Introduction to Information Retrieval

http://informationretrieval.org

IIR 13: Text Classification & Naive Bayes

Hinrich Schütze

Institute for Natural Language Processing, Universität Stuttgart

2008.06.10

Overview

1. Text classification
2. Naive Bayes
3. Evaluation of TC
4. NB independence assumptions

Outline

1. Text classification
2. Naive Bayes
3. Evaluation of TC
4. NB independence assumptions

Another TC task: spam filtering

```
From: ‘‘’’ <takworlld@hotmail.com>
Subject: real estate is the only way... gem  oalvgkay

Anyone can buy real estate with no money down

Stop paying rent TODAY !

There is no need to spend hundreds or even thousands for
similar courses

I am 22 years old and I have already purchased 6 properties
using the
methods outlined in this truly INCREDIBLE ebook.

Change your life NOW !

=================================================
Click Below to order:
http://www.wholesaledaily.com/sales/nmd.htm
=================================================
```

Formal definition of TC: Training

Given:

- A document space $\mathbb{X}$

Formal definition of TC: Training

Given:

- A document space $\mathbb{X}$
  - Documents are represented in this space, typically some type of high-dimensional space.

Formal definition of TC: Training

Given:

- A document space $\mathbb{X}$
  - Documents are represented in this space, typically some type of high-dimensional space.
- A fixed set of classes $\mathbb{C} = \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_J\}$

Formal definition of TC: Training

Given:

- A document space $\mathbb{X}$
  - Documents are represented in this space, typically some type of high-dimensional space.
- A fixed set of classes $\mathbb{C} = \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_J\}$
  - The classes are human-defined for the needs of an application (e.g., spam vs. non-spam).

Formal definition of TC: Training

Given:

- A document space $\mathbb{X}$
  - Documents are represented in this space, typically some type of high-dimensional space.
- A fixed set of classes $\mathbb{C} = \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_J\}$
  - The classes are human-defined for the needs of an application (e.g., spam vs. non-spam).
- A training set $\mathbb{D}$ of labeled documents with each labeled document $\langle d, c \rangle \in \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{C}$

Formal definition of TC: Training

Given:

- A document space $\mathbb{X}$
  - Documents are represented in this space, typically some type of high-dimensional space.
- A fixed set of classes $\mathbb{C} = \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_J\}$
  - The classes are human-defined for the needs of an application (e.g., spam vs. non-spam).
- A training set $\mathbb{D}$ of labeled documents with each labeled document $\langle d, c \rangle \in \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{C}$

Using a learning method or learning algorithm, we then wish to learn a classifier γ that maps documents to classes:

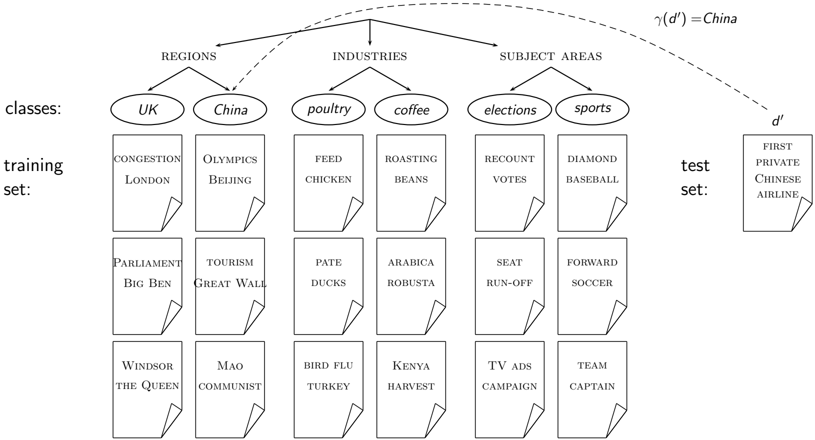
$$\gamma : \mathbb{X} \to \mathbb{C}$$

Formal definition of TC: Application/Testing

Given: a description $d \in \mathbb{X}$ of a document

Determine: $\gamma(d) \in \mathbb{C}$, that is, the class that is most appropriate for d

Topic classification



Applications of text classification in IR

- Language identification (classes: English vs. French etc.)

Applications of text classification in IR

- Language identification (classes: English vs. French etc.)
- The automatic detection of spam pages (spam vs. nonspam, example: googel.org)

Applications of text classification in IR

- Language identification (classes: English vs. French etc.)
- The automatic detection of spam pages (spam vs. nonspam, example: googel.org)
- The automatic detection of sexually explicit content (sexually explicit vs. not)

Applications of text classification in IR

- Language identification (classes: English vs. French etc.)
- The automatic detection of spam pages (spam vs. nonspam, example: googel.org)
- The automatic detection of sexually explicit content (sexually explicit vs. not)
- Sentiment detection: is a movie or product review positive or negative (positive vs. negative)

Applications of text classification in IR

- Language identification (classes: English vs. French etc.)
- The automatic detection of spam pages (spam vs. nonspam, example: googel.org)
- The automatic detection of sexually explicit content (sexually explicit vs. not)
- Sentiment detection: is a movie or product review positive or negative (positive vs. negative)
- Topic-specific or *vertical* search – restrict search to a "vertical" like "related to health" (relevant to vertical vs. not)

Applications of text classification in IR

- Language identification (classes: English vs. French etc.)
- The automatic detection of spam pages (spam vs. nonspam, example: googel.org)
- The automatic detection of sexually explicit content (sexually explicit vs. not)
- Sentiment detection: is a movie or product review positive or negative (positive vs. negative)
- Topic-specific or *vertical* search – restrict search to a "vertical" like "related to health" (relevant to vertical vs. not)
- Machine-learned ranking function in ad hoc retrieval (relevant vs. nonrelevant)

Applications of text classification in IR

- Language identification (classes: English vs. French etc.)
- The automatic detection of spam pages (spam vs. nonspam, example: googel.org)
- The automatic detection of sexually explicit content (sexually explicit vs. not)
- Sentiment detection: is a movie or product review positive or negative (positive vs. negative)
- Topic-specific or *vertical* search – restrict search to a "vertical" like "related to health" (relevant to vertical vs. not)
- Machine-learned ranking function in ad hoc retrieval (relevant vs. nonrelevant)
- Semantic Web: Automatically add semantic tags for non-tagged text (e.g., for each paragraph: relevant to a vertical like health or not)

Classification methods: 1. Manual

- Manual classification was used by Yahoo in the beginning of the web. Also: ODP, PubMed

Classification methods: 1. Manual

- Manual classification was used by Yahoo in the beginning of the web. Also: ODP, PubMed
- Very accurate if job is done by experts

Classification methods: 1. Manual

- Manual classification was used by Yahoo in the beginning of the web. Also: ODP, PubMed
- Very accurate if job is done by experts
- Consistent when the problem size and team is small

Classification methods: 1. Manual

- Manual classification was used by Yahoo in the beginning of the web. Also: ODP, PubMed
- Very accurate if job is done by experts
- Consistent when the problem size and team is small
- Manual classification is difficult and expensive to scale.

Classification methods: 1. Manual

- Manual classification was used by Yahoo in the beginning of the web. Also: ODP, PubMed
- Very accurate if job is done by experts
- Consistent when the problem size and team is small
- Manual classification is difficult and expensive to scale.
- $\rightarrow$ We need automatic methods for classification.

Classification methods: 2. Rule-based

- Our Google Alerts example was rule-based classification.

Classification methods: 2. Rule-based

- Our Google Alerts example was rule-based classification.
- There are "IDE" type development enviroments for writing very complex rules efficiently. (e.g., Verity)

Classification methods: 2. Rule-based

- Our Google Alerts example was rule-based classification.
- There are "IDE" type development enviroments for writing very complex rules efficiently. (e.g., Verity)
- Often: Boolean combinations (as in Google Alerts)

Classification methods: 2. Rule-based

- Our Google Alerts example was rule-based classification.
- There are “IDE” type development enviroments for writing very complex rules efficiently. (e.g., Verity)
- Often: Boolean combinations (as in Google Alerts)
- Accuracy is very high if a rule has been carefully refined over time by a subject expert.

Classification methods: 2. Rule-based

- Our Google Alerts example was rule-based classification.
- There are "IDE" type development enviroments for writing very complex rules efficiently. (e.g., Verity)
- Often: Boolean combinations (as in Google Alerts)
- Accuracy is very high if a rule has been carefully refined over time by a subject expert.
- Building and maintaining rule-based classification systems is expensive.

A Verity topic (a complex classification rule)

```
comment line                  # Beginning of art topic definition
top-level topic               art ACCRUE
                                  /author = "fsmith"
topic definition modifiers        /date   = "30-Dec-01"
                                  /annotation = "Topic created
                                                 by fsmith"
subtopictopic                 * 0.70 performing-arts ACCRUE
  evidencetopic               ** 0.50 WORD
  topicdefinition modifier        /wordtext = ballet
  evidencetopic               ** 0.50 STEM
  topicdefinition modifier        /wordtext = dance
  evidencetopic               ** 0.50 WORD
  topicdefinition modifier        /wordtext = opera
  evidencetopic               ** 0.30 WORD
  topicdefinition modifier        /wordtext = symphony
subtopic                      * 0.70 visual-arts ACCRUE
                              ** 0.50 WORD
                                  /wordtext = painting
                              ** 0.50 WORD
                                  /wordtext = sculpture
subtopic                      * 0.70 film ACCRUE
                              ** 0.50 STEM
                                  /wordtext = film
subtopic                      ** 0.50 motion-picture PHRASE
                              *** 1.00 WORD
                                  /wordtext = motion
                              *** 1.00 WORD
                                  /wordtext = picture
                              ** 0.50 STEM
                                  /wordtext = movie
subtopic                      * 0.50 video ACCRUE
                              ** 0.50 STEM
                                  /wordtext = video
                              ** 0.50 STEM
                                  /wordtext = vcr
                              # End of art topic
```

Classification methods: 3. Statistical/Probabilistic

- As per our definition of the classification problem – text classification as a learning problem

Classification methods: 3. Statistical/Probabilistic

- As per our definition of the classification problem – text classification as a learning problem
- Supervised learning of a the classification function γ and its application to classifying new documents

Classification methods: 3. Statistical/Probabilistic

- As per our definition of the classification problem – text classification as a learning problem
- Supervised learning of a the classification function γ and its application to classifying new documents
- We will look at a couple of methods for doing this: Naive Bayes, Rocchio, kNN

Classification methods: 3. Statistical/Probabilistic

- As per our definition of the classification problem – text classification as a learning problem
- Supervised learning of a the classification function γ and its application to classifying new documents
- We will look at a couple of methods for doing this: Naive Bayes, Rocchio, kNN
- No free lunch: requires hand-classified training data

Classification methods: 3. Statistical/Probabilistic

- As per our definition of the classification problem – text classification as a learning problem
- Supervised learning of a the classification function γ and its application to classifying new documents
- We will look at a couple of methods for doing this: Naive Bayes, Rocchio, kNN
- No free lunch: requires hand-classified training data
- But this manual classification can be done by non-experts.

Outline

1. Text classification
2. Naive Bayes
3. Evaluation of TC
4. NB independence assumptions

The Naive Bayes classifier

- The Naive Bayes classifier is a probabilistic classifier.

The Naive Bayes classifier

- The Naive Bayes classifier is a probabilistic classifier.
- We compute the probability of a document d being in a class c as follows:

$$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$$

The Naive Bayes classifier

- The Naive Bayes classifier is a probabilistic classifier.
- We compute the probability of a document d being in a class c as follows:

$$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$$

- $P(t_k|c)$ is the conditional probability of term t_k occurring in a document of class c

The Naive Bayes classifier

- The Naive Bayes classifier is a probabilistic classifier.
- We compute the probability of a document d being in a class c as follows:

$$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$$

- $P(t_k|c)$ is the conditional probability of term t_k occurring in a document of class c
- $P(t_k|c)$ as a measure of how much evidence t_k contributes that c is the correct class.

The Naive Bayes classifier

- The Naive Bayes classifier is a probabilistic classifier.
- We compute the probability of a document d being in a class c as follows:

$$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$$

- $P(t_k|c)$ is the conditional probability of term t_k occurring in a document of class c
- $P(t_k|c)$ as a measure of how much evidence t_k contributes that c is the correct class.
- $P(c)$ is the prior probability of c.

The Naive Bayes classifier

- The Naive Bayes classifier is a probabilistic classifier.
- We compute the probability of a document d being in a class c as follows:

$$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$$

- $P(t_k|c)$ is the conditional probability of term t_k occurring in a document of class c
- $P(t_k|c)$ as a measure of how much evidence t_k contributes that c is the correct class.
- $P(c)$ is the prior probability of c.
- If a document's terms do not provide clear evidence for one class vs. another, we choose the one that has a higher prior probability.

Maximum a posteriori class

- Our goal is to find the "best" class.

Maximum a posteriori class

- Our goal is to find the "best" class.
- The best class in Naive Bayes classification is the most likely or maximum a posteriori (MAP) class c_{map}:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \hat{P}(c|d) = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \ \hat{P}(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \hat{P}(t_k|c)$$

Maximum a posteriori class

- Our goal is to find the "best" class.
- The best class in Naive Bayes classification is the most likely or maximum a posteriori (MAP) class c_{map}:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \hat{P}(c|d) = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \ \hat{P}(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \hat{P}(t_k|c)$$

- We write $\hat{P}$ for P since these values are estimates from the training set.

Taking the log

- Multiplying lots of small probabilities can result in floating point underflow.

Taking the log

- Multiplying lots of small probabilities can result in floating point underflow.
- Since $\log(xy) = \log(x) + \log(y)$, we can sum log probabilities instead of multiplying probabilities.

Taking the log

- Multiplying lots of small probabilities can result in floating point underflow.
- Since $\log(xy) = \log(x) + \log(y)$, we can sum log probabilities instead of multiplying probabilities.
- Since log is a monotonic function, the class with the highest score does not change.

Taking the log

- Multiplying lots of small probabilities can result in floating point underflow.
- Since $\log(xy) = \log(x) + \log(y)$, we can sum log probabilities instead of multiplying probabilities.
- Since log is a monotonic function, the class with the highest score does not change.
- So what we usually compute in practice is:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \underset{c \in \mathbb{C}}{\arg\max} \, [\log \hat{P}(c) + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \log \hat{P}(t_k|c)]$$

Naive Bayes classifier

- Classification rule:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \, [\log \hat{P}(c) + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \log \hat{P}(t_k|c)]$$

Naive Bayes classifier

- Classification rule:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \, [\log \hat{P}(c) + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \log \hat{P}(t_k|c)]$$

- Simple interpretation:

Naive Bayes classifier

- Classification rule:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \underset{c \in \mathbb{C}}{\arg\max}\, [\log \hat{P}(c) + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \log \hat{P}(t_k|c)]$$

- Simple interpretation:
  - Each conditional parameter $\log \hat{P}(t_k|c)$ is a weight that indicates how good an indicator t_k is for c.

Naive Bayes classifier

- Classification rule:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \underset{c \in \mathbb{C}}{\arg\max}\, [\log \hat{P}(c) + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \log \hat{P}(t_k|c)]$$

- Simple interpretation:
  - Each conditional parameter $\log \hat{P}(t_k|c)$ is a weight that indicates how good an indicator t_k is for c.
  - The prior $\log \hat{P}(c)$ is a weight that indicates the relative frequency of c.

Naive Bayes classifier

- Classification rule:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \left[\log \hat{P}(c) + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \log \hat{P}(t_k|c) \right]$$

- Simple interpretation:
  - Each conditional parameter $\log \hat{P}(t_k|c)$ is a weight that indicates how good an indicator t_k is for c.
  - The prior $\log \hat{P}(c)$ is a weight that indicates the relative frequency of c.
  - The sum of log prior and term weights is then a measure of how much evidence there is for the document being in the class.

Naive Bayes classifier

- Classification rule:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \, [\log \hat{P}(c) + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \log \hat{P}(t_k|c)]$$

- Simple interpretation:
  - Each conditional parameter $\log \hat{P}(t_k|c)$ is a weight that indicates how good an indicator t_k is for c.
  - The prior $\log \hat{P}(c)$ is a weight that indicates the relative frequency of c.
  - The sum of log prior and term weights is then a measure of how much evidence there is for the document being in the class.
  - We select the class with the most evidence.

Naive Bayes classifier

- Classification rule:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \, [\log \hat{P}(c) + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \log \hat{P}(t_k|c)]$$

- Simple interpretation:
  - Each conditional parameter $\log \hat{P}(t_k|c)$ is a weight that indicates how good an indicator t_k is for c.
  - The prior $\log \hat{P}(c)$ is a weight that indicates the relative frequency of c.
  - The sum of log prior and term weights is then a measure of how much evidence there is for the document being in the class.
  - We select the class with the most evidence.
- Questions?

Parameter estimation

- How to estimate parameters $\hat{P}(c)$ and $\hat{P}(t_k|c)$ from training data?

Parameter estimation

- How to estimate parameters $\hat{P}(c)$ and $\hat{P}(t_k|c)$ from training data?
- Prior:

$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N}$$

Parameter estimation

- How to estimate parameters $\hat{P}(c)$ and $\hat{P}(t_k|c)$ from training data?
- Prior:

$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N}$$

- N_c: number of docs in class c; N: total number of docs

Parameter estimation

- How to estimate parameters $\hat{P}(c)$ and $\hat{P}(t_k|c)$ from training data?
- Prior:

$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N}$$

- N_c: number of docs in class c; N: total number of docs
- Conditional probabilities:

$$\hat{P}(t|c) = \frac{T_{ct}}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'}}$$

Parameter estimation

- How to estimate parameters $\hat{P}(c)$ and $\hat{P}(t_k|c)$ from training data?
- Prior:

$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N}$$

- N_c: number of docs in class c; N: total number of docs
- Conditional probabilities:

$$\hat{P}(t|c) = \frac{T_{ct}}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'}}$$

- T_{ct} is the number of tokens of t in training documents from class c (includes multiple occurrences)

Parameter estimation

- How to estimate parameters $\hat{P}(c)$ and $\hat{P}(t_k|c)$ from training data?
- Prior:

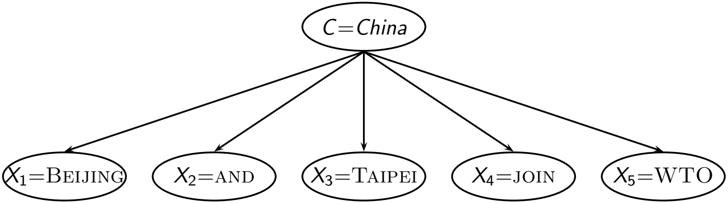
$$\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N}$$

- N_c: number of docs in class c; N: total number of docs
- Conditional probabilities:

$$\hat{P}(t|c) = \frac{T_{ct}}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'}}$$

- T_{ct} is the number of tokens of t in training documents from class c (includes multiple occurrences)
- We've made a Naive Bayes independence assumption here: $\hat{P}(t_{k_1}|c) = \hat{P}(t_{k_2}|c)$

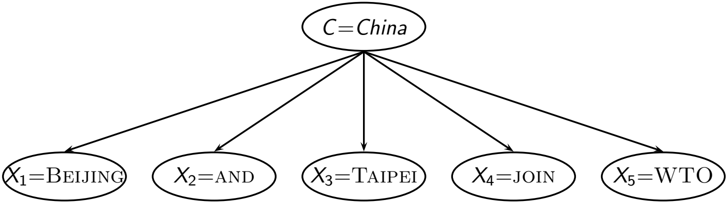
The problem with maximum likelihood estimates: Zeros



- In this example:

$$P(China|d) \propto P(China)P(\text{BEIJING}|China)P(\text{AND}|China)P(\text{TAIPEI}|China)P(\text{JOIN}|China)P($$

The problem with maximum likelihood estimates: Zeros



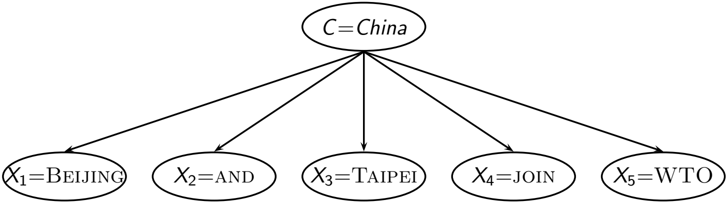
- In this example:

  $P(China|d) \propto P(China)P(\text{BEIJING}|China)P(\text{AND}|China)P(\text{TAIPEI}|China)P(\text{JOIN}|China)P($

- If there were no occurrences of WTO in documents in class China, we get a zero estimate for the corresponding parameter:

$$\hat{P}(\text{WTO}|China) = \frac{T_{China,\text{WTO}}}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{China,t'}} = 0$$

The problem with maximum likelihood estimates: Zeros



- In this example:

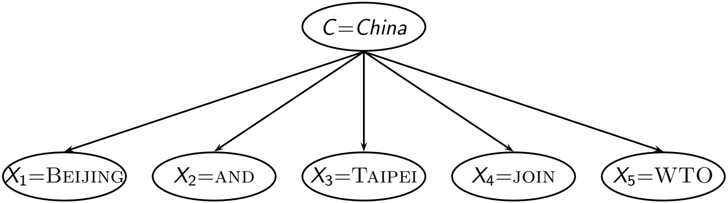
  $$P(\mathit{China}|d) \propto P(\mathit{China})P(\text{BEIJING}|\mathit{China})P(\text{AND}|\mathit{China})P(\text{TAIPEI}|\mathit{China})P(\text{JOIN}|\mathit{China})P($$

- If there were no occurrences of WTO in documents in class China, we get a zero estimate for the corresponding parameter:

  $$\hat{P}(\text{WTO}|\mathit{China}) = \frac{T_{\mathit{China},\text{WTO}}}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{\mathit{China},t'}} = 0$$

- We will get $P(\mathit{China}|d) = 0$ for any document with WTO!

The problem with maximum likelihood estimates: Zeros



- In this example:

  $P(China|d) \propto P(China)P(\text{BEIJING}|China)P(\text{AND}|China)P(\text{TAIPEI}|China)P(\text{JOIN}|China)P($

- If there were no occurrences of WTO in documents in class China, we get a zero estimate for the corresponding parameter:

$$\hat{P}(\text{WTO}|China) = \frac{T_{China,\text{WTO}}}{\sum_{t' \in V} T_{China,t'}} = 0$$

- We will get $P(China|d) = 0$ for any document with WTO!
- Zero probabilities cannot be conditioned away.

To avoid zeros: Add-one smoothing

- Add one to each count to avoid zeros:

$$\hat{P}(t|c) = \frac{T_{ct} + 1}{\sum_{t' \in V}(T_{ct'} + 1)} = \frac{T_{ct} + 1}{(\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'}) + B}$$

To avoid zeros: Add-one smoothing

- Add one to each count to avoid zeros:

$$\hat{P}(t|c) = \frac{T_{ct} + 1}{\sum_{t' \in V}(T_{ct'} + 1)} = \frac{T_{ct} + 1}{(\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'}) + B}$$

- B is the number of different words (in this case the size of the vocabulary: $|V| = M$)

Naive Bayes: Summary

- Estimate parameters from training corpus using add-one smoothing

Naive Bayes: Summary

- Estimate parameters from training corpus using add-one smoothing
- For a new document, for each class, compute sum of (i) log of prior and (ii) logs of conditional probabilities of the terms

Naive Bayes: Summary

- Estimate parameters from training corpus using add-one smoothing
- For a new document, for each class, compute sum of (i) log of prior and (ii) logs of conditional probabilities of the terms
- Assign document to the class with the largest score

Naive Bayes: Training

TrainMultinomialNB($\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{D}$)

$V \leftarrow$ ExtractVocabulary($\mathbb{D}$)
$N \leftarrow$ CountDocs($\mathbb{D}$)
for each $c \in \mathbb{C}$
do $N_c \leftarrow$ CountDocsInClass($\mathbb{D}, c$)
    $prior[c] \leftarrow N_c/N$
    $text_c \leftarrow$ ConcatenateTextOfAllDocsInClass($\mathbb{D}, c$)
    for each $t \in V$
    do $T_{ct} \leftarrow$ CountTokensOfTerm($text_c, t$)
    for each $t \in V$
    do $condprob[t][c] \leftarrow \frac{T_{ct}+1}{\sum_{t'}(T_{ct'}+1)}$
return $V, prior, condprob$

Naive Bayes: Testing

$\text{ApplyMultinomialNB}(\mathbb{C}, V, \textit{prior}, \textit{condprob}, d)$

$W \leftarrow \text{ExtractTokensFromDoc}(V, d)$
for each $c \in \mathbb{C}$
do $\textit{score}[c] \leftarrow \log \textit{prior}[c]$
    for each $t \in W$
    do $\textit{score}[c] += \log \textit{condprob}[t][c]$
return $\arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \textit{score}[c]$

Example: Data

	docID	words in document	in $c = China$?
training set	1	Chinese Beijing Chinese	yes
	2	Chinese Chinese Shanghai	yes
	3	Chinese Macao	yes
	4	Tokyo Japan Chinese	no
test set	5	Chinese Chinese Chinese Tokyo Japan	?

Example: Parameter estimates

Priors: $\hat{P}(c) = 3/4$ and $\hat{P}(\overline{c}) = 1/4$
Conditional probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{P}(\textsc{Chinese}|c) &= (5+1)/(8+6) = 6/14 = 3/7 \\
\hat{P}(\textsc{Tokyo}|c) = \hat{P}(\textsc{Japan}|c) &= (0+1)/(8+6) = 1/14 \\
\hat{P}(\textsc{Chinese}|\overline{c}) &= (1+1)/(3+6) = 2/9 \\
\hat{P}(\textsc{Tokyo}|\overline{c}) = \hat{P}(\textsc{Japan}|\overline{c}) &= (1+1)/(3+6) = 2/9
\end{aligned}$$

The denominators are $(8+6)$ and $(3+6)$ because the lengths of $text_c$ and $text_{\overline{c}}$ are 8 and 3, respectively, and because the constant B is 6 as the vocabulary consists of six terms.

Example: Classification

$$\hat{P}(c|d_5) \quad \propto \quad 3/4 \cdot (3/7)^3 \cdot 1/14 \cdot 1/14 \approx 0.0003$$
$$\hat{P}(\overline{c}|d_5) \quad \propto \quad 1/4 \cdot (2/9)^3 \cdot 2/9 \cdot 2/9 \approx 0.0001$$

Thus, the classifier assigns the test document to $c = China$.
The reason for this classification decision is that the three occurrences of the positive indicator CHINESE in d_5 outweigh the occurrences of the two negative indicators JAPAN and TOKYO.

Naive Bayes: Analysis

- Now we want to gain a better understanding of the properties of Naive Bayes.

Naive Bayes: Analysis

- Now we want to gain a better understanding of the properties of Naive Bayes.
- We will formally derive the classification rule . . .

Naive Bayes: Analysis

- Now we want to gain a better understanding of the properties of Naive Bayes.
- We will formally derive the classification rule . . .
- . . . and state the assumptions we make in that derivation explicitly.

Derivation of Naive Bayes rule

We want to find the class that is most likely given the document:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{c \in \mathbb{C}} P(c|d)$$

Apply Bayes rule $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \frac{P(d|c)P(c)}{P(d)}$$

Drop denominator since $P(d)$ is the same for all classes:

$$c_{\text{map}} = \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{c \in \mathbb{C}} P(d|c)P(c)$$

Too many parameters / sparseness

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_{\text{map}} &= \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \; P(d|c)P(c) \\
&= \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c)P(c)
\end{aligned}
$$

Why can't we use this to make an actual classification decision?

Too many parameters / sparseness

$$\begin{aligned} c_{\text{map}} &= \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \; P(d|c)P(c) \\ &= \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c) P(c) \end{aligned}$$

Why can't we use this to make an actual classification decision?

- There are two many parameters $P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c)$, one for each unique combination of a class and a sequence of words.

Too many parameters / sparseness

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_{\text{map}} &= \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \; P(d|c)P(c) \\
&= \arg\max_{c \in \mathbb{C}} P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c)P(c)
\end{aligned}
$$

Why can't we use this to make an actual classification decision?

- There are two many parameters $P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c)$, one for each unique combination of a class and a sequence of words.
- We would need a very, very large number of training examples to estimate that many parameters.

Too many parameters / sparseness

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_{\text{map}} &= \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{c \in \mathbb{C}} \; P(d|c)P(c) \\
&= \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{c \in \mathbb{C}} P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c) P(c)
\end{aligned}
$$

Why can't we use this to make an actual classification decision?

- There are two many parameters $P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_k, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c)$, one for each unique combination of a class and a sequence of words.
- We would need a very, very large number of training examples to estimate that many parameters.
- This the problem of data sparseness.

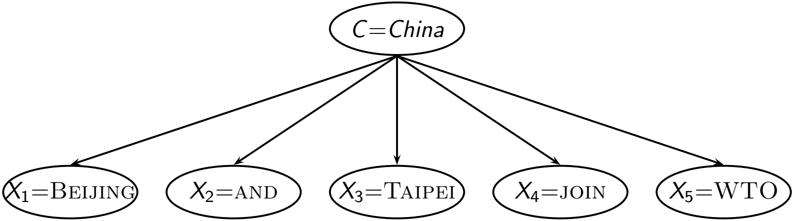
Naive Bayes conditional independence assumption

To reduce the number of parameters to a manageable size, we make the Naive Bayes conditional independence assumption:

$$P(d|c) = P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c) = \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(X_k = t_k | c)$$

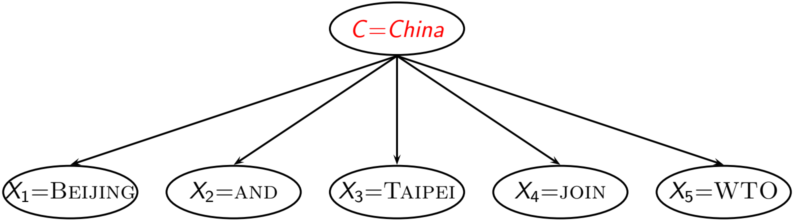
We assume that the probability of observing the conjunction of attributes is equal to the product of the individual probabilities $P(X_k = t_k|c)$.
Recall from earlier the estimates for these priors and conditional probabilities: $\hat{P}(c) = \frac{N_c}{N}$ and $\hat{P}(t|c) = \frac{T_{ct}+1}{(\sum_{t' \in V} T_{ct'})+B}$

Generative model



$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$

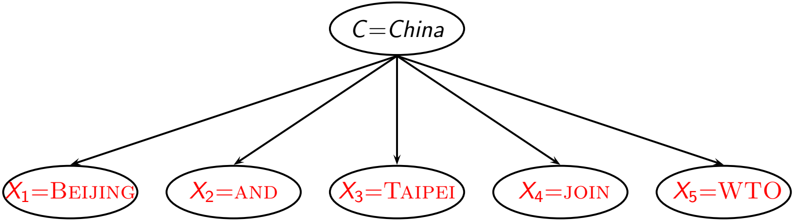
Generative model



$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$

- Generate a class with probability $P(c)$

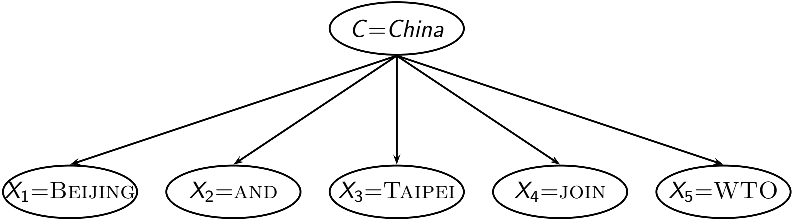
Generative model



$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$

- Generate a class with probability $P(c)$
- Generate each of the words (in their respective positions), conditional on the class, but independent of each other, with probability $P(t_k|c)$

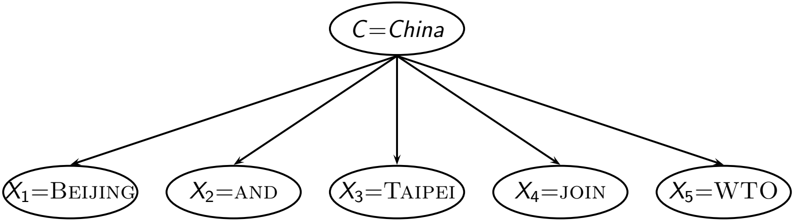
Generative model



$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$

- Generate a class with probability $P(c)$
- Generate each of the words (in their respective positions), conditional on the class, but independent of each other, with probability $P(t_k|c)$
- To classify docs, we "reengineer" this process and find the class that is most likely to have generated the doc.

Generative model



$P(c|d) \propto P(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(t_k|c)$

- Generate a class with probability $P(c)$
- Generate each of the words (in their respective positions), conditional on the class, but independent of each other, with probability $P(t_k|c)$
- To classify docs, we "reengineer" this process and find the class that is most likely to have generated the doc.
- Questions?

Second independence assumption

- $\hat{P}(t_{k_1}|c) = \hat{P}(t_{k_2}|c)$

Second independence assumption

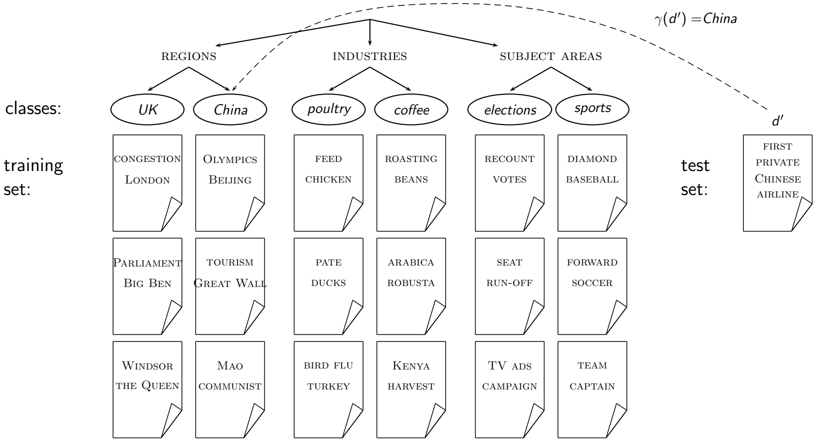
- $\hat{P}(t_{k_1}|c) = \hat{P}(t_{k_2}|c)$
- For example, for a document in the class *UK*, the probability of generating QUEEN in the first position of the document is the same as generating it in the last position.

Second independence assumption

- $\hat{P}(t_{k_1}|c) = \hat{P}(t_{k_2}|c)$
- For example, for a document in the class *UK*, the probability of generating QUEEN in the first position of the document is the same as generating it in the last position.
- The two independence assumptions amount to the bag of words model.

Outline

Evaluation on Reuters



Example: The Reuters collection

symbol	statistic	value
N	documents	800,000
L	avg. # word tokens per document	200
M	word types	400,000
	avg. # bytes per word token (incl. spaces/punct.)	6
	avg. # bytes per word token (without spaces/punct.)	4.5
	avg. # bytes per word type	7.5
	non-positional postings	100,000,000

Example: The Reuters collection

symbol	statistic	value
N	documents	800,000
L	avg. # word tokens per document	200
M	word types	400,000
	avg. # bytes per word token (incl. spaces/punct.)	6
	avg. # bytes per word token (without spaces/punct.)	4.5
	avg. # bytes per word type	7.5
	non-positional postings	100,000,000

type of class	number	examples
region	366	UK, China
industry	870	poultry, coffee
subject area	126	elections, sports

A Reuters document

REUTERS

You are here: Home > News > Science > **Article**

Go to a Section: U.S. International Business Markets Politics Entertainment Technology Sports Oddly Enoug

Extreme conditions create rare Antarctic clouds

Tue Aug 1, 2006 3:20am ET

Email This Article | Print This Article | Reprints

[-] Text [+]

SYDNEY (Reuters) - Rare, mother-of-pearl colored clouds caused by extreme weather conditions above Antarctica are a possible indication of global warming, Australian scientists said on Tuesday.

Known as nacreous clouds, the spectacular formations showing delicate wisps of colors were photographed in the sky over an Australian meteorological base at Mawson Station on July 25.

Evaluating classification

- Evaluation must be done on test data that are independent of the training data (usually a disjoint set of instances).

Evaluating classification

- Evaluation must be done on test data that are independent of the training data (usually a disjoint set of instances).
- It's easy to get good performance on a test set that was available to the learner during training (e.g., just memorize the test set).

Evaluating classification

- Evaluation must be done on test data that are independent of the training data (usually a disjoint set of instances).
- It's easy to get good performance on a test set that was available to the learner during training (e.g., just memorize the test set).
- Measures: Precision, recall, F_1, classification accuracy

Naive Bayes vs. other methods

(a)	NB	Rocchio	kNN		SVM
micro-avg-L (90 classes)	80	85	86		89
macro-avg (90 classes)	47	59	60		60

(b)	NB	Rocchio	kNN	trees	SVM
earn	96	93	97	98	98
acq	88	65	92	90	94
money-fx	57	47	78	66	75
grain	79	68	82	85	95
crude	80	70	86	85	89
trade	64	65	77	73	76
interest	65	63	74	67	78
ship	85	49	79	74	86
wheat	70	69	77	93	92
corn	65	48	78	92	90
micro-avg (top 10)	82	65	82	88	92
micro-avg-D (118 classes)	75	62	n/a	n/a	87

Evaluation measure: F_1

Naive Bayes vs. other methods

(a)	NB	Rocchio	kNN		SVM
micro-avg-L (90 classes)	80	85	86		89
macro-avg (90 classes)	47	59	60		60

(b)	NB	Rocchio	kNN	trees	SVM
earn	96	93	97	98	98
acq	88	65	92	90	94
money-fx	57	47	78	66	75
grain	79	68	82	85	95
crude	80	70	86	85	89
trade	64	65	77	73	76
interest	65	63	74	67	78
ship	85	49	79	74	86
wheat	70	69	77	93	92
corn	65	48	78	92	90
micro-avg (top 10)	82	65	82	88	92
micro-avg-D (118 classes)	75	62	n/a	n/a	87

Evaluation measure: F_1

Naive Bayes does pretty well, but some methods beat it consistently (e.g., SVM).

Outline

1. Text classification
2. Naive Bayes
3. Evaluation of TC
4. NB independence assumptions

Violation of Naive Bayes independence assumptions

- The independence assumptions do not really hold of documents written in natural language.

Violation of Naive Bayes independence assumptions

- The independence assumptions do not really hold of documents written in natural language.
- Conditional independence:

$$P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c) = \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} P(X_k = t_k | c)$$

Violation of Naive Bayes independence assumptions

- The independence assumptions do not really hold of documents written in natural language.
- Conditional independence:

$$P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c) = \prod_{1 \le k \le n_d} P(X_k = t_k | c)$$

- Examples for why this assumption is not really true?

Violation of Naive Bayes independence assumptions

- The independence assumptions do not really hold of documents written in natural language.
- Conditional independence:

$$P(\langle t_1, \dots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c) = \prod_{1 \le k \le n_d} P(X_k = t_k | c)$$

- Examples for why this assumption is not really true?
- Positional independence: $\hat{P}(t_{k_1}|c) = \hat{P}(t_{k_2}|c)$

Violation of Naive Bayes independence assumptions

- The independence assumptions do not really hold of documents written in natural language.
- Conditional independence:

$$P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c) = \prod_{1 \le k \le n_d} P(X_k = t_k | c)$$

- Examples for why this assumption is not really true?
- Positional independence: $\hat{P}(t_{k_1}|c) = \hat{P}(t_{k_2}|c)$
- Examples for why this assumption is not really true?

Violation of Naive Bayes independence assumptions

- The independence assumptions do not really hold of documents written in natural language.
- Conditional independence:

$$P(\langle t_1, \ldots, t_{n_d} \rangle | c) = \prod_{1 \le k \le n_d} P(X_k = t_k | c)$$

- Examples for why this assumption is not really true?
- Positional independence: $\hat{P}(t_{k_1}|c) = \hat{P}(t_{k_2}|c)$
- Examples for why this assumption is not really true?
- How can Naive Bayes work if it makes such inappropriate assumptions?

Why does Naive Bayes work?

- Naive Bayes can work well even though conditional independence assumptions are badly violated.

Why does Naive Bayes work?

- Naive Bayes can work well even though conditional independence assumptions are badly violated.
- Example:

	c_1	c_2	class selected
true probability $P(c\|d)$	0.6	0.4	c_1
$\hat{P}(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \hat{P}(t_k\|c)$	0.00099	0.00001	
NB estimate $\hat{P}(c\|d)$	0.99	0.01	c_1

Why does Naive Bayes work?

- Naive Bayes can work well even though conditional independence assumptions are badly violated.
- Example:

	c_1	c_2	class selected
true probability $P(c\|d)$	0.6	0.4	c_1
$\hat{P}(c)\prod_{1\leq k\leq n_d}\hat{P}(t_k\|c)$	0.00099	0.00001	
NB estimate $\hat{P}(c\|d)$	0.99	0.01	c_1

- Double counting of evidence causes underestimation (0.01) and overestimation (0.99).

Why does Naive Bayes work?

- Naive Bayes can work well even though conditional independence assumptions are badly violated.
- Example:

	c_1	c_2	class selected
true probability $P(c\|d)$	0.6	0.4	c_1
$\hat{P}(c) \prod_{1 \leq k \leq n_d} \hat{P}(t_k\|c)$	0.00099	0.00001	
NB estimate $\hat{P}(c\|d)$	0.99	0.01	c_1

- Double counting of evidence causes underestimation (0.01) and overestimation (0.99).
- Classification is about predicting the correct class and not about accurately estimating probabilities.

Why does Naive Bayes work?

- Naive Bayes can work well even though conditional independence assumptions are badly violated.
- Example:

	c_1	c_2	class selected
true probability $P(c\|d)$	0.6	0.4	c_1
$\hat{P}(c)\prod_{1\leq k\leq n_d}\hat{P}(t_k\|c)$	0.00099	0.00001	
NB estimate $\hat{P}(c\|d)$	0.99	0.01	c_1

- Double counting of evidence causes underestimation (0.01) and overestimation (0.99).
- Classification is about predicting the correct class and not about accurately estimating probabilities.
- Correct estimation $\Rightarrow$ accurate prediction.

Why does Naive Bayes work?

- Naive Bayes can work well even though conditional independence assumptions are badly violated.
- Example:

	c_1	c_2	class selected
true probability $P(c\|d)$	0.6	0.4	c_1
$\hat{P}(c)\prod_{1\leq k\leq n_d}\hat{P}(t_k\|c)$	0.00099	0.00001	
NB estimate $\hat{P}(c\|d)$	0.99	0.01	c_1

- Double counting of evidence causes underestimation (0.01) and overestimation (0.99).
- Classification is about predicting the correct class and not about accurately estimating probabilities.
- Correct estimation $\Rightarrow$ accurate prediction.
- But not vice versa!

Naive Bayes is not so naive

- Naive Bayes has won some bakeoffs (e.g., KDD-CUP 97)

Naive Bayes is not so naive

- Naive Bayes has won some bakeoffs (e.g., KDD-CUP 97)
- More robust to nonrelevant features than some more complex learning methods

Naive Bayes is not so naive

- Naive Bayes has won some bakeoffs (e.g., KDD-CUP 97)
- More robust to nonrelevant features than some more complex learning methods
- More robust to concept drift (changing of definition of class over time) than some more complex learning methods

Naive Bayes is not so naive

- Naive Bayes has won some bakeoffs (e.g., KDD-CUP 97)
- More robust to nonrelevant features than some more complex learning methods
- More robust to concept drift (changing of definition of class over time) than some more complex learning methods
- Better than methods like decision trees when we have many equally important features

Naive Bayes is not so naive

- Naive Bayes has won some bakeoffs (e.g., KDD-CUP 97)
- More robust to nonrelevant features than some more complex learning methods
- More robust to concept drift (changing of definition of class over time) than some more complex learning methods
- Better than methods like decision trees when we have many equally important features
- A good dependable baseline for text classification (but not the best)

Naive Bayes is not so naive

- Naive Bayes has won some bakeoffs (e.g., KDD-CUP 97)
- More robust to nonrelevant features than some more complex learning methods
- More robust to concept drift (changing of definition of class over time) than some more complex learning methods
- Better than methods like decision trees when we have many equally important features
- A good dependable baseline for text classification (but not the best)
- Optimal if independence assumptions hold (never true for text, but true for some domains)

Naive Bayes is not so naive

- Naive Bayes has won some bakeoffs (e.g., KDD-CUP 97)
- More robust to nonrelevant features than some more complex learning methods
- More robust to concept drift (changing of definition of class over time) than some more complex learning methods
- Better than methods like decision trees when we have many equally important features
- A good dependable baseline for text classification (but not the best)
- Optimal if independence assumptions hold (never true for text, but true for some domains)
- Very fast

Naive Bayes is not so naive

- Naive Bayes has won some bakeoffs (e.g., KDD-CUP 97)
- More robust to nonrelevant features than some more complex learning methods
- More robust to concept drift (changing of definition of class over time) than some more complex learning methods
- Better than methods like decision trees when we have many equally important features
- A good dependable baseline for text classification (but not the best)
- Optimal if independence assumptions hold (never true for text, but true for some domains)
- Very fast
- Low storage requirements

Resources

- Chapter 13 of IIR

Resources

- Chapter 13 of IIR
- Resources at `http://ifnlp.org/ir`

Resources

- Chapter 13 of IIR
- Resources at `http://ifnlp.org/ir`
- Calais: Automatic Semantic Tagging

Resources

- Chapter 13 of IIR
- Resources at `http://ifnlp.org/ir`
- Calais: Automatic Semantic Tagging
- Weka: A data mining software package that includes an implementation of Naive Bayes

Resources

- Chapter 13 of IIR
- Resources at `http://ifnlp.org/ir`
- Calais: Automatic Semantic Tagging
- Weka: A data mining software package that includes an implementation of Naive Bayes
- Reuters-21578 – the most famous text classification evaluation set (but now it's too small for realistic experiments)