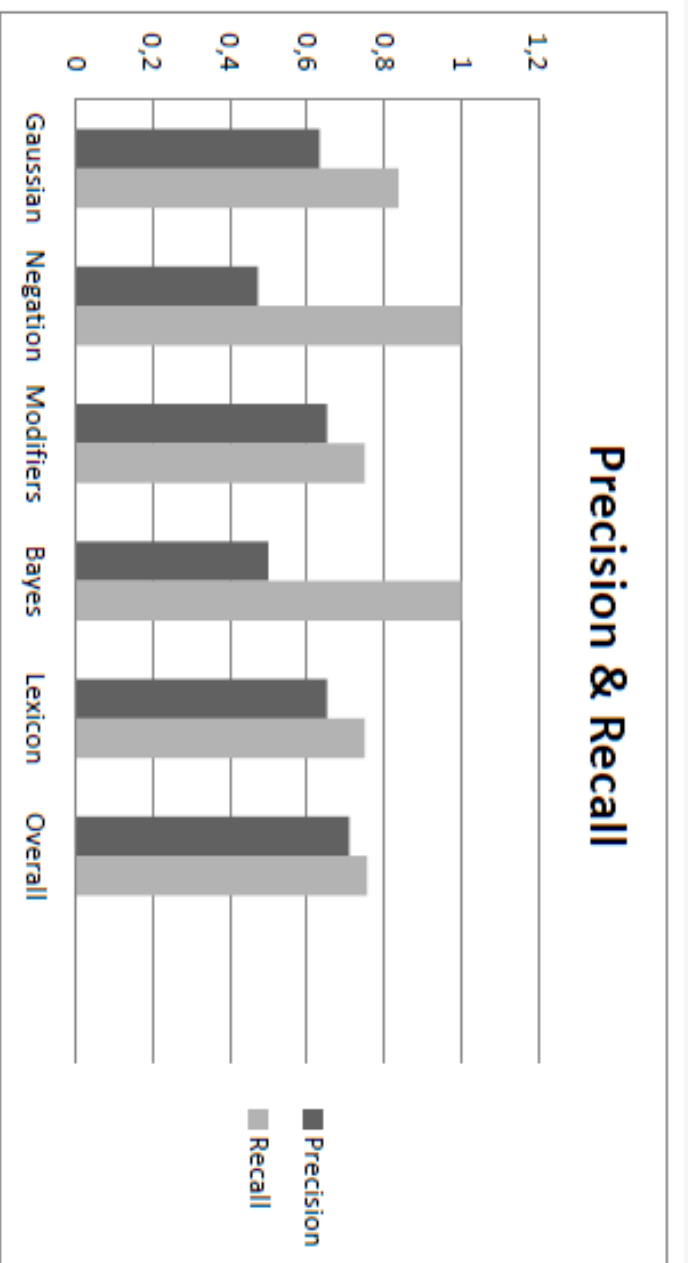


Results for unfiltered data



Results for data without repeated characters

- ### Results for data without repeated characters
- A significant improvement in the performance of the classifiers for negations and the modifiers
 - The performance of the classifiers for the Gaussian and the Bayes classifier does not improve
 - The overall score has an improvement of 0.05 with the unfiltered data
- ### Conclusions about the results

negative, neutral or positive and measures the reputation of a brand

Results

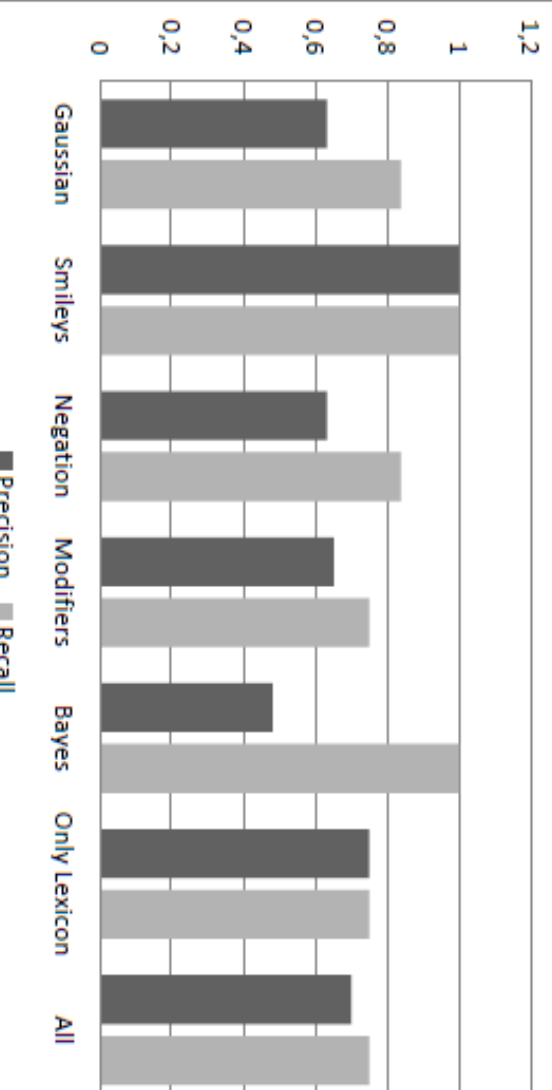
Experimental Set up:

- Use an existing twitter corpus, provided by Sanders Analytics
- Split this data set for training and testing
- Measure precision and recall
- Use the query “Microsoft” for testing

Four different ways are used

- ❖ The Gaussian distance.
- ❖ The detection of negative
- ❖ The Bayes classifier and positive scores.
- ❖ The effect of the precision score.

Precision & Recall



Precision



Reputat

Problem

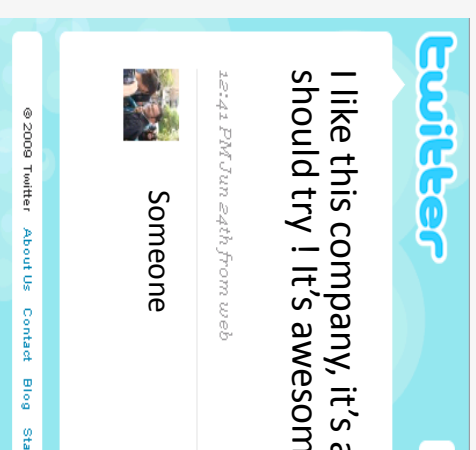
Before:

I like this company,
and you ?

No I don't, I think
it's not a good one.

It was difficult to track brand
reputation.

Now:



It is possible to know
monitori

We worked on an online reputation management system that cat

Bayes Lexicon Overall

without URL and actions

Preprocessing step:

ent occurs at recall for the
fiers.

cision has been decreased.

s not indicate any difference.

an improvement in comparison

1.

Tokenization : Use StandardTokenizer from Luce

Send to
this@mail.com. This
is perfect.

Tokenizer

- Send
- to
- this@mail.com
- This
- is
- perfect

Sentiment analysis

Lexicon : find the score of a tweet to label it as negative, neutral or positive.

Standard lexicon

"It is good" => score = 0+0+1 = 1

Modifiers and negations : add a coefficient for the following

"It is not good" => score = 0+0+0+(-1)*1 = -1

Distance : the score decreases as the distance between the sentiment and the name of the company increases

"I like A but I really hate B" => Positive score for A, negative score for B

according to that.

ed for the sentiment estimation :

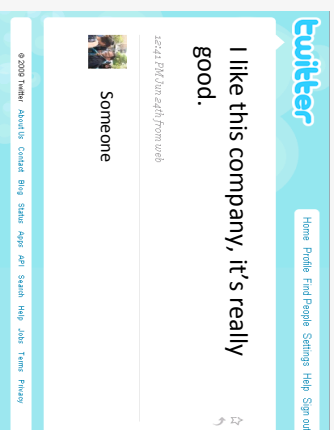
ns and modifiers.

a lexicon with assigned negative and
ence of smileys on the sentiment

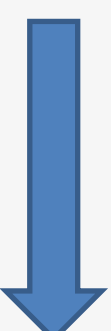
ion & Recall



Retrieve data about the tweets : Use Twitter RES



Twitter API



- Tweet text
- Author
- Number of fol
- Number of ret
- ...

Problem encountered : the rate limit imposed by the API (15 hour, when not authenticated and 350 otherwise).

Solution found : caching.

Preprocessing and Tokenization

Elimination of repeated characters

- Greeaaaat → Greaat
- Aweeeesome → Awesome
- Look → Look

Annotations and URL's removal

@Someone : it's
awesome. Check
www.this.com.

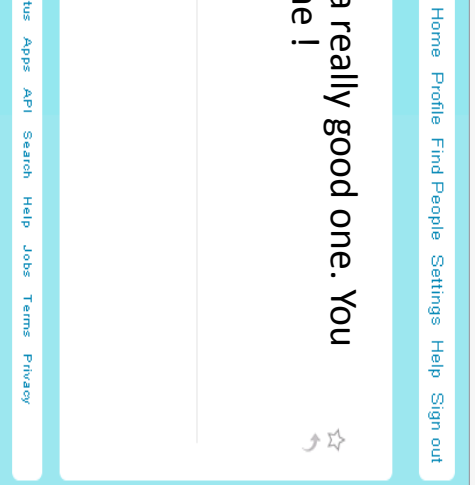


: it's awes
Check

tion Management System

Met

W:



now brand reputation by
ng social media.

egorizes tweets as

Search

- Search for specific keywords : provided by Twitter
- Problem** : their in-memory solution is limited to the last 8

- To handle this problem, store the search results in a database.

Query the database as well as the Twitter search.

→ Increase recall.

*Don't use a relevance score based on term frequency
and document frequency, since tweets are limited in leng*

Get tweets

ne
om

- pie chart; using the Google Charts API.
- To provide time dependent information, a second graph is used to display the cumulative reputation over time.
- Lastly, a list of top-ranked tweets is provided. By clicking on any of the square buttons, a top-sentiment tweet can be viewed.

gative,

g words

ment word and

ore for B

SearchResults

Google

Analyse

SearchResults

Trends for "Google"

Sentiment breakdown by tweets:

Neutral

Positive (18%)

Negative (12%)

Neutral (69%)

Sentiment progress over time:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

12-05-0312-05-0812-05-0812-05-1512-05-15

Truly amazing - #Google, who strongly opposes content Infringement, has been found guilty for #Android API infringement....

artini60060

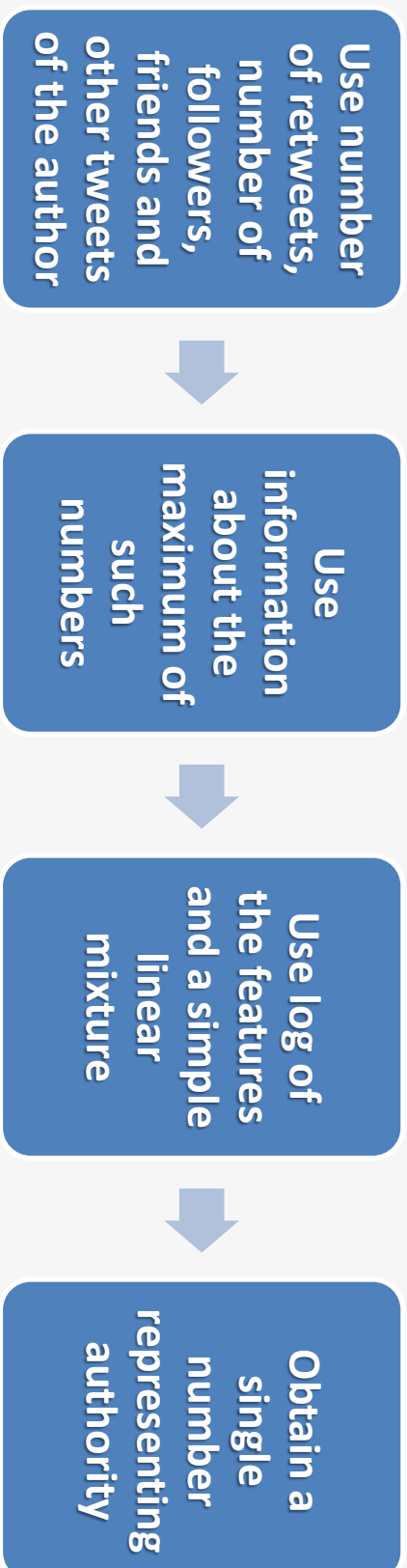
Ready.

Ready.

ST API.

followers
tweets

0 calls per



Problem encountered : the rate limit imposed by the API is a problem for the creation of a user graph. Consequently, it was not possible to apply the original PageRank algorithm.

User interface

Goal : keep the design as simple and self explanatory as possible, while maintaining the essential functionality

Search input

The user is presented with a single text input field and a single button. The only distracting elements are the status bar at the bottom (which provides real time information on the analysis progress) and tab bar, enabling a user to switch to previous search results

Search results

- A break-down of positive, negative and neutral tweets is displayed as

ome.

<

Mihai Damaschin
Matthijs Dorst
Maria Gerontini

Cihat Imamoglu
Caroline Queva

hods

Naïve Bayes

Use the algorithm provided by Weka and the hand-classified data provided by Sanders Analytics



th.

MySQL

3 days

PageRank

Calculate a static quality measure