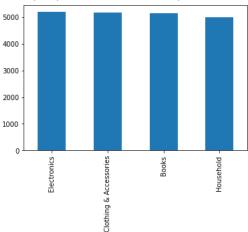
	Product	Text
0	Household	Paper Plane Design Framed Wall Hanging Motivat
1	Household	SAF 'Floral' Framed Painting (Wood, 30 inch x
2	Household	SAF 'UV Textured Modern Art Print Framed' Pain
3	Household	SAF Flower Print Framed Painting (Synthetic, 1
4	Household	Incredible Gifts India Wooden Happy Birthday U
20494	Electronics	JBL GO Portable Wireless Bluetooth Speaker wit
20495	Electronics	boAt Stone 200 Portable Bluetooth Speakers (Or
20496	Electronics	JBL T160 in-Ear Headphones with Mic (Black) Co
20497	Electronics	Philips SHE1405BK/94 In-Ear Headphone Headset
20498	Electronics	boAt Stone 200 Portable Bluetooth Speakers (Bl

20499 rows × 2 columns

AxesSubplot(0.125,0.125;0.775x0.755)



The <u>dataset</u> I decided to use from Kaggle is the eCommerce Dataset that have 4 categories which covers almost 80% of all eCommerce products. I reduced the dataset down to about 20000 data for the sake of having enough RAM on Colab. The model should be able to predict the type of product being sold in the eCommerce through the given text.

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models, preprocessing
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import numpy as np
# Set seed for reproducibility
np.random.seed(1234)
```

```
i = np.random.rand(len(df)) < 0.8</pre>
train = df[i]
test = df[\sim i]
print("Train data size: ", train.shape)
print("Test data size: ", test.shape)
     Train data size: (16407, 2)
     Test data size: (4092, 2)
# Set up X and Y
num\_labels = 4
vocab_size = 25000
batch_size = 1000
# Fit the tokenizer on the training data
tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=vocab_size)
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(train.Text)
x train = tokenizer.texts to matrix(train.Text, mode='tfidf')
x_test = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(test.Text, mode='tfidf')
encoder = LabelEncoder()
encoder.fit(train.Product)
y_train = encoder.transform(train.Product)
y_test = encoder.transform(test.Product)
y_train = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, 4)
y_test = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, 4)
# check shape
print("train shapes:", x_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print("test shapes:", x_test.shape, y_test.shape)
     train shapes: (16407, 25000) (16407, 4)
     test shapes: (4092, 25000) (4092, 4)
```

Sequential

model = models.Sequential()

```
model.add(layers.Dense(32, input_dim=vocab_size, kernel_initializer='normal',
         activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(16, input_dim=vocab_size, kernel_initializer='normal',
         activation='sigmoid'))
model.add(layers.Dense(4, kernel_initializer='normal', activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
      optimizer='adam',
      metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(x train, y train,
        batch_size=batch_size,
        epochs=30,
        verbose=1,
        validation_split=0.1)
  Epoch 1/30
       15/15 [====
  Epoch 2/30
  Epoch 3/30
        15/15 [====
  Epoch 4/30
  15/15 [====
         =========] - 3s 189ms/step - loss: 1.0234 - accuracy: 0.9339 - val_loss: 1.2707 - val_accuracy: 0.6752
  Epoch 5/30
  15/15 [=====
       Epoch 6/30
  15/15 [====
        Epoch 7/30
  15/15 [=====
       Epoch 8/30
  Epoch 9/30
  Epoch 10/30
```

```
Epoch 11/30
15/15 [=====
      =============== ] - 3s 177ms/step - loss: 0.4207 - accuracy: 0.9951 - val_loss: 0.7644 - val_accuracy: 0.8793
Epoch 12/30
15/15 [=====
      :==========] - 3s 179ms/step - loss: 0.3786 - accuracy: 0.9957 - val_loss: 0.7247 - val_accuracy: 0.8836
Epoch 13/30
     15/15 [=====
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
15/15 [=====
     Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
15/15 [=====
        :=========] - 3s 181ms/step - loss: 0.2426 - accuracy: 0.9964 - val_loss: 0.5758 - val_accuracy: 0.8867
Epoch 18/30
15/15 [======
      Epoch 19/30
15/15 [=====
        :=========] - 3s 179ms/step - loss: 0.2092 - accuracy: 0.9965 - val_loss: 0.5401 - val_accuracy: 0.8915
Epoch 20/30
15/15 [======
      Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
15/15 [=====
       ==========] - 3s 178ms/step - loss: 0.1716 - accuracy: 0.9968 - val_loss: 0.4984 - val_accuracy: 0.8940
Epoch 23/30
Fnoch 24/30
15/15 [=====
      Epoch 25/30
15/15 [======
      Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
       15/15 [=====
Epoch 28/30
15/15 [--
             --1 - Re 179me/etan - loce: 0 1223 - accuracy: 0 9972 - val loce: 0 4558 - val accuracy: 0 8995
```

→ CNN

```
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(4000, 64, input length=25000))
model.add(layers.Conv1D(32, 4, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling1D(5))
model.add(layers.Conv1D(32, 4, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.GlobalMaxPooling1D())
model.add(layers.Dense(4))
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
       loss='categorical_crossentropy',
       metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(x_train,
           y train,
           epochs=5,
           batch size=128,
           validation_split=0.2)
  Epoch 1/5
  103/103 [=
         Epoch 2/5
  103/103 [=
                  ========] - 865s 8s/step - loss: 1.2336 - accuracy: 0.4569 - val_loss: 7.1658 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
  Epoch 3/5
  Epoch 4/5
              103/103 [=
  Epoch 5/5
```

```
# CNN evaluation of test data
result = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy is ', result[1])
```

▼ Embeddings

```
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(10000, 16, input_length=25000))
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
      loss='categorical_crossentropy',
      metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
history = model.fit(x_train,
         y_train,
         epochs=10,
         batch_size=32,
         validation_split=0.2)
  Model: "sequential_1"
  Layer (type)
                Output Shape
                             Param #
  embedding_1 (Embedding)
                (None, 25000, 16)
                             160000
  flatten_1 (Flatten)
                (None, 400000)
  dense_2 (Dense)
                (None, 16)
                             6400016
  dense_3 (Dense)
                (None, 4)
                             68
  Total params: 6,560,084
  Trainable params: 6,560,084
  Non-trainable params: 0
  Epoch 1/10
  Epoch 2/10
        411/411 [==:
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  411/411 [===
        Epoch 5/10
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
         411/411 [==:
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
         411/411 [===
  Epoch 10/10
  # First embedding evaluation of test data
result = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy is ', result[1])
  Accuracy is 0.24633431434631348
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Embedding(10000, 8, input_length=25000))
model.add(layers.Dense(32, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='sigmoid'))
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
       loss='categorical_crossentropy',
       metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
history = model.fit(x_train,
          y train,
          epochs=5,
          batch size=32,
          validation split=0.1)
  Model: "sequential_1"
   Layer (type)
                 Output Shape
                               Param #
  ______
   embedding_1 (Embedding)
                 (None, 25000, 8)
                               80000
   dense_3 (Dense)
                 (None, 25000, 32)
                               288
   dense 4 (Dense)
                 (None, 25000, 16)
                               528
   flatten 1 (Flatten)
                 (None, 400000)
   dense 5 (Dense)
                 (None, 4)
                               1600004
  Total params: 1,680,820
  Trainable params: 1,680,820
  Non-trainable params: 0
  Epoch 1/5
         462/462 [=
  Fnoch 2/5
  Epoch 3/5
         462/462 [==
  Epoch 4/5
  Epoch 5/5
  # Second embedding evaluation of test data
result = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Accuracy is ', result[1])
```

Analysis

For this Text Classification assignment, I attempted multiple approaches of classification on the same dataset that I downloaded from Kaggle. It had 50000 instances of text that describes a product and classifies them as either household, electronic, book, or clothing & accessories. Due to the dataset being too large for Colab, I have reduced it down to approximately 20000 for it to have a better chance of running. Despite this, I could not print the final accuracy for some approaches due to Colab hitting RAM limit and crashing itself.

The first model is a sequential model has 3 dense layers with output space going from 32, 16, 4 while using a different activation method including relu, sigmoid, and softmax. The overall accuracy for this model was 97.31% which is outstanding in term of performance for me.

The second model is sequential model with CNN architecture. This model took the longest to run but also had a really low accuracy of 35.21%. It could possibly be due to CNN being typically used for image classification and not text classification that it might not have been a good fit. I also tried doing a RNN model but I could not get it to run in Colab at all as it crashes immediately everytime I ran. Thus, I could not get a comparison between RNN and CNN.

The next 2 models I used are both embedding attempts. The first one I flatten the output of the embedding layer and then ran 2 layers of dense afterward using activation relu and softmax respectively. It resulted in a low accuracy of 24.63% which is terrible in term of classification performance. Thus, for the second embedding attempt, I tried running 2 layers of dense on the output of embedding layer first before I flatten it and run another layer of dense. For each of the layer of dense, I ran a different activation method from relu to sigmoid to softmax. As a result, the accuracy of this second embedding attempt is 86.7% which is much better compared to my previous embedding attempt but is less effective at classification than the initial sequential model I did. Overall, half of my models performed well at text classification. However, I might have been able to improved the models further if I clean up and process the text prior to classification instead of training and testing immediately.

• >