Text Classification with Python

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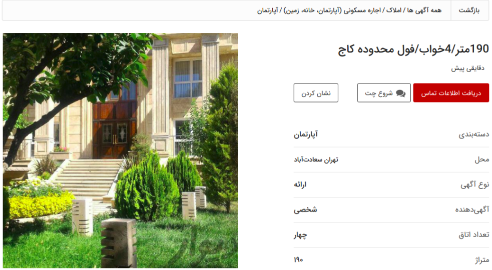
Divar Posts Dataset

- Released for DataDays 2019
- One million posts

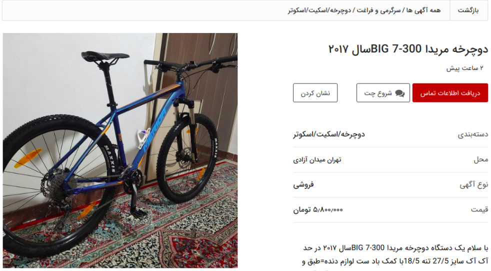


بازگشت | همه آگهی ها / املاک / اجاره مسکونی (آپارتمان، خانه، زمین) / آپارتمان

190متر/4خواب/فول محدوده کاج

دقایقی پیش

دسته‌بندی	آپارتمان
محل	تهران سعادت‌آباد
نوع آگهی	ارائه
آگهی‌دهنده	شخصی
تعداد اتاق	چهار
متراژ	۱۹۰



بازگشت | همه آگهی ها / سرگرمی و فراغت / دوچرخه/اسکیت/اسکوتر

دوچرخه مریدا BIG 7-300سال ۲۰۱۷

۲ ساعت پیش

دسته‌بندی	دوچرخه/اسکیت/اسکوتر
محل	تهران میدان آزادی
نوع آگهی	فروشی
قیمت	۵/۸۰۰/۰۰۰ تومان

با سلام یک دستگاه دوچرخه مریدا BIG 7-300سال ۲۰۱۷ در حد
آک آک سایز 27/5 تنه 18/5با کمک باد ست لوازم دنده=طبق و

Columns

- id
- archive_by_user
- published_at
- **cat1**
- **cat2**
- **cat3**
- city
- **title**
- **desc**
- price
- image_count
- platform
- mileage
- brand
- year
- type

The Problem: Categorization

- We need to categorize posts based on other posts features;
- We only use text features(title & description)!

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First Approach: Naive Bayes Classifier

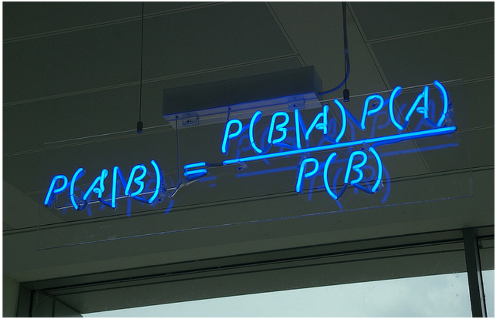


Photo by Matt Buck

Vectorizing the Text: Count Vectorizer

An example: We want to vectorize these 4 setences[1]:

1. Hello, how are you!
2. Win money, win from home.
3. Call me now
4. Hello, Call you tomorrow?

[1] Example from Rahul Vasaikar

Vectorizing the Text: Count Vectorizer

1. We first build a vocabulary:
   $vocabulary =$
   $\{are, call, from, hello, home, how, me, money, now, tomorrow, win, you\}$
2. Then, we vectorize each sentence based on the occurness of each word:

	are	call	from	hello	home	how	me	money	now	tom...	win	you
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Vectorizing the Text: Count Vectorizer

N pair of samples

Bayes Classifier: Naive One!

It is possible to show that accuracy is minimized, on average, by a very simple classifier that assigns each observation to the most likely class, given its predictor values. In other words, we should simply assign a test observation with predictor vector x_0 to the class j for which

$$P(Y = j \mid \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x})$$

is largest.

Bayes Classifier: Naive One!

We make two assumptions:

1. $X_1, X_2, \ldots, and\ X_m$ are independent from each other;
2. $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_m \mid Y \sim MN(\cdot, p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = j \mid \mathbf{X} = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m)) &= \frac{P(\mathbf{X} = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m) \mid Y = j) \cdot P(Y = j)}{P(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x})} \\ &= \frac{P(X_1 = x_1 \mid Y = j) \cdot \ldots \cdot P(X_m = x_m \mid Y = j) \cdot P(Y = j)}{P(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x})}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y} &= \underset{j \in classes}{\arg\max} \frac{P(X_1 = x_1 \mid Y = j) \cdot \ldots \cdot P(X_m = x_m \mid Y = j) \cdot P(Y = j)}{P(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x})} \\ &= \underset{j \in classes}{\arg\max} P(X_1 = x_1 \mid Y = j) \cdot \ldots \cdot P(X_m = x_m \mid Y = j) \cdot P(Y = j). \end{aligned}$$

Bayes Classifier: Naive One!

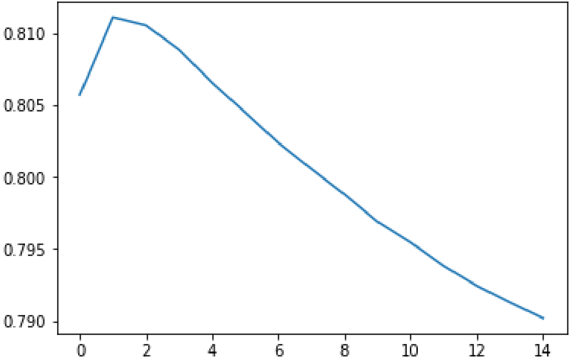
Let's dive into code!

Hyperparameters

Two important hyperparameters:

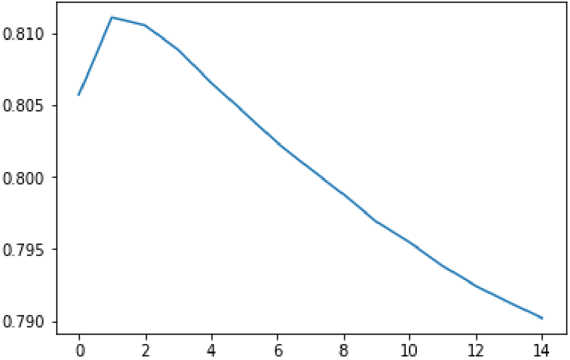
1. Size of the vocabulary;
2. Laplace/ Lidstone smoothing parameter(α).

Size of Vocabulary



It is convex! (to be completed)

Laplace/ Lidstone Smoothing Parameter(α)



It is convex! (to be completed)

Grid Search

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Thanks for your attention!

Codes in slides (in my GitHub):(github link)
Divar posts dataset:(divar link)
Any questions?