values[1000])
print("="*50)
print(project_data['essay'].values[20000])
print("="*50)
print(project_data['essay'].values[99999])
print("="*50)
```

```
My students are English learners that are working on English as their second or third languages. W
e are a melting pot of refugees, immigrants, and native-born Americans bringing the gift of langua
ge to our school. \r\n\r\n We have over 24 languages represented in our English Learner program wi
th students at every level of mastery.  We also have over 40 countries represented with the
families within our school.  Each student brings a wealth of knowledge and experiences to us that
open our eyes to new cultures, beliefs, and respect.\"The limits of your language are the limits o
f your world.\"-Ludwig Wittgenstein  Our English learner's have a strong support system at home th
at begs for more resources.  Many times our parents are learning to read and speak English along s
ide of their children.  Sometimes this creates barriers for parents to be able to help their child
learn phonetics, letter recognition, and other reading skills.\r\n\r\nBy providing these dvd's and
players, students are able to continue their mastery of the English language even if no one at hom
e is able to assist.  All families with students within the Level 1 proficiency status, will be a
offered to be a part of this program.  These educational videos will be specially chosen by the En
glish Learner Teacher and will be sent home regularly to watch.  The videos are to help the child
develop early reading skills.\r\n\r\nParents that do not have access to a dvd player will have the
opportunity to check out a dvd player to use for the year.  The plan is to use these videos and ed
ucational dvd's for the years to come for other EL students.\r\nnannan
==================================================
The 51 fifth grade students that will cycle through my classroom this year all love learning, at l
east most of the time. At our school, 97.3% of the students receive free or reduced price lunch. O
f the 560 students, 97.3% are minority students. \r\nThe school has a vibrant community that loves
to get together and celebrate. Around Halloween there is a whole school parade to show off the bea
utiful costumes that students wear. On Cinco de Mayo we put on a big festival with crafts made by
the students, dances, and games. At the end of the year the school hosts a carnival to celebrate t
he hard work put in during the school year, with a dunk tank being the most popular activity.My st
udents will use these five brightly colored Hokki stools in place of regular, stationary, 4-legged
chairs. As I will only have a total of ten in the classroom and not enough for each student to hav
e an individual one, they will be used in a variety of ways. During independent reading time they
will be used as special chairs students will each use on occasion. I will utilize them in place of
chairs at my small group tables during math and reading times. The rest of the day they will be us
ed by the students who need the highest amount of movement in their life in order to stay focused
on school.\r\n\r\nWhenever asked what the classroom is missing, my students always say more Hokki
Stools. They can't get their fill of the 5 stools we already have. When the students are sitting i
n group with me on the Hokki Stools, they are always moving, but at the same time doing their
work. Anytime the students get to pick where they can sit, the Hokki Stools are the first to be ta
ken. There are always students who head over to the kidney table to get one of the stools who are
disappointed as there are not enough of them. \r\n\r\nWe ask a lot of students to sit for 7 hours
a day. The Hokki stools will be a compromise that allow my students to do desk work and move at th
e same time. These stools will help students to meet their 60 minutes a day of movement by
allowing them to activate their core muscles for balance while they sit. For many of my students,
these chairs will take away the barrier that exists in schools for a child who can't sit
still.nannan
==================================================
How do you remember your days of school? Was it in a sterile environment with plain walls, rows of
desks, and a teacher in front of the room? A typical day in our room is nothing like that. I work
hard to create a warm inviting themed room for my students look forward to coming to each day.\r\n
\r\nMy class is made up of 28 wonderfully unique boys and girls of mixed races in
Arkansas.\r\nThey attend a Title I school, which means there is a high enough percentage of free a
nd reduced-price lunch to qualify. Our school is an \"open classroom\" concept, which is very uniq
ue as there are no walls separating the classrooms. These 9 and 10 year-old students are very eage
r learners; they are like sponges, absorbing all the information and experiences and keep on wanti
ng more.With these resources such as the comfy red throw pillows and the whimsical nautical hangin
g decor and the blue fish nets, I will be able to help create the mood in our classroom setting to
be one of a themed nautical environment. Creating a classroom environment is very important in the
success in each and every child's education. The nautical photo props will be used with each child
as they step foot into our classroom for the first time on Meet the Teacher evening. I'll take pic
```

```
tures of each child with them, have them developed, and then hung in our classroom ready for their
first day of 4th grade.  This kind gesture will set the tone before even the first day of school!
The nautical thank you cards will be used throughout the year by the students as they create thank
you cards to their team groups.\r\n\r\nYour generous donations will help me to help make our
classroom a fun, inviting, learning environment from day one.\r\n\r\nIt costs lost of money out of
my own pocket on resources to get our classroom ready. Please consider helping with this project t
o make our new school year a very successful one. Thank you!nannan
==================================================
My kindergarten students have varied disabilities ranging from speech and language delays, cogniti
ve delays, gross/fine motor delays, to autism. They are eager beavers and always strive to work th
eir hardest working past their limitations. \r\n\r\nThe materials we have are the ones I seek out
for my students. I teach in a Title I school where most of the students receive free or reduced pr
ice lunch.  Despite their disabilities and limitations, my students love coming to school and come
eager to learn and explore.Have you ever felt like you had ants in your pants and you needed to gr
oove and move as you were in a meeting? This is how my kids feel all the time. The want to be able
to move as they learn or so they say.Wobble chairs are the answer and I love then because they dev
elop their core, which enhances gross motor and in Turn fine motor skills. \r\nThey also want to l
earn through games, my kids don't want to sit and do worksheets. They want to learn to count by ju
mping and playing. Physical engagement is the key to our success. The number toss and color and sh
ape mats can make that happen. My students will forget they are doing work and just have the fun a
6 year old deserves.nannan
==================================================
The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains. The superior teacher demonstrates. The grea
t teacher inspires. -William A. Ward\r\n\r\nMy school has 803 students which is makeup is 97.6% Af
rican-American, making up the largest segment of the student body. A typical school in Dallas is m
ade up of 23.2% African-American students. Most of the students are on free or reduced lunch. We a
ren't receiving doctors, lawyers, or engineers children from rich backgrounds or neighborhoods. As
an educator I am inspiring minds of young children and we focus not only on academics but one smar
t, effective, efficient, and disciplined students with good character.In our classroom we can util
ize the Bluetooth for swift transitions during class. I use a speaker which doesn't amplify the so
und enough to receive the message. Due to the volume of my speaker my students can't hear videos o
r books clearly and it isn't making the lessons as meaningful. But with the bluetooth speaker my s
tudents will be able to hear and I can stop, pause and replay it at any time.\r\nThe cart will all
ow me to have more room for storage of things that are needed for the day and has an extra part to
it I can use.  The table top chart has all of the letter, words and pictures for students to learn
about different letters and it is more accessible.nannan
==================================================
```

In [54]:

```python
# https://stackoverflow.com/a/47091490/4084039
import re

def decontracted(phrase):
    # specific
    phrase = re.sub(r"won't", "will not", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"can\'t", "can not", phrase)

    # general
    phrase = re.sub(r"n\'t", " not", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'re", " are", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'s", " is", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'d", " would", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'ll", " will", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'t", " not", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'ve", " have", phrase)
    phrase = re.sub(r"\'m", " am", phrase)
    return phrase
```

In [55]:

```python
sent = decontracted(project_data['essay'].values[20000])
print(sent)
print("="*50)
```

```
My kindergarten students have varied disabilities ranging from speech and language delays, cogniti
ve delays, gross/fine motor delays, to autism. They are eager beavers and always strive to work th
eir hardest working past their limitations. \r\n\r\nThe materials we have are the ones I seek out
for my students. I teach in a Title I school where most of the students receive free or reduced pr
ice lunch.  Despite their disabilities and limitations, my students love coming to school and come
eager to learn and explore.Have you ever felt like you had ants in your pants and you needed to gr
oove and move as you were in a meeting? This is how my kids feel all the time. The want to be able
to move as they learn or so they say.Wobble chairs are the answer and I love then because they dev
elop their core, which enhances gross motor and in Turn fine motor skills. \r\nThey also want to l
earn through games, my kids do not want to sit and do worksheets. They want to learn to count by j
earn through games, my kids do not want to sit and do worksheets. They want to learn to count by j
umping and playing. Physical engagement is the key to our success. The number toss and color and s
hape mats can make that happen. My students will forget they are doing work and just have the fun
a 6 year old deserves.nannan
==================================================
```

In [56]:

```python
# \r \n \t remove from string python: http://texthandler.com/info/remove-line-breaks-python/
sent = sent.replace('\\r', ' ')
sent = sent.replace('\\"', ' ')
sent = sent.replace('\\n', ' ')
print(sent)
```

```
My kindergarten students have varied disabilities ranging from speech and language delays, cogniti
ve delays, gross/fine motor delays, to autism. They are eager beavers and always strive to work th
eir hardest working past their limitations.     The materials we have are the ones I seek out for
my students. I teach in a Title I school where most of the students receive free or reduced price
lunch.  Despite their disabilities and limitations, my students love coming to school and come eag
er to learn and explore.Have you ever felt like you had ants in your pants and you needed to groov
e and move as you were in a meeting? This is how my kids feel all the time. The want to be able to
move as they learn or so they say.Wobble chairs are the answer and I love then because they develo
p their core, which enhances gross motor and in Turn fine motor skills.   They also want to learn t
hrough games, my kids do not want to sit and do worksheets. They want to learn to count by jumping
and playing. Physical engagement is the key to our success. The number toss and color and shape ma
ts can make that happen. My students will forget they are doing work and just have the fun a 6 yea
r old deserves.nannan
```

In [57]:

```python
#remove spacial character: https://stackoverflow.com/a/5843547/4084039
sent = re.sub('[^A-Za-z0-9]+', ' ', sent)
print(sent)
```

```
My kindergarten students have varied disabilities ranging from speech and language delays cognitiv
e delays gross fine motor delays to autism They are eager beavers and always strive to work their
hardest working past their limitations The materials we have are the ones I seek out for my studen
ts I teach in a Title I school where most of the students receive free or reduced price lunch
Despite their disabilities and limitations my students love coming to school and come eager to lea
rn and explore Have you ever felt like you had ants in your pants and you needed to groove and mov
e as you were in a meeting This is how my kids feel all the time The want to be able to move as th
ey learn or so they say Wobble chairs are the answer and I love then because they develop their co
re which enhances gross motor and in Turn fine motor skills They also want to learn through games
my kids do not want to sit and do worksheets They want to learn to count by jumping and playing Ph
ysical engagement is the key to our success The number toss and color and shape mats can make that
happen My students will forget they are doing work and just have the fun a 6 year old deserves nan
nan
```

In [58]:

```python
# https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280
# we are removing the words from the stop words list: 'no', 'nor', 'not'
stopwords= ['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'you', "you're", "you've",
\
            "you'll", "you'd", 'your', 'yours', 'yourself', 'yourselves', 'he', 'him', 'his',
'himself', \
            'she', "she's", 'her', 'hers', 'herself', 'it', "it's", 'its', 'itself', 'they', 'them',
'their',\
            'theirs', 'themselves', 'what', 'which', 'who', 'whom', 'this', 'that', "that'll",
'these', 'those', \
            'am', 'is', 'are', 'was', 'were', 'be', 'been', 'being', 'have', 'has', 'had', 'having',
'do', 'does', \
            'did', 'doing', 'a', 'an', 'the', 'and', 'but', 'if', 'or', 'because', 'as', 'until', '
while', 'of', \
            'at', 'by', 'for', 'with', 'about', 'against', 'between', 'into', 'through', 'during',
'before', 'after',\
            'above', 'below', 'to', 'from', 'up', 'down', 'in', 'out', 'on', 'off', 'over', 'under'
, 'again', 'further',\
            'then', 'once', 'here', 'there', 'when', 'where', 'why', 'how', 'all', 'any', 'both', 'e
ach', 'few', 'more',\
            'most', 'other', 'some', 'such', 'only', 'own', 'same', 'so', 'than', 'too', 'very', \
            's', 't', 'can', 'will', 'just', 'don', "don't", 'should', "should've", 'now', 'd', 'll'
, 'm', 'o', 're', \
            've', 'y', 'ain', 'aren', "aren't", 'couldn', "couldn't", 'didn', "didn't", 'doesn', "do
esn't", 'hadn',\
             "hadn't", 'hasn', "hasn't", 'haven', "haven't", 'isn', "isn't", 'ma', 'mightn',
"mightn't", 'mustn',\
             "mustn't", 'needn', "needn't", 'shan', "shan't", 'shouldn', "shouldn't", 'wasn',
"wasn't", 'weren', "weren't", \
             'won', "won't", 'wouldn', "wouldn't"]
```

In [59]:

```
# Combining all the above statemennts
from tqdm import tqdm
preprocessed_essays = []
# tqdm is for printing the status bar
for sentance in tqdm(project_data['essay'].values):
    sent = decontracted(sentance)
    sent = sent.replace('\\r', ' ')
    sent = sent.replace('\\"', ' ')
    sent = sent.replace('\\n', ' ')
    sent = re.sub('[^A-Za-z0-9]+', ' ', sent)
    # https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280
    sent = ' '.join(e for e in sent.split() if e not in stopwords)
    preprocessed_essays.append(sent.lower().strip())
```

```
100%|██████████| 109248/109248 [01:16<00:00, 1421.07it/s]
```

In [60]:

```
# after preprocesing
preprocessed_essays[20000]
```

Out[60]:

```
'my kindergarten students varied disabilities ranging speech language delays cognitive delays gros
s fine motor delays autism they eager beavers always strive work hardest working past limitations
the materials ones i seek students i teach title i school students receive free reduced price lunc
h despite disabilities limitations students love coming school come eager learn explore have ever
felt like ants pants needed groove move meeting this kids feel time the want able move learn say w
obble chairs answer i love develop core enhances gross motor turn fine motor skills they also want
learn games kids not want sit worksheets they want learn count jumping playing physical engagement
key success the number toss color shape mats make happen my students forget work fun 6 year old de
serves nannan'
```

1.3.2 Project title Tex

1.3.2 Project title Text

In [61]:

```
# similarly you can preprocess the titles also
# Processing steps for project title
# 1. Clean pharase
# 2. Remove String patterns
# 3. Remove Special charcter
# 4. Remove Stop words


# Combining all the above statemennts what used for essay
preprocessed_project_title = []
# tqdm is for printing the status bar
for sentance in tqdm(project_data['project_title'].values):
    sent = decontracted(sentance)
    sent = sent.replace('\\r', ' ')
    sent = sent.replace('\\"', ' ')
    sent = sent.replace('\\n', ' ')
    sent = re.sub('[^A-Za-z0-9]+', ' ', sent)
    # https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280
    sent = ' '.join(e for e in sent.split() if e not in stopwords)
    preprocessed_project_title.append(sent.lower().strip())
```

```
100%|██████████| 109248/109248 [00:03<00:00, 30219.54it/s]
```

In [62]:

```
# after preprocesing
preprocessed_project_title[20000]
```

Out[62]:

```
'we need to move it while we input it'
```

1. 4 Preparing data for models

In [63]:

```
project_data.columns
```

Out[63]:

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'id', 'teacher_id', 'teacher_prefix', 'school_state',
       'project_submitted_datetime', 'project_grade_category', 'project_title',
       'project_essay_1', 'project_essay_2', 'project_essay_3',
       'project_essay_4', 'project_resource_summary',
       'teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects', 'project_is_approved',
       'clean_categories', 'clean_subcategories', 'essay', 'price', 'quantity',
       'project_resource_summary_has_numerical'],
      dtype='object')
```

we are going to consider

```
   - school_state : categorical data
   - clean_categories : categorical data
   - clean_subcategories : categorical data
   - project_grade_category : categorical data
   - teacher_prefix : categorical data

   - project_title : text data
   - text : text data
   - project_resource_summary: text data

   - quantity : numerical
   - teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects : numerical
   - price : numerical
```

1.4.1 Vectorizing Categorical data

In [64]:

```
project_data.head(3)
```

Out[64]:

	Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_state	project_submitted_datetime	project_grade_cat
0	160221	p253737	c90749f5d961ff158d4b4d1e7dc665fc	Mrs.	IN	2016-12-05 13:43:57	Grades F
1	140945	p258326	897464ce9ddc600bced1151f324dd63a	Mr.	FL	2016-10-25 09:22:10	Grad

	Unnamed: 0	id	teacher_id	teacher_prefix	school_state	project_submitted_datetime	project_grade_cat
2	21895	p182444	3465aaf82da834c0582ebd0ef8040ca0	Ms.	AZ	2016-08-31 12:03:56	Grad

3 rows × 21 columns

- One Hot Encoding : clean_categories

- https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/handling-categorical-and-numerical-features/

In [65]:

```
# we use count vectorizer to convert the values into one hot encoded features
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_cat_dict.keys()), lowercase=False, binary=True
)
vectorizer.fit(project_data['clean_categories'].values)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())


categories_one_hot = vectorizer.transform(project_data['clean_categories'].values)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",categories_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['Warmth', 'Care_Hunger', 'History_Civics', 'Music_Arts', 'AppliedLearning', 'SpecialNeeds',
'Health_Sports', 'Math_Science', 'Literacy_Language']
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 9)
```

- One Hot Encoding : clean_subcategories

In [66]:

```
# we use count vectorizer to convert the values into one hot encoded features
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_sub_cat_dict.keys()), lowercase=False, binary=
True)
vectorizer.fit(project_data['clean_subcategories'].values)
print(vectorizer.get_feature_names())


sub_categories_one_hot = vectorizer.transform(project_data['clean_subcategories'].values)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",sub_categories_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['Economics', 'CommunityService', 'FinancialLiteracy', 'ParentInvolvement', 'Extracurricular',
'Civics_Government', 'ForeignLanguages', 'NutritionEducation', 'Warmth', 'Care_Hunger',
'SocialSciences', 'PerformingArts', 'CharacterEducation', 'TeamSports', 'Other',
'College_CareerPrep', 'Music', 'History_Geography', 'Health_LifeScience', 'EarlyDevelopment', 'ESL
', 'Gym_Fitness', 'EnvironmentalScience', 'VisualArts', 'Health_Wellness', 'AppliedSciences',
'SpecialNeeds', 'Literature_Writing', 'Mathematics', 'Literacy']
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 30)
```

- One Hot Encoding : State

In [67]:

```
my_counter = Counter()
for word in project_data['school_state'].values:
    my_counter.update(word.split())

cat_dict = dict(my_counter)
sorted_school_state = dict(sorted(cat_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1]))

# we use count vectorizer to convert the values into one hot encoded features
vectorizer_state = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_school_state.keys()), lowercase=False, b
inary=True)
vectorizer_state.fit(project_data['school_state'].values)
print(vectorizer_state.get_feature_names())
```

```
school_state_one_hot = vectorizer_state.transform(project_data['school_state'].values)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",school_state_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['VT', 'WY', 'ND', 'MT', 'RI', 'SD', 'NE', 'DE', 'AK', 'NH', 'WV', 'ME', 'HI', 'DC', 'NM', 'KS', 'I
A', 'ID', 'AR', 'CO', 'MN', 'OR', 'KY', 'MS', 'NV', 'MD', 'CT', 'TN', 'UT', 'AL', 'WI', 'VA', 'AZ',
'NJ', 'OK', 'WA', 'MA', 'LA', 'OH', 'MO', 'IN', 'PA', 'MI', 'SC', 'GA', 'IL', 'NC', 'FL', 'NY', 'TX
', 'CA']
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 51)
```

- One Hot Encoding : teacher_prefix

In [68]:

```
# How to remove nan from pyhton array
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11620914/removing-nan-values-from-an-array
# I added cause it gives me error as float has no attribute as split but there was not float value
init.
my_counter_techer = Counter()
project_data['teacher_prefix'] = project_data['teacher_prefix'].fillna(" ")
print(project_data['teacher_prefix'].unique())


for word in project_data['teacher_prefix'].values:
        my_counter_techer.update(word.split())

cat_dict_techer = dict(my_counter_techer)
sorted_teacher_prefix = dict(sorted(cat_dict_techer.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1]))

# we use count vectorizer to convert the values into one hot encoded features
vectorizer_teacher = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_teacher_prefix.keys()), lowercase=Fals
e, binary=True)
vectorizer_teacher.fit(project_data['teacher_prefix'].values )
print(vectorizer_teacher.get_feature_names())


teacher_prefix_one_hot = vectorizer_teacher.transform(project_data['teacher_prefix'].values)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",teacher_prefix_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['Mrs.' 'Mr.' 'Ms.' 'Teacher' ' ' 'Dr.']
['Dr.', 'Teacher', 'Mr.', 'Ms.', 'Mrs.']
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 5)
```

- One Hot Encoding : project_grade_category

In [138]:

```
# How to remove nan from pyhton array
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11620914/removing-nan-values-from-an-array
# I added cause it gives me error as float has no attribute as split but there was not float value
init.

# project_data['project_grade_category'] = project_data['project_grade_category'].fillna(" ")
print(project_data['project_grade_category'].unique())

my_counter_project_grade = Counter()
for word in project_data['project_grade_category'].values:
        my_counter_project_grade.update(word.split(","))

cat_dict_procat = dict(my_counter_project_grade)
sorted_procat = dict(sorted(cat_dict_procat.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1]))

# we use count vectorizer to convert the values into one hot encoded features
vectorizer_teacher = CountVectorizer(vocabulary=list(sorted_procat.keys()), lowercase=False,
binary=True)
vectorizer_teacher.fit(project_data['project_grade_category'].values )
print(vectorizer_teacher.get_feature_names())


project_cat_one_hot = vectorizer_teacher.transform(project_data['project_grade_category'].values)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",project_cat_one_hot.shape)
```

```
['Grades PreK-2' 'Grades 6-8' 'Grades 3-5' 'Grades 9-12']
['Grades 9-12', 'Grades 6-8', 'Grades 3-5', 'Grades PreK-2']
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 4)
```

In [70]:

```
# Please do the similar feature encoding with state, teacher_prefix and project_grade_category als
o
```

1.4.2 Vectorizing Text data

1.4.2.1 Bag of words

In [71]:

```
# We are considering only the words which appeared in at least 10 documents(rows or projects).
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min_df=10)
text_bow = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_essays)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",text_bow.shape)
```

```
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 16623)
```

1.4.2.2 Bag of Words on `project_title`

In [72]:

```
# you can vectorize the title also
# before you vectorize the title make sure you preprocess it



# We are considering only the words which appeared in at least 10 documents(rows or projects).
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min_df=10)
text_bow_title = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_project_title)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",text_bow_title.shape)
```

```
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 3329)
```

In [73]:

```
# Similarly you can vectorize for title also
```

1.4.2.3 TFIDF vectorizer

In [74]:

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10)
text_tfidf = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_essays)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",text_tfidf.shape)
```

```
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 16623)
```

1.4.2.4 TFIDF Vectorizer on `project_title`

In [75]:

```
# Similarly you can vectorize for title also
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=10)
text_tfidf_title = vectorizer.fit_transform(preprocessed_project_title)
print("Shape of matrix after one hot encodig ",text_tfidf_title.shape)
```

```
Shape of matrix after one hot encodig  (109248, 3329)
```

1.4.2.5 Using Pretrained Models: Avg W2V

In [76]:

```
'''
# Reading glove vectors in python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/38230349/4084039
def loadGloveModel(gloveFile):
    print ("Loading Glove Model")
    f = open(gloveFile,'r', encoding="utf8")
    model = {}
    for line in tqdm(f):
        splitLine = line.split()
        word = splitLine[0]
        embedding = np.array([float(val) for val in splitLine[1:]])
        model[word] = embedding
    print ("Done.",len(model)," words loaded!")
    return model
model = loadGloveModel('glove.42B.300d.txt')

# ============================
Output:

Loading Glove Model
1917495it [06:32, 4879.69it/s]
Done. 1917495  words loaded!

# ============================

words = []
for i in preproced_texts:
    words.extend(i.split(' '))

for i in preproced_titles:
    words.extend(i.split(' '))
print("all the words in the coupus", len(words))
words = set(words)
print("the unique words in the coupus", len(words))

inter_words = set(model.keys()).intersection(words)
print("The number of words that are present in both glove vectors and our coupus", \
      len(inter_words),"(",np.round(len(inter_words)/len(words)*100,3),"%)")

words_courpus = {}
words_glove = set(model.keys())
for i in words:
    if i in words_glove:
        words_courpus[i] = model[i]
print("word 2 vec length", len(words_courpus))


# stronging variables into pickle files python: http://www.jessicayung.com/how-to-use-pickle-to-sa
ve-and-load-variables-in-python/

import pickle
with open('glove_vectors', 'wb') as f:
    pickle.dump(words_courpus, f)


'''
```

Out[76]:

```
'\n# Reading glove vectors in python: https://stackoverflow.com/a/38230349/4084039\ndef
loadGloveModel(gloveFile):\n    print ("Loading Glove Model")\n    f = open(gloveFile,\'r\',
encoding="utf8")\n    model = {}\n    for line in tqdm(f):\n        splitLine = line.split()\n
word = splitLine[0]\n        embedding = np.array([float(val) for val in splitLine[1:]])\n        m
odel[word] = embedding\n    print ("Done.",len(model)," words loaded!")\n    return model\nmodel =
loadGloveModel(\'glove.42B.300d.txt\')\n\n# ============================\nOutput:\n    \nLoading G
love Model\n1917495it [06:32, 4879.69it/s]\nDone. 1917495  words loaded!\n\n#
============================\n\nwords = []\nfor i in preproced_texts:\n    words.extend(i.split(\'
\'))\n\nfor i in preproced_titles:\n    words.extend(i.split(\' \'))\nprint("all the words in the
coupus", len(words))\nwords = set(words)\nprint("the unique words in the coupus",
len(words))\n\ninter_words = set(model.keys()).intersection(words)\nprint("The number of words tha
t are present in both glove vectors and our coupus",       len(inter_words),"
(",np.round(len(inter_words)/len(words)*100,3),"%)")\n\nwords_courpus = {}\nwords_glove =
set(model.keys())\nfor i in words:\n    if i in words_glove:\n        words_courpus[i] = model[i]\n
print("word 2 vec length", len(words_courpus))\n\n\n# stronging variables into pickle files python
: http://www.jessicayung.com/how-to-use-pickle-to-save-and-load-variables-in-python/\n\nimport pic
kle\nwith open(\'glove_vectors\', \'wb\') as f:\n    pickle.dump(words_courpus, f)\n\n\n'
```

In [77]:

```
# stronging variables into pickle files python: http://www.jessicayung.com/how-to-use-pickle-to-sa
ve-and-load-variables-in-python/
# make sure you have the glove_vectors file

#https://drive.google.com/open?id=14nf-h6aYdhL_01I8DVg9CFZ5aMqAXeTi

with open('glove_vectors', 'rb') as f:
    model = pickle.load(f)
    glove_words =  set(model.keys())
```

In [78]:

```
# average Word2Vec
# compute average word2vec for each review.
avg_w2v_vectors = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this list
for sentence in tqdm(preprocessed_essays): # for each review/sentence
    vector = np.zeros(300) # as word vectors are of zero length
    cnt_words =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
    for word in sentence.split(): # for each word in a review/sentence
        if word in glove_words:
            vector += model[word]
            cnt_words += 1
    if cnt_words != 0:
        vector /= cnt_words
    avg_w2v_vectors.append(vector)

print(len(avg_w2v_vectors))
print(len(avg_w2v_vectors[0]))
```

```
100%|██████████| 109248/109248 [00:49<00:00, 2226.70it/s]
```

```
109248
300
```

1.4.2.6 Using Pretrained Models: AVG W2V on `project_title`

In [79]:

```
# Similarly you can vectorize for title also

# compute average word2vec for each project title
avg_w2v_vectors_project_title = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this list
for sentence in tqdm(preprocessed_project_title): # for each review/sentence
    vector = np.zeros(300) # as word vectors are of zero length
    cnt_words =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
    for word in sentence.split(): # for each word in a review/sentence
        if word in glove_words:
            vector += model[word]
            cnt_words += 1
    if cnt_words != 0:
        vector /= cnt_words
    avg_w2v_vectors_project_title.append(vector)

print(len(avg_w2v_vectors_project_title))
print(len(avg_w2v_vectors_project_title[0]))
```

```
100%|██████████| 109248/109248 [00:02<00:00, 39575.52it/s]
```

```
109248
```

```
300
```

1.4.2.7 Using Pretrained Models: TFIDF weighted W2V

In [80]:

```
# S = ["abc def pqr", "def def def abc", "pqr pqr def"]
tfidf_model = TfidfVectorizer()
tfidf_model.fit(preprocessed_essays)
# we are converting a dictionary with word as a key, and the idf as a value
dictionary = dict(zip(tfidf_model.get_feature_names(), list(tfidf_model.idf_)))
tfidf_words = set(tfidf_model.get_feature_names())
```

In [81]:

```
# average Word2Vec
# compute average word2vec for each review.
tfidf_w2v_vectors = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this list
for sentence in tqdm(preprocessed_essays): # for each review/sentence
    vector = np.zeros(300) # as word vectors are of zero length
    tf_idf_weight =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
    for word in sentence.split(): # for each word in a review/sentence
        if (word in glove_words) and (word in tfidf_words):
            vec = model[word] # getting the vector for each word
            # here we are multiplying idf value(dictionary[word]) and the tf 
value((sentence.count(word)/len(sentence.split())))
            tf_idf = dictionary[word]*(sentence.count(word)/len(sentence.split())) # getting the tf
idf value for each word
            vector += (vec * tf_idf) # calculating tfidf weighted w2v
            tf_idf_weight += tf_idf
    if tf_idf_weight != 0:
        vector /= tf_idf_weight
    tfidf_w2v_vectors.append(vector)

print(len(tfidf_w2v_vectors))
print(len(tfidf_w2v_vectors[0]))
```

```
100%|██████████| 109248/109248 [05:13<00:00, 348.40it/s]
```

```
109248
300
```

1.4.2.9 Using Pretrained Models: TFIDF weighted W2V on `project_title`

In [82]:

```
# Similarly you can vectorize for title also

tfidf_w2v_vectors_project_title = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this lis
t
for sentence in tqdm(preprocessed_project_title): # for each review/sentence
    vector = np.zeros(300) # as word vectors are of zero length
    tf_idf_weight =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
    for word in sentence.split(): # for each word in a review/sentence
        if (word in glove_words) and (word in tfidf_words):
            vec = model[word] # getting the vector for each word
            # here we are multiplying idf value(dictionary[word]) and the tf 
value((sentence.count(word)/len(sentence.split())))
            tf_idf = dictionary[word]*(sentence.count(word)/len(sentence.split())) # getting the tf
idf value for each word
            vector += (vec * tf_idf) # calculating tfidf weighted w2v
            tf_idf_weight += tf_idf
    if tf_idf_weight != 0:
        vector /= tf_idf_weight
    tfidf_w2v_vectors_project_title.append(vector)

print(len(tfidf_w2v_vectors_project_title))
print(len(tfidf_w2v_vectors_project_title[0]))
```

```
100%|██████████| 109248/109248 [00:05<00:00, 18827.36it/s]
```

```
109248
300
```

1.4.3 Vectorizing Numerical features

In [83]:

```
# check this one: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0HOqOcln3Z4&t=530s
# standardization sklearn: https://scikit-
learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler.html
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# price_standardized = standardScalar.fit(project_data['price'].values)
# this will rise the error
# ValueError: Expected 2D array, got 1D array instead: array=[725.05 213.03 329.   ... 399.   287.
73   5.5 ].
# Reshape your data either using array.reshape(-1, 1)

price_scalar = StandardScaler()
price_scalar.fit(project_data['price'].values.reshape(-1,1)) # finding the mean and standard
deviation of this data
print(f"Mean : {price_scalar.mean_[0]}, Standard deviation : {np.sqrt(price_scalar.var_[0])}")

# Now standardize the data with above maen and variance.
price_standardized = price_scalar.transform(project_data['price'].values.reshape(-1, 1))
```

```
Mean : 298.1193425966608, Standard deviation : 367.49634838483496
```

In [84]:

```
price_standardized
```

Out[84]:

```
array([[-0.3905327 ],
       [ 0.00239637],
       [ 0.59519138],
       ...,
       [-0.15825829],
       [-0.61243967],
       [-0.51216657]])
```

In [136]:

```
# teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects

teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_scalar = StandardScaler()
teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_scalar.fit(project_data['teacher_number_of_previously_
osted_projects'].values.reshape(-1,1)) # finding the mean and standard deviation of this data
print(f"Mean : {teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_scalar.mean_[0]}, Standard deviation
: {np.sqrt(teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_scalar.var_[0])}")

# Now standardize the data with above maen and variance.
teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_standardized =
teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_scalar.transform(project_data['teacher_number_of_previ
ously_posted_projects'].values.reshape(-1, 1))
print(teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_standardized)
```

```
Mean : 11.153165275336848, Standard deviation : 27.77702641477403
[[-0.40152481]
 [-0.14951799]
 [-0.36552384]
 ...
 [-0.29352189]
 [-0.40152481]
 [-0.40152481]]
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:595: DataConversionWarning:

Data with input dtype int64 was converted to float64 by StandardScaler.

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:595: DataConversionWarning:

Data with input dtype int64 was converted to float64 by StandardScaler.
```

In [137]:

```
# quantity

quantity_scalar = StandardScaler()
quantity_scalar.fit(project_data['quantity'].values.reshape(-1,1)) # finding the mean and standard
deviation of this data
print(f"Mean : {quantity_scalar.mean_[0]}, Standard deviation :
{np.sqrt(quantity_scalar.var_[0])}")

# Now standardize the data with above maen and variance.
quantity_standardized = quantity_scalar.transform(project_data['quantity'].values.reshape(-1, 1))
print(quantity_standardized)
```

```
Mean : 16.965610354422964, Standard deviation : 26.182821919093175
[[ 0.23047132]
 [-0.60977424]
 [ 0.19227834]
 ...
 [-0.4951953 ]
 [-0.03687954]
 [-0.45700232]]
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:595: DataConversionWarning:

Data with input dtype int64 was converted to float64 by StandardScaler.

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:595: DataConversionWarning:

Data with input dtype int64 was converted to float64 by StandardScaler.
```

1.4.4 Merging all the above features

- we need to merge all the numerical vectors i.e catogorical, text, numerical vectors

In [85]:

```
print(categories_one_hot.shape)
print(sub_categories_one_hot.shape)
print(text_bow.shape)
print(price_standardized.shape)
```

```
(109248, 9)
(109248, 30)
(109248, 16623)
(109248, 1)
```

In [97]:

```
# merge two sparse matrices: https://stackoverflow.com/a/19710648/4084039
from scipy.sparse import hstack
# with the same hstack function we are concatinating a sparse matrix and a dense matirx :)
X = hstack((categories_one_hot, sub_categories_one_hot, text_bow_title, price_standardized))
X.shape
```

Out[97]:

```
(109248, 3369)
```

Assignment 2: Apply TSNE

Assignment 2: Apply TSNE

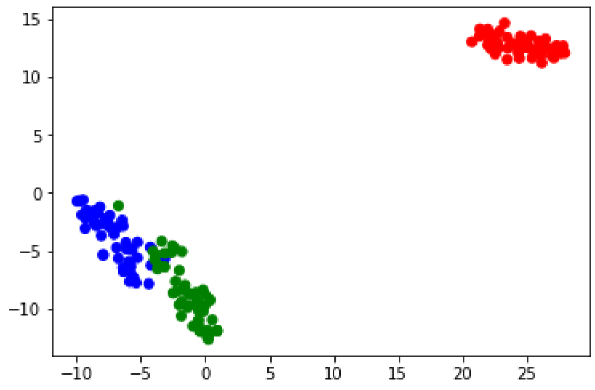
If you are using any code snippet from the internet, you have to provide the reference/citations, as we did in the above cells. Otherwise, it will be treated as plagiarism without citations.

1. In the above cells we have plotted and analyzed many features. Please observe the plots and write the observations in markdown cells below every plot.
2. EDA: Please complete the analysis of the feature: teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects
3. Build the data matrix using these features
    - school_state : categorical data (one hot encoding)
    - clean_categories : categorical data (one hot encoding)
    - clean_subcategories : categorical data (one hot encoding)
    - teacher_prefix : categorical data (one hot encoding)
    - project_grade_category : categorical data (one hot encoding)
    - project_title : text data (BOW, TFIDF, AVG W2V, TFIDF W2V)
    - price : numerical
    - teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects : numerical
4. Now, plot FOUR t-SNE plots with each of these feature sets.
    A. categorical, numerical features + project_title(BOW)
    B. categorical, numerical features + project_title(TFIDF)
    C. categorical, numerical features + project_title(AVG W2V)
    D. categorical, numerical features + project_title(TFIDF W2V)
5. Concatenate all the features and Apply TNSE on the final data matrix
6. Note 1: The TSNE accepts only dense matrices
7. Note 2: Consider only 5k to 6k data points to avoid memory issues. If you run into memory error issues, reduce the number of data points but clearly state the number of datat-poins you are using

In [87]:

```
# this is the example code for TSNE
import numpy as np
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
from sklearn import datasets
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

iris = datasets.load_iris()
x = iris['data']
y = iris['target']

print(y)

tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, perplexity=30, learning_rate=200)
print(x.shape)

X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x)
# if x is a sparse matrix you need to pass it as X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x.toarray()) , .
toarray() will convert the sparse matrix into dense matrix

for_tsne = np.hstack((X_embedding, y.reshape(-1,1)))
for_tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=for_tsne, columns=['Dimension_x','Dimension_y','Score'])
colors = {0:'red', 1:'blue', 2:'green'}
plt.scatter(for_tsne_df['Dimension_x'], for_tsne_df['Dimension_y'], c=for_tsne_df['Score'].apply(la
mbda x: colors[x]))
plt.show()
```

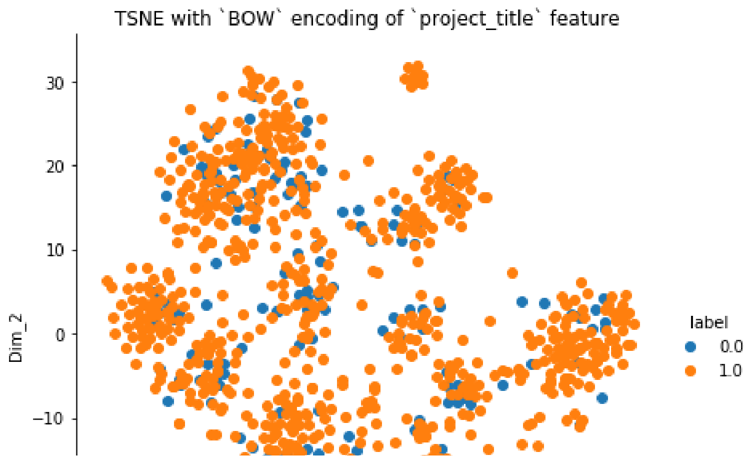
```
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 2 2]
(150, 4)
```

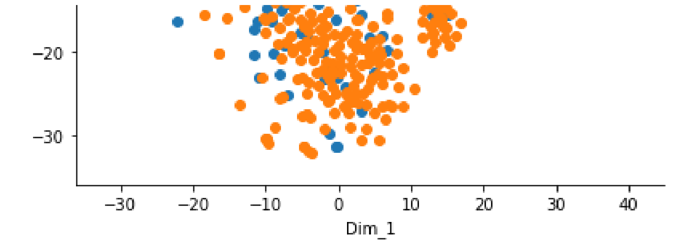


2.1 TSNE with `BOW` encoding of `project_title` feature

In [123]:

```
# please write all of the code with proper documentation and proper titles for each subsection
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis label
    # d. Y-axis label

X = hstack((categories_one_hot,
            sub_categories_one_hot,
            school_state_one_hot,
            teacher_prefix_one_hot,
            project_cat_one_hot,
            text_bow_title,
            price_standardized,
           quantity_standardized,
            teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_standardized))

projectT_1000 = X.toarray()
x = projectT_1000[0:1000,:]
y = project_data['project_is_approved'][0:1000]

tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=0, perplexity=30, learning_rate=1000)

#X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(text_bow_title.toarray()[0:1000,:])
X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x)
# if x is a sparse matrix you need to pass it as X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x.toarray()) , .
toarray() will convert the sparse matrix into dense matrix

# creating a new dataframe which will help us for plotting data
for_tsne = np.vstack((X_embedding.T, y)).T
for_tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=for_tsne, columns=['Dim_1','Dim_2','label'])

# Ploting the result of tsne
sns.FacetGrid(for_tsne_df, hue="label", height=6).map(plt.scatter, 'Dim_1', 'Dim_2').add_legend()
plt.title("TSNE with `BOW` encoding of `project_title` feature ")
plt.show()
```



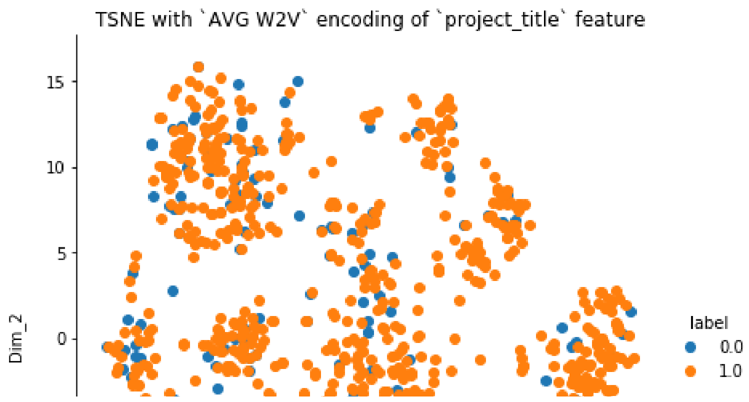


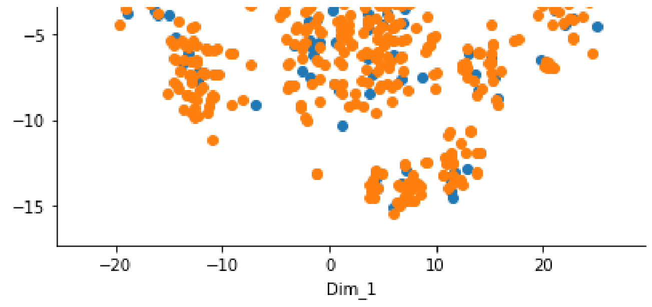
- Here i have taken 1000 data points from dataset with perplexity 50 and learning rate 1000.
- Here Its making small small clusters of bow encoding of project title features.

2.2 TSNE with `TFIDF` encoding of `project_title` feature

In [130]:

```
# please write all of the code with proper documentation and proper titles for each subsection
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis label
    # d. Y-axis label


X = hstack((categories_one_hot,
            sub_categories_one_hot,
            school_state_one_hot,
            teacher_prefix_one_hot,
            project_cat_one_hot,
            text_tfidf_title,
            price_standardized,
           quantity_standardized,
            teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_standardized))

projectT_1000 = X.toarray()
x = projectT_1000[0:1000,:]
y = project_data['project_is_approved'][0:1000]

tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, perplexity=80, learning_rate=1000)

#print(y)

#X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(text_bow_title.toarray())
X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x)
# if x is a sparse matrix you need to pass it as X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x.toarray()) , .
toarray() will convert the sparse matrix into dense matrix


# creating a new dataframe which will help us for plotting data
for_tsne = np.vstack((X_embedding.T, y)).T
for_tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=for_tsne, columns=['Dim_1','Dim_2','label'])

# Ploting the result of tsne
sns.FacetGrid(for_tsne_df, hue="label", height=6).map(plt.scatter, 'Dim_1', 'Dim_2').add_legend()
plt.title("TSNE with `AVG W2V` encoding of `project_title` feature")
plt.show()
```



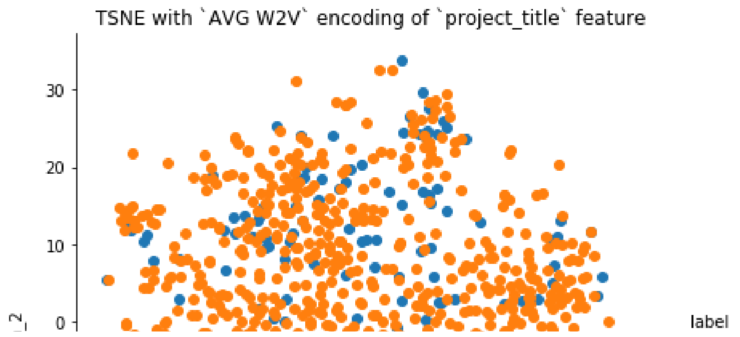


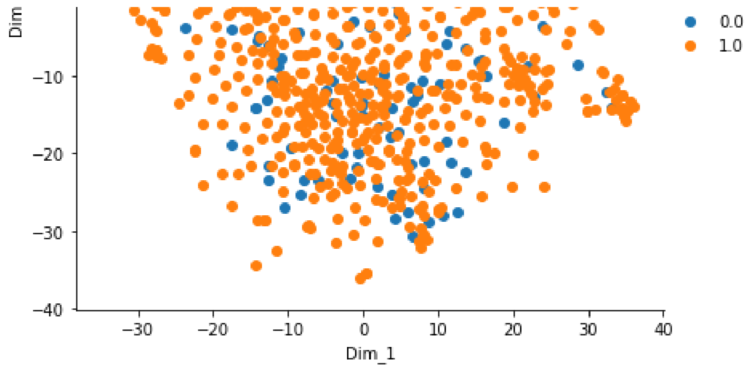
- This is data with tfidf with project title
- Here also we can clusters of reducted dimensions of data.
- Center has more bigger cluster points init.

2.3 TSNE with `AVG W2V` encoding of `project_title` feature

In [133]:

```
# please write all of the code with proper documentation and proper titles for each subsection
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis label
    # d. Y-axis label

X = hstack((categories_one_hot,
            sub_categories_one_hot,
            school_state_one_hot,
            teacher_prefix_one_hot,
            project_cat_one_hot,
            avg_w2v_vectors_project_title,
            price_standardized,
           quantity_standardized,
            teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_standardized))

projectT_1000 = X.toarray()
x = projectT_1000[0:1000,:]
y = project_data['project_is_approved'][0:1000]

tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=0, perplexity=30, learning_rate=1000)

#print(y)

#X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(text_bow_title.toarray())
X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x)
# if x is a sparse matrix you need to pass it as X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x.toarray()) , .
toarray() will convert the sparse matrix into dense matrix


# creating a new dataframe which will help us for plotting data
for_tsne = np.vstack((X_embedding.T, y)).T
for_tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=for_tsne, columns=['Dim_1','Dim_2','label'])

# Ploting the result of tsne
sns.FacetGrid(for_tsne_df, hue="label", height=6).map(plt.scatter, 'Dim_1', 'Dim_2').add_legend()
plt.title("TSNE with `AVG W2V` encoding of `project_title` feature")
plt.show()
```





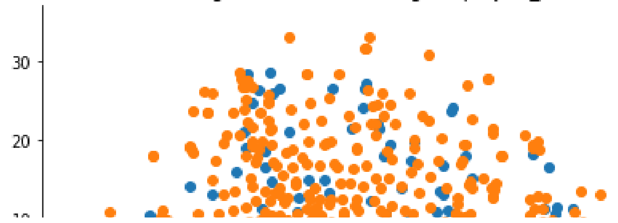
- This is data with avg w2v encoded project title features
- No clusters here.

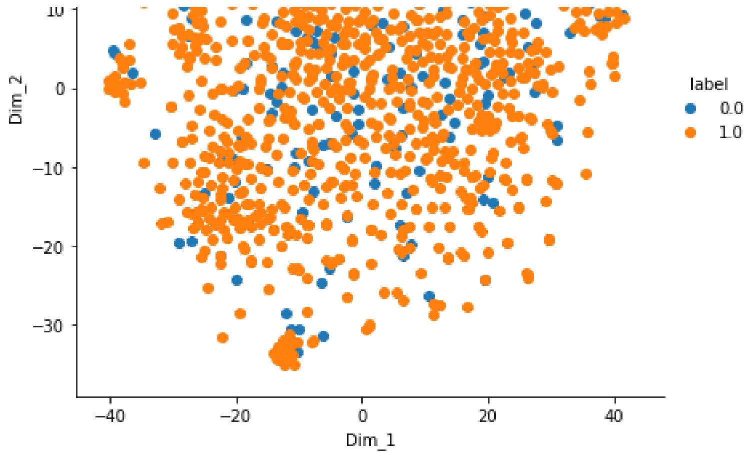
2.4 TSNE with `TFIDF Weighted W2V` encoding of `project_title` feature

In [132]:

```
# please write all the code with proper documentation, and proper titles for each subsection
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis label
    # d. Y-axis label


X = hstack((categories_one_hot,
            sub_categories_one_hot,
            school_state_one_hot,
            teacher_prefix_one_hot,
            project_cat_one_hot,
            tfidf_w2v_vectors_project_title,
            price_standardized,
           quantity_standardized,
            teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_standardized))

projectT_1000 = X.toarray()
x = projectT_1000[0:1000,:]
y = project_data['project_is_approved'][0:1000]

tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, perplexity=30, learning_rate=2000)

#print(y)

#X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(text_bow_title.toarray())
X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x)
# if x is a sparse matrix you need to pass it as X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x.toarray()) , .
toarray() will convert the sparse matrix into dense matrix


# creating a new dataframe which will help us for plotting data
for_tsne = np.vstack((X_embedding.T, y)).T
for_tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=for_tsne, columns=['Dim_1','Dim_2','label'])

# Ploting the result of tsne
sns.FacetGrid(for_tsne_df, hue="label", height=6).map(plt.scatter, 'Dim_1', 'Dim_2').add_legend()
plt.title("TSNE with `TFIDF Weighted W2V` encoding of `project_title` feature ")
plt.show()
```

TSNE with `TFIDF Weighted W2V` encoding of `project_title` feature



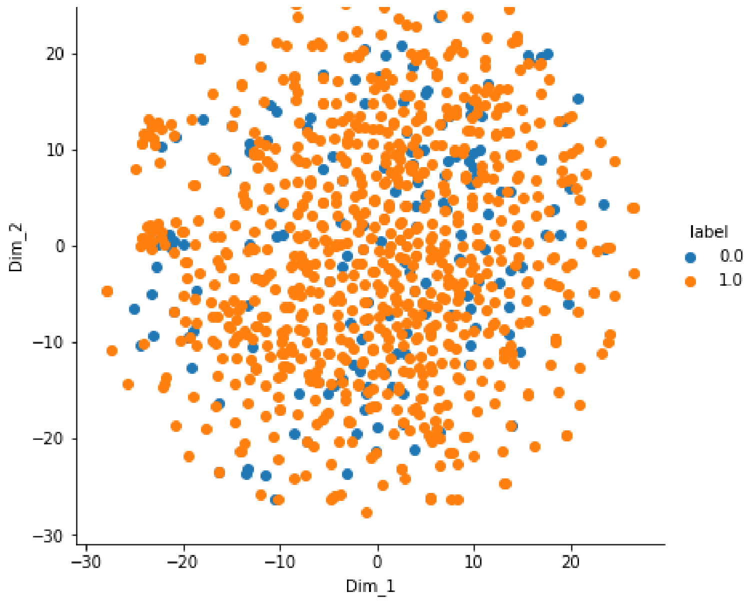


- Here also we can clusters of reducted dimensions of data.

In [135]:

```
# Write few sentences about the results that you obtained and the observations you made.

# please write all the code with proper documentation, and proper titles for each subsection
# when you plot any graph make sure you use
    # a. Title, that describes your plot, this will be very helpful to the reader
    # b. Legends if needed
    # c. X-axis label
    # d. Y-axis label




X = hstack((categories_one_hot,
            sub_categories_one_hot,
            school_state_one_hot,
            teacher_prefix_one_hot,
            project_cat_one_hot,
            text_bow_title,
            text_tfidf_title,
            avg_w2v_vectors_project_title,
            tfidf_w2v_vectors_project_title,
            price_standardized,
           quantity_standardized,
            teacher_number_of_previously_posted_projects_standardized))

projectT_1000 = X.toarray()
x = projectT_1000[0:1000,:]
y = project_data['project_is_approved'][0:1000]

tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, perplexity=50, learning_rate=1000)

#print(y)

#X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(text_bow_title.toarray())
X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x)
# if x is a sparse matrix you need to pass it as X_embedding = tsne.fit_transform(x.toarray()) , .
toarray() will convert the sparse matrix into dense matrix


# creating a new dataframe which will help us for plotting data
for_tsne = np.vstack((X_embedding.T, y)).T
for_tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=for_tsne, columns=['Dim_1','Dim_2','label'])

# Ploting the result of tsne
sns.FacetGrid(for_tsne_df, hue="label", height=6).map(plt.scatter, 'Dim_1', 'Dim_2').add_legend()
plt.title("all the features and Apply TNSE on the final data matrix")
plt.show()
```

all the features and Apply TNSE on the final data matrix



2.5 Summary

Observations

- 1. There are 85% of projects are approved.
- 1. If you have 4 to 6 words of Project title then it can be more suatible for approving.
- 1. Those teacher has before submitions tends to have higher approving rate.
- 1. Less budget project leads to project apprval.
- 1. Above 80% teacher who submited their first project got approved.
- 1. Try to mention numerical points to convey your resource requiremnet.
- 1. Mrs. prefix persons has highest approve rates then other.
- 1. More project got submitted on Literacy categories.