NLP: Yelp Review to Rating

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Hello! In this project, we will be looking over Yelp reviews (data available here: https://www.yelp.com/dataset (https://www.yelp.com/dataset)) and utilizing ML/DL to accurately predict what the reviews star rating is based solely on text.

This project is split into the following parts

- Libraries
- EDA
- Data Cleaning
  - Stop word removal, HTML parsing, punctuation removal, etc.
  - Creation of a cleaned *and* stemmed dataset
- Model Implementation
  - Simple BOW Model Neural Network
  - LSTM
  - Bidirectional LSTM
  - One vs. All LSTM Approach
- Exploring Challenges
  - Challenge 5
  - Challenge 6

Importing necessary libraries

In [285]:
```
# General Libraries
import json
import sys
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import itertools

# NLP
import nltk
import re
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer


# ML/DL
import tensorflow as tf
import pickle

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer, LabelEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from tensorflow import keras
from keras import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Dropout, Embedding, Conv1D, MaxPoo
ling1D, LSTM, BatchNormalization, SpatialDropout1D, Bidirectional
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from keras.preprocessing import text, sequence
from keras import utils
from keras import regularizers
from keras.models import load_model
from keras.initializers import Constant
from keras.utils import plot_model
```

In [286]:
```
yelp = pd.read_json("./yelp_review_training_dataset.jsonl", lines = True)
yelp.head()
```

Out[286]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	Q1sbwvVQXV2734tPgoKj4Q	Total bill for this horrible service? Over $8G...	1
1	GJXCdrto3ASJOqKeVWPi6Q	I *adore* Travis at the Hard Rock's new Kelly ...	5
2	2TzJjDVDEuAW6MR5Vuc1ug	I have to say that this office really has it t...	5
3	yi0R0Ugj_xUx_Nek0-_Qig	Went in for a lunch. Steak sandwich was delici...	5
4	11a8sVPMUFtaC7_ABRkmtw	Today was my second out of three sessions I ha...	1

How large is the data?

In [287]:
```
yelp.shape
```

Out[287]:
```
(533581, 3)
```

EDA - Stars

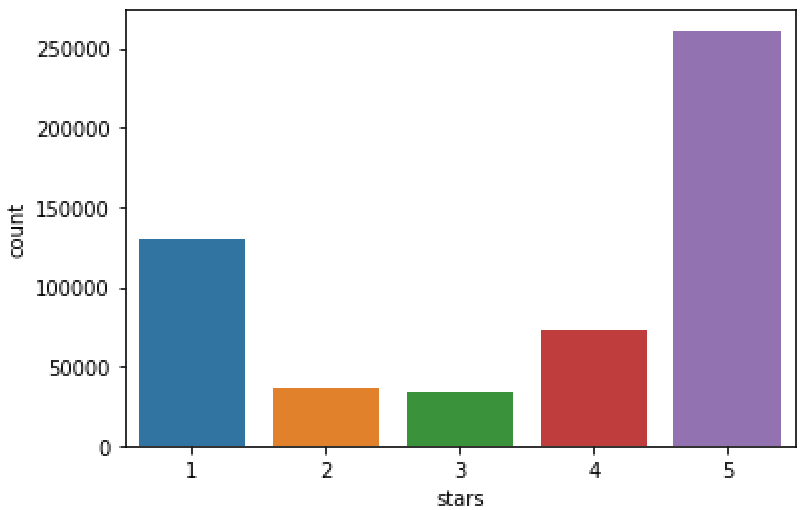
Not too much to go off of, but let's get a general understanding of our data. How many nulls do we have?

In [288]:
```
yelp.isna().sum()
```

Out[288]:
```
review_id    0
text         0
stars        0
dtype: int64
```

In [289]:
```
sns.countplot(yelp['stars'])
```

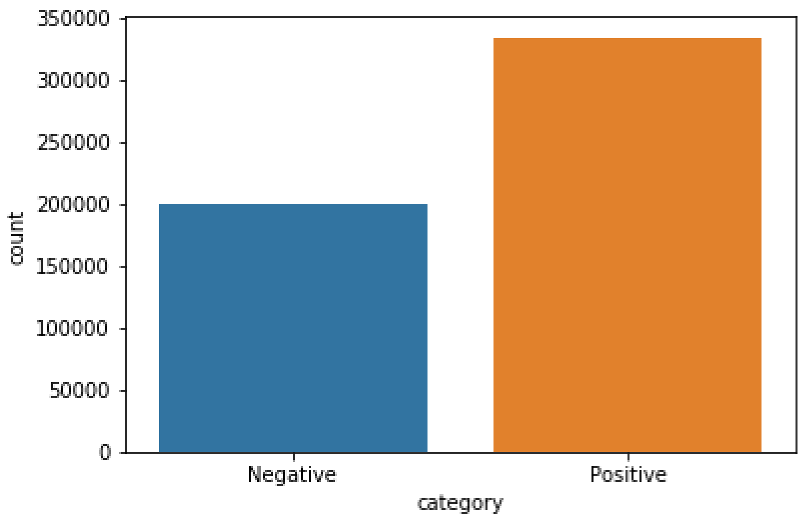
Out[289]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25aee1d0e48>
```



One thing we can potentially look at is whether or not the reviews are balanced. Let's say >=4 is positive, and <4 is negative. If we do see a significant difference in positive and negative reviews, we can balance it before training.

In [290]:
```
def pos_or_neg(x):
    if x >= 4:
        return "Positive"
    else:
        return "Negative"

yelp['category'] = yelp['stars'].apply(pos_or_neg)

sns.countplot(yelp['category'])
num_pos = np.count_nonzero(yelp['category'] == 'Positive')
num_neg = np.count_nonzero(yelp['category'] == 'Negative')
print("Positive to negative review ratio: ", num_pos / num_neg)
```

```
Positive to negative review ratio:  1.6679183395916979
```



There are roughly 1 and 2/3 times as many positive reviews as negative reviews. We will first try no class balancing when building the model, but may turn to class balancing later on.

Data Cleaning - Text

In [291]:
```
REPLACE_BY_SPACE_RE = re.compile('[/(){}\[\]\|@,;]')
BAD_SYMBOLS_RE = re.compile('[^0-9a-z #+_]')
STOPWORDS = set(stopwords.words('english'))
print(STOPWORDS)

def adjust_stopwords(stopwords):
    words_to_keep = set(['nor', 'not', 'very', 'no', 'few', 'too', 'doesn', 'd
idn', 'wasn', 'ain',
                        "doesn't", "isn't", "hasn't", 'shouldn', "weren't", "d
on't", "didn't",
                        "shouldn't", "wouldn't", "won't", "above", "below", "h
aven't", "shan't", "weren"
                        "but", "wouldn", "mightn", "under", "mustn't", "over",
"won", "aren", "wasn't",
                        "than"])
    return stopwords - words_to_keep

def clean_text(text):
    """
        text: a string

        return: modified initial string
    """
    new_text = BeautifulSoup(text, "lxml").text # HTML decoding
    new_text = new_text.lower() # lowercase text
    new_text = REPLACE_BY_SPACE_RE.sub(' ', new_text) # replace REPLACE_BY_SPA
CE_RE symbols by space in text
    new_text = BAD_SYMBOLS_RE.sub(' ', new_text) # delete symbols which are in
BAD_SYMBOLS_RE from text

    ps = PorterStemmer()

    new_text = ' '.join(ps.stem(word) for word in new_text.split()) # keeping
 all words, no stop word removal
#     new_text = ' '.join(ps.stem(word) for word in new_text.split() if word n
ot in STOPWORDS) # delete stopwords from text and stem
    return new_text

# STOPWORDS = adjust_stopwords(STOPWORDS)
print(STOPWORDS)
```

```
{'their', 'its', 'his', 're', "wouldn't", "you've", 'was', 'we', 'of', "you'r
e", 'a', 'do', 'while', 'been', 'into', 's', 'what', "should've", 'for', 'bef
ore', 'shan', 'o', 'mustn', 'because', 'or', "it's", 'they', 'and', 'off', 'o
ther', 'd', 'your', 'more', "shouldn't", 'during', 'who', "that'll", 'furthe
r', 'didn', 'so', 'from', 'all', 'wouldn', 'about', "mustn't", 'him', 'it',
'am', 'himself', 'doing', 'aren', 'an', 'are', 'being', 'now', 'shouldn', 'ov
er', 'to', 'you', 'y', 'than', 'just', 'with', "mightn't", 'yourselves', 'som
e', 'the', 'be', 'between', 'having', "wasn't", 'same', 'yours', 'down', "nee
dn't", 'were', 'he', 'll', 'how', 'doesn', 'but', 'this', 'ma', 'itself', 'th
emselves', 'once', 'had', 'those', 'is', 'not', 'm', 'ain', "couldn't", "yo
u'll", "aren't", 'mightn', 'by', 'any', 'where', 'own', 'on', 'hasn', 'both',
"doesn't", 'then', "shan't", 'until', 'under', 't', "isn't", 'through', 'was
n', 'did', 'them', 'won', 'up', "don't", 'such', 'after', 'here', 've', 'thes
e', "hasn't", "you'd", "she's", 'most', 'again', 'when', 'ours', 'too', 'abov
e', 'out', 'she', 'myself', 'each', 'below', 'have', 'why', 'will', 'in', 'wh
om', 'herself', 'at', "didn't", 'her', 'which', 'very', "weren't", 'only', 'i
f', 'ourselves', "hadn't", 'me', 'as', 'couldn', 'has', 'few', 'that', 'shoul
d', 'my', 'theirs', 'yourself', 'hers', 'our', 'no', 'can', 'haven', 'nor',
'needn', 'against', 'isn', 'there', 'i', 'does', "won't", "haven't", 'weren',
'hadn', 'don'}
```


```
{'their', 'its', 'his', 're', "wouldn't", "you've", 'was', 'we', 'of', "you'r
e", 'a', 'do', 'while', 'been', 'into', 's', 'what', "should've", 'for', 'bef
ore', 'shan', 'o', 'mustn', 'because', 'or', "it's", 'they', 'and', 'off', 'o
ther', 'd', 'your', 'more', "shouldn't", 'during', 'who', "that'll", 'furthe
r', 'didn', 'so', 'from', 'all', 'wouldn', 'about', "mustn't", 'him', 'it',
'am', 'himself', 'doing', 'aren', 'an', 'are', 'being', 'now', 'shouldn', 'ov
er', 'to', 'you', 'y', 'than', 'just', 'with', "mightn't", 'yourselves', 'som
e', 'the', 'be', 'between', 'having', "wasn't", 'same', 'yours', 'down', "nee
dn't", 'were', 'he', 'll', 'how', 'doesn', 'but', 'this', 'ma', 'itself', 'th
emselves', 'once', 'had', 'those', 'is', 'not', 'm', 'ain', "couldn't", "yo
u'll", "aren't", 'mightn', 'by', 'any', 'where', 'own', 'on', 'hasn', 'both',
"doesn't", 'then', "shan't", 'until', 'under', 't', "isn't", 'through', 'was
n', 'did', 'them', 'won', 'up', "don't", 'such', 'after', 'here', 've', 'thes
e', "hasn't", "you'd", "she's", 'most', 'again', 'when', 'ours', 'too', 'abov
e', 'out', 'she', 'myself', 'each', 'below', 'have', 'why', 'will', 'in', 'wh
om', 'herself', 'at', "didn't", 'her', 'which', 'very', "weren't", 'only', 'i
f', 'ourselves', "hadn't", 'me', 'as', 'couldn', 'has', 'few', 'that', 'shoul
d', 'my', 'theirs', 'yourself', 'hers', 'our', 'no', 'can', 'haven', 'nor',
'needn', 'against', 'isn', 'there', 'i', 'does', "won't", "haven't", 'weren',
'hadn', 'don'}
```


In [ ]:

```
%%time
yelp['text'] = yelp['text'].apply(clean_text)
yelp.to_csv('cleaned_yelp_stemmed.csv')
```

In [292]:
```
text_1 = "\"Good morning, cocktails for you?\" \nWait...what? Oh...it's Vegas! \n\nDining here, you best not be dieting because this place is literally the definition of excess, but in a good way. I'm a sucker for benedicts so that was awesome. \nService was really great too and the staff was so welcoming. It was our first stop just after landing so really appreciate the service.\n\nBack in Hawaii this reminds me of Zippys or Anna Millers - that home feeling. Prices are a bit high, but for what you get it's totally worth it. Will remember this place if I ever return to Vegas in the future."
text_2 = "80 bucks, thirty minutes to fix my shattered iPhone screen. Verizon won't help you so go here"
text_3 = "Tr\u00e8s grand caf\u00e9, mais aussi calme et reposant, je m'y suis arr\u00eat\u00e9 alors que j'\u00e9tais dans le coin.\n\nOn peu y mang\u00e9 le midi, prendre une p\u00e2tisserie ou un caf\u00e9/th\u00e9. \n\nJ'ai prit un th\u00e9 qui \u00e9tait vraiment bon, et je me suis pos\u00e9 devant une des grandes baies vitr\u00e9es sur un coussin et j'ai relax\u00e9 compl\u00e8tement pendant 2 heures. \n\nMais c'est aussi une coop\u00e9rative d'artiste, avec une estrade etc.\n\nIl y a aussi un magasin Bio \u00e0 l'entr\u00e9e o\u00f9 vous retrouverez des savons, huile d'olive et plein d'autres produits."
text_4 = "Sadly, as of July 28, 2016, Silverstein bakery is permanently closed. I went there today in person and found the bad news posted on their door. :("
text_5 = "I went here  they were about to close but the cashier was especially helpful ..but I guess they were tired of work..."

clean_text(text_4)
```

Out[292]:
```
'sadli as of juli 28 2016 silverstein bakeri is perman close i went there today in person and found the bad news post on their door'
```

Model Implementation

Evaluation

1. Average Star Error (Average Absolute offset between predicted and true number of stars)

2. Accuracy (Exact Match -- Number of exactly predicted star ratings / total samples)

In [293]:
```
from keras.losses import mean_absolute_error, binary_crossentropy, categorical
_crossentropy

def my_custom_loss_ova(y_true, y_pred):
    mse = mean_absolute_error(y_true, y_pred)
    crossentropy = binary_crossentropy(y_true, y_pred)
    return mse + crossentropy

def my_custom_loss(y_true, y_pred):
    mse = mean_absolute_error(y_true, y_pred)
    crossentropy = categorical_crossentropy(y_true, y_pred)
    return mse + crossentropy

def MAE(y_true, y_pred):
    diffs = np.abs(y_true - y_pred)
    loss = np.mean(diffs)
    return loss

def Accuracy(y_true, y_pred):
    correct = y_true == y_pred
    cor_count = np.count_nonzero(correct)
    return cor_count / len(y_true)

def custom_loss(y_true, y_pred):
    return MAE(y_true, y_pred) + Accuracy(y_true, y_pred)
```

Train/Test Split (Unbalanced and balanced)

In [294]:
```
yelp = pd.read_csv('cleaned_yelp_stemmed.csv')
yelp.head()
```

Out[294]:

	Unnamed: 0	review_id	text	stars	category
0	0	Q1sbwvVQXV2734tPgoKj4Q	total bill for thi horribl servic over 8g thes...	1	Negative
1	1	GJXCdrto3ASJOqKeVWPi6Q	i ador travi at the hard rock s new kelli card...	5	Positive
2	2	2TzJjDVDEuAW6MR5Vuc1ug	i have to say that thi offic realli ha it toge...	5	Positive
3	3	yi0R0Ugj_xUx_Nek0-_Qig	went in for a lunch steak sandwich wa delici a...	5	Positive
4	4	11a8sVPMUFtaC7_ABRkmtw	today wa my second out of three session i had ...	1	Negative

In [295]:
```
X = yelp['text'].fillna('').values
y = yelp['stars']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.30, rand
om_state=42)
```

In [299]:
```
%%time
max_words = 3000
tokenizer = text.Tokenizer(num_words=max_words, char_level=False)

tokenizer.fit_on_texts(X_train)
X_train = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(X_train)
X_test = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(X_test)

encoder = LabelEncoder()
encoder.fit(y_train)
y_train = encoder.transform(y_train)
y_test = encoder.transform(y_test)

num_classes = np.max(y_train) + 1
y_train = utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
y_test = utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)

print('X_train shape:', X_train.shape)
print('X_test shape:', X_test.shape)
print('y_train shape:', y_train.shape)
print('y_test shape:', y_test.shape)
```

```
X_train shape: (373506, 3000)
X_test shape: (160075, 3000)
y_train shape: (373506, 5)
y_test shape: (160075, 5)
Wall time: 1min 18s
```

Let's save the tokenizer as well for our test submission file script.

In [297]:
```
# # saving
# with open('tokenizer.pickle', 'wb') as handle:
#     pickle.dump(tokenizer, handle, protocol=pickle.HIGHEST_PROTOCOL)

# # loading
# with open('tokenizer.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
#     tokenizer = pickle.load(handle)
```

Baseline Sequential Model

Here, we are computing a single model, but in future we will optimize on several parameters, listed below

- Batch size
- Learning rate
- Gradient clipping
- Drop out
- Batch normalization
- Optimizers
- Regularization

After some tests, the main variations I noticed were from the learning rate, regularization, and the choice of the optimizer. With that being said, this baseline model will use **ADAM with a learning rate of .0001 and regularization (kernel, bias, and activity)**

In [300]:
```
batch_size = 512
epochs = 10

lr_schedule = keras.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay(
    initial_learning_rate=.0001,
    decay_steps=10000,
    decay_rate=0.9)

optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=lr_schedule, beta_1=0.9, beta_
2=0.95, amsgrad=False)

baseline = Sequential()
baseline.add(Dense(512, input_shape=(max_words,), kernel_regularizer=regulariz
ers.l1_l2(l1=1e-5, l2=1e-4),
          bias_regularizer=regularizers.l2(1e-4),
          activity_regularizer=regularizers.l2(1e-5)))
baseline.add(BatchNormalization())
baseline.add(Activation('relu'))
baseline.add(Dropout(0.3))
baseline.add(Dense(5))
baseline.add(Activation('softmax'))

baseline.compile(loss='mean_absolute_error',
              optimizer=optimizer,
              metrics=['accuracy', 'mean_absolute_error'])

history = baseline.fit(X_train, y_train,
                    batch_size=batch_size,
                    epochs=epochs,
                    verbose=1,
                    validation_split=0.2)
```

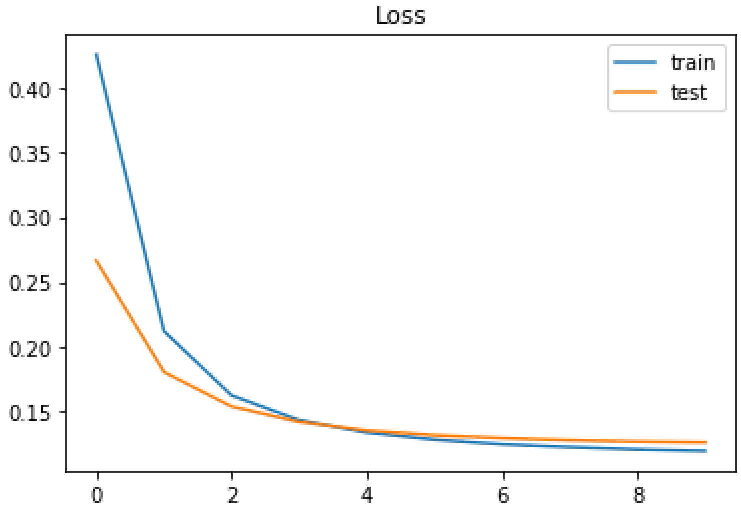
```
Train on 298804 samples, validate on 74702 samples
Epoch 1/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 39s 129us/step - loss: 0.426
5 - accuracy: 0.6874 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1358 - val_loss: 0.2666 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.7322 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1141
Epoch 2/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 14s 46us/step - loss: 0.2119
- accuracy: 0.7363 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1098 - val_loss: 0.1801 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7347 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1100
Epoch 3/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 12s 39us/step - loss: 0.1619
- accuracy: 0.7414 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1069 - val_loss: 0.1533 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7343 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1093
Epoch 4/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 11s 38us/step - loss: 0.1427
- accuracy: 0.7450 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1052 - val_loss: 0.1413 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7340 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1088
Epoch 5/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 11s 38us/step - loss: 0.1330
- accuracy: 0.7474 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1039 - val_loss: 0.1346 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7348 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1081
Epoch 6/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 11s 38us/step - loss: 0.1274
- accuracy: 0.7500 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1028 - val_loss: 0.1309 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7365 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1077
Epoch 7/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 11s 38us/step - loss: 0.1239
- accuracy: 0.7521 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1019 - val_loss: 0.1286 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7361 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1075
Epoch 8/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 11s 38us/step - loss: 0.1217
- accuracy: 0.7536 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1013 - val_loss: 0.1270 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7369 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1070
Epoch 9/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 11s 38us/step - loss: 0.1199
- accuracy: 0.7554 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1005 - val_loss: 0.1260 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7370 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1070
Epoch 10/10
298804/298804 [==============================] - 11s 38us/step - loss: 0.1188
- accuracy: 0.7565 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1000 - val_loss: 0.1253 - val_acc
uracy: 0.7367 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1069
```

In [301]:

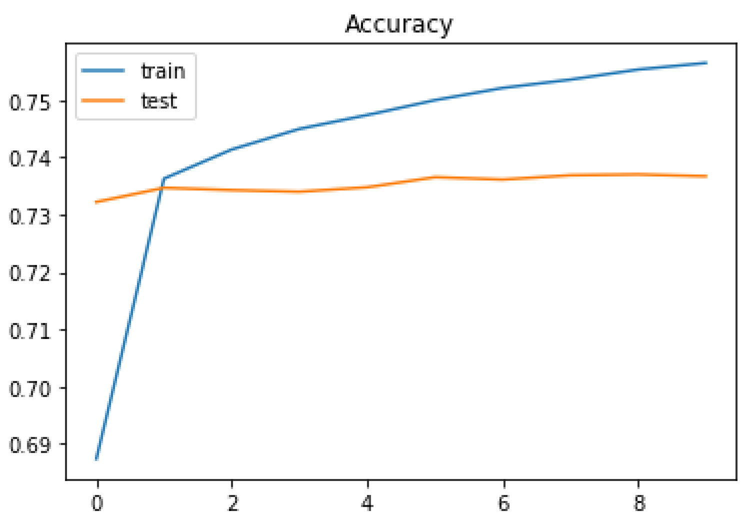
```
score = baseline.evaluate(X_test, y_test,
                       batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

```
160075/160075 [==============================] - 29s 180us/step
Test accuracy: 0.7380602955818176
```

In [302]:
```
plt.title('Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [303]:
```
plt.title('Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [304]:
```
# Get model output
y_pred = baseline.predict(X_test)

cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

# Creating predictions table
baseline_ps = pd.DataFrame(data=y_pred, columns=cols)
y_pred_true = baseline_ps.idxmax(axis=1)

# Creating truth
baseline_truth = pd.DataFrame(data=y_test, columns=cols)
y_test_true = baseline_truth.idxmax(axis=1)

# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_pred_true, y_test_true)
pd.DataFrame(cm, index=cols, columns=cols)
```

Out[304]:

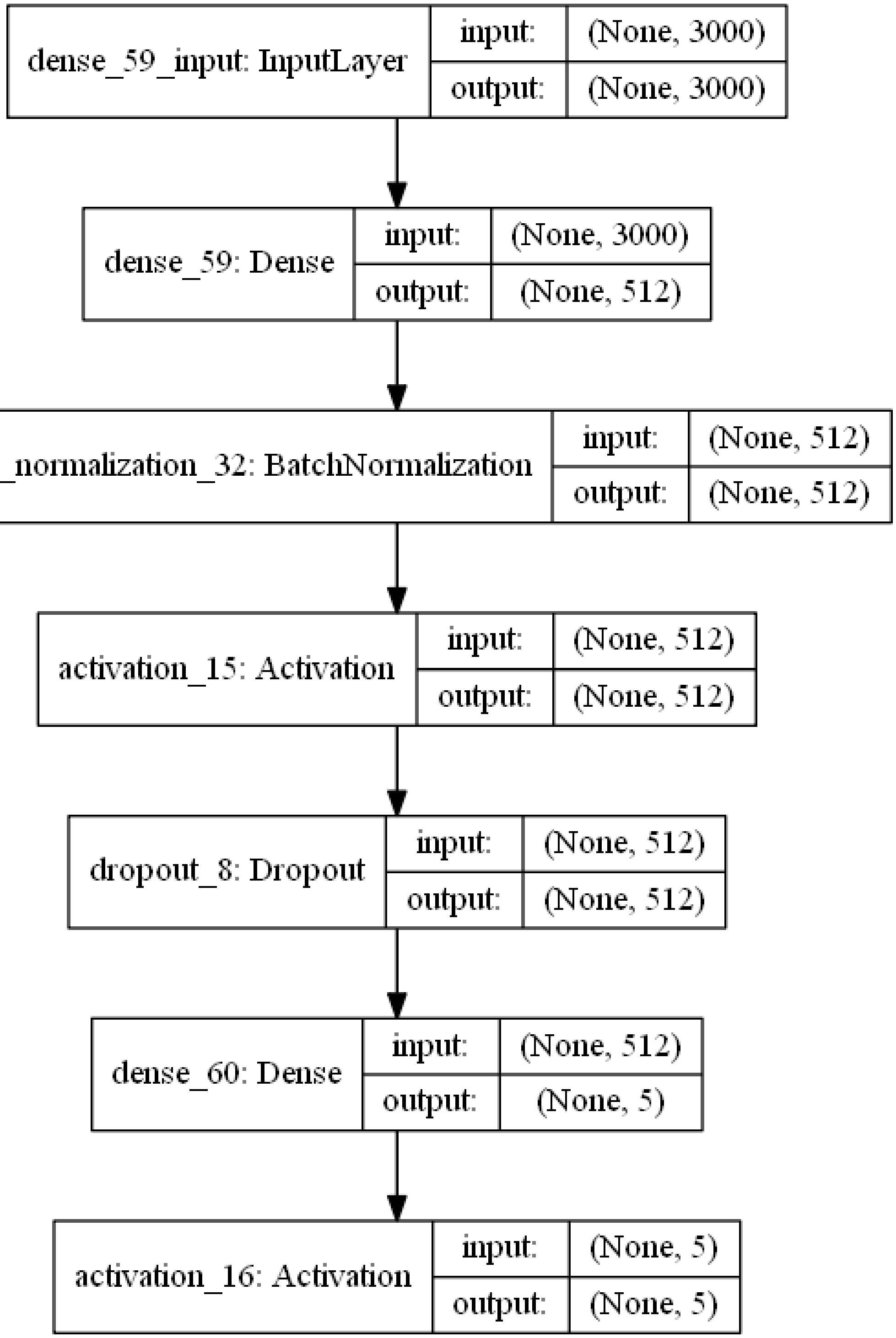
	1	2	3	4	5
1	37047	8039	3405	1515	2033
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	474	1738	4872	8133	3423
5	1366	966	1986	12113	72965

In [305]:
```
print(classification_report(y_pred_true, y_test_true))
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.95      0.71      0.81     52039
           2       0.00      0.00      0.00         0
           3       0.00      0.00      0.00         0
           4       0.37      0.44      0.40     18640
           5       0.93      0.82      0.87     89396

    accuracy                           0.74    160075
   macro avg       0.45      0.39      0.42    160075
weighted avg       0.87      0.74      0.80    160075


C:\Users\Tanner\Anaconda3\envs\yelp\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classi
fication.py:1272: UndefinedMetricWarning: Recall and F-score are ill-defined
and being set to 0.0 in labels with no true samples. Use `zero_division` para
meter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

In [306]:
```
plot_model(baseline, to_file='baseline.png', show_shapes=True)
```

Out[306]:



Let's save this model.

In [ ]:
```
# baseline.save('./models/baseline.h5')
```

Now training with several parameter changes

In [ ]:
```
batch_sizes = [128, 256, 512]
epochs = [5]
learning_rates = [.01, .001, .0001]
dropout = [False, True]
batch_norm = [False, True]
regularization = [True]
optimizers = ["SGD", "RMSProp", "ADAM"]

all_lists = [batch_sizes, epochs, learning_rates, dropout, batch_norm, regular
ization, optimizers]

params_to_test = list(itertools.product(*all_lists))
print(len(params_to_test))
```

In [ ]:
```
models = {}
histories = {}
scores = {}

for params in params_to_test:
    print(params)
    batch_size, epochs, learning_rate, dropout, batch_norm, regularization, op
t = params

    if opt == "SGD":
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=learning_rate, momentum
=0.0, nesterov=False)
    elif opt == "RMSProp":
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning_rate=learning_rate, rho=
0.9)
    elif opt == "ADAM":
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=learning_rate, beta_1=
0.9, beta_2=0.99, amsgrad=False)
    else:
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adadelta(learning_rate=learning_rate, rho
=0.95)

    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Dense(512, input_shape=(max_words,), kernel_regularizer=regulari
zers.l1_l2(l1=1e-5, l2=1e-4)))

    # Check Batch Normalization
    if batch_norm:
        model.add(BatchNormalization())

    model.add(Activation('relu'))

    # Check Dropout
    if dropout:
        model.add(Dropout(0.2))

    model.add(Dense(5))
    model.add(Activation('softmax'))

    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                  optimizer=optimizer,
                  metrics=['accuracy'])

    history = model.fit(X_train, y_train,
                        batch_size=batch_size,
                        epochs=epochs,
                        verbose=0,
                        validation_split=0.1)

    models[params] = model
    histories[params] = history

    score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
    print(score)

    scores[params] = score
```

LSTM Model

Specific Data Prep

In [307]:
```
%%time
X = yelp['text'].fillna('').values
y = pd.get_dummies(yelp['stars']).values

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, rando
m_state=42)
print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)

max_words = 3000
maxlen = 400

X_train = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_train)
X_test = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test)

# For the LSTM, we are going to pad our sequences
X_train = pad_sequences(X_train, maxlen=maxlen)
X_test = pad_sequences(X_test, maxlen=maxlen)
```

```
(373506,) (373506, 5)
(160075,) (160075, 5)
Wall time: 42.1 s
```

LSTM #1

In [308]:
```
batch_size = 512
epochs = 5

lr_schedule = keras.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay(
    initial_learning_rate=.001,
    decay_steps=10000,
    decay_rate=0.9)

optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=lr_schedule, beta_1=0.9, beta_
2=0.99, amsgrad=False, clipvalue=.3)

lstm = Sequential()
lstm.add(Embedding(max_words, 128, input_length=maxlen))
lstm.add(SpatialDropout1D(0.2))
lstm.add(Conv1D(64, 5, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.l1_l
2(l1=1e-5, l2=1e-4),
          bias_regularizer=regularizers.l2(1e-4)))
lstm.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=4))
lstm.add(LSTM(128, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
lstm.add(BatchNormalization())
lstm.add(Dense(5, activation='sigmoid'))

lstm.compile(loss='mean_absolute_error',
             optimizer=optimizer,
             metrics=['accuracy', 'mean_absolute_error'])

history = lstm.fit(X_train, y_train,
                    batch_size=batch_size,
                    epochs=epochs,
                    verbose=1,
                    validation_split=0.2)
```

```
Train on 298804 samples, validate on 74702 samples
Epoch 1/5
298804/298804 [==============================] - 82s 274us/step - loss: 0.155
4 - accuracy: 0.6814 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1417 - val_loss: 0.1066 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.7164 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1004
Epoch 2/5
298804/298804 [==============================] - 81s 270us/step - loss: 0.102
5 - accuracy: 0.7247 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0976 - val_loss: 0.1025 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.7280 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0982
Epoch 3/5
298804/298804 [==============================] - 81s 271us/step - loss: 0.099
8 - accuracy: 0.7301 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0954 - val_loss: 0.0981 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.7354 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0936
Epoch 4/5
298804/298804 [==============================] - 81s 270us/step - loss: 0.098
8 - accuracy: 0.7313 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0943 - val_loss: 0.0976 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.7370 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0931
Epoch 5/5
298804/298804 [==============================] - 81s 270us/step - loss: 0.097
9 - accuracy: 0.7332 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0933 - val_loss: 0.1018 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.7275 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0970
```

LSTM #1: Evaluation

In [309]:

```
score = lstm.evaluate(X_test, y_test,
                       batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

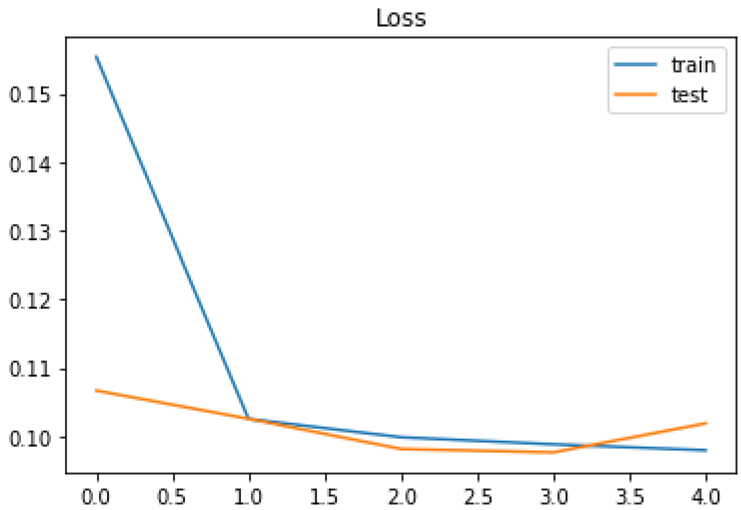
```
160075/160075 [==============================] - 10s 66us/step
Test accuracy: 0.7289021015167236
```

In [310]:

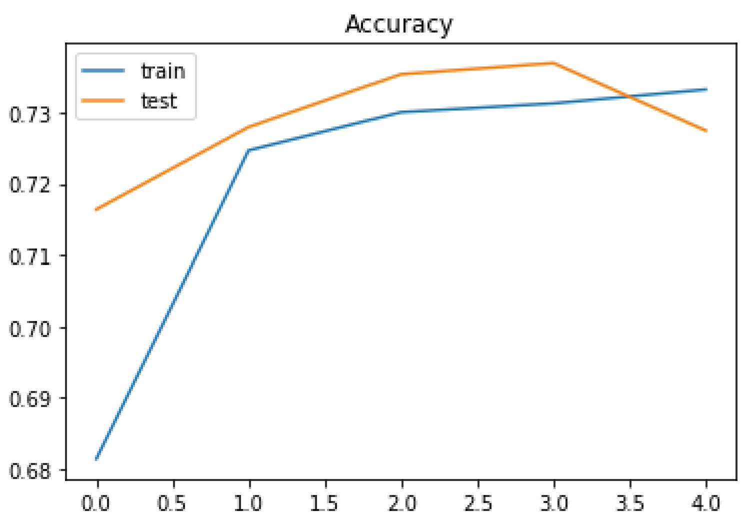
```
lstm.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential_33"
_________________________________________________________________
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #   
=================================================================
embedding_25 (Embedding)     (None, 400, 128)          384000    
_________________________________________________________________
spatial_dropout1d_25 (Spatia (None, 400, 128)          0         
_________________________________________________________________
conv1d_25 (Conv1D)           (None, 396, 64)           41024     
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling1d_25 (MaxPooling (None, 99, 64)            0         
_________________________________________________________________
lstm_25 (LSTM)               (None, 128)               98816     
_________________________________________________________________
batch_normalization_33 (Batc (None, 128)               512       
_________________________________________________________________
dense_61 (Dense)             (None, 5)                 645       
=================================================================
Total params: 524,997
Trainable params: 524,741
Non-trainable params: 256
_________________________________________________________________
```

In [311]:
```
plt.title('Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [312]:
```
plt.title('Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [313]:
```
# Get model output
y_pred = lstm.predict(X_test)
y_pred

cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

# Creating predictions table
baseline_ps = pd.DataFrame(data=y_pred, columns=cols)
y_pred_true = baseline_ps.idxmax(axis=1)
y_pred_true

# Creating truth
baseline_truth = pd.DataFrame(data=y_test, columns=cols)
y_test_true = baseline_truth.idxmax(axis=1)
y_test_true

# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_pred_true, y_test_true)
pd.DataFrame(cm, index=cols, columns=cols)
```

Out[313]:

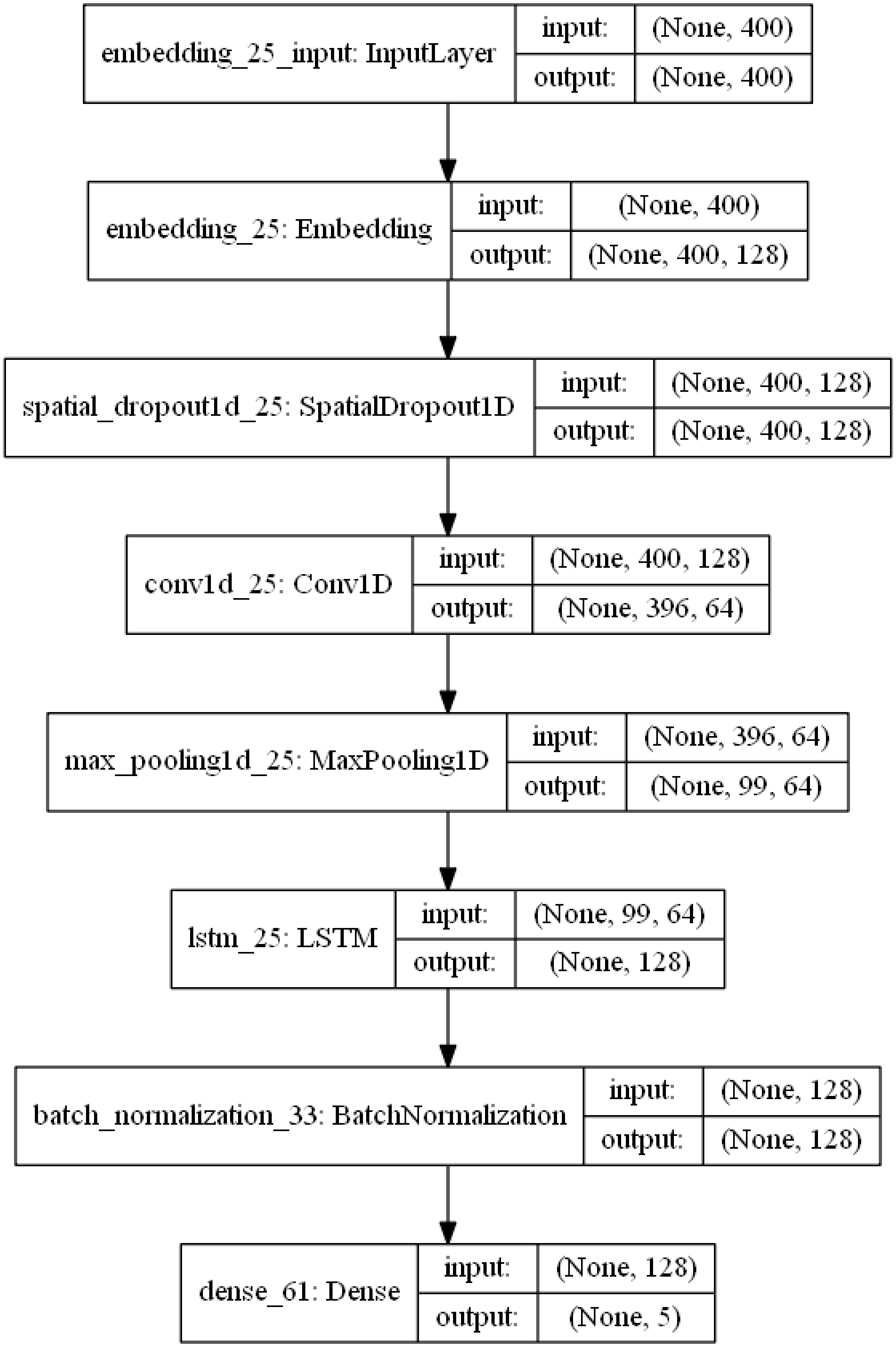
	1	2	3	4	5
1	34828	6472	2160	812	609
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	662	2533	5086	5731	1692
5	3397	1738	3017	15218	76120

In [314]:
```
print(classification_report(y_pred_true, y_test_true))
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.90      0.78      0.83     44881
           2       0.00      0.00      0.00         0
           3       0.00      0.00      0.00         0
           4       0.26      0.36      0.31     15704
           5       0.97      0.77      0.86     99490

    accuracy                           0.73    160075
   macro avg       0.43      0.38      0.40    160075
weighted avg       0.88      0.73      0.79    160075


C:\Users\Tanner\Anaconda3\envs\yelp\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classi
fication.py:1272: UndefinedMetricWarning: Recall and F-score are ill-defined
and being set to 0.0 in labels with no true samples. Use `zero_division` para
meter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

In [315]:
```
plot_model(lstm, to_file='baseline.png', show_shapes=True)
```

Out[315]:



Let's save this model as well.

In [ ]:
```
# lstm.save('./models/lstm.h5')
```

LSTM #2

In [ ]:
```
batch_size = 128
epochs = 5

lr_schedule = keras.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay(
    initial_learning_rate=.001,
    decay_steps=10000,
    decay_rate=0.9)

optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=lr_schedule, beta_1=0.9, beta_
2=0.99, amsgrad=False, clipvalue=.3)

lstm_v2 = Sequential()
lstm_v2.add(Embedding(max_words, 128, input_length=maxlen))
lstm_v2.add(SpatialDropout1D(0.3))
lstm_v2.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(128, dropout=0.3, recurrent_dropout=0.3)))
lstm_v2.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
lstm_v2.add(Dropout(0.2))
lstm_v2.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
lstm_v2.add(Dropout(0.2))
lstm_v2.add(Dense(5, activation='sigmoid'))

lstm_v2.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer=optimizer,
              metrics=['accuracy'])

history = lstm_v2.fit(X_train, y_train,
                    batch_size=batch_size,
                    epochs=epochs,
                    verbose=1,
                    validation_split=0.2)
```

LSTM #2: Evaluation

In [ ]:
```
score = lstm_v2.evaluate(X_test, y_test,
                       batch_size=batch_size, verbose=1)
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

In [ ]:
```
lstm_v2.summary()
```

In [ ]:
```
plt.title('Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```
plt.title('Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Let's save this model as well.

In [ ]:
```
lstm.save('./models/lstm_v2.h5')
```

One vs. All Approach

In the one vs. all approach, it goes by the following idea:

- We will have N learners for the multi-class classification problem, where N is the number of classes
- For each learner L, we will train L on our training data X_{Train} and y_{Train}. However, y_{Train} consists of only one label, making it a binary classification problem instead of multinomial
  - For instance, learner L_1 will still use all of X_{Train}, but y_{Train} will now be transformed to be a binary vector v_i where i denotes the star rating we are attempting to predict
- Once we have concluded our training, we will then create an ensemble model (bagging) that does the following
  1. L_1, L_2, ..., L_5 all assign p_i to each record in X_{Test}, where p_i is the likelihood observation x_n belongs to class i
  2. From there, our prediction is the following: $P_n = argmax(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5)$

After observing the challenge datasets 5 & 6, my partner and I believe this approach is a clever way to tackle the challenges while still having a strong model.

Sources: https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/crash-course/multi-class-neural-networks/one-vs-all (https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/crash-course/multi-class-neural-networks/one-vs-all)

In [316]:
```
yelp = pd.read_csv('cleaned_yelp_stemmed.csv')

X = yelp['text'].fillna('').values
y = pd.get_dummies(yelp['stars']).values

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.30, rand
om_state=42)

# Loading
# with open('tokenizer.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
#     tokenizer = pickle.load(handle)

max_words = 3000
maxlen = 400

X_train = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_train)
X_test = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test)
X_train = pad_sequences(X_train, maxlen=maxlen)
X_test = pad_sequences(X_test, maxlen=maxlen)

print('X_train shape:', X_train.shape)
print('X_test shape:', X_test.shape)
print('y_train shape:', y_train.shape)
print('y_test shape:', y_test.shape)
```

```
X_train shape: (373506, 400)
X_test shape: (160075, 400)
y_train shape: (373506, 5)
y_test shape: (160075, 5)
```

Buidling all models

In [318]:
```
stars = np.arange(1, 6)
models = {}
histories = {}
batch_size = 512

for star in stars:
    if star in [1, 2]:
        epochs = 2
    elif star in [3, 4]:
        epochs = 3
    else:
        epochs = 4

    print(star)
    y_train_sub = y_train[:, star - 1]

    lr_schedule = keras.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay(
    initial_learning_rate=.001,
    decay_steps=10000,
    decay_rate=0.9)

    optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=lr_schedule, beta_1=0.9, b
eta_2=0.99, amsgrad=False, clipvalue=.3)

    sub_lstm = Sequential()
    sub_lstm.add(Embedding(max_words, 128, input_length=maxlen))
    sub_lstm.add(SpatialDropout1D(0.2))
    sub_lstm.add(Conv1D(64, 5, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=regulariz
ers.l1_l2(l1=1e-5, l2=1e-4),
              bias_regularizer=regularizers.l2(1e-4)))
    sub_lstm.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=4))
    sub_lstm.add(LSTM(128))
    sub_lstm.add(BatchNormalization())
    sub_lstm.add(Dense(8))
    sub_lstm.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

    sub_lstm.compile(loss='mean_absolute_error',
                 optimizer=optimizer,
                 metrics=['accuracy', 'mean_absolute_error'])

    history = sub_lstm.fit(X_train, y_train_sub,
                        batch_size=batch_size,
                        epochs=epochs,
                        verbose=1,
                        validation_split=0.2)

    models[star] = sub_lstm
    histories[star] = sub_lstm
```

```
1
Train on 298804 samples, validate on 74702 samples
Epoch 1/2
298804/298804 [==============================] - 78s 261us/step - loss: 0.119
7 - accuracy: 0.9001 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1019 - val_loss: 0.0945 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.9181 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0823
Epoch 2/2
298804/298804 [==============================] - 77s 258us/step - loss: 0.095
6 - accuracy: 0.9152 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0851 - val_loss: 0.0937 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.9155 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0846
2
Train on 298804 samples, validate on 74702 samples
Epoch 1/2
298804/298804 [==============================] - 78s 262us/step - loss: 0.100
3 - accuracy: 0.9198 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0889 - val_loss: 0.0688 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.9323 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0678
Epoch 2/2
298804/298804 [==============================] - 78s 260us/step - loss: 0.067
3 - accuracy: 0.9329 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0671 - val_loss: 0.0678 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.9323 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0677
3
Train on 298804 samples, validate on 74702 samples
Epoch 1/3
298804/298804 [==============================] - 78s 262us/step - loss: 0.103
0 - accuracy: 0.9123 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0918 - val_loss: 0.0675 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.9363 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0664
Epoch 2/3
298804/298804 [==============================] - 78s 260us/step - loss: 0.064
5 - accuracy: 0.9356 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0644 - val_loss: 0.0660 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.9363 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0660
Epoch 3/3
298804/298804 [==============================] - 77s 258us/step - loss: 0.064
4 - accuracy: 0.9356 - mean_absolute_error: 0.0644 - val_loss: 0.0638 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.9363 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.0638
4
Train on 298804 samples, validate on 74702 samples
Epoch 1/3
298804/298804 [==============================] - 78s 261us/step - loss: 0.170
4 - accuracy: 0.8446 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1588 - val_loss: 0.1640 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.8637 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1622
Epoch 2/3
298804/298804 [==============================] - 77s 259us/step - loss: 0.135
9 - accuracy: 0.8645 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1355 - val_loss: 0.1362 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.8639 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1362
Epoch 3/3
298804/298804 [==============================] - 77s 258us/step - loss: 0.135
6 - accuracy: 0.8645 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1355 - val_loss: 0.1362 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.8639 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1361
5
Train on 298804 samples, validate on 74702 samples
Epoch 1/4
298804/298804 [==============================] - 78s 261us/step - loss: 0.165
5 - accuracy: 0.8532 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1488 - val_loss: 0.1437 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.8686 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1319
Epoch 2/4
298804/298804 [==============================] - 77s 259us/step - loss: 0.140
5 - accuracy: 0.8701 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1301 - val_loss: 0.1404 - val_a
```

```
ccuracy: 0.8692 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1309
Epoch 3/4
298804/298804 [==============================] - 77s 259us/step - loss: 0.135
7 - accuracy: 0.8736 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1266 - val_loss: 0.1432 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.8657 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1343
Epoch 4/4
298804/298804 [==============================] - 77s 259us/step - loss: 0.133
6 - accuracy: 0.8755 - mean_absolute_error: 0.1246 - val_loss: 0.1668 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.8423 - val_mean_absolute_error: 0.1578
```

Building an ensemble model (maximization between learners) for all trained models

Testing

In [319]:

```
%%time
# Evaluating the models above (TEST)
y_test_und = pd.DataFrame(y_test)
y_test_true = pd.DataFrame(y_test_und.columns[np.where(y_test_und!=0)[1]]) + 1

# Unload models
lstm_1, lstm_2, lstm_3, lstm_4, lstm_5 = models[1], models[2], models[3], mode
ls[4], models[5]

## Predicting the probability for each observation each model
print("Predicting 1 star")
one_star_ps = lstm_1.predict(X_test)
print("Predicting 2 star")
two_star_ps = lstm_2.predict(X_test)
print("Predicting 3 star")
three_star_ps = lstm_3.predict(X_test)
print("Predicting 4 star")
four_star_ps = lstm_4.predict(X_test)
print("Predicting 5 star")
five_star_ps = lstm_5.predict(X_test)

data = [one_star_ps.flatten(), two_star_ps.flatten(), three_star_ps.flatten(),
four_star_ps.flatten(), five_star_ps.flatten()]
cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
ps = pd.DataFrame(data=data, index=cols).T

ps["pred"] = ps.idxmax(axis=1)
ps.head()

print(MAE(ps["pred"], y_test_true[0]))
print(Accuracy(ps["pred"], y_test_true[0]))
```

```
Predicting 1 star
Predicting 2 star
Predicting 3 star
Predicting 4 star
Predicting 5 star
0.48825238169608
0.7091113540527878
Wall time: 5min 41s
```

In [320]:
```
# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(ps["pred"], y_test_true[0])
pd.DataFrame(cm, index=cols, columns=cols)
```

Out[320]:

	1	2	3	4	5
1	31709	3920	980	341	411
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	3980	5312	6473	5945	2153
5	3198	1511	2810	15475	75857

In [321]:
```
print(classification_report(ps["pred"], y_test_true[0]))
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.82      0.85      0.83     37361
           2       0.00      0.00      0.00         0
           3       0.00      0.00      0.00         0
           4       0.27      0.25      0.26     23863
           5       0.97      0.77      0.86     98851

    accuracy                           0.71    160075
   macro avg       0.41      0.37      0.39    160075
weighted avg       0.83      0.71      0.76    160075


C:\Users\Tanner\Anaconda3\envs\yelp\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classi
fication.py:1272: UndefinedMetricWarning: Recall and F-score are ill-defined
and being set to 0.0 in labels with no true samples. Use `zero_division` para
meter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

Saving the models

In [ ]:
```
# lstm_1.save("./models/one_star.h5")
# lstm_2.save("./models/two_star.h5")
# lstm_3.save("./models/three_star.h5")
# lstm_4.save("./models/four_star.h5")
# lstm_5.save("./models/five_star.h5")
```

Ensemble on Test Set

In [322]:
```
yelp = pd.read_csv('cleaned_yelp_stemmed.csv')

X = yelp['text'].fillna('').values
y = pd.get_dummies(yelp['stars'])

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.30, rand
om_state=42)
print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)

max_words = 3000
maxlen = 400

# with open('tokenizer.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
#     tokenizer = pickle.load(handle)

print(y_test)

necc_cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for col in necc_cols:
    if col not in y_test.columns:
        y_test[col] = 0

y_test = y_test[necc_cols]
y_test = y_test.values

X_baseline = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(X_test)
X_lstm = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test)
X_lstm = pad_sequences(X_lstm, maxlen=maxlen)
```

```
(373506,) (373506, 5)
(160075,) (160075, 5)
        1  2  3  4  5
255947  0  0  0  0  1
261035  0  0  0  0  1
355633  0  0  0  0  1
205506  0  0  0  0  1
97222   0  0  0  1  0
...    .. .. .. .. ..
491832  0  0  0  0  1
311959  0  0  0  0  1
140524  1  0  0  0  0
125037  0  0  1  0  0
200135  0  0  0  1  0

[160075 rows x 5 columns]
```

In [ ]:
```
# # Trying our pretrained models
# # Optimizer
# lr_schedule = keras.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay(initial_learning_r
ate=.001, decay_steps=10000, decay_rate=0.9)
# optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=lr_schedule, beta_1=0.9, bet
a_2=0.99, amsgrad=False, clipvalue=.3)

# # Baseline
# baseline = load_model('./models/baseline.h5')

# baseline.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#                 optimizer=optimizer,
#                 metrics=['accuracy'])

# # LSTM
# lstm = load_model('./models/lstm.h5')

# lstm.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#                 optimizer=optimizer,
#                 metrics=['accuracy'])


# # One vs. all
# lstm_1 = load_model('./models/one_star.h5')

# lstm_1.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_2 = load_model('./models/two_star.h5')

# lstm_2.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_3 = load_model('./models/three_star.h5')

# lstm_3.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_4 = load_model('./models/four_star.h5')

# lstm_4.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_5 = load_model('./models/five_star.h5')

# lstm_5.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])
```

In [323]:
```
cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
# Baseline
print("Baseline")
baseline_preds = pd.DataFrame(baseline.predict(X_baseline), columns=cols)
baseline_preds['baseline_pred'] = baseline_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# LSTM
print("LSTM")
lstm_preds = pd.DataFrame(lstm.predict(X_lstm), columns=cols)
lstm_preds['lstm_pred'] = lstm_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# One vs. all
print("OVA")
one_star_ps = lstm_1.predict(X_lstm)
two_star_ps = lstm_2.predict(X_lstm)
three_star_ps = lstm_3.predict(X_lstm)
four_star_ps = lstm_4.predict(X_lstm)
five_star_ps = lstm_5.predict(X_lstm)

data = [one_star_ps.flatten(), two_star_ps.flatten(), three_star_ps.flatten(),
four_star_ps.flatten(), five_star_ps.flatten()]
ova_preds = pd.DataFrame(data=data, index=cols).T

ova_preds["ova_pred"] = ova_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

all_preds = pd.DataFrame([baseline_preds['baseline_pred'], lstm_preds['lstm_pr
ed'], ova_preds['ova_pred']]).T
all_preds["final_pred"] = all_preds.mode(axis=1)[0]
```

```
Baseline
LSTM
OVA
```

In [324]:
```
print([MAE(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y_test, columns=cols).id
xmax(axis=1)), Accuracy(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y_test, col
umns=cols).idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
[0.4078150866781196, 0.7353927846322037]
```

In [325]:
```
# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y_test, colum
ns=cols).idxmax(axis=1))
pd.DataFrame(cm, index=cols, columns=cols)
```

Out[325]:

	1	2	3	4	5
1	35741	6709	2311	886	766
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	772	2731	5412	6201	1879
5	2374	1303	2540	14674	75776

In [326]:
```
print(classification_report(y_pred_true, y_test_true))
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.90      0.78      0.83     44881
           2       0.00      0.00      0.00         0
           3       0.00      0.00      0.00         0
           4       0.26      0.36      0.31     15704
           5       0.97      0.77      0.86     99490

    accuracy                           0.73    160075
   macro avg       0.43      0.38      0.40    160075
weighted avg       0.88      0.73      0.79    160075

C:\Users\Tanner\Anaconda3\envs\yelp\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classi
fication.py:1272: UndefinedMetricWarning: Recall and F-score are ill-defined
and being set to 0.0 in labels with no true samples. Use `zero_division` para
meter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

Challenges

Challenge 5

In [327]:
```
c5 = pd.read_json("./yelp_challenge_5_with_answers.jsonl", lines = True)
print(c5.shape)
c5.head()
```

```
(500, 3)
```

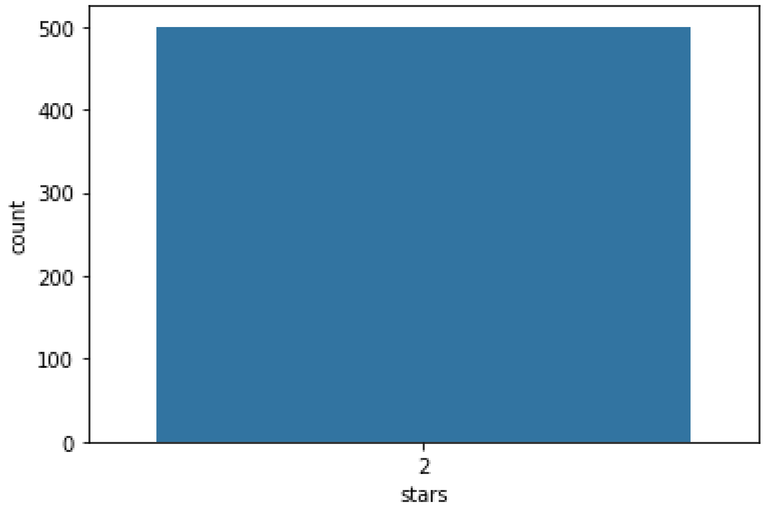
Out[327]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	50	I went to this campus for 1 semester. I was in...	2
1	51	I have rated it a two star based on its compar...	2
2	52	Just like most of the reviews, we ordered and ...	2
3	53	I only go here if it is an emergency. I HATE i...	2
4	54	Rude staff. I got 60 feeder fish and about 15 ...	2

Quick EDA

In [328]:
```
sns.countplot(c5['stars'])
```

Out[328]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25aedd4de08>



Pre-processing

In [329]:
```
c5['text'] = c5['text'].apply(clean_text)
c5.head()
```

Out[329]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	50	i went to thi campu for 1 semest i wa in busi ...	2
1	51	i have rate it a two star base on it compariso...	2
2	52	just like most of the review we order and paid...	2
3	53	i onli go here if it is an emerg i hate it tha...	2
4	54	rude staff i got 60 feeder fish and about 15 w...	2

Load previous tokenizer

In [330]:
```
X = c5['text'].fillna('').values
y = pd.get_dummies(c5['stars'])

# with open('tokenizer.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
#     tokenizer = pickle.load(handle)

max_words

necc_cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for col in necc_cols:
    if col not in y.columns:
        y[col] = 0

y = y[necc_cols]
y = y.values

X_baseline = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(X)
X_lstm = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X)
X_lstm = pad_sequences(X_lstm, maxlen=400)
```

Load and compile models

In [331]:
```
# # Baseline
# baseline = load_model('./models/baseline.h5')

# baseline.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#                optimizer=optimizer,
#                metrics=['accuracy'])

# # LSTM
# lstm = load_model('./models/lstm.h5')

# lstm.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#                optimizer=optimizer,
#                metrics=['accuracy'])


# # One vs. all
# lstm_1 = load_model('./models/one_star.h5')

# lstm_1.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                    optimizer=optimizer,
#                    metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_2 = load_model('./models/two_star.h5')

# lstm_2.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                    optimizer=optimizer,
#                    metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_3 = load_model('./models/three_star.h5')

# lstm_3.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                    optimizer=optimizer,
#                    metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_4 = load_model('./models/four_star.h5')

# lstm_4.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                    optimizer=optimizer,
#                    metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_5 = load_model('./models/five_star.h5')

# lstm_5.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                    optimizer=optimizer,
#                    metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Evaluate Models

In [332]:

```
# Baseline
print(baseline.evaluate(X_baseline, y))

# LSTM
print(lstm.evaluate(X_lstm, y))

# One vs. All
one_star_ps = lstm_1.predict(X_lstm)
two_star_ps = lstm_2.predict(X_lstm)
three_star_ps = lstm_3.predict(X_lstm)
four_star_ps = lstm_4.predict(X_lstm)
five_star_ps = lstm_5.predict(X_lstm)

data = [one_star_ps.flatten(), two_star_ps.flatten(), three_star_ps.flatten(),
four_star_ps.flatten(), five_star_ps.flatten()]
cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
ps = pd.DataFrame(data=data, index=cols).T

ps["ova_pred"] = ps.idxmax(axis=1)

print([MAE(ps["ova_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(axis=1)),
Accuracy(ps["ova_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
500/500 [==============================] - 0s 86us/step
[0.4163735044002533, 0.0, 0.3999999165534973]
500/500 [==============================] - 0s 526us/step
[0.305676802277565, 0.0, 0.30080291628837585]
[1.802, 0.0]
```

Attempt Ensemble

In [333]:

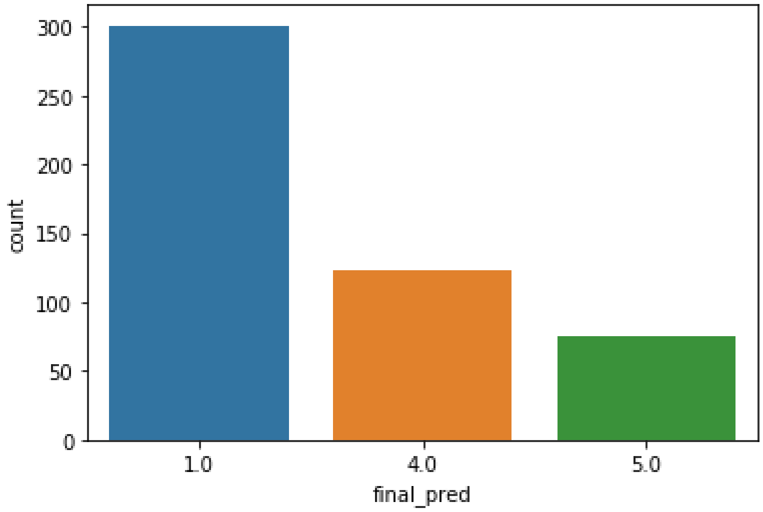
```
# Baseline
baseline_preds = pd.DataFrame(baseline.predict(X_baseline), columns=cols)
baseline_preds['baseline_pred'] = baseline_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# LSTM
lstm_preds = pd.DataFrame(lstm.predict(X_lstm), columns=cols)
lstm_preds['lstm_pred'] = lstm_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# One vs. all
ova_preds = ps

all_preds = pd.DataFrame([baseline_preds['baseline_pred'], lstm_preds['lstm_pr
ed'], ova_preds['ova_pred']]).T
all_preds["final_pred"] = all_preds.mode(axis=1)[0]

print([MAE(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(
axis=1)), Accuracy(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols)
.idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
[1.55, 0.0]
```

Misc.

In [334]:
```
sns.countplot(all_preds["final_pred"])
```

Out[334]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25a80c5a288>
```



Challenge 6

In [335]:
```
c6 = pd.read_json("./yelp_challenge_6_with_answers.jsonl", lines = True)
print(c6.shape)
c6.head()
```

```
(500, 3)
```

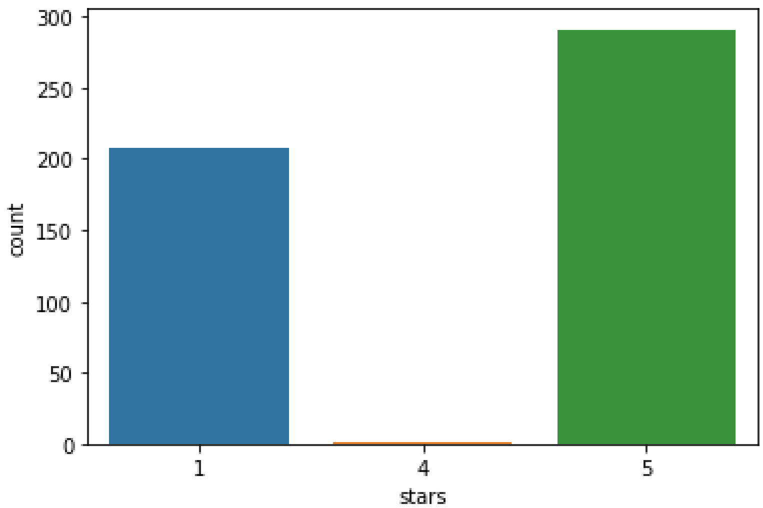
Out[335]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	60	Amazing for Trees\n\n$20 for a 5 gallon . I wi...	5
1	61	How the hell can Taco Bell be closed before mi...	5
2	62	I actually had no intention of visiting this p...	5
3	63	Yesterday around 3:30 pm I was driving west on...	5
4	64	DR FITZMAURICE did surgery on both hands on th...	5

Quick EDA

In [336]:
```
sns.countplot(c6['stars'])
```

Out[336]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25a6d15dd88>



Pre-processing

In [337]:
```
c6['text'] = c6['text'].apply(clean_text)
c6.head()
```

Out[337]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	60	amaz for tree 20 for a 5 gallon i will never g...	5
1	61	how the hell can taco bell be close befor midn...	5
2	62	i actual had no intent of visit thi place at a...	5
3	63	yesterday around 3 30 pm i wa drive west on pi...	5
4	64	dr fitzmauric did surgeri on both hand on the ...	5

Load previous tokenizer

In [338]:
```
X = c6['text'].fillna('').values
y = pd.get_dummies(c6['stars'])

# with open('tokenizer.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
#     tokenizer = pickle.load(handle)

max_words

necc_cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for col in necc_cols:
    if col not in y.columns:
        y[col] = 0

y = y[necc_cols]
y = y.values

X_baseline = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(X)
X_lstm = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X)
X_lstm = pad_sequences(X_lstm, maxlen=400)
```

Load and compile models

In [339]:
```
# # Baseline
# baseline = load_model('./models/baseline.h5')

# baseline.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#                 optimizer=optimizer,
#                 metrics=['accuracy'])

# # LSTM
# lstm = load_model('./models/lstm.h5')

# lstm.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#                 optimizer=optimizer,
#                 metrics=['accuracy'])


# # One vs. all
# lstm_1 = load_model('./models/one_star.h5')

# lstm_1.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_2 = load_model('./models/two_star.h5')

# lstm_2.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_3 = load_model('./models/three_star.h5')

# lstm_3.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_4 = load_model('./models/four_star.h5')

# lstm_4.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_5 = load_model('./models/five_star.h5')

# lstm_5.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                     optimizer=optimizer,
#                     metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Evaluate Models

In [340]:

```
# Baseline
print(baseline.evaluate(X_baseline, y))

# LSTM
print(lstm.evaluate(X_lstm, y))

# One vs. All
one_star_ps = lstm_1.predict(X_lstm)
two_star_ps = lstm_2.predict(X_lstm)
three_star_ps = lstm_3.predict(X_lstm)
four_star_ps = lstm_4.predict(X_lstm)
five_star_ps = lstm_5.predict(X_lstm)

data = [one_star_ps.flatten(), two_star_ps.flatten(), three_star_ps.flatten(),
four_star_ps.flatten(), five_star_ps.flatten()]
cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
ps = pd.DataFrame(data=data, index=cols).T

ps["ova_pred"] = ps.idxmax(axis=1)

print([MAE(ps["ova_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(axis=1)),
Accuracy(ps["ova_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
500/500 [==============================] - 0s 82us/step
[0.23861910700798034, 0.4399999976158142, 0.2222854048013687]
500/500 [==============================] - 0s 496us/step
[0.22340433382987976, 0.43799999356269836, 0.21853041648864746]
[2.218, 0.392]
```

Attempt Ensemble

In [341]:

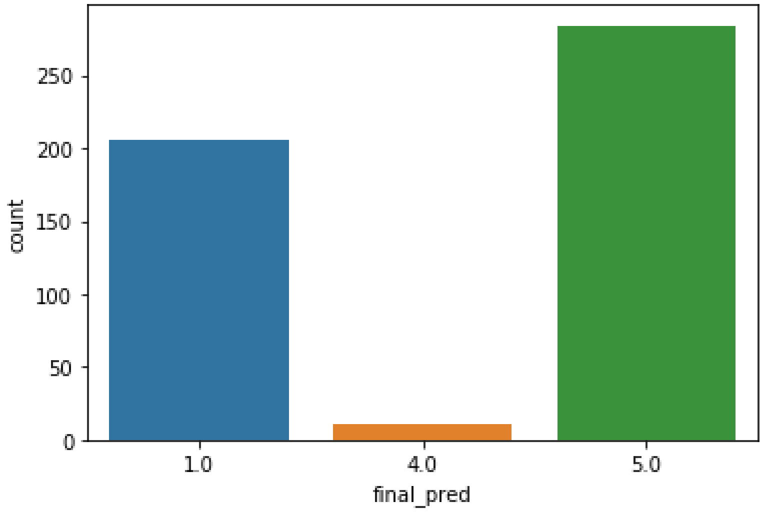
```
# Baseline
baseline_preds = pd.DataFrame(baseline.predict(X_baseline), columns=cols)
baseline_preds['baseline_pred'] = baseline_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# LSTM
lstm_preds = pd.DataFrame(lstm.predict(X_lstm), columns=cols)
lstm_preds['lstm_pred'] = lstm_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# One vs. all
ova_preds = ps

all_preds = pd.DataFrame([baseline_preds['baseline_pred'], lstm_preds['lstm_pr
ed'], ova_preds['ova_pred']]).T
all_preds["final_pred"] = all_preds.mode(axis=1)[0]

print([MAE(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(
axis=1)), Accuracy(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols)
.idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
[2.192, 0.442]
```

Misc.

In [342]:
```
sns.countplot(all_preds["final_pred"])
```

Out[342]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25af5ff73c8>



Challenge 3

In [343]:
```
c3 = pd.read_json("./yelp_challenge_3_with_answers.jsonl", lines = True)
print(c3.shape)
c3.head()
```

(534, 3)

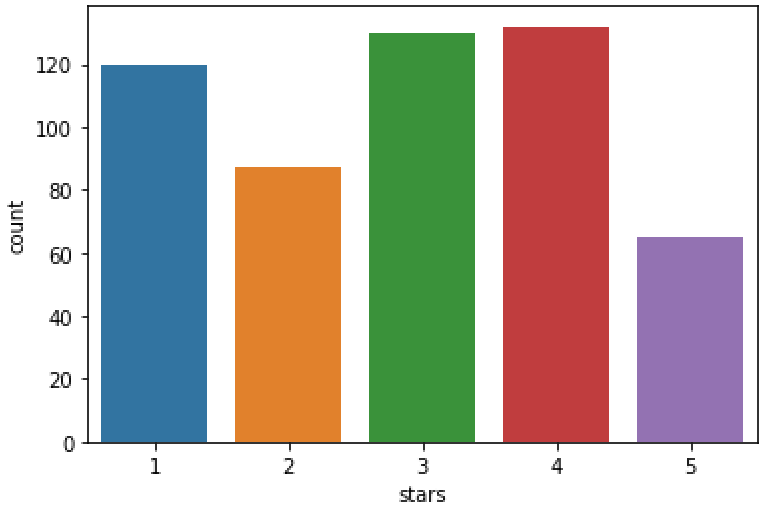
Out[343]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	30	We stopped here for lunch today and were pleas...	4
1	31	We went for a quick lunch here - it's all reas...	3
2	32	Very bad food, avoid it. We were a group of 4 ...	2
3	33	Bring a friend or two to help open the door. I...	3
4	34	Ukai serves some of the best sushi and sashimi...	4

Quick EDA

In [344]:
```
sns.countplot(c3['stars'])
```

Out[344]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25a6491cc88>



Pre-processing

In [345]:
```
c3['text'] = c3['text'].apply(clean_text)
c3.head()
```

Out[345]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	30	we stop here for lunch today and were pleasant...	4
1	31	we went for a quick lunch here it s all reason...	3
2	32	veri bad food avoid it we were a group of 4 an...	2
3	33	bring a friend or two to help open the door i ...	3
4	34	ukai serv some of the best sushi and sashimi i...	4

Load previous tokenizer

In [346]:
```
X = c3['text'].fillna('').values
y = pd.get_dummies(c3['stars'])

# with open('tokenizer.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
#     tokenizer = pickle.load(handle)

max_words

necc_cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for col in necc_cols:
    if col not in y.columns:
        y[col] = 0

y = y[necc_cols]
y = y.values

X_baseline = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(X)
X_lstm = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X)
X_lstm = pad_sequences(X_lstm, maxlen=400)
```

Load and compile models

In [347]:
```
# # Baseline
# baseline = load_model('./models/baseline.h5')

# baseline.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#               optimizer=optimizer,
#               metrics=['accuracy'])

# # LSTM
# lstm = load_model('./models/lstm.h5')

# lstm.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#               optimizer=optimizer,
#               metrics=['accuracy'])


# # One vs. all
# lstm_1 = load_model('./models/one_star.h5')

# lstm_1.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_2 = load_model('./models/two_star.h5')

# lstm_2.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_3 = load_model('./models/three_star.h5')

# lstm_3.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_4 = load_model('./models/four_star.h5')

# lstm_4.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_5 = load_model('./models/five_star.h5')

# lstm_5.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Evaluate Models

In [348]:
```
# Baseline
print(baseline.evaluate(X_baseline, y))

# LSTM
print(lstm.evaluate(X_lstm, y))

# One vs. All
one_star_ps = lstm_1.predict(X_lstm)
two_star_ps = lstm_2.predict(X_lstm)
three_star_ps = lstm_3.predict(X_lstm)
four_star_ps = lstm_4.predict(X_lstm)
five_star_ps = lstm_5.predict(X_lstm)

data = [one_star_ps.flatten(), two_star_ps.flatten(), three_star_ps.flatten(),
four_star_ps.flatten(), five_star_ps.flatten()]
cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
ps = pd.DataFrame(data=data, index=cols).T

ps["ova_pred"] = ps.idxmax(axis=1)

print([MAE(ps["ova_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(axis=1)),
Accuracy(ps["ova_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
534/534 [==============================] - 0s 77us/step
[0.24015130800254336, 0.44756555557250977, 0.22375977039337158]
534/534 [==============================] - 0s 517us/step
[0.1862835054763694, 0.40449437499046326, 0.18140959739685059]
[1.0, 0.34269662921348315]
```

Attempt Ensemble

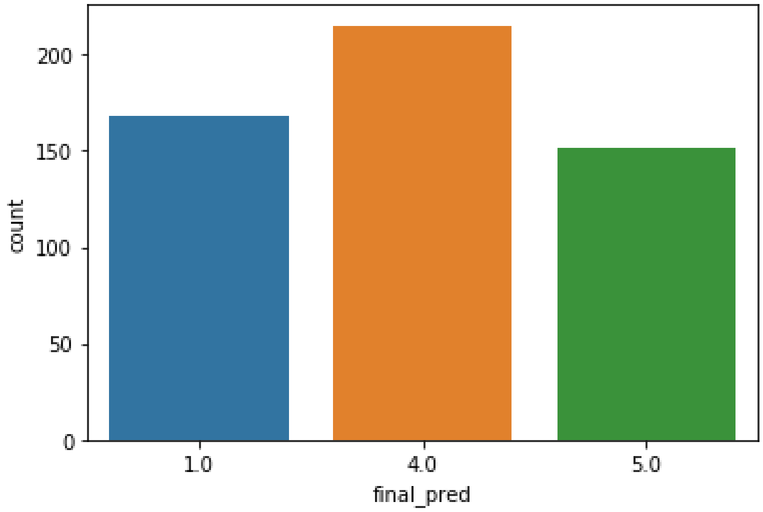
In [349]:
```
# Baseline
baseline_preds = pd.DataFrame(baseline.predict(X_baseline), columns=cols)
baseline_preds['baseline_pred'] = baseline_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# LSTM
lstm_preds = pd.DataFrame(lstm.predict(X_lstm), columns=cols)
lstm_preds['lstm_pred'] = lstm_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# One vs. all
ova_preds = ps

all_preds = pd.DataFrame([baseline_preds['baseline_pred'], lstm_preds['lstm_pr
ed'], ova_preds['ova_pred']]).T
all_preds["final_pred"] = all_preds.mode(axis=1)[0]

print([MAE(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(
axis=1)), Accuracy(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols)
.idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
[0.797752808988764, 0.40823970037453183]
```

Misc.

In [350]:
```
sns.countplot(all_preds["final_pred"])
```

Out[350]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25b582616c8>
```



Challenge 8

In [351]:
```
c8 = pd.read_json("./yelp_challenge_8_with_answers.jsonl", lines = True)
print(c8.shape)
c8.head()
```

```
(500, 3)
```

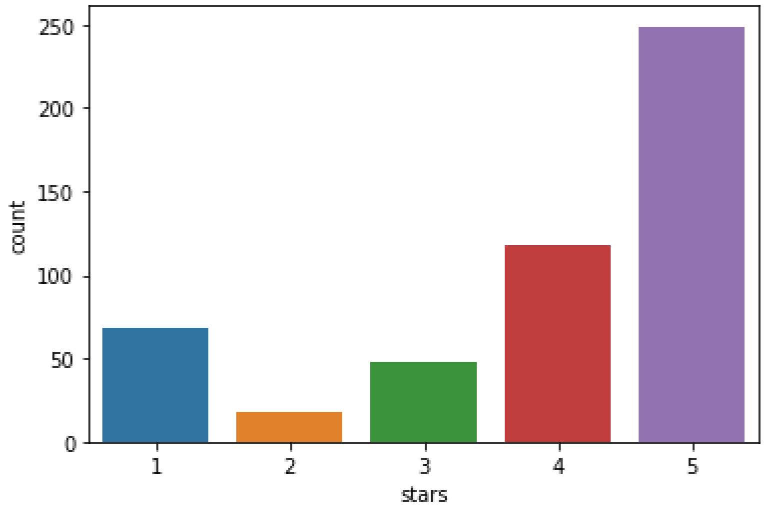
Out[351]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	qOOv-A-vo3kMT0yi4jIllg	Not bad for fast food.	4
1	uqxkO6B6w_sIDSAGr0k_0A	Une institution du café	4
2	0o_gGSU0m_4QyNLWEHKgug	J ai vraiment aimé !!!!	4
3	BKAj-fKWW5G3yt3xAkbUCQ	They have good poutine.	4
4	fAhp8IwuGNT0ywKmsCs6VQ	Very old and dirty vans.	1

Quick EDA

In [352]:
```
sns.countplot(c8['stars'])
```

Out[352]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25b506d5c88>



Pre-processing

In [353]:
```
c8['text'] = c8['text'].apply(clean_text)
c8.head()
```

```
C:\Users\Tanner\Anaconda3\envs\yelp\lib\site-packages\bs4\__init__.py:398: Us
erWarning: "https://casetext.com/case/united-states-v-butterbaugh-2" looks li
ke a URL. Beautiful Soup is not an HTTP client. You should probably use an HT
TP client like requests to get the document behind the URL, and feed that doc
ument to Beautiful Soup.
  markup
```

Out[353]:

	review_id	text	stars
0	qOOv-A-vo3kMT0yi4jIllg	not bad for fast food	4
1	uqxkO6B6w_sIDSAGr0k_0A	une institut du caf	4
2	0o_gGSU0m_4QyNLWEHKgug	j ai vraiment aim	4
3	BKAj-fKWW5G3yt3xAkbUCQ	they have good poutin	4
4	fAhp8IwuGNT0ywKmsCs6VQ	veri old and dirti van	1

Load previous tokenizer

In [354]:
```
X = c8['text'].fillna('').values
y = pd.get_dummies(c8['stars'])

# with open('tokenizer.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
#     tokenizer = pickle.load(handle)

max_words

necc_cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for col in necc_cols:
    if col not in y.columns:
        y[col] = 0

y = y[necc_cols]
y = y.values

X_baseline = tokenizer.texts_to_matrix(X)
X_lstm = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X)
X_lstm = pad_sequences(X_lstm, maxlen=400)
```

Load and compile models

In [355]:
```
# # Baseline
# baseline = load_model('./models/baseline.h5')

# baseline.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#               optimizer=optimizer,
#               metrics=['accuracy'])

# # LSTM
# lstm = load_model('./models/lstm.h5')

# lstm.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
#               optimizer=optimizer,
#               metrics=['accuracy'])


# # One vs. all
# lstm_1 = load_model('./models/one_star.h5')

# lstm_1.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_2 = load_model('./models/two_star.h5')

# lstm_2.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_3 = load_model('./models/three_star.h5')

# lstm_3.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_4 = load_model('./models/four_star.h5')

# lstm_4.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])

# lstm_5 = load_model('./models/five_star.h5')

# lstm_5.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
#                   optimizer=optimizer,
#                   metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Evaluate Models

In [356]:

```
# Baseline
print(baseline.evaluate(X_baseline, y))

# LSTM
print(lstm.evaluate(X_lstm, y))

# One vs. All
one_star_ps = lstm_1.predict(X_lstm)
two_star_ps = lstm_2.predict(X_lstm)
three_star_ps = lstm_3.predict(X_lstm)
four_star_ps = lstm_4.predict(X_lstm)
five_star_ps = lstm_5.predict(X_lstm)

data = [one_star_ps.flatten(), two_star_ps.flatten(), three_star_ps.flatten(),
four_star_ps.flatten(), five_star_ps.flatten()]
cols = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
ps = pd.DataFrame(data=data, index=cols).T

ps["ova_pred"] = ps.idxmax(axis=1)

print([MAE(ps["ova_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(axis=1)),
Accuracy(ps["ova_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
500/500 [==============================] - 0s 82us/step
[0.17698445343971253, 0.6100000143051147, 0.16073599457740784]
500/500 [==============================] - 0s 498us/step
[0.14596080994606017, 0.6060000061988831, 0.1410869061946869]
[0.634, 0.598]
```

Attempt Ensemble

In [357]:

```
# Baseline
baseline_preds = pd.DataFrame(baseline.predict(X_baseline), columns=cols)
baseline_preds['baseline_pred'] = baseline_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# LSTM
lstm_preds = pd.DataFrame(lstm.predict(X_lstm), columns=cols)
lstm_preds['lstm_pred'] = lstm_preds.idxmax(axis=1)

# One vs. all
ova_preds = ps

all_preds = pd.DataFrame([baseline_preds['baseline_pred'], lstm_preds['lstm_pr
ed'], ova_preds['ova_pred']]).T
all_preds["final_pred"] = all_preds.mode(axis=1)[0]

print([MAE(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols).idxmax(
axis=1)), Accuracy(all_preds["final_pred"], pd.DataFrame(data=y, columns=cols)
.idxmax(axis=1))])
```

```
[0.594, 0.626]
```

Misc.

In [358]:
```
sns.countplot(all_preds["final_pred"])
```

Out[358]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x25acbc85608>
```