```
In [1]:
         1
            #import necessary libraries
         2
         3 import pandas as pd
           import numpy as np
           import string
         6 import re
         7 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
           import seaborn as sns
         9 import nltk
        10
            from nltk.corpus import stopwords
        11 from nltk import FreqDist, word tokenize
        12 from nltk.tokenize import TweetTokenizer
            from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
        13
        14
           from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS
            import re,string
        15
        16
            import unidecode
        17
            import html
        18
        19
        20 from nltk.collocations import *
        21
           bigram measures = nltk.collocations.BigramAssocMeasures()
            trigram measures = nltk.collocations.TrigramAssocMeasures()
            fourgram_measures = nltk.collocations.QuadgramAssocMeasures()
        23
```

# **Overview**

Process twitter text data to gain insights on a brand and associated products. Create a machine learning sentiment classifier in order to predict sentiment in never before seen tweets. Create word frequency distributions, wordclouds, bigrams, and quadgrams to easily asses actionable insight to address concerns for the brand and it's product line.

# **Business Problem**

A growing buisness with an established social media presence wants to explore options for generating actionable insights from twitter text data. They already plan to host a party to reveal their newest product. They are thinking of asking the crowd to participate in giving some feedback on how a collection of tweets about their brand makes them feel in order to win prizes and boost their social media traffic for the event.

Apple decided to host an event in 2011 in Austin during a <u>SXSW (https://www.sxsw.com/)</u> event in order to crowd source some labeled twitter data involving their company and their competitor, Google.

Using this data, sourced from <u>CrowdFlower ()</u>, as well as some data from an additional <u>Apple Twitter Sentiment Dataset ()</u> also made avaiable from CrowdFlower but cleaned and processed and made avaiable on <u>kaggle ()</u> by author Chanran Kim, a machine learning classifier will be created in order to predict for sentiment contained within a tweet and show how it could be used in tandum with some NLP techniques to extract actionable insights from cluttered tweet data in a manageable way.

# **Function Definition**

```
In [2]:
          1
             #force lowercase of text series
          2
             def lower case text(text series):
          3
                  text_series = text_series.apply(lambda x: str.lower(x))
          4
                  return text_series
          5
          6
          7
             #strip text of any hyperlinks
             def strip links(text):
          8
          9
                  link_regex = re.compile('((https?):((\\\))|(\\\))+([\w\d:#0%\/;$(
                  links = re.findall(link_regex, text)
         10
         11
                  for link in links:
                      text = text.replace(link[0], ', ')
         12
         13
                  return text
         14
         15
             #strip text of '@' and '#' entitities
         16
             def strip all entities(text):
         17
                  entity_prefixes = ['@','#']
         18
                  for separator in string.punctuation:
         19
                      if separator not in entity prefixes:
         20
                          text = text.replace(separator, ' ')
         21
                 words = []
         22
                  for word in text.split():
         23
                      word = word.strip()
         24
                      if word:
         25
                          if word[0] not in entity prefixes:
         26
                              words.append(word)
         27
                  return ' '.join(words)
         28
         29
         30
             #tokenize text and remove stopwords
         31
             def process text(text):
         32
                 tokenizer = TweetTokenizer()
         33
         34
                  stopwords_list = stopwords.words('english') + list(string.punctuat
                  stopwords list += ["''", '""', '...', '``']
         35
         36
                 my stop = ["#sxsw",
                             "sxsw",
         37
                             "sxswi",
         38
         39
                             "#sxswi's",
         40
                             "#sxswi",
         41
                             "southbysouthwest",
                             "rt",
         42
                             "tweet",
         43
         44
                             "tweet's",
         45
                             "twitter",
         46
                             "austin",
         47
                             "#austin",
                             "link",
         48
                             "1/2",
         49
                             "southby",
         50
                             "south",
         51
         52
                             "texas",
         53
                             "@mention",
                             "ï",
         54
                             "ï",
         55
         56
                             "½ï",
```

```
"5",
 57
                     "½",
 58
                     "link",
 59
                     "via",
 60
                     "mention",
 61
 62
                     "quot",
                     "amp",
 63
                     "austin",
 64
                     "march"
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
         brand_stop = ["apple",
                        "@apple",
 70
                        "@apple"
 71
 72
                        "apple",
 73
                        "#apple",
                        "google",
 74
                        "downtown"
 75
 76
                       1
 77
 78
         stopwords_list +=
                             my_stop
 79
         stopwords list += brand stop
 80
 81
         tokens = tokenizer.tokenize(text)
 82
         stopwords removed = [token for token in tokens if token not in sto
 83
         return stopwords removed
 84
 85
 86
     #concact processed text data
 87
    def concat_text(processed_text):
         text concat = []
 88
 89
         for text in processed text:
 90
             text concat += text
 91
         return text concat
 92
 93
 94
    #use regex to find Brand/company
 95
     #mentioned in tweet
 96
    def fill brand values(df):
 97
         apple regex pattern = r'/ipad\s*\d?\s*app|(?i)ipads?\s?\d?|(?i)iph
 98
 99
         google regex patter = r'/(?i)android\s*app|(?i)androids?|(?i)googl
100
101
102
         df.loc[df['tweet'].str.contains(apple regex pattern), 'brand or pro
103
         df.loc[df['tweet'].str.contains(google_regex_patter),'brand_or_pro
104
105
         df.rename({'brand_or_product': 'brand'}, axis=1, inplace=True)
106
107
         df['brand'].replace({'Other Google product or service': 'Google',
                                       'iPad or iPhone App': 'Apple',
108
109
                                       'Other Apple product or service': 'App
110
                                       'Android App': 'Google',
111
                                       'Android': 'Google'
112
                               },
113
                               inplace=True
```

```
114
115
         return df
116
    #tokenize series
117
118
    def series to tokens(processed series):
119
         tokenizer = TweetTokenizer()
         string = " ".join(processed_series)
120
         tokens = tokenizer.tokenize(string)
121
122
         return tokens
123
124
    #master cleaning function
125
    def Master_Pre_Vectorization(text_series):
126
         text series = lower case text(text series)
127
         text series = text series.apply(strip links).apply(strip all entit
128
         text series = text series.apply(unidecode.unidecode).apply(html.un
129
         text series =text series.apply(process text)
130
         lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer()
         text_series = text_series.apply(lambda x: [lemmatizer.lemmatize(wo
131
132
         return text_series.str.join(' ').copy()
133
```

The dataset was made available by <u>CrowdFlower (https://data.world/crowdflower/brands-and-product-emotions)</u>.

Participants evaluated tweets about multiple brands and products. The 2011 <u>SXSW</u> (<a href="https://www.sxsw.com/">https://www.sxsw.com/</a>) crowd was asked if the tweet expressed positive, negative, or no emotion towards a brand and/or product. If some emotion was expressed they were also asked to say which brand or product was the target of that emotion. The dataset was made available by <a href="https://data.world/crowdflower/brands-and-product-emotions">CrowdFlower (https://data.world/crowdflower/brands-and-product-emotions)</a>).

It contains over 9000 tweets labeled in the manner expressed above.

```
In [3]:
          1
            #import data from CrowdFlower
            df1 = pd.read csv('data/judge 1377884607 tweet product company.csv',
          2
          3
                               encoding='latin-1')
          4
          5
            display(df1.head())
          6
            display(df1.info())
          7
          8
            #rename column names for ease of use
          9
            #and understanding
         10
            df1.columns = ['tweet', 'brand or product', 'emotion']
```

#### tweet\_text emotion\_in\_tweet\_is\_directed\_at is\_there\_an\_emotion\_directed\_at\_a\_brand\_or\_product

```
.@wesley83
    I have a 3G
                                                                             Negative emotion
       iPhone.
                                     iPhone
     After 3 hrs
         twe...
     @jessedee
    Know about
    @fludapp?
                           iPad or iPhone App
                                                                             Positive emotion
     Awesome
       iPad/i...
   @swonderlin
   Can not wait
                                       iPad
                                                                             Positive emotion
     for #iPad 2
     also. The...
       @sxsw I
      hope this
                           iPad or iPhone App
                                                                             Negative emotion
        year's
    festival isn't
       as cra...
     @sxtxstate
     great stuff
         on Fri
                                     Google
                                                                             Positive emotion
       #SXSW:
    Marissa M...
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8721 entries, 0 to 8720
Data columns (total 3 columns):
 #
      Column
                                                                       Non-Null Count
Dtype
      tweet text
                                                                       8720 non-null
object
      emotion_in_tweet_is_directed_at
                                                                       3169 non-null
 1
object
 2
      is there an emotion directed at a brand or product 8721 non-null
object
dtypes: object(3)
memory usage: 204.5+ KB
```

None

```
In [4]:
            display(df1.isna().sum())
         1
         2
         3 #inspect single NAN tweet
           #drop after inspection
            display(df1[df1['tweet'].isna()])
         5
            df1 = df1[df1['tweet'].isna() == False]
         7
            df1.isna().sum()
            # replace all null values for brand
            #with 'unknown'
        10
            df1['brand_or_product'].fillna('unknown', inplace=True)
        11
            display(df1.isna().sum())
```

```
tweet 1
brand_or_product 5552
emotion 0
dtype: int64
```

## tweet brand\_or\_product

#### emotion

6	NaN	NaN	No emotion toward brand or product
tweet		0	
brand_or_product		0	
emotion		0	
dty	pe: int64		

```
In [5]:
          1
            display(df1['emotion'].value_counts())
          2
          3
            #remap emotions
          4
            #to create binary target
            emotion remapper = {'No emotion toward brand or product': 'neutral',
          5
          6
                                 'Positive emotion': 'positive',
          7
                                 'Negative emotion': 'negative',
                                 "I can't tell": 'unknown'}
          8
          9
         10
            df1['emotion'] = df1['emotion'].map(emotion_remapper)
         11
         12
            display(df1['emotion'].value counts())
         13
         14
            df1 = df1[(df1['emotion'] != 'unknown') & (df1['emotion'] != 'neutral')
         15
         16
            df1['emotion'].value_counts()
        No emotion toward brand or product
                                                5155
        Positive emotion
                                                2869
        Negative emotion
                                                545
        I can't tell
                                                151
        Name: emotion, dtype: int64
        neutral
                     5155
        positive
                     2869
                      545
        negative
                      151
        unknown
        Name: emotion, dtype: int64
```

```
Out[5]: positive 2869
negative 545
Name: emotion, dtype: int64
```

Looking at the normalized value counts below and the bar chart below, we can see that there is a pretty severe class imbalance, biased towards positive tweets. As apple will likely be interested in addressing problems highlighted in negative tweets, this imbalace will play an important role in deciding how to model the data.

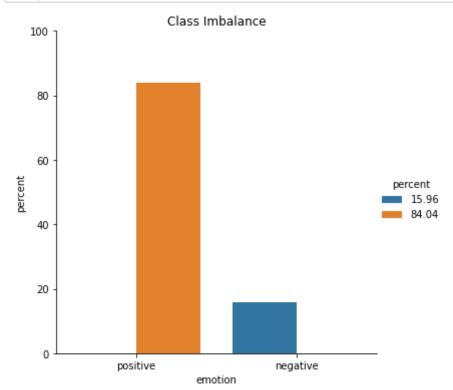
Luckily, there was more data readily available to import from kaggle that was originally sourced from CrowdFlower as well.

<u>Another Apple Twitter Sentiment Dataset (https://data.world/crowdflower/apple-twitter-sentiment)</u> was made avaiable from CrowdFlower.

The same dataset but cleaned and processed (https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/search? <a href="mailto:query=twitter%20sentiment%20apple&docid=L2cvMTFqOWJiNTVyNg%3D%3D">query=twitter%20sentiment%20apple&docid=L2cvMTFqOWJiNTVyNg%3D%3D</a>) was made avaiable on kaggle by author Chanran Kim.

I decided to extract the negative tweets from this dataset to add to my current data to help to somewhat correct the imbalance in the data.

```
#create plot in order to
In [6]:
          1
          2
            #visualize class imbalance
          3
          4
          5
            df_plot = df1['emotion'].value_counts(normalize=True)
            df_plot = round(df_plot.mul(100), 2)
          7
            df plot = df plot.rename('percent').reset index()
          8
          9
         10
            df_plot = df1['emotion'].value_counts(normalize=True)
         11
            df_plot = round(df_plot.mul(100), 2)
         12
            df_plot = df_plot.rename('percent').reset_index()
         13
         14
            g = sns.catplot(x='index',
         15
                             y='percent',
                             hue='percent',
         16
         17
                             kind='bar',
         18
         19
                             data=df_plot)
         20
            g.ax.set ylim(0,100)
         21
            g.ax.set_title('Class Imbalance')
         22
            g.ax.set_xlabel('emotion');
```



```
In [7]:
             # create numerical target
             target mapper = {'negative': 1,
          2
          3
                                'positive': 0
          4
                                }
          5
             df1['target'] = df1['emotion'].replace(target_mapper)
             df1['target'].value_counts()
          7
            #I chose positive tweets to have a value of 1
             #as it is the more interesting emotion
             #to gain actionable insight from
Out[7]: 0
              2869
         1
               545
         Name: target, dtype: int64
In [8]:
            #import data from cleaned dataset provided on kaggle.com
          2 #original data sourced from CrowdFlower
          3 df_extra = pd.read_csv('data/apple-twitter-sentiment-texts.csv')
          4 display(df extra.head())
             df_extra.isna().sum()
                                            text sentiment
         Wow. Yall needa step it up @Apple RT @heynyla:...
                                                       -1
             What Happened To Apple Inc? http://t.co/FJEX...
                                                       0
         1
         2
             Thank u @apple I can now compile all of the pi...
         3
              The oddly uplifting story of the Apple co-foun...
                                                       0
             @apple can i exchange my iphone for a differen...
                                                       0
Out[8]: text
                       0
         sentiment
         dtype: int64
In [9]:
            #keep only negative sentiment tweets
             df extra = df extra[df_extra['sentiment'] == -1]
          3 display(df extra.sentiment.value_counts())
            #create emotion column
          5 | df_extra['emotion'] = df_extra['sentiment'].replace({-1: 'negative'})
          6 display(df extra['emotion'].value counts())
          7
             #create target column
            df_extra['target'] = df_extra['emotion'].replace({'negative': 1})
             df_extra['target'].value_counts()
         -1
               686
         Name: sentiment, dtype: int64
         negative
                      686
        Name: emotion, dtype: int64
Out[9]: 1
              686
         Name: target, dtype: int64
```

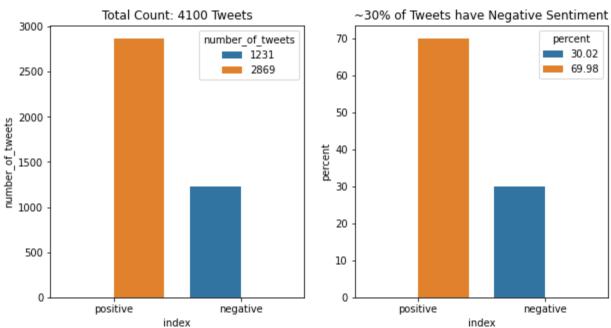
	tweet	emotion	target
0	Wow. Yall needa step it up @Apple RT @heynyla:	negative	1
1	RT @JPDesloges: Apple Acted Unfairly In Suppre	negative	1
2	Apple Inc. Deleted Songs From Rival Services F	negative	1
3	Happy Monday! My camera on my fancy @Apple #iP	negative	1
4	Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg criticizes Apple	negative	1

	tweet	brand_or_product	emotion	target
0	.@wesley83 I have a 3G iPhone. After 3 hrs twe	iPhone	negative	1
1	@jessedee Know about @fludapp ? Awesome iPad/i	iPad or iPhone App	positive	0
2	@swonderlin Can not wait for #iPad 2 also. The	iPad	positive	0
3	@sxsw I hope this year's festival isn't as cra	iPad or iPhone App	negative	1
4	@sxtxstate great stuff on Fri #SXSW: Marissa M	Google	positive	0

```
Out[10]: unknown
                                              1027
         iPad
                                               884
         Apple
                                               618
         iPad or iPhone App
                                               441
         Google
                                               397
         iPhone
                                               278
         Other Google product or service
                                               272
         Android App
                                                77
         Android
                                                73
         Other Apple product or service
                                                33
         Name: brand or product, dtype: int64
```

```
In [11]:
              df plot2 = df['emotion'].value counts(normalize=True)
              df plot2 = round(df plot2.mul(100), 2)
           2
           3
             df_plot2 = df_plot2.rename('percent').reset_index()
           4
              df_plot3 = df['emotion'].value_counts()
           5
              df plot3 = df plot3.rename('number of tweets').reset index()
           6
           7
           8
              fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(ncols = 2, figsize=(10, 5))
           9
          10
              sns.barplot(x='index',
          11
                          y='number of tweets',
          12
                          hue='number of tweets',
          13
                          ax=ax1,
          14
                          data=df plot3
          15
          16
          17
              sns.barplot(x='index',
          18
                          y='percent',
          19
                          hue='percent',
          20
                          ax=ax2,
          21
                          data=df plot2
          22
          23
          24
              fig.suptitle('Class Imbalance of Twitter Sentiment Data')
          25
              ax1.set title('Total Count: 4100 Tweets')
              ax2.set title('~30% of Tweets have Negative Sentiment')
          26
          27
          28
             plt.savefig('images/Class Imbalance Image.jpg')
          29
             plt.show();
          30
             # q2.ax.set ylim(0,100)
              # g2.ax.set title('Class Imbalance')
          32
              # g2.ax.set xlabel('emotion');
```

#### Class Imbalance of Twitter Sentiment Data



## **Data Exploration By Brand**

```
In [13]:
          1 df_brands = df.copy()
          2 fill brand values(df brands)
          3 df_brands['brand'].value_counts()
Out[13]: Apple
                    3100
         Google
                    876
         unknown
                    124
         Name: brand, dtype: int64
In [14]:
            print('Apple Positive vs Negative Tweet Counts')
            display(df_brands[df_brands['brand'] == 'Apple']['emotion'].value_count
            display(df_brands[df_brands['brand'] == 'Apple']['emotion'].value_count
            print('----')
            print('Google Positive vs Negative Tweet Counts')
            display(df_brands[df_brands['brand'] == 'Google']['emotion'].value_cour
             df brands[df brands['brand'] == 'Google']['emotion'].value_counts(norma
         Apple Positive vs Negative Tweet Counts
         positive
                    0.654194
         negative
                    0.345806
         Name: emotion, dtype: float64
         positive
                    2028
         negative
                    1072
         Name: emotion, dtype: int64
         Google Positive vs Negative Tweet Counts
                    740
         positive
         negative
                    136
        Name: emotion, dtype: int64
Out[14]: positive
                    0.844749
                    0.155251
        negative
         Name: emotion, dtype: float64
```

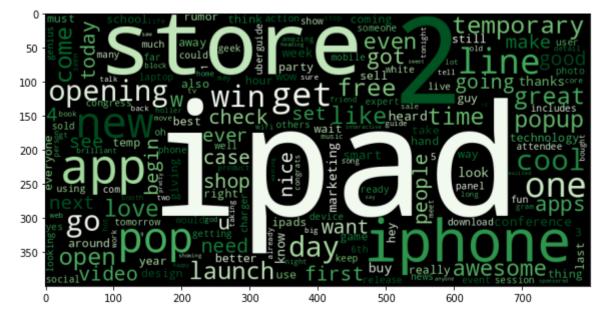
```
In [15]:
             neg apple df = df brands[(df brands['brand'] == 'Apple') & (df brands['
             pos_apple_df = df_brands[(df_brands['brand'] == 'Apple') & (df_brands['
          2
          3
             neg google df = df brands[(df brands['brand'] == 'Google') & (df brands
           4
             pos google_df = df_brands[(df_brands['brand'] == 'Google') & (df_brands
          5
          6
          7
             processed pos_apple = Master_Pre_Vectorization(pos_apple_df['tweet'])
             processed neg apple = Master Pre Vectorization(neg apple df['tweet'])
             processed pos google = Master Pre Vectorization(pos google df['tweet'])
         10
             processed neg google = Master Pre Vectorization(neg google df['tweet'])
         11
         12
             pos apple tokens = series to tokens(processed pos apple)
             neg_apple_tokens = series_to_tokens(processed_neg apple)
         13
             pos google tokens = series to tokens(processed pos google)
         14
             neg_google_tokens = series_to_tokens(processed_neg_google)
         15
In [16]:
          1
             pos_apple freqdist = FreqDist(pos_apple tokens)
             neg_apple_freqdist = FreqDist(neg_apple_tokens)
             pos_google_freqdist = FreqDist(pos_google_tokens)
             neg google fregdist = FregDist(neg google tokens)
          5
```

display(pos\_apple\_freqdist.most\_common(50))

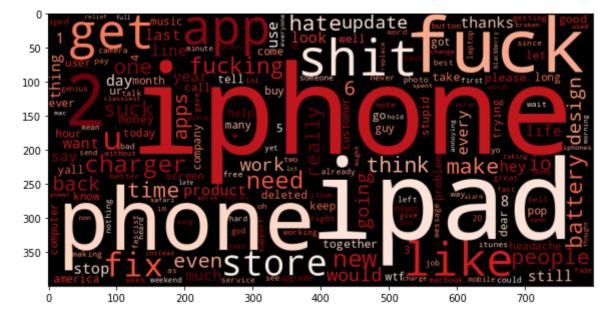
display(neg\_apple\_freqdist.most\_common(50))
display(neg\_google\_freqdist.most\_common(50))
display(pos\_google\_freqdist.most\_common(50))

7

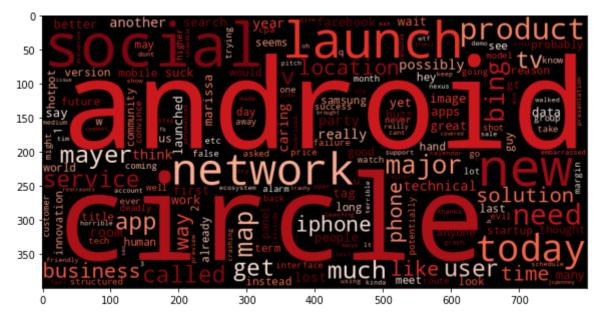
```
In [17]:
              wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color='black',
           1
           2
                                    colormap='Greens',
           3
                                    width=800,
           4
                                    height=400)
           5
           6
              wordcloud.fit_words(pos_apple_freqdist)
           7
              wordcloud.to_file('images/pos_apple_cloud.jpg')
           8
           9
              plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
          10
              plt.imshow(wordcloud);
```



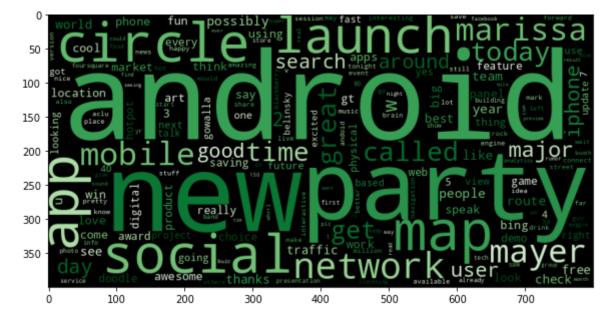
```
In [18]:
              wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color='black',
           1
           2
                                    colormap='Reds',
           3
                                    width=800,
           4
                                    height=400)
           5
           6
             wordcloud.fit_words(neg_apple_freqdist)
           7
             wordcloud.to_file('images/neg_apple_cloud.jpg')
           8
           9
             plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
          10
              plt.imshow(wordcloud);
```



```
wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color='black',
In [19]:
           1
           2
                                   colormap='Reds',
           3
                                   width=800,
           4
                                   height=400)
           5
           6
             wordcloud.fit_words(neg_google_freqdist)
           7
             wordcloud.to_file('images/neg_google_cloud.jpg')
           8
           9
             plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
          10
              plt.imshow(wordcloud);
```



```
In [20]:
              wordcloud = WordCloud(background_color='black',
           1
           2
                                    colormap='Greens',
           3
                                    width=800,
           4
                                    height=400)
           5
           6
             wordcloud.fit_words(pos_google_freqdist)
           7
             wordcloud.to_file('images/pos_google_cloud.jpg')
           8
           9
              plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
          10
              plt.imshow(wordcloud);
```



```
In [21]:
             bigram_measures = nltk.collocations.BigramAssocMeasures()
             apple_neg_finder = BigramCollocationFinder.from_words(neg_apple_tokens)
           2
             apple neg scored = apple neg finder.score ngrams(bigram measures.raw fr
           3
           4
             display(apple neg scored[:50])
           5
           6
          7
             neg_apple_pmi_finder = BigramCollocationFinder.from_words(neg_apple_tok)
             neg apple pmi finder.apply freq filter(5)
             neg_apple_pmi_scored = neg_apple_pmi_finder.score_ngrams(bigram_measure
          10
             display(neg_apple_pmi_scored)
```

```
In [22]:
             neg apple pmi finder = BigramCollocationFinder.from words(neg apple tok
             neg apple pmi finder.apply freg filter(5)
             neg apple pmi scored = neg apple pmi finder.score ngrams(bigram measure
             display(neg apple pmi scored)
         [(('barry', 'diller'), 10.511917335582625),
          (('kara', 'swisher'), 10.096879836303781),
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          (('among', 'digital'), 9.611453009133538),
          (('digital', 'delegate'), 9.611453009133538),
          (('fade', 'fast'), 9.260378568586662),
          (('steve', 'job'), 9.203795040220296),
          (('classiest', 'fascist'), 9.119599912803864),
          (('heard', 'weekend'), 9.037986147250212),
          (('elegant', 'fascist'), 8.804098087075934),
          (('company', 'america'), 8.802966117586013),
          (('fascist', 'company'), 8.787024573716995),
          (('macbook', 'pro'), 8.718368213050052),
          (('power', 'cord'), 8.663920429027673),
          (('weekend', 'gave'), 8.552559320079972),
          (('money', 'relief'), 8.380672802304375),
          (('design', 'headache'), 8.289524914246178),
          (('thing', 'heard'), 8.131095551641694),
          (('best', 'thing'), 7.993592027891758),
          (('customer', 'service'), 7.981402618883845),
          (('io', '8'), 7.708384124477428),
          (('relief', 'need'), 7.542290984626144),
          (('news', 'apps'), 7.139363167625296),
          (('piece', 'shit'), 6.777207715356786),
          (('pop', 'store'), 6.4794958578902495),
          (('shit', 'together'), 6.362170216077944),
          (('battery', 'life'), 6.154365330964541),
          (('please', 'stop'), 6.152021390496241),
          (('every', 'time'), 6.033870038777982),
          (('phone', 'died'), 5.951202381108146),
          (('look', 'like'), 5.498827336142181),
          (('5', 'charger'), 5.382634318637658),
          (('2', 'money'), 5.097584449280371),
          (('ipad', '2'), 5.020997500801553),
          (('get', 'ur'), 5.004122695383927),
          (('ipad', 'design'), 4.88202108765274),
          (('iphone', '6'), 4.84206593727496),
          (('gave', 'ipad'), 4.712096086210428),
          (('app', 'store'), 4.540896402554393),
          (('fix', 'shit'), 4.362170216077944),
          (('get', 'shit'), 4.246692998658007),
                    'news'), 4.19752291338067),
          (('ipad',
          (('fuck', 'u'), 4.039790644096961),
          (('iphone', 'user'), 4.020064239252951),
          (('iphone', 'app'), 3.5960379567468514),
          (('iphone', '5'), 3.5752793965800542),
          (('iphone', 'battery'), 3.484513932656874),
          (('ipad', '1'), 3.3495260068257195),
          (('phone', 'charger'), 3.1553430978883714),
          (('new', 'iphone'), 2.9087031303052466),
          (('need', 'ipad'), 2.7722170786479996),
          (('new', 'ipad'), 2.682949740550912),
```

```
(('hate', 'ipad'), 2.5934515897118082),
(('iphone', 'charger'), 2.54613305092054),
(('ipad', 'app'), 1.7328546463772252)]
```

## In [23]:

```
neg_apple_pmi_finder = TrigramCollocationFinder.from_words(neg_apple_to
neg_apple_pmi_finder.apply_freq_filter(4)
neg_apple_pmi_scored = neg_apple_pmi_finder.score_ngrams(trigram_measur
display(neg_apple_pmi_scored)
```

```
[(('heat', 'million', 'sun'), 21.286869076999047),
 (('button', 'heat', 'million'), 20.412399959082904),
(('among', 'digital', 'delegate'), 19.900977923379717),
(('fade', 'fast', 'among'), 19.549903482832836),
 (('fast', 'among', 'digital'), 19.386404750549957),
 (('heard', 'weekend', 'gave'), 18.32751106149639),
 (('classiest', 'fascist', 'company'), 18.129016907857306),
 (('back', 'button', 'heat'), 17.876347058842697),
 (('fascist', 'company', 'america'), 17.851482932328395),
(('best', 'thing', 'heard'), 17.76854376930818),
(('thing', 'heard', 'weekend'), 17.49100979377927),
(('apps', 'fade', 'fast'), 16.69192248770527), (('news', 'apps', 'fade'), 16.106959986984112),
 (('money', 'relief', 'need'), 15.922963786930515),
 (('2', 'money', 'relief'), 15.001819207641754),
 (('weekend', 'gave', 'ipad'), 14.072010328348005),
 (('novelty', 'ipad', 'news'), 13.902085326905693),
 (('ipad', 'design', 'headache'), 13.715866518122727),
 (('relief', 'need', 'ipad'), 12.869096914951779),
 (('get', 'shit', 'together'), 12.758610334240633),
 (('ipad', 'news', 'apps'), 12.436421754556882),
 (('ipad', 'back', 'button'), 12.298918230806947),
(('gave', 'ipad', '2'), 11.33324249154781),
 (('ipad', '2', 'money'), 10.617035457548404),
 (('iphone', 'battery', 'life'), 10.536999649602205),
 (('hate', 'ipad', 'back'), 10.510422336000659),
 (('ipad', '2', 'take'), 9.681165794968123),
 (('need', 'ipad', '2'), 9.393363483985379)]
```

```
In [24]:
```

```
1  neg_apple_pmi_finder = QuadgramCollocationFinder.from_words(neg_apple_t
2  neg_apple_pmi_finder.apply_freq_filter(3)
3  neg_apple_pmi_scored = neg_apple_pmi_finder.score_ngrams(fourgram_measu
4  display(neg_apple_pmi_scored)
```

```
[(('minor', 'improvement', 'worth', 'unless'), 33.79878641258167),
 (('forward', 'delicious', 'mobile', '4g'), 32.06182081841546),
 (('button', 'heat', 'million', 'sun'), 30.92431729466553),
 (('fast', 'among', 'digital', 'delegate'), 29.67592966479613),
 (('truly', 'displeased', 'customer', 'service'), 29.590199790770253),
 (('displeased', 'customer', 'service', 'given'), 29.268271695882888),
 (('fade', 'fast', 'among', 'digital'), 29.161356491966373),
 (('2', 'minor', 'improvement', 'worth'), 28.90801548233643),
 (('back', 'button', 'heat', 'million'), 28.651298800259113),
(('recently', 'deleted', 'photo', 'album'), 28.342272277326664),
(('news', 'fade', 'fast', 'among'), 27.517500302191657),
 (('novelty', 'news', 'fade', 'fast'), 27.517500302191657),
 (('best', 'thing', 'heard', 'weekend'), 27.12845801144575),
 (('classiest', 'fascist', 'company', 'america'), 27.126361070610177),
 (('company', 'america', 'kara', 'swisher'), 27.073893650716037),
 (('apps', 'fade', 'fast', 'among'), 26.98144740195145),
 (('thing', 'heard', 'weekend', 'gave'), 26.78053470802545),
 (('delicious', 'mobile', '4g', 'iphone'), 26.669503395636703),
 (('elegant', 'fascist', 'company', 'america'), 26.266538728658436),
 (('dying', 'charger', 'ur', 'stuff'), 26.25446589635786),
 (('news', 'apps', 'fade', 'fast'), 25.88191172840053),
 (('app', 'store', 'includes', 'uberguide'), 25.6902619558035),
 (('take', 'photo', 'look', 'weird'), 25.48691198235823),
 (('4g', 'iphone', 'user', 'struggle'), 25.40646898980291),
 (('iphone', 'user', 'struggle', 'anything'), 24.40646898980291),
 (('fuck', 'recently', 'deleted', 'photo'), 24.372645926370186),
 (('mobile', '4g', 'iphone', 'user'), 24.08454089491555),
 (('heard', 'weekend', 'gave', 'ipad'), 23.846962069764423),
 (('official', 'people', 'using', 'ipad'), 23.69640239318904),
 (('ipad', '2', 'minor', 'improvement'), 23.652514749188043),
 (('ipad', 'back', 'button', 'heat'), 23.39579806711073),
 (('cashmore', 'ipad', '2', 'minor'), 23.2374772499092),
 (('peter', 'cashmore', 'ipad', '2'), 23.2374772499092),
 (('2', 'best', 'thing', 'heard'), 22.97465267536672),
 (('charger', 'ur', 'stuff', 'suck'), 22.751965555828676),
 (('2', 'money', 'relief', 'need'), 22.544110192267905),
 (('phone', 'dying', 'charger', 'ur'), 22.371822846996018),
 (('novelty', 'ipad', 'news', 'apps'), 22.140984168081904),
 (('hey', 'phone', 'dying', 'charger'), 22.00925276761131),
 (('new', 'app', 'store', 'includes'), 21.631368266749934),
 (('ipad', 'news', 'apps', 'fade'), 21.626410995252144),
 (('2', 'take', 'photo', 'look'), 21.59614105211299),
 (('money', 'relief', 'need', 'ipad'), 21.220022373862104),
 (('weekend', 'gave', 'ipad', '2'), 20.693156733685388),
 (('ipad', '2', 'money', 'relief'), 20.521270215909794),
 (('phone', 'charger', 'terrible', 'fix'), 20.272287173445104),
 (('hate', 'ipad', 'back', 'button'), 20.147870553667143),
 (('gave', 'ipad', '2', 'money'), 19.906560371794583),
(('using', 'ipad', '2', 'take'), 19.555653209935453),
 (('relief', 'need', 'ipad', '2'), 19.490243320289167),
 (('people', 'using', 'ipad', '2'), 18.8056314629438),
 (('ipad', '2', 'best', 'thing'), 18.719151942218332),
```

```
(('ipad', '2', 'take', 'photo'), 18.662568413851965),
(('need', 'ipad', '2', 'best'), 17.80841928031542)]
```

#### Some observations from exploring the data:

- Multiple complaints about issues with iphone 6 and its new touch id feature. Some googling unvealed an issue in which iphone 6 touch id button / home button would malfunction and heat up to high temperatures.
- · many complaints about phone chargers
- · high negative sentiment for iphone batteries
- · Some users displeased with issues with apple news app
- apple ipad 2 described as a design headache
- · Complaints about customer service
- public image described as fascist

Recommend to focus on improving battery life and quality. Improve phone accessories for charging and protecting battery. (apple did improvea lot on this since 2011 when many of the tweets were collected)

Address technical issues with iphone 6 and apple news app crashing.

Launch public relations campaign and give back to community to booster public image.

Reasses training protocols for customer facing employees and ensure customer service is a cornerstone of Apple culture.

## **Proof of Concept**

Actionable insight can be gained with enough social media data. A reasonable amount of labeled data can be budgeted for a growing buisness in order to train a machine learning sentiment classifier on that data and deploy it in order to gain more insights into consumer sentiment on your brand or products.

This is the end of this notebook. Please feel free to continue on to the modeling notebook to see how a classifier could be trained and tuned.

Feel free to reach out with corrections or questioyns. Thank you.

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