

Data

Source: Tweets dataset (tweets.csv) containing:

Raw tweet text

Labeled sentiment (Positive / Neutral / Negative)

Methodology

Text Preprocessing

Tokenization with TweetTokenizer

Conversion to lowercase

Removal of special characters

Stopword removal

Lemmatization with WordNetLemmatizer

Feature Engineering

Vectorization:

CountVectorizer (word counts)

TF-IDF Vectorizer (term importance across corpus)

Optional dimensionality reduction with PCA

Modeling

Models Used:

Multinomial Naïve Bayes

Decision Tree Classifier

Random Forest Classifier

Additional Techniques:

SMOTE for handling imbalanced sentiment classes

Pipelines for clean preprocessing & modeling

GridSearchCV for hyperparameter tuning

Results & Insights

Best performing models:

Random Forest

Naïve Bayes

SMOTE significantly improved results for minority classes.

Preprocessing boosted model performance considerably.

Random Forest provided good balance of accuracy and interpretability.

Business Recommendations

Amplify messaging around topics with positive sentiment.

Proactively engage with negative sentiment tweets to protect brand reputation.

Deploy the model as part of a real-time sentiment monitoring dashboard for continuous insights.

Installation & Requirements

Python Libraries:

bash Copy Edit pip install pandas numpy scikit-learn nltk imbalanced-learn matplotlib seaborn

Repository Structure

kotlin Copy Edit — data/ — tweets.csv — notebooks/ — twitter-NLP-project.ipynb — Sentiment Classification of Tweets Using NLP.pptx — README.md

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Languages

Jupyter Notebook 100.0%