```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sbn
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer
import re
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
nltk.download('stopwords')
%matplotlib inline
```

[nltk\_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk\_data...
[nltk\_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!

```
## load dataset
df = pd.read_csv("bbc-text.csv")
df.head(10)
```

₽	category		text	
	0	tech	tv future in the hands of viewers with home th	
	1 business		worldcom boss left books alone former worldc	
	2 sport		tigers wary of farrell gamble leicester say	
	3 sport		yeading face newcastle in fa cup premiership s	
	4	entertainment	ocean s twelve raids box office ocean s twelve	
	5	politics	howard hits back at mongrel jibe michael howar	
	6	politics	blair prepares to name poll date tony blair is	
	7	sport	henman hopes ended in dubai third seed tim hen	
	8	sport	wilkinson fit to face edinburgh england captai	
	9	entertainment	last star wars not for children the sixth an	

df.shape

<u>C</u>→ (2225, 2)

df['text'][0]

[> 'tv future in the hands of viewers with home theatre systems plasma high-definition tvs and digital video recorders moving into the

```
df['category'].unique()

「→ array(['tech', 'business', 'sport', 'entertainment', 'politics'],
```

\_\_\_\_\_dtype=object)

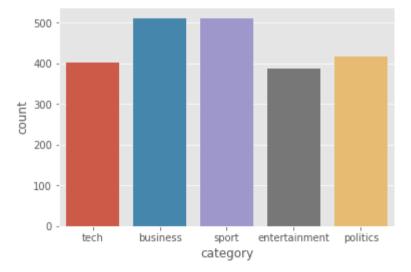
```
df['category'].value_counts()
```

sport 511
 business 510
 politics 417
 tech 401
 entertainment 386

Name: category, dtype: int64

```
sbn.countplot(df['category'])
```

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f449c30dc50>



```
# Use sklearn utility to convert label strings to numbered index
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
df["category"] = LabelEncoder().fit_transform(df["category"])
df.head()
```

```
category text

0 4 tv future in the hands of viewers with home th...

1 0 worldcom boss left books alone former worldc...

2 3 tigers wary of farrell gamble leicester say ...

3 yeading face newcastle in fa cup premiership s...

4 0 ocean s twelve raids box office ocean s twelve...
```

```
#tokenize the words (text)
stemmer = PorterStemmer()
words = stopwords.words("english")
df['text'] = df['text'].apply(lambda x: " ".join([stemmer.stem(i) for i in re.sub("[^a-zA-Z]", " ", x).split() if i not in words]).lower())
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df= 3, stop_words="english", sublinear_tf=True,
final_features = vectorizer.fit_transform(df['text']).toarray()
df.head()
```

category		text	
0	4	tv futur hand viewer home theatr system plasma	
1	0	worldcom boss left book alon former worldcom b	
2	3	tiger wari farrel gambl leicest say rush make	
3	3	yead face newcastl fa cup premiership side new	
4	1	ocean twelv raid box offic ocean twelv crime c	
	1 2 3	0 4 1 0 2 3 3 3	

```
#split the data into training and test sets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df['text'], df['category'],
# Inspect the dimenstions of our training and test data
print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
print(y_test.shape)
```

```
(1557,)
(668,)
(1557,)
(668,)
```

```
#convert to a vector with 1000 words
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(max features = 1000)
vectorizer.fit(X train)
X train = vectorizer.transform(X train)
X test = vectorizer.transform(X test)
X train = X train.todense()
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
classifier = LogisticRegression()
classifier.fit(X train, v train)
score = classifier.score(X test, y test)
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/logistic.py:432: FutureWarning: Default solver will be changed to 'lbfgs'
       FutureWarning)
     /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/linear model/logistic.py:469: FutureWarning: Default multi class will be changed to '
       "this warning.", FutureWarning)
print("Accuracy of Logistic Regression:", score)
    Accuracy of Logistic Regression: 0.9745508982035929
# Converts the labels to a one-hot representation
import keras
num classes = np.max(y train) + 1
y train = keras.utils.to categorical(y train, num classes)
y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
# Build the model
from tensorflow import keras
layers = keras.layers
models = keras.models
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(20, input dim= 1000,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(20, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(num_classes , activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

## model.summary()

_

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_46 (Dense)	(None, 20)	20020
dense_47 (Dense)	(None, 20)	420
dense_48 (Dense)	(None, 5)	105

Total params: 20,545 Trainable params: 20,545 Non-trainable params: 0



```
Train on 1401 samples, validate on 156 samples
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
```

```
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 31/50
Epoch 32/50
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 38/50
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 44/50
Epoch 45/50
Epoch 46/50
```

```
Epoch 47/50
   Epoch 48/50
   Epoch 49/50
   Epoch 50/50
   loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(X train, y train, verbose=False)
print("Training Accuracy: {:.4f}".format(accuracy))
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(X test, y test, verbose=False)
print("Testing Accuracy: {:.4f}".format(accuracy))
□ Training Accuracy: 0.9974
   Testing Accuracy: 0.9775
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('ggplot')
def plot history(history):
  acc = history.history['acc']
  val acc = history.history['val_acc']
  loss = history.history['loss']
  val loss = history.history['val loss']
  x = range(1, len(acc) + 1)
  plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
  plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
  plt.plot(x, acc, 'b', label='Training acc')
  plt.plot(x, val acc, 'r', label='Validation acc')
  plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
  plt.legend()
  plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
  plt.plot(x, loss, 'b', label='Training loss')
  plt.plot(x, val_loss, 'r', label='Validation loss')
  plt.title('Training and validation loss')
  plt.legend()
plot history(history)
```

С→

## Training and validation accuracy Training and validation loss 1.000 -— Training loss 0.6 - Validation loss 0.975 0.5 -0.950 0.4 0.925 0.3 -0.900 0.875 0.2 0.850 0.1 Training acc 0.825 y softmax = model.predict(X test) y\_test\_1d = [] y\_pred\_1d = [] for i in range(len(y\_test)): probs = y\_test[i] index\_arr = np.nonzero(probs) one hot index = index arr[0].item(0) y\_test\_Id.append(one\_hot\_index) for i in range(0, len(y\_softmax)): probs = y softmax[i] predicted\_index = np.argmax(probs) y pred 1d.append(predicted index) from sklearn import metrics print(metrics.confusion\_matrix(y\_test\_1d, y\_pred\_1d)) print(metrics.classification\_report(y\_test\_1d, y\_pred\_1d)) from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score print("Accuracy of Deep Model is:",accuracy\_score(y\_test\_1d, y\_pred\_1d))