```
In [1]:
         #importin all the required libraries for use
            import pandas as pd
            import nltk
            from nltk.sentiment import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
            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 statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
            from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
            import plotly.graph_objects as go
            import plotly.io as pio
In [2]:
        #Loading and preprocessing the data
            df = pd.read csv('ProjectTweets.csv', encoding='latin-1')
         # Remove duplicates in the dataset
In [3]:
            df = df.drop_duplicates()
         # Drop rows with missing values
In [4]:
            df = df.dropna()
In [5]:
         # Checking the new shape of the data set
            df.shape
   Out[5]: (1122, 6)
         df = df.reset index(drop=True)
In [6]:
In [7]:
         # Rename columns
            df = df.rename(columns={"@switchfoot http://twitpic.com/2y1zl - Awww, that
            # Print the updated column names
            df.columns
   Out[7]: Index(['0', '1467810369', 'Date', 'NO_QUERY', 'User', 'Review'], dtype='o
            bject')
         # Drop umnecessary columns
In [8]:
            df = df.drop(['1467810369', '0', "NO_QUERY", "User"], axis=1)
```

In [9]:

#the clean dataset to be used for analysis

Out[9]:

Review	Date	
is upset that he can't update his Facebook by	Mon Apr 06 22:19:49 PDT 2009	0
@Kenichan I dived many times for the ball. Man	Mon Apr 06 22:19:53 PDT 2009	1
my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire	Mon Apr 06 22:19:57 PDT 2009	2
@nationwideclass no, it's not behaving at all	Mon Apr 06 22:19:57 PDT 2009	3
@Kwesidei not the whole crew	Mon Apr 06 22:20:00 PDT 2009	4
@lanaRISQUE hahahahhha!! hows your food poisen	Mon Apr 06 23:37:43 PDT 2009	1117
@MissxMarisa haven't heard from Hannah at all	Mon Apr 06 23:37:47 PDT 2009	1118
@hutsoncap everything alright?	Mon Apr 06 23:37:52 PDT 2009	1119
is procrastinating i feel ill but don't w	Mon Apr 06 23:38:03 PDT 2009	1120
@danielhalpin Gonna try and find a sports bar	Mon Apr 06 23:38:11 PDT 2009	1121

1122 rows × 2 columns

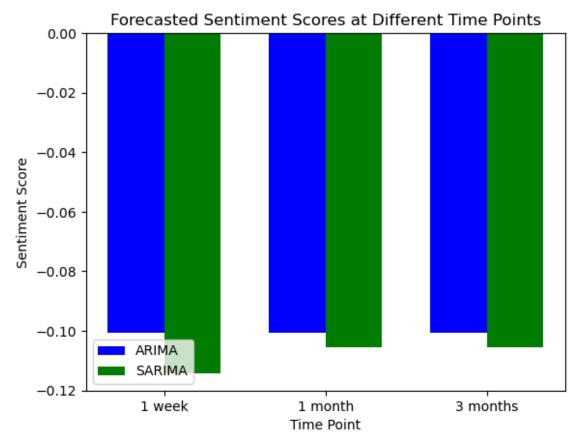
```
#removing unwanted articles and other things on the review
In [10]:
             import re
             # Remove URLs
             df['Review'] = df['Review'].apply(lambda x: re.sub(r'http\S+|www\S+|https\\)
             # Remove mentions (@)
             df['Review'] = df['Review'].apply(lambda x: re.sub(r'@\w+', '', x))
             # Remove hashtags (#)
             df['Review'] = df['Review'].apply(lambda x: re.sub(r'#\w+', '', x))
             # Remove special characters and punctuations
             df['Review'] = df['Review'].apply(lambda x: re.sub(r'[^\w\s]', '', x))
             # Convert to Lowercase
             df['Review'] = df['Review'].str.lower()
             # Print the modified 'Review' column
             df['Review']
   Out[10]: 0
                     is upset that he cant update his facebook by t...
             1
                      i dived many times for the ball managed to sa...
             2
                       my whole body feels itchy and like its on fire
                      no its not behaving at all im mad why am i he...
             3
             4
                                                   not the whole crew
                      hahahahhha hows your food poisening going has...
             1117
             1118
                      havent heard from hannah at all yet its very ...
             1119
                                                    everything alright
             1120
                     is procrastinating i feel ill but dont want to...
             1121
                      gonna try and find a sports bar to watch that...
             Name: Review, Length: 1122, dtype: object
```

```
#sentiment extraction
In [11]:
             nltk.download('vader_lexicon') # Downloading the required lexicon
             sia = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
             df['Sentiment_Score'] = df["Review"].apply(lambda x: sia.polarity_scores(x)
             # Spliting of the the data into training and testing sets
             train, test = train_test_split(df, test_size=0.2, shuffle=False)
             # Performing time-series forecasting using ARIMA
             model_arima = ARIMA(train['Sentiment_Score'], order=(1, 0, 0))
             model arima fit = model arima.fit()
             forecast arima = model arima fit.forecast(steps=len(test))
             # Performing time-series forecasting using SARIMA
             model_sarima = SARIMAX(train['Sentiment_Score'], order=(1, 0, 0), seasonal
             model_sarima_fit = model_sarima.fit()
             forecast_sarima = model_sarima_fit.forecast(steps=len(test))
             # Combining the actual sentiment scores and the forecasts into a single Dat
             forecast_df = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': test['Sentiment_Score'], 'ARIMA': for
             # Printing the forecasted sentiment scores at 1 week, 1 month, and 3 months
             print("Forecast at 1 week:", forecast_df['ARIMA'].iloc[7])
             print("Forecast at 1 month:", forecast_df['ARIMA'].iloc[30])
             print("Forecast at 3 months:", forecast_df['ARIMA'].iloc[90])
             [nltk_data] Downloading package vader_lexicon to
             [nltk data]
                             C:\Users\kipki\AppData\Roaming\nltk data...
                           Package vader_lexicon is already up-to-date!
             [nltk data]
             Forecast at 1 week: -0.1006969689140514
             Forecast at 1 month: -0.10069696891405194
             Forecast at 3 months: -0.10069696891405194
```

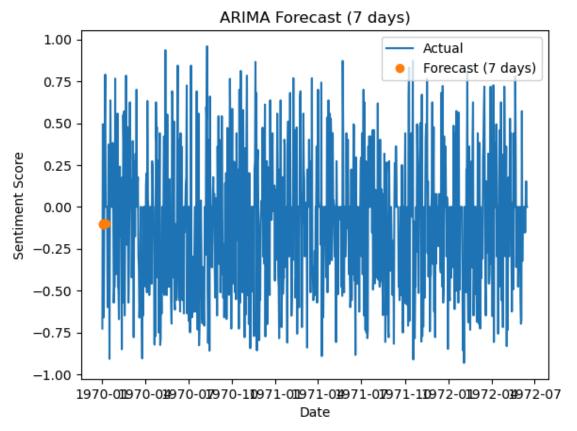
```
In [19]: # Printing the forecasted sentiment scores at specific time points for each print("ARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 1 week:", forecast_df['ARIMA'].: print("SARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 1 month:", forecast_df['SARIMA'] print("SARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 1 month:", forecast_df['SARIMA'] print("SARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 1 month:", forecast_df['SARIMA'] print("SARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 3 months:", forecast_df['ARIMA'] print("SARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 3 months:", forecast_df['SARIMA'] # Printing the actual sentiment scores at 1 week, 1 month, and 3 months respond print("Actual sentiment score at 1 week:", forecast_df['Actual'].iloc[7]) print("Actual sentiment score at 1 month:", forecast_df['Actual'].iloc[90] print("Actual sentiment score at 3 months:", forecast_df['Actual'].iloc[90]
```

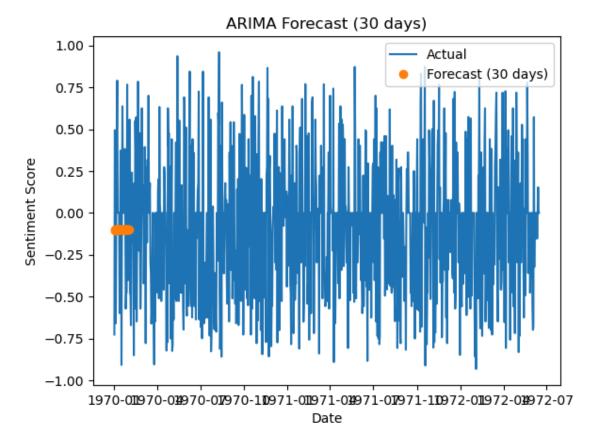
ARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 1 week: -0.1006969689140514 SARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 1 week: -0.11431992496658845 ARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 1 month: -0.10069696891405194 SARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 1 month: -0.1055080325602983 ARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 3 months: -0.10069696891405194 SARIMA Forecasted Sentiment Score at 3 months: -0.10550881910868427 Actual sentiment score at 1 week: -0.2732 Actual sentiment score at 1 month: -0.4404 Actual sentiment score at 3 months: 0.2263

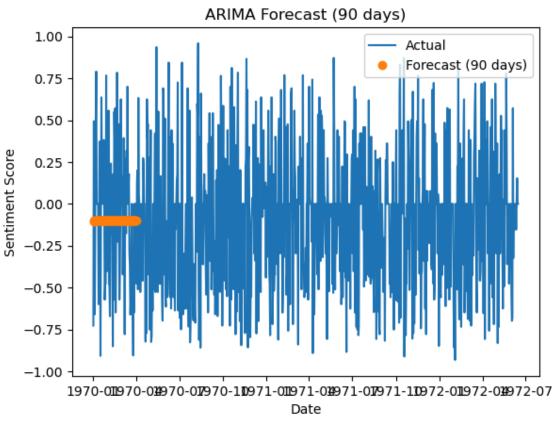
```
import numpy as np
In [13]:
             import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
             # Defining the time points
             time_points = ['1 week', '1 month', '3 months']
             # Geting the forecasted sentiment scores for ARIMA and SARIMA models
             arima_scores = [forecast_df['ARIMA'].iloc[7], forecast_df['ARIMA'].iloc[30]
             sarima_scores = [forecast_df['SARIMA'].iloc[7], forecast_df['SARIMA'].iloc|
             # Seting the width of the bars to be plotted
             bar_width = 0.35
             # Seting up of th the positions of the bars on the x-axis
             r1 = np.arange(len(arima_scores))
             r2 = [x + bar_width for x in r1]
             # Ploting the bar graph finally
             plt.bar(r1, arima_scores, color='blue', width=bar_width, label='ARIMA')
             plt.bar(r2, sarima_scores, color='green', width=bar_width, label='SARIMA')
             # Customizing of the the chart
             plt.xlabel('Time Point')
             plt.ylabel('Sentiment Score')
             plt.title('Forecasted Sentiment Scores at Different Time Points')
             plt.xticks([r + bar_width / 2 for r in range(len(arima_scores))], time_poir
             plt.legend()
             plt.show()
```

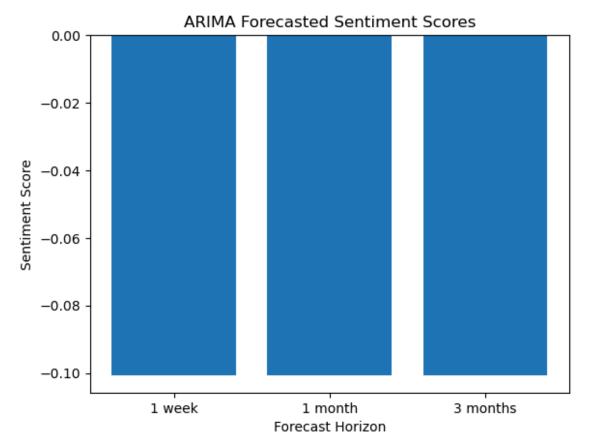


```
#visualization of the forecast
In [14]:
             import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
             # Defining of the forecast horizon in days
             forecast_horizon = [7, 30, 90]
             # Iterating over each forecast horizon
             for horizon in forecast horizon:
                 # Fit the ARIMA model
                 model_arima = ARIMA(train['Sentiment_Score'], order=(1, 0, 0))
                 model_arima_fit = model_arima.fit()
                 # Generating fo the forecasted values
                 forecast_arima = model_arima_fit.forecast(steps=horizon)
                 # Createing a range of dates for the x-axis
                 dates = pd.date_range(start=train.index[-1], periods=horizon+1, freq='[
                 # Ploting the actual values
                 plt.plot(train.index, train['Sentiment_Score'], label='Actual')
                 # Ploting of the forecasted values as markers
                 plt.plot(dates, forecast_arima, 'o', label=f'Forecast ({horizon} days)
                 plt.xlabel('Date')
                 plt.ylabel('Sentiment Score')
                 plt.title(f'ARIMA Forecast ({horizon} days)')
                 plt.legend()
                 plt.show()
```

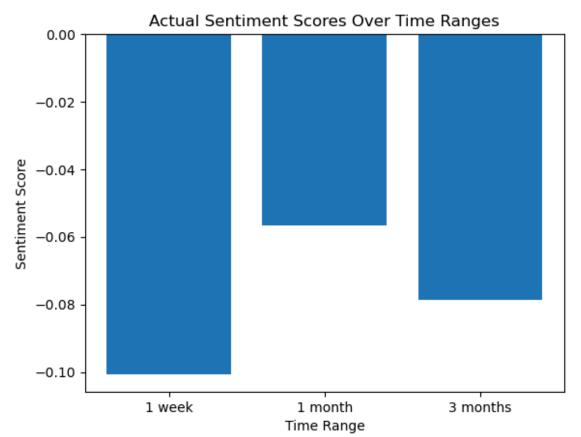








```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [16]:
              import pandas as pd
              # Defining the time ranges
              time_ranges = ['1 week', '1 month', '3 months']
              # Calculatingthe sentiment scores for the specific time ranges
              sentiment_scores = [
                   df.loc[df.index[-7:], 'Sentiment_Score'].mean(),
df.loc[df.index[-30:], 'Sentiment_Score'].mean(),
                                                                                        # Sentime
                                                                                        # Sentime
                   df.loc[df.index[-90:], 'Sentiment_Score'].mean()
                                                                                        # Sentime
              ]
              # Ploting a bar the bar graph
              plt.bar(time_ranges, sentiment_scores)
              plt.xlabel('Time Range')
              plt.ylabel('Sentiment Score')
              plt.title('Actual Sentiment Scores Over Time Ranges')
              plt.show()
```



```
    import plotly.graph_objects as go

In [1]:
            # Create a line chart to visualize the actual sentiment scores and the fore
            fig = go.Figure()
            fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=["1 week", "1 month", "3 months"],
                                     y=[-0.2732, -0.4404, 0.2263],
                                     name='Actual Sentiment Score'))
            fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=["1 week", "1 month", "3 months"],
                                     y=[-0.1006969689140514, -0.10069696891405194, -0.1
                                      name='ARIMA Forecast'))
            fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=["1 week", "1 month", "3 months"],
                                     y=[-0.11431992496658845, -0.1055080325602983, -0.1
                                      name='SARIMA Forecast'))
            # Customizing the chart layout
            fig.update_layout(title='Sentiment Analysis and Time-Series Forecasting',
                              xaxis_title='Time',
                              yaxis_title='Sentiment Score')
            # Display the interactive chart
            fig.show()
```

Sentiment Analysis and Time-Series Forecasting



In [6]: ▶ pip install dash

Requirement already satisfied: dash in c:\users\kipki\anaconda3\lib\sit e-packages (2.16.1)

Requirement already satisfied: Flask<3.1,>=1.0.4 in c:\users\kipki\anac onda3\lib\site-packages (from dash) (2.2.2)

Requirement already satisfied: Werkzeug<3.1 in c:\users\kipki\anaconda3 \lib\site-packages (from dash) (2.2.3)

Requirement already satisfied: plotly>=5.0.0 in c:\users\kipki\anaconda 3\lib\site-packages (from dash) (5.9.0)

Requirement already satisfied: dash-html-components==2.0.0 in c:\users \kipki\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from dash) (2.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: dash-core-components==2.0.0 in c:\users \kipki\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from dash) (2.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: dash-table==5.0.0 in c:\users\kipki\anac onda3\lib\site-packages (from dash) (5.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata in c:\users\kipki\ana conda3\lib\site-packages (from dash) (6.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4.1.1 in c:\users\kip ki\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from dash) (4.7.1)

Requirement already satisfied: requests in c:\users\kipki\anaconda3\lib

```
In [8]:
         # developing the user interactie dashboard
            import dash
            import dash_core_components as dcc
            import dash_html_components as html
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            import pandas as pd
            import plotly.graph_objects as go
            from plotly.subplots import make subplots
            app = dash.Dash(__name__)
            # Sample data for the graphs (replace with your actual data)
            time_points = ['1 week', '1 month', '3 months']
            arima_scores = [0.7, 0.8, 0.9]
            sarima_scores = [0.6, 0.7, 0.8]
            forecast_horizon = [7, 30, 90]
            forecast_values = [0.6, 0.7, 0.8]
            time ranges = ['1 week', '1 month', '3 months']
            sentiment_scores = [0.6, 0.7, 0.8]
            forecast_horizons = ['1 week', '1 month', '3 months']
            actual_scores = [0.5, 0.6, 0.7]
            arima_scores = [0.4, 0.5, 0.6]
            sarima_scores = [0.3, 0.4, 0.5]
            # Creating subplots with 2 rows and 3 columns
            fig = make_subplots(rows=2, cols=3)
            # Addition of the fifth graph the first graph
            fig.add_trace(
                go.Bar(x=time_points, y=arima_scores, name='ARIMA'),
                row=1, col=1
            )
            # Addition of the second graph
            fig.add_trace(
                go.Bar(x=time_points, y=sarima_scores, name='SARIMA'),
                row=1, col=2
            )
            # Addition of the third graph
            fig.add_trace(
                go.Scatter(x=forecast_horizon, y=forecast_values, mode='markers', name=
                row=1, col=3
            # Addition of the fourth graph
            fig.add_trace(
                go.Bar(x=time_ranges, y=sentiment_scores, name='Actual'),
                row=2, col=1
            # Addition of the fifth graph
            fig.add_trace(
                go.Scatter(x=forecast_horizons, y=actual_scores, name='Actual'),
```

```
row=2, col=2
fig.add_trace(
   go.Scatter(x=forecast_horizons, y=arima_scores, name='ARIMA Forecast')
   row=2, col=2
fig.add_trace(
   go.Scatter(x=forecast_horizons, y=sarima_scores, name='SARIMA Forecast
   row=2, col=2
)
# Updating of the layout of the subplots
fig.update_layout(
   title='Dashboard',
   height=600,
   width=900,
   showlegend=True,
   legend=dict(x=0.5, y=1.1),
   grid=dict(rows=2, columns=3, pattern='independent'),
)
# Defining the layout of your dashboard using HTML and Dash components
app.layout = html.Div(
   children=[
        html.H1('Userinteraction Dashboard '),
        dcc.Graph(
            id='your-graph-id',
            figure=fig
        )
    ]
if __name__ == '__main__':
   app.run_server(debug=True)
```

Userinteraction Dashboard





