

Computational Text Analysis & Infographics

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Digital Integration Teaching Initiative (DITI)

ENGW 3307 Advanced Writing in the Disciplines
Prof. Karina Sembe
Spring 2026

Workshop Agenda

- Introduction to key terms and concepts in computational text analysis (CTA).
- Text preparation and analysis with web-based tools Voyant and Lexos
- Introduction to web-based text analysis tools Voyant and Lexos
- Infographics introduction
- Making infographics with Canva

Slides: bit.ly/sp26-engw3307-text-infographics

Data: bit.ly/sp26-engw3307-text-data

What is Computational Text Analysis?

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Computational Text Analysis

Computational text analysis refers to the **array of methods used to “read” texts with a computer**. It is similar to statistical analysis, but the data is texts (words) instead of numbers.

Text analysis:

- Involves a computer drawing out patterns in a text, and a researcher interpreting those patterns.
- Includes methods such as word count frequency, keywords in context, computational modeling (with machine learning), and sentiment analysis.
- Is conducted using web-based tools or coding languages like Python and R.

Why Computational Text Analysis?

Computational text analysis can help us **analyze very large amounts of data**, **identify keywords**, and **discover patterns** in texts. Using text analysis, researchers may find surprising results that they would not have discovered from traditional methods alone.

From collections of texts, researchers can discover keywords that serve as a proxy for major trends in societies, cultures, and policies. For example, computational tools can reveal patterns on how public officials communicate policies, which issues are of concern, which phrases leaders regularly employ, and much more.

Key Terms (1/2)

- **Corpus (plural-corpora):** A collection of texts used for analysis and research purposes.
- **Stop words:** Words that appear frequently in a language, like pronouns, prepositions, and basic verbs. These are often removed for computational analysis. Some English stop words include: a, the, she, he, I, me, us, of, is, would, could, should, etc.
- **Word Count Frequency:** Counting the total times a word appears in a text/corpus or the percentage of how often it appears.

Key Terms (2/2)

- **nGram:** A continuous sequence of n items in a text. A bigram (or 2 continuous words) could be ‘United States,’ while a trigram (3 words) could be ‘yes we can.’
- **Sentiment Analysis:** Measuring the sentiment of a text based on a scale such as negative/positive or happy/sad. Each word has a particular weight to determine where on the scale it falls, and these weights are calculated to determine a text’s overall sentiment.

Text Preparation

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Corpus Building

Questions to consider as you begin your research:

- What are my research questions and why am I creating a corpus?
- What am I asking my corpus to do?
- What text(s) should form my corpus to answer my research questions?
- How should I organize my corpus to streamline my research processes and save time?

For more information, see our [Corpus Building Handout](#).

Text Analysis in non-English Languages

Below are some resources that may be helpful if you are considering using non-English language texts:

- [The Dream of the Red Chamber Experiment](#), analyzed using Lexos, slides by Scott Kleinman
- [Different natural languages, equal importance](#) by Wanying Wang
- [Everything you need to know about Multilingual LLMs: Towards fair, performant and reliable models for languages of the world](#) by Sunayana Sitaram, et al.
- [Natural Language Processing for Non-English Text](#) readings compiled by the University of Texas Libraries

Our Text

We will use three political statements made in relation to the expansion of women's voting and other rights:

- Mary Church Terrell's Speech before the NAWSA, by Mary Church Terrell (Library of Virginia, 1898) (some footers removed)
- Bright Eyes, Susette La Flesche: Speeches, 1880, by Bright Eyes, Susette La Flesche (Smithsonian Institution, 1880) (some footers removed)
- "Is it a crime for a U.S. citizen to vote?" by Susan B. Anthony (Voices of Democracy, 1873)

Content warning: These are historical documents and contain terms that are offensive and inappropriate in a modern context.

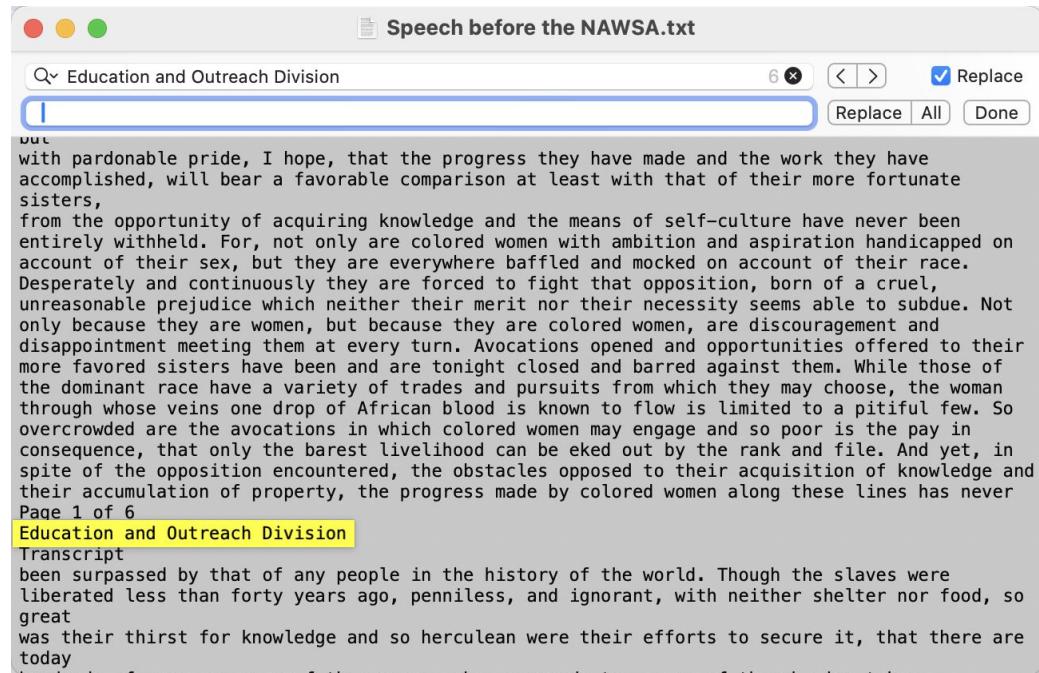
Preparing Your Text (1/2)

1. Choose the texts or text selections that you would like to include.
2. Create a folder on your computer or cloud storage where you will store your corpus. Give it a clearly descriptive name, without spaces or special characters.
3. Copy and paste the text into a **plain text editor** (on Macs: Text Edit; on Windows: Notepad)
 - a. Mac users, you may need to make your Text Edit into a ‘plain text’. Open Text Edit, go to **Format**, and select **Make Plain Text**.

Preparing Your Text (2/2)

4. Review text and use **Find** (control or command F) and **Replace** to remove extraneous text

5. Save the text as a plain text file (with a .txt extension). Always make sure to name your files so you know what is in them!



Replacing the page footer with blank space to remove

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Sample Corpus

The sample .txt files are available at: bit.ly/sp26-engw3307-text-data

- You can download the files individually or click the Download all in the upper right corner
- If you download all, a zipped folder will download containing the files
 - On Mac: Double click the folder to unzip it
 - On PC: Right click the folder and select Extract all

Initial Corpus Analysis

Open any one of the texts from the sample corpus:

What can you observe about the text? How long is it? What kinds of language does it use? What kinds of analysis might you do with a text like this?

Scan through a few more: do they seem largely similar? What do you think might be different?

Tools for corpus exploration: Voyant

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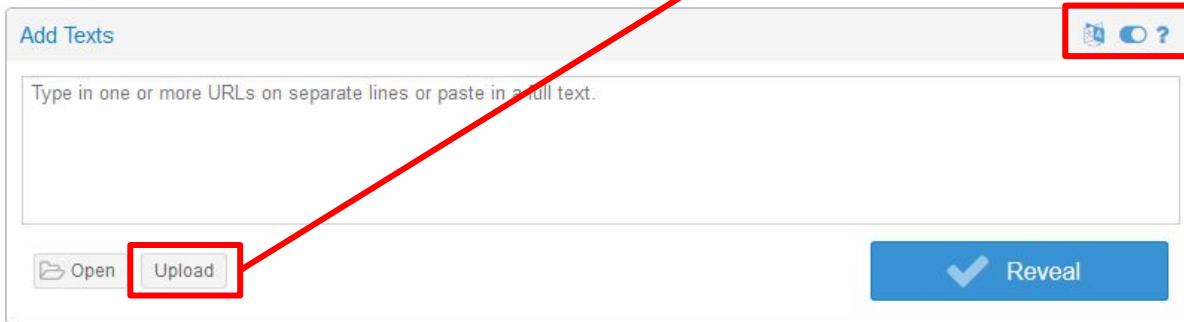
Voyant

Voyant makes it possible to **perform analyses on one or multiple files in many ways**, including word counts, nGrams (n=number of words), word frequency distributions, word trends across documents, and concordances.

<https://voyant-tools.org/>

For more information, see: <https://bit.ly/handout-voyant-intro>

Voyant: Upload



Click on Upload and navigate to the folder with the text documents you wish to analyze.

Alternatively, insert URLs or full text into the textbox.

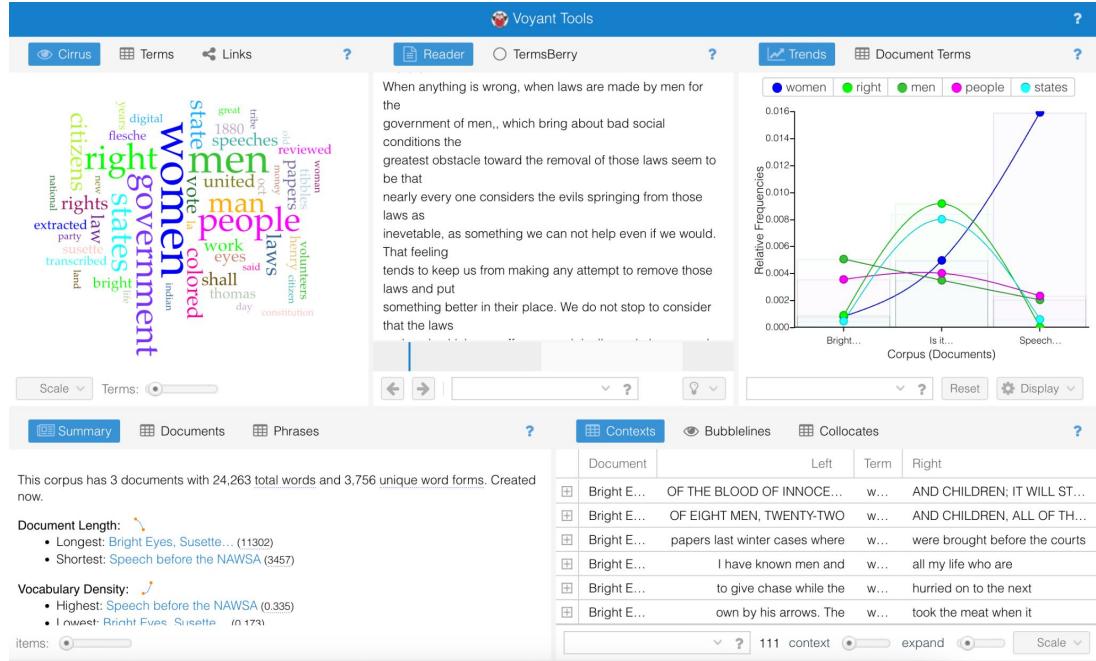
Click here for help and advanced options

Voyant: Dashboard

Results:

After you upload your corpus, you will see the default results page with multiple panes:

- A word cloud
- Reader section
- Trends
- Document Summary
- Word Contexts



These boxes can all be changed!

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Voyant: Changing Displayed Results

Hover on the right top corner of a pane and buttons will appear. Select the panes button and choose a new option from the dropdown menu. For example, we might want to try out the "Collocates" tool instead of the word cloud. Click on the '?' to learn more about how the tool works.

The image shows the Voyant interface with a word cloud visualization on the left and a sidebar menu on the right. The sidebar menu is open, showing options like 'Terms', 'Links', 'Corpus Tools', 'Document Tools', 'Visualization Tools', 'Grid Tools', and 'Other Tools'. A red box highlights the 'Corpus Tools' button, which has a dropdown arrow pointing to 'Collocates'. A red dashed arrow points from this dropdown to a second sidebar menu on the right, which is titled 'Collocates'. This second sidebar contains a table with columns 'Term', 'Collocate', and 'Count (context)'. The table lists various collocates with their counts, such as 'colored' with 'women' (35), 'right' with 'vote' (29), and 'citizens' with 'states' (14). The bottom of the sidebar includes a 'Count' slider and a '2,072 context' indicator.

Term	Collocate	Count (context)
colored	women	35
right	vote	29
states	citizens	14
states	constitution	11
state	union	11
citizens	united	11
citizens	vote	10
citizens	right	10
citizens	rights	9
men	women	8
men	party	8

Voyant: Contexts (concordances)

Contexts, or concordances, show the different contexts around particular search terms. For example, you can see all the times the word “women” appears in the text and the contexts in which it appears.

The screenshot shows the Voyant Tools interface with the 'Contexts' tab selected. A table displays search results for the term 'women'. The columns are 'Document', 'Left', 'Term', and 'Right'. The 'Term' column is highlighted in blue. Below the table, a search bar contains the term 'women' with a red box around it. The status bar at the bottom indicates '111 context'.

Document	Left	Term	Right
Bright Eyes, ...	papers last winter cas...	women	were brought before th...
Bright Eyes, ...	I have known men and	women	all my life who are
Bright Eyes, ...	to give chase while the	women	hurried on to the next
Bright Eyes, ...	own by his arrows. The	women	took the meat when it
Bright Eyes, ...	on it as fun. The	women	also did the tanning of
Bright Eyes, ...	out hunting. At home the	women	put in the usually small
Bright Eyes, ...	numerous instances of...	women	^[[MS incomplete]] Ty...
Is it a crime f...	Quaker preacher said, ...	women	," to a voice in the
Is it a crime f...	new and just one. The	women	, dissatisfied as they ar...

What other terms should we try?

Feel free to ask questions at any point during the presentation!

Voyant: Tools for further exploration

- Voyant's [Getting Started](#) guide
- Voyant's [List of Tools](#), showing all the features possible with Voyant including descriptions of each
- Some useful tools to explore:
 - Contexts
 - MicroSearch
 - Topics
 - Correlations
 - Collocates Graph

Tools for corpus exploration: Lexos

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Lexos

Lexos provides a step-by-step guide for text uploading, preparation, and analysis.

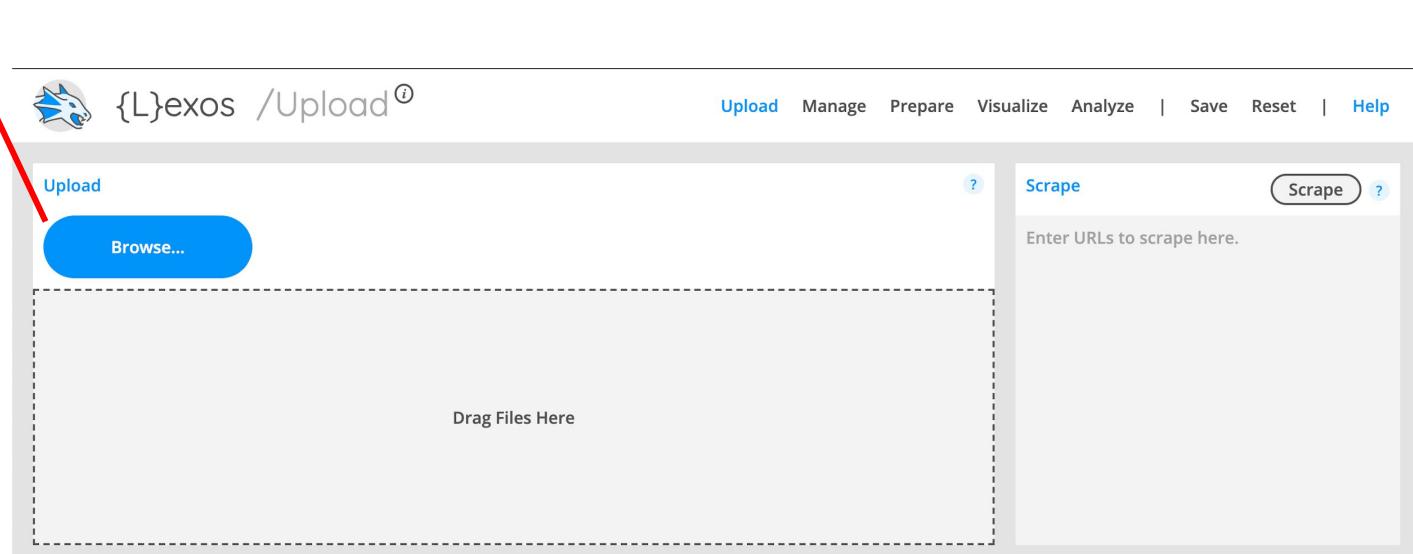
- **Upload:** upload your .txt file
- **Manage:** select the files you want to prepare and analyze
- **Prepare:** prepare your text for analysis
- **Visualize:** create visualizations of patterns across your corpus or in single texts
- **Analyze:** analyze your text

<http://lexos.wheatoncollege.edu/upload>

For more information, please see: <https://bit.ly/handout-Lexos-intro>

Lexos: Upload

Click Browse and select your entire text (or drag file into the “Drag Files Here” area). It can be easy to miss when the upload is done—click “Manage” to double check that the text file is there.



Lexos: Manage

Make sure the document you want to use is selected (blue = selected, gray = not selected)

Active	#	Document	Class	Source	Excerpt	Download	?
<input type="radio"/>	1	Is it a crime for a U.S. citizen to vote		Is it a crime for a U.S. citizen to vote.txt	SUSAN B. ANTHONY, "IS IT A CRIME FOR A U.S. CITIZEN TO VOTE?" (3 APRIL 1873) [1] Our democratic-republican government is based... ... 1866-1873. Copyright 2000 by Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Reprinted by permission of Rutgers University Press.	Download	?
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2	Bright Eyes, Susette La Flesche_Speeches 1880		Bright Eyes, Susette La Flesche_Speeches 1880.txt	Smithsonian Institution National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center Thomas Henry Tibbles papers - Bright Eyes, Suset... ...n On Twitter: @smithsonian Smithsonian Institution Transcription Center, National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center	Download	?
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	3	Speech before the NAWSA		Speech before the NAWSA.txt	Transcript Mary Church Terrell's Speech before the NAWSA, February 18, 1898 Fifty years ago a meeting such as this, planned, co... ...phlets Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress. Page 6 of 6 Education and Outreach Division	Download	?

Lexos: Prepare (Scrub Case and Punctuation)

Lexos demonstrates some more advanced options you have for preparing your corpus. By “scrubbing,” you are transforming the texts in your corpus and making choices that will impact your results. Here are some possibilities:

- **Make Lowercase:** make all your letters lowercase. Even though you know “A” and “a” are the same letter, the computer treats these as two separate characters. Lowercasing removes this distinction.
- **Remove Punctuation:** remove punctuation, which may influence your results.

Lexos: Prepare (Scrub Words)

You can also stem words and remove certain words. Here are some possibilities:

- **Stop/Keep Words:** remove a list of words. Usually these would be **stop words**.
- **Lemmas:** standardize to the *stem* of word. For example, you can stem all forms of the verb talk: talking, talked, talks, etc. to “talk”

Lexos: Removing Stop Words

Get a list of English stop words here:

<https://gist.github.com/sebleier/554280>.

Copy and paste the stop words (hit "raw", then select all and copy) into the “Stop/Keep Words” box then select “Stop”.

The screenshot shows the Lexos Scrub interface. In the top right, there are tabs for Upload, Manage, Prepare, Visualize, Analyze, Save, Reset, and Help. Below these are sections for Scrubbing Options, Lemmas, Consolidations, Stop/Keep Words, Special Characters, and Previews.

- Scrubbing Options:** Includes checkboxes for Make Lowercase, Remove Digits, Remove Spaces, Remove Tabs, Remove Newlines, Scrub Tags, Remove Punctuation, Keep Hyphens, Keep Apostrophes, and Keep Ampersands.
- Stop/Keep Words:** A section where the "Stop" radio button is selected. A red box highlights this button. Below it is a list of words: smithsonian, museum, archives, transcription, i, me, my, myself.
- Special Characters:** Includes radio buttons for None, Early English HTML, Old English SGML, MUFU 3, and MUFU 4. The "None" option is selected.
- Previews:** Shows a preview of "Bright Eyes, Susette La Flesche_Speeches 1880". It includes a snippet of text from Smithsonian Institution National Museum of the American Indian Archives Center Thomas Henry Tibbles papers - Bright Eyes, Suset... ...he Smithsonian Smithsonian Institution: www.si.edu On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian On Twitter: @smithsonian
- Bottom:** Includes a Lemmas section with an "Upload" button, a Consolidations section with an "Upload" button, and a note about transcript rights for Susan B. Anthony's speech.

You can also add stop words particular to your corpus.

Feel free to ask questions at any point during the presentation!

Lexos: Applying your Preparations

BEFORE PREP

Previews

Preview

Apply

Download

[Is it a crime for a U.S. citizen to vote](#)

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, "IS IT A CRIME FOR A U.S. CITIZEN TO VOTE?" (3 APRIL 1873) [1] Our democratic-republican government is based... ...1866-1873. Copyright 2000 by Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Reprinted by permission of Rutgers University Press.

AFTER PREP

Previews

Preview

Apply

Download

[Is it a crime for a U.S. citizen to vote](#)

susan b anthony crime us citizen vote april
democraticrepublican government based idea natural right
individual member thereo... ...b anthony volume ii
aristocracy sex copyright rutgers state university new jersey
reprinted permission rutgers university press

Once you have made decisions about your preparations, click “**Apply**” and wait a few minutes. Because the program is going through each document and completing all the processes you selected, it needs some time. Then, you will see the final results of your preparation! You can also **download** your new corpus.



Lexos: Analyze > Top Words

The top words tool lets you compare word usage between individual documents and your corpus as a whole. If you want to make more specific comparisons, you can also assign “classes” to subsets of tools with the “Manage” screen.

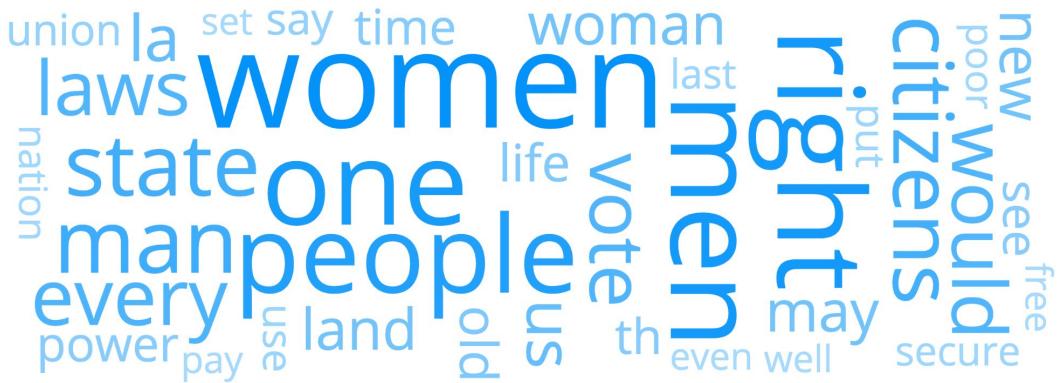
- Words with high positive scores are **used more often** in each document, relative to the rest of the corpus.
- Words with high negative scores are **used less often**.

Hit the “Generate” button to see the top words for your texts.

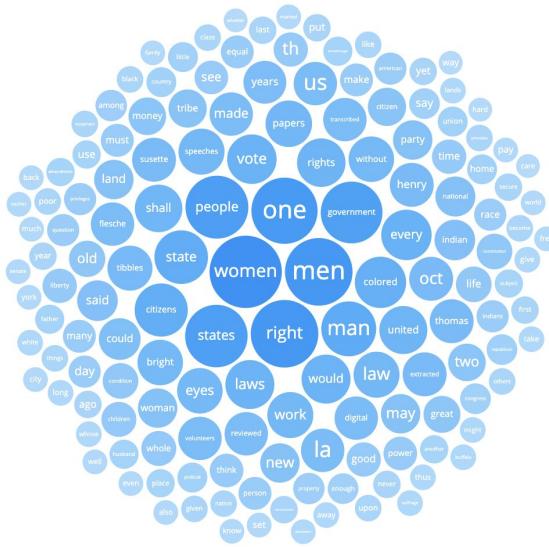
Lexos: Analyze > Top Words Example

Top Words		Generate		Download	
Document "Bright Eyes, Susette La Flesche_Speeches 1880" Compared To The Corpus		Document "Is it a crime for a U.S. citizen to vote" Compared To The Corpus		Document "Speech before the NAWSA" Compared To The Corpus	
women	-5.6362	right	5.8118	colored	11.4692
states	-5.1908	states	5.5438	women	7.5566
colored	-5.0556	citizens	4.8435	association	5.1065
right	-4.9069	colored	-4.6896	race	4.1519
state	-4.5955	state	4.5067	whose	4.0894
citizens	-4.5466	rights	4.4656	hope	4.0401

Lexos: Visualize



Word Cloud: visualize a word cloud across the entire text/corpus.



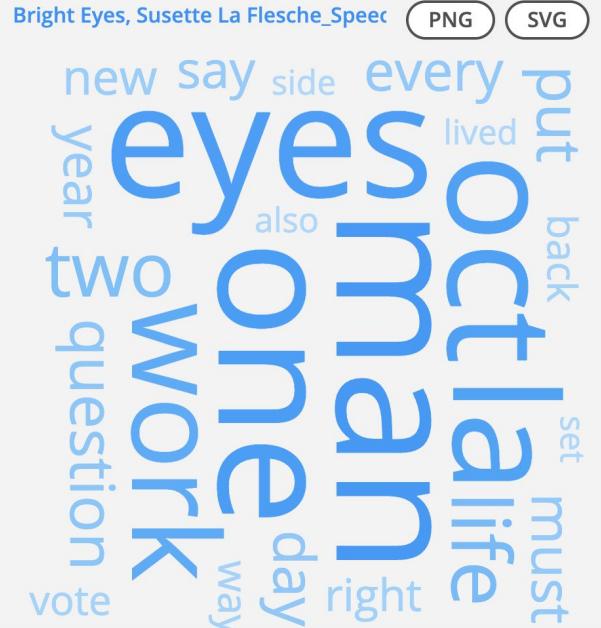
Bubbleviz: visualize word counts through bubbles across the entire text/corpus.

Lexos: Visualize > Multicloud

Font: Open Sans

Term Count: 150

Color: Default



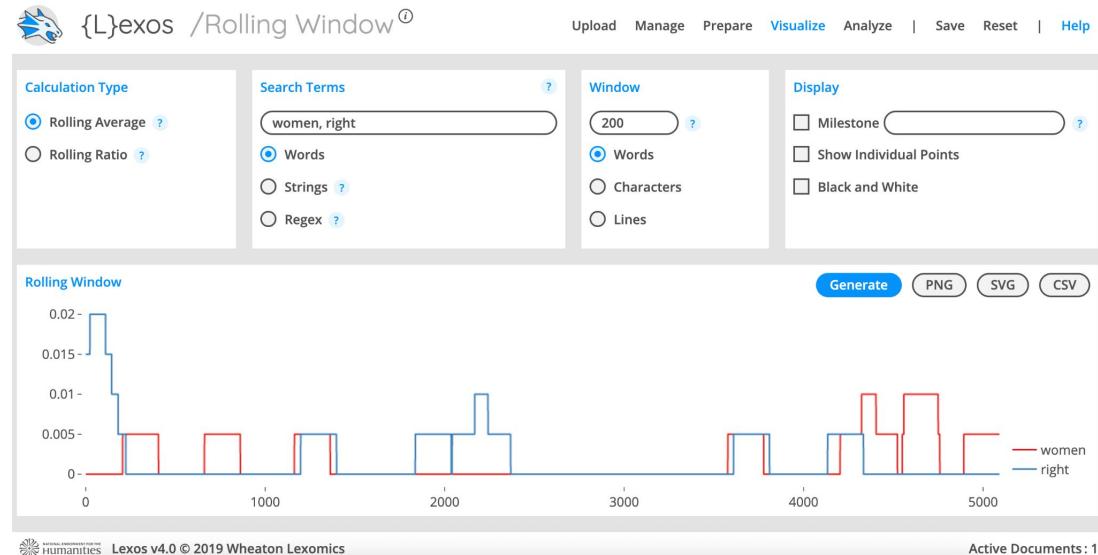
Lexos: Rolling Window

Rolling windows allow you to look at word trends across **one** document. To use a rolling window, first select a single text in the "Manage" screen, then:

1. Go to “Visualize-> Rolling Window” and type in a search term you want to visualize.
You can also search multiple terms by clicking “String” and separating words with a comma (climate, action)
2. Choose a Window size (the number of words each “window” contains). For shorter documents, it’s good to have a number like 300/500. For larger documents, you may want to make your window larger. Play around with the window size until you get a visualization that makes sense.
3. Click “Generate”

Lexos: Rolling Window Results

Using the document “Bright Eyes, Susette La Flesche_Speeches 1880.txt”, and searching for the words ‘woman’ and ‘right’ with a window of 200, we can get an idea of how these terms work together in the document.



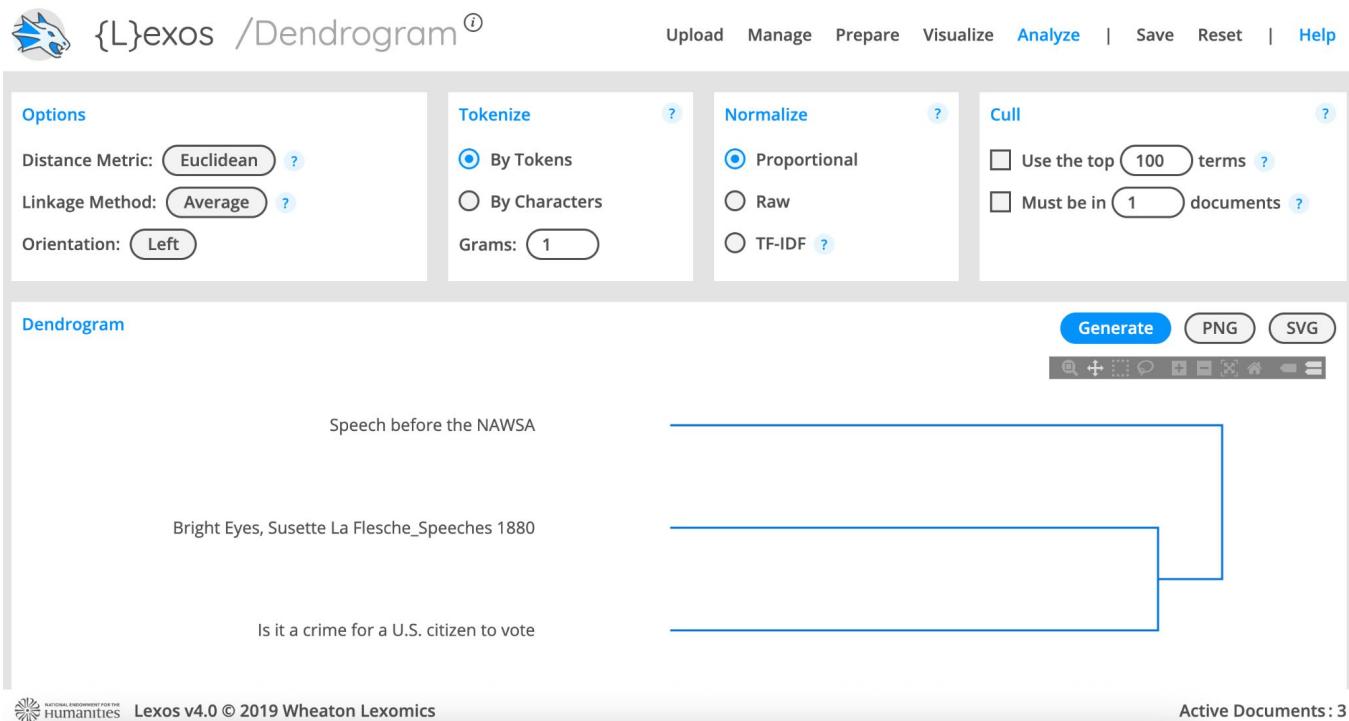
Lexos: Analyze > Dendrogram

The dendrogram demonstrates similarity between the different documents. Dendograms require at least two documents to compare. Dendograms are able to show the hierarchy between objects. Dendograms show:

- Similarities between texts
 - The greater the distance between texts, the less similar they are
 - The smaller the distance between texts, the more similar they are

Lexos: Dendrogram

The dendrogram demonstrates similarity between the different documents.



Feel free to ask questions at any point during the presentation!

Lexos: Save or Reset Your Results

Lexos allows you to **save** your results as a Lexos file. If you do this, you can re-upload the Lexos file any time to access your cleaned-up corpus as well as the different analyses you've done. You can also download modified text files from the “Manage” page—and you can even use those downloaded text files with other tools!

You can also save individual visualizations as images (PNGs).

Finally, if you want to start over, you can “Reset” your Lexos dashboard.

*Feel free to ask questions at any point
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Your Turn!

Use the sample or other texts and begin practicing web-browser text analysis.

- Voyant: <https://voyant-tools.org/>
- Lexos: <http://lexos.wheatoncollege.edu/upload>

Discussion Prompts

- What interesting or surprising results came up? What limitations are you observing?
- What kinds of texts would you be curious about comparing?
- Which features do you think will be useful in your future work?

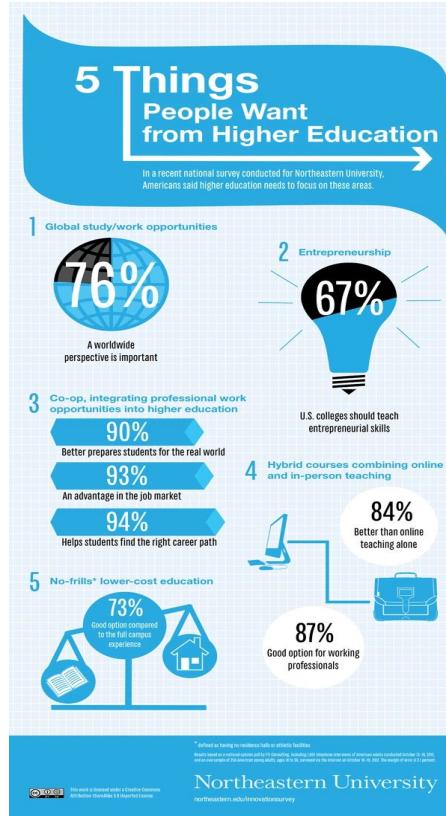
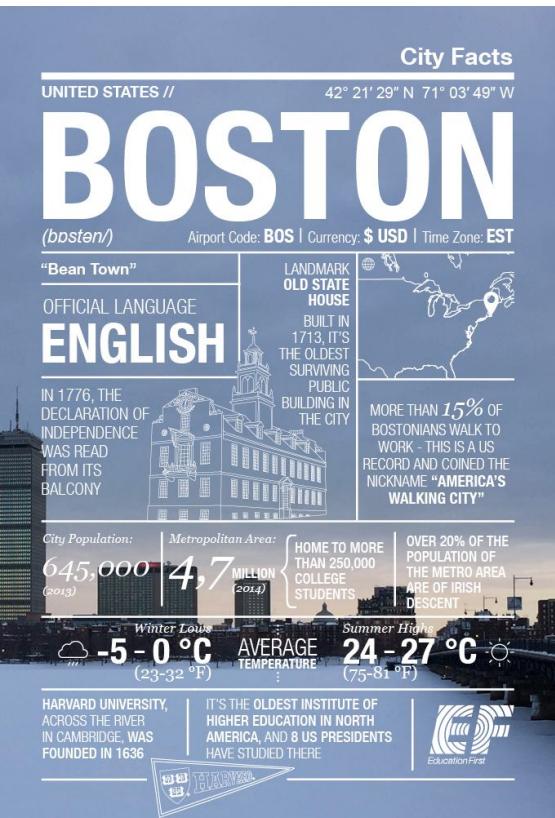
Infographics

*Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation!*

Infographics Basics

- Infographics **concisely** convey information to different audiences **across platforms and media**
- They tell a story with **structure** and **sequence** through images, numbers, charts, graphs, and/or text
- They have a **narrow focus**, **short titles**, and **cite** their information
- They consider **accessibility**: make sure text is not cut off or covered by image, add descriptive alt-text to your infographic image
- For more information on **accessibility**, please see: [**DITI accessibility handout**](#)

Infographics Examples



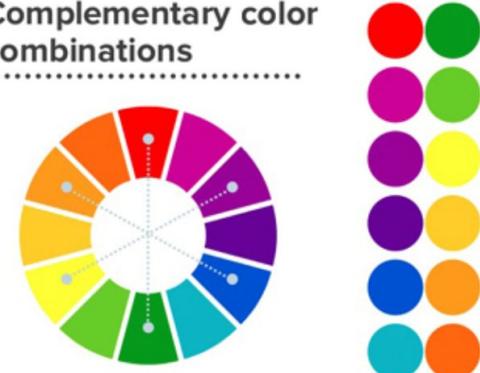
History.com &
Column Five

Education First

Choosing Colors

- Make color choices that are accessible to everyone (and appropriate for the infographic).
- Find complementary colors (e.g. use [this tool](#))
- Use a [contrast checker](#) to make sure your color schemes are **high contrast**
- Think about limiting your palette (3 colors can be effective)
- For example, [NU Colors](#) provides the Northeastern University palette

Complementary color combinations



Complementary colors | examples
[Visme Blog](#)

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Getting Started with Canva

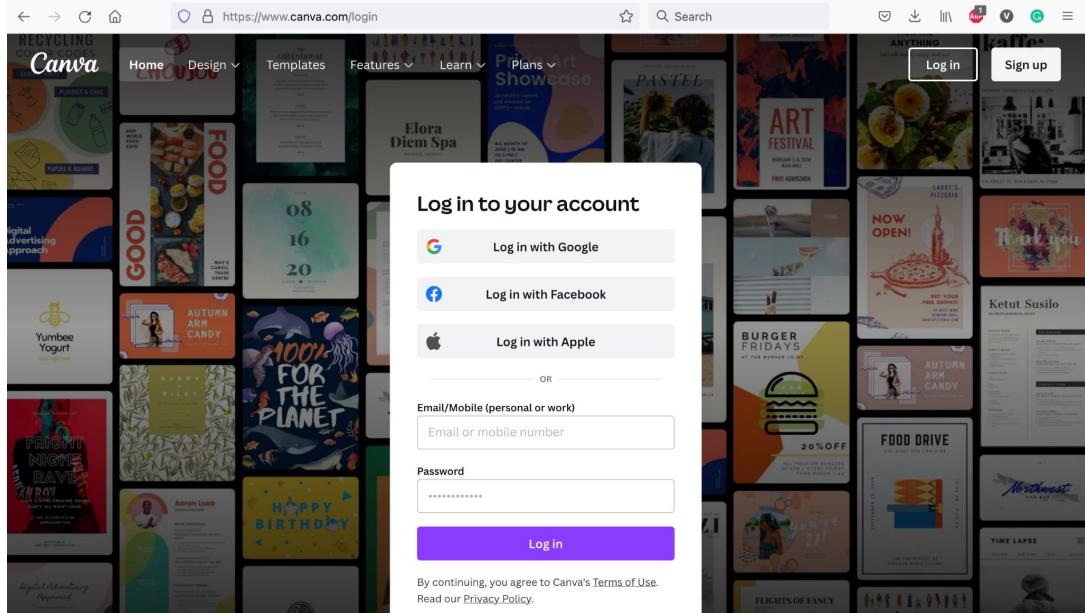
*Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation! 45*

Data Privacy

- It's important to pay attention to data privacy when using digital resources, such as Canva
- **Data privacy** is the ability for someone to control which of their personal information is shared and with whom
- See the DITI's **Data Privacy** handout for help with deciding how to interact with digital tools in ways that honor your boundaries with your data

Sign up/Login

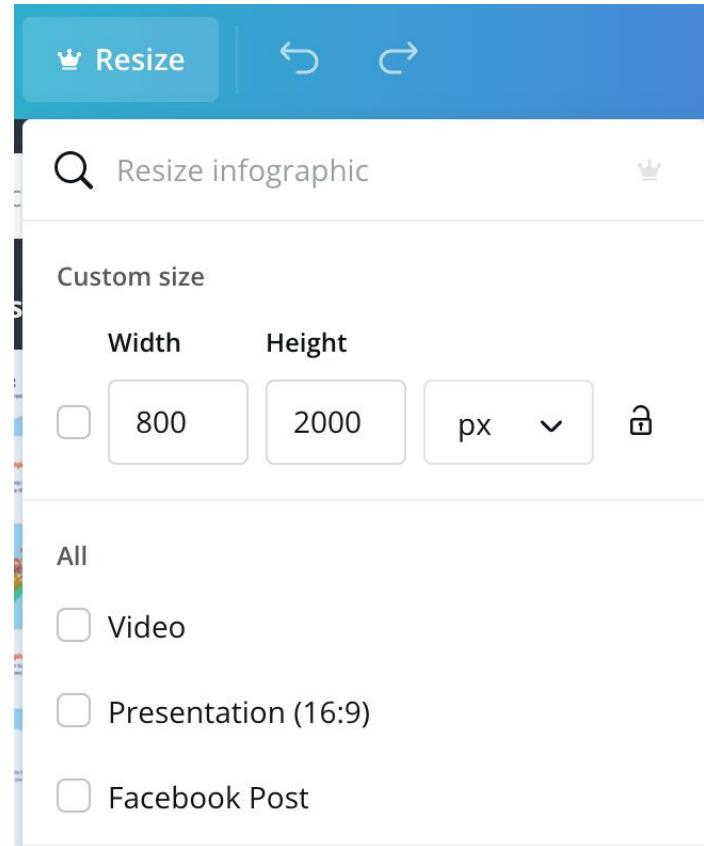
- Head to www.canva.com, a free online infographic maker
- Use your Gmail, Facebook, or Apple ID to sign in or create an account
- Click “Create A Design”



Feel free to ask questions at any point during the presentation! 47

Start a New Infographic

- First, pick your canvas dimensions. You may use Canva's standard “infographic” size, or customize it
 - Note: resizing an existing graphic is only available in paid subscriptions
- Infographics work best when presenting information through one direction, so it make it long either vertically or horizontally
- You can add more ‘pages’ once you create the graphic



Feel free to ask questions at any point during the presentation! 48

Pick a Style

- Infographics work best when presented in a uniform style
- Try to get your information and your design to work together
- If you need some help or inspiration, Canva offers several infographic templates you can start from. Use the search bar on the left to browse. Some of them require payment, but there are several free options

The screenshot shows the Canva interface with a dark theme. On the left, a sidebar lists navigation options: Templates (selected), Templates, Elements, Uploads, Text, Charts, and More. The main area displays two categories of infographics:

- Education Infographic**: Includes a "FUN FACT about SHARK" template with a penguin icon, an "IN FOCUS Alan Turing" template with a portrait and text, and a "Uses of Business Math" template with a purple background.
- Comparison Infographic**: Includes a "DECONSTRUCTING IMPRESSIONISM & EXPRESSIONISM" template comparing painting styles, a "FICTION VERSUS NON-FICTION" template comparing literature types, and a "Comparison Infographic" template with a nature-themed background.

Search bars and "See all" buttons are visible at the top of each section.

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Layers

- Each Canva project is made up by multiple graphic **layers**
- **Layers** can be anything that shows up on the canvas, such as elements, charts, text, shapes, and so on
- Layers can be customized in many ways: you can drag them around, change their colors, resize them, and more!
- You can send a layer ‘forward’ or ‘back’ relative to other layers with a right click on PC, or control click on Mac

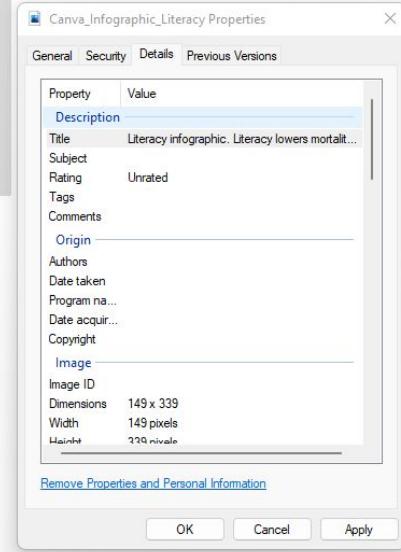
*Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation! 50*

Alt-Text

- Alt-text is a description of an image that conveys its content and meaning. It is attached to the image's file properties
- People with low or no vision can use assistive technology like screen readers to hear the alt-text description of digital images



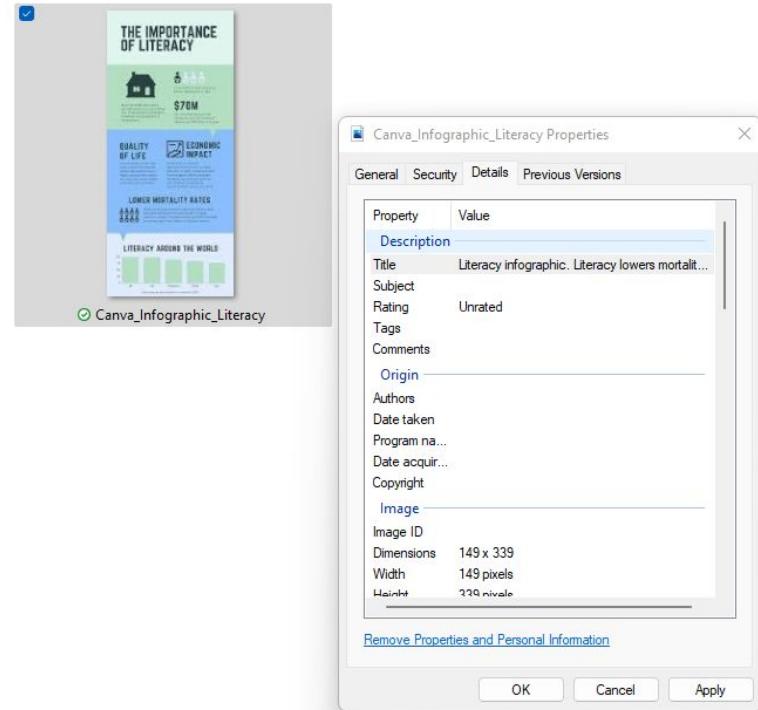
Canva_Infographic_Literacy



Based on: [Microsoft's How to write effective alt-text](#)

Adding Alt-Text

- To add alt-text, first export your infographic as an image
- Find the image in your file directory
- On PC: Right-click the image and select 'Properties.'
- Choose the 'Details' tab and click on the 'Title' field
- On Mac: Control-click the image and select 'Get Info' on Macs, then edit the 'Comments' field
- Write a description of your infographic

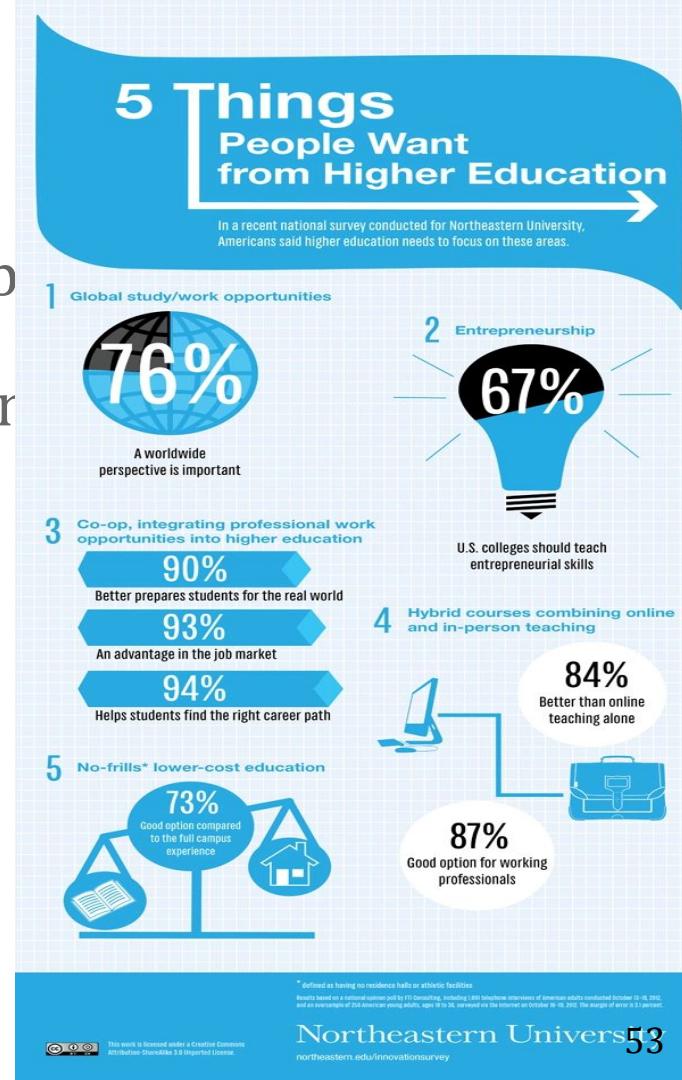


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Example: Alt-Text

What are 2-3 takeaways from this infographic?

What information do you think is important about alt-text for this infographic?



Source: [Northeastern University College of Professional Studies](#)

Your Turn!
Practice creating
an infographic in
Canva

*Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation! 54*

Hands On

Questions to consider as you work:

- How can visuals enhance your writing?
- What elements of your writing do you think could be improved by being presented in an infographic format (ie. thesis, structure, flow, etc)?
- What are some obstacles you might face when converting your writing to an infographic format?



Feel free to ask questions at any point during the presentation!

More Tips & Info to Consider

*Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation! 56*

Build a coherent argument or narrative

- Treat your infographic like any other form of argument, explanation, or narrative—be **intentional**, and **organize** your points chronologically or as ordered steps
- Put **main ideas front-and-center**, and consider having your points progress down in orders of importance
- Use **signposts** or **sections** to orient your audience. For example, you can put points in numbered bullets or shift color gradients

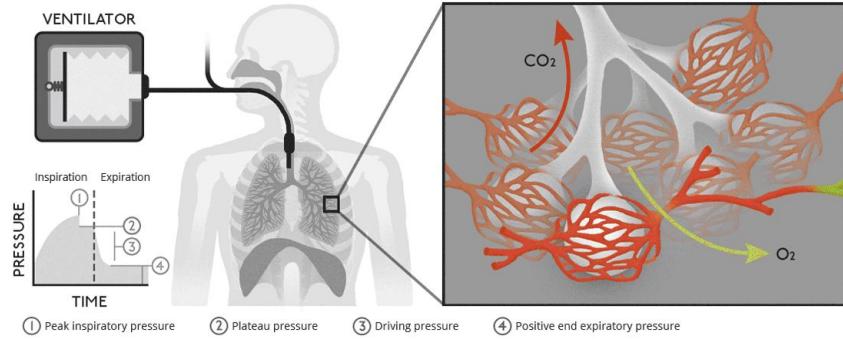
*Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation!* 57

Some more tips

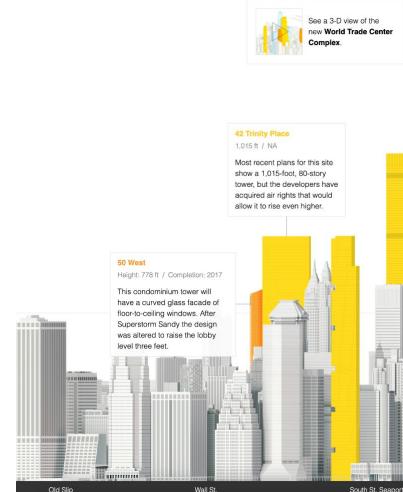
- Draw up an outline or storyboard **before** you build the graphic
- Have a specific and **clear title**
- Use **carefully-proofed syntax and vocabulary**, and explain terms/jargon
- Use **proper citations**
- Don't mix too many visual types within your infographic. Keep a consistent font, color scheme, animation effects, design, and formatting
- Be concise in your text—keep negative space for the graphical component

Infographic Formats

- **Static** infographics:
 - Fixed information on a still image
- **Motion** infographics:
 - Fixed information with animation
- **Interactive** infographics:
 - Can be fixed or dynamic information
 - Allows user interaction like searching for data, shaping the content displayed, and choosing which information is accessed



"Biology of ventilation," tapletopwhale.com



From "The New New York Skyline,"
[National Geographic](http://www.nationalgeographic.com)

Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation! 59

Thank you!

—Developed by Cara Marta Messina, Juniper Johnson, Sara Morrell, Ayah Aboelela, Jeff Sternberg, Emily Sullivan, and Mel Williams

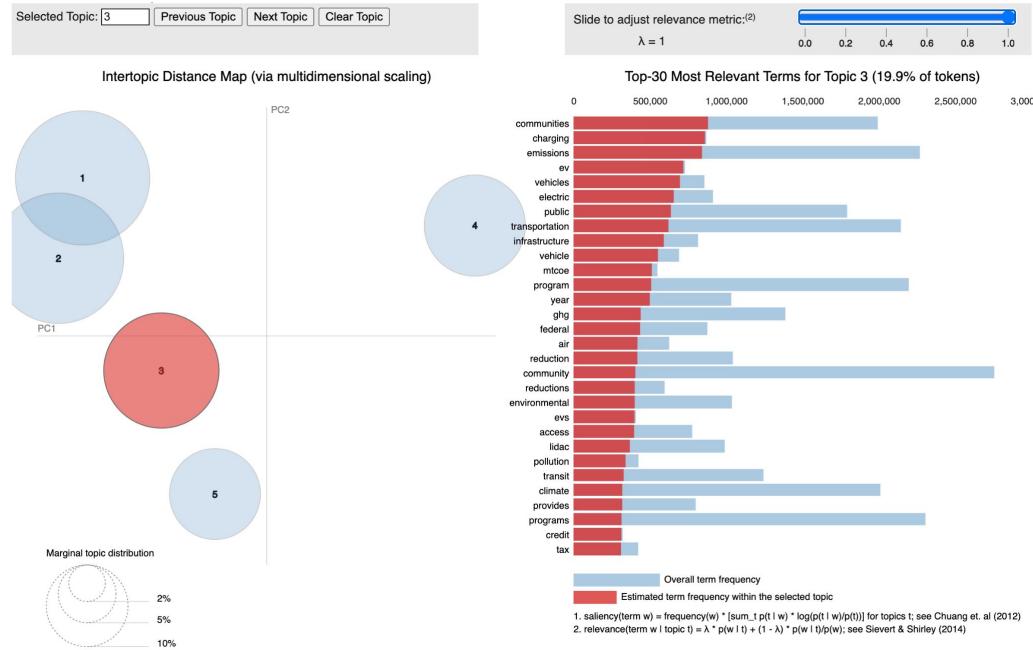
- For more information on DITI, please see: <https://bit.ly/diti-about>
- Schedule an appointment with us! <https://bit.ly/diti-meeting>
- If you have any questions, contact us at: nulab.info@gmail.com
- We'd love your feedback! Please fill out a short survey here:
<https://bit.ly/diti-feedback>

Further Exploration

*Feel free to ask questions at any point
during the presentation!*

Text Analysis: Topic Modeling

Topic modeling is a machine learning method that uses word co-occurrence within documents to identify "topics," or clusters of related terms. This is a topic model based on the Greater Boston Priority Climate Action Plan. In the visualization, topic 3 is selected.



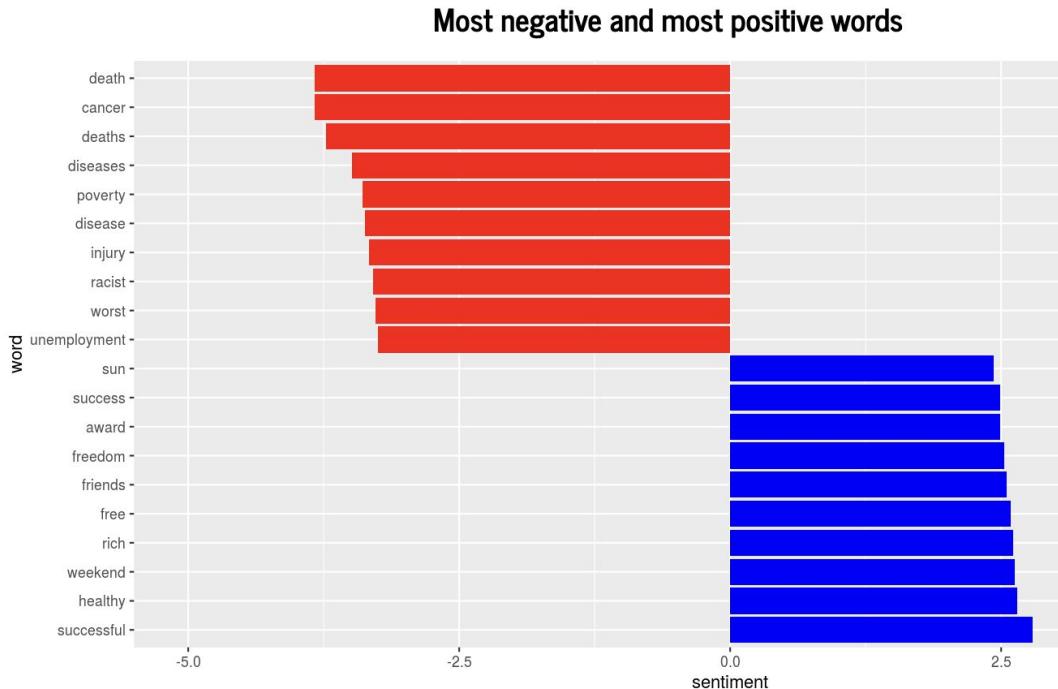
Topic model code generation assisted by ChatGPT and Gemini

Feel free to ask questions at any point during the presentation!

Text Analysis: Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis uses dictionaries, and sometimes machine learning, to assign sentiment scores (e.g., positive and negative) to documents.

You can try this out with the "[Drag and Drop Sentiment Analysis](#)" tool.



Greater Boston Priority Climate Action Plan

Feel free to ask questions at any point during the presentation!

Text Analysis General Resources

- DITI handouts on [building a corpus](#) and more [links and resources](#) for text analysis
- NULab [list of resources for text analysis](#)
- [Programming Historian tutorials](#)
- [“Data-Sitters’ Club” tutorials](#)
- Library subject guides on text mining and analysis: [guide on getting started](#), [guide on vendor policies](#)

Canva Resources

- Here are links to the handouts presented in these slides:
 - [DITI infographics handout](#)
 - [DITI accessibility handout](#)
 - [DITI data privacy handout](#)
 - [DITI copyright and fair use handout](#)
- See also the [Beginner's Guide](#), published by Canva, and the NULab blog post [Meet the Method: Canva](#)