# CS 4372 ASSIGNMENT 4

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## Number of free late days used: 0

Note: You are allowed a <u>total</u> of 4 free late days for the <u>entire semester</u>. You can use at most 2 for each assignment. After that, there will be a penalty of 10% for each late day.

Please list clearly all the sources/references that you have used in this assignment.

For model creation and pre-processing https://scikit-learn.org/
For data manipulation https://numpy.org/
https://pandas.pydata.org/

### **REPORT**

- The results showcase that the trials with the highest results have the Fit Prior parameter set to False and having a Test Split of .1 (90% training data, 10% test data). The lower the train-test-split the better the accuracy. In the logs the first 25 predicted and y-test actual values are printed to be compared to one another. One interesting thing of note is that it seems as if the model mainly guesses the value of '0'. This could probably be fixed if the dataset was a bit more diverse in the sentiment value. In fact, this is represented in the final print of the different airline sentiments. The airline with the highest average sentiment value was Virgin America with about a .942 average sentiment value. This is in relation to the sentiment values: negative = 0, neutral = 1, positive = 2. So even the most highly rated airline (sentiment wise) does not even reach a neutral sentiment. It is shown that all airlines are perceived rather negatively. With this brief data showcase we can see why the model may be more likely to predict '0' for any given review. If we look at the printed confusion matrices for each trial, we can see that the value of '0' was predicted incorrectly way more than the other types of incorrect assumptions.
- The overall results from each trial however were not great. At worst we roughly got 65% accuracy and at best we roughly got 75% accuracy. Again, as mentioned previously if the dataset was more diverse (having more neutral and positive reviews) we me have been able to achieve more results. Other than that, there may be other ways to tune the model to lead to better results.

## **LOGS**

Trial 1 Test Size: 0.1 Alpha: 1 Fit Prior: True X train shape: (13176, 15051) X test shape: (1464, 15051) Model Prediction Result: 0.6687158469945356 Confusion Matrix: [[904 5 0] [250 47 2] [221 7 28]] Predicted Y test  $[0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 2\ 0]$ Test Size: 0.1 Alpha: 1 Fit Prior: False X train shape: (13176, 15051) X test shape: (1464, 15051) Model Prediction Result: 0.7588797814207651**Confusion Matrix:** [[902 28 13] [176 107 16] [ 90 30 102]] Predicted Y test  $[0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 2\ 0\ 1]$ 

Trial 3
Test Size: 0.2 Alpha: 1 Fit Prior: True X_train shape: (11712, 15051) X_test shape: (2928, 15051)
Model Prediction Result: 0.6560792349726776
Confusion Matrix: [[1798 7 0] [ 581 71 8] [ 401 10 52]]
Predicted [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Y_test [0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
Trial 4
Test Size: 0.2 Alpha: 1 Fit Prior: False X_train shape: (11712, 15051) X_test shape: (2928, 15051)
Model Prediction Result: 0.735655737704918
Confusion Matrix: [[1744 44 21] [ 362 200 47] [ 246 54 210]]
Predicted [2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
Y_test [1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0

Trial 5

Test Size: 0.3 Alpha: 1 Fit Prior: True

X\_train shape: (10248, 15051) X\_test shape: (4392, 15051)

Model Prediction Result: 0.6664389799635702

#### Confusion Matrix:

[[2753 8 0] [818 103 6] [617 16 71]]

#### Predicted

Y test

 $[0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1]$ 

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Average Sentiment of Each Airline

Negative = 0

Neutral = 1

Positive = 2

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	airline	avg_sentiment
0	virgin america	0.942460
1	united	0.439822
2	southwest	0.745455
3	delta	0.815032
4	us airways	0.315482
5	american	0.411381

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