



Moderation System for Hate Speech Detection



AGENDA



Problem



Proposed Solution



Literature Survey



More about Dataset



Implementation



Demo



Impact



Future work

What is Online Hate Speech?

- Hate speech is a speech that attacks a person or group on the basis of attributes such as race, religion, ethnic origin, national origin, gender, disability, sexual orientation.



Intense and irrational emotion of opprobrium, enmity and detestation towards an individual or group.

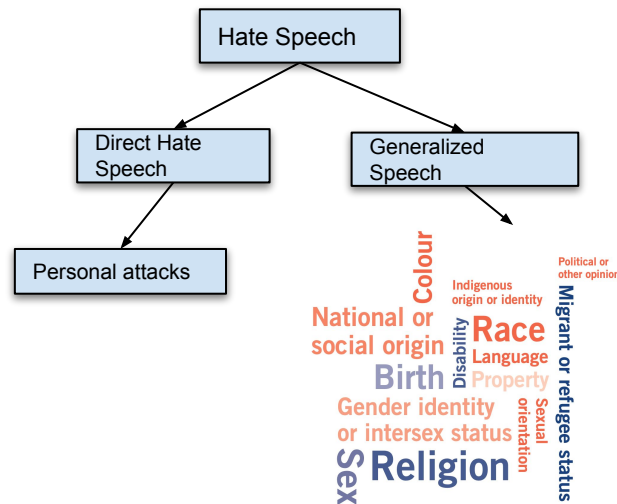


Any expression of hate towards an individual or group defined by a protected characteristic.



**HATE
SPEECH**

Any expression imparting opinions or ideas – bringing an internal opinion or idea to an external audience. It can take many forms: written, non-verbal, visual, artistic, etc, and may be disseminated through any media, including internet, print, radio, or television.



Motivation

- With increasing anonymity and flexibility provided by the Internet, it has made it easy for users to communicate in an aggressive manner
- Hate speech on social media could also lead to harassment, bullying, depression

Fact : The most common type of online bullying is **mean comments 22.5%**.

Cyberbullying on social media is considered a much bigger threat than in-person bullying



Can happen around the clock, 24/7



Tends to be more permanent



Difficult to pinpoint as typically not in places easily seen



Problem Statement

With increase in amount of aggressive content, methods that **Automatically detect hate speech** are very much required

Education on media ethics and awareness about the impact of hate speech could contribute reducing the hate content on social media

Proposed solution

To develop a 'Moderation System for Hate Speech Detection' which can be embedded in the post section of any social media platform

The model alerts users on **Hate Speech Content before posting** and allows them to rethink before **publishing it on social media platforms**

Educate users on social media policies on hate speech

Literature Survey

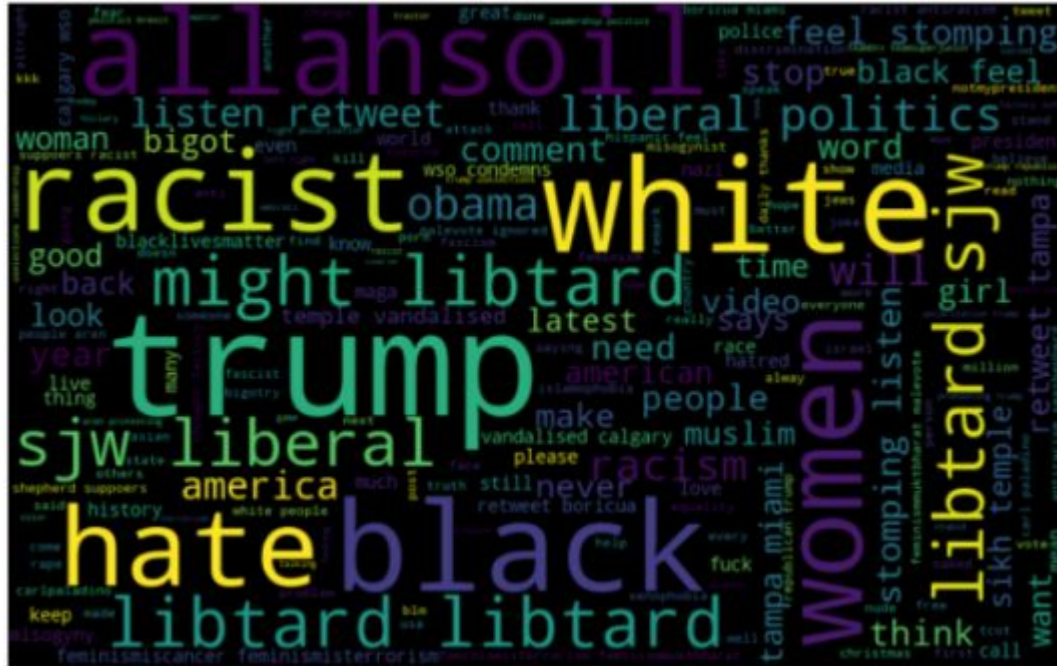
<u>Reference</u>	<u>Dataset</u>	<u>Technique</u>	<u>Results</u>
Greevy Edel (2004)	PRINCIP Corpus Size: 3M words from tweets	Model: SVM Feature Extraction: BOW, Bi-gram	BOW: Precision: 92.5% Recall: 87% Bi-gram Precision: 92.5% Recall: 87%
Waseem and Hovy (2016)	Total Annotated tweets: 16,914 #Sexist tweets: 3,383 #Racist tweets: 1,972 #tweets Neither racist nor sexist: 11,559	Model: Char n-grams Word n-grams	Char n-gram: Precision: 73.89% Recall: 77.75% F1 score: 72.87% Word n-grams: Precision: 64.58% Recall: 71.93% F1 score: 64.58%
Akshita et al (2016)	Waseem and Hovy, 2016 Size: 22,142 tweets Class: Benevolent, Hostile, others	Model: SVM, Seq2Seq (LSTM), FastText Classifier(by Facebook AI research) Feature Extraction: TF-IDF, Bag of n-words	Average F1 score among classes: 0.723(SVM), 0.74(Seq2Seq) Overall F1 Score: 0.84(FastText)

The Dataset

	Attributes	Description
Train data	Id	Unique number assigned to each tweet
	Label	Contains label's data (1 : Hate , 0 : Not-Hate)
	Tweet	Unique Sentences
Test data	Id	Unique number assigned to each tweet
	Tweet	Unique Sentences

- **Dataset:** Twitter tweets data to do sentiment analysis (<https://www.kaggle.com/nitin194/twitter-sentiment-analysis>)
- **Number of tweets:** 31,935
- **Classes (%):** Not-Hate Labeled(93%), Hate Labeled(7%)
- **Target Class:** Hate, Offensive, Abusive

Word Cloud of Hate Speech Tweets





Implementation



Techniques used

Data Cleaning

Lemmatization, Stemming, Tokenization, Removal of stopwords, emoji, URL, orphaned characters and slang words, replace shorthand words

Word Embedding Techniques and Bag of Words

Word2Vec with gensim, TF IDF Vectorizer

Feature Selection

Chi-Square Test, Lime Text Explainer

OverSampling and Classification Algorithms:

RandomOverSampler, Best model adoption using Autogluon

Language Modelling

BERT, DistilBERT

Procedure

```
#Lemmatization
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
data_frame['clean_tweet'] = data_frame['clean_tweet'].apply(lambda x : ' '.join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in x.split()])))
```

```
#Stemming
ps = PorterStemmer()
adwait = data_frame
#adwait.head()
data_frame['clean_tweet'] = data_frame['clean_tweet'].apply(lambda x : ' '.join([ps.stem(word) for word in x.split()])))
```

```
#Tokenization
corpus = []
for i in range(0,21387):
    tweet = data_frame['clean_tweet'][i]
    tweet = tweet.lower()
    tweet = tweet.split()
    tweet = [ps.stem(word) for word in tweet if not word in set(stopwords.words('english'))]
    tweet = ' '.join(tweet)
    corpus.append(tweet)
```

Procedure (cntd.)

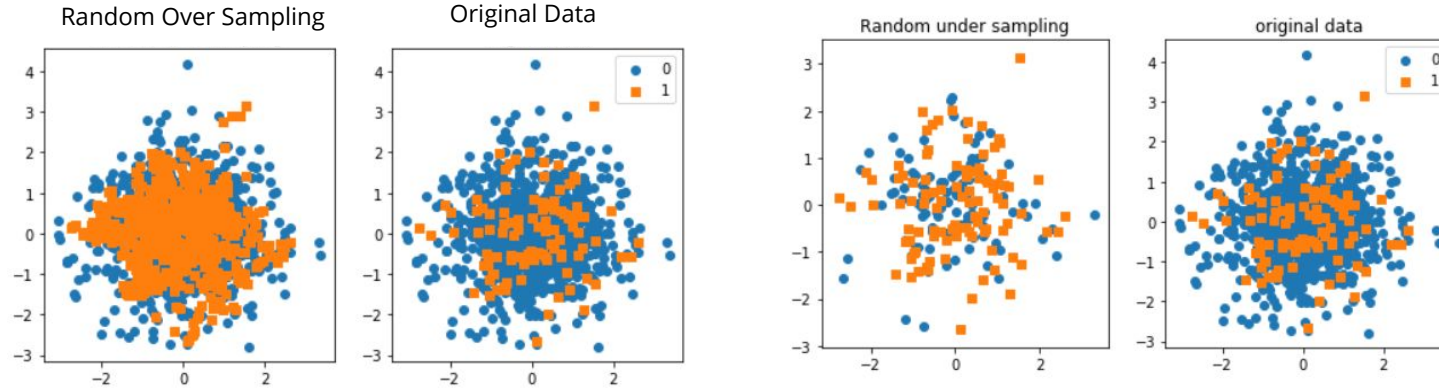
```
#Techniques to convert the tweets into Bag-of-Words, TF-IDF, and Word Embeddings
#Building various classifiers: -
#TF-IDF approach
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
tfidf_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max_df=0.90, min_df=2, stop_words='english')
# TF-IDF feature matrix
X1 = tfidf_vectorizer.fit_transform(corpus).toarray()
Y1 = df.loc[:, 'label'].values
```

```
# Skip-gram model (sg = 1)
size = 1000
window = 3
min_count = 1
workers = 3
sg = 1

stemmed_tokens = pd.Series(data_frame['stemmed_tokens']).values
# Train the Word2Vec Model
w2v_model = Word2Vec(stemmed_tokens, min_count = min_count, size = size, workers = workers, window = window, sg = sg)
```

Random Oversampling and UnderSampling

0 : Not- Hate
1 : Hate



Procedure (cntd.)

```
ros = RandomOverSampler()  
  
X_train, Y_train = ros.fit_sample(X_train, Y_train)
```

```
#PreTraing model  
#For DistilBERT:  
model_class, tokenizer_class, pretrained_weights = (ppb.DistilBertModel, ppb.DistilBertTokenizer, 'distilbert-base-uncased')  
  
##Want BERT instead of distilBERT? Uncomment the following line:  
#model_class, tokenizer_class, pretrained_weights = (ppb.BertModel, ppb.BertTokenizer, 'bert-base-uncased')  
  
#Load pretrained model/tokenizer  
tokenizer = tokenizer_class.from_pretrained(pretrained_weights)  
model = model_class.from_pretrained(pretrained_weights)
```




Performance



Results

	Model	Class	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	Accuracy
1	LightGBM ClassifierCustom with AutoGluon	0	0.95	0.99	0.95	95%
		1	0.84	0.44	0.58	
2	RandomForestClassifier with TfidfVectorizer	0	0.96	1.00	0.98	96%
		1	0.93	0.49	0.64	
3	RandomForestClassifier with Word2Vec	0	0.93	1.00	0.96	93%
		1	0.91	0.34	0.51	
4	distilBERT	0	0.67	0.017	0.016	94%
		1	0.51	0.012	0.23	



Impact



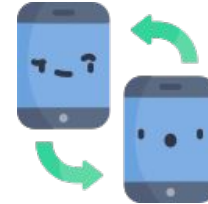
Restricting spread
of hate messages



Reduction in
cyber bullying
and harassment.



Building a
peaceful
community



Giving users
second chance



Digital media
Literacy



What's happening?

Everyone can reply



Tweet

Your Tweet might hurt people!

[Click here to know more...](#)

Tweet Anyway

Delete Tweet



Commenting publicly as Hithesh Sekhar Bathala

By completing this action you are creating a [channel](#) and agree to [YouTube's Terms of Service](#).

CANCEL


COMMENT

What's Happening !!

Tweet#

Tweet#



main	1 branch	0 tags	Go to file	Add file	Code	About
bhithesh Model update 17333cb 1 minute ago 8 commits						Content Moderation
						Readme
						Releases
						No releases published Create a new release
						Packages
						No packages published Publish your first package
						Languages
						Jupyter Notebook 96.4%
						TypeScript 1.5%
						HTML 1.4%
						Other 0.7%
README.md						
NLP Demo - Content Moderation						
						

Contribute to our project Pull Today !

<https://github.com/bhithesh/NLP-Demo>

Future Work

- Further fine tuning of the hyperparameters to improve accuracy on the dataset.
- Add more features to the dataset: Number of followers, location, age, etc.
- Use Multi-class classification to categorize the sentiment of the tweets.
- Include tweets in other languages: French, Hindi, etc.

References

- [ML Class Notes: https://srdas.github.io/MLBook2/](https://srdas.github.io/MLBook2/)
- <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>
- https://huggingface.co/transformers/model_doc/distilbert.html
- <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2020/02/quick-introduction-bag-of-words-bow-tf-idf/>
- <https://towardsdatascience.com/end-to-end-deployment-of-a-machine-learning-model-using-flask-dc456abcc6da>
- https://medium.com/@tenzin_ngodup/simple-text-classification-using-random-forest-fe230be1e857
- <https://www.kaggle.com/shahules/tackling-class-imbalance>
- <https://stackabuse.com/text-classification-with-python-and-scikit-learn/>
- <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2018/07/hands-on-sentiment-analysis-dataset-python/>
- <https://towardsdatascience.com/another-twitter-sentiment-analysis-bb5b01ebad90>
- https://auto.gluon.ai/stable/tutorials/tabular_prediction/tabular-quickstart.html
- <https://www.kaggle.com/c/detecting-insults-in-social-commentary/data>
- <https://marcotcr.github.io/lime/tutorials/Lime%20-%20basic%20usage%2C%20two%20class%20case.html>
- https://rstudio-pubs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/343661_dc127bbf141845b083b2dfa2cc75c9d2.html
- <https://www.kaggle.com/c/jigsaw-unintended-bias-in-toxicity-classification/data>
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/29651698_Classifying_racist_texts_using_a_support_vector_machine

Thank you !