Implementing logistic regression from scratch

The goal of this assignment is to implement your own logistic regression classifier. You will:

- Extract features from Amazon product reviews.
- Convert an SFrame into a NumPy array.
- Implement the link function for logistic regression.
- Write a function to compute the derivative of the log likelihood function with respect to a single coefficient.
- Implement gradient ascent.
- Given a set of coefficients, predict sentiments.
- Compute classification accuracy for the logistic regression model.

Let's get started!

If you are doing the assignment with IPython Notebook

An IPython Notebook has been provided below to you for this assignment. This notebook contains the instructions, quiz questions and partially-completed code for you to use as well as some cells to test your code.

Make sure that you are using GraphLab Create 1.8.3. See this post for installing the correct version of GraphLab Create.

What you need to download

If you are using GraphLab Create:

- Download the Amazon product review dataset (subset) in SFrame format. Notice the subset suffix: amazon_baby_subset.gl.zip
- Download the companion IPython notebook: module-3-linear-classifier-learning-assignment-blank.ipynb
- Download the list of 193 significant words: important_words.json
- If you are using Amazon EC2, download the binary files for NumPy arrays: module-3-assignment-numpy-arrays.npz See the companion notebook for the instructions.
- Save both of these files in the same directory (where you are calling IPython notebook from) and unzip the data file.

If you are not using GraphLab Create:

- If you are using SFrame, download the Amazon product review dataset (subset) in SFrame format. Notice the subset suffix: amazon_baby_subset.gl.zip
- If you are using a different package, download the Amazon product review dataset (subset) in CSV format: amazon_baby_subset.csv.zip
- Download the list of 193 significant words: important_words.json

If you are using GraphLab Create and the companion IPython Notebook

Open the companion IPython notebook and follow the instructions in the notebook.

If you are using other tools

This section is designed for people using tools other than GraphLab Create. **You will not need any machine learning packages** since we will be implementing logistic regression from scratch. **We highly suggest you use SFrame since it is open source.** In this part of the assignment, we describe general instructions, however we will tailor the instructions for SFrame.

- If you choose to use SFrame, you should be able to follow the instructions in the next section and complete the assessment. **All code samples given here will be applicable to SFrame**.
- You are free to experiment with any tool of your choice, but **some many not produce correct numbers for the quiz questions.**

If you are using SFrame

Make sure to download the companion IPython notebook: module-3-linear-classifier-learning-assignment-blank.ipynb. You will be able to follow along exactly **if you replace the first two lines of code with these two lines:**

```
import sframe
products = sframe.SFrame('amazon_baby_subset.gl/')
```

After running this, **you can follow the rest of the IPython notebook and disregard the rest of this reading.**

Note: To install SFrame (without installing GraphLab Create), run

```
pip install sframe
```

If you are NOT using SFrame

Load review dataset

1. For this assignment, we will use a subset of the Amazon product review dataset. The subset was chosen to contain similar numbers of positive and negative reviews, as the original dataset consisted primarily of positive reviews.

Load the dataset into a data frame named **products**. One column of this dataset is **sentiment**, corresponding to the class label with +1 indicating a review with positive sentiment and -1 for negative sentiment.

2. Let us quickly explore more of this dataset. The **name** column indicates the name of the product. Try listing the name of the first 10 products in the dataset.

After that, try counting the number of positive and negative reviews.

Note: For this assignment, we eliminated class imbalance by choosing a subset of the data with a similar number of positive and negative reviews.

Apply text cleaning on the review data

3. In this section, we will perform some simple feature cleaning using data frames. The last assignment used all words in building bag-of-words features, but here we limit ourselves to 193 words (for simplicity). We compiled a list of 193 most frequent words into the JSON file named **important_words.json**. Load the words into a list **important_words**.

4. Let us perform 2 simple data transformations:

- Remove punctuation
- Compute word counts (only for **important_words**)

We start with the first item as follows:

- If your tool supports it, fill n/a values in the **review** column with empty strings. The n/a values indicate empty reviews. For instance, Pandas's the fillna() method lets you replace all N/A's in the **review** columns as follows:

```
products = products.fillna({'review':''})  # fill in N/A's in the review column
```

- Write a function **remove_punctuation** that takes a line of text and removes all punctuation from that text. The function should be analogous to the following Python code:

```
def remove_punctuation(text):
    import string
    return text.translate(None, string.punctuation)
```

- Apply the **remove_punctuation** function on every element of the **review** column and assign the result to the new column **review_clean**. **Note.** Many data frame packages support **apply** operation for this type of task. Consult appropriate manuals.

5. Now we proceed with the second item. For each word in **important_words**, we compute a count for the number of times the word occurs in the review. We will store this count in a separate column (one for each word). The result of this feature processing is a single column for each word in **important_words** which keeps a count of the number of times the respective word occurs in the review text.

Note: There are several ways of doing this. One way is to create an anonymous function that counts the occurrence of a particular word and apply it to every element in the **review_clean** column. Repeat this step for every word in **important_words**. Your code should be analogous to the following:

```
for word in important_words:
    products[word] = products['review_clean'].apply(lambda s : s.split().count(word))
```

6. After #4 and #5, the data frame **products** should contain one column for each of the 193 **important_words**. As an example, the column **perfect** contains a count of the number of times the word **perfect** occurs in each of the reviews.

7. Now, write some code to compute the number of product reviews that contain the word **perfect**.

Hint:

- First create a column called **contains_perfect** which is set to 1 if the count of the word **perfect** (stored in column perfect is >= 1.
- Sum the number of 1s in the column **contains_perfect**.

Quiz Question. How many reviews contain the word **perfect**?

Convert data frame to multi-dimensional array

8. It is now time to convert our data frame to a multi-dimensional array. Look for a package that provides a highly optimized matrix operations. In the case of Python, NumPy is a good choice.

Write a function that extracts columns from a data frame and converts them into a multi-dimensional array. We plan to use them throughout the course, so make sure to get this function right.

The function should accept three parameters:

- **dataframe**: a data frame to be converted
- **features**: a list of string, containing the names of the columns that are used as features.
- **label**: a string, containing the name of the single column that is used as class labels.

The function should return two values:

- one 2D array for features
- one 1D array for class labels

The function should do the following:

- Prepend a new column **constant** to **dataframe** and fill it with 1's. This column takes account of the intercept term. Make sure that the **constant** column appears first in the data frame.
- Prepend a string 'constant' to the list **features**. Make sure the string 'constant' appears first in the list.
- Extract columns in **dataframe** whose names appear in the list **features**.
- Convert the extracted columns into a 2D array using a function in the data frame library. If you are using Pandas, you would use as_matrix() function.
- Extract the single column in **dataframe** whose name corresponds to the string **label**.
- Convert the column into a 1D array.
- Return the 2D array and the 1D array.

Users of SFrame or Pandas would execute these steps as follows:

```
def get_numpy_data(dataframe, features, label):
    dataframe['constant'] = 1
    features = ['constant'] + features
    features_frame = dataframe[features]
    feature_matrix = features_frame.as_matrix()
    label_sarray = dataframe[label]
    label_array = label_sarray.as_matrix()
    return(feature_matrix, label_array)
```

9. Using the function written in #8, extract two arrays **feature_matrix** and **sentiment**. The 2D array **feature_matrix** would contain the content of the columns given by the list **important_words**. The 1D array **sentiment** would contain the content of the column **sentiment**.

Quiz Question: How many features are there in the **feature_matrix**?

Quiz Question: Assuming that the intercept is present, how does the number of features in **feature_matrix** relate to the number of features in the logistic regression model?

Estimating conditional probability with link function

10. Recall from lecture that the link function is given by

$$P(y_i = +1|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T h(\mathbf{x}_i))},$$

where the feature vector h(x_i) represents the word counts of **important_words** in the review x_i. Write a function named **predict_probability** that implements the link function.

- Take two parameters: **feature_matrix** and **coefficients**.
- First compute the dot product of **feature_matrix** and **coefficients**.
- Then compute the link function P(y = +1 | x,w).
- Return the predictions given by the link function.

Your code should be analogous to the following Python function:

```
'''
produces probablistic estimate for P(y_i = +1 | x_i, w).
estimate ranges between 0 and 1.
'''
def predict_probability(feature_matrix, coefficients):
    # Take dot product of feature_matrix and coefficients
    # YOUR CODE HERE
    score = ...

    # Compute P(y_i = +1 | x_i, w) using the link function
    # YOUR CODE HERE
    predictions = ...

    # return predictions
    return predictions
```

Aside. How the link function works with matrix algebra

Since the word counts are stored as columns in **feature_matrix**, each i-th row of the matrix corresponds to the feature vector h(x_i):

$$[\text{feature\_matrix}] = \begin{bmatrix} h(\mathbf{x}_1)^T \\ h(\mathbf{x}_2)^T \\ \vdots \\ h(\mathbf{x}_N)^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_0(\mathbf{x}_1) & h_1(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & h_D(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ h_0(\mathbf{x}_2) & h_1(\mathbf{x}_2) & \cdots & h_D(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_0(\mathbf{x}_N) & h_1(\mathbf{x}_N) & \cdots & h_D(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{bmatrix}$$

By the rules of matrix multiplication, the score vector containing elements w^T h(x_i) is obtained by multiplying **feature_matrix** and the coefficient vector w:

$$[\text{score}] = [\text{feature\_matrix}]\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} h(\mathbf{x}_1)^T \\ h(\mathbf{x}_2)^T \\ \vdots \\ h(\mathbf{x}_N)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} h(\mathbf{x}_1)^T\mathbf{w} \\ h(\mathbf{x}_2)^T\mathbf{w} \\ \vdots \\ h(\mathbf{x}_N)^T\mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w}^T h(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \mathbf{w}^T h(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{w}^T h(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute derivative of log likelihood with respect to a single coefficient

11. Recall from lecture:

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial w_j} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} h_j(\mathbf{x}_i)\left(\mathbf{1}[y_i = +1] - P(y_i = +1|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w})\right)$$

We will now write a function **feature_derivative** that computes the derivative of log likelihood with respect to a single coefficient w_j. The function accepts two arguments:

- **errors**: vector whose i-th value contains

$$\mathbf{1}[y_i = +1] - P(y_i = +1|\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{w})$$

- **feature**: vector whose i-th value contains

$$h_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

This corresponds to the j-th column of **feature_matrix**.

The function should do the following:

- Take two parameters **errors** and **feature**.
- Compute the dot product of **errors** and **feature**.
- Return the dot product. This is the derivative with respect to a single coefficient w_j.

Your code should be analogous to the following Python function:

```
def feature_derivative(errors, feature):
    # Compute the dot product of errors and feature
    derivative = ...
        # Return the derivative
    return derivative
```

12. In the main lecture, our focus was on the likelihood. In the advanced optional video, however, we introduced a transformation of this likelihood---called the log-likelihood---that simplifies the derivation of the gradient and is more numerically stable. Due to its numerical stability, we will use the log-likelihood instead of the likelihood to assess the algorithm.

The log-likelihood is computed using the following formula (see the advanced optional video if you are curious about the derivation of this equation):

$$\ell\ell(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Big((\mathbf{1}[y_i = +1] - 1)\mathbf{w}^T h(\mathbf{x}_i) - \ln\big(1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}^T h(\mathbf{x}_i))\big) \Big)$$

Write a function **compute_log_likelihood** that implements the equation. The function would be analogous to the following Python function:

```
def compute_log_likelihood(feature_matrix, sentiment, coefficients):
    indicator = (sentiment==+1)
    scores = np.dot(feature_matrix, coefficients)
        lp = np.sum((indicator-1)*scores - np.log(1. + np.exp(-scores)))
    return lp
```

Taking gradient steps

13. Now we are ready to implement our own logistic regression. All we have to do is to write a gradient ascent function that takes gradient steps towards the optimum.

Write a function **logistic_regression** to fit a logistic regression model using gradient ascent.

The function accepts the following parameters:

- **feature_matrix**: 2D array of features
- **sentiment**: 1D array of class labels
- **initial_coefficients**: 1D array containing initial values of coefficients
- **step_size**: a parameter controlling the size of the gradient steps
- **max_iter**: number of iterations to run gradient ascent

The function returns the last set of coefficients after performing gradient ascent.

The function carries out the following steps:

1. Initialize vector **coefficients** to **initial_coefficients**.
2. Predict the class probability P(y_i = +1 | x_i,w) using your **predict_probability** function and save it to variable **predictions**.
3. Compute indicator value for (y_i = +1) by comparing **sentiment** against +1. Save it to variable **indicator**.
4. Compute the errors as difference between **indicator** and **predictions**. Save the errors to variable **errors**.
5. For each j-th coefficient, compute the per-coefficient derivative by calling **feature_derivative** with the j-th column of **feature_matrix**. Then increment the j-th coefficient by (step_size*derivative).
6. Once in a while, insert code to print out the log likelihood.
7. Repeat steps 2-6 for **max_iter** times.

At the end of day, your code should be analogous to the following Python function (with blanks filled in):

```
from math import sqrt
def logistic_regression(feature_matrix, sentiment, initial_coefficients, step_size, max_iter)
:
    coefficients = np.array(initial_coefficients) # make sure it's a numpy array
    for itr in xrange(max_iter):
        # Predict P(y_i = +1|x_1,w) using your predict_probability() function
        # YOUR CODE HERE
        predictions = ...

        # Compute indicator value for (y_i = +1)
        indicator = (sentiment==+1)

        # Compute the errors as indicator - predictions
        errors = indicator - predictions

        for j in xrange(len(coefficients)): # loop over each coefficient
            # Recall that feature_matrix[:,j] is the feature column associated with coefficie
nts[j]
            # compute the derivative for coefficients[j]. Save it in a variable called deriva
tive
            # YOUR CODE HERE
            derivative = ...

            # add the step size times the derivative to the current coefficient
            # YOUR CODE HERE
            ...

        # Checking whether log likelihood is increasing
        if itr <= 15 or (itr <= 100 and itr % 10 == 0) or (itr <= 1000 and itr % 100 == 0) \
        or (itr <= 10000 and itr % 1000 == 0) or itr % 10000 == 0:
            lp = compute_log_likelihood(feature_matrix, sentiment, coefficients)
            print 'iteration %*d: log likelihood of observed labels = %.8f' % \
                (int(np.ceil(np.log10(max_iter))), itr, lp)
    return coefficients
```

14. Now, let us run the logistic regression solver with the parameters below:

- **feature_matrix** = **feature_matrix** extracted in #9
- **sentiment** = **sentiment** extracted in #9
- **initial_coefficients** = a 194-dimensional vector filled with zeros
- **step_size** = 1e-7
- **max_iter** = 301

Save the returned coefficients to variable **coefficients**.

Quiz question: As each iteration of gradient ascent passes, does the log likelihood increase or decrease?

Predicting sentiments

15. Recall from lecture that class predictions for a data point x can be computed from the coefficients w using the following formula:

$$\hat{y}_i = \begin{cases} +1 & \mathbf{x}_i^T\mathbf{w} > 0 \\ -1 & \mathbf{x}_i^T\mathbf{w} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Now, we write some code to compute class predictions. We do this in two steps:

- First compute the **scores** using **feature_matrix** and **coefficients** using a dot product.
- Then apply threshold 0 on the scores to compute the class predictions. Refer to the formula above.

Quiz question: How many reviews were predicted to have positive sentiment?

Measuring accuracy

16. We will now measure the classification accuracy of the model. Recall from the lecture that the classification accuracy can be computed as follows:

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{\#\ \text{correctly classified data points}}{\#\ \text{total data points}}$$

Quiz question: What is the accuracy of the model on predictions made above? (round to 2 digits of accuracy)

Which words contribute most to positive & negative sentiments

17. Recall that in the earlier assignment, we were able to compute the "**most positive words**". These are words that correspond most strongly with positive reviews. In order to do this, we will first do the following:

- Treat each coefficient as a tuple, i.e. (**word**, **coefficient_value**). The intercept has no corresponding word, so throw it out.
- Sort all the (**word**, **coefficient_value**) tuples by **coefficient_value** in descending order. Save the sorted list of tuples to **word_coefficient_tuples**.

Your code should be analogous to the following:

```
coefficients = list(coefficients[1:]) # exclude intercept
word_coefficient_tuples = [(word, coefficient) for word, coefficient in zip(important_words,
coefficients)]
word_coefficient_tuples = sorted(word_coefficient_tuples, key=lambda x:x[1], reverse=True)
```

Now, **word_coefficient_tuples** contains a sorted list of (**word**, **coefficient_value**) tuples. The first 10 elements in this list correspond to the words that are most positive.

Ten "most positive" words

18. Compute the 10 words that have the most positive coefficient values. These words are associated with positive sentiment.

Quiz question: Which word is **not** present in the top 10 "most positive" words?

Ten "most negative" words

19. Next, we repeat this exerciese on the 10 most negative words. That is, we compute the 10 words that have the most negative coefficient values. These words are associated with negative sentiment.

Quiz question: Which word is **not** present in the top 10 "most negative" words?