Assignment – 4

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A. Sentiment Analysis:

Following steps were followed to perform sentiment analysis on tweets

Step 1: Only the tweets/messages were stored in separate file (tweets.json), which was collected using python script from assignment 3. All the tweets collected using the python script was cleaned. For cleaning purposes all the punctuation, URLs, emojis, and Unicode were removed in the previous assignment. Python script file (twitter.py) can be found in the Script folder.

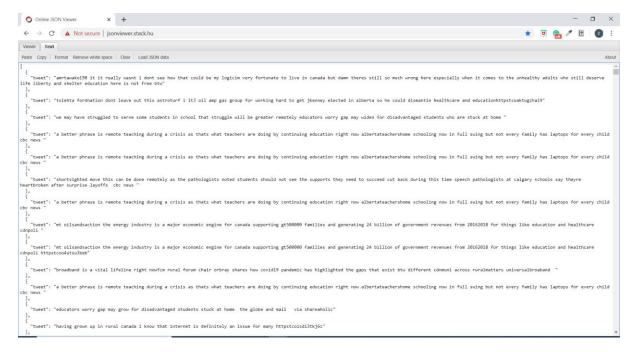


Figure 1 tweets in tweets.json opened in http://jsonviewer.stack.hu/

- Step 2: Each tweet was read from (tweets.json) file. After that bag-of-word was created for each tweet, which shows the word and its occurrence in tweet.
- Step3: Text file containing the list of words along with its polarity and intensity was downloaded from (https://sentic.net/downloads/). Senticnet5 was selected as it consists of approximately 1,00,000 words.[1]

This list was modified and stored in separate CSV file (words.csv) showing word and its polarity as we did not require intensity of the word in our analysis.

senticnet5 - Notepad		
File Edit Format View Help		
CONCEPT	POLARITY	INTENSITY
a_little	negative	-0.84
a_little_hungry	positive	0.757
a_little_specific	positive	0.06
a_lot	positive	0.258
a_lot_of_books	positive	0.071
a_lot_of_energy	positive	0.766
a_lot_of_fat	negative	-0.95
a_lot_of_flowers	positive	0.041
a_lot_of_food	positive	0.049
a_lot_of_fun	positive	0.835
a_lot_of_information	positive	0.104
a_lot_of_money	positive	0.131
a_lot_of_noise	negative	-0.92
a_lot_of_people	positive	0.054
a_lot_of_practice	positive	0.875
a_lot_of_sex	positive	0.858
a_lot_of_space	positive	0.851
a lot of stress	negative	-0.10
a_lot_of_study	negative	-0.90
a_lot_of_time	positive	0.953
a_lot_of_work	positive	0.848
aa_gill	negative	-0.66
aa_gun	negative	-0.78
abandon	negative	-0.84
abandoned	negative	-0.85
abandoned_person	negative	-0.79
abandoned_quarry	negative	-0.78
abandonment	negative	-0.82

Figure 2 senticnet5.txt showing word along with polarity and intensity

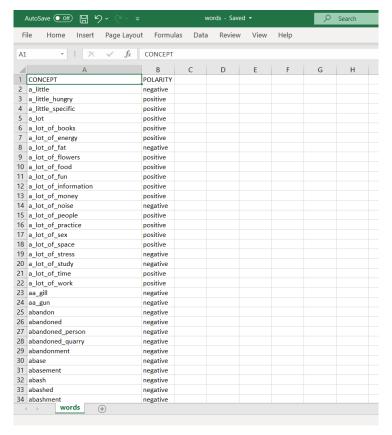


Figure 3 words.csv containing word and its polarity

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Step 3: Now, each word from bag-of-words is matched with these words. If the word is present, then it is collected along with its polarity to compute the overall polarity of the tweet. For each tweet, we calculated total positive frequency and negative frequency from the matching words. Now, to compute the overall frequency of the tweet:

positive frequency > negative frequency than overall polarity of tweet is "POSITIVE" positive frequency < negative frequency than overall polarity of tweet is "NEGATIVE" positive frequency = negative frequency than overall polarity of tweet is "NEUTRAL"

Each tweet along with the matched words, Positive Word frequency, Negative Word frequency, and Tweet Polarity is stored in the (tweet polarity table.csv) file it can be found in Output folder.

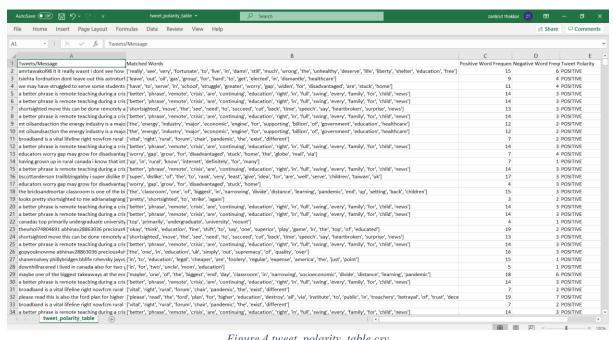


Figure 4 tweet_polarity_table.csv

Visualisation:

Step 4: For Visualisation of data using tableau. All the matching words along with its total occurrences in all the tweets and polarity are collected and stored in separate file (world cloud output.csv), that can be found in Output folder. As our file (words.csv) consists of many words, there are many words matching found from the tweets. The polarity of each matched word is based on the data we downloaded.

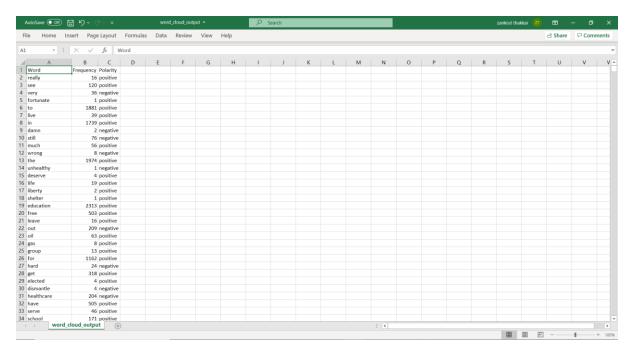


Figure 5 word_cloud_output.csv

Loading csv to tableau:

Click on File \rightarrow Text File \rightarrow Select the CSV file you want to load.

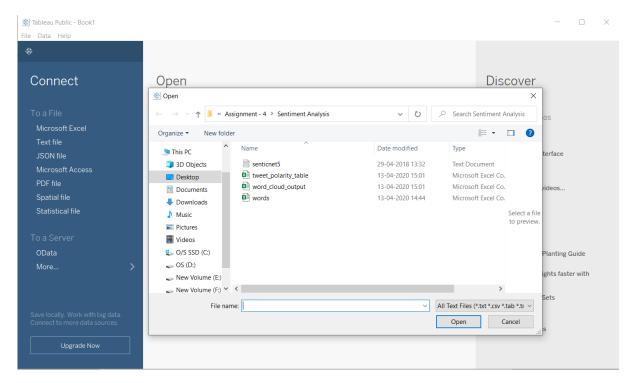


Figure 6 Loading data into Tableau

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Word Cloud:

All the positive words are shown in green colour and negative words are shown in red colour. And the size of each word depends upon the frequency of word.[9]

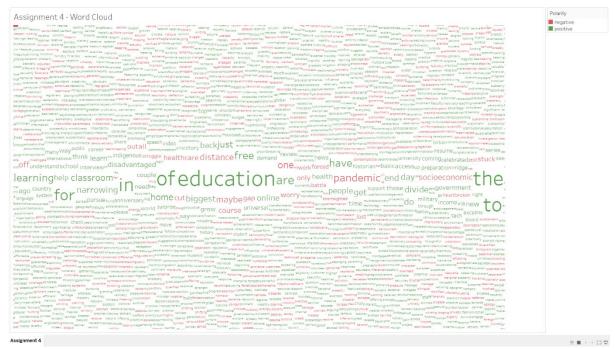


Figure 7 Word Cloud in Tableau

Python script file (sentiment_analysis_tweets.py) can be found in the Script folder.

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B. Semantic Analysis:

Following steps were followed to perform semantic analysis on the news data:

Step 1: The news data was collected and cleaned using the python script from assignment 3 from (https://newsapi.org/). In the previous assignment for cleaning purpose all the punctuation, URLs, emojis, Unicode were removed.[5] Python script file (news.py) can be found in the Script folder.

Step 2: Using the python script only the "title", "description", and "content" of the article was collected and stored in different files. Here, there are 140 articles and for each article separate text file is created.

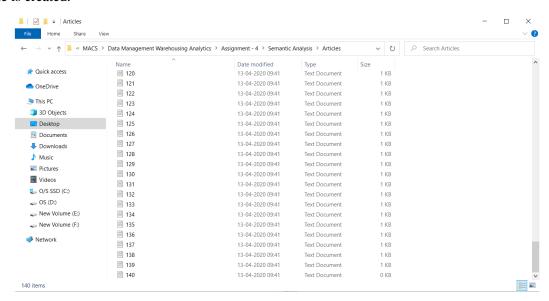


Figure 8 Separate text file for each article

Part A:

Step 3: Searched each text file and took count of files in which "canada", "university", "dalhousie university", "business", and "halifax" are present. Then computed the Total number of documents/ document containing term (N/df). Also, after that $\log_{10}(N/df)$ was calculated using math.log function. Moreover, output was rounded to two decimal points. All the data was inserted in pretty table and converted to output (sematic A.csv) file.

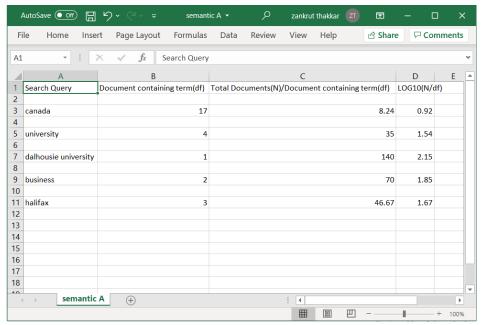


Figure 9 semantic A.csv

Part B:

Step 4: After the above-mentioned step each file was searched and counted number of times word "canada" was present in it by appending the data into list and counting word using count() method provided by list. The output was inserted into pretty table and converted to output (semantic B.csv) file.

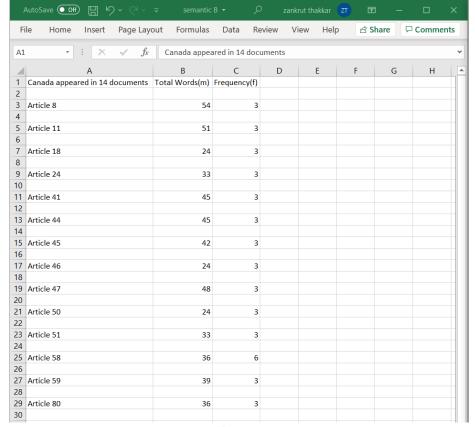


Figure 10 semantic B.csv

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Part C:

Step 5: After that relative frequency = Total words (m) / Frequency (f) was computed for the articles to in which "canada" was present. And article with highest relative frequency was taken and stored in output (semantic C.csv) file.



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Figure 11 semantic C.csv

Python script file (semantic_analysis_news.py) can be found in the Script folder. All the three output files semantic A.csv, semantic B.csv, and semantic C.csv can be found in Output folder.

References:

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