

Building a Custom Language Classification Model on Cloud AutoML NLP

This section will walk through creating a document dataset and building a custom language classification model on AutoML Vision.

1. From the Cloud AutoML NLP dashboard, click **NEW DATASET** as shown in Figure 43-5.

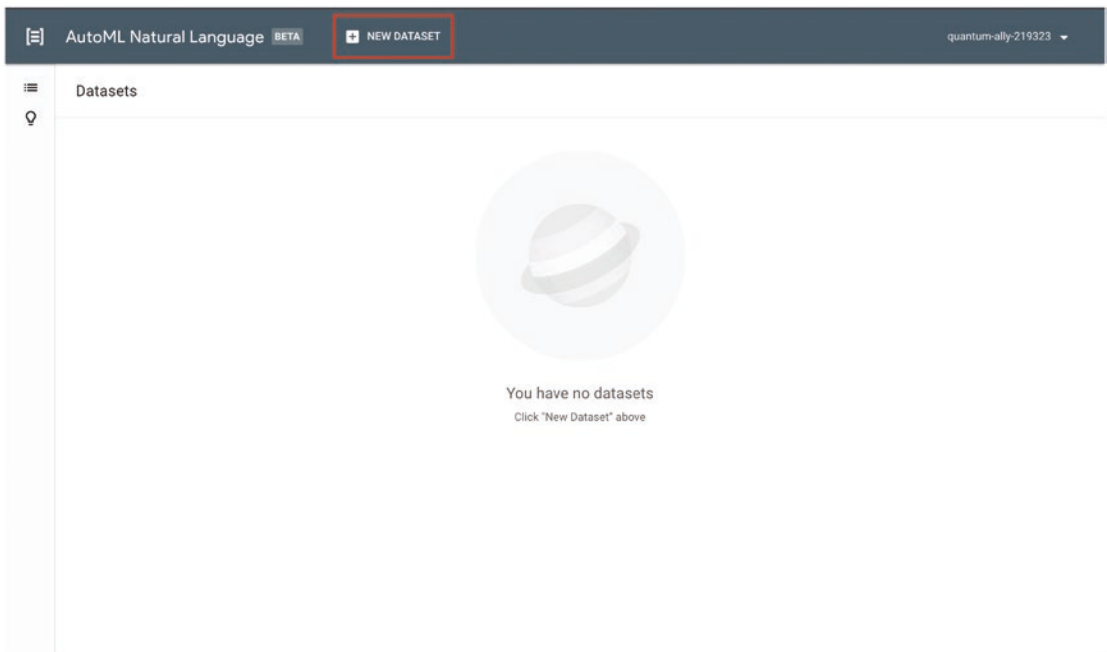


Figure 43-5. *New Dataset on AutoML NLP*

2. To create a Dataset on Cloud AutoML NLP, set the following parameters as shown in Figure 43-6:

☰

AutoML Natural Language BETA

☰

💡

Create dataset

Dataset name

toxicity_dataset

?

Import text items

To build a custom model, you first need to import a set of text items to train it. Generally the more text items the better. Each item should be categorized with a label (labels are essential for telling the model how to classify text). AutoML Natural Language currently supports English text only.

Processed text items will be stored on Cloud Storage.

☐ Upload a CSV file from your computer ?

The CSV file should be a list of GCS paths (or the text itself) and their labels, if available.

SELECT FILES

☐ Upload text items from your computer ?

Supports .TXT, .ZIP

SELECT FILES

☒ Select a CSV file on Cloud Storage ?

The CSV file [🔗](#) should be a list of GCS paths (or the text itself) and their labels, if available.
gs://quantum-ally-219323-lcm/files/data.csv

☐ Import text items later

Build your set of text items, and label directly in the workspace.

Data preparation tip

Each label should have at least 100 text items for best results. To help put together the best dataset for your use case, [read our data guidelines](#) [🔗](#)

Classification type

☐ Enable multi-label classification

If you have documents that may require multiple labels, enable this setting now. Typically requires more training documents per label to get good model results.

CREATE DATASET

CANCEL

Figure 43-6. Create a Dataset on Cloud AutoML NLP

- a. Dataset name: toxicity_dataset.
- b. Select a CSV file on Cloud Storage (this is the CSV file placed on the bucket created when Cloud AutoML was configured that contains the path to the text documents): gs://quantum-ally-219323-lcm/file/data.csv.
- c. Click **CREATE DATASET** to begin importing images (see Figure 43-7).

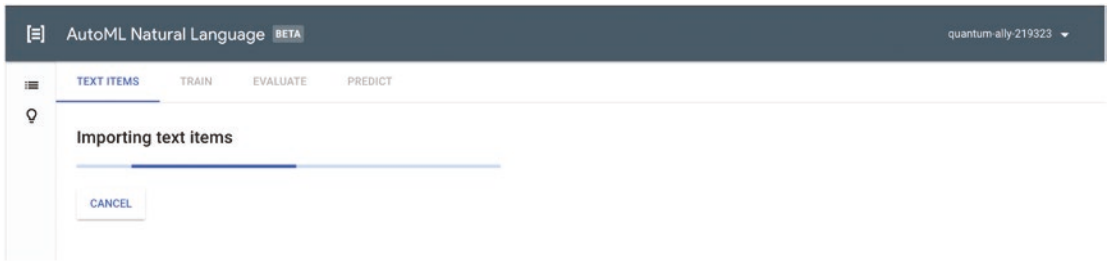


Figure 43-7. Cloud AutoML NLP: Importing text items

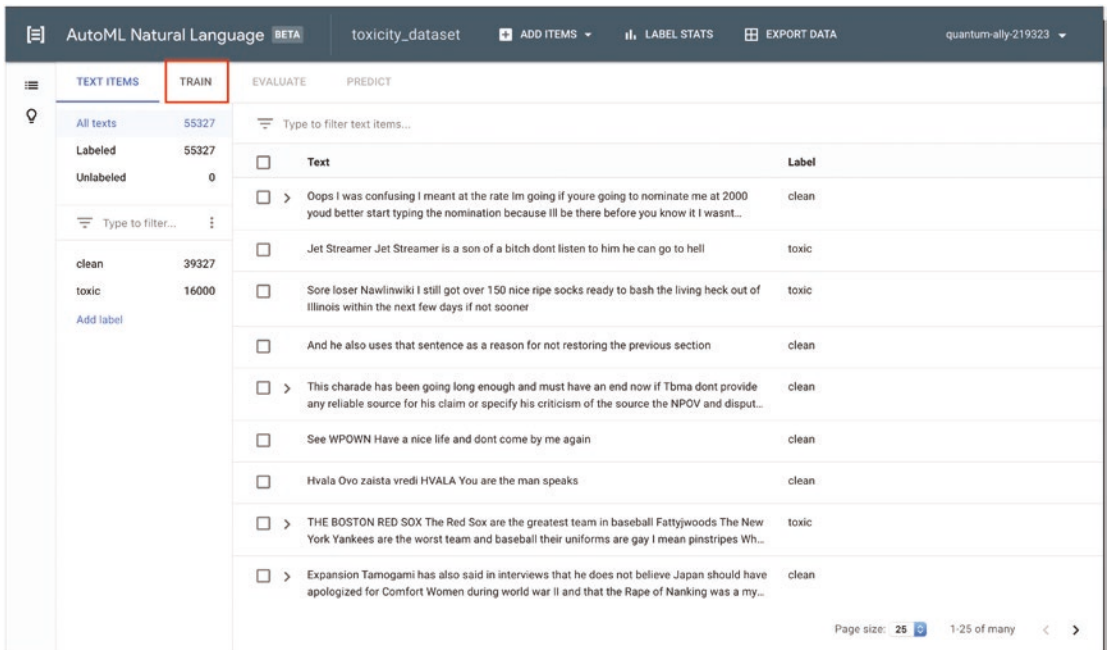


Figure 43-8. Cloud AutoML NLP: Imported text documents and their labels

3. After importing the Dataset, click **TRAIN** (see Figure 43-8) to initiate the process of building a custom language classification model.
4. In this example, we have a good enough number of training examples as seen in Figure 43-9, so hopefully, it makes sense to expect a good language classification model. Click **START TRAINING** to begin the training job.

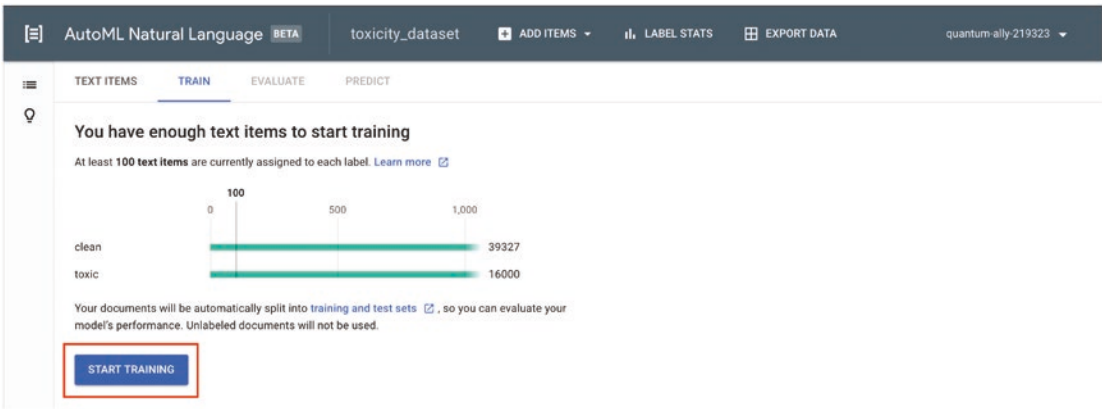


Figure 43-9. Cloud AutoML NLP checking the adequacy of training examples

- 5. Accept the default model name, and click **START TRAINING** (see Figure 43-10) to begin building the model as seen in Figure 43-11. Note that this training might take about an hour to complete. When done, the user will get an email of completion.

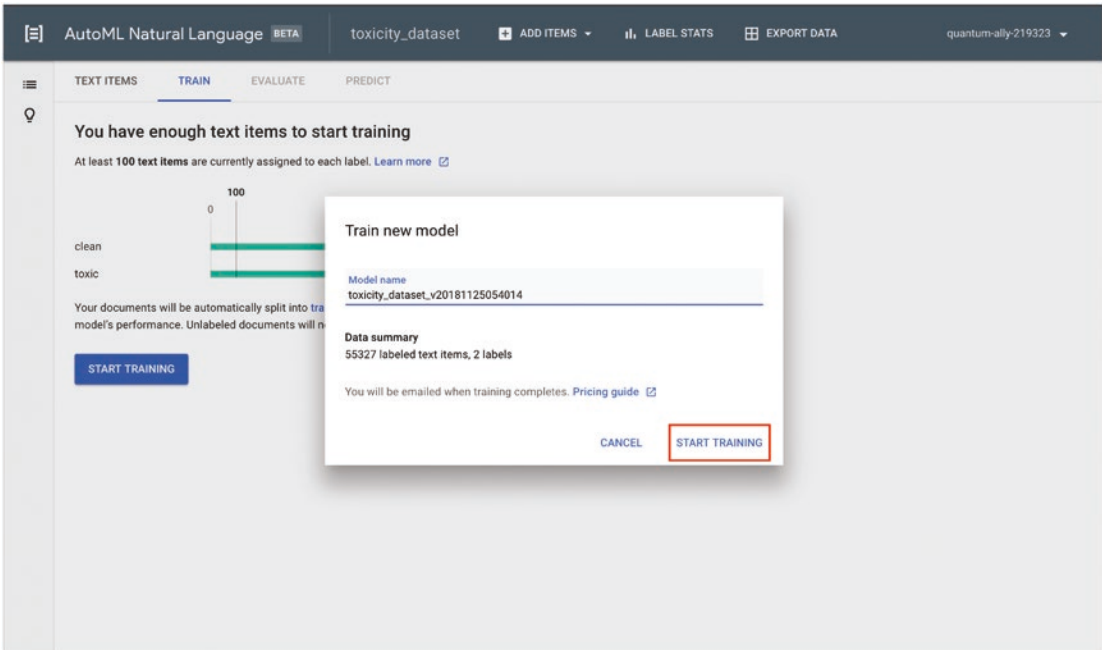


Figure 43-10. Accept the Model name and click on “Start Training”

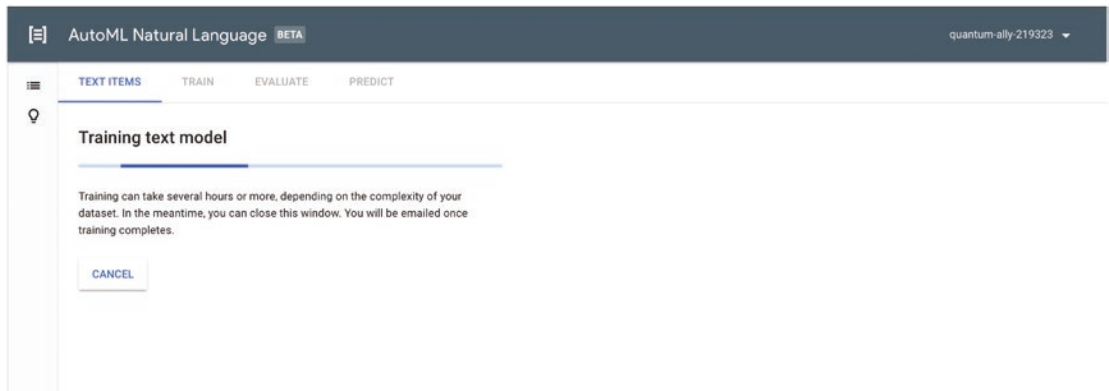


Figure 43-11. Training the text classification model on Cloud AutoML NLP

6. The training summary is shown in Figure 43-12. The training phase lasted for approximately 4 hours and 45 minutes.

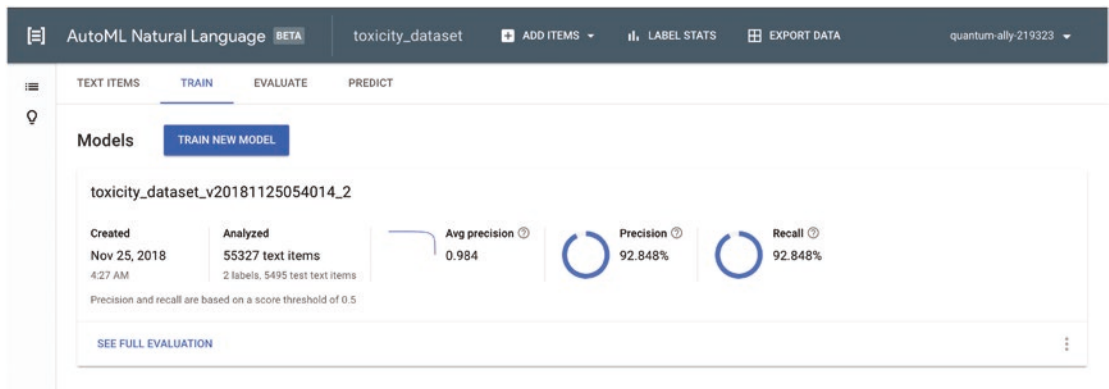


Figure 43-12. Cloud AutoML NLP: Training summary

7. AutoML NLP sets aside a portion of the documents as a test set in order to evaluate the quality of the model after training (see Figure 43-13). The F1 plot shows the trade-off between precision and recall. Also, a confusion matrix provides further insight into the model quality (see Figure 43-14).

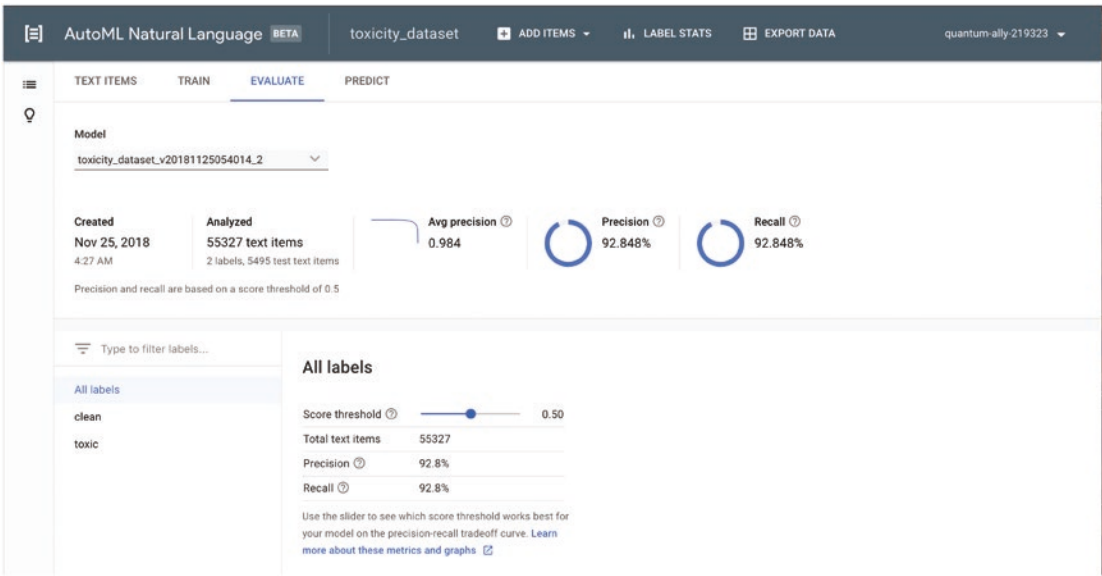


Figure 43-13. Cloud AutoML NLP: Model evaluation

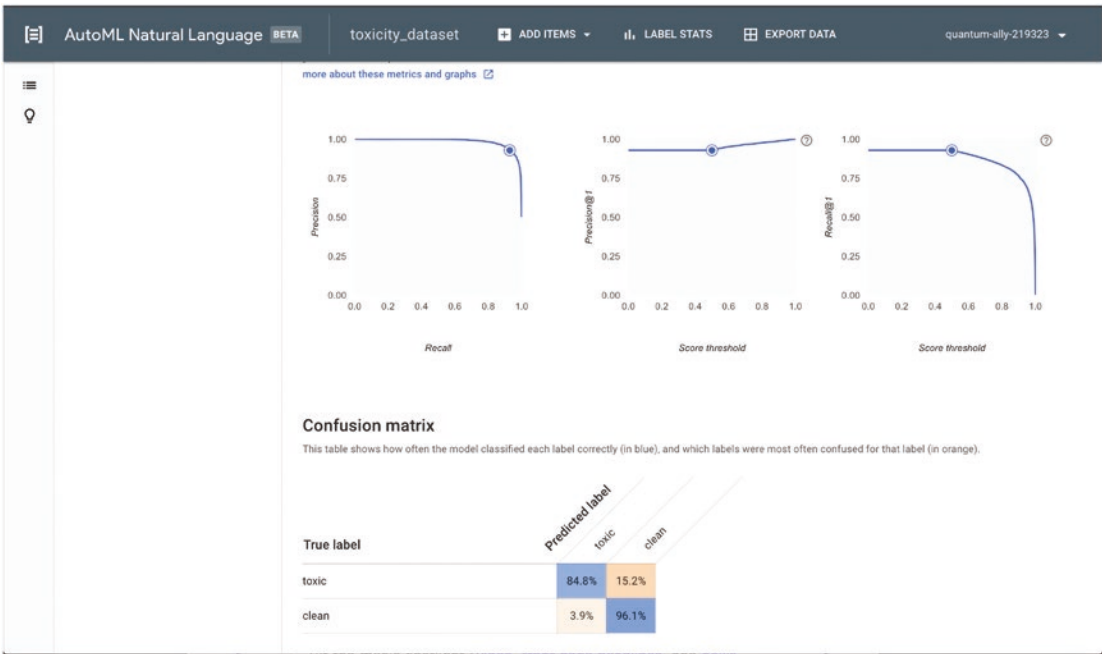


Figure 43-14. F1 evaluation plot and confusion matrix on Cloud AutoML NLP

8. The custom text classification model is exposed as a REST or Python API for integration into software applications as a prediction service (see Figure 43-15). We can test our model by uploading a sample image for classification. Figure 43-16 passes a clean text example to the model and it predicts correctly with a probability of 98%, while Figure 43-17 passes a toxic text example to the model. This example is also correctly classified with a probability score of 99%.

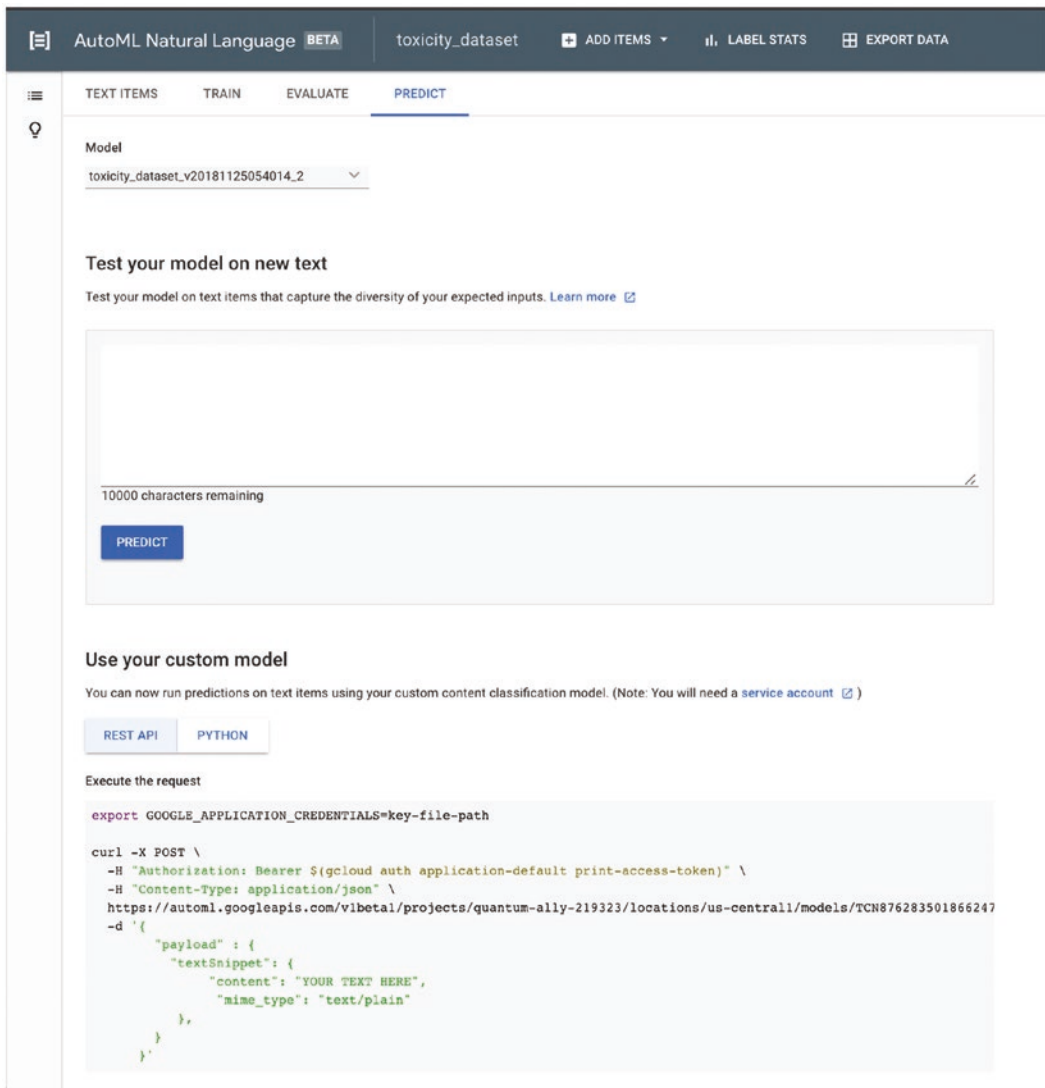


Figure 43-15. Cloud AutoML NLP model as a prediction service

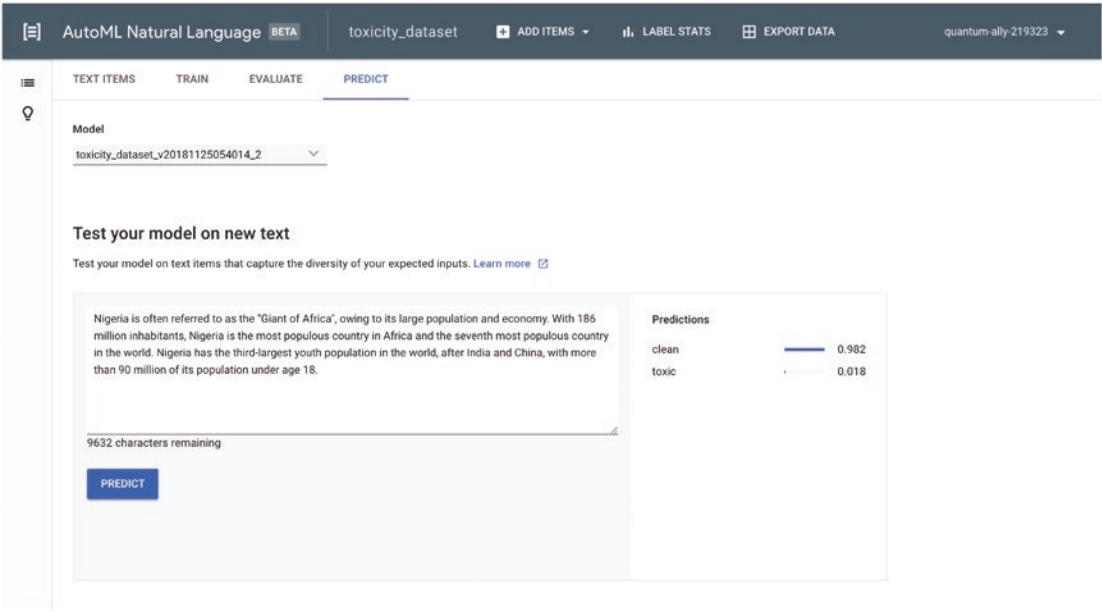


Figure 43-16. Clean words example: AutoML NLP

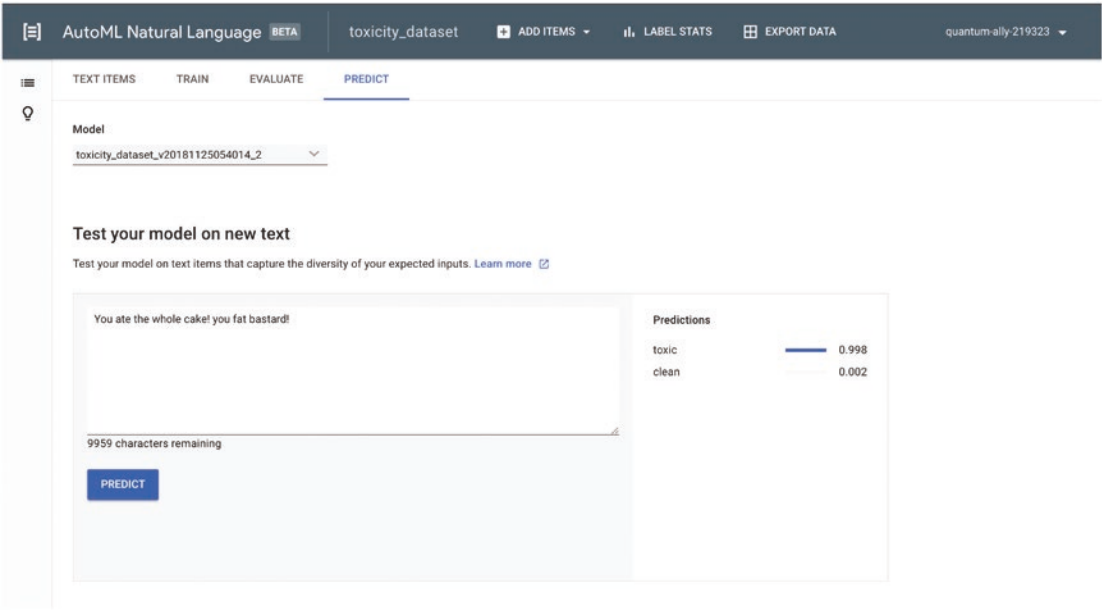


Figure 43-17. Toxic words example: AutoML NLP

This chapter covered building and deploying custom text classification models using Google AutoML Cloud Vision. In the next chapter, we will build an end-to-end data science product on GCP.

CHAPTER 44

Model to Predict the Critical Temperature of Superconductors

This chapter builds a regression machine learning model to predict the critical temperature of superconductors. The features for this dataset were derived based on the following superconductor properties:

- Atomic mass
- First ionization energy
- Atomic radius
- Density
- Electron affinity
- Fusion heat
- Thermal conductivity
- Valence

And for each property, the mean, weighted mean, geometric mean, weighted geometric mean, entropy, weighted entropy, range, weighted range, standard deviation, and weighted standard deviation are extracted. Thus, this results in a total number of $8 \times 10 = 80$ features. In addition to this, a feature that contains the number of elements in the superconductor is added to the design matrix. The predictor variable is the critical temperature of the superconductor. Hence, the dataset has a total of 81 features and 21,263 rows.