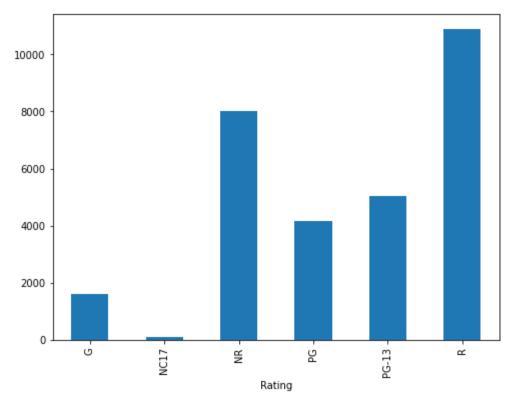
MPAA rating prediction

```
In [49]:
           import pandas as pd
           import numpy as np
           import warnings
           import re
           import pickle
           import seaborn as sns
           %matplotlib inline
           warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
         Import dataset :: using the rotten tomatoes dataset
In [50]:
           dataset df = pd.read csv( './rtt dataset/all movie.csv' )
           dataset df = dataset df[['Title', 'Rating', 'Description']]
           dataset df.columns = dataset df.columns.str.strip()
           dataset df.head(4)
Out[50]:
                                                  Title Rating
                                                                                            Description
          0
                     The Mummy: Tomb of the Dragon Emperor PG-13 The Fast and the Furious director Rob Cohen co...
                                        The Masked Saint PG-13
                                                               The journey of a professional wrestler who bec...
          1
          2
                                               Spy Hard PG-13
                                                                Dead pan Leslie Nielsen stars as Dick Steele, ...
          3 Der Baader Meinhof Komplex (The Baader Meinhof...
                                                                Director Uli Edel teams with screenwriter Bern...
In [51]:
           # finding unique mpaa rating in the dataset
           dataset df['Rating'].unique()
Out[51]: array(['PG-13', 'PG-13', 'R', 'NR', 'PG', 'G', 'PG', 'R', 'G', 'NR',
                  'NC17', 'NC17'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [52]:
          # clean mpaa ratings
          mpaa fix = {
              'PG-13': 'PG-13',
              'R': 'R',
              'PG ': 'PG',
              'G': 'G',
              'NR ': 'NR',
              'NC17 ': 'NC17'
          for i, rating in dataset df['Rating'].iteritems():
              if rating in mpaa fix.keys():
                  fix val = mpaa fix.get(rating)
                  dataset df.iloc[i]['Rating'] = fix val
          dataset df['Rating'].unique()
Out[52]: array(['PG-13', 'R', 'NR', 'PG', 'G', 'NC17'], dtype=object)
In [53]:
          # Clean the movie description
          def clean description( text_str ):
              text = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', text_str)
              text = re.sub(r'\s+[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', text)
              text = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', text)
              return text
          for i, description in dataset df['Description'].iteritems():
              dataset df.iloc[i]['Description'] = clean description( str(description) )
In [54]:
          pickle.dump(dataset df, open('./data/dataset df cleaned n sample.pkl', 'wb'))
```

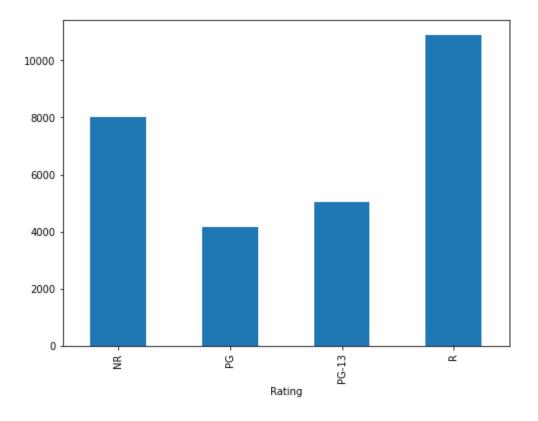
Data Distribution

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
dataset_df.groupby('Rating')['Description'].count().plot.bar(ylim=0)
plt.show()
```



```
In [56]: ## drop G, NC-17
    dataset_df = dataset_df[dataset_df.Rating != 'NC17']
    dataset_df = dataset_df[dataset_df.Rating != 'G']

In [57]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    dataset_df.groupby('Rating')['Description'].count().plot.bar(ylim=0)
    plt.show()
```



Use same amount of labels

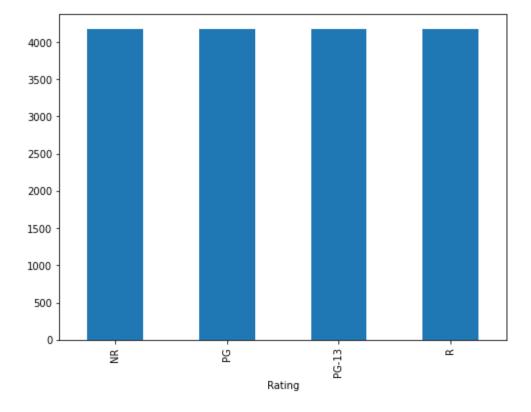
Scream 4

23621

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In Scream Sidney Prescott now the author of se...

		Title	Rating	Description
	3543	Wizards	PG	In this animated futuristic tale pair of twins
	9338	The Big Day (Jour De Fete)	NR	In Jacques Tati charming and essentially plotl
	6532	The Mummy's Hand	NR	The first of four loose sequels to the origina
	7230	To Catch a Thief	PG	A jewel thief is at large on the Riviera and a
	595	Thunderball	PG	Thunderball finds James Bond matching wits wit
	28151	The Last Tycoon	PG	Based on an unfinished novel by Scott Fitzgera
	23078	Muppets Most Wanted	PG	Disney Muppets Most Wanted takes the entire Mu
	1042	The Deep	PG	Peter Benchley who wrote Jaws also wrote The D
In [60]:	rig = pit.rigure(rigsize=(8,0))			<pre>scription'].count().plot.bar(ylim=0)</pre>



Training model

```
In [61]: training_df = pickle.load( open('./data/dataset_df_cleaned_n_sample.pkl', 'rb') )

In [62]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
    from keras.preprocessing.text import one_hot, Tokenizer
    from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
    from keras.utils import to_categorical
    from keras.models import Sequential, load_model
    from keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, LSTM, Embedding, GlobalMaxPooling1D
```

In [68]:

```
In [63]:
          _y = training_df['Rating']
          encoder = LabelEncoder()
          Y = encoder.fit transform( y)
Out[63]: array([4, 4, 4, ..., 5, 4, 4])
In [64]:
          X = training df['Description']
                  The Fast and the Furious director Rob Cohen co...
Out[64]: 0
                  The journey of professional wrestler who becom...
         2
                  Dead pan Leslie Nielsen stars as Dick Steele a...
                  Director Uli Edel teams with screenwriter Bern...
                  One of cluster of late films about the Vietnam...
                  Filmed at least nine times over the last nine ...
         29805
         29806
                  Fred MacMurray stars in this Walt Disney comed...
         29807
                  A resident of rd century Earth becomes involve...
         29808
                  Supernova chronicles the search and rescue pat...
         29809
                  For years there have been documented cases of ...
         Name: Description, Length: 29810, dtype: object
        Train, test split
In [65]:
          X train, X test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split( X, Y, test_size=0.3, random_state=40 )
In [66]:
          Y train = to_categorical(Y_train)
          Y test = to categorical(Y test)
In [67]:
          tokenizer = Tokenizer(num words=10000)
          tokenizer.fit on texts(X train)
```

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X_train = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_train)
X test = tokenizer.texts to sequences(X test)

```
In [69]:
    vocabulary_size = len(tokenizer.word_index) + 1
    maxlen = 400 # Only concider first 400 words of each description

X_train = pad_sequences( X_train, maxlen=maxlen )
    X_test = pad_sequences( X_test, maxlen=maxlen )
```

Use GloVe: Global Vectors for Word Representation

https://nlp.stanford.edu/projects/glove/

GloVe is an unsupervised learning algorithm for obtaining vector representations for words. Training is performed on aggregated global word-word co-occurrence statistics from a corpus, and the resulting representations showcase interesting linear substructures of the word vector space.

```
In [70]:
          glove file = open('./glove.6B/glove.6B.100d.txt', encoding='utf8')
In [71]:
          embedd dictionary = dict()
          for line in glove file:
              records = line.split()
              word = records[0]
              vector_dims = np.asarray(records[1:], dtype='float32')
              embedd dictionary[word] = vector_dims
          glove file.close()
In [72]:
          embedd_matrix = np.zeros((vocabulary_size, 100))
          for word, index in tokenizer.word index.items():
              embedd vector = embedd dictionary.get(word)
              if embedd_vector is not None:
                  embedd matrix[index] = embedd vector
```

Build the NN Model

```
In [73]:
     model = Sequential()
     model.add(Embedding(input dim=vocabulary size, output dim=100, weights=[embedd matrix], trainable=False))
     model.add(LSTM(units=128, dropout=0.2, recurrent dropout=0.2))
     model.add(Dense(6, activation='softmax'))
     model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
     model.summary()
     Model: "sequential"
     Layer (type)
                      Output Shape
                                      Param #
     embedding (Embedding)
                      (None, None, 100)
                                      5635900
     lstm (LSTM)
                      (None, 128)
                                      117248
     dense (Dense)
                      (None, 6)
                                      774
     Total params: 5,753,922
     Trainable params: 118,022
     Non-trainable params: 5,635,900
In [74]:
     hist = model.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=128, epochs=40, validation split=0.30, verbose=1)
     Epoch 1/40
     05 - val accuracy: 0.3971
     Epoch 2/40
     15 - val accuracy: 0.4344
     Epoch 3/40
     28 - val accuracy: 0.4485
     Epoch 4/40
     61 - val accuracy: 0.4659
     Epoch 5/40
     55 - val accuracy: 0.4871
     Epoch 6/40
     61 - val accuracy: 0.5071
```

```
Epoch 7/40
44 - val accuracy: 0.4868
Epoch 8/40
36 - val accuracy: 0.5103
Epoch 9/40
77 - val accuracy: 0.5269
Epoch 10/40
00 - val accuracy: 0.5435
Epoch 11/40
83 - val accuracy: 0.5513
Epoch 12/40
61 - val accuracy: 0.5470
Epoch 13/40
31 - val accuracy: 0.5542
Epoch 14/40
39 - val accuracy: 0.5672
Epoch 15/40
39 - val accuracy: 0.5550
Epoch 16/40
99 - val accuracy: 0.5884
Epoch 17/40
10 - val accuracy: 0.5894
Epoch 18/40
06 - val accuracy: 0.6039
Epoch 19/40
46 - val accuracy: 0.6154
Epoch 20/40
91 - val accuracy: 0.6210
Epoch 21/40
88 - val accuracy: 0.6162
```

```
Epoch 22/40
73 - val accuracy: 0.6411
Epoch 23/40
19 - val accuracy: 0.6430
Epoch 24/40
78 - val accuracy: 0.6513
Epoch 25/40
81 - val accuracy: 0.6505
Epoch 26/40
84 - val accuracy: 0.6668
Epoch 27/40
48 - val accuracy: 0.6702
Epoch 28/40
97 - val accuracy: 0.6679
Epoch 29/40
57 - val accuracy: 0.6750
Epoch 30/40
60 - val accuracy: 0.6783
Epoch 31/40
88 - val_accuracy: 0.6916
Epoch 32/40
53 - val accuracy: 0.6949
Epoch 33/40
67 - val accuracy: 0.6975
Epoch 34/40
12 - val accuracy: 0.7015
Epoch 35/40
55 - val accuracy: 0.7005
Epoch 36/40
89 - val accuracy: 0.7037
```

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```
Epoch 37/40
   39 - val accuracy: 0.7123
   Epoch 38/40
   35 - val accuracy: 0.7114
   Epoch 39/40
   14 - val accuracy: 0.7120
   Epoch 40/40
   In [75]:
   loss, acc = model.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=1)
   print('loss: ', loss)
   print('accuracy: ', acc)
   loss: 1.0077930688858032
   accuracy: 0.7177680730819702
```

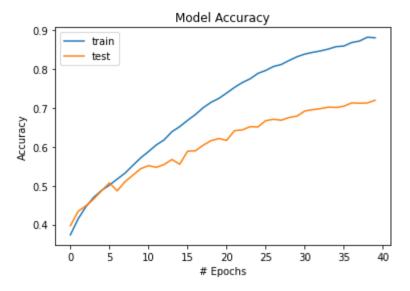
Save model and tokenizer

```
In [76]: # save model
model.save('./data/mpaa_classifier_n_sample.h5')

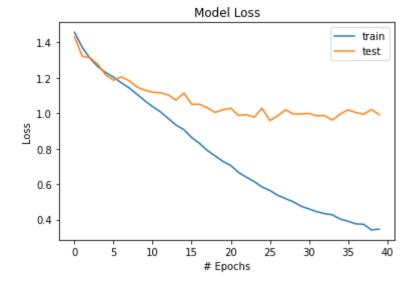
# save word tokenizer
pickle.dump(tokenizer, open('./data/tokenizer_n_sample.pkl', 'wb'))
```

Metrics

```
In [77]:
    plt.plot(hist.history['accuracy'])
    plt.plot(hist.history['val_accuracy'])
    plt.title('Model Accuracy')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('# Epochs')
    plt.legend(['train', 'test'])
    plt.show()
```



```
In [78]: 
    plt.plot(hist.history['loss'])
    plt.plot(hist.history['val_loss'])
    plt.title('Model Loss')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.xlabel('# Epochs')
    plt.legend(['train', 'test'])
    plt.show()
```



In []: