

North East University Bangladesh (NEUB)

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Newspaper Article Headline Category Prediction using Naïve Bayes Algorithm

Course Code: CSE-456

Course Title: Machine Learning Lab

Submitted To

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Project Title: Newspaper Article Headline Category Prediction using Naïve Bayes Algorithm.

Objectives:

Input: Headlines of Newspaper Articles.

Output: Using Naïve Bayes Algorithm, the headline will be classified into one of several categories (Sports, Religion, Science, Politics, travel, and, etc.).

Methodology:

Dataset: Newspaper articles collected from Kaggle [3].

	category	headline	authors	link	short_description	date
0	CRIME	There Were 2 Mass Shootings In Texas Last Week	Melissa Jeltsen	https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/texas- ama	She left her husband. He killed their children	2018-05- 26
1	ENTERTAINMENT	Will Smith Joins Diplo And Nicky Jam For The 2	Andy McDonald	https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/will-smit	Of course it has a song.	2018-05- 26
2	ENTERTAINMENT	Hugh Grant Marries For The First Time At Age 57	Ron Dicker	https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/hugh- gran	The actor and his longtime girlfriend Anna Ebe	2018-05- 26
3	ENTERTAINMENT	Jim Carrey Blasts 'Castrato' Adam Schiff And D	Ron Dicker	https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/jim-carre	The actor gives Dems an ass-kicking for not fi	2018-05- 26
4	ENTERTAINMENT	Julianna Margulies Uses Donald Trump Poop Bags	Ron Dicker	https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/julianna	The "Dietland" actress said using the bags is	2018-05- 26
	-		***	-		
200848	TECH	RIM CEO Thorsten Heins' 'Significant' Plans Fo	Reuters, Reuters	https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/rim-ceo-t	Verizon Wireless and AT&T are already promotin	2012-01- 28
200849	SPORTS	Maria Sharapova Stunned By Victoria Azarenka I		https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/maria- sha	Afterward, Azarenka, more effusive with the pr	2012-01- 28
200850	SPORTS	Giants Over Patriots, Jets Over Colts Among M		https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/super-bow	Leading up to Super Bowl XLVI, the most talked	2012-01- 28
200851	SPORTS	Aldon Smith Arrested: 49ers Linebacker Busted		https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/aldon-smi	CORRECTION: An earlier version of this story i	2012-01- 28

Data-Preprocessing:

i) Only keep the 'category' and 'headline' columns. Drop other columns.

```
df = df.drop(columns=['authors','link','short description','date'])
1
2
    df
                                                                  headline
                category
  0
                   CRIME
                            There Were 2 Mass Shootings In Texas Last Week...
        ENTERTAINMENT
                              Will Smith Joins Diplo And Nicky Jam For The 2 ...
  1
  2
        ENTERTAINMENT
                               Hugh Grant Marries For The First Time At Age 57
  3
        ENTERTAINMENT
                               Jim Carrey Blasts 'Castrato' Adam Schiff And D...
        ENTERTAINMENT Julianna Margulies Uses Donald Trump Poop Bags...
200848
                    TECH
                               RIM CEO Thorsten Heins' 'Significant' Plans Fo ...
200849
                             Maria Sharapova Stunned By Victoria Azarenka I...
                 SPORTS
200850
                 SPORTS
                               Giants Over Patriots, Jets Over Colts Among M...
200851
                              Aldon Smith Arrested: 49ers Linebacker Busted ...
                 SPORTS
200852
                 SPORTS
                            Dwight Howard Rips Teammates After Magic Loss ...
```

200853 rows x 2 columns

ii) Merge common categories, like, 'ARTS & CULTURE' and 'CULTURE & ARTS'.

```
# Replace 'arts & culture' with 'culture and arts'

df['category'] = df['category'].replace('ARTS & CULTURE', 'CULTURE & ARTS')

df['category'] = df['category'].replace('PARENTING', 'PARENTS')

df['category'] = df['category'].replace('THE WORLDPOST', 'WORLDPOST')

print(df['category'])

len(df.category.unique())
```

iii) convert all the text in the 'headline' column to lowercase characters.

```
#convert all headlines to lowercase

df['headline'] = df['headline'].str.lower()

df

fd.head(10)
```

	category	headline	1	
0	CRIME	there were 2 mass shootings in texas last week		
1	ENTERTAINMENT	will smith joins diplo and nicky jam for the 2		
2	ENTERTAINMENT	hugh grant marries for the first time at age 57		
3	ENTERTAINMENT	jim carrey blasts 'castrato' adam schiff and d		
4	ENTERTAINMENT	julianna margulies uses donald trump poop bags		
5	ENTERTAINMENT	morgan freeman 'devastated' that sexual harass		
6	ENTERTAINMENT	donald trump is lovin' new mcdonald's jingle i		
7	ENTERTAINMENT	what to watch on amazon prime that's new this		
8	ENTERTAINMENT	mike myers reveals he'd 'like to' do a fourth		
9	ENTERTAINMENT	what to watch on hulu that's new this week		

iv) Using stop words Library, remove common words from the training set like 'the', 'is', 'at', etc.

```
#list of common words to be removed
 2
    import re
 3
 4 #Remove common words from the 'train set'
 5
 6
    for word in stop words:
 7
    X_train = X_train.str.replace(r'\b' + re.escape(word) + r'\b', '', regex=True).str.strip()
 8
 9
   X_train
         photos capture brutal devastation california ...
7916
62456
         woman bitten police dog slept challenging ...
        suicide bomb blast hits nato convoy kabul, ki...
27599
         police arrest stabbing suspect 'psycho' foreh...
67362
139069
                     amazing restaurant bathrooms america
194442
            hindu wedding planners thrive united states
65615
       ohio hospital performs first uterus transplant...
77655
                story know women helped overturn doma
56088
             orlando attack could mark shift gay muslims
       nunes finishes rousey ufc 207, garbrandt deth...
Name: headline, Length: 186793, dtype: object
```

iv) Using stop words Library, remove common words from the test set like 'the', 'is', 'at', etc.

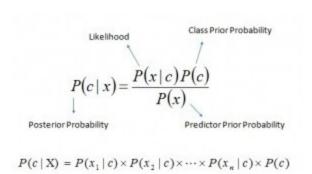
```
#remove common words from test set
 2
 3 for word in stop_words:
 4 X_test = X_test.str.replace(r'\b' + re.escape(word) + r'\b', '', regex=True).str.strip()
 6 X_test
37896
         ' going women' march washington daughters...
        13 times latinos refused stay silent trump' ...
28243
65110
         evangelical christians hand donald trump win ...
104989
                        temporarily physical disability
193964
                                          takes village
143236
                          ode elasticity mother heart
                                          let' talk sex
170388
        thanksgiving leftovers: 5 ways get diet back...
172992
         beyoncé announces $100,000 scholarships hbcu...
2182
160756
                                 creating violent teens?
Name: headline, Length: 14060, dtype: object
```

v) Split data into a training set (93%) and test set (7%).

```
1 #splitting data into training and test set
 2 X = df['headline']
 3
    Y = df['category']
 5 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
 6 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, random_state=100, test_size=0.07, shuffle=True)
1 y_test
37896
                WOMEN
        LATINO VOICES
28243
65110
            POLITICS
104989
                WOMEN
            WELLNESS
              PARENTS
143236
170388
             WELLNESS
         BLACK VOICES
172992
       EDUCATION
2182
             PARENTS
Name: category, Length: 14060, dtype: object
```

Model Training:

Using Naïve Bayes Algorithm, using this formula.



Step – 1: Find the probability of each class occurrence.

```
#finding probability of each class out of total classes
 2
 3
    class probability = {}
 4
    for key,value in class_count.items():
 5
         class_probability[key] = value/total_classes
 7
 8 class_probability
{'POLITICS': 0.16298255287939056,
 'WELLNESS': 0.08873458855524564,
 'ENTERTAINMENT': 0.07991198813660041,
 'PARENTS': 0.06288244206153336,
 'TRAVEL': 0.049327330253275015,
 'STYLE & BEAUTY': 0.048213798161601346,
 'HEALTHY LIVING': 0.033052630451890594,
 'FOOD & DRINK': 0.031200312645548817,
 'QUEER VOICES': 0.031194959125877306,
 'WORLDPOST': 0.03113607040949072,
 'BUSINESS': 0.02955142858672434,
 'COMEDY': 0.025702247942910067,
 'SPORTS': 0.02436386802503306,
 'BLACK VOICES': 0.022522257258034296,
 'HOME & LIVING': 0.020744888727093628,
 'WEDDINGS': 0.018196613363455804,
 'WOMEN': 0.01753277692418881,
 'IMPACT': 0.017313282617656977,
 'DIVORCE': 0.017024192555395546,
 'CRIME': 0.01687429400459332,
 'MEDIA': 0.014020868019679538,
```

Step - 2: Merging all the headlines of each category separately into single strings. Each string holds all the words associated with that particular category.

```
#storing all the words in each class separately in a dictionary
 1
 2
 3
    filtered_classes = {}
     new = pd.concat([y_train, X_train], axis=1)
 4
 5
 6
     for key,value in class_count.items():
 7
         x = new.loc[df['category'] == key, 'headline']
 8
 9
         for item in x:
             s += item
10
         s = s.split()
11
12
        filtered_classes[key] = s
13
     filtered_classes['SPORTS']
['floyd',
 'mayweather',
"jr.'",
 'girlfriend:',
 'miss',
 'shantel',
 'jackson',
 'wears',
 'revealing',
 'dress',
 'fight',
 '(video)chloe',
 'kim',
 'said',
"'hangny'"
```

Step - 3: Find the total number of unique words in the training dataset.

```
#finding no. of total unique words in the
total_words = []
for key, value in filtered_classes.items():

| total_words += value

len(total_words)

total_unique_words = set(total_words)
len(total_unique_words)
```

Step - 4: Apply Naïve Bayes Formula to the training dataset, using the parameters calculated above

```
# Applying Naive Bayes formula to the training dataset
 1
 2
    def findAnswer(item):
 3
         probabilites = {}
 4
        test_string = item
 5
        test_list = test_string.split()
 6
 7
         probability_list = []
 8
 9
         for i in test_list:
             for key, value in filtered classes.items():
10
11
                 count = 0
12
                 for item in value:
                     if i==item:
13
                        count += 1
14
15
                 total_class_words = len(value)
16
                 probabilites[key] = (count+1)/(total_class_words + len(total_unique_words))
17
             probability list.append(probabilites)
18
19
         answer = []
20
         for key, value in class_probability.items():
             a = value
21
             for idx, val in enumerate(test_list):
22
23
             a *= probability_list[idx][key]
             answer.append(a)
24
25
        return answer.index(max(answer))
```

Model Evaluation:

Find the accuracy using 500 test data.

We implemented the Naïve Bayes Algorithm using full raw code, without any optimizations or library functions. There might be some mistakes in the implementation, which is why we received a low accuracy of 22.8 %. The testing was done using only 500 test data, due to the slowness of the algorithm and lack of proper hardware. Insha Allah, we will try to improve the algorithm to get better accuracy.

Technologies: Python, Pandas, Scikit-Learn, stop-words.

```
#finding accuracy using 500 test data
1
 2
 3
    count = 0
    for i in range(500):
4
 5
      if x[i]==y[i]:
 6
         count += 1
7
    count
8
9
    accuracy = (count/500)*100
10
11
    accuracy
```

22.8

References:

- 1.
- $2.\ \underline{https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2017/09/naive-bayes-explained/}$
- $3. \ \textbf{Dataset} \ \textbf{-} \ \text{https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rmisra/news-category-dataset}$