MALIGNANT COMMENTS CLASSIFIER PROJECT

Submitted by:
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Separately, I would like to thank:

- FlipRobo Technologies team
- Data Trained Team

Research papers that helped me in this project were as follows:

- https://medium.com/@dobko_m/nlp-text-data-cleaning-and-preprocessing-ea3ffe0406c1
- https://towardsdatascience.com/your-guide-to-natural-language-processing-nlp-48ea2511f6e1

Articles that helped me in this project were as follows:

TF-IDF Vectorizerscikit-learn. Deep understanding TfidfVectorizer by… | by Mukesh Chaudhary | Medium

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INTRODUCTION

BUSINESS PROBLEM FRAMING

- The proliferation of social media enables people to express their opinions widely online. However, at the same time, this has resulted in the emergence of conflict and hate, making online environments uninviting for users. Although researchers have found that hate is a problem across multiple platforms, there is a lack of models for online hate detection.
- Online hate, described as abusive language, aggression, cyberbullying, hatefulness and many others has been identified as a major threat on online social media platforms. Social media platforms are the most prominent grounds for such toxic behaviour.
- There has been a remarkable increase in the cases of cyberbullying and trolls on various social media platforms. Many celebrities and influences are facing backlashes from people and have to come across hateful and offensive comments. This can take a toll on anyone and affect them mentally leading to depression, mental illness, self-hatred and suicidal thoughts.
- Internet comments are bastions of hatred and vitriol. While online anonymity has provided a new outlet for aggression and hate speech, machine learning can be used to fight it. The problem we sought to solve was the tagging of internet comments that are aggressive towards other users. This means that insults to third parties such as celebrities will be tagged as inoffensive, but “u are an idiot” is clearly offensive.
- Our goal is to build a prototype of online hate and abuse comment classifier which can used to classify hate and offensive comments so that it can be controlled and restricted from spreading hatred and cyberbullying.

CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND OF THE DOMAIN PROBLEM

- In the past few years its seen that the cases related to social media hatred have increased exponentially. The social media is turning into a dark venomous pit for people now a days. Online hate is the result of difference in opinion, race, religion, occupation, nationality etc.

- In social media the people spreading or involved in such kind of activities uses filthy languages, aggression, images etc. to offend and gravely hurt the person on the other side. This is one of the major concerns now.
- The result of such activities can be dangerous. It gives mental trauma to the victims making their lives miserable. People who are not well aware of mental health online hate or cyber bullying become life threatening for them. Such cases are also at rise. It is also taking its toll on religions. Each and every day we can see an incident of fighting between people of different communities or religions due to offensive social media posts.
- Online hate, described as abusive language, aggression, cyberbullying, hatefulness, insults, personal attacks, provocation, racism, sexism, threats, or toxicity has been identified as a major threat on online social media platforms. These kinds of activities must be checked for a better future.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There has been a remarkable increase in the cases of cyberbullying and trolls on various social media platforms. Many celebrities and influences are facing backlashes from people and have to come across hateful and offensive comments. This can take a toll on anyone and affect them mentally leading to depression, mental illness, self-hatred and suicidal thoughts.

MOTIVATION FOR THE PROBLEM UNDERTAKEN

The project was the first provided to me by FlipRobo as a part of the internship programme. The exposure to real world data and the opportunity to deploy my skillset in solving a real time problem has been the primary objective. However, the motivation for taking this project was that it is relatively a new field of research. Here we have many options but less concrete solutions. The main motivation is to build a prototype of online hate and abuse comment classifier which can used to classify hate and offensive comments so that it can be controlled and restricted from spreading hatred and cyberbullying.

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ANALYTICAL PROBLEM FRAMING

MATHEMATICAL/ ANALYTICAL MODELING OF THE PROBLEM

Here we are dealing with one main text columns which held some importance of the data and others shows the multiple types of behaviour inferred from the text. I prefer to select on focus more on the words which has great value of importance in the context. Countvector is the NLP terms I am going to apply on text columns. This converts the important words proper vectors with some weights.

DATA SOURCES AND THEIR FORMATS

The data was provided by FlipRobo in CSV format. After loading the training dataset into Jupyter Notebook using Pandas and it can be seen that there are eight columns named as:

“ id, comment_text, “malignant, highly_malignant, rude, threat, abuse, loathe**”.**

There are 8 columns in the dataset provided:

The description of each of the column is given below:

- **Malignant:** It is the Label column, which includes values 0 and 1, denoting if the comment is malignant or not.
- **Highly Malignant:** It denotes comments that are highly malignant and hurtful.
- **Rude:** It denotes comments that are very rude and offensive.
- **Threat:** It contains indication of the comments that are giving any threat to someone.
- **Abuse:** It is for comments that are abusive in nature.
- **Loathe:** It describes the comments which are hateful and loathing in nature.
- **ID:** It includes unique Ids associated with each comment text given.

Comment text: This column contains the comments extracted from various social media platforms.

```
In [9]: # Information of the train dataframe.
        df_train.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 159571 entries, 0 to 159570
Data columns (total 8 columns):
 #   Column            Non-Null Count   Dtype
---  ------            --------------   -----
 0   id                159571 non-null  object
 1   comment_text      159571 non-null  object
 2   malignant         159571 non-null  int64
 3   highly_malignant  159571 non-null  int64
 4   rude              159571 non-null  int64
 5   threat            159571 non-null  int64
 6   abuse             159571 non-null  int64
 7   loathe            159571 non-null  int64
dtypes: int64(6), object(2)
memory usage: 9.7+ MB
```

```
In [11]: # Check the features, duplicate values and nan values in the Datasets

         print("\nFeatures Present in the Dataset: \n", df_train.columns)
         shape=df_train.shape
         print("\nTotal Number of Rows : ",shape[0])
         print("Total Number of Features : ", shape[1])
         print("\n\nData Types of Features :\n", df_train.dtypes)
         print("\nDataset contains any NaN/Empty cells : ", df_train.isnull().values.any())
         print("\nTotal number of empty rows in each feature:\n", df_train.isnull().sum(),"\n\n")
         print("Total number of unique values in each feature:")
         for col in df_train.columns.values:
             print("Number of unique values of {} : {}".format(col, df_train[col].nunique()))
```

```
Features Present in the Dataset: 
 Index(['id', 'comment_text', 'malignant', 'highly_malignant', 'rude', 'threat',
       'abuse', 'loathe'],
      dtype='object')

Total Number of Rows :  159571
Total Number of Features :  8


Data Types of Features :
 id                  object
comment_text        object
malignant            int64
highly_malignant     int64
rude                 int64
threat               int64
abuse                int64
loathe               int64
dtype: object
```

```
Data Types of Features :
 id                    object
comment_text          object
malignant              int64
highly_malignant       int64
rude                   int64
threat                 int64
abuse                  int64
loathe                 int64
dtype: object

Dataset contains any NaN/Empty cells :  False

Total number of empty rows in each feature:
 id                   0
comment_text          0
malignant             0
highly_malignant      0
rude                  0
threat                0
abuse                 0
loathe                0
dtype: int64


Total number of unique values in each feature:
Number of unique values of id : 159571
Number of unique values of comment_text : 159571
Number of unique values of malignant : 2
Number of unique values of highly_malignant : 2
Number of unique values of rude : 2
Number of unique values of threat : 2
Number of unique values of abuse : 2
Number of unique values of loathe : 2
```

```
# Check value counts for each feature

cols=['malignant', 'highly_malignant', 'rude', 'threat','abuse', 'loa
for col in cols:
    print("Number of value_counts of {} : {}".format(col, df_train[co
    print(df_train[f'{col}'].value_counts())
```

```
Number of value_counts of malignant : 2
0    144277
1     15294
Name: malignant, dtype: int64
Number of value_counts of highly_malignant : 2
0    157976
1      1595
Name: highly_malignant, dtype: int64
Number of value_counts of rude : 2
0    151122
1      8449
Name: rude, dtype: int64
Number of value_counts of threat : 2
0    159093
1       478
Name: threat, dtype: int64
Number of value_counts of abuse : 2
0    151694
1      7877
Name: abuse, dtype: int64
Number of value_counts of loathe : 2
0    158166
1      1405
Name: loathe, dtype: int64
```

DATA PREPROCESSING DONE

After loading all the required libraries we loaded the data into our jupyter notebook.

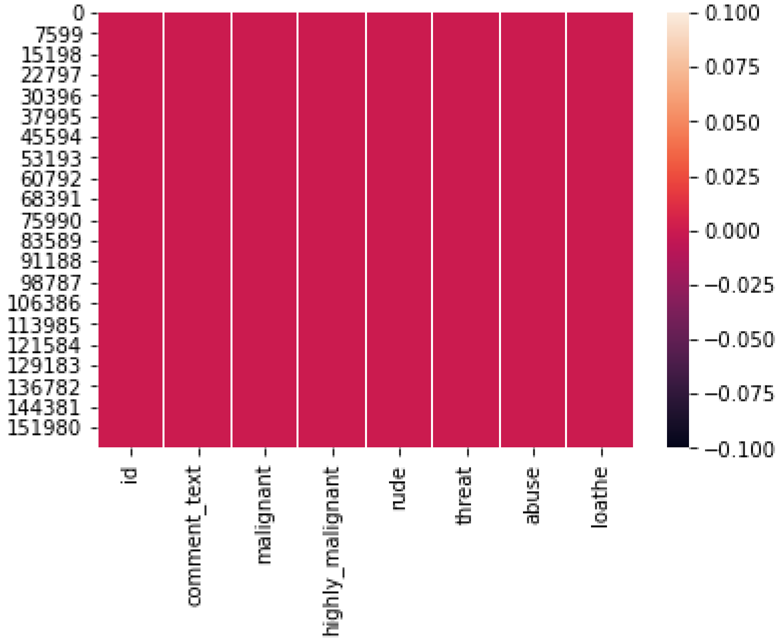
```
In [1]: # Importing all the required libraries.

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from collections import Counter
import string
import re

# packages from gensim
from gensim import corpora
from gensim.parsing.preprocessing import STOPWORDS
from gensim.utils import simple_preprocess

# packages from sklearn
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

# packages from nltk
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import wordnet
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer, SnowballStemmer
from nltk import pos_tag

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

C:\Users\stead\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\gensim\similarities\__init__.py:15: UserWarning: The gensim.similarities.levenshtein
submodule is disabled, because the optional Levenshtein package <https://pypi.org/project/python-Levenshtein/> is unavailable.
Install Levenhstein (e.g. `pip install python-Levenshtein`) to suppress this warning.
  warnings.warn(msg)
```

Feature Engineering has been used for cleaning of the data. We first did data cleaning. We first looked percentage of values missing in columns.

```
In [3]: # Reading train dataset.
df_train=pd.read_csv('malignent train.csv')

In [4]: # Reading test dataset.
df_test=pd.read_csv('Malignent test.csv')

In [5]: # Head of the train dataset.
df_train.head()

Out[5]:
```

	id	comment_text	malignant	highly_malignant	rude	threat	abuse	loathe
0	0000997932d777bf	Explanation\nWhy the edits made under my usern...	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	000103f0d9cfb60f	D'aww! He matches this background colour I'm s...	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	000113f07ec002fd	Hey man, I'm really not trying to edit war. It...	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0001b41b1c6bb37e	"\nMore\nI can't make any real suggestions on ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0001d958c54c6e35	You, sir, are my hero. Any chance you remember...	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
In [14]: #checking null values using heatmap
sns.heatmap(df_train.isnull());
```



There are no Null values in this dataset

For Data pre-processing we did some data cleaning, where we used wordNetlemmatizerto clean the words and removed special characters using Regexp Tokenizer and filter the words by removing stop words and then used lemmatizers and joined and return the filtered words.

Used TFIDF vectorizer to convert those text into vectors, and split the data and into test and train and trained various Machine learning algorithms.

In [35]:
```
#Creating a function to filter using POS tagging.

def get_pos(pos_tag):
    if pos_tag.startswith('J'):
        return wordnet.ADJ
    elif pos_tag.startswith('N'):
        return wordnet.NOUN
    elif pos_tag.startswith('R'):
        return wordnet.ADV
    else:
        return wordnet.NOUN
```

In [36]:
```
# Function for data cleaning...
def Processed_data(comments):
    # Replace email addresses with 'email'
    comments=re.sub(r'^.+@[^\.].*\.[a-z]{2,}$',' ', comments)

    # Replace 10 digit phone numbers (formats include paranthesis, spaces, no spaces, dashes) with 'phonenumber'
    comments=re.sub(r'^\(?[\d]{3}\)?[\s-]?[\d]{3}[\s-]?[\d]{4}$',' ',comments)

    # getting only words(i.e removing all the special characters)
    comments = re.sub(r'[^\w]', ' ', comments)

    # getting only words(i.e removing all the" _ ")
    comments = re.sub(r'[\_]', ' ', comments)

    # getting rid of unwanted characters(i.e remove all the single characters left)
    comments=re.sub(r'\s+[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', comments)

    # Removing extra whitespaces
    comments=re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', comments, flags=re.I)
```

```
    #converting all the letters of the review into lowercase
    comments = comments.lower()

    # splitting every words from the sentences
    comments = comments.split()

    # iterating through each words and checking if they are stopwords or not,
    comments=[word for word in comments if not word in set(STOPWORDS)]

    # remove empty tokens
    comments = [text for text in comments if len(text) > 0]

    # getting pos tag text
    pos_tags = pos_tag(comments)

    # considering words having length more than 3only
    comments = [text for text in comments if len(text) > 3]

    # performing lemmatization operation and passing the word in get_pos function to get filtered using POS ...
    comments = [(WordNetLemmatizer().lemmatize(text[0], get_pos(text[1])))for text in pos_tags]

   # considering words having length more than 3 only
    comments = [text for text in comments if len(text) > 3]
    comments = ' '.join(comments)
    return comments
```

```
In [39]: # Cleaning  and storing the comments in a separate feature.
         df_train["clean_comment_text"] = df_train["comment_text"].apply(lambda x: Processed_data(x))
```

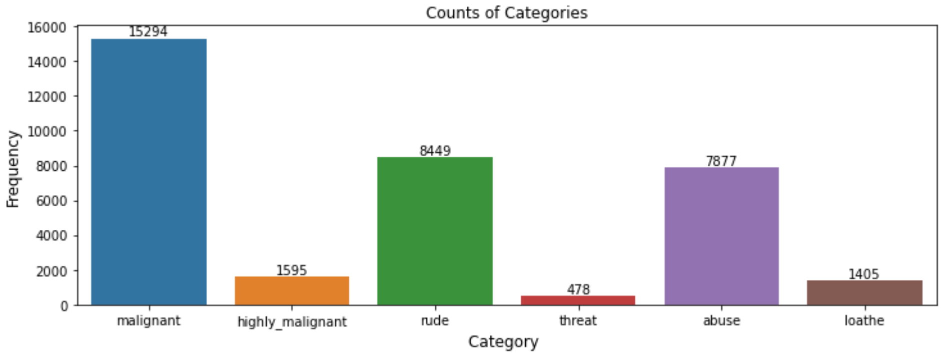
```
In [40]: # Cleaning and storing the comments in a separate feature.
         df_test["clean_comment_text"] = df_test["comment_text"].apply(lambda x: Processed_data(x))
```

```
In [41]: # Adding new feature clean_comment_length to store length of cleaned comments in clean_comment_text characters
         df_train['clean_comment_length'] = df_train['clean_comment_text'].apply(lambda x: len(str(x)))
         df_train.head()
```

DATA INPUTS- LOGIC- OUTPUT RELATIONSHIPS

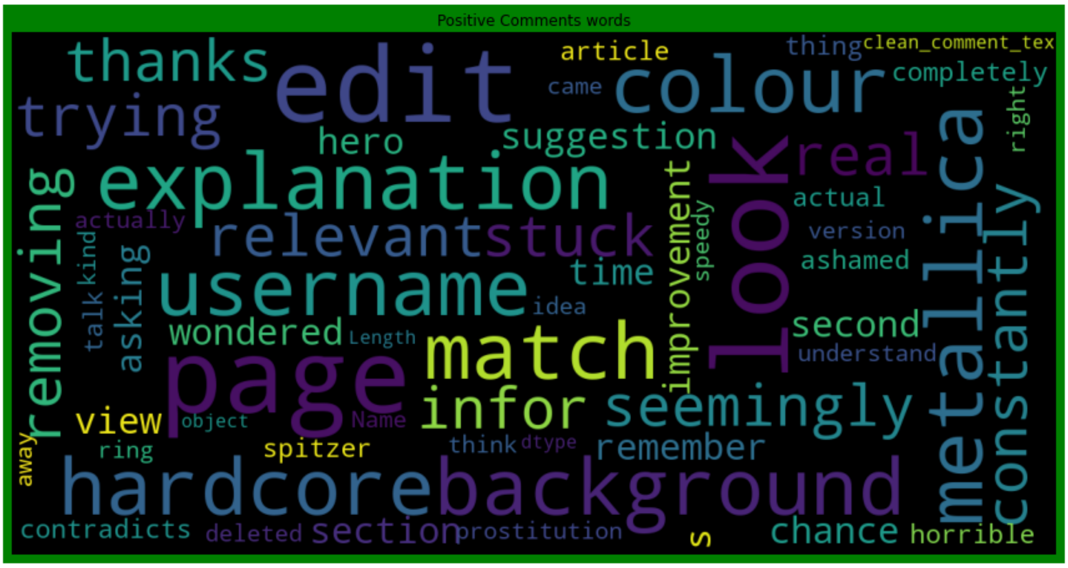
EDA was performed by creating valuable insights using various visualization libraries.

```
In [29]: # Let's plot the counts of each category

         plt.figure(figsize=(12,4))
         ax = sns.barplot(counts.index, counts.values)
         plt.title("Counts of Categories")
         plt.ylabel('Frequency', fontsize=12)
         plt.xlabel('Category ', fontsize=12)
         rects = ax.patches
         labels = counts.values
         for rect, label in zip(rects, labels):
             height = rect.get_height()
             ax.text(rect.get_x() + rect.get_width()/2, height + 5, label, ha='center', va='bottom')
         plt.show()
```



Malignant Words:

```
In [44]: # Non-Negative/Good Comments - in training data
Display_wordcloud(df_train['clean_comment_text'][df_train['label']==0],"Positive Comments")
```



NoN Malignant Words:

```
In [45]: # Negative Comments - in training data
Display_wordcloud(df_train['clean_comment_text'][df_train['label']==1],"Negative Comments")
```

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS AND TOOLS USED

HARDWARE:

Hp laptop

SOFTWARE:

Jupyter Notebook (Anaconda 3) – Python 3.7.6

Microsoft Excel 2010

LIBRARIES:

The tools, libraries and packages we used for accomplishing this project are pandas, numpy, matplotlib, seaborn, scipy stats, etc.

In [1]:
```python
# Importing all the required libraries.

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from collections import Counter
import string
import re

# packages from gensim
from gensim import corpora
from gensim.parsing.preprocessing import STOPWORDS
from gensim.utils import simple_preprocess

# packages from sklearn
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

# packages from nltk
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import wordnet
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer, SnowballStemmer
from nltk import pos_tag

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

MODEL/S DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE PROBLEM-SOLVING APPROACHES (METHODS)

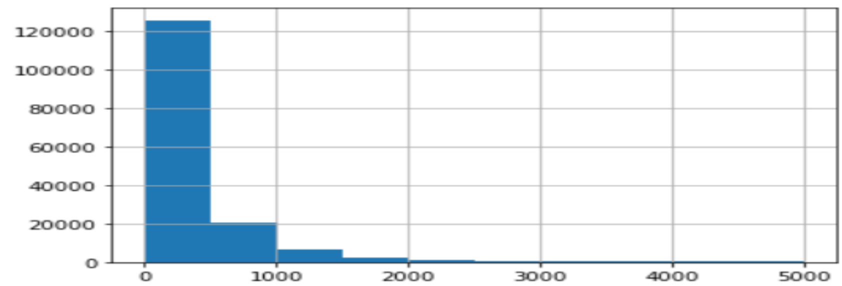
The dataset is loaded and stored in a data frame. We need to perform some text processing to remove unwanted words and characters from our text. I used the nltk library and the string library. Then the data was analysed and visualized to extract insights about the comments. The sentence in the cleaned data, were broken down into vectors using Tokenizer from Keras and each word was converted into sequence of integers. Comments are variable in length, some are one-word replies while others are vastly elaborated thoughts. To overcome this issue, we use Padding. With the help of padding, we can make the shorter sentences as long as the others by filling the shortfall by zeros, and on the other hand, we can trim the longer ones to the same length as the short ones [3]. I used the “pad_sequences” function from the “Keras” library and, I fixed the sentence length at 200 words and applied pre padding (i.e. for shorter sentences, 0's will be added at the beginning of the sequence vector) A model was built using Keras and Tensorflow. For our classification task, I used both CNN and LSTM neural networks. The model consisted of Embedding layer, which is responsible for embedding. MaxPool layer used to focus on the important features. Bi-directional LSTM was used for one forward and one backward network. Last layer consisted of Sigmoid layer, which will predict probabilities for each kind of features in our dataset. The training dataset was split into training and validation set. 20% of the training data was kept aside for validation. The model was compiled with various optimizers, amongst which adam performed better and metrics like loss and AUC were used to evaluate the model. The dataset was then fit on training data and validated on validation dataset. It gave a quite good AUC of about 98.3% with 2 epochs. The loss was also decreasing significantly with increase in epoch, and finally the model was used to predict on the testing dataset.

TESTING OF IDENTIFIED APPROACHES (ALGORITHMS)

```
In [53]: # Creating instances for different Classifiers

         LR=LogisticRegression()
         MNB=MultinomialNB()
         DT=DecisionTreeClassifier()
         KNN=KNeighborsClassifier()
         RFC=RandomForestClassifier()
         GBC=GradientBoostingClassifier()
         SV=SVC()
```

VISUALIZATIONS

```
In [19]: # Let's Plot the Length in a histogram
         lens.hist();
```



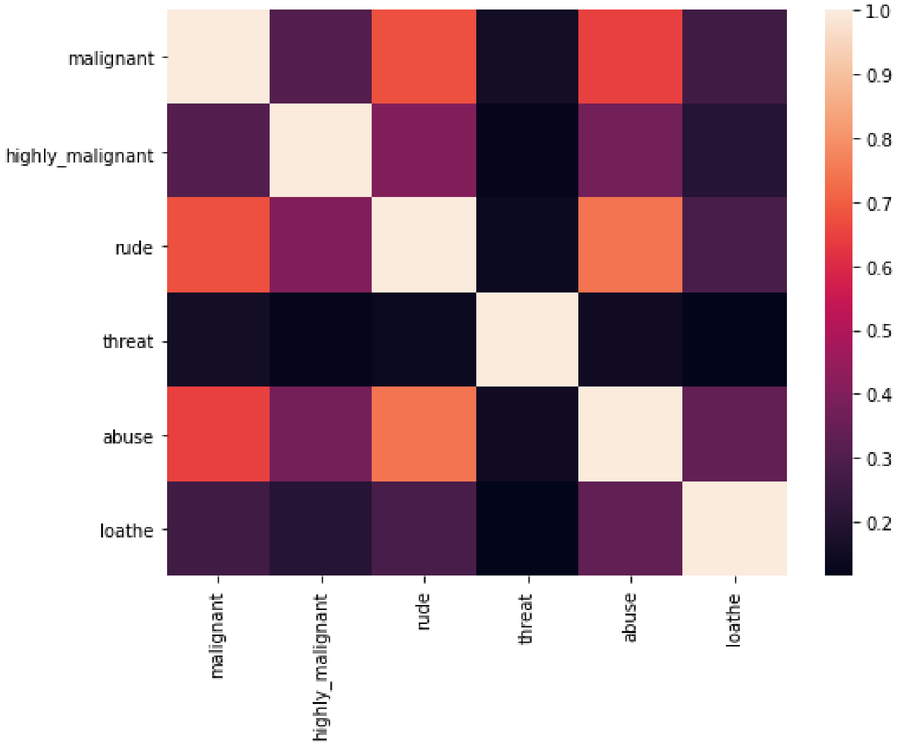
In [24]:
```
# Let's plot the correlation chart

df_train.corr().style.background_gradient(cmap='Blues_r')
```

Out[24]:

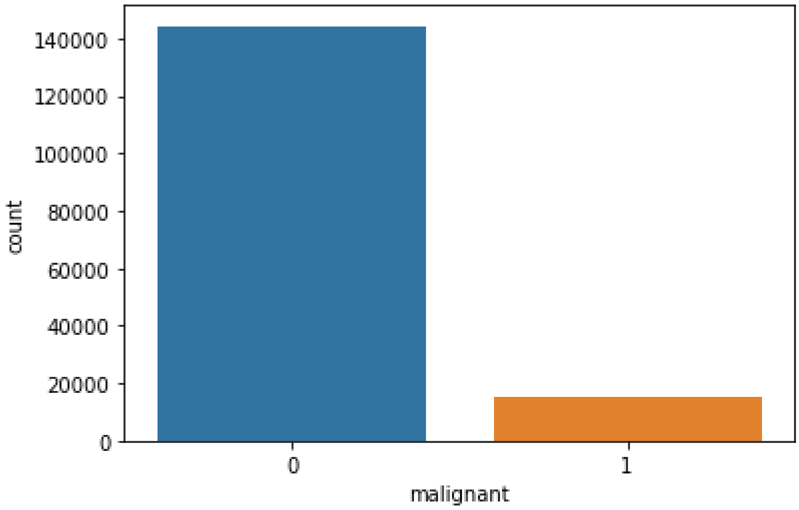
	malignant	highly_malignant	rude	threat	abuse	loathe
malignant	1.000000	0.308619	0.676515	0.157058	0.647518	0.266009
highly_malignant	0.308619	1.000000	0.403014	0.123601	0.375807	0.201600
rude	0.676515	0.403014	1.000000	0.141179	0.741272	0.286867
threat	0.157058	0.123601	0.141179	1.000000	0.150022	0.115128
abuse	0.647518	0.375807	0.741272	0.150022	1.000000	0.337736
loathe	0.266009	0.201600	0.286867	0.115128	0.337736	1.000000

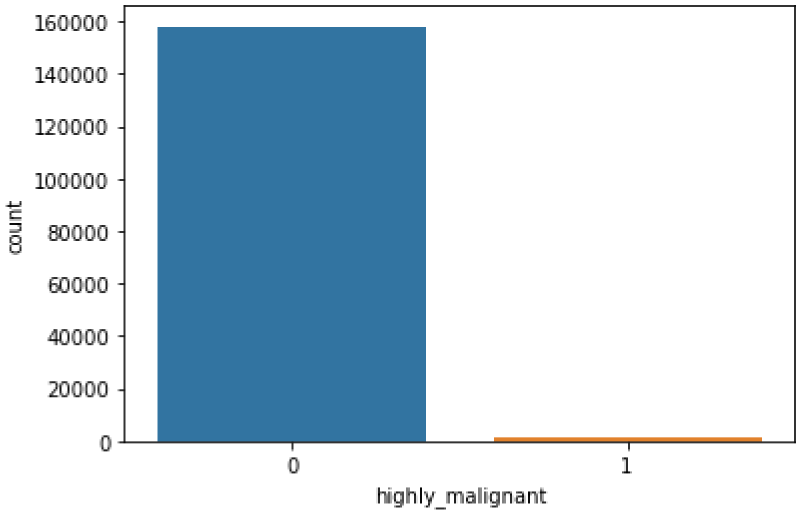
In [25]:
```
# Let's view the Correlation heatmap among variables
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(df_train.corr())
```

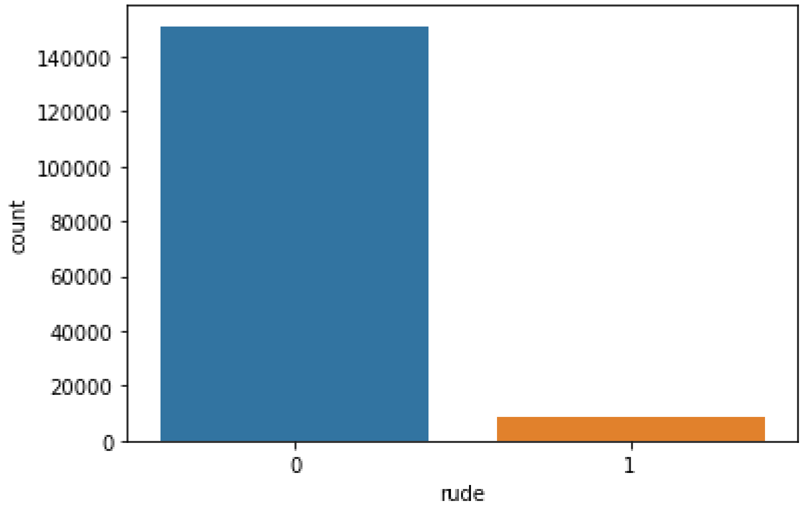
Out[25]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1f21e6e50d0>

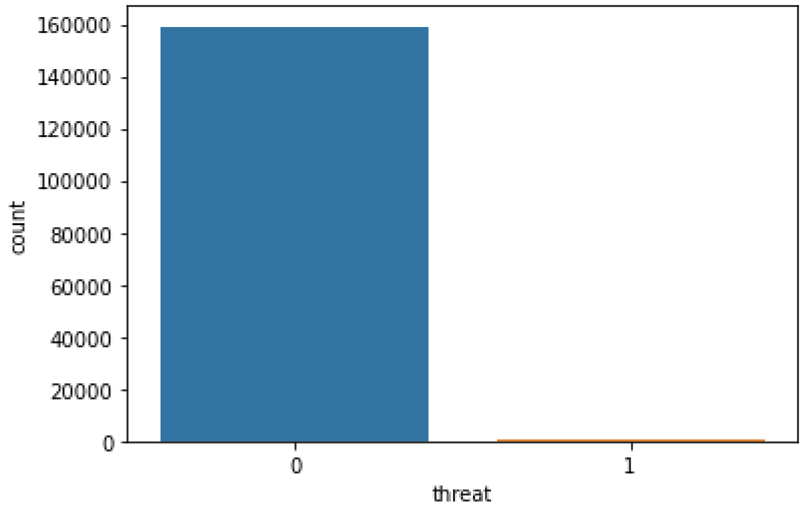


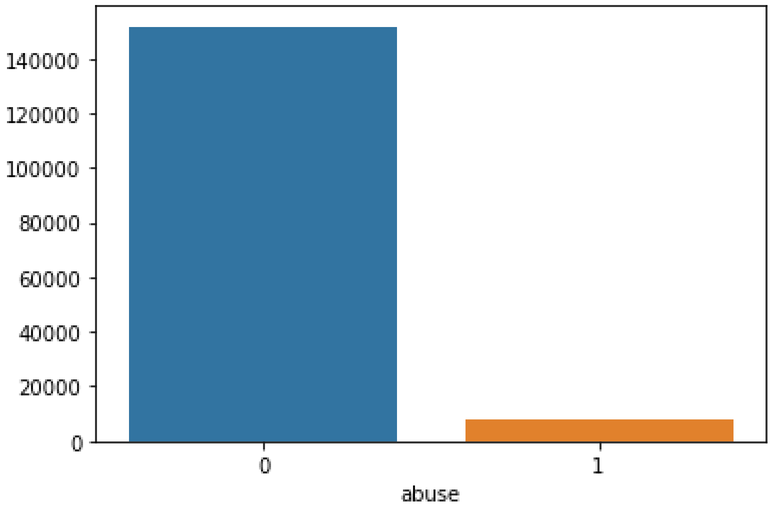
```
In [26]: for i in features:
             sns.countplot(df_train[i])
             plt.show()
```

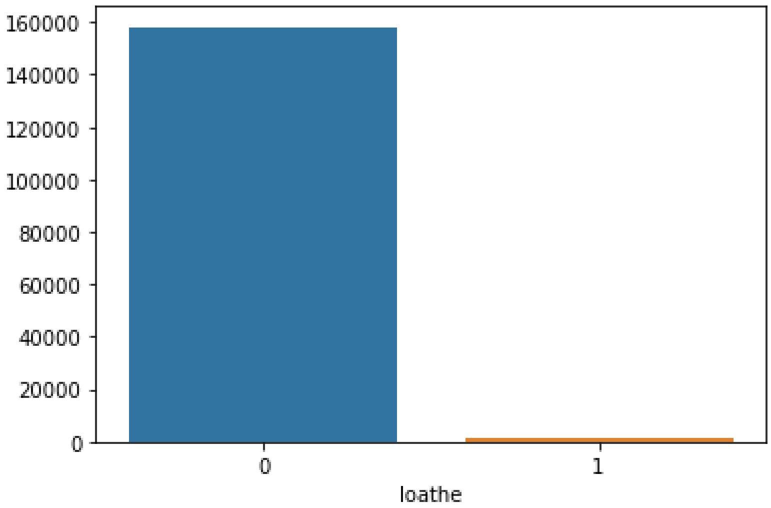




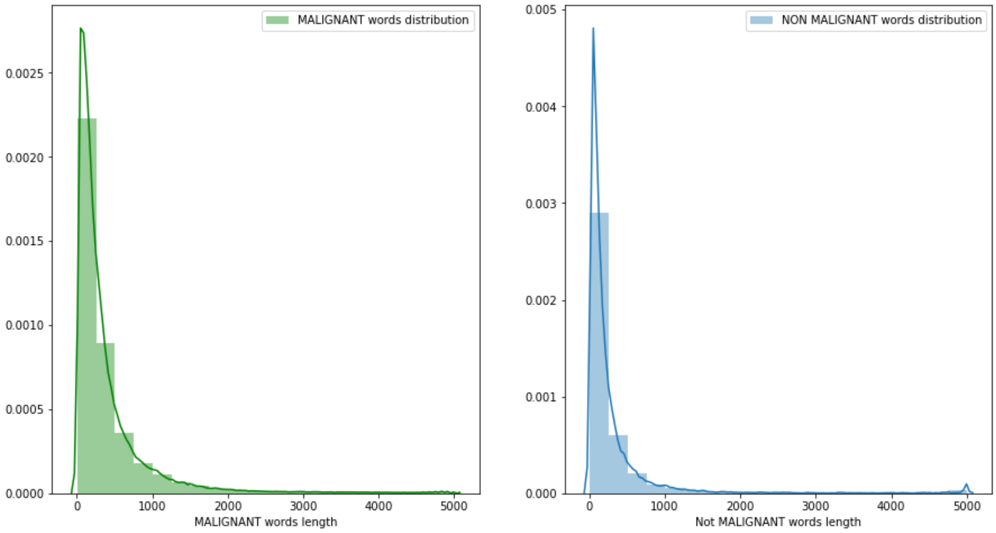

140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
count
0
1
rude


160000
140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
count
0
1
threat


140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
1
abuse

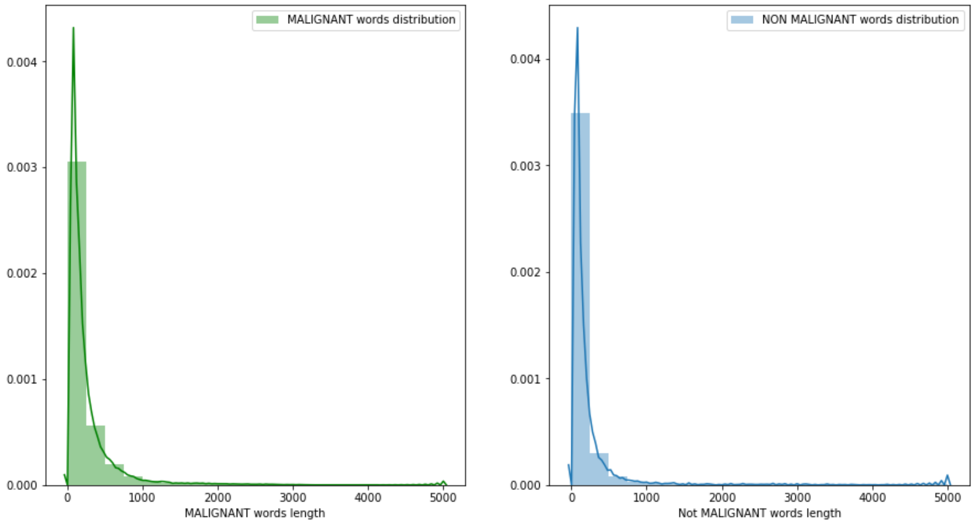

160000
140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
0
1
loathe

```
In [46]: # Comments length distribution BEFORE cleaning
f,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize = (15,8))

sns.distplot(df_train[df_train['label']==0]['comment_length'],bins=20,ax=ax[0],label='MALIGNANT words distribution',color='g')

ax[0].set_xlabel('MALIGNANT words length')
ax[0].legend()

sns.distplot(df_train[df_train['label']==1]['comment_length'],bins=20,ax=ax[1],label='NON MALIGNANT words distribution')
ax[1].set_xlabel('Not MALIGNANT words length')
ax[1].legend()

plt.show()
```




```
In [47]: # Comments length distribution after cleaning
```

```
In [47]: # Comments length distribution after cleaning
f,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize = (15,8))

sns.distplot(df_train[df_train['label']==0]['clean_comment_length'],bins=20,ax=ax[0],label='MALIGNANT words distribution',color='

ax[0].set_xlabel('MALIGNANT words length')
ax[0].legend()

sns.distplot(df_train[df_train['label']==1]['clean_comment_length'],bins=20,ax=ax[1],label='NON MALIGNANT words distribution')
ax[1].set_xlabel('Not MALIGNANT words length')
ax[1].legend()

plt.show()
```



RUN AND EVALUATED SELECTED MODELS

In [54]:
```
# Creating instances for different Classifiers

LR=LogisticRegression()
MNB=MultinomialNB()
DT=DecisionTreeClassifier()
KNN=KNeighborsClassifier()
RFC=RandomForestClassifier()
GBC=GradientBoostingClassifier()
SV=SVC()
```

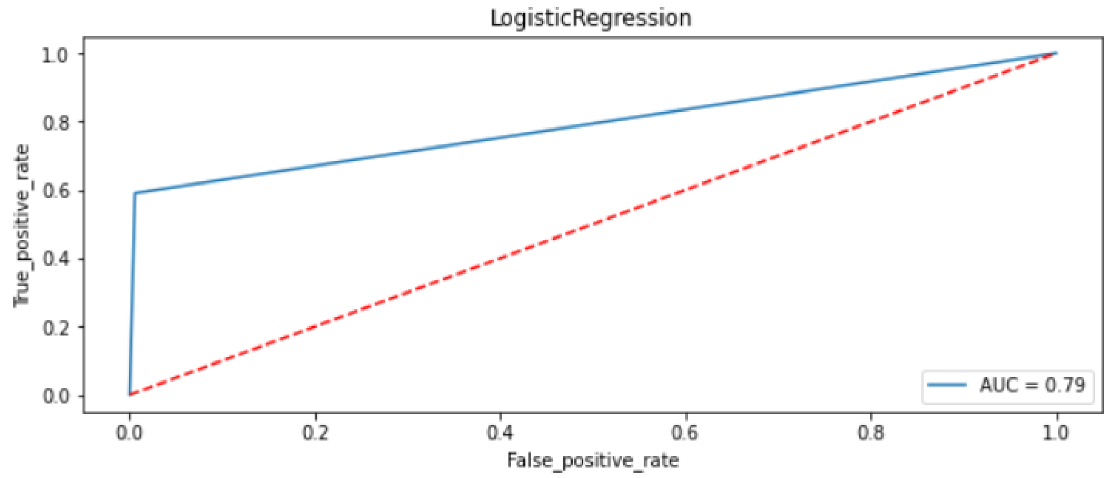
In [55]:
```
# Creating a list model where all the models will be appended for fur
models=[]
models.append(('LogisticRegression',LR))
models.append(('MultinomialNB',MNB))
models.append(('DecisionTreeClassifier',DT))
models.append(('KNeighborsClassifier',KNN))
models.append(('RandomForestClassifier',RFC))
models.append(('GradientBoostingClassifier',GBC))
models.append(('SVC',SV))
```

In [56]:
```
# Lists to store model name, Learning score, Accuracy score, cross_va

Model=[]
Score=[]
Acc_score=[]
cvs=[]
rocscore=[]
lg_loss=[]

# For Loop to Calculate Accuracy Score, Cross Val Score, Classificati

for name,model in models:
    print(name)
    Model.append(name)
    print(model)

    x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.30
    model.fit(x_train,y_train)

# Learning Score
    score=model.score(x_train,y_train)
    print('Learning Score : ',score)
    Score.append(score*100)
    y_pred=model.predict(x_test)
    acc_score=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
    print('Accuracy Score : ',acc_score)
    Acc_score.append(acc_score*100)
```

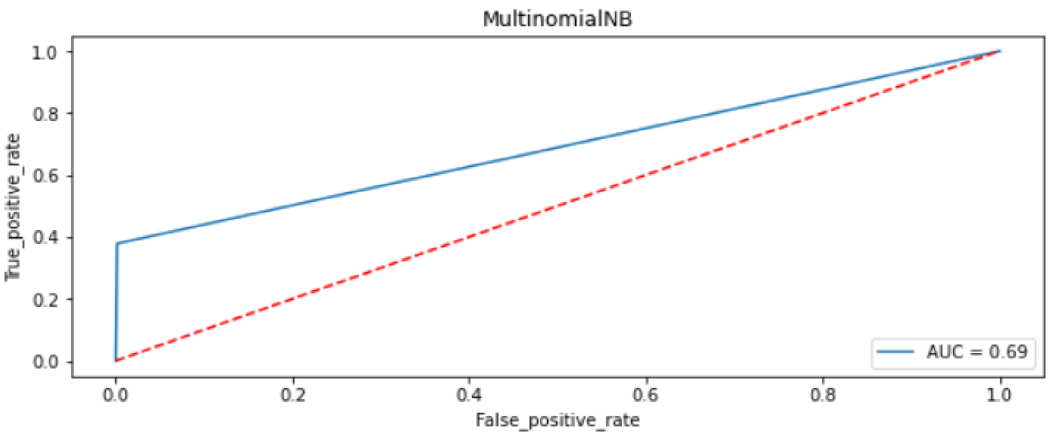
```
# Cross_val_score
    cv_score=cross_val_score(model,x,y,cv=5,scoring='roc_auc').mean()
    print('Cross Val Score : ', cv_score)
    cvs.append(cv_score*100)

# Roc auc score
    false_positive_rate,true_positive_rate, thresholds=roc_curve(y_te
    roc_auc=auc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate)
    print('roc auc score : ', roc_auc)
    rocscore.append(roc_auc*100)
```

```
# Log Loss
    loss = log_loss(y_test,y_pred)
    print('Log loss : ', loss)
    lg_loss.append(loss)

# Classification Report
    print('Classification Report:\n',classification_report(y_test,y_p
    print('\n')

    print('Confusion Matrix:\n',confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
    print('\n')



    plt.figure(figsize=(10,40))
    plt.subplot(911)
    plt.title(name)
    plt.plot(false_positive_rate,true_positive_rate,label='AUC = %0.2
    plt.plot([0,1],[0,1],'r--')
    plt.legend(loc='lower right')
    plt.ylabel('True_positive_rate')
    plt.xlabel('False_positive_rate')
```

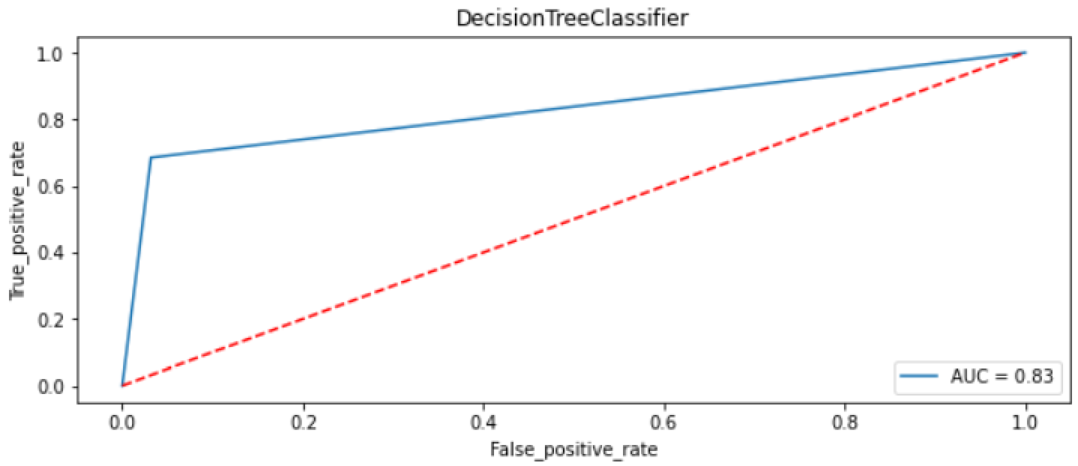
```
LogisticRegression
LogisticRegression()
Learning Score :  0.9577704366198444
Accuracy Score :  0.9531458890374331
Cross Val Score :  0.9640642647812614
roc auc score :  0.7923891030143992
Log loss :  1.618287837423593
Classification Report:
               precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.96      0.99      0.97     43004
           1       0.92      0.59      0.72      4868

    accuracy                           0.95     47872
   macro avg       0.94      0.79      0.85     47872
weighted avg       0.95      0.95      0.95     47872



Confusion Matrix:
 [[42754   250]
 [ 1993  2875]]
```



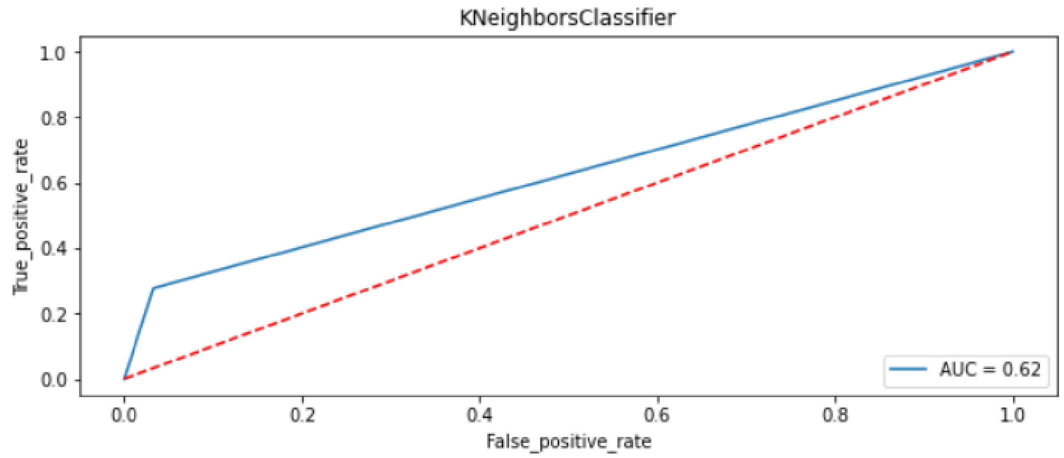
```
MultinomialNB
MultinomialNB()
Learning Score :  0.9397487891565726
Accuracy Score :  0.9354737633689839
Cross Val Score :  0.9264906705491673
roc auc score :  0.6884622511658735
Log loss :  2.22865831088146
Classification Report:
               precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.93      1.00      0.97     43004
           1       0.97      0.38      0.54      4868

    accuracy                           0.94     47872
   macro avg       0.95      0.69      0.75     47872
weighted avg       0.94      0.94      0.92     47872



Confusion Matrix:
 [[42941    63]
 [ 3026  1842]]
```



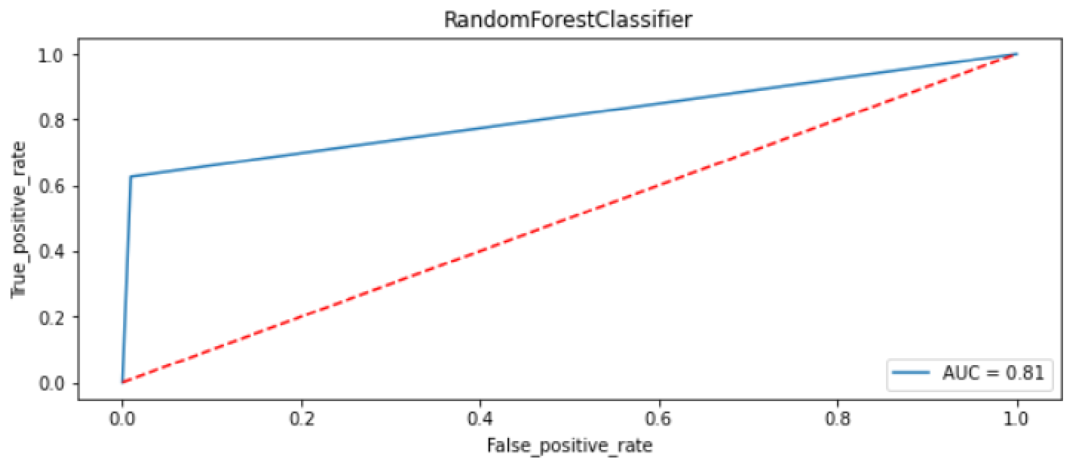
```
DecisionTreeClassifier
DecisionTreeClassifier()
Learning Score :  0.9982631894645431
Accuracy Score :  0.9394426804812834
Cross Val Score :  0.833652372610679
roc auc score :  0.8268430648747432
Log loss :  2.091598567390763
Classification Report:
               precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.96      0.97      0.97     43004
           1       0.71      0.69      0.70      4868

    accuracy                           0.94     47872
   macro avg       0.84      0.83      0.83     47872
weighted avg       0.94      0.94      0.94     47872



Confusion Matrix:
 [[41636  1368]
 [ 1531  3337]]
```



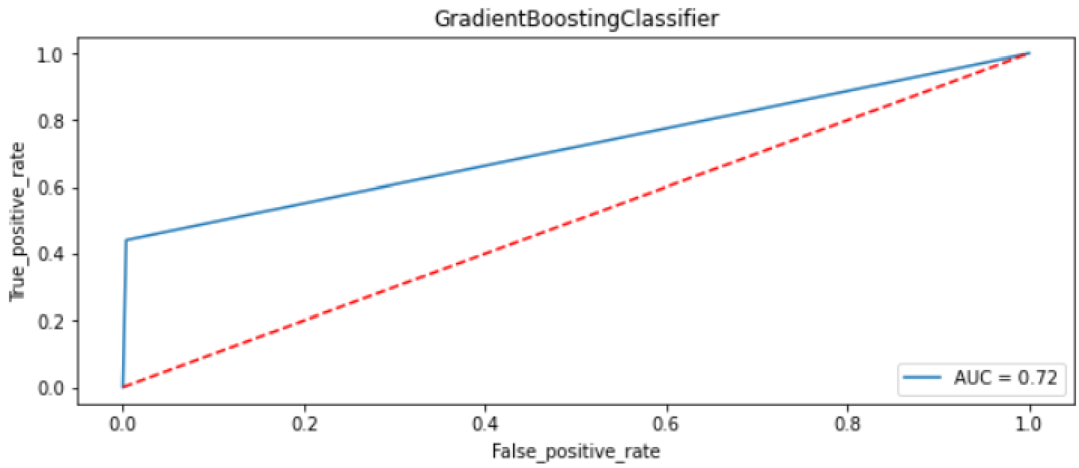
```
KNeighborsClassifier
KNeighborsClassifier()
Learning Score :  0.9235355732817662
Accuracy Score :  0.8970170454545454
Cross Val Score :  0.690548573731317
roc auc score :  0.6223346481995865
Log loss :  3.5569288406182857
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.92      0.97      0.94     43004
           1       0.49      0.28      0.35      4868

    accuracy                           0.90     47872
   macro avg       0.71      0.62      0.65     47872
weighted avg       0.88      0.90      0.88     47872



Confusion Matrix:
 [[41591  1413]
 [ 3517  1351]]
```



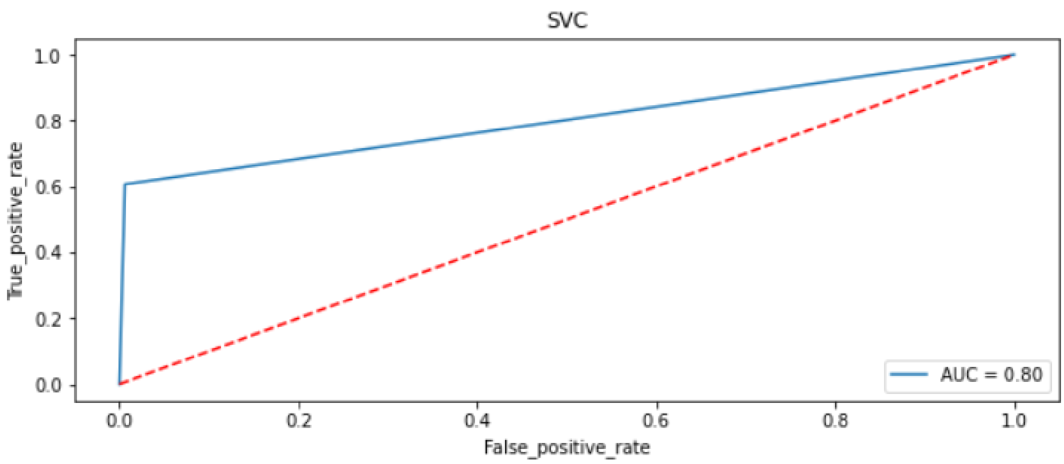
```
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier()
Learning Score :  0.9982273789380388
Accuracy Score :  0.9537098930481284
Cross Val Score :  0.9545387421990469
roc auc score :  0.8084606908592783
Log loss :  1.598810267624174
Classification Report:
               precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.96      0.99      0.97     43004
           1       0.89      0.63      0.73      4868

    accuracy                           0.95     47872
   macro avg       0.92      0.81      0.85     47872
weighted avg       0.95      0.95      0.95     47872



Confusion Matrix:
 [[42608   396]
 [ 1820  3048]]
```



```
GradientBoostingClassifier
GradientBoostingClassifier()
Learning Score :  0.9424166733811404
Accuracy Score :  0.9399649064171123
Cross Val Score :  0.8897135690948756
roc auc score :  0.7186517858077753
Log loss :  2.073541211935635
Classification Report:
               precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.94      1.00      0.97     43004
           1       0.93      0.44      0.60      4868

    accuracy                           0.94     47872
   macro avg       0.94      0.72      0.78     47872
weighted avg       0.94      0.94      0.93     47872



Confusion Matrix:
 [[42852   152]
 [ 2722  2146]]
```



```
SVC
SVC()
Learning Score :  0.9812352841117646
Accuracy Score :  0.9545872326203209
Cross Val Score :  0.9627966041119127
roc auc score :  0.800295965283312
Log loss :  1.5685057440313812
Classification Report:
               precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.96      0.99      0.98     43004
           1       0.92      0.61      0.73      4868

    accuracy                           0.95     47872
   macro avg       0.94      0.80      0.85     47872
weighted avg       0.95      0.95      0.95     47872



Confusion Matrix:
 [[42745   259]
 [ 1915  2953]]
```



```
In [57]: # Displaying scores :
results=pd.DataFrame({'Model': Model,'Learning Score': Score,'Accurac
                      'Auc_score':rocscore,'Log_Loss':lg_loss})
results
```

Out[57]:

	Model	Learning Score	Accuracy Score	Cross Val Score	Auc_score	Log_Loss
0	LogisticRegression	95.777044	95.314589	96.406426	79.238910	1.618288
1	MultinomialNB	93.974879	93.547376	92.649067	68.846225	2.228658
2	DecisionTreeClassifier	99.826319	93.944268	83.365237	82.684306	2.091599
3	KNeighborsClassifier	92.353557	89.701705	69.054857	62.233465	3.556929
4	RandomForestClassifier	99.822738	95.370989	95.453874	80.846069	1.598810
5	GradientBoostingClassifier	94.241667	93.996491	88.971357	71.865179	2.073541
6	SVC	98.123528	95.458723	96.279660	80.029597	1.568506

Observing all the Scores, I have selected Random Forest Classifier

Hyperparameter Tuning - Random Forest

INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

FINAL MODEL

```
In [59]: from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,random_state=42,te
parameters={'bootstrap': [True, False],
 'max_depth': [10, 50, 100, None],
 'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],
 'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],
 'n_estimators': [100, 300, 500, 800, 1200]}


LG=LogisticRegression()

# Applying Randomized Search CV for hyperparameter tuning with scorin
rand = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator = RFC, param_distributions = para
                          n_iter = 10, cv = 3, verbose=2, random_stat
rand.fit(x_train,y_train)
rand.best_params_

Fitting 3 folds for each of 10 candidates, totalling 30 fits

[Parallel(n_jobs=-1)]: Using backend LokyBackend with 4 concurrent w
orkers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=-1)]: Done  30 out of  30 | elapsed: 127.1min finis
hed

Out[59]: {'n_estimators': 500,
 'min_samples_split': 2,
 'min_samples_leaf': 1,
 'max_depth': 100,
 'bootstrap': False}
```

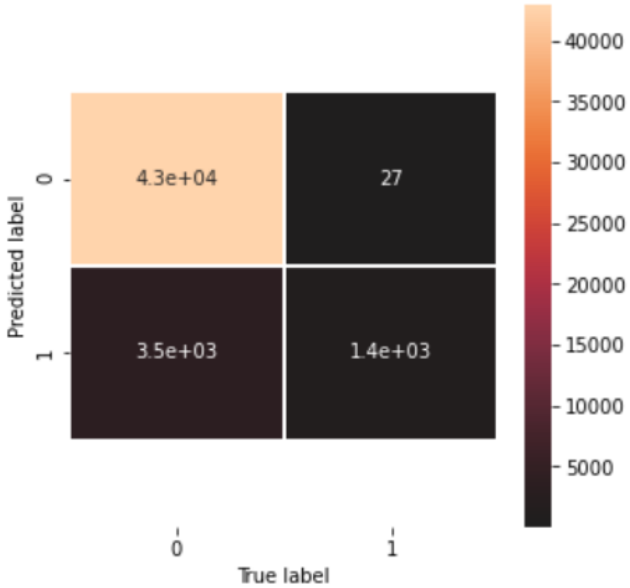
In [60]:
```
RFC=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators= 500,
                           min_samples_split= 2,
                           min_samples_leaf=1,
                           max_depth= 100,
                           bootstrap= False)
```

In [61]:
```
RFC.fit(x_train,y_train)
RFC.score(x_train,y_train)
pred=RFC.predict(x_test)
print('Accuracy Score:',accuracy_score(y_test,pred))
print('Log loss : ', log_loss(y_test,pred))
print('Confusion Matrix:',confusion_matrix(y_test,pred))
print('Classification Report:','\n',classification_report(y_test,pred
```

```
Accuracy Score: 0.9261572526737968
Log loss :  2.5504385892617796
Confusion Matrix: [[42977    27]
 [ 3508  1360]]
Classification Report:
               precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.92      1.00      0.96     43004
           1       0.98      0.28      0.43      4868

    accuracy                           0.93     47872
   macro avg       0.95      0.64      0.70     47872
weighted avg       0.93      0.93      0.91     47872
```

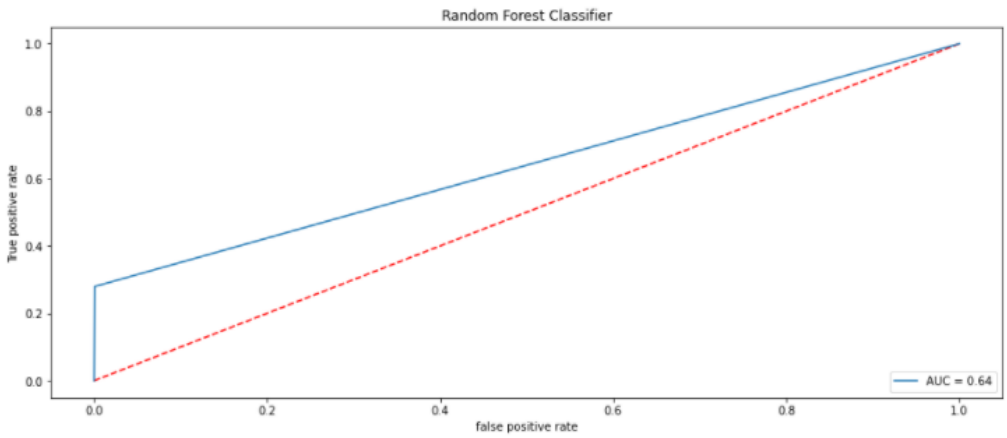
In [62]:
```
# Confusion matrix Visualization
fig, ax =plt.subplots(figsize=(5,5))
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, pred),annot=True,linewidths=1,ce
plt.xlabel("True label")
plt.ylabel("Predicted label")
bottom, top = ax.get_ylim()
ax.set_ylim(bottom + 0.5, top - 0.5)
```

Out[62]: (2.5, -0.5)



In [63]:
```
# Roc-Auc score
f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (15,6))
# Calculate fpr, tpr and thresholds
fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, pred)
ax.plot([0,1],[0,1],'r--')
ax.plot(fpr,tpr,label='AUC = %0.2f'% roc_auc_score(y_test, pred))
ax.legend(loc='lower right')
ax.set_xlabel('false positive rate')
ax.set_ylabel('True positive rate')
ax.set_title('Random Forest Classifier')
```

Out[63]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Random Forest Classifier')



In [68]:
```
def Tf_idf_test(text):
    tfid = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=43194,smooth_idf=False)
    return tfid.fit_transform(text)
```

PREDICTION

In [69]:
```
x_testing_data=Tf_idf_test(df_test['clean_comment_text'])
```

In [70]:
```
x_testing_data.shape
```

Out[70]: (153164, 43194)

In [71]:
```
Prediction=RFC.predict(x_testing_data)
df_test['Predicted values']=Prediction
df_test
```

Out[71]:

	id	comment_text	comment_length	clean_comment_text	clea
0	00001cee341fdb12	Yo bitch Ja Rule is more succesful then you'll...	367	bitch rule succesful whats hating mofuckas bit...	
1	0000247867823ef7	== From RfC == \n\n The title is fine as it is...	50	title fine	
2	00013b17ad220c46	" \n\n == Sources == \n\n * Zawe Ashton on Lap...	54	source zawe ashton lapland	
3	00017563c3f7919a	:If you have a look back at the source, the in...	205	look source information updated correct form g...	
4	00017695ad8997eb	I don't anonymously edit articles at all.	41	anonymously edit article	

In [72]:
```
df_test['Predicted values'].value_counts()
```

Out[72]:
```
0    153080
1        84
Name: Predicted values, dtype: int64
```

In [73]:
```
df_test[df_test['Predicted values']==1].head(20)
```

Out[73]:

	id	comment_text	comment_length	clean_comment_text	clean
2779	04ce841e5a2a6869	" \n\n ==DYK nomination of Nissan GT-R LM Nism...	405	nomination nissan nismo hello submission nissa...	
2831	04e689e5e2021483	" \n ::(e/c) As far as I can tell, the revisio...	71	tell revision deleted	
7356	0c6257c22af1b23b	" \n == Proposed deletion of 27 Aban == \n\n H...	618	proposed deletion aban hello hamedvahid wanted...	
10970	1269f211aa65d1a0	" \n == Proposed deletion of İnci Türkay == \n...	404	proposed deletion inci türkay hello rettelo w...	

```
In [74]: df_test.to_csv('Malignant_Predict.csv')

In [75]: # Pickle file.
         import joblib
         joblib.dump(RFC,'Malignant_Predict.pkl')

Out[75]: ['Malignant_Predict.pkl']
```

CONCLUSION

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

- Online hate, described as abusive language, aggression, cyberbullying, hatefulness and many others has been identified as a major threat on online social media platforms. Social media platforms are the most prominent grounds for such toxic behaviour.
- From the above analysis the below mentioned results were achieved which depicts the chances and conditions of a comment being a hateful comment or a normal comment.
- With the increasing popularity of social media, more and more people consume feeds from social media and due differences they spread hate comments to instead of love and harmony. It has strong negative impacts on individual users and broader society.

LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY IN RESPECT OF DATA SCIENCE

It is possible to classify the comments content into the required categories of Malignant and Non Malignant. However, using this kind of project an awareness can be created to know what is good and bad. It will help to stop spreading hatred among people.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS WORK AND SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK

- Machine Learning Algorithms like Decision Tree Classifier took enormous amount of time to build the model and Ensemble techniques were taking a lot more time thus I have not included Ensemble models.

- Using Hyper-parameter tuning would have resulted in some more accuracy.
- Every effort has been put on it for perfection but nothing is perfect and this project is of no exception. There are certain areas which can be enhanced.Comment detection is an emerging research area with few public datasets. So, a lot of works need to be done on this field.