Web Mining Report : Naive Bayes Classifier and EM Algorithm

labeled and unlabeled data on text categorization

The report contain the following content:

- o Describe Naïve Bayes Classifier
 - (ex: parameter's meaning in text categorization, and how to estimate them)
- Describe EM algorithm
 - (ex: How to derive likelihood, E-step and M-step)
- Results of Experiments
- Result of 2 methods.
- Analysis on data's size and performance.
- o Some techniques in implementation and their impact.

一、執行方式

本程式為R語言撰寫,使用R interpreter 即可執行,執行前須安裝以下兩個套件:

1. SnowballC : optimize parsing text file

2. tm: for parsing text file

3. Rcpp: for C++ code

進入 R 交互式介面執行 install.packages("PACKAGE_NAME") 即可安裝

```
R version 3.3.0 (2016-05-03) -- "Supposedly Educational"
Copyright (C) 2016 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)
R 是免費軟體,不提供任何擔保。
在某些條件下您可以將其自由散布。
用 'license()' 或 'licence()' 來獲得散布的詳細條件。
R 是個合作計劃,有許多人為之做出了貢獻。
用 'contributors()' 來看詳細的情況並且
用 'citation()' 會告訴您如何在出版品中正確地參照 R 或 R 套件。

用 'demo()' 來看一些示範程式,用 'help()' 來檢視線上輔助檔案,或
用 'help.start()' 透過 HTML 瀏覽器來看輔助檔案。
用 'q()' 離開 R。

> install.packages("Rcpp")
Installing package into '/nfs/master/04/r04922092/R/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/3.3'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
--- Please select a CRAN mirror for use in this session ---
HTTPS CRAN mirror

1: 0-Cloud [https] 2: Austria [https]
3: Belglum (Ghent) [https] 4: Chile [https]
5: China (Beijing 4) [https] 6: Colombia (Cali) [https]
7: France (Lyon 1) [https] 8: France (Lyon 2) [https]
```

執行時使用以下格式指令執行(範例):

sh EM.sh -i ~/text-mining-in-EM-algorithm/test -o out.txt (-n 20)

二、Describe Naïve Bayes Classifier

參考 "Text Classification from Labeled and Unlabeled Documents using EM" paper 的實作 方式,實作以下公式:

1. word probability

$$\hat{\theta}_{w_t|c_j} \equiv P(w_t|c_j; \hat{\theta}) = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{D}|} N(w_t, d_i) P(y_i = c_j|d_i)}{|V| + \sum_{s=1}^{|V|} \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{D}|} N(w_s, d_i) P(y_i = c_j|d_i)}$$

意義為在某一個主題下某字出現的機率。這是有smoothing的版本,多了1和|V|兩個參數可調節 smoothing 的影響力。

R code

all_wordcount_in_a_topic <- apply(tdm,2,sum)

V_len <- length(all_term)

 $word_in_a_class_prob <- log2(t(apply(tdm,1,function(x)\ (1+x)\ /\ (V_len+all_wordcount_in_a_topic))))$

2. The class prior probabilities

$$\hat{\theta}_{c_j} \equiv P(c_j|\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{D}|} P(y_i = c_j|d_i)}{|\mathcal{C}| + |\mathcal{D}|}$$

意義為在某一個主題出現的機率。這也是有smoothing的版本,多了1和|C|兩個參數可調節 smoothing 的影響力。

R code

D_len <- sum(topic_doc_count)

C_len <- length(catego)

class_prior_prob <- (1+topic_doc_count) / (C_len+D_len)</pre>

3. 使用訓練好的 Naive Bayes 分類器

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{P}(y_{i} = c_{j} | d_{i}; \hat{\theta}) &= \frac{\mathbf{P}(c_{j} | \hat{\theta}) \mathbf{P}(d_{i} | c_{j}; \hat{\theta})}{\mathbf{P}(d_{i} | \hat{\theta})} \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{P}(c_{j} | \hat{\theta}) \prod_{k=1}^{|d_{i}|} \mathbf{P}(w_{d_{i,k}} | c_{j}; \hat{\theta})}{\sum_{r=1}^{|\mathcal{C}|} \mathbf{P}(c_{r} | \hat{\theta}) \prod_{k=1}^{|d_{i}|} \mathbf{P}(w_{d_{i,k}} | c_{r}; \hat{\theta})}. \end{split}$$

先算某主題出現該文章的機率,再用貝氏定理反轉成該文章是某主題的機率。 注意分母不用算,因為每一個要比較的機率值除的分母都一樣,而分子取log相加,不 然會有超出精度的問題。

R code

log_for_product <- apply(word_in_a_class_prob, 2, function(x) sum(query_term_long * x) + class_prior_prob)

三、Describe EM algorithm

EM type I: paper version

參考 "Text Classification from Labeled and Unlabeled Documents using EM" paper 的實作 方式,實作以下流程:

- Inputs: Collections \mathcal{D}^l of labeled documents and \mathcal{D}^u of unlabeled documents.
- Build an initial naive Bayes classifier, $\hat{\theta}$, from the labeled documents, \mathcal{D}^l , only. Use maximum a posteriori parameter estimation to find $\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} P(\mathcal{D}|\theta)P(\theta)$ (see Equations 5 and 6).
- Loop while classifier parameters improve, as measured by the change in $l_c(\theta|\mathcal{D}; \mathbf{z})$ (the complete log probability of the labeled and unlabeled data, and the prior) (see Equation 10):
 - **(E-step)** Use the current classifier, $\hat{\theta}$, to estimate component membership of each unlabeled document, *i.e.*, the probability that each mixture component (and class) generated each document, $P(c_j|d_i; \hat{\theta})$ (see Equation 7).
 - (M-step) Re-estimate the classifier, $\hat{\theta}$, given the estimated component membership of each document. Use maximum a posteriori parameter estimation to find $\hat{\theta} = \arg \max_{\theta} P(\mathcal{D}|\theta)P(\theta)$ (see Equations 5 and 6).
- Output: A classifier, $\hat{\theta}$, that takes an unlabeled document and predicts a class label.

其中,

E-step,是將目前的分類器對未知分類的文件做猜測。

M-step,則是根據E-step的結果重新計算分類器。

最後的輸出是一個似然率最大的分類器。

E-step: Set
$$\hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(k+1)} = E[\mathbf{z}|\mathcal{D}; \hat{\theta}^{(k)}].$$

M-step: Set
$$\hat{\theta}^{(k+1)} = \arg \max_{\theta} P(\theta | \mathcal{D}; \hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(k+1)})$$
.

注意,這個EM公式其實是從M步驟開始,因為要先用已標記的數據訓練一個最原初的 naive bayes 分類器。

[note] 本paper的EM公式 與 教授授課投影片的EM公式 不同

投影片公式沒有用到未標記數據,且EM是在執行分類階段才做,在標記的數據量充足時,type II EM公式有較好的效果,但在標記數據量不足時,type I EM公式有良好的優化效果。

EM type II: slide version

不使用未標記文件而將主題視為 M step 調整的參數,得到的EM公式如下:

$$Log - Likelihood : log L(\lambda) = \sum_{w \in J'} c(w, d) log[\lambda p(w | \theta_1) + (1 - \lambda) p(w | \theta_2)]$$

$$E - step : \qquad p(z_w = 1 | w) = \frac{\lambda p(w | \theta_1)}{\lambda p(w | \theta_1) + (1 - \lambda) p(w | \theta_2)}$$

$$M - step : \qquad \lambda^{new} = \frac{\sum_{w \in J'} c(w, d) p(z_w = 1 | w)}{\sum_{w \in J'} c(w, d)}$$

#	$P(w \theta_1)$	$P(w \theta_2)$	Init	Iteration 1		Iteration 2	
			$\lambda^{(0)}$	P(z=1 w)	$\lambda^{(1)}$	P(z=1 w)	$\lambda^{(2)}$
4	0.5	0.2		0.71		0.68	
2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.75	0.46	0.72	
4	0.1	0.5		0.17		0.14	0.43
2	0.1	0.3		0.25		0.22	
Log-Likelihood			-15.45	-15.39		-15.35	
	4 2 4 2	4 0.5 2 0.3 4 0.1 2 0.1	4 0.5 0.2 2 0.3 0.1 4 0.1 0.5 2 0.1 0.3	4 0.5 0.2 2 0.3 0.1 4 0.1 0.5 2 0.1 0.3	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

四、Results & Analysis

1. Precision

以下是 naive bayes 和 EM 的 Precision 比較

labeled count \ method	Naive bayes	EM
5	0.277	0.331
10	0.395	0.488
20	0.505	0.597
50	0.624	0.691
A11	0.709	0.721, 0.740 *

[註] All labeled count 使用 slide version EM, 有較好的 Precision

當labeled count 很少時,用EM來標記unlabeled data有很好的提高precision的效果。但當labeled data超過一定的量,已充足時,引進unlabeled的方式就沒有很好的提升效果,而type II 純使用labeled data的EM 反而效果更好 (如EM-All labeled count 欄位)。

2. Performance

當labeled數量過少時,EM可能因為迭代次數過多導致難以收斂,如 labeled count = 1 時。而當 labeled count 過大時,也可能因為 labeded + unlabeled term引進過多而使記憶體無法容納造成系統遲緩。

所有的data size 都能在20分鐘內跑完。

最慢的選項:all labeled/unlabeled data, (due to long term vector): 19 min

```
pengate@opengate: ~/Desktop/text-mining-in-EM-algorithm

9409 Train/talk.politics.guns

9410 Train/misc.forsale

9411 Train/misc.forsale

9412 Train/talk.politics.mideast

9413 Train/sci.crypt

9414 Train/comp.sys.ibm.pc.hardware

9415 Train/talk.politics.guns

9416 Train/sci.space

9417 Train/sci.space

9418 Train/sci.space

9418 Train/sci.crypt

9419 Train/rec.sport.baseball

precision: 0.7398875

time: 19.25108

opengate@opengate:~/Desktop/text-mining-in-EM-algorithm$

■ Page Train | Page Train |
```

五、Other techniques in implementation

使用低階語言提升效能

由於R語言的效率不彰,以下兩段程式碼port到c++實作再把結果傳回

1. 詞頻統計:tm.cpp

2. type II EM: EM.cpp

成功將時間縮短至20分鐘內,效能大約差3倍。下面以 EM Algorithm 的 R 和 C++ 版本跑benchmark。

```
test

2 EM_AlgorithmCpp(word_freq = ShortVectoLong(all_term, query_term),
tau = rep(1/length(catego), length(catego)), tdm = tdm)

1 EM_Algorithm(word_freq = ShortVectoLong(all_term, query_term),
tau = rep(1/length(catego), length(catego)), tdm = tdm)
replications elapsed relative

2 100 8.781 1.000
1 100 27.999 3.189
```