

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

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1. Introduction:

Sentiment Analysis is defined as a subset of text analysis, which uses Natural Language Processing Machine Learning Algorithm, that comes under the domain of Artificial Intelligence, to systematically identify, extract, quantify, and study affective states and subjective information.

The basic task is to classify the polarity of the expressed opinion, whether it is positive, negative, or neutral. Beyond polarity, the sentiment analysis looks at the emotional states. [1]

The three levels of Sentiment Analysis are: Document-Level Analysis that identifies emotion, Topical Analysis that matches the keyword of the topic being discussed and Aspect-Based Analysis that provides a quantitative summary of the sentiment expressed. [2]

According to a Harvard Professor, 95% of purchasing decisions are made using emotions instead of logic. [3] Hence, Sentiment Analysis plays a vital role in the age of ecommerce where online shopping is greater than the transactions carried out in a physical store. [4] The emphasis on Sentiment Analysis is directly linked with understanding of the importance of customer-centric culture that incorporates customer-reviews.

In the age of information overload, companies having big data of customer feedback and lack of automation in its analysis has led to insights vacuum resulting in economic losses due to human biases, errors and unproductive usage of time. [5]

There are multiple benefits of delegating sentiment analysis to a machine. Firstly, the artificial intelligence algorithm designed by diverse engineers, scrutinized by various strategists and approved by experienced top-level managers is less prone to vulnerabilities in decision making performed by a single analyst. Secondly, the algorithm can link vast amounts of historical records to identify any patterns in society's sentiments of a product and its trajectory in various domains in order to predict its future profitability. Moreover, the analysis provides upselling opportunities to customers identified to be satisfied. Furthermore, it can also be used to train other Artificial Intelligence softwares such as chatbot that responds according to the customer's mood. In addition, it can identify key emotional triggers that drive customer decisions. Lastly, it can reduce customer churn by identifying dissatisfied customers to appease for retention.

2. Literature Review:

The origin of sentiment analysis can be traced to the 1950s, when sentiment analysis was primarily used on physical documents. The rise of social media has fueled interest in sentiment analysis, owing to the proliferation of multiple forms of digital expression, online opinion can be thought of as virtual currency for businesses in customer-centric culture, just like every other data is said to be new oil. [6]

Sentiment Analysis softwares' popularity is evident from its promotion as an excellent program to be coded by beginners in Data Science and Artificial Intelligence, as well as, proof of concept capstone project for those interested in pursuing Artificial Intelligence. Most Sentiment Analysis softwares coded by beginners are in Python, the mainstream language for Data Preprocessing and Machine Learning, while expert linguists have also uploaded tutorials on concepts behind coding the algorithm in more difficult languages such as Javascript, R, Java and C++, most which use existing APIs that contain datasets and dictionaries to train the model.

The top five enterprise-level Sentiment Analysis softwares are Awario, Brandwatch, Talkwalker, Lexalytics and Hootsuite Insights. [7] On the other hand, there are no public Sentiment Analysis softwares available that are coded in Assembly Language. Thus, we decided to program one using MASM with the intention of developing an open-source software that can run on low-end personal computers used in the majority of workplaces and the laptops used by remote-working.

3. Problem Definition:

The aim of this project is to create a low-level version of the popular Natural Language Processing algorithm, Sentiment Analysis, with lower system requirements than its Machine-Learning counterpart, so that it can work on computers affordable to small-scale organizations, who want to use this robust contextual text-mining software that enables product-managers to understand customer emotions in the product reviews by automatic extraction and quantification of subjective information.

4. Methodology:

The software is programmed using Assembly Language which runs using Microsoft Macro Assembler (MASM). The dependencies used are Irvine32 library for its built-in procedures and Macros. Visual Studio Community 2019 and later are utilized for working with the dependencies. The project requires the .asm file and text files to be in the same folder, for the .asm file to access the text files.

The methodology utilized has special emphasis on keeping the console user-friendly, starting from a minimal title screen and royal color scheme (white text on red background) to quickly displaying a visually appealing emoticon at the end of every analysis. After being greeted, the user is asked to enter a customer-review on the console, in which the assembly program converts any uppercase characters to lowercase in order to reduce processing time, by avoiding comparison of both uppercase and lowercase characters, and stores the line into an input file, so that it can process a sentence word by word through the file, which is more efficient than if it tried to process the whole line by directly storing it into a variable. Next, the program stores the file content into a variable and checks the file's format. Then, it searches through each text file, one by one, and checks if any of the word matches with any word stored in the text file, if detected then that word is the emotion and the name of the file is the category where the emotion belongs. Lastly, the sentiment of the customer-review input, is output under the basic sentiments category along with displaying a relevant emoticon for faster judgements by user, which is productive under heavy workload.

5. Detailed Design and Architecture:

The design begins with inclusion of a dependency that is Irvine32 library. Then the function prototypes are declared before beginning the data and code segments. The first portion of the code segment contains the settings of command prompt display and welcome screen.

The next portion prompts the user for an input sentence, that is, the review whose sentiment is to be analysed. Then the code for converting any upper-case characters into lower-case is mentioned, in order to compare it with the lower-case words in the emotions text files.

After which comes the code for storing the inputted sentence to the input.txt file and then the code for reading the stored sentence from input.txt into a variable. After the code for checking the file's format comes the code for displaying prompts regarding input, and then the code for detecting emotions in order to display the relevant emoticon. The purpose of writing them at the end is so that the program can branch to them when the certain conditions for displaying a prompt and emoticon are met.

The architecture utilized by the program is x86 architecture based on Intel 8086 Microprocessor. The program utilizes Data, Code and Stack Segments, as well as, General Purpose Registers.

The program contains following functions:

Emotionless: If the program does not detect any emotion in the file, then it terminates without printing any emotion on the console.

Counter: This procedure counts the emotion detected in input prompt from user.

Search: This procedure opens and searches each file to check if the input contains any emotion.

Display: This procedure displays the word and the label showing the category of emotion (emotion type printer).

Display_Word: This procedure displays the word that has been identified as an emotion by the program.

NoFile: If the file is not detected or does not open it pops up no file error.
clear:

extracted_Word: This procedure handles the extracted word from a file that had been recognized as an emotion.

6. Implementation and Testing Programming Coding:

```
TITLE SENTIMENT ANALYSIS
```

```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
```

```
NoFile PROTO, fileName:PTR BYTE ;File not found error
```

```
Emotionless PROTO, noEmotionWord:PTR BYTE, noEmotionWordSize:DWORD ;If no  
emotion detected then none file
```

```
Counter PROTO, NoOfEmotions:DWORD ;Count emotion type
```

```
Search PROTO, src: ptr byte, key: ptr byte, strSize: dword, keySize: dword
```

```
Display PROTO, EmotionWord:PTR BYTE, EmotionWordSize:DWORD ;Print Emotion Word
```

```
Display_Word PROTO, foundWord:PTR BYTE ;Display
```

```
clear PROTO, textString:PTR BYTE, StringLength:DWORD ;Remove
```

```
extracted_Word PROTO ;Word extracted from file
```

```
.data
```

```
EmotionStringSize DWORD 10000
```

```
EmotionString BYTE 10000 dup(0)
```

```
EmotionCount BYTE 6 DUP(?)
```

```
EC BYTE ?
```

largest SBYTE -1
position DWORD ?

FileNames byte "Happy.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
byte "Sad.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
byte "Anger.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
byte "Disgust.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
byte "Fear.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
byte "None.txt",0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

EmotionNum DWORD 6
EmotionLength DWORD 400
TempFileNames DWORD ?

EmotionfileHandler DWORD 0

inputFile BYTE "Input.txt",0
inputString BYTE 20000 dup(0)
inputFileHandler DWORD 0
currentInputIndex DWORD inputString
extractedWord BYTE 400 dup(0)
extractedWordSize DWORD 0

Detec_Emot_No BYTE 20000 dup(0)
IndexNoEmotionWords DWORD offset Detec_Emot_No

lineOutBYTE 40 dup(?)
uword byte 40 dup(?)

;/loop counters
mainLoopCounter DWORD 20000
world_len byte ?

;/flags
inputFileEnded DWORD 0
fileEmotionWritten DWORD 0
lastWord DWORD 0

```
//Strings to be used
semiColon BYTE ":",0
dot BYTE "."
bigSpace BYTE " ",0
new_line byte 0Dh,0Ah
```

```

, // prompts
promptEnter byte "ENTER A SENTENCE", 0
promptDisplay byte "ENTERED SENTENCE", 0
promptFile1 BYTE "File ", 0
promptFile2 BYTE "" does not exist or cannot be opened.", 0
promptNoDot BYTE "PROGRAM EXITED!!!!!!", 0
promptHappy BYTE "HAPPY EMOTION DETECTED :)", 0
promptSad BYTE "SAD EMOTION DETECTED :(", 0
promptAnger BYTE "ANGER EMOTION DETECTED :(", 0
promptDisgust BYTE "DISGUST EMOTION DETECTED :)", 0
promptFear BYTE "FEAR EMOTION DETECTED :|", 0
promptMixed BYTE "MIXED EMOTION DETECTED :)", 0
promptLove BYTE "LOVE EMOTION DETECTED :)", 0
promptSurprise BYTE "SURPRISE EMOTION DETECTED!!!", 0
promptNone BYTE "YOU ENTERED AN EMOTIONLESS SENTENCE!!! {-", 0
BlueTextOnMagenta = white + (red * 16)
DefaultColor = magenta + (Green * 16)

```

```
;-----Emoji      and      Welcome
Design Scenes
welcome                                                    BYTE
"@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@", 13, 10
        BYTE
"@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@&,,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@", 13, 10
        BYTE
"@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@/,,,,,
,,,,,,,,,,,,,/@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@", 13, 10
```

```
"aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,  
.,@aaaaaaaaaaaa", 13, 10
```

[illegible]

```
"@@@@@,
@@@@@, 13, 10
```

```
"@@@@@/
.....@@@@@, 13, 10
```

```
"@@@", 13, 10
```

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

"@", 13, 10

```
"@,
.,@", 13, 10
```

"@*
 ,@", 13, 10

```
"@@", 13, 10
```

"@@, 13, 10


```
"@@@.....
.....@@" , 13, 10
```

```
"@@@@",  
@@@@", 13, 10
```

"@@@@"
 @@@@", 13, 10

```
"@@@@@", 13, 10
```

"@@@@@@@@@@, 13, 10

[illegible][illegible]

"aa
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa", 13, 10

```
"aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa&,,,,,,,,,,,,,,%aaaaaaaaaaaaa
aaaaaaaa", 13, 10
```

"@@@@@@@@@@@@@/.,.,.,.,.,.,.,./@@@@@@@@@@@@@", 13, 10
BYTE

10 BYTE "aaaaaaaa,,,,,,,,,,,,,,aaaaaaaa", 13,

[illegible][illegible]


```

    BYTE "000000| | }:{ | |00000",13,10
    BYTE "000000| 1 /|\ ! |00000",13,10
    BYTE "000000 .~ (,--' .^.'--.,_) ~.000000",13,10
    BYTE "000000| ---:' /|\ `:--- |00000",13,10
    BYTE "00000000\_. V^V ._/0000000",13,10
    BYTE "00000000V|\ /|V0000000",13,10
    BYTE "000000000| |T~\__!_!__/~T| |0000000000000",13,10
    BYTE "000000000| |`III_I_I_I_III| |00000000",13,10
    BYTE "000000000| \,III I I I III,/ |000000000",13,10
    BYTE "0000000000000\ `~~~~' /0000000000000",13,10
    BYTE "000000000000\ . . /0000000000000",13,10
    BYTE "0000000000000\. ^ ._/0000000000000",13,10
    BYTE " 0000000000000000^~ ^ ~^0000000000000000", 13, 10, 13, 10, 13, 10, 0

```

```

.code

```

```

main PROC

```

```

,*****Console Output

```

```

call clrscr
mov eax, BlueTextOnMagenta
call SetTextColor
call clrscr
LEA edx, welcome
call writeString
call crlf

```

```

,*****User Input

```

```

call crlf
LEA edx, promptEnter
call writestring
call crlf
mov edx,0
LEA edx, inputString

```

```
mov ecx,lengthof inputString
call readstring
call crlf
```

```
,*****Uppercase to Lowercase
```

```
LEA esi,inputString
mov ecx,lengthof inputString
lop:
    mov al,[esi]
    cmp al,65
    jb nx
    cmp al,0
    je comp
    cmp al,90
    ja nx
    add al,32
    mov [esi],al
    nx:
        inc esi
    loop lop
```

```
,*****
```

```
mov edx,0
LEA edx, promptDisplay
call writestring
call crlf
comp:
LEA edx, inputString
call writestring
call crlf
call crlf
```

```
,*****Writing Input to file
```

```
mov edx,0
mov eax,0
LEA edx, inputFile
```

```
call CreateOutputFile
mov lineout, al
LEA esi, inputString
mov ecx, lengthof inputString
LEA edi, uword
call crlf
```

l1:

```
    lodsb
    cmp al, 0
    je q
    cmp al, " "
    je done
    stosb
    loop l1
```

done:

```
    mov world_len, 0
    LEA edx, uword
    call writestring
    mov bl, cl
    mov ecx, lengthof uword
    LEA edi, uword
```

x:

```
    mov bh, [edi]
    cmp bh, 0
    je d
    inc world_len
    inc edi
    loop x
```

d:

```
    movzx eax, lineout
    LEA edx, uword
    movzx ecx, world_len
    call WriteToFile
    lea edx, new_line
    movzx eax, lineout
    mov ecx, 2
    call WriteToFile
```



```

        movzx ecx,world_len
        LEA edi,uword
y:
        mov bh,0
        mov [edi],bh
        inc edi
        loop y
        mov cl,bl
        mov edi,offset uword
        call crlf
        jmp ll
q:
        mov world_len,0
        mov edx,offset uword
        call writestring
        call crlf
        mov bl,cl
        mov ecx,lengthof uword
        mov edi,offset uword
a:
        mov bh,[edi]
        cmp bh,0
        je b
        inc world_len
        inc edi
        loop a
b:
        movzx eax,lineout
        movzx ecx,world_len
        mov edx, OFFSET uword
        call WriteToFile
        lea edx,new_line
        movzx eax,lineout
        mov ecx, 2
        call WriteToFile
        movzx eax,lineout
        mov edx, OFFSET dot
        mov ecx,1
        call WriteToFile
        mov edi,offset uword

```

```
        movzx ecx,world_len
    z:
        mov bh,0
        mov [edi],bh
        inc edi
        loop z
    movzx eax, lineout
    call CloseFile
```

```
,*****File Reading
```

```
    mov eax, offset Detec_Emot_No
    mov IndexNoEmotionWords, eax
```

```
    mov edx, offset inputFile
```

```
    call openInputFile
    mov inputFilehandler, eax
```

```
    cmp eax, INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE
    je InputFileNotExist
```

```
    mov ecx, lengthOf inputString
    mov edx, offset inputString
    mov eax, inputfilehandler
    call readFromFile
```

```
,*****File Format
```

```
    INVOKE Search, addr inputString, addr dot, lengthof inputString, lengthof dot
```

```
    cmp ebx,-1
    je noInputFormat
    mov ebx,0
```

```
mov TempFileNames, offset FileNames
```

```
mov ecx,EmotionNum
```

```
OuterLoop:
```

```
    mov EmotionNum, ecx
```

```
    ;Setting flags to zero
```

```
    mov eax, 0
```

```
    mov fileEmotionWritten, eax
```

```
    mov lastWord, eax
```

```
    mov inputFileEnded, eax
```

```
    ;Resetting currentInputIndex
```

```
    mov esi, offset inputString
```

```
    mov currentInputIndex, esi
```

```
    INVOKE clear, offset EmotionString, EmotionStringSize
```

```
    mov edx, TempFileNames
```

```
    call openInputFile
```

```
    mov EmotionfileHandler, eax
```

```
    cmp eax, INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE
```

```
    je FileNotExist
```

```
    mov ecx, lengthOf EmotionString
```

```
    mov edx, offset EmotionString
```

```
    mov eax, EmotionfileHandler
```

```
    call readFromFile
```

```
    ;reading completed, text moved to categoryString
```

```
    mov ecx, mainLoopCounter
```

```
    innerLoop:
```

```
        mov mainLoopCounter, ecx
```

```
        mov eax, inputFileEnded
```

```

                                cmp eax, 0
                                jne breakLoopCateg2

                                call extracted_Word

                                INVOKE Search, addr EmotionString, addr extractedWord,
EmotionStringSize, extractedWordSize
                                cmp ebx, -1
                                je loopEnd

                                mov eax, fileEmotionWritten
                                cmp eax, 0
                                jne alreadyPrintedCateg2
                                INVOKE Display, TempFileNames, EmotionLength

                                alreadyPrintedCateg2:
                                    INVOKE Display_Word, offset extractedWord
                                    mov EC,cl
                                    INVOKE Counter,EmotionNum

                                jmp loopEnd

loopEnd:                        ;restoring ecx after a function call
                                mov ecx, mainLoopCounter
                                loop Innerloop

                                breakLoopCateg2:
                                call crlf

                                jmp skipThis
FileNotExist:
                                INVOKE NoFile, tempFileNames
skipThis:

                                add TempFileNames,20
                                mov ecx,EmotionNum
                                dec ecx
                                cmp ecx, 0
                                jnz outerLoop

```

```
*****Input Prompts
```

```
jmp skipDownStatement
```

```
noInputFormat:
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    mov edx, offset promptNoDot
```

```
    call writeString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
jmp skipDownStatement
```

```
InputFileNotExist:
```

```
    INVOKE NoFile, addr inputFile
```

```
skipDownStatement:
```

```
mov al, Detec_Emot_No[0]
```

```
cmp al, 0
```

```
;je exitTheProgram
```

```
mov ecx,lengthOf EmotionCount
```

```
mov esi,0
```

```
LEC:
```

```
    mov al,EmotionCount[esi]
```

```
    cmp al,largest
```

```
    jg storeLargest
```

```
    jmp next
```

```
storeLargest:
```

```
    mov largest,al
```

```
    mov position,esi
```

```
    jmp next
```

```
next:
```

```
    inc esi
```

Loop LEC

```
mov eax,0
```

```
mov eax,position
```

```
; Comparing emotion type
```

```
cmp eax,5
```

```
je pHappy
```

```
cmp eax,4
```

```
je pSad
```

```
cmp eax,3
```

```
je pAnger
```

```
cmp eax,2
```

```
je pDisgust
```

```
cmp eax,1
```

```
je pFear
```

```
cmp eax,0
```

```
je pNone
```

```
pHappy:
```

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptHappy
```

```
    call writeString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    lea edx,hemoji
```

```
    call WriteString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    jmp conclude
```

```
pSad:
```

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptSad
```

```
    call writeString
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    call crlf
```

```
    lea edx,semoji
```

```
    call WriteString
```

```
call crlf
```

```
jmp conclude
```

pAnger:

```
mov edx,OFFSET promptAnger
```

```
call writeString
```

```
call crlf
```

```
call crlf
```

```
lea edx,aemoji
```

```
call WriteString
```

```
call crlf
```

```
jmp conclude
```

pDisgust:

```
mov edx,OFFSET promptDisgust
```

```
call writeString
```

```
call crlf
```

```
call crlf
```

```
lea edx,demoji
```

```
call WriteString
```

```
call crlf
```

```
jmp conclude
```

pFear:

```
mov edx,OFFSET promptFear
```

```
call writeString
```

```
call crlf
```

```
call crlf
```

```
lea edx,femoji
```

```
call WriteString
```

```
call crlf
```

```
jmp conclude
```

pNone:

```
    mov edx,OFFSET promptNone
    call writeString
    call crlf
    jmp conclude
```

conclude:

exit

main ENDP

*****main end

NoFile PROC, fileName:PTR BYTE

```
call crlf
call crlf
mov edx, offset promptFile1
call writeString
mov edx, fileName
call writeString
mov edx, offset promptFile2
call writeString
```

ret

NoFile ENDP

clear PROC, textString:PTR BYTE, StringLength:DWORD

```
    mov edi, textString
    mov eax, 0
    mov ecx, stringLength
    rep stosb
```

ret

clear ENDP

Display_Word PROC, foundWord:PTR BYTE

```
    inc foundword
    mov edx, foundword
    call writeString
```

ret

Display_Word ENDP

; ***** Procedure to display emotion Word Extracted from files *****

Display PROC, EmotionWord:PTR BYTE, EmotionWordSize:DWORD

```
    mov esi, EmotionWord
    mov ecx, EmotionWordSize
    mov eax,0
    mov fileEmotionWritten, eax
```

loopPrintCategName:

```
        mov al, [esi]
        cmp al, '.'
        je breakPrintCategName
        mov al, [esi]
        call writeChar
```

```
        inc esi
```

loop loopPrintCategName

breakPrintCategName:

```
    mov edx, offset semiColon
    call writeString
    call crlf
```

```
    mov eax, 0fh
    mov fileEmotionWritten, eax
```

```
    mov edx, offset bigSpace
```

```
call writeString
```

```
ret
```

```
Display ENDP
```

```
; ***** Word Extration from files *****
```

```
extracted_Word PROC
```

```
INVOKE clear, addr extractedWord, extractedWordSize
```

```
mov ecx, lengthOf inputString
```

```
mov eax, 0
```

```
mov ebx, 0
```

```
mov extractedWordSize, eax
```

```
mov esi, currentInputIndex
```

```
lea edi, extractedWord
```

```
mov al, 0ah
```

```
stosb
```

```
inc extractedWordSize
```

```
cmp al, ' '
```

```
je return
```

```
noComma:
```

```
copy:
```

```
mov al, [esi]
```

```
cmp al, 0ah
```

```
je addComma
```

```
mov bl, [esi]
```

```
cmp bl, ' '
```

```
je FileEnded
```

```
movsb
```

```
inc extractedWordSize
```

```
loop copy
```

FileEnded:

```
    mov eax, 0fh
    mov inputFileEnded, eax
```

addComma:

```
    mov al, 0ah
    stosb
    inc esi
    inc extractedWordSize
```

return:

```
    ;find size of the word here
    mov currentInputIndex, esi
ret
extracted_Word ENDP
```

; ***** Searching Procedure *****

Search proc uses ecx esi edi eax, src: ptr byte, key: ptr byte, strSize: dword, keySize: dword

```
    mov ecx, strSize
    mov esi, src
    mov edi, key
    mov eax, 0
```

;dec keySize -> no null character

L2:

```
    cmp eax, keySize
    jz L5
```

```
    cmpsb
    jz L3
    mov edi, key
    cmp eax, 1
    jb L4
```

```
    dec esi
    mov eax, 0
    jmp L4
```

```
L3:
    inc eax
```

```
L4:
    loop L2
```

```
; ***** If Not Found *****
```

```
    mov ebx, -1
    ret
```

```
L5:
```

```
; ***** If Found *****
```

```
    mov ebx, esi
    sub ebx, src
    sub ebx, eax
    ret
Search endp
```

```
; ***** Emotion Counting *****
```

```
Counter PROC,NoOfEmotions:DWORD
```

```
    mov eax,NoOfEmotions
    dec eax
    cmp al,5
    je inHappy
    cmp al,4
    je inSad
    cmp al,3
    je inAnger
    cmp al,2
```

```
je inDisgust
cmp al,1
je inFear
cmp al,0
je inNone
```

```
inHappy:
    mov esi,eax
    add EmotionCount[si],1
    jmp last
```

```
inSad:
    mov esi,eax
    add EmotionCount[si],1
    jmp last
```

```
inAnger:
    mov esi,eax
    add EmotionCount[si],1
    jmp last
```

```
inDisgust:
    mov esi,eax
    add EmotionCount[si],1
    jmp last
```

```
inFear:
    mov esi,eax
    add EmotionCount[si],1
    jmp last
```

```
inNone:
    mov esi,eax
    add EmotionCount[si],1
    jmp last
```

```
last:
ret
Counter ENDP
```

```
END main
```

7. Results Software Simulation and Discussion:

The software simulation results discussed below are limited only to the three of the many emotions it can detect. The output for every emotion is not attached below since the test cases were based on the complexity of the sentence, from a simple sentence to moving on to compound one, since only testing each emotion simply would not reveal the extent of the software's abilities.

The first test case has entered a review containing an emotion pertaining to disgust. The program correctly categorized the emotion and displayed a valid emoticon as an appealing way of displaying the result.

[illegible]

In the next level, a complex synonym of the basic emotion is tested, in this case,

miserable which it correctly identified as related to sadness.

[illegible]

Finally, it was tested for the possibility of multiple words pertaining to the same emotion, for example beaming and happy. It successfully detected and categorized both.

for example, if Microsoft launches its own virtual reality headsets, they can be integrated with algorithm for fast sentiment analysis in the era of Metaverse.

9. References:

- [1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentiment_analysis
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- [3] <https://www.inc.com/logan-chierotti/harvard-professor-says-95-of-purchasing-decisions-a-re-subconscious.html>
- [4] <https://dg1.com/blog/top-5-reasons-why-online-retail-is-better-than-offline/>
- [5] <https://getthematic.com/insights/sentiment-analysis/>
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