q1

November 19, 2019

In [1]:
```
import string
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import numpy as np
from copy import deepcopy
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, f1_score, precision_score, recall_score
import math
from statistics import mean

%matplotlib inline
```

In [2]:
```
# Activation function
def sigmoid(t):
    return 1/(1+np.exp(-t))
```

In [3]:
```
# Derivative of sigmoid
def sigmoid_derivative(p):
    return p * (1 - p)
```

In [4]:
```
class NeuralNetwork:
    def __init__(self, x, y, lr):
        self.input      = x
        self.hidden     = 48
        self.weights1   = np.random.rand(self.input.shape[1], self.hidden)
        self.weights2   = np.random.rand(self.hidden, 1)
        self.y          = y
        self.output     = np.zeros(self.y.shape)
        self.lr         = lr

    def feedforward(self):
        self.layer1 = sigmoid(np.dot(self.input, self.weights1))
        self.output = sigmoid(np.dot(self.layer1, self.weights2))
        return deepcopy(self.output)

    def backprop(self):
        # application of the chain rule to find derivative of the loss function with r
        d_weights2 = np.dot(self.layer1.T, (2*(self.y - self.output) * sigmoid_derivati
        d_weights1 = np.dot(self.input.T,  (np.dot(2*(self.y - self.output) * sigmoid_d
```

```
            # update the weights with the derivative (slope) of the loss function
            self.weights1 += d_weights1 * self.lr
            self.weights2 += d_weights2 * self.lr

        def predict(self, x_input):
            l1 = sigmoid(np.dot(x_input, self.weights1))
            out_pred = sigmoid(np.dot(l1, self.weights2))
            return deepcopy(out_pred)
```

In [5]:
```
pos_txt = open('./pos_sentiment.txt')
neg_txt = open('./neg_sentiment.txt')

X = []
Y = []

for line in pos_txt:
    line = line.translate(str.maketrans('', '', string.punctuation)).rstrip()
    X.append(line)
    Y.append(1)

for line in neg_txt:
    line = line.translate(str.maketrans('', '', string.punctuation)).rstrip()
    X.append(line)
    Y.append(0)

len(X)
```

Out[5]:
```
6662
```

In [6]:
```
def makeVocab(data):
    vocab = []
    for d in data:
        for w in d.split(" "):
            vocab.append(w)

    return sorted(set(vocab))
```

In [7]:
```
def getIndexInVocab(vocab, word):
    if word not in vocab:
        return 0
    return vocab.index(word) + 2
```

In [8]:
```
def padding(sentence, padLen):
    pad_sent = []
    i = 0
    for s in sentence:
        pad_sent.append(s)
```

```
            i += 1
            if i == padLen:
                break

        rem_len = padLen - len(pad_sent)
        for i in range(rem_len):
            pad_sent.append(1)

        return pad_sent
```

In [9]:
```
def makeVectorized(list_sent, vocab, maxlen=120):
    ans = []

    for l in list_sent:
        sent = []
        for w in l.split(" "):
            sent.append(getIndexInVocab(vocab, w))

        sent = padding(sent, maxlen)
        ans.append(sent)

    return ans
```

In [10]:
```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, random_state=
```

In [11]:
```
print( len(X_train) , len(X_test))
```

```
5329 1333
```

In [12]:
```
vocab = makeVocab(X_train)
```

In [13]:
```
x_train = np.array(makeVectorized(X_train,vocab))
x_test = np.array(makeVectorized(X_test, vocab))
```

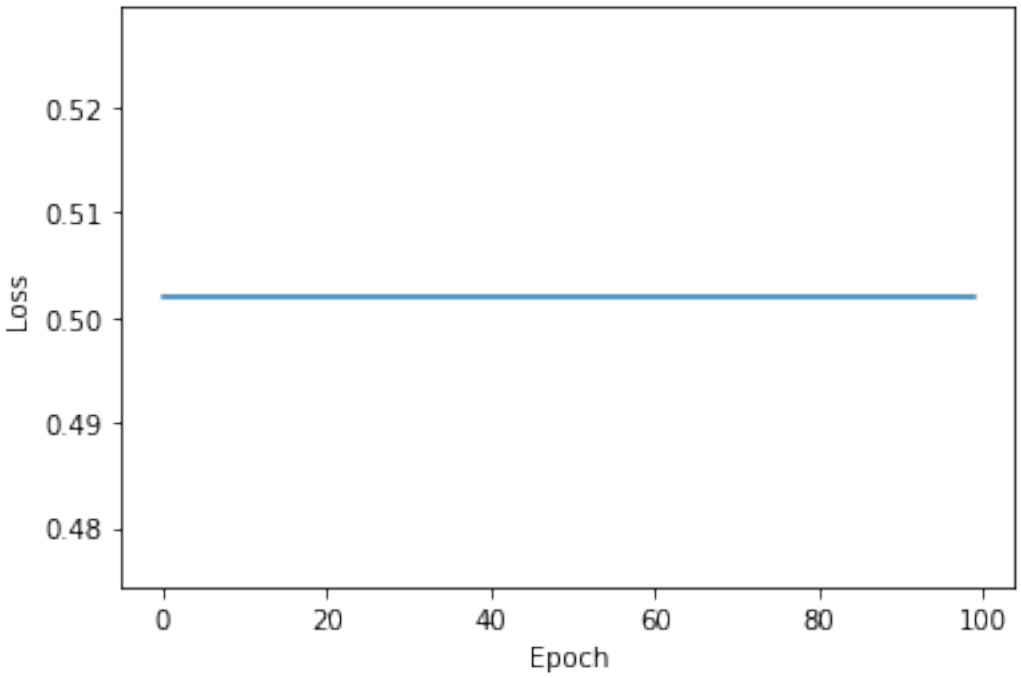
In [14]:
```
y_train = np.array(y_train).reshape(-1, 1)
y_train.shape
```

Out[14]:
```
(5329, 1)
```

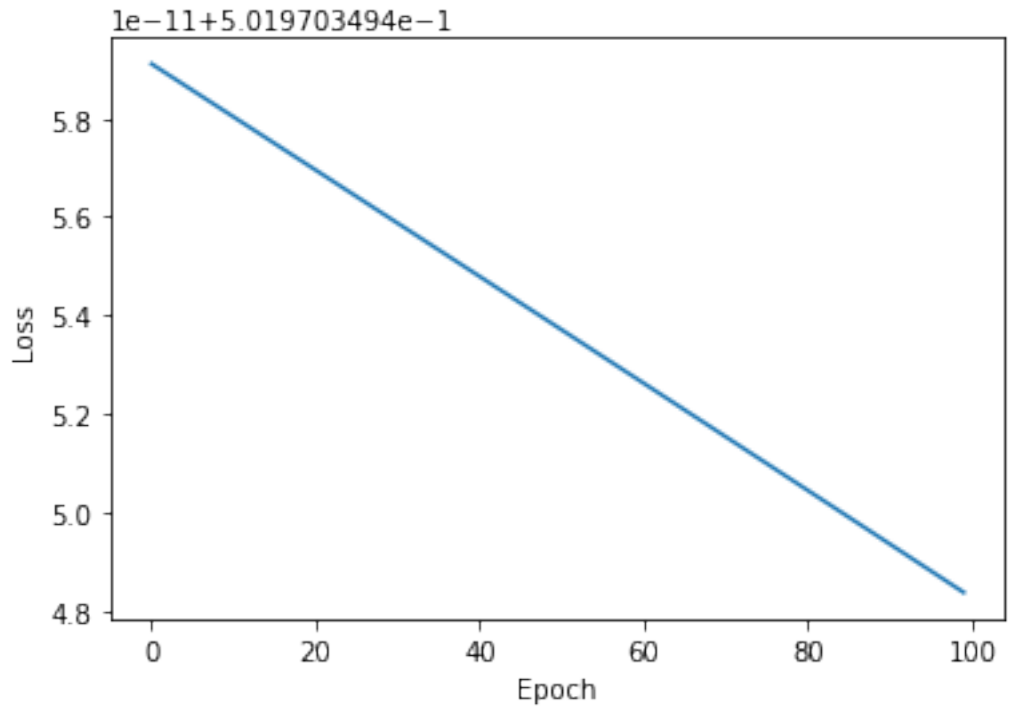
In [15]:
```
epoch = 100
bestModel = None
lowestLoss = math.inf
lr_val = []
loss_lr_data = []

for lr in range(1, 11):
    model = NeuralNetwork(x_train, y_train, lr/10)
    l = []
```

```
        for i in range(epoch):
            pred_e = model.feedforward()
            model.backprop()
            l.append(np.mean(np.square(y_train - pred_e)))

        if mean(l) < lowestLoss:
            bestModel = model
            lowestLoss = mean(l)

        print("LR = " + str(lr/10))
        plt.plot(range(len(l)), l)
        plt.xlabel('Epoch')
        plt.ylabel('Loss')
        plt.show()

        lr_val.append(lr/10)
        loss_lr_data.append(mean(l))
```

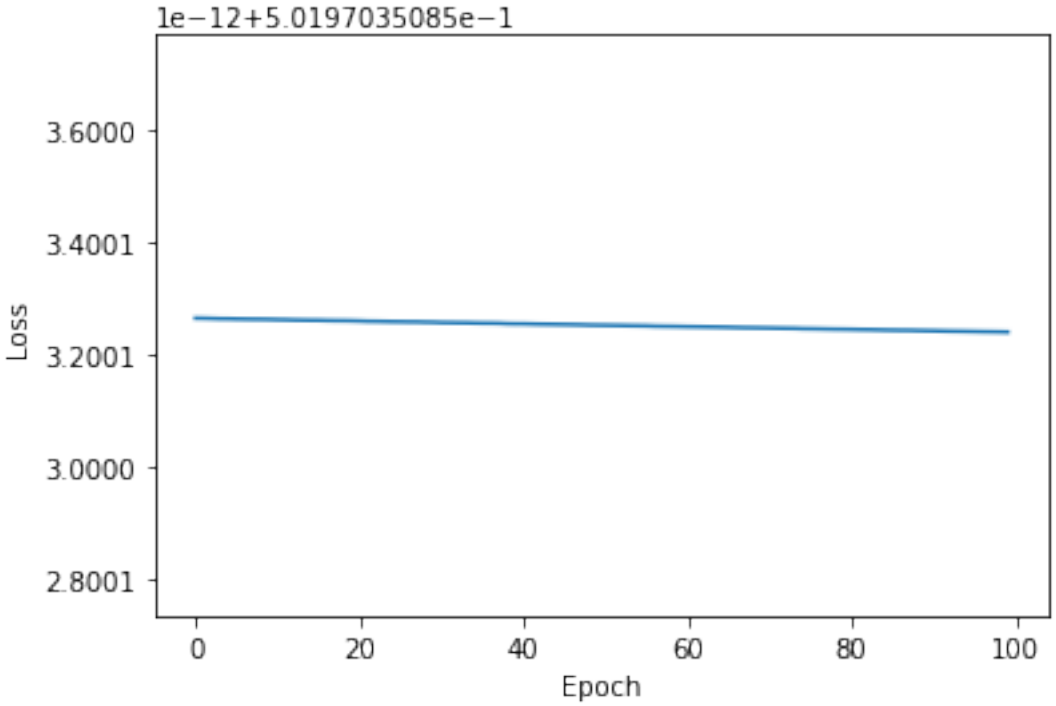
LR = 0.1



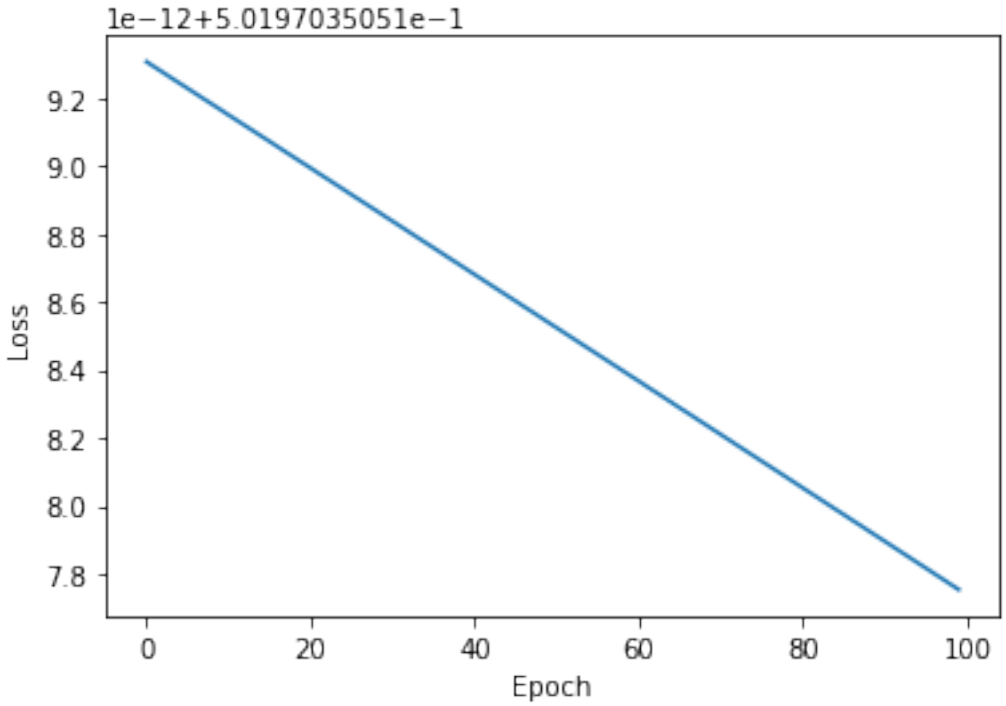
LR = 0.2


1e−11+5.019703494e−1
5.8
5.6
5.4
5.2
5.0
4.8
Loss
0
20
40
60
80
100
Epoch

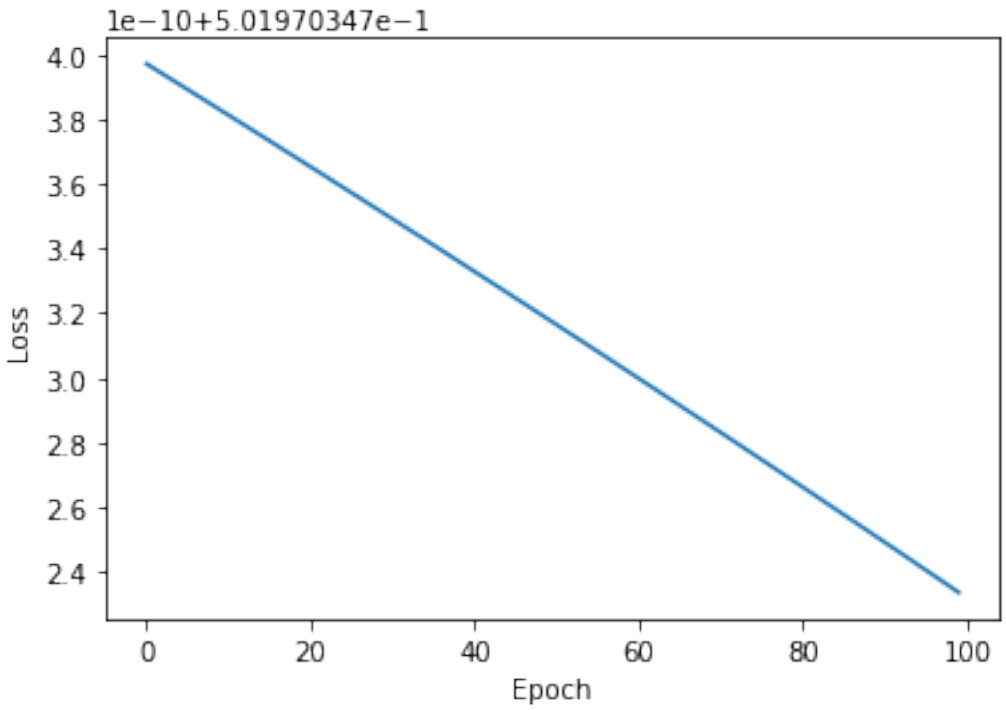
LR = 0.3


1e−12+5.0197035085e−1
3.6000
3.4001
3.2001
3.0000
2.8001
Loss
0
20
40
60
80
100
Epoch

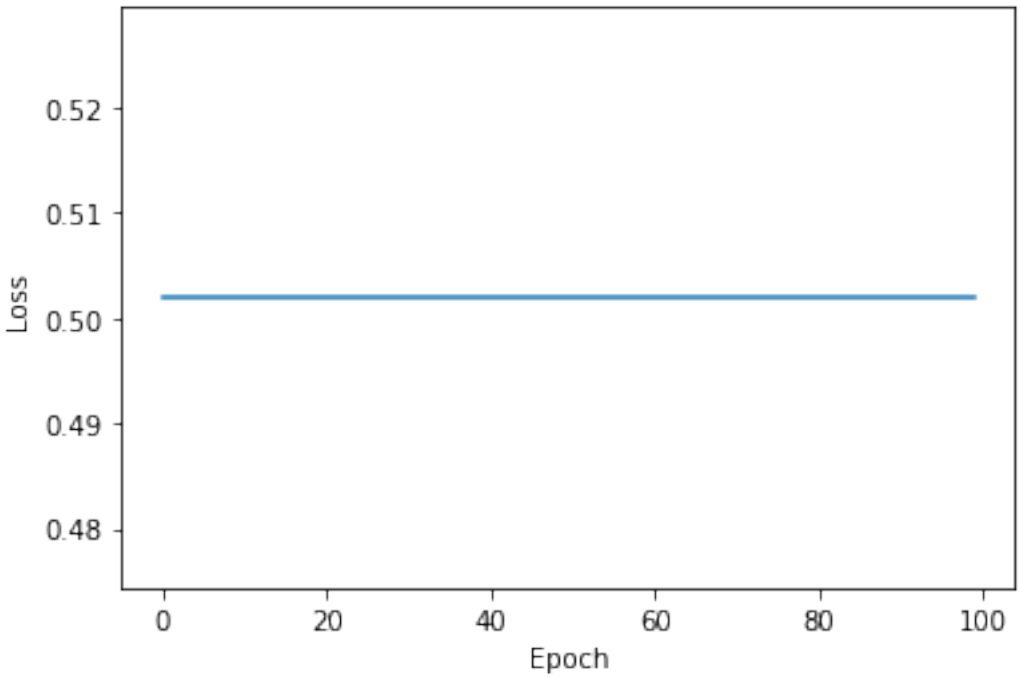
LR = 0.4


1e−12+5.0197035051e−1
9.2
9.0
8.8
8.6
8.4
8.2
8.0
7.8
Loss
0
20
40
60
80
100
Epoch

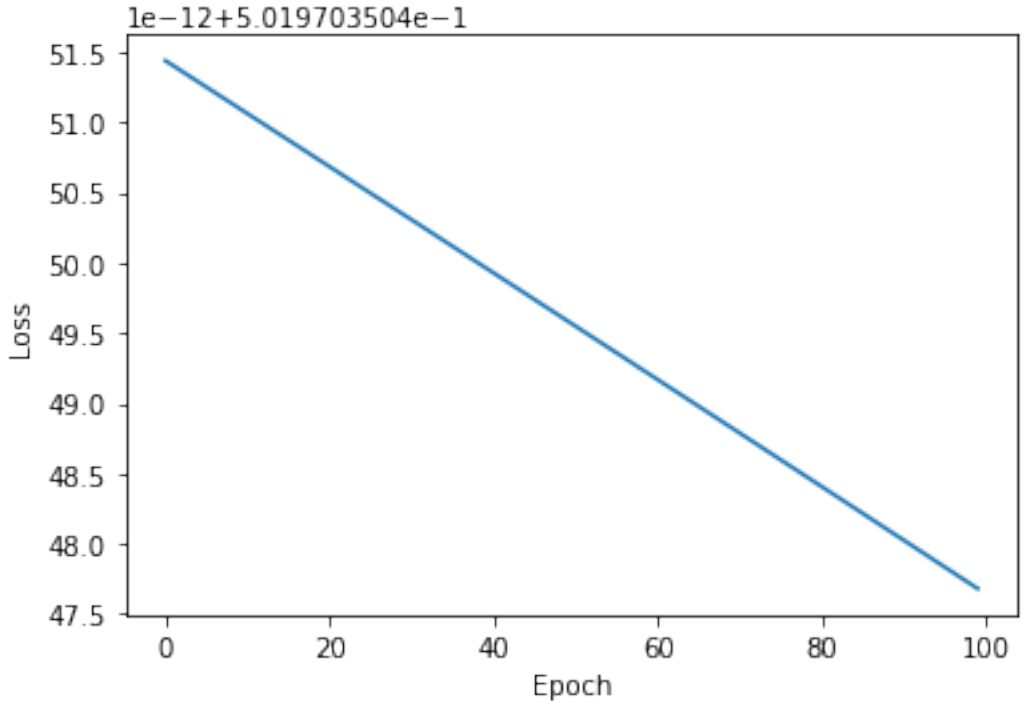
LR = 0.5


1e−10+5.01970347e−1
4.0
3.8
3.6
3.4
3.2
3.0
2.8
2.6
2.4
Loss
0
20
40
60
80
100
Epoch

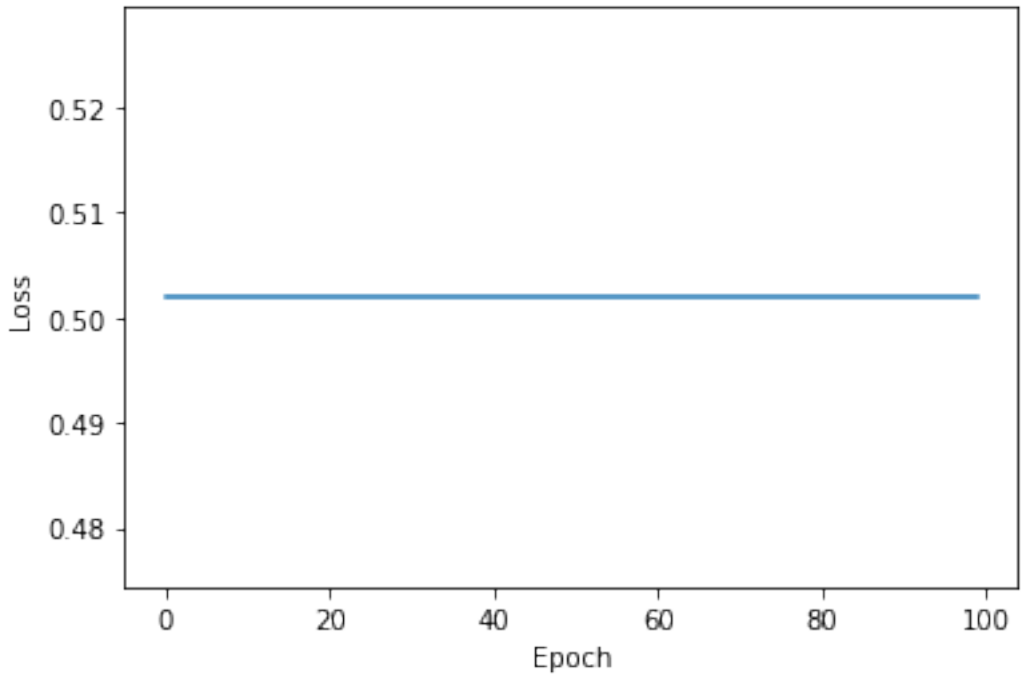
LR = 0.6


0.52
0.51
0.50
0.49
0.48
Loss
0
20
40
60
80
100
Epoch

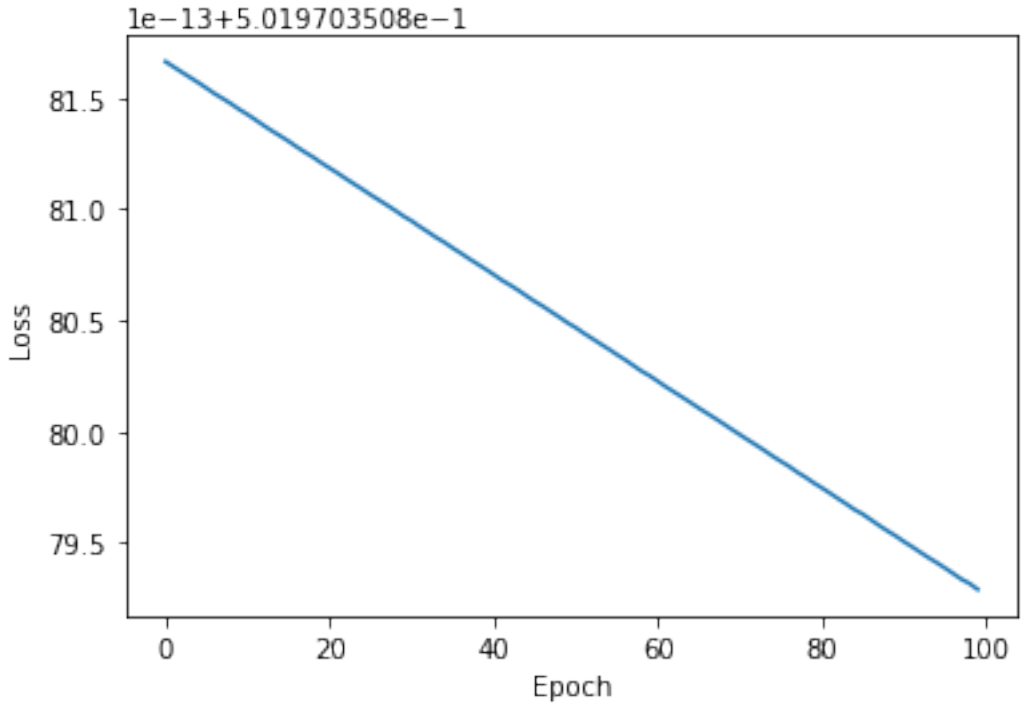
LR = 0.7


1e−12+5.019703504e−1
51.5
51.0
50.5
50.0
49.5
49.0
48.5
48.0
47.5
Loss
0
20
40
60
80
100
Epoch

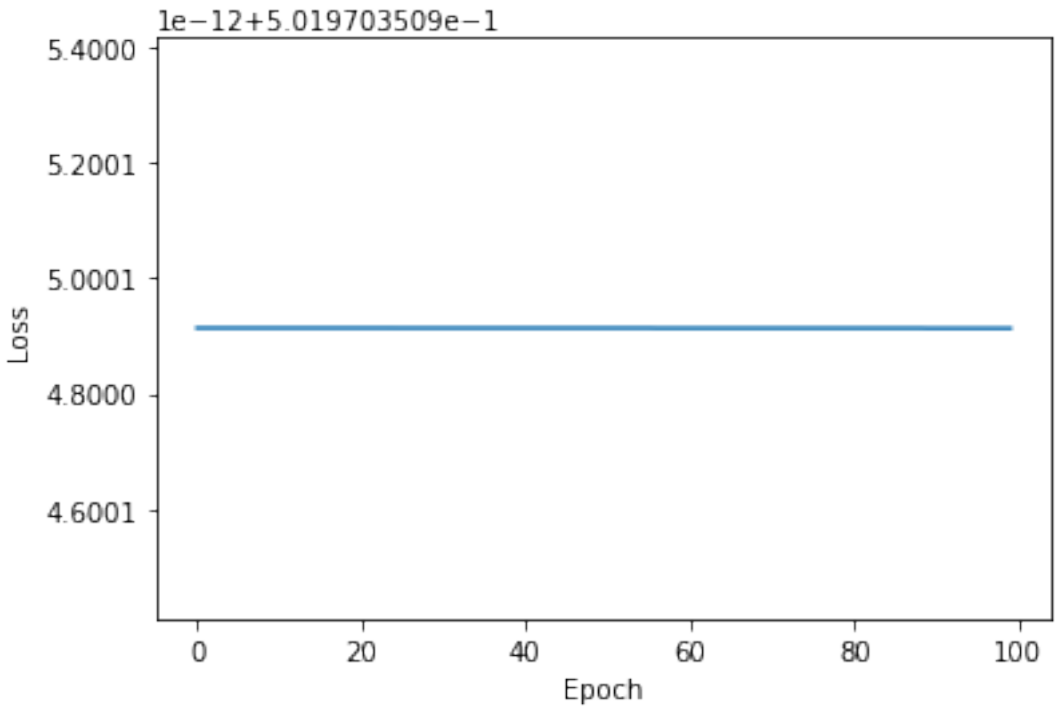
LR = 0.8


0.52
0.51
0.50
0.49
0.48
Loss
0
20
40
60
80
100
Epoch

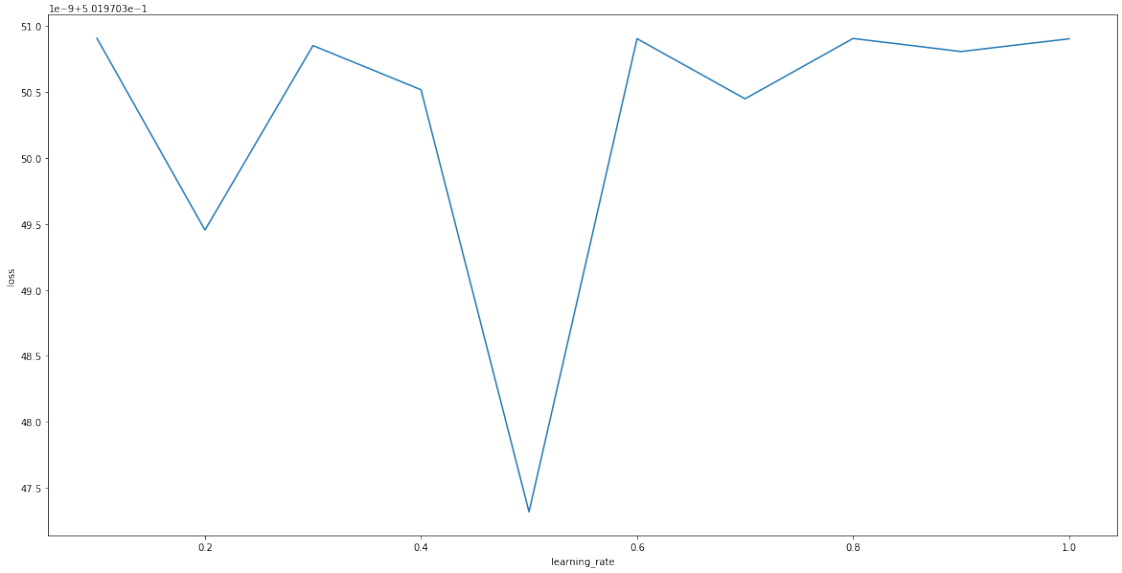
LR = 0.9


1e−13+5.019703508e−1
81.5
81.0
80.5
80.0
79.5
Loss
0
20
40
60
80
100
Epoch

LR = 1.0



In [16]:
```
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [20,10]
plt.xlabel('learning_rate')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.plot(lr_val, loss_lr_data)
plt.show()
```



In [17]:
```
# PREDICTION

        y_pred = bestModel.predict(x_test)
        y_pred = np.round(y_pred)

        print("Precision Score = " + str(precision_score(y_test, y_pred)))
        print("Recall Score = " + str(recall_score(y_test, y_pred)))
        print("F Score = " + str(f1_score(y_test, y_pred)))
        print("Accuracy = " + str(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)))
```

```
Precision Score = 0.5078769692423106
Recall Score = 1.0
F Score = 0.6736318407960199
Accuracy = 0.5078769692423106
```