# **Model Performance**



#### Overview

#### ML Principle:

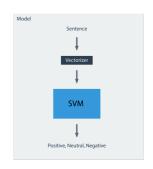
Support Vector Machine

#### References:

- Sentiment Analysis SVM
- Scikit SVM Kernels
- Scikit feature extraction
- Scikit Vectorizer

#### **Algorithm Description:**

Support vector machines are a robust supervised learning model based on statistical learning. The idea is to find a Hyperplane separating the different classes with the most separation between the closest points. Before the SVM can classify a sentence, the sentence needs to be vectorised. To accomplish the Scikit learn, Tfidf Vectorizer is used. The Vectorizer converts the sentence to a fixed feature vector. With the vectorised sentences, the model can be trained. The best hyperplanes are found in the training step based on the training data. The flexibility of the hyperplane can be defined by the Kernel (linear, sigmoid, RBF). RBF is used for non-linear problems and is also a general-purpose kernel. This model uses a sigmoid kernel.



Classification Pipeline

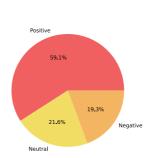
#### **Metrics**

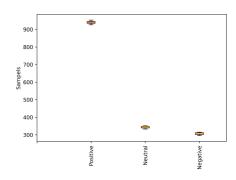
Data: ClassifiedDataSetV1.2 with 10 folds cross validation

Split seed: 4.83819

### **Training Dataset**

Classes	Number of samples		
Positive	940		
Neutral	343		
Negative	307		



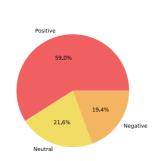


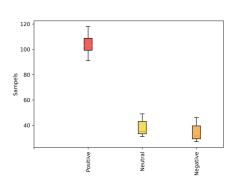
Average distribution of the samples

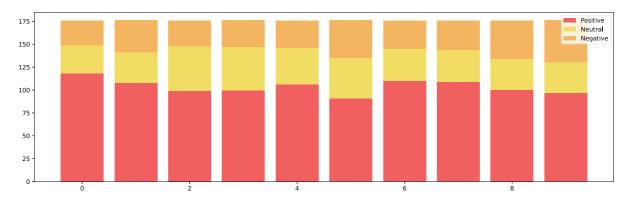
Distribution of the samples contained in each test split

## **Test Dataset**

Classes	Number of samples		
Positive	103		
Neutral	38		
Negative	34		

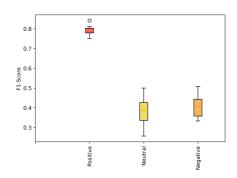






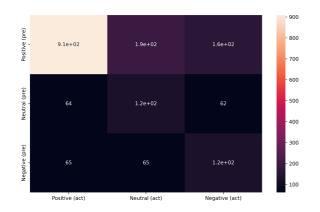
# **Classification Performance**

Classes	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
Positive	72.14%	87.57%	79.11%
Neutral	49.19%	32.02%	38.79%
Negative	48.41%	35.78%	41.15%
Accuracy			65.51%
Macro Average	56.58%	51.79%	53.02%
Weighted Average	62.58%	65.51%	63.03%

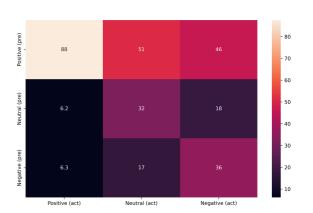


Distribution of the F1-Score

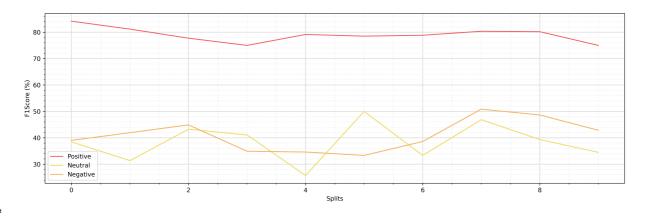
## ConfusionMatrix:



## Normalised ConfusionMatrix:



## F1 Socre by split:



F1-Score per split