Text Classification - NLP Report

Shubham Idekar

College of Engineering Northeastern University Boston, MA

<u>idekar.s@northeastern.edu</u>

Abstract

In this report, I explored the application of Multinomial Naive Bayes (NB) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models for text classification in e-commerce, utilizing a robust dataset. Data preprocessing involved contraction expansion, punctuation removal, tokenization, lowercase conversion, elimination of numerical words, removal of stopwords, and stemming or lemmatization. The study aimed to categorize product descriptions into predefined classes. Multinomial NB served as a probabilistic baseline, while CNN, known for its capacity to capture intricate patterns in text, provided a more complex alternative.

1 Dataset

21 I used eCommerce dataset.



#Checking a sample value df['Text'][0] 'Paper Plane Design Fran

'Paper Plane Design Framed Wall Hanging Mctivational Office Decor Art Prints (6.7 x 8.7 inch) - Set of Painting made up in synthetic frame with ve textured print which gives multi effects and attracts towards it. This is an special series of paintings which makes your wall very beautiful and gives a royal touch. This painting is ready to hang, you would be proud to possess this sunique painting that is a niche apart. We use only the most modern and efficient printing technology on cripints, with only the and inks and precision epson, roland and hp printers. This innovative hd printing technique results in durable and spectacu lar looking prints of the highest that last a lifetime. We print solely with top-notch 100% inks, to achieve method and the colours. Due to their high level of uv resistance, our prints retain their beautiful colours for many years. Add colour and sty let ouy our living space with this digitally printed painting. Some are for pleasure and some for eternal Disto being home that the printed painting. Some are for pleasure and some for eternal Disto being home that only it is not the printed painting. Some are for pleasure and some for eternal Distorting that it is not being home that the printed painting of the proper lock of the daily it is odd to treasured forever by whoever your lucky recipient is. Liven to your place with these intriguing paintings that are high definition the graphic digital prints for home, office or any room."

2 Preprocessing Data

2.1 Expanding Contraction

Contracted words are a common feature of natural language, especially in informal settings such as social media or messaging platforms. Contractions are shortened versions of words or phrases that are formed by combining two words and replacing one or more letters with an apostrophe. Examples of contractions include:

```
"can't" (from "cannot")
"won't" (from "will not")
```

Shubham Idekar Page 1 of 8



Fig2.1: expanding contractions

2.2 Remove punctuations

- Punctuation is often removed to simplify the analysis, and reduce the vocabulary size while preserving the meaningful content of the text.
 - We will use the punctuation library from the String package.



Fig2.2 remove punctuations.

2.3 Tokenization

Tokenization is the process of breaking down text into individual words, phrases, or other meaningful elements, called tokens. We will use NLTK.word_tokenize() function to create a new column named "tokenized".



Fig2.3 Tokenization

2.4 Convert to Lower Case

All the alphabetic characters in a text are transformed to their corresponding lower case representation to reduce the vocabulary size and avoid duplication of words during text analysis.



60

2.5 Remove words containing digits

Eliminating words that contain numeric characters from text analysis to reduce noise and improve the accuracy of language models. We will eliminate these words using Regular Expression.

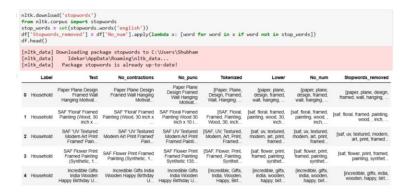


61 62

63

2.6 Remove stopwords

- Process of eliminating common words such as "the", "a", "an", and "in" from text to reduce the
- 64 dimensionality of the data, and to focus on the more meaningful words that carry the essence of
- 65 the text.
- We will use the stopwords library from the nltk module.



67 68

Fig 2.6 Removed stopwords

69 70

71

72

73

2.7 Stemming or Lemmatization

- Stemming and lemmatization are two techniques used in NLP to normalize words by reducing them to their base or root form; stemming chops off the end of words, while lemmatization uses a vocabulary and morphological analysis to reduce words to their canonical form.
- Stemming: The stem of "running" is "run". Using a stemming algorithm, "running", "runs", and "runner" would all be reduced to the stem "run".
- Lemmatization: The lemma of "running" is "run". Using a lemmatization algorithm, "running" and "runs" would be reduced to "run", while "runner" would be reduced to "run" as well, but only if the context suggests that it is being used as a verb. We will apply parts of speech tags, in other words, determine the part of speech (ie. noun, verb, adverb, etc.) for each word.

80

- 81 There are various stemmers and one lemmatizer in NLTK, the most common being:
- Porter Stemmer from Porter (1980)
- Wordnet Lemmatizer (port of the Morphy: https://wordnet.princeton.edu/man/morphy.7WN.html)
- 84 Action: We will apply NLTK's Porter Stemmer within our trusty list comprehension.

Shubham Idekar Page 3 of 8

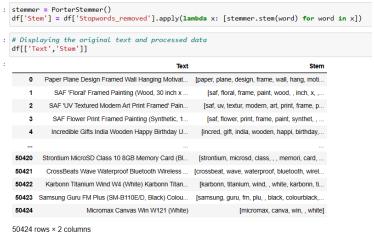


Fig 2.7 Stemming or lemmatization

87 88 89

85 86

3 Baseline Model- Multinomial Naïve Beyes

- 90 Here's a brief overview of how Multinomial Naive Bayes works for text classification:
- 91 Bag-of-Words Representation:
- The first step is to represent the text data as a "bag of words," disregarding the order of
- 93 words but considering their frequency. Each document is represented as a vector of word
- ounts, where the elements of the vector correspond to the frequency of each word in the
- 95 document.
- 96 Vocabulary Building:
- 97 The algorithm builds a vocabulary from the entire dataset, containing all unique words
- 98 present in the corpus.
- 99 Probability Estimation:
- MNB estimates the probability of each word occurring in a document for each class. It
- calculates the likelihood of observing each word given the class.
- 102 Prior Probability:
- MNB also calculates the prior probability of each class, representing the likelihood of a
- document belonging to a particular class without considering the words.
- 105 Naive Bayes Assumption:
- The "naive" assumption in Naive Bayes is that the features (words) are conditionally
- independent given the class label. While this assumption simplifies the model, it may not
- always hold true in practice.
- 109 Classification Decision:
- 110 Using Bayes' theorem, the algorithm calculates the posterior probability of each class given
- the document. The class with the highest posterior probability is assigned as the predicted
- 112 class for the document.

Shubham Idekar Page 4 of 8

Fig3.1: Implementing of Multinomial NB

113

Accuracy and **Prediction** of this model:

Fig3.2: Model Performance by metrics.

- Multinomial Naive Bayes Model Evaluation:
- 121 Precision
- Books: 0.98 Among the instances predicted as "Books," 98% are correctly classified.
- 123 Clothing & Accessories: 0.98 98% of instances predicted as "Clothing & Accessories" are
- 124 correct
- 125 Electronics: 0.96 96% of instances predicted as "Electronics" are correct.
- Household: 0.90 90% of instances predicted as "Household" are correct.

127

- 128 Recall:
- Books: 0.92 The model correctly identifies 92% of the actual instances of "Books."
- 130 Clothing & Accessories: 0.94 94% of instances of "Clothing & Accessories" are correctly
- identified.
- Electronics: 0.90 The model captures 90% of instances of "Electronics."
- Household: 0.98 An impressive 98% of instances of "Household" are correctly identified.

134

- 135 F1-Score:
- Books: 0.95 The harmonic mean of precision and recall for "Books."
- 137 Clothing & Accessories: 0.96 The F1-score for "Clothing & Accessories."
- Electronics: 0.93 The harmonic mean of precision and recall for "Electronics."
- Household: 0.94 The F1-score for "Household."

140

- 141 Support:
- Books: 2364 There are 2364 instances of "Books" in the test set.
- 143 Clothing & Accessories: 1734 There are 1734 instances of "Clothing & Accessories."
- Electronics: 2124 There are 2124 instances of "Electronics."

Shubham Idekar Page 5 of 8

Household: 3863 - There are 3863 instances of "Household."

146147 Accuracy:

The overall accuracy of the MultinomialNB model is approximately 94%, meaning it correctly classifies instances around 94% of the time.

150

151 Macro Avg and Weighted Avg:

Macro Avg: 0.94 - The average precision, recall, and F1-score across all classes without

153 considering class imbalance.

Weighted Avg: 0.94 - Similar to macro avg, but considering the number of samples for each class,

giving more weight to classes with more instances.

156 157

158

159

160

154

Interpretation:

The MultinomialNB model shows good performance across all classes. It performs particularly well in correctly identifying instances of "Books," "Clothing & Accessories," and "Household."

The weighted average considers the class imbalance, providing a balanced overview of model performance.

161 162

163

4 Advanced model - CNN

164 165 166

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are primarily known for their success in image-related tasks, but they can also be adapted for text classification. Here's a simplified explanation of how a CNN model for text classification works:

168 169 170

171

172

167

Input Representation:

Text data is initially represented as numerical vectors, typically using techniques like word embeddings (e.g., Word2Vec, GloVe). Each word is represented by a vector, and a sequence of these vectors is used as the input.

173174175

176

177

178

Convolutional Lavers:

Convolutional operations, which are highly effective in capturing local patterns, are applied to the input sequence. This involves using filters or kernels of fixed size that slide over the input.

The convolutional layer detects specific patterns or features in the input. In text, these features can represent n-grams or local word patterns.

181 182

Activation and Pooling:

After the convolution, an activation function (e.g., ReLU) is applied element-wise to introduce non-linearity.

Pooling layers (often max pooling) follow, reducing the dimensionality of the features while retaining the most salient information. This helps the model focus on the most important features.

188 189 190

191

Flattening and Fully Connected Layers:

The output from the convolutional and pooling layers is flattened into a one-dimensional vector.

Fully connected layers are then used to combine the learned features and make predictions. These layers can capture global relationships in the data.

194 195

Output Layer:

The final layer consists of one or more neurons representing the classes in the classification task. A softmax activation function is often used to convert the network's raw output into class probabilities.

199 Training:

The model is trained using labeled data with a specified loss function (e.g.,

201 categorical cross-entropy). The weights of the network are updated through

backpropagation and optimization algorithms (e.g., Adam, SGD).

Shubham Idekar Page 6 of 8

205

206

207

Prediction:

Once trained, the model can predict the class of a new text by passing it through the trained network, and the class with the highest probability is considered the predicted class.

```
In [24] if split the date forte training and texting sets

train_date, text_ata = train_text_site(d, text_sizen)_z, random_states(z, straitfynff['tabel'])

# Advanced Model: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

label_ancoder = labelIncoder()

z_train_secoded = label_encoder()

z_train_secoded = label_encoder()

z_train_secoded = label_encoder()

tokenizer = label_encoder()

ans.sequence_length = mac(mac()encoder() encoder() encoder() encoder()

ans.sequence_length = mac(mac()encoder() encoder() encoder() encoder() encoder()

ans.sequence_length = mac(mac()encoder() encoder() encoder() encoder() encoder()

ans.sequence_length) = mac(mac()encoder() encoder() encoder()
```

210 Evaluation metrics for this model:

316/316 [======] - 17s 54ms/step Classification Report for CNN Model:				
crassificación Report	precision		f1-score	support
Books	0.97	0.97	0.97	2364
Clothing & Accessories	0.98	0.98	0.98	1734
Electronics	0.97	0.97	0.97	2124
Household	0.97	0.97	0.97	3863
accuracy			0.97	10085
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	10085
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	10085

211

212 CNN Model Evaluation:

- 213 Precision:
- 214 Precision is the ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to the
- 215 total predicted positives. For each class, precision is calculated as TP / (TP
- 216 + FP), where TP is the number of true positives and FP is the number of
- false positives. In your report, precision values range from 0.97 to 0.98,
- 218 indicating high precision for all classes.
- 219 *Recall*:
- 220 Recall (or sensitivity or true positive rate) is the ratio of correctly
- 221 predicted positive observations to the all observations in the actual class.
- For each class, recall is calculated as TP / (TP + FN), where TP is the
- 223 number of true positives and FN is the number of false negatives. In your
- report, recall values range from 0.97 to 0.98, indicating high recall for all
- classes.
- 226 *F1-Score*:

Shubham Idekar Page 7 of 8

- 227 F1-score is the weighted average of precision and recall. It considers both
- false positives and false negatives. For each class, F1-score is calculated as
- 229 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall). In your report, F1-score
- values range from 0.97 to 0.98, indicating a good balance between precision
- and recall for all classes.
- 232 Support:
- 233 Support is the number of actual occurrences of the class in the specified
- dataset. It gives you an idea of how many samples in your test set belong to
- each class.
- 236 Overall Accuracy:
- 237 The accuracy is the overall correctly predicted instances divided by the
- total instances. In your case, the overall accuracy is around 97%, indicating
- the proportion of correctly classified instances.
- 240 Macro Avg and Weighted Avg:
- 241 Macro avg is the average of precision, recall, and F1-score across all
- 242 classes without considering class imbalance. Weighted avg is the same as
- 243 macro avg, but it considers the number of samples for each class, giving
- 244 more weight to classes with more instances.
- 245 Interpretation:
- 246 The high precision, recall, and F1-score values for each class and the
- 247 overall accuracy indicate that our CNN model is performing well on the test
- 248 set.
- 249
- 250 References
- 251 [1] https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2020/12/understanding-text-classification-in-nlp-with-
- 252 movie-review-example-example/
- 253 [2] https://www.kaggle.com/code/firozchowdury/data-pre-processing-e-commerce-dataset
- 254 [3] https://www.kaggle.com/code/bekkarmerwan/ecommerce-text-classification

Shubham Idekar Page 8 of 8