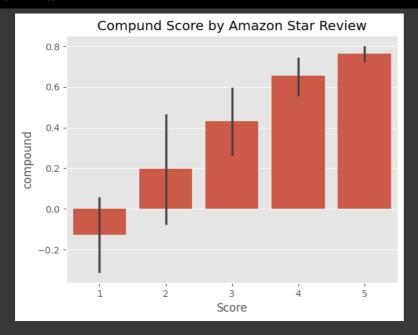
```
import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    plt.style.use('ggplot')
    import nltk
    # Read in data
    df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Dataset/Sentimental Analysis_Amazon Reviews.csv')
    print(df.shape)
    df = df.head(500)
    print(df.shape)
    (40437, 10)
(500, 10)
    ax = df['Score'].value_counts().sort_index() \
        figsize=(10, 5))
    ax.set_xlabel('Review Stars')
    plt.show()
\square
                                            Count of Reviews by Stars
     350 -
     300
     250
     200
     150
      100
      50
                                        7
                                                      Review Stars
                                                                                4
                                                                                                     2
1 example = df['Text'][50]
2 print(example)
    This oatmeal is not good. Its mushy, soft, I don't like it. Quaker Oats is the way to go.
1 nltk.download('punkt')
2 nltk.download('averaged_perceptron_tagger')
3 nltk.download('maxent_ne_chunker')
    [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data]
                 Package punkt is already up-to-date!
    [n] \verb|tk_data| Downloading package averaged_perceptron_tagger to
    [nltk_data]
                    /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data]
                  Package averaged_perceptron_tagger is already up-to-
    [nltk_data]
    [nltk_data] Downloading package maxent_ne_chunker to
                    /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data]
    [nltk_data]
                  Package maxent_ne_chunker is already up-to-date!
    True
1 import nltk
2 example = "370 chars 'Got a free package ..."
3 tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(example)
4 tokens[:10]
    ['370', 'chars', "'Got", 'a', 'free', 'package', '...']
1 tagged = nltk.pos_tag(tokens)
2 tagged[:10]
```

```
[('370', 'CD'),
('chars', 'NNS'),
("'Got", 'VBD'),
     ('a', 'DT'),
('free', 'JJ'),
     ('package', 'NN'), ('...', 'NN')]
1 nltk.download('words')
2 entities = nltk.chunk.ne_chunk(tagged)
3 entities.pprint()
    (S 370/CD chars/NNS 'Got/VBD a/DT free/JJ package/NN .../NN)
    [nltk_data] Downloading package words to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data] Package words is already up-to-date!
1 nltk.download('vader_lexicon')
2 from nltk.sentiment import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
3 from tqdm.notebook import tqdm
4 sia = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
    [nltk_data] Downloading package vader_lexicon to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data] Package vader_lexicon is already up-to-date!
1 sia.polarity_scores('I am so happy!')
    {'neg': 0.0, 'neu': 0.318, 'pos': 0.682, 'compound': 0.6468}
1 sia.polarity_scores('This is the worst thing ever.')
    {'neg': 0.451, 'neu': 0.549, 'pos': 0.0, 'compound': -0.6249}
1 sia.polarity_scores(example)
    {'neg': 0.0, 'neu': 0.548, 'pos': 0.452, 'compound': 0.5106}
1 # Run the polarity score on the entire dataset
3 for i, row in tqdm(df.iterrows(), total=len(df)):
     text = row['Text']
myid = row['Id']
      res[myid] = sia.polarity_scores(text)
                                                   500/500 [00:00<00:00, 1610.24it/s]
    100%
1 vaders = pd.DataFrame(res).T
2 vaders = vaders.reset_index().rename(columns={'index': 'Id'})
3 vaders = vaders.merge(df, how='left')
1 # Now we have sentiment score and metadata
2 vaders.head()
```

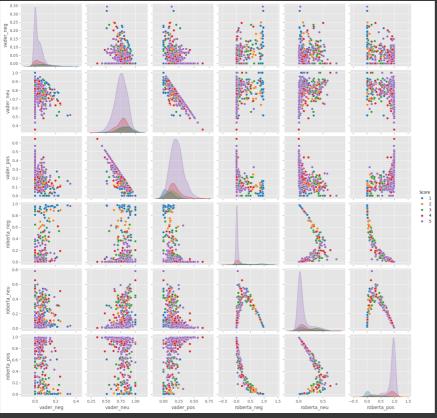
	Id				compound	ProductId	UserId	ProfileName	Help
0	1	0.000	0.695	0.305	0.9441	B001E4KFG0	A3SGXH7AUHU8GW	delmartian	
1	2	0.138	0.862	0.000	-0.5664	B00813GRG4	A1D87F6ZCVE5NK	dll pa	
2	3	0.091	0.754	0.155	0.8265	B000LQOCH0	ABXLMWJIXXAIN	Natalia Corres "Natalia Corres"	
3	4	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.0000	B000UA0QIQ	A395BORC6FGVXV	Karl	
4	5	0.000	0.552	0.448	0.9468	B006K2ZZ7K	A1UQRSCLF8GW1T	Michael D. Bigham "M. Wassir"	

1 ax = sns.barplot(data=vaders, x='Score', y='compound')
2 ax.set\_title('Compund Score by Amazon Star Review')
3 plt.show()



```
1 fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(12, 3))
2 sns.barplot(data=vaders, x='Score', y='pos', ax=axs[0])
3 sns.barplot(data=vaders, x='Score', y='neu', ax=axs[1])
4 sns.barplot(data=vaders, x='Score', y='neg', ax=axs[2])
5 axs[0].set_title('Positive')
6 axs[1].set_title('Neutral')
7 axs[2].set_title('Negative')
8 plt.tight_layout()
9 plt.show()
```

```
1 # Pre Trained Model
 2 from transformers import AutoTokenizer
 {\tt 3} \ {\tt from} \ {\tt transformers} \ {\tt import} \ {\tt AutoModelForSequenceClassification}
 4 from scipy.special import softmax
     MODEL = f"cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment"
     tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(MODEL)
     model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained(MODEL)
 1 # VADER results on example
 2 print(example)
 3 sia.polarity_scores(example)
     370 chars 'Got a free package ... {'neg': 0.0, 'neu': 0.548, 'pos': 0.452, 'compound': 0.5106}
 1 # Run for Roberta Model
 2 encoded_text = tokenizer(example, return_tensors='pt')
 3 output = model(**encoded_text)
 4 scores = output[0][0].detach().numpy()
 5 scores = softmax(scores)
 6 scores_dict = {
       'roberta_neg' : scores[0],
'roberta_neu' : scores[1],
       'roberta_pos' : scores[2]
10 }
11 print(scores_dict)
     {'roberta_neg': 0.015122626, 'roberta_neu': 0.7379595, 'roberta_pos': 0.24691787}
 1 def polarity_scores_roberta(example):
       encoded_text = tokenizer(example, return_tensors='pt')
       output = model(**encoded_text)
       scores = output[0][0].detach().numpy()
       scores = softmax(scores)
       scores_dict = {
           'roberta_neg' : scores[0],
'roberta_neu' : scores[1],
            'roberta_pos' : scores[2]
10
       return scores_dict
 1 res = {}
 2 for i, row in tqdm(df.iterrows(), total=len(df)):
           text = row['Text']
           myid = row['Id']
           vader_result = sia.polarity_scores(text)
           vader_result_rename = {}
           for key, value in vader_result.items():
                vader_result_rename[f"vader_{key}"] = value
            roberta_result = polarity_scores_roberta(text)
           both = {**vader_result_rename, **roberta_result}
           res[myid] = both
       except RuntimeError:
           print(f'Broke for id {myid}')
```



```
#Review Examples:Positive 1-Star and Negative 5-Star Reviews Lets look at some examples where the model scoring and review score diff
2 results_df.query('Score == 1') \
     .sort_values('roberta_pos', ascending=False)['Text'].values[0]
1 results_df.query('Score == 1') \
     .sort_values('vader_pos', ascending=False)['Text'].values[0]
1 results_df.query('Score == 5') \
     .sort_values('roberta_neg', ascending=False)['Text'].values[0]
1 results_df.query('Score == 5') \
     .sort_values('vader_neg', ascending=False)['Text'].values[0]
1 from transformers import pipeline
3 sent_pipeline = pipeline("sentiment-analysis")
    config.json: 100%
                                                          629/629 [00:00<00:00, 19.9kB/s]
                                                              268M/268M [00:03<00:00,
                                                                48.0/48.0 [00:00<00:00,
```