

S sentimental Analysis of COVID-19 Vaccines Based on Twitter

Team Members: Yifu Qiao, Fengnian Guo, Xiaohan Liu, Daniel Scott

1. Introduction & Dataset

- Goal: Explore different attitude towards different types of COVID-19 vaccines according to Twitter.
- Dataset: Tweets about Vaccines:

id	user_name	user_location	text	hashtags
1348539111971516416	Rachel Roh	La Crescenta-Monrovia, CA	Same folks said daktin paste could treat a cytokine storm #PfizerBioNTech https://l.coramDmg.tk/	[#PfizerBioTech] 21%
133815854359258433	Albert Fong	San Francisco, CA	While the world has been on the wrong side of history this year, hopefully, the biggest vaccination -	
1337658199914018533	elimo 🍌	Your Bed	#coronavirus #spoiniv #astidmew #pfizerbioNTech	[#coronavirus', 'spoiniv', 'astidmew', 'pfizerbioNTech',

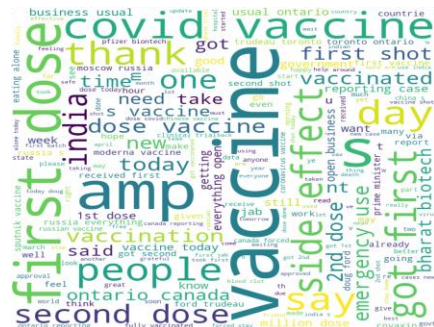
- Dataset for training: Tweet Sentiment Dataset
- Vaccine dataset does not have sentiment labeled, we need to use another dataset to train our classifier.

2. Preprocessing

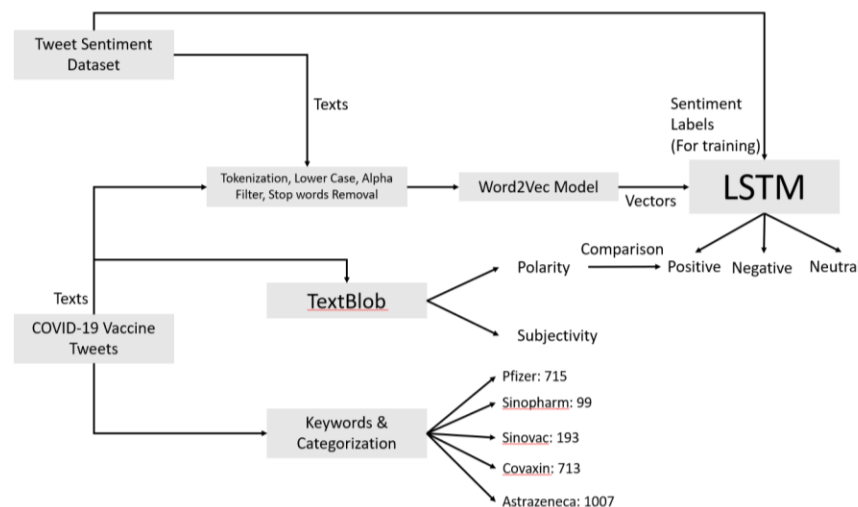
Eliminating tweet tokens: tweet-preprocessor
Tokenization: word tokenization, lowercase, stopwords, alpha filter

3. Categories & Keywords

- Pfizer(715) - Sinopharm(99)- Sinovac(193)
- Covaxin(713) - Astrazeneca(1007)
- Keyword extraction: Top Frequency & TF-IDF



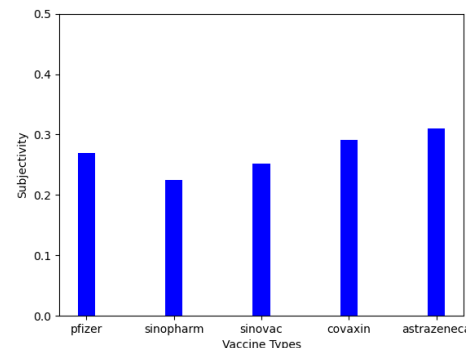
Flow Diagram



4. Sentiment Analysis (TextBlob)

By using the module of TextBlob, we can know the polarity and subjectivity of a review:

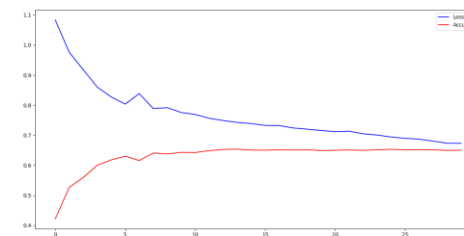
- Subjectivity: float number from 0 (subjective) to 1 (objective).
We can compare the polarity results to the classifier results.



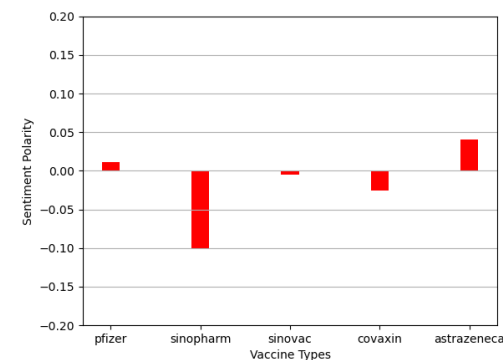
5. Sentiment Analysis (Classification)

- Use Word2Vec to vectorized preprocessed tokens. (Skip-gram algorithm)
- Vectorized Tweets are inputs for LSTM model.

Learning Curves



- Trained LSTM outputs sentiment labels (3 Types).
Then we can get sentiment polarities for them:



Statistics of Performance

	Precision	Recall	F-measure
Positive	0.743	0.680	0.711
Negative	0.657	0.543	0.595
Neutral	0.586	0.697	0.637