

```
In [1]: """
Local setup - Mac Mini M4 Apple Silicon - check requirements.txt file.
Run this script to download spacy model before you run the notebook.
"""

import os
os.environ["PYTHONWARNINGS"] = "ignore"

!python3 -m spacy download en_core_web_sm

"""
```

```
Out[1]: '\n\nimport os\nos.environ["PYTHONWARNINGS"] = "ignore"\n\n\n!python3 -m
spacy download en_core_web_sm\n\n'
```

```
In [2]: import os
os.environ["PYTHONWARNINGS"] = "ignore"

import warnings
import urllib3.exceptions
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
warnings.simplefilter("ignore", urllib3.exceptions.NotOpenSSLWarning)

import random

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from wordcloud import WordCloud

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold

import re
import html
import spacy

from collections import Counter

from tqdm import tqdm
from tqdm.keras import TqdmCallback

tqdm.pandas()

from dataclasses import dataclass

import nltk
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from nltk.corpus import twitter_samples
```

```

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix

from typing import Any

```

```

In [3]: @dataclass
class Config:
    DATA_PATH: str = "twitter_training.csv"
    RANDOM_SEED: int = 28
    SPACY_MODEL: str = "en_core_web_sm"
    TEXT_VECTOR_MAX_TOKENS: int = 5000
    TEXT_VECTOR_OUTPUT_MODE: str = "int"
    TEXT_VECTOR_OUTPUT_SEQUENCE_LENGTH: int = 300
    TEXT_VECTOR_EMBEDDING_DIMENSION: int = 64 # Recommended value for twee
    VECTORIZER: Any = None
    TOTAL_EPOCHS: int = 10
    BATCH_SIZE: int = 254
    EARLY_STOPPING_PATIENCE: int = 5
    LSTM_UNITS: int = 64 # Keeping the embedding dimension size in mind
    HIDDEN_UNITS: int = 32
    DROPOUT_RATE: float = 0.2

GlobalConfig = Config()

def set_global_seed(seed_value: int) -> None:
    os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = str(seed_value)
    random.seed(seed_value)
    tf.random.set_seed(seed_value)
    np.random.seed(seed_value)

set_global_seed(GlobalConfig.RANDOM_SEED)

```

## Part 1 - Data Processing

### 1.1 Loading the dataset & 1.2 Data Cleaning

```

In [4]: def load_and_setup_data() -> pd.DataFrame:
    df = pd.read_csv(GlobalConfig.DATA_PATH)
    # First column appers to be some sort file or sequence number and the
    # Those two columns do not have any impact on sentiment analysis
    # Take the last two columns
    df = df.iloc[:, -2:]
    # Swap columns 1 and 2
    df = df[[df.columns[1], df.columns[0]]]
    # Setup column names
    df.columns = ["tweet", "sentiment"]
    # Remove empty rows
    df = df.dropna()
    # Remove where sentiment is "Irrelevant"
    df = df[df["sentiment"] != "Irrelevant"]
    # Remove diuplicate rows
    df = df.drop_duplicates()
    # Look for tweets where the same tweet is classified as a different s

```

```

# Take the first occurrence - this will get us clean data and will not
df = df.drop_duplicates(subset=["tweet"], keep="first")
return df

df = load_and_setup_data()

# Just keep the essentials, remove named entities, parsing and sentence s
nlp = spacy.load(GlobalConfig.SPACY_MODEL, disable=["ner", "parser", "sen

def clean_and_pre_process(texts: list[str]) -> list[str]:
    # Standard regex patterns for cleaning tweets
    url_pattern = re.compile(r"http\S+|www\S+|https\S+")
    twitter_handle_pattern = re.compile(r"\@\w+|\#")
    non_alpha_pattern = re.compile(r"[^a-zA-Z\s]")

    cleaned_texts: list[str] = []
    for text in texts:
        text = url_pattern.sub("", text)
        text = twitter_handle_pattern.sub("", text)
        text = non_alpha_pattern.sub("", text)
        cleaned_texts.append(text.strip().lower())

    # Use spaCy's nlp.pipe for efficient processing of multiple texts
    docs = nlp.pipe(cleaned_texts, batch_size=2000, n_process=-1)

    final_texts: list[str] = []
    for doc in tqdm(docs, total=len(cleaned_texts)):
        # This is a key line - we are lemmatizing, removing stop words, p
        tokens = [token.lemma_ for token in doc if not token.is_stop and
        final_texts.append(" ".join(tokens))

    return final_texts

df["sanitized_tweet"] = clean_and_pre_process(df["tweet"].tolist())
df.head()

```

100%|██████████| 57296/57296 [00:20<00:00, 2754.49it/s]

Out [4]:

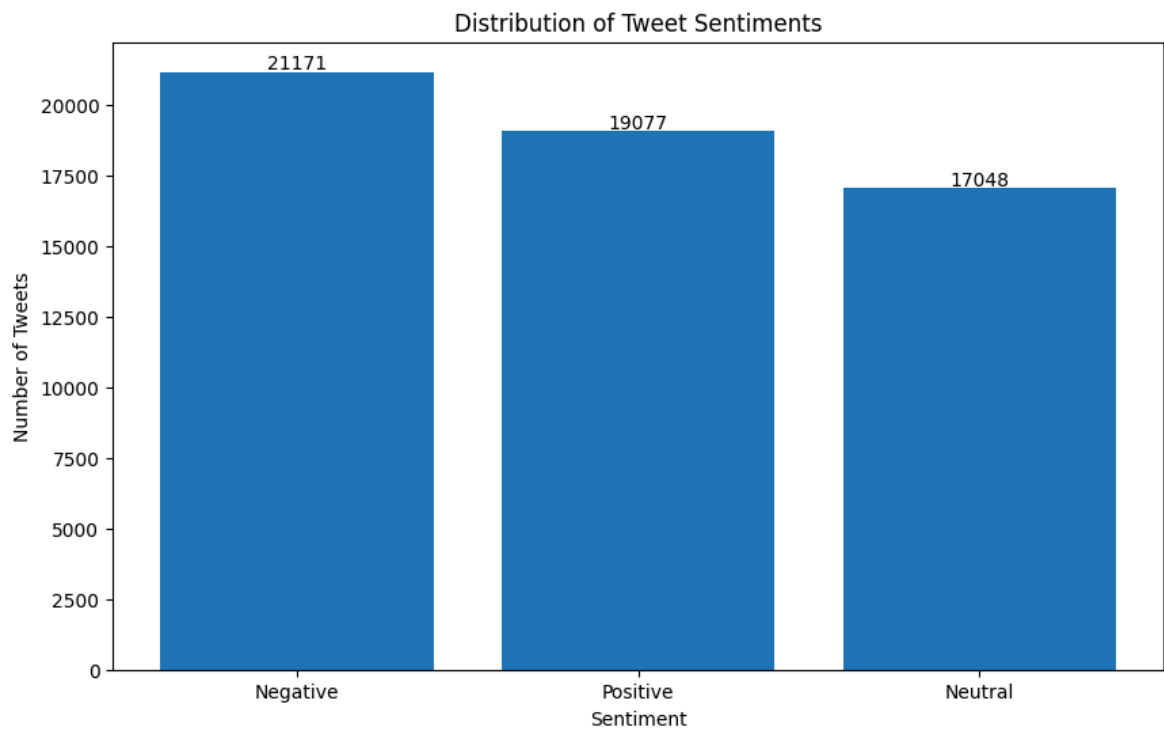
	tweet	sentiment	sanitized_tweet
0	I am coming to the borders and I will kill you...	Positive	come border kill
1	im getting on borderlands and i will kill you ...	Positive	get borderland kill
2	im coming on borderlands and i will murder you...	Positive	come borderland murder
3	im getting on borderlands 2 and i will murder ...	Positive	get borderland murder
4	im getting into borderlands and i can murder y...	Positive	get borderland murder

## 1.3 Feature Engineering

In [5]: `def create_tokenized_words(df: pd.DataFrame) -> tuple[pd.DataFrame, Any]:`  
`texts = df["sanitized_tweet"].values`



```
In [6]: # Explore the distribution of tweet sentiments (e.g., how many positive,
# Plot a simple bar chart
sentiment_counts = df["sentiment"].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(sentiment_counts.index, sentiment_counts.values.tolist())
# Add total counts on top of each bar
for i, count in enumerate(sentiment_counts.values):
    plt.text(i, count + 100, str(count), ha="center")
plt.xlabel("Sentiment")
plt.ylabel("Number of Tweets")
plt.title("Distribution of Tweet Sentiments")
plt.show()
```



## 2.2 Visualizations

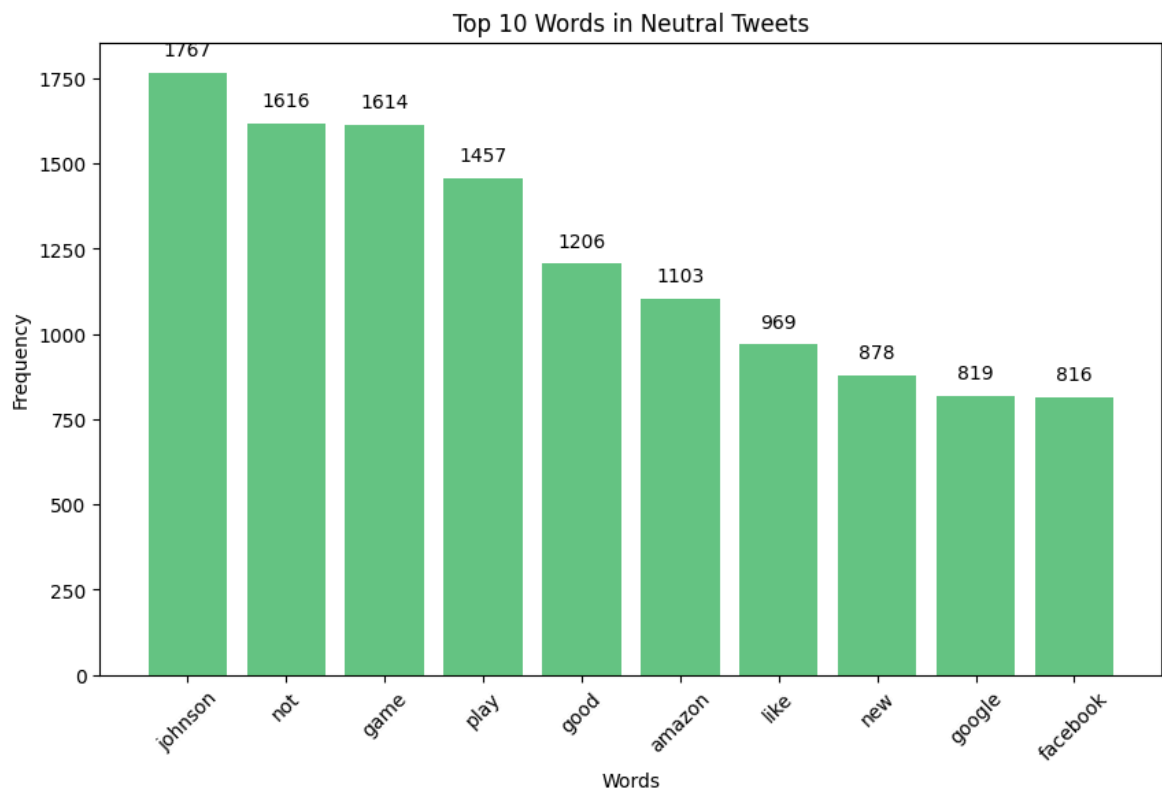
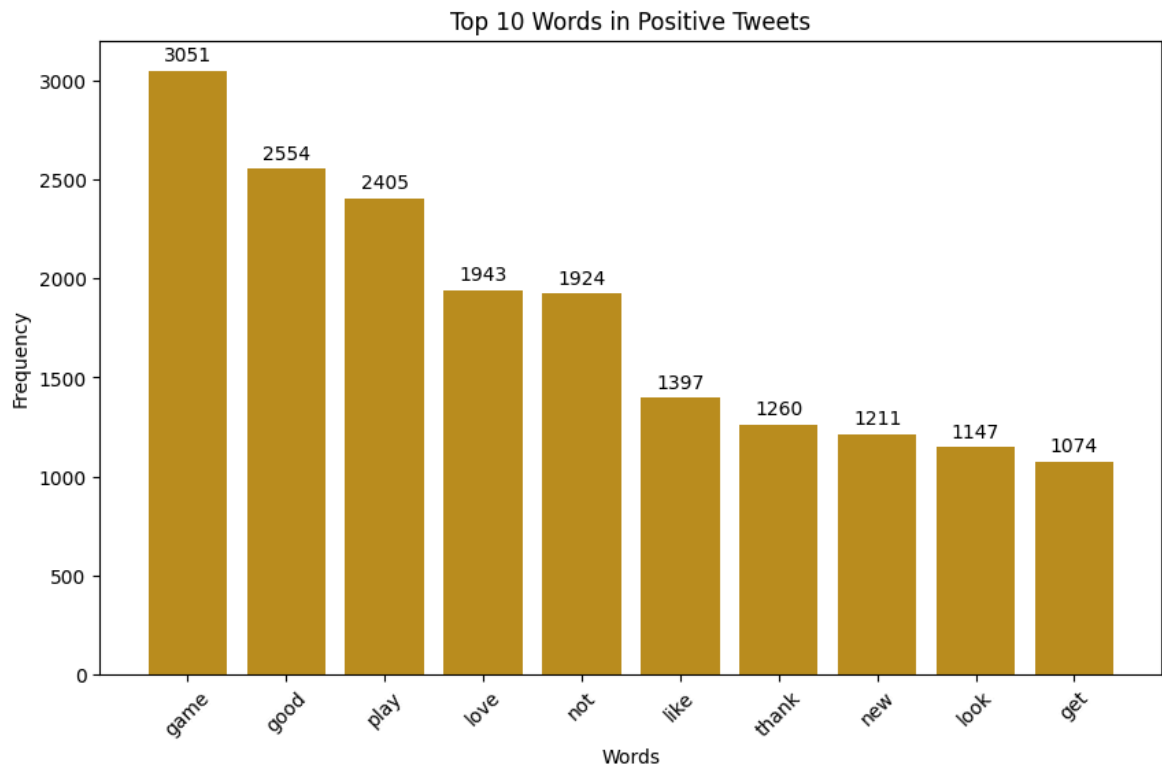
```
In [7]: # Frequency of top words in Positive, Negative and Neutral tweets

sentiment_categories = df["sentiment"].unique()

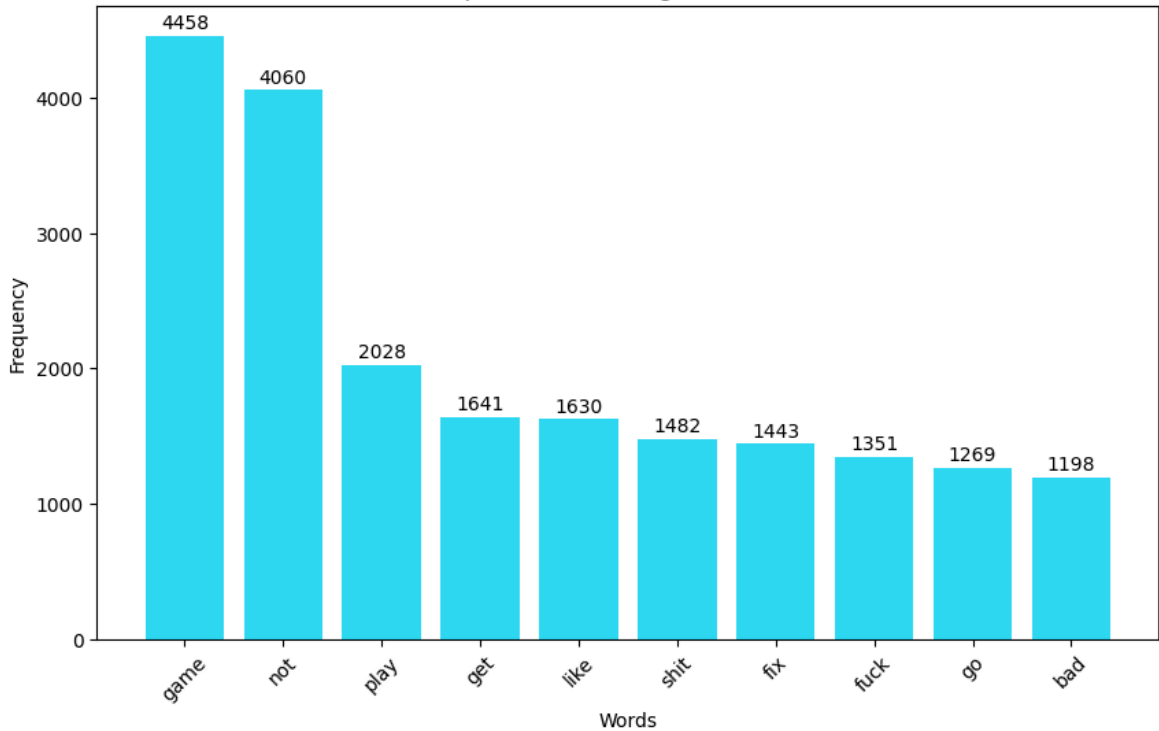
def show_top_words(df: pd.DataFrame, sentiment_categories: list[str]) ->
    top_n = 10
    for sentiment in sentiment_categories:
        subset = df[df["sentiment"] == sentiment]
        all_words = " ".join(subset["sanitized_tweet"]).split()
        word_counts = Counter(all_words)
        most_common_words = word_counts.most_common(top_n)
        words, counts = zip(*most_common_words)
        plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
        # Assign random color for bars
        plt.bar(words, counts, color = np.random.rand(3,))
        plt.xlabel("Words")
        plt.ylabel("Frequency")
        plt.title(f"Top {top_n} Words in {sentiment} Tweets")
        plt.xticks(rotation=45)
        for i, count in enumerate(counts):
```

```
plt.text(i, count + 50, str(count), ha="center")
plt.show()

show_top_words(df, sentiment_categories.tolist())
```



### Top 10 Words in Negative Tweets



```
In [8]: def create_wordcloud() -> None:
# Wordcloud for positive and negative tweets
for sentiment in ["Positive", "Negative"]:
    subset = df[df["sentiment"] == sentiment]
    all_words = " ".join(subset["sanitized_tweet"])
    wordcloud = WordCloud(width=1000, height=400, background_color="w")
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
    plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation="bilinear")
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.title(f"Word Cloud for {sentiment} Tweets")
    plt.show()

create_wordcloud()
```

### Word Cloud for Positive Tweets



[illegible]

```
show_relationship_between_tweet_length_and_sentiment()
```

The histogram displays the frequency of tweets across different lengths, categorized by sentiment. The x-axis, 'Tweet Length (in words)', ranges from 0 to 200. The y-axis, 'Number of Tweets', ranges from 0 to 3000. The legend indicates three sentiment categories: Positive (blue), Neutral (orange), and Negative (green). The distribution is highly right-skewed, with the majority of tweets being short, typically under 50 words. Negative tweets are the most numerous, peaking at approximately 2900 tweets for lengths between 10 and 15 words. Positive tweets peak at around 2800 tweets for the same length range. Neutral tweets are the least frequent, peaking at about 2500 tweets for lengths between 10 and 15 words. All three sentiment categories show a similar pattern of decreasing frequency as tweet length increases.

## 2.3 Insights



- There is no distinct visible relationship between the length of a tweet and its sentiment. Negative tweets are slightly longer.
- The words "game" & "play" are in top 10 for Positive, Negative and Neutral tweets.
- Tweets cannot be classified based on just 1 or 2 words, we need to know the "Context" under which they are used.

## Part 3 - Building the RNN Model

### 3.1 Model Architecture

```
In [10]: def build_rnn_model() -> keras.Model:
          model = keras.Sequential()

          #Input layer - same as output sequence length of text vectorization
          model.add(keras.Input(shape=(GlobalConfig.TEXT_VECTOR_OUTPUT_SEQUENCE,)))

          # Embedding layer
          model.add(
              keras.layers.Embedding(
                  input_dim=GlobalConfig.TEXT_VECTOR_MAX_TOKENS,
                  output_dim=GlobalConfig.TEXT_VECTOR_EMBEDDING_DIMENSION
              )
          )

          # LSTM Layer for analyzing sequences
          model.add(keras.layers.Bidirectional(
              keras.layers.LSTM(GlobalConfig.LSTM_UNITS, dropout=GlobalConfig.DROPOUT)
          ))

          # Fully connected hidden layer
          model.add(keras.layers.Dense(GlobalConfig.HIDDEN_UNITS, activation="relu"))

          # Output layer set to 3 classes - positive, negative, neutral
          model.add(keras.layers.Dense(3, activation="softmax"))

          model.compile(loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="adam")
          return model

model = build_rnn_model()
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 300, 64)	320000
bidirectional (Bidirectional)	(None, 128)	66048
dense (Dense)	(None, 32)	4128
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	99

Total params: 390275 (1.49 MB)  
Trainable params: 390275 (1.49 MB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 300, 64)	320000
bidirectional (Bidirectional)	(None, 128)	66048
dense (Dense)	(None, 32)	4128
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	99

Total params: 390275 (1.49 MB)  
Trainable params: 390275 (1.49 MB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

## 3.2 Model Implementation

```
In [11]: # Add an extra column "sentiment_label" with numerical labels - encoding
def prepare_data_for_model(df: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
    label_mapping = {"Negative": 0, "Neutral": 1, "Positive": 2}
    df["sentiment_label"] = df["sentiment"].map(label_mapping)
    return df

df = prepare_data_for_model(df)

def get_features_and_targets(df: pd.DataFrame) -> tuple[np.ndarray, np.ndarray]:
    X = np.array(list(df["sanitized_tweet_vector"].values))
    y = df["sentiment_label"].to_numpy(dtype=np.int32)
    return X, y

X, y = get_features_and_targets(df)

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,

# Stop training if validation loss does not improve for certain number of
early_stopping = keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val_loss", patience=10)
```

```

history = model.fit(
    X_train,
    y_train,
    validation_split=0.2,
    epochs=GlobalConfig.TOTAL_EPOCHS,
    batch_size=GlobalConfig.BATCH_SIZE,
    callbacks=[early_stopping, TqdmCallback(verbose=1)], #TqdmCallback fo
    verbose=0
)

```

```

100%|██████████| 10/10 [01:34<00:00, 9.43s/epoch, loss=0.285, accuracy=0.
895, val_loss=0.56, val_accuracy=0.817]

```

## 3.3 Evaluation

```

In [12]: def plot_training_history(history):
    metrics = history.history
    # Get key metrics
    loss = metrics["loss"]
    val_loss = metrics["val_loss"]
    accuracy = metrics["accuracy"]
    val_accuracy = metrics["val_accuracy"]
    epochs = range(1, len(loss) + 1)

    min_val_loss = min(val_loss)
    min_val_loss_epoch = val_loss.index(min_val_loss) + 1

    plt.figure(figsize=(14, 5))
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo-", label="Training Loss") #bo- Blue line w
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "ro-", label="Validation Loss")

    plt.plot(min_val_loss_epoch, min_val_loss, 'gs', markersize=10, label
    plt.annotate(
        f"Lowest: {min_val_loss:.4f}",
        xy=(min_val_loss_epoch, min_val_loss),
        xytext=(min_val_loss_epoch, min_val_loss + 0.05), # Offset text s
        horizontalalignment='center'
    )

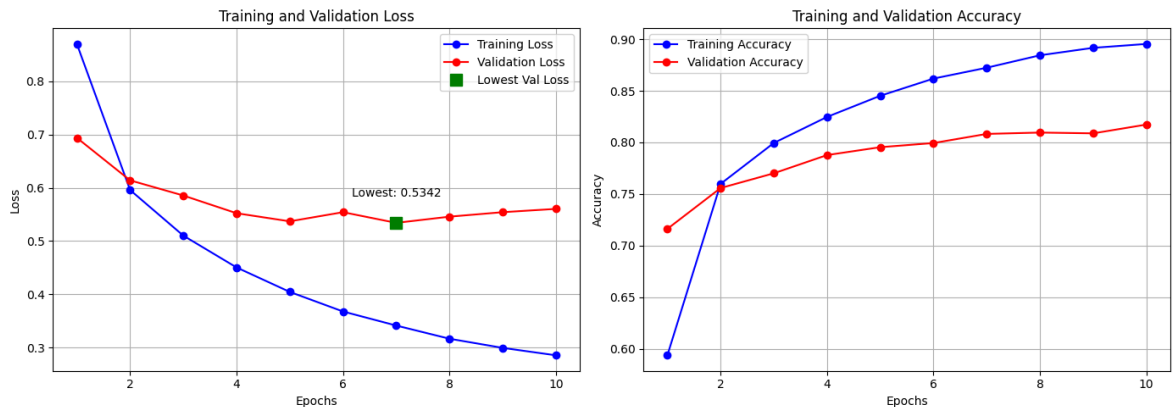
    plt.title("Training and Validation Loss")
    plt.xlabel("Epochs")
    plt.ylabel("Loss")
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid(True)

    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
    plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo-", label="Training Accuracy")
    plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "ro-", label="Validation Accuracy")
    plt.title("Training and Validation Accuracy")
    plt.xlabel("Epochs")
    plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid(True)

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

```

```
plot_training_history(history)
```



```
In [13]: model_unrestricted = build_rnn_model()

# We are trying to do two things below - do not stop training early and t
print(f"Starting unrestricted training for {GlobalConfig.TOTAL_EPOCHS} ep
history_unrestricted = model_unrestricted.fit(
    X_train,
    y_train,
    validation_split=0.2,
    epochs=GlobalConfig.TOTAL_EPOCHS,
    batch_size=GlobalConfig.BATCH_SIZE,
    callbacks=[TqdmCallback(verbose=1)],
    verbose=0
)
```

Starting unrestricted training for 10 epochs ...

```
100%|██████████| 10/10 [01:33<00:00, 9.33s/epoch, loss=0.277, accuracy=0.
897, val_loss=0.535, val_accuracy=0.825]
```

```
In [14]: def plot_what_if_analysis_for_unrestricted_training(history):
    val_loss = history_unrestricted.history["val_loss"]
    epochs = range(1, len(val_loss) + 1)

    # Find the epoch where val_loss was minimum (Best Model)
    best_epoch_index = val_loss.index(min(val_loss))
    best_epoch = best_epoch_index + 1
    best_loss = val_loss[best_epoch_index]

    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))

    # Plot the curve
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "r-o", label="Validation Loss", linewidth=2)

    # Vertical line at the Best Epoch
    plt.axvline(x=best_epoch, color="green", linestyle="--", label=f"Idea")

    # Shade the Overfitting Zone (What happened after)
    if best_epoch < len(epochs):
        plt.axvspan(best_epoch, len(epochs), color="red", alpha=0.1, label="Overfitting")

    # Add annotation arrow
    plt.annotate(
        "Loss increases here\n(Model gets worse)",
        xy=(len(epochs), val_loss[-1]),
```

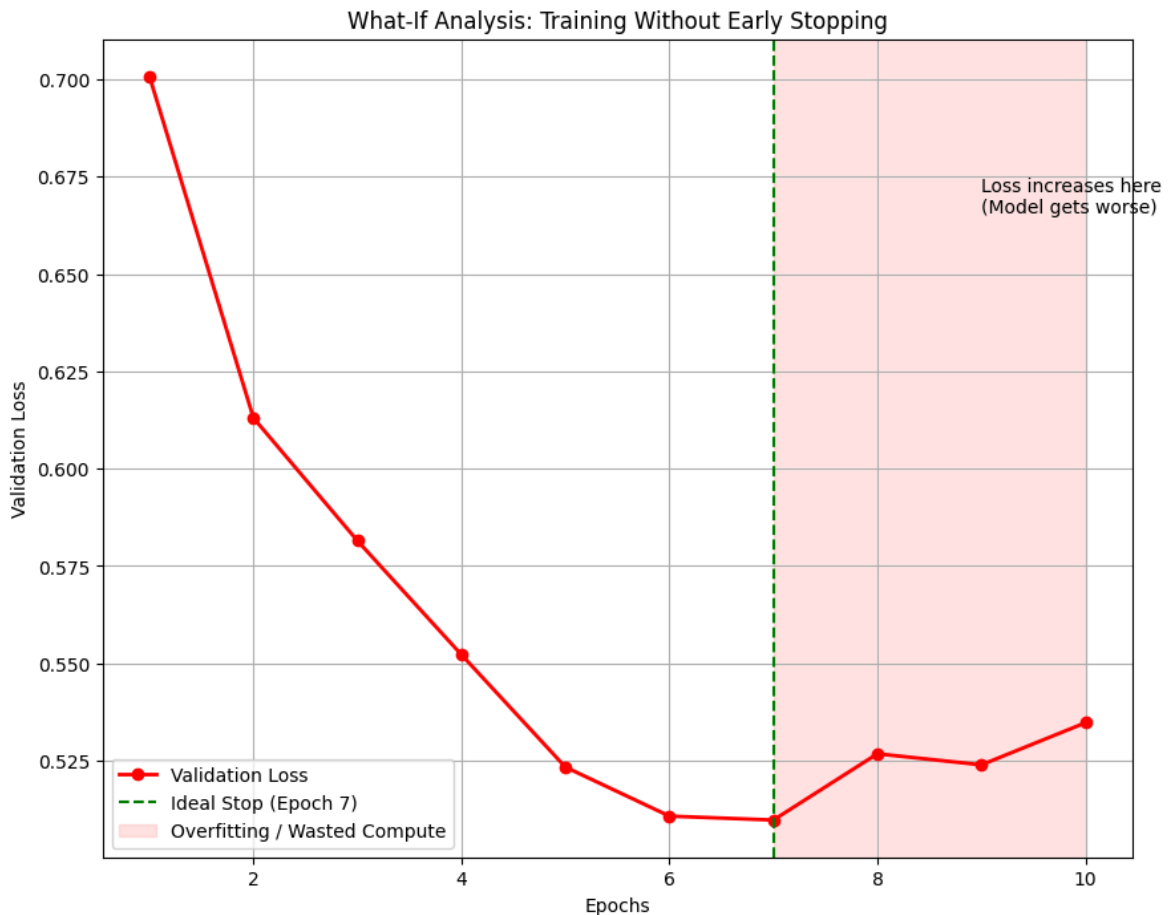
```

        xytext=(best_epoch + 2, max(val_loss) * 0.95)
    )

    plt.title("What-If Analysis: Training Without Early Stopping")
    plt.xlabel("Epochs")
    plt.ylabel("Validation Loss")
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()

# Run the plot
plot_what_if_analysis_for_unrestricted_training(history_unrestricted)

```



## 3.4 Model Improvement

```

In [15]: # Evaluate the model to see if our model is performing well on unseen tes
def do_model_cross_validation() -> None:
    skf = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=GlobalCo
    fold_no = 1
    accuracies = []

    for train_index, val_index in skf.split(X, y):
        X_train_fold, X_val_fold = X[train_index], X[val_index]
        y_train_fold, y_val_fold = y[train_index], y[val_index]

        model_cv = build_rnn_model()

        history_cv = model_cv.fit(
            X_train_fold,
            y_train_fold,

```

```

        validation_data=(X_val_fold, y_val_fold),
        epochs=GlobalConfig.TOTAL_EPOCHS,
        batch_size=GlobalConfig.BATCH_SIZE,
        callbacks=[early_stopping],
        verbose=0
    )

    scores = model_cv.evaluate(X_val_fold, y_val_fold, verbose=0)
    print(f"Fold {fold_no} - Validation Accuracy: {scores[1]*100:.2f}")
    accuracies.append(scores[1] * 100)
    fold_no += 1

print(f"Average Validation Accuracy across folds: {np.mean(accuracies)}")

do_model_cross_validation()

```

Fold 1 - Validation Accuracy: 82.08%  
 Fold 2 - Validation Accuracy: 83.73%  
 Fold 3 - Validation Accuracy: 83.04%  
 Fold 4 - Validation Accuracy: 83.02%  
 Fold 5 - Validation Accuracy: 83.37%  
 Average Validation Accuracy across folds: 83.05% ± 0.55%

```

In [16]: def do_model_grid_search(lstm_units_list: list[int], hidden_units_list: list[int],
    best_accuracy = 0.0
    best_params = {}
    # Loop through all possible combinations
    for lstm_unit in lstm_units_list:
        for hidden_unit in hidden_units_list:
            for dropout in dropout_list:
                print(f"Training model with {lstm_unit} lstm units, {hidden_unit} hidden units, {dropout} dropout")
                model_gs = keras.Sequential()
                model_gs.add(keras.Input(shape=(GlobalConfig.TEXT_VECTOR_MAX_TOKENS,)))
                model_gs.add(keras.layers.Embedding(
                    input_dim=GlobalConfig.TEXT_VECTOR_MAX_TOKENS,
                    output_dim=GlobalConfig.TEXT_VECTOR_EMBEDDING_DIM
                ))
                model_gs.add(keras.layers.Bidirectional(
                    keras.layers.LSTM(lstm_unit, dropout=dropout)
                ))
                model_gs.add(keras.layers.Dense(hidden_unit, activation="tanh"))
                model_gs.add(keras.layers.Dense(3, activation="softmax"))
                model_gs.compile(loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy", metrics=["accuracy"])

                history_gs = model_gs.fit(
                    X_train,
                    y_train,
                    validation_split=0.2,
                    epochs=10,
                    batch_size=GlobalConfig.BATCH_SIZE,
                    callbacks=[early_stopping],
                    verbose=0
                )

                # Capture scores and get best accuracy
                scores = model_gs.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
                accuracy = scores[1] * 100
                print(f"Test Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}%")
            
```

```

        if accuracy > best_accuracy:
            best_accuracy = accuracy
            best_params = {"lstm_unit": lstm_unit, "hidden_unit":
                hidden_unit, "dropout": dropout}

    print(f"Best Test Accuracy: {best_accuracy:.2f}% with parameters: {best_params}")

do_model_grid_search(lstm_units_list=[64], hidden_units_list=[64], dropout_list=[0.0, 0.2, 0.3])

```

Training model with 64 lstm units, 64 hidden units, and 0.0 dropout...

Test Accuracy: 79.41%

Training model with 64 lstm units, 64 hidden units, and 0.2 dropout...

Test Accuracy: 81.18%

Training model with 64 lstm units, 64 hidden units, and 0.3 dropout...

Test Accuracy: 81.42%

Best Test Accuracy: 81.42% with parameters: {'lstm\_unit': 64, 'hidden\_unit': 64, 'dropout': 0.3}

## Benchmarking our Model with external data and making the case for transfer learning

```

In [17]: def quick_cleanse(text: str) -> str:
    if not isinstance(text, str):
        return ""
    text = html.unescape(text)
    text = text.lower()
    text = re.sub(r"http\S+|www\S+|https\S+", "", text, flags=re.MULTILINE)
    text = re.sub(r"@w+", "", text)
    text = re.sub(r"#", "", text)
    text = re.sub(r"[^a-zA-Z\s]", "", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\s+", " ", text).strip()
    return text

def benchmark_model():

    print("Downloading NLTK Twitter dataset...")
    nltk.download("twitter_samples", quiet=True)
    raw_pos = [quick_cleanse(t) for t in twitter_samples.strings("positive")]
    raw_neg = [quick_cleanse(t) for t in twitter_samples.strings("negative")]

    X_benchmark_text = raw_pos + raw_neg
    y_benchmark_true = np.array([2] * 1000 + [0] * 1000)

    print(f"Vectorizing {len(X_benchmark_text)} tweets...")
    X_benchmark_vectors = GlobalConfig.VECTORIZER(X_benchmark_text) # Return

    # 5. Predict with Your Model
    print("Running predictions...")
    y_pred_probs = model.predict(X_benchmark_vectors, verbose=0)
    y_pred_probs[:, 1] = -1 # No neutral class in benchmark dataset
    y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred_probs, axis=1)

    print("\n" + "="*40)

```

```

print(" EXTERNAL DATASET BENCHMARK RESULTS")
print("="*40)

print(classification_report(
    y_benchmark_true,
    y_pred_classes,
    labels=[0, 1, 2],
    target_names=["Negative", "Neutral", "Positive"]
))

cm = confusion_matrix(y_benchmark_true, y_pred_classes, labels=[0, 1,
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
cax = ax.matshow(cm, cmap="Blues")
fig.colorbar(cax)

ax.set_xticklabels([""] + ["Pred Negative", "Pred Neutral", "Pred Pos
ax.set_yticklabels([""] + ["True Negative", "True Neutral", "True Pos

ax.xaxis.set_ticks_position("bottom")

for i in range(cm.shape[0]):
    for j in range(cm.shape[1]):
        ax.text(j, i, str(cm[i, j]), va="center", ha="center", color=

plt.title("Confusion Matrix: My Model vs. NLTK Dataset")
plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")
plt.ylabel("Actual Label")
plt.show()

benchmark_model()

```

Downloading NLTK Twitter dataset...  
 Vectorizing 2000 tweets...  
 Running predictions...

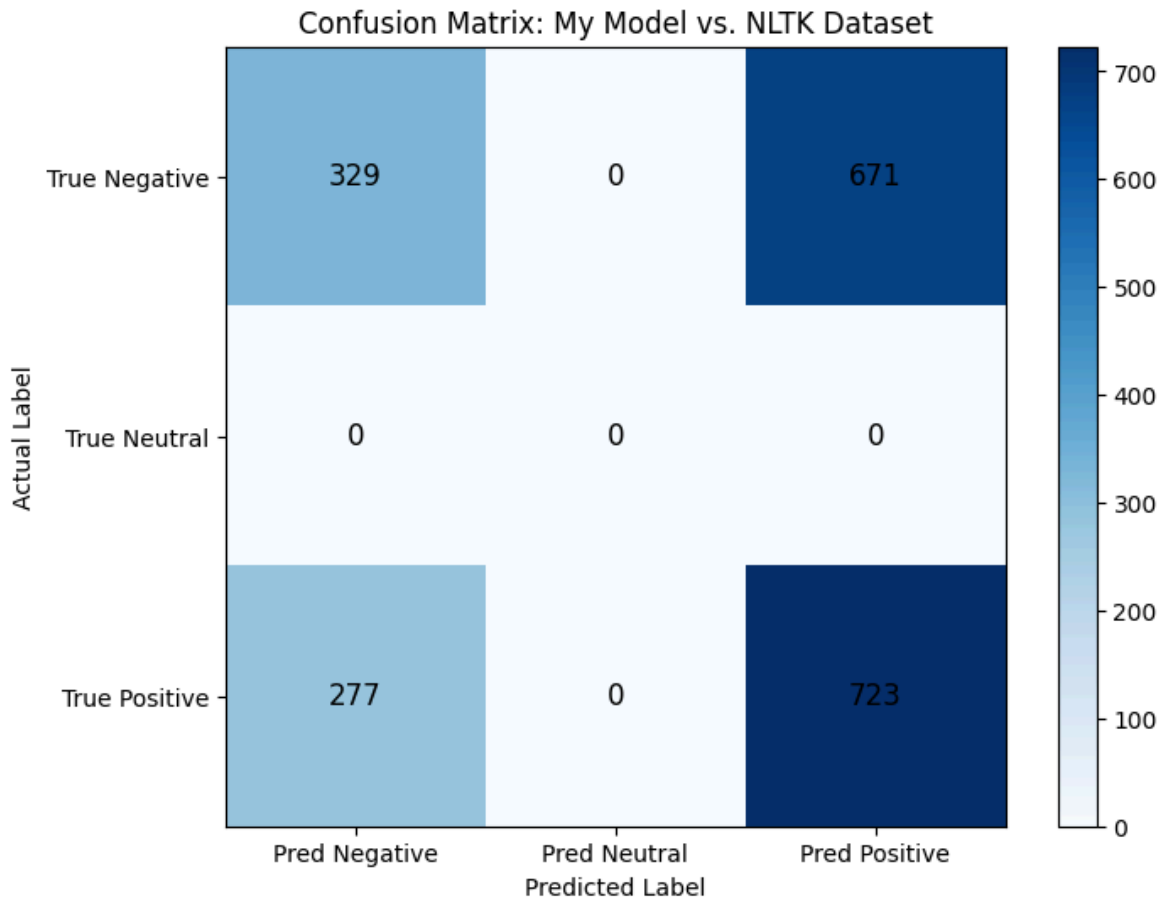
```

=====
EXTERNAL DATASET BENCHMARK RESULTS
=====

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Negative	0.54	0.33	0.41	1000
Neutral	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Positive	0.52	0.72	0.60	1000
accuracy			0.53	2000
macro avg	0.35	0.35	0.34	2000
weighted avg	0.53	0.53	0.51	2000





## Obsevatons

- Our accuracy with random tweets is as good as a coin toss
- This indicates that our vocabulary from twitter\_training.csv is limited
- We could use a model like GloVe embeddings through transfer learning method

## Demonstration with sample tweets

```
In [25]: def manual_test_samples() -> pd.DataFrame:
    sample_tweets = [
        "I absolutely love the new features!",
        "The service was terrible and I am very disappointed.",
        "It was okay, nothing special but not bad either.",
        "Can anyone help me with this issue? I'm stuck."
    ]
    label_mapping = {"Negative": 0, "Neutral": 1, "Positive": 2}
    index_to_label = {v: k for k, v in label_mapping.items()}
    processed_samples = GlobalConfig.VECTORIZER(sample_tweets)
    predictions = model.predict(processed_samples)
    predicted_indices = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
    predicted_labels = [index_to_label[idx] for idx in predicted_indices]
    results_df = pd.DataFrame({
        "Tweet": sample_tweets,
        "Prediction": predicted_labels,
        "Confidence": np.max(predictions, axis=1)
    })
```

```
    return results_df

results_df = manual_test_samples()
display(results_df)
```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 21ms/step

	Tweet	Prediction	Confidence
0	I absolutely love the new features!	Positive	0.837939
1	The service was terrible and I am very disappo...	Negative	0.963436
2	It was okay, nothing special but not bad either.	Neutral	0.723399
3	Can anyone help me with this issue? I'm stuck.	Negative	0.918900

In [ ]: