



CS410 : US Midterm Election – Twitter Sentiment & Topic Analysis

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Project Background

Background

As discussed in our initial project proposal we took **Twitter** and performed the following for **US Midterm Election** as a key area.

- **Sentiment Analysis** and prediction
 - With **Naïve Bayes** Classification
 - With **K-Nearest Neighbor** Classification
- **Topic Analysis** with **Latent Dirichlet Allocation**

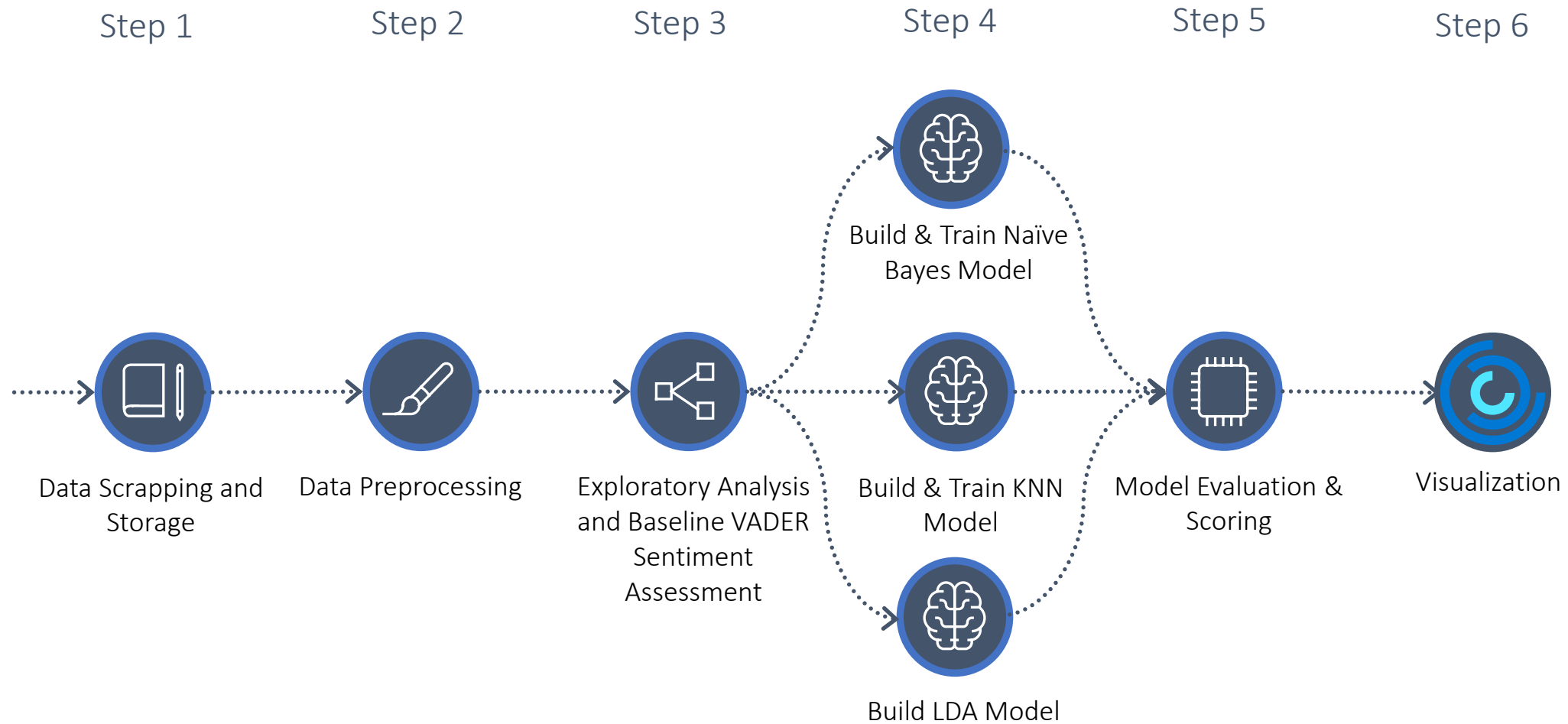
Goal

Key Goals for the project that we set and achieved were

- **Sentiment Analysis** : Identify overall positive , negative and neutral sentiments towards elections and respective parties in US
- **Prediction** : Predict tweets for sentiments using Naïve Bayes and KNN. Also perform a comparison which Algorithm performs better and impact of data cleaning techniques on precision and accuracy of predictions.
- **Topic Analysis** : Identify top topics in tweets and predict the dominant topic and its percentage for each tweet.
- **Visualize** : Lastly compare our findings and present them as part of our final project.



Implementation Details



Implementation Details – Requirements

- Requirements

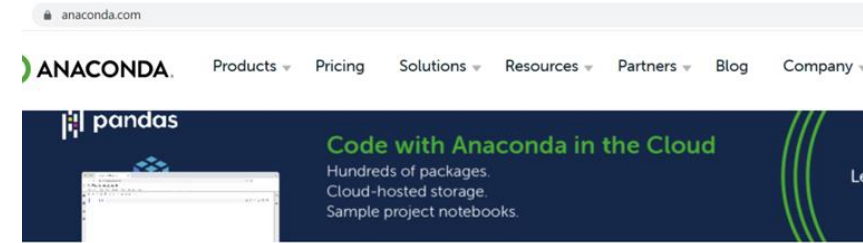
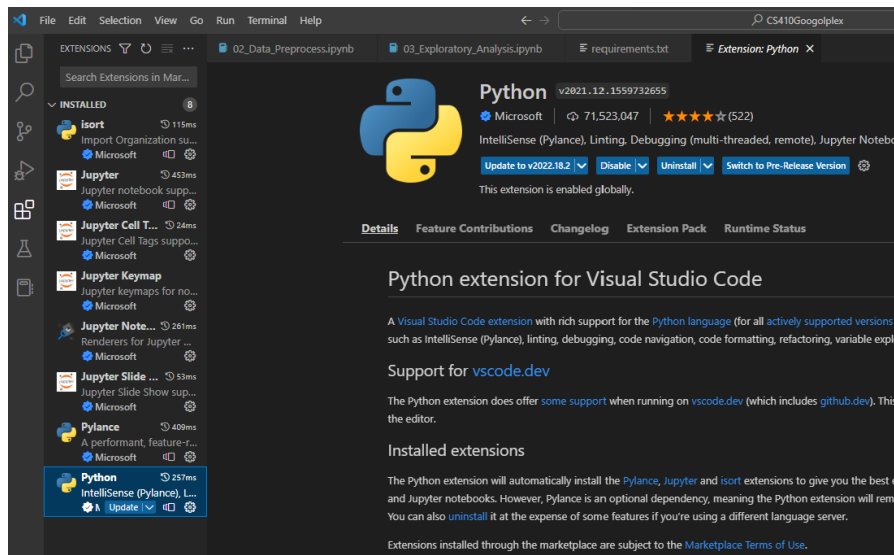
- Local Jupyter Server / VSCODE for running Jupyter notebooks
- Python 3.9+
- git
- Github Account
- Snsrape
- Numpy
- Pandas
- NLTK
- Matplotlib
- Wordcloud
- Emot
- Gensim
- pyLDAVis

- Setup Instructions

- Latest Python version and VScode can be installed via Anaconda distribution <https://www.anaconda.com/>
- Details of PIP modules are available in requirement.txt in the project repository. They will be installed as part of setup
- If you are unable use the requirement.txt file , please use the PIP commands as mentioned in README.MD
- Follow Screenshots from next slides to setup the project locally.

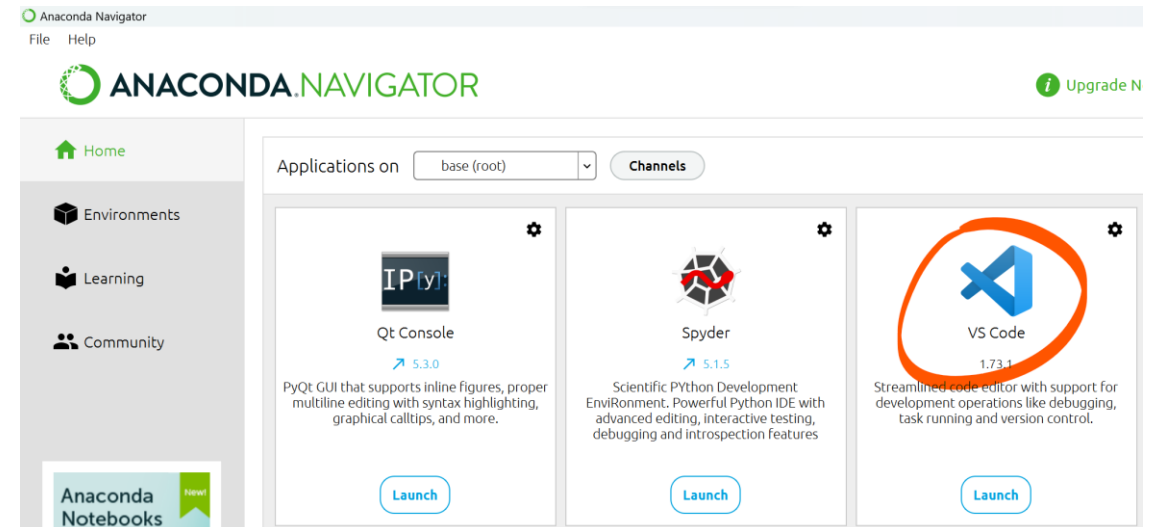
Setup and Usage Instructions

1. Install Anaconda with Python 3.9 from <https://www.anaconda.com>
2. Ensure you also install VSCODE via Anaconda Navigator
3. In VSCODE , please ensure you install the python extension



Data science technology for
a better world.

Anaconda offers the easiest way to perform Python/R data science and machine learning on a single machine. Start working with thousands of open-source packages and libraries today.



Setup and Usage Instructions

3. Install Git in your local machine if it does not exist from [Git \(git-scm.com\)](https://git-scm.com)

4. Perform the initial git setup if not done in past

```
$ git config --global user.name  
"<your github username> "
```

```
$ git config --global user.email <your  
github email>
```

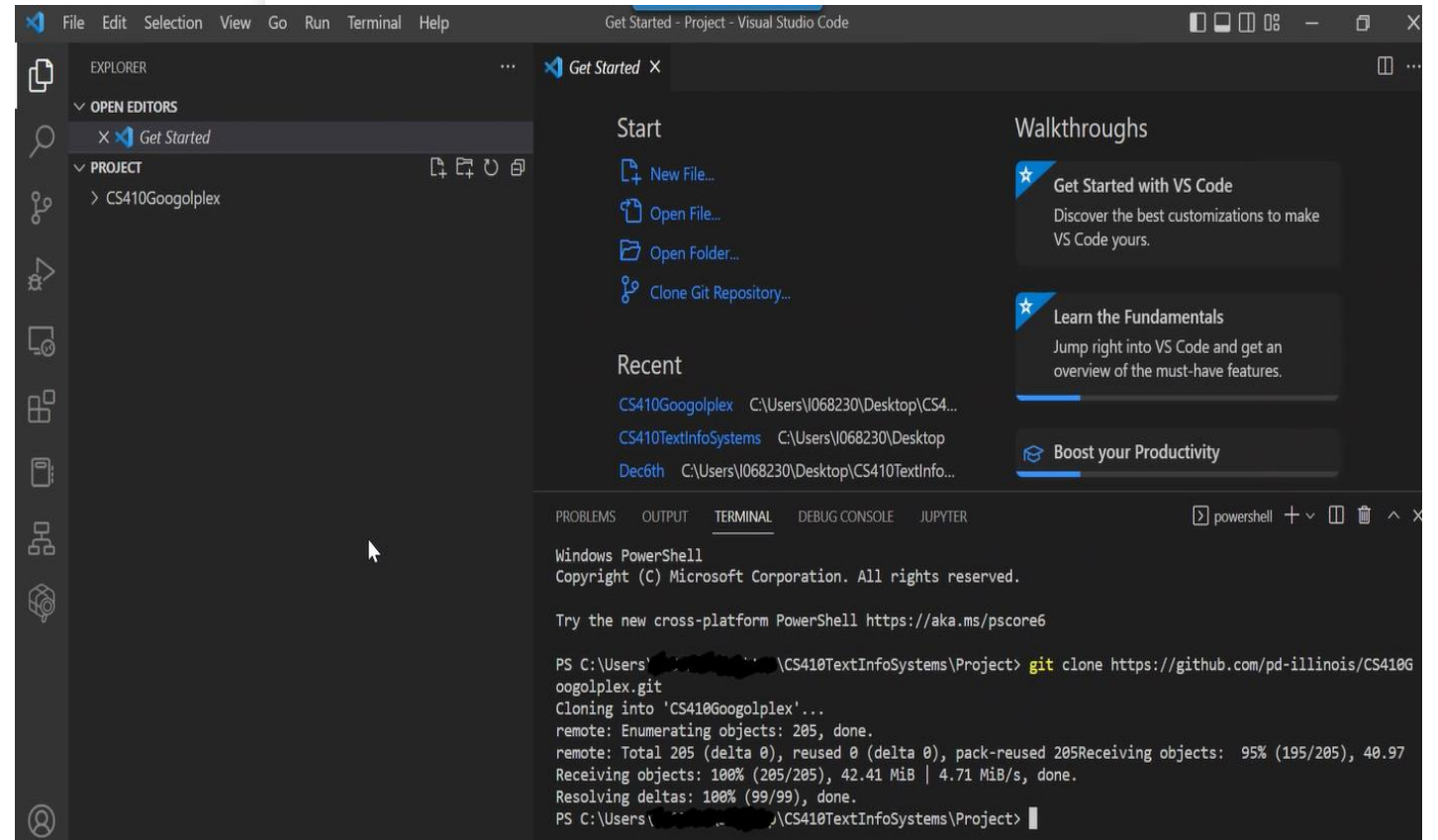


Setup and Usage Instructions

5. Create a folder in your machine where you would clone the project files.

6. Open git bash and run the following

```
git clone  
https://github.com/pd-illinois/CS410Googolplex.git
```



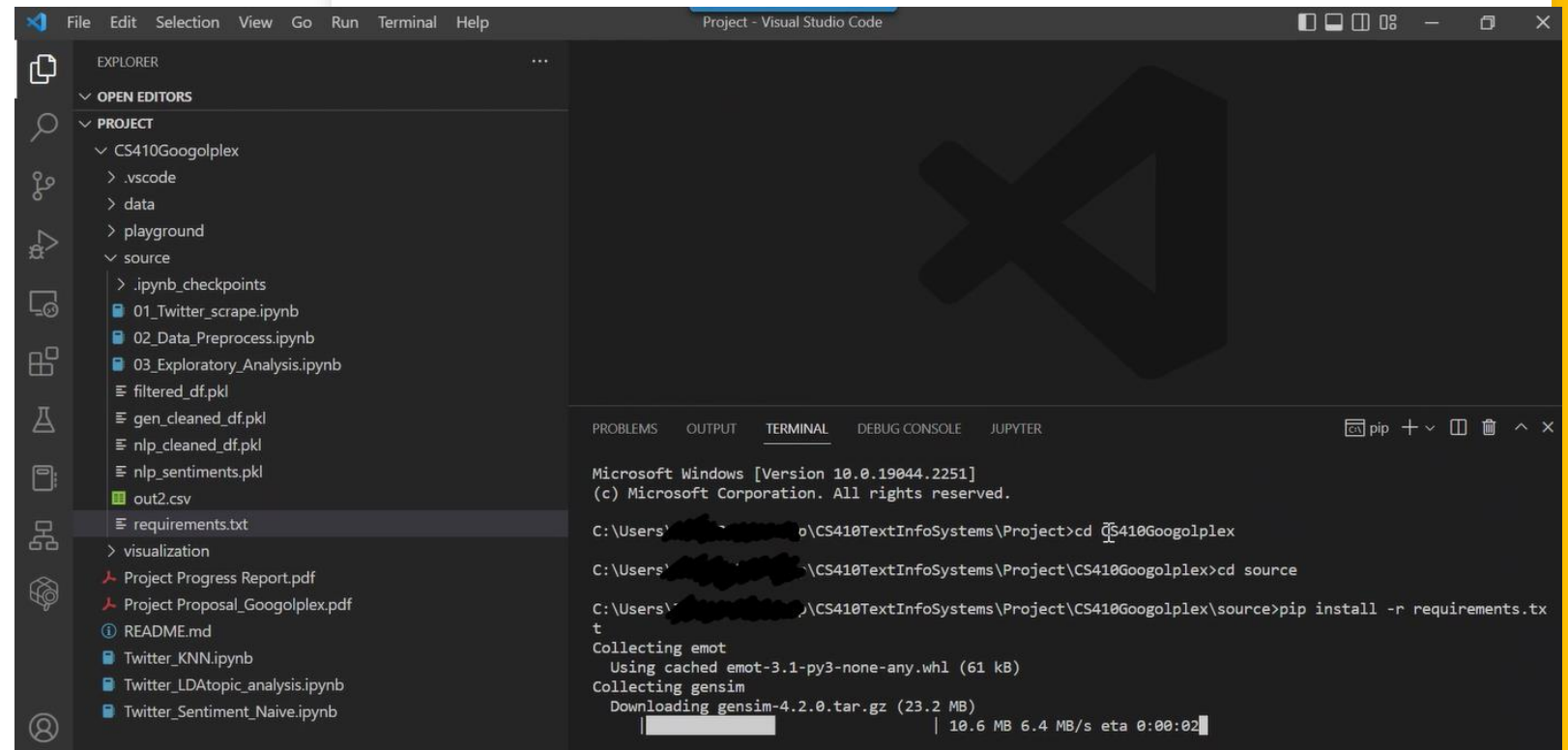
Setup and Usage Instructions

7. Open the folder in VSCODE and go to source folder.

8. Open Terminal in VSCODE and run

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Wait for the installation to complete. If installation fails due to genism please see section – Expected Errors and Solution



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The Explorer panel on the left displays a project structure for 'CS410Googolplex' with folders like '.vscode', 'data', 'playground', and 'source'. The 'source' folder is expanded, showing files like '01_Twitter_scrape.ipynb', '02_Data_Preprocess.ipynb', '03_Exploratory_Analysis.ipynb', 'filtered_df.pkl', 'gen_cleaned_df.pkl', 'nlp_cleaned_df.pkl', 'nlp_sentiments.pkl', 'out2.csv', 'requirements.txt', 'visualization', 'Project Progress Report.pdf', 'Project Proposal_Googolplex.pdf', 'README.md', 'Twitter_KNN.ipynb', 'Twitter_LDAtopic_analysis.ipynb', and 'Twitter_Sentiment_Naive.ipynb'. The main editor window is currently blank, displaying a large, faint 'X' logo. The Terminal panel at the bottom right shows the following commands and output:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19044.2251]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\...o\CS410TextInfoSystems\Project>cd CS410Googolplex

C:\Users\...o\CS410TextInfoSystems\Project\CS410Googolplex>cd source

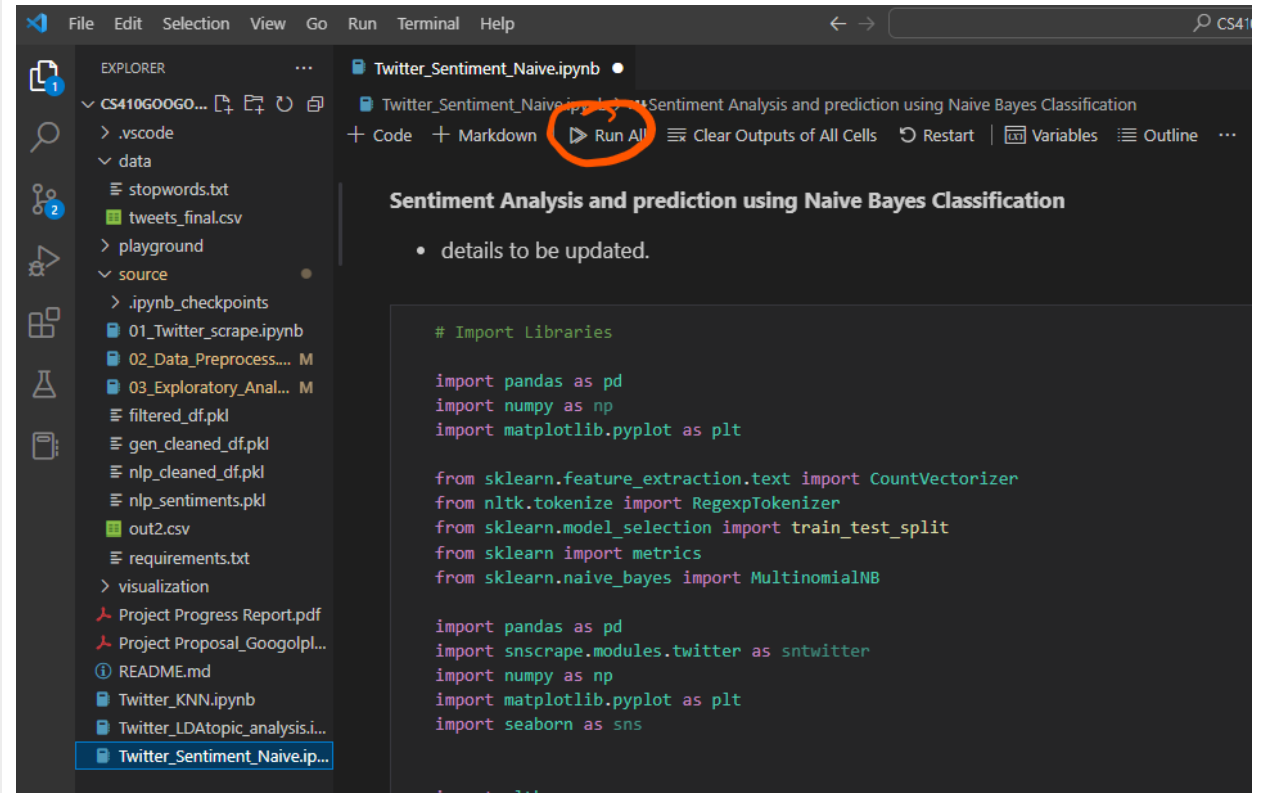
C:\Users\...o\CS410TextInfoSystems\Project\CS410Googolplex\source>pip install -r requirements.txt
Collecting emot
  Using cached emot-3.1-py3-none-any.whl (61 kB)
Collecting gensim
  Downloading gensim-4.2.0.tar.gz (23.2 MB)
    | 10.6 MB 6.4 MB/s eta 0:00:02
```

Setup and Usage Instructions

9. Ensure you have the python 3.9 selected as your main python interpreter .

10. Now Open **Twitter_Sentiment_Naive.ipynb** and Run the Jupyter Notebook

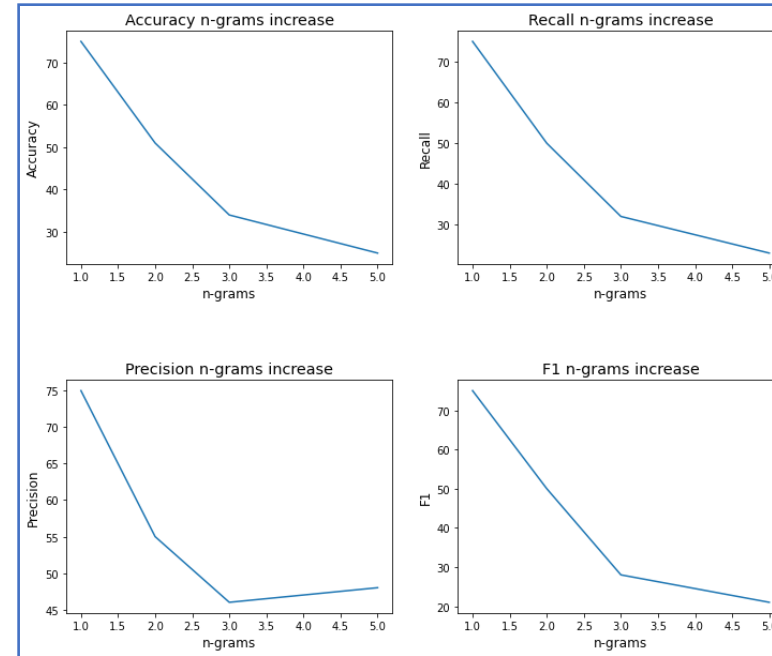
11. Validate the successful run and results.



Setup and Usage Instructions

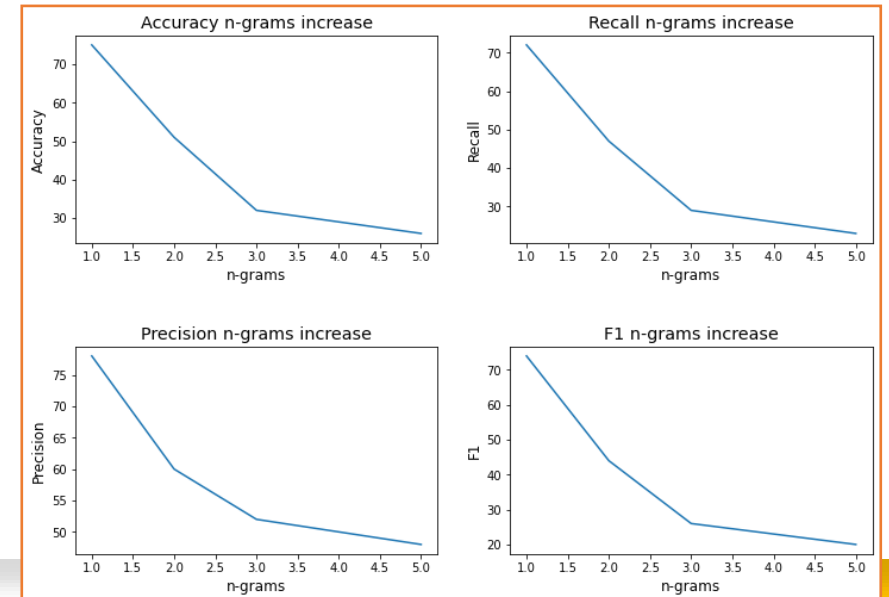
12. Key Naïve Bayes Results

```
naivebayesCV()
[5]
... Accuracy Score for ngrams = 1 is: 75.0%
Recall for ngrams = 1 is: 75.0%
Precision for ngrams = 1 is: 75.0%
F1-score for ngrams = 1 is: 75.0%
Accuracy Score for ngrams = 2 is: 51.0%
Recall for ngrams = 2 is: 50.0%
Precision for ngrams = 2 is: 55.00000000000001%
F1-score for ngrams = 2 is: 50.0%
Accuracy Score for ngrams = 3 is: 34.0%
Recall for ngrams = 3 is: 32.0%
Precision for ngrams = 3 is: 46.0%
F1-score for ngrams = 3 is: 28.000000000000004%
Accuracy Score for ngrams = 5 is: 25.0%
Recall for ngrams = 5 is: 23.0%
Precision for ngrams = 5 is: 48.0%
F1-score for ngrams = 5 is: 21.0%
```



Naïve Bayes

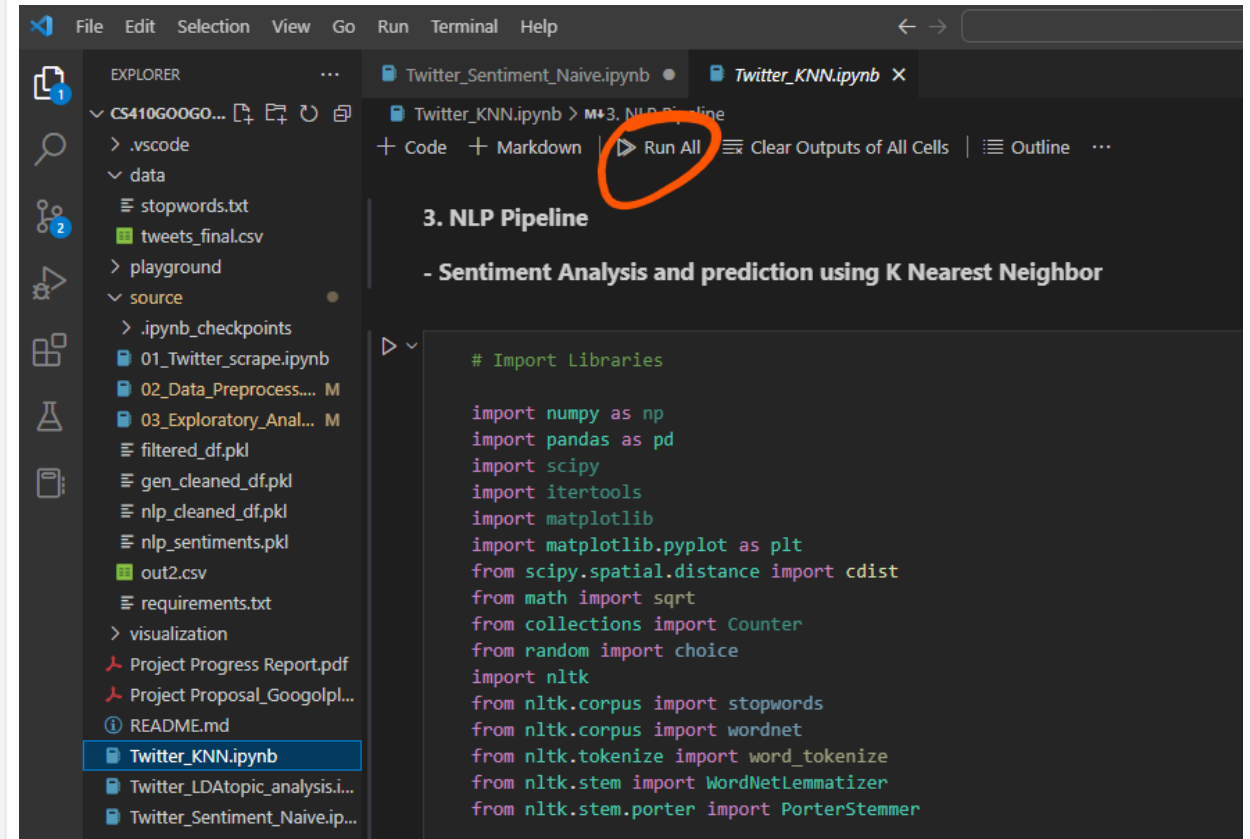
Naïve Bayes with TD-IDF



Setup and Usage Instructions

13. Open **Twitter_KNN.ipynb** and Run the Jupyter Notebook

11. Validate the successful run and results.



The screenshot displays the Visual Studio Code interface with a Jupyter Notebook open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows a project structure with files like `stopwords.txt`, `tweets_final.csv`, and `Twitter_KNN.ipynb` selected. The main editor area shows the notebook content, which includes a section titled "3. NLP Pipeline" and a subtitle "- Sentiment Analysis and prediction using K Nearest Neighbor". Below the title, there is a code cell with the following imports:

```
# Import Libraries

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import scipy
import itertools
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.spatial.distance import cdist
from math import sqrt
from collections import Counter
from random import choice
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.corpus import wordnet
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
```

The "Run All" button, located in the top right of the code cell, is circled in orange.

Setup and Usage Instructions

12. Key KNN Results

Confusion Matrix for k = 1 is:

```
[[ 174  697   81]
 [  12 1238   28]
 [  74  764  669]]
```

Classification Report for k = 1 is:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
negative	0.67	0.18	0.29	952
neutral	0.46	0.97	0.62	1278
positive	0.86	0.44	0.59	1507
accuracy			0.56	3737
macro avg	0.66	0.53	0.50	3737
weighted avg	0.67	0.56	0.52	3737

Accuracy Score for k = 1 is: 56.00000000000001%

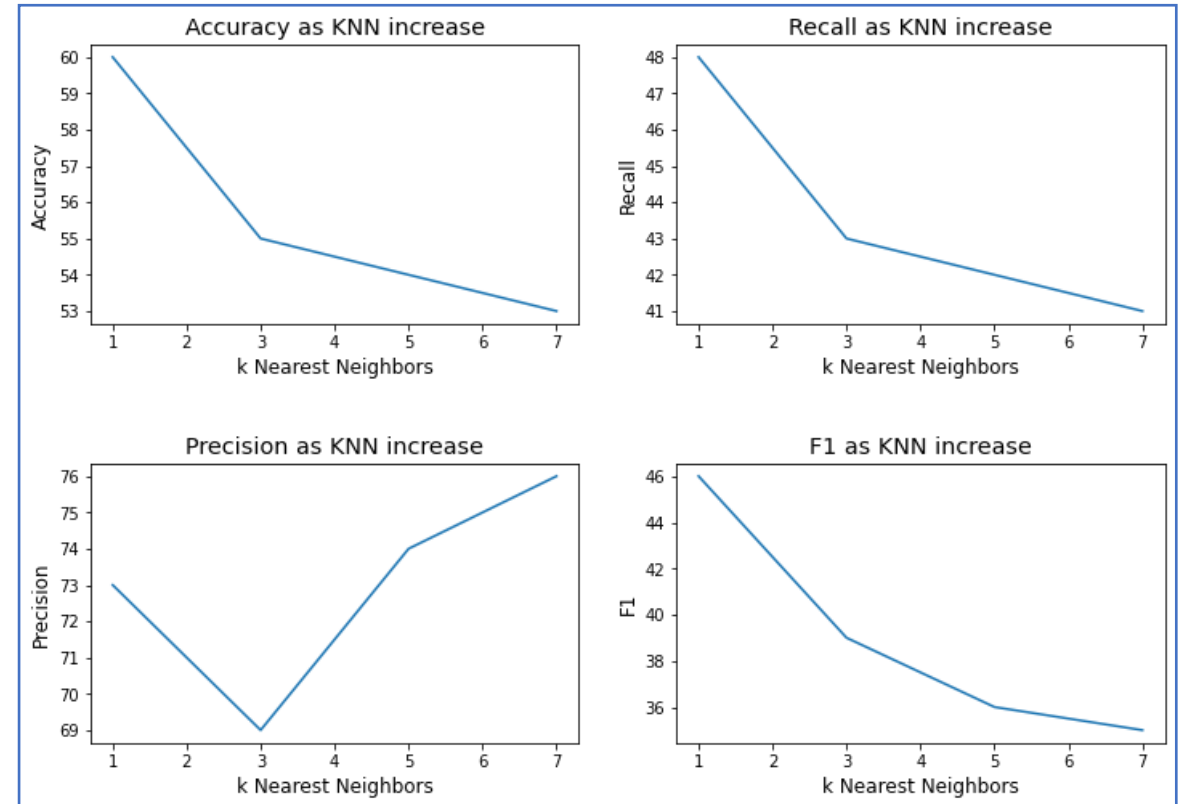
Macroaveraged Recall for k = 1 is: 53.0%

Macroaveraged Precision for k = 1 is: 66.0%

Macroaveraged F1-score for k = 1 is: 50.0%

...

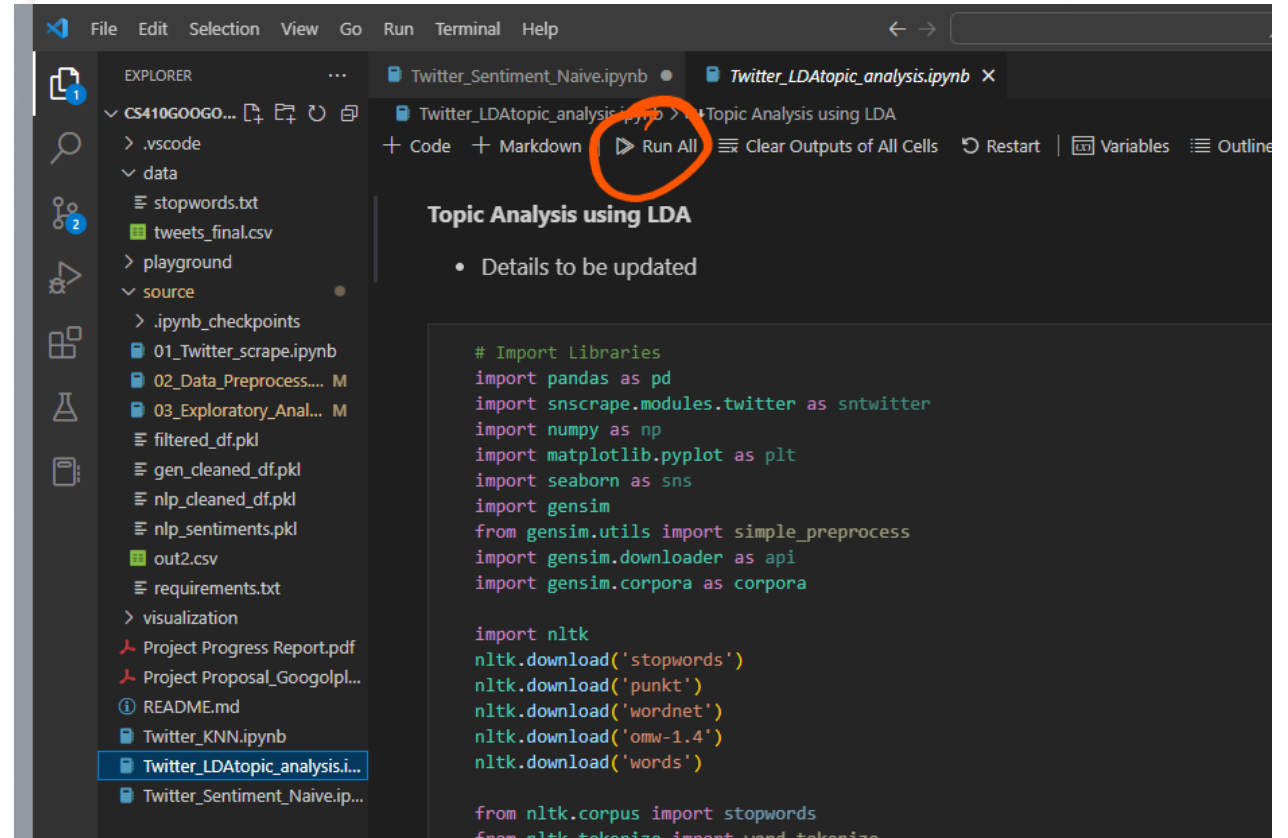
KNN



Setup and Usage Instructions

13. Open **Twitter_LDAtopic_Analysis.ipynb** and Run the Jupyter Notebook

11. Validate the successful run and results.



Setup and Usage Instructions

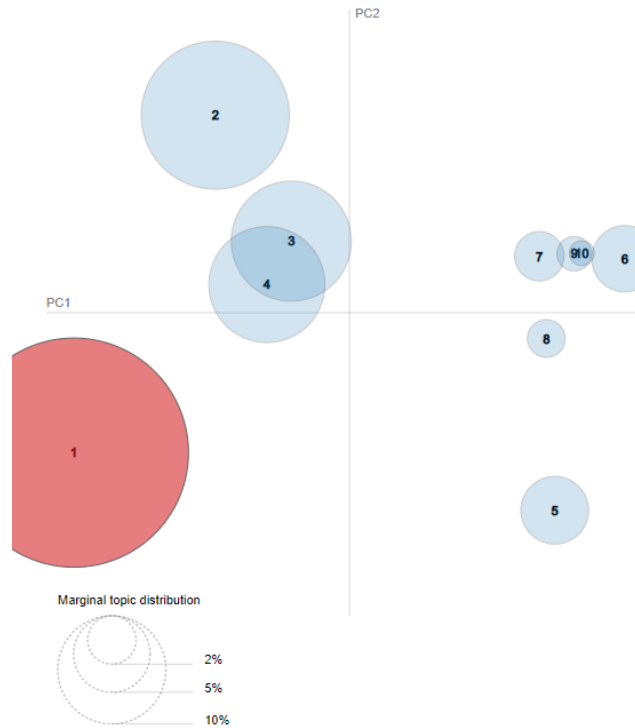
12. Key LDA Results

```
from gensim.models import CoherenceModel
# Compute Coherence Score
coherence_model_lda = CoherenceModel(model=lda_model, texts=data_words, dictionary=id2word, coherence='c_v')
coherence_lda = coherence_model_lda.get_coherence()
print('\nCoherence Score: ', coherence_lda)
```

Coherence Score: 0.41753944190016695

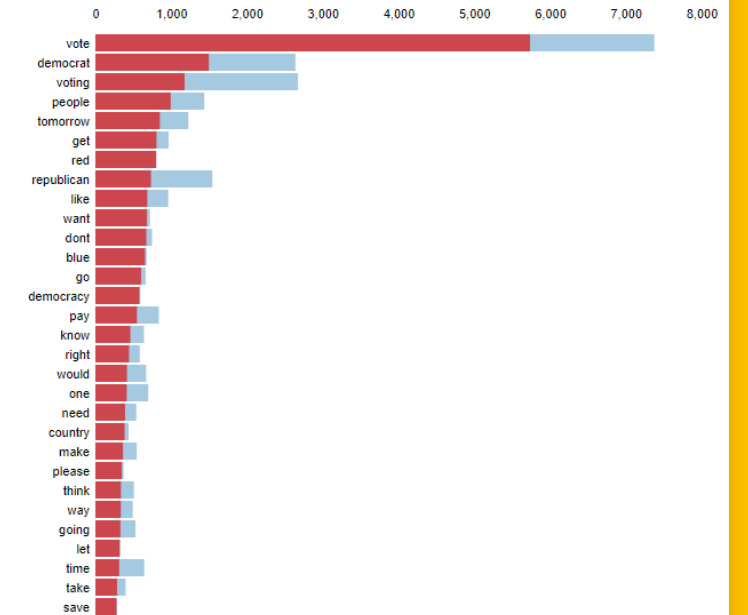
Selected Topic:

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Slide to adjust relevance metric:⁽²⁾ $\lambda = 1$

Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 1 (44.9% of tokens)



Overall term frequency
Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. saliency(term w) = frequency(w) * [sum_t p(t | w) * log(p(t | w)/p(t))] for topics t; see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. relevance(term w | topic t) = λ * p(w | t) + (1 - λ) * p(w | t)/p(w); see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

Expected Errors and Solutions

Error : Gensim fails due to missing C++ Build

- Solution Install Microsoft Visual C++ Build Tools.

```
copying gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models\w2v_3.0.0.mdl -> build\lib.win-amd64-3.6\gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models
copying gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models\w2v_3.1.0.mdl -> build\lib.win-amd64-3.6\gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models
copying gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models\w2v_3.2.0.mdl -> build\lib.win-amd64-3.6\gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models
copying gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models\w2v_3.3.0.mdl -> build\lib.win-amd64-3.6\gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models
copying gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models\w2v_3.4.0.mdl -> build\lib.win-amd64-3.6\gensim\test\test_data\old_w2v_models
running build_ext
building 'gensim.models.word2vec_inner' extension
error: Microsoft Visual C++ 14.0 is required. Get it with "Microsoft Visual C++ Build Tools": http://landinghub.visualstudio.com/visual-cpp-build-tools
-----
ERROR: Command errored out with exit status 1: 'c:\users\i068230\appdata\local\programs\python\python36\python.exe' -u -c 'import io, os, sys, setuptools, tokenize; sys.argv[0] = '''C:\\Users\\I068230\\AppData\\Local\\Temp\\pip-install-d7s_7gj_\\gensim_5790b6c3d9c045818e83078b6c0daf4c\\setup.py''''; __file__ = '''C:\\Users\\I068230\\AppData\\Local\\Temp\\pip-install-d7s_7gj_\\gensim_5790b6c3d9c045818e83078b6c0daf4c\\setup.py''''; f = getattr(tokenize, '''open''', open)(__file__) if os.path.exists(__file__) else io.StringIO(''''from setuptools import setup; setup()'''); code = f.read().replace(''''\\r\\n''', '''\\n'''); f.close(); exec(compile(code, __file__, '''exec'''))' install --record 'C:\Users\I068230\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-record-6j2r4mf6\install-record.txt' --single-version-externally-managed --compile --install-headers 'c:\users\i068230\appdata\local\programs\python\python36\Include\gensim' Check the logs for full command output.

C:\Users\I068230\Desktop\CS410TextInfoSystems\Project\CS410Googolplex\source>
```


Expected Errors and Solutions

<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/visual-cpp-build-tools/>

The screenshot displays the Visual Studio Build Tools installation interface. The top section shows the Microsoft C++ Build Tools website with a "Download Build Tools" button. The bottom section shows the installation window with the "Individual components" tab selected. A yellow circle highlights the "C++ cmake" component in the search bar, and another yellow circle highlights the "Individual components" section in the installation details, which lists "Windows 10 SDK (10.0.20348.0)", "MSVC v143 - VS 2022 C++ x64/x86 build tool...", and "C++ CMake tools for Windows".

Installing — Visual Studio Build Tools 2022 — 17.4.2

Workloads Individual components Language packs Installation locations

C++ cmake X

Compilers, build tools, and runtimes

- ☒ C++ CMake tools for Windows

Installation details

- MSBuild Tools
- Individual components
 - ☒ Windows 10 SDK (10.0.20348.0)
 - ☒ MSVC v143 - VS 2022 C++ x64/x86 build tool...
 - ☒ C++ CMake tools for Windows

Location
C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\BuildTools [Change...](#)

Remove out-of-support components

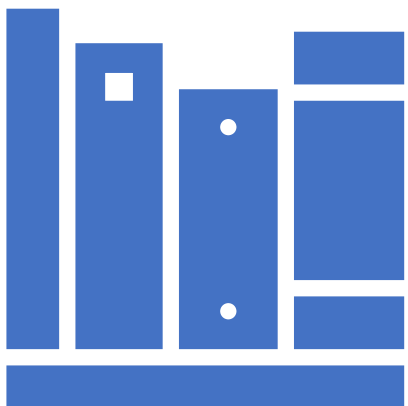
By continuing, you agree to the [license](#) for the Visual Studio edition you selected. We also offer the ability to download other software with Visual Studio. This software is licensed separately, as set out in the [3rd Party Notices](#) or in its accompanying license. By continuing, you also agree to those licenses.

Total space required 4.58 GB

Install while downloading [Install](#)

Conclusion and future work

- ❑ - Accuracy improves if the data has been cleansed properly. We removed the words that are not a part of nltk.words. This helped in improving the accuracy for Naïve Bayes from 65% to 75%.
- ❑ - For KNN, difficult to build a feature vector of huge number of tweets.
- ❑ - For sentiment analysis on tweets data, we found Naïve Bayes to show better accuracy over K-NN.
- ❑ - It was more difficult to train K-NN as compared with Naïve Bayes. Hence, we conclude to use Naïve Bayes for sentiment analysis on Tweets data.
- ❑ - For future work, the same model could be evaluated for different subjects other than US midterm elections by simply scraping the data on another topic from Twitter using the code provided and plugging that data for Topic Modeling and Text Categorization and could be evaluated for accuracy.
- ❑ - Future work could also include modeling other text categorization techniques like SVM, Deep Learning (LSTM), etc. with word embedding techniques such as Word2vec could also be applied and compared for accuracy.



Thank you
