

الجمهورية الشعبية الديمقراطية الجزائرية République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique المدرسة العليا للإعلام الآلي 80. ماي .5491 بسيدي بلعباس École Supérieure en Informatique -08 Mai 1945- Sidi Bel Abbès

Thesis

Towards the attainment of **Engineer degree** Field: **Computer Science** Specialization: **Artificial Intelligence and Data Science (IASD)**

Theme

Assessing the trust in male and female advisors during recommendation processes.

Presented by:

BOULANOUAR Amina Tassenime Defended on : **3rd July, 2024** In front of the jury composed of: Dr.LEHIRECHE Nesrine President Dr. BENABDERRAHMANE Sid Ahmed Supervisor Pr. BENSLIMANE Sidi Mohammed Co-Supervisor Dr.BOUSMAHA Rabab Examiner

ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its subfields, including Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL), has revolutionized numerous aspects of modern society. These technologies, particularly Natural Language Processing (NLP), have enabled the analysis and understanding of human language at an unprecedented scale. One critical application of NLP is in examining societal issues such as gender bias, which continues to permeate various domains including political, educational, and scientific fields.

This thesis explores the dynamics of trust and preference towards male and female advisors during recommendation processes on online platforms such as Quora, Twitter, and Stack Overflow. Utilizing advanced NLP techniques, we conducted sentiment analysis and topic modeling to investigate gender dominance and trust patterns. The datasets were split into 80% training and 20% testing sets, and Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) was employed in combination with k-fold cross-validation (n-split=5) to balance the distribution of gender-related data points, ensuring robustness and fairness in the analysis.

Our findings reveal significant variations in sentiment and trust dynamics across platforms and topics. Sentiment analysis using VADER, TextBlob, BERT, and RoBERTa models provided diverse insights into gender-related sentiment distributions. Topic modeling highlighted the gender proportion in various subjects, with sentiment distribution and trust analysis offering further granularity. Classification results using different ML models showcased varying accuracies, emphasizing the importance of model selection in gender bias studies.

Key words: Natural Language Processing, Large Language Models, Chatbots, Data Extraction, Web Scraping, Data Preprocessing, Data Augmentation, Machine Learning, Transformers, BERT, ROBERTA, ChatGPT, Sentiment Analysis, Bias, Gender, Deep Learning.