

Sentiment Analysis Project

1. Project overview

- a. What is sentiment analysis?
 - i. Sentiment analysis is the process of assigning objective judgement values to a subjective piece of text
 - ii. It's a part of natural language processing, a branch of artificial intelligence that deals with language
 - iii. It's important in a world where the amount of produced information is overwhelming manual analysis processes
- b. Sentiment analysis breakdown
 - i. Input: Piece of text (in this case, Amazon reviews and its rating)
 - ii. Output: A gradient score indicating the positivity/negativity of the text
 - iii. Examples
 1. Sentence: "Every day is a good day"
 - a. Potential score: 1
 2. Sentence: "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously"
 - a. Potential score: 0
 3. Sentences: "Very bad dog"
 - a. Potential score: -2
 - iv. Process
 1. Tokenization
 2. Lemmas
 3. Parsing/analysis
 4. Score

2. Project purpose, scope, objectives

- a. Analyzer will be integrated into a previously existing system, but our project is contained within itself: interfacing with other systems is not within scope
- b. Create a sentiment analyzer for Amazon reviews that will perform well (in this case, "well" is a metric decided by us)
- c. Create a utility that is well-designed and documented so that it is used by others within the academic community

3. Team organization

- a. Team Leader: Will Angell
 - i. Planning the project so that it will be delivered by the due date
- b. Testing facilities: David Hui
 - i. Tests deliverables against target scores/standards, assess the overall stability of the program
- c. Documentation: Dominic Fiore
 - i. Reads/writes documentation, produces user manual
- d. Operations: Drew Verlee
 - i. Handles servers and other resources

4. Problem resolution policies
 - a. Step one: Consult the group
 - i. If one runs into a problem, the first step is always to consult other group members to see if they have a solution
 - b. Step two: Consult an external source (professor, website, etc.)
 - i. If there are any doubts within the group, one could look to an external source for answers
 - c. Step three: Consult the client
 - i. It's important to consult the client for issues that can't be resolved using the group/an external source
5. Project plan
 - a. Scheduling
 - i. First prototype: 9/26
 - ii. Second prototype: 10/10
 - iii. Third prototype: 10/24
 - iv. Final prototype: 12/10
 - b. Development strategy
 - i. Rapidly develop first prototype
 1. Research projects are usually small in terms of code, but large in terms of the ideas used
 2. Sentiment analysis is a very easy process to describe, but it's difficult to master
 - ii. Continually improve upon the first prototype to attempt to hit better accuracy/precision scores
 1. Scores are decided through manual group analysis of individual pieces of text
 2. Look for other ways of testing the analyzer
6. Configuration management plan
 - a. Not very applicable to this project, however configurations will be managed via command-line options/flags
7. Technologies
 - a. Python
 - i. Cross-platform
 - ii. Easy to learn/read
 - iii. Popular in academia
 - iv. Easy access to many natural language processing libraries
 - b. Stanford Parser, NLTK, SentiWordnet