

**NUST COLLEGE OF ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL**

**DE-40 (DCE)**

**ENGINEERING**

### Anti-state Comment Detection on Social Media using Natural Language Processing

PROJECT REPORT

DE-40 (DCE)

***Submitted by***

PC ARSALAN JAVED

GC RAAZ KHAN

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**BACHELOR’S IN**

##### COMPUTER ENGINEERING YEAR 2022

**PROJECT SUPERVISOR**

DR. WASI HAIDER BUTT

**YEAR 2022**

##### COLLEGE OF

**ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING PESHAWAR ROAD, RAWALPINDI**

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And lastly, all four group members worked together. We helped each other with facing any difficulties using this project. We learn a lot of things regarding our degree by making this final year project.

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## ABSTRACT

“Anti-state Comment Detector” aims to take a step towards the betterment of social media in Pakistan. It is the step to introduce AI in the social media domain to beneath fit public and organizations.

With increase in use of Internet and the step into digital world, various applications have been developed to make the life the people more comfortable.

The increased use of social media platform has changed the look of the way people communicate and interact physically and digitally. On social platforms discussions are done which makes the trending topics and gives the bird eye view of events that are occurring around the globe in real-time.

“Anti-state Comment detector” plays the role in current identifying the users of Twitter that mislead the mass audience with their negative thoughts and comments against the country and spread negativity. The project uses a classifier that automatically detect hate tweets using the content of tweets made. It also extracts the data of tweets containing hate speech and the user who made the tweet.

**CHAPTER 1:**

**INTRODUCTION**

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Over the decades, comprehensive articles have been published about how social media has impact on the participation of politics. The argument here is made that almost all social media platforms encourage online and offline participation of political trends and talk.

Pakistan’s political parties are actively sing social platforms and social media and it has result in huge change of how politics work in Pakistan.[[1]](Eijaz,%20A.%20(2013).%20Impact%20of%20new%20media%20on%20dynamics%20of%20Pakistan%20politics.%20Journal%20of%20Political%20Studies,%2020,%20113-130.)

Other than political parties’ common masses also indulge in political discussion using tweets and comments to follow the current ongoing trends.

Twitter’s advertising resources indicated that Twitter had 3.40 million users in Pakistan in early survey of 2022.[[2]](https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2022-pakistan)

Text

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Figure 1-Social media Statistics of Pakistan April 2022

Twitter, a widely used social media platform, produces large amount of text that contains the political information also, this information can be mined and extracted to analyze people’s point of view regarding the hot trending topics going around the state and globe.

## Motivation

## We have chosen to work with Twitter as is widely used platform of public emotion than regular online website and blogs. The reason is that the amount of relevant data that can be scanned and extracted is much larger on Twitter, compared to traditional website blogs. The response of people on Twitter post and trends is very fast and common as many people prefer using Twitter rather than blogging to express their point of views. The use of social media has seen dramatic growth in recent s. With the use of only 140 characters on Twitter, people can express their opinions on any topic.

## Pakistan being a democratic state allows the freedom of expression and speech to the citizens in all contexts including politics under its constitution.[[3]](https://mediacommissionreview.org/article-19-19-a-of-the-constitution-of-pakistan/) Social media is playing a in increasing the violence and extremism of emotional people , and the government is designing application and ways to detect, understand the impact of extremism on social media and other internet social platforms.

## Recently Government of Pakistan has passed a law that any person who defames the country or passes anti-state comments on social media is liable to prison for up to 5 years and will be fined heavily.[[4]](https://rsf.org/en/online-defamation-pakistan-now-punishable-five-years-prison)

## Our “Anti-state Comment Detection System” motivation is to help our government in this regard. The project will detect the anti-state comments using sentiment analysis. So every time a person violates the law authorities can be notified through it.

## Objectives

Objectives or deliverables of our Final Year Project that we have worked on are as follows:

* Checking every tweet in in-the country domain
* Detection of an anti-state tweet or comment the by user using machine learning AI, NLP
* The detected user making a hate comment or tweet will be blacklisted for authorities to take further action according to law

## Aim and Working

The “Anti-State Comment Detector” aims to take a step toward better control and implementation of media law. It helps the concerned authorities to keep check and balance of people and data being uploaded on social media against defamation of any institute, person, and above all our state Pakistan.

The social media platform has opened gates to new ideas for gathering and exchange of information. Moreover, it also gives ample opportunity for people to raise their words and voices in public and spread their thoughts to masses. Due to the dangerous nature of the social media platform, some stories are rapidly spreading, are getting highlighted, and need careful investigation to have a clear picture. With the development in the digital and internet world, various applications have been developed to make the life of people more comfortable and keep country security and respect safe and sound.

“Anti-State Comment Detector” targets the users of Twitter that try to defame or spread hate among groups using social media Twitter platform to defame the country, it identifies such users and shows the tweet or comment made by them with their account username and other data. The tweets were fed into the system a from file right now and they predict the sentiment of tweet as “Anti-State” or “Non-Anti-State”. Further it can be implemented using Twitter API keys for real-time tweet analysis.

## Social media warfare can be defined as the use of social media as a form of weapon with the intention of causing serious permanent damage to reputation of certain actors such as governments or corporations. Various strategies and techniques and techniques are used to advance the political, economic, social, or cultural agenda.

## Development Environment

The development phase was divided into two:

* + - Backend Development
    - Frontend Development

#### Backend Development:

The main working of the system and algorithm are included in backend development

**Coding Language:** Python

**Coding Environment:** PyCharm IDE and command terminal

**Packages used:** Python libraries of machine learning and natural language processing



**Figure 2-Tools for Backend Development**

#### Frontend Development:

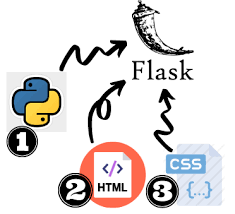
The front end of the web application was made using:

**Coding Language:** Python,HTML,CSS

**Coding Environment:** Pycharm, Jupyter notebook

**Servers:** Flask

**Databases:** SQLite3



**Logo, company name

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**Figure 3-Tools for Frontend Development**

## Structure of Report

* + - Chapter 1 deals with the Introduction. It includes the motivation behind doing project, objectives covered and aim and working.
    - Chapter 2 mainly deals with Literature Review. It includes the research which has already been done in natural language processing by modern technologies and Twitter Sentiment Analysis
    - Chapter 3 covers the objectives. It enlists the details of objectives being covered in our project and its working.
    - Chapter 4 covers the Software part including the front-end application being used. Its features and working are mentioned.
    - Chapter 5 covers the references used in report

**CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW**

# Chapter 2

## 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Looking in past, sentimental analysis has been an area of ​​interest for many professional fields including psychologists, neurologists, computer scientists, and linguists.

Various methods of researching various topics especially analyzing social networking websites such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram are increasingly in demand and use by people nowadays. The data available on these social media sites made it easy to research and analyze what are the feelings and opinions of people around the globe or state. An analysis of these expressions made publicly on these platforms can help in finding the faces of user that may help in different decision making process.

#### Existing Solution in Pakistan:

**Sentiment Analysis on Imran Khan’s Tweet** is a research paper done by Air University students in which they study and analyzed the sentiment of tweets made by Imran Khan in one year of spam. In this research they read and analyze the emotions of Imran Khan's tweets in year’s spam. In this study, the polarity of Imran Khan's tweets was analyzed with the help of R's studio. Data for this study are collected in Imran Khan's one-year tweets, posted on Twitter from 1 January 2018 to November 20, 2018. We later saved the data to csv. The results of the polarity test reveal that you have used all three positive, negative, and neutral emotions. However, he was using neutral or free polarity items (FPIs) of 67.41% in his tweets. Between positive and negative polarity items the number of positive polarity objects (NPIs) is 23.21% compared to positive polarity objects (PPIs) which are only 9.40%. [[5]](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355071921_Sentiment_Analysis_of_Imran_Khan's_Tweets)

**Sentiment Analysis for Urdu News Tweets Using Decision Tree** is a research paper done by EME, a NUST University student in which they make sentiment analysis which is done in Urdu news tweets. The proposed approach has two steps. In the first step the data processing is done as the hashtag tag removal and suspension name removal is done. The vector feature of the second step is designed. The Vector feature is created by identifying several encouraging words, opposing words, and the presence of denials and the use of POS tags. After constructing the element vector, the decision tree is used as the division algorithm. The decision tree classifies tweet as positive, negative, and neutral. [[6]](R.%20Bibi,%20U.%20Qamar,%20M.%20Ansar,%20and%20A.%20Shaheen,%20%22Sentiment%20Analysis%20for%20Urdu%20News%20Tweets%20Using%20Decision%20Tree,%22%202019%20IEEE%2017th%20International%20Conference%20on%20Software%20Engineering%20Research,%20Management%20and%20Applications%20(SERA),%202019,%20pp.%2066-70,%20doi:%2010.1109/SERA.2019.8886788.)

**Sentiment Analysis of Pakistani Twitter** is a research done by Farooq Yousaf, based in Australia having Ph.D in Politics, he has made Pakistani Twitter comments about the response of those affected by the coronavirus crisis in the country, and the findings are interesting. Due to Twitter's restrictions on data extraction, a person may be able to extract a certain number of tweets in each time. Therefore, the following emotional analysis is based on 500-1000 randomly entered tweets for all three participants. This analysis is designed to measure Pakistan's typical Twitter feelings about how we react to various major stakeholders in the country.[[7]](https://nayadaur.tv/2020/03/sentiment-analysis-of-pakistani-twitter-dg-ispr-cm-murad-more-popular-than-pm/)

**CHAPTER 3:**

**MODULE WORKING**

# Chapter 3

## Sentiment Analysis for Anti-State Tweet

## Detection

#### Introduction:

The increase in growth of internet users and the emerging power of online review and freedom of expression on social media platforms have provided the platform to start Sentiment analysis. Sentimental analysis comes under the work that includes text mining to test the opinions of people who talk about a particular product, topic and commentary on social media posts and the review site which also raises difficulties in digging ideas. Figures published on Twitter advertising services show that Twitter has 3.40 million users in Pakistan by early 2022. This figure means that access to Twitter ads in Pakistan was equivalent to 1.5 percent of the population at the time. [[8]](https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2022-pakistan#:~:text=Twitter%20users%20in%20Pakistan%20in,total%20population%20at%20the%20time.)

The objective of Anti-State Tweet Detection in our Final Year Project is to present a way to provide a solution to manage or control the problem of defamation and spreading of hate against any person or country on public platform like Twitter.

#### Dataset:

The collection of datasets for this project was not a simple task. We applied several

attempts for obtaining Twitter API keys from the Twitter developer account but every time Twitter got it denied due to unknown reasons. After many attempts we were able to get the keys, those keys were for Essential Twitter API v2 which gives limited access to collect tweets. We were not in success for obtaining Elevated Twitter API v1 keys. This very reason made the task difficult as manual extraction of dataset is very difficult. Due to, this fact we collected some tweets using v2 API but after that we shift to a non-API-based i.e., Twint. Twint is a high-level Twitter tool written in Python that allows for scanning and extracting of Tweets from profiles of Twitter users without having access to developer account Twitter’s API.

Text

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#### Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

#### Dataset creation:

The dataset consists of the raw tweets scrapped using Twint and labels of the tweet as 0 and 1. Here 0 means “Anti-State” and 1 means “Non-Anti-State”.

Twint uses Twitter search to let you extract Tweets from specific users, extract Tweets related to specific topics, hashtags, and trends, or edit sensitive information in Tweets such as emails and phone numbers. I find this very useful, and you can find art with it too.

Twint also makes special inquiries on Twitter allowing you to scan Twitter user followers, Tweets that the user likes, and who they are following without confirmation, API, etc.

* + - **Get Tweets:** Retrieve the list of tweets for specific hashtags, trends, and users using Twint
    - **Filter cases**: Tweets that were not in the English language or which contains data that was irrelevant for our dataset were removed
    - **Get Tweets as a document:** The tweets information that is left after filtering is downloaded in form of .csv file for future use.
    - **Document Preprocessing**: The tweets document dataset was then pre-processed to remove all the URLs, stop words, and hashtags from the tweets and are cleaned to be fed into the classifier

Table

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*Get Tweets:*

Using Twint Twitter in Python we retrieve the list of tweets using the hashtags or keywords for specific tweets and scrapped all the data from Twint into a .csv file and .json file for future use.

*Filtering Cases:*

The following cases are filtered out:

* English Tweets are kept
* We only use the tweets coming from the Pakistan domain
* The tweets that were too long were skipped

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*Getting Tweets as Documents:*

The data is downloaded in only a .csv file so that it can be used in classification as Data Frames anis d easily readable.

Table

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**Figure 4- Document Structure of csv file**

*Pre-Processing Tweets:*

In this, we use panda’s library to read our csv files containing tweets. The data of tweets were checked and if any missing row or column value is found it was dropped. Then the dataset was determined for its balance notion i.e., a number of anti-state and non-anti-state tweets acquired.

Chart, bar chart

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**Figure 5- Number of tweets in each label**

Other steps in pre-processing of the data includes the removal of duplicate tweets, removing spaces from the beginning of tweet and s, and removing digits, punctuations, hashtags, and URLs.

*Transforming Tweets into Vectors for features extraction:*

To use text data to obtain a prediction model, text must be separated to delete certain words - this process is called tokenization. These words need to be encoded as whole numbers, or floating-point values, in order to be used as input into machine learning algorithms. This process is called extracting features (or vectorization).

Scikit-learn’s Count Vectorizer is used to convert text collections into form of vectors also termed as token count. It also enables pre-processing of text data before generating vector representation. This functionality makes it a module for the most flexible feature of the text.

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**Figure 6- Example of how vectors are made**

#### Flow Chart of Algorithm:

#### Diagram Description automatically generated

#### Features of Dataset:

We know that many applications interact with multiple datasets. Therefore, a non-computerized function can be a huge congestion in your algorithm and can take effect on a model that takes memory and many computational hours to run. To ensure that the code works properly on a computer, we will use a process called vectorization.

One of the major difficulties any NLP Data Scientist faces in selecting the best representation of the numerical and vector form of your string data for using Machine Learning models.

**Count Vectorizer** is a process of converting the input string data into form of numerical data as frequency i.e. number of occurrence of word in text

**TF-IDF means Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency.** This is a calculation based on multiple times a word in the corpus, but it also provides numerical representation of how important the word is in mathematical analysis.

The TF-IDF is better than Count Vectorizers because it not only focuses on the wording of the existing words on the corpus but also provides the significance of the words. We can then remove the words that are less important in the analysis, thus making the model structure less complex by reducing computational speed and hours and the input size.

#### A picture containing text Description automatically generatedA picture containing text Description automatically generated

#### Classification Model:

1. **Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier**

The first classifier that we used for the classification of our testing data into “Anti-state” OR “Non-Anti State” is the Support Vector Machine (SVM). We trained our dataset on this classifier using the sklearn python library.

SVM is an AI algorithm, and the concepts are simple. The SVM classifier separates data points using a hyperplane with many margin space. That is why the SVM classifier is also known as discriminative classifier. SVM detects the right hyperplane that helps to separate new data points.

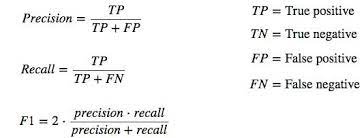
Chart, scatter chart

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**Figure 7- SVM working**

Support Vectors are simply the coordinates of individual observation data points. The SVM classifier is an AI algorithm that best separates the two classes (hyper-plane/ line).

The SVM algorithm is implemented using a kernel. A kernel is used to transform your dataset data points into the required form of space. The technique used by SVM classifier is known as Kernel trick. Here, the kernel takes a low-dimensional input space and transforms it into a higher-dimensional space. By adding more space to the dataset kernel converts the low dimensional space into higher dimensional space. It is most useful in non-linear separation problems. Kernel trick is used to increase the accuracy of the classifier.



The kernel we used in our classifier was: **Linear kernel**

**Accuracy for the SVM classifier came out to be 86%**

Graphical user interface, text

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Graphical user interface, text, application

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**Classification report of SVM:**

Table

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1. **Logistic Regression classifier**

The second classifier we used to test our dataset Logistic Regression Classifier. [**Logistic Regression**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logistic_regression) is a Machine Learning classification algorithm used to predict the probability of class dependence. In logistic regression, the dependent variable is a binary variable that contains coded data such as 1 (yes, success, etc.) or 0 (no, failure, etc.). In other words, the regression model predicts P (Y = 1) as X function.

**Accuracy for the Logistic Regression classifier came out to be 84%**

Graphical user interface, text, application

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**Classification report of Logistic Regression:**

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1. **Random Forest classifier**

A random forest is a classifier that uses several decision trees on sub-sample of datasets and calculate the average to increase the accuracy of test data prediction and this process control the over-fitting of dataset. The size of sub-sample tree is controlled by the parameter called max\_samples only if parameter bootstrap is True, otherwise the classifier uses whole dataset to build up the tree instead of using sub-samples.

“Random Forest is a classifier” that contains multiple decision trees on multiple subsets of given dataset and then it takes average of all those subsamples. This process is used to increase the accuracy in prediction of testing labels.[[9]](https://www.javatpoint.com/machine-learning-random-forest-algorithm)

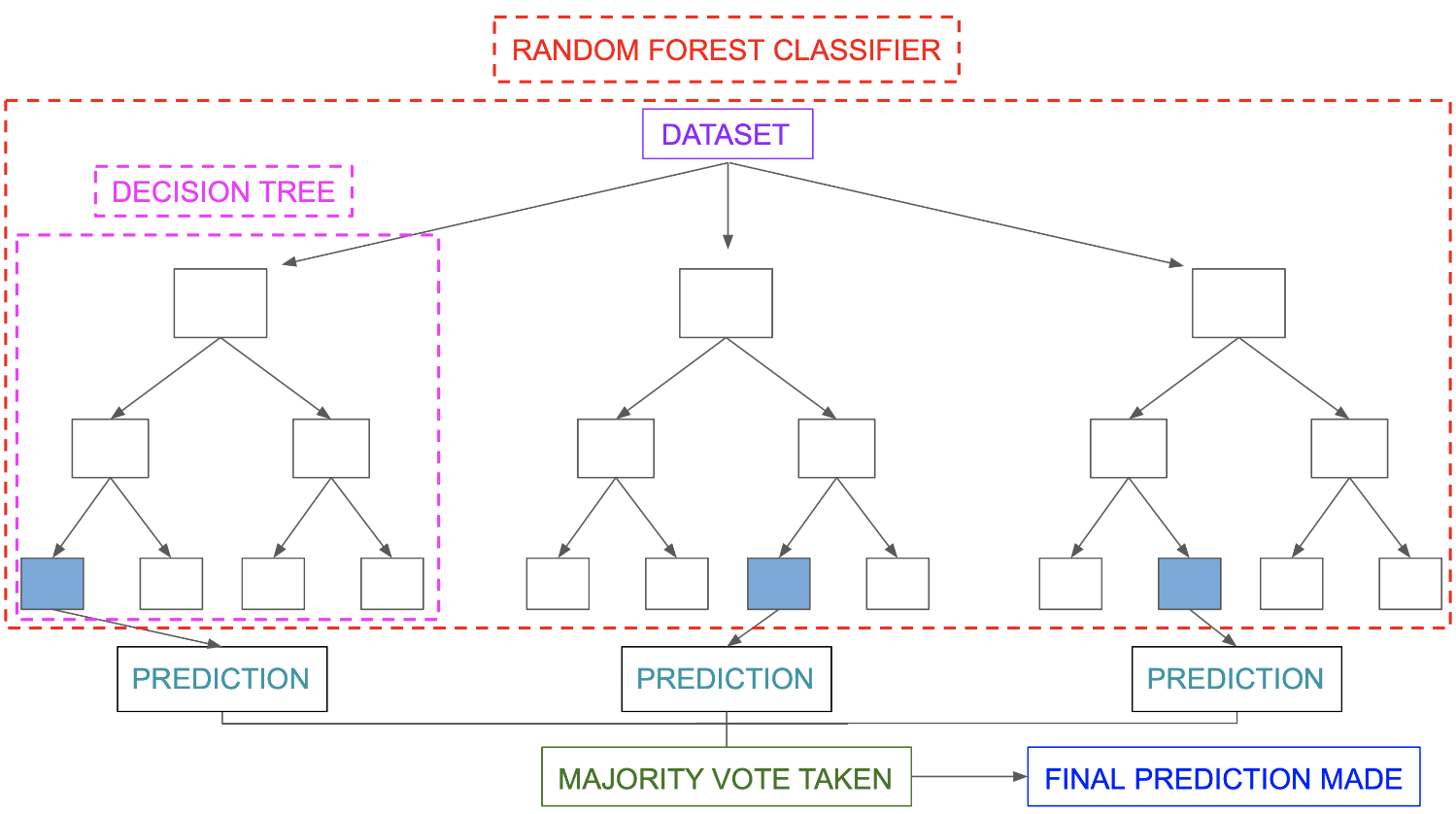


Figure 8- Random Forest Decision Tree Working

**Accuracy for the Logistic Regression classifier came out to be 86.4%**

Graphical user interface, text, application

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**Classification report of Random Forest:**

#### Table Description automatically generated

1. **KNN classifier**

K-Nearest Neighbor is one the simplest Supervised Learning Machine Learning algorithm. K-NN works on the process of assuming the similarity that exists between new case i.e., data and available cases in this way it puts new coming cases i.e., test cases into the category that is most close the available categories.

It stores all the data available and classifies the new data based on the previous similarity. K-NN algorithm can be used for Regression as well as for Classification but mostly it is used for Classification problems. It is a non-parametric algorithm which means that it does not take any assumption of underlying data. It is also known as a lazy learner algorithm due to the reason that it does not learn from the training data immediately in fact stores the data and uses it at time of classification and perform the action on dataset when new data comes and categories it.

**Accuracy for the KKN classifier came out to be 72%**

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**Classification report of KNN:**

Table

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As in the above-mentioned classifier the SVM and Random Forest gives good accuracy. Among both classifiers, we choose Random Forest Classifier to use for our testing data as it gives maximum accuracy among all classifiers we used.

#### Pipeline to Save Model:

We can create a machine learning pipeline by putting the features that were involved in training the model that we want to use for our dataset and the classifier in sequenced steps. This process will automate the workflow of machine learning. Pipeline can consist of pre-processing, extracting features, classification model and post-processing of data.[[10]](https://machinelearningmastery.com/modeling-pipeline-optimization-with-scikit-learn/)

Graphical user interface, text, application

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We made a pipeline of our model which contain the s feature extraction method of the vectorizer and TFidf Transformer. Moreover, it also contains the classification model we selected for our testing data.

Diagram

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**Accuracy for pipeline came out to be 86%**

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message

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**Classification report of Pipeline:**

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#### Save Pipelined Model:

#### The purpose of saving the pipelined model is to save the data trained under certain features and classifiers and reuse them for other purposes or loading it to run predictions on test data instead of training the whole model every time.

We used the Pickle library of Python to save our Model as “my\_model.pkl” for further use.

## Future Improvements in Project

Some of the ideas that can be future added to the project could be as follows:

* **Real-time data collection for Anti-state tweet and comment detection:** As mentioned in the above section we faced difficulty in making large dataset due to unavailability of Twitter API keys v1. To further enhance this project, we can try to get our application for Twitter development account approved and make the project on real-time data.
* **Fake News Detection:** In recent years, we have seen an increase in false stories, that is, almost pieces of false information created with the intent to deceive. The proliferation of this type of issue poses a serious threat to the unity and well-being of the community, as it promotes political divisions and mistrust of its leaders. The sheer volume of information disseminated through social media makes it possible for manual authentication, which encourages the design and implementation of automated false detection systems. The creators of false stories use a variety of style tricks to promote the success of their creations, one of which is to appease the feelings of the recipients.
* **Extended project to detect defamation not only of state but instead also detect Racism, sexism, homophobia, religious extremism, and conspiracy theories.** As a result of the experimental research project, the Anti-Defamation League can estimate that at least 4.2 million anti-Semitic tweets were distributed between January 29, 2017, and January 28, 2018. times of day, the number of anti-Semitic tweets from of a low of 36,800 in the 26th week (July 23-29) to a high of 181,700 in the 45th week (December 03-09). The average number of anti-Semitic tweets in all 52 weeks of analysis was 81,400. [[11]](https://www.adl.org/resources/report/quantifying-hate-year-anti-semitism-twitter)

**CHAPTER 4:**

**FRONT END APPLICATION**

# Chapter 4

## Front End Application

#### Front End GUI application:

The main web application is developed using Pycharm and Flask Python as web framework servers.

Why is Flask used in Python?

Flask is a module library of Python language build to assist coder in Python to link their work with a GUI. It is a web framework that provide very useful tools and features to create the web application on Python easily and effectively. Flask gives coders and developers the ease of accessing framework as it is free and available. It is available by just creating one python file.

**Development Environment:** PyCharm IDE

**Web Framework Server:** Flask

**Programming Languages**: Html, CSS, python

## Running Server

## WSGI

Web Server Gateway Interface (WSGI) has been accepted as a Python web application development step. WSGI is a symbol of the interface between the web server and the web applications.

## Jinja2

Jinja2 is a well-known engine designed for Python for templating. A web templating system joins a template with specific data source to render the dynamic web pages on our web application.

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The server will run on the local host <https://127.0.0.1:5000/>

## Flask Routing

Modern web frameworks use a routing technique to help the user remember application URLs. It is useful because it aids user to easily access pages by directly clicking on the button and without always navigating back to home page and selecting the desired page.

Route () decor in Flask is used to link the URL to a function.

## Features

The web applications features are as follows:

SIGN IN/Log Out

## Graphical user interface Description automatically generated

The concerned authorities using the application can register them on the site and then sign in to use the application features. We can connect to an SQLite database using the Python sqlite3 module.

Home Page

Graphical user interface, website

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Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message

Description automatically generated

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

About Us

Graphical user interface, website

Description automatically generated

Get Started

Graphical user interface, website

Description automatically generated

Tweet Sentiments

A picture containing text

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Deployment

We are using GitHub and Heroku to deploy our app to live servers.

Heroku is a cloud platform supporting several programming languages.

It is a container-based cloud Platform as a Service (PaaS). Developers use Heroku to deploy and manage modern apps. It enables developer to build, run and operate applications entirely in the cloud.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

**CHAPTER 5:**

**REFERENCES**

# Chapter 5

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Graphical user interface, text, application

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