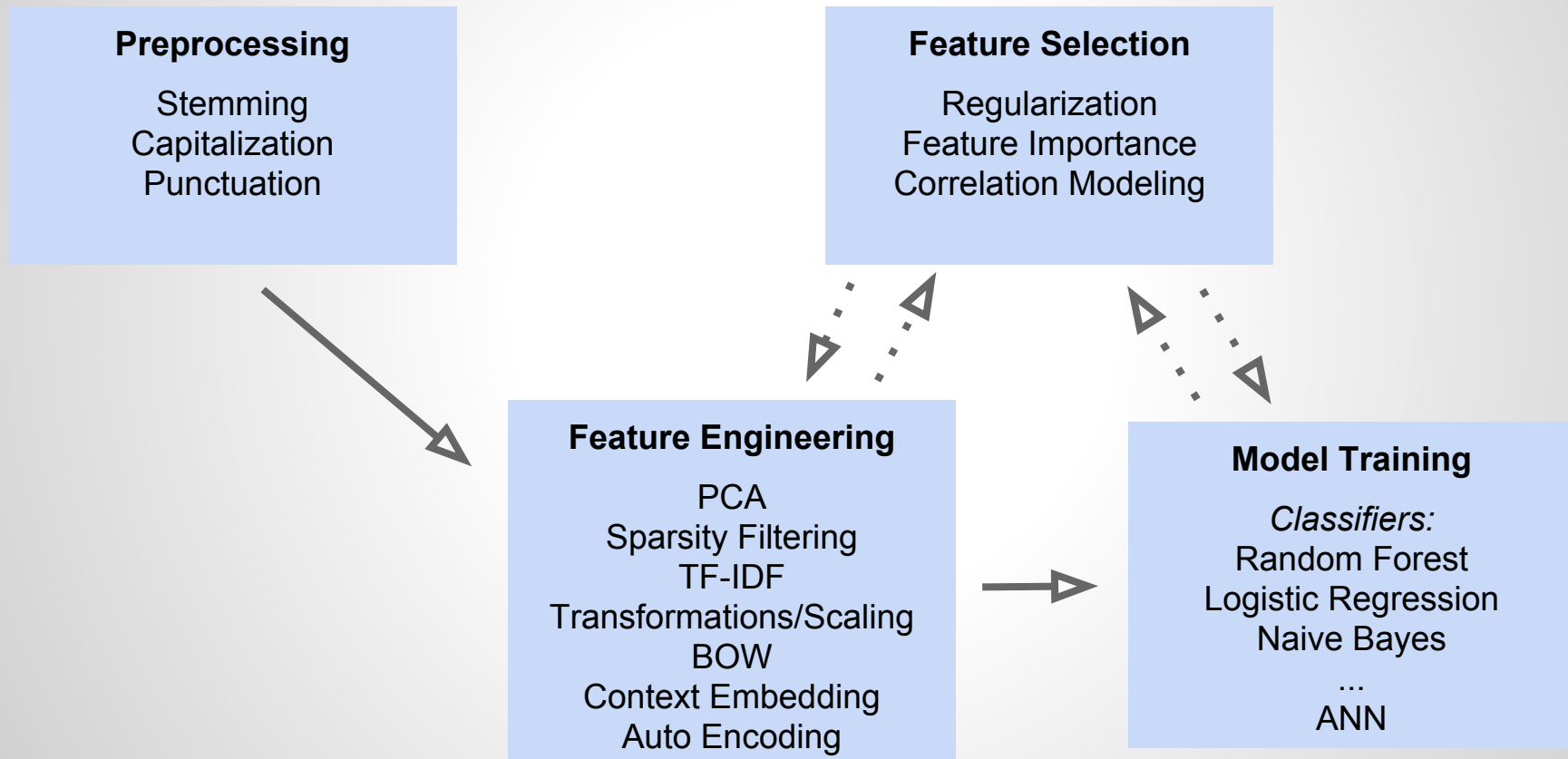


# Effective Text Classification with word2vec

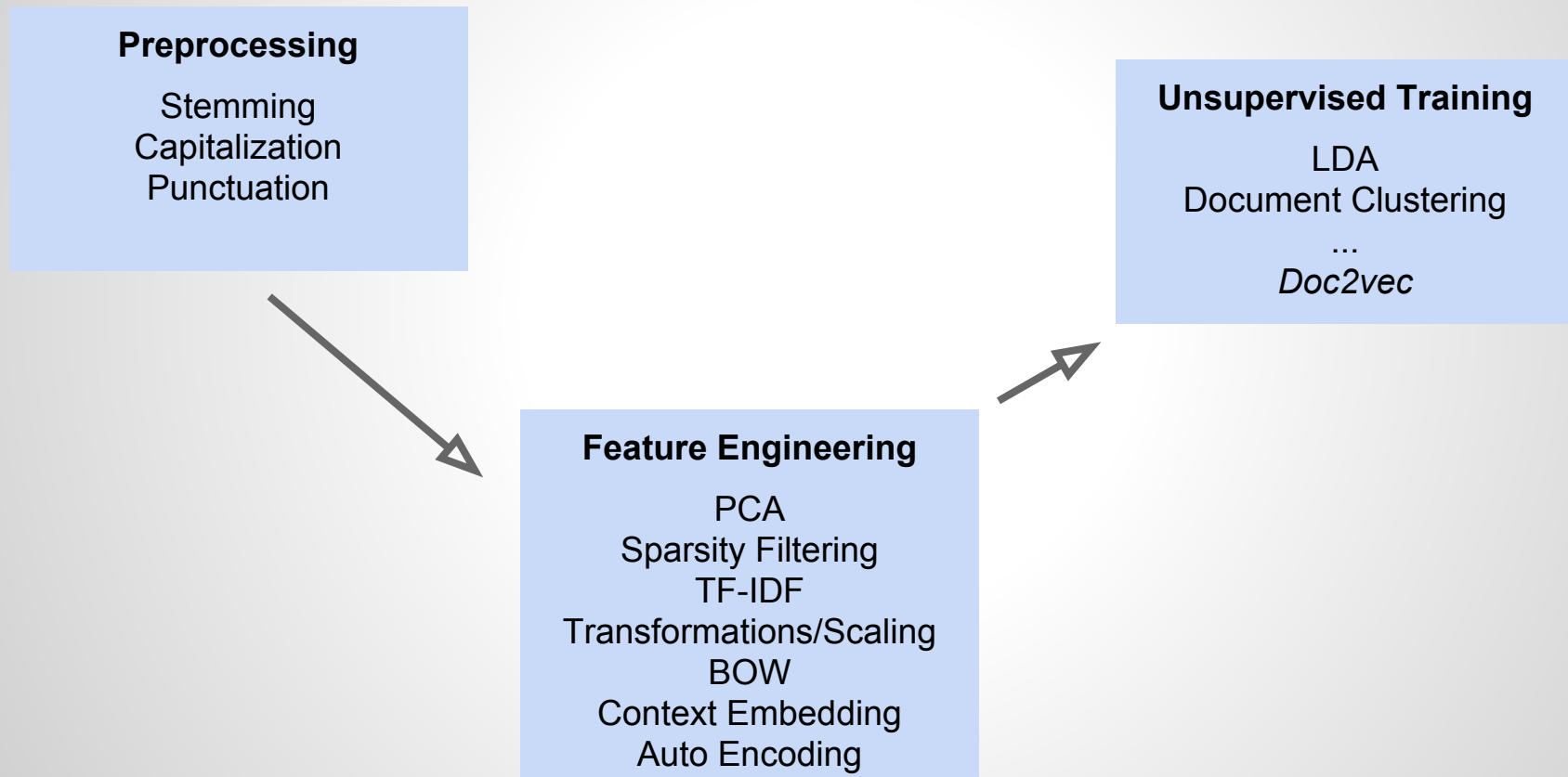
# Outline

1. Text Classification
  - a. The basic problem and standards approaches
  - b. Challenges of text classification
2. Deep learning:
  - a. Auto-encoding as a signal compressor
3. Doc2Vec as a feature space generator:
  - a. What is Word2Vec
  - b. Word vectors to Doc2Vec as feature engineering
4. Benchmarking under Label Sparsity and imbalance
  - a. Supervised Learning: Document Vectors vs. BOW features
  - b. OOS improvement with Doc2Vec engineering under imbalance
5. Conclusions

# Document Classification (Supervised)



# Document Classification (Unsupervised)



# Document Classification

## Data Challenges:

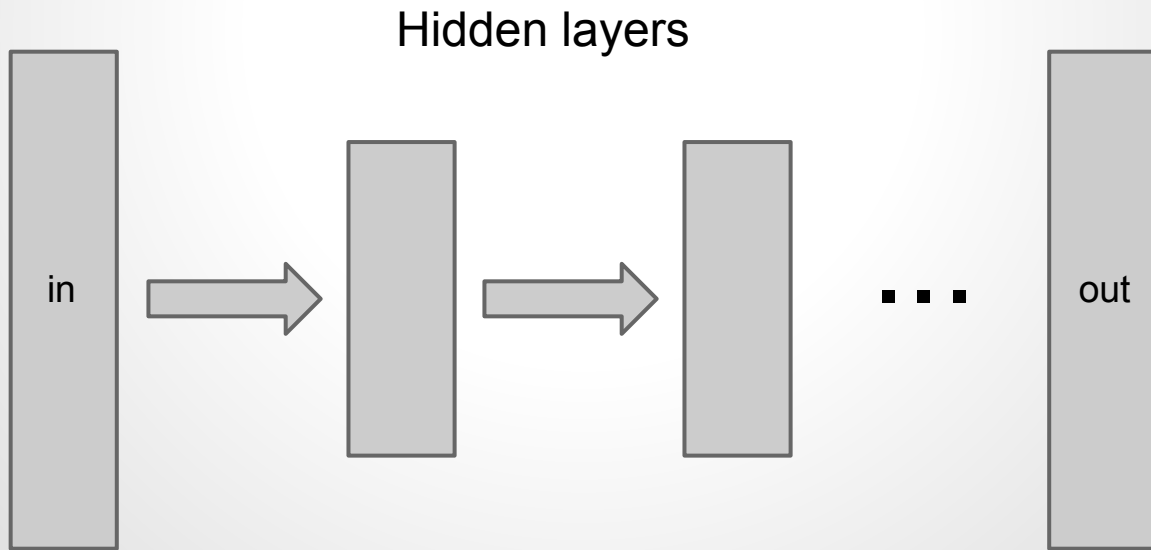
### 1. Data Quality

- a. Data Shape: Feature count ! >> Data count
  - i. Curse of dimensionality (supervised and unsupervised)
- b. Data Sparsity:
  - i. Documents contain small subset of feature terms
- c. Lack of training examples (supervised):
  - i. Too few training examples for each class
  - ii. Imbalanced population: count of (+)s << count of (-)s

# What is Deep Learning?

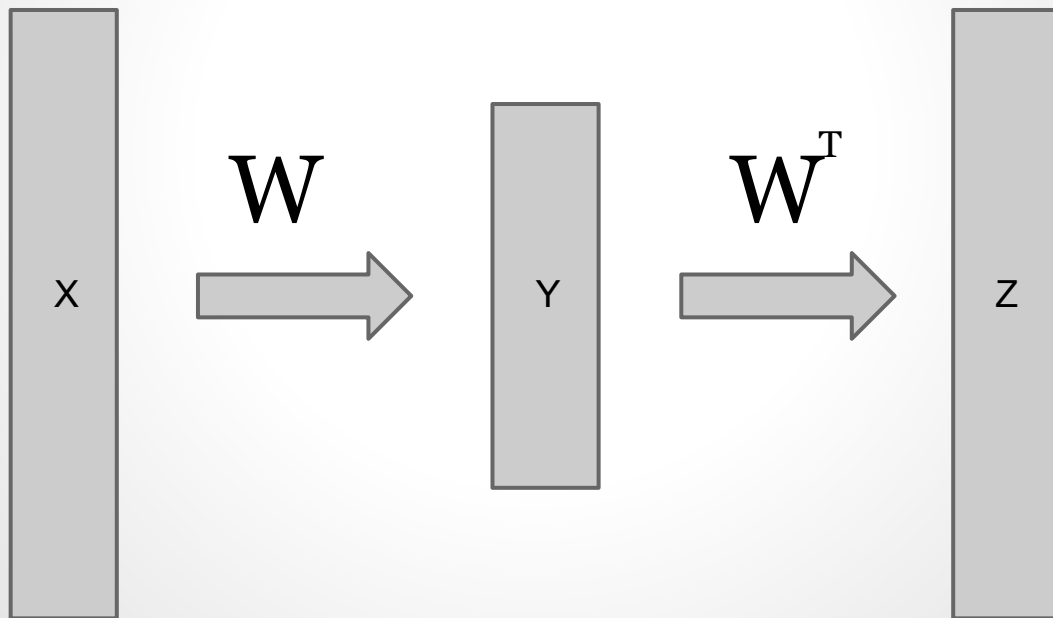
Deep learning is...

Artificial Neural Network w/ multiple hidden layers



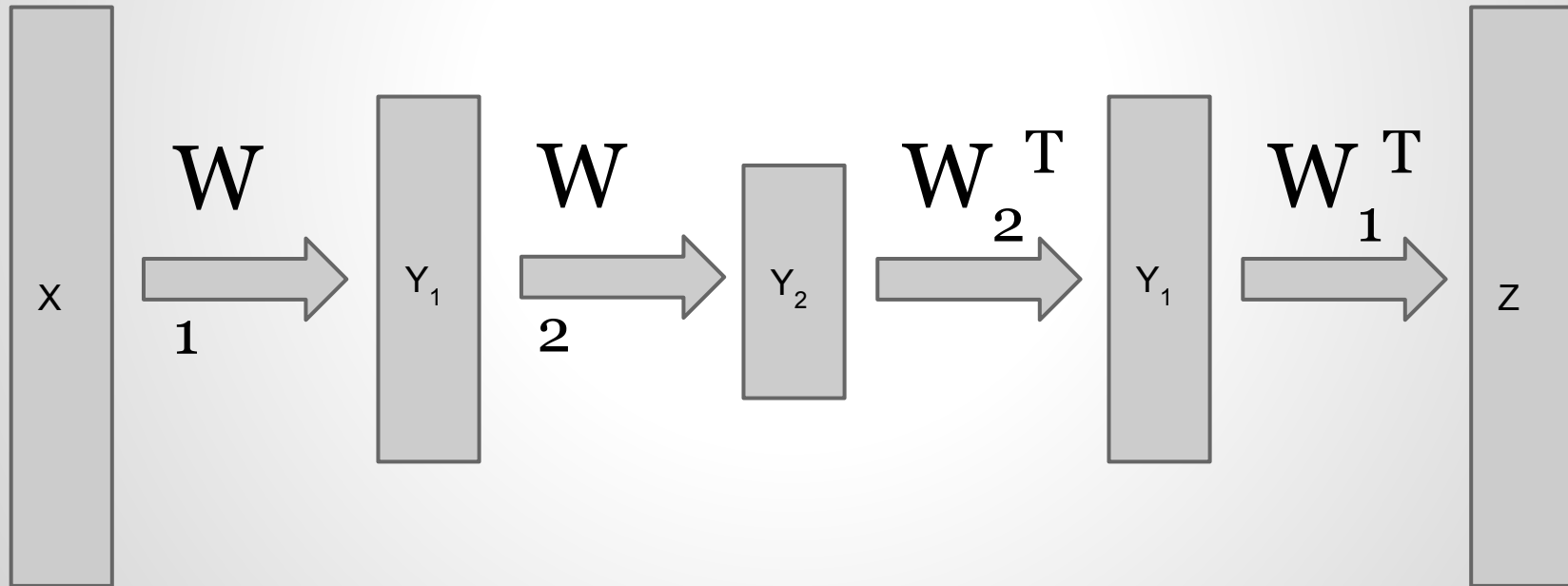
# AutoEncoder for Feature Compression

Minimize reconstruction error  $J = \text{Loss}(X, Z)$



**... and repeat until desired depth**

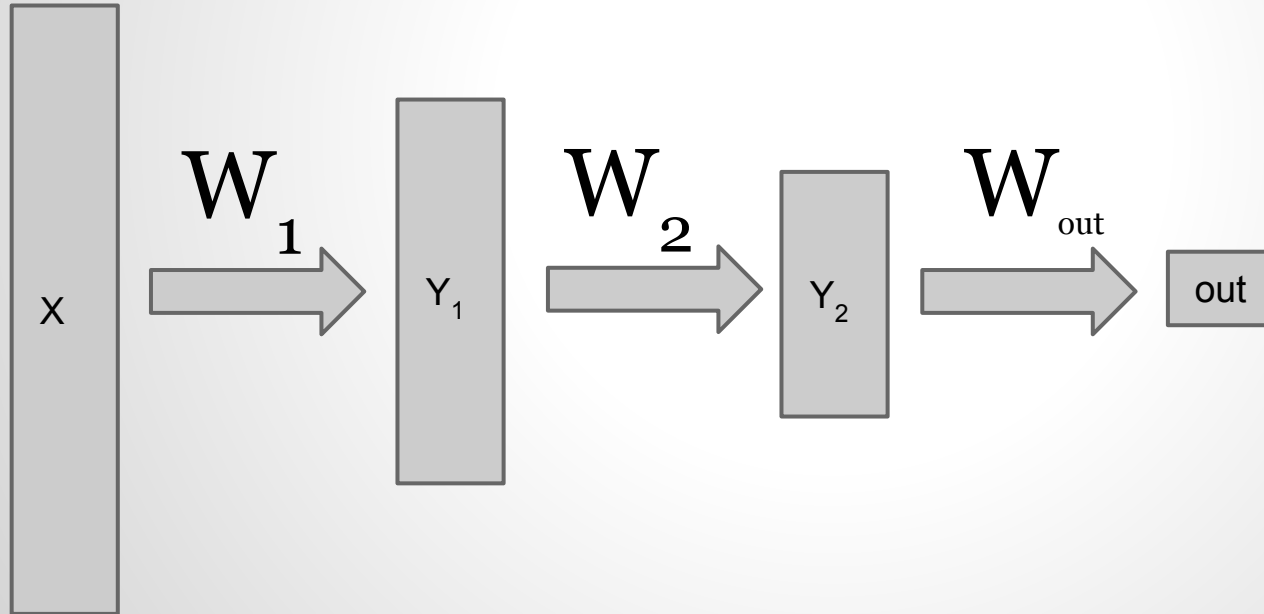
Minimize reconstruction error  $J = \text{Loss}(X, Z)$





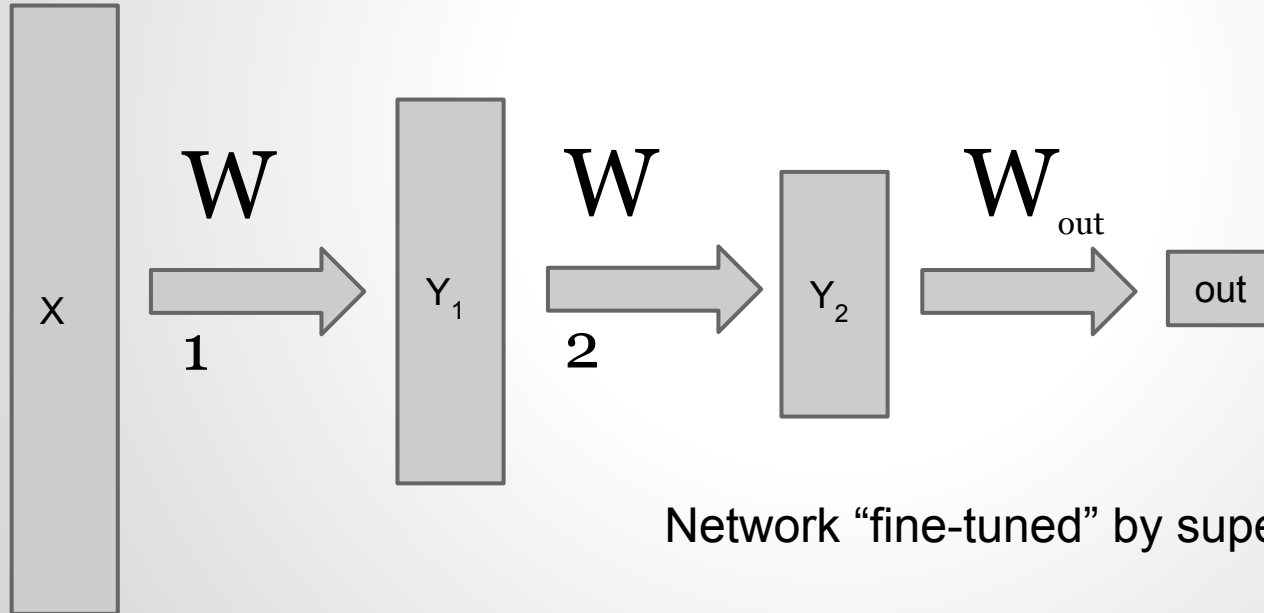
# AE for Pre-training of Supervised Net

Minimize prediction error  $J = \text{Loss}(\text{out}, \text{label})$



# AE for Pre-training of Supervised Net

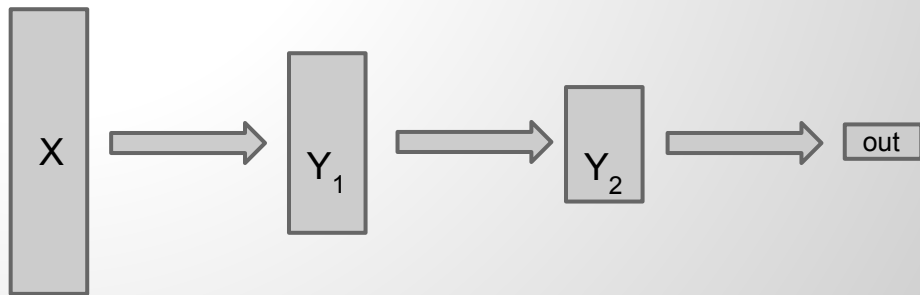
Minimize prediction error  $J = \text{Loss}(\text{out}, \text{label})$



# AE for Pre-training of Supervised Net

## Downsides:

- Unstable
- Difficult to implement
- Tuning **cost scales with order of taxonomy node count**
  - Time consuming
  - Expensive
  - Training label cost



# What is Word2Vec?

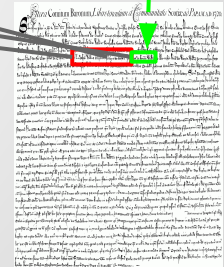
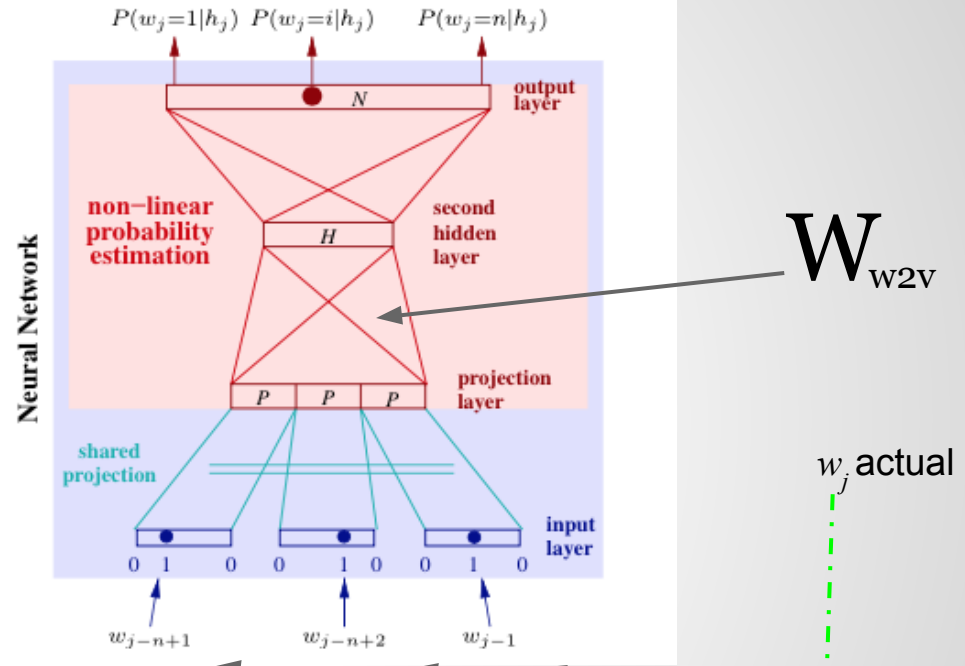
Continuous vector representation for individual terms:

- Trained to specialize in sentence completion
- n-gram or skip gram
- Learns grammar
- Learns conceptual relationships

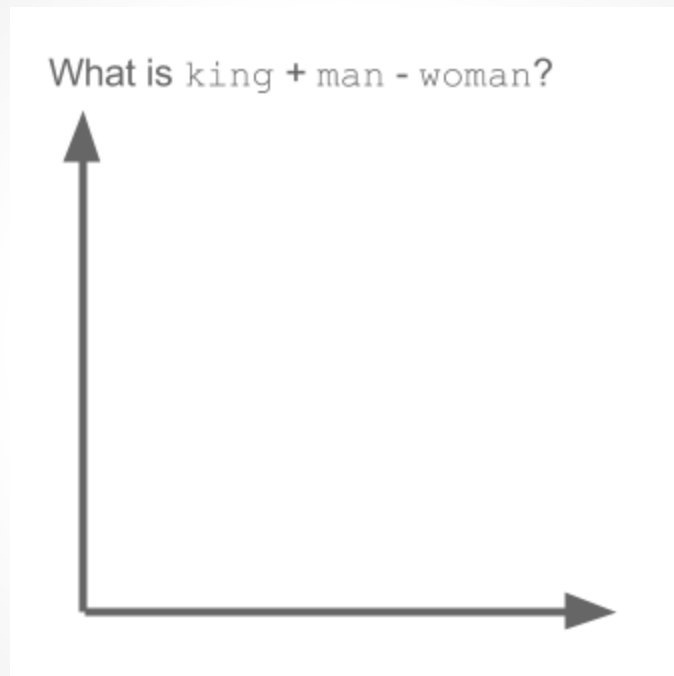
# Word2Vec

## N-gram ANN classifier:

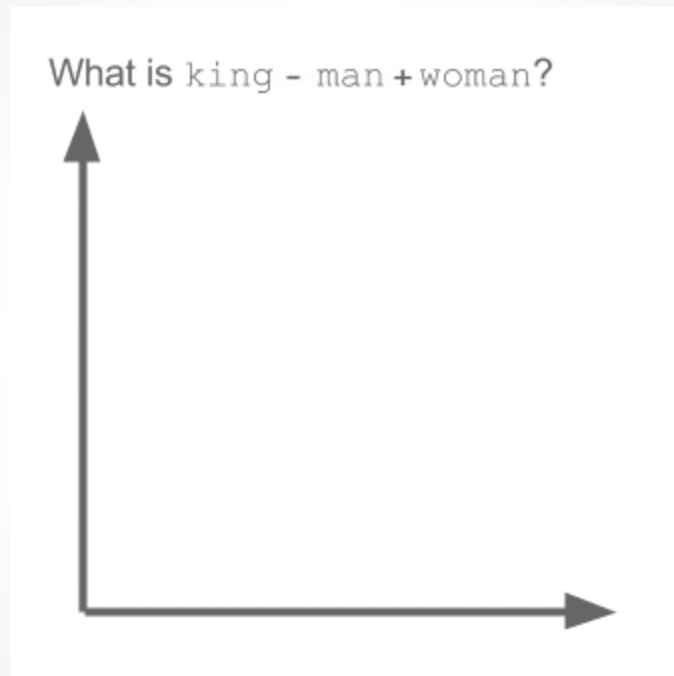
1. Project the “context”  $h_j$   
( $w_{j-n+1}$  to  $w_{j-1}$ )
2. Soft-max predictor for output layer
3. Use BackProp algorithm to execute gradient descent to tune ANN loss on the actual  $w_j$   
(Can also do a “skip gram”)



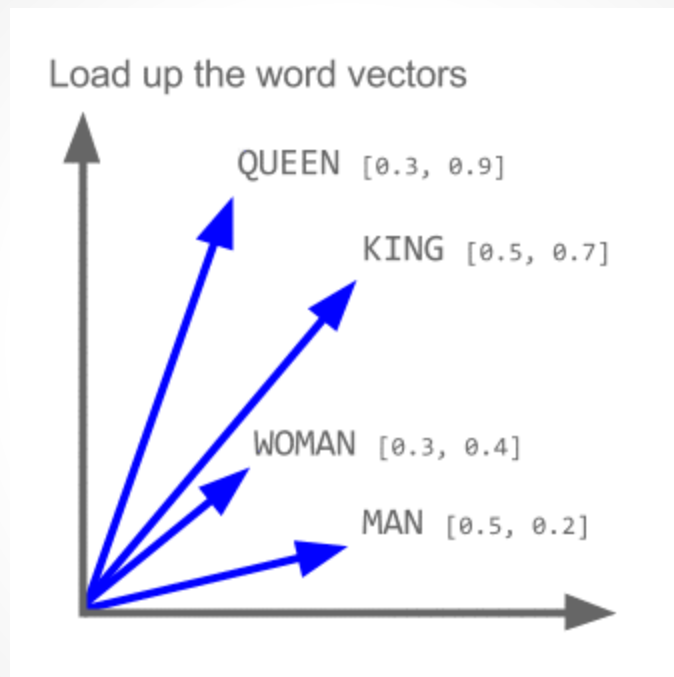
# $W_{w2v}$ Matrix Captures Conceptual Relations:



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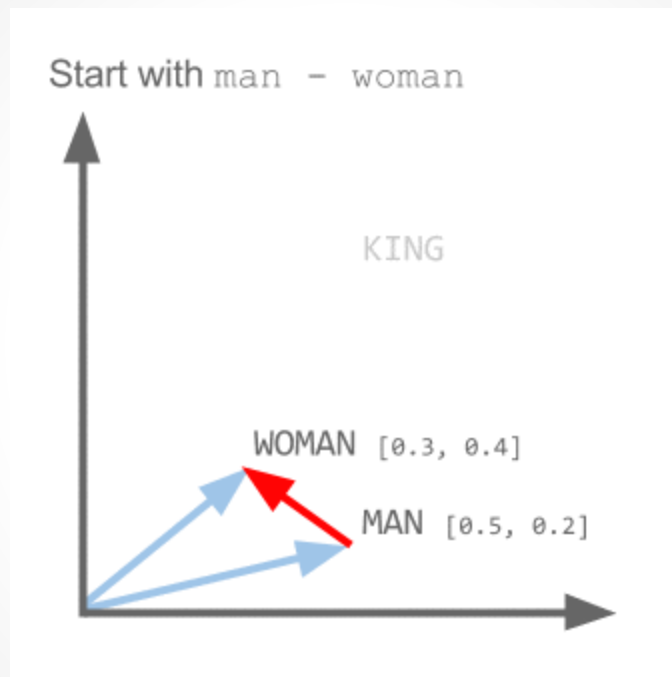


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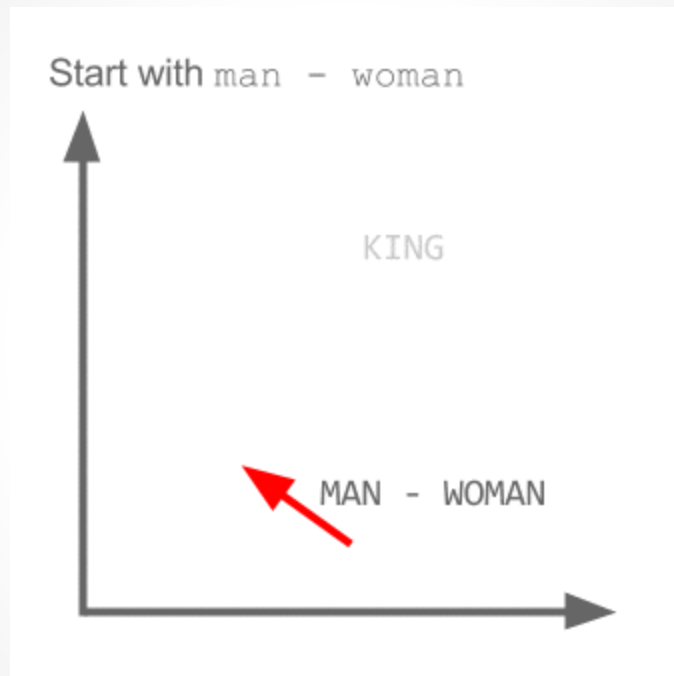




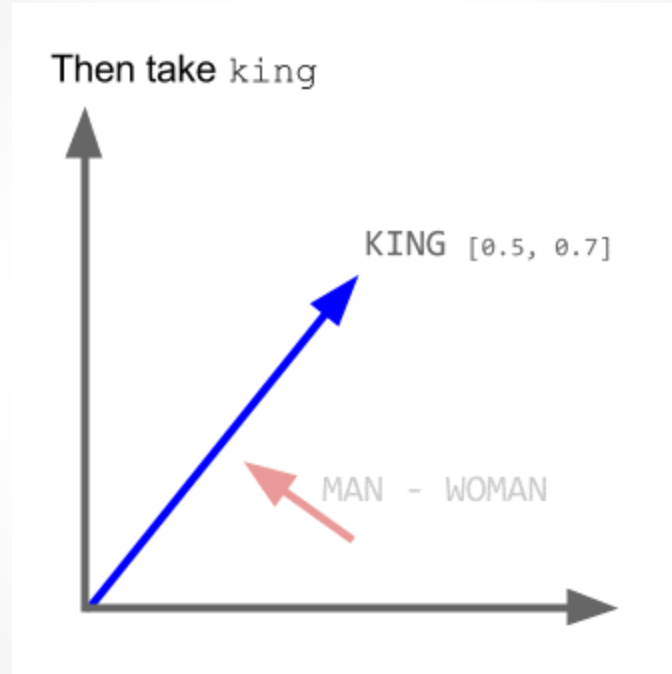
# $W_{w2v}$ Matrix Captures Conceptual Relations:



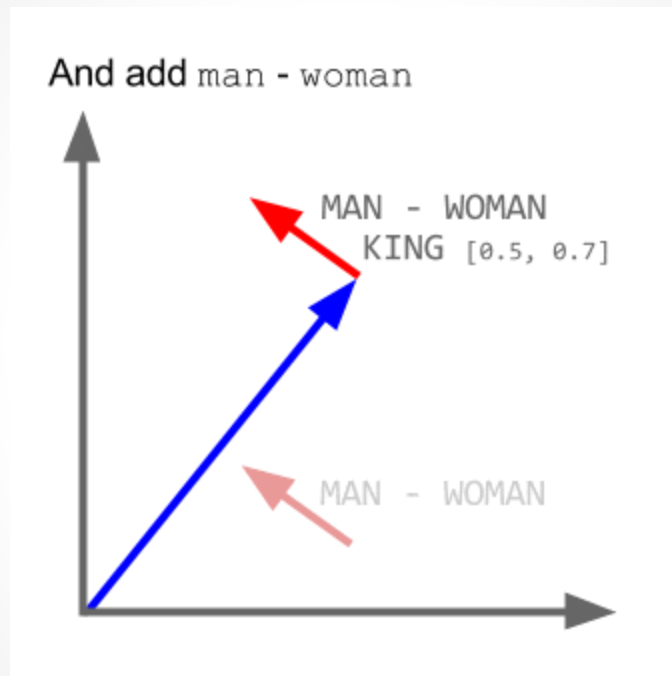
# $W_{w2v}$ Matrix Captures Conceptual Relations:



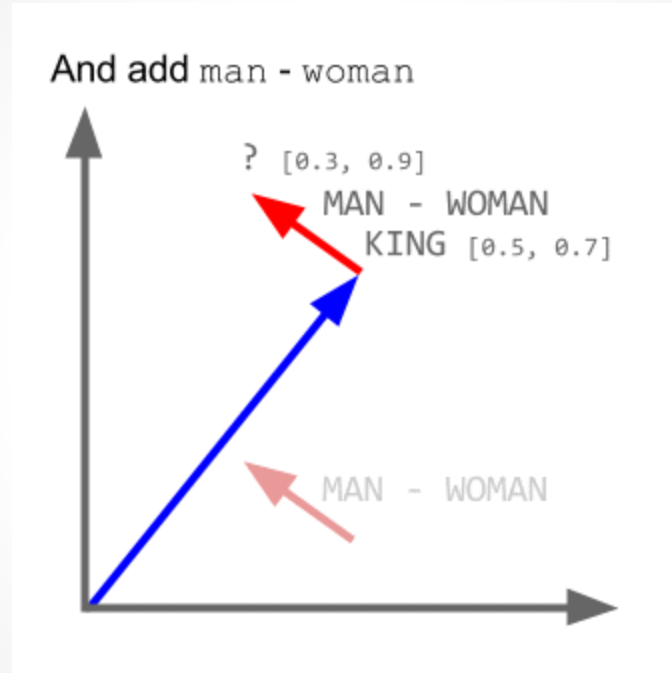
# $W_{w2v}$ Matrix Captures Conceptual Relations:



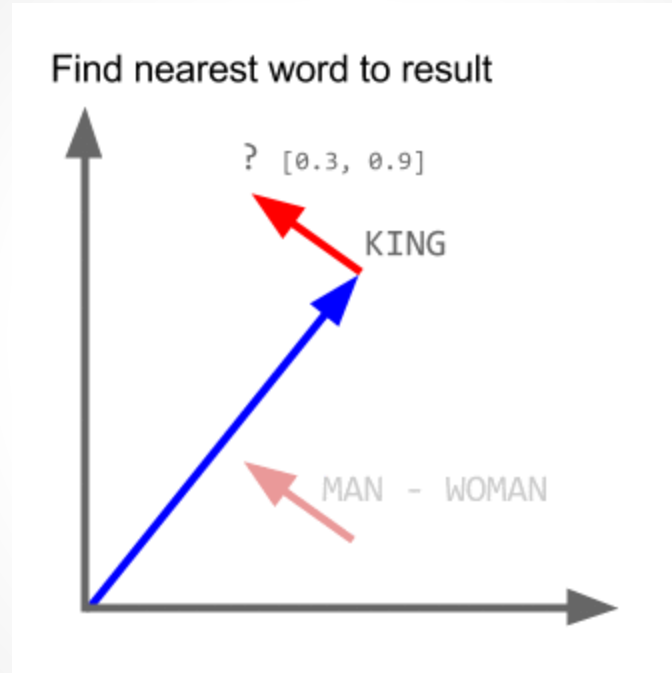
# $W_{w2v}$ Matrix Captures Conceptual Relations:



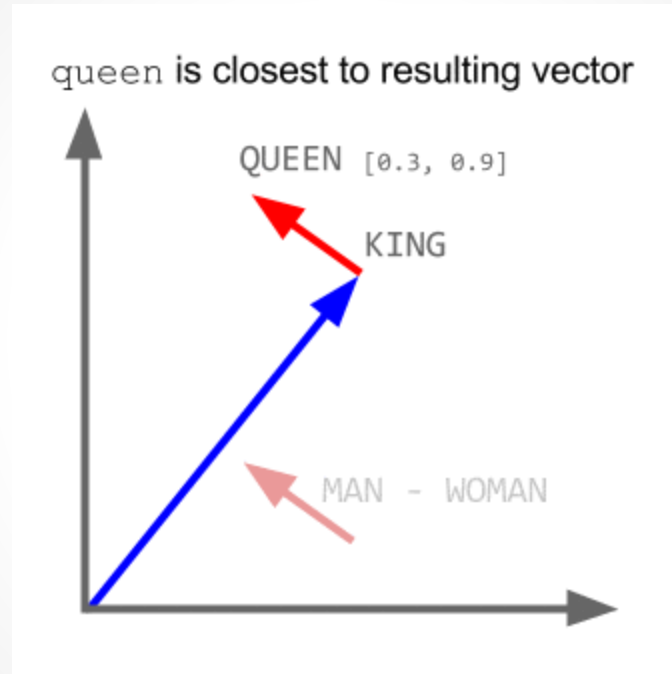
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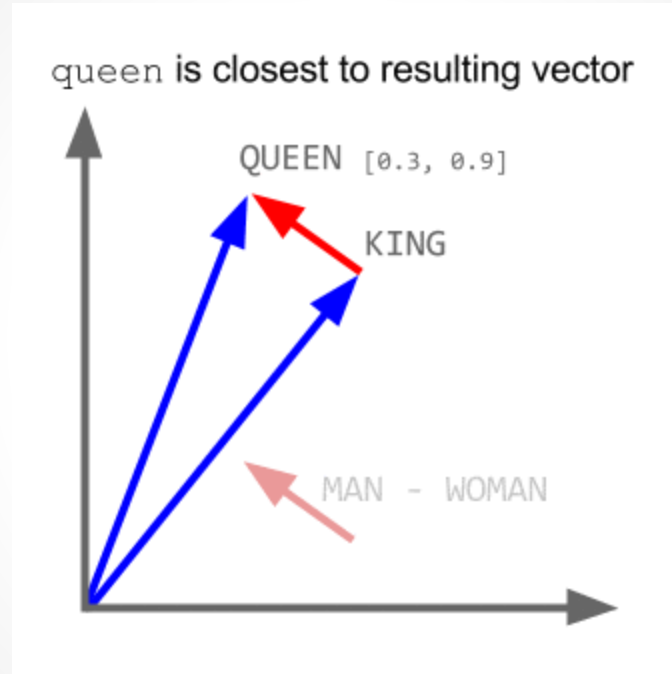
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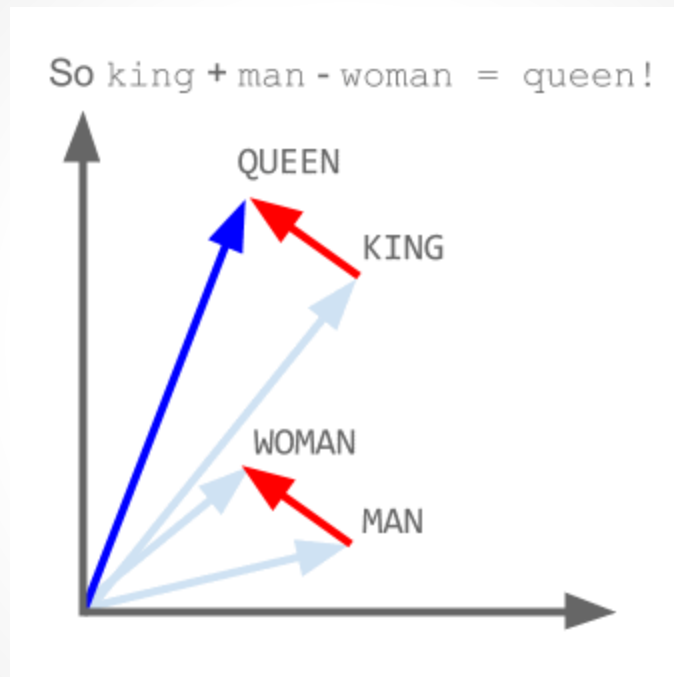


# $W_{w2v}$ Matrix Captures Conceptual Relations:

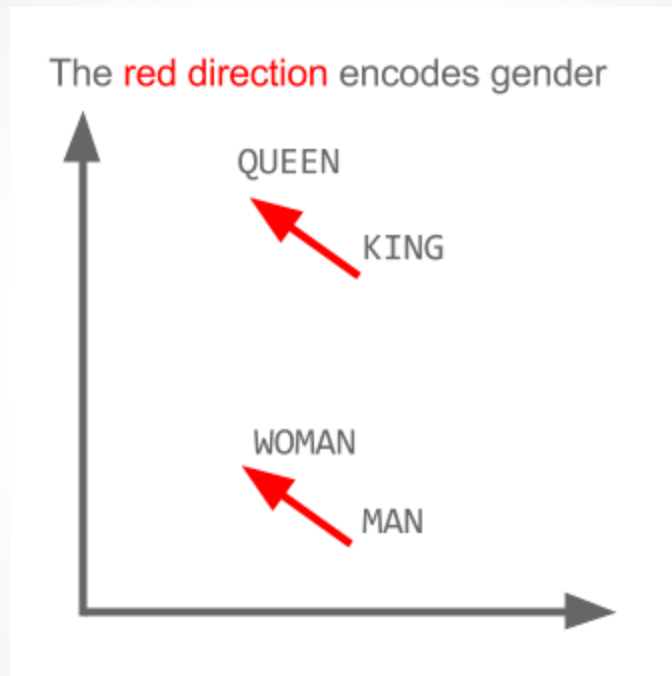




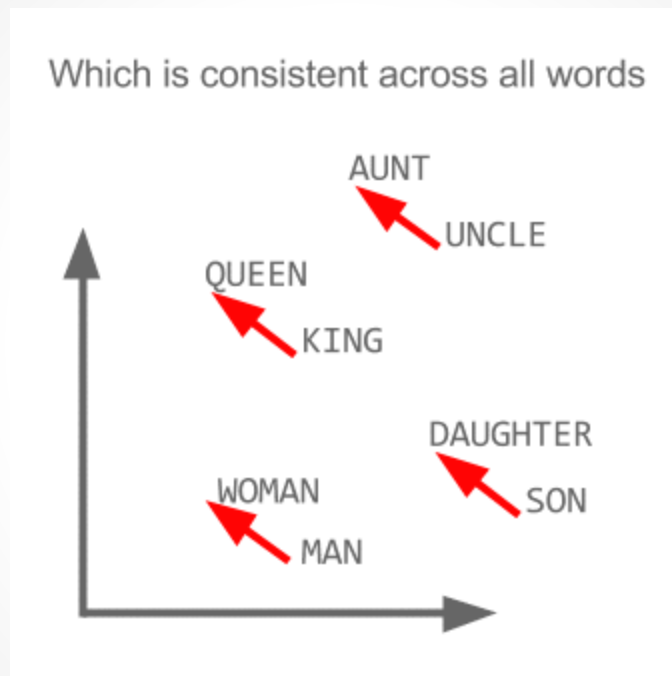
# $W_{w2v}$ Matrix Captures Conceptual Relations:



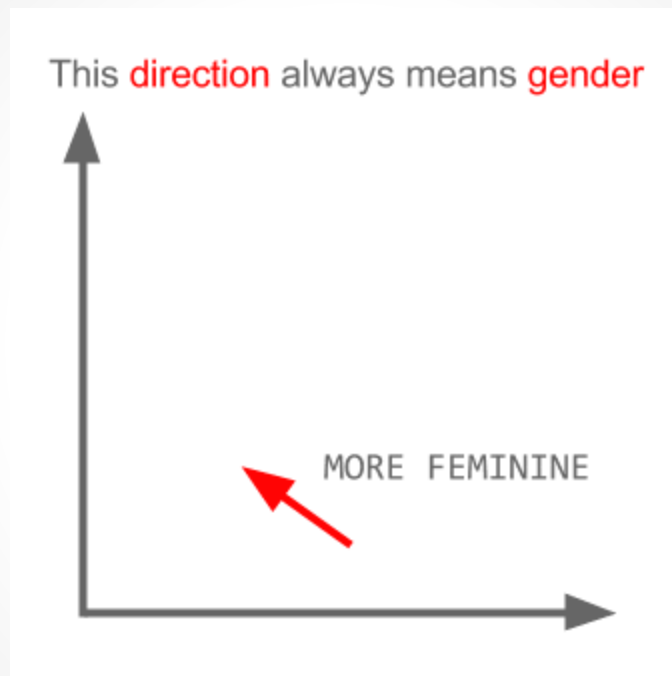
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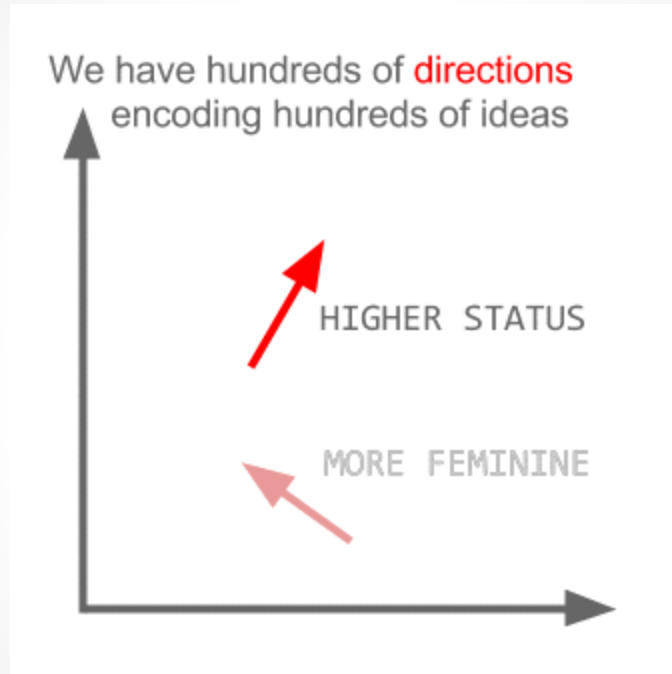
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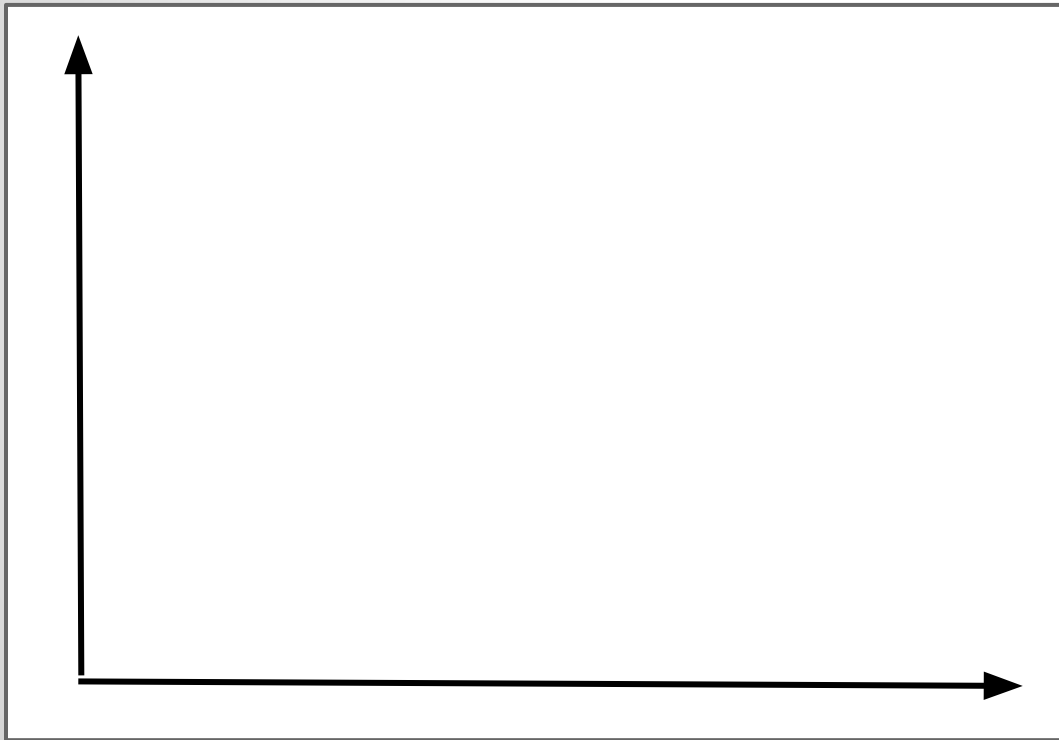
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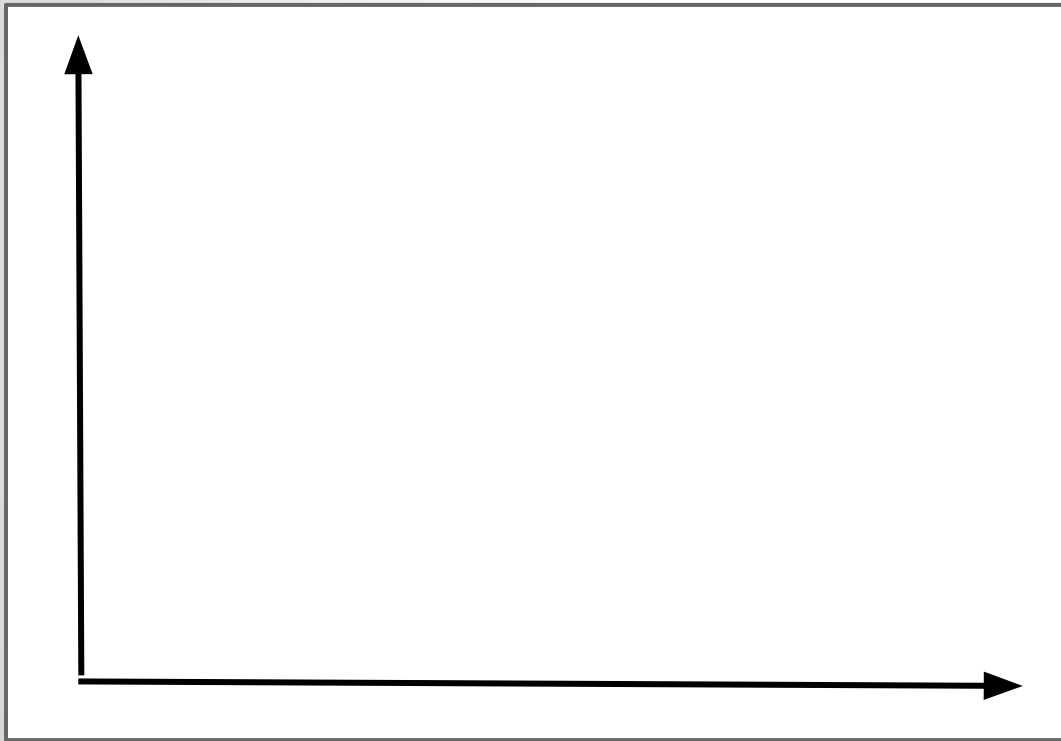


# What is Doc2Vec?



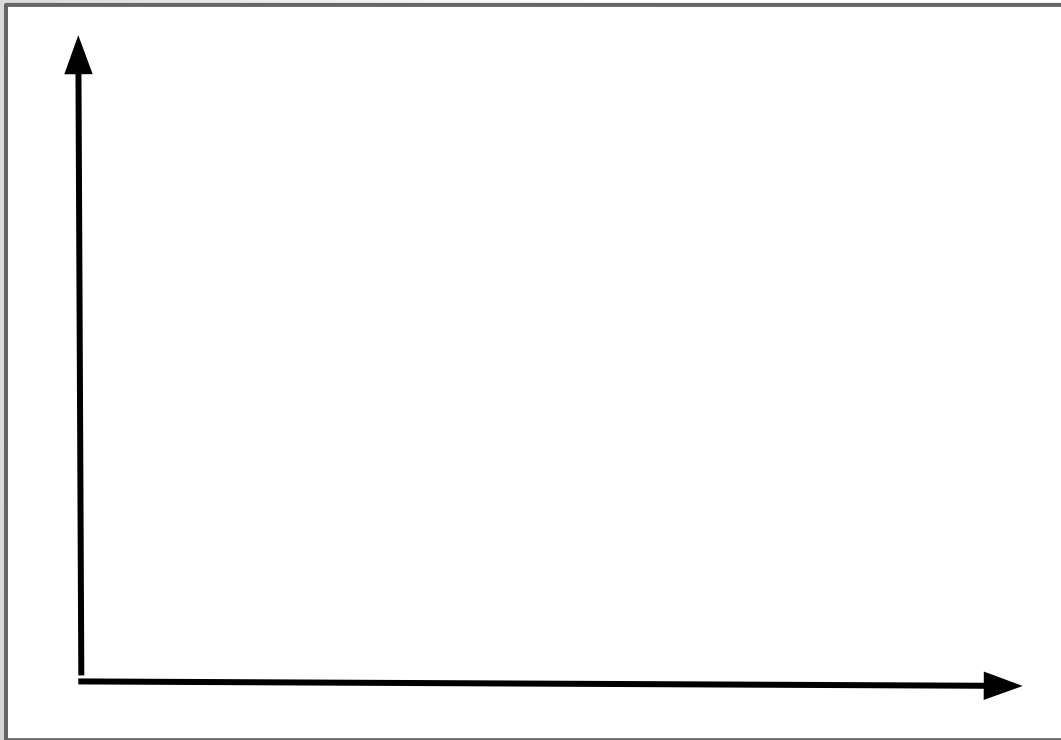
... best of times it was  
the worst of times, it  
was the age of  
wisdom, it was the age  
of foolishness ...

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... best of times it was  
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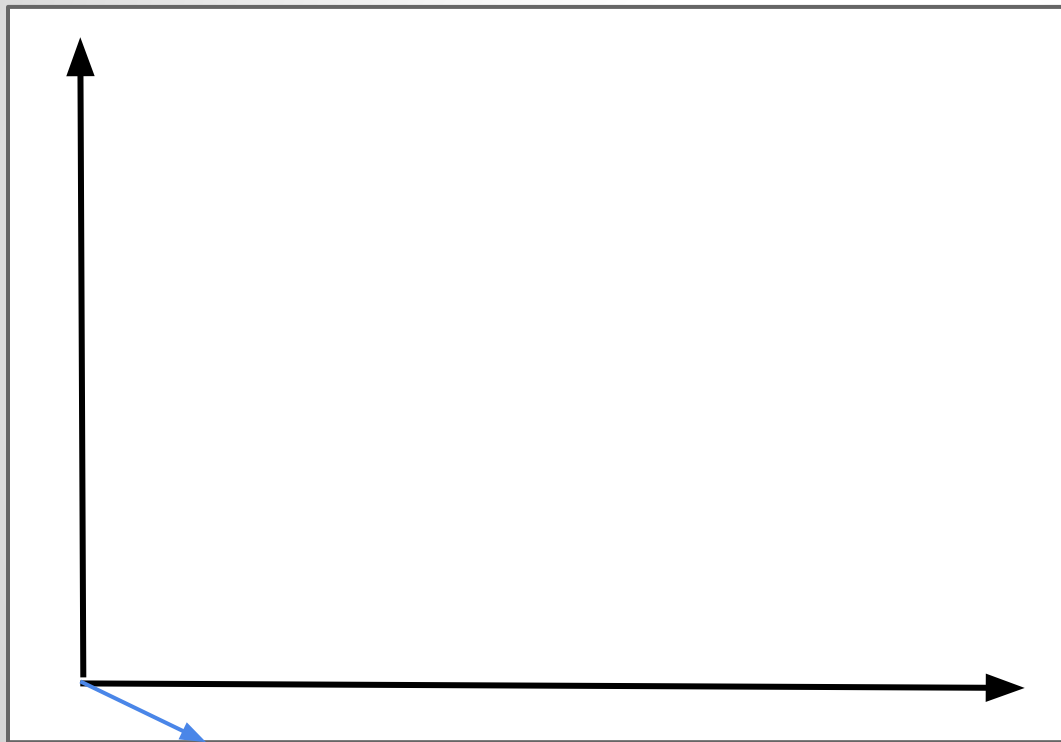
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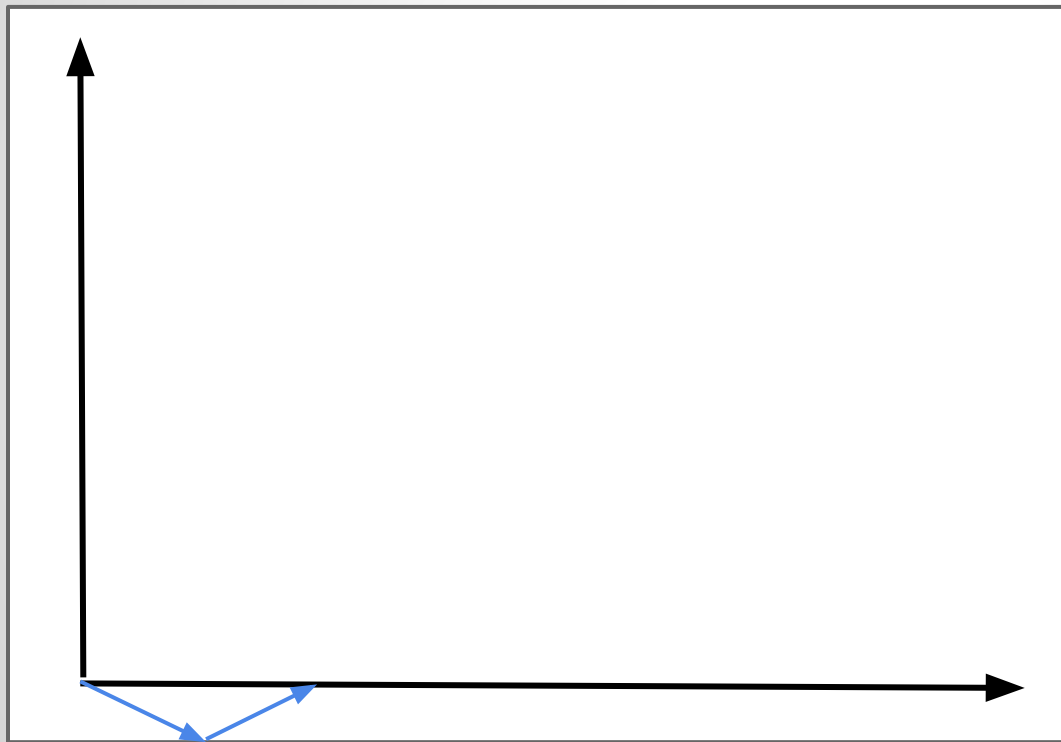


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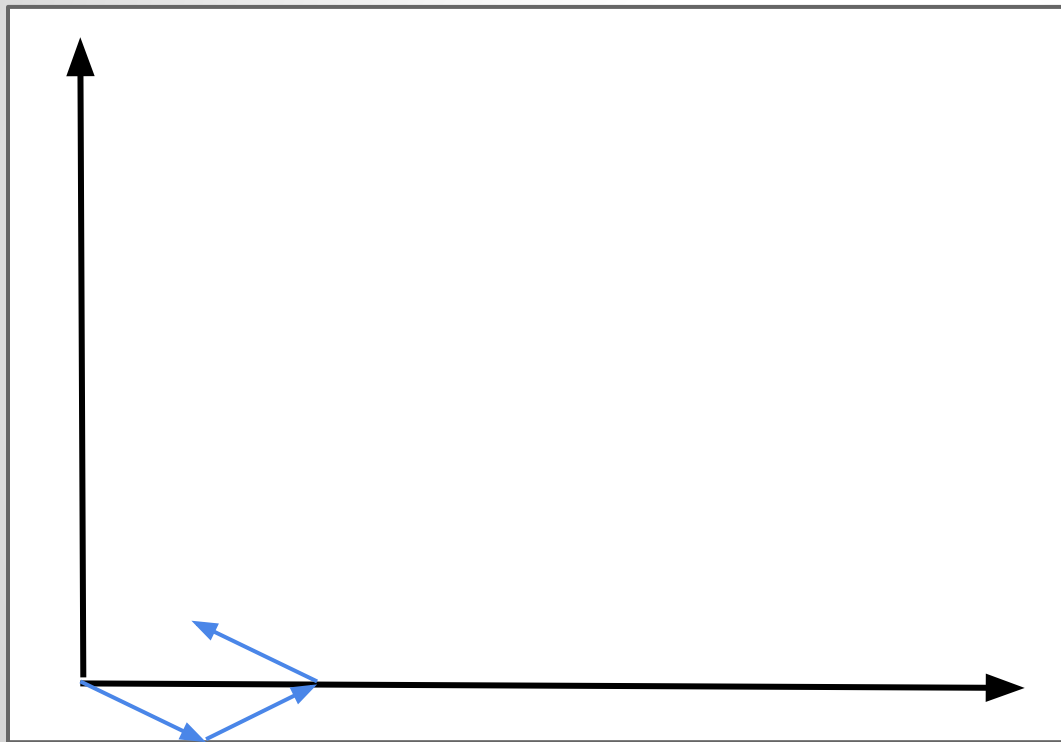
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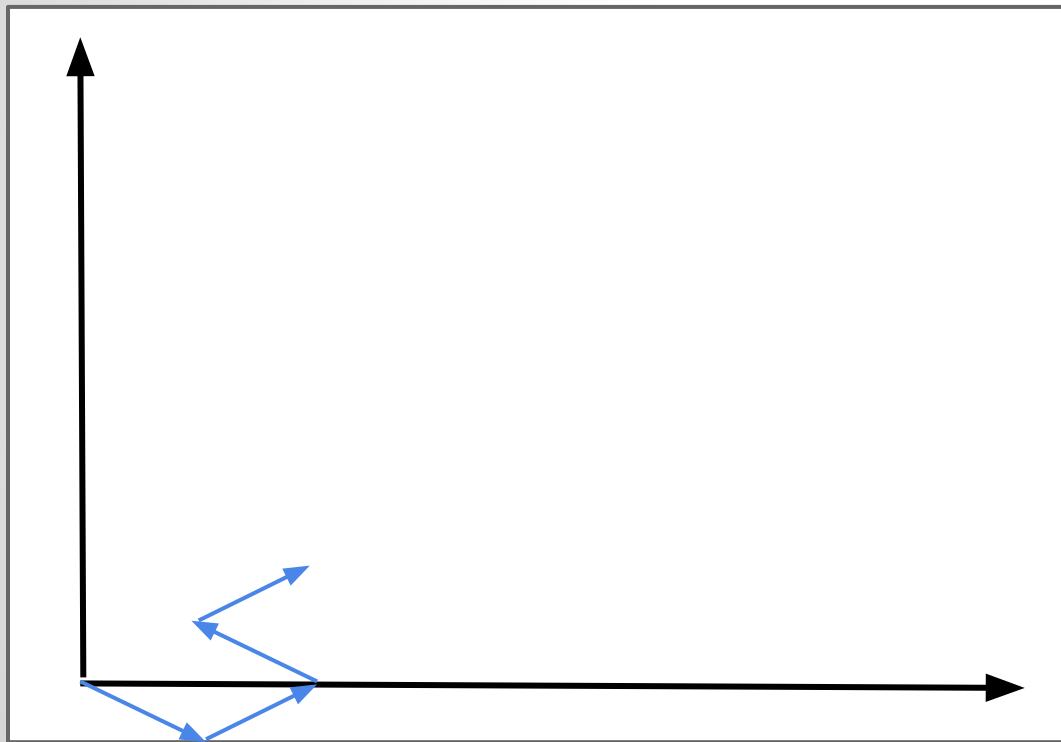
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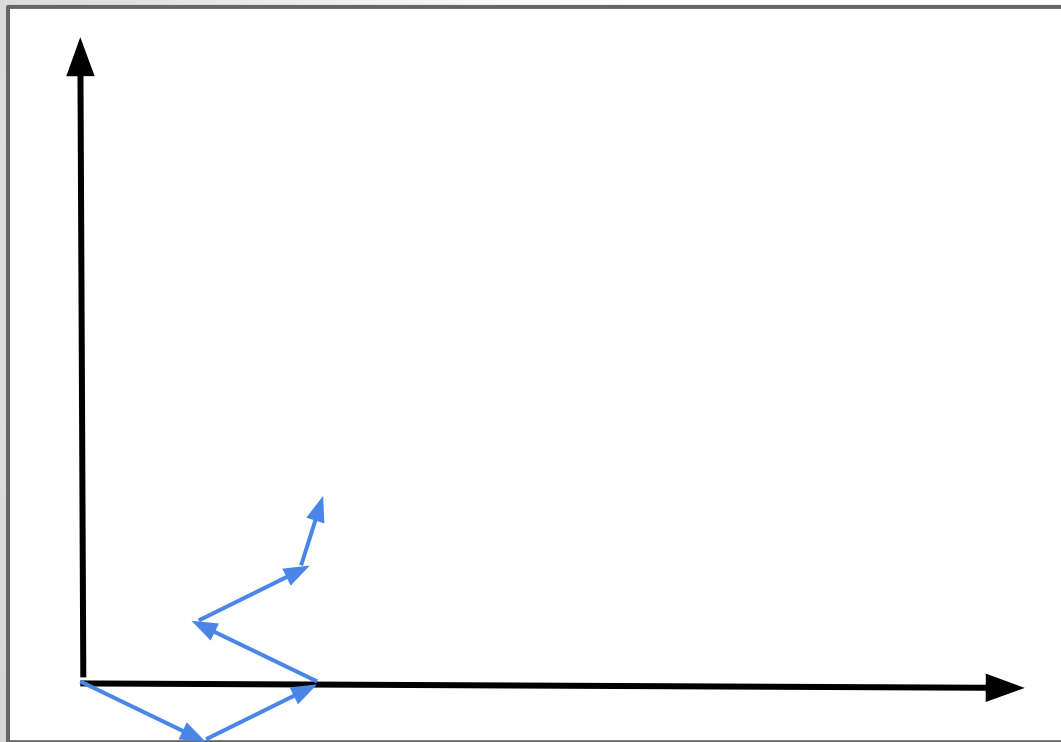
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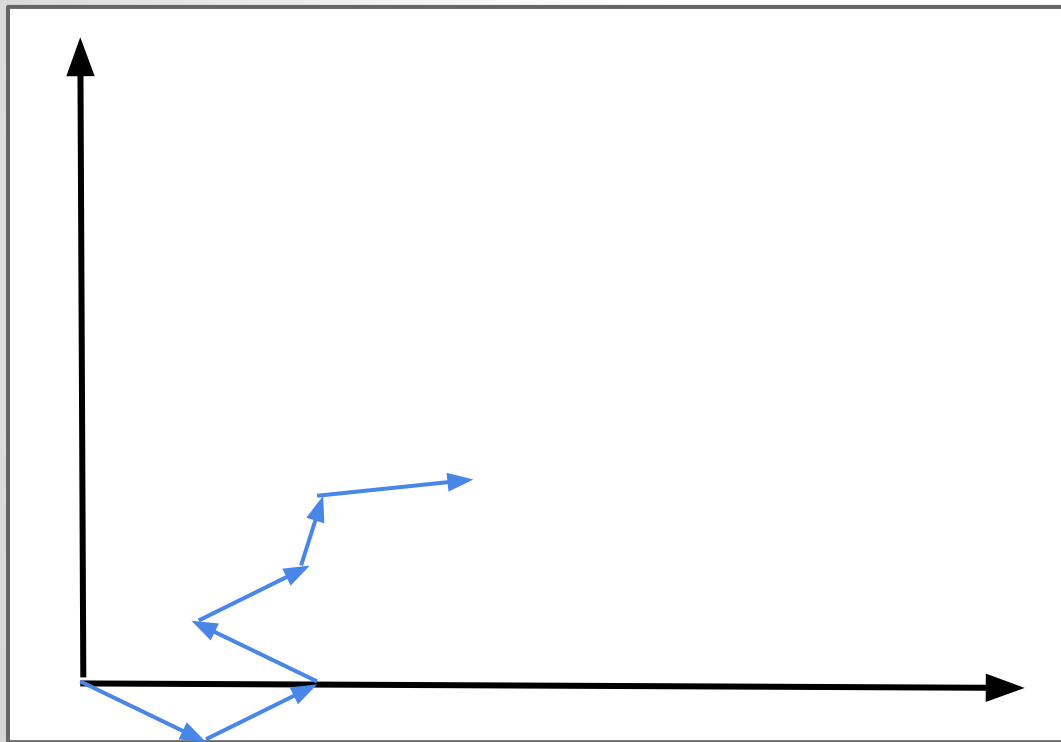
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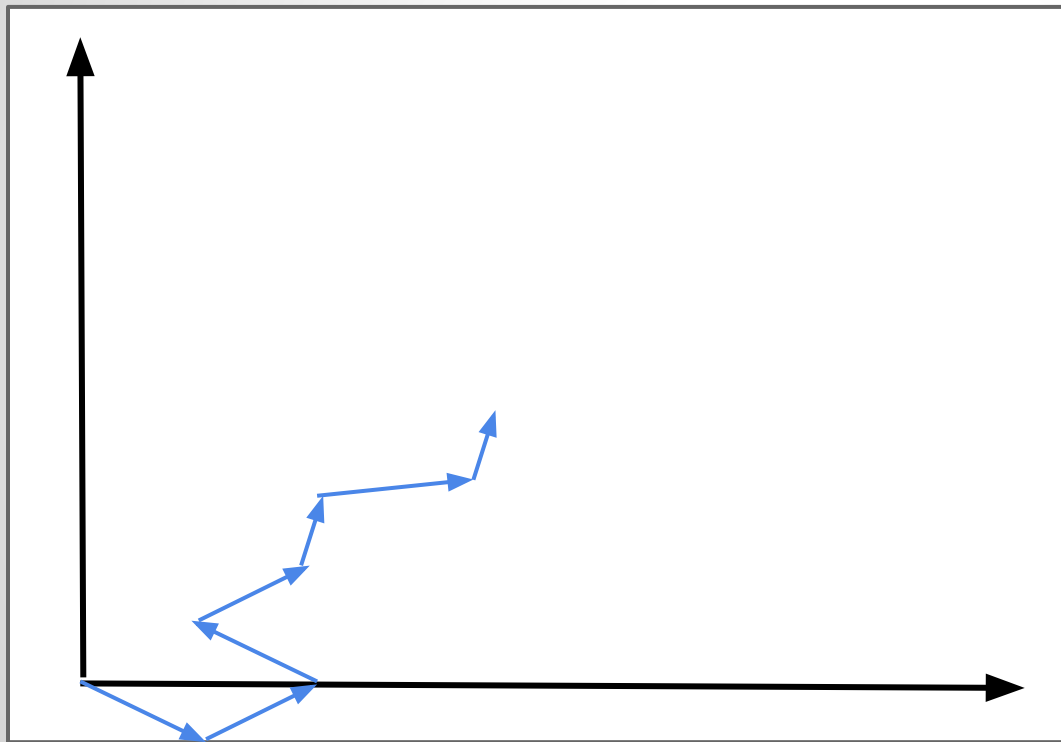
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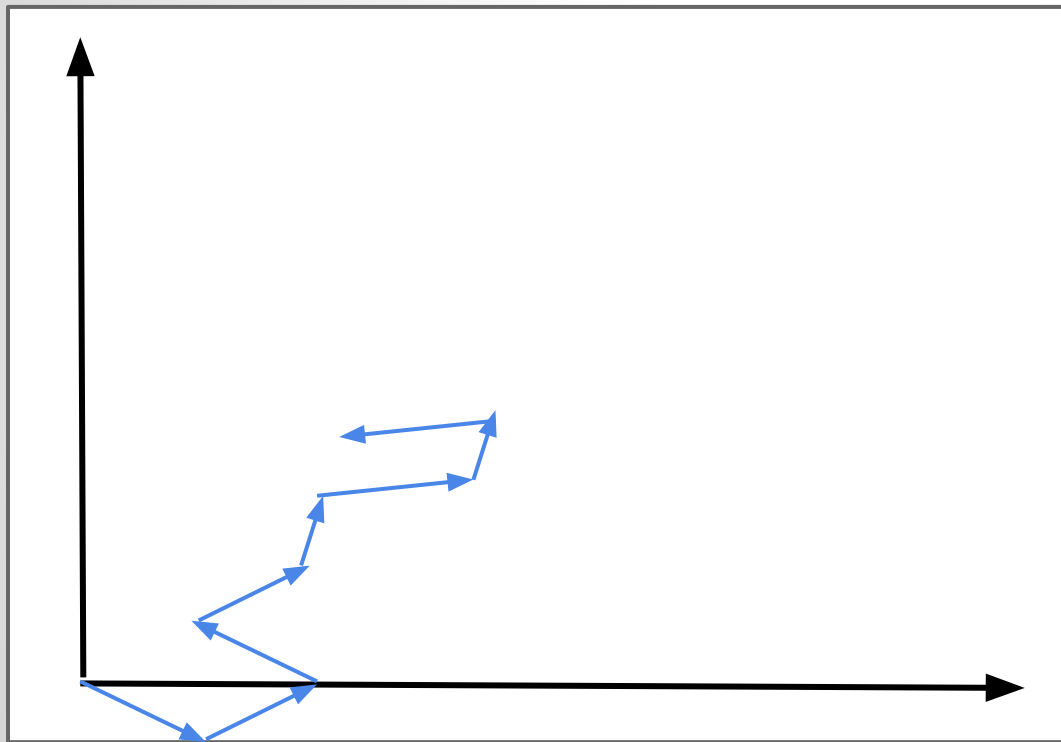
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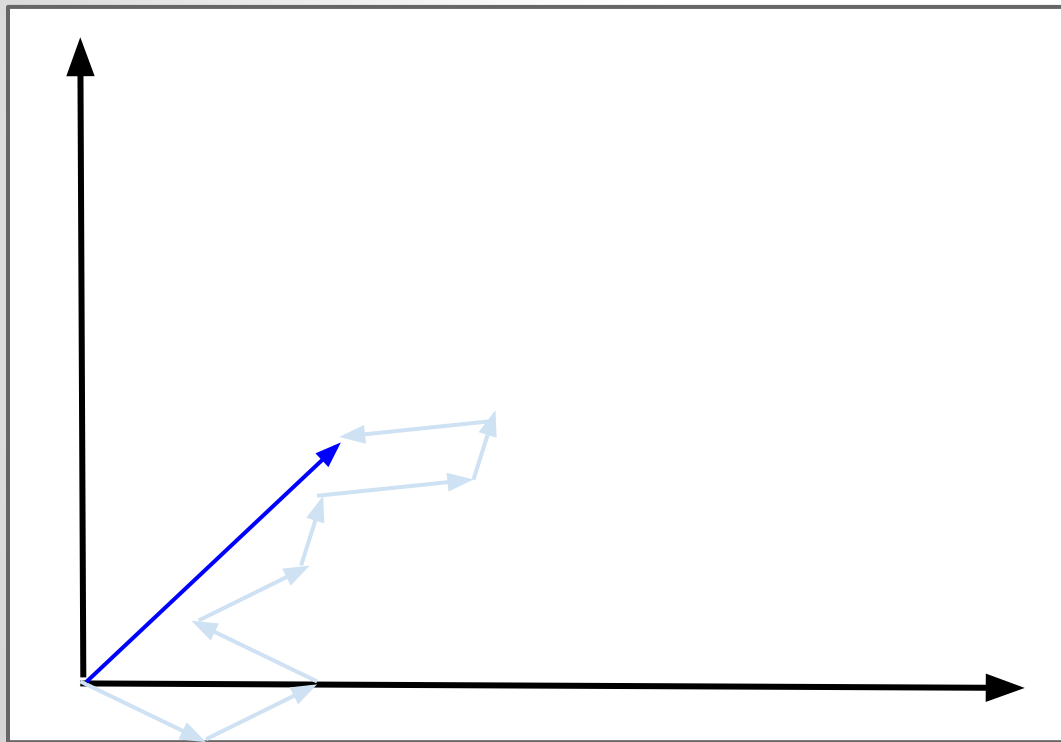
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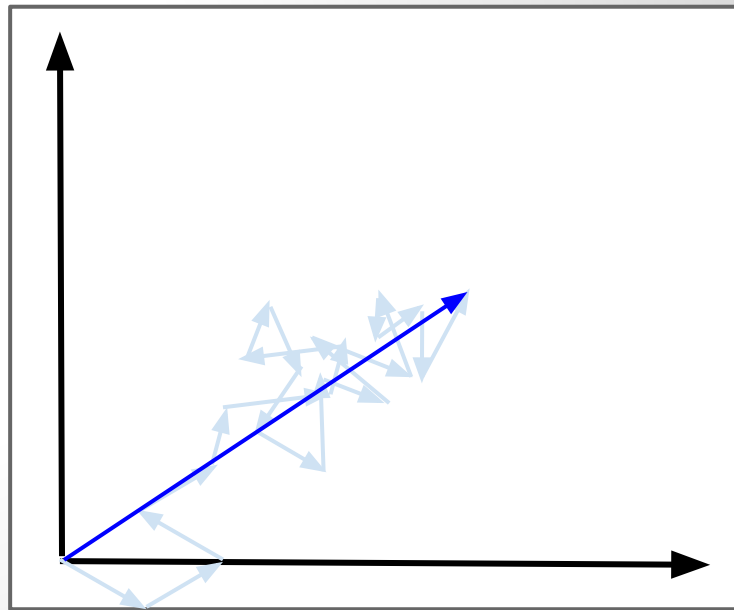


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# What is Doc2Vec?

Taking the linear combination of every term in the document creates a **random walk** with **bias** process in the w2v space.

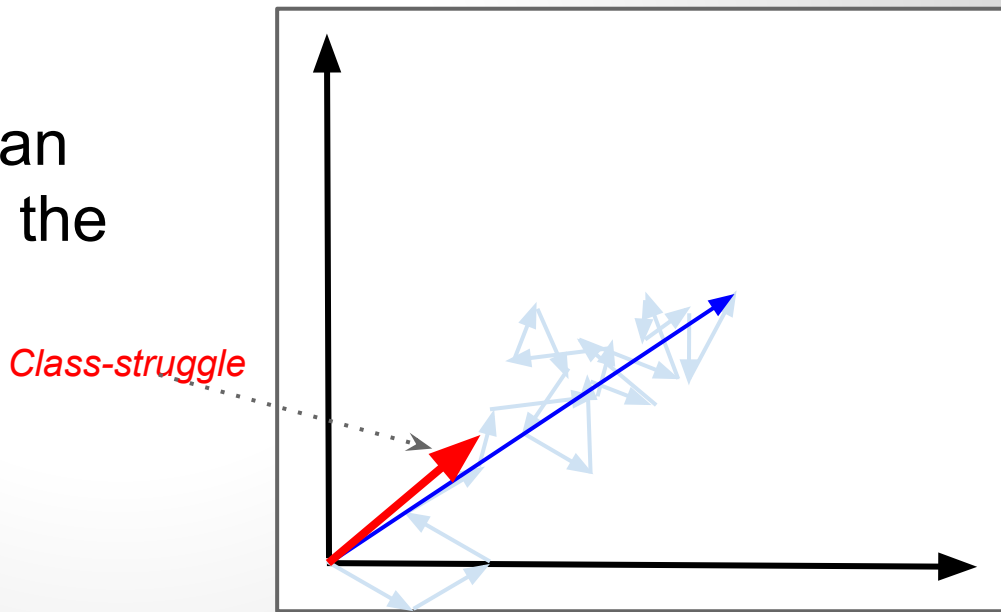
- In aggregate, the **sum vector** drifts in the direction of the aggregate topic of the document.



# What is Doc2Vec?

Taking the linear combination of every term in the document creates a **random walk** with **bias** process in the w2v space.

- And **taxonomy topics** can also be embedded into the w2v space.

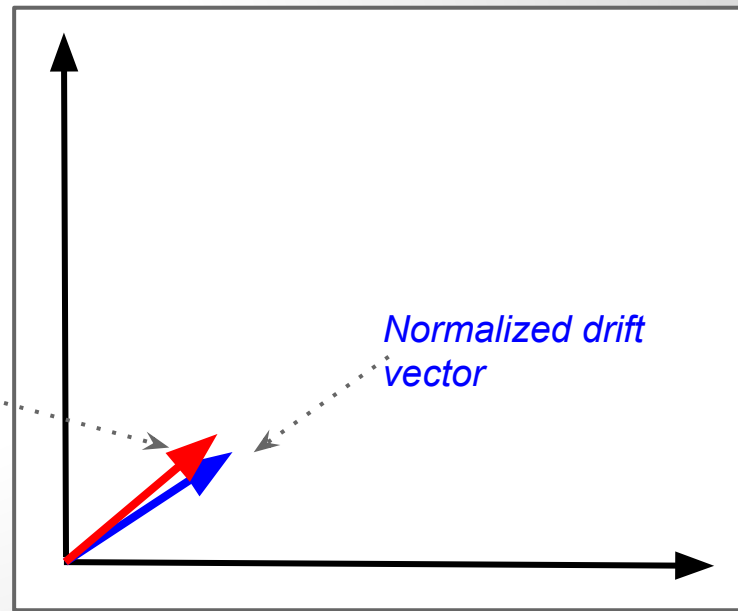


# What is Doc2Vec?

Taking the linear combination of every term in the document creates a **random walk** with **bias** process in the w2v space.

- The direction of the **drift vector** tends to rotate to the direction of **topic** of the text.

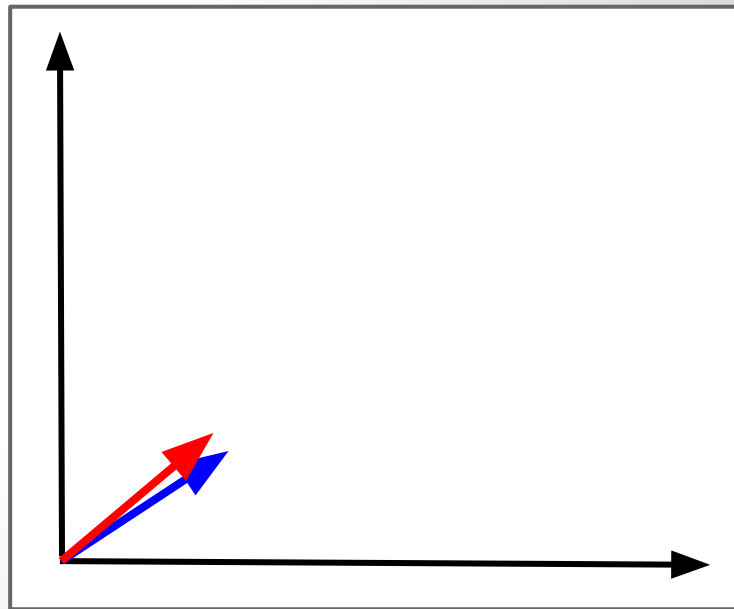
*Class-struggle*



# What is Doc2Vec?

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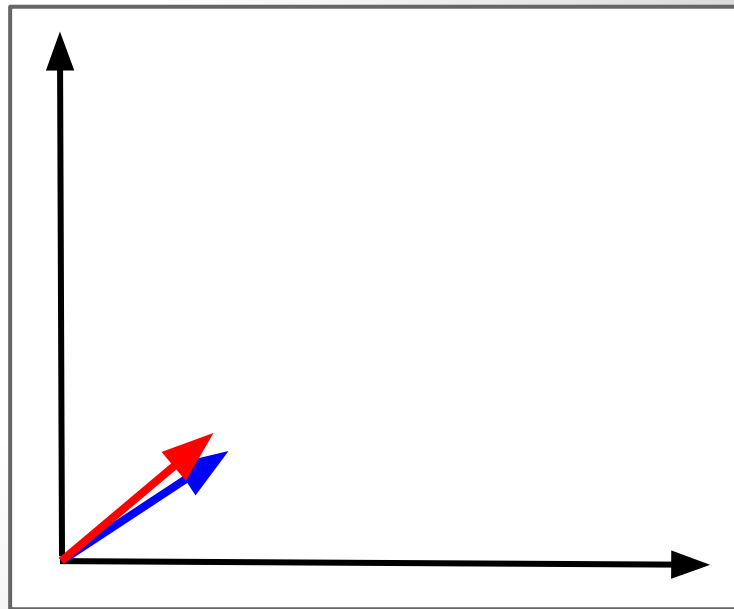
- The angle of the drift vector can then be used as a topic feature for the vector



# What is Doc2Vec?

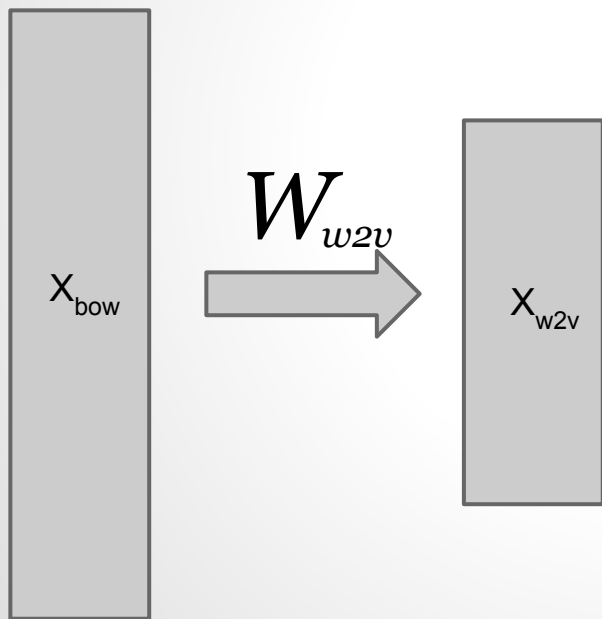
Taking the linear combination of every term in the document creates a **random walk** with **bias** process in the w2v space.

- The angle of the drift vector can then be used as a topic feature for the vector
- Distance ( $\cos$ ,  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$ , etc) are effective doc features applied to text classification.



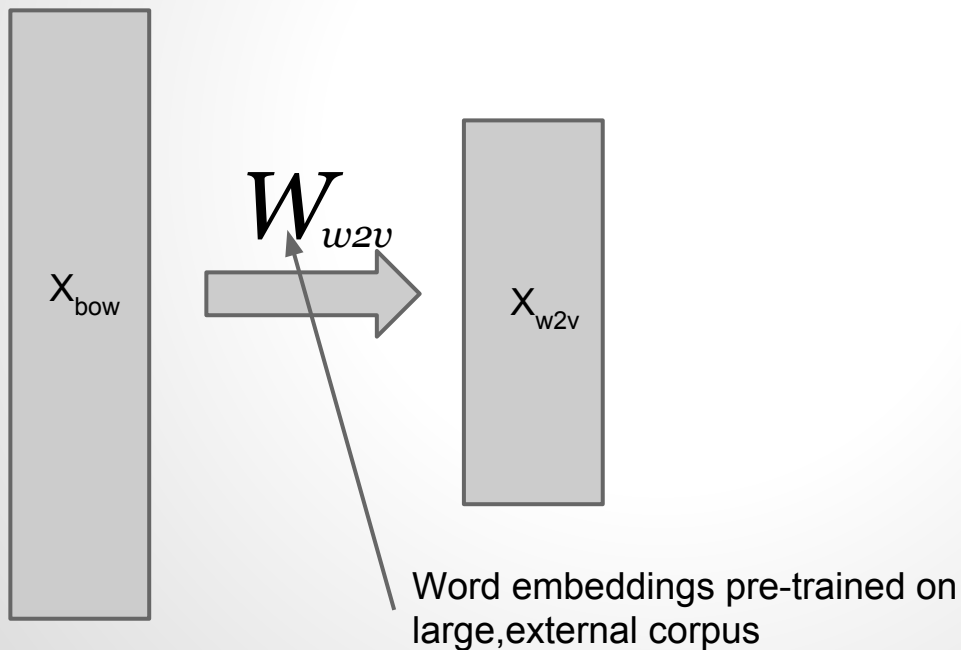
# w2v as Feature Compression

Minimize prediction error  $J = \text{Loss}(\text{out}, \text{label})$



# w2v as Feature Compression

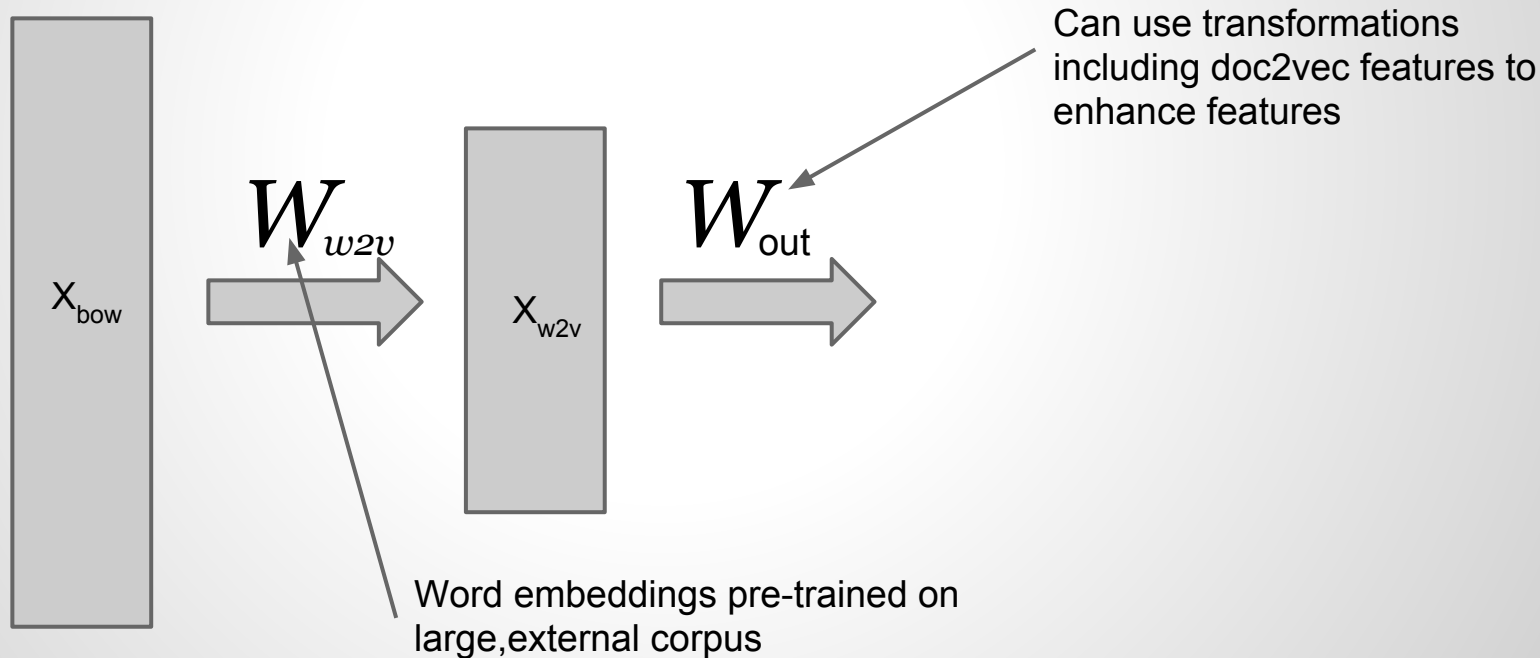
Minimize prediction error  $J = \text{Loss}(\text{out}, \text{label})$





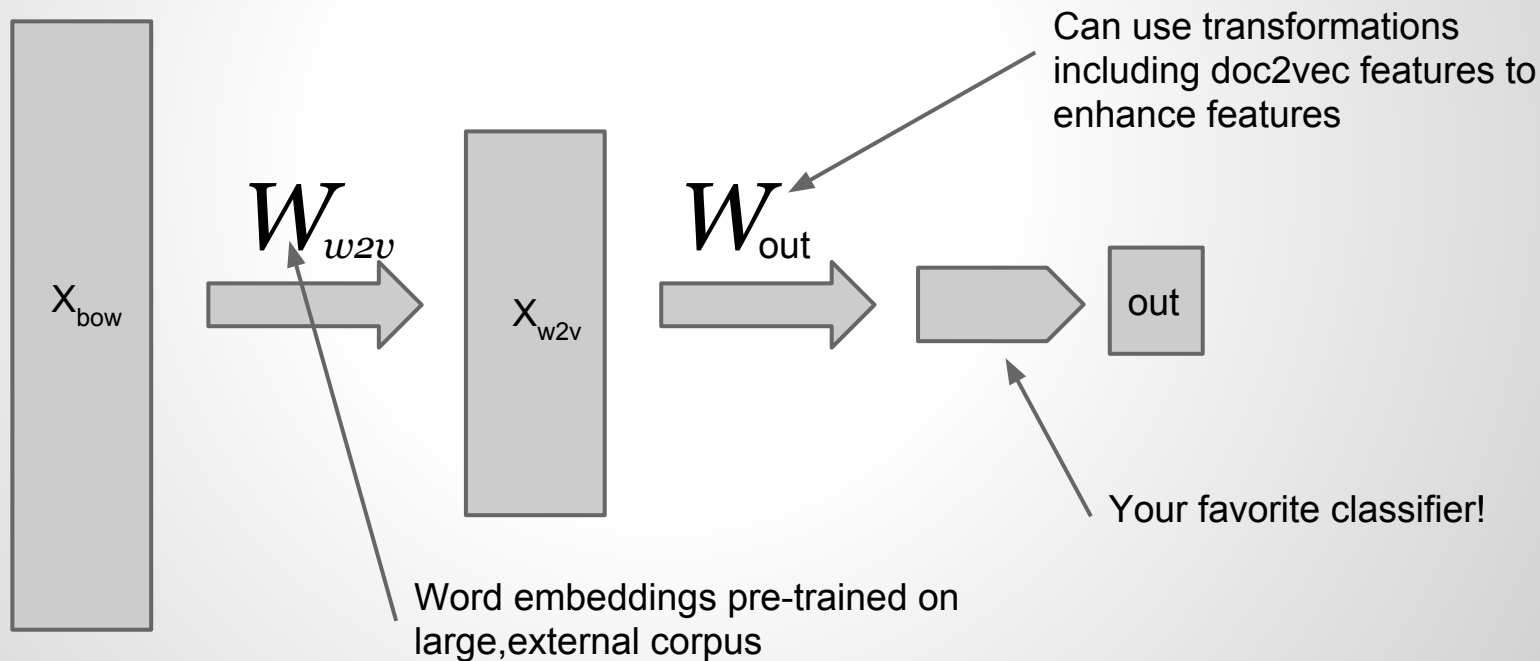
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# w2v as Feature Compression

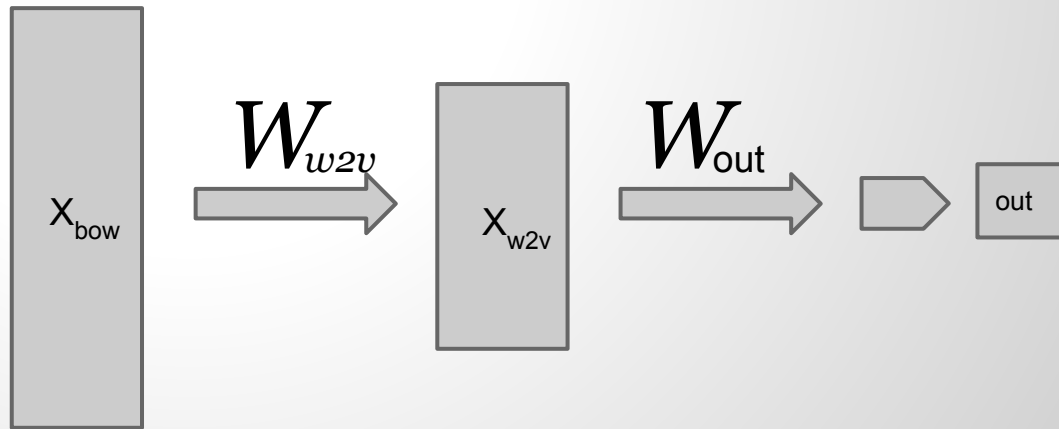
Minimize prediction error  $J = \text{Loss}(\text{out}, \text{label})$



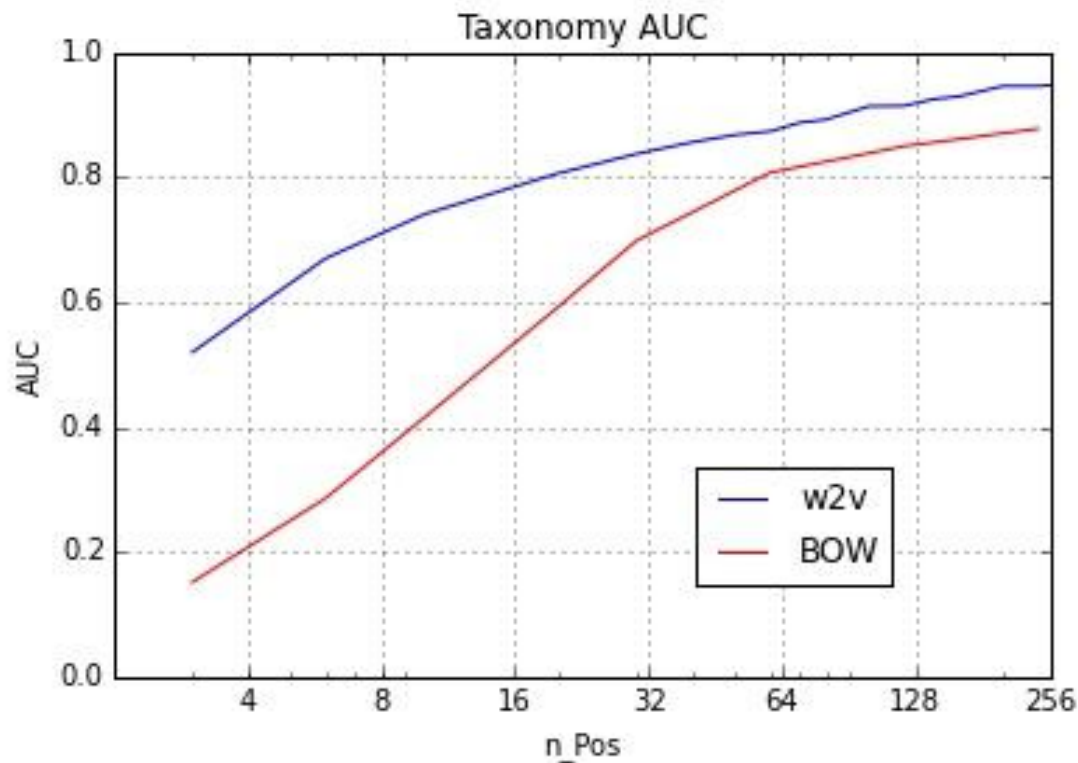
# w2v as Feature Compression

## Benefits:

- Sparse vectors made dense
- Training time restricted to output layer
- No expensive hyperparameter search
- More effective usage of sparse labels



# w2v with Sparse Labels



# Imbalance in Text

- Text classification problems are typically very imbalanced.

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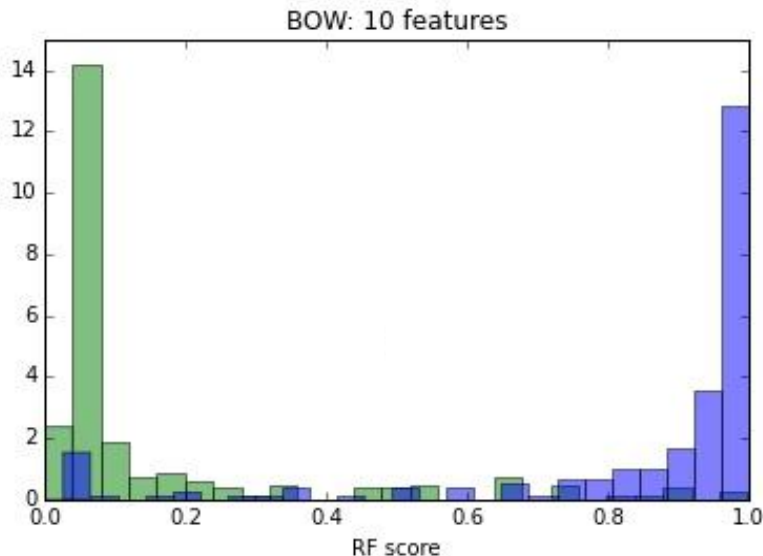
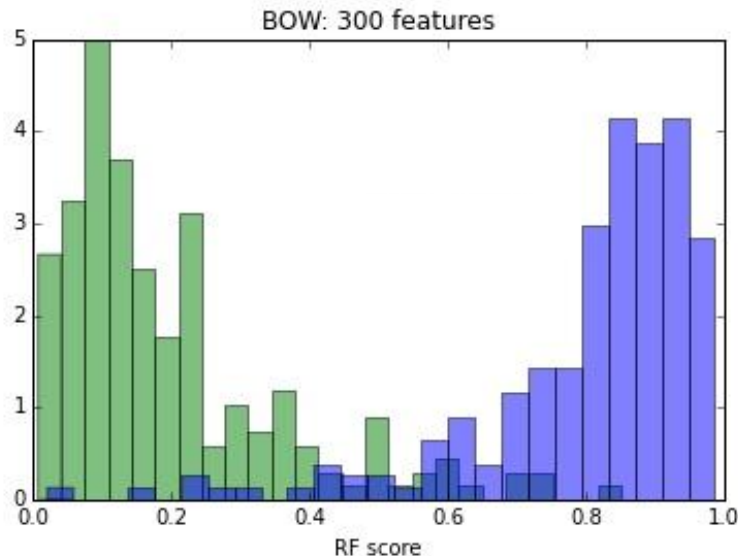
- Text classification problems are typically very imbalanced.
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- Re-thresholding can help models perform well even under imbalanced conditions.



# Imbalance in Text

- Text classification problems are typically very imbalanced.
  - Small number of (+)s vs (-)s
- Because of imbalance, real model performance can be far worse than estimated by balanced testing.
- Re-thresholding can help models perform well even under imbalanced conditions.
- Using feature selection to make classes well separated is essential to successful thresholding.

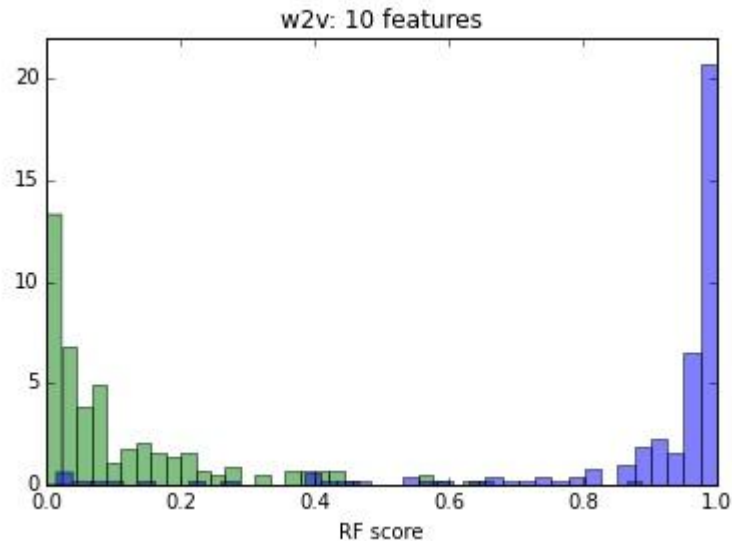
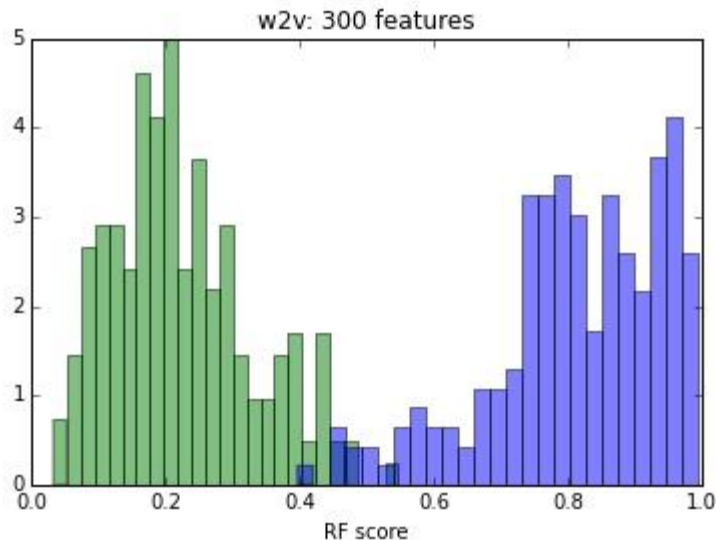
# Comparing w2v and BOW



Significant loss of  $F_1$  is incurred in achieving well separated class distributions

- bow 300:  $F_1 = .933$
- bow 10:  $F_1 = .885$

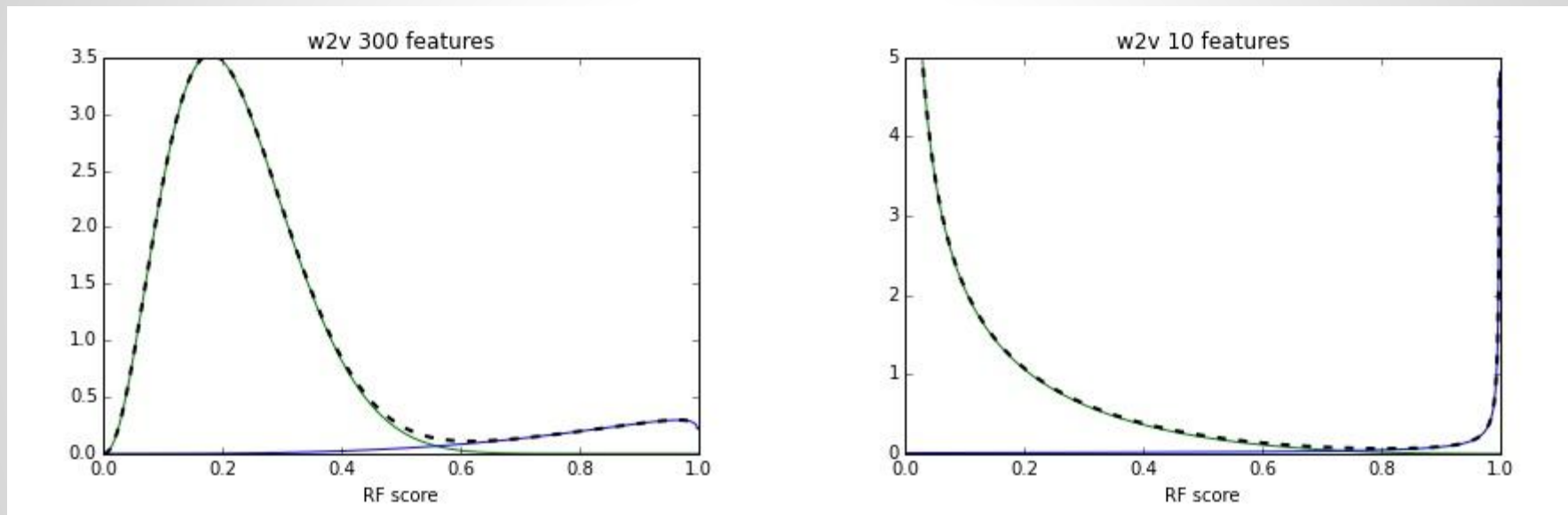
# Comparing w2v and BOW



With doc2vec feature engineering,  $F_1$  is higher overall and we achieve well separated class distributions with smaller loss in precision and recall

- w2v 300:  $F_1 = .964$
- w2v 10:  $F_1 = .946$

# Better Label Imbalance Management

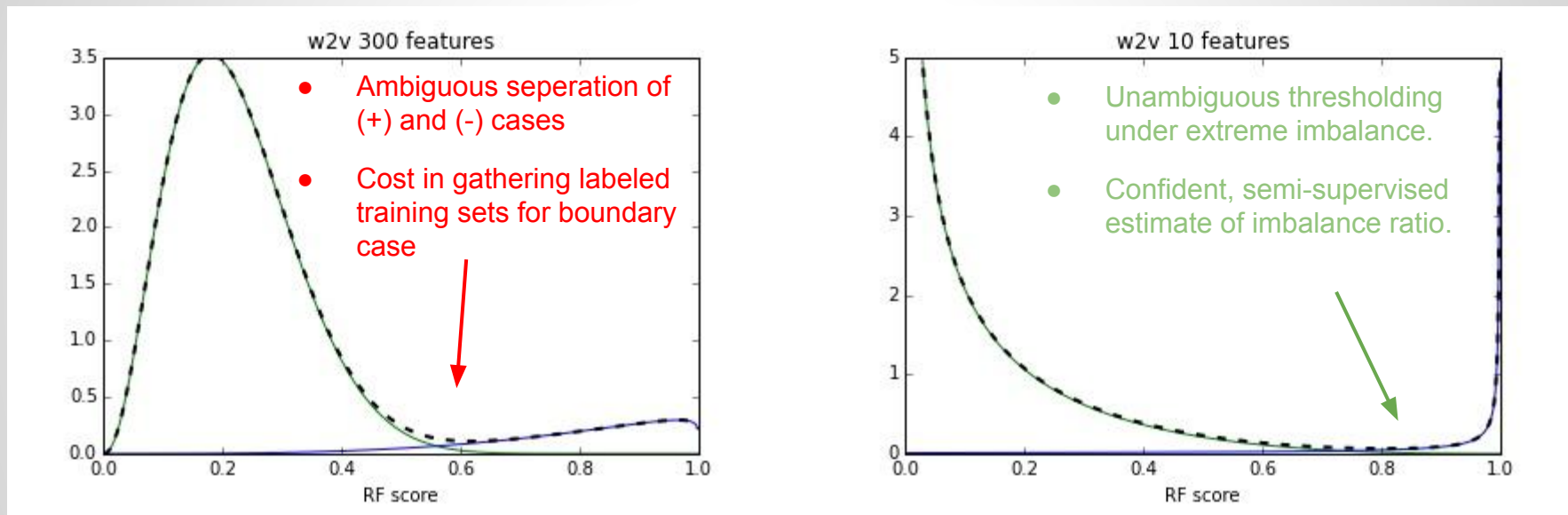


Modest Imbalance ratio 10:1

Full population score distributions predicted from fits on the w2v class distributions

Without proper feature selection even high performing classifier will fail in imbalanced context

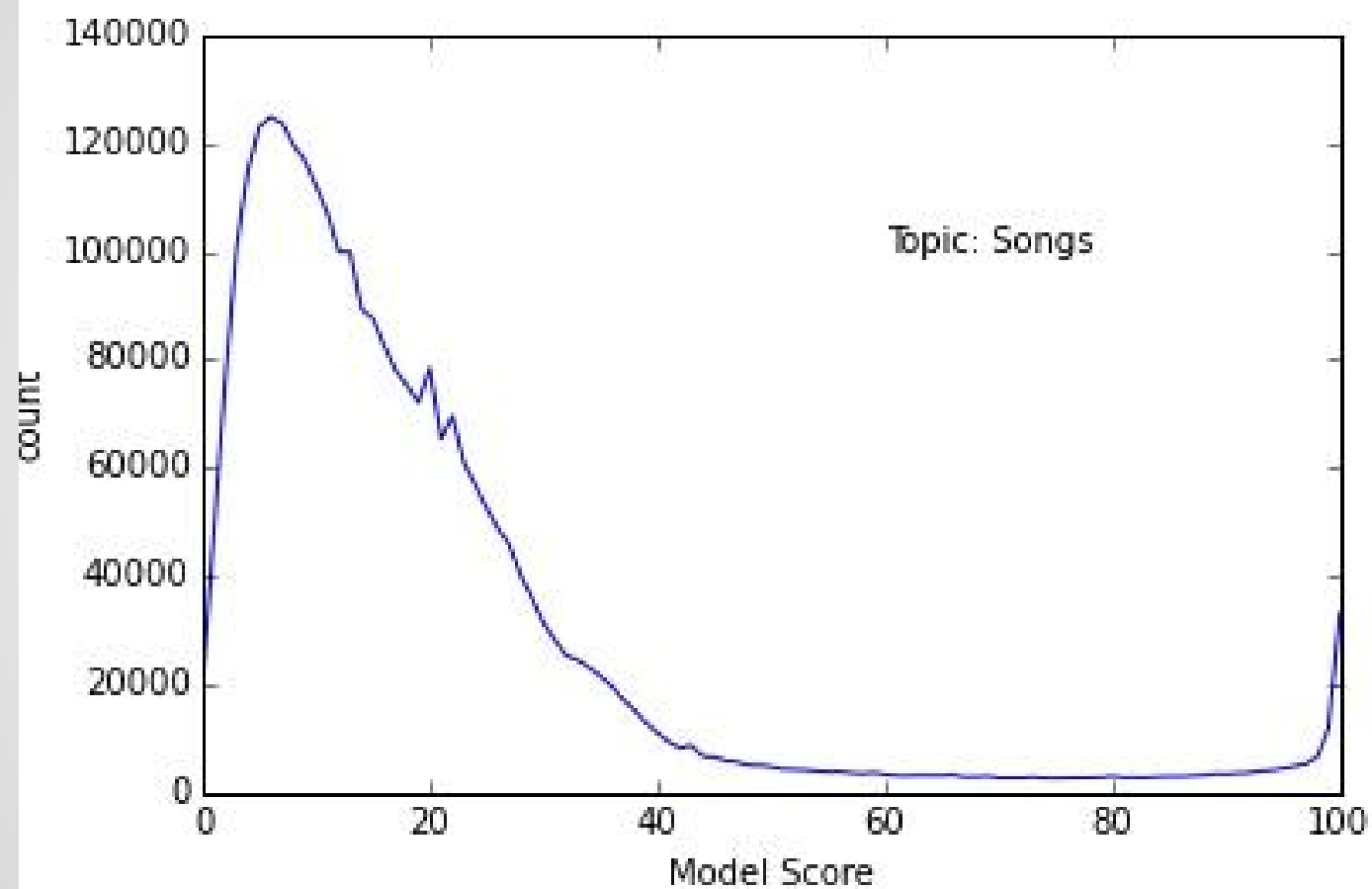
# Better Label Imbalance Management



Modest Imbalance ratio 10:1

Full population score distributions predicted from fits on the w2v class distributions

Without proper feature selection even high performing classifier will fail in imbalanced context



# Conclusions

- Pretrained w2v provides a low investment entry to 'deep' text classification by circumventing pre-training phase (dAE,RBM)
- Results are competitive in  $F_1$  for highly optimized BOW, and dominate for cases with small training sets
- Ensemble of expert trees helps deal with precision problem at extreme imbalance.
  - Feature selection and well-engineered w2v features avoids washout effects of imbalanced populations
  - Requires far less investment in training examples of boundary cases
  - Enables more efficient scaling for larger space of text class taxonomy

personagraph

an Intertrust Company

**Daniel Hansen Ph.D.**

galvanize

**Mike Tamir Ph.D.**

[mtamir@galvanize.com](mailto:mtamir@galvanize.com)

**Thank You**