**Problem Description:**

Social media applications have completely transformed the way people access information online. These platforms enable individuals to share their personal opinions on various topics like social events, product reviews, and film critiques. As a result, they generate a wealth of emotionally charged content. Gaining insights into this data can be useful in capturing public opinion and user interests. However, with the vast amount of information available, manual processing alone cannot accomplish this task. This led to the development of text sentiment analysis technology, which has become increasingly sophisticated over time. While traditional machine learning models like Naïve Bayes and SVM were once commonplace, deep learning models have since gained popularity due to their superior performance in various fields. There are several deep learning models available for sentiment analysis, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and hybrid models that combine different techniques. Each model has unique strengths and weaknesses, depending on the data and the task. Thus, a comparative study of these models is necessary. Our paper aims to explore the accuracy of different deep learning models in determining social sentiments using the IMDB dataset, which is widely recognized in the field.

**Literature Survey:**

Muhammet Sinan BASARSLAN and Fatih KAYAALP [1] present a sentiment analysis study which was carried out with 7 models based on various methods of deep learning algorithms on the IMDB dataset. The best result was obtained with the model consisting of 2 Bi-LSTM and 2 dropout layers with 80%-20% train-test separation and an accuracy value of 88.21%. They also observed that GRU or LSTM layers improved model performance, despite more Dense layers. Adam worked well with Activation. Bi-GRU alone gave the best results, despite Dropout's positive effect on performance.

Lenz Baron S. Balita et al[2]aim to construct a CNN-LSTM hybrid sentiment analysis model to examine social sentiments within Goodreads book reviews. The paper also aimed to determine the viability and effects of amalgamating features such as Word2Vec, POS, and SenticNet to the overall accuracy. Once the model was trained to the procured dataset, the results suggested that combining Word Embedding, POS, and SenticNet features drastically improves its performance in contrast to other tested variations. In terms of accuracy, the proposed hybrid CNN-LSTM model with Word2 + POS + SenticNet achieved 89.53% accuracy which outperformed single CNN with Word2Vec + POS(81.07%), single LSTM with Word2Vec + POS(84.27%), and CNN-LSTM hybrid with Word2Vec(86.07%) on the filtered GoodReads Dataset for book reviews.

Mahesh Mishra and Amol Patil [3] also constructed a hybrid model of CNN-LSTM on the IMDB dataset, where the LSTM architecture outperformed CNN and CNN-LSTM architectures. The accuracy rates of the GRU, CNN, LSTM, and CNN-LSTM architectures were 53%, 85%, 87%, and 85%, respectively.

Ling Zhang et al[4] study deep learning-based sentiment analysis methods, combining long and short-term memory network (LSTM) with an adaptive boosting algorithm (Adaboost), and propose a text sentiment analysis method based on LSTM-Adaboost. The IMDB movie review dataset is selected as the experimental object The results show that the LSTM-Adaboost model(87.47% accuracy, 89.51% precision, 84.9% recall and 87.14%) has the best result among the LSTM, CNN, and LSTM-Adaboost.

Rui Man et al[5] propose a sentiment analysis algorithm that combines BERT and CNN. It uses BERT to extract the features of each word and uses it as the input of CNN. After convolution and pooling, it is connected to the Softmax layer for classification. Here they used SVM, CNN, and BERT-CNN models on The hotel review corpus (ChnSentiCorp) and got the best accuracy in BERT-CNN at 90.5% which is far better than the other two models(81.3%, 85.2%).

K. Amulya et al[6] make the comparison of ML and DL approaches is done by considering IMDB movie reviews. From the observations, it is found that DL approaches provided more accurate results than ML algorithms. Among the DL algorithms (CNN, RNN, LSTM), RNN gives more accuracy of 88%.

Kavita Arora et al[7] used word2vec for word embedding and BERT(Bidirectional Encoder Transformers) model to classify and got an overall 92.40% accuracy to depict that the proposed scheme is an effective and reliable technique to detect sentiments for movie reviews.

Dr M Anusha and R Leelavathi[8] made a comparative study comparing deep learning models CNN-LSTM, CNN, and CNN-RNN on datasets including Sick SST, Twitter, FNC, Sentence Polarity, and IMDb. CNN-LSTM achieved an accuracy of 86.60% (Sick SST), 96.80% (Twitter), 97.80% (FNC), 98.60% (Sentence Polarity), 90.26% (IMDb), and 82% (English Data). Similarly, CNN achieved accuracy of 93% (sent-strength), 99.07% (sentence polarity), 94.80% (hostel data), 97.70% (IMDb), and 87% (SemEval), while CNN-RNN achieved accuracy of 89.67% (IMDb sentiment 140), 95% (KBP37), 86.60% (SST/DM/CS), and 94.60% (IMDb). The study addressed detecting sentiment polarity, pooling, ranking, and extraction.

Lirong Yao and Yazhuo Guan[9] propose an improved NLP method based on long short-term memory (LSTM) structure, whose parameters are randomly discarded when they are passed backwards in the recursive projection layer. Street Baseline achieved 86.51%, Classic LSTM 88.6%, Classic BiLSTM 89.3%, and improved LSTM got the best 90.17% accuracy on Wall Street Journal Dataset.

K. Mouthami et al. [10] utilized BiLSTM and GRU models on the IMDB dataset, finding that BiLSTM achieved the highest accuracy score of 99.65% after 10 epochs, while GRU resulted in an accuracy of 98.24%.

**Proposed Work:**

The study’s proposed conceptual framework begins with the procurement of data from the IMDB film review dataset to formulate the model’s training and testing dataset. Data cleansing comes right after data gathering wherein the pre-processing stage commences to segment the textual data, tokenize, remove unnecessary stop words, and stemming and/or lemmatization. Once the raw data are cleaned, the researchers segregate them as either a part of training or testing datasets. Once the cleansing stage is complete we create a model to extract text from reviews of movies and classify them as positive or negative according to the polarity of the reviews. We would compare various DL algorithms and consider the accuracy of each to make a comparison.

**Detailed Design:** **Architecture Diagram**

**Citation:**

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Signature (Students) Signature(Guide)

**Methodology and Module Description:**