



Integrative Task 2

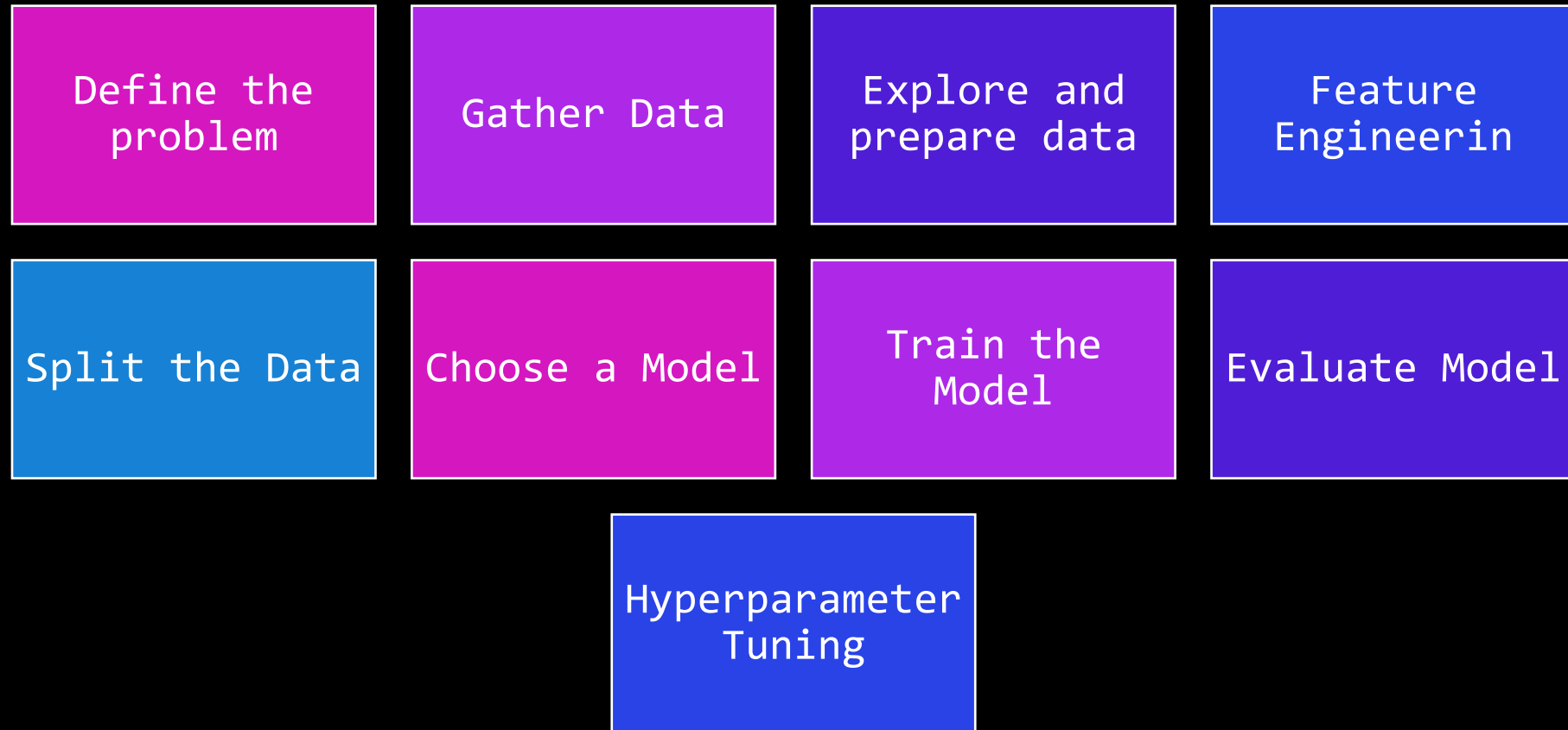
Andres Arango

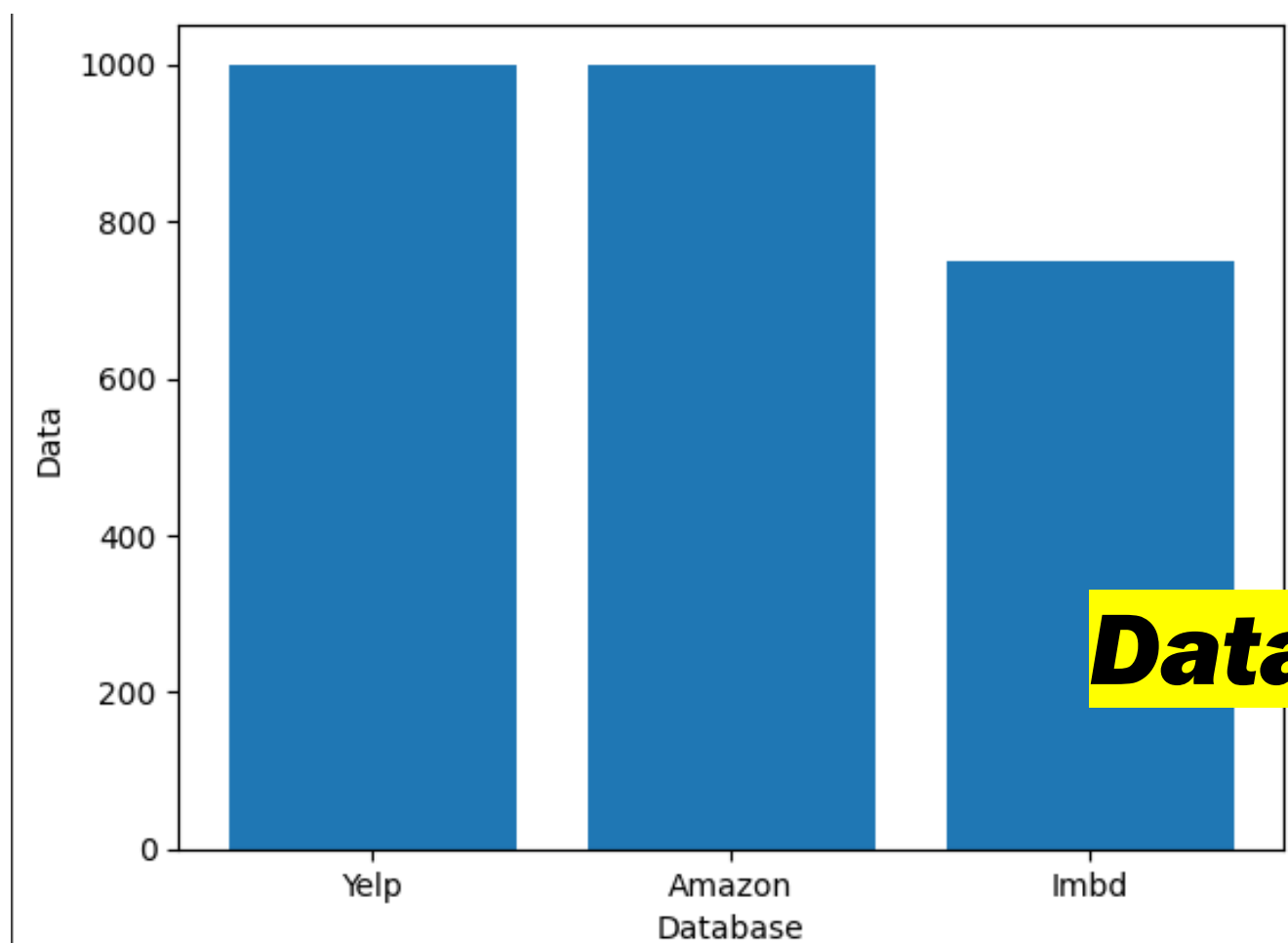
Jhonatan Castaño

Introduction

- Objective: Build a sentiment analysis model using supervised learning with vanilla Recurrent Neural Networks and LSTM
- Secondary Objectives:
 1. Create a database with sentences and the type of sentiment of itself.
 2. Tokenize the sentences to find a way to build a supervised learning model.
 3. Implement a DummyClassifier for the model.
 4. Implement a vanilla RNN sentiment analysis model.
 5. Implement a LSTM sentiment analysis model.

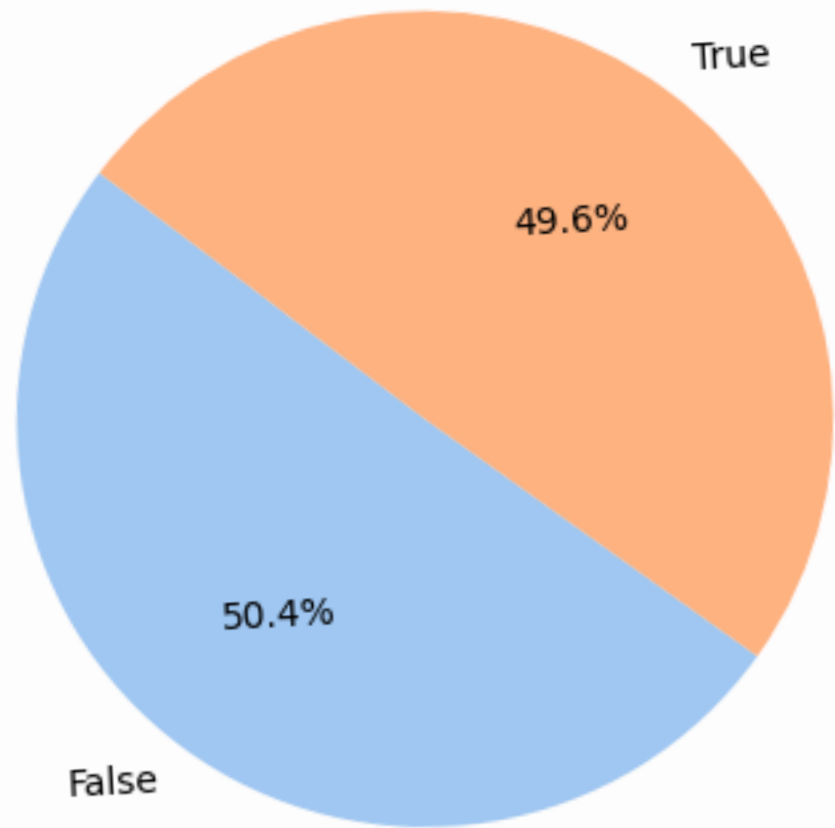
Methodology



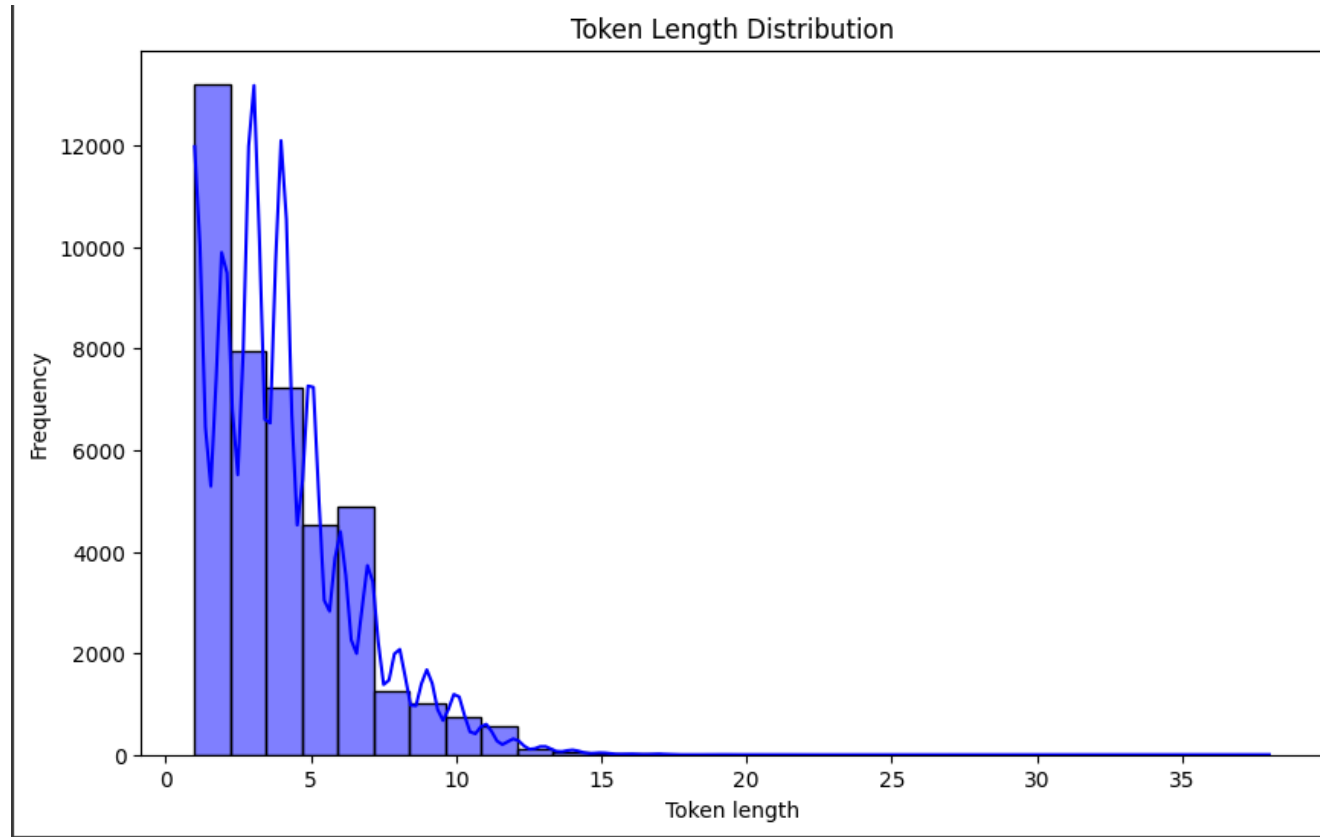


***Data From Each of the
Databases***

True and false classification

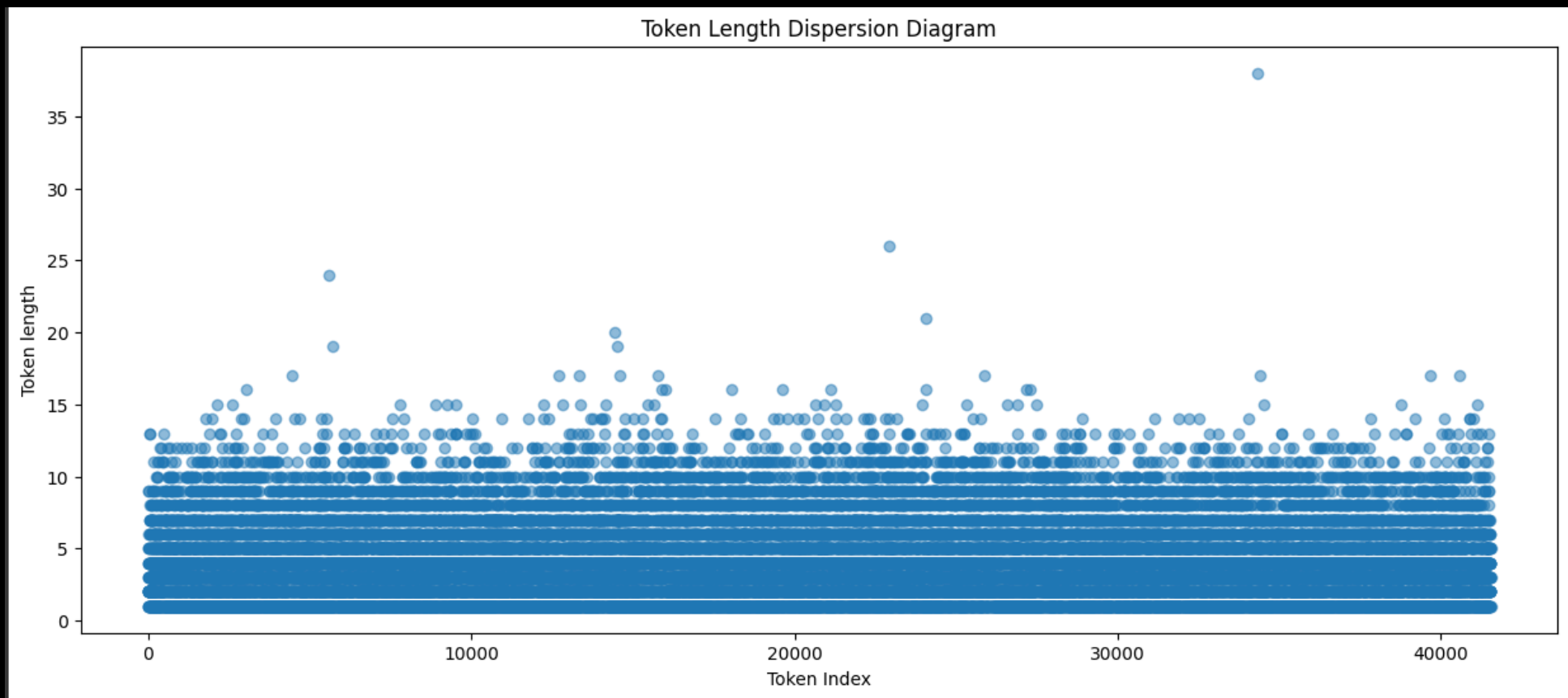


Clasiffication



***Token length
Distribution***

Token length Dispersion



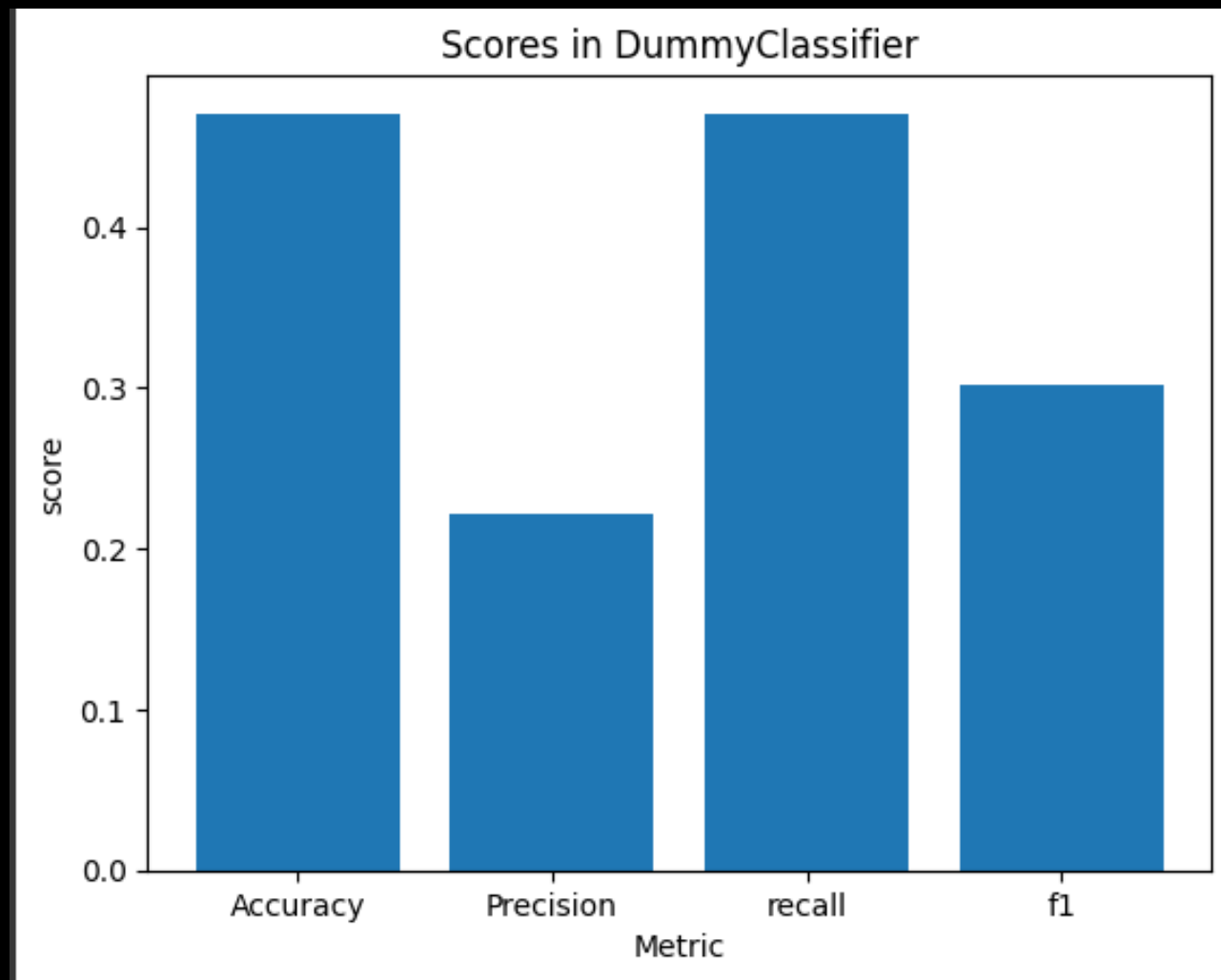
Token Word Cloud



Dummy Classifier Implementation

```
▼ DummyClassifier  
DummyClassifier()
```

Scores in DummyClassifier

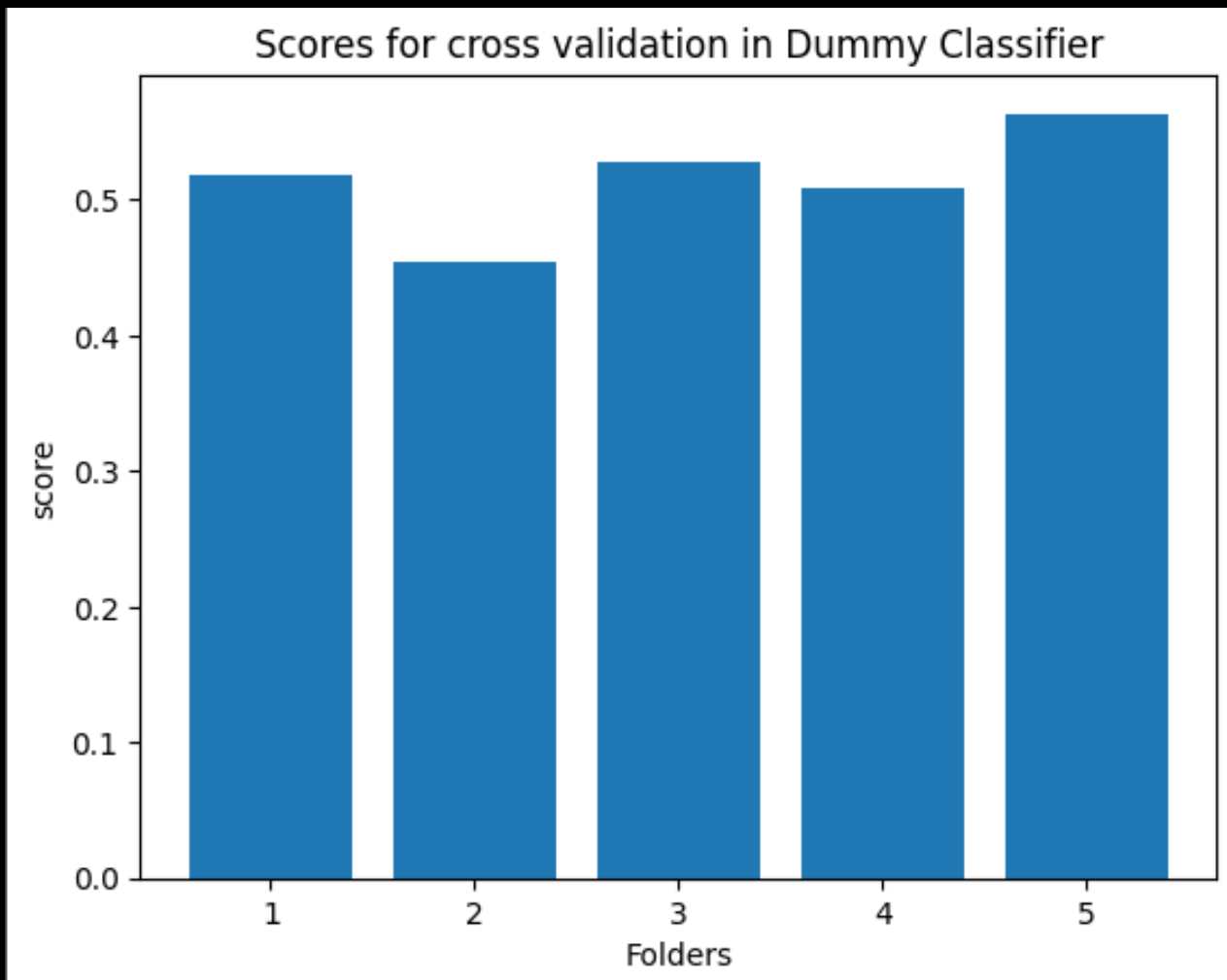


DummyClassifier

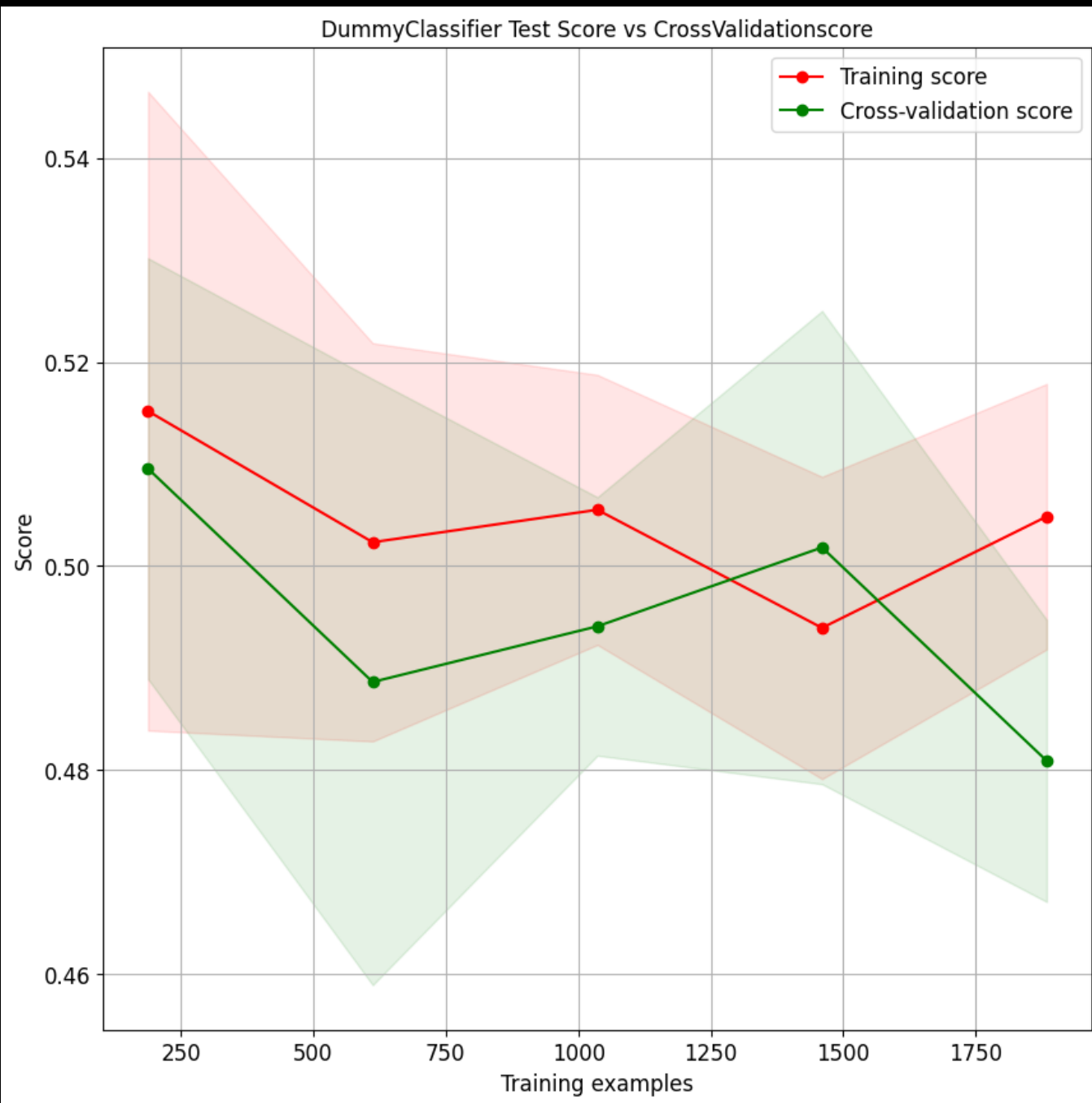
Hyperparameter

Tunning

Mejores hiperparámetros: {'constant': 0, 'strategy': 'most_frequent'}

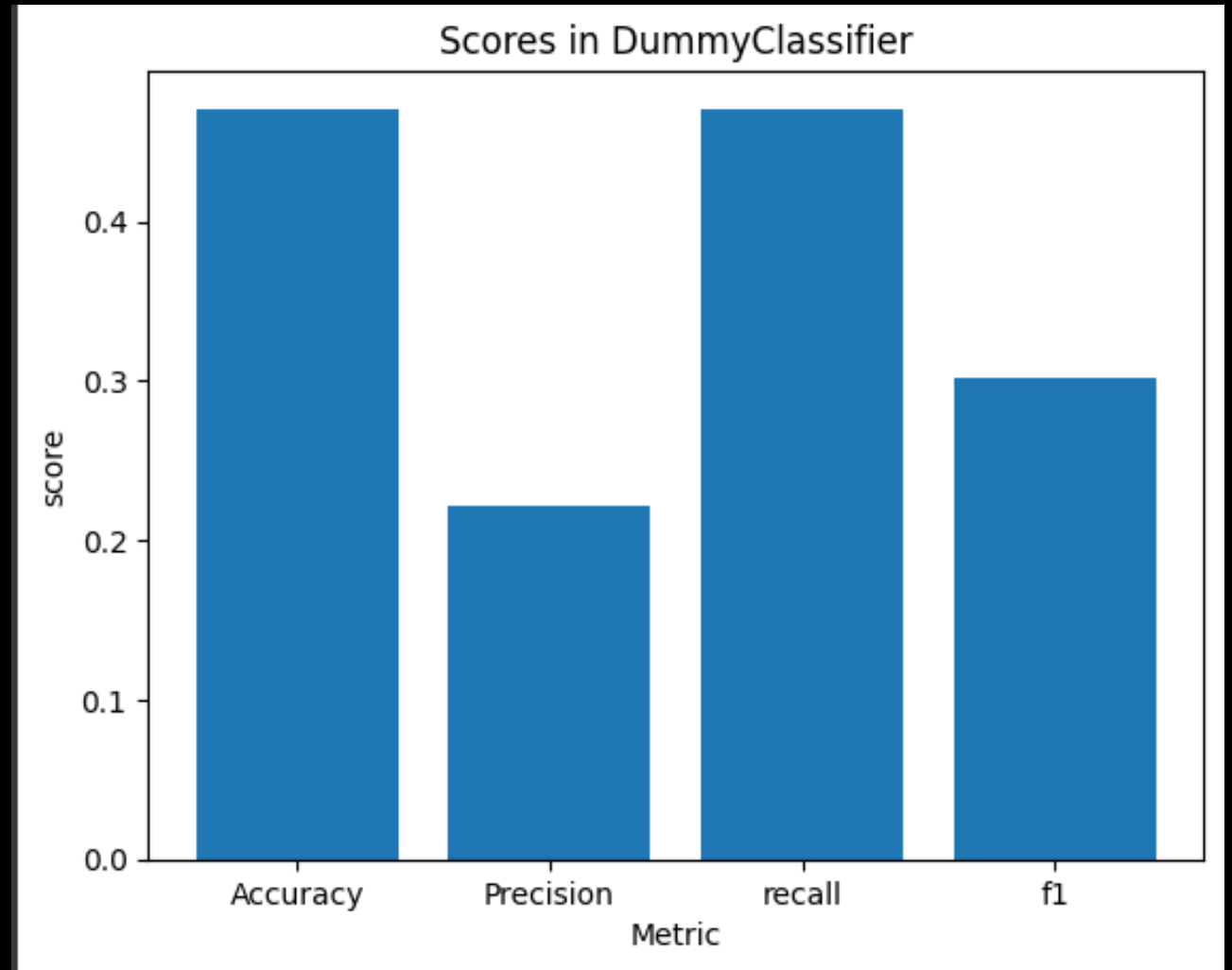


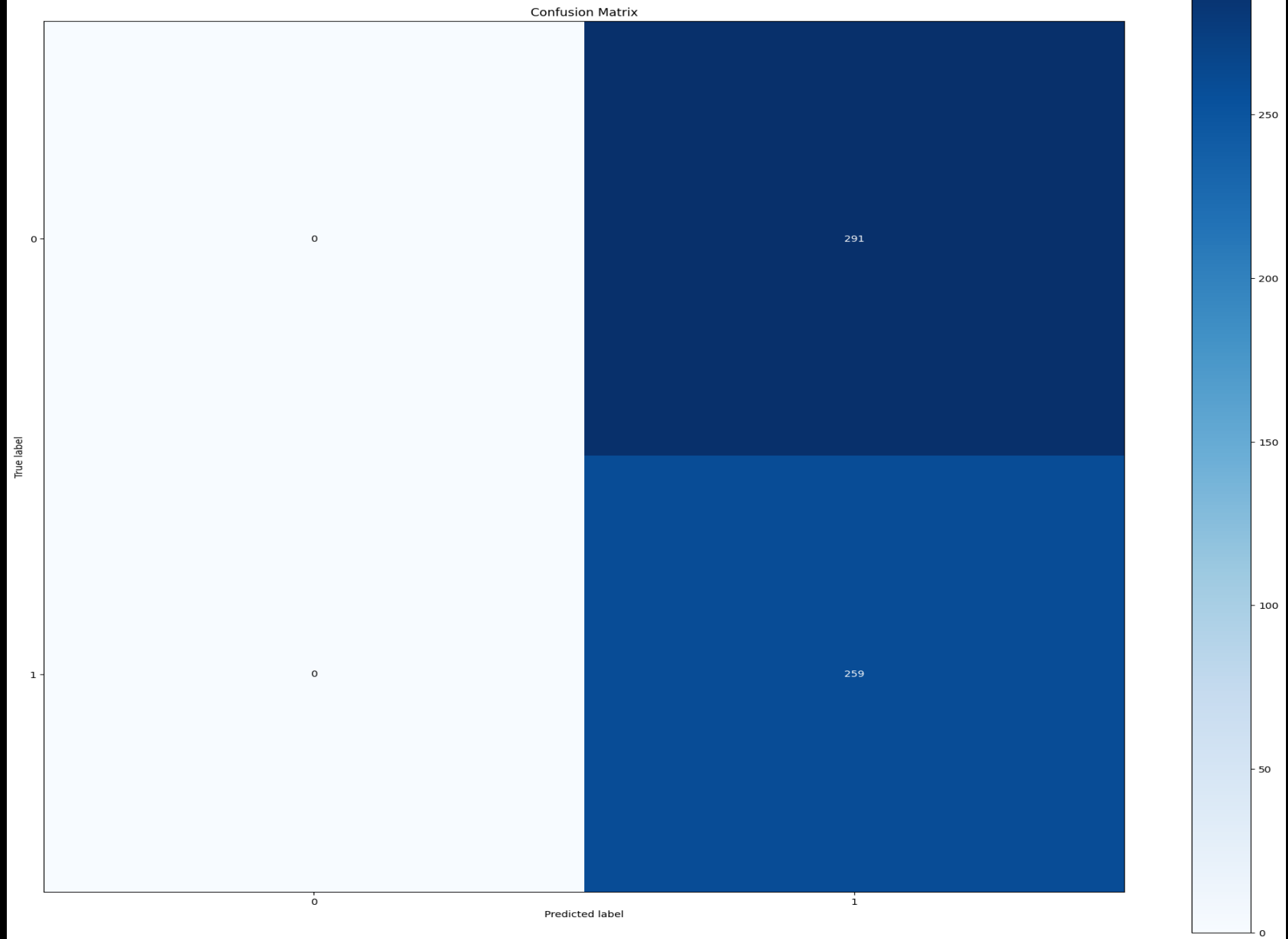
**Scores for cross
validation in
DummyClassifier**



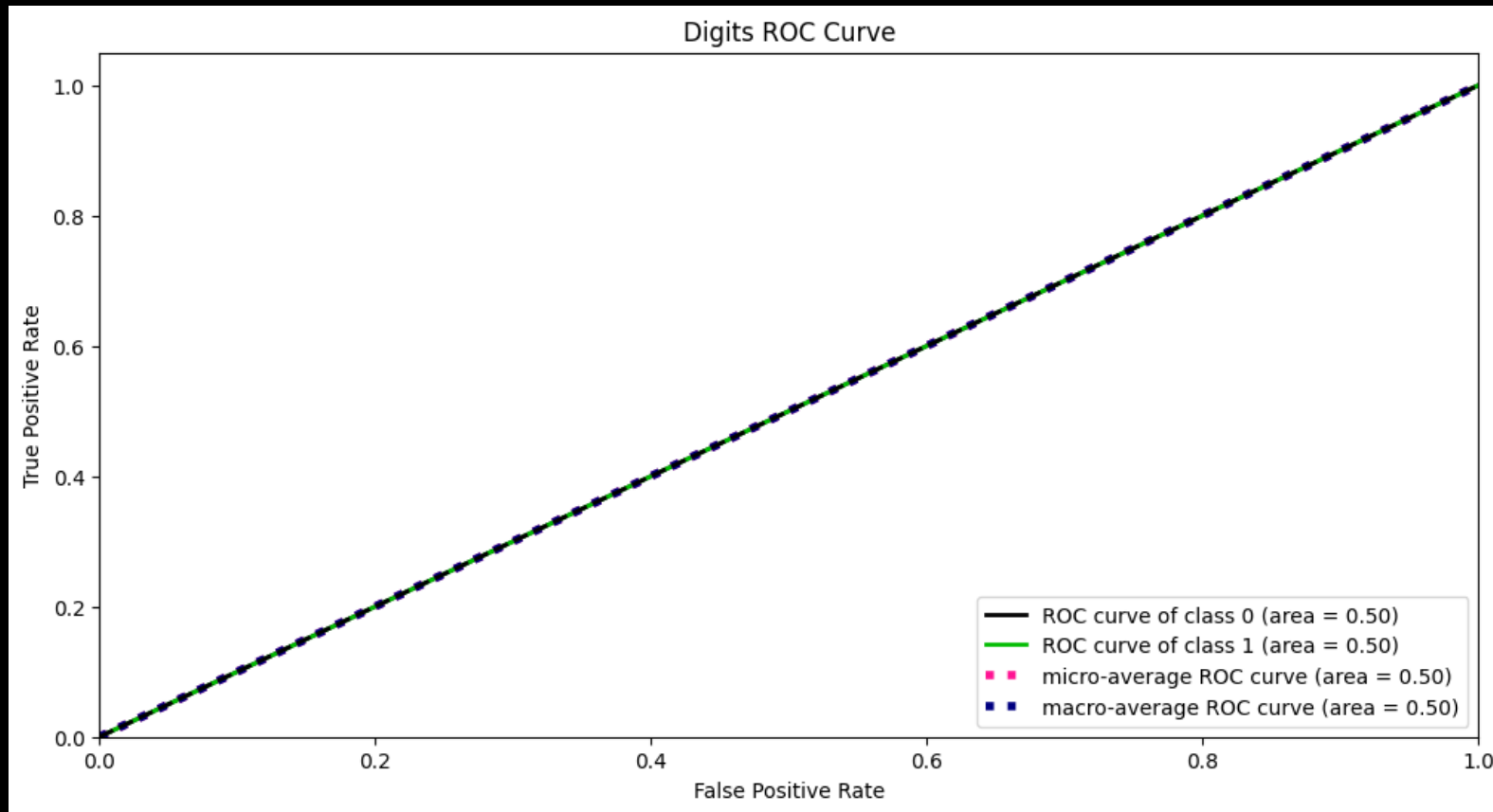
**Cross validation
vs Training results**

**Scores in
DummyClassifier
With
DummyClassifier**





ROC curve



RNN Model

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 816, 32)	133440
simple_rnn (SimpleRNN)	(None, 32)	2080
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

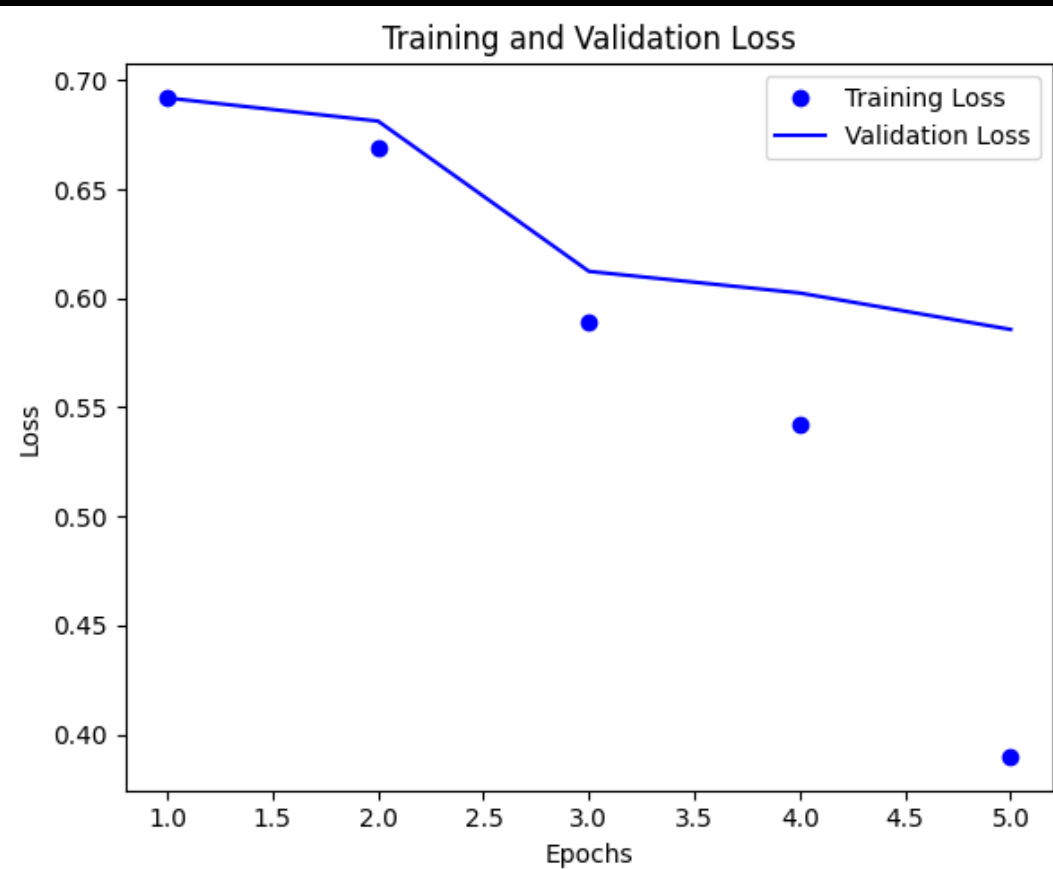
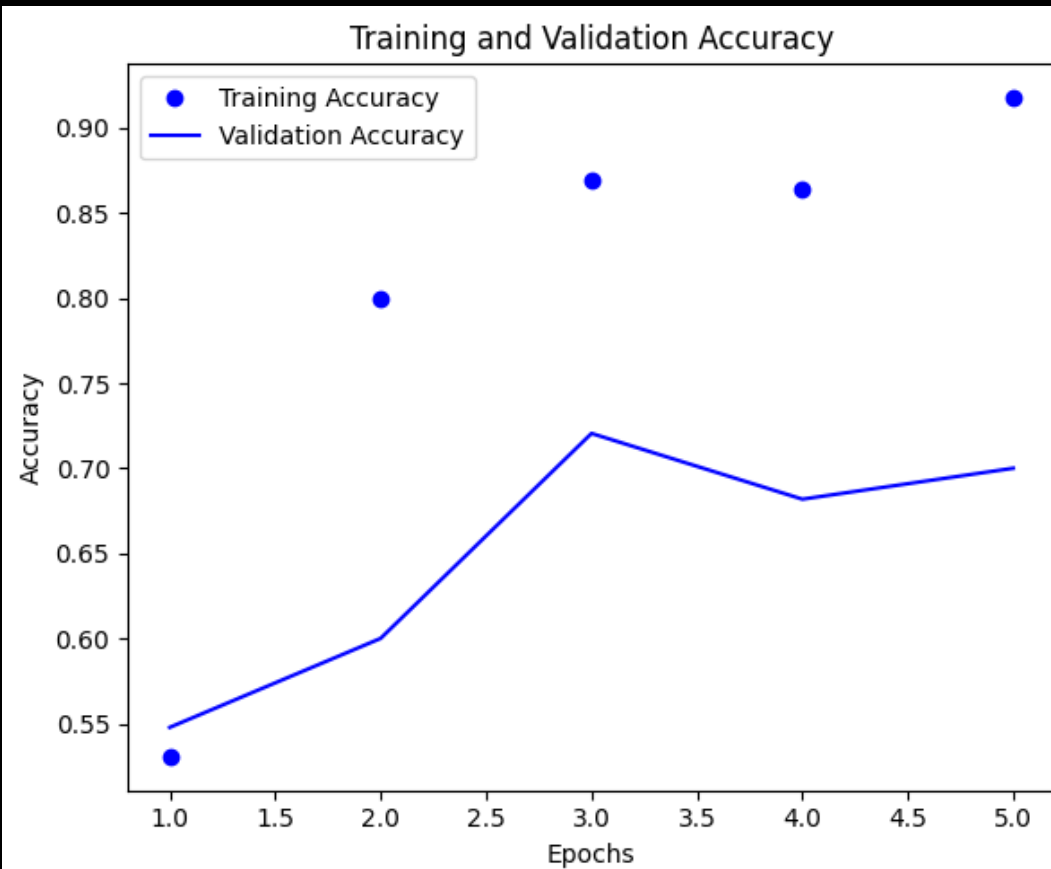
Total params: 135,553

Trainable params: 135,553

Non-trainable params: 0

RNN Model

Evaluation

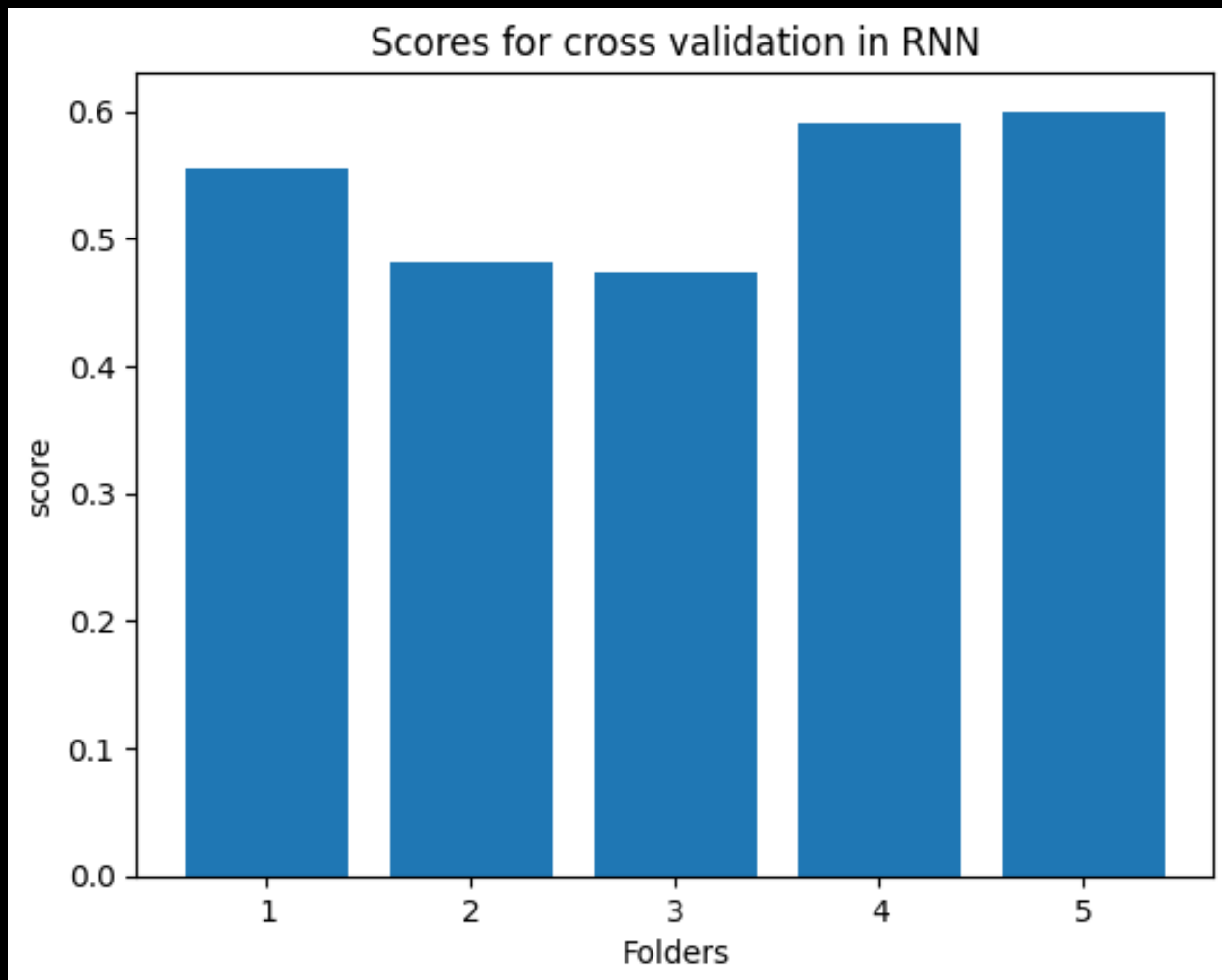


RNN

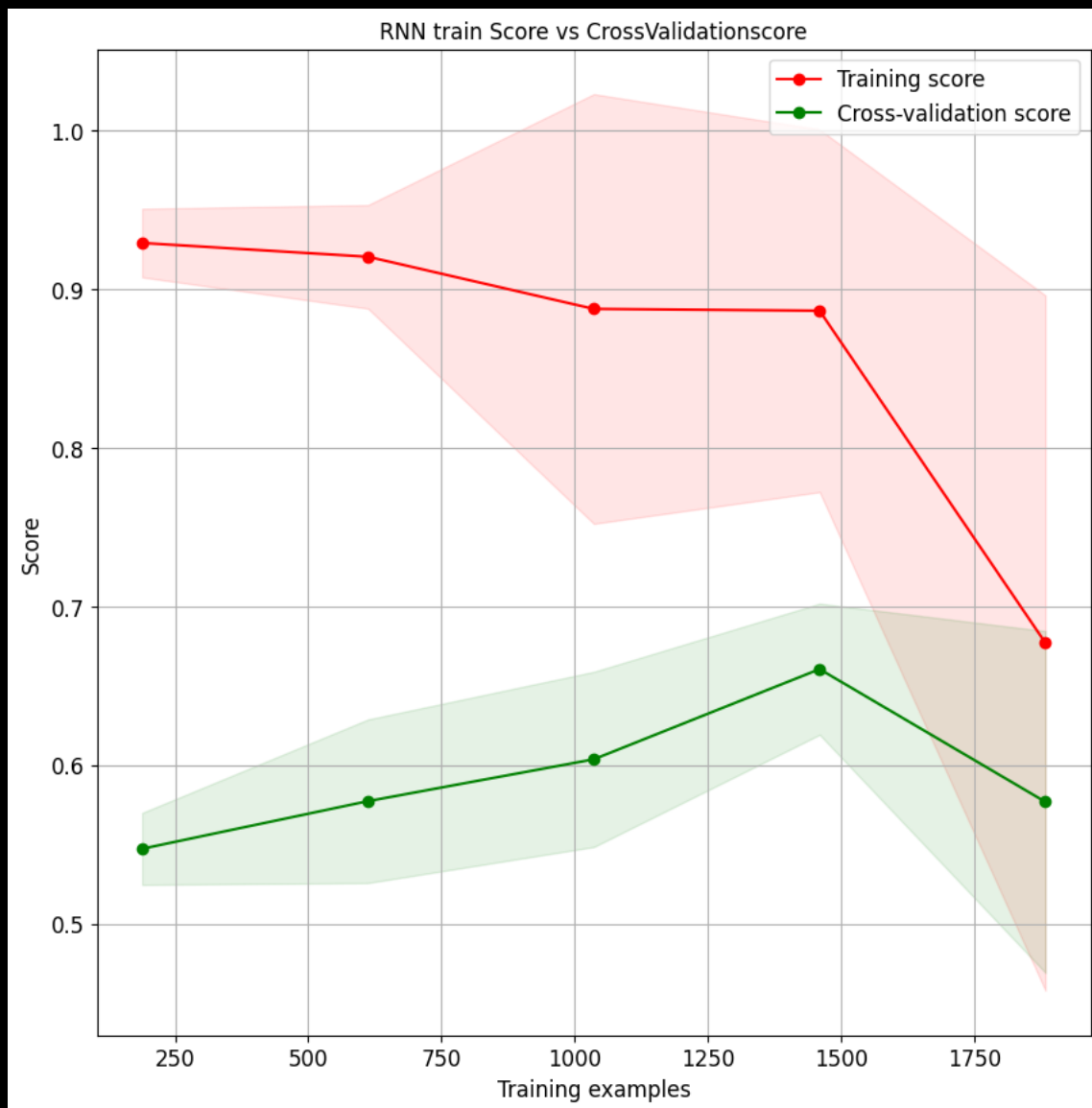
Hyperparameter

Tunning

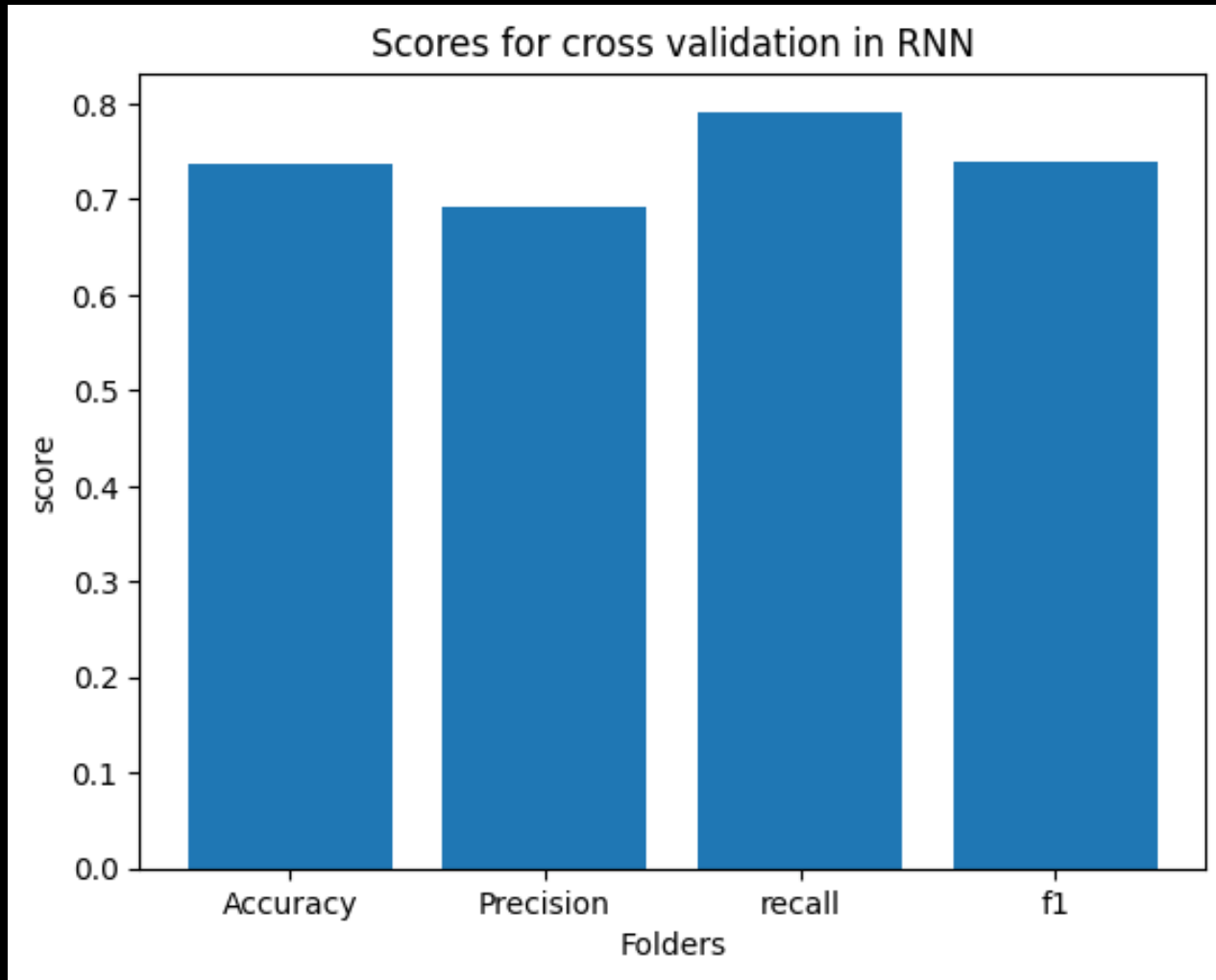
Mejores hiperparámetros: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 10, 'units': 50}



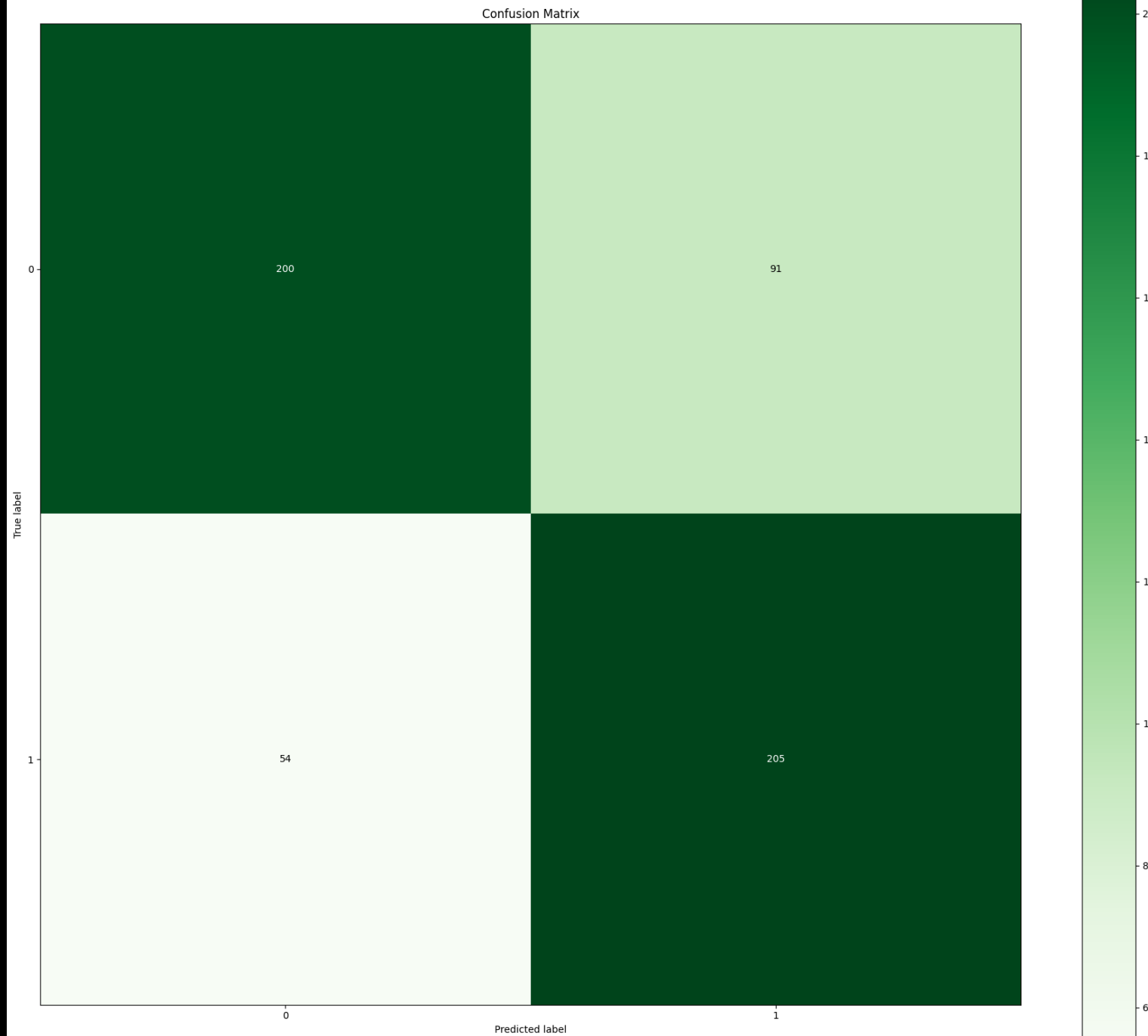
***RNN Cross
validation***



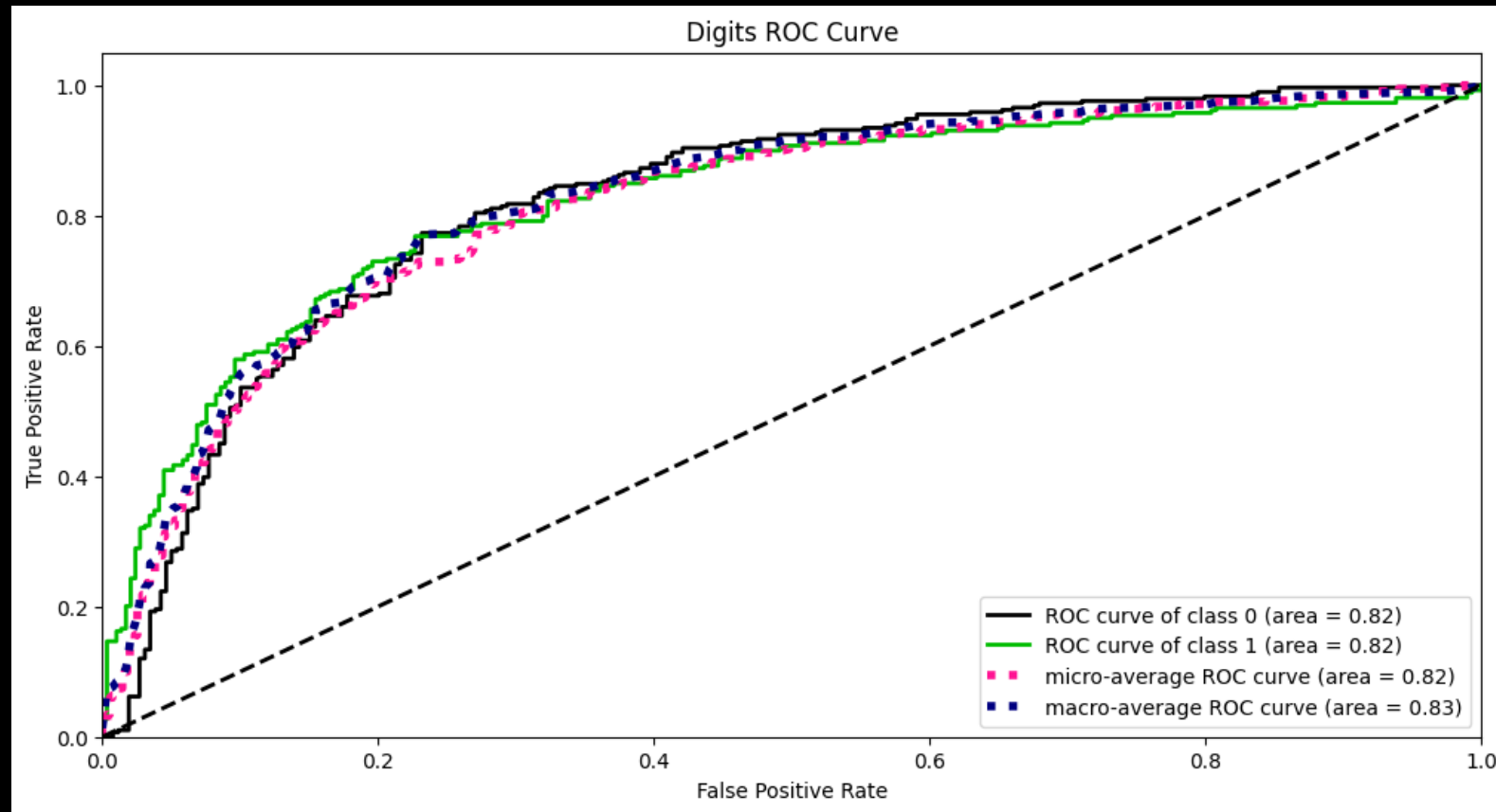
RNN Train Score
vs Cross
Validation



***RNN Cross
validation***



ROC curve



LSMT Model

Model: "sequential_9"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_9 (Embedding)	(None, 816, 16)	160000
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 816, 50)	13400
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 816, 50)	0
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 50)	20200
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 50)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 8)	408
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 1)	9

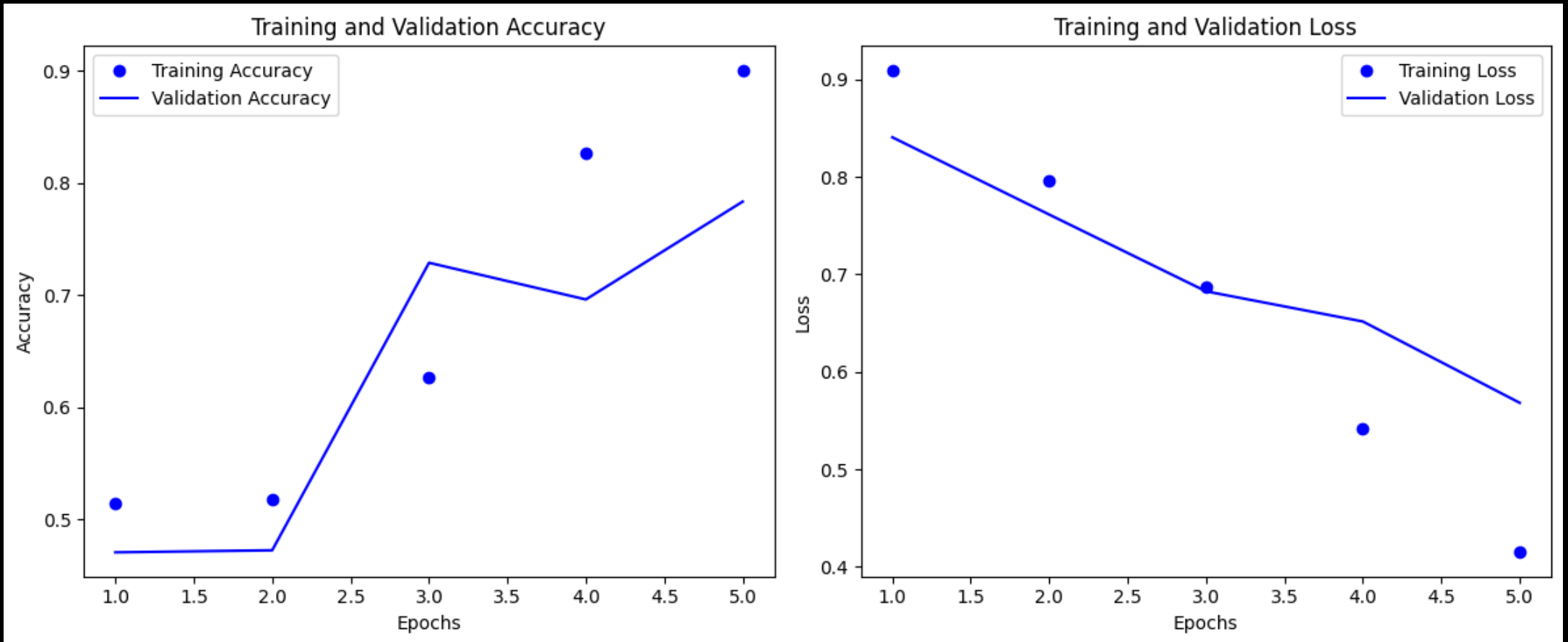
Total params: 194,017

Trainable params: 194,017

Non-trainable params: 0

RNN Model

Evaluation

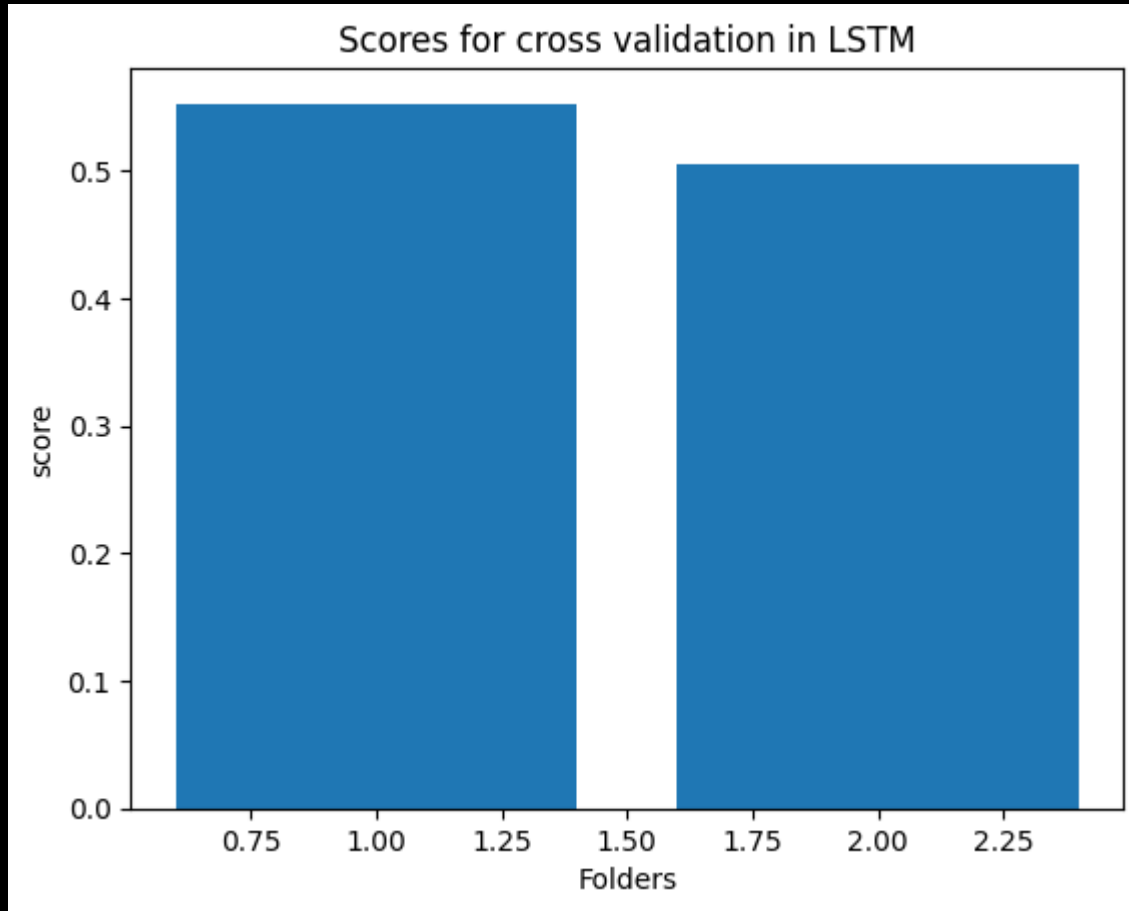


LSTM

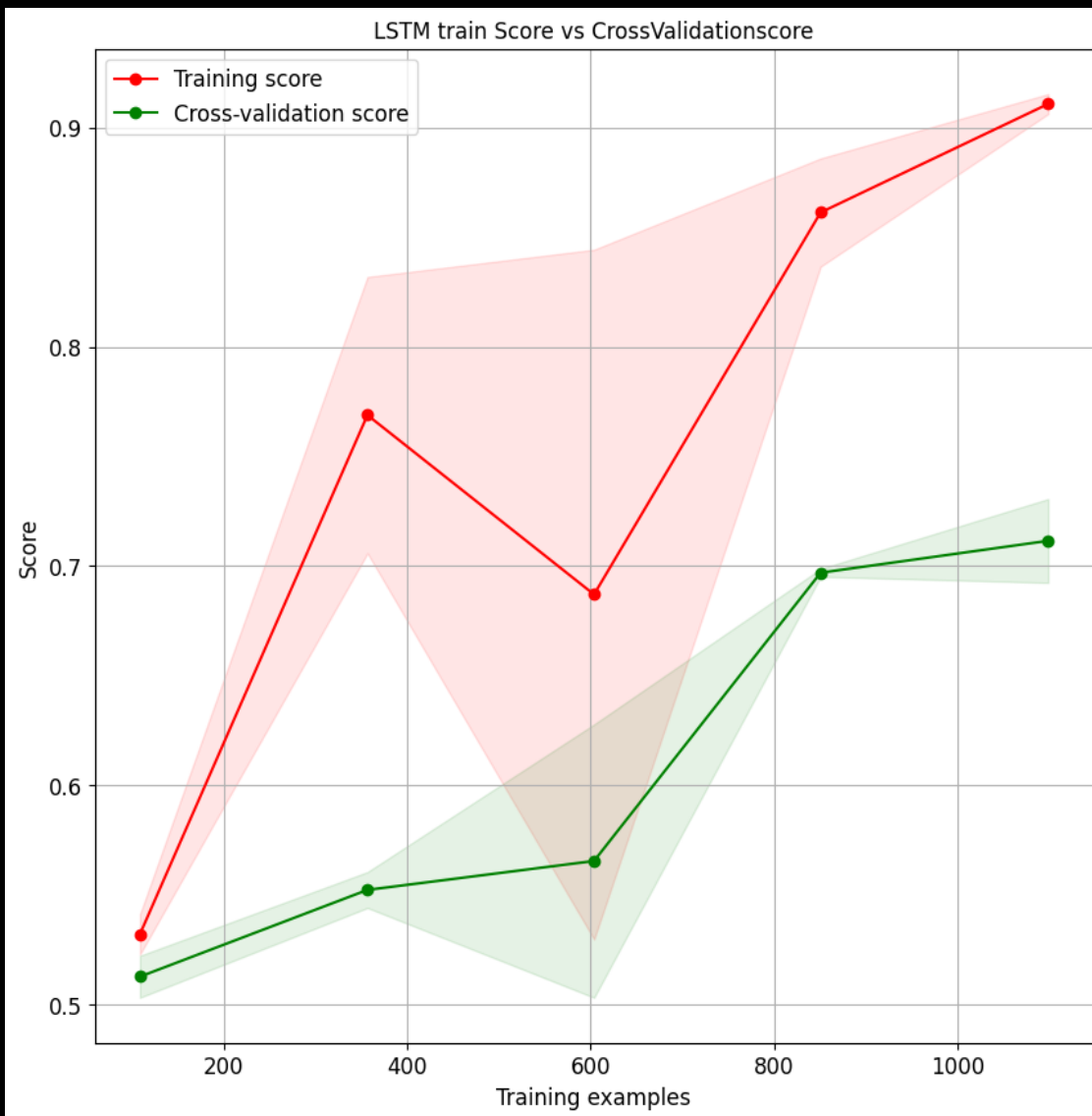
Hyperparameter

Tunning

Mejores hiperparámetros: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 4}

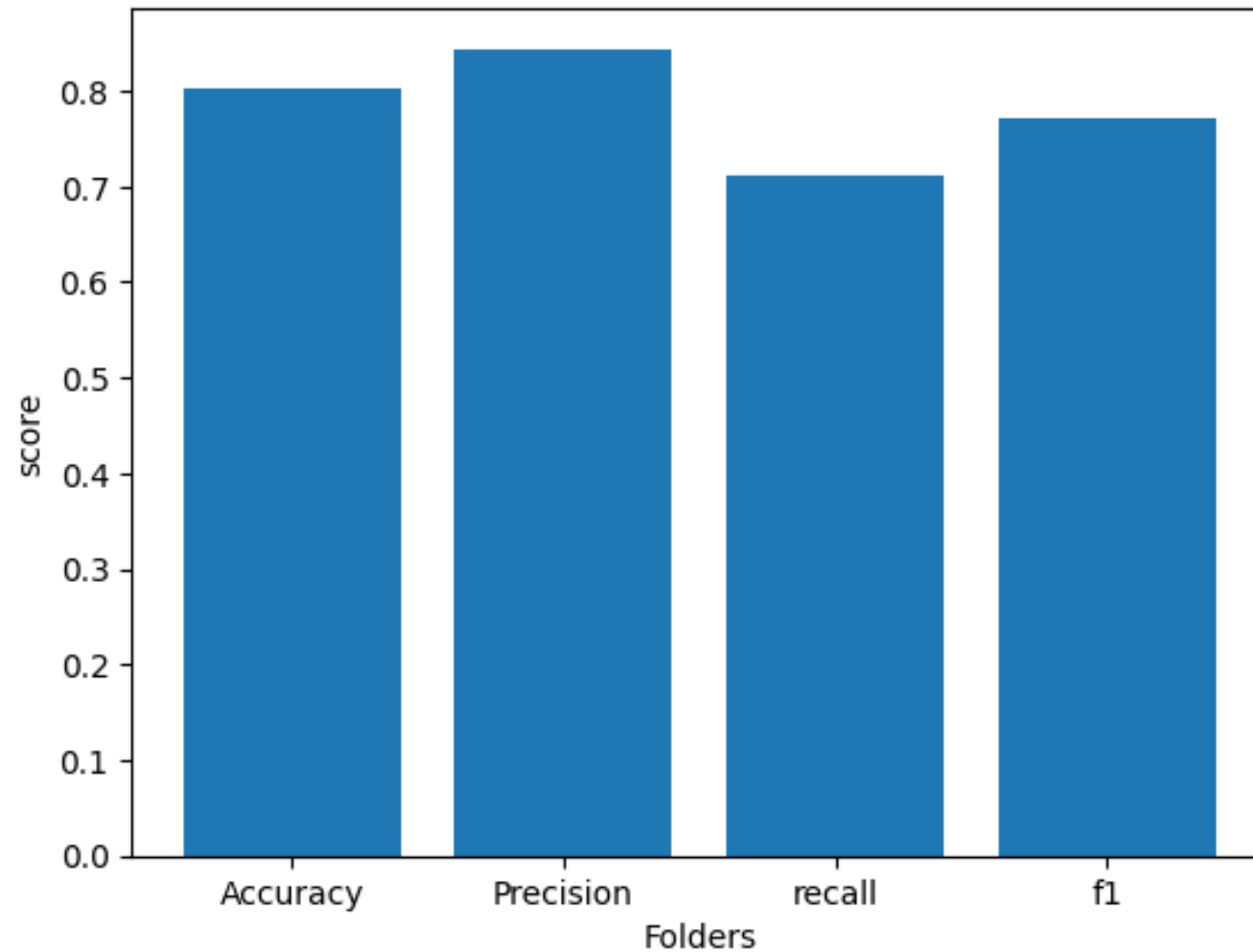


***LMST Cross
validation***

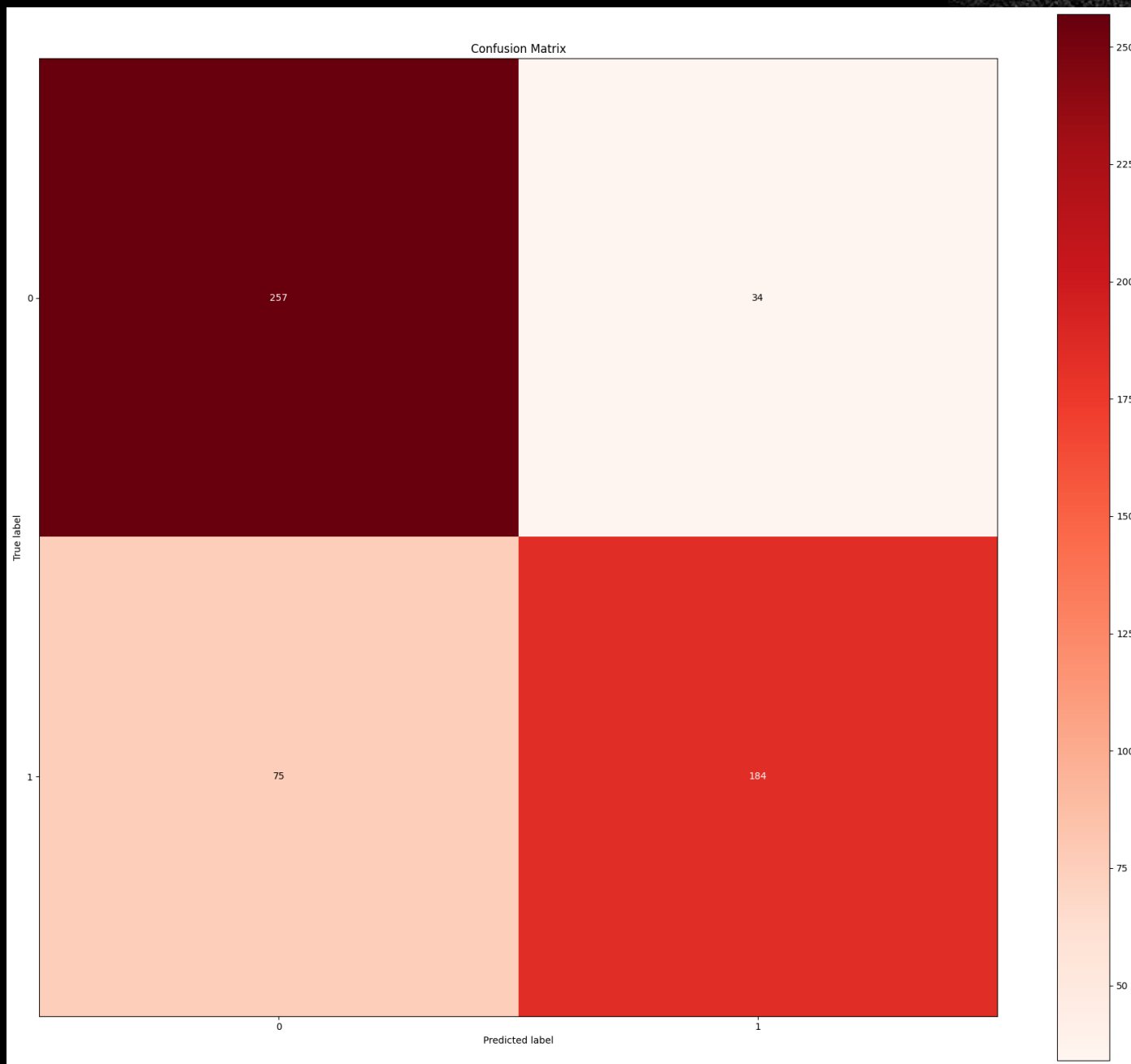


***Train Score vs
Cross Validation***

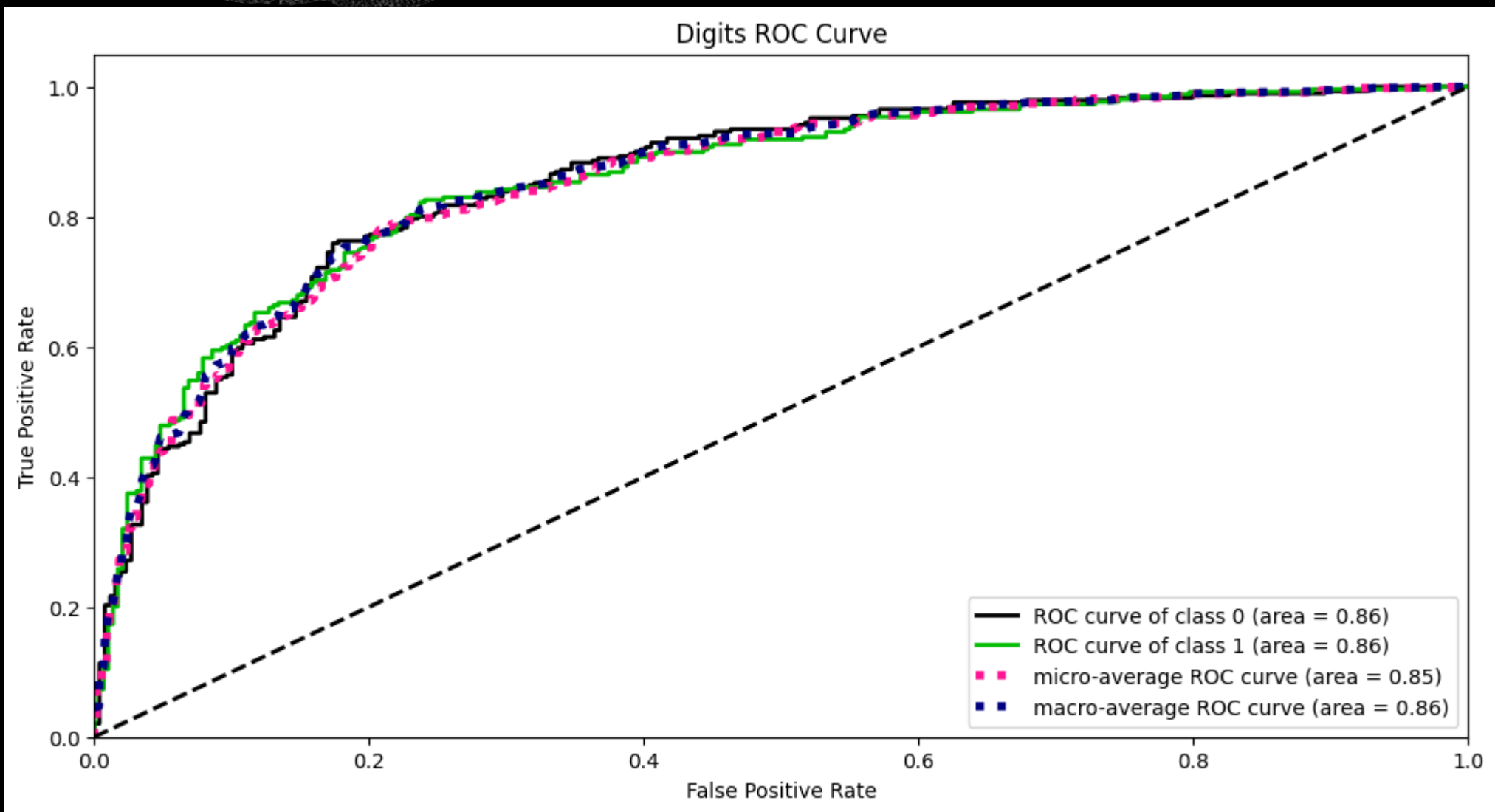
Scores for cross validation in LSTM



***RNN Cross
validation***



ROC curve



Conclusions

- Conclusions:
- The Dummy Classifier provides a baseline, and any model that cannot outperform its metrics is ineffective.
- The RNN shows significant improvement over the Dummy Classifier, but the LSTM outperforms both in terms of accuracy and overall performance.
- Accuracy and recall are especially high for the LSTM, indicating that it can correctly classify the two classes effectively.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- Explore Other Models
- Hyperparameter Optimization
- Feature Engineering
- Deployment