Portfolio Assignment: Text Classification 2

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1. Find a text classification data set

```
# necessary packages for processing text
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import pickle
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sb
# set seed for reproducibility
np.random.seed(1234)
# using a "Real / Fake Job Posting" text dataset from Kaggle
# source: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/shivamb/real-or-fake-fake-jobposting-predict
input filename = 'fake job postings.csv'
# only imported the first 5000 entries so the program runs in a timely manner
df = pd.read csv(input filename)[:5000]
```

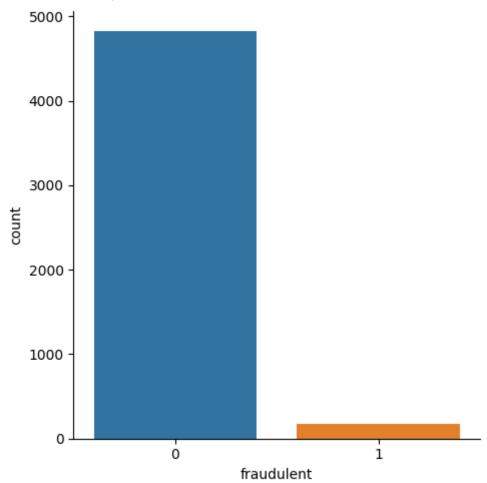
Data set description:

This dataset contains a set of job descriptions, as well as whether or not those job descriptions are fake. Given a job title from this dataset, my model should be able to predict whether the job is fraudulent or not, making this a binary text classification task.

▼ Target class distribution

create a graph showing the distribution of target classes in the dataset
sb.catplot(x="fraudulent", kind='count', data=df)





▼ Divide into a train/test dataset

```
# split df into train and test
i = np.random.rand(len(df)) < 0.8
train = df[i]
test = df[~i]
print("train data size: ", train.shape)
print("test data size: ", test.shape)

train data size: (3990, 18)
test data size: (1010, 18)</pre>
```

▼ Text Pre-Processing

define the same model variables to use in all types of training for fair comparison num_labels = 2

```
vocab_size = 25000
batch_size = 100
epochs = 30
validation split = 0.1
optimizer = 'rmsprop'
metrics = ['accuracy']
kernel_initializer = 'normal'
# configure the model to handle binary classification
loss = 'binary_crossentropy'
# fit the tokenizer on the training data
tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=vocab_size)
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(train.title)
# use tf-idf to process word frequencies in the titles
x train = tokenizer.texts to matrix(train.title, mode='tfidf')
x_test = tokenizer.texts_to matrix(test.title, mode='tfidf')
# encode whether or not the job is fraudulent as the label
encoder = LabelEncoder()
encoder.fit(train.fraudulent)
y_train = encoder.transform(train.fraudulent)
y test = encoder.transform(test.fraudulent)
```

2. Sequential Model

```
# fit a dense sequential model on the training data
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Dense(32, input dim=vocab size, kernel initializer=kernel initializer
model.add(layers.Dense(1, kernel initializer=kernel initializer, activation='sigmoid')
model.compile(loss=loss,
          optimizer=optimizer,
          metrics=metrics)
history = model.fit(x train, y train,
               batch_size=batch_size,
               epochs=epochs,
               verbose=1,
               validation split=validation split)
   Epoch 1/30
   Epoch 2/30
   Epoch 3/30
```

```
Epoch 4/30
Epoch 5/30
Epoch 6/30
Epoch 7/30
Epoch 8/30
Epoch 9/30
Epoch 10/30
Epoch 11/30
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 23/30
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
Epoch 28/30
Epoch 29/30
```

```
print('Accuracy: ', score[1])
    Accuracy: 0.9497487545013428
print(score)
    [0.18351320922374725, 0.9497487545013428]
# calculate more metrics using the actual predictions
pred = model.predict(x test)
pred_labels = [1 if p>0.5 else 0 for p in pred]
    32/32 [======= ] - 0s 6ms/step
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, precision score, recall score, f1 score
print('accuracy score: ', accuracy_score(y_test, pred_labels))
print('precision score: ', precision score(y test, pred labels))
print('recall score: ', recall_score(y_test, pred_labels))
print('f1 score: ', f1_score(y_test, pred_labels))
    accuracy score: 0.949748743718593
   precision score: 0.2571428571428571
   recall score: 0.27272727272727
    f1 score: 0.2647058823529411
```

3. Trying different architectures

Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models, preprocessing

max_features = 10000
maxlen = 500
x_train = preprocessing.sequence.pad_sequences(x_train, maxlen=maxlen)
x_test = preprocessing.sequence.pad_sequences(x_test, maxlen=maxlen)

# fit simple RNN model
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(max_features, 32))
model.add(layers.SimpleRNN(32))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

```
loss=loss,
  metrics=metrics)
history = model.fit(x_train,
   y train,
   epochs=epochs,
   batch_size=batch_size,
   validation split=validation split)
Epoch 1/30
Epoch 3/30
Epoch 4/30
Epoch 5/30
Epoch 6/30
Epoch 7/30
Epoch 8/30
Epoch 9/30
Epoch 10/30
Epoch 11/30
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 23/30
```

model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,

```
Epoch 24/30
 Epoch 25/30
 Epoch 26/30
 Epoch 27/30
 Epoch 28/30
 Epoch 29/30
 # evaluate
score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy: ', score[1])
 Accuracy: 0.9668341875076294
```

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

```
# fit CNN model (using 1D because it is text data)
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(max features, 32))
model.add(layers.Conv1D(32, 7, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling1D(5))
model.add(layers.Conv1D(32, 7, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.GlobalMaxPooling1D())
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
         loss=loss,
         metrics=metrics)
history = model.fit(x train,
            y train,
            epochs=epochs,
            batch size=batch size,
            validation split=validation split)
   Epoch 1/30
   Epoch 2/30
   Epoch 3/30
   Epoch 4/30
```

```
Epoch 5/30
 Epoch 6/30
 Epoch 7/30
 Epoch 8/30
 Epoch 9/30
 Epoch 10/30
 Epoch 11/30
 Epoch 12/30
 36/36 [=============== ] - 5s 133ms/step - loss: 0.1440 - accuracy
 Epoch 13/30
 Epoch 14/30
 Epoch 15/30
 Epoch 16/30
 Epoch 17/30
 36/36 [=============== ] - 5s 131ms/step - loss: 0.1442 - accuracy
 Epoch 18/30
 Epoch 19/30
 36/36 [==============] - 5s 134ms/step - loss: 0.1437 - accuracy
 Epoch 20/30
 Epoch 21/30
 Epoch 22/30
 Epoch 23/30
 Epoch 24/30
 Epoch 25/30
 Epoch 26/30
 Epoch 27/30
 36/36 [=============] - 5s 134ms/step - loss: 0.1437 - accuracy
 Epoch 28/30
 Epoch 29/30
# evaluate
score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy: ', score[1])
```

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

```
# fit LSTM model
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(max_features, 32))
model.add(layers.LSTM(32))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
     loss=loss,
     metrics=metrics)
history = model.fit(x_train,
        y train,
        epochs=epochs,
        batch_size=batch_size,
        validation split=validation split)
 Epoch 2/30
 Epoch 3/30
 37/37 [============== ] - 13s 356ms/step - loss: 0.1466 - accuracy
 Epoch 4/30
 Epoch 5/30
 Epoch 6/30
 Epoch 7/30
 Epoch 8/30
 Epoch 9/30
 Epoch 10/30
 Epoch 11/30
 Epoch 12/30
 Epoch 13/30
 Epoch 14/30
 37/37 [============] - 19s 513ms/step - loss: 0.1462 - accurac
 Epoch 15/30
```

```
3//3/ |=========================== | - 188 4/9ms/step - 10ss: 0.1463 - accurac'
 Epoch 17/30
 37/37 [=============] - 17s 464ms/step - loss: 0.1465 - accuracy
 Epoch 18/30
 Epoch 19/30
 Epoch 20/30
 Epoch 21/30
 Epoch 22/30
 Epoch 23/30
 Epoch 24/30
 Epoch 25/30
 Epoch 26/30
 Epoch 27/30
 Epoch 28/30
 Epoch 29/30
 Epoch 30/30
 # evaluate
score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy: ', score[1])
 Accuracy: 0.9668341875076294
```

Different Embedding Approaches

Now that I have observed that the RNN model was the most successful, I will attempt different embedding approaches to find if I can further improve the accuracy of my predictions.

▼ Attempt #1: Increase the dimension of the embedding length

```
# increase the embedding length from 32 -> 256
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(max_features, 256))
model.add(layers.SimpleRNN(256))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

```
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
     loss=loss,
     metrics=metrics)
history = model.fit(x_train,
       y_train,
       epochs=epochs,
       batch size=batch size,
       validation_split=validation_split)
 Epoch 1/30
 Epoch 2/30
 Epoch 3/30
 Epoch 4/30
 Epoch 5/30
 37/37 [==============] - 57s 2s/step - loss: 0.1490 - accuracy: |
 Epoch 6/30
 Epoch 7/30
 Epoch 8/30
 Epoch 9/30
 Epoch 10/30
 Epoch 11/30
 Epoch 12/30
 Epoch 13/30
 Epoch 14/30
 23/37 [==============>.....] - ETA: 21s - loss: 0.1413 - accuracy: 0.9
# evaluate
score = model.evaluate(x test, y test, batch size=batch size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy: ', score[1])
 Accuracy: 0.9668341875076294
```

▼ Attempt #2: Decrease the dimension of the embedding length

```
# decrease the embedding length from 32 -> 4
model = models.Sequential()
```

```
model.add(layers.Embedding(max features, 4))
model.add(layers.SimpleRNN(4))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
     loss=loss,
    metrics=metrics)
history = model.fit(x train,
       y_train,
       epochs=epochs,
       batch_size=batch_size,
       validation_split=validation_split)
 Epoch 2/30
 Epoch 3/30
 Epoch 4/30
 Epoch 5/30
 Epoch 6/30
 Epoch 7/30
 Epoch 8/30
 36/36 [============= ] - 6s 160ms/step - loss: 0.1761 - accuracy
 Epoch 9/30
 Epoch 10/30
 Epoch 11/30
 Epoch 12/30
 Epoch 13/30
 Epoch 14/30
 Epoch 15/30
 36/36 [============= ] - 5s 131ms/step - loss: 0.1429 - accuracy
 Epoch 16/30
 36/36 [============== ] - 6s 160ms/step - loss: 0.1428 - accuracy
 Epoch 17/30
 Epoch 18/30
 Epoch 19/30
 Epoch 20/30
 Epoch 21/30
```

```
Epoch 23/30
 Epoch 25/30
 Epoch 26/30
 Epoch 27/30
 Epoch 28/30
 Epoch 29/30
 Epoch 30/30
 # evaluate
score = model.evaluate(x test, y test, batch size=batch size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy: ', score[1])
 Accuracy: 0.9653465151786804
```

Attempt 3: Using a pre-trained GloVe embedding

```
# create a word and embedding dictionary to use for the pretrained embedding layer
from tensorflow.keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing import TextVectorization
vectorizer = TextVectorization(max tokens=20000, output sequence length=200)
text ds = tf.data.Dataset.from tensor slices(train.title).batch(128)
vectorizer.adapt(text ds)
voc = vectorizer.get_vocabulary()
word index = dict(zip(voc, range(len(voc))))
# downloaded the pretrained GloVe embeddings from Stanford's website
# source: http://nlp.stanford.edu/data/glove.6B.zip
path to glove file = "glove.txt"
embeddings index = {}
with open(path to glove file) as f:
  for line in f:
    word, coefs = line.split(maxsplit=1)
   coefs = np.fromstring(coefs, "f", sep=" ")
    embeddings index[word] = coefs
```

```
embedding dim = 100
hits = 0
misses = 0
# Prepare embedding matrix
embedding_matrix = np.zeros((vocab_size, embedding_dim))
for word, i in word_index.items():
  embedding vector = embeddings index.get(word)
  if embedding vector is not None:
     # Words not found in embedding index will be all-zeros.
     # This includes the representation for "padding" and "OOV"
     embedding_matrix[i] = embedding_vector
     hits += 1
  else:
     misses += 1
print("Converted %d words (%d misses)" % (hits, misses))
   Converted 39 words (2397 misses)
from tensorflow import keras
# in this model, use a pre-trained embedding rather than training during the fitting
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(max features, 4, embeddings initializer=keras.initializers.
model.add(layers.SimpleRNN(4))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
         loss=loss,
         metrics=metrics)
history = model.fit(x train,
             y train,
             epochs=epochs,
             batch size=batch size,
             validation split=validation split)
   Epoch 2/30
   Epoch 3/30
   Epoch 4/30
   Epoch 5/30
   Epoch 6/30
   Epoch 7/30
   Epoch 8/30
```

```
Epoch 10/30
Epoch 11/30
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 19/30
36/36 [=============] - 3s 94ms/step - loss: 0.1796 - accuracy:
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 23/30
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
Epoch 28/30
Epoch 29/30
Epoch 30/30
# evaluate
score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy: ', score[1])
Accuracy: 0.9653465151786804
```

→ 5. Analysis

Overall, the various deep learning approaches I applied using Keras produced similar outputs, with accuracies in the range 95% - 97%.

The model with the lowest accuracy was the dense sequential model at 94.975%. The next lowest accuracy was the CNN model, with an accuracy of 96.535%. The reason for this improvement is likely because the CNN was better able to learn patterns in the text data I provided. For example, in the fraudulent emails, it is possible that they tended to use certain words or phrases of words that were common across many of the instances. The CNN was better able to detect these global patterns for the given input data than the simple sequential network.

However, CNN models tend to work better with image data than text data. To further optimize my model, I also tried the RNN and LSTM approaches.

First, I tried the RNN approach, which produced another increase in accuracy up to 96.683%. The RNN approach performed better than the dense sequential model, and I believe this is because the text I was analyzing was not particularly long (I was analyzing titles as opposed to full articles). As we know, the SimpleRNN does not perform well for longer sequences.

Since we observed this increase in accuracy by applying RNN, I also tried the most powerful version of RNN - LSTM. Surprisingly, I actually observed a decrease in accuracy on the test set when I applied LSTM as compared with RNN, with the accuracy dropping to 96.535%, which was closer to the accuracy of the CNN observed previously. I believe this decrease could be because the LSTM model is overfitting the data more than the SimpleRNN model, as my text sequences are fairly short (under 20 words).

Once I determined that the RNN model produced the best accuracy when classifying the test data, I also experimented with different embedding approaches for the data.

I first tried decreasing and increasing the dimension of the embedding length when I learned my word embeddings. Decreasing the embedding length unsurprisingly reduced my accuracy to 96.535%. However, increasing my embedding length did not improve my accuracy at all. While more dimensions typically leads to a greater quality text encoding, there is a certain point where you get diminishing returns. I believe this is why my accuracy stopped improving when I increased my embedding length beyond 32.

Finally, the last approach I attempted was using a pre-trained word embedding (from GloVe), instead of training the embedding layer during the model fitting. However, this approach also slightly decreased my accuracy. I believe that in my specific dataset, because my vocabulary was in a specialized domain (words related to job titles), it was best to train the word embeddings myself.

