

# Little Bird: The Twitter Rating Engine

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# Goal

- Create an engine that will collect tweets about a query
- Analyze the content of each tweet to determine a “rating” associated with that tweet
- Aggregate these ratings into a single score returned to the user
  
- Sample input: “Star Wars 7: The Force Awakens” and “Movie”
  - Sample output: “Twitter users rated this movie ?/100” (? is what we are finding)

## Level 1: Constrained Search

Input Prompt: Search for a movie currently playing.

Input: Iron Man

Output: A Little Bird Says, “Iron Man has a rating of 80%”

## Level 2: Discerning, Less-Constrained Search

Input Prompt: Search for a movie, restaurant, or weather location.

Input: [Iron Man] or [Noodles] or [Chicago]

Output: A Little Bird Says, “<Input> Man has a rating of 80%”

Requires: Additional data streams.  
Ability to distinguish domain of query.

## Level 3: Natural Language, Open Search

Input Prompt: How good is\_\_\_\_\_?

Input: Kanye West

Output: A Little Bird Says, “Kanye West has a rating of 80%”

Requires: Generalization to sentiment prediction for any query.

# Data Sources

## 1. Twitter API

- a. We will need to work with the twitter API in order to do a project about tweets
- b. Instagram API
  - i. Perhaps if we decide to work on food specifically we can use Instagram as an alternative data stream

## 2. APIs used to check the effectiveness of Little Bird

- a. Restaurants
  - i. Yelp API
- b. Weather
  - i. Open Weather or Forecast APIs
- c. Movies
  - i. Rotten Tomatoes API

# New Technologies

- Django Interface
  - Takes in the query and sends back the Little Bird rating
- Tweet to Rating algorithm
  - Will analyze the text to determine a positive or negative sentiment for each text
  - Likely use [Natural Language Toolkit \(NLTK\)](#)
- Some sort of data structure to keep this all together
  - Perhaps some sort of class that has multiple parts to keep track of tweets and ratings
- Testing algorithm to compare our results with Yelp, Forecast, etc.

# Timeline

1. Checkpoint 1 (Week 6): Be able to collect all tweets relating to some query and collect them in a data structure locally
  - a. Maria will lead this section
2. Checkpoint 2 (Week 8): Have a polished algorithm that can convert a tweet to a rating for at least one type of query (movie, restaurant, etc.)
  - a. Gabe will lead this section
3. Final Checkpoint (Week 10): Put together the Django interface and be able to send and receive queries.
  - a. Also during this time we will attempt to generalize the engine to accept as many types of queries as we can
  - b. Graham will lead this section