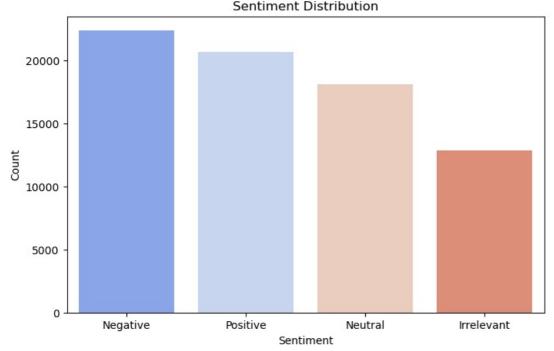
```
In [1]: # Import necessary libraries
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        from wordcloud import WordCloud
        import re
        import nltk
        from nltk.corpus import stopwords
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
        from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, classification report, confusion matrix
In [2]: # Download stopwords if not already present
        nltk.download("stopwords")
       [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
       [nltk data]
                       /Users/sahilnakhate/nltk data...
       [nltk_data]
                      Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
Out[2]: True
In [3]: # Load dataset (ensure the file is in the correct directory)
        df = pd.read_csv("twitter_training.csv", encoding="ISO-8859-1")
In [4]: # Rename columns for clarity
df.columns = ["ID", "Topic", "Sentiment", "Text"]
        df = df[["Sentiment", "Text"]]
In [5]: # Drop missing values
        df.dropna(inplace=True)
In [6]: # EDA: Sentiment Distribution
        plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
        sns.countplot(x=df["Sentiment"], palette="coolwarm", order=df["Sentiment"].value_counts().index)
        plt.title("Sentiment Distribution")
        plt.xlabel("Sentiment")
        plt.ylabel("Count")
        plt.show()
       /var/folders/r3/trn6xwcx7js3 2j79fkcxz880000gn/T/ipykernel 32212/922716684.py:3: FutureWarning:
       Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.
         sns.countplot(x=df["Sentiment"], palette="coolwarm", order=df["Sentiment"].value_counts().index)
```



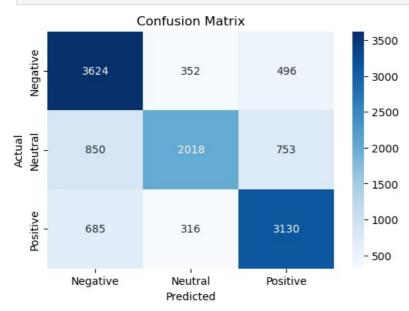
```
In [7]: # Generate word clouds for each sentiment
    sentiments = ["Positive", "Negative", "Neutral"]
    wordclouds = {}

In [8]: for sentiment in sentiments:
        text data = " ".join(df[df["Sentiment"] == sentiment]["Text"].dropna())
```

```
In [9]: # Plot word clouds
          fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(18, 6))
          for i, sentiment in enumerate(sentiments):
              axes[i].imshow(wordclouds[sentiment], interpolation="bilinear")
              axes[i].set_title(f"Word Cloud for {sentiment} Tweets")
              axes[i].axis("off")
               Word Cloud for Positive Tweets
                                                          Word Cloud for Negative Tweets
                                                                       egative IWEC
                                                                                                      Word Cloud for Neutral Tweets
                                  Red Dead
                   xxx excited back
                                                    people year and eve
                                                                       wantstill
                                                                   day
                                                                                               ohnsongiJohr
                                                                        fuckgot %
                                                       NRAZK
                                                                                                             Red Dead
                                                                                      emflxVel
                                                                                 back
                                                     picatwitter playone make
                                                                                                                     twitter
In [10]: plt.show()
In [11]: # Text Preprocessing Function
          def clean text(text):
              text = text.lower()
              text = re.sub(r"http\S+|www\S+|https\S+", "", text) # Remove URLs \\ text = re.sub(r"[^\w\s]", "", text) # Remove punctuation
              text = " ".join([word for word in text.split() if word not in stopwords.words("english")])
              return text
In [12]: # Apply text cleaning
          df["Cleaned_Text"] = df["Text"].apply(clean_text)
In [13]: # Encode target labels
          df = df[df["Sentiment"].isin(["Positive", "Negative", "Neutral"])] # Remove "Irrelevant"
df["Sentiment"] = df["Sentiment"].map({"Positive": 1, "Negative": -1, "Neutral": 0})
In [14]: # Split dataset
          X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df["Cleaned_Text"], df["Sentiment"], test_size=0.2, random_
In [15]: # Convert text into numerical features using TF-IDF
          vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max features=5000)
          X train tfidf = vectorizer.fit transform(X train)
          X test tfidf = vectorizer.transform(X test)
In [16]: # Train a Naive Bayes classifier
          clf = MultinomialNB()
          clf.fit(X_train_tfidf, y_train)
Out[16]: • MultinomialNB
          MultinomialNB()
In [17]: # Predict sentiments
          y_pred = clf.predict(X_test_tfidf)
In [18]: # Model Evaluation
          accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
          print(f"\nModel Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
          print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
         Model Accuracy: 0.7176
         Classification Report:
                         precision
                                       recall f1-score
                                                            support
                             0.70
                                                   0.75
                                                              4472
                    - 1
                                        0.81
                     0
                             0.75
                                        0.56
                                                   0.64
                                                              3621
                     1
                             0.71
                                        0.76
                                                   0.74
                                                              4131
                                                   0.72
                                                             12224
             accuracy
                             0.72
                                        0.71
                                                   0.71
                                                             12224
            macro avq
                                                             12224
                                        0.72
                                                   0.71
         weighted avg
                             0.72
In [19]: # Plot Confusion Matrix
          plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
          sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred), annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues", xticklabels=["Negative", "Neut
          plt.xlabel("Predicted")
```

wordclouds[sentiment] = WordCloud(width=600, height=400, background color="white").generate(text data)

plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()



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