Import the bigquery table into a pandas dataframe using the following code snippet

```
import google.datalab.bigquery as bq
import pandas as pd
```

```
my_query = """

SELECT

*

FROM

`cmpe256.amazonbook.new_books`

LIMIT 200000
```

df = bq.Query(my_query).execute().result().to_dataframe()

#View first 10 instances df.head(10)

	reviewText	overall
0	This book was a very ssllooww read. It was bor	2.0
1	Clinton Ray, or "Black", along with his friend	2.0
2	Not impressed with this book at all. There is	2.0
3	We chose this book as our first book club read	2.0
4	This book is more of an information dump about	2.0
5	Nothing greatHard working mother who wanted mo	2.0
6	Seems like this book was written to employees	2.0
7	I'm not a pure romance-lover. I like a bit of	2.0
8	Not for me. Will give to local library as it m	2.0
9	I don't remember who recommended that I buy Je	2.0

#Quick stats df.describe()

	overall
count	200000.000000
mean	4.269010
std	1.046847
min	1.000000
25%	4.000000
50%	5.000000
75%	5.000000
max	5.000000

#Dimensions of dataset df.shape

(200000, 2)

#Check datatypes
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200000 entries, 0 to 199999
Data columns (total 2 columns):
reviewText 200000 non-null object
overall 200000 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 3.1+ MB

#View last df.tail(10)

	reviewText	overall
199990	I guess I am getting tired of these new, young	1.0
199991	I am an avid reader. I especially love the dar	1.0
199992	I lost interest in the first few pages. The ma	1.0
199993	I never recieved this book, it was probaly los	1.0
199994	"John Keitz" and "Ivy avid reader" reviews are	1.0
199995	Not to be confused with the best seller 303 Ki	1.0
199996	I'm all for strange and out if the box type wr	1.0
199997	I read the synopsis of this novel and assumed	1.0
199998	Maybe this pampered celebrity might have shown	1.0
199999	Well, Bill Wiese claims to have gone to Hell f	1.0

#Data manipulation and math

import numpy as np

#Data visualization

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

! pip install wordcloud

from wordcloud import WordCloud,STOPWORDS

#Feature Extraction

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

#Regex

import re

#Train-Test Splitting

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

#Classifer

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

#Evaluation

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve

from sklearn.metrics import precision_recall_curve

from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score

Collecting wordcloud

Using cached https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/5e/b7/c16286efa3d442d6983b3842f982502c00 306c1a4c719c41fb00d6017c77/wordcloud-1.5.0-cp35-cp35m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl

Requirement already satisfied: pillow in /usr/local/envs/py3env/lib/python3.5/site-packages (from wor dcloud) (3.4.1)

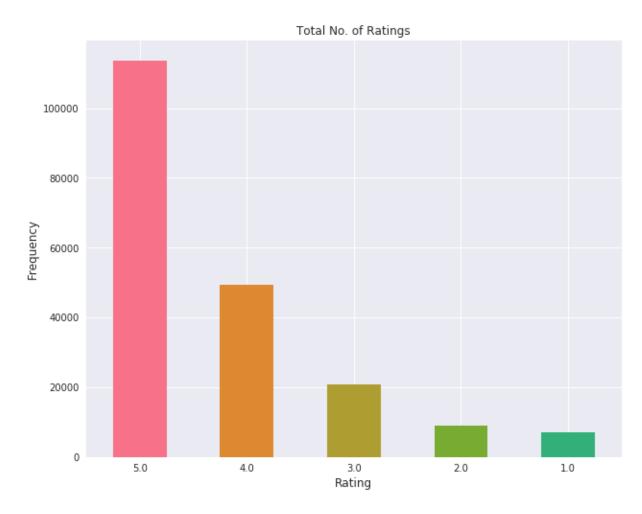
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.6.1 in /usr/local/envs/py3env/lib/python3.5/site-packages (fr om wordcloud) (1.14.0)

Installing collected packages: wordcloud Successfully installed wordcloud-1.5.0

Data Visualization

```
#Visualize the number of reviews
colors=sns.color_palette("husl", 10)
pd.Series(df["overall"]).value_counts().plot(kind = "bar",color=colors,figsize=(10,8),rot=0, title = "Total No. of Ratings")
plt.xlabel('Rating', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Frequency', fontsize=12)
```

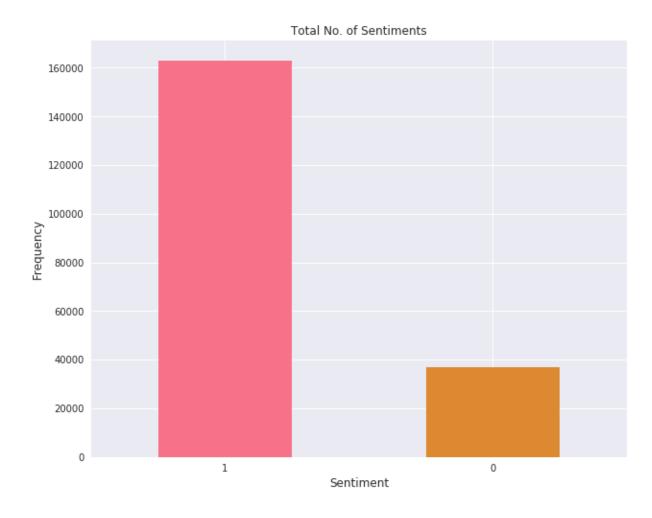
Text(0,0.5,'Frequency')



#We will create a new column that combines the rating 1-3 as negative and 4-5 as positive df['Sentiment']=df['overall'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x<=3 else 1)

```
#Visualize as before
colors=sns.color_palette("husl", 10)
pd.Series(df["Sentiment"]).value_counts().plot(kind = "bar",color=colors,figsize=(10,8),rot=0, title = "Total
No. of Sentiments")
plt.xlabel('Sentiment', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Frequency', fontsize=12)
```

Text(0,0.5,'Frequency')

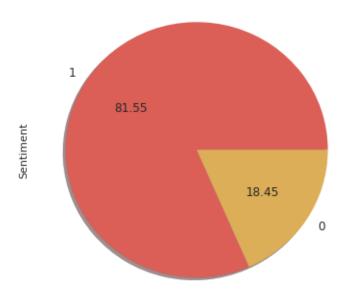


```
#Create a pie chart
colors=sns.color_palette("hls", 10)
pd.Series(df["Sentiment"]).value_counts().plot(kind="pie",colors=colors,labels=["1", "0"],shadow=True,aut
opct='%.2f', fontsize=12,figsize=(6, 6),title = "Total Reviews for Each Sentiment")
```

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f0f77e42f28>

/usr/local/envs/py3env/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:1320: UserWarning: fi ndfont: Font family ['sans-serif'] not found. Falling back to DejaVu Sans (prop.get_family(), self.defaultFamily[fontext]))

Total Reviews for Each Sentiment



```
#Preprocess the text

def text_to_words(raw_text):
    letters = re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]", " ",raw_text) #Grab letters
    words = letters.lower().split() #Lowercase
    stops = set(stopwords.words("english")) #Get unique stopwords
    meaningful_words = [w for w in words if not w in stops]
    return ( " ".join( meaningful_words ))
```

import nltk

nltk.download('stopwords')

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /content/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

True

```
#Append new column df['clean_text']=df['reviewText'].apply(lambda x: text_to_words(x))
```

```
#Visualization using wordcloud

def wcloud(val):

"""

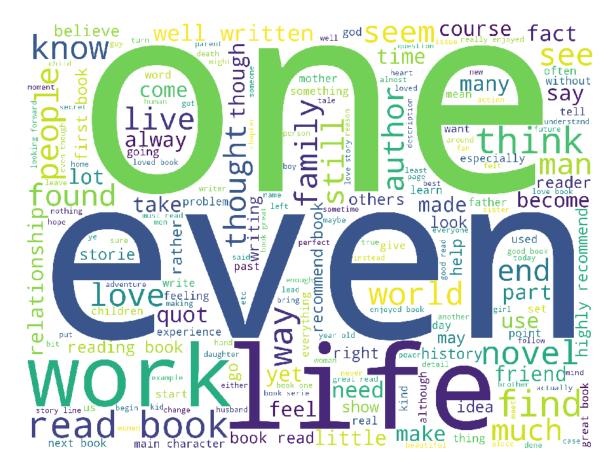
This function takes input a binary integer value 0 or 1
and returns the respective word cloud for the associated sentiment.

"""

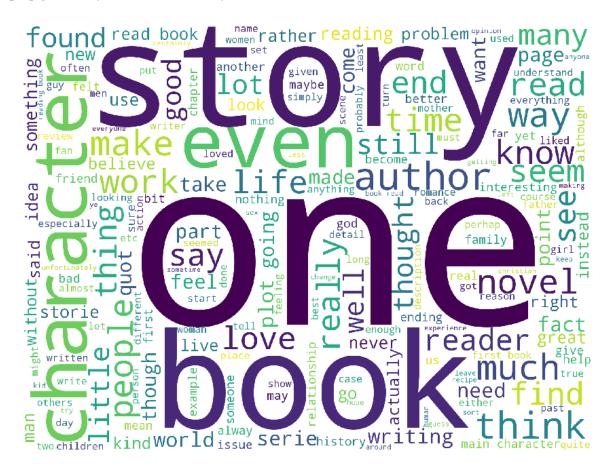
df1=df[df['Sentiment']==val]
words = ''.join(df1['clean_text'])
cleaned_word = " ".join([word for word in words.split()])
wordcloud = WordCloud(stopwords=STOPWORDS, background_color='white', width=2000, height=150

0).generate(cleaned_word)
plt.figure(1,figsize=(15, 15))
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

wcloud(1) #Visualize positive sentiments



/usr/local/envs/py3env/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:1320: UserWarning: fi ndfont: Font family ['sans-serif'] not found. Falling back to DejaVu Sans (prop.get_family(), self.defaultFamily[fontext]))



Test-Train Splitting

#Split the data into two sets namely the train and test set X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df['clean_text'], df['Sentiment'], test_size=0.2, random_stat e=0)

TF-IDF and vectorization

```
#Create the transform
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=1000, min_df=3, max_df=0.8, stop_words=stopwords.words('en
glish'))
#Encode document
X_train_vector = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train) #Fit to training features and transform
X_{\text{test\_vector}} = \text{vectorizer.transform}(X_{\text{test}}) \#Only \ transform \ test \ features \ using \ the \ same \ vectorizer
#Summarize encoded vector
print("The shape of X_train_vector is: ", X_train_vector.shape)
print("The shape of X_test_vector is: ", X_test_vector.shape)
      The shape of X train vector is: (160000, 1000)
      The shape of X_test_vector is: (40000, 1000)
Model Training
#Define the model and fit it to the training data
classifier = LogisticRegression(C=2.0, random_state=0, solver='sag', class_weight='balanced')
classifier.fit(X_train_vector, y_train)
      LogisticRegression(C=2.0, class_weight='balanced', dual=False,
            fit_intercept=True, intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100,
```

```
fit_intercept=True, intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1, penalty='l2', random_state=0, solver='sag', tol=0.0001, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

```
#Predict using test set
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test_vector)
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
0 0.46 0.79 0.58 7385
1 0.94 0.79 0.86 32615
avg/total 0.85 0.79 0.81 40000
```

precision recall f1-score support

Evaluation

```
#ROC Curve

fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred)

#Create plot

plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label='ROC curve')

plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--', label='Random guess')

_ = plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')

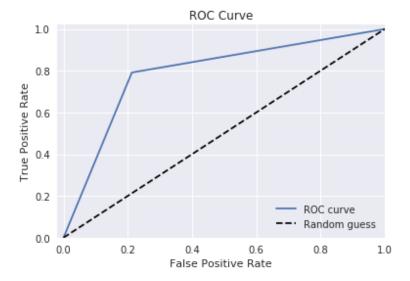
_ = plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')

_ = plt.title('ROC Curve')

_ = plt.xlim([-0.02, 1])

_ = plt.ylim([0, 1.02])

_ = plt.legend(loc="lower right")
```



```
#Precision vs Recall Curve

precision, recall, thresholds = precision_recall_curve(y_test, y_pred)

#Create plot

plt.plot(precision, recall, label='Precision-recall curve')

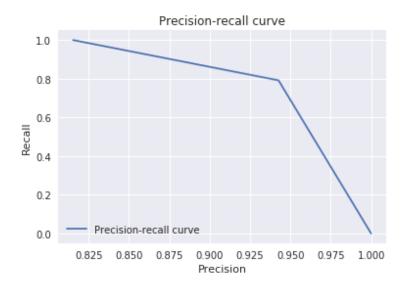
_ = plt.xlabel('Precision')

_ = plt.ylabel('Recall')

_ = plt.title('Precision-recall curve')

_ = plt.legend(loc="lower left")
```

/usr/local/envs/py3env/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:1320: UserWarning: fi ndfont: Font family ['sans-serif'] not found. Falling back to DejaVu Sans (prop.get_family(), self.defaultFamily[fontext]))



#Check the roc_auc_score roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred)

0.7894505572750181

Multinomial Naive Bayes does not perform as well as Logistic Regression on this dataset

from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
clf = MultinomialNB()
clf.fit(X_train_vector, y_train)

MultinomialNB(alpha=1.0, class_prior=None, fit_prior=True)

#Predict using test set
y_pred2 = clf.predict(X_test_vector)

print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred2))

```
precision recall f1-score support
     0
           0.93
                   0.03
                           0.06
                                   7385
      1
           0.82
                   1.00
                           0.90
                                  32615
                                    40000
avg / total
             0.84
                     0.82
                             0.75
```

```
#ROC Curve

fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred2)

#Create plot

plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label='ROC curve')

plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--', label='Random guess')

_ = plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')

_ = plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')

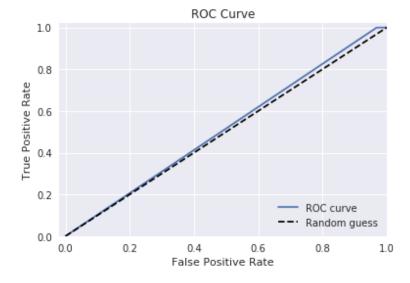
_ = plt.title('ROC Curve')

_ = plt.xlim([-0.02, 1])

_ = plt.ylim([0, 1.02])

_ = plt.legend(loc="lower right")
```

/usr/local/envs/py3env/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:1320: UserWarning: fi ndfont: Font family ['sans-serif'] not found. Falling back to DejaVu Sans (prop.get_family(), self.defaultFamily[fontext]))



#Check the roc_auc_score
roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred2)

0.51556697819735

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

```
classifier 2 = RandomForestClassifier (n\_estimators=50, random\_state=0, class\_weight='balanced') \\ classifier 2.fit(X\_train\_vector, y\_train)
```

```
criterion='gini', max_depth=None, max_features='auto',
            max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0,
            min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1,
            min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
            n_estimators=50, n_jobs=1, oob_score=False, random_state=0,
            verbose=0, warm_start=False)
y_pred3 = classifier2.predict(X_test_vector)
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred3))
            precision recall f1-score support
           0
                0.72
                        0.23
                                0.35
                                       7385
           1
                0.85
                        0.98
                                0.91
                                       32615
     avg / total
                   0.82
                          0.84
                                  0.81
                                         40000
```

RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight='balanced',

```
#ROC Curve

fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred3)

#Create plot

plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label='ROC curve')

plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--', label='Random guess')

plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')

plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')

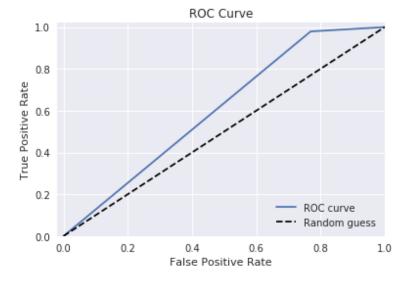
plt.title('ROC Curve')

plt.xlim([-0.02, 1])

plt.ylim([0, 1.02])

plt.legend(loc="lower right")
```

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f0f62f87160>



```
#Precision vs Recall Curve

precision, recall, thresholds = precision_recall_curve(y_test, y_pred3)

#Create plot

plt.plot(precision, recall, label='Precision-recall curve')

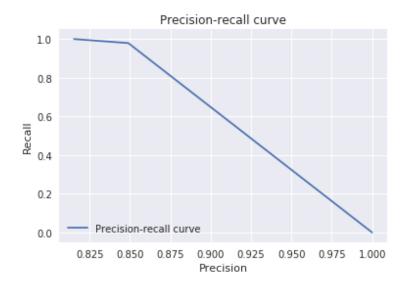
_ = plt.xlabel('Precision')

_ = plt.ylabel('Recall')

_ = plt.title('Precision-recall curve')

_ = plt.legend(loc="lower left")
```

/usr/local/envs/py3env/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:1320: UserWarning: fi ndfont: Font family ['sans-serif'] not found. Falling back to DejaVu Sans (prop.get_family(), self.defaultFamily[fontext]))



#Check the roc_auc_score roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred3)

0.6049072958961629