Argument Quality Assessment

Feature selection:

TF-IDF (Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency)

- It is a mathematical measure that assesses the relevance of a word in a collection of texts. This is achieved by multiplying two metrics: the number of times a word appears in a document and the inverse document frequency of the term over a collection of documents.
- Why do I use this feature? The answer is that TF-IDF is particularly beneficial in encoding text data as vectors, and it has the potential to emphasize the value of words and weight unique and informative words accordingly.
- The other features such as "bag-of-words", in that it considers every word equally, is given a document, certain words are common to be repeated more frequently than others. In TF-IDF feature, it's intended to indicate how significant a term is to a document in a collection of text or corpus.
- As the main task is to assess the quality of argument, I used TF-IDF feature to be extracted.

Model Selection:

- Support Vector Machine (SVM):
- When compared to alternative classifiers, such as the Naive Bayes model, SVM provides very high accuracy. Many people like it since it produces noticeable correctness with less compute power in a fair amount of time.
- I utilized SVM because it can discover complex associations in my data without requiring to perform numerous changes.
- One more strong reason to use TF-IDF + SVM is that SVM has performed very well on text classification as per the comparison done by [Pawar et al., 2012]
 - Pawar, Pratiksha Y., and S. H. Gawande. "A comparative study on different types of approaches to text categorization." International Journal of Machine Learning and Computing 2.4 (2012): 423-426.

Prerequisites for the code:

- 1. Libraries used: pandas, numpy, nltk and sklearn
- 2. Installed libraries using "pip install [library name]" command

Code step-by-step:

Step 1: Data Splitting

• By comparing the "id" field from both the datasets i.e., '.csv file' and '.json file', pulled all fields and bifurcated into Train and Test set.

Step 2: Data Pre-processing

- Blank spaces removal: I removed different special characters which are stored in "Separators" variable in the code.
- Converted some float data into string format for easy evaluation
- Lowercase conversion of all strings in list

Step 3: Token Vectorization of corpus and Feature Extraction using TF-IDF method

Instead of manually implementing TF-IDF, I utilized the class given by sklearn.

```
#Vectorization of corpus using TF-IDF, Features extraction
Tfidf_vec = TfidfVectorizer()
Tfidf_vec.fit(Train_X)

Train_X_Tfidf = Tfidf_vec.transform(Train_X)
Test_X_Tfidf = Tfidf_vec.transform(Test_X)
```

Step 4: Parameter tuning for SVM machine:

•To find the best parameters for SVM, I defined a method called "finding_best_params" as shown below:

```
#following function was used to tunning the parameters of SVM machine

def finding_best_params(X_train,y_train,X_test,y_test):
    param_grid = {'C': [0.1,1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1,0.1,0.01,0.001], 'kernel': ['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid','linear']}
    grid = GridSearchCV(svm.SVC(),param_grid,refit=True,verbose=2,cv=2)
    grid.fit(X_train,y_train)
    print(grid.best_estimator_)
    grid_predictions = grid.predict(X_test)
    print(confusion_matrix(y_test,grid_predictions))
    print(classification_report(y_test,grid_predictions))
```

- Using this step the function derived the best parameters which passed into SVM model definition.
- Used GridSearchCV function from scikitlearn for parameter tuning

Step 4: Implementation of machine learning model

- First, import the SVM module and create support vector classifier object by passing argument kernel as the sigmoid kernel (similar to the Neural Network) in SVC() function.
- Then, fit the model on train set using fit() and perform prediction on the test set using predict().

```
#SVM model
SVM = svm.SVC(C=1, gamma=1, kernel='sigmoid')
SVM.fit(Train_X_Tfidf, Train_Y)
predictions = SVM.predict(Test_X_Tfidf)
# print(predictions)
```

Step 5: After all the execution, exported all predictions to the "predictions.json" file.

```
1 [{"id": "373", "confirmation_bias": true}, {"id": "61", "confirmation_bias": true}, {"id": "180", "confirmation_b
```

For better readability, I formatted the json as below:

[clid.: '373', 'confirmation_bias': true}, ('id': '161', 'confirmation_bias': true), ('id': '278', 'confirmation_b

Step 6: Evaluation phase

- Exported our "predictions.json" file into given evaluation.py file to retrieve scores on the test set for our predicitons.
- If the evaluation code does not run then add parameter encoding = 'utf-8' while loading the corpus "json.file" in evaluation.py
- As mentioned below our F1-score beats the baseline score.

With Tf_idf + naïve bayes:

F1-score: 0779

With Tf-idf + SVM: → Better model than Naïve Bayes

F1-score: 0843