```
%matplotlib inline
        import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
        import pickle
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
        from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
        from sklearn.cross validation import cross val score
        from collections import Counter
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
        from sklearn import cross validation
        from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
        from sklearn.metrics import f1 score
        from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
        from sklearn.datasets import *
        from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.model selection import RandomizedSearchCV
        from sklearn.metrics import precision recall fscore support
        from sklearn.metrics import classification report
        from prettytable import PrettyTable
        import random
        from scipy.stats import uniform
        from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, auc
        from sklearn.learning curve import validation curve
        from sklearn.metrics import fbeta score, make scorer
        from sklearn.metrics import precision score, recall score, roc auc score
        from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesClassifier
        from sklearn.feature selection import SelectKBest
        from sklearn.feature selection import chi2
        from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectFromModel
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        import joblib
        import sqlite3
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import nltk
        import string
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
        from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
        from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
        from sklearn import metrics
        from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, auc
        from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
        #import nltk
        #nltk.download('stopwords')
```

C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cross_validation.py:41: D eprecationWarning: This module was deprecated in version 0.18 in favor of the m odel_selection module into which all the refactored classes and functions are m oved. Also note that the interface of the new CV iterators are different from t hat of this module. This module will be removed in 0.20.

"This module will be removed in 0.20.", DeprecationWarning)

C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\learning_curve.py:22: Dep recationWarning: This module was deprecated in version 0.18 in favor of the mod el_selection module into which all the functions are moved. This module will be removed in 0.20

DeprecationWarning)

C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\weight_boosting. py:29: DeprecationWarning: numpy.core.umath_tests is an internal NumPy module a nd should not be imported. It will be removed in a future NumPy release.

from numpy.core.umath tests import inner1d

C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\gensim\utils.py:1209: UserWarnin
g: detected Windows; aliasing chunkize to chunkize serial

warnings.warn("detected Windows; aliasing chunkize to chunkize_serial")

```
In [2]: #Loading preprocessed data on 100K data sets and bifurcated according to TimeStar
fileObject = open("./train_to_file2.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
X_train = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file

fileObject = open("./x_test_to_file2.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
X_test = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file

fileObject = open("./y_train_to_file2.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
y_train = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file

fileObject = open("./y_test_to_file2.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
y_test = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file
```

```
In [4]: #Appling BoW to fit and transform
    count_vect = CountVectorizer()
    bow_nstd = count_vect.fit(X_train[:,9])
    train_bow_nstd = count_vect.transform(X_train[:,9])
    test_bow_nstd = count_vect.transform(X_test[:,9])

print("the type of count vectorizer ",type(train_bow_nstd))
    print("the number of unique words ", test_bow_nstd.get_shape()[1])

print(train_bow_nstd.shape)
    print(test_bow_nstd.shape)
    print(y_test.shape)
    print(y_train.shape)

the type of count vectorizer <class 'scipy.sparse.csr.csr_matrix'>
    the number of unique words 39675
```

In [13]: # Colum Standardization of the BoW non-standard vector
std_scal = StandardScaler(with_mean=False)
std_scal.fit(train_bow_nstd)
train_bow = std_scal.transform(train_bow_nstd)
test_bow = std_scal.transform(test_bow_nstd)

C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:475: DataConversionWarning: Data with input dtype int64 was converted to float64 by StandardScaler.

warnings.warn(msg, DataConversionWarning)

(42000, 39675) (18000, 39675)

(18000,) (42000,)

C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:475: DataConversionWarning: Data with input dtype int64 was converted to float64 by StandardScaler.

warnings.warn(msg, DataConversionWarning)

C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:475: DataConversionWarning: Data with input dtype int64 was converted to float64 by StandardScaler.

warnings.warn(msg, DataConversionWarning)

```
In [5]: print(count_vect.get_feature_names()[4250:4325])
```

['ballgames', 'ballistic', 'ballon', 'balloon', 'balloons', 'ballotin', 'ballotins', 'ballgark', 'balls', 'balm', 'balmex', 'baloney', 'balsalmic', 'balsamic', 'balsamic', 'balsamic', 'balsamic', 'balsamic', 'baltasar', 'baltimore', 'baluchi', 'bam', 'bamberg', 'bambi', 'bamboo', 'bamboos', 'bamboozled', 'bamilton', 'bamm', 'bammer', 'ban', 'banana', 'bananamon', 'bananas', 'banannas', 'banannas', 'bancha', 'band', 'bandages', 'banded', 'bandera', 'bandini', 'bandit', 'bands', 'bane', 'baned', 'bang', 'banger', 'bangers', 'banging', 'bangkok', 'bangladesh', 'bangled', 'bangok', 'bangor', 'bangs', 'banh', 'banish', 'banishing', 'banjo', 'bank', 'banking', 'bankrupt', 'banks', 'bannana', 'banned', 'banner', 'banning', 'banquet', 'banquets', 'bans', 'banshee', 'bao', 'baquettes', 'bar', 'barb']

```
In [6]: #Using GridSearchCV with L1 Regularizer
        tuned parameters = [\{'C': [10**-4, 10**-2, 10**0, 10**2, 10**4]\}]
        model 11 = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(penalty='l1'), tuned parameters, scor
        model l1.fit(train bow, y train)
        GS OPTIMAL clf l1 = model l1.best estimator
        print(GS OPTIMAL clf 11)
        best score model 11 = model 11.best score
        print("\nBest score: ",best_score_model_l1)
        test_score_l1 = model_l1.score(test_bow, y_test)
        print(test score 11)
        #Writing data
        fileObject = open("./GS_OPTIMAL_clf_l1.pkl",'wb')
        pickle.dump(GS OPTIMAL clf l1, fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
        fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
        # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
        fileObject = open("./best_score_model_l1.pkl",'wb')
        pickle.dump(best score model 11, fileObject) # this writes the object a to the
        fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
        # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
        fileObject = open("./test_score_l1.pkl",'wb')
        pickle.dump(test score l1,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
        fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
        joblib.dump(model_l1,"model_l1.pkl")
        LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                  intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
                  penalty='l1', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                  verbose=0, warm_start=False)
        Best score: 0.9581934619956152
        0.9533196608405523
Out[6]: ['model l1.pkl']
```

```
In [8]: model l1 = joblib.load("model l1.pkl")
        fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf 11.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
        GS OPTIMAL clf 11 = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
        fileObject = open("./best_score_model_l1.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for readily
        best score model l1 = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
        fileObject = open("./test score l1.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
        test_score_l1 = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
        print(GS OPTIMAL clf 11)
        print(best score model 11)
        print(test score 11)
        print(model 11)
        LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                  intercept scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                  penalty='l1', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                  verbose=0, warm start=False)
        0.9581934619956152
        0.9533196608405523
        GridSearchCV(cv=5, error_score='raise',
               estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_i
        ntercept=True,
                  intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
                  penalty='l1', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                  verbose=0, warm start=False),
               fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=1,
               param grid=[{'C': [0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100, 10000]}],
               pre dispatch='2*n jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn',
               scoring='f1', verbose=0)
```

```
In [9]:
            print("Scores for alphas:")
            print(model l1.grid scores )
            print("Best estimator:")
            print(model l1.best estimator )
            print("Best score:")
            print(model l1.best score )
            print("Best parameters:")
            print(model l1.best params )
        Scores for alphas:
        [mean: 0.94177, std: 0.00003, params: {'C': 0.0001}, mean: 0.95819, std: 0.0014
        6, params: {'C': 0.01}, mean: 0.95381, std: 0.00061, params: {'C': 1}, mean: 0.
        94687, std: 0.00182, params: {'C': 100}, mean: 0.93865, std: 0.00101, params:
        {'C': 10000}]
        Best estimator:
        LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                  intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                  penalty='l1', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                  verbose=0, warm start=False)
        Best score:
        0.9581934619956152
        Best parameters:
        {'C': 0.01}
        C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model selection\ search.p
        y:761: DeprecationWarning: The grid_scores_ attribute was deprecated in version
        0.18 in favor of the more elaborate cv_results_ attribute. The grid_scores_ att
        ribute will not be available from 0.20
```

DeprecationWarning)

```
In [10]: #Using GridSearchCV with L2 Regularizer
         tuned parameters = [\{'C': [10**-4, 10**-2, 10**0, 10**2, 10**4]\}]
         model 12 = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(penalty='12'), tuned parameters, scor
         model 12.fit(train bow, y train)
         GS OPTIMAL clf 12 = model 12.best estimator
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf 12)
         best score 12 = model 12.best score
         print("\nBest score: ",best_score_12)
         test score 12 = model 12.score(test bow, y test)
         print(test score 12)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./GS_OPTIMAL_clf_12.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(GS OPTIMAL clf 12,fileObject)
                                                    # this writes the object a to the fi
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best_score_12.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best_score_12,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./test_score_12.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(test score 12, fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(model 12, "model 12.pkl")
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         Best score: 0.9578844747026857
         0.9519191919191918
Out[10]: ['model 12.pkl']
```

```
In [11]: model 12 = joblib.load("model 12.pkl")
         fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf 12.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
         GS OPTIMAL clf 12 = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./best_score_12.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
         best score 12 = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./test score 12.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
         test_score_12 = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf 12)
         print(best score 12)
         print(test score 12)
         print(model 12)
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         0.9578844747026857
         0.9519191919191918
         GridSearchCV(cv=5, error_score='raise',
                estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_i
         ntercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False),
                fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=1,
                param grid=[{'C': [0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100, 10000]}],
                pre dispatch='2*n jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn',
                scoring='f1', verbose=0)
In [12]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c1 = LogisticRegression(C=0.01, penalty='11');
         clf_c1.fit(train_bow, y_train);
         w = clf c1.coef
         print(np.count nonzero(w), w)
         2258 [[-0.01912245 0.
                                          0.
                                                          0.
                                                                      0.
            0.
                      ]]
In [13]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf_c2 = LogisticRegression(C=0.1, penalty='11');
         clf c2.fit(train bow, y train);
         w = clf c2.coef
         print(np.count_nonzero(w))
         6673
```

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/lGitHub/Amazon%20Fine%20Food%20Review/Amazon-fine-food-review%20-%20Logistic%20Regression.ipynb

```
In [14]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by decreasing Lambda (incre
         clf c3 = LogisticRegression(C=1, penalty='l1');
         clf_c3.fit(train_bow, y_train);
         w = clf c3.coef
         print(np.count_nonzero(w))
         7868
In [15]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c4 = LogisticRegression(C=10, penalty='l1');
         clf_c4.fit(train_bow, y_train);
         w = clf c4.coef
         print(np.count_nonzero(w))
         8288
In [16]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c5 = LogisticRegression(C=100, penalty='11');
         clf_c5.fit(train_bow, y_train);
         w = clf c5.coef
         print(np.count_nonzero(w))
         print(np.shape(w))
         13114
         (1, 39675)
In [18]: #perturbation testing
         index = []
         clf c1.fit(train_bow, y_train)
         w=clf c1.coef +0.0000001
         #print(np.shape(w))
         print("w: ",w)
         train bow.data += 0.001
         clf c1.fit(train_bow, y_train)
         w 1=clf c1.coef +0.0000001
         #print(np.shape(w 1))
         print("w_1: ",w_1)
         per_array= np.abs((w-w_1)/w)*100
         print("per_array: ",per_array)
         #print(np.shape(per array))
         w: [[-1.91188629e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07 ... 1.00000000e-07
           1.0000000e-07 1.0000000e-07]
         1.0000000e-07 1.0000000e-07]]
         per array: [[0.05763893 0.
                                           0.
                                                      ... 0.
                                                                    0.
                                                                              0.
         ]]
```

```
In [19]: #between 1st-100th percentile
         for i in range(0,101,10):
            Weights = np.percentile(per_array, i)
            print("Weights = ",Weights)
         print("*******************************
        Weights = 0.0
        Weights = 26138234.36439968
         *********
In [20]: #between 90th-100th percentile
         for i in range(90,101,1):
            Weights = np.percentile(per_array, i)
            print("Weights = ",Weights)
         print("*****************")
        Weights = 0.0
        Weights = 0.021549709583148013
        Weights = 0.0640694482884901
        Weights = 0.18785448795017512
        Weights = 2.1792054013884457
        Weights = 88.57803957725572
        Weights = 26138234.36439968
         *********
```

```
In [21]: #between 99th-100th percentile
         k=99
         for i in range(1,12,1):
             Weights 3 = np.percentile(per array, k)
             print("Weights = ",Weights_3)
             k + = 0.1
         print("*****************")
         Weights = 88.57803957725572
         Weights = 95.44179855289318
         Weights = 99.65272173460104
         Weights = 100.01149984024542
         Weights = 127.35578706999286
         Weights = 221.5114438404176
         Weights = 429.08519617188904
         Weights = 1049.2464256830942
         Weights = 7546.465456957729
         Weights = 322191.5821214678
         Weights = 26138234.36433728
         #between 99.5th - 99.6th percentile
In [23]:
         Weight chng = []
         #Weight_chng = np.asarray(Weights_4)
         k = 99.5
         for i in range(1,3):
             Weights_3 = np.percentile(per_array, k)
             print("Weights = ", Weights 3)
             Weight_chng.append(Weights_3)
             #Weight_chng = Weights_3
             k + = 0.1
         print("******************")
         print(Weight chng)
         thrsh = np.abs(Weight_chng[0] - Weight_chng[1]) #taking threshold value for weight
         print("Threshold value = ",thrsh)
         Weights = 221.5114438404213
         Weights = 429.08519617189756
         *********
         [221.5114438404213, 429.08519617189756]
         Threshold value = 207.57375233147627
```

```
In [25]: Weight chng 3 = []
         loop2 = np.shape(train bow)
         for loop1 in range(0,loop2[1]):
             Weight_chng_3[0:loop1] = np.abs((w-w_1)/w)*100
         Weight_chng_2 = np.asarray(Weight_chng_3)
         loop4 = 0
         index2 = []
         for loop3 in range(0,loop2[1]):
             if (Weight_chng_2[0,loop3] >= thrsh):
                 index2.append(loop3)
                 loop4 +=1
         leng = len(index2)
         print("Threshhold taken for abrupt changes = ",thrsh)
         print("Number of features with abrupt changes = ",leng)
         print("\n")
         feature names = count vect.get feature names()
         for k in index2:
              print("Feature Names: ",feature_names[k])
         Threshhold taken for abrupt changes = 207.57375233147627
         Number of features with abrupt changes = 203
         Feature Names: 0451155505
         Feature Names: 10vrs
         Feature Names: 117
         Feature Names: 1230
         Feature Names: 239
         Feature Names: 231b
         Feature Names: 30ct
         Feature Names: 30oz
         Feature Names: 348
         Feature Names: 407
         Feature Names: 4ish
         Feature Names: 6402
         Feature Names: 80gb
         Feature Names: 8545
         Feature Names: ablaze
```

```
In [26]: # Create Logistic regression
         logistic = LogisticRegression()
         # Create regularization penalty space
         penalty = ['11', '12']
         # Create regularization hyperparameter distribution using uniform distribution
         C = uniform(loc=0, scale=4)
         # Create hyperparameter options
         hyperparameters = dict(C=C, penalty=penalty)
         # Create randomized search 5-fold cross validation and 100 iterations
         clf rscv = RandomizedSearchCV(logistic, hyperparameters, random state=1, cv=5)
         # Fit randomized search
         best model = clf rscv.fit(train bow, y train)
         # View best hyperparameters
         best penalty = best model.best estimator .get params()['penalty']
         print('Best Penalty:',best penalty )
         best_c = best_model.best_estimator_.get_params()['C']
         print('Best C:',best c)
         # Predict target vector
         predict test = best model.predict(test bow)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./best penalty.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best penalty,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best_c.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best_c,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./predict test.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(predict test,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
```

Best Penalty: 11

Best C: 0.8178089989260697

```
In [27]: fileObject = open("./best_penalty.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
best_penalty = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file

fileObject = open("./best_c.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
best_c = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file

fileObject = open("./predict_test.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
predict_test = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file

print(best_penalty)
print(best_c)
print(predict_test)

11
0.8178089989260697
[1 0 1 ... 1 1 1]
```

```
In [29]: def most_informative_feature_for_binary_classification(vectorizer, classifier, n
              class labels = classifier.classes
             feature names = vectorizer.get feature names()
             topn class1 = sorted(zip(classifier.coef [0], feature names))[:n]
             topn class2 = sorted(zip(classifier.coef [0], feature names))[-n:]
              print("Class 0: Negatives ")
             for coef, feat in topn class1:
                 print (class labels[0], coef, feat)
             print("\n")
              print("Class 1: Positives ")
             for coef, feat in reversed(topn_class2):
                 print (class labels[1], coef, feat)
         most informative feature for binary classification(count vect, clf c1)
         Class 0: Negatives
         0 -0.38459975029538646 not
         0 -0.20005237705935414 worst
         0 -0.19454206247389794 disappointed
         0 -0.15265322646418467 horrible
         0 -0.152283957397188 terrible
         0 -0.14071948547945395 awful
         0 -0.13951639998883827 unfortunately
         0 -0.12623767309950973 bland
         0 -0.12043856922648584 bad
         0 -0.11894286920602978 disappointing
         Class 1: Positives
         1 0.6033694459260905 great
         1 0.44256606189011727 best
         1 0.3706455502789717 delicious
         1 0.27638293379623935 wonderful
         1 0.2604975791630741 good
         1 0.2543307903700292 love
         1 0.24734545974119804 perfect
         1 0.233575414916343 excellent
         1 0.2271868789106424 and
         1 0.2077492991157471 nice
 In [ ]:
```

```
In [30]: #tf-idf on train data
         tf idf vect = TfidfVectorizer(ngram range=(1,1)) #considering only uni-gram as I
         train tf idf nstd = tf idf vect.fit transform(X train[:,9]) #sparse matrix
         test tfidf nstd = tf idf vect.transform(X test[:,9])
         print(train tf idf nstd.shape)
         print(test_tfidf_nstd.shape)
         (42000, 39675)
         (18000, 39675)
In [31]: # Column Standardization of the tfidf non-standard vector
         std_scal = StandardScaler(with_mean=False)
         std_scal.fit(train_tf_idf_nstd)
         train tfidf = std scal.transform(train tf idf nstd)
         test tfidf = std scal.transform(test tfidf nstd)
In [32]: #Using GridSearchCV with L1 Regularizer
         tuned parameters = [\{'C': [10**-4, 10**-2, 10**0, 10**2, 10**4]\}]
         model_l1_tfidf = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(penalty='l1'), tuned_parameters
         model_l1_tfidf.fit(train_tfidf, y_train)
         GS OPTIMAL clf l1 tfidf = model l1.best estimator
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf l1 tfidf)
         best score model l1 tfidf = model l1.best score
         print("\nBest score: ",best_score_model_l1_tfidf)
         test_score_l1_tfidf = model_l1_tfidf.score(test_tfidf, y_test)
         print(test score l1 tfidf)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./GS_OPTIMAL_clf_l1_tfidf.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(GS OPTIMAL clf l1 tfidf,fileObject)
                                                           # this writes the object a to
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best score model l1 tfidf.pkl", 'wb')
         pickle.dump(best_score_model_l1_tfidf,fileObject)
                                                             # this writes the object a to
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X_test data
         fileObject = open("./test score l1 tfidf.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(test score l1 tfidf,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(model_l1_tfidf,"model_l1_tfidf.pkl")
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='11', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm_start=False)
         Best score: 0.9581934619956152
         0.9543866102630127
Out[32]: ['model_l1_tfidf.pkl']
```

```
In [33]: model 11 tfidf = joblib.load("model 11 tfidf.pkl")
         fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf 11 tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for re
         GS OPTIMAL clf 11 tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./best_score_model_l1_tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for
         best score model 11 tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the f
         fileObject = open("./test_score_l1_tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for readil
         test_score_l1_tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf l1 tfidf)
         print(best score model 11 tfidf)
         print(test_score l1 tfidf)
         print(model l1 tfidf)
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='11', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         0.9581934619956152
         0.9543866102630127
         GridSearchCV(cv=5, error_score='raise',
                estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_i
         ntercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
                   penalty='l1', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False),
                fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=1,
                param grid=[{'C': [0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100, 10000]}],
                pre dispatch='2*n jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn',
                scoring='f1', verbose=0)
```

```
In [34]:
              print("Scores for alphas:")
              print(model 11 tfidf.grid scores )
              print("Best estimator:")
             print(model 11 tfidf.best estimator )
              print("Best score:")
             print(model 11 tfidf.best score )
              print("Best parameters:")
              print(model 11 tfidf.best params )
         Scores for alphas:
         [mean: 0.91073, std: 0.00353, params: {'C': 0.0001}, mean: 0.95892, std: 0.0009
         0, params: {'C': 0.01}, mean: 0.95363, std: 0.00089, params: {'C': 1}, mean: 0.
         94321, std: 0.00090, params: {'C': 100}, mean: 0.93585, std: 0.00059, params:
         {'C': 10000}]
         Best estimator:
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='l1', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         Best score:
         0.9589154256304367
         Best parameters:
         {'C': 0.01}
         C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model selection\ search.p
         y:761: DeprecationWarning: The grid_scores_ attribute was deprecated in version
         0.18 in favor of the more elaborate cv_results_ attribute. The grid_scores_ att
         ribute will not be available from 0.20
```

DeprecationWarning)

```
In [35]: | #Using GridSearchCV with L2 Regularizer
         tuned parameters = [\{'C': [10**-4, 10**-2, 10**0, 10**2, 10**4]\}]
         model 12 tfidf = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(penalty='12'), tuned parameters
         model 12 tfidf.fit(train tfidf, y train)
         GS_OPTIMAL_clf_12_tfidf = model_12_tfidf.best_estimator_
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidf)
         best score 12 tfidf = model 12 tfidf.best score
         print("\nBest score: ",best_score_12_tfidf)
         test score 12 tfidf = model 12 tfidf.score(test tfidf, y test)
         print(test score 12 tfidf)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./GS_OPTIMAL_clf_12_tfidf.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidf,fileObject)
                                                          # this writes the object a to
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best_score_12_tfidf.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best_score_12_tfidf,fileObject)
                                                      # this writes the object a to the
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./test_score_12_tfidf.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(test score 12 tfidf,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(model_12_tfidf,"model_12_tfidf.pkl")
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         Best score: 0.9535812754753286
         0.9443043491796643
Out[35]: ['model 12 tfidf.pkl']
```

```
In [36]: | model 12 tfidf = joblib.load("model 12 tfidf.pkl")
         fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for re
         GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./best_score_12_tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for readily
         best score 12 tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./test_score_12_tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for readily
         test_score_12_tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         print(GS_OPTIMAL_clf_l2_tfidf)
         print(best_score_12_tfidf)
         print(test score 12 tfidf)
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         0.9535812754753286
         0.9443043491796643
In [37]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decr∉
         clf_c1_tfidf = LogisticRegression(C=0.01, penalty='l1');
         clf c1 tfidf.fit(train tfidf, y train);
         w tfidf = clf c1 tfidf.coef
         print(np.count_nonzero(w_tfidf), w_tfidf)
         2579 [[-0.02152811 0.
                                          0.
                                                          0.
                                                                      0.
                                                     . . .
            0.
                       11
In [38]: | # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c2 tfidf = LogisticRegression(C=0.1, penalty='11');
         clf c2 tfidf.fit(train tfidf, y train);
         w tfidf = clf c2 tfidf.coef
         print(np.count nonzero(w tfidf))
         7812
In [39]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by decreasing Lambda (incr€
         clf c3 tfidf = LogisticRegression(C=1, penalty='l1');
         clf_c3_tfidf.fit(train_tfidf, y_train);
         w tfidf = clf c3 tfidf.coef
         print(np.count nonzero(w tfidf))
         8892
In [40]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decr€
         clf c4 tfidf = LogisticRegression(C=10, penalty='11');
         clf c4 tfidf.fit(train tfidf, y train);
         w tfidf = clf c4 tfidf.coef
         print(np.count_nonzero(w_tfidf))
         9433
```

```
In [41]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
        clf c5 tfidf = LogisticRegression(C=100, penalty='l1');
        clf c5 tfidf.fit(train tfidf, y train);
        w tfidf = clf c5 tfidf.coef
        print(np.count nonzero(w tfidf))
        print(np.shape(w tfidf))
        14786
        (1, 39675)
In [42]: #perturbation testing
        index = []
        clf c1 tfidf.fit(train tfidf, y train)
        w tfidf=clf c1_tfidf.coef_+0.0000001
        #print(np.shape(w tfidf))
        print("w: ",w_tfidf)
        train tfidf.data += 0.001
         clf_c1_tfidf.fit(train_tfidf, y_train)
        w 1 tfidf=clf c1 tfidf.coef +0.0000001
        #print(np.shape(w 1 tfidf))
        print("w_1: ",w_1_tfidf)
        per_array_tfidf= np.abs((w_tfidf-w_1_tfidf)/w_tfidf)*100
        print("per_array: ",per_array_tfidf)
        #print(np.shape(per_array_tfidf))
        w: [[-2.15256299e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07 ... 1.00000000e-07
           1.0000000e-07 1.0000000e-07]]
        1.0000000e-07 1.0000000e-07]]
        per array: [[0.04845198 0.
                                         0.
                                                    ... 0.
                                                                 0.
                                                                            0.
        ]]
In [43]: #between 1st-100th percentile
        for i in range(0,101,10):
            Weights_tfidf = np.percentile(per_array_tfidf, i)
            print("Weights = ",Weights_tfidf)
         print("****************")
        Weights = 0.0
        Weights = 15248600.020817772
         *********
```

```
In [44]: #between 90th-100th percentile
         for i in range(90,101,1):
            Weights_tfidf = np.percentile(per_array_tfidf, i)
            print("Weights = ",Weights tfidf)
         print("****************")
        Weights = 0.0
        Weights = 0.0
        Weights = 0.0
        Weights = 0.0
        Weights = 0.011594057239780128
        Weights = 0.03282140473185597
        Weights = 0.07021305209216433
        Weights = 0.1742312555254241
        Weights = 4.852635580005572
        Weights = 98.20156920398308
        Weights = 15248600.020817772
         *********
In [46]: #between 99th-100th percentile
         k=99
         for i in range(1,12,1):
            Weights_3 = np.percentile(per_array_tfidf, k)
            print("Weights = ",Weights_3)
         print("******************")
        Weights = 98.20156920398308
        Weights = 99.84137589278305
        Weights = 101.4841646890115
        Weights = 184.29799787353645
        Weights = 399.6296222604461
        Weights = 912.0257726016774
        Weights = 3532.9671239793374
        Weights = 11218.159084083469
        Weights = 89352.30241447946
        Weights = 1304188.0753517554
        Weights = 15248600.020748941
         *********
```

```
In [47]:
        #between 99.5th - 99.6th percentile
         Weight_chng = []
         #Weight_chng = np.asarray(Weights_4)
         k=99.5
         for i in range(1,3):
             Weights_3 = np.percentile(per_array_tfidf, k)
             print("Weights = ",Weights_3)
            Weight chng.append(Weights 3)
             #Weight chng = Weights 3
             k+=0.1
         print("*****************")
         print(Weight_chng)
         thrsh_tfidf = np.abs(Weight_chng[0] - Weight_chng[1]) #taking threshold value for
         print("Threshold= ",thrsh_tfidf)
         Weights = 912.0257726017675
         Weights =
                   3532.967123980692
         *********
         [912.0257726017675, 3532.967123980692]
         Threshold= 2620.9413513789245
```

```
In [48]:
         Weight chng 3 = []
         loop2 = np.shape(train tfidf)
         for loop1 in range(0,loop2[1]):
             Weight_chng_3[0:loop1] = np.abs((w_tfidf-w_1_tfidf)/w_tfidf)*100
         Weight_chng_2 = np.asarray(Weight_chng_3)
         loop4 = 0
         index2 = []
         for loop3 in range(0,loop2[1]):
             if (Weight_chng_2[0,loop3] >= thrsh_tfidf):
                 index2.append(loop3)
                 loop4 +=1
         leng = len(index2)
         print("Threshhold taken for abrupt changes = ",thrsh_tfidf)
         print("Number of abrupt changes in features = ",leng)
         print("\n")
         feature names tfidf = tf idf vect.get feature names()
         for k in index2:
              print("Feature Names: ",feature_names_tfidf[k])
         Threshhold taken for abrupt changes = 2620.9413513789245
         Number of abrupt changes in features = 164
         Feature Names: 1200cal
         Feature Names: 1230
         Feature Names: 1601
         Feature Names: 1pod
         Feature Names: 2pod
         Feature Names: 39g
         Feature Names: 600x
         Feature Names: 6402
         Feature Names: adjacent
         Feature Names: afi
         Feature Names: againgst
         Feature Names: airbag
         Feature Names: animatronic
         Feature Names: assertion
         Feature Names: atis
```

```
In [49]: # Create logistic regression
         logistic tfidf = LogisticRegression()
         # Create regularization penalty space
         penalty = ['11', '12']
         # Create regularization hyperparameter distribution using uniform distribution
         C = uniform(loc=0, scale=4)
         # Create hyperparameter options
         hyperparameters = dict(C=C, penalty=penalty)
         # Create randomized search 5-fold cross validation and 100 iterations
         clf_rscv_tfidf = RandomizedSearchCV(logistic_tfidf, hyperparameters, random_state
         # Fit randomized search
         best model tfidf = clf rscv tfidf.fit(train tfidf, y train)
         # View best hyperparameters
         best penalty tfidf = best model tfidf.best estimator .get params()['penalty']
         print('Best Penalty:',best penalty tfidf )
         best_c_tfidf = best_model_tfidf.best_estimator_.get_params()['C']
         print('Best C:',best c tfidf)
         # Predict target vector
         predict test tfidf = best model tfidf.predict(test tfidf)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./best penalty tfidf.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best penalty tfidf,fileObject)
                                                     # this writes the object a to the f
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best_c_tfidf.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best_c_tfidf,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./predict test tfidf.pkl", 'wb')
         pickle.dump(predict test tfidf,fileObject)
                                                     # this writes the object a to the f
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(clf_rscv_tfidf,"clf_rscv_tfidf.pkl")
         Best Penalty: 11
         Best C: 0.8178089989260697
Out[49]: ['clf_rscv_tfidf.pkl']
```

http://localhost:8888/notebooks/!GitHub/Amazon%20Fine%20Food%20Review/Amazon-fine-food-review%20-%20Logistic%20Regression.ipynb

```
In [50]: clf rscv tfidf = joblib.load("clf rscv tfidf.pkl")
         fileObject = open("./best penalty tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
         best penalty tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./best_c_tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
         best c tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./predict_test_tfidf.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
         predict_test_tfidf = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         print(best_penalty_tfidf)
         print(best c tfidf)
         print(predict test tfidf)
         print(clf rscv tfidf)
         11
         0.8178089989260697
         [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]
         RandomizedSearchCV(cv=5, error score='raise',
                    estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fi
         t intercept=True,
                    intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
```

fit params=None, iid=True, n iter=10, n jobs=1,

pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', random_state=1, refit=True, return_train_score='warn', scoring=None, verbose=0)

n object at 0x00000265052F1C88>, 'penalty': ['l1', 'l2']},

verbose=0, warm start=False),

penalty='12', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,

param_distributions={'C': <scipy.stats._distn_infrastructure.rv_froze</pre>

```
In [51]: def most_informative_feature_for_binary_classification(vectorizer, classifier, n
              class labels = classifier.classes
              feature names = vectorizer.get feature names()
             topn class1 = sorted(zip(classifier.coef [0], feature names))[:n]
              topn class2 = sorted(zip(classifier.coef [0], feature names))[-n:]
              print("Class 0: Negatives ")
             for coef, feat in topn class1:
                 print (class labels[0], coef, feat)
             print("\n")
              print("Class 1: Positives ")
             for coef, feat in reversed(topn_class2):
                 print (class labels[1], coef, feat)
         most informative feature for binary classification(tf idf vect, clf c1 tfidf)
         Class 0: Negatives
         0 -0.3315682303599515 not
         0 -0.1945346986016476 worst
         0 -0.1698186644362145 disappointed
         0 -0.14349274391074407 terrible
         0 -0.1393662466434362 awful
         0 -0.13609875601554092 horrible
         0 -0.12209055088035092 bland
         0 -0.1158811810118024 unfortunately
         0 -0.11559974001641002 disappointing
         0 -0.11053618714782869 didn
         Class 1: Positives
         1 0.6262720880595144 great
         1 0.47801893243293403 best
         1 0.34020487284389883 delicious
         1 0.2875742262024318 love
         1 0.2677890429058033 good
         1 0.2542115453687983 wonderful
         1 0.24881977881035244 perfect
         1 0.22087164709341847 excellent
         1 0.2135477925493301 and
         1 0.20866968011684606 nice
 In [ ]:
         # Avg W2V
 In [ ]: |
In [52]: fileObject = open("./final_to_file2.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
         final = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
```

```
In [53]: #w2v
         # Train your own Word2Vec model using your own text corpus
         i=0
         list of sent=[]
         for sent in final['CleanedText'].values:
              list_of_sent.append(sent.split())
         print(type(list of sent))
         print(final['CleanedText'].values[0])
         print(list of sent[0])
         <class 'list'>
         witti littl book make son laugh loud recit car drive along alway sing refrain h
         es learn whale india droop love new word book introduc silli classic book will
         bet son still abl recit memori colleg
         ['witti', 'littl', 'book', 'make', 'son', 'laugh', 'loud', 'recit', 'car', 'dri ve', 'along', 'alway', 'sing', 'refrain', 'hes', 'learn', 'whale', 'india', 'dr
         oop', 'love', 'new', 'word', 'book', 'introduc', 'silli', 'classic', 'book', 'w
         ill', 'bet', 'son', 'still', 'abl', 'recit', 'memori', 'colleg']
In [54]: | w2v_model=Word2Vec(list_of_sent,min_count=5,size=50, workers=4)
         w2v_words = list(w2v_model.wv.vocab)
In [55]: # average Word2Vec
         # compute average word2vec for each review.
         sent vectors = []; # the avg-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in this list
         for sent in list_of_sent: # for each review/sentence
              sent_vec = np.zeros(50) # as word vectors are of zero length
              cnt words =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
             for word in sent: # for each word in a review/sentence
                  if word in w2v words:
                     vec = w2v model.wv[word]
                     sent vec += vec
                     cnt_words += 1
             if cnt words != 0:
                  sent_vec /= cnt_words
              sent_vectors.append(sent_vec)
         print(len(sent vectors))
         #print(len(sent vectors[0]))
         print(type(sent_vectors))
         60000
         <class 'list'>
In [56]: # create design matrix X and target vector y
         X = np.array(sent vectors[::]) # end index is exclusive
         y = np.array(final['Score']) # showing you two ways of indexing a pandas df
```

```
In [57]: X_train_nstd = X[0:42000:1]
         X_{\text{test\_nstd}} = X[42000:60000:1]
         y_{train_nstd} = y[0:42000:1]
         y_test_nstd =y[42000:60000:1]
          print(X_train_nstd.shape)
          print(X_test_nstd.shape)
          print(y_train_nstd.shape)
          print(y_test_nstd.shape)
          (42000, 50)
          (18000, 50)
          (42000,)
          (18000,)
In [58]:
         # Column Standardization of the tfidf non-standard vector
          std_scal = StandardScaler(with_mean=False)
          std_scal.fit(X_train_nstd)
         train_avgw2v = std_scal.transform(X_train_nstd)
          test avgw2v = std scal.transform(X test nstd)
```

```
In [59]: | #Using GridSearchCV with L1 Regularizer
         tuned parameters = [\{'C': [10**-4, 10**-2, 10**0, 10**2, 10**4]\}]
         model 11 avgw2v = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(penalty='11'), tuned parameter
         model 11 avgw2v.fit(train avgw2v, y train)
         GS_OPTIMAL_clf_l1_avgw2v = model_l1_avgw2v.best_estimator_
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf l1 avgw2v)
         best score model 11 avgw2v = model 11 avgw2v.best score
         print("\nBest score: ",best_score_model_l1_avgw2v)
         test_score_l1_avgw2v = model_l1_avgw2v.score(test_avgw2v, y_test)
         print(test score l1 avgw2v)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf l1 avgw2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(GS OPTIMAL clf 11 avgw2v,fileObject)
                                                           # this writes the object a to
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best_score_model_l1_avgw2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best score model l1 avgw2v,fileObject) # this writes the object a
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./test_score_l1_avgw2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(test score l1 avgw2v,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(model_l1_avgw2v,"model_l1_avgw2v.pkl")
         LogisticRegression(C=10000, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
                   penalty='l1', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         Best score: 0.951193222202625
         0.9430497513955404
Out[59]: ['model l1 avgw2v.pkl']
```

```
model l1 avgw2v = joblib.load("model l1 avgw2v.pkl")
fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf l1 avgw2v.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for
GS OPTIMAL clf 11 avgw2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the fi
fileObject = open("./best_score_model_l1_avgw2v.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for
best_score_model_l1_avgw2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the j
fileObject = open("./test score l1 avgw2v.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for read
test_score_l1_avgw2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file
print(GS OPTIMAL clf l1 avgw2v)
print(best score model l1 avgw2v)
print(test score l1 avgw2v)
print(model l1 avgw2v)
LogisticRegression(C=10000, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
          intercept scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
          penalty='11', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
          verbose=0, warm start=False)
0.951193222202625
0.9430497513955404
GridSearchCV(cv=5, error_score='raise',
       estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_i
ntercept=True,
          intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
          penalty='l1', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
          verbose=0, warm start=False),
       fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=1,
       param grid=[{'C': [0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100, 10000]}],
       pre dispatch='2*n jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn',
       scoring='f1', verbose=0)
```

```
In [61]:
              print("Scores for alphas:")
              print(model l1 avgw2v.grid scores )
              print("Best estimator:")
             print(model l1 avgw2v.best estimator )
              print("Best score:")
             print(model 11 avgw2v.best score )
              print("Best parameters:")
              print(model 11 avgw2v.best params )
         Scores for alphas:
         [mean: 0.93630, std: 0.00075, params: {'C': 0.0001}, mean: 0.95011, std: 0.0007
         6, params: {'C': 0.01}, mean: 0.95117, std: 0.00089, params: {'C': 1}, mean: 0.
         95114, std: 0.00079, params: {'C': 100}, mean: 0.95119, std: 0.00083, params:
         {'C': 10000}]
         Best estimator:
         LogisticRegression(C=10000, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='l1', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         Best score:
         0.951193222202625
         Best parameters:
         {'C': 10000}
         C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model selection\ search.p
         y:761: DeprecationWarning: The grid_scores_ attribute was deprecated in version
         0.18 in favor of the more elaborate cv_results_ attribute. The grid_scores_ att
         ribute will not be available from 0.20
```

DeprecationWarning)

```
In [62]: | #Using GridSearchCV with L2 Regularizer
         tuned parameters = [\{'C': [10**-4, 10**-2, 10**0, 10**2, 10**4]\}]
         model 12 avgw2v = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(penalty='12'), tuned parameter
         model 12 avgw2v.fit(train avgw2v, y train)
         GS OPTIMAL clf_l2_avgw2v = model_l2_avgw2v.best_estimator_
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf 12 avgw2v)
         best score 12 avgw2v = model 12 avgw2v.best score
         print("\nBest score: ",best_score_12_avgw2v)
         test score 12 avgw2v = model 12 avgw2v.score(test avgw2v, y test)
         print(test score 12 avgw2v)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./GS_OPTIMAL_clf_12_avgw2v.pk1",'wb')
         pickle.dump(GS OPTIMAL clf 12 avgw2v,fileObject)
                                                            # this writes the object a to
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best_score_12_avgw2v.pk1",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best_score_12_avgw2v,fileObject)
                                                       # this writes the object a to the
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./test_score_12_avgw2v.pk1",'wb')
         pickle.dump(test score 12 avgw2v, fileObject) # this writes the object a to the
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(model 12 avgw2v, "model 12 avgw2v.pkl")
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         Best score: 0.9512152832878302
         0.9428162756018139
Out[62]: ['model 12 avgw2v.pk1']
```

```
In [63]: model 12 avgw2v = joblib.load("model 12 avgw2v.pk1")
         fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf 12 avgw2v.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for
         GS OPTIMAL clf 12 avgw2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the fi
         fileObject = open("./best_score_12_avgw2v.pk1", 'rb') # we open the file for read
         best score 12 avgw2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./test score 12 avgw2v.pk1", 'rb') # we open the file for read
         test_score_12_avgw2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf 12 avgw2v)
         print(best score 12 avgw2v)
         print(test score 12 avgw2v)
         print(model 12 avgw2v)
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         0.9512152832878302
         0.9428162756018139
         GridSearchCV(cv=5, error_score='raise',
                estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_i
         ntercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False),
                fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=1,
                param grid=[{'C': [0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100, 10000]}],
                pre dispatch='2*n jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn',
                scoring='f1', verbose=0)
In [64]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c1 avgw2v = LogisticRegression(C=0.01, penalty='l1');
         clf_c1_avgw2v.fit(train_avgw2v, y_train);
         w avgw2v = clf c1 avgw2v.coef
         print(np.count_nonzero(w_avgw2v), w_avgw2v)
         40 [[ 6.98516932e-02 -1.75376265e-02 7.29592654e-01 2.55101350e-01
            2.10392056e-01 0.00000000e+00 1.47063075e-01 -6.89877947e-02
           -3.09280345e-01 1.84751934e-01 -5.65786826e-04 1.66184680e-01
           -5.52520415e-01 -3.22191197e-02 0.00000000e+00 1.66029593e-01
            4.21394040e-02 -2.52941418e-01 8.03197724e-02 2.71895196e-01
            8.85422133e-02 -6.56343452e-02 4.22168426e-02 0.00000000e+00
            0.00000000e+00 4.37951817e-01 5.41808579e-02 -1.09322279e-02
           -1.47742760e-02 5.00737528e-01 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
            6.44972917e-02 2.40154904e-01 -4.26238007e-01 5.62423153e-01
           -7.14173349e-02 0.00000000e+00 1.59133104e-01 2.86625452e-01
           -1.82744650e-01 0.00000000e+00 0.0000000e+00 -4.77508154e-01
            6.99983461e-01 -5.49134982e-02 -2.54480896e-01 0.00000000e+00
           -7.57504541e-02 5.78774249e-02]]
```

```
In [65]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c2 avgw2v = LogisticRegression(C=0.1, penalty='l1');
         clf_c2_avgw2v.fit(train_avgw2v, y_train);
         w avgw2v = clf c2 avgw2v.coef
         print(np.count nonzero(w avgw2v))
         48
In [66]: | # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by decreasing Lambda (incre
         clf c3 avgw2v = LogisticRegression(C=1, penalty='l1');
         clf_c3_avgw2v.fit(train_avgw2v, y_train);
         w avgw2v = clf c3 avgw2v.coef
         print(np.count_nonzero(w_avgw2v))
         50
In [67]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c4 avgw2v = LogisticRegression(C=10, penalty='11');
         clf_c4_avgw2v.fit(train_avgw2v, y_train);
         w_avgw2v = clf_c4_avgw2v.coef_
         print(np.count_nonzero(w_avgw2v))
         50
In [70]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf_c5_avgw2v = LogisticRegression(C=100, penalty='l1');
         clf c5 avgw2v.fit(train avgw2v, y train);
         w_avgw2v = clf_c5_avgw2v.coef_
         print(np.count_nonzero(w_avgw2v))
         print(np.shape(w avgw2v))
         50
         (1, 50)
```

```
In [72]:
         #perturbation testing
         index = []
         clf_c1_avgw2v.fit(train_avgw2v, y_train)
         w avgw2v=clf c1 avgw2v.coef +0.0000001
         #print(np.shape(w avgw2v))
         print("w: ",w avgw2v)
         loop6 = np.shape(train avgw2v)
         for loop7 in range(1,loop6[0],1):
             for loop8 in range(1,loop6[1],1):
                 train_avgw2v[loop7,loop8] += 0.001
         #train avgw2v.data += 0.001
         clf_c1_avgw2v.fit(train_avgw2v, y_train)
         w 1 avgw2v=clf c1 avgw2v.coef +0.0000001
         #print(np.shape(w 1 avgw2v))
         print("w_1: ",w_1_avgw2v)
         per array avgw2v = np.abs((w avgw2v-w 1 avgw2v)/w avgw2v)*100
         print("per_array: ",per_array_avgw2v)
         #print(np.shape(per_array_avgw2v))
            [[ 6.97723263e-02 -1.62481494e-02 7.29203572e-01 2.55036264e-01
            2.10491821e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.47084969e-01 -6.90965759e-02
           -3.09184901e-01 1.84549089e-01 -5.87179379e-04 1.66430631e-01
           -5.52430393e-01 -3.17011651e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.66005218e-01
            4.24870071e-02 -2.52712497e-01 8.11346011e-02 2.71993720e-01
            8.85462135e-02 -6.54917838e-02 4.26425917e-02 1.00000000e-07
            1.00000000e-07 4.37358803e-01 5.42821133e-02 -1.07624277e-02
           -1.46827992e-02 5.01007415e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07
            6.45495848e-02 2.40418689e-01 -4.26611849e-01 5.62436824e-01
           -7.11630133e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.59461786e-01 2.86855042e-01
           -1.82845092e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07 -4.76998374e-01
            7.00167664e-01 -5.44243859e-02 -2.54344027e-01 1.00000000e-07
           -7.57513483e-02 5.75005556e-02]]
         w 1: [[ 6.94018498e-02 -1.67001213e-02 7.28926089e-01 2.54966245e-01
            2.10294663e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.47230369e-01 -6.90171417e-02
           -3.08737782e-01 1.84445573e-01 -6.42103935e-04 1.65832761e-01
           -5.52503103e-01 -3.13057348e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.66366063e-01
            4.22758918e-02 -2.52831417e-01 8.13456084e-02 2.71914615e-01
            8.86148865e-02 -6.52940206e-02 4.26214262e-02 1.00000000e-07
            1.00000000e-07 4.37867748e-01 5.44317082e-02 -1.05514007e-02
           -1.49627624e-02 5.01089230e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07
            6.45388391e-02 2.40266603e-01 -4.26582631e-01 5.62306447e-01
           -7.16477086e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.59155496e-01 2.86888371e-01
           -1.82592037e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07 -4.77144524e-01
            6.99625330e-01 -5.42614199e-02 -2.54260112e-01 1.00000000e-07
           -7.53208263e-02 5.76363149e-02]]
         per array: [[5.30979183e-01 2.78168227e+00 3.80528934e-02 2.74543198e-02
           9.36655079e-02 0.00000000e+00 9.88544833e-02 1.14961143e-01
           1.44612162e-01 5.60914040e-02 9.35396535e+00 3.59230511e-01
           1.31616873e-02 1.24736836e+00 0.00000000e+00 2.17369948e-01
           4.96893705e-01 4.70573933e-02 2.60070668e-01 2.90834462e-02
           7.75561984e-02 3.01966432e-01 4.96345197e-02 0.00000000e+00
           0.0000000e+00 1.16367779e-01 2.75587671e-01 1.96077445e+00
```

1.90674268e+00 1.63300882e-02 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 1.66470814e-02 6.32589700e-02 6.84870977e-03 2.31807841e-02

```
6.81105644e-01 0.00000000e+00 1.92077742e-01 1.16187059e-02
           1.38398881e-01 0.00000000e+00 0.0000000e+00 3.06395597e-02
           7.74576575e-02 2.99435570e-01 3.29927259e-02 0.00000000e+00
           5.68335688e-01 2.36100801e-01]]
In [73]: #between 1st-100th percentile
         for i in range(0,101,10):
             Weights_avgw2v = np.percentile(per_array_avgw2v, i)
             print("Weights = ",Weights_avgw2v)
         print("*********************************
         Weights = 0.0
         Weights = 0.0
         Weights = 0.005478967816758141
         Weights = 0.02122067331055677
         Weights = 0.036028826404350865
         Weights = 0.07035831377608062
         Weights = 0.11552379731928807
         Weights = 0.2229892035533302
         Weights = 0.3134192475483672
         Weights = 0.737731915585059
         Weights = 9.353965345650037
         ********
In [74]: #between 90th-100th percentile
         for i in range(90,101,1):
             Weights avgw2v = np.percentile(per array avgw2v, i)
             print("Weights = ",Weights_avgw2v)
         print("************************")
         Weights = 0.737731915585059
         Weights = 1.0152006481460711
         Weights = 1.3001183083054997
         Weights = 1.6232117224068074
         Weights = 1.9099845839152287
         Weights = 1.936460151841278
         Weights = 1.9936107616722316
         Weights = 2.3958555929333674
         Weights = 2.9131279293731396
         Weights = 6.133546637511588
         Weights = 9.353965345650037
         *********
```

```
In [76]: # Create Logistic regression
         logistic avgw2v = LogisticRegression()
         # Create regularization penalty space
         penalty = ['11', '12']
         # Create regularization hyperparameter distribution using uniform distribution
         C = uniform(loc=0, scale=4)
         # Create hyperparameter options
         hyperparameters = dict(C=C, penalty=penalty)
         # Create randomized search 5-fold cross validation and 100 iterations
         clf rscv avgw2v = RandomizedSearchCV(logistic avgw2v, hyperparameters, random st
         # Fit randomized search
         best model avgw2v = clf rscv avgw2v.fit(train avgw2v, y train)
         # View best hyperparameters
         best penalty avgw2v = best model avgw2v.best estimator .get params()['penalty']
         print('Best Penalty:',best penalty avgw2v )
         best_c_avgw2v = best_model_avgw2v.best_estimator_.get_params()['C']
         print('Best C:',best c avgw2v)
         # Predict target vector
         predict test avgw2v = best model avgw2v.predict(test avgw2v)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./best_penalty_avgw2v.pk1",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best penalty avgw2v,fileObject)
                                                      # this writes the object a to the
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best_c_avgw2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best_c_avgw2v,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./predict test avgw2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(predict test avgw2v,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(clf_rscv_avgw2v,"clf_rscv_avgw2v.pkl")
         Best Penalty: 11
         Best C: 0.9183088549193021
Out[76]: ['clf rscv avgw2v.pkl']
```

http://localhost: 8888/notebooks/! GitHub/Amazon % 20 Fine % 20 Food % 20 Review/Amazon-fine-food-review % 20-% 20 Logistic % 20 Regression. ipynbut for the first of the fi

```
In [78]: | clf rscv avgw2v = joblib.load("clf rscv avgw2v.pkl")
         fileObject = open("./best penalty.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
         best penalty = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./best_c.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
         best c = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./predict_test.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
         predict_test = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         print(best penalty avgw2v)
         print(best_c_avgw2v)
         print(predict test avgw2v)
         print(clf rscv avgw2v)
         11
         0.9183088549193021
         [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]
         RandomizedSearchCV(cv=5, error score='raise',
                    estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fi
         t intercept=True,
                    intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                    penalty='12', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                    verbose=0, warm start=False),
                    fit params=None, iid=True, n iter=10, n jobs=1,
                    param_distributions={'C': <scipy.stats._distn_infrastructure.rv_froze</pre>
         n object at 0x000002651DFBC208>, 'penalty': ['l1', 'l2']},
                    pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', random_state=1, refit=True,
                    return_train_score='warn', scoring=None, verbose=0)
 In [ ]:
         # tfidf-W-w2v
In [79]: fileObject = open("./final_to_file2.pkl",'rb') # we open the file for reading
          final = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
```

```
In [80]:
         #w2v
         # Train your own Word2Vec model using your own text corpus
         i=0
         list of sent=[]
         for sent in final['CleanedText'].values:
              list_of_sent.append(sent.split())
         print(type(list of sent))
         print(final['CleanedText'].values[0])
         print(list of sent[0])
         <class 'list'>
         witti littl book make son laugh loud recit car drive along alway sing refrain h
         es learn whale india droop love new word book introduc silli classic book will
         bet son still abl recit memori colleg
         ['witti', 'littl', 'book', 'make', 'son', 'laugh', 'loud', 'recit', 'car', 'dri ve', 'along', 'alway', 'sing', 'refrain', 'hes', 'learn', 'whale', 'india', 'dr
         oop', 'love', 'new', 'word', 'book', 'introduc', 'silli', 'classic', 'book', 'w
         ill', 'bet', 'son', 'still', 'abl', 'recit', 'memori', 'colleg']
In [81]: | w2v_model=Word2Vec(list_of_sent,min_count=5,size=50, workers=4)
         w2v_words = list(w2v_model.wv.vocab)
In [82]: # S = ["abc def pqr", "def def def abc", "pqr pqr def"]
         model = TfidfVectorizer()
         tf idf matrix = model.fit transform(final['CleanedText'].values)
         # we are converting a dictionary with word as a key, and the idf as a value
         dictionary = dict(zip(model.get feature names(), list(model.idf )))
In [83]: # TF-IDF weighted Word2Vec
         tfidf feat = model.get feature names() # tfidf words/col-names
         # final tf idf is the sparse matrix with row= sentence, col=word and cell val =
         tfidf sent vectors = []; # the tfidf-w2v for each sentence/review is stored in the
         row=0;
         for sent in (list of sent): # for each review/sentence
              sent_vec = np.zeros(50) # as word vectors are of zero length
             weight sum =0; # num of words with a valid vector in the sentence/review
             for word in sent: # for each word in a review/sentence
                 if word in w2v words:
                     vec = w2v model.wv[word]
                        tf_idf = tf_idf_matrix[row, tfidf_feat.index(word)]
                     # to reduce the computation we are
                     # dictionary[word] = idf value of word in whole courpus
                     # sent.count(word) = tf valeus of word in this review
                     tf idf = dictionary[word]*(sent.count(word)/len(sent))
                     sent vec += (vec * tf idf)
                     weight sum += tf idf
             if weight_sum != 0:
                 sent vec /= weight sum
              tfidf sent vectors.append(sent vec)
              row += 1
```

```
In [84]: | print(len(tfidf_sent_vectors))
          print(np.shape(tfidf_sent_vectors))
         print(type(tfidf_sent_vectors))
         60000
         (60000, 50)
         <class 'list'>
In [85]: # create design matrix X and target vector y
         X = np.array(sent_vectors[::]) # end index is exclusive
         y = np.array(final['Score']) # showing you two ways of indexing a pandas df
In [86]: X_train_nstd = X[0:42000:1]
         X_{\text{test\_nstd}} = X[42000:60000:1]
         y_{train_nstd} = y[0:42000:1]
         y_test_nstd =y[42000:60000:1]
         print(X_train_nstd.shape)
         print(X_test_nstd.shape)
         print(y_train_nstd.shape)
          print(y_test_nstd.shape)
          (42000, 50)
          (18000, 50)
          (42000,)
          (18000,)
In [87]: # Column Standardization of the tfidf non-standard vector
          std_scal = StandardScaler(with_mean=False)
          std_scal.fit(X_train_nstd)
         train tfidfww2v = std scal.transform(X train nstd)
         test_tfidfww2v = std_scal.transform(X_test_nstd)
```

```
In [88]:
         #Using GridSearchCV with L1 Regularizer
         tuned parameters = [\{'C': [10**-4, 10**-2, 10**0, 10**2, 10**4]\}]
         model_l1_tfidfww2v = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(penalty='l1'), tuned_parame
         model 11 tfidfww2v.fit(train tfidfww2v, y train)
         GS_OPTIMAL_clf_l1_tfidfww2v = model_l1_tfidfww2v.best_estimator_
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf l1 tfidfww2v)
         best score model 11 tfidfww2v = model 11 tfidfww2v.best score
         print("\nBest score: ",best_score_model_l1_tfidfww2v)
         test_score_l1_tfidfww2v = model_l1_tfidfww2v.score(test_tfidfww2v, y_test)
         print(test score l1 tfidfww2v)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf l1 tfidfww2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(GS OPTIMAL clf 11 tfidfww2v,fileObject) # this writes the object a
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best_score_model_l1_tfidfww2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best score model 11 tfidfww2v,fileObject) # this writes the object
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./test_score_l1_tfidfww2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(test score l1 tfidfww2v,fileObject)
                                                          # this writes the object a to
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(model_l1_tfidfww2v,"model_l1_tfidfww2v.pkl")
         LogisticRegression(C=10000, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='11', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm_start=False)
         Best score: 0.9511945209425645
         0.9430532255604698
Out[88]: ['model l1 tfidfww2v.pkl']
```

```
model l1 tfidfww2v = joblib.load("model l1 tfidfww2v.pkl")
fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf 11 tfidfww2v.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for
GS OPTIMAL clf 11 tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the
fileObject = open("./best_score_model_l1_tfidfww2v.pkl",'rb') # we open the file
best score model 11 tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from tl
fileObject = open("./test score l1 tfidfww2v.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for re
test_score_l1_tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file
print(GS OPTIMAL clf l1 tfidfww2v)
print(best score model l1 tfidfww2v)
print(test_score_l1 tfidfww2v)
print(model 11 tfidfww2v)
LogisticRegression(C=10000, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
          intercept scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
          penalty='l1', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
          verbose=0, warm start=False)
0.9511945209425645
0.9430532255604698
GridSearchCV(cv=5, error_score='raise',
       estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_i
ntercept=True,
          intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
          penalty='l1', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
          verbose=0, warm start=False),
       fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=1,
       param grid=[{'C': [0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100, 10000]}],
       pre dispatch='2*n jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn',
       scoring='f1', verbose=0)
```

```
In [90]:
              print("Scores for alphas:")
              print(model l1 tfidfww2v.grid scores )
              print("Best estimator:")
             print(model l1 tfidfww2v.best estimator )
              print("Best score:")
             print(model 11 tfidfww2v.best score )
              print("Best parameters:")
              print(model 11 tfidfww2v.best params )
         Scores for alphas:
         [mean: 0.93630, std: 0.00075, params: {'C': 0.0001}, mean: 0.95006, std: 0.0007
         9, params: {'C': 0.01}, mean: 0.95116, std: 0.00090, params: {'C': 1}, mean: 0.
         95115, std: 0.00087, params: {'C': 100}, mean: 0.95119, std: 0.00087, params:
         {'C': 10000}]
         Best estimator:
         LogisticRegression(C=10000, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='l1', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         Best score:
         0.9511945209425645
         Best parameters:
         {'C': 10000}
         C:\Users\AbhiShek\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model selection\ search.p
         y:761: DeprecationWarning: The grid_scores_ attribute was deprecated in version
         0.18 in favor of the more elaborate cv_results_ attribute. The grid_scores_ att
         ribute will not be available from 0.20
```

DeprecationWarning)

```
In [91]: | #Using GridSearchCV with L2 Regularizer
         tuned parameters = [\{'C': [10**-4, 10**-2, 10**0, 10**2, 10**4]\}]
         model 12 tfidfww2v = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(penalty='12'), tuned parame
         model 12 tfidfww2v.fit(train tfidfww2v, y train)
         GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidfww2v = model 12 tfidfww2v.best estimator
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidfww2v)
         best score 12 tfidfww2v = model 12 tfidfww2v.best score
         print("\nBest score: ",best_score_12_tfidfww2v)
         test score 12 tfidfww2v = model 12 tfidfww2v.score(test tfidfww2v, y test)
         print(test score 12 tfidfww2v)
         #Writing data
         fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidfww2v.pk1",'wb')
         pickle.dump(GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidfww2v,fileObject)
                                                              # this writes the object a
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./best score 12 tfidfww2v.pkl",'wb')
         pickle.dump(best_score_12_tfidfww2v,fileObject)
                                                          # this writes the object a to
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
         fileObject = open("./test_score_12_tfidfww2v.pk1",'wb')
         pickle.dump(test score 12 tfidfww2v,fileObject) # this writes the object a to
         fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
         joblib.dump(model 12 tfidfww2v,"model 12 tfidfww2v.pkl")
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         Best score: 0.9512152832878302
         0.9428162756018139
Out[91]: ['model 12 tfidfww2v.pk1']
```

```
In [92]: model 12 tfidfww2v = joblib.load("model 12 tfidfww2v.pk1")
         fileObject = open("./GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidfww2v.pk1", 'rb') # we open the file for
         GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the
         fileObject = open("./best_score_12_tfidfww2v.pk1", 'rb') # we open the file for re
         best score 12 tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
         fileObject = open("./test score 12 tfidfww2v.pk1", 'rb') # we open the file for re
         test_score_12_tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file
         print(GS OPTIMAL clf 12 tfidfww2v)
         print(best score 12 tfidfww2v)
         print(test score 12 tfidfww2v)
         print(model 12 tfidfww2v)
         LogisticRegression(C=0.01, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False)
         0.9512152832878302
         0.9428162756018139
         GridSearchCV(cv=5, error_score='raise',
                estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_i
         ntercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
                   penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                   verbose=0, warm start=False),
                fit params=None, iid=True, n jobs=1,
                param grid=[{'C': [0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100, 10000]}],
                pre dispatch='2*n jobs', refit=True, return train score='warn',
                scoring='f1', verbose=0)
In [93]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c1 tfidfww2v = LogisticRegression(C=0.01, penalty='l1');
         clf_c1_tfidfww2v.fit(train_tfidfww2v, y_train);
         w tfidfww2v = clf c1 tfidfww2v.coef
         print(np.count nonzero(w tfidfww2v), w tfidfww2v)
         40 [[ 6.93794145e-02 -1.73492025e-02 7.28943019e-01 2.55132574e-01
            2.09901870e-01 0.00000000e+00 1.46763413e-01 -6.93507855e-02
           -3.09706229e-01 1.84616079e-01 -6.30689661e-04 1.66091419e-01
           -5.52489566e-01 -3.21086184e-02 0.00000000e+00 1.66002546e-01
            4.23860170e-02 -2.53232469e-01 8.08049484e-02 2.72283439e-01
            8.86037163e-02 -6.60818803e-02 4.25747691e-02 0.00000000e+00
            0.00000000e+00 4.36667743e-01 5.41086919e-02 -1.09877426e-02
           -1.49720287e-02 5.00919688e-01 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
            6.46153761e-02 2.40456495e-01 -4.26418006e-01 5.62057391e-01
           -7.12039084e-02 0.00000000e+00 1.59255535e-01 2.86914651e-01
           -1.83090537e-01 0.00000000e+00 0.0000000e+00 -4.77443924e-01
            7.00013832e-01 -5.46056966e-02 -2.54629268e-01 0.00000000e+00
           -7.64290523e-02 5.80087623e-02]]
```

```
In [94]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c2 tfidfww2v = LogisticRegression(C=0.1, penalty='l1');
         clf c2 tfidfww2v.fit(train tfidfww2v, y train);
         w tfidfww2v = clf c2 tfidfww2v.coef
         print(np.count nonzero(w tfidfww2v))
         48
In [95]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by decreasing Lambda (incre
         clf c3 tfidfww2v = LogisticRegression(C=1, penalty='l1');
         clf_c3_tfidfww2v.fit(train_tfidfww2v, y_train);
         w tfidfww2v = clf c3 tfidfww2v.coef
         print(np.count nonzero(w tfidfww2v))
         50
In [96]:
         # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf c4 tfidfww2v = LogisticRegression(C=10, penalty='l1');
         clf_c4_tfidfww2v.fit(train_tfidfww2v, y_train);
         w_tfidfww2v = clf_c4_tfidfww2v.coef_
         print(np.count nonzero(w tfidfww2v))
         50
In [97]: # More Sparsity (Fewer elements of W* being non-zero) by increasing Lambda (decre
         clf_c5_tfidfww2v = LogisticRegression(C=100, penalty='l1');
         clf c5 tfidfww2v.fit(train tfidfww2v, y train);
         w_tfidfww2v = clf_c5_tfidfww2v.coef_
         print(np.count nonzero(w tfidfww2v))
         print(np.shape(w tfidfww2v))
         50
         (1, 50)
```

```
In [98]:
         #perturbation testing
         index = []
         clf_c1_tfidfww2v.fit(train_tfidfww2v, y_train)
         w tfidfww2v = clf c1 tfidfww2v.coef +0.0000001
         print(np.shape(w tfidfww2v))
         print("w: ",w tfidfww2v)
         loop6 = np.shape(train tfidfww2v)
         for loop7 in range(1,loop6[0],1):
             for loop8 in range(1,loop6[1],1):
                 train_tfidfww2v[loop7,loop8] += 0.001
         clf c1 tfidfww2v.fit(train tfidfww2v, y train)
         w_1_tfidfww2v=clf_c1_tfidfww2v.coef_+0.0000001
         print(np.shape(w 1 tfidfww2v))
         print("w_1: ",w_1_tfidfww2v)
         per array tfidfww2v = np.abs((w tfidfww2v - w 1 tfidfww2v)/w tfidfww2v)*100
         print("per array: ",per array tfidfww2v)
         print(np.shape(per_array_tfidfww2v))
         (1, 50)
         w: [[ 6.93841162e-02 -1.75219511e-02 7.29012364e-01 2.55046877e-01
            2.10196350e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.47150673e-01 -6.92345133e-02
           -3.09702337e-01 1.84726613e-01 -6.31923614e-04 1.65994761e-01
           -5.52373019e-01 -3.22562695e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.66169004e-01
            4.20675291e-02 -2.53614782e-01 8.02750689e-02 2.72308659e-01
            8.81918090e-02 -6.57760672e-02 4.22928492e-02 1.00000000e-07
            1.00000000e-07 4.37054975e-01 5.38621594e-02 -1.10032359e-02
           -1.51373895e-02 5.00821609e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07
            6.43265243e-02 2.40324697e-01 -4.26136320e-01 5.61957845e-01
           -7.16834923e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.59202317e-01 2.87171240e-01
           -1.82982446e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07 -4.77407559e-01
            6.99653039e-01 -5.49652577e-02 -2.54529581e-01 1.00000000e-07
           -7.64389059e-02 5.81360681e-02]]
         (1, 50)
         w 1: [[ 6.96362789e-02 -1.63896846e-02 7.29398931e-01 2.55057764e-01
            2.10307305e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.46906016e-01 -6.89805845e-02
           -3.09177183e-01 1.84508927e-01 -6.15306544e-04 1.66257423e-01
           -5.52532524e-01 -3.18834332e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.65999787e-01
            4.25068945e-02 -2.52912522e-01 8.12291535e-02 2.71935069e-01
            8.86308791e-02 -6.57248516e-02 4.27226556e-02 1.00000000e-07
            1.00000000e-07 4.37039460e-01 5.43304253e-02 -1.07483601e-02
           -1.47384670e-02 5.01045085e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07
            6.45517457e-02 2.40510911e-01 -4.26519131e-01 5.62351571e-01
           -7.11169460e-02 1.00000000e-07 1.59384300e-01 2.86907594e-01
           -1.83046824e-01 1.00000000e-07 1.00000000e-07 -4.77111942e-01
            7.00111452e-01 -5.44333218e-02 -2.54289785e-01 1.00000000e-07
           -7.58409398e-02 5.74970568e-02]]
         per array: [[3.63430017e-01 6.46198865e+00 5.30261226e-02 4.26864617e-03
           5.27866384e-02 0.00000000e+00 1.66262812e-01 3.66766113e-01
           1.69567478e-01 1.17842238e-01 2.62960106e+00 1.58235692e-01
           2.88761936e-02 1.15585698e+00 0.00000000e+00 1.01833935e-01
           1.04442886e+00 2.76900259e-01 1.18851915e+00 1.37193884e-01
           4.97858192e-01 7.78637128e-02 1.01626257e+00 0.00000000e+00
```

0.0000000e+00 3.54998666e-03 8.69378291e-01 2.31637131e+00

```
2.63534510e+00 4.46218843e-02 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00
           3.50122235e-01 7.74841963e-02 8.98330157e-02 7.00632862e-02
           7.90344129e-01 0.00000000e+00 1.14309436e-01 9.18077268e-02
           3.51823095e-02 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 6.19214315e-02
           6.55201318e-02 9.67767640e-01 9.42115154e-02 0.00000000e+00
           7.82279836e-01 1.09916507e+00]]
          (1, 50)
In [99]:
         #between 1st-100th percentile
          for i in range(0,101,10):
             Weights = np.percentile(per_array_tfidfww2v, i)
              print("Weights = ",Weights)
          print("********************")
         Weights = 0.0
         Weights = 0.0
         Weights = 0.002839989324653288
         Weights = 0.05033721217351338
         Weights = 0.07451583225277021
         Weights = 0.09802272519118367
         Weights = 0.16144653994680164
         Weights = 0.36443084572609147
         Weights = 0.8890561608963095
         Weights = 1.159123193004208
         Weights = 6.461988648219178
          ********
In [100]:
         #between 90th-100th percentile
          for i in range(90,101,1):
             Weights = np.percentile(per_array_tfidfww2v, i)
             print("Weights = ",Weights)
          print("*********************")
         Weights = 1.159123193004208
         Weights = 1.175127659595327
         Weights = 1.27874732445494
         Weights = 1.831394880440543
         Weights = 2.335165092074807
         Weights = 2.4886476691911144
         Weights = 2.6298308180299297
         Weights = 2.63264539874696
         Weights = 2.7118779696103976
         Weights = 4.586933308914787
         Weights = 6.461988648219178
          *********
```

```
In [102]: # Create Logistic regression
               logistic tfidfww2v = LogisticRegression()
               # Create regularization penalty space
               penalty = ['11', '12']
               # Create regularization hyperparameter distribution using uniform distribution
               C = uniform(loc=0, scale=4)
               # Create hyperparameter options
               hyperparameters = dict(C=C, penalty=penalty)
               # Create randomized search 5-fold cross validation and 100 iterations
               clf rscv tfidfww2v = RandomizedSearchCV(logistic tfidfww2v, hyperparameters, randomizedSearchCV(logistic tfidfww2v, hyperparameters)
               # Fit randomized search
               best model tfidfww2v = clf rscv tfidfww2v.fit(train tfidfww2v, y train)
               # View best hyperparameters
               best penalty tfidfww2v = best model tfidfww2v.best estimator .get params()['penal
               print('Best Penalty:',best penalty tfidfww2v )
               best_c_tfidfww2v = best_model_tfidfww2v.best_estimator_.get_params()['C']
               print('Best C:',best c tfidfww2v)
               # Predict target vector
               predict test tfidfww2v = best model tfidfww2v.predict(test tfidfww2v)
               #Writing data
               fileObject = open("./best penalty tfidfww2v.pkl",'wb')
               pickle.dump(best penalty tfidfww2v,fileObject)
                                                                                      # this writes the object a to the
               fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
               # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
               fileObject = open("./best_c_tfidfww2v.pkl",'wb')
               pickle.dump(best_c_tfidfww2v,fileObject) # this writes the object a to the file
               fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
               # open the file for writing an array to fileto be save on disk from X test data
               fileObject = open("./predict test tfidfww2v.pkl",'wb')
               pickle.dump(predict test tfidfww2v,fileObject)
                                                                                      # this writes the object a to the
               fileObject.close() # here we close the fileObject
               joblib.dump(clf_rscv_tfidfww2v,"clf_rscv_tfidfww2v.pkl")
               Best Penalty: 11
               Best C: 1.668088018810296
Out[102]: ['clf rscv tfidfww2v.pkl']
```

```
In [103]: | clf rscv tfidfww2v = joblib.load("clf rscv tfidfww2v.pk1")
           fileObject = open("./best penalty tfidfww2v.pk1", 'rb') # we open the file for red
           best penalty tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file
           fileObject = open("./best_c_tfidfww2v.pkl", 'rb') # we open the file for reading
           best c tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # load the object from the file
           fileObject = open("./predict_test_tfidfww2v.pk1", 'rb') # we open the file for red
           predict_test_tfidfww2v = pickle.load(fileObject) # Load the object from the file
           print(best_penalty_tfidfww2v)
           print(best c tfidfww2v)
           print(predict test tfidfww2v)
           print(clf rscv tfidfww2v)
          11
          1.668088018810296
          [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1 \ 1 \ 1]
          RandomizedSearchCV(cv=5, error score='raise',
                     estimator=LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fi
          t intercept=True,
                     intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
                     penalty='12', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
                     verbose=0, warm start=False),
                     fit params=None, iid=True, n iter=10, n jobs=1,
                     param_distributions={'C': <scipy.stats._distn_infrastructure.rv_froze</pre>
          n object at 0x00000265197208D0>, 'penalty': ['l1', 'l2']},
                     pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', random_state=1, refit=True,
                     return_train_score='warn', scoring=None, verbose=0)
```