```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
Output: Mounted at /content/drive
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import linear model
regr = linear model.LinearRegression()
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
#we have to upload cyberbullying tweets file in sample data
file=pd.read csv("/content/sample data/cyberbullying tweets.csv")
data=file
Output: File will be uploaded in the sample data from the drive
data.head(10)
Output:
```

cyherhullying tyne

tweet_text	cyberbunying_type	
0	In other words #katandandre, your food was cra	not_cyberbullying
1	Why is #aussietv so white? #MKR #theblock #ImA	not_cyberbullying
2	@XochitlSuckkks a classy whore? Or more red ve	not_cyberbullying
3	@Jason_Gio meh. :P thanks for the heads up, b	not_cyberbullying
4	@RudhoeEnglish This is an ISIS account pretend	not_cyberbullying
5	@Raja5aab @Quickieleaks Yes, the test of god i	not_cyberbullying
6	Itu sekolah ya bukan tempat bully! Ga jauh kay	not_cyberbullying
7	Karma. I hope it bites Kat on the butt. She is	not_cyberbullying
8	@stockputout everything but mostly my priest	not_cyberbullying
9	Rebecca Black Drops Out of School Due to Bully	not_cyberbullying

Output: <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 15289 entries, 0 to 15288

twoot toyt

data.info()

```
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 # Column
                       Non-Null Count Dtype
   tweet_text 15289 non-null object
 0
 1 cyberbullying_type 15289 non-null object
dtypes: object(2)
memory usage: 239.0+ KB
data.describe()
Output:
                                cyberbullying_type
 tweet_text
   count
                                           15289
                                                           15289
  unique
                                           15267
           But you all respect him....Pete hasn't read tw... not_cyberbullying
   top
                                               2
                                                            7945
   freq
data.isnull()
Output:
 tweet_text cyberbullying_type
    0
                       False False
    1
                       False False
    2
                       False False
    3
                       False False
    4
                       False False
  15284
                       False False
  15285
                       False False
  15286
                       False False
  15287
                       False False
                       False False
  15288
15289 rows × 2 columns
result=data.dropna()
```

```
print(result)
Output:
                                                       tweet text
cyberbullying type
       In other words #katandandre, your food was cra...
not cyberbullying
      Why is #aussietv so white? #MKR #theblock #ImA...
1
not cyberbullying
     @XochitlSuckkks a classy whore? Or more red ve...
not cyberbullying
    @Jason Gio meh. :P thanks for the heads up, b...
not cyberbullying
   @RudhoeEnglish This is an ISIS account pretend...
not cyberbullying
. . .
15284 Black ppl aren't expected to do anything, depe...
ethnicity
15285 Turner did not withhold his disappointment. Tu...
ethnicity
15286 I swear to God. This dumb nigger bitch. I have...
ethnicity
15287 Yea fuck you RT @therealexel: IF YOURE A NIGGE...
ethnicity
15288 Bro. U gotta chill RT @CHILLShrammy: Dog FUCK ...
ethnicity
[15289 rows x 2 columns]
count=data.isna().sum()
print(count)
Output:
tweet text
cyberbullying type
dtype: int64
data.nunique()
Output:
tweet text
              15267
cyberbullying type 3
dtype: int64
X = data.drop('cyberbullying type',axis=1)
Y = data['cyberbullying type']
X.shape , y.shape
Output: ((15289, 1), (15289,))
data.corr()
```

```
stop words = stopwords.words("english")
stemmer = SnowballStemmer("english")
def preprocess(text, stem=False):
    # Remove link, user and special characters
    text = re.sub(TEXT CLEANING RE, ' ', str(text).lower()).strip()
    tokens = []
    for token in text.split():
        if token not in stop words:
            if stem:
                tokens.append(stemmer.stem(token))
            else:
                tokens.append(token)
    return " ".join(tokens)
%%time
df.text = df.text.apply(lambda x: preprocess(x))
Output : CPU times: user 58.4 s, sys: 172 ms, total: 58.5 s
Wall time: 58.6 s
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X train , X test , Y train , Y test =
train test split(X,y,random state=101,test size=0.2)
X_train.shape , X_test.shape , Y_train.shape , Y_test.shape
Output: ((12231, 1), (3058, 1), (12231,), (3058,))
x = data['tweet text'].values
y = data['cyberbullying_type'].values
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,train_size =
0.8, test size=0.2, random state=21)
x train = x train.reshape(-1,1)
x_{test} = x_{test.reshape(-1,1)}
x train
#transformation of words using count vectorizer
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
cv=CountVectorizer(stop words = 'english', lowercase = True)
train data = cv.fit transform(X train)
test_data = cv.transform(X_test)
#tuning hyper parameters
```

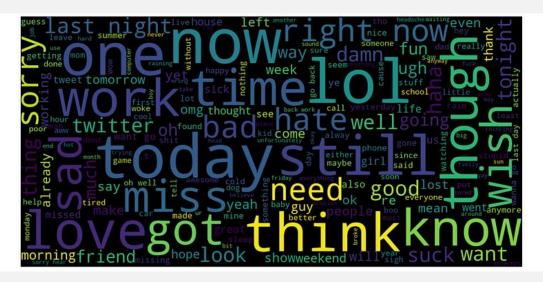
```
from sklearn.metrics import f1 score, accuracy score, precision score,
recall score, make scorer
from sklearn.model selection import train test split, GridSearchCV
def param tuning(clf, param dict, X train, y train, X test, y test):
 # make scorer object
    scorer = make scorer(f1 score)
    # perform Grid Search for Parameters
    grid obj = GridSearchCV(estimator = clf,
                           param grid = param dict,
                           scoring = scorer,
                           cv = 5)
    grid fit = grid obj.fit(X train, y train)
    # Get the estimator
    best clf = grid fit.best estimator
    # Make predictions using the unoptimized and model
    predictions = (clf.fit(X train, y train)).predict(X test)
   best predictions = best clf.predict(X test)
    # Report the before-and-afterscores
    print(clf. class . name )
    print("\nOptimized Model\n----")
    print("Best Parameters: {}".format(grid fit.best params ))
    print("Accuracy:{:.4f}".format(accuracy score(y test,
best predictions)))
    print("F1-score: {:.4f}".format(f1 score(y test,
best predictions)))
    print("Precision: {:.4f}".format(precision score(y test,
best predictions)))
    print("Recall: {:.4f}".format(recall score(y test,
best predictions)))
#Logistic Regression Classifier
# Dict for parameters
param grid = {
    'C': [1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4]
clf lr = LogisticRegression()
param tuning(clf lr, param grid, train data, y train, test data, y test)
/opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/linear model/logistic.py:432
: FutureWarning: Default solver will be changed to 'lbfgs' in 0.22. Specify
a solver to silence this warning.
```

```
FutureWarning)
Output:
LogisticRegression
Optimized Model
----
Best Parameters: {'C': 1.2}
Accuracy: 0.9270
F1-score: 0.9433
Precision: 0.9638
Recall: 0.9236
#Decision Tree Classifier
param grid = {
    'min samples split': [2, 5, 8],
    'min samples leaf': [1, 2, 5, 8]
}
clf dt = DecisionTreeClassifier()
param tuning(clf dt, param grid, training data, y train, testing data,
y_test)
Output:
DecisionTreeClassifier
Optimized Model
Best Parameters: {'min samples leaf': 1, 'min samples split': 5}
Accuracy: 0.9244
F1-score: 0.9417
Precision: 0.9554
Recall: 0.9284
#Random Forest Classifier
param grid = {
    'n estimators': [50,150],
    'min_samples_leaf': [1, 5],
    'min samples split': [2, 5]
}
clf rf = RandomForestClassifier()
param tuning(clf rf, param grid, training data, y train, testing data,
y test)
/opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/ensemble/forest.py:245: Futu
reWarning: The default value of n estimators will change from 10 in version
0.20 to 100 in 0.22.
  "10 in version 0.20 to 100 in 0.22.", FutureWarning)
Output:
RandomForestClassifier
```

```
Optimized Model
Best Parameters: {'min samples leaf': 1, 'min samples split': 2, 'n estimat
ors': 150}
Accuracy: 0.9157
F1-score: 0.9351
Precision: 0.9462
Recall: 0.9243
#Multinomial Naïve Bayes Classification
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer, TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.model selection import train test split, GridSearchCVtext clf =
Pipeline([('vect', CountVectorizer()),
                    ('tfidf', TfidfTransformer()),
                    ('clf', MultinomialNB())])tuned parameters = {
    'vect ngram range': [(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2)],
    'tfidf_use_idf': (True, False),
    'tfidf__norm': ('l1', 'l2'),
    'clf alpha': [1, 1e-1, 1e-2]
from sklearn.metrics import classification reportclf = GridSearchCV(text clf,
tuned_parameters, cv=10, scoring=score)
clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
print(classification report(y test, clf.predict(x test), digits=4))
Output:
Multinomial Naïve Bayes Classification
Optimized Model
Accuracy: 0.7941
F1-score: 0.7560
Precision: 0.7577
Recall: 0.7759
neg tweets = my df[my df.target == 0]
neg string = []
for t in neg tweets.text:
    neg string.append(t)
neg string = pd.Series(neg string).str.cat(sep=' ')from
wordcloud import WordCloud
wordcloud = WordCloud(width=1600,
height=800, max font size=200).generate(neg string)
plt.figure(figsize=(12,10))
plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation="bilinear")
```

```
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```

## Output:



## #conclusion

Accuracy of Logistic Regression: 0.9270

Accuracy of Random Forest Classification: 0.9244

Accuracy of Decision Tree Classification: 0.9157

Accuracy of Multinomial Naïve Bayes Classification: 0.7941

So, Logistic regression is the most accurate algorithm of determining cyberbullying status for the given dataset.

## PREPARED BY:

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