

# King Saud University

# College of Computer and Information SciencesDepartment

of Software Engineering

# SWE 486 - Cloud Computing and Big Data



# Sentiment Analysis

## PHASE 1

#	Name	ID
1	Lina Alkhodhiri	441201109
2	Noura Alsaif	439200832
3	Alanoud Alomar	441201113

GROUP#	4	
Supervisor	L. Hailah Almazrua	

Submission Date: August 14, 2022

# **Table of contents**

1.	Project Description
	1.1 Introduction1
	1.2 Goal1
	1.3 Initial Hypothesis1
	1.4 Objective2
	1.5 Analysis Plan2
2. D	ata Exploration3
3. D	ata Issues5
ls	sue#1: Punctuation5
ls	sue#2: Text Normalization6
ls	sue#3: English Characters7
4. To	ool Used8
5. R	
	eference9
	eference9
	eference9
	Table of figures
Figure	Table of figures
Figure Figure	Table of figures         3
Figure Figure Figure	Table of figures         1       3         2       3
Figure Figure Figure Figure	Table of figures         1       3         2       3         3       4
Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure	Table of figures         1       3         2       3         3       4         4       4
Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure	Table of figures         1       3         2       3         3       4         4       4         5       4
Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure	Table of figures         1       3         2       3         3       4         4       4         5       4         6       5
Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure	Table of figures         1       3         2       3         3       4         4       4         5       4         6       5         7       5
Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure	Table of figures         1       3         2       3         3       4         4       4         5       4         6       5         7       5         8       5
Figure	Table of figures         1       3         2       3         3       4         4       4         5       4         6       5         7       5         8       5         9       6

# 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

In our world today, technology has become everywhere around us. It has more progress. The data grows quickly and has a large size, so storing, managing, and processing this data is very complex. As a result, we have the so-called 'huge data and cloud computing', indicating that huge data is a large amount of data of different types. Therefore, in this course, we learned about the concept of data analysis, which is the process of examining, purifying, converting, and modeling data to reveal useful information on a specific topic [1].

To obtain more experience in data analysis curricula, in our project, we aim to acquire knowledge about people's impressions and their satisfaction with the films they see by extracting and analyzing the available data on *Elcinema.com* on our topic and producing goals that we look forward to achieving.

### **1.2 GOAL**

Nowadays, the industry market and the production of movies are developing very quickly. Films have become important in influencing society issues. *Elcinema.com*, a site that provides the largest Arabic cinematic content in which you can follow the latest news of the art world, and you can also book tickets online and watch movies and exclusive meetings with the stars of the Arab world where you can provide your evaluation and your observations for the movies that you have seen and read movie reviews for other site pioneers [2]. So, our main goal is to use our data analysis skills to explore and study the opinions of the site's pioneers to achieve the project goals.

#### 1.3 INITIAL HYPOTHESIS

By the end of the project, we will either approve or disapprove the following hypothesis:

• People tend to watch movies of comedy nature.

If the hypothesis is approved, *Elcinema* will give an insight into the best comedy movies. On the contrary, if we cannot agree to the hypothesis, this may indicate that we must know what the site's pioneers want more.

• People tend to hate very long movies.

If the hypothesis is approved, the *Elcinema* will help to focus more on the number of movies and display movies that attract viewers. On the contrary, if we cannot agree to the hypothesis, this means that *Elcinema* should display films of all kinds and may not pay attention to the duration of the movie.

# 1.4 OBJECTIVE

Our objective is to understand how to implement data analysis techniques to produce a result that helps us know the behavior and interests of the viewers, and what they want to see more and what they like and what they do not like to give *Elcinema.com* some recommendations based on it, and at the end of this project, we hope that we will learn and apply data analysis techniques, starting From collecting data using Python libraries, to clean it, process it and even finally provide these data.

### 1.5 ANALYSIS PLAN

In our project we will implement the Data Analytics Lifecycle which defines the analytic process and best practices from discovery to project completion [3]. We will use "Google Collab" to write our code to clean the Dataset in addition to building the model and training it [9]. Data Analytics Lifecycle consists of 6 phases: Discovery, Data Preparation, Model Planning, Model Building, Communicate Results and Operationalize.

# **Step 1: Discovery**

In this step, we got ready data on people's reviews from Elcinema.com.

# **Step 2: Data Preparation**

In this step, we will clean the data by using preprocessing methods such as, ETL (Extraction, Transformation, Loading) and using Python libraries:

- Pandas: is a fast, powerful, flexible, and easy to use open-source data analysis and manipulation tool, built on top of the Python programming language [4].
- Re: A regular expression is a special sequence of characters that helps you match or find other strings or sets of strings, using a specialized syntax held in a pattern [5].
- String: Python String module contains some constants, utility function, and classes for string manipulation [6].
- Nltk: (Natural Language Toolkit) is an open-source Python library for Natural Language Processing [7].
  - O Nltk tokenizer: Tokenizers divide strings into lists of substrings. we used tokenizers to splits a string using a regular expression, which matches either the tokens or the separators between tokens [8].

# **Step 3: Model Planning**

In this step, we will define the methods and techniques that are based on our hypotheses and make sure that they meet the goals of our business by understanding data and relationships between variables.

## **Step 4: Model Building**

In this step, we will implement the models specified in step 3, develop the dataset, and divide it into two parts:

- 1. Training Data: develop model in the Dataset
- 2.Test data: After completing the training, we will test the testing dataset to ensure that the model works well and as we want.

# **Step 5: Communicate Results**

In this step, and after validating our building model we will communicate and document the key findings and determine if we succeeded or failed in our objectives.

# 2. Data Exploration

Data exploration is an important step to make pre-processing of data. Because it tells us a lot of information about the data we want to process and make us understand the nature of this data. Such as the data size, the types of information it contains and other important features that we can use to form appropriate cleaning processes.

• View the total number of data (rows) using len().

```
[21]
    len(data_df)

1524
```

Figure 1. Exploration action (number of data)

• View the names of the columns included in the data to clarify the types of information included in the data using the columns.

```
[22] data_df.columns
Index(['Text', 'classification'], dtype='object')
```

Figure 2. Exploration action (Columns names)

• View some statistical data using describe().

# count unique 1524 classification Count unique 1522 3 3 4 1519 1522 3 5 3 6 1519 1524 1529 1522 3 5 3 6 1519 1524 1529 1522 3 6 1524 1529 1522 3 6 1524 1529 1522 3 6 1524 1529 1522 3 6 1524 1529 1522 3 6 1524 1529 1522 3 6 1524 1529 1524 1529 1525

Figure 3. Exploration action (Statistical summary)

• View the count of non-null values contained in each column using count().

```
[42] data_df.count()

Text 1524
classification 1519
clean text 1524
tokens 1524
dtype: int64
```

Figure 4. Exploration action (columns non-null count)

• View each column with the corresponding non-null values count and its data type using info(). There is also a brief description of the datatypes included in the dataset.

# [43] data\_df.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 1524 entries, 0 to 1523

Data	columns (total	4 columns):	
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Text	1524 non-null	object
1	classification	1519 non-null	object
2	clean text	1524 non-null	object
3	tokens	1524 non-null	object
dtvp	es: object(4)		

dtypes: object(4)
memory usage: 47.8+ KB

Figure 5. Exploration action (columns datatype and non-null values count)

# 3. Data Issues

### **Issue#1: Punctuation**

# Libraries used: pandas, and string

After examining the dataset, we noticed that the text has many unnecessary punctuations, so we decided to delete this punctuation. Figure 6 shows the list of punctuation that will be removed from the text in addition to the pre-specified punctuation that is provided with the string library using String.Puncturation constant [6].

```
arabic punctuations = '''^{\div}x_{-}''...''! + |-\{\}', ...'': /, ...| [%^&*() <>:'''
english punctuations = string.punctuation
punctuations list = arabic punctuations + english punctuations
                         Figure 6. punctuation List
```

Figure 7 view the punctuation removal function that uses Re (Regular Expression) library to remove punctuation from a given text.

```
#this funcation take txet as input and return the text after removing punctuations
def remove punctuations(text):
    translator = str.maketrans('', '', punctuations_list)
    return text.translate(translator)
                         Figure 7. remove punctuation function
```

Figure 8 view random sample before and after removing punctuation from the reviews.

data_df.sample(3)				
	علمى ما بين الدب باندا والقرد ميسمى نجح احمد حلمى مع مسلسل ميسى وتجسيد صوتى للقرد ولاقى ستحسان الكثير من الجمهور ولكنه فشل فى فيلمه (صنع فى مصر) بتجسيده لدمية دب باندا حيث تصبيبه لعنة عينما تتمنى اهنة الصغيرة (نور عشان) ان يتحول اخيها الى دمية وان يصبح الدبدوب اخيها ويطريقه تقتلا الى ى حبكة درامية يتم التحول ويحاول علاه (احمد حلمى) ان يعرب الى شخصيته الادمية التى كانت شخصيه فاشاكر يسولة وينجح فى الثنايه ولكن بعد ان تتغير شخصية ليسميح شاب يكفد عليه اما بالسبة الاداء التمثيلي فنجد لطفلة (نور عشان) التى لفتت الاطار فى برنامج اراب جود ايدل بادائها التميز بالاستعراض والفناء لكن لم يتم لاستقادة من مواهبها وكذلك الحال مع المثل المتاتل فى الفترة الاخيرة (بيومى فؤاد) و النجمة (دلال عبد الدزيز) لدوارهما هشة لا تنيق بهما اما ياسمين رئيس ذات الوجه الملاكي والتى تألف فى (فادا المسنع) غلم تات	Positive	حلمي ما بين الدب باندا والقرد ميسي نجح احمد حلمي مع مسلسل ميسي وتجسيد صوتي القرد ولاقي استحسان الكثير من الجمهور ولكنه فشل في فيلمه صنع في مصر بتجسيده الدعيد دب باندا حيث تصييه لعنه حيلما تتمني اخته الصغيره نور عثمان از يتحول اخيها المدي دب وان يصبح الديدي اخيها ويطريقه تفتقد الي اي حبكه دراميه يتم التحول ويحاول علاه احمد حلمي ان يعود الي شخصيته الادميه التي كانت شخصيه فأشك وكسرالا وينجع في النهابه ولكن بعد ان تتغير شخصيته الاميه التي كانت شخصيه فأشك وكسرالا وينجع في النهابه ولكن بعد ان تتغير شخصيته الرسم شاب يغتمد عليه اما بالنسبه للاراء التمثيلي بالإستعراض والغناء لكن لم يتم الاستقاد في برنامي وكذلك الحال مع المثل المثالة في بالاستواض والغناء لكن لم يتم الاستفادي من مواهيها وكذلك الحال مع المثل المثال في الفعيد العزيز فادوارهما هشه لا تليق بهما اما ياسمين	
	جديد اما (ادوار) فعلى الرغم من صغر الدور فأنه جاء تغييراً له على الاقل كشكلاً  تمشون (عنتر) و لبلب عن فيلم شمشون ( عنتر ) ولبلب : """"""" ياترى اتقرجت كام مرة  لمن فيلم عنتر و لبلب اكيد كثير ماهي الفضائيات عمالة تزيد و تعيد و ياترى هل انت قوي الملاحظة و لا بتتقرج و  تن بشرب حاجة سافعة و بياتال فلكية و يمكن كمان بتذاكر لمياك لمد ماييجي المرس الخصوصـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		رئيس ذات الوجه الكرتكى والتي تالقت في فتاه المصنع فلم تات بجديد اما ادوار فعلي الرغم من صغر الدور فانه جاء تغييراً له علي الاقل كشكلاً من صغر الدور فانه جاء تغييراً له علي الاقل كشكلاً شمشون عنتر و للبلب عن فيلم شمشون عنتر و ليلب ياتري انقرجت كام مره علي فيلم عنتر و ليلب اكيد كثير ماهي الفضائيات عماله تزيد و تعيد و ياتري هل انت قوي الملاحظه و لا ليب الميد من يتشرح و انت بشرب حاجه ساقمه و بتأكل فاكهه و يمكن كمان بتشاكر لعيالك لمد مايجي المرس الخصوصي ما علينا المهم لو انت ركزت شريه هنازقي كل من نطق اسم عنتر بالقيلم المين من مناطق اسم عنتر بالقيلم ليوم يدي الولا ثانيا متلاقي الصوت مش بناع الممال نفسه يعني الول عبد الوارث عسر ساط مرضوان بيقول عنتر مشاقية مصوت عبد الوارث عسر المعالم رضوان بيقول عنتر مشاقية مصوت عبد الوارث عسر	

### **Issue#2: Text Normalization**

# Libraries used: pandas, and re

The Arabic text has many shapes for one letter. We will unify the appearance of these letters

Figure 9 view unify character's function that uses sub function in regex library to substitute the any occurrences of Arabic characters in the right with the one in the left in the given text [5].

Figure 9. Unify Characters Function

Figure 10 view random sample before and after removing punctuation from the reviews. For example, the word 'أجنبى' in the first line appeared after the text normalization app with the letter "أجنبى" instead of the letter "أ". and the letter "أ".



Figure 10. Dataset before and after text normalization

# **Issue#3: English Characters**

# Libraries used: pandas, and re

One of the problems we have noticed in the dataset is that some reviews contain English characters, so to focus only on the Arabic text, we will remove all the English characters from the reviews, using the re (Regular expression) library in Figure 11, we remove any expression that matches the regular expression given.

```
def processPost(tweet):
    #remove english letters
    tweet= re.sub(r'[a-z]+'," ", tweet)
    tweet= re.sub(r'[A-Z]+'," ", tweet)

return tweet
```

Figure 11. Remove English Characters Function

Figure 12 view a random sample before and after removing English characters from the reviews.



Figure 12 Dataset before and after removing English Characters

# 4. Tool Used

These are the tools and libraries we have used during this phase.

## 1. Pands

A Python package providing fast, powerful, flexible, and easy to use open-source data analysis and manipulation tool, built on top of the Python programming language [4].

# 2. Re

A regular expression is a special sequence of characters that helps you match or find other strings or sets of strings, using a specialized syntax held in a pattern [5].

# 3. String

Python String module contains some constants, utility function, and classes for string manipulation [6].

## 4. NLTK

(Natural Language Toolkit) is an open-source Python library for Natural Language Processing [7].

# 5. Reference

- [1] "What Is Data Analysis? Methods, Techniques, Types & How-To," *BI Blog | Data Visualization & Analytics Blog | datapine*, Mar. 09, 2022. <a href="https://www.datapine.com/blog/data-analysis-methods-and-techniques/">https://www.datapine.com/blog/data-analysis-methods-and-techniques/</a> (accessed August.04, 2022).
- [2] "What Is Elcinema Website" | *The Largest Arabic Movie Database* | elcinema, August. 04, 2022. <a href="https://elcinema.com/">https://elcinema.com/</a> (accessed August.04, 2022).
- [3] W. Tian, Y. Zhao, Optimized Cloud Resource Management and Scheduling. Elsevier, 2014.
- [4] "pandas Python Data Analysis Library," *Pydata.org*, 2022. https://pandas.pydata.org/(accessed August.05,2022).
- [5] "re Regular expression operations Python 3.10.3 documentation," *Python.org*, 2022. <a href="https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html">https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html</a> (accessed August. 05, 2022).
- [6] "string Common string operations Python 3.10.4 documentation," *Python.org*, 2022. <a href="https://docs.python.org/3/library/string.html">https://docs.python.org/3/library/string.html</a> (accessed August. 06, 2022).
- [7] "NLTK nltk package," nltk.org, 2022. [Online]. Available: <a href="https://www.nltk.org/api/nltk.html">https://www.nltk.org/api/nltk.html</a> (accessed August. 06, 2022).
- [8] "tokenizers splits a string into substrings using a regular expression—Python 3.10.4 documentation," *Python.org*, 2022. <a href="https://www.nltk.org/modules/nltk/tokenize/regexp.html">https://www.nltk.org/modules/nltk/tokenize/regexp.html</a> (accessed August. 06, 2022).
- [9] "Google colab" Colab.research, 2022. [Online]. https://colab.research.google.com/ (accessed August. 05, 2022).