



AIML\_Exit\_Exam.ipynb ☆ ☁

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[1] ✓ 4s
import pandas as pd
import string
import re
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
import nltk

[2] ✓ 0s
nltk.download('stopwords')
STOPWORDS = set(stopwords.words('english'))

[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.

[3] ▶ # Text cleaning function
def clean_text(text):
    text = text.lower()
    text = re.sub(f"[{string.punctuation}]", " ", text)
    text = re.sub(r"\d+", "", text)
    text = " ".join([word for word in text.split() if word not in STOPWORDS])
    return text

[4] ✓ 14s
# Load data
df = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/exit_exam/Reviews.csv")
df = df[['Text', 'Score']].dropna()

[5] # Binary label: Positive (Score >= 4), Negative (Score <= 2)
df = df[df['Score'] != 3]
df['Sentiment'] = df['Score'].apply(lambda x: 'Positive' if x >= 4 else 'Negative')

[6] ✓ 22s
# Clean text
```

{ } Variables [ ] Terminal

✓ 2:00 PM Python 3

←↻https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1iz7c6vjL9dt55jRYZ0NshsyWtIISEHVM#scrollTo=Z6ivt8ycBFVm

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[8]✓ 23s# TF-IDF Vectorizationtfidf = TfidfVectorizer(max\_features=5000)X\_train\_tfidf = tfidf.fit\_transform(X\_train)X\_test\_tfidf = tfidf.transform(X\_test)

[9]✓ 12s# Logistic Regression Modellr = LogisticRegression(max\_iter=1000)lr.fit(X\_train\_tfidf, y\_train)y\_pred = lr.predict(X\_test\_tfidf)

[10]✓ 1s# Evaluationprint(classification\_report(y\_test, y\_pred))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Negative	0.85	0.68	0.76	16379
Positive	0.94	0.98	0.96	88784
accuracy			0.93	105163
macro avg	0.90	0.83	0.86	105163
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	105163

Count Vectorizer: simply counts the total frequency or occurrence of words in each document, which could potentially lead to insignificant words getting higher importance in features. whereas; TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency): adds weights not just by frequency but also by rarity of the words, there by giving unique words higher importance than regularly occurring ones. There by providing better results.

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✓ 2:00 PMPython 3

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