12. Write a python program where you have to check that an article is Al generated or Human generated which gives us at least 70 % accuracy. Compare results for TF-IDF, Word2Vec, and GloVe embeddings for feature extraction over neural networks for classification. Use dataset https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sunilthite/llm-detect-ai-generated-text-dataset

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

→ Mounted at /content/drive

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import re
import nltk
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
data=pd.read csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/NLP/Exp-12/Training Essay Data.csv")
print("Total text in df: ", data.shape)
data.tail()
→ Total text in df: (29145, 2)
                                                    text generated
      29140
              There has been a fuss about the Elector College
                                                                   0
      29141 Limiting car usage has many advantages. Such a...
                                                                   0
               There's a new trend that has been developing f...
      29142
                                                                   0
      29143
                 As we all know cars are a big part of our soci...
                                                                   0
      29144 Cars have been around since the 1800's and hav...
                                                                   0
y = data['generated'].values
# data.drop(['label'], axis=1, inplace=True)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data, y, test_size=0.3, stratify=y)
print("Train data:", X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print("Test data:", X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
→ Train data: (20401, 2) (20401,)
     Test data: (8744, 2) (8744,)
import re
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import sent_tokenize, word_tokenize
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
# Download required NLTK resources
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('punkt_tab')
nltk.download('wordnet')
nltk.download('punkt_tab')
# Load stopwords and modify
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
if 'not' in stop_words:
    stop_words.remove('not')
lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
def data_preprocessing(text):
    if not isinstance(text, str) or text.strip() == "": # Ensure valid string input
       return ""
    text = text.lower()
    text = re.sub(r'<.*?>', '', text) # Remove HTML tags
text = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', text).strip()
    text = re.sub(r'[^a-z0-9. ]', '', text)
    sentences = sent_tokenize(text)
    processed_sentences = []
    for sentence in sentences:
        words = word_tokenize(sentence)
        words = [word for word in words if word not in stop_words]
        words = [lemmatizer.lemmatize(word) for word in words]
```

```
processed_sentences.append(' '.join(words))
    cleaned_text = '. '.join(processed_sentences)
    return cleaned_text.strip()
→ [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
                 Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
     [nltk_data]
     [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt_tab to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Unzipping tokenizers/punkt_tab.zip.
     [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt_tab to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Package punkt_tab is already up-to-date!
X_train['text']=X_train['text'].apply(lambda x: data_preprocessing(x))
X_test['text']=X_test['text'].apply(lambda x: data_preprocessing(x))
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
# Convert text into TF-IDF features
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=5000)
X_train_tfidf = vectorizer.fit_transform(X_train['text'])
X_train_tfidf = X_train_tfidf.toarray()
y_train_binary = np.array(X_train['generated'])
# Define input dimensions
input_dim = X_train_tfidf.shape[1]
# 1. Define the model
model = keras.Sequential([
   keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim,)),
    keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
1)
# 2. Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
             loss='binary_crossentropy',
             metrics=['accuracy'])
# 3. Train the model
model.fit(X_train_tfidf, y_train_binary, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/dense.py:87: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` arg
       super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)
     Fnoch 1/10
     638/638 -
                               — 8s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9299 - loss: 0.1596
     Epoch 2/10
     638/638 -
                                - 7s 12ms/step - accuracy: 0.9988 - loss: 0.0048
     Epoch 3/10
     638/638
                                - 6s 10ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 5.8848e-04
     Epoch 4/10
     638/638
                                - 7s 11ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 1.3421e-04
     Epoch 5/10
                                - 9s 9ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 5.1374e-05
     638/638
     Epoch 6/10
                                - 8s 12ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 3.0425e-05
     638/638 -
     Epoch 7/10
     638/638 -
                                - 9s 10ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 1.7970e-05
     Epoch 8/10
     638/638 -
                                - 7s 11ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 1.1882e-05
     Epoch 9/10
     638/638 -
                                - 6s 10ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 8.2872e-06
     Epoch 10/10
     638/638 -
                                 - 7s 12ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 5.2688e-06
     <keras.src.callbacks.history.History at 0x7d536cd238d0>
X_test_tfidf = vectorizer.transform(X_test['text'])
X test tfidf = X test tfidf.toarray()
y_pred = model.predict(X_test_tfidf)
→ 274/274 ·
y_pred = (y_pred > 0.5).astype(int)
y_pred
```

```
\rightarrow array([[1],
            [1],
            [1],
            [0]
            [[[0]
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test['generated'], y_pred)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}\n")
→ Accuracy: 0.9950
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
cm = confusion_matrix(X_test['generated'], y_pred)
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d')
plt.title('Test Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
₹
                  Test Confusion Matrix
                                                      - 5000
                 5238
                                       15
                                                        4000
      0 -
                                                       3000
                                                        2000
                  29
                                                        1000
                   ò
                                       1
!pip install gensim
→ Collecting gensim
       Downloading gensim-4.3.3-cp311-cp311-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl.metadata (8.1 kB)
     Collecting numpy<2.0,>=1.18.5 (from gensim)
       Downloading numpy-1.26.4-cp311-cp311-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl.metadata (61 kB)
                                                  - 61.0/61.0 kB 3.9 MB/s eta 0:00:00
     Collecting scipy<1.14.0,>=1.7.0 (from gensim)
       Downloading scipy-1.13.1-cp311-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl.metadata (60 kB)
                                                  · 60.6/60.6 kB 3.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00
     Requirement already satisfied: smart-open>=1.8.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from gensim) (7.1.0)
     Requirement already satisfied: wrapt in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from smart-open>=1.8.1->gensim) (1.17.2)
     Downloading gensim-4.3.3-cp311-cp311-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (26.7 MB)
                                                 26.7/26.7 MB 66.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
     Downloading numpy-1.26.4-cp311-cp311-manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (18.3 MB)
                                                 18.3/18.3 MB 69.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00
     Downloading \ scipy-1.13.1-cp311-manylinux\_2\_17\_x86\_64.manylinux2014\_x86\_64.whl \ (38.6 \ MB)
                                                 38.6/38.6 MB 12.8 MB/s eta 0:00:00
     Installing collected packages: numpy, scipy, gensim
       Attempting uninstall: numpy
         Found existing installation: numpy 2.0.2
         Uninstalling numpy-2.0.2:
           Successfully uninstalled numpy-2.0.2
       Attempting uninstall: scipy
         Found existing installation: scipy 1.14.1
         Uninstalling scipy-1.14.1:
           Successfully uninstalled scipy-1.14.1
     ERROR: pip's dependency resolver does not currently take into account all the packages that are installed. This behaviour is the sou
     thinc 8.3.6 requires numpy<3.0.0,>=2.0.0, but you have numpy 1.26.4 which is incompatible.
     Successfully installed gensim-4.3.3 numpy-1.26.4 scipy-1.13.1
import gensim
from gensim.models import Word2Vec
X_train_tokenized = X_train['text'].apply(lambda x: x.split()).tolist()
X_test_tokenized = X_test['text'].apply(lambda x: x.split()).tolist()
```

model_w2v = Word2Vec(sentences=X_train_tokenized, vector_size=200, window=5, min_count=1, workers=4)

```
def get_doc_vector(text, model):
   words = text.split()
    vectors = [model.wv[word] for word in words if word in model.wv]
    if vectors:
       return np.mean(vectors, axis=0)
    else:
       return np.zeros(model.vector_size)
X_train_w2v = np.array([get_doc_vector(text, model_w2v) for text in X_train['text']])
X_test_w2v = np.array([get_doc_vector(text, model_w2v) for text in X_test['text']])
y_train_binary = np.array(X_train['generated'])
# Define input dimensions
input_dim = X_train_w2v.shape[1]
# 1. Define the model
model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim,)),
    keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
# 2. Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# 3. Train the model
model.fit(X_train_w2v, y_train_binary, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
🕁 /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/dense.py:87: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` arg
       super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)
     Epoch 1/10
     638/638 -
                                 - 9s 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9571 - loss: 0.1360
     Epoch 2/10
     638/638 -
                                - 2s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9830 - loss: 0.0563
     Epoch 3/10
     638/638 -
                                - 3s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9843 - loss: 0.0478
     Epoch 4/10
                                - 2s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9893 - loss: 0.0364
     638/638 -
     Epoch 5/10
     638/638 -
                                — 2s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9895 - loss: 0.0301
     Epoch 6/10
                                - 2s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.9904 - loss: 0.0280
     638/638 -
     Epoch 7/10
     638/638 -
                                — 3s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9913 - loss: 0.0261
     Epoch 8/10
     638/638 -
                                 - 2s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.9940 - loss: 0.0196
     Epoch 9/10
     638/638 -
                                 - 3s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9928 - loss: 0.0200
     Epoch 10/10
     638/638 -
                                 - 3s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9941 - loss: 0.0181
     <keras.src.callbacks.history.History at 0x7d536c6b5a10>
y_pred = model.predict(X_test_w2v)
                  ---- 0s 2ms/step
y_pred = (y_pred > 0.5).astype(int)
y_pred
\rightarrow \overline{\phantom{a}} array([[1],
            [1],
            [1],
            [1],
            [0],
            [0]])
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test['generated'], y_pred)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}\n")
→ Accuracy: 0.9911
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
cm = confusion_matrix(X_test['generated'], y_pred)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d')
plt.title('Test Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```

