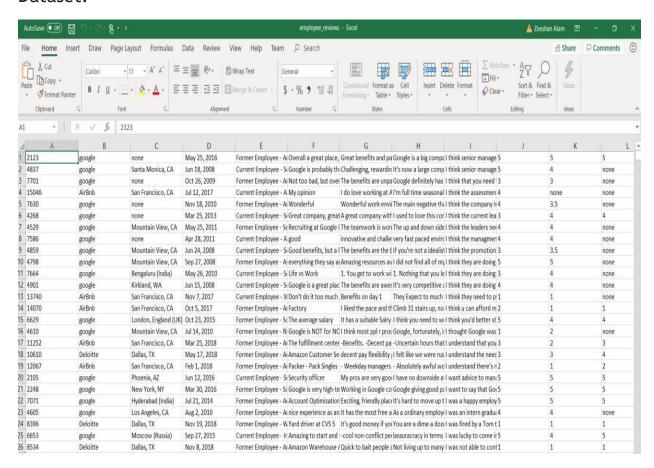
DevelopmentPhaseI: Search

https://dmsearch.herokuapp.com/

Dataset:



Implementation:

TF-IDF:

TF-IDF is a weighting factor for feature, the more weight the more that type of term occurs in the document which is offset by the number of times the words appear in the entire document which helps removing really common words (stop-words) in the language.

$$tf-idf(t,D) = tf(t,d) * idf(t,D)$$

$$tf(t,d_ = f(t|d)$$

the number of time single words appear in a given specific documents

```
idf(t,D) = log(N/|\{dED = tEd\}|)
```

the log is used to dumpen the effects of IDF function

```
Smoothing for IDF :log ( 1 + N/|{dED:tEd}|)
```

The smoothing factor is used for introducing the lower bound of log(2) so that nothing will ever be multiplied by 0 by the IDF

```
□def index(Query):
             data = pd.read_csv('employee_reviews.csv')
text = data['Pros']
stop_words = stopwords.words('english')
1.5
16
                  text = str(text)
text = re.sub('[^a-z\s]', '', text)
text = [w for w in text.split() if w not in set(stop_words)]
return ' '.join(text)
19
20
22
23
24
             data['Pros'] = data['Pros'].apply(process text)
26
27
             english_stemmer = SnowballStemmer('english')
             analyzer = CountVectorizer().build analyzer()
             def stemming(text):
30
                   return (english_stemmer.stem(w) for w in analyzer(text))
             count = CountVectorizer(analyzer=stemming)
34
             count_matrix = count.fit_transform(data['Pros'])
36
             tfidf transformer = TfidfTransformer()
37
             train_tfidf = tfidf_transformer.fit_transform(count_matrix)
38
39
             def get_search_results(query):
40
                   query = process_text(query)
                   query = process_text(query)
query_matrix = count.transform([query])
query_tfidf = tfidf_transformer.transform(query_matrix)
sim_score = cosine_similarity(query_tfidf, train_tfidf)
sorted_indexes = np.argsort(sim_score).tolist()
41
42
43
4.5
                   return data['Company'].iloc[sorted_indexes[0][-10:]]
             working = get search results (Query)
```

Challenges:

There were many challenges in my path to complete the search feature. First and foremost was to learn and understand properly about the search algorithm used. Initially my idea was to go for a mobile application but later I found that Windows 10 Home does not support Hyper-V and I was not able to use emulator for testing and building purposes and on the top of that not having an android phone made it even tougher to work on the mobile application Therefore; I switched to web application using python Django framework.

I had to learn the framework by following different tutorials and the structure for the Django framework was pretty unique to all the other frameworks I have used in the past. After learning and understanding about the Django framework I was done with my web application front-end and I used libraries (python) and followed tutorials on the internet to finish my search feature.

Final step in the process was to find the public server to deploy my application for that I choose Heroku as it is one of the well-known free option available in the market. There were many issues when deploying the web application to the server and I had to check the log files every time to check errors in my web application.

References:

https://medium.freecodecamp.org/how-to-process-textual-data-using-tf-idf-in-python-cd2bbc0a94a3 https://towardsdatascience.com/tfidf-for-piece-of-text-in-python-43feccaa74f8 https://github.com/Heetmadhu/Movie-Recommendation/blob/master/MovieSearch.ipynb https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.feature_extraction.text.TfidfVectorizer.html