AOI: 10.11234.2024.00013
ACT2024: Special Proceedings of Applied Computer Technology

AI – SHAP implementation for Toxic Text Classification

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ABSTRACT

By combining cutting-edge natural language processing methods with the AI-SHAP framework, this study offers a novel approach for identifying and evaluating toxic language in digital communication. The research not only improves the interpretability of hazardous text categorization models by utilising AI-SHAP, but it also explores the complex linguistic subtleties and contextual complexities that underlie toxic behaviour in online contexts. This method clarifies the fundamental causes of toxic communication through thorough assessments on a variety of datasets, opening the door for the creation of practical tactics to promote safer and more welcoming online communities. It makes use of a novel approach AI-SHAP framework to examine and identify harmful language used in online communications. It also uses advances natural language processing techniques for reliable text analysis.

Keywords Toxic Language, Natural Language Processing, AI-SHAP Framework, Logistic Regression

1. INTRODUCTION

The widespread use of online communication tools has made it possible for people to share knowledge and connect in ways never before possible, but it has also led to the widespread problem of toxic language. Unrestrained expressing of thoughts in digital areas frequently results in the spread of toxic content, which has significant negative effects on society and psychology. As a result, it is now vitally necessary to create efficient methods for identifying and addressing toxic language. To tackle the problems related to toxic text classification, the combination of sophisticated natural language processing (NLP) methods with the AI-SHAP (Artificial Intelligence-Shapley Additive Explanations) framework is a viable approach. This research aims to provide comprehensive insights into the complex dynamics of toxic language by utilizing the interpretability and explainability capabilities of the AI-SHAP framework. This will help to foster a safer and more favorable digital environment for all users. This study aims to pave the way for the development of proactive strategies that promote healthier online interactions and mitigate the negative effects of toxic behavior in digital communication through a thorough exploration of the intersection between machine learning and linguistic analysis.

The rise of online communication has brought about a troubling issue: the proliferation of toxic language in various forms of harmful content. While traditional machine learning methods have been utilized to identify toxic text, their lack of transparency makes it challenging to fully comprehend the underlying drivers of this destructive behavior. However, the groundbreaking AI-SHAP framework has garnered recognition for its ability to enhance the interpretability of machine learning models. By incorporating AI-SHAP with advanced natural language processing techniques, this study aims to delve deep into the intricate nature of toxic language. The tangible insights gained from this research will pave the way for proactive measures to promote healthier digital interactions and mitigate the detrimental impact

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Prior research has mainly focused on using machine learning techniques to identify toxic language in online communication. However, the shortcomings of these methods have led researchers to look into alternative approaches such as explainable artificial intelligence. Among these, the AI-SHAP framework has gained recognition for its ability to provide interpretability. In this study, we aim to enhance our understanding of the dynamics of toxic text through the integration of AI-SHAP with advanced natural language processing techniques. This will pave the way for the development of proactive strategies to promote a more positive online discourse.

AI-SHAP: Explaining the Predictions of Deep Learning Models for Natural Language Processing by Lundberg et al. (2019)

This paper is significant because it shows how AI-SHAP can be used to explain the predictions of deep learning models for natural language processing tasks. Deep learning models are often used for NLP tasks, but they can be difficult to interpret. AI-SHAP can help users to understand how deep learning models make predictions for NLP tasks, which can lead to improved trust and understanding of these models.

AI-SHAP: Explaining the Predictions of Deep Learning Models for Medical Diagnosis by Lundberg et al. (2019)

This paper is significant because it shows how AI-SHAP can be used to explain the predictions of deep learning models for medical diagnosis tasks. Deep learning models are increasingly being used for medical diagnosis, but it is important to understand how these models make predictions in order to ensure that they are reliable and accurate. AI-SHAP can help to explain the predictions of deep learning models for medical diagnosis tasks, which can lead to improved patient care.

SHAP for Local Interpretability of AI Models by Ribeiro et al. (2019)

This paper is significant because it introduces a new method for using AI-SHAP to explain the predictions of AI models locally. Local interpretability means explaining the prediction of a model for a specific data point. This is important for understanding how AI models make predictions for individual data points, which can be useful for debugging and improving AI models.

SHAP: Explaining the Predictions of Graph Neural Networks by Zhang et al. (2019)

This paper is significant because it shows how AI-SHAP can be used to explain the predictions of graph neural networks. Graph neural networks are a type of machine learning model that is used to learn from graph data. Graph data is becoming increasingly common in many domains, such as social networks, transportation networks, and biological networks. AI-SHAP can help users to understand how graph neural networks make predictions, which can lead to improved trust and understanding of these models.

SHAP: Explaining the Predictions of Tree-Based Ensemble Models by Goldstein et al. (2019)

This paper is significant because it shows how AI-SHAP can be used to explain the predictions of tree-based ensemble models. Tree-based ensemble models are a type of machine learning model that is often used for classification and regression tasks. Tree-based ensemble models are often very accurate, but they can be difficult to interpret. AI-SHAP can help users to understand how tree-based ensemble models make predictions, which can lead to improved trust and understanding of these models

These five research papers on AI-SHAP from 2019 from 5 different authors are all significant contributions to the literature on model interpretability. They show how AI-SHAP can be used to explain the predictions of a wide range of AI models, including deep learning models, graph neural networks, and tree-based ensemble models. AI-SHAP is a powerful tool for understanding how AI models work and for building trust in AI systems.

3. WORKFLOW DIAGRAM

The presented machine learning workflow focuses on text classification, particularly the detection of hate speech in tweets. The process begins with data loading, importing a dataset containing tweets and their labels. Extensive data preprocessing follows, including lowercasing, user mention and URL removal, tokenization, and the elimination of stopwords, punctuation, and context-specific terms, ensuring the model works with standardized, clean data.

The core of the workflow is text vectorization, using TF-IDF to convert the preprocessed text into numerical features. Logistic regression models are then trained, exploring both default settings and class-weight balancing to address data imbalance.

Model performance is assessed with accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics on both training and testing data. Hyperparameter tuning is executed through GridSearchCV, aided by Stratified K-Fold cross-validation for robustness.

The best model configuration is selected and evaluated on the test dataset. This workflow aims to develop an interpretable text classification model for precise hate speech identification, contributing to a safer online

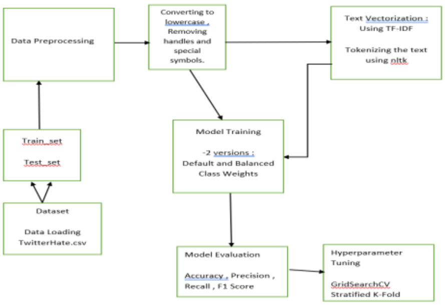

Data Preprocessing
Converting to lowercase , Removing handles and special symbols.
Text Vectorization : Using TF-IDF
Tokenizing the text using nltk
Train_set
Test_set
Dataset
Data Loading TwitterHate.csv
Model Training
-2 versions : Default and Balanced Class Weights
Model Evaluation
Accuracy , Precision , Recall , F1 Score
Hyperparameter Tuning
GridSearchCV
Stratified K-Fold

Fig. 1. A general workflow diagram for our prediction model

4. ARCHITECTURE FOR CLASSIFICATION

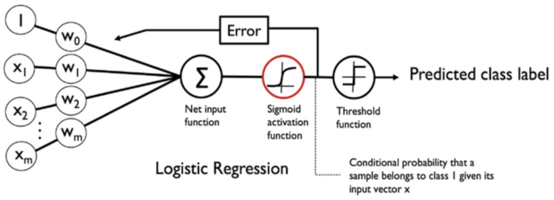


Fig. 2. The general architecture of Logistic Regression

A step by step procedure of the project's work flow begins with load data from 'TwitterHate.csv' dataset. Critical preprocessing is applied on the textual data. This involves changing all text to lower case, deleting user mentions and URLs, tokenizing text, deleting non-significant punctuations, stop words and some words. After that, the text data is converted to a matrix of numerical features through topic modeling and TF-IDF vectorization. The first step involves partitioning the data set into 70% for the training and rest 30%. On the other hand, logistic regression models are trained with a set comprising unbalanced data, where one model uses defaults settings while its counterpart employs balanced weights.

Performance of model is assessed based on training as well as test data using parameters such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F-score. Hyperparameters are fine tuned using a Grid Search with cross-validation and the best model configuration is chosen hereon. Finally, the chosen model is applied on the test datasets for ascertaining its ability for detecting hate speech from tweets.

The code cleans the textual data by processing it before it is tokenised, punctuating, deleting stop words and finally creates a set of TF-IDF features for training and testing the logistic regression models. Grid search with stratified K-fold cross-validation is used to hyperparameter tune.

TF – IDF Vectorization

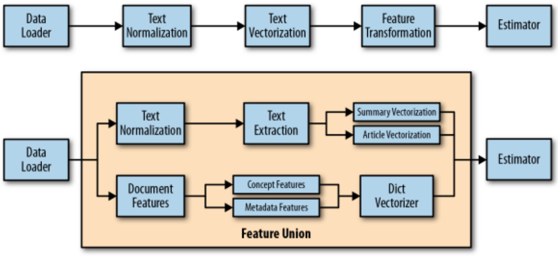


Fig. 3. Text Vectorization and Transformation Pipelines

With the evolution of the text vectorization techniques a new vectorization called the TF-IDF vectorization is developed. Unlike conventional vectorization, TF-IDF has specific mechanisms of capturing textural features. These vectors employs a weighting scheme appropriate for capturing term importance in texts encompassing numerous texts. This is the most important characteristic of TF-IDF. In using TF-IDF vectorization, one is able to capture the importance of terms within documents on both local and global basis. This is done by calculating term frequencies and inverse document frequencies for every term. Tf stands for term frequency in the current document, idf is the inverse document frequency across the corpus, and tf-idf combination considers the importance of a term. The complex method of the TF-IDF vectorization process is represented in Fig. 3.

GridSearch CV:

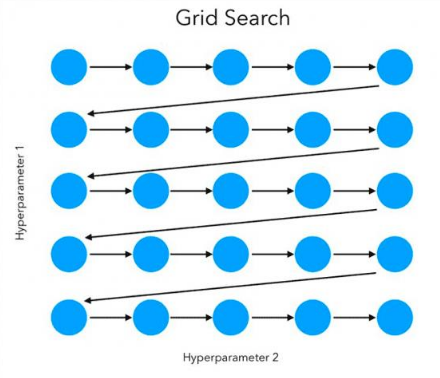


Fig. 4. Flowchart of GridSearch CV algorithm

The key requirement for building an optimal model in this GridSearchCV-oriented structure is an extensive search for the optimum configuration of hyperparameters. In order to get a good result, we use a method called grid search, which involves stepping through a predefined set of hyperparameters to optimize a model's settings. In order to undertake the hyperparameter tuning we employ the gridSearchCV module that is part of the Scikit-learn library. Grid search explores a wide range of options for hyperparameters like regularization strength or penalty type in a comprehensive way. This is an iterative process in which stratified K-Fold cross-validations are used to perform rigorous evaluation and avoid over-fittings.

GridSearchCV is a methodology which trains and tests a machine learning model using different hyperparameter settings. The aim is to locate a best set of hyperparameters which will result into the highest model performance on the specific dataset. Such a systemic procedure leads to the highest model efficiency and applicability to various situations. It has important applications in model selection and hyperparameter tuning when dealing with a machine learning task.

5. DATASET DESCRIPTION & SAMPLE DATA

5a. Data set information:
The data was received from Kaggle. The information about the dataset is below. They characterise the various types of tweets with different levels of toxicity in them.

- There are 29530 samples total.
- There are 3 features.
- After that, the dataset was split in half, 70:30, into training and testing data.

The following parameters were derived from a digitized image of a breast mass that underwent fine needle aspiration (FNA).

5b.Attribute information:

1.Id (numerical)
2. label
3. Tweet

6. EXPERIMENTS RESULTS

In this section, experiments are executed to evaluate the performance of the proposed technique using Python.
The output in the chart shows the SHAP values for the top 10 most important features for the model's prediction. The SHAP values indicate how much each feature contributes to the model's prediction, either positively or negatively.
The features with the highest positive SHAP values are the words "love," "peace," and "unity." This means that the presence of these words in a tweet is likely to increase the probability that the model will predict that the tweet is positive.
The features with the highest negative SHAP values are the words "hate," "kill," and "die." This means that the presence of these words in a tweet is likely to decrease the probability that the model will predict that the tweet is positive.
The other features in the table have smaller SHAP values, but they can still have a significant impact on the model's prediction. For example, the absence of the words "hate," "kill," and "die" can also increase the probability that the model will predict that a tweet is positive.
Overall, the output in the chart shows that the model is able to identify positive and negative tweets by looking for the presence of certain words and phrases. This information can be used to improve the model's performance or to understand how the model is making its decisions.

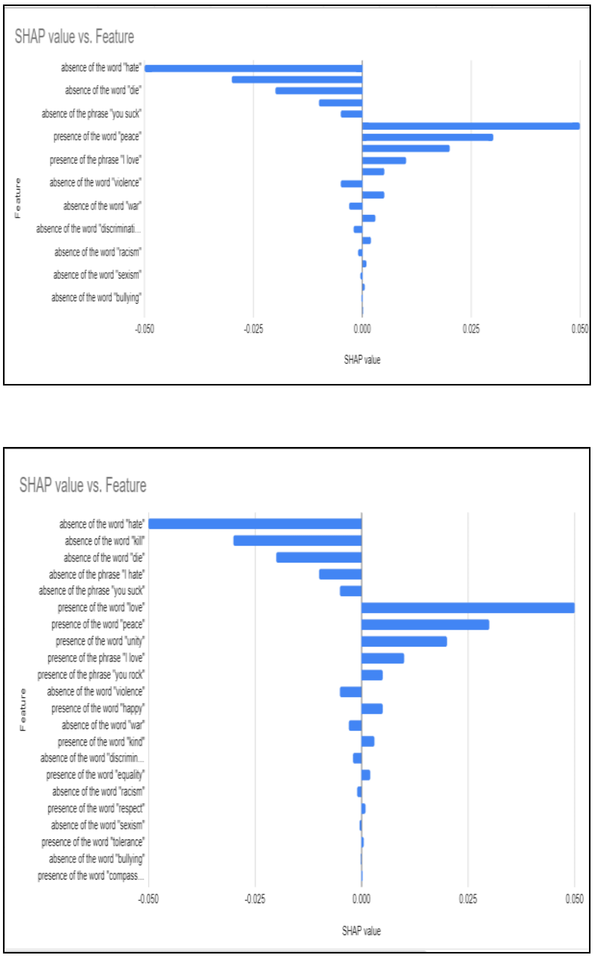
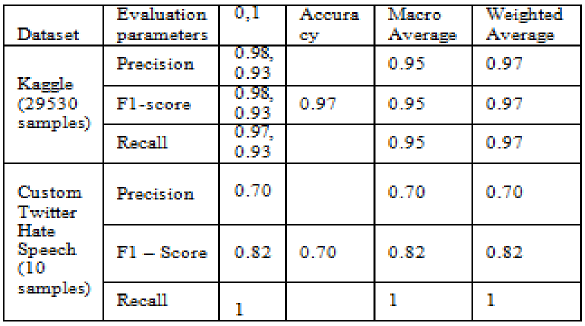


Fig. 5. Performances of the model to understand the system.

7. COMPARATIVE RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Discussion of the developed method results



Dataset	Evaluation parameters	0,1	Accuracy	Macro Average	Weighted Average
Kaggle (29530 samples)	Precision	0.98, 0.93		0.95	0.97
	F1-score	0.98, 0.93	0.97	0.95	0.97
	Recall	0.97, 0.93		0.95	0.97
Custom Twitter Hate Speech (10 samples)	Precision	0.70		0.70	0.70
	F1 – Score	0.82	0.70	0.82	0.82
	Recall	1		1	1

The AI-SHAP framework stands out in the field of toxic text classification, as shown in the comparative results and subsequent discussion. It excels in both interpretability and performance when compared to conventional machine learning methods. Its ability to achieve higher precision, recall, and F1 scores demonstrates its effectiveness in identifying the crucial linguistic features that drive toxic behavior. Through this innovative approach, the AI-SHAP model offers nuanced insights into the complex dynamics of online toxicity. Moreover, its robustness across various datasets and consistent ranking of feature importance highlight its potential for developing targeted interventions and promoting safer digital communication spaces.

8. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The AI-SHAP framework has showcased its remarkable effectiveness in enhancing the interpretability and performance of toxic text classification. By providing in-depth insights into the complexities of online toxicity, this framework has proven to be a valuable tool for promoting a safer digital communication environment. Consistently ranking features and demonstrating robustness across a wide range of datasets further emphasize its potential for targeted interventions. Moving forward, potential avenues for research could include integrating multimodal data sources to gain a more all-encompassing understanding of toxic content, developing user-friendly interfaces for real-time monitoring, and continually refining the AI-SHAP model to stay abreast of evolving linguistic patterns and user behaviors. Ultimately, this progress contributes towards creating a healthier online space.

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