Looking at the data

The dataset can be downloaded from the below link. http://cs.stanford.edu/people/alecmgo/trainingandtestdata.zip (http://cs.stanford.edu/people/alecmgo/trainingandtestdata.zip)

By looking at the description of the dataset from the link, the information on each field can be found. 0 - the polarity of the tweet (0 = negative, 2 = neutral, 4 = positive) 1 - the id of the tweet (2087) 2 - the date of the tweet (Sat May 16 23:58:44 UTC 2009) 3 - the query (lyx). If there is no query, then this value is NO_QUERY. 4 - the user that tweeted (robotickilldozr) 5 - the text of the tweet (Lyx is cool)

In [11]: df.head()

Out[11]:

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

In [12]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1600000 entries, 0 to 1599999

Data columns (total 6 columns):

 sentiment
 1600000 non-null int64

 id
 1600000 non-null int64

 date
 1600000 non-null object

 query_string
 1600000 non-null object

 user
 1600000 non-null object

 text
 1600000 non-null object

dtypes: int64(2), object(4)
memory usage: 73.2+ MB

In [13]: df.sentiment.value_counts()

Out[13]: 4 800000

0 800000

Name: sentiment, dtype: int64

In [14]: df.query_string.value_counts()

Out[14]: NO_QUERY 1600000

Name: query_string, dtype: int64

In [15]: df.drop(['id','date','query_string','user'],axis=1,inplace=True)

In [16]: df.head()

Out[16]:

	sentiment	text
0	0	@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/2y1zl - Awww, t
1	0	is upset that he can't update his Facebook by
2	0	@Kenichan I dived many times for the ball. Man
3	0	my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire
4	0	@nationwideclass no, it's not behaving at all

In [17]: | df[df.sentiment == 0].head(10)

Out[17]:

	sentiment	text
0	0	@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/2y1zl - Awww, t
1	0	is upset that he can't update his Facebook by
2	0	@Kenichan I dived many times for the ball. Man
3	0	my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire
4	0	@nationwideclass no, it's not behaving at all
5	0	@Kwesidei not the whole crew
6	0	Need a hug
7	0	@LOLTrish hey long time no see! Yes Rains a
8	0	@Tatiana_K nope they didn't have it
9	0	@twittera que me muera ?

```
In [18]: df[df.sentiment == 4].head(10)
```

Out[18]:

	sentiment	text	
800000	4	I LOVE @Health4UandPets u guys r the best!!	
800001	4	im meeting up with one of my besties tonight!	
800002	4	@DaRealSunisaKim Thanks for the Twitter add, S	
800003	4	Being sick can be really cheap when it hurts t	
800004	4	@LovesBrooklyn2 he has that effect on everyone	
800005	4	@ProductOfFear You can tell him that I just bu	
800006	4	@r_keith_hill Thans for your response. Ihad al	
800007	4	@KeepinUpWKris I am so jealous, hope you had a	
800008	4	@tommcfly ah, congrats mr fletcher for finally	
800009	4	@e4VoIP I RESPONDED Stupid cat is helping me	

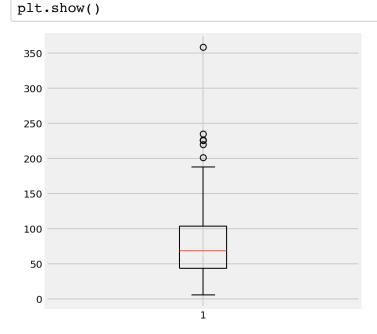
```
In [19]: # set sentiment 0, 4 --> 0, 1
         df['sentiment'] = df['sentiment'].map({0: 0, 4: 1})
In [20]: df.sentiment.value_counts()
Out[20]: 1
              800000
              800000
         Name: sentiment, dtype: int64
```

Data Dictionary

```
In [21]: from pprint import pprint
In [23]: df['pre_clean_len'] = [len(t) for t in df.text]
In [30]: df.head(3)
Out[30]:
```

	sentiment	text	pre_clean_len
0	0	@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/2y1zl - Awww, t	115
1	0	is upset that he can't update his Facebook by	111
2	0	@Kenichan I dived many times for the ball. Man	89

```
In [31]: data_dict = {
    'sentiment':{
        'type':df.sentiment.dtype,
        'description':'sentiment class - 0:negative, 1:positive'
    },
    'text':{
        'type':df.text.dtype,
        'description':'tweet text'
    },
    'pre_clean_len':{
        'type':df.pre_clean_len.dtype,
        'description':'Length of the tweet before cleaning'
    },
    'dataset_shape':df.shape
}
```



In [35]: df[df.pre_clean_len > 140].head(10)

Out[35]:

	sentiment	text	pre_clean_len
213	0	Awwh babs you look so sad underneith that s	142
279	0	Whinging. My client&boss don't understand	145
343	0	@TheLeagueSF Not Fun & Drious? The new ma	145
400	0	#3 woke up and was having an accident - "	144
464	0	My bathtub drain is fired: it haz 1 job 2 do,	146
492	0	pears & Brie, bottle of Cabernet, and & quo	150
747	0	Have an invite for "Healthy Dining"	141
957	0	Damnit I was really digging this season of Rea	141
1064	0	Why do I keep lookingI know that what I rea	141
1071	0	Used the term "Fail Whale" to a clie	148

Data Preparation 1: HTML decoding

```
In [36]: df.text[279]
```

Out[36]: "Whinging. My client& boss don't understand English well. Rewrote so me text unreadable. It's written by v. good writer& reviewed correct ly. "

```
In [37]: from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

```
In [38]: example1 = BeautifulSoup(df.text[279], 'lxml')
```

```
In [39]: print(example1.get_text())
```

Whinging. My client&boss don't understand English well. Rewrote some te xt unreadable. It's written by v. good writer&reviewed correctly.

Data Preparation 2: @mention

```
In [40]: df.text[343]
```

Out[40]: '@TheLeagueSF Not Fun & Furious? The new mantra for the Bay 2 Break ers? It was getting 2 rambunctious; the city overreacted & clamped down'

```
In [41]: import re
```

```
In [42]: re.sub(r'@[A-Za-z0-9]+','',df.text[343])
Out[42]: 'Not Fun & amp; Furious? The new mantra for the Bay 2 Breakers? It was getting 2 rambunctious; the city overreacted & amp; clamped down '
```

Data Preparation 3: URL links

Data Preparation 4: UTF-8 BOM (Byte Order Mark)

```
In [45]: df.text[226]
Out[45]: 'Tuesday ll start with reflection n then a lecture in Stress reducing
         techniques. That sure might become very useful for us accompaniers '
In [48]: testing = df.text[226].decode("utf-8-sig")
         AttributeError
                                                   Traceback (most recent call 1
         ast)
         <ipython-input-48-274ea8fd579d> in <module>()
         ---> 1 testing = df.text[226].decode("utf-8-sig")
         AttributeError: 'str' object has no attribute 'decode'
In [47]: testing.replace(u"\ufffd", "?")
         NameError
                                                   Traceback (most recent call 1
         <ipython-input-47-261762bf4400> in <module>()
         ---> 1 testing.replace(u"\ufffd", "?")
         NameError: name 'testing' is not defined
```

Data Preparation 5: hashtag / numbers

```
In [49]: df.text[175]
Out[49]: "@machineplay I'm so sorry you're having to go through this. Again. #t herapyfail"

In [50]: re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]", " ", df.text[175])
Out[50]: ' machineplay I m so sorry you re having to go through this Again therapyfail'
```

Defining data cleaning function

In [53]: from nltk.tokenize import WordPunctTokenizer

```
tok = WordPunctTokenizer()
         pat1 = r'@[A-Za-z0-9]+'
         pat2 = r'https?://[A-Za-z0-9./]+'
         combined pat = r'|'.join((pat1, pat2))
In [54]: def tweet cleaner(text):
             soup = BeautifulSoup(text, 'lxml')
             souped = soup.get_text()
             stripped = re.sub(combined pat, '', souped)
             try:
                 clean = stripped.decode("utf-8-sig").replace(u"\ufffd", "?")
             except:
                 clean = stripped
             letters_only = re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]", " ", clean)
             lower case = letters only.lower()
             # During the letters_only process two lines above, it has created un
         necessay white spaces,
             # I will tokenize and join together to remove unneccessary white spa
         ces
             words = tok.tokenize(lower case)
             return (" ".join(words)).strip()
In [57]: testing = df.text[:10]
         test result = []
         for t in testing:
```

test result.append(tweet_cleaner(t))

```
In [58]: test_result
Out[58]: ['awww that s a bummer you should got david carr of third day to do it
          'is upset that he can t update his facebook by texting it and might cr
         y as a result school today also blah',
           'i dived many times for the ball managed to save the rest go out of bo
         unds',
           'my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire',
          'no it s not behaving at all i m mad why am i here because i can t see
         you all over there',
          'not the whole crew',
           'need a hug',
          'hey long time no see yes rains a bit only a bit lol i m fine thanks h
         ow s you',
          'k nope they didn t have it',
          'que me muera']
In [67]:
         %%time
         clean_tweet_texts = []
         for i in range(0,len(df)):
             if((i+1)%100000 == 0):
                 print("%d tweets has been processed" % (i+1))
             clean tweet texts.append(tweet cleaner(df['text'][i]))
         100000 tweets has been processed
         200000 tweets has been processed
         300000 tweets has been processed
         400000 tweets has been processed
         500000 tweets has been processed
         600000 tweets has been processed
         700000 tweets has been processed
         800000 tweets has been processed
         900000 tweets has been processed
         1000000 tweets has been processed
         1100000 tweets has been processed
         1200000 tweets has been processed
         1300000 tweets has been processed
         1400000 tweets has been processed
         1500000 tweets has been processed
         1600000 tweets has been processed
         CPU times: user 6min 39s, sys: 22.6 s, total: 7min 1s
         Wall time: 7min 6s
In [68]: len(clean tweet texts)
Out[68]: 1600000
```

Saving cleaned data as csv

```
In [69]: clean_df = pd.DataFrame(clean_tweet_texts,columns=['text'])
    clean_df['target'] = df.sentiment
    clean_df.head(3)
```

Out[69]:

	text	target
0	awww that s a bummer you shoulda got david car	0
1	is upset that he can t update his facebook by	0
2	i dived many times for the ball managed to sav	0

```
In [70]: clean_df.to_csv('../pyspark/clean_tweet.csv',encoding='utf-8')
```

```
In [71]: csv = '../pyspark/clean_tweet.csv'
    my_df = pd.read_csv(csv, index_col=0)
    my_df.head(3)
```

/Users/bongwon/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/numpy/lib/arrayset ops.py:472: FutureWarning: elementwise comparison failed; returning sca lar instead, but in the future will perform elementwise comparison mask |= (ar1 == a)

Out[71]:

		text	target
	0	awww that s a bummer you should got david car	0
	1	is upset that he can t update his facebook by	0
Ī	2	i dived many times for the ball managed to sav	0

Reading the data as Data Frame

```
In [5]: df.take(5)
```

Out[5]: [Row($_c0=0$, text='awww that s a bummer you should got david carr of th ird day to do it d', target=0),

Row(_c0=1, text='is upset that he can t update his facebook by texting it and might cry as a result school today also blah', target=0),

Row($_c0=2$, text='i dived many times for the ball managed to save the r est go out of bounds', target=0),

Row($_{c0=3}$, text='my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire', targ et=0),

Row($_c0=4$, text='no it s not behaving at all i m mad why am i here bec ause i can t see you all over there', target=0)]

```
In [6]: df = df.dropna()

In [7]: df.count()
Out[7]: 1596753

In [8]: (train_set, val_set, test_set) = df.randomSplit([0.98, 0.01, 0.01], seed = 2000)
```

HashingTF + IDF + Logistic Regression

```
In [9]: from pyspark.ml.feature import HashingTF, IDF, Tokenizer, CountVectorize
         from pyspark.ml.feature import StringIndexer
         from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
         from pyspark.ml.classification import LogisticRegression
         from pyspark.ml.evaluation import BinaryClassificationEvaluator
         from pyspark.ml.feature import HashingTF, IDF, Tokenizer
         from pyspark.ml.feature import StringIndexer
         from pyspark.ml import Pipeline
In [10]: tokenizer = Tokenizer(inputCol="text", outputCol="words")
         hashtf = HashingTF(numFeatures=2**16, inputCol="words", outputCol='tf')
         idf = IDF(inputCol='tf', outputCol="features", minDocFreq=5) #minDocFre
         q: remove sparse terms
         label stringIdx = StringIndexer(inputCol = "target", outputCol = "label"
         pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[tokenizer, hashtf, idf, label stringIdx])
In [11]: pipelineFit = pipeline.fit(train set)
In [12]: train df = pipelineFit.transform(train set)
         val df = pipelineFit.transform(val set)
```

```
In [13]: train_df.show(5)
         ---+----+
         _c0|
                            text target
                                                     words
        tf|
                     features|label|
        0 awww that s a bum...
                                     0|[awww, that, s, a...|(65536,[8436,884
        7... (65536, [8436, 8847...]
          1 is upset that he ...
                                     0|[is, upset, that,...|(65536,[1444,207
        1... | (65536, [1444, 2071... |
                                  0.0
         2 | i dived many time...
                                     0|[i, dived, many, ...|(65536,[2548,288
        8... | (65536, [2548, 2888... |
                                   0.0
         3 my whole body fee...
                                     0 | [my, whole, body,... | (65536,[158,1165
        0... | (65536, [158, 11650... |
                                  0.0
                                     0|[no, it, s, not, ...|(65536,[1968,448
         4 no it s not behav...
        8... | (65536, [1968, 4488... |
                                 0.0
        +---+----
        only showing top 5 rows
In [14]: from pyspark.ml.classification import LogisticRegression
In [15]: lr = LogisticRegression(maxIter=100)
In [16]: lrModel = lr.fit(train df)
In [17]: predictions = lrModel.transform(val df)
In [18]: from pyspark.ml.evaluation import BinaryClassificationEvaluator
         evaluator = BinaryClassificationEvaluator(rawPredictionCol="rawPredictio
         n")
        evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
Out[18]: 0.8595046645453751
In [19]: evaluator.getMetricName()
Out[19]: 'areaUnderROC'
In [20]: accuracy = predictions.filter(predictions.label == predictions.predictions.
         n).count() / float(val set.count())
In [21]: accuracy
Out[21]: 0.7907094168139359
```

CountVectorizer + IDF + Logistic Regression

```
In [22]: from pyspark.ml.feature import CountVectorizer
         tokenizer = Tokenizer(inputCol="text", outputCol="words")
         cv = CountVectorizer(vocabSize=2**16, inputCol="words", outputCol='cv')
         idf = IDF(inputCol='cv', outputCol="features", minDocFreq=5) #minDocFre
         q: remove sparse terms
         label_stringIdx = StringIndexer(inputCol = "target", outputCol = "label"
         lr = LogisticRegression(maxIter=100)
         pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[tokenizer, cv, idf, label_stringIdx, lr])
In [23]: | %%time
         pipelineFit = pipeline.fit(train_set)
         CPU times: user 33.4 ms, sys: 10.8 ms, total: 44.2 ms
         Wall time: 1min 7s
In [25]: predictions = pipelineFit.transform(val set)
         accuracy = predictions.filter(predictions.label == predictions.predictio
         n).count() / float(val set.count())
         roc_auc = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
         print ("Accuracy Score: {0:.4f}".format(accuracy))
         print ("ROC-AUC: {0:.4f}".format(roc_auc))
         Accuracy Score: 0.7949
         ROC-AUC: 0.8658
```

N-gram Implementation

```
In [26]: from pyspark.ml.feature import NGram, VectorAssembler
from pyspark.ml.feature import ChiSqSelector
```

```
In [27]: def build trigrams(inputCol=["text", "target"], n=3):
             tokenizer = [Tokenizer(inputCol="text", outputCol="words")]
             ngrams = [
                 NGram(n=i, inputCol="words", outputCol="{0}_grams".format(i))
                 for i in range(1, n + 1)
             1
             cv = [
                 CountVectorizer(vocabSize=2**14,inputCol="{0}_grams".format(i),
                     outputCol="{0}_tf".format(i))
                 for i in range(1, n + 1)
             idf = [IDF(inputCol="{0}_tf".format(i), outputCol="{0}_tfidf".format
         (i), minDocFreq=5) for i in range(1, n + 1)]
             assembler = [VectorAssembler(
                 inputCols=["{0}_tfidf".format(i) for i in range(1, n + 1)],
                 outputCol="rawFeatures"
             ) ]
             label stringIdx = [StringIndexer(inputCol = "target", outputCol = "1
         abel")]
             selector = [ChiSqSelector(numTopFeatures=2**14,featuresCol='rawFeatu
         res', outputCol="features")]
             lr = [LogisticRegression(maxIter=100)]
             return Pipeline(stages=tokenizer + ngrams + cv + idf+ assembler + la
         bel stringIdx+selector+lr)
 In [ ]: %%time
         # this take about 6 hours
         # so don't run it unless you really indent to
         trigram pipelineFit = build trigrams().fit(train set)
 In [ ]: predictions = trigram pipelineFit.transform(val set)
         accuracy = predictions.filter(predictions.label == predictions.predictio
         n).count() / float(dev set.count())
         roc auc = evaluator.evaluate(predictions)
         # print accuracy, roc auc
         print ("Accuracy Score: {0:.4f}".format(accuracy))
         print ("ROC-AUC: {0:.4f}".format(roc auc))
```

In [29]: from pyspark.ml.feature import NGram, VectorAssembler

```
In [30]: | def build_ngrams_wocs(inputCol=["text","target"], n=3):
             tokenizer = [Tokenizer(inputCol="text", outputCol="words")]
             ngrams = [
                 NGram(n=i, inputCol="words", outputCol="{0}_grams".format(i))
                 for i in range(1, n + 1)
             1
             cv = [
                 CountVectorizer(vocabSize=5460,inputCol="{0}_grams".format(i),
                     outputCol="{0}_tf".format(i))
                 for i in range(1, n + 1)
             idf = [IDF(inputCol="{0}_tf".format(i), outputCol="{0}_tfidf".format
         (i), minDocFreq=5) for i in range(1, n + 1)]
             assembler = [VectorAssembler(
                 inputCols=["{0}_tfidf".format(i) for i in range(1, n + 1)],
                 outputCol="features"
             ) ]
             label stringIdx = [StringIndexer(inputCol = "target", outputCol = "1
         abel")]
             lr = [LogisticRegression(maxIter=100)]
             return Pipeline(stages=tokenizer + ngrams + cv + idf+ assembler + la
         bel stringIdx+lr)
In [31]: %%time
         # it takes about 10 min
         trigramwocs pipelineFit = build ngrams wocs().fit(train set)
In [32]: predictions wocs = trigramwocs pipelineFit.transform(val set)
         accuracy wocs = predictions wocs.filter(predictions wocs.label == predic
         tions wocs.prediction).count() / float(val set.count())
         roc auc wocs = evaluator.evaluate(predictions wocs)
         # print accuracy, roc auc
         print ("Accuracy Score: {0:.4f}".format(accuracy wocs))
         print ("ROC-AUC: {0:.4f}".format(roc auc wocs))
         Accuracy Score: 0.8117
```

http://localhost:8888/nbconvert/html/pyspark/5%20Text.ipynb?download=false

ROC-AUC: 0.8871