In []: . . . LAB EVALUATION Varun Kumar S 01FB15ECS338 Varun V 01FB15ECS341 Varun Y Vora 01FB15ECS342 Vishwas Satish 01FB15ECS355 Approach taken: We made use of glove word embedding to convert the given words to a 100 dim ensional vector. The words were taken by concatenating summary and text and clipping the res ulting text to just 50 words. We used the rating to act as the label for a given review, 0 being negative and 1 being positive. We randomly chose 1500 entries from both positive and negative review data sets to form the training data and 150 entries from each to form the testing data. Each sentence was represented as a list and the words of the sentence forming the list elements, so the review was a multidimensional list. This was converted to its respective word vector with glove. The RNN we used consisted of an embedding layer, an LSTM layer a fully conn ected layer and an output layer. This word vector was passed as an input for the created RNN. The hyper parameters were as follows: Dropout: 0.5 Activation function: Sigmoid Error function: Binary Cross Entropy Number of epochs: 16 Result: Loss: 0.263 Accuracy: 89.26 %

In [4]:

111

Precision: 0.9306 Recall: 0.9489

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import os
os.environ['TF_CPP_MIN_LOG_LEVEL'] = '2'

import json
import numpy as np
import keras.backend as K
from keras.utils import to_categorical
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras.preprocessing import sequence
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from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Embedding, LSTM, Bidirectional
# 1. Loading the data
print("loading data...")
pos file name = "pos amazon cell phone reviews.json"
neg file name = "neg amazon cell phone reviews.json"
pos file = open(pos file name, "r")
neg_file = open(neg_file_name, "r")
pos data = json.loads(pos file.read())['root']
neg data = json.loads(neg file.read())['root']
print("Posititve data loaded. ", len(pos_data), "entries")
print("Negative data loaded. ", len(neg data), "entries")
print("done loading data...")
plabels = []
nlabels = []
# 2. Process reviews into sentences
pos sentences, neg sentences = [], []
for entry in pos data :
   pos sentences.append(entry['summary'] + " . " + entry['text'])
    plabels.append(1)
for entry in neg data :
    nlabels.append(0)
    neg sentences.append(entry['summary'] + " . " + entry['text'])
print(len(pos sentences))
print(len(neg sentences))
texts = pos sentences + neg sentences
labels = [1]*len(pos sentences) + [0]*len(neg sentences)
# 3. Tokenize
tokenizer = Tokenizer()
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(texts)
sequences = tokenizer.texts to sequences(texts)
word index = tokenizer.word index
print('Found %s unique tokens.' % len(word index))
MAX SEQUENCE LENGTH = 50
data = sequence.pad sequences (sequences, maxlen=MAX SEQUENCE LENGTH)
labels = np.array(labels)
print('Shape of data tensor:', data.shape)
print('Shape of label tensor:', labels.shape)
indices = np.arange(data.shape[0])
np.random.shuffle(indices)
data = data[indices]
labels = labels[indices]
rest data = data[3000:]
rest labels = labels[3000:]
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data = data[:3000]
labels = labels[:3000]
VALIDATION SPLIT = 0.2
nb validation samples = int(VALIDATION SPLIT * data.shape[0])
x train = data[:-nb validation samples]
y train = labels[:-nb validation samples]
x val = data[-nb validation samples:]
y val = labels[-nb validation samples:]
print(len(x train), len(y train))
#4. Get embeddings using GloVe
embeddings index = {}
f = open('glove.6B/glove.6B.50d.txt', 'r', encoding = 'utf-8')
for line in f:
    values = line.split()
    word = values[0]
    coefs = np.asarray(values[1:], dtype='float32')
    embeddings index[word] = coefs
f.close()
print('Found %s word vectors.' % len(embeddings index))
EMBEDDING DIM = MAX SEQUENCE LENGTH
embedding matrix = np.zeros((len(word index) + 1, EMBEDDING DIM))
for word, i in word index.items():
    embedding vector = embeddings index.get(word)
    if embedding vector is not None:
        # words not found in embedding index will be all-zeros.
        embedding_matrix[i] = embedding_vector
from keras.layers import Embedding
embedding layer = Embedding(len(word index) + 1,
                            EMBEDDING DIM,
                            weights=[embedding matrix],
                            input length=MAX SEQUENCE LENGTH,
                            trainable=False)
def precision(y true, y pred):
    true positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y true * y pred, 0, 1)))
    predicted positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y pred, 0, 1)))
    precision = true positives / (predicted positives + K.epsilon())
    return precision
def recall(y_true, y_pred):
    true positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y true * y pred, 0, 1)))
    possible positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y true, 0, 1)))
    recall = true positives / (possible positives + K.epsilon())
    return recall
#5. Designing and Training the LSTM model
batch_size = 128
model - Commential ()
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model = Sequential()
model.add(embedding layer)
model.add(LSTM(64))
model.add(Dropout(0.50))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile('adam', 'binary crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy', precision
, recall])
print('Train...')
model.fit(x train, y train,
        batch size=batch size,
         epochs=16,
         validation data=[x val, y val])
#6. Reporting results
x = model.evaluate(rest data[:5000], rest labels[:5000])
print("Loss: ", x[0])
print("Accuracy: ", x[1])
print("Precision: ", x[2])
print("Recall: ", x[3])
Using TensorFlow backend.
loading data...
Posititve data loaded. 108664 entries
Negative data loaded. 13279 entries
done loading data...
108664
13279
Found 69671 unique tokens.
Shape of data tensor: (121943, 50)
Shape of label tensor: (121943,)
(3000, 50) (3000,) 600
[1 1 1 ..., 1 1 1]
2400 2400
Found 400000 word vectors.
Train...
Train on 2400 samples, validate on 600 samples
Epoch 1/16
3 - precision: 0.8833 - recall: 0.9766 - val loss: 0.3485 - val acc: 0.8933
- val precision: 0.8948 - val recall: 0.9982
Epoch 2/16
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8 - precision: 0.8838 - recall: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.3388 - val acc: 0.8933

2400/2400 [================] - 3s - loss: 0.3612 - acc: 0.883 8 - precision: 0.8838 - recall: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.3330 - val acc: 0.8933

2400/2400 [================] - 3s - loss: 0.3545 - acc: 0.883 8 - precision: 0.8838 - recall: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.3277 - val acc: 0.8933

- val_precision: 0.8948 - val_recall: 0.9982

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Epoch 3/16

Epoch 4/16

Epoch 5/16

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Epoch 6/16
0 - precision: 0.8852 - recall: 0.9995 - val loss: 0.2968 - val acc: 0.8933
- val precision: 0.8975 - val recall: 0.9944
Epoch 7/16
1 - precision: 0.8924 - recall: 0.9919 - val loss: 0.2665 - val acc: 0.8900
- val precision: 0.8944 - val recall: 0.9944
Epoch 8/16
0 - precision: 0.8952 - recall: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.2548 - val acc: 0.8950
- val_precision: 0.9142 - val_recall: 0.9738
Epoch 9/16
0 - precision: 0.9069 - recall: 0.9827 - val loss: 0.2480 - val acc: 0.9033
- val precision: 0.9092 - val recall: 0.9904
Epoch 10/16
6 - precision: 0.9109 - recall: 0.9825 - val loss: 0.2433 - val acc: 0.8917
- val precision: 0.9228 - val recall: 0.9588
Epoch 11/16
4 - precision: 0.9131 - recall: 0.9748 - val loss: 0.2622 - val acc: 0.9033
- val_precision: 0.9051 - val_recall: 0.9962
Epoch 12/16
4 - precision: 0.9145 - recall: 0.9793 - val loss: 0.2381 - val acc: 0.8967
- val precision: 0.9325 - val recall: 0.9533
Epoch 13/16
4 - precision: 0.9214 - recall: 0.9826 - val loss: 0.2336 - val acc: 0.9083
- val precision: 0.9254 - val recall: 0.9755
Epoch 14/16
2 - precision: 0.9296 - recall: 0.9731 - val loss: 0.2228 - val acc: 0.9117
- val precision: 0.9289 - val recall: 0.9756
Epoch 15/16
4 - precision: 0.9338 - recall: 0.9737 - val loss: 0.2254 - val acc: 0.9050
- val precision: 0.9395 - val recall: 0.9551
9 - precision: 0.9367 - recall: 0.9731 - val loss: 0.2182 - val acc: 0.8950
- val precision: 0.9420 - val recall: 0.9403
Accuracy: 0.8926
Precision: 0.930600106049
Recall: 0.948868327332
```