Introduction

In this project, I took the data from Analytics Vidhya Hackathon: Identify the sentiments. This is an online competition platform for data science projects and in this NLP project I achieved the position on 12th among thousands of participants.

```
Example tweet:
#fingerprint #Pregnancy Test https://goo.gl/h1MfQV #android #apps
#beautiful #cute #health #igers #iphoneonly #iphonesia #iphone

Cleaned text:
fingerprint pregnancy test android aps beautiful cute health igers
iphoneonly iphonesia iphone

hashtags:
#fingerprint #Pregnancy #android #apps #beautiful #cute #health #igers
#iphoneonly #iphonesia #iphone


We have 7920 training tweets.
We also have 1953 test tweets without label. (we need to upload the test
predictions to get the weighted F1 score.)
```

Model Comparisons

Notebook	Valid F1	Test F1
b01_sentiment_analysis_modelling_bow_word2vec_tfidf	0.885101	
b02_sentiment_analysis_modelling_tfidf	0.876263	
c01_sentiment_analysis_ktrain	0.88	
c01b_sentiment_analysis_ktrain_neptune	0.924609	0.907575
c01c_sentiment_analysis_ktrain_neptune_hpo	0.917368	0.877973
c02_sentiment_analysis_simpletransformers_wandb_roberta_full_data		
d01_sentiment_analysis_keras_lstm	0.860	0.83785
d02_sentiment_analysis_keras_gru_gbru	0.871895	
e01_sentiment_analysis_small_data_transformers_distilbert_torch	0.9120	

Notebook	Valid F1	Test F1
e02_sentiment_analysis_transformers_distilbert_keras	0.663583	
e03_sentiment_analysis_bert_tf2	0.884748	
e03b_sentiment_analysis_bert_tf2_neptune	0.8787	

Text Analysis and Visualization

- First do data cleaning.
- PCA plot. (dimension reduction)
- Most frequent words for positive and negative sentiment tweets.
- Wordcloud
- Treemap
- kde plots for +ve and -ve sentiments for new added features.
- n-grams

Classical Methods

- We need data cleaning and feature creation.
- Embedding: BoW (CountVectorizer), TF-IDF, Word2Vec
- Algorithms: LogisticRegression, LinearSVC.

	Text Model	Params	Model	Description	F1 Weighted	Time Taken	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	Time Taken Sec
0	Word2Vec	Extra	logregcv	cv=2	0.885101	0.775309	0.775309	0.885101	23.28 sec	23.282527
2	tfidf	Extra	logregcv	cv=2	0.876263	0.772846	0.730864	0.875107	29.80 sec	29.803477
4	tfidf	Extra+Scaling	logregcv	cv=2	0.873737	0.790368	0.688889	0.870769	26.79 sec	26.791343
8	tfidf		logregcv	cv=2	0.855429	0.775000	0.612346	0.849470	2.05 sec	2.048890
9	tfidf		svc	max_iter=200	0.855429	0.795302	0.585185	0.847565	0.07 sec	0.069284

	Text Model	Params	Model	Description	F1 Weighted	Time Taken	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	Time Taken Sec
1	tfidf	Extra	logregcv	cv=2	0.876263	0.772846	0.730864	0.875107	32.41 sec	32.407605
2	tfidf	Extra+Scaling	logregcv	cv=2	0.873737	0.790368	0.688889	0.870769	30.90 sec	30.895569
3	tfidf		svc	max_iter=200	0.855429	0.795302	0.585185	0.847565	0.14 sec	0.135881
0	tfidf		logregcv	cv=2	0.849470	3.18 sec	0.855429	0.775000	0.612346	3.175989
7	tfidf		sgd		0.848485	0.753846	0.604938	0.842669	0.05 sec	0.048415
6	tfidf	n_estimators=1000	rf		0.832071	0.849246	0.417284	0.810180	16.32 sec	16.320531
5	tfidf		bernoulli		0.823232	0.804878	0.407407	0.801164	1.07 sec	1.073401
4	tfidf		gnb		0.796086	0.621302	0.518519	0.789709	1.67 sec	1.666834

Deep Learning: LSTM, GRU

- First we do text processing.
- Prepare data using keras text processing tools `Tokenizer` and `sequence`.

- Keras sequential model using LSTM
- Keras sequential model using GRU

Advanced method: Using module ktrain

- We don't need data cleaning.
- supports `'fasttext'` `'nbsvm'` `'logreg'` `'bigru'` `'bert'` `'distilbert'`.

```
(X_train, y_train), (X_valid, y_valid), preproc = \
ktrain.text.texts_from_df(df_train,
    text_column=maincol,
    label_columns=[target],
    random_state=SEED,
    ngram_range=1,
    max_features=20000,
    val_df = None, # if not 10% of train is used
    maxlen=500,
    preprocess_mode='bert')

model = ktrain.text.text_classifier(name='bert',
                             train_data=(X_train, y_train),
                             metrics=['accuracy'],
                             preproc=preproc)

learner = ktrain.get_learner(model=model,
                             train_data=(X_train, y_train),
                             val_data=(X_valid, y_valid),
                             batch_size=6)



predictor = ktrain.get_predictor(learner.model, preproc)
test_preds = predictor.predict(X_test,return_proba=False)

best_so_far = """
bert lr=2e-5 epochs=5 ngram_range=1 maxlen=300
f1 = 0.908687336005899

n_gram=2 gave worse result
tweet_clean_emoji gave worse result

bert lr=2e-5 epochs=5 ngram_range=1 maxlen=400
f1 = 0.908265806079951

bert lr=2e-5 epochs=5 ngram_range=1 maxlen=300 maincol=tweet_clean
f1=0.877973006703751

"""
```

Advanced Method: Using module simpletransformers

```
from simpletransformers.classification import ClassificationModel

model_type = 'xlnet'
model_name = 'xlnet-base-cased'

model = ClassificationModel(model_type, model_name, args=train_args)
model.train_model(df_train, eval_df=None)

test_preds, _, = model.predict(df_test['tweet'].to_numpy())
```