Spam Mail Classification

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1. Logistic Regression

A. Probability Model

Logistic regression 的機率模型課堂上已經講解得非常清楚,故在這邊僅簡略提一下我們的 ERM rule (empirical risk minimization)、loss function、以及gradient descent 的實作。

首先, logistic regression的probability model 如下:

$$P(X \mid y = 1) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w \cdot X + \beta)}}$$
 , 其中我們定 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$ 為sigmoid function

在此機率模型下,其 negative log likelihood 則是cross entropy:

 $H((X,y)) = -\sum (y_i \log(f(w \cdot x_i + \beta)) + (1 - y_i) \log(f(w \cdot x_i + \beta))$,故minimize cross entropy即為ML estimator。值得注意的是,logistic loss (i.e. cross entropy)是convex function(詳細可見Appendix A),因此gradient descent是個求出最佳解的合適方式。

B. Implementation and Optimization

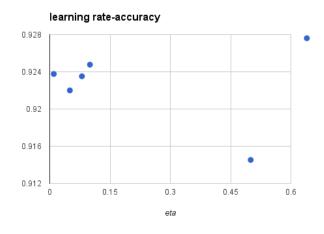
要minimize cross entropy,我們用採用gradient descent。為了避免每個iteration都要更新bias,我們先<mark>將raw data增加一個dimension並令其為1</mark>,如此可假設bias term為零。而其update的方式如下:

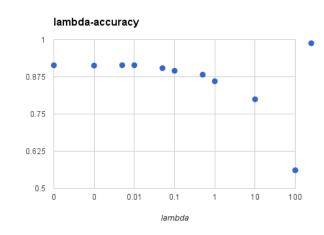
$$w_{i+1} = w_i - \eta \cdot \frac{1}{m} \sum (h_w(x_i) - y_i) \cdot x_i$$

,其中 $h_{_{\!w}}(x_{_{\!i}}) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-w\cdot x_{_{\!i}}}}$ 。 實作上為了更有效率,我使用了adagrad,詳細的code在Appendix B 。

C. Model Selection: Cross Validation

如先前在linear regression一般,為了避免overfitting,我們會加上一個regularizer防止得到過於貼合training data的解,而經過作業一到慘痛教訓,在這次作業中我執行了4-folded cross validation來決定出最合適的lambda。另外,我也測試了一下learning rate對於logistic regression的影響如下(詳細的code及數據別附於AppendixB、Appendix C):





2. Method 2: Feature Extraction

首先,我從data的feature extraction下手。

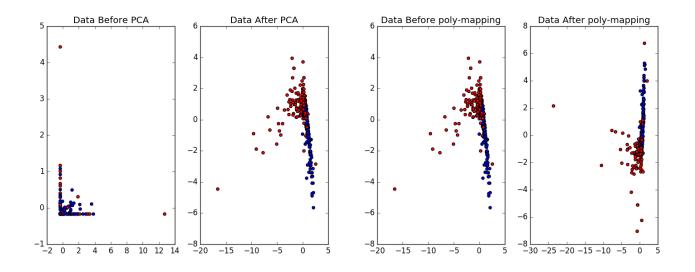
對於linear non-separable的data,傳統classification通常會將data透過一個feature map將其mapping 到一個high dimensional space (e.g. kernel method in SVM)。在NLP (natural language processing) 中常用到的kernel 則是polynomial kernel。因spam detection本質上與NLP十分接近,因此我選擇使用polynomial feature mapping。然而為了避免過多的參數造成logistic regression的運算量過大、以及過多的variable所造成的overfitting,我選擇使用PCA (principle component analysis)進行dimension reduction,最後得到我們想要的feature。以下將詳述我的實作方法。

A. Polynomial Feature Mapping

在polynomial mapping中,為了避免過多的變數造成運算量過大的問題,我並沒有考慮cross symbol term。另外,polynomial的dimension是一個可調的參數。 以二次的polynomial mapping 為例,詳細定義如下: $[x_1,x_2,...,x_n]^T \to [x_1,x_1^2,x_2,x_2^2,...,x_n,x_n^2]^T$ 。 在我們這次的問題中,raw data的dimension是57維,經過了k-dimensional polynomial mapping 後則是變成 $57 \times k$ dimensions data。

B. Principle Component Analysis

如同前所述,當經過了polynomial mapping後data的dimension可能會太高,因此這邊我使用PCA降維。概念上來說,PCA主要是將原先的data做一個basis transformation,使其在每個dimension的variance最大,也因此使data更容易被separate。而經過一些計算後(詳細內容可參閱維基百科),我們發現這些basis恰好是data covariance matrix的eigenvector,並且其重要性恰好對應於eigenvalues的大小。為了應證我們的想法,我將經過PCA轉換前後、經過polynomial mapping前後的data用二維散布圖表現出來如下:



我們可以發現,經過PCA/polynomial mapping後,data的分離程度有明顯差異。經過多次試驗後,我發現以10次polynomial mapping後,再以PCA reduce to 100 dimension效果最好。詳細 code附於Appendix B。

C. Discussion and Result

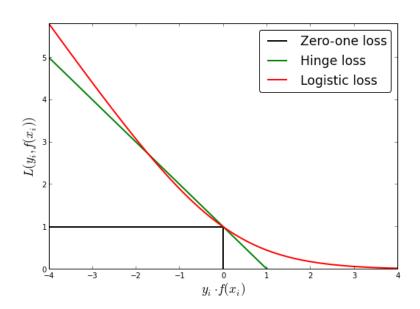
經過如前述的feature mapping後,我最後是以logistic regression作為classifier,並得到我的kaggle_best,但我同時也比較了幾種不同方式(有使用sklearn,但沒有送到kaggle上)

Dimension vs Accuracy (PCA dim = 100)								
Poly. dim	1	2	5	8	10	15	20	25
Accuracy	93.33%	94.67%	94.67%	94.33%	94.67%	93%	91%	91.33%

Algorithm vs Accuracy (PCA dim = 100, poly = 10)						
alg.	NN(2,5,2)	NN(2,2,2,2)	SVM(C=1)	SVM(C=10)	SVM(C=0.1)	k-Nearest- Neighbor
Accuracy	93.33%	91.67%	94.00%	94.67%	93.67%	81%

Appendix

A. Comparison of Logistic Loss and other loss



B. Code Section

(1) gradient of cross entropy (with regularizer)

```
def grad_cross_entropy(dataset, w, lambda):
    [data_X, data_y] = dataset
    g = 0
    for idx in range(len(data_y)):
        x = data_X[idx]
        y = data_y[idx]
        g += (sigmoid(w.T.dot(x))-y)*x
    return g / len(data_y) + 0.5*lmbda*w
```

(2) Adagrad (Minimize cross entropy)

```
def Adagrad(dataset, loss, grad_loss, model_init = 0, eta = 0.1, it =
60000, lmbda = 0.1):
   [data_X, data_y]=dataset
   w = np.zeros(len(data_X[0]))
   gd_sum = np.zeros(len(w))+1e-8
   print "> Initialize Model"
   for i in range(it):
      gd = grad_loss(dataset, w, lmbda)
      for j in range(len(gd_sum)):
        gd_sum[j] = gd_sum[j]+gd[j]*gd[j]
      w[j] = w[j] - eta/np.sqrt(gd_sum[j])*gd[j]
   return np.array([w, gd_sum])
```

(3) Cross Validation

```
# Cross validation
model_scores = []
for i in [0,0.0001, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.05]:
    mod_init = np.load('model/models_12.npy')
    model = reg_logistic_regression.lr(it = 20000, eta =0.1, model_init =
0, lmbda = i)
    scores = cross_val_score(model, train_X, train_y, scoring =
'accuracy', cv = 4)
    print 'Scores:'
    print scores
    print 'Average :'+str(np.mean(scores))
    model_scores.append(np.mean(scores))
    print model scores
```

(4) Polynomial Mapping

(5) PCA

```
def pca(data, pc_count = None):
    """

    Principal component analysis using eigenvalues
    """

    d_mean = mean(data, 0)
    d_std = std(data, 0)
    data -= d_mean
    data /= d_std
    C = cov(data)
    E, V = eigh(C)
    key = argsort(E)[::-1][:pc_count]
    E, V = E[key], V[:, key]
    U = dot(V.T, data.T).T
    return [U, [d mean, d std, V]]
```

(6) PCA reconstruction

```
def pca_reconstruct(data, recst):
    data -= recst[0] # mean(data, 0)
    data /= recst[1] # std(data, 0)
    U = dot(recst[2].T, data.T).T
    return U
```

C. Experimental and Stats

Regularizer-Accuracy					
lambda	acc				
0	0.914277				
0.0001	0.913778				
0.001	0.912778				
0.005	0.914028				
0.01	0.914028				
0.05	0.904029				
0.1	0.895331				
0.5	0.882279				
1	0.860032				
10	0.799296				
100	0.560864				

Learning rate-Accuracy				
eta		acc		
	0.1	0.92477		
	0.5	0.91452		
	0.01	0.92377		
	0.05	0.922		
	0.08	0.92352		