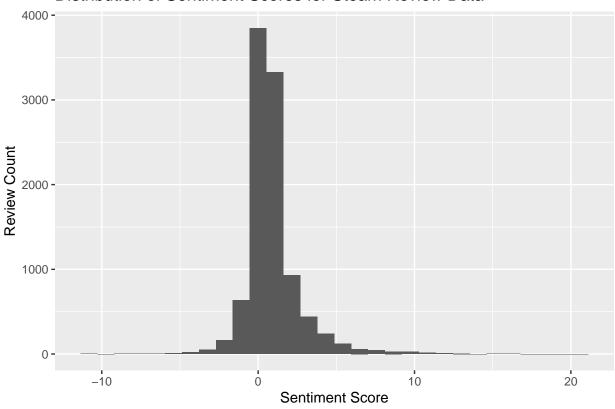
### Sentiment Analysis Demo

#### Max Baskin

2025-03-10

```
# GUIDE USED: https://www.r-bloggers.com/2021/05/sentiment-analysis-in-r-3/
# data<-read.csv("steam_reviews_english.csv")</pre>
# Getting a random sample of 10000 reviews for manageability
# data<- data[sample(nrow(data), size = 10000), ]</pre>
# For loading the truncated data from above, for brevity
data<- read.csv("truncated_data.csv")</pre>
names(data)
## [1] "X"
                                           "app_id"
## [3] "app_name"
                                           "review id"
## [5] "language"
                                           "review"
## [7] "timestamp_created"
                                           "timestamp_updated"
## [9] "recommended"
                                           "votes_helpful"
## [11] "votes_funny"
                                           "weighted_vote_score"
## [13] "comment_count"
                                           "steam_purchase"
## [15] "received_for_free"
                                           "written_during_early_access"
## [17] "author.steamid"
                                           "author.num_games_owned"
## [19] "author.num_reviews"
                                           "author.playtime_forever"
## [21] "author.playtime_last_two_weeks" "author.playtime_at_review"
## [23] "author.last_played"
# Loading the review texts as a Corpus
library(tm)
corpus1<-iconv(data$review)</pre>
# Cleaning the review texts
corpus1<-tolower(corpus1)</pre>
corpus1<-removePunctuation(corpus1)</pre>
corpus1<-removeNumbers(corpus1)</pre>
corpus1<-gsub('\n','', corpus1)</pre>
# Perform sentiment analysis
library(syuzhet)
# Get sentiment scores using the NRC method
#(negative is negative sentiment, positive is positive sentiment)
```

#### Distribution of Sentiment Scores for Steam Review Data



```
library(dplyr)
data<-data%>%
    mutate(polar = ifelse(review_sentiment > 0, "positive", "negative"))%>%
    mutate(polar = ifelse(review_sentiment == 0, "neutral", polar))

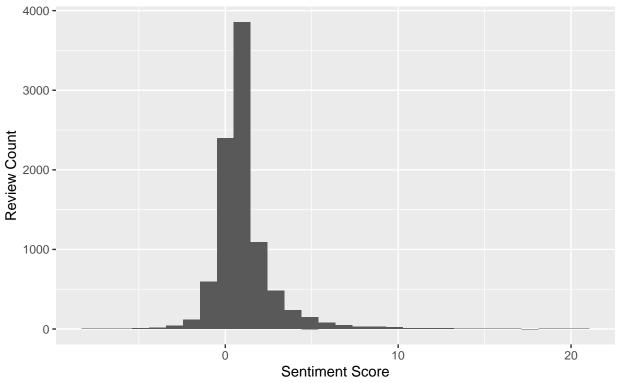
pos<-sum(data$polar == "positive")
neg<-sum(data$polar == "negative")
neu<-sum(data$polar == "neutral")
sentiments_c<-c(pos, neg, neu)

datarec<-ifelse(data$recommended == "True", T, F)
data$recommended<-datarec
rec<-sum(data$recommended)
notrec<-10000-rec</pre>
```

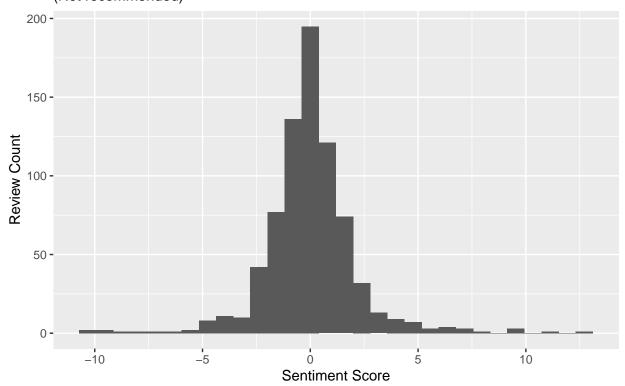
```
## recommended_c sentiments_c
## Positive 9239 6806
## Negative 761 1484
## Neutral NA 1710
```

#### T-tests

# Distribution of Sentiment Scores for Steam Review Data (Recommended)



## Distribution of Sentiment Scores for Steam Review Data (Not recommended)



```
t.test(recommendedGames$review_sentiment, alternative = "greater", mu = 0 )
```

Appear to solidly reject our null hypothesis (that the mean sentiment for recommended games is negative or neutral)

```
t.test(notRecommendedGames$review_sentiment, alternative = "less", mu = 0 )
```

In this case, we cannot reject our null hypothesis (that the mean sentiment for not recommended games is positive or neutral). Upon further inspection, some reviews appear to not recommend the game despite praising certain elements of gameplay, which may be contributing to this result.

#### RESOURCES USED:

```
# RESOURCES USED:
# https://www.statology.org/random-sample-in-r/
# Bobbit`t, "How to Select Random Samples in R (With Examples)," Statology, Oct. 22, 2020. https://www.
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27044727/removing-characters-from-string-in-r
# ben_aaron, "Removing characters from string in R," Stack Overflow, Nov. 20, 2014. https://stackoverfl
# https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/syuzhet/vignettes/syuzhet-vignette.html
```