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SUBJECT :- SNA

Introduction:-

We can clearly see that sentiment analysis is becoming more popular as e-commerce, SaaS solutions, and digital technologies advance. We'll go through how this works and look at some of the most common corporate applications. We'll also discuss the analysis' existing issues and limitations.

Sentiment analysis examines how a text expresses emotion. Customer feedback, survey replies, and product reviews are all frequent uses. This can be useful in various situations, including social media monitoring, reputation management, and customer service. For example, Analyzing thousands of product reviews might provide important feedback on pricing and product features.

STEP :- 1

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled 'SNA.ipynb'. The file explorer on the left shows a folder named 'sample_data' containing 'Accuracy plot.jpg', 'Loss plot.jpg', and 'frequent_bigrams.csv'. The code cell [6] loads the 'counts' column from the 'sample_data' folder and inspects its shape and first five rows. The output shows a DataFrame with 5 rows and 2 columns: 'gram' and 'counts'.

```
[ ] df.columns
Index(['gram', 'counts'], dtype='object')

[6] tweet_df = df[['gram', 'counts']]
print(tweet_df.shape)
tweet_df.head(5)

(3000, 2)
```

	gram	counts
0	covid 19	5527562
1	coronavirus outbreak	519513
2	coronavirus covid19	268244
3	coronavirus cases	262726
4	via youtube	223238

```
[7] tweet_df = tweet_df[tweet_df['counts'] != 'neutral']
print(tweet_df.shape)
tweet_df.head(5)

(3000, 2)
```

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STEP :- 2

The screenshot shows the same Google Colab notebook at a later stage. The code cell [11] tokenizes the 'counts' column of the 'tweet_df' DataFrame. It uses a 'Tokenizer' class with 'num_words=5000' and 'tokenizer.fit_on_texts(tweet)' to create a vocabulary. The output shows the first five rows of the resulting 'tweet_df' DataFrame, which now has a 'tokens' column instead of 'counts'.

```
[ ] 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739,

[11] tweet = tweet_df.gram.values
tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=5000)
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(tweet)
vocab_size = len(tokenizer.word_index) + 1
encoded_docs = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(tweet)
padded_sequence = pad_sequences(encoded_docs, maxlen=100)

[11] tweet_df = tweet_df[tweet_df['counts'] != 'neutral']
print(tweet_df.shape)
tweet_df.head(5)

(3000, 2)
```

	gram	counts
0	covid 19	5527562
1	coronavirus outbreak	519513
2	coronavirus covid19	268244
3	coronavirus cases	262726
4	via youtube	223238

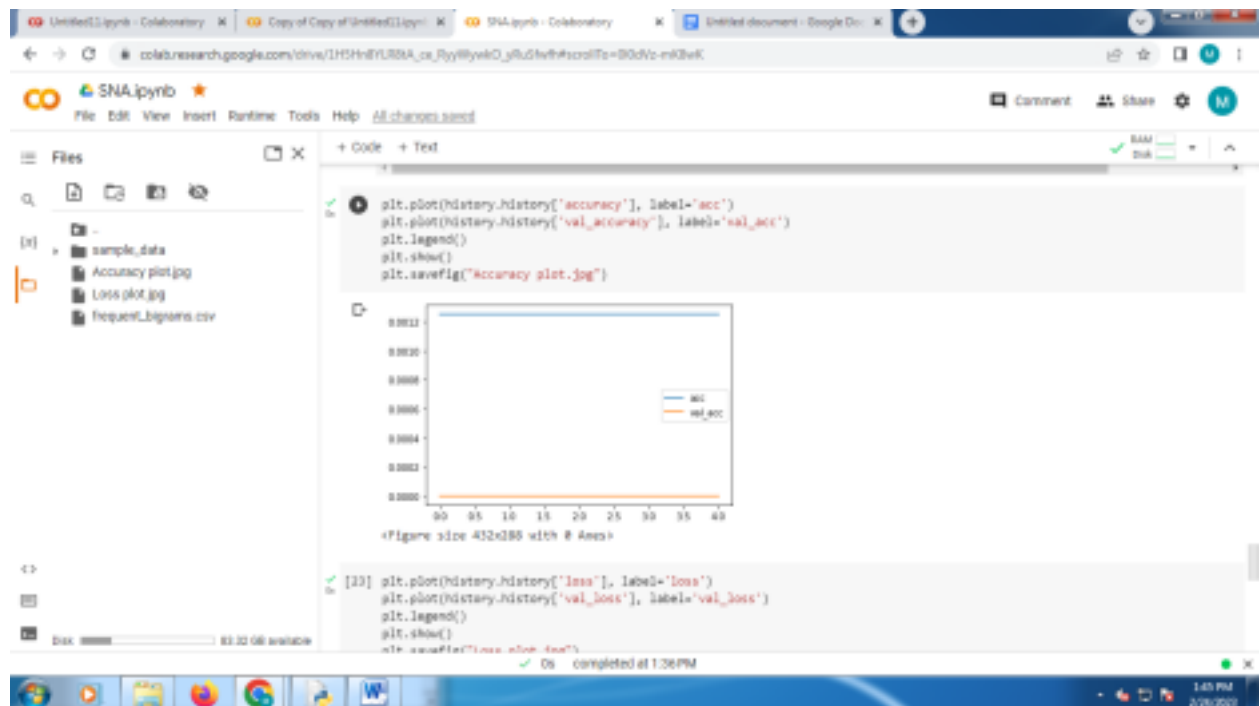
completed at 1:36 PM

STEP :- 3

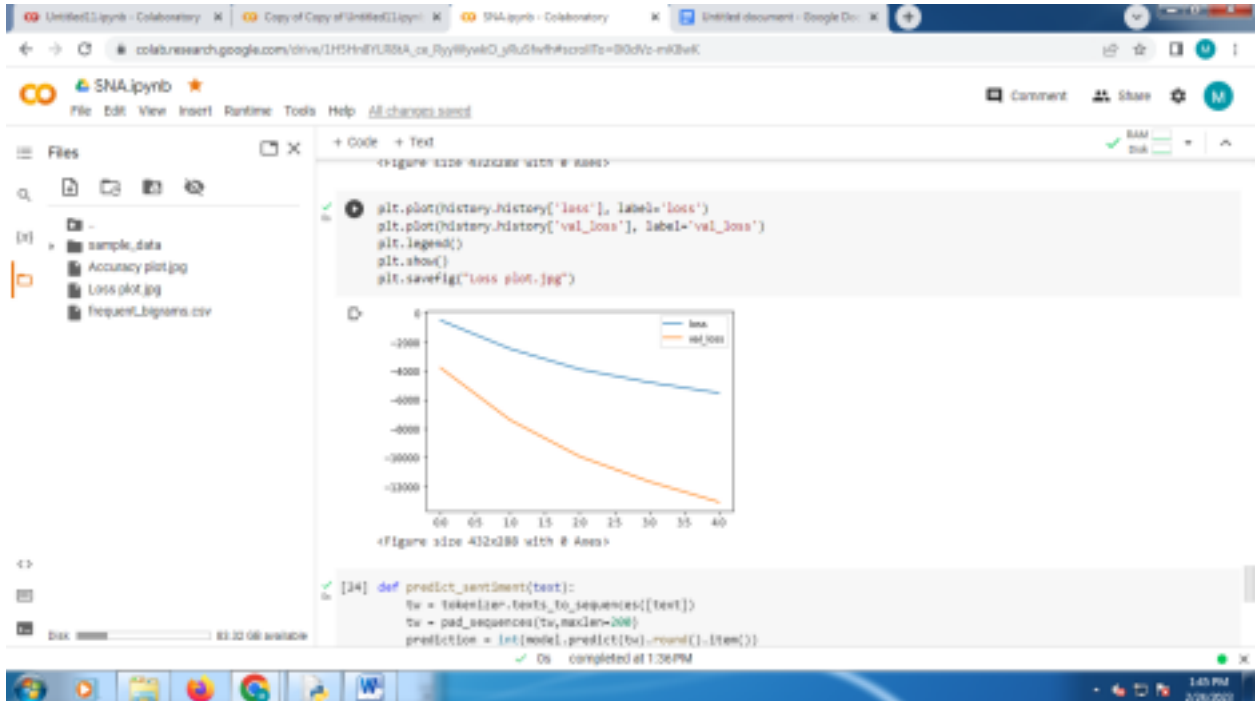
STEP :- 4

STEP :- 5





STEP :- 8



STEP :- 9

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colab.research.google.com/drive/1HCHr8YURBA_cx_RyyWlyvKQ_yRvG4w?scrollTo=B0dVc-m93eK

SNA.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Files

-
- sample_data
- Accuracy plot.jpg
- Loss plot.jpg
- requent_bigrams.csv

+ Code + Text

<Figure size 412x288 with 0 axes>

```
def predict_sentiment(text):  
    tw = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences([text])  
    tw = pad_sequences(tw,maxlen=200)  
    prediction = int(model.predict(tw).round().item())  
    print("Predicted label: ", sentiment_label[prediction])  
  
[15]: test_sentence = "I enjoyed my journey on this flight."  
    predict_sentiment(test_sentence)  
  
    test_sentence2 = "This is the worst flight experience of my life!"  
    predict_sentiment(test_sentence2)  
  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 34ms/step  
Predicted label: 513813  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 48ms/step  
Predicted label: 513813
```

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