NAIVE BAYES

E. Fersini



PREDICTING SPAM/HAM

- Naive Bayes (NB) is a classifying algorithm which uses data about prior events to estimate the probability of future events.
- We will work on a text dataset to predict if an sms is spam or not

> sms = read.csv("spam.csv", stringsAsFactors= F)

 The data is simply 5574 records consisting of two fields, type (ham or spam, mostly ham) and the text.

> str(sms)

• Fix the factor variable

```
> sms$type = factor(sms$type)
```

Install and load the package tm for dealing with text:

```
> library(tm)
```

- We need to build a corpus, which is a collection of documents, from the texts.
 - > sms_corpus = VCorpus(VectorSource(sms\$text))
 - > print(sms_corpus)
 - > inspect(sms_corpus[1:3])

- We need to clean up the data for the aforementioned fluff, we'll use tm_map():
 - > corpus_clean = tm_map(sms_corpus, content_transformer(tolower))
 - > corpus_clean = tm_map(corpus_clean, removeNumbers)
 - > corpus_clean = tm_map(corpus_clean, removeWords, stopwords())
 - > corpus_clean = tm_map(corpus_clean, removePunctuation)
 - > corpus_clean = tm_map(corpus_clean, stripWhitespace)

- We will now tokenize each message into words to build the key structure for the analysis, a sparse matrix comprising:
 - the columns are the words in our corpus
 - the rows correspond to each text message
 - the cells are the number of times each word is seen in each message
- We use DocumentTermMatrix()

```
> corpus_clean = tm_map(corpus_clean, PlainTextDocument)
```

- > dtm = DocumentTermMatrix(corpus_clean)
- Now we can split in train and test

Split the raw data in train/test in a trivial way:

```
> sms.train = sms[1:4200, ] # about 75%
> sms.test = sms[4201:5574, ] # the rest
```

Split the document-term matrix

```
> dtm.train = dtm[1:4200, ]
> dtm.test = dtm[4201:5574, ]
```

And finally the corpus

```
> corpus.train = corpus_clean[1:4200]
> corpus.test = corpus_clean[4201:5574]
```

VISUALIZE TEXT DATA

- Visualising text data with wordclouds by installing and loading the library wordcloud
 - > library(wordcloud)
- Wordclouds show words in larger fonts if they're more frequent.
 - Let's build one for ham and one for spam to see if we can tell whether or not our NB classifier is likely to be successful.
 - > wordcloud(corpus.train, min.freq=40, random.order = FALSE)
 - > wordcloud(corpus.test, min.freq=40, random.order = FALSE)

REDUCE THE INPUT SPACE

- DTMs have more than 7000 columns that's way too much
 - Let's eliminate words which appear in less than 5 SMS messages (about 0.1%). We'll use tm's <u>findFreqTerms()</u> function

```
> freq_terms = findFreqTerms(dtm.train, 5)
```

- > reduced_dtm.train = DocumentTermMatrix(corpus.train, list(dictionary=freq_terms))
- > reduced_dtm.test = DocumentTermMatrix(corpus.test, list(dictionary=freq_terms))

TRANSFORM TO NOMINAL

- Now, before training a Naïve Bayes classifier, we need to recall that it works on factors, but our DTM only has numerics.
 - Let's define a function which converts counts to yes/no factor, and apply it to our reduced matrices.

```
>convert_counts = function(x) {
    x = ifelse(x > 0, 1, 0)
    x = factor(x, levels = c(0, 1), labels=c("No", "Yes"))
    return (x)
}
```

```
> reduced_dtm.train = apply(reduced_dtm.train, MARGIN=2,
convert_counts)
> reduced_dtm.test = apply(reduced_dtm.test, MARGIN=2,
convert_counts)
```

TRAINING NAIVE BAYES

Now we can train our Naive Bayes model

> library(e1071)

> sms_classifier = naiveBayes(reduced_dtm.train, sms.train\$type)

> sms_test.predicted = predict(sms_classifier, reduced_dtm.test)

ASSIGNMENT

- Define a NB model with different types of the input space
 - Discretize word counts
 - Remove features with variance equal to zero
 - Remove features with S.D. $< -2\sigma$ and $>2\sigma$
- Estimate performance of different models and choose the optimal one in terms of accuracy
 - Please take care of the <u>confusion matrices</u>!!!
 - What's wrong?