Quora Insincere Questions Classification

Thinkful Final Capstone

Overview

Quora is a service that helps people learn from each other by asking and answering questions - and a key challenge in providing this type of service is filtering out insincere questions. Quora is attempting to filter out toxic and divisive content to uphold their policy of "Be Nice, Be Respectful".

What is an Insincere Question?

- → Non-neutral tone
 - Uses exaggerated tone to underscore a point about a group of people
- → Disparaging or inflammatory
 - Suggest discriminatory ideas or seeks stereotype confirmation
- → Not grounded in reality
 - Contain absurd assumptions
- → Use sexual content for shock value

Data Source

→ https://www.kaggle.com/c/quora-insincere-questions-classification/data

Goals

 Identify and flag insincere questions using machine learning

 Maximize F1 Score by accurately predicting whether a question is sincere or not

Specialization

- Advanced NLP
- TensorFlow and Keras

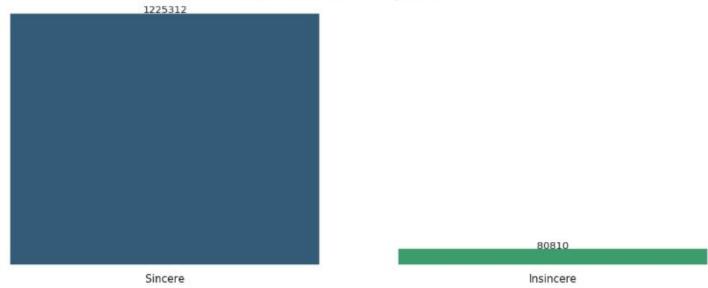
Value of Solution

An accurate solution can help Quora develop more scalable methods to detect toxic and misleading content and combat online trolls at scale

This solution will help Quora to uphold their policy of 'Be Nice, Be Respectful"

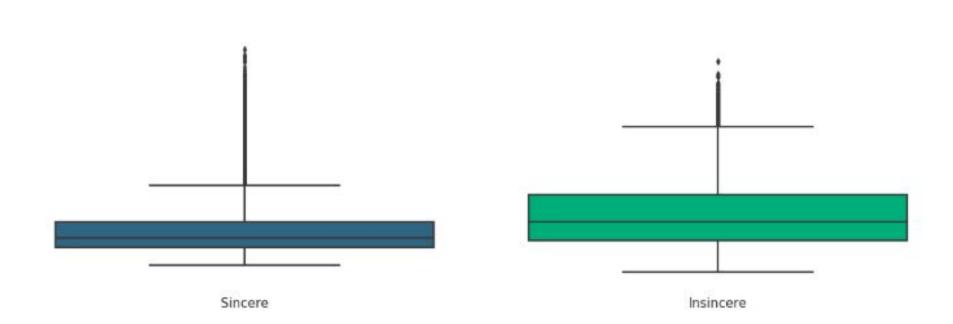
Exploratory Data Analysis

Distribution of Questions



Sincere questions: 93.4% Insincere questions: 6.6%

Number of Tokens per Question



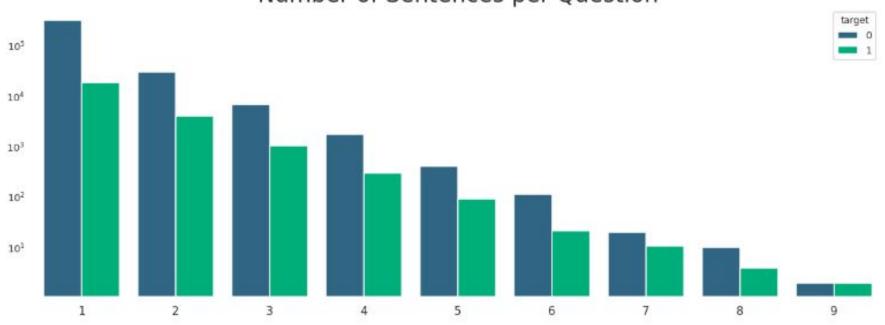
-106.72

T-Test Comparing Number of Tokens

Sincere vs Insincere

P-Value = 0

Number of Sentences per Question



-56.09

T-Test Comparing Number of Sentences

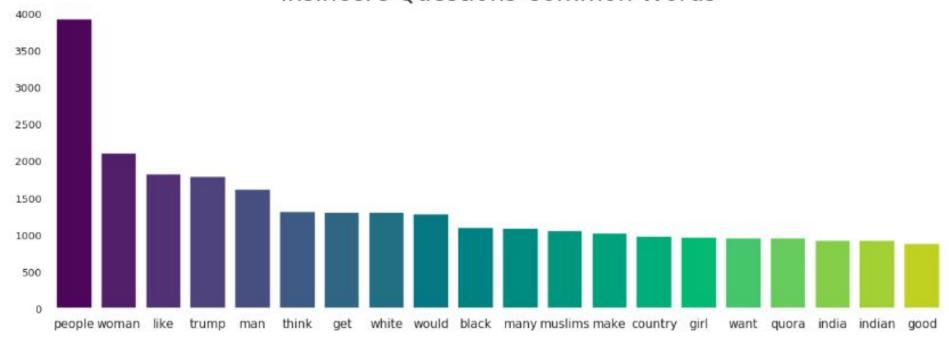
Sincere vs Insincere

P-Value = 0

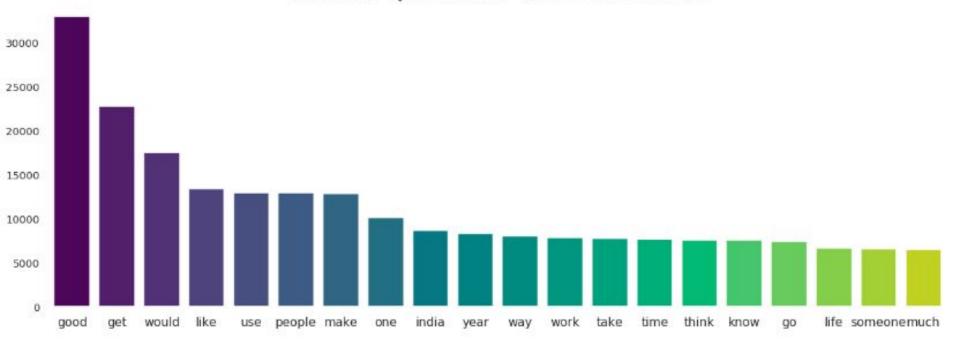
Why do Chinese hate Donald Trump?

Do Americans that travel to Iran have a mental illness?





Sincere Questions Common Words



Models

Baseline Models

- → Logistic Regression
- → Naive Bayes
- → XGBoost
- → Voting Classifier

0.483

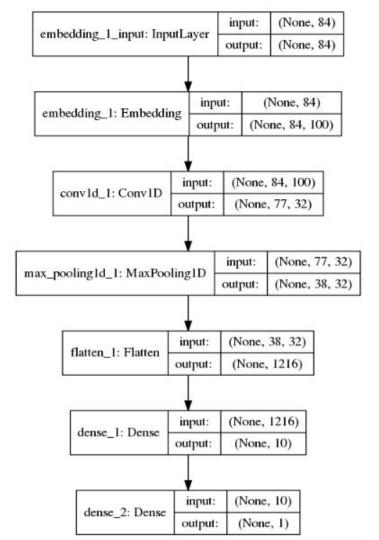
Baseline Ensemble with Downsampling F1 Score

0.170

Baseline Ensemble with Upsampling F1 Score

Deep Learning Models

- → Convolutional Neural Network
 - Self Trained Embedding
 - Google News Vectors
- Long Short Term Memory Network
 - Google News Vectors



CNN Model

0.587

CNN + Self Trained Embedding F1 Score

0.604

CNN + Google News Vectors F1 Score

LSTM Model

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None,	114)	0
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None,	114, 300)	54828600
bidirectional_1 (Bidirection	(None,	114, 256)	440320
bidirectional_2 (Bidirection	(None,	114, 128)	164864
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	14592)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	64)	933952
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	1)	 65
Total params: 56,367,801 Trainable params: 56,367,801 Non-trainable params: 0			

0.631

LSTM + Google News Vectors F1 Score

Trainable Vectors = False

0.644

LSTM + Google News Vectors F1 Score

Trainable Vectors = True

Challenges

Imbalanced Dataset

Solution: Resampling Techniques

The dataset is highly imbalanced, with only 6% of samples belonging to the target (insincere) class

Maximizing recall, or true positive rate, presents a difficulty here due to the small number of insincere samples

Large Dataset

Solution: Subsampling Data and Model Optimization

The training data has over 1 million rows

Preventing memory errors and excessive training times presents challenges

Production and Beyond

Production Environment

- → Evaluate new questions as submitted
- → Sincere questions can be posted immediately
- Insincere questions can be withdrawn by the user or submitted to an administrator for approval
- → The training set will be updated with new questions as they're asked

Future Model Improvements

- → Data Augmentation
- → Attention Layer
- → Additional Pre-Trained Embeddings
- → Topic Modeling as input to Neural Network

Questions?