Disaster Tweet Analyzing

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Importing

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
In [2]: df=pd.read_csv(r"train.csv")
In [3]: df1=pd.read_csv(r"test.csv")
```

Preprocessing & Data Cleaning

```
In [4]: df=df.drop(['keyword','location','id'],axis=1)
In [5]: df1=df1.drop(['keyword','location','id'],axis=1)
In [6]: df.head()
```

Out[6]:

	text	target
0	Our Deeds are the Reason of this #earthquake M	1
1	Forest fire near La Ronge Sask. Canada	1
2	All residents asked to 'shelter in place' are	1
3	13,000 people receive #wildfires evacuation or	1
4	Just got sent this photo from Ruby #Alaska as	1

```
In [7]: |df1.head()
 Out[7]:
                                              text
                       Just happened a terrible car crash
           0
           1 Heard about #earthquake is different cities, s...
              there is a forest fire at spot pond, geese are...
           3
                  Apocalypse lighting. #Spokane #wildfires
           4 Typhoon Soudelor kills 28 in China and Taiwan
 In [8]:
          import re
          import nltk
          from nltk.corpus import stopwords
In [10]: import nltk
          nltk.download('stopwords')
          [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
          [nltk data]
                           C:\Users\Asus-2022\AppData\Roaming\nltk data...
          [nltk_data]
                         Unzipping corpora\stopwords.zip.
Out[10]: True
In [11]: |URL_PATTERN = '((http|https)\:\/\/)?[a-zA-Z0-9\\\\?\:@\-_=#]+\.([a-zA-Z]){2,6}([
          all stopwords = stopwords.words('english')
          def process text(text):
              # remove stopwords
              remove stop = ' '.join([word for word in text.split() if word not in all stop
              #remove url
              remove_url = re.sub(URL_PATTERN, '', remove_stop)
              #remove punctuation
              remove punc = re.sub(r'[^\w\s]', '', remove url)
              return remove punc.lower()
```

Tokenization

```
In [12]: import nltk
from nltk import TweetTokenizer

tokenizer = TweetTokenizer()

df['tokens'] = [tokenizer.tokenize(item) for item in df.text]
df1['tokens'] = [tokenizer.tokenize(item) for item in df1.text]
```

Lemmatization

```
import nltk
In [14]:
         nltk.download('wordnet')
         [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to
         [nltk data]
                         C:\Users\Asus-2022\AppData\Roaming\nltk data...
                       Unzipping corpora\wordnet.zip.
         [nltk data]
Out[14]: True
         import nltk
In [16]:
         nltk.download('omw-1.4')
         [nltk_data] Downloading package omw-1.4 to
         [nltk_data]
                         C:\Users\Asus-2022\AppData\Roaming\nltk_data...
         [nltk data]
                       Unzipping corpora\omw-1.4.zip.
Out[16]: True
In [18]: from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
         lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
         def lemmatize item(item):
             new item = []
             for x in item:
                 x = lemmatizer.lemmatize(x)
                 new item.append(x)
             return " ".join(new_item)
         df['tokens'] = [lemmatize_item(item) for item in df.tokens]
         df1['tokens'] = [lemmatize item(item) for item in df1.tokens]
```

Vectorization

```
In [19]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
    vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()

X = vectorizer.fit_transform(df.text).toarray()
y = df['target']
test_texts = vectorizer.transform(df1["text"])
In []:
```

target 0
tokens 0
dtype: int64

Model Building

```
In [21]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2, randon
```

```
In [22]: from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
    sgd = SGDClassifier(loss='hinge',penalty='12')
    sgd.fit(X_train,y_train)
    y_pred = sgd.predict(X_test)
```

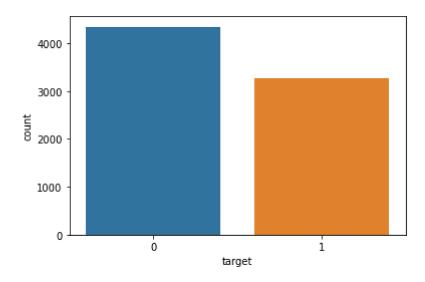
```
In [23]: y_pred
```

Out[23]: array([0, 1, 0, ..., 0, 0, 1], dtype=int64)

EDA

```
In [24]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sns.countplot(x='target',data=df)
```

Out[24]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='target', ylabel='count'>

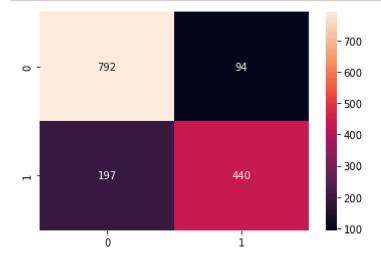


Metrics

Confusion matrix

```
In [25]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
cf_matrix
```

```
In [26]: sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred),annot=True,fmt='g')
plt.show()
```



Classification report

In [27]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.80	0.89	0.84	886
1	0.82	0.69	0.75	637
accuracy			0.81	1523
macro avg	0.81	0.79	0.80	1523
weighted avg	0.81	0.81	0.81	1523

Accuracy

```
In [28]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
print('Accuracy: ',accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
```

Accuracy: 0.8089297439264609

F1 Score

```
In [29]: # finding f1_score
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
print("F1 Score =", f1_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted'))

F1 Score = 0.8057746317355348
```

Submission file

```
In [30]: submission=pd.read_csv('sample_submission.csv')
         submission["target"]=sgd.predict(test_texts)
In [31]:
         submission[:3]
Out[31]:
             id target
             0
                    1
          0
             2
                    1
          2 3
                    1
In [32]:
         submission.to_csv('s+submission.csv', index=False)
In [33]: df3=pd.read_csv('s+submission.csv')
In [34]: df3.shape
Out[34]: (3263, 2)
In [35]: df3.head()
Out[35]:
             id target
          0
              0
              2
                    1
              3
             9
                    1
```

1

11

4

In []:	
In []:	