



Web Mining Lab CAT

Name: Kulvir Singh

Register Number: 19BCE2074

Question:

 KULVIR SINGH 19BCE2074 

[VL2020210504758]

Dashboard / My courses / SCOPE / CSE3024_VL2020210504758 / Lab CAT Question / Lab CAT Question

Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question


Time left 0:43:09

Building a Text Classifier Using Naive Bayes to classify the Movie data into Positive and Negative Sentiment.

- Use any of the Toolkit / Package to perform the process
- Print out the Accuracy and Confusion Matrix of Classification
- Document the step by step process and upload with output and Code

Note: Dataset can be generated or downloaded from the internet in the location <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Sentiment+Labelled+Sentences>.

Quiz navigation



KULVIR SINGH 19BCE2074

1

Finish attempt ...

Dataset Link :

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/00331/sentiment%20labelled%20sentences.zip>

Imbd_labelled.txt is used

Procedure

- 1) Download data set from the given link
- 2) Import the necessary packages into the code using the import statement
- 3) Using nltk download the stop words
- 4) Train the txt file as a data frame with sentiment and review as headers using pandas
- 5) Train each of the headers as two separate entities
- 6) Create a tokenizer class with appropriate functions used to assist the tokenizing of the reviews of the document
- 7) Use Naive Bayes classifier to classify the movie data into positive and negative sentiments
- 8) Display the accuracy of the classification
- 9) Display the confusion matrix of the classification
- 10) Display the classification report

Code

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from pylab import rcParams
import string
import re
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
from matplotlib import rc
from google.colab import drive
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from collections import Counter, defaultdict
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from wordcloud import WordCloud

%matplotlib inline

sns.set(style='whitegrid', palette='muted', font_scale=1.5)

rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 14, 8

RANDOM_SEED = 42

np.random.seed(RANDOM_SEED)
nltk.download('stopwords')
train = pd.read_csv("imdb_labelled.txt", delimiter="\t", names=['review', 'sentiment'])
train.head()
X = train['review'].values
y = train['sentiment'].values
class Tokenizer:

    def clean(self, text):
        no_html = BeautifulSoup(text).get_text()
        clean = re.sub("[^a-z\s]+", " ", no_html, flags=re.IGNORECASE)
        return re.sub("(\s+)", " ", clean)
```

```

def tokenize(self, text):
    clean = self.clean(text).lower()
    stopwords_en = stopwords.words("english")
    return [w for w in re.split("\W+", clean) if not w in stopwords_en]

class MultinomialNaiveBayes:

    def __init__(self, classes, tokenizer):
        self.tokenizer = tokenizer
        self.classes = classes

    def group_by_class(self, X, y):
        data = dict()
        for c in self.classes:
            data[c] = X[np.where(y == c)]
        return data

    def fit(self, X, y):
        self.n_class_items = {}
        self.log_class_priors = {}
        self.word_counts = {}
        self.vocab = set()

        n = len(X)

        grouped_data = self.group_by_class(X, y)

        for c, data in grouped_data.items():
            self.n_class_items[c] = len(data)
            self.log_class_priors[c] = math.log(self.n_class_items[c] / n)
            self.word_counts[c] = defaultdict(lambda: 0)

            for text in data:
                counts = Counter(self.tokenizer.tokenize(text))
                for word, count in counts.items():
                    if word not in self.vocab:
                        self.vocab.add(word)

                self.word_counts[c][word] += count

        return self

    def laplace_smoothing(self, word, text_class):
        num = self.word_counts[text_class][word] + 1
        denom = self.n_class_items[text_class] + len(self.vocab)

```

```

        return math.log(num / denom)

def predict(self, X):
    result = []
    for text in X:

        class_scores = {c: self.log_class_priors[c] for c in self.classes}

        words = set(self.tokenizer.tokenize(text))
        for word in words:
            if word not in self.vocab: continue

            for c in self.classes:

                log_w_given_c = self.laplace_smoothing(word, c)
                class_scores[c] += log_w_given_c

        result.append(max(class_scores, key=class_scores.get))

    return result

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=RANDOM_SEED)
MNB = MultinomialNaiveBayes(
    classes=np.unique(y),
    tokenizer=Tokenizer()
).fit(X_train, y_train)
y_hat = MNB.predict(X_test)
print("Accuracy = ", accuracy_score(y_test, y_hat))
cnf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_hat)
print("Confusion Matrix =\n", cnf_matrix)
print("Classification Report = \n", classification_report(y_test, y_hat))

```

Output

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
```

```
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

```
KULVIR SINGH
```

```
19BCE2074
```

```
_____OUTPUT_____
```

```
Accuracy = 0.8066666666666666
```

```
Confusion Matrix =
```

```
[[59 17]
```

```
[12 62]]
```

```
Classification Report =
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.83	0.78	0.80	76
1	0.78	0.84	0.81	74
accuracy			0.81	150
macro avg	0.81	0.81	0.81	150
weighted avg	0.81	0.81	0.81	150