



Hochschule
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Aggressive Language Classifier

Natural Language Processing

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Github: <https://github.com/alanorlando95/Aggressive-language-classifier>

Google colab : <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1AMwk1apDr-WZaKd66H00MfFB2XJcwUAU?usp=sharing>

Motivation

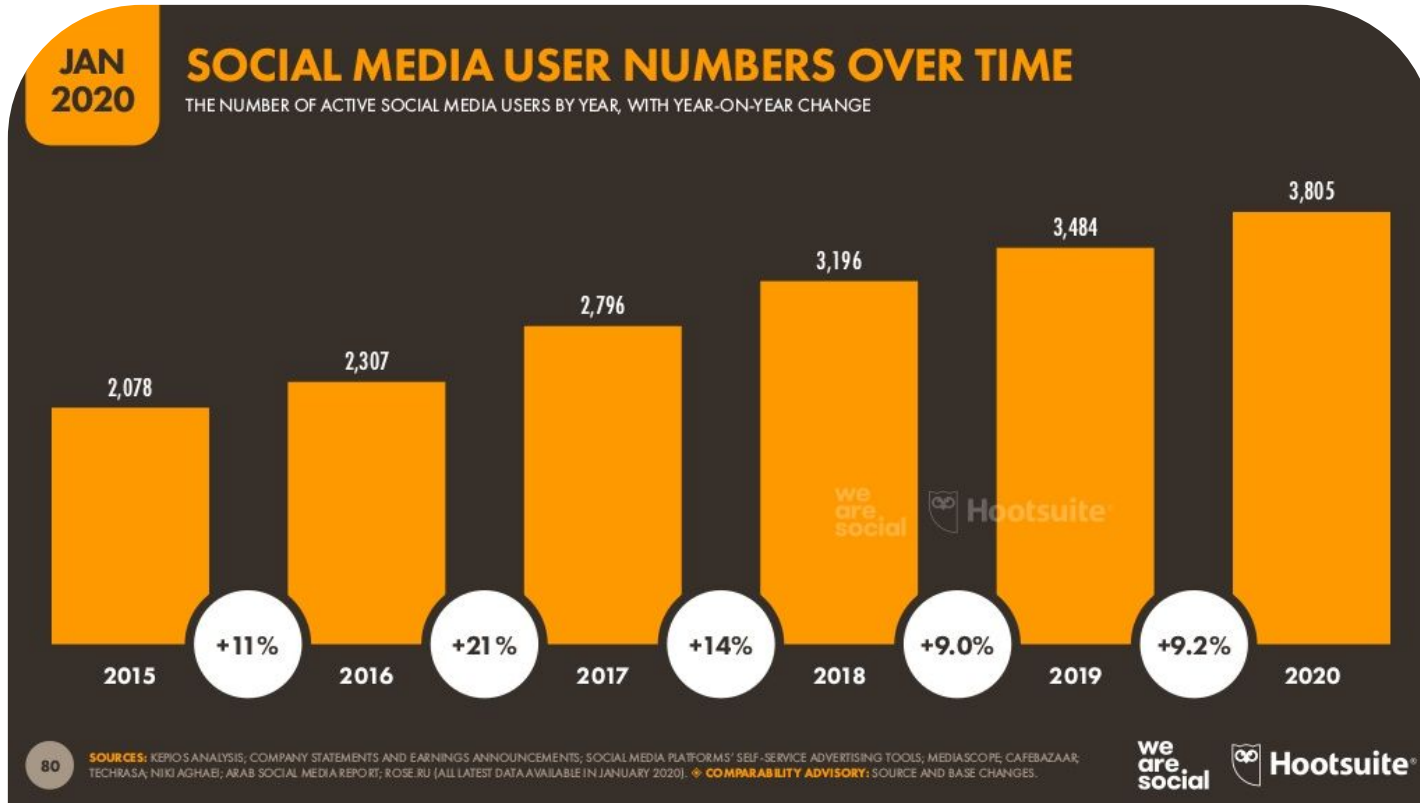


Fig 1. Social media users over time (in millions) [1].

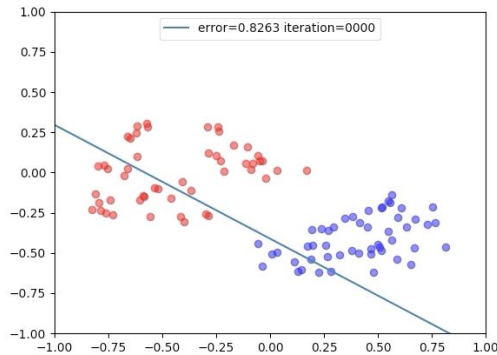
Motivation

- 87 percent of young people in the USA have seen cyberbullying occurring online (2017 - 2019) [2].
- 36.5 percent of people in the USA feel they have been cyberbullied in their lifetime (2017 - 2019) [2].



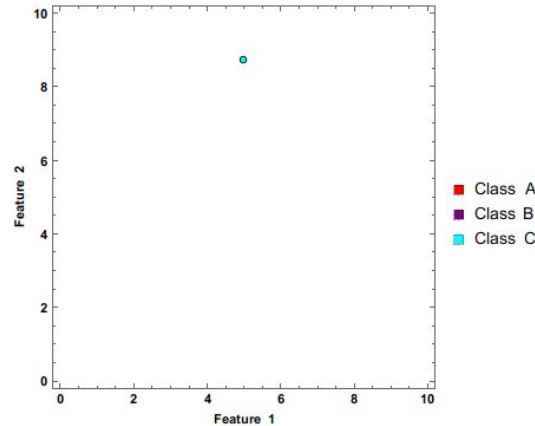
Modern problems require modern solutions (maybe not too modern)

- Logistic Regression
- Naive Bayes
- Support Vector Machine



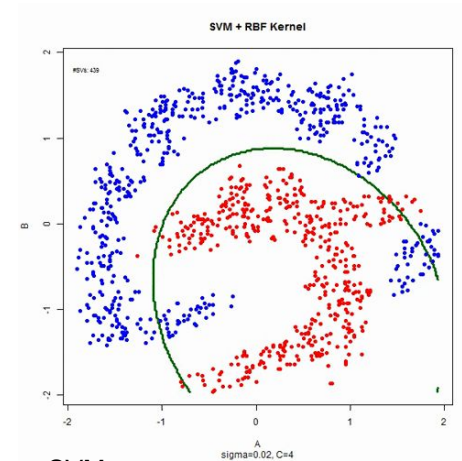
Logistic regression

Credits: <https://brainbomb.org/Artificial-Intelligence/Machine-Learning/ML-Linear-Classification-Logistic-Regression/>



Naive bayes

Credits: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Naive_Bayes_Classifier.gif



SVM

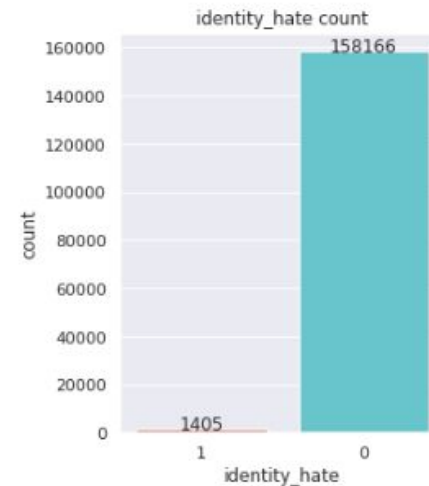
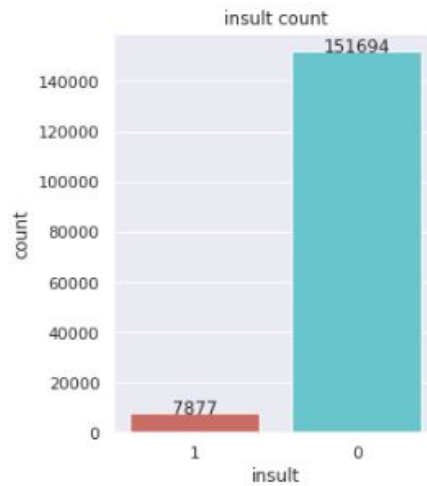
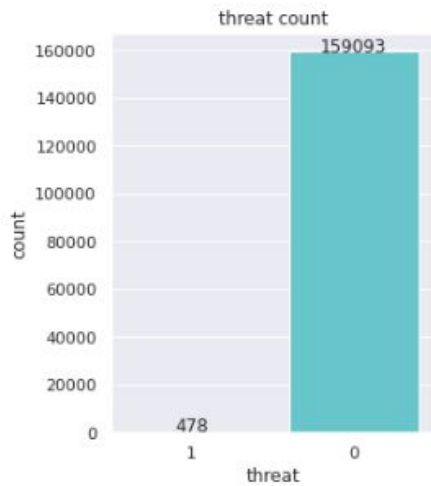
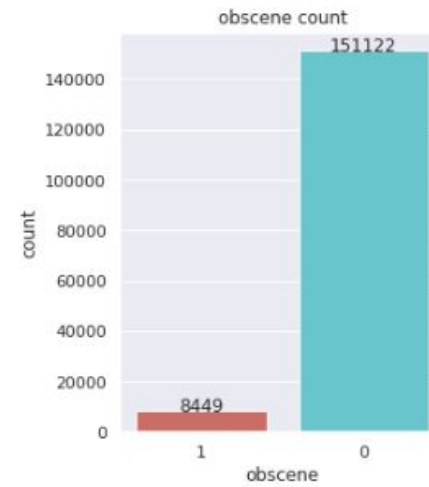
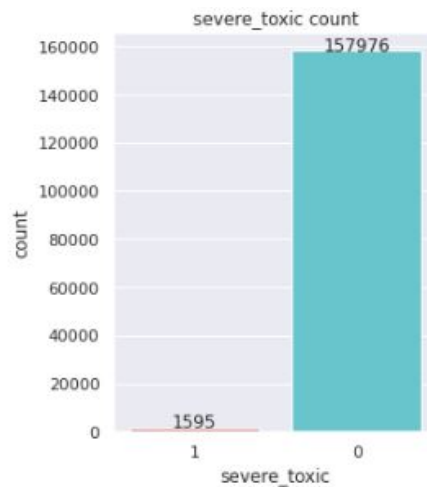
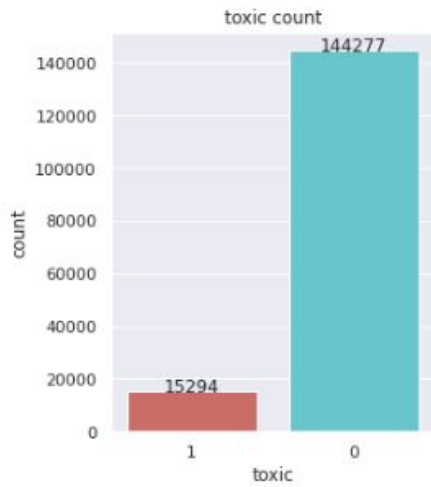
Credits: <https://gfyat.com/sentimentalthebullfrog>

Dataset

- Jigsaw Multilingual Toxic Comment Classification, made up of English comments from Wikipedia's talk page edits [3].



Credits: <https://mc.ai/detecting-toxic-comment/>

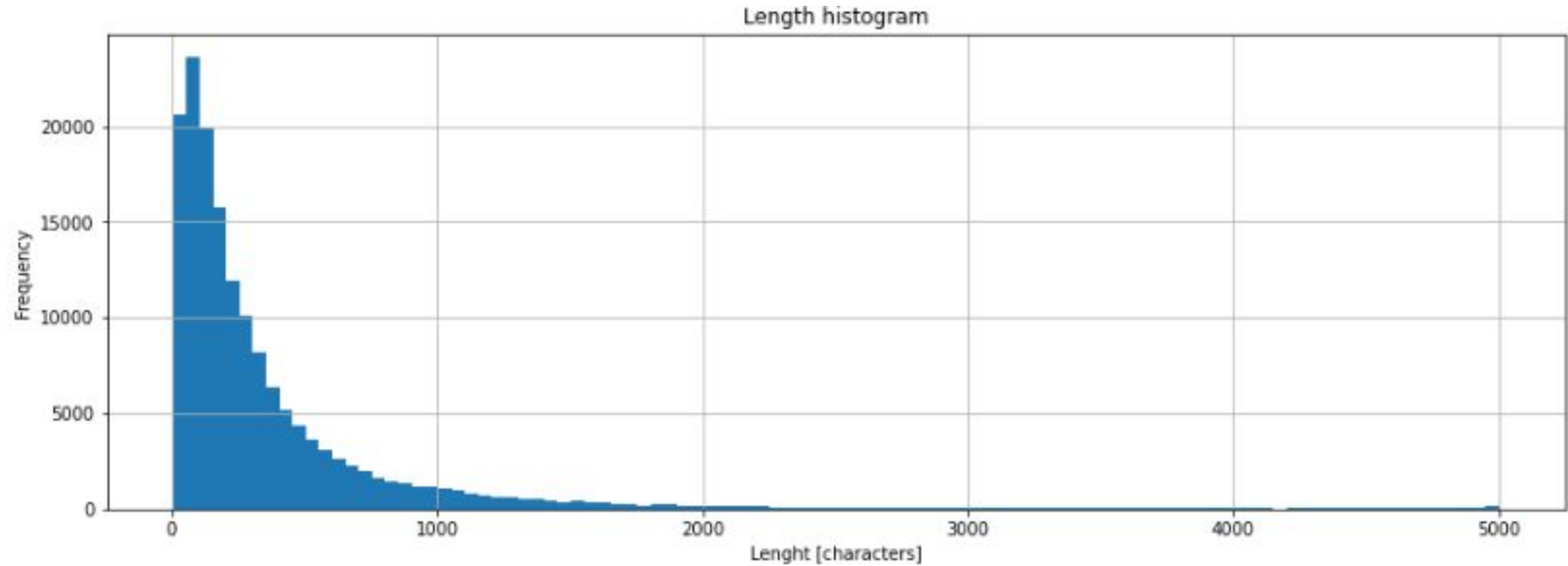


Toxic words



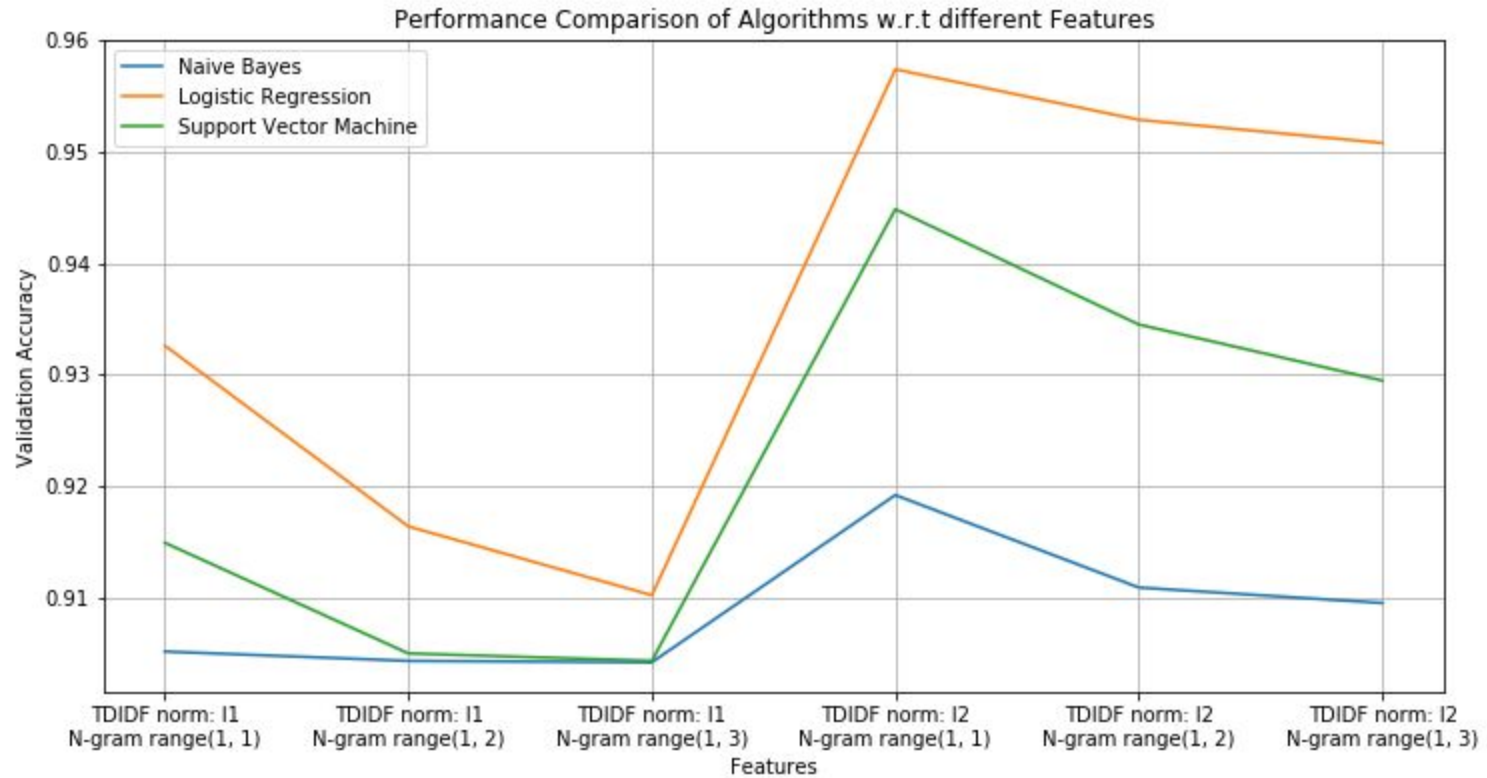
Non toxic words





The implementation based on Gaydhani et. al [4]

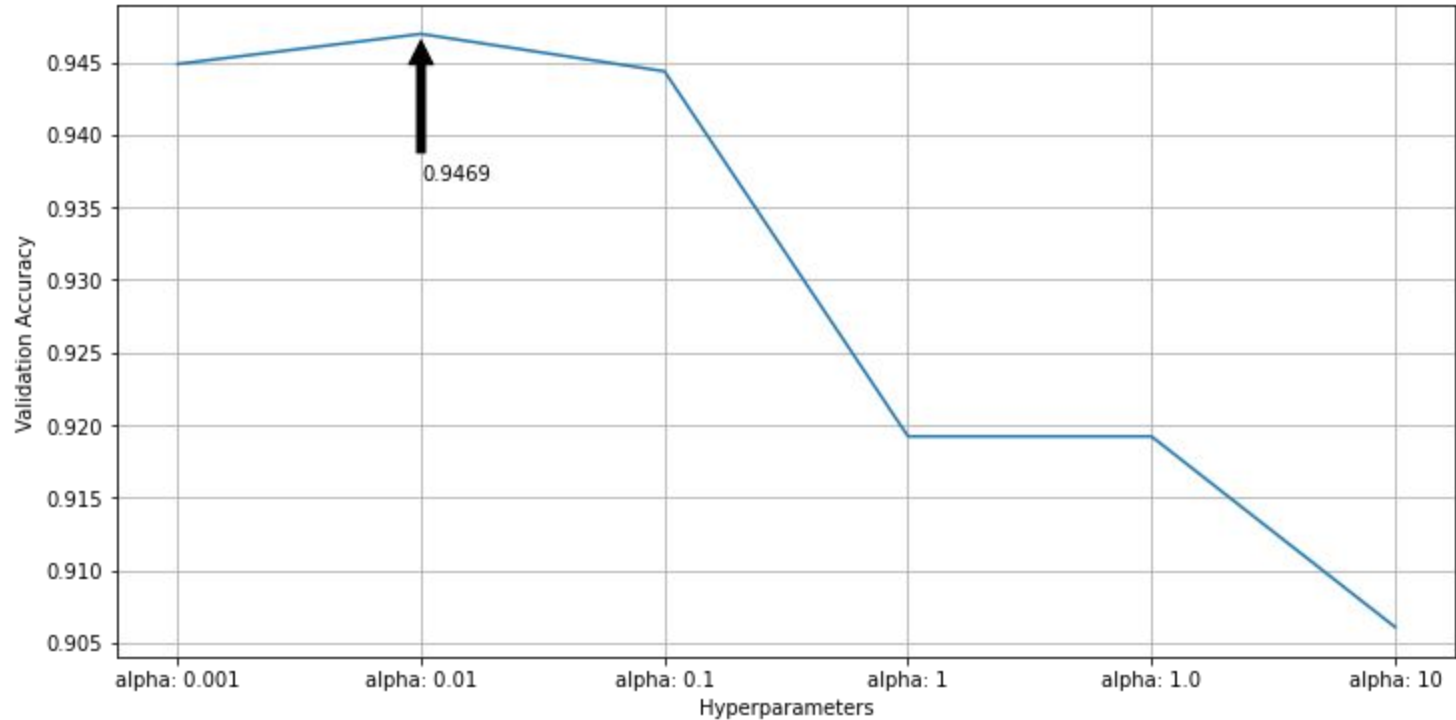
- Train models by performing greedy search with different parameters:
 - CountVectorizer:
 - n-gram range ((1, 1), (1, 2), and (1, 3))
 - TfidfTransformer:
 - norm (L1 and L2)
- CountVectorizer extracts the n-gram features
- TfidfTransformer weight the n-gram features

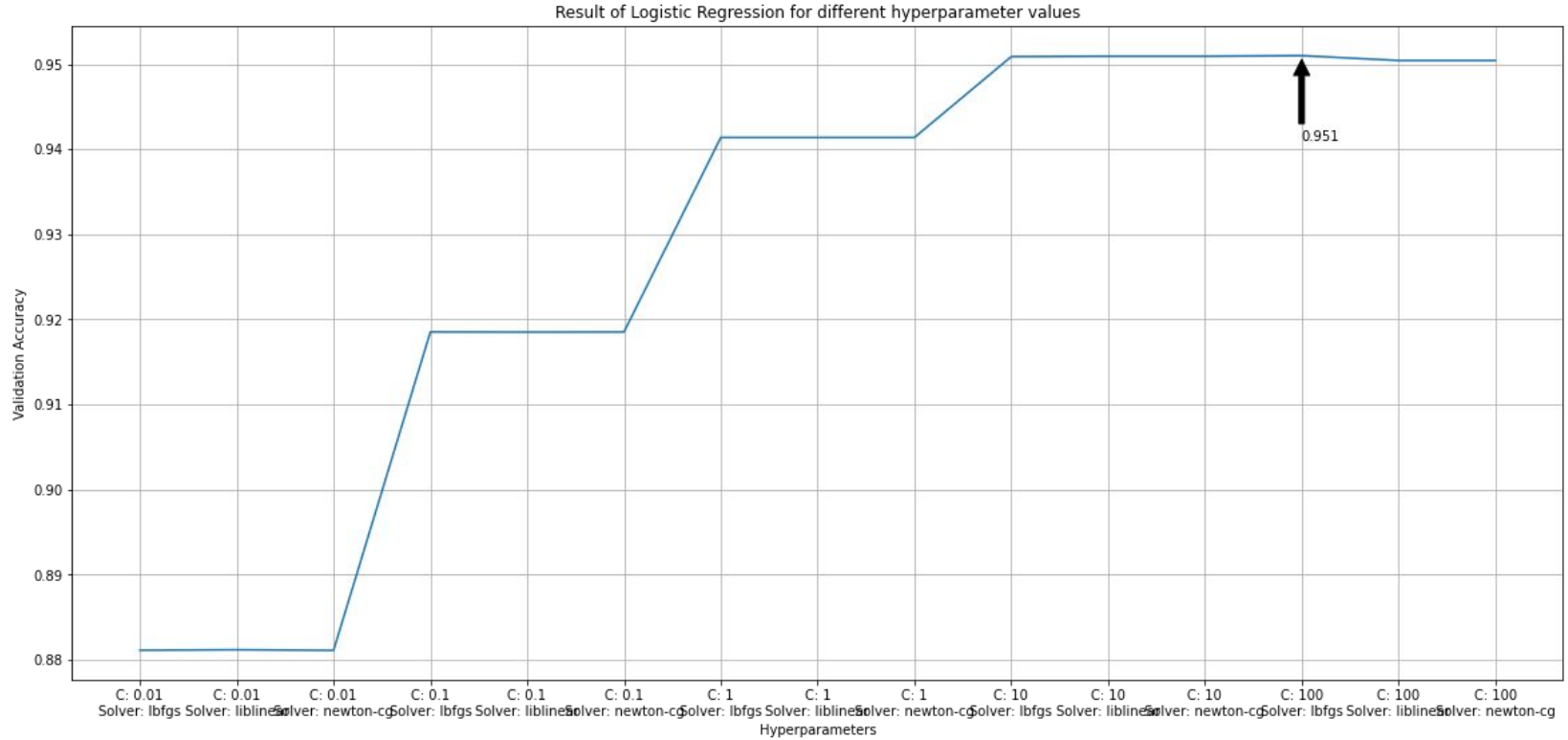


The implementation based on Gaydhani et. al [4]

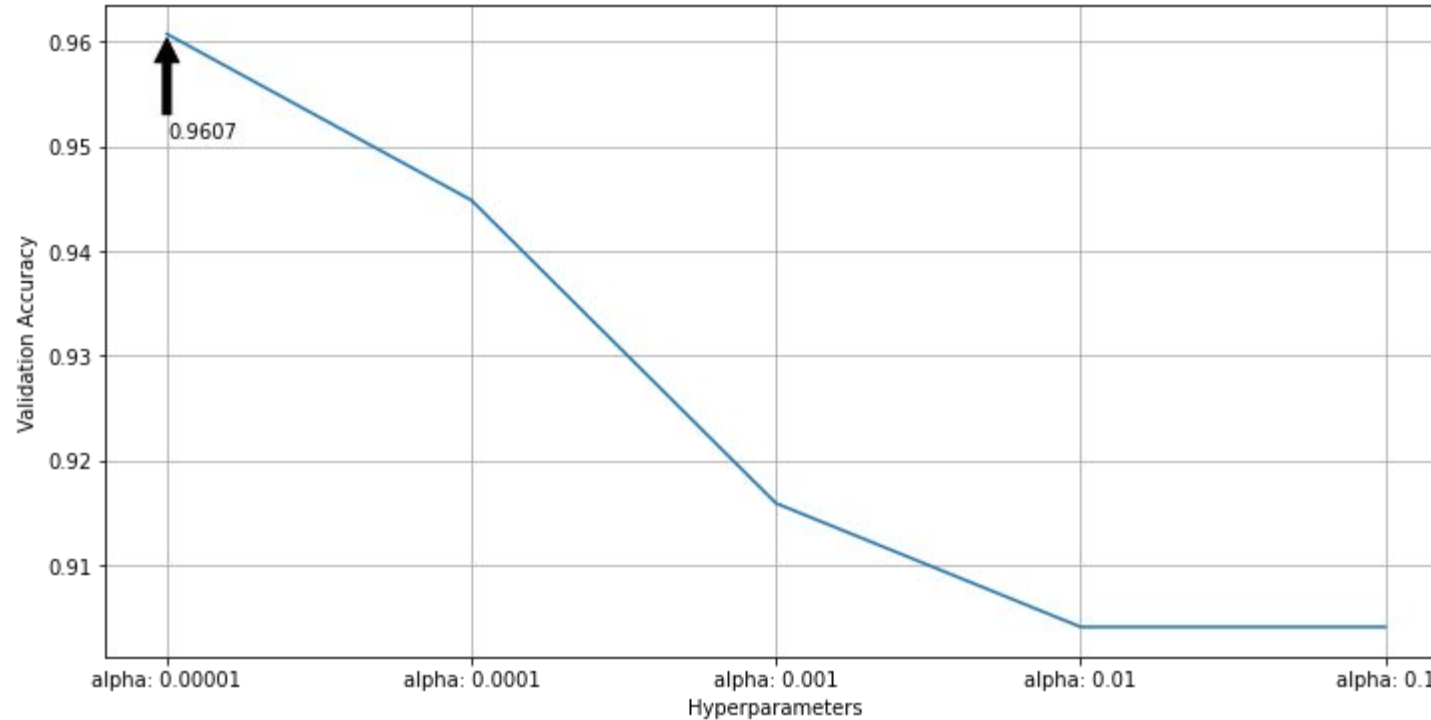
- Compare models
- Hyperparameter tuning:
 - MultinomialNB:
 - Additive (Laplace/Lidstone) smoothing parameter (0.01, 0.1, 1, and 10)
 - LogisticRegression:
 - Inverse of regularization strength (10 and 100)
 - Solver (newton-cg, liblinear, and saga)
 - SVM:
 - Scale of regularization term (0.00001, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, and 0.1)

Result of Naive Bayes for different hyperparameter values





Result of support vector machine for different hyperparameter values



Total data points: 156871

Type of comment: Toxic

Google colab RAM: 12GB	Time taken to train w.r.t different features (min)	Time taken for Hyperparameter Tuning (min)
Naive Bayes	42	7
Logistic regression	81	35
Support vector machine	52	10

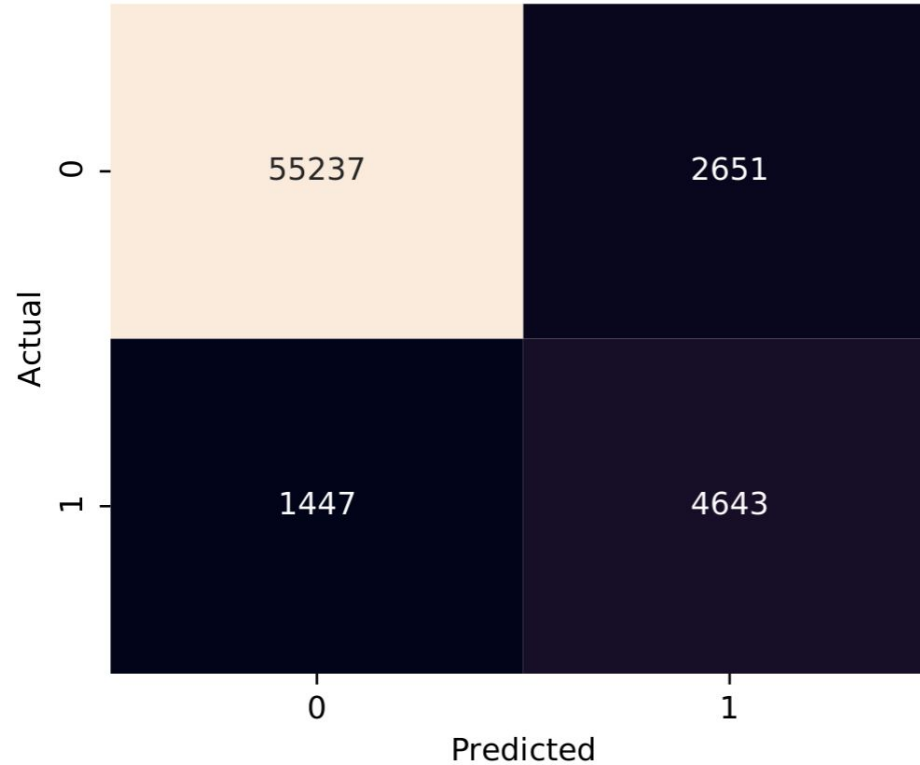
SVM results (toxic)

```
Time taken: 10.101313591003418
      precision    recall  f1-score   support

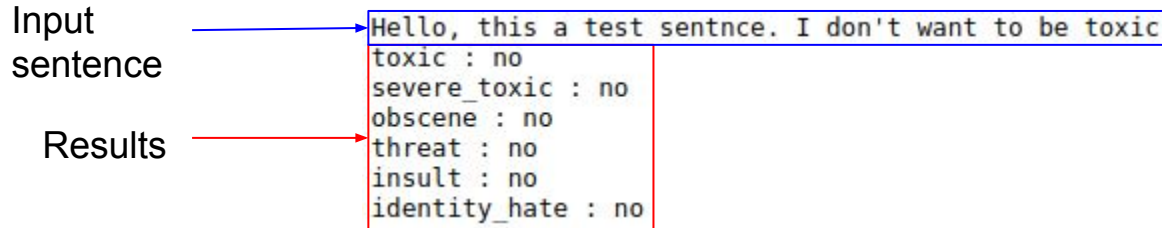
     0       0.95       0.97       0.96     56684
     1       0.76       0.64       0.69      7294

 accuracy          0.94     63978
 macro avg       0.86     0.81     0.83     63978
 weighted avg    0.93     0.94     0.93     63978
```


Confusion matrix (toxic)



Train the best model to classify the data into the other categories of the dataset



Implicit threats are not detected

Any difficulty and we will assume control but, when the looting starts, the shooting starts. Thank you!

toxic : no

severe_toxic : no

obscene : no

threat : no

insult : no

identity_hate : no

Sensitive to unknown words

```
I kill people  
toxic : yes  
severe_toxic : no  
obscene : no  
threat : yes  
insult : no  
identity_hate : no
```

```
I am killing people  
toxic : no  
severe_toxic : no  
obscene : no  
threat : no  
insult : no  
identity_hate : no
```

Take Home Message

- The training data can influence the results on a classification task
 - Number of positive and negative examples
 - Unseen words
- One can train different models comparing different parameters using sklearn
- Different TFIDF norm and n gram range affects the validation accuracy.
- Hyperparameter tuning can give better validation accuracy than using gridsearch with respect to different features.
- Confusion matrix can be used to describe performance of a classification model.
- Traditional solver such as naive bayes, SVM and logistic regression produce reasonable performance in classification of toxic comment.

References

- [1] Kemp, Simon. "Digital 2020: Global Digital Overview - DataReportal – Global Digital Insights." DataReportal. DataReportal – Global Digital Insights, January 30, 2020. <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2020-global-digital-overview>.
- [2] "51 Critical Cyberbullying Statistics in 2020." BroadbandSearch.net. Accessed June 18, 2020. <https://www.broadbandsearch.net/blog/cyber-bullying-statistics>.
- [3] "Jigsaw Multilingual Toxic Comment Classification." Kaggle. Accessed June 18, 2020. <https://www.kaggle.com/c/jigsaw-multilingual-toxic-comment-classification/data>.
- [4] Gaydhani, Aditya, Vikrant Doma, Shrikant Kendre, and Laxmi Bhagwat. "Detecting hate speech and offensive language on twitter using machine learning: An n-gram and tfidf based approach." arXiv preprint arXiv:1809.08651 (2018).