Project Report: YouTube Sentiment Analysis

Student Name: Rupsa Rupa Priyadarshini Ojha **SAP ID:** 500095081 **Course:** B.Tech CSE Big Data

GitHub link: https://github.com/Rupsa1234/Youtube Data Analysis

Problem Statement

Perform sentiment analysis on YouTube comments to understand public sentiment towards specific videos, using Python APIs and tools like Databricks for efficient data processing and analysis.

Tools Used

- 1. **Databricks:** Utilized for comprehensive data processing, analysis, and model development.
- 2. **Python:** Employed extensively for scripting, data manipulation, and visualization.
- 3. **PySpark:** Integrated for handling large-scale data processing, leveraging Spark's distributed computing capabilities.
- 4. **Google API Python Client:** Used to fetch YouTube comments data via YouTube API v3.
- 5. **Pandas:** Facilitated data manipulation and served as an intermediary for data transformations.
- 6. **Plotly:** Implemented for interactive data visualizations such as histograms and line charts.
- 7. **TextBlob:** Applied for sentiment analysis using natural language processing **methods.**

Project Phases and Tasks

Week-1: Data Collection and Preparation

- Objective/Task: Gather YouTube comments data using the YouTube API and prepare it for analysis.
 - Sub-Tasks:
 - Data collection via YouTube API (Google API Python Client).
 - Structured data storage (CSV format).
 - Setup of Databricks environment for scalable data processing.
 - Data cleaning using PySpark (handling missing values, duplicates).

```
::
                # Install necessary libraries
                 # %pip install google-api-python-client pandas
                  from googleapiclient.discovery import build
                  # Initialize the YouTube API client
                 DEVELOPER_KEY = "AlzaSyB52x8uxLfameKrof1MVWlqSlk77NCQV_A" api_service_name = "youtube"
                  api version - "v3"
                  youtube - build(api_service_name, api_version, developerKey-DEVELOPER_KEY)
                 # Request to get comments for a specific video video_id = "Ltnhz3YfJGY"
                 request = youtube.commentThreads().list(
part="snippet",
                          maxResults=100
                    response = request.execute()
                 # Extract comments into a list
                  comments = []
for item in response['items']:
                           comment = item['snippet']['topLevelEomment']['snippet']
                                   comment['authorDisplayName'],
                                    comment['publishedAt'].
                                   comment['updatedAt'],
comment['likeCount'],
                                   comment['textDisplay']
                  # Convert the comments list to a Pandas DataFrame
                  pdf = pd.DataFrame(comments, columns=['author', 'published_at', 'updated_at', 'like_count', 'text'])
                                                            author
                                                                                          published_at
                                                                                                                                          updated_at like_count
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           text
                  0 @THEJAIPURDIALOGUES 2024-06-10T17:39:14Z 2024-06-10T17:39:14Z
                                                                                                                                                                                    13 & Support Jaipur Dialogues: \r<br/>br>UPI; jaipurdia...
                   1 @userTZARBOMBA 2024-06-28T05:19:17Z 2024-06-28T05:19:17Z
                                                                                                                                                                                  0 .... Bhai tere me itna dum nahi hai 👄
                                       @pramodraturi6899 2024-06-14T19:32:37Z 2024-06-14T19:32:37Z
                  2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Eye opener.
                  3 @sumandas2986 2024-06-14T04:27:16Z 2024-06-14T04:27:16Z
                                                                                                                                                                           0 Modi seems to be a weak leader
                                                                                                                                                                                       0 modi is a fraud, he now wants puniab to burn d.
                   4
                                           @user-nt2ru3rk6l 2024-06-14T02:57:20Z 2024-06-14T02:57:20Z
            from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.functions import col, lower, regexp_replace, trim
from pyspark.sl.feature import StopWordsRemover
from pyspark.sl.feature import Tokenizer
from pyspark.sl.feature import RegexTokenizer
from pyspark.sql import functions as F
                    .appName("YouTube Data Cleaning") \
.getOrCreate()
            # Convert Pandas DataFrame to PySpark DataFrame
            df = spark.createDataFrame(pdf)
            df = df.dropna()
           • 🔳 df: pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = (author: string, published at: string ... 3 more fields)
            df = df.withColumn("like_count", col("like_count").cast("integer"))
             df = df.withColumn("text", regexp replace(col("text"), "["a-zA-Z8-9\s]", ""))
                                                                                                                                                                                   e | Eye opener
8|Medi seems to be ...
8|medi is a fraud h...
8|Engineer rashid a...
                 @pramodraturi6899|2024-06-14719:32:37Z|2024-06-14719:32:37Z|
@sumandas2986|2024-06-14704:27:16Z|2024-06-14704:27:16Z|
        | ## perandraturis. | ## p
                                                                                                                                                                                    8| br cl..
1|Amit Shah may not..
                                                                                                                                                                                    e|
1|An engaging discu
                                                                                                                                                                                  1|An engaging discu.

6|Pakistan mein att.

6|Sanjay Sir Can.

6|Modi amp indian a.

6|Taipur Dialogues.

6|Inofficient home.

6|Lethargic home ii.

6|Amit Shah is actu.

6|Hindu lives or ii.

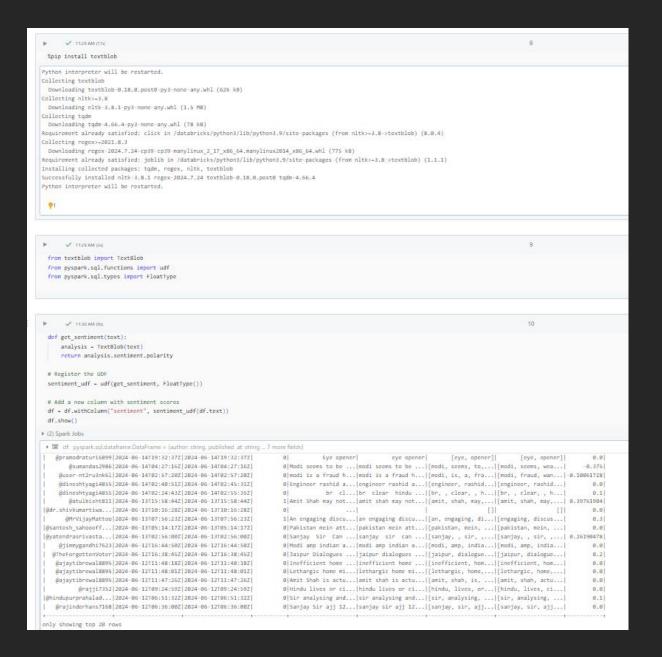
6|Sir analysing and.

6|Sanjay Sir ajj 12.
         only showing top 20 rows
```

```
df = df.withColumn("text_cleaned", lower(regexp_replace(col("text"), "["a-zA-ZB-9\s]", ""))) \
    .withColumn("text_cleaned", trim(col("text_cleaned")))
   # Tokenization: Split text into words tokenizer - Tokenizer(inputCol="text_cleaned", outputCol="words")
   df = tokenizer.transform(df)
   # Remove stop words (optional but recommended)
remover - StopWordsRemover(inputCol="words", outputCol="filtered_words")
   df = remover.transform(df)
   # Show the cleaned DataFrame df.select("text_cleaned", "words", "filtered_words").show(truncate=False)
 ▶ ■ df. pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame = [auti
[[jaipur, dialogues, gt, real, dialogues]
  inefficient home ministry
 |[inefficient, home, ministry]
|[inefficient, home, ministry]
  |
|lethargic home ministry
 [[lethargic, home, ministry]
[[lethargic, home, ministry]
  amit shah is actual culprit
 |{anit, shah, is, actual, culprit}
|{anit, shah, actual, culprit}
  hindu lives or civilization don39t matter
 [[hindu, lives, or, civilization, don39t, matter]
[[hindu, lives, civilization, don39t, matter]
| sir analysing and taking corrective action is the duty of govtand defence section your job is to set the narrative and put pressure on govt | [sir, analysing, and, taking, corrective, action, is, the, duty, of, govtand, defence, section, your, job, is, to, set, the, narrative, and, put, pressure, on, govt] | [sir, analysing, taking, corrective, action, duty, govtand, defence, section, job, set, narrative, put, pressure, govt]
```

Week-2: Data Processing and Transformation

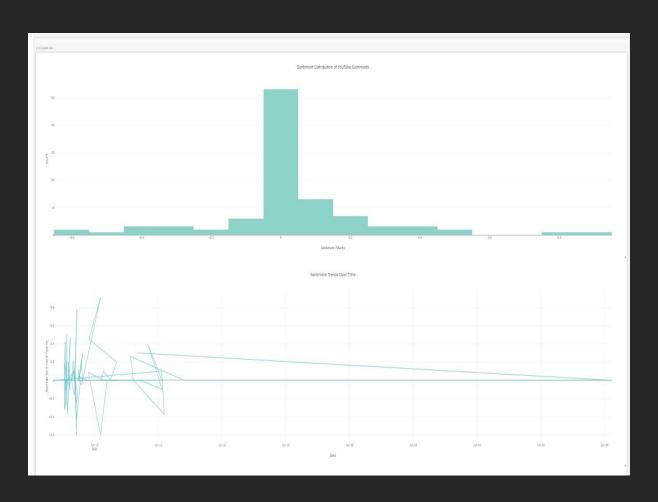
- Objective/Task: Process and transform collected data to prepare it for analysis.
 - Sub-Tasks:
 - ETL operations (Extract, Transform, Load).
 - Utilization of PySpark for data processing (handling large datasets).
 - Data transformation (filtering, aggregations).
 - Text data preprocessing (tokenization, stop-word removal, lemmatization).
 - Application of feature extraction techniques (TF-IDF, N-grams).

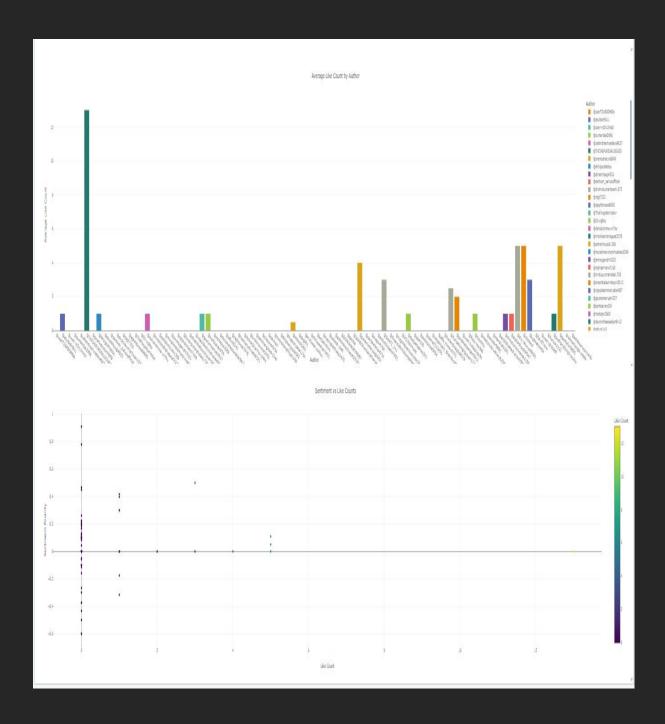


Week-3: Data Analysis

- Objective/Task: Analyze processed data to derive meaningful insights.
 - o Sub-Tasks:
 - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) using PySpark.
 - Visualization of insights using Plotly for interactive charts and histograms.
 - Implementation of predictive modeling with Naive Bayes for sentiment classification.
 - Evaluation of model performance using accuracy and precision metrics.

```
✓ 7/3/2024 (11st
import plotly.express as px
# Example: Create a histogram of sentiment distribution
fig hist - px.histogram(df.toPandas(), x-"sentiment", title-"Sentiment Distribution of YouTube Comments", labels-{'sentiment': 'Sentiment Polarity', 'count': 'Count'},
                       color_discrete_sequence=px.colors.qualitative.Set3)
fig hist.show()
# Example: Create a line chart of sentiment trends over time
sentiment over time = df.groupBy("published at").agg(F.avg("sentiment").alias("avg sentiment")).toPandas()
color_discrete_sequence-px.colors.qualitative.Pastel)
fig_line.show()
# Example: Create a bar chart of average like counts by author
like_counts = df.groupBy("author").agg(F.avg("like_count").alias("avg_like_count")).toPandas()
fig_bar = px.bar(like_counts, x="author", y="avg_like_count",
                title-"Average Like Count by Author",
labels-('avg_like_count': 'Average Like Count', 'author': 'Author'),
                color="author", color_discrete_sequence=px.colors.qualitative.Vivid)
fig_bar.show()
# Example: Create a scatter plot of sentiment vs like counts
labels={'like_count': 'Like Count', 'sentiment': 'Sentiment Polarity'},
                        color='like_count', color_continuous_scale-px.colors.sequential.Viridis)
fig scatter.show()
```





Week-4: Reporting and Deployment

- **Objective/Task:** Visualization of results and creation of the final project report for presentation.
 - Sub-Tasks:
 - Deployment of machine learning models on web platforms.
 - Analysis and summarization of predictions and findingsthen creating a dashboard.

```
7.70.004.02c
7.70.004.02c
From pyspark.nl.classification import NaiveBayes
from pyspark.nl.classification import NaiveBayes
from pyspark.nl.import Pipeline
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.import SparkSession
from pyspark.sql.import col
from pyspark.sql.import col
from pyspark.sql.evaluation import KulticlassClassificationEvaluator
from pyspark.sql.evaluation import KulticlassClassificationEvaluator
        # Initialize Spark session (if not already initialized)
spark = SparkSession.builder \
.apptkner("NaiveBayes Sentiment Analysis") \
.getOrCreate()
        # Assuming 'df' is your DataFrame with 'filtered_words' and 'sentiment' columns
        # Drop existing 'label' column if it exists
if 'label' in df.columns:
    df = df.drop('label')
        # Convert sentiment to numeric label using StringIndexer indexer = StringIndexer(inputCol="sentiment", outputCol="label") df = indexer.fit(df).transform(df)
        # Split the data into training and test sets (80% training, 20% test) train, test = df.randomSplit([0.8, 0.2], seed=42)
        # Vectorize the filtered words
vectorizer = CountVectorizer(InputCol="filtered_words", outputCol="raw_features", vocabSize=1000)
id= IDf(InputCol="raw_features", outputCol="features")
        # Create a Naive Bayes model
nb = NaiveBayes(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label")
        # Build the pipeline
pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[vectorizer, idf, nb])
        # Train the model
model = pipeline.fit(train)
        # Make predictions
predictions = model.transform(test)
         # Show prediction results predictions.select("filtered_words", "sentiment", "prediction").show()
       # Evaluate model performance evaluator = MulticlassClassificationEvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="accuracy") accuracy = evaluator.evaluate(predictions) print(f*Accuracy: {accuracy}")
       # Precision evaluation
precision_evaluator = MulticlassClassificationfvaluator(labelCol="label", predictionCol="prediction", metricName="weightedPrecision")
precision = precision:
{precision: {preci
  ▶ (22) Spark Jobs
  ▶ (22) Spark Jobs
   only showing top 20 rows
   Accuracy: 0.391304347826087
Precision: 0.3377926421484682
      from pyspark.ml.classification import NaiveBayes
      # Train the Naive Bayes model

nb = NaiveBayes(featuresCol="features", labelCol="label")
      # Build the pipeline
pipeline = Pipeline(stages=[vectorizer, idf, nb])
       # Train the model
model = pipeline.fit(train)
      # Extract the Naive Bayes model from the pipeline
nb_model = model.stages[-1] # Assuming NaiveBayes is the last stage in your pipeline
      # Specify the DBFS path to save the model
model_path = "dbfs:/ml/naive_bayes_sentiment_model"
      N Save the Naive Bayes model nb_model.write().overwrite().save(model_path)
      print(os.listdir())
['conf', 'azure', 'preload_class.lst', 'hadoop_accessed_config.lst', 'logs', 'eventlogs', 'metastore_db', 'ganglia']
```

Dashboard in DataBricks:

