SENTIMENT ANALYSIS PROJECT REPORT USING PYTHON

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1. Introduction

Social media platforms are an excellent source of data, particularly for businesses and organizations interested in learning how their products or services are regarded by their customers. Twitter is one of the most popular social media sites, with millions of users and millions of tweets sent every day. Tweet sentiment analysis is a popular task in natural language processing that seeks to classify a tweet's sentiment as positive and negative. In this project, I used Python and machine learning techniques to perform sentiment analysis on tweets.

1.1. Objectives:

This project is to build a sentiment analysis model for tweets related to UVA university in the US. The project will involve the following steps:

Web scraping: Collecting 1500 unique from at least three hashtags for the university they have opted using the Tweepy library and the Twitter API.

Preprocessing: Cleaning and removing unnecessary characters such as punctuations and stop words from the raw text data.

Feature extraction: Creating a matrix of word counts for each tweet and using TF-IDF to weigh the importance of each word.

Model training: Implementing a sequential neural network model using embedding layer, LSTM, CNN, GRU, and dense output layers, and training it using binary cross-entropy loss and the Adam optimizer.

Model evaluation: Evaluating the model's performance on the testing set using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, and visualizing the prediction metrics using confusion matrix.

Predicting the sentiment of the sentence using the trained neural network model.

2. Data Collection

The data for this project was collected using Tweepy library and the Twitter API. I scraped the tweets from University of Virginia. I have collected around 2500 unique tweets from more than 6 hashtags like #UVA, #UVAAlumni, #UVALAW, #UVAHealth and so on.

To use the Twitter API, I have created the developer account, created the app and taken access token, access token secret, api key, and api secret in the developer dashboard. The Tweepy library was then used to establish a connection to the Twitter API and scrape the necessary tweets.

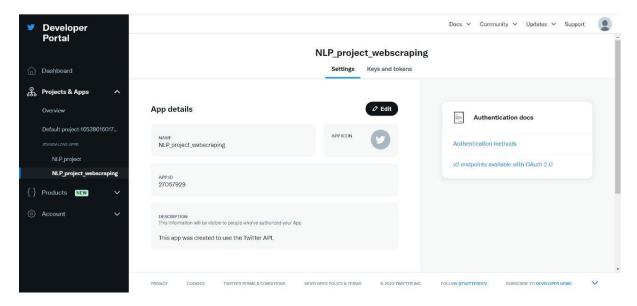


Figure 2.1: Twitter API developer portal.

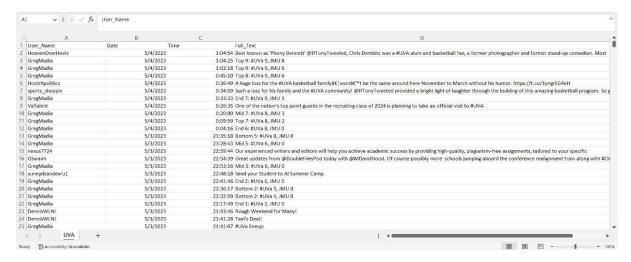


Figure 2.2 : Collected data.

3. Pre-processing

Firstly, I pre-processed the data that uses regular expressions which involves

- Removing URLs and mentions from the text,
- Replaces colons with spaces,
- Removing punctuation,
- Converting the text to lowercase,
- Removing stop words using the NLTK library
- A function clean_text is applied to the 'Full_Text' column of the 'UVA.csv' file using the Pandas apply method to create a new column called 'Preprocessed_Text' in the DataFrame 'df'.
- Duplicates are removed from the 'Preprocessed_Text' column using the Pandas drop_duplicates method, and the DataFrame is reset using the reset_index method.
- The 'Full_Text' column is dropped from the DataFrame using the drop method, and the cleaned DataFrame is saved to a new CSV file called 'UVA_cleaned_data.csv'.

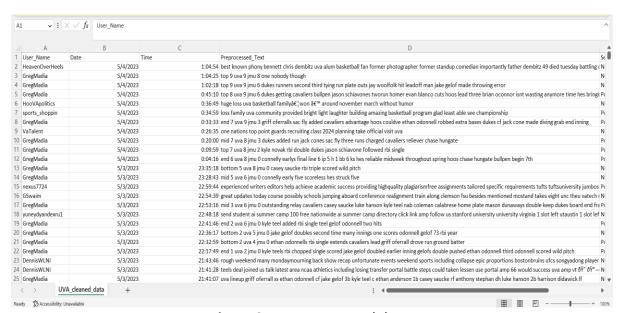


Figure 3.1: Pre-processed data.

4. Feature Extraction

Feature extraction is the process of transforming raw text data into a format that can be used for machine learning models. I have used the CountVectorizer and TfidfVectorizer classes from the scikit-learn library for the feature extraction which reads the cleaned data from the 'UVA_cleaned_data.csv' file.

The CountVectorizer and TfidfVectorizer objects are instantiated and fitted to the 'Preprocessed Text' column of the DataFrame using the fit transform method.

The resulting count and tf-idf matrices are saved as 'count_matrix' and 'tfidf_matrix', respectively.

Sentiment Labelling:

In order to perform sentiment analysis on the preprocessed text data

- I have used a pre-trained model from the Transformers library.
- I used the DistilBERT model fine-tuned on the SST-2 dataset for sentiment analysis.
- The model is loaded using the pipeline function, specifying the task of sentiment analysis. The preprocessed text data is then read from a CSV file, and sentiment labels are assigned to each tweet using the loaded model.
- The sentiment labels are then appended to a list, and finally added as a new column to the dataframe.
- The sentiment labels can be either Positive, Negative or Neutral, depending on the output of the model.

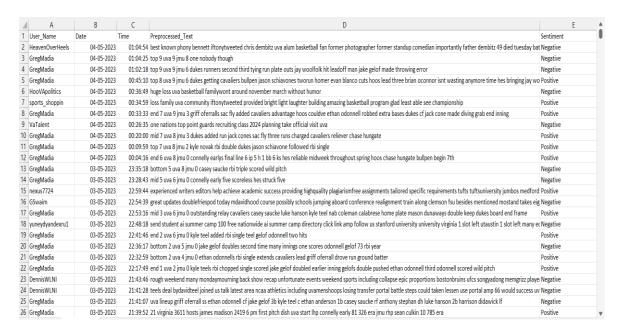


Figure 4.1: Sentiment Labelling.

5. Model Architecture

The Model Architecture includes a deep learning model for sentiment analysis using Keras. Structure of model architecture:

- Embedding Layer: Converts the words into vectors with 100 dimensions.
- SpatialDropout1D Layer: Randomly drops out 30% of the embedding dimensions to reduce overfitting.
- Conv1D Layer: Applies a convolutional operation with 64 filters and a kernel size of 5 to the sequence of word vectors.
- MaxPooling1D Layer: Performs max pooling operation with a pool size of 4.
- Bidirectional LSTM Layer: A layer with 64 LSTM units that reads the sequences forward and backward.
- Bidirectional GRU Layer: A layer with 64 GRU units that reads the sequences forward and backward.
- Dropout Layer: Randomly drops out 30% of the previous layer's output to further prevent overfitting.
- Dense Layer: A fully connected layer with 64 units and ReLU activation function, which introduces non-linearity.
- Output Layer: A single output unit with a sigmoid activation function that produces a probability score between 0 and 1.

I have used pre-trained GloVe word embeddings to initialize the embedding layer. The weights of the embedding layer are frozen during training to prevent overfitting, while other layers are trained and to increase the accuracy. The model is compiled with the binary cross-entropy loss function, Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 0.0005, and accuracy as the evaluation metric. Finally, the model is trained for 15 epochs with a batch size of 64, and its performance is evaluated on the test set.

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Embedding(input_dim=num_words, output_dim=100, input_length=max_sequence_length, weights=[embedding_matrix], train
model.add(SpatialDropoutID(0.3))
model.add(ConvID(64, 5, activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPoolingID(pool_size=4))
model.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(64, return_sequences=True)))
model.add(Bidirectional(GRU(64)))
model.add(Dropout(0.3))
model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.001)))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

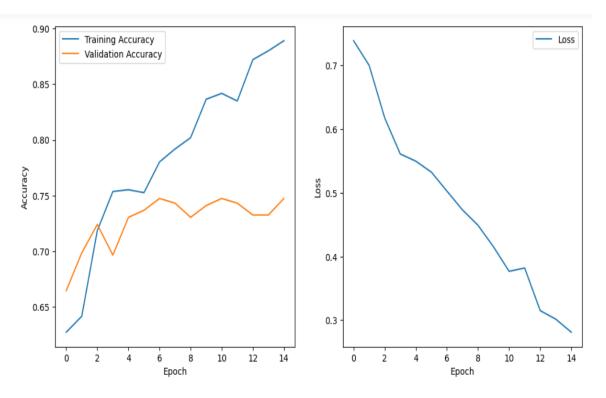
Figure 5.1: Model Architecture.

```
2s בושא, step - 10ss: ש. 4491 - accuracy: אושא - val_10ss: ש. 5/45 - val_accuracy:
30/30 [=
0.7304
Epoch 10/15
                                        - 2s 51ms/step - loss: 0.4151 - accuracy: 0.8364 - val_loss: 0.5350 - val_accuracy:
30/30 [=
0.7410
Epoch 11/15
30/30 [====
                                        - 2s 52ms/step - loss: 0.3768 - accuracy: 0.8417 - val_loss: 0.5828 - val_accuracy:
0.7473
Epoch 12/15
30/30 [=
                                        - 2s 51ms/step - loss: 0.3820 - accuracy: 0.8348 - val_loss: 0.5552 - val_accuracy:
0.7431
Epoch 13/15
                                        - 2s 50ms/step - loss: 0.3150 - accuracy: 0.8720 - val_loss: 0.6216 - val_accuracy:
30/30 [==
0.7325
Epoch 14/15
30/30 [=
                                          2s 68ms/step - loss: 0.3017 - accuracy: 0.8800 - val_loss: 0.6001 - val_accuracy:
0.7325
Epoch 15/15
30/30 [=
0.7473
                                        - 2s 59ms/step - loss: 0.2811 - accuracy: 0.8890 - val_loss: 0.7644 - val_accuracy:
```

I got the accuracy as 0.88

6. Results

- The model is evaluated using the following metrics:
- Accuracy: The percentage of correctly classified tweets.
- Precision: The percentage of tweets classified as positive that are actually positive.
- Recall: The percentage of positive tweets that are correctly classified as positive.
- F1-score: The harmonic mean of precision and recall.



6.1 Plots for Accuracy and Loss

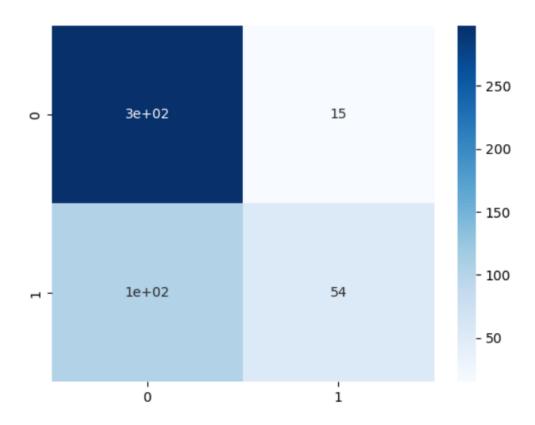
The results include subplots, one for training and validation accuracy and the other for loss. The x-axis represents the number of epochs, while the y-axis represents the accuracy and loss values.

From the plot, we can observe that the training accuracy and loss are increasing and decreasing respectively with each epoch, which means that the model is learning and fitting well to the training data. The validation accuracy and loss seem are also increasing and decreasing which says that the model is performing well.

Overall, this plot is a useful tool for evaluating the performance of the model and identifying any potential issues with overfitting or underfitting.

Evaluation Metrics

Confusion Matrix:



confusion matrix for the predictions is made by a model on a test dataset. The confusion matrix shows the number of true positive, false positive, true negative, and false negative predictions made by the model. The heatmap function from the seaborn library is used to visualize the confusion matrix, with each cell showing the number of predictions. The 'Blues' colormap is used to differentiate between the different values in the matrix. Overall, the confusion matrix and its visualization help in evaluating the performance of the model and identifying any misclassifications.

Classification Report:

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification report
 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
 y pred = np.round(y pred).flatten()
  print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
                precision
                            recall f1-score
                                                 support
             0
                     0.74
                               0.95
                                          0.83
                                                     313
                               0.34
             1
                     0.78
                                         0.48
                                                     158
      accuracy
                                          0.75
                                                     471
     macro avg
                     0.76
                               0.65
                                         0.65
                                                     471
  weighted avg
                     0.76
                               0.75
                                         0.71
                                                     471
```

The classification report function shows precision, recall, and F1-score for each class along with their support, which is the number of samples in each class. In this case, the model has an overall accuracy of 0.75 and has a higher precision for class 0 than class 1. The recall values show that the model is better at predicting class 0 than class 1. The weighted average F1-score is 0.71, which is lower than the accuracy, indicating that the model may not perform well on imbalanced datasets. The macro average F1-score is 0.65, which indicates the overall performance of the model.

```
Sentence: A person died due to malaria
Sentiment: Negative
Sentence: There is huge loss for family
Sentiment: Negative
Sentence: The taste of victory was bitter as the team realized they had cheated to win.
Sentiment: Negative
Sentence: The special effects are amazing
Sentiment: Positive
Sentence: I hated the ending
Sentiment: Negative
Sentence: The characters are interesting
Sentiment: Positive
Sentence: The story is realistic
Sentiment: Positive
Sentence: I didnt enjoy the movie
Sentiment: Negative
Sentence: The script is well-written
Sentiment: Positive
Sentence: Students excel in exams
Sentiment: Positive
```

Predicted sentences

7. Limitations

Different people may interpret the same text in different ways, leading to different sentiment scores. One of the limitations it is taking more time for training the data for the given epochs.

The model may not be able to analyse text that contains slang, typos, or misspellings, as these can significantly alter the meaning of the text and affect the sentiment analysis results. Similarly, model may struggle with analysing text that contains abbreviations or acronyms that are not well-known or commonly used.

Furthermore, sentiment analysis models may not be able to accurately analyse text that contains a mix of sentiment, such as when a review contains both positive and negative comments. In such cases, the model may struggle to accurately determine the overall sentiment of the text.

8. Conclusion

In conclusion, I developed a model for sentiment analysis of tweets using Python and machine learning techniques. This involves web scraping to collect 1500 unique tweets using Tweepy library and Twitter API, followed by preprocessing to remove unnecessary characters and and feature extraction using TF-IDF. A sequential neural network model with embedding layer, LSTM, CNN, GRU, and dense output layers will be trained using binary cross-entropy loss and the Adam optimizer. The model will be evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, and a confusion matrix will be used to visualize the prediction metrics. Finally, the model will be used to predict the sentiment of a given sentence. Overall, the model performed well with best accuracy.