SENTIMENT ANALYSIS (TWITTER)

- Aishna Sharma

OBJECTIVE – To fetch tweets from a Twitter account, and analyze the sentiment (polarity and subjectivity)

LIBRARIES USED – Tweepy, TextBlob, WordCloud, Pandas, Numpy, Regular Expression (RE), Matplotlib

IMPLEMENTATION –

1. Extraction of tweets.

2. Cleaning the data.

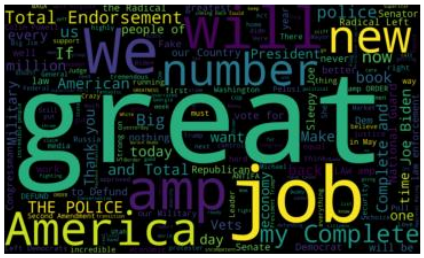
3. Analyzing the data (calculating subjectivity and polarity).

4. Classification of data.

5. Visualisations.

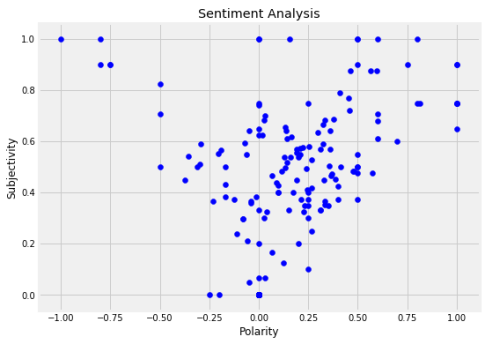
OBSERVATIONS –

1. Word Cloud



In a Word Cloud the size of each word indicates its frequency or importance. Here, the word great is used most frequently, followed by words like job, America, amp, We, number, etc.

2. Scatterplot

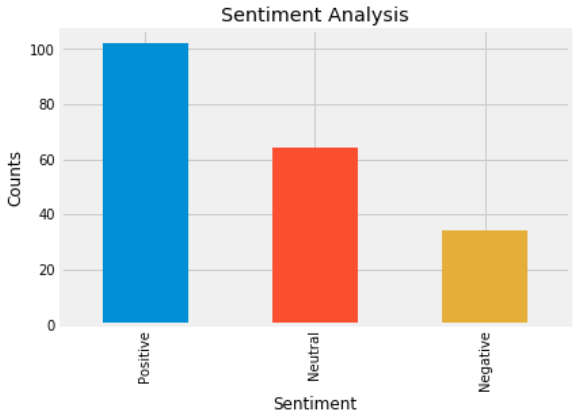


This scatterplot shows the relationship between subjectivity, and polarity. From this graph, we can see that a big subset of the tweets are positive, and a lot of the positive tweets have above average subjectivity.

3. Percentage of Positive Tweets

The percentage of positive tweets was calculated to be 51.0%. This means that more than half of the fetched tweets by this account were positive. The rest were either negative, or neutral.

4. Bar Graph



This graph shows the distribution between positive, negative, and neutral tweets with respect to their count. The maximum number of tweets were positive, then neutral, and the least number of tweets were negative.

CONCLUSION - The tweets analyzed from the Twitter account '@realDonaldTrump' were largely positive, frequently using words like great, America, job, and others.

FUTURE SCOPE - This code can be used to analyze collective user sentiment regarding a product, movie, etc. This code can be more detailed and useful with the use of Natural Language Processing.