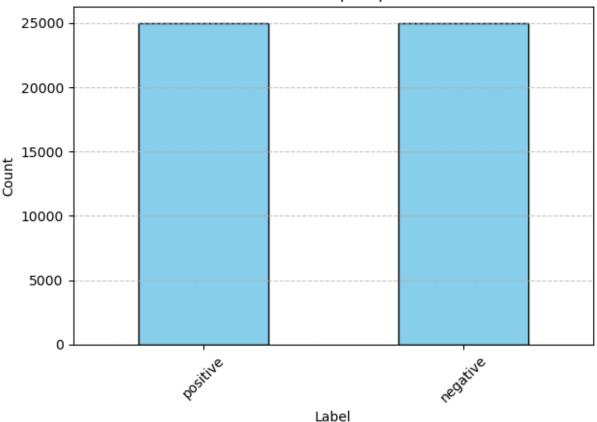
```
import pandas as pd
import random
from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
import nltk
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Load the uploaded df
df = pd.read csv('IMDB dataset.csv')
# Assign random genres
genres = ['Drama', 'Comedy', 'Action', 'Horror', 'Romance',
'Thriller', 'Sci-Fi', 'Documentary']
df['genre'] = df['review'].apply(lambda _: '
'.join(random.sample(genres, k=random.choice([1, 2]))))
df['genre'] = df['genre'].str.split(', ')
# Display the first few rows and column info
df.head(), df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 50000 entries, 0 to 49999
Data columns (total 3 columns):
                Non-Null Count Dtype
#
     Column
     _ _ _ _ _ _
                50000 non-null object
     review
     sentiment 50000 non-null object
 1
 2
     genre
                50000 non-null object
dtypes: object(3)
memory usage: 1.1+ MB
(
                                               review sentiment \
0
   One of the other reviewers has mentioned that ...
                                                       positive
   A wonderful little production. <br /><br />The...
                                                       positive
   I thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti...
                                                       positive
 3
    Basically there's a family where a little boy ...
                                                       negative
 4 Petter Mattei's "Love in the Time of Money" is...
                                                       positive
                      genre
0
      [Sci-Fi, Documentary]
1
   [Documentary, Thriller]
 2
         [Action, Thriller]
 3
                   [Action]
 4
                   [Sci-Fi] ,
None)
import re
def clean text(text):
    text = text.lower() # set lower case
```

```
text = re.sub(r"<.*?>", "", text) # remove HTML
    text = re.sub(r"[^\w\s]", "", text) # remove punctuation marks
    text = re.sub(r"\d+", "", text) # remove numbers
    text = text.strip() # remove extra spaces
    return text
df['review'] = df['review'].apply(clean text)
df['review'][1]
'a wonderful little production the filming technique is very
unassuming very oldtimebbc fashion and gives a comforting and
sometimes discomforting sense of realism to the entire piece the
actors are extremely well chosen michael sheen not only has got all
the polari but he has all the voices down pat too you can truly see
the seamless editing guided by the references to williams diary
entries not only is it well worth the watching but it is a terrificly
written and performed piece a masterful production about one of the
great masters of comedy and his life the realism really comes home
with the little things the fantasy of the guard which rather than use
the traditional dream techniques remains solid then disappears it
plays on our knowledge and our senses particularly with the scenes
concerning orton and halliwell and the sets particularly of their flat
with halliwells murals decorating every surface are terribly well
done'
X = df['review']
y = df['sentiment']
print(f"df length: {len(df)}: \n {df.columns} \n")
print(f"X 'review' length: {len(X)}: \n {X} \n")
print(f"y 'sentiment' length: {len(y)}: \n {y}")
df length: 50000:
Index(['review', 'sentiment'], dtype='object')
X 'review' length: 50000:
         one of the other reviewers has mentioned that ...
0
1
         a wonderful little production the filming tech...
2
         i thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti...
3
         basically theres a family where a little boy j...
4
         petter matteis love in the time of money is a ...
49995
         i thought this movie did a down right good job...
49996
         bad plot bad dialogue bad acting idiotic direc...
         i am a catholic taught in parochial elementary...
49997
49998
         im going to have to disagree with the previous...
49999
         no one expects the star trek movies to be high...
Name: review, Length: 50000, dtype: object
y 'sentiment' length: 50000:
```

```
0
          positive
1
         positive
2
         positive
3
         negative
4
         positive
49995
         positive
49996
         negative
         negative
49997
49998
         negative
49999
         negative
Name: sentiment, Length: 50000, dtype: object
import nltk
from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
# Download VADER lexicon if not already present
nltk.download("vader lexicon")
# Initialize VADER
sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
# Apply VADER compound score
df['vader compound'] = df['review'].apply(lambda x:
sid.polarity scores(x)['compound'])
# Classify compound score
def classify_sentiment(score):
    if score \geq 0.05:
        return 'Positive'
    elif score \leftarrow -0.05:
        return 'Negative'
    else:
        return 'Neutral'
df['vader sentiment'] = df['vader compound'].apply(classify sentiment)
# Show a sample
df[['review', 'sentiment', 'vader compound',
'vader sentiment']].head(10)
[nltk data] Downloading package vader lexicon to
                /Users/anjalitiwari/nltk data...
[nltk data]
[nltk data]
              Package vader lexicon is already up-to-date!
                                               review sentiment \
0 one of the other reviewers has mentioned that ... positive
  a wonderful little production the filming tech... positive
  i thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti... positive
   basically theres a family where a little boy j... negative
4 petter matteis love in the time of money is a ... positive
```

```
probably my alltime favorite movie a story of ...
                                                      positive
                                                      positive
  i sure would like to see a resurrection of a u...
7
  this show was an amazing fresh innovative ide...
                                                      negative
  encouraged by the positive comments about this...
                                                      negative
  if you like original gut wrenching laughter yo... positive
   vader_compound vader_sentiment
0
          -0.9947
                         Negative
1
           0.9693
                         Positive
2
           0.9712
                         Positive
3
          -0.9117
                         Negative
4
           0.9744
                         Positive
5
           0.9828
                         Positive
6
           0.9246
                         Positive
7
           0.8596
                         Positive
8
           0.2362
                         Positive
9
           0.8979
                         Positive
pd.crosstab(df['sentiment'], df['vader sentiment'])
vader sentiment Negative Neutral
                                    Positive
sentiment
                               375
negative
                    13285
                                       11340
positive
                     3635
                               167
                                       21198
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Count the number of samples in each label
label counts = df['sentiment'].value counts()
# Plot a column diagram (bar chart)
label_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Number of Samples per Label')
plt.xlabel('Label')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

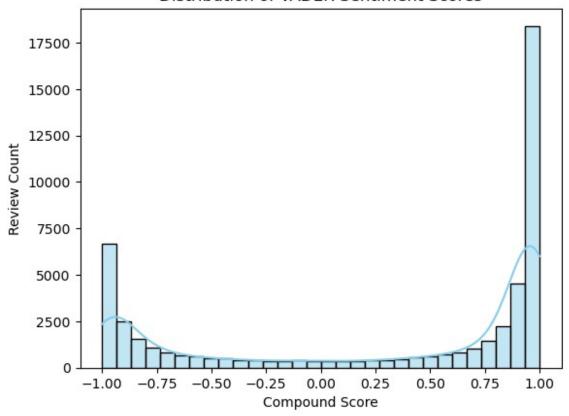
## Number of Samples per Label



```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sns.histplot(df['vader_compound'], bins=30, kde=True, color='skyblue')
plt.title("Distribution of VADER Sentiment Scores")
plt.xlabel("Compound Score")
plt.ylabel("Review Count")
plt.show()
```

## Distribution of VADER Sentiment Scores



```
import numpy as np
# Simulate a box office success score (0-100) based on sentiment
df['success_score'] = df['vader_compound'].apply(lambda x: np.clip((x
+ 1) * 50, 0, 100))
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
X = df[['vader compound']]
y = df['success score']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test size=0.2, random state=42)
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X train, y train)
preds = model.predict(X test)
rmse = mean squared error(y test, preds, squared=False)
print("RMSE:", rmse)
RMSE: 6.857248921296895e-14
```

```
nltk.download('vader lexicon')
sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
df['vader_compound'] = df['review'].apply(lambda x:
sid.polarity scores(x)['compound'])
# Analyze sentiment by genre
genre_sentiment = df.explode('genre').groupby('genre')
['vader compound'].mean().sort values()
# Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x=genre sentiment.values, y=genre sentiment.index,
palette="viridis")
plt.title("Average VADER Sentiment by Genre")
plt.xlabel("Average Compound Sentiment Score")
plt.ylabel("Genre")
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
[nltk_data] Downloading package vader_lexicon to
                /Users/anjalitiwari/nltk data...
[nltk data]
              Package vader lexicon is already up-to-date!
[nltk data]
```

