

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

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1. Introduction:

Sentiment Analysis is defined as a subset of text analysis, which uses Natural Language Processing Machine Learning Algorithm, that comes under the domain of Artificial Intelligence, to systematically identify, extract, quantify, and study affective states and subjective information.

The basic task is to classify the polarity of the expressed opinion, whether it is positive, negative, or neutral. Beyond polarity, the sentiment analysis looks at the emotional states. [1]

The three levels of Sentiment Analysis are: Document-Level Analysis that identifies emotion, Topical Analysis that matches the keyword of the topic being discussed and Aspect-Based Analysis that provides a quantitative summary of the sentiment expressed. [2]

According to a Harvard Professor, 95% of purchasing decisions are made using emotions instead of logic. [3] Hence, Sentiment Analysis plays a vital role in the age of ecommerce where online shopping is greater than the transactions carried out in a physical store. [4] The emphasis on Sentiment Analysis is directly linked with understanding of the importance of customer-centric culture that incorporates customer-reviews.

In the age of information overload, companies having big data of customer feedback and lack of automation in its analysis has led to insights vacuum resulting in economic losses due to human biases, errors and unproductive usage of time. [5]

There are multiple benefits of delegating sentiment analysis to a machine. Firstly, the artificial intelligence algorithm designed by diverse engineers, scrutinized by various strategists and approved by experienced top-level managers is less prone to vulnerabilities in decision making performed by a single analyst. Secondly, the algorithm can link vast amounts of historical records to identify any patterns in society's sentiments of a product and its trajectory in various domains in order to predict its future profitability. Moreover, the analysis provides upselling opportunities to customers identified to be satisfied. Furthermore, it can also be used to train other Artificial Intelligence softwares such as chatbot that responds according to the customer's mood. In addition, it can identify key emotional triggers that drive customer decisions. Lastly, it can reduce customer churn by identifying dissatisfied customers to appease for retention.

2. Literature Review:

The origin of sentiment analysis can be traced to the 1950s, when sentiment analysis was primarily used on physical documents. The rise of social media has fueled interest in sentiment analysis, owing to the proliferation of multiple forms of digital expression, online opinion can be thought of as virtual currency for businesses in customer-centric culture, just like every other data is said to be new oil. [6]

Sentiment Analysis softwares' popularity is evident from its promotion as an excellent program to be coded by beginners in Data Science and Artificial Intelligence, as well as, proof of concept capstone project for those interested in pursuing Artificial Intelligence. Most Sentiment Analysis softwares coded by beginners are in Python, the mainstream language for Data Preprocessing and Machine Learning, while expert linguists have also uploaded tutorials on concepts behind coding the algorithm in more difficult languages such as Javascript, R, Java and C++, most which use existing APIs that contain datasets and dictionaries to train the model.

The top five enterprise-level Sentiment Analysis softwares are Awario, Brandwatch, Talkwalker, Lexalytics and Hootsuite Insights. [7] On the other hand, there are no public Sentiment Analysis softwares available that are coded in Assembly Language. Thus, we decided to program one using MASM with the intention of developing an open-source software that can run on low-end personal computers used in the majority of workplaces and the laptops used by remote-working.

3. Problem Definition:

The aim of this project is to create a low-level version of the popular Natural Language Processing algorithm, Sentiment Analysis, with lower system requirements than its Machine-Learning counterpart, so that it can work on computers affordable to small-scale organizations, who want to use this robust contextual text-mining software that enables product-managers to understand customer emotions in the product reviews by automatic extraction and quantification of subjective information.

4. Methodology:

The software is programmed using Assembly Language which runs using Microsoft Macro Assembler (MASM). The dependencies used are Irvine32 library for its built-in procedures and Macros. Visual Studio Community 2019 and later are utilized for working with the dependencies. The project requires the .asm file and text files to be in the same folder, for the .asm file to access the text files.

The methodology utilized has special emphasis on keeping the console user-friendly, starting from a minimal title screen and royal color scheme (white text on red background) to quickly displaying a visually appealing emoticon at the end of every analysis. After being greeted, the user is asked to enter a customer-review on the console, in which the assembly program converts any uppercase characters to lowercase in order to reduce processing time, by avoiding comparison of both uppercase and lowercase characters, and stores the line into an input file, so that it can process a sentence word by word through the file, which is more efficient than if it tried to process the whole line by directly storing it into a variable. Next, the program stores the file content into a variable and checks the file's format. Then, it searches through each text file, one by one, and checks if any of the word matches with any word stored in the text file, if detected then that word is the emotion and the name of the file is the category where the emotion belongs. Lastly, the sentiment of the customer-review input, is output under the basic sentiments category along with displaying a relevant emoticon for faster judgements by user, which is productive under heavy workload.

5. Detailed Design and Architecture:

The design begins with inclusion of a dependency that is Irvine32 library. Then the function prototypes are declared before beginning the data and code segments. The first portion of the code segment contains the settings of command prompt display and welcome screen.

The next portion prompts the user for an input sentence, that is, the review whose sentiment is to be analysed. Then the code for converting any upper-case characters into lower-case is mentioned, in order to compare it with the lower-case words in the emotions text files.

After which comes the code for storing the inputted sentence to the input.txt file and then the code for reading the stored sentence from input.txt into a variable. After the code for checking the file's format comes the code for displaying prompts regarding input, and then the code for detecting emotions in order to display the relevant emoticon. The purpose of writing them at the end is so that the program can branch to them when the certain conditions for displaying a prompt and emoticon are met.

The architecture utilized by the program is x86 architecture based on Intel 8086 Microprocessor. The program utilizes Data, Code and Stack Segments, as well as, General Purpose Registers.

6. Implementation and Testing Programming Coding:

```
TITLE SENTIMENT ANALYSIS
```

```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
```

```
NoFile PROTO, fileName:PTR BYTE ;File not found error
```

```
Emotionless PROTO, noEmotionWord:PTR BYTE, noEmotionWordSize:DWORD ;If no  
emotion detected then none file
```

```
Counter PROTO, NoOfEmotions:DWORD ;Count emotion type
```

```
Search PROTO, src: ptr byte, key: ptr byte, strSize: dword, keySize: dword
```

```
Display PROTO, EmotionWord:PTR BYTE, EmotionWordSize:DWORD ;Print Emotion Word
```

```
Display_Word PROTO, foundWord:PTR BYTE ;Display
```

```
clear PROTO, textString:PTR BYTE, StringLength:DWORD ;Remove  
extracted_Word PROTO ;Word extracted from file
```

```
.data
```

```
EmotionStringSize DWORD 10000
```

```
EmotionString BYTE 10000 dup(0)
```

```
EmotionCount BYTE 6 DUP(?)
```

```
EC BYTE ?
```

```
largest SBYTE -1
```

```
position DWORD ?
```

```
FileNames byte "Happy.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

```
byte "Sad.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

```
byte "Anger.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

```
byte "Disgust.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

```
byte "Fear.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

```
byte "None.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

```
EmotionNum DWORD 6
```

```
EmotionLength DWORD 400
```

```
TempFileNames DWORD ?
```

```
EmotionfileHandler DWORD 0
```

```
inputFile BYTE "Input.txt",0
```

```
inputString BYTE 20000 dup(0)
```

```
inputFileHandler DWORD 0
```

```
currentInputIndex DWORD  inputString
extractedWord BYTE 400 dup(0)
extractedWordSize DWORD 0
```

```
Detec_Emot_No BYTE 20000 dup(0)
IndexNoEmotionWords DWORD offset Detec_Emot_No
```

```
lineOutBYTE 40 dup(?)
uword byte 40 dup(?)
```

```
;//loop counters
mainLoopCounter DWORD 20000
world_len byte ?
```

```
;//flags
inputFileEnded DWORD 0
fileEmotionWritten DWORD 0
lastWord DWORD 0
```

```
;//Strings to be used
semiColon BYTE ":",0
dot BYTE "."
bigSpace BYTE " ",0
new_line byte 0Dh,0Ah
```

```
;//prompts
promptEnter byte "ENTER A SENTENCE",0
promptDisplay byte "ENTERED SENTENCE",0
promptFile1 BYTE "File ",0
promptFile2 BYTE "' does not exist or cannot be opened.",0
promptNoDot BYTE "PROGRAM EXITED!!!!!!",0
promptHappy BYTE "HAPPY EMOTION DETECTED :)",0
promptSad BYTE "SAD EMOTION DETECTED :(",0
promptAnger BYTE "ANGER EMOTION DETECTED :(",0
promptDisgust BYTE "DISGUST EMOTION DETECTED:)",0
promptFear BYTE "FEAR EMOTION DETECTED :|",0
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
BYTE "@@,.,-~!&^*_`'\">WELCOME TO SENTIMENT  
ANALYSIS EXECUTION PROGRAM.,.,-~!&^*_`'\">@@\", 13, 10
```

```

"@",
.,@", 13, 10

```

```
"@,
.,@" , 13, 10
```

"@*
 ,,@", 13, 10

```
"@@", 13, 10
```

"@@
@@", 13, 10

[illegible]

```
"@@@@", 13, 10
```

[illegible]

```
"@@@@@", 13, 10
```

```
"@@@@@@@@,
@@@@@@@@", 13, 10
```

```
"aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa,,,,,,,,,,,,,,  
,,,,,,,,,aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa", 13, 10
```

"aa"


```
"@@@@@@@@@,***,***,@@@@@@@@",13,10
```

```
"@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@,*****
                        ,*****
                        ,@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@", 13, 10
```

"@@*****@", 13, 10

```
"@@@@@%*****%@@@@", 13, 10,
13, 10, 13, 10, 0
```

[illegible]

```
"aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa&,,,,,,,,,,,,,%aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaa", 13, 10
```

"@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@/...../@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@", 13, 10

"aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa,,,,,,,,,,,,,,aaaaaaaaaaaaaa", 13, 10

10

BYTE "@@@@@/,,@@@@@", 13, 10

BYTE "@@@"...../%%%%%%.....,%%%%%,.....@@", 13, 10

```
BYTE "@@,/,((,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,##*,,,,@", 13, 10
```

"@,,,,,,,,,,,,0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%,,,,,,,,,,,0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%0%#,,,,,,,,,,,/", 13, 10

```
BYTE "@*,,,,,,,,,,,,,,#"; 13, 10
```

BYTE "@@,,,,,,,,,,,,,,%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%%,,,,,,,,,,,,,,@", 13, 10

BYTE "@@@@,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,%,%,%/////,%,%%,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,@@@", 13, 10

```
BYTE  "@@@@@@,*****@@@@@", 13,
```

10


```

BYTE
"@@@@@@,.....%#%,.....@@@@", 13, 10
BYTE "@@@@@@@@,.....@@@@", 13,
10
BYTE
"@@@@@@@@@@@@,.....@@@@@@@@", 13, 10
BYTE
"@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@&,.....%@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@@@", 13, 10
BYTE
"@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@", 13, 10, 13, 10, 13, 10,0

femoji BYTE "000000000000,-----,000000000000000",13,10
BYTE "00000000,: ' ,000000000000",13,10
BYTE "000000,: :00000000",13,10
BYTE "000000: :0000000",13,10
BYTE "00000,' ',000000",13,10
BYTE "0000,: :00000",13,10
BYTE "0000: : . : :00000",13,10
BYTE "0000000| : _ _ :|000000000",13,10
BYTE "000000| '/' ~'.' '~\ |00000",13,10
BYTE "000000| ~ ,~^,|,^~, ~ |00000000",13,10
BYTE "000000| | }:{ | |00000",13,10
BYTE "000000| 1 /|\ ! |00000",13,10
BYTE "000000 ~ (,--' .^.' --,_) ~.000000",13,10
BYTE "000000| ---:' /|\ `:--- |00000",13,10
BYTE "00000000\_. \^V \_/0000000",13,10
BYTE "00000000V|\ /|V0000000",13,10
BYTE "000000000|T~\__! !__/~T| |000000000000",13,10
BYTE "000000000|`III_I_I_I_III| |00000000",13,10
BYTE "000000000| \,III I I I III,/ |000000000",13,10
BYTE "000000000000\ `~~~~' /000000000000",13,10
BYTE "000000000000\ . . /000000000000",13,10
BYTE "0000000000000\ . ^ . /0000000000000",13,10
BYTE " 0000000000000000^~ ^~^0000000000000000", 13, 10, 13, 10, 13, 10,0

```

```
.code
```

```
main PROC
```

```
,*****Console Output
```

```
call clrscr
mov eax, BlueTextOnMagenta
call SetTextColor
call clrscr
LEA edx, welcome
call writeString
call crlf
```

```
,*****User Input
```

```
call crlf
LEA edx, promptEnter
call writestring
call crlf
mov edx,0
LEA edx, inputString
mov ecx,lengthof inputString
call readstring
call crlf
```

```
,*****Uppercase to Lowercase
```

```
LEA esi,inputString
mov ecx,lengthof inputString
lop:
    mov al,[esi]
    cmp al,65
    jb nx
    cmp al,0
    je comp
    cmp al,90
    ja nx
```

```

    add al,32
    mov [esi],al
nx:
    inc esi
    loop lop

```

```

;*****
,
mov edx,0
LEA edx, promptDisplay
call writestring
call crlf
comp:
LEA edx, inputString
call writestring
call crlf
call crlf

```

```

;*****Writing Input to file
,
mov edx,0
mov eax,0
LEA edx, inputFile
call CreateOutputFile
mov lineout, al
LEA esi,inputString
mov ecx,lengthof inputString
LEA edi, uword
call crlf
l1:
    lodsb
    cmp al,0
    je q
    cmp al," "
    je done
    stosb
    loop l1

done:
    mov world_len,0

```

```

    LEA edx, uword
    call writestring
    ;
    mov bl,cl
    mov ecx,lengthof uword
    LEA edi, uword

x:
    mov bh,[edi]
    cmp bh,0
    je d
    inc world_len
    inc edi
    loop x
d:
    movzx eax,lineout
    LEA edx, uword
    movzx ecx,world_len
    call WriteToFile
    lea edx,new_line
    movzx eax,lineout
    mov ecx, 2
    call WriteToFile
    movzx ecx,world_len
    LEA edi, uword
y:
    mov bh,0
    mov [edi],bh
    inc edi
    loop y
    mov cl,bl
    mov edi,offset uword
    call crlf
    jmp l1
q:
    mov world_len,0
    mov edx,offset uword
    call writestring
    call crlf
    mov bl,cl

```



```

    mov ecx,lengthof uword
    mov edi,offset uword
a:
    mov bh,[edi]
    cmp bh,0
    je b
    inc world_len
    inc edi
    loop a
b:
    movzx eax,lineout
    movzx ecx,world_len
    mov edx, OFFSET uword
    call WriteToFile
    lea edx,new_line
    movzx eax,lineout
    mov ecx, 2
    call WriteToFile
    movzx eax,lineout
    mov edx, OFFSET dot
    mov ecx,1
    call WriteToFile
    mov edi,offset uword
    movzx ecx,world_len
z:
    mov bh,0
    mov [edi],bh
    inc edi
    loop z
movzx eax, lineout
call CloseFile

```

```

,*****File Reading

```

```

mov eax, offset Detec_Emot_No
mov IndexNoEmotionWords, eax

```

```

mov edx, offset inputFile

```

```

call openInputFile

```

```
mov inputFilehandler, eax
```

```
cmp eax, INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE  
je InputFileNotExist
```

```
mov ecx, lengthOf inputString  
mov edx, offset inputString  
mov eax, inputFilehandler  
call readFromFile
```

```
,*****File Format
```

```
INVOKE Search, addr inputString, addr dot, lengthof inputString, lengthof dot
```

```
cmp ebx,-1  
je noInputFormat  
mov ebx,0
```

```
mov TempFileNames, offset FileNames  
mov ecx,EmotionNum  
OuterLoop:
```

```
mov EmotionNum, ecx
```

```
;Setting flags to zero
```

```
mov eax, 0
```

```
mov fileEmotionWritten, eax
```

```
mov lastWord, eax
```

```
mov inputFileEnded, eax
```

```
;Resetting currentInputIndex
```

```
mov esi, offset inputString
```

```
mov currentInputIndex, esi
```

INVOKE clear, offset EmotionString, EmotionStringSize

mov edx, TempFileNames

call openInputFile

mov EmotionfileHandler, eax

cmp eax, INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE

je FileNotExist

mov ecx, lengthOf EmotionString

mov edx, offset EmotionString

mov eax, EmotionfileHandler

call readFromFile

;reading completed, text moved to categoryString

mov ecx, mainLoopCounter

innerLoop:

mov mainLoopCounter, ecx

mov eax, inputFileEnded

cmp eax, 0

jne breakLoopCateg2

call extracted_Word

INVOKE Search, addr EmotionString, addr extractedWord,
EmotionStringSize, extractedWordSize

cmp ebx, -1

je loopEnd

mov eax, fileEmotionWritten

cmp eax, 0

jne alreadyPrintedCateg2

INVOKE Display, TempFileNames, EmotionLength

alreadyPrintedCateg2:

```
                                INVOKE Display_Word, offset extractedWord
                                mov EC,cl
                                INVOKE Counter,EmotionNum
```

```
                                jmp loopEnd
```

```
loopEnd:                        ;restoring ecx after a function call
                                mov ecx, mainLoopCounter
                                loop Innerloop
```

```
                                breakLoopCateg2:
                                call crlf
```

```
                                jmp skipThis
```

```
FileNotExist:
                                INVOKE NoFile, tempFileNames
```

```
skipThis:
```

```
                                add TempFileNames,20
                                mov ecx,EmotionNum
                                dec ecx
                                cmp ecx, 0
```

```
jnz outerLoop
```

```
*****Input Prompts
```

```
jmp skipDownStatement
```

```
noInputFormat:
```

```
    call crlf
    mov edx, offset promptNoDot
    call writeString
    call crlf
```

```
jmp skipDownStatement
```

```
InputFileNotExist:
```

```
    INVOKE NoFile, addr inputFile
```

skipDownStatement:

```
mov al, Detec_Emot_No[0]
cmp al, 0
;je exitTheProgram
```

mov ecx,lengthOf EmotionCount

mov esi,0

LEC:

```
    mov al,EmotionCount[esi]
```

```
    cmp al,largest
```

```
    jg storeLargest
```

```
    jmp next
```

storeLargest:

```
    mov largest,al
```

```
    mov position,esi
```

```
    jmp next
```

next:

```
    inc esi
```

Loop LEC

```
mov eax,0
```

```
mov eax,position
```

; Comparing emotion type

```
cmp eax,5
```

```
je pHappy
```

```
cmp eax,4
```

```
je pSad
```

```
cmp eax,3
```

```
je pAnger
```

```
cmp eax,2
```

```
je pDisgust
```

```
cmp eax,1
je pFear
cmp eax,0
je pNone
```

pHappy:

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptHappy
    call writeString
    call crlf
    call crlf
    lea edx,hemoji
    call WriteString
    call crlf
    jmp conclude
```

pSad:

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptSad
    call writeString
    call crlf
    call crlf
    lea edx,semoji
    call WriteString
    call crlf
    jmp conclude
```

pAnger:

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptAnger
    call writeString
    call crlf
    call crlf
    lea edx,aemoji
    call WriteString
    call crlf
    jmp conclude
```

pDisgust:

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptDisgust
```

```
    call writeString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    lea edx,demoji
```

```
    call WriteString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    jmp conclude
```

```
pFear:
```

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptFear
```

```
    call writeString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    lea edx,femoji
```

```
    call WriteString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    jmp conclude
```

```
pNone:
```

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptNone
```

```
    call writeString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    jmp conclude
```

```
conclude:
```

```
exit
```

```
main ENDP
```

```
*****main end
```

```
NoFile PROC, fileName:PTR BYTE
```

```
call crlf
```

```
call crlf
mov edx, offset promptFile1
call writeString
mov edx, fileName
call writeString
mov edx, offset promptFile2
call writeString
```

```
ret
NoFile ENDP
```

```
; *****
```

```
clear PROC, textString:PTR BYTE, StringLength:DWORD
```

```
    mov edi, textString
    mov eax, 0
    mov ecx, stringLength
    rep stosb
```

```
ret
clear ENDP
```

```
Display_Word PROC, foundWord:PTR BYTE
```

```
    inc foundword
    mov edx, foundword
    call writeString
```

```
ret
Display_Word ENDP
```

```
; ***** Procedure to display emotion Word Extracted from files *****
```

```
Display PROC, EmotionWord:PTR BYTE, EmotionWordSize:DWORD
```

```
    mov esi, EmotionWord
    mov ecx, EmotionWordSize
```



```

    mov eax,0
    mov fileEmotionWritten, eax

loopPrintCategName:
    mov al, [esi]
    cmp al, '.'
    je breakPrintCategName
    mov al, [esi]
    call writeChar
    inc esi
loop loopPrintCategName

breakPrintCategName:
    mov edx, offset semiColon
    call writeString
    call crlf

    mov eax, 0fh
    mov fileEmotionWritten, eax

    mov edx, offset bigSpace
    call writeString

ret
Display ENDP

; ***** Word Extration from files *****

extracted_Word PROC

INVOKE clear, addr extractedWord, extractedWordSize

    mov ecx, lengthOf inputString
    mov eax, 0
    mov ebx, 0
    mov extractedWordSize, eax
    mov esi, currentInputIndex

```

```
    lea edi, extractedWord
```

```
    mov al, 0ah
```

```
    stosb
```

```
    inc extractedWordSize
```

```
    cmp al, '.'
```

```
    je return
```

```
noComma:
```

```
copy:
```

```
    mov al, [esi]
```

```
    cmp al, 0ah
```

```
    je addComma
```

```
    mov bl, [esi]
```

```
    cmp bl, '.'
```

```
    je FileEnded
```

```
    movsb
```

```
    inc extractedWordSize
```

```
    loop copy
```

```
FileEnded:
```

```
    mov eax, 0fh
```

```
    mov inputFileEnded, eax
```

```
addComma:
```

```
    mov al, 0ah
```

```
    stosb
```

```
    inc esi
```

```
    inc extractedWordSize
```

```
return:
```

```
    ;find size of the word here
```

```
    mov currentInputIndex, esi
```

```
ret
```

extracted_Word ENDP

; ***** Searching Procedure *****

Search proc uses ecx esi edi eax, src: ptr byte, key: ptr byte, strSize: dword, keySize: dword

mov ecx, strSize

mov esi, src

mov edi, key

mov eax, 0

;dec keySize -> no null character

L2:

cmp eax, keySize

jz L5

cmpsb

jz L3

mov edi, key

cmp eax, 1

jb L4

dec esi

mov eax, 0

jmp L4

L3:

inc eax

L4:

loop L2

; ***** If Not Found *****

mov ebx, -1

ret

L5:

```
; ***** If Found *****
```

```
    mov ebx, esi  
    sub ebx, src  
    sub ebx, eax  
    ret  
Search endp
```

```
; ***** Emotion Counting *****
```

```
Counter PROC, NoOfEmotions:DWORD
```

```
    mov eax, NoOfEmotions  
    dec eax  
  
    cmp al, 5  
    je inHappy  
    cmp al, 4  
    je inSad  
    cmp al, 3  
    je inAnger  
    cmp al, 2  
    je inDisgust  
    cmp al, 1  
    je inFear  
    cmp al, 0  
    je inNone  
  
    
```

```
inHappy:
```

```
    mov esi, eax  
    add EmotionCount[si], 1  
    jmp last
```

```
inSad:
```

```
    mov esi, eax  
    add EmotionCount[si], 1  
    jmp last
```

```
inAnger:
```

```

        mov esi,eax
        add EmotionCount[si],1
        jmp last
inDisgust:
        mov esi,eax
        add EmotionCount[si],1
        jmp last
inFear:
        mov esi,eax
        add EmotionCount[si],1
        jmp last
inNone:
        mov esi,eax
        add EmotionCount[si],1
        jmp last

last:
ret
Counter ENDP

END main

```

7. Results Software Simulation and Discussion:

The software simulation results discussed below are limited only to the three of the many emotions it can detect. The output for every emotion is not attached below since the test cases were based on the complexity of the sentence, from a simple sentence to moving on to compound one, since only testing each emotion simply would not reveal the extent of the software's abilities.

The first test case has entered a review containing an emotion pertaining to disgust. The program correctly categorized the emotion and displayed a valid emoticon as an appealing way of displaying the result.

[illegible]

[illegible]

for example, if Microsoft launches its own virtual reality headsets, they can be integrated with algorithm for fast sentiment analysis in the era of Metaverse.

9. References:

- [1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentiment_analysis
- [2] <https://www.globallogic.com/se/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Introduction-to-Sentiment-Analysis.pdf>
- [3] <https://www.inc.com/logan-chierotti/harvard-professor-says-95-of-purchasing-decisions-are-subconscious.html>
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