

```

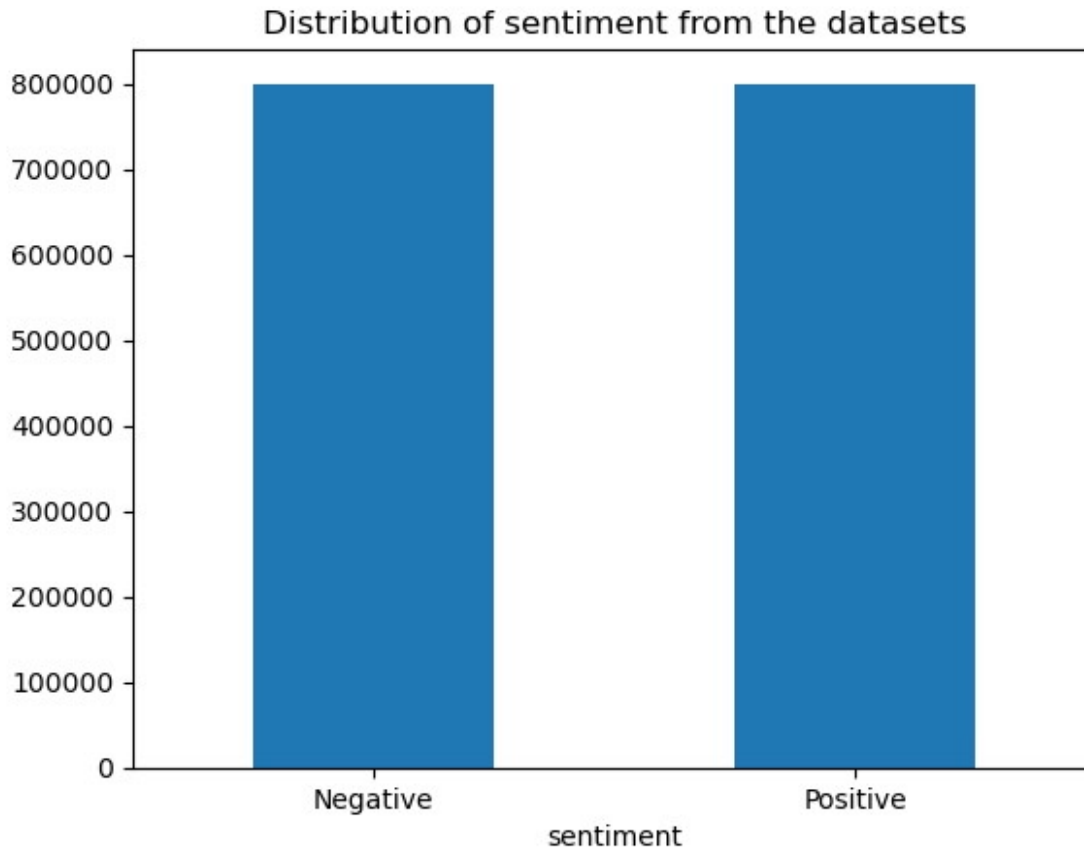
## importing the required libraries
import re
import pickle
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer

DATASET_COLUMNS = ["sentiment", "ids", "date", "flag", "user",
"text"]
DATASET_ENCODING = "ISO-8859-1" # it includes almost all the western
languages for encoding
dataset = pd.read_csv('training.1600000.processed.noemoticon.csv',
encoding=DATASET_ENCODING ,
names=DATASET_COLUMNS)
dataset = dataset[['sentiment','text']]
# Replacing the values to ease understanding.
dataset['sentiment'] = dataset['sentiment'].replace(4,1)

# Plotting the distribution for dataset.
ax = dataset.groupby('sentiment').count().plot(kind='bar',
title='Distribution of sentiment from the datasets',
legend=False)
ax.set_xticklabels(['Negative','Positive'], rotation=0)

# Storing data in lists.
text, sentiment = list(dataset['text']), list(dataset['sentiment'])

```



Preprocessing Text

```
# setting up the the symbol emoji meaning to the actual emoji meaning
emojis = {' :)': 'smile', ' :-)': 'smile', ' ;d': 'wink', ' :-E':
'vampire', ' :( ': 'sad',
          ' :-( ': 'sad', ' :-<': 'sad', ' :P': 'raspberry', ' :O':
'surprised',
          ' :-@': 'shocked', ' :@': 'shocked', ' :-$: 'confused', ' :\\':
'annoyed',
          ' :#': 'mute', ' :X': 'mute', ' :^)': 'smile', ' :-&':
'confused', ' $_$': 'greedy',
          '@@': 'eyeroll', ' :-!': 'confused', ' :-D': 'smile', ' :-0':
'yell', ' 0.o': 'confused',
          '<(-_-)>': 'robot', ' d[-_-]b': 'dj', '":-)": 'sadsmile',
';)': 'wink',
          ';-)': 'wink', ' 0:-)': 'angel', ' 0*-)': 'angel', '(:-D':
'gossip', ' ^=.^=': 'cat'}

## Defining set containing all stopwords in english.
stopwordlist = ['a', 'about', 'above', 'after', 'again', 'ain', 'all',
'am', 'an',
                'and', 'any', 'are', 'as', 'at', 'be', 'because', 'been',
```

```

'before',
'being', 'below', 'between', 'both', 'by', 'can', 'd',
'did', 'do',
'does', 'doing', 'down', 'during', 'each', 'few', 'for',
'from',
'further', 'had', 'has', 'have', 'having', 'he', 'her',
'here',
'hers', 'herself', 'him', 'himself', 'his', 'how', 'i',
'if', 'in',
'into', 'is', 'it', 'its', 'itself', 'just', 'll', 'm',
'ma',
'me', 'more', 'most', 'my', 'myself', 'now', 'o', 'of',
'on', 'once',
'only', 'or', 'other', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'out',
'own', 're',
's', 'same', 'she', "shes", 'should', "shouldve", 'so',
'some', 'such',
't', 'than', 'that', "thatll", 'the', 'their', 'theirs',
'them',
'themselves', 'then', 'there', 'these', 'they', 'this',
'those',
'through', 'to', 'too', 'under', 'until', 'up', 've',
'very', 'was',
'we', 'were', 'what', 'when', 'where', 'which', 'while',
'who', 'whom',
'why', 'will', 'with', 'won', 'y', 'you', "youd", "youll",
"youre",
"youve", 'your', 'yours', 'yourself', 'yourselves']

```

```

def preprocess(textdata):
    processedText = []

    # Create Lemmatizer and Stemmer.
    wordLemm = WordNetLemmatizer()

    # Defining regex patterns.
    urlPattern = r"((http://)[^ ]*|(https://)[^ ]*|( www\.)"
[ ^ ]*)"
    userPattern = '@[^\s]+'
    alphaPattern = "[^a-zA-Z0-9]"
    sequencePattern = r"(\.)\1\1+"
    seqReplacePattern = r"\1\1"

    for tweet in textdata:
        tweet = tweet.lower()

        # Replace all URLs with 'URL'
        tweet = re.sub(urlPattern, ' URL', tweet)
        # Replace all emojis.
        for emoji in emojis.keys():

```

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        tweet = tweet.replace(emoji, "EMOJI" + emojis[emoji])

    # Replace @USERNAME to 'USER'.
    tweet = re.sub(userPattern, ' USER', tweet)
    # Replace all non alphabets.
    tweet = re.sub(alphaPattern, " ", tweet)
    # Replace 3 or more consecutive letters by 2 letter.
    tweet = re.sub(sequencePattern, seqReplacePattern, tweet)

    tweetwords = ''
    for word in tweet.split():
        # Checking if the word is a stopword.
        #if word not in stopwords:
        if len(word)>1:
            # Lemmatizing the word.
            word = wordLemm.lemmatize(word)
            tweetwords += (word+' ')

    processedText.append(tweetwords)

    return processedText

processedtext = preprocess(text)

```

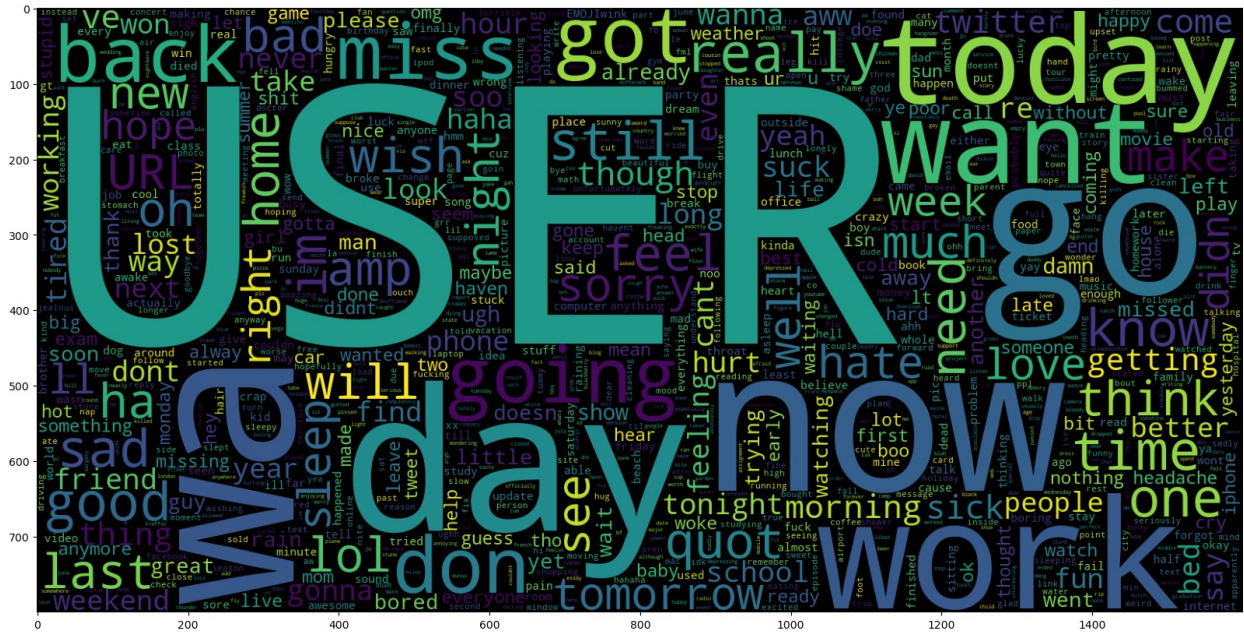
DATA ANALYSIS

```

data_neg = processedtext[:800000]
plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
wc = WordCloud(max_words = 1000 , width = 1600 , height = 800,
               collocations=False).generate(" ".join(data_neg))
plt.imshow(wc)

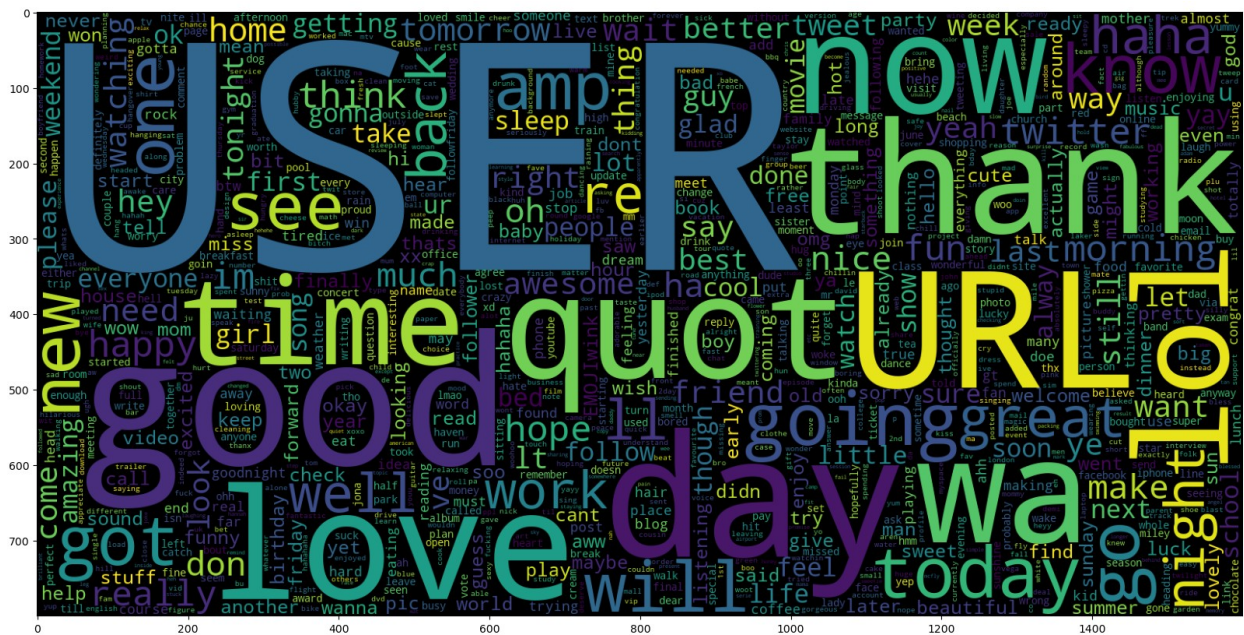
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1dede59c750>

```



```
data_pos = processedtext[800000:]
wc = WordCloud(max_words = 1000 , width = 1600 , height = 800,
               collocations=False).generate(" ".join(data_pos))
plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
plt.imshow(wc)
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1de8a80f290>
```



Data splitting

95% of data will be used for training and 5% for testing

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(processedtext,
                                                    sentiment,
                                                    test_size = 0.05,
                                                    random_state = 0)
print(f'Data has been successfully separated for testing and training.')
Data has been successfully separated for testing and training.
```

TF-IDF Vectorization

```
vectoriser = TfidfVectorizer(ngram_range=(1,2), max_features=500000)
vectoriser.fit(X_train)
print(f'fitting a vectorizer')
fitting a vectorizer
X_train = vectoriser.transform(X_train)
X_test = vectoriser.transform(X_test)
print(f'Data Transformed.')
Data Transformed.
```

Generating and evaluation of the model

we will use logistic regression as the model

```
def model_Evaluate(model):
    # Predict values for Test dataset
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

    # Print the evaluation metrics for the dataset.
    print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

    # Compute and plot the Confusion matrix
    cf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

    categories = ['Negative', 'Positive']
    group_names = ['True Neg', 'False Pos', 'False Neg', 'True Pos']
    group_percentages = ['{0:.2%}'.format(value) for value in
                          cf_matrix.flatten() / np.sum(cf_matrix)]

    labels = [f'{v1}\n{v2}' for v1, v2 in
              zip(group_names, group_percentages)]
    labels = np.asarray(labels).reshape(2,2)
```

```

sns.heatmap(cf_matrix, annot = labels, cmap = 'Blues',fmt = '',
            xticklabels = categories, yticklabels = categories)

plt.xlabel("Predicted values", fontdict = {'size':14}, labelpad =
10)
plt.ylabel("Actual values"    , fontdict = {'size':14}, labelpad =
10)
plt.title ("Confusion Matrix", fontdict = {'size':18}, pad = 20)

```

Logistic Regression model

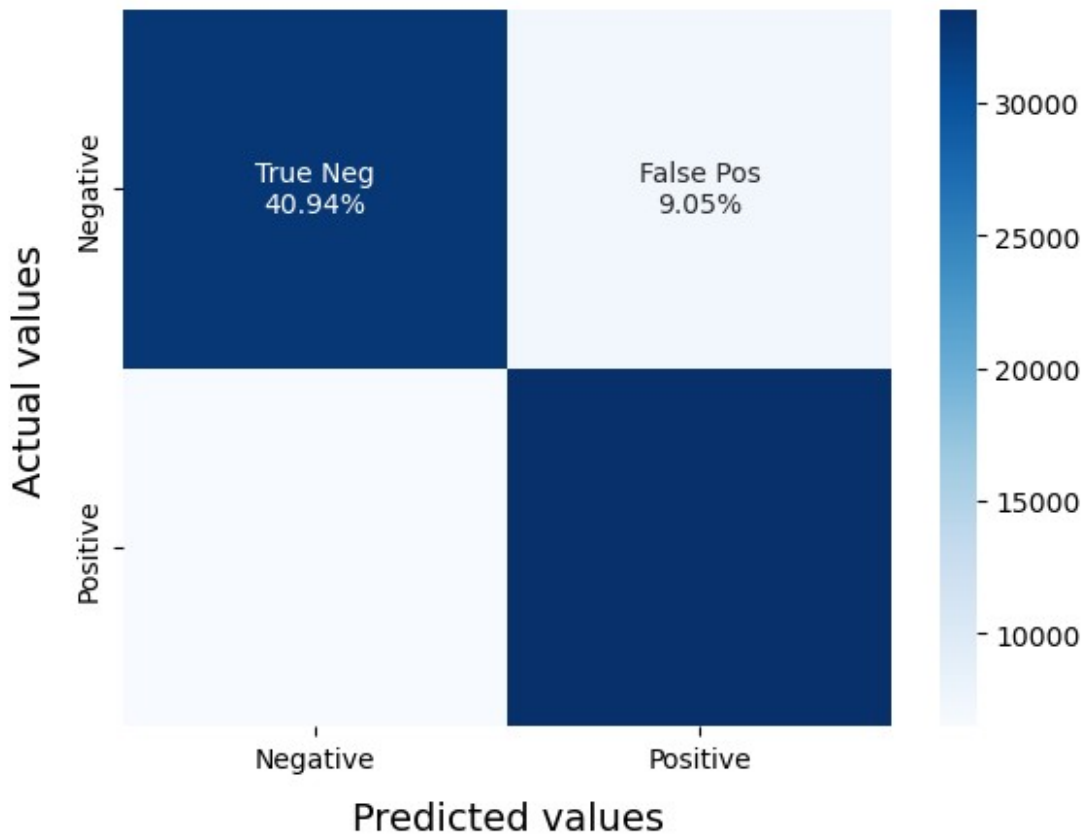
```

LRmodel = LogisticRegression(C = 2, max_iter = 1000, n_jobs=-1)
LRmodel.fit(X_train, y_train)
model_Evaluate(LRmodel)

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.83	0.82	0.83	39989
1	0.82	0.84	0.83	40011
accuracy			0.83	80000
macro avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	80000
weighted avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	80000

Confusion Matrix



Saving and using the model

```
file = open('Sentiment-LR.pickle', 'wb')
pickle.dump(LRmodel, file)
file.close()
```

Based on custom input

```
def load_models():
    """
    Replace '..path/' by the path of the saved models.
    """

    # Load the vectoriser.
    file = open('..path/vectoriser-ngram-(1,2).pickle', 'rb')
    vectoriser = pickle.load(file)
    file.close()

    # Load the LR Model.
    file = open('..path/Sentiment-LRv1.pickle', 'rb')
    LRmodel = pickle.load(file)
    file.close()
```



```

    return vectoriser, LRmodel

def predict(vectoriser, model, text):
    # Predict the sentiment
    textdata = vectoriser.transform(preprocess(text))
    sentiment = model.predict(textdata)

    # Make a list of text with sentiment.
    data = []
    for text, pred in zip(text, sentiment):
        data.append((text,pred))

    # Convert the list into a Pandas DataFrame.
    df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ['text','sentiment'])
    df = df.replace([0,1], ["Negative","Positive"])
    return df

if __name__=="__main__":
    # Loading the models.
    #vectoriser, LRmodel = load_models()

    # Text to classify should be in a list.
    text = ["hurray its a great deal",
            "i feel bad today",
            "finally the project works good"]

    df = predict(vectoriser, LRmodel, text)
    print(df.head())

```

	text	sentiment
0	hurray its a great deal	Positive
1	i feel bad today	Negative
2	finally the project works good	Positive