SEXUAL HARASSMENT PERSONAL STORIES CLASSIFICATION

Problem Statement:

Given a Personal story, have to analyze and categorize various forms of Sexual Harassment.

Data Overview:

In recent ages, an increasing number of Personal Stories about Sexual Harassement and sexual abuse have been shared online. It is tedious to categorize the various forms of sexual harassement based on the stories, because large manual power will be required. But with the help of Machine learning it is quite easy and faster actions can be taken. This data is provided by an Online Forum SafeCity. So here the main task is to classify the various forms of sexual harassement based on the stories. There are various forms of sexual harassement but in this dataset only top three categorizes such as Commenting, Ogling/Facial Expressions/Staring and Touching/Groping are considered.

Multi-Label Classification:

The data for multi-label classification is given in four columns, with the first column being the description of the incident and the second, third, and fourth column being 1 if the category of sexual harassment is present and 0 if it is not. There are 7201 training samples, 990 development samples, and 1701 test samples.

-Example for Multi-Label Classification Dataset:

Description	Commenting	Ogling	Groping
**Was walking along crowded street, holding mums hand, when an elderly man groped butt, I turned to look at h7m and he looked away, and did it again after a while.I was 12 yrs old then.	0	0	1
**This incident took place in the evening.I was in the metro when two guys started staring.	0	1	0
**Catcalls and passing comments were two of the ghastly things the Delhi police at the International Airport put me and my friend through. It is appalling that the protectors and law enforcers at the airport can make someone so uncomfortable.	1	1	0

-Number of Examples in Multi-Label Classification:

Commenting	Ogling	Groping	Examples in Dataset
1	1	1	351
1	1	0	819
1	0	1	459
0	1	1	201
1	0	0	2256
0	0	1	1966
0	1	0	743
0	0	0	3097

Business Objective and Constraints:

There is not much requirement for faster results similar to Search Engine(Eq:Google) but little lower than that like within few mins.

Performance Metrics:

This CaseStudy is based on ResearchPaper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1809.04739.pdf

Multi-Label Classification:

- -->Hamming Loss
- -->Micro F1-Score
- -->Accuracy

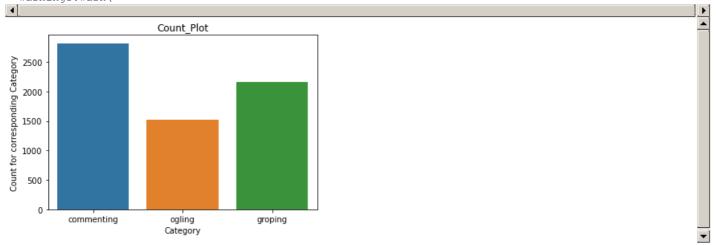
In [1]:

#Importing Librarires
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

```
import seaborn as sns
import nltk
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer,TfidfVectorizer
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
import re
import string
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
\textbf{from} \ \texttt{nltk.stem} \ \textbf{import} \ \texttt{PorterStemmer}
from nltk.stem.wordnet import WordNetLemmatizer
import pickle
from tqdm import tqdm
import os
%matplotlib inline
Multilabel Classification:
                                                                                                                         In [2]:
df_train=pd.read_csv('train.csv')#loading the train.csv in the Dataframe
df train.head()
                                                                                                                        Out[2]:
                                     Description Commenting Ogling/Facial Expressions/Staring Touching/Groping
       Was walking along crowded street, holding mums...
            This incident took place in the evening.I was ...
                                                         0
                                                                                     1
                                                                                                      0
   I WAS WAITING FOR THE BUS. A MAN CAME ON A BIK...
                                                                                                      0
                     Incident happened inside the train
                                                         0
                                                                                     0
                                                                                                      0
4
          I witnessed an incident when a chain was bruta...
                                                         0
                                                                                     0
                                                                                                      0
                                                                                                                         In [3]:
df train.columns=['Description','commenting','ogling','groping']#renaming column names
df train.head()
                                                                                                                        Out[3]:
                                     Description commenting ogling groping
0
       Was walking along crowded street, holding mums...
                                                        0
                                                               0
                                                                       1
1
           This incident took place in the evening.I was ...
                                                        0
                                                               1
                                                                       Ω
2 I WAS WAITING FOR THE BUS. A MAN CAME ON A BIK...
                                                        1
                                                               0
                                                                       0
3
                     Incident happened inside the train
                                                        0
                                                               Ω
                                                                       Λ
          I witnessed an incident when a chain was bruta...
                                                        0
                                                               0
                                                                       0
                                                                                                                         In [4]:
df_train.iloc[:,1:].sum() #getting the columns except description and counting the values for each category
                                                                                                                        Out[4]:
                2820
commenting
ogling
                1526
groping
                2166
dtype: int64
                                                                                                                         In [5]:
#Count plot for each category
sns.barplot(df train.columns[1:].values,df train.iloc[:,1:].sum().values)
plt.title("Count Plot")
plt.xlabel("Category")
plt.ylabel("Count for corresponding Category")
plt.show()
```

from datetime import datetime

C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation. warnings.warn(



Observation:

From this plot we can see the corresponding count for each category.

commenting-->2820

ogling -->1526

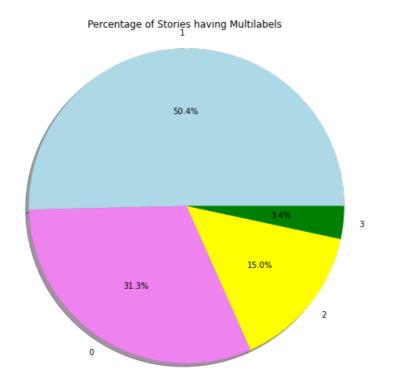
groping -->2166

```
df_train.iloc[:,1:].sum(1).value_counts() #counting no of text points having multilabels

Out[6]:
1     3627
0     2253
2     1078
3     243
dtype: int64

In [7]:
```

In [6]:



Observation:

This plot gives the visual representation of the no of text data points which has multilabels in the dataset.

- -->2253 points have no labels which clearly depicts that the story does not correpond to any Sexual Harassment Activity.
- -->3627 points corresponds to any one of Category which may be commenting or groping or ogling.
- -->1078 points corresponds to any of two Category which may be (commenting and groping) or (commenting and ogling) or (ogling and groping).
- -->243 points corresponds to all the three Category such as commenting, ogling and groping.

In [9]:

```
vect=CountVectorizer() #in the presence of stop words
output=vect.fit_transform(df_train['Description'])
features=vect.get_feature_names() #here we are getting the unique feature names
```

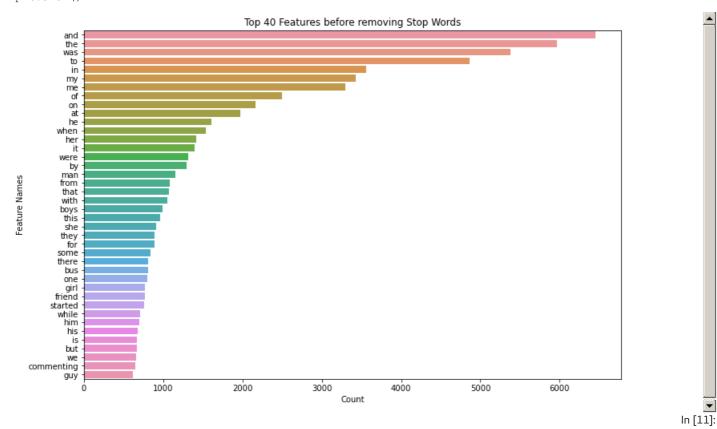
 $\label{lem:https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27488446/how-do-i-get-word-frequency-in-a-corpus-using-scikit-learn-count=output.toarray().sum(axis=0) \\ \mbox{\it the are getting the count of unique words}$

df=pd.DataFrame(count, features) #Loading the feature and count to the DataFrame
df=df.sort_values(by=0,ascending=False) #Sorting the DataFrame to get the most occurances
df=df[:40] #Top 40 words with most word count
df

```
Out[9]:
               0
       and 6448
            5964
       was 5376
        to 4866
        in 3556
       my 3428
            3299
        of 2501
        on 2169
        at 1977
        he 1608
     when 1533
       her 1419
         it 1400
      were 1319
        by 1291
       man 1156
      from 1085
      that 1076
      with 1052
      boys
             991
       this
             962
       she
             907
             894
      they
       for
             889
     some
             835
     there
             811
             807
       bus
       one
             798
             771
       girl
             769
     friend
             761
    started
             708
     while
             699
       him
       his
             674
             666
        is
             666
       but
             658
       we
commenting
             651
             618
       guy
```

In [10]:

x=df.index#getting only the top 40 feature names
y=[df[0][i] for i in range(len(df))]#getting the count of top 40 feature names
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
sns.barplot(x=y,y=x)
plt.title('Top 40 Features before removing Stop Words')
plt.xlabel('Count')



vect=CountVectorizer(stop_words=set(stopwords.words('english'))) #in the presence of stop words
output=vect.fit_transform(df_train['Description'])
features=vect.get_feature_names() #here we are getting the unique feature names
count=output.toarray().sum(axis=0) #here we are getting the count of unique words
df=pd.DataFrame(count, features) #Loading the feature and count to the DataFrame
df=df.sort_values(by=0,ascending=False) #Sorting the DataFrame to get the most occurances
df=df[:40] #Top 40 words with most word count
df

```
Out[11]:
                 0
       man 1156
       boys
              991
        bus
              807
        one
              798
        girl
              771
      friend
              769
    started
              761
              651
commenting
        guy
              618
              589
  happened
    walking
              571
      home
              566
              551
    evening
              539
       guys
       men
              518
              507
       back
      group
              502
       tried
              495
      came
              491
              467
      going
  comments
              456
              454
         us
       way
              436
   touching
              423
              421
     school
     \quad \text{around} \quad
              419
        boy
              419
    station
              412
    touched \\
              406
              405
       near
       girls
              398
              394
      place
       road
              391
              379
       two
```

In [12]:

x=df.index
y=[df[0][i] for i in range(len(df))]
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
sns.barplot(x=y,y=x)
plt.title('Top 40 Features after removing Stop Words')
plt.xlabel('Count')

touch

passing

time

street

went

took

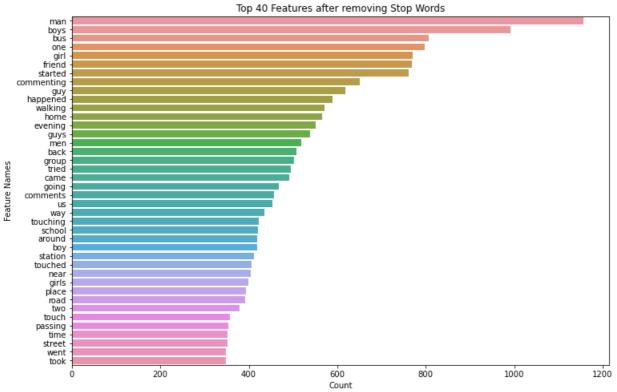
358 353

352

351

348

348



In [13]:

```
#https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/generating-word-cloud-python/
# Python program to generate WordCloud
# importing all necessery modules
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS
comment_words = ''
stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)
# iterate through the csv file
for val in df_train['Description']:
    # typecaste each val to string
    val = str(val)
    # split the value
    tokens = val.split()
    # Converts each token into lowercase
    for i in range(len(tokens)):
        tokens[i] = tokens[i].lower()
    comment_words += " ".join(tokens)+" "
wordcloud = WordCloud (width = 800, height = 800,
                background color ='white',
                stopwords = stopwords,
                min font size = 10).generate(comment words)
\# plot the WordCloud image
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8), facecolor = None)
plt.title('World Cloud Representation of Top 40 Features after removing Stop Words')
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis("off")
plt.tight layout(pad = 0)
plt.show()
```



returning

Observation:

stop

train

car

oad

0

By using the Count Vectorizer, we are getting the Top 40 Features that occur more frequently in the Description. First before removing stop words we could see that more number of stopwords repeated in the whole corpus. But after removing stop words and analysing it using barplot and Word Cloud Representation we could see that man,boys,bus,one, girl,friend,started,commenting,guy,happened,walking,home etc these are the most frequent words occuring in this whole corpus. Since it is Personal Stories about Sexual Harassment written by various people through online these Top 40 Features represent that these are features people used frequently while writing the personal stories.

hand

In [14]:

```
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
vect=TfidfVectorizer(stop_words=set(stopwords.words('english')))
output=vect.fit_transform(df_train['Description'])
features=vect.get_feature_names()
idf_values=vect.idf_
df=pd.DataFrame(idf_values, features)
df=df.sort_values(by=0, ascending=False)
df=df[:40]
df
```

Out[14]:

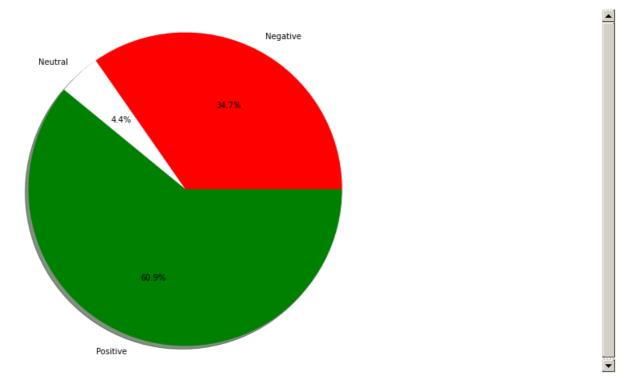
0

spilt 9.188967 rebelled 9.188967 societal 9.188967 goapune 9.188967 **societies** 9.188967 societys 9.188967 gnr 9.188967 glimpse 9.188967 sociocultural 9.188967 **reference** 9.188967 sociology 9.188967 noidabhajanpura 9.188967 noisay 9.188967 glancing 9.188967 glanced 9.188967 socks 9.188967 **refectory** 9.188967 **goddesses** 9.188967 nodding 9.188967 goers 9.188967 soap 9.188967 snatchingeve 9.188967 goning 9.188967 **sneaking** 9.188967 **snide** 9.188967 reflected 9.188967 **snobbed** 9.188967 golambar 9.188967 **socialise** 9.188967 gokulam 9.188967 gokarting 9.188967 goining 9.188967 **sobo** 9.188967 goin 9.188967 **gogo** 9.188967 soda 9.188967 **sodomise** 9.188967 sodomising 9.188967 **getup** 9.188967 ghastly 9.188967

Observation:

These are some of the rare words used in the whole text, which is obtained by taking the idf values and sorting them in the descending order of the idf values.

```
import nltk
from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
import numpy as np
def sentiment score(X, feature):
    count, count1, count2=0,0,0
    for i in range(len(X)):
        for sentiment=X[feature].iloc[i] #getting the corresponding sentence based on the index values
        ss=sid.polarity_scores(for_sentiment) #doing sentimental Analysis for each sentence
        lst=list(ss.values()) #storing the sentinmental values for each sentence in a list
        maximum=np.argsort(lst)[-2] #getting the position of the highest score
        if maximum==0:
            count+=1
        elif maximum==1:
            count1+=1
            count2+=1
    return count, count1, count2 #returning the negative count, neutral count, positive count
                                                                                                      In [16]:
negative count, neutral count, positive count=sentiment score(df train, 'Description')
                                                                                                      In [17]:
#pie plot of count of maximamal sentimental score of each sentence
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
plt.pie([negative count,neutral count,positive count],labels=['Negative','Neutral','Positive'],shadow=Tru
        colors=['red','white','green'])
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```



Preprocessing

In [18]:

 $df_train.info()$ #info about the data

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 7201 entries, 0 to 7200

Data columns (total 4 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Description	7201 non-null	object
1	commenting	7201 non-null	int64
2	ogling	7201 non-null	int64
3	groping	7201 non-null	int64
dtvp	es: int64(3),	object(1)	

memory usage: 225.2+ KB

In [19]:

```
print(df train['Description'][0])
print("-"*125)
print(df train['Description'][100])
print("-"*125)
print(df train['Description'][600])
print("-"*125)
print(df train['Description'][1000])
print("-"*125)
#after visualizing that we can see that just basic preprocessing is enough.
Was walking along crowded street, holding mums hand, when an elderly man groped butt, I turned to look at
h7m and he looked away, and did it again after a while. I was 12 yrs old then.
______
I was at the tap when a boy came to pour water. He found a 14 years old girl waiting to fetch water
and just grabbed her hands and dragged her away.
A friend of mine who lives beside our house is usaully harassed. When she is going out to read, a man by
name John, always harass her because he has an advantage over her but she did not like the idea.
______
taking pictures and commenting rude behaviour , catcalls
4
                                                                                                                    . ▶
                                                                                                                 In [20]:
# https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280
\slash\hspace{-0.4em}\# we are removing the words from the stop words list: 'no', 'nor', 'not'
stopwords= ['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'you', "you're", "you've", \
              "you'll", "you'd", 'yours', 'yourself', 'yourselves', 'he', 'him', 'his', 'himself', 'she', "she's", 'her', 'hers', 'herself', 'it', "it's", 'its', 'itself', 'they', 'them', 'the:
              'theirs', 'themselves', 'what', 'which', 'who', 'whom', 'this', 'that', "that'll", 'these', 'am', 'is', 'are', 'was', 'were', 'be', 'been', 'being', 'have', 'has', 'had', 'having', 'do',
              'did', 'doing', 'a', 'an', 'the', 'and', 'but', 'if', 'or', 'because', 'as', 'until', 'while'
              'at', 'by', 'for', 'with', 'about', 'against', 'between', 'into', 'through', 'during', 'befor 'above', 'below', 'to', 'from', 'up', 'down', 'in', 'out', 'on', 'off', 'over', 'under', 'aga. 'then', 'once', 'here', 'there', 'when', 'why', 'how', 'all', 'any', 'both', 'each',
              'most', 'other', 'some', 'such', 'only', 'own', 'same', 'so', 'than', 'too', 'very', \
              's', 't', 'can', 'will', 'just', 'don', "don't", 'should', "should've", 'now', 'd', 'll', 'm', 've', 'y', 'ain', 'aren', "aren't", 'couldn', "couldn't", 'didn', "didn't", 'doesn', "doesn't"
              "hadn't", 'hasn', "hasn't", 'haven', "haven't", 'isn', "isn't", 'ma', 'mightn', "mightn't", '
              "mustn't", 'needn', "needn't", 'shan', "shan't", 'shouldn', "shouldn't", 'wasn', "wasn't", 'w
              'won', "won't", 'wouldn', "wouldn't"]
                                                                                                                 In [21]:
lemmatizer=WordNetLemmatizer()
def preprocessing(text data):
     \texttt{text} = \texttt{re.sub}('[^A-Za-z0-9]+', '', \texttt{text\_data}) \textit{\#replacing characters other than alphabets and numbers}
     text = ' '.join([word.lower() for word in text.split()]) #lowering all the words
     text = [word for word in text.split() if word not in stopwords] #removing the stopwords
     text = ' '.join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in text]) #lemmatizing the words
     return text
                                                                                                                 In [22]:
```

 $\verb|df_train['cleaned_text'] = \verb|df_train['Description'].apply (preprocessing)|$

df train

						0 . [0.0]
	Description	commenting	oalina	aropina	cleaned_text	Out[22]:
	Description	commenting	ogung	groping		
0	Was walking along crowded street, holding mums	0	0	1	walking along crowded street holding mum hand 	
1	This incident took place in the evening.I was	0	1	0	incident took place evening metro two guy star	
2	I WAS WAITING FOR THE BUS. A MAN CAME ON A BIK	1	0	0	waiting bus man came bike offering liftvto you	
3	Incident happened inside the train	0	0	0	incident happened inside train	
4	I witnessed an incident when a chain was bruta	0	0	0	witnessed incident chain brutally snatched eld	
7196	There was this person near a construction site	0	1	0	person near construction site probably laborer	
7197	He threatened me by making inappropriate conve	1	0	0	threatened making inappropriate conversation t	
7198	happened during morning at university metro st	1	0	0	happened morning university metro station guy	
7199	one day my aunt was returniec frm office sh	0	0	0	one day aunt returniec frm office shaunt e fou	
7200	was victim of sxual assault RAPE	0	0	0	victim sxual assault rape	
7201 r	ows × 5 columns					
						In [23]:
<pre>df_val=pd.read_csv('dev.csv')</pre>					[23].	
<pre>df_test=pd.read_csv('test.csv')</pre>					In [24]:	
df_val.columns=['Description','commenting','ogling','groping']#renaming column names						
<pre>df_test.columns=['Description','commenting','ogling','groping']#renaming column names</pre>						In [25]:
<pre>df_val['cleaned_text']=df_val['Description'].apply(preprocessing) df_test['cleaned_text']=df_test['Description'].apply(preprocessing)</pre>					III [23].	

df_train.to_csv('preprocessed_data_train.csv')
df_val.to_csv('preprocessed_data_val.csv')
df_test.to_csv('preprocessed_data_test.csv')

In [26]:

In []: