Assignment 4: Naïve Bayes Classifier and Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

UVA CS4774

Machine Learning Foundation
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Naïve Bayes Classifier

Q1) This is the verification of correct implementation of the preprocessing for the dataset and building a vocabulary of unique words from the training corpus being ranked with their frequency.

```
number of unique words: 26060
the most common 10 words were: ['film', 'movi', 'one', 'like', 'charact', 'make', 'get', 'time', 'scene', 'even']
the least common 10 words were: ['looooot', 'schnazzi', 'timex', 'indiglo', 'jessalyn', 'gilsig', 'ruber', 'jaleel', 'balk
i', 'guesswork']
number of unique words in vocabulary: 100
```

Fig 1: Verification of Correct Preprocessing

Q2) To build the bag of words an additional transfer function was created to convert a text document into a feature vector. This function is shown in the figure below where the parameters are review and vocabulary. This function puts the text documents into a feature vector named foo in this case which is the length of vocabulary.

```
def transfer(review, vocabulary):
    foo = [0]*len(vocabulary)
    for word in review:
        if word in vocabulary:
            index = vocabulary.index(word)
            foo[index] += 1
    return foo
```

Fig 2: Transfer Function

Q3) Using the transfer function above, a Bag of Words function was created that stores the features into matrix Xtrain and Xtest. Additionally, ytrain and ytest stores the labels. Both x_train_bow and x_test_bow are numpy arrays with bag of words representation.

Fig 3: Get BOW Representation

Q4) The results of:

thetaPosTrue, thetaNegTrue = $naiveBayesBernFeature_train(Xtrain, ytrain)$ is shown in the figure below.

Fig 4: Results of thetaPosTrue and thetaNegTrue

Q5) The resulting accuracy of the naiveBayrsBernFeature_test function is shown in the figure below.

```
-----BNBC classification accuracy = 0.685
-----
```

Fig 5: Resulting Accuracy of naiveBayrsBernFeature_test Function

Q6) The accuracy of using the "sklearnnaive_bayes.MultinomialNB" from the scikit learn package to perform training and testing is shown in the figure below. The accuracy of this is in the line Sklearn MultinomialNB accuracry. Additionally, the MNBC accuracy can be seen in the figure also.

Fig 6: Sklean MultinomialNB Accuracy and MNBC accuracy

Additionally, below are my results for thetaPos and thetaNeg for reference.

thetaNeg = [0.012300830845592203, 0.011419630975074632, 0.013110096032802216, 0.02186814372549725, 0.03571557026220192, 0.006438154156026328, 0.01233679818724598, 0.006635974535122109, 0.007211452001582563, 0.04593029529187498, 0.00627630111858 4325, 0.012894291982879546, 0.019044707405675647, 0.01744416070208251, 0.06279897852749704, 0.015268136532028917, 0.010700 284141999064, 0.01190519008740064, 0.010502463762903284, 0.004567852390029853, 0.006779843901737223, 0.022677408912707264, 0.010124806675538611, 0.0064921051685069954, 0.01221275653706435, 0.026813653202891773, 0.01614933640254649, 0.010906137409064, 0.009063770096752148, 0.006060497068661655, 0.007679027443081682, 0.007319354026543898, 0.007463223393159012, 0.009962953638006609, 0.005754774664604539, 0.0066000071934683305, 0.00595259504370032, 0.009459410854943711, 0.00613243175 19692115, 0.0075171744056396796, 0.005449052260547423, 0.008236521238715247, 0.010448512750422616, 0.005934611372873431, 0.008901917059310145, 0.00624093337769305475, 0.013595655145128224, 0.0078588664151350573, 0.014728626407222242, 0.0069416969 391792255, 0.005555654285508758, 0.011203826925151962, 0.0095493292090781856, 0.009675214904866381, 0.008020717188792577, 0.00653958205948998, 0.018127540193504297, 0.012264863503938423, 0.008272488580369025, 0.005515264539797863, 0.00660654605 6180988, 0.006869762255871668, 0.009891018954789051, 0.005503003273028091, 0.01276840628709132, 0.005582839981296982, 0.005574937956335647, 0.01082616983778729, 0.006707909218429666, 0.005934611372873431, 0.006510088839333885, 0.005377117577239 866, 0.00462180340251052, 0.0079487825054850, 0.0055826709347912096, 0.0055395133906412977, 0.005538970614681869, 0.006779843901533, 0.006767804301372873431, 0.005539133906412977, 0.005538970614681869, 0.00677984391895478901333, 0.006707909218429666, 0.005395133906412977, 0.007463223393159012, 0.010286659712980614, 0.0046673594114991188, 0.0064838154156026328, 0.0068092515667702046541, 0.0006689925547602777, 0.007445239 722332122]

Fig 7: ThetaNeg Parameter

thetaPos = [0.007792550124384257, 0.01116987100281718, 0.011416992042702516, 0.017858613815713603, 0.036540964431044994, 0.004711774493813737, 0.014843737129112506, 0.012421950938236215, 0.006705217548888779, 0.03616204550322081, 0.007809024860 376612, 0.004448178717936045, 0.01894594639120908, 0.013739929817624673, 0.07168157630273975, 0.014678989769188949, 0.0119 277088584465544, 0.010692103659038863, 0.013328061417815779, 0.008303266940147285, 0.0066573419660949933, 0.0231634788052521 447.0010790952074992997, 0.006655793340911712, 0.0096377205555528098, 0.023262327221206282, 0.01571689813670736, 0.00668271915517553831, 0.007677226972437766, 0.005403713405492677, 0.006523995452972866, 0.00909405426778036, 0.00558493550140859, 0.005568460765416235, 0.004810622909767871, 0.009159953211749781, 0.00660636913 2934645, 0.008583337452017331, 0.005255440781561475, 0.009044630059803292, 0.008863407963887378, 0.006606369132934645, 0.006545429084498921, 0.006441621773011087, 0.011878284650488477, 0.007413631196560075, 0.0142506466333877, 0.008500963772055 553, 0.006573419660949933, 0.011647638346595495, 0.013987050857510008, 0.01121925210794247, 0.008682185867971466, 0.00655644924957578, 0.01868235061533139, 0.015881645496630917, 0.006787591228850557, 0.0046623502858366694, 0.00517306710159969 65, 0.006145076525148684, 0.010972174170908911, 0.005749682861332147, 0.01186180991449612, 0.004612926077859602, 0.0066228 438689270005, 0.011795910970526697, 0.007528954348506556, 0.005924794477668495, 0.009884841595413434, 0.005255440781561475, 0.006474571244995799, 0.009176427947742137, 0.0066014102374009455, 0.005370763933507965, 0.0064580965090034435, 0.00655730671015996965, 0.005948933409309, 0.005502561821446811, 0.0051730671015996965, 0.0059300495722430007, 0.00684580955090034435, 0.00657306730339007, 0.00604622810919455, 0.006128601789156329, 0.006919389116789403, 0.00797377222030017, 0.00673477322525906524, 0.01082390154 697771]

Fig 7: ThetaPos Parameter

State-of-the-art Deep Learning for NLP: BERT

- 1) BERT model
 - a. The performance of the BERT model on the dataset was 0.9729999899864197.
 - b. The figure of both training and validation loss is shown below.

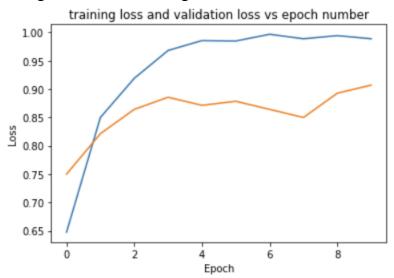


Fig 8: Training and Validation Loss vs Epoch Number

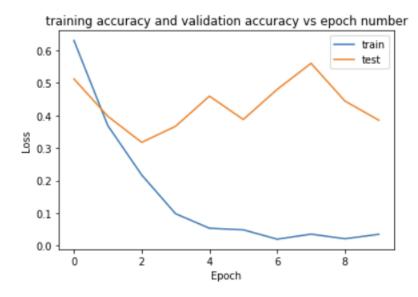


Fig 9: Training and Validation Accuracy vs Epoch Number

c. The batch size I used for the model type BERT was 8. The epoch number was 2, the learning rate was 0.00001 and the validation split was 0.1. Below is a snippet of the code specifying all my args.

```
if model_type == 'BERT':
   args = {
   'batch_size': 8,
   'validation_split': 0.1,
   'epoch': 2,
   'learning_rate': 0.00001
}
```

Fig 10: Report of Arguments for BERT

2) The accuracy of the best model was 0.973 and this accuracy was done by the BERT model.

In regards to the best accuracy that I got from the MLP model, that was 0.84666693687439. In figure 11 and 12 there is a graph of both training and validation loss, and training and validation accuracy.



Fig 11: Training and Validation Loss vs Epoch Number

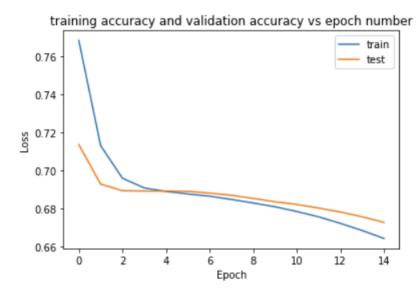


Fig 12: Training and Validation Accuracy vs Epoch Number

Finally, the arguments made for the MLP model was a batch size of 8, validation split of 0.1, a epoch of 2 and a learning rate of 0.03.