```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv("Downloads/emotion_speech_dataset.csv")
In [5]: print(df.head())
               filename
                                          transcription emotion
        0 audio_001.wav
                                   I am so happy today!
                                                          Нарру
        1 audio_002.wav
                                   Why did you do that?
                                                          Angry
        2 audio 003.wav
                                     I feel really sad.
                                                            Sad
       3 audio_004.wav This is the best day ever!
                                                          Нарру
        4 audio_005.wav I can't believe this happened!
                                                          Angry
In [7]: print(df.isnull().sum())
        filename
                        0
        transcription
        emotion
                        0
        dtype: int64
In [9]: print(df["emotion"].value_counts())
        emotion
        Нарру
                4
        Angry
                3
        Sad
        Name: count, dtype: int64
In [11]: import re
In [13]: def clean_text(text):
             text = text.lower() # Convert to Lowercase
             text = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z\s]', '', text) # Remove punctuation
             return text
In [15]: df["transcription"] = df["transcription"].apply(clean text)
In [17]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
In [19]: encoder = LabelEncoder()
         df["emotion_encoded"] = encoder.fit_transform(df["emotion"])
In [21]: print(dict(zip(encoder.classes_, encoder.transform(encoder.classes_))))
        {'Angry': 0, 'Happy': 1, 'Sad': 2}
In [23]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
         plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
         sns.countplot(x=df["emotion"], palette="coolwarm")
         plt.title("Emotion Distribution")
         plt.show()
```

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11200\2093129265.py:6: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v 0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

Emotion Distribution

sns.countplot(x=df["emotion"], palette="coolwarm")

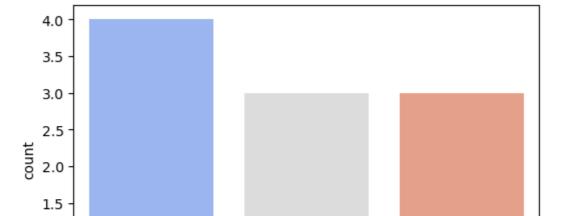
1.0 -

0.5

0.0

ct.

Нарру



```
In [25]: from collections import Counter

In [27]: all_words = " ".join(df["transcription"]).split()
    word_freq = Counter(all_words).most_common(10)

In [29]: word_df = pd.DataFrame(word_freq, columns=["word", "count"])

In [31]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
    sns.barplot(x="count", y="word", data=word_df, palette="viridis")
    plt.title("Top 10 Common Words")
    plt.show()
```

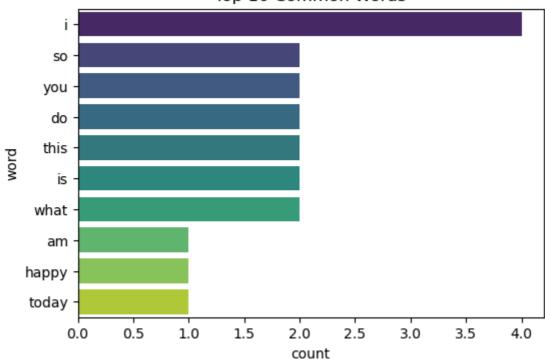
C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 11200\3465060624.py:2: FutureWarning:

sns.barplot(x="count", y="word", data=word_df, palette="viridis")

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v 0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effe

Angry emotion Sad

Top 10 Common Words



```
In [35]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
         vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=100)
         text_features = vectorizer.fit_transform(df["transcription"]).toarray()
In [37]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(text_features, df["emotion_e")
In [39]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
In [41]:
         model = LogisticRegression()
         model.fit(X_train, y_train)
Out[41]:
             LogisticRegression 🔍 🕙
         LogisticRegression()
In [43]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
In [45]: print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
        Accuracy: 0.0
 In [ ]:
```