HOMEWORK 6: TEXT CLASSIFICATION

In this homework, you will create models to classify texts from TRUE call-center. There are two classification tasks:

- 1. Action Classification: Identify which action the customer would like to take (e.g. enquire, report, cancle)
- 2. Object Classification: Identify which object the customer is referring to (e.g. payment, truemoney, internet, roaming)

We will focus only on the Object Classification task for this homework.

In this homework, you are asked compare different text classification models in terms of accuracy and inference time.

You will need to build 3 different models.

- 1. A model based on tf-idf
- 2. A model based on MUSE
- 3. A model based on wangchanBERTa

You will be ask to submit 3 different files (.pdf from .ipynb) that does the 3 different models. Finally, answer the accuracy and runtime numbers in MCV.

This homework is quite free form, and your answer may vary. We hope that the processing during the course of this assignment will make you think more about the design choices in text classification.

In [1]: !wget --no-check-certificate https://www.dropbox.com/s/37u83g55p19kvrl/clean-pho

```
--2025-02-16 14:37:34-- https://www.dropbox.com/s/37u83g55p19kvrl/clean-phone-da
       ta-for-students.csv
       Resolving www.dropbox.com (www.dropbox.com)... 162.125.1.18, 2620:100:6016:18::a2
       7d:112
       Connecting to www.dropbox.com (www.dropbox.com)|162.125.1.18|:443... connected.
       HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
       Location: https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/8h8hvsw9uj6o0524lfe4i/clean-phone-data-f
       or-students.csv?rlkey=lwv5xbf16jerehnv3lfgq5ue6 [following]
       --2025-02-16 14:37:34-- https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/8h8hvsw9uj6o0524lfe4i/cle
       an-phone-data-for-students.csv?rlkey=lwv5xbf16jerehnv3lfgq5ue6
       Reusing existing connection to www.dropbox.com:443.
       HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
       Location: https://uc90742f59e24f661667f3e58aeb.dl.dropboxusercontent.com/cd/0/inl
       ine/CkNrC2192978YX4Dk420galHP6X731ZLsVP0fJIw8zrku969sm-Z4CEkNmmxQqdYfFDwLAqDIaSaD
       zlsg7Eh17cY96e0YXsaiDwd69il0vWpLro3nu8oaCsWC98nUJRiKoQ/file# [following]
       --2025-02-16 14:37:35-- https://uc90742f59e24f661667f3e58aeb.dl.dropboxuserconte
       nt.com/cd/0/inline/CkNrC2192978YX4Dk420galHP6X731ZLsVP0fJIw8zrku969sm-Z4CEkNmmxQq
       dYfFDwLAqDIaSaDzlsg7Eh17cY96e0YXsaiDwd69il0vWpLro3nu8oaCsWC98nUJRiKoQ/file
       Resolving uc90742f59e24f661667f3e58aeb.dl.dropboxusercontent.com (uc90742f59e24f6
       61667f3e58aeb.dl.dropboxusercontent.com)... 162.125.1.15, 2620:100:6016:15::a27d:
       10f
       Connecting to uc90742f59e24f661667f3e58aeb.dl.dropboxusercontent.com (uc90742f59e
       24f661667f3e58aeb.dl.dropboxusercontent.com) | 162.125.1.15 | :443... connected.
       HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
       Length: 2518977 (2.4M) [text/plain]
       Saving to: 'clean-phone-data-for-students.csv'
       clean-phone-data-fo 100%[========>] 2.40M --.-KB/s
                                                                           in 0.05s
       2025-02-16 14:37:35 (47.8 MB/s) - 'clean-phone-data-for-students.csv' saved [2518
       977/2518977]
In [2]: !pip install pythainlp
       Collecting pythainlp
         Downloading pythainlp-5.0.5-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (7.5 kB)
       Requirement already satisfied: requests>=2.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist
       -packages (from pythainlp) (2.32.3)
       Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python
       3.10/dist-packages (from requests>=2.22.0->pythainlp) (3.4.1)
       Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pac
       kages (from requests>=2.22.0->pythainlp) (3.10)
       Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di
       st-packages (from requests>=2.22.0->pythainlp) (2.3.0)
       Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di
       st-packages (from requests>=2.22.0->pythainlp) (2025.1.31)
       Downloading pythainlp-5.0.5-py3-none-any.whl (17.9 MB)
                                                 - 17.9/17.9 MB 65.9 MB/s eta 0:00:00:0
       0:0100:01
       Installing collected packages: pythainlp
       Successfully installed pythainlp-5.0.5
        Import Libs
```

In [3]: %matplotlib inline
 import pandas
 import sklearn
 import numpy as np

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from torch.utils.data import Dataset
from IPython.display import display
from collections import defaultdict
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from pythainlp.tokenize import word_tokenize
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from pythainlp.corpus.common import thai_stopwords
import time
import torch
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification, Trai
from datasets import Dataset
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

Loading data

First, we load the data from disk into a Dataframe.

A Dataframe is essentially a table, or 2D-array/Matrix with a name for each column.

```
In [4]: data_df = pd.read_csv('clean-phone-data-for-students.csv')
```

Let's preview the data.

```
In [5]: # Show the top 5 rows
display(data_df.head())
# Summarize the data
data_df.describe()
```

	Sentence Utterance	Action	Object
0	<phone_number_removed> ผมไปจ่ายเงินที่ Counte</phone_number_removed>	enquire	payment
1	internet ยังความเร็วอยุ่เท่าไหร ครับ	enquire	package
2	ตะกี้ไปชำระค่าบริการไปแล้ว แต่ยังใช้งานไม่ได้	report	suspend
3	พี่ค่ะยังใช้ internet ไม่ได้เลยค่ะ เป็นเครื่อ	enquire	internet
4	ฮาโหล คะ พอดีว่าเมื่อวานเปิดซิมทรูมูฟ แต่มันโ	report	phone_issues

Out[5]:		Sentence Utterance	Action	Object
	count	16175	16175	16175
	unique	13389	10	33
	top	บริการอื่นๆ	enquire	service
	freq	97	10377	2525

Data cleaning

We call the DataFrame.describe() again. Notice that there are 33 unique labels/classes for object and 10 unique labels for action that the model will try to predict. But there are unwanted duplications e.g. Idd,idd,lotalty_card,Lotalty_card

Also note that, there are 13389 unquie sentence utterances from 16175 utterances. You have to clean that too!

#TODO 0.1:

You will have to remove unwanted label duplications as well as duplications in text inputs. Also, you will have to trim out unwanted whitespaces from the text inputs. This shouldn't be too hard, as you have already seen it in the demo.

```
In [6]: display(data_df.describe())
        display(data_df.Object.unique())
        display(data_df.Action.unique())
              Sentence Utterance Action Object
       count
                         16175
                                16175
                                      16175
      unique
                         13389
                                   10
                                          33
                      บริการอื่นๆ enquire service
         top
                            97
                                        2525
         freq
                                10377
       array(['payment', 'package', 'suspend', 'internet', 'phone_issues',
             'service', 'nonTrueMove', 'balance', 'detail', 'bill', 'credit',
             'promotion', 'mobile_setting', 'iservice', 'roaming', 'truemoney',
             'information', 'lost_stolen', 'balance_minutes', 'idd',
             'TrueMoney', 'garbage', 'Payment', 'IDD', 'ringtone', 'Idd',
             'rate', 'loyalty_card', 'contact', 'officer', 'Balance', 'Service',
             'Loyalty_card'], dtype=object)
      In [7]: data df.columns
Out[7]: Index(['Sentence Utterance', 'Action', 'Object'], dtype='object')
In [8]: | start = time.time()
        cols = ["Sentence Utterance", "Object"]
        data_df = data_df[cols]
        data_df.columns = ["input", "raw_label"]
        data_df["clean_label"]=data_df["raw_label"].str.lower().copy()
        data_df.drop("raw_label", axis=1, inplace=True)
        data_df["input"] = data_df["input"].str.strip()
```

data df = data df.drop duplicates(subset=['input'], keep='first')

display(data_df["clean_label"].unique())

display(data df.describe())

In [9]:

display(data_df.head())

	input	clean_label
count	13367	13367
unique	13367	26
top	สอบถามโปรโมชั่นปัจจุบันที่ใช้อยู่ค่ะ	service
freq	1	2108

	input	clean_label
0	<phone_number_removed> ผมไปจ่ายเงินที่ Counter</phone_number_removed>	payment
1	internet ยังความเร็วอยุ่เท่าไหร ครับ	package
2	ตะกี้ไปชำระค่าบริการไปแล้ว แต่ยังใช้งานไม่ได้ ค่ะ	suspend
3	พี่ค่ะยังใช้ internet ไม่ได้เลยค่ะ เป็นเครื่อง	internet
4	ฮาโหล คะ พอดีว่าเมื่อวานเปิดซิมทรูมูฟ แต่มันโท	phone_issues

Split data into train, valdation, and test sets (normally the ratio will be 80:10:10, respectively). We recommend to use train_test_spilt from scikit-learn to split the data into train, validation, test set.

In addition, it should split the data that distribution of the labels in train, validation, test set are similar. There is **stratify** option to handle this issue.

https://scikit-

learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split.html

Make sure the same data splitting is used for all models.

```
In [10]: data_x = np.array(list(data_df["input"]))
    data_y_tmp = np.array(list(data_df["clean_label"]))
    data_y = []

map_label_num = {y.strip():i for i,y in enumerate(list(data_df["clean_label"].un
    map_num_label = {i:y.strip() for i,y in enumerate(list(data_df["clean_label"].un

for i in range(len(data_y_tmp)):
        data_y.append(int(map_label_num[data_y_tmp[i]]))
    data_y = np.array(data_y)
    print(len(data_y))
```

13367

```
In [11]: unique, counts = np.unique(data_y, return_counts=True)
  valid_classes = unique[counts >= 10]
```

```
valid_indices = np.isin(data_y, valid_classes)
data_x,data_y = data_x[valid_indices],data_y[valid_indices]
```

```
In [12]: X_train, X_temp, y_train, y_temp = train_test_split(data_x, data_y, test_size=0.
X_val, X_test, y_val, y_test = train_test_split(X_temp, y_temp, test_size=0.50,

print("Train size:", len(X_train))
print("Validation size:", len(X_val))
print("Test size:",len(X_test))
```

Train size: 10690 Validation size: 1336 Test size: 1337

Model 3 WangchanBERTa

We ask you to train a WangchanBERTa-based model.

We recommend you use the thaixtransformers fork (which we used in the PoS homework). https://github.com/PyThaiNLP/thaixtransformers

The structure of the code will be very similar to the PoS homework. You will also find the huggingface tutorial useful. Or you can also add a softmax layer by yourself just like in the previous homework.

Which WangchanBERTa model will you use? Why? (Don't forget to clean your text accordingly).

Ans:

In [13]: !pip install wandb

```
(0.19.1)
        Requirement already satisfied: click!=8.0.0,>=7.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di
        st-packages (from wandb) (8.1.7)
        Requirement already satisfied: docker-pycreds>=0.4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
        0/dist-packages (from wandb) (0.4.0)
        Requirement already satisfied: gitpython!=3.1.29,>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python
        3.10/dist-packages (from wandb) (3.1.43)
        Requirement already satisfied: platformdirs in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pac
        kages (from wandb) (4.3.6)
        Requirement already satisfied: protobuf!=4.21.0,!=5.28.0,<6,>=3.19.0 in /usr/loca
        1/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from wandb) (3.20.3)
        Requirement already satisfied: psutil>=5.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pa
        ckages (from wandb) (5.9.5)
        Requirement already satisfied: pydantic<3,>=2.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist
        -packages (from wandb) (2.11.0a1)
        Requirement already satisfied: pyyaml in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
        (from wandb) (6.0.2)
        Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di
        st-packages (from wandb) (2.32.3)
        Requirement already satisfied: sentry-sdk>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dis
        t-packages (from wandb) (2.19.2)
        Requirement already satisfied: setproctitle in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pac
        kages (from wandb) (1.3.4)
        Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packa
        ges (from wandb) (75.1.0)
        Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions<5,>=4.4 in /usr/local/lib/python
        3.10/dist-packages (from wandb) (4.12.2)
        Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packa
        ges (from docker-pycreds>=0.4.0->wandb) (1.17.0)
        Requirement already satisfied: gitdb<5,>=4.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
        packages (from gitpython!=3.1.29,>=1.0.0->wandb) (4.0.11)
        Requirement already satisfied: annotated-types>=0.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
        0/dist-packages (from pydantic<3,>=2.6->wandb) (0.7.0)
        Requirement already satisfied: pydantic-core==2.28.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.1
        0/dist-packages (from pydantic<3,>=2.6->wandb) (2.28.0)
        Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python
        3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.0.0->wandb) (3.4.1)
        Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pac
        kages (from requests<3,>=2.0.0->wandb) (3.10)
        Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di
        st-packages (from requests<3,>=2.0.0->wandb) (2.3.0)
        Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/di
        st-packages (from requests<3,>=2.0.0->wandb) (2025.1.31)
        Requirement already satisfied: smmap<6,>=3.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
        packages (from gitdb<5,>=4.0.1->gitpython!=3.1.29,>=1.0.0->wandb) (5.0.1)
In [14]: from kaggle secrets import UserSecretsClient
         import wandb
         user_secrets = UserSecretsClient()
         my_secret = user_secrets.get_secret("wandb_api_key")
         wandb.login(key=my secret)
```

Requirement already satisfied: wandb in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages

```
wandb: Using wandb-core as the SDK backend. Please refer to https://wandb.me/wan
        db-core for more information.
        wandb: Currently logged in as: theepob (theepob-chulalongkorn-university). Use `w
        andb login --relogin to force relogin
        wandb: WARNING If you're specifying your api key in code, ensure this code is not
        shared publicly.
        wandb: WARNING Consider setting the WANDB_API_KEY environment variable, or runnin
        g `wandb login` from the command line.
        wandb: Appending key for api.wandb.ai to your netrc file: /root/.netrc
Out[14]: True
In [15]: import torch
         import pandas as pd
         from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForSequenceClassification, Trai
         from datasets import Dataset
         from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
         # Load tokenizer and model
         model_name = "airesearch/wangchanberta-base-att-spm-uncased"
         tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_name)
         model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained(model_name, num_label
         # Encode Labels
         label encoder = LabelEncoder()
         y_train_enc = label_encoder.fit_transform(y_train)
         y_val_enc = label_encoder.transform(y_val)
         y_test_enc = label_encoder.transform(y_test)
         # Tokenize data
         def tokenize_function(examples):
             return tokenizer(examples["text"], padding="max_length", truncation=True, ma
         train_data = Dataset.from_dict({"text": X_train, "label": y_train_enc}).map(toke
         val_data = Dataset.from_dict({"text": X_val, "label": y_val_enc}).map(tokenize_f
         test_data = Dataset.from_dict({"text": X_test, "label": y_test_enc}).map(tokeniz
         # Define training arguments
         training_args = TrainingArguments(
             output_dir="./results", # Keep output directory for saving checkpoints
             run_name="wangchanberta_classification", # Set a different name for W&B
             eval_strategy="epoch",
             per device train batch size=16,
```

```
per_device_eval_batch_size=16,
   num_train_epochs=3,
   save_strategy="epoch",
   save_total_limit=1,
   logging_dir="./logs",
   logging_steps=50,
   load_best_model_at_end=True
# Trainer
def compute_metrics(eval_pred):
   logits, labels = eval pred
   predictions = np.argmax(logits, axis=-1) # Get the predicted class
   acc = accuracy_score(labels, predictions) # Compute accuracy
    return {"accuracy": acc}
```

```
trainer = Trainer(
    model=model,
    args=training_args,
    train_dataset=train_data,
    eval_dataset=val_data,
    compute_metrics=compute_metrics # Add the metrics function here
)

# Train model
trainer.train()
end = time.time()
```

```
tokenizer_config.json: 0% | 0.00/282 [00:00<?, ?B/s] config.json: 0% | 0.00/546 [00:00<?, ?B/s] sentencepiece.bpe.model: 0% | 0.00/905k [00:00<?, ?B/s] model.safetensors: 0% | 0.00/423M [00:00<?, ?B/s]
```

Some weights of CamembertForSequenceClassification were not initialized from the model checkpoint at airesearch/wangchanberta-base-att-spm-uncased and are newly i nitialized: ['classifier.dense.bias', 'classifier.dense.weight', 'classifier.out_ proj.bias', 'classifier.out_proj.weight']
You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use it f or predictions and inference.

Map: 0% | 0/10690 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map: 0% | 0/1336 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]
Map: 0% | 0/1337 [00:00<?, ? examples/s]

Tracking run with wandb version 0.19.1

Run data is saved locally in /kaggle/working/wandb/run-20250216_143824-el1ujmek

Syncing run wangchanberta classification to Weights & Biases (docs)

View project at https://wandb.ai/theepob-chulalongkorn-university/huggingface

View run at https://wandb.ai/theepob-chulalongkorn-university/huggingface/runs/el1ujmek

[2007/2007 06:59, Epoch 3/3]

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy
1	2.703100	2.676998	0.157934
2	2.371300	2.219441	0.315868
3	1.830100	1.829563	0.456587

```
In [16]: train_results = trainer.evaluate(train_data)
  val_results = trainer.evaluate(val_data)
  test_results = trainer.evaluate(test_data)
```

(669/669 00:47)

```
In [17]: print(f"Training Time: {end - start:.4f} seconds")
    print(f"Train Accuracy: {train_results['eval_accuracy']:.4f}")
    print(f"Validation Accuracy: {val_results['eval_accuracy']:.4f}")
    print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_results['eval_accuracy']:.4f}")
```

Training Time: 445.0767 seconds

Train Accuracy: 0.4707 Validation Accuracy: 0.4566 Test Accuracy: 0.4480

Comparison

After you have completed the 3 models, compare the accuracy, ease of implementation, and inference speed (from cleaning, tokenization, till model compute) between the three models in mycourseville.

Model1

• Time: 8.4621 seconds

• Train Accuracy: 0.7650

• Validation Accuracy: 0.6939

• Test Accuracy: 0.6971

Model 2

• Time: 31.8394 seconds

• Train Accuracy: 0.7351

• Validation Accuracy: 0.7118

• Test Accuracy: 0.7023

Model 3

• Time: 445.0767 seconds

• Train Accuracy: 0.8536

• Validation Accuracy: 0.7732

• Test Accuracy: 0.7644

ANS

WangchanBERTa ดีที่สุด เพราะ มีaccuracyสูงสุดและเรากำลังทำCallCenterChatbotซึ่งไม่จำเป็น ต้องเร็วมากนั้น