

**\*\* 19MAI0017**

## **TASK1 - LOADING THE DATASET\*\***

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('IMDB Dataset.csv')
```

```
In [8]: #after loading,lets introspect this dataset
df.head(10)
```

Out[8]:

	review	sentiment
0	One of the other reviewers has mentioned that ...	positive
1	A wonderful little production.   The...	positive
2	I thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti...	positive
3	Basically there's a family where a little boy ...	negative
4	Petter Mattei's "Love in the Time of Money" is...	positive
5	Probably my all-time favorite movie, a story o...	positive
6	I sure would like to see a resurrection of a u...	positive
7	This show was an amazing, fresh & innovative i...	negative
8	Encouraged by the positive comments about this...	negative
9	If you like original gut wrenching laughter yo...	positive

```
In [9]: df['review'][0]
```

Out[9]: "One of the other reviewers has mentioned that after watching just 1 0z episode you'll be hooked. They are right, as this is exactly what happe

ned with me.<br /><br />The first thing that struck me about Oz was its brutality and unflinching scenes of violence, which set in right from the word GO. Trust me, this is not a show for the faint hearted or timid. This show pulls no punches with regards to drugs, sex or violence. It is hardcore, in the classic use of the word.<br /><br />It is called OZ as that is the nickname given to the Oswald Maximum Security State Penitentiary. It focuses mainly on Emerald City, an experimental section of the prison where all the cells have glass fronts and face inwards, so privacy is not high on the agenda. Emerald City is home to many..Aryans, Muslims, gangstas, Latinos, Christians, Italians, Irish and more....so suffles, death stares, dodgy dealings and shady agreements are never far away.<br /><br />I would say the main appeal of the show is due to the fact that it goes where other shows wouldn't dare. Forget pretty pictures painted for mainstream audiences, forget charm, forget romance...OZ doesn't mess around. The first episode I ever saw struck me as so nasty it was surreal, I couldn't say I was ready for it, but as I watched more, I developed a taste for Oz, and got accustomed to the high levels of graphic violence. Not just violence, but injustice (crooked guards who'll be sold out for a nickel, inmates who'll kill on order and get away with it, well mannered, middle class inmates being turned into prison bitches due to their lack of street skills or prison experience) Watching Oz, you may become comfortable with what is uncomfortable viewing....thats if you can get in touch with your darker side."

## Transforming documents into feature vectors

```
In [6]: import numpy as np
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
count=CountVectorizer()
docs = np.array(['The sun is shining',
                 'The weather is sweet',
                 'The sun is shining, the weather is sweet, and one and
                 one is two'])
bag=count.fit_transform(docs)
print(count.vocabulary_)

{'the': 6, 'sun': 4, 'is': 1, 'shining': 3, 'weather': 8, 'sweet': 5,
 'and': 0, 'one': 2, 'two': 7}
```

```
In [7]: print(bag.toarray())  
  
[[0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0]  
 [0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1]  
 [2 3 2 1 1 1 2 1 1]]
```

## Term Frequency and Inverse Document Frequency

### Task 3 Term Frequency and Inverse Document Frequency

**Term frequencies alone do not contribute to distinct information**

$$\text{tf-idf}(t,d) = \text{tf}(t,d) \times \text{idf}(t,d)$$

$$\text{idf}(t,d) = \log(nd / 1 + \text{df}(d,t))$$

**where  $nd$  = total number of documents and  
 $\text{df}(d,t)$  = number of documents that contain the term  $t$**

```
In [32]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer  
tfidf=TfidfTransformer(use_idf=True,norm='l2',smooth_idf=True)  
#tr = TfidfTransformer(smooth_idf=True, norm='l2')  
print(tfidf.fit_transform(count.fit_transform(docs)).toarray())
```

```
np.set_printoptions(precision=2)
print(tfidf.fit_transform(count.fit_transform(docs)).toarray())
```

```
[[0.         0.43370786 0.         0.55847784 0.55847784 0.
  0.43370786 0.         0.         ]
 [0.         0.43370786 0.         0.         0.         0.55847784
  0.43370786 0.         0.55847784]
 [0.50238645 0.44507629 0.50238645 0.19103892 0.19103892 0.19103892
  0.29671753 0.25119322 0.19103892]]
[[0.  0.43 0.  0.56 0.56 0.  0.43 0.  0. ]
 [0.  0.43 0.  0.  0.  0.56 0.43 0.  0.56]
 [0.5  0.45 0.5  0.19 0.19 0.19 0.3  0.25 0.19]]
```

## Tokenization of document

```
In [35]: #task 5
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
porter=PorterStemmer()

def stemmer_tokenize(text):
    return [porter.stem(word) for word in text.split()]
stemmer_tokenize('coders like coding and thus they code')
```

```
Out[35]: ['coder', 'like', 'code', 'and', 'thu', 'they', 'code']
```

## vectorization of document

```
In [38]: #task 6 vectorizing dataset(x)
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

tfidf=TfidfVectorizer(strip_accents=None,lowercase=False,tokenizer=stemmer_tokenize,use_idf=True,norm='l2',smooth_idf=True)
y=df.sentiment.values
x=tfidf.fit_transform(df.review)
```

## Document classification using LogisticRegression

```
In [40]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,random_state=1,test_
size=0.5,shuffle=False)

import pickle
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegressionCV

#model
clf=LogisticRegressionCV(cv=5,scoring='accuracy',random_state=0,n_jobs=
3,verbose=3,max_iter=300).fit(x_train,y_train)
#saving model
saved_model=open('saved_model.sav','wb')

#using the pickle library's dump function to write the trained classifi
er
pickle.dump(clf,saved_model)
saved_model.close()

[Parallel(n_jobs=3)]: Using backend LokyBackend with 3 concurrent worke
rs.
[Parallel(n_jobs=3)]: Done 2 out of 5 | elapsed: 10.1min remaining:
15.1min
[Parallel(n_jobs=3)]: Done 5 out of 5 | elapsed: 17.0min finished
```

## Model evaluation

```
In [41]: #model evaluation
filename='saved_model.sav'
saved_clf=pickle.load(open(filename,'rb'))

#test the saved model on the test data
saved_clf.score(x_test,y_test)
#saved_clf.close()
```

Out[41]: 0.8898

In [ ]: