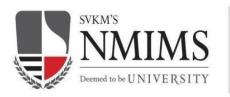
SVKM's NMIMS Mukesh Patel School of Technology Management & Engineering

TM



MUKESH PATEL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING

Final Report on

Search and analyze Customer Complaints, and Feedback received via social media and classifying tweets on the basis of topics, using ML and Natural Language Processing primarily targeting DMRC

Submitted by:

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DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION Ltd.



A Report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of 5 years integrated MBA (Tech)Program of Mukesh Patel School of Technology Management & Engineering, NMIMS.

SVKM's NMIMS

Mukesh Patel School of Technology Management & Engineering Vile Parle (W), Mumbai – 400056

TECHNICAL INTERNSHIP REPORT Semester VII – MBA (TECH)

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for Technical Project/Training for VII Semester MBA – (Tech).

Name of the Student: Rohit Bhatia.

Roll No. :: 1006

Batch: 2019-2024

Academic Year: 2021-2022.

Name of the Discipline: MBA-Tech (Information Technology)

Name and Address of the Company: **Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.,** Mayur Vihar Phase-1, Ground Floor, Metro Station, New Delhi -110091.

Training Period: 2nd May, 2022 to 25th June, 2022

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Mr. Rohit Bhatia

Exam Seat No. **70411019006** has Satisfactorily Completed his Training/Project Work, submitted the training report and appeared for the Presentation & Viva as required.

External Examiner	Internal Examiner	Head of Dept.	Chairperson/Dean	

Date: Place:

Seal of the University:

ACKNOWLFDGFMFNT

I would like to express my gratitude to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. For giving me the opportunity to be a part of their prestigious organization as an intern and letting me conduct the project. The internship has been a great learning curve in terms of gaining professional technical knowledge and learning to apply it in real world scenarios through interactions with generous industry professionals.

I am deeply indebted to my industry mentor Ms. Kavya Sharma for all his valuable feedback and support during the project. His inputs and suggestions have been no less than monumental for the successful completion and execution of the project. Despite being occupied with his own duties, he managed to take out the time to listen, guide me to the correct path and always made it a point to constantly check up on my progress.

My sincere gratitude to my academic/faculty mentor Prof. Ruchi Sharma for all her cooperation and guidance and taking out the time to convey all the necessary formalities and information pointers required to meet the internship expectations. I immensely appreciate her being available to clear my doubts and help me get acquainted with the college rules and internship guidelines.

I perceive this opportunity as a huge milestone in my education and career development. I will strive to use the skills and knowledge acquired through this internship in the best way possible, and I will continue to work on improving the same, to attain future career goals and objectives. I look forward to continued cooperation and guidance from all of you in the future.

Sincerely,

Rohit Bhatia

25th June 2022

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ABSTRACT

The Technical Internship Program (TIP) is an important component of education at MPSTME. It is an attempt to bridge the gap between the academic institution and the corporate world. At MPSTME, students undertake 8-week TIP at any Organization during the summer vacation between 6th & 7th Semesters.

The internship is supposed to be a simulation of real work environment, requires that the students undergo the rigor of professional environment both in form and substance.

In the process it provides an opportunity for students, to satisfy their inquisitiveness to know more details, expose them to technical skills, and helps them to acquire social skills by drawing them into communication with outside professionals for continuous interaction. It also enables students to apply their technical knowledge in real world situations and augment their technical skills by dealing with real time problem scenarios.

Students are expected to find solutions to various problems confronted in the project, involving an element of analytical thinking, processing, and decision – making in the scope of the project and in the best interests of the host organization.

The purpose of this report is to document the knowledge gained by the me during the internship period and provide a brief description of the project undertaken and the progress till date.

COMPANY PROFILE



The Delhi Metro has been instrumental in ushering in a new era in the sphere of mass urban transportation in India. The swanky and modern Metro system introduced comfortable, air-conditioned and eco-friendly services for the first time in India and completely revolutionized the mass transportation scenario not only in the National Capital Region but the entire country. Having constructed a massive network of about 390.14 Km with 286 stations (including NOIDA-Greater NOIDA Corridor and Rapid Metro, Gurugram) in record time in Delhi, NCR, the DMRC today stands out as a shining example of how a mammoth technically complex infrastructure project can be completed before time and within budgeted cost by Government agency The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) was registered on 3rd May 1995 under the Companies Act, 1956 with equal equity participation of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and the Central Government to implement the dream of construction and operation of a world- class Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS).

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Description

Sentiment analysis is the systematic recognition, extraction, quantification, and learning of emotional states and personal information using natural language, text analysis, computational linguistics, and biometrics. People frequently use Twitter, one of numerous prominent social media platforms, to convey their thoughts and opinions about a business, a product, or service. Analysis of tweet sentiments is instrumental in detecting whether individuals have a good, negative, or neutral attitude towards a product or a service.

To help DMRC improve its services, I intend to build an algorithm that can find all complaints, feedback, and announcements that can be classified as positive or negative and help in further analysis of feedback to improve service. Further the tweets are arranged according to the topics and helps in segregating the tweets according to the topics. These analysis and results are needed to be shown in a Graphical user interface.

1.2 Technical Knowledge gain

1.2.1 Data Extraction

Data extraction is the process of obtaining information from a single source and transferring it to a new location, whether on-site, on the cloud, or a combination of both. To this goal, a variety of tactics are used, some of whichare difficult and are often carried out manually. Extraction is usually the initial stage in the ETL process of Extraction, Transformation, and Loading, unless data is being extracted only for archiving purposes. This means that data is almost always processed further after initial retrieval in order to make it usable for future study.

There are three steps in the ETL process:

- 1. Extraction: Data is taken from one or more sources or systems. The extraction locates and identifies relevant data, then prepares it for processing or transformation. Extraction allows many kinds of data to be combined and ultimately mined for business intelligence.
- 2. Transformation: Once the data has been successfully extracted, it is ready to be refined. During the transformation phase, data is sorted, organized, and cleansed. For example, duplicate entries will be deleted, missing values removed or enriched, and audits will be performed to produce data that is reliable, consistent, and usable.
- 3. Loading: The transformed, high quality data is then delivered to a single, unified target location for storage and analysis.

1.2.2 Data Extraction using Twitter API

The Tweepy library may be used to retrieve tweets from the Twitter API based on specific themes.

To use the Twitter API, you'll need a Twitter account with developer access. It might take 2–3 hours for the request to be approved. Once you've completed the setup, build an app in which you'll find keys and tokens that will assist us in retrieving data from Twitter. They serve as credentials for logging in. To begin, import all of the necessary packages and set up the token and key variables. OAuth essentially allows a user to offer another website/service a restricted access authentication token for authorisation to additional resources via an authentication provider with which they have previously successfully authenticated.

1.2.3 Data Cleaning

A tweet can contain a variety of elements, including simple text, mentions, hashtags, links, punctuation, and more. When working on a data science or machine learning project, it's a good idea to delete these items first before continuing to analyse the tweets.

- Lowercasing all the letters
- Removing hashtags and mentions: Hashtags and mentions are common in tweets. There are cases where you want to removethem so you only get the clean content of a tweet without allthese elements. You can remove these hashtags and mentionsusing regex.
- Removing links: In most cases, links aren't required for textprocessing, thus it's best to leave them out.
- Removing punctuations
- Filtering non-alphanumeric characters
- Tokenization: The tweet's words are tokenized. Tokenizationis breaking down a string sequence into parts such as phrases, words, keywords, symbols, and other tokens. Tokenization helps delete undesirable terms from text, such as the unique symbol linked with the username and hashtagin tweets.
- Stop words: Stop words, which are words that do not changethe meaning of a phrase, are deleted, which reduces the work of categorizing every word of a tweet by lowering the number of words to compare.
- Stemming: Stemming is used to decrease words to harmonizethem across papers and make it easier to group related termsinto categories. Cleaning tweets involves deleting text additions such as URLs, numerals, and special characters, reducing the size of tweets for comparison.

1.2.4 Tweets Classification using TextBlob

TextBlob is a Python (2 and 3) library for processing textual data. It provides a simple API for diving into common natural language processing (NLP) tasks such as part-of-speech tagging, noun phrase extraction, sentiment analysis, classification, translation, and more.

With the use of sentiment analysis, we may learn important details about the environment as well as the general attitude and sentiments of the populace. Data evaluation and categorization in accordance with requirements is the process of sentiment analysis.

TextBlob returns the subjectivity and polarity of a statement. Polarity can range from [-1,1], with -1 denoting a negative attitude and 1 denoting a positive one. To shift a sentence's polarity, use negative language. In TextBlob, semantic labels provide fine-grained analysis. For instance, emojis,

exclamation points, and emoticons. Subjectivity lies inside the [0, 1] number range. Subjectivity is a metric for determining how much of a text is made up of fact and personal opinion. The writing is more subjective than usual, therefore it incorporates personal opinion rather than objective data. Intensity is a further parameter in TextBlob. TextBlob computes subjectivity using the 'intensity'. Whether a word alters the one after it depends on how strong it is. In English, adverbs are employed as modifiers.

The TextBlob's sentiment property delivers a named tuple containing polarity and subjectivity scores after receiving a sentence as input. The subjectivity score spans from 0.0 to 1.0, where 1 represents a subjective assertion, while the polarity score extends from -1.0 to 1.0.

1.2.5 Exploratory Data Analysis/Data Visualization

The graphical display of information and data is known as data visualisation. Data visualisation tools make it easy to observe and comprehend trends, outliers, and patterns in data by employing visual components like charts, graphs, and maps.

Types of Data Visualization

1. Column Chart

It is one of the most widely used data visualisation programmes. A column isa quick and easy way to demonstrate comparisons across distinct data sets. The X-axis of a column chart contains data labels, while the Y-axis displays values or measured metrics. Colors can be used to highlight critical data points in order to track change.

2. Bar graph

Bar graphs are great for comparing more than 10 objects and dealing with more detailed labels that exhibit negative integers.

3. Word cloud

The size of each word represents its frequency or relevance in a word cloud, which is a data visualisation tool for visualizing text data. A word cloud can be used to emphasize important textual data points. Data from social networking websites is frequently analyzed using word clouds.

1.2.6 Model Building

Naïve bayes

A Naive Bayes classifier is a probabilistic machine learning model that's used for classification task. The crux of the classifier is based on the Bayes theorem.

Types of Naive Bayes Classifier:

Multinomial Naive Bayes:

This is mostly used for document classification problem, i.e whether adocument belongs to the category of sports, politics, technology etc. The features/predictors used by the classifier are the frequency of thewords present in the document.

Bernoulli Naive Bayes:

This is similar to the multinomial naive bayes but the predictors are boolean variables. The parameters that we use to predict the class variable take up only values yes or no, for example if a word occurs in the text or not.

Gaussian Naive Bayes:

When the predictors take up a continuous value and are not discrete, we assume that these values are sampled from a gaussian distribution.

> SVM

SVM is a supervised machine learning technique that may be used forboth classification and regression. Though we might also argue regression difficulties, categorization is the best fit. The goal of the SVM method is to discover a hyperplane in an N-dimensional space that categorises data points clearly. The hyperplane's size is determined by the number of features. If there are just two input characteristics, the hyperplane is merely a line. When the number of input characteristics reaches three, the hyperplane transforms into a two-dimensional plane. When the number of characteristics exceeds three, it becomes impossible to imagine.

Logistic regression

Logistic regression estimates the probability of an event occurring, such as voted or didn't vote, based on a given dataset of independent variables. Since the outcome is a probability, the dependent variable is bounded between 0 and 1. In logistic regression, a logit transformation is applied on the odds—that is, the probability of success divided by the probability of failure. This is also commonly known as the log odds, or the natural logarithm of odds, and this logistic function is represented by the following formulas:

Logit(pi) =
$$1/(1 + \exp(-pi))$$

 $ln(pi/(1-pi)) = Beta_0 + Beta_1*X_1 + ... + B_k*K_k$

> KNN

K-NN algorithm stores all the available data and classifies a new data point based on the similarity. This means when new data appears then it can be easily classified into a well suite category by using K- NN algorithm. It is also called a lazy learner algorithm because it does not learn from the training set immediately instead it stores the dataset and at the time of classification, it performs an action on the dataset.

Adaboost

AdaBoost, also known as Adaptive Boosting, is a machine learning method used in an ensemble setting. Decision trees with one level, or Decision trees with only one split, are the most popular method used with AdaBoost. Decision Stumps is another name for these trees.

1.2.7 Topic Modelling

In order to capture how the meaning of words is reliant upon the larger context in which they are employed in natural language, topic modeling is one of a family of text analysis techniques that analyzes "bags" or groupings of words together rather than counting them separately. The identification of clustering within texts has also been done using other approaches, such as cluster analysis and latent semantic analysis, in addition to topic modeling.

LDA is used to classify text in a document to a particular topic. It builds a topic per document model and words per topic model, modeled as Dirichlet distributions.

Each document is modeled as a multinomial distribution of topics and each topic is modeled as a multinomial distribution of words.

LDA assumes that every chunk of text we feed into it will contain words that are somehow related. Therefore choosing the right corpus of data is crucial.

It also assumes documents are produced from a mixture of topics. Those topics then generate words based on their probability distribution.

2. Project Outline

2.1 Proposed Schedule

Week 1: Gather all the background information. Research on the Technology and framework to be used in order to improve the model's performance and aid in the architectural design (Completed) **Week 2**: Install the software and necessary library to perform the task. (Completed) Week 3: Data collection (Completed) Week 4: Data preprocessing (Completed) Week 5: Model Implementation, Performance Tuning, and Identify Best Fit Model (Completed) Week 6: Visualization (Completed) Week 7: Topic modeling (Completed) (Completed) Week 8: Final changes and Model finalization

2.2 Project Requirement Analysis

2.2.1 Functional Requirements

- Using legitimate APIs and ethical techniques, extract data from the organization's social media. Organize and make this information available.
- Download the python 3.9.0 on the system to run the code or google colab can be used.
- Some of the python Libraries are preinstalled and have to be installed.
- The tweepy library should be of version 3.9 or less to make it work.
- Using the Tweets classification, study the data that is positive, negative, neutral.
- Graphs are shown as the python.exe format. Close the graph to make code run to the next part.
- Using the different models, model can be trained to its highest accuracy possible and can be used further in different programs. The data can be analysed and confusion matrix can help draw various conclusion
- Using topic modelling, analyze the data that was extracted. In a comparison manner, the final solution should incorporate the themes that are frequently cited by these groups (may include the use of word clouds).
- Draw conclusions from the study such that typical qualities about the organisation may be derived from the end result.

2.2.2 Non-Functional Requirements

- Conduct research on given use case and identify possible inoperability from a technical standpoint. If any, find viable solutions to these. If there are no solutions to the issues, look for changes in the use case (or ask for clarification).
- Clean the data before beginning analysis. Lowercase all words, remove digits, punctuation marks, stop words etc.
- Time needed to extract the tweets is according to no of tweets .
- Perform lemmatization and vectorize the data for feeding into the models.
- Attempt all possible models and justify the use of the final model with relevant reasoning (comparisons).

2.3 Use Case

The user needs to enter the account whose analysis need to be done and the date from which the tweets are requires. This program can be used by different companies to find their weak points or their strong points for a certain period of time or to check the performance of theirs in a span of time.

Use Case 1: Social media monitoring:

Because they are uninvited, social media posts frequently include some of the most frank reviews of your goods, services, and companies. With the use of sentiment analysis tools, you can quickly sift through all of that data to examine both the feelings of specific people and the general public as a whole across all social media platforms .Sentiment analysis is able to read beyond simple definition to recognise sarcasm, understand popular chat acronyms (lol, rofl, etc.), and correct for grammatical and spelling errors that are frequently made.

Use Case 2: Customer support

Customer support management presents many challenges due to the sheer number of requests, varied topics, and diverse branches within a company – not to mention the urgency of any given request. Sentiment analysis with natural language understanding (NLU) reads regular human language for meaning, emotion, tone, and more, to understand customer requests, just as a person would. You can automatically process customer support tickets, online chats, phone calls, and emails by sentiment to prioritize any urgent issues.

Use Case 3: Brand monitoring and reputation management

One of the most often used uses of sentiment analysis in business is brand monitoring. Online negative reviews may snowball, and the longer you leave them, the worse off you'll be. You will receive fast notification when a brand is mentioned negatively thanks to sentiment analysis technologies.

Use Case 4: Listen to voice of the customer (VoC)

All of your consumer input from the web, surveys, chats, call centers, and emails should be combined and evaluated. You may organize and categorize this data using sentiment analysis to spot trends and find recurrent issues.

Use Case 5: Product Analysis

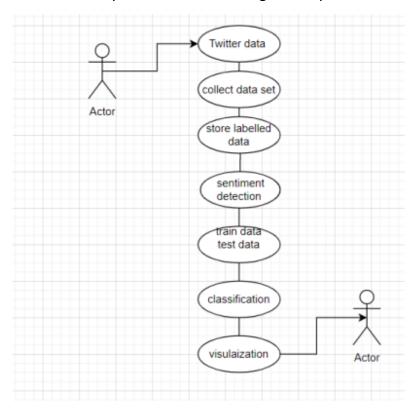
Analyze years of feedback you may not have noticed to learn what the public is saying about a new product as soon as it is released. To discover exactly the information you want, you may conduct a keyword search for a specific product feature (interface, UX, functionality).

Learn how a product is seen by your target market, what has to be changed about it, and what would satisfy your most valued clients. with sentiment analysis in each.

Use Case 6: Market and Competitor Research

For market and competition research, use sentiment analysis. Find out who among your rivals is being mentioned favorably and how your marketing initiatives stack up.

Examine the uplifting language that your rivals are using to address their clients and incorporate some of it into your own brand message and style manual.



3. Implementation and Design Aspect

3.1 Approach

- Tweets are collected by taking the input from the Twitter API in the form of hashtags, and the number
 of tweets that will be considered is to be restricted between 5 and 5000.
- The following steps were followed for data pre-processing: Lowercasing, removing punctuations, Removing URLs, Removing Emojis/Emoticons. Removing words with numbers, Removing stopwords, Lemmatization, Vectorization
- After that using Text Blob library, polarity and subjectivity is calculated. Based on the score received from them, Tweets are assigned as neutral, positive, or negative
- To make it seem more easier, Label encoding is done. 0: negative tweet, 1: neutral tweet, 2: positive tweet
- Positive tweets are stored in data_positive.csv, and negative Tweets are stored in data_negative.csv
- Now data visualization is done to be on the tweets. Word clouds are made of all the tweets, positive and negative tweets. Graphs of tweets like the word length, no of tweets, average word length are made.
- The next step includes the model creation based on no of tweets
- Several models like KNN, SVC, Random Forest, Naïve bayes and Adaboost classifier are used
- The classification report of all the models are shown and each accuracy is determined and stored in a dictionary for further use
- The maximum accuracy model is now used to find if the the input sentence is giving positive or neutral or negative reaction . in our case maximum accuracy is being given by Random Forest Classifier
- Now the tweets are to be segregated topic wise for which the concept of topic modeliing is applied.
- A copy of all the tweets is now stored in a separate file . the most occurred words in the tweets are stored in a dictionary and data preprocessing is performed again
- Using the Linear Discriminant Analysis(LDA) technique, modeling is performed on the tweets and one with max score is assigned as an topic to the tweet.
- To make LDA perform better, the TF-idf vectorization is performed and model is trained to see better results.

3.2 Screen shots

Welcome page

Now the user needs to enter the information off the Twitter account whose complaints turn tweets needs to be extracted after that a valid date has to be entered which is from which date till present you need to see the tweets start you can also instruct how many tweets the user want.

Now the cleaning of tweets is done, and subjectivity and polarity of the tweet is found using the text blob module. now according to the subjectivity and polarity of the tweet ,analysis of the tweet is done that is if it is positive negative or neutral .

```
*************Enter information****************
nter accounts separated by comma @officialDMRC,#delhimetro,#DMRC,@ArvindMedi,@DCP_DelhiMetro
Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format2020-01-01
how many tweets u want 3000
Total Tweets fetched: 2754
     Cleaning in Process
*************************
     1 .....Show Tweets
     2 .....Show graphs
     3 .....Model creation
     4 .....Topic Modelling
      .....Tweets sentiments using model created
      *************
********************
Enter a choice
```

This is the user interface of the project. there are 6 options the first option includes to show the tweets next includes to show the graph 3rd option includes the model creation the 4th option includes a topic modelling add the 5th includes the input from the user add classifying it based on model created

Selecting choice 1 to see the tweets

```
Enter accounts separated by comma @officialDMRC,#delhimetro,#DMRC,@ArvindMedi,@DCP_DelhiMetro
Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format2020-01-01
how many tweets u want 3000
Total Tweets fetched: 2754
    Cleaning in Process *****
*************************
    1 .....Show Tweets
    2 .....Show graphs
    3 .....Model creation
    4 .....Topic Modelling
    5 .....Tweets sentiments using model created
***********************
Enter a choice
```

There is an option to see all the tweets ,positive tweets, negative tweets

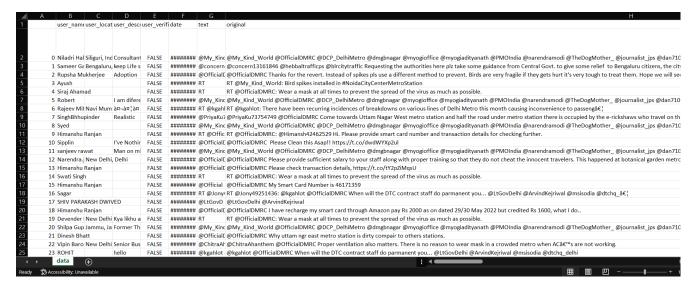
Show tweets

```
Command Prompt - python v5_final_project_with_input.py
Enter accounts separated by comma @officialDMRC,#delhimetro,#DMRC,@ArvindMedi,@DCP_DelhiMetro
Enter a date in YYYY-MM-DD format2020-01-01
how many tweets u want 3000
Total Tweets fetched: 2754
     Cleaning in Process
**************Classifying Tweets********
****************
      1 .....Show Tweets
       .....Show graphs
      3 .....Model creation
     4 .....Topic Modelling
       .....Tweets sentiments using model created
*** 6 .... Exit
*****************
***********************
Enter a choice
************************
      1 . see all Tweets
          see all positive Tweets
                                             **
          see all negative Tweets
Enter a choice of Tweets ::::
```

1. All Tweets

```
L . see all Tweets **
2 . see all positive Tweets **
3 . see all negative Tweets **
 nter a choice of Tweets :::: 1
Unnamed: 0 user_nam
                                                                                                         user_description
Consultant Pathologist
keep Life simple  !! #smile #happiness #mot...
Adoption Coordinator For Voiceless | \nHuman R...
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Niladri Haldar Siliguri, India Sameer Gajjar Bengaluru, India Rupsha Mukherjee Ayush Siraj Ahamad Nan Nan Nan Nan Nan Nan Nan
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   False
False
False
False
False
                                                                        India | Civil Servant| Observer & Analyst | News Jun...
NaN Introvert, artist, music lover :)
New Delhi, India Indian Journalist with @NewsNationTv Previous...
NaN 0000000 00000000 15 is not an endorsement...
Madhya Pradesh If I am not a part of SOLUTION, than I am a PR...
                                  Mr. Vikas
Ayushi Pasrija
202020 20202 2 2
2 2 Ramesh 2 2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   False
False
False
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             1.000000 0.100000 positive
0.966667 0.733333 positive
0.637500 0.137500 positive
0.200000 0.100000 positive
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ... Twitter to: ....
Twitter for Android
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    False
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  0.000000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         neutral
2754 rows x 14 columns]
```

Converted to csv (data.csv)

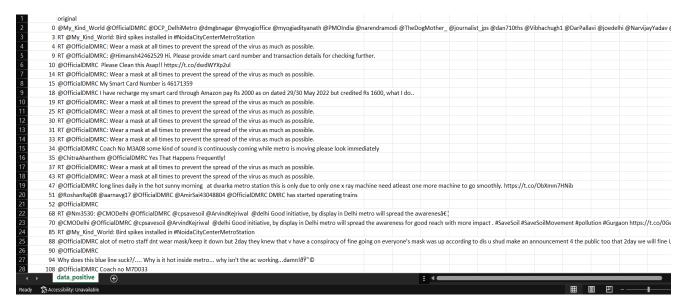


2. Positive tweets

```
Enter a choice ::::1

***I - see all hearts seeds and inspects seed in separation (and inspects seed) in a seed of the seed of
```

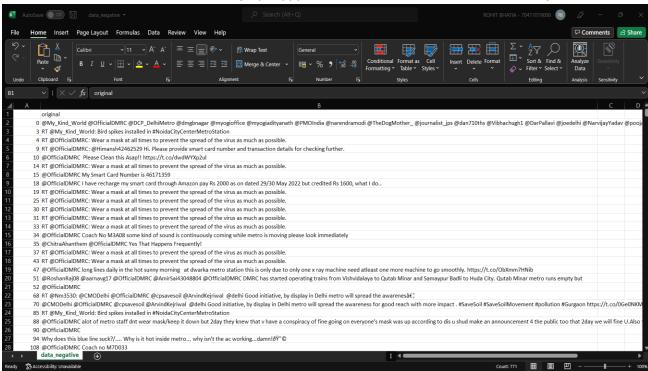
Converted to csv



3. Negative tweets



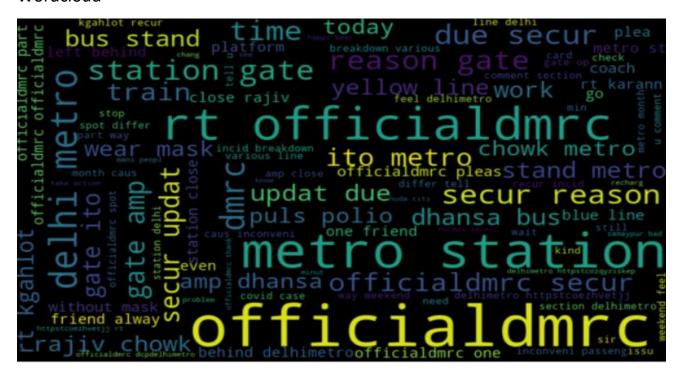
Converted to csv



Graphs

```
Command Prompt - python v5_final_project_with_input.py
626) @delhi search @MCD Delhi @DCP DelhiMetro @delhimetroapp @addl
          .....Show Tweets
          ....Show graphs
        2
          .....Model creation
        3
          .....Topic Modelling
          .....Tweets sentiments using model created
        6
               Exit
*******
Enter a choice
          print wordcloud******
          print positive wordlcoud*****
                 negative wordcloud*****
     4
          print
                 Subjectivity and polarity*****
          print
                 show graph of no tweets
                 no of tweets in a word ******
average word length
          print
          print
     8
          print common words
enter a choice of tweets
```

Wordcloud

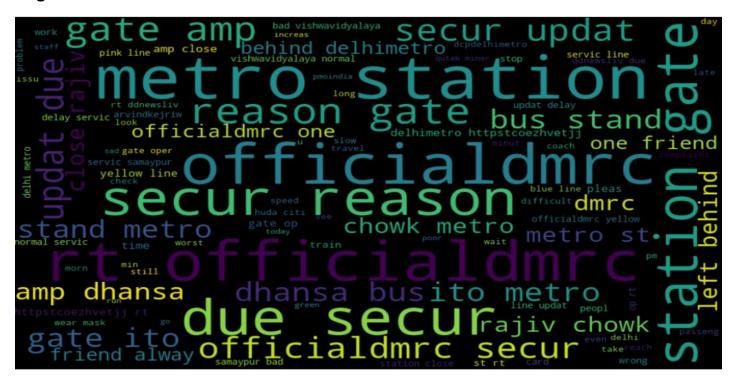


Positive Word Cloud

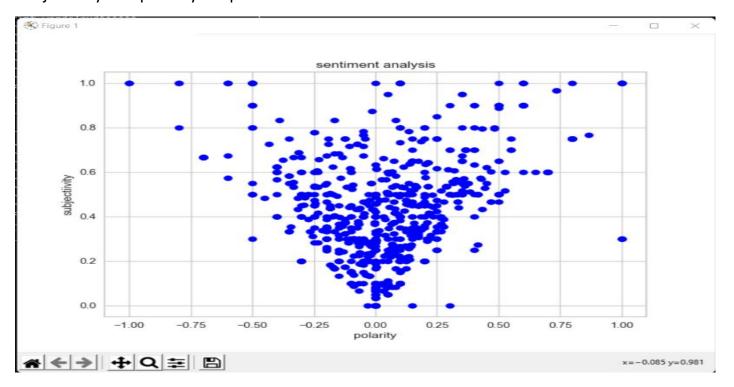
```
enter a choice of tweets 1
          print wordcloud*****
          print positive wordlcoud*****
                 negative wordcloud*****
                 Subjectivity and polarity
     4
          print
                 show graph of no tweets
     5
          print
                 no of tweets in a word **
     6
          print
                 average word length
          print
          print common words
     8
          Exit
enter a choice of tweets 2
28.0
```

```
wear mask rt kgahlot bear with without mask bird spike with soul good wear mask rt kgahlot happi wear soul good wear mask rt kgahlot happi without happi bear use care soul yoga met ro take action report new report new report new official dmrc without hour hy delhi metro official dmrc without hour hy delhi metro platform time covid case train spike instal official dmrc delhi great partnership to official dmrc delhi great partnership to official dmrc delhi mask check intern yoga day sunlikapoor delhi metro official dmrc delhi great partnership to official dmrc delhi great partnership to one necessari action one n
```

Negative Word Cloud



Subjectivity and polarity Graph



```
Command Prompt - python v5_final_project.py
enter a choice of tweets 4
         print wordcloud*****
         print positive wordlcoud*****
         print negative wordcloud*****
         print Subjectivity and polarity*****
         print show graph of no tweets ******
         print no of tweets in a word *****
    7
         print average word length
    8
         print common words
    9
enter a choice of tweets 5
  label
         text
      1
         1358
2
      2
           770
      0
           626
```

Show no of tweets that are positive, negative, neutral

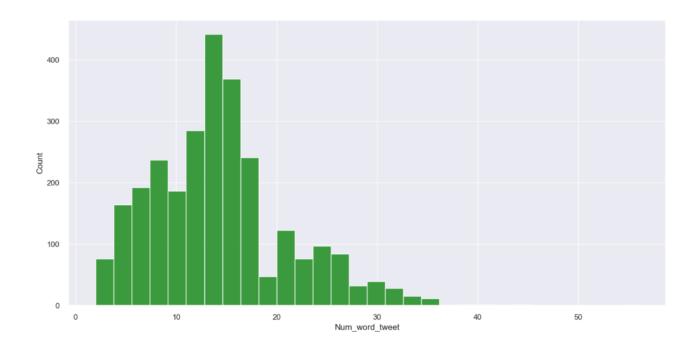
0: negative

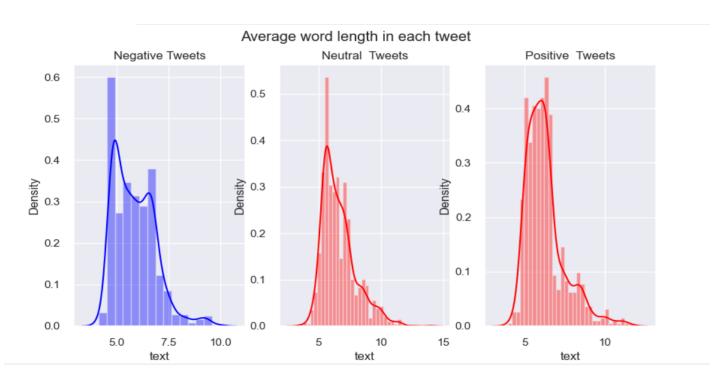
1: neutral

2: positive



Count of Number of words in each tweet

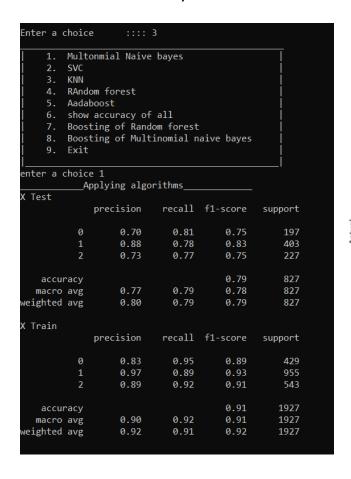


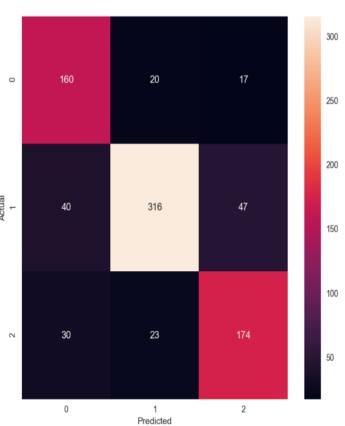


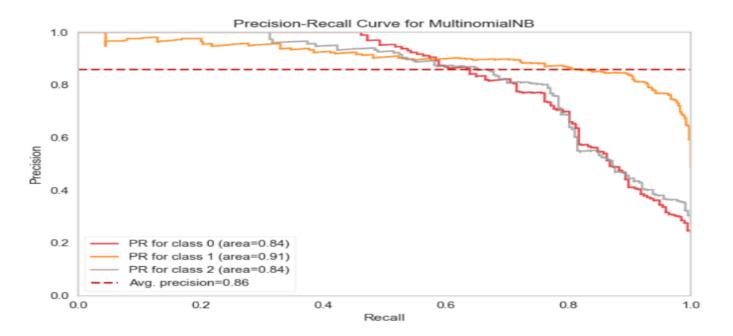
Model Creation

```
*******************
**********************
     1 .....Show Tweets
***
     2 .....Show graphs
***
     3 .....Model creation
***
     4 .....Topic Modelling
***
     5 .....Tweets sentiments using model created
**********************
*********************
Enter a choice
              :::: 3
      Multonmial Naive bayes
   1.
   2.
     SVC
   3. KNN
   4. RAndom forest
   5. Aadaboost
   6. show accuracy of all
   7. Boosting of Random forest
   8. Boosting of Multinomial naive bayes
   9. Exit
enter a choice
```

Mulnomial Naives bayes

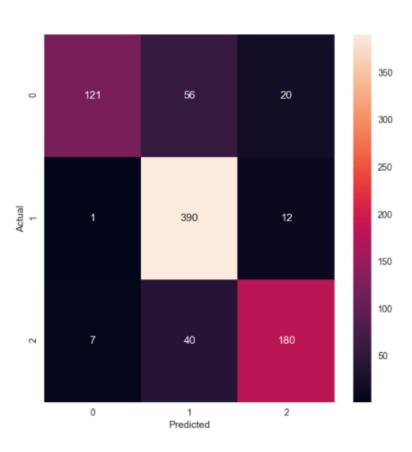


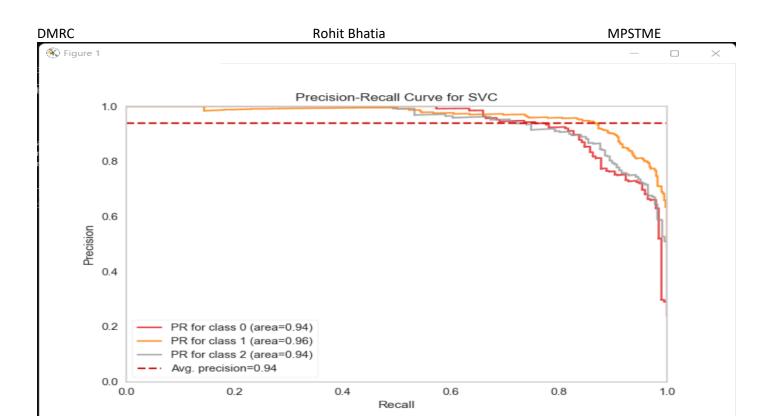




SVC

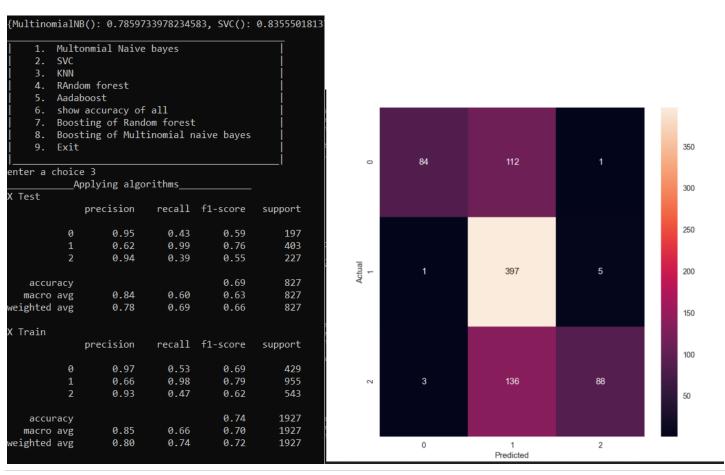
		- (,		,			
1.	. Multonmial Naive bayes						
2.	SVC						
3.	KNN						
4.	RAndom forest						
5.	Aadaboost						
•	show accuracy of all						
:							
	8. Boosting of Multinomial naive bayes						
9. 	Exit						
enter a	choic	e 2			'		
		pplying algo	rithms				
X Test							
		precision	recall	f1-score	support		
	0	0.94	0.61	0.74	197		
	1	0.94	0.01	0.74	403		
	2	0.85	0.79	0.82	227		
	2	0.85	0.75	0.02	221		
accui	racy			0.84	827		
macro	avg	0.86	0.79	0.81	827		
weighted	avg	0.85	0.84	0.83	827		
X Train							
		precision	recall	f1-score	support		
	0	1.00	0.93	0.96	429		
	1	0.94	1.00	0.97	955		
	2	1.00	0.95	0.97	543		
200111	00.01			0.97	1927		
accui macro		0.98	0.96	0.97	1927		
weighted		0.98	0.90	0.97	1927		
weighted	avg	0.37	0.37	0.37	1527		

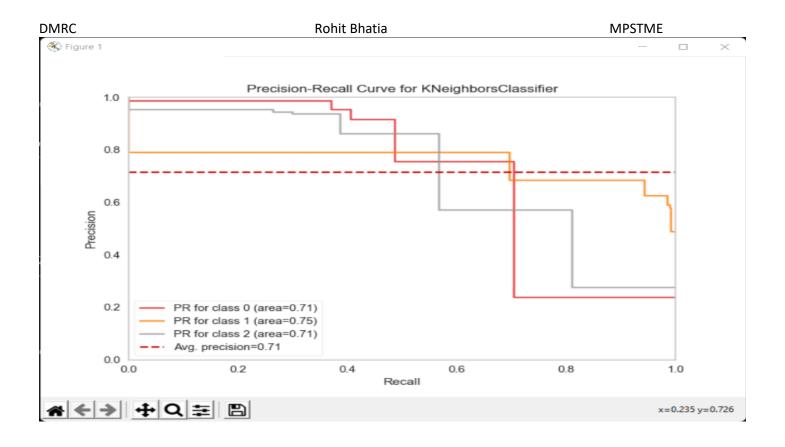




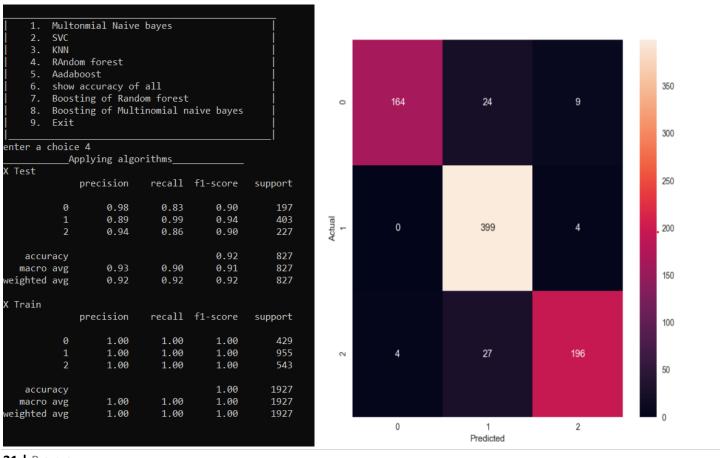
KNN

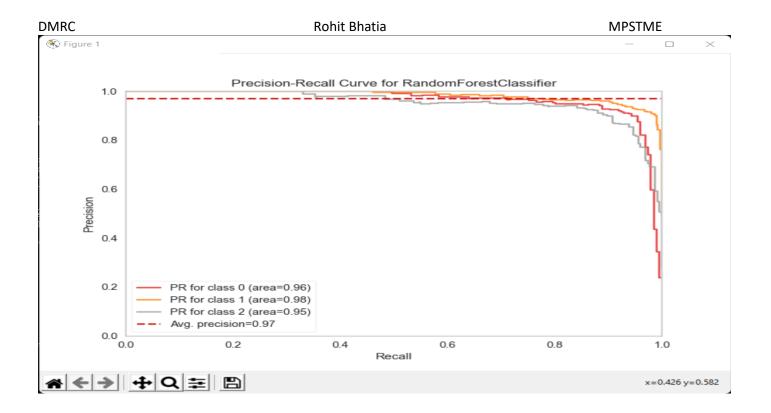
← → + Q = B



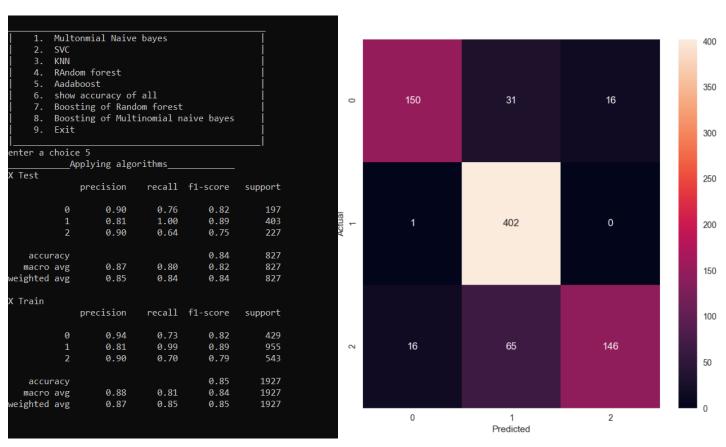


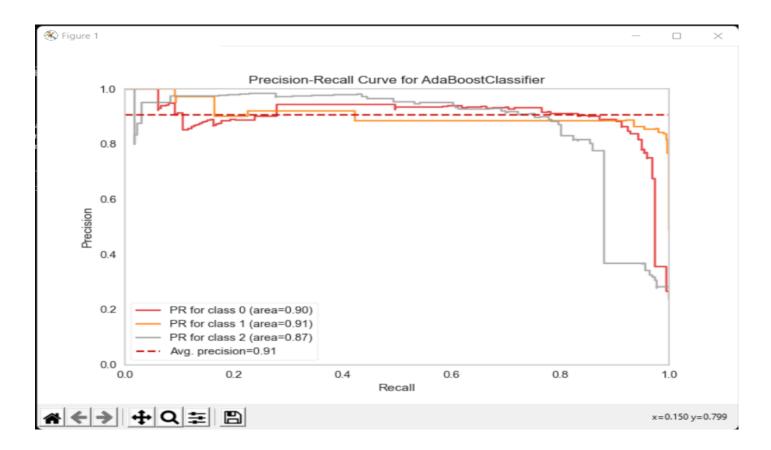
Random Forest Classification





Adaboost Classifier

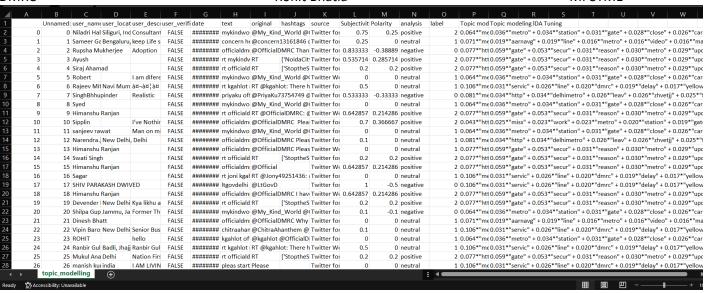




Accuracy of all Models

Topic Classification





Sentence as an input and classifying on the basis of model created

```
Command Prompt - python v5_final_project.py
     1 .....Show Tweets
***
***
     2 .....Show graphs
***
     3 .....Model creation
***
     4 .....Topic Modelling
     5 .....Tweets sentiments using model created
     6 ..... Exit
    ******************
Enter a choice :::: 5
WARNING: !! Train the model first
RandomForestClassifier()
the accuracy is
0.9129383313180169
****************
Enter a stringtrain is late
*************
[1]
********************
***
     1 .....Show Tweets
***
    2 .....Show graphs
***
    3 .....Model creation
***
    4 .....Topic Modelling
***
    5 .....Tweets sentiments using model created ****
***
     6 ..... Exit
*******************
*********************
Enter a choice
             :::: 5
WARNING: !! Train the model first
RandomForestClassifier()
the accuracy is
0.9044740024183797
 ***************
Enter a stringtrain is not working
**************
[1]
********************
***
     1 .....Show Tweets
***
     2 .....Show graphs
***
     3 .....Model creation
***
     4 .....Topic Modelling
***
     5 .....Tweets sentiments using model created
***
     6 ..... Exit
********************
************************
```

4. Glossary

ML: Machine learning

DMRC Rohit Bhatia MPSTME

NLP: Natural Language Processing

API : Application programming interface

KNN: k-nearest neighbors

SVM: Support Vector Machine

Adaboost: Adaptive Boosting

SVC: Linear Support Vector Classifier

5. References

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ORegression