Importing Twitter Data

```
import pandas as pd
import os
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
extracted_dir_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/TwitterData'
# Load train and test data
train_data_path = os.path.join(extracted_dir_path, 'train.csv')
test_data_path = os.path.join(extracted_dir_path, 'test.csv')
# Load train and test data with specified encoding
train_data = pd.read_csv(train_data_path, encoding='ISO-8859-1')
test_data = pd.read_csv(test_data_path, encoding='ISO-8859-1')
```

→ Mounted at /content/drive

Data Preprocessing

```
# Select necessary columns in train data
train_data = train_data[['text', 'sentiment']]

# Select necessary columns in test data
test_data = test_data[['text', 'sentiment']]

# Remove null values if any
train_data = train_data.dropna()
test_data = test_data.dropna()
```

```
# Lowercase the text
train data['text'] = train data['text'].str.lower()
test data['text'] = test data['text'].str.lower()
# Remove punctuation and special characters
train data['text'] = train data['text'].str.replace('[^\w\s]', '')
test data['text'] = test data['text'].str.replace('[^\w\s]', '')
# Remove stopwords
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
nltk.download('stopwords')
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
train data['text'] = train data['text'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join([word for word i
test_data['text'] = test_data['text'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join([word for word in :
# Tokenize the text
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
tokenizer = Tokenizer()
tokenizer.fit on texts(train data['text'])
X_train = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(train_data['text'])
X_test = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(test_data['text'])
# Pad sequences
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
\max len = \max([len(x) for x in X train + X test])
X train = pad sequences(X train, maxlen=max len, padding='post')
X_test = pad_sequences(X_test, maxlen=max_len, padding='post')
```

[[]nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
train_data['sentiment'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(train_data['sentiment'])

# Convert sentiment labels to numeric labels for test data
test_data['sentiment'] = label_encoder.transform(test_data['sentiment'])

# Separate features (X) and target (y) for train and test data
X_train = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(train_data['text'])
X_train = pad_sequences(X_train, maxlen=max_len, padding='post')
y_train = train_data['sentiment']

X_test = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(test_data['text'])
X_test = pad_sequences(X_test, maxlen=max_len, padding='post')
y_test = test_data['sentiment']
```

LSTM Model

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM, Dense
# Define the model
lstm model = Sequential([
    Embedding(input_dim=len(tokenizer.word_index) + 1, output_dim=100, input_leng
   LSTM(128),
   Dense(3, activation='softmax')
1)
# Compile the model
lstm_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metr
print(" ")
print("LSTM Model Architecture : ")
print(lstm_model.summary())
print(" ")
# Train the model
lstm_history = lstm_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=20, batch_size=32, validat
```



LSTM Model Architecture :

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 31, 100)	2659400
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 128)	117248
dense (Dense)	(None, 3)	387

Total params: 2777035 (10.59 MB)
Trainable params: 2777035 (10.59 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

```
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
```

```
# Evaluate the model
lstm_loss, lstm_accuracy = lstm_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("LSTM Test Accuracy:", lstm_accuracy)
```

RNN Model

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Embedding, SimpleRNN, Dense, Activation, Flatten
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
# Pad sequences
X_train = pad_sequences(X_train, maxlen=max_len)
X_test = pad_sequences(X_test, maxlen=max_len)
# Build the RNN model
rnn model = Sequential()
# Adjust the embedding input dimension based on your vocabulary size
vocab_size = len(tokenizer.word_index) + 1
rnn_model.add(Embedding(vocab_size, 32, input_length=max_len))
rnn_model.add(SimpleRNN(16, return_sequences=False, activation="relu"))
rnn_model.add(Dense(3)) # Three classes: negative, neutral, positive
rnn_model.add(Activation("softmax")) # Softmax for multi-class classification
# Compile the model
rnn_model.compile(loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metri-
print(" ")
```

```
print("RNN Model Architecture : ")
print(rnn_model.summary())
print(" ")

# Train the model
rnn_history = rnn_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=20, batch_size=32, validation)

# Evaluate the model
rnn_loss, rnn_accuracy = rnn_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("Test Accuracy:", rnn_accuracy)
```



RNN Model Architecture : Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 31, 32)	851008
<pre>simple_rnn (SimpleRNN)</pre>	(None, 16)	784
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	51
activation (Activation)	(None, 3)	0

Total params: 851843 (3.25 MB)
Trainable params: 851843 (3.25 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

```
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
687/687 [======
        =========] - 24s 35ms/step - loss: 1.0692 - acci
Epoch 4/20
687/687 [======
      Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
        =========] - 29s 42ms/step - loss: 0.6822 - accu
687/687 [=====
```

```
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
```

Bi-Directional LSTM

```
from keras.layers import Bidirectional

# Build the Bidirectional LSTM model
bi_lstm_model = Sequential()
bi_lstm_model.add(Embedding(vocab_size, 32, input_length=max_len))
bi_lstm_model.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(64)))
bi_lstm_model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))

bi_lstm_model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', model(" ")
print(" ")
print("Bi Directional LSTM Model Architecture : ")
print(bi_lstm_model.summary())
print(" ")

# Train the model
bi_lstm_history = bi_lstm_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=20, batch_size=32, vocategorical_crossentropy'
# Evaluate the model
```

bi_lstm_loss, bi_lstm_accuracy = bi_lstm_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test) print("Test Accuracy:", bi_lstm_accuracy)



Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None, 31, 32)	851008
<pre>bidirectional (Bidirection al)</pre>	(None, 128)	49664
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 3)	387

Total params: 901059 (3.44 MB)
Trainable params: 901059 (3.44 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

```
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
687/687 [============= ] - 6s 9ms/step - loss: 0.1104 - accura
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
```

GRU Model

```
from keras layers import GRU
# Build the GRU model
gru_model = Sequential()
gru_model.add(Embedding(vocab_size, 32, input_length=max_len))
gru model.add(GRU(64))
gru model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
gru_model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metri
print(" ")
print("Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) Model Architecture : ")
print(gru_model.summary())
print(" ")
# Train the model
gru_history = gru_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=20, batch_size=32, validation
# Evaluate the model
gru_loss, gru_accuracy = gru_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("Test Accuracy:", gru_accuracy)
```

```
Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) Model Architecture:

Model: "sequential_3"

Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
```

```
      embedding_3 (Embedding)
      (None, 31, 32)
      851008

      gru (GRU)
      (None, 64)
      18816

      dense_3 (Dense)
      (None, 3)
      195
```

Total params: 870019 (3.32 MB)
Trainable params: 870019 (3.32 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

```
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
687/687 [============== ] - 4s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0793 - accura
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
```

CNN Model

```
from keras.layers import Conv1D, GlobalMaxPooling1D
# Build the CNN model
cnn model = Sequential()
cnn_model.add(Embedding(vocab_size, 32, input_length=max_len))
cnn_model.add(Conv1D(128, 5, activation='relu'))
cnn model.add(GlobalMaxPooling1D())
cnn model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
cnn_model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metri-
print(" ")
print(" Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Model Architecture : ")
print(cnn model.summary())
print(" ")
# Train the model
cnn history = cnn model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=20, batch size=32, validatio
# Evaluate the model
cnn_loss, cnn_accuracy = cnn_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("Test Accuracy:", cnn_accuracy)
```

 $\overline{\Rightarrow}$

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Model Architecture : Model: "sequential_4"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_4 (Embedding)	(None, 31, 32)	851008
conv1d (Conv1D)	(None, 27, 128)	20608
global_max_pooling1d (Glob alMaxPooling1D)	(None, 128)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 3)	387

Total params: 872003 (3.33 MB)
Trainable params: 872003 (3.33 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

None

```
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Fnoch 19/20
```

BERT Model

```
from transformers import BertTokenizer, TFBertForSequenceClassification
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
# Load BERT tokenizer
tokenizer = BertTokenizer.from pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
# Tokenize inputs
X_train_tokens = tokenizer(list(train_data['text']), padding=True, truncation=True
X_test_tokens = tokenizer(list(test_data['text']), padding=True, truncation=True,
# Load pre-trained BERT model
bert_model = TFBertForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
# Freeze BERT layers
for layer in bert_model.layers:
    layer.trainable = False
# Compile the model
bert_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metr
print(" ")
print(" Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) Model Arch
print(bert_model.summary())
print(" ")
# Early stopping
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy', patience=2, restore_best_w
# Train the model
bert_history = bert_model.fit(X_train_tokens, y_train, epochs=10, batch_size=32,
                              validation_split=0.2, callbacks=[early_stopping])
# Evaluate the model
bert_loss, bert_accuracy = bert_model.evaluate(X_test_tokens, y_test)
print("Test Accuracy:", bert_accuracy)
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/huggingface hub/utils/ token.py:88: Us
    The secret `HF TOKEN` does not exist in your Colab secrets.
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/huggingface_hub/utils/_token.py:88: Us
The secret `HF_TOKEN` does not exist in your Colab secrets.

To authenticate with the Hugging Face Hub, create a token in your settings tak
You will be able to reuse this secret in all of your notebooks.

Please note that authentication is recommended but still optional to access pu
warnings.warn(

tokenizer_config.json: 100%

48.0/48.0 [00:00<00:00, 2.43kB/s]

 vocab.txt: 100%
 232k/232k [00:00<00:00, 5.07MB/s]</td>

 tokenizer.json: 100%
 466k/466k [00:00<00:00, 3.68MB/s]</td>

 config.json: 100%
 570/570 [00:00<00:00, 42.1kB/s]</td>

 model.safetensors: 100%
 440M/440M [00:01<00:00, 227MB/s]</td>

All PyTorch model weights were used when initializing TFBertForSequenceClassif

Some weights or buffers of the TF 2.0 model TFBertForSequenceClassification we You should probably TRAIN this model on a down-stream task to be able to use i

Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) Model Architec Model: "tf_bert_for_sequence_classification"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
bert (TFBertMainLayer)	multiple	109482240
dropout_37 (Dropout)	multiple	0 (unused)
classifier (Dense)	multiple	1538

Total params: 109483778 (417.65 MB)
Trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

100400550

Non-trainable params: 109483778 (417.65 MB)

None

Epoch 1/10

WARNING:tensorflow:AutoGraph could not transform <function infer_framework at Cause: for/else statement not yet supported

To silence this warning, decorate the function with @tf.autograph.experimental WARNING: AutoGraph could not transform <function infer_framework at 0x7ee5e473 Cause: for/else statement not yet supported

687/687 [=============] - 202s 294ms/step - loss: nan - accur Epoch 3/10

Test Accuracy: 0.4012450575828552

Model Comparison

```
# Evaluate LSTM model
lstm_loss, lstm_accuracy = lstm_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("LSTM Test Accuracy:", lstm accuracy)
# Evaluate Bidirectional LSTM model
bi_lstm_loss, bi_lstm_accuracy = bi_lstm_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("Bidirectional LSTM Test Accuracy:", bi lstm accuracy)
# Evaluate RNN model
rnn_loss, rnn_accuracy = rnn_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("RNN Test Accuracy:", rnn accuracy)
# Evaluate GRU model
gru_loss, gru_accuracy = gru_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("GRU Test Accuracy:", gru_accuracy)
# Evaluate CNN model
cnn_loss, cnn_accuracy = cnn_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("CNN Test Accuracy:", cnn_accuracy)
# Evaluate BERT model
bert_loss, bert_accuracy = bert_model.evaluate(X_test_tokens, y_test)
print("BERT Test Accuracy:", bert_accuracy)
LSTM Test Accuracy: 0.6505376100540161
   Bidirectional LSTM Test Accuracy: 0.6448783278465271
   RNN Test Accuracy: 0.4136955440044403
   GRU Test Accuracy: 0.6511035561561584
   CNN Test Accuracy: 0.6290322542190552
   BERT Test Accuracy: 0.4012450575828552
```

```
import pandas as pd

# Create a dictionary to store accuracy results
accuracy_results = {
    "Model": ["LSTM", "Bidirectional LSTM", "RNN", "GRU", "CNN", "BERT"],
    "Test Accuracy": [lstm_accuracy, bi_lstm_accuracy, rnn_accuracy, gru_accuracy}

# Convert the dictionary to a DataFrame
df_accuracy = pd.DataFrame(accuracy_results)

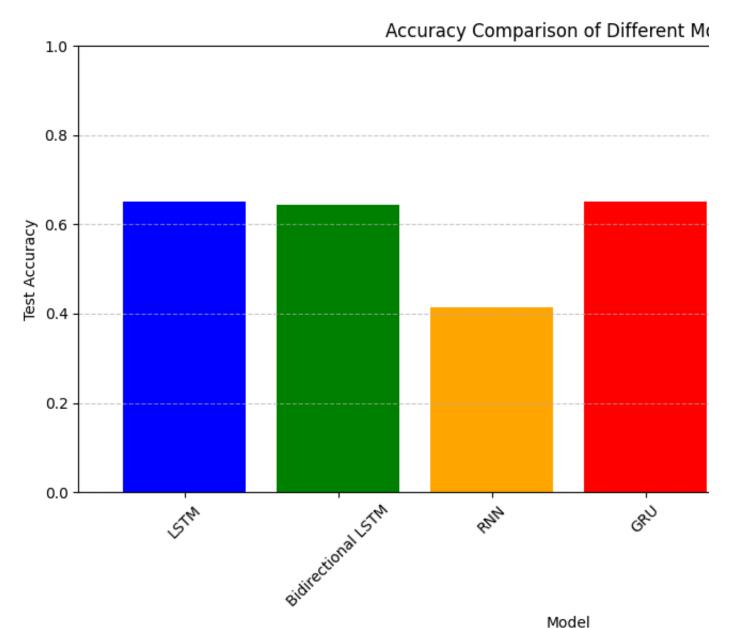
# Print the DataFrame
display(df_accuracy)
```

→		Model	Test Accuracy
	0	LSTM	0.650538
	1	Bidirectional LSTM	0.644878
	2	RNN	0.413696
	3	GRU	0.651104
	4	CNN	0.629032
	5	BERT	0.401245

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plot accuracy results
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(df_accuracy["Model"], df_accuracy["Test Accuracy"], color=['blue', 'green',
plt.xlabel('Model')
plt.ylabel('Test Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy Comparison of Different Models')
plt.ylim(0, 1) # Set y-axis limit from 0 to 1
plt.xticks(rotation=45) # Rotate x-axis labels for better visibility
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

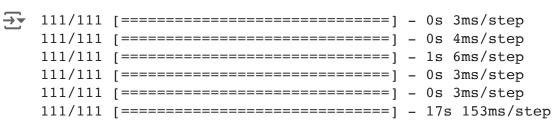


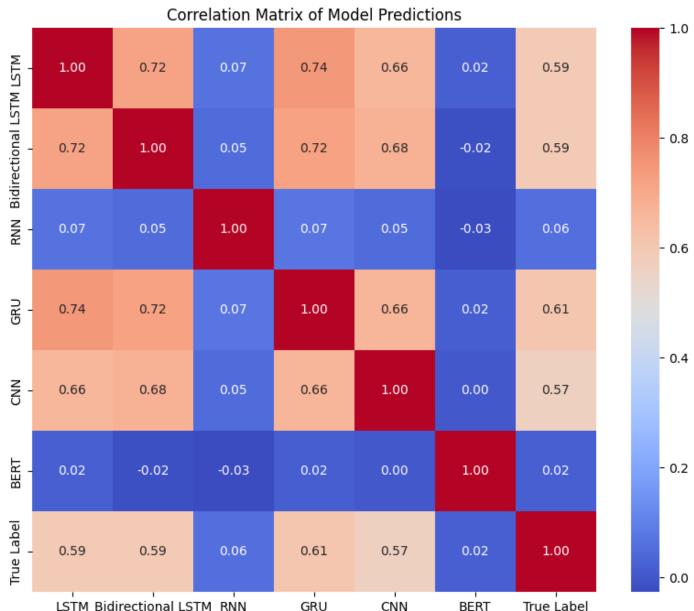


```
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns

# Make predictions for each model
lstm_preds = np.argmax(lstm_model.predict(X_test), axis=1)
bi_lstm_preds = np.argmax(bi_lstm_model.predict(X_test), axis=1)
rnn_preds = np.argmax(rnn_model.predict(X_test), axis=1)
gru_preds = np.argmax(gru_model.predict(X_test), axis=1)
cnn_preds = np.argmax(cnn_model.predict(X_test), axis=1)
bert_preds = np.argmax(bert_model.predict(X_test_tokens)[0], axis=1)
# Create a DataFrame to store the predictions
```

```
df_preds = pd.DataFrame({
    "LSTM": lstm_preds,
    "Bidirectional LSTM": bi_lstm_preds,
    "RNN": rnn_preds,
    "GRU": gru_preds,
    "CNN": cnn_preds,
    "BERT": bert_preds,
    "True Label": y_test
})
# Calculate the correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = df_preds.corr()
# Plot the correlation matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm", fmt=".2f", square=True
plt.title('Correlation Matrix of Model Predictions')
plt.show()
```





from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_sco

```
# Compute performance metrics for each model
metrics dict = {
    "Model": ["LSTM", "Bidirectional LSTM", "RNN", "GRU", "CNN", "BERT"],
    "Accuracy": [accuracy_score(y_test, lstm_preds),
                 accuracy_score(y_test, bi_lstm_preds),
                 accuracy_score(y_test, rnn_preds),
                 accuracy_score(y_test, gru_preds),
                 accuracy_score(y_test, cnn_preds),
                 accuracy_score(y_test, bert_preds)],
    "Precision": [precision_score(y_test, lstm_preds, average='weighted'),
                  precision_score(y_test, bi_lstm_preds, average='weighted'),
                  precision_score(y_test, rnn_preds, average='weighted'),
                  precision_score(y_test, gru_preds, average='weighted'),
                  precision_score(y_test, cnn_preds, average='weighted'),
                  precision_score(y_test, bert_preds, average='weighted')],
    "Recall": [recall_score(y_test, lstm_preds, average='weighted'),
               recall score(y test, bi lstm preds, average='weighted'),
               recall_score(y_test, rnn_preds, average='weighted'),
               recall_score(y_test, gru_preds, average='weighted'),
               recall_score(y_test, cnn_preds, average='weighted'),
               recall score(y test, bert preds, average='weighted')],
    "F1-score": [f1_score(y_test, lstm_preds, average='weighted'),
                 f1_score(y_test, bi_lstm_preds, average='weighted'),
                 f1_score(y_test, rnn_preds, average='weighted'),
                 f1_score(y_test, gru_preds, average='weighted'),
                 f1_score(y_test, cnn_preds, average='weighted'),
                 f1_score(y_test, bert_preds, average='weighted')]
}
# Create a DataFrame for the metrics
df_metrics = pd.DataFrame(metrics_dict)
# Plot the performance metrics
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
# Accuracy
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
plt.bar(df_metrics["Model"], df_metrics["Accuracy"], color='blue')
plt.title('Accuracy of Different Models')
plt.xlabel('Model')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
# Precision
```

```
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.bar(df_metrics["Model"], df_metrics["Precision"], color='green')
plt.title('Precision of Different Models')
plt.xlabel('Model')
plt.ylabel('Precision')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
# Recall
plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
plt.bar(df_metrics["Model"], df_metrics["Recall"], color='orange')
plt.title('Recall of Different Models')
plt.xlabel('Model')
plt.ylabel('Recall')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
# F1-score
plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
plt.bar(df_metrics["Model"], df_metrics["F1-score"], color='red')
plt.title('F1-score of Different Models')
plt.xlabel('Model')
plt.ylabel('F1-score')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

