```
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('wordnet')
    [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data] Unzipping tokenizers/punkt.zip.
    [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
    [nltk_data] Downloading package wordnet to /root/nltk_data...
    True
import pandas as pd
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
import re
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

data = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/TheSocialDilemma.csv")

data.head()

\blacksquare	Sentiment	e is_retweet	source	hashtags	text	date	user_verified	user_favourites	user_friends	user_followers	user_created	user_description	user_location	user_name	
11.	Neutral	False	Twitter Wel	NaN	@musicmadmarc @SocialDilemma_ @netflix @Facebo	2020-09-16 20:55:33	False	11610	288625	5/UU/17	2007-09-11 22:22:51	Premier Facebook Marketing Expert I Social Med	San Diego, California	Mari Smith	0
	Neutral	Faise	Twitter Wel	NaN	@musicmadmarc @SocialDilemma_ @netflix @Facebo	2020-09-16 20:53:17	False	11610	288625		2007-09-11 22:22:51	Premier Facebook Marketing Expert I Social Med	San Diego, California	Mari Smith	1
	Positive		Twitter fo	NaN		2020-09-16 20:51:57	False	475	204		2009-09-06 10:36:01	Indian I Tech Solution Artist & Hospitality Ex	Goa, India	Varun Tyagi	2
	Negative		Twitter fo	['TheSocialDilemma']	3	2020-09-16 20:51:46	True	12219	1033	11 /87	2012-12-28 21:45:06	Head of Diversity & Inclusion @RugbyAU	Sydney, New South Wales	Casey Conway	3
	Positive	Palca	Twitter fo	['TheSocialDilemma']	The problem of me being on my phone most the t	2020-09-16 20:51:11	False	5850	387	.7/8	2012-05-28 20:43:08	Instagram Charlottejyates	Darlington	Charlotte Paul	4

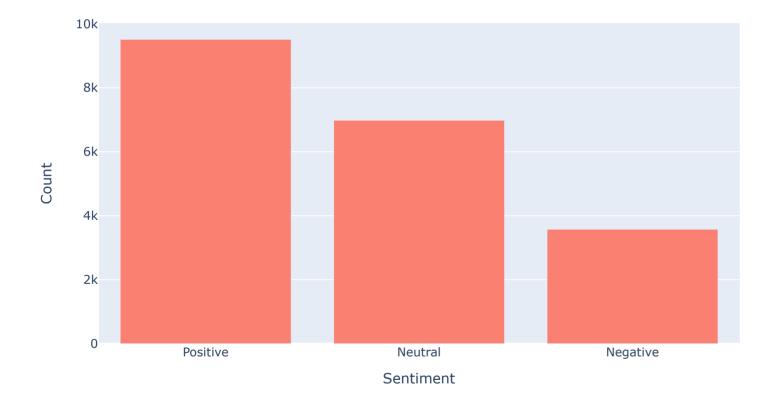


4/4/24, 8:22 PM

Next steps: Generate code with data

• View recommended plots

Counts of Each Sentiment



from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
import tensorflow as tf
import re

```
4/4/24, 8:22 PM
                                                                                                                                NLP_HW-4.ipynb - Colaboratory
   def clean_text(text):
       text = text.lower()
       text = re.sub('\[.*?\]', '', text)
       text = re.sub('https?://\S+|www\.\S+', '', text)
       text = re.sub('\n', '', text)
       text = " ".join(filter(lambda x:x[0]!="@", text.split()))
       return text
   data['text'] = data['text'].apply(lambda x: clean_text(x))
   X = data['text']
   y = data['Sentiment'].map({'Negative':0, 'Neutral':1, 'Positive':2})
   train_size = int(len(data)*0.8)
   X_train, y_train = X[:train_size], y[:train_size]
   X_test, y_test = X[train_size:], y[train_size:]
   print("X_train shape:", X_train.shape)
   print("y_train shape:", y_train.shape)
   print("X_test shape:", X_test.shape)
   print("y_test shape:", y_test.shape)
       X_train shape: (16054,)
       y_train shape: (16054,)
       X_test shape: (4014,)
       y_test shape: (4014,)
   vocab_size = 10000
   embedding_dim = 16
   max_length = 90
   tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=vocab_size)
   tokenizer.fit_on_texts(X_train)
   word_index = tokenizer.word_index
   train_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_train)
   train_padded = pad_sequences(train_sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding='pre', truncating='pre')
   test_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test)
   test_padded = pad_sequences(test_sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding='pre', truncating='pre')
   print("Shape of train_padded:", train_padded.shape)
   print("Shape of test_padded:", test_padded.shape)
       Shape of train_padded: (16054, 90)
       Shape of test_padded: (4014, 90)
   from keras.utils import to_categorical
   y_train_encoded = to_categorical(y_train)
   y_test_encoded = to_categorical(y_test)
   # Define the model
   model_secq = tf.keras.Sequential([
       tf.keras.layers.Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size, output_dim=embedding_dim, input_length=max_length),
       tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling1D(),
       tf.keras.layers.Dense(32, activation='relu'),
       tf.keras.layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax') # Adjusted output units to match the number of classes
```

model_secq.summary()

Model: "sequential_18"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #			
embedding_18 (Embedding)	(None, 90, 16)	160000			
<pre>global_average_pooling1d_1 0 (GlobalAveragePooling1D)</pre>	(None, 16)	0			
dense_29 (Dense)	(None, 32)	544			
dense_30 (Dense)	(None, 3)	99			
Total params: 160643 (627.51 KB) Trainable params: 160643 (627.51 KB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)					

```
model_secq.compile(optimizer='adam',
    loss='categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy'])
# Fit the model with the padded sequences and one-hot encoded labels
history = model_secq.fit(train_padded, y_train_encoded,
       epochs=20,
       batch_size=512,
       validation_data=(test_padded, y_test_encoded))
 Epoch 1/20
 Epoch 3/20
 Epoch 4/20
 Epoch 5/20
 Epoch 6/20
 Epoch 7/20
 Epoch 8/20
 Epoch 9/20
 Epoch 10/20
 Epoch 11/20
 Epoch 12/20
 Epoch 13/20
 32/32 [============================== ] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.7517 - accuracy: 0.7042 - val loss: 0.7930 - val accuracy: 0.6719
 Epoch 14/20
 Epoch 15/20
 Epoch 16/20
 Epoch 17/20
 Epoch 18/20
 Epoch 19/20
 Epoch 20/20
 from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
import numpy as np
# Preprocess the test data
X_test_cleaned = X_test.apply(clean_text)
# Tokenize and pad the test data
test_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test_cleaned)
test_padded = pad_sequences(test_sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding='pre', truncating='pre')
# Predict sentiment labels for test data
pred = model_secq.predict(test_padded)
# Convert predicted labels to numerical form
predicted_labels = np.argmax(pred, axis=1)
# Generate classification report
print(classification_report(y_test, predicted_labels))
 126/126 [=========== ] - 1s 4ms/step
          recall f1-score support
      precision
                  730
        0.72
           0.30
               0.42
```

1395 0.75 0.85 0.79 0.89 0.84 1889 0.79 4014 accuracy 0.77 0.68 4014 0.75 0.68 macro avg 0.77 0.75 4014 weighted avg 0.76

```
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from keras import models
from keras import layers
# Define the model
model_Rnn = models.Sequential()
model_Rnn.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size, output_dim=16, input_length=max_length))
model_Rnn.add(layers.SimpleRNN(48))
model_Rnn.add(layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
# Compile the model
model_Rnn.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',
               metrics=['accuracy'])
# Print the summary of the model
model_Rnn.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_14"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #				
		=======				
<pre>embedding_14 (Embedding)</pre>	(None, 90, 16)	160000				
-						
<pre>simple_rnn_2 (SimpleRNN)</pre>	(None, 48)	3120				
31p to_12 (31p to.uut)	(Holle) 107	3120				
dense 24 (Dense)	(None, 3)	147				
delise_24 (belise)	(None, 3)	147				
Tatal magnes 162267 (627 76 KP)						
Total params: 163267 (637.76 KB)						
Trainable params: 163267 (637.76 KB)						

validation_split=0.2)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Fit the model history = model_Rnn.fit(train_padded, y_train_encoded, epochs=19, batch_size=512,

```
Epoch 1/19
Epoch 2/19
Epoch 4/19
Epoch 5/19
Epoch 7/19
Epoch 8/19
Epoch 10/19
Epoch 11/19
Epoch 12/19
Epoch 13/19
Epoch 14/19
Epoch 15/19
Epoch 16/19
Epoch 17/19
Epoch 18/19
Epoch 19/19
```

0.78 0.67 0.72 730 0.90 0.86 1395 0.82 0.87 0.86 0.86 1889 0.84 4014 accuracy 0.82 0.82 0.81 4014 macro avg weighted avg 0.84 0.84 0.84 4014

Model: "sequential_15"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #			
embedding_15 (Embedding)	(None, 90, 16)	160000			
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 48)	12480			
dense_25 (Dense)	(None, 3)	147			
======================================					

Epoch 7/20

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Eme6RUNxhqBU009fdHwQI01FQs-Q1wNH? authuser=2#scrollTo=XEHlnsIiu8re&printMode=true, which is a superior of the contraction of the contraction

```
NLP_HW-4.ipynb - Colaboratory
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
26/26 [=============] - 7s 264ms/step - loss: 0.0798 - accuracy: 0.9801 - val_loss: 0.4716 - val_accuracy: 0.8642
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
# Preprocess the test data
X_test_cleaned = X_test.apply(clean_text)
# Tokenize and pad the test data
test_padded = pad_sequences(test_sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding='pre', truncating='pre')
```

test_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test_cleaned)

Predict sentiment labels for test data using model_LSTM pred = model LSTM.predict(test padded)

Convert predicted probabilities to predicted labels predicted_labels = np.argmax(pred, axis=1)

Generate classification report print(classification_report(y_test, predicted_labels))

126/126 [====	precision		====] - 3s f1-score	15ms/step support
0 1 2	0.73 0.88 0.89	0.75 0.89 0.87	0.74 0.88 0.88	730 1395 1889
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.83 0.86	0.84 0.86	0.86 0.83 0.86	4014 4014 4014

```
model_CNN = models.Sequential()
model_CNN.add(layers.Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size, output_dim=128, input_length=max_length))
model_CNN.add(layers.Conv1D(48, 7, activation='relu'))
model_CNN.add(layers.MaxPooling1D(5))
model_CNN.add(layers.Conv1D(48, 7, activation='relu'))
model_CNN.add(layers.GlobalMaxPooling1D())
model_CNN.add(layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
# Print the summary of the model
model_CNN.summary()
# Compile the model
model_CNN.compile(optimizer='adam',
               loss='categorical_crossentropy',
               metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Model: "sequential 16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_16 (Embedding)		1280000
conv1d_2 (Conv1D)	(None, 84, 48)	43056
max_pooling1d_1 (MaxPoolin	(None, 16, 48)	0

Trainable params: 1339379 (5.11 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

```
# Fit the model
history = model CNN.fit(train padded,
   y_train_encoded,
   epochs=20,
   batch_size=512,
   validation_split=0.2)
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
# Preprocess the test data
X_test_cleaned = X_test.apply(clean_text)
# Tokenize and pad the test data
test_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test_cleaned)
test_padded = pad_sequences(test_sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding='pre', truncating='pre')
```

```
4/4/24, 8:22 PM
                                                    730
                        0.65
                                 0.61
                                          0.63
                                                   1395
                        0.72
                                0.77
                                          0.75
                1
                        0.78
                                0.76
                                          0.77
                                                   1889
                                                   4014
                                          0.74
          accuracy
                        0.72
                                0.71
                                          0.72
                                                   4014
         macro avg
       weighted avg
                        0.74
                                0.74
                                          0.74
                                                   4014
```

The SimpleRNN model achieved an accuracy of 84%, with precision ranging from 78% to 87% across sentiment classes. It exhibited recall rates between 67% and 90%, with F1-scores varying from 0.72 to 0.86

The LSTM model achieved an accuracy of 86%, with precision ranging from 73% to 89% across sentiment classes. It exhibited recall rates between 75% and 89%, with F1-scores varying from 0.74 to 0.88

The CNN model achieved an accuracy of 74%, with precision ranging from 65% to 78% across sentiment classes. It exhibited recall rates between 61% and 77%, with F1-scores varying from 0.63 to 0.77

Therefore, based on the provided metrics, the LSTM model appears to be the best-performing model for this sentiment classification task.

```
# Download GloVe word embeddings
!wget https://downloads.cs.stanford.edu/nlp/data/glove.6B.zip
# Extract the downloaded file
!unzip -q glove.6B.zip
    --2024-04-05 00:04:34-- <a href="https://downloads.cs.stanford.edu/nlp/data/glove.6B.zip">https://downloads.cs.stanford.edu/nlp/data/glove.6B.zip</a>
    Resolving downloads.cs.stanford.edu (downloads.cs.stanford.edu)... 171.64.64.22
    Connecting to downloads.cs.stanford.edu (downloads.cs.stanford.edu) | 171.64.64.22 | :443... connected.
    HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
    Length: 862182613 (822M) [application/zip]
    Saving to: 'glove.6B.zip'
                        glove.6B.zip
    2024-04-05 00:07:13 (5.17 MB/s) - 'glove.6B.zip' saved [862182613/862182613]
embeddings_index = {}
embedding_dim = 100  # Assuming the embedding dimension is 100
glove_path = 'glove.6B.100d.txt' # Path to the GloVe embeddings file
# Load GloVe embeddings into embeddings_index dictionary
with open(glove_path, encoding="utf8") as f:
   for line in f:
        values = line.split()
        word = values[0]
        coefs = np.asarray(values[1:], dtype='float32')
        embeddings_index[word] = coefs
# Create an embedding matrix for words in the tokenizer's word index
embedding_matrix = np.zeros((vocab_size, embedding_dim))
for word, i in word_index.items():
   if i < vocab_size:</pre>
        embedding_vector = embeddings_index.get(word)
        if embedding_vector is not None:
            embedding_matrix[i] = embedding_vector
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM, Dense
# Define the model
model_lstm = Sequential()
model_lstm.add(Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size, output_dim=embedding_dim, input_length=max_length))
model_lstm.add(LSTM(32, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
model lstm.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
# Compile the model
model_lstm.compile(optimizer='adam',
               loss='categorical_crossentropy',
               metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
# Fit the model
training_history = model_lstm.fit(train_padded,
     y train encoded,
     epochs=20,
     batch_size=512,
     validation_split=0.2)
 Epoch 1/20
 Epoch 3/20
 Epoch 4/20
 Epoch 6/20
 Epoch 7/20
 Epoch 9/20
 Epoch 10/20
 Epoch 12/20
 Epoch 13/20
 Epoch 15/20
 Epoch 17/20
 Epoch 18/20
 Epoch 19/20
 # Preprocess the test data
X_test_cleaned = X_test.apply(clean_text)
# Tokenize and pad the test data
test_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test_cleaned)
test_padded = pad_sequences(test_sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding='pre', truncating='pre')
# Predict sentiment labels for test data using model_lstm
pred = model_lstm.predict(test_padded)
# Convert predicted probabilities to predicted labels
predicted_labels = np.argmax(pred, axis=1)
# Generate classification report
print(classification_report(y_test, predicted_labels))
 126/126 [=========== ] - 5s 33ms/step
        recall f1-score support
     precision
              730
      0.80
        0.75
           0.77
        0.93
           0.91
              1395
      0.89
        0.90
           0.90
              1889
      0.91
              4014
           0.88
  accuracy
```

```
from gensim.models import Word2Vec
from gensim.test.utils import common_texts
```

0.87

0.88

macro avg

weighted avg

4014 4014

0.86

0.88

0.86

0.88

[#] Train the Word2Vec model on common texts with different parameters
new_model = Word2Vec(sentences=common_texts, vector_size=300, window=10, min_count=2, sg=1, workers=4)

```
# Get the dimensionality of the word vectors in the Word2Vec model
embedding_dim = new_model.vector_size
# Initialize an embedding matrix with zeros
embedding matrix = np.zeros((vocab size, embedding dim))
# Iterate over each word in the word index
for word, i in word_index.items():
  # Check if the index is within the maximum number of words
  if i < vocab_size:</pre>
    # Check if the word exists in the Word2Vec model's vocabulary
    if word in new model.wv:
      # If the word exists, retrieve its word vector and assign it to the corresponding row in the embedding matrix
      embedding_matrix[i] = new_model.wv[word]
model lstm = Sequential()
model_lstm.add(Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size, output_dim=embedding_dim, input_length=max_length))
model_lstm.add(LSTM(32, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
model_lstm.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
# Compile the model
model_lstm.compile(optimizer='adam',
        loss='categorical_crossentropy',
        metrics=['accuracy'])
# Fit the model
history = model_lstm.fit(train_padded,y_train_encoded, epochs=10, batch_size=512, validation_split=0.2)
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  # Preprocess the test data
X_test_cleaned = X_test.apply(clean_text)
# Tokenize and pad the test data
test_sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X_test_cleaned)
test_padded = pad_sequences(test_sequences, maxlen=max_length, padding='pre', truncating='pre')
# Predict sentiment labels for test data using model_lstm
pred = model_lstm.predict(test_padded)
# Convert predicted probabilities to predicted labels
predicted_labels = np.argmax(pred, axis=1)
# Generate classification report
print(classification_report(y_test, predicted_labels))
  126/126 [============ ] - 9s 63ms/step
          precision
                 recall f1-score support
```

The GloVe embeddings model achieved an accuracy of 88%, with precision ranging from 80% to 91% across sentiment classes. It exhibited recall rates between 75% and 93%, with F1-scores varying from 0.77 to 0.91

730

1395

1889

4014

4014

4014

0.75

0.94

0.90

0.86

0.89

0.79

0.91

0.90

0.89

0.87

0.88

0.82

0.89

0.91

0.87

0.88

accuracy

macro avg weighted avg 4/4/24, 8:22 PM

NLP_HW-4.ipynb - Colaboratory

The Word2Vec model achieved an accuracy of 89%, with precision ranging from 82% to 91% across sentiment classes. It exhibited recall rates between 75% and 94%, with F1-scores varying from 0.79 to 0.91

From the above results Word2Vec model can be considered slightly superior to the GloVe embeddings model in this specific sentiment classification task, as it achieved slightly higher accuracy and performed slightly better across most performance metrics.