Project: Hate Speech Detection using Transformers

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https://github.com/syoungk7/Hate_Speech_Detection

1. Problem description

With the advent of social media, people can express their opinions at any time, regardless

of time and space. However, this freedom of expression has made it possible to use

derogatory or discriminatory language against individuals or groups. Racial and social

discrimination continues online, too. Detecting and mitigating such negative and hate-

related speech will help create a safe and inclusive online environment.

2. Project Plan

1. Understand the problem: We understand the nature of hate speech, its impact, and the

importance of addressing it on online platforms. We define the problem as a sentiment

classification task based on labeled Twitter data.

2. Data cleaning and normalization: Preprocess the dataset by cleaning and normalizing the

text data. This includes handling noise, removing irrelevant information, and ensuring

consistency in the representation of tweets.

3. Expression learning: We leverage Transformer-based architecture for representation

learning. Transformers have achieved significant success in natural language processing

tasks and are well-suited to capturing contextual information in text data.

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- 4. **Model building and training**: We develop a deep learning model for hate speech detection using preprocessed data. The model is trained on the training data set to optimize accuracy and minimize false positives and false negatives.
- 5. **Performance evaluation and reporting**: Evaluate model performance on the test dataset using relevant metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. Provides a comprehensive report on the strengths and limitations of the model.
- 6. **Model Deployment**: Deploy the trained model into a production environment, ready to integrate with online platforms to actively detect and filter hate speech.
- 7. **Model inference**: By implementing the model's inference mechanism, we can classify new tweets in real time to identify and flag potential instances of hate speech.

3. Data Understanding

- What type of data you have got for analysis
 - a. The provided dataset for hate speech detection from Twitter consists of two files: test_tweets_anuFYb8.csv and train_E6oV3IV.csv.
 - b. The data attributes include a label (0 or 1) and text_format, which contains the original tweets with noise.
- What are the problems in the data (number of NA values, outliers, skewed etc.)
 - a. Missing Values (NA): no
 - b. Outliers in Text Length: no
 - c. Class Imbalance: no
 - d. Noise in Text: need to handle
- What approaches you are trying to apply on your data set to overcome problems like NA value, outlier etc. and why?
 - a. Text Cleaning and Normalization: Implement text cleaning techniques to remove noise, special characters, and irrelevant information. Normalize the text by converting to lowercase, handling contractions, and addressing variations in language.

b. **Tokenization and Padding**: Utilize tokenization to convert text into smaller units

suitable for input to Transformer models. Apply padding to ensure uniform input

lengths, which is crucial for efficient model training.

c. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA): Conduct a comprehensive exploratory data

analysis to understand the distribution of key variables, detect anomalies, and

make informed decisions on data preprocessing strategies.

d. **Feature Engineering**: Consider additional feature engineering if necessary, such as

extracting information from tweet timestamps, user mentions, or hashtags, to

enhance the model's ability to capture relevant patterns.

e. Validation and Cross-Validation: Use validation sets and cross-validation

techniques to assess the model's performance robustly, ensuring it generalizes

well to unseen data.

4. Data Cleansing and Transformation

Cleaning noisy text data is crucial for Hate Speech Detection using Natural Language Processing:

a. Text Cleaning

i. Removing URLs and User Mentions using regex

Usage: URL - 'http\S+', Mentions - '@\w+'

ii. Expending Contractions using python module - contractions

(reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/nlp-expand-contractions-in-text-processing/)

Usage: contractions.fix()

iii. Removing Special Characters and Punctuation using regex

Usage: '[^a-zA-Z0-9\s]'

b. Tokenization

i. Tokenization - from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize

Usage: word tokenize(new text)

ii. Lowercasing – core function

Usage: token.lower()

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- c. Removing Stopwords from nltk.corpus import stopwordsUsage: stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
- d. Lemmatization from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizerUsage: lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

Result

Raw data

	id	label	tweet
0	1	0	@user when a father is dysfunctional and is s
1	2	0	@user @user thanks for #lyft credit i can't us
2	3	0	bihday your majesty
3	4	0	#model i love u take with u all the time in
4	5	0	factsguide: society now #motivation

Cleaned data

	id	label	tokens
0	1	0	[father, dysfunctional, selfish, drag, kid, dy
1	2	0	[thanks, lyft, credit, use, offer, wheelchair,
2	3	0	[bihday, majesty]
3	4	0	[model, love, take, time]
4	5	0	[factsguide, society, motivation]
5	6	0	[22, huge, fan, fare, big, talking, leave, cha
6	7	0	[camping, tomorrow, danny]
7	8	0	[next, school, year, year, exam, think, school
8	9	0	[love, land, allin, cavs, champion, cleveland,

5. Github Repo link

https://github.com/syoungk7/Hate_Speech_Detection/data_preprocessing/