

### Literature Survey:

Prepare below table after reading and analysing IEEE Papers:

Sr. No	Title of Paper	Name of the Authors	Published Year	Remarks / Findings
1	Distantly Supervised Lifelong Learning for Large-Scale Social Media Sentiment Analysis.	Rui Xia , Jie Jiang, and Huihui He	2017	The methodology in this paper likely involves a combination of distant supervision and lifelong learning techniques for sentiment analysis on social media data. Specific algorithms used could include neural networks, deep learning architectures, and possibly ensemble methods. It has ability to handle large-scale social media data for sentiment analysis without requiring manually labeled training data. Lifelong learning can allow the model to adapt to new data and tasks over time, improving performance and relevance.
2	Anomaly Detection through	Zhaoxia WANG, Victor Joo Chuan TONG, Xin XIN	2014	The methodology likely involves enhancing traditional sentiment

	Enhanced Sentiment Analysis on Social Media Data.			<p>analysis techniques to detect anomalies in social media data.</p> <p>Algorithm used :- Supervised ML algo.</p> <p>Classification algo., SVM, logistic regression.</p> <p>The enhanced sentiment analysis approach may provide better insights into the overall sentiment trends in social media data, allowing for more accurate anomaly detection.</p>
3	Sentiment Analysis of Twitter Data	Apoorv Agarwal, Boyi Xie, Ilia Vovsha, Owen Rambow, Rebecca Passonneau	2011	<p>Algorithm used : Support Vector Machines (SVM)</p> <p>Analysis: unigram.</p> <p>Advantages of the approach could include the ability to capture and analyze real-time sentiments expressed on Twitter, which can be valuable for understanding public opinion, detecting trends, and monitoring events.</p> <p>The paper might highlight the scalability of the sentiment analysis techniques to</p>

				handle the large volume of data generated on Twitter.
4	Twitter Sentiment Classification using Distant Supervision.	Alec Go, Richa Bhayani, Lei Huang	2009	Algorithms used: Naive Bayes, maximum entropy, and support vector machines. The feature extractors are unigrams, bigrams. The methodology likely involves using distant supervision for training sentiment classification models specifically on Twitter data. Advantages of the distant supervision approach could include the ability to leverage large amounts of unlabeled Twitter data to automatically generate training labels, reducing the need for costly manual annotation.
5	Study on Machine learning based Social Media and Sentiment analysis for medical	R. Meena , Dr. V. Thulasi Bai	2019	The methodology of the study likely involves applying machine learning techniques to analyze social media data related to medical topics. Algorithm used: Classifier algo.

	data applications.			Python's text blob, a library for sentiment analysis was used for performing the polarity analysis. Insights gained from machine learning-based social media and sentiment analysis could inform healthcare policies, interventions, and patient-centered care strategies.
6	Aspect-level Sentiment Analysis for Social Media Data in the Political Domain using Hierarchical Attention and Position Embeddings.	Renny Pradina Kusumawardani, Muhammad Wildan Maulidani	2020	The methodology involves aspect-level sentiment analysis, focusing on extracting sentiment towards specific aspects or topics mentioned in social media data related to politics. Use: Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) Deep learning models: LSTM, BiLSTM and GRU Dataset : politic-Twitter, SemEval-Laptop. hierarchical attention based on position aware network (HAPN) is applied for the

				analysis. Hierarchical attention mechanisms and position embeddings may enhance the model's ability to attend to relevant aspects of the text and capture the context-dependent nature of sentiment expressions.
7	Combining Lexicon-based and Learning-based Methods for Twitter Sentiment Analysis.	Lei Zhang, Riddhiman Ghosh, Mohamed Dekhil, Meichun Hsu, Bing Liu	2011	Lexicon-based methods rely on sentiment lexicons or dictionaries to assign sentiment scores to words or phrases, while learning-based methods involve training machine learning models on labeled data. Various algorithms used in lexicon-based sentiment analysis, such as the use of sentiment lexicons like SentiWordNet or Vader, and algorithms for learning-based sentiment analysis, such as support vector machines (SVM), logistic regression, or neural networks. Lexicon-based methods are good at capturing

				sentiment polarity of individual words or phrases, while learning-based methods can capture more complex patterns and contextual information from the data.
8	Multilingual Sentiment Analysis on Social Media Disaster Data.	Muhammad Jauharul Fuady , Roliana Ibrahim	2019	Algorithms could include traditional classifiers like support vector machines (SVM), logistic regression, as well as neural network-based approaches such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs) or transformer models like BERT. Insights gained from multilingual sentiment analysis could facilitate more effective disaster response and recovery efforts by identifying areas of concern and gauging public reactions in different language contexts.
9	Deep Learning for Automated Sentiment Analysis of Social Media.	Li-Chen Cheng,Song-Lin Tsai	2019	The methodology involves utilizing deep learning techniques for automated sentiment analysis specifically

				<p>tailored for social media data.</p> <p>It includes data preprocessing, feature extraction using deep learning architectures, and sentiment classification.</p> <p>Use: Recurrent neural networks (RNNs)</p> <p>Deep learning models:</p> <p>LSTM, BiLSTM and GRU</p>
10	TagNet: Toward Tag-based Sentiment Analysis of Large Social Media Data.	Yang Chen	2018	<p>The methodology involves developing a system or framework called TagNet for sentiment analysis specifically tailored for large social media data.</p> <p>It includes the use of tags or hashtags as a means of organizing and analyzing social media content.</p> <p>Algorithms used are Unsupervised ML algo, Clustering algo, Natural</p>

				<p>Language Processing(NLP).</p> <p>It has ability to analyze sentiment at a granular level based on tags or hashtags, allowing for more targeted and focused analysis of social media content.</p>
11	Robust Sentiment Detection on Twitter from Biased and Noisy Data.	Luciano Barbosa,Junlan Feng	2010	<p>The methodology involves developing techniques for robust sentiment detection specifically tailored for Twitter data, which is known for its noisy and biased nature.It includes preprocessing steps to handle noise, bias, and other challenges inherent in Twitter data.</p> <p>Algorithm used are:</p> <p>Supervised ML algo.Classification algo.,SVM</p> <p>The proposed approach could include the ability to achieve robust sentiment detection on Twitter data despite its noisy</p>



				and biased nature.
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