Movie_IMDB_review_sentiment_analysis

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This dataset is availble on kaggle. I downloaded from that. I used NLP method and ML technique for predict sentiment analysis purpose

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [2]:

```
import nltk
import spacy
import re,string,unicodedata
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from wordcloud import WordCloud,STOPWORDS
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize,sent_tokenize
from nltk.tokenize.toktok import ToktokTokenizer
from nltk.stem import LancasterStemmer,WordNetLemmatizer
```

In [3]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression,SGDClassifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from textblob import TextBlob
from textblob import Word
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix,accuracy_score
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
```

In [4]:

```
movie = pd.read_csv('Movie_review.csv') # dataset from kaggle
```

In [5]:

```
movie.head()
```

Out[5]:

	review	sentiment
0	One of the other reviewers has mentioned that	positive
1	A wonderful little production. The	positive
2	I thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti	positive

3 Basically there's a family where a little boy ... negative

4 Petter Mattei's "Love in the Time of Money" is... positive

In [6]:

```
movie.tail()
```

Out[6]:

	review	sentiment
49995	I thought this movie did a down right good job	positive
49996	Bad plot, bad dialogue, bad acting, idiotic di	negative
49997	I am a Catholic taught in parochial elementary	negative
49998	I'm going to have to disagree with the previou	negative
49999	No one expects the Star Trek movies to be high	negative

In [7]:

```
movie.isnull().any() # there is no any null values
```

Out[7]:

review False sentiment False

dtype: bool

In [8]:

```
movie["sentiment"].count()
```

Out[8]:

50000

```
In [11]:
```

```
movie.groupby('sentiment').count()
```

Out[11]:

review

sentiment

negative 25000

positive 25000

In [12]:

```
movie.shape
```

Out[12]:

(50000, 2)

In [14]:

```
movie.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 50000 entries, 0 to 49999

Data columns (total 2 columns):

Column Non-Null Count Dtype
--- 0 review 50000 non-null object
1 sentiment 50000 non-null object

dtypes: object(2)

memory usage: 781.4+ KB

In [15]:

```
movie.describe()
```

Out[15]:

	review	sentiment
count	50000	50000
unique	49582	2
top	top Loved today's show!!! It was a variety and not	
freq	5	25000

```
In [18]:
token_ = ToktokTokenizer()
In [19]:
stopwords = nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
In [20]:
stopwords
 sile ,
 "she's",
 'her',
 'hers',
 'herself',
 'it',
 "it's",
 'its',
 'itself',
 'they',
 'them',
 'their'
 'theirs',
 'themselves',
 'what',
 'which',
 'who',
 'whom',
 'this',
 'that',
In [25]:
# Noisy text removing
def noiseremoval text(text):
    soup = BeautifulSoup(text, "html.parser")
    text = soup.get text()
    text = re.sub('\[[^]]*\]','',text)
    return text
In [26]:
movie['review'] = movie['review'].apply(noiseremoval_text)
```

stemming text

```
In [31]:
```

```
# text semming
def stemmer(text):

    ps = nltk.porter.PorterStemmer()
    text = ' '.join([ps.stem(word) for word in text.split()])
    return text
```

In [32]:

```
# apply function on review column
movie['review'] = movie['review'].apply(stemmer)
```

In [33]:

```
movie.head()
```

Out[33]:

review sentiment

```
one of the other review ha mention that after ... positive
a wonder littl production. the film techniqu i... positive
i thought thi wa a wonder way to spend time on... positive
basic there' a famili where a littl boy (jake)... negative
petter mattei' "love in the time of money" is ... positive
```

In [34]:

```
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
```

In [35]:

```
# set stopwords to english
stop_word = set(stopwords.words('english'))
print(stop_word)
```

{'those', 'ain', 'off', 'shouldn', 'down', 'under', 'below', 'into', "it's",
'what', 'been', 'y', 'out', 'didn', "isn't", 'this', 'for', 'am', 'where',
'very', "hasn't", 'ma', 'can', 'that', 'to', "wouldn't", 'mightn', 'were',
"that'll", 'any', "didn't", 'themselves', 'when', 'needn', 'through', 'him',
'do', 'not', 't', 'itself', 'being', 'they', 'be', 'have', 'whom', 'yoursel
f', "mustn't", 'then', 'should', 'at', 'll', "weren't", 'why', 'the', 'were
n', 'its', 've', 'my', "mightn't", 'only', 'hadn', 'of', 'about', 'before',
'too', 'up', 'who', 'few', "you'd", 'hers', 'don', "shouldn't", 'while', 'hi
mself', 'had', 'yours', 'ours', 'me', 'i', 'just', 'mustn', 'an', 'your', 'b
ecause', "she's", 'myself', 'some', 'o', 'own', 'isn', 'you', 'but', 'once',
'such', 'he', 'above', 'most', 'theirs', 'and', "couldn't", "haven't", 'if',
'shan', 'both', "you've", 'until', 'same', 'our', 'won', 'doesn', 'we', 'the
ir', 'more', 'how', 'other', "you're", 'her', 'which', 'between', "doesn't",
'these', 'wouldn', 'a', 'further', 'nor', 'will', 'has', 'as', 'with', 're',
'having', 'now', 'couldn', 'does', 'or', 'from', 'against', 'wasn', 'again',
'each', "you'll", 'there', 'on', 'than', 'aren', 'during', 'are', 'in', 'sh
e', 'no', 'his', "wasn't", 'all', 'herself', "don't", "shan't", 'is', 'afte
r', 'doing', 'yourselves', 'haven', 's', 'hasn', "should've", 'by', 'm', 'i
t', 'd', 'so', "hadn't", 'them', "aren't", "needn't", 'was', 'here', 'did',
'over', "won't", 'ourselves'}

In [46]:

```
# removing the stopwords
def removing_stopwords(text, is_lower_case = False):
    # Tokenization of text
    tokenizers = ToktokTokenizer()
    tokens = tokenizers.tokenize(text)
    tokens = [token.strip() for token in tokens]
    if is_lower_case:
        filtered_tokens = [token for token in tokens if token not in stop_word]
    else:
        filtered_tokens = [token for token in tokens if token.lower() not in stop_word]
    filtered_text = ' '.join(filtered_tokens)
    return filtered_text
```

In [47]:

```
movie['review'] = movie['review'].apply(removing_stopwords)
```

```
In [48]:
```

```
movie.head()
```

Out[48]:

	review	sentiment
0	one review ha mention watch 1 oz episod ' hook	positive
1	wonder littl production. film techniqu veri un	positive
2	thought thi wa wonder way spend time hot summe	positive
3	basic ' famili littl boy (jake) think ' zomb	negative
4	petter mattei ' " love time money " visual stu	positive

Train,test,split the datset

```
In [49]:
```

```
train_reviews_movie = movie.review[:30000] # for train dataset
```

```
In [50]:
```

```
test_review_movie = movie.review[30000:] # for test dataset
```

Now, we use NLP model technique

- 1. bag of words
- 2. TF IDF
- 3. Label encoding

```
In [51]:
```

```
## BAG of WORDS
cv = CountVectorizer(min_df = 0 , max_df = 1, binary = False , ngram_range = (1,3))
```

```
In [52]:
```

```
cv_train = cv.fit_transform(train_reviews_movie)
cv_test = cv.transform(test_review_movie)
```

```
In [53]:
```

```
cv_train.shape
```

Out[53]:

(30000, 4954557)

```
In [54]:
cv_test.shape
Out[54]:
(20000, 4954557)
now TF-IDF
In [55]:
#TF-IDF
tf = TfidfVectorizer(min_df = 0 , max_df = 1, use_idf = True,ngram_range = (1,3))
In [56]:
tf_train = tf.fit_transform(train_reviews_movie)
In [57]:
tf_test = tf.transform(test_review_movie)
In [58]:
tf_train.shape
Out[58]:
(30000, 4954557)
In [59]:
tf_test.shape
Out[59]:
(20000, 4954557)
Label_encoding
In [60]:
label = LabelBinarizer()
sentimentOfmovie = label.fit_transform(movie['sentiment'])
In [61]:
sentimentOfmovie.shape
Out[61]:
(50000, 1)
In [62]:
train_movie_sentiment = movie.sentiment[:30000]
```

```
In [63]:
```

```
test_movie_sentiment = movie.sentiment[30000:]
```

Logistic model

```
In [64]:
```

```
logistic=LogisticRegression(penalty='12',max_iter=500,C=1,random_state=42)
#Fitting the model for Bag of words
lr_bow=logistic.fit(cv_train,train_movie_sentiment)
print(lr_bow)
```

LogisticRegression(C=1, max_iter=500, random_state=42)

```
In [65]:
```

```
#Fitting the model for tfidf features
lr_tfidf=logistic.fit(tf_train,train_movie_sentiment)
print(lr_tfidf)
```

LogisticRegression(C=1, max_iter=500, random_state=42)

Predict _ model

```
In [66]:
```

```
#Predicting the model for bag of words
lr_bow_predict=logistic.predict(cv_test)
print(lr_bow_predict)
```

['negative' 'negative' 'negative' 'negative' 'positive']

In [67]:

```
#Predicting the model for tfidf features
lr_tfidf_predict=logistic.predict(tf_test)
print(lr_tfidf_predict)
```

['negative' 'negative' 'negative' 'negative' 'positive']

Model Accuracy

```
In [68]:
```

```
#Accuracy score for bag of words
lr_bow_score=accuracy_score(test_movie_sentiment,lr_bow_predict)
print("lr_bow_score :",lr_bow_score)
```

lr_bow_score : 0.74255

In [69]:

```
#Accuracy score for tfidf features
lr_tfidf_score=accuracy_score(test_movie_sentiment,lr_tfidf_predict)
print("lr_tfidf_score:",lr_tfidf_score)
```

lr_tfidf_score : 0.7426

Classification_report

In [70]:

```
lr_class_score=classification_report(test_movie_sentiment,lr_bow_predict)
print("lr_bow_score :",lr_class_score)
```

<pre>lr_bow_score :</pre>	precisio	n reca	ll f1-score	support	
negative	0.75	0.73	0.74	10015	
positive	0.74	0.75	0.74	9985	
accuracy			0.74	20000	
macro avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	20000	
weighted avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	20000	

In [71]:

```
lr_tfidf_class_report=classification_report(test_movie_sentiment,lr_tfidf_predict)
print("lr_tfidf_score :",lr_tfidf_class_report)
```

<pre>lr_tfidf_score :</pre>		precision		recall	f1-score	support
negative positive	0.75 0.74	0.74 0.75	0.74 0.74			
accuracy macro avg	0.74	0.74	0.74 0.74			
weighted avg	0.74	0.74	0.74			

Conclusion - I tried many method in background like naive,svm but logistic give me high accuracy, It may give us more high accuracy but will be more work on that.