Classifying fake news using supervised learning with NLP

INTRODUCTION TO NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING IN PYTHON





What is supervised learning?

- Form of machine learning
 - Problem has predefined training data
 - This data has a label (or outcome) you want the model to learn
 - Classification problem
 - Goal: Make good hypotheses about the species based on

Sepal length	Sepal width	Petal length	Petal width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	I. setosa
7.0	3.2	4.77	1.4	l.versicolor
۶ z	スス	60	25	Lyirainiaa

Supervised learning with NLP

- Need to use language instead of geometric features
- scikit-learn: Powerful open-source library
- How to create supervised learning data from text?
 - Use bag-of-words models or tf-idf as features

IMDB Movie Dataset

Plot	Sci- Fi	Action
In a post-apocalyptic world in human decay, a	1	0
Mohei is a wandering swordsman. He arrives in	0	1
#137 is a SCI/FI thriller about a girl, Marla,	1	0

- Goal: Predict movie genre based on plot summary
- Categorical features generated using preprocessing



Supervised learning steps

- Collect and preprocess our data
- Determine a label (Example: Movie genre)
- Split data into training and test sets
- Extract features from the text to help predict the label
 - Bag-of-words vector built into scikit-learn
- Evaluate trained model using the test set



Building word count vectors with scikit-learn

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Predicting movie genre

- Dataset consisting of movie plots and corresponding genre
- Goal: Create bag-of-word vectors for the movie plots
 - Can we predict genre based on the words used in the plot summary?



Count Vectorizer with Python

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
df = ... # Load data into DataFrame
y = df['Sci-Fi']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
                                             df['plot'], y,
                                             test_size=0.33,
                                             random state=53)
count_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(stop_words='english')
count_train = count_vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train.values)
count_test = count_vectorizer.transform(X_test.values)
```



Training and testing a classification model with scikit-learn

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Naive Bayes classifier

- Naive Bayes Model
 - Commonly used for testing NLP classification problems
 - Basis in probability
- Given a particular piece of data, how likely is a particular outcome?
- Examples:
 - If the plot has a spaceship, how likely is it to be sci-fi?
 - Given a spaceship and an alien, how likely now is it sci-fi?
- Each word from CountVectorizer acts as a feature
- Naive Bayes: Simple and effective

Naive Bayes with scikit-learn

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn import metrics
nb_classifier = MultinomialNB()

nb_classifier.fit(count_train, y_train)
pred = nb_classifier.predict(count_test)
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, pred)
```

0.85841849389820424

Confusion matrix

```
metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test, pred, labels=[0,1])
```

```
array([[6410, 563],
[ 864, 2242]])
```

	Action	Sci-Fi
Action	6410	563
Sci-Fi	864	2242



Simple NLP, complex problems

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Translation

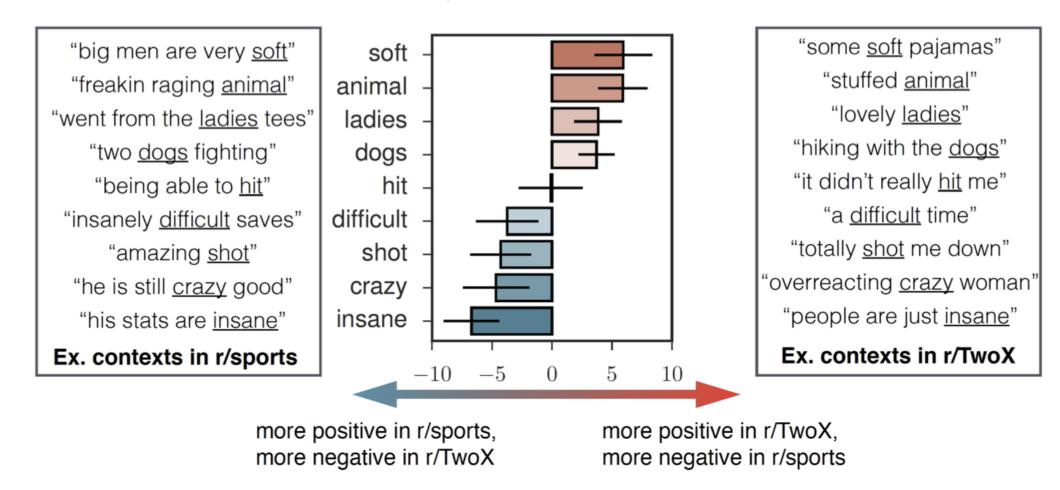


source:

(https://twitter.com/Lupintweets/status/865533182455685121)



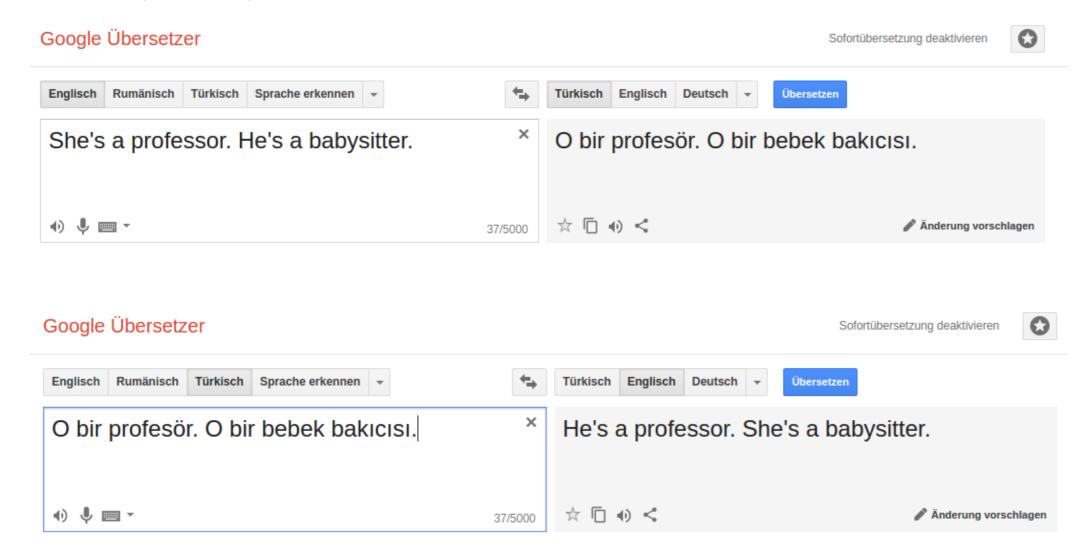
Sentiment analysis



(source: https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/socialsent/)



Language biases



(related talk: https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=j7FwpZB1hWc)



