```
In []: # Load the Drive helper and mount
    from google.colab import drive
    drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

Importing the dependencies

```
In [54]:
         Following packages, libraries and frameworks are used for data understanding, cleaning and modeling purpose.
         1. NumPy: Performing image and array manipulations
         2. Pillow: Loading and working with jpg images
         3. torch : PyTorch framework for working with tensors, GPU and models
         4. Sklearn : Useful library that provides very useful functions mainly used to evaluate the performance of our model
         Lets start with the number of classes and number of samples in each class in the entire dataset.
          5. Seaborn and Matplotlib : Data visualization
          import os
          import torch
         import torch.nn as nn
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import random
         from tqdm import tqdm
          import pandas as pd
          import seaborn as sns
         %matplotlib inline
         matplotlib.rcParams['figure.facecolor'] = '#ffffff'
         import warnings
In [55]:
         warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

Data Understanding

```
In [56]: df = pd.read_csv('IMDB Dataset.csv') # reading the csv file
```

```
df.head()
In [57]:
Out[57]:
                                                     review sentiment
           0 One of the other reviewers has mentioned that ...
                                                                positive
              A wonderful little production. <br /> <br /> The...
                                                                positive
               I thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti...
                                                                positive
           3
                   Basically there's a family where a little boy ...
                                                                negative
                Petter Mattei's "Love in the Time of Money" is...
                                                                positive
            df.shape
In [58]:
            (50000, 2)
Out[58]:
            df.sentiment.value_counts()
            positive
                           25000
Out[59]:
            negative
                           25000
           Name: sentiment, dtype: int64
           df.sentiment = df.sentiment.replace({'positive': 1, 'negative': 0})
In [60]:
           df.head()
In [61]:
Out[61]:
                                                     review sentiment
            0 One of the other reviewers has mentioned that ...
                                                                      1
              A wonderful little production. <br /> <br /> The...
               I thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti...
                   Basically there's a family where a little boy ...
            3
                                                                      0
                Petter Mattei's "Love in the Time of Money" is...
                                                                      1
           from wordcloud import WordCloud
 In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

Removing URLs from the text

```
import re
def remove_urls(text):
    url_pattern = re.compile(r'https?://\S+|www\.\S+')
    return url_pattern.sub(r'', text)
```

Remove HTML tags

```
In [64]: def rm_html(text):
    return re.sub(r'<[^>]+>', '', text)
```

Remove Emojis

Remove Unwanted Characters

```
In [66]:
    def removeunwanted_characters(document):
        # remove user mentions
        document = re.sub("@[A-Za-z0-9_]+"," ", document)
        # remove hashtags
        document = re.sub("#[A-Za-z0-9_]+","", document)
        # remove punctuation
        document = re.sub("[^0-9A-Za-z]", "" , document)
        #remove emojis
        document = remove_emoji(document)
        # remove double spaces
```

```
document = document.replace(' ',"")
return document.strip()
```

Remove unnecessary whitespaces

```
In [67]: def rm_whitespaces(text):
    return re.sub(r' +', ' ', text)
```

Remove Punctutations

```
In [68]: from nltk.tokenize import RegexpTokenizer
from nltk.tokenize import RegexpTokenizer

def remove_punct(text):
    tokenizer = RegexpTokenizer(r"\w+")
    lst=tokenizer.tokenize(' '.join(text))
    return lst
```

Remove Stopwords

```
import nltk
In [69]:
         nltk.download('stopwords')
         from nltk.corpus import stopwords
         from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
         stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
         custom_stopwords = ['@', 'RT']
         stop_words.update(custom_stopwords)
         [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
         [nltk_data]
                         C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
         [nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
In [70]: def remove_stopwords(text_tokens):
             result_tokens = []
             for token in text_tokens:
                 if token not in stop_words:
                     result_tokens.append(token)
             return result_tokens
In [ ]:
```

Convert to lower order

Stemming

```
In [72]:
         from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
         from nltk import word_tokenize,pos_tag
         nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')
          nltk.download('wordnet')
          def lemmatization(token_text):
              lemma_tokens = []
             wordnet = WordNetLemmatizer()
             lemmatized tokens = [wordnet.lemmatize(token, pos = 'v') for token in token text]
              return lemmatized_tokens
         [nltk data] Downloading package averaged perceptron tagger to
                          C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
         [nltk_data]
         [nltk_data]
                       Package averaged_perceptron_tagger is already up-to-
         [nltk_data]
                            date!
         [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to
         [nltk_data]
                         C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
         [nltk_data]
                       Package wordnet is already up-to-date!
```

Tokenization

```
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
from nltk import word_tokenize

# preprocessing
def tokenize(text):
    return word_tokenize(text)

[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to
[nltk_data] C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
```

Custom Pipeline to clean text

```
In [74]: def custom_cleaning_pipeline(text):
    text = lower_order(text)
    text = remove_urls(text)
    text = rm_html(text)
    text = remove_emoji(text)
    text = removeunwanted_characters(text)
    text = rm_whitespaces(text)
    return text
```

In [75]: custom_cleaning_pipeline(df['review'].iloc[0])

'one of the other reviewers has mentioned that after watching just 1 oz episode youll be hooked they are right as this is exactly what happened with methe first thing that struck me about oz was its brutality and unflinching scenes of vio lence which set in right from the word go trust me this is not a show for the faint hearted or timid this show pulls no punches with regards to drugs sex or violence its is hardcore in the classic use of the wordit is called oz as that is the nickname given to the oswald maximum security state penitentary it focuses mainly on emerald city an experimental s ection of the prison where all the cells have glass fronts and face inwards so privacy is not high on the agenda em cit y is home to manyaryans muslims gangstas latinos christians italians irish and moreso scuffles death stares dodgy dealings and shady agreements are never far awayi would say the main appeal of the show is due to the fact that it goes where e other shows wouldnt dare forget pretty pictures painted for mainstream audiences forget charm forget romanceoz doesnt mess around the first episode i ever saw struck me as so nasty it was surreal i couldnt say i was ready for it but as i watched more i developed a taste for oz and got accustomed to the high levels of graphic violence not just violence but injustice crooked guards wholl be sold out for a nickel inmates wholl kill on order and get away with it well mannered middle class inmates being turned into prison bitches due to their lack of street skills or prison experience watching oz you may become comfortable with what is uncomfortable viewingthats if you can get in touch with your darker side'

After cleaning the messy text data, we need to preprocess it. First, we will tokenize the text and perform Lemmatization. After tokenization, we will remove punctuations and stopwords. For Tokenization, we will split the entire text into individual words by using nltk package. Furthermore, we will lemmatize text using nltk by transforming a word into its original form. We can do that by removing their suffix respectively.

```
In [76]: def custom_preprocessing_pipeline(text):
    text = tokenize(text)
    text = remove_punct(text)
    text = remove_stopwords(text)
    lemmatized_text = lemmatization(text)
    return " ".join(lemmatized_text)
```

In [77]: custom_preprocessing_pipeline("Environment\\him")

```
'Environment'
Out[77]:
In [78]: %%time
         df['cleaned'] = df.review.apply(lambda x : custom cleaning pipeline(x))
         CPU times: total: 5.06 s
         Wall time: 7.91 s
In [79]: %%time
         df['cleaned'] = df.cleaned.apply(lambda x : custom preprocessing pipeline(x))
         CPU times: total: 38.3 s
         Wall time: 1min 6s
In [80]: df = df[['cleaned', 'sentiment']]
         df.rename(columns = {'sentiment': 'label'}, inplace = True)
In [81]: # data = df.copy()
         negative_df = df[df.label == 0]
In [82]:
         negative_df = "".join(negative_df.cleaned.values[0])
          # Create the WordCloud object
          wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=800, background color='white', min_font_size=10).generate(negative_df)
          # Plot the WordCloud image
          plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8), facecolor=None)
          plt.imshow(wordcloud)
          plt.title("Negative Reviews")
          plt.axis('off')
          plt.tight_layout(pad=0)
          # Show the plot
          plt.show()
```

Negative Reviews



```
In [83]: negative_df = df[df.label == 1]
    negative_df = "".join(negative_df.cleaned.values[0])

# Create the WordCloud object
wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=800, background_color='white', min_font_size=10).generate(negative_df)

# Plot the WordCloud image
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8), facecolor=None)
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.title("Positive Reviews")
plt.axis('off')
plt.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout(pad=0)

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

Positive Reviews surreal injusticeaudiences around WOrd penitentary bitch christians become appeal away touch pretty Pull Pie home state oviewingthats fcells privacy nickname mainstream nickel Φ experienc awayi develop crook face kill may far heartedworditfront graphic italians doesnt romanceoz order mess hardcorepicture faint greement moreso taste side ready emerald ^{class}brutal maı ത street o never level dodgy accustom mannered use = focus set experimental_{darker} imid mum ਲ sex paint irish

This plot is called word cloud plot. It is mainly created to understand the most common words in a text. Here, the size of the text in this plot represents the frequency of the occurrence of the text.

Now that we have properly cleaned our dataset, it is time to create vocabulary for our words next

```
In [85]: # Lets get all of the cleaned reviews volumn values
complete_reviews = df.cleaned.values

In [86]: # combining all words with whitespaces as seperatuion
all_words = ' '.join(complete_reviews)

In [87]: # converting to the List
all_words = all_words.split()

In [88]: # Lets too at first 20 words
all_words[:20]
```

```
['one',
Out[88]:
           'reviewers',
            'mention',
            'watch',
           '1',
           'oz',
           'episode',
           'youll',
           'hook',
            'right',
           'exactly',
            'happen',
           'methe',
            'first',
           'thing',
           'strike',
           'oz',
           'brutality',
           'unflinching',
            'scenes']
```

In [89]: from collections import Counter

Next, we will proceed to get the number of counts a word appears in the text corpus. We can calculate that using Counter library, which is a built-in python library. We will proceed to start the index of our unique words from 1. This is so to make sure that we will use the index postiion 0 for the padding <PAD> token.

```
In [90]: # passing all words to Counter function to count the frequency of each word in the list.
counter = Counter(all_words)
In [91]: counter
```

```
Counter({'one': 49988,
Out[91]:
                   'reviewers': 496,
                   'mention': 2972,
                   'watch': 26886,
                   '1': 2073,
                   'oz': 247,
                   'episode': 3003,
                   'youll': 2558,
                   'hook': 572,
                   'right': 6480,
                   'exactly': 1939,
                   'happen': 6869,
                   'methe': 93,
                   'first': 16775,
                   'thing': 8818,
                   'strike': 967,
                   'brutality': 134,
                   'unflinching': 30,
                   'scenes': 10057,
                   'violence': 1957,
                   'set': 7118,
                   'word': 3493,
                   'go': 26725,
                   'trust': 686,
                   'show': 21250,
                   'faint': 115,
                   'hearted': 125,
                   'timid': 45,
                   'pull': 1843,
                   'punch': 521,
                   'regard': 925,
                   'drug': 1619,
                   'sex': 3176,
                   'hardcore': 249,
                   'classic': 3395,
                   'use': 9802,
                   'wordit': 2,
                   'call': 5383,
                   'nickname': 83,
                   'give': 17142,
                   'oswald': 28,
                   'maximum': 96,
                   'security': 359,
                   'state': 1981,
                   'penitentary': 2,
```

'focus': 1876, 'mainly': 748, 'emerald': 13, 'city': 2170, 'experimental': 167, 'section': 447, 'prison': 877, 'cells': 95, 'glass': 487, 'front': 1211, 'face': 4091, 'inwards': 2, 'privacy': 25, 'high': 3783, 'agenda': 151, 'em': 224, 'home': 3612, 'manyaryans': 1, 'muslims': 75, 'gangstas': 5, 'latinos': 31, 'christians': 147, 'italians': 81, 'irish': 375, 'moreso': 24, 'scuffle': 17, 'death': 3640, 'star': 7842, 'dodgy': 87, 'deal': 2816, 'shady': 72, 'agreements': 7, 'never': 12793, 'far': 5690, 'awayi': 18, 'would': 23952, 'say': 18851, 'main': 4571, 'appeal': 1333, 'due': 1752, 'fact': 6804, 'wouldnt': 2091, 'dare': 623, 'forget': 2581, 'pretty': 7149,

'picture': 3623, 'paint': 956, 'mainstream': 373, 'audiences': 974, 'charm': 1702, 'romanceoz': 1, 'doesnt': 8844, 'mess': 1419, 'around': 6943, 'ever': 11570, 'saw': 6299, 'nasty': 640, 'surreal': 424, 'couldnt': 3027, 'ready': 653, 'develop': 1581, 'taste': 1027, 'get': 35361, 'accustom': 58, 'level': 2166, 'graphic': 454, 'injustice': 79, 'crook': 247, 'guard': 504, 'wholl': 35, 'sell': 1130, 'nickel': 11, 'inmates': 97, 'kill': 7167, 'order': 2251, 'away': 5243, 'well': 18608, 'mannered': 60, 'middle': 1557, 'class': 1618, 'turn': 7388, 'bitch': 155, 'lack': 3588, 'street': 1218, 'skills': 481, 'experience': 2964, 'may': 6509, 'become': 7542, 'comfortable': 223, 'uncomfortable': 259, 'viewingthats': 1, 'touch': 2359, 'darker': 204, 'side': 2730, 'wonderful': 3134, 'little': 12292, 'production': 3343, 'film': 91261, 'technique': 291, 'unassuming': 23, 'oldtimebbc': 1, 'fashion': 836, 'comfort': 230, 'sometimes': 2209, 'discomforting': 11, 'sense': 4590, 'realism': 503, 'entire': 2852, 'piece': 3770, 'actors': 8660, 'extremely': 2109, 'choose': 1529, 'michael': 2309, 'sheen': 167, 'polari': 1, 'voice': 2536, 'pat': 274, 'truly': 3411, 'see': 40434, 'seamless': 36, 'edit': 2068, 'guide': 423, 'reference': 912, 'williams': 591, 'diary': 87, 'entries': 104, 'worth': 4564, 'terrificly': 5, 'write': 7666, 'perform': 1131, 'masterful': 187, 'great': 17619, 'master': 1222, 'comedy': 6006, 'life': 11540,

'really': 22835, 'come': 16179, 'things': 7124, 'fantasy': 1163, 'rather': 5218, 'traditional': 450, 'dream': 1933, 'techniques': 275, 'remain': 1736, 'solid': 932, 'disappear': 577, 'play': 16786, 'knowledge': 547, 'particularly': 1992, 'concern': 1136, 'orton': 19, 'halliwell': 10, 'flat': 982, 'halliwells': 1, 'murals': 2, 'decorate': 71, 'every': 7815, 'surface': 448, 'terribly': 512, 'do': 5828, 'think': 23859, 'way': 14853, 'spend': 2817, 'time': 29466, 'hot': 1248, 'summer': 717, 'weekend': 384, 'sit': 3106, 'air': 1581, 'condition': 485, 'theater': 1506, 'lighthearted': 207, 'plot': 12884, 'simplistic': 202, 'dialogue': 2932, 'witty': 518, 'character': 27326, 'likable': 692, 'even': 24470, 'bread': 104,

'suspect': 968, 'serial': 658, 'killer': 2363, 'disappoint': 2693, 'realize': 2385, 'match': 1413, 'point': 7635, '2': 3963, 'risk': 419, 'addiction': 143, 'proof': 305, 'woody': 298, 'allen': 461, 'still': 10621, 'fully': 754, 'control': 1247, 'style': 3023, 'many': 13213, 'us': 7607, 'grow': 2148, 'lovethis': 13, 'id': 2544, 'laugh': 5768, 'woodys': 20, 'comedies': 796, 'years': 8606, 'decade': 453, 'ive': 6383, 'impress': 958, 'scarlet': 65, 'johanson': 5, 'manage': 2584, 'tone': 1017, 'sexy': 844, 'image': 1729, 'jump': 1190, 'average': 1326, 'spirit': 1268, 'young': 6889, 'womanthis': 2, 'crown': 135, 'jewel': 192, 'career': 2037, 'wittier': 8, 'devil': 560,

'wear': 1649, 'prada': 13, 'interest': 9262, 'superman': 336, 'friends': 3582, 'basically': 1694, 'theres': 5721, 'family': 5454, 'boy': 2706, 'jake': 230, 'zombie': 1050, 'closethis': 3, 'parent': 1746, 'fight': 3943, 'timethis': 38, 'movie': 82890, 'slower': 79, 'soap': 547, 'opera': 754, 'suddenly': 999, 'decide': 3461, 'rambo': 118, 'zombieok': 1, 'youre': 3793, 'make': 43801, 'must': 6144, 'thriller': 1477, 'drama': 2514, 'watchable': 569, 'divorcingarguing': 1, 'like': 42726, 'real': 8975, 'closet': 219, 'totally': 2704, 'ruin': 1038, 'expect': 4910, 'boogeyman': 47, 'similar': 1601, 'instead': 4091, 'meaningless': 216, 'spots3': 1, '10': 4085, 'parentsdescent': 1, 'dialogs': 258, 'shots': 1839,

'ignore': 754, 'petter': 1, 'matteis': 7, 'love': 16684, 'money': 4262, 'visually': 441, 'stun': 920, 'mr': 2645, 'mattei': 41, 'offer': 2018, 'vivid': 194, 'portrait': 263, 'human': 3049, 'relations': 180, 'seem': 14022, 'tell': 8149, 'power': 2356, 'success': 1100, 'people': 17871, 'different': 4557, 'situations': 946, 'encounter': 766, 'variation': 97, 'arthur': 521, 'schnitzlers': 2, 'theme': 2331, 'director': 7201, 'transfer': 319, 'action': 6470, 'present': 2412, 'new': 7940, 'york': 1336, 'meet': 3649, 'connect': 600, 'another': 8126, 'next': 3301, 'person': 2994, 'know': 18558, 'previous': 1276, 'contact': 396, 'stylishly': 26, 'sophisticate': 254, 'luxurious': 33, 'look': 19109, 'take': 17007,

'live': 8087, 'world': 6731, 'habitatthe': 1, 'souls': 259, 'stag': 438, 'loneliness': 160, 'inhabit': 202, 'big': 6634, 'best': 12224, 'place': 5660, 'find': 15806, 'sincere': 178, 'fulfillment': 42, 'discern': 59, 'case': 3177, 'encounterthe': 2, 'act': 16549, 'good': 28285, 'direction': 2546, 'steve': 774, 'buscemi': 40, 'rosario': 52, 'dawson': 115, 'carol': 242, 'kane': 317, 'imperioli': 20, 'adrian': 94, 'grenier': 6, 'rest': 3512, 'talented': 1080, 'cast': 8317, 'alivewe': 1, 'wish': 2515, 'luck': 450, 'await': 198, 'anxiously': 24, 'work': 13063, 'probably': 5481, 'alltime': 222, 'favorite': 2331, 'story': 21841, 'selflessness': 4, 'sacrifice': 379, 'dedication': 81, 'noble': 230,

'cause': 2042, 'preachy': 134, 'bore': 4765, 'old': 7715, 'despite': 2442, '15': 929, 'last': 5995, '25': 372, 'paul': 1323, 'lukas': 61, 'performance': 5370, 'bring': 4719, 'tear': 1154, 'eye': 3646, 'bette': 198, 'davis': 493, 'sympathetic': 435, 'roles': 1974, 'delight': 449, 'kid': 5997, 'grandma': 83, 'dressedup': 1, 'midgets': 22, 'children': 2559, 'fun': 5074, 'mother': 3084, 'slow': 2008, 'awaken': 197, 'whats': 1624, 'roof': 163, 'believable': 1364, 'startle': 160, 'dozen': 344, 'thumb': 306, 'theyd': 261, 'sure': 5082, 'resurrection': 67, 'date': 1573, 'seahunt': 2, 'series': 6039, 'tech': 83, 'today': 1810, 'back': 9375, 'excitement': 378, 'mei': 102,

'black': 3971, 'white': 2583, 'tv': 5271, 'gunsmoke': 20, 'heros': 139, 'weekyou': 1, 'vote': 788, 'comeback': 91, 'sea': 595, 'huntwe': 1, 'need': 6480, 'change': 3859, 'pace': 1993, 'water': 1430, 'adventureoh': 1, 'thank': 1599, 'outlet': 34, 'view': 4139, 'viewpoints': 35, 'moviesso': 10, 'ole': 39, 'believe': 5950, 'wan': 338, 'na': 750, 'saywould': 1, 'nice': 3723, 'read': 5179, 'plus': 1198, 'huntif': 1, 'rhyme': 118, 'line': 6301, 'let': 5362, 'submitor': 1, 'leave': 8402, 'doubt': 1674, 'quitif': 1, 'amaze': 2854, 'freshinnovative': 1, 'idea': 3930, '70s': 1105, '7': 840, '8': 836, 'brilliant': 2265, 'drop': 941, '1990': 143,

'funny': 8220, 'anymore': 619, 'continue': 1462, 'decline': 176, 'complete': 2207, 'waste': 4265, 'todayits': 2, 'disgraceful': 36, 'fall': 4131, 'painfully': 415, 'bad': 17467, 'performances': 3370, 'almost': 6111, 'badif': 9, 'mildly': 356, 'entertain': 3564, 'respite': 25, 'guesthosts': 1, 'hard': 4700, 'creator': 143, 'handselected': 1, 'original': 6130, 'also': 17420, 'band': 1160, 'hack': 286, 'follow': 4147, 'recognize': 690, 'brilliance': 230, 'fit': 1690, 'replace': 564, 'mediocrity': 98, 'felt': 2849, 'respect': 1193, 'huge': 1903, 'awful': 3130, 'cant': 7471, 'encourage': 345, 'positive': 949, 'comment': 3029, 'forward': 1253, 'mistake': 1279, '950': 6, 'worst': 5200, 'themits': 4, 'storyline': 1532,

'soundtrack': 1570, 'songa': 2, 'lame': 1301, 'country': 1696, 'tuneis': 1, 'less': 3501, 'four': 1698, 'cheap': 1690, 'extreme': 686, 'rarely': 609, 'happy': 1715, 'end': 17972, 'credit': 2418, 'prevent': 389, '1score': 1, 'harvey': 168, 'keitelwhile': 1, 'least': 6006, 'bite': 6309, 'effort': 1473, 'keitel': 57, 'obsessives': 4, 'gut': 346, 'wrench': 91, 'laughter': 428, 'hell': 2126, 'mom': 644, 'itgreat': 5, 'camp': 1062, 'phil': 176, 'alien': 1379, 'quirky': 355, 'humour': 905, 'base': 3050, 'oddness': 18, 'everything': 4552, 'actual': 1481, 'punchlinesat': 1, 'odd': 1062, 'progress': 456, 'didnt': 8765, 'joke': 3087, 'anymoreits': 2, 'low': 2591, 'budget': 3165,

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In [92]:
          We are creating a list that is sorted in the descending order based on the frequency of the words occurrance.
          frequency_of_words_sorted = sorted(counter, key=counter.get, reverse=True)
          # creates a dictionary that maps integer IDs to each word in the vocabulary. The enumerate function assigns a unique in
          converting integers and words = dict(enumerate(frequency of words sorted, 1))
In [98]: # here, we add a padding token with ID 0 to the dictionary, which will be used later for padding sequences of different
          converting_integers_and_words[0] = '<PAD>'
          # this code will create a dictionary that maps each word in the vocabulary to its corresponding integer ID.
In [99]:
          converting integers and words = {word: id for id, word in converting integers and words.items()}
          converting integers and words
In [101...
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'development': 856, 'outside': 857, 'joe': 858, 'political': 859, 'concern': 860, 'dumb': 861, 'dress': 862, 'perform': 863, 'sell': 864, 'store': 865, 'brain': 866, 'channel': 867, 'cat': 868, 'hardly': 869, 'ideas': 870, 'destroy': 871, '70s': 872, 'recently': 873, 'share': 874, 'la': 875, 'record': 876, 'success': 877, 'listen': 878, 'large': 879, 'roll': 880, 'apart': 881, 'secret': 882, 'girlfriend': 883, 'sleep': 884, 'scar': 885, 'exist': 886, 'design': 887, 'members': 888, 'william': 889, 'clever': 890, 'brothers': 891, 'talented': 892, 'ghost': 893, 'cute': 894, 'introduce': 895, 'pure': 896, 'claim': 897, 'kick': 898, 'german': 899, 'travel': 900,

'reach': 901, 'camp': 902, 'odd': 903, 'blue': 904, 'park': 905, 'search': 906, 'potential': 907, 'disney': 908, 'visual': 909, 'slightly': 910, 'zombie': 911, 'drag': 912, 'van': 913, 'italian': 914, 'incredible': 915, 'public': 916, 'ruin': 917, 'intrigue': 918, 'inspire': 919, 'familiar': 920, 'hole': 921, 'fake': 922, 'unlike': 923, 'villain': 924, 'burn': 925, 'taste': 926, 'entirely': 927, 'approach': 928, 'culture': 929, 'nudity': 930, 'popular': 931, 'judge': 932, 'spot': 933, 'tone': 934, 'step': 935, 'engage': 936, 'race': 937, 'gang': 938, 'ring': 939, 'younger': 940, 'biggest': 941, 'receive': 942, 'neither': 943, 'suddenly': 944, 'purpose': 945,

'former': 946, 'hang': 947, 'portrayal': 948, 'rate': 949, 'era': 950, 'sadly': 951, 'common': 952, 'count': 953, 'office': 954, 'trip': 955, 'tension': 956, 'producers': 957, 'intelligent': 958, 'survive': 959, 'flat': 960, 'relate': 961, 'violent': 962, 'trash': 963, 'social': 964, 'audiences': 965, 'hurt': 966, 'pop': 967, 'sweet': 968, 'torture': 969, 'science': 970, 'suspect': 971, 'ship': 972, 'strike': 973, 'college': 974, 'recent': 975, 'choice': 976, 'successful': 977, 'wind': 978, 'language': 979, 'suit': 980, 'intend': 981, 'impress': 982, 'paint': 983, 'cold': 984, 'handle': 985, 'concept': 986, 'mad': 987, 'longer': 988, 'positive': 989, 'bizarre': 990,

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'bond': 991,
'basic': 992,
'century': 993,
'christmas': 994,
'raise': 995,
'situations': 996,
'werent': 997,
'haunt': 998,
'hair': 999,
'drop': 1000,
...}
```

Now, we will proceed to encode the reviews. we will do so by convert each token into different corresponding index in the vocabulary array.

Out[110]: {3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,

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1429}
```

This further proves that we need to ensure all sequences are of equal length, which we will do later

```
In [112...
# lets print the first 10 words of the first 10 reviews we have in our data
for i in range(0, 10):
    print(encoded_reviews[i][:10])

[3, 1692, 328, 11, 468, 2953, 325, 384, 1504, 111]
    [305, 48, 283, 1, 2608, 14832, 76541, 1097, 29, 3107]
    [15, 305, 40, 344, 8, 789, 1254, 2079, 308, 632]
    [593, 145, 156, 48, 358, 3108, 15, 145, 911, 43648]
    [76548, 28362, 33, 8, 203, 1873, 1014, 1, 11, 365]
    [154, 3211, 425, 2, 17, 37691, 2099, 6581, 3109, 474]
    [171, 14, 5, 6, 7475, 634, 53488, 133, 6477, 544]
    [18, 337, 76559, 233, 872, 32, 632, 32, 1091, 1098]
    [2271, 989, 319, 1, 19, 782, 11, 1, 27, 772]
    [5, 127, 2266, 6116, 1919, 5, 2, 101, 86, 33]
```

Here, we have sucessfully converted the text in each row into individual tokens based on index positions in our vocabulary. However, our tokens are of different lengths. Meaning that not all reviews have the same length. Some might be too large whereas some will be very smaller. Therefore, we need to predefine the maximum possible length of any given sequence. If a particular review is shorter than the predefined length, we will proceed to pad the sequence else we will trim the sequence or review respetively

```
# padding sequences

def paddind_sequences(cleaned_text, padding_value, max_length_of_sequence=256):

The code below will create a 2D numpy array called new_feature with dimensions (len(reviews), seq_length), filled w
Therefore, we can use this 2d array to replace the corresponding sequences at respective indexes whereas unused ele
```

```
In [116... max_length_of_sequence = 256

# returns the final 2D numpy array where each row represents a padded sequence.
features = paddind sequences(encoded reviews, padding value=converting integers and words['<PAD>'], max length of sequences
```

In this case, the maximum sequence length of 256 was likely chosen based on some analysis of the distribution of sequence lengths in the input data, as well as the available hardware resources. A sequence length of 256 is relatively long and should be sufficient to capture most of the information in the input data, while still being computationally tractable. The reason we choose to make the maximum length of a sequence to be 256 is based on the maximum length of a review in our dataset. We also had to consider the limitations of our hardware becuase longer sequences could contain more information, but also might be more computationally expensive. Whereas, shorter sequences might be less computationally expensive but might contain very less information. So, choosing the maximum length of a sequence depends upon a variety of factors respectively.

```
In [117... # get labels as numpy
    targets = df.label.to_numpy()
    targets

Out[117]: array([1, 1, 1, ..., 0, 0, 0], dtype=int64)
```

Train Test Split

```
In [118... from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [121... # Split the data into train and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features, targets, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
```

In [122...

```
X val, X test, y val, y test = train test split(X test, y test, test size=0.5, random state=42)
          print("The shapes for Training set: ", X train.shape, y train.shape)
In [123...
          The shapes for Training set: (35000, 256) (35000,)
          print("The shapes for Validation set: ", X val.shape, y val.shape)
In [124...
          The shapes for Validation set: (7500, 256) (7500,)
          print("The shapes for Test set: ", X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
In [125...
          The shapes for Test set: (7500, 256) (7500,)
          We have successfully divided our data into train, test, and valdiation set. Now, we will proceed to convert it into pytorch
          dataloader with a certain batch size for performing minibatch gradient descent.
          from torch.utils.data import TensorDataset, DataLoader
In [126...
          batch_size = 512
In [127...
In [128...
          # Lets create tensordatasetss
          training set = TensorDataset(torch.from numpy(X train), torch.from numpy(y train))
          validation set = TensorDataset(torch.from numpy(X val), torch.from numpy(y val))
          testing set = TensorDataset(torch.from_numpy(X_test), torch.from_numpy(y_test))
          # lets proceed to create pytorch dataloaders next.
In [129...
          train_dl = DataLoader(training_set, shuffle=True, batch_size=batch_size)
          val_dl = DataLoader(validation set, shuffle=True, batch size=batch size)
          test_dl = DataLoader(testing set, shuffle=True, batch_size=batch_size)
```

Building LSTM

Split the remaining data into validation and test sets

```
In [130... import torch.nn.functional as F

In [135... class LSTM(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, vocab_size, output_size, hidden_size=128, embedding_size=400, n_layers=2, dropout=0.2):
        super(LSTM, self).__init__()
```

```
# Define an embedding layer that maps each token to a dense vector of embedding size
   self.embedding layer = nn.Embedding(vocab size, embedding size)
   # Define an LSTM layer with hidden size hidden units, n layers layers, and a dropout rate of dropout
   self.lstm layer = nn.LSTM(embedding size, hidden size, n_layers, dropout=dropout, batch_first=True)
   # Define a dropout layer with dropout probability of dropout
   self.dropout layer = nn.Dropout(p=dropout)
   # Define a linear layer that maps the output of the LSTM to the output size
   self.fully_connected_laeyer = nn.Linear(hidden_size, output_size)
   # Define a sigmoid activation function
   self.sigmoid_layer = nn.Sigmoid()
def forward(self, input_seq):
   # Convert the input to a LongTensor
   input_seq = input_seq.long()
   # Embed the input sequence to a sequence of dense vectors of embedding size
   input_seq = self.embedding_layer(input_seq)
   # Feed the embedded sequence through the LSTM Layer
   output, _ = self.lstm_layer(input_seq)
   # Select only the last output of the LSTM as the final output
   output = output[:, -1, :]
   # Apply dropout to the output
   output = self.dropout_layer(output)
   # Feed the output through the linear layer to get the logits
   output = self.fully_connected_laeyer(output)
   # Apply sigmoid activation to get the final output probabilities
   output = self.sigmoid_layer(output)
   return output
```

We have created the LSTM neural network, which is a specific type of RNN developed to solve the problem of vanishing and exploding gradients. Here, we have added the embedding layer to reduve the dimensionality of the vocabulary by learning its representation. LSTM will be our main layer as a RNN. The dropout layer will perform regularization for preventing overfitting. Finally, a fully connected layer is used to classify between positive and negative sentiments respectively.

```
# define training device
In [131...
          device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
          print(device)
          cuda
          len(converting integers and words)
In [138...
          234645
Out[138]:
In [133...
          # model hyperparamters
          vocab_size = len(converting_integers_and_words)
          output_size = 1
           embedding_size = 256
           hidden_size = 512
           n_{ayers} = 2
           dropout=0.2
          weight_decay=None
          # model initialization
In [136...
          model = LSTM(vocab_size, output size, hidden_size, embedding size, n_layers, dropout)
          model = model.to(device)
          print(model)
          LSTM(
            (embedding_layer): Embedding(234645, 256)
            (lstm layer): LSTM(256, 512, num layers=2, batch first=True, dropout=0.2)
            (dropout_layer): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
            (fully connected laeyer): Linear(in features=512, out features=1, bias=True)
            (sigmoid_layer): Sigmoid()
```

Due to some issues with PyTorch, we have instead created model summary for equivalent LSTM model in Keras and Tensorflow.



This is the model summary of the LSTM model.

Model Training

```
In [ ]:
        The learning rate of 0.001 was selected with binary cross entropy as loss function. Additionally, adam optimizer was cho
        lr = 0.001
         criterion = nn.BCELoss()
        optim = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=lr)
         grad_clip = 5
        epochs = 20
In [ ]: device
        device(type='cuda')
Out[]:
        sigmoid activation = nn.Sigmoid() # activation function for binary classification
In [ ]: # train loop
        train_losses = []
        train_accs = []
        val_losses = []
        val_accs = []
        best_val_loss = float('inf')
         patience = 7
        early_stopping_counter = 0
         for epoch in range(epochs):
            model.train()
            train loss = 0
            train_acc = 0
            for feature, target in tqdm(train_dl):
                 # move to device
                 feature, target = feature.to(device), target.to(device)
                 # reset optimizer
                 optim.zero_grad()
                 # forward pass
                 out = model(feature)
```

```
# acc
    predicted = torch.tensor([1 if i == True else 0 for i in out > 0.5], device=device)
    equals = predicted == target
    acc = torch.mean(equals.type(torch.FloatTensor))
    train_acc += acc.item()
    # Loss
    loss = criterion(out.squeeze(), target.float())
    train_loss += loss.item()
    loss.backward()
    # clip grad
    nn.utils.clip_grad_norm_(model.parameters(), grad_clip)
    # update optimizer
    optim.step()
    # free some memory
    del feature, target, predicted
train_loss = train_loss / len(train_dl)
train_acc = train_acc / len(train_dl)
train_losses.append(train_loss)
train_accs.append(train_acc)
model.eval()
val_loss = 0
val_acc = 0
with torch.no_grad():
    for feature, target in val_dl:
        # move to device
        feature, target = feature.to(device), target.to(device)
        # forward pass
        out = model(feature)
        # acc
        predicted = torch.tensor([1 if i == True else 0 for i in out > 0.5], device=device)
        equals = predicted == target
        acc = torch.mean(equals.type(torch.FloatTensor))
        val_acc += acc.item()
```

```
# Loss
            loss = criterion(out.squeeze(), target.float())
            val_loss += loss.item()
            # free some memory
            del feature, target, predicted
    val loss = val loss / len(val dl)
    val_acc = val_acc / len(val_dl)
    val_losses.append(val_loss)
    val_accs.append(val_acc)
    print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}:")
    print(f"Training Loss: {train loss:.4f} | Training Accuracy: {train acc*100:.4f}%")
    print(f"Validation Loss: {val loss:.4f} | Validation Accuracy: {val acc*100:.4f}%")
    ''' IMPLEMENTEING CUSTOM EARLY STOPPING '''
    if val_loss < best_val_loss:</pre>
        early stopping counter = 0
        best_val_loss = val_loss
    else:
        early_stopping_counter += 1
        if early_stopping_counter >= patience:
            print(f"Early stopping triggered after {patience} epochs without improvement.")
            break
100%
            69/69 [01:01<00:00, 1.12it/s]
Epoch 1:
Training Loss: 0.6947 | Training Accuracy: 50.2833%
Validation Loss: 0.6941 | Validation Accuracy: 49.1563%
100% | 69/69 [01:04<00:00, 1.07it/s]
Epoch 2:
Training Loss: 0.6905 | Training Accuracy: 51.3345%
Validation Loss: 0.6941 | Validation Accuracy: 49.3982%
100% | 69/69 [01:06<00:00, 1.04it/s]
Epoch 3:
Training Loss: 0.6797 | Training Accuracy: 52.5180%
Validation Loss: 0.6994 | Validation Accuracy: 49.7857%
100%
         69/69 [01:05<00:00, 1.05it/s]
Epoch 4:
Training Loss: 0.6654 | Training Accuracy: 53.2681%
Validation Loss: 0.7121 | Validation Accuracy: 49.7336%
100%
      69/69 [01:06<00:00, 1.04it/s]
```

```
Epoch 5:
Training Loss: 0.6465 | Training Accuracy: 54.2673%
Validation Loss: 0.7425 | Validation Accuracy: 51.8046%
100% | 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
Epoch 6:
Training Loss: 0.6624 | Training Accuracy: 57.1383%
Validation Loss: 0.6894 | Validation Accuracy: 65.7034%
100% | 69/69 [01:06<00:00, 1.03it/s]
Epoch 7:
Training Loss: 0.6454 | Training Accuracy: 56.1019%
Validation Loss: 0.7343 | Validation Accuracy: 51.4367%
100% | 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.03it/s]
Epoch 8:
Training Loss: 0.6400 | Training Accuracy: 54.4198%
Validation Loss: 0.7651 | Validation Accuracy: 49.6484%
100%
           69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.03it/s]
Epoch 9:
Training Loss: 0.6399 | Training Accuracy: 54.4997%
Validation Loss: 0.7723 | Validation Accuracy: 50.1291%
100% | 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
Epoch 10:
Training Loss: 0.6291 | Training Accuracy: 58.2234%
Validation Loss: 0.7395 | Validation Accuracy: 52.5152%
100% | 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.03it/s]
Epoch 11:
Training Loss: 0.5709 | Training Accuracy: 71.6408%
Validation Loss: 0.6038 | Validation Accuracy: 73.6182%
100% | 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
Epoch 12:
Training Loss: 0.5196 | Training Accuracy: 75.0151%
Validation Loss: 0.5388 | Validation Accuracy: 76.9028%
100%
            ||||| 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
Epoch 13:
Training Loss: 0.4362 | Training Accuracy: 80.5441%
Validation Loss: 0.5230 | Validation Accuracy: 78.4741%
100%
         69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
Epoch 14:
Training Loss: 0.3738 | Training Accuracy: 84.6499%
Validation Loss: 0.4600 | Validation Accuracy: 82.0021%
100%
      69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
```

```
Epoch 15:
         Training Loss: 0.2825 | Training Accuracy: 89.2924%
         Validation Loss: 0.4388 | Validation Accuracy: 83.3573%
         100%
               69/69 [01:08<00:00, 1.01it/s]
         Epoch 16:
         Training Loss: 0.2464 | Training Accuracy: 90.8059%
         Validation Loss: 0.4490 | Validation Accuracy: 83.5272%
         100% | 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
         Epoch 17:
         Training Loss: 0.2002 | Training Accuracy: 92.9719%
         Validation Loss: 0.4467 | Validation Accuracy: 84.1284%
         100% | 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
         Epoch 18:
         Training Loss: 0.1562 | Training Accuracy: 94.7661%
         Validation Loss: 0.4746 | Validation Accuracy: 84.2988%
         100%
                 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
         Epoch 19:
         Training Loss: 0.1336 | Training Accuracy: 95.5970%
         Validation Loss: 0.4704 | Validation Accuracy: 84.6258%
         100% | 69/69 [01:07<00:00, 1.02it/s]
         Epoch 20:
         Training Loss: 0.1042 | Training Accuracy: 96.7434%
         Validation Loss: 0.5149 | Validation Accuracy: 84.5060%
In [83]: # val accs = [49.1563, 49.3982, 49.7857, 49.7336, 51.8046, 65.7034, 51.4367, 49.6484, 50.1291, 52.5152,73.6182, 76.9028
         # val losses = [0.6941 , 0.6941 , 0.6994 ,0.6654, 0.7425 ,0.6894 , 0.7343 , 0.7651 ,0.7723 ,0.7395 ,0.6038 , 0.5388 ,0.
 In [ ]: torch.save(model.state_dict(), 'LSTM_20Epochs.pth')
         !cp LSTM 20Epochs.pth /content/drive/MyDrive/AI Coursework Portfolio Dataset
In [89]: training stats = pd.DataFrame({"Training Accuracy": train accs,
                                       "Training Loss": train losses,
                                       "Val Loss": val losses,
                                       "Val_Accuracy": val_accs})
         training_stats.to_csv("LSTM_Training_Statistics.csv", index = True)
In [90]: training_stats.head()
```

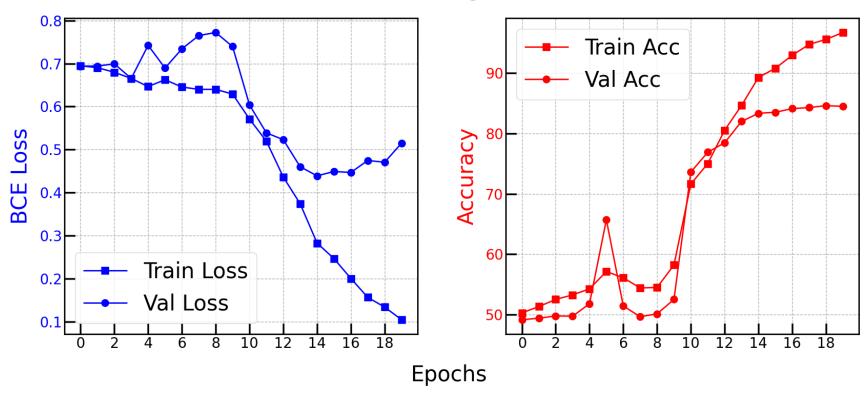
```
Out[90]:
             Training_Accuracy Training_Loss Val_Loss Val_Accuracy
          0
                    50.283308
                                   0.694711
                                              0.6941
                                                           49.1563
                    51.334451
          1
                                   0.690464
                                              0.6941
                                                           49.3982
          2
                    52.518017
                                   0.679706
                                              0.6994
                                                           49.7857
          3
                    53.268131
                                   0.665419
                                              0.6654
                                                           49.7336
          4
                    54.267338
                                   0.646485
                                              0.7425
                                                           51.8046
```

```
In [91]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(20, 8))
         ax1 = plt.subplot(1,2, 1)
         ''' Left plot contains the validation and training lossess '''
         plot 1 = ax1.plot(range(0, 20), training stats['Training Loss'], color = 'blue', label = 'Train Loss',\
                      marker = 's', linewidth=2.0, markersize = 10)
         plot 2 = ax1.plot(range(0, 20), training stats['Val Loss'], color = 'blue', label = 'Val Loss',\
                      marker = 'o', linewidth=2.0, markersize = 10)
          ax1.tick_params(axis ='y', labelcolor = 'blue', labelsize=20, width=3)
          ax1.tick_params(axis ='x', labelcolor = 'black',labelsize=20, width=3)
          ax1.legend(fontsize = 30)
          plt.xticks(range(0,20, 2))
         # ax1.set xlim([-1, 30])
          ax1.set_ylabel("BCE_Loss", fontsize = 30, labelpad = 10, color = 'blue')
          ''' Right plot contains the training and validation accuracies '''
         ax1a = plt.subplot(1,2, 2)
          plot_11 = ax1a.plot(range(0, 20), training_stats['Training_Accuracy'], color = 'red', label = 'Train_Acc',\
                      marker = 's', linewidth=2.0, markersize = 10)
         plot 22 = ax1a.plot(range(0, 20), training stats['Val_Accuracy'], color = 'red', label = 'Val_Acc',\
                      marker = 'o', linewidth=2.0, markersize = 10)
         ax1a.legend(fontsize = 30)
         plt.xticks(range(0,20,2))
         # ax1a.set_xlim([-1, 30])
         ax1a.tick params(axis ='y', labelcolor = 'red', labelsize=20, width=3)
         ax1a.tick params(axis ='x', labelcolor = 'black', labelsize=20, width=3)
          ax1a.set_ylabel("Accuracy", fontsize = 30, labelpad = 10, color = 'red')
```

```
# for ax1
ax1.tick_params(which='both', width=2.5)
ax1.tick_params(which='major', length=15)
ax1.tick_params(which='minor', length=5)
ax1.tick_params(which = 'both', direction = 'in')
# for ax1a
ax1a.tick_params(which='both', width=2.5)
ax1a.tick_params(which='major', length=15)
ax1a.tick_params(which='minor', length=5)
ax1a.tick params(which = 'both', direction = 'in')
# set various colors
ax1a.spines['bottom'].set color('black')
ax1a.spines['top'].set_color('black')
ax1a.spines['right'].set_color('black')
ax1a.spines['right'].set_linewidth(2)
ax1a.spines['top'].set_linewidth(2)
ax1a.spines['bottom'].set_linewidth(2)
ax1a.spines['left'].set_color('black')
ax1a.spines['left'].set_lw(2)
# set various colors
ax1.spines['bottom'].set_color('black')
ax1.spines['top'].set_color('black')
ax1.spines['right'].set color('black')
ax1.spines['right'].set_linewidth(2)
ax1.spines['top'].set_linewidth(2)
ax1.spines['bottom'].set linewidth(2)
ax1.spines['left'].set_color('black')
ax1.spines['left'].set_lw(2)
ax1.grid(True, which = 'major', alpha = 1, linestyle='--', linewidth = 1)
ax1a.grid(True, which = 'major', alpha = 1, linestyle='--', linewidth = 1)
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.25,hspace=0.)
fig.text(0.5, 0.01, 'Epochs', ha='center', va='center', fontsize = 30)
fig.text(0.5, 0.95, 'LSTM Performance on Training and Validation Datasets', ha='center', va='center', fontsize = 30)
```

Out[91]: Text(0.5, 0.95, 'LSTM Performance on Training and Validation Datasets')

LSTM Performance on Training and Validation Datasets



As we can see, the train loss and validation set are decreasing as we train the model for 20 epochs. If we see clearly, the training loss is still decreasing whereas the validation loss is starting to diverge. Perhaps the model is starting to overfit. The accuracy plot shows that the model's accuracy on both training and validation dataset is increasing steadily.

Model Evaluation

```
In [114...
This function takes in a trained model and a dataloader and makes predictions

def make_predictions_on_dataloaders(trained_model, dataloader):
    target = []
    probabilities = []
    predictions = []
```

```
pred_probs_for_all_class = []
              with torch.no_grad():
                  trained_model.eval()
                  for features_, labels in tqdm(dataloader):
                      features_ = features_.to(device)
                      labels = labels.to(device)
                      yb = trained_model(features_)
                      probs = yb.cpu().detach().numpy()
                      preds = (probs >= 0.5).astype(int) # threshold at 0.5 for binary classification
                      target.append(labels.cpu().detach().numpy())
                      probabilities.append(probs)
                      predictions.append(preds)
                      pred probs for all class.append(np.concatenate((1-probs, probs), axis=1)) # add negative class predictions
              return target, probabilities, predictions, pred probs for all class
          target, probabilities, predictions, pred probs for all class = make predictions on dataloaders(model, testloader)
In [116...
                 | 15/15 [00:04<00:00, 3.51it/s]
In [121...
          def flatten(input_arr):
              output = []
              for i in input_arr:
                  for j in i:
                      output.append(j)
              return output
          predictions = flatten([list(i) for i in predictions])
In [122...
          target = flatten([list(i) for i in target])
          probabilities = flatten([list(i) for i in probabilities])
          pred probs for all class = np.array(flatten(pred probs for all class))
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, classification report, roc auc score, confusion matrix, roc curve, precision
In [124...
          print("The testing accuracy is: {}".format(accuracy score(target, predictions)*100))
In [125...
          The testing accuracy is: 84.5066666666666
          Our LSTM model has achieved a test accuacy of almost 84.5%, which is very good.
In [126...
          print("Precision (Test): ", precision score(target, predictions, average = 'weighted'))
          print("Recall (Test): ", recall score(target, predictions, average = 'weighted'))
```

```
print("F1 (Test): ", f1_score(target, predictions, average = 'weighted'))

Precision (Test): 0.845088204369394
Recall (Test): 0.845066666666666
F1 (Test): 0.8450687820616207
```

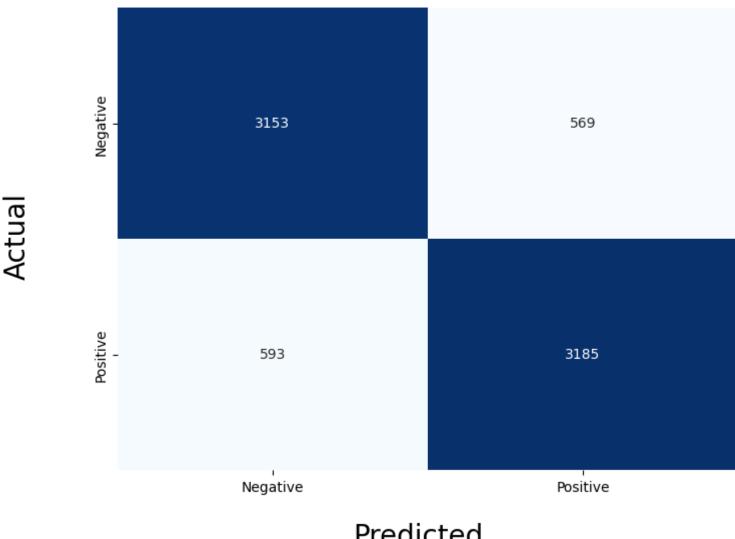
Additionally, the model has also achieved a precision, recall, and f1 scores of about 84.5% each respectively.

```
print("Classification Report")
In [127...
          print(classification_report(target, predictions))
          Classification Report
                         precision
                                       recall f1-score
                                                          support
                      0
                              0.84
                                         0.85
                                                   0.84
                                                              3722
                      1
                              0.85
                                         0.84
                                                   0.85
                                                              3778
                                                   0.85
                                                              7500
              accuracy
             macro avg
                              0.85
                                         0.85
                                                   0.85
                                                              7500
                                                   0.85
          weighted avg
                              0.85
                                         0.85
                                                              7500
```

The above classification report shows the precision, recall and f1 score of the LSTM for each class in test dataset.

The choice of precision over recall depends upon the problem statement. Lets suppose that I am building a flower classification model to identify toxic or dangerous plants, it may be more important to have high precision. This is to ensure that I can minimize false positives and avoid misclassifying a safe plant as dangerous. However, if I am building a model to identify rare or endangered plant species, it might be in my interest to have high recall, so that I am able to identify as many positive cases as possible, even if it results in some false positives.

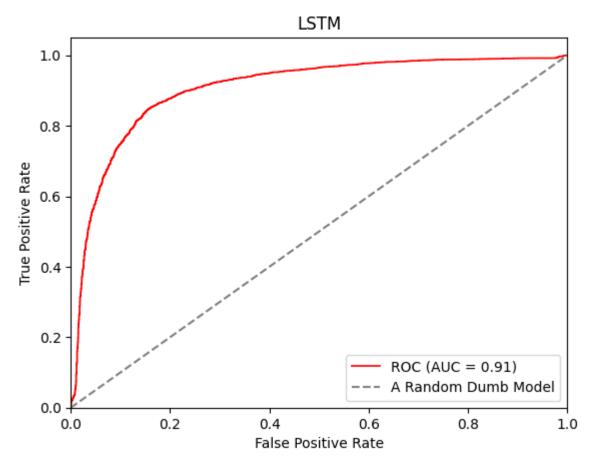
LSTM



Predicted

The model has a very high levels of true positive and negative predictions. Additionally, The model predicted 593 samples as negative class when infact they were postive reviews. Similarlty, the model predicted 569 samples as positive reviews when infact those samples were negative reviews respectively.

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc In [137... import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # y test are the true labels and y score are the predicted probabilities for the positive class fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(target, probabilities, pos_label=1) # Compute AUC score roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr) # Plot ROC curve plt.plot(fpr, tpr, lw=1.25, label='ROC (AUC = %0.2f)' % (roc_auc), color = 'red') plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], '--', color='gray', label='A Random Dumb Model') plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0]) plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05]) plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate') plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate') plt.title('LSTM') plt.legend(loc="lower right") plt.show()



```
In [139...
auc_score_ovr = roc_auc_score(target, probabilities)
print("AUC SCORE (Test Set): {}".format(auc_score_ovr))
```

AUC SCORE (Test Set): 0.9059854074708947

An auc score of 0.5 means that our model is making random predictions. Similarly, an auc score of 0 means that the model is predicting positive classes and negative and vice versa. An auc score of about 94.4 % means that the model has good ability to diffrentiate between positive and negative classes. An AUC score of 0.9 indicates that the model has a high probability of correctly ranking a randomly chosen positive instance higher than a randomly chosen negative instance. Specifically, if a positive instance is randomly selected from the dataset and compared to a negative instance that was also randomly selected, then there is a 90% chance that the model will assign a higher predicted probability to the positive instance than to the negative instance.

5/5/23, 11:33 PM

Therefore, an AUC score of 0.9 suggests that the model is highly capable of distinguishing between the positive and negative classes, and it has a high true positive rate while maintaining a low false positive rate, which is desirable for many classification tasks.

Results and Prediction

```
def predict_sentiment(text):
In [140...
            text = custom preprocessing pipeline(custom cleaning pipeline(text))
            text = [[converting integers and words[word] for word in text.split() if word in converting integers and words.keys()
            text = paddind_sequences(text, pad_id=converting_integers_and_words['<PAD>'], seq_length=max_length_of_sequence)
            text_tensor = torch.tensor(text).to(device)
            return model(text_tensor).cpu().detach().numpy()
         classes = ['Negative', 'Positive']
In [142...
          text = 'The movie is very good. The actors were good. I loved the movie'
In [145...
          prob = predict_sentiment(text)[0][0]
          pred = 1 if prob >= 0.5 else 0
          if pred == 0:
            prob = 1 - prob
          print("The predicted class is {}, with a predicted probability of {}.".format(classes[pred], round(prob, 5)))
          The predicted class is Positive, with a predicted probability of 0.9912099838256836.
          text = 'The movie is very bad. The actors were pathetic. I think I wasted my money on this movie.'
In [146...
          prob = predict sentiment(text)[0][0]
          pred = 1 if prob >= 0.5 else 0
          if pred == 0:
            prob = 1 - prob
          print("The predicted class is {}, with a predicted probability of {}.".format(classes[pred], round(prob, 5)))
          The predicted class is Negative, with a predicted probability of 0.9955.
          Lets make a single prediction from a real data
          df.sample(1, random_state = 420)
In [161...
```

```
Out [161]: processed label

10427 register imdb post comment awful movie ismy ca... 0
```

In [162... random_text = df['processed'].sample(1, random_state = 420).values[0];random_text

'register imdb post comment awful movie ismy cat ball string better storyline worst act ive ever see wipe almost entire cast movie within 5 minutes leave bite desire wasnt single scare moment movie exception watch movie halloween tv around seem like couldve good story roll credit say chasey lie bite loss didnt recognize right away scene already couldve say oh yeah im glad saw hotel didnt pay id real tick pay cent see normally like least find redeem factor movie one exception bad even amuse sogooditsbadits plain bad'

```
In [165... prob = predict_sentiment(random_text)[0][0]
pred = 1 if prob >= 0.5 else 0

if pred == 0:
    prob = 1 - prob
print("The predicted class is {}, with a predicted probability of {}.".format(classes[pred], round(prob, 5)))
```

The predicted class is Negative, with a predicted probability of 0.99564.

Conclusion

We trained a LSTM classifier to perform sentiment analysis on a IMDB dataset. It was seen that a LSTM model is very much able to perform classification on sequential data. Traditional ML models like Random Forest and XGBoost might not perform well on such type of data whereas a recurrent neural network like LSTM is very much capable for capturing relationships in a sequential data.