

Data Science Coding Challenge: Twitter Sentiment Analysis

Vasco Fernandes

August 26, 2018

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Problem Statement	1
3	Data Set	2
3.1	Train Set	2
3.2	Test Set	2
4	Initial Feature Engineering	2
4.1	Pre-clean Tweet length	2
4.2	Number of exclamation marks	3
4.3	Post-cleaning length	3
5	Data Cleaning	3
6	Exploratory Data Analysis	4
6.1	Word Cloud	4
6.2	Zipf's Law	4
6.3	Token Frequency	6
7	Algorithms & Feature Engineering	7
7.1	Logistic Regression	7
7.2	Algorithm Comparison	7
7.3	Deep Learning	7
8	Discussion and Future Work	7

1 Introduction

Hate speech is an unfortunately common occurrence on the Internet. Often social media sites like Facebook and Twitter face the problem of identifying

and censoring problematic posts while weighing the right to freedom of speech. The importance of detecting and moderating hate speech is evident from the strong connection between hate speech and actual hate crimes.

Early identification of users promoting hate speech could enable outreach programs that attempt to prevent an escalation from speech to action. Sites such as Twitter and Facebook have been seeking to actively combat hate speech. In spite of these reasons, NLP research on hate speech has been very limited, primarily due to the lack of a general definition of hate speech, an analysis of its demographic influences, and an investigation of the most effective features.

2 Problem Statement

The objective of this project is to find the best classification model to classify tweets.

The objective of this task is to detect hate speech in tweets. For the sake of simplicity, we say a tweet contains hate speech if it has a racist or sexist sentiment associated with it. So, the task is to classify racist or sexist tweets from other tweets.

Formally, given a training sample of tweets and labels, where label '1' denotes the tweet is racist/sexist and label '0' denotes the tweet is not racist/sexist, your objective is to predict the labels on the test dataset.

3 Data Set

3.1 Train Set

The data set provided (<https://datahack.analyticsvidhya.com/contest/practice-problem-twitter-sentiment-analysis/>) is composed by two different files, the train set ("*train_E6oV3lV.csv*") and test set ("*test_tweets_anuFYb8.csv*"). The first file is composed by 31621 observations, with 3 columns ("id", "label" and "tweet"), with an uneven label (or class) distribution, as can be seen in Figure 1:

3.2 Test Set

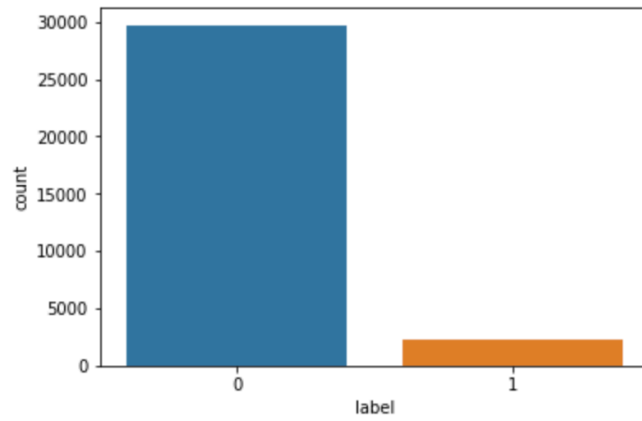
The test set is composed by 17197 observations, with only two columns ("id" and "tweet"). Given that this challenge is an open challenge, makes sense no "label" column, to make users submit their results.

4 Initial Feature Engineering

4.1 Pre-clean Tweet length

Given that in NLP tasks the most difficult challenge is the feature engineering part, and after applying algorithms out-of-box **after** cleaning and I was not able

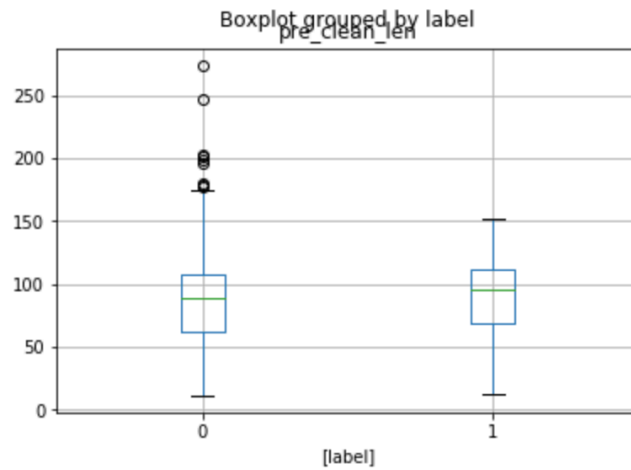
Figure 1: Class distribution



to produce good results, I tried to create my own features.

So the first hypothesis that I wanted to test was if one class of tweets has a statistically different pre-clean length than the other one. As we can see in Figure 2:

Figure 2: Pre-clean length

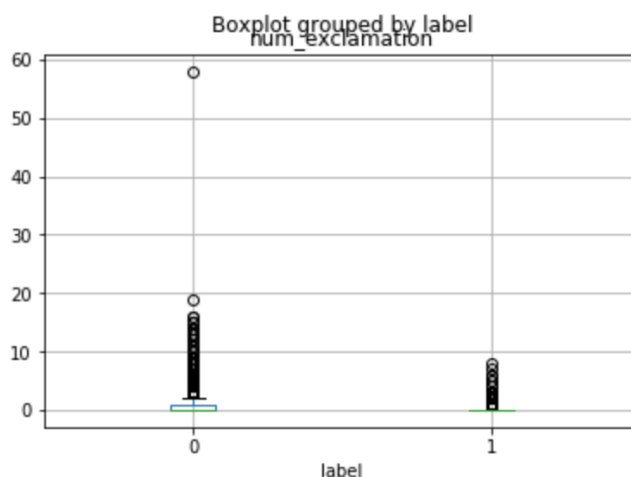


So, in terms of the median value, there is not a significant difference, but the 75th percentile is somewhat deviated in class 0, comparing to class 1.

4.2 Number of exclamation marks

So following the same line of thought of the last subsection, I thought that exclamation marks could be a discriminative feature. The hypothesis was that hate-speech tweets had more exclamation marks than non-hate speech tweets. The boxplot for each class in terms of the number of number of exclamation points.

Figure 3: Number of Exclamation Marks



Again, there is not a significant difference between the two, but we can see, opposite to what I thought could be possible, the non-hate speech class has more exclamation marks.

4.3 Post-cleaning length

Skipping some steps, lets now check the post-cleaning length. Again, there is no statistically significant differences between one class and the other.

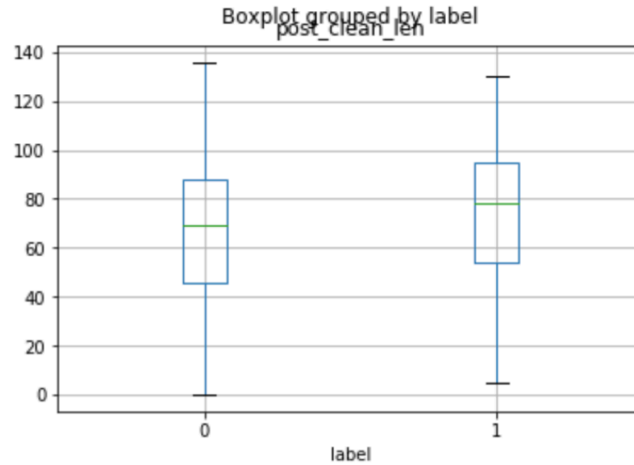
5 Data Cleaning

In this section, I will refer the cleaning steps that I took.

Given that the dataset already had user mentions anonymised, these mentions, in my opinion, did not had any predictive power. Given this, I wrote a function, called `remove_pattern(text, pattern)` that can remove any pattern of a *regex* expression. I applied this function to the data set column `tweet`, creating a new column, named `new_tweet`.

The second step of the cleaning part was to lowercase each word of the column. This operation was applied to the `new_tweet` column.

Figure 4: Post-cleaning length



The cleaning part of this project was also accomplished using another function `clean_tweet(text)`, that perform the following steps:

- Remove HTML characters.
- Encoding normalization.
- Check for common abbreviation in english and transform them to the long version (like "aren't" to "are not").
- Remove non-character symbols.
- Tokenize each tweet using the NLTK Tokenizer.

Then checked for missing values in all columns, that produced no results.

6 Exploratory Data Analysis

6.1 Word Cloud

For the positive class (non-hate speech), this is the word clouds after removing the stop words (Figure 5).

Now for the negative class (hate speech tweets), the word cloud can be seen in Figure 6.

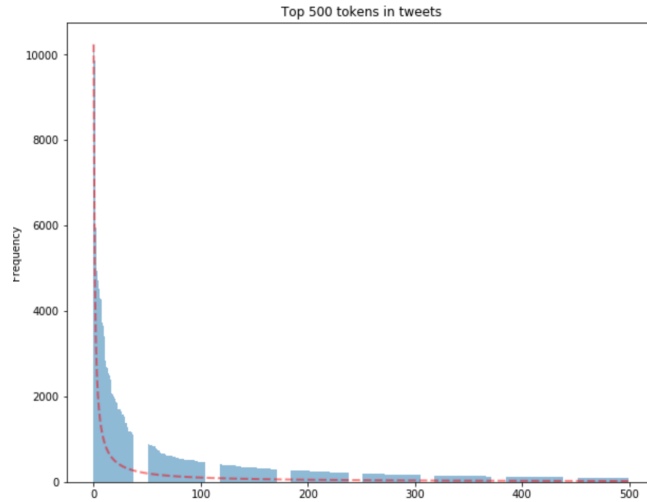
6.2 Zipf's Law

Zipf's Law states that a small number of words are used all the time, while the vast majority are used very rarely. There is nothing surprising about this, we

In Figure 7, the x-axis is the rank of the frequency from highest rank from left up to 500th rank to the right. Y-axis is the frequency observed in the corpus (in this case, our dataset). One thing to note is that the actual observations in most cases does not strictly follow Zipfs distribution, but rather follow a trend of near-Zipfian distribution.

6

Figure 7: Approximate Zipf Law



6.3 Token Frequency

Now let's go deeper into token frequency and test several metrics in order to see if we can extract meaningful information from this set of metrics.

Token count per class After removing the stop words, the first question was "how many times a certain token appears in one class?". But let's look at the frequency values of the minority class. Everything is pretty normal, right? (In terms of the ratio between the positives and negatives). What about words like "like", "just"? (Figure 9).

Most common tokens per class

7 Algorithms & Feature Engineering

7.1 Logistic Regression

7.2 Algorithm Comparison

7.3 Deep Learning

8 Discussion and Future Work

Figure 8: Log-scaled approximate Zipf Law

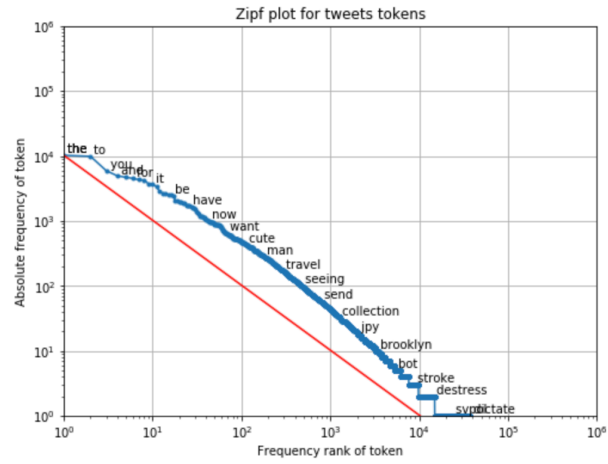


Figure 9: Token frequency per class

	positive	negative	total
love	2801	27	2828
day	2384	9	2393
happy	1695	12	1707
just	1289	79	1368
like	1041	139	1180
life	1169	7	1176
time	1128	22	1150
today	1081	14	1095
new	931	72	1003
thankful	952	0	952