# INSY 5378 PROJECT 1: POST-ELECTION SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS

## **Team 02**:

Dhanashri Ostwal (dhanashrivilas.ostwal@mavs.uta.edu) – 1001277328

Priyanka Sekhar (priyanka.sekhar@mavs.uta.edu) - 1001215254

Saranya Ravichandran (saranya.ravichandran@mavs.uta.edu) -1001160582

#### AIM OF THE PROJECT

This project was targeted towards the analysis of public response for 3 most popular people around 2016 U.S. elections (Barack Obama, Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump), as expressed on Twitter, which is a micro-blogging service. After which we calculated the sentiment score for each person to answer the following questions: 1) Which person has the most positive tweets 2) Which person has the most negative tweets.

Using the tweets that we got for each person, we created a word cloud (a visual representation of the text data) which gave us a clear picture about which words have been used the most for which person. Additionally, we performed Topic Modelling on these tweets by using a python sentiment analysis module.

This process was repeated by take location (Dallas TX, New York NY, San Francisco CA, Los Angeles CA, Chicago IL, Washington DC, Atlanta GA) as a criteria of search for each of the three important people. Following which we found out which person has the most positive/negative tweets and in which city. Also, we created word clouds for each city and person.

## **MODEL**



Our system analyzes the twitter data and gives a new and meaningful perspective on the dynamics of the electoral process and public opinion.

#### 1. Tweet extraction from Twitter:

We extracted about 10,000 tweets from twitter for Hilary, Trump and Obama, using the Twitter Streaming API and Twython, by getting 500 tweets every 15 minutes.

We used **track** = **KEYWORD** to get keyword filtered tweets for each person.

#### 2. Sentiment Analysis:

In this step, we calculated the sentiment score for each person using the tweets we extracted. We used Naive Bayes Classifier for serving this purpose.

The Naïve Bayes Classifier is based on the bag-of-words model. With this model we check which word of the tweet belongs to the positive-word-list and which to the negative-word-list. If the word belongs to the positive word list, the total score of the tweets (for that person) is updated to +1 and vice versa. If at the end the total score is positive, the tweets for that person is classified as positive, and if not, then negative.

At the end of this classification, we use this sentiment score for each person to answer the question: Which person has the most positive/most negative tweets?

## 3. Data Pre-Processing:

Pre-processing is a very important step in the data collection process. Data gathering such as tweet extraction usually contains many garbage values. It's necessary to remove such characters and values, otherwise it may lead to misleading results.

#### i. Stop word removal:

Stop words are common words that carry less importance than the keywords. Words like "is", "a", "the" etc. are usually removed in this step before creating the word cloud.

NLTK corpus (a list of 2,400 stop words) which is part of Python was used by us to remove these stop words from our twitter extracted data.

#### ii. Stemming:

This method is used to identify the root/stem of a word. For example, the words "connect", "connected", "connecting", "connections" can all be stemmed to the word "Connect". The purpose of this step is to remove various suffixes, to reduce the number of words, to have matching stems. This helps us save time and memory space too.

#### 4. Word Cloud Generation

Word Cloud is one of the simplest and most intuitive form of visualizing data. These clouds give greater importance to words which occur more often than others in the tweets.

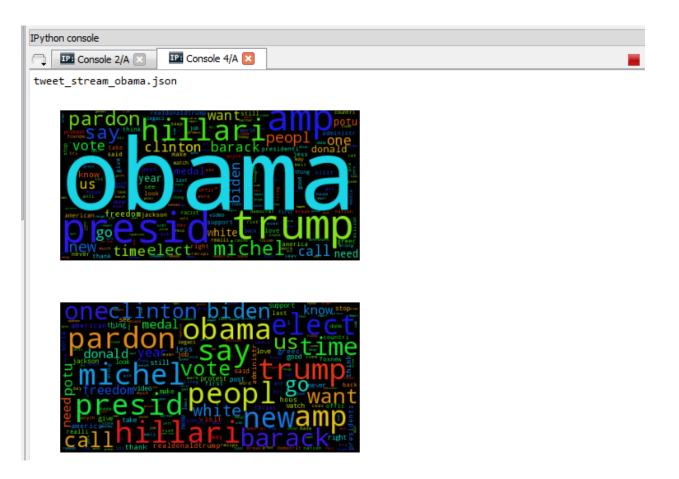
We formed these clouds for each person using the python "WordCloud" module in Python.



Word Cloud for Trump using 10k tweets



Word Cloud for Hillary using 10k tweets.



Word Cloud for Obama using 10k tweets.

## 5. Location specific Tweets

Next, we performed all the above steps (Collection, Sentiment Analysis, Word Cloud generation) by adding the locations filter to the Streaming API. We used "locations = lat1, lon1, lat2, lon2" to collect tweets from a specific region.

We collected tweets from the following 7 cities: Dallas TX, New York NY, San Francisco CA, Los Angeles CA, Chicago IL, Washington DC and Atlanta GA.

Then we used this information to determine who out of the three people have the most positive/negative tweets.

We also created word clouds for each city and person to visualize which words were used most often in the case of each person for each city.

## Word clouds for each person and city:

## 1. Atlanta, GA

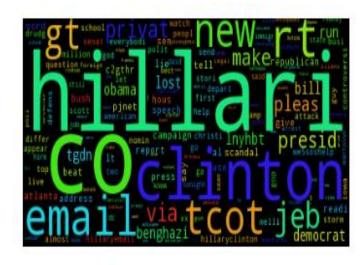
a. Donald Trump

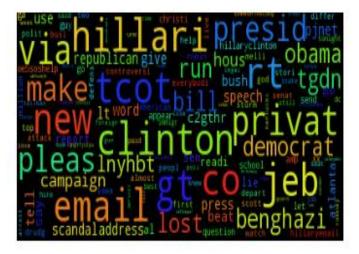


# b. Hillary Clinton

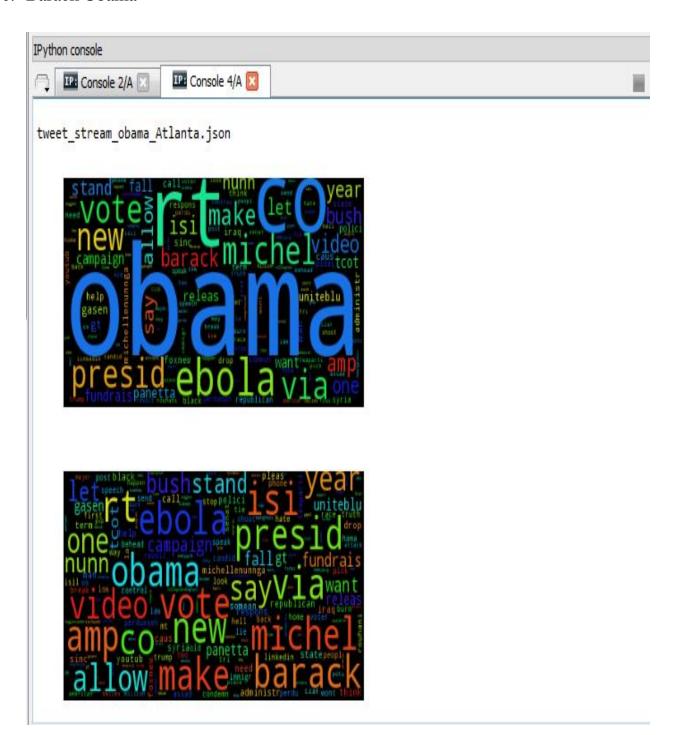


tweet\_stream\_hillary\_Atlanta.json





# c. Barack Obama



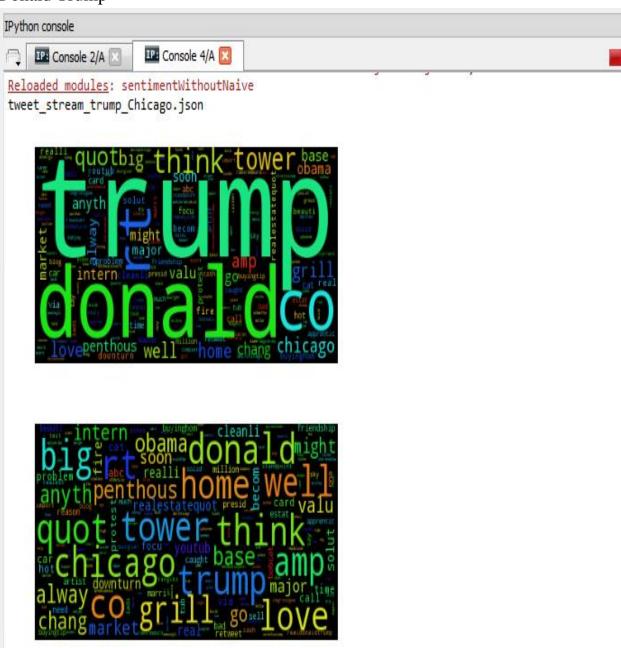
```
IPvthon console
                      IP: Console 4/A 🔣
    IP: Console 2/A
('Trump:', 0.4757182747045816, 0.5242817252954187)
('Hillary:', 0.7274685980362302, 0.27253140196376974)
('Obama:', 0.6204951628724367, 0.3795048371275632)
Hillary has highest positive comments for Atlanta.
Trump has highest negative comments for Atlanta.
Topic 0: hillary clinton http dc rt https 2016 email lied benghazi
Topic 1: trump donald dc http rt https tower thinking like big
Topic 2: obama http rt dc ebola syria ibd president michelle kurds
LDA model
Topics 20:
Topic #1 (0, u'0.000*Trump + 0.000*Hillary + 0.000*Donald + 0.000*trump + 0.000*-Donald +
0.000*thinking + 0.000*Clinton + 0.000*SAY + 0.000*DAY: + 0.000*Tower')
Topic #2 (1, u'0.001*DC + 0.001*Hillary + 0.000*Clinton + 0.000*#DC + 0.000*Trump + 0.000*#Dbama +
0.000*DC. + 0.000*Bosnia + 0.000*Brian + 0.000*@NetworksManager:')
Topic #3 (2, u'0.000*(IBD) + 0.000*#Syria + 0.000*#Kobani + 0.000*http://t.co/eoHluIrxzq +
0.000*Beg + 0.000*#IslamicState, + 0.000*Battle + 0.000*#Kurds + 0.000*sucks! + 0.000*U.S.')
Topics 50:
Topic #1 (0, u'0.000*Trump + 0.000*Hillary + 0.000*Donald + 0.000*trump + 0.000*-Donald +
0.000*thinking + 0.000*Clinton + 0.000*SAY + 0.000*DAY: + 0.000*Tower')
Topic #2 (1, u'0.001*DC + 0.001*Hillary + 0.000*Clinton + 0.000*#DC + 0.000*Trump + 0.000*#Dbama +
0.000*DC. + 0.000*Bosnia + 0.000*Brian + 0.000*@NetworksManager:')
Topic #3 (2, u'0.000*(IBD) + 0.000*#Syria + 0.000*#Kobani + 0.000*http://t.co/eoHluIrxzq +
0.000*Beg + 0.000*#IslamicState, + 0.000*Battle + 0.000*#Kurds + 0.000*sucks! + 0.000*U.S.')
In [19]:
```

#### Most positive/negative tweets in Atlanta, GA.

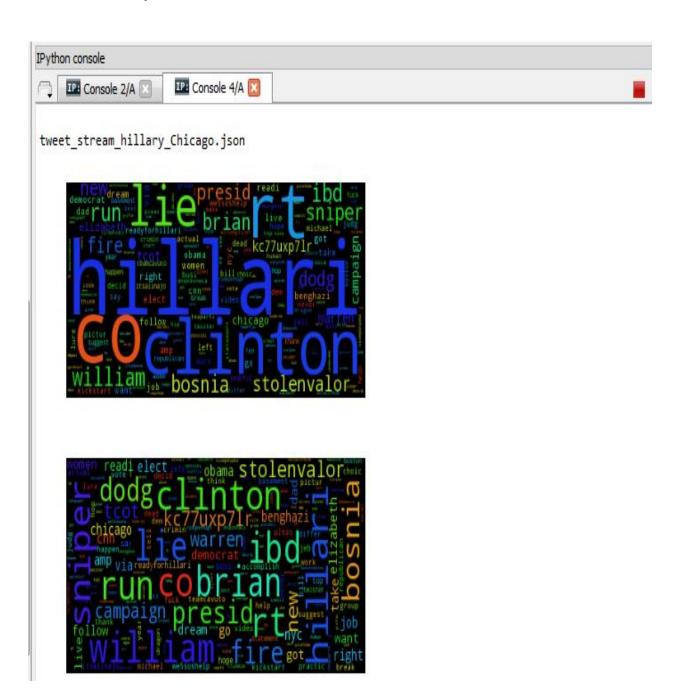
Most positive tweets: **Hillary Clinton**Most negative tweets: **Donald Trump** 

# 2. Chicago, IL

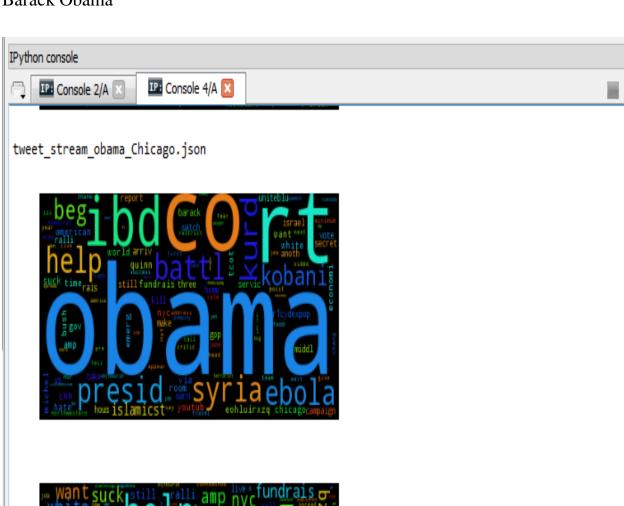
# a. Donald Trump



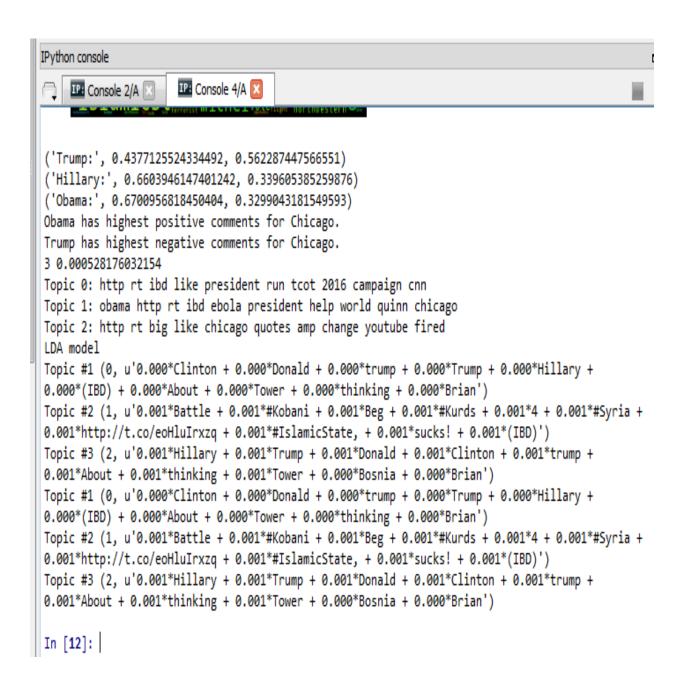
# b. Hillary Clinton



# c. Barack Obama







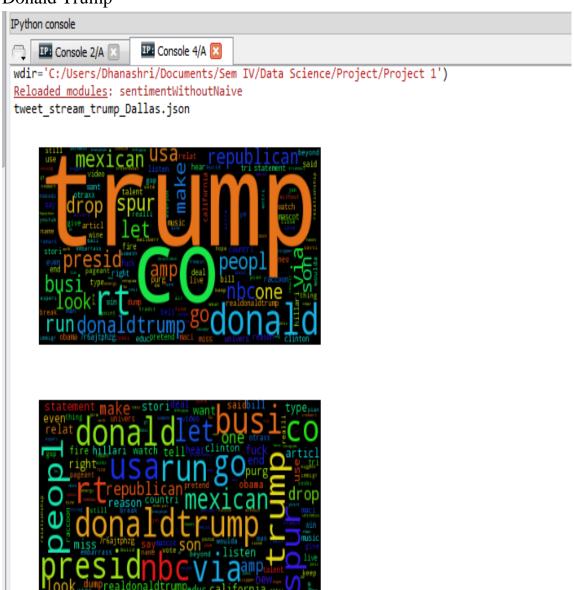
#### Most positive/negative tweets in Chicago, IL.

Most positive tweets: **Obama** 

Most negative tweets: Donald Trump

## 3. Dallas, TX

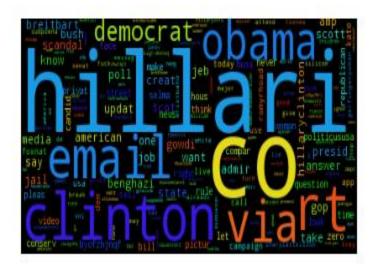
# a. Donald Trump

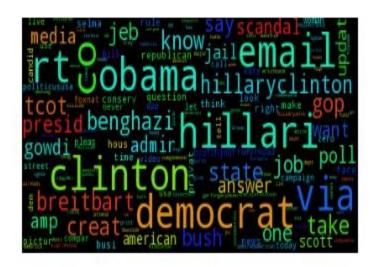


# b. Hillary Clinton



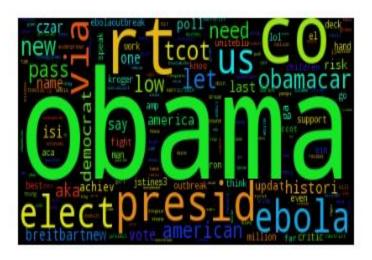
tweet\_stream\_hillary\_Dallas.json

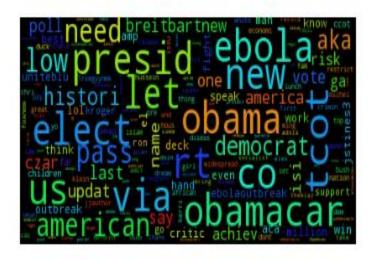


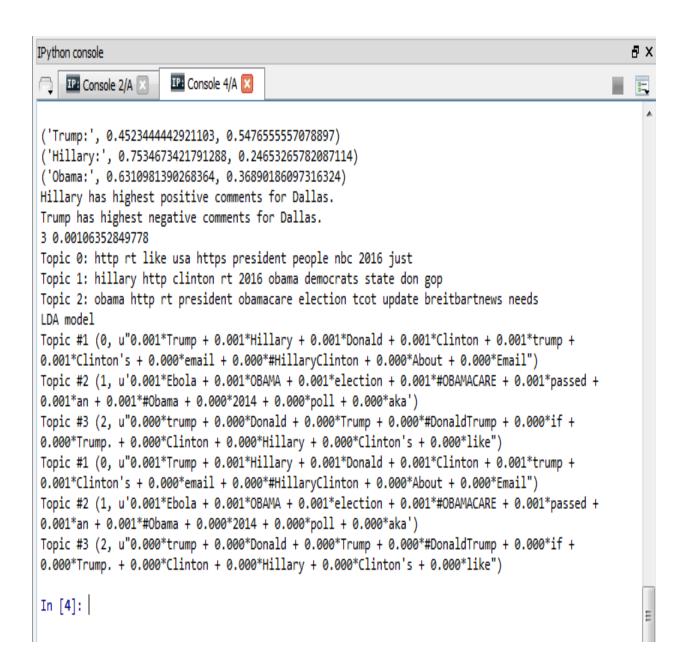


## c. Barack Obama









Most positive/negative tweets in Dallas, TX.

Most positive tweets: Hillary Clinton

Most negative tweets: **Donald Trump** 

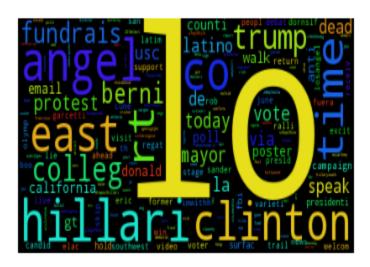
## 4. Los Angeles, California

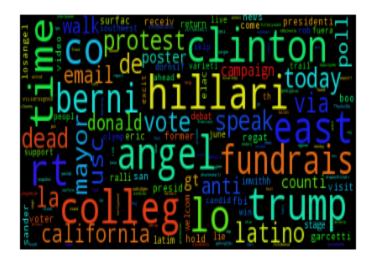


# b. Hillary Clinton



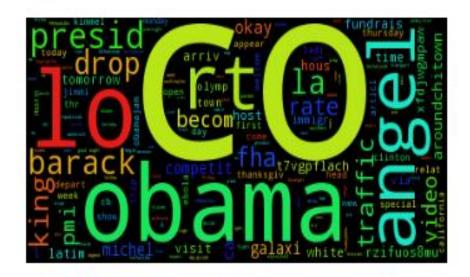
tweet\_stream\_hillary\_LA.json

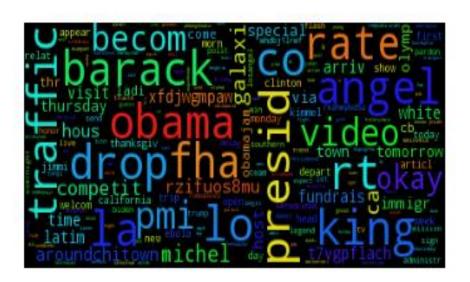


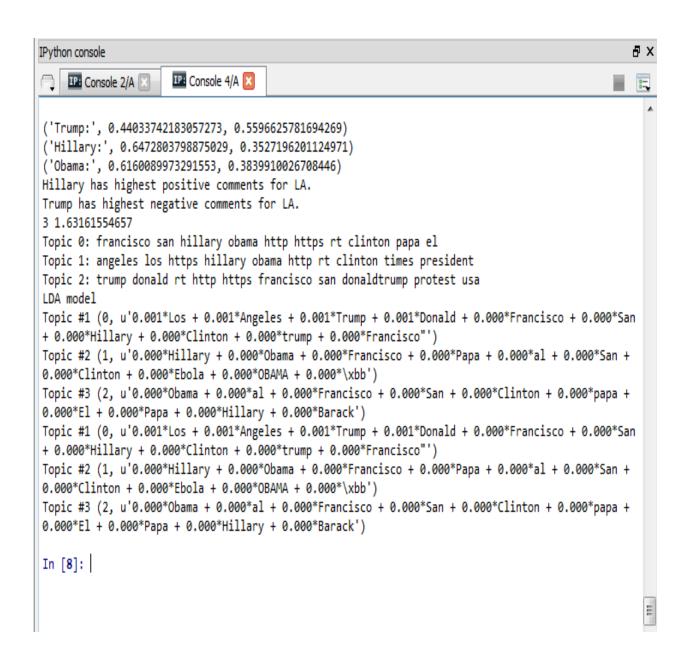


# c. Barack Obama

tweet\_stream\_obama\_LA.json







#### Most positive/negative tweets in Los Angeles, CA.

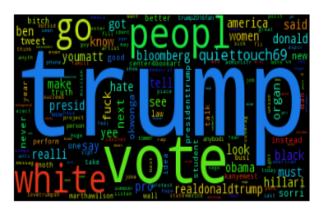
Most positive tweets: Hillary Clinton

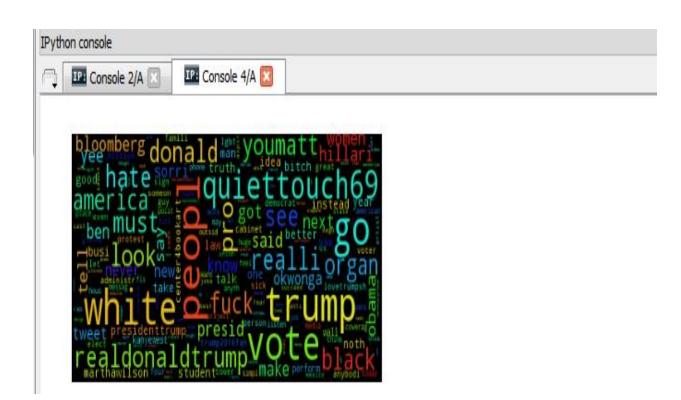
Most negative tweets: **Donald Trump** 

## 5. New York, NY

# a. Donald Trump

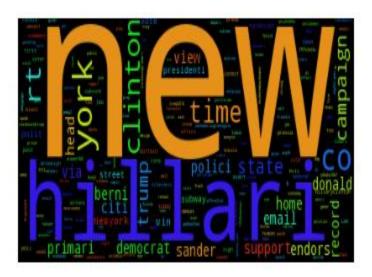
In [1]: runfile('C:/Users/Dhanashri/Documents/Sem IV/Data Science/Project/Project 1/postEle.py',
wdir='C:/Users/Dhanashri/Documents/Sem IV/Data Science/Project/Project 1')
tweet\_stream\_trump\_NY.json

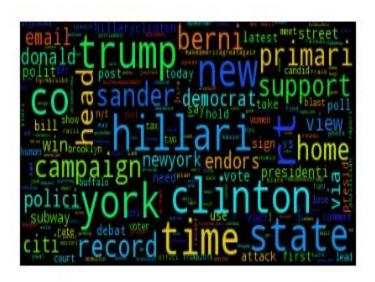




# b. Hillary Clinton



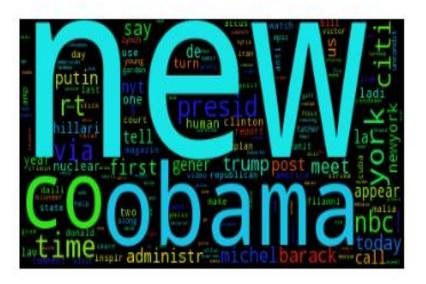


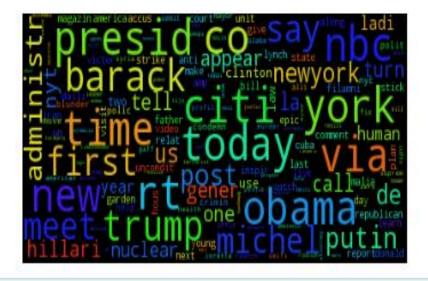


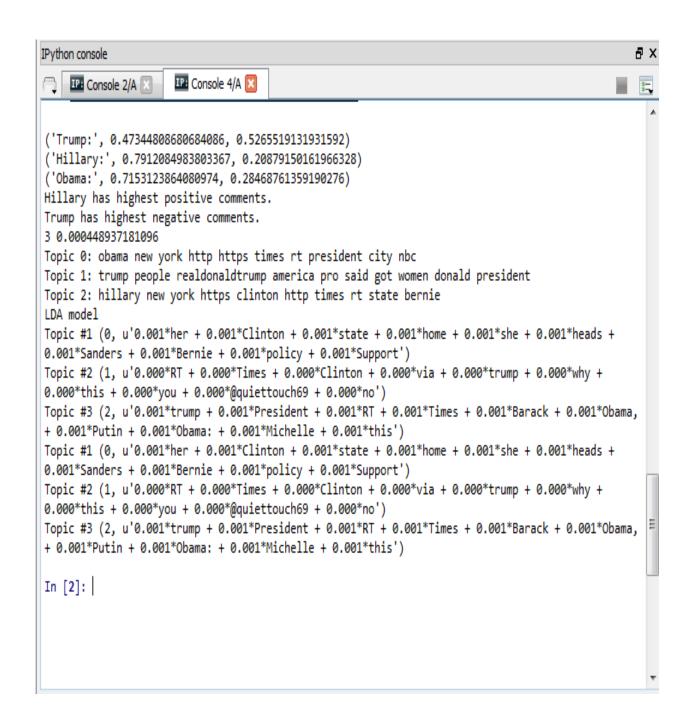
## c. Barack Obama



tweet\_stream\_obama\_NY.json







## Most positive/negative tweets in New York, NY.

Most positive tweets: Hillary Clinton

Most negative tweets: Donald Trump

# 6. San Francisco, California

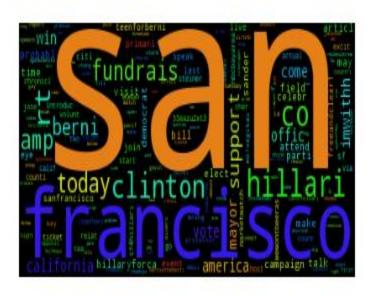
# a. Donald Trump



# b. Hillary Clinton



tweet\_stream\_hillary\_SF.json





# c. Barack Obama



```
IPython console
                                                                                                   Ð
                      IP: Console 4/A 🔀
    IP: Console 2/A
('Trump:', 0.592279201448399, 0.4077207985516013)
('Hillary:', 0.7582591338967423, 0.2417408661032579)
('Obama:', 0.701744012716206, 0.2982559872837941)
Hillary has highest positive comments for SF.
Trump has highest negative comments for SF.
3 1.0038347106
Topic 0: francisco san https papa hillary el al obama que es
Topic 1: http obama hillary rt clinton president email obamacare tcot 2016
Topic 2: trump donald http rt https donaldtrump usa business people like
LDA model
Topic #1 (0, u"0.001*Hillary + 0.000*Clinton + 0.000*HillaryClinton + 0.000*Clinton's + 0.000*\xbb
+ 0.000*Email + 0.000*Jeb + 0.000*Benghazi + 0.000*About + 0.000*email")
Topic #2 (1, u'0.000*Ebola + 0.000*OBAMA + 0.000*passed + 0.000*#OBAMACARE + 0.000*aka +
0.000*#UPDATE + 0.000*poll + 0.000*achieved + 0.000*election + 0.000*#Obama')
Topic #3 (2, u'0.001*San + 0.001*Francisco + 0.001*Trump + 0.001*Donald + 0.000*Hillary +
0.000*Clinton + 0.000*trump + 0.000*al + 0.000*Papa + 0.000*que')
Topic #1 (0, u"0.001*Hillary + 0.000*Clinton + 0.000*HillaryClinton + 0.000*Clinton's + 0.000*\xbb
+ 0.000*Email + 0.000*Jeb + 0.000*Benghazi + 0.000*About + 0.000*email")
Topic #2 (1, u'0.000*Ebola + 0.000*OBAMA + 0.000*passed + 0.000*#OBAMACARE + 0.000*aka +
0.000*#UPDATE + 0.000*poll + 0.000*achieved + 0.000*election + 0.000*#Obama')
Topic #3 (2, u'0.001*San + 0.001*Francisco + 0.001*Trump + 0.001*Donald + 0.000*Hillary +
0.000*Clinton + 0.000*trump + 0.000*al + 0.000*Papa + 0.000*que')
In [6]:
```

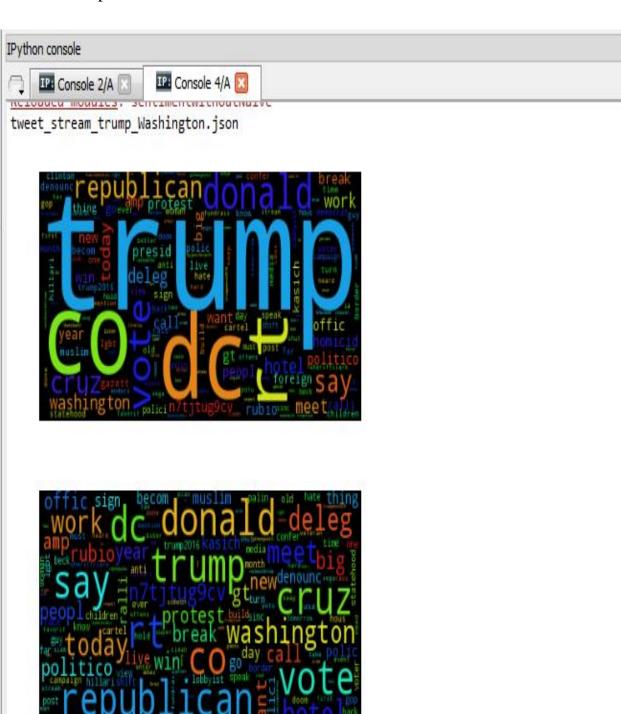
## Most positive/negative tweets in San Francisco, CA.

Most positive tweets: Hillary Clinton

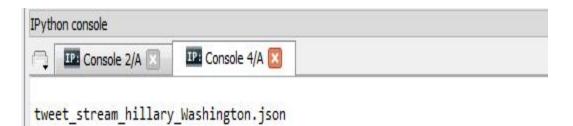
Most negative tweets: Donald Trump

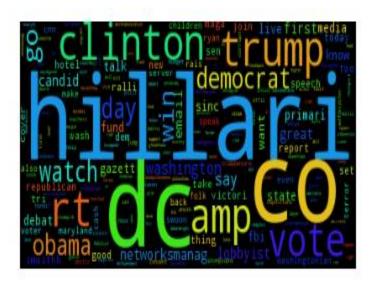
# 7. Washington DC

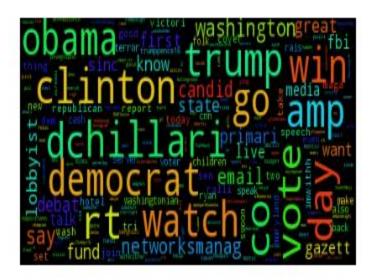
# a. Donald Trump



# b. Hillary Clinton



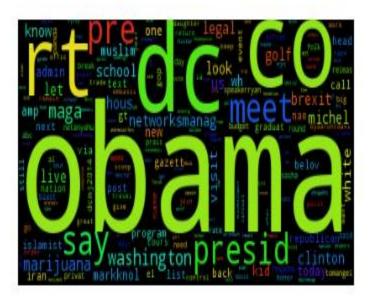


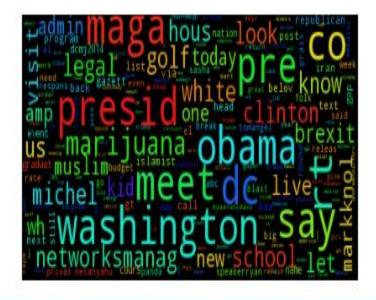


# c. Barack Obama



tweet\_stream\_obama\_Washington.json





```
('Trump:', 0.5331662358212885, 0.46683376417871175)
('Hillary:', 0.760258790862788, 0.2397412091372118)
('Obama:', 0.6694414440791648, 0.3305585559208356)
Hillary has highest positive comments for Washington.
Trump has highest negative comments for Washington.
Topic 0: hillary clinton dc rt http https ibd 2016 like benghazi
Topic 1: trump dc donald https rt http big cruz hotel quotes
Topic 2: obama http dc rt ibd president pres ebola https help
LDA model
Topics 20:
Topic #1 (0, u'0.001*DC + 0.000*Trump + 0.000*Donald + 0.000*trump + 0.000*thinking + 0.000*Tower +
0.000*#Obama + 0.000*Pres + 0.000*big. + 0.000*#DC')
Topic #2 (1, u'0.001*Hillary + 0.000*Clinton + 0.000*DC + 0.000*Brian + 0.000*Bosnia + 0.000*Sniper
+ 0.000*#StolenValor + 0.000*Williams, + 0.000*Lied + 0.000*Dodging')
Topic #3 (2, u'0.001*DC + 0.000*Trump + 0.000*#IslamicState, + 0.000*#Kobani +
0.000*http://t.co/eoHluIrxzq + 0.000*#Kurds + 0.000*#Syria + 0.000*Battle + 0.000*Beg +
0.000*(IBD)')
Topics 50:
Topic #1 (0, u'0.001*DC + 0.000*Trump + 0.000*Donald + 0.000*trump + 0.000*thinking + 0.000*Tower +
0.000*#Obama + 0.000*Pres + 0.000*big. + 0.000*#DC')
Topic #2 (1, u'0.001*Hillary + 0.000*Clinton + 0.000*DC + 0.000*Brian + 0.000*Bosnia + 0.000*Sniper
+ 0.000*#StolenValor + 0.000*Williams, + 0.000*Lied + 0.000*Dodging')
Topic #3 (2, u'0.001*DC + 0.000*Trump + 0.000*#IslamicState, + 0.000*#Kobani +
0.000*http://t.co/eoHluIrxzq + 0.000*#Kurds + 0.000*#Syria + 0.000*Battle + 0.000*Beg +
0.000*(IBD)')
In [15]:
```

Highest positive/negative tweets in Washington DC.

Most positive tweets: Hillary Clinton

Most negative tweets: **Donald Trump** 

#### 6. Topic Modeling

Finally, by using the 30,000 tweet text corpus from Step 1, we ran topic modeling with 20 and 50 topics using NMF and LDA from GENSIM.

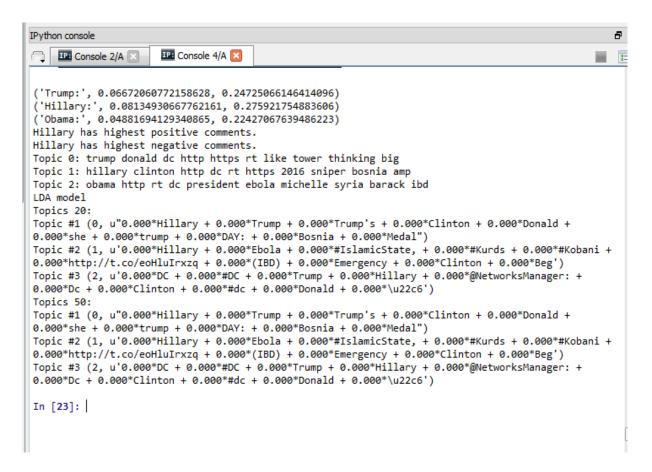
#### i. Non-Negative Matrix Factorization (NMF):

A "non-negative matrix" is a matrix containing non-negative values (here, zero or positive word frequencies). And factorization refers to familiar kind of mathematical factorization. NMF is part of the GENSIM package in Python.

We will use NMF to get a document-topic matrix and a list of top words for each topic.

#### i. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA):

LDA is a topic model that generates topics based on word frequency from a set of documents. LDA is particularly useful for finding reasonably accurate mixture of topics within a given document set. Like NMF, LDA is also part of the topic modeling package called GENSIM.



## a) Most positive/negative tweets and

b) Topic Modeling with LDA and NMF(20 and 50 topics).

Note: Although we ran the Topic Modeling for 20 and 50 topics we have displayed only 3 topics for each model.

## **PYTHON SCRIPTS**

### twitterStream.py

```
1# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 3 Created on Thu Nov 10 20:28:59 2016
 5 @author: Dhanashri
 8 from twython import TwythonStreamer
 9 import sys
10 import json
11 import os
12 from datetime import datetime
13 tweets = []
14 path = ".
15 startTime = datetime.now()
16 class MyStreamer(TwythonStreamer):
17 #'''our own subclass of TwythonStremer'''
18
19 # overriding
20 def on_success(self, data):
21
        if 'text' in data:
22
            if data['lang'] == 'en':
23
                details = []
               content = data['text'].split(':',1)
created_at = data['user']['created_at'].split()
date = created_at[1] + created_at[2] + created_at[-1]
24
25
26
                if content[0].startswith('RT '):
27
28
                       line = content[1].split('http')
29
                  else:
38
                      line = content[0].split('http')
31
                      details.append(date)
32
                       details.append(line[0])
33
                       tweets.append(details)
34
        print('received tweet #', len(tweets), data['text'][:100].encode('utf-8'))
35
36
        if len(tweets) >= 500:
37
            self.store_json()
38
             self.disconnect()
39
48
41
      # overriding
42
      def on_error(self, status_code, data):
         print status code, data
```

```
45
46
        def store_json(self):
            if os.path.isfile('tweet_stream_{{}}.json'.format(keyword)):
47
                 with open('tweet_stream_{}.json'.format(keyword), 'r') as f:
48
                     lines = json.load(f)
49
50
                     if len(lines) > 0:
51
52
53
54
55
                          lines += tweets
           else:
                 lines = tweets
            with open('tweet_stream_{{}}.json'.format(keyword), 'w') as f:
                json.dump(lines, f, indent=4)
57 if __name__ == '__main__':
58
       with open('dhanashri_twitter_credentials.json', 'r') as f: credentials = json.load(\vec{f})
59
60
61
       # create your own app to get consumer key and secret
CONSUMER_KEY = credentials['CONSUMER_KEY']
62
63
       CONSUMER_SECRET = credentials['CONSUMER_SECRET']
       ACCESS_TOKEN = credentials['ACCESS_TOKEN']
ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET = credentials['ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET']
65
66
67
68
            stream = MyStreamer(CONSUMER_KEY, CONSUMER_SECRET, ACCESS_TOKEN, ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET)
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
            if len(sys.argv) > 1:
                 keyword = sys.argv[1]
            else:
                 keyword = 'data'
            stream.statuses.filter(track=keyword)
            stream = MyStreamer(CONSUMER_KEY, CONSUMER_SECRET, ACCESS_TOKEN, ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET)
            if len(sys.argv) > 1:
                 keyword = sys.argv[1]
            else:
                 keyword = 'data'
83
84
            stream.statuses.filter(track=keyword)
```

#### postElection.py

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 Created on Wed Nov 09 19:02:20 2016
5 @author: Dhanashri
6 """
8 from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
9 import sentimentAnalysis as sA
10 import sys
11 import os
12 import numpy as np
13 from sklearn import decomposition
14 from gensim import corpora, models
16 if len(sys.argv) > 1:
17
      keyword = sys.argv[1]
18 else:
      keyword = 'data'
19
21 locationList = ["", "Dallas", "NY", "SF", "LA", "Chicago", "Washington", "Atlanta"]
23 #Calculating the highest positive and negative comments for all locations and without any location constraint
24 for location in locationList:
      resultPolarityTrump, resultSubjectivityTrump = sA.main("trump",location)
26
      resultPolarityHillary, resultSubjectivityHillary = sA.main("hillary",location)
27
      resultPolarityObama, resultSubjectivityObama = sA.main("obama",location)
      print("Trump:",resultPolarityTrump, resultSubjectivityTrump)
28
29
      print("Hillary:",resultPolarityHillary, resultSubjectivityHillary)
30
      print("Obama:",resultPolarityObama, resultSubjectivityObama)
31
32
      if resultPolarityObama > resultPolarityTrump and resultPolarityObama > resultPolarityHillary:
          highestPol = "Obama"#resultPolarityObam
33
34
      elif resultPolarityTrump > resultPolarityObama and resultPolarityTrump > resultPolarityHillary:
35
          highestPol = "Trump"#resultPolarityTrump
36
           highestPol = "Hillary"#resultPolarityHillary
37
38
39
      if resultSubjectivityObama > resultSubjectivityTrump and resultSubjectivityObama > resultSubjectivityHillary:
40
          highestSub = "Obama"#resultSubjectivityOb
41
      elif resultSubjectivityTrump > resultSubjectivityObama and resultSubjectivityTrump > resultSubjectivityHillary:
          highestSub = "Trump"#resultSubjectivityTrump
42
43
44
           highestSub = "Hillary"#resultSubjectivityHillary
45
        1 - 2025 1 - 111 1 - 1 - 111
```

```
45
       print("{} has highest positive comments.".format(highestPol))
print("{} has highest negative comments.".format(highestSub))
46
47
48
49
       #JSON Dataset that has tweets
       corpus=['tweet_stream_hillary.json','tweet_stream_obama.json','tweet_stream_trump.json']
50
51
       #Topic Analysis, LDA
54
       corpus=[]
55
       docs=[]
56
       corpus root='Corpus Data'
57
       for filename in os.listdir(corpus_root):
          file = open(os.path.join(corpus_root, filename), "r")
58
          doc = file.read()
59
          words=doc.split()
file.close()
fname.append(filename)
60
61
62
         corpus.append(doc)
docs.append(words)
63
64
65
      vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english', min_df=2)
dtm = vectorizer.fit_transform(corpus)
66
67
68
      vocab = vectorizer.get_feature_names()
69
      num_topics=3
70
       num_top_words=10
71
      clf = decomposition.NMF(n_components=num_topics, random_state=1)
72
73
       doctopic = clf.fit_transform(dtm)
74
      print num_topics, clf.reconstruction_err_
76
       topic_words = []
77
       for topic in clf.components :
         word_idx = np.argsort(topic)[::-1][0:num_top_words]
78
79
           topic_words.append([vocab[i] for i in word_idx])
88
      for t in range(len(topic_words)):
    print "Topic {}: {}".format(t, ' '.join(topic_words[t][:15]))
81
82
83
84
      dic = corpora.Dictionary(docs)
85
       corp = [dic.doc2bow(text) for text in docs]
86
       tfidf = models.TfidfModel(corp)
      corpus tfidf = tfidf[corp]
      model = models.ldamodel.ldaModel(corpus tfidf, num topics=num topics, id2word=dic, update every=1, passes=100)
       print("LDA model")
topics_found = model.print_topics(20)
counter = 1
for t in topics_found:
91
92
```

```
89    print("LDA model")
90    topics_found = model.print_topics(20)
91    counter = 1
92    for t in topics_found:
93         print("Topic #{} {})".format(counter, t))
94         counter + 1
95    topics_found2 = model.print_topics(50)
96    counter2 = 1
97    for t in topics_found2:
98         print("Topic #{} {})".format(counter2, t))
99    counter2 += 1
```

## sentimentAnalysis.py

```
1# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 Created on Tue Nov 08 21:11:06 2016
 5 @author: Dhanashri
7 from __future__ import print_function
 8 from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
9 from textblob import TextBlob
10 from wordcloud import WordCloud
11 import nltk
12 import json
13 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
14 import os
15 import string
16 from textblob.sentiments import NaiveBayesAnalyzer
18 ps = PorterStemmer()
19 tweetDict = {}
21 def main(name, location):
     directory = "Corpus Data"
23
      count = 0
         filename = 'tweet_stream_{}.json'.format(name)
          fileCorpus = 'tweet_stream_{{}}.txt'.format(name)
27
28
         filename = 'tweet_stream_{{}_{}}, json'.format(name, location)
29
30
         fileCorpus = 'tweet_stream_{}_{}.txt'.format(name,location)
     print(filename)
32
33
      #Read dataset containing tweets
34
     with open(filename) as json_file:
35
          tweets = json.load(json_file)
36
     with open(directory + '/' + fileCorpus, 'w') as f:
38
        for tweet in tweets:
39
             encoded_tweet=tweet[1].encode('utf-8')
48
41
             unicode_text = encoded_tweet.decode('unicode_escape').encode('ascii','ignore')
42
             punct=string.punctuation
             table_p=string.maketrans(punct,len(punct)*" ")
              text=unicode_text.translate(table_p)
              tweetDict[count] = [tweet[0],text]
45
```

```
if not os.path.exists(directory):
47
                  os.makedirs(directory)
48
              f.write(tweet[1].encode('utf-8'))
49
              f.write('\n')
50
              count += 1
51
52
53
     sub = []
54
     pol = []
55
      cnt = 1
     for key, value in tweetDict.iteritems():
56
57
        #if value[0].strip() == dateVal.strip();
          #Call to removal stap words
58
59
          text_without_stopwords = remove_stop_words(value[1])
68
          #TextBlob using NaiveBayes
        text = TextBlob(text_without_stopwords,analyzer = NaiveBayesAnalyzer())
61
        pol.append(text.sentiment.p_pos)
sub.append(text.sentiment.p_neg)
62
63
        print(cnt)
64
         cnt += 1
65
          #Text8lob without NaiveBayes
66
67.#
      text = Text8lob(value[1])
       pol.append(text.sentiment.polarity)
68 #
69 #
          sub.append(text.sentiment.subjectivity)
78
71 word_cloud()
    resultPolarity = sum(pol)/len(pol)
resultSubjectivity = sum(sub)/len(sub)
72
73
74
    print(resultPolarity, resultSubjectivity)
     return resultPolarity, resultSubjectivity
75
76
77 #Removal of stopwords
78 def remove_stop_words(text):
79 keyword =
     stop = set(nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english'))
88
81 for i in text.lower().split():
        if i not in stop:
82
83
              stemmedVar = ps.stem(i)
keyword += ' ' + stemmedVar
84
85
     return keyword
86
87
```

```
88 #Word Cloud
89 def word cloud():
90 keywords_list = ''
91
    for key, value in tweetDict.iteritems():
92
       keyword = remove_stop_words(value[1])
         keywords list += ' ' + keyword
93
     wordcloud = WordCloud().generate(keywords_list)
94
95
     plt.imshow(wordcloud)
96
     plt.axis("off")
97
      wordcloud = WordCloud(max_font_size=40).generate(keywords_list)
98
      plt.figure()
      plt.imshow(wordcloud)
99
100
      plt.axis("off")
101
      plt.show()
102
103
104
```

## twitterLocation.py

```
1# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 ****
3 Created on Thu Nov 10 20:28:59 2016
5 @author: Dhanashri
9 from twython import TwythonStreamer
10 import sys
11 import json
12 import os
13 from datetime import datetime
14 tweets = []
15 startTime = datetime.now()
16 class MyStreamer(TwythonStreamer):
17 #'''our own subclass of TwythonStremer'''
18
19 # overriding
20 def on_success(self, data):
21
22
         if 'text' in data:
23
            if data['lang'] == 'en':
              if keyword in data['text'].encode('utf-8'):
24
25
                   print data['text'].encode('utf-8')
26
                   details = []
27
                   content = data['text'].split(':',1)
28
                   created_at = data['user']['created_at'].split()
29
                   date = created at[1] + created at[2] + created at[-1]
38
                   if content[0].startswith('RT '):
31
                       line = content[1].split('http')
32
                  else:
33
                       line = content[0].split('http')
34
                       details.append(date)
35
                       details.append(line[0])
36
                       tweets.append(details)
37
                        print 'received tweet #', len(tweets), data['text'][:100].encode('utf-8')
38
39
       if len(tweets) >= 50:
48
          self.store json()
41
           self.disconnect()
42
43 # overriding
44 def on_error(self, status_code, data):
        print status_code, data
```

```
47
       def store_json(self):
48
          loc = "NY"
49
          if os.path.isfile('tweet_stream_{}_{}, json'.format(keyword, loc)):
58
              with open('tweet_stream_{}_{}, json'.format(keyword,loc), 'r') as f:
51
                  lines = json.load(f)
52
                  #lines = f.readlines()
53
                  if len(lines) > 0:
54
                      lines += tweets
55
         else:
56
              lines = tweets
57
          with open('tweet_stream_{}_{}, json'.format(keyword, loc), 'w') as f:
58
              json.dump(lines, f, indent=4)
59
68
61 if __name__ == '__main__':
63
      with open('dhanashri_twitter_credentials.json', 'r') as f:
64
          credentials = json.load(f)
65
66 # create your own app to get consumer key and secret
     CONSUMER KEY = credentials['CONSUMER KEY']
67
68
      CONSUMER_SECRET = credentials['CONSUMER_SECRET']
69
      ACCESS_TOKEN = credentials['ACCESS_TOKEN']
70
      ACCESS TOKEN SECRET = credentials['ACCESS TOKEN SECRET']
71
72
73
          stream = MyStreamer(CONSUMER_KEY, CONSUMER_SECRET, ACCESS_TOKEN, ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET)
74
75
          if len(sys.argv) > 1:
76
              keyword = sys.argv[1]
77
          else:
              keyword = 'obama'
78
79
88
          stream.statuses.filter(locations="-74,40,-73,41")
81
82
          stream = MyStreamer(CONSUMER_KEY, CONSUMER_SECRET, ACCESS_TOKEN, ACCESS_TOKEN_SECRET)
83
84
          if len(sys.argv) > 1:
85
              keyword = sys.argv[1]
86
          else:
              keyword = 'obama'
87
88
89
          stream.statuses.filter(locations="-74,40,-73,41")
98
          #Dallas = 32,-96,33,-95
91
          #New York = -74,40,-73,41
92
          #San Francisco, CA = -122.75,36.8,-121.75,37.8
93
          #Los Angeles, CA = 34.052234, -118.243685
94
          #Chicago, IL = 41.878114, -87.629798
95
          #Washington DC = 38.907192, -77.036871
96
          #Atlanta GA = 33.748995, -84.387982
97
```

# **CONCLUSION**

We presented a system for real-time Twitter sentiment analysis of the 2016 U.S. presidential election. We used the Twitter API, Python and Word Clouds and evaluated the public sentiments expressed over Twitter and helped us perform topic modelling in response to the political events.