

# Great American Insurance Group

- **Team Members**
- Srivastava, Rajat
- Koganti, Sahit
- Garodia, Saket
- Guntaka, Praveen
- Li, Heng



# Outline

- **Project Background**
  - Business Context
  - Motivation
  - Goal
- **Technology and Methodology**
- **Final Deliverable**
  - Model Result
  - Project Pipeline
- **Future Scope**

# Background – Business Context

An insurance company has **3 primary goals**

1. What products to insure?
2. What premium to keep?
3. How to assess risk?

A detailed **sentiment analysis** can aid in with these 3 goals.

# Background – Motivation

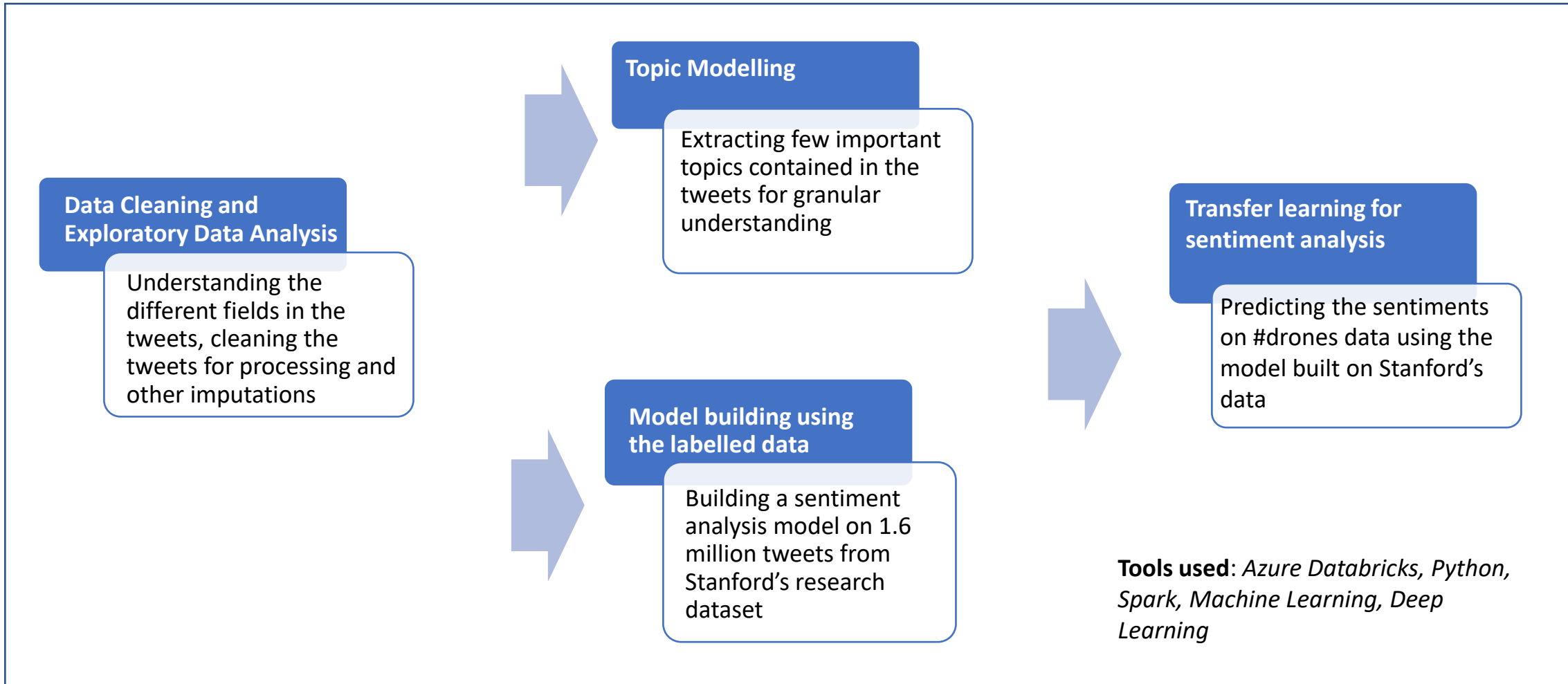
- **Data:** Social media comes with a lot of real time data that can be analyzed to understand the sentiment.
- **Tools:** Last 2 decades have been the most evergreen years in NLP research getting us access to more advanced tools.

# Background — Goal

**Goal:** To build a reproducible pipeline that takes in tweets and details out various topics and sentiment associated with each tweet.

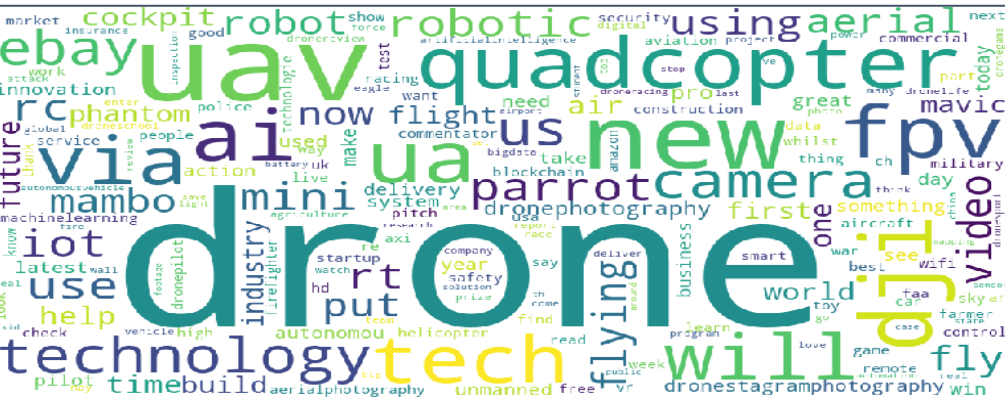
**Scope and Deliverable:** To show a demo with 500k tweets containing ‘#drones’ scraped from Twitter.

# Project Methodology:

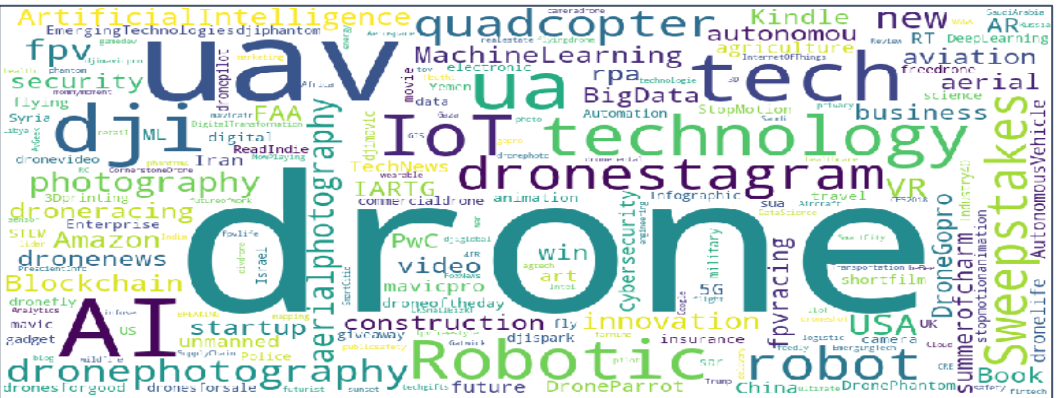


## Exploratory Analysis Results:

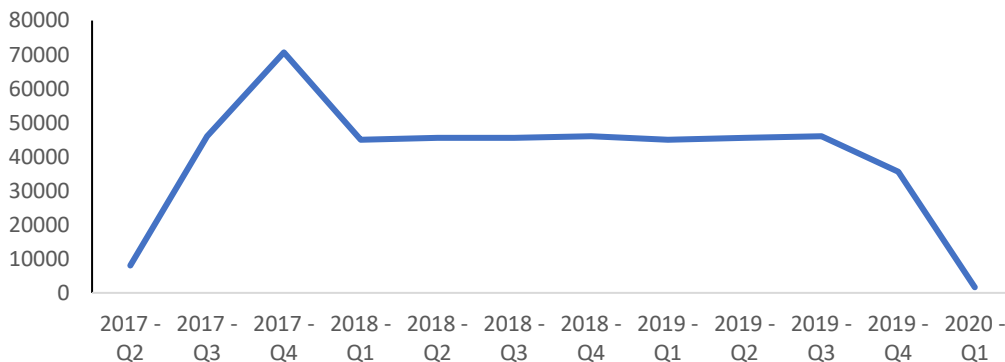
### Tweet Text



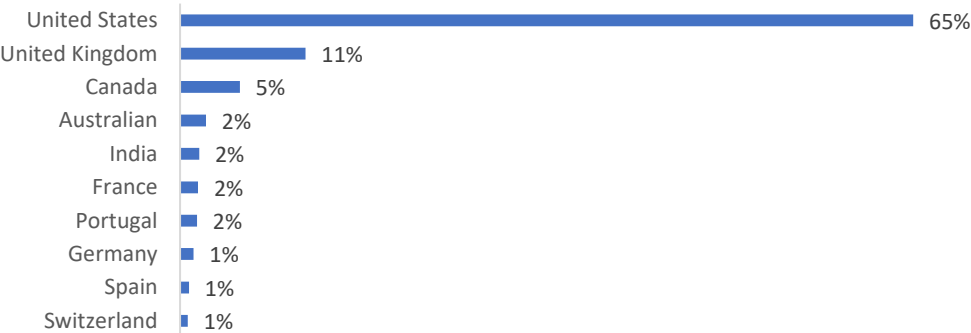
## Hashtag Text



### Quarterly Distribution of Tweets



### Percentage Distribution of Tweets by Country



## Topic Modelling Results(#Drones Data):

Here's the list of words belonging to different topics that we fed into the LDA algorithm:

- ☐ Industry Applications
- ☐ Drone Accessories
- ☐ Photography
- ☐ Geopolitical
- ☐ AI and Future





# Sentiment Analysis(Methodology)

About 500,000 tweets without labels



Transfer Learning



Get the model built on Stanford's data



Use the model to predict sentiment for our tweets

**Labeled Data:** Stanford's 1.6 million tweets for research purpose



Build features using **Word2Vec**, **Glove** and **FastText** word embeddings



Build machine learning and deep learning models on Stanford's data representing tweets with embeddings

# Sentiment Analysis Results:

	Model Description	Accuracy	F1-Score
1	Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency with Naïve Bayes	75%	0.76
2	GloVe with Gradient Boosting Classifier	76%	0.77
3	<b>CNN+LSTM Deep Neural Networks</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>0.85</b>

**Results on 1.6 million Stanford's tweets:** The best metric was achieved by a deep learning hybrid model ( Long Short-Term Memory(LSTM) in combination with Convolutional Neural Network ( CNN) )

## CNN + LSTM ( Metrics )

**F1 score** -- 0.8468

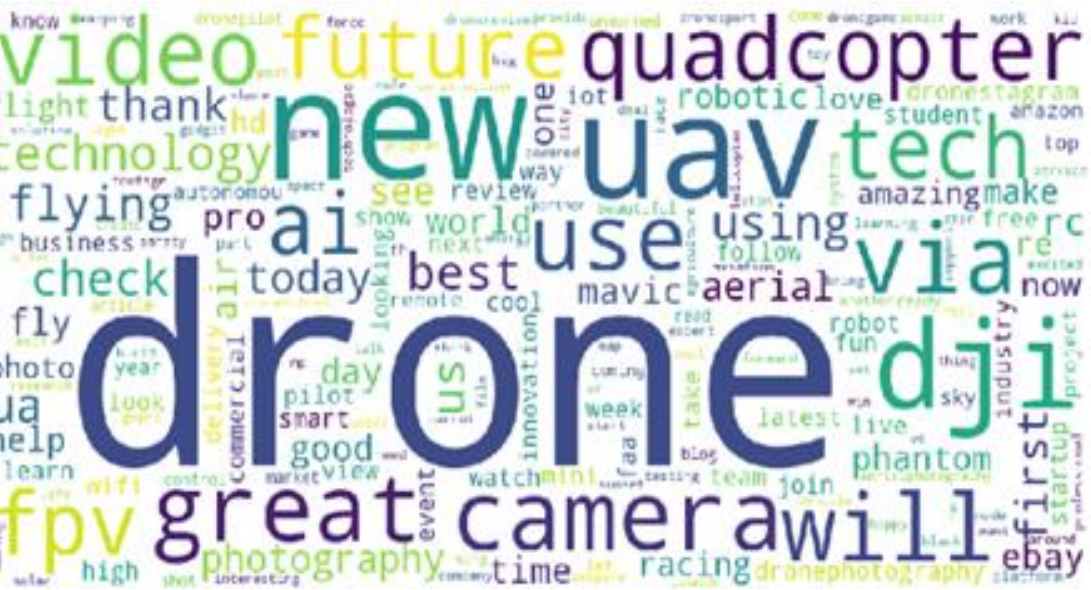
**Precision** – 0.8566

**Recall** – 0.8330

*Precision is about 86% and is greater than recall which is 83.30%.*

## Sentiment Analysis Results:

### Top words used in tweets with positive sentiment

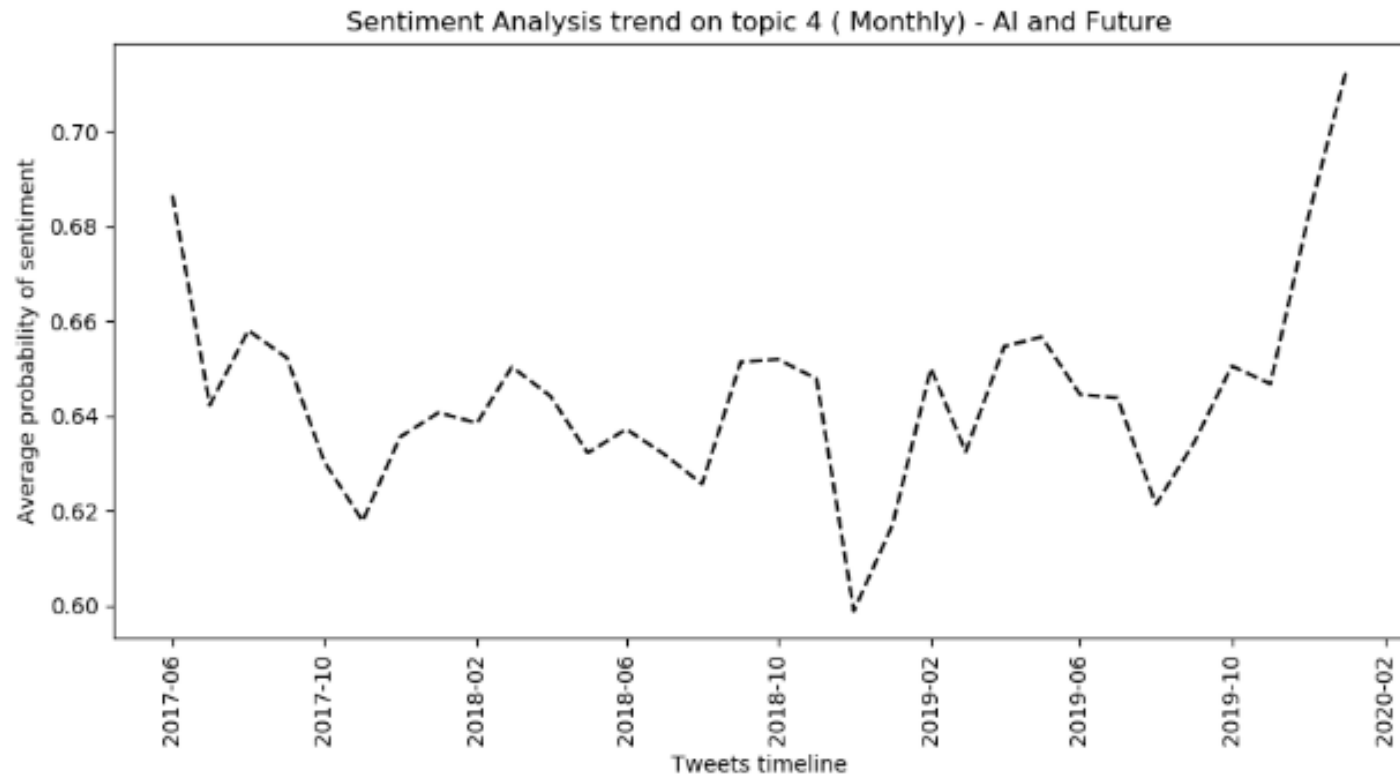


## Top words used in tweets with negative sentiment

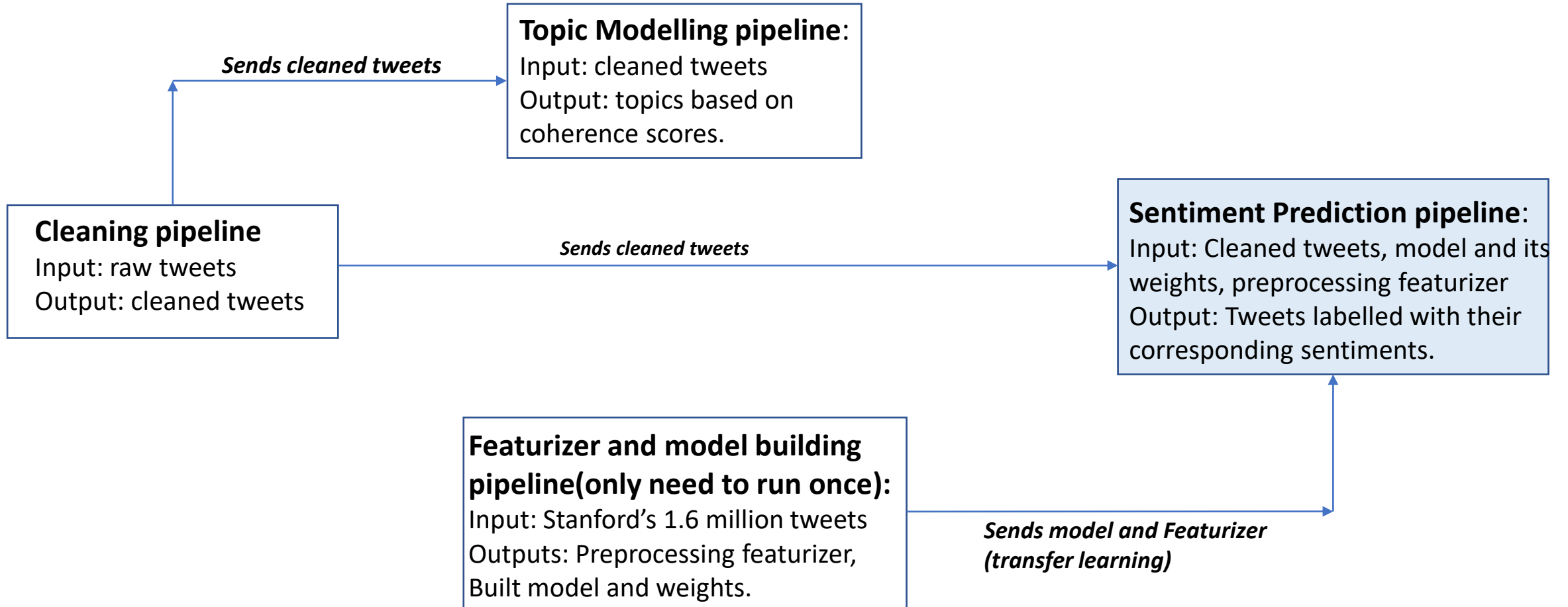


# Sentiment Analysis Results:

- ☐ Industry Applications →
- ☐ Drone Accessories →
- ☐ Photography →
- ☐ Geopolitical →
- ☐ AI and Future →



# Pipeline(Overview):



# Future Scope:

- **Using Bert for Sentiment Analysis:** Bert can increase accuracy by 2-3%.
- **Using more training data for transfer learning:** Scaling 1.6 million tweets to 10-15 million tweets can certainly provide us more confidence in sentiment prediction.
- **Integration with Tableau:** Integrating Azure with Tableau can help in getting interesting visualization as part of the pipeline itself.
- **Named Entity Recognition:** Given the scope, named entity recognition can be performed which can help in useful analysis of such topics as important people, places and organizations.