

## Project Overview

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• This project analyzes COVID-19-related tweets to understand public sentiment evolution and spread in response to news and events. By leveraging Natural Language Processing (NLP) and sentiment analysis models, we aim to gain insights into online conversations surrounding the pandemic.

#### • Importance and Motivation

- Understanding public sentiment during a global crisis is crucial for:
- Public Health Officials: Gauging response to policies and interventions.
- Media Outlets: Assessing the impact of news coverage on public perception.
- Government Agencies: Monitoring public opinion and tailoring communication.
- Researchers: Studying information and misinformation spread.
- This project contributes by providing a comprehensive analysis of Twitter data, revealing trends and patterns in public sentiment.

### Business Problem and Objectives

#### Problem Statement

 Media outlets and public health organizations need a better understanding of how their COVID-19-related news and announcements influence public sentiment on Twitter.

#### Key Questions

- How does sentiment spread following a COVID-19 news announcement?
- What are the key topics and themes associated with sentiment trends?
- Can we identify patterns or correlations between news events and sentiment changes?

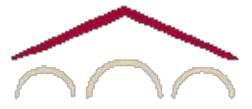
#### • Project Objectives

- Develop a robust NLP pipeline for Twitter data analysis.
- Apply sentiment analysis models to classify tweets and track trends.
- Visualize and interpret results for actionable insights.
- Potentially identify key influencers and networks driving sentiment.

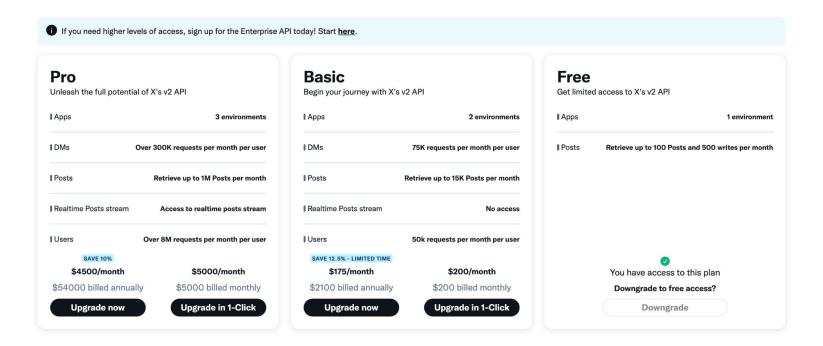
### Data Acquisition and Preparation

- Covid-19 Twitter Dataset: A large collection of COVID-19-related tweets from Kaggle (450.000).
- GloVe Embeddings: Pre-trained word embeddings from Stanford NLP.



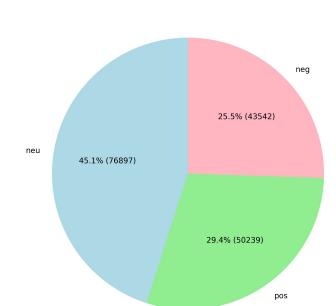


## Data Limitations: Paywalled Access to Twitter Data



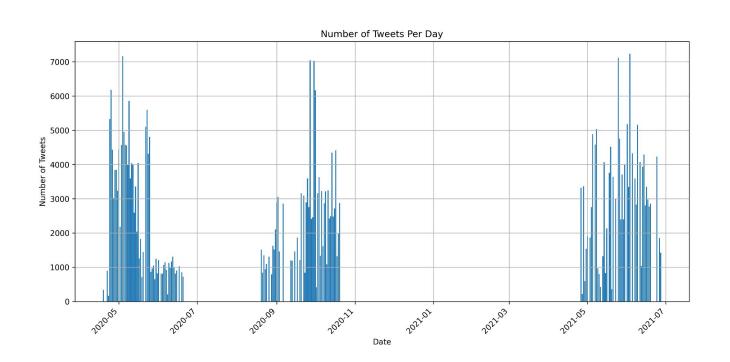
#### Data Limitations: Sentiment labels

- Imbalanced distribution.
- Unverified Labels.



Sentiment Distribution

## Data Limitations: Date Ranges



## Data Cleaning and EDA

- Date: Temporal trends of tweet data are extracted.
- Language: Relevant language is subset to increase relevant tweet ratio.
- Location: Location data is standardized and processed for geocoding.
- Source: Platforms (e.g., Twitter for Android) are identified.
- Sentiment: Sentiment labels are explored and distributions analyzed.
- Social Connections: Mentions and retweets are analyzed for network insights.

# Text Preprocessing and Feature Engineering:



Cleaning: another day in paradise grinning face with big eyes

Preprocessing: another day paradise grinning face big eye

Feature Extraction: 'another day', 'another day paradise', 'grinning face'

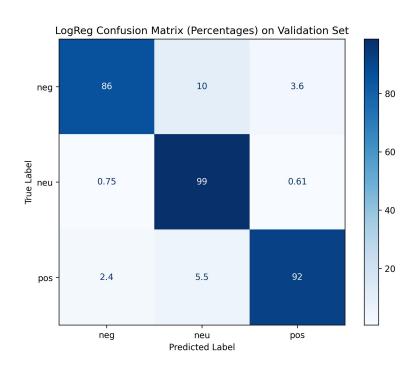
# Sentiment Analysis using Supervised Machine Learning

Methodology:

Initially Features X(170679x10200), target Sentiment(3 categories)

- Train-Test-Validate Data Split (70%-15%-15%)
- Sentiment Classification using Machine Learning models (Logistic Regression, others).

#### Results and Visualization: Performance



## Results and Visualization: Predictive Features

Positive	Bliss, Adapt, Acceptable
Neutral	Address, Absolutely, Actually
Negative	Administration, Activist, Ability

#### Conclusion

- **Summary:** Developed a system to analyze real-time feedback, classify sentiment, track sentiment trends.
- •Strengths and Limitations: Model performs well on new data and can provide actionable insights for the stakeholders.
- Future Work: