

# Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project  
Data Analytics

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# Configuration Manual

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## Introduction

The Configuration handbook lists the many parameters and configurations that were used to conduct this study, such as installation and requirements. This handbook contains a step-by-step explanation of how to run the application.

## 1 Configuration and Specification

### 1.1 Configuration (Hardware)

Hardware configuration screenshot of system details in Figure 1 and Figure 2 can be seen.

#### HP Pavilion x360 Convertible 14-dh1xxx

Device name	DESKTOP-8QDMF6R
Processor	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-10210U CPU @ 1.60GHz 2.11 GHz
Installed RAM	8.00 GB (7.79 GB usable)
Device ID	A526A5B5-1DA2-4DAF-AC9A-5A6B5CACB54B
Product ID	00330-80126-53766-AA160
System type	64-bit operating system, x64-based processor
Pen and touch	Pen and touch support with 10 touch points

Figure 1

#### Windows specifications

Edition	Windows 10 Pro
Version	20H2
Installed on	25-03-2021
OS build	19042.1348
Experience	Windows Feature Experience Pack 120.2212.3920.0

Figure 2

## 1.2 Configuration (Software)

Anaconda has been installed along with IDE such as Jupyter notebook. Installation steps are as follows-

### 1.2.1 Anaconda installation

**Steps 1:** Figure 3 will be visible after we go to website: [Anaconda.com/downloads](https://anaconda.com/downloads)

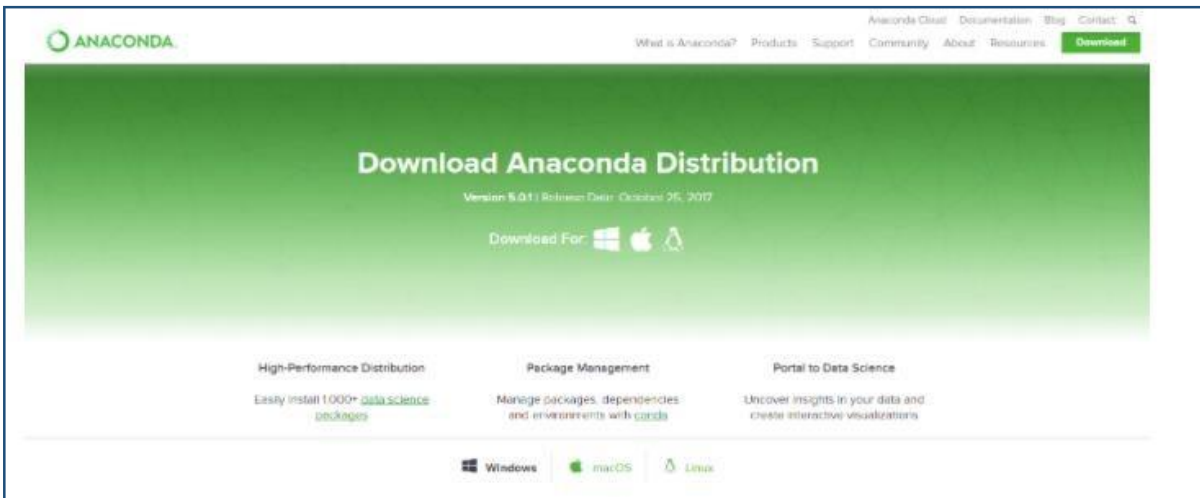


Figure 3

**Steps 2:** If it is a windows machine, based on your operating system then click windows. Windows was chosen in the proposed research shown in below figure 4.

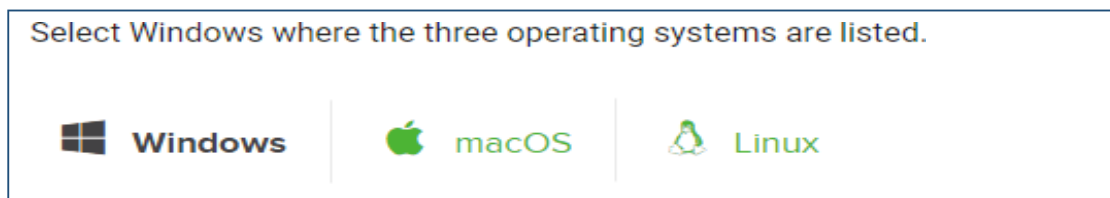


Figure 4

**Steps 3:** Python's latest Version 3.6 is installed.



Figure 5

**Step 4:** Installation of exe file was done after downloading and follow steps in the images shown below:



Figure 6

**Step 5:** Click on “I Agree” and click next which starts with installing the software. Figure 7.

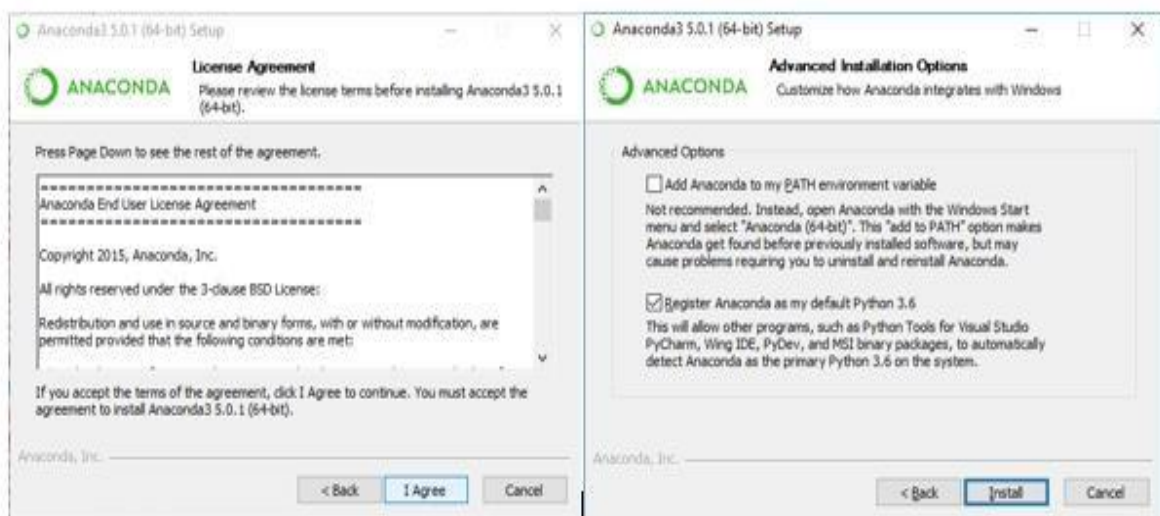


Figure 7

**Step 6:** Click on anaconda to open

## 1.2.2 Installation of Jupyter

**Step 1:** After installation, from the application launch “Jupyter”. There are multiple options of IDE which are visible in Navigator. The version we require is on use case any IDE we use.

Notebook shown in figure 8.

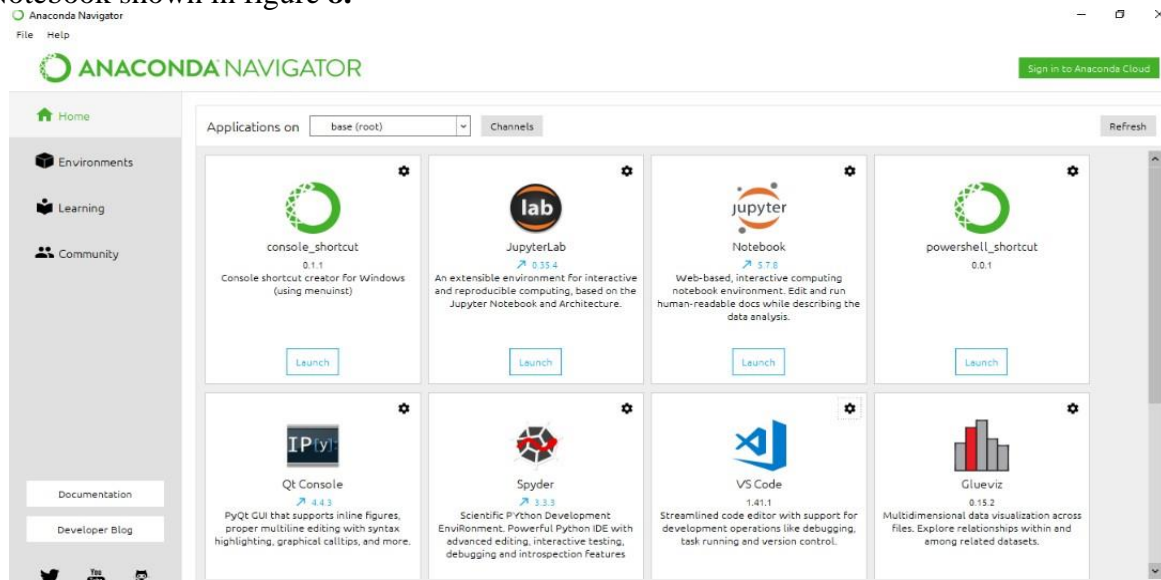


Figure 8

## 1.2.3 Opening Colab:

The model is trained using Google Colab. Colab, like a Jupyter notebook. By selecting a GPU or TPU, one can adjust the runtime

**Step 1: We open google drive > app > right click> More > google colab**

Below is the page which will be visible and rename the file

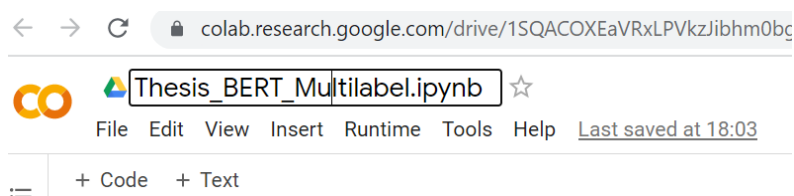


Figure 9

**Step 2: “Runtime” > runtime change > select GPU > SaveRefer Figure 10.**

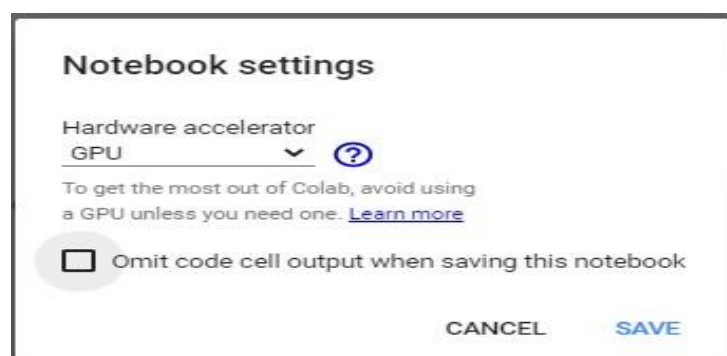


Figure 10

### 1.3 Importing libraries required for data cleaning .

```
import requests
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk import FreqDist
import seaborn as sns
import os, json
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import nltk
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize, sent_tokenize
import re, string, unicodedata
from nltk.tokenize.toktok import ToktokTokenizer
from nltk.stem import LancasterStemmer, WordNetLemmatizer
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression, SGDClassifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from string import punctuation
from nltk import pos_tag
from nltk.corpus import wordnet
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
nltk.download('wordnet')
from googletrans import Translator
import googletrans
import requests
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk import FreqDist
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import nltk
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
```

Code 1

### 1.4 Concatenating all uncleaned CSVs

Code 2 shows code for concatenation of all datasets into one CSV (ds\_es)

```
df_sp = pd.read_csv(r'jigsaw-toxic-comment-train-google-es.csv')
df_fr = pd.read_csv(r'jigsaw-toxic-comment-train-google-fr.csv')
df_it = pd.read_csv(r'jigsaw-toxic-comment-train-google-it.csv')

df_es = pd.concat(map(pd.read_csv, ['jigsaw-toxic-comment-train-google-es.csv', 'jigsaw-toxic-comment-train-google-fr.csv', 'jigsaw-toxic-comment-train-google-it.csv']), axis=0)
```

Code 2

## 1.5 Pre-processing steps

Refer Code 3 for preprocessing steps by removing null values and unwanted columns

```
df_es.pop('Unnamed: 0' )
df_es.pop('Unnamed: 0.1')
df_es.pop('Unnamed: 0.1.1')

0          20
1          13
2           0
3           6
4          25
...
159368    159565
159369    159555
159370    159586
159371    159571
159372    159560
Name: Unnamed: 0.1.1, Length: 159373, dtype: object
```

---

```
df_es.isna().sum()

id          0
cleaned_text  0
toxic        0
severe_toxic  0
obscene      0
threat       0
insult       0
identity_hate  0
comment_text  0
dtype: int64
```

Code 3

## 1.6 Use of Google Translator API

Translation of Google API from Spanish, Italian and French to English

```
from googletrans import Translator

translator = Translator()
translations = []
for element in df_es['comment_text']:
    translations.append(translator.translate(element).text)
df_es['translations'] = translations
```

Code 4

## 1.7 POS Tagging and Lemmatization



```

def posTagger(tag):
    if tag.startswith('J'):
        return wordnet.ADJ
    elif tag.startswith('V'):
        return wordnet.VERB
    elif tag.startswith('N'):
        return wordnet.NOUN
    elif tag.startswith('R'):
        return wordnet.ADV
    else:
        return wordnet.NOUN

#Lemmitization

wordLemmatize = WordNetLemmatizer()
def applyLemmatizer(text):
    wordVec = []
    for i in text.split():
        if i.strip().lower() not in stopwordsTxt:
            temp = pos_tag([i.strip()])
            word = wordLemmatize.lemmatize(i.strip(),posTagger(temp[0][1]))
            wordVec.append(word.lower())
    return " ".join(wordVec)

```

Code 5

## 1.8 Label Assignment

Labels (toxic, severe\_toxic, identity\_hate, obscene, threat, insult) has been assigned to column “tag”

```
df_es_label= df_es[[ 'toxic', 'severe_toxic','obscene', 'threat', 'insult', 'identity_hate']]
```

```
df_es.columns[2:8]
```

```
Index(['toxic', 'severe_toxic', 'obscene', 'threat', 'insult',
      'identity_hate'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
df_es_label['tags'] = ''
```

```
for col_name in list(df_es_label.columns):
    df_es_label.loc[df_es_label[col_name] == '1', 'tags'] = df_es_label['tags'] + " " + col_name
print(df_es_label)
```

Code 6

	toxic	severe_toxic	obscene	threat	insult	identity_hate	tags
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	1	1	1	0	1	0	toxic severe_toxic obscene insult
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	1	0	0	0	0	0	toxic

Code 7

## 1.9 Outputs of Traditional Models for MNB, SVC, Logistic Regression

Test accuracy is 0.9175

Test F1 score is 0.11959003038921535

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0.92	1.00	0.96	1817
insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
obscene insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
obscene insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic	0.00	0.00	0.00	58
toxic identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic insult	1.00	0.22	0.36	9
toxic insult identity_hate	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
toxic obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	16
toxic obscene insult	0.54	0.29	0.38	48
toxic obscene insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	12
toxic obscene threat insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic obscene threat insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
toxic severe_toxic	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic severe_toxic obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic severe_toxic obscene insult	1.00	0.08	0.14	13
toxic severe_toxic obscene insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic severe_toxic obscene threat insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic threat	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
accuracy			0.92	2000
macro avg	0.21	0.10	0.12	2000
weighted avg	0.86	0.92	0.88	2000

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[28264    2    1 ...    0    0    0]
 [     8    0    0 ...    0    0    0]
 [    48    0    0 ...    0    0    0]
 ...
 [     1    0    0 ...    0    0    0]
 [     0    0    0 ...    0    0    0]
 [     1    0    0 ...    0    0    0]]
```

### Code 8- Confusion Matrix for Logistic Regression

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0.96	0.99	0.97	28574
identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	11
insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	65
insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
obscene	0.24	0.08	0.12	63
obscene insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	43
obscene insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
threat	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
threat insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic	0.29	0.22	0.25	1129
toxic identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	30
toxic insult	0.27	0.11	0.16	250
toxic insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	32
toxic obscene	0.31	0.19	0.24	361
toxic obscene identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
toxic obscene insult	0.44	0.54	0.49	765
toxic obscene insult identity_hate	0.23	0.11	0.15	135
toxic obscene threat	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic obscene threat insult	0.17	0.05	0.08	20
toxic obscene threat insult identity_hate	0.12	0.17	0.14	6
toxic severe_toxic	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
toxic severe_toxic insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
toxic severe_toxic insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
toxic severe_toxic obscene	0.12	0.03	0.04	38
toxic severe_toxic obscene identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
toxic severe_toxic obscene insult	0.35	0.21	0.26	201
toxic severe_toxic obscene insult identity_hate	0.33	0.04	0.07	55
toxic severe_toxic obscene threat	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic severe_toxic obscene threat insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	15
toxic severe_toxic obscene threat insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
toxic severe_toxic threat	0.25	1.00	0.40	1
toxic threat	0.12	0.03	0.05	31
toxic threat identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic threat insult	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
toxic threat insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
accuracy			0.91	31875
macro avg	0.12	0.11	0.10	31875
weighted avg	0.89	0.91	0.90	31875

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[28264    2    1 ...    0    0    0]
 [     8    0    0 ...    0    0    0]
 [    48    0    0 ...    0    0    0]
 ...
 [     1    0    0 ...    0    0    0]
 [     0    0    0 ...    0    0    0]
 [     1    0    0 ...    0    0    0]]
```

### Code 9- Confusion matrix of MNB

Test accuracy is 0.9175

Test F1 score is 0.11959003038921535

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
insult	0.92	1.00	0.96	1817
insult identity_hate	0.00	0.00	0.00	3
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	58
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
insult identity_hate obscene	1.00	0.22	0.36	9
insult identity_hate obscene	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	16
insult identity_hate obscene	0.54	0.29	0.38	48
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	12
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
insult identity_hate obscene	1.00	0.08	0.14	13
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
insult identity_hate obscene	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
accuracy			0.92	2000
macro avg	0.21	0.10	0.12	2000
weighted avg	0.86	0.92	0.88	2000

Code 10- Output for SVC

## 2 Download Dataset

The dataset is downloaded from “Kaggle repository”, from link <https://www.kaggle.com/miklgr500/jigsaw-train-multilingual-comentsgoogle-api> (1)

**Alternative way, Steps to download the cropped dataset and upload to Google drive.**

1. Download the dataset [Dataset] from the following OneDrive link :

[https://studentncirl-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/x19207662\\_student\\_ncirl\\_ie/Ely8NW0cYuZAKY8x8JqWkbEBsWhZENnsMgXisERH\\_NyPWQ?e=jPQnL1](https://studentncirl-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/x19207662_student_ncirl_ie/Ely8NW0cYuZAKY8x8JqWkbEBsWhZENnsMgXisERH_NyPWQ?e=jPQnL1)

2. Upload the folder [Dataset] into Google Drive.

## 3 Prepare setup for data modelling by BERT

### 3.1 Uploading the corpus to google drive

Under folder name “Thesis” , we can upload complete dataset containing BERT on drive in “Thesis folder”. figure 11 is visual presentation of it.



Figure 11

## 3.2 Drive to Collaboratory notebook connection

Data to collaboratory notebook connection code is shown in Code 11.

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount ('/content/drive')
```

Code 11

There is a authorization code which is obtained after connection to google drive. The previous tab will be opened in new window and after copying the key, paste in code in code 11

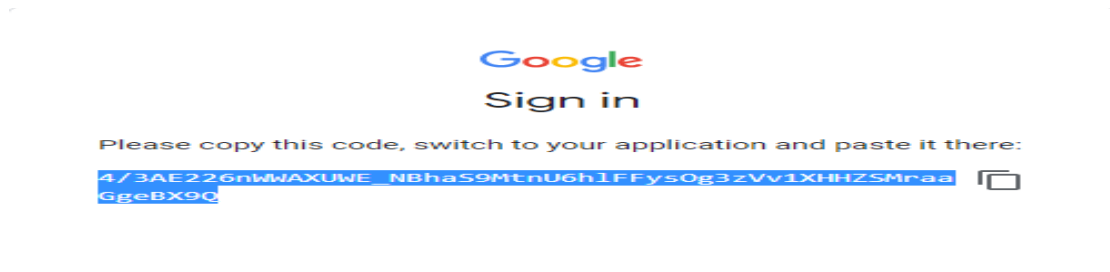


Figure 12

## 3.3 Importing Transformers

```
# Installing the transformers library and additional libraries if looking process

!pip install -q transformers==3

# Code for TPU packages install
# !curl -q https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pytorch/xla/master/contrib/scripts/env-setup.py -o pytorch-xla-env-setup.py
# !python pytorch-xla-env-setup.py --apt-packages libomp5 libopenblas-dev

| 754 kB 5.6 MB/s
| 895 kB 32.1 MB/s
| 1.2 MB 34.8 MB/s
| 3.0 MB 32.6 MB/s
```

Code 12

## 3.4 Import libraries of py which set the root directories.

```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import metrics
import transformers
import torch
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader, RandomSampler, SequentialSampler
from transformers import BertTokenizer, BertModel, BertConfig

import requests
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk import FreqDist
import seaborn as sns
import os, json
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import nltk
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize, sent_tokenize
import re, string, unicodedata
from nltk.tokenize.toktok import ToktokTokenizer
from nltk.stem import LancasterStemmer, WordNetLemmatizer
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression, SGDClassifier

```

```

from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from string import punctuation
from nltk import pos_tag
from nltk.corpus import wordnet
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
nltk.download('wordnet')
#from googletrans import Translator
#import googletrans
import requests
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk import FreqDist
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import nltk
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')

```

Code 13

### 3.4 Create Main “Config” function

```

# Sections of config
# Defining some key variables that will be used later on in the training

MAX_LEN = 350
TRAIN_BATCH_SIZE = 20
VALID_BATCH_SIZE = 5
EPOCHS = 7
LEARNING_RATE = 1e-05
tokenizer = BertTokenizer.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')

```

Code 14

### 3.5 Load Data with BERT file and add class

```

class CustomDataset(Dataset):

    def __init__(self, dataframe, tokenizer, max_len):
        self.tokenizer = tokenizer
        self.data = dataframe
        self.comment_text = dataframe.comment_text
        self.targets = self.data.list
        self.max_len = max_len

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.comment_text)

    def __getitem__(self, index):
        comment_text = str(self.comment_text[index])
        comment_text = " ".join(comment_text.split())

        inputs = self.tokenizer.encode_plus(
            comment_text,
            None,
            add_special_tokens=True,
            max_length=self.max_len,
            pad_to_max_length=True,
            truncation=True,
            return_token_type_ids=True
        )
        ids = inputs['input_ids']
        mask = inputs['attention_mask']
        token_type_ids = inputs["token_type_ids"]

        return {
            'ids': torch.tensor(ids, dtype=torch.long),
            'mask': torch.tensor(mask, dtype=torch.long),
            'token_type_ids': torch.tensor(token_type_ids, dtype=torch.long),
            'targets': torch.tensor(self.targets[index], dtype=torch.float)
        }

```

Code 15

### 3.6 Split into train and Validation

Train and Validation code can be seen in code 16.

```
# Creating the dataset and dataloader for the neural network

train_size = 0.7
train_dataset=new_df.sample(frac=train_size,random_state=200)
test_dataset=new_df.drop(train_dataset.index).reset_index(drop=True)
train_dataset = train_dataset.reset_index(drop=True)

print("FULL Dataset: {}".format(new_df.shape))
print("TRAIN Dataset: {}".format(train_dataset.shape))
print("TEST Dataset: {}".format(test_dataset.shape))

training_set = CustomDataset(train_dataset, tokenizer, MAX_LEN)
testing_set = CustomDataset(test_dataset, tokenizer, MAX_LEN)

FULL Dataset: (100, 2)
TRAIN Dataset: (70, 2)
TEST Dataset: (30, 2)

train_params = {'batch_size': TRAIN_BATCH_SIZE,
                'shuffle': True,
                'num_workers': 0
               }

test_params = {'batch_size': VALID_BATCH_SIZE,
               'shuffle': True,
               'num_workers': 0
              }

training_loader = DataLoader(training_set, **train_params)
testing_loader = DataLoader(testing_set, **test_params)
```

Code 16

### 3.7 Slip dataset into train and Validation

The code 17 shows, model is created in training mode.

```
# Creating the customized model, by adding a drop out and a dense layer on top of distil bert to get the final output for the model.

class BERTClass(torch.nn.Module):

    def __init__(self):
        super(BERTClass, self).__init__()
        self.l1 = transformers.BertModel.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
        self.l2 = torch.nn.Dropout(0.3)
        self.l3 = torch.nn.Linear(768, 6)

    def forward(self, ids, mask, token_type_ids):
        _, output_1= self.l1(ids, attention_mask = mask, token_type_ids = token_type_ids)
        output_2 = self.l2(output_1)
        output = self.l3(output_2)
        return output

model = BERTClass()

model.to(device)
```

Code 17

## 3.8 Train model for 5 epochs

```
def train(epoch):
    model.train()
    for _, data in enumerate(training_loader, 0):
        ids = data['ids'].to(device, dtype = torch.long)
        mask = data['mask'].to(device, dtype = torch.long)
        token_type_ids = data['token_type_ids'].to(device, dtype = torch.long)
        targets = data['targets'].to(device, dtype = torch.float)

        outputs = model(ids, mask, token_type_ids)

        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss = loss_fn(outputs, targets)
        if _%5000==0:
            print(f'Epoch: {epoch}, Loss: {loss.item()}')

        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()

for epoch in range(0, EPOCHS):
    train(epoch)

Epoch: 0, Loss: 0.7326139211654663
Epoch: 1, Loss: 0.5491685271263123
Epoch: 2, Loss: 0.4489758610725403
Epoch: 3, Loss: 0.41286396980285645
Epoch: 4, Loss: 0.34120652079582214
```

Code 18

## References

Kaggle repository. (2019). <https://www.kaggle.com/miklgr500/jigsaw-train-multilingual-coments-google-api>, CC0 1.0 Universal (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication