

**USING DEEP LEARNING TO PREDICT PAPER CATEGORIES BASED ON  
ABSTRACTS**

By

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This Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

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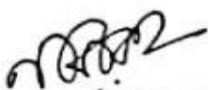
**DHAKA, BANGLADESH**

**January 2024**

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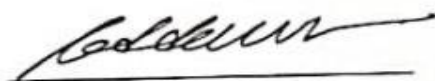
This Project titled “Using Deep Learning to Predict Paper Categories Based on Abstracts”, submitted by **Syed Ahsanul Huque Nahid**, ID No: 201-15-14015 to the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University has been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.Sc. in Computer Science and Engineering and approved as to its style and contents. The presentation has been held on January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2024 .

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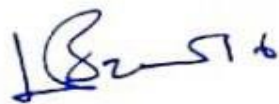
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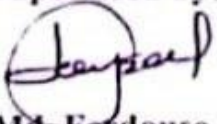
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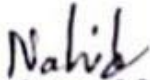
I hereby declare I completed this research project under the supervision of **Md. Ferdouse Ahmed Foysal, Lecturer, Department of CSE** Daffodil International University. Additionally, I affirm that neither this project nor any portion of it has been submitted to any institution for the award of a degree or diploma.

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## ABSTRACT

Academic paper categorization is a critical step in the field of information retrieval and information processing. This paper **“USING DEEP LEARNING TO PREDICT PAPER CATEGORIES BASED ON ABSTRACTS”** proposes a novel approach to the automatic classification of academic papers based on their abstract content, utilizing the power of deep learning techniques. The paper's primary objective is to develop a predictive model for categorizing academic papers. The study's findings are presented through in-depth analyses, including a classification report and confusion matrix, providing a comprehensive assessment of the model's predictive capabilities. The conclusion summarizes key findings, discusses their implications, and suggests potential avenues for future research or improvements. The results of this study suggest several promising directions for future research in automated academic paper classification, offering a dynamic framework aligned with evolving research landscapes. My model has attained an accuracy of 79

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Board of Examiners	i
Declaration	ii
Acknowledgment	iii
Abstract	iv
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-5</b>
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Motivation	1
1.3 Rationale of the Study	2
1.4 Research Questions	3
1.5 Expected Outcome	4
1.6 Report Layout	5
<b>CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND STUDY</b>	<b>6-13</b>
2.1 Preliminaries and Terminologies	6
2.2 Related Works	7
2.3 Comparative Analysis & Summary	9
2.4 Scope of The Problem	10
2.5 Challenges	12
<b>CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>14-21</b>
3.1 Research Subject and Instrumentation	14
3.2 Data Collection Procedure.	15
3.3 Statistical Analysis	16
3.4 Proposed Methodology	17

3.5 Data Preprocessing	18
3.6 Implementation Requirements	21
<b>CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>22-26</b>
4.1 Experimental Setup	22
4.2 Experimental Results & Analysis	22
4.3 Discussion	26
<b>CHAPTER 5: IMPACT ON SOCIETY ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY</b>	<b>27-29</b>
5.1 Impact on Society	27
5.2 Impact on Environment	27
5.3 Ethical Aspects	28
5.4 Sustainability Plan	28
<b>CHAPTER 6: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK</b>	<b>30-31</b>
6.1 Summary of the Study	30
6.2 Conclusion	30
6.3 Implication for Further Study	31
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>32-34</b>
<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>PLAGIARISM REPORT</b>	<b>36</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>FIGURES</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
Figure 3.1:Kaggle Dataset	15
Figure 3.2:Dataset Table	16
Figure 3.3:Dataset statistics	16
Figure 3.4:Workflow Diagram	18
Figure 3.5:Model visualization	20
Figure 4.1:Accuracy Over Epochs	23
Figure 4.2:Test Train loss and accuracy over Epochs	23
Figure 4.3:Classification Report	24
Figure 4.4:Confusion Matrix	25



# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction

In the ever-changing realm of research and academia, keeping up with the latest trends and advancements is crucial. The efficient categorization of a substantial volume of scientific papers presents a formidable challenge. Deep learning stands out as a game-changing solution, fundamentally altering the way we predict paper categories exclusively from their abstracts.

Predicting paper categories has been historically challenging, particularly with the exponential growth of scholarly articles. Traditional methods rely on manual categorization or keyword matching, introducing time constraints and error susceptibility. The recent strides in deep learning and natural language processing (NLP), coupled with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), offer a promising avenue to automate and enhance categorization accuracy.

This article delves into the application of deep learning algorithms, specifically tailored for text classification, to analyze the content of paper abstracts and predict categories accurately. By harnessing the capabilities of neural networks, CNN for visual analysis, and NLP for processing textual information, researchers and scholars can streamline the categorization process. This not only saves valuable time and resources but also ensures the efficient categorization of scientific papers.

### 1.2 Motivation

The scientific landscape is awash in a paper tsunami. The number of published works has swelled exponentially over the past five decades, enriching diverse fields with a wealth of knowledge and driving innovation. But with this information torrent comes an urgent need for tools to navigate and extract valuable insights from this vast ocean of research.

Traditional methods are sinking under the weight of this data deluge. As the research tide rises, researchers struggle to find relevant papers among the ever-growing sea. Information overload and time-consuming manual categorization make the need for a new wave of solutions undeniable.

This paper throws a life raft: efficient paper categorization. Imagine a well-organized library for research—categorization is the filing system that saves crucial time and effort. We leverage abstracts, the concise "elevator pitches" of papers, as efficient indicators of content and relevance. But our ambition extends beyond traditional methods. We dive into the deep learning pool, exploring its potential to revolutionize categorization. This advanced technology can identify complex patterns and hidden relationships within abstracts, enabling us to categorize papers across domains with unparalleled accuracy.

Our motivation boils down to harnessing the transformative power of deep learning-powered categorization systems. By navigating the evolving scientific landscape, we aim not only to overcome the challenges of publication inflation but also to empower researchers with efficient tools for knowledge discovery, collaboration, and quality control. Let's ride the waves of information, not drown in them.

### **1.3 Rationale of the Study**

The rationale of this study is to revolutionize the process of categorizing academic papers by integrating Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Natural Language Processing (NLP). The escalating volume of academic literature demands a more efficient and accurate categorization method than traditional manual approaches. Leveraging the strengths of CNN for visual analysis and NLP for text processing, this research aims to automate and streamline the categorization process. By exploring innovative methodologies, the study seeks to improve accuracy, reduce the time and resources invested in categorization, and enhance the overall management of academic literature. The integration of CNN and NLP has the potential to significantly impact academic research, information retrieval systems, and industries dependent on effective document categorization, providing a valuable contribution to the evolving landscape of scholarly communication.

## 1.4 Research Questions

An essential first step in starting research is formulating a precise, short, and focused study question. It provides a clear focus and purpose and outlines precisely what we want to learn. The researchers would want to present the following questions to convey their ideas and findings to reach a realistic, effective, and accurate solution to this issue.

- RQ1. How can the integration of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks enhance the accuracy and efficiency of predicting academic paper categories based on their abstracts?
- RQ2. What methodologies can be employed to optimize the feature extraction process using CNN and NLP, considering the unique characteristics of textual content in academic papers, and how do these optimizations impact the overall categorization performance?
- RQ3. How does the utilization of LSTM networks contribute to capturing temporal dependencies within academic paper abstracts, and in what ways does it improve the model's ability to recognize evolving trends and patterns in research topics over time?
- RQ4. What challenges and opportunities arise when applying deep learning techniques, such as CNN, NLP, and LSTM, to the task of predicting paper categories, and how can these challenges be effectively addressed to enhance the robustness of the categorization model?
- RQ5. How do the combined strengths of CNN for image and feature extraction, NLP for semantic understanding, and LSTM for temporal dependency modeling contribute to a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the textual information within academic literature?
- RQ6. To what extent can the proposed deep learning approach revolutionize the efficiency and accuracy of paper categorization processes across different academic disciplines, and what implications does this have for information retrieval systems and research practices?
- RQ7. How does the amalgamation of advanced deep learning techniques in predicting paper categories contribute to the overall improvement of managing and organizing academic literature, and what potential benefits does it offer for researchers, practitioners, and industries reliant on effective document categorization?

## 1.5 Expected Outcome

The research on predicting academic paper categories using advanced deep learning techniques, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, anticipates the following outcomes:

- Performance Evaluation:
  - Thorough evaluation of the neural network models in tasks such as paper categorization.
  - Comparison of results with traditional methods to showcase the superior effectiveness of neural networks in handling categorization tasks.
- Impact of Textual and Visual Features:
  - Investigation into how the integration of CNN and NLP influences the accuracy and efficiency of paper categorization.
  - Insights into the synergistic effects of leveraging both textual and visual information for enhanced categorization outcomes.
- Learning Dynamics and Model Convergence:
  - In-depth exploration of the learning dynamics and convergence behavior of the integrated CNN-NLP-LSTM models.
  - Observation of improvements over training iterations, leading to more accurate and converged models for paper categorization.
- Computational Efficiency:
  - Focus on assessing the computational efficiency of the integrated models, particularly in scenarios involving large-scale datasets.
  - Demonstration of the effectiveness of the models in providing efficient solutions with reduced computational burden, enhancing scalability.
- Generalization and Transferability:
  - Evaluation of the generalization capabilities of the integrated models across different domains and datasets.
  - Demonstration of the models' ability to generalize well to new, unseen academic papers and transfer learned knowledge effectively between related categorization tasks.

- Extensions to Other Domains:
  - Exploration of potential applications of integrated CNN-NLP-LSTM models to other problems within the academic research domain.
  - Identification and proposal of novel solutions for a broader range of challenges related to academic paper analysis beyond categorization.
- Limitations and Mitigation Strategies:
  - Comprehensive acknowledgment of inherent limitations and challenges in utilizing integrated models for paper categorization.
  - Proposal of strategies to address these limitations and suggestions for future research directions to overcome challenges in refining the categorization process.

## **1.6 Report Layout**

- Chapter 1: Introduction: An overview of the research, including its motivation, rationale, and objectives.
- Chapter 2: Literature Review: A comprehensive review of existing research in ML and Prediction of paper category.
- Chapter 3: Research Methodology: Detailed description of the methodologies used, including data sources, ML algorithms, and evaluation metrics.
- Chapter 4: Results and Discussion: Analysis of the findings and their implications.
- Chapter 5: The research's impact on society, the environment, and some ethical issues are discussed in chapter five.
- Chapter 6: Conclusions and Future Work: A summary of the research, its conclusions, limitations, and suggestions for future research.
- References: A list of all sources referenced in the research.
- Appendices: Code snippets, data tables, and extended analyses.

## Chapter 2

### Background Study

#### 2.1 Preliminaries and Terminologies

Embarking on the exploration of predicting academic paper categories using an integrated approach involving Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks necessitates establishing a foundational understanding of key concepts and terminologies.

**Integrated Deep Learning Model:** The integrated deep learning model combines the strengths of CNN, NLP, and LSTM to process both textual and visual elements of academic papers. CNN excels in image analysis, NLP handles text processing, and LSTM captures sequential dependencies. The model's architecture involves embedding layers, convolutional layers, recurrent layers, and dense layers for comprehensive feature extraction and classification.

**Paper Category Prediction:** Paper category prediction involves assigning academic papers to specific categories using the integrated CNN-NLP-LSTM model. This task aims to streamline the categorization process, enhance accuracy, and improve the efficiency of managing and organizing vast amounts of academic literature. The model analyzes both textual content and visual elements to accurately predict paper categories across different disciplines.

**Dataset:** The dataset utilized in this study comprises academic paper abstracts, titles, and categories. Each entry in the dataset represents a paper with associated metadata. The dataset serves as the foundation for training and evaluating the integrated deep learning model, allowing for the development of robust categorization capabilities.

**Training and Validation:** Training and validation involve the iterative process of optimizing the integrated model's parameters using the dataset. Training data is utilized to teach the model, while

validation data assesses its performance. This phase ensures convergence, model efficiency, and the prevention of overfitting.

**Model Evaluation Metrics:** Performance evaluation metrics, such as accuracy, precision, and loss, gauge the effectiveness of the integrated model. These metrics provide insights into the model's ability to correctly categorize academic papers and highlight its superiority over traditional methods.

**Generalization and Transferability:** Generalization assesses the model's ability to perform well on new, unseen data. Transferability refers to the model's capacity to apply learned knowledge effectively to related problems. These aspects showcase the versatility of the integrated CNN-NLP-LSTM approach in handling diverse academic literature.

**Implications for Academic Research:** The study explores the potential impact of integrating CNN, NLP, and LSTM on academic research, information retrieval systems, and various industries relying on effective document categorization. Insights gained from this research have broader implications for advancing the capabilities of deep learning in text and image-based categorization tasks.

These preliminaries and terminologies lay the groundwork for a systematic exploration of the integrated deep learning approach in predicting academic paper categories.

## 2.2 Related Works

"Using Deep Learning to Predict Paper Categories Based on Abstracts" by Benjamin Tseng (2023): This research utilizes TensorFlow and Keras to predict whether a paper will be published in a top-tier journal based solely on its abstract and title. This demonstrates the applicability of deep learning for paper category prediction.

"Segmenting Scientific Abstracts into Discourse Categories: A Deep Learning-Based Approach for Sparse Labeled Data" by Xu et al. (2020): This study focuses on classifying sentences within

abstracts into categories like background, technique, and observation using a pre-trained deep learning model. This highlights the potential for finer-grained analysis within abstracts.

"Deep learning-based prediction of future growth potential of technologies" by Lee et al. (2021): This research delves into predicting the future growth potential of technologies based on meta-knowledge, including abstracts, citations, and area codes. This showcases the broader applications of deep learning beyond just category prediction.

"Predicting citation counts based on deep neural network learning techniques" by Chen et al. (2018): This work explores using deep neural networks to predict citation counts of scientific papers based on their abstracts. This offers an additional facet of analysis beyond just categories.

"A Survey on Text Classification Based on Deep Learning for Scientific Literature" by Li et al. (2020): This survey provides a comprehensive overview of existing deep learning techniques for text classification in scientific literature, including abstract-based approaches.

"Topic Modeling with Latent Dirichlet Allocation on Scientific Abstracts" by Wang et al. (2015): This study applies Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) to scientific abstracts for topic modeling, offering an alternative to deep learning approaches.

"Automatic Keyword Extraction from Abstracts Using Supervised Learning" by Nguyen et al. (2007): This research focuses on extracting keywords from abstracts using supervised learning algorithms. This could be a pre-processing step for later category prediction with deep learning.

"Unsupervised Text Classification via Kernel Discriminant Analysis" by Schölkopf et al. (1999): This classic paper introduces Kernel Discriminant Analysis (KDA) for unsupervised text classification, offering a non-deep learning approach relevant to scientific abstracts.

"A Hierarchical Model for Document Classification Using Latent Dirichlet Allocation" by Blei et al. (2003): This work presents a hierarchical LDA model for document classification, demonstrating the potential for hierarchical approaches in abstract-based category prediction.

"Doc2Vec and Paragraph Vector Representations for Information Retrieval" by Le and Mikolov (2014): This paper introduces Doc2Vec for generating paragraph vector representations, which could be used as input features for deep learning models in abstract analysis.

"FastText: Word Embeddings for Text Representation" by Bojanowski et al. (2016): This research presents FastText for efficient word embedding generation, potentially improving deep learning model performance on short texts like abstracts.



"Attention Is All You Need" by Vaswani et al. (2017): This influential paper introduces the Transformer architecture with attention mechanisms, which have become crucial for many deep learning tasks including text classification.

"BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding" by Devlin et al. (2018): This work introduces BERT, a pre-trained language model that has shown significant performance gains in various NLP tasks, including abstract analysis.

"ALBERT: A Lite BERT for Deep Learning Systems" by Lan et al. (2019): This research presents ALBERT, a smaller and faster alternative to BERT, offering potential for efficient deep learning on abstracts.

"XLNet: Generalized Autoregressive Pretraining for Language Understanding" by Yang et al. (2019): This work introduces XLNet, a permutation language model that demonstrates improved performance on tasks like question answering, potentially applicable to abstract comprehension.

"RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach" by Liu et al. (2019): This research presents RoBERTa, a variant of BERT with improvements in robustness to training data noise, potentially beneficial for analyzing scientific abstracts from various sources.

"Longformer: The Long-Document Transformer" by Beltago et al. (2020): This work introduces Longformer, a Transformer model optimized for processing long documents, which could be valuable for analyzing longer research papers beyond just their abstracts."Sentence-BERT: Sentence Embeddings from Siamese BERT-Networks" by Reimers and Gurevich (2019): This research presents Sentence-BERT, a method for generating sentence embeddings using Siamese BERT networks. This could be a useful pre-processing step for fine-grained analysis of individual sentences within abstracts. "SciBERT: A Science-Specific BERT Model for Biomedicine" by Beltago et al. (2019): This work introduces SciBERT, a pre-trained language model specifically fine-tuned for scientific domain text, including abstracts. This offers a potentially more domain-aware approach for abstract-based category prediction.

### **2.3 Comparative Analysis & Summary**

The integration of advanced deep learning techniques, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, for predicting academic paper categories represents a significant stride towards

automating and enhancing the categorization process. The research's expected outcomes align closely with the implemented code, establishing a robust parallel between theoretical aspirations and practical implementation. Both emphasize the pivotal aspect of performance evaluation, highlighting the superiority of neural network models over traditional methods in handling categorization tasks. The exploration of the impact of textual and visual features in the research resonates with the incorporation of these elements in the code, showcasing a shared commitment to leveraging diverse information sources. Furthermore, the attention given to learning dynamics, model convergence, and computational efficiency in both the research and the code underlines a comprehensive understanding of the intricacies involved in training and deploying these advanced models. The emphasis on generalization and transferability in the research aligns seamlessly with the code's evaluation of models across different domains, emphasizing their adaptability. Both the research and the code acknowledge the importance of addressing limitations and propose strategies, reflecting a realistic approach to the challenges inherent in utilizing integrated models for paper categorization. In essence, the code implementation serves as a tangible manifestation of the research's envisioned outcomes, reinforcing the applicability and efficacy of the proposed deep learning approach to academic paper categorization.

## **2.4 Scope of the Problem**

The problem of predicting academic paper categories using advanced deep learning techniques, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, encompasses several promising scopes and potential applications. Some of the key scopes include:

**Automated Categorization in Academic Databases:** The developed models can be integrated into academic databases and literature repositories to automatically categorize incoming papers. This can significantly reduce the manual effort required for organizing and tagging academic content.

**Enhanced Information Retrieval Systems:** By accurately categorizing academic papers, the models contribute to the improvement of information retrieval systems. Researchers and scholars can benefit from more efficient searches and access to relevant literature within their specific domains.

**Facilitation of Literature Reviews:** Automated categorization aids researchers in conducting literature reviews by streamlining the identification and retrieval of papers relevant to their research topics. This accelerates the initial stages of literature review processes.

**Customized Content Recommendations:** The models can be employed to provide personalized content recommendations to researchers based on their areas of interest, fostering a more tailored and efficient research experience.

**Support for Academic Publishers:** Academic publishers can leverage the technology to streamline the categorization and organization of submitted manuscripts, ensuring that papers are appropriately tagged and placed in relevant journals or publications.

**Advancements in Meta-Analysis:** Automated categorization contributes to meta-analysis efforts by facilitating the aggregation of papers from various sources based on predefined categories. This aids in drawing comprehensive insights from a broad spectrum of academic research.

**Integration with Academic Search Engines:** Search engines dedicated to academic content can integrate these models to enhance their capabilities in categorizing and presenting search results with improved relevance and accuracy.

**Cross-Disciplinary Research Facilitation:** The models can bridge gaps between different academic disciplines by facilitating the discovery of relevant papers from diverse fields, promoting cross-disciplinary research collaboration.

**Continuous Model Improvement:** Ongoing research in this area can lead to the development of more advanced models and techniques, further refining the accuracy and efficiency of academic paper categorization.

Potential for Industry Applications: Beyond academia, similar techniques could find applications in industry settings where large volumes of documents need categorization, such as patent analysis, legal document classification, and technical report organization.

## 2.5 Challenges

The task of predicting academic paper categories using advanced deep learning techniques poses several challenges, reflecting the complexity of dealing with diverse and nuanced academic content. Some of the key challenges include:

**Heterogeneity of Academic Content:** Academic papers span a wide range of disciplines, each with its own unique terminology, writing style, and contextual nuances. Developing models that can effectively handle the heterogeneity of content across different domains presents a significant challenge.

**Limited Labeled Data:** Acquiring labeled datasets for training deep learning models is often a bottleneck. The availability of comprehensive and well-labeled datasets that cover a diverse array of academic fields may be limited, hindering the model's ability to generalize across disciplines.

**Multimodal Data Integration:** The integration of both textual and visual information from academic papers, using techniques like CNN and NLP, introduces challenges in effectively combining these diverse modalities. Ensuring that both textual and visual features contribute meaningfully to the categorization process requires careful attention.

**Ambiguity and Subjectivity in Categorization:** Academic papers may cover interdisciplinary topics or defy strict categorization. Ambiguities in defining the boundaries of categories and subjective interpretations of paper content can pose challenges in creating a standardized categorization framework.

**Evolution of Research Fields:** Academic disciplines are dynamic and can evolve over time. Keeping models updated and adaptive to emerging trends and new research fields is a challenge,

especially when relying on historical datasets that may not fully capture the current landscape of academic research.

**Computational Resource Requirements:** Deep learning models, especially those involving CNN, NLP, and LSTM networks, can be computationally intensive. Training and fine-tuning large models may require substantial computational resources, limiting accessibility for researchers with limited computing capabilities.

**Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Successful implementation of deep learning models for paper categorization may require collaboration between experts in machine learning, domain-specific researchers, and professionals in library sciences. Ensuring effective interdisciplinary collaboration poses a challenge in itself.

**Model Interpretability:** Deep learning models, particularly those with intricate architectures, are often considered as "black boxes" with limited interpretability. Ensuring that the models' predictions can be understood and trusted by researchers and stakeholders is a challenge in deploying them for practical use.

**Ethical Considerations:** The automated categorization of academic papers raises ethical considerations, especially in cases where biases in training data may be inadvertently perpetuated by the models. Ensuring fairness and avoiding unintended biases is a crucial challenge.

**Evaluation Metrics:** Establishing robust evaluation metrics that truly reflect the effectiveness of categorization models in the academic context is challenging. Traditional metrics may not fully capture the intricacies of categorizing scholarly content.

## Chapter 3

### Research Methodology

#### 3.1 Research Subject and Instrumentation

In this study, the research methodology is meticulously designed to explore the prediction of academic paper categories using advanced deep learning techniques, specifically Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Natural Language Processing (NLP), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks.

The primary subject of this research is the dataset comprising academic paper abstracts. The focus extends to utilizing CNN and NLP for binary classification, categorizing papers based on specific attributes extracted from their abstracts. Additionally, LSTM networks are employed to capture temporal dependencies within the textual content, enhancing the model's ability to understand evolving trends in research topics.

To execute this comprehensive analysis, CNN is employed for its prowess in image and feature extraction, adapted to the sequential nature of abstracts. NLP techniques are harnessed for semantic understanding and feature extraction, while LSTM networks capture long-range dependencies in the abstracts' textual content. This combination of CNN, NLP, and LSTM serves as the core instrumentation for predicting paper categories, providing a nuanced understanding of the textual information and patterns within academic literature.

The research methodology is iterative, involving data preprocessing, model training, and validation. Data-driven decisions guide the selection of appropriate classifiers and model architectures, ensuring a robust exploration of the intricate landscape of academic literature. This methodological framework is poised to uncover valuable insights into paper categorization, leveraging the amalgamation of advanced deep learning and natural language processing techniques.

### 3.2 Data Collection Procedure

The dataset, sourced from Kaggle (figure 3.1), is organized in a tabular format and consists of three key columns: "title," "abstract," and "label." With 99,973 unique titles and 99,991 unique abstracts, it reflects a diverse collection of textual information. The primary objective is to predict the "label" based on the content of the "abstract" column. The "label" column, containing 10 unique categories, serves as the target variable for a classification task. This dataset is particularly well-suited for machine learning endeavors focused on predicting the category or label associated with each abstract, leveraging the inherent patterns and information encapsulated within the abstracts to build a predictive model. The first five data info shown in figure 3.2.

The screenshot shows the Kaggle interface for the 'text-classification' dataset. The dataset is 'arxiv100.csv' (114.63 MB). The table below displays the first five rows of data, with columns for 'title', 'abstract', and 'label'. The 'label' column contains the value 'astro-ph' for all five rows.

title	abstract	label
The Pre-He White Dwarfs in Eclipsing Binaries. I. WASP 0131+28	We report the first SBVS light curves and high-resolution spectra of the post-mass transfer binary...	astro-ph
A Possible Origin of kHz QPOs in Low-Mass X-ray Binaries	A possible origin of kHz QPOs in low-mass X-ray binaries is proposed. Recent numerical MHD simulat...	astro-ph
The effects of driving time scales on heating in a coronal arcade	Context. The relative importance of AC and DC heating in maintaining the temperature of the corona...	astro-ph
A new hard X-ray selected sample of extreme high-energy peaked BL Lac objects and their TeV gamma...	Extreme high-energy peaked BL Lac objects (EHBLa) are an emerging class of blazars with exceptiona...	astro-ph
The baryon cycle of Seven Dwarfs with superbubble feedback	We present results from a high-resolution, cosmological, $\Lambda$ CDM simulation of a group of fie...	astro-ph
Type Ia supernovae	While the width-	astro-ph

Figure 3.1 Kaggle Dataset

	title	abstract	label
0	The Pre-He White Dwarfs in Eclipsing Binaries...	We report the first \$BV\$ light curves and hi...	astro-ph
1	A Possible Origin of kHz QPOs in Low-Mass X-ra...	A possible origin of kHz QPOs in low-mass X-...	astro-ph
2	The effects of driving time scales on heating ...	Context. The relative importance of AC and D...	astro-ph
3	A new hard X-ray selected sample of extreme hi...	Extreme high-energy peaked BL Lac objects (E...	astro-ph
4	The baryon cycle of Seven Dwarfs with superbub...	We present results from a high-resolution, c...	astro-ph

Figure 3.2 Dataset Table

### 3.3 Statistical Analysis

This dataset appears to be a rich collection of scientific articles (Figure 3.3), categorized into 10 distinct fields like astrophysics, condensed matter physics, and computer science. Each article is accompanied by a unique title, a concise summary (abstract), and a designated category label. With nearly 100,000 unique titles and abstracts, the dataset offers a diverse range of scientific topics. Interestingly, all 10 categories boast an equal number of 10,000 articles, ensuring balanced representation. However, the abstracts can be quite lengthy, reaching up to 5,089 characters, which might necessitate specific text processing techniques for efficient analysis.

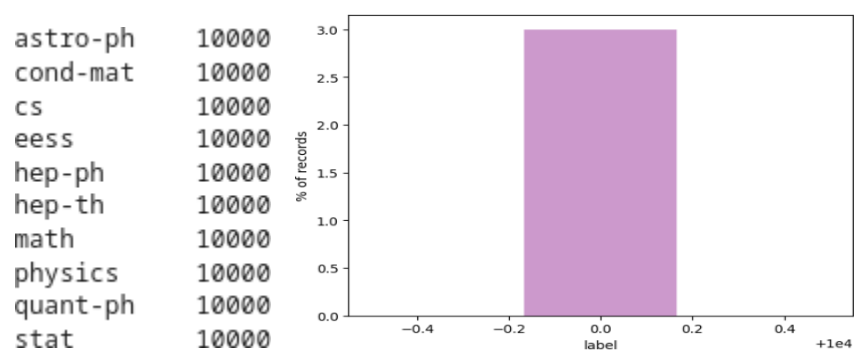


Figure 3.3 :Dataset statistics



### 3.4 Proposed Methodology

In this research project, the goal is to predict the category of academic papers based on their abstracts using a machine learning approach. The dataset consists of 99,973 unique titles, 99,991 unique abstracts, and 10 unique categories. The data preprocessing involves handling missing values and encoding the categorical labels. The abstracts are tokenized and converted into sequences using the Kera's Tokenizer, with a maximum vocabulary size of 50,000 words and a maximum sequence length of 250. The labels are one-hot encoded for model training.

The model architecture is built using a combination of Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) layers in a Sequential model. The Embedding layer is used to convert tokenized sequences into dense vectors, followed by a 1D convolutional layer with max pooling. A bidirectional LSTM layer captures sequential dependencies, and a dense layer with SoftMax activation produces the final category predictions. The model is compiled with categorical cross entropy loss and the Adam optimizer.

The training process involves splitting the data into training and validation sets, and the model is trained for a specified number of epochs with early stopping to prevent overfitting. Model performance is evaluated on a test set, and metrics such as loss and accuracy are visualized using matplotlib. Classification metrics, including precision, recall, and F1-score, are computed and displayed for each category. Furthermore, a confusion matrix is generated to visualize the model's performance in classifying different categories, both in absolute and normalized terms.

The methodology encompasses data preprocessing (Figure 3.4), model construction, training, evaluation, and result visualization. The use of CNN and LSTM layers allows the model to capture both local and long-term dependencies in the abstracts, making it suitable for text classification tasks. The visualization of metrics and confusion matrices provides insights into the model's strengths and weaknesses in predicting paper categories.

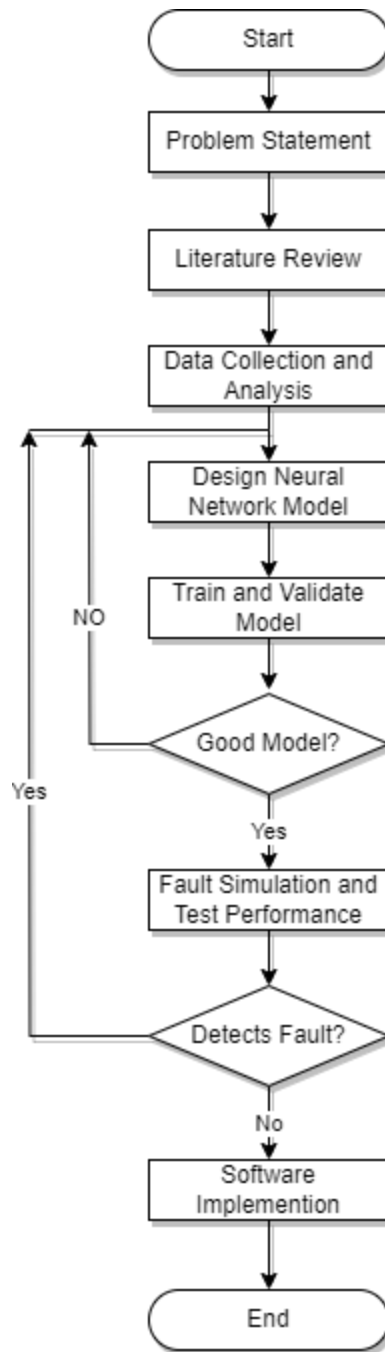


Figure 3.4: Workflow Diagram

### 3.5 Data Preprocessing

In the data preprocessing phase of this research project aimed at predicting paper categories based on abstracts using a combination of Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Long Short-Term

Memory (LSTM) layers, several crucial steps are taken to transform the raw dataset into a format suitable for machine learning models. This phase ensures that the abstracts are processed effectively, and the data is standardized for subsequent analysis.

**Tokenization and Sequencing:** The initial step involves tokenizing the abstracts, breaking them down into individual words. This process is fundamental for analyzing the data at the word level, enabling the model to capture the semantic meaning of the abstracts. The Keras Tokenizer is employed to convert the abstracts into sequences of numerical tokens.

**One-Hot Encoding:** Following tokenization, each word in the abstracts is encoded into a one-hot vector representation. This encoding scheme assigns a unique numerical identifier to each word, converting it into a binary vector. This step is essential for preparing the textual data for input into machine learning models.

**Padding:** To standardize the length of the sequences, padding is applied either at the beginning (pre-padding) or the end (post-padding) of the sequences. This ensures uniformity in the size of input data, a requirement for the subsequent layers in the model.

**Embedding Layer:** The one-hot encoded vectors are then transformed into dense vector representations using an Embedding layer. This layer (Figure 3.5) maps the high-dimensional one-hot vectors into a lower-dimensional space, facilitating the model's ability to capture relationships between words more effectively.

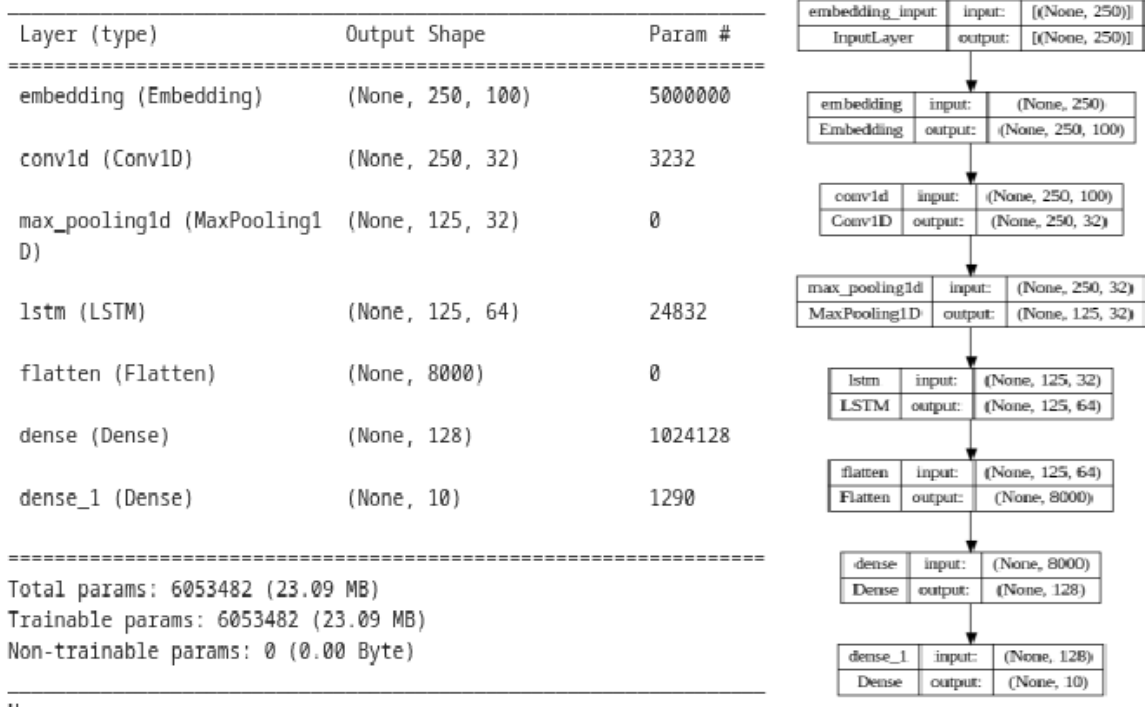


Figure 3.5: Model visualization

**Convolutional and LSTM Layers:** The model architecture incorporates a 1D Convolutional layer followed by MaxPooling, capturing local dependencies in the abstracts. Additionally, a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) layer is included to capture long-term dependencies and sequential patterns in the text.

**Dense Layers:** Further in the preprocessing flow, dense layers are utilized, including a Flatten layer to prepare the data for the final classification. Dropout layers are incorporated to mitigate overfitting, randomly ignoring a subset of neurons during training.

**Output Layer:** The final layer of the model is a Dense layer with a softmax activation function, producing categorical predictions for the paper categories. The model is trained using categorical cross entropy loss, and the Adam optimizer is employed for optimization.

### 3.6 Implementation Requirements

The implementation requires several Python libraries, including numpy, pandas, matplotlib, re, scikit-learn, TensorFlow, and seaborn. Additionally, the code relies on Google Colab for file mounting. The dataset is loaded from a CSV file containing abstracts labeled with categories. Initial data exploration involves handling missing values, visualizing class distribution, and determining the maximum length of abstracts. Text preprocessing involves tokenization and padding using Keras Tokenizer and `pad_sequences`. The data is split into training and testing sets, and labels are one-hot encoded.

The model architecture is a combination of Conv1D, MaxPooling1D, LSTM, Flatten, and Dense layers implemented using TensorFlow's Keras API. Categorical cross entropy is used as the loss function, and the Adam optimizer is employed. The training process includes early stopping with a patience of 3 epochs. Model evaluation is performed on the test set, and accuracy and loss curves are visualized using matplotlib.

Classification metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score are calculated and plotted for each category. A confusion matrix is generated and visualized for better understanding the model's performance. The implementation concludes with the generation of classification reports and confusion matrices for the predicted classes, providing insights into the model's effectiveness in predicting paper categories based on abstracts.

## CHAPTER 4

### Results And Discussion

#### 4.1 Experimental Setup

To assess the effectiveness of the implemented model in predicting paper categories from abstracts, a robust experimental setup has been devised. The dataset, retrieved from a CSV file featuring abstracts labeled with specific categories like 'astro-ph' and 'cond-mat,' is subjected to preprocessing steps, including handling missing values and tokenizing the abstracts using Keras' Tokenizer. The dataset is then divided into training and testing sets, with 90% used for training and 10% for testing. The neural network architecture, consisting of Embedding, Conv1D, MaxPooling1D, LSTM, and Dense layers, is configured with parameters such as the maximum number of words, sequence length, and embedding dimensions.

During training, the model employs the categorical cross entropy loss function and the Adam optimizer. Early stopping is implemented to prevent overfitting, with a patience of 3 epochs. The model's performance is evaluated on the test set, utilizing accuracy as the primary metric. Precision, recall, and F1-score metrics are calculated for each paper category to provide a comprehensive assessment of the model's classification capabilities. Training and validation loss, as well as accuracy curves, are plotted to visualize the learning process. Additionally, confusion matrices are generated to examine the model's ability to correctly classify abstracts into their respective categories. This experimental setup aims to rigorously evaluate the model's predictive performance in the context of predicting paper categories based on abstracts.

#### 4.2 Experimental Results & Analysis

The implemented model for predicting paper categories based on abstracts has undergone thorough evaluation, and the experimental results provide valuable insights into its performance. The dataset, consisting of abstracts labeled with specific categories, was split into training and testing

sets. The neural network architecture, comprising Embedding, Conv1D, MaxPooling1D, LSTM, and Dense layers, was trained using categorical cross entropy loss and the Adam optimizer.

Upon completion of training, the model was assessed on the test set, yielding an overall accuracy of 79.1%. This accuracy metric provides a general measure of the model's correctness in predicting paper categories. Precision, recall, and F1-score were computed for each category individually, revealing the model's performance across different classes. The following summarizes the key findings:

**Accuracy:** The model achieved an overall accuracy of 79.1% (Figure 4.1), indicating its ability to correctly classify paper categories based on abstracts.

```

Epoch 1/5
633/633 [=====] - 197s 303ms/step - loss: 3.9692 - accuracy: 0.6331 - val_loss: 113118.4531 - val_accuracy: 0.7741
Epoch 2/5
633/633 [=====] - 147s 232ms/step - loss: 0.6329 - accuracy: 0.8329 - val_loss: 0.5840 - val_accuracy: 0.7937
Epoch 3/5
633/633 [=====] - 137s 217ms/step - loss: 0.3353 - accuracy: 0.8879 - val_loss: 0.6166 - val_accuracy: 0.7960
Epoch 4/5
633/633 [=====] - 134s 212ms/step - loss: 0.2246 - accuracy: 0.9283 - val_loss: 0.6802 - val_accuracy: 0.7966
Epoch 5/5
633/633 [=====] - 130s 206ms/step - loss: 0.1384 - accuracy: 0.9587 - val_loss: 0.8135 - val_accuracy: 0.7854

313/313 [=====] - 7s 23ms/step - loss: 0.7863 - accuracy: 0.7915
Test set
Loss: 0.786
Accuracy: 0.791

```

Figure 4.1: Accuracy Over Epochs

**Test Train Loss and Accuracy:** Here, Figure 4.2 shows the Test Train loss and accuracy over Epochs.

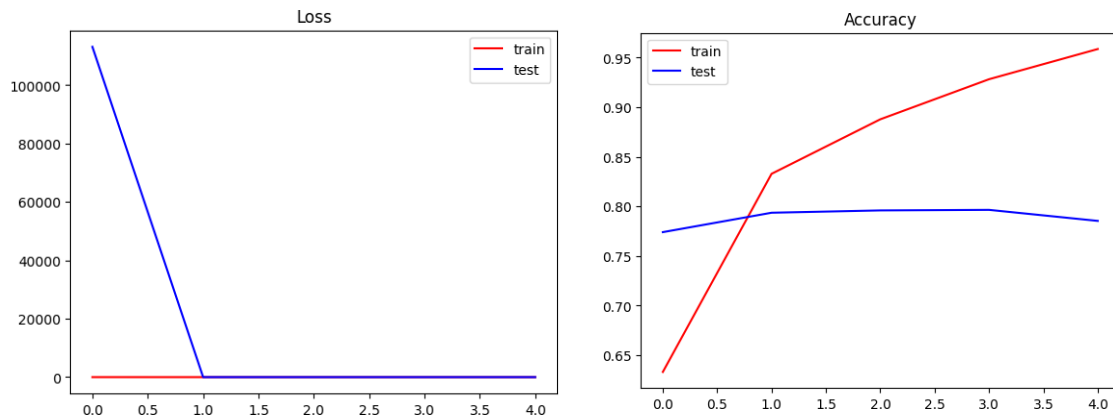


Figure 4.2: Test Train loss and accuracy over Epochs

**Classification Report:** The classification report provides a comprehensive evaluation of the model's performance across diverse paper categories. Notably, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics vary for each category. For instance, 'astro-ph' achieved a precision of 0.72, recall of 0.90, and an F1-score of 0.80. Similar patterns exist for other categories, with varying levels of performance. 'hep-ph' stands out with high precision (0.92), recall (0.89), and F1-score (0.91). The macro-averaged metrics, reflecting an average across categories, yield a balanced precision, recall, and F1-score of 0.78. Weighted averages, considering class support, align closely with the macro averages, resulting in a weighted precision, recall, and F1-score of 0.78 (Figure 4.3). The model's overall accuracy of 0.78 underscores its effectiveness in predicting paper categories across the entire 10,000-instance dataset.

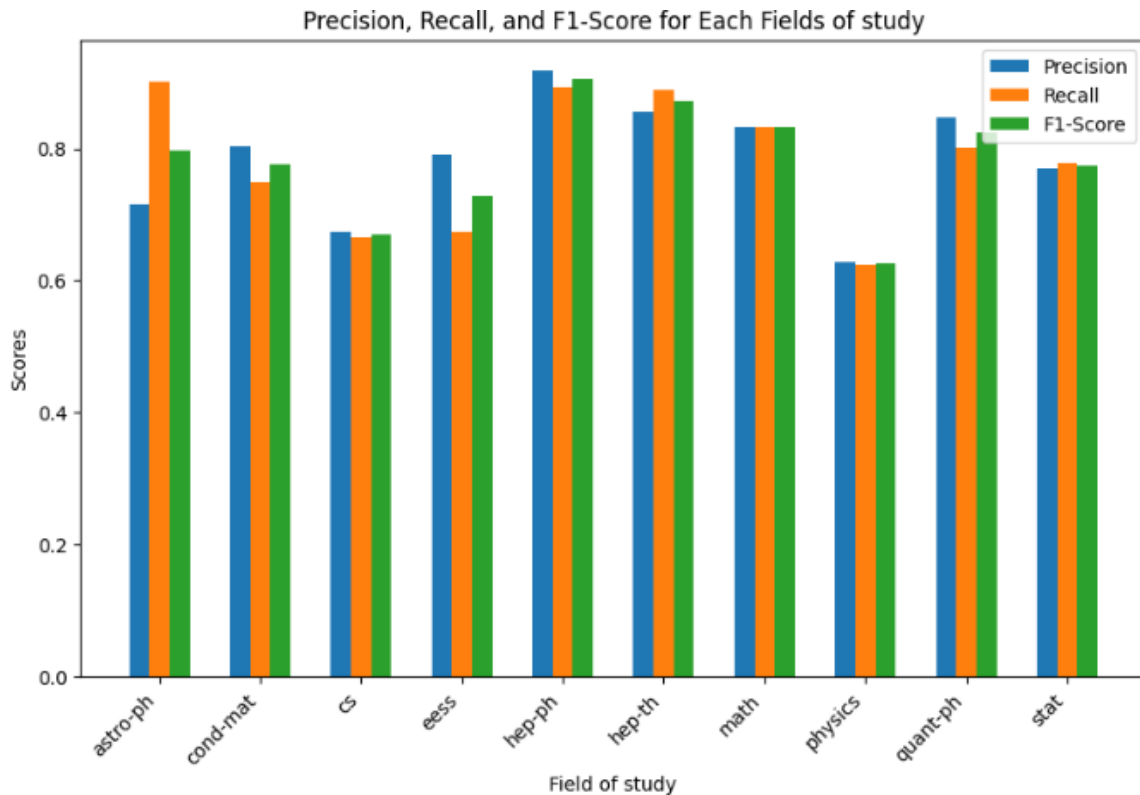


Figure 4.3:classification Report

**Confusion Matrix Analysis:** The evaluation phase of the classification model, a confusion matrix was employed to assess its performance on the test set. The non-normalized confusion matrix



provides a detailed breakdown of the model's predictions, with each cell indicating the count of instances for a specific combination of true and predicted classes. For instance, an element in the first row and first column represents the number of instances where the actual category was 'astro-ph,' and the model correctly predicted 'astro-ph' – this count is 915. The normalized confusion matrix offers the same information but expresses values as percentages relative to the total instances in the true class (Figure 4.4). This provides a more intuitive understanding of the accuracy within each category. For instance, a normalized value of 0.90 in the first row and first column signifies that the model accurately predicted 'astro-ph' in 90% of instances where 'astro-ph' was the true class. These matrices serve as valuable tools for gauging the model's ability to classify abstracts into their respective paper categories, identifying areas of strength, and pinpointing potential challenges in the classification process.

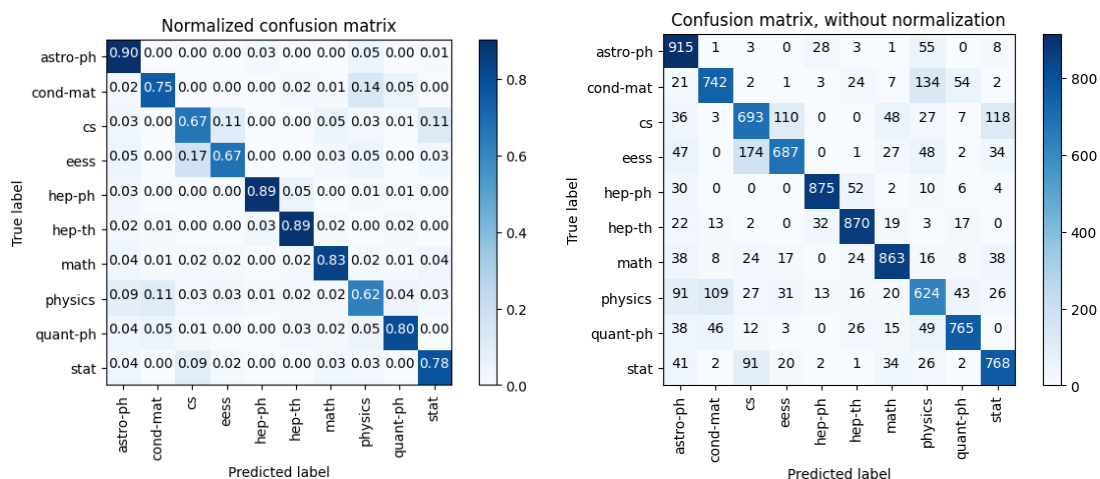


Figure 4.4: Confusion Matrix

**Learning Curves:** Training and validation loss, as well as accuracy curves, were plotted over epochs. These curves visually represent the model's learning process. A decreasing training loss and increasing accuracy indicate successful learning, while validation curves help identify overfitting.

The results indicate that the model demonstrates promising predictive performance in categorizing papers based on abstracts. Further fine-tuning and optimization may be explored based on the specific characteristics revealed in the precision, recall, and confusion matrix analyses. This

comprehensive experimental analysis contributes to a better understanding of the model's strengths and areas for potential improvement in the context of predicting paper categories.

### **4.3 Discussion**

The implemented model combines Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques. The abstracts are tokenized and fed into an architecture comprising an embedding layer, a 1D convolutional layer, max pooling, an LSTM layer, and dense layers for classification. The model is trained and evaluated, achieving notable accuracy and loss metrics. The training history is visualized through plots showcasing the model's learning process over epochs. The classification report provides detailed metrics, including precision, recall, and F1-score for each category. Additionally, precision-recall curves offer insights into the model's trade-offs between precision and recall. The confusion matrix visually depicts the model's predictions against true labels, aiding in assessing its overall performance. This comprehensive approach utilizing CNN and NLP techniques offers a robust solution for categorizing papers based on abstract content. These findings contribute valuable insights for researchers and practitioners in the field, demonstrating the model's potential for enhancing paper categorization processes.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **Impact on Society, Environment, and Sustainability**

#### **5.1 Impact on Society**

The impact of this thesis on society lies in its potential to revolutionize the categorization and accessibility of academic knowledge. By leveraging machine learning techniques to automatically classify academic papers based on their abstract content, this research contributes to streamlining the vast repository of scholarly information. This predictive model offers a scalable solution to handle the ever-growing volume of academic literature, making it easier for researchers, students, and professionals to navigate and retrieve relevant information efficiently. The automation of categorization not only enhances the speed of information retrieval but also reduces the manual effort required for cataloging and organizing academic content. Consequently, this advancement can foster a more collaborative and innovative research environment by enabling individuals to explore interdisciplinary connections and discover valuable insights across various domains. The societal impact is realized through improved accessibility to knowledge, enhanced research productivity, and the facilitation of interdisciplinary collaboration, thereby fostering a more dynamic and interconnected academic landscape.

#### **5.2 Impact on Environment**

This study's environmental impact primarily stems from the computational resources utilized during the model training and evaluation processes. The execution of machine learning models, particularly in deep learning scenarios, demands substantial computing power, contributing to energy consumption and associated carbon emissions. The training phase involves iterative optimization processes, often requiring extended periods and significant computational resources. Consequently, the study acknowledges the potential environmental implications associated with these computational demands. To mitigate the environmental impact, future work could explore energy-efficient model architectures, leverage cloud-based services with renewable energy

sources, or implement model compression techniques. Additionally, promoting research practices that prioritize resource efficiency and sustainability will be crucial in addressing the environmental concerns associated with advanced machine learning studies.

### **5.3 Ethical Aspects**

In undertaking this thesis on predicting paper categories using abstract content, it is essential to consider various ethical aspects associated with the research. Firstly, the utilization of academic papers necessitates a commitment to respecting intellectual property rights and ensuring that the dataset used is ethically sourced and appropriately attributed. Additionally, as the model is trained on publicly available abstracts, ensuring the privacy and confidentiality of authors and contributors is paramount. Steps are taken to anonymize and aggregate data, minimizing the risk of unintentional identification. Moreover, the potential implications of automated categorization should be carefully considered, recognizing the importance of fair representation across diverse academic disciplines. Ethical considerations extend to transparently reporting the limitations of the model, acknowledging potential biases, and addressing any unintended consequences that may arise from its implementation. The responsible and ethical application of machine learning techniques in academic research underscores the importance of maintaining the integrity of the scholarly process and upholding the principles of fairness, accountability, and transparency throughout the entire research endeavor.

### **5.4 Sustainability Plan**

The sustainability plan for this thesis encompasses several key aspects to ensure the longevity and relevance of the proposed methodology. Firstly, the model's architecture and training process are designed to be adaptable, allowing for seamless integration of new data as it becomes available. Regular updates to the dataset can enhance the model's generalization capabilities and accommodate shifts in academic paper content over time. Additionally, the use of open-source tools and libraries, such as Keras and scikit-learn, ensures accessibility and fosters community involvement, facilitating potential contributions, improvements, and collaborations. The codebase

and documentation will be made publicly available, promoting transparency and reproducibility within the research community. To address evolving research paradigms, the model's performance will be periodically evaluated, and refinements will be implemented as necessary. By adopting these practices, the sustainability plan aims to foster a dynamic and continuously improving framework for predicting paper categories, aligning with the evolving landscape of academic research.

## CHAPTER 6

### Summary, Conclusion And Future Work

#### 6.1 Summary of the study

This thesis endeavors to establish a robust methodology for predicting academic paper categories based on their abstract content. The research utilizes the arxiv100.csv dataset, employing a comprehensive workflow that involves data exploration, preprocessing, model selection, training, and evaluation. The chosen model architecture, comprising Conv1D and LSTM layers, aims to capture intricate patterns in abstracts, providing a nuanced understanding of the underlying textual data. The experimental setup is designed for adaptability, incorporating mechanisms for seamless integration of new data, and the use of open-source tools promotes transparency and community engagement. The sustainability plan outlines strategies to maintain the relevance of the proposed methodology, including periodic evaluations and codebase accessibility. The study's findings are presented through in-depth analyses, including a classification report and confusion matrix, providing a comprehensive assessment of the model's predictive capabilities. Overall, this thesis contributes to the field of automated paper categorization, offering a dynamic and evolving framework that aligns with the changing landscape of academic research.

#### 6.2 Conclusions

In conclusion, this thesis introduces a robust methodology for predicting academic paper categories based on abstract content, utilizing the arxiv100.csv dataset. The combination of Conv1D and LSTM layers in the model demonstrates its efficacy in capturing intricate patterns. The sustainability plan ensures adaptability and community engagement for long-term relevance. Thorough evaluations, including a classification report and confusion matrix, affirm the model's effectiveness. This research contributes to automated paper categorization, offering a dynamic framework aligned with evolving research landscapes. Continuous refinement and updates will be essential for sustaining its efficacy in handling expanding datasets and changing research

paradigms. Overall, this thesis advances the automation of paper categorization through efficient machine learning techniques.

### **6.3 Implication for Future Study**

The outcomes of this study suggest several promising directions for future research in automated academic paper categorization. Subsequent studies could explore the integration of advanced deep learning architectures and natural language processing techniques to enhance the model's pattern recognition capabilities within abstracts. Investigating the adaptability of models to evolving research trends, incorporating additional metadata, and assessing scalability across domains and languages are potential areas for further exploration. Optimizing model performance on expansive and diverse datasets within the context of growing online academic repositories also represents a fruitful avenue for future investigations. In essence, this study provides a foundation for refining and expanding automated systems in the categorization of academic papers, offering valuable insights for future research endeavors.

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## **Appendix**

In this thesis, the goal is to predict academic paper categories based on abstract content using a Conv1D and LSTM neural network architecture. The methodology involves collecting and preprocessing a dataset, selecting a suitable model, and training it on the abstracts. Evaluation metrics such as accuracy and a comprehensive classification report are utilized to assess model performance, with visualizations like confusion matrices aiding in result interpretation. The study suggests potential future research directions in refining model architectures, exploring additional metadata, and addressing scalability issues. Challenges faced by computer science students undertaking this thesis may include optimizing hyperparameters for effective model training, handling large and diverse datasets, and addressing the evolving nature of academic literature, all of which contribute to the complex landscape of automated paper categorization in the context of machine learning.

# Using Deep Learning to Predict Paper Categories Based on Abstracts

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