

Automatic Tag Prediction for Stack OverFlow

- Work by Rohit SVK, Akhil Batra,
Nithiya Shree
Group - 35

Problem Statement

- Implementing an automated tag recommendation system for Question - Answers knowledge system like Stack Over Flow.
- Since a Question – Answer site may host millions of questions with tags and other data, this information can be used as a training and test dataset for approaches that automatically suggest tags for new questions based on the historical similarity of the old Question - Answers.

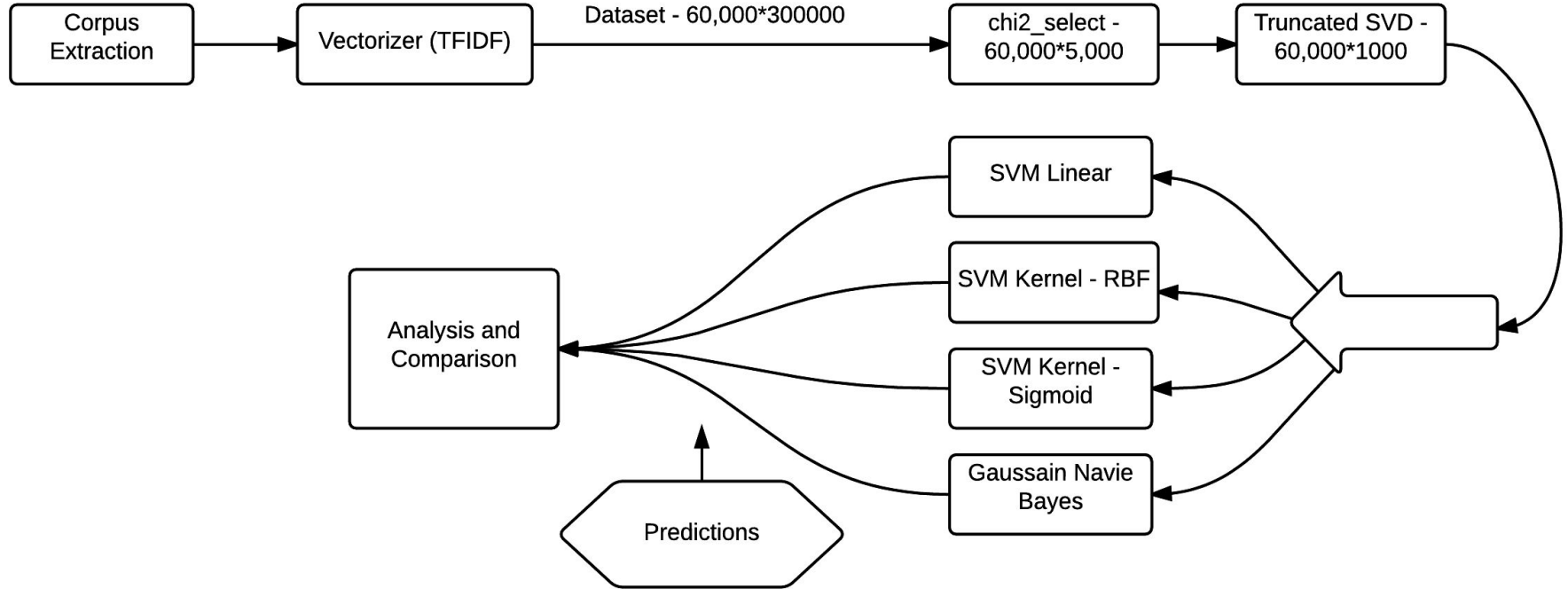


Dataset

- Dataset is initially downloaded and populated from Stack Overflow Data store in our database.
- Database Schema is mentioned in the link below.
 - [Http://data.stackexchange.com/stackoverflow/query](http://data.stackexchange.com/stackoverflow/query)
- Our dataset consists of 1000 famous tags .
- Each tag has 60 questions corresponding to it.
- These tags and corresponding questions are used as both training data and test data .



Architecture



Action Plan



Data Extraction

----- Querying data from StackExchange dataexplorer.

- Considering 1000 popular tags (tags with most number of post counts).
- 60 questions for each tag.



Painter

Font

Alignment

Number

Styles

Cells

Conditional Formatting

Format as Table

Cell Styles

Insert

Delete

Format

Body

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Id	PostType	Accepte	ParentId	Creation	Deletion	Score	ViewCou	Body	OwnerUs	OwnerDti
2	3E+07	1			#####		0	11	<p>I need to define a layout page. Currently I have index.cshtml and I am using	3E+06	
3	3E+07	1			#####		1	45	<p>I have three assemblies. A main executable, a common library and an	2E+06	
4	3E+07	1			#####		-1	16	<p>I have a UserMyAccount class in my model folder and i use this model in	5E+06	
5	3E+07	1			#####		0	44	<p>Given a database schema with two tables: <code>Company</code> and	522663	
6	3E+07	1	3E+07		#####		0	15	<p>I'm using VB.Net, MVC 5, Visual Studio 2013. I have a question <a	4E+06	
7	3E+07	1	3E+07		#####		0	10	<p>I am looking to return a datatable to a gridview, however I dont need all of the	5E+06	
8	3E+07	1			#####		2	34	<p>I have 3 Excel files to manipulate and I want to generate a single Excel file	5E+06	
9	3E+07	1			#####		1	58	<p>Why when I run the following example do I only have the Parallel.ForEach	1E+06	
10	3E+07	1			#####		1	13	<p>Is it possible to get a collection of ITypeSymbol's for the types exported by	3E+06	
11	3E+07	1			#####		1	41	<p>Honestly, this is may be a dupe of <a	9970	
12	3E+07	1	3E+07		#####		3	63	<p>We have a generic <code>Job</code> class which have an abstract	1E+06	
13	3E+07	1	3E+07		#####		1	20	<p>I'm trying to make a regex that would match a character at the beginning	128217	
14	3E+07	1	3E+07		#####		0	17	<p>Is there a way to determine if the paragraph is a standard text or a	5E+06	
15	3E+07	1			#####		0	19	<p>I have a method which uses IQueryable to get the value from another class,	5E+06	
16	3E+07	1			#####		0	22	<p>I'm working with some unmanaged type libraries and reference files in a C#	5E+06	
17	3E+07	1			#####		-6	29	<p>I need to come up with regex pattern for this password condition.	2E+06	
18	3E+07	1			#####		0	7	<p>I'm using Mandrill Inbound Webhooks to call a method in my WCF API. The	5E+06	
19	3E+07	1			#####		-1	21	<p>Lets say you have some System.Diagnostics.Trace.WriteLine statements in	9266	
20	3E+07	1			#####		0	8	<p>I am trying to add a whole section to a particular occurrence using GemBox.	4E+06	
21	3E+07	1			#####		1	9	<p>I have a Visual Studio 2015 solution with 3 C# projects that depend on each	2E+06	
22	3E+07	1			#####		0	8	<p>In form1 at the top where i declare the variables i have this line:</p>	5E+06	
23	3E+07	1			#####		0	12	<p>This is as weird as it gets.</p>	2E+06	
24	3E+07	1			#####		-2	29	<p>Hi I have a binary file that contains lots of resources and using C# I want to	5E+06	
25	3E+07	1			#####		1	53	<p>This line:</p>	5E+06	
26	3E+07	1	3E+07		#####		0	31	<p>I'm working on a website with about 500,000 users, the issue im having is	4E+06	
27	3E+07	1			#####		0	11	<p>I am thinking whether the WeakReferences and WeakEvents are suitable in	5E+06	
28	3E+07	1			#####		1	20	<p>I have some entities that were generated from a database and I wanted to	336102	
29	3E+07	1			#####		1	10	<p>In Npgsql V2, I could use the following code to update a record, and return	2E+06	
30	3E+07	1			#####		1	28	<p>I have a C# desktop application, which needs to make multiple simultaneous	5E+06	
31	3E+07	1			#####		2	51	<p>I have 2 players, I want each of them to receive 26 random out of this 52	5E+06	
32	3E+07	1			#####		0	10	<p>I have a string from server that contains content string with html tags and	3E+06	
33	3E+07	1			#####		0	20	<p>Using VS 2015 Community (but this is also happening in VS2013)	1E+06	
34	3E+07	1			#####		0	11	<p>I want to upload image on picasa web album.	3E+06	

Recovery

d the following files.
I wish to keep.

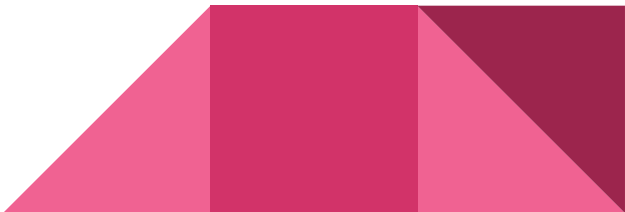
sults (2).csv [Orig...
reated last time t...
5 3:34 PM

I want to save?



Extraction of Feature Vector

Conversion of each question into a feature vector is done using '**tf-idf vectorizer**' .

- tf-idf stands for term frequency - inverse document frequency.
 - This algorithm is also used for stop-words filtering.
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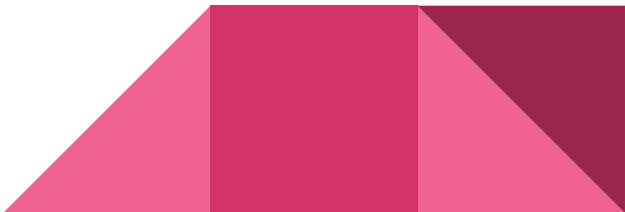


Extraction of Feature Vector

tf-idf vectorizer

- **Term frequency** is to use the raw frequency of a term in a document i.e, the number of times that term t occurs in document d .

$$\text{tf}(t, d) = 0.5 + \frac{0.5 \times f_{t,d}}{\max\{f_{t,d} : t \in d\}}$$

- where $f_{t,d}$ is the raw frequency of t .
- 

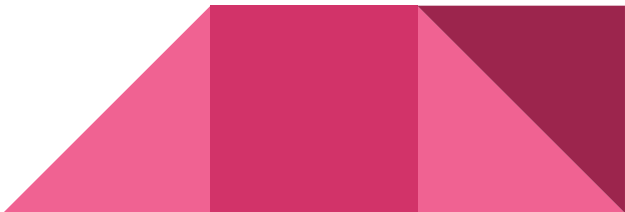


Extraction of Feature Vector

tf-idf vectorizer

- A high weight in tf-idf is reached by a high term frequency and a low document frequency of a term in the whole collection of documents.

$$\text{tfidf}(t, d, D) = \text{tf}(t, d) \times \text{idf}(t, D)$$

- This weight also tends to filter out common terms.
- 



Extraction of K best features

The algorithm used to get the best k features from a feature vector is **Chi-squared distribution**.

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- Chi-squared distribution with k degrees of freedom is the distribution of a sum of the squares of k independent standard normal random variables.

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^k Z_i^2,$$

- where z_1, \dots, z_k are independent and standard normal random variables.
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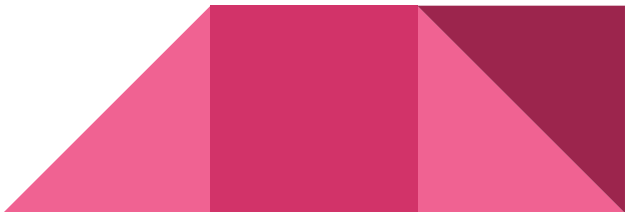


Dimensionality Reduction

Dimensionality reduction is done using **Truncated SVD algorithm**.

- SVD stands for **Singular value Decomposition** is a factorization of real or complex matrix.

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^*$$

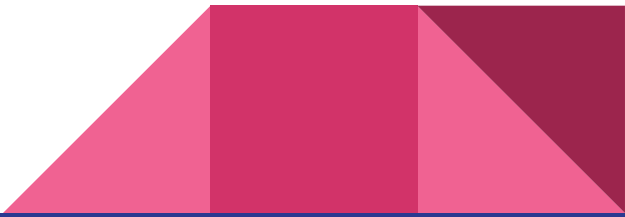
- where \mathbf{U} is a $m \times m$ real or complex unitary matrix.
 - $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ is a $m \times n$ rectangular diagonal matrix with non-negative real numbers on the diagonal.
 - \mathbf{V}^* is a $n \times n$ real or complex unitary matrix.
- 



Dimensionality Reduction

- In a truncated SVD , only the t column vectors of U and t row vectors of V^* corresponding to the largest t largest singular values Σ_t are calculated.

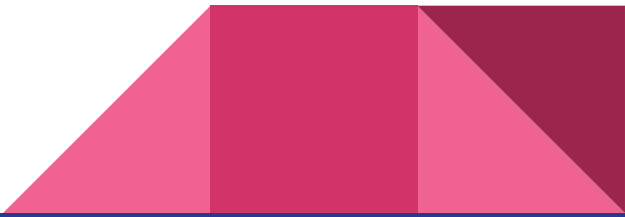
$$\tilde{M} = U_t \Sigma_t V_t^*$$

- The rest values are discarded.
 - Thus, this is more quicker and more economical than the compact SVD if $t \ll r$.
 - The matrix U_t is thus $m \times t$, Σ_t is $t \times t$ diagonal, and V_t^* is $t \times n$.
- 



Training the data

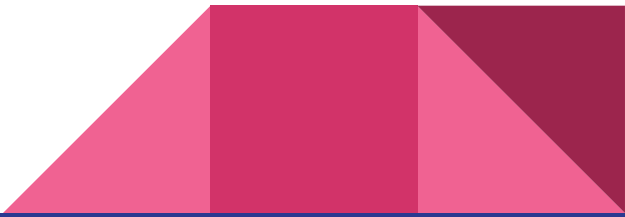
For training the data, five different approaches have been employed :

- Linear SVM
 - SVM with RBF Kernel
 - SVM with Sigmoid kernel
 - Multinomial Naive Bayes Classifier.
 - Gaussian Naive Bayes Classifier.
- 



Training the data

Linear SVM

- **Support Vector Machines** are supervised learning models with associated learning algorithms that analyze the data and recognize patterns which are useful for classification.
 - SVM training algorithm builds a model that assigns new data points into one category or the other making it a non-probabilistic binary linear classifier.
 - It has given an accuracy of 31.4 percent
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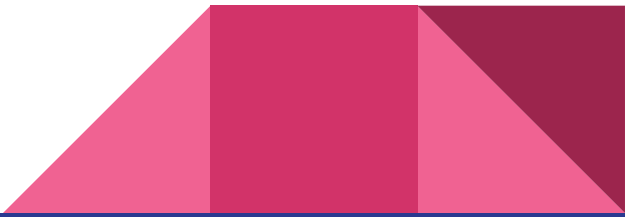


Training the data

SVM with RBF Kernel

- RBF is **Radial Basis Function kernel**, is a popular kernel function used in various kernelized learning algorithms.
- The feature space of the kernel has infinite number of dimensions.
- The RBF kernel on 2 samples, is defined as

$$K(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \exp \left(-\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'\|^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$

- $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'\|^2$ is the Euclidian distance between the 2 samples
 - σ^2 is a free parameter
 - Accuracy = 39
- 

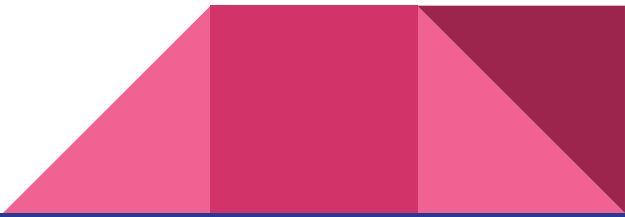


Training the data

SVM with Sigmoid Kernel

- It uses the following kernel function

$$\tanh(\gamma \langle x, x' \rangle + r)$$

- It gives us better accuracies.
 - Accuracy - 42.1
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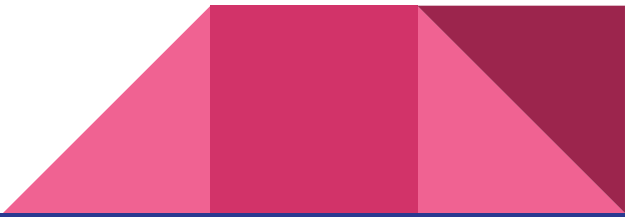


Training the data

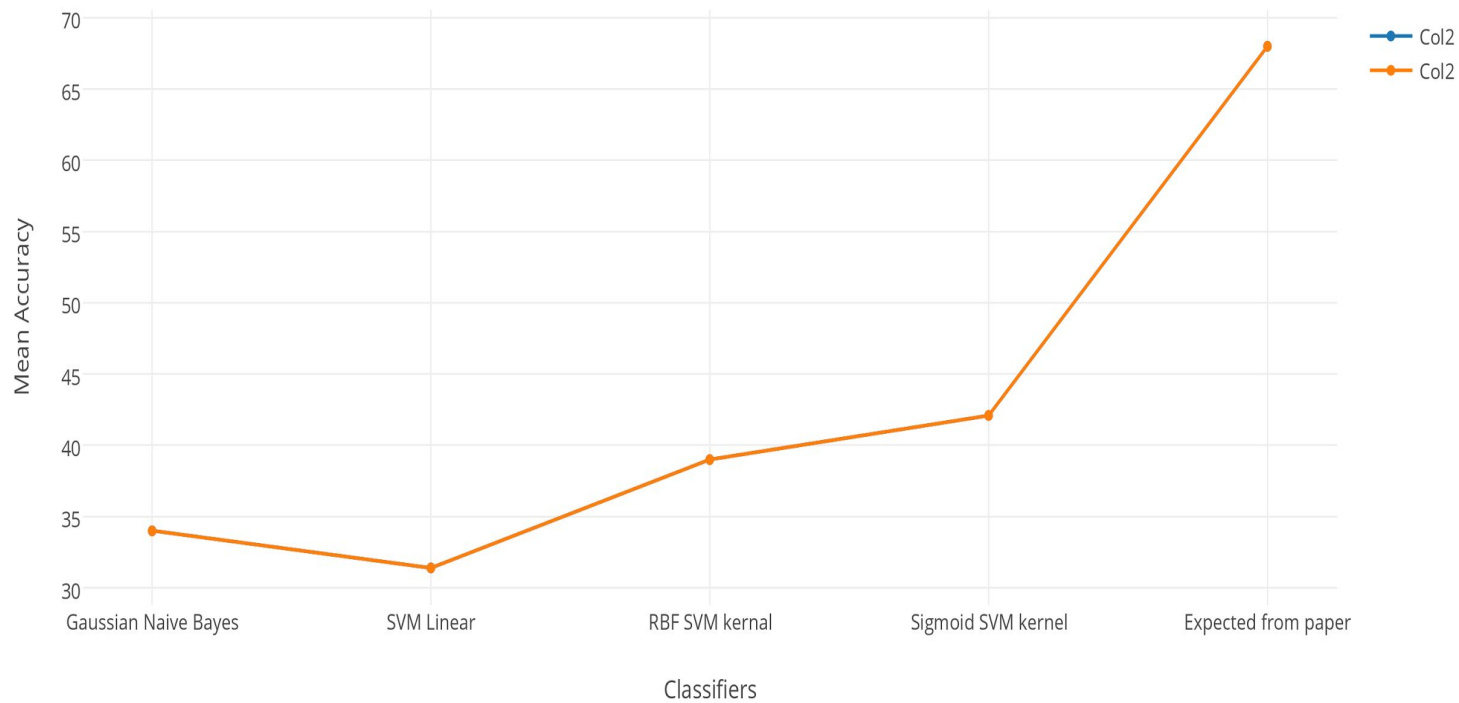
Gaussian Naive Bayes Classifier

- Gaussian Naive Bayes classifier assumes that the continuous values are associated with each class are distributed according to a Gaussian distribution.

$$p(x = v|c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_c^2}} e^{-\frac{(v-\mu_c)^2}{2\sigma_c^2}}$$

- where is μ_c the mean of values in \mathbf{x} associated with class c .
 - σ_c^2 is variance of values of \mathbf{x} associated with class c .
 - Accuracy - 34
- 

Analysis on mean accuracy based on 5 fold cross validation



Cross Validation and analysis

- We have taken the test data in 0.16 ratio to that of training data.
- Accuracies Table

Classifier	Accuracy
Linear SVM	31.4
RBF Kernel SVM	39
Sigmoid kernel SVM	42.1
Gaussian Naive Bayes	34

Reference

- “A Discriminative Model Approach for Suggesting Tags Automatically for Stack Overflow Questions” – Avigat K. Saha, Ripon K. Saha, Kevin A. Schneider
 - http://www.cs.usask.ca/~kas/Publications_files/msr13-id175-p-16622-preprint.pdf
 - Conference – 10th Working Conference on Mining Software Repositories. Mining Challenge – IEEE - 2013
- Will take hints from below paper and adding our approach to improve accuracy for the above approach.
 - “EnTagRec: An Enhanced Tag Recommendation System for Software Information Sites”
 - Conference – ICSME 2014

