O2 - Study case - YELP Dataset Sentiment Analysis

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Dataset

The dataset¹ consist of 5 files with around 10 GB.

- business Contains business data including location data, attributes, and categories.
- review Contains full review text data including the user_id that wrote the review and the business_id the review is written for.
- user User data including the user's friend mapping and all the metadata associated with the user.
- checking Tips written by a user on a business. Tips are shorter than reviews and tend to convey quick suggestions
- tip Contains photo data including the caption and classification (one of "food", "drink", "menu", "inside" or "outside").

¹https://www.yelp.com/dataset/documentation/main → ← ② → ← ② → ← ② → ○ ② ◆ ○ ○

Loading, reprocessing etc...

Sentiment analysis is **classification** problem. We use *Logistic Regression*, *Random Forest and XGBoost* to find model predicting positive or negative sentiment.

Size

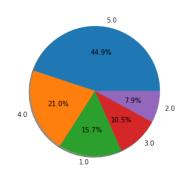
Since there are hardware restrictions, we use 1 mil. rows of the data. Selecting two columns *stars*, *text*. Stars has values from 1 - 5 indicating , 5 as best and 1 as worst.

Descriptive statistics

The out layers are not present as well as no missing values.

```
47620
95240
142860
190480
238100
285720
333340
380960
428580
476200
523820
571440
619060
666680
714300
761920
809540
857160
904780
952400
                     stars
                                                     text
```

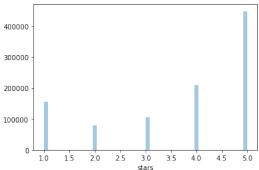
Distribution



Stars distribution - pie plot

Distribution

Stars distribution - histogram



Labeling, reprocessing

We choose 4,5 stars as label 1 - positive and 0 as negative label. Since that gives approximately around 50 % distribution of the data.

Processioning is done on following basis:

- cleaning extract common weird parts as hashtags etc... and removing punctuation's
- **stopwords** remove common stopwords

Modeling

Data are split to train and test in 70 % and 30 %.

Further constraint

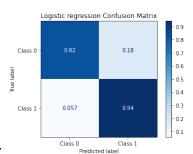
Count vector will take only words with frequency higher than 100 (included)

Counter vector has 9625 different words after that.

Modeling - Logistic regression

The Logistic regression is classical and one of the oldest approach in the the classification. For first model we tried LG with 500 iteration.

- **Accuracy** 0.9020
- MSE 0.09802



Accuracy - Train - 0.9087



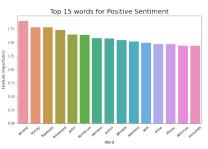
Modeling - Logistic regression - Positive

painlesstestament

georgiahooray jador

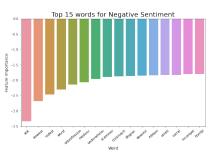
flawlessli yumm

locksmithchloe exceed
bombcom exceed



Modeling - Logistic regression - Negative

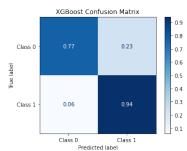
disgrac rudestilladownhilmediocrach worst wunprofession w



Modeling - XGBoost

XGBoost get it's fame at Kaggle, where was winning competition. it is based on clever approach to penalizing trees.

- **Accuracy** -0.8831
- MSE 0.1168

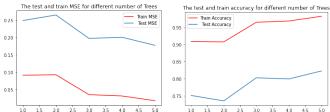


Accuracy - Train - 0.9087



Modeling - Random Forest

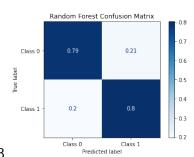
Random Forest we need to find correct depth first.



Train MSE is lowest at 5 as well as accuracy is highest at 5.

Modeling - Random Forest - 5 depth trees

- **Accuracy** 0.8225
- MSE 0.17749



Accuracy - Train - 0.9823

Modeling - Summary

Regressor/Test	LG	XGBoost	Random Forrest
Accuracy(Test)	0.9020	0.8831	0.82049
MSE(Test)	0.09802	0.1168	0.1795
Accuracy - train set	0.9087	0.8904	0.9821

- We can see that Random forest highly over fit model.
 Accuracy Train much higher then Accuracy
- Logistic Regression perform best well rounded .
- In case, we have better machine, we could tune XGBoost.

Modeling - Grid search

Lastly, I tried pipeline the Logistic Regression with regularization L1 and L2, in math know s L2 and L1 - Manhattan Norm. We get following results: L1 penalty with parameter weight 1. Accuracy improved 0.90479.

Possible improvement - using multi-class regression, that is have more classifications like neutral as well.

Codes

- GitHub main script
- Kaggle main script
- Kaggle utils script
- Kaggle utils test script