

CSEE5590/490: Big Data Programming

Final Project Report

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PROJECT TITLE : COVID 19 Sentiment Analysis

GROUP 5

VYOMA DESAI - 16314631

AFFAN CHAROLIA - 16305677

ALI ALYAMI- 16293096

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 has affected every single person around the globe and has had a huge impact on businesses everywhere. People are sounding their emotions on various social networking platforms and one of those platforms is twitter. The hashtag “Covid19” is trending and people are voicing their sentiments on it. Twitter makes public Tweets and replies available to developers. These endpoints can easily be used by people to identify, understand, and counter misinformation around public health initiatives.

BACKGROUND

Covid-19 has affected many people in different ways, and to ease up on its effect on them, great minds across the globe have tried to engineer solutions to this problem through vaccines. Although resolutions being available, there are doubts about its effectiveness. To gain insights on this issue, analysis is being made to better understand where the issues lie and to spread knowledge. Twitter has been a common platform where people have sounded their opinions and shared their

experience on taking vaccines. Also, dataset has been released by committees giving out vaccine and storing records on its effects on patients.

A. Cotfas et al in their paper entitled ‘The Longest Month: Analyzing Covid-19 Vaccination Opinions Dynamics From Tweets in the Month Following the First Vaccine Announcement’. [1] have used tweets of the first month after release of vaccine to the public and analyzed them through various classification algorithm. They have made comparison between classical machine learning and deep learning algorithm to find which of it would be better suited for this problem and have chosen the best classifier from them based on four performance metrics. 2,349,659 tweets have been used by them for their analysis. The tweets have been classified into favor, against and neutral with an accuracy of 78.94%. The tweets are analyzed with the local news around that location to monitor the evolution of perspective towards Covid-19 Vaccine. In their analysis they found the opinion of people being more towards the neutral side both on daily basis as well as on an overall basis.

The paper ‘Quantifying Covid-19 Content in the Online Health Opinion War Using Machine Learning’ [2] written by R. F. Sear et al talks about the opinions being shared about the vaccine online on various social media platform dividing people into two groups namely pro-vax and anti-vax. The authors have used dataset collected from various social media platforms and used it to divide people into two groups based on their opinions of this subject. They have used machine learning algorithm to cluster people into two groups. They have concluded that the anti-vax group is more vocal on these social media platforms and is made up of a much diverse group as compared to pro-vax whose number are less and are less engaging leading the authors to believe that this may lead the new people entering the discussion getting inclined towards anti-vax group leading to fake news forwarding becoming prevalent. Mechanistic Model has been used to further support the efficiency of the systems used by them.

N. Paul and S. S. Gokhale have talked in their paper entitled ‘Analysis and Classification of Vaccine Dialogue in the Coronavirus Era’ [3] about opinions of people on getting vaccinated. The authors like other have grouped people into ant-vax and pro-vax community. They have used the twitter dataset on Covid-19 vaccine for the analysis. They have used various data mining tool to get hold of this data and have cleaned and analyzed on it. They have done opinion mining to classify people into two communities of pro-vax and anti-vax. They have also used mathematical models to get some numbers to better understand their data. They made a model with an accuracy of 80% and concluded that the anti-vax opinions are more as compared to other group and are leading the authors to believe that this

will lead political parties and pharmaceutical companies to cut corners which will lead to adverse effects.

MOTIVATION

COVID-19 has affected every single person around the globe and has had a huge impact on businesses everywhere. People are sounding their emotions on various social networking platforms and one of those platforms is twitter. The hashtag “Covid19” is trending, and people are voicing their sentiments on it. Twitter makes public Tweets and replies available to developers. Hence, it allows developers to post Tweets via API. Developers can access Tweets by searching for specific keywords or requesting a sample of Tweets from specific accounts. These endpoints can easily be used by people to identify, understand, and counter misinformation around public health initiatives.

SIGNIFICANCE

The pandemic of Covid-19 has taken everyone by surprise. Many people have lost their jobs and their businesses. It's a topic which has grappled everyone and is a point of discussion and debate. There have been cases where people have had breakdowns because of this\environment that has been created because of it. So, it is significant to know how people are feeling about this and what are their sentiments towards it.

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the sentiments of people.
2. To find out which people are affected the most.
3. Which locations are affected the most.

FEATURES

We collected tweets on the topic “Covid-19” and will be pre-processing the data to remove unnecessary data. Further we will be using Hadoop and Spark to analyze the data. We will be using various Hadoop tools like MapReduce, sqoop and hive and some of the spark tools to help assist us in this project.

DATASET

We are using COVID-19 tweets dataset from all over the world that we got from Kaggle website. Our aim is to perform sentiment analysis on the dataset so that we can conclude about the impact of COVID-19 around the world. Whatever they express on social media like twitter.

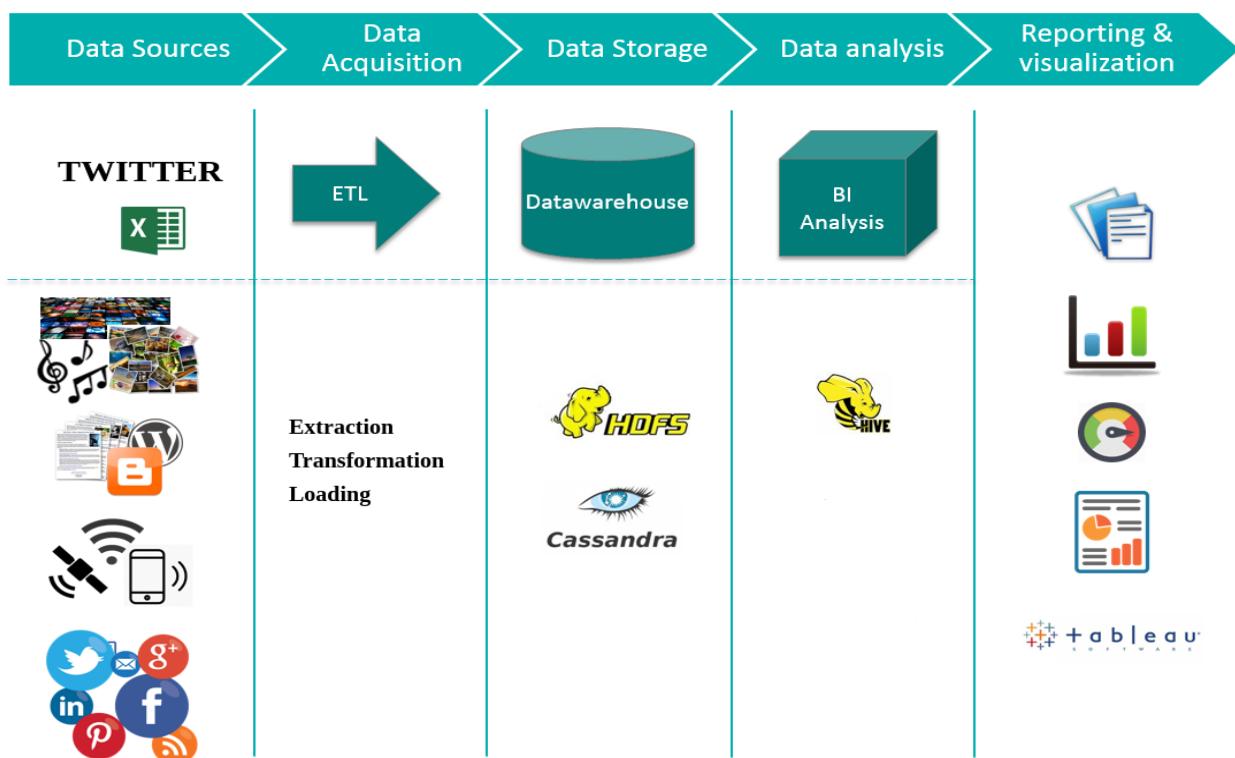
Dataset URL: <https://www.kaggle.com/gpreda/covid19-tweets>

Dataset Features:

Provided dataset contains the following features or tables. User_name, user_location, user_description, user_created, user_followers, user_friends, user_favourites, user_verified, date, text, hashtag, source, is_retweet.

If we consider these fields then we can see that we need very few of them, such as we will be using the “text” field to get the text of tweet, whatever someone has written about the COVID-19. Other tables such as user location can be targeted to find out about the people of a certain area or geo position. We can also use hashtags to find out how much the people are expressing the terms.

PROJECT WORKFLOW



CONTRIBUTION OF WORK

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF COVID19 BY USING LIVE TWITTER API. THIS DATA GENERATES TABULAR AND GRAPHICAL RESULTS BASED ON DATA PREPROCESSING, QUERY ANALYSIS, WORD COUNT AND DERIVING POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTIMENTS FROM THE TWITTER TWEETS ALL OVER THE WORLD

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF COVID19

1. EXTRACT LIVE DATA FROM TWITTER API
2. CASSANDRA, SPARK, PYSPARK, DATASTRAX INTEGRATION
3. DATA PREPROCESSING, SENTENCE TOKENIZATION, REMOVING STOPWORDS.
4. REMOVING POSTIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTIMENTS.
5. VISUALIZATION OF GRAPHS IN TABLEAU

VYOMA's WORK

AFFAN's WORK

1. QUERY ANALYSIS IN HIVE
2. VISUALIZATION OF GRAPHS IN TABLEAU
3. SAME QUERIES DONE IN RDD SPARK FOR WORD COUNT
4. WORDCLOUD VISUALIZATION

ALI's Work

1. WORD COUNT IN HADOOP AND MAPREDUCE
2. WORD CLOUD VISUALIZATION
3. SPARK DATAFRAMES

Data Analysis: Fields Description:

Field Title	Description
User_name	Describes the user name of person on twitter
User_location	Describes the location of that person
User_description	Describes the description of that user from twitter account
User_created	Describes when the account of user was created

User_followers	Describes how many followers that user have
User_friends	Describes how many friends the user have
User_favourites	Describes the favorites of the user
User_verified	Describes if the user is verified or not
Date	Date when the tweet was made
Text	Describes the text that was written in the tweet
Hashtag	Describes the hashtags that were used in the tweet
Source	Describes the source from where tweet was made such as Phone/Desktop
Is_retweet	Describes if it's a retweet or not

the fields we are looking for are text, date, and user_location.

IMPLEMENTATION

INSTALLATION OF HADOOP, FLUME, HIVE, and SPARK Services:

Installing and configuring the Hadoop, Flume, Hive and Spark services.

1. Both Apache flume and Hadoop File System(HDFS) work seamlessly on Linux Operating System so it is recommended for the user to have Flume

Agent and HDFS installed on Linux Operating System. However with the users who are using Mac or Windows they need to install any virtual machine application such as VMware Workstation Pro or Oracle Virtual Box. For our project, we have installed VMware workstation pro. One can download the VMware workstation pro setup file from the following link <https://www.vmware.com/products/workstation-pro.html>. Once the file is downloaded one can just setup the software following the steps displayed on the screen .

2. After VMWorkstation Pro software is installed we need to set up a new virtual Machine. Again this is just a simple straight step where the user needs to click on the ‘Create a New Virtual Machine’ button displayed on the home page and the user is asked to provide all the specifications for the virtual machine they wanted to set up. Once all the steps are completed we have successfully set up a new virtual machine.
3. After setting up a new virtual machine, it is now time for us to install and configure Apache Flume on our new Virtual Machine. Apache Flume is an open source application so we can download the software free of cost visiting the following link <https://flume.apache.org/download.html> . There are multiple versions of Apache Flume available but for the project we have used flume version 1.6.0. There are 2 types of Apache Flume setup file available one is with the suffix of bin.tar.gz and the other is src.tar.ga. Among the two we need to choose the file with a suffix bin.tar.gz. After downloading the file it gets a file in a zip format. So we just need to unzip and extract the files out of that zipped folder.
4. Extracting the file will install Flume in the Virtual Machine. So in order to check that Flume has installed correctly in our Virtual Machine we need to open a new terminal and type the following commands

```
getit .bashrc  
source .bashrc  
flume-ng
```

After entering the above commands if the Flume has been installed correctly in our system then it will display all the help commands for Flume agent. After confirming that we have installed Flume correctly then it is now time to configure Flume to extract Twitter data. For that we need to create a config file under the conf folder of the directory where we have installed the Flume application. In our case our conf file is located at the following location.

```
/usr/local/hadoop-env/flume-1.6.0/conf
```

In order to create a conf file we can open any text editor and specify the following properties such as Flume agent name, source where the data is being extracted, channel which is a temporary data Staging storage and finally sink information which is our destination where the data is finally stored.

Here is the code snippet of our config file. If you need to explore more on the config file please check for the file twitter-flume-hdfs.conf on our project package.

```
twagent.sources = Twitter
```

```
twagent.channels = memchannel
```

```
twagent.sinks = HDFS
```

```
# Source Information
```

```
t.sources.Twitter.type = org.apache.flume.source.twitter.TwitterSource
```

```
twagent.sources.Twitter.type = com.cloudera.flume.source.TwitterSource
```

```
# Sink Information
```

```
twagent.sinks.HDFS.channel = memchannel
```

```
twagent.sinks.HDFS.type = hdfs
```

```
twagent.sinks.HDFS.hdfs.path = hdfs://localhost:9000/twitter_Extract/
```

```
# Channel Information
```

```
twagent.channels.memchannel.capacity = 10000
```

```
twagent.channels.memchannel.type = memory
```

```
twagent.channels.memchannel.transactionCapacity = 100
```

5. After configuring Flume now we need to install the HDFS on our Virtual Machine. Again HDFS is an open source application so one can download it free of cost visiting the following URL <https://archive.apache.org/dist/hadoop/core/>. There are multiple versions of HDFS available but for our project we have installed hadoop 2.7.0. In the download page we get two types of files one is with the suffix .src.tar.gz and

the other is .tar.gz. Among the two we need to choose .tar.gz. Once the file is downloaded we need to untar the file from the terminal. We need to execute the following command in the terminal to untar our application.

```
Tar -xvf hadoop-2.7.0.tar.gz -C /usr/local/hadoop-env
```

After untarring the file we need to set up environment variables and we can do that editing .bashrc file. In order to edit .bashrc file we can open a terminal and type the following command

```
gedit .bashrc
```

It will open the .bashrc file in edit mode and we need to set up JAVA path and Hadoop path as follows

```
#HADOOP path
```

```
export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/local/hadoop-env/hadoop-2.7.0  
export HADOOP_PREFIX=/usr/local/hadoop-env/hadoop-2.7.0  
export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=${HADOOP_HOME}  
export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=${HADOOP_HOME}  
export HADOOP_HDFS_HOME=${HADOOP_HOME}  
export YARN_HOME=${HADOOP_HOME}  
export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=${HADOOP_HOME}/etc/hadoop
```

```
#Java path
```

```
# Add Hadoop bin/ directory to PATH
```

```
export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/bin:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin
```

After finishing this we need additional configuration on core-site.xml , hdfs-site.xml, yarn-site.xml and mapred-site.xml. Since we have included all the files in our project package so one can just copy the content of those files and create individual files on their instances. Just as FYI all these files needs to be created at the following location

/usr/local/<YOUR FOLDER NAME WHERE HADOOP IS INSTALLED>/etc/hadoop

6. Once we have configured everything it is now time to check if HDFS is installed correctly on my machine or not. To check that we need to open a new terminal and enter the following command

hadoop version

If the hadoop is installed correctly then it will display us the hadoop version and other additional information of the hadoop application. After the installation of Hadoop we need to create a directory in the hadoop system where our Twitter data will be stored. In order to create a new directory we need to enter the following command in a terminal window

hadoop fs -mkdir /<YOUR CHOICE OF FOLDER NAME

7. After setting up both the FLUME and Hadoop system it is now time to run the services to extract the data from Twitter. In order to start hadoop services we need to enter the following command in the terminal window

Start-all.sh

To make sure if all the Hadoop services are started correctly or not we can visit the following URL in the browser

<http://localhost:50070>

If the browser redirects to the welcome page of Hadoop system then it is confirmed that all the Hadoop services have started successfully. After starting the Hadoop services we need to start the Flume agent and extract the data from Twitter. To do so we need to enter the following command in the terminal window. When the user is executing the command he/she needs to be on the home directory where the Flume agent is installed

./bin/flume-ng agent -n <YOUR TWITTER AGENT NAME> -c conf -f conf/twitter-flume-<YOUR FLUME CONFIG FILE NAME> -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console

8. Once the process gets started we can visit the URL <http://localhost:50070> and under Utilities menu bar ,we choose Browse the file system sub menu. There we can see the folder that we created earlier and when we open that

folder we can see some data files that are being extracted. We can just download that file and open it in any text editor to view its content.

Hive Installation:

1. Verifying JAVA Installation (\$ java -version)
2. Verifying Hadoop Installation (\$ hadoop version)
3. Download Hive from <http://apache.petsads.us/hive/hive-0.14.0/>.
4. Make sure Hive is installed and HDFS, Hadoop is configured.
5. Extracting and verifying Hive Archive
6. \$ tar zxvf apache-hive-0.14.0-bin.tar.gz
7. Copy the extracted files to local directory
8. Set up the Hive environment by copying the following path in ~/.bashrc file.
9. export HIVE_HOME=/usr/local/hive
10. export PATH=\$PATH:\$HIVE_HOME/bin
11. export CLASSPATH=\$CLASSPATH:/usr/local/Hadoop/lib/*:
12. export CLASSPATH=\$CLASSPATH:/usr/local/hive/lib/*:
13. Execute \$ source ~/.bashrc to run the .bashrc file.
14. Configuring Hive
15. To configure Hive with Hadoop, we edit the “hive-env.sh file”, located in the \$HIVE_HOME/conf directory.
16. The following commands redirect to Hive config folder and copy the template file:

```
$ cd $HIVE_HOME/conf
```

```
$ cp hive-env.sh.template hive-env.sh
```

17. Edit the hive-env.sh file by appending the following line:

```
export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/local/hadoop
```

18. Hive installation is completed

But we also need an external DB server to configure the Metastore, hence we also install Apache Derby.

Downloading Apache Derby:

19. Download the file using following command:

```
$wget  
http://archive.apache.org/dist/db/derby/db-derby-10.4.2.0/db-derby-10.4.2.0-bin.t  
ar.gz
```

20.Extracting and verifying Derby archive

```
$ tar zxvf db-derby-10.4.2.0-bin.tar.gz
```

21.Copy the files to /usr/local/derby directory using the cp command.

22.Setting up the environment for Derby : edit the ~/.bashrc file and enter the following lines.

```
export DERBY_HOME=/usr/local/derby  
  
export PATH=$PATH:$DERBY_HOME/bin  
  
export  
CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH:$DERBY_HOME/lib/derby.jar:$DERBY_HOME/li  
b/derbytools.jar.
```

23.Create a directory to store Metastore

```
$ mkdir $DERBY_HOME/data
```

24.Configuring Metastore of Hive:

Configuring Metastore means specifying to Hive where the database is stored. You can do this by editing the hive-site.xml file, which is in the \$HIVE_HOME/conf directory. First of all, copy the template file using the following command:

```
$ cd $HIVE_HOME/conf  
$ cp hive-default.xml.template hive-site.xml
```

25.Edit hive-site.xml and append the following lines :

```
<property>  
  <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>  
  <value>jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/metastore_db;create=true </value>  
  <description>JDBC connect string for a JDBC metastore </description>
```

</property>

26.Create a file named jpox.properties and add the following lines into it:

javax.jdo.PersistenceManagerFactoryClass =
org.jpox.PersistenceManagerFactoryImpl

org.jpox.autoCreateSchema = false

org.jpox.validateTables = false

org.jpox.validateColumns = false

org.jpox.validateConstraints = false

org.jpox.storeManagerType = rdbms

org.jpox.autoCreateSchema = true

org.jpox.autoStartMechanismMode = checked

org.jpox.transactionIsolation = read_committed

javax.jdo.option.DetachAllOnCommit = true

javax.jdo.option.NontransactionalRead = true

javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName = org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver

javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL =
jdbc:derby://hadoop1:1527/metastore_db;create = true

javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName = APP

javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword = mine

27.Verifying Hive Installation: Before running Hive, you need to create the /tmp folder and a separate Hive folder in HDFS. Here, we use the /user/hive/warehouse folder. You need to set write permission for these newly created folders as shown below: chmod g+w

28.Now set them in HDFS before verifying Hive. Use the following commands:

```
$ $HADOOP_HOME/bin/hadoop fs -mkdir /tmp
```

```
$ $HADOOP_HOME/bin/hadoop fs -mkdir /user/hive/warehouse
```

```
$ $HADOOP_HOME/bin/hadoop fs -chmod g+w /tmp  
$ $HADOOP_HOME/bin/hadoop fs -chmod g+w /user/hive/warehouse
```

29. The following commands are used to verify Hive installation:

```
$ cd $HIVE_HOME
```

```
$ bin/hive
```

30. On successful Installation and running the above command, you should see the Hive Terminal.

31. On the Other Hand, we can also download HDP Sandbox 3.0, which is a virtual machine for using HDFS, Hive and other services. More at: <https://www.cloudera.com/downloads/hortonworks-sandbox/hdp.html>.

Spark Installation:

1. Verifying Java Installation

```
$java -version
```

2. Downloading Scala

Download the latest version of Scala from <https://www.scala-lang.org/download/> .

3. Installing Scala

Extract the Scala tar file : `$ tar xvf scala-2.11.6.tgz`

Set PATH for Scala : `$ export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/scala/bin`

4. Verifying Scala installation

```
$scala -version
```

5. Downloading Apache Spark

Download the latest version of Spark by visiting <https://spark.apache.org/downloads.html>.

6. Installing Spark: Extracting Spark tar file using the command below:

```
$ tar xvf spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.6.tgz
```

7. Moving Spark software files: Use following commands for moving the Spark software files to respective directory (/usr/local/spark).

```
$ su -
```

Password:

```
# cd /home/Hadoop/Downloads/  
# mv spark-1.3.1-bin-hadoop2.6 /usr/local/spark  
# exit
```

8. Setting up the environment for Spark by adding the following line to `~/.bashrc` file.

```
export PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/spark/bin
```

9. Use the following command for sourcing the `~/.bashrc` file.

```
$ source ~/.bashrc
```

10. Verify the Spark Installation:

Use the following command for opening Spark shell.

```
$spark-shell
```

11. On successful installation, you should see a pyspark terminal.

Grab Tweets Data from Twitter API (FLUME Queries):

Commands to Start Apache Flume and Hadoop Services

1. Starting Hadoop services

```
start-all.sh
```

2. URL to access Hadoop via web interface

```
http://localhost:50070
```

3. Create a new directory in Hadoop file system

```
hadoop fs -mkdir/ <Your Folder Name>
```

e.g.

```
hadoop fs -mkdir /twitter_data
```

4. Starting Flume Agent

```
./bin/flume-ng agent -n <HDFS AGENT NAME> -c conf -f <FLUME CONFIG FILE>
```

```
-Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console
```

e.g.

```
./bin/flume-ng agent -n hdfs-agent -c conf -f conf/twitter-flume-hdfs.conf --name TwitterAgent -Dflume.root.logger
```

Sentiments Analysis (HIVE Queries):

```
//Table to Store Twitter JSON Data.
```

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE covid_raw_tweets(id BIGINT, created_at STRING, source STRING, favorited BOOLEAN, retweeted_status STRUCT<text:STRING, :STRUCT<screen_name:STRING, name:STRING>, retweet_count:INT>, text STRING, entities STRUCT<hashtags:ARRAY<STRUCT<text:STRING>>>, `user` STRUCT<screen_name:STRING, friends_count:INT, followers_count:INT, statuses_count:INT, verified:BOOLEAN, utc_offset:INT, time_zone:STRING>, in_reply_to_screen_name STRING)
```

```
ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hive.hcatalog.data.JsonSerDe'
```

```
// Load the data from HDFS Path to the above-created Table.
```

```
load data inpath '/user/maria_dev/covid_data_day (1)' into TABLE covid_raw_tweets;
```

```
//Divide the text into words.
```

```
create view temp_1 as select id, covid_raw_tweets.text, words from covid_raw_tweets lateral view explode(sentences(lower(text))) dummy as words;
```

```
//Divide words into a single word row.
```

```
create view temp_2 as select id,temp_1.text, word from temp_1 lateral view  
explode( words ) dummy as word ;
```

//Now we import our Dicynary file as well.

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE dictionary (
```

```
    type string,
```

```
    length int,
```

```
    word string,
```

```
    pos string,
```

```
    stemmed string,
```

```
    polarity string
```

```
)
```

```
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t'
```

STORED AS TEXTFILE

```
LOCATION '/user/maria_dev/dictionary';
```

//load dictionary file into the table:

```
load data inpath '/user/maria_dev/dictionary.tsv' into TABLE covid_raw_tweets;
```

//Calculate Polarity by joining with dictionary.

```
create view temp_3 as select
```

```
    id,temp_2.text,
```

```
    temp_2.word,
```

```
    case s_d.polarity
```

```
        when 'negative' then -1
```

```
        when 'positive' then 1
```

```
else 0 end as polarity
from temp_2 left outer join dictionary s_d on temp_2.word = s_d.word;
//Sum single word polarity value for every single user based on UsedId and assign
sentiment.
create table tweets_sent_final stored as orc as select
id,
case
when sum(polarity) > 0 then 'positive'
when sum(polarity) < 0 then 'negative'
else 'neutral' end as sentiment, text
from temp_3 group by id, text;
```

HUE Screen:

The screenshot shows the Hue interface with the 'Hive' tab selected. A query is being run against the 'twitter_sentiments' database. The code is as follows:

```

25 select * from dictionary
26
27 create view temp_3 as select
28     id,temp_2.text,
29     temp_2.word,
30     case s.d.polarity
31         when 'negative' then -1
32         when 'positive' then 1
33         else 0 end as polarity
34     from temp_2 left outer join dictionary s_d on temp_2.word = s_d.word;
35 set mapreduce.reduce.memory.mb=2024
36 set mapreduce.map.memory.mb=2024
37 set mapred.map.tasks=2
38 select * from temp_3
39 create table tweets_sent_final stored as orc as select
40     id,
41     case
42         when sum(polarity) > 0 then 'positive'
43         when sum(polarity) < 0 then 'negative'
44         else 'neutral' end as sentiment,text
45     from temp_3 group by id, text;

```

An error message at the bottom states: "Error while processing statement: FAILED: Execution Error, return code 2 from org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.exec.mr.MapRedTask".

The screenshot shows the 'Query History' section of the Hue interface. It lists five failed Hive queries, all with the same timestamp (13 hours ago) and the same error message: "Error while processing statement: FAILED: Execution Error, return code 2 from org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.exec.mr.MapRedTask".

Time Ago	User	Database	Statement	Error
13 hours ago	! user	twitter_sentiments	create table temp_11 as select id,covid_raw_tweets.text, words from covid_raw_tweets lateral view explode(sentences(lower(text))) dummy	Error while processing statement: FAILED: Execution Error, return code 2 from org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.exec.mr.MapRedTask
13 hours ago	✓ user	twitter_sentiments	set mapreduce.reduce.memory.mb=2024 set mapreduce.map.memory.mb=2024 set mapred.map.tasks=2	
13 hours ago	! user	twitter_sentiments	create table temp_11 as select id,covid_raw_tweets.text, words from covid_raw_tweets lateral view explode(sentences(lower(text))) dummy	Error while processing statement: FAILED: Execution Error, return code 2 from org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.exec.mr.MapRedTask
13 hours ago	✓ user	twitter_sentiments	set mapreduce.reduce.memory.mb=1024 set mapreduce.map.memory.mb=1024 set mapred.map.tasks=2	
13 hours ago	! user	twitter_sentiments	create table temp_11 as select id,covid_raw_tweets.text, words from covid_raw_tweets lateral view explode(sentences(lower(text))) dummy	Error while processing statement: FAILED: Execution Error, return code 2 from org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.exec.mr.MapRedTask

The screenshot shows the 'File Browser' section of the Hue interface. It displays a list of files in the '/user/cloudera/twitter_data' directory. The files are JSON files named 'covid_data_day (1).json' through 'covid_data_day (8).json', and a file named 'dictionary.tsv'. The table includes columns for Name, Size, User, Group, and Permissions.

Name	Size	User	Group	Permissions
.		cloudera	cloudera	drwxr-xr-x
covid_data_day (1).json	59.1 MB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--
covid_data_day (2).json	60.5 MB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--
covid_data_day (3).json	58.6 MB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--
covid_data_day (4).json	59.3 MB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--
covid_data_day (5).json	61.7 MB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--
covid_data_day (6).json	60.5 MB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--
covid_data_day (7).json	60.5 MB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--
covid_data_day (8).json	60.5 MB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--
dictionary.tsv	301.7 KB	cloudera	cloudera	-rw-r--r--

PROBLEMS:

We were trying to work on some live twitter data that's why we have planned to use Twitter Streaming API, we have created an application in the Developers Account and we grab the data into JSON format using FLUME, when we got the data we have now to process it tables using HIVE, that causes us a big problem of

resources limitation we have got in trouble with data as it was a huge amount and the computer resource were unable to process it. We were getting this error.

FAILED Execution Error return code 2 from org apache hadoop hive ql exec mr MapRedTask

We tried it a lot and at the end we reached to the following article.

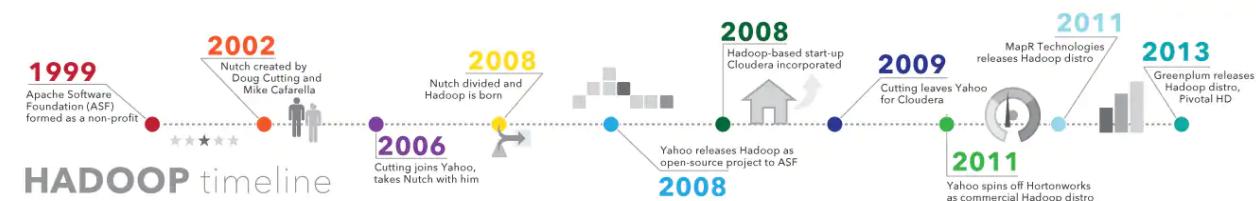
<https://www.edureka.co/community/66949/failed-execution-error-return-apache-hadoop-hive-mapredtask#:~:text=This%20issue%20generally%20occurs%20when,Map%20Task%20from%20existing%20value.&text=Hope%20this%20will%20help%20you.>

It clearly states that we need a really good resource to process a huge data, we got a plan to do it on some cloud based HADOOP cluster, but it was costing us a huge amount. That's we need to work on some dataset that is not much bigger but and we can do sentiment analysis on it.

Hadoop

Apache Hadoop is an open-source suite of software utilities that make it easy to use a multicomputer network to solve data and computing problems. It provides a software framework for the process of distributing and storing large data using the Mapreduce programming model.

As the World Wide Web grew in the late 1900s and late 2000s, search engines and indexes were developed to help find relevant information between text-pages. In the early years, people returned search results. But as the Internet grew from tens to millions of pages, automation was needed. Web crawlers were developed, most of which were research projects, and new search engines (Yahoo, AltaVista, etc.) began to emerge.



One such project was an open source search engine called Dutch Cutter and Mike Caffrela's Brain Builder. They wanted to quickly return web search results by spreading data and calculations across different computers so that they could perform more than one task at a time. Now, another search engine project called

Google is being developed. It was based on the same concept - splitting, automatically storing and processing data so that relevant search results could be returned quickly.

In 2006, Cutting joined Yahoo! and, along with the Nutch project, embraced the idea of Google's initial work to automate distributed data storage and processing. The Nutch Project split: part of the web crawler remained nuts, and part of the distributed computing and processing became (named after the cutting son's toy elephant). In 2008, Yahoo released Hadoop as an open-source project. Today, the Hadoop Framework and Technology Ecosystem is managed and maintained by the nonprofit Apache Software Foundation (ASF), the global community of software developers and partners.

Why is Hadoop important?

Ability to quickly store and process large amounts of any data: This is an important consideration as the amount of data is increasing in various ways, especially from social media and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Computing power: The Hadoop grid computing model is faster in processing large data. The more compute nodes you use, the more computational power you have.

Fault tolerance: is protected from data and application processing hardware failures. If the node fails, the jobs are automatically redirected to other nodes to ensure that grid computing does not fail. Multiple copies of all data are automatically saved.

Flexibility: Unlike traditional relational databases, you do not need to pre-process the data before storing it. You can store as much as you want and decide how to use it later. This includes unstructured data such as text, images and videos.

Low cost: open-source platform is free and uses common hardware to store large amounts of data.

Scalability: You can easily extend your system to handle more data by adding nodes. Requires small administration.

MapReduce:

MapReduce is a processing method and programming model for Java-based distributed computing. MapReduce is based on Java distributed computing

programming model and processing model. The MapReduce algorithm has two main functions, namely mapping and reduction. The map takes one dataset and converts it into another dataset, where the individual elements are divided into toples (key / value pairs).

Steps to complete a MapReduce Task:

Step 1: A block is processed by a mapper at the same time. In mapper, the developer can define his proposed logic as needed. As such, the map runs across all cluster nodes and processes data blocks in parallel.

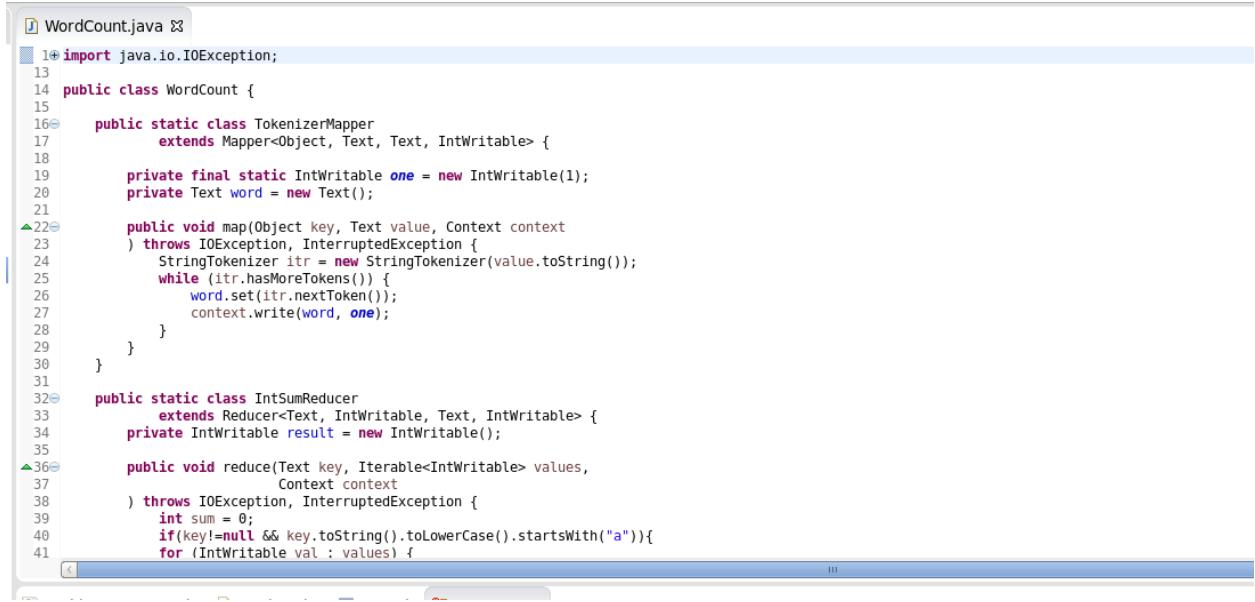
Step 2: Mapper output, also called staging output, is written to the local disk. Mapper output is not stored in HDFS because it is temporary data and writing to HDFS will create unnecessary copies.

Step 3: Output is converted to a reducer node (which is a common slave node, phase will continue here, hence it is called reducer node). Shuffling / copying is the physical movement of data across a network.

Step 4: After all the matches have been completed and their output is adjusted on the reducer nodes, this intermediate output is integrated and configured. Which is then provided as input to reduce the phase.

Step 5: Reduce is the second processing step where the user can articulate their business logic as needed. An input to a reducer is provided from all the mappers. The reducer output is the final output listed on the HDFS.

Java Code (MapReduce WordCount):



```
WordCount.java
1⑧ import java.io.IOException;
2
3 public class WordCount {
4
5     public static class TokenizerMapper
6         extends Mapper<Object, Text, Text, IntWritable> {
7
8         private final static IntWritable one = new IntWritable(1);
9         private Text word = new Text();
10
11        public void map(Object key, Text value, Context context
12            ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
13            StringTokenizer itr = new StringTokenizer(value.toString());
14            while (itr.hasMoreTokens()) {
15                word.set(itr.nextToken());
16                context.write(word, one);
17            }
18        }
19    }
20
21    public static class IntSumReducer
22        extends Reducer<Text, IntWritable, Text, IntWritable> {
23        private IntWritable result = new IntWritable();
24
25        public void reduce(Text key, Iterable<IntWritable> values,
26                           Context context
27            ) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
28            int sum = 0;
29            if(key!=null && key.toString().toLowerCase().startsWith("a")){
30                for (IntWritable val : values) {
31                    sum += val.get();
32                }
33                result.set(sum);
34                context.write(key, result);
35            }
36        }
37    }
38}
```

hadoop fs -mkdir /user/cloudera/tweets

It will create a directory named tweets under user/cloudera in hadoop file system

hadoop fs -mkdir /user/cloudera/tweets/input

We will create a sub directory named as input to save our input file here

hadoop fs -put text.txt /user/cloudera/tweets/input

It will save the text file in input directory

hadoop jar WordFreqCount.jar WordCount /user/cloudera/tweets/input /user/cloudera/tweets/output

It will run the jar file and count word in our input file and store them to ouput which we can either check through

HUE or we can run the command below

hadoop fs -cat /user/cloudera/tweets/ouput/part-r-00000

WordCount Output here is showing how many times a certain word was found in the text of tweets we provided from the COVID-19 dataset. From this WordCount we can also create a WordCloud.

```
hadoop jar WordFreqaCount.jar WordCount /user/cloudera/tweets/input  
/user/cloudera/tweets/outputa
```

It will run the jar file and count word starting with a letter 'a' in our input file and store them to ouput which

we can either check through HUE or we can run the command below

```
hadoop fs -cat /user/cloudera/tweets/ouputa/part-r-00000
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
cloudera@quickstart:~/home/cloudera/Downloads  
available? 1  
available! 23  
available.Ã¢ 3  
available. 48  
available.,donât't 1  
available.. 1  
available...me 1  
available. 5  
available? 8  
available?â€ 1  
availableat! 20  
availableat. 20  
availableat? 1  
availableat. 1  
availableat! 8  
availableâ€! 6  
available! 7  
available 1  
availing 2  
available! 6  
available! 10  
availableche 2  
available+ 1  
available 2  
avance 1  
avaricious 1  
avasive 1  
avate 2  
avatars 1  
avaâ€! 8  
avd 1  
ave 3  
ave 2  
ave. 1  
ave. 1  
avenue 5  
avenues 6  
average! 1  
average 279  
average) 20  
average; 1  
average, 16  
average. 10  
average...do 1  
average.Ã H/T 1  
average.Ã¢! 5  
average: 3  
averaged! 1  
averaged 12  
averages 6  
[text.txt - Google Chrome] [Java - Tweeter...] [cloudera] [Downloads] [cloudera@quic...]
```

WordCount Output here is showing how many times a certain word that starts with a letter a was found in the text of tweets we provided from the COVID-19 dataset. From this WordCount we can also create a WordCloud.

Geographical Distribution of Tweets Using Pandas DataFrame:

We have loaded our tweets csv file that is covid19_tweets.csv to our DataFrame and its info shows the result like this.

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 117601 entries, 0 to 117600
Data columns (total 13 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   user_name        117601 non-null   object 
 1   user_location    93891 non-null   object 
 2   user_description 111036 non-null   object 
 3   user_created     117601 non-null   object 
 4   user_followers   117601 non-null   int64  
 5   user_friends     117601 non-null   int64  
 6   user_favourites  117601 non-null   int64  
 7   user_verified    117601 non-null   bool   
 8   date             117601 non-null   object 
 9   text              117601 non-null   object 
 10  hashtags          83763 non-null   object 
 11  source            117567 non-null   object 
 12  is_retweet        117601 non-null   bool  
dtypes: bool(2), int64(3), object(8)
memory usage: 10.1+ MB
```

Now we want to get the description of data for which we got the below results.

	user_followers	user_friends	user_favourites
count	1.176010e+05	117601.000000	1.176010e+05
mean	1.052375e+05	2114.084302	1.450395e+04
std	8.257965e+05	9175.793302	4.479333e+04
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000	0.000000e+00
25%	1.740000e+02	154.000000	2.140000e+02
50%	9.980000e+02	552.000000	1.812000e+03
75%	5.264000e+03	1729.000000	9.390000e+03
max	4.944256e+07	497363.000000	2.047197e+06

The tweets which are null will be discarded and it shows the results like below for all the tweets counting the number of entries.

```

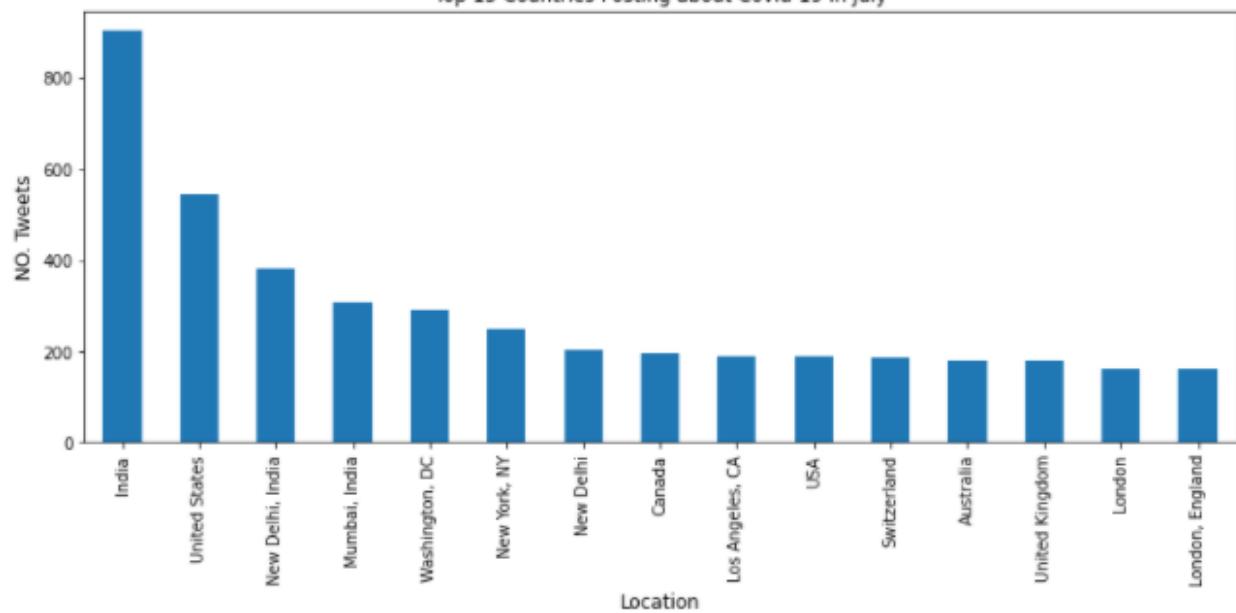
user_name          117601
user_location      117601
user_description    117601
user_created        117601
user_followers      117601
user_friends        117601
user_favourites     117601
user_verified       117601
date                 117601
text                 117601
hashtags            117601
source                117601
is_retweet           117601
dtype: int64

```

Now our task to perform some sentiment analysis on this dataframe so for that we have planned to process the geographical information in the form of graph stating the tweets we got in a specific month from a certain region.

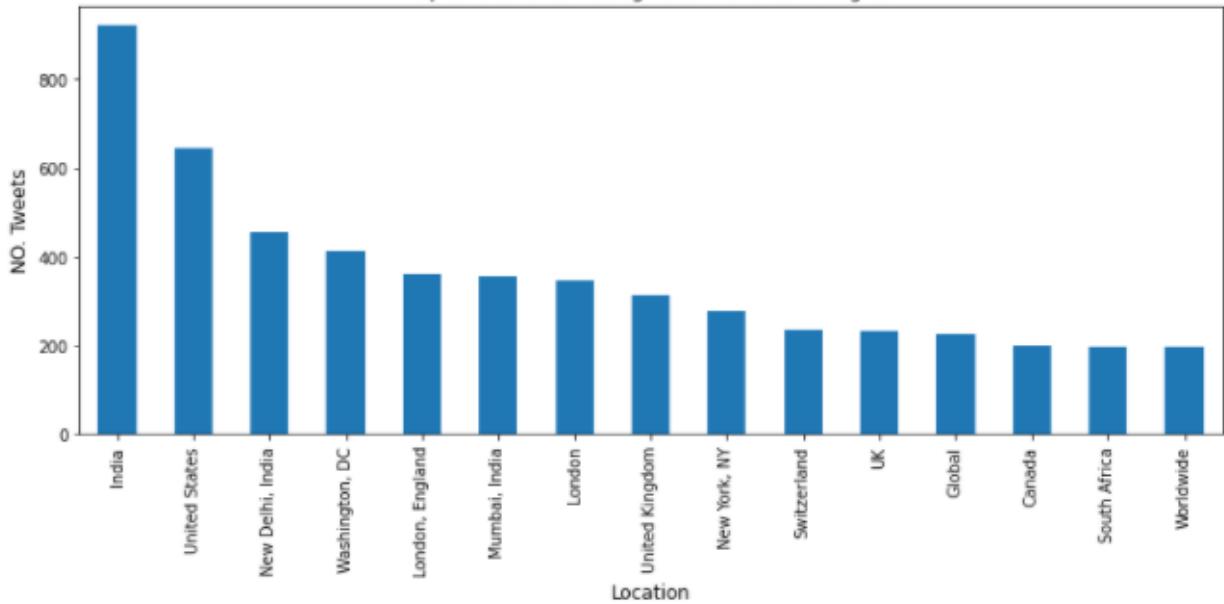
The tweets from month July are below:

Top 15 Countries Posting about Covid-19 in July

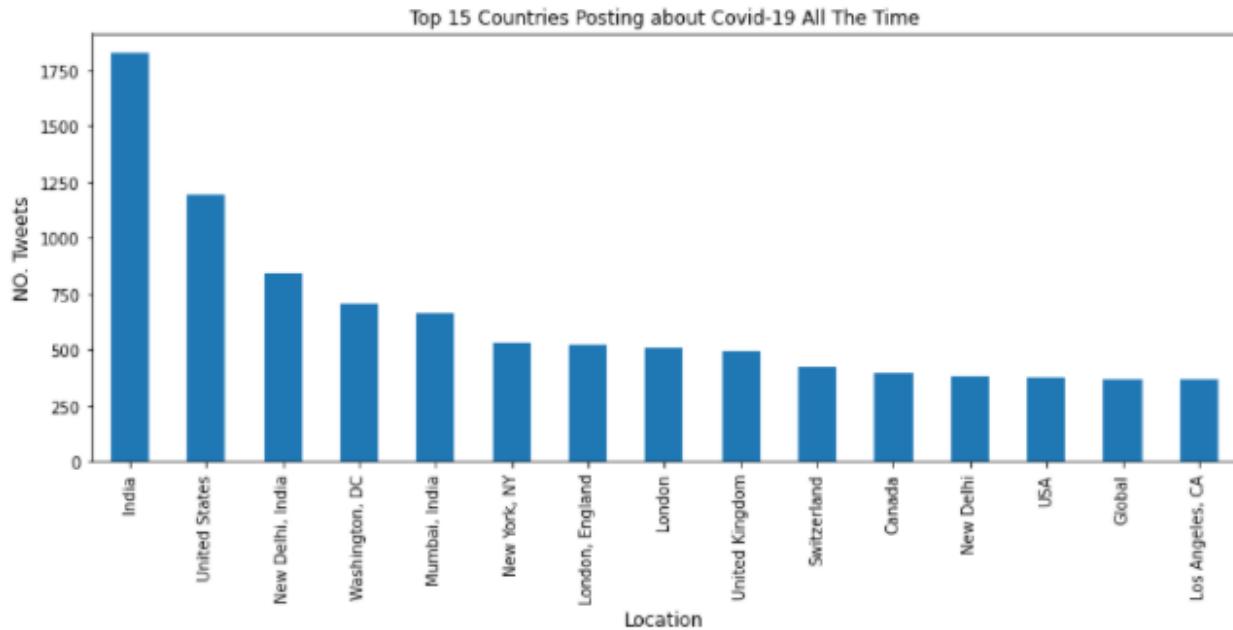


The tweets from month August are below:

Top 15 Countries Posting about Covid-19 in August



The all the time tweets are given below:



CASSANDRA:

Sentiment analysis deals with extracting sentiments from the input file. Here we are using Twitter API to pull out all the required data from the source. For my implementation, I have focus on text analysis with many of the combinations of technologies. These are as follows:

1. **Technologies** - Cassandra, Spark , PySpark, DataStax Enterprise Analytics, Python, Tweepy
2. **Notebooks/Env** - Jupyter Notebook, Docker
3. **Visualization Tools** - Tableau

DATASET:

I have used the live Twitter API to pull all tweets. Based on these tweets I have defined a variable title which will pull all tweets based on COVID19. The terms used for positive are recovery, vaccinated, relax, strong, cheers, blessed, care, quarantine and chill, social distancing and for negative tweets I have used deaths, frustrated, terrible, unfocussed, fear, no vaccine, stress, anxiety, worry, hardship, covididiots.

Since the Tweepy Twitter API allows me to pull only 100 tweets per hour. I have reduced the terms of positive and negative. Just worked on recovery , vaccinated, death and frustrated as respectively.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Steps involved in Implementations

1. Setup the Docker environment in my local system, this will help me to run the entire application of packages in a container [4].
2. Docker allows me to compose the jupyter shell and I can now add and run my logics inside the jupyter environment [7].
3. Added and Installed pySpark and py4J library in Jupyter.
4. Time to import all the packages. I have added pandas, cassandra, tweepy, Spark package, Tokenizer, StopWordsRemover to extract the functions of the entire code.
5. Get twitter keys to access twitter's API to extract tweets.
6. Integrating spark cassandra with datastax I have connected into DSE cluster which will help us to connect to cassandra database. This will indeed generate a session, and based on this session object we can run our own queries [5].
7. Now creating Cassandra keyspace, creating tables in Apache cassandra.
8. After pulling all the tweets, I have cleaned and preprocess the data based on emoji, special characters, retweets.
9. Once the cassandra table has been generated I have created a spark session and created dataframes [6].
10. For implementing tweets tokens, I have used word tokenizer and stopwordsremover to help me get single words from the tweets.
11. By using the python package i have derived sentiment analysis based on the score (value above 0 is positive and value below 0 is negative) of the positive and negative words.
12. Positive function will return positive tweets , negative function will return negative tweets and assessment will give defined words based on to judge the score of each word [8].
13. Based on the record results, I have plotted the graphs in Tableau.

ALGORITHM:

Algorithm/PseudoCode

1. Importing all libraries

Importing all the Libraries

```
In [ ]: # !pip install geotext

In [1]: pysparkzip = "/opt/dse/resources/spark/python/lib/pyspark.zip"
py4jzip = "/opt/dse/resources/spark/python/lib/py4j-0.10.4-src.zip"

In [2]: # Needed to be able to find pyspark libraries
import sys
sys.path.append(pysparkzip)
sys.path.append(py4jzip)

In [233]: import pandas
import cassandra
import pyspark
import tweepy
import re
import os
from IPython.display import display, Markdown
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
from pyspark.ml.feature import Tokenizer, RegexTokenizer, StopWordsRemover
from pyspark.sql.functions import col, udf
from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType
from pattern.en import sentiment, positive
from geotext import GeoText
import unicodedata
```

2. Importing Twitter API Keys and Tokens

Importing Twitter API keys and tokens

```
In [4]: consumer_key = os.environ['CONSUMER_KEY']
consumer_secret = os.environ['CONSUMER_SECRET']
access_token = os.environ['ACCESS_TOKEN']
access_token_secret = os.environ['ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET']

auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
auth.set_access_token(access_token, access_token_secret)

api = tweepy.API(auth)
```

3. Function to format Spark Dataframes

Function to format Spark DataFrames

```
In [5]: def showDF(df, limitRows = 5, truncate = True):
    if(truncate):
        pandas.set_option('display.max_colwidth', 50)
    else:
        pandas.set_option('display.max_colwidth', -1)
    pandas.set_option('display.max_rows', limitRows)
    display(df.limit(limitRows).toPandas())
    pandas.reset_option('display.max_rows')
```

4. Creating Cassandra Table, Loading Tables and Pulling Tweets

Creating Tables, Pulling Tweets, and Loading Tables

Connect to Cluster

```
In [6]: from cassandra.cluster import Cluster  
  
cluster = Cluster(['dse'])  
session = cluster.connect()
```

Keyspace

```
In [7]: session.execute("""  
    CREATE KEYSPACE IF NOT EXISTS sentimentanalytics  
    WITH REPLICATION =  
        { 'class' : 'SimpleStrategy', 'replication_factor' : 1 }""")  
)
```

```
Out[7]: <cassandra.cluster.ResultSet at 0x7ff68c0c9b50>
```

Setting keyspace

```
In [8]: session.set_keyspace('sentimentanalytics')
```

```
In [9]: tweetTitle = "covid19"
```

```
In [10]: positiveNegative = ["positive", "negative"]
```

```
In [100]: query = "DROP TABLE sentiment_%s_%s" % (tweetTitle, positiveNegative[0])  
session.execute(query)  
query = "DROP TABLE sentiment_%s_%s" % (tweetTitle, positiveNegative[1])  
session.execute(query)  
  
for emotion in positiveNegative:  
    query = "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS sentiment_%s_%s (twitterid bigint, tweet text, city text, country text,\n        user text, createdat text, hashtagkeys text, source text, retweets int, userstatuscount int, PRIMARY KEY \n            ((twitterid, tweet, city, country, user, hashtagkeys, source, retweets, userstatuscount), createdat)) with\n                clustering order by (createdat desc)" % (tweetTitle, emotion)  
    print query  
    session.execute(query)
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS sentiment_covid19_positive (twitterid bigint, tweet text, city text, country text, user text, createdat text, hashtagkeys text, source text, retweets int, userstatuscount int, PRIMARY KEY ((twitterid, tweet, city, country, user, hashtagkeys, source, retweets, userstatuscount), createdat)) with clustering order by (createdat desc)  
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS sentiment_covid19_negative (twitterid bigint, tweet text, city text, country text, user text, createdat text, hashtagkeys text, source text, retweets int, userstatuscount int, PRIMARY KEY ((twitterid,
```

5. Preprocess the Data

```
def cleanUpTweet(tweet):
    if tweet == None:
        return 'unknown'

    emoji_pattern = re.compile(
        u"(\ud83d[\ude00-\ude4f])|"
        u"(\ud83c[\udf00-\uffff])|"
        u"(\ud83d[\u0000-\uddff])|"
        u"(\ud83d[\ude80-\udeff])|"
        u"(\ud83c[\udde0-\uddff])"
        "+", flags=re.UNICODE)

#     removeSpecial = re.compile ('[\n/#/@/!/.?/,/\"]')
removeSpecial = re.compile ('[\n@!?.?/,\'"]')
removeHttp = re.compile("http\S+ | https\S+")
removeRetweet = re.compile("RT")

noemoji = emoji_pattern.sub(r'', tweet)
nospecial = removeSpecial.sub(r'', noemoji)
nohttp = removeHttp.sub(r'', nospecial)
noretweet = removeRetweet.sub(r'', nohttp)

cleanTweet=noretweet
#     cleanTweet = ''.join([x for x in cleanTweet if x.isalnum()])
#     cleanTweet = re.sub(r"[^a-zA-Z0-9:.,@#&]+", ' ', cleanTweet)
cleanTweet = unicodedata.normalize('NFKD', cleanTweet).encode('ascii', 'ignore')
return cleanTweet

def cleanUpPlace(tweet):
    if tweet == None:
        return 'unknown'
    tweet = tweet.title()
    places = GeoText(tweet)
    cities = list(places.cities)
    countries = list(places.countries)
    city, country = 'unknown', 'unknown'
    if len(cities) > 0:
        city = str(cities[0])
    if len(countries) > 0:
        country = str(countries[0])
    return (city, country)

def cleanHashtags(hashtag_dict):
    hashtags = []
    for h_dict in hashtag_dict:
        for h in h_dict.values():
            if type(h) == unicode:
                decoded = unicodedata.normalize('NFKD', h).encode('ascii', 'ignore')
                hashtags.append(decoded)

    if len(hashtags) == 0:
        hashtags = ['unknown']

    hashtags = ','.join(hashtags)
    return hashtags
```

6. Pulling data from twitter ID and inserting into Cassandra

```
In [104]: # Query 1
for emotion in positiveNegative:
    print("\n... Checking the contents of {} table".format(emotion))
    query = 'SELECT * FROM sentiment_%s_%s limit 2' % (tweetTitle, emotion)
    rows = session.execute(query)
    for user_row in rows:
        print(user_row)

... Checking the contents of positive table
Row(twitterid=1390766965292101633, tweet=u" dw_europe: EU leaders are meeting in Portugal to discuss the bloc's social affairs strategy against the backdrop of the #COVID19 pandemic...", city=u'unknown', country=u'unknown', user=u'JM Hamilton', hashtagkeys=u'COVID19', source=u'Twitter Web App', retweets=9, userstatuscount=621164, createdat=u'2021-05-07')
Row(twitterid=1390759589310865415, tweet=u" DrAmbrishMithal: Don't chase #PCest after recoveryRepeat #PCR NOT necessary; 10 days after onset of symptoms&ampgt3 days after absen...", city=u'Noida', country=u'India', user=u'Nikhil katiyar', hashtagkeys=u'RTPCCTest,RTPCR', source=u'Twitter for iPhone', retweets=127, userstatuscount=494, createdat=u'2021-05-07')

... Checking the contents of negative table
Row(twitterid=1390610581359562756, tweet=u' foogatwo: #NJ #COVID19 Case update for 5/5 Mass Deletions continuing Groundhog day Growing increasingly frustrated with inability of...', city=u'unknown', country=u'unknown', user=u'Sunny moonshine', hashtagkeys=u'NJ,COVID19', source=u'Twitter Web App', retweets=76, userstatuscount=885, createdat=u'2021-05-07')
Row(twitterid=1390776623432179715, tweet=u' DrEricDing: HUGE EXCESS DEATHSglobal #COVID19 death toll is 2x higher than official data69 mil worldwide Deaths:US 905kIndi...', city=u'unknown', country=u'unknown', user=u'Pablo Miguel', hashtagkeys=u'COVID19', source=u'Twitter Web App', retweets=1394, userstatuscount=1364, createdat=u'2021-05-07')
```

7. Performing Different Query Analysis

a) Get all data from sentiment table

```
In [104]: # Query 1
for emotion in positiveNegative:
    print("\n... Checking the contents of {} table".format(emotion))
    query = 'SELECT * FROM sentiment_%s_%s limit 2' % (tweetTitle, emotion)
    rows = session.execute(query)
    for user_row in rows:
        print(user_row)

... Checking the contents of positive table
Row(twitterid=1390766965292101633, tweet=u" dw_europe: EU leaders are meeting in Portugal to discuss the bloc's social affairs strategy against the backdrop of the #COVID19 pandemic...", city=u'unknown', country=u'unknown', user=u'JM Hamilton', hashtagkeys=u'COVID19', source=u'Twitter Web App', retweets=9, userstatuscount=621164, createdat=u'2021-05-07')
Row(twitterid=1390759589310865415, tweet=u" DrAmbrishMithal: Don't chase #PCest after recoveryRepeat #PCR NOT necessary; 10 days after onset of symptoms&ampgt3 days after absen...", city=u'Noida', country=u'India', user=u'Nikhil katiyar', hashtagkeys=u'RTPCCTest,RTPCR', source=u'Twitter for iPhone', retweets=127, userstatuscount=494, createdat=u'2021-05-07')

... Checking the contents of negative table
Row(twitterid=1390610581359562756, tweet=u' foogatwo: #NJ #COVID19 Case update for 5/5 Mass Deletions continuing Groundhog day Growing increasingly frustrated with inability of...', city=u'unknown', country=u'unknown', user=u'Sunny moonshine', hashtagkeys=u'NJ,COVID19', source=u'Twitter Web App', retweets=76, userstatuscount=885, createdat=u'2021-05-07')
Row(twitterid=1390776623432179715, tweet=u' DrEricDing: HUGE EXCESS DEATHSglobal #COVID19 death toll is 2x higher than official data69 mil worldwide Deaths:US 905kIndi...', city=u'unknown', country=u'unknown', user=u'Pablo Miguel', hashtagkeys=u'COVID19', source=u'Twitter Web App', retweets=1394, userstatuscount=1364, createdat=u'2021-05-07')
```

b) Find out maximum number of times a particular hashtags has been used and the user

```
In [106]: # Query 2: Find out the maximum number of times a particular hashtag has been used and the user
# which has maximum retweets with that keyword in both the positive and negative table
for emotion in positiveNegative:
    print emotion
    query = "SELECT max(retweets), max(user) FROM sentiment_%s_%s where hashtagkeys='COVID19' ALLOW FILTERING" % (tweetTitle, emotion)
    rows = session.execute(query)
    for user_row in rows:
        print(user_row)

positive
Row(system_max_retweets=1132, system_max_user=u'sic')

negative
Row(system_max_retweets=1394, system_max_user=u'stay blazin')
```

c) Finding Distinct values based on Country

```
In [107]: # Query 3: Finding distinct values based on country
for emotion in positiveNegative:
    print '\n',emotion
    query = "SELECT DISTINCT twitterid, tweet, city, country, user, hashtagkeys, source, retweets, userstatuscount \
FROM sentiment_%s_%s where country='India' LIMIT 2 ALLOW FILTERING" % (tweetTitle, emotion)
    rows = session.execute(query)
    for user_row in rows:
        print(user_row)

positive
Row(twitterid=1390759589310865415, tweet=u" DrAmbrishMithal: Don't chase #PCest after recoveryRepeat #PCR NOT necessary&gt;10 days after onset of symptoms&gt;3 days after absen...", city=u'Noida', country=u'India', user=u'Nikhil katiyar', hashtagkeys=u'RTPCRTTest,RTPCR', source=u'Twitter for iPhone', retweets=127, userstatuscount=494)
Row(twitterid=1390777601547931648, tweet=u" sanjudyv: Shamefully Bihar stands at 8th rank in wastage of life saving Covid19 vaccines in IndiaMerely 766 lakh out of 13 Cr hv be...", city=u'Katihar', country=u'India', user=u'Suraj kumar', hashtagkeys=u'unknown', source=u'Twitter for Android', retweets=854, userstatuscount=533)

negative
Row(twitterid=1390688541802258436, tweet=u"shalmida drakchaurasia Sir He is in depressionFrustrated guyIgnore himMay God bless him with Covid19 and...", city=u'Ahmedabad', country=u'India', user=u'KUNDALINIYOGA #BabubhaiThakkar', hashtagkeys=u'unknown', source=u'Twitter for Android', retweets=0, userstatuscount=3110)
Row(twitterid=1390607576828624898, tweet=u" Young Thais take to social media to vent against their government while stressing in post after post that they were...", city=u'unknown', country=u'India', user=u'UCAN India', hashtagkeys=u'unknown', source=u'SocialPilot.co', retweets=0, userstatuscount=19576)
```

d) Finding number of people tweeting positive and negative for two different countries

```
In [221]: # Query 4: Finding number of people tweeting positive and negative stuff from two different countries
for emotion in positiveNegative:
    print emotion
    query = "SELECT count(country) as Indians FROM sentiment_%s_%s where country='India' ALLOW FILTERING" % (tweetTitle)
    rows = session.execute(query)
    for user_row in rows:
        print(user_row)

    query = "SELECT count(country) as Canadians FROM sentiment_%s_%s where country='Canada' ALLOW FILTERING" % (tweetTitle)
    rows = session.execute(query)
    for user_row in rows:
        print(user_row)

positive
Row(indians=13)
Row(canadians=8)
negative
Row(indians=3)
Row(canadians=3)
```

e) Finding the number of tweets from a particular platform

```
In [222]: # Query 5: Finding the number of tweets from a particular platform
for emotion in positiveNegative:
    print emotion
    query = "SELECT count(*) FROM sentiment_%s_%s where source='Twitter Web App' ALLOW FILTERING" % (tweetTitle, emotion)
    rows = session.execute(query)
#    print(rows)
    for user_row in rows:
        print(user_row)

positive
Row(count=65)
negative
Row(count=53)
```

f) Finding number of tweets with retweets>25

```
In [223]: # Query 6: Finding number of tweets with retweets > 25
for emotion in positiveNegative:
    print emotion
    query = "SELECT count(*) FROM sentiment_%s_%s where retweets>25 ALLOW FILTERING" % (tweetTitle, emotion)
    rows = session.execute(query)
    print(rows)
    for user_row in rows:
        print(user_row)

positive
Row(count=80)
negative
Row(count=124)
```

8. Creating Spark session which is connected to Cassandra and Counting the number of rows in each

Creating a spark session which is connected to Cassandra and counting the number of rows in each.

```
In [225]: countTokens = udf(lambda words: len(words), IntegerType())

# spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('demo').master("local").getOrCreate()
spark = SparkSession.builder.appName('demo').master("dse://dse:9042").getOrCreate()

tableNamePos = "sentiment_%s_positive" % (tweetTitle.lower())
tableNameNeg = "sentiment_%s_negative" % (tweetTitle.lower())

tablepos = spark.read.format("org.apache.spark.sql.cassandra").options(table=tableNamePos, keyspace="sentimentanalytic")
tableneg = spark.read.format("org.apache.spark.sql.cassandra").options(table=tableNameNeg, keyspace="sentimentanalytic"

print "Positive Table Count: "
print tablepos.count()
print "Negative Table Count: "
print tableneg.count()
print(tablepos)
display(tablepos)

Positive Table Count:
220
Negative Table Count:
209
DataFrame[twitterid: bigint, tweet: string, city: string, country: string, user: string, hashtagkeys: string, source: string, retweets: int, userstatuscount: int, createdat: string]

DataFrame[twitterid: bigint, tweet: string, city: string, country: string, user: string, hashtagkeys: string, source: string, retweets: int, userstatuscount: int, createdat: string]
```

9. Converting a sentence into word tokenizer

Sentence to words tokenizer

```
In [227]: tokenizerPos = Tokenizer(inputCol="tweet", outputCol="tweetwords")
tokenizedPos = tokenizerPos.transform(tablepos)
dfPos = tokenizedPos.select("tweetwords", "city", "country", "createdat", "hashtagkeys", "source", "retweets", "userstatuscount", "tokens")
showDF(dfPos)

tokenizerNeg = Tokenizer(inputCol="tweet", outputCol="tweetwords")
tokenizedNeg = tokenizerNeg.transform(tableneg)
dfNeg = tokenizedNeg.select("tweetwords", "city", "country", "createdat", "hashtagkeys", "source", "retweets", "userstatuscount", "tokens")
showDF(dfNeg)

print(dfPos.count())
print(dfNeg.count())
```

	tweetwords	city	country	createdat	hashtagkeys	source	retweets	userstatuscount	tokens
0	[, binancebcf:, #binance, charity's, year-long...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	Binance	Twitter for iPhone	4	617	18
1	[, cdcgov:, at, the, start, of, 2021, people, ...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	COVID19	Twitter Web App	37	186560	24
2	[, wef:, two, key, conditions, for, a, post-pa...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	covid19,economics	Twitter for iPad	12	15526	13
3	[#corona, info, for, #usa:new, cases; 27163to...]	Karlsruhe	Germany	2021-05-07	Corona,USA	corona-tracker-app	0	13927	14
4	[, ethicalisid:, one, can, feel, in, saurabh_ml...]	Dubai	unknown	2021-05-07	COVID19	Twitter for iPhone	151	2770	23

	tweetwords	city	country	createdat	hashtagkeys	source	retweets	userstatuscount	tokens
0	[05/07/2021, update:people, tested; 905825, (...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	unknown	ri_covid_19	0	315	11
1	[, jkwan_md:, may, 7:, #covid19, in, #ontario3...]	unknown	Canada	2021-05-07	COVID19,Ontario	Twitter Web App	102	348030	15
2	[robking65, natwttie, ctvnews, none, it's, a,...]	Toronto	Canada	2021-05-07	unknown	Twitter for Android	0	1540	17
3	[#alberta, restaurant, owners, frustrated, as,...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-06	Alberta,COVID19	Twitter for iPhone	0	43243	14
4	[look, what, u, voted, 4, a, man, without, an,...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	unknown	Twitter for Android	2	232906	21

220
209

10. Removing all StopWords

Removing stop words

```
In [228]: removerPos = StopWordsRemover(inputCol="tweetwords", outputCol="tweetnostopwords")
removedPos = removerPos.transform(dfPos)
dfPosStop = removedPos.select("tweetwords", "tweetnostopwords", "city", "country", "createdat", "hashtagkeys", "source")
showDF(dfPosStop)

removerNeg = StopWordsRemover(inputCol="tweetwords", outputCol="tweetnostopwords")
removedNeg = removerNeg.transform(dfNeg)
dfNegStop = removedNeg.select("tweetwords", "tweetnostopwords", "city", "country", "createdat", "hashtagkeys", "source")
showDF(dfNegStop)

print(dfPosStop.count())
print(dfNegStop.count())
```

	tweetwords	tweetnostopwords	city	country	createdat	hashtagkeys	source	retweets	userstatuscount	tokens	notokens
0	[, binancebcf:, #binance, charity's, year-long...]	[, binancebcf:, #binance, charity's, year-long...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	Binance	Twitter for iPhone	4	617	18	15
1	[, cdcgov:, at, the, start, of, 2021, people, ...]	[, cdcgov:, start, 2021, people, 65+, half, #...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	COVID19	Twitter Web App	37	186560	24	12
2	[, wef:, two, key, conditions, for, a, post-pa...]	[, wef:, two, key, conditions, post-pandemic, ...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	covid19,economics	Twitter for iPad	12	15526	13	11
3	[#corona, info, for, #usa:new, cases; 27163to...]	[#corona, info, #usa:new, cases; 27163today, ...]	Karlsruhe	Germany	2021-05-07	Corona,USA	corona-tracker-app	0	13927	14	13
4	[, ethicalisid:, one, can, feel, in, saurabh_ml...]	[, ethicalisid:, one, feel, saurabh_mlagrk's, vo...]	Dubai	unknown	2021-05-07	COVID19	Twitter for iPhone	151	2770	23	14

	tweetwords	tweetnostopwords	city	country	createdat	hashtagkeys	source	retweets	userstatuscount	tokens	notokens
0	[05/07/2021, update:people, tested; 905825, (...]	[05/07/2021, update:people, tested; 905825, (...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	unknown	ri_covid_19	0	315	11	11
1	[, jkwan_md:, may, 7:, #covid19, in, #ontario3...]	[, jkwan_md:, may, 7:, #covid19, #ontario3166,...]	unknown	Canada	2021-05-07	COVID19,Ontario	Twitter Web App	102	348030	15	14
2	[robking65, natwttie, ctvnews, none, fair, qu...]	[robking65, natwttie, ctvnews, none, fair, qu...]	Toronto	Canada	2021-05-07	unknown	Twitter for Android	0	1540	17	14
3	[#alberta, restaurant, owners, frustrated, as,...]	[#alberta, restaurant, owners, frustrated, co...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-06	Alberta,COVID19	Twitter for iPhone	0	43243	14	11
4	[look, what, u, voted, 4, a, man, without, an,...]	[look, u, voted, 4, a, man, without, ounce, consc...]	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	unknown	Twitter for Android	2	232906	21	14

11. Finding positive negative and neutral tweets

Finding the positive, negative and neutral tweets

Negative Tweets

```
In [229]: pandaNeg = dfNegStop.toPandas()
sentimentScoreNeg = 0
countNeg = 0
numTweets = 0
negList = list()
neutralList = list()

for index, row in pandaNeg.iterrows():
    if positive(row["tweetnostopwords"], .1):
        countNeg = countNeg + 1
        scoreNeg = sentiment(row["tweetnostopwords"])[0]
    if scoreNeg <= 0:
        negList.append((row['country'], row['city'], row['createdat'], row['hashtagkeys'], sentiment(row["tweetnostopwords"])[0], sentiment(row['tweetnostopwords']).assessments, row['source'], row['retweets'], row['userstatus']))
        sentimentScoreNeg = scoreNeg + sentimentScoreNeg
    else:
        neutralList.append((row['country'], row['city'], row['createdat'], row['hashtagkeys'], sentiment(row["tweetnostopwords"])[0], sentiment(row['tweetnostopwords']).assessments, row['source'], row['retweets'], row['userstatus']))

labels = ['Country', 'City', 'Create_At', 'Hashtags Keyword', 'Sentiment Score', 'Positive', 'Assessments', 'Source', 'Retweets', 'User Status']
negativeTweetScores = pandas.DataFrame.from_records(negList, columns=labels)
negativeTweetScores
```

Out[229]:

	Country	City	Create_At	Hashtags Keyword	Sentiment Score	Positive	Assessments	Source	Retweets	User Status
0	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07		(0.0, 0.0)	False	[]	ri_covid_19	0	
1	Canada	unknown	2021-05-07	COVID19,Ontario	(0.0, 0.0)	False	[]	Twitter Web App	102	34
2	unknown	unknown	2021-05-06	Alberta,COVID19	(-0.7, 0.2)	False	[{"frustrated": -0.7, "None": 0.2, "positive": 0.0}...]	Twitter for iPhone	0	4
3	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07		(0.0, 0.0)	False	[]	Twitter for Android	2	23

12. Positive Tweets

Positive Tweet

Also adding up all the sentiment scores of all the tweets

```
In [230]: pandaPos = dfPosStop.toPandas()
sentimentScore = 0
countPos = 0
posList = list()

for index, row in pandaPos.iterrows():
    if not positive(row["tweetnostopwords"]) and sentiment(row["tweetnostopwords"])[0] != 0.0:
        countPos = countPos + 1
        score = sentiment(row["tweetnostopwords"])[0]
    if score > 0:
        posList.append((row['country'], row['city'], row['createdat'], row['hashtagkeys'], sentiment(row["tweetnostopwords"])[0], sentiment(row['tweetnostopwords']).assessments, row['source'], row['retweets'], row['userstatus']))
        sentimentScore = score + sentimentScore
    else:
        neutralList.append((row['country'], row['city'], row['createdat'], row['hashtagkeys'], sentiment(row["tweetnostopwords"])[0], sentiment(row['tweetnostopwords']).assessments, row['source'], row['retweets'], row['userstatus']))

positiveTweetScores = pandas.DataFrame.from_records(posList, columns=labels)
positiveTweetScores
```

Out[230]:

	Country	City	Create_At	Hashtags Keyword	Sentiment Score	Positive	Assessments	Source	Retweets	User Status	sentiment score
0	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	Binance	(0.116666666667, 0.133333333333)	True	[{"social": 0.033333333333, "economic": 0.066666666667, ...}	Twitter for iPhone	4	617	0.116667
1	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	covid19,economics	(0.1, 0.6)	True	[{"key": 0.0, "None": 1.0, "positive": 0.0}, {"economic": 0.2, "None": 0.0}...]	Twitter for iPad	12	15526	0.100000
2	unknown	Dubai	2021-05-07	COVID19	(0.103703703704, 0.477777777778)	True	[{"tough": -0.388888888889, "economic": 0.833333333333, "None": 0.0}...]	Twitter for iPhone	151	2770	0.103704
3	Canada	Toronto	2021-05-07	Toronto,COVID19	(0.136363636364, 0.5)	True	[{"live": 0.136363636364, "positive": 0.5, "None": 0.0}...]	Twitter for Android	7	2182	0.136364

13. Neutral Tweets and concatenating and saving all dataframes into one CSV

Neutral Tweets and concatenating and saving all 3 dataframes into one csv

	In [231]:	neutralTweetScores = pandas.DataFrame.from_records(nutralList, columns=labels) neutralTweetScores									
	Out[231]:	Country City Create_At Hashtags Keyword Sentiment Score Positive Assessments Source Retweets User Status sentiment score									
0	Canada	Toronto	2021-05-07	unknown	(0.1666666666667, 0.533333333333)	True	[[[fair], 0.7, 0.9, None), ([anger], -0.7, 0.2...]]	Twitter for Android	0	1540	0.166667
1	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	COVID19	(0.4666666666667, 0.7166666666667)	True	[[[easily], 0.433333333333, 0.833333333333, No...]]	Twitter for iPhone	398	64373	0.466667
2	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	unknown	(0.3, 0.2)	True	[[[fun], 0.3, 0.2, None]]]	Twitter for Android	2	74	0.300000
3	unknown	unknown	2021-05-07	unknown	(0.083333333333, 0.55)	False	[[[fresh], 0.3, 0.5, None), ([active], -0.1333...]]]	Twitter for Android	18	242872	0.083333
4	unknown	Leeds	2021-05-07	COVID19	(0.333333333333, 0.5)	True	[[[pregnant], 0.333333333333, 0.5, None]]]	Twitter for Android	291	215	0.333333

14. By using Pandas extract all data in the form of list and get the analysis of the overall data by giving the summary of the defined output records.

```
In [254]: df = pandas.concat([negativeTweetScores, positiveTweetScores, neutralTweetScores])
```

```
csv_name = '/project_folder/allTweetSentimentsfinal.csv'
df.to_csv(csv_name, index=False, header=True, encoding='utf-8-sig')

In [258]: df = pandas.read_csv(csv_name)
final_dict = {}
for i in group:
    # print(group)
    p_grp = group[group['Positive']].apply(lambda x: x == True)
    n_grp = group[group['Positive']].apply(lambda x: x == False)
    if i not in final_dict:
        final_dict[i] = {}
    pos = len(p_grp)
    neg = len(n_grp)
    pos_key = 'positive_count'
    if pos_key not in final_dict[i]:
        final_dict[i][pos_key] = pos
    neg_key = 'negative_count'
    if neg_key not in final_dict[i]:
        final_dict[i][neg_key] = neg
    sources = list(set(group.Source))
    num_sources = len(sources)
    s_key = 'sources'
    if s_key not in final_dict[i]:
        final_dict[i][s_key] = sources
    n_s_key = 'num_sources'
    if n_s_key not in final_dict[i]:
        final_dict[i][n_s_key] = num_sources
    p_hashtags = list(set(group['Hashtags Keyword']))
    p_all_hashtags = []
    for p_hashtag in p_hashtags:
        for x in hashtag.split(','):
            if x.strip() != 'unknown':
                p_all_hashtags.append(x.strip())
    p_hashtag_key = 'hashtags'
    if p_hashtag_key not in final_dict[i]:
        final_dict[i][p_hashtag_key] = list(set(p_all_hashtags))
    n_p_hashtag_key = 'num_hashtags'
    if n_p_hashtag_key not in final_dict[i]:
        final_dict[i][n_p_hashtag_key] = len(set(p_all_hashtags))
    clean_words = group.Assessments.apply(
        lambda x: re.findall(r'(((A-Za-z0-9_+)))+', x))
    all_clean_words = [y for x in clean_words for y in x]
    for y in all_clean_words:
        for x in y:
            clean_words.append(y)
    print(all_clean_words)

    s_a_key = 'sentiment_assessment_words'
    if s_a_key not in final_dict[i]:
        final_dict[i][s_a_key] = all_clean_words
```

RESULT EVALUATION:

Tabular format of results

	In [260]:	pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(final_dict).T
	Out[260]:	
		hashtags negative_count num_hashtags num_sources positive_count sentiment_assessment_words sources
Argentina	[economics, covid19]	0 2 1 1 [key, economic] [Twitter Web App]
Australia	[COVID19]	0 1 2 2 [older, easily, love] [Twitter for iPhone, Twitter for Android]
Canada	[Toronto, Ontario, COVID19]	2 3 3 3 [live, live, fair, anger, many] [Twitter for iPhone, Twitter Web App, Twitter ...]
France	[COVID19, Massachusetts, Covid19]	1 3 2 1 [last, huge, higher] [#COVID19, Twitter for Android]
Georgia	[COVID19]	0 1 1 2 [easily, love, easily, love] [Twitter for iPad]
Germany	[USA, Corona]	1 2 1 0 [active] [corona-tracker-app]
Greece	[coronavirus, Greece]	0 2 1 1 [new, confirmed] [Twitter for Android]
India	[COVID19, Covid19]	3 2 2 4 [beloved, personally, positive, positive, posi...] [SocialPilot.co, Twitter for Android]
Ireland	[COVID19]	0 1 3 3 [incredibly, new, spanish, economic, new, old] [Twitter for iPad, Twitter Web App, Twitter fo...]
Japan	[Binance, COVID19, JAPAN]	0 3 2 2 [social, economic, many] [Twitter for iPhone, TweetDeck]
Nepal	[]	1 0 1 0 [angry] [Twitter for iPhone]
New Zealand	[]	0 0 1 2 [older, older] [Twitter Web App]
Nigeria	[COVID19]	0 1 1 2 [new, new] [Twitter for Android]
Peru	[IndiaFightsCorona, COVID19]	1 2 1 0 [] [Twitter for Android]
South Africa	[COVID19]	0 1 1 2 [total, confirmed, total, total, confirmed, to...] [Twitter for Android]
South Korea	[COVID19]	1 1 1 0 [special, hard] [Twitter for Android]
Sri Lanka	[]	1 0 1 0 [young, social] [SocialPilot.co]
Switzerland	[economics, covid19]	0 2 1 1 [key, economic] [Buffer]
United Kingdom	[]	1 0 1 0 [last] [Twitter for iPad]
United States	[COVID19]	0 1 2 2 [easily, love, easily, love] [Twitter for iPhone, Twitter for Android]
unknown	[Polio, Lockdown, tunisie, COVID19, Alberta, s...]	77 33 19 179 [frustrated, fourth, frustrated, fourth, cruci...] [Naattuvantha, Twitter for iPad, ContentStudio...]

Fig 1: This is the generated output of the table where we can actually compare the outline of the tweets.

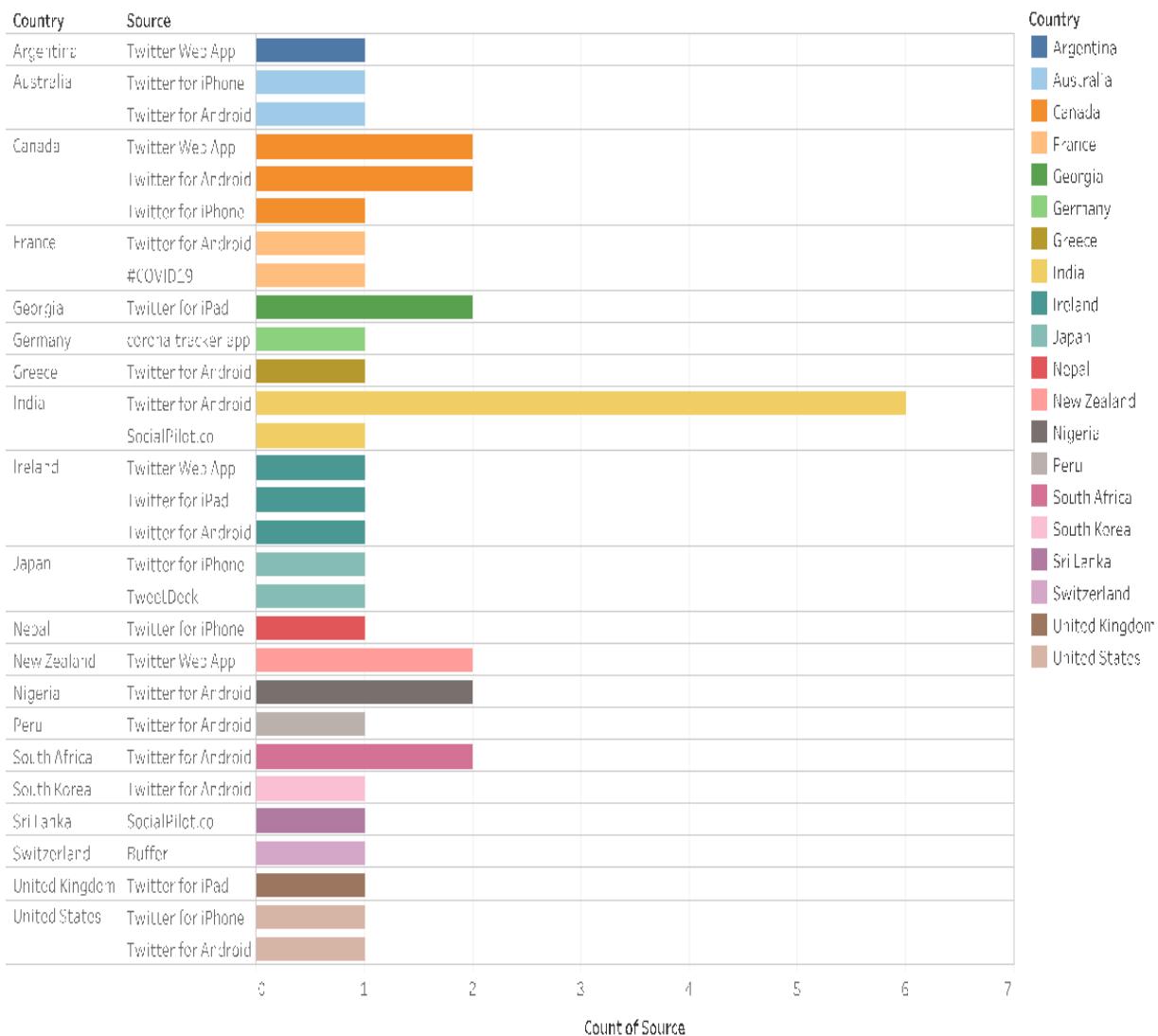
Based on the country, I have extracted all the hashtags keywords, number of negative tweets counts, number of hashtags keywords count, number of sources from where people are tweeting, number of positive counts, sentiment analysis assessments based on the judgement of words from the tweets, and finally type of source from which people are tweeting from.

VISUALIZATION DIAGRAM WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION:

Visualization of data by using Tableau

1. Count of Sources, the view is filtered on Country, which excludes unknown

Sheet 3



Count of Source for each Source broken down by Country. Co or shows details about Country. The view is filtered on Country, which excludes unknown.

Fig 2: Graphs based on source of tweets based on countries

In the above Fig 2, we can see the number of sources as per the country have been shown in the graph. Where India - using Twitter for Android being the highest source and Switzerland been the lowest source count

2. WordCloud of Hashtags Keywords Tweeted by People

Sheet 4

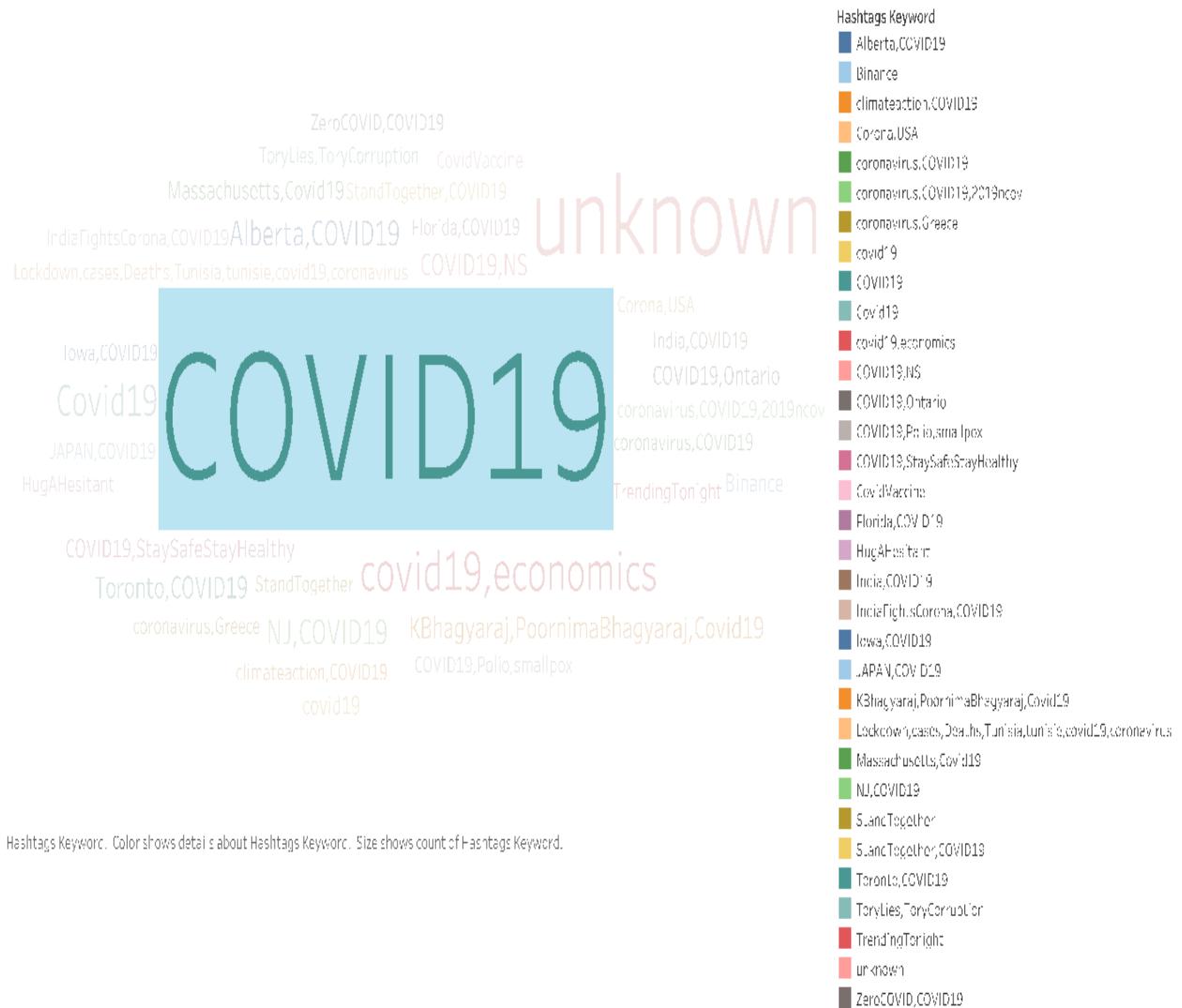
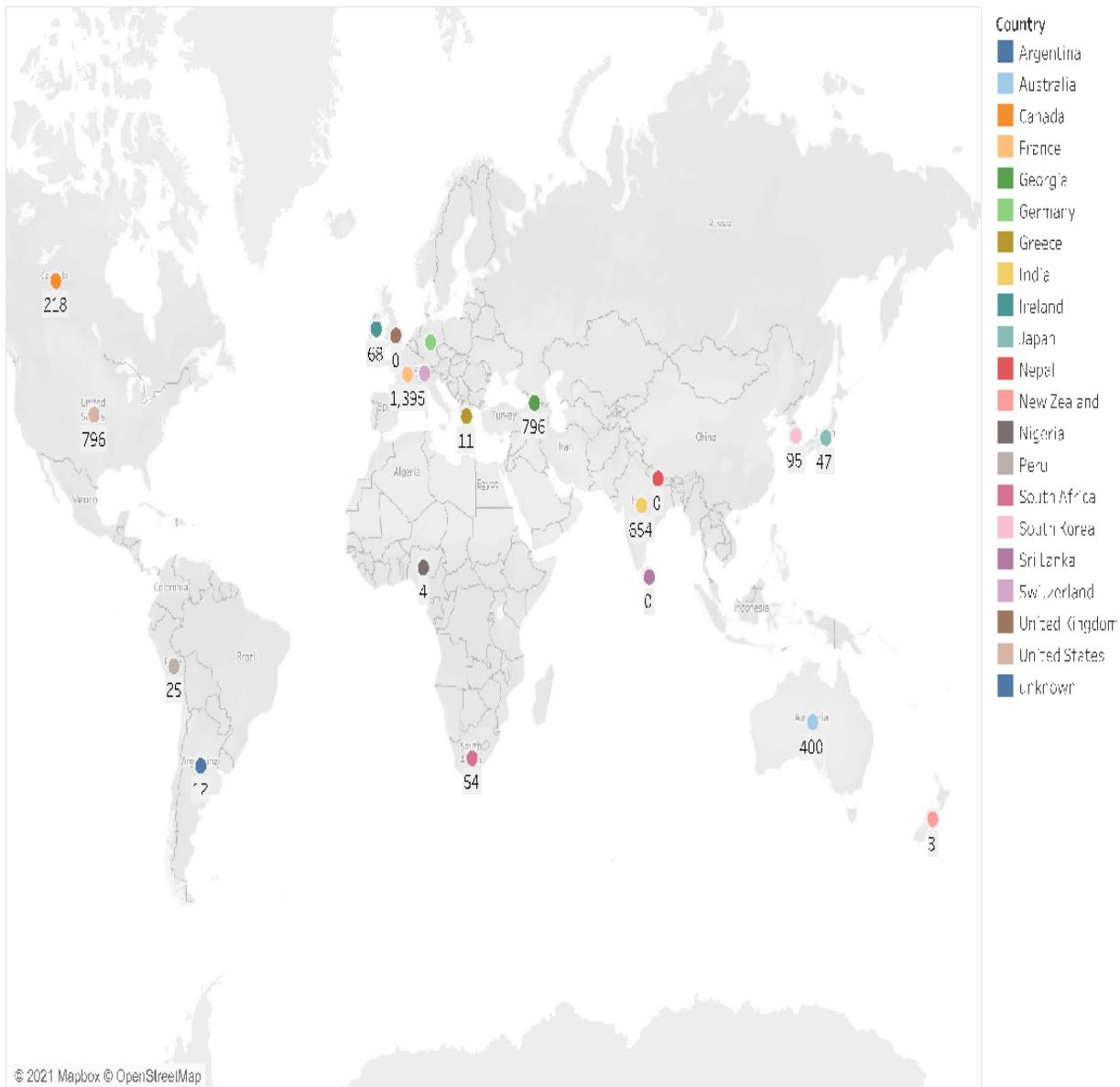


Fig 3: Hashtags keywords WordCloud

The above Fig 3 , depicts all the hashtags keywords used by different continents of the world. This demonstrates that COVID19 (all letters capital has the highest , most common hashtag key) used all over the world.

3. Total value of Retweets based on Country

Sheet 5



Map based on Longitude (generated) and Latitude (generated). Color shows details about Country. The marks are labeled by sum of Retweets.. Details are shown for Country.

Fig 4: The marked Labels are sum of Retweets based on Country

The above Fig 4, tells us that from all over the world these many countries have max retweets , out of which France being highest - 1395 and New Zealand being lowest - 3.

4. Which cities have the maximum number of positive and which cities have the maximum number of negative sentiments.

Sheet 6

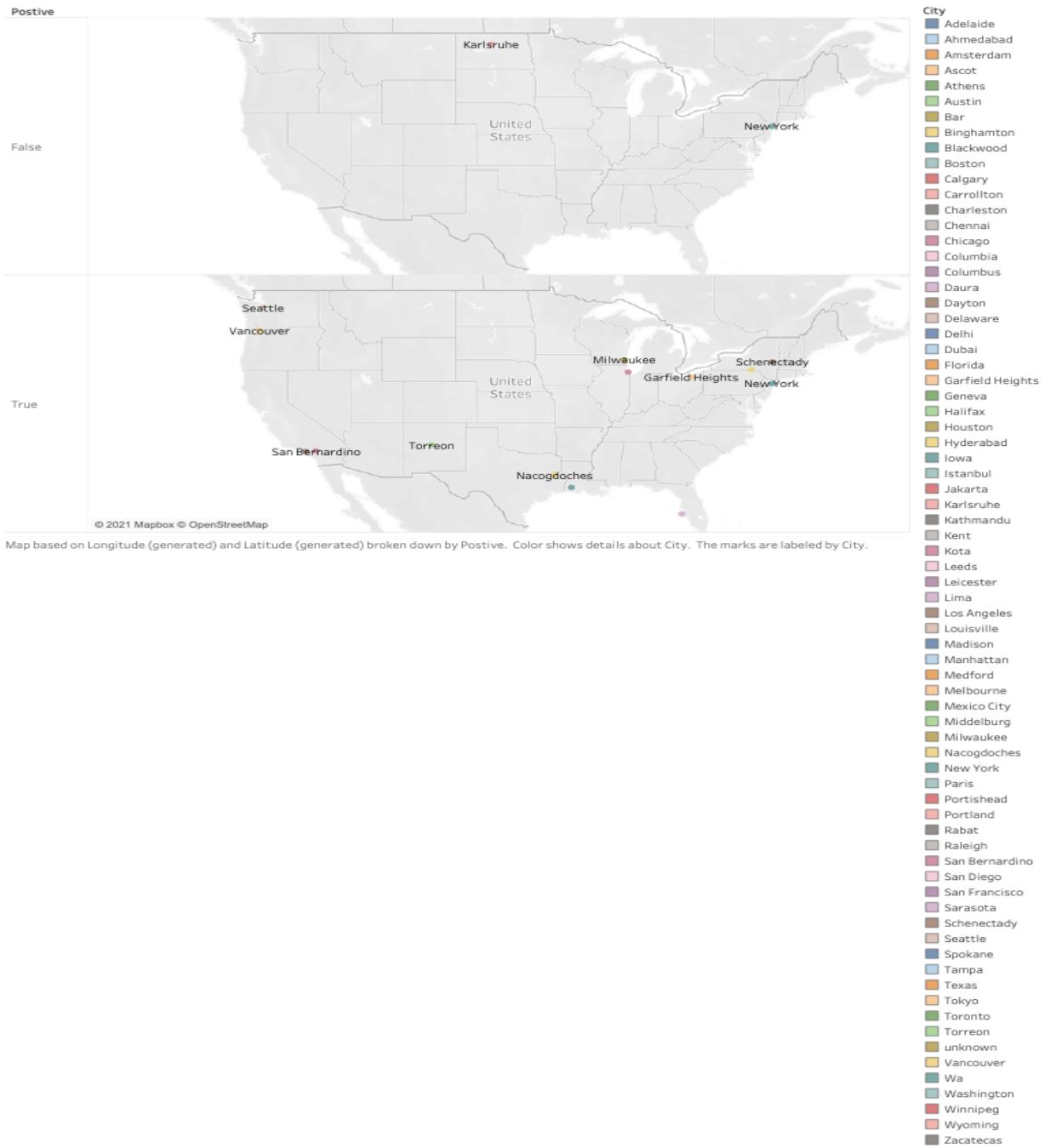
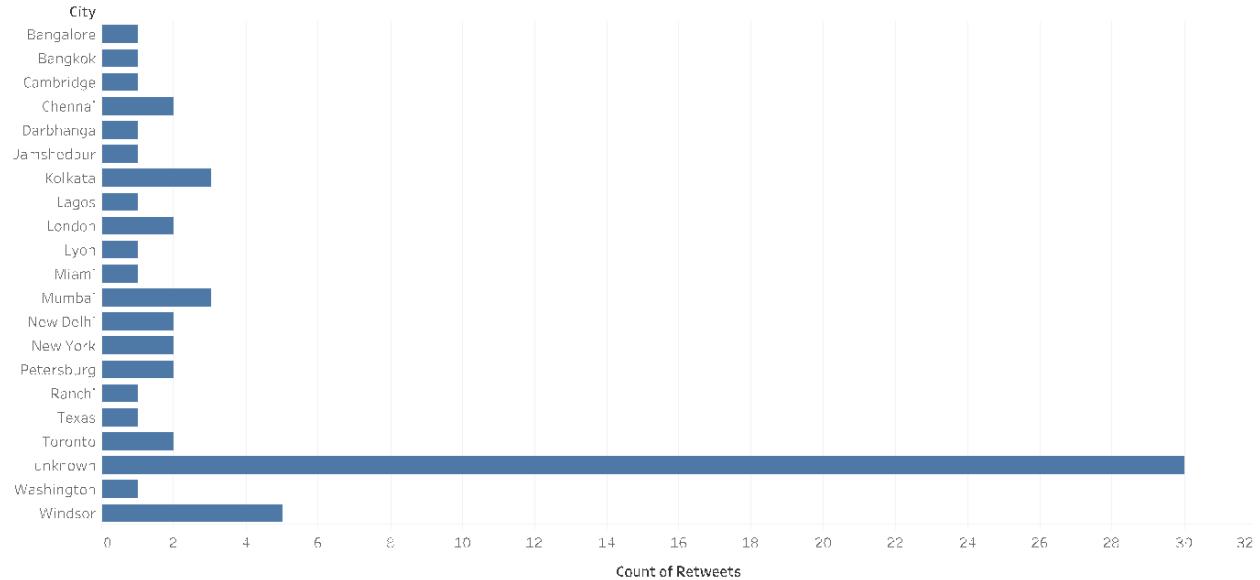


Fig 5: Positive and Negative Sentiments based on Cities

Fig 5, depicts the Covid19 sentiment analysis based on positive and negative score. Maximum cities have tweeted positive tweets and hardly 1 or 2 have tweeted negative tweets viz new york.

5. Count of Retweets for each city

Sheet 2



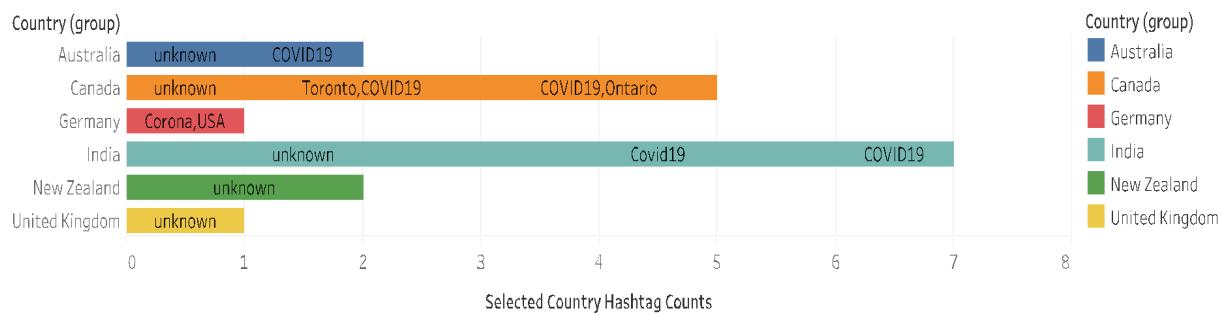
Count of Retweets for each City.

Fig 6 : Count of Retweets based on each city.

Here we can see that there are many tweets from unknown parameter where city is not defined as 30K, Windsor being highest 5K.

6. Group selected country and count the values of hashtags

Sheet 7



Count of Hashtags Keyword for each Country (group). Color shows details about Country (group). The marks are labeled by Hashtags Keyword. The data is filtered on Create At (MDY), which keeps May 7, 2021. The view is filtered on Country (group), which keeps 6 members.

Fig 7: This figure depicts selected country hashtags count. India being highest and Germany being lowest count.

Hue:

Apache hue is used for visualization and querying databases. It is an open source which helps look HDFS file system and manage databases like hive, etc. Where you can visualize your queries. We have added our database to the HDFS and visualize it using hue.

The screenshot shows the Apache Hue File Browser interface. The left sidebar displays a tree view of the HDFS file system, with the 'input' directory expanded. Inside 'input', there are sub-directories M, M1, MN, Mn, N, N1, covid, covid_data, data_append, shakespeare, wordcount.txt, and wordlist. The main content area shows a list of files under 'covid_data'. One file is selected: 'user_name,user_location,user_description,user_created,user_followers,user_friends,user_favourites,user_verified,date,text,hashtags,source,is_retweet'. The file was last modified on 03/18/2021 at 5:43 PM. The file size is 65.53 MB and the mode is 100644. The file content is partially visible, showing a tweet from Tom Basile (@TomBasile) about hand sanitizers. The interface includes a search bar, a 'Query' tab, and a 'Jobs' tab.

Hive:

Hive is a data warehouse built on top of Hadoop for structured data. It has SQL-like query and hence is very popular and simple to operate. We have used it to analyze our dataset to find trends in it. We run these queries in hive and visualize it using tableau.

Pseudo-Code:

1. Starting of Hive in the terminal and creating a table named 'covid19_tweets' along with all its attributes and their data types. The command specifies that each variable is seperated by ',' as it is a csv file and thats how the software should differentiate between different variables and their data.

2. The csv file for covid 19 is loaded into the table by specifying the file path on the device.
3. Running the queries and getting the results.

The queries operated on this dataset are:

To see from where tweets are coming from majorly.

```
hive> select user_location,count(user_location) as coun from covid19_tweets GROUP BY user_location order by coun desc limit 100;
Query ID = cloudera_20210322105656_4c0f4fd3-febf-4203-bd17-805562e2b3e2
Total jobs = 2
Launching Job 1 out of 2
Number of reduce tasks not specified. Estimated from input data size: 1
```

	36772
India	3741
United States	2455
New Delhi; India	1721
Mumbai; India	1401
Washington; DC	1354
London; England	1269
United Kingdom	1206
London	1103
New York; NY	1082
Australia	964
Worldwide	879
Canada	835
New Delhi	822
USA	817
UK	803
WORLDWIDE	777
Los Angeles; CA	776
South Africa	766
Lagos; Nigeria	731
California; USA	709
Global	688
Nairobi; Kenya	618
Nigeria	579
Atlanta; GA	578
Chicago; IL	561
Switzerland	551
Mumbai	523
Earth	516
Johannesburg; South Africa	493
Boston; MA	489
Chennai; India	481
Ireland	470
Toronto; Ontario	468
Singapore	466
Hyderabad; India	451
Texas; USA	444

To see from which source are tweets majorly being generated from.

```

hive> select source,count(source) as coun from covid19_tweets GROUP BY source order by coun desc limit 100;
Query ID = cloudera_20210322110404_fa00df44-45f8-4513-b4b7-7ad3ad150002
Total jobs = 2
Launching Job 1 out of 2
Number of reduce tasks not specified. Estimated from input data size: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
  set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
  set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
  set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_1612400960231_0073, Tracking URL = http://quickstart.cloudera:8088/proxy/application_1612400960231_0073/
Kill Command = /usr/lib/hadoop/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1612400960231_0073
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers: 1
2021-03-22 11:05:09,181 Stage-1 map = 0%,  reduce = 0%

```

Source	Count
Twitter Web App	56891
Twitter for Android	40179
Twitter for iPhone	35472
TweetDeck	8543
Hootsuite Inc.	7321
Twitter for iPad	4336
Buffer	2728
Sprout Social	1833
Instagram	1759
IFTTT	1545
dlvr.it	681
GlobalPandemic.NET	679
LinkedIn	628
COVID19-Updates	625
Twitter Media Studio	596
WordPress.com	537
HubSpot	513
Sprinklr	497
FS Poster	414
Dynamic Signal	391
Resistbot Open Letters	390
Cheap Bots; Done Quick!	335
Paper.li	322
Twitter for Advertisers	317
Blood Donors India	281
IAMBLOG2TWITTER	266
Alexander Higgins	225
Zoho Social	224
The Social Jukebox	216
Fabrik.fm	209
SocialPilot.co	208
coronaData_Test	208
HN Comments	191
Tweetbot for iOS	181
Twitter Media Studio - LiveCut	175
Orlo	168
Oktopost	163
ContentStudio.io	162
SocialFlow	162
Twitter for Mac	162
Social Media Publisher App	159
Salesforce - Social Studio	153
Khoros	149
LaterMedia	148
Global Citizen Mobile App	136
TweetCaster for Android	133
AgoraPulse Manager	130

To see from which users have the greatest number of tweets.

```

hive> select user_name,count(user_name) as coun from covid19_tweets GROUP BY user_name order by coun desc limit 100
;
Query ID = cloudera_20210322105252_935b0b5a-4b22-4db8-a69d-af7a6aad40ae
Total jobs = 2
Launching Job 1 out of 2
Number of reduce tasks not specified. Estimated from input data size: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
  set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
  set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
  set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_1612400960231_0069, Tracking URL = http://quickstart.cloudera:8088/proxy/application_1612400960231_0069/
Kill Command = /usr/lib/hadoop/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1612400960231_0069
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers: 1
2021-03-22 10:52:35,508 Stage-1 map = 0%,  reduce = 0%
2021-03-22 10:52:42,872 Stage-1 map = 100%,  reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 2.0 sec
2021-03-22 10:52:51,236 Stage-1 map = 100%,  reduce = 100%, Cumulative CPU 4.23 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 4 seconds 230 msec

```

GlobalPandemic.NET	679
Coronavirus Updates	625
covidnews.ch	402
Open Letters	390
Blood Donors India	282
Hindustan Times	280
IAM Platform	266
Paperbirds_Coronavirus	259
IANS Tweets	244
ANI	233
Coronavirus Updates - Alexander Higgins	225
Dushyant Vachhani	220
OTV	220
ABS-CBN News	218
Covid Data	208
#IndiaFightsCorona	199
The New Indian Express	197
COVID Scale	191
APO Group English	180
Sambad English	177
Coronavirus_Scotland	150
ABS-CBN News Channel	145
National Cyber Security	143
Hotpage News	142
ActivistBowen	140
Novel Coronavirus - Covid19	137
Deccan Herald	136
Integral Overview	133
LatestLY	132
The Pioneer	132
Business Standard	129
NewsMobile	128
Conservative in Utah	126
Countries Without Coronavirus Bot	126
Isolation Bot	126
Global Times	124
Covid-19 Bot	124
8min 46sec	123
Kathryn Guylay; MBA; PhD	123
moneycontrol	121
China Xinhua News	116
Suke	116
NEWS9	115
The Times Of India	111
VoiceToData	109

To see which users, have the greatest number of followers.

```
hive> select user_name, max(user_followers) as maxim from covid19_tweets group by user_name order by maxim desc limit 100;
Query ID = cloudera_20210322115858_dce09d64-5f14-4f37-93a7-d3a017e4f9a4
Total jobs = 2
Launching Job 1 out of 2
Number of reduce tasks not specified. Estimated from input data size: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
  set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
  set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
  set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_1612400960231_0082, Tracking URL = http://quickstart.cloudera:8088/proxy/application_1612400960231_0082/
Kill Command = /usr/lib/hadoop/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1612400960231_0082
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers: 1
2021-03-22 11:58:10,808 Stage-1 map = 0%,  reduce = 0%
```

```

OK
CNN 49442559
National Geographic 24359165
CGTN 13892841
NDTV 13568396
The Times Of India 13057020
United Nations 12806543
China Xinhua News 12681192
CNN International 11081219
WIRED 10380131
ABP News 10363089
Ivanka Trump 9222125
UNICEF 8363171
World Health Organization (WHO) 8207835
Hindustan Times 7730317
Shashi Tharoor 7663695
Anonymous 7379859
People's Daily; China 7114528
ABS-CBN News 7062663
Shivraj Singh Chouhan 6740445
Bloomberg 6582855
The Hindu 6368904
SkyNews 6322221
Department of Defense 6190147
Hamid Mir 5926839
GMA News 5785454
El Universal 5723883
IndiaToday 5334662
American Red Cross 5290712
Zee News English 5248572
Filmfare 5109282
Mumbai Police 5085882
ABS-CBN News Channel 5016797
VANITY FAIR 4855471
ANI 4721276
@zoomtv 4671626
Suresh Prabhu 4515088
CNNNews18 4511223
Ravi Shankar Prasad 4507530
China Daily 4398378
Cricbuzz 4288833
POLITICO 4248153
Vasundhara Raje 4192882
State Bank of India 4132904
Dr. Mehmet Oz 4036082
World Economic Forum 3846197
New Scientist 3736401
Economic Times 3692878

```

Spark

RDD:

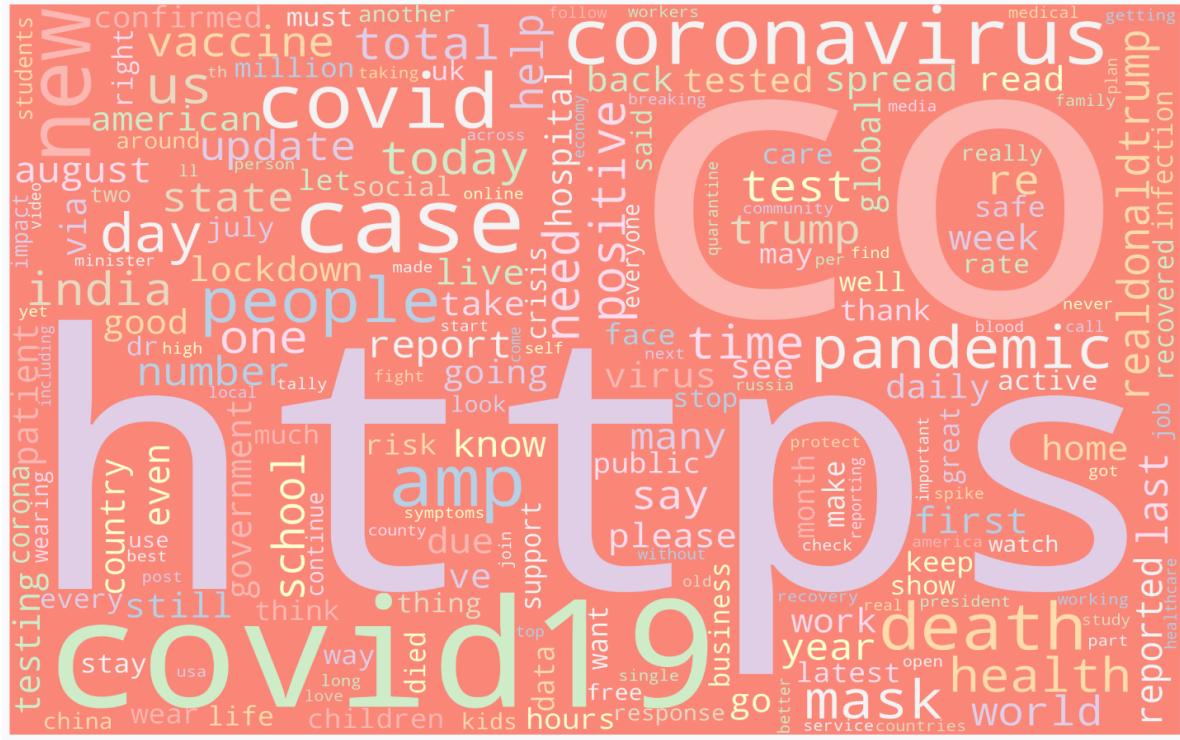
The code was executed on Google Colab using Apache Spark version 3.0.2. The dataset file and all the intermediate files created were stored in Google Drive. Word Count was done using the help of Apache Spark, and python library ‘pyspark’. Other important python libraries used were ‘nltk’ for

removing punctuations, 're' for regular expression, and 'matplotlib', 'wordcloud' for plotting the Word-cloud.

Pseudo-Code:

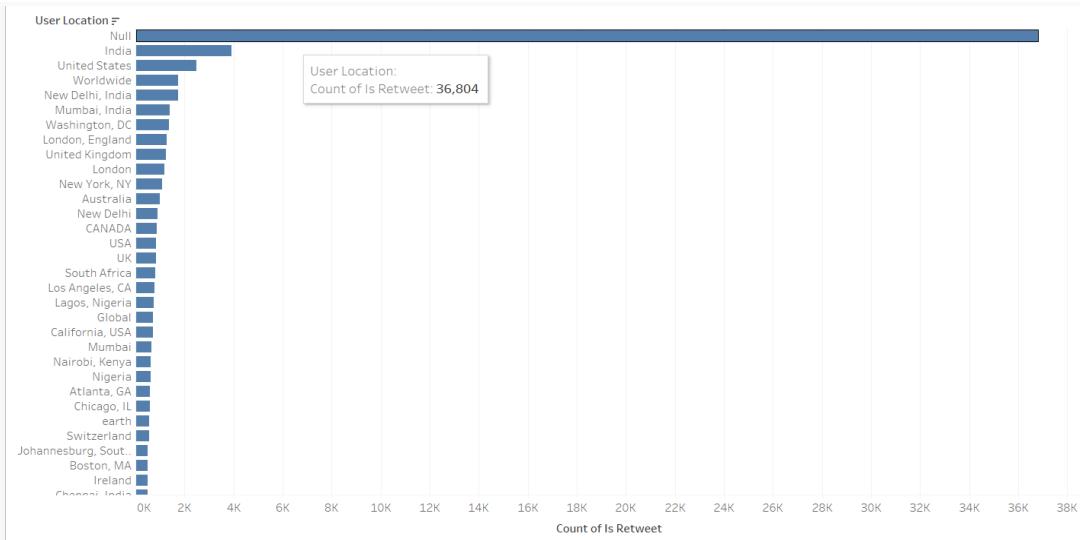
- The dataset is imported from the google drive and all the punctuations are removed and the output is stored in an intermediate file.
- Spark is loaded in system and the MapReduce function is performed on the intermediate file.
- Before performing Word Count on the data all the stop words are removed using
'splitRDD_no_stop = words.filter(lambda x: x.lower() not in stop_words)' command.
- The Word Count is then performed on the data which returns words as key and their count as value.
- The words are then sorted on basis of their count in the descending order.
- The word and count of the top 200 words are stored in the 'out_task1' file.
- The word cloud is made for the top 200 words using the 'out_task1' file.

Preliminary Results



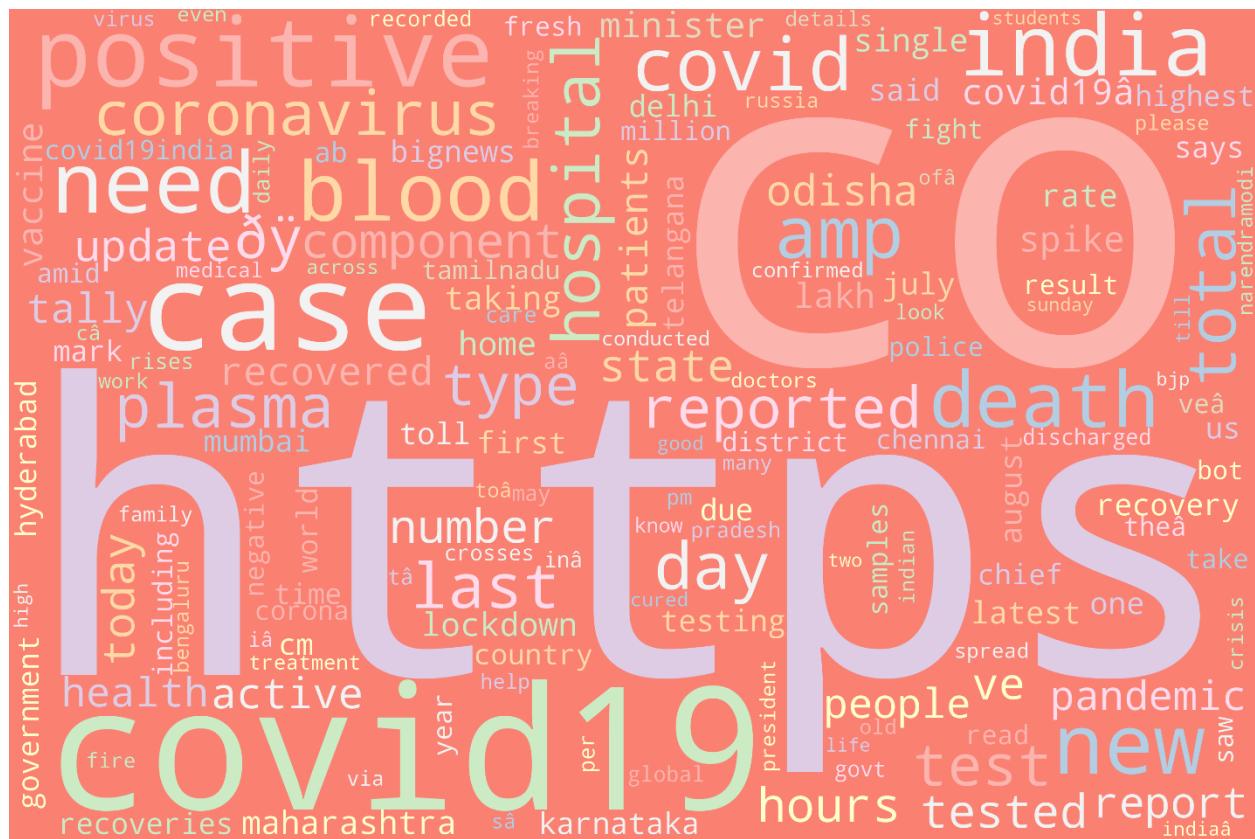
Word Count for all tweets

We have generated Word Cloud from our text dataset from which we can view that letter https occurs most of the time and then CO after that covid19 and coronavirus, list goes on.



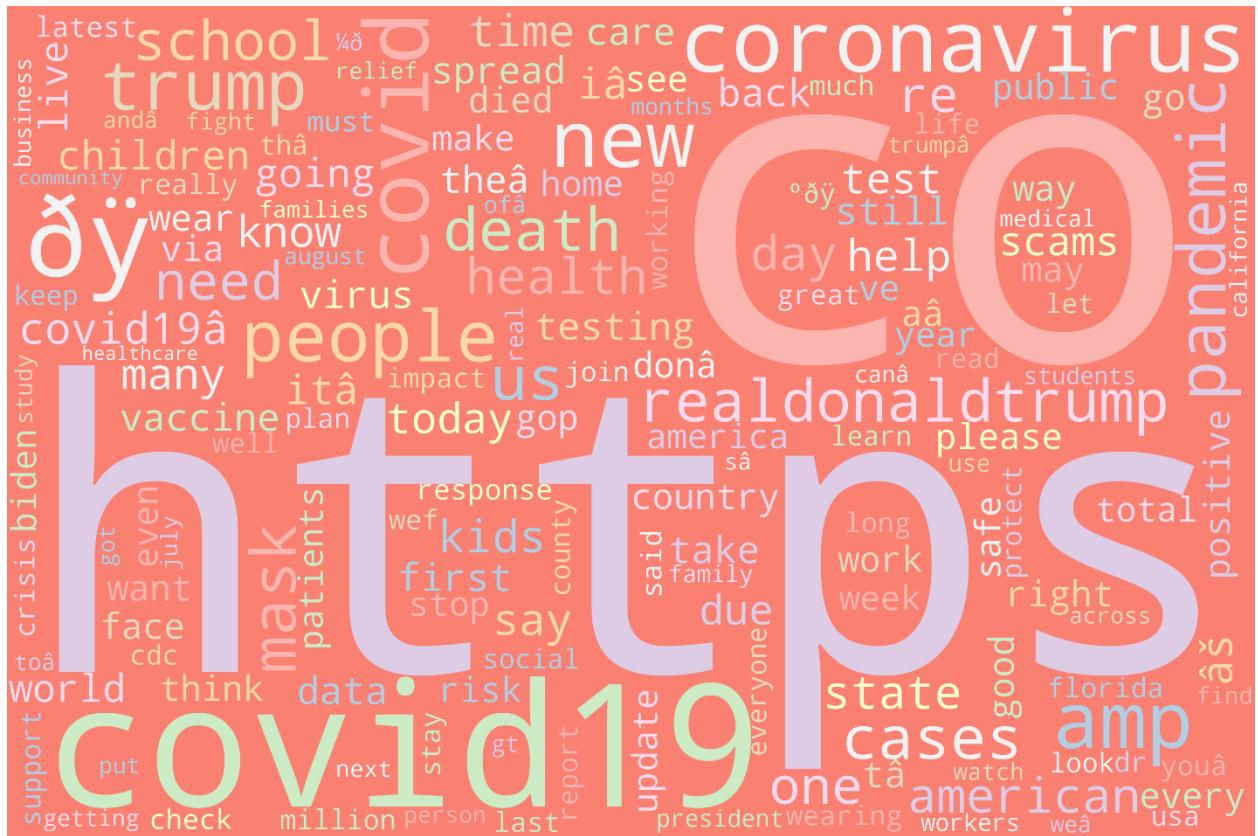
To see from which locations tweets are coming from (Viz for hive queries).

There are maximum number of tweets from India followed by United States. The reason behind this maybe due to the population and popularity of the social media application twitter among that location.



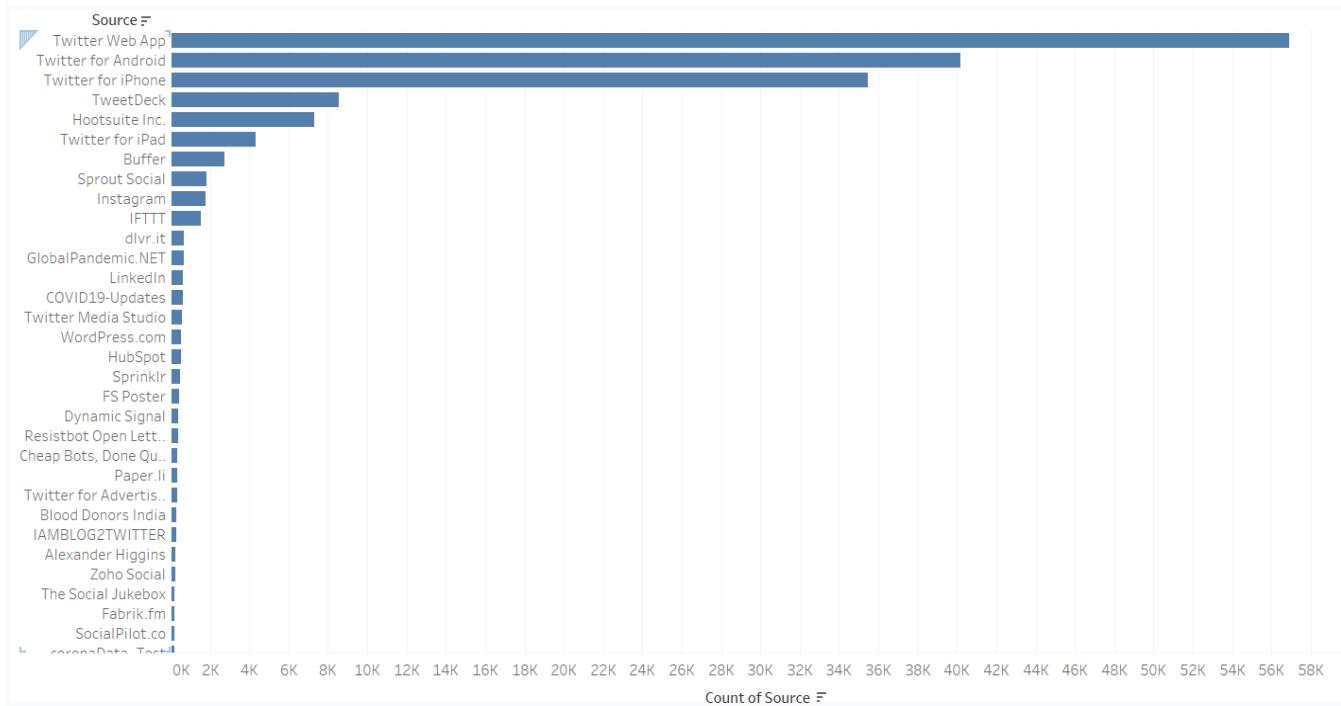
Word Cloud for tweets originating from India

The tweets originating from India have words with states name arising pre-dominantly reporting on the cases in each state. Also, words like hospital, cases, death are pre-dominantly occurring which highlight the conditions in the country. These are terms which indirectly are highlighting how people are feeling in the country. These negative terms have been surrounding people's life. Also, there are terms like government which were used in the tweets to talk about what the rules and regulations are and how they have been successful or unsuccessful in curbing the problem.



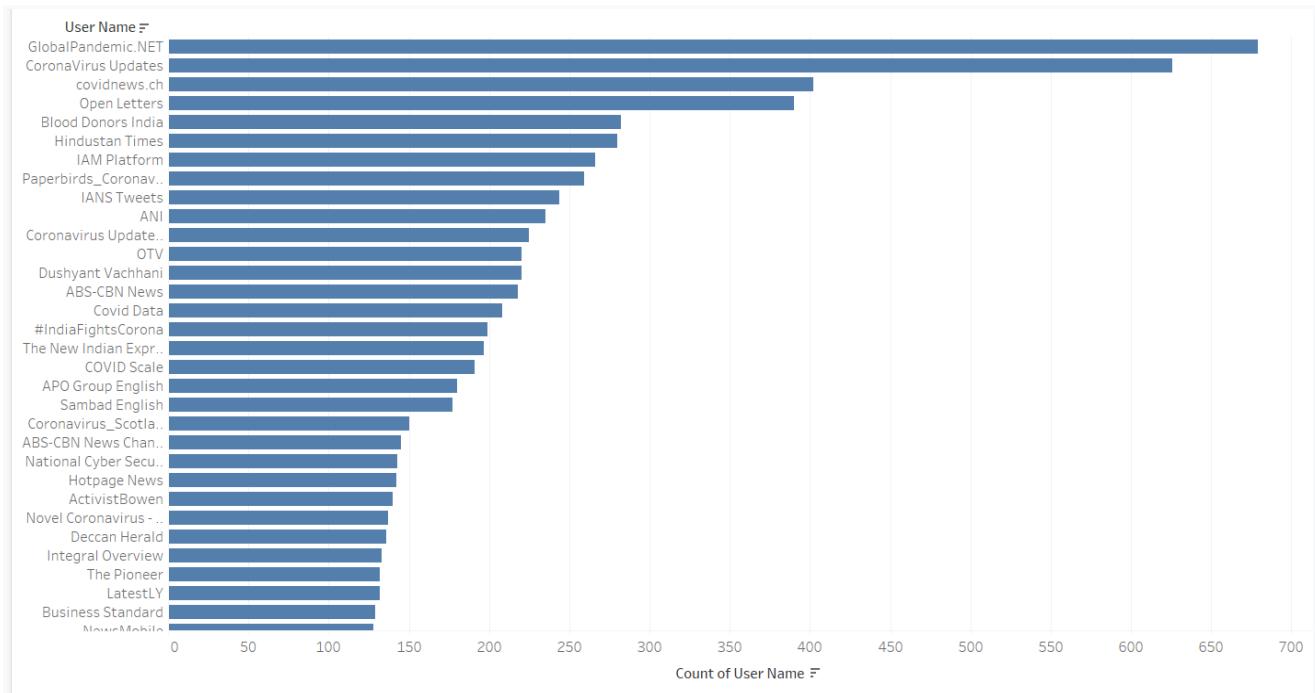
Word Cloud for tweets originating from USA

The tweets originating from USA have terms like Biden and Trump showing people tweeting about the election. Also, the term like business is there which shows how the market is going on. There are also, covid related terms like mask, pandemic, cases to show how people are being affected by it and how they are handling it. Also, the term vaccine is present which shows people first expecting for vaccines to be made and later tweeting about how they felt about talking it.



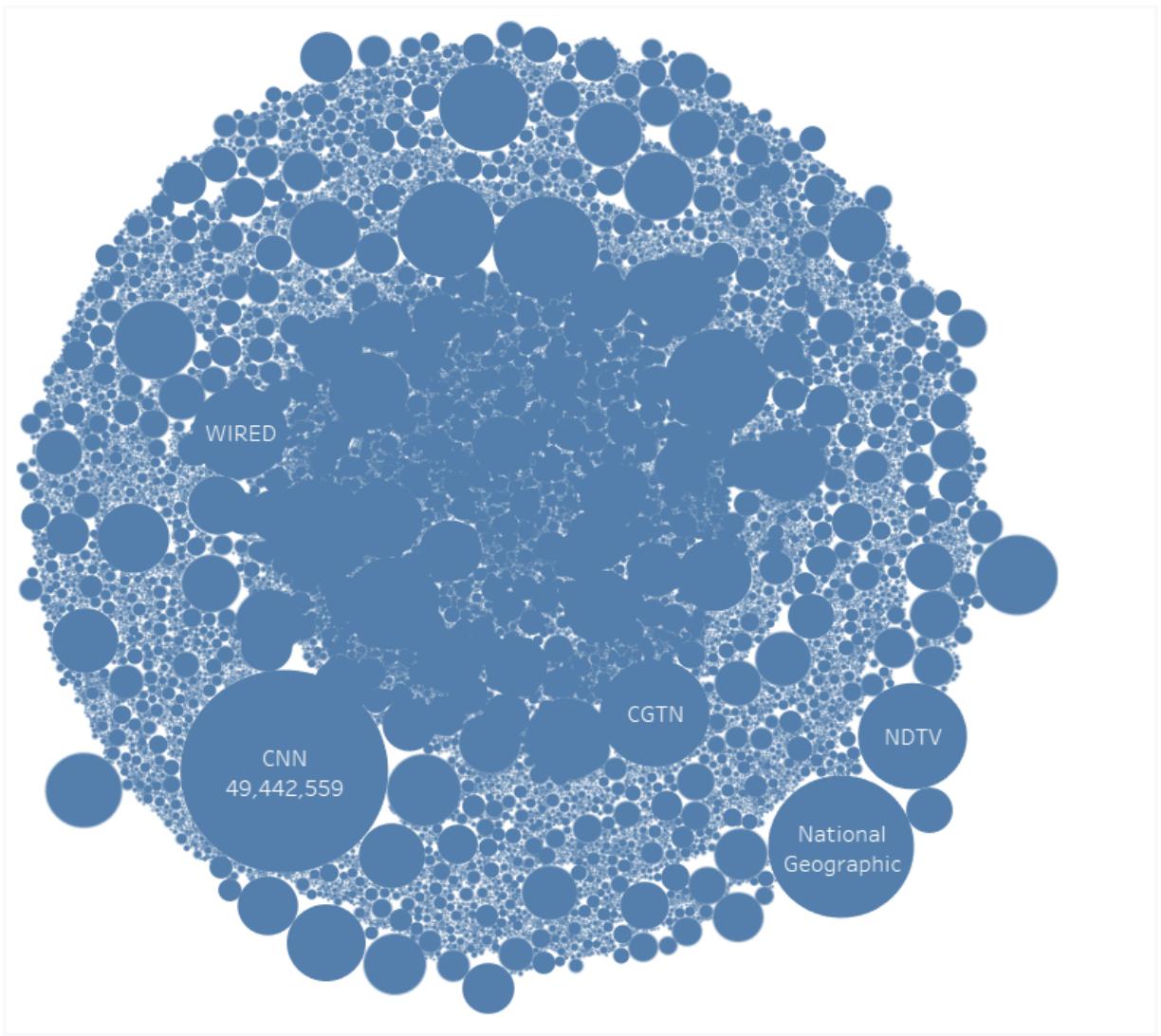
To see from which source are tweets majorly being generated from (Viz for hive queries)

Maximum number of tweets have been from web application followed by android and twitter users. This maybe because a lot of people use their laptop or computers to tweet. Also, there are more android users than iPhone and hence we see this pattern.



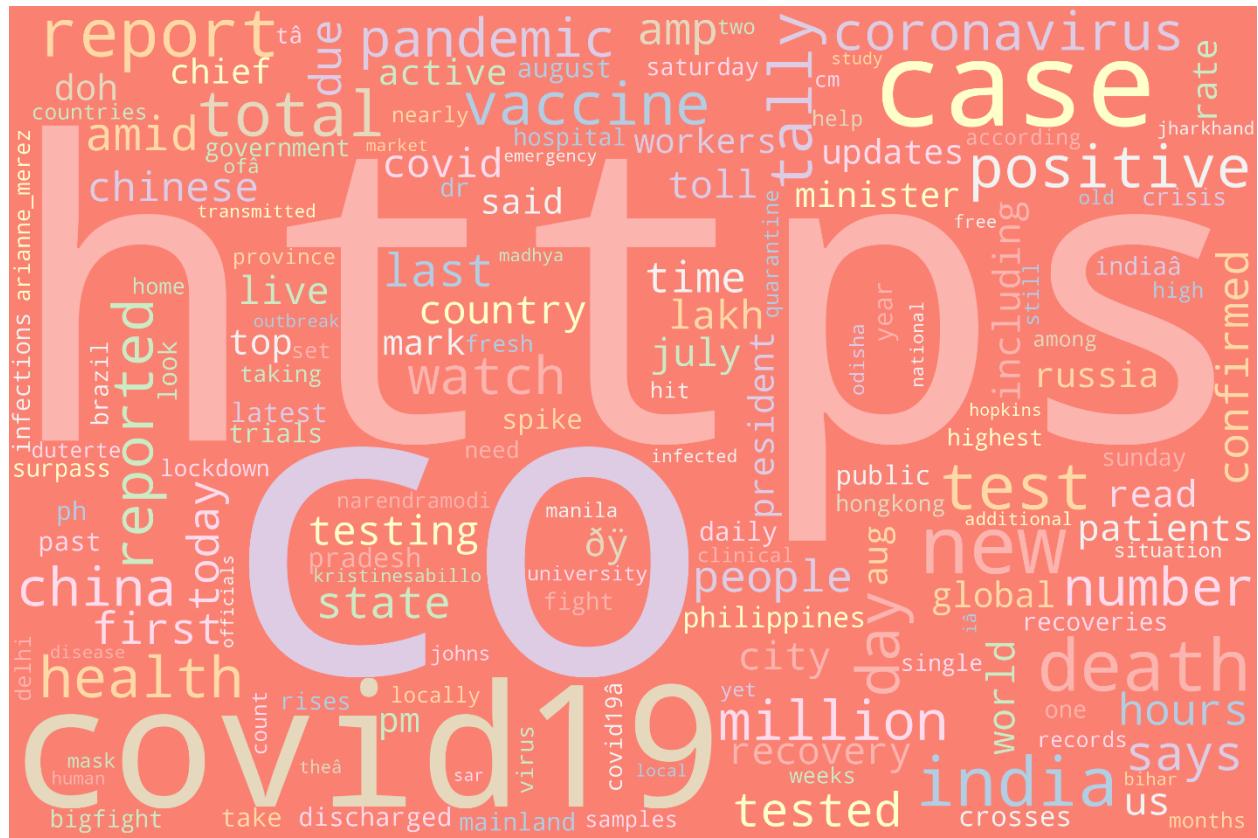
To see from which users have the greatest number of tweets (Viz for hive queries)

GlobalPandemic.NET has greatest number of tweets on this pandemic followed by CoronaVirus Updates and covidnews.ch. These users continuously give updates on what is going on around the globe with respect to the current pandemic. How people are reacting and how the pandemic is being administered.



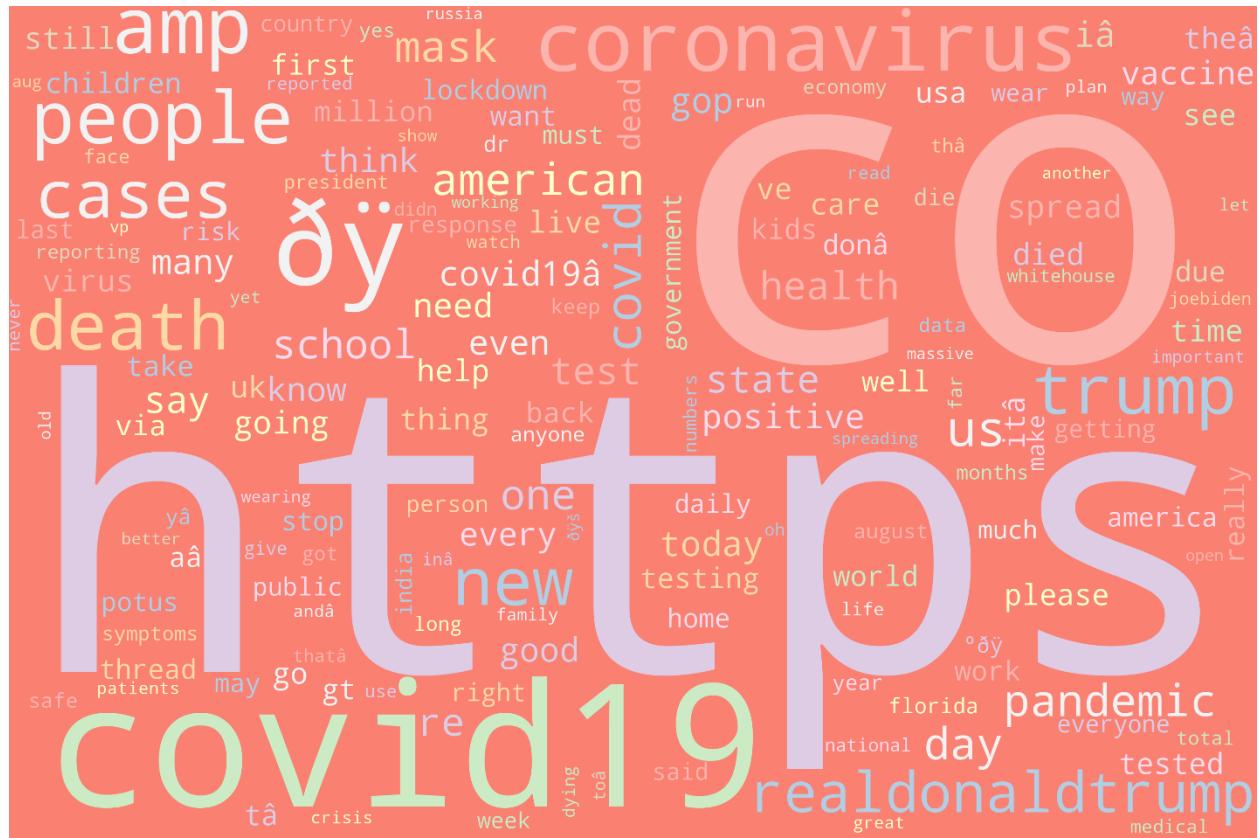
To see which users, have the greatest number of followers (Viz for hive queries)

These are the channels or people with maximum number of followers who have been reporting or tweeting on the covid pandemic. The following shows that these are prominent users who people have faith in on reporting the scenarios correctly.



Word Cloud showing tweets from users having more than 7M followers

The word cloud shows terms like country name where the tweeter handle is tweeting on the situations in various country, pre-dominant one being China and India. They are also talking about the cases that are being reported, how many of them are recovering and how many are not. The term vaccine also comes up, tracking of the progress of it across the globe and talking about its effectiveness in its purpose.



Word Cloud of tweets that are most popular

The word cloud shows tweets with a lot of negative terms like death, crisis, lockdown, and many other terms showing what the people are pre-dominantly feeling. Also, there is name Donald Trump who was the last US president and used to tweet a lot on this pandemic. He has been popular in people's tweet because of the election and also because of his ways on handling the spread of the virus in US. Other terms are related to covid like mask, patients which again are negative. There is also vaccine occurring again showing people to be interested in talking about it and closely monitoring its manufacturing and its effectiveness.

CHAPTER 1(LIFE)

WHO: Covid 19 pandemic has affected everyone around the world in one or the other way.

1. Cities, with their dense international setups were particularly affected which includes markets, business, travel, tourism. These were the common entry points for the virus.
2. Rural areas and regions with high numbers of elderly people were affected as well.
3. The pandemic has deeply impacted jobs and businesses. In the developing world, micro-level, small-level and medium-level enterprises are under intense pressure.

WHAT:

1. The pandemic has taken a lot of lives.
2. COVID-19 has rapidly affected businesses, world trade, our day to day life and movements.
3. Presently the impacts of COVID-19 in daily life are extensive and have put tremendous pressure on the healthcare sector and affected the social lives of the people.

WHEN: The early traces of the virus were found in November 2019, but it spread rapidly across the world and was declared as a pandemic in March 2020 by the World Health Organization and is still going on.

WHERE: 200+ Countries and Territories around the world have reported a total of 113M+ cases of the coronavirus COVID-19 that originated from Wuhan, China, and a death toll of 2.5M+ (as of this writing)

WHY: There is no definite answer to this question. The primary cause of this virus has been linked to the animal “bat” by the mainstream media.

CHAPTER 2(DATA)

WHO: The dataset covers all the twitter users who have used hashtag Covid19 or used any covid or related material to it in their text. It covers people from every corner across the globe.

WHAT: The dataset records all the basic information of the user’s social media handle, which in this case is twitter and along with that it covers the twitter text that the user is sending which is one of the major analysis points in our dataset.

WHEN: The collection of datasets began from November 2019 when Covid 19 started spreading from china to everywhere across the globe. The dataset is collected from twitter.

WHERE: It was a local topic trending in China, but as it started spreading across the world, people started tweeting about it and that is how the dataset was collected.

WHY: The dataset was collected to get an understanding of how people are reacting to this pandemic and how they are being affected by it.

CHAPTER 3(THE SCIENTIST AND AI)

WHO: The main character in this dataset are the people across the globe who are using tweets to express their feeling? The data scientist that is us, are trying to understand these feelings and report on it.

WHAT: Big data tools like Hadoop and Spark were used in the analysis of the dataset. Various modules in Hadoop like map-reduce, hue, hive and Cassandra were used to analyze the data. Also, various spark modules were employed to analyze the data. Tableau was used as one of the visualizing tools.

WHEN: The project has been in work for past three months where different tools were used to get perspective of the situation. For better analysis different tools were used so that all the angles were effectively covered, and better analysis can be presented.

WHERE: The project was part of the coursework Programming in Hadoop and Spark.

CHAPTER 4(USERS)

WHO: The main target audience are both the people who are interested in these kind of analysis and programmers or data scientist who are interested in looking into how tools were used to get various answers.

WHAT: The tools and visualization gave us the understanding on how people are feeling about this pandemic and situation going around.

WHEN: The project is available for anyone to be viewed on GitHub.

WHY: The tools can help other data scientist to understand how certain tools can be used to get some inferences. The visualization in turn can help people see what are people tweeting about and how they are feeling.

CHAPTER 5(THE SOCIETY)

WHO: People around the globe are affected. All the users who use the twitter account and have tweeted on topic of covid are being sampled. Twitter users are majorly from USA and India and hence were oversampled in the database while the rest of the countries were not much actively covered because of the population it had and the twitter users. The data scientist who did this analyzing were Vyoma Desai, Affan Charolia and Ali Alyamni.

WHAT: The analysis has brought some known but disturbing facts about the sentiments of the people, about how they are feeling. The data is from a social media application, that is the twitter. On twitter people share their thought and opinions in form of tweets which are not hidden information and are available for public to see. Hence there is no issue of data privacy or security.

WHEN: The impact is going on right now as the pandemic is not over yet and people are still being affected by it. There is no issue of data privacy.

WHERE: The pandemic has spread across the globe and is still going on. It is claiming many lives and have affected many in more than one form.

WHY: The issue at hand is not seeming to slow down and is affecting a lot of people. It has affected a lot of people in more than one form.

HOW: The project can highlight the sentiments of the people and in turn highlight where the issues are lying. This can help authorities to go to people in need and help them in which ever way possible.

CONCLUSION

We have used various Hadoop, Cassandra, and Spark modules to try and understand the twitter dataset and try to analyze it. We have seen which of the words are frequently used in the twitter texts. Also, we tried to query the tweets based on various factors like location, etc. Finally, we used hive queries and tableau to visualize our dataset and understand more about it. People are using a lot of negative terms in their tweets and they cannot be blamed for that as it is a

difficult situation for everyone. They are talking about loss of lives and their livelihood.

FUTURE WORK

Further advance to this project can be use of certain deep learning tools to analyze the text further, to better understand what the tweets texts in the twitter dataset is talking about. These can help better classify the problem in more than two terms of positive and negative. It can be used to analyze whether people are angry or sad or if they are happy about something or feeling joy.

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CONTRIBUTION OF WORK

Vyoma Desai

Significance, Feature's part, chapter life. Extracting live data from Twitter API, CAssandra, Spark, PySpark, Datastax integration, Data preprocessing, sentence tokenization, removing stopwords, extracting positive and negative sentiments and visualization of graphs in Tableau.

Affan Asad Charolia

Motivation, background, and objective's part. Implementing queries using Hue and Hive and representing graphs in Tableau. Doing word count in spark and visualizing it using word cloud. Chapter 3 and 4.

Ali Alyami

Project dataset analysis, Stream Data from twitter API related to covid-19 tweets, HIVE sentiment analysis, Conclusion. Implementing dataset wordcount using Hadoop Map Reduce, Implementing Dataframes in python to analyze geographical visualization of tweets.