

Google Colab Implementation

A. Getting Data from Kaggle onto Google Colab

```
In [ ]: !pip install kaggle
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: kaggle in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (1.5.9)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from kaggle) (2.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from kaggle) (2.23.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from kaggle) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from kaggle) (1.24.3)
Requirement already satisfied: python-slugify in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from kaggle) (4.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from kaggle) (2020.6.20)
Requirement already satisfied: slugify in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from kaggle) (0.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from kaggle) (4.41.1)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from requests->kaggle) (2.10)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from requests->kaggle) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: text-unidecode>=1.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (from python-slugify->kaggle) (1.3)
```

- First, grab your token from Kaggle account page.
- Then scroll down to API and hit "Create New API Token."
- That's going to download a file called kaggle.json. Make sure you know where this file is! Maybe put it somewhere you can find it.
- Upload it on the colab by clicking upload link.
- Copy its path and use below:

```
In [ ]: !mkdir ~/.kaggle ## Making a folder on root directory. This is the way of making root directory
```

```
mkdir: cannot create directory '/root/.kaggle': File exists
```

```
In [ ]: !cp /content/kaggle.json ~/.kaggle/kaggle.json
```

```
# !cp /colab path of kaggle.json file copied ~/root path
# Copying this kaggle.json file from current directory to root directory ~/.kaggle
# kaggle search for authentication and require this file to be in root directory like this.
```

```
In [ ]: !ls ~/.kaggle ## Checking content of root directory , list working directory contents
```

```
kaggle.json
```

```
In [ ]: !pwd # print working directory
```

```
/content
```

```
In [ ]: # To delete a folder which has multiple folders, use:  
# %rm -rf ~/.kaggle
```

```
# Not required here, If you run this you have to again run above two cells.
```

Setting kaggle download path:

- Provide the path where you want to save the downloaded file from kaggle

```
In [ ]: !mkdir kaggle # Making directory You will see a directory with this name  
# In this directory we want to save our data
```

```
mkdir: cannot create directory 'kaggle': File exists
```

```
In [ ]: !ls # check you can see a new folder kaggle added in the list
```

```
drive kaggle kaggle.json sample_data
```

```
In [ ]: !kaggle config set -n path -v /content/kaggle
```

```
- path is now set to: /content/kaggle
```

```
In [ ]: !chmod 600 /root/.kaggle/kaggle.json
```

```
In [ ]: # To access a List of Kaggle datasets.
```

```
!kaggle datasets list
```

Warning: Looks like you're using an outdated API Version, please consider updating (server 1.5.9 / client 1.5.4)

ref	size	lastUpdated	downloadCount	title
unanimad/us-election-2020	416KB	2020-11-08 00:14:42	613	US Election 2020
manchunhui/us-election-2020-tweets	276MB	2020-11-07 12:06:54	708	US Election 2020 Tweets
headsortails/us-election-2020-presidential-debates	199MB	2020-10-23 16:56:10		US Election 2020 - Presidential Debates
radustoicescu/2020-united-states-presidential-election	11MB	2019-07-04 15:00:45		2020 United States presidential election
etsc9287/2020-general-election-polls	109KB	2020-02-09 08:20:59		2020 General Election Polls
shivamb/netflix-shows	971KB	2020-01-20 07:33:56		Netflix Movies and TV Shows
terenceshin/covid19s-impact-on-airport-traffic	106KB	2020-10-19 12:40:17		COVID-19's Impact on Airport Traffic
sootersaalu/amazon-top-50-bestselling-books-2009-2019	15KB	2020-10-13 09:39:21		Amazon Top 50 Bestselling Books 2009 - 2019
nehaprabhavalkar/indian-food-101	7KB	2020-09-30 06:23:43	6434	Indian Food 101
omarhanyy/500-greatest-songs-of-all-time	33KB	2020-10-26 13:36:09		500 Greatest Songs of All Time
heeraldedhia/groceries-dataset	257KB	2020-09-17 04:36:08	6820	Groceries dataset
andrewmvd/trip-advisor-hotel-reviews	5MB	2020-09-30 08:31:20		Trip Advisor Hotel Reviews
karangadiya/fifa19	2MB	2018-12-21 03:52:59	102638	FIFA 19 complete player dataset
docstein/brics-world-bank-indicators	4MB	2020-10-22 12:18:40		BRICS World Bank Indicators
thomaskonstantin/highly-rated-children-books-and-stories	106KB	2020-10-24 12:09:59		Highly Rated Children Books And Stories
christianlillelund/donald-trumps-rallies	720KB	2020-09-26 10:25:08	1569	Donald Trump's Rallies
datasnaek/youtube-new	201MB	2019-06-03 00:56:47		Trending YouTube Video Statistics
google/tinyquickdraw	11GB	2018-04-18 19:38:04	2425	QuickDraw Sketches
anikannal/solar-power-generation-data	2MB	2020-08-18 15:52:03		Solar Power Generation Data
zynicide/wine-reviews	51MB	2017-11-27 17:08:04	117952	Wine Reviews

```
In [ ]: ## If you're looking for a specific dataset, you can run syntax below
!kaggle datasets list -s sentiment
```

Warning: Looks like you're using an outdated API Version, please consider updating (server 1.5.9 / client 1.5.4)

ref	size	lastUpdated	downloadCount	title
crowdfunder/twitter-airline-sentiment				Twitter US Airline Sentiment
ent	3MB	2019-10-16 00:04:05	46065	
harriken/emoji-sentiment				Emoji sentiment
12MB	2017-10-01 09:56:54	2577		
kazanov/sentiment140				Sentiment140 dataset with
1.6 million tweets	81MB	2017-09-13 22:43:19	41482	
yash612/stockmarket-sentiment-dataset				Stock-Market Sentiment Data
taset	201KB	2020-06-05 19:16:19	1555	
bittlingmayer/amazonreviews				Amazon Reviews for Sentiment
ent Analysis	493MB	2019-11-18 02:50:34	29949	
arkhoshghalb/twitter-sentiment-analysis-hatred-speech				Twitter Sentiment Analysis
s	2MB	2019-01-06 05:00:19	5882	
ankurzing/sentiment-analysis-for-financial-news				Sentiment Analysis for Financial
nancial News	903KB	2020-05-27 18:38:15	2087	
crowdfunder/first-gop-debate-twitter-sentiment				First GOP Debate Twitter
Sentiment	2MB	2019-11-17 21:18:37	17912	
welkin10/airline-sentiment				Airline sentiment
1MB	2018-05-27 07:23:18	988		
markl1v1/sentiment-labelled-sentences-data-set				Sentiment Labelled Sentences
ces Data Set	326KB	2018-04-24 21:20:20	6896	
mksaad/arabic-sentiment-twitter-corpus				Arabic Sentiment Twitter
Corpus	17MB	2020-07-27 20:57:37	1569	
cjroth/chronist				Emotion, Aging, and Sentiment
ment Over Time	13MB	2017-02-12 22:44:03	1427	
akash14/product-sentiment-classification				Product Sentiment Classification
ication	397KB	2020-09-27 20:11:54	37	
columbine/imdb-dataset-sentiment-analysis-in-csv-format				IMDB dataset (Sentiment analysis)
nalysys) in CSV format	26MB	2019-11-28 15:44:05	2660	
sonaam1234/sentimentdata				Sentiment Analysis Dataset
t	947KB	2019-11-18 02:41:47	2703	
atulanandjha/stanford-sentiment-treebank-v2-sst2				Stanford Sentiment Treebank
nk v2 (SST2)	19MB	2020-03-14 20:27:18	698	
lakshmi25npathi/imdb-dataset-of-50k-movie-reviews				IMDB Dataset of 50K Movie
Reviews	26MB	2019-03-09 06:32:21	26533	
rtatman/sentiment-lexicons-for-81-languages				Sentiment Lexicons for 81
Languages	2MB	2017-09-13 19:59:05	8434	
taniaj/australian-election-2019-tweets				Australian Election 2019
Tweets	29MB	2019-05-21 09:41:38	4122	
rahulin05/sentiment-labelled-sentences-data-set				Sentiment Labelled Sentences
ces Data Set	80KB	2017-08-31 14:07:09	1476	

Go to Kaggle, find the dataset you want, and on that page, click the API button (it will copy the code automatically).

```
In [ ]: !kaggle datasets download -d kazanov/sentiment140
```

sentiment140.zip: Skipping, found more recently modified local copy (use --force to force download)

B. Downloading Glove for Embedding Matrix

```
In [ ]: !kaggle datasets download -d danielwillgeorge/glove6b100dtxt
```

glove6b100dtxt.zip: Skipping, found more recently modified local copy (use --force to force download)

Unzipping the file

```
In [ ]: import zipfile
```

```
In [ ]: ## Unzipping data
local_zip = '/content/kaggle/datasets/kazanov/sentiment140/sentiment140.zip'
zip_ref = zipfile.ZipFile(local_zip, 'r')
zip_ref.extractall('/content/kaggle/datasets/kazanov/sentiment140')
zip_ref.close()
```

```
In [ ]: ## Unzipping Glove
local_zip='/content/kaggle/datasets/danielwillgeorge/glove6b100dtxt/glove6b100dtxt.zip'
zip_ref = zipfile.ZipFile(local_zip, 'r')
zip_ref.extractall('/content/kaggle/datasets/danielwillgeorge/glove6b100dtxt')
zip_ref.close()
```

C. Data Preprocessing & Cleaning

- Reading the unzipped file and working on it.
- Importing all necessary library required

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
import nltk
```

```
In [ ]: df=pd.read_csv('/content/kaggle/datasets/kazanova/sentiment140/training.1600000.processed.noemoticon.csv',encoding='latin-1',header=None)
df.head()
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	1467810369	Mon Apr 06 22:19:45 PDT 2009	NO_QUERY	_TheSpecialOne_	@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/2y1zl - Awww, t...
1	0	1467810672	Mon Apr 06 22:19:49 PDT 2009	NO_QUERY	scotthamilton	is upset that he can't update his Facebook by ...
2	0	1467810917	Mon Apr 06 22:19:53 PDT 2009	NO_QUERY	mattycus	@Kenichan I dived many times for the ball. Man...
3	0	1467811184	Mon Apr 06 22:19:57 PDT 2009	NO_QUERY	ElleCTF	my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire
4	0	1467811193	Mon Apr 06 22:19:57 PDT 2009	NO_QUERY	Karoli	@nationwideclass no, it's not behaving at all....

```
In [ ]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1600000 entries, 0 to 1599999
Data columns (total 6 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0    0      1600000 non-null  int64
1    1      1600000 non-null  int64
2    2      1600000 non-null  object
3    3      1600000 non-null  object
4    4      1600000 non-null  object
5    5      1600000 non-null  object
dtypes: int64(2), object(4)
memory usage: 73.2+ MB
```

```
In [ ]: df[0].value_counts()
```

```
Out[ ]: 4    800000
0    800000
Name: 0, dtype: int64
```

```
In [ ]: df.drop([1,2,3,4],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
In [ ]: df.rename({0: 'Labels', 5: 'Tweets'},axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
In [ ]: df['Labels']=df['Labels'].replace(4,1)
```

```
In [ ]: df.tail()
```

```
Out[ ]:
```

	Labels	Tweets
1599995	1	Just woke up. Having no school is the best fee...
1599996	1	TheWDB.com - Very cool to hear old Walt interv...
1599997	1	Are you ready for your MoJo Makeover? Ask me f...
1599998	1	Happy 38th Birthday to my boo of alll time!!! ...
1599999	1	happy #charitytuesday @theNSPCC @SparksCharity...

Preprocessing

- Working with dataframe is a slow process converting data into numpy array and working with it.

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
```

```
In [ ]: x=df.Tweets.values
y=df.Labels.values
# we have to preprocess the feature i.e. tweets
```

```
In [ ]: x[:5] # Checking first 5 entries
```

```
Out[ ]: array(['@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/2y1z1 - Awww, that's a bummer. You shoulda
got David Carr of Third Day to do it. ;D",
        "is upset that he can't update his Facebook by texting it... and might cry
as a result School today also. Blah!",
        '@Kenichan I dived many times for the ball. Managed to save 50% The rest g
o out of bounds',
        'my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire ',
        "@nationwideclass no, it's not behaving at all. i'm mad. why am i here? bec
ause I can't see you all over there. "],
        dtype=object)
```

1.Replacing emoticons with equivalent text

```
In [ ]: ## Replacing emoticons with words
!pip install emot
#Importing Libraries
import re
from emot.emo_unicode import UNICODE_EMO, EMOTICONS
```

Requirement already satisfied: emot in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (2.1)

```
In [ ]: # Function for converting emoticons into word
def convert_emoticons(text):
    for emot in EMOTICONS:
        text = re.sub(u'('+emot+')', " ", text)
    return text
```

```
In [ ]: # Example
convert_emoticons("Finally I finished my work :)")
```

```
Out[ ]: 'Finally I finished my work '
```

2. Removing tags

- Not required in this data set

```
In [ ]: def remove_tag(text):
        return re.sub('<[<]+?>', '', text)
```

```
In [ ]: remove_tag('""<head><body> hello world! </body></head>""')
```

```
Out[ ]: ' hello world! '
```

3. Removing URLs

```
In [ ]: def remove_urls(text):
        rx=re.compile(r"((http://)[^ ]*|(http)[^ ]*|(https://)[^ ]*|( www\.)[^ ]*)")
        text=rx.sub(' ',text)
        return text
```

```
In [ ]: remove_urls('visit www.yahoo.com http:// http')
```

```
Out[ ]: 'visit '
```

4. Removing single alphabet, double alphabet and alphanumeric character.

```
In [ ]: def remove_apha_numeric(text):
        rx= re.compile(r'\d+\w+|\w+\d+|\d+|\s\w\w\s|\s\w\s')
        text=rx.sub(' ',text)
        return text
```

```
In [ ]: remove_apha_numeric("@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/2y1zl - Awww, 10 that's a bumme  
r. a You shoulda got 10m David Carr of df4 Third Day to do it. ;D")
```

```
Out[ ]: "@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/ - Awww, that's bummer. You shoulda got David C  
arr Third Day do it. ;D"
```

5. Removing user names

```
In [ ]: def remove_user_name(text):
        rx=re.compile(r'[@]\w+')
        text=rx.sub(' ',text)
        return text
```



```
In [ ]: remove_user_name('@Jaggan who are you')
```

```
Out[ ]: ' who are you'
```

6. Removing Multiple repetetions and keeping only two for alphabets

- Removing Consecutive letters: 3 or more consecutive letters are replaced by 2 letters. (eg: "Heyyyy" to "Heyy")

```
In [ ]: def repeat2only(text):  
        rgx_pattern = r"(\1\1+)"  
        rgx_replace = r"\1\1"  
        text=re.sub(rgx_pattern,rgx_replace,text)  
        return text
```

```
In [ ]: repeat2only('Hellooooo')
```

```
Out[ ]: 'Helloo'
```

7. Removing Punctuations

```
In [ ]: from string import punctuation  
def strip_punctuation(text):  
    text=[char for char in text if char not in punctuation]  
    return ''.join(text)
```

```
In [ ]: text = "Hello!? how are you doing?"  
strip_punctuation(text)
```

```
Out[ ]: 'Hello how are you doing'
```

8. Lemmatize

Lemmatization does morphological analysis of the words.Lemmatize the text so as to get its root form eg: functions,functionality as function.

```
In [ ]: nltk.download('wordnet')
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...  
[nltk_data] Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
```

```
Out[ ]: True
```

```
In [ ]: from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer #is based on The Porter Stemming Algorithm
```

```
In [ ]: def lemmatizer(text):  
        wordnet_lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()  
        word_list = text.split()  
        lemmatized_list = [wordnet_lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in word_list]  
        return ' '.join(lemmatized_list)
```

```
In [ ]: lemmatizer('i watches of this fan is great')
```

```
Out[ ]: 'i watch of this fan is great'
```

9. Spell Correction

- Not implemented here, Too slow, Takes too much time

```
In [ ]: !pip install autocorrect
```

Requirement already satisfied: autocorrect in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (2.2.2)

```
In [ ]: from autocorrect import Speller
def spell_correct(text):
    spell = Speller(lang='en')
    return spell(text)
```

```
In [ ]: text = "I'm not sleepy and tehre is no place I'm giong to."
spell_correct(text)
```

```
Out[ ]: "I'm not sleepy and there is no place I'm going to."
```

Trying othter one

```
In [ ]: !pip install pyspellchecker
```

Requirement already satisfied: pyspellchecker in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages (0.5.5)

```
In [ ]: from spellchecker import SpellChecker
text = "I havv goood speling !"
spell = SpellChecker()
[spell.correction(word) for word in text.split()]
```

```
Out[ ]: ['I', 'have', 'good', 'spelling', '!']
```

```
In [ ]: ## Making function for spelling correction
def spell_correct(text_array):
    sen_list=[]
    for sen in text_array:
        text=sen.split()
        text = [spell.correction(word) for word in text ]
        sen_list.append(' '.join(text))
    return np.array(sen_list)
```

10. Removing stopwords

```
In [ ]: nltk.download('stopwords')
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
stopwords=stopwords.words('english')

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

```
In [ ]: stopwords[:6] ## Displaying first few stopwords
```

```
Out[ ]: ['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our']
```

```
In [ ]: ## Making function for removing stopwords
def remove_stop_words(text_array):
    sen_list=[]
    for sen in text_array:
        text=sen.split()
        text = [i for i in text if not i in stopwords]
        sen_list.append(' '.join(text))
    return np.array(sen_list)
```

Making a combined function for all above

```
In [ ]: def preprocess(x):
    value=x.copy()
    value = [tweet.lower() for tweet in value] # Converting into lower case.
    value = [convert_emoticons(i) for i in (value)] # Tried but not useful for improving the accuracy takes 9 minutes to complete
    value = [remove_urls(i) for i in (value)]
    value = [remove_user_name(i) for i in (value)]
    value = [strip_punctuation(i) for i in (value)]
    value = [remove_tag(i) for i in (value)]
    value = [repeat2only(i) for i in (value)]
    value = [lemmatizer(i) for i in (value)] #1 minutes
    value = remove_stop_words(value)
    value = [remove_apha_numeric(i) for i in (value)]
    return value
```

```
In [ ]: import time
t = time.time()
x_clean= preprocess(x) # It may take time
print(f'Text Preprocessing complete.')
print(f'Time Taken: {round((time.time()-t)/60,2)}, Minutes')
```

Text Preprocessing complete.
Time Taken: 7.07, Minutes

```
In [ ]: x_clean[:10]
```

```
Out[ ]: [' zl aww thats bummer shoulda got david carr third day',  
        'upset cant update facebook texting might cry result school today also blah',  
        'dived many time ball managed save rest bound',  
        'whole body feel itchy like fire',  
        'behaving mad cant see',  
        'whole crew',  
        'need hug',  
        'hey long time see yes rain bit bit lol fine thanks hows',  
        'nope didnt',  
        'que muera']
```

```
In [ ]: x[:10] ## Comapre with initial daa
```

```
Out[ ]: array(["@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/2y1z1 - Awww, that's a bummer. You shoulda  
got David Carr of Third Day to do it. ;D",  
              "is upset that he can't update his Facebook by texting it... and might cry  
as a result School today also. Blah!",  
              '@Kenichan I dived many times for the ball. Managed to save 50% The rest g  
o out of bounds',  
              'my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire ',  
              "@nationwideclass no, it's not behaving at all. i'm mad. why am i here? bec  
ause I can't see you all over there. ",  
              '@Kwesidei not the whole crew ', 'Need a hug ',  
              "@LOLTrish hey long time no see! Yes.. Rains a bit ,only a bit LOL , I'm  
fine thanks , how's you ?",  
              '@Tatiana_K nope they didn't have it ",  
              '@twittera que me muera ? '], dtype=object)
```

D. A little bit of data exploration

```
In [ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [ ]: from collections import Counter
```

```
In [ ]: word_list= [sen.split() for sen in x_clean]
```

```
In [ ]: ## Counting total unique words in the vocabulary  
word_list_with_repetition=Counter([word for list1 in word_list for word in list1])  
unique_word_count=len(list(word_list_with_repetition.keys()))  
unique_word_count
```

```
Out[ ]: 417082
```

```
In [ ]: len(set(word_list_with_repetition.keys()))
```

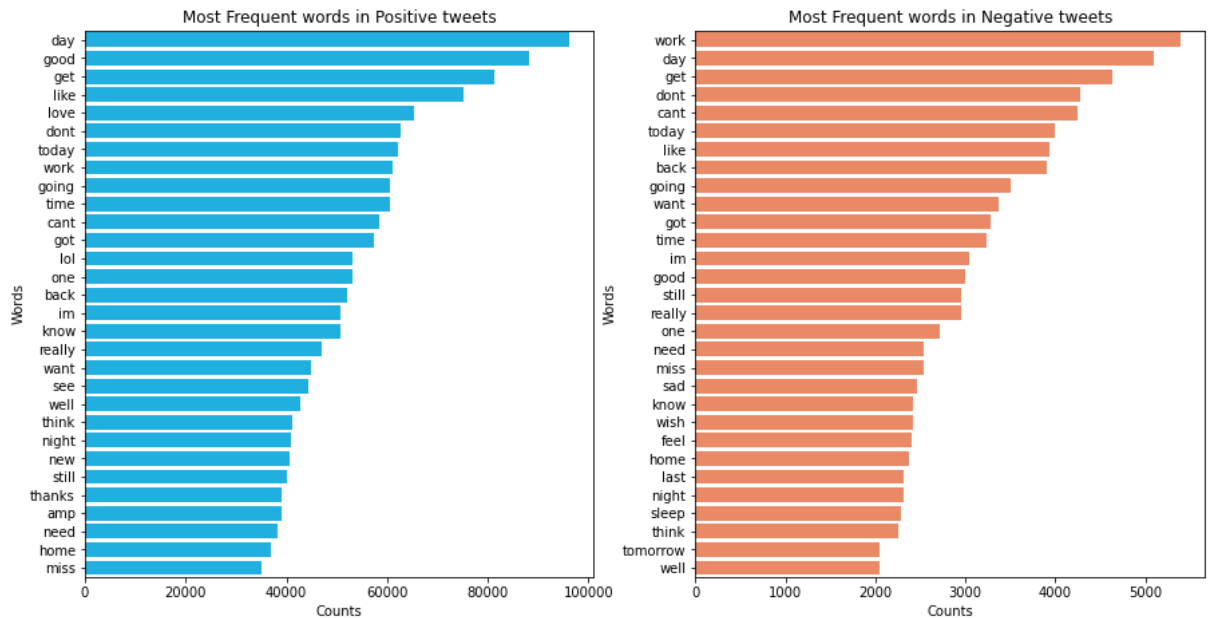
```
Out[ ]: 417082
```

```
In [ ]: positive_list=word_list[80000:]  
negative_list=word_list[:80000]
```

```
In [ ]: top_pos=Counter([word for list1 in positive_list for word in list1])
top_pos_df=pd.DataFrame(top_pos.most_common(100),columns=['Words', 'Counts'])

top_neg=Counter([word for list1 in negative_list for word in list1])
top_neg_df=pd.DataFrame(top_neg.most_common(100),columns=['Words', 'Counts'])
```

```
In [ ]: fig,ax=plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(15,7.5))
sns.barplot(y='Words',x='Counts',data=top_pos_df[:30],color='deepskyblue',ax=ax[0])
sns.barplot(y='Words',x='Counts',data=top_neg_df[:30],color='coral',ax=ax[1])
ax[0].set_title("Most Frequent words in Positive tweets")
ax[1].set_title("Most Frequent words in Negative tweets")
plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]:
```

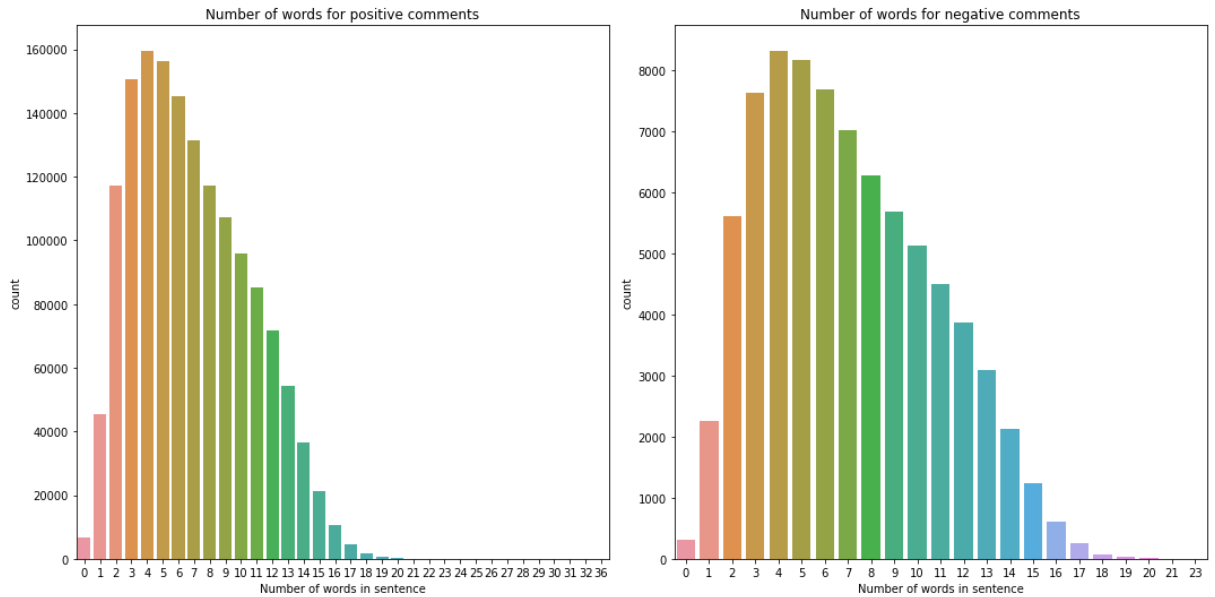
Sentences having different number of word in each positive and negative group

```
In [ ]: positive_list=word_list[80000:]
negative_list=word_list[:80000]
```

```
In [ ]: word_count_positive=[len(list) for list in positive_list]
word_count_negative=[len(list) for list in negative_list]
```

```
In [ ]: fig,ax =plt.subplots(nrows=1,ncols=2,figsize=(15,7.5))

sns.countplot(x=word_count_positive,ax=ax[0])
sns.countplot(x=word_count_negative,ax=ax[1])
ax[0].set_title('Number of words for positive comments')
ax[0].set_xlabel('Number of words in sentence')
ax[1].set_title('Number of words for negative comments')
ax[1].set_xlabel('Number of words in sentence')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

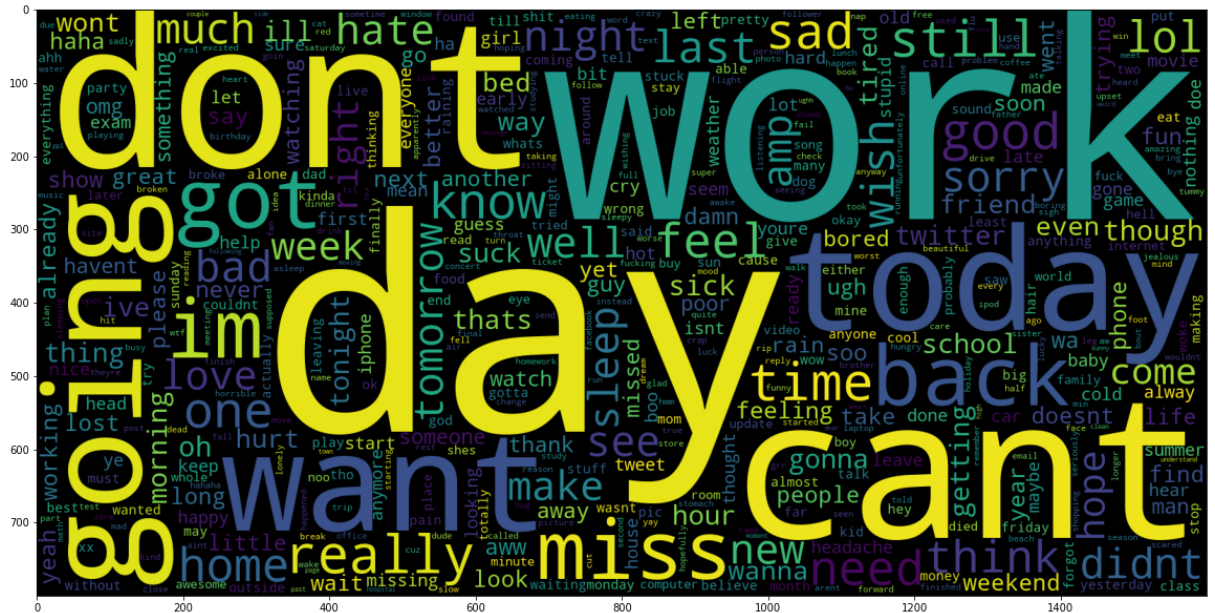


Word-Cloud for Negative tweets

```
In [ ]: from wordcloud import WordCloud
```

```
In [ ]: data_neg = x_clean[:800000]
plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
wc = WordCloud(max_words = 500 , width = 1600 , height = 800,
               collocations=False).generate(" ".join(data_neg))
plt.imshow(wc)
```

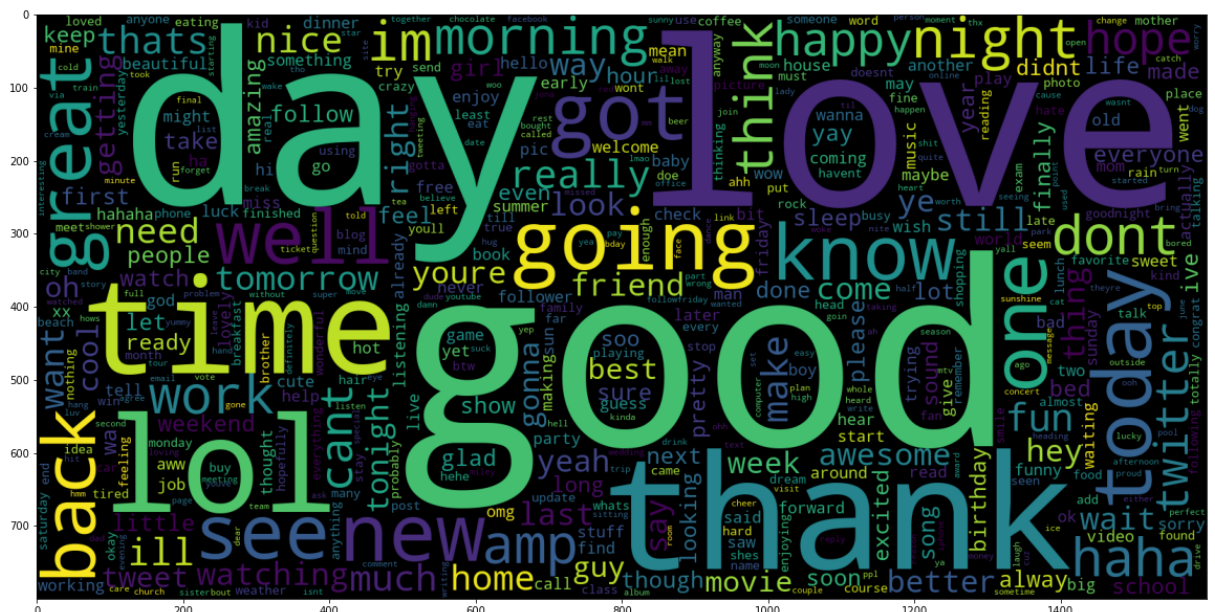
```
Out[ ]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f790db547f0>
```



Word-Cloud for Positive tweets

```
In [ ]: data_pos = x_clean[800000:]
plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
wc = WordCloud(max_words = 500 , width = 1600 , height = 800,
               collocations=False).generate(" ".join(data_pos))
plt.imshow(wc)
```

```
Out[ ]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f790db65240>
```



E. Modelling Using DNN Tensorflow

Note: tokenizer in tensorflow, by default carry out lower case operation and removal of punctuation as well.

```
In [ ]: len(x_clean)
```

```
Out[ ]: 1600000
```

```
In [ ]: x_clean[:5]
```

```
Out[ ]: [' zl aww thats bummer shoulda got david carr third day',  
        'upset cant update facebook texting might cry result school today also blah',  
        'dived many time ball managed save rest bound',  
        'whole body feel itchy like fire',  
        'behaving mad cant see']
```

Modelling

```
In [ ]: import tensorflow as tf  
import random  
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer  
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences  
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical  
from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
```

```
In [ ]: embedding_dim = 100  
max_length = 16  
training_size=160000  
trunc_type='post'  
padding_type='post'  
oov_tok = "<OOV>"  
test_portion=.1
```

Tokenization, Padding & Train_Test_Split

```
In [ ]: corpus1=(np.vstack([np.array(x_clean),y]).T)
```

```
In [ ]: corpus=corpus1.tolist()
```



```

In [ ]: random.shuffle(corpus)
sentences=[]
labels=[]
random.shuffle(corpus)
for x in range(training_size):
    sentences.append(corpus[x][0])
    labels.append(int(corpus[x][1]))
tokenizer = Tokenizer()
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(sentences)

word_index = tokenizer.word_index
vocab_size=len(word_index)
print('Size of Vocabulary :', vocab_size)
sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(sentences)
padded = pad_sequences(sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding=padding_type, truncating=trunc_type)

split = int(test_portion * training_size)

x_test_pad = np.array(padded[0:split])
y_test = np.array(labels[0:split])
x_train_pad = np.array(padded[split:training_size])
y_train = np.array(labels[split:training_size])

```

Size of Vocabulary : 83303

```

In [ ]: print(len(x_train_pad))
print(len(y_train))
print(len(x_test_pad))
print(len(y_test))

```

144000
144000
16000
16000

```

In [ ]: x_train_pad.shape

```

```

Out[ ]: (144000, 16)

```

```

In [ ]: y_train.shape

```

Making Embedding Matrix from Downloaded Glove

```
In [ ]: embeddings_index = {};
with open('/content/kaggle/datasets/danielwillgeorge/glove6b100dtxt/glove.6B.100d.txt') as f:
    for line in f:
        values = line.split();
        word = values[0];
        coefs = np.asarray(values[1:], dtype='float32');
        embeddings_index[word] = coefs;

embeddings_matrix = np.zeros((vocab_size+1, embedding_dim));
for word, i in word_index.items():
    embedding_vector = embeddings_index.get(word);
    if embedding_vector is not None:
        embeddings_matrix[i] = embedding_vector;
```

```
In [ ]: print(len(embeddings_matrix))
```

83304

```
In [ ]: model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Embedding(vocab_size+1, embedding_dim, input_length=max_length,
    weights=[embeddings_matrix], trainable=False),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    tf.keras.layers.Conv1D(64, 5, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling1D(pool_size=4),
    tf.keras.layers.LSTM(64),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()

num_epochs = 50

history = model.fit(x_train_pad,y_train, epochs=num_epochs,validation_data=(x_test_
pad,y_test), verbose=2)

print("Training Complete")
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 16, 100)	8330400
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 16, 100)	0
conv1d (Conv1D)	(None, 12, 64)	32064
max_pooling1d (MaxPooling1D)	(None, 3, 64)	0
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 64)	33024
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
Total params: 8,395,553		
Trainable params: 65,153		
Non-trainable params: 8,330,400		

Epoch 1/50
4500/4500 - 17s - loss: 0.5621 - accuracy: 0.7065 - val_loss: 0.5256 - val_accuracy: 0.7375
Epoch 2/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.5275 - accuracy: 0.7353 - val_loss: 0.5157 - val_accuracy: 0.7424
Epoch 3/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.5127 - accuracy: 0.7450 - val_loss: 0.5106 - val_accuracy: 0.7450
Epoch 4/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.5034 - accuracy: 0.7519 - val_loss: 0.5065 - val_accuracy: 0.7489
Epoch 5/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4940 - accuracy: 0.7577 - val_loss: 0.5071 - val_accuracy: 0.7485
Epoch 6/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4878 - accuracy: 0.7619 - val_loss: 0.5024 - val_accuracy: 0.7545
Epoch 7/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4820 - accuracy: 0.7652 - val_loss: 0.5044 - val_accuracy: 0.7536
Epoch 8/50
4500/4500 - 18s - loss: 0.4770 - accuracy: 0.7681 - val_loss: 0.5050 - val_accuracy: 0.7491
Epoch 9/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4740 - accuracy: 0.7700 - val_loss: 0.5004 - val_accuracy: 0.7542
Epoch 10/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4700 - accuracy: 0.7727 - val_loss: 0.5075 - val_accuracy: 0.7519
Epoch 11/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4670 - accuracy: 0.7758 - val_loss: 0.5087 - val_accuracy: 0.7516
Epoch 12/50
4500/4500 - 17s - loss: 0.4632 - accuracy: 0.7774 - val_loss: 0.5112 - val_accuracy: 0.7478
Epoch 13/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4607 - accuracy: 0.7790 - val_loss: 0.5034 - val_accuracy: 0.7479
Epoch 14/50

4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4597 - accuracy: 0.7791 - val_loss: 0.5110 - val_accuracy: 0.7504
Epoch 15/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4560 - accuracy: 0.7823 - val_loss: 0.5078 - val_accuracy: 0.7494
Epoch 16/50
4500/4500 - 17s - loss: 0.4543 - accuracy: 0.7818 - val_loss: 0.5109 - val_accuracy: 0.7487
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4502 - accuracy: 0.7853 - val_loss: 0.5148 - val_accuracy: 0.7468
Epoch 19/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4504 - accuracy: 0.7851 - val_loss: 0.5144 - val_accuracy: 0.7521
Epoch 20/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4490 - accuracy: 0.7853 - val_loss: 0.5122 - val_accuracy: 0.7507
Epoch 21/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4465 - accuracy: 0.7868 - val_loss: 0.5228 - val_accuracy: 0.7486
Epoch 22/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4462 - accuracy: 0.7878 - val_loss: 0.5107 - val_accuracy: 0.7469
Epoch 23/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4453 - accuracy: 0.7877 - val_loss: 0.5242 - val_accuracy: 0.7471
Epoch 24/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4438 - accuracy: 0.7886 - val_loss: 0.5265 - val_accuracy: 0.7437
Epoch 25/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4435 - accuracy: 0.7884 - val_loss: 0.5232 - val_accuracy: 0.7470
Epoch 26/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4426 - accuracy: 0.7888 - val_loss: 0.5192 - val_accuracy: 0.7495
Epoch 27/50
4500/4500 - 18s - loss: 0.4417 - accuracy: 0.7899 - val_loss: 0.5198 - val_accuracy: 0.7428
Epoch 28/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4407 - accuracy: 0.7913 - val_loss: 0.5206 - val_accuracy: 0.7439
Epoch 29/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4407 - accuracy: 0.7907 - val_loss: 0.5245 - val_accuracy: 0.7449
Epoch 30/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4394 - accuracy: 0.7921 - val_loss: 0.5257 - val_accuracy: 0.7444
Epoch 31/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4384 - accuracy: 0.7917 - val_loss: 0.5209 - val_accuracy: 0.7464
Epoch 32/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4383 - accuracy: 0.7926 - val_loss: 0.5240 - val_accuracy: 0.7418
Epoch 33/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4372 - accuracy: 0.7919 - val_loss: 0.5236 - val_accuracy: 0.7464
Epoch 34/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4374 - accuracy: 0.7926 - val_loss: 0.5271 - val_accuracy: 0.7443

Epoch 35/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4353 - accuracy: 0.7934 - val_loss: 0.5312 - val_accuracy: 0.7431
Epoch 36/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4351 - accuracy: 0.7946 - val_loss: 0.5257 - val_accuracy: 0.7444
Epoch 37/50
4500/4500 - 15s - loss: 0.4339 - accuracy: 0.7950 - val_loss: 0.5371 - val_accuracy: 0.7420
Epoch 38/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4356 - accuracy: 0.7938 - val_loss: 0.5244 - val_accuracy: 0.7438
Epoch 39/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4345 - accuracy: 0.7947 - val_loss: 0.5324 - val_accuracy: 0.7468
Epoch 40/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4348 - accuracy: 0.7940 - val_loss: 0.5290 - val_accuracy: 0.7436
Epoch 41/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4353 - accuracy: 0.7947 - val_loss: 0.5282 - val_accuracy: 0.7435
Epoch 42/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4343 - accuracy: 0.7944 - val_loss: 0.5301 - val_accuracy: 0.7444
Epoch 43/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4337 - accuracy: 0.7941 - val_loss: 0.5316 - val_accuracy: 0.7459
Epoch 44/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4329 - accuracy: 0.7949 - val_loss: 0.5269 - val_accuracy: 0.7449
Epoch 45/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4327 - accuracy: 0.7957 - val_loss: 0.5301 - val_accuracy: 0.7434
Epoch 46/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4332 - accuracy: 0.7950 - val_loss: 0.5294 - val_accuracy: 0.7444
Epoch 47/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4322 - accuracy: 0.7948 - val_loss: 0.5275 - val_accuracy: 0.7469
Epoch 48/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4308 - accuracy: 0.7965 - val_loss: 0.5299 - val_accuracy: 0.7444
Epoch 49/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4304 - accuracy: 0.7969 - val_loss: 0.5263 - val_accuracy: 0.7470
Epoch 50/50
4500/4500 - 16s - loss: 0.4320 - accuracy: 0.7951 - val_loss: 0.5310 - val_accuracy: 0.7423
Training Complete

```

In [ ]: import matplotlib.image as mpimg
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#-----
# Retrieve a list of list results on training and test data
# sets for each training epoch
#-----
acc=history.history['accuracy']
val_acc=history.history['val_accuracy']
loss=history.history['loss']
val_loss=history.history['val_loss']

epochs=range(len(acc)) # Get number of epochs

#-----
# Plot training and validation accuracy per epoch
#-----
plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'r')
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, 'b')
plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.legend(["Accuracy", "Validation Accuracy"])

plt.figure()

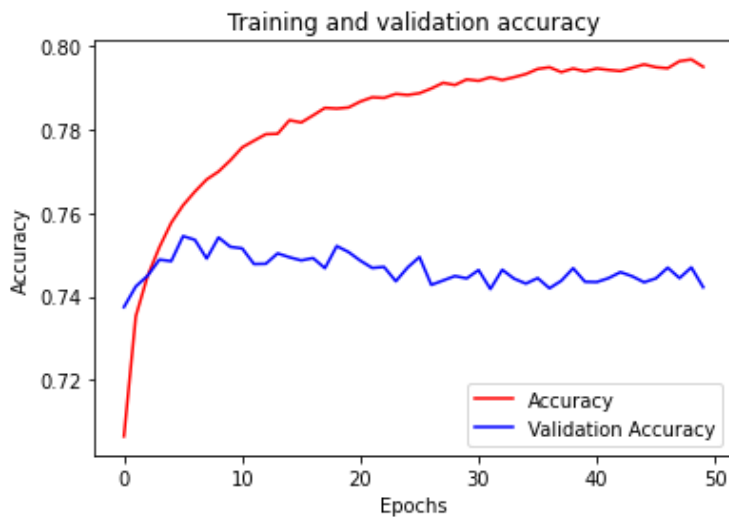
#-----
# Plot training and validation loss per epoch
#-----
plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'r')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'b')
plt.title('Training and validation loss')
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.legend(["Loss", "Validation Loss"])

plt.figure()

# Expected Output
# A chart where the validation loss does not increase sharply!

```

Out[]: <Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>



<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>

Prediction Part

```
In [ ]: def sentiment_pred(text):  
    sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(np.array([x_test]))  
    x_test_pad = pad_sequences(sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding=padding_type, truncating=trunc_type)  
    score = model.predict([x_test_pad])[0,0]  
    if score>=0.7:  
        print('Positive')  
    else:  
        print('Negative')
```

```
In [ ]: x_test=" what shit this was a bad movie"  
        sentiment_pred(x_test)
```

Negative