Final Report – Social Media Sentiment Analysis of POTUS

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Course: PS25 - SE 02 Big Data & Analytics

Date: 2025-07-04

1. Introduction

This project is a sentiment analysis of the brand "Trump" in the context of a specific international crisis: a U.S. military attack on Iran ordered by President Trump. The study focuses on public reaction as expressed in a single Reddit thread from the subreddit r/AskReddit titled "Trump bombs Iran. What do you think this will lead to?" (link). It's about understanding brand dynamics under pressure.

The analysis involved building a full data pipeline: collecting comments with Python, cleaning and processing them via Hadoop MapReduce, storing results in PostgreSQL, and performing sentiment classification in Python. Results give us insight into the polarity and emotional weight behind the reactions.

2. Problem Definition & Data Collection

2.1 Problem Statement

To analyze how a U.S. military strike on Iran ordered by President Trump affected public perception of his persona as a brand, by performing sentiment analysis on user comments from a specific Reddit thread in r/AskReddit.

2.2 Data Acquisition

2.2.1 Reddit App creation - secret key

GET NEW REDDIT	MY SUBREDDITS	₩ HOME -	POPULAR -	ALL - USERS	LEARNPROG	RAMMING - LEI	ETCODE - ANNOUNCEM	IENTS - HYDR	ROPONICS - FREEBOOKS	ASKREDDIT - F	PICS - FUNNY	- MOVIES -	GAMING - WO
greddit	PREFERENCES	options	apps	RSS feeds	friends	blocked	password/email	delete					
developed app	olications												
(2)	potus_sentim personal use script 186aiwd117X8KqLpoU		ser	ntiment analy	sis of the p	oresident							
change icon													
secre	sw_OrE2sgRt1A	uj7OTlgFvol	HZpKrJQ			deve	lopers allee_pizze	n (that's yo	ou!) remove				
name	potus_sentime	ent					add deve	loper:					
description	sentiment ana	lysis of the	presiden	t	fit.								
about ur													
redirect ur	http://localhos	t:8080											
update app	delete app												
create another ap	р												

2.2.2 Reddit API

- Search Term: Trump
- Posts Collected: Approx. 7000 posts/comments retrieved using search queries on Reddit
- **Tool Used:** Python Reddit API Wrapper (PRAW) and direct JSON data storage.

```
import praw
import json
from datetime import datetime
from dotenv import load dotenv
import os
import argparse
load dotenv()
client id = os.getenv("CLIENT ID")
client secret = os.getenv("SECRET")
user_agent = os.getenv("AGENT")
# Connect to Reddit API
reddit = praw.Reddit(client id=client id,
                     client secret=client secret,
                     user_agent=user_agent)
# Parse arguments
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument("--url", required=True, help="Reddit post URL")
args = parser.parse args()
submission = reddit.submission(url=args.url)
submission.comments.replace_more(limit=None)
```

```
comments = []
     def extract comments(comment list, parent=None):
         for comment in comment list:
             comments.append({
                 "id": comment.id,
                 "parent id": parent,
                 "author": str(comment.author),
                 "score": comment.score,
                 "body": comment.body,
                 "created utc": comment.created utc
             })
             extract comments(comment.replies, parent=comment.id)
     extract comments(submission.comments)
    # Save to JSON
     os.makedirs("data/raw", exist_ok=True)
     post id = submission.id
    filename = f"data/raw/reddit {post id} comments.json"
    with open(filename, "w") as f:
48
        json.dump(comments, f, indent=2)
    print(f" Saved {len(comments)} comments to {filename}")
```

- Data collected and stored in structured ISON format
- File stored locally as reddit_trump_comments.json

3. Data Engineering Environment Setup

3.1 Technical Configuration

- **OS:** Ubuntu 22.04
- **Java Version:** OpenJDK 11 (JAVA 11) selected and set correctly using JAVA_HOME and update-alternatives.
- Hadoop Version: 3.3.6
- Python Environment: Virtualenv with nltk, TextBlob, VADER, psycopg2, and other required libraries
- **Shell:** zsh configured via .zshrc
- Java Version:
- **Hadoop Version:** 3.3.6 installed and configured.
- Hadoop Services Running: NameNode, DataNode, ResourceManager, NodeManager,
 SecondaryNameNode.

3.2 Challenges Resolved

- Incompatible Java version (Java 24) was replaced with Java 17 to support Hadoop, then again replaced by Java 11 for compatibility reasons.
- Manually launched YARN components when automatic launch failed.

4. Data Preprocessing with MapReduce

4.1 Cleaning Goals

- Remove stopwords, URLs, punctuation, emojis
- Normalize to lowercase
- Remove duplicates and missing values

4.2 mapperflatter.py (Python)

```
scripts > 🏓 mapperflatter.py > ..
      #!/home/alex/UE-Germany/ps25 bigdata/Sentiment Tiktok/.venv/bin/python
      import nltk
      nltk.download('stopwords')
      import sys
      import json
      import re
      from nltk.corpus import stopwords
      stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
      def clean_text(text):
        text = text.lower()
         text = re.sub(r"http\S+", "", text)
text = re.sub(r"[^\w\s]", "", text)
         return [word for word in text.split() if word not in stop words]
      def process(record):
          if 'body' in record and isinstance(record['body'], str):
               words = clean text(record['body'])
               for word in words:
                   print(f"{word}\t1")
      try:
         content = sys.stdin.read()
          data = json.loads(content)
          if isinstance(data, list):
               for record in data:
                   process(record)
          else:
               process(data)
      except Exception:
          pass
```

This script is called "mapperflatter" because it not only maps over each object in the input array (processing each record individually), but also "flattens" the structure by emitting each word from the 'body' field as a separate output line. This flattening transforms nested or grouped data into a simple, line-by-line format suitable for further processing in data pipelines.

4.3 reducer.py (Python)

```
scripts > 🕏 reducer.py > ...
      #!/usr/bin/env python3
      #!/home/alex/UE-Germany/ps25 bigdata/Sentiment Tiktok/.venv/bin/python
      import sys
      current word = None
      current_count = 0
      for line in sys.stdin:
          word, count = line.strip().split('\t')
          count = int(count)
 12
          if word == current word:
              current_count += count
          else:
              if current word is not None:
                   print(f"{current_word}\t{current_count}")
              current word = word
              current_count = count
      # Don't forget the last word
      if current word is not None:
          print(f"{current word}\t{current count}")
```

4.4 Execution Command

```
~/UE-Germany/ps25_bigdata/Sentiment_Tiktok/scripts on 🛮 Setup! 📀 14:24:59
$ hadoop jar $HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/tools/lib/hadoop-streaming-*.jar \
  -D mapreduce.framework.name=local \
  -D fs.defaultFS=file:/// \
  -files /home/alex/UE-
Germany/ps25_bigdata/Sentiment_Tiktok/scripts/mapperflatter.py,/home/alex/UE-
Germany/ps25_bigdata/Sentiment_Tiktok/scripts/reducer.py \
  -input /home/alex/UE-
Germany/ps25_bigdata/Sentiment_Tiktok/scripts/data/raw/reddit_trump_comments.json
\
  -output /home/alex/UE-
Germany/ps25_bigdata/Sentiment_Tiktok/scripts/output_local \
  -mapper mapperflatter.py \
  -reducer reducer.py \
  -cmdenv PYTHONIOENCODING=utf8 \
  -cmdenv PATH=/home/alex/UE-
Germany/ps25_bigdata/Sentiment_Tiktok/.venv/bin:/usr/bin:/bin
```

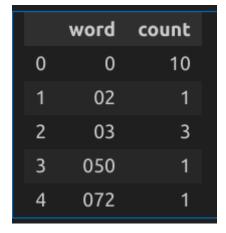
5. Data Integration with PostgreSQL

5.1 Transfer

• Cleaned output from Hadoop loaded into PostgreSQL

```
Postgresql in terminal:
 ~/UE-Germany/ps25_bigdata/Sentiment_Tiktok/scripts on [] Setup! 📀 14:41:01
 psql (14.18 (Ubuntu 14.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1))
 Type "help" for help.
 postgres=# CREATE DATABASE sentiment analysis;
 CREATE USER alex WITH PASSWORD '#########;
 GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE sentiment_analysis TO alex;
 CREATE DATABASE
 CREATE ROLE
 GRANT
 ~/UE-Germany/ps25_bigdata/Sentiment_Tiktok/scripts on 🛘 Setup! 🔮 14:43:11
 $ psql -U alex -d sentiment_analysis
 psql (14.18 (Ubuntu 14.18-Oubuntu0.22.04.1))
 Type "help" for help.
 sentiment_analysis=> CREATE TABLE word_count (
     word TEXT PRIMARY KEY,
 CREATE TABLE
 sentiment_analysis=> \q
```

5.2 FINALLY, first output... (underwhelming)



6. EDA (Notebook-Based)

The main exploration was performed in Jupyter Notebook

6.1 Tools Used

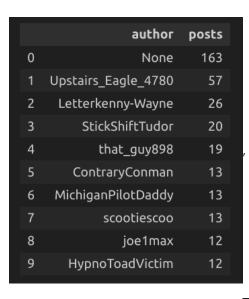
```
import pandas as pd
import psycopg2
import json
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from collections import Counter
import re
from wordcloud import WordCloud
from nltk.sentiment import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
import nltk
```

6.2 Simple Visualizations for exploratory data analysys

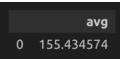
• Main dataframe (comments_df)



Most active users, count of comments over time, avrg chars per comment



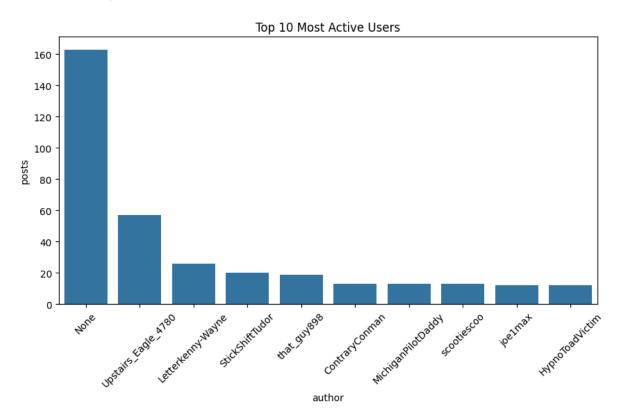
	day	count	
0	2025-06-22	6518	
1	2025-06-23	260	
2	2025-06-24	52	
3	2025-06-25	19	
4	2025-06-26	8	
5	2025-06-27	9	
6	2025-06-28	9	
7	2025-07-01	1	
8	2025-07-02	1	
9	2025-07-03	1	

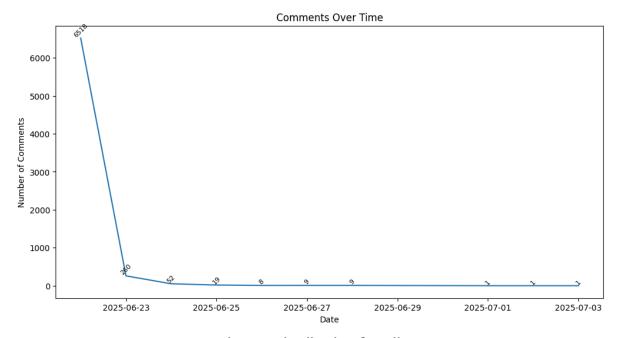


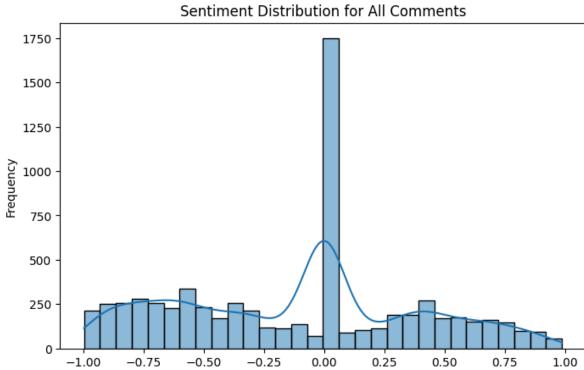
6.2 Sentiment Classification Logic

- Polarize text (scores from -1 to +1)
- Score each comment with compound sentiment value

6.3 Findings

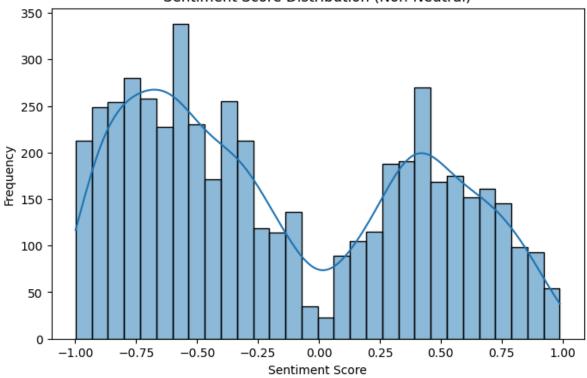


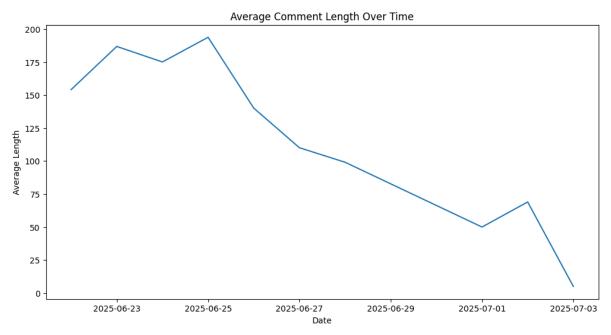




Sentiment Score

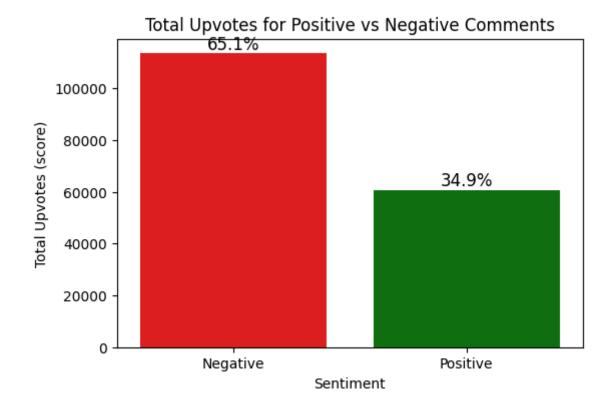
Sentiment Score Distribution (Non-Neutral)











8. Conclusion & Recommendations

At first glance, the sentiment distribution in the thread appeared balanced—many users voiced either support or disapproval of Trump's decision to bomb Iran. However, introducing the "score" parameter (upvotes) showed a more revealing picture: negative comments toward Trump consistently received the most support from the Reddit community. This suggests that, although users may have expressed a range of opinions, the platform sentiment leaned clearly against Trump's action. This is a refreshing insight—showing that analyzing approval signals like upvotes can expose the dominant stance of a community.

Still, the analysis faced noise. The word cloud, for instance, is overly "cloudy," cluttered with filler terms—pronouns, generic verbs, and function words—distracting from actual sentiment-bearing keywords. The word count metric suffers similarly, with "Iran" and "war" being the only standout terms. This points to the need for a stronger data cleaning and preprocessing pipeline in future work—more aggressive stopword filtering, *lemmatization* (*reduction to dictionary form. Ex.: running* > *run*), and perhaps custom dictionaries.

A compelling next step would be to extract tuples combining sentiment-driven words with strong action verbs (e.g., "will," "can't," "hate," "trust") to uncover more contextually rich sentiment expressions. This could help reclassify some "neutral" comments that actually carry strong emotional cues. More broadly, combining score-weighted sentiment, advanced phrase extraction, and a topic modeling layer could lead to a sharper and more actionable understanding of how public opinion shapes around a political brand in times of crisis.