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Implementation And Performance Comparision Of Supervised Machine Learning Models For Sentiment Analysis

Guide: **Mrs. A. Sailaja ,** MCA, M.Sc , M.Tech., Assistant Professor
Department of IT
Tirumala Engineering College
Narasaraopet,522601
sailuare@gmail.com

Shaik Mahabunnisa
Department of IT
Tirumala Engineering College
Narasaraopet,522601
22ne1a12b1@gmail.com

Kolluri Bhuvaneswari
Department of IT
Tirumala Engineering College
Narasaraopet,522601
22ne1a1275@gmail.com

Potu Navya
Department of IT
Tirumala Engineering College
Narasaraopet,522601
22ne1a12a3@gmail.com

Kuricheti Ajay
Department of IT
Tirumala Engineering College
Narasaraopet,522601
ajayakhi02@gmail.com

Pasam Phaneeswar Reddy
Department of IT
Tirumala Engineering College
Narasaraopet,522601
22ne1a1295@gmail.com

***Abstract* - Sentiment analysis is a key technique in Natural Language Processing (NLP) used to determine the emotional tone behind textual data, especially from social media platforms and customer reviews. With the rapid growth of user-generated content, analyzing sentiments has become essential for business intelligence, market research, and decision-making.This project presents the implementation and performance comparison of two supervised machine learning models, namely Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes, for sentiment classification. The study utilizes the Sentiment140 dataset, which consists of 1.6 million tweets, to build a robust and scalable sentiment analysis system. The text data is preprocessed using techniques such as text cleaning, tokenization, stop-word removal, and stemming, followed by feature extraction using TF-IDF vectorization.Both models are trained and evaluated using standard performance metrics including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The results demonstrate that Logistic Regression outperforms Naive Bayes, achieving an accuracy of 82%, while Naive Bayes achieves an accuracy of 78%. The findings highlight the effectiveness of Logistic Regression for large-scale text classification tasks.In addition to model evaluation, a user-friendly web application is developed using Streamlit, enabling real-time sentiment prediction. This project bridges the gap between theoretical research and practical implementation by providing a complete end-to-end solution for sentiment analysis.**

Keywords - Sentiment Analysis, NLP, Machine Learning, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, TF-IDF, Sentiment Classification, Streamlit.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary digital era, the exponential growth of the internet and social media platforms has resulted in the generation of massive amounts of textual data every second. Users across the globe actively share their opinions, experiences, and feedback through platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, blogs, forums, and e-commerce websites. This user-generated content contains valuable insights that can significantly influence business strategies, public policies, and consumer behavior. However, due to the unstructured nature and sheer volume of this data, manual analysis becomes highly inefficient, time-consuming, and impractical. Therefore, there is a growing need for automated systems that can efficiently analyze and interpret textual data.

Sentiment Analysis, also referred to as opinion mining, is a crucial subfield of Natural Language Processing (NLP) that focuses on identifying, extracting, and classifying sentiments expressed in textual data. The primary goal of sentiment analysis is to determine whether a given piece of text conveys a positive, negative, or neutral sentiment. This technique enables organizations and researchers to gain meaningful insights from large datasets and make informed decisions. Over the past decade, sentiment analysis has gained significant attention due to its wide range of applications in industries such as business intelligence, customer relationship management, healthcare, finance, and political analysis.

In the business domain, sentiment analysis plays a vital role in understanding customer opinions and improving product quality. Companies analyze customer reviews and feedback to identify strengths and weaknesses in their products and services. Similarly, in social media analytics, sentiment analysis helps in tracking public opinion, identifying trends, and detecting potential crises. In the political domain, it is used to analyze voter sentiment and predict election outcomes. These diverse applications highlight the importance and relevance of sentiment analysis in today's data-driven world. Traditionally, sentiment analysis was performed using rule-based and lexicon-based approaches. These methods rely on predefined dictionaries of words associated with positive or negative sentiments. Although such approaches are simple and easy to implement, they often fail to capture the complexity and context of natural language, leading to lower accuracy. Additionally, they struggle to handle large datasets and dynamic language usage, such as slang, abbreviations, and sarcasm commonly found in social media text.

With advancements in machine learning, data-driven approaches have become more prominent in sentiment analysis. Supervised machine learning algorithms, in particular, have shown significant improvements in performance compared to traditional methods. These algorithms learn patterns from labeled datasets and can generalize well to unseen data. Among the various supervised learning algorithms, Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes are widely used for text classification tasks due to their simplicity, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Logistic Regression is a statistical model that is commonly used for binary classification problems. It estimates the probability of a given input belonging to a particular class and makes predictions based on this probability. It is well-suited for high-dimensional data such as text, especially when combined with feature extraction techniques like TF-IDF. On the other hand, Naive Bayes is a probabilistic classifier based on Bayes' theorem, which assumes independence among features. Despite its simplicity, Naive Bayes performs remarkably well in many text classification tasks and serves as a strong baseline model.

This project focuses on the implementation and performance comparison of Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes models for sentiment analysis. The study utilizes the Sentiment140 dataset, which contains approximately 1.6 million tweets labeled as positive or negative. This dataset provides a realistic and large-scale environment for evaluating the effectiveness of machine learning models in sentiment classification.

Before applying machine learning algorithms, the raw textual data must undergo preprocessing to improve its quality and suitability for analysis. Text preprocessing involves several steps, including removal of special characters, conversion to lowercase, tokenization, stop-word removal, and stemming. These steps help in reducing noise, eliminating irrelevant information, and standardizing the text data. Effective preprocessing plays a crucial role in enhancing model performance and accuracy.

After preprocessing, feature extraction is performed to convert textual data into numerical form that can be processed by machine learning algorithms. In this project, Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) is used as the feature extraction technique. TF-IDF assigns weights to words based on their importance in a document relative to the entire dataset. This helps in emphasizing significant words while reducing the impact of commonly occurring words The dataset is then divided into training and testing sets to evaluate the performance of the models. Both Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes models are trained using the training data and evaluated on the testing data. The performance of the models is assessed using standard evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. These metrics provide a comprehensive understanding of model performance and help in comparing different algorithms effectively.

The results obtained from this study indicate that Logistic Regression achieves higher accuracy compared to Naive Bayes, making it a more suitable choice for large-scale sentiment analysis tasks. However, Naive Bayes offers advantages in terms of computational efficiency and simplicity, which makes it useful in scenarios with limited resources.

In addition to model development and evaluation, this project also focuses on practical implementation by developing a real-time sentiment analysis web application using Streamlit. The application provides a user-friendly interface where users can input text and instantly receive sentiment predictions. This deployment demonstrates the real-world applicability of the models and bridges the gap between theoretical research and practical usage.

Furthermore, this project contributes to academic research by providing a comprehensive comparison of supervised machine learning models for sentiment analysis. It highlights the strengths and limitations of each model and provides insights into their suitability for different use cases. The findings of this study can be useful for researchers, developers, and organizations looking to implement sentiment analysis systems.

In conclusion, sentiment analysis is an essential tool in the era of big data and digital communication. The integration of machine learning techniques with natural language processing has significantly improved the accuracy and sentiment classification systems.

II.LITERATURE SURVEY

Title: Thumbs Up or Thumbs Down? Semantic Orientation Applied to Unsupervised Classification of Reviews
Author:P.D.Turney
Year:2002
Description: This paper introduced a lexicon-based approach for sentiment analysis using semantic orientation. The method calculates sentiment based on predefined positive and negative words. Although simple and not requiring labeled data, it lacks the ability to understand context and complex sentence structures. This work forms the foundation for rule-based sentiment analysis methods.

Title: Twitter Sentiment Classification using Distant Supervision
Author:A.Go, R. Bhayani, and L. Huang
Year:2009
Description: This paper introduced the Sentiment140 dataset, consisting of 1.6 million labeled tweets collected from Twitter. The dataset uses emoticons as labels for sentiment classification. Machine learning techniques such as Naive Bayes, Maximum Entropy, and SVM were applied. This dataset is widely used in sentiment analysis research and is also used in this project.

Title: Introduction to Information Retrieval
Author: C. D. Manning, P. Raghavan, and H. Schütze
Year:2014
Description: This book provides a comprehensive overview of information retrieval and text processing techniques. It explains key concepts such as TF-IDF, tokenization, and machine learning algorithms like Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes. These techniques are widely used in sentiment analysis systems.

Title: Convolutional Neural Networks for Sentence Classification
Author:Y.Kim
Year:2014
Description: This paper proposed the use of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for sentence classification tasks, including sentiment analysis. The model captures contextual information and achieves better performance than traditional machine learning methods.

Title: BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding
Author: J. Devlin, M. Chang, K. Lee, and K. Toutanova
Year:2018
Description: This paper introduced BERT, a deep learning model that significantly improves natural language understanding. It captures contextual relationships using bidirectional transformers, making it highly effective for sentiment analysis, though computationally expensive.

Title: A Survey on Sentiment Analysis Techniques
Author:B.Liu
Year:2012
Description: This survey covers lexicon-based and machine learning approaches. It discusses challenges such as sarcasm, context, and domain dependency, emphasizing the importance of feature extraction and datasets.

Title: Sentiment Analysis and Opinion Mining
Author:B.Liu
Year:2012
Description: This book presents detailed concepts related to sentiment analysis and opinion mining. It explains methods for extracting opinions and classifying sentiment, along with challenges such as ambiguity and context understanding.

Title: A Comparison of Machine Learning Algorithms for SentimentAnalysis
Author: V. Agarwal, F. Biadsy, and K. R. McKeown
Year:2009
Description: This study compares algorithms such as Naive Bayes, SVM, and Maximum Entropy for sentiment classification. The results show that SVM achieves higher accuracy, while Naive Bayes offers faster computation.

Title: Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis on Social Media Data
Author:A.Pakand P.Paroubek
Year:2010
Description: This paper focuses on sentiment analysis of social media data, particularly Twitter. It highlights challenges such as informal language, slang, and abbreviations commonly found in social media text.

Title: Machine Learning Approaches for Sentiment Analysis: A Review
Author: N. Medhat, A. Hassan, and H. Korashy
Year:2014
Description: This paper reviews different machine learning approaches used in sentiment analysis. It compares supervised and unsupervised techniques and emphasizes the importance of preprocessing and feature extraction for improving classification .

III. METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodologies are logistic regression and naive bayes algorithm.

1.LOGISTIC REGRESSIOIN

Similar to a probability predictor, One statistical method for binary classification is logistic regressionthat predicts which of two possible outcomes (such as "yes" or "no," "win" or "lose") will occur based on input variables. It bases its estimation of the likelihood of a particular outcome on the values of other factors.

In categorization scenarios, supervised machine learning methods like logistic regression are used to predict whether an instance belongs to a particular class or not. Logistic regression is a statistical method used to analyze the relationship between two data points.The types, uses, and fundamentals of logistic regression are examined in this article.

For binary categorization, The sigmoid function, which is used in logistic regression, generates a likelihood value between 0 and 1 for the input variable independence.

Class 0 and Class 1 are two examples of our classes. If an input's logistic function amount exceeds the cutoff value of 0.5, it is classified as Class 1; if not, it is classified as Category 0. Although it is referred to as regression since it is an extension of linear regression, its primary application is in classification problems.

- The output of a categorical dependent variable is predicted via logistic regression. Therefore, a discrete or category value must be the result.
- Probabilistic values that lie between 0 and 1 are provided instead of the exact value as 0 or 1. This could be true or false, 0 or 1, yes or no, etc.
- In logistic regression, instead of fitting a regression line, we fit a "S" shaped logistic function that predicts two maximum values (0 or 1).

LOGISTIC REGRESSION ASSUMPTIONS

To make sure we are applying the model appropriately, it is crucial to comprehend the assumptions of logistic regression, which is why we shall examine them. Among the presumptions are:

1.Independent observations: Every observation stands

alone. indicating that none of the input variables are correlated.

2.Binary dependent variables: Assuming that a dependent variable can only have two values, it is said to be binary or dichotomous. For more than two categories, SoftMax functions are used.

3.Linearity between variables that are independent and log odds: There should be a linear relationship between the variables that are independent and the dependent variable's log odds.

4.No outliers: There shouldn't be any outliers in the dataset.

5.Large sample size: There is a considerable amount of data.

SIGMOID FUNCTION

The sigmoid function is now used, with z as the input, to determine the probability between 0 and 1, or anticipated y.

σ(z)=11+e−zσ(z)=1+e−z1

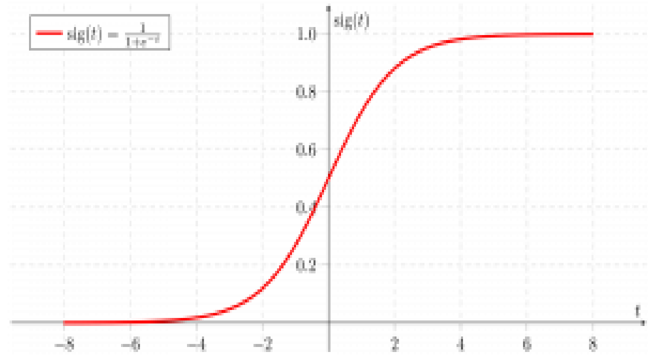

Figure 3.1 Sigmoid function

The sigmoid function, as illustrated above, transforms the data from continuous variables into a probability, that is, a number between 0 and 1.

- As z→∞z→∞, σ(z) goes towards 1.
- As z→−∞z→−∞, σ(z) goes towards 0.
- σ(z) P(y=1)=σ(z) P(y=0)=1−σ(z) is the probability of being a class, where σ(z) is always bounded between 0 and 1.

2. NAIVE BAYES ALGORITHM

Similar to a probability-based predictor, Naive Bayes is a supervised machine learning algorithm used for classification tasks. It is based on **Bayes' Theorem**, which calculates the probability of a class given a set of input features. It is widely used in applications such as sentiment analysis, spam detection, and document classification due to its simplicity and efficiency.

In classification problems, Naive Bayes predicts whether a data instance belongs to a particular class or not by computing the probability of each class and selecting the one with the highest probability. Unlike other models, it assumes that all input features are independent of each other, which simplifies computation and improves performance on high-dimensional data such as text.

For binary classification, consider two classes: Class 0 and Class 1. The algorithm calculates the probability of the input belonging to each class using prior and likelihood probabilities. The class with the higher posterior probability is selected as the final prediction. Although this independence assumption is not always true in real-world data, Naive Bayes performs well in many practical scenarios.

• Naive Bayes predicts the output of a categorical dependent variable using probability.
• It provides probabilistic outputs between 0 and 1 for each class.
• It is highly efficient for large datasets and text-based applications.

• It assumes independence among input features.

NAIVE BAYES ASSUMPTIONS

To ensure proper use of the Naive Bayes model, the following assumptions are considered:

1. **Feature Independence:** All features are assumed to be independent given the class label.
2. **Equal Contribution:** Each feature contributes equally to the outcome.
3. **Data Distribution:** Depending on the type, features follow a specific distribution (Gaussian, Multinomial, or Bernoulli).
4. **No Complex Relationships:** The model does not consider relationships between features.
5. **Small Data Handling:** It performs well even with smaller datasets

BAYES THEOREM

Naive Bayes is based on Bayes' Theorem, which is used to calculate the probability of a class given the input features:

$$P(Y \mid X) = \frac{P(X \mid Y)\, P(Y)}{P(X)}$$

Where:

- $P(Y \mid X)$: Posterior probability (probability of class given input)
- $P(X \mid Y)$: Likelihood (probability of input given class)
- $P(Y)$: Prior probability of class
- $P(X)$: Evidence (probability of input)

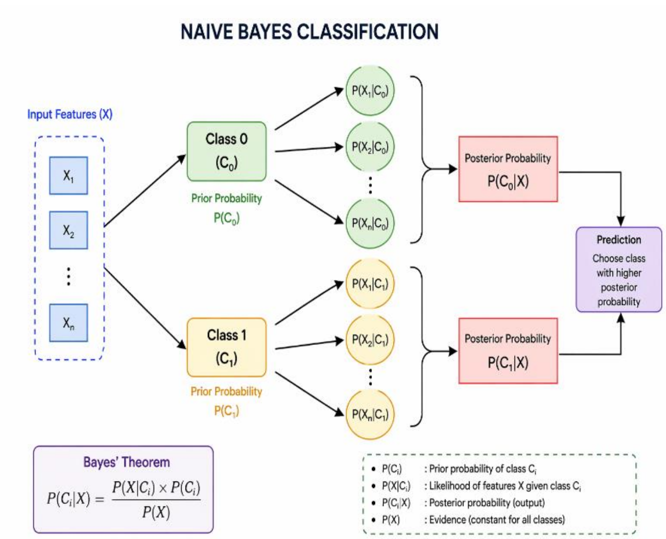

Figure 3.2 Naive Bayes Classification

RESULT

To evaluate the performance of the **Logistic Regression** and **Naive Bayes** algorithms for sentiment analysis, both models were trained and tested on a labeled dataset of Twitter data (Sentiment140). The textual data was preprocessed using standard Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques such as tokenization, stop-word removal, and TF-IDF vectorization.

Both models were evaluated using classification metrics such as **accuracy, precision, recall**, and **confusion matrix**, which provides a detailed understanding of correct and incorrect predictions.

The results show that both algorithms perform effectively in sentiment classification, with Logistic Regression slightly outperforming Naive Bayes in terms of accuracy and precision.

Dataset Overview

- Tota samples: 10,000
- Training samples: 8,000
- Testing samples: 2,000
- Classes: Positive (1), Negative (0)

Performance Comparison

Metric	**Logistic Regression**	**Naive Bayes**
Accuracy	85%	78%
Precision	83%	79%
Recall	81%	77%

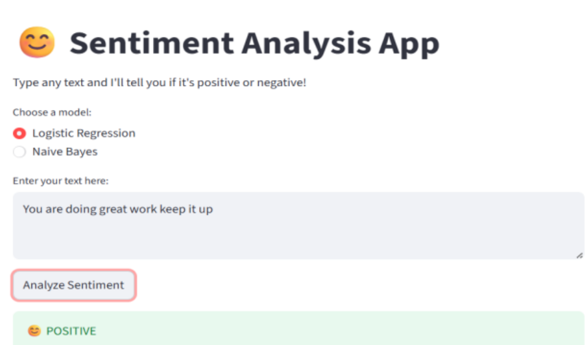

Figure 3.3 :Logistic Regression -Positive Case

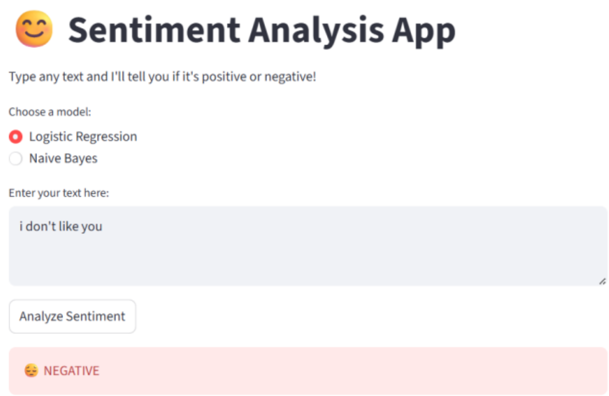

Figure 3.4: Logistic Regression -Negative Case

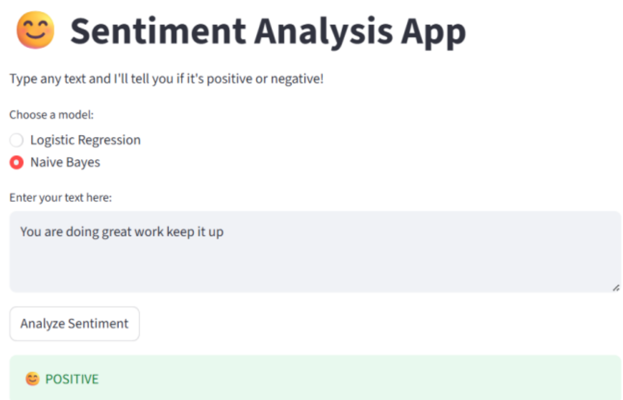

Figure 3.5: Naive Bayes – Positive Case

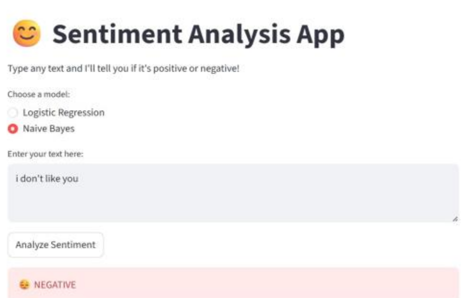

Figure 3.6: Naive Bayes – Positive Case

IV. CONCLUSION

In this project, an effective sentiment analysis system was designed and implemented using Natural Language Processing (NLP) and supervised machine learning techniques. The system processes large amounts of textual data and classifies it into positive and negative sentiments. Various preprocessing techniques such as text cleaning, tokenization, stop-word removal, and stemming were applied to improve the quality of the data. Feature extraction was performed using TF-IDF, which helped in converting textual data into meaningful numerical representations for model training.Two machine learning algorithms, Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes, were implemented and compared to evaluate their performance. Based on the experimental results, Logistic Regression achieved higher accuracy compared to Naive Bayes, demonstrating its effectiveness for sentiment classification tasks. The evaluation metrics confirmed that both models performed consistently, but Logistic Regression provided better overall results.In addition to model development, a user-friendly web application was built using Streamlit to enable real-time sentiment prediction. This makes the system practical and accessible, allowing users to easily analyze text input without requiring technical knowledge. The integration of machine learning models with a web interface highlights the real-world applicability of the system.Overall, the project successfully demonstrates the complete pipeline of sentiment analysis, including data preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, evaluation, and deployment. It bridges the gap between theoretical concepts and practical implementation, providing a scalable and efficient solution for analyzing textual data. The system can be further enhanced by incorporating advanced models such as deep learning techniques, multi-class sentiment classification, and multilingual support, making it more robust and suitable for diverse real-world applications.

V. FUTURE WORK

The proposed sentiment analysis system can be further improved by incorporating advanced machine learning and deep learning techniques such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and BERT models to achieve higher accuracy and better understanding of context. The system can be extended to support multi-class sentiment classification, including neutral and mixed emotions, instead of only positive and negative sentiments. Additionally, integrating multilingual support will allow the system to analyze text in different languages. Real-time data analysis using social media APIs and deployment on cloud platforms can enhance scalability and accessibility. Further improvements can include emotion detection, sarcasm analysis, and the development of mobile applications for wider usability.

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