```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import re
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords

from numpy import array
from keras.preprocessing.text import one_hot
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers.core import Activation, Dropout, Dense
from keras.layers import Flatten
from keras.layers import GlobalMaxPooling1D
from keras.layers.embeddings import Embedding
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
```

Out[6]: (50000, 2)

In [7]: movie\_reviews.head()

Out[7]:

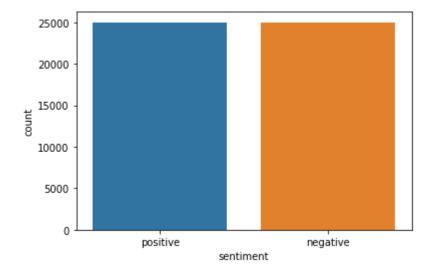
	review	sentiment
0	One of the other reviewers has mentioned that	positive
1	A wonderful little production.  The	positive
2	I thought this was a wonderful way to spend ti	positive
3	Basically there's a family where a little boy	negative
4	Petter Mattei's "Love in the Time of Money" is	positive

```
In [8]: movie_reviews["review"][3]
```

Out[8]: "Basically there's a family where a little boy (Jake) thinks there's a zombie in his closet & his parents are fighting all the time.<br/>
'><br/>
This movie is slower than a soap opera... and suddenly, Jake decides to become Rambo and kill the zombie.<br/>
'><br/>
This movie is slower than a soap opera... and suddenly, Jake decides to become Rambo and kill the zombie.<br/>
The zombie.<br/>
The zombie is watchable. Pare a drama! As a drama the movie is watchable. Pare not are divorcing & arguing like in real life. And then we have Jake with his concept which totally ruins all the film! I expected to see a BOOGEYMAN similar movie, and instead i watched a drama with some meaningless thriller spots.<br/>
The zombie is not become Rambo and kill the zombie.

```
In [9]: import seaborn as sns
sns.countplot(x='sentiment', data=movie_reviews)
```

Out[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='sentiment', ylabel='count'>



```
In [10]: def preprocess_text(sen):
    # Removing html tags
    sentence = remove_tags(sen)

# Remove punctuations and numbers
    sentence = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', sentence)

# Single character removal
    sentence = re.sub(r"\s+[a-zA-Z]\s+", ' ', sentence)

# Removing multiple spaces
    sentence = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', sentence)

return sentence
```

```
In [11]: TAG_RE = re.compile(r'<[^>]+>')

def remove_tags(text):
    return TAG_RE.sub('', text)
```

```
In [12]: X = []
    sentences = list(movie_reviews['review'])
    for sen in sentences:
        X.append(preprocess_text(sen))
```

```
In [13]: X[3]
```

Out[13]: 'Basically there a family where little boy Jake thinks there a zombie in his cl oset his parents are fighting all the time This movie is slower than soap opera and suddenly Jake decides to become Rambo and kill the zombie OK first of all w hen you re going to make film you must Decide if its thriller or drama As drama the movie is watchable Parents are divorcing arguing like in real life And then we have Jake with his closet which totally ruins all the film expected to see B OOGEYMAN similar movie and instead watched drama with some meaningless thriller spots out of just for the well playing parents descent dialogs As for the shots with Jake just ignore them '

```
we have Jake with his closet which totally ruins all the film expected to see B
         OOGEYMAN similar movie and instead watched drama with some meaningless thriller
In [14]: y = movie reviews['sentiment']
         y = np.array(list(map(lambda x: 1 if x=="positive" else 0, y)))
In [15]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20, random)
In [17]: | tokenizer = Tokenizer(num words=5000)
         tokenizer.fit_on_texts(X_train)
         X train = tokenizer.texts to sequences(X train)
         X test = tokenizer.texts to sequences(X test)
In [18]: # Adding 1 because of reserved 0 index
         vocab size = len(tokenizer.word index) + 1
         maxlen = 100
         X train = pad sequences(X train, padding='post', maxlen=maxlen)
         X test = pad sequences(X test, padding='post', maxlen=maxlen)
In [22]: from numpy import array
         from numpy import asarray
         from numpy import zeros
         embeddings dictionary = dict()
         glove file = open(r'C:\Users\admin\Desktop\nlp theory da\glove.6B.100d.txt', ence
         for line in glove file:
             records = line.split()
             word = records[0]
             vector dimensions = asarray(records[1:], dtype='float32')
             embeddings_dictionary [word] = vector_dimensions
```

glove file.close()

```
In [23]:
         embedding_matrix = zeros((vocab_size, 100))
         for word, index in tokenizer.word index.items():
             embedding vector = embeddings dictionary.get(word)
             if embedding vector is not None:
                 embedding_matrix[index] = embedding_vector
```

```
In [26]: from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM
         model = Sequential()
         embedding_layer = Embedding(vocab_size, 100, weights=[embedding_matrix], input_le
         model.add(embedding_layer)
         model.add(LSTM(128))
         model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
         model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['acc'])
```

## In [27]: print(model.summary())

Model: "sequential 2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 100, 100)	9254700
module_wrapper (ModuleWrappe	(None, 128)	117248
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	129

Total params: 9,372,077 Trainable params: 117,377

Non-trainable params: 9,254,700

None

In [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, verbose=1, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, validate in [28]: history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=128, epochs=6, ep

```
score = model.evaluate(X test, y test, verbose=1)
Epoch 1/6
WARNING:tensorflow:AutoGraph could not transform <bound method Dense.call of <k
eras.layers.core.Dense object at 0x0000025D32687E80>> and will run it as-is.
Please report this to the TensorFlow team. When filing the bug, set the verbosi
ty to 10 (on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH VERBOSITY=10`) and attach the full outpu
t.
Cause: invalid syntax (tmpbqpbqjt9.py, line 48)
To silence this warning, decorate the function with @tf.autograph.experimental.
do not convert
WARNING: AutoGraph could not transform <bound method Dense.call of <keras.layer
s.core.Dense object at 0x0000025D32687E80>> and will run it as-is.
Please report this to the TensorFlow team. When filing the bug, set the verbosi
ty to 10 (on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH VERBOSITY=10`) and attach the full outpu
t.
Cause: invalid syntax (tmpbqpbqjt9.py, line 48)
To silence this warning, decorate the function with @tf.autograph.experimental.
do not convert
250/250 [============== ] - 56s 157ms/step - loss: 0.5918 - acc:
0.6700 - val loss: 0.4626 - val acc: 0.7916
Epoch 2/6
250/250 [============= ] - 36s 143ms/step - loss: 0.4525 - acc:
0.7922 - val loss: 0.4007 - val acc: 0.8191
Epoch 3/6
250/250 [============= ] - 36s 143ms/step - loss: 0.3951 - acc:
0.8193 - val loss: 0.3775 - val acc: 0.8326
Epoch 4/6
250/250 [============= ] - 35s 141ms/step - loss: 0.3672 - acc:
0.8353 - val loss: 0.3647 - val acc: 0.8397
Epoch 5/6
250/250 [============== ] - 42s 167ms/step - loss: 0.3485 - acc:
0.8459 - val_loss: 0.3504 - val_acc: 0.8478
Epoch 6/6
0.8540 - val_loss: 0.3516 - val_acc: 0.8425
313/313 [============== ] - 8s 24ms/step - loss: 0.3477 - acc:
0.8436
```

```
In [29]: print("Test Score:", score[0])
print("Test Accuracy:", score[1])
```

Test Score: 0.3477403223514557 Test Accuracy: 0.8435999751091003

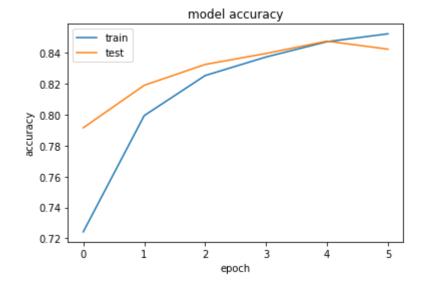
```
In [30]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

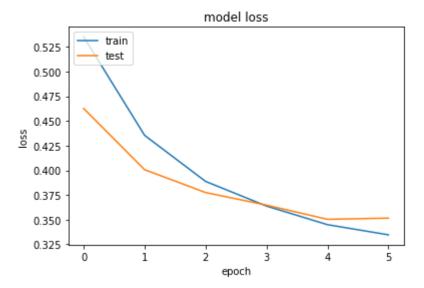
plt.plot(history.history['acc'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_acc'])

plt.title('model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.legend(['train','test'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()

plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])

plt.title('model loss')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['train','test'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```





```
In [31]: instance = X[57]
print(instance)
```

I laughed all the way through this rotten movie It so unbelievable woman leaves her husband after many years of marriage has breakdown in front of real estate office What happens The office manager comes outside and offers her job Hilario us Next thing you know the two women are going at it Yep they re lesbians Nothing rings true in this Lifetime for Women with nothing better to do movie Clunky dialogue like don want to spend the rest of my life feeling like had chance to be happy and didn take it doesn help There a wealthy distant mother who disapproves of her daughter new relationship sassy black maid unbelievable that in the year film gets made in which there a sassy black maid Hattie McDaniel must be turning in her grave The woman has husband who freaks out and wants custody of the snotty teenage kids Sheesh No cliche is left unturned

```
In [32]: instance = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(instance)

flat_list = []
for sublist in instance:
    for item in sublist:
        flat_list.append(item)

flat_list = [flat_list]
    instance = pad_sequences(flat_list, padding='post', maxlen=maxlen)
    model.predict(instance)
```

```
In [ ]:
```

Out[32]: array([[0.670702]], dtype=float32)