

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

The Task of Text Classification

The Naive Bayes Classifier

Naive Bayes: Learning

Sentiment and Binary Naive Bayes

More on Sentiment Classification

NB and Language Modeling

Precision, Recall, and F measure

Evaluation with 3+ classes

Avoiding Harms in Classification

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

The Task of Text Classification

Is this spam?

Subject: Important notice!

From: Stanford University <newsforum@stanford.edu>

Date: October 28, 2011 12:34:16 PM PDT

To: undisclosed-recipients;;

Greats News!

You can now access the latest news by using the link below to login to Stanford University News Forum.

<http://www.123contactform.com/contact-form-StanfordNew1-236335.html>

Click on the above link to login for more information about this new exciting forum. You can also copy the above link to your browser bar and login for more information about the new services.

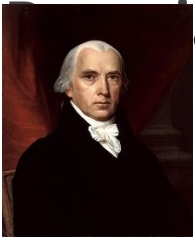
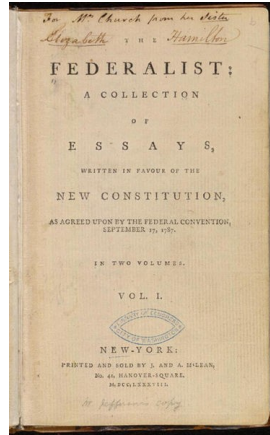
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Who Wrote Which Federalist papers?

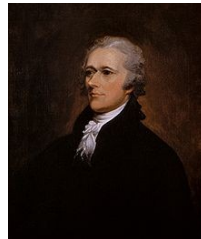
1787-8: anonymous essays try to convince New York to ratify U.S Constitution: Jay, Madison, Hamilton.

Authorship of 12 of the letters in dispute

1963: solved by Mosteller and Wallace using
man methods

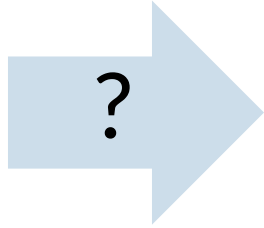


James Madison



Alexander Hamilton

MEDLINE Article



MeSH Subject Category Hierarchy

Antagonists and Inhibitors

Blood Supply

Chemistry

Drug Therapy

Embryology

Epidemiology

...

Positive or negative movie review?

- + *...zany characters and richly applied satire, and some great plot twists*
- *It was pathetic. The worst part about it was the boxing scenes...*
- + *...awesome caramel sauce and sweet toasty almonds. I love this place!*
- *...awful pizza and ridiculously overpriced...*

Positive or negative movie review?

- + ...zany characters and **richly** applied satire, and some **great** plot twists
- It was **pathetic**. The **worst** part about it was the boxing scenes...
- + ...**awesome** caramel sauce and sweet toasty almonds. I **love** this place!
- ...**awful** pizza and **ridiculously** overpriced...

Why sentiment analysis?

Movie: is this review positive or negative?

Products: what do people think about the new iPhone?

Public sentiment: how is consumer confidence?

Politics: what do people think about this candidate or issue?

Prediction: predict election outcomes or market trends from sentiment

Scherer Typology of Affective States

Emotion: brief organically synchronized ... evaluation of a major event

- *angry, sad, joyful, fearful, ashamed, proud, elated*

Mood: diffuse non-caused low-intensity long-duration change in subjective feeling

- *cheerful, gloomy, irritable, listless, depressed, buoyant*

Interpersonal stances: affective stance toward another person in a specific interaction

- *friendly, flirtatious, distant, cold, warm, supportive, contemptuous*

Attitudes: enduring, affectively colored beliefs, dispositions towards objects or persons

- *liking, loving, hating, valuing, desiring*

Personality traits: stable personality dispositions and typical behavior tendencies

- *nervous, anxious, reckless, morose, hostile, jealous*

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Basic Sentiment Classification

Sentiment analysis is the detection of **attitudes**

Simple task we focus on in this chapter

- Is the attitude of this text positive or negative?

We return to affect classification in later chapters

Summary: Text Classification

Sentiment analysis

Spam detection

Authorship identification

Language Identification

Assigning subject categories, topics, or genres

...

Text Classification: definition

Input:

- a document d
- a fixed set of classes $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_J\}$

Output: a predicted class $c \in C$

Classification Methods: Hand-coded rules

Rules based on combinations of words or other features

- spam: black-list-address OR (“dollars” AND “you have been selected”)

Accuracy can be high

- If rules carefully refined by expert

But building and maintaining these rules is expensive

Classification Methods: Supervised Machine Learning

Input:

- a document d
- a fixed set of classes $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_J\}$
- A training set of m hand-labeled documents $(d_1, c_1), \dots, (d_m, c_m)$

Output:

- a learned classifier $\gamma: d \mapsto c$

Classification Methods: Supervised Machine Learning

Any kind of classifier

- Naïve Bayes
- Logistic regression
- Neural networks
- k-Nearest Neighbors
- ...

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

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Text Classification and Naive Bayes

The Naive Bayes Classifier

Naive Bayes Intuition

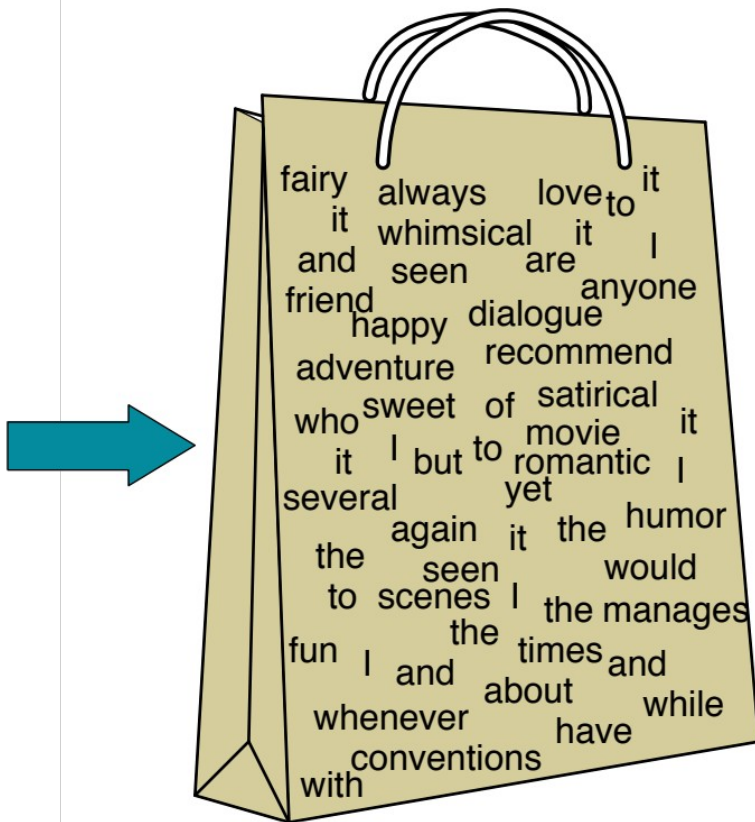
Simple ("naive") classification method based on Bayes rule

Relies on very simple representation of document

- **Bag of words**

The Bag of Words Representation

I love this movie! It's sweet, but with satirical humor. The dialogue is great and the adventure scenes are fun... It manages to be whimsical and romantic while laughing at the conventions of the fairy tale genre. I would recommend it to just about anyone. I've seen it several times, and I'm always happy to see it again whenever I have a friend who hasn't seen it yet!



it	6
I	5
the	4
to	3
and	3
seen	2
yet	1
would	1
whimsical	1
times	1
sweet	1
satirical	1
adventure	1
genre	1
fairy	1
humor	1
have	1
great	1
...	...

The bag of words representation

Y
(

seen	2
sweet	1
whimsical	1
recommend	1
happy	1
...	...



= C



Bayes' Rule Applied to Documents and Classes

- For a document d and a class c

$$P(c | d) = \frac{P(d | c)P(c)}{P(d)}$$

Naive Bayes Classifier (I)

$$c_{MAP} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(c | d)$$

MAP is “maximum a posteriori” = most likely class

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} \frac{P(d | c)P(c)}{P(d)}$$

Bayes Rule

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(d | c)P(c)$$

Dropping the denominator

Naive Bayes Classifier (II)

"Likelihood"

"Prior"

$$c_{MAP} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(d | c) P(c)$$

$$= \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | c) P(c)$$

Document d
represented
as features
 $x_1 \dots x_n$

Naïve Bayes Classifier (IV)

$$c_{MAP} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | c) P(c)$$

$O(|X|^n \bullet |C|)$ parameters

How often does this class occur?

Could only be estimated if a very, very large number of training examples was available.

We can just count the relative frequencies in a corpus

Multinomial Naive Bayes

Independence Assumptions

$$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | c)$$

Bag of Words assumption: Assume position doesn't matter

Conditional Independence: Assume the feature probabilities $P(x_i | c_j)$ are independent given the class c .

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_n | c) = P(x_1 | c) \cdot P(x_2 | c) \cdot P(x_3 | c) \cdot \dots \cdot P(x_n | c)$$

Multinomial Naive Bayes Classifier

$$c_{MAP} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n | c) P(c)$$

$$c_{NB} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in C} P(c_j) \prod_{x \in X} P(x | c)$$

Applying Multinomial Naive Bayes Classifiers to Text Classification

$\text{positions} \leftarrow$ all word positions in test document

$$c_{NB} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c_j \in C} P(c_j) \prod_{i \in \text{positions}} P(x_i | c_j)$$

Problems with multiplying lots of probs

There's a problem with this:

$$c_{NB} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c_j \in \mathcal{C}} P(c_j) \prod_{i \in \text{positions}} P(x_i | c_j)$$

Multiplying lots of probabilities can result in floating-point underflow!

.0006 * .0007 * .0009 * .01 * .5 * .000008....

Idea: Use logs, because $\log(ab) = \log(a) + \log(b)$

We'll sum logs of probabilities instead of multiplying probabilities!

We actually do everything in log space

Instead of this:
$$c_{NB} = \underset{c_j \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(c_j) \prod_{i \in \text{positions}} P(x_i | c_j)$$

This:
$$c_{NB} = \underset{c_j \in C}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left[\log P(c_j) + \sum_{i \in \text{positions}} \log P(x_i | c_j) \right]$$

Notes:

1) Taking log doesn't change the ranking of classes!

The class with highest probability also has highest log probability!

2) It's a linear model:

Just a max of a sum of weights: a **linear** function of the inputs

So naive bayes is a **linear classifier**

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

The Naive Bayes Classifier

Text Classification and Naïve Bayes

Naive Bayes: Learning

Learning the Multinomial Naive Bayes Model

First attempt: maximum likelihood estimates

- simply use the frequencies in the data

$$\hat{P}(c_j) = \frac{N_{c_j}}{N_{total}}$$

$$\hat{P}(w_i | c_j) = \frac{\text{count}(w_i, c_j)}{\sum_{w \in V} \text{count}(w, c_j)}$$

Parameter estimation

$$\hat{P}(w_i | c_j) = \frac{\text{count}(w_i, c_j)}{\sum_{w \in V} \text{count}(w, c_j)}$$

fraction of times word w_i appears
among all words in documents of topic c_j

Create mega-document for topic j by concatenating all docs in this topic

- Use frequency of w in mega-document

Problem with Maximum Likelihood

What if we have seen no training documents with the word *fantastic* and classified in the topic **positive** (*thumbs-up*)?

$$\hat{P}(\text{"fantastic"} \mid \text{positive}) = \frac{\text{count}(\text{"fantastic"}, \text{positive})}{\sum_{w \in V} \text{count}(w, \text{positive})} = 0$$

Zero probabilities cannot be conditioned away, no matter the other evidence!

$$c_{MAP} = \operatorname{argmax}_c \hat{P}(c) \prod_i \hat{P}(x_i \mid c)$$

Laplace (add-1) smoothing for Naïve Bayes

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{P}(w_i | c) &= \frac{\text{count}(w_i, c) + 1}{\sum_{w \in V} (\text{count}(w, c) + 1)} \\ &= \frac{\text{count}(w_i, c) + 1}{\left(\sum_{w \in V} \text{count}(w, c) \right) + |V|}\end{aligned}$$

Multinomial Naïve Bayes: Learning

- From training corpus, extract *Vocabulary*

Calculate $P(c_j)$ terms

- For each c_j in C do

$docs_j \leftarrow$ all docs with class = c_j

$$P(c_j) \leftarrow \frac{|docs_j|}{|\text{total \# documents}|}$$

- Calculate $P(w_k | c_j)$ terms

- $Text_j \leftarrow$ single doc containing all $docs_j$

- For each word w_k in *Vocabulary*

$n_k \leftarrow$ # of occurrences of w_k in $Text_j$

$$P(w_k | c_j) \leftarrow \frac{n_k + \alpha}{n + \alpha |Vocabulary|}$$

Unknown words

What about unknown words

- that appear in our test data
- but not in our training data or vocabulary?

We **ignore** them

- Remove them from the test document!
- Pretend they weren't there!
- Don't include any probability for them at all!

Why don't we build an unknown word model?

- It doesn't help: knowing which class has more unknown words is not generally helpful!

Stop words

Some systems ignore stop words

- **Stop words:** very frequent words like *the* and *a*.
 - Sort the vocabulary by word frequency in training set
 - Call the top 10 or 50 words the **stopword list**.
 - Remove all stop words from both training and test sets
 - As if they were never there!

But removing stop words doesn't usually help

- So in practice most NB algorithms use **all** words and **don't** use stopwords lists

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes: Learning

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

Sentiment and Binary Naive Bayes

Let's do a worked sentiment example!

	Cat	Documents
Training	-	just plain boring
	-	entirely predictable and lacks energy
	-	no surprises and very few laughs
	+	very powerful
	+	the most fun film of the summer
Test	?	predictable with no fun

A worked sentiment example with add-1 smoothing

	Cat	Documents
Training	-	just plain boring
	-	entirely predictable and lacks energy
	-	no surprises and very few laughs
	+	very powerful
	+	the most fun film of the summer
Test	?	predictable with no fun

1. Prior from training:

$$\hat{P}(c_j) = \frac{N_{c_j}}{N_{total}} \quad \begin{array}{l} P(-) = 3/5 \\ P(+) = 2/5 \end{array}$$

2. Drop "with"

3. Likelihoods from training:

$$p(w_i|c) = \frac{\text{count}(w_i, c) + 1}{\left(\sum_{w \in V} \text{count}(w, c)\right) + \textcolor{red}{2} V \textcolor{red}{\vee} \textcolor{red}{2}}$$

$$P(\text{"predictable"}|-) = \frac{1+1}{14+20} \quad P(\text{"predictable"}|+) = \frac{0+1}{9+20}$$

$$P(\text{"no"}|-) = \frac{1+1}{14+20} \quad P(\text{"no"}|+) = \frac{0+1}{9+20}$$

$$P(\text{"fun"}|-) = \frac{0+1}{14+20} \quad P(\text{"fun"}|+) = \frac{1+1}{9+20}$$

4. Scoring the test set:

$$P(-)P(S|-) = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2 \times 2 \times 1}{34^3} = 6.1 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$P(+)P(S|+) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1 \times 1 \times 2}{29^3} = 3.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

Optimizing for sentiment analysis

For tasks like sentiment, word **occurrence** seems to be more important than word **frequency**.

- The occurrence of the word *fantastic* tells us a lot
- The fact that it occurs 5 times may not tell us much more.

Binary multinominal naive bayes, or binary NB

- Clip our word counts at 1
- Note: this is different than Bernoulli naive bayes; see the textbook at the end of the chapter.

Binary Multinomial Naïve Bayes: Learning

- From training corpus, extract *Vocabulary*

Calculate $P(c_j)$ terms

- For each c_j in C do

$docs_j \leftarrow$ all docs with class = c_j

$$P(c_j) \leftarrow \frac{|docs_j|}{|\text{total \# documents}|}$$

- Calculate $P(w_k | c_j)$ terms

- Remove duplicates in each $docs_j$
- For each word type w in doc
- For each word w_k in Vocabulary
 - Retain only a single instance of w
 - $n_k \leftarrow$ # of occurrences of w_k in $Text_j$

$$P(w_k | c_j) \leftarrow \frac{n_k + \alpha}{n + \alpha |Vocabulary|}$$

Binary Multinomial Naive Bayes on a test document d

First remove all duplicate words from d

Then compute NB using the same equation:

$$c_{NB} = \operatorname{argmax}_{c_j \in \mathcal{C}} P(c_j) \prod_{i \in \text{positions}} P(w_i | c_j)$$

Binary multinomial naive Bayes

Four original documents:

- it was pathetic the worst part was the boxing scenes
- no plot twists or great scenes
- + and satire and great plot twists
- + great scenes great film

Binary multinomial naive Bayes

Four original documents:

- it was pathetic the worst part was the boxing scenes
- no plot twists or great scenes
- + and satire and great plot twists
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	NB Counts	
	+	–
and	2	0
boxing	0	1
film	1	0
great	3	1
it	0	1
no	0	1
or	0	1
part	0	1
pathetic	0	1
plot	1	1
satire	1	0
scenes	1	2
the	0	2
twists	1	1
was	0	2
worst	0	1

Binary multinomial naive Bayes

Four original documents:

- it was pathetic the worst part was the boxing scenes
- no plot twists or great scenes
- + and satire and great plot twists
- + great scenes great film

After per-document binarization:

- it was pathetic the worst part boxing scenes
- no plot twists or great scenes
- + and satire great plot twists
- + great scenes film

	NB Counts	
	+	–
and	2	0
boxing	0	1
film	1	0
great	3	1
it	0	1
no	0	1
or	0	1
part	0	1
pathetic	0	1
plot	1	1
satire	1	0
scenes	1	2
the	0	2
twists	1	1
was	0	2
worst	0	1

Binary multinomial naive Bayes

Four original documents:

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- + great scenes film

	NB Counts		Binary Counts	
	+	-	+	-
and	2	0	1	0
boxing	0	1	0	1
film	1	0	1	0
great	3	1	2	1
it	0	1	0	1
no	0	1	0	1
or	0	1	0	1
part	0	1	0	1
pathetic	0	1	0	1
plot	1	1	1	1
satire	1	0	1	0
scenes	1	2	1	2
the	0	2	0	1
twists	1	1	1	1
was	0	2	0	1
worst	0	1	0	1

Counts can still be 2! Binarization is within-doc!

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

Sentiment and Binary Naive Bayes

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

More on Sentiment Classification

Sentiment Classification: Dealing with Negation

I really like this movie

I really **don't** like this movie

Negation changes the meaning of "like" to negative.

Negation can also change negative to positive-ish

- **Don't** dismiss this film
- **Doesn't** let us get bored

Sentiment Classification: Dealing with Negation

Das, Sanjiv and Mike Chen. 2001. Yahoo! for Amazon: Extracting market sentiment from stock message boards. In Proceedings of the Asia Pacific Finance Association Annual Conference (APFA).

Bo Pang, Lillian Lee, and Shivakumar Vaithyanathan. 2002. Thumbs up? Sentiment Classification using Machine Learning Techniques. EMNLP-2002, 79—86.

Simple baseline method:

Add NOT_ to every word between negation and following punctuation:

didn't like this movie , but I



didn't NOT_like NOT_this NOT_movie but I

Sentiment Classification: Lexicons

Sometimes we don't have enough labeled training data

In that case, we can make use of pre-built word lists

Called **lexicons**

There are various publically available lexicons

MPQA Subjectivity Cues Lexicon

Theresa Wilson, Janyce Wiebe, and Paul Hoffmann (2005). Recognizing Contextual Polarity in Phrase-Level Sentiment Analysis. Proc. of HLT-EMNLP-2005.

Riloff and Wiebe (2003). Learning extraction patterns for subjective expressions. EMNLP-2003.

Home page: https://mpqa.cs.pitt.edu/lexicons/subj_lexicon/

6885 words from 8221 lemmas, annotated for intensity (strong/weak)

- 2718 positive
- 4912 negative

+ : *admirable, beautiful, confident, dazzling, ecstatic, favor, glee, great*

- : *awful, bad, bias, catastrophe, cheat, deny, envious, foul, harsh, hate*

The General Inquirer

Philip J. Stone, Dexter C Dunphy, Marshall S. Smith, Daniel M. Ogilvie. 1966. The General Inquirer: A Computer Approach to Content Analysis. MIT Press

- Home page: <http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer>
- List of Categories: <http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/homecat.htm>
- Spreadsheet: <http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/~inquirer/inquirerbasic.xls>

Categories:

- Positiv (1915 words) and Negativ (2291 words)
- Strong vs Weak, Active vs Passive, Overstated versus Understated
- Pleasure, Pain, Virtue, Vice, Motivation, Cognitive Orientation, etc

Free for Research Use

Using Lexicons in Sentiment Classification

Add a feature that gets a count whenever a word from the lexicon occurs

- E.g., a feature called "**this word occurs in the positive lexicon**" or "**this word occurs in the negative lexicon**"

Now all positive words (*good, great, beautiful, wonderful*) or negative words count for that feature.

Using 1-2 features isn't as good as using all the words.

- But when training data is sparse or not representative of the test set, dense lexicon features can help

Naive Bayes in Other tasks: Spam Filtering

SpamAssassin Features:

- Mentions millions of (dollar) ((dollar) NN,NNN,NNN.NN)
- From: starts with many numbers
- Subject is all capitals
- HTML has a low ratio of text to image area
- "One hundred percent guaranteed"
- Claims you can be removed from the list

Naive Bayes in Language ID

Determining what language a piece of text is written in.

Features based on character n-grams do very well

Important to train on lots of varieties of each language
(e.g., American English varieties like African-American English,
or English varieties around the world like Indian English)

Summary: Naive Bayes is Not So Naive

Very Fast, low storage requirements

Work well with very small amounts of training data

Robust to Irrelevant Features

Irrelevant Features cancel each other without affecting results

Very good in domains with many equally important features

Decision Trees suffer from *fragmentation* in such cases – especially if little data

Optimal if the independence assumptions hold: If assumed independence is correct, then it is the Bayes Optimal Classifier for problem

A good dependable baseline for text classification

- **But we will see other classifiers that give better accuracy**

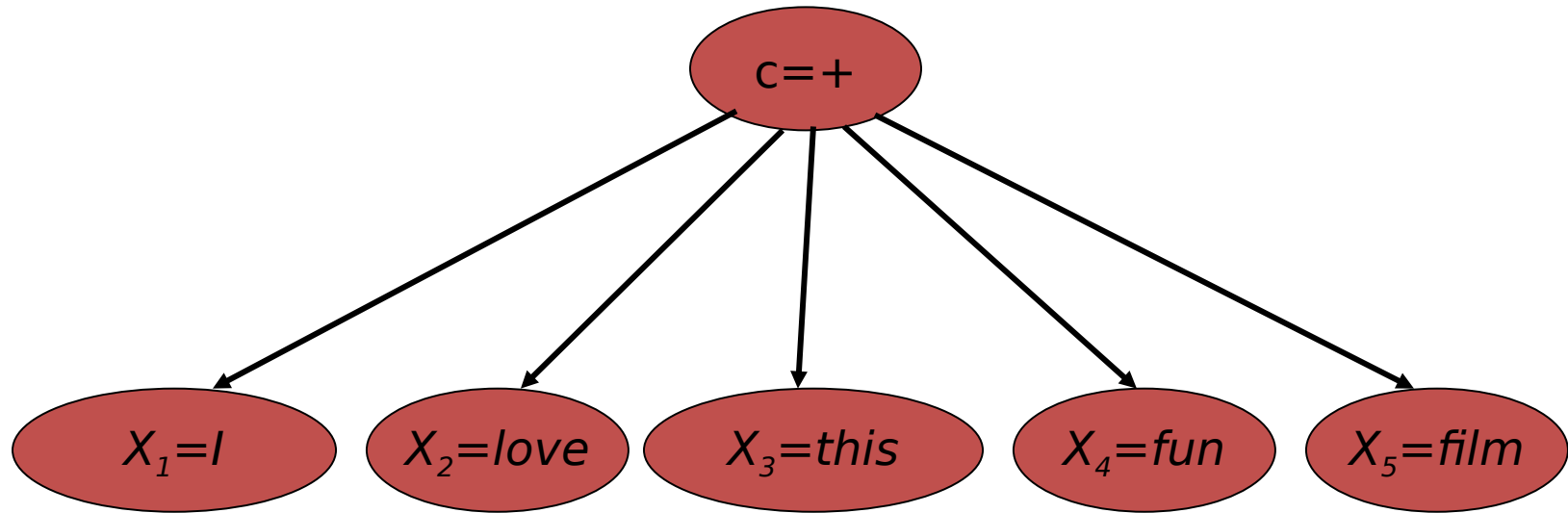
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More on Sentiment Classification

Text Classification and Naïve Bayes

Naïve Bayes: Relationship to Language Modeling

Generative Model for Multinomial Naïve Bayes



Naïve Bayes and Language Modeling

Naïve bayes classifiers can use any feature, not just text

- URL, email address, dictionaries, network features
- Fake News detection: trustworthiness of source / re-tweets
- In Islam: Hadith: isnad (source: narrators) and matn (text)

But if, as in the previous slides

- We use **only** word features from the text
- we use **all** of the words in the text (not a subset)

Then

- Naive bayes has an important similarity to language modeling.

Each class = a unigram language model

Assigning each word: $P(\text{word} \mid c)$

Assigning each sentence: $P(s \mid c) = \prod P(\text{word} \mid c)$

Class *pos*

0.1	I	<u>I</u>	<u>love</u>	<u>this</u>	<u>fun</u>	<u>film</u>
0.1	love					
0.05	this	0.1	0.1	.05	0.01	0.1
0.01	fun					
0.1	film					

$$P(s \mid \text{pos}) = 0.0000005$$

...

Naïve Bayes as a Language Model

Which class assigns the higher probability to s?

Model pos

0.1	I
0.1	love
0.01	this
0.05	fun
0.1	film

Model neg

0.2	I
0.001	love
0.01	this
0.005	fun
0.1	film

<u>I</u>	<u>love</u>	<u>this</u>	<u>fun</u>	<u>film</u>
0.1	0.1	0.01	0.05	0.1
0.2	0.001	0.01	0.005	0.1

$$P(s|\text{pos}) > P(s|\text{neg})$$

Text Classification and Naïve Bayes

Naïve Bayes: Relationship to Language Modeling

Text Classification and Naïve Bayes

Precision, Recall, and F
measure

Evaluation

Let's consider just binary text classification tasks

Imagine you're the CEO of Delicious Pie Company

You want to know what people are saying about your pies

So you build a "Delicious Pie" tweet detector

- Positive class: tweets about Delicious Pie Co
- Negative class: all other tweets

The 2-by-2 confusion matrix

gold standard labels

gold positive gold negative

*system
output
labels*

system
positive

system
negative

true positive	false positive
false negative	true negative

$$\text{precision} = \frac{tp}{tp+fp}$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{tp}{tp+fn}$$

$$\text{accuracy} = \frac{tp+tn}{tp+fp+tn+fn}$$

Evaluation: Accuracy

Why don't we use **accuracy** as our metric?

Imagine we saw 1 million tweets

- 100 of them talked about Delicious Pie Co.
- 999,900 talked about something else

We could build a dumb classifier that just labels every tweet "not about pie"

- It would get 99.99% accuracy!!! Wow!!!!
- But useless! Doesn't return the comments we are looking for!
- That's why we use **precision** and **recall** instead

Evaluation: Precision

% of items the system detected (i.e., items the system labeled as positive) that are in fact positive (according to the human gold labels)

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$

Evaluation: Recall

% of items actually present in the input that were correctly identified by the system.

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

Why Precision and recall

Our dumb pie-classifier

- Just label nothing as "about pie"

Accuracy=99.99%

but

Recall = 0

- (it doesn't get any of the 100 Pie tweets)

Precision and recall, unlike accuracy, emphasize true positives:

- finding the things that we are supposed to be looking for.

A combined measure: F

F measure: a single number that combines P and R:

$$F_{\beta} = \frac{(\beta^2 + 1)PR}{\beta^2 P + R}$$

We almost always use balanced F_1 (i.e., $\beta = 1$)

$$F_1 = \frac{2PR}{P + R}$$

Development Test Sets ("Devsets") and Cross-validation

Training set

Development Test Set

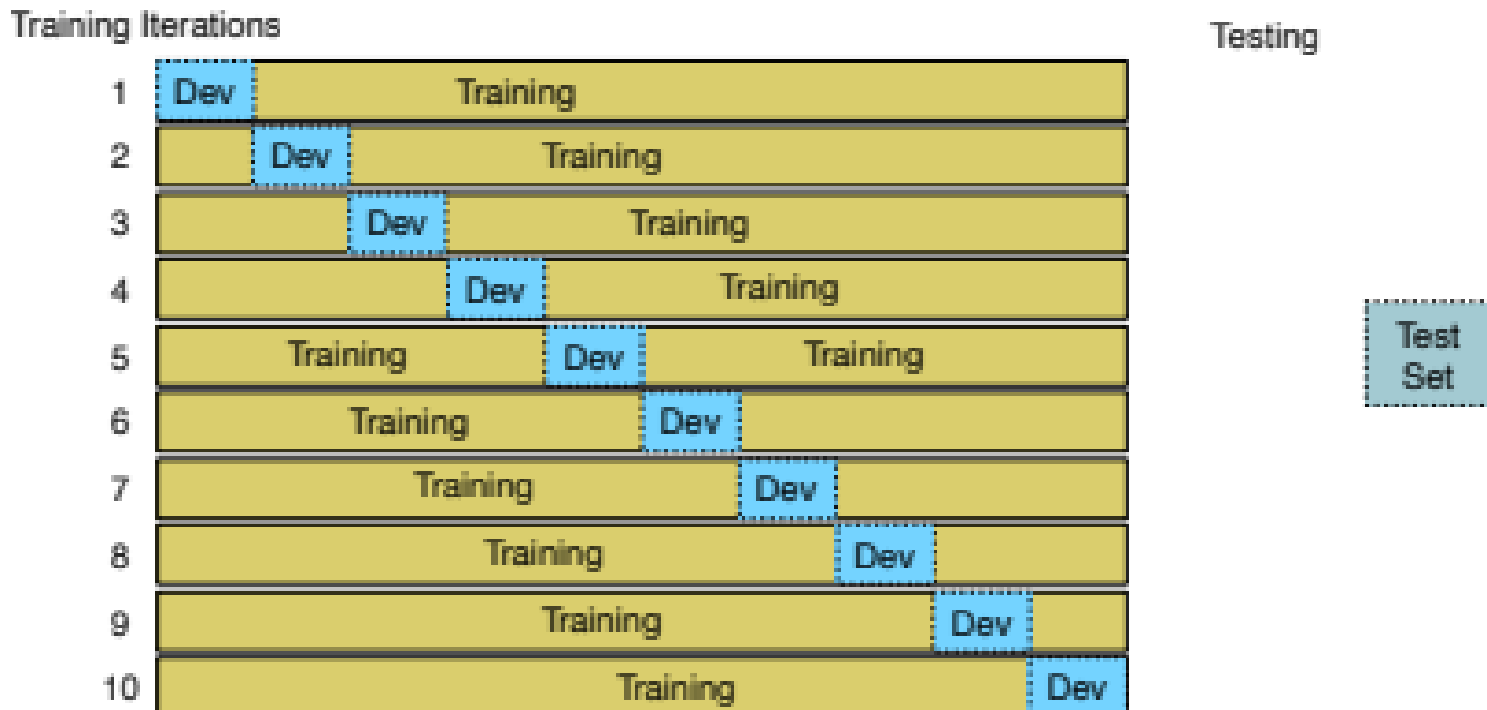
Test Set

Train on training set, tune on devset, report on testset

- This avoids overfitting ('tuning to the test set')
- More conservative estimate of performance
- But paradox: want as much data as possible for training, and as much for dev; how to split?

Cross-validation: multiple splits

Pool results over splits, Compute pooled dev performance



Text Classification and Naive Bayes

Precision, Recall, and F
measure

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

Evaluation with more than
two classes

Confusion Matrix for 3-class classification

		<i>gold labels</i>			
		urgent	normal	spam	
<i>system output</i>	urgent	8	10	1	$\text{precision}_u = \frac{8}{8+10+1}$
	normal	5	60	50	$\text{precision}_n = \frac{60}{5+60+50}$
	spam	3	30	200	$\text{precision}_s = \frac{200}{3+30+200}$
		$\text{recall}_u = \frac{8}{8+5+3}$	$\text{recall}_n = \frac{60}{10+60+30}$	$\text{recall}_s = \frac{200}{1+50+200}$	

How to combine P/R from 3 classes to get one metric

Macroaveraging:

- compute the performance for each class, and then average over classes

Microaveraging:

- collect decisions for all classes into one confusion matrix
- compute precision and recall from that table.

Macroaveraging and Microaveraging

Class 1: Urgent

	true urgent	true not
system urgent	8	11
system not	8	340

$$\text{precision} = \frac{8}{8+11} = .42$$

Class 2: Normal

	true normal	true not
system normal	60	55
system not	40	212

$$\text{precision} = \frac{60}{60+55} = .52$$

Class 3: Spam

	true spam	true not
system spam	200	33
system not	51	83

$$\text{precision} = \frac{200}{200+33} = .86$$

Pooled

	true yes	true no
system yes	268	99
system no	99	635

$$\text{microaverage precision} = \frac{268}{268+99} = .73$$

$$\text{macroaverage precision} = \frac{.42 + .52 + .86}{3} = .60$$

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

Evaluation with more than
two classes

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

Avoiding Harms in Classification

Harms in sentiment classifiers

Kiritchenko and Mohammad (2018) found that most sentiment classifiers assign lower sentiment and more negative emotion to sentences with African American names in them.

This perpetuates negative stereotypes that associate African Americans with negative emotions

Harms in toxicity classification

Toxicity detection is the task of detecting hate speech, abuse, harassment, or other kinds of toxic language

But some toxicity classifiers incorrectly flag as being toxic sentences that are non-toxic but simply mention identities like blind people, women, or gay people.

This could lead to censorship of discussion about these groups.

What causes these harms?

Can be caused by:

- Problems in the training data; machine learning systems are known to amplify the biases in their training data.
- Problems in the human labels
- Problems in the resources used (like lexicons)
- Problems in model architecture (like what the model is trained to optimized)

Mitigation of these harms is an open research area

Meanwhile: **model cards**

Model Cards

(Mitchell et al., 2019)

For each algorithm you release, document:

- training algorithms and parameters
- training data sources, motivation, and preprocessing
- evaluation data sources, motivation, and preprocessing
- intended use and users
- model performance across different demographic or other groups and environmental situations

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

Avoiding Harms in Classification

Text Classification and Naive Bayes

The Task of Text Classification

The Naive Bayes Classifier

Naive Bayes: Learning

Sentiment and Binary Naive Bayes

More on Sentiment Classification

NB and Language Modeling

Precision, Recall, and F measure

Evaluation with 3+ classes

Avoiding Harms in Classification