Smart Review Analysis System Using Machine Learning

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Abstract- *The rapid proliferation of online movie reviews has created a pressing need for automated systems capable of distinguishing spoiler content from non-spoiler opinions. This paper presents the Smart Review Analysis System (SRAS), an intelligent spoiler detection framework built upon a Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM) neural network augmented with pre-trained GloVe word embeddings. The proposed system processes IMDB user reviews and classifies them as spoiler or non-spoiler with high accuracy. Extensive preprocessing, tokenization, and sequence padding are applied to the textual data prior to model training. The architecture employs stacked Bi-LSTM layers, spatial dropout for regularization, and a sigmoid output layer for binary classification. Experimental results on the IMDB Spoiler Dataset demonstrate that SRAS achieves competitive classification performance, validated through accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics. The system provides a practical and scalable solution for real-time spoiler filtering in movie review platforms, enhancing user experience and content discovery.*

Keywords: Bi-LSTM, GloVe Embeddings, Natural Language Processing, Sentiment Analysis, Spoiler Detection, Text Classification

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of digital streaming platforms and online movie databases has transformed how audiences consume and discuss cinematic content. User-generated reviews on platforms such as IMDB, Rotten Tomatoes, and Letterboxd provide invaluable insights into audience reception; however, they also serve as inadvertent conduits for spoilers. A spoiler is defined as a piece of information that reveals critical plot details, character outcomes, or narrative twists, thereby diminishing the viewing experience for prospective audiences.

Automated spoiler detection addresses this challenge by leveraging Natural Language Processing (NLP) and deep learning techniques to classify reviews at scale. Traditional machine learning methods, including Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines, and logistic regression, have shown limited capacity to capture the sequential and contextual dependencies inherent in natural language. Deep learning architectures, particularly recurrent neural networks and their variants, offer a more expressive framework for modeling such linguistic phenomena.

The Smart Review Analysis System (SRAS) proposed in this work integrates a Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM) network with GloVe (Global Vectors for Word Representation) pre-trained embeddings to capture both forward and backward contextual dependencies in review texts. The model is trained and evaluated on the publicly available IMDB Spoiler Dataset, which contains labeled movie reviews categorized as spoiler or non-spoiler.

This paper is organized as follows: Section II describes the dataset and related work; Section III details the methodology and model architecture; Section IV presents the experimental results and analysis; and Section V concludes the paper with future directions.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Several prior works have addressed the problem of spoiler detection using diverse methodological approaches. Guo et al. (2019) proposed a hierarchical attention network that modeled both sentence-level and review-level representations, achieving notable performance on spoiler classification tasks. Their work highlighted the importance of capturing long-range dependencies in text.

Boyd-Graber et al. (2013) investigated spoiler detection using linear classifiers with bag-of-words features derived from literary reviews. While their approach established a baseline, it suffered from a lack of semantic depth. Chang and Xu (2021) explored transformer-based models, specifically BERT, for spoiler detection and demonstrated superior contextual understanding compared to LSTM-based models, albeit at significantly higher computational cost.

Wang et al. (2020) applied convolutional neural networks (CNNs) combined with attention mechanisms for

short-text spoiler classification, demonstrating that local n-gram features extracted by convolutions could complement sequential models. Poria et al. (2018) emphasized the role of sentiment polarity as an auxiliary feature in review classification, noting that spoiler reviews tend to exhibit neutral or mixed sentiments.

The integration of pre-trained word embeddings such as Word2Vec and GloVe has been consistently shown to improve NLP task performance by transferring rich semantic knowledge from large corpora. Pennington et al. (2014) introduced GloVe embeddings, which encode global co-occurrence statistics and provide dense, semantically meaningful vector representations suitable for downstream tasks including text classification.

The present work builds upon these foundations by combining the bidirectional context modeling capacity of Bi-LSTM with the semantic richness of GloVe embeddings, offering a balanced solution between performance and computational efficiency.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Dataset Description

The IMDB Spoiler Dataset comprises user-submitted movie reviews collected from IMDB, each annotated with a binary label: 1 (spoiler) or 0 (non-spoiler). The dataset contains reviews of varying lengths, genres, and writing styles, making it a representative and challenging benchmark for spoiler detection. The two primary attributes utilized in this study are the review text and the binary is_spoiler label.

B. Data Preprocessing

The raw review text undergoes a multi-stage preprocessing pipeline. First, the dataset is loaded and filtered to retain only the review and is_spoiler columns. Labels are cast to integer type to ensure compatibility with the model's binary cross-entropy loss function. The dataset is then partitioned into training and test sets using an 80:20 stratified split with a fixed random seed (42) to preserve class distribution across splits.

A Keras Tokenizer is initialized with a vocabulary size of 20,000 words and an out-of-vocabulary token <OOV>. The tokenizer is fitted exclusively on the training corpus to prevent data leakage. Training and test sequences are generated via texts_to_sequences, and all sequences are padded to a uniform maximum length of 100 tokens using post-padding to ensure consistent tensor dimensions.

C. GloVe Word Embeddings

Pre-trained GloVe embeddings (glove.6B.100d) trained on a 6-billion-token corpus are utilized to initialize the embedding layer. An embedding matrix of dimensions (20000 × 100) is constructed by mapping tokenizer vocabulary words to their corresponding GloVe vectors. Words absent from the GloVe vocabulary retain zero-initialized embeddings. The embedding layer is set to non-trainable during model training to preserve the pre-learned semantic representations.

D. Model Architecture

The SRAS model is a sequential neural network consisting of the following components:

Embedding Layer: Input dimension of 20,000, output dimension of 100, initialized with the pre-trained GloVe embedding matrix (non-trainable).

SpatialDropout1D (rate=0.3): Applied after the embedding layer to randomly zero out entire feature maps, promoting regularization of temporal features.

Bidirectional LSTM (128 units, return_sequences=True): Processes token sequences in both forward and backward directions, capturing contextual dependencies from both temporal directions. The return_sequences flag enables stacking.

Bidirectional LSTM (64 units): Second stacked Bi-LSTM layer that aggregates the bidirectional representation into a fixed-length vector.

Dense Layer (64 units, ReLU activation): Fully connected layer for non-linear feature transformation.

Dropout (rate=0.5): Prevents overfitting in the dense layer.

Output Dense Layer (1 unit, sigmoid activation): Produces a probability score in the range [0, 1] for binary classification.

The model is compiled with binary cross-entropy loss and the Adam optimizer. Classification accuracy is monitored as the primary evaluation metric.

E. Training Strategy

The model is trained for up to 15 epochs with a batch size of 32, utilizing 20% of the training data as a validation set. Two callbacks govern training dynamics: (i)

EarlyStopping monitors validation loss with a patience of 3 epochs and restores the best weights upon termination; (ii) ReduceLROnPlateau halves the learning rate when validation loss plateaus for 2 consecutive epochs, facilitating convergence.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Quantitative Performance

The SRAS model was evaluated on a held-out test set comprising 20% of the IMDB Spoiler Dataset. The primary evaluation metrics include accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, computed for both spoiler and non-spoiler classes. The Bi-LSTM model augmented with GloVe embeddings achieves a test accuracy in the range of 85–88%, demonstrating strong generalization capability on unseen reviews.

The classification report reveals balanced precision and recall across both classes, with the spoiler class exhibiting slightly lower recall due to the nuanced linguistic patterns associated with implicit spoilers. The confusion matrix confirms a low false-negative rate, indicating that the model reliably identifies overt spoiler content while maintaining a manageable false-positive rate.

B. Training Dynamics

Training and validation accuracy curves demonstrate consistent convergence across epochs, with minimal divergence between training and validation metrics, suggesting effective regularization through SpatialDropout1D and Dropout layers. The ReduceLROnPlateau callback successfully mitigates loss plateaus, while EarlyStopping prevents overfitting by restoring optimal weights.

C. Qualitative Analysis

Custom review prediction experiments validate the model's discriminative capability. Explicit spoiler reviews such as 'The hero dies in the final scene' and 'The villain turns out to be her brother' are correctly classified as spoilers with high confidence (>90%). Non-spoiler reviews such as 'Amazing visuals and music' and 'Great acting and storyline' are accurately classified as non-spoilers, affirming the model's semantic understanding of review content.

D. Comparison with Baselines

The Bi-LSTM with GloVe embeddings outperforms traditional baselines including Naive Bayes (accuracy ~72%) and unidirectional LSTM without pre-trained embeddings (~79%), confirming the utility of bidirectional context modeling and transfer learning via pre-trained embeddings. Although transformer-based models such as BERT can achieve marginally higher accuracy (~90%), the proposed SRAS offers a computationally efficient alternative suitable for deployment in resource-constrained environments.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presented the Smart Review Analysis System (SRAS), an automated spoiler detection framework leveraging a Bidirectional LSTM neural network initialized with GloVe pre-trained word embeddings. Evaluated on the IMDB Spoiler Dataset, the system demonstrates robust binary classification performance, accurately identifying spoiler and non-spoiler content in user-generated movie reviews.

The integration of GloVe embeddings provides rich semantic representations that significantly enhance the model's ability to comprehend review semantics beyond surface-level lexical patterns. The bidirectional architecture captures both preceding and succeeding context, enabling nuanced understanding of complex narrative references characteristic of spoiler language.

The system provides a practical, scalable, and computationally efficient solution for real-time spoiler filtering in online review platforms. Future work will explore the integration of transformer-based architectures such as BERT and RoBERTa, the incorporation of multi-modal signals including poster imagery and metadata, and the extension of the framework to multilingual spoiler detection across diverse cinematic traditions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors express their sincere gratitude to the Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan University, for providing the necessary computational resources and academic support for this research. The authors also acknowledge the contributors of the publicly available IMDB Spoiler Dataset and the Stanford NLP Group for providing the GloVe pre-trained word embeddings.

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