# **Project 1: Sentiment Classification with Deep Learning**

# Mingxiao Ye

#### **Abstract**

Sentiment analysis or opinion mining refers to the task of classifying texts based on their affective states i.e. whether the expressed opinion in text is a positive, negative or neutral one. Some more advanced opinion mining tasks classify texts on the basis of mood (e.g. happy, angry, sad, etc.), expression (e.g. sarcastic, didactic, philosophical, etc.) or intention (e.g. question, complaint, request, etc.)

For this project, we will consider a very simple binary classification problem that identifies whether the sentiment associated with a chunk of text is positive or negative.

In this report, I will use the simple dataset abstracted from IMDB Movie review that contains 40 training and 40 testing examples. The model will be built/trained on the training examples and tested against the test examples.

# 1. Introduction

In this project, I will try to implement three different deep learning models:

- 1. embedding layer + fully connected (FCN) layer
- 2. embedding layer + Vanilla RNN layer + FCN layer
- 3. embedding layer + self-attention layer + FCN layer

for performing sentiment classification of movie reviews.

#### 2. Load the data

#### 2.1 read file

To take in a tar file and produces two lists, one containing the movie reviews and another containing classes.

## For example:

with hughys based by quick movie review budmen than yo'X bar, jurily got a bead start in its moves surring jurile for each start and in moves surring jurile for each start and in moves surring jurile for each start and start a

['neg', 'neg', 'pos', 'pos']

# 2.2 preprocess

To create a vocabulary dictionary and associates the tokens with a unique integer.

## For example:

10th 7.2 spinlage 59, village 59, village

#### 2.3 Returns integer-encoded movie reviews.

#### 2.4. Returns integer-encoded movie reviews labels.

LABELS = [0, 0, 1, 1]

## 2.5 Padding zeros to each review to make all reviews have equal length.

# 2.6 Loading the embedding word dictionary (simplified version as test)

Note that some tensors are zeros because the embedding file does not have embedding vectors for these tokens.

# 2.7 Create a TensorDataset and DataLoader

For example:

# 3. Define the baseline model, train and test.

The epoch is 5-10 and learning rate is 0.001-0.1

Accuracy of the deep learning on the test samples: 48-52 %

# 4. Add an RNN layer to the baseline model, train and test

The epoch is 5-10 and learning rate is 0.001-0.01

The number of RNN layers: 1

Accuracy of the deep learning on the test samples: 48-52 %

The number of RNN layers: 2

Accuracy of the deep learning on the test samples: 50-55 %

To make the RNN layer bi-directional.

Accuracy of the deep learning on the test samples: 50-55 %

# 5. Replace the RNN by self-attention, train and test

The epoch is 5-10 and learning rate is 0.001-0.01

Accuracy of the deep learning on the test samples: 50-52 %

# Conclusion

The average accuracy of all three deep learning models on the test samples are around 50%