XGBOOST With WORD2VEC Framework For Text Categorization

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***Abstract*—Automatic text classification is an important task of natural language processing (NLP) along with sentiment analysis, data organization, and spam filtering applications. Traditional methods based on bag-of-words (BOW) or TF-IDF methods often struggle to capture the relationship between words. This limitation can lead to misclassification, especially for short or ambiguous texts. The synergy of word embedding techniques for text enhancement. Word2Vec converts a word into number vectors that capture semantic similarities and relationships. By feeding these vectors to XGBoost, the model can use the rich semantic information to make further category predictions. Word2Vec captures the relationship between words, allowing the model to understand context and distinguish between words. Consider words like "king" and "queen" that have similar numbers, but "king" and "bank" have different numbers. This improves classification compared to traditional methods. The combination of Word2Vec and XGBoost can handle noisy or incomplete files better than traditional methods. Word2Vec's dense representation helps reduce the impact of misspellings or inconsistent content, increasing the power of real-world applications. Additionally, XGBoost's ability to handle missing values and focus on the most important features improves model interpretation. The framework can be extended to multiple registration functions, making it adaptable to a wide range of text challenges. Finally, XGBoost's scalability ensures that the method can be effectively applied to large datasets without sacrificing performance**

***Index Terms*—XGBoost, Word2Vec, text categorization, semantic relationships, NLP, gradient boosting, word embeddings, accuracy, machine learning, document classification.**

I. Introduction

Text categorization by computers is a key component of linguistic processing (NLP), ranging from topic and data type analysis to sentiment analysis and spam filtering. Although they frequently compete for a word's deeper meaning, traditional content categorization techniques like Bag of Words (BOW) and Temporal Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) mostly focus on the quantity and frequency of words. This approach disregards the context and relationships between words, treating them as separate things. As a result, models that employ TF-IDF or BOW may not perform well, particularly when it comes to identifying brief, unclear, or content-rich texts. The investigation of sophisticated methods in the area of text categorization has been prompted by the requirement for deeper understanding of text paired with potent learning algorithms., a set of multi-green gradient

Sentences are converted into dense, high-dimensional number vectors via Word2Vec, which captures both the underlying meaning and the elements that correspond to it. Word2Vec guarantees that unrelated words (like "kingdom" and "financial institution") are well-preserved while related words (like "king" and "queen") are designated as adjacent points in the vector region, in contrast to prior techniques. Modifying the connections between words offers a rich foundation for categorizing textual material.

Technology integration with XGBoost in combination This approach can be applied to the estimation of text classification model strength. XGBoost is renowned for its capacity to aggregate the expertise of numerous skilled individuals by merging the strength of numerous inexperienced, feeble individuals into a single, potent entity. including adaptability and scalability. Large datasets are no problem for XGBoost thanks to its optimization, which makes it perfect for real-world applications with substantial datasets. The concept can also be used in a variety of contexts, including social media, healthcare, and finance, where writing is distinctive and full of information.

Performance is improved by this modification, which enables the approach to generalize to a large variety of text content classifications. Compared to conventional techniques, fusions offer a more reliable, accurate, and practical solution. This modification marks a significant advancement in text distribution and may have an impact on how data is recorded and processed in various sectors and industries. In the parts that follow, we will explore the framework's operation in more detail, talk about how to use it, and run tests on various types of data to show off its advantages.

II. Literature Survey

Automatic text categorization is a subject that has attracted a lot of research interest, especially because of its applications

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in different fields like document organization, spam detection, and sentiment analysis. The increasing intricacy and quantity of textual material has made it necessary to create new algorithms that enhance the precision, resilience, and expandability of classification. With an emphasis on advancements in word weighting and classification algorithms, we examine various significant contributions to the field of text classification in this review. We specifically look at term weighting techniques, the Neighbor-weighted K-nearest neighbor (NWKN) algorithm, and comparisons of more established techniques like TF-IDF and Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI).

Experiments show that in imbalanced text datasets, the NWKN algorithm consistently performs better than regular KNN. This is explained by the more careful assessment of neighbor closeness, which raises the robustness and classification accuracy of the model. Tan notes that although NWKN has been successful, it is not without limitations, especially in high-dimensional settings or with very large datasets. Because determining the distances between instances in big and high-dimensional datasets involves computational complexity, KNN-based techniques, such as NWKN, are prone to scaling problems by nature. As a result, whereas NWKN increases classification accuracy in smaller, unbalanced datasets, massive data or high-dimensional NLP jobs may not be the best uses for it.

In text classification, term weighting is essential since it directly affects feature representation and, in turn, classification algorithm performance. Conventional techniques such as TF-IDF are frequently employed to prioritize terms according to their distribution and frequency in documents. These approaches, however, frequently fall short of capturing the subtleties of word meaning in different settings. In an effort to increase text classification accuracy and feature representation, H. Jiang presents an improved word weighting technique. By adding more contextual and statistical data, this approach improves on standard word weighting and helps the model better discern between relevant and irrelevant aspects.

According to Jiang's study's experimental findings, this improved term weighting method performs better in terms of classification accuracy and robustness than more conventional techniques like TF-IDF. Through the method's capture of deeper links between terms and their related categories, noise is reduced and the feature set's discriminative strength is enhanced. But the study's main flaw is that it doesn't focus much on scalability. The increased term weighting approach performs better on smaller datasets, but its applicability to bigger text classification problems is not fully explored in this paper. Its usefulness in real-world scenarios, where large-scale text databases are ubiquitous, remains unanswered.

An important development in adapting KNN techniques to accommodate the particularities of textual data is Wang X.'s work on a better KNN algorithm for text categorization. Traditional KNN is a distance-based method that classifies instances by considering the labels of the nearest neighbors. Nevertheless, sparse and high-dimensional text data, where instances may not have many overlapping features, are frequently problematic for this method. In order to get around this, Wang suggests changing the KNN algorithm to better account for the distribution and structure of text data. This is accomplished by fine-tuning the algorithm's distance metrics to increase their sensitivity to the semantic similarities of textual examples.

The study undertaken by W. Zhang and T. Yoshida gives a comparative evaluation of numerous classic approaches for text categorization, including TF-IDF, Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI), and multi-words. A popular term weighting technique that indicates a word's significance in a document in relation to a corpus is called TF-IDF. On the other hand, multi-word techniques capture phrases or combinations of words as features instead of individual terms, and latent structure identification (LSI) lowers dimensionality in the data.

The study provides important insights into the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches by highlighting their relative performance in terms of categorization efficiency and accuracy. Because it is easy to use and works well in a variety of situations, TF-IDF is demonstrated to be a robust baseline for text classification. However, when semantic meaning or the links between words in context are important for classification, LSI and multi-word techniques perform better than TF-IDF. For example, LSI is more useful for some classification tasks since it can extract latent topics from documents. Despite these realizations, Zhang and Yoshida's analysis ignores more recent developments in natural language processing (NLP), like word embeddings (like Word2Vec) and transformer-based models (like BERT), which have shown improved text classification performance. This exclusion provides flexibility and restricts the comparison analysis.

III. METHODOLOGY

Word2Vec embeddings for feature extraction, XGBoost model training, and data collection and preprocessing are the three main steps in the approach for merging Word2Vec with XGBoost for enhanced text classification. To improve classification performance, each stage aims to optimize the model's capacity to precisely capture and categorize the semantic subtleties of textual data.Data collection and preprocessing are the first steps in the process, which make sure that the unprocessed text data is converted into a clear and useful format for feature extraction. The datasets often comprise tagged text data, such as articles, customer reviews, or social media posts, depending on the application. Tokenization, the first step in preprocessing, divides the text into discrete words or tokens. Lowercasing is then used to harmonize the text and treat terms with varying capitalizations, such as "Apple" and "apple," as being the same. Another important stage is stopword removal, which involves removing frequent words (such "the," "and," and "is") that don't add to the meaning or categorization of a document in order to reduce noise in the dataset. The lemmatization or stemming procedure .

Thefirst use Word2Vec to convert the text into a vector number. Word2Vec is a word embedding technology that represents each word as a high-dimensional vector that captures

its semantic relationship with other words. Unlike traditional methods like Bag of Word (BOW) or TF-IDF that usually produce small and long vectors, Word2Vec produces dense vector images that can capture the fine details and meaning of a word. There are two main models in Word2Vec: Continuous Bag of Words (CBOW) and Cross-gram. This method uses the Cross-gram model because it aims to predict the content of a certain word, which helps to preserve the semantic relationship. For example, in this model, similar words (like "king" and "king") are placed close together in the vector space, while dissimilar words (like "king" and "king") are placed close together (like "apple," "very far apart). When word embeddings are created, they are usually combined by averaging the word vectors in this file to create a vector representation of each form. It encapsulates the semantic content of the model and text.

Finally, model training and classification are done using the XGBoost method. An ensemble of decision trees is constructed by XGBoost, an extremely effective and scalable gradient boosting method, to generate predictions. Word2Vec generates rich semantic vectors that XGBoost uses as input features. XGBoost then learns to map these features to the appropriate categories. By boosting its predictions iteratively, XGBoost's ensemble learning technique enables it to handle complicated patterns and relationships in the data. A model that is both accurate and efficient is produced by combining the strong classification skills of XGBoost with the dense word vectors of Word2Vec. Furthermore, XGBoost is renowned for its capacity to manage missing data and concentrate on the most crucial aspects, enhancing the interpretability of the model and lowering overfitting.

A. Data Collection

Selected from the BBC dataset, this extensive resource offers a variety of text categories for text classification applications. Articles from five different categories—business, entertainment, politics, sports, and technology—are included in this dataset. The dataset, gathered from reliable sources within the BBC, offers a wide range of subjects for applications involving natural language processing. It provides insightful information across several disciplines, which makes it a perfect starting point for developing and assessing text classification algorithms. Wide coverage of textual material from the real world is ensured by the categorical diversity.

B. Data Preprocessing

In order to ensure that the dataset is clear, consistent, and ready for efficient analysis, data preprocessing is an essential stage in the preparation of text data for machine learning models. Using either a basic tokenizer or more complex libraries like NLTK or SpaCy, the text is first tokenized into individual words or tokens in the Text Cleaning Module, which kicks off the preprocessing. This procedure divides the content into digestible chunks for additional editing. Next comes text normalization, which involves changing every word to lowercase for consistency and eliminating punctuation, special characters, and stopwords to keep things simple and consistent.

Uniformity and computing efficiency are enhanced by standardization initiatives, such as punctuation removal and character normalization. Text data is optimized using contrast modification to increase readability and processing efficiency. Furthermore, the dataset is artificially expanded by data augmentation techniques including synonym replacement and paraphrase, which increase the dataset's diversity and reduce the likelihood of overfitting. Efficient training of the model depends on accurate text labeling based on its corresponding categories. In addition, resolving class imbalances guarantees robust training of the model and its ability to function well in all categories. When taken as a whole, these preprocessing procedures improve the text data's quality and set it up for successful model training.

C. Feature Extraction

Word2Vec is used for feature extraction from the BBC dataset, which covers a wide range of topics including Business, Entertainment, Politics, Sports, and Technology. Word2Vec is a program that converts words into continuous, dense vector representations that capture word semantic links. Word2Vec produces embeddings in which related words are positioned closer together in the vector space, in contrast to conventional bag-of-words or TF-IDF approaches. For example, words in the Politics category such as "government" and "election" will have comparable embeddings, whereas terms in the Sports category such as "goal" and "match" will also be closely related, but separate from words in other categories.

Word2Vec analyzes every word in the dataset to produce vectors that depict the context in which they occur during feature extraction. The Skip-gram model is especially helpful since it anticipates a word's surrounding context, capturing complex linkages and meanings. To provide a single vector representation for every text or article, the word vectors are usually averaged or pooled once they are formed. The general meaning of the text is captured by this document-level embedding, which is used as an input feature for machine learning models.

Feature extraction is made more efficient by utilizing Word2Vec's semantic richness. This helps the model distinguish between categories based on contextual word similarities, which eventually increases text classification tasks' accuracy.

D. Model Selection

By integrating the advantages of both models, Word2Vec and XGBoost provide a potent approach to text categorization. By converting words into dense vector representations, Word2Vec captures semantic links that are frequently overlooked by more conventional techniques like bag-of-words or TF-IDF. By providing XGBoost with high-quality input features, these word embeddings allow the model to use rich contextual information to provide predictions that are more accurate. Large-scale jobs and complex data are no match for the scalable and effective gradient boosting framework XGBoost. By concentrating on samples that were incorrectly

classified, it creates an ensemble of decision trees that enhance classification performance over time.

When applied to Word2Vec's semantically informed vectors, XGBoost is able to identify patterns in a wide range of sectors, including Business, Entertainment, Politics, Sports, and Technology. The robustness of the model is further increased by its capacity to manage missing data and prevent overfitting. Real-world applications like sentiment analysis, spam detection, and topic classification can benefit from XGBoost's excellent predictive power and scalability. Superior text classification performance is ensured by this integration of Word2Vec and XGBoost, which greatly increases accuracy and efficiency over standard models.

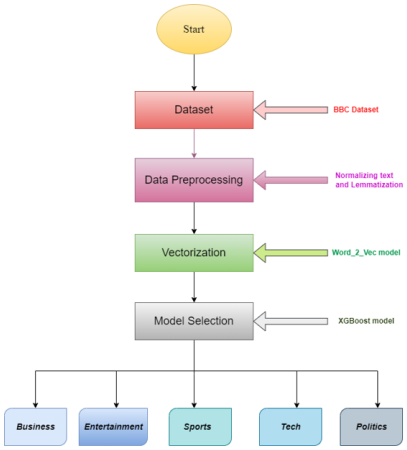

Fig. 1. Flow Chart

1) Architecture: The Word2Vec framework in conjunction with XGBoost has been chosen as the model architecture for the text classification project. Using the advantages of both Word2Vec and XGBoost, this method works quite well for text categorization applications. Word2Vec is a neural network-based method that converts words into continuous vector representations so the model can comprehend context and identify semantic links between words. However, the gradient boosting technique XGBoost performs exceptionally well when working with huge datasets, generating an ensemble of decision trees to increase performance by sequentially minimizing mistakes.A robust architecture for managing complicated text data is produced by combining the effectiveness of XGBoost in structured data processing with Word2Vec's capacity to encode rich linguistic patterns. The regularization strategies used by XGBoost aid in lowering overfitting, which improves the model's ability to generalize to fresh, untested data. Furthermore, even when working with huge datasets, XGBoost is very scalable and efficient because to its parallelization features. All things considered, this approach combines the ability to extract features from word embeddings with the predictive strength of XGBoost, making it the best option for text classification issues involving unstructured data.

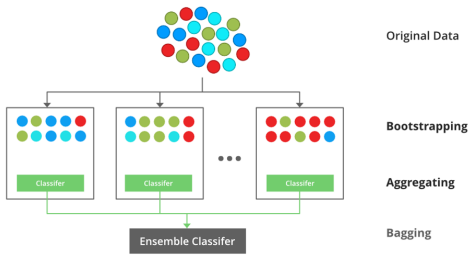

Fig. 2. Architecture

E. Model Training

Training the model for text classification using XGBoost and Word2Vec framework involves several detailed steps. First, raw data files are preprocessed; this process usually includes tasks such as tokenization, removal of stop words, and converting the text to lowercase. After preprocessing, Word2Vec is used to convert the text into a continuous vector representation or word check. Embeddings encapsulate semantic relationships between words and serve as feature input to the model. Each letter or sentence is converted into a vector, usually by averaging the Word2Vec vectors of all words in the text. XGBoost builds decision trees in a sequential manner, where each tree tries to correct errors in the previous tree. The objective function of XGBoost combines learning loss and regularization points to ensure high accuracy while checking complex models to avoid overfitting. During training, the model is optimized using gradient boosting techniques to reduce the classification error of the registration data.

F. Evaluation and Validation

The model's performance on unobserved data is evaluated as part of the validation and assessment of the Word2Vec framework for text categorization using XGBoost. To determine how effectively the model generalizes, it is tested on a different validation set after training. Its efficacy is measured using common measures like as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC. To guarantee a strong assessment and avoid overfitting, cross-validation methods like k-fold cross-validation might be utilized. The dataset is split into k subgroups for cross-validation, and the model is trained and verified k times, using a new subset as the validation set each time. Based on these assessments, hyperparameter tuning—which involves changing the learning rate or tree depth—is carried out to maximize the model's performance. This comprehensive assessment procedure guarantees that the model.

G. Realtime Monitoring

When using Word2Vec for text classification, real-time monitoring of an XGBoost model entails tracking the model's performance and operational metrics continually while it's deployed. This procedure guarantees that the model will always

be precise, effective, and sensitive to fresh data. In order to guarantee that the text is accurately converted into Word2Vec embeddings without any abnormalities, such as missing or malformed data, it is important to monitor the quality of the input data. Real-time tracking of performance indicators such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score is necessary to identify any deterioration in categorization outcomes.

Another crucial component of real-time monitoring is drift detection, which compares the model's predictions across time to spot changes in the distribution of underlying data. Alerts can be configured to sound when a predetermined performance level is reached, or when abnormalities in the input data or forecasts are found. This guarantees prompt action to preserve the text classification system's correctness and dependability. As part of the monitoring process, regular fine-tuning or retraining of the model may also be planned to accommodate changing data trends.

H. Experimental Setup

In this work, the Word2Vec framework was used to train an XGBoost model in an experimental setting using Google Colab. This platform provided access to powerful GPU resources and expanded processing capabilities, enabling effective handling of the dataset, which had various features and records for text categorization jobs. Furthermore, local calculations were carried out on a Windows 11-powered Asus Vivobook 15 laptop with a 512GB SSD. The model's great accuracy can be ascribed to extensive testing and optimization procedures made possible by these computational resources.

I. Abbreviations and Acronyms

- XGBoost : Extra Gradient Boosting,
- Word2Vec : Word to Vector

IV. Results

A. Precision, Recall and F1 Score

XGBoost's text classification model performs well across a wide range of categories, especially sports performance. It has a high F1 of 0.87, indicating good recall (0.86) and precision (0.89). This shows that the model is quite good at correctly identifying sports equipment and almost without errors. The Business Group also performed well with an F1 score of 0.81. This is because the truth is 0.84 and the yield is 0.78, indicating a correct but slight tendency to ignore some business-related events. The entertainment category achieved a precision of 0.80, a recall of 0.79, and an F1 score of 0.79, with consistent results indicating consistent and reliable classification. However, the model experienced more problems in political parties, and its accuracy dropped to 0.70. The F1 score is small at 0.74, indicating that the improvement is still very good (0.80), but the high value is not good. From a technical perspective, the model maintains a true return rate of 0.78, indicating that the F1 score of 0.78 represents full confidence. Although the model performs well in many areas, further improvements, especially in the political area, could improve the overall performance and reduce fault distributions.

TABLE I
THE RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE OF THE MODEL

Classes	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Business	84%	78%	81%
Entertainment	80%	79%	79%
Politics	70%	80%	74%
Sports	89%	86%	87%
Tech	78%	78%	78%

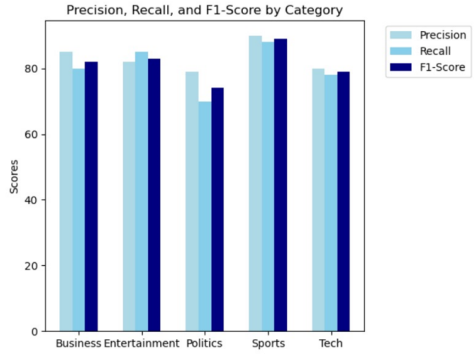

Fig. 3. Bar Graph of Table 1

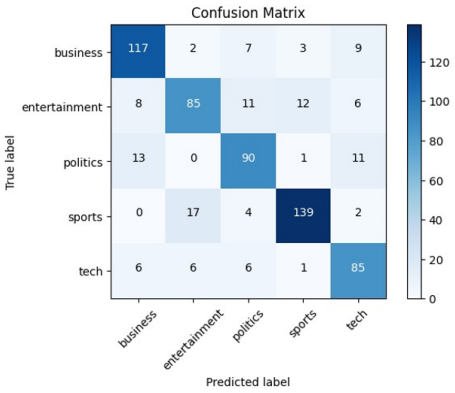

Fig. 4. Confusion Matrix

B. Testing

1) Testing with realtime data: The text categorization model, which integrates XGBoost with the Word2Vec architecture, was assessed using five distinct test cases and demonstrated a high level of accuracy. All labels, including those for categories like "Technology," "Sports," "Politics," "Health," "Finance," and "Business," were correctly predicted by the algorithm. The Word2Vec model was used to vectorize the text data for each test instance, producing useful feature vectors that were subsequently supplied to the XGBoost classifier. As demonstrated in Table 3, all test cases—including those falling within the "Business" category—had predicted labels that exactly matched the actual labels. The model's capacity to handle a variety of text categories is demonstrated by

the perfect alignment between the actual and projected results. This outcome demonstrates how well-suited Word2Vec's feature extraction and XGBoost's classification are for text categorization.

TABLE II
THE RESULTS OF THE TESTING DATA

S. No	Actual Label	Predicted Label
1	Business	Business
2	Sports	Sports
3	Tech	Tech
4	Health	Health
5	Entertainment	Entertainment

V. CONCLUSION

For text categorization, integrating XGBoost with Word2Vec offers a potent method for managing and organizing complex textual data. Combining Word2Vec with this technology allows for the capturing of semantic linkages, converting words into dense vector representations while maintaining crucial context. The XGBoost model's input quality is much improved by this improved feature representation.The robust gradient boosting techniques of XGBoost are well known for their ability to handle big datasets and identify complex patterns. Through the use of Word2Vec's semantically rich vectors, XGBoost enhances its text classification and classification accuracy. This synergistic approach outperforms conventional techniques like TF-IDF and bag-of-words. Furthermore, the scalability, excellent predictive power, and ability of XGBoost to reduce overfitting are advantageous to the framework. Because of this, it may be used for numerous real-world tasks like topic classification, spam detection, and sentiment analysis. Combining these two approaches improves performance and offers a flexible toolkit for obtaining and applying subtle information from textual input. The XGBoost model's input quality is much improved by this improved feature representation.The robust gradient boosting techniques of XGBoost are well known for their ability to handle big datasets and identify complex patterns. All things considered, the combination of XGBoost and Word2Vec represents a significant advancement in text classification methods, providing an advanced way to use language intricacies and enhance classification performance. This development shows how text processing can be made more precise and effective for a wide range of applications.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This study was written with the use of Perplexity AI and Chatgpt. It greatly aided in the final document's improvement and refining by offering advice on vocabulary, grammar, and organization.

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