Hate Speech Detection - scikit-learn

Ravi Regulagedda, Zackary Leech

Text pre-processing was performed on the dataset, following which it was vectorized by using CountVectorizer from sci-kit learn. Following this the vectors were scaled using StandardScaler and then three different basic classification models were tested - Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes and Random Forest. Their base model accuracy scores are given below -

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
2 print("Naive Bayes", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
3 print("Random Forest", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_2))
4 print("Logistic Regression", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_3))

✓ 0.0s

Naive Bayes 0.6860779020439646

Random Forest 0.8177786347859622

Logistic Regression 0.8069803316621674
```

Figure 1: Result showing the baseline accuracy of 3 different algorithms

Following this, a cross-validation search was performed on the ranges of hyper parameters for Random Forest since it had the highest initial accuracy. The ranges chosen are below

```
RandomizedSearchCV
RandomizedSearchCV(cv=3, estimator=RandomForestClassifier(n_jobs=3), n_iter=100, n_jobs=-1, param_distributions={'bootstrap': [True, False], 'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy', 'log_loss'], 'min_samples_split': [2, 3, 4, 5], 'n_estimators': [200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000]}, random_state=42, verbose=2)

vestimator: RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier(n_jobs=3)

v RandomForestClassifier(n_jobs=3)
```

Figure 2: Range of hyperparameter values for CV search

We used a 3 fold cross validation over 100 searches making a total of 300 models fit. This provided the following values for the hyperparameters -

Figure 3: Range of hyperparameter values for CV search

However, many of the "optimal" values provided are just the default values of the parameters. Therefore, the increase in accuracy was just 1%. The final accuracy is shown below -

Figure 4: Accuracy with best hyperparameters