

LSTM on Amazon Food Reviews

Data Source: <https://www.kaggle.com/snap/amazon-fine-food-reviews> (<https://www.kaggle.com/snap/amazon-fine-food-reviews>)

The Amazon Fine Food Reviews dataset consists of reviews of fine foods from Amazon.

Number of reviews: 568,454 Number of users: 256,059 Number of products: 74,258 Timespan: Oct 1999 - Oct 2012 Number of Attributes/Columns in data: 10

Attribute Information:

1. index
2. Id
3. ProductId - unique identifier for the product
4. UserId - unique identifier for the user
5. ProfileName
6. HelpfulnessNumerator - number of users who found the review helpful
7. HelpfulnessDenominator - number of users who indicated whether they found the review helpful or not
8. Score - rating between 1 and 5
9. Time - timestamp for the review
10. Summary - brief summary of the review
11. Text - text of the review
12. ProcessedText - Cleaned & Preprocessed Text of the review

Objective: Given Amazon Food reviews, sample 10,000 reviews then perform following tasks:

- 1. Construct vocabulary of all the words in reviews.**
- 2. Construct table which contains frequency of each word in all the reviews.**
- 3. Sort the frequency table in descending order then assign index to each word. Top words will get index 1, second word will get index 2 and so on.**
- 4. Replace every word in all the reviews with its corresponding index which you have created in step 3.**
- 5. Apply padding to each review and make length of each review to 800.**
- 6. Split train and test data in a ratio of 80:20 then apply two layer LSTM and predict the polarity of each review in test data. Finally report test accuracy.**

[Q] How to determine if a review is positive or negative?

[Ans] We could use the Score/Rating. A rating of 4 or 5 could be considered a positive review. A review of 1 or 2 could be considered negative. A review of 3 is neutral and ignored. This is an approximate and proxy way of determining the polarity (positivity/negativity) of a review.

Loading the data

SQLite Database

In order to load the data, We have used the SQLITE dataset as it is easier to query the data and visualise the data efficiently. Here as we only want to get the global sentiment of the recommendations (positive or negative), we will purposefully ignore all Scores equal to 3. If the score is above 3, then the recommendation will be set to "positive". Otherwise, it will be set to "negative".

```
In [1]: import sqlite3
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plot
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import pandas as pd

from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import LSTM
from keras.layers.embeddings import Embedding
from keras.preprocessing import sequence

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, roc_auc_score
from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
```

C:\Users\GauravP\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\h5py__init__.py:36: FutureWarning: Conversion of the second argument of issubdtype from `float` to `np.floating` is deprecated. In future, it will be treated as `np.float64 == np.dtype(float).type`.

from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
Using TensorFlow backend.

C:\Users\GauravP\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cross_validation.py:41: DeprecationWarning: This module was deprecated in version 0.18 in favor of the model_selection module into which all the refactored classes and functions are moved. Also note that the interface of the new CV iterators are different from that of this module. This module will be removed in 0.20.

"This module will be removed in 0.20.", DeprecationWarning)

```
In [2]: connection = sqlite3.connect("FinalAmazonFoodReviewsDataset.sqlite")
```

```
In [3]: data = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM Reviews", connection)
```

```
In [4]: data.head()
```

Out[4]:

	index	Id	ProductId	UserId	ProfileName	HelpfulnessNumerator	HelpfulnessDenominator	Score	Time	Summary
0	0	1	B001E4KFG0	A3SGXH7AUHU8GW	delmartian	1	1	Positive	1303862400	Good Quality Dog Food
1	1	2	B00813GRG4	A1D87F6ZCVE5NK	dll pa	0	0	Negative	1346976000	Not as Advertised
2	2	3	B000LQOCH0	ABXLMWJIXXAIN	Natalia Corres "Natalia Corres"	1	1	Positive	1219017600	"Delight" says it all
3	4	5	B006K2ZZ7K	A1UQRSCLF8GW1T	Michael D. Bigham "M. Wassir"	0	0	Positive	1350777600	Great taffy
4	5	6	B006K2ZZ7K	ADT0SRK1MGOEU	Twoapennything	0	0	Positive	1342051200	Nice Taffy



```
In [5]: data.shape
```

```
Out[5]: (364171, 12)
```

```
In [6]: data["Score"].value_counts()
```

```
Out[6]: Positive    307061  
        Negative    57110  
        Name: Score, dtype: int64
```

```
In [7]: def changing(score):  
        if score == "Positive":  
            return 1  
        else:  
            return 0
```

```
In [8]: previousScoreFormat = data["Score"]  
        newScoreFormat = list(map(changing, previousScoreFormat))  
        data["Score"] = newScoreFormat
```

In [9]: data.head()

Out[9]:

	index	Id	ProductId	UserId	ProfileName	HelpfulnessNumerator	HelpfulnessDenominator	Score	Time	Summary
0	0	1	B001E4KFG0	A3SGXH7AUHU8GW	delmartian	1	1	1	1303862400	Good Quality Dog Food
1	1	2	B00813GRG4	A1D87F6ZCVE5NK	dll pa	0	0	0	1346976000	Not as Advertised
2	2	3	B000LQOCH0	ABXLMWJIXXAIN	Natalia Corres "Natalia Corres"	1	1	1	1219017600	"Delight" says it all
3	4	5	B006K2ZZ7K	A1UQRSCLF8GW1T	Michael D. Bigham "M. Wassir"	0	0	1	1350777600	Great taffy
4	5	6	B006K2ZZ7K	ADT0SRK1MG0EU	Twoapennything	0	0	1	1342051200	Nice Taffy

In [10]: *#taking 10000 random samples*
data_10000 = data.sample(n = 10000)

```
In [11]: data_10000 = data_10000.sort_values("Time", axis=0, ascending=True)
```

```
In [12]: print(data_10000.shape)
print(data_10000["Score"].value_counts())
```

```
(10000, 12)
```

```
1    8440
```

```
0    1560
```

```
Name: Score, dtype: int64
```

```
In [13]: data_10000.head()
```

Out[13]:

	index	Id	ProductId	UserId	ProfileName	HelpfulnessNumerator	HelpfulnessDenominator	Score	Time	Summ:
97414	138000	149768	B00004S1C5	A7P76IGRZZBFJ	E. Thompson "Soooooper Genius"	18	18	1	975974400	Who Ne Wiltc
308584	443667	479728	B00005U2FA	AR5RRP9N2UXDJ	Boraxo "Boraxo"	21	23	1	1029196800	It re: wo
231201	333923	361310	B00005IX96	A3DPP97CNG990R	"websurpher"	12	12	1	1046044800	Outstand flavor, gr pri
227432	325019	351770	B0000DG4B3	A1IU7S4HCK1XK0	Joanna Daneman	13	15	1	1072656000	If they m have n and che like the t
347510	502441	543222	B0000D17HA	A2B7BUH8834Y6M	Shelley Gammon "Geek"	4	4	1	1073174400	gr noodle sor

```
In [14]: data_10000_labels = data_10000["Score"]
```

```
In [15]: data_10000_labels.shape
```

Out[15]: (10000,)

1. Construct vocabulary of all the words in reviews.

```
In [16]: bowInitializer = CountVectorizer()  
Bow = bowInitializer.fit_transform(data_10000["ProcessedText"].values)
```

```
In [17]: print(Bow.shape); print(type(Bow))  
  
(10000, 13095)  
<class 'scipy.sparse.csr.csr_matrix'>
```

```
In [18]: Bow_features = bowInitializer.get_feature_names()  
len(Bow_features), type(Bow_features)
```

```
Out[18]: (13095, list)
```

2. Construct table which contains frequency of each word in all the reviews.

```
In [19]: count = []  
for i in range(len(Bow_features)):  
    total = Bow.getcol(i).sum() # it will give sum of all the values in 'i'th column  
    count.append(total)
```

```
In [20]: FrequencyTable = dict(zip(Bow_features, count))
```

3. Sort the frequency table in descending order then assign index to each word. Top words will get index 1, second word will get index 2 and so on.

```
In [21]: FrequencyTable_sorted = sorted(FrequencyTable.items(), key = lambda FrequencyTable:FrequencyTable[1], reverse = True)
```



```
In [22]: #printing first 200 elements of frequency table
for i in range(200):
    print(FrequencyTable_sorted[i])
```

```
('the', 31485)
('and', 22298)
('this', 11996)
('for', 9473)
('that', 7564)
('have', 6157)
('with', 6129)
('but', 6070)
('you', 5819)
('not', 5480)
('was', 5375)
('are', 5163)
('they', 4770)
('like', 4538)
('tast', 4488)
('these', 3981)
('flavor', 3544)
('good', 3526)
('them', 3478)
('one', 3320)
('product', 3303)
('use', 3197)
('love', 3153)
('great', 3089)
('it', 3036)
('veri', 2951)
('just', 2918)
('can', 2851)
('tri', 2795)
('from', 2622)
('tea', 2619)
('all', 2601)
('coffe', 2569)
('get', 2354)
('has', 2323)
('when', 2322)
('will', 2304)
```

('make', 2282)
('more', 2260)
('had', 2256)
('other', 2192)
('would', 2021)
('food', 2010)
('out', 2003)
('than', 1926)
('some', 1885)
('your', 1833)
('buy', 1832)
('time', 1753)
('amazon', 1745)
('eat', 1715)
('about', 1699)
('onli', 1695)
('order', 1646)
('realli', 1635)
('too', 1617)
('price', 1578)
('dont', 1550)
('also', 1545)
('were', 1543)
('find', 1531)
('much', 1492)
('what', 1477)
('best', 1461)
('there', 1443)
('littl', 1385)
('becaus', 1368)
('bag', 1367)
('which', 1362)
('well', 1346)
('drink', 1345)
('store', 1344)
('been', 1343)
('even', 1298)
('dog', 1274)
('ive', 1239)
('after', 1202)
('mix', 1179)
('now', 1179)

('chocol', 1164)
('box', 1145)
('ani', 1139)
('better', 1127)
('recommend', 1121)
('day', 1075)
('look', 1074)
('sugar', 1071)
('she', 1053)
('want', 1030)
('year', 1030)
('sweet', 1027)
('cup', 1015)
('water', 1009)
('first', 998)
('give', 996)
('packag', 995)
('purchas', 995)
('brand', 993)
('found', 986)
('their', 977)
('made', 952)
('high', 933)
('our', 918)
('again', 917)
('think', 916)
('work', 914)
('way', 910)
('then', 905)
('over', 888)
('treat', 885)
('say', 880)
('most', 876)
('enjoy', 873)
('bought', 860)
('delici', 855)
('need', 837)
('review', 831)
('thing', 819)
('her', 816)
('nice', 816)
('add', 803)

('know', 798)
('two', 785)
('could', 772)
('favorit', 769)
('still', 762)
('bit', 760)
('sinc', 758)
('pack', 756)
('who', 752)
('cat', 749)
('come', 746)
('differ', 745)
('keep', 744)
('lot', 739)
('free', 735)
('bar', 729)
('ship', 726)
('take', 720)
('did', 716)
('cant', 707)
('perfect', 702)
('local', 700)
('cooki', 698)
('into', 692)
('how', 690)
('mani', 682)
('snack', 682)
('got', 680)
('befor', 679)
('stuff', 677)
('same', 674)
('sauc', 671)
('fresh', 670)
('never', 670)
('hot', 669)
('doe', 668)
('natur', 657)
('put', 657)
('ingredi', 645)
('everi', 640)
('seem', 638)
('ever', 628)

```
('few', 623)
('milk', 622)
('back', 619)
('wonder', 616)
('without', 615)
('alway', 611)
('while', 608)
('last', 607)
('oil', 605)
('someth', 603)
('doesnt', 595)
('qualiti', 592)
('enough', 588)
('hard', 588)
('right', 587)
('bottl', 586)
('easi', 582)
('healthi', 579)
('dri', 570)
('less', 570)
('month', 566)
('calori', 564)
('here', 562)
('cook', 558)
('didnt', 556)
('organ', 556)
('contain', 554)
('small', 551)
('actual', 547)
('bad', 544)
('smell', 544)
('sure', 544)
('feel', 543)
('howev', 538)
('whole', 536)
('long', 534)
('see', 534)
```

```
In [23]: def PlotWordCloud(frequency):  
    worcloudPlot = WordCloud(background_color="white", width=1500, height=1000)  
    worcloudPlot.generate_from_frequencies(frequencies=frequency)  
    plot.figure(figsize=(15,10))  
    plot.imshow(worcloudPlot, interpolation="bilinear")  
    plot.axis("off")  
    plot.show()
```

```
PlotWordCloud(FrequencyTable)
```



```
FrequencyTable_sorted_dict = dict(FrequencyTable_sorted)
```

```
In [26]: #replacing each word with its index
count = 0
for key, value in FrequencyTable_sorted_dict.items():
    count += 1
    FrequencyTable_sorted_dict[key] = count
```



```
In [27]: #printing first 200 word index
count = 0
for pairs in FrequencyTable_sorted_dict.items():
    if count < 200:
        print(pairs)
        count += 1
```

```
('the', 1)
('and', 2)
('this', 3)
('for', 4)
('that', 5)
('have', 6)
('with', 7)
('but', 8)
('you', 9)
('not', 10)
('was', 11)
('are', 12)
('they', 13)
('like', 14)
('tast', 15)
('these', 16)
('flavor', 17)
('good', 18)
('them', 19)
('one', 20)
('product', 21)
('use', 22)
('love', 23)
('great', 24)
('it', 25)
('veri', 26)
('just', 27)
('can', 28)
('tri', 29)
('from', 30)
('tea', 31)
('all', 32)
('coffe', 33)
('get', 34)
```

('has', 35)
('when', 36)
('will', 37)
('make', 38)
('more', 39)
('had', 40)
('other', 41)
('would', 42)
('food', 43)
('out', 44)
('than', 45)
('some', 46)
('your', 47)
('buy', 48)
('time', 49)
('amazon', 50)
('eat', 51)
('about', 52)
('onli', 53)
('order', 54)
('realli', 55)
('too', 56)
('price', 57)
('dont', 58)
('also', 59)
('were', 60)
('find', 61)
('much', 62)
('what', 63)
('best', 64)
('there', 65)
('littl', 66)
('becaus', 67)
('bag', 68)
('which', 69)
('well', 70)
('drink', 71)
('store', 72)
('been', 73)
('even', 74)
('dog', 75)
('ive', 76)

('after', 77)
('mix', 78)
('now', 79)
('chocol', 80)
('box', 81)
('ani', 82)
('better', 83)
('recommend', 84)
('day', 85)
('look', 86)
('sugar', 87)
('she', 88)
('want', 89)
('year', 90)
('sweet', 91)
('cup', 92)
('water', 93)
('first', 94)
('give', 95)
('packag', 96)
('purchas', 97)
('brand', 98)
('found', 99)
('their', 100)
('made', 101)
('high', 102)
('our', 103)
('again', 104)
('think', 105)
('work', 106)
('way', 107)
('then', 108)
('over', 109)
('treat', 110)
('say', 111)
('most', 112)
('enjoy', 113)
('bought', 114)
('delici', 115)
('need', 116)
('review', 117)
('thing', 118)

('her', 119)
('nice', 120)
('add', 121)
('know', 122)
('two', 123)
('could', 124)
('favorit', 125)
('still', 126)
('bit', 127)
('sinc', 128)
('pack', 129)
('who', 130)
('cat', 131)
('come', 132)
('differ', 133)
('keep', 134)
('lot', 135)
('free', 136)
('bar', 137)
('ship', 138)
('take', 139)
('did', 140)
('cant', 141)
('perfect', 142)
('local', 143)
('cooki', 144)
('into', 145)
('how', 146)
('mani', 147)
('snack', 148)
('got', 149)
('befor', 150)
('stuff', 151)
('same', 152)
('sauc', 153)
('fresh', 154)
('never', 155)
('hot', 156)
('doe', 157)
('natur', 158)
('put', 159)
('ingredi', 160)

('everi', 161)
('seem', 162)
('ever', 163)
('few', 164)
('milk', 165)
('back', 166)
('wonder', 167)
('without', 168)
('alway', 169)
('while', 170)
('last', 171)
('oil', 172)
('someth', 173)
('doesnt', 174)
('qualiti', 175)
('enough', 176)
('hard', 177)
('right', 178)
('bottl', 179)
('easi', 180)
('healthi', 181)
('dri', 182)
('less', 183)
('month', 184)
('calori', 185)
('here', 186)
('cook', 187)
('didnt', 188)
('organ', 189)
('contain', 190)
('small', 191)
('actual', 192)
('bad', 193)
('smell', 194)
('sure', 195)
('feel', 196)
('howev', 197)
('whole', 198)
('long', 199)
('see', 200)

4. Replace every word in all the reviews with its corresponding index which you have created in step 3.

```
In [28]: indexedReviews = []
for sentence in data_10000["ProcessedText"].values:
    filteredSentence = []
    for word in sentence.split():
        indx = FrequencyTable_sorted_dict[word]
        filteredSentence.append(indx)
    indexedReviews.append(filteredSentence)
```

```
In [29]: #printing first reviews
print(indexedReviews[0])
print(len(indexedReviews[0]))
print(type(indexedReviews[0]))
```

```
[892, 11844, 1009, 4132, 32, 109, 1593, 36, 7566, 1, 2162, 20, 5, 199, 11045, 2, 554, 2346, 1, 392, 12, 3355, 10, 6, 31
07, 15, 2, 276, 730, 39, 346, 45, 1, 5157, 434, 502, 116, 473, 127, 34, 4355, 178, 94, 8, 25, 70, 295]
47
<class 'list'>
```

```
In [37]: #checking any review whose length is greater than 800
count = 0
for i in indexedReviews:
    count += 1
    if len(i) > 800:
        print(count)
```

```
5871
7652
```

5. Apply padding to each review and make length of each review to 800.

```
In [38]: max_review_length = 800
allReviews = sequence.pad_sequences(indexedReviews, maxlen=max_review_length)
```

[illegible]

6. Split train and test data in a ratio of 80:20 then apply two layer LSTM and predict the polarity of each review in test data. Finally report test accuracy.


```
In [40]: #splitting the data in ratio of 80:20  
train = allReviews[:8000]  
train_labels = data_10000_labels[:8000]  
test = allReviews[8000:10000]  
test_labels = data_10000_labels[8000:10000]
```

```
In [41]: train.shape, train_labels.shape, test.shape, test_labels.shape
```

```
Out[41]: ((8000, 800), (8000,), (2000, 800), (2000,))
```

```
In [43]: # create the model
embedding_vecor_length = 32
model = Sequential()
model.add(Embedding(len(Bow_features) + 1, embedding_vecor_length, input_length=max_review_length)) #here "len(Bow_features)" include numbers only up till 13094. It does not include 13095. #it starts its numbering from 0. And in our vocabulary corpus, we have a word whose index is 13095, so when embedding process that word where index is 13095, then key-error will occur, so that's why I have added 1. Now numbering will be from 0 to 13095. #It also includes 13095 now.
model.add(LSTM(64, return_sequences=True)) #here, "return sequence = True", means we need the sequence because we need to pass this sequence to further LSTM where we want to pass this sequence, so we don't need the predicted output to be returned. We need the sequenced output for further LSTM for processing.
model.add(LSTM(32))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
print(model.summary())
model.fit(train, train_labels, epochs=3, batch_size=64)
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None, 800, 32)	419072
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 800, 64)	24832
lstm_4 (LSTM)	(None, 32)	12416
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

Total params: 456,353
 Trainable params: 456,353
 Non-trainable params: 0

```
None
Epoch 1/3
8000/8000 [=====] - 150s 19ms/step - loss: 0.3898 - acc: 0.8538
Epoch 2/3
8000/8000 [=====] - 146s 18ms/step - loss: 0.2010 - acc: 0.9207
Epoch 3/3
8000/8000 [=====] - 194s 24ms/step - loss: 0.1270 - acc: 0.9554
```

```
Out[43]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x84a1758550>
```

```
In [44]: # embedding_1 (Embedding): 13096*32 = 419072
# lstm_1 (LSTM): # Formulae for Param = 4(n*m + n^2 + n) = 4(64*32 + 64*64 + 64(bias)) = 24832
# lstm_2 (LSTM): # Formulae for Param = 4(n*m + n^2 + n) = 4(32*64 + 32*32 + 32(bias)) = 12416
# dense_1 (Dense): # 32 outputs from 32 LSTM units and one bias. Total = 32+1 = 33
```

```
In [45]: # Final evaluation of the model
predictions = model.predict(test)
```

```
In [46]: predictClass = []
for i in predictions:
    if i > 0.5:
        predictClass.append(1)
    else:
        predictClass.append(0)
```

```
In [47]: acc = accuracy_score(test_labels, predictClass)
```

```
In [48]: print("Accuracy on test Data = "+str(acc*100)+"%")
```

Accuracy on test Data = 89.1%

```
In [49]: print("Confusion Matrix")
print(confusion_matrix(test_labels, predictClass))
```

Confusion Matrix
[[197 153]
 [65 1585]]

```
In [50]: tn, fp, fn, tp = confusion_matrix(test_labels, predictClass).ravel()
(tn, fp, fn, tp)
```

Out[50]: (197, 153, 65, 1585)

```
In [53]: print("AUC Value = "+str(roc_auc_score(test_labels, predictions)))
```

AUC Value = 0.9192536796536797

