CMPSC442: Homework 4 [100 points]

Release Date Wednesday, October 18, 2023, 12:00 am
Due Date Thursday, November 2, 2023, 11:59 pm

TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT HOMEWORK

Follow these steps exactly, so the Gradescope autgrader can grade your homework. Failure to do so will result in a zero grade:

- 1. Download the homework template file homework4_cmpsc442.py from Canvas. This is a python file with the correct function names for autograding, where you fill in the definitions.
- 2. RENAME the template file by replacing the string 'cmpsc442' with your PSU web access id. For example, if your PSU email id were abc123, you would rename your file as homework4_abc123.py. The autograder will not find your file if you don't use the correct naming convention, and you will get a zero grade.
- 3. Enter your solutions in your renamed template file, using python 3.6 or 3.7. Make sure your file can import into a python console before you submit. If the autograder cannot import your file, you will get a zero.
- 4. Submit your solution file to Gradescope by its due date. If you fail to make the submission deadline, your homework will be counted late, and you might get a zero grade.
- 5. Refer to the homework FAQ on Canvas for any questions.

Instructions

In this assignment, you will implement a basic spam filter using naive Bayes classification.

Do not modify any names or function signatures in the provided template file, or the autograder cannot test your functions. However, you are free to introduce additional variables or functions if needed.

You may import definitions from any standard Python library, and are encouraged to do so in case you find yourself reinventing the wheel. If you are unsure where to start, consider taking a look at the data structures and functions defined in the collections, itertools, Queue, and random modules. You cannot use any libraries (like numpy) that are not standard; see the homework FAQ on Canvas

You will find that in addition to a problem specification, most programming questions also include one or two examples from the Python interpreter. These are meant to illustrate typical use cases to clarify the assignment, and are not comprehensive test suites. In addition to performing your own testing, you are strongly encouraged to verify that your code gives the expected output for these examples before submitting.

It is highly recommended that you follow the Python style guidelines set forth in <u>PEP 8</u>, which was written in part by the creator of Python. However, your code will not be graded for style.

1. Spam Filter [95 points]

In this section, you will implement a minimal system for spam filtering. You should unzip the homework5_data.zip file in the same location as your skeleton file; this will create a homework5_data/train folder and a homework5_data/dev folder. You will begin by processing the raw training data. Next, you will proceed by estimating the conditional probability distributions of the words in the vocabulary determined by each document class. Lastly, you will use a naive Bayes model to make predictions on the publicly available test set, located in homework5_data/dev.

1. **[5 points]** Making use of the email module, write a function load_tokens(email_path) that reads the email at the specified path, extracts the tokens from its message, and returns them as a list.

Specifically, you should use the email.message_from_file(file_obj) function to create a message object from the contents of the file, and the email.iterators.body_line_iterator(message) function to iterate over the lines in the message. Here, tokens are considered to be contiguous substrings of non-whitespace characters.

```
>>> ham_dir = "homework5_data/train/ham/"
>>> load_tokens(ham_dir+"ham1")[200:204]
['of', 'my', 'outstanding', 'mail']
>>> load_tokens(ham_dir+"ham2")[110:114]
['for', 'Preferences', '-', "didn't"]
>>> spam_dir = "homework5_data/train/spam/
>>> load_tokens(spam_dir+"spam1")[1:5]
['You', 'are', 'receiving', 'this']
>>> load_tokens(spam_dir+"spam2")[:4]
['<html>', '<body>', '<center>', '<h3>']
```

2. **[30 points]** Write a function log_probs(email_paths, smoothing) that returns a dictionary from the words contained in the given emails to their Laplace-smoothed log-probabilities. Specifically, if the set *V* denotes the vocabulary of words in the emails, then the probabilities should be computed by taking the logarithms of

$$P(w) = \frac{\text{count}(w) + \alpha}{\left(\sum_{w' \in V} \text{count}(w')\right) + \alpha(|V| + 1)}, \qquad P(\langle \text{UNK} \rangle) = \frac{\alpha}{\left(\sum_{w' \in V} \text{count}(w')\right) + \alpha(|V| + 1)}$$

where w is a word in the vocabulary V, α is the smoothing constant (typically in the range $o < \alpha \le 1$), and <UNK> denotes a special word that will be substituted for unknown tokens at test time.

```
>>> paths = ["homework5_data/train/ham/ham%d" % i
... for i in range(1, 11)]
>>> p = log_probs(paths, 1e-5)
>>> p["the"]
-3.6080194731874062
>>> p["line"]
-4.272995709320345
```

```
>>> paths = ["homework5_data/train/spam/spam%d" % i
... for i in range(1, 11)]
>>> p = log_probs(paths, 1e-5)
>>> p["Credit"]
-5.837004641921745
>>> p["<UNK>"]
-20.34566288044584
```

3. [10 points] Write an initialization method

__init__(self, spam_dir, ham_dir, smoothing) in the SpamFilter class that creates two log-probability dictionaries corresponding to the emails in the provided spam and ham directories, then stores them internally for future use. Also compute the class probabilities P(spam) and $P(\neg spam)$ based on the number of files in the input directories.

4. **[25 points]** Write a method is_spam(self, email_path) in the SpamFilter class that returns a Boolean value indicating whether the email at the given file path is predicted to be spam. Tokens which were not encountered during the training process should be converted into the special word "<UNK>" in order to avoid zero probabilities.

Recall from the lecture slides that for a given class $c \in \{spam, \neg spam\}$,

$$P(c \mid document) \sim P(c) \prod_{w \in V} P(w \mid c)^{count(w)},$$

where the normalization constant 1 / P(document) is the same for both classes and can therefore be ignored. Here, the count of a word is computed over the input document to be classified.

These computations should be computed in log-space to avoid underflow.

5. **[25 points]** Suppose we define the spam indication value of a word w to be the quantity

$$\log\left(\frac{P(w \mid spam)}{P(w)}\right)$$
.

Similarly, define the ham indication value of a word w to be

$$\log \left(\frac{P(w \mid \neg spam)}{P(w)} \right).$$

Write a pair of methods most_indicative_spam(self, n) and most_indicative_ham(self, n) in the SpamFilter class which return the n most indicative words for each category, sorted in descending order based on their indication values. You should restrict the set of words considered for each method to those which appear in at least one spam email and one ham email. *Hint: The probabilities computed within the*

__init__(self, spam_dir, ham_dir, smoothing) method are sufficient to calculate these quantities.

2. Feedback [5 points]

- 1. [1 point] Approximately how long did you spend on this assignment?
- 2. [2 points] Which aspects of this assignment did you find most challenging? Were there any significant stumbling blocks?
- 3. **[2 points]** Which aspects of this assignment did you like? Is there anything you would have changed?