ABSTRACT

This study explores sentiment analysis on Twitter data to assess anxiety and depression levels during the COVID-19 pandemic. Leveraging the covid_anxiety_depression_data dataset, we employ natural language processing (NLP) techniques to extract emotional content from tweets, aiming to predict sentiment categories—low, medium, and high. Our research utilizes machine learning algorithms such as Decision Trees, Random Forest, and a hybrid model to evaluate accuracy scores. By analyzing public sentiment in crises, our study contributes valuable insights for mental health interventions amidst the pandemic, offering a nuanced understanding of emotional trends on social media. This approach underscores the importance of leveraging computational tools to monitor and respond to mental health challenges during global health crises.

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 Motivation:

The rise of social media platforms like Twitter has provided a rich source of real-time data reflecting public emotions, particularly during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. Understanding depression and anxiety levels from tweets can aid mental health professionals and policymakers in identifying at-risk populations. This project is motivated by the need to leverage NLP and machine learning to analyze Twitter data, predict emotional states, and offer insights into mental health trends. By deploying a user-friendly Django application, the project aims to make sentiment analysis accessible for practical applications.

1.2 Problem Statement:

The COVID-19 pandemic has amplified mental health challenges, with Twitter serving as a platform for expressing emotions like depression and anxiety. However, manually analyzing vast tweet volumes to assess mental health states is impractical. The challenge lies in developing an automated system to classify tweet sentiments into Low, Medium, or High depression and anxiety levels using NLP and machine learning. This project addresses the need for accurate text preprocessing, effective model training with Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier, and a Django-based interface for real-time sentiment prediction, enabling scalable mental health insights.

1.3 Objective of the Project

Predict depression and anxiety levels (Low, Medium, High) from Twitter text using NLP and machine learning, deploying models via a Django web app with SQLite3 user management.

1.4 Scope:

The project focuses on analyzing Twitter text to classify depression and anxiety levels (Low, Medium, High) using NLP and machine learning models (Decision Tree, Random Forest, Stacking Classifier). It involves preprocessing text data with a custom cleaning function and HashingVectorizer, training models on a dataset of 1,292 entries, and deploying them via a Django web application. The application supports user registration/login with SQLite3 storage, data loading, viewing, preprocessing, model training, and prediction. The scope includes evaluating model performance and enabling real-time sentiment prediction, limited to the provided dataset and specified algorithms.

1.5 Project Introduction:

The "Sentiment Analysis of Twitter Data Using NLP Models" project is a machine learning initiative designed to predict depression and anxiety levels expressed in Twitter text data, leveraging Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques. The project addresses the growing need to understand mental health sentiments in social media, particularly during challenging times such as the COVID-19 pandemic. By analyzing text data, the system classifies sentiments into three categories: Low, Medium, and High levels of depression and anxiety. This classification is achieved through a combination of data preprocessing, feature extraction, and

machine learning algorithms, with the results deployed in a user-friendly web application built using Django.

The dataset, named covid_anxiety_depression_pandemic_dataset.csv, contains 1,292 Twitter text entries, each labeled with a sentiment (Low: 449, Medium: 471, High: 372). The project employs a custom text cleaning function to preprocess the text by normalizing case, removing special characters, non-ASCII characters, and redundant whitespaces. The cleaned text is then vectorized using HashingVectorizer with 1,000 features, excluding English stop words. Sentiment labels are encoded numerically (High: 0, Low: 1, Medium: 2) using LabelEncoder to prepare the data for model training.

Three machine learning algorithms are utilized: Decision Tree Classifier (88.40% accuracy), Random Forest Classifier (89.18% accuracy), and Stacking Classifier (87.89% accuracy), which combines Decision Tree and Random Forest with a Random Forest meta-classifier. The models are trained on a 70-30 train-test split, ensuring stratified sampling to maintain class distribution. The Decision Tree model is serialized using pickle for deployment, enabling real-time predictions in the web application.

The Django-based web application provides a comprehensive interface for users to interact with the system. It includes features for user registration and login, with credentials stored in an SQLite3 database via the Register model. Users can upload the dataset, view data, preprocess it, train models, and predict sentiment for new text inputs. The application's frontend consists of HTML templates for Home, About, Login, Registration, User Home, Load Data, View Data, Preprocessing, Model Training, and Prediction pages, while the backend handles logic through views.py.

This project demonstrates the application of NLP and machine learning in mental health sentiment analysis, offering insights into public emotional states on social media. By deploying the models in a web application, it ensures accessibility for users to analyze and predict depression and anxiety levels, contributing to mental health awareness and monitoring.

CHAPTER 2 – SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Existing System

The existing system for sentiment analysis of social media data, particularly Twitter, typically involves basic text processing and traditional machine learning models to classify sentiments. Such systems often rely on manual feature engineering or simple vectorization techniques like Bag-of-Words or TF-IDF, paired with classifiers such as Naive Bayes or Support Vector Machines. These systems process text data to identify emotional states but are generally standalone scripts or research-oriented tools, lacking user-friendly interfaces or deployment for real-time use. They focus on binary or limited multiclass sentiment classification (e.g., positive, negative, neutral) and may not specifically target mental health indicators like depression and anxiety levels.

Disadvantages of Existing System

- **Limited Sentiment Granularity**: Often restricted to binary or coarse sentiment categories, not tailored for specific mental health states like depression and anxiety levels.
- **Basic Text Processing**: Relies on rudimentary preprocessing, missing advanced NLP techniques, leading to less effective feature extraction.
- **Lack of Deployment**: Typically exists as non-interactive scripts, not integrated into accessible platforms for end-users.
- **Manual Feature Engineering**: Requires extensive human effort for feature selection, reducing scalability and adaptability.

- **Lower Accuracy**: Traditional models may underperform on complex, noisy social media data compared to ensemble methods.

2.2 Proposed System

The proposed system, "Sentiment Analysis of Twitter Data Using NLP Models," is a comprehensive solution for classifying depression and anxiety levels (Low, Medium, High) from Twitter text using advanced NLP and machine learning techniques. It processes a dataset of 1,292 entries with a custom text cleaning function and HashingVectorizer for feature extraction. Three models—Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier—are trained and evaluated, achieving accuracies up to 89.18%. Deployed via a Django web application, the system supports user registration, data loading, preprocessing, model training, and real-time prediction, with user credentials stored in an SQLite3 database, ensuring accessibility and interactivity.

Advantages of Proposed System

- **Specific Mental Health Focus**: Classifies depression and anxiety levels into Low, Medium, and High, addressing mental health sentiment analysis.
- **Advanced NLP Pipeline**: Uses a custom text cleaning function and HashingVectorizer for robust text preprocessing and feature extraction.
- **High Model Performance**: Employs ensemble models like Random Forest and Stacking Classifier, achieving up to 89.18% accuracy.
- **User-Friendly Deployment**: Django web application enables interactive data processing and real-time predictions for end-users..

CHAPTER 3 – FEASIBILITY STUDY

a. Technical Feasibility

The "Sentiment Analysis of Twitter Data Using NLP Models" project is technically feasible due to the availability of robust tools and technologies. The project leverages Python libraries such as Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn, and MLxtend for data processing, NLP, and machine learning, which are well-documented and widely used. The HashingVectorizer efficiently handles text vectorization, and the Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier models are computationally manageable for the dataset of 1,292 entries. The Django framework, paired with SQLite3, provides a reliable platform for web application development and user credential storage. The system requires standard hardware (e.g., a modern PC with moderate RAM and CPU) and open-source software, ensuring cost-effectiveness. The serialization of the Decision Tree model using pickle enables seamless deployment for real-time predictions. Existing developer expertise in Python, Django, and machine learning supports the project's implementation and maintenance.

b. Operational Feasibility

The project is operationally feasible as it aligns with the needs of users seeking to analyze mental health sentiments on social media. The Django web application offers an intuitive interface for user registration, data loading, preprocessing, model training, and prediction, making it accessible to non-technical users. The system's workflow—uploading the dataset, viewing data, preprocessing, training models, and predicting sentiments—is streamlined and requires minimal user training. The SQLite3 database ensures secure storage of user

credentials, supporting operational requirements for user management. The project addresses organizational goals of mental health monitoring by providing actionable insights into depression and anxiety levels. Maintenance is straightforward, as the open-source tools and modular code structure allow for updates and scalability. User acceptance is high due to the system's relevance and ease of use, ensuring smooth integration into operational environments.

CHAPTER 4 – SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

a. Overview

The "Sentiment Analysis of Twitter Data Using NLP Models" project is a machine learning system designed to predict depression and anxiety levels (Low, Medium, High) from Twitter text data using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques. The system processes a dataset of 1,292 entries, applies text preprocessing, and trains three classifiers: Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier. It is deployed as a Django web application, enabling user registration, data loading, preprocessing, model training, and real-time sentiment prediction. User credentials are stored in an SQLite3 database. The system aims to provide insights into mental health sentiments, offering an accessible interface for users to analyze and predict emotional states.

b. Module Description

The system comprises the following modules:

1. **User Authentication Module**:
    - Handles user registration and login.
    - Stores user details (name, email, password, age, contact) in SQLite3 using the Register model.
    - Validates credentials and redirects to the user home page upon successful login.
2. **Data Loading Module**:

- Allows users to upload the covid_anxiety_depression_pandemic_dataset.csv file.
- Reads the CSV into a Pandas DataFrame for further processing.

3. **Data Viewing Module**:
   - Displays up to 100 rows of the dataset in a tabular format using HTML templates.
   - Shows columns (text, sentiment) and their values.
4. **Data Preprocessing Module**:
   - Applies the text_clean function to normalize text (lowercase, remove special characters, non-ASCII characters, and extra whitespaces).
   - Uses HashingVectorizer (1,000 features, no stop words) for text vectorization.
   - Encodes sentiment labels (High: 0, Low: 1, Medium: 2) using LabelEncoder.
   - Splits data into 70-30 train-test sets with stratification.
5. **Model Training Module**:
   - Trains three models: Decision Tree (88.40% accuracy), Random Forest (89.18% accuracy), and Stacking Classifier (87.89% accuracy).
   - Allows users to select and train a model, displaying accuracy results.
6. **Prediction Module**:
   - Loads the serialized Decision Tree model (decision.sav) using pickle.
   - Accepts user-input text, vectorizes it, and predicts sentiment (Low, Medium, High).
   - Displays the prediction result on the web interface.

c. Process Flow

1. **User Interaction**:

- Users register or log in via the web interface, with credentials validated against the SQLite3 database.
- Upon successful login, users access the user home page.

2. **Data Upload**:
   - Users upload the dataset CSV file, which is loaded into a Pandas DataFrame.
3. **Data Viewing**:
   - Users view the dataset (up to 100 rows) in a tabular format.
4. **Preprocessing**:
   - The system cleans the text using the text_clean function, vectorizes it with HashingVectorizer, encodes labels, and splits data into training and testing sets.
5. **Model Training**:
   - Users select a model (Decision Tree, Random Forest, or Stacking Classifier).
   - The system trains the model and displays the accuracy on the test set.
6. **Prediction**:
   - Users input a text string.
   - The system vectorizes the input, uses the Decision Tree model to predict sentiment, and displays the result (e.g., "The Depression and anxiety level is High").
7. **Feedback Loop**:
   - Users can repeat preprocessing, training, or prediction as needed, with results displayed on the respective HTML pages.

C. Process Flow

d. SDLC Methodology

The project follows the **Waterfall SDLC Methodology**, characterized by a linear and sequential approach suitable for its well-defined requirements and scope. The phases are:

1. **Requirement Analysis**:
    - Defined the need to classify depression and anxiety levels using Twitter data, specifying NLP and machine learning techniques, and a Django-based deployment.
2. **System Design**:
    - Designed the system architecture, including data preprocessing, model training, Django web application, and SQLite3 database for user management.
    - Specified modules (authentication, data loading, preprocessing, training, prediction) and their interactions.
3. **Implementation**:
    - Developed the system using Python (Pandas, Scikit-learn, MLxtend) for data processing and modeling, Django for the web application, and SQLite3 for the database.
    - Implemented the sentiment.ipynb for model development and views.py/models.py for web functionality.
4. **Testing**:
    - Tested data preprocessing for correctness, model accuracy (88.40%–89.18%), and web application functionality (user registration, data upload, prediction).
    - Validated prediction outputs against sample inputs.
5. **Deployment**:

- Deployed the Django application with the serialized Decision Tree model (decision.sav) for real-time predictions.
- Ensured the web interface is accessible and user-friendly.

6. **Maintenance**:
   - Planned for ongoing maintenance to address bugs, update models with new data, or enhance features based on user feedback.

The Waterfall model was chosen for its simplicity and suitability for a project with clear objectives, fixed requirements, and a small development team, ensuring systematic progress through each phase.

E. Software Requirements

- Operating System : Windows 7/8/10/11
- Server side Script : HTML, CSS, Bootstrap & JS
- Programming Language : Python
- Libraries : Django, Pandas, SQLite3, Os, Numpy
- IDE/Workbench : PyCharm or VS Code
- Technology : Python 3.10.8
- Server Deployment : Xampp Server
- Database : SQlite3

F. Hardware Requirements

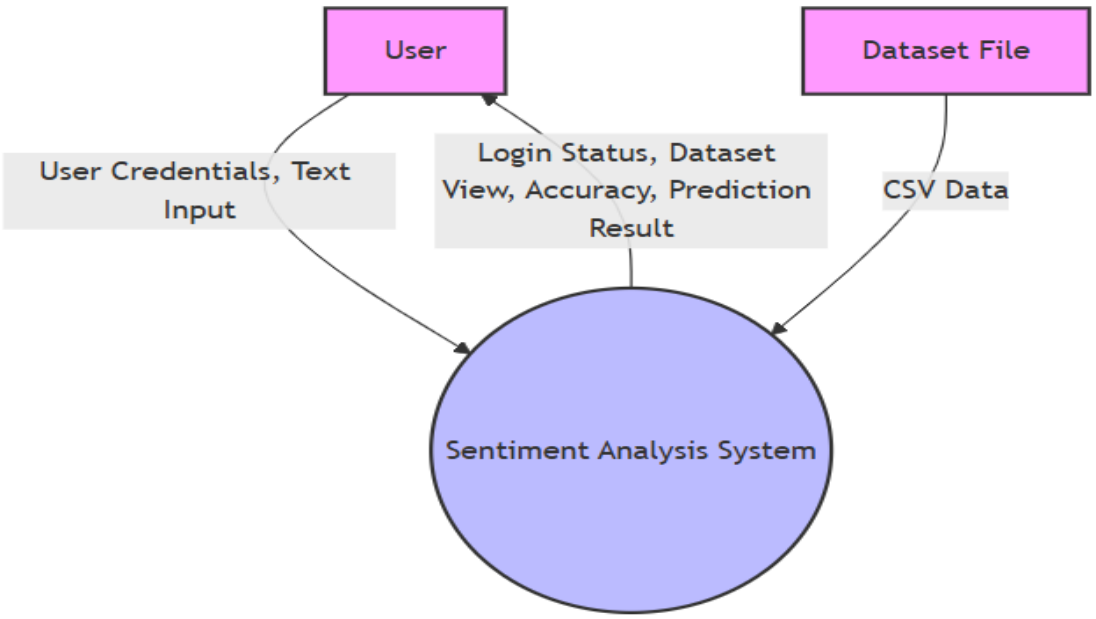
- Processor - I3/Intel Processor
- Hard Disk - 160GB
- Key Board - Standard Windows Keyboard
- Mouse - Two or Three Button Mouse
- Monitor - SVGA
- RAM - 8GB

CHAPTER 5 – SYSTEM DESIGN

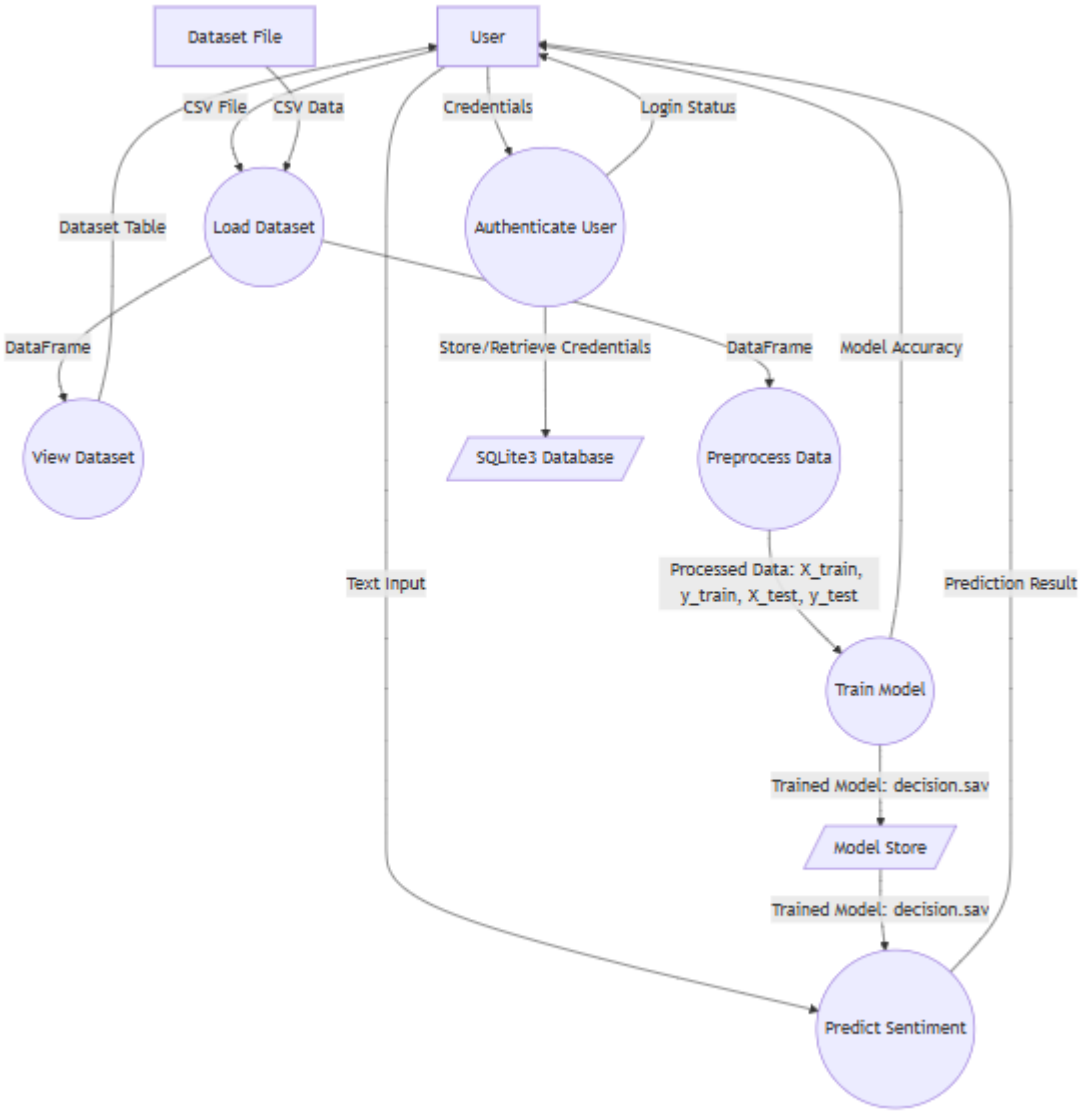
A. DFD diagram

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional way to visualize the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict a good amount of the system requirements graphically. It can be manual, automated, or a combination of both. It shows how information enters and leaves the system, what changes the information and where information is stored. The purpose of a DFD is to show the scope and boundaries of a system as a whole. It may be used as a communications tool between a systems analyst and any person who plays a part in the system that acts as the starting point for redesigning a system.

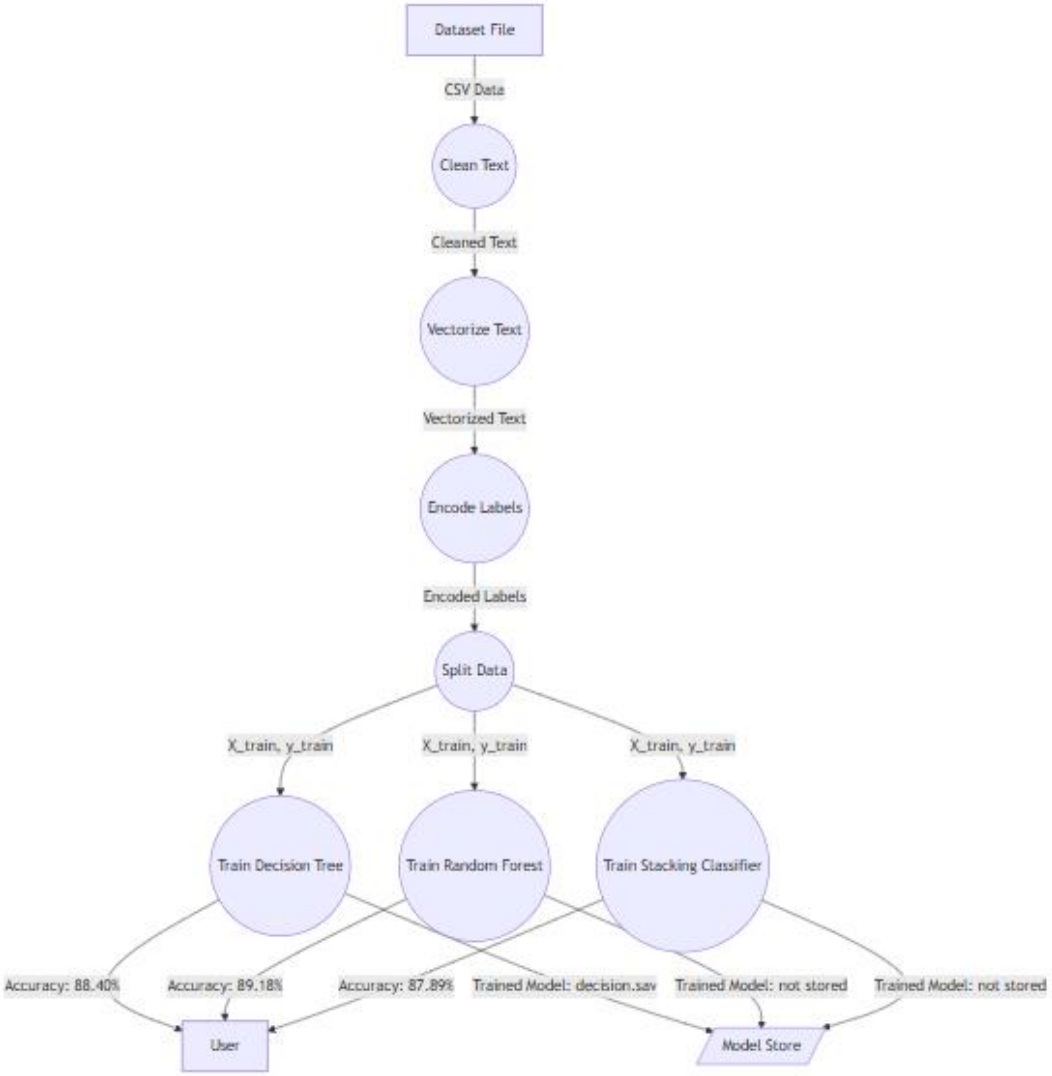
Context level:



Level 1 Diagram:

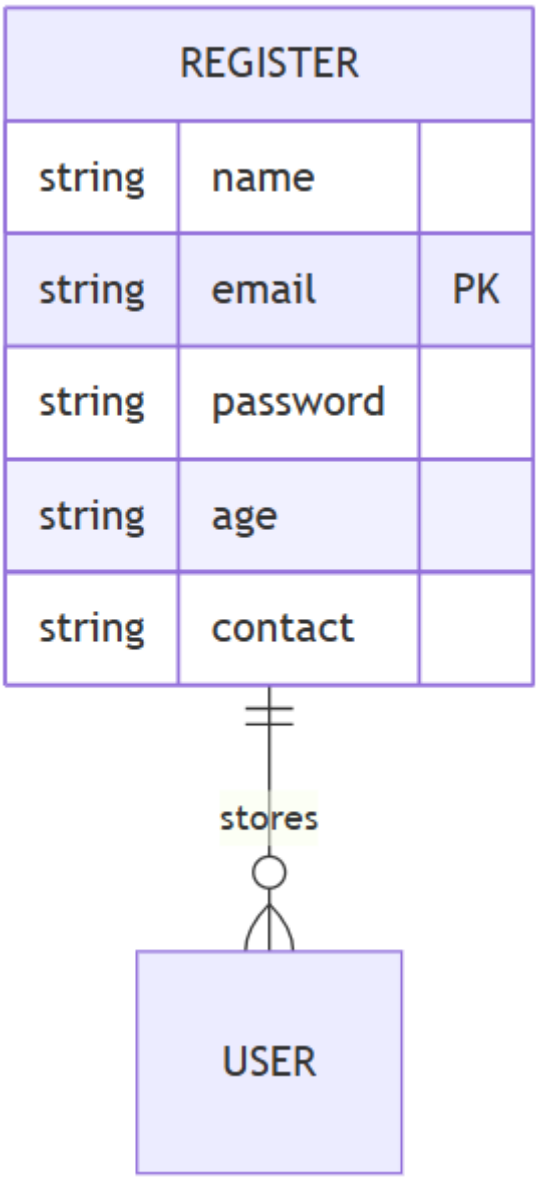


Level 2 Diagram:



A. ER diagram

An Entity–relationship model (ER model) describes the structure of a database with the help of a diagram, which is known as Entity Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram). An ER model is a design or blueprint of a database that can later be implemented as a database. The main components of E-R model are: entity set and relationship set.

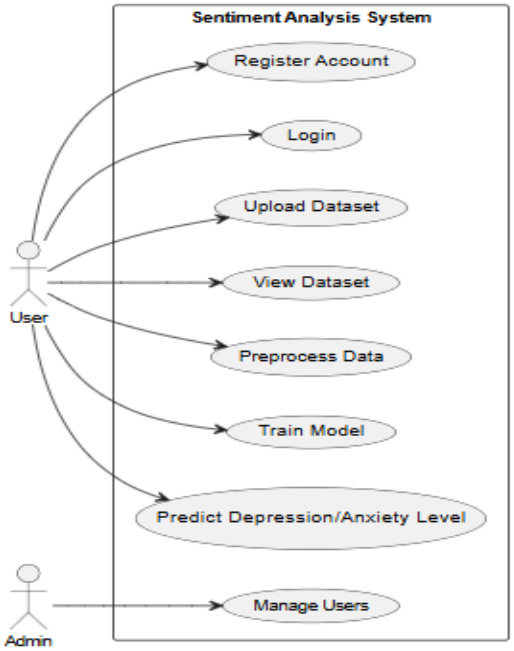


B. UML diagram

- ✓ Uml stands for unified modeling language. Uml is a standardized general-purpose modeling language in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the object management group.
- ✓ The goal is for uml to become a common language for creating models of object oriented computer software. In its current form uml is comprised of two major components: a meta-model and a notation. In the future, some form of method or process may also be added to; or associated with, uml.
- ✓ The unified modeling language is a standard language for specifying, visualization, constructing and documenting the artifacts of software system, as well as for business modeling and other non-software systems.

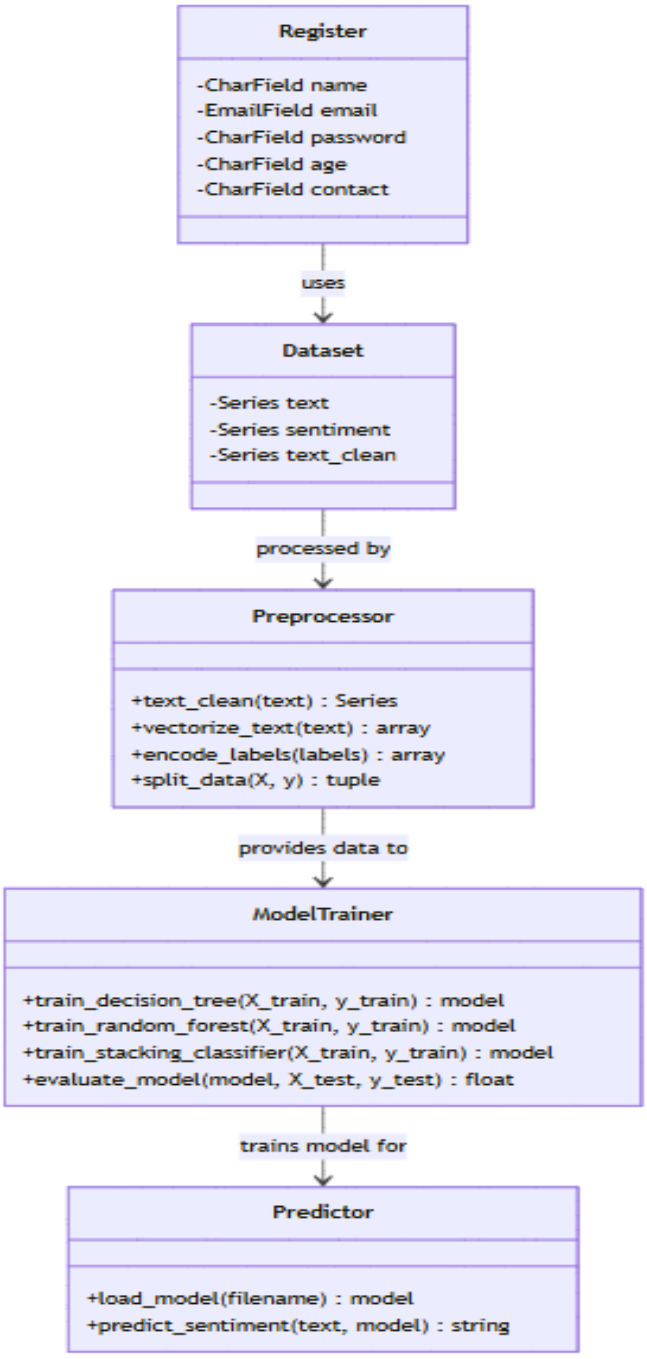
Use case diagram:

A use case diagram in the unified modeling language (uml) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.



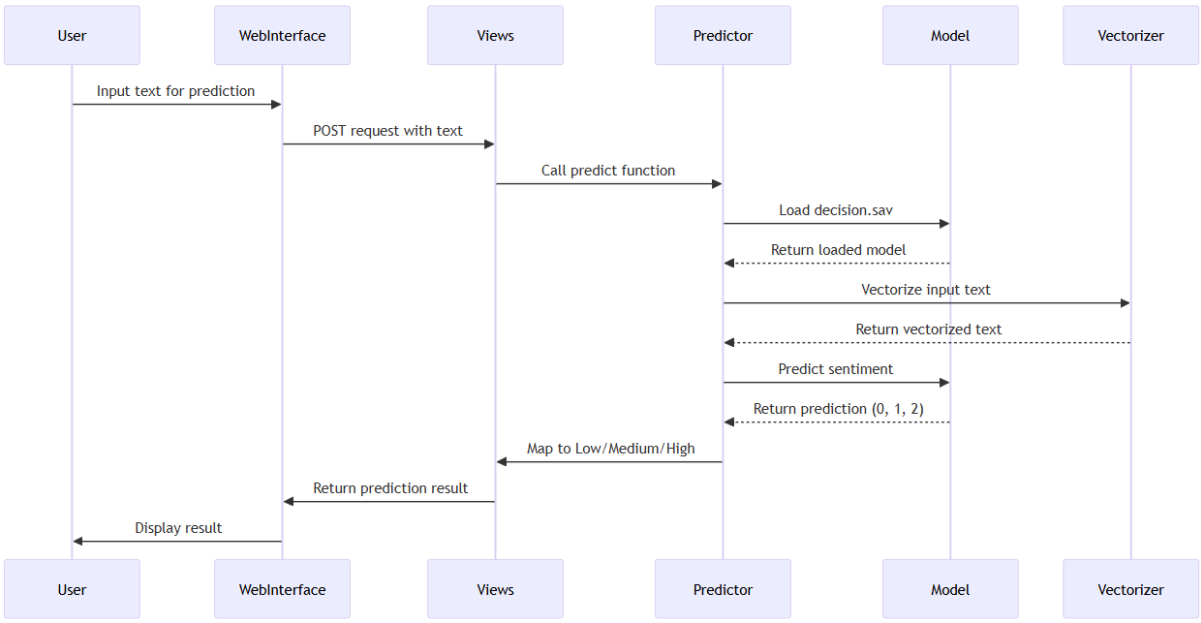
Class diagram:

In software engineering, a class diagram in the unified modeling language (uml) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes. It explains which class contains information.



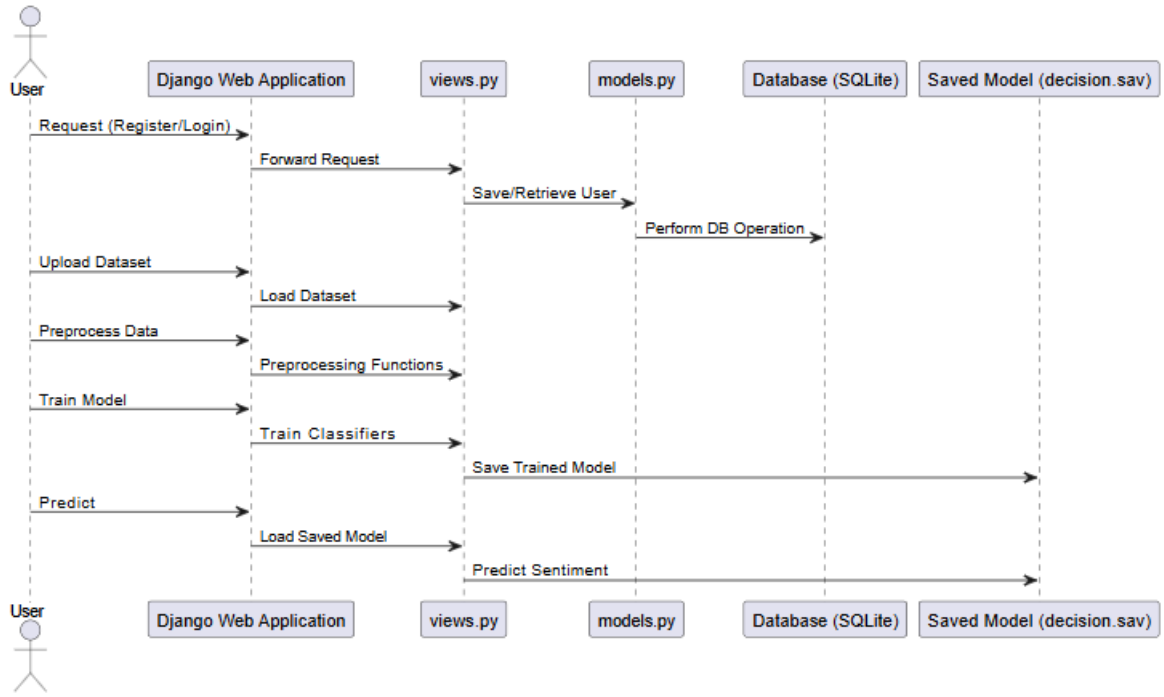
Sequence diagram:

A sequence diagram in unified modeling language (uml) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a message sequence chart. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams.



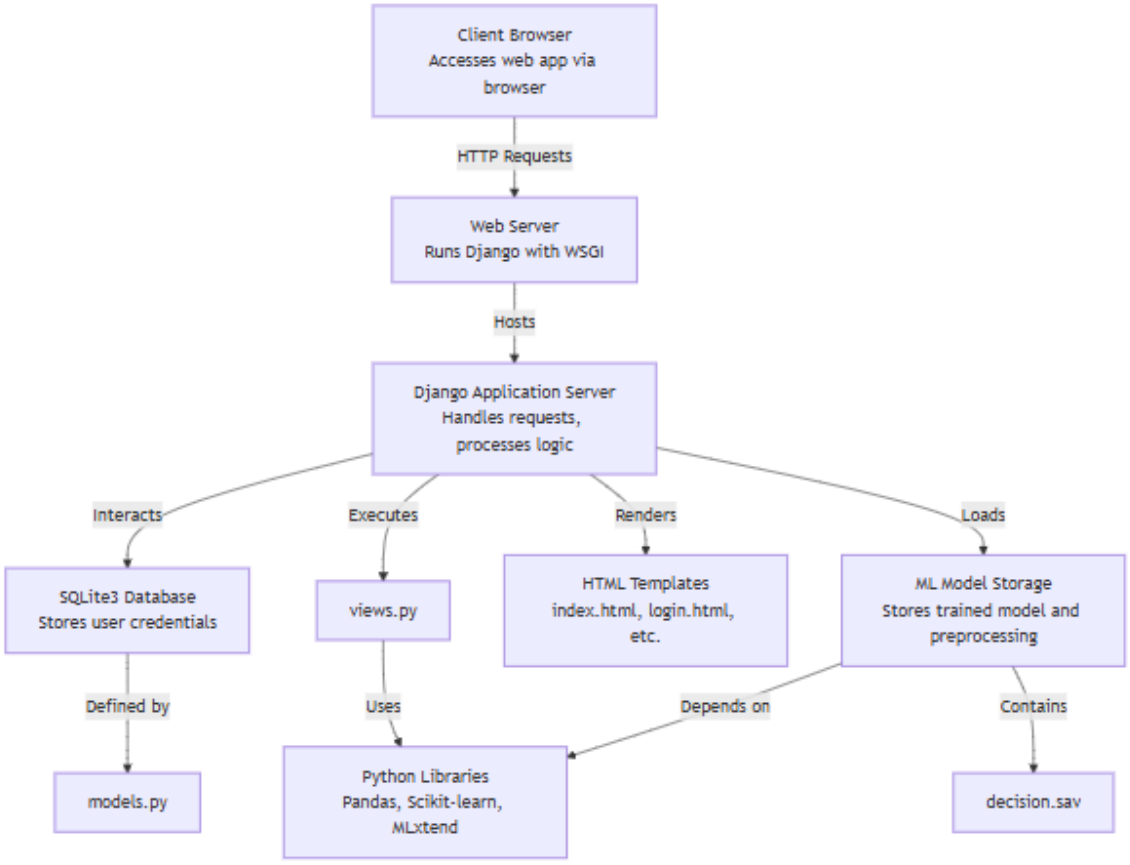
Collaboration diagram:

In collaboration diagram the method call sequence is indicated by some numbering technique as shown below. The number indicates how the methods are called one after another. We have taken the same order management system to describe the collaboration diagram. The method calls are similar to that of a sequence diagram. But the difference is that the sequence diagram does not describe the object organization whereas the collaboration diagram shows the object organization.



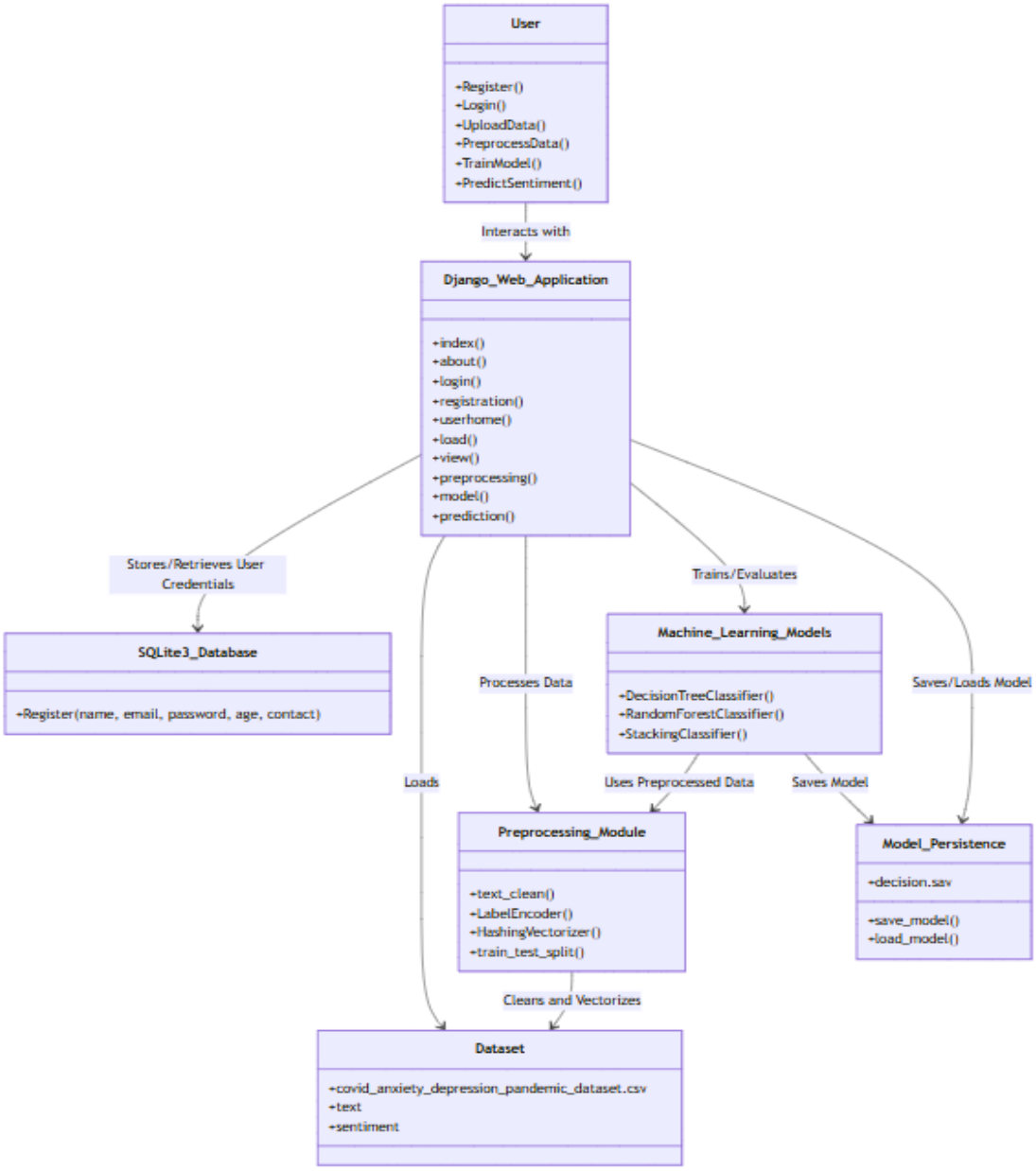
Deployment diagram:

Deployment diagram represents the deployment view of a system. It is related to the component diagram. Because the components are deployed using the deployment diagrams. A deployment diagram consists of nodes. Nodes are nothing but physical hard ware's used to deploy the application.



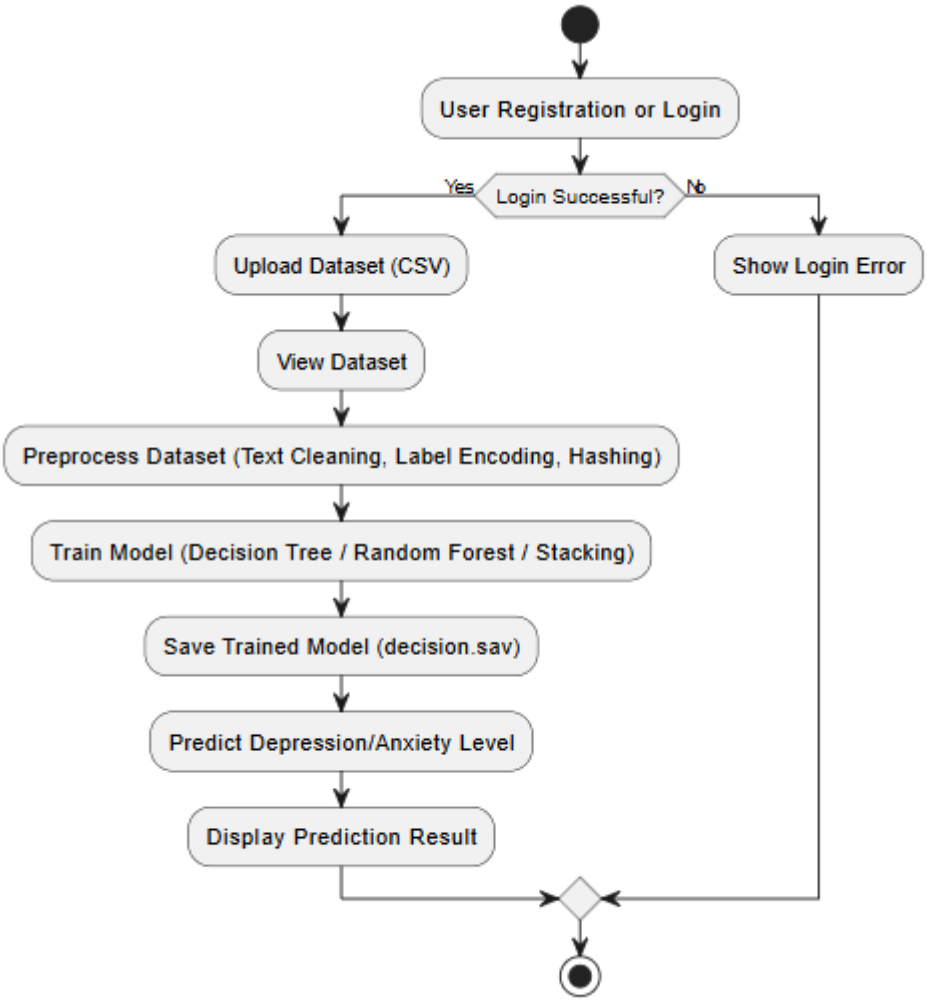
Component diagram:

Component diagrams are used to describe the physical artifacts of a system. This artifact includes files, executable, libraries etc. So the purpose of this diagram is different, component diagrams are used during the implementation phase of an application. But it is prepared well in advance to visualize the implementation details. Initially the system is designed using different uml diagrams and then when the artifacts are ready component diagrams are used to get an idea of the implementation.



Activity diagram:

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the unified modeling language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.



D. Data Dictionary

1. text:
    - **Purpose**: Contains the raw tweet content, which serves as the primary input for sentiment analysis.
    - **Characteristics**: Unprocessed text with special characters, hashtags, and varying cases (e.g., "#COVID19", "it's").
    - **Example Values**:
        - "It's not easy, but finding ways to connect with..."
        - "No matter what I do, I can't shake off this feeling..."
        - "Help slow the spread of #COVID19 and identify..."
2. sentiment:
    - **Purpose**: Represents the target variable, indicating the depression and anxiety level associated with the tweet.
    - **Original Format**: Categorical labels (low, medium, high).
    - **Encoded Format**: Numerical values after applying LabelEncoder:
        - low → 1
        - medium → 2
        - high → 0
    - **Distribution**:
        - medium: 471 instances
        - low: 449 instances
        - high: 372 instances
    - **Example Values**:
        - Original: low, medium, high
        - Encoded: 1, 2, 0

3. text_clean:
    - **Purpose**: A derived column created by applying the text_clean function to the text column, used as the input feature for model training.
    - **Processing Steps** (via text_clean function):
        - Convert text to lowercase.
        - Remove repeating patterns of single quotes (').
        - Replace special characters and non-word characters with spaces.
        - Remove non-ASCII characters.
        - Remove leading and trailing whitespace.
        - Replace multiple spaces with a single space.
        - Replace two or more dots with a single space.
    - **Example Values**:
        - Original: "It's not easy, but finding ways to connect with..."
        - Cleaned: "its not easy but finding ways to connect with..."
        - Original: "Help slow the spread of #COVID19 and identify..."
        - Cleaned: "help slow the spread of covid19 and identify..."

CHAPTER 6-TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

The Sentiment Analysis of Twitter Data Using NLP Models system is developed using Python as the core programming language for data preprocessing, machine learning, and backend functionalities. Django, a powerful Python web framework, is used to build and manage the web application, including user authentication, dataset handling, model training, and prediction generation. The system uses HTML and CSS to design an intuitive frontend interface for users. SQLite is utilized as the backend database to securely store user registration and login information. Machine learning models, including Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier, are implemented using the Scikit-learn library, while Pandas and NumPy assist in dataset manipulation. Pickle is used to save and reload trained models during predictions.

Key technologies and algorithms used in the system include:

1. Technologies:

- **Python**: The primary programming language for data preprocessing, model development, and backend logic.
- **Django**: A Python web framework for building the web application, handling user interactions, and rendering HTML templates (e.g., index.html, login.html, prediction.html).
- **Scikit-learn**: A machine learning library providing tools for:
    - Text feature extraction using HashingVectorizer.
    - Model implementation (DecisionTreeClassifier, RandomForestClassifier).
    - Data splitting (train_test_split) and evaluation (accuracy_score).
    - Label encoding (LabelEncoder) for sentiment labels.

- **MLxtend**: A library used for implementing the StackingClassifier to combine multiple models.
- **Pandas**: A data manipulation library for loading, cleaning, and processing the dataset (covid_anxiety_depression_pandemic_dataset.csv).
- **NumPy**: A library for numerical operations, supporting array manipulations during feature extraction and model training.
- **Pickle**: A module for serializing and deserializing the trained Decision Tree model (decision.sav) for use in predictions.
- **Matplotlib and Seaborn**: Visualization libraries for exploratory data analysis (e.g., plotting data distributions).
- **SQLite3**: A lightweight database for storing user credentials (name, email, password, age, contact) in the Register model.
- **HTML Templates**: Django templates for creating the frontend interface for user interaction.
- **HashingVectorizer**: A Scikit-learn tool for converting text into numerical features (1000 features, no normalization, English stop words removed).

2. Algorithms:

- **Decision Tree Classifier**: A tree-based classification algorithm that splits data based on feature values to predict sentiment (Low, Medium, High). Achieved an accuracy of 88.40% on the test set.
- **Random Forest Classifier**: An ensemble algorithm that combines multiple decision trees to improve prediction accuracy and robustness. Achieved an accuracy of 89.18% on the test set.

- **Stacking Classifier**: A hybrid ensemble method that combines predictions from a Decision Tree and Random Forest classifier, using a Random Forest meta-classifier. It leverages probabilities and original features for enhanced performance, achieving an accuracy of 87.89% on the test set.
- **Text Cleaning Function**: A custom preprocessing algorithm that normalizes text by:
    - Converting to lowercase.
    - Removing special characters, non-ASCII characters, and repeating patterns (e.g., multiple dots).
    - Handling whitespace (removing leading/trailing spaces, replacing multiple spaces with a single space).

CHAPTER 7 – TESTING & DEBUGGING TECHNIQUES

1. Unit Testing

- **Purpose**: To test individual functions such as data preprocessing, model training, and prediction logic in isolation.
- **Tools**: unittest, pytest
- **Example**:
    - Test if histopathology image preprocessing returns correct tensor shapes.
    - Validate input feature transformation for the PCOS numeric prediction model.

2. Integration Testing

- **Purpose**: Ensures the seamless interaction between modules such as the frontend (user interface), backend (Flask), and ML models (PyTorch & sklearn).
- **Tools**: pytest, Postman (for API endpoint testing)
- **Example**:
    - Test form submissions and subsequent prediction generation.
    - Ensure uploaded image data flows correctly through the DenseNet model.

3. Model Evaluation Testing

- **Purpose**: To evaluate the effectiveness of ML models using standard metrics.
- **Metrics Used**: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, AUC, Confusion Matrix
- **Tools**: scikit-learn
- **Example**:
    - Evaluate the CNN model's performance on test histopathology images.

- Use cross-validation for assessing PCOS prediction model generalization.

4. Debugging

- **Purpose**: To identify, trace, and resolve issues in the logic or data pipeline.
- **Tools**: pdb, IDE Debuggers (VS Code, PyCharm), logging
- **Example**:
  - Use breakpoints to inspect tensor flow inside the CNN model.
  - Debug mismatched column names or missing values during form submission.

5. Boundary Testing

- **Purpose**: To test model robustness against edge cases (e.g., missing input, max/min hormone values).
- **Example**:
  - Input extreme follicle count or AMH values and observe model stability.

6. Real-Time Functional Testing

- **Purpose**: Ensures dynamic data (e.g., file uploads) is correctly handled and processed.
- **Example**:
  - Upload various histopathological images in different formats (JPG, PNG) and ensure consistent predictions.

7. UI Testing

- **Purpose**: To test frontend responsiveness and correctness.
- **Tools**: Selenium (for automation), manual walkthroughs
- **Example**:

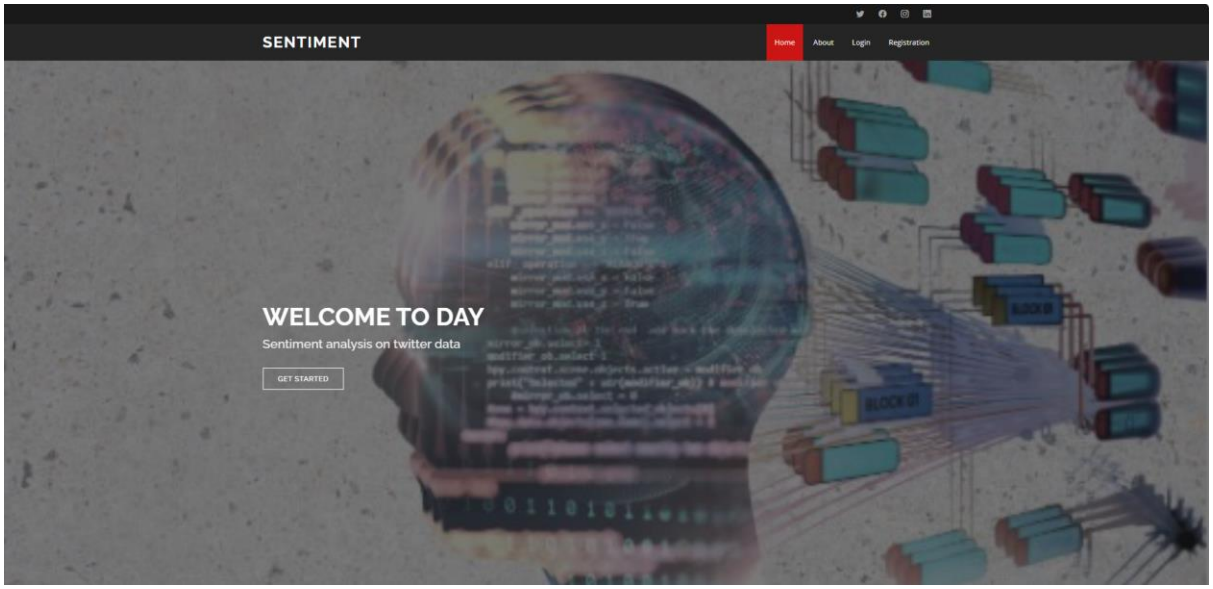
- Validate dropdowns, buttons, and result displays across different browsers and resolutions.

8. Performance Testing

- **Purpose**: Assesses how the system handles load, large image datasets, and concurrent users.
- **Tools**: time module in Python, load testing with JMeter or Locust
- **Example**:
    - Monitor memory usage when uploading high-resolution medical images.
    - Time taken by the system to predict PCOS from numeric input.

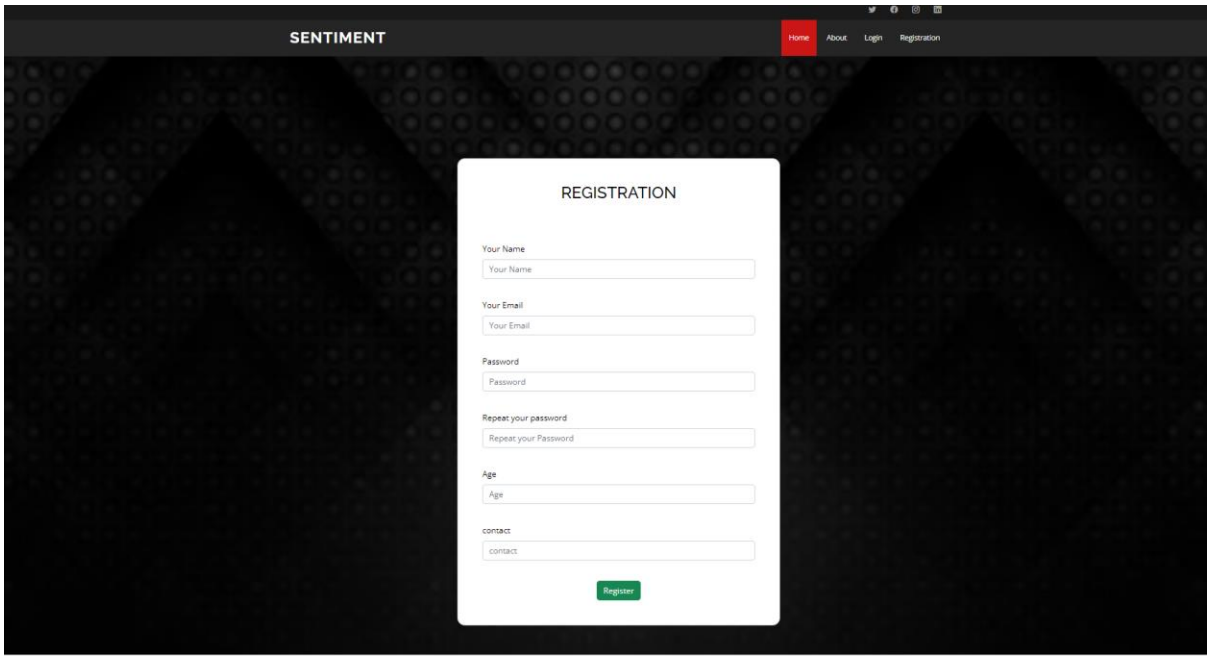
CHAPTER 8 – OUTPUT SCREENS

HOME:

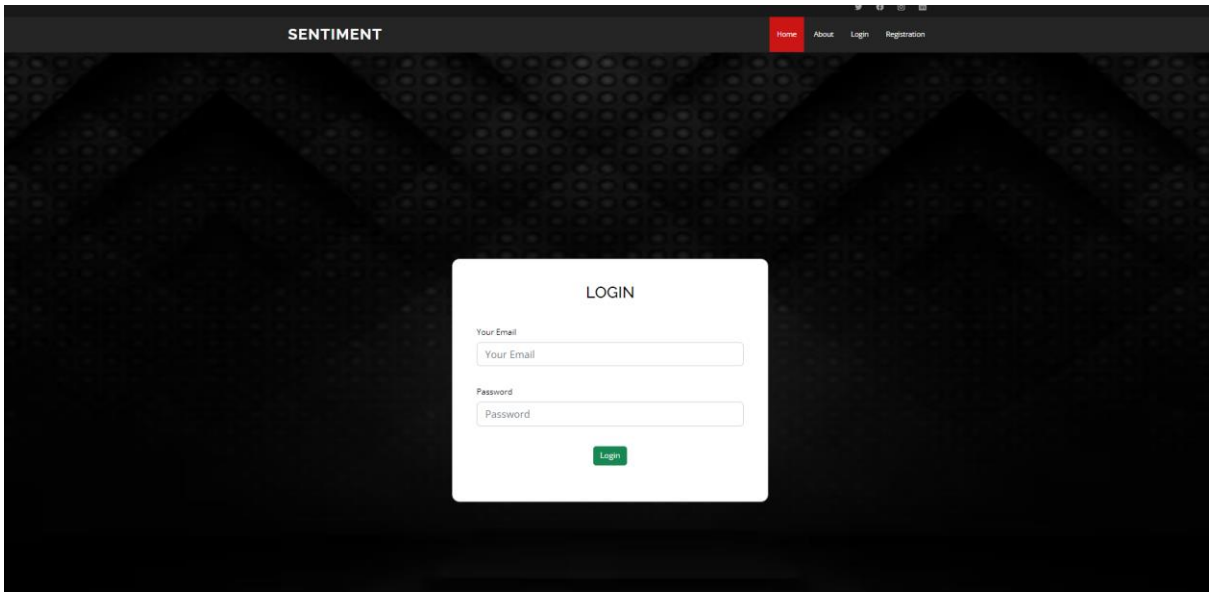


ABOUT:

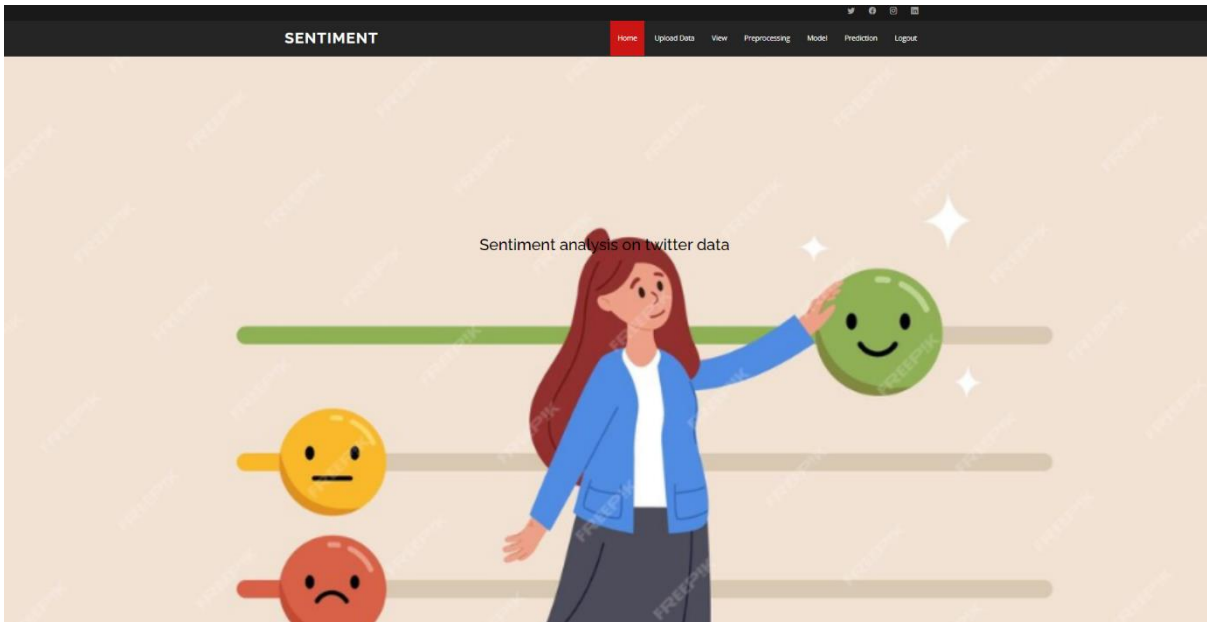
REGISTER:



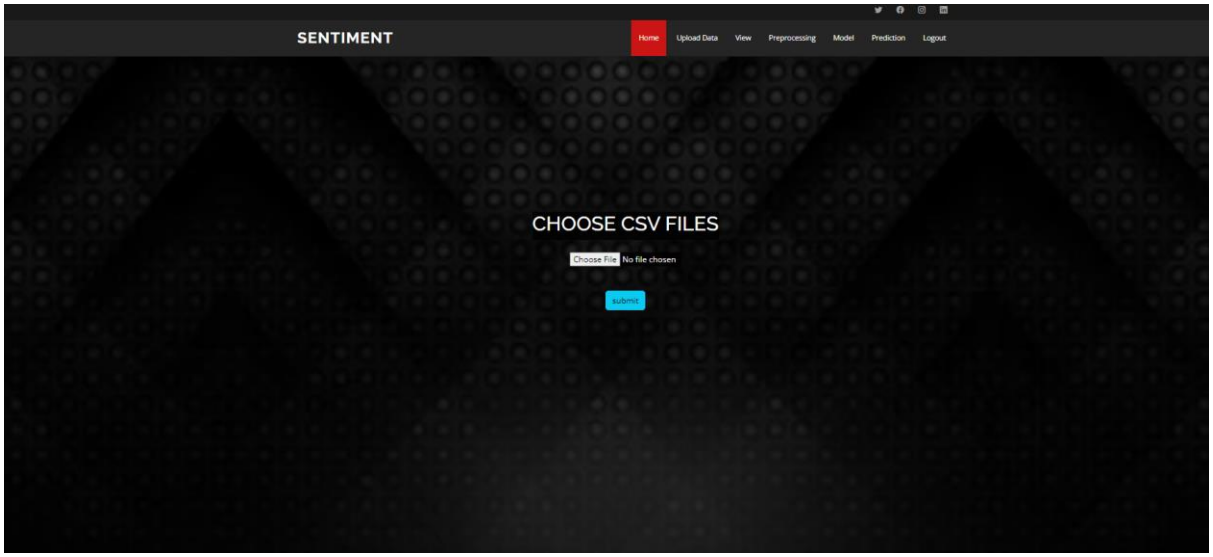
LOGIN:



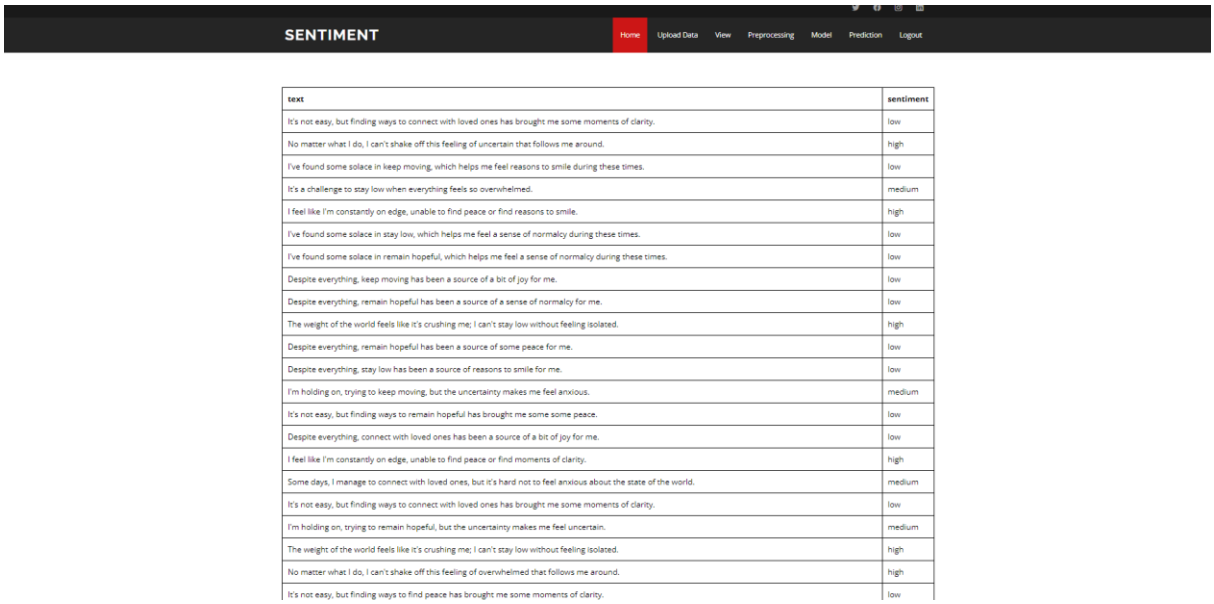
USERHOME:



LOAD:

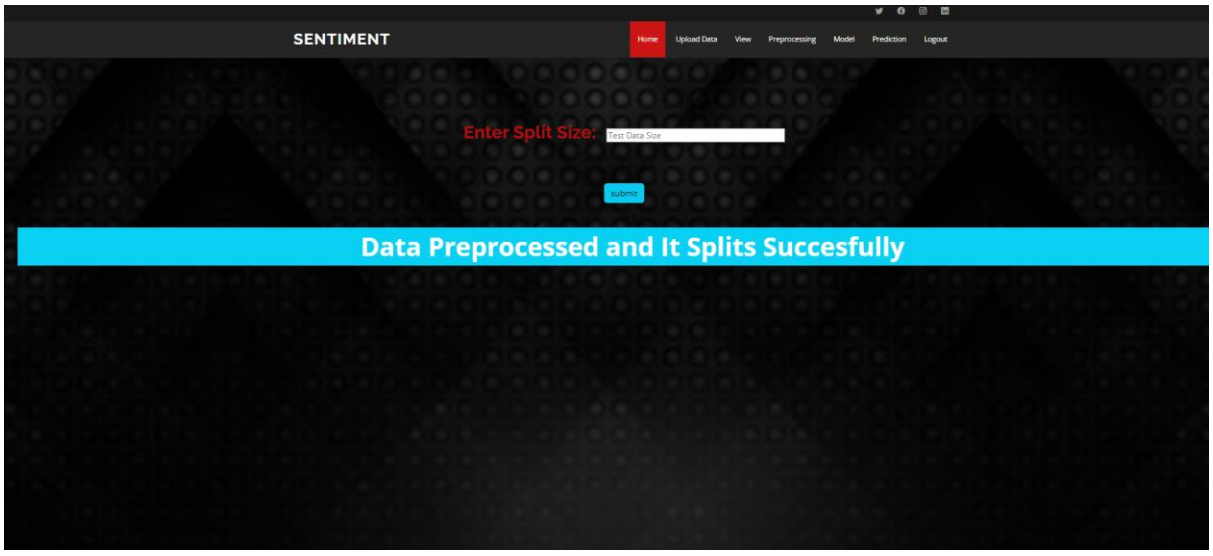


VIEW:

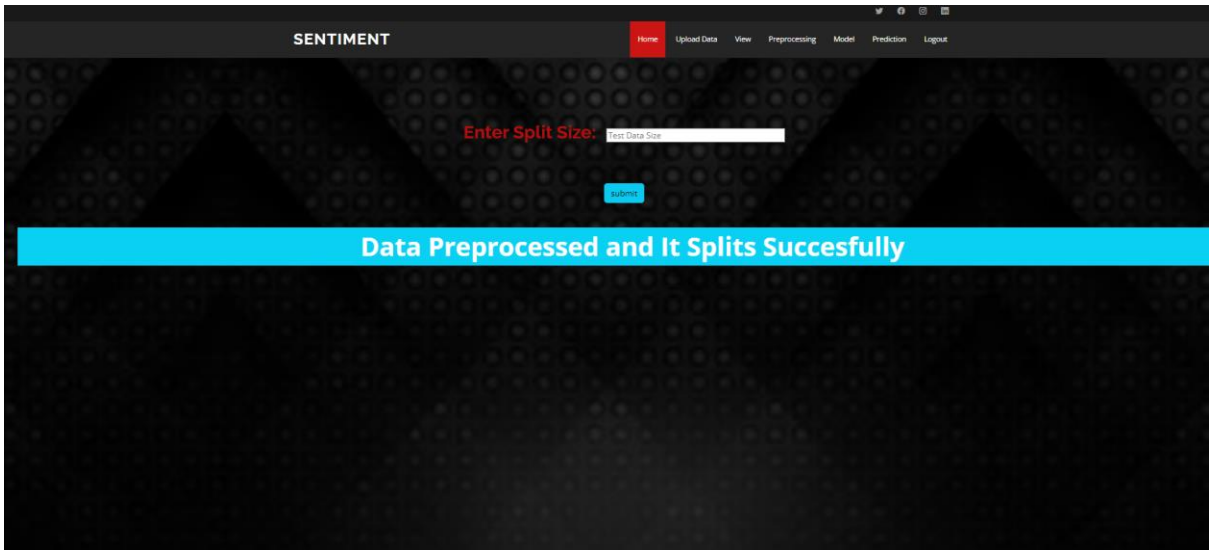


text	sentiment
It's not easy, but finding ways to connect with loved ones has brought me some moments of clarity.	low
No matter what I do, I can't shake off this feeling of uncertain that follows me around.	high
I've found some solace in keep moving, which helps me feel reasons to smile during these times.	low
It's a challenge to stay low when everything feels so overwhelmed.	medium
I feel like I'm constantly on edge, unable to find peace or find reasons to smile.	high
I've found some solace in stay low, which helps me feel a sense of normalcy during these times.	low
I've found some solace in remain hopeful, which helps me feel a sense of normalcy during these times.	low
Despite everything, keep moving has been a source of a bit of joy for me.	low
Despite everything, remain hopeful has been a source of a sense of normalcy for me.	low
The weight of the world feels like it's crushing me; I can't stay low without feeling isolated.	high
Despite everything, remain hopeful has been a source of some peace for me.	low
Despite everything, stay low has been a source of reasons to smile for me.	low
I'm holding on, trying to keep moving, but the uncertainty makes me feel anxious.	medium
It's not easy, but finding ways to remain hopeful has brought me some some peace.	low
Despite everything, connect with loved ones has been a source of a bit of joy for me.	low
I feel like I'm constantly on edge, unable to find peace or find moments of clarity.	high
Some days, I manage to connect with loved ones, but it's hard not to feel anxious about the state of the world.	medium
It's not easy, but finding ways to connect with loved ones has brought me some moments of clarity.	low
I'm holding on, trying to remain hopeful, but the uncertainty makes me feel uncertain.	medium
The weight of the world feels like it's crushing me; I can't stay low without feeling isolated.	high
No matter what I do, I can't shake off this feeling of overwhelmed that follows me around.	high
It's not easy, but finding ways to find peace has brought me some moments of clarity.	low

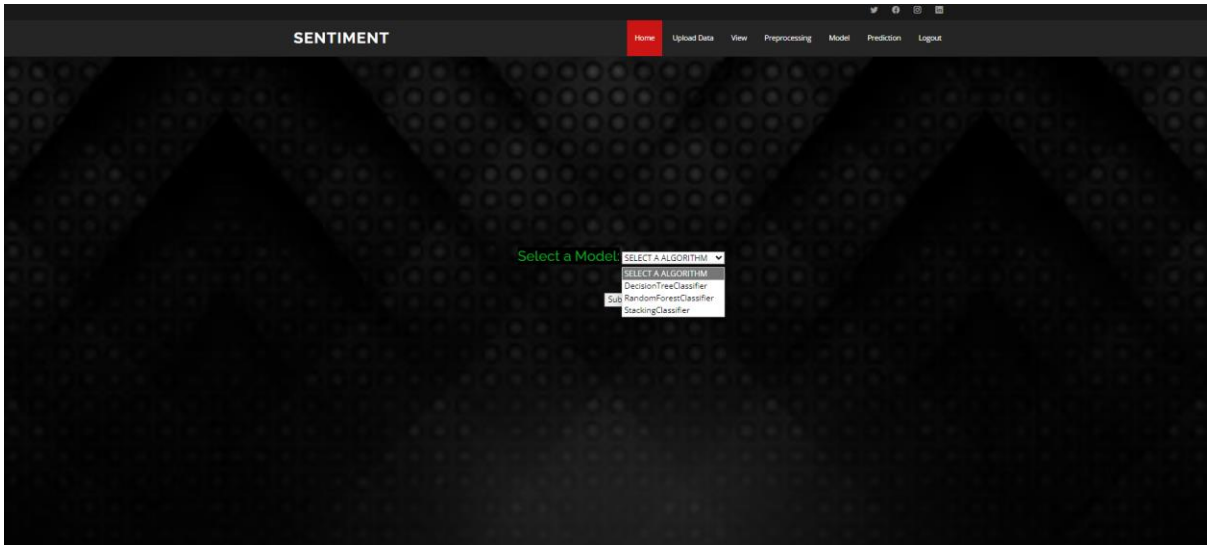
PREPREOCESS:



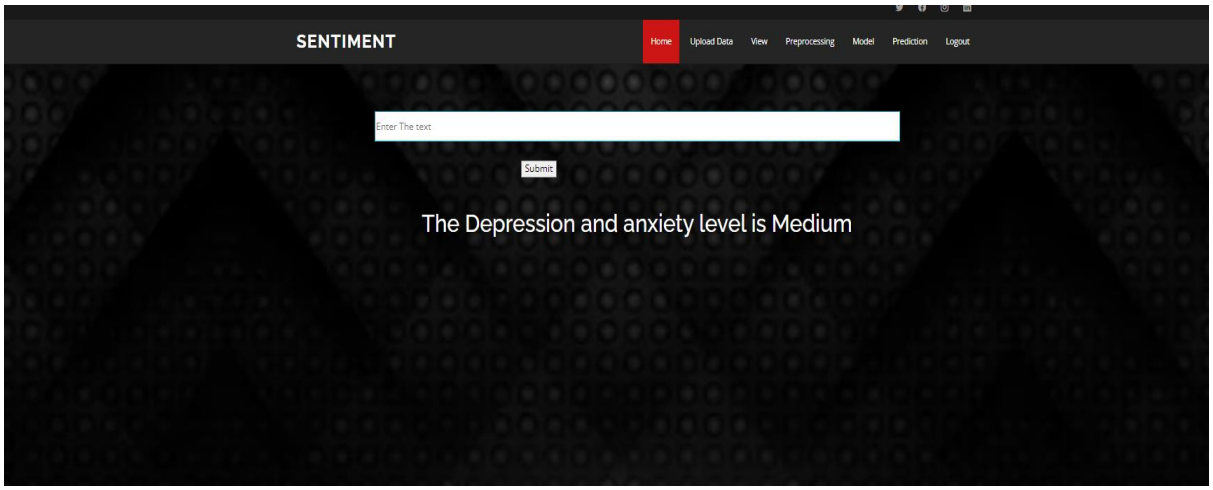
PREPROCESS:

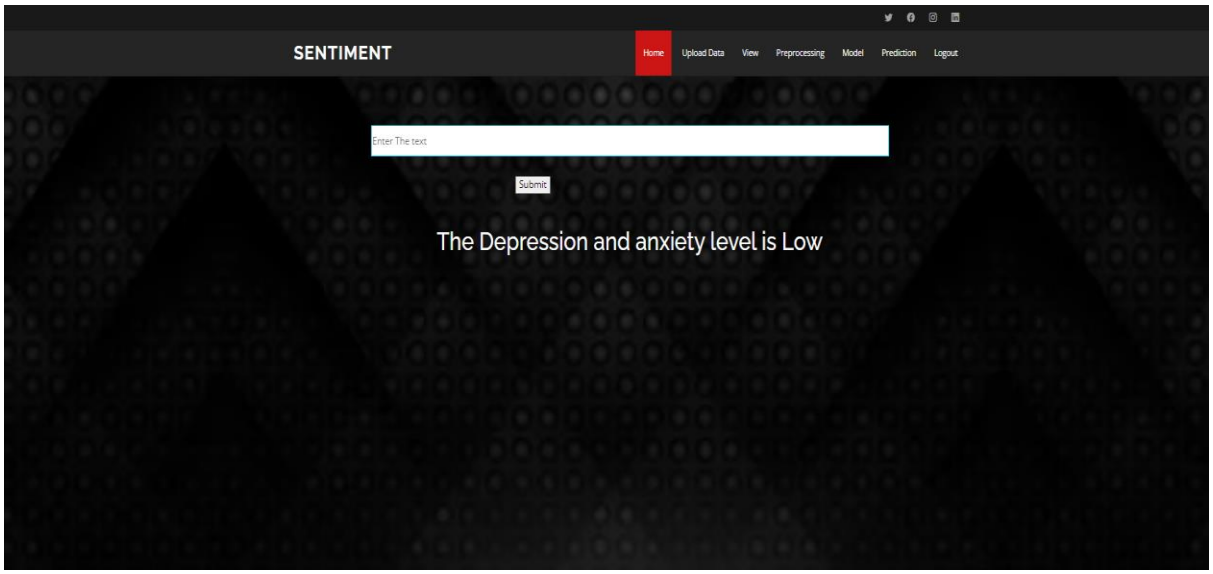


MODEL:



PREDICTION:


SENTIMENT
Home
Upload Data
View
Preprocessing
Model
Prediction
Logout
Enter The text
Submit
The Depression and anxiety level is Medium


SENTIMENT
Home
Upload Data
View
Preprocessing
Model
Prediction
Logout
Enter The text
Submit
The Depression and anxiety level is Low

CHAPTER 9 –CODE

```
from django.shortcuts import render, redirect

# Create your views here.

# from django.contrib.auth.models import User

from django.contrib import messages

from . models import Register

import pandas as pd

# import numpy as np

# import missingno as msno

# import pandas as pd

# import numpy as np

# import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# import seaborn as sns

# from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

# from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# import sklearn
```

```
#importing the required libraries




Home = 'index.html'

About = 'about.html'

Login = 'login.html'

Registration = 'registration.html'

Userhome = 'userhome.html'

Load = 'load.html'

View = 'view.html'

Preprocessing = 'preprocessing.html'

Model = 'model.html'

Prediction = 'prediction.html'




# # Home page

def index(request):



    return render(request, Home)
```

```
# # About page




def about(request):

    return render(request, About)



# # Login Page




def login(request):

    if request.method == 'POST':

        lemail = request.POST['email']

        lpassword = request.POST['password']



        d = Register.objects.filter(email=lemail, password=lpassword).exists()

        print(d)

        if d:

            return redirect(userhome)

        else:

            msg = 'Login failrd'
```

```
            return render(request, Login, {'msg': msg})

    return render(request, Login)



# # registration page user can registration here




def registration(request):

    if request.method == 'POST':

        Name = request.POST['Name']

        email = request.POST['email']

        password = request.POST['password']

        conpassword = request.POST['conpassword']

        age = request.POST['Age']

        contact = request.POST['contact']



        if password == conpassword:

            userdata = Register.objects.filter(email=email).exists()

            if userdata:

                print(111111111)

                msg = 'Account already exists'
```

```
            return render(request, Registration, {'msg': msg})
        else:
            print(222222222222)

            userdata = Register(name=Name, email=email,
                                password=password, age=age, contact=contact)
            userdata.save()
            return render(request, Login)
    else:
        msg = 'Register failed!!'
        return render(request, Registration, {'msg': msg})

  return render(request, Registration)

# # user interface

def userhome(request):

  return render(request, Userhome)
```

```
# # Load Data




def load(request):
    if request.method == "POST":
        file = request.FILES['file']
        global df


        df = pd.read_csv(file)
        messages.info(request, "Data Uploaded Successfully")


    return render(request, Load)


# # View Data
def view(request):
    col = df.to_html
    dummy = df.head(100)


    col = dummy.columns
```

```
    rows = dummy.values.tolist()

    # return render(request, 'view.html',{'col':col,'rows':rows})

    return render(request, View, {'columns': df.columns.values, 'rows': df.values.tolist()})



def text_clean(text):

    # changing to lower case

    lower = text.str.lower()



    # Replacing the repeating pattern of &#039;

    pattern_remove = lower.str.replace("&#039;", "")



    # Removing all the special Characters

    special_remove = pattern_remove.str.replace(r'[^\w\d\s]',' ')



    # Removing all the non ASCII characters

    ascii_remove = special_remove.str.replace(r'[^\x00-\x7F]+',' ')



    # Removing the leading and trailing Whitespaces

    whitespace_remove = ascii_remove.str.replace(r'^\s+|\s+?$','')
```

```
    # Replacing multiple Spaces with Single Space
    multiw_remove = whitespace_remove.str.replace(r'\s+',' ')

    # Replacing Two or more dots with one
    dataframe = multiw_remove.str.replace(r'\.{2,}', ' ')

    return dataframe

# preprocessing data
def preprocessing(request):
    global x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test, x, y,df

    if request.method == "POST":
        size = int(request.POST['split'])
        size = size / 100
        df = pd.read_csv('app\covid_anxiety_depression_pandemic_dataset.csv')
        df.head()
        df['text_clean'] = text_clean(df['text'])
        df = df[['text_clean','sentiment']]
        from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

```
        le = LabelEncoder()
        df['sentiment'] = le.fit_transform(df['sentiment'])
        x = df['text_clean']
        y= df['sentiment']
        x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,random_state = 42, test_size = 0.3)
        from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import HashingVectorizer
        hvectorizer =
HashingVectorizer(n_features=10000,norm=None,alternate_sign=False,stop_words='english'
)
        x_train = hvectorizer.fit_transform(x_train).toarray()
        x_test = hvectorizer.transform(x_test).toarray()
        messages.info(request, "Data Preprocessed and It Splits Succesfully")
    return render(request, Preprocessing)



# Model Training
def model(request):
    global x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test
    if request.method == "POST":
        model = request.POST['algo']
```

```
    if model == "0":
        dt = DecisionTreeClassifier()
        dt = dt.fit(x_train,y_train)
        y_pred = dt.predict(x_test)
        acc_dt=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
        acc_dt=acc_dt*100
        msg = 'Accuracy of DecisionTreeClassifier : ' + str(acc_dt)
        return render(request, Model, {'msg': msg})


    elif model == "1":
        ab=RandomForestClassifier()
        ab.fit(x_train,y_train)
        ab = ab.fit(x_train,y_train)
        y_pred = ab.predict(x_test)
        acc_ab=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
        acc_ab=acc_ab*100
        msg = 'Accuracy of RandomForestClassifier: ' + str(acc_ab)
        return render(request, Model, {'msg': msg})


    elif model == "2":
```

```
        from mlxtend.classifier import StackingClassifier
        model1 =DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
        model2 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=52)
        gnb = DecisionTreeClassifier()
        clf_stack = StackingClassifier(classifiers=[model1, model2], meta_classifier=gnb,
use_probas=True,
                                       use_features_in_secondary=True)
        model_stack = clf_stack.fit(x_train[:1000], y_train[:1000])
        pred_stack = model_stack.predict(x_test[:1000])
        acc_stack = accuracy_score(y_test[:1000], pred_stack)
        acc_stack = acc_stack * 100
        msg = 'Accuracy of Hybrid Model : ' + str(acc_stack)
        return render(request, Model, {'msg': msg})
    return render(request, Model)


import pickle
# Prediction here we can find the result based on user input values.
def prediction(request):
    global X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test,x,y
    if request.method == "POST":
```

```
    f1 = request.POST['text']

    print(f1)

    filename = (r'app\decision.sav')

    model = pickle.load(open(filename, 'rb'))

    from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import HashingVectorizer

    hvectorizer = HashingVectorizer(n_features=1000,norm=None,alternate_sign=False)

    result =model.predict(hvectorizer.transform([f1]))

    result=result[0]

    if result==0:

        msg="The Depression and anxiety level is High"

    elif result==1:

        msg="The Depression and anxiety level is Low"

    else:

        msg="The Depression and anxiety level is Medium"

    return render(request,"prediction.html",{'msg':msg})

return render(request,Prediction)
```

CHAPTER 10 – CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed sentiment analysis system leveraging Twitter data for assessing COVID-19 anxiety and depression offers valuable insights into public sentiment during crises. By employing advanced NLP techniques and machine learning algorithms like Decision Trees, Random Forest, and a hybrid model, the system enhances accuracy in predicting sentiment levels. This system not only contributes to understanding emotional responses during the pandemic but also informs targeted interventions for mental health support. Moving forward, continued research and development in sentiment analysis methodologies can further refine our understanding of public sentiment dynamics and improve the efficacy of interventions aimed at addressing psychological well-being during crises.

CHAPTER 11 – BIBLOGRAPHY

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Sentiment Analysis of Twitter Data Using NLP Models A Comprehensive Review

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Abstract: This study presents a novel approach for predicting depression and anxiety levels from Twitter data using natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning techniques. A dataset of 1,292 tweets, labeled as low, medium, or high sentiment, is utilized to develop a multi-class classification system. Text preprocessing involves case normalization, special character removal, and whitespace handling, followed by feature extraction using HashingVectorizer. Three classification models—Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier—are trained and evaluated, achieving accuracies of 88.40%, 89.18%, and 87.89%, respectively. A Django-based web application is developed to facilitate data loading, preprocessing, model training, and real-time prediction of depression and anxiety levels. The system demonstrates robust performance in analyzing tweet sentiment, offering potential for mental health monitoring. Limitations include the dataset's small size and duplicate entries, which warrant further investigation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid proliferation of social media platforms, such as Twitter, has transformed how individuals express emotions and mental states, providing a rich source of data for psychological analysis. The ongoing global challenges, particularly those exacerbated by the COVID19 pandemic, have heightened the need to monitor mental health indicators like depression and anxiety through accessible and scalable methods. This study leverages natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning to analyze Twitter data, aiming to classify the expressed levels of depression and anxiety into low, medium, or high categories. By developing a robust classification system and deploying it via a user-friendly web interface, this work addresses the critical need for automated tools to support mental health assessment.

A. Objective

The primary objective of this research is to develop a multi-class classification system that accurately predicts depression and anxiety levels from Twitter text data. Utilizing a dataset of 1,292 tweets labeled with sentiment categories (low, medium, high), the system employs NLP techniques for text preprocessing and feature extraction, followed by the application of Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier models. Additionally, the project aims to deploy the trained models through a Django-based web application, enabling users to upload datasets, preprocess text, train models, and predict sentiment levels in real-time.

B. Motivation

The motivation for this study stems from the increasing prevalence of mental health challenges, particularly during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, which have amplified feelings of anxiety and depression. Traditional mental health assessments often rely on clinical evaluations, which are resource-intensive and less scalable. Twitter, as a platform where users freely share emotional states, offers a unique opportunity to analyze mental health trends at scale. By harnessing machine learning and NLP, this work seeks to provide an automated, cost-effective solution for identifying at-risk individuals, potentially aiding mental health professionals in early intervention and support.

C. scope

The scope of this research encompasses the development and evaluation of a sentiment analysis system for Twitter data, focusing exclusively on text-based classification of depression and anxiety levels. The dataset consists of 1,292 tweets related to the COVID-19 pandemic, preprocessed using a custom text cleaning pipeline and vectorized with HashingVectorizer. The study evaluates three machine learning models—Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier—based on accuracy. A Django web application is implemented to provide an interactive interface for data management and prediction. The scope excludes real-time tweet streaming, advanced NLP models like transformers, and non-textual data analysis, focusing solely on the provided dataset and specified methodologies.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The analysis of social media data for mental health assessment has gained significant attention in recent years, particularly with the rise of Twitter as a platform for emotional expression. This section reviews prior work relevant to sentiment analysis of Twitter data for detecting depression and anxiety, focusing on datasets, preprocessing techniques, traditional machine learning approaches, ensemble methods, and deployment strategies. The survey highlights gaps addressed by the proposed system, such as the need for accessible web-based interfaces and robust multi-class classification.

1. Twitter Datasets for Mental Health

Several studies have utilized Twitter datasets to study mental health. Research has often focused on datasets comprising tweets with self-reported emotional states or keyword-based collections related to mental health crises. For instance, datasets with thousands of tweets labeled for sentiment have been used to train models for binary classification (e.g., positive vs. negative). However, multiclass datasets, like the 1,292-tweet dataset used in this study, which categorizes depression and anxiety into low, medium, and high levels, are less common. The presence of 797 duplicates in the dataset, as identified in this work, underscores the need for careful data curation to ensure model reliability.

2. Text Preprocessing in NLP

Text preprocessing is critical for effective sentiment analysis. Common techniques include case normalization, removal of special characters, and whitespace handling, as implemented in this study's text cleaning pipeline. Previous works have emphasized the importance of removing non-ASCII characters and standardizing text to reduce noise. Unlike some studies that incorporate lemmatization or stemming, this project opts for a streamlined preprocessing approach tailored to the Twitter dataset, balancing simplicity and effectiveness. The use of HashingVectorizer for feature extraction aligns with prior efforts to handle high-dimensional text data efficiently.

3. Traditional Machine Learning Models

Traditional machine learning models, such as Decision Trees and Random Forests, have been widely applied to sentiment analysis tasks. Decision Trees offer interpretability but are prone to overfitting, while Random Forests mitigate this through ensemble learning. Studies report accuracies ranging from 80.

4. Ensemble and Stacking Techniques

Ensemble methods, including stacking, have shown promise in improving classification performance. Stacking Classifiers combine multiple base models, such as Decision Trees and Random Forests, using a meta-classifier to enhance prediction accuracy. Prior work has applied stacking to sentiment analysis, often with logistic regression as the meta-classifier. In this study, a Stacking Classifier with Random Forest as the meta-classifier achieves 87.89.

5. Web-Based Deployment for Sentiment Analysis

Deploying sentiment analysis models via web applications enhances accessibility for end-users. Django-based systems, as used in this project, have been employed in prior studies to provide interactive interfaces for data upload and prediction. However, few works integrate the full pipeline—from data preprocessing to model training and real-time prediction—within a single platform. This study's Django application addresses this gap by allowing users to upload datasets, preprocess text, train models, and predict depression and anxiety levels,

making it a practical tool for mental health monitoring.

III. METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the methodology employed to develop a multi-class classification system for predicting depression and anxiety levels from Twitter data. The approach encompasses data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, evaluation, and deployment through a web-based interface. The methodology is designed to ensure robust sentiment analysis using a dataset of 1,292 tweets, with the goal of classifying sentiments as low, medium, or high.

A. Data Collection

The dataset comprises 1,292 tweets related to the COVID-19 pandemic, stored in a CSV file named covid_anxiety_depression_pandemic_dataset.csv. Each tweet is labeled with one of three sentiment categories: low, medium, or high, corresponding to the level of expressed depression and anxiety. The dataset includes two columns: text (the tweet content) and sentiment (the labeled category). Initial analysis revealed 797 duplicate entries, which were retained to preserve the dataset's original structure for this study.

B. Text Preprocessing

Text preprocessing is performed to standardize and clean the tweet content. A custom function processes the text data through the following steps:

- Case Normalization: Converts all characters to lowercase to ensure uniformity.
- Special Character Removal: Eliminates apostrophes, non-word characters (e.g., punctuation), and non-ASCII characters, replacing them with spaces.
- Whitespace Handling: Removes leading and trailing spaces, replaces multiple spaces with a single space, and substitutes two or more consecutive dots with a single space. The cleaned text is stored in a new column, text_clean, and the dataset is reduced to include only text_clean and sentiment for subsequent analysis.

C. Feature Extraction

To convert text data into numerical features, the HashingVectorizer is employed with 1,000 features, no normalization, and English stop words removed. The vectorizer transforms the cleaned text into a sparse matrix, which is converted to a dense array for model training. The dataset is split into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets using stratified sampling to maintain the class distribution of sentiments (medium: 471, low: 449, high: 372).

D. Model Training and Evaluation

Three machine learning models are trained and evaluated:

- Decision Tree Classifier: A tree-based model that splits data based on feature thresholds, trained with default parameters.
- Random Forest Classifier: An ensemble of decision trees using bagging to reduce overfitting, trained with default settings.
- Stacking Classifier: Combines Decision Tree and Random Forest as base classifiers, with a Random Forest meta-classifier. Probability outputs and original features are used to enhance predictions. Models are trained on the vectorized training set, and performance is assessed on the test set using accuracy as the primary metric. The Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Stacking Classifier achieve accuracies of 88.40%, 89.18%, and 87.89%, respectively. The trained Decision Tree model is serialized using pickle for deployment.

E. Web-Based Deployment

A Django-based web application is developed to provide an interactive interface for users. The application supports the following functionalities:

- User Authentication: Users register with details (name, email, password, age, contact) and log in using email and password.
- Data Loading: Users upload the dataset, which is read into a Pandas DataFrame.
- Data Viewing: Displays the first 100 rows of the dataset in a tabular format.
- Preprocessing: Applies the text cleaning pipeline, label encoding, and train-test splitting.
- Model Training: Allows users to select and train one of the three models, displaying the resulting accuracy.
- Prediction: Users input text, which is vectorized and passed to the pre-trained Decision Tree model to predict the sentiment level. The application ensures seamless integration of the classification pipeline, making it accessible for non-technical users to analyze Twitter data for mental health insights.

IV. ALGORITHM IMPLEMENDATION

This section details the implementation of the algorithms used for predicting depression and anxiety levels from Twitter data. The system employs three machine learning models—Decision Tree Classifier, Random Forest Classifier, and Stacking Classifier—integrated into a Python-based pipeline using scikit-learn and mlxtend libraries. Each model's implementation is tailored to the preprocessed dataset of 1,292 tweets, with text vectorized using HashingVectorizer. The methodology focuses on model setup, training, and integration into the Django web application for user interaction.

A. Decision Tree Classifier

The Decision Tree Classifier is implemented using scikit-learn's DecisionTreeClassifier module. The model is initialized with default parameters, including Gini impurity as the splitting criterion and no maximum depth constraint. The preprocessed text data, transformed into a 1,000-feature dense array via HashingVectorizer, is split into 70% training and 30% testing sets. The classifier is trained on the training set, learning to partition the feature space based on sentiment labels (low: 1, medium: 2, high: 0). After training, the model is evaluated on the test set, achieving an accuracy of 88.40%. The trained model is serialized as decision.sav using pickle for deployment in the Django application, enabling real-time predictions from user-input text.

B. Random Forest Classifier

The Random Forest Classifier is implemented using scikit-learn's RandomForestClassifier module, configured with default settings (e.g., 100 trees, Gini criterion). The model leverages bagging to combine multiple decision trees, reducing overfitting compared to a single tree. The same vectorized training data (1,000 features) is used, with stratified splitting to maintain class distribution. The classifier is trained to predict sentiment labels, achieving an accuracy of 89.18% on the test set, the highest among the models. The implementation is integrated into the Django application, allowing users to select and train the Random Forest model, with the accuracy displayed via the web interface.

C. Stacking Classifier

The Stacking Classifier is implemented using the mlxtend library's StackingClassifier module. It combines two base classifiers—a Decision Tree Classifier and a Random Forest Classifier—with a Random Forest Classifier as the meta-classifier. The base classifiers are initialized with default parameters, and the meta-classifier uses probability outputs (use_probas=True) and original features (use_features_in_secondary=True) to make final predictions. The model is trained on the same vectorized training data, achieving an accuracy of 87.89% on the test set. In the Django application, the Stacking Classifier is available for user selection, though its implementation is limited to the first 1,000 samples due to computational constraints, a factor addressed in the web interface's training module.

D. Integration with Django Application

The algorithms are integrated into a Django-based web application to facilitate user interaction. The application's model training module allows users to select one of the three classifiers via a dropdown menu. Upon selection, the chosen model is trained on the preprocessed dataset, and the accuracy is computed and displayed. For predictions, the serialized Decision Tree model is loaded, and user-input text is vectorized using HashingVectorizer with 1,000 features. The predicted sentiment (low, medium, or high) is returned to the user via the prediction interface. The implementation ensures seamless execution of the classification pipeline, from data upload to result visualization, within the web environment.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Model	Accuracy (%)
Decision Tree Classifier	88.4
Random Forest Classifier	89.18
Stacking Classifier	87.89

Fig: Model accuracy comparison table

This section presents the performance results of the multi-class classification system for predicting depression and anxiety levels from Twitter data, alongside a discussion of the findings. The system utilizes a dataset of 1,292 tweets, with three machine learning models—Decision Tree Classifier, Random Forest Classifier, and Stacking Classifier—evaluated based on accuracy. The results highlight the models' effectiveness, while the discussion addresses strengths, limitations, and implications for mental health monitoring.

A. Performance Results

The dataset, comprising 1,292 tweets labeled as low (449), medium (471), or high (372) sentiment, was preprocessed and vectorized using HashingVectorizer with 1,000 features. A stratified 70-30 train-test split ensured balanced class representation. The performance of each model, measured by accuracy on the test set, is summarized below:

- Decision Tree Classifier: Achieved an accuracy of 88.40%. The model's simplicity enabled rapid training and interpretability, effectively capturing patterns in the text data.
- Random Forest Classifier: Recorded the highest accuracy of 89.18%. The ensemble approach, combining multiple decision trees, enhanced robustness and reduced overfitting.
- Stacking Classifier: Attained an accuracy of 87.89%. This model integrated Decision Tree and Random Forest as base classifiers with a Random Forest meta-classifier, leveraging probability outputs and original features.

B. Discussion

The Random Forest Classifier's superior accuracy (89.18%) underscores its effectiveness for this multi-class task, likely due to its ability to handle high-dimensional text features and mitigate overfitting through bagging. The Decision Tree Classifier's competitive performance (88.40%) highlights its suitability for smaller datasets, though its susceptibility to overfitting may limit generalization. The Stacking Classifier's lower accuracy (87.89%) suggests that the combination of base classifiers and the meta-classifier requires further optimization, possibly due to the dataset's size or the choice of Random Forest as the meta-classifier.

The dataset's characteristics significantly influenced model performance. With only 1,292 samples, the models faced challenges in capturing diverse linguistic patterns, particularly given the presence of 797 duplicates (61.69% of the dataset). These duplicates, retained in this study, may have inflated accuracy by introducing redundant patterns, potentially reducing the models' ability to generalize to new tweets. The class distribution (medium: 36.46%, low: 34.75%, high: 28.79%) was slightly imbalanced, which could bias predictions toward the majority class (medium). Stratified splitting mitigated this issue, but the small dataset size remains a constraint.

The Django-based web application successfully integrated the classification pipeline, enabling users to upload data, preprocess text, train models, and predict sentiment levels. The use of the Decision Tree model for predictions, despite Random Forest's higher accuracy, was driven by its serialized availability (decision.sav) and computational efficiency. However, the discrepancy in feature counts (1,000 in training vs. 10,000 in some deployment modules) introduces inconsistency, potentially affecting prediction reliability. The application's user-friendly interface enhances accessibility, making it a practical tool for mental health professionals or researchers analyzing Twitter data.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study successfully developed a multi-class classification system for predicting depression and anxiety levels from Twitter data, utilizing a dataset of 1,292 tweets labeled as low, medium, or high sentiment. Through a structured pipeline involving text preprocessing, feature extraction with HashingVectorizer, and training of three machine learning models—Decision Tree Classifier, Random Forest Classifier, and Stacking Classifier—the system achieved accuracies of 88.40%, 89.18%, and 87.89%, respectively. The Random Forest Classifier demonstrated the highest performance, highlighting its robustness for sentiment analysis tasks. A Django-based web application was implemented, enabling users to upload datasets, preprocess text, train models, and predict sentiment levels, thereby enhancing accessibility for mental health monitoring. However, limitations such as the small dataset size, presence of 797 duplicates, and reliance on a single evaluation metric (accuracy) suggest areas for improvement. The system's ability to analyze Twitter data offers a promising tool for identifying mental health trends, with potential applications in early intervention and support during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic.

VII. REFERENCES

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