Amazon Fine Food Reviews with Linear SVM

In SVM, We have hyperplanes that are seperated from $+\pi$ and $-\pi$ parallel to plane π .Points on $+\pi$ and $-\pi$ are support vectors.We would be finding the hyperparameter C with the help of SGD which will give us alpha.

If C increases, tendency to make mistakes on Dtrain decreases. Model becomes Overfit with High Variance.

If C decreases, Underfit with High Bias.

```
In [28]:
         %matplotlib inline
         import warnings
         warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
         import sqlite3
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         from sklearn.cross validation import train test split
         import string
         from gensim.models import Word2Vec
         from gensim.models import KeyedVectors
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from sklearn import datasets, neighbors
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
         from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
In [29]:
         conn = sqlite3.connect('final.sqlite')#Loading the Data set
         final = pd.read sql query(""" SELECT * FROM Reviews WHERE Score != 3 """, conn)
In [30]: final = final.sort values('Time', axis=0, ascending=True, inplace=False, kind='qu'
In [31]: x = final['CleanedText'].values[0:100000]#Taking 100K Values
         y = final['Score'].values[0:100000]
In [32]: from sklearn.model selection import train test split#Splitting the dataset with 7
         x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split( x, y, test_size=0.3, random_
```

```
In [33]: #Plot Confusion Matrix for the dataset
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
         import itertools
         def plot confusion matrix(cm, classes,
                                    normalize=False,
                                    title='Confusion matrix',
                                    cmap=plt.cm.Blues):
             This function prints and plots the confusion matrix.
             Normalization can be applied by setting `normalize=True`.
             if normalize:
                  cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
                  print("Normalized confusion matrix")
              #else:
               # print('Confusion matrix, without normalization')
             #print(cm)
             plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
             plt.title(title)
             plt.colorbar()
             tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
             plt.xticks(tick marks, classes, rotation=45)
             plt.yticks(tick marks, classes)
             fmt = '.2f' if normalize else 'd'
             thresh = cm.max() / 2.
             for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
                  plt.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], fmt),
                           horizontalalignment="center",
                           color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
             plt.ylabel('True label')
             plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
             plt.tight_layout()
In [72]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [72]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def plot_coefficients(classifier, feature_names, top_features=20):

    coef = classifier.coef_.ravel()
    top_positive_coefficients = np.argsort(coef)[-top_features:]
    top_negative_coefficients = np.argsort(coef)[:top_features]
    top_coefficients = np.hstack([top_negative_coefficients, top_positive_coeffic
# create plot
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
    colors = ['red' if c < 0 else 'blue' for c in coef[top_coefficients]]
    plt.bar(np.arange(2 * top_features), coef[top_coefficients], color=colors)
    feature_names = np.array(feature_names)
    plt.xticks(np.arange(1, 1 + 2 * top_features), feature_names[top_coefficients plt.show()</pre>
```

Bag of Words

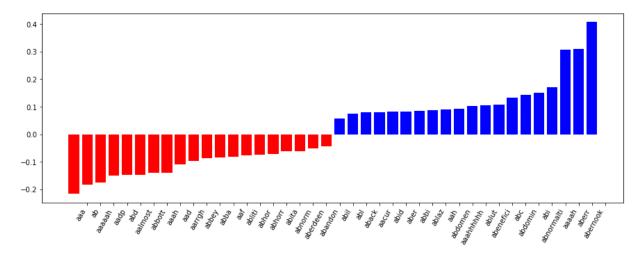
```
In [8]: from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
         count vect = CountVectorizer() #Vectorization for BOW
         X_train = count_vect.fit_transform(x_train)# Fitting and training our dataset on
         X test = count vect.transform(x test)
         print("Train Data Size: ",X train.shape)
         print("Test Data Size: ",X_test.shape)
         Train Data Size: (70000, 31419)
         Test Data Size: (30000, 31419)
In [10]: from sklearn import preprocessing
         #Column Standardization of the values with Mean deviation
         scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler(copy=True, with_mean=False, with_std=True)
         X1 train = scaler.fit transform(X train)
         X1 test = scaler.fit transform(X test)
In [33]: from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
         from sklearn.grid search import GridSearchCV
         from sklearn.datasets import *
         from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV, TimeSeriesSplit
         tscv=TimeSeriesSplit(n splits=10)
         tuned parameters = {'alpha': [1e-6, 1e-5, 1e-2, 1e-1, 1e0, 1e1, 1e2, 1e3]}
         clf = SGDClassifier(loss="hinge", penalty="12", max iter=5)# using gridsearch on
         model = GridSearchCV(clf, tuned_parameters, cv=tscv, n_jobs=-1, verbose=1)#Gridse
         model.fit(X1 train, y train)#fitting the train dataset
         Fitting 10 folds for each of 8 candidates, totalling 80 fits
         [Parallel(n jobs=-1)]: Done 42 tasks
                                                     | elapsed:
                                                                  11.9s
         [Parallel(n jobs=-1)]: Done 80 out of 80 | elapsed:
                                                                  16.7s finished
Out[33]: GridSearchCV(cv=TimeSeriesSplit(max_train_size=None, n_splits=10),
                error score='raise',
                estimator=SGDClassifier(alpha=0.0001, average=False, class weight=None,
         epsilon=0.1,
                eta0=0.0, fit_intercept=True, l1_ratio=0.15,
                learning_rate='optimal', loss='hinge', max_iter=5, n_iter=None,
                n_jobs=1, penalty='l2', power_t=0.5, random_state=None,
                shuffle=True, tol=None, verbose=0, warm start=False),
                fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=-1,
                param grid={'alpha': [1e-06, 1e-05, 0.01, 0.1, 1.0, 10.0, 100.0, 1000.
         0]},
                pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', refit=True, return_train_score='warn',
                scoring=None, verbose=1)
```

```
In [11]:
         from sklearn.svm import SVC
          from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
          from sklearn.metrics import precision score
          from sklearn.metrics import recall score
          clf = SVC(C=0.0001, kernel='linear',probability=True)#Applying Linear SVC with Va
          clf.fit(X1 train, y train)
          y pred = clf.predict(X1 test)
          print("Accuracy on test set: %0.3f%%"%(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100))# accu
                          on test set: 90.977%
         Accuracy
In [38]: from sklearn.metrics import precision_recall_fscore_support
          precision_recall_fscore_support(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted')#Generating Va
Out[38]: (0.8994193155790051, 0.909766666666666, 0.8968880172325682, None)
In [39]:
         plot_confusion_matrix(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred), classes=["Negative","Posi
                          Confusion matrix
                                                   25000
                        1392
                                      2225
                                                   20000
            Negative
          True label
                                                  15000
                                                  - 10000
                         482
                                     25901
             Positive
                                                   5000
```

Printing Top Features

Predicted label

In [73]: plot_coefficients(clf, count_vect.get_feature_names())



TFIDF

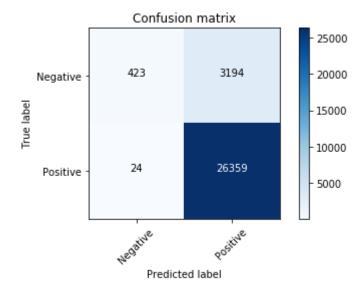
```
In [41]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
    from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
    tf_idf_vect = TfidfVectorizer(ngram_range=(1,2))#Vectorizering the data
    X_train_tfidf = tf_idf_vect.fit_transform(x_train)
    X_test_tfidf = tf_idf_vect.transform(x_test)
    print("the type of count vectorizer ",type(X_train_tfidf))
    print("Train Data Size: ",X_train_tfidf.shape)
    print("Test Data Size: ",X_test_tfidf.shape)
```

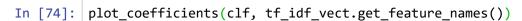
the type of count vectorizer <class 'scipy.sparse.csr.csr_matrix'>
Train Data Size: (70000, 931334)
Test Data Size: (30000, 931334)

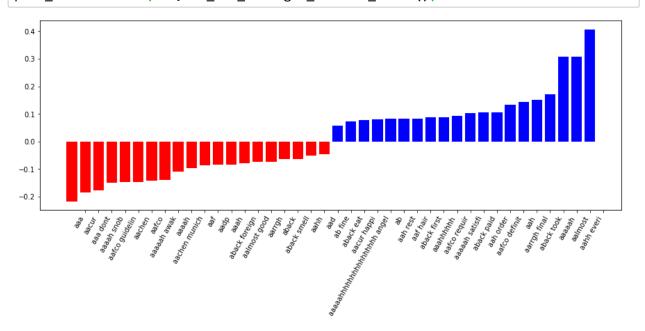
```
In [42]: scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler(copy=True, with_mean=False, with_std=True)#
X2_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train_tfidf)
X2_test = scaler.fit_transform(X_test_tfidf)
```

```
In [44]:
         from sklearn.linear model import SGDClassifier
         from sklearn.grid search import GridSearchCV
         from sklearn.datasets import *
         from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, TimeSeriesSplit
         tscv=TimeSeriesSplit(n splits=10)
         tuned parameters = {'alpha': [1e-3, 1e-2, 1e-1, 1e0, 1e1, 1e2, 1e3]}
         clf = SGDClassifier(loss="hinge", penalty="12", max_iter=5)#Applying SGD on range
         model = GridSearchCV(clf, tuned parameters, cv=tscv, n jobs=-1, verbose=1)# Apply
         model.fit(X2_train, y_train)# fitting the model
         Fitting 10 folds for each of 7 candidates, totalling 70 fits
         [Parallel(n jobs=-1)]: Done 42 tasks
                                                    | elapsed:
                                                                  13.8s
         [Parallel(n jobs=-1)]: Done 70 out of 70 | elapsed:
                                                                  22.6s finished
Out[44]: GridSearchCV(cv=TimeSeriesSplit(max train size=None, n splits=10),
                error score='raise',
                estimator=SGDClassifier(alpha=0.0001, average=False, class weight=None,
         epsilon=0.1,
                eta0=0.0, fit intercept=True, l1 ratio=0.15,
                learning_rate='optimal', loss='hinge', max_iter=5, n_iter=None,
                n jobs=1, penalty='12', power t=0.5, random state=None,
                shuffle=True, tol=None, verbose=0, warm start=False),
                fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=-1,
                param_grid={'alpha': [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1.0, 10.0, 100.0, 1000.0]},
                pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn'.
                scoring=None, verbose=1)
In [45]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
         from sklearn.metrics import precision score
         from sklearn.metrics import recall score
         clf2 = SVC(C=0.0001, kernel='linear')#Applying Linear SVC with Values implemented
         clf2.fit(X2 train, y train)
         y pred tfidf = clf2.predict(X2 test)
         print("Accuracy on test set: %0.3f%%"%(accuracy score(y test, y pred tfidf)*100))
                         on test set: 89.273%
         Accuracy
In [46]: from sklearn.metrics import precision recall fscore support
         precision_recall_fscore_support(y_test, y_pred_tfidf, average='weighted')#Generat
Out[46]: (0.8984800930887373, 0.892733333333334, 0.8539377810392228, None)
```









AVGW2V

```
In [35]: #Word 2 Vector for train corpus
          list of sent train=[]#Stored in a list
          for sent in x train:
              list of sent train.append(sent.split())
          w2v model train=Word2Vec(list of sent train,min count=5,size=50, workers=4)
          print(w2v model train)
          w2v words train = list(w2v model train.wv.vocab)
          print("number of words that occured minimum 5 times ",len(w2v_words_train))
          print("sample words ", w2v_words_train[0:50])
         Word2Vec(vocab=10698, size=50, alpha=0.025)
         number of words that occured minimum 5 times 10698
          sample words ['decid', 'roll', 'dice', 'bought', 'spring', 'onion', 'split',
          'pea', 'soup', 'sinc', 'like', 'drink', 'wasnt', 'disappoint', 'littl', 'scar
         e', 'first', 'time', 'order', 'food', 'type', 'item', 'amazon', 'sister', 'thou
          ght', 'crazi', 'someth', 'normal', 'dont', 'far', 'favorit', 'tri', 'bland', 't
         ast', 'compar', 'ambrosia', 'tomorrow', 'season', 'perfect', 'light', 'good',
          'expect', 'come', 'cup', 'noodl', 'best', 'microwav', 'ever', 'know', 'might']
In [36]:
         #Word 2 Vector for test corpus
          list of sent test=[]
          for sent in x test:
              list of sent test.append(sent.split())
          w2v_model_test=Word2Vec(list_of_sent_test,min_count=5,size=50, workers=4)
          print(w2v_model_test)
          w2v words test = list(w2v model test.wv.vocab)
          print("number of words that occured minimum 5 times ",len(w2v_words_test))
          print("sample words ", w2v words test[0:50])
         Word2Vec(vocab=7458, size=50, alpha=0.025)
         number of words that occured minimum 5 times 7458
          sample words ['like', 'organ', 'whole', 'grain', 'brown', 'rice', 'take', 'loo
         k', 'label', 'milk', 'product', 'two', 'thing', 'dont', 'often', 'see', 'find',
          'togeth', 'one', 'made', 'favorit', 'far', 'three', 'boy', 'love', 'even', 'mi
         x', 'unsweeten', 'soy', 'cut', 'sugar', 'high', 'recommend', 'anyon', 'want', 'need', 'avoid', 'dairi', 'that', 'posit', 'say', 'arent', 'lot', 'choic', 'dec
         af', 'tassimo', 'moment', 'make', 'brew', 'cup']
```

Linear SVM 12/16/2018

```
In [37]: #train corpus
         sent vectors train = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this
         for sent in list of sent train: # for each review/sentence
             sent vec = np.zeros(50) # as word vectors are of zero length
             cnt words =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
             for word in sent: # for each word in a review/sentence
                 if word in w2v_words_train:
                     #print(word)
                     vec = w2v model train.wv[word]
                     sent vec += vec
                     cnt words += 1
             if cnt words != 0:
                 sent_vec /= cnt_words
             sent vectors train.append(sent vec)
         print(len(sent vectors train))
         print(len(sent_vectors_train[0]))
         70000
```

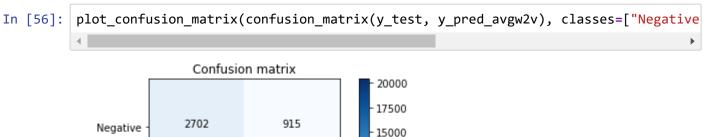
50

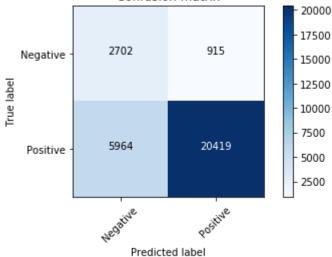
```
In [38]: #test Corpus
         sent vectors test = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this
         for sent in list of sent test: # for each review/sentence
             sent vec = np.zeros(50) # as word vectors are of zero length
             cnt words =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
             for word in sent: # for each word in a review/sentence
                 if word in w2v_words_test:
                     vec = w2v model test.wv[word]
                     sent vec += vec
                     cnt_words += 1
             if cnt words != 0:
                 sent vec /= cnt words
             sent_vectors_test.append(sent_vec)
         print(len(sent vectors test))
         print(len(sent vectors test[0]))
```

30000 50

```
scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler(copy=True, with mean=True, with std=True)#
In [39]:
         X train avgw2v = scaler.fit transform(sent vectors train)
         X test avgw2v = scaler.fit transform(sent vectors test)
```

```
from sklearn.linear model import SGDClassifier
         from sklearn.grid search import GridSearchCV
         from sklearn.datasets import *
         from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, TimeSeriesSplit
         tscv=TimeSeriesSplit(n splits=10)
         tuned parameters = {'alpha': [0.00001,0.0001,0.001,0.1,1,10,100,100]}
         clf = SGDClassifier(loss="hinge", penalty="12", max_iter=5, class_weight = 'balan
         model = GridSearchCV(clf, tuned parameters, cv=3, n jobs=-1, verbose=1)
         model.fit(X_train_avgw2v, y_train)
         Fitting 3 folds for each of 8 candidates, totalling 24 fits
         [Parallel(n_jobs=-1)]: Done 24 out of 24 | elapsed:
                                                                 11.9s finished
Out[49]: GridSearchCV(cv=3, error score='raise',
                estimator=SGDClassifier(alpha=0.0001, average=False, class weight='balan
         ced',
                epsilon=0.1, eta0=0.0, fit intercept=True, l1 ratio=0.15,
                learning_rate='optimal', loss='hinge', max_iter=5, n_iter=None,
                n_jobs=1, penalty='12', power_t=0.5, random_state=None,
                shuffle=True, tol=None, verbose=0, warm start=False),
                fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=-1,
                param_grid={'alpha': [1e-05, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 100]},
                pre dispatch='2*n jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn',
                scoring=None, verbose=1)
In [54]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
         from sklearn.metrics import precision score
         from sklearn.metrics import recall score
         clf = SVC(C=0.0001, kernel='linear', class_weight='balanced')
         clf.fit(X train avgw2v, y train)
         y pred avgw2v = clf.predict(X test avgw2v)
         print("Accuracy on test set: %0.3f%%"%(accuracy score(y test, y pred avgw2v)*100)
         Accuracy on test set: 77.070%
In [55]: from sklearn.metrics import precision recall fscore support
         precision recall fscore support(y test, y pred avgw2v, average='weighted')#Genera
Out[55]: (0.8793069353219424, 0.7707, 0.805696291658824, None)
```





TFIDF AVGW2V

```
In [43]: model = TfidfVectorizer()
    tf_idf_matrix = model.fit_transform(x_train)
    # we are converting a dictionary with word as a key, and the idf as a value
    dictionary = dict(zip(model.get_feature_names(), list(model.idf_)))
```

In [44]: tfidf_feat = tf_idf_vect.get_feature_names()#getting feature list

```
In [45]:
         from tqdm import tqdm
         tfidf sent vectors train = []; # the tfidf-w2v for each sentence/review is stored
         row=0;
         for sent in tqdm(list of sent train): # for each review/sentence
             sent vec = np.zeros(50) # as word vectors are of zero length
             weight sum =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
             for word in sent: # for each word in a review/sentence
                 if word in w2v words train:
                     vec = w2v model train.wv[word]
                       tf_idf = tf_idf_matrix[row, tfidf_feat.index(word)]
                     # to reduce the computation we are
                     # dictionary[word] = idf value of word in whole courpus
                     # sent.count(word) = tf valeus of word in this review
                     tf idf = dictionary[word]*(sent.count(word)/len(sent))#taking the dic
                     sent vec += (vec * tf idf)
                     weight_sum += tf_idf
             if weight sum != 0:
                 sent vec /= weight sum
             tfidf_sent_vectors_train.append(sent_vec)
             row += 1
         print(len(tfidf_sent_vectors_train))
         print(len(tfidf sent vectors train[0]))
```

100%|

| 70000/70000 [02:33<00:00, 454.81it/s]

70000

50

```
In [46]: model = TfidfVectorizer(ngram_range=(1,2))
    tf_idf_matrix = model.fit_transform(x_test)
    # we are converting a dictionary with word as a key, and the idf as a value
    dictionary_test = dict(zip(model.get_feature_names(), list(model.idf_)))
```

```
In [47]:
         #test corpus
         tfidf sent vectors test = []; # the tfidf-w2v for each sentence/review is stored
         row=0;
         for sent in tqdm(list of sent test): # for each review/sentence
             sent vec = np.zeros(50) # as word vectors are of zero length
             weight sum =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
             for word in sent: # for each word in a review/sentence
                 if word in w2v words test:
                     vec = w2v model test.wv[word]
                       tf_idf = tf_idf_matrix[row, tfidf_feat.index(word)]
                     # to reduce the computation we are
                     # dictionary[word] = idf value of word in whole courpus
                     # sent.count(word) = tf valeus of word in this review
                     tf idf = dictionary test[word]*(sent.count(word)/len(sent))
                     sent vec += (vec * tf idf)
                     weight_sum += tf_idf
             if weight sum != 0:
                 sent vec /= weight sum
             tfidf_sent_vectors_test.append(sent_vec)
             row += 1
         print(len(tfidf_sent_vectors_test))
         print(len(tfidf sent vectors test[0]))
```

100%

| 30000/30000 [00:56<00:00, 533.57it/s]

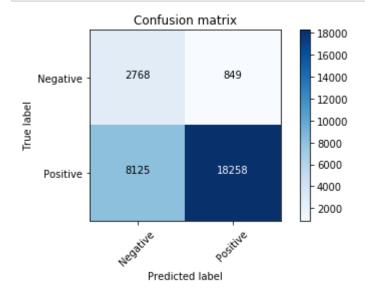
30000

50

```
In [48]: scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler(copy=True, with_mean=False, with_std=True)
    X_train_avgw2v_tfidf = scaler.fit_transform(tfidf_sent_vectors_train)
    X_test_avgw2v_tfidf = scaler.fit_transform(tfidf_sent_vectors_test)
```

```
In [121]: | from sklearn.linear model import SGDClassifier
          from sklearn.grid search import GridSearchCV
          from sklearn.datasets import *
          from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, TimeSeriesSplit
          tscv=TimeSeriesSplit(n splits=10)
          tuned parameters = {'alpha': [1e-1, 1e0, 1e1, 1e2, 1e3]}
          clf = SGDClassifier(loss="hinge", penalty="12", max_iter=5, class_weight = 'balan
          model = GridSearchCV(clf, tuned parameters, cv=tscv, n jobs=-1, verbose=1)
          model.fit(X_train_avgw2v_tfidf, y_train)
          Fitting 10 folds for each of 5 candidates, totalling 50 fits
                                                                    6.8s
          [Parallel(n jobs=-1)]: Done 42 tasks
                                                      | elapsed:
          [Parallel(n jobs=-1)]: Done 50 out of 50 | elapsed:
                                                                    7.8s finished
Out[121]: GridSearchCV(cv=TimeSeriesSplit(max train size=None, n splits=10),
                 error score='raise',
                 estimator=SGDClassifier(alpha=0.0001, average=False, class weight=None,
          epsilon=0.1,
                 eta0=0.0, fit intercept=True, l1 ratio=0.15,
                 learning_rate='optimal', loss='hinge', max_iter=5, n_iter=None,
                 n jobs=1, penalty='12', power t=0.5, random state=None,
                 shuffle=True, tol=None, verbose=0, warm start=False),
                 fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=-1,
                 param_grid={'alpha': [0.1, 1.0, 10.0, 100.0, 1000.0]},
                 pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', refit=True, return_train_score='warn',
                 scoring=None, verbose=1)
 In [57]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
          from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
          from sklearn.metrics import precision score
          from sklearn.metrics import recall score
          clf = SVC(C=0.0001, kernel='linear', class weight='balanced')
          clf.fit(X train avgw2v tfidf, y train)
          y pred avgw2v tfidf = clf.predict(X test avgw2v tfidf)
          print("Accuracy on test set: %0.3f%%"%(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_avgw2v_tfidf)
                          on test set: 70.087%
          Accuracy
 In [58]:
          from sklearn.metrics import precision recall fscore support
          precision_recall_fscore_support(y_test, y_pred_avgw2v_tfidf, average='weighted')#
 Out[58]: (0.8709935845152833, 0.700866666666666, 0.7519436888056169, None)
```





Classifier	Feature Name	Value of C	Accuracy
Linear SVM	BOW	0.0001	90.97
Linear SVM	TFIDF	0.0001	89.27
Linear SVM	AVGW2VEC	0.0001	77.07
Linear SVM	TFIDF AVGW2VEC	0.0001	70.08

Observation: 1. The Best Model is Bag of Words with High accuracy. Though the Value of C which is the hyperparameter is same for all.

Conclusion : As the value of n is very large, we would not use SVM for Internet applications as the latency is very high.