**Trump Tweets vs The Markets**

Final Report for CS39440 Major Project

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**Declaration of originality**

I confirm that:

* This submission is my own work, except where clearly indicated.
* I understand that there are severe penalties for Unacceptable Academic Practice, which can lead to loss of marks or even the withholding of a degree.
* I have read the regulations on Unacceptable Academic Practice from the University’s Academic Quality and Records Office (AQRO) and the relevant sections of the current Student Handbook of the Department of Computer Science.
* In submitting this work I understand and agree to abide by the University’s regulations governing these issues.

Name …………………………………………

Date ……………………………………………

**Consent to share this work**

By including my name below, I hereby agree to this dissertation being made available to other students and academic staff of the Aberystwyth Computer Science Department.

Name …………………………………………

Date ……………………………………………

**Acknowledgements**

I am grateful to…

I’d like to thank StackOverflow for my Degree.

**Abstract**

Include an abstract for your project. This should be no more than 300 words.

“World events often have a great influence over international markets. Political uncertainty can often drive commodities up or down in value depending on where it occurs in the world. “[1]. Politicians of countries with the biggest markets have got a strong impact on the value of currencies and trading commodities. A simple message such as "With Mexico being one of the highest crime Nations in the world, we must have THE WALL. Mexico will pay for it…"[2] sent from the USA president's account can drop down Mexican Peso value. Trump’s infamous Twitter account, which is followed by almost 50 million people, can be an effective tool to influence the markets.

The goal of this project is to develop a system which considers the sentiment of tweets and can predict whether a stock index will increase or decrease depending on the current index, words, phrases and the sentiment of the tweet.

Python, the Scikit-learn and NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit) are used to process the data and Python Flask framework is used to create a web interface.

The results show that when using a Naïve Bayes classifier, the accuracy of predicting the USD Index change is 53.6%, whereas the base rate of the three-class problem (up, down, no change) is 41%.

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# Background, Analysis & Process

This section should discuss your preparation for the project, including background reading, your analysis of the problem and the process or method you have followed to help structure your work. It is likely that you will reuse part of your outline project specification, but at this point in the project you should have more to talk about.

**Notes:**

* All of the sections and text in this example are for illustration purposes. The main Chapters are a good starting point, but the content and actual sections that you include are likely to be different.
* Look at the document on the MMP: Final Report and Technical Work [7] for additional guidance.

## Background

What was your background preparation for the project? What similar systems did you assess? What was your motivation and interest in this project?

## Analysis

Taking into account the problem and what you learned from the background work, what was your analysis of the problem? How did your analysis help to decompose the problem into the main tasks that you would undertake? Were there alternative approaches? Why did you choose one approach compared to the alternatives?

There should be a clear statement of the objectives of the work, which you will evaluate at the end of the work.

In most cases, the agreed objectives or requirements will be the result of a compromise between what would ideally have been produced and what was felt to be possible in the time available. A discussion of the process of arriving at the final list is usually appropriate.

As mentioned in the lectures, think about possible security issues for the project topic. Whilst these might not be relevant for all projects, do consider if there are relevant for your project. Where there are relevant security issues, discuss how they will this affect the work that you are doing. Carry forward this discussion into relevant areas for design, implementation and testing.

## Process

You need to describe briefly the life cycle model or research method that you used. You do not need to write about all of the different process models that you are aware of. Focus on the process model that you have used. It is possible that you needed to adapt an existing process model to suit your project; clearly identify what you used and how you adapted it for your needs.

# Design

## Overall Architecture

### 2.1.1 Tools and Technologies

Very important part of staring the project is to select programming language and libraries that will be used. More about blabla

2.1.1.1 Programming Language

When choosing a programming language, main criterias were usability for the project, its libraries, ease of use and experience. The language should provide:

* Machine learning and natural language processing libraries
* Simple Web framework
* Ease of experimenting
* Simple tools to gather the data from web APIs
* Simple tools to do data manipulations and analysis

In this project Python was the best choise. It provides very popular and in-depth machine learning libraries (NLTK, Scikit-learn, Textblob), web frameworks (Flask, Django, Pyramid) and Interpreter which is useful to do quick, ad hoc experimenting. It also provides a Pandas library that allows to form data into DataFrames what is very handy in data analysis and provides many build-in data processing functions. This language was also used by the student during the Industrial Year. Python is also very popular and has got documentation and there is many tutorials and snippets available in the Internet.

Other languages that were took into account are:

* **R** - has good ML and data processing libraries but has not got any libraries providing a way to create a web interface.
* **Ruby** – provides good web framework (Ruby on Rails) but does not provide good libraries/gems to do ML. There is Weka for JRuby or other ways to use Java Weka library in Ruby.
* **Java** – Provides many web framworks such as Spring, JSF or Vaadin. XX also can use Weka (Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis) that is a very popular software suite.

Moreover choosing Python is a good opportunity to develop skills that are used in the industry and meet the [needs of the labour market](http://context.reverso.net/tłumaczenie/angielski-polski/needs+of+the+labour+market).

In the project was used the most recent Python version what is 3.6.

2.1.1.2 Libraries

To do a language processing, firstly was used Textblob librarty which is build on top of NLTK but unfornatelly due to the poor documenion and lack of its capabilities there was made a deicision to move into NLTK.

To build a classificator which predicts market changes there was used Scikit-learn. It has got good documentation with many examples and there is also many topics about it on sites such as StackOverflow.

Other possibility would be to use Weka but it would require to use either Jython(implementation of the Python language for the Java platform[3]) or run weka library using wrappers around JNI calls such as javabridge(package that allows Python to interact with JVM[4]) but both ways are too complicated.

The web interface of the program is very simple so I chose Flask. It is a micro web framework using Jinja2 template engine. It allows to create simple pages in very easy way. I did not use Django because it is rather better for more complex webpages. Pyramid is also good for creating simple webpages but is much less popular, what makes it harder to find some solutions ETC in the Internet.

I also used Mlxtend library to sue Apriori algorithm, Nose to do unittests and Flask-SQLAlchemy to quickly create a simple database in Flask.

To do data processing I also used Pandas and NumPy which are the most popular Python libraries providing …BLLBLB

To scrap tweets from Twitter API I used a Tweepy library which is the most popular and very simple.

## Detailed Design

The project can be split into main two parts: market analisys and web interface. Therefore it was split the into three packages separating project concerns:

* Markets package
* Webpage package
* Tests package

**2.2.1 Markets package**

All the code in “markets” package was split into modules that group together logically related code.

DODAC ZE PYTHON TO NIE TYLKO OOP I TO BARDZIEJ TPYOWE DLA PYTHONA

**Dataset** – a module with a TweetsDataSet class that wraps a pandas Dataframe and represents a set of tweets with their features, sentiments and market affects.

**Tweeter Scrapping** – a module used to scrap tweets from Tweeter.

**Phrases Extraction** – contains a PhrasesExtractor class which builds a vocabulary of the XXX phrases and words ZZZ from set of texts and then extracts those features from POJEDYSCzych tweets.

**Sentiment Analysis** – module containing a class responsible for tweets sentiment analysis. It wraps NaiveBayesClassifier from NLTK library and uses a PhrasesExtractor to extract features from tweets which are then used to train a model or predict a value of the particular tweet. XXX was wrapped in a class because it is more convenient to load and save the Analyser and test it.

**Tweets Features Extraction** – contains all the functions used to extract features from the tweet such as sentiment and phrases/words in the tweet. To gather those informations uses SentimentAnalyser and PhrasesExtractor objects.

FeatureSelection – module containing functions responsible for selecting the most significative sets of features to obtain the best accuracy.

**Currency Analysis** – a main module that connects all the functionalities. There is a CurrencyAnalyser class that is used to analyse a CSV file of stock prices and provide results of this analysis such as assosiation rules, model to predict markets or the most coefficient features. It holds the functionality of reading files and saving the results.

**Association** – a module holding all the code that is responsible for reading stock prices from files and merging then with tweets datasets.

**Market** **Predicting**– contains all the code that is responsible for trainig a classifier that predicts stock changes. Contains 3 classes: Classifier representing a classifier model (MultinomialNB by default) and wrapping all its functionality, AnalysResult that represent a result of a single tweet analysis, MarketPredictingModel that contains two Classifier objects and decides which one to use to do a prediction.

**Rules** – contains functions used to do association rules learning.

The markets module has got also a “data” and “pickled\_models” direcotries. “data” folder stores all data used to do analysis such as a list of stopwords, scrapped tweets and CSV files generated by the application. “pickled\_models” stores saved sentiment analysis and market predicting models.

**2.2.2 Webpage package**

Webpage module has got a typical structure for Flask projects.

It is split into:

* Static folder – holding static files such as images or css styles
* Templates folder – holding Jinja2 templates that are filled with content by views.
* Views.py – this is where routes are defined. It defines routes for each currency and gathers data that is send to the templates and presented.
* models.py – holds Currency model. This model stores information about currencies such as its name and accuracy of the model in database.
* \_\_init\_\_.py – Initializes the application, sets up its configuration and database.
* Currencies.db – stores Currencies models that can be loaded when application runs.

**2.2.3 Others**

Apart from these 3 packages there is few more files typical for a Flask project:

* -manage.py – a script used to init/drop database, fill database with some sample data and to run the webpage.
* -requirements.txt – file containing a list of packages that are used in the project and have to be installed
* -README – file explaining how to run the program

## Tools used to develop the project

For my Python IDE I chose PyCharm made by JetBrains company. I used it during my Industiral year and I really liked it. It has got all code assistance features such as syntax and error highlighting. It supports Flask projects and many file extensions such as html, css, js, csv which I used in a project. It also has got integrated debugger which I used a lot.

To keep track on changes and have a backup of the work I set up a Github repository. Backups of the work were kept on the Github repository and two machines the student worked on. As a Git client for the machine with Windows OS was chosen GitKraken and command line git for the machine with Linux.

# Implementation

The implementation should look at any issues you encountered as you tried to implement your design. During the work, you might have found that elements of your design were unnecessary or overly complex; perhaps third party libraries were available that simplified some of the functions that you intended to implement. If things were easier in some areas, then how did you adapt your project to take account of your findings?

It is more likely that things were more complex than you first thought. In particular, were there any problems or difficulties that you found during implementation that you had to address? Did such problems simply delay you or were they more significant?

You can conclude this section by reviewing the end of the implementation stage against the planned requirements.

3.1 Tweets gathering

First step was to gather Donald Trump tweets. For this purpose there was used TweePy library that allows to fetch data using Twitter REST API. To communicate with the API it was necessary to create an account and obtain a customer key and access tokens.

Because the first RZECz with tweets would be a Sentiment Analysis there had to be collected small amount (about 120) of tweets manually. To do so there was written a script that fetches particular tweet data from the API by the ID of the tweet. The data such as tweet id, creation date and text is saved to the CSV file.

Next step was to scrap all the tweets since the begin of 2017. Tweepy provides also a special function to do it. Unfornatelly,it allows to get only 200 tweets at once so I had to use do it for loop??? WYJENAC TO

3.1 Sentiment Analysis and Phrases Extraction

3.1.1 Data scrapping

To begin with a sentiment analysis there was scrapped 120 tweets manually and their sentiment was marked manually. It was decided that half of them had to be positive and half should be negative to have balanced classes – WHY?

Tweets were selected regardless of the date. The most important aspect was to find ones that are clearly positive or very negative to train the model as best as possible.

Tweets were found using Google by searching phrases such as “Most positive Trump tweets”, “The worst Trump tweets”. Very usefull was the website: <http://www.trumptwitterarchive.com/> where we can see the most popular keyword in his tweets and search for them.

3.1.2 Building a model

When the dataset was selected, the next step was to build a classifier.

To train a model those tweets had to be split into folds to do a cross-validation what helps to prevent overfitting and gives more reliable results. Due to the fact that scikit-learns Kfold functions seemed to be complicated there was a decision to write a KFold manually. The code was splitting a corpus into K chunks with preservation of stratification (each chuck had half of the tweets positive and half negative). Building a text classification system OKAZALO sie very simple:

cl = NaiveBayesClassifier**(**train\_data**)**

cl.classify**(**"This is an amazing library!"**)**

The Classfier object jus required to be fed with list of tuples, that each tuple consist of tweet text and marked sentiment.

To ensure that results are reliable the accuracy is a mean from 40 runs of cross validation. The results seemd to be surprisingly good: Naïve Bayes had 82% of test accuracy. Unfortunately, after looking at the most informative features it turned out that the most decisive were stopwords such as “are”, “there” or even punctuation marks such as brackets.That meant that the model was overfitted and instead of making decisions based on words such as “good” or “bad” was using the most popular ones such as stopwords. Even the sentence contained many negative words like for example: “Croocked Hillary Clinton ….” The model was marking it as positive because it had a word “AND”.

3.1.3 Features extraction

Once it had been discovered that TextBlob does not extract phrases properly and it does not provide easy option to change its features, it was necessary to move into NLTKs classifiers.

Next step was to write a custom feature extracting function that splits tweets into words. Uzyteczną okazała się sent\_tokenize and word\_tokenize from NLTK library. Then it was decided to lowercase all the words because “Then” and “then” is the same word???

Once it had been discovered that TextBlob/NLTK tokenzing functions can not handle extracting words and phrases there was few alternatives checked out such as NLTKs ConllExtractor and FastExtractor. Unfortually most of them had problems with splitting the sentence properly. They either extracted useless words such as “Did”, “Of”, “And” or did not extract half of the important phrases. The only one that was doing it very well was a TextRazor – cloud service providing a deep learning analysis using their web API. Unfortunatelly, TextRazor is not free so the decision was made to write a custom phrase extractor.

After some research there was found easy to implement algorithm: RAKE ().

There is many implementations in the web and it was decided to write own extractor basing on XXXX. The one was not used because does not have enough configuration options and has too many redundant functions. Originally RAKE extracts also adjusted keywords (ones that include a stopword such as United States OF America) but this funcionality was droped due to the lack of them in the corpus and risk of leading to unnecessary False Positives??

Feature extractor algorithm basically extracts phrases by splitting them by stop words. A list of stopwords used in the project was downloaded from the Internet.

Accuracy while using a custom feature extactor was XXX what is worse than the previous one but it is more reliable because it the most informative words now are more sensible:

SCREEN HERE

The next step to improve the accuracy was to lemmatize words. Playing, plays into play.

This time NLTKs lemmatize\_word fuction was sufficient and it the test accuracy has increased to 86%

The overall process of building a model looks as follows:

BUIlIND A ExtR VOC

Preprocessing (lower, split sentences by punct, remove unnecessary chars (#, @)

Generate phrases (split by stopwords and collect phrases, extract non matching candidates: remove not acceptable phrases(is len ok, has occurred enough times), acceptable are phrases and the rest is split into words that are lemmatized.

This way we have got a vocabulary made of common phrases and words.

EXTRACT PHRASES ON TWEETS: (preprocess, extract phrases by replacing, split what left by stop words(usuwa stop words), lemmatize those words)

Train model on marked features with a target(sentiment)

Build a model

The process of analysing a tweets looks :

Preprocess

Te same extract phrases; extract phrases from text and replace with “”

Analyse on model

3.4 Markets predicting

3.4.1 CSV skad

3.4.2 Tweets Selection

3.4.3 Feature Selection

3.5 Rules learning

3.6 Flask webpage

Selection- a small class used to do feature selection using MultinomialNB and RFECV from Scikit-learn.

# Testing

Detailed descriptions of every test case are definitely not what is required here. What is important is to show that you adopted a sensible strategy that was, in principle, capable of testing the system adequately even if you did not have the time to test the system fully.

Provide information in the body of your report and the appendix to explain the testing that has been performed. How does this testing address the requirements and design for the project?

How comprehensive is the testing within the constraints of the project? Are you testing the normal working behaviour? Are you testing the exceptional behaviour, e.g. error conditions? Are you testing security issues if they are relevant for your project?

Have you tested your system on “real users”? For example, if your system is supposed to solve a problem for a business, then it would be appropriate to present your approach to involve the users in the testing process and to record the results that you obtained. Depending on the level of detail, it is likely that you would put any detailed results in an appendix.

The following sections indicate some areas you might include. Other sections may be more appropriate to your project.

## Overall Approach to Testing

## Automated Testing

### Unit Tests

### User Interface Testing

### Stress Testing

### Other Types of Testing

## Integration Testing

## User Testing

# Critical Evaluation

Examiners expect to find in your dissertation a section addressing such questions as:

* Were the requirements correctly identified?
* Were the design decisions correct?
* Could a more suitable set of tools have been chosen?
* How well did the software meet the needs of those who were expecting to use it?
* How well were any other project aims achieved?
* If you were starting again, what would you do differently?

Other questions can be addressed as appropriate for a project.

Such material is regarded as an important part of the dissertation; it should demonstrate that you are capable not only of carrying out a piece of work but also of thinking critically about how you did it and how you might have done it better. This is seen as an important part of an honours degree.

There will be good things and room for improvement with any project. As you write this section, identify and discuss the parts of the work that went well and also consider ways in which the work could be improved.

In the latter stages of the module, we will discuss the evaluation. That will probably be around week 9, although that differs each year.

* If you were starting again, what would you do differently?
* Write data processing in more object-oriented way instead of using DataFrames. I would just make a DataSet class that would have a list of tweets and each tweet would store information about its features and sentiment. I think that I would make processing slower but it would help to achieve more modularity and lower cohesion. Therefore, testing would be easier.

# Appendices

The appendices are for additional content that is useful to support the discussion in the report. It is material that is not necessarily needed in the body of the report, but its inclusion in the appendices makes it easy to access.

For example, if you have developed a Design Specification document as part of a plan-driven approach for the project, then it would be appropriate to include that document as an appendix. In the body of your report you would highlight the most interesting aspects of the design, referring your reader to the full specification for further detail.

If you have taken an agile approach to developing the project, then you may be less likely to have developed a full requirements specification. Perhaps you use stories to keep track of the functionality and the ’future conversations’. It might not be relevant to include all of those in the body of your report. Instead, you might include those in an appendix.

There is a balance to be struck between what is relevant to include in the body of your report and whether additional supporting evidence is appropriate in the appendices. Speak to your supervisor or the module coordinator if you have questions about this.

1. Third-Party Code and Libraries

If you have made use of any third party code or software libraries, i.e. any code that you have not designed and written yourself, then you must include this appendix.

As has been said in lectures, it is acceptable and likely that you will make use of third-party code and software libraries. If third party code or libraries are used, your work will build on that to produce notable new work. The key requirement is that we understand what is your original work and what work is based on that of other people.

Therefore, you need to clearly state what you have used and where the original material can be found. Also, if you have made any changes to the original versions, you must explain what you have changed.

As an example, you might include a definition such as:

**Apache POI library** – The project has been used to read and write Microsoft Excel files (XLS) as part of the interaction with the client’s existing system for processing data. Version 3.10-FINAL was used. The library is open source and it is available from the Apache Software Foundation [5]. The library is released using the Apache License [6]. This library was used without modification.

1. Ethics Submission

This appendix includes a copy of the ethics submission for the project. After you have completed your Ethics submission, you will receive a PDF with a summary of the comments. That document should be embedded in this report, either as images, an embedded PDF or as copied text. The content should also include the Ethics Application Number that you receive.

1. Code Samples

This is an example appendix. Include as many appendices as you need. The appendices do not count towards the overall word count for the report.

For some projects, it might be relevant to include some code extracts in an appendix. You are not expected to put all of your code here - the correct place for all of your code is in the technical submission that is made in addition to the Final Report. However, if there are some notable aspects of the code that you discuss, including that in an appendix might be useful to make it easier for your readers to access.

As a general guide, if you are discussing short extracts of code then you are advised to include such code in the body of the report. If there is a longer extract that is relevant, then you might include it as shown in the following section.

Only include code in the appendix if that code is discussed and referred to in the body of the report.

Random Number Generator

The Bayes Durham Shuffle ensures that the pseudo random numbers used in the simulation are further shuffled, ensuring minimal correlation between subsequent random outputs.

// Some example code here…

# Annotated Bibliography

This final section should list all relevant resources that you have consulted in researching your project. Each reference should also include a brief annotation.

1. Neil Mac Parthaláin, “MMP: Project descriptions”, 2018 (Online) Available at: https://teaching.dcs.aber.ac.uk/mmp Accessed April 2018.

2. <https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/901802524981817344>, 27th Febuary 2017. Accessed April 2018.

This is of Donald Trumps’ Tweets.

3. “What is Jython?”, Jython webpage <http://www.jython.org/archive/21/docs/whatis.html> Accessed April 2018POCZ

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1. Sylvia Duckworth. A picture of a kitten at Hellifield Peel. <http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/640959>, 2007. Copyright Sylvia Duckworth and licensed for reuse under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic Licence. Accessed August 2011.  
     
   This is my annotation. I should add in a description here.
2. Mark Neal, Jan Feyereisl, Rosario Rascunà, and Xiaolei Wang. Don’t touch me, I’m fine: Robot autonomy using an artificial innate immune system. In *Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Artificial Immune Systems*, pages 349–361. Springer, 2006.   
     
   This paper…
3. W.H. Press et al. *Numerical recipes in C*. Cambridge University Press Cambridge, 1992.  
     
   This is my annotation. I can add in comments that are in **bold** and *italics*and then further content.
4. Various. Fail blog. <http://www.failblog.org/>, August 2011. Accessed August 2011.  
     
   This is my annotation. I should add in a description here.
5. Apache Software Foundation (2014) “*Apache POI - the Java API for Microsoft Documents*” (Online) Available at: [http://poi.apache.org](http://poi.apache.org/) Accessed: 14th March 2014.
6. Apache Software Foundation (2004) “Apache License, Version 2.0” (Online) Available at: <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0> Accessed: 14th March 2014.
7. Neil Taylor, “MMP: Final Report and Technical Work”, 2017 (Online) Available at: <http://blackboard.aber.ac.uk/> Accessed 26th April 2017.

A document that outlines information about the marking guide for the Final Report and Technical Work. This document was referred to as Structure of the Final Report before academic year 2016-2017. This is published in the Assignments folder. If you are logged in to Blackboard, you can access the folder using <http://jump.aber.ac.uk/?sxxpt>.