CAPSTONE PROJECT PROPOSAL

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Domain Background

After finishing this program, I would like to tackle some Kaggle competitions to practice and keep learning. Thus, I picked one of Kaggle's "Getting Started" competitions on Natural Language Processing for my capstone project.

The competition is **Real or Not? NLP with Disaster Tweets**, and can be found on Kaggle's website at https://www.kaggle.com/c/nlp-getting-started/overview/evaluation

Problem Statement

Twitter has become an important communication channel in times of emergency. The ubiquitousness of smartphones enables people to announce an emergency they're observing in real-time. Because of this, more agencies are interested in programatically monitoring Twitter (i.e. disaster relief organizations and news agencies).

But, it's not always clear whether a person's words are actually announcing a disaster. Look at the example in the picture. The author explicitly uses the word "ABLAZE" but means it metaphorically. This is clear to a human right away, especially with the visual aid. But it's less clear to a machine.

The goal of this project is to build a machine learning model that predicts which Tweets are about real disasters and which ones aren't.

Datasets and Inputs

The dataset is "Disasters on social media", collected by the company Figure Eight and publicly available to download on their website:





12:43 AM · Aug 6, 2015 · Twitter for Android

https://www.figure-eight.com/data-for-everyone/

It comprises over 10,000 tweets that were hand classified from searches like "ablaze", "quarantine" and "pandemonium" and then noted whether they related to a catastrophic event or not.

Solution Statement

Using a classification algorithm, the model to be built will tell apart tweets about disasters and others. During the program, I have come to learn how Amazon Sagemaker can be a good tool to solve this type of problem.

Benchmark Model

There is a leaderboard on Kaggle that can be used to check how my solution is performing against my peers'. The dataset is labeled, and the results can be checked against a subset of tweets.

Evaluation Metrics

The performance of the solution can be evaluated using sklearn's F-score (or F1) method. The F1 score can be interpreted as a weighted average of the precision and recall, where an F1 score reaches its best value at 1 and worst score at 0. The relative contribution of precision and recall to the F1 score are equal. The formula for the F1 score is:

F1 = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)

Project Design

The dataset must be analyzed and pre-processed before working with it.

I will extract different features from the dataset such as different n-grams, and to do that stop words and punctuation marks will be removed.

I might explore other features such as the number of exclamation marks to see if they make a difference, or the use of uppercase letters.

As of right now, I have not decided which of Sagemaker's algorithms I will use to build this model.