

SDL EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING REPORT

Submitted by

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Problem Statement:

Twitter Sentimental Analysis using python

What is sentimental analysis?

- Sentiment Analysis is the process of 'Computationally' determining whether a piece of Writing is positive, negative, or neutral.
- It's also known as **opinion mining**, deriving the opinion or attitude of a speaker.

Why sentiment analysis?

- **Business:** In the marketing field, companies use it to develop their strategies, to understand customers' feelings towards products or brands, how people respond to their campaigns or product launches and why consumers don't buy some products.
- **Politics:** In the political field, it is used to keep track of political views, to detect consistency and inconsistency between statements and actions at the government level. It can be used to predict election results as well!
- **Public Actions:** Sentiment analysis is also used to monitor and analyze social phenomena, spot potentially dangerous situations, and determine the general mood of the blogosphere.

Steps to be followed / Algorithm:

Step1: Tokenization (dividing para into different sentences and sentences into words)

Step 2: Cleaning Data (Removes all these unique characters and words which do not add any value to the analytics part)

Step 3: Removing Stopwords (like The, was, he/she) that do not add value to the analytics part.

Step 4: Classification: To classify them as to whether it is a positive/negative/neutral word.

Positive word: We give a score of +1 Negative word: We give a score of -1

Neutral: 0

Step 5: Apply Supervised Algorithm of classification (machine learning)

You train you model with Bag of words or lexicons and test it on the analyzing statement.

Lexicons – Dictionary of a pre-classified set of words.

Once the model is trained, we can perform the test on the analysis statement. An accurate score will be the classification.

If your model is too accurate, then YES (it will be an excellent classification)

Step 6: Calculation (final sentiment score of the statement based on polarity)

Conclusion:

With this assignment, we learned how to perform the sentimental analysis on tweets using twitter's tweepy api. We used the python language and its libraries to perform the analysis part. For this experiment, we used Twitter. Still, this same analysis can also be served on some company's feedback databases and other social networks, which can help to know the public reviews about some particular topic.

Code and output:

Install and import required libraries

```
| Solution | Solution
```

Authentication for Twitter API

```
# Authentication
consumerKey = "TOQQWA6qH9dNKWJ2aIBNUacd3"
consumerSecret = "qsNTNlp20bCSe8sAwW3vdMkxKDgGs2SIhFf9t2Sr5juerIFWpF"
accessToken = "1131902371938750465-ElmXiQ6JBP1APEDf70c4en02P3XYlQ"
accessTokenSecret = "xzVT0HUgZs20xf2ctLPRRMPG2NUuGuEeJ82Mp06Gow1vC"

auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumerKey, consumerSecret)
auth.set_access_token(accessToken, accessTokenSecret)
api = tweepy.API(auth)
```

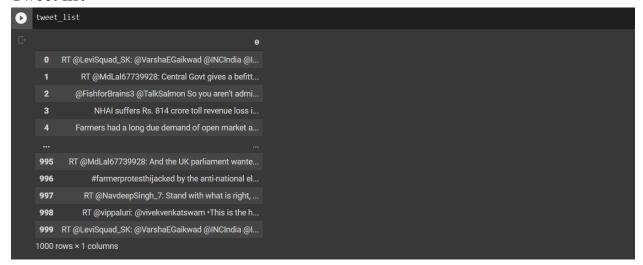
Getting tweets with hashtag or keyword

Number of tweets(Positive, Negative, Neutral)

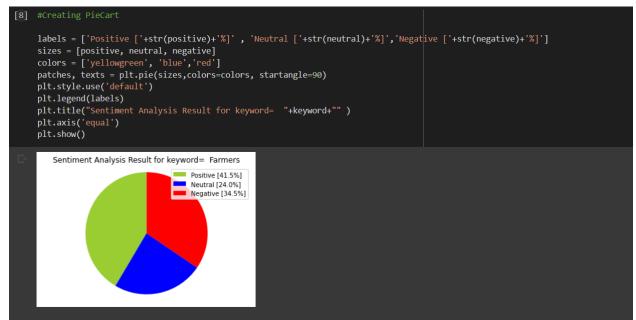
```
[6] #Number of Tweets (Total, Positive, Negative, Neutral)
    tweet_list = pd.DataFrame(tweet_list)
    neutral_list = pd.DataFrame(neutral_list)
    negative_list = pd.DataFrame(negative_list)
    positive_list = pd.DataFrame(positive_list)
    print("total number: ",len(tweet_list))
    print("positive number: ",len(positive_list))
    print("negative number: ", len(negative_list))
    print("neutral number: ",len(neutral_list))

total number: 1000
    positive number: 415
    negative number: 345
    neutral number: 240
```

Tweet list



Pie-cart



Cleaning Tweets to Analyze statement

```
[12] #Cleaning Text (RT, Punctuation etc)
       tw_list = pd.DataFrame(tweet_list)
      remove_rt = lambda x: re.sub('RT @\w+: '," ",x)
rt = lambda x: re.sub('(@[A-Za-ze-9]+)|([^0-9A-Za-z \t])|(\w+:\/\\S+)"," ",x)
tw_list["text"] = tw_list.text.map(remove_rt).map(rt)
tw_list["text"] = tw_list.text.str.lower()
tw_list.head(10)
        0 RT @LeviSquad_SK: @VarshaEGaikwad @INCIndia @I...
                                                                                                                  hey can you tell
                  RT @MdLal67739928: Central Govt gives a befitt...
                                                                                    central govt gives a befitting reply to rahul...
                                                                                     so you aren t admitting that the figures f..
                 @FishforBrains3 @TalkSalmon So you aren't admi...
                      NHAI suffers Rs. 814 crore toll revenue loss i...
                                                                                   nhai suffers rs 814 crore toll revenue loss i...
                 Farmers had a long due demand of open market a... farmers had a long due demand of open market a..
                 RT @Ruptly: Hundreds of farmers marched throug... hundreds of farmers marched through asuncion..
                  RT @RobTheRich001: Massive direct action takin...
                                                                                 massive direct action taking place today by f..
                   RT @jatt_sandhusaab: Please see Point No 6 in ...
                                                                              please see point no 6 in demand charter place..
                  RT @MeghUpdates: FIR registered against Allege...
                                                                                  fir registered against alleged farmer leader ...
       10
                   •The innocent farmers and youngsters are misle...
                                                                              the innocent farmers and youngsters are misle.
```

Sentiment Analyse

```
[14] #Creating new data frames for all sentiments (positive, negative and neutral)
     tw_list_negative = tw_list[tw_list["sentiment"]=="negative"]
     tw_list_positive = tw_list[tw_list["sentiment"]=="positive"]
     tw_list_neutral = tw_list[tw_list["sentiment"]=="neutral"]
[15] #Function for count_values_in single columns
     def count_values_in_column(data,feature):
         total=data.loc[:,feature].value_counts(dropna=False)
         percentage=round(data.loc[:,feature].value_counts(dropna=False,normalize=True)*100,2)
         return pd.concat([total,percentage],axis=1,keys=['Total','Percentage'])
[16] #Count_values for sentiment
     count_values_in_column(tw_list,"sentiment")
               Total Percentage
      positive
                320
                           42.50
      negative
                 274
                           36.39
      neutral
                           21.12
```

Creating Wordcloud

Positive

```
#Function to Create Wordcloud
comment_words = ''
stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)
for val in tw_list_positive.text:
    val = str(val)
    tokens = val.split()
    # Converts each token into lowercase
    for i in range(len(tokens)):
        tokens[i] = tokens[i].lower()
    comment_words += " ".join(tokens)+" "
wordcloud = WordCloud(width = 800, height = 800,
                background_color ='white',
                stopwords = stopwords,
                min_font_size = 10).generate(comment_words)
# plot the WordCloud image
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8), facecolor = None)
plt.imshow(wordcloud)
plt.axis("off")
plt.tight_layout(pad = 0)
plt.show()
```



• Negative

```
[18] comment_words = ''
     stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)
     for val in tw_list_negative.text:
         # typecaste each val to string
         val = str(val)
         tokens = val.split()
         # Converts each token into lowercase
         for i in range(len(tokens)):
             tokens[i] = tokens[i].lower()
         comment_words += " ".join(tokens)+" "
     wordcloud = WordCloud(width = 800, height = 800,
                     background_color ='white',
                     stopwords = stopwords,
                     min_font_size = 10).generate(comment_words)
     # plot the WordCloud image
     plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8), facecolor = None)
     plt.imshow(wordcloud)
     plt.axis("off")
     plt.tight_layout(pad = 0)
     plt.show()
```



Neutral

```
[19] comment_words = ''
     stopwords = set(STOPWORDS)
     for val in tw_list_neutral.text:
         # typecaste each val to string
         val = str(val)
         tokens = val.split()
         # Converts each token into lowercase
         for i in range(len(tokens)):
             tokens[i] = tokens[i].lower()
         comment_words += " ".join(tokens)+" "
     wordcloud = WordCloud(width = 800, height = 800,
                     background_color ='white',
                     stopwords = stopwords,
                     min_font_size = 10).generate(comment_words)
     plt.figure(figsize = (8, 8), facecolor = None)
     plt.imshow(wordcloud)
     plt.axis("off")
     plt.tight_layout(pad = 0)
     plt.show()
```



Calculating tweet's length & word count

```
[20] #Calculating tweet's length and word count
     tw_list['text_len'] = tw_list['text'].astype(str).apply(len)
     tw_list['text_word_count'] = tw_list['text'].apply(lambda x: len(str(x).split()))
[21] round(pd.DataFrame(tw_list.groupby("sentiment").text_len.mean()),2)
                  text_len
      sentiment
       negative
                    114.89
                    106.45
        neutral
       positive
                    114.27
[22] round(pd.DataFrame(tw_list.groupby("sentiment").text_word_count.mean()),2)
                  text_word_count
      sentiment
                            18.06
       negative
        neutral
                            14.11
       positive
                            18.31
```

- Removing Punctuation and Stopwords
- Applying Tokenization and Stemmer

```
def remove_punct(text):
                            text = "".join([char for char in text if char not in string.punctuation])
                             text = re.sub('[0-9]+', '', text)
                             return text
                 tw_list['punct'] = tw_list['text'].apply(lambda x: remove_punct(x))
[24] #Appliyng tokenization
                def tokenization(text):
                             text = re.split('\W+', text)
                             return text
                tw_list['tokenized'] = tw_list['punct'].apply(lambda x: tokenization(x.lower()))
[25] #Removing stopwords
                stopword = nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
                def remove_stopwords(text):
                             text = [word for word in text if word not in stopword]
                             return text
                 tw_list['nonstop'] = tw_list['tokenized'].apply(lambda x: remove_stopwords(x))
[26] #Appliyng Stemmer
                ps = nltk.PorterStemmer()
                def stemming(text):
                             text = [ps.stem(word) for word in text]
                             return text
                tw_list['stemmed'] = tw_list['nonstop'].apply(lambda x: stemming(x))
 tw_list.head()
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 central govt gives a L central, govt, gives, befitting reply to rahul... a, befitting, reply, ...
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   al, govt, gives,
ng, reply, rah...
                                                                                                                                  0.5375 negative 0.363 0.637 0.000 -0.7506 103
          Farmers had a long due demand of farmers had a long due demand of parmers had a long due demand of
```