## **Artificial Intelligence**

## Project 2

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Sentimental Analysis on Omicron virus – covid 19 tweets

1. Hydrating the tweets using Hydrator app

Add the tweets text file provided in the assignment

٨	Datasets	Add	Settings			
▼ Add a New Dataset						
Hydrate a new dataset by selecting a file of tweet identifiers and entering some descriptive information about your new dataset.						
Select Tweet ID file						
		) IIIC				
Titl	e:					
Creator:						
Publisher:						
UR	L:					
Ad	dd Dataset					

▼ Your Datasets	
Start and Stop hydration as needed. Hydrator will manage your Twitter API Rate Limits f	or you. Click on the dataset for details.
May	
35,756 of 35,756 ids read (32,416)	CSV Delete
April	
91,587 of 91,587 ids read (83,238)	CSV Delete
March	
97,844 of 97,844 lds read (88,706)	CSV Delete
February	
89,080 of 89,080 ids read (81,693)	CSV Delete
January	
92,860 of 92,860 ids read (86,232)	CSV Delete
December	
99,288 of 99,288 ids read (92,701)	CSV Delete
November	
16,471 of 16,471 ids read (15,258)	CSV Delete

Downloaded the csv files to the local directory.

#### 2. Python code explanation.

This Python code combines multiple CSV files into a single CSV file using Pandas.

It performs sentiment analysis on a set of tweets. It first defines a function clean\_text to clean the text by removing URLs, mentions, hashtags, emojis, punctuation, and stopwords, and lemmatizing words. This function is then applied to the "text" column of a pandas DataFrame called tweets\_df, and the resulting cleaned text is stored in a new column called "text\_processed".

Next, the code counts the number of positive, negative, and neutral tweets in the tweets\_text DataFrame, and creates a pie chart to visualize the results. The pie chart is displayed using the matplotlib.pyplot library. The chart shows the proportion of positive, negative, and neutral tweets, labeled and colored accordingly.

# Sentiment Analysis Results

