

Malignant comment classifier

Submitted by:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

NLTK documentation

Sklearn Documentation.

INTRODUCTION

- Business Problem Framing
 Automated detection of malignant comments.
- Conceptual Background of the Domain Problem
 Insult, abuse, threat from strangers and known people on online social media is an everyday problem.
- Motivation for the Problem Undertaken
 So that people's harassments can be minimized.

Analytical Problem Framing

- Mathematical/ Analytical Modeling of the Problem
 This is definitely a classification problem with one independent variable and multiple target variable.
- Data Sources and their formats

Provided by fliprobo in csv format.

Data Preprocessing Done

Stopwords removed, splitted, lower cased, lemmatized, built corpus and vectorized using TFIDF vectorizer.

Hardware and Software Requirements and Tools Used

Hardware: high RAM, how high is not known but at least 8 gb is not enough.

Software: Sklearn, IMB learn, NLTK.

Model/s Development and Evaluation

Testing of Identified Approaches (Algorithms)

Various classification algorithms like multinomial Gaussian NB, Logistic Regression, Decision tree, Random forest etc.

• Run and Evaluate selected models

```
from imblearn.under sampling import RandomUnderSampler
rus = RandomUnderSampler(random state=42, replacement=True) #
x rus, y rus = rus.fit resample(x m, y1)
print('original dataset shape:', len(y1))
print('Resample dataset shape', len(y rus))
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/depreca
 warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
original dataset shape: 159571
Resample dataset shape 30588
<
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test=train_test_split(x_rus, y_rus, t
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
spam detect model u=MultinomialNB()
spam detect model u.fit(X train, y train)
y pred=spam detect model u.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, classification
print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred))
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
print(f1 score(y test, y pred))
[[664 103]
 [117 646]]
                        recall f1-score support
            precision
                         0.87
                0.85
                                  0.86
                                               767
                 0.86
                          0.85
          1
                                     0.85
                                              763
                                    0.86
   accuracy
                                             1530
                0.86 0.86
                                   0.86
  macro avg
                                             1530
                          0.86
weighted avg
                0.86
                                   0.86
                                             1530
0.8544973544973544
  from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
  dt=DecisionTreeClassifier()
  dt.fit(X train, y train)
  y pred=dt.predict(X test)
  print(confusion matrix(y test, y pred))
  print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
  print(f1_score(y_test,y_pred))
  [[623 144]
   [136 627]]
               precision recall f1-score support
             0
                   0.82
                            0.81
                                       0.82
                                                  767
                            0.82
            1
                    0.81
                                       0.82
                                                  763
                                       0.82 1530
      accuracy
                   0.82
                           0.82
                                      0.82
                                                1530
     macro avg
                   0.82
                            0.82
                                       0.82
                                                1530
  weighted avg
  0.8174706649282919
```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=200)

```
#rf=DecisionTreeClassifier()
rf.fit(X_train,y_train)
y pred=rf.predict(X test)
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
print(classification report(y test, y pred))
print(f1_score(y_test,y_pred))
[[677 90]
[133 630]]
                       recall f1-score support
            precision
                        0.88
                0.84
                                             767
                                   0.86
                0.88
                         0.83
                                   0.85
                                             763
                                   0.85
                                           1530
   accuracy
                0.86 0.85
                                   0.85
  macro avg
                                           1530
weighted avg
                0.86
                         0.85
                                   0.85
                                           1530
```

0.8496291301416049

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
lr=LogisticRegression()
lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred=lr.predict(X_test)

print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print(f1_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

[[699 68] [130 633]					
[130 633]	1	precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.84	0.91	0.88	767
	1	0.90	0.83	0.86	763
accuracy				0.87	1530
macro a	vg	0.87	0.87	0.87	1530
weighted a	vg	0.87	0.87	0.87	1530

0.8647540983606558

 Key Metrics for success in solving problem under consideration
 F1 score.

Visualizations



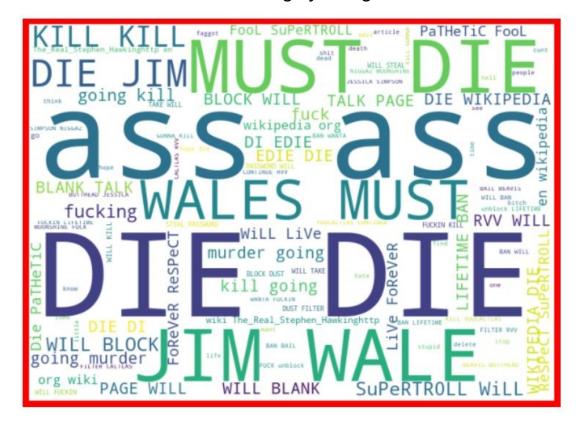
Word cloud for normal comments



Word cloud for malignant comments



Word cloud for highly malignant comments



Word cloud for threatening comments. And more...

Verbal malignancy primarily begins and ends with primordial absurdity towards human sexuality and moral degradation imagined around its sociopolitical boundaries.

The other aspect of malignancy is from body shaming in brute and patriarchal manner.

Words indicative of racism pops up very often.

Rude comments have relatively higher references to female body parts indicative of misogynistic behavioral pattern.

Threat comments tend to be indicative of life threatening words like 'die' and 'murder' along with body shaming.

Loathing comments tend more towards racial slurs.

Interpretation of the Results

Online hate speech can be stopped in automated way.

CONCLUSION

- Key Findings and Conclusions of the Study
 Online hate speech can be stopped in automated way.
- Learning Outcomes of the Study in respect of Data Science

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