Project 4 - IMDb Prediction

By Yuheng Lin

Mount google drive to the colab

1. Directly unpack the Gzip-compressed tarball archive directly in Python after download the data zip file

```
import tarfile
with tarfile.open('/content/drive/My Drive/aclImdb_vl.tar.gz', 'r:gz') as tar:
   tar.extractall_()_
```

2. Preprocessing the movie dataset into more convenient format

```
!pip install pyprind
import pyprind
import pandas as pd
import os
basepath = 'aclImdb'
labels = {'pos': 1, 'neg': 0}
pbar = pyprind. ProgBar (50000)
df = pd. DataFrame()
for s in ('test', 'train'):
   for l in ('pos', 'neg'):
    path = os.path.join(basepath, s, 1)
    for file in os. listdir(path):
      with open (os. path. join (path, file),
                 'r', encoding='utf-8') as infile:
        txt = infile.read()
        df = df.append([[txt, labels[1]]],
                        ignore index=True)
        pbar. update()
df. columns = ['review', 'sentiment']
      0% [####################### 100% | ETA: 00:00:00
      Total time elapsed: 00:01:26
```

0

1

1

3. Read sentences and reviews from the dataset above

```
import numpy as np
np. random. seed (0)
df = df. reindex(np. random. permutation(df. index))
df.to_csv('movie_data.csv', index=False, encoding='utf-8')
df = pd.read_csv('movie_data.csv', encoding='utf-8')
df. head (3)
 С⇒
                                                                   review sentiment
        0
                Starring: James Belushi; Peter Dinklage; Alex ...
        1
                Fulci... Does this man brings one of the gorie...
```

As a low budget enterprise in which the filmma...

4. Cleaning our text data

```
import re
def preprocessor(text):
   text = re. sub('<[^>]*>', '', text)
emoticons = re. findall('(?::|;|=)(?:-)?(?:\)|\(|D|P)', text)
text = (re. sub('[\W]+', '', text.lower()) + ''. join(emoticons).replace('-', ''))
   return text
df['review'].apply(preprocessor)
```

5. Processing documents into tokens

```
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
import nltk
nltk. download('stopwords')
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
porter = PorterStemmer()
def tokenizer porter(text):
  return [porter.stem(word) for word in text.split()]
def tokenizer(text):
  return text. split()
stop = stopwords.words('english')
[w for w in df['review'].apply(tokenizer_porter)[-10:] if w not in stop]
```

С→

```
[nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk data...
[nltk data]
              Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
[['veri',
  'straight',
 '-',
  'not',
 'happi',
  'with',
 'the',
  'movie. <br',
  '/><br',
  '/>the',
  'main',
  'center',
  of',
  'the',
  'movi',
  'is',
  'the',
  'stori',
  'where',
  'the',
  'ladi',
  is',
  'the',
  'mother',
  of',
  'all',
  'the',
  'snack',
  'and',
  'all',
  'the',
  'things. <br',
  '/><br',
  '/>if',
  'they',
  'can',
  'more',
  'explain',
  'that',
  'how',
  'thi',
  'is',
  'happen',
  'and',
  'all',
```

By looking at the head of our break down sentences. They seem good.

Next: 6. Transforming words into feature vectors

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
count = CountVectorizer()
bag = count.fit_transform(df['review'])
```

```
print(count.vocabulary)
```

```
[ 'starring': 85514, 'james': 47250, 'belushi': 9389, 'peter': 67587, 'dinklage': 25259, 'ε
```

7. Access word relevancy

8. Build the logistic model

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn. pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn. feature extraction. text import TfidfVectorizer
X_train = sample.loc[:25000, 'review'].values
y_train = sample.loc[:25000, 'sentiment'].values
X_test = sample.loc[25000:, 'review'].values
y_test = sample.loc[25000:, 'sentiment'].values
tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(strip_accents=None, lowercase=False, preprocessor=None)
tokenizer porter],
                  'clf_penalty': ['11', '12'], 'clf_C': [1.0, 10.0, 100.0]},
                 {'vect__ngram_range': [(1,1)],
'vect__stop_words': [stop, None],
'vect__tokenizer': [tokenizer,
                                          tokenizer_porter],
                  'vect use idf':[False],
                  'vect_norm':[None],
                  'clf_penalty': ['11', '12'],
                  'clf C': [1.0, 10.0, 100.0]}
lr_tfidf = Pipeline([('vect', tfidf), ('clf', LogisticRegression(random_state=0))])
gs lr tfidf = GridSearchCV(lr tfidf, param grid, scoring='accuracy', cv=5, verbose=1, n jobs=1)
gs_lr_tfidf.fit(X_train, y_train)
print('CV Accuracy: %.3f'% gs 1r tfidf.best score )
clf = gs lr tfidf.best estimator
print('Test Accuracy: %.3f'% clf.score(X test, y test))
```

 \Box

Fitting 5 folds for each of 48 candidates, totalling 240 fits

[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/logistic.py:433: FutureWarning FutureWarning)

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/feature_extraction/text.py:301: UserWarning 'stop_words.' % sorted(inconsistent))

[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 240 out of 240 | elapsed: 10.1min finished

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_search.py:841: Deprecation DeprecationWarning)

CV Accuracy: 0.778
Test Accuracy: 0.778