Columbia University in the City of New York

AI and OR at Scale on the Cloud

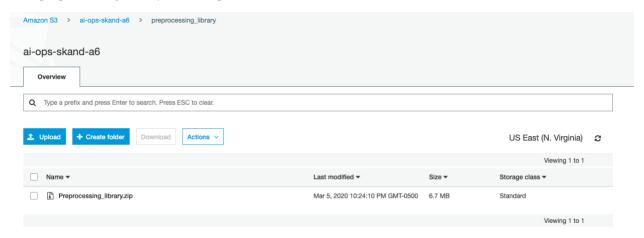
Assignment 6

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Step 1: Creating a preprocessing library which has the following features:

- clean text
 - o remove stopwords
 - o removes twitter handles
 - o remove URLs
- tokenize text
- create padding
- converts tokens to indices in the dictionary

This preprocessing library is then uploaded to S3:



Step 2: Shuffling the data splitting into 3 parts: Train, Dev and Eval.

Train test split of data

```
In [1]: 1 import pandas as pd
    from sklearn.utils import shuffle

In [2]: 1 ## Reading data
    2 df = pd.read_csv("training.full.csv")

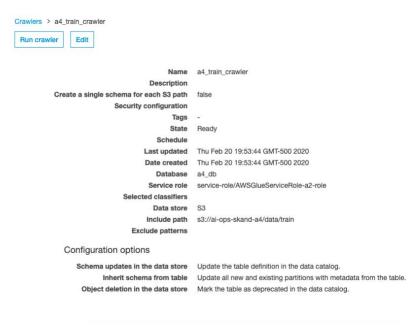
In [3]: 1 ## Splitting data
    2 data = shuffle(df)
    3 train = data.iloc[0:int(0.85*len(data)),]
    4 dev = data.iloc[int(0.85*len(data)):int(0.95*len(data)),]
    5 eval = data.iloc[int(0.95*len(data)):,]

In [4]: 1 ## Writing the data
    2 train.to_csv("training.csv", index=False)
    3 dev.to_csv("dev.csv", index=False)
    4 eval.to_csv("eval.csv", index=False)
```

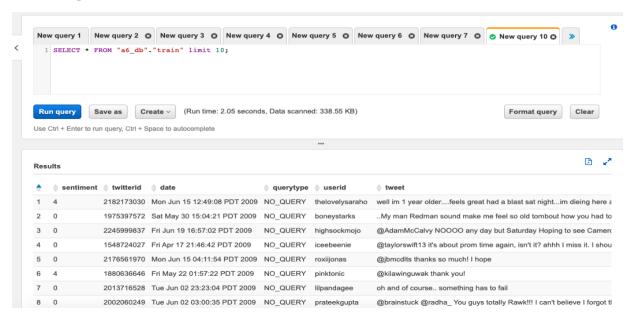
Step 3: Creating a crawler job to create tables for the three datasets

TRAIN:

Crawler for Train dataset

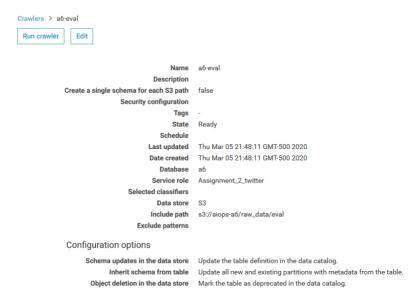


Athena output for train dataset

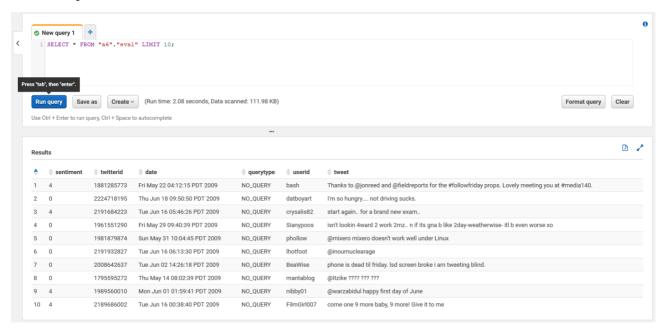


EVAL

Crawler for Eval dataset

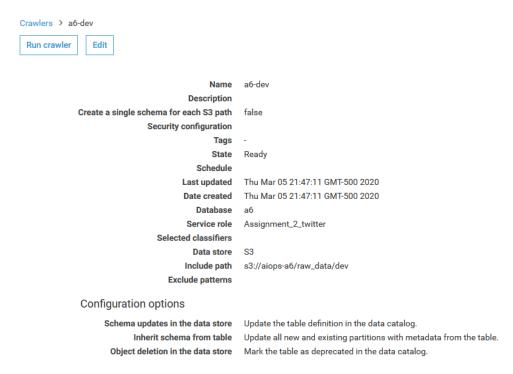


Athena output for Eval dataset

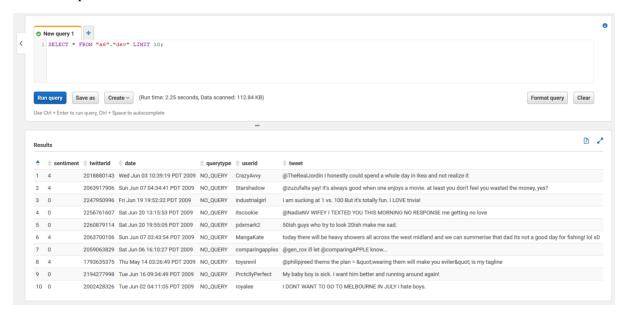


DEV

Crawler for Dev dataset



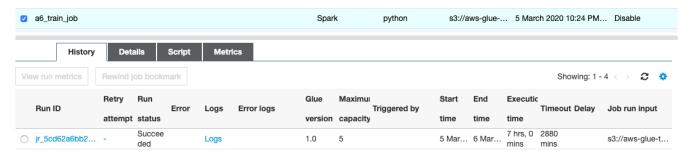
Athena output for Dev dataset



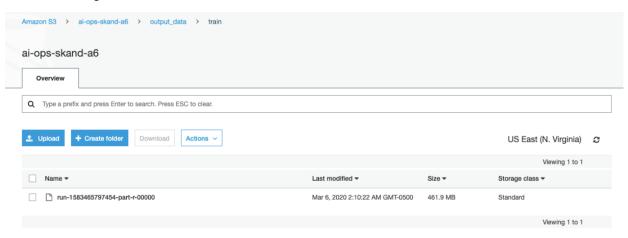
Step 4: Running a Glue job to create features using the pre-processing library

TRAIN

Successful completion of the Glue job



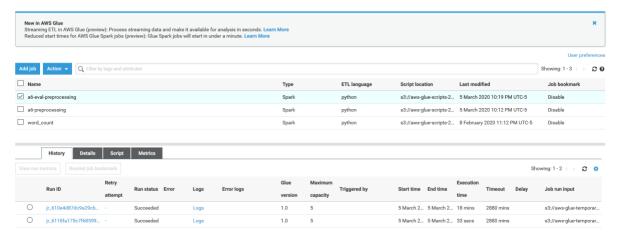
The JSON file generated in S3



EVAL

Successful completion of the Glue job

Jobs A job is your business logic required to perform extract, transform and load (ETL) work. Job runs are initiated by triggers which can be scheduled or driven by events.



The JSON file generated in S3



DEV

Successful completion of the Glue job

New in AWS Glue
Streaming FTL in AWS Glue (preview): Process streaming data and make it available for analysis in seconds. Learn Mon
Reduced start times for AWS Glue Spark jobs (preview): Glue Spark jobs will start in under a minute. Learn More Add job Action ▼ Q Filter by tags and attributed Showing: 1 - 3 < > 2 @ a6-eval-preprocessing s3://aws-glue-scripts-2... 5 March 2020 10:19 PM UTC-5 ✓ a6-preprocessing Spark python s3://aws-glue-scripts-2... 5 March 2020 10:12 PM UTC-5 Disable word_count jr_a6a79af200777929a.. 5 March 2... 5 March 2... 35 mins Logs s3://aws-glue-temporar.. jr_9ed5bba94b27e530...

The JSON file generated in S3



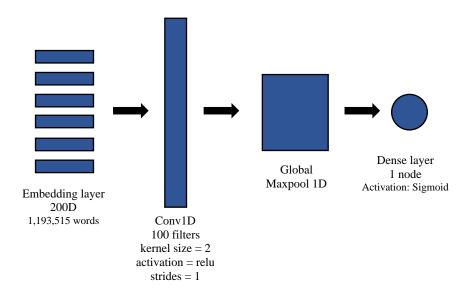
Step 5: Model training:

We tried various models which belong to 5 distinct categories:

- 1. CNN: as given in assignment 4 (we treated this model as the benchmark)
- 2. Dense Neural Network
- 3. Deep CNN
- 4. GRU (Gated recurrent unit)
- 5. LSTM (Long Short Term Memory)

Let us look into these models in detail:

1. CNN: as given in assignment 4 (we treated this model as the benchmark)



Learning rate = 0.0005

Loss = Binary cross-entropy

Optimizer = Adam

Epochs = 3

Batch size = 1000

Training accuracy = 0.8186

Validation accuracy = 0.7941

Test accuracy = 0.7941

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None,	100, 200)	238703000
convld (ConvlD)	(None,	99, 100)	40100
<pre>global_max_pooling1d (Global</pre>	(None,	100)	0
dense (Dense)	(None,	100)	10100
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	1)	101
Total params: 238.753.301			

Total params: 238,753,301 Trainable params: 238,753,301

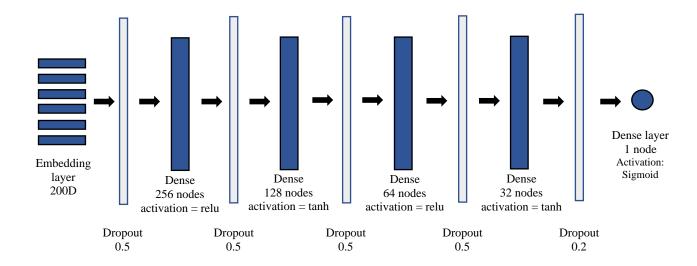
Non-trainable params: 0

Test loss:0.4395864550024271 Test accuracy:0.7940875291824341

Hyperparameters tuned:

- Learning rate: selected a learning rate which was not too high and too low. Tried different values between 0.00001 to 0.005
- Batch size: a batch size of 1000 gave us better computational performance and fast convergence
- Epochs: We trained for more epochs and observed when the validation accuracy started decreasing. The no. of epochs with the highest validation accuracy was then selected
- We did not change the architecture in this case as this was our benchmark model

2. Dense Neural Network



Learning rate = 0.0005

Loss = Binary cross-entropy

Optimizer = Adam

Epochs = 3

Batch size = 1000

Training accuracy = 0.7982

Validation accuracy = 0.7885

Test accuracy = 0.7865

Hyperparameters tuned:

- #Layers, nodes, activation, dropout %: tried different architectures and selected the one with the highest validation accuracy
- Learning rate: selected a learning rate which was not too high and too low. Tried different values between 0.00001 to 0.005
- Batch size: a batch size of 1000 gave us better computational performance and fast convergence
- Optimizer: Adam optimizer helped us achieve faster convergence
- Epochs: We trained for more epochs and observed when the validation accuracy started decreasing. The no. of epochs with the highest validation accuracy was then selected

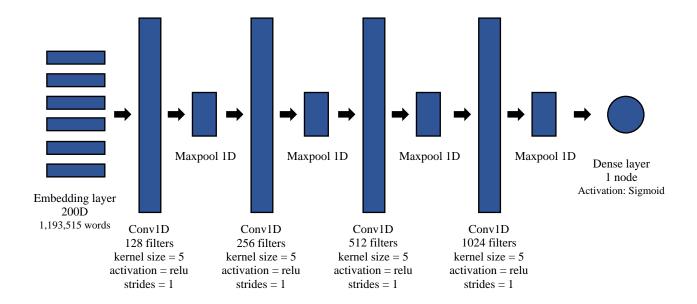
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None,	100, 200)	238703000
flatten (Flatten)	(None,	20000)	0
dense (Dense)	(None,	256)	5120256
dropout (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	64)	8256
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	32)	2080
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	32)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	1)	33

Total params: 243,866,521 Trainable params: 243,866,521

Non-trainable params: 0

3. Deep CNN



Learning rate = 0.0005

Loss = Binary cross-entropy

Optimizer = Adam

Epochs = 2

Batch size = 1000

Training accuracy = 0.8066

Validation accuracy = 0.7974

Test accuracy = 0.7974

Hyperparameters tuned:

- #Layers, nodes, activation: tried different architectures and selected the one with the highest validation accuracy
- Learning rate: selected a learning rate which was not too high and too low. Tried different values between 0.00001 to 0.005
- Batch size: a batch size of 1000 gave us better computational performance and fast convergence
- Optimizer: Adam optimizer helped us achieve faster convergence
- Epochs: We trained for more epochs and observed when the validation accuracy started decreasing. The no. of epochs with the highest validation accuracy was then selected

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None,	100, 200)	238703000
convld (ConvlD)	(None,	96, 128)	128128
max_pooling1d (MaxPooling1D)	(None,	48, 128)	0
convld_1 (ConvlD)	(None,	44, 256)	164096
max_pooling1d_1 (MaxPooling1	(None,	22, 256)	0
convld_2 (ConvlD)	(None,	18, 512)	655872
max_pooling1d_2 (MaxPooling1	(None,	9, 512)	0
convld_3 (ConvlD)	(None,	5, 1024)	2622464
max_pooling1d_3 (MaxPooling1	(None,	2, 1024)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None,	2048)	0
dense (Dense)	(None,	1024)	2098176
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	1)	1025

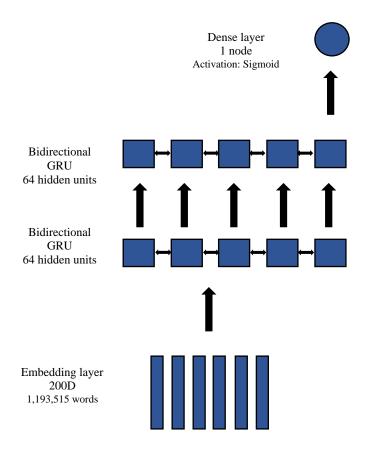
Total params: 244,372,761 Trainable params: 244,372,761

Non-trainable params: 0

Train on 1360 samples, validate on 1000 samples Epoch 1/2 c: 0.7928 Epoch 2/2 c: 0.7974 Test loss:0.4322528585791588

Test accuracy: 0.7974374890327454

4. GRU (Gated recurrent unit)



Learning rate = 0.0005

Loss = Binary cross-entropy

Optimizer = Adam

Epochs = 4

Batch size = 1000

Training accuracy = 0.8009

Validation accuracy = 0.7963

Test accuracy = 0.7947

Hyperparameters tuned:

- Bidirectional, single direction, hidden units, dropout %: tried different architectures and selected the one with the highest validation accuracy
- Learning rate: selected a learning rate which was not too high and too low. Tried different values between 0.00001 to 0.005
- Batch size: a batch size of 1000 gave us better computational performance and fast convergence
- Optimizer: Adam optimizer helped us achieve faster convergence
- Epochs: We trained for more epochs and observed when the validation accuracy started decreasing. The no. of epochs with the highest validation accuracy was then selected

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None,	100, 200)	238703000
bidirectional (Bidirectional	(None,	100, 128)	101760
bidirectional_1 (Bidirection	(None,	128)	74112
dense (Dense)	(None,	1)	129

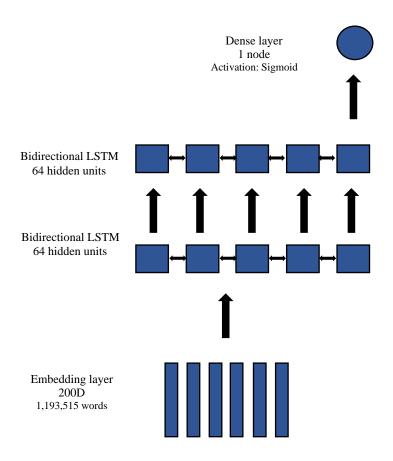
Total params: 238,879,001 Trainable params: 238,879,001

Non-trainable params: 0

```
Train on 1360 samples, validate on 1000 samples
Epoch 1/4
0.7882
Epoch 2/4
1360/1360 [============] - 1353s 995ms/step - loss: 0.4514 - acc: 0.7864 - val_loss: 0.4415 - val_a
cc: 0.7929
Epoch 3/4
cc: 0.7944
Epoch 4/4
1360/1360 [============] - 1352s 994ms/step - loss: 0.4271 - acc: 0.8009 - val_loss: 0.4374 - val_a
cc: 0.7963
Test loss:0.4378286588937044
```

Test accuracy: 0.7947624921798706

5. LSTM (Long Short Term Memory)



Learning rate = 0.0005

Loss = Binary cross-entropy

Optimizer = Adam

Epochs = 5

Batch size = 1000

Training accuracy = 0.8084

Validation accuracy = 0.7969

Test accuracy = 0.7961

- Bidirectional, single direction, hidden units, dropout %: tried different architectures and selected the one with the highest validation accuracy
- Learning rate: selected a learning rate which was not too high and too low. Tried different values between 0.00001 to 0.005
- Batch size: a batch size of 1000 gave us better computational performance and fast convergence
- Optimizer: Adam optimizer helped us achieve faster convergence
- Epochs: We trained for more epochs and observed when the validation accuracy started decreasing. The no. of epochs with the highest validation accuracy was then selected

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None,	100, 200)	238703000
bidirectional (Bidirectional	(None,	100, 128)	135680
bidirectional_1 (Bidirection	(None,	128)	98816
dense (Dense)	(None,	1)	129

Total params: 238,937,625 Trainable params: 238,937,625

Non-trainable params: 0

```
Train on 1360 samples, validate on 1000 samples
Epoch 1/5
1360/1360 [=============================] - 1316s 968ms/step - loss: 0.4941 - acc: 0.7577 - val_loss: 0.4514 - val_a
cc: 0.7869
Epoch 2/5
1360/1360 [==========] - 1264s 929ms/step - loss: 0.4499 - acc: 0.7871 - val_loss: 0.4419 - val_a
cc: 0.7928
Epoch 3/5
1360/1360 [============] - 1285s 945ms/step - loss: 0.4345 - acc: 0.7966 - val_loss: 0.4390 - val_a
cc: 0.7941
Epoch 4/5
cc: 0.7964
Epoch 5/5
cc: 0.7969
Test loss:0.43729878440499304
Test accuracy:0.7961750030517578
```

Sagemaker training screenshots:

Model1: CNN Model from Assignment 4 (benchmark)

```
In [ ]: # Define estimator
               estimator = TensorFlow(base_job_name='a6', \
                                                      entry_point='sentiment_training.py', \
                                                      source_dir='s3://ai-ops-skand-a6/model_training/model_training1_CNN.tar.gz', \
                                                      role=role, \
                                                      train_instance_count=1, train_instance_type='ml.c4.8xlarge')
               # Fit estimator
               estimator.fit({'train' : 's3://ai-ops-skand-a6/model_data/train', \
                                         'validation' : 's3://ai-ops-skand-a6/model_data/dev', \
'eval' : 's3://ai-ops-skand-a6/model_data/eval'})
               2020-03-09 03:17:14 Starting - Starting the training job...
              2020-03-09 03:17:15 Starting - Launching requested ML instances......
2020-03-09 03:18:18 Starting - Preparing the instances for training.....
              2020-03-09 03:18:18 Starting - Preparing the instances for training.....
2020-03-09 03:19:22 Downloading - Downloading input data...
2020-03-09 03:20:01 Training - Training image download completed. Training in progress./usr/local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:516: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,)type'.

_np_qint8 = np.ditype(['qint8", np.int8, 1]])
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:517: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or 'ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) / '(1,) type'.
               '(1,)type'
               _np_quint8 = np.dtype([("quint8", np.uint8, 1)])
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/dtypes.py:518: FutureWarning: Passing (type, 1) or
                ltype' as a synonym of type is deprecated; in a future version of numpy, it will be understood as (type, (1,)) /
                   np gint16 = np.dtvpe([("gint16", np.int16, 1)])
```

Model1: CNN Model from Assignment 4 (benchmark)

```
In [ ]: # Define estimator
      estimator = TensorFlow(base_job_name='a6', \
                         entry_point='sentiment_training.py', \
                         source_dir='s3://ai-ops-skand-a6/model_training/model_training1_CNN.tar.gz', \
                         role=role, \
                         train_instance_count=1, train_instance_type='ml.c4.8xlarge')
      # Fit estimator
      estimator.fit({'train' : 's3://ai-ops-skand-a6/model_data/train', \
                  'validation' : 's3://ai-ops-skand-a6/model_data/dev', \
'eval' : 's3://ai-ops-skand-a6/model_data/eval'})
      10#010#010#010#010#010#0151360/1360 [=
                                                            =] - 1459s 1s/step - loss: 0.4221 - acc: 0.8035 - v
      al_loss: 0.4375 - val_acc: 0.7944
      2020-03-09 04:25:32 Uploading - Uploading generated training modelTest loss:0.4381387535482645
      Test accuracy:0.7933499813079834
2020-03-09 04:25:21.596506: W tensorflow/python/util/util.cc:280] Sets are not currently considered sequences, but th
      is may change in the future, so consider avoiding using them.
Model successfully saved at: /opt/ml/model/sentiment_model.h5
      2020-03-09 04:28:14 Completed - Training job completed
      Training seconds: 4132
Billable seconds: 4132
```

Misclassification:

Next, we manually checked which tweets are getting misclassified to improve the model further (if there is scope)

Tweet	Prediction	Actual Sentiment	Comments
@Itzike ???? ??? ???	0.76422673	0	No sentiment
Grill in the oven is almost as good as on a grill. But I		0	Mixed emotions
have no yard to grill in	0.95532244		
Reading reviews One big flaw, only 8GB of storage on the palm. LAF!! Roll on iPhone release - 32GB on board. Defo not iPhone killer. X		1	Confusing
	0.2646958		
thinking of you	0.51759243	0	Subject to interpretation
I am so bored, someone entertain me?	0.2892712	1	Neutral
No more ice	0.2692712	0	Subject to
	0.72411424		interpretation
wow the things that could happen to LeBRON James. SMH. lol.	0.26916614	1	Confusing SMH and lol together
m off studying again	0.046333984	1	May be mislabeled
First day of finals and I don't have any	0.47228208	1	Confusing
@kirawr OMGand you didnt tell me this beforeHhmm?!?! I cant see not zombie siching on you tho bwahahaha i love you	0.52002203	0	Mixed emotions
@luckyluckster lol so we are quoting tupac now? i am not mad at it	0.21758725	1	Confusing
@hye_jin i'm actually back at tcnj taking classes omgsh you're in belize?! so lucky!! how long are you there for?? oo what are the NCLEX?	0.5652111	0	Looks mislabeled
@v18rocks MAGIC. only hope left.	0.21589482	1	Looks mislabeled

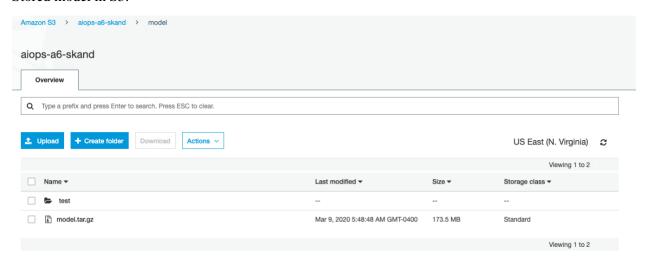
Most of the misclassification that we found while skimming at the misclassified tweets were mostly correct or just could not be improved any further. 20% of error looks like a reasonable estimate that even a human would be prone to while labelling the tweets. Therefore, we believe that the model performs as per our expectations.

Step 6: Sagemaker Implementation for hosting model:

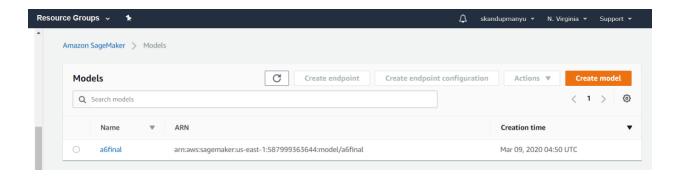
Model implementation required serving the model as an endpoint. Our models with 200D embeddings were huge in size (>3GB) and AWS Educate as well as free tier account did not allow us to serve these models.

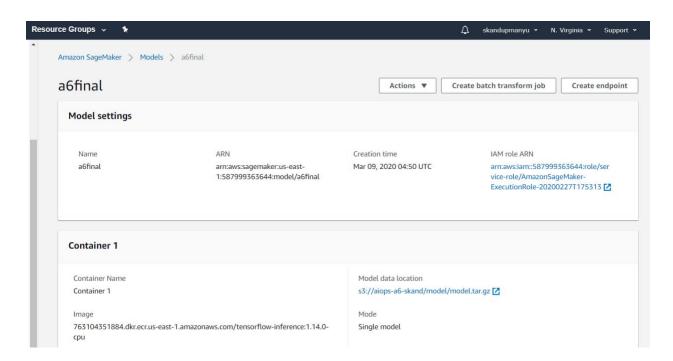
To reduce the model size we kept out model architecture the same but reduced our embedding dimensions to 25D. However, this led to a very small decrease in test accuracy (~0.25%)

Stored model in S3:

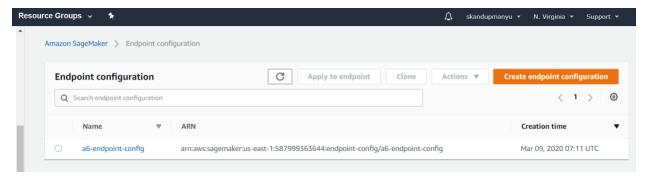


Sagemaker Model:

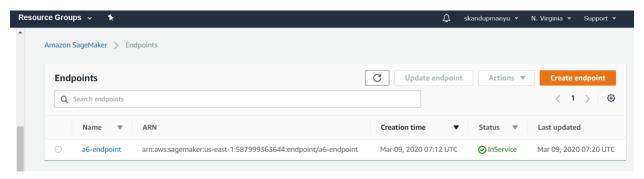


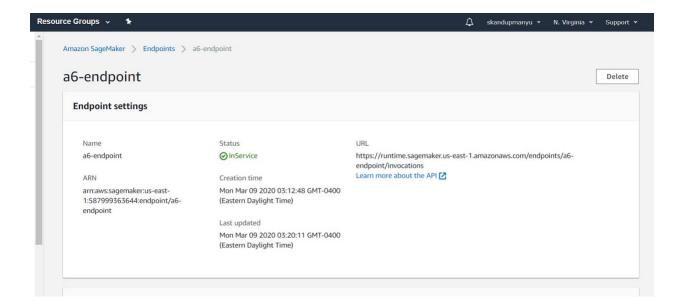


Config:



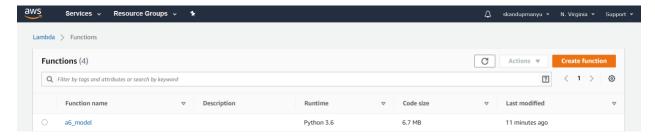
Endpoint:

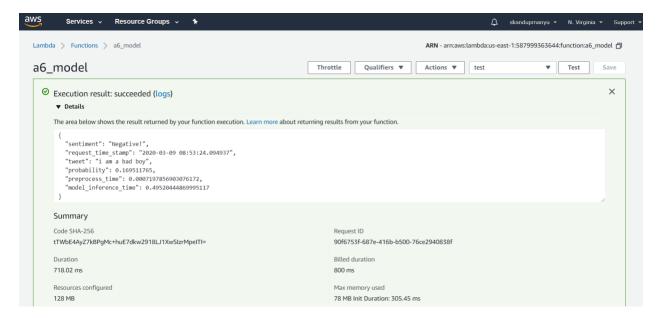




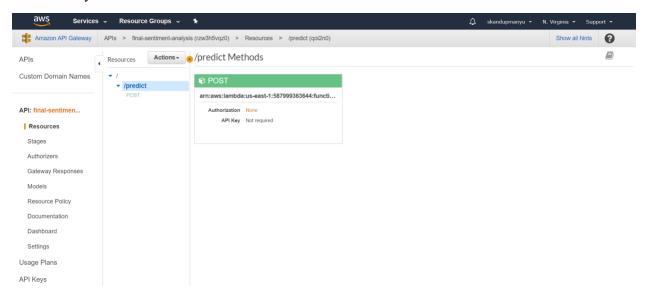
Step 7: API Gateway and Lambda implementation:

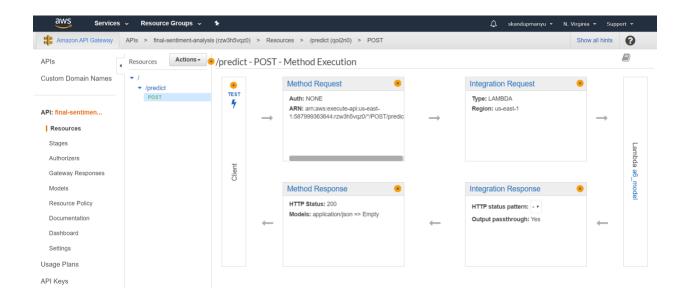
Lambda:

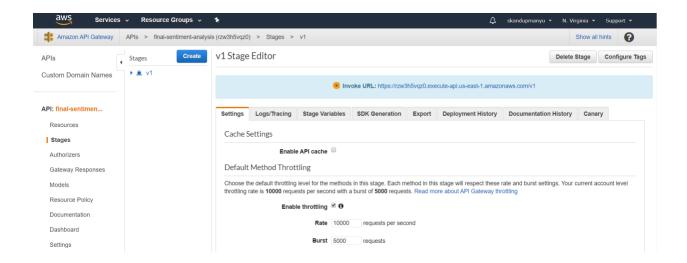


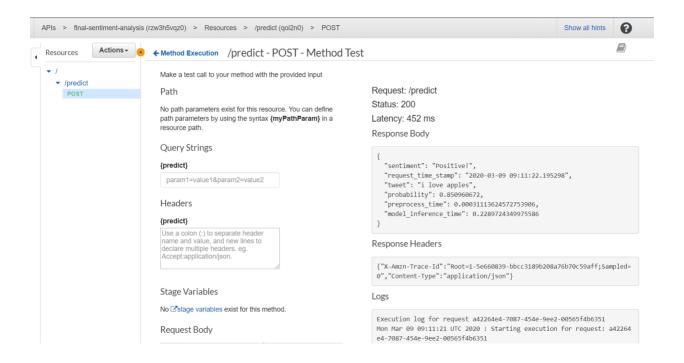


API Gateway:





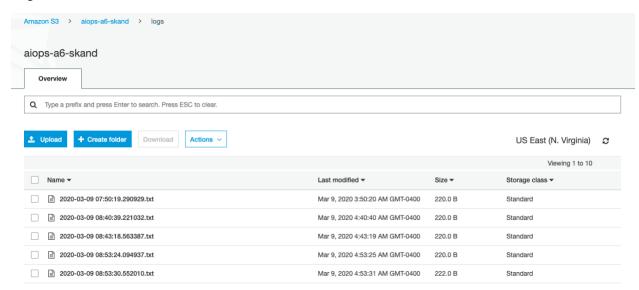




API call for the final model:

```
[(base) Skands-MacBook-Air:~ skand$ curl -X POST https://rzw3h5vqz0.execute-api.us]
-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/predict --header "Content-Type:application/json" --data
'{"tweet": "I love my life"}'
{"sentiment": "Positive!", "request_time_stamp": "2020-03-09 17:13:07.266727", "t
weet": "I love my life", "probability": 0.848078251, "preprocess_time": 0.0001218
3189392089844, "model_inference_time": 0.04193758964538574}(base) Skands-MacBook-
Air:~ skand$
```

Logs:



API Gateway link

https://rzw3h5vqz0.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/predict

API call:

curl -X POST https://rzw3h5vqz0.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/predict --header "Content-Type:application/json" -- data '{"tweet": "I love my life"}'

Github:

https://github.com/skandupmanyu/AI-Ops-A6

Notes:

- If you find the endpoint is not active, kindly let us know. We'll start it immediately.
- Also, kindly let us know when the evaluation is complete, so that we can delete our model endpoint (our model is being served in our private account due to limitations in AWS Educate)