

# Sentimental Analysis for Marketing

## Project 3

### Data Set 1:

### Data Set Link:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/crowdfunder/twitter-airline-sentiment>

The training of dataset consists of the following steps:

- ✚ **Unpacking of data:** The huge dataset of reviews obtained from amazon.com comes in a .json file format. A small python code has been implemented in order to read the dataset from those files and dump them in to a pickle file for easier and fastaccess and object serialization.

```
30 with open(data_file, 'r') as file_handler:
31     for review in file_handler.readlines():
32         df[i] = ast.literal_eval(review)
33         i += 1
34
35 reviews_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(df, orient = 'index')
36 reviews_df.to_pickle('reviews_digital_music.pickle')
37
```

Hence initial fetching of data is done in this section using Python File Handlers.

### ✚ Preparing Data for Sentiment Analysis:

- The pickle file is hence loaded in this step and the data besides the one used for sentiment analysis is removed. As shown in our sample dataset in Page 11, there are a lot of columns in the data out of which only rating and text review is what we require. So, the column, “reviewSummary” is dropped from the data file.
- After that, the review ratings which are 3 out of 5 are removed as they signify neutral review, and all we are concerned of is positive and negative reviews.
- The entire task of preprocessing the review data is handled by this

```

40
47 reviews_df.drop(columns = ['reviewSummary'], inplace = True)
48 reviews_df['reviewRating'] = reviews_df.reviewRating.astype('int')

50 reviews_df = reviews_df[reviews_df.reviewRating != 3] # Ignoring 3-star reviews -> neutral
51 reviews_df = reviews_df.assign(sentiment = np.where(reviews_df['reviewRating'] >= 4, 1, 0)) # 1 -> Positive, 0 -> Negati
52

```

utility class- “NltkPreprocessor”.

```

16
17 class NltkPreprocessor:
18
19     def __init__(self, stopwords = None, punct = None, lower = True, strip = True):
20         self.lower = lower
21         self.strip = strip
22         self.stopwords = stopwords or set(sw.words('english'))
23         self.punct = punct or set(string.punctuation)
24         self.lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
25
26     def tokenize(self, document):
27         tokenized_doc = []
28
29         for sent in sent_tokenize(document):
30             for token, tag in pos_tag(wordpunct_tokenize(sent)):
31                 token = token.lower() if self.lower else token
32                 token = token.strip() if self.strip else token
33                 token = token.strip('_0123456789') if self.strip else token
34                 # token = re.sub(r'\d+', '', token)
35
36                 if token in self.stopwords:
37                     continue
38
39                 if all(char in self.punct for char in token):
40                     continue
41
42                 lemma = self.lemmatize(token, tag)
43                 tokenized_doc.append(lemma)
44
45         return tokenized_doc
46
47     def lemmatize(self, token, tag):
48         tag = {
49             'N': wn.NOUN,
50             'V': wn.VERB,
51             'R': wn.ADV,
52             'J': wn.ADJ
53         }.get(tag[0], wn.NOUN)
54
55         return self.lemmatizer.lemmatize(token, tag)
56

```

iv) The time required to prepare the following data is hence displayed.

```

administrator@administrator-OptiPlex-3040:~/Desktop/sentiment_analysis$
Preprocessing data...
Preprocessing data completed!
Preprocessing time: 0.163 s

```

The time taken to preprocess the data is calculated and displayed

✚ **Preprocessing Data:** This is a vital part of training the dataset. Here Words present in the file are accessed both as a solo word and also as pair of words. Because, for example the word “bad” means negative but when someone writes “not bad” it refers to as positive. In such cases considering single word for training data will work otherwise. So words in pairs are checked to find the occurrence to modifiers before any adjective which if present which might provide a different meaning to the outlook.

```
69 X = reviews_df_preprocessed.iloc[:, -1].values
70 y = reviews_df_preprocessed.iloc[:, -2].values
71
72 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 42)
73
```

✚ **Training Data/ Evaluation:** The main chunk of code that does the whole evaluation of sentimental analysis based on the preprocessed data is a part of this. The following are the steps followed:

```
103 pipeline = Pipeline([
104     ('vect', TfidfVectorizer(ngram_range = (1,2), stop_words = 'english', sublinear_tf = True)),
105     ('chi', SelectKBest(score_func = chi2, k = 50000)),
106     ('clf', LinearSVC(C = 1.0, penalty = 'l1', max_iter = 3000, dual = False, class_weight='balanced'))
107 ])
108
109 model = pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

- i) The Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and Evaluation time is calculated and displayed.
- ii) Navie Bayes, Logistic Regression, Linear SVM and Random forest classifiers are applied on the dataset for evaluation of sentiments.
- iii) Prediction of test data is done and Confusion Matrix of prediction is displayed. iv) Total positive and negative reviews are counted.
- v) A review like sentence is taken as input on the console and if positive the console gives 1 as output and 0 for negative input.

## Results and Sample Output

The ultimate outcome of this Training of Public reviews dataset is that, the machine is capable of judging whether an entered sentence bears positive response or negative response.

**Precision** (also called positive predictive value) is the fraction of relevant instances among the retrieved instances, while **Recall** (also known as sensitivity) is the fraction of relevant instances that have been retrieved over the total amount of relevant instances. Both precision and recall are therefore based on an understanding and measure of relevance.

$$\text{precision} = \frac{|\{\text{relevant documents}\} \cap \{\text{retrieved documents}\}|}{|\{\text{retrieved documents}\}|}$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{|\{\text{relevant documents}\} \cap \{\text{retrieved documents}\}|}{|\{\text{relevant documents}\}|}$$

**F<sub>1</sub> score** (also **F-score** or **F-measure**) is a measure of a test's accuracy. It considers both the precision  $p$  and the recall  $r$  of the test to compute the score:  $p$  is the number of correct positive results divided by the number of all positive results returned by the classifier, and  $r$  is the number of correct positive results divided by the number of all relevant samples (all samples that should have been identified as positive). The  $F_1$  score is the harmonic average of the precision and recall, where an  $F_1$  score reaches its best value at 1 (perfect precision and recall) and worst at 0.

$$F_1 = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{\text{recall}} + \frac{1}{\text{precision}}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

In statistics, a **receiver operating characteristic curve**, i.e. **ROC curve**, is a graphical plot that illustrates the diagnostic ability of a binary classifier system as its discrimination threshold is varied. The Total Operating Characteristic (TOC) expands on the idea of ROC by showing the total information in the two-by-two contingency

---

table for each threshold. ROC gives only two bits of relative information for each threshold, thus the TOC gives strictly more information than the ROC.

When using normalized units, the area under the curve (often referred to as simply the AUC) is equal to the probability that a classifier will rank a randomly chosen positive instance higher than a randomly chosen negative one (assuming 'positive' ranks higher than 'negative'). This can be seen as follows: the area under the curve is given by (the integral boundaries are reversed as large T has a lower value on the x-axis).

$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \text{TPR}(T) \text{FPR}'(T) dT = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} I(T' > T) f_1(T') f_0(T) dT' dT = P(X_1 > X_0)$$

The machine evaluates the accuracy of training the data along with precision Recall and F<sub>1</sub>

The Confusion matrix of evaluation is calculated.

It is thus capable of judging an externally written review as positive or negative.

A positive review will be marked as [1], and a negative review will be hence marked as [0].

**Results obtained using Hold-out Strategy(Train-Test split)** [values rounded upto 2 decimal places].

Name of classifier	F <sub>1</sub>	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	ROC AUC
Multinomial NB	85.25%	85.31%	85.56%	84.95%	85.31%
Logistic Regression	88.12%	88.05%	87.54%	88.72%	88.05%
Linear SVC	88.12%	88.11%	87.59%	88.80%	88.11%
Random Forest	82.43%	81.82%	79.74%	85.30%	81.83%

The Confusion Matrix Format is as follows:

True Negative	False Positive
False Negative	True Positive

The Confusion Matrix of Each Classifier are as follows:

68556	11470
12032	67942

Classifier 1: Multinomial NB

69928	10098
9023	70951

Classifier 2: Logistic Regression

69963	10063
8955	17019

Classifier 3: Liner SVC

62695	17331
11749	68225

Classifier 4: Random Forest

The following are the images of such sample output after successful dataset training using the classifiers:

---

```

~/Projects/machine-learning/sentiment-analysis -- -bash  ~/Projects/machine-learning/sentiment-analysis -- -bash  ~/Projects/machine-learning/sentiment-analysis -- -bash  +
Pranits-MacBook-Air:sentiment-analysis pranit$ python3 sentiment_analyzer.py

Holdout Strategy...

Splitting data using Train-Test split...
Splitting data completed!
Splitting time: 0.201 s

Training data... Classifier MNB
Training data completed!
Training time: 183.1 s

Training data... Classifier LR
Training data completed!
Training time: 217.264 s

Training data... Classifier SVM
Training data completed!
Training time: 204.015 s

Training data... Classifier RF
Training data completed!
Training time: 719.168 s

Predicting Test data... Classifier MNB
Prediction completed!
Prediction time: 28.198 s

Predicting Test data... Classifier LR
Prediction completed!
Prediction time: 27.013 s

Predicting Test data... Classifier SVM
Prediction completed!
Prediction time: 27.175 s

Predicting Test data... Classifier RF
Prediction completed!
Prediction time: 39.286 s

Evaluating results... Classifier MNB
Results evaluated!
Evaluation time: 0.34 s

Evaluating results... Classifier LR
Results evaluated!
Evaluation time: 0.325 s

Evaluating results... Classifier SVM
Results evaluated!
Evaluation time: 0.318 s

Evaluating results... Classifier RF
Results evaluated!

```

```

~/Projects/machine-learning/sentiment-analysis -- -bash  ~/Projects/machine-learning/sentiment-analysis -- -bash  ~/Projects/machine-learning/sentiment-analysis -- -bash  +
Evaluating results... Classifier MNB
Results evaluated!
Evaluation time: 0.34 s

Evaluating results... Classifier LR
Results evaluated!
Evaluation time: 0.325 s

Evaluating results... Classifier SVM
Results evaluated!
Evaluation time: 0.318 s

Evaluating results... Classifier RF
Results evaluated!
Evaluation time: 0.315 s

Evaluation metrics of classifier MNB
Accuracy: 0.8531125
Precision: 0.8555633909232861
Recall: 0.8495511041088354
f1: 0.852546647760782
ROC AUC: 0.8531113429223856
Confusion Matrix: [[68556 11470]
 [12832 67942]]
Evaluation metrics of classifier LR
Accuracy: 0.88049375
Precision: 0.8754087033769695
Recall: 0.8871758321454473
f1: 0.8812529887034772
ROC AUC: 0.8804959209711317
Confusion Matrix: [[69928 10098]
 [ 9023 70951]]
Evaluation metrics of classifier SVM
Accuracy: 0.8811375
Precision: 0.8758910732345033
Recall: 0.8880261084852578
f1: 0.8819168487979336
ROC AUC: 0.8811397380703848
Confusion Matrix: [[69963 10063]
 [ 8955 71019]]
Evaluation metrics of classifier RF
Accuracy: 0.81325
Precision: 0.7974309224367666
Recall: 0.8530897541701052
f1: 0.8243218751887875
ROC AUC: 0.8182613192413517
Confusion Matrix: [[62695 17331]
 [11749 68225]]

Total number of observations: 160000
Positives in observation: 79974
Negatives in observation: 80026
Majority class is: 50.01624999999999%
Pranits-MacBook-Air:sentiment-analysis pranit$

```



```
administrator@administrator-OptiPlex-3040:~/Desktop/sentiment_analysis$ python3 sentiment_analyzer.py
```

```
Preprocessing data...  
Preprocessing data completed!  
Preprocessing time: 0.131 s
```

```
Training data...  
Training data completed!  
Training time: 244.431 s
```

```
Predicting Test data...  
Prediction completed!  
Prediction time: 11.46 s
```

```
Evaluating results...  
Accuracy: 0.94855693908754  
Precision: 0.983433383243815  
Recall: 0.9613014112497147  
f1: 0.9722414612616284  
Results evaluated!  
Evaluation time: 0.084 s
```

```
Confusion matrix: [[ 7575  2412]  
 [ 5764 143182]]
```

```
Total number of observations: 158933  
Positives in observation: 148946  
Negatives in observation: 9987  
Majority class is: 93.7162200424078%  
Worst product ever  
[0]
```

```
administrator@administrator-OptiPlex-3040:~/Desktop/sentiment_analysis$ python3 sentiment_analyzer.py
```

```
Preprocessing data...  
Preprocessing data completed!  
Preprocessing time: 0.163 s
```

```
Training data...  
Training data completed!  
Training time: 239.406 s
```

```
Predicting Test data...  
Prediction completed!  
Prediction time: 11.402 s
```

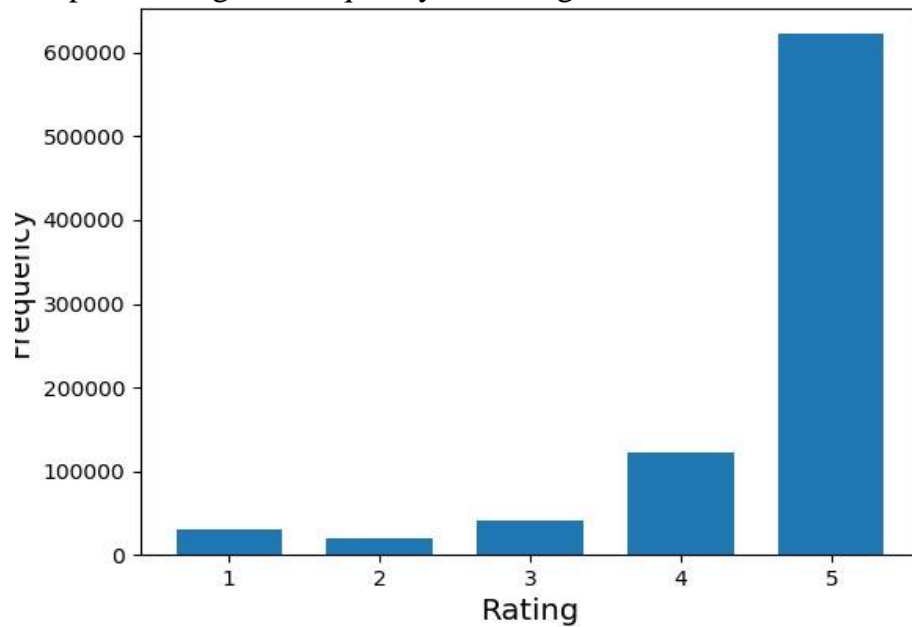
```
Evaluating results...  
Accuracy: 0.9486261506420944  
Precision: 0.983467838868093  
Recall: 0.9613416943053187  
f1: 0.9722789017488227  
Results evaluated!  
Evaluation time: 0.086 s
```

```
Confusion matrix: [[ 7580  2407]  
 [ 5758 143188]]
```

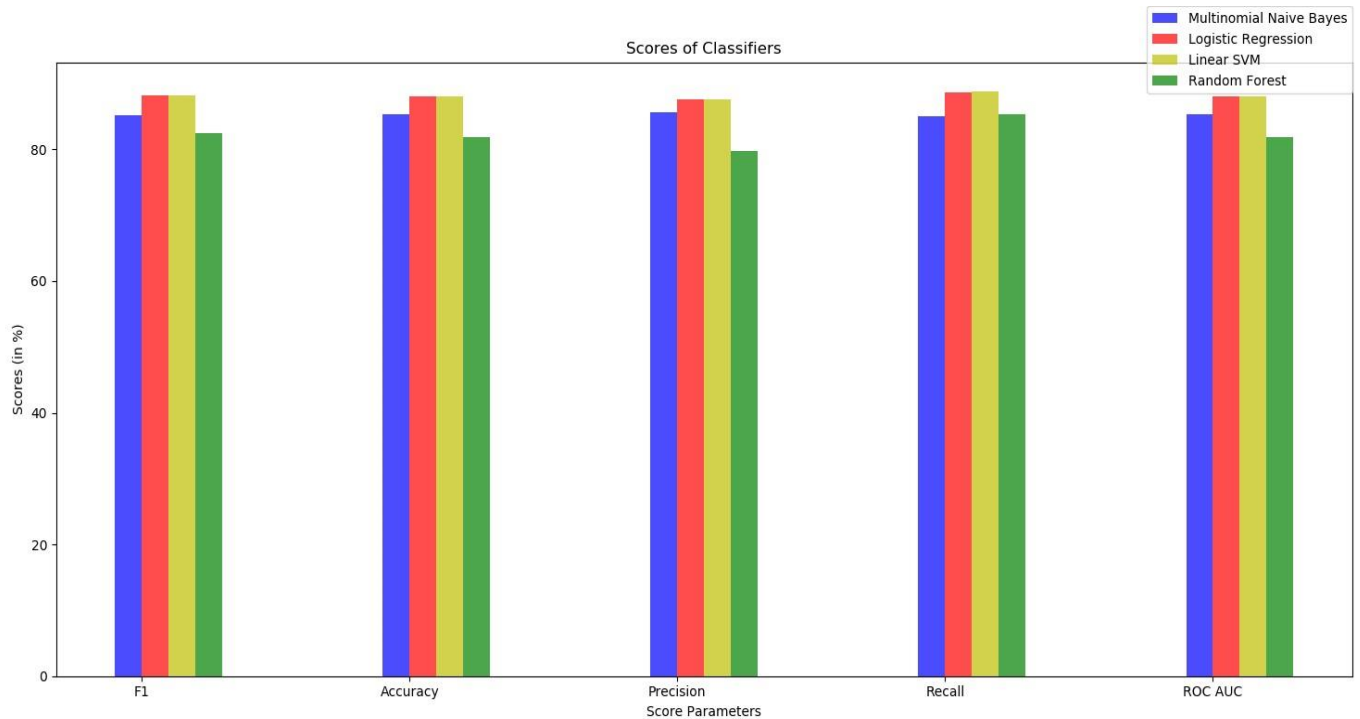
```
Total number of observations: 158933  
Positives in observation: 148946  
Negatives in observation: 9987  
Majority class is: 93.7162200424078%  
not a good product  
[1]
```



The Bar Graph showing the Frequency of Ratings in the dataset



This Bar graph shows the score of each classifier after successful training. The parameters be: F<sub>1</sub> Score, Accuracy, Precision, Recall and Roc-Auc.



# ***Program***

## **Code:**

### ***Loading the dataset:***

```
import json import pickle import
numpy as np from matplotlib
import pyplot as plt from textblob
import TextBlob

# fileHandler = open('datasets/reviews_digital_music.json', 'r')
# reviewDatas = fileHandler.read().split("\n")
# reviewText = []
# reviewRating = []

# for review in reviewDatas:
#     if review == "":
#         continue
#     r = json.loads(review)
#     reviewText.append(r['reviewText'])
#     reviewRating.append(r['overall'])

# fileHandler.close()
# saveReviewText = open('review_text.pkl', 'wb')
# saveReviewRating = open('review_rating.pkl','wb')
# pickle.dump(reviewText, saveReviewText) #
pickle.dump(reviewRating, saveReviewRating)
reviewTextFile = open('review_text.pkl', 'rb')
reviewRatingFile = open('review_rating.pkl', 'rb')
reviewText = pickle.load(reviewTextFile)
reviewRating = pickle.load(reviewRatingFile)
# print(len(reviewText))
```

---

```

# print(reviewText[0])
# print(reviewRating[0]) # ratings
= np.array(reviewRating)
plt.hist(ratings, bins=np.arange(ratings.min(), ratings.max()+2)-0.5, rwidth=0.7)
plt.xlabel('Rating', fontsize=14) plt.ylabel('Frequency', fontsize=14)
plt.title('Histogram of Ratings', fontsize=18) plt.show() lang = { } i = 0 for
review in reviewText:
    tb = TextBlob(review)
l = tb.detect_language()
if l != 'en':
    lang.setdefault(l, [])
    lang[l].append(i)
print(i, l)    i += 1 print(lang)

```

### **Scrapping data:**

```

from selenium import webdriver from
selenium.webdriver.chrome.options import Options from
bs4 import BeautifulSoup import openpyxl class
Review():    def __init__(self):
    self.rating=""
    self.info=""
    self.review=""
def scrape():
    options = Options()    options.add_argument("--headless") # Runs Chrome in
headless mode.    options.add_argument('--no-sandbox') # # Bypass OS security
model options.add_argument('start-maximized')    options.add_argument('disable-
infobars')    options.add_argument("--disable-extensions")
driver=webdriver.Chrome(executable_path=r'C:\chromedriver\chromedriver.exe')
url='https://www.amazon.com/Moto-PLUS-5th-Generation-Exclusive/product-
reviews/B0785NN142/ref=cm_cr_arp_d_paging_btm_2?ie=UTF8&reviewerType=all_reviews&pageNumb
er=5'

```

---

```

driver.get(url)

soup=BeautifulSoup(driver.page_source,'lxml')
ul=soup.find_all('div',class_='a-section review')
review_list=[] for d in ul:
    a=d.find('div',class_='a-row')
sib=a.findNextSibling()
    b=d.find('div',class_='a-row a-spacing-medium review-data')
    "print sib.text"
    new_r=Review()
new_r.rating=a.text        new_r.info=sib.text
    new_r.review=b.text

    review_list.append(new_r)
driver.quit() return review_list def
main():

    m = scrape()
    i=1 for r in
    m:

        book = openpyxl.load_workbook('Sample.xlsx')        sheet =
book.get_sheet_by_name('Sample Sheet')        sheet.cell(row=i, column=1).value = r.rating
        sheet.cell(row=i, column=1).alignment = openpyxl.styles.Alignment(horizontal='center',
vertical='center', wrap_text=True)
        sheet.cell(row=i, column=3).value = r.info
        sheet.cell(row=i, column=3).alignment =
openpyxl.styles.Alignment(horizontal='center', vertical='center', wrap_text=True)
        sheet.cell(row=i, column=5).value = r.review.encode('utf-8')        sheet.cell(row=i,
column=5).alignment = openpyxl.styles.Alignment(horizontal='center', vertical='center',
wrap_text=True)

        book.save('Sample.xlsx')

```

---

```

            i=i+1            if
__name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

### **Preprocessing Data:**

```

import string from nltk.corpus import stopwords as sw from nltk.corpus import wordnet
as wn from nltk import wordpunct_tokenize from nltk import sent_tokenize from nltk
import WordNetLemmatizer from nltk import pos_tag class NltkPreprocessor:    def
__init__(self, stopwords = None, punct = None, lower = True, strip = True):
    self.lower = lower                self.strip = strip
        self.stopwords = stopwords or set(sw.words('english'))
        self.punct = punct or set(string.punctuation)
        self.lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()

    def tokenize(self, document):
        tokenized_doc = []

        for sent in sent_tokenize(document):                for token, tag in
pos_tag(wordpunct_tokenize(sent)):                token = token.lower() if
self.lower else token                token = token.strip() if self.strip else
token
                token = token.strip('_0123456789') if self.strip else token
                # token = re.sub(r'\d+', '', token)
                if token in self.stopwords:
                    continue
                if all(char in self.punct for char in token):
                    continue

                lemma = self.lemmatize(token, tag)
tokenized_doc.append(lemma)

        return tokenized_doc

```

---

```

def lemmatize(self, token,
tag):

    tag = {
        'N': wn.NOUN,
        'V': wn.VERB,
        'R': wn.ADV,
        'J': wn.ADJ
    }.get(tag[0], wn.NOUN)

    return self.lemmatizer.lemmatize(token, tag)

```

### **Sentiment Analysis:**

```

import ast import numpy as np import pandas as pd
import re from nltk.corpus import stopwords from
nltk.stem import SnowballStemmer from
sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, chi2, SelectPercentile, f_classif from
sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline from
sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, roc_auc_score,
confusion_matrix from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC # from textblob import TextBlob from time
import time

```

```

def getInitialData(data_file):

    print('Fetching initial data...')

    t = time()

    i = 0    df = { }        with
open(data_file, 'r') as file_handler:

        for review in file_handler.readlines():

            df[i] = ast.literal_eval(review)

            i += 1

```

---

```
reviews_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(df, orient = 'index')
reviews_df.to_pickle('reviews_digital_music.pickle') print('Fetching data completed!') print('Fetching time:
', round(time()-t, 3), 's\n')
```

```
# def filterLanguage(text):
#     text_blob = TextBlob(text)
#     return text_blob.detect_language()
```

```
def prepareData(reviews_df):
print('Preparing data...') t =
time()
```

```
reviews_df.rename(columns = {"overall" : "reviewRating"}, inplace=True)
reviews_df.drop(columns = ['reviewerID', 'asin', 'reviewerName', 'helpful', 'summary', 'unixReviewTime',
'reviewTime'], inplace = True)
```

```
reviews_df = reviews_df[reviews_df.reviewRating != 3.0] # Ignoring 3-star reviews -> neutral
reviews_df = reviews_df.assign(sentiment = np.where(reviews_df['reviewRating'] >= 4.0, 1, 0)) # 1 ->
Positive, 0 -> Negative
```

```
stemmer = SnowballStemmer('english')
stop_words = stopwords.words('english')
```

```
# print(len(reviews_df.reviewText))
# filterLanguage = lambda text: TextBlob(text).detect_language()
# reviews_df = reviews_df[reviews_df['reviewText'].apply(filterLanguage) == 'en']
# print(len(reviews_df.reviewText))
```

```
reviews_df = reviews_df.assign(cleaned = reviews_df['reviewText'].apply(lambda text: '
```

---



```
'.join([stemmer.stem(w) for w in re.sub('[^a-z]+|(\quot)+', ' ', text.lower()).split() if w not in stop_words]))
reviews_df.to_pickle('reviews_digital_music_preprocessed.pickle')
```

```
    print('Preparing data completed!')
print('Preparing time: ', round(time()-t, 3), 's\n')
```

```
def preprocessData(reviews_df_preprocessed):
    print('Preprocessing data...') t =
    time()
```

```
    X = reviews_df_preprocessed.iloc[:, -1].values
    y = reviews_df_preprocessed.iloc[:, -2].values
```

```
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 42)
```

```
    print('Preprocessing data completed!')
print('Preprocessing time: ', round(time()-t, 3), 's\n')
```

```
    return X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
```

```
def evaluate(y_test, prediction):
    print('Evaluating results...')
    t = time()
```

```
    print('Accuracy: {}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, prediction)))
    print('Precision: {}'.format(precision_score(y_test, prediction)))
    print('Recall: {}'.format(recall_score(y_test, prediction)))    print('f1:
    {}'.format(f1_score(y_test, prediction)))
```

```
    print('Results evaluated!')
print('Evaluation time: ', round(time()-t, 3), 's\n')
```

---

```
# getInitialData('datasets/reviews_digital_music.json')
# reviews_df = pd.read_pickle('reviews_digital_music.pickle')

# prepareData(reviews_df) reviews_df_preprocessed =
pd.read_pickle('reviews_digital_music_preprocessed.pickle')
# print(reviews_df_preprocessed.isnull().values.sum()) # Check for any null values

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = preprocessData(reviews_df_preprocessed)

print('Training data...') t
= time()

pipeline = Pipeline([
    ('vect', TfidfVectorizer(ngram_range = (1,2), stop_words = 'english',
sublinear_tf = True)),
    ('chi', SelectKBest(score_func = chi2, k = 50000)),
    ('clf', LinearSVC(C = 1.0, penalty = 'l1', max_iter = 3000, dual = False,
class_weight = 'balanced'))
])

model = pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)

print('Training data completed!') print('Training
time: ', round(time()-t, 3), 's\n')

print('Predicting Test data...') t
= time()

prediction = model.predict(X_test)

print('Prediction completed!')
```

---

```

print('Prediction time: ', round(time()-t, 3), 's\n')

evaluate(y_test, prediction)

print('Confusion matrix: {}'.format(confusion_matrix(y_test, prediction)))
print() l = (y_test == 0).sum() + (y_test ==
1).sum() s = y_test.sum()
print('Total number of observations: ' + str(l))
print('Positives in observation: ' + str(s)) print('Negatives
in observation: ' + str(l - s))
print('Majority class is: ' + str(s / l * 100) + '%')

```

### **Graph Plotting Code:**

```

import numpy as
np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from
matplotlib.ticker import MaxNLocator from
collections import namedtuple n_groups = 5
score_MNB = (85.25, 85.31, 85.56, 84.95, 85.31)
score_LR = (88.12, 88.05, 87.54, 88.72, 88.05)
score_L SVC=(88.12, 88.11, 87.59, 88.80, 88.11)
score_RF=(82.43, 81.82, 79.74, 85.30, 81.83)

#n1=(score_MNB[0], score_LR[0], score_L SVC[0], score_RF[0])
#n2=(score_MNB[1], score_LR[1], score_L SVC[1], score_RF[1])
#n3=(score_MNB[2], score_LR[2], score_L SVC[2], score_RF[2])
#n4=(score_MNB[3], score_LR[3], score_L SVC[3], score_RF[3])
#n5=(score_MNB[4], score_LR[4], score_L SVC[4], score_RF[4])
fig, ax = plt.subplots() index = np.arange(n_groups) bar_width =
0.1 opacity = 0.7 error_config = {'ecolor': '0.3'} rects1 =
ax.bar(index,score_MNB, bar_width, alpha=opacity,
color='b',

error_kw=error_config,
label='Multinomial Naive Bayes') z=index

```

---

```
+ bar_width rects2 = ax.bar(z, score_LR,
bar_width,          alpha=opacity,
color='r',          error_kw=error_config,
label='Logistic Regression') z=z+
bar_width
rects3 = ax.bar(z, score_L SVC, bar_width,
alpha=opacity, color='y',
error_kw=error_config,
label='Linear SVM') z=z+ bar_width
rects4 = ax.bar(z, score_RF, bar_width,
alpha=opacity, color='g',
error_kw=error_config,
label='Random Forest') ax.set_xlabel('Score
Parameters') ax.set_ylabel('Scores (in %)')
ax.set_title('Scores of Classifiers')
ax.set_xticks(index + bar_width / 2)
ax.set_xticklabels(('F1', 'Accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall', 'ROC AUC'))
ax.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1.02), loc=5, borderaxespad=0)
fig.tight_layout() plt.show()
```

---



## Data Set 2:

# Amazon product data

### Description

This dataset contains product reviews and metadata from Amazon, including 142.8 million reviews spanning May 1996 - July 2014.

This dataset includes reviews (ratings, text, helpfulness votes), product metadata (descriptions, category information, price, brand, and image features), and links (also viewed/also bought graphs).

### Files

**"Small" subsets for experimentation.**

Books	<a href="#">5-core</a> (8,898,041 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (22,507,155 ratings)
Electronics	<a href="#">5-core</a> (1,689,188 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (7,824,482 ratings)
Movies and TV	<a href="#">5-core</a> (1,697,533 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (4,607,047 ratings)
CDs and Vinyl	<a href="#">5-core</a> (1,097,592 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (3,749,004 ratings)
Clothing, Shoes and Jewelry	<a href="#">5-core</a> (278,677 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (5,748,920 ratings)
Home and Kitchen	<a href="#">5-core</a> (551,682 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (4,253,926 ratings)
Kindle Store	<a href="#">5-core</a> (982,619 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (3,205,467 ratings)
Sports and Outdoors	<a href="#">5-core</a> (296,337 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (3,268,695 ratings)
Cell Phones and Accessories	<a href="#">5-core</a> (194,439 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (3,447,249 ratings)
Health and Personal Care	<a href="#">5-core</a> (346,355 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (2,982,326 ratings)
Toys and Games	<a href="#">5-core</a> (167,597 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (2,252,771 ratings)

Video Games	<a href="#">5-core</a> (231,780 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (1,324,753 ratings)
Tools and Home Improvement	<a href="#">5-core</a> (134,476 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (1,926,047 ratings)
Beauty	<a href="#">5-core</a> (198,502 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (2,023,070 ratings)
Apps for Android	<a href="#">5-core</a> (752,937 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (2,638,172 ratings)
Office Products	<a href="#">5-core</a> (53,258 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (1,243,186 ratings)
Pet Supplies	<a href="#">5-core</a> (157,836 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (1,235,316 ratings)
Automotive	<a href="#">5-core</a> (20,473 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (1,373,768 ratings)
Grocery and Gourmet Food	<a href="#">5-core</a> (151,254 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (1,297,156 ratings)
Patio, Lawn and Garden	<a href="#">5-core</a> (13,272 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (993,490 ratings)
Baby	<a href="#">5-core</a> (160,792 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (915,446 ratings)
Digital Music	<a href="#">5-core</a> (64,706 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (836,006 ratings)
Musical Instruments	<a href="#">5-core</a> (10,261 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (500,176 ratings)
Amazon Instant Video	<a href="#">5-core</a> (37,126 reviews)	<a href="#">ratings only</a> (583,933 ratings)

## Complete review data

Please see the **per-category** files below, and only download these (large!) files if you really need them:

[raw review data](#) (20gb) - all 142.8 million reviews

The above file contains some duplicate reviews, mainly due to near-identical products whose reviews Amazon merges, e.g. VHS and DVD versions of the same movie. These duplicates have been removed in the files below:

[user review data](#) (18gb) - duplicate items removed (83.68 million reviews), sorted by user

[product review data](#) (18gb) - duplicate items removed, sorted by product

---



[ratings only](#) (3.2gb) - same as above, in csv form without reviews or metadata

[5-core](#) (9.9gb) - subset of the data in which all users and items have at least 5 reviews (41.13 million reviews)

Finally, the following file removes duplicates more aggressively, removing duplicates even if they are written by different users. This accounts for users with multiple accounts or plagiarized reviews. Such duplicates account for less than 1 percent of reviews, though this dataset is probably preferable for sentiment analysis type tasks:

[aggressively deduplicated data](#) (18gb) - no duplicates whatsoever (82.83 million reviews)

Format is one-review-per-line in (loose) json. See examples below for further help reading the data.

### Sample review:

```
{ "reviewerID": "A2SUAM1J3GNN3B", "asin": "0000013714",  
  "reviewerName": "J. McDonald", "helpful": [2, 3], "reviewText": "I  
bought this for my husband who plays the piano. He is having a  
wonderful time playing these old hymns. The music is at times hard  
to read because we think the book was published for singing from  
more than playing from. Great purchase though!", "overall": 5.0,  
  "summary": "Heavenly Highway Hymns", "unixReviewTime": 1252800000,  
  "reviewTime": "09 13, 2009" }
```

where

- reviewerID - ID of the reviewer, e.g. [A2SUAM1J3GNN3B](#)
- asin - ID of the product, e.g. [0000013714](#)
- reviewerName - name of the reviewer
- helpful - helpfulness rating of the review, e.g. 2/3
- reviewText - text of the review
- overall - rating of the product
- summary - summary of the review
- unixReviewTime - time of the review (unix time)
- reviewTime - time of the review (raw)

### Metadata

Metadata includes descriptions, price, sales-rank, brand info, and co-purchasing links:

[metadata](#) (3.1gb) - metadata for 9.4 million products

### Sample metadata:

```
{ "asin": "0000031852", "title": "Girls Ballet Tutu Zebra Hot  
Pink", "price": 3.17, "imUrl": "http://ecx.images-
```

---

```
amazon.com/images/I/51fAmVkTbyL._SY300_.jpg", "related": {
  "also_bought": ["B00JHONN1S", "B002BZX8Z6", "B00D2K1M3O",
    "0000031909", "B00613WDTQ", "B00D0WDS9A", "B00D0GCI8S",
    "0000031895", "B003AVKOP2", "B003AVEU6G", "B003IEDM9Q",
    "B002R0FA24", "B00D23MC6W", "B00D2K0PA0", "B00538F5OK",
    "B00CEV86I6", "B002R0FABA", "B00D10CLVW", "B003AVNY6I",
    "B002GZGI4E", "B001T9NUFS", "B002R0F7FE", "B00E1YRI4C",
    "B008UBQZKU", "B00D103F8U", "B007R2RM8W"], "also_viewed":
    ["B002BZX8Z6", "B00JHONN1S", "B008F0SU0Y", "B00D23MC6W",
    "B00AFDOPDA", "B00E1YRI4C", "B002GZGI4E", "B003AVKOP2",
    "B00D9C1WBM", "B00CEV8366", "B00CEUX0D8", "B0079ME3KU",
    "B00CEUWY8K", "B004FOEEHC", "0000031895", "B00BC4GY9Y",
    "B003XRKA7A", "B00K18LKX2", "B00EM7KAG6", "B00AMQ17JA",
    "B00D9C32NI", "B002C3Y6WG", "B00JLL4L5Y", "B003AVNY6I",
    "B008UBQZKU", "B00D0WDS9A", "B00613WDTQ", "B00538F5OK",
    "B005C4Y4F6", "B004LHZ1NY", "B00CPHX76U", "B00CEUWUZC",
    "B00IJVASUE", "B00GOR07RE", "B00J2GTM0W", "B00JHNSNSM",
    "B003IEDM9Q", "B00CYBU84G", "B008VV8NSQ", "B00CYBULSO",
    "B00I2UHSZA", "B005F50FXC", "B007LCQI3S", "B00DP68AVW",
    "B009RXWNSI", "B003AVEU6G", "B00HSOJB9M", "B00EHAGZNA",
    "B0046W9T8C", "B00E79VW6Q", "B00D10CLVW", "B00B0AVO54",
    "B00E95LC8Q", "B00GOR92SO", "B007ZN5Y56", "B00AL2569W",
    "B00B608000", "B008F0SMUC", "B00BFXLZ8M"], "bought_together":
    ["B002BZX8Z6"] }, "salesRank": {"Toys & Games": 211836}, "brand":
    "Coxlures", "categories": [["Sports & Outdoors", "Other Sports",
    "Dance"]] }
```

where

- `asin` - ID of the product, e.g. [0000031852](#)
- `title` - name of the product
- `price` - price in US dollars (at time of crawl)
- `imUrl` - url of the product image
- `related` - related products (also bought, also viewed, bought together, buy after viewing)
- `salesRank` - sales rank information
- `brand` - brand name
- `categories` - list of categories the product belongs to

## Visual Features

We extracted visual features from each product image using a deep CNN (see citation below). Image features are stored in a binary format, which consists of 10 characters (the product ID), followed by 4096 floats (repeated for every product). See files below for further help reading the data.

[visual features](#) (141gb) - visual features for all products

---

The images themselves can be extracted from the `imUrl` field in the metadata files.

## Per-category files

Below are files for individual product categories, which have already had duplicate item reviews removed.

Books	<a href="#">reviews</a> (22,507,155 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (2,370,585 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Electronics	<a href="#">reviews</a> (7,824,482 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (498,196 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Movies and TV	<a href="#">reviews</a> (4,607,047 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (208,321 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
CDs and Vinyl	<a href="#">reviews</a> (3,749,004 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (492,799 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Clothing, Shoes and Jewelry	<a href="#">reviews</a> (5,748,920 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (1,503,384 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Home and Kitchen	<a href="#">reviews</a> (4,253,926 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (436,988 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Kindle Store	<a href="#">reviews</a> (3,205,467 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (434,702 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Sports and Outdoors	<a href="#">reviews</a> (3,268,695 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (532,197 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Cell Phones and Accessories	<a href="#">reviews</a> (3,447,249 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (346,793 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Health and Personal Care	<a href="#">reviews</a> (2,982,326 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (263,032 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Toys and Games	<a href="#">reviews</a> (2,252,771 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (336,072 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Video Games	<a href="#">reviews</a> (1,324,753 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (50,953 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>

Tools and Home Improvement	<a href="#">reviews</a> (1,926,047 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (269,120 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Beauty	<a href="#">reviews</a> (2,023,070 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (259,204 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Apps for Android	<a href="#">reviews</a> (2,638,173 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (61,551 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Office Products	<a href="#">reviews</a> (1,243,186 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (134,838 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Pet Supplies	<a href="#">reviews</a> (1,235,316 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (110,707 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Automotive	<a href="#">reviews</a> (1,373,768 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (331,090 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Grocery and Gourmet Food	<a href="#">reviews</a> (1,297,156 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (171,760 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Patio, Lawn and Garden	<a href="#">reviews</a> (993,490 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (109,094 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Baby	<a href="#">reviews</a> (915,446 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (71,317 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Digital Music	<a href="#">reviews</a> (836,006 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (279,899 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Musical Instruments	<a href="#">reviews</a> (500,176 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (84,901 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>
Amazon Instant Video	<a href="#">reviews</a> (583,933 reviews)	<a href="#">metadata</a> (30,648 products)	<a href="#">image features</a>

## Citation

Please cite one or both of the following if you use the data in any way:

**Ups and downs: Modeling the visual evolution of fashion trends with one**

## Code

---

## Reading the data

Data can be treated as python dictionary objects. A simple script to read any of the above the data is as follows:

```
def parse(path): g = gzip.open(path, 'r') for l in g: yield eval(l)
```

## Convert to 'strict' json

The above data can be read with python 'eval', but is not strict json. If you'd like to use some language other than python, you can convert the data to strict json as follows:

```
import json import gzip def parse(path): g = gzip.open(path, 'r') for l in g: yield json.dumps(eval(l)) f = open("output.strict", 'w') for l in parse("reviews_Video_Games.json.gz"): f.write(l + '\n')
```

## Pandas data frame

This code reads the data into a pandas data frame:

```
import pandas as pd import gzip def parse(path): g = gzip.open(path, 'rb') for l in g: yield eval(l) def getDF(path): i = 0 df = {} for d in parse(path): df[i] = d i += 1 return pd.DataFrame.from_dict(df, orient='index') df = getDF('reviews_Video_Games.json.gz')
```

## Read image features

```
import array def readImageFeatures(path): f = open(path, 'rb') while True: asin = f.read(10) if asin == '': break a = array.array('f') a.fromfile(f, 4096) yield asin, a.tolist()
```

## Example: compute average rating

```
ratings = [] for review in parse("reviews_Video_Games.json.gz"): ratings.append(review['overall']) print sum(ratings) / len(ratings)
```

## Example: latent-factor model in [mymedialite](#)

Predicts ratings from a rating-only CSV file

```
./rating_prediction --recommender=BiasedMatrixFactorization --training-file=ratings_Video_Games.csv --test-ratio=0.1
```

---