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Text Classification - A Quick Walkthrough!

INTRODUCTION:

This walkthrough uses the dataset from <u>Kaggle|TopRedditPostsandComments</u>.

The dataset contains Top_Posts.csv and Top_Posts_Comments.csv files. The objective is to build a classifier that can predict the class of the comment. In the dataset, our class is "subreddit" and its values are "MachineLearning" for Machine Learning, "datascience" for Data Science, and "artificial" for Artificial Intelligence. This blog uses three linear text classifiers and two non-linear classifiers. Linear Classifiers include: SVM (Support Vector Machine), Logistic Regression, and Naive Bayes classifiers. Whereas, the Non-Linear Classifiers include Random Forest and K-Nearest Neighbour classifiers.

LOAD DATASET:

Load the data set and merge the two in order to get the comments and subreddits (Classes) in the same dataset. The datasets are merged on the column values of "Post_id".

Top Posts.csv:

Has 2,987 rows and 10 columns.



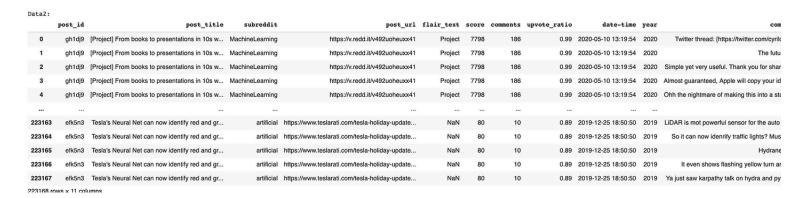
Top Posts Comments.csv:

Has 223,174 rows and 2 columns.

Data1:		
	post_id	comment
0	gh1dj9	Twitter thread: [https://twitter.com/cyrildiag
1	gh1dj9	The future 🥶
2	gh1dj9	Simple yet very useful. Thank you for sharing \dots
3	gh1dj9	Almost guaranteed, Apple will copy your idea i
4	gh1dj9	Ohh the nightmare of making this into a stable
223169	efk5n3	LiDAR is mot powerful sensor for the auto driv
223170	efk5n3	So it can now idenrify traffic lights? Musk pr
223171	efk5n3	Hydranet bro!
223172	efk5n3	It even shows flashing yellow turn arrows.
223173	efk5n3	Ya just saw karpathy talk on hydra and pytorch.
223174 rows x 2 columns		

Merged Dataset:

Has 223,174 rows and 11 columns.



The below graph shows the count of comments in each class:

80000

60000

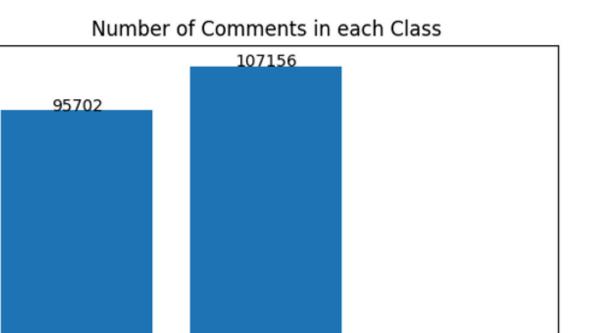
40000

20000

Number of comments

20310

Class:artificial



Class:datascience Classes

DATA PREPROCESSING:

Class:MachineLearning

Since we have 20,310 number of comments under artificial class, we consider it as max value of data set. This will make the number of comments in each class balanced.

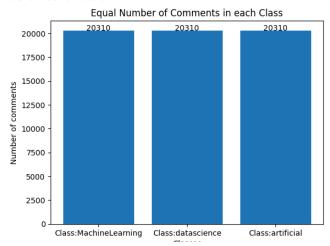
```
#Equalizing the count of class data
adata=data2[data2["subreddit"]=="artificial"]
L = len(adata)
mdata=data2[data2["subreddit"]=="datascience"][:L]
ddata=data2[data2["subreddit"]=="datascience"][:L]
print(len(adata), len(mdata), len(ddata))
data_dict = {"Class:MachineLearning": len(mdata), "Class:datascience": len(ddata), "Class:artificial": len(adata)}
# Create bar chart
plt.bar(range(len(data_dict)), list(data_dict.values()), align='center')

# Set the x-ticks to be the keys of the dictionary
plt.xticks(range(len(data_dict)), list(data_dict.keys()))

# Display the values on top of each bar
for i, v in enumerate(data_dict.values()):
    plt.text(i, v + 1, str(v), ha='center')

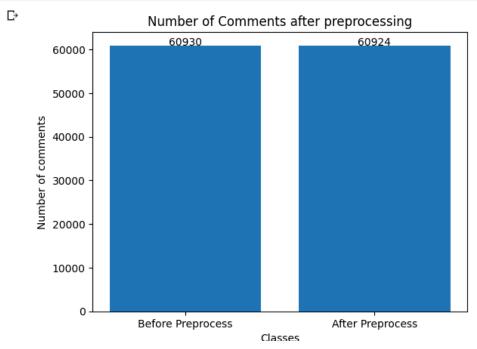
# Add axis labels and title
plt.xlabel('Classes')
plt.ylabel('Number of comments')
plt.title('Equal Number of Comments in each Class')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



DATA PREPROCESSING RESULT:

```
DF = pd.concat([mdata, adata, ddata])
DF = shuffle(DF, random_state=42)
DF_before = len(DF)
# Preprocess data
DF.dropna(subset=['comment'], inplace=True)
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english')
X = vectorizer.fit_transform(DF['comment'])
y = DF['subreddit']
# Split data into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=47)
DF_after = len(DF)
data_dict = {"Before Preprocess": DF_before,"After Preprocess": DF_after}
# Create bar chart
plt.bar(range(len(data_dict)), list(data_dict.values()), align='center')
# Set the x-ticks to be the keys of the dictionary
plt.xticks(range(len(data_dict)), list(data_dict.keys()))
# Display the values on top of each bar
for i, v in enumerate(data_dict.values()):
    plt.text(i, v + 1, str(v), ha='center')
# Add axis labels and title
plt.xlabel('Classes')
plt.ylabel('Number of comments')
plt.title('Number of Comments after preprocessing')
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

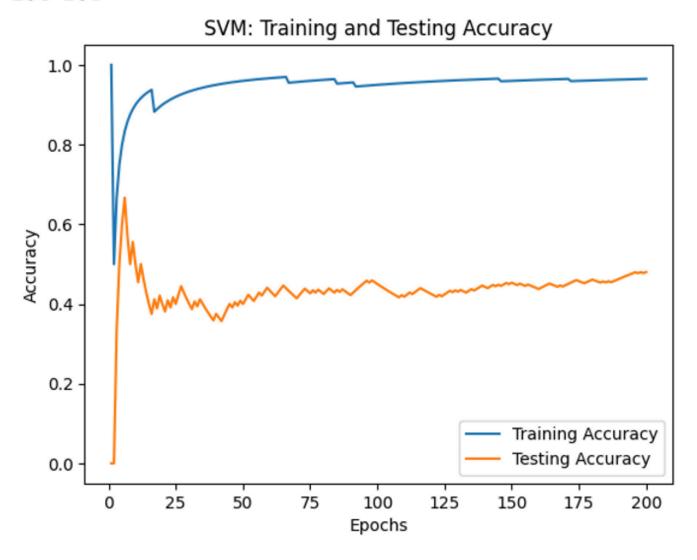


LINEAR CLASSIFIERS:

1. SVM (Support Vector Machines):

SVM is used to determine the hyperplane that separates the data. The data points close to the hyperplane are known as the Support Vectors. SVM uses kernels: Linear and Radial Basis Function rbf; used depending on the type of dataset; linearly separable or not. SVM has high cost of computation and the training time increases when a model is trained with large data. In SVM, we basically have five commonly used hyper parameters. i) C - for regularisation, ii) kernel - for transforming the input data, iii) gamma, iv) Degree - to specify the degree of polynomial kernel function and v) Coefficient - coefficient parameter for polynomial or sigmoid kernal function.

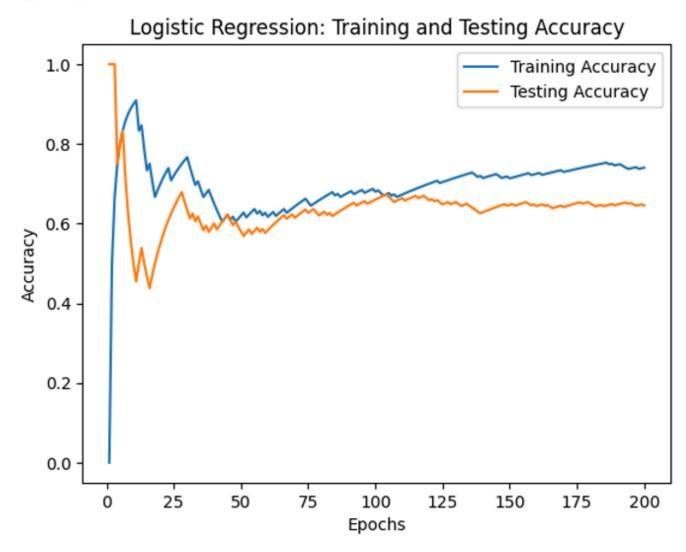
The below graph shows the accuracy of the SVM model for the dataset: Shows Overfitting: The Training accuracy > Test Accuracy.



2. Logistic Regression:

Logistic Regression is used to predict the values based on more than one or even one predictor values. The output is a categorical value. The commonly tuned hyper parameters are: i) C - for regularisation, ii) max_iter - 100 by default, can be set according to the performance, iii) Class Weights and iv) Penalty.

The below graph shows the accuracy of the LR model for the dataset: Shows the best fit: The Training accuracy is mostly similar to Test accuracy.



3. Naive Bayes Classifier:

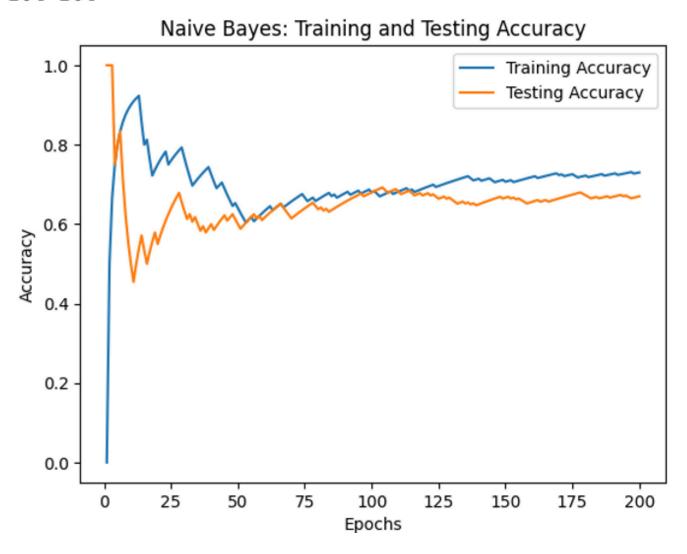
Naive Bayes Classifier uses probability calculations and predicts the classes. There are three types: Bernoulli, Multinomial and Gaussian. The common hyper parameters are:

i) alpha, ii) Fit_prior and iii) Class_Probability. Only Multinomial Naive Bayes Classifier is implemented.

The below graph shows the accuracy of the NB model for the dataset:

Shows the best fit: The Training accuracy is mostly similar to Test accuracy.

204 204

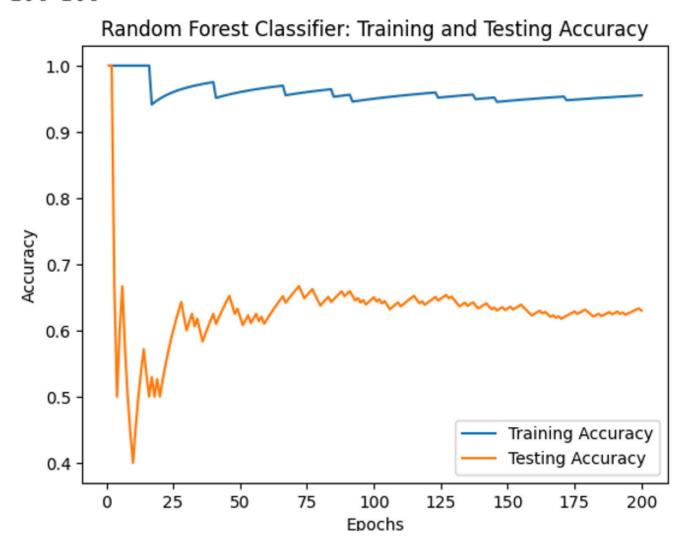


NON-LINEAR CLASSIFIERS:

1. Random Forest Classifier:

Uses decision trees to determine the classes. Its computational time is high. The hyper parameters are: i) max_depth, ii)n_jobs, etc.

The below graph shows the accuracy of the Random Forest Classifier model for the dataset: Shows Overfitting, since the training accuracy is much greater than the testing accuracy.

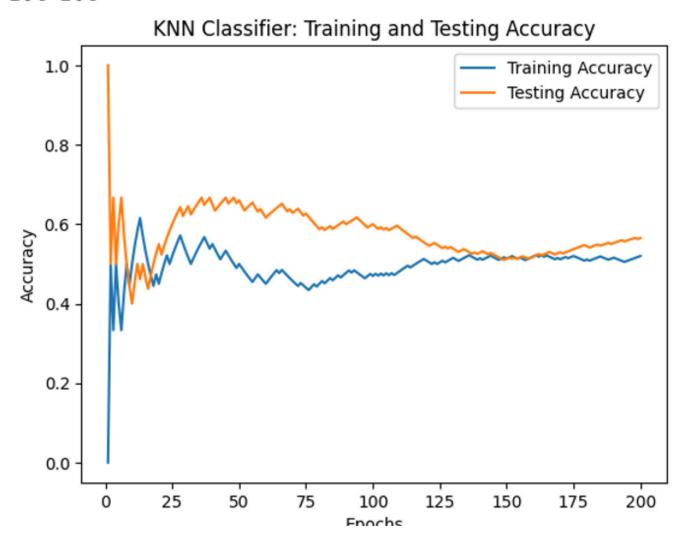


2. K-Neighbour Classifier:

Has K nearest neighbours to predict the class. It's used for both classification and regression. It's a slow training model and takes time to determine the best K-values for the optimal accuracy.

The below graph shows the accuracy of the KNN Classifier model for the dataset:

Shows the best fit: The Training accuracy is mostly similar to Test accuracy.



CHALLENGES:

Had to merge the dataset, remove the stopwords, NaN values. The dataset mostly preprocessed, but the Class: Artificial Intelligence had least number of Comments which would have created an imbalance in the training. Determining the K-value was time taking, K value selected was integer value of 25000/500+1.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Implemented simple models using sklearn and used hyper parameter tuning to determine the best fit. Represented the training and testing accuracies in a graph for all the classification models used with the epoch size of 200.

CONCLUTION:

It can be concluded that withe hyper parameter tuning we get the best fit, we had the best performance with Naive Bayes Classifier and KNN Classifier. However, the accuracy was higher in Logistic Regression and Random Forest Classifier.

DOWNLOAD SOURCES:





REFERENCES:

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- 9. "PyTorch Documentation" by PyTorch contributors.