

# Twitter Spam Detection & Sentimental Analysis

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#### **Under the Guidance of**

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## **Environment setup**

For our project we need below software setup

- Intellij IDEA 4.3
- Apache Spark 1.4.0
- Elastic search server 1.4.4
- Kibana 4.0.1

## Intellij IDEA 4.3

- Download latest version on Intellij Idea 4.3 from https://www.jetbrains.com/idea/download/ and install scala and sbt plugins Apache Spark 1.4.0
- Add spark dependencies in built.sbt file in your project directory and download respective .jar files
  - libraryDependencies += "org.apache.spark" %% "spark-core" % "1.4.0"
  - libraryDependencies += "org.apache.spark" %% "spark-mllib" % "1.4.0"
  - libraryDependencies += "org.apache.spark" %% "spark-streaming" % "1.4.0"
  - libraryDependencies += "org.apache.spark" %% "spark-streaming-twitter" % "1.4.0"

#### Elastic Search Server 1.4.4

- We need to setup one t2.large Amazon Linux AMI machine with 8gb memory and 25gb disk space.
- Choose security rules wide open to make free communication between kibana and spark local instance.
- Follow below steps for installing elastic search server.
  - sudo su
  - yum update -y
  - cd /root
  - wget https://download.elasticsearch.org/elasticsearch/elasticsearch/elasticsearch
     h-1.4.4.noarch.rpm



- yum install elasticsearch-1.4.4.noarch.rpm -y
- rm -f elasticsearch-1.4.4.noarch.rpm
- cd /usr/share/elasticsearch/
- ./bin/plugin -install mobz/elasticsearch-head
- ./bin/plugin -install lukas-vlcek/bigdesk
- ./bin/plugin install elasticsearch/elasticsearch-cloud-aws/2.4.1
- cd /etc/elasticsearch
- nano elasticsearch.yml
- We need to change the config file as follows

```
cluster.name: Twitter_Streaming

cloud.aws.access_key: ******

cloud.aws.secret_key: ******

cloud.aws.region: us-east-1

discovery.type: ec2

discovery.ec2.tag.Name: "Twitter_Streaming_ElasticSearch"

http.cors.enabled: true

http.cors.allow-origin: "*"
```

• Start elastic search server using command: service elasticsearch start and you can access elastic search url from localhost:9200

## Kibana 4.0.1

- We need to setup one t2.large Amazon Linux AMI machine with 8gb memory and 25gb disk space.
- Choose security rules wide open to make free communication between elastic search and spark local instance.



Follow below steps for installing kibana server.

```
sudo su

yum update -y

cd /root

wget https://download.elasticsearch.org/kibana/kibana/kibana-4.0.1-linux-x64.tar.gz

tar xzf kibana-4.0.1-linux-x64.tar.gz

rm -f kibana-4.0.1-linux-x64.tar.gz

cd kibana-4.0.1-linux-x64

nano config/kibana.yml
```

## Config

```
elasticsearch_url: "ELASTICSEARCH_URL_HERE"
```

#### Commands

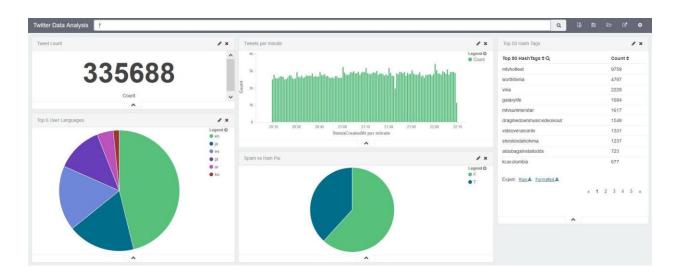
nohup ./bin/kibana &



## **Twitter Statistics**

- 645,750,000 registered users.
- 135,000 new users signing up every day.
- 500 million tweets are generated every day.
- 9100 tweets per second.

# Twitter Statistics – Kibana Representation

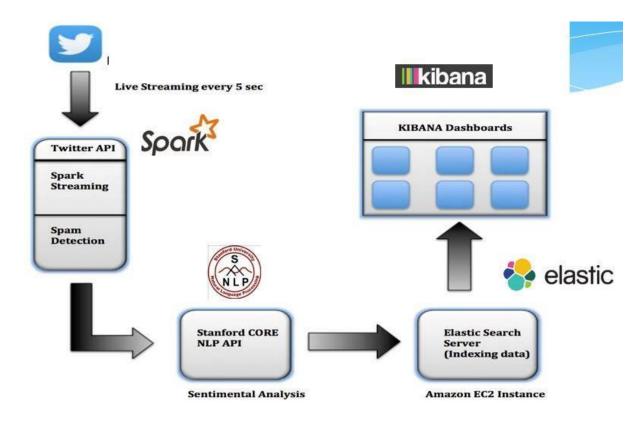


# **Dataset**

- Spark Streaming is used to collect tweets as the dataset. The tweets are written out in JSON format, one tweet per line.
- TwitterUtils in the Spark Streaming Twitter library to get a DStream of tweets.



# **Workflow Architecture**





# Why this technology Stack?

|                                         | Storm                             | Spark Streaming |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Processing Model                        | Record at a time                  | Mini batches    |
| Latency                                 | Sub-second                        | Few Second      |
| Fault tolerance- every record processed | At least once (may be duplicates) | Exactly once    |

- Spark applications can interact with Elasticsearch just as they would with an HDFS resource, allowing them to index and analyze data transparently, in real-time.
- Elasticsearch acts as a database to store the tweet information.
- Kibana is used to explore massive amounts of data in Elasticsearch through easy-to-generate reports in real time.



## **Spam Detection**

#### Spam detection function

To get the best results it's important that you filter to content that is relevant to your use case, and to remove what you consider as spam. As the question 'What is spam?' is so use-case specific, it's impossible to write a generic spam filter for all applications. Instead, here we'll look at ideas you can apply to your streams.

#### Building an ideal spam filter:

#### Recently Created Users

A common tactic used by spam bots is to create new accounts on-the-fly and tweet from these accounts until they are shut down. You can use the twitter profile age to see how old the profile is (in days), and filter out content from recently created users.

```
Days.daysBetween(new
DateTime(formatter.parse(tweet.get("UserCreated").mkString).getTime),
DateTime.now).getDays < 1</pre>
```

#### Users That Create Little Content

Similar to inspecting a user's profile age, if a user has hardly ever tweeted it may be that the user was created by a bot to deliver a small amount of tweets before it is discarded

```
tweet.get("Text").mkString.split(" ").filter(_.startsWith("#")).length < 50</pre>
```

#### Users With Few Followers

If a Twitter profile is created just to post spam messages, the profile is likely to follow lots of users, but be followed by very few users itself. If this is the case then the users followers ratio (number of users who follow the user, divided by the number of users they follow) will be low

```
("UserFollowersRatio" -> status.getUser.getFollowersCount.toFloat /
status.getUser.getFriendsCount.toFloat)
```

#### Users With Short Descriptions

If a Twitter profile has no description, again it could be from a bot or at least from a user who doesn't care about their public profile and has little concern for the quality of content they post.

```
tweet.get("UserDescription").mkString.length < 20</pre>
```



#### Large Numbers Of HashTags

Poor quality content tends to include many hashtags. Many hashtags might be used by spam creators to hope that they can reach as many users listening to those tags as possible

```
tweet.get("Text").mkString.split(" ").filter(_.startsWith("#")).length > 5
```

#### Short Content Length

Often users will write very short posts, such as '@friend ok' as a response to a question. This conent has little value in analysis.

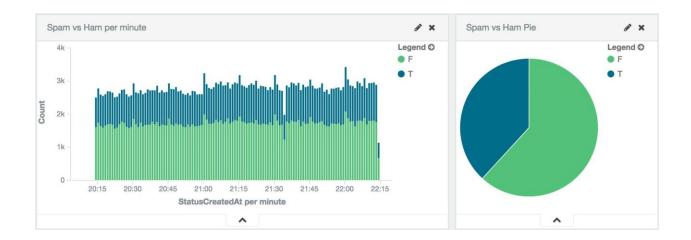
```
tweet.get("TextLength").mkString.toInt < 20</pre>
```

#### A spam user Example Screenshot

```
Result Source
                                          149143609 1
  "_index": "sparkstream",
                                          154713917 0
  "_type": "tweets",
                                          154713917 0
   id": "AU9TDOvyrw1GtH5h2ToF",
   version": 1,
                                         176594744 58
   score": null,
                                         176987252 550
     source": {
     "UserLang": "en",
     "UserName": "emre",
                                         181276898 0
     "Geo_location": null,
                                         200536922 7
     "UserScreenName": "addsdfdfsdcx",
     "HashTags": "",0
                                         204079894 0
     "Retweet": 0,
                                          216503903 0
     "UserVerification": false,
                                          220694207 2
     "Spam": true,
     "UserFollowersCount": 0,
                                          220694207 2
     "Sentiment": "NEGATIVE",
                                          220694207 2
     "UserLocation": 0
     "UserStatusCount": 1590,
     234148625 1
oveme"TextLength": 100,
Text": "İnstagram kullananlar girsin takipçi kassın aq http://t.co/1nmub4MmaG5blom 5BinBT EgitimcisiAtansin 8598",
                                         250844940 1
     "UserFollowersRatio": 0,
     "UserId": 266734970
                                          250844940 1
     "UserFavouritesCount": 2,
                                         250844940 1
     "UserFriendsCount": 3,
     "StatusCreatedAt": "2015-08-21T21:02:42.000-0400" 2
                                          266734970 2
    "sort": [
                  0
                                          266734970 2
                                          271648443 4
```



# Spam Vs Ham – Kibana Representation





# **Sentiment Analysis**

#### What is sentiment analysis?

- It's a classification of polarity of a given text in the document, sentence or phrase
- The goal is to determine whether the expressed opinion in the text is positive, negative or neutral



Negative

# **Positive**





Neutral

## Why is Sentiment Analysis Important?

- Microblogging has become popular communication tool
- Opinion of the mass is important
  - Political party may want to know whether people support their program or not
  - A company might want find out the reviews of its products



## Challenges that we face while performing sentimental analysis

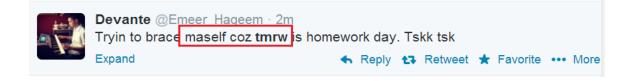
Tweets are highly unstructured and also non-grammatical



Out of Vocabulary Words



Lexical Variation



• Extensive usage of acronyms like asap, lol, afaik, emoji

#### What is NLP?

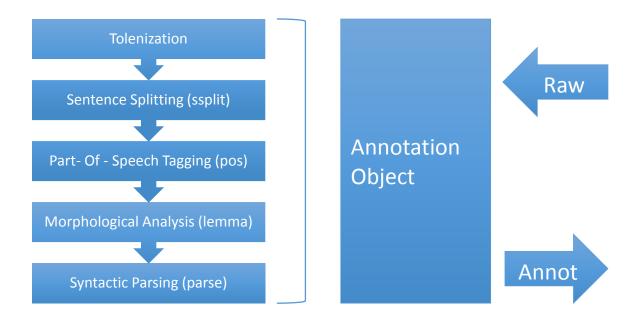
- The attempt to use programming to read and understand the meaning of text
- The use of Natural Language processing, commonly denoted as NLP, with the intention of deriving "sentiment," or subjective information from text

#### **Characterization of Tweets**

- Binary Classification: It is a two way categorization i.e. positive or negative.
- 3-Tier: In this, Tweets are categorized as Positive, Negative and Neutral.
- 5-Tier: Tweets are bucketed in 5 Classes namely: Extremely Positive, Positive, Neutral, Negative and Extremely Neutral.



## Approach - Stanford coreNLP



val props = new Properties()
props.setProperty("annotators", "tokenize, ssplit, pos, lemma, parse, sentiment")

#### Sentiment Function in Scala:

```
def detectSentiment(message: String): SENTIMENT_TYPE = {
   val pipeline = new StanfordCoreNLP(nlpProps)

   val annotation = pipeline.process(message)
   var sentiments: ListBuffer[Double] = ListBuffer()

   var sizes: ListBuffer[Int] = ListBuffer()

   var longest = 0
   var mainSentiment = 0
```



```
for (sentence <- annotation.get(classOf[CoreAnnotations.SentencesAnnotation])) {
  val tree = sentence.get(classOf[SentimentCoreAnnotations.AnnotatedTree])
  val sentiment = RNNCoreAnnotations.getPredictedClass(tree)
  val partText = sentence.toString

if (partText.length() > longest) {
  mainSentiment = sentiment
  longest = partText.length()
  }

sentiments += sentiment.toDouble
  sizes += partText.length

println("debug: " + sentiment)
  println("size: " + partText.length) }
```

## **Detecting Sentiment:**

- Collect the Tweet
- For each sentence in my tweet I calculate following:
  - Tree
  - Sentiment
  - Text size

## **Predicting Results**

```
    val averageSentiment:Double = {
        if(sentiments.size > 0) sentiments.sum / sentiments.size
        else -1
    }
        averageSentiment match {
        case s if s <= 0.0 => NOT_UNDERSTOOD
        case s if s < 1.0 => VERY_NEGATIVE
```









```
case s if s < 1.5 => NEGATIVE

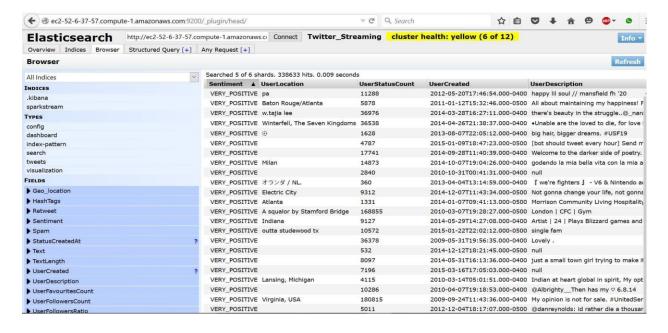
case s if s < 2.5 => NEUTRAL

case s if s < 3.3 => POSITIVE

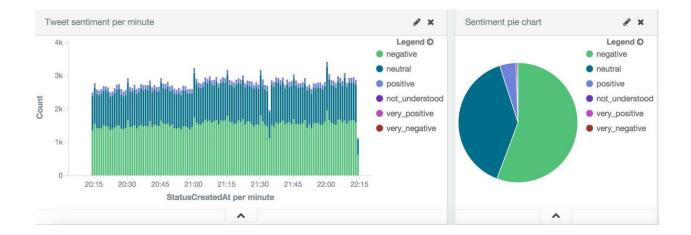
case s if s < 5.0 => VERY_POSITIVE

case s if s > 5.0 => NOT_UNDERSTOOD
```

## Storing Data into Elastic Search

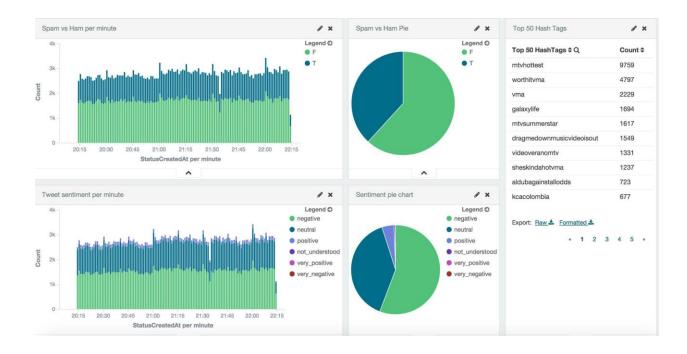


#### Twitter Sentiment per minute – Kibana Representation





# Kibana Dashboard





## Conclusion

- Spark streaming is a pretty powerful technology.
- Reusable code of batch and stream processing.
- Might be able to completely replace Hadoop MapReduce jobs Scala is a pretty powerful language.
- Even a complex application can be compile in less than 150 lines of code.
- We have combined the real stream data with our spam detection function for classification of tweets as Spam/Ham.
- We have combined real stream data with NLP dataset to get sentiment analysis

#### **Future Work:**

Join the data stream with Mlib library to enhance Spam detection



## References

- Evaluation of the Effect of Spam on Twitter http://homepages.gac.edu/~lyu/Grant\_paper.pdf
- Detecting malicious tweets in trending topics
   http://nlp.uned.es/~lurdes/araujo/eswa13 malicious tweets.pdf
- <a href="http://mashable.com/2013/11/08/twitter-spambots/">http://mashable.com/2013/11/08/twitter-spambots/</a>
- <a href="http://dev.datasift.com/docs/csdl/csdl-examples/filtering-twitter-spam">http://dev.datasift.com/docs/csdl/csdl-examples/filtering-twitter-spam</a>
  <a href="http://dev.datasift.com/docs/csdl/csdl-examples/filtering-twitter-spam">http://dev.datasift.com/docs/csdl/csdl-examples/filtering-twitter-spam</a>
  <a href="http://dev.datasift.com/docs/csdl/csdl-examples/filtering-twitter-spam">http://dev.datasift.com/docs/csdl/csdl-examples/filtering-twitter-spam</a>
  <a href="http://dev.datasift.com/docs/csdl/csdl-examples/filtering-twitter-spam">http://nlp.stanford.edu/pubs/StanfordCoreNlp2014.pdf</a>
- http://nlp.stanford.edu/pubs/StanfordCoreNlp2014.pdf