

Implementing Text and Image Classification Using Neural Networks in scikit-learn



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Overview

Representing text as features

Term Frequency (TF) and Inverse Document Frequency (IDF)

Representing images as features

Single channel and multi-channel images

Text and image classification

Encoding Text Data in Numeric Form

d = “This is not the worst restaurant in the metropolis,
not by a long way”

Document as Word Sequence

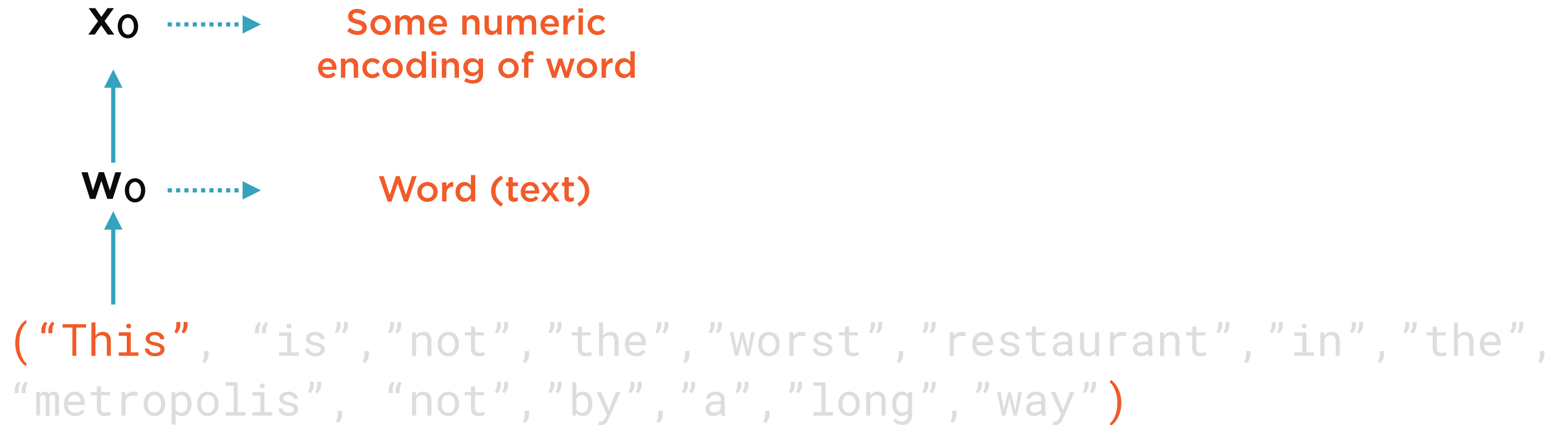
Model a document as an ordered sequence of words

`d = "This is not the worst restaurant in the metropolis,
not by a long way"`

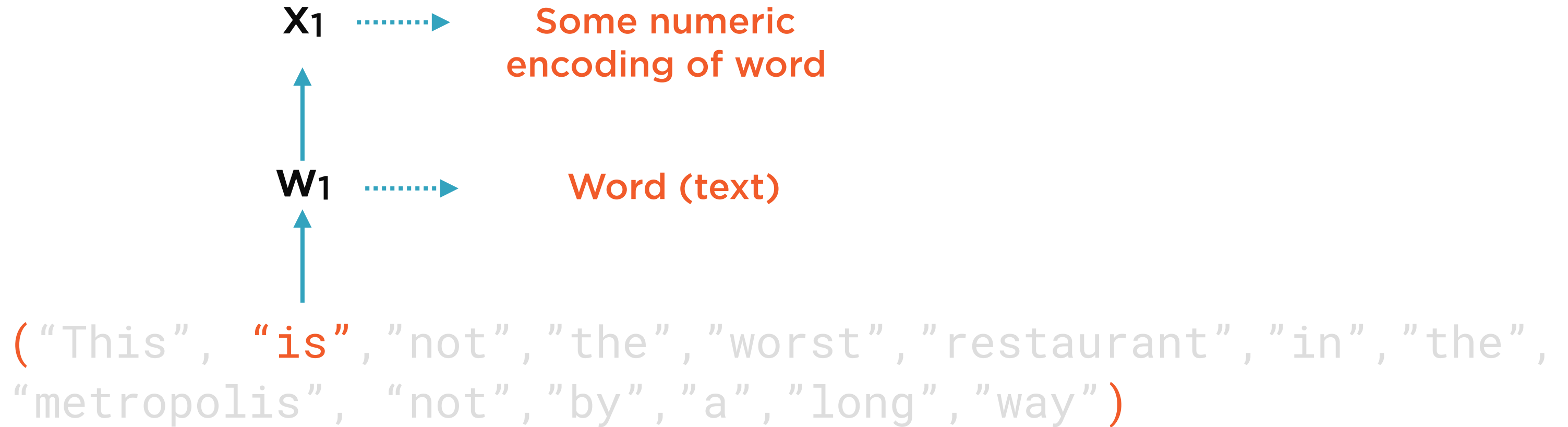
`("This", "is", "not", "the", "worst", "restaurant", "in", "the",
"metropolis", "not", "by", "a", "long", "way")`

Document as Word Sequence

Tokenize document into individual words



Represent Each Word as a Number



Represent Each Word as a Number



Represent Each Word as a Number

$$d = [x_0, x_1, \dots x_n]$$

Document as Tensor

Represent each word as numeric data, aggregate into tensor

Numeric Representations of Text



One-hot

Frequency-based

Prediction-based

Numeric Representations of Text

One-hot

Frequency-based

Prediction-based

Represent each word in text by its
presence or absence

Numeric Representations of Text

One-hot

Frequency-based

Prediction-based

Frequency-based Embeddings

Count

TF-IDF

Co-occurrence

Frequency-based Embeddings

Count

TF-IDF

Co-occurrence

Capture how often a word
occurs in a document i.e. the
counts or the **frequency**

Frequency-based Embeddings

Count

TF-IDF

Co-occurrence

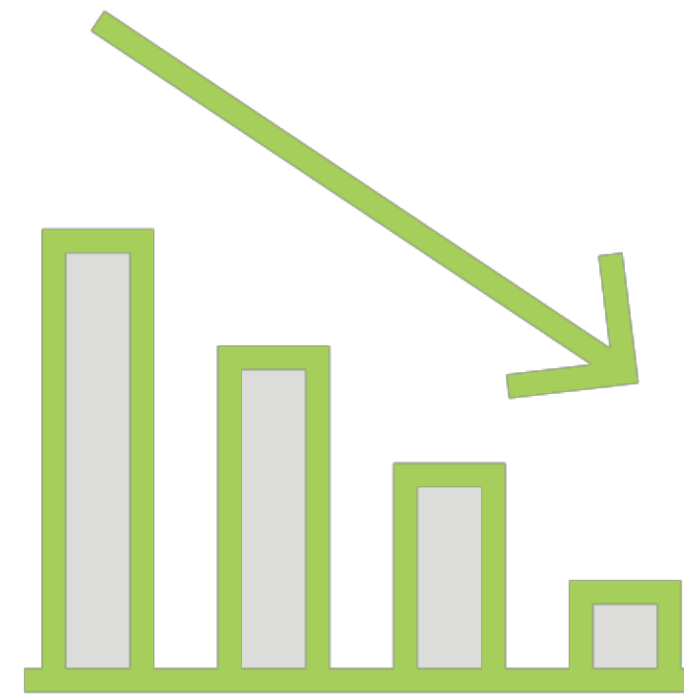
Captures how often a word
occurs in a **document** as well as
the **entire corpus**

Tf-Idf



Frequently in a single document

Might be important



Frequently in the corpus

**Probably a common word like
“a”, “an”, “the”**

Frequency-based Embeddings

Count

TF-IDF

Co-occurrence

Similar words will occur
together and will have similar
context

Context Window

A window centered around a word, which includes a certain number of neighboring words

Co-occurrence

The number of times two words w_1 and w_2 have occurred together in a context window

Word Embeddings

One-hot

Frequency-based

Prediction-based

1
2 3

Predictions-based embeddings

Numerical representations of
text which capture meanings
and semantic relationships,
generated using ML models

Magic



Word embeddings capture meaning

“Queen” ~ “King” == “Woman” ~ “Man”

“Paris” ~ “France” == “London” ~ “England”

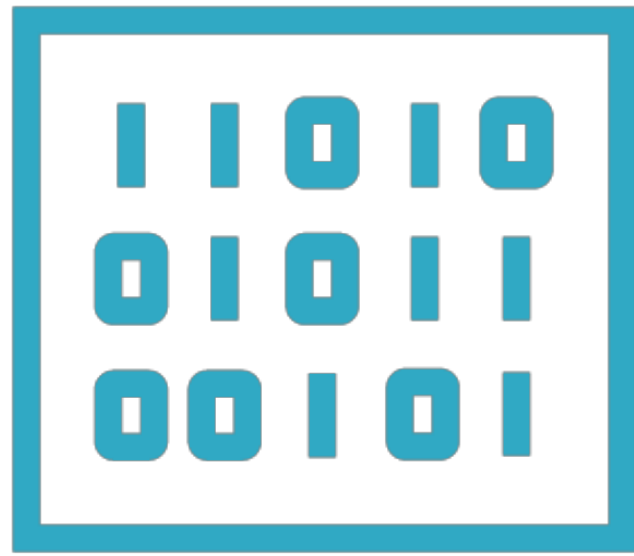
Dramatic dimensionality reduction

Demo

**Performing classification on text data
using neural networks in scikit-learn**

Encoding Image Data in Numeric Form

Image Recognition



Images represented
as pixels



Identify edges,
colors, shapes



A photo of a
horse

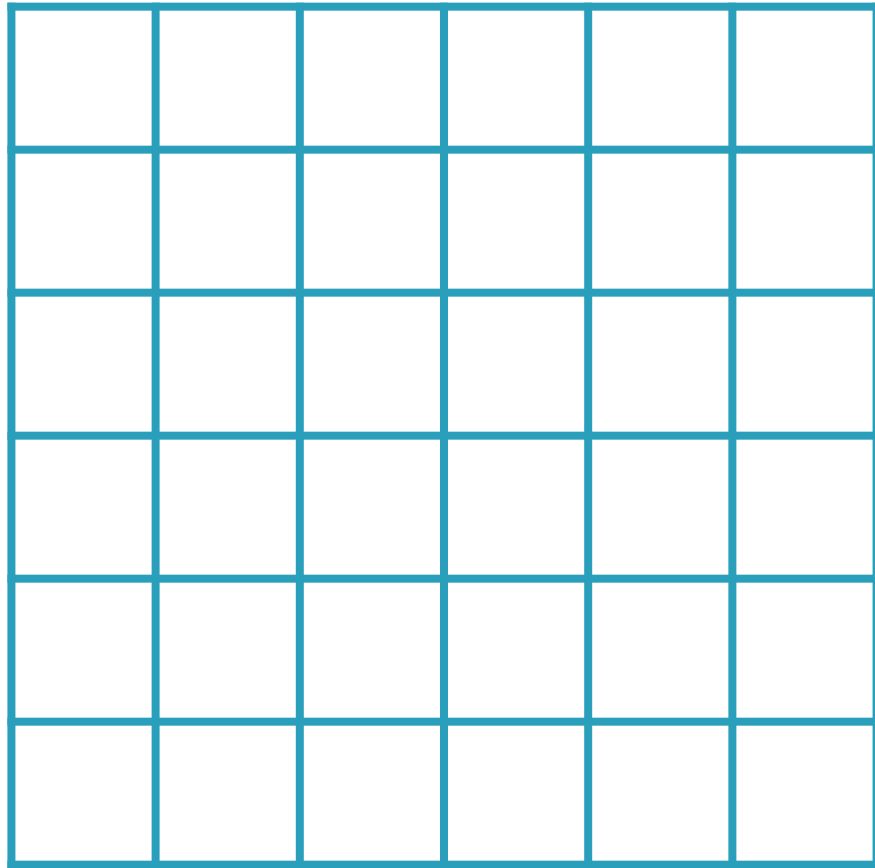
Encoding Image Data in Numeric Form

Images as Matrices





RGB Images

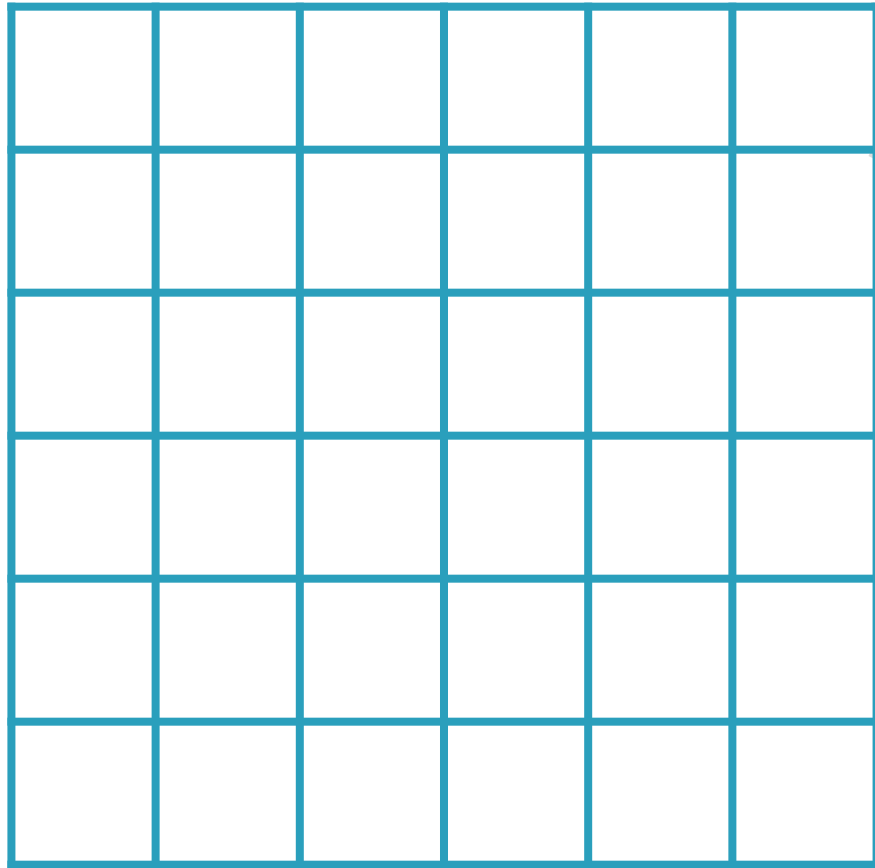


**RGB values are
for color images**

R, G, B: 0-255



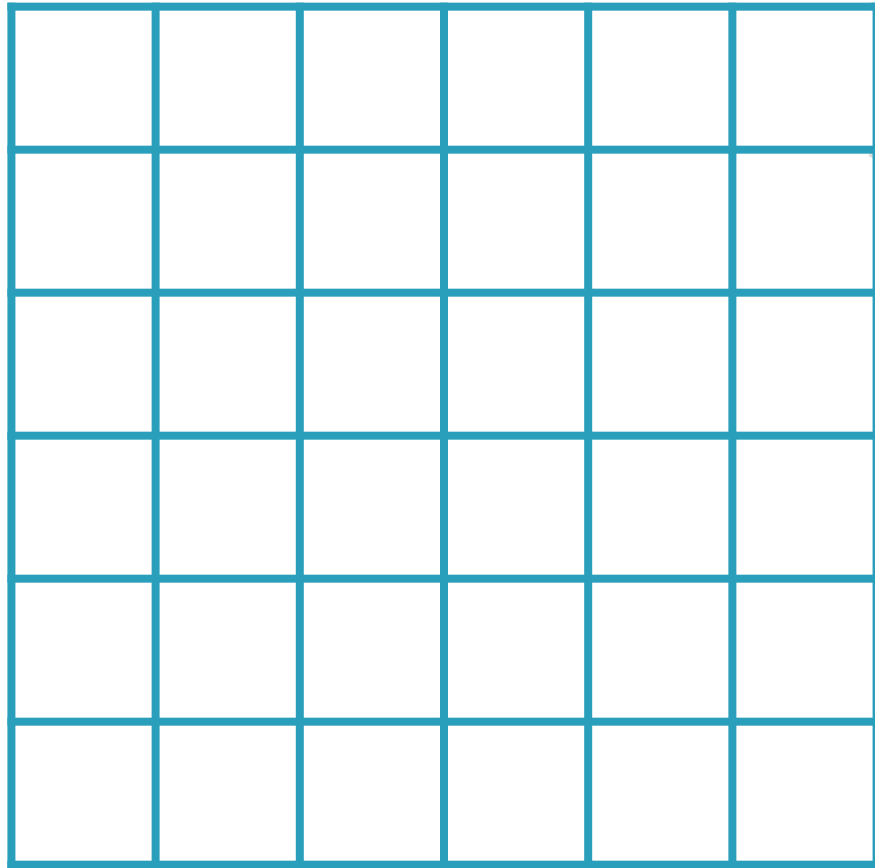
RGB Images



255, 0, 0



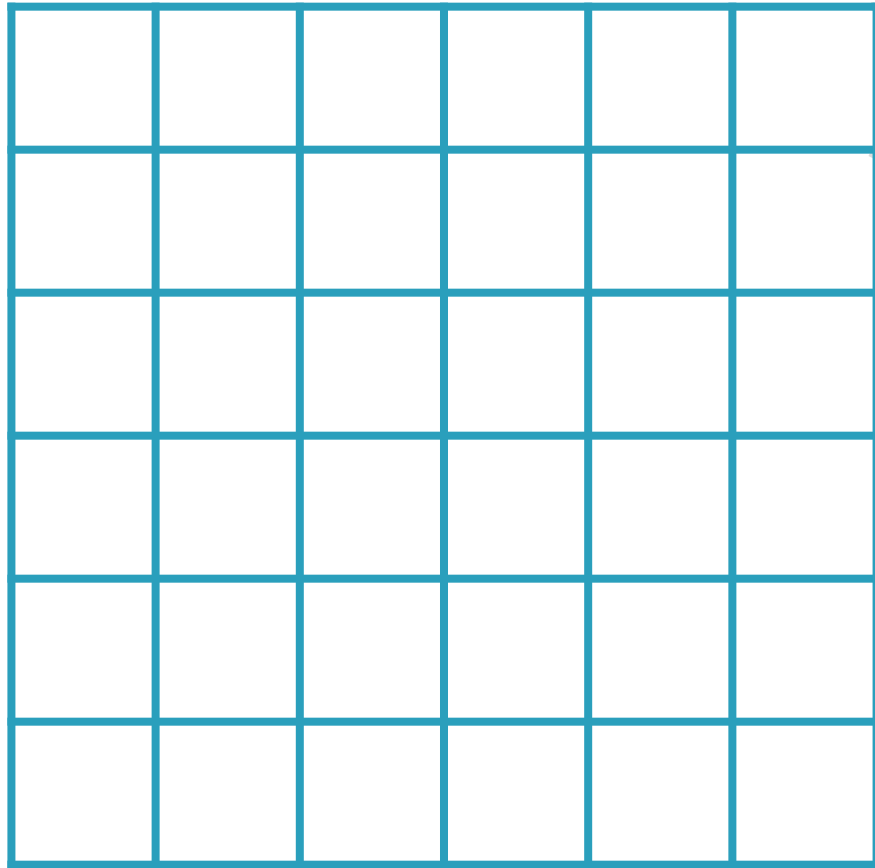
RGB Images



0, 255, 0



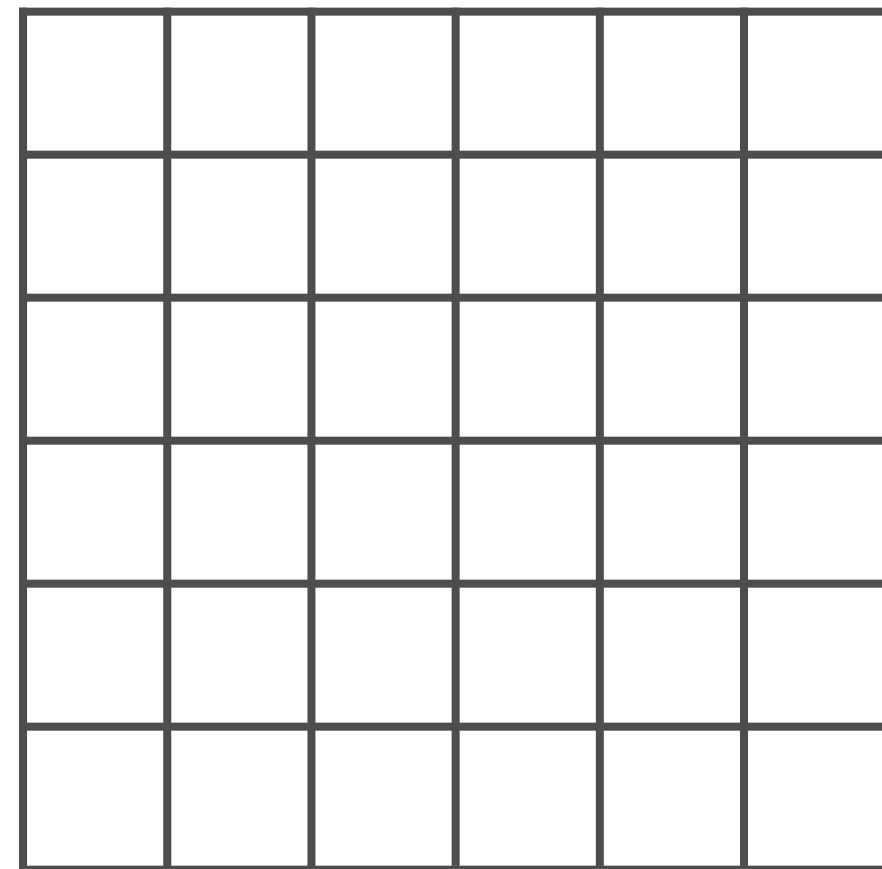
RGB Images



0, 0, 255

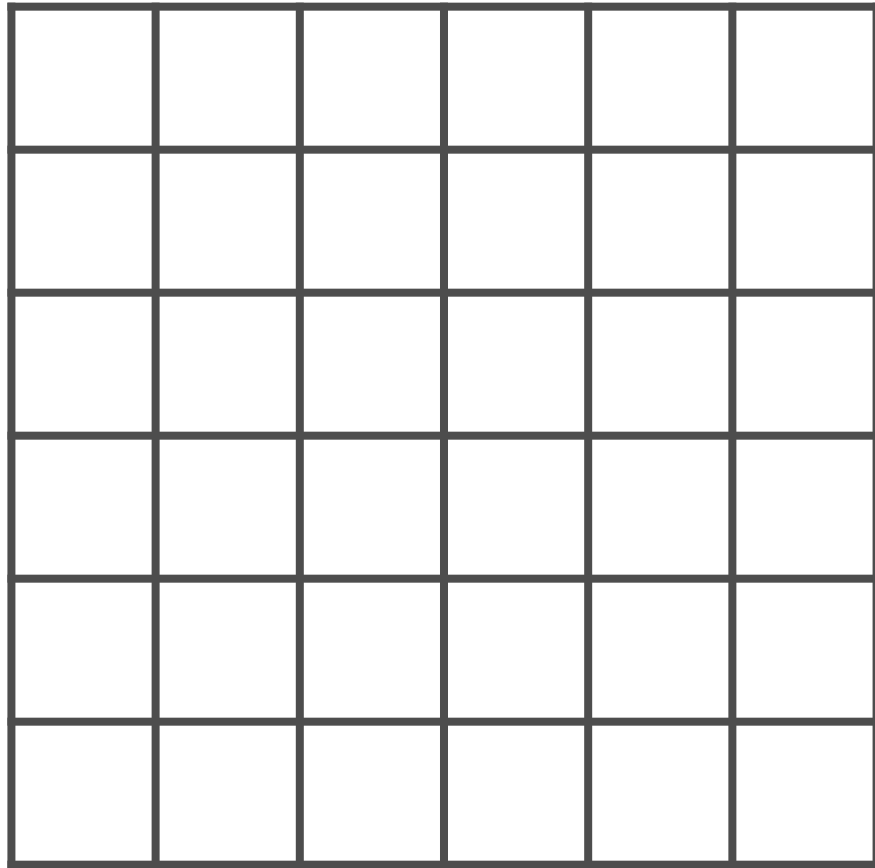
3 values to represent
color, **3** channels

Grayscale Images





Grayscale Images

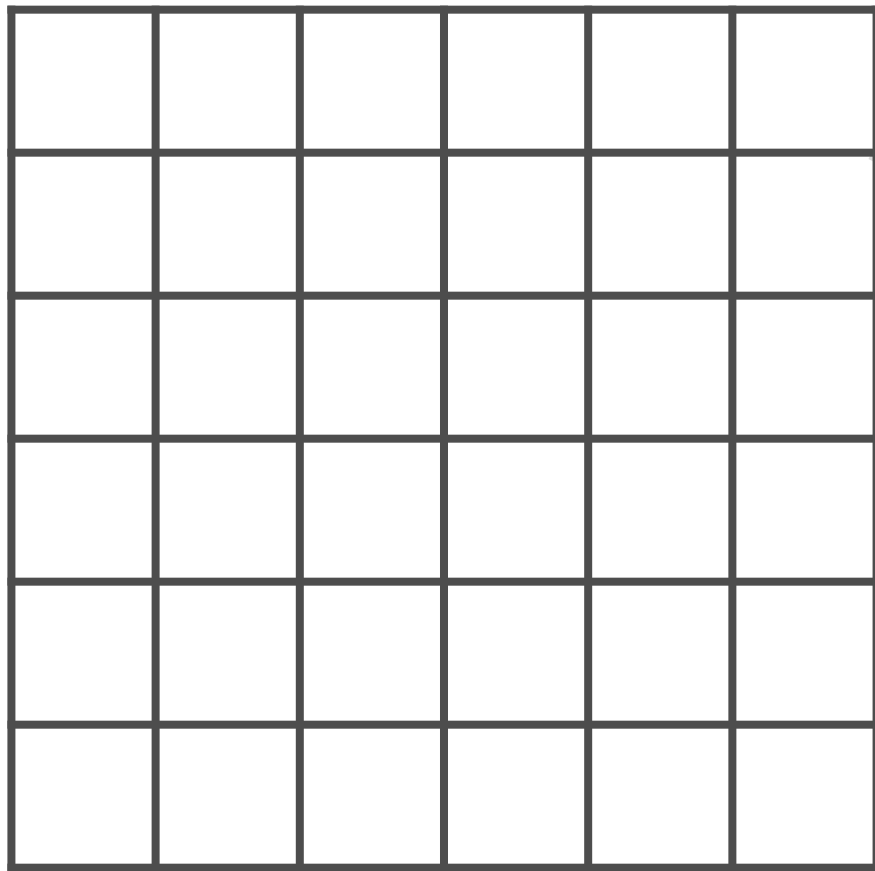


**Each pixel represents
only intensity information**

0.0 - 1.0



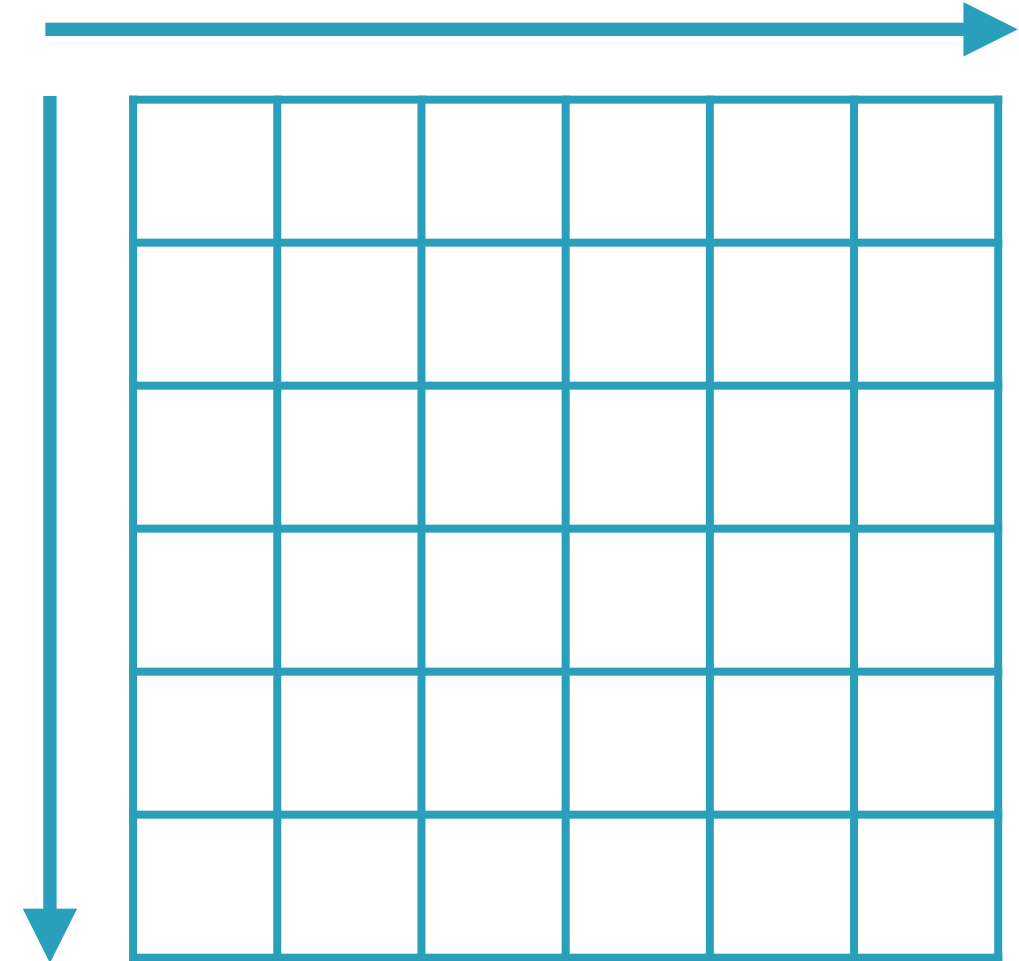
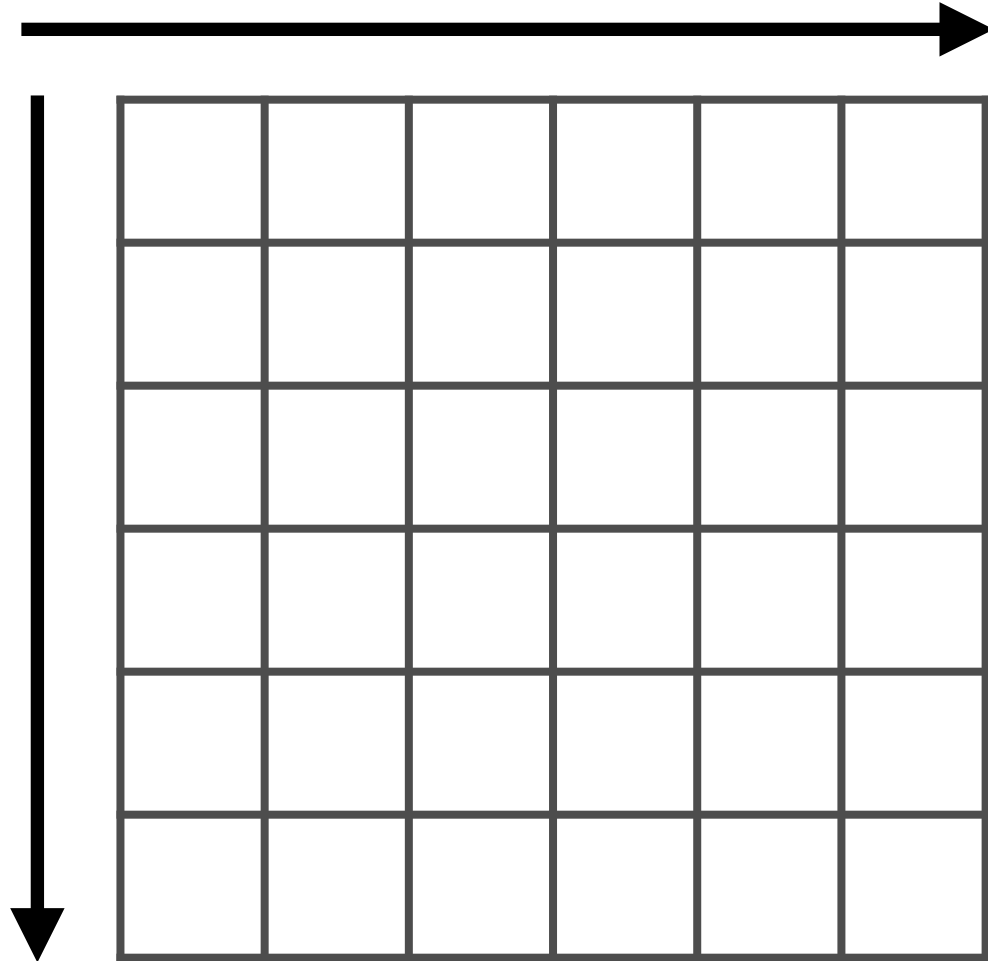
Grayscale Images



0.5

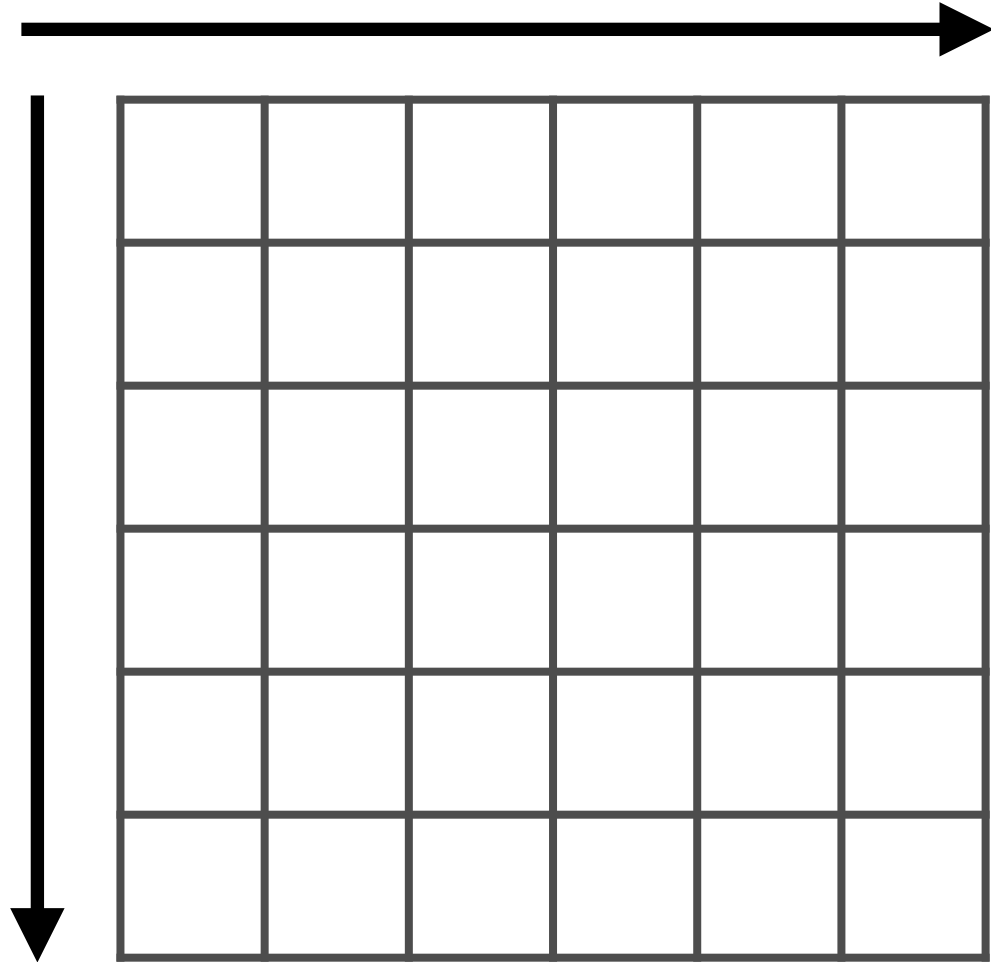
1 value to represent
intensity, **1** channel

Images as Matrices

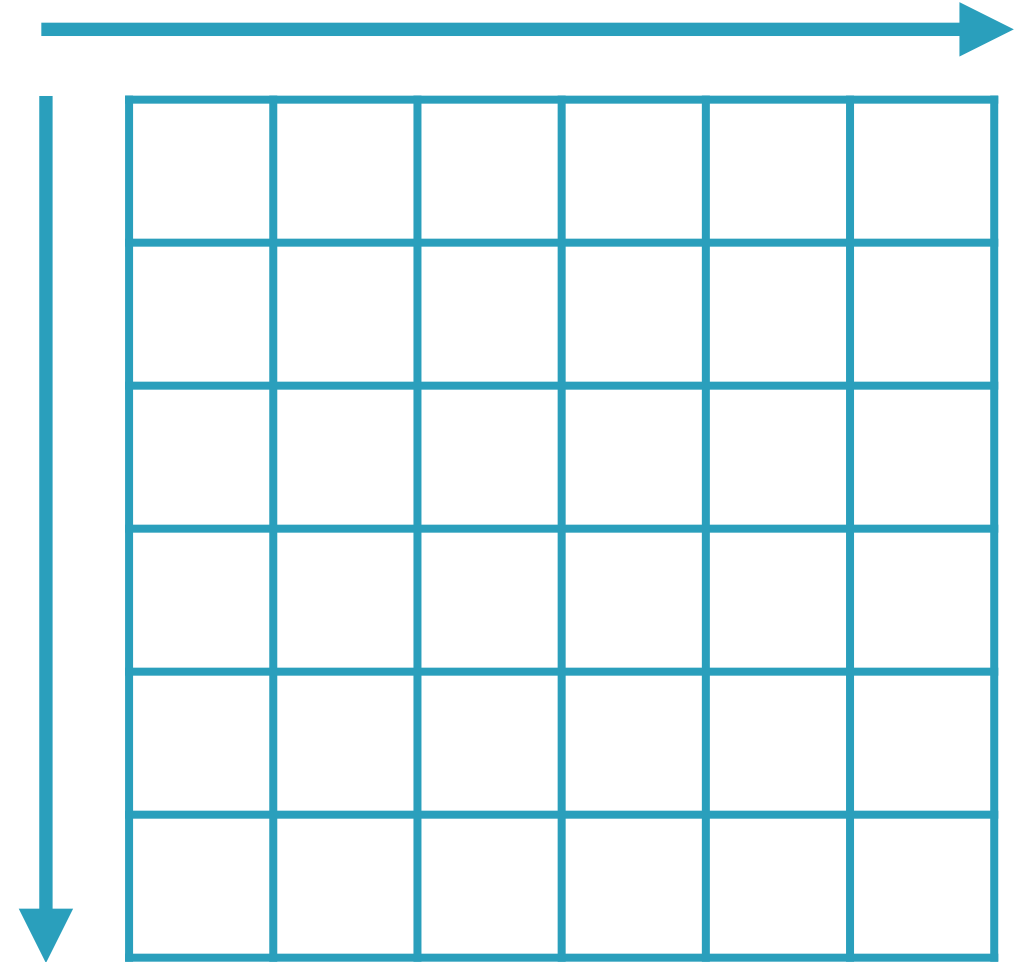


Images can be represented by a 3-D matrix

Images as Tensors



(6, 6, 1)



(6, 6, 3)



List of Images

(10, 6, 6, 3)

The number of channels



List of Images

(10, 6, 6, 3)

**The height and width of
each image in the list**



List of Images

(10, 6, 6, 3)

The number of images

Demo

**Performing classification on
image data using neural networks
in scikit-learn**

Summary

Representing text as features

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