

BUILDING AN NLP MODEL FOR ENTITY-LEVEL SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ON TWITTER



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- Mode of Study: PART TIME
- Project: End of Phase Project
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1. Project Overview

In today's digital world, twitter plays a key role in shaping public opinion and brand perception. This project develops an entity-level sentiment analysis model to classify tweets as Positive, Negative, Neutral, or Irrelevant regarding a specific entity (e.g., brands, products, public figures). The goal is to help businesses extract actionable insights, track sentiment trends, and enhance decision-making.

2. Problem Statement

Traditional sentiment analysis focuses on entire texts rather than specific entities within them. This project bridges that gap by building a model that identifies sentiment at the entity level, providing more precise insights for businesses.

3. Business Objectives

The aim of this project is to build a model that will be able to accurately classify tweets at the entity level into Positive, Negative, Neutral, or Irrelevant sentiments. This will help businesses and organizations to:

- Improve brand and reputation management
- Enhance customer engagement strategies
- Enable data-driven decision-making

4. Target Audience

The target audience for this project are:

- Businesses & brands
- Marketing & PR teams
- Customer support teams
- Investors & analysts

5. Data

Dataset sourced from <u>Kaggle</u>.

6. Data Understanding

Both the training and validation datasets had column names that did not make sense. The column names were renamed as below:

- 1. ID-A unique identifier for each tweet.
- 2. Entity-The topic being discussed in the tweet.
- 3. Sentiment-The emotion assigned to the tweet
- 4. Tweet The actual text of the tweet
- The training dataset had 74681 rows and 4 columns while the validation dataset had 999 rows and 4 columns
- The training dataset had 686 missing values in the tweet column while the validation dataset had no missing values
- Both datasets had one column with integer data type and 3 columns with categorical data type

7. Exploratory Data Analysis

Some visualizations were done on the training data to get some deeper insights on it's distribution.

8. Data Preprocessing

Preprocessing steps applied are:

- Stopword removal
- Lemmatization
- Tokenization
- · Label encoding.

9. Modeling & Evaluation

Built two models:

• Logistic Regression Model (Reseline)

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Jupyter Notebook 100.0%