Reading and importing the data

```
1 import nltk
3 # Download the stopwords resource
4 nltk.download('stopwords')
6 # Download the tokenizer resource
7 nltk.download('punkt')
9 import numpy as np
10 import pandas as pd
11 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
12 import seaborn as sns
    [nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk data...
    [nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
    [nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
    [nltk data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
 1 data=pd.read csv("/content/Twitter Data.csv")
 1 data.info()
    <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    Int64Index: 162969 entries, 0 to 162979
    Data columns (total 3 columns):
     # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
    ---
                         -----
     0 clean_text 162969 non-null object
1 category 162969 non-null object
     2 sentence_length 162969 non-null int64
    dtypes: int64(1), object(2)
    memory usage: 5.0+ MB
```

1 data.describe()

	category
count	162973.000000
mean	0.225436
std	0.781279
min	-1.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	0.000000
75%	1.000000
max	1.000000

Changing our dependent variable to categorical. (0 to "Neutral,"-1 to "Negative", 1 to "Positive")

```
1 # Map numeric values to categorical labels
2 category_mapping = {0: 'Neutral', -1: 'Negative', 1: 'Positive'}
3 data['category'] = data['category'].map(category_mapping)
4
```

Doing Missing value analysis and drop all null/missing values

```
1 # Check for missing values
2 missing_values = data.isnull().sum()
3
4 # Drop rows with missing values
5 data.dropna(inplace=True)
6
```

Dummy Variables

```
1 # Create dummy variables for the dependent variable
2 data = pd.get_dummies(data, columns=['category'], prefix='', prefix_sep='')
3
```

Doing text cleaning. (remove every symbol except alphanumeric, transform all words to lower case, and remove punctuationand stopwords)

```
1 # Remove symbols, transform to lowercase, remove punctuation, and stopwords
2 def clean_text(text):
3    text = re.sub(r'[^\w\s]', '', text) # Remove symbols
4    text = text.lower() # Transform to lowercase
5    text = re.sub(r'\s+', '', text) # Remove extra spaces
6    tokens = word_tokenize(text) # Tokenize the text
7    tokens = [word for word in tokens if word not in stopwords.words('english')]
8    return ' '.join(tokens)
9
10 data['cleaned text'] = data['clean text'].apply(clean text)
```

Creating a new column and finding the length of each sentence (how many words they contain)

```
1 data['sentence_length'] = data['clean_text'].apply(lambda x: len(x.split()))
2
```

Spliting data into dependent(X) and independent(y) dataframe

```
1 X = data['clean_text']
2 y = data['category']
```

3

Do operationson text data

```
1 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
2 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
3 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
5 # Create Tokenizer
6 tokenizer = Tokenizer()
7 tokenizer.fit_on_texts(X)
8 X_encoded = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(X)
9 X_padded = pad_sequences(X_encoded, padding='pre')
10
```

Build an LSTM Model:

```
1 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM, Dense
4 # Define the model architecture
5 model = Sequential()
6 model.add(Embedding(input dim=len(tokenizer.word index)+1, output dim=100, input l
7 model.add(LSTM(100))
8 model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
10 # Compile the model
11 model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accurac
12
```

Split data into train and test

```
1 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_padded, y, test_size=0.2, ra
```

Training new model

```
1 history = model.fit(X_train, pd.get_dummies(y_train), epochs=10, batch_size=32, va
  Epoch 1/10
  3260/3260 [============= ] - 985s 301ms/step - loss: 0.3759 - ac
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  3260/3260 [============== - 1005s 308ms/step - loss: 0.1396 -;
  Epoch 4/10
  3260/3260 [============== - - 1027s 315ms/step - loss: 0.0854 - ;
  Epoch 5/10
  3260/3260 [============== ] - 1031s 316ms/step - loss: 0.0533 - ;
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
  3260/3260 [================ ] - 992s 304ms/step - loss: 0.0220 - ac
```

```
Epoch 8/10
3260/3260 [============= ] - 1004s 308ms/step - loss: 0.0157 - ;
Epoch 9/10
Epoch 10/10
```

Normalize the Predictions

```
1 y pred = model.predict(X test)
2 y_pred_normalized = np.where(y_pred >= 0.5, 1, 0)
   1019/1019 [========== ] - 15s 15ms/step
1 y_pred_labels = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
2
```

Measure performance metricsand accuracy

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
2 # Convert y_test to a numpy array
3 y_test_array = np.array(y_test)
4 # Reshape y test if needed
5 if len(y_test_array.shape) == 1:
6
      y_test_array = y_test_array.reshape(-1, 1)
8 y_test_labels = np.argmax(y_test_array, axis=1)
9 accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test_labels, y_pred_labels)
10 print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
11
```

Accuracy: 0.21642020003681658

Print Classification report

macro avg

weighted avg

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
2
3 classification rep = classification report(y test labels, y pred labels)
4 print("Classification Report:")
5 print(classification_rep)
   Classification Report:
                precision recall f1-score support
                                                32594
                             0.22
                                       0.36
             0
                    1.00
                    0.00
                              0.00
              1
                                       0.00
                                                    a
                    0.00
                              0.00
                                       0.00
                                                    0
                                       0.22
                                               32594
       accuracy
```

0.12

0.36

32594

32594

0.07

0.33

1.00