## SENTIMENT ANALYSIS FOR MARKETING PHASE 3

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[22]: # This Python 3 environment comes with many helpful analytics libraries_
       ∽installed
      # It is defined by the kaggle/python docker image: https://github.com/kaggle/
       # For example, here's several helpful packages to load in
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import seaborn as sns
      import plotly.offline as py
      color = sns.color_palette()
      import plotly.graph_objs as go
      py_init_notebook_mode(connected=True)
      import plotly.tools as tls
      import nltk
      from nltk.stem.porter import *
      import numpy as np
      from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
      from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
      from gensim.models import word2vec
      from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
      from sklearn import metrics
      import pandas as pd
      import sklearn
      from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
      from sklearn.metrics import jaccard_similarity_score
      cv = CountVectorizer()
      from nltk.corpus import stopwords
      from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
      stop = set(stopwords.words("english"))
      import warnings
      warnings_filterwarnings("ignore")
      import os
      os.listdir("../input")
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[23]: data.shape
      data.dtvpes
      data.isnull().sum()
      data = data_dropna(subset=["reviews.text"])
      from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS
      stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)
      def show_wordcloud(data, title = None):
          wordcloud = WordCloud(
              background_color="black".
              stopwords=stopwords,
              max_words=200.
              max_font_size=40,
              scale=3.
              random_state=1 # chosen at random by flipping a coin; it was heads
      ).generate(str(data))
          fig = plt_figure(1, figsize=(15, 15))
          plt.axis('off')
          if title:
              fig_suptitle(title, fontsize=20)
              fig_subplots_adjust(top=2.3)
          plt.imshow(wordcloud)
          plt.show()
      show_wordcloud(data["reviews.text"])
      cnt_srs = data["reviews.rating"].value_counts().head()
      trace = qo.Bar(
          y=cnt_srs_index[::-1],
          x=cnt_srs_values[::-1],
          orientation = "h",
          marker=dict(
              color=cnt_srs_values[::-1],
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colorscale = "Blues",
        reversescale = True
    ),
from subprocess import check_output
print(check_output(["Is", "../input"]).decode("utf8"))
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import proj3d
import seaborn as sns
from IPython.display import HTML
cat_hist = data_groupby("categories",as_index=False).count()
HTML(pd_DataFrame(cat_hist["categories"])_to_html())
import nltk
from nltk import word_tokenize
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
import re
import string
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from collections import Counter
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.model selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import normalize
from sklearn.metrics import fl_score
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
def removePunctuation(x):
    x = x.lower()
    x = re_sub(r''[\land x00-\x7f]',r'',x)
    return re_sub("["+string_punctuation+"]", " ", x)
stops = set(stopwords.words("english"))
def removeStopwords(x):
    filtered_words = [word for word in x.split() if word not in stops]
    return " ".join(filtered_words)
def removeAmzString(x):
    return re_sub(r*[0-9]+ people found this helpful\. Was this review helpful.

sto you Yes No<sup>™</sup>, "", x)
from subprocess import check_output
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS
reviews = [sent if type(sent)==str else "" for sent in data["reviews.title"].
 reviews = [removeAmzString(sent) for sent in reviews]
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#reviews = [removeStopwords(sent) for sent in reviews]
reviews = [removePunctuation(sent) for sent in reviews]
stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)
wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color="white", stopwords=stopwords,
 →max_words=200,
                      max_font_size=40,random_state=42) _ generate(str(reviews))
plt_figure(figsize=(15,20))
ax1 = plt.subplot2grid((4, 2), (0, 0))
ax2 = plt.subplot2grid((4, 2), (1, 0))
ax3 = plt_subplot2grid((4, 2), (0, 1), rowspan=2)
ax4 = plt_subplot2grid((4, 2), (2, 0), colspan=2,rowspan=2)
rat_hist = data_groupby("reviews.rating",as_index=False).count()
sns_barplot(x=rat_hist["reviews.rating"].values,y=rat_hist["id"].values,ax=ax1)
cat_hist = cat_hist_sort_values(by="id")
sns_barplot(x=cat_hist["categories"]_index,y=cat_hist["id"]_values,ax=ax3)
hf_hist = data_groupby("reviews.numHelpful",as_index=False).count()[0:30]
sns_barplot(x=hf_hist["reviews.numHelpful"].values_astype(int),y=hf_hist["id"].
 axl.set_title("Reviews Ratings",fontsize=16)
ax3.set_title("Categories",fontsize=16)
ax2_set_title("Helpful Feedback",fontsize=16)
ax4_set_title("Words Cloud",fontsize=16)
ax4.imshow(wordcloud)
ax4_axis("off")
plt.show()
def cleaning(s):
    s = str(s)
    s = s.lower()
   s = re_sub("\s\W"," ",s)
s = re_sub("\W,\s"," ",s)
    s = re_sub(r"[^\w]", " ", s)
    s = re_sub("\d+", "", s)
    s = re_sub('\s+',' ',s)
    s = re_sub("[!@#$_]",
    s = s.replace("co","")
    s = s.replace("https","")
    s = s.replace(",","")
    s = s.replace("[\w*"," ")
    return S
data["reviews.text"] = [cleaning(s) for s in data["reviews.text"]]
data['revies.title'] = [cleaning(s) for s in data['reviews.title']]
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vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words="english",use_idf=True)
model = vectorizer_fit_transform(data["reviews.text"].str_upper())
km = KMeans(n_clusters=5,init="k-means++",max_iter=200,n_init=1)
k=km_fit(model)
terms = vectorizer.get_feature_names()
order_centroids = km_cluster_centers__argsort()[:,::-1]
for i in range(5):
    print("cluster of words %d:" %i)
   for ind in order_centroids[i,:10]:
        print(' %s' % terms[ind])
    print()
cnt_srs = data["reviews.rating"]_value_counts()_head()
trace = qo.Bar(
   y=cnt_srs_index[::-1],
   x=cnt_srs_values[::-1],
   orientation = "h",
    marker=dict(
        color=cnt_srs_values[::-1],
        colorscale = "Blues".
        reversescale = True
   ),
)
layout = dict(
   title="Ratings distribution",
data1 = [trace]
fig = go.Figure(data=data1, layout=layout)
py_iplot(fig, filename="Ratings")
data["reviews_length"]=data["reviews.text"].apply(len)
sns_set(font_scale=2.0)
g = sns_FacetGrid(data,col="reviews.rating",size=5)
g_map(plt_hist, reviews_length)
#fake reviews
data["reviews.didPurchase"].fillna("Review N/A",inplace=True)
plt_figure(figsize=(10,8))
ax=sns_countplot(data["reviews.didPurchase"])
ax_set_xlabel(xlabel="People"s Reviews",fontsize=17)
ax_set_ylabel(ylabel="No. of Reviews",fontsize=17)
ax_axes_set_title("Genuine No. of Reviews",fontsize=17)
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[ ]: from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score from scipy.sparse import hstack from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
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data = data_dropna(subset=["reviews.text"])
data = data_dropna(subset=["reviews.rating"])
all_text=data["reviews.text"]
train_text=data["reviews.text"]
y=data["reviews.rating"]
#Using the N-Gram Tf-idf Vectorizer
word_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(
    sublinear_tf=True,
    strip_accents="unicode".
    analyzer="word",
   token_pattern=r"\w{1,}",
    stop_words="english".
    ngram_range=(1, 1),
    max_features=10000)
word_vectorizer.fit(all_text)
train_word_features = word_vectorizer.transform(train_text)
char_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(
    sublinear_tf=True.
    strip_accents="unicode",
    analyzer="char",
   stop_words="english",
    ngram_range=(2, 6),
    max_features=10000)
char_vectorizer.fit(all_text)
train_char_features = char_vectorizer.transform(train_text)
train_features = hstack([train_char_features, train_word_features])
#Random Forest Classifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(train_features,_
 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
classifier = RandomForestClassifier()
classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
preds=classifier_predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
print(classification_report(preds,y_test))
# XGBoost
import xgboost as xgb xgb=xgb.XGBClassifier()
xgb.fit(X_train,y_train)
preds2=xgb_predict(X_test)
print(classification_report(preds2,y_test))
```