

# CSCI 5408

## DATA MANAGEMENT AND WAREHOUSING



## ASSIGNMENT - 2

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### **Gitlab Repository Link**

[https://git.cs.dal.ca/kenil/csci5408\\_f23\\_b00954251\\_kenil\\_patel/-/tree/main/A2](https://git.cs.dal.ca/kenil/csci5408_f23_b00954251_kenil_patel/-/tree/main/A2)

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## 1. Problem Statement 1A

From the two given news files (reut2-009.sgm, and reut2-014.sgm), create MongoDB Database – ReuterDb, where each Document contains a news article. The task must be done using a Java Program “ReutRead.java”.

Created the MongoDB database named NewsDb and with collection news where all the news files documents will be created by the java code.

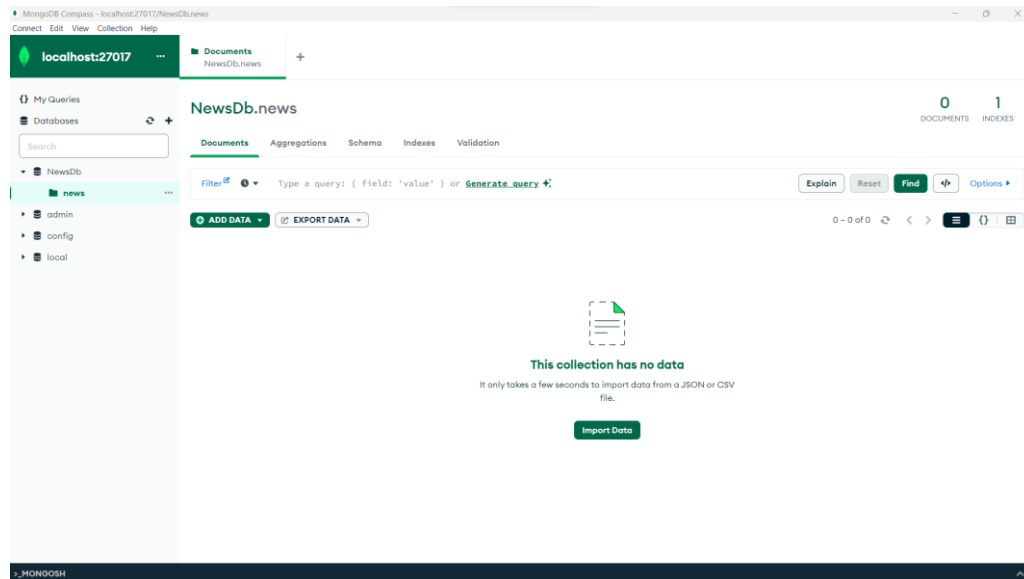


Figure 1: MongoDB Database NewsDb is created.

```
package org.example;

import com.mongodb.client.MongoClients;
import com.mongodb.client.MongoClient;
import com.mongodb.client.MongoDatabase;
import com.mongodb.client.MongoCollection;
import org.bson.Document;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            MongoClient mongoClient = MongoClients.create("mongodb://localhost:27017");
            MongoDatabase db = mongoClient.getDatabase("NewsDb");
            cleaningFile(db, "src/main/resources/reut2-009.sgm");
            cleaningFile(db, "src/main/resources/reut2-014.sgm");

            mongoClient.close();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Figure 2: Main function of the Class

**1.1 To perform this operation, you need to write a Java code to scan the required texts between <TITLE></TITLE>tags, and <BODY></BODY>tags which are inside each <REUTER></REUTER>tag.**

The Java code comprises of the two function `cleaningFile` and `retrieveContent`. These functions are made to parse a file containing news items in a particular format and retrieve relevant information, including the article's title, body, date, time, and location. Reading the file, dividing it according to <REUTERS> tags, and parsing each news story to extract particular text contained in HTML-like tags like <TITLE>, <BODY>, <DATE>, and <PLACES> are the steps in the process.

**cleaningFile:** This function manages the file's parsing. After reading the file, it divides the content into separate news pieces according to the <REUTERS> tag. It calls the `retrieveContent` method to obtain the title, body, date, time, and location for every news article. It creates a MongoDB Document with this data and puts it into the designated news collection in the NewsDb database if the title and body are not empty.

```
private static void cleaningFile(MongoDatabase db, String sgmFilename) throws IOException {
    String fileData = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(sgmFilename)));

    String[] newsArticles = fileData.split(regex: "<REUTERS");

    for (String newsArticle : newsArticles) {
        if (!newsArticle.trim().isEmpty()) {
            String title = retrieveContent(newsArticle, htmlTag: "TITLE");
            String body = retrieveContent(newsArticle, htmlTag: "BODY");
            if (!title.isEmpty() && !body.isEmpty()) {
                String dateTimeString = retrieveContent(newsArticle, htmlTag: "DATE");
                String[] dateTime = dateTimeString.split(regex: "|");
                String date = dateTime[0];
                String time = dateTime[1];
                String place = retrieveContent(newsArticle, htmlTag: "PLACES");
                Document document = new Document("title", title)
                    .append("body", body)
                    .append("date", date)
                    .append("time", time)
                    .append("place", place);
                MongoCollection<Document> collection = db.getCollection(s: "news");
                collection.insertOne(document);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

**Figure 3:** `cleaningFile` function.

**retrieveContent:** An HTML element and a news article string are the inputs for this method. The material encased between these tags is extracted after identifying the start and end tags linked to the given HTML element. When the HTML element is "PLACES," it handles nested <D> tags to

create a string of locations by retrieving the place data in a particular format. For other HTML tags (like "TITLE," "BODY," and so on), it pulls out the text contained in between the designated tags.

```
4 usages  kenil
private static String retrieveContent(String newsArticle, String htmlTag) {
    String startTag, endTag;
    int startPoint, endPoint;
    if (htmlTag.equals("PLACES")){
        startTag = "<PLACES>";
        endTag = "</PLACES>";
        String dStartTag = "<D>";
        String dEndTag = "</D>";

        startPoint = newsArticle.indexOf(startTag);
        if (startPoint == -1) {
            return "";
        }
        startPoint += startTag.length();
        int endIndex = newsArticle.indexOf(endTag, startPoint);
        if (endIndex == -1) {
            return "";
        }
        String placesContent = newsArticle.substring(startPoint, endIndex);
        StringBuilder places = new StringBuilder();
        int dStartPoint = placesContent.indexOf(dStartTag);
        while (dStartPoint != -1) {
            dStartPoint += dStartTag.length();
            int dEndIndex = placesContent.indexOf(dEndTag, dStartPoint);
            if (dEndIndex == -1) {
                break;
            }
            String place = placesContent.substring(dStartPoint, dEndIndex).trim();
            places.append(place).append(", ");
            dStartPoint = placesContent.indexOf(dStartTag, dEndIndex);
        }
        if (places.length() > 0) {
            places.setLength(places.length() - 2);
        }
        return places.toString();
    }
    else {
        startTag = "<" + htmlTag + ">";
        endTag = "</" + htmlTag + ">";

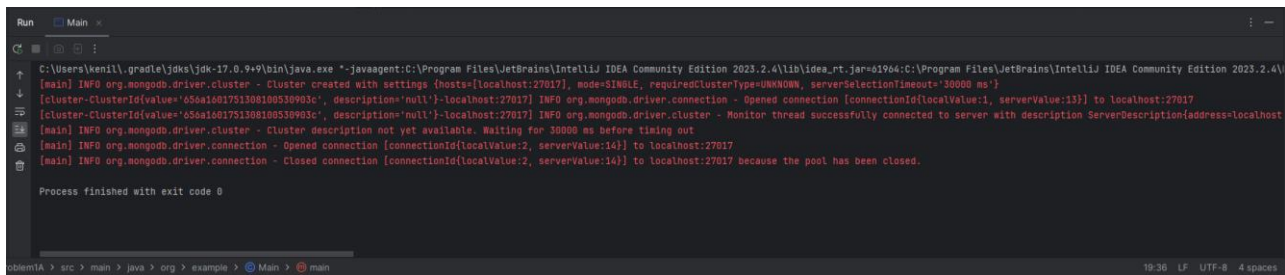
        startPoint = newsArticle.indexOf(startTag);
        if (startPoint == -1) {
            return "";
        }
        startPoint += startTag.length();
        endPoint = newsArticle.indexOf(endTag, startPoint);
        if (endPoint == -1) {
            return "";
        }
        return newsArticle.substring(startPoint, endPoint).trim();
    }
}
```

**Figure 4:** retrieveContent Function

## 1.2 In the ReuterDb, you may consider each news as a document. You can also include nested or subdocument.

The two files, "reut2-009.sgm" and "reut2-014.sgm," are processed in order by the program when the main file is executed by sending each separately to the cleaningFile method. Each file's contents are read and parsed within this process to retrieve news articles. Relevant data, including the title, body, date, time, and location, are retrieved for each article that can be located in these files. After that, these data are organized into MongoDB Document objects.

After that, the created documents - each representing a news story - are added to the MongoDB database. The program creates a collection of news items in the MongoDB storage.



```
Run Main
C:\Users\kamil\gradle\jdk-17.0.9\bin\java.exe -javaagent:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.2.4\lib\idea_rt.jar=61964:C:\Program Files\JetBrains\IntelliJ IDEA Community Edition 2023.2.4\
[main] INFO org.mongodb.driver.cluster - Cluster created with settings {hosts:[localhost:27017], mode:SINGLE, requestCancellationToken:UNKNOW, serverSelectionTimeout:30000 ms}
[cluster] ClusterId(value='656a1601751308100530903c', description='null')-localhost:27017 INFO org.mongodb.driver.connection - Opened connection [connectionId{localValue:1}, serverValue:13] to localhost:27017
[cluster] ClusterId(value='656a1601751308100530903c', description='null')-localhost:27017 INFO org.mongodb.driver.cluster - Monitor thread successfully connected to server with description ServerDescription{address=localhost:27017,
[main] INFO org.mongodb.driver.cluster - Cluster description not yet available. Waiting for 30000 ms before timing out.
[main] INFO org.mongodb.driver.connection - Opened connection [connectionId{localValue:2, serverValue:14}] to localhost:27017
[main] INFO org.mongodb.driver.connection - Closed connection [connectionId{localValue:2, serverValue:14}] to localhost:27017 because the pool has been closed.
Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 5: Execution of the Main Function.

There are a total of 1560 news documents stored in the MongoDB storage.

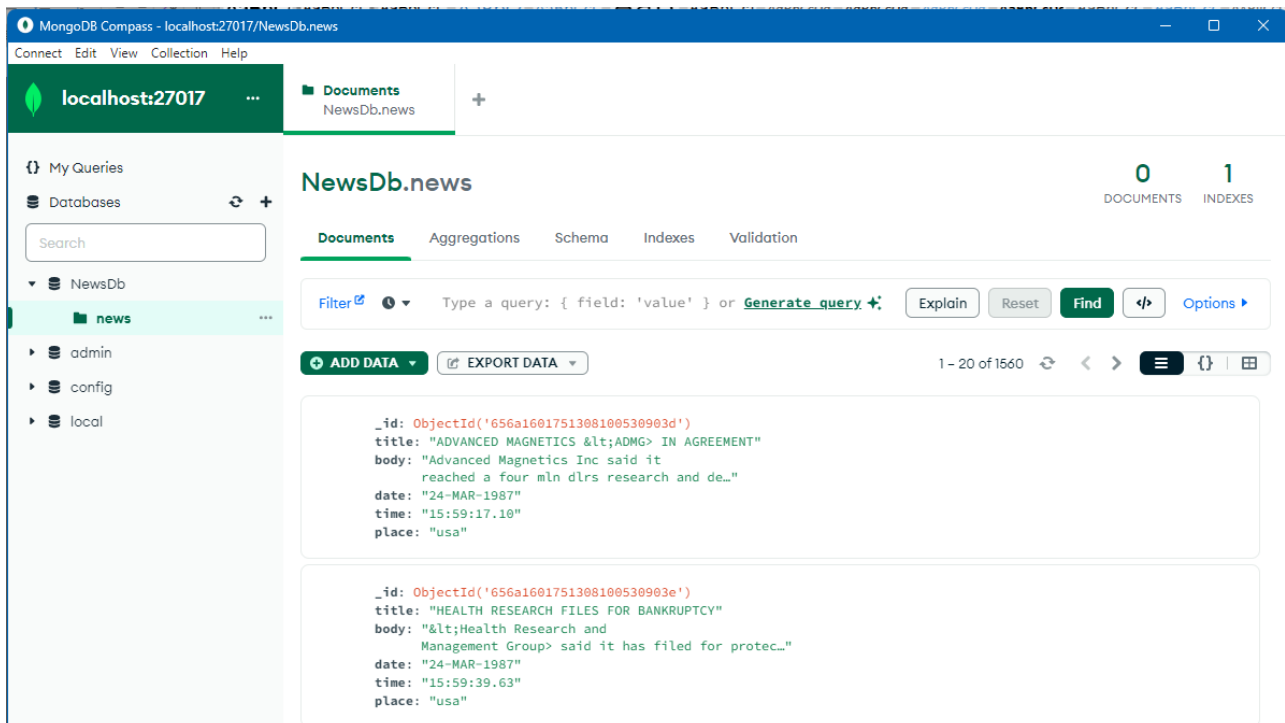
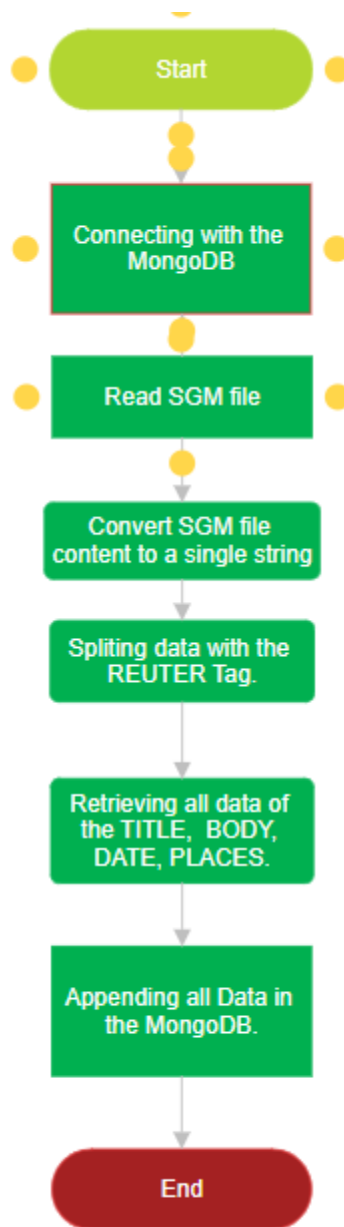


Figure 6: News Data stored in MongoDB.

1.3 You need to include a flowchart and algorithm of your Reuters Data cleaning / transformation program on the PDF file.

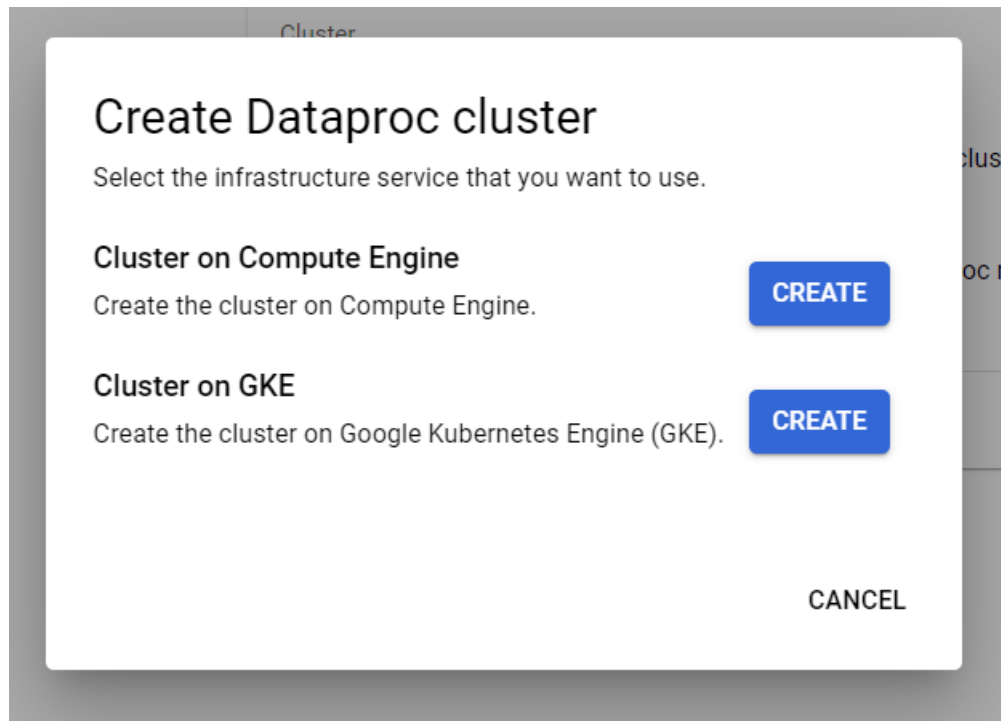


**Figure 7:** Flowchart of cleaning and transforming Data.

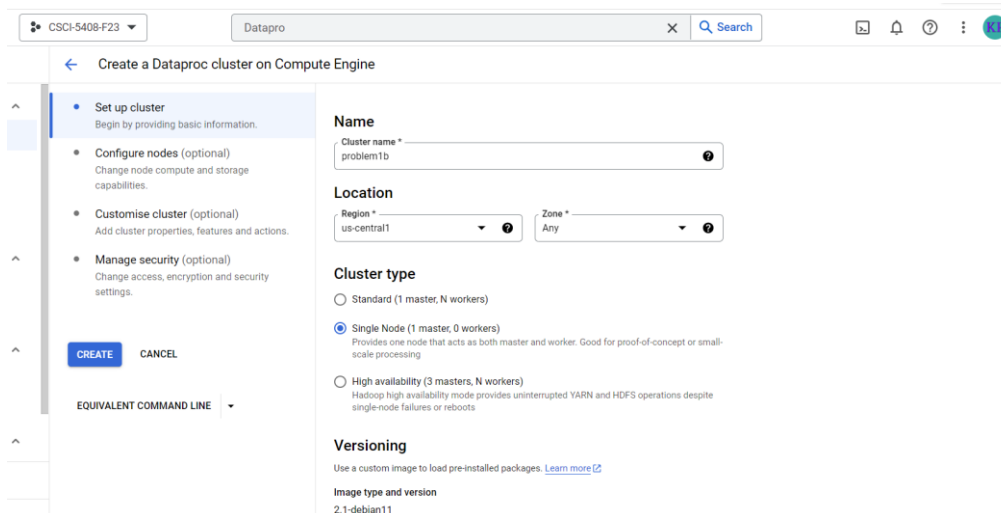
## 2. Problem Statement 1B

### 2.1 Using your GCP cloud account, configure and initialize Apache Spark cluster.

Creating Cluster named problem1b on GCP.



**Figure 8:** Creating Dataproc Cluster on the Compute Engine.



**Figure 9:** Creating Single Node Cluster.



The screenshot shows the Databricks Clusters management interface. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links like 'CREATE CLUSTER', 'REFRESH', 'START', 'STOP', and 'DELETE'. Below this is a table of clusters. One cluster, 'problem1b', is listed with a status of 'Running' (indicated by a green checkmark). The table columns include Name, Status, Region, Zone, Total worker nodes, Flexible VMs?, Scheduled deletion, Cloud Storage staging bucket, and Created.

Name	Status	Region	Zone	Total worker nodes	Flexible VMs?	Scheduled deletion	Cloud Storage staging bucket	Created
problem1b	Running	us-central1	us-central1-f	0	No	Off	<a href="#">dataproc-staging-us-central1-806435822560-jf3yawd6</a>	1 Dec 2023, 14:07:49

**Figure 10:** Cluster is running.

## 2.2 Write ½ page explanation on how you completed the task.

Counting unique words, identifying words that occur only once, calculating the total amount of unique words, identifying the word with the highest frequency, and storing the unique words in a file are all completed using Java code.

Flow of the Code:

### 1. Spark Setup and Initialization:

- The code uses Apache Spark to process the text data.
- It creates a SparkSession and JavaSparkContext.

### 2. Text Pre-Processing:

- Reads the contents of a file (**reut2-009.sgm** in this case) into a single string.
- Cleanses the text by removing HTML tags, non-alphabetic characters, single-letter words, and stop words which are given in a HashSet.

### 3. Word Count and Analysis:

- Splits the cleaned text into words and creates a Spark RDD (Resilient Distributed Dataset) of words.
- Maps each word to a key-value pair (word, 1) and reduces by key to get word counts.
- Filters words with a count of 1 to find unique words that occur only once.
- Collects the unique words and writes them to a file (**uniqueWords.txt**).

### 4. Output:

- Calculates and displays the count of unique words.
- Determines the word with the highest frequency (maximum count) and the word with the lowest frequency (minimum count).

### 5. Spark Context Shutdown:

- Stops the Spark context and closes the Spark session.

Below is the java code

```

package org.example;

import org.apache.spark.api.java.JavaPairRDD;
import org.apache.spark.api.java.JavaRDD;
import org.apache.spark.api.java.JavaSparkContext;
import org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession;
import scala.Tuple2;

import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Set;

/* kenil */
public class UniqueWordsCount {

    /* usage */
    private static final Set<String> stopWordsSet = new HashSet<>(Arrays.asList(
        "into", "is", "it", "no", "not", "of", "a", "an", "and", "are", "as", "they",
        "their", "then", "there", "these", "on", "on", "such", "that", "the", "to",
        "was", "will", "with", "at", "be", "but", "by", "for", "if", "in", "this"
    ));

    /* kenil */
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String file = "/home/kenilpatel121200/reut2-009.sgm";

        try {
            SparkSession spark = SparkSession.builder().appName("WordCountApp").getOrCreate();
            JavaSparkContext context = new JavaSparkContext(spark.sparkContext());

            Path filePath1 = Paths.get(file);
            StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
            Files.lines(filePath1, StandardCharsets.UTF_8).forEach(
                line -> sb.append(line).append("\n");
            );
            String input_string = sb.toString();

            String cleanedText = cleanseText(input_string);

            JavaRDD<String> lines = context.parallelize(Arrays.asList(cleanedText.split(" ")));

            JavaPairRDD<String, Integer> wordCounts = lines
                .flatMapToPair(line -> Arrays.asList(line.split(" ")).stream() Stream<String>
                    .map(word -> new Tuple2<>(word, 1)) Stream<Tuple2<String, Integer>>
                    .iterator())
                .reduceByKey(Integer::sum);

            JavaPairRDD<String, Integer> singleCountWords = wordCounts.filter(pair -> pair._2() == 1);
            List<Tuple2<String, Integer>> singleCountResults = singleCountWords.collect();

            writeUniqueWordsToFile(singleCountResults, "outputFilePath: /home/kenilpatel121200/uniqueWords.txt");
            long totalUniqueWords = singleCountResults.size();
            System.out.println("Total no. of Unique Words are " + totalUniqueWords);

            Tuple2<String, Integer> highestFrequencyWord = wordCounts.reduce((t1, t2) -> t1._2() > t2._2() ? t1 : t2);
            Tuple2<String, Integer> lowestFrequencyWord = wordCounts.reduce((t1, t2) -> t1._2() < t2._2() ? t1 : t2);

            System.out.println("Highest Frequency Word is " + highestFrequencyWord._1() + " with the frequency of "
                + highestFrequencyWord._2());
            System.out.println("Lowest Frequency Word is " + lowestFrequencyWord._1() + " with the frequency of "
                + lowestFrequencyWord._2());

            context.stop();
            spark.stop();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    /* usage */
    /* kenil */
    private static void writeUniqueWordsToFile(List<Tuple2<String, Integer>> singleCountResults, String outputFilePath) {
        try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(outputFilePath))) {
            for (Tuple2<String, Integer> tuple : singleCountResults) {
                writer.write(tuple._1() + "\n"); // Writing each unique word to a new line in the file
            }
        }
        System.out.println("Unique words written to file: " + outputFilePath);
    }
}

```

```

    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

1 usage  kenil *
private static String cleanseText(String text) {
    text = text.replaceAll(regex: "<.*>", replacement: "");
    text = text.replaceAll(regex: "[^a-zA-Z\\s]", replacement: "");
    text = text.replaceAll(regex: "\\b\\w\\b", replacement: "");
    text = text.replaceAll(regex: "\\s+", replacement: " ");
    text = text.toLowerCase();
    text = removeStopWords(text);
    return text.trim();
}

1 usage  kenil *
private static String removeStopWords(String text) {
    String[] words = text.split(regex: "\\s+");

    words = Arrays.stream(words)
        .filter(word -> !stopWordsSet.contains(word.toLowerCase()))
        .toArray(String[]::new);

    return String.join(delimiter: " ", words);
}
}

```

**Figure 11:** Java code of unique word count.

## 2.3 Using Apache Spark count (frequency count) the unique words found in “reut2 009.sgm”.

Uploaded the Jar file and reut2-009.sgm file on the Cluster.

```

Linux problem1b-m 5.10.0-26-cloud-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.197-1 (2023-09-29) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
kenilpatel121200@problem1b-m:~$ ls
Problem1B.jar  reut2-009.sgm
kenilpatel121200@problem1b-m:~$

```

**Figure 12:** Jar and Sgm file is on cluster

After that running the uploaded Jar file using the below command.

“spark-submit --master yarn --deploy-mode client --class org.example.UniqueWordsCount Problem1B.jar”

On running this command jar file will run and generate the output on console and create a new file in the VM instance named uniqueWords.txt. The file contains all the unique words that are in the sgm file.

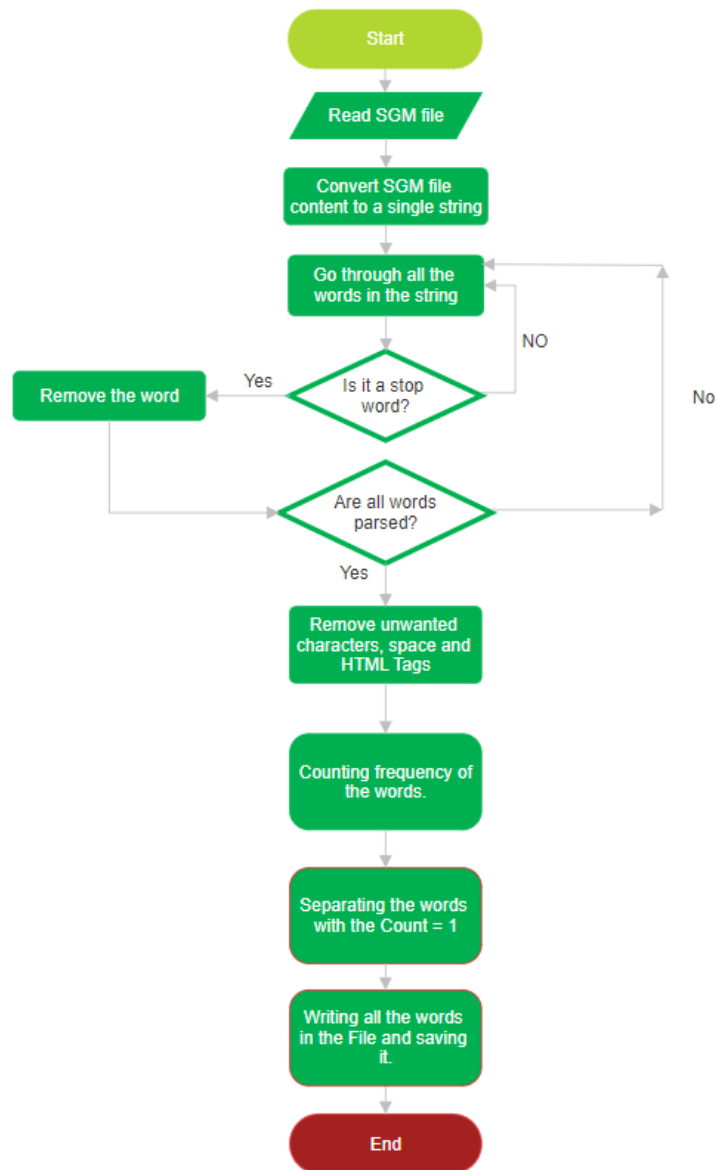
```

kenilpatel121200@problem1b-m:~$ ls
Problem1B.jar  reut2-009.sgm
kenilpatel121200@problem1b-m:~$ spark-submit --master yarn --deploy-mode client --class org.example.UniqueWordsCount Problem1B.jar
23/12/01 19:00:33 INFO SparkEnv: Registering MapOutputTracker
23/12/01 19:00:33 INFO SparkEnv: Registering BlockManagerMaster
23/12/01 19:00:33 INFO SparkEnv: Registering BlockManagerMasterHeartbeat
23/12/01 19:00:33 INFO SparkEnv: Registering OutputCommitCoordinator
23/12/01 19:00:34 INFO DefaultNoHARMPFailoverProxyProvider: Connecting to ResourceManager at problem1b-m.us-central1-f.c.csci-5408-f23-402321.
internal./10.128.0.8:8032
23/12/01 19:00:34 INFO AHSProxy: Connecting to Application History server at problem1b-m.us-central1-f.c.csci-5408-f23-402321.internal./10.12
8.0.8:10200
23/12/01 19:00:36 INFO Configuration: resource-types.xml not found
23/12/01 19:00:36 INFO ResourceUtils: Unable to find 'resource-types.xml'.
23/12/01 19:00:38 INFO YarnClientImpl: Submitted application application_1701454219139_0001
23/12/01 19:00:39 INFO DefaultNoHARMPFailoverProxyProvider: Connecting to ResourceManager at problem1b-m.us-central1-f.c.csci-5408-f23-402321.
internal./10.128.0.8:8030
23/12/01 19:00:41 INFO GhfsStorageStatistics: Detected potential high latency for operation op_get_file_status. latencyMs=381; previousMaxLat
encyMs=0; operationCount=1; context=gs://dataproc-temp-us-central1-806435822560-zcjihbwc/0fa371ac-4776-4382-ae51-5feed91e5db5/spark-job-histo
ry
23/12/01 19:00:41 INFO GoogleCloudStorageImpl: Ignoring exception of type GoogleJsonResponseException; verified object already exists with de
sired state.
23/12/01 19:00:41 INFO GhfsStorageStatistics: Detected potential high latency for operation op_mkdirs. latencyMs=201; previousMaxLatencyMs=0;
operationCount=1; context=gs://dataproc-temp-us-central1-806435822560-zcjihbwc/0fa371ac-4776-4382-ae51-5feed91e5db5/spark-job-history
23/12/01 19:00:42 INFO GhfsStorageStatistics: Detected potential high latency for operation op_create. latencyMs=179; previousMaxLatencyMs=0;
operationCount=1; context=gs://dataproc-temp-us-central1-806435822560-zcjihbwc/0fa371ac-4776-4382-ae51-5feed91e5db5/spark-job-history/applc
ation_1701454219139_0001.inprogress
Unique words written to file: /home/kenilpatel121200/uniqueWords.txt
Total no. of Unique Words are 5425
Highest Frequency Word is said with the frequency of 2730
Lowest Frequency Word is young with the frequency of 1
23/12/01 19:00:57 INFO GhfsStorageStatistics: Detected potential high latency for operation stream_write_close_operations. latencyMs=162; pre
viousMaxLatencyMs=0; operationCount=1; context=gs://dataproc-temp-us-central1-806435822560-zcjihbwc/0fa371ac-4776-4382-ae51-5feed91e5db5/spar
k-job-history/application_1701454219139_0001.inprogress
23/12/01 19:00:58 INFO GhfsStorageStatistics: Detected potential high latency for operation op_rename. latencyMs=341; previousMaxLatencyMs=0;
operationCount=1; context=gs://dataproc-temp-us-central1-806435822560-zcjihbwc/0fa371ac-4776-4382-ae51-5feed91e5db5/spark-job-history
/application_1701454219139_0001.inprogress -> gs://dataproc-temp-us-central1-806435822560-zcjihbwc/0fa371ac-4776-4382-ae51-5feed91e5db5/spark
-job-history/application_1701454219139_0001)
kenilpatel121200@problem1b-m:~$

```

Figure 13: Console output on running Jar file

## 2.4 You need to include a flowchart/algorithm of your Spark framework frequency count operation.



**Figure 14:** Flowchart of the frequency count program.

## 2.5 Mention the words that have highest and lowest frequencies.

The word with the highest frequency word is “said” and frequency count is 2730. And lowest frequency word is young with frequency count is 1.

```

Unique words written to file: /home/kenilpatel121200/uniqueWords.txt
Total no. of Unique Words are 5425
Highest Frequency Word is said with the frequency of 2730
Lowest Frequency Word is young with the frequency of 1
  
```

**Figure 15:** Console output of the highest and lowest frequency word.

```

kenilpatel121200@problem1b-m:~$ ls
Problem1B.jar reut2-009.sgm uniqueWords.txt
  
```

**Figure 16:** Unique word is stored in txt.

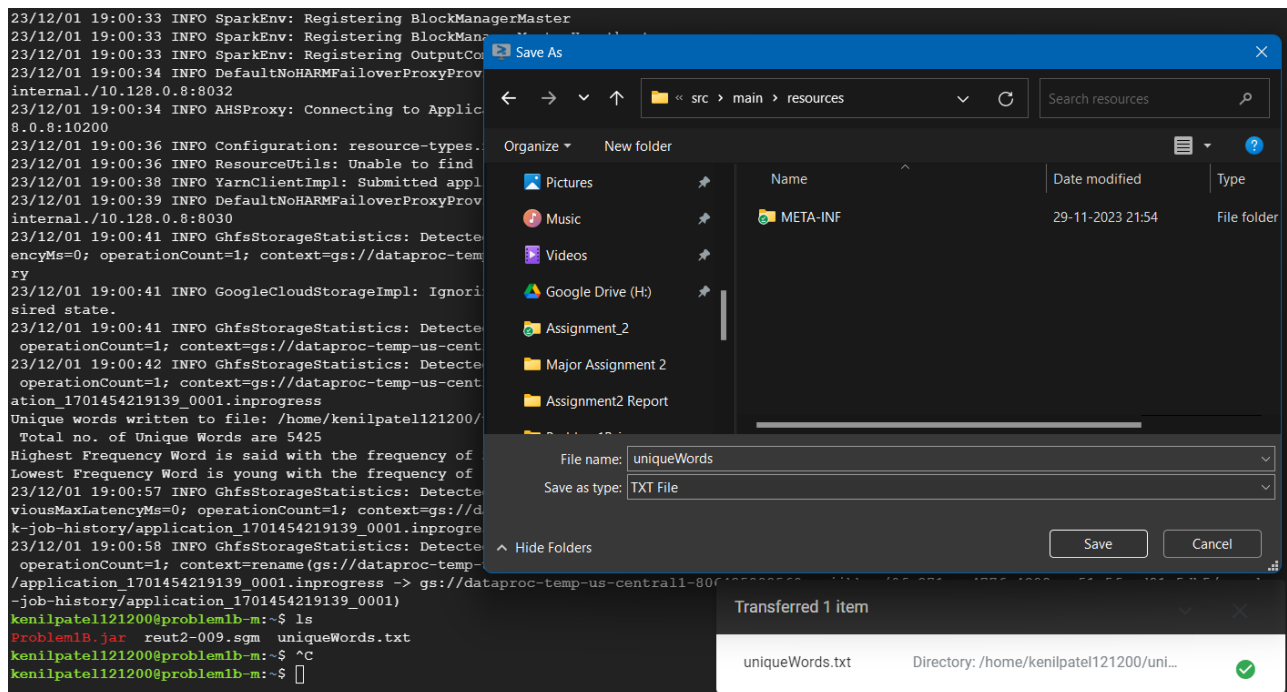


Figure 17: Downloading the txt from Vm instances to local.

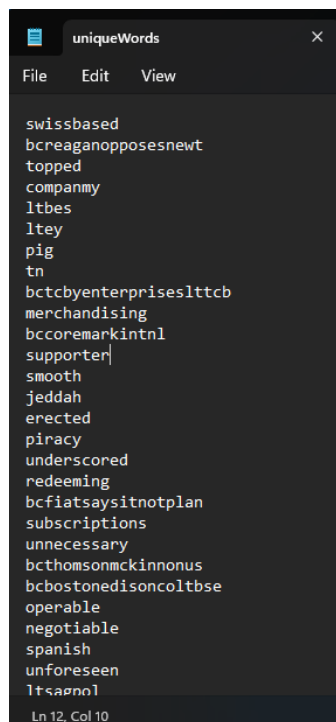


Figure 18: uniqueWords.txt

## 2.6 You can ignore stop words by removing them using stop words library before submitting the job to spark.

Created a HashSet of stop words and filtering words using the function removeStopWords.

```

1 usage
private static final Set<String> stopWordsSet = new HashSet<>(Arrays.asList(
    "into", "is", "it", "no", "not", "of", "a", "an", "and", "are", "as", "they",
    "their", "then", "there", "these", "on", "or", "such", "that", "the", "to",
    "was", "will", "with", "at", "be", "but", "by", "for", "if", "in", "this"
));

```

**Figure 19:** HashSet of Stop Words.

```

1 usage  kenil *
private static String removeStopWords(String text) {
    String[] words = text.split(regex: "\\s+");

    words = Arrays.stream(words)
        .filter(word -> !stopWordsSet.contains(word.toLowerCase()))
        .toArray(String[]::new);

    return String.join(delimiter: " ", words);
}

```

**Figure 20:** Function that removes the stop words.

### 3. Problem Statement 2

Use Core Java Program only with no additional libraries. Use the parser (regex-based parser).

#### 3.1 Write a Java program to create bag-of-words for each News title.

To create a bag-of- words for each news title. First, I have retrieved all the titles of the news and then created the word list. Below is the java function to get all the titles for all the news.

```
1 usage  kenil
public static List<String> retrieveTitles(String[] fileNames) {
    List<String> allTitles = new ArrayList<>();

    for (String fileName : fileNames) {
        List<String> titles = new ArrayList<>();
        StringBuilder content = new StringBuilder();

        try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fileName))) {
            String line;
            while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
                content.append(line);
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        String fileContent = content.toString();

        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regex: "<TITLE>(.*?)</TITLE>");
        Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(fileContent);

        while (matcher.find()) {
            String title = matcher.group(1);
            String[] words = title.split(regex: "\\s+");
            StringBuilder cleanTitle = new StringBuilder();

            for (String word : words) {
                if (!word.startsWith("&lt;")) {
                    cleanTitle.append(word).append(" ");
                }
            }

            titles.add(cleanTitle.toString().trim().toLowerCase());
        }
        allTitles.addAll(titles);
    }

    return allTitles;
}
```

Figure 21: retrieveTitles function.



#### **retrieveTitles** Function:

- Reads content from specified files.
- Extracts text within <TITLE> tags using regex pattern matching.
- Cleans titles by removing unwanted characters, discarding HTML entities, and converting to lowercase.
- Collect clean titles in a list and return the concatenated list of all titles.

After all the titles are retrieved we will create a word list i.e. a bag of words using the function **createTitleWordList**.

A screenshot of a code editor showing the implementation of the createTitleWordList function. The code is in Java and is enclosed in a dark-themed editor window. The function is static and takes a List of Strings as input. It initializes a List of Maps to store the word counts. It then iterates over each title, splits it into words using a regex, and counts the occurrences of each word in a HashMap. Finally, it adds each word count map to the main list and returns it.

```
1 usage  kenil
private static List<Map<String, Integer>> createTitleWordList(List<String> titles) {
    List<Map<String, Integer>> titleWordList = new ArrayList<>();

    for (String title : titles) {
        Map<String, Integer> wordsList = new HashMap<>();
        String[] words = title.split(regex: "\\s+");

        for (String word : words) {
            word = word.toLowerCase();
            wordsList.put(word, wordsList.getOrDefault(word, defaultValue: 0) + 1);
        }

        titleWordList.add(wordsList);
    }

    return titleWordList;
}
```

**Figure 22:** createTitleWordList Function.

#### **createTitleWordList** Function:

- Processes each title from the list of titles.
- Splits each title into words.
- Counts occurrences of words and stores them in a map (word as key, count as value).
- Compile these maps for all titles into a list and return it.

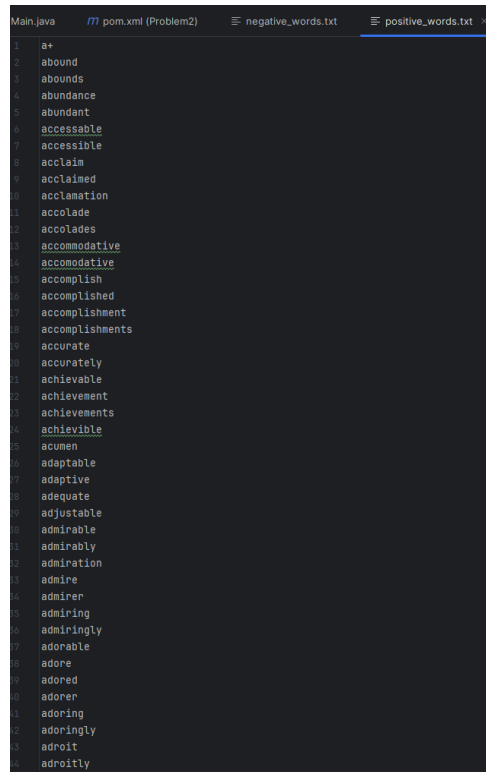
### **3.2 Compare each bag of words with a list of positive and negative words.**

Downloaded the two word lists one is positive words and the other is negative words. There are 4833 negative words and 2054 positive words in the list.



```
1 2-faced
2 2-faces
3 abnormal
4 abolish
5 abominable
6 abominably
7 abominate
8 abomination
9 abort
10 aborted
11 aborts
12 abrade
13 abrasive
14 abrupt
15 abruptly
16 abscond
17 absence
18 absent-minded
19 absentee
20 absurd
21 absurdity
22 absurdly
23 absurdness
24 abuse
25 abused
26 abuses
27 abusive
28 abysmal
29 abysmally
30 abyss
31 accidental
32 accost
```

**Figure 23:** Negative words.



```
1 a+
2 abound
3 abounds
4 abundance
5 abundant
6 accessible
7 accessible
8 acclaim
9 acclaimed
10 acclamation
11 accolade
12 accolades
13 accommodative
14 accommodative
15 accomplish
16 accomplished
17 accomplishment
18 accomplishments
19 accurate
20 accurately
21 achievable
22 achievement
23 achievements
24 achievable
25 acumen
26 adaptable
27 adaptive
28 adequate
29 adjustable
30 admirable
31 admirably
32 admiration
33 admire
34 admirer
35 admiring
36 admiringly
37 adorable
38 adone
39 adored
40 adorer
41 adoring
42 adoringly
43 adroit
44 adroitly
```

**Figure 24:** Positive Words.

The **readFile** function reads negative and positive word files containing words and stores each word in a list. It opens the file specified by **fileName** and reads it line by line using a **BufferedReader**. For each line, it trims any extra spaces and adds the resulting word to the **word** list. Finally, it returns the list containing all the words read from the file.

```
2 usages  kenil
private static List<String> readFile(String fileName) {
    List<String> words = new ArrayList<>();
    try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(fileName))) {
        String line;
        while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
            words.add(line.trim());
        }
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }

    return words;
}
```

Figure 25: readFile function.

The **calculateScore** function checks each word in a news title to see if it's positive or negative. If a word is positive, it adds to the score, and if it's negative, it subtracts from the score. It keeps track of these words in the **matched words** list. Finally, it returns the total score based on the positive and negative words found in the title.

```
1 usage  kenil
private static int calculateScore(Map<String, Integer> titleWords, List<String> positiveWords,
    List<String> negativeWords, List<String> matchedWords) {

    int score = 0;
    for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> entry : titleWords.entrySet()) {
        String word = entry.getKey();
        if (positiveWords.contains(word)) {
            matchedWords.add(word);
            score += entry.getValue();
        } else if (negativeWords.contains(word)) {
            matchedWords.add(word);
            score -= entry.getValue();
        }
    }
    return score;
}
```

Figure 26: calculateScore function.

### 3.3 Tag each news title as “positive”, “negative”, or “neutral” based on the overall score.

After the score is calculated then using the score it will decide the polarity. Depending on whether the score is positive ( $> 0$ ), negative ( $< 0$ ), or neutral (equal to 0), it categorizes the title's sentiment as 'positive', 'negative', or 'neutral', respectively. These sentiments are stored in the 'polarity' list.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] filenames = {"src/main/resources/reut2-009.sgm", "src/main/resources/reut2-014.sgm"};
    List<String> allTitles = retrieveTitles(filenames);
    List<Map<String, Integer>> titleWordList = createTitleWordList(allTitles);
    List<String> positiveWords = readFile(fileName: "src/main/resources/positive_words.txt");
    List<String> negativeWords = readFile(fileName: "src/main/resources/negative_words.txt");

    List<String> polarity = new ArrayList<>();
    List<List<String>> matchedWordsInTitle = new ArrayList<>();
    List<Integer> scores = new ArrayList<>();
    for (Map<String, Integer> titleWords : titleWordList) {
        List<String> matchedWords = new ArrayList<>();
        int score = calculateScore(titleWords, positiveWords, negativeWords, matchedWords);
        matchedWordsInTitle.add(matchedWords);
        scores.add(score);
        if (score > 0) {
            polarity.add("positive");
        } else if (score < 0) {
            polarity.add("negative");
        } else {
            polarity.add("neutral");
        }
    }

    saveResults(allTitles, matchedWordsInTitle, scores, polarity);
}
```

**Figure 27:** main function to get the polarity.

After getting all the polarity for the titles, it will save the table in the output.txt file. The result is saved in a file using the saveResults function.

```

1 usage  kenil *
private static void saveResults(List<String> allTitles, List<List<String>> matchedWordsInTitle,
                               List<Integer> scores, List<String> polarity) {
    try (PrintWriter writer = new PrintWriter(new FileWriter( fileName: "src/main/resources/output.txt"))) {
        writer.println("-----" +
            "-----");
        writer.printf("| %-6s | %-100s | %-27s | %-5s | %-9s |%n", "News#", "Title Content", "Match Words", "Score", "Polarity");
        writer.println("-----" +
            "-----");

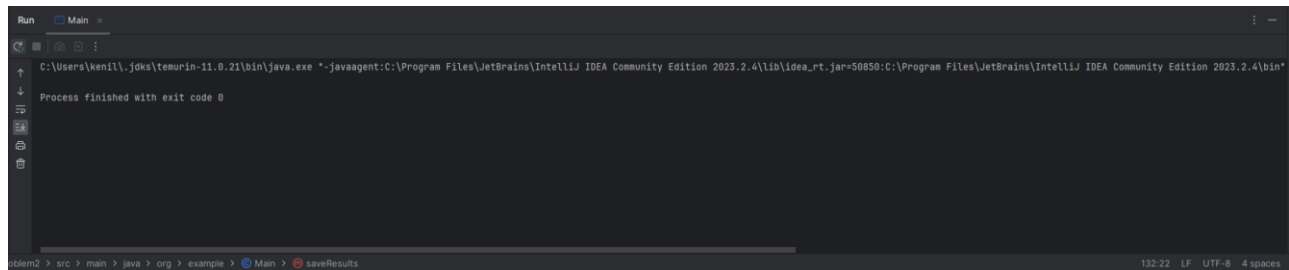
        for (int i = 0; i < allTitles.size(); i++) {
            String title = allTitles.get(i);
            String formattedTitle = title.length() > 100 ? title.substring(0, 97) + "...": title;
            List<String> matchedWordsSeparate = matchedWordsInTitle.get(i);
            String matchedWords = String.join( delimiter: " ", matchedWordsSeparate);

            writer.printf("| %-6d | %-100s | %-27s | %-5d | %-9s |%n", (i + 1), formattedTitle.toUpperCase(), matchedWords,
                scores.get(i), polarity.get(i));
        }
        writer.println("-----" +
            "-----");
    } catch (IOException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}

```

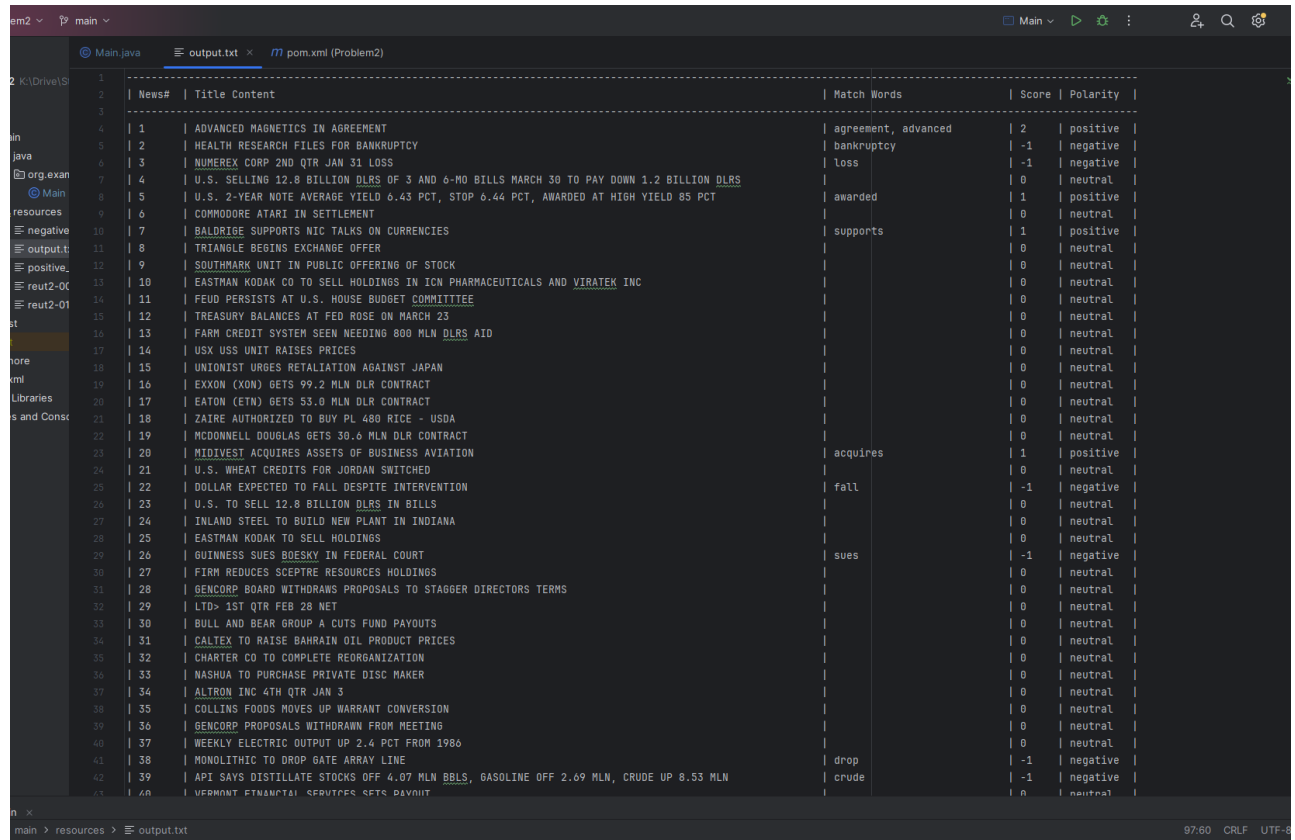
**Figure 28:** saveResults function.

On running the java file it generates the output.txt



**Figure 29:** Successful Execution.

## OUTPUT:



News#	Title Content	Match Words	Score	Polarity
1	ADVANCED MAGNETICS IN AGREEMENT	agreement, advanced	2	positive
2	HEALTH RESEARCH FILES FOR BANKRUPTCY	bankruptcy	-1	negative
3	NUMEREX CORP 2ND QTR JAN 31 LOSS	loss	-1	negative
4	U.S. SELLING 12.8 BILLION DLR\$ OF 3 AND 6-MO BILLS MARCH 30 TO PAY DOWN 1.2 BILLION DLR\$		0	neutral
5	U.S. 2-YEAR NOTE AVERAGE YIELD 6.43 PCT, STOP 6.44 PCT, AWARDED AT HIGH YIELD 85 PCT	awarded	1	positive
6	COMMODORE ATARI IN SETTLEMENT		0	neutral
7	BALDRIGE SUPPORTS NIC TALKS ON CURRENCIES	supports	1	positive
8	TRIANGLE BEGINS EXCHANGE OFFER		0	neutral
9	SOUTHMARK UNIT IN PUBLIC OFFERING OF STOCK		0	neutral
10	EASTMAN KODAK CO TO SELL HOLDINGS IN ICM PHARMACEUTICALS AND VIRATEK INC		0	neutral
11	FEUD PERSISTS AT U.S. HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE		0	neutral
12	TREASURY BALANCES AT FED ROSE ON MARCH 23		0	neutral
13	FARM CREDIT SYSTEM SEEN NEEDING 800 MLN DLR\$ AID		0	neutral
14	USX USS UNIT RAISES PRICES		0	neutral
15	UNIONIST URGES RETALIATION AGAINST JAPAN		0	neutral
16	EXXON (XON) GETS 99.2 MLN DLR CONTRACT		0	neutral
17	EATON (ETN) GETS 53.0 MLN DLR CONTRACT		0	neutral
18	ZAIRE AUTHORIZED TO BUY PL 480 RICE - USDA		0	neutral
19	MCDONNELL DOUGLAS GETS 30.6 MLN DLR CONTRACT		0	neutral
20	MIDIVEST ACQUIRES ASSETS OF BUSINESS AVIATION	acquires	1	positive
21	U.S. WHEAT CREDITS FOR JORDAN SWITCHED		0	neutral
22	DOLLAR EXPECTED TO FALL DESPITE INTERVENTION	fall	-1	negative
23	U.S. TO SELL 12.8 BILLION DLR\$ IN BILLS		0	neutral
24	INLAND STEEL TO BUILD NEW PLANT IN INDIANA		0	neutral
25	EASTMAN KODAK TO SELL HOLDINGS		0	neutral
26	GUINNESS SUES BOESKY IN FEDERAL COURT	sues	-1	negative
27	FIRM REDUCES SCEPTRE RESOURCES HOLDINGS		0	neutral
28	GENCORP BOARD WITHDRAWS PROPOSALS TO STAGGER DIRECTORS TERMS		0	neutral
29	LTD- 1ST QTR FEB 28 NET		0	neutral
30	BULL AND BEAR GROUP A CUTS FUND PAYOUTS		0	neutral
31	CALTEX TO RAISE BAHRAIN OIL PRODUCT PRICES		0	neutral
32	CHARTER CO TO COMPLETE REORGANIZATION		0	neutral
33	NASHUA TO PURCHASE PRIVATE DISC MAKER		0	neutral
34	ALTRON INC 4TH QTR JAN 3		0	neutral
35	COLLINS FOODS MOVES UP WARRANT CONVERSION		0	neutral
36	GENCORP PROPOSALS WITHDRAWN FROM MEETING		0	neutral
37	WEEKLY ELECTRIC OUTPUT UP 2.4 PCT FROM 1986		0	neutral
38	MONOLITHIC TO DROP GATE ARRAY LINE	drop	-1	negative
39	API SAYS DISTILLATE STOCKS OFF 4.07 MLN BBL\$ , GASOLINE OFF 2.69 MLN , CRUDE UP 8.53 MLN	crude	-1	negative
40	VERMONT FINANCIAL SERVICES SETS PAYOUT		0	neutral

Figure 30: Sentiment Analysis of the News Title.

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