Detección de sexismo en Twitter Ingeniería de Software

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1 Requerimientos

1.1 Descripción del proyecto

Este proyecto busca determinar los niveles de sexismo y otras manifestaciones de odio y discriminación, en el texto que los usuarios del sitio de microblogeo Twitter, escriben diariamente. Dado que el internet es una plataforma moderna de expresión y debido también a que la ya mencionada red social posee un número importante de usuarios, consideramos que la información ahí recabada representa una muestra importante. Así mismo, el hecho de que los medios virtuales son comúnmente considerados como medios poco trascendentales, en los que se puede supuestamente evitar las consecuencias que los propios comentarios puedan ocasionar, creemos que las opiniones ahí expresadas poseen un alto grado de sinceridad, mayor al que podría obtenerse en el discurso hablado.

1.2 Requerimientos del proyecto

El sistema propuesto debe ser capaz de recolectar los posts directamente del stream de Twitter, convertir los datos al formato que mejor convenga, etiquetar palabra por palabra el texto, y realizar mediciones que permitan elaborar indicadores que arrojen luz sobre las costumbres y la cultura de los usuarios de la red social. Se pretende lograr esto manteniendo los más altos estándares de calidad que sea posible, aplicando prácticas de programación modernas.

Dependencias Documentación

1.3 Dependencias

Para ejecutar el programa con las mayores probabilidades de éxito se recomienda utilizar un sistema operativo basado en GNU/Linux. Es necesario instalar una Python 3.x, de preferencia la versión 3.5, que fue la utilizada en el desarrollo del sistema. Se recomienda utilizar el programa 'pip' para instalar los módulos de Python 'nltk' y 'plac', que son necesarios para ejecutar el programa. Es necesario contar con una conexión a internet.

2 Documentación

2.1 Cómo se usa el software

Por el momento, la única forma de interactuar con el sistema es mediante el módulo 'analysis.py', localizado en el directorio 'app' (con el comando 'python analysis.py'). Tenga en cuenta que usted debe estar localizado dentro de dicho directorio. Además, se proporciona un script que ejecuta las pruebas del sistema en el directorio raíz: 'run_tests'.

```
abraham@debian: ~Projects/analisis-machismo/app
abraham@debian: ~Projects/analisis-machismo/app
abraham@debian: ~Projects/analisis-machismo/app
abraham@debian: ~Projects/analisis-machismo/app$ python3 analysis.py -h
usage: analysis.py [-h] [-k keys.in1] [-r twitter_data.txt] [-n 1000]
[-w tracks.csv] [-f formatted_tweets.txt]
[-d ['misoginy_dictionary.yml', 'curses_dictionary.yml']]

Perform an analysis to find sexist and rude words in tweets
This module employs every other module to perform a full analysis on data
retrieved from the Twitter stream. First a TwitterMiner retrieves data and
dumps it, then a TweetFormatter parses the data into a list of tweets that
are lists of words. Then it uses the spaqhetti tagger to POStag every word,
yielding a list of tweets that are lists with elements with the form (word,
[tags]). A DictionaryTagger adds our custom tags to the [tags] list. Finally
a TagCounter perform a count of every tag found in tweets. This program

optional arguments:
-h, -help show this help message and exit
-keys.in1, -keys keys.in1
Twitter Adla.txt, -raw-tweets-file twitter_data.txt
Twitter_data.txt, -raw-tweets-file twitter_data.txt
Twitter_data.txt, -raw-tweets-file tracks.csv
-f formatted_tweets.txt, -formatted_tweets-file formatted_tweets.txt
-f formatted_tweets.txt, -formatted_tweets-file formatted_tweets.txt
-f formatted_tweets.txt, -formatted_tweets-file formatted_tweets.txt
-f formatted_tweets.txt, -formatted_tweets-file formatted_tweets.txt
-f ('misoginy_dictionary.yml', 'curses_dictionary.yml'), -dictionaries ['misoginy_dictionary.yml', 'curses_dictionary.yml']
- list of paths to dictionaries

abraham@debian:-/Projects/analisis-machismo/app$
```

3 Desarrollo

3.1 Cronograma de Actividades

Cronograma de actividades De acuerdo con las etapas que se deben llevar a cabo para la realización del proyecto, se presenta el siguiente cronograma de commits. Commit \ Días Sat Dec 3 Sun Dec 4 Mon Dec 5 Tue Dec 6 Wed Dec 7 Sat Dec 8 Initial commit Read keys from .ini file Add machist dictionary Add readkeys unit tests Separate app and tests code Data belongs to app folder Write script to automate tests Read tracks file Add filter tracks file Update local repository Change to read actual track file Remove quotes from tracks file Update visualizer to show only the text of the tweet Add KeyboadInterrupted Exception Add filter tracks file Update machist dictionary Sexist tagger ready to be plugged Update local repository Update .gitignore file Bring spaghetti files to use trained taggers Resolve .gitignore conflict Make key_reader object oriented Use more concise names Pack spaghetti module Refactor twitter_streaming module to make TwitterMiner class Reduce console output when keyboard interrupt Refactor visualizer.py code to make it Add regex to clean tweets in tweet_formatter Add tests for tweet_formatter.py and make it pass Test compile_dictionaries from dictionary_tagger Test tag method in dictionary_tagger Add 'stop after # tweets retrieved' functionality to listener Write some docstrings Add some docstring Split dictionaries Changed dictionaries Repaired tabs inconsistencies Add some docstring Use plac to generate -h menu for analysis.py Update local repository Add some docstring Add a tag counter Update local repository Add a usage prompt to main function with plac Improve analysis documentation Review key_reader documentation Rewrite tag_counter documentation Update tweet_formatter documentation Update twitter_miner documentation

4 Package analisis-machismo

4.1 Modules

app (Section 5, p. 6)

analysis (Section 6, p. 7)
dictionary_tagger (Section 7, p. 8)
key_reader (Section 8, p. 9)
tag_counter (Section 9, p. 10)
tweet_formatter (Section 10, p. 11)
twitter_miner (Section 11, p. 12)

tests (Section 12, p. 13)

test_dictionary_tagger (Section 13, p. 14)
test_key_reader (Section 14, p. 15)

- test_tweet_formatter (Section 15, p. 16)

5 Package analisis-machismo.app

5.1 Modules

- analysis (Section 6, p. 7)
- dictionary_tagger (Section 7, p. 8)
- key_reader (Section 8, p. 9)
- tag_counter (Section 9, p. 10)
- tweet_formatter (Section 10, p. 11)
- twitter_miner (Section 11, p. 12)

6 Module analisis-machismo.app.analysis

6.1 Functions

main(keys='keys.ini', raw_tweets_file='twitter_data.txt', no_tweets=1000,
tracked_words_file='tracks.csv', formatted_tweets_file='formatted_tweets.txt',
dictionaries=['misoginy_dictionary.yml','curses_dictionary.yml'])

Perform an analysis to find sexist and rude words in tweets

This module employs every other module to perform a full analysis on data retrieved from the Twitter stream. First a TwitterMiner retrieves data and dumps it, then a TweetFormatter parses the data into a list of tweets that are lists of words. Then it uses the spaghetti tagger to POStag every word, yielding a list of tweets that are lists with elements with the form (word, [tags]). A DictionaryTagger adds our custom tags to the [tags] list. Finally a TagCounter perform a count of every tag found in tweets. This program prints the number of coincidences of our custom tags.

7 Module analisis-machismo.app.dictionary_tagger

7.1 Class DictionaryTagger

Python class for tagging text with dictionaries

7.1.1 Methods

 $_$ **init** $_$ (self, dictionary_paths)

Dictionary is a dict containing all the dictionaries parsed from the paths given.

 $compile_dictionaries(self, dictionary_paths)$

Returns a list of dictionaries parsed from .yml files

 $\mathbf{tag}(\mathit{self}, \mathit{postagged_sentences})$

 $tag_sentence(self, sentence, tag_with_lemmas=None)$

The result is only tagging of all the possible ones. The resulting taging is determined by these two priority rules:

- longest matches have higher priority
- search is made left to right

8 Module analisis-machismo.app.key_reader

8.1 Class KeyReader

Wrapper of ConfigParser to load .ini file with Twitter API keys

8.1.1 Methods

 $_$ **init** $_$ (self)

read(self, filename='keys.ini', section='keys')

Import the confignarser, tell it to read the file, and get a listing of the sections. Sections are listed in a python dictionary.

9 Module analisis-machismo.app.tag_counter

9.1 Class TagCounter

Wrapper for a tag counting method

9.1.1 Methods

 $_$ **init** $_$ ($self, tagged_tweets$)

Store a list of tweets in case none is provided in count()

 $\mathbf{count}(\mathit{self}, \mathit{tagged_tweets} = \mathtt{None})$

Handle the counting of tags inserting them in a dictionary to ensure their uniqueness. Can manage a list of tags and a single string tag.

10 Module analisis-machismo.app.tweet_formatter

10.1 Class TweetFormatter

Provides the tools needed to format raw data from Twitter stream to stripped text like this: raw -> json -> text -> stripped text.

10.1.1 Methods

__init__(self, source_file=None)

convert2json(self, tweets_source=None)

Wrap json module to convert raw Twitter data to json

 $\mathbf{convert2text}(\mathit{self}, \, \mathit{tweets_data} {=} \mathtt{None}, \, \mathit{output_file} {=} \mathtt{None})$

Grab 'text' field of jsons only and return a list of them

 $clean_tweets(self, tweets_text=None)$

Regular expressions to remove unnecessary characters in Tweets

11 Module analisis-machismo.app.twitter_miner

11.1 Class TwitterMiner

Exposes the whole chain needed to retrieve data from the Twitter stream from reading the keys, create an oAuth object,

11.1.1 Methods

$-init(self, keys_file=$ 'keys.ini', $output_file=$ None, $max_tweets=$.0)
--	-----

 $\mathbf{connect}(self)$

Get keys and connect to Twitter through OAuth

mine(self, track_words, output_file=None)

Retrieve tweets with text that matches $track_words$.

12 Package analisis-machismo.tests

12.1 Modules

- test_dictionary_tagger (Section 13, p. 14)
- test_key_reader (Section 14, p. 15)
- test_tweet_formatter (Section 15, p. 16)

13 Module analisis-machismo.tests.test_dictionary_tagger

13.1 Class TestDictionaryTagger

13.1.1 Methods

$\mathbf{test_init_output}(\mathit{self})$

unittest supports test automation, sharing of setup and shutdown code for tests, aggregation of tests into collections, and independence of the tests from the reporting framework. The unittest module provides classes that make it easy to support these qualities for a set of tests.

test_tag_sentences(self)

14 Module analisis-machismo.tests.test_key_reader

14.1 Class TestKeyReader

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{unittest.TestCase} & -\\ & \text{analisis-machismo.tests.test_key_reader.TestKeyReader} \end{array}$

14.1.1 Methods

 $\mathbf{setup}(\mathit{self})$

$test_missing_section(self)$

unittest supports test automation, sharing of setup and shutdown code for tests, aggregation of tests into collections, and independence of the tests from the reporting framework. The unittest module provides classes that make it easy to support these qualities for a set of tests.

 $\mathbf{test_valid_files}(\mathit{self})$

15 Module analisis-machismo.tests.test_tweet_formatter

15.1 Class TestTweetFormatter

unittest. Test Case	
	analisis-machismo.tests.test_tweet_formatter.TestTweetFormatter

The crux of each test is a call to assertEqual() to check for an expected result; assertTrue() or assertFalse() to verify a condition; or assertRaises() to verify that a specific exception gets raised. These methods are used instead of the assert statement so the test runner can accumulate all test results and produce a report.

15.1.1 Methods

$\mathbf{test_inexistent_file}(self)$		
$test_no_JSON_tweets(self)$		
test_no_text_tweets(self)		
$test_no_text_key(self)$		

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