

# COMP3220 — Document Processing and the Semantic Web

## Week 03 Lecture 1: Introduction to Text Classification

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# Programme

- 1 What is Text Classification
- 2 Statistical Classification with NLTK and Scikit-Learn
- 3 Advice on Machine Learning

## Reading

- NLTK Book Chapter 6 “Learning to Classify Text”

## Some Useful Extra Reading

- Jurafsky & Martin (draft), Chapter 4. “Naive Bayes and Sentiment Classification”.

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  - Over-fitting

# Text Classification

## What is Text Classification?

Classify documents into one of a **fixed predetermined** set of categories.

- The number of categories is predetermined.
- The actual categories are predetermined.

## Examples

- Spam detection.
- Email filtering.
- Classification of text into genres.
- Classification of names by gender.
- Classification of questions.

# Example: Spam Filtering

## Distinguish this

Date: Mon, 24 Mar 2008  
From: XXX YYY <xxx@yahoo.com>  
Subj: Re: Fwd: MSc  
To: Mark Dras  
<madras@ics.mq.edu.au>

Hi, Thanks for that. It would fit me very well to start 2009, its actually much better for me and I'm planning to finish the project in one year (8 credit points).

## from this

Date: Mon, 24 Mar 2008  
From: XXX YYY  
<xxx@yahoo.co.in>  
Subj: HELLO  
To: madras@ics.mq.edu.au

HELLO, MY NAME IS STEPHINE IN  
SEARCH OF A MAN WHO  
UNDERSTANDS THE MEANING OF  
LOVE AS TRUST AND FAITH IN  
EACH OTHER RATHER THAN ONE WHO  
SEES LOVE AS THE ONLY WAY OF  
FUN ...

# Classification Methods

## Manual

- Web portals.
- Wikipedia.

## Automatic

### Hand coded rules

- e.g. 'Viagra' == SPAM.
- e.g. email filter rules.
- Fragile, breaks on new data.

### Supervised learning

- Use an annotated corpus.
- Apply statistical methods.
- Greater flexibility.

# Supervised Learning

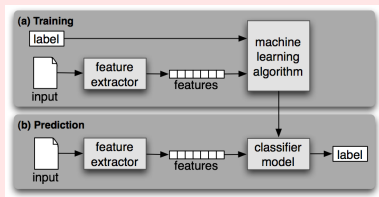
## Given

Training data annotated with class information.

## Goal

Build a **model** which will allow classification of new data.

## Method



- 1 **Feature extraction:**  
Convert samples into vectors.
- 2 **Training:** Automatically learn a model.
- 3 **Classification:** Apply the model on new data.

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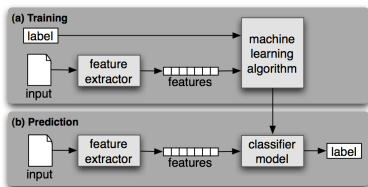


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# NLTK Features

- Statistical classifiers are not able to make sense of text.
- We need to feed them with our interpretation of the text.
- NLTK classifiers expect a dictionary of features and values.



## Example of a Simple Feature Extractor

```
def gender_features(word):  
    return {'last_letter': word[-1]}
```

# Example: Gender Classification

```
>>> import nltk
>>> from nltk.corpus import names
>>> import random
>>> random.seed(1234) # Fixed random seed to facilitate replicability
>>> names = ([ (name, 'male') for name in m] +
             [ (name, 'female') for name in f])
>>> random.shuffle(names)
>>> def gender_features(word):
>>>     return {'last_letter': word[-1]}
>>> featuresets = [(gender_features(n), g) for n, g in names]
>>> train_set, devtest_set, test_set =
>>>     featuresets[1000:], featuresets[500:1000], featuresets[:500]
>>> classifier = nltk.NaiveBayesClassifier.train(train_set)
>>> classifier.classify(gender_features('Neo'))
'male'
>>> classifier.classify(gender_features('Trinity'))
'female'
>>> nltk.classify.accuracy(classifier, test_set)
0.776
>>>
```

Note that the classifier is fed with the gender features and not with the actual names.

# The Development Set I

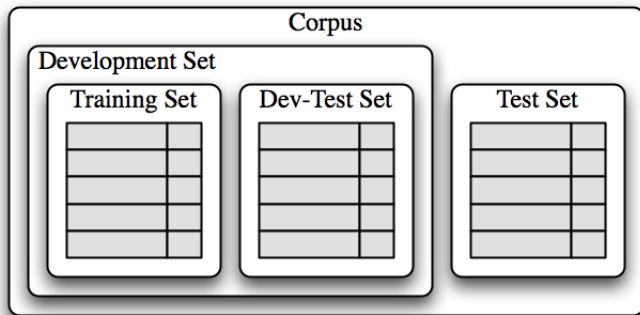
## Important

Always test your system with data that has not been used for development (Why ...?)

## Development and Test Sets

- Put aside a test set and don't even look at its contents.
- Use the remaining data as a development set.
  - Separate the development set into training and dev-test sets.
  - Use the training set to train the statistical classifiers.
  - Use the dev-test set to fine-tune the classifiers and do error analysis.
  - Use the test set for the final system evaluation once all decisions and fine-tuning have been completed.

# The Development Set II



# Error Analysis in our Gender Classifier

```
>>> nltk.classify.accuracy(classifier, devtest_set)
0.756
>>> errors = []
>>> for name, tag in devtest_names:
    guess = classifier.classify(gender_features(name))
    if tag == 'female' and guess == 'male':
        false_males.append(name)
    elif tag == 'male' and guess == 'female':
        false_males.append(name)
>>> len(false_males)
122
>>> len(false_females)
0
>>> for m in false_males[:5]:
    print(m)
```

# A Revised Gender Classifier

```
>>> def gender_features2(word):  
    return {'suffix1': word[-1:],  
            'suffix2': word[-2:]}  
  
>>> train_set2 = [(gender_features2(n), g) for n, g in train_names]  
>>> devtest_set2 = [(gender_features2(n), g) for n, g in devtest_names]  
>>> classifier = nltk.NaiveBayesClassifier.train(train_set2)  
>>> nltk.classify.accuracy(classifier, devtest_set2)  
0.77
```

# Beware of Over-fitting

If there are many features on a small corpus the system may **over-fit**.

```
>>> def gender_features3(name):
    features = {}
    features['firstletter'] = name[0].lower()
    features['lastletter'] = name[-1]
    for letter in 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz':
        features['count(%s)' % letter] = name.lower().count(letter)
        features['has(%s)' % letter] = (letter in name.lower())
    return features

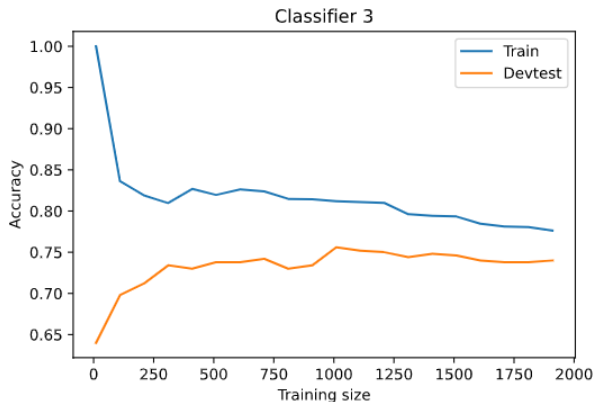
>>> gender_features3('John')
{'count(u)': 0, 'has(d)': False, 'count(b)': 0, 'count(w)': 0, ...}
>>> train_set3 = [(gender_features3(n), g) for n, g in train_names]
>>> devtest_set3 = [(gender_features3(n), g) for n, g in devtest_names]
>>> classifier = nltk.NaiveBayesClassifier.train(train_set3[:50])
>>> nltk.classify.accuracy(classifier, devtest_set3)
0.698
>>> classifier2b = nltk.NaiveBayesClassifier.train(train_set2[:50])
>>> nltk.classify.accuracy(classifier2b, devtest_set2)
0.7
```

Some types of classifiers are more sensitive to over-fitting than others.



# Identifying Over-fitting

(see this week's lecture Jupyter notebook for the code that created this plot)



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# Text Classification in Scikit-Learn

- Scikit-learn includes a large number of statistical classifiers.
- All of the classifiers have a common interface.
- The features of a document set are represented as a matrix.
  - Each row represents a document.
  - Each column represents a feature.
- Scikit-learn provides some useful feature extractors for text:
  - 1 **CountVectorizer** returns a (sparse) matrix of word counts.
  - 2 **TfidfVectorizer** returns a (sparse) matrix of tf.idf values.

# Gender Classifier in Scikit-Learn - Take 1

```
>>> from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
>>> def gender_features(word):
    "Return the ASCII value of the last two characters"
    return [ord(word[-2]), ord(word[-1])]
>>> featuresets = [(gender_features(n), g) for n, g in names]
>>> train_set, test_set = featuresets[500:], featuresets[:500]
>>> train_X, train_y = zip(*train_set)
>>> classifier = MultinomialNB()
>>> classifier.fit(train_X, train_y)
>>> test_X, test_y = zip(*test_set)
>>> classifier.predict(test_X[:5])
array(['female', 'female', 'male', 'female', 'female'],
      dtype='<S6')
```

## Gender Classification - Take 2

- In the past slide we have used this code to encode the last two characters of a name:

```
def gender_features(word):  
    "Return the ASCII value of the last two characters"  
    return [ord(word[-2]), ord(word[-1])]
```

- This code is not entirely correct since it is representing characters as numbers.
- In general, non-numerical information is best represented using **one-hot encoding**.
- sklearn provides the following functions to produce one-hot-encoding vectors:
  - `preprocessing.OneHotEncoding`: from integers to one-hot vectors.
  - `preprocessing.LabelBinarizer`: from labels to one-hot vectors.

# One-hot Encoding

- Suppose you want to encode five labels: 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'.
- Each label represents one element in the one-hot vector.
- Thus:
  - 'a' is represented as (1, 0, 0, 0, 0).
  - 'b' is represented as (0, 1, 0, 0, 0).
  - and so on.
- This is also called **binarization** or **categorical encoding**.

# One-hot Encoding for Gender Classification

```
def one_hot_character(c):  
    alphabet = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'  
    result = [0]*(len(alphabet)+1)  
    i = alphabet.find(c.lower())  
    if i >= 0:  
        result[i] = 1  
    else:  
        result[len(alphabet)] = 1 # out of the alphabet  
    return result  
  
def gender_features(word):  
    last = one_hot_character(word[-1])  
    secondlast = one_hot_character(word[-2])  
    return secondlast + last
```

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# Possible Problems with Machine Learning

- ML methods are typically seen as black boxes.
- Some methods are better than others for specific tasks but people tend to just try several and choose the one with best results.

## Possible problems/mistakes you might face

- 1 Train and test are the same dataset (don't do this!).
- 2 The results on the test set are much worse than on the dev-test set.
- 3 The results of both the test set and the training set are bad.
- 4 The train/test partition is not random.
- 5 The results on the test set are good but then the results on your real application problem are bad.

# Partition into Training and Testing Set

What's wrong with this partition?

```
from nltk.corpus import names
m = names.words('male.txt')
f = names.words('female.txt')
names = [(name, 'm') for name in m]+
        [(name, 'f') for name in f]
trainset = names[1000:]
devtest = names[500:1000]
testset = names[:500]
```

## Advice

- 1 Make sure that the train and test sets have no bias.
- 2 Make sure that the train and test sets are representative of your problem.

# Partition into Training and Testing Set

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## Advice

- 1 Make sure that the train and test sets have no bias.
- 2 Make sure that the train and test sets are representative of your problem.

# Randomised Partition

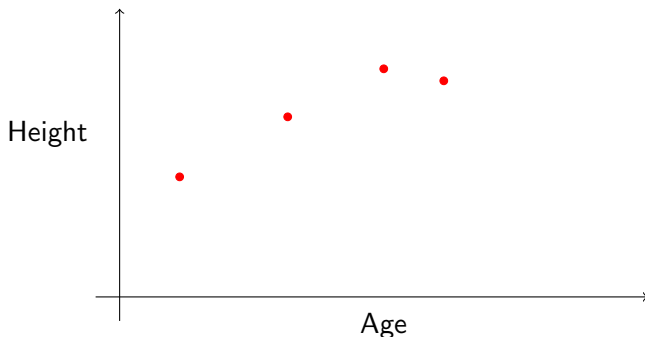
## A better partition

```
from nltk.corpus import names
import random
m = names.words('male.txt')
f = names.words('female.txt')
names = [(name, 'm') for name in m] +
         [(name, 'f') for name in f]
random.seed(1234)
random.shuffle(names)
trainset = names[1000:]
devtest = names[500:1000]
testset = names[:500]
```

# Programme

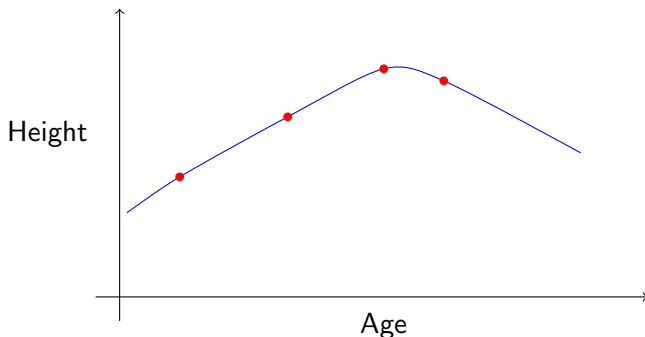
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# Why is machine learning hard?



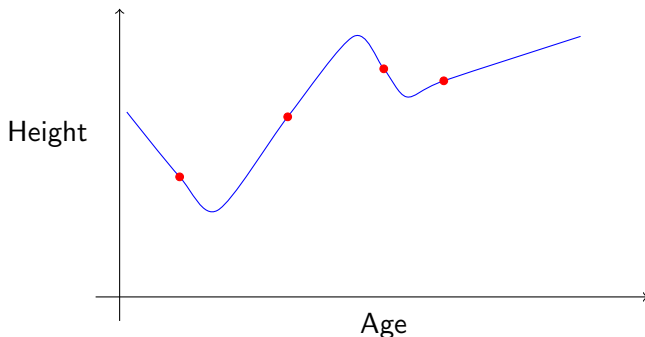
- There are an **infinite number of curves** that fit the data
  - even more if we don't require the curves to exactly fit (e.g., if we assume there's noise in our data).
- In general, **more data** would help us identify the correct curve better.

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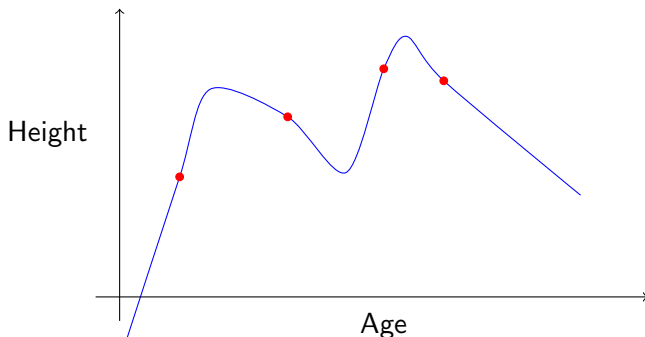
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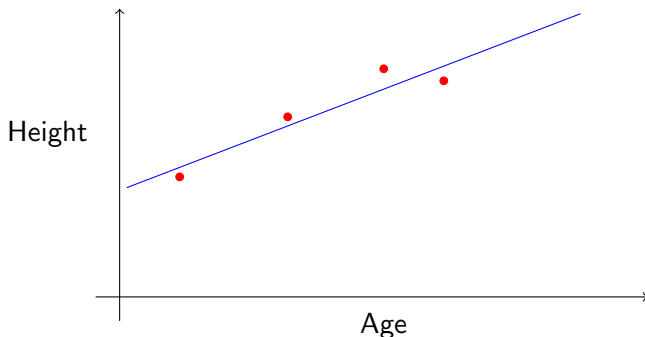


# Why is machine learning hard?



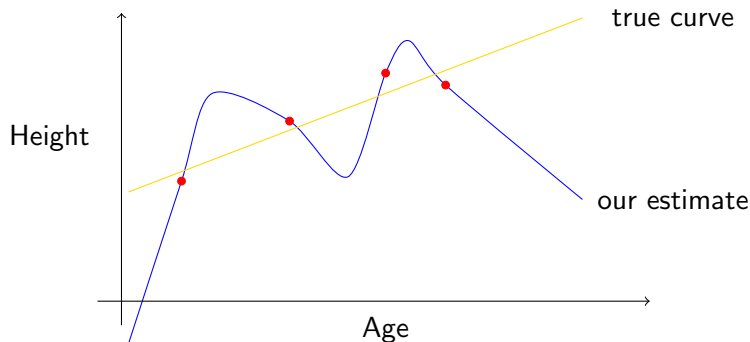
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# Over-fitting the Training Data



- Over-fitting occurs when an algorithm learns a function that is fitting noise in the data.
- Diagnostic of over-fitting: performance on training data is much higher than performance on dev or test data.

# Take-home Messages

- 1 Explain and demonstrate the need for separate training and test set.
- 2 Implement feature extractors for statistical classifiers in NLTK and Scikit-Learn.
- 3 Use NLTK's and Scikit-Learn's statistical classifiers.
- 4 Detect over-fitting.

# What's Next

## Week 4

- Deep Learning.

## Reading

- Deep Learning book chapters 2 and 3.