

Automatic Semantic Categorization of Wikipedia Revisions

Taxonomy-Based Multi-Label Classification for Article Edits

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Motivation

The online encyclopedia Wikipedia has been a rich resource for scientific research for many years. It supplies data for various application fields, such as natural language processing, time series analysis, or user interaction studies. For these topics, Wikipedia's article revision history provides access to a wide range of features (see Figure 1). However, many approaches require categorization of which goal a user tries to achieve when editing an article. Although algorithms considering syntactic changes of revisions are quite prevalent, only sparse research into automatically classifying semantic purposes of revisions exist. The lack of large, semantically labeled Wikipedia edit corpora is especially notable. Although some authors use small, manually labeled sets of revisions for their research, no automatic semantic classification of revision data seems to be feasible at the moment.

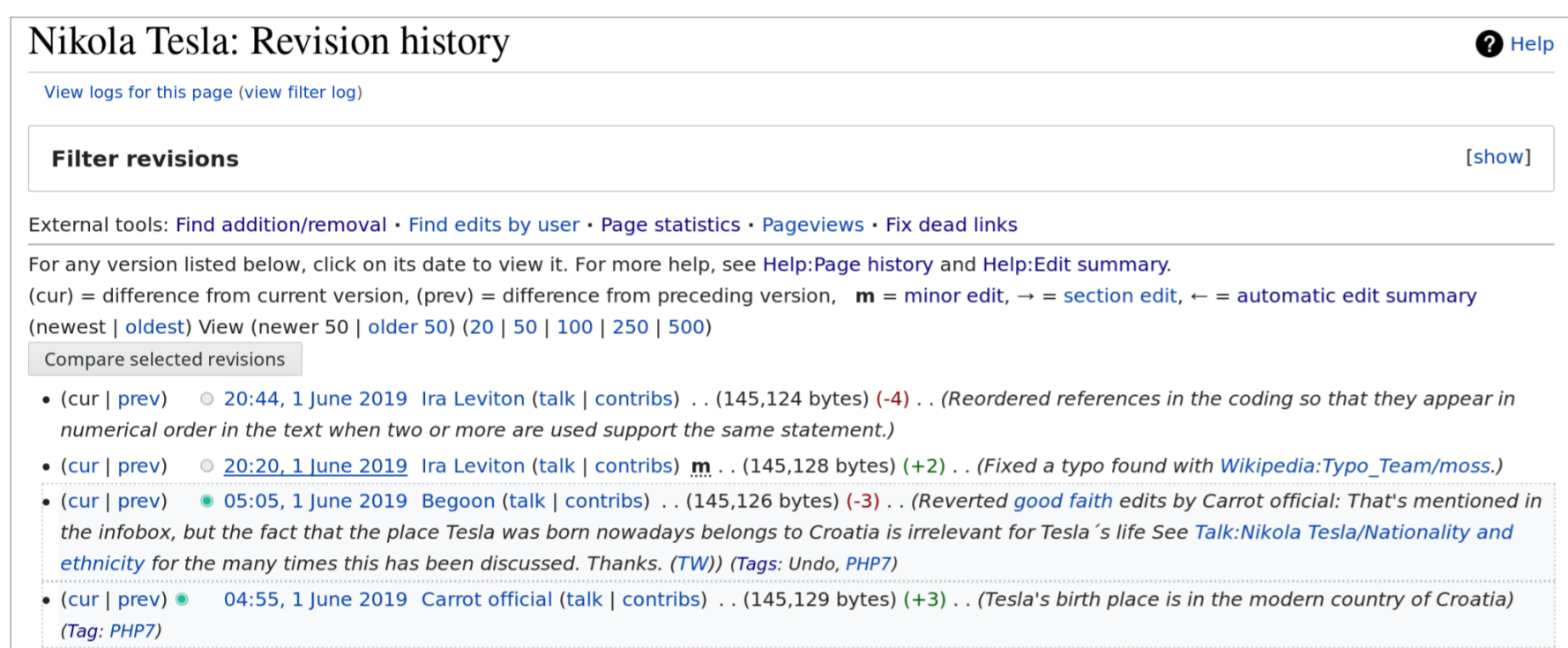


Figure 1: Excerpt of the revision history for the Wikipedia article about "Nikola Tesla". The highlighted revisions are part of an edit war about his nationality.

Research Problem and Contributions

- Define a simplified semantic taxonomy for Wikipedia edit classification
- Utilize supervised learning to train a multi-label classifier
- Classify revisions of articles belonging to different quality categories
- Evaluate classification by analyzing transitions between specific edit labels

Edit Label Taxonomy

To enable automatic labeling of article edits, we derive 3 superlabels from the 14-label taxonomy introduced by Yang et al¹: *Content*, *Format*, and *WikiContext*. First, *Content* captures all user revisions aiming towards extending or reducing actual information on the article page. Secondly, *Format* describes all edits modifying text without changing its meaning, facts, or contained information. Lastly, *WikiContext* includes all meta-interactions possible in Wikipedia articles, such as tagging pages, vandalism, counter-vandalism, or others. Figure 2 shows how we aggregated Yang's taxonomy into three superlabels for this work.

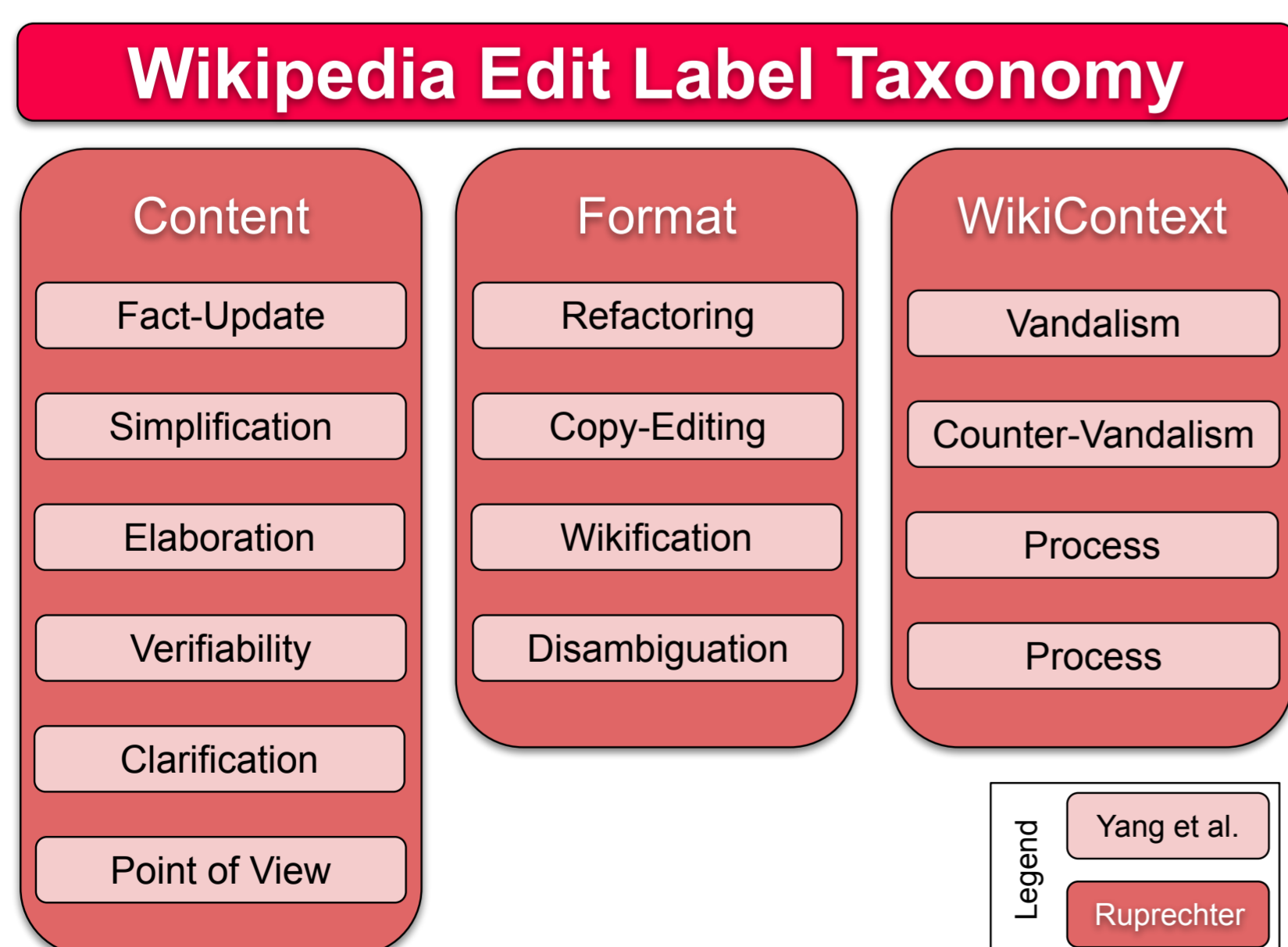


Figure 2: New Wikipedia edit label taxonomy based on taxonomy by Yang et al¹.

Dataset and Experimental Setup

- Retrieve Dataset provided by Yang et al.¹ (5777 revisions, 14 labels)
- Upsample *WikiContext* category by manually pulling *Vandalism* and *Counter-Vandalism* revisions using *Wikimedia API*² ⇒ ~7000 revisions
- Convert upsampled dataset from 14 to 3 categories
- Utilize feature set provided by Yang¹, retrieve features using *RevScoring*³
- Train Random Forest utilizing *scikit-learn*⁴ (weighted F1-score: 0.812)
- Process revision history of 100 articles per article quality (see Figure 3): *Featured*, *A-class*, *Good*, *B-class*, *C-class*, *Edit Wars/Conflicted*^{5,6,7}
- Automatic multi-label classification of revisions for all retrieved articles
- Investigate transitions between labels to detect patterns and evaluate classifier according to basic assumptions

Quality	Importance					Total
	Top	Mid	High	Low	None	
Featured	1,303	2,001	1,927	1,294	180	6,705
Featured Lists	146	556	620	529	105	1,956
A-class	253	476	635	422	88	1,874
Good Articles	2,432	5,449	10,772	12,315	1,791	32,759
B-class	13,171	25,172	38,952	34,222	15,590	127,107
C-class	12,118	36,299	82,764	124,305	53,135	308,621
Start	18,249	83,129	342,757	994,293	354,500	1,792,928
Stub	4,345	32,029	247,172	2,184,242	879,005	3,346,793
List	3,571	12,950	40,284	117,978	74,225	249,008
Assessed	55,588	198,061	765,883	3,469,600	1,378,619	5,867,751
Unassessed	125	535	1,745	17,039	490,496	509,940
Total	55,713	198,596	767,628	3,486,639	1,869,115	6,377,691

Table 1: All rated articles by quality and importance as of 7th June 2019⁸.

Results and Discussion

Figure 2 shows the label transition frequencies for all investigated article categories. For higher-quality content such as *Featured* or *A-class* articles, it seems that most edit sequences contain multiple consecutive *Format* actions. These results support the hypothesis that well-formatted and structured information is necessary for top-quality Wikipedia articles. On the contrary, articles which are subject to controversy and edit wars more commonly iterate between *Content* and *WikiContext* respectively. Information and facts in these articles appear to be more disputed than in well-polished ones.

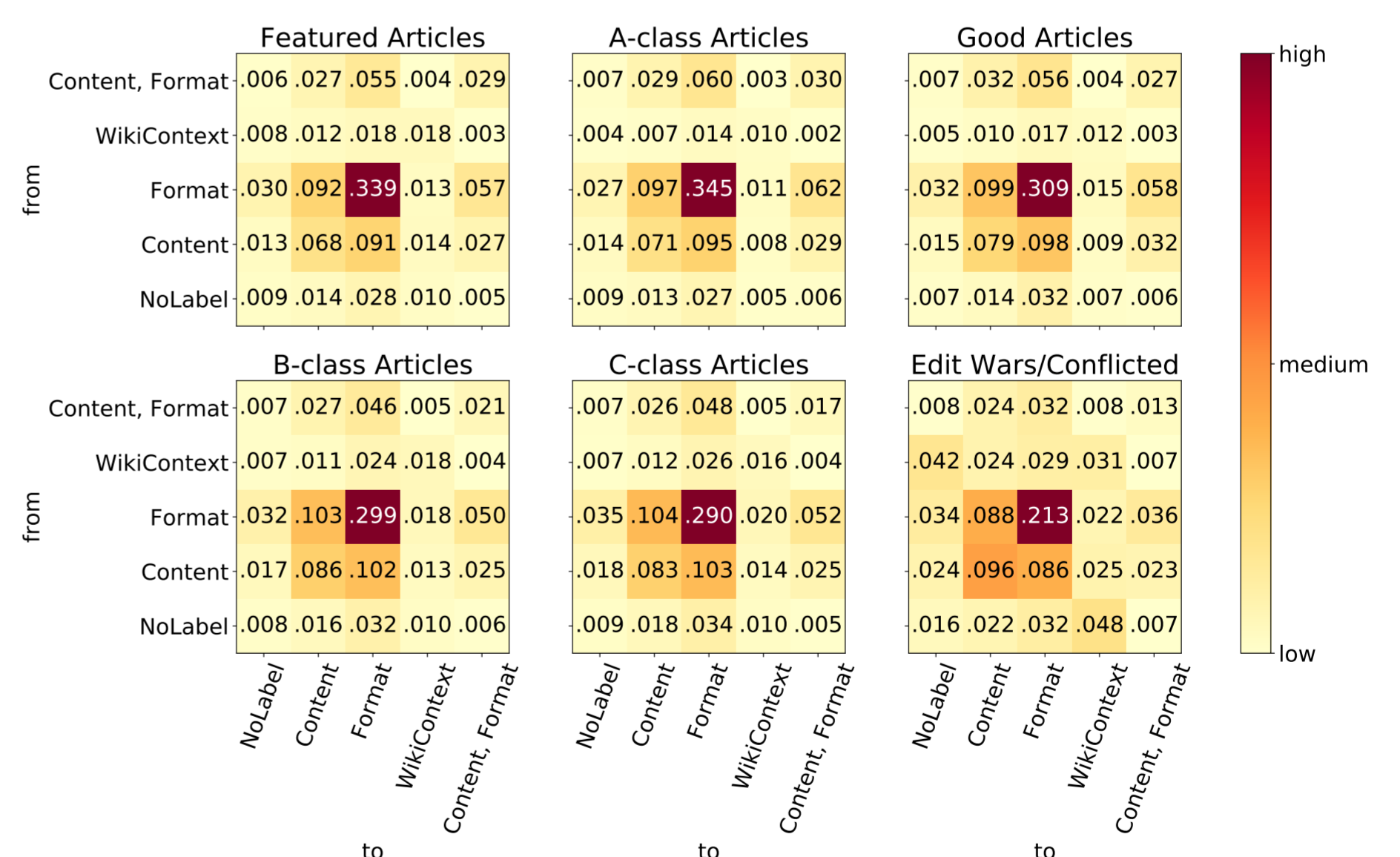


Figure 3: Heatmaps visualizing edit label transition frequencies by article category.

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