**POLITECNICO DI MILANO**

Department of Electronics, Informatics and Bioengineering

M.Sc. programme in Computer Science and Engineering



Automated Analysis of Social Data using

Machine Learning Techniques

Advisors:

Prof. Letizia TANCA

Prof Maristella MATERA

Ing. Ricardo MEDANA

Master Thesis of:

Petar KORDA

Pavle VIDANOVIC

Academic Year 2017-2018

*We would like to express our sincere appreciation to our supervisors and our*

*families for all their support. We would also like to extend a special thank you to*

*Prof.ssa Maristella Matera for her time, guidance and understanding.*

**Abstract**

In today’s society everything is happening on the internet, in particular on social networks. Social networks play central role in everyday life of average person. So naturally, companies recognize the opportunity and try to make use of that by changing their business plans and focus to potential customers on social networks. Business is realized by company’s presence on web and producing a content that will take customer’s attention. In return users share their opinion about particular products by leaving comments on them and reacting on company’s posts.

Taking that into consideration, it is useful to have an automated way to check user reactions on products that company is offering. Also knowing types of people fallowing and leaving opinion on products can be turned into advantage for creating future business plans. For example, to predict which products can be attractive for specific user groups or to determine best time when to lunch products. We recognized the potential of that and that’s why we were eager to examine sentiment analysis tools and machine learning algorithms to achieve that goal.

In this thesis we have built automated for calculating sentiment of users who commented on specific company’s post along with intelligent spam filter. Sentiment analysis was done separately on text and on the emojis. For the evaluating text sentiment, we used open source API and for emojis we used table of evaluation for each emoji. Spam filter was designed using supervised machine learning techniques to determine spam, not just by searching URL patterns in comments, but also to determine the spam by checking text content. We have also built clustering module which uses unsupervised learning techniques on user data and visualizing characteristics for each discovered group. Finally, in last chapter is defined how previous models can be used together in an API to evaluate success of company’s posts.

**Contents**

[1 Introduction 8](#_Toc497680533)

[1.1 Structure 9](#_Toc497680534)

[2 State of Art 10](#_Toc497680535)

[2.1 Need for analysis of social data 10](#_Toc497680536)

[2.2 Applications of social data analytics in various companies 10](#_Toc497680537)

[2.3 Methods and tools used for social data analytics 11](#_Toc497680538)

[3 Automated sentiment analysis of social network content 12](#_Toc497680539)

[5 Unsupervised approach to Social Data Analysis 14](#_Toc497680540)

[5.1 Fetching data from social networks 14](#_Toc497680541)

[5.2 Pre-processing 14](#_Toc497680542)

[5.3 Unsupervised learning techniques 14](#_Toc497680543)

[5.4 Elbow analysis 14](#_Toc497680544)

[5.5 Visualization of clusters 14](#_Toc497680545)

[6 API 15](#_Toc497680546)

[7 Conclusion 16](#_Toc497680547)

[Bibliography 17](#_Toc497680548)

[List of figures 18](#_Toc497680549)

[List of tables 19](#_Toc497680550)

**Chapter 1**

# **Introduction**

Analysis of social network content is difficult because conversation on social networks differs in many ways from normal conversation. Contents are rich with emojis, hashtags, mentions and spams which the one need to filter and process along with raw text to find the information behind it.

By analysing social networks data about certain products, brands or certain campaign can be very useful for companies and their business. Companies can predict future trends, increase the profit and thus be in advantage over the competition.

Within previously described context, this project gives opportunity to user to analyse contents using sentiment analysis to determine sentiment of users on specific product, supervised machine learning algorithms within spam filter module to efficiently detect and remove spams from dataset and finally clustering module that discover user groups and their characteristics which can be used in making future predictions.

Sentiment analysis mentioned before represents the process of computationally identifying and categorizing opinions expressed in a piece of text, especially to determine whether the writer's attitude towards a topic, product, etc. is positive, negative, or neutral [Oxford dictionary definition]. It is combined with emoji sentiment evaluation in a way that sentiment analysis is done on the raw text using open source API while the emoji’s sentiment is evaluated using sentiment tables. Final sentiment is defined as specific combination of those two sentiments.

Spam filter module is equipped with two components. First part is done as text processor using regex expressions to detect links inside the text. Second part is trained Naïve Bayes machine learning model for detecting spams by checking the text context and represents more intelligent way of doing it.

Clustering module is created as unsupervised machine learning model, that taking users finds optimal number of user groups. It is also equipped with visualizing part that displays specific characteristics for each user group.

Finally, previously described models used together can be used in one complete API which will make predictions on successfulness of company’s posts left on social networks. That API can be used as a part in any company’s business intelligence application.

## **1.1 Structure**

* Chapter 2 is about the reasons for having tools for analysing social networks within company’s applications, the advantage of having it and how to use it. We will mention examples where we can use it.
* Chapter 3 is dedicated for automated sentiment analysis of social network content. Here we are going to talk about sentiment calculation, pre-processing of emoji’s and their sentiment, and combining text emoji sentiment. We are going to describe our approach and architecture.
* Chapter 4 is about machine learning approach to create spam filter. This includes pre-processing, training the dataset and evaluation of classifier.
* In chapter 5 we will talk about unsupervised approach to social data analysis. We will go through all steps of this process which includes: fetching the data from social networks, pre-processing, unsupervised learning techniques, elbow analysis and visualization of clusters characteristics.
* Chapter 6 is reserved for describing API which will use previously mentioned modules in order to analyse custom social data.
* Chapter 7 will finalize the purpose of this project and present the conclusion. We will also mention future improvements of this project.

**Chapter 2**

# **State of Art**

This chapter describes state of art of analysis of social data using machine learning techniques. Chapter consists of three sections, each of them trying to emphasize the need for analysis of social data and their impact to company’s business.

1. Need for analysis of social networks data
2. Applications of social data analytics in various companies
3. Methods and tools used for social data analytics

## **2.1 Need for analysis of social data**

Social media gives businesses an unprecedented opportunity for connecting with customers and prospects. While there are numerous social networks that provide you with a vast array of tools for providing customer service, explaining how your products work and much more, it’s important to realize that simply having a social media presence is no guarantee of success. It is essential to test and track your results so that you can discover the most effective strategies and that is why analytics of social data are so important.

We know that users of social networks represent protentional customers, they are also proactive in a sense that they can share their opinion about certain products that company or brand shares. So, in order to grow their business and to increase the profit companies need to analyse user reactions and behaviour on their products shared on social networks. As a result, company can have model of a user and can predict weather new product will be successfully accepted and attractive to potential customers.

## **2.2 Applications of social data analytics in various companies**

Social data analytics can be applied in many types of companies. Especially the ones which includes marketing and where the competition is big. So, when there is strong competition it is very important to be innovative, but also successful in the same way. This is done by analysis and predicting the successfulness of new products. For example, social data analytics can be used by fashion industry brands to see the reactions of their followers about new products. They can also use to see which types of user groups their followers belong to make wright predictions in the future. Fashion companies can use it to decide when is the best way to lunch specific products. It also depends are the followers young people like students, mid-age or older people, which of two genders are reacting better and what to do to stimulate their better reaction.

## **2.3 Methods and tools used for social data analytics**

Some of the most famous tools that have been used for social data analytics are Sprout social, Buzzsumo and Google analytics. Sprout social can measure performance across Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn, all within a single platform. Having analytics at one place makes it easier to track and compare your efforts across multiple profiles and platforms. It is recommended for any brand that manages multiple social media profiles across multiple networks. Buzzsumo is different than the other social media analytics tools on our list. Instead of analysing your brand’s individual social media performance, Buzzsumo looks at how content from your website performs on social media. For instance, if you want to see how many shares your latest blog post received on Facebook and Twitter, Buzzsumo can provide you with that data. Buzzsumo will not only show you the number of shares for each piece of content, but it also shows you which type of content performs best on each network based on length, type, publish date and more. Google analytics is not technically a “social media analytics tool,” Google Analytics is one of the best ways to track social media campaigns and even help you measure social return on investment. You likely already have GA setup on your website to monitor and analyse your traffic.

All mentioned tools use statistical techniques for analysing the social network data. While they are analysing user reactions, they don’t support analysing contents left by users, such as comments and posts.

For that part it is useful to have some machine learning techniques for analysing text context and that is what we recognize and try to create complete API that will include all modules together.

**Chapter 3**

# **Automated sentiment analysis of social network content**

**Chapter 4**

**Machine Learning Spam Filter**

**Chapter 5**

# **Unsupervised approach to Social Data Analysis**

Social data represents data about the users like his gender, city, description, date of birth etc. Those data can be used to detect similarities between the users. Some users are more similar and can be identified in the same group. So, the main goal of this module is to find those groups of users and to visualize their characteristics.

## **5.1 Fetching data from social networks**

To be able to do analysis of user data, first we need to have that data. User data are present on social networks but to gather it, we need to have right permissions. For the purpose of this project we were provided a dataset which included comments, posts, social channels, brands and desired social networks with fallowing relationships:

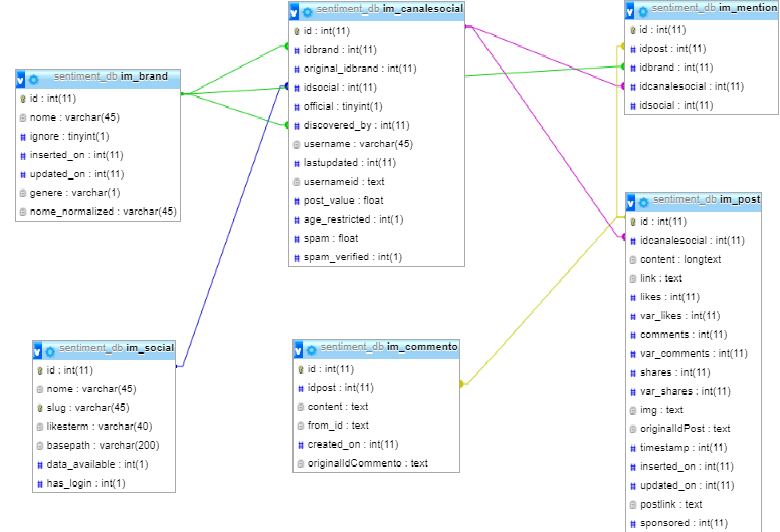


Fig1 Sentiment\_db

So, from the graph we see that for every post from *im\_post* table, we can fetch all comments that are located in table *im\_commento*. In Chapter 2 is explained how to determine summarised sentiment of all users about the post. Now, we are going further buy determining what are user groups that comments, we are interested in their characteristics and behaviour of each group. To get user data we need to use API for each social network that we are interested in. We will explain how Facebook API is used for this purpose and for the rest it is very similar procedure.

Facebook Graph API requests user authorization access before applying search. User connects to Facebook API by sending access token and to get it user need to register at *developers.facebook.com* and to register the application that will use the search. After successful authorization then user can do the search.

Id parameter is target user id and the other is list of user attributes that we are interested in. The problems we met are related to permissions and user privacy options, since not all users shared all desired attributes. So, our dataset is not full, and we used some pre-processing techniques to overcome it and that is explain in next part of this chapter. The result is return JSON formatted string. All the data fetched are stored into *user\_social* table.

{

"birthday": "01/01/2010",

"about": "Fashion, Trends, Beauty Style, Personal Shopper and Stylist.",

"email": "info@driferreira.com",

"city": "San Diego",

"country": "United States",

"category": "Personal Assistant",

'description": "Dri Ferreira is a Stylist and Personal Shopper for the Fashionable Elite for over 10 years. Get Daily Inspiration from Me & My Team"

}

Listing x.x: User data

## **5.2 Pre-processing**

## **5.3 Unsupervised learning techniques**

## **5.4 Elbow analysis**

## **5.5 Visualization of clusters**

**Chapter 6**

# **API**

**Chapter 7**

# **Conclusion**

# **Bibliography**

# **List of figures**

# **List of tables**