

NEWS CLASSIFIER

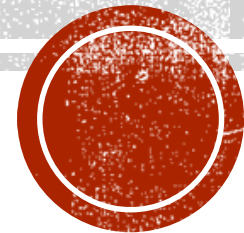
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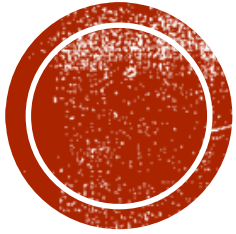
Professor: Dr. Pilevar

Project github link: <https://github.com/mahsawz/AI-NewsClassifier>

Iran University of Science and Technology



INTRODUCTION

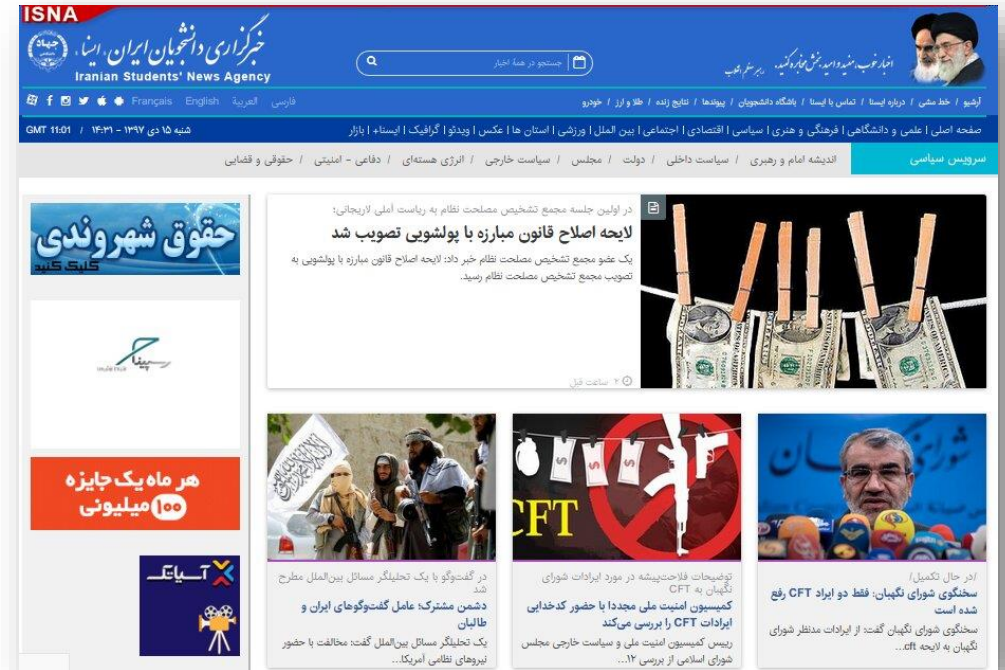


- **One of the widely used natural language processing task in different business problems is “Text Classification”.**
- **Automatically classify the text documents into one or more defined categories.**
 - Understanding audience sentiment from social media,
 - Detection of spam and non-spam emails,
 - Categorization of news articles into defined topics.

NEWS CLASSIFICATION



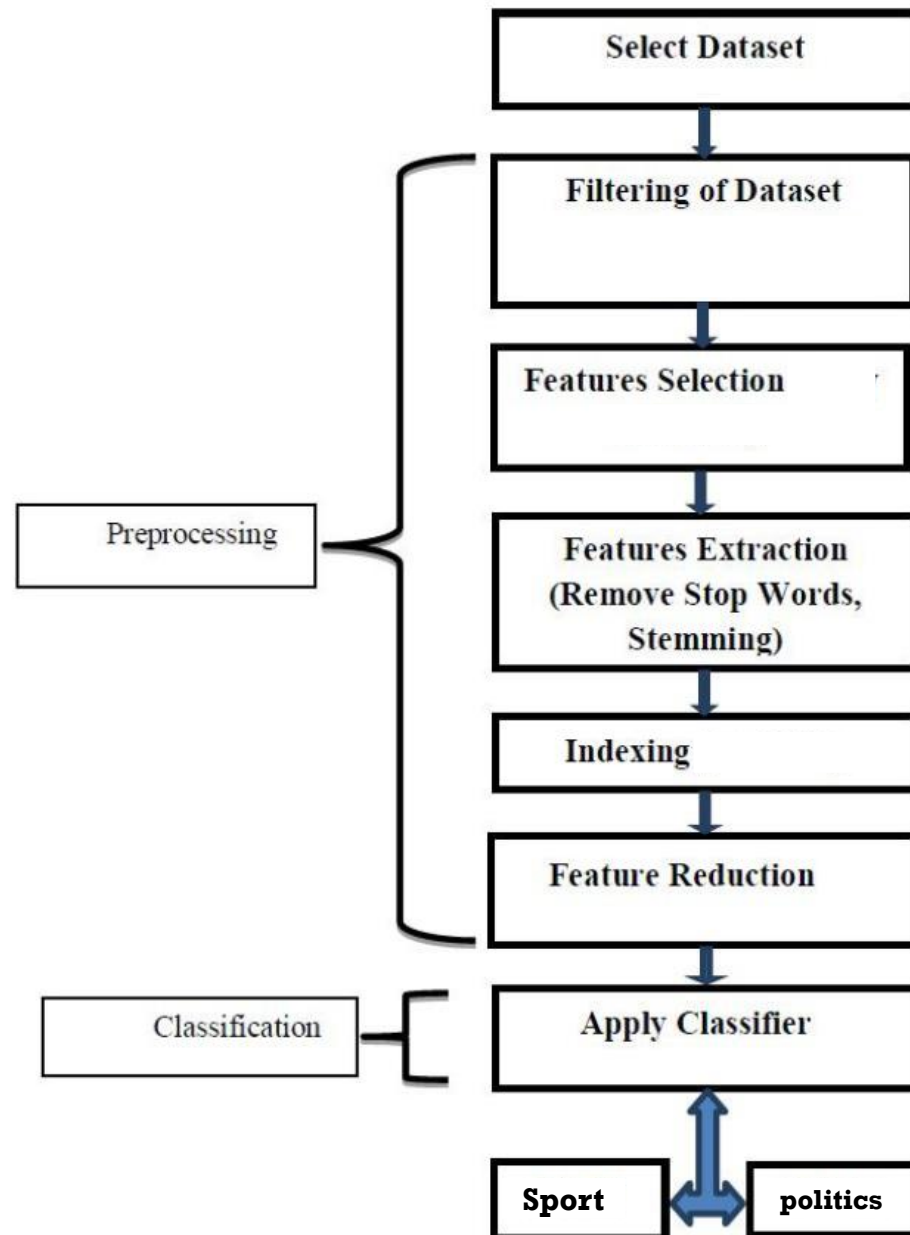
sport



politics

vs





Dataset Preparation

Data processing

**Improve Performance and
evaluation**

MAIN STEPS



1. DATASET PREPARATION

- **BBC News Dataset**

The dataset consists of text reviews and their labels which can be [downloaded at this link.](#)

Class	Words
Sport	89001
Politics	99335



1. DATASET PREPARATION

■ Text Cleaning

- Lower Case
- Removing Digits
- Removing Punctuation
- Removal of Stop Words
- Tokenization
- Stemming
- Lemmatization
- ...



2. NAÏVE BAYES

- Compute the probability of a label in condition of given features
- We need to specify how each feature (word) depends on the class

GAUSSIAN NAÏVE BAYES CLASSIFIER

"Gaussian" because this is a normal distribution

This is our prior belief

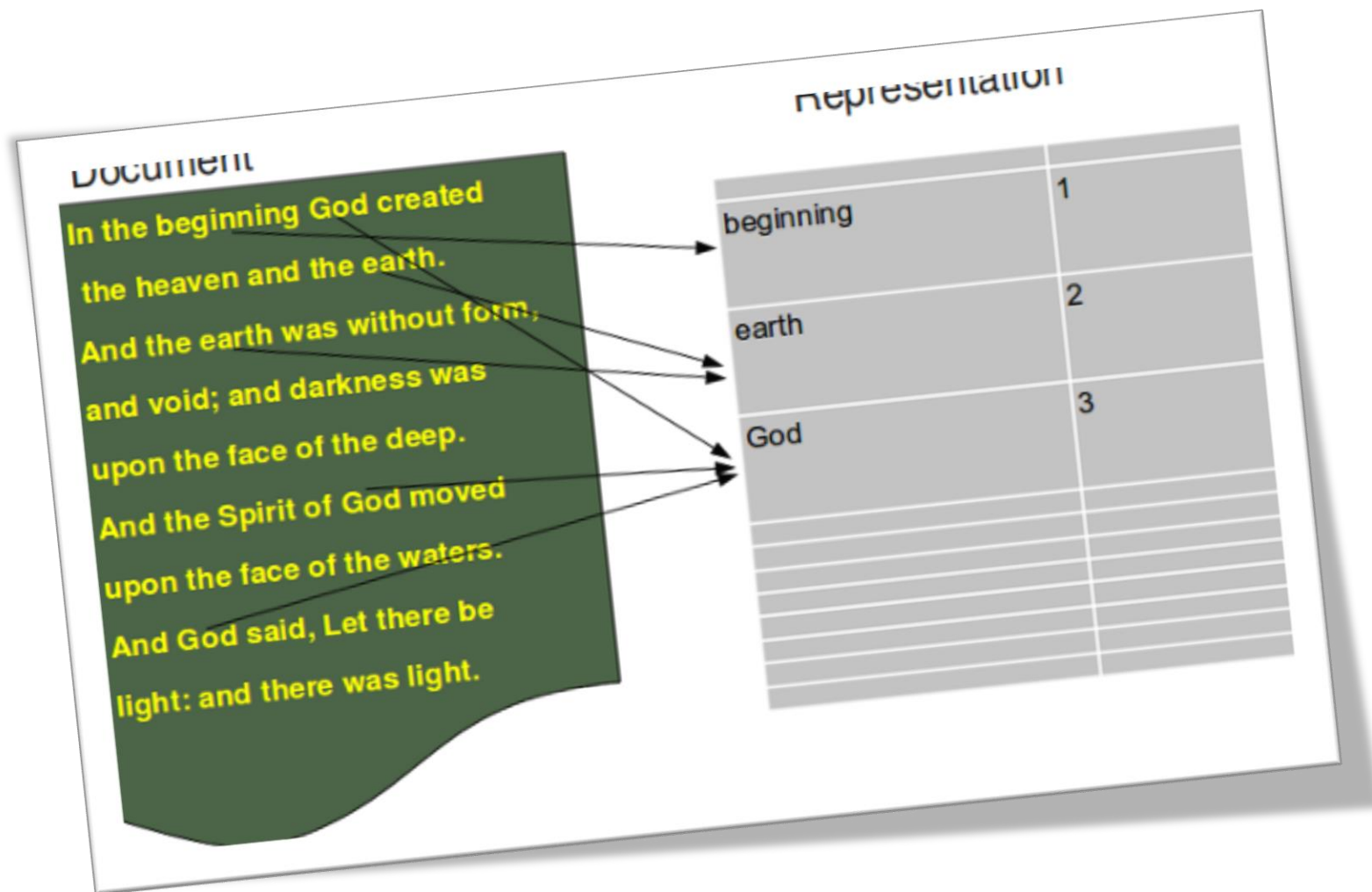
$$P(\text{class} | \text{data}) = \frac{P(\text{data} | \text{class}) \times P(\text{class})}{P(\text{data})}$$

We don't calculate this in naive bayes classifiers

Chris Albon

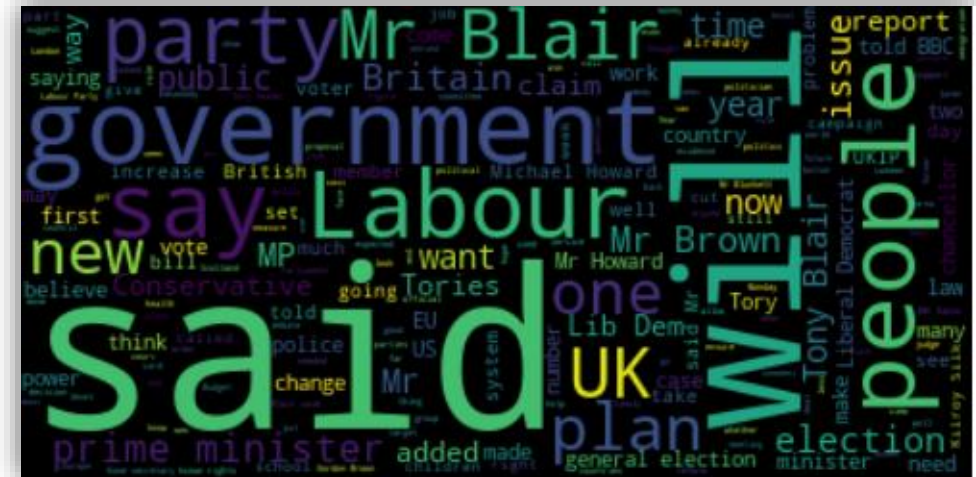
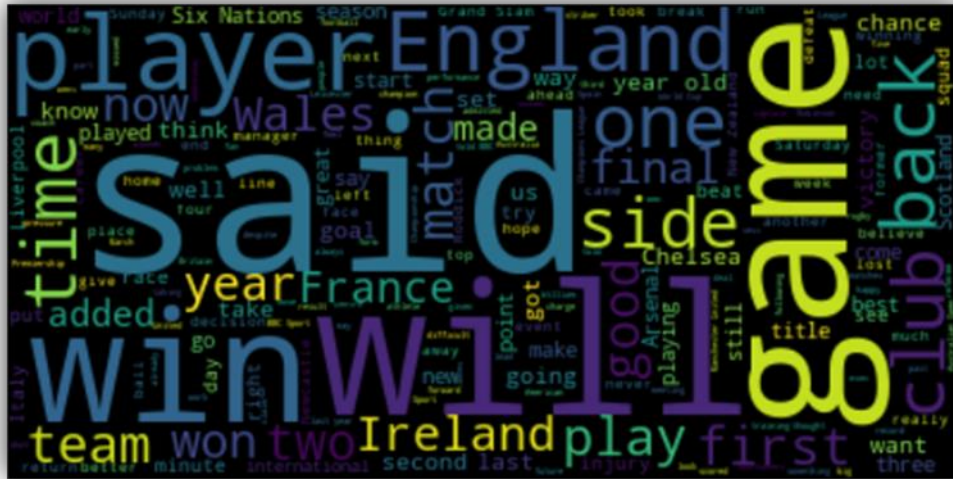
The image shows a handwritten note on a piece of paper. At the top, it says 'GAUSSIAN NAÏVE BAYES CLASSIFIER' in green capital letters. Below this, there are three orange annotations with arrows pointing to parts of the formula. The first annotation says '"Gaussian" because this is a normal distribution' and points to the word 'Gaussian'. The second annotation says 'This is our prior belief' and points to the term $P(\text{class})$ in the numerator. The third annotation says 'We don't calculate this in naive bayes classifiers' and points to the denominator $P(\text{data})$. The formula itself is written in black ink: $P(\text{class} | \text{data}) = \frac{P(\text{data} | \text{class}) \times P(\text{class})}{P(\text{data})}$. The words 'data' and 'class' in the formula are written in blue and red respectively. The signature 'Chris Albon' is in the bottom right corner.





3. EVALUATING RESULTS

- **Word Clouds**



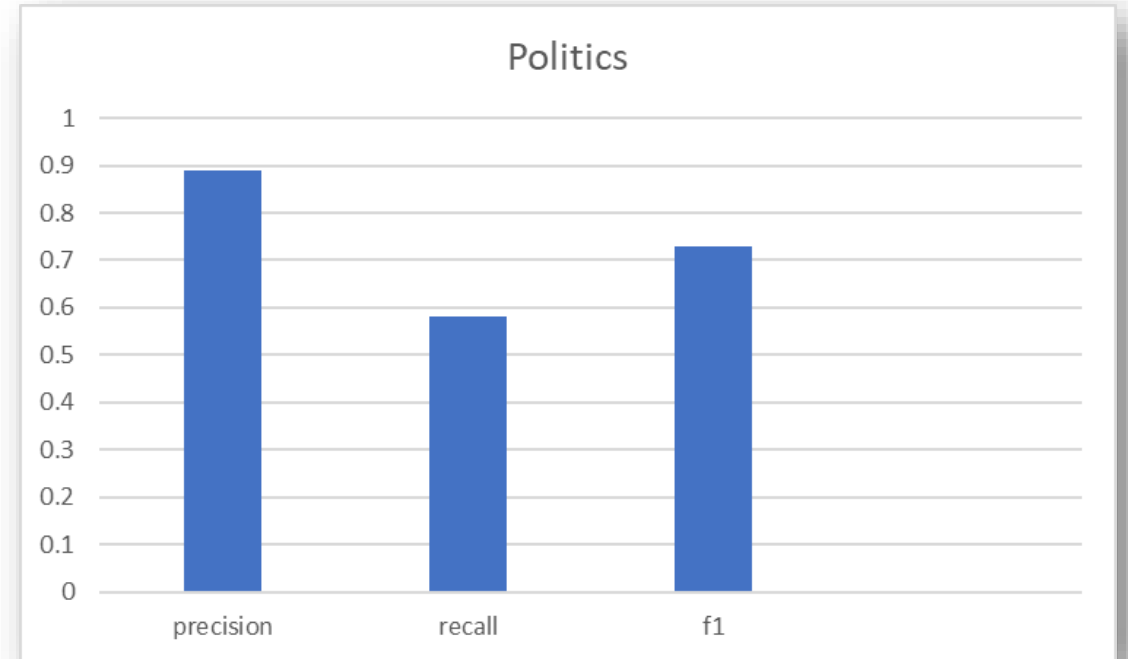
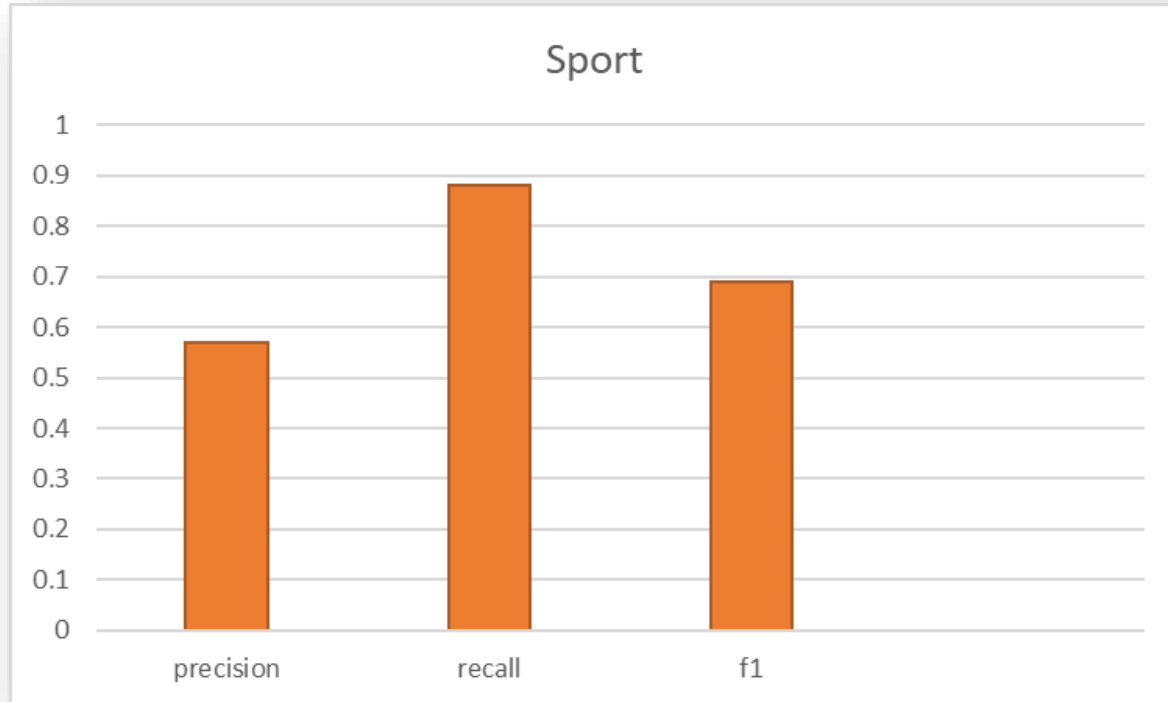
3. EVALUATING RESULTS

Test data : 10% of dataset devoted for testing

- Precision
- Recall
- F-score
- Accuracy



3. Evaluating results



```
mahsa@mahsa-Lenovo-Z41-70: ~/Desktop
(project) mahsa@mahsa-Lenovo-Z41-70:~/Desktop$ python naivebayes.py
(89001, 'count words 1')
(99335, 'count words 2')
(460, 'Count sentence 1')
('Sport', 0.57675, 0.88718)
('Politics', 0.89491, 0.58179)
OrderedDict()
OrderedDict([(0, 0)])
(project) mahsa@mahsa-Lenovo-Z41-70:~/Desktop$
```



Naïve Bayes Summary

Advantages:

- Fast to train (single scan through data)
- Fast to classify

Disadvantages:

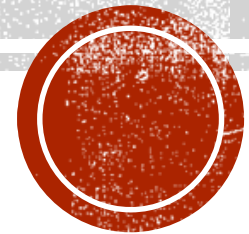
- Assumes independence of features

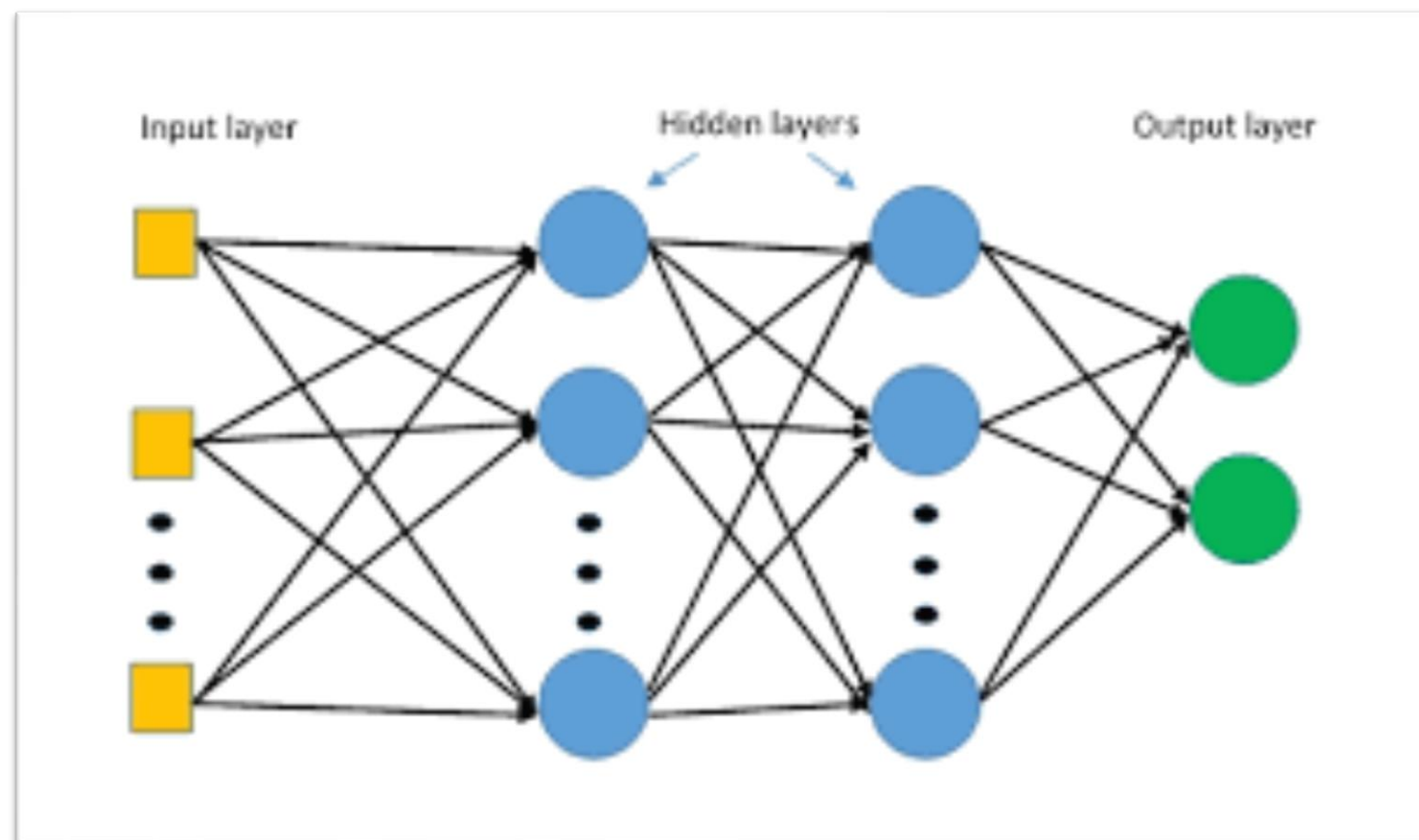
CONCLUSION

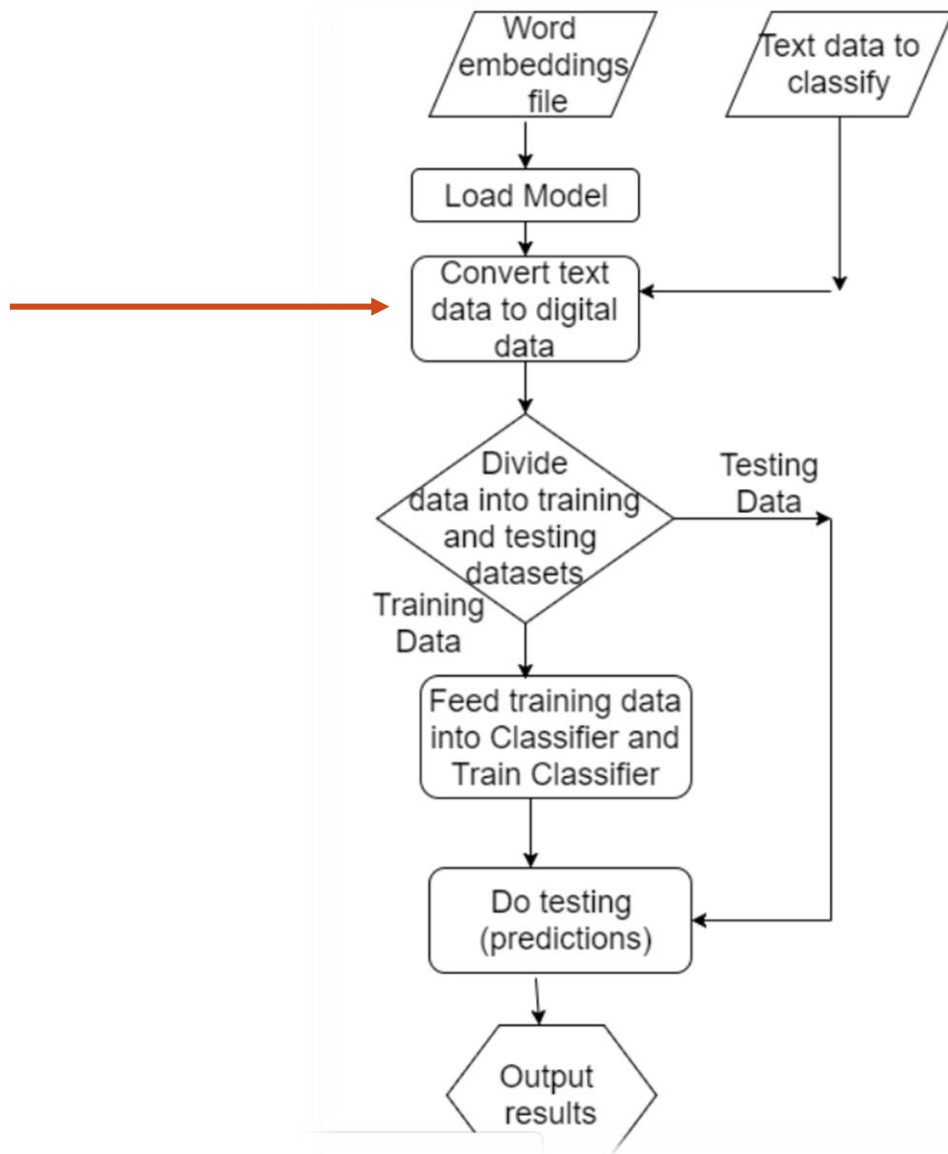


MLP (MULTILAYER PERCEPTRON)

Second Approach







Main Steps



Total Accuracy 0.799

```
mahsa@mahsa-Lenovo-Z41-70: ~/Desktop
7488/8083 [=====>...] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2745 - acc: 0.938
7520/8083 [=====>...] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2764 - acc: 0.938
7552/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2769 - acc: 0.938
7584/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2780 - acc: 0.938
7616/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2773 - acc: 0.938
7648/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2775 - acc: 0.938
7680/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2773 - acc: 0.938
7712/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.2791 - acc: 0.938
7744/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2791 - acc: 0.937
7776/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2814 - acc: 0.937
7808/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2823 - acc: 0.937
7840/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2822 - acc: 0.937
7872/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2819 - acc: 0.937
7904/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2823 - acc: 0.937
7936/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2825 - acc: 0.937
7968/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2819 - acc: 0.937
8000/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2812 - acc: 0.937
8032/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2819 - acc: 0.937
8064/8083 [=====>..] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2826 - acc: 0.937
8083/8083 [=====] - 24s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2837 - acc:
0.9372 - val_loss: 0.9017 - val_acc: 0.8065
2246/2246 [=====] - 1s 295us/step
Test accuracy: 0.7996438112730229
(keras) mahsa@mahsa-Lenovo-Z41-70:~/Desktop$
```



MLP VS NB ?

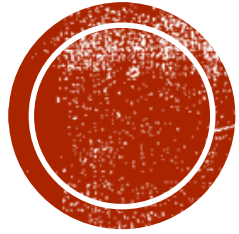
- Accuracy
- Precision
- Recall
- Time taken to build model

Approach	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	Time Taken To Build Model
MLP	93	93.2	93	10.94 Sec
NB	88	88.2	88	0.14 Sec

Performance measurement of both classifiers



REFERENCES



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