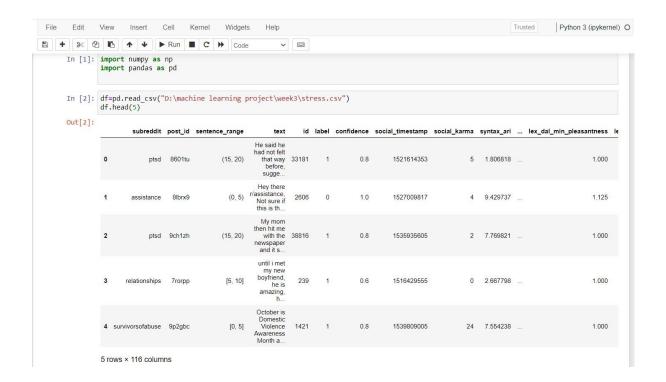
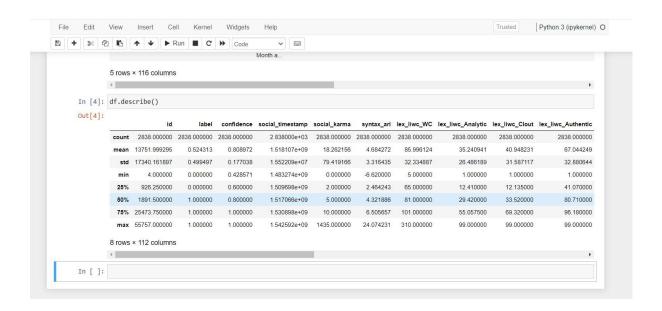
Step 1: Open Jupyter Notebook.

Step2: Import numpy and pandas.

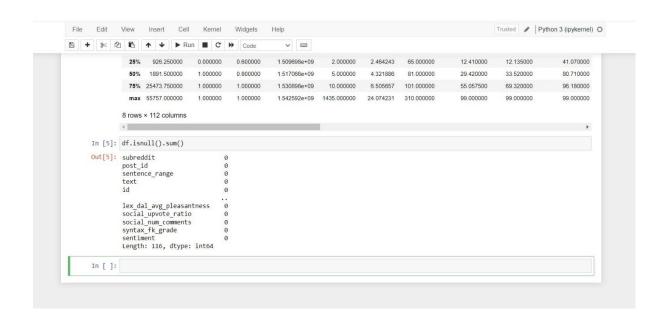
Step3: Import Dataset.



Step 4: Check Description of our data



Step 5: Check if dataset contains null value or not.

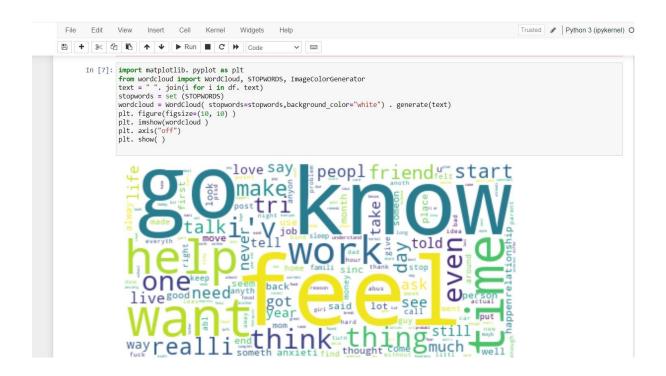


6. Prepare the text column of this dataset to clean the text column with stop words, links, special symbols and language errors.

```
import nltk
import re
from nltk. corpus import stopwords
import string
nltk. download( 'stopwords' )
stemmer = nltk. Snowballstemmer("english")
stopwordsset (stopwords words ( 'english' ))

def clean(text):
    text = str(text) . lower()  #returns a string where all characters are lower case. Symbols and Numbers are ignored.
    text = re. sub('\[-\frac{n}{2}\]', ', ', text) #substring and returns a string with replaced values.
    text = re. sub('\[\frac{n}{2}\]', ', ', text) #substring and returns a string with replaced values.
    text = re. sub('\[\frac{n}{2}\]', ', text) #substring and returns a string with replaced values.
    text = re. sub('\[\frac{n}{2}\]', ', text) #substring and returns a string with replaced values.
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    text = re. sub('\[\frac{n}{2}\]', ', text) #substring and returns a string with replaced values.
    text = re. sub('\[\frac{n}{2}\]', ', text) #substring and returns a string with replaced values.
    text = re. sub('\[\frac{n}{2}\]', ', text) #substring and returns a string with replace
```

Step 7: View the most utilized words by individuals sharing about their life issues via online entertainment by picturing a word cloud of the text column.



Step 8: The label column in this dataset contains labels as 0 and 1. 0 means no stress, and 1 means stress. We will use Stress and No stress labels instead of 1 and 0. So let's prepare this column accordingly and select the text and label columns for the process of training a machine learning model.

Step 9: Split the dataset into training and test sets.

```
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                                       In [8]: from sklearn. feature_extraction. text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn. model_selection import train_test_split
                                                                                            x = np.array (df["text"])
y = np.array (df["label"])
                                                                                              cv = CountVectorizer ()
                                                                                                X = cv. fit_transform(x)
                                                                                                 print(X)
                                                                                                 xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(X, y,test_size=0.33)
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```

Step 10: This task is based on the problem of binary classification, we will be using the Bernoulli Naïve Bayes algorithm, which is one of the best algorithms for binary classification problems.

```
(2837, 8880) 1
(2837, 5459) 1
(2837, 3020) 1

In [9]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB
model=BernoulliNB()
model.fit(xtrain,ytrain)

Out[9]: BernoulliNB()

In []:
```

Step 11: Test the performance of our model on some random sentences based on mental health.

Ex: "I think we need to take care of ourselves."

"Sometimes I feel like I need some help"

