

Sentiment Analysis Of Twitter Data (US Airline)

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1 Introduction

Social Media Connections like Twitter, Facebook and Instagram give us a very huge amount of data from users who write their opinions about products and services which give us a lot of ideas to do with it. One of these ideas is Sentiment Analysis. Sentiment Analysis means we can classify their opinions about a particular service or product in Negative, Positive and Neutral. In this paper we use Sentiment Analysis to classify opinions about US airline. It can help us to know the quality of this service and help managers to improve their company.

2 Related Work

There are more companies using Sentiment Analysis. Like Intel, Twitter and IBM are now using sentiment-analysis software and similar technologies to determine employee concerns and, in some cases, develop programs to help improve the likelihood employees will stay on the job.

3 Methodology

In this paper we use tweets written in English to see what people think

about US airline. In our project we get dataset from Kaggle link of dataset in Section ?? we get around **15,000** tweets talk about US airline, after that we start clean data and build our models.

3.1 Preprocessing

After getting our dataset we start clean data from not important words and unnecessary symbols and delete usernames and emojis. After that we go to build model.

3.2 Model Building

After cleaning dataset we want to classify our data in **3** classes (**Positive, Negative, Neutral**) for 1000 tweets (already labeled) and train our models Models :

- 1- logistic regression
- 2- support vector machine (svm)
- 3- Decision tree
- 4- k neighbors (knn)
- 5- Naïve Bayes

To apply ensemble we use voting classifier between decision tree and logistic regression and in result section we will show a new accuracy.

4 Experiments

We get data labeled as table below

Table 1: Labels of data set

tweets	Positive	Negative	Natural
14640	16%	63%	21%

4.1 Preprocessing in Details

The whole idea of preprocessing is delete the Duplicated words which not effect on user felling.

in Table 1 we will see the Row tweet without any preprocessing which extracted from csv file now we Start first Step in preprocessing...

Table 2: Tweet Before preprocessing

Row tweet
@VirginAmerica it was amazing, and arrived an hour early. You're too good to me.

Step 1 :

in this setp we tokenize tweet which mean we will split it as words to remove unnecessary Symbols and redundant words .

Table 3: split tweet

Tweet_tokenized
[, virginamerica, it, was, amazing, and, arrived, an, hour, early, you, re, too, good, to, me,]

Step 2 :

in this step we will delete Stopwords in english like 'i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'you', "you're", "you've", "you'll", "you'd", 'your', 'yours', 'yourself', 'yourselves', 'he', 'him', 'his', 'himself',....etc because it don't effect on felling of users when they write tweets. tweet became more clean in Table 4

Table 4: Delete stopwords

tweet without stopwords
[, virginamerica, amazing,arrived, hour, early,good,]

Step 3 :

after Step 3 when we see data we found a word duplicated like "virginamerica" so we delete it tweet now more clean as we can see in Table 5

Table 5: Delete Redundunt words

tweet without redundant words
[, amazing, arrived, hour, early, good,]

Step 4 :

in stemming step we delete letters which not effect on tweet like 'ly , tion , ing' to make tweet mare clean Table 6

Table 6: Stemming

Tweet_stemmed
[, amaz, arriv, hour, earli, good,]

Step 5 :

in last step we delete punctuations from tweet to get the last shape of tweet like in Table 7

Table 7: Delete Panctuations

Tweet after preprocessing
amaz arriv hour earli good

5 Implementation

We used **Python** To implement this paper

5.1 Libraries an Dataset :

1-Sklearn:

to import CountVectorizer to vectrize our tweets , models such multinomial naive bayes,svm,DecissionTree,logistic

regression and linear regression, import metrics like classification_report metrics

2-Numpy and Pandas:

to make our processes on Data more easy

3-Dataset:

that was used - (tweets about airline in usa) data set from kaggle

5.2 the steps of the implementation :

1-import libraries

2-preprocessing: as we talked previously (delete duplicated words, emoticons, stopwords and tokenize it)

3- preprocessing data : take the preprocessing tweets and vectorize it to matrix and labeled it

4-Split Data: from built in function in sklearn we split data into train and test for x and y and shuffle it.

5-Train models : After preprocessing data we vectorized tweets and pass it to models to train it

6-Ensemble learning: after fitting and print accuracy will choose any 2 models and apply ensemble learning to improve accuracy

7-Evaluation Matrices : finally we use sklearn.metrics to print evaluation metrics for each model to compare between them .

6 Results

After train our models we apply evaluation metrics on it to test and get these results for every model.

Table 8: Knn Results

Knn	precision	recall	f1-score
0	0.54	0.65	0.59
1	0.43	0.52	0.47
2	0.84	0.74	0.79

Table 9: Logistic regression Results

LR	precision	recall	f1-score
0	0.83	0.60	0.69
1	0.66	0.47	0.55
2	0.81	0.94	0.87

Table 10: Decision Tree Results

DT	precision	recall	f1-score
0	0.61	0.53	0.57
1	0.43	0.39	0.41
2	0.78	0.83	0.80

Table 11: SVM Results

SVM	precision	recall	f1-score
0	0.83	0.60	0.70
1	0.72	0.41	0.52
2	0.79	0.96	0.87

Table 12: NaiveBayes Results

NaiveBayes	precision	recall	f1-score
0	0.92	0.17	0.29
1	0.75	0.17	0.27
2	0.69	0.99	0.81

we get accuracy for models with test tweets as in next table

Table 13: Accuracy

Model	Accuracy
KNN	68.35%
LR	78.94%
DT	69.08%
SVM	78.92%
NaiveBayes	69.72%

we use **ensemble learning** between Logistic regression with accuracy (78.94%) and Decision Tree with accuracy (69.08%) we use voting classifier model and accuracy became (72.50%)

7 Conclusion and FutuerWork

Sentiment analysis is a field of study for analyzing opinions expressed in text in several social media sites. Our proposed model used several algorithms to enhance the accuracy of classifying tweets as positive, negative and neutral.and it can help managers and oweners in make decision and

know opinins of customers to develop their services to get more positive re-actions from customers .

8 Refrences

Dataset link :<https://www.kaggle.com/crowdflower/twitter-airline-sentiment>

Book:[Ian H. Witten,Eibe Frank]Data Mining Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques

Book: [Chris Albon] Machine Learning with Python Cookbook Practical Solutions from Preprocessing to Deep Learning

Book: Python Data Science Handbook Essential Tools for Working with Data