

Shahjalal University of science & technology, sylhet

ASSIGNMENT ON TEXT CLASSIFICATION

ML

Submitted To:

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1. Classification Report

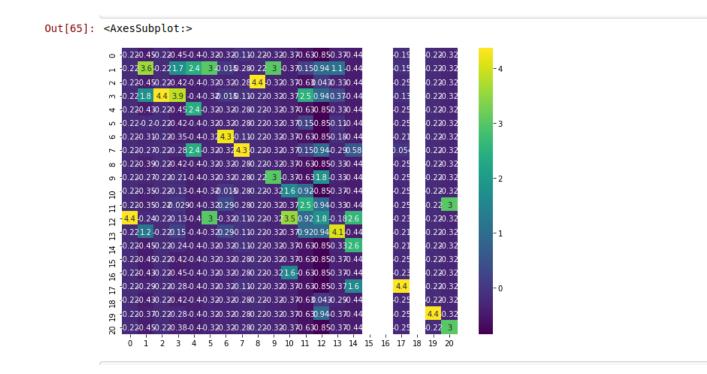
1 Naive Bayes Classification:

The cross accuracy of Multinomial Native Bayes Model is shown in the below picture.

```
In [61]:
         from sklearn.model_selection import ShuffleSplit
         from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
         from sklearn import metrics
         total data count = len(data)
         per class counts = []
         unique_classes = np.unique(data['songType'].values)
         class count mean = np.mean(count)
         ###########################
         ############# classifier setup ###############
         from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
         text clf svm = Pipeline([
             ('vect', CountVectorizer(#stop_words = stop_words,
                                     analyzer="word",
                                     lowercase=False,
                                     token pattern="[\S]*",
                                     tokenizer=None,
                                     ngram range=(1,3)
                                     preprocessor=None)),
             ('tfidf', TfidfTransformer()),
             ('clf-svm', MultinomialNB(alpha=0.001)),
         classifier = text clf svm.fit(list(X train), list(y train))
         cv = ShuffleSplit(n_splits=6, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
         score = cross val score(text clf svm, list(X train), list(y train), cv=cv)
         print("Cross Accuracy: %0.2f (+/- %0.2f)" % (score.mean(), score.std() * 2))
         predicted = classifier.predict(X test)
         Cross Accuracy: 0.56 (+/- 0.04)
```

F	classificat.	Toli_l choi	c(y_ccsc,	predicted//	
Cross Accurac			_		
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	
1	0.43	0.65	0.52	323	
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	
3	0.45	0.45	0.45	274	
4	0.33	0.33	0.33	3	
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	22	
6	0.68	0.45	0.55	33	
7	0.79	0.47	0.59	58	
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	
9	0.50	0.05	0.09	21	
10	0.25	0.06	0.09	18	
11	0.24	0.15	0.18	27	
12	0.15	0.08	0.10	39	
13	0.58	0.52	0.55	232	
14	0.33	0.23	0.27	13	
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	
17	0.88	0.94	0.91	252	
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	
19	1.00	0.27	0.42	15	
20	0.50	0.33	0.40	3	
accuracy			0.55	1355	
macro avg	0.34	0.24	0.26	1355	

The confution matrix of Multinomial Native Bayes Model.



2 k-Nearest Neighbors:

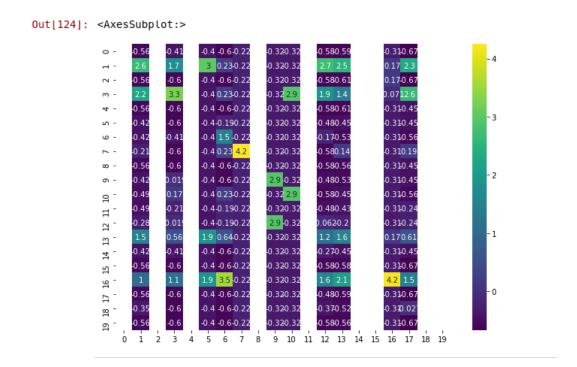
The cross accuracy of KNeighborsClassifier Model is shown in the below picture.

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
text clf svm = Pipeline([
    ('vect', CountVectorizer(stop words = stop words,
                             analyzer="word",
                             lowercase=False,
                             token pattern="[\S]*",
                             tokenizer=None,
                             ngram range=(1, 3),
                             preprocessor=None)),
    ('tfidf', TfidfTransformer()),
    ('clf-svm', KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors = 5,algorithm = 'brute')),
classifier = text clf svm.fit(list(X train), list(y train))
cv = ShuffleSplit(n_splits=5, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
score = cross_val_score(text_clf_svm, list(X_train), list(y_train), cv=cv)
print("Cross Accuracy: %0.2f (+/- %0.2f)" % (score.mean(), score.std() * 2))
predicted = classifier.predict(X test)
/home/tuktuki/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-packages/sklearn/feature extraction/text.py:383: UserWa
be inconsistent with your preprocessing. Tokenizing the stop words generated tokens [''] not in st warnings.warn('Your stop_words may be inconsistent with '
/home/tuktuki/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-packages/sklearn/feature extraction/text.py:383: UserWa
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be inconsistent with your preprocessing. Tokenizing the stop words generated tokens [''] not in st
 warnings.warn('Your stop words may be inconsistent with
Cross Accuracy: 0.19 (+/- 0.08)
```

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \hline ML \\ \hline \hline & Paper \& Pencil \\ \hline \end{tabular}$

Cross Accuracy:	0.19 (+/-	0.08)		
pı	recision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
1	0.29	0.14	0.19	336
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
3	0.32	0.08	0.13	256
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	17
6	0.17	0.28	0.21	18
7	1.00	0.01	0.03	67
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
9	0.50	0.07	0.12	14
10	0.50	0.05	0.09	20
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	21
12	0.04	0.11	0.06	46
13	0.18	0.67	0.28	219
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	19
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
17	0.73	0.07	0.12	287
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	17
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
accuracy			0.18	1355
macro avg	0.19	0.07	0.06	1355
weighted avg	0.38	0.18	0.15	1355

The confution matrix of KNeighborsClassifier Model.



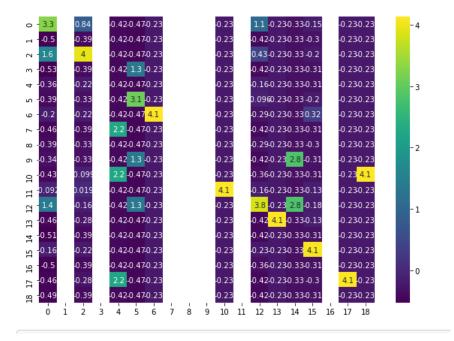
3 Random Forest Classifier:

The cross accuracy of RandomForestClassifier Model is shown in the below picture.

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
text_clf_svm = Pipeline([
    ('vect', CountVectorizer(#stop words = stop words,
                               analyzer="word",
                               lowercase=False,
                               token pattern="[\S]*",
                               tokenizer=None,
                               ngram range=(1,3),
                               preprocessor=None)),
    ('tfidf', TfidfTransformer()),
    ('clf-svm', RandomForestClassifier(
                  n estimators=100,
                   criterion="gini",
                   max_depth=None,
                   min samples split=2,
                   min samples leaf=1,
                   min weight fraction leaf=0.,
                  max_features="auto",
max_leaf_nodes=None,
                   min_impurity_decrease=0.,
                   min_impurity_split=None,
                   bootstrap=False,
                   oob score=False,
                   n jobs=None,
                   random state=None,
                   verbose=0.
                   warm start=False,
                   ccp alpha=0.0,
                   max samples=None)),
classifier = text_clf_svm.fit(list(X_train), list(y_train))
cv = ShuffleSplit(n_splits=6, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
score = cross_val_score(text_clf_svm, list(X_train), list(y_train), cv=cv)
print("Cross Accuracy: %0.2f (+/- %0.2f)" % (score.mean(), score.std() * 2))
predicted = classifier.predict(X_test)
Cross Accuracy: 0.48 (+/- 0.02)
```

Cross Accuracy:	0.48 (+/-	0.02)		
p	recision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.38	0.85	0.52	342
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
3	0.58	0.29	0.39	256
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	20
6	0.40	0.08	0.14	24
7	1.00	0.06	0.11	68
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	14
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	17
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	15
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	55
13	0.53	0.29	0.38	223
14	1.00	0.11	0.19	19
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
17	0.74	0.87	0.80	270
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
19	1.00	0.40	0.57	15
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
accuracy			0.50	1355
macro avg	0.30	0.16	0.16	1355
weighted avg	0.52	0.50	0.44	1355

The confution matrix of RandomForestClassifier Model.



4 Decision Tree Classifier:

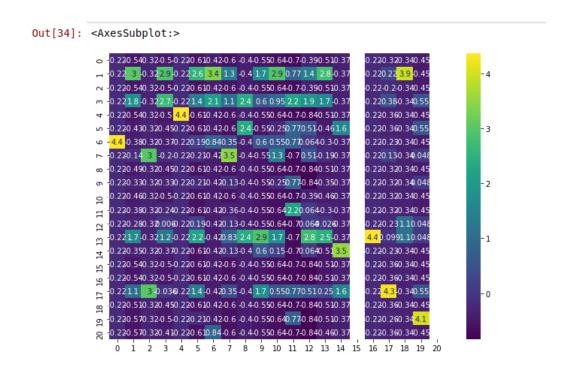
The cross accuracy of DecisionTreeClassifier Model is shown in the below picture.

```
In [44]: from sklearn.model_selection import ShuffleSplit
         from sklearn.model_selection import cross val score
         from sklearn import metrics
         total_data_count = len(data)
         per class counts = []
         unique classes = np.unique(data['songType'].values)
         class_count_mean = np.mean(count)
         #############################
         ############# classifier setup ##############
         from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
         text_clf_svm = Pipeline([
              ('vect', CountVectorizer(#stop words = stop words,
                                      analyzer="word",
                                      lowercase=False,
                                      token pattern="[\S]*",
                                      tokenizer=None,
                                      ngram range=(1,3)
                                      preprocessor=None)),
              ('tfidf', TfidfTransformer()),
              ('clf-svm', DecisionTreeClassifier(
                           splitter="random",
                           max depth=None,
                           min_samples_split=2,
                           min_samples_leaf=1,
min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.,
                           max features="auto",
                           random state=None,
                           min_impurity_decrease=0.,
                           min_impurity_split=None,
                           max leaf nodes=None,
                           ccp_alpha=0.001)),
         classifier = text clf svm.fit(list(X train), list(y train))
         cv = ShuffleSplit(n_splits=6, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
         score = cross val score(text clf svm, list(X train), list(y train), cv=cv)
         print("Cross Accuracy: %0.2f (+/- %0.2f)" % (score.mean(), score.std() * 2))
         predicted = classifier.predict(X test)
         Cross Accuracy: 0.34 (+/- 0.04)
```

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \hline ML \\ \hline \hline & Paper \& Pencil \\ \hline \end{tabular}$

Cross Accuracy:	0.33 (+/-	0.04)		
	recision		f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
1	0.30	0.41	0.35	335
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
3	0.31	0.29	0.30	259
4	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	16
6	0.14	0.03	0.05	33
7	0.32	0.23	0.27	73
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	23
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
11	0.20	0.09	0.12	23
12	0.05	0.05	0.05	44
13	0.28	0.25	0.26	224
14	0.50	0.08	0.14	24
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
17	0.62	0.57	0.59	254
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
19	0.47	0.64	0.55	14
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.33	1355
macro avg	0.20	0.15	0.16	1355
weighted ava	0.34	0.33	0.33	1355

The confution matrix of DecisionTreeClassifier Model.



5 Artificial neural networks:

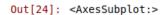
The cross accuracy of TfidfTransformer Model is shown in the below picture.

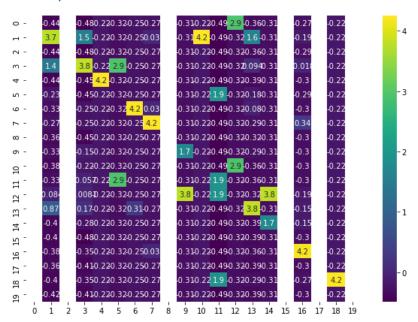
```
In [20]: from sklearn.model_selection import ShuffleSplit
         from sklearn.model_selection import cross val score
         from sklearn import metrics
         total data count = len(data)
         per_class_counts = []
         unique classes = np.unique(data['songType'].values)
         class count mean = np.mean(count)
         ###########################
         ############ classifier setup ##############
         from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
         text clf svm = Pipeline([
             ('vect', CountVectorizer(#stop words = stop words,
                                     analyzer="word",
                                     lowercase=False,
                                     token_pattern="[\S]*",
                                     tokenizer=None,
                                     ngram range=(1,3)
                                     preprocessor=None)),
             ('tfidf', TfidfTransformer()),
             ('clf-svm', MLPClassifier()),
         classifier = text_clf_svm.fit(list(X_train), list(y_train))
         cv = ShuffleSplit(n splits=6, test size=0.3, random state=0)
         score = cross_val_score(text_clf_svm, list(X_train), list(y_train), cv=cv)
         print("Cross Accuracy: %0.2f (+/- %0.2f)" % (score.mean(), score.std() * 2))
         predicted = classifier.predict(X test)
         Cross Accuracy: 0.53 (+/- 0.03)
```

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} \hline ML & Paper \& Pencil \\ \hline \end{tabular}$

Cross Accuracy	: 0.53 (+/-	0.03)		
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
1	0.48	0.64	0.55	352
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
3	0.45	0.51	0.48	260
4	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	20
6	0.89	0.26	0.40	31
7	0.83	0.22	0.35	68
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
9	0.33	0.05	0.09	20
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	13
11	0.25	0.05	0.08	22
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	47
13	0.54	0.55	0.54	220
14	0.33	0.06	0.10	17
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
17	0.74	0.96	0.84	245
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
19	1.00	0.14	0.25	14
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
accuracy			0.55	1355
macro avg	0.34	0.20	0.22	1355
weighted avg	0.52	0.55	0.51	1355

The confution matrix of DTfidfTransformer Model.





2.

The explanation behind "The model gives very low f1 score for some classes but not the same for others" is given below:

We know that the F1/F Score is a measure of how accurate a model is by using Precision and Recall following the formula of:

```
F1 Score = 2 * ((Precision * Recall) / (Precision + Recall))
```

Precision is commonly called positive predictive value. It is also interesting to note that the PPV can be derived using Bayes' theorem as well.

Precision = True Positives / (True Positives + False Positives)

Recall is also known as the True Positive Rate and is defined as the following:

Recall = True Positives / (True Positives + False Negatives)

If the precision is very low and recall value gets very high then the F1 score will become very low.But it should become the average of precision and recall.The alternative situation aslo behave the same. So, In the end, We can say. Some model gives the high precision and high recall value, which are made the F1 score high.But if one's score gets very low then the F1 score also become very low.

3.

The low f1 score issue is tried to fix in below:

If the F1-score is the figure of merit, I would try to tune the class weights. It should be pretty easy, if we have a binary classification problem. We can feed class weight a dictionary with the weights for each class.

Here's a little example.

```
 \begin{aligned} & \text{clf} = \text{RandomForestClassifier()} \\ & \text{params} = \{\text{'class\_weight':}[\{0:\text{neg\_weight}, 1:1\} \text{ for neg\_weight in np.arange(1.0, 5.0, 0.5)}]\} \\ & \text{gs} = \text{GridSearchCV(estimator= clf, param\_grid = params, cv} = 5) \\ & \text{gs.fit}X\_train, y\_train \end{aligned}
```

The End