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Use Case Description:

1. Sentiment Analysis on the Twitter dataset

Programming elements:

- 1. Basics of LSTM
- 2. Types of RNN
- 3. Use case: Sentiment Analysis on the Twitter data set

In class programming:

1. Save the model and use the saved model to predict on new text data (ex, "A lot of good things are happening. We are respected again throughout the world, and that's a great thing.@realDonaldTrump")

```
import pandas as pd #Basic packages for creating dataframes and loading dataset
            import numpy as np
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #Package for visualization
            import re #importing package for Regular expression operations
            from sklearn.model selection import train test split #Package for splitting the data
           from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder #Package for conversion of categorical to Numerical
            from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer #Tokenization
            from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences #Add zeros or crop based on the length
            from keras.models import Sequential #Sequential Neural Network
            from keras layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM, SpatialDropout1D #For layers in Neural Network
           from keras.utils.np utils import to categorical
 [2] from google.colab import drive
           drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
            Mounted at /content/gdrive
 [3] import pandas as pd
            # Load the dataset as a Pandas DataFrame
           dataset = pd.read_csv('/content/gdrive/My Drive/Sentiment.csv')
           # Select only the necessary columns 'text' and 'sentiment'
           mask = dataset.columns.isin(['text', 'sentiment'])
           data = dataset.loc[:, mask]
           # Keeping only the necessary columns
           data['text'] = data['text'].apply(lambda x: x.lower())
           data['text'] = data['text'].apply((lambda x: re.sub('[^a-zA-z0-9\s]', '', x)))
           <ipython-input-3-d0e745dc69e5>:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:
           A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
            See the caveats in the documentation: <a href="https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy">https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy</a>
                data['text'] = data['text'].apply(lambda x: x.lower())
            <ipython-input-3-d0e745dc69e5>:12: SettingWithCopyWarning:
            A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
            Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
           See the caveats in the documentation: <a href="https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy">https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas.pydata.org/pandas.docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy</a> data['text'] = data['text'].apply((lambda x: re.sub('[^a-zA-z0-9\s]', '', x)))
            Tor idx, row in data.iterrows():
    row[0] = row[0].replace('rt', ' ') #Removing Retweets
    max_fatures = 2000

tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=max_fatures, split=' ') #Maximum words is 2000 to tokenize sentence
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(data['text'].values)

x = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(data['text'].values) #taking values to feature matrix

X = pad_sequences(X) #Padding the feature matrix
for idx, row in data.iterrows():
              embed_dim = 128 #Dimension of the Embedded laye
             lstm_out = 196 #Long short-term memory (LSTM) layer neurons
             def createmodel():
                   model = Sequential() #Sequential Neural Network
                  model = Sequential() #Sequential Neural Network
model.add(febedding(max fatures, embed_dim,input_length = X.shape[1])) #input dimension 2000 Neurons, output dimension 128 Neurons
model.add(LSTM(lstm_out, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2)) #Drop out 20%, 196 output Neurons, recurrent dropout 20%
model.add(Dense(3,activation='softmax')) #3 output neurons[positive, Neutral, Negative], softmax as activation
model.comple(loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam',metrics = ['accuracy']) #Compiling the model
return model
return model
           mouricompositions and provided the print (model.summary())

# print(model.summary())

# print(mo
     [* 291/291 - 575 - loss: 0.8159 - accuracy: 0.6480 - 57s/epoch - 198ms/step
144/144 - 4s - loss: 0.7643 - accuracy: 0.6671 - 4s/epoch - 29ms/step
0.764339684400635
             0.6671035289764404
νω [5] print(model.metrics_names) #metrics of the model
[6] #1. Save the model and use the saved model to predict on new text data (ex, "A lot of good things are happening. We are respected again throughout the world, and that's a great thing.@realDonaldTrump") model.save('sentimentAnalysis.h5') #Saving the model
on [7] from keras.models import load_model #Importing the package for importing the saved model model= load_model('sentimentAnalysis.h5') #loading the saved model
```

```
print(integer_encoded)
print(data['sentiment'])
   [ 1 2 1 ... 2 0 2]
                 Neutral
                 Positive
                 Neutral
                 Positive
                 Positive
       13866
                 Negative
       13867
                 Positive
       13868
                 Positive
       13869
                Negative
       13870
                 Positive
       Name: sentiment, Length: 13871, dtype: object
os [9] # Predicting on the text data
       sentence = ['A lot of good things are happening. We are respected again throughout the world, and that is a great thing.@realDonaldTrump']
        sentence = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(sentence) # Tokenizing the sentence
       sentence = pad_sequences(sentence, maxlen=28, dtype='int32', value=0) # Padding the sentence
        sentiment_probs = model.predict(sentence, batch_size=1, verbose=2)[0] # Predicting the sentence text
       sentiment = np.argmax(sentiment_probs)
       print(sentiment_probs)
       if sentiment == 0:
           print("Neutral")
        elif sentiment < 0:
           print("Negative")
       elif sentiment > 0:
           print("Positive")
        else:
           print("Cannot be determined")
       1/1 - 0s - 329ms/epoch - 329ms/step
       [0.42809132 0.12700436 0.4449044 ]
       Positive
```

2. Apply GridSearchCV on the source code provided in the class

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372/372 - 62s - loss: 0.6676 - accuracy: 0.7189 - 62s/epoch - 166ms/step 93/93 - 2s - loss: 0.7810 - accuracy: 0.6685 - 2s/epoch - 22ms/step 186/186 - 41s - loss: 0.8520 - accuracy: 0.6341 - 41s/epoch - 222ms/step 47/47 - 1s - loss: 0.7750 - accuracy: 0.6649 - 1s/epoch - 32ms/step 186/186 - 44s - loss: 0.8350 - accuracy: 0.6418 - 44s/epoch - 237ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7696 - accuracy: 0.6708 - 2s/epoch - 35ms/step 186/186 - 43s - loss: 0.8443 - accuracy: 0.6347 - 43s/epoch - 233ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7667 - accuracy: 0.6719 - 2s/epoch - 32ms/step 186/186 - 43s - loss: 0.8509 - accuracy: 0.6346 - 43s/epoch - 230ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7729 - accuracy: 0.6566 - 2s/epoch - 33ms/step 186/186 - 45s - loss: 0.8444 - accuracy: 0.6343 - 45s/epoch - 241ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7802 - accuracy: 0.6647 - 2s/epoch - 34ms/step Epoch 1/2 186/186 - 43s - loss: 0.8472 - accuracy: 0.6338 - 43s/epoch - 233ms/step Epoch 2/2 186/186 - 40s - loss: 0.6986 - accuracy: 0.6979 - 40s/epoch - 217ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7312 - accuracy: 0.6842 - 2s/epoch - 33ms/step Epoch 1/2 186/186 - 42s - loss: 0.8451 - accuracy: 0.6361 - 42s/epoch - 226ms/step Epoch 2/2 186/186 - 39s - loss: 0.6906 - accuracy: 0.7000 - 39s/epoch - 211ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7559 - accuracy: 0.6842 - 2s/epoch - 39ms/step Epoch 1/2 186/186 - 44s - loss: 0.8456 - accuracy: 0.6298 - 44s/epoch - 236ms/step Epoch 2/2 186/186 - 40s - loss: 0.6921 - accuracy: 0.7057 - 40s/epoch - 214ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7897 - accuracy: 0.6638 - 2s/epoch - 35ms/step Epoch 1/2 186/186 - 43s - loss: 0.8456 - accuracy: 0.6391 - 43s/epoch - 231ms/step Epoch 2/2 186/186 - 40s - loss: 0.6864 - accuracy: 0.7037 - 40s/epoch - 217ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7489 - accuracy: 0.6857 - 2s/epoch - 46ms/step Epoch 1/2 186/186 - 41s - loss: 0.8538 - accuracy: 0.6316 - 41s/epoch - 221ms/step Epoch 2/2 186/186 - 39s - loss: 0.6858 - accuracy: 0.7072 - 39s/epoch - 209ms/step 47/47 - 2s - loss: 0.7689 - accuracy: 0.6749 - 2s/epoch - 33ms/step Epoch 1/2 465/465 - 86s - loss: 0.8222 - accuracy: 0.6479 - 86s/epoch - 184ms/step 465/465 - 82s - loss: 0.6737 - accuracy: 0.7127 - 82s/epoch - 177ms/step Best: 0.682986 using {'batch_size': 20, 'epochs': 2}