

# LSTM Network on Amazon food reviews data

## 1. Libraries used

In [1]:

```
1 import sqlite3
2
3 import pandas as pd
4 import numpy as np
5 from collections import Counter
6
7 from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
8 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
9 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, roc_curve, roc_auc_score
10 from sklearn.calibration import calibration_curve
11
12 from keras.preprocessing import sequence
13 from keras.models import Sequential
14 from keras.metrics import binary_crossentropy
15 from keras.activations import sigmoid,tanh
16 from keras.optimizers import adam
17 from keras import layers
18 from keras.initializers import glorot_normal
19
20 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
21 import seaborn as sns
22
23 %matplotlib inline
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

## 2. Loading the data

In [2]:

```
1 conn = sqlite3.connect(database=r'data/database.sqlite')
2 data = pd.read_sql_query(sql="select combined_text_clean, score_encoded from ReviewsAf")
3 neg_class,pos_class = dict(Counter(data['score_encoded'])).get(0),dict(Counter(data['score_encoded'])).get(1)
4 diff = pos_class - neg_class
5 upsample_set = data.query('score_encoded == 0').sample(n=diff,replace=True)
6 data = pd.concat(objs=[data,upsample_set],axis=0)
7 dict(Counter(data['score_encoded']))
8 mean_review_length = int(round(np.mean(data['combined_text_clean'].apply(lambda x:len(x)))))
```

## 3. Train, CV and test set splits

In [3]:

```
1 X_train,X_test = train_test_split(data,test_size=0.2,stratify=data['score_encoded'])
2 X_train,X_cv = train_test_split(X_train,test_size=0.2,stratify=X_train['score_encoded']
3 Y_train = X_train['score_encoded']
4 Y_cv = X_cv['score_encoded']
5 Y_test = X_test['score_encoded']
6 X_train.drop(labels=['score_encoded'],axis=1,inplace=True)
7 X_cv.drop(labels=['score_encoded'],axis=1,inplace=True)
8 X_test.drop(labels=['score_encoded'],axis=1,inplace=True)
9
```

d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\pandas\core\frame.py:3940: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy> (<http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy>)  
errors=errors)

## 4. Preprocessing of data

### 4.1. Get vocab and frequency

In [4]:

```
1 vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
2 X = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train['combined_text_clean'])
3 vocab = vectorizer.get_feature_names()
4 freq = np.sum(X.toarray(),axis=0)
5 word_freq = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(vocab,freq)),columns=['word','freq'])
6 word_freq.sort_values(by='freq',ascending=False,inplace=True)
7 word_freq.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
8
```

### 4.2. Store word, index and frequencies in hash tables

In [5]:

```

1 word_freq_hash = dict()
2 word_index_hash = dict()
3 word_index_hash_top = dict()
4 iteration=1
5 topwords = 500
6 for i in word_freq.iterrows():
7     word_index_hash[i[1][0]] = i[0]
8     word_freq_hash[i[1][0]] = i[1][1]
9     if iteration <= topwords:
10         word_index_hash_top[i[1][0]] = i[0]
11         iteration += 1
12
13 def string_encode(string):
14     list_of_words = string.split()
15     list_of_index = list()
16     for word in list_of_words:
17         if word_index_hash_top.get(word,0) != 0:
18             list_of_index.append(word_index_hash_top.get(word,0))
19         else:
20             continue
21     return list_of_index
22

```

### 4.3. Transform reviews into a padded sequence of indexes

In [6]:

```

1 sequence_length = mean_review_length
2 X_train = sequence.pad_sequences(sequences=list(X_train['combined_text_clean'].apply(s
3 X_cv = sequence.pad_sequences(sequences=list(X_cv['combined_text_clean'].apply(string_
4 X_test = sequence.pad_sequences(sequences=list(X_test['combined_text_clean'].apply(str
5

```

## 5. Build LSTM models

In [7]:

```

1 model1 = Sequential()
2 model1.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=len(vocab), output_dim=60, input_length=sequence
3 model1.add(layers.Dropout(rate=0.5))
4 model1.add(layers.LSTM(units=100, activation=tanh, dropout=0.4, recurrent_dropout=0.4,
5 model1.add(layers.Dropout(rate=0.5))
6 model1.add(layers.Dense(units=1, activation=sigmoid, kernel_initializer=glorot_normal(
7
8 model2 = Sequential()
9 model2.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=len(vocab), output_dim=60, input_length=sequence
10 model2.add(layers.Dropout(rate=0.2))
11 model2.add(layers.LSTM(units=100, activation=tanh, dropout=0.3, recurrent_dropout=0.3,
12 model2.add(layers.LSTM(units=100, activation=tanh, dropout=0.3, recurrent_dropout=0.3,
13 model2.add(layers.Dropout(rate=0.2))
14 model2.add(layers.Dense(units=1, activation=sigmoid, kernel_initializer=glorot_normal(
15
16 model3 = Sequential()
17 model3.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=len(vocab), output_dim=60, input_length=sequence
18 model3.add(layers.Dropout(rate=0.2))
19 model3.add(layers.LSTM(units=100, activation=tanh, dropout=0.3, recurrent_dropout=0.3,
20 model3.add(layers.Dropout(rate=0.2))
21 model3.add(layers.Dense(units=10, activation=sigmoid, kernel_initializer=glorot_normal
22 model3.add(layers.Dropout(rate=0.6))
23 model3.add(layers.Dense(units=1, activation=sigmoid, kernel_initializer=glorot_normal(
24

```

WARNING: Logging before flag parsing goes to stderr.

W0703 07:00:59.518229 18728 deprecation\_wrapper.py:119] From d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow\_backend.py:74: The name tf.get\_default\_graph is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get\_default\_graph instead.

W0703 07:01:00.718382 18728 deprecation\_wrapper.py:119] From d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow\_backend.py:517: The name tf.placeholder is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder instead.

W0703 07:01:00.927820 18728 deprecation\_wrapper.py:119] From d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow\_backend.py:4138: The name tf.random\_uniform is deprecated. Please use tf.random.uniform instead.

W0703 07:01:01.039522 18728 deprecation\_wrapper.py:119] From d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow\_backend.py:133: The name tf.placeholder\_with\_default is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder\_with\_default instead.

W0703 07:01:01.049495 18728 deprecation.py:506] From d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow\_backend.py:3445: calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn\_ops) with keep\_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep\_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep\_prob`.

W0703 07:01:01.096129 18728 deprecation\_wrapper.py:119] From d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow\_backend.py:4185: The name tf.truncated\_normal is deprecated. Please use tf.random.truncated\_normal instead.

```
W0703 07:01:02.649525 18728 nn_ops.py:4224] Large dropout rate: 0.6 (>0.5).  
In TensorFlow 2.x, dropout() uses dropout rate instead of keep_prob. Please  
ensure that this is intended.
```

## 6. Training the different models

In [8]:

```

1  def training_models(model,modelname,X_train,Y_train,X_cv,Y_cv,X_test,Y_test,epochs=5,b
2
3      results = dict()
4
5      print('BUILDING MODEL '+ modelname)
6
7      model.summary()
8
9      model.compile(optimizer=adam(),loss=binary_crossentropy,metrics=['accuracy'])
10
11     print('Training the model...')
12
13     history = model.fit(x=X_train,y=Y_train,epochs=epochs, batch_size=batchsize,valida
14
15     print('Storing the training and CV loss...')
16
17     results[modelname] = {'loss':history.history['loss'], 'val_loss':history.history['
18
19     print('Storing the model accuracy...')
20
21     accuracy_train,accuracy_cv = model.evaluate(X_train, Y_train, verbose=0),model.eva
22
23     pred = model.predict_classes(x=X_test)
24     pred_score = model.predict(x=X_test)
25
26     results.get(modelname)['accuracy on train'] = round(accuracy_train[1]*100,2)
27     results.get(modelname)['accuracy on cv'] = round(accuracy_cv[1]*100,2)
28     results.get(modelname)['accuracy on test'] = round(accuracy_score(y_true=Y_test,y_
29
30     print('Storing fpr, tpr and thresholds...')
31
32     fpr,tpr,thresholds = roc_curve(y_true=Y_test,y_score=pred_score)
33     results.get(modelname)['fpr'] = fpr
34     results.get(modelname)['tpr'] = tpr
35     results.get(modelname)['thresholds'] = thresholds
36
37     print('Storing auc values...')
38
39     auc = roc_auc_score(y_true=Y_test,y_score=pred_score)
40
41     results.get(modelname)['auc'] = round(auc*100,2)
42
43     print('Storing true and predicted prob...')
44
45     prob_true,prob_pred = calibration_curve(y_true=Y_test,y_prob=pred_score)
46
47     results.get(modelname)['true_prob'] = prob_true
48     results.get(modelname)['pred_prob'] = prob_pred
49
50     for key,value in results.items():
51
52         con_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_true=Y_test,y_pred=pred)
53         sns.heatmap(data=con_matrix,annot=True,fmt="d")
54         plt.title(modelname + ' Confusion Matrix')
55         plt.show();
56
57         plt.plot(value['loss'],color='darkorange',label=' Training Loss')
58         plt.plot(value['val_loss'],color='red',label=' CV Loss')
59         plt.xlabel('epoch')

```

```

60     plt.ylabel('binary log loss')
61     plt.title(key + ' Training curve')
62     plt.legend()
63     plt.show();
64
65     plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='darkorange', linestyle='--',label='random model')
66     plt.plot(value['fpr'],value['tpr'],color='red',label='ROC curve (area = %0.2f)')
67     plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
68     plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
69     plt.title(key + ' Receiver operating characteristic')
70     plt.legend(loc="lower right")
71     plt.show();
72
73     plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='darkorange', linestyle='--')
74     plt.plot(value['true_prob'],value['pred_prob'],color='red')
75     plt.xlabel('True prob')
76     plt.ylabel('Pred prob')
77     plt.title(key + ' Calibration Curve')
78     plt.legend(loc="lower right")
79     plt.show();
80
81     return results
82

```

In [9]:

```

1  model1_results = training_models(model=model1,modelname='model1',X_train=X_train,Y_train=Y_train,
2                                X_cv=X_cv,Y_cv=Y_cv,X_test=X_test,Y_test=Y_test,epochs=epochs)

```

W0703 07:01:02.834344 18728 deprecation\_wrapper.py:119] From d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\keras\optimizer\_s.py:790: The name tf.train.Optimizer is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.Optimizer instead.

W0703 07:01:02.848306 18728 deprecation.py:323] From d:\byron\documents\projects\2\_appliedai\rnn-keras\env\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\ops\nn\_impl.py:180: add\_dispatch\_support.<locals>.wrapper (from tensorflow.python.ops.array\_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.  
Instructions for updating:  
Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where

In [10]:

```

1 model2_results = training_models(model=model2,modelname='model2',X_train=X_train,Y_train=Y_train,
2                               X_cv=X_cv,Y_cv=Y_cv,X_test=X_test,Y_test=Y_test,epochs=epochs)

```

BUILDING MODEL model2

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None, 206, 60)	2141460
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 206, 60)	0
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 206, 100)	64400
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 100)	80400
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 100)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	101

Total params: 2,286,361

Trainable params: 2,286,361

Non-trainable params: 0

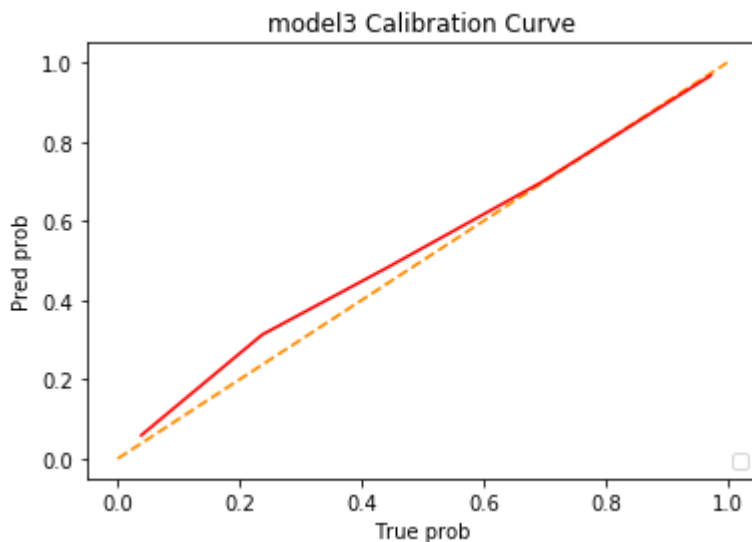
In [11]:

```

1 model3_results = training_models(model=model3,modelname='model3',X_train=X_train,Y_train=Y_train,
2                               X_cv=X_cv,Y_cv=Y_cv,X_test=X_test,Y_test=Y_test,epochs=epochs)
3

```

W0703 09:06:07.763583 18728 legend.py:1282] No handles with labels found to put in legend.



## 7. Putting the model results together

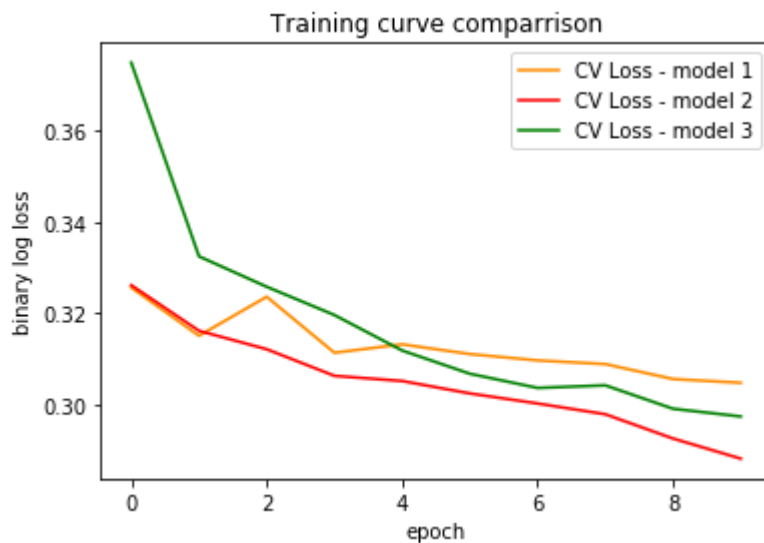


In [12]:

```

1 plt.plot(model1_results['model1']['val_loss'],color='darkorange',label='CV Loss - model 1')
2 plt.plot(model2_results['model2']['val_loss'],color='red',label='CV Loss - model 2')
3 plt.plot(model3_results['model3']['val_loss'],color='green',label='CV Loss - model 3')
4 plt.xlabel('epoch')
5 plt.ylabel('binary log loss')
6 plt.title('Training curve comparrison')
7 plt.legend()
8 plt.show();
9
10 i=1
11 model_compare = dict()
12 for model in (model1_results,model2_results,model3_results):
13     modeltext = 'model'+str(i)
14     avg_train_loss = np.mean(model[modeltext]['loss'])
15     avg_val_loss = np.mean(model[modeltext]['val_loss'])
16     acc_on_train = model[modeltext]['accuracy on train']
17     acc_on_cv = model[modeltext]['accuracy on cv']
18     acc_on_test = model[modeltext]['accuracy on test']
19     auc = model[modeltext]['auc']
20     model_compare[modeltext] = {'avg_train_loss':avg_train_loss,'avg_val_loss':avg_val_loss,
21                                'acc_on_cv':acc_on_cv,'acc_on_test':acc_on_test,'auc':auc}
22     i+=1
23 pd.DataFrame(model_compare)

```



Out[12]:

	model1	model2	model3
acc_on_cv	86.770000	87.74000	87.050000
acc_on_test	87.170000	87.97000	87.290000
acc_on_train	87.890000	89.23000	87.940000
auc	94.570000	95.13000	94.780000
avg_train_loss	0.332330	0.31060	0.389516
avg_val_loss	0.312889	0.30471	0.317586

## 8. Using the model on a random query point

In [13]:

```
1 X_q = 'I am happy with the service'
2 X_q = sequence.pad_sequences(sequences=list(pd.Series(X_q).apply(string_encode).values
3 output = model2.predict_classes(x=X_q)[0]
4 if output == 0:
5     print('negative review')
6 else:
7     print('positive review')
8
9 X_q = 'I think your service is poor'
10 X_q = sequence.pad_sequences(sequences=list(pd.Series(X_q).apply(string_encode).values
11 output = model2.predict_classes(x=X_q)[0]
12 if output == 0:
13     print('negative review')
14 else:
15     print('positive review')
16
```

negative review

negative review