

# CLASSIFY BIBLIOGRAPHY DATA

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY DATA

Tags: author, booktitle, edition, edito r, issue, journal, location, month , pages, proceeding, publisher, tit le, volume, year

Tag	Example	Tag	Example
author	A. L. Barabási and F. Slanina	month	Apr.
booktitle	in Evolutionary Design by Computers	pages	pp. 41–44.
edition	3rd ed.	proceeding	in IAAI '90:
editor	W. Banzhaf and C. Reeves, Eds.	publisher	Springer
issue	no. I	title	"The Group Lasso for Logistic Regression,"
journal	Genetics	volume	vol. 24
location	Cambridge, MA	year	2007

## FEATURE ENGINEERING

#### Possible Differences between phrases:

- Number of alphanumeric words
- Number of numeric entities
- Number of words belonging to each pos tag
- Position of each phrase within the reference

Available pos tags in NLTK library:

```
'PRP$', 'VBG', 'VBD', '``', 'VBN', ',', """", 'VBP', 'WDT', 'JJ', 'WP', 'VBZ', 'DT', 'RP', '$', 'NN', ')', '(', 'FW', 'POS', '.', 'TO', 'LS', 'RB', ':', 'NNS', 'NNP', 'VB', 'WRB', 'CC', 'PDT', 'RBS', 'RBR', 'CD', 'PRP', 'EX', 'IN', 'WP$', 'MD', 'NNPS', '--', 'JJS', 'JJR', 'SYM', 'UH'
```

And these differences were made the features for learning

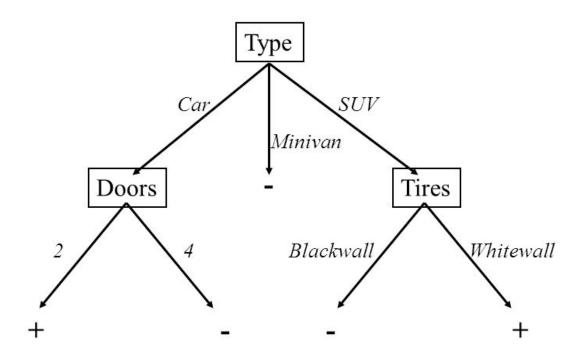
# RANDOM-FOREST CLASSIFIER

It is a multiclass classification problem.

Reasons to choose Random Forest:

- Doesn't have the problem of class imbalance as may arise while doing one vs all classification.
- Is a little less sensitive to noise as compared to other classifiers like SVMs.
- The classification is faster.
- Has the functionality of showing feature importance based on impurity measure

### A Decision Tree



## TRAINING AND TESTING



2

Training and Testing accuracies with just the number of words as features ---- ~50%

3

Training and Testing accuracies with just the number of numeric words as features ---- ~40%

4

5



THANK YOU