

# Week 9 Deliverables

# Group Details

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# Problem Description

- Advanced NLP working with detecting hate speech.

# Data Cleansing And Transformation

- I utilized various libraries like regex, nltk, and other python libraries to clean the text of each tweet in both the training and test dataframes. Once the tweets were clean and tokenized, I used the sklearn “resample” method in order to account for the data imbalance of the given dataframes.

```
# function to convert nltk tag to wordnet tag
def nltk_tag_to_wordnet_tag(nltk_tag):
    if nltk_tag.startswith('J'):
        return wordnet.ADJ
    elif nltk_tag.startswith('V'):
        return wordnet.VERB
    elif nltk_tag.startswith('N'):
        return wordnet.NOUN
    elif nltk_tag.startswith('R'):
        return wordnet.ADV
    else:
        return None
```

```
[14]: import string
from nltk.stem.wordnet import WordNetLemmatizer
import nltk
from string import digits
nltk.download('stopwords')
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
stopwords_en = set(nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english'))
punctuation = string.punctuation
def normalize_POS(text):
    # change to lower case and remove punctuation
    text2 = text.lower().translate(str.maketrans(string.punctuation, '*'*(len(string.punctuation))))
    #removing digits
    remove_digits = str.maketrans('', '', digits)
    text3= text2.translate(remove_digits)
    # we tokenize
    text_tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(text3)
    #remove stop-words
    clean_text = [t for t in text_tokens if (t not in stopwords_en)]
    # we lemmatize with POS
    text_tagged = nltk.pos_tag(clean_text)
    normalized_text = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(t, nltk_tag_to_wordnet_tag(tag)) if (nltk_tag_to_wordnet_tag(tag) is not None) else lemmatizer.lemmat
    return normalized_text
```

[nltk\_data] Downloading package stopwords to /opt/conda/nltk\_data...  
[nltk\_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!

```
[17]: from sklearn.utils import resample
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /opt/conda/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

```
[17]: from sklearn.utils import resample
      nltk.download('omw-1.4')

      clean_train = []
      for tweet in train_tweets['tweet']:
          to_append = normalize_POS(tweet)
          clean_train.append(to_append)

      train_tweets['Tweet'] = clean_train
      train_tweets = train_tweets.drop(columns = ['tweet'])

      clean_test = []
      for tweet in test_tweets['tweet']:
          to_append = normalize_POS(tweet)
          clean_test.append(to_append)

      test_tweets['Tweet'] = clean_test
      test_tweets = test_tweets.drop(columns = ['tweet'])

      train_majority = train_tweets[train_tweets['label'] == 0]
      train_minority = train_tweets[train_tweets['label'] == 1]
      train_minority_upsampled = resample(train_minority,
                                          replace=True,
                                          n_samples=len(train_majority),
                                          random_state=123)

      train_upsampled = pd.concat([train_minority_upsampled, train_majority])
      train_upsampled['label'].value_counts()
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package omw-1.4 to /opt/conda/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package omw-1.4 is already up-to-date!
```

```
[17]: 1    29720
      0    29720
      Name: label, dtype: int64
```

In the above cells, I clean the data using various NLP libraries like NLTK to remove stop words, non-alphanumeric characters, and break up the tweets by word (among other things). After the data is cleaned, the problem of imbalance is dealt with by utilizing the resample method of sklearn to get an even amount of data points between the two classes (labels).

