Project 3: Sentiment Analysis of Elon Musk

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Background

We are a **data science-backed PR agency** trying to pitch Elon Musk our services.

A good public image is essential in:

- 1. Building trust,
- 2. Attracting customers, and
- 3. Fostering positive relationships with stakeholders.

Elon Musk's Net Worth Has Dropped \$9 Billion Since Buying Twitter

https://www.inc.co

Elon Musk 30 Oct 2018 back on track.



Qz Quan https:

7 Nov 2022 last week, T t's been a busy year for Elon Musk, and his net worth is taking a hit.

BY NIK POPLI Y NOVEMBER 1, 2022 2:25 PM EDT

After purchasing Twitter for \$44 billion on Thursday—the largest leveraged buyout of a technology company in history—Musk's net worth has fallen by \$9 billion, according to calculations by the Bloomberg Billionaires Index. His net worth now stands at \$203 billion, down roughly 25% since the beginning of the year.

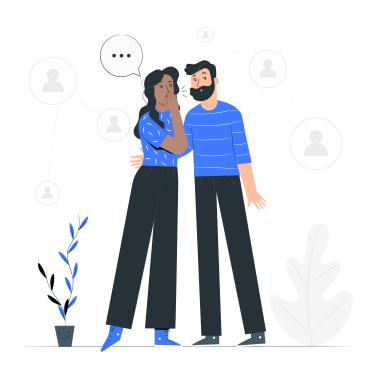
... Elon Musk's

X

mpulse son of tech







Problem Statement

Can we create an **effective classification model** to identify the **level of negative sentiment** in **text comments?**

How has public perception changed over time?

Methodology

Methodology



Data Collection

Data Cleaning

Establishing Ground Truth

Pre-modelling, Modelling



1

Pulling comments from Training Video (Youtube API) 2

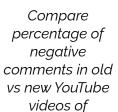
Null values,
Duplicated values,
Data Types,
HTML-encoded
entities, Foreign
Languages



Running VADER model against manual labels, use VADER as ground truth



Lemmatise, Stop word removal → Fitting models to training video



Elon Musk





Training Dataset

- Streamed on Sep 7, 2018
- **67 million** views
- **140,000** comments





Data Cleaning

- Null values
- Duplicated values
- Data Types
- HTML-encoded entities
- Foreign Languages

Before Cleaning:

- 50000 rows
- 6 columns

After Cleaning:

- 44335 rows
- 10 columns



Establishing Ground Truth

- 1. Run VADER sentiment analysis tool
- 2. Label sentiments with VADER tool

- 3. Pick out 100 comments and manually label sentiments
- 4. Compare manually labelled VS VADER labelled comments to see accuracy and recall score

	neg	neu	pos	compound	comment	is_negative
0	0.319	0.460	0.220	-0.6240	I feel like he would be really annoying to tal	1
1	0.096	0.904	0.000	-0.3182	"running an engine with no resistance" i think	1
2	0.460	0.540	0.000	-0.5050	I would not consent to this AI crap	1
3	0.000	0.346	0.654	0.9712	Amen guys. All we need is love, love, love. Gr	0
4	0.000	0.741	0.259	0.7131	6:00 "being in a tunnel is as safe as being in	0

Accuracy score of VADER model: **0.91** Recall score of VADER model: **0.75**

Pre-modelling, Modelling

- 1. Tokenization
- 2. Lemmatization for interpretability

3. Removal of Stopwords



Test - Old Video



Elon Musk: How I Became The Real 'Iron Man'



- Released on Jun 11, 2014
- **15.6 million** views
- **11,000** comments

Test - New Video

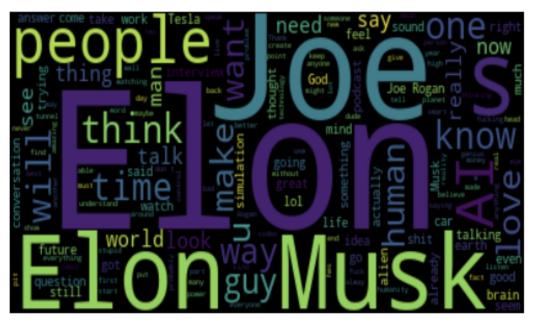


Elon Sues The Lawyers That Forced Him to Buy Twitter



- Released on Jul 19, 2023
- **2.5 million** views
- **9,000** comments

O3 Analysis, Models

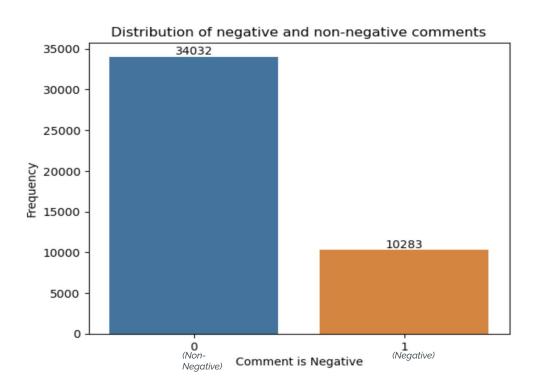














Training Dataset

Non-negative comment frequency outweighs negative comment frequency





All Models Ran

	Multinomial Naive Bayes model	Multinomial Naive Bayes model + ROS	Multinomial Naive Bayes model + SMOTE	Random Forest + ROS	Logistic Regression + ROS	Support Vector Machine (Linear) + ROS
Train Set	Recall score: 0.85 Accuracy score: 0.959 Recall score: 0.935 Accuracy score: 0.806		Recall score: 0.856 Accuracy score: 0.867	Recall score: 0.717 Accuracy score: 0.863	Recall score: 0.890 Accuracy score: 0.905	Recall score: 0.936 Accuracy score: 0.937
Test Set	Recall score: 0.356 Accuracy score: 0.810	Recall score: 0.849 Accuracy score: 0.730	Recall score: 0.758 Accuracy score: 0.805	Recall score: 0.652 Accuracy score: 0.822	Recall score: 0.778 Accuracy score: 0.861	Recall score: 0.763 Accuracy score: 0.857
Review	Extremely overfit	Mildly overfit. Chosen.	Mildly overfit. Lower than ROS	Underfit	Strongly overfit.	Strongly overfit.
Confusion Matrix	0 - 6000 - 0 - 7000 - 7	9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 900	9 - 1996 2337 - 1996 - 1997 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9 7628 1073 - 6000 - 70	9 - 7002 91 - 7000 - 70	1700 - 17

Best Model

We ran 6 models, and found that the best was:

Model 2: Multinomial Naive Bayes model + RandomOverSampler

	Train Set	Test Set
Recall Score	0.935	0.849
Accuracy Score	0.806	0.730

73.0% of our model's predictions were correct, and **84.9**% of all negative comments were picked up by our model.

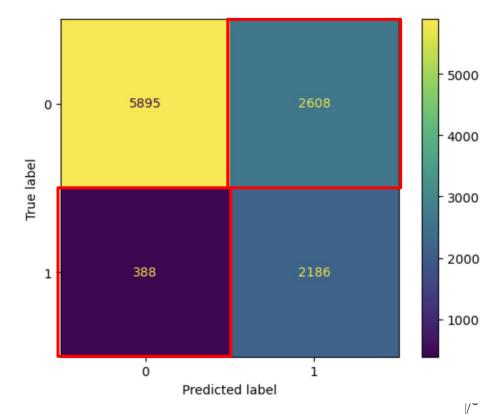
It performed the best, but was still mildly overfitted.



Analysis (CM for best model)

We can see that there is quite a lot of false positives compared to false negatives.

This is aligned with what we are trying to do, which is to maximise our recall score.

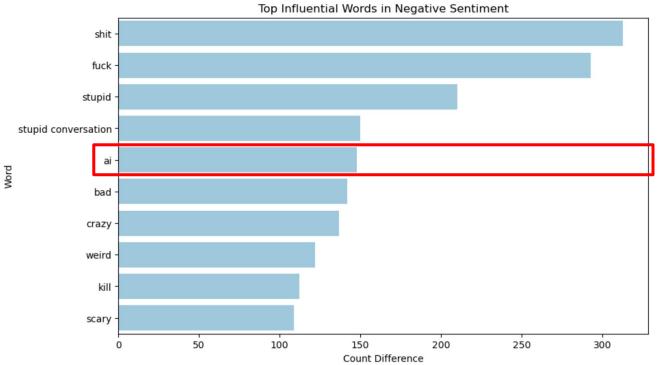




Top Influential Words (Negative)

These are the most influential words that appear in the negative sentiment.

Count difference refers to the number of times it appears in a negative comment minus the number of times it appears in a non-negative comment.



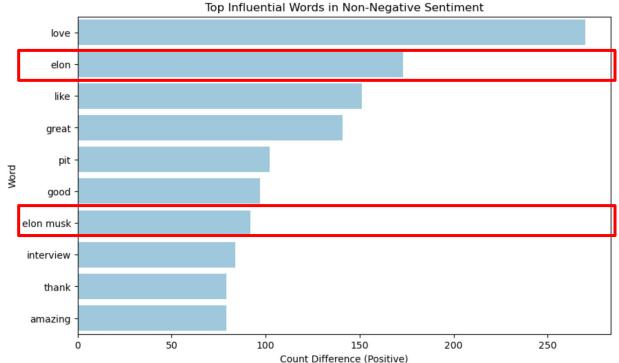




Top Influential Words (Non-Negative)

These are the most influential words that appear in the non-negative sentiment.

Count difference refers to the number of times it appears in a non-negative comment minus the number of times it appears in a negative comment.







O4 Analysis (Test Sets)



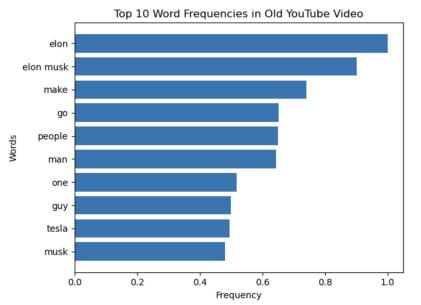
2014 Video

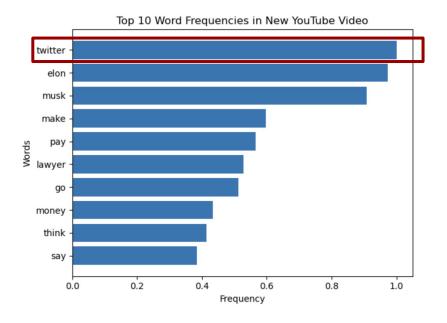
42.2% of comments from a 2014 Elon Musk video are negative



2023 Video

64.8% of comments from a 2023 Elon Musk video are negative









We ran a hypothesis test to see whether the difference is statistically significant.

$$H_0: p_1 = p_2$$

$$H_A$$
: $p_1 \neq p_2$

Using a two-tailed proportion Z-test, we found that the p-value is:

$$p - value = 9.79 \times 10^{-116}$$

So, we can say that there is enough evidence to show a statistically significant difference between the two at the 99% level.







Conclusions



Best Model

Multinomial Naive Bayes +

Random Oversampling



Change in Sentiment

42.2% of comments on older videos about him are negative

Negative comments increased to 64.8% in 2023





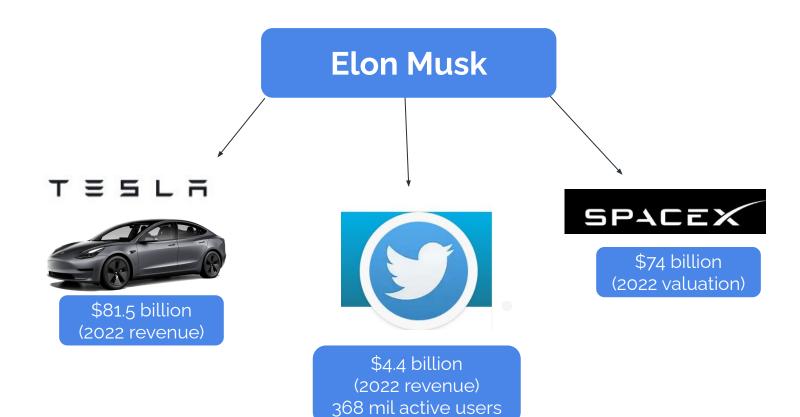
Recommendations & Future Works

- **1** Using Twitter
 - API limitation on some platforms
 - Best way to represent sentiment analysis is through YouTube videos
 - Twitter's API or online discussion forums
- Balancing Dataset
 - Imbalanced datasets lead to bias in labeling
 - limited exposure to the minority class
 - Random Over-sampling
 - better strategy is to gather more data to train model to improve predictive power
- 3 Deep-diving into VADER
 - VADER lexicon was a decent model to handle emojis and slang
 - Deep dive to check if it attuned to latest slang e.g. 'W rizz', or 'slay'





What's at stake



Thank you!

