

## ▼ Sentiment Analysis

### 네이버 영화 리뷰 데이터

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

## ▼ Import Packages

```
import numpy as np
import keras
```

## ▼ I. Naver Sentiment Movie Corpus v1.0

### ▼ 1) File Download

- Train : 150000
- Test : 50000

```
tr_url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/e9t/nsmc/master/ratings_train.txt'
path_to_train_file = keras.utils.get_file('train.txt', tr_url)

te_url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/e9t/nsmc/master/ratings_test.txt'
path_to_test_file = keras.utils.get_file('test.txt', te_url)
```

```
Downloading data from https://raw.githubusercontent.com/e9t/nsmc/master/ratings_train.txt
14630912/14628807 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
Downloading data from https://raw.githubusercontent.com/e9t/nsmc/master/ratings_test.txt
4898816/4893335 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
```

### ▼ 2) 'X' Data

- 각 열은 Tab으로 구분
- '0'-부정, '1'-긍정

```
train_text = open(path_to_train_file, 'rb').read().decode(encoding = 'utf-8')
test_text = open(path_to_test_file, 'rb').read().decode(encoding = 'utf-8')

print('Length of text: {} characters'.format(len(train_text)))
print('Length of text: {} characters'.format(len(test_text)))
print()
```

```
print()
```

```
print(train_text[:300])
```

```
Length of text: 6937271 characters
Length of text: 2318260 characters
```

```
id      document      label
9976970 아 더빙.. 진짜 짜증나네요 목소리      0
3819312 흠...포스터보고 초딩영화줄....오버연기조차 가볍지 않구나      1
10265843      너무재밌었다그래서보는것을추천한다      0
9045019 교도소 이야기구먼 ..솔직히 재미는 없다..평점 조정      0
6483659 사이몬페그의 익살스런 연기가 돋보였던 영화!스파이더맨에서 늙어보이기만 했던 커스틴 던
5403919 막 걸음마 떼는 3세부터 초등학교 1학년생인 8살용영화.ㅋㅋㅋ...별반개도 아까움.      0
7797314 원작의
```

### 3) 'y' Label

- 각 문장을 '\n'으로 분리 후 3열(index번호 2)의 값을 정수로 추출

```
train_Y = np.array([[int(row.split('Wt')[2])] for row in train_text.split('Wn')[1:] if row.count('W
test_Y = np.array([[int(row.split('Wt')[2])] for row in test_text.split('Wn')[1:] if row.count('Wt'

print(train_Y.shape, test_Y.shape)
print(train_Y[:5])
```

```
(150000, 1) (50000, 1)
[[0]
 [1]
 [0]
 [0]
 [1]]
```

## II. Data Cleaning

### 1) 'X' Data Cleaning

[https://github.com/yoontkim/CNN\\_sentence/blob/master/process\\_data.py](https://github.com/yoontkim/CNN_sentence/blob/master/process_data.py)

```
import re

def clean_str(string):
    string = re.sub(r"[^가-힣A-Za-z0-9(),!?W'W`]", " ", string)
    string = re.sub(r"W's", " W's", string)
    string = re.sub(r"W've", " W've", string)
    string = re.sub(r"nW't", " nW't", string)
    string = re.sub(r"W're", " W're", string)
    string = re.sub(r"W'd", " W'd", string)
    string = re.sub(r"W'll", " W'll", string)
```

```

string = re.sub(r",", " ", string)
string = re.sub(r"!", " ! ", string)
string = re.sub(r"W(", " W( ", string)
string = re.sub(r"W)", " W) ", string)
string = re.sub(r"W?", " W? ", string)
string = re.sub(r"Ws{2,}", " ", string)
string = re.sub(r"W'{2,}", "W'", string)
string = re.sub(r"W'", "'", string)

```

```

return string.lower()

```

```

train_text_X = [row.split('Wt')[1] for row in train_text.split('Wn')[1:] if row.count('Wt') > 0]
train_text_X = [clean_str(sentence) for sentence in train_text_X]

```

## ▸ 2) 단어별 최대길이 조정

- 문장 내 단어별 길이 확인

```

sentences = [sentence.split(' ') for sentence in train_text_X]

```

```

for i in range(5):
    print(sentences[i])

```

```

['아', '더빙', '진짜', '짜증나네요', '목소리']
['흠', '포스터보고', '초딩영화줄', '오버연기조차', '가법지', '않구나']
['너무재밌었다그래서보는것을추천한다']
['교도소', '이야기구먼', '솔직히', '재미는', '없다', '평점', '조정']
['사이몬페그의', '익살스런', '연기가', '돋보였던', '영화', '!', '스파이더맨에서', '늑어보이기']

```

- 각 문장의 단어 길이 시각화

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

sentence_len = [len(sentence) for sentence in sentences]
sentence_len.sort()

plt.plot(sentence_len)
plt.show()

print(sum([int(i <= 25) for i in sentence_len]))

```

- 단어의 앞에서부터 5글자로 자르기

```

sentences_new = []

for sentence in sentences:
    sentences_new.append([word[:5] for word in sentence][:25])

```

```
sentences = sentences_new
```

```
for i in range(5):
    print(sentences[i])
```

```
['아', '더빙', '진짜', '짜증나네요', '목소리']
['흠', '포스터보고', '초딩영화줄', '오버연기조', '가법지', '않구나']
['너무재밌었']
['교도소', '이야기구먼', '솔직히', '재미는', '없다', '평점', '조정']
['사이몬페그', '익살스런', '연기가', '돋보였던', '영화', '!', '스파이더맨', '늑어보이기', '했']
```

### ▼ III. 'tokenizer()' and 'pad\_sequences()'

#### ▼ 1) '20000'개 단어 사용

```
from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences

tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words = 20000)
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(sentences)
train_X = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(sentences)

train_X = pad_sequences(train_X, padding = 'post')

print(train_X[:5])
```

```
[[ 25  884   8 5795 1111   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0]
 [ 588 5796 6697   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0]
 [  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0]
 [ 71  346  31  35 10468   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0]
 [ 106 5338   4   2 2169  869  573   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0]
 [  0]]
```

#### ▼ 2) tokenizer() 동작 확인

- 존재하는 단어 매핑
  - '경우는', '잊혀질'

```
print(tokenizer.index_word[10000])
```

```
print(tokenizer.index_word[19999])
print(tokenizer.index_word[20000])

temp = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(['###', '경우는', '잊혀질', '연기가'])
print(temp)

temp = pad_sequences(temp, padding = 'post')
print(temp)
```

```
경우는
잊혀질
[[[], [19999], [], [106]]
 [[ 0]
 [19999]
 [ 0]
 [ 106]]
```

## ▼ IV. Modeling

### ▼ 1) Model Structure

```
from keras import models, layers

model = models.Sequential()

model.add(layers.Embedding(20000, 300, input_length = 25))

model.add(layers.LSTM(32))
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(layers.Dense(2, activation = 'softmax'))

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

model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 25, 300)	6000000
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 32)	42624
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 2)	66
Total params: 6,042,690		
Trainable params: 6,042,690		

Non-trainable params: 0

## 2) Model Fit

- 약 10분

%%time

```
history = model.fit(train_X, train_Y,
                    epochs = 10,
                    batch_size = 128,
                    validation_split = 0.2)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
938/938 [=====] - 90s 61ms/step - loss: 0.5347 - accuracy: 0.6933 -
Epoch 2/10
938/938 [=====] - 57s 60ms/step - loss: 0.3188 - accuracy: 0.8525 -
Epoch 3/10
938/938 [=====] - 56s 60ms/step - loss: 0.2644 - accuracy: 0.8747 -
Epoch 4/10
938/938 [=====] - 57s 60ms/step - loss: 0.2238 - accuracy: 0.8919 -
Epoch 5/10
938/938 [=====] - 56s 60ms/step - loss: 0.1873 - accuracy: 0.9081 -
Epoch 6/10
938/938 [=====] - 57s 60ms/step - loss: 0.1617 - accuracy: 0.9208 -
Epoch 7/10
938/938 [=====] - 57s 61ms/step - loss: 0.1428 - accuracy: 0.9292 -
Epoch 8/10
938/938 [=====] - 57s 61ms/step - loss: 0.1279 - accuracy: 0.9363 -
Epoch 9/10
938/938 [=====] - 57s 61ms/step - loss: 0.1175 - accuracy: 0.9392 -
Epoch 10/10
938/938 [=====] - 57s 61ms/step - loss: 0.1096 - accuracy: 0.9421 -
CPU times: user 15min 46s, sys: 27.8 s, total: 16min 14s
Wall time: 10min 1s
```

## V. Validation

### 1) Visualization

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize = (12, 4))

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], 'b-', label = 'loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], 'r--', label = 'val_loss')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], 'g-', label = 'accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], 'k--', label = 'val_accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylim(0.7, 1)
plt.legend()

plt.show()
```

## ▼ 2) [Loss, Accuracy]

```
test_text_X = [row.split('Wt')[1] for row in test_text.split('Wn')[1:] if row.count('Wt') > 0]
test_text_X = [clean_str(sentence) for sentence in test_text_X]

sentences = [sentence.split(' ') for sentence in test_text_X]

sentences_new = []

for sentence in sentences:
    sentences_new.append([word[:5] for word in sentence][:25])
sentences = sentences_new

test_X = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(sentences)
test_X = pad_sequences(test_X, padding = 'post')

model.evaluate(test_X, test_Y, verbose = 0)

[0.8825607299804688, 0.7928199768066406]
```

## ▼ VI. 문장 감성 분석

- 입력 단어에 따라서 감성 분석 결과 변화
  - 긍정('1') -> 부정('0')

```
test_sentence = '재미있을 줄 알았는데 완전 실망했다. 너무 졸리고 돈이 아까웠다.'
test_sentence = test_sentence.split(' ')

test_sentences = []
now_sentence = []

for word in test_sentence:
    now_sentence.append(word)
    test_sentences.append(now_sentence[:])

test_X_1 = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(test_sentences)
test_X_1 = pad_sequences(test_X_1, padding = 'post', maxlen = 25)
```

```
prediction = model.predict(test_X_1)

for idx, sentence in enumerate(test_sentences):
    print(sentence)
    print(prediction[idx])
```

```
['재미있을']
[0.3976535 0.6023465]
['재미있을', '줄']
[0.47656733 0.5234327 ]
['재미있을', '줄', '알았는데']
[0.7475919 0.25240803]
['재미있을', '줄', '알았는데', '완전']
[0.66384256 0.33615744]
['재미있을', '줄', '알았는데', '완전', '실망했다.']
[0.66384256 0.33615744]
['재미있을', '줄', '알았는데', '완전', '실망했다.', '너무']
[0.7362965 0.26370355]
['재미있을', '줄', '알았는데', '완전', '실망했다.', '너무', '줄리고']
[9.9981660e-01 1.8343652e-04]
['재미있을', '줄', '알았는데', '완전', '실망했다.', '너무', '줄리고', '돈이']
[9.9989522e-01 1.0474465e-04]
['재미있을', '줄', '알았는데', '완전', '실망했다.', '너무', '줄리고', '돈이', '아까웠다.']
[9.9989522e-01 1.0474465e-04]
```

