A Classification Model of Restaurant Reviews through Natural Language Processing

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1. Introduction

Text data consists of phrases and sentences composed of words (Müller & Guido, 2016) that comes from a Natural Language, i.e., English, Spanish, Latin, etc. In this sense, **Natural Language Processing (NLP)** is the area of the computer science and artificial intelligence that deals with the processing and analysis of text data (Rogel-Salazar, 2020).

The **bag-of-words model** is simple but effective representation of text data in which each word appearing in each text is counted and used to build a sparse matrix suitable to be used with Machine Learning (ML) techniques (Müller & Guido, 2016).

Some of the most common classification algorithms in ML are **Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors, Support Vector Machines, Naive Bayes, Decision Trees, Random Forests, and XGBoost** (Müller & Guido, 2016; Ponteves, & Ermenko, 2021).

According to Müller & Guido (2016), **random forests** are among the most popular ML techniques as they have a very good predictive power while reducing the overfitting. However, they are said to perform poorly on sparse datasets; being the linear models a more appropriate option (Müller & Guido, 2016).

In this context, it is desired to select the ML algorithm that is capable to yield the most accurate predictions on the NLP of restaurant reviews based on a bag-of-words model.

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2. Goal

To select the best machine learning algorithm for accurately classifying restaurant reviews into positive or negative through Natural Language Processing based on a bag-of-words model.

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3. Research Question

Which machine learning algorithm for classifying restaurant reviews into positive or negative through Natural Language Processing based on a bag-of-words model is able to yield the highest accuracy?

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4. Hypothesis

Random Forests is the machine learning algorithm that yields the highest accuracy for classifying restaurant reviews into positive or negative through Natural Language Processing based on a bag-of-words model.

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5. Abridged Methodology

The methodology of the present study is based on Rollin’s Foundational Methodology for Data Science (Rollins, 2015):

1. **Analytical approach**: Building and evaluation of classification models.
2. **Data requirements**: Reviews of a restaurant and their corresponding labels (0 for negative and 1 for positive).
3. **Data collection**: Data was retrieved from Kaggle.

4. **Data exploration**: Data was explored with Python 3 and its libraries Numpy, Pandas, Matplotlib and Seaborn.
5. **Data preparation**: Data was cleaned with Python 3 and its libraries Numpy, Pandas, Regular Expressions, and the Natural Language Toolkit.
6. **Data modeling**: First, a bag-of-words model was created from the text data. Then, the dataset was split in training, validation and testing sets. After that, Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbors, Support Vector Machines, Naive Bayes, Decision Trees, Random Forests, and XGBoost algorithms were used to build the models for classificating the restaurant reviews into positive or negative. The hyperparameters for each model were tunned using GridSearchCV or RandomizedSearchCV. Python 3 and its libraries Numpy, Pandas, and Sklearn were utilized for all the modeling steps.
7. **Evaluation**: The algorithms predictions were primarily evaluated through the accuracy rate, the area under the ROC curve (AUC ROC), and the root-mean-square error (RMSE). However, other metrics and tools such as confusion matrices, classification reports, AUC ROC plots, precision, negative predictive value (NPV), sensitivity, specificity, and the F1 score were also used.

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6. Results

6.1 Data Collection

As mentioned before, data about restaurant reviews and its corresponding labels was retrieved from Kaggle.

```
# Loading Requirements Text File
#!pip install -r requirements.txt

# Libraries installation
!pip install pip==21.2 # Pip version for successfully using the method
get_installed_distributions
```

```
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Collecting pip==21.2
  Downloading pip-21.2-py3-none-any.whl (1.6 MB)
━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1.6/1.6 MB 33.3 MB/s eta
0:00:00
WARNING: The candidate selected for download or install is a yanked
version: 'pip' candidate (version 21.2 at
https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/03/0f/b125bfdd145c1d018d75ce87
603e7e9ff2416e742c71b5ac7deba13ca699/pip-21.2-py3-none-
any.whl#sha256=71f447dff669d8e2f72b880e3d7ddea2c85cfeba0d14f3307f66fc4
0ff755176 (from https://pypi.org/simple/pip/) (requires-python:>=3.6))
Reason for being yanked: See https://github.com/pypa/pip/issues/8711
Installing collected packages: pip
  Attempting uninstall: pip
    Found existing installation: pip 22.0.4
```

```
    Uninstalling pip-22.0.4:
      Successfully uninstalled pip-22.0.4
Successfully installed pip-21.2
```

```python
# Libraries importation
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
from matplotlib.ticker import FuncFormatter
import seaborn as sns
from IPython.display import set_matplotlib_formats
from collections import Counter
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS
from PIL import Image
import re
import nltk
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from xgboost import XGBClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, RandomizedSearchCV
from sklearn.metrics import (
                            accuracy_score,
                            precision_score,
                            recall_score,
                            f1_score,
                            confusion_matrix,
                            classification_report,
                            roc_auc_score,
                            plot_roc_curve,
                            mean_squared_error)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from pip._internal.utils.misc import get_installed_distributions
import sys

# Setting theme and plot resolution
sns.set_theme(context = 'notebook', style = 'darkgrid')
mpl.rcParams["figure.dpi"] = 100
mpl.rcParams["savefig.dpi"] = 300
set_matplotlib_formats('svg')
```

```python
# Setting default plot's aesthetics
plotfontcolor = 'dimgray'
mpl.rcParams['text.color'] = plotfontcolor
mpl.rcParams['axes.labelcolor'] = plotfontcolor
mpl.rcParams['xtick.color'] = plotfontcolor
mpl.rcParams['ytick.color'] = plotfontcolor

# Reading data from source
df =
pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/DanielEduardoLopez/
RestaurantReviews/61343b57c96225bc512445d33b93ecf9daafef33/
Restaurant_Reviews.tsv', sep = "\t", quoting = 3)
df.head()
```

```
                                              Review  Liked
0                           Wow... Loved this place.      1
1                                 Crust is not good.      0
2          Not tasty and the texture was just nasty.      0
3  Stopped by during the late May bank holiday of...      1
4  The selection on the menu was great and so wer...      1
```

6.2 Data Exploration

The data was explored to identify its general features and characteristics.

```python
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------  --------------  -----
 0   Review  1000 non-null   object
 1   Liked   1000 non-null   int64
dtypes: int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 15.8+ KB
```

Dataset consists of 1000 annotated reviews.

```python
df.describe()
```

```
            Liked
count  1000.00000
mean      0.50000
std       0.50025
min       0.00000
25%       0.00000
50%       0.50000
75%       1.00000
max       1.00000
```

```
amount_reviews = df.Liked.value_counts()
print(f"The amount positive reviews is {amount_reviews[1]}. And the
amount of negative reviews is {amount_reviews[0]}.")
```

```
The amount positive reviews is 500. And the amount of negative reviews
is 500.
```

```
# Bar chart showing amount of both target values
sns.barplot(amount_reviews.index, amount_reviews, palette = 'Blues',
alpha = 0.75)
plt.title("Amount of Reviews", fontweight = 'bold')
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.xlabel("Reviews")
plt.xticks([0,1], ["Negative", "Positive"])
plt.savefig('Fig1_AmountReviews.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y.
From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`,
and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in
an error or misinterpretation.
  warnings.warn(
```

There is the same amount of Positive and Negative reviews.

```
# Create a new feature with text lenght, or number of characters
df['Length'] = df['Review'].str.len()
```

```
# Create a new feature with number of words
df['Num_words'] = df['Review'].str.split().map(lambda x: len(x))
df.head()
```

```
                                              Review  Liked  Length
Num_words
0                           Wow... Loved this place.      1      24
4
1                                 Crust is not good.      0      18
4
2          Not tasty and the texture was just nasty.      0      41
8
3  Stopped by during the late May bank holiday of...      1      87
15
4  The selection on the menu was great and so wer...      1      59
12
```

```
# Text length summary by target
df.groupby(['Liked']).Length.describe()
```

```
       count   mean        std   min    25%   50%    75%    max
Liked
0      500.0  60.75  34.224935  11.0  33.00  52.5  84.00  149.0
1      500.0  55.88  30.219464  11.0  32.75  49.5  73.25  148.0
```

Negative reviews tend to be longer than positive reviews.

```
# Facet a plot by target column
g = sns.FacetGrid(df, col = 'Liked', height = 5, hue = 'Liked',
palette = 'Blues')
# Plot a histogram chart
g.map(plt.hist, "Length")
# Adjust title position
g.fig.subplots_adjust(top=0.8)
# Add general title
g.fig.suptitle('Text Length', fontweight = 'bold', fontsize = 14)
# Set title to each chart
axes = g.axes.flatten()
axes[0].set_title("Negative Review")
axes[1].set_title("Positive Review")
axes[0].set_ylabel("Count")
axes[1].set_ylabel("Count")
axes[0].set_xlabel("Text Length")
axes[1].set_xlabel("Text Length")
plt.savefig('Fig2_TextLength.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

```python
# Number of words summary by target
df.groupby(['Liked']).Num_words.describe()
```

```
       count    mean       std  min  25%   50%    75%   max
Liked
0      500.0  11.498  6.611916  2.0  6.0  10.0  16.00  32.0
1      500.0  10.290  5.825958  1.0  6.0   9.0  13.25  32.0
```

Likewise, negative reviews tend to have more words than positive reviews.

```python
# Facet a plot by target column
g = sns.FacetGrid(df, col = 'Liked', height = 5, hue = 'Liked',
palette = sns.color_palette('Blues')[4:6])
# Plot a histogram chart
g.map(sns.distplot, "Num_words")
# Adjust title position
g.fig.subplots_adjust(top=0.8)
# Add general title
g.fig.suptitle('Number of Words Distribution', fontweight = 'bold',
fontsize = 14)
# Set title to each chart
axes = g.axes.flatten()
axes[0].set_title("Negative Review")
axes[1].set_title("Positive Review")
axes[0].set_ylabel("Density")
axes[1].set_ylabel("Density")
axes[0].set_xlabel("Number of Words")
axes[1].set_xlabel("Number of Words")
plt.savefig('Fig3_NumberWords.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619:
FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed
in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a
```

```
figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an
axes-level function for histograms).
  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619:
FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed
in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a
figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an
axes-level function for histograms).
  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```

```
# Boxplot for comparing distribution of number of words by Kind of
Review
plt.figure(figsize=(7,5))
# Add title
plt.title("Number of Words Distribution", fontweight = 'bold',
fontsize = 14)
# Boxplot
ax = sns.boxplot(x = "Liked", y = "Num_words", hue="Liked", data = df,
palette = 'Blues')
#sns.move_legend(ax, loc = "upper center", facecolor='white')
plt.legend([])
# Add label for vertical axis
plt.ylabel("Number of Words")
# Add label for horizontal axis
plt.xlabel("Kind of Review")
# Add xticks labels for horizontal axis
plt.xticks([-0.2,1.2], ["Negative", "Positive"])
plt.savefig('Fig4_NumberWordsBoxPlot.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

Indeed, according to the boxplot, the negative reviews have more words than the positive ones.

```python
# Function to count unique words

def counter_word (text):
    """
    This function counts the number of unique words in a text.

    Parameters

    text: A pandas series of text sentences.

    Returns

    count: Number of unique words in the series.
    """
    count = Counter()

    for i in text.values:
        for word in i.split():
            count[word] += 1
    return count
```

```python
# Unique words
text_values = df["Review"]

counter = counter_word(text_values)
print(f"The training dataset has {len(counter)} unique words")
```

```
The training dataset has 2967 unique words
```

```python
# Groups the top 20 reviews
x = df.Review.value_counts()[:10]
# Set the width and height of the figure
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
# Add title
plt.title("Top 10 Most Frequent Reviews", fontweight = 'bold',
fontsize = 14)
# Bar chart showing amount of both target values
sns.barplot(x, x.index, palette = "Blues_r", alpha = 0.80)
# Add label for vertical axis
plt.ylabel("Reviews")
# Add label for hotizontal axis
plt.xlabel("Count")
# Rotate the label text for hotizontal axis
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.savefig('Fig5_TopFrequentReviews.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y.
From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`,
and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in
an error or misinterpretation.
  warnings.warn(
```

```python
# Removing stop words from text observations

all_words = []

for text in df.Review:
```

```
    # Convert each review to string type
    text = str(text).lower()
    # Split the review into its constituent words
    words = text.split()
    # Removing stopwords from the reviews
    words = [word for word in words if not word in
set(stopwords.words('english'))]
    all_words.append(words)

all_words = list(itertools.chain.from_iterable(all_words))

values = pd.Series(all_words).value_counts()
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
```

```
# Groups the top 20 words
x = values[:20]
# Set the width and height of the figure
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
# Add title
plt.title("Top 20 Most Frequent Words", fontweight = 'bold', fontsize
= 14)
# Bar chart showing amount of both target values
sns.barplot( x, x.index, palette = "Blues_r", alpha = 0.75)
# Add label for vertical axis
plt.ylabel("Words")
# Add label for hotizontal axis
plt.xlabel("Count")
# Rotate the label text for hotizontal axis
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.savefig('Fig6_TopFrequentWords.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36:
FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y.
From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`,
and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in
an error or misinterpretation.
  warnings.warn(
```

```python
# Function to create a Word Cloud

def create_word_cloud(text):
    """
    The purpose of this function is to create a Word Cloud from a
Numpy array containing text.

    Parameters

    text: A numpy array of text sentences.

    Returns

    None

    """

    STOPWORDS.add('NaN')  # remove NaN to the World Cloud
    STOPWORDS.add('https') # remove https to the World Cloud

    comment_words = ' '
    stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)

    for val in text:
```

```
        # convert each val to string type
        val = str(val)
        # split the value
        tokens = val.split()
        # Converts each token to lowercase
        for i in range(len(tokens)):
            tokens[i] = tokens[i].lower()

        for words in tokens:
            comment_words = comment_words + words + ' '

    wordcloud = WordCloud(width = 3000, height = 2000,
                    background_color ='white',
                    #mask = maskArray,
                    stopwords = stopwords,
                    min_font_size = 10)
    wordcloud.generate(comment_words)

    # plot the WordCloud image
    plt.figure(figsize = (10, 8))
    plt.imshow(wordcloud)
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.tight_layout(pad = 0)
    plt.savefig('Fig7_WordCloud.png', dpi=300)

    plt.show()

# Create a WordCloud from Reviews
text = df.Review.values
create_word_cloud(text)
```

6.3 Data Preparation

The text was cleaned and prepared for the subsequent modeling.

```
# Downloading of utilities from the NLP toolkit
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('punkt')
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Unzipping tokenizers/punkt.zip.
```

```
# Dictionary of abbreviations
abbreviations = {
    "$" : " dollar ",
    "€" : " euro ",
    "4ao" : "for adults only",
    "a.m" : "before midday",
    "a3" : "anytime anywhere anyplace",
    "aamof" : "as a matter of fact",
    "acct" : "account",
    "adih" : "another day in hell",
    "afaic" : "as far as i am concerned",
    "afaict" : "as far as i can tell",
    "afaik" : "as far as i know",
    "afair" : "as far as i remember",
    "afk" : "away from keyboard",
```

```
"app" : "application",
"approx" : "approximately",
"apps" : "applications",
"asap" : "as soon as possible",
"asl" : "age, sex, location",
"atk" : "at the keyboard",
"ave." : "avenue",
"aymm" : "are you my mother",
"ayor" : "at your own risk",
"b&b" : "bed and breakfast",
"b+b" : "bed and breakfast",
"b.c" : "before christ",
"b2b" : "business to business",
"b2c" : "business to customer",
"b4" : "before",
"b4n" : "bye for now",
"b@u" : "back at you",
"bae" : "before anyone else",
"bak" : "back at keyboard",
"bbbg" : "bye bye be good",
"bbc" : "british broadcasting corporation",
"bbias" : "be back in a second",
"bbl" : "be back later",
"bbs" : "be back soon",
"be4" : "before",
"bfn" : "bye for now",
"blvd" : "boulevard",
"bout" : "about",
"brb" : "be right back",
"bros" : "brothers",
"brt" : "be right there",
"bsaaw" : "big smile and a wink",
"btw" : "by the way",
"bwl" : "bursting with laughter",
"c/o" : "care of",
"cet" : "central european time",
"cf" : "compare",
"cia" : "central intelligence agency",
"csl" : "can not stop laughing",
"cu" : "see you",
"cul8r" : "see you later",
"cv" : "curriculum vitae",
"cwot" : "complete waste of time",
"cya" : "see you",
"cyt" : "see you tomorrow",
"dae" : "does anyone else",
"dbmib" : "do not bother me i am busy",
"diy" : "do it yourself",
"dm" : "direct message",
"dwh" : "during work hours",
```

```
"e123" : "easy as one two three",
"eet" : "eastern european time",
"eg" : "example",
"embm" : "early morning business meeting",
"encl" : "enclosed",
"encl." : "enclosed",
"etc" : "and so on",
"faq" : "frequently asked questions",
"fawc" : "for anyone who cares",
"fb" : "facebook",
"fc" : "fingers crossed",
"fig" : "figure",
"fimh" : "forever in my heart",
"ft." : "feet",
"ft" : "featuring",
"ftl" : "for the loss",
"ftw" : "for the win",
"fwiw" : "for what it is worth",
"fyi" : "for your information",
"g9" : "genius",
"gahoy" : "get a hold of yourself",
"gal" : "get a life",
"gcse" : "general certificate of secondary education",
"gfn" : "gone for now",
"gg" : "good game",
"gl" : "good luck",
"glhf" : "good luck have fun",
"gmt" : "greenwich mean time",
"gmta" : "great minds think alike",
"gn" : "good night",
"g.o.a.t" : "greatest of all time",
"goat" : "greatest of all time",
"goi" : "get over it",
"gps" : "global positioning system",
"gr8" : "great",
"gratz" : "congratulations",
"gyal" : "girl",
"h&c" : "hot and cold",
"hp" : "horsepower",
"hr" : "hour",
"hrh" : "his royal highness",
"ht" : "height",
"ibrb" : "i will be right back",
"ic" : "i see",
"icq" : "i seek you",
"icymi" : "in case you missed it",
"idc" : "i do not care",
"idgadf" : "i do not give a damn fuck",
"idgaf" : "i do not give a fuck",
"idk" : "i do not know",
```

```
"ie" : "that is",
"i.e" : "that is",
"ifyp" : "i feel your pain",
"IG" : "instagram",
"iirc" : "if i remember correctly",
"ilu" : "i love you",
"ily" : "i love you",
"imho" : "in my humble opinion",
"imo" : "in my opinion",
"imu" : "i miss you",
"iow" : "in other words",
"irl" : "in real life",
"j4f" : "just for fun",
"jic" : "just in case",
"jk" : "just kidding",
"jsyk" : "just so you know",
"l8r" : "later",
"lb" : "pound",
"lbs" : "pounds",
"ldr" : "long distance relationship",
"lmao" : "laugh my ass off",
"lmfao" : "laugh my fucking ass off",
"lol" : "laughing out loud",
"ltd" : "limited",
"ltns" : "long time no see",
"m8" : "mate",
"mf" : "motherfucker",
"mfs" : "motherfuckers",
"mfw" : "my face when",
"mofo" : "motherfucker",
"mph" : "miles per hour",
"mr" : "mister",
"mrw" : "my reaction when",
"ms" : "miss",
"mte" : "my thoughts exactly",
"nagi" : "not a good idea",
"nbc" : "national broadcasting company",
"nbd" : "not big deal",
"nfs" : "not for sale",
"ngl" : "not going to lie",
"nhs" : "national health service",
"nrn" : "no reply necessary",
"nsfl" : "not safe for life",
"nsfw" : "not safe for work",
"nth" : "nice to have",
"nvr" : "never",
"nyc" : "new york city",
"oc" : "original content",
"og" : "original",
"ohp" : "overhead projector",
```

```
"oic" : "oh i see",
"omdb" : "over my dead body",
"omg" : "oh my god",
"omw" : "on my way",
"p.a" : "per annum",
"p.m" : "after midday",
"pm" : "prime minister",
"poc" : "people of color",
"pov" : "point of view",
"pp" : "pages",
"ppl" : "people",
"prw" : "parents are watching",
"ps" : "postscript",
"pt" : "point",
"ptb" : "please text back",
"pto" : "please turn over",
"qpsa" : "what happens",
"ratchet" : "rude",
"rbtl" : "read between the lines",
"rlrt" : "real life retweet",
"rofl" : "rolling on the floor laughing",
"roflol" : "rolling on the floor laughing out loud",
"rotflmao" : "rolling on the floor laughing my ass off",
"rt" : "retweet",
"ruok" : "are you ok",
"sfw" : "safe for work",
"sk8" : "skate",
"smh" : "shake my head",
"sq" : "square",
"srsly" : "seriously",
"ssdd" : "same stuff different day",
"tbh" : "to be honest",
"tbs" : "tablespooful",
"tbsp" : "tablespooful",
"tfw" : "that feeling when",
"thks" : "thank you",
"tho" : "though",
"thx" : "thank you",
"tia" : "thanks in advance",
"til" : "today i learned",
"tl;dr" : "too long i did not read",
"tldr" : "too long i did not read",
"tmb" : "tweet me back",
"tntl" : "trying not to laugh",
"ttyl" : "talk to you later",
"u" : "you",
"u2" : "you too",
"u4e" : "yours for ever",
"utc" : "coordinated universal time",
"w/" : "with",
```

```
    "w/o" : "without",
    "w8" : "wait",
    "wassup" : "what is up",
    "wb" : "welcome back",
    "wtf" : "what the fuck",
    "wtg" : "way to go",
    "wtpa" : "where the party at",
    "wuf" : "where are you from",
    "wuzup" : "what is up",
    "wywh" : "wish you were here",
    "yd" : "yard",
    "ygtr" : "you got that right",
    "ynk" : "you never know",
    "zzz" : "sleeping bored and tired"
}

# Function for converting abbreviations to text
def convert_abbrev(text):
    """
    This function converts common English abbreviations to full text.

    Parameters

    text: A string in natural language with abbreviations in English.

    Returns

    text: A string with abbreviations converted to full text.

    """
    tokens = word_tokenize(text)
    tokens = [(abbreviations[word.lower()] if word.lower() in
abbreviations.keys() else word) for word in tokens]
    text = ' '.join(tokens)

    return text

# Fcuntion to clean and stem text
def prepare_text(text):
    """
    This function keeps only text characters, transforms text into
lower case, splits the text into words using lists,
    stems the words, removes the stop words and rejoin the words into
a text string.

    Parameters

    text: A string in natural language.

    Returns
```

```
    text: A string of stemmed text in lower case with stop words
removed.

    """
    text = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', text)
    text = text.lower()
    text = text.split()
    ps = PorterStemmer()
    text = [ps.stem(word) for word in text if not word in
set(stopwords.words('english'))]
    text = ' '.join(text)

    return text

# Data preparation
df['prepText'] = df['Review'].apply(lambda x: convert_abbrev(x)) #
First, abbreviations are converted to text
df['prepText'] = df['prepText'].apply(lambda x: prepare_text(x)) #
Then, text is cleaned, stemmed, and stopwords are removed
df['prepText'].head()
```

```
0                                        wow love place
1                                            crust good
2                                    tasti textur nasti
3     stop late may bank holiday rick steve recommen...
4                              select menu great price
Name: prepText, dtype: object
```

6.4 Data Modeling

A bag-of-words model was created in order to train several binary classification algorithms for classificating the restaurant reviews into positive or negative. The hyperparameters for each model were tunned using GridSearchCV or RandomizedSearchCV. Then, the accuracy metric was used to select the best classification model.

```
# Creation of the Bag-of-Words Model
cv = CountVectorizer(max_features = 1500)
X = cv.fit_transform(df['prepText'].values).toarray()
y = df.iloc[:, 1].values

# Taking a look into the Bag-of-Words Model
X[:10]
```

```
array([[0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],
       ...,
       [0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0]])
```

```
# Division of the data set into training/validation set and testing
set
X_train_val, X_test, y_train_val, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size = 0.15, random_state = 0)

# Division of the training/validation set into training set and
validation set
X_train, X_validation, y_train, y_validation =
train_test_split(X_train_val, y_train_val, test_size = 0.15,
random_state = 0)

# Function to plot Confusion Matrix

def plot_confusion_matrix(y_true, y_predict, title = 'Confusion
Matrix'):
    """
    The purpose of this function is to plot the confusion matrix in a
more aesthetic way.

    Parameters

    y_true: Numpy array of true labels

    y_predict: Numpy array of predicted labels

    title: String to be used as the title of the plot

    Returns

    None

    """

    cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_predict)
    cm = cm.transpose()
    plt.subplots(figsize = (4,3.5))
    ax = sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, cmap = "Blues")
    fontcolor = 'dimgray' # Set font color
    cbar = ax.collections[0].colorbar
    cbar.ax.tick_params(labelsize=11, colors = fontcolor)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Conditions', fontweight = 'bold', color =
fontcolor)
    plt.ylabel('True Conditions', fontweight = 'bold', color =
fontcolor)
    plt.title(title, fontweight = 'bold', color = fontcolor)
    plt.xticks([0.5,1.5], ['Positive (PP)', 'Negative (PN)'], fontsize
= 12, color = fontcolor)
    plt.yticks([0.5,1.5], ['Positive (P)', 'Negative (N)'], fontsize =
```

```
12, color = fontcolor)
    plt.show()

# Logistic Regression Model
%%time

logreg_classifier = LogisticRegression(random_state = 0)

logreg_param_grid = {'penalty': ['l1', 'l2', 'elasticnet', None],
                     'C': [1, 10, 100, 1000],
                     'tol': [1e-4, 1e-5, 1e-6],
                     'solver': ['lbfgs', 'liblinear', 'newton-cg',
'newton-cholesky', 'sag', 'saga']
                     }

logreg_search = GridSearchCV(estimator = logreg_classifier,
                               param_grid = logreg_param_grid,
                               scoring = 'accuracy', # 'roc_auc'
                               cv = 5,
                               n_jobs = -1,

                               refit = True,
                               verbose = True,
                               )

logreg_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Fitting 5 folds for each of 288 candidates, totalling 1440 fits

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/
_validation.py:372: FitFailedWarning:
1020 fits failed out of a total of 1440.
The score on these train-test partitions for these parameters will be
set to nan.
If these failures are not expected, you can try to debug them by
setting error_score='raise'.

Below are more details about the failures:
--------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
60 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
```

```
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 447, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Solver lbfgs supports only 'l2' or 'none' penalties, got
l1 penalty.

----------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
60 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 447, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Solver newton-cg supports only 'l2' or 'none' penalties,
got l1 penalty.

----------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
240 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 434, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Logistic Regression supports only solvers in ['liblinear',
'newton-cg', 'lbfgs', 'sag', 'saga'], got newton-cholesky.

----------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
60 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
```

```
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 447, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Solver sag supports only 'l2' or 'none' penalties, got l1
penalty.

----------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
60 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 447, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Solver lbfgs supports only 'l2' or 'none' penalties, got
elasticnet penalty.

----------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
60 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 457, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Only 'saga' solver supports elasticnet penalty, got
```

```
solver=liblinear.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
60 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 447, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Solver newton-cg supports only 'l2' or 'none' penalties,
got elasticnet penalty.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
60 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 447, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Solver sag supports only 'l2' or 'none' penalties, got
elasticnet penalty.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
60 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
```

```
.py", line 1471, in fit
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: l1_ratio must be between 0 and 1; got (l1_ratio=None)

----------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
300 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 1461, in fit
    solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic
.py", line 441, in _check_solver
    raise ValueError(
ValueError: Logistic Regression supports only penalties in ['l1',
'l2', 'elasticnet', 'none'], got None.

  warnings.warn(some_fits_failed_message, FitFailedWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_search
.py:969: UserWarning: One or more of the test scores are non-finite: [
nan        nan        nan 0.73272989 0.731341   0.731341
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan 0.73549808 0.73549808 0.73549808
 0.75205939 0.75205939 0.75205939 0.74928161 0.74928161 0.74928161
 0.75205939 0.75205939 0.75205939        nan        nan        nan
 0.75205939 0.75205939 0.75205939 0.75205939 0.75205939 0.75205939
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan 0.73408046 0.73546935 0.73546935
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan 0.76316092 0.76316092 0.76316092
 0.75203065 0.75203065 0.75203065 0.75341954 0.75341954 0.75341954
 0.75203065 0.75203065 0.75203065        nan        nan        nan
 0.75202107 0.75202107 0.75202107 0.76034483 0.76034483 0.76034483
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
```

```
        nan        nan        nan 0.72572797 0.72296935 0.72158046
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan 0.75757663 0.75757663 0.75757663
 0.74648467 0.74648467 0.74648467 0.74648467 0.74648467 0.74648467
 0.74648467 0.74648467 0.74648467        nan        nan        nan
 0.75752874 0.75752874 0.75752874 0.75479885 0.75479885 0.75479885
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan 0.71601533 0.71322797 0.71323755
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan 0.75617816 0.75617816 0.75617816
 0.72982759 0.72982759 0.72982759 0.72844828 0.72844828 0.72844828
 0.72844828 0.72844828 0.72844828        nan        nan        nan
 0.75891762 0.75891762 0.75891762 0.75617816 0.75617816 0.75617816
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan]
  warnings.warn(

CPU times: user 4.88 s, sys: 289 ms, total: 5.17 s
Wall time: 3min 45s

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/
_sag.py:352: ConvergenceWarning: The max_iter was reached which means
the coef_ did not converge
  warnings.warn(

GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=LogisticRegression(random_state=0),
n_jobs=-1,
             param_grid={'C': [1, 10, 100, 1000],
                         'penalty': ['l1', 'l2', 'elasticnet', None],
                         'solver': ['lbfgs', 'liblinear', 'newton-cg',
                                    'newton-cholesky', 'sag', 'saga'],
                         'tol': [0.0001, 1e-05, 1e-06]},
             scoring='accuracy', verbose=True)
```

```python
# Logistic Regression Results

logreg_best_accuracy = logreg_search.best_score_

logreg_best_parameters = logreg_search.best_params_

logreg_y_pred = logreg_search.predict(X_validation)
```

```python
logreg_roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_validation, logreg_y_pred)

logreg_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_validation, logreg_y_pred))

print(f"Model: {logreg_search.estimator}\n\n")
print(f"The best parameters are: {logreg_best_parameters}\n")
plot_confusion_matrix(y_validation, logreg_y_pred)
print(classification_report(y_validation, logreg_y_pred))
print('-'*30)
print(f"\nThe best model yields an Accuracy of:
{logreg_best_accuracy:.05f}\n")
print(f"The area under the ROC curve is: {logreg_roc_auc:.05f}\n")
print(f"The RMSE is: {logreg_rmse:.05f}\n")
```

```
Model: LogisticRegression(random_state=0)


The best parameters are: {'C': 10, 'penalty': 'l1', 'solver': 'saga',
'tol': 0.0001}
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.74      0.80      0.77        65
           1       0.78      0.71      0.74        63

    accuracy                           0.76       128
   macro avg       0.76      0.76      0.76       128
weighted avg       0.76      0.76      0.76       128
```

```
------------------------------

The best model yields an Accuracy of: 0.76316

The area under the ROC curve is: 0.75714

The RMSE is: 0.49213
```

```
# K-Nearest Neighbors Model
%%time

KNN_classifier = KNeighborsClassifier()

KNN_param_grid = {'n_neighbors': list(range(3,50)),
                  'weights' : ['uniform','distance'],
                  'metric' : ['minkowski','euclidean','manhattan']

                  }

KNN_search = GridSearchCV(estimator = KNN_classifier,
                          param_grid = KNN_param_grid,
                          scoring = 'accuracy', # 'roc_auc'
                          cv = 5,
                          n_jobs = -1,

                          refit = True,
                          verbose = True,
                          )

KNN_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Fitting 5 folds for each of 282 candidates, totalling 1410 fits
CPU times: user 1.47 s, sys: 105 ms, total: 1.58 s
Wall time: 54.1 s

GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=KNeighborsClassifier(), n_jobs=-1,
             param_grid={'metric': ['minkowski', 'euclidean',
'manhattan'],
                         'n_neighbors': [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 13,
                                         14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23,
                                         24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, ...],
                         'weights': ['uniform', 'distance']},
             scoring='accuracy', verbose=True)
```

```python
# K-Nearest Neighbors Results
KNN_best_accuracy = KNN_search.best_score_

KNN_best_parameters = KNN_search.best_params_

KNN_y_pred = KNN_search.predict(X_validation)

KNN_roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_validation, KNN_y_pred)

KNN_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_validation, KNN_y_pred))

print(f"Model: {KNN_search.estimator}\n\n")
print(f"The best parameters are: {KNN_best_parameters}\n")
plot_confusion_matrix(y_validation, KNN_y_pred)
print(classification_report(y_validation, KNN_y_pred))
print('-'*30)
print(f"\nThe best model yields an Accuracy of:
{KNN_best_accuracy:.05f}\n")
print(f"The area under the ROC curve is: {KNN_roc_auc:.05f}\n")
print(f"The RMSE is: {KNN_rmse:.05f}\n")
```

```
Model: KNeighborsClassifier()


The best parameters are: {'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 12,
'weights': 'distance'}
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.64      0.69      0.67        65
           1       0.66      0.60      0.63        63

    accuracy                           0.65       128
   macro avg       0.65      0.65      0.65       128
weighted avg       0.65      0.65      0.65       128

------------------------------

The best model yields an Accuracy of: 0.70914

The area under the ROC curve is: 0.64774

The RMSE is: 0.59293
```

```
# Support Vector Machine Model
%%time

SVC_classifier = SVC(random_state = 0)

SVC_param_grid = {'C': [0.1,1, 10, 100],
                  'gamma': [1,0.1,0.01,0.001],
                  'kernel': ['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}

# RandomizedSearchCV was used beacause SVC is very computationally
expensive
SVC_search = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator = SVC_classifier,
                                param_distributions = SVC_param_grid,
                                scoring = 'accuracy', # 'roc_auc'
                                cv = 5,
                                n_jobs = -1,

                                refit = True,
                                verbose = True,
                                random_state = 0,
                                n_iter = 50, # Number of samples
                              )

SVC_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Fitting 5 folds for each of 48 candidates, totalling 240 fits

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/
_search.py:292: UserWarning: The total space of parameters 48 is
smaller than n_iter=50. Running 48 iterations. For exhaustive
searches, use GridSearchCV.
  warnings.warn(
```

```
CPU times: user 1.53 s, sys: 115 ms, total: 1.65 s
Wall time: 1min 13s

RandomizedSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=SVC(random_state=0), n_iter=50,
n_jobs=-1,
                   param_distributions={'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100],
                                        'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01,
0.001],
                                        'kernel': ['rbf', 'poly',
'sigmoid']},
                   random_state=0, scoring='accuracy', verbose=True)
```

```
# Support Vector Machine Results
SVC_best_accuracy = SVC_search.best_score_

SVC_best_parameters = SVC_search.best_params_

SVC_y_pred = SVC_search.predict(X_validation)

SVC_roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_validation, SVC_y_pred)

SVC_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_validation, SVC_y_pred))

print(f"Model: {SVC_search.estimator}\n\n")
print(f"The best parameters are: {SVC_best_parameters}\n")
plot_confusion_matrix(y_validation, SVC_y_pred)
print(classification_report(y_validation, SVC_y_pred))
print('-'*30)
print(f"\nThe best model yields an Accuracy of:
{SVC_best_accuracy:.05f}\n")
print(f"The area under the ROC curve is: {SVC_roc_auc:.05f}\n")
print(f"The RMSE is: {SVC_rmse:.05f}\n")
```

```
Model: SVC(random_state=0)


The best parameters are: {'kernel': 'rbf', 'gamma': 0.1, 'C': 10}
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.77      0.78      0.78        65
           1       0.77      0.76      0.77        63

    accuracy                           0.77       128
   macro avg       0.77      0.77      0.77       128
weighted avg       0.77      0.77      0.77       128

------------------------------

The best model yields an Accuracy of: 0.77424

The area under the ROC curve is: 0.77326

The RMSE is: 0.47599
```

```
# Naive Bayes Model
%%time

Bayes_classifier = GaussianNB()

Bayes_param_grid = {'var_smoothing': np.logspace(0,-9, num=100)}

Bayes_search = GridSearchCV(estimator = Bayes_classifier,
                          param_grid = Bayes_param_grid,
                          scoring = 'accuracy', # 'roc_auc'
                          cv = 5,
```

```
                          n_jobs = -1,

                          refit = True,
                          verbose = True,
                          )

Bayes_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Fitting 5 folds for each of 100 candidates, totalling 500 fits
CPU times: user 490 ms, sys: 40.4 ms, total: 530 ms
Wall time: 14 s
```

```
GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=GaussianNB(), n_jobs=-1,
             param_grid={'var_smoothing': array([1.00000000e+00,
8.11130831e-01, 6.57933225e-01, 5.33669923e-01,
       4.32876128e-01, 3.51119173e-01, 2.84803587e-01, 2.31012970e-01,
       1.87381742e-01, 1.51991108e-01, 1.23284674e-01, 1.00000000e-01,
       8.11130831e-02, 6.57933225e-02, 5.33669923e-02, 4.32876128e-02,
       3.51119173e-02, 2.8480358...
       1.23284674e-07, 1.00000000e-07, 8.11130831e-08, 6.57933225e-08,
       5.33669923e-08, 4.32876128e-08, 3.51119173e-08, 2.84803587e-08,
       2.31012970e-08, 1.87381742e-08, 1.51991108e-08, 1.23284674e-08,
       1.00000000e-08, 8.11130831e-09, 6.57933225e-09, 5.33669923e-09,
       4.32876128e-09, 3.51119173e-09, 2.84803587e-09, 2.31012970e-09,
       1.87381742e-09, 1.51991108e-09, 1.23284674e-09, 1.00000000e-
09])},
             scoring='accuracy', verbose=True)
```

```
# Naive Bayes Result
Bayes_best_accuracy = Bayes_search.best_score_

Bayes_best_parameters = Bayes_search.best_params_

Bayes_y_pred = Bayes_search.predict(X_validation)

Bayes_roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_validation, Bayes_y_pred)

Bayes_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_validation, Bayes_y_pred))

print(f"Model: {Bayes_search.estimator}\n\n")
print(f"The best parameters are: {Bayes_best_parameters}\n")
plot_confusion_matrix(y_validation, Bayes_y_pred)
print(classification_report(y_validation, Bayes_y_pred))
print('-'*30)
print(f"\nThe best model yields an Accuracy of:
{Bayes_best_accuracy:.05f}\n")
print(f"The area under the ROC curve is: {Bayes_roc_auc:.05f}\n")
print(f"The RMSE is: {Bayes_rmse:.05f}\n")
```

```
Model: GaussianNB()


The best parameters are: {'var_smoothing': 0.1}
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.89      0.52      0.66        65
           1       0.66      0.94      0.77        63

    accuracy                           0.73       128
   macro avg       0.78      0.73      0.72       128
weighted avg       0.78      0.73      0.71       128

------------------------------

The best model yields an Accuracy of: 0.72992

The area under the ROC curve is: 0.72979

The RMSE is: 0.52291
```

```python
# Decision Tree Model
%%time

tree_classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state = 0)
```

```
tree_param_grid = {
                  'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy', 'log_loss'],
                  'max_depth':
[4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,15,20,30,40,50,70,90,120,150, None],
                   'max_features': ['sqrt', 'log2', None]
                   }

tree_search = GridSearchCV(estimator = tree_classifier,
                          param_grid = tree_param_grid,
                          scoring = 'accuracy', # 'roc_auc'
                          cv = 5,
                          n_jobs = -1,

                          refit = True,
                          verbose = True,
                          )

tree_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Fitting 5 folds for each of 171 candidates, totalling 855 fits
CPU times: user 725 ms, sys: 53.6 ms, total: 778 ms
Wall time: 14.9 s
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/
_validation.py:372: FitFailedWarning:
285 fits failed out of a total of 855.
The score on these train-test partitions for these parameters will be
set to nan.
If these failures are not expected, you can try to debug them by
setting error_score='raise'.

Below are more details about the failures:
----------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
285 fits failed with the following error:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/tree/_classes.py",
line 937, in fit
    super().fit(
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/tree/_classes.py",
line 352, in fit
    criterion = CRITERIA_CLF[self.criterion](
KeyError: 'log_loss'
```

```
  warnings.warn(some_fits_failed_message, FitFailedWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_search
.py:969: UserWarning: One or more of the test scores are non-finite:
[0.51522989 0.51110153 0.66621648 0.5235249  0.51110153 0.68282567
 0.52631226 0.50831418 0.70775862 0.52770115 0.50970307 0.705
 0.52909004 0.51108238 0.70636973 0.52908046 0.50413793 0.71747126
 0.53462644 0.50968391 0.71467433 0.53880268 0.51938697 0.72438697
 0.52908046 0.51798851 0.7257567  0.55407088 0.51659962 0.73961686
 0.58450192 0.54851533 0.72300766 0.64541188 0.55399425 0.705
 0.6827682  0.6094636  0.68977969 0.70218391 0.60809387 0.69533525
 0.70501916 0.6245977  0.68149425 0.70775862 0.61631226 0.68560345
 0.72022031 0.64258621 0.68282567 0.7035728  0.65088123 0.68282567
 0.7257567  0.66199234 0.68282567 0.5166092  0.51110153 0.66621648
 0.52490421 0.51110153 0.68421456 0.52907088 0.51248084 0.70775862
 0.53045977 0.51248084 0.71190613 0.53184866 0.51386015 0.70360153
 0.53045977 0.5083046  0.7133046  0.53600575 0.51246169 0.71746169
 0.54294061 0.51938697 0.72577586 0.5345977  0.51798851 0.72991379
 0.55820881 0.51659962 0.72716475 0.58450192 0.55268199 0.72853448
 0.63985632 0.56232759 0.70911877 0.6994636  0.5844636  0.70085249
 0.70772989 0.5858908  0.70638889 0.68413793 0.60527778 0.70085249
 0.69943487 0.62326628 0.69807471 0.69661877 0.63014368 0.69805556
 0.693841   0.63563218 0.69805556 0.70767241 0.65786398 0.69805556
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan]
  warnings.warn(

GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0),
n_jobs=-1,
             param_grid={'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy', 'log_loss'],
                         'max_depth': [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
15, 20, 30,
                                       40, 50, 70, 90, 120, 150,
None],
                         'max_features': ['sqrt', 'log2', None]},
             scoring='accuracy', verbose=True)
```

```python
# Decision Tree Results
tree_best_accuracy = tree_search.best_score_

tree_best_parameters = tree_search.best_params_

tree_y_pred = tree_search.predict(X_validation)
```

```
tree_roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_validation, tree_y_pred)

tree_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_validation, tree_y_pred))

print(f"Model: {tree_search.estimator}\n\n")
print(f"The best parameters are: {tree_best_parameters}\n")
plot_confusion_matrix(y_validation, tree_y_pred)
print(classification_report(y_validation, tree_y_pred))
print('-'*30)
print(f"\nThe best model yields an Accuracy of:
{tree_best_accuracy:.05f}\n")
print(f"The area under the ROC curve is: {tree_roc_auc:.05f}\n")
print(f"The RMSE is: {tree_rmse:.05f}\n")
```

```
Model: DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0)


The best parameters are: {'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 15,
'max_features': None}
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.68      0.91      0.78        65
           1       0.85      0.56      0.67        63

    accuracy                           0.73       128
   macro avg       0.77      0.73      0.72       128
```

```
weighted avg       0.76      0.73      0.73       128

------------------------------

The best model yields an Accuracy of: 0.73962

The area under the ROC curve is: 0.73162

The RMSE is: 0.51539
```

```
# Random Forest Model
%%time

forest_classifier = RandomForestClassifier(random_state = 0)

forest_param_grid = {
                    'n_estimators': [100, 300, 500, 1000],
                    'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy', 'log_loss'],
                    'max_depth' : [1, 5, 10, 20],
                    'max_features': ['sqrt', 'log2', None]
                    }

forest_search = GridSearchCV(estimator = forest_classifier,
                            param_grid = forest_param_grid,
                            scoring = 'accuracy', # 'roc_auc'
                            cv = 3, # Only 3 folds because RF are
computationally expensive
                            n_jobs = -1,

                            refit = True,
                            verbose = True,
                            )

forest_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Fitting 3 folds for each of 144 candidates, totalling 432 fits

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/
_validation.py:372: FitFailedWarning:
144 fits failed out of a total of 432.
The score on these train-test partitions for these parameters will be
set to nan.
If these failures are not expected, you can try to debug them by
setting error_score='raise'.

Below are more details about the failures:
----------------------------------------------------------------------
----------
144 fits failed with the following error:
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_valid
ation.py", line 680, in _fit_and_score
    estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/ensemble/_forest.py",
line 450, in fit
    trees = Parallel(
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/joblib/parallel.py",
line 1085, in __call__
    if self.dispatch_one_batch(iterator):
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/joblib/parallel.py",
line 901, in dispatch_one_batch
    self._dispatch(tasks)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/joblib/parallel.py",
line 819, in _dispatch
    job = self._backend.apply_async(batch, callback=cb)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/joblib/_parallel_backends.py",
line 208, in apply_async
    result = ImmediateResult(func)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/joblib/_parallel_backends.py",
line 597, in __init__
    self.results = batch()
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/joblib/parallel.py",
line 288, in __call__
    return [func(*args, **kwargs)
  File "/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/joblib/parallel.py",
line 288, in <listcomp>
    return [func(*args, **kwargs)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/fixes.py", line
216, in __call__
    return self.function(*args, **kwargs)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/ensemble/_forest.py",
line 185, in _parallel_build_trees
    tree.fit(X, y, sample_weight=curr_sample_weight,
check_input=False)
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/tree/_classes.py",
line 937, in fit
    super().fit(
  File
"/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/tree/_classes.py",
line 352, in fit
    criterion = CRITERIA_CLF[self.criterion](
KeyError: 'log_loss'
```

```
  warnings.warn(some_fits_failed_message, FitFailedWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_search
.py:969: UserWarning: One or more of the test scores are non-finite:
[0.64532042 0.6980521  0.68422084 0.68555786 0.56365837 0.55676003
 0.53323536 0.5498444  0.57479253 0.57479253 0.57479253 0.57479253
 0.73958621 0.73542531 0.73821462 0.73683725 0.69523398 0.73404219
 0.74791379 0.75204011 0.70775703 0.70775703 0.70775703 0.70775703
 0.73820885 0.7451533  0.74654219 0.74653066 0.74376441 0.75069156
 0.76037921 0.76039073 0.72576072 0.72576072 0.72298294 0.72298294
 0.74654219 0.74100392 0.74793684 0.74517059 0.73820309 0.75899032
 0.75899608 0.75901337 0.74100968 0.7368603  0.74100968 0.74377017
 0.64118257 0.70083564 0.67729945 0.6841805  0.56366413 0.55815468
 0.53461849 0.54431189 0.57479253 0.57479253 0.57479253 0.57479253
 0.73680844 0.74376441 0.73545413 0.73683725 0.69800023 0.73266482
 0.73684878 0.74927386 0.70775703 0.70775703 0.70775703 0.70775703
 0.74237552 0.74514753 0.73960927 0.74375288 0.74653066 0.76177386
 0.76731213 0.77285615 0.72161134 0.72437759 0.72437759 0.72437759
 0.74654795 0.73962079 0.74931996 0.74792531 0.74376441 0.75208621
 0.7548467  0.75762448 0.73684302 0.74377017 0.74099239 0.74793107
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan
        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan        nan]
  warnings.warn(

CPU times: user 7.37 s, sys: 648 ms, total: 8.02 s
Wall time: 12min 33s

GridSearchCV(cv=3, estimator=RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0),
n_jobs=-1,
             param_grid={'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy', 'log_loss'],
                         'max_depth': [1, 5, 10, 20],
                         'max_features': ['sqrt', 'log2', None],
                         'n_estimators': [100, 300, 500, 1000]},
             scoring='accuracy', verbose=True)
```

```python
# Random Forest Results
forest_best_accuracy = forest_search.best_score_

forest_best_parameters = forest_search.best_params_

forest_y_pred = forest_search.predict(X_validation)

forest_roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_validation, forest_y_pred)
```

```
forest_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_validation, forest_y_pred))

print(f"Model: {forest_search.estimator}\n\n")
print(f"The best parameters are: {forest_best_parameters}\n")
plot_confusion_matrix(y_validation, forest_y_pred)
print(classification_report(y_validation, forest_y_pred))
print('-'*30)
print(f"\nThe best model yields an Accuracy of:
{forest_best_accuracy:.05f}\n")
print(f"The area under the ROC curve is: {forest_roc_auc:.05f}\n")
print(f"The RMSE is: {forest_rmse:.05f}\n")
```

```
Model: RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0)


The best parameters are: {'criterion': 'entropy', 'max_depth': 10,
'max_features': 'log2', 'n_estimators': 1000}
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.71      0.91      0.80        65
           1       0.87      0.62      0.72        63

    accuracy                           0.77       128
   macro avg       0.79      0.76      0.76       128
weighted avg       0.79      0.77      0.76       128

------------------------------
```

```
The best model yields an Accuracy of: 0.77286

The area under the ROC curve is: 0.76337

The RMSE is: 0.48412
```

```
# XGBoost Model
%%time

xgb_classifier = XGBClassifier(objective= 'binary:logistic',
random_state = 0)

xgb_param_grid = {
                    'n_estimators':[100, 300, 500],
                    'max_depth' : [1, 5, 10],
                    'learning_rate': [0.1, 0.01, 0.001]
                    }

# RandomizedSearchCV was used because XGB is somewhat computationally
expensive
xgb_search = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator = xgb_classifier,
                                param_distributions = xgb_param_grid,
                                scoring = 'accuracy', # 'roc_auc'
                                cv = 3,
                                n_jobs = -1,

                                refit = True,
                                verbose = True,
                                random_state = 0,
                                n_iter = 40
                                )

xgb_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Fitting 3 folds for each of 27 candidates, totalling 81 fits

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/
_search.py:292: UserWarning: The total space of parameters 27 is
smaller than n_iter=40. Running 27 iterations. For exhaustive
searches, use GridSearchCV.
  warnings.warn(

CPU times: user 24.5 s, sys: 396 ms, total: 24.9 s
Wall time: 9min 45s

RandomizedSearchCV(cv=3, estimator=XGBClassifier(), n_iter=40,
n_jobs=-1,
                   param_distributions={'learning_rate': [0.1, 0.01,
```

```
0.001],
                                        'max_depth': [1, 5, 10],
                                        'n_estimators': [100, 300,
500]},
                   random_state=0, scoring='accuracy', verbose=True)

# XGBoost Results
xgb_best_accuracy = xgb_search.best_score_

xgb_best_parameters = xgb_search.best_params_

xgb_y_pred = xgb_search.predict(X_validation)

xgb_roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_validation, xgb_y_pred)

xgb_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_validation, xgb_y_pred))

print(f"Model: {xgb_search.estimator}\n\n")
print(f"The best parameters are: {xgb_best_parameters}\n")
plot_confusion_matrix(y_validation, xgb_y_pred)
print(classification_report(y_validation, xgb_y_pred))
print('-'*30)
print(f"\nThe best model yields an Accuracy of:
{xgb_best_accuracy:.05f}\n")
print(f"The area under the ROC curve is: {xgb_roc_auc:.05f}\n")
print(f"The RMSE is: {xgb_rmse:.05f}\n")
```

```
Model: XGBClassifier()


The best parameters are: {'n_estimators': 300, 'max_depth': 10,
'learning_rate': 0.01}
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.67      0.89      0.76        65
           1       0.83      0.54      0.65        63

    accuracy                           0.72       128
   macro avg       0.75      0.72      0.71       128
weighted avg       0.75      0.72      0.71       128

------------------------------

The best model yields an Accuracy of: 0.72992

The area under the ROC curve is: 0.71600

The RMSE is: 0.53033
```

6.5 Evaluation

The diferent fitted models were evaluated by using the testing set and primarily the following metrics:

- Accuracy,
- AUC ROC, and
- RMSE.

Moreover, confusion matrices, classification reports, AUC ROC plots, precision, negative predictive value (NPV), sensitivity, specificity, and the F1 score were also used to assess the performance of each model.

```
# Models Testing
models_df = pd.DataFrame([['Dummy', 'Dummy', 'Dummy', 'Dummy',
'Dummy', 'Dummy', 'Dummy', 'Dummy', 'Dummy']],
                         columns = ['Model', 'Accuracy', 'AUC',
'RMSE', 'Precision', 'NPV','Sensitivity', 'Specificity', 'F1'])

models = [logreg_search, KNN_search, SVC_search, Bayes_search,
tree_search, forest_search, xgb_search]

for model in models:
    y_pred_model = model.predict(X_test)
    #y_pred_prob_model = model.predict_proba(X_test)[:,1]
    model_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_model)
    model_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred_model)
    model_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_model))
    model_precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred_model) # Positive
predictive value
    model_npv = precision_score(y_test, y_pred_model, pos_label=0) #
Negative predictive value
    #tn, fp, fn, tp = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_model).ravel()
    #model_npv = tn/(tn + fn) # Negative predictive value
    model_sensitivity = recall_score(y_test, y_pred_model) # Recall of
the positive class
    model_specificity = recall_score(y_test, y_pred_model,
pos_label=0) # Recall of the negative class
    model_f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred_model)
    models_df = pd.concat([models_df,
                          pd.DataFrame({'Model': str(model)[:80],
'Accuracy': round(model_accuracy, 5),'AUC': round(model_auc, 5),
                                        'RMSE': round(model_rmse, 5),
'Precision': round(model_precision, 5), 'NPV': round(model_npv, 5),
                                        'Sensitivity':
round(model_sensitivity, 5), 'Specificity': round(model_specificity,
5),
                                        'F1': round(model_f1, 5)},
index=[0])], axis = 0)

models_df = models_df.iloc[1:,].reset_index().drop(columns = 'index')
models_df

                                               Model Accuracy      AUC
\
0  GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=LogisticRegressio...  0.71333  0.71572

1  GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=KNeighborsClassif...  0.66667  0.67142
```

```
2  RandomizedSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=SVC(random_...  0.73333  0.73614

3  GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=GaussianNB(), n_j...  0.67333  0.66349

4  GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=DecisionTreeClass...  0.68667  0.70039

5  GridSearchCV(cv=3, estimator=RandomForestClass...  0.74667   0.7545

6  RandomizedSearchCV(cv=3, estimator=XGBClassifi...  0.69333   0.7053


      RMSE Precision      NPV Sensitivity Specificity       F1
0  0.53541   0.75714    0.675     0.67089     0.76056  0.71141
1  0.57735   0.73016  0.62069     0.58228     0.76056  0.64789
2   0.5164   0.78261  0.69136     0.68354     0.78873  0.72973
3  0.57155   0.64423  0.73913      0.8481     0.47887  0.73224
4  0.55976   0.92105  0.60714     0.44304     0.95775  0.59829
5  0.50332   0.87273  0.67368     0.60759     0.90141  0.71642
6  0.55377   0.88372  0.61682     0.48101     0.92958  0.62295
```

```python
# Cleaning of the Models column by removing unnecessary characters
from model name
models_df['Model'] = models_df['Model'].map(lambda x:
re.findall(r'estimator=(.*)\(', x)[0])
models_df
```

```
                    Model Accuracy      AUC     RMSE Precision
NPV  \
0      LogisticRegression  0.71333  0.71572  0.53541   0.75714
0.675
1    KNeighborsClassifier  0.66667  0.67142  0.57735   0.73016
0.62069
2                     SVC  0.73333  0.73614   0.5164   0.78261
0.69136
3              GaussianNB  0.67333  0.66349  0.57155   0.64423
0.73913
4  DecisionTreeClassifier  0.68667  0.70039  0.55976   0.92105
0.60714
5  RandomForestClassifier  0.74667   0.7545  0.50332   0.87273
0.67368
6           XGBClassifier  0.69333   0.7053  0.55377   0.88372
0.61682

  Sensitivity Specificity       F1
0     0.67089     0.76056  0.71141
1     0.58228     0.76056  0.64789
2     0.68354     0.78873  0.72973
3      0.8481     0.47887  0.73224
4     0.44304     0.95775  0.59829
```

```
5     0.60759     0.90141  0.71642
6     0.48101     0.92958  0.62295
```

```python
models_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 7 entries, 0 to 6
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column       Non-Null Count  Dtype 
---  ------       --------------  ----- 
 0   Model        7 non-null      object
 1   Accuracy     7 non-null      object
 2   AUC          7 non-null      object
 3   RMSE         7 non-null      object
 4   Precision    7 non-null      object
 5   NPV          7 non-null      object
 6   Sensitivity  7 non-null      object
 7   Specificity  7 non-null      object
 8   F1           7 non-null      object
dtypes: object(9)
memory usage: 632.0+ bytes
```

```python
models_df.to_csv('Models_Evaluation_Metrics.csv', index = False)
```

```python
# Confusion matrix for each model
for i, model in enumerate(models):
    y_pred_model = model.predict(X_test)
    title = models_df['Model'].iloc[i]
    print(plot_confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_model, title = 
f'Confusion Matrix: {title}'))
```

None

None

None

None

None

```
None
```

```
None
```

From the confusion matrices above, it seems that **SVC** and **Random Forests** are the algorithms with the best performance, as they have the largest numbers of True Positives and True Negatives, as well as the lowest numbers of False Positives and False Negatives.

```
# Heatmap of the Evaluation Metrics
plt.figure(figsize = (7,5))
ax = sns.heatmap(data =
models_df.set_index('Model').sort_values('Accuracy', ascending =
False).astype(float),
                  cmap = "Blues_r",
                  mask =
(models_df.set_index('Model').sort_values('Accuracy', ascending =
False).astype(float) == 0))
ax.set_facecolor('xkcd:black')
cbar = ax.collections[0].colorbar
cbar.ax.tick_params(labelsize=11, colors = 'dimgray')
plt.xlabel('Metric', weight = 'bold', fontsize = 12, color =
'dimgray')
plt.ylabel('Model', weight = 'bold', fontsize = 12, color = 'dimgray')
plt.title('Models Performance', weight = 'bold', fontsize = 15, color
= 'dimgray')
plt.xticks(fontsize = 11, color = 'dimgray')
plt.yticks(fontsize = 11, color = 'dimgray')
plt.gca().get_yticklabels()[0].set_fontweight("bold")
plt.gca().get_yticklabels()[0].set_color("black")
plt.savefig('Fig9_ModelsPerformance.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

From the heatmap above, **Random Forests, SVC and Logistic** are the algorithms with the best performance according to the **accuracy, AUC ROC and RMSE metrics**. They exhibited the highest accuracy and AUC ROC, as well as the lowest RMSE.

On the contrary, regarding the validity of the predictions, the best **precision** or **positive predictive value** corresponds to the **XGBoost and Decision Trees** algorithms. This means that their rate of accurate positive predictions is the highest or, in other words, they had the best ability to not to label as positive a review that is negative. Whereas the **Naive Bayes** algorithm yielded the highest rate of accurate negative predictions (highest **negative predictive value**) or, in other words, it had the best ability to not to label as negative a review that is positive.

On the other hand, regarding the completeness of the predictions, the **Naive Bayes** algorithm also exhibited the highest **sensitivity**, which means that this algorithm has the best ability to correctly classify true positive reviews from all the positive reviews or, in other words, it had the best ability to find all the positive reviews. Whereas the **XGBoost and Decision Trees** algorithms had the best ability to classify true negative reviews from all the negative reviews or, in other words, they had the best ability to find all the negative reviews (best **specificity**).

Finally, according to the **F1-score**, which is the harmonic mean of precision and sensitivity, the best model is the **Naive Bayes** algorithm.

```
# Setting of the Font Properties
fp = mpl.font_manager.FontProperties(
                                      family='impact', style='normal',
size=12,
                                      weight='normal',
stretch='normal')

# Creation of a custom color palette
palette = ['dimgray',]*7
palette.insert(0, sns.color_palette('Blues_r')[0])

# Definition of the base font color for plots
base_font_color = 'dimgray'

# Best model by accuracy score
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 5))
ax = sns.barplot(data = models_df.sort_values(by = 'Accuracy',
ascending = False), y = 'Model', x = 'Accuracy', palette = palette,
alpha = 0.8)
plt.title('Best Model by Accuracy Score', fontweight = 'bold', size =
15, color = base_font_color)
plt.xlabel('Accuracy Score', color = base_font_color, fontsize = 12,
fontweight = 'bold')
plt.ylabel('Model', color = base_font_color, fontsize = 12, fontweight
= 'bold')
plt.xticks(color = base_font_color)
plt.yticks(color = base_font_color)
ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(FuncFormatter(lambda y, _:
'{:.0%}'.format(y)))
plt.xlim((0.5,0.8))
```

```
plt.gca().get_yticklabels()[0].set_fontweight("bold")
plt.gca().get_yticklabels()[0].set_color("black")
#plt.text(480, 278, 'Random Forest\nis the model with\nthe highest
accuracy.', fontproperties=fp, transform=None)
plt.savefig('Fig10_Accuracy.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

Thus, in view of the above chart, the algorithm that yielded the **highest accuracy** was **Random Forest**.

```
# Best model by AUC ROC score
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 5))
ax = sns.barplot(data = models_df.sort_values(by = 'AUC', ascending =
False), y = 'Model', x = 'AUC', palette = palette, alpha = 0.8)
plt.title('Best Model by Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC ROC)',
fontweight = 'bold', size = 15, color = base_font_color)
plt.xlabel('AUC ROC Score', color = base_font_color, fontsize = 12,
fontweight = 'bold')
plt.ylabel('Model', color = base_font_color, fontsize = 12, fontweight
= 'bold')
plt.xticks(color = base_font_color)
plt.yticks(color = base_font_color)
plt.xlim((0.5,0.8))
plt.gca().get_yticklabels()[0].set_fontweight("bold")
plt.gca().get_yticklabels()[0].set_color("black")
plt.savefig('Fig11_AUCROC.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

Thus, in view of the above chart, the algorithm that yielded the **highest AUC ROC** was **Random Forest**.

```
# Best model by RMSE score
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 5))
sns.barplot(data = models_df.sort_values(by = 'RMSE', ascending =
True), y = 'Model', x = 'RMSE', palette = palette, alpha = 0.8)
plt.title('Best Model by Root-Mean-Square Error (RMSE)', fontweight =
'bold', size = 15, color = base_font_color)
plt.xlabel('RMSE Score', color = base_font_color, fontsize = 12,
fontweight = 'bold')
plt.ylabel('Model', color = base_font_color, fontsize = 12, fontweight
= 'bold')
plt.xticks(color = base_font_color)
plt.yticks(color = base_font_color)
plt.xlim((0.3,0.65))
plt.gca().get_yticklabels()[0].set_fontweight("bold")
plt.gca().get_yticklabels()[0].set_color("black")
plt.savefig('Fig12_RMSE.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

Thus, in view of the above chart, the algorithm that yielded the **lowest RMSE** was **Random Forest**.

```
# ROC Curve Plot
logreg_c = plot_roc_curve(logreg_search,X_test,y_test)
KNN_c = plot_roc_curve(KNN_search, X_test,y_test)
SVC_c = plot_roc_curve(SVC_search, X_test,y_test)
Bayes_c = plot_roc_curve(Bayes_search,X_test,y_test)
tree_c = plot_roc_curve(tree_search, X_test,y_test)
forest_c = plot_roc_curve(forest_search, X_test,y_test)
xgb_c = plot_roc_curve(xgb_search,X_test,y_test)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/
deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function plot_roc_curve is
deprecated; Function :func:`plot_roc_curve` is deprecated in 1.0 and
will be removed in 1.2. Use one of the class
methods: :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions`
or :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_estimator`.
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87
: FutureWarning: Function plot_roc_curve is deprecated;
Function :func:`plot_roc_curve` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be
removed in 1.2. Use one of the class
methods: :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions`
or :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_estimator`.
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87
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Function :func:`plot_roc_curve` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be
removed in 1.2. Use one of the class
methods: :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions`
or :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_estimator`.
```

```
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87
: FutureWarning: Function plot_roc_curve is deprecated;
Function :func:`plot_roc_curve` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be
removed in 1.2. Use one of the class
methods: :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions`
or :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_estimator`.
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87
: FutureWarning: Function plot_roc_curve is deprecated;
Function :func:`plot_roc_curve` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be
removed in 1.2. Use one of the class
methods: :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions`
or :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_estimator`.
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87
: FutureWarning: Function plot_roc_curve is deprecated;
Function :func:`plot_roc_curve` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be
removed in 1.2. Use one of the class
methods: :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions`
or :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_estimator`.
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87
: FutureWarning: Function plot_roc_curve is deprecated;
Function :func:`plot_roc_curve` is deprecated in 1.0 and will be
removed in 1.2. Use one of the class
methods: :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions`
or :meth:`sklearn.metric.RocCurveDisplay.from_estimator`.
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
```

```python
# Plotting all ROC curves in one single chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
ax = plt.gca()
forest_c.plot(ax=ax,alpha=0.8,label='RandomForestClassifier',
linewidth = 4, color = sns.color_palette('Blues_r')[0])
SVC_c.plot(ax=ax,alpha=0.8,label='SVC', color = 'dimgray')
logreg_c.plot(ax=ax,alpha=0.8,label='LogisticRegression', color =
'gray', linestyle = '--')
xgb_c.plot(ax=ax,alpha=0.8,label='XGBClassifier', color = 'grey')
tree_c.plot(ax=ax,alpha=0.8,label='DecisionTreeClassifier', color =
'darkgray', linestyle = '--')
Bayes_c.plot(ax=ax,alpha=0.8,label='GaussianNB', color = 'silver')
KNN_c.plot(ax=ax,alpha=0.8,label='KNeighborsClassifier', color =
'silver', linestyle = '--')
sns.move_legend(ax, loc = 'lower right', facecolor = 'white', title =
'Model')
plt.title('ROC Curve', fontweight = 'bold', size = 15, color =
base_font_color)
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate', color = base_font_color, fontsize =
12, fontweight = 'bold')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate', color = base_font_color, fontsize =
12, fontweight = 'bold')
plt.xticks(color = base_font_color)
plt.yticks(color = base_font_color)
plt.savefig('Fig13_ROC.png', dpi=300)
plt.show()
```

Finally, according the ROC curves, the algorithm that yielded the best results was **Random Forest** as its curve is arguably the closest to the y-axis, which means that this algorithm is capable to yield the highest true positive rate. On the other hand, it seems that the K-Neighbors was the worst algorithm as it is the closest to the x-axis, which represents the false positive rate.

---

7. Conclusions

According to the combination of parameters tested, the **best model** for **classifying the reviews of a restaurant into positive or negative** through Natural Language Processing based on a bag-of-words model was the **Random Forest Classifier**, with an accuracy, AUC ROC, and RMSE of 0.75, 0.76, and 0.50, respectively.

It is notable that this finding was in a contrary direction from what it is stated in the literature. This may suggest that either the Random Forest algorithms have been improved in the last couple of years or that the parameters used in the other algorithms were not adequate for the present classification task.

On the other hand, the second and third best models were **SVC** and **Logistic Regression**, according with the accuracy, AUC ROC, and RMSE metrics. This raises an apparent contradiction as the SVC model with the best performance used the radial basis function, which suggests that the classification problem is not linearly separable.

In this context, as future research perspectives, further hyperparameter tunning is suggested on the Random Forest Classifier, SVC, and Logistic Regression algorithms, in order to find out whether the classification problem is linearly separable or not, as well as to reach a greater accuracy and a lower error.

---

8. References

- **Müller, A. C. & Guido, S. (2016)**. *Introduction to Machine Learning with Python: A Guide for Data Scientists*. O'Reilly Media.
- **Ponteves, H. & Ermenko, K. (2021).** *Machine Learning de la A a la Z.* https://joanby.github.io/bookdown-mlaz/
- **Rogel-Salazar, J. (2020)**. *Advanced Data Science and Analytics with Python*. Chapman & Hall/CRC.
- **Rollins, J. B. (2015)**. *Metodología Fundamental para la Ciencia de Datos. Somers: IBM Corporation.* https://www.ibm.com/downloads/cas/WKK9DX51

Python Requirements File:

```
# Code for composing the Python Requirements File

def get_imported_packages():
    """
    Function to get imported packages to current notebook.

    Parameters

    None

    Returns

    modules: List of imported packages
    """
    p = get_installed_distributions()
    p = {package.key:package.version for package in p}

    imported_modules = set(sys.modules.keys())

    #imported_modules.remove('pip')

    modules = [(m, p[m]) for m in imported_modules if p.get(m, False)]

    return modules


def generate_requirements(filepath:str, modules):
    """
    Function to print a set of packages into a text file.
```

```
    Parameters

    filepath: String with the name of the output text file
    modules: List of the packages to be printed in the output text
file

    Returns

    None
    """
    with open(filepath, 'w') as f:
        for module, version in modules:
            f.write(f"{module}=={version}\n")


generate_requirements('requirements.txt', get_imported_packages())

# End
```