```
LSTM
In [1]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
        from sklearn import metrics
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        from keras.preprocessing import sequence
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation
        from keras.layers import Embedding
        from keras.layers import LSTM
        from keras.layers import Conv1D, MaxPooling1D
        from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
        from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
        from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM
        from sklearn.model_selection import train test split
        from keras.utils.np_utils import to categorical
        from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
        from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
        from keras.models import model from json
        import re
        import warnings
        import pandas as pd
        warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
        from subprocess import check output
       C:\Users\BALARAMI REDDY\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\h5py\ init .py:36: FutureWarning: Conversio
       n 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.
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv('Reviews.csv')
       data.columns
Out[2]: Index(['Id', 'ProductId', 'UserId', 'ProfileName', 'HelpfulnessNumerator',
             'HelpfulnessDenominator', 'Score', 'Time', 'Summary', 'Text'],
            dtype='object')
In [3]: data = data[['Text', 'Score']]
In [4]: data.head()
Out[4]:
                                        Text | Score
        0 I have bought several of the Vitality canned d...
        1 Product arrived labeled as Jumbo Salted Peanut..
        2 This is a confection that has been around a fe...
        3 If you are looking for the secret ingredient i...
                                           2
        4 Great taffy at a great price. There was a wid...
In [5]: row select 1 = data['Score'] < 3</pre>
        row_select_2 = data['Score'] == 3
        data['sentiment'] = pd.Series(['Positive']*len(data.index))
        data.loc[row select 1, 'sentiment'] = 'Negative'
        data.loc[row select 2, 'sentiment'] = 'Neutral'
In [6]: data = data[['Text', 'sentiment']]
        data.columns = ['text', 'sentiment']
In [7]: data = data[data.sentiment != "Neutral"]
        data['text'] = data['text'].apply(lambda x: str(x).lower())
        data['text'] = data['text'].apply((lambda x: re.sub('[^a-zA-z0-9\s]','',x)))
        print(data[ data['sentiment'] == 'Positive'].size)
        print(data[ data['sentiment'] == 'Negative'].size)
        for idx, row in data.iterrows():
           row[0] = row[0].replace('rt',' ')
       887554
       164074
In [8]: top_words = 5000
        max review length = 100
In [9]: | tokenizer = Tokenizer(nb_words = top_words, split=' ')
        tokenizer.fit_on_texts(data['text'].values)
        X = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(data['text'].values)
       X = pad_sequences(X, maxlen = max_review_length)
In [10]: | Y = pd.get_dummies(data['sentiment']).values
        X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size = 0.20, random_state = 0)
In [11]: print(X_train.shape)
       print(X_train[1])
        (420651, 100)
        [1136 648 14 2 181 16 103 2044 11 12 345 437
              4 159 1181 1317 3 176 2 67 552 195 5 2222
          7 1220 183 1011 979 2 89 1304 1 43 35 4 644 1181
          44 86 1 1690 1140 12 601 8 13 1 969 1827 349 30
         644 14 129 1435 227 2 16 429 5 435 41 1 221
         2269 969]
In [12]: print(Y_train.shape)
       print(Y_train[1])
        (420651, 2)
        [0 1]
In [13]: # create the model
        embedding_vecor_length = 32
        model = Sequential()
        model.add(Embedding(top_words, embedding_vecor_length, input_length=max_review_length))
        model.add(LSTM(100))
        model.add(Dense(2, activation='sigmoid'))
        model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
        print(model.summary())
                               Output Shape
                                                     Param #
       Layer (type)
        ______
        embedding 1 (Embedding)
                               (None, 100, 32)
                                                     160000
                                (None, 100)
                                                     53200
       lstm_1 (LSTM)
        dense 1 (Dense)
                                (None, 2)
       Total params: 213,402
       Trainable params: 213,402
       Non-trainable params: 0
       None
In [19]: history_1 = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, nb_epoch=10, batch_size=500,verbose=1,validation_data=(X_tes
        t, Y_test))
       Train on 420651 samples, validate on 105163 samples
       Epoch 1/10
        loss: 0.1179 - val acc: 0.9613
       Epoch 2/10
        l loss: 0.1235 - val acc: 0.9612
       Epoch 3/10
       l_loss: 0.1314 - val_acc: 0.9617
       Epoch 4/10
        1_loss: 0.1356 - val_acc: 0.9617
        Epoch 5/10
       l_loss: 0.1366 - val_acc: 0.9613
       Epoch 6/10
        l loss: 0.1449 - val acc: 0.9589
       Epoch 7/10
        1_loss: 0.1505 - val_acc: 0.9619
       Epoch 8/10
       1_loss: 0.1498 - val_acc: 0.9610
       Epoch 9/10
        l_loss: 0.1591 - val_acc: 0.9609
       Epoch 10/10
        l_loss: 0.1698 - val_acc: 0.9610
In [20]: # Final evaluation of the model
        scores = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
        print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (scores[1]*100))
       Accuracy: 96.10%
In [23]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        def plt dynamic(x, vy, ty):
           plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
           plt.plot(x, vy, 'b', label="Validation Loss")
           plt.plot(x, ty, 'r', label="Train Loss")
          plt.xlabel('Epochs')
          plt.ylabel('Binary Crossentropy Loss')
          plt.title('\nBinary Crossentropy Loss VS Epochs')
          plt.legend()
           plt.grid()
           plt.show()
In [24]: # Test and train accuracy of the model
        model test = scores[1]
        model train = max(history 1.history['acc'])
        # Plotting Train and Test Loss VS no. of epochs
        # list of epoch numbers
        x = list(range(1,11))
        # Validation loss
       vy = history 1.history['val loss']
        # Training loss
        ty = history 1.history['loss']
        # Calling the function to draw the plot
       plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
                              Binary Crossentropy Loss VS Epochs
                Validation Loss
                Train Loss
          0.16
          0.14
```

Validation Loss
Train Loss

0.14

0.12

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

Epochs