

# Deep Learning based Opinion Mining for Digital Currency Forecasting

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#AISAIS15

### **Agenda**

- Current Trends
- Workflow overview
- Execution & Dataflow
- Model Evaluation & Learnings
- Further research
- Key Takeaways



#### What this talk is <u>not</u> about!

- It is not going to make you super rich.
- It is not going to teach you about picking stocks or timing the market.
- It is not making any predictions whatsoever.

This talk is primarily for showcasing practical applications in Sentiment Analysis & NLP using Deep Learning Techniques.



#### **Current Trends & Platforms**

- Sentiment Analysis moves organizations, businesses, people and countries
- Maturity of large scale machine learning and democratization of deep learning techniques
- State of AI in Sentiment Analysis

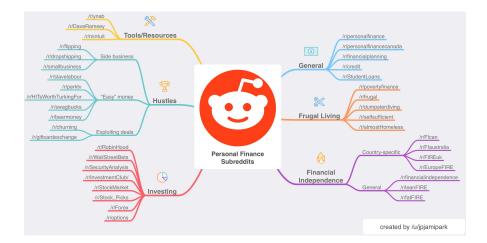


#### **Dataset**

- Data Collection
- Subreddit selection & Twitter hash tags filters

#### Sources:

- 1 https://www.reddit.com/r/coolguides/comments/8fnj6g/financial\_subreddits\_guide/
- 2 https://ritetag.com/best-hashtags-for/investing



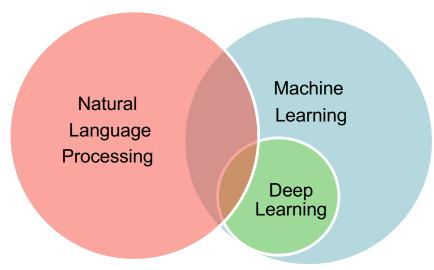




#### **Workflow Overview**

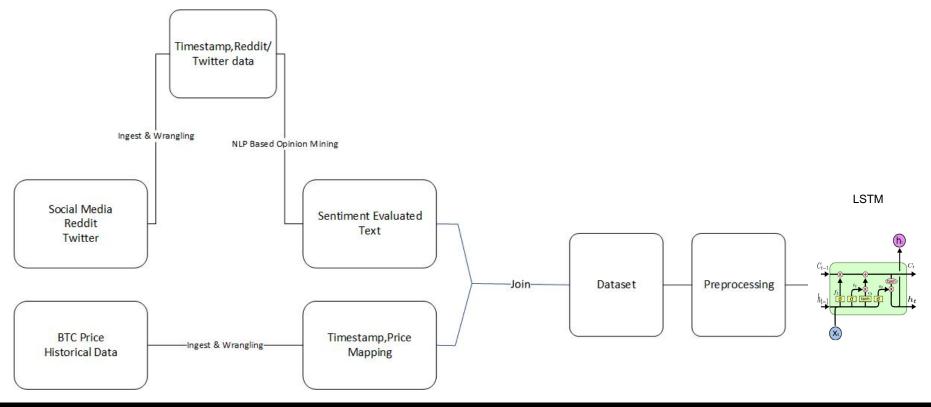
#### Natural Language Processing

- Statistical & rule based techniques
- Deep Learning (RNN, LSTM, GRU)



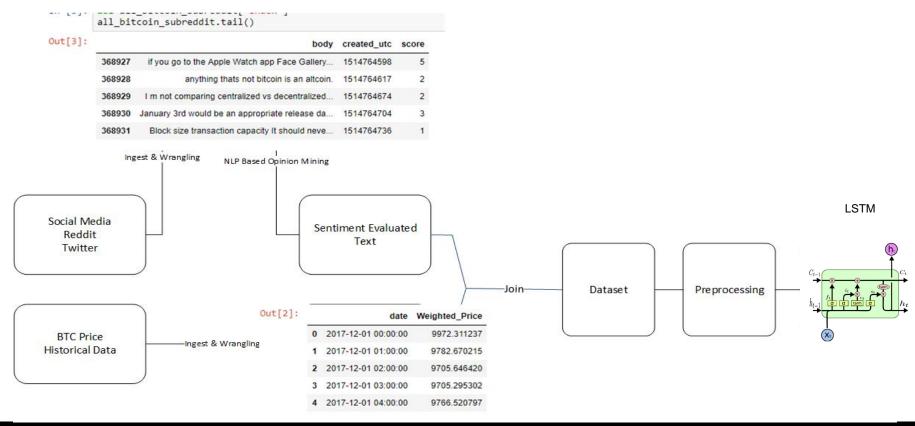


#### **Workflow Overview**



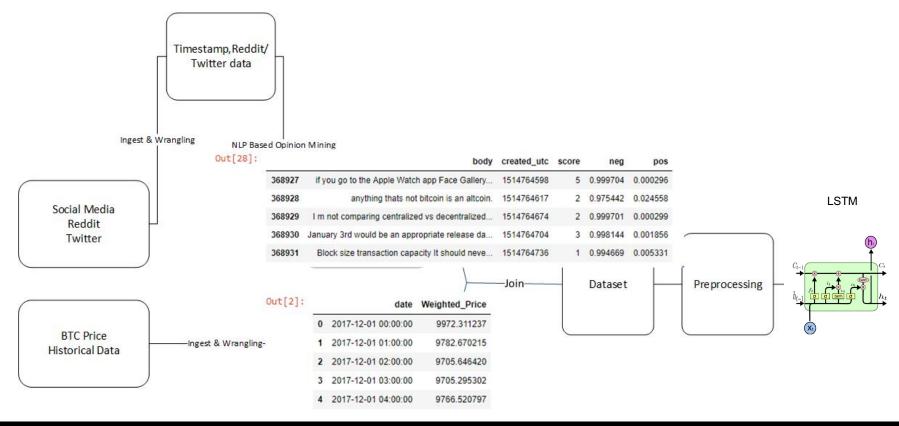


#### Workflow Overview - Data Acquisition



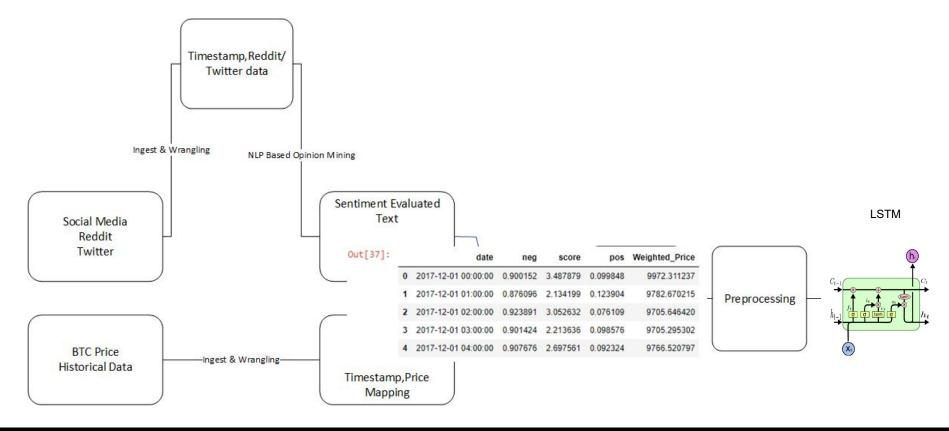


#### Workflow Overview – NLP





#### **Workflow Overview – Merged Dataset**





#### **Workflow Overview – Sentiment Modeling**

#### NLP – Approach 1

- Vader<sup>1</sup>: "lexicon and rule-based sentiment analysis tool that is specifically attuned to sentiments expressed in social media"
- Available with NLTK

Evaluate (via controlled experiment) Establish (ground truth) point estimates Examine all lexical features of existing the impact of grammatical and of sentiment valence on corpora from well-established & human-validated syntactical rules on perceived four distinct domains using aggregate sentimentlexicons (LIWC, ANEW, GI) sentiment intensity of text data from multiple human raters. Supplement with additional lexical Use data-driven iterative inductive Compare VADER sentiment analysis to 11 baselines: Linguistic Inquiry Word Count features commonly used to express coding analysis (c.f. Grounded Theory) (LIWC), General Inquirer (GI), Affective sentiment in social media text to identify generalizable heuristics for (emoticons, acronyms, slang) assessing sentiment in text Norms for English Words (ANEW), Hu-Liu04, Word-Sense Disambiguation (WSD), SentiWordNet (SWN), SenticNet Use wisdom-of-the-crowd approach to Kept 7,500+ lexical features w/mean (SCN), Naïve Bayes (NB), Maximum establish point estimations of valence <> zero, and SD <= 2.5 as a Entropy (ME), Support Vector Machine sentiment valance for each of 9,000+ human-validated gold-standard Classification (SVM-C), and SVM sentimentlexicon. lexical feature candidates Regression (SVM-R)

Figure 1: Methods and process approach overview.

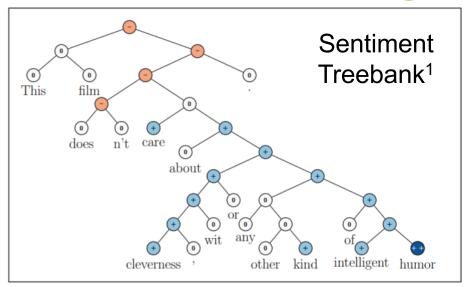
<sup>1</sup> Hutto, C.J. & Gilbert, E.E. (2014). VADER: A Parsimonious Rule-based Model for Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Text. Eighth International Conference on Weblogs and Social Media (ICWSM-14). Ann Arbor, MI, June 2014.



#### Workflow Overview - Sentiment Modeling

NLP – Approach 2

- Stanford CoreNLP
- Deep Recursive Model(RNTN) trained on Sentiment Treebank



Recursive Neural Tensor Networks have a tree structure with a neural net at each node

<sup>1</sup>Recursive Deep Models for Semantic Compositionality Over a Sentiment Treebank. Richard Socher, Alex Perelygin, Jean Y. Wu, Jason Chuang, Christopher D. Manning, Andrew Y. Ng and Christopher Potts Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA



#### Workflow Overview – Sentiment Modeling

NLP – Approach 2 (Continued)

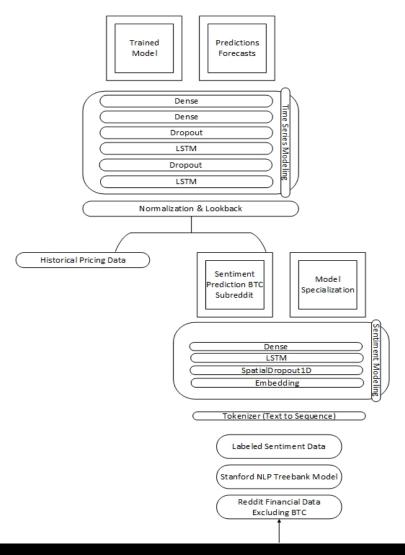
- Label all data for financial Subreddit comments & tweets (excluding BTC) using Stanford NLP Treebank
- Train an LSTM on the data above
- Predict sentiments using Trained LSTM Model



#### **Complete Pipeline**

- Embedding + LSTM for Sentiment Modeling
- LSTM with Recurrent Dropout for Price Prediction and Time Series Modeling<sup>1</sup>

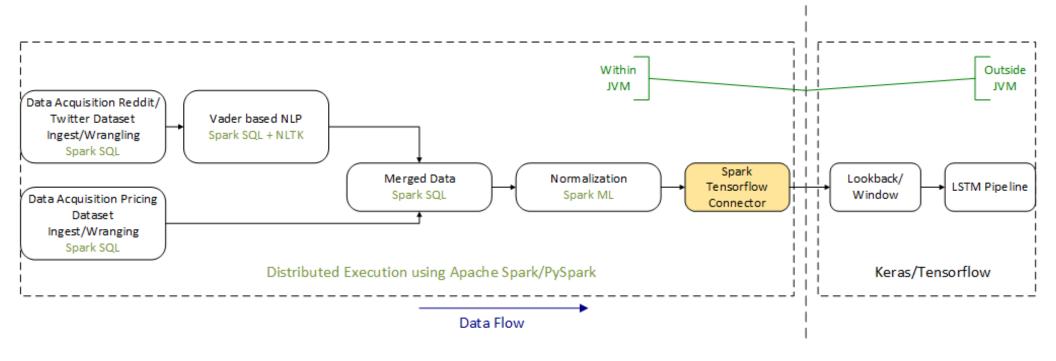
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A Theoretically Grounded Application of Dropout in Recurrent Neural Networks <u>Yarin Gal</u>, <u>Zoubin Ghahramani</u> <u>arXiv:1512.05287v5</u> [stat.ML]





#### **Execution**

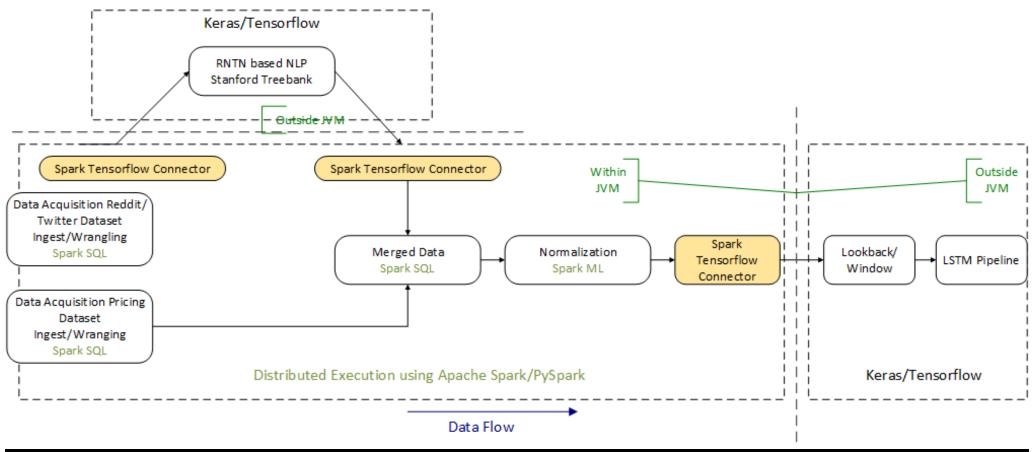
#### Iteration 1 - Spark, Keras (TF) & Spark-Tensorflow-Connector with Vader for Sentiment Analysis





#### **Execution**

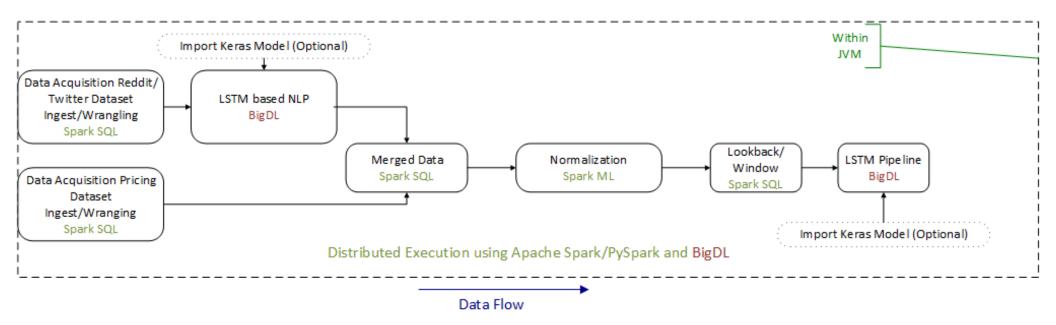
#### Iteration 2 - Spark, Keras (TF) & Spark-Tensorflow-Connector with Keras(TF/LSTM/Stanford Treebank) for Sentiment Analysis





#### **Execution**

#### Combined Workflow with BigDL + Keras Style APIs using Spark (Proposed Work in Progress)



- BigDL is a distributed deep learning library for Apache Spark
- Efficient Scale out leveraging Spark and Spark ecosystem, Synchronous SGD, All-Reduce
- Rich DL API/Layers Support (Native). Ability to re-use Keras Models (via Export/Import)
- Provides Keras Style APIs in Python/Scala for users familiar with Keras (Based on Keras 1.2.2)



## **Model Evaluation & Learnings**

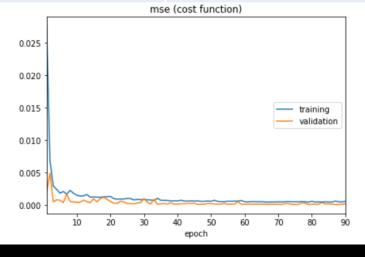
- Adding transaction volume per time interval improves the accuracy
- Normalize all features to reduce any feature importance bias
- Different window lengths could be used to experiment multiple models (Best observed look back window ~ 22 hours)
- Further fine tuning of the layers could improvise predictions.



#### **Model Evaluation & Learnings**

LSTM based Sentiment + LSTM (value prediction)		Rule Based Sentiment (Vader) + LSTM (value prediction)	
Mean Absolute Error (Normalized data)	0.0084	Mean Absolute Error (Normalized data)	0.0110
Loss	0.0001	Loss	0.0002

The workflow inclusive of deep learning based sentiment prediction slightly outperforms the one where a rule based approach is followed for sentiment evaluation.





# Further Research in Sentiment Analysis using LSTM and RecNN

- Document Level Sentiment Classification
  - Words Embedding → Dense Document Vectors → LSTM
  - Use Attention Mechanism and Non-Neural Classifiers (SVM)
- Sentence Level Sentiment Classification
  - Subjectivity Classification
  - RNTN, TG-RNN, TE-RNN, DCNN, CharSCNN
- Aspect Level Sentiment Classification
  - Aspect Extraction, Entity Extraction
  - AdaRNN, TD-LSTM/TC-LSTM
- Emotional Analysis, Sarcasm Detection, Multi-lingual Sentiment Analysis
- Multi-Modal (Combining Textual, Visual, Acoustic etc.)

Citation: Deep Learning for Sentiment Analysis: A Survey, 2018, Lei Zhang, Shuai Wang, Bing Liu, http://arxiv.org/abs/1801.07883



### **Key Takeaways**

- Deep Learning based NLP techniques are comparable to statistical and traditional models
- Iterated training and model tuning could be achieved on large datasets due to maturity of DL frameworks being able to leverage each other (Keras, Tensorflow, Spark, BigDL)
- Model specialization and domain based training is really helpful in improving learning



#### Libraries

- Spark Tensorflow Connector
  - https://github.com/tensorflow/ecosystem/tree/master/s park/spark-tensorflow-connector
- BigDL
  - https://github.com/intel-analytics/BigDL



#### **Thank You!**

