

CIS 545 Final Project -- Kevin Wang, Allison Zhang, Bhaskar Sen

Introduction:

Our group recognizes the mental health crisis currently sweeping through the globe, specifically within college-age students. Seeing this, we realized that indicators of poor mental health, specifically regarding things like depression, can be exhibited by users over the internet, such as tweets on Twitter. Furthermore, it is evident that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the mental health crisis to an even greater extent. Seeing this, we wanted to analyze a dataset containing COVID-19 related tweets to try and develop a model that could help predict for depressive sentiment.

However, we didn't want to just focus on English tweets. As Twitter has been growing in the past few years, its non-English speaking userbase has also grown, and been often less focused on in research studies. Thus, we wanted to focus on multi-lingual sentiment analysis, so that we could create a model that could predict depressive sentiment across a variety of languages, and then compare the results to detect any differences.

Our project will perform sentiment analysis on Tweets from the April of the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic (<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/smid80/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-early-april>). We hope to clean the data to a usable state, analyze sentiment across different languages and utilize different models to predict sentiment. By the end of the project, we will have a Zero Shot model that can take in text from multiple languages and output predictions matching the sentiment expressed with reasonably high accuracy.

Part 0: Imports and Set Up

0.1 Importing Basic Libraries and Setting up Kaggle

Here, we're importing many of the basic libraries that we'll have to use throughout this project, such as pandas, numpy, matplotlib, seaborn, etc.

Furthermore, we're also mounting the Google Drive folders and setting up Kaggle to download the datasets that we wish to use.

```
import json
import glob
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import datetime as dt
import re
```

```

import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from matplotlib import cm
from google.colab import drive

import numba
from numba import jit

!apt update

0% [Working] Hit:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu
bionic InRelease
0% [Waiting for headers] [Waiting for headers] [Connected to cloud.r-
project.or
Hit:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease

Hit:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease

Hit:4 http://ppa.launchpad.net/c2d4u.team/c2d4u4.0+/ubuntu bionic
InRelease
0% [Waiting for headers] [Connected to cloud.r-project.org
(65.9.86.118)] [Wait 0% [1 InRelease gpgv 242 kB] [Waiting for
headers] [Connected to cloud.r-projec
Hit:5 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease
0% [1 InRelease gpgv 242 kB] [Waiting for headers] [Waiting for
headers] [Waiti
Hit:6 https://cloud.r-project.org/bin/linux/ubuntu bionic-cran40/
InRelease

0% [1 InRelease gpgv 242 kB] [Waiting for headers] [Waiting for
headers]
Hit:7 http://ppa.launchpad.net/cran/libgit2/ubuntu bionic InRelease
0% [1 InRelease gpgv 242 kB] [Waiting for headers] [Connecting to
ppa.launchpad
Hit:8 http://ppa.launchpad.net/deadsnakes/ppa/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Hit:9 http://ppa.launchpad.net/graphics-drivers/ppa/ubuntu bionic
InRelease
Ign:10 https://developer.download.nvidia.com/compute/machine-
learning/repos/ubuntu1804/x86_64 InRelease
Hit:11
https://developer.download.nvidia.com/compute/cuda/repos/ubuntu1804/
x86_64 InRelease
Hit:12 https://developer.download.nvidia.com/compute/machine-
learning/repos/ubuntu1804/x86_64 Release
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
22 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.

```

```
# Run this cell to mount your drive (you will be prompted to sign in)
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

```
# Install kaggle through pip to allow downloading kaggle datasets
!pip install kaggle
```

```
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Requirement already satisfied: kaggle in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (1.5.12)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
packages (from kaggle) (4.64.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from kaggle) (2.23.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from kaggle) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from kaggle) (1.24.3)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from kaggle) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from kaggle) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: python-slugify in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from kaggle) (7.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: text-unidecode>=1.3 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from python-slugify->kaggle)
(1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests->kaggle) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests->kaggle) (2.10)
```

```
# Create the kaggle directory and read the uploaded kaggle.json file
# (NOTE: Do NOT run this cell more than once unless restarting kernel)
!mkdir ~/.kaggle
```

mkdir: cannot create directory '/root/.kaggle': File exists

```
# Read the uploaded kaggle.json file
!cp /content/drive/MyDrive/kaggle.json ~/.kaggle/
```

```
# Download dataset
!!kaggle datasets download -d smid80/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-early-
april
```

```
['coronavirus-covid19-tweets-early-april.zip: Skipping, found more
recently modified local copy (use --force to force download)']
```

```
# Unzip folder in Colab content folder
```

```
!unzip /content/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-early-april.zip
```

```
Archive: /content/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-early-april.zip
```

```
replace 2020-03-29 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-03-30 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-03-31 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-01 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-02 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-03 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-04 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-05 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-06 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-07 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-08 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-09 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-10 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-11 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-12 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
n
```

```
replace 2020-04-13 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: replace 2020-04-14 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o,
```

```
[A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: n
```

```
replace 2020-04-15 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one,  
[r]ename: n
```

```
# Create the list of kaggle csv files using glob that were just  
unzipped for later iteration
```

```
import os
```

```
import glob
```

```
filepath = "/content"
```

```
csv_list = glob.glob(filepath + "/*.CSV")
```

```
print(csv_list)
```

```
#df_march_29 = pd.read_csv('2020-03-29 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV')
```

```
['/content/2020-04-03 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-09  
Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-04 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV',  
'/content/2020-04-11 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-03-30  
Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-14 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV',  
'/content/2020-04-12 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-03-31  
Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-08 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV',  
'/content/2020-04-13 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-07  
Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-02 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV',  
'/content/2020-04-01 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-05  
Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-06 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV',  
'/content/2020-04-10 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-04-15  
Coronavirus Tweets.CSV', '/content/2020-03-29 Coronavirus Tweets.CSV']
```

Part I: Preprocessing, Exploratory Data Analysis, and Language Analysis Using Pandas

1.1: Data Loading

We want to create a Pandas Dataframe that contains the combined data from every single day within this kaggle dataset on COVID tweets during early April, ideally.

However, because the total dataframe that results from using all days results in a dataframe with over 8 million rows, for practicality's sake we chose to just analyze the first day's worth of data, namely data from March 29th, 2020. Else, running even basic language analysis functions ended up taking hours, which made coding and testing extremely impractical.

In the future, for further analysis, the entire dataset should be used. Beyond that, the same author on kaggle also released a follow-up dataset on COVID tweets in late April that, when combined with the results of this dataset, could be even more useful in revealing trends in sentiment.

The link to the follow-up dataset is here:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/smid80/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-late-april>

```
# This is the overall dataframe, tweets_df, that contains all the  
tweets  
tweets_df = pd.DataFrame()  
  
# Iterate through the list of csv's and add the temporary dataframe  
per csv file to the overall dataframe  
for csv in csv_list:  
    temp_df = pd.read_csv(csv)  
    tweets_df = pd.concat([tweets_df, temp_df])  
  
# This break line is used to only extract data from the 1st day  
# If more capability to run functions faster occurs, then remove
```

```
this!  
break
```

```
tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	text
\		
0	EcuadorTV	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones
origina...		
1	GradaNorteMX	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👀🙄🙄\n\n🏠
#QuédateEnCas...		
2	AutoSupplyNews	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus
planta...		
3	IMSS_SanLuis	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor.
#Prev...		
4	Imagen_Mx	🏠👤 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por
#CO...		
...	...	
...		
536152	SylJud	Last day of @GarrisonMilLES Spirit Week. It
ma...		
536153	thinkingautism	This is a real concern for our USian
community...		
536154	dushe_chi	#Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en
l...		
536155	cemgiraldo	@PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del

mundo,...

536156 YouIsWrongAgain @nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...

	source	reply_to_status_id	reply_to_user_id \
0	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN
1	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN
2	TweetDeck	NaN	2.019508e+08
3	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN
4	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...
536152	Twitter for iPhone	NaN	NaN
536153	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN
536154	Twitter for Android	NaN	NaN
536155	Twitter for iPhone	1.246212e+18	7.026910e+17
536156	Twitter for iPhone	1.246201e+18	8.070950e+05

	reply_to_screen_name	is_quote	...	retweet_count
country_code \				
0	NaN	False	...	15
NaN				
1	NaN	False	...	0
NaN				
2	HondaMexico	False	...	0
NaN				
3	NaN	False	...	0
NaN				
4	NaN	False	...	1
NaN				
...	...	...	...	...
.				
536152	NaN	False	...	1
US				
536153	NaN	False	...	8
NaN				
536154	NaN	True	...	0
NaN				
536155	PaisMenosPeor	False	...	0
NaN				
536156	nytimes	False	...	0
NaN				

	place_full_name	place_type	followers_count	friends_count \
0	NaN	NaN	536720	1164
1	NaN	NaN	1847	252
2	NaN	NaN	538	780
3	NaN	NaN	1015	41
4	NaN	NaN	293891	269
...	...	...	...	...
536152	Georgia, USA	admin	103	102

536153	NaN	NaN	40533	6687
536154	NaN	NaN	57	59
536155	NaN	NaN	349	1214
536156	NaN	NaN	105	212

	account_lang	account_created_at	verified	lang
0	NaN	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	True	es
1	NaN	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	False	es
2	NaN	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	False	es
3	NaN	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	False	es
4	NaN	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	True	es
...	...	...	...	...
536152	NaN	2013-07-16T20:00:36Z	False	en
536153	NaN	2010-06-07T00:49:38Z	False	en
536154	NaN	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z	False	es
536155	NaN	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z	False	es
536156	NaN	2019-06-20T03:09:41Z	False	en

[536157 rows x 22 columns]

1.2: Language Analysis

As we want to do multi-lingual sentiment analysis, we have to investigate which languages are shared between all of the numerous libraries that are used for sentiment analysis. This includes important aspects like stemming, stopword usage, tokenizing, and which languages are supported by the zero-shot encoding models.

For analysis, we want to have a large enough sample of tweets in each language such that the analysis can be robust and more generally representative of a large number of users and their sentiment. Without this, just the presence of a few users could wildly swing the training model's classification of sentiment and emotion rather than having many users provide a solid baseline for training.

Thus, we want to find the total count of tweets per language, identify the languages with count above the median count of tweets per language, and keep those.

From there, we wish to only keep the languages that the stemming, stopword usage, tokenizing, and modeling also can use, so that when we analyze the multilingual sentiment we have the appropriate resources to process and generate sentiment properly.

1.2.1: Finding the Languages Used and Plotting Those With Counts Above Median

```
# We want to investigate which classes all of the columns are, along
with which seem to have a lot of nulls
# The results show that these columns have many nulls, so we should
keep an eye out for them:
# reply_to_status_id, reply_to_user_id, reply_to_screen_name,
```

```
country_code, place_full_name, place_type, and account_lang
tweets_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 536157 entries, 0 to 536156
Data columns (total 22 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   status_id                            536157 non-null  int64
1   user_id                              536157 non-null  int64
2   created_at                           536157 non-null  object
3   screen_name                          536157 non-null  object
4   text                                 536157 non-null  object
5   source                               536155 non-null  object
6   reply_to_status_id                  62903 non-null   float64
7   reply_to_user_id                    76988 non-null   float64
8   reply_to_screen_name                76988 non-null   object
9   is_quote                            536157 non-null  bool
10  is_retweet                           536157 non-null  bool
11  favourites_count                     536157 non-null  int64
12  retweet_count                        536157 non-null  int64
13  country_code                         24028 non-null   object
14  place_full_name                      24105 non-null   object
15  place_type                           24105 non-null   object
16  followers_count                      536157 non-null  int64
17  friends_count                       536157 non-null  int64
18  account_lang                         0 non-null       float64
19  account_created_at                  536157 non-null  object
20  verified                             536157 non-null  bool
21  lang                                 536157 non-null  object
dtypes: bool(3), float64(3), int64(6), object(10)
memory usage: 79.3+ MB
```

```
# We want to see which different languages are present within the
overall tweets_df dataframe
```

```
tweets_df.lang.unique()

array(['es', 'tl', 'en', 'in', 'pt', 'ar', 'ur', 'und', 'hi', 'si',
      'fr',
      'uk', 'hu', 'am', 'tr', 'ja', 'it', 'cs', 'de', 'ca', 'fa',
      'th',
      'is', 'zh', 'ru', 'el', 'ht', 'nl', 'ta', 'et', 'mr', 'pa',
      'eu',
      'ko', 'sl', 'ro', 'da', 'pl', 'sr', 'vi', 'cy', 'sv', 'te',
      'fi',
      'ne', 'lt', 'kn', 'ml', 'bn', 'ckb', 'iw', 'or', 'gu', 'no',
      'ps',
      'km', 'sd', 'lv', 'dv', 'my', 'bg', 'ka', 'hy'], dtype=object)
```

```
# We add a column to tweets_df that has the total number of tweets
that language is written in
```

```
tweets_df['lang_count'] = tweets_df.groupby('lang')
```

```
['lang'].transform('count')
```

```
tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	text
\		
0	EcuadorTV	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones
origina...		
1	GradaNorteMX	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉👉👉👉\n\n🏠
#QuédateEnCas...		
2	AutoSupplyNews	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus
planta...		
3	IMSS_SanLuis	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor.
#Prev...		
4	Imagen_Mx	👁️👁️ Baja California suma cuatro muertos por
#C0...		
...	...	
...		
536152	SylJud	Last day of @GarrisonMilleS Spirit Week. It
ma...		
536153	thinkingautism	This is a real concern for our USian
community...		
536154	dushe_chi	#Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en
l...		

536155 cemgiraldo @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...

536156 YouIsWrongAgain @nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...

	source	reply_to_status_id	reply_to_user_id	\
0	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
1	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
2	TweetDeck	NaN	2.019508e+08	
3	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
4	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
...	...	...	...	
536152	Twitter for iPhone	NaN	NaN	
536153	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
536154	Twitter for Android	NaN	NaN	
536155	Twitter for iPhone	1.246212e+18	7.026910e+17	
536156	Twitter for iPhone	1.246201e+18	8.070950e+05	

	reply_to_screen_name	is_quote	...	country_code	
place_full_name \					
0	NaN	False	...	NaN	
NaN					
1	NaN	False	...	NaN	
NaN					
2	HondaMexico	False	...	NaN	
NaN					
3	NaN	False	...	NaN	
NaN					
4	NaN	False	...	NaN	
NaN					
...	...	...	...	...	
...					
536152	NaN	False	...	US	Georgia,
USA					
536153	NaN	False	...	NaN	
NaN					
536154	NaN	True	...	NaN	
NaN					
536155	PaisMenosPeor	False	...	NaN	
NaN					
536156	nytimes	False	...	NaN	
NaN					

	place_type	followers_count	friends_count	account_lang	\
0	NaN	536720	1164	NaN	
1	NaN	1847	252	NaN	
2	NaN	538	780	NaN	
3	NaN	1015	41	NaN	
4	NaN	293891	269	NaN	
...	...	...	...	...	

536152	admin	103	102	NaN
536153	NaN	40533	6687	NaN
536154	NaN	57	59	NaN
536155	NaN	349	1214	NaN
536156	NaN	105	212	NaN

	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count
0	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	True	es	82558
1	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	False	es	82558
2	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	False	es	82558
3	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	False	es	82558
4	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	True	es	82558
...	...	...	...	...
536152	2013-07-16T20:00:36Z	False	en	302604
536153	2010-06-07T00:49:38Z	False	en	302604
536154	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z	False	es	82558
536155	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z	False	es	82558
536156	2019-06-20T03:09:41Z	False	en	302604

[536157 rows x 23 columns]

We take just the language column, turn it into its own dataframe, and sort by the count

```
language_count = tweets_df.groupby('lang')
['lang'].count().reset_index(name='lang_count')
language_count = language_count.sort_values(by='lang_count',
ascending=True)
language_count
```

	lang	lang_count
29	ka	1
37	my	3
30	km	4
23	hy	7
5	ckb	11
..	...	...
26	it	13871
59	und	26589
18	fr	30123
13	es	82558
12	en	302604

[63 rows x 2 columns]

We add the logarithmic language count column to the table to better visualize outliers when we plot it.

```
language_count['log_lang_count'] =
np.log(language_count['lang_count'])
language_count
```

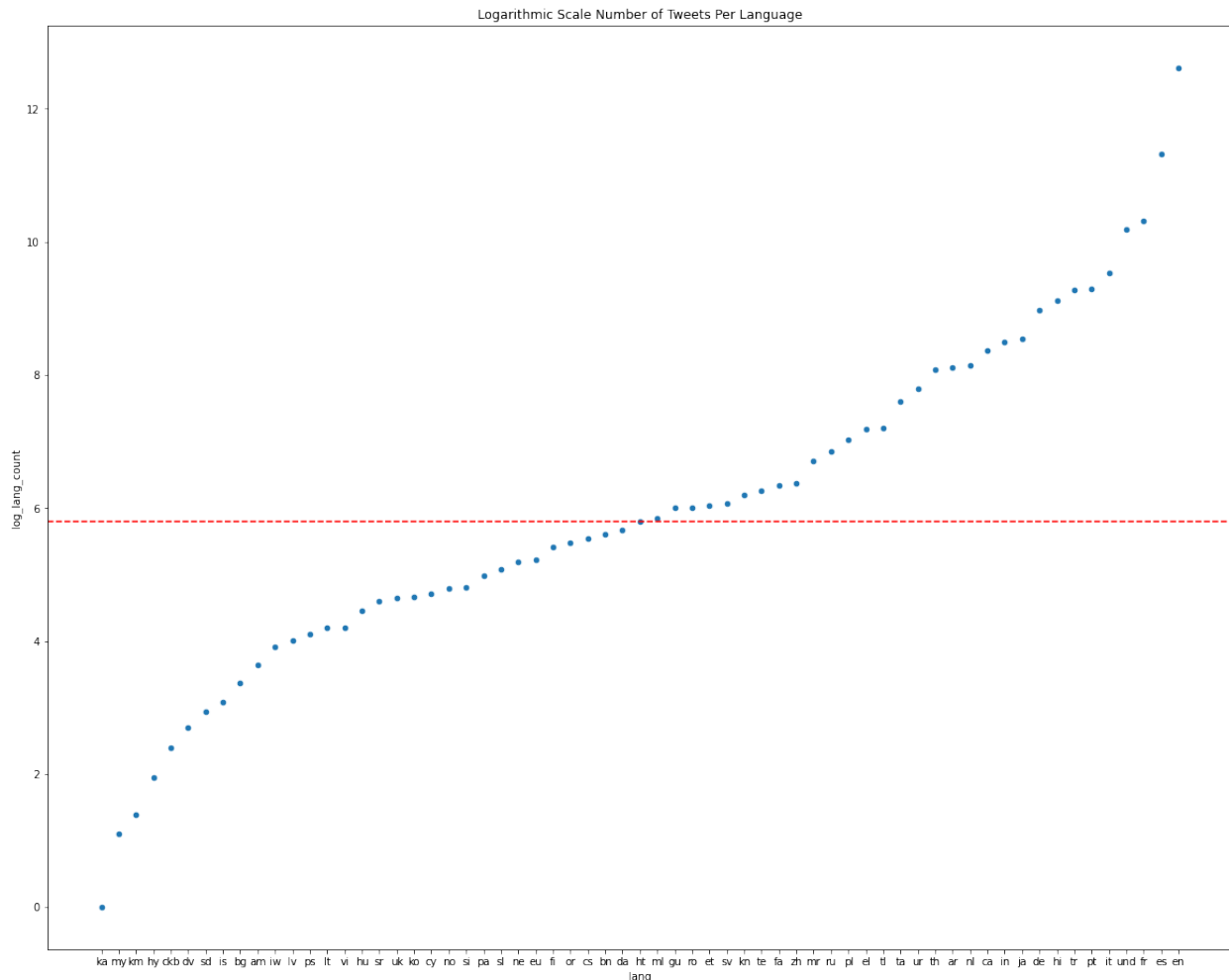
	lang	lang_count	log_lang_count
29	ka	1	0.000000
37	my	3	1.098612
30	km	4	1.386294
23	hy	7	1.945910
5	ckb	11	2.397895
..	...	...	...
26	it	13871	9.537556
59	und	26589	10.188253
18	fr	30123	10.313044
13	es	82558	11.321256
12	en	302604	12.620180

[63 rows x 3 columns]

```
# We take the median language count for the logarithmic language
column, so we can graph it there
# Mean language count is NOT used because of the skewed distribution
making it inaccurate
median_language_count_logarithmic =
language_count['log_lang_count'].median()
print(median_language_count_logarithmic)
```

5.796057750765372

```
# We plot a scatterplot using the languages and log_lang_count
language_count.plot(kind='scatter', x='lang', y='log_lang_count',
figsize=(20, 16))
# We also plot a line at the median language count to show which are
above median
plt.axhline(y=median_language_count_logarithmic, color='r',
linestyle='--')
plt.title("Logarithmic Scale Number of Tweets Per Language")
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Logarithmic Scale Number of Tweets Per Language')
```



This scatterplot shows the logarithmic distribution of the languages and the general (logarithmically transformed) count of tweets per language. The horizontal line indicates the median halfway point, and we will be considering only languages above the halfway point as so to ensure adequate sampling size for our analysis.

```
# This finds the median of the language counts without the logarithmic
transformation applied
median_lang_count_normal = language_count['lang_count'].median()
print(median_lang_count_normal)

329.0

#language_count[language_count['lang'] == 'ht']['lang_count'] This is
for the overall tweets_df
language_count[language_count['lang'] == 'sv']['lang_count']

52      435
Name: lang_count, dtype: int64
```

```
#sufficient_language_df = language_count[language_count['lang_count']
> 5408] 5408 is for the overall one

# This puts all of the languages that have a language count above the
median into a separate dataframe to keep
sufficient_language_df = language_count[language_count['lang_count'] >
median_lang_count_normal]
sufficient_language_df
```

	lang	lang_count	log_lang_count
35	ml	347	5.849325
19	gu	405	6.003887
46	ro	408	6.011267
14	et	416	6.030685
52	sv	435	6.075346
31	kn	494	6.202536
54	te	521	6.255750
16	fa	570	6.345636
62	zh	581	6.364751
36	mr	813	6.700731
47	ru	946	6.852243
43	pl	1122	7.022868
11	el	1321	7.186144
56	tl	1340	7.200425
53	ta	2009	7.605392
60	ur	2418	7.790696
55	th	3220	8.077137
1	ar	3353	8.117611
39	nl	3432	8.140898
4	ca	4299	8.366138
24	in	4902	8.497399
28	ja	5140	8.544808
9	de	7846	8.967759
20	hi	9106	9.116689
57	tr	10650	9.273315
45	pt	10834	9.290445
26	it	13871	9.537556
59	und	26589	10.188253
18	fr	30123	10.313044
13	es	82558	11.321256
12	en	302604	12.620180

```
# This transforms those languages with above-median counts into a list
for set intersection
sufficient_language_list = sufficient_language_df['lang']
sufficient_language_list
```

35	ml
19	gu
46	ro

```
14      et
52      sv
31      kn
54      te
16      fa
62      zh
36      mr
47      ru
43      pl
11      el
56      tl
53      ta
60      ur
55      th
1       ar
39      nl
4       ca
24      in
28      ja
9       de
20      hi
57      tr
45      pt
26      it
59      und
18      fr
13      es
12      en
Name: lang, dtype: object
```

The languages that included in the tweets_df as indicated above; the ISO Language Codes are indicated in the parenthesis to the right of the language:

- Bangla (bn)
- Swedish (sv)
- Estonian (et)
- Malayalam (ml)
- Romanian (ro)
- Gujarati (gu)
- Kannada (kn)
- Chinese (zh)
- Telugu (te)
- Persian (fa)
- Marathi (mr)
- Russian (ru)
- Polish (pl)
- Tagalog (tl)

- Greek (el)
- Urdu (ur)
- Tamil (ta)
- Thai (th)
- Dutch (nl)
- Arabic (ar)
- Catalan (ca)
- Japanese (ja)
- Indonesian (in)
- German (de)
- Hindi (hi)
- Turkish (tr)
- Portuguese (pt)
- Italian (it)
- Undetermined (und)
- French (fr)
- Spanish (es)
- English (en)

These languages will be compared to the languages used by the various stemming/tokenizing/etc libraries to see which overlap and thus will be used for sentiment analysis.

[illegible]

```

# SnowballStemmer supported languages
# List: 'arabic', 'danish', 'dutch', 'english', 'finnish', 'french',
'german',
# 'hungarian', 'italian', 'norwegian', 'porter', 'portuguese',
'romanian', 'russian', 'spanish', 'swedish'

stemmer_supported_languages = ['ar', 'da', 'nl', 'en', 'fi', 'fr',
'de',
                                'hu', 'it', 'no', 'pt', 'ro', 'ru',
'es', 'sv']

# XLM-Roberta-Large-XNLI Zero-Shot Modeling supported languages
# List: 'english', 'french', 'spanish', 'german', 'greek',
'bulgarian', 'russian',
# 'turkish', 'arabic', 'vietnamese', 'thai', 'chinese', 'hindi',
'swahili', 'urdu'

model_supported_languages = ['en', 'fr', 'es', 'de', 'el', 'bg', 'ru',
'tr',
                                'ar', 'vi', 'th', 'ch', 'hi', 'sw', 'ur']

# This uses set intersection to find which languages are shared by all
sets, and therefore by each toolkit/library.
fully_supported_languages =
set(tokenizer_supported_languages).intersection(set(stopwords_supported_languages))
fully_supported_languages =
fully_supported_languages.intersection(set(stemmer_supported_languages))
fully_supported_languages =
fully_supported_languages.intersection(set(model_supported_languages))
fully_supported_languages

{'de', 'en', 'es', 'fr', 'ru'}

```

Now we find the languages that have support in Stemming, Stopwords, and Tokenization, along with having over the median (5408 for all tweets, ~313 for one day) total tweet count through set intersections of all of them.

```

# This uses set intersection to also check that the languages
supported have sufficient data within our sample to analyze.
fully_supported_languages =
fully_supported_languages.intersection(set(sufficient_language_list))
fully_supported_languages

{'de', 'en', 'es', 'fr', 'ru'}

```

However, finding specific libraries that find compound, lexicon-based sentiment is difficult, as multi-lingual sentiment is still a rapidly developing and emerging field. The mass majority of

toolkits developed so far are for the English language, but finding toolkits for sentiment analysis of other languages proved to be much more difficult to do.

Through our analysis, we found compound, lexicon-based sentiment analysis toolkits of 2 other languages primarily, Spanish and French. There weren't any results for Russian sentiment analysis, and the primary German sentiment analysis toolkit we could find was this one:

<https://github.com/oliverguhr/german-sentiment-lib>

However, the results of this one returned sentiment as ['negative', 'positive'], rather than a number, and thus complicated our analysis, so we decided to not use German inside of our analysis.

Thus, with our dataframes to be created, we chose to make them for the primary 3 languages supported and with sufficient data: English, Spanish, and French.

```
# These are the languages that lexicon-based, used in academic study
toolkits could be found for.
sentiment_supported_languages = ['en', 'es', 'fr']

# Thus, the only remaining languages to make datasets out of and
analyze are English, Spanish, and French.
fully_supported_languages =
fully_supported_languages.intersection(set(sentiment_supported_languages))
fully_supported_languages

{'en', 'es', 'fr'}

# This gets only the English tweets from tweets_df into a dataframe,
english_tweets_df
english_tweets_df = tweets_df[tweets_df['lang'] == 'en']
english_tweets_df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 302604 entries, 8 to 536156
Data columns (total 23 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   status_id             302604 non-null  int64
1   user_id               302604 non-null  int64
2   created_at            302604 non-null  object
3   screen_name           302604 non-null  object
4   text                  302604 non-null  object
5   source                302602 non-null  object
6   reply_to_status_id    40284 non-null   float64
7   reply_to_user_id      50142 non-null   float64
8   reply_to_screen_name  50142 non-null   object
9   is_quote              302604 non-null  bool
10  is_retweet             302604 non-null  bool
11  favourites_count       302604 non-null  int64
12  retweet_count          302604 non-null  int64
```

```

13  country_code      13999 non-null  object
14  place_full_name   14055 non-null  object
15  place_type        14055 non-null  object
16  followers_count   302604 non-null  int64
17  friends_count     302604 non-null  int64
18  account_lang      0 non-null      float64
19  account_created_at 302604 non-null  object
20  verified          302604 non-null  bool
21  lang              302604 non-null  object
22  lang_count        302604 non-null  int64
dtypes: bool(3), float64(3), int64(7), object(10)
memory usage: 49.3+ MB

```

This gets only the Spanish tweets from tweets_df into a dataframe, spanish_tweets_df

```

spanish_tweets_df = tweets_df[tweets_df['lang'] == 'es']
spanish_tweets_df.info()

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 82558 entries, 0 to 536155
Data columns (total 23 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   status_id           82558 non-null  int64
1   user_id             82558 non-null  int64
2   created_at          82558 non-null  object
3   screen_name         82558 non-null  object
4   text                82558 non-null  object
5   source              82558 non-null  object
6   reply_to_status_id  7809 non-null   float64
7   reply_to_user_id    9397 non-null   float64
8   reply_to_screen_name 9397 non-null   object
9   is_quote            82558 non-null  bool
10  is_retweet          82558 non-null  bool
11  favourites_count     82558 non-null  int64
12  retweet_count        82558 non-null  int64
13  country_code         3565 non-null   object
14  place_full_name      3566 non-null   object
15  place_type           3566 non-null   object
16  followers_count      82558 non-null  int64
17  friends_count        82558 non-null  int64
18  account_lang         0 non-null      float64
19  account_created_at   82558 non-null  object
20  verified             82558 non-null  bool
21  lang                 82558 non-null  object
22  lang_count           82558 non-null  int64
dtypes: bool(3), float64(3), int64(7), object(10)
memory usage: 13.5+ MB

```

```
# This gets only the French tweets from tweets_df into a dataframe, french_tweets_df
```

```
french_tweets_df = tweets_df[tweets_df['lang'] == 'fr']  
french_tweets_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
Int64Index: 30123 entries, 141 to 536146
```

```
Data columns (total 23 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	status_id	30123 non-null	int64
1	user_id	30123 non-null	int64
2	created_at	30123 non-null	object
3	screen_name	30123 non-null	object
4	text	30123 non-null	object
5	source	30123 non-null	object
6	reply_to_status_id	3395 non-null	float64
7	reply_to_user_id	3932 non-null	float64
8	reply_to_screen_name	3932 non-null	object
9	is_quote	30123 non-null	bool
10	is_retweet	30123 non-null	bool
11	favourites_count	30123 non-null	int64
12	retweet_count	30123 non-null	int64
13	country_code	945 non-null	object
14	place_full_name	946 non-null	object
15	place_type	946 non-null	object
16	followers_count	30123 non-null	int64
17	friends_count	30123 non-null	int64
18	account_lang	0 non-null	float64
19	account_created_at	30123 non-null	object
20	verified	30123 non-null	bool
21	lang	30123 non-null	object
22	lang_count	30123 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: bool(3), float64(3), int64(7), object(10)
```

```
memory usage: 4.9+ MB
```

```
german_tweets_df = tweets_df[tweets_df['lang'] == 'de']
```

```
german_tweets_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
Int64Index: 7846 entries, 690 to 536031
```

```
Data columns (total 23 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	status_id	7846 non-null	int64
1	user_id	7846 non-null	int64
2	created_at	7846 non-null	object
3	screen_name	7846 non-null	object
4	text	7846 non-null	object
5	source	7846 non-null	object

```

6  reply_to_status_id      925 non-null    float64
7  reply_to_user_id       1026 non-null   float64
8  reply_to_screen_name    1026 non-null   object
9  is_quote                7846 non-null   bool
10 is_retweet              7846 non-null   bool
11 favourites_count        7846 non-null   int64
12 retweet_count           7846 non-null   int64
13 country_code            207 non-null    object
14 place_full_name         207 non-null    object
15 place_type              207 non-null    object
16 followers_count         7846 non-null   int64
17 friends_count           7846 non-null   int64
18 account_lang            0 non-null      float64
19 account_created_at      7846 non-null   object
20 verified                7846 non-null   bool
21 lang                    7846 non-null   object
22 lang_count              7846 non-null   int64
dtypes: bool(3), float64(3), int64(7), object(10)
memory usage: 1.3+ MB

```

1.3: English Tweets Analysis

1.3.1: English Tweets Pre-processing and EDA

Now, we want to investigate the English tweets and remove redundant/unnecessary columns, while finding any preliminary patterns and/or correlations within the dataset that could be of interest.

```

# Looks at the first 20 rows of the dataframe to get a better idea of
what it looks like.
english_tweets_df.head(20)

```

	status_id	user_id	created_at	\
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
26	1245863586838114304	747891181338525696	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
29	1245863586322210817	18349059	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
32	1245863587517730822	1079061579973439488	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
33	1245863587404382209	748641810327605248	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
35	1245863587144298498	27922157	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
36	1245863587140104193	47798025	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
37	1245863586892853249	242772524	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
39	1245863586368499712	1275136292	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
42	1245863585814896640	64643056	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
43	1245863585781149697	282176072	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
45	1245863585722425345	34042766	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	

48	1245863585630191616	1888044565	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
51	1245863585345085443	571878474	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
53	1245863585252691973	746143379197591552	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
54	1245863585177317381	1065029298799529984	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z

	screen_name	text
8	BostonReview	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...
10	htTweets	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #CO...
13	CBS4Local	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...
14	ANCALERTS	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...
16	RadioNLNews	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...
26	cosmicfirepeace	#trump claims he's saved 1,980,000 #Americans ...
29	RedMaryland	Red Maryland Radio is LIVE with @BrianGriffith...
32	RepSusieLee	Thank you to our child care providers during #...
33	ingresscanada	#Canadian Educational Institutions might suffe...
35	AmerMedicalAssn	In this #COVID19 update, #OurAMA experts discu...
36	EBmedicine	New evidence and advice on SARS-CoV-2 testing ...
37	RepFrankLucas	Our nation's small businesses are facing an un...
39	fams2gether	Have medical supplies you can donate during #C...
42	RT_com	#Cancun police spread #COVID19 awareness with ...
43	MFSAVoices	Overseas Filipinos and supporters condemn Dute...
45	McKinsey	The #COVID19 pandemic is a threat not only to ...
48	CCPA_BC	Hear @lalexhemingway in conversation with @Jef...
51	DDNational	PLEASE RETWEET -\n\nHere is a list of D0s you ...
53	CHSCAlamedaCty	It's important to stay safe so that we can re...
54	SupFletcher	Hundreds of languages are spoken in D4, and we...

	source	reply_to_status_id	reply_to_user_id	\
8	Buffer	NaN	NaN	
10	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	

13		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
14		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
16		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
26		Twitter Web App		NaN	NaN
29		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
32		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
33		Zoho Social		NaN	NaN
35		Sprinklr		NaN	NaN
36	SEMrush	Social Media Tool		NaN	NaN
37		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
39		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
42		Twitter Media Studio		NaN	NaN
43		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
45		Sprinklr		NaN	NaN
48		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
51		Twitter Media Studio		NaN	NaN
53		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
54		TweetDeck		NaN	NaN
	reply_to_screen_name	is_quote	...	country_code	place_full_name
8	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
10	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
13	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
14	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
16	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
26	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
29	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
32	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
33	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
35	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
36	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
37	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
39	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
42	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
43	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN

45	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
48	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
51	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
53	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
54	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN

	place_type	followers_count	friends_count	account_lang	\
8	NaN	42537	2761	NaN	
10	NaN	7249747	125	NaN	
13	NaN	13438	510	NaN	
14	NaN	4889749	776	NaN	
16	NaN	6934	2137	NaN	
26	NaN	3859	4999	NaN	
29	NaN	5045	447	NaN	
32	NaN	16692	229	NaN	
33	NaN	14	28	NaN	
35	NaN	716974	6890	NaN	
36	NaN	7056	7215	NaN	
37	NaN	20761	319	NaN	
39	NaN	36130	1272	NaN	
42	NaN	3074547	640	NaN	
43	NaN	5436	3550	NaN	
45	NaN	375519	1174	NaN	
48	NaN	5169	1711	NaN	
51	NaN	427105	354	NaN	
53	NaN	82	156	NaN	
54	NaN	2504	639	NaN	

	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count
8	2009-05-01T15:42:57Z	False	en	302604
10	2009-04-29T10:11:34Z	True	en	302604
13	2011-01-27T21:33:02Z	True	en	302604
14	2009-06-04T21:26:24Z	True	en	302604
16	2010-07-27T16:17:02Z	False	en	302604
26	2016-06-28T20:35:27Z	False	en	302604
29	2008-12-24T02:58:16Z	False	en	302604
32	2018-12-29T17:08:23Z	True	en	302604
33	2016-06-30T22:18:11Z	False	en	302604
35	2009-03-31T17:50:31Z	True	en	302604
36	2009-06-17T00:58:22Z	False	en	302604
37	2011-01-25T15:24:07Z	True	en	302604
39	2013-03-17T14:38:49Z	True	en	302604
42	2009-08-11T06:12:45Z	True	en	302604
43	2011-04-14T18:03:16Z	False	en	302604
45	2009-04-21T21:09:11Z	True	en	302604

```

48 2013-09-20T22:22:32Z      False    en      302604
51 2012-05-05T14:36:20Z      True     en      302604
53 2016-06-24T00:50:19Z     False    en      302604
54 2018-11-20T23:49:06Z     False    en      302604

```

```
[20 rows x 23 columns]
```

```

# Looks at the info summary of english_tweets_df to discover the
# columns with high amounts of nulls
# Just like in tweets_df, those specific columns indicated as
# problematic have many nulls!
english_tweets_df.info()

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 302604 entries, 8 to 536156
Data columns (total 23 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   status_id                            302604 non-null  int64
1   user_id                              302604 non-null  int64
2   created_at                           302604 non-null  object
3   screen_name                          302604 non-null  object
4   text                                 302604 non-null  object
5   source                               302602 non-null  object
6   reply_to_status_id                   40284 non-null   float64
7   reply_to_user_id                     50142 non-null   float64
8   reply_to_screen_name                 50142 non-null   object
9   is_quote                             302604 non-null  bool
10  is_retweet                           302604 non-null  bool
11  favourites_count                     302604 non-null  int64
12  retweet_count                        302604 non-null  int64
13  country_code                         13999 non-null   object
14  place_full_name                      14055 non-null   object
15  place_type                           14055 non-null   object
16  followers_count                      302604 non-null  int64
17  friends_count                        302604 non-null  int64
18  account_lang                         0 non-null       float64
19  account_created_at                   302604 non-null  object
20  verified                             302604 non-null  bool
21  lang                                 302604 non-null  object
22  lang_count                           302604 non-null  int64
dtypes: bool(3), float64(3), int64(7), object(10)
memory usage: 49.3+ MB

```

1.3.1.1: Drop Nulls in English Tweets

Looking at these, we drop the columns such as `reply_to_user_id` or `place_full_name` that have over 75% null values.

These have an extremely large number of null values, for one, and cannot be easily imputed!

For example, if the country code or place is null, there's no easy imputation to be had.

Likewise, whether or not it's a reply is rather meaningless in our analysis, so we can drop it rather than doing null imputation!

```
# Drops columns with null value count above 75% of the total number of rows.
english_tweets_df.dropna(thresh=int(0.75 *
english_tweets_df.shape[0]), axis=1, inplace=True)
english_tweets_df
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pandas/util/_decorators.py:311:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536149	1246225964729679872	1246079496635043845	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536151	1246225965518372865	128713921	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	
text \		
8	BostonReview	"The constantly shifting nature of a public
he...		
10	htTweets	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for
#C0...		

```

13          CBS4Local  "Domestic violence did not start during
#COVID...
14          ANCALERTS  The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals
t...
16          RadioNLNews  BC's Medical Health Officer says the province
...
...          ...
...
536149      RoseTacazon  "These days of pain and sadness are bringing
m...
536151      XopherKyle  Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate
D...
536152      SylJud      Last day of @GarrisonMilleS Spirit Week. It
ma...
536153      thinkingautism  This is a real concern for our USian
community...
536156      YouIsWrongAgain  @nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is
rac...

```

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	\
8	Buffer	False	False	16531	
10	TweetDeck	False	False	2975	
13	TweetDeck	False	False	495	
14	TweetDeck	False	False	5450	
16	TweetDeck	False	False	500	
...	...	...	...	...	
536149	Twitter for Android	False	False	4	
536151	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	10978	
536152	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	699	
536153	TweetDeck	False	False	9373	
536156	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	4633	

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	\
8	0	42537	2761	2009-05-01T15:42:57Z	
10	4	7249747	125	2009-04-29T10:11:34Z	
13	0	13438	510	2011-01-27T21:33:02Z	
14	6	4889749	776	2009-06-04T21:26:24Z	
16	0	6934	2137	2010-07-27T16:17:02Z	
...	...	...	...		
...					
536149	0	0	29	2020-04-03T14:18:07Z	
536151	1	5531	5255	2010-04-	

02T00:17:44Z				
536152	1	103	102	2013-07-
16T20:00:36Z				
536153	8	40533	6687	2010-06-
07T00:49:38Z				
536156	0	105	212	2019-06-
20T03:09:41Z				

	verified	lang	lang_count
8	False	en	302604
10	True	en	302604
13	True	en	302604
14	True	en	302604
16	False	en	302604
...	...	...	...
536149	False	en	302604
536151	False	en	302604
536152	False	en	302604
536153	False	en	302604
536156	False	en	302604

[302604 rows x 16 columns]

1.3.1.2: Drop Duplicates in English Tweets

We do not want duplicated tweets within our dataset, as if the same message is used multiple times, then their sentiment would be the same and that could skew and alter our overall sentiment that the model would be trained on.

```
# Drops duplicates in english_tweets_df, keeping the first one so as
not to delete all instances of the tweet!
english_tweets_df.drop_duplicates(keep='first', inplace=True)

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pandas/util/_decorators.py:311:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

1.3.1.3: Investigation of Source Column and Null Values Within It

Looking at an updated summary of the English tweets dataset, we see that there are some null values within the column, the only column that applies to. Thus, we want to investigate the source column and decide how to deal with those rows, along with what to do with the source columns in general.

```
# Finds a summary of english_tweets_df -- note the null values within
the source column.
```

```
english_tweets_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
Int64Index: 302581 entries, 8 to 536156
```

```
Data columns (total 16 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	status_id	302581 non-null	int64
1	user_id	302581 non-null	int64
2	created_at	302581 non-null	object
3	screen_name	302581 non-null	object
4	text	302581 non-null	object
5	source	302579 non-null	object
6	is_quote	302581 non-null	bool
7	is_retweet	302581 non-null	bool
8	favourites_count	302581 non-null	int64
9	retweet_count	302581 non-null	int64
10	followers_count	302581 non-null	int64
11	friends_count	302581 non-null	int64
12	account_created_at	302581 non-null	object
13	verified	302581 non-null	bool
14	lang	302581 non-null	object
15	lang_count	302581 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: bool(3), int64(7), object(6)
```

```
memory usage: 33.2+ MB
```

```
# Finds the rows that are null in the source column.
```

```
english_tweets_df[english_tweets_df['source'].isna()]
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
85099	1245949719609655296	1241723414672322561	2020-04-03T05:42:16Z
249811	1246085612509081600	1241723414672322561	2020-04-03T14:42:15Z

	screen_name
85099	IndiaCOVID_19 COVID-19 India Update : \nTotal Active Cases : ...
249811	IndiaCOVID_19 COVID-19 India Update : \nTotal Active Cases : ...

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count
85099	NaN	False	False	0
249811	NaN	False	False	0

	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	verified
lang \				
85099	55	1	2020-03-22T13:48:53Z	False
en				
249811	60	1	2020-03-22T13:48:53Z	False
en				

	lang_count
85099	302604
249811	302604

Looks at the rows that aren't null in the source column for comparison.

```
english_tweets_df[~(english_tweets_df['source'].isna())]
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536149	1246225964729679872	1246079496635043845	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536151	1246225965518372865	128713921	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	text
\		
8	BostonReview	"The constantly shifting nature of a public
he...		
10	htTweets	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for
#CO...		
13	CBS4Local	"Domestic violence did not start during
#COVID...		
14	ANCALERTS	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals
t...		

```

16          RadioNLNews  BC's Medical Health Officer says the province
...
...
...
536149      RoseTacazon  "These days of pain and sadness are bringing
m...
536151      XopherKyle  Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate
D...
536152      SylJud      Last day of @GarrisonMilLES Spirit Week. It
ma...
536153      thinkingautism This is a real concern for our USian
community...
536156      YouIsWrongAgain @nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is
rac...

```

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	\
8	Buffer	False	False	16531	
10	TweetDeck	False	False	2975	
13	TweetDeck	False	False	495	
14	TweetDeck	False	False	5450	
16	TweetDeck	False	False	500	
...	...	...	...	...	
536149	Twitter for Android	False	False	4	
536151	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	10978	
536152	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	699	
536153	TweetDeck	False	False	9373	
536156	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	4633	

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	\
8	0	42537	2761	2009-05-01T15:42:57Z	
10	4	7249747	125	2009-04-29T10:11:34Z	
13	0	13438	510	2011-01-27T21:33:02Z	
14	6	4889749	776	2009-06-04T21:26:24Z	
16	0	6934	2137	2010-07-27T16:17:02Z	
...	...	...	...		
...					
536149	0	0	29	2020-04-03T14:18:07Z	
536151	1	5531	5255	2010-04-02T00:17:44Z	
536152	1	103	102	2013-07-16T20:00:36Z	
536153	8	40533	6687	2010-06-	

```
07T00:49:38Z
536156          0          105          212  2019-06-
20T03:09:41Z
```

	verified	lang	lang_count
8	False	en	302604
10	True	en	302604
13	True	en	302604
14	True	en	302604
16	False	en	302604
...	...	...	...
536149	False	en	302604
536151	False	en	302604
536152	False	en	302604
536153	False	en	302604
536156	False	en	302604

```
[302579 rows x 16 columns]
```

```
# Counting unique values within the source column
```

```
n = len(pd.unique(english_tweets_df['source']))
```

```
print("Number of unique values :", n)
```

```
Number of unique values : 845
```

After analyzing the source column, we see that there are a large number of different possible values. Similar to HW4's justification, there are too many values to properly use it as a feature. Furthermore, the source of the tweet isn't particularly important for sentiment analysis, nor is it an avenue of possible exploration that we want to investigate, so the column can be dropped.

```
english_tweets_df.drop(['source'], axis=1, inplace=True)
english_tweets_df
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py:4906:
```

```
SettingWithCopyWarning:
```

```
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation:
```

```
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
```

```
return super().drop(
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z

14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536149	1246225964729679872	1246079496635043845	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536151	1246225965518372865	128713921	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	text \
8	BostonReview	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...
10	htTweets	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #C0...
13	CBS4Local	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...
14	ANCALETS	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...
16	RadioNLNews	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...
...	...	...
536149	RoseTacazon	"These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...
536151	XopherKyle	Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...
536152	SylJud	Last day of @GarrisonMilLES Spirit Week. It ma...
536153	thinkingautism	This is a real concern for our USian community...
536156	YouIsWrongAgain	@nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...

	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count \
8	False	False	16531	0
10	False	False	2975	4
13	False	False	495	0
14	False	False	5450	6
16	False	False	500	0
...	...	...	...	...

536149	False	False	4	0
536151	False	False	10978	1
536152	False	False	699	1
536153	False	False	9373	8
536156	False	False	4633	0

	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	verified
lang \				
8	42537	2761	2009-05-01T15:42:57Z	False
en				
10	7249747	125	2009-04-29T10:11:34Z	True
en				
13	13438	510	2011-01-27T21:33:02Z	True
en				
14	4889749	776	2009-06-04T21:26:24Z	True
en				
16	6934	2137	2010-07-27T16:17:02Z	False
en				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
536149	0	29	2020-04-03T14:18:07Z	False
en				
536151	5531	5255	2010-04-02T00:17:44Z	False
en				
536152	103	102	2013-07-16T20:00:36Z	False
en				
536153	40533	6687	2010-06-07T00:49:38Z	False
en				
536156	105	212	2019-06-20T03:09:41Z	False
en				

	lang_count
8	302604
10	302604
13	302604
14	302604
16	302604
...	...
536149	302604
536151	302604
536152	302604
536153	302604
536156	302604

[302581 rows x 15 columns]

1.3.1.4: Investigation of Verified and Follower Count Columns As An Avenue of Exploration

One possible avenue of sentiment analysis that could be interesting to look at is the discrepancy between how the overall sentiment is for users who are verified versus users who are not verified.

Similarly, it could be interesting to look at the difference between overall sentiment of users with high numbers of followers versus low numbers of followers. For the purpose of our analysis, we will use this article as a source for classification between high and low numbers of followers: <https://www.key4biz.it/files/000270/00027033.pdf>

Looking at the data, it is interesting to note that the difference between the number of high-follower people and low-follower people is smaller than what the article indicates. This could be a reflection of a bias present in the selection of the tweets for the dataset, as it makes sense that users who have high amounts of followers are those who post more and post more about relevant topics (like COVID-19). Thus, this could be an explanation for the trends seen in the comparison bar plots.

```
# Creates a new dataframe of the number of verified vs non-verified users
```

```
english_verified_df =  
english_tweets_df['verified'].value_counts().reset_index()  
english_verified_df
```

	index	verified
0	False	269665
1	True	32916

```
# Creates a user-defined function for assigning "high follower count"  
vs "low follower count" based on article definition
```

```
def follower_classification(content):  
    return 1 if content >= 500 else 0
```

```
# Applies this function to the followers_count column of  
english_tweets_df
```

```
english_tweets_df['follower_classification'] =  
english_tweets_df['followers_count'].apply(lambda x:  
follower_classification(x))  
english_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-46-3b08d21efac6>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
english_tweets_df['follower_classification'] =  
english_tweets_df['followers_count'].apply(lambda x:  
follower_classification(x))
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536149	1246225964729679872	1246079496635043845	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536151	1246225965518372865	128713921	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
	screen_name		
text \			
8	BostonReview	"The constantly shifting nature of a public	
he...			
10	htTweets	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for	
#CO...			
13	CBS4Local	"Domestic violence did not start during	
#COVID...			
14	ANCALERTS	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals	
t...			
16	RadioNLNews	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province	
...			
...	...		
...			
536149	RoseTacazon	"These days of pain and sadness are bringing	
m...			
536151	XopherKyle	Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate	
D...			
536152	SylJud	Last day of @GarrisonMilleS Spirit Week. It	
ma...			
536153	thinkingautism	This is a real concern for our USian	
community...			
536156	YouIsWrongAgain	@nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is	
rac...			
	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count retweet_count \

8	False	False	16531	0
10	False	False	2975	4
13	False	False	495	0
14	False	False	5450	6
16	False	False	500	0
...	...	...	...	...
536149	False	False	4	0
536151	False	False	10978	1
536152	False	False	699	1
536153	False	False	9373	8
536156	False	False	4633	0

lang	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	verified
8	42537	2761	2009-05-01T15:42:57Z	False
en				
10	7249747	125	2009-04-29T10:11:34Z	True
en				
13	13438	510	2011-01-27T21:33:02Z	True
en				
14	4889749	776	2009-06-04T21:26:24Z	True
en				
16	6934	2137	2010-07-27T16:17:02Z	False
en				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
536149	0	29	2020-04-03T14:18:07Z	False
en				
536151	5531	5255	2010-04-02T00:17:44Z	False
en				
536152	103	102	2013-07-16T20:00:36Z	False
en				
536153	40533	6687	2010-06-07T00:49:38Z	False
en				
536156	105	212	2019-06-20T03:09:41Z	False
en				

lang	lang_count	follower_classification
8	302604	1
10	302604	1
13	302604	1
14	302604	1
16	302604	1
...	...	...
536149	302604	0
536151	302604	1
536152	302604	0
536153	302604	1
536156	302604	0

```
[302581 rows x 16 columns]
```

```
# Inside of verified column, sets value to 1 if verified and 0 otherwise
```

```
english_tweets_df['verified'] =  
english_tweets_df['verified'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x == False else 1)  
english_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-47-5a76b25986d8>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
english_tweets_df['verified'] =  
english_tweets_df['verified'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x == False else 1)
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536149	1246225964729679872	1246079496635043845	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536151	1246225965518372865	128713921	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	
text \		
8	BostonReview	"The constantly shifting nature of a public
he...		
10	htTweets	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for
#C0...		
13	CBS4Local	"Domestic violence did not start during

```
#COVID...
14          ANCALERTS  The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals
t...
16          RadioNLNews  BC's Medical Health Officer says the province
...
...          ...
...
536149      RoseTacazon  "These days of pain and sadness are bringing
m...
536151      XopherKyle  Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate
D...
536152      SylJud      Last day of @GarrisonMilleS Spirit Week. It
ma...
536153      thinkingautism  This is a real concern for our USian
community...
536156      YouIsWrongAgain  @nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is
rac...
```

	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count	\
8	False	False	16531	0	
10	False	False	2975	4	
13	False	False	495	0	
14	False	False	5450	6	
16	False	False	500	0	
...	...	...	...	...	
536149	False	False	4	0	
536151	False	False	10978	1	
536152	False	False	699	1	
536153	False	False	9373	8	
536156	False	False	4633	0	

lang	\	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	verified
8		42537	2761	2009-05-01T15:42:57Z	0
en					
10		7249747	125	2009-04-29T10:11:34Z	1
en					
13		13438	510	2011-01-27T21:33:02Z	1
en					
14		4889749	776	2009-06-04T21:26:24Z	1
en					
16		6934	2137	2010-07-27T16:17:02Z	0
en					
...		...	...	...	...
...					
536149		0	29	2020-04-03T14:18:07Z	0
en					
536151		5531	5255	2010-04-02T00:17:44Z	0
en					

536152	103	102	2013-07-16T20:00:36Z	0
en				
536153	40533	6687	2010-06-07T00:49:38Z	0
en				
536156	105	212	2019-06-20T03:09:41Z	0
en				

	lang_count	follower_classification
8	302604	1
10	302604	1
13	302604	1
14	302604	1
16	302604	1
...	...	...
536149	302604	0
536151	302604	1
536152	302604	0
536153	302604	1
536156	302604	0

[302581 rows x 16 columns]

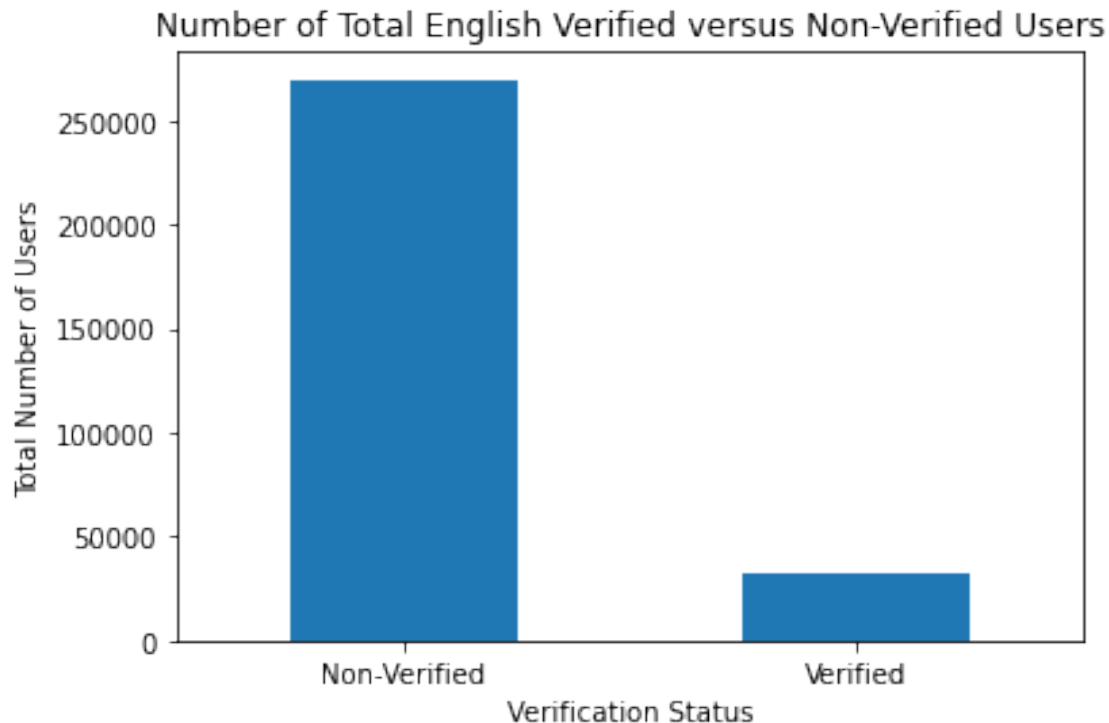
```
# Creates a new dataframe of the number of high follower vs low
# follower users
english_follower_df =
english_tweets_df['follower_classification'].value_counts().reset_index()
english_follower_df
```

	index	follower_classification
0	1	177214
1	0	125367

```
# Plots number of verified vs non-verified tweets
english_verified_df.plot.bar(x='index', legend=None)
plt.title("Number of Total English Verified versus Non-Verified
Users")
plt.ylabel("Total Number of Users")
plt.xlabel("Verification Status")

bars = ('Non-Verified', 'Verified')
x_pos = np.arange(len(bars))

plt.xticks(x_pos, bars)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```

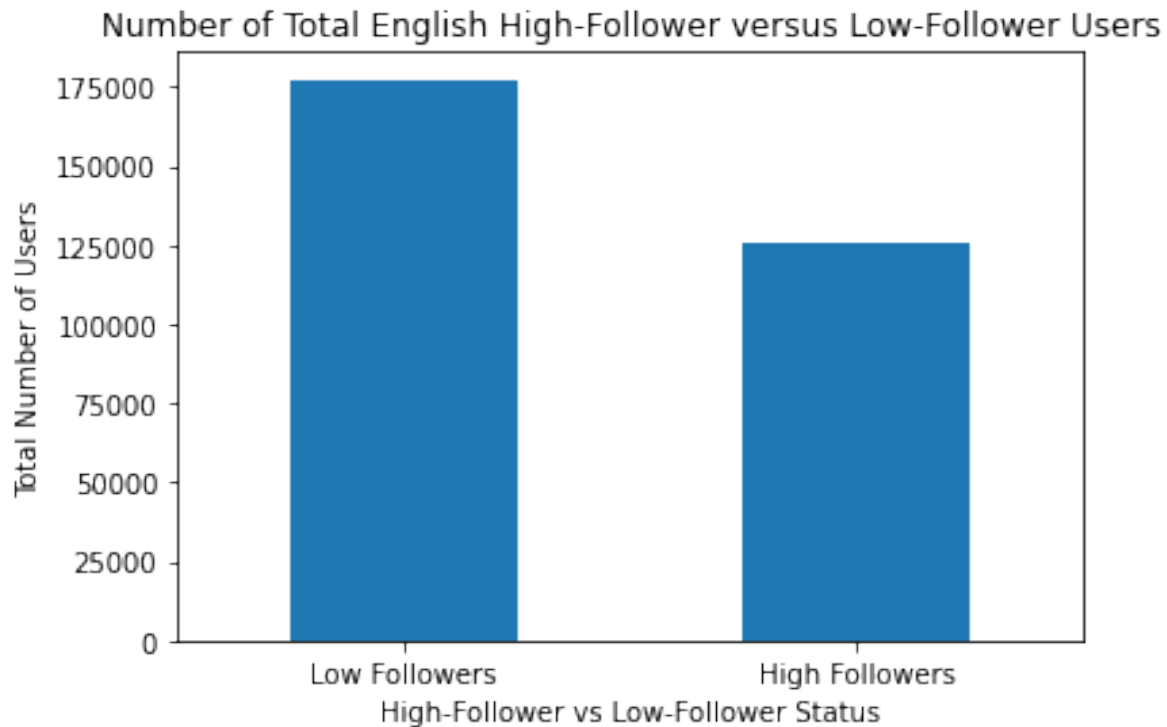


This bar graph shows the large difference between the number of non-verified and verified users -- this makes sense, as naturally there would be less people that are verified, and both classifications still have large sample sizes to try and run analysis on.

```
# Plots number of high-follower vs low-follower tweets
english_follower_df.plot.bar(x='index', legend=None)
plt.title("Number of Total English High-Follower versus Low-Follower Users")
plt.ylabel("Total Number of Users")
plt.xlabel("High-Follower vs Low-Follower Status")

bars = ('Low Followers', 'High Followers')
x_pos = np.arange(len(bars))

plt.xticks(x_pos, bars)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```



This bar graph shows the difference between the number of high-follower users and low-follower users. This is actually surprising, as given the article it indicated that "high-follower" users were only ~1-2% of the total Twitter userbase. However, the mass majority of Twitter accounts most likely do not post at all, so if a working usable Kaggle dataset was to be compiled, then it is understandable to have an overrepresentation of accounts that post often, and therefore high-follower accounts by association.

1.3.1.5: Cleaning English Tweets Time Stamps

Looking at the `created_at` and `account_created_at` columns, we notice that they need to be converted to proper datetime formatting, as right now they're in an improper format. Thus, we reformat them and transform them to datetime format.

```
# Cleans created_at column and converts it to datetime format
english_tweets_df['created_at'] =
english_tweets_df['created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')[0])
pd.to_datetime(english_tweets_df['created_at'])
english_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-51-a333ed73ec50>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
english_tweets_df['created_at'] =
english_tweets_df['created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')[0])
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03
BostonReview			
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03
htTweets			
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03
CBS4Local			
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03
ANCALETS			
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03
RadioNLNews			
...	...	...	...
...			
536149	1246225964729679872	1246079496635043845	2020-04-03
RoseTacazon			
536151	1246225965518372865	128713921	2020-04-03
XopherKyle			
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03
SylJud			
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03
thinkingautism			
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03
YouIsWrongAgain			

	text	is_quote
8	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...	False
10	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #CO...	False
13	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...	False
14	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...	False
16	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...	False
...	...	...
536149	"These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...	False
536151	Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...	False
536152	Last day of @GarrisonMilLES Spirit Week. It ma...	False
536153	This is a real concern for our USian community...	False
536156	@nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...	False

	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count
followers_count \			
8	False	16531	0
10	False	2975	4
13	False	495	0
14	False	5450	6

16	False	500	0	6934
...	...	...	...	...
536149	False	4	0	0
536151	False	10978	1	5531
536152	False	699	1	103
536153	False	9373	8	40533
536156	False	4633	0	105

	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count
\					
8	2761	2009-05-01T15:42:57Z	0	en	302604
10	125	2009-04-29T10:11:34Z	1	en	302604
13	510	2011-01-27T21:33:02Z	1	en	302604
14	776	2009-06-04T21:26:24Z	1	en	302604
16	2137	2010-07-27T16:17:02Z	0	en	302604
...	...	...	...	...	...
536149	29	2020-04-03T14:18:07Z	0	en	302604
536151	5255	2010-04-02T00:17:44Z	0	en	302604
536152	102	2013-07-16T20:00:36Z	0	en	302604
536153	6687	2010-06-07T00:49:38Z	0	en	302604
536156	212	2019-06-20T03:09:41Z	0	en	302604

	follower_classification
8	1
10	1
13	1
14	1
16	1
...	...
536149	0
536151	1
536152	0
536153	1

```
536156 0
```

```
[302581 rows x 16 columns]
```

```
english_tweets_df.dtypes
```

```
status_id      int64
user_id        int64
created_at     object
screen_name    object
text           object
is_quote       bool
is_retweet     bool
favourites_count int64
retweet_count  int64
followers_count int64
friends_count  int64
account_created_at object
verified       int64
lang           object
lang_count     int64
follower_classification int64
dtype: object
```

```
# Cleans account_created_at column and converts it to datetime format
```

```
english_tweets_df['account_created_at'] =
english_tweets_df['account_created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')
[0])
pd.to_datetime(english_tweets_df['account_created_at'])
english_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-53-a5873b9d2712>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation:
```

```
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
```

```
english_tweets_df['account_created_at'] =
english_tweets_df['account_created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')
[0])
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03
BostonReview			
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03
htTweets			
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03
CBS4Local			
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03

ANCALERTS

16 1245863584355307522 171548670 2020-04-03
RadioNLNews

...

536149 1246225964729679872 1246079496635043845 2020-04-03
RoseTacazon

536151 1246225965518372865 128713921 2020-04-03
XopherKyle

536152 1246225970887081984 1599189781 2020-04-03
SylJud

536153 1246225970433941505 152835605 2020-04-03
thinkingautism

536156 1246225969586855936 1141543616453779458 2020-04-03
YouIsWrongAgain

		text	is_quote	\
8	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...		False	
10	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #CO...		False	
13	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...		False	
14	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...		False	
16	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...		False	
...	...	...	...	...
536149	"These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...		False	
536151	Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...		False	
536152	Last day of @GarrisonMilleS Spirit Week. It ma...		False	
536153	This is a real concern for our USian community...		False	
536156	@nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...		False	

	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count	\
8	False	16531	0	42537	
10	False	2975	4	7249747	
13	False	495	0	13438	
14	False	5450	6	4889749	
16	False	500	0	6934	
...	...	...	...	...	...
536149	False	4	0	0	
536151	False	10978	1	5531	
536152	False	699	1	103	
536153	False	9373	8	40533	

536156	False	4633	0	105		
	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count	\
8	2761	2009-05-01	0	en	302604	
10	125	2009-04-29	1	en	302604	
13	510	2011-01-27	1	en	302604	
14	776	2009-06-04	1	en	302604	
16	2137	2010-07-27	0	en	302604	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
536149	29	2020-04-03	0	en	302604	
536151	5255	2010-04-02	0	en	302604	
536152	102	2013-07-16	0	en	302604	
536153	6687	2010-06-07	0	en	302604	
536156	212	2019-06-20	0	en	302604	
	follower_classification					
8	1					
10	1					
13	1					
14	1					
16	1					
...	...					
536149	0					
536151	1					
536152	0					
536153	1					
536156	0					
[302581 rows x 16 columns]						

1.3.1.6: Investigation of English Tweets Retweets and Quotes and Removing Unnecessary Columns

We only want tweets that are that individual's personal sentiment, rather than quoting another user's opinion, as including elements such as retweets and quotes could include multiple users that are retweeting and/or quoting the same tweet, thus again skewing overall sentiment for training.

Thus, as long as they don't account for too many tweets, we should remove all rows that are quotes or tweets.

Similarly, we should remove any columns that are not necessary for overall sentiment analysis, such as personal identifiers.

```
# Checking number of tweets that are retweets
# Seeing that there are 0, we can remove this column easily.
english_tweets_df[english_tweets_df['is_retweet'] == True].count()
```

status_id	0
user_id	0
created_at	0
screen_name	0
text	0
is_quote	0
is_retweet	0
favourites_count	0
retweet_count	0
followers_count	0
friends_count	0
account_created_at	0
verified	0
lang	0
lang_count	0
follower_classification	0
dtype: int64	

Checking number of tweets that are quotes.
Seeing that there's a small proportion of tweets that are quotes,
they can be removed without overly affecting sentiment analysis.
 english_tweets_df[english_tweets_df['is_quote'] == True].count()

status_id	35655
user_id	35655
created_at	35655
screen_name	35655
text	35655
is_quote	35655
is_retweet	35655
favourites_count	35655
retweet_count	35655
followers_count	35655
friends_count	35655
account_created_at	35655
verified	35655
lang	35655
lang_count	35655
follower_classification	35655
dtype: int64	

Removes all rows from the dataset that are quotes
 english_tweets_df = english_tweets_df[english_tweets_df['is_quote'] == False]
 english_tweets_df

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03
BostonReview			

10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03
htTweets			
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03
CBS4Local			
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03
ANCALERTS			
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03
RadioNLNews			
...	...	...	...
...			
536149	1246225964729679872	1246079496635043845	2020-04-03
RoseTacazon			
536151	1246225965518372865	128713921	2020-04-03
XopherKyle			
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03
SylJud			
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03
thinkingautism			
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03
YouIsWrongAgain			

	text	is_quote	\
8	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...	False	
10	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #CO...	False	
13	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...	False	
14	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...	False	
16	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...	False	
...	...	...	
536149	"These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...	False	
536151	Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...	False	
536152	Last day of @GarrisonMilleS Spirit Week. It ma...	False	
536153	This is a real concern for our USian community...	False	
536156	@nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...	False	

	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count	\
8	False	16531	0	42537	
10	False	2975	4	7249747	
13	False	495	0	13438	
14	False	5450	6	4889749	
16	False	500	0	6934	
...	...	...	...	...	
536149	False	4	0	0	

536151	False	10978	1	5531
536152	False	699	1	103
536153	False	9373	8	40533
536156	False	4633	0	105

	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count \
8	2761	2009-05-01	0	en	302604
10	125	2009-04-29	1	en	302604
13	510	2011-01-27	1	en	302604
14	776	2009-06-04	1	en	302604
16	2137	2010-07-27	0	en	302604
...	...	...	...	...	...
536149	29	2020-04-03	0	en	302604
536151	5255	2010-04-02	0	en	302604
536152	102	2013-07-16	0	en	302604
536153	6687	2010-06-07	0	en	302604
536156	212	2019-06-20	0	en	302604

	follower_classification
8	1
10	1
13	1
14	1
16	1
...	...
536149	0
536151	1
536152	0
536153	1
536156	0

[266926 rows x 16 columns]

Removes all rows from the dataset that are retweets

```
english_tweets_df = english_tweets_df[english_tweets_df['is_retweet']
== False]
english_tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03
BostonReview			
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03
htTweets			
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03
CBS4Local			

14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03
ANCALERTS			
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03
RadioNLNews			
...	...	...	...
...			
536149	1246225964729679872	1246079496635043845	2020-04-03
RoseTacazon			
536151	1246225965518372865	128713921	2020-04-03
XopherKyle			
536152	1246225970887081984	1599189781	2020-04-03
SylJud			
536153	1246225970433941505	152835605	2020-04-03
thinkingautism			
536156	1246225969586855936	1141543616453779458	2020-04-03
YouIsWrongAgain			

	text	is_quote	\
8	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...	False	
10	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #CO...	False	
13	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...	False	
14	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...	False	
16	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...	False	
...	...	...	...
536149	"These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...	False	
536151	Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...	False	
536152	Last day of @GarrisonMillES Spirit Week. It ma...	False	
536153	This is a real concern for our USian community...	False	
536156	@nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...	False	

	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count	\
8	False	16531	0	42537	
10	False	2975	4	7249747	
13	False	495	0	13438	
14	False	5450	6	4889749	
16	False	500	0	6934	
...	...	...	...	...	
536149	False	4	0	0	
536151	False	10978	1	5531	
536152	False	699	1	103	

536153	False	9373	8	40533
536156	False	4633	0	105

	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count \
8	2761	2009-05-01	0	en	302604
10	125	2009-04-29	1	en	302604
13	510	2011-01-27	1	en	302604
14	776	2009-06-04	1	en	302604
16	2137	2010-07-27	0	en	302604
...	...	...	...	...	...
536149	29	2020-04-03	0	en	302604
536151	5255	2010-04-02	0	en	302604
536152	102	2013-07-16	0	en	302604
536153	6687	2010-06-07	0	en	302604
536156	212	2019-06-20	0	en	302604

	follower_classification
8	1
10	1
13	1
14	1
16	1
...	...
536149	0
536151	1
536152	0
536153	1
536156	0

[266926 rows x 16 columns]

As they're not necessary anymore, we can drop the quote and retweet columns now

```
english_tweets_df.drop(['is_quote', 'is_retweet'], axis=1,
inplace=True)
```

english_tweets_df

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
8	1245863586892636161	36969470	2020-04-03
BostonReview			
10	1245863584447463425	36327407	2020-04-03
htTweets			
13	1245863586989248512	243811680	2020-04-03
CBS4Local			
14	1245863585227714560	44728980	2020-04-03
ANCALERTS			
16	1245863584355307522	171548670	2020-04-03

RadioNLNews

```
...
...
536149 1246225964729679872 1246079496635043845 2020-04-03
RoseTacazon
536151 1246225965518372865 128713921 2020-04-03
XopherKyle
536152 1246225970887081984 1599189781 2020-04-03
SylJud
536153 1246225970433941505 152835605 2020-04-03
thinkingautism
536156 1246225969586855936 1141543616453779458 2020-04-03
YouIsWrongAgain
```

text

```
favourites_count \
8 "The constantly shifting nature of a public he...
16531
10 Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #CO...
2975
13 "Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...
495
14 The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...
5450
16 BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...
500
...
...
536149 "These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...
4
536151 Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...
10978
536152 Last day of @GarrisonMilleS Spirit Week. It ma...
699
536153 This is a real concern for our USian community...
9373
536156 @nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...
4633
```

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	
account_created_at \				
8	0	42537	2761	2009-05-
01				
10	4	7249747	125	2009-04-
29				
13	0	13438	510	2011-01-
27				
14	6	4889749	776	2009-06-
04				

16	0	6934	2137	2010-07-
27				
...	...	...	...	.
..				
536149	0	0	29	2020-04-
03				
536151	1	5531	5255	2010-04-
02				
536152	1	103	102	2013-07-
16				
536153	8	40533	6687	2010-06-
07				
536156	0	105	212	2019-06-
20				

	verified	lang	lang_count	follower_classification
8	0	en	302604	1
10	1	en	302604	1
13	1	en	302604	1
14	1	en	302604	1
16	0	en	302604	1
...	...	...	...	...
536149	0	en	302604	0
536151	0	en	302604	1
536152	0	en	302604	0
536153	0	en	302604	1
536156	0	en	302604	0

[266926 rows x 14 columns]

Looking at the status_id, user_id, and screen_name columns, we don't need them for sentiment analysis, so we can drop them.

```
english_tweets_df.drop(['status_id', 'user_id', 'screen_name'],
axis=1, inplace=True)
english_tweets_df
```

	created_at	text
\		
8	2020-04-03	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...
10	2020-04-03	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #C0...
13	2020-04-03	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...
14	2020-04-03	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...
16	2020-04-03	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...
...	...	...

536149 2020-04-03 "These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...

536151 2020-04-03 Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...

536152 2020-04-03 Last day of @GarrisonMilLES Spirit Week. It ma...

536153 2020-04-03 This is a real concern for our USian community...

536156 2020-04-03 @nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
8	16531	0	42537
2761			
10	2975	4	7249747
125			
13	495	0	13438
510			
14	5450	6	4889749
776			
16	500	0	6934
2137			
...	...	...	...
.			
536149	4	0	0
29			
536151	10978	1	5531
5255			
536152	699	1	103
102			
536153	9373	8	40533
6687			
536156	4633	0	105
212			

	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count
follower_classification				
8	2009-05-01	0	en	302604
1				
10	2009-04-29	1	en	302604
1				
13	2011-01-27	1	en	302604
1				
14	2009-06-04	1	en	302604
1				
16	2010-07-27	0	en	302604
1				
...	...	...	...	...
...				

536149	2020-04-03	0	en	302604
0				
536151	2010-04-02	0	en	302604
1				
536152	2013-07-16	0	en	302604
0				
536153	2010-06-07	0	en	302604
1				
536156	2019-06-20	0	en	302604
0				

[266926 rows x 11 columns]

Furthermore, as we know this is the English tweet dataset, and don't need lang_count anymore, we can remove those as well

```
english_tweets_df.drop(['lang', 'lang_count'], axis=1, inplace=True)
english_tweets_df
```

	created_at	text
8	2020-04-03	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...
10	2020-04-03	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #C0...
13	2020-04-03	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...
14	2020-04-03	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...
16	2020-04-03	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...
...	...	...
536149	2020-04-03	"These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...
536151	2020-04-03	Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...
536152	2020-04-03	Last day of @GarrisonMilLES Spirit Week. It ma...
536153	2020-04-03	This is a real concern for our USian community...
536156	2020-04-03	@nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
8	16531	0	42537
2761			
10	2975	4	7249747
125			
13	495	0	13438
510			

14	5450	6	4889749
776			
16	500	0	6934
2137			
...	...	...	...
.			..
536149	4	0	0
29			
536151	10978	1	5531
5255			
536152	699	1	103
102			
536153	9373	8	40533
6687			
536156	4633	0	105
212			
	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification
8	2009-05-01	0	1
10	2009-04-29	1	1
13	2011-01-27	1	1
14	2009-06-04	1	1
16	2010-07-27	0	1
...	...	...	...
536149	2020-04-03	0	0
536151	2010-04-02	0	1
536152	2013-07-16	0	0
536153	2010-06-07	0	1
536156	2019-06-20	0	0

[266926 rows x 9 columns]

1.3.2: English Tweets Sentiment Analysis

Now, we want to perform sentiment analysis on the English tweets, both to process the tweets in preparation for modeling and to gain a preliminary look at how the sentiment appears to be.

1.3.2.1: English Sentiment Analysis Preprocessing

Uses the NLTK library (<https://www.nltk.org/>), which is a toolkit for Natural Language Processing that has resources for multiple languages, including English.

As a natural pipeline for sentiment analysis, we have to first tokenize each tweet, before turning them into lowercase, stemming them with the SnowballStemmer library, and removing any non-alphabetic characters or "stopwords" according to the English library. These are all provided by the NLTK library.

The SnowballStemmer library is known as an improvement over the normal PorterStemmer library (<https://towardsdatascience.com/stemming-lemmatization-what-ba782b7c0bd8>), and

because it is included in the NLTK library and supports multi-lingual analysis, we have chosen to use that to increase the accuracy of our processed tweets.

```
# Imports the NLTK library for sentiment analysis and sentiment
analysis preprocessing
import nltk
nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.__version__

[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package punkt is already up-to-date!

{"type": "string"}

# Imports the stopwords for the English language from the NLTK library
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
nltk.download('stopwords')
stopwords = set(stopwords.words('english'))

[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!

# Imports a English-language stemmer from the SnowballStemmer class
within NLTK
from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
english_snowball_stemmer = SnowballStemmer(language='english')

# A user-defined function that tokenizes, lowercases, stems, and
removes stopwords/non-alphabetic characters
# It then appends what remains together into a string and returns it.
@numba.jit
def tokenize_english_content(content):
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
        lowercase = tk.lower()
        stemmed_lowercase = english_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
        if ((str.isalpha(stemmed_lowercase)) and (stemmed_lowercase not in
stopwords)):
            final_string.append(stemmed_lowercase)
        else:
            continue

    return final_string

# Applies this tokenizing function to each tweet and puts it in a
processed_text column
english_tweets_df['processed_text'] =
english_tweets_df['text'].map(lambda x: tokenize_english_content(x))
english_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>:3: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITH looplefting enabled
because Function "tokenize_english_content" failed type inference due
to: Untyped global name 'english_snowball_stemmer': Cannot determine
Numba type of <class 'nlTK.stem.snowball.SnowballStemmer'>
```

```
File "<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>", line 9:
def tokenize_english_content(content):
    <source elided>
    lowercase = tk.lower()
    stemmed_lowercase = english_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
    ^
```

```
@numba.jit
```

```
<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>:3: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplefting enabled
because Function "tokenize_english_content" failed type inference due
to: Cannot determine Numba type of <class
'numba.core.dispatcher.LiftedLoop'>
```

```
File "<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>", line 7:
def tokenize_english_content(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
    ^
```

```
@numba.jit
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "tokenize_english_content" was compiled
in object mode without forceobj=True, but has lifted loops.
```

```
File "<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>", line 5:
def tokenize_english_content(content):
    tokens = nlTK.word_tokenize(content)
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

For more information visit
<https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#deprecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit>

```
File "<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>", line 5:
def tokenize_english_content(content):
    tokens = nlTK.word_tokenize(content)
```

```

^
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,
<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>:3: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplifting enabled
because Function "tokenize_english_content" failed type inference due
to: Untyped global name 'english_snowball_stemmer': Cannot determine
Numba type of <class 'nlTK.stem.snowball.SnowballStemmer'>

File "<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>", line 9:
def tokenize_english_content(content):
    <source elided>
    lowercase = tk.lower()
    stemmed_lowercase = english_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
    ^

@numba.jit
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "tokenize_english_content" was compiled
in object mode without forceobj=True.

File "<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>", line 7:
def tokenize_english_content(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
    ^

warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.

For more information visit
https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depr
ecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit

File "<ipython-input-64-9bd8cc7ee7f8>", line 7:
def tokenize_english_content(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
    ^

warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,

created_at text
\
8 2020-04-03 "The constantly shifting nature of a public he...

```

10	2020-04-03	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #CO...
13	2020-04-03	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...
14	2020-04-03	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...
16	2020-04-03	BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...
...	...	...
536149	2020-04-03	"These days of pain and sadness are bringing m...
536151	2020-04-03	Did #POTUS just lie that many states operate D...
536152	2020-04-03	Last day of @GarrisonMilleS Spirit Week. It ma...
536153	2020-04-03	This is a real concern for our USian community...
536156	2020-04-03	@nytimes Oh looky. now the #coronavirus is rac...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
8	16531	0	42537
2761			
10	2975	4	7249747
125			
13	495	0	13438
510			
14	5450	6	4889749
776			
16	500	0	6934
2137			
...	...	...	...
.			
536149	4	0	0
29			
536151	10978	1	5531
5255			
536152	699	1	103
102			
536153	9373	8	40533
6687			
536156	4633	0	105
212			

	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification \
8	2009-05-01	0	1
10	2009-04-29	1	1

13	2011-01-27	1	1
14	2009-06-04	1	1
16	2010-07-27	0	1
...	...	...	...
536149	2020-04-03	0	0
536151	2010-04-02	0	1
536152	2013-07-16	0	0
536153	2010-06-07	0	1
536156	2019-06-20	0	0

	processed_text
8	[constant, shift, natur, public, health, crisi...
10	[iran, parliament, speaker, test, posit, https...
13	[domest, violenc, start, dure, stop, https]
14	[show, must, go, lloyd, webber, music, air, fr...
16	[bc, medic, health, offic, say, provinc, conti...
...	...
536149	[day, pain, sad, bring, mani, hidden, problem,...
536151	[potus, lie, mani, state, oper, dos, base, sys...
536152	[last, day, garrisonmill, spirit, week, may, v...
536153	[real, concern, usian, communiti, member, avoi...
536156	[nytim, oh, looki, coronavirus, racist, https]

[266926 rows x 10 columns]

1.3.2.2: English Sentiment Analysis Calculation Using VaderSentiment

For our sentiment analysis calculation, we will be using the VaderSentiment library.
(<https://github.com/cjhutto/vaderSentiment>)

VaderSentiment is a sentiment analysis and natural language processing toolkit trained on tweets that has been extensively used to investigate sentiment in a wide variety of situations and in many academic studies.

For example, it has been used to investigate tweet sentiment in Canada (<https://www.ssph-journal.org/articles/10.3389/ijph.2022.1605241/full>), attitudes towards Bitcoin on Twitter (<https://www.mdpi.com/2504-2289/4/4/33>), health-related social media data (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8061710/>), and more.

Thus, we felt that for the purposes of our analysis, which is to investigate multilingual sentiment in tweets regarding COVID-19, that the VaderSentiment toolkit would be a good fit. Because of its usage by multiple studies in reputable journals, and its origin as a model trained on tweet data fitting our current analysis, this toolkit was a good fit for what we wished to do.

```
# Installs the vaderSentiment toolkit
!pip install vaderSentiment
```

```
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Requirement already satisfied: vaderSentiment in
```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from vaderSentiment) (2.23.0)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests->vaderSentiment)
(2.10)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests->vaderSentiment)
(3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3!=1.25.0,!1.25.1,<1.26,>=1.21.1
in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests-
>vaderSentiment) (1.24.3)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests->vaderSentiment)
(2022.9.24)

```

```

# Downloads the vader lexicon from NLTK package

```

```

nltk.download('vader_lexicon')

```

```

[nltk_data] Downloading package vader_lexicon to /root/nltk_data...

```

```

[nltk_data] Package vader_lexicon is already up-to-date!

```

```

True

```

```

# Import the SentimentIntensityAnalyzer class

```

```

from vaderSentiment.vaderSentiment import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer

```

```

# Create a SentimentIntensityAnalyzer object

```

```

sia = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()

```

```

# Create a user-defined function that finds the compound sentiment
score for the entire sentence

```

```

def retrieve_sentiment(content):
    sentence = ' '.join(word for word in content)
    return sia.polarity_scores(sentence)['compound']

```

```

# Run the function to find sentiment for each processed tweet and add
it to a new sentiment column in english_tweets_df

```

```

english_tweets_df['sentiment'] =
english_tweets_df['processed_text'].apply(lambda x:
retrieve_sentiment(x))

```

```

# Takes the head of the english_tweets_df to investigate how it
appears currently

```

```

english_tweets_df.head(250)

```

	created_at	text	\
8	2020-04-03	"The constantly shifting nature of a public he...	
10	2020-04-03	Iran parliament speaker tests positive for #CO...	
13	2020-04-03	"Domestic violence did not start during #COVID...	
14	2020-04-03	The shows must go on!: Lloyd Webber musicals t...	

```

16  2020-04-03  BC's Medical Health Officer says the province ...
..          ...
454 2020-04-03  Note #COVID19 patients on #ICU are frequently...
455 2020-04-03  "It's time to reimagine everything. How do we ...
456 2020-04-03  "#COVID19 is the virus. Capitalism is the cris...
457 2020-04-03  We have shared new guidance with funeral indus...
458 2020-04-03  "As Americans, we always come together and pul...

```

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count \
8	16531	0	42537	2761
10	2975	4	7249747	125
13	495	0	13438	510
14	5450	6	4889749	776
16	500	0	6934	2137
..	...	...	...	...
454	32651	0	7598	592
455	4219	0	1343	527
456	6533	0	1156	1395
457	9310	0	4851	2223
458	43	0	268	132

	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification	\
8	2009-05-01	0		1
10	2009-04-29	1		1
13	2011-01-27	1		1
14	2009-06-04	1		1
16	2010-07-27	0		1
..	...	...		...
454	2012-05-27	0		1
455	2016-08-01	0		1
456	2010-04-21	0		1
457	2011-02-22	1		1
458	2013-10-21	0		0

	processed_text	sentiment
8	[constant, shift, natur, public, health, crisi...	0.4404
10	[iran, parliament, speaker, test, posit, https...	0.0000
13	[domest, violenc, start, dure, stop, https]	-0.2960
14	[show, must, go, lloyd, webber, music, air, fr...	0.5106

```

16    [bc, medic, health, offic, say, provinc, conti...    0.0000
..
454    [note, patient, icu, frequent, run, dri, aggre...    0.0516
455    [time, reimagin, everyth, love, communiti, rei...    0.7650
456    [virus, capit, crisi, organ, solut, loan, tran...    0.0000
457    [share, new, guidanc, funer, industri, profess...    0.2960
458    [american, alway, come, togeth, pull, crisi, e...   -0.1027

```

```
[250 rows x 11 columns]
```

We look at the dtypes of each column in order to split into numerical and categorical

```
english_tweets_df.dtypes
```

```

created_at      object
text            object
favourites_count    int64
retweet_count     int64
followers_count    int64
friends_count     int64
account_created_at object
verified         int64
follower_classification    int64
processed_text    object
sentiment        float64
dtype: object

```

We take the numerical data, excluding followers_count, which follower_classification accounts for, to investigate multicollinearity

```

english_numerics_df = english_tweets_df[['favourites_count',
'retweet_count', 'follower_classification',
'friends_count', 'verified',
'sentiment']]
english_numerics_df

```

	favourites_count	retweet_count	follower_classification \
8	16531	0	1
10	2975	4	1
13	495	0	1
14	5450	6	1
16	500	0	1
...	...	...	...
536149	4	0	0
536151	10978	1	1
536152	699	1	0
536153	9373	8	1
536156	4633	0	0

	friends_count	verified	sentiment
8	2761	0	0.4404

10	125	1	0.0000
13	510	1	-0.2960
14	776	1	0.5106
16	2137	0	0.0000
...	...	...	...
536149	29	0	-0.8442
536151	5255	0	0.0000
536152	102	0	0.6124
536153	6687	0	0.2500
536156	212	0	-0.6124

[266926 rows x 6 columns]

1.3.2.3 English Processing for Training Data

For the purpose of training, we want to clean the Tweet such that it becomes one string of tokens words, without miscellaneous characters such as '#' or '@' which may interfere with the model.

User-defined function to clean the English tweets to get a tweet ready for the model

@numba.jit

```
def clean_tweet_english(content):
    final_string = ""
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    for word in tokens:
        stemmed = word.lower()
        if(stemmed not in stopwords):
            for char in range(0, len(stemmed)):
                stemmed = stemmed.replace('#', '')
                stemmed = stemmed.replace('@', '')
            final_string = final_string + stemmed + " "
        else:
            continue
    return final_string
```

```
english_tweets_df['training_text'] =
english_tweets_df['text'].apply(lambda x: clean_tweet_english(x))
```

<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>:2: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITH looplifting enabled
because Function "clean_tweet_english" failed type inference due to:
Unknown attribute 'word_tokenize' of type Module(<module 'nltk' from
'/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/nltk/__init__.py'>)

File "<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>", line 5:

```
def clean_tweet_english(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = ""
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
```

During: typing of get attribute at <ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0> (5)

File "<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>", line 5:

```
def clean_tweet_english(content):  
    <source elided>  
    final_string = ""  
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)  
    ^
```

@numba.jit

<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>:2: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplifting enabled
because Function "clean_tweet_english" failed type inference due to:
Cannot determine Numba type of <class
'numba.core.dispatcher.LiftedLoop'>

File "<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>", line 6:

```
def clean_tweet_english(content):  
    <source elided>  
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)  
    for word in tokens:  
    ^
```

@numba.jit

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "clean_tweet_english" was compiled in
object mode without forceobj=True, but has lifted loops.

File "<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>", line 4:

```
def clean_tweet_english(content):  
    final_string = ""  
    ^
```

warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.

For more information visit
[https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depr
ecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit](https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#deprecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit)

File "<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>", line 4:

```
def clean_tweet_english(content):  
    final_string = ""  
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "clean_tweet_english" was compiled in
object mode without forceobj=True.
```

```
File "<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>", line 6:
```

```
def clean_tweet_english(content):
    <source elided>
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    for word in tokens:
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

For more information visit

[https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depr](https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#deprecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit)
[ecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit](https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#deprecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit)

```
File "<ipython-input-73-43e2f4b252d0>", line 6:
```

```
def clean_tweet_english(content):
    <source elided>
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    for word in tokens:
    ^
```

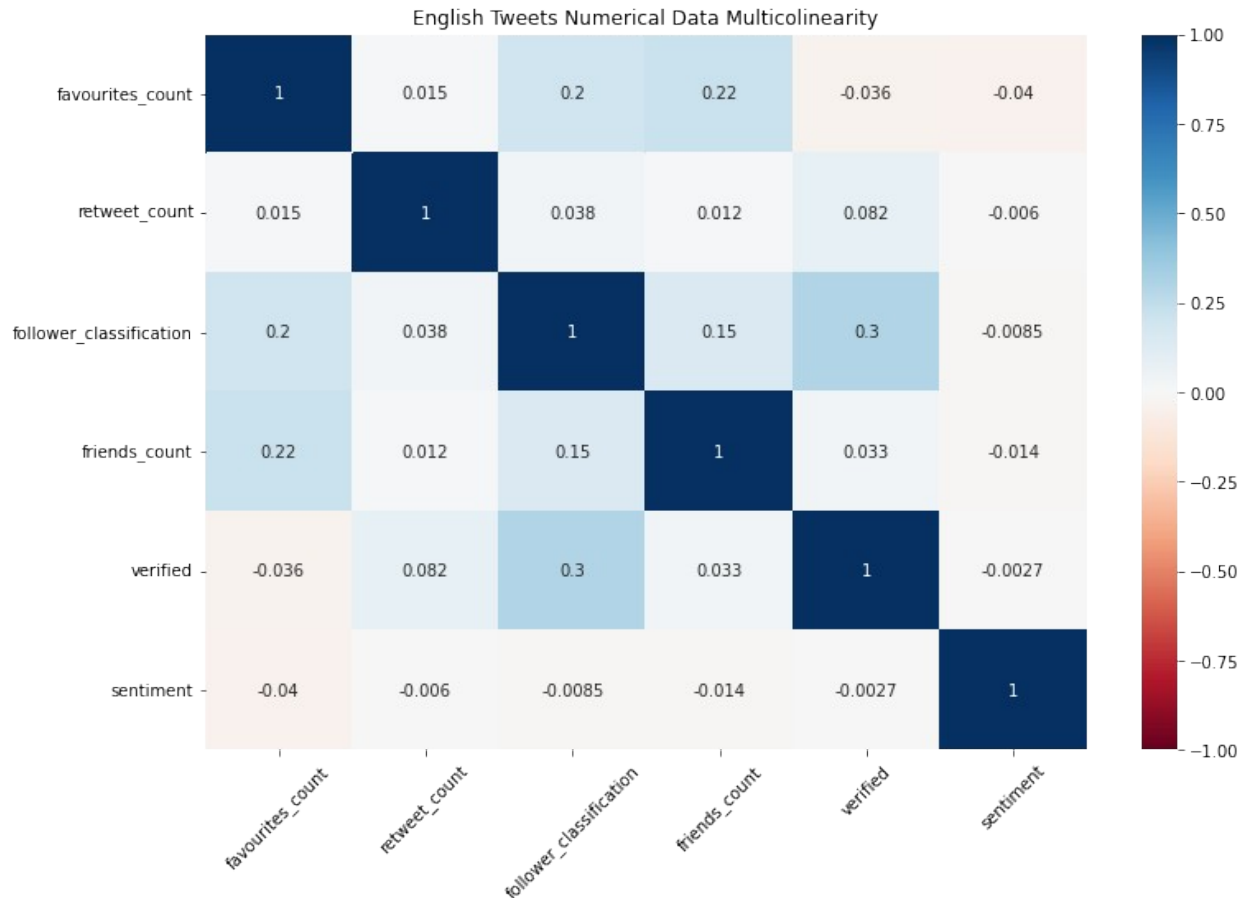
```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,
```

1.3.3: English Tweets Visualizations

We want to visualize all of the data within the English tweets dataset, so that we can find trends in our data, investigate multicollinearity, overall sentiment, etc.

```
# We create a correlation matrix heatmap to investigate
multicollinearity
# Seeing the result, we see that none of the variables are overly
colinear, meaning we can investigate all of them for our analysis
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
english_corr_matrix = sns.heatmap(english_numerics_df.corr(), vmin=-1,
vmax=1, cmap='RdBu', annot=True)
plt.title('English Tweets Numerical Data Multicollinearity')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

(array([0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5]),
<a list of 6 Text major ticklabel objects>)
```



As we see from the correlation matrix heatmap, there is not high colinearity between any of the variables, so none have to be removed for the modeling.

```
english_tweets_df['sentiment'].describe()
```

```
count    266926.000000
mean      0.073468
std       0.456280
min      -0.997000
25%     -0.177900
50%      0.000000
75%      0.421500
max       0.986700
Name: sentiment, dtype: float64
```

```
# Creates a new dataframe splitting the sentiment values into
Negative/Neutral/Positive based on sentiment compound value.
english_sentiment_df = english_tweets_df['sentiment'].apply(lambda x:
'Negative' if x <= -0.1 else 'Neutral' if -0.1 < x < 0.1 else
'Positive')
english_sentiment_df = english_sentiment_df.to_frame()
english_sentiment_df
```

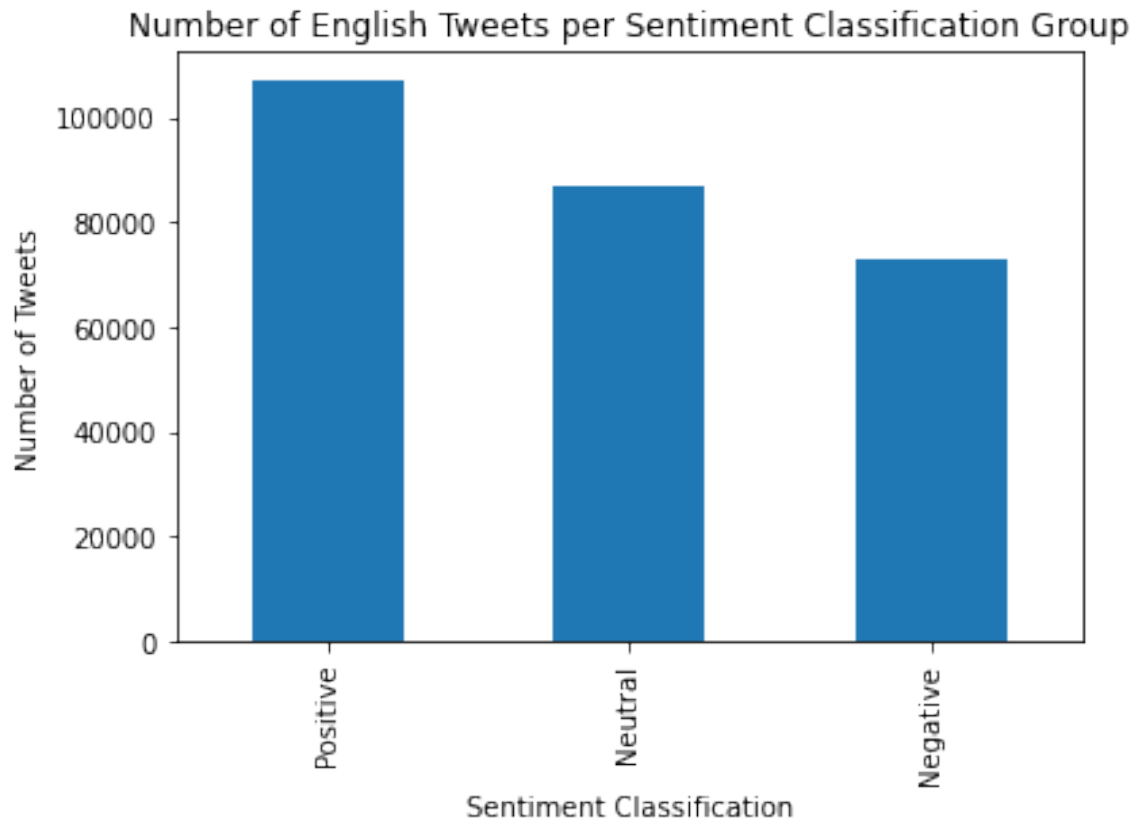
```
      sentiment
8      Positive
10     Neutral
13     Negative
14     Positive
16     Neutral
...
536149 Negative
536151  Neutral
536152 Positive
536153 Positive
536156 Negative
```

```
[266926 rows x 1 columns]
```

```
# Creates a bar plot visualizing the number of tweets per sentiment  
classification group
```

```
english_sentiment_df['sentiment'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
plt.xlabel('Sentiment Classification')
plt.ylabel('Number of Tweets')
plt.title('Number of English Tweets per Sentiment Classification  
Group')
```

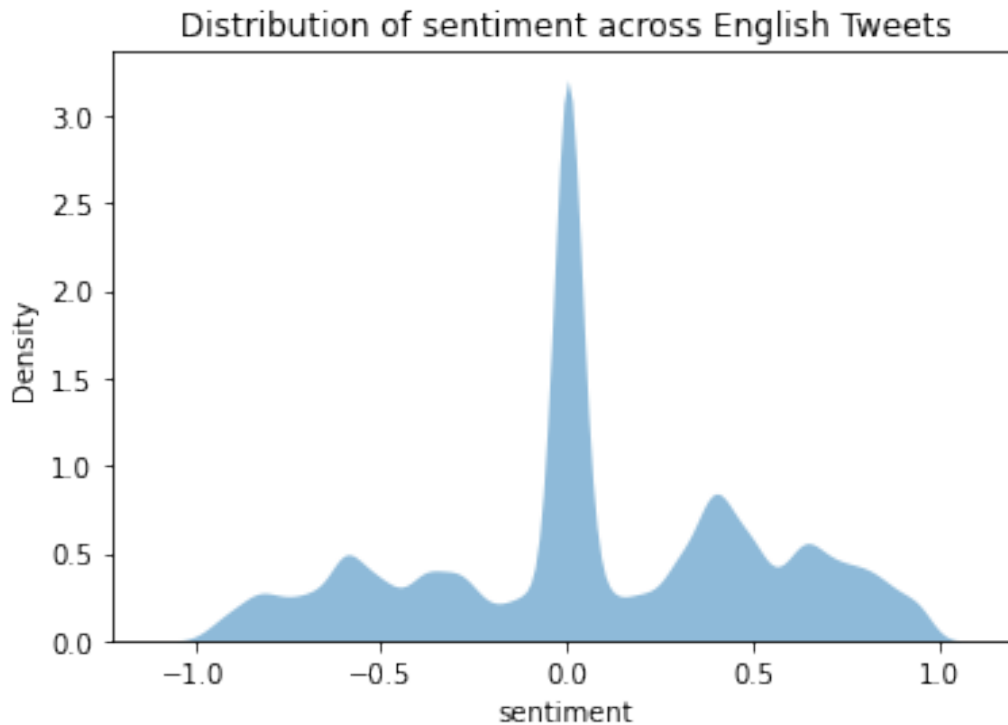
```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Number of English Tweets per Sentiment Classification  
Group')
```



In the following plots, we utilize Kernel Density Estimation plots to visualize the distribution of sentiment across different Tweet demographics. KDE plots use a Gaussian kernel to plot a smooth distribution.

```
#Creates a KDE plot of sentiment across all English tweets
sns.kdeplot(data = english_numerics_df, x='sentiment',
            fill=True, alpha=0.5, linewidth=0
            ).set(title = 'Distribution of sentiment across English
Tweets')

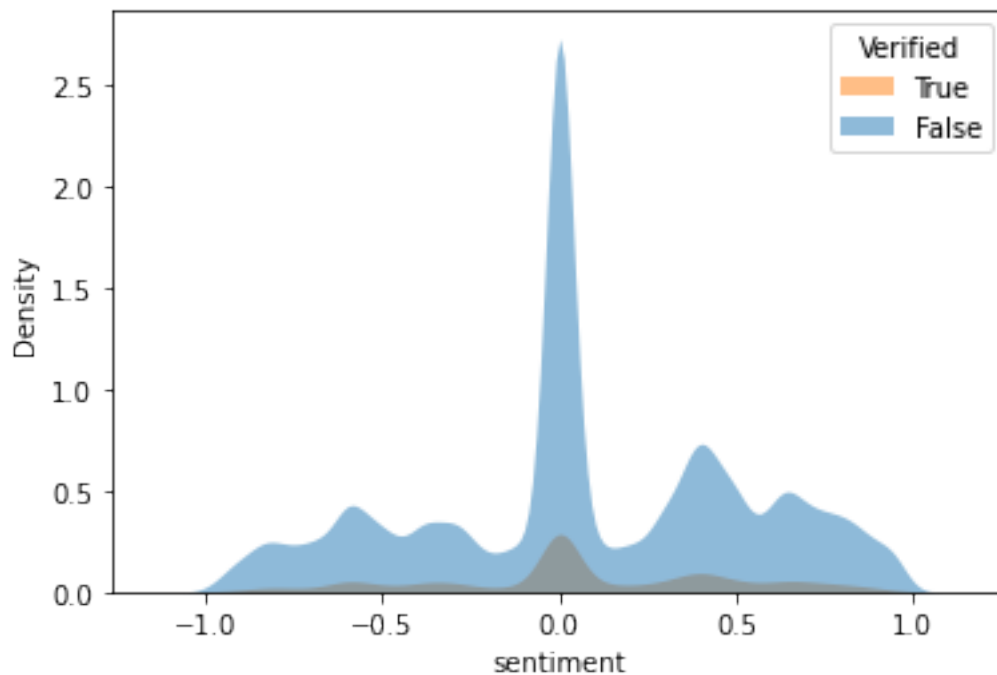
[Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution of sentiment across English Tweets')]
```



From this KDE plot we can see that majority of tweets are neutral, with another significant spike in the 0.4 range of sentiment. Overall, there are more positive tweets with few tweets on either extreme.

```
#Compares sentiment between verified and unverified English tweets
sns.kdeplot(data = english_numerics_df, x='sentiment', hue='verified',
            fill=True, alpha=0.5, linewidth=0
            ).set(title='Distribution of sentiment between verified
and unverified Tweets in English')
plt.legend(title='Verified', labels=['True', 'False'])
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f582ef68bb0>
```

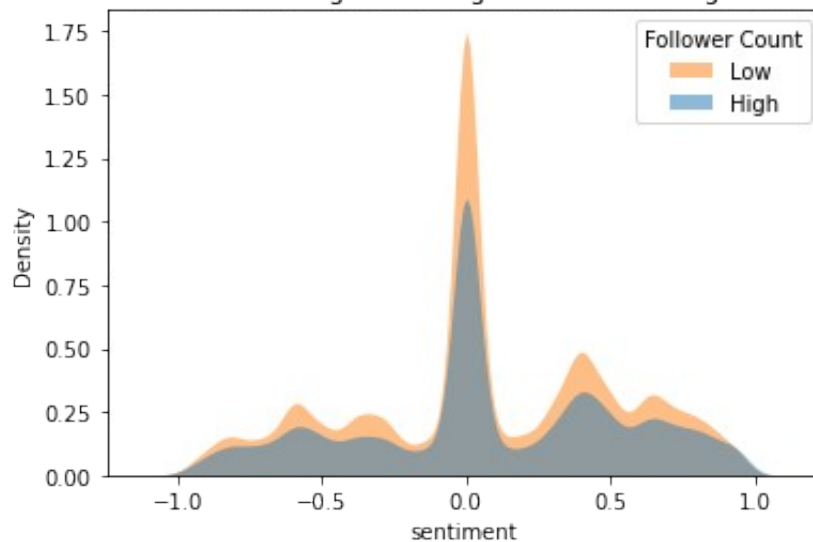
Distribution of sentiment between verified and unverified Tweets in English



The verified distribution largely mirrors the unverified distribution, with the exception that more verified tweets compose of the 0.4 sentiment area than expected. Verified tweets are largely positive, with very few negative sentiment tweets.

```
sns.kdeplot(data = english_numerics_df, x='sentiment',  
hue='follower_classification',  
fill=True, alpha=0.5, linewidth=0  
)  
.set(title='Distribution of sentiment between high-  
following and low-following accounts Tweets in English')  
plt.legend(title='Follower Count', labels=['Low', 'High'])  
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f582f693520>
```

Distribution of sentiment between high-following and low-following accounts Tweets in English



High and low following accounts have approximately the same distribution, which suggests there are no trends between these two demographics.

Next we will create a word cloud of the most common tokens. This can help us get a bigger picture of common trends amongst tweets, and allow us to guess the overall sentiment.

```
# Create the top tokens from our tokenized text. Due to the way our
tokenizer processed French,
# "https" is treated as a token and became the most popular token. To
offset this, we only count
# tokens if they're not equal to "https"
top_tokens_list_english = english_tweets_df['processed_text']
top_tokens_english = []
for sublist in top_tokens_list_english:
    for element in sublist:
        if(element != 'https'):
            top_tokens_english.append(element)

#Count each token and collect the top 20 most frequent ones
from collections import Counter
cnt = Counter()
for word in top_tokens_english:
    cnt[word] += 1
top_most_common_english = cnt.most_common(20)

#Plot the word cloud
from wordcloud import WordCloud, STOPWORDS, ImageColorGenerator
w = WordCloud(background_color='white')

cnt2 = Counter()
for word in top_tokens_english:
    cnt2[word] += 1
```


	status_id	user_id	created_at	\
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
5	1245863586557079553	357050985	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
7	1245863584644513796	299693451	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
9	1245863584455725063	499044422	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
11	1245863586947186688	1042498579909107712	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
12	1245863586129461250	122114793	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
18	1245863584686465024	757469910	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
19	1245863587660181506	182181105	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
21	1245863584359424000	81852072	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
23	1245863585630355458	2279419382	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
25	1245863584514502661	58606864	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
27	1245863586221744128	38277042	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
28	1245863585189937152	132225222	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
30	1245863586963963904	1184969362660196352	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
31	1245863587547144192	2370663266	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	
38	1245863586657796097	148414749	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z	

	screen_name	text
0	EcuadorTV	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...
1	GradaNorteMX	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉👉👉\n\n🏠 #QuédateEnCas...
2	AutoSupplyNews	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...
3	IMSS_SanLuis	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...
4	Imagen_Mx	👊👊 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #CO...
5	diario24horas	Ante la emergencia por #COVID19, la Cofepris, ...
7	tvnnoticias	¿Tienes preguntas sobre el #COVID19? \nEnvía t...
9	QuintanaRooHoy1	#COVID19 ✖️\nRegistró el #Vaticano un nuevo ca...
11	ContraReplicaMX	Senadores plantearon medidas para atender las ...
12	EfektoTv	.@NapoleonGomezUr propuso que el @senadomexica...
18	pichinchauniver	📖#Nacionales La Junta de Beneficencia de #Gu...
19	tcsnoticias	Médicos de Estados Unidos piden protección ant...
21	TabascoHOY	#COVID19 ✖️\nCiudadanos de #Wuhan, cuna del br...
23	cambioweb	#02Abr #Internacionales Perú restringe aún...

25	noroestemx	Aunque la demanda de servicios de transporte p...
27	889Noticias	De acuerdo con @HLGatell, subsecretario de Sal...
28	SSalud_mx	#ConferenciaDePrensa sobre el #Coronavirus #CO...
30	MaiteeeRosales	@CuitlahuacGJ es reprobado por el pueblo Verac...
31	PoliciaCtagena	#PrevenciónYAcción De noche y de día, seguimos...
38	primeraplanamx	Los Patriotas de Nueva Inglaterra prestan su a...

	source	reply_to_status_id	reply_to_user_id	\
0	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
1	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
2	TweetDeck	NaN	2.019508e+08	
3	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
4	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
5	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
7	Twitter Media Studio	NaN	NaN	
9	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
11	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
12	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
18	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
19	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
21	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
23	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
25	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
27	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
28	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
30	Twitter for Android	1.245864e+18	1.184969e+18	
31	Twitter Media Studio	NaN	NaN	
38	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	

	reply_to_screen_name	is_quote	...	country_code	place_full_name
\					
0	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
2	HondaMexico	False	...	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
5	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
7	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN

9	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
11	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
12	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
18	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
19	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
21	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
23	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
25	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
27	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
28	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
30	MaiteeeeRosales	False	...	NaN	NaN
31	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
38	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
	place_type	followers_count	friends_count	account_lang	\
0	NaN	536720	1164	NaN	
1	NaN	1847	252	NaN	
2	NaN	538	780	NaN	
3	NaN	1015	41	NaN	
4	NaN	293891	269	NaN	
5	NaN	357448	585	NaN	
7	NaN	811421	1610	NaN	
9	NaN	10074	2517	NaN	
11	NaN	13367	2556	NaN	
12	NaN	42850	645	NaN	
18	NaN	51432	501	NaN	
19	NaN	680213	897	NaN	
21	NaN	264711	1202	NaN	
23	NaN	26722	803	NaN	
25	NaN	127676	446	NaN	
27	NaN	263096	164	NaN	
28	NaN	864291	216	NaN	
30	NaN	48	42	NaN	
31	NaN	11823	151	NaN	
38	NaN	14977	4832	NaN	
	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count	

0	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	True	es	82558
1	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	False	es	82558
2	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	False	es	82558
3	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	False	es	82558
4	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	True	es	82558
5	2011-08-17T19:30:28Z	True	es	82558
7	2011-05-16T14:51:19Z	True	es	82558
9	2012-02-21T18:21:57Z	False	es	82558
11	2018-09-19T19:40:04Z	False	es	82558
12	2010-03-11T16:53:28Z	False	es	82558
18	2012-08-14T16:41:36Z	False	es	82558
19	2010-08-24T00:53:13Z	True	es	82558
21	2009-10-12T14:18:22Z	False	es	82558
23	2014-01-06T18:09:58Z	False	es	82558
25	2009-07-20T22:08:51Z	False	es	82558
27	2009-05-06T21:09:11Z	True	es	82558
28	2010-04-12T16:53:45Z	True	es	82558
30	2019-10-17T23:08:29Z	False	es	82558
31	2014-03-03T16:38:57Z	True	es	82558
38	2010-05-26T16:51:56Z	False	es	82558

[20 rows x 23 columns]

Looking at the information per column, again like in tweets_df, there are many missing values in the columns:

reply_to_status_id, reply_to_user_id, reply_to_screen_name, country_code, place_full_name, place_type, and account_lang
spanish_tweets_df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

Int64Index: 82558 entries, 0 to 536155

Data columns (total 23 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----
0	status_id	82558 non-null	int64
1	user_id	82558 non-null	int64
2	created_at	82558 non-null	object
3	screen_name	82558 non-null	object
4	text	82558 non-null	object
5	source	82558 non-null	object
6	reply_to_status_id	7809 non-null	float64
7	reply_to_user_id	9397 non-null	float64
8	reply_to_screen_name	9397 non-null	object
9	is_quote	82558 non-null	bool
10	is_retweet	82558 non-null	bool
11	favourites_count	82558 non-null	int64
12	retweet_count	82558 non-null	int64
13	country_code	3565 non-null	object
14	place_full_name	3566 non-null	object
15	place_type	3566 non-null	object

```

16 followers_count      82558 non-null    int64
17 friends_count        82558 non-null    int64
18 account_lang          0 non-null      float64
19 account_created_at    82558 non-null    object
20 verified              82558 non-null    bool
21 lang                  82558 non-null    object
22 lang_count            82558 non-null    int64
dtypes: bool(3), float64(3), int64(7), object(10)
memory usage: 13.5+ MB

```

1.4.1.1: Drop Nulls in Spanish Tweets

Similarly to what we did with the English tweets, we want to investigate the columns with null values and address them. Looking at these, we drop the columns such as `reply_to_user_id` or `place_full_name` that have over 75% null values, just like in English tweets.

Again, these have an extremely large number of null values, for one, and cannot be easily imputed!

For example, if the country code or place is null, there's no easy imputation to be had. Likewise, whether or not it's a reply is rather meaningless in our analysis, so we can drop it rather than doing null imputation!

Drops columns which have 75% or more of rows being null values

```

spanish_tweets_df.dropna(thresh=int(0.75 *
spanish_tweets_df.shape[0]), axis=1, inplace=True)
spanish_tweets_df

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pandas/util/_decorators.py:311:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```

    return func(*args, **kwargs)

```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...

536130	1246225952608325632	142811824	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536131	1246225954210537472	29655554	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536148	1246225966667628546	830542951	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name			
text \				
0	EcuadorTV	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones		
origina...				
1	GradaNorteMX	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉🏻🏠\n\n🏠		
#QuédateEnCas...				
2	AutoSupplyNews	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus		
planta...				
3	IMSS_SanLuis	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor.		
#Prev...				
4	Imagen_Mx	👮🏻👮🏻 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por		
#CO...				
...	...			
...				
536130	QuintaFuerzaMX	🏠👮🏻 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis		
e...				
536131	Servindi	#Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido		
por ...				
536148	LaSandino	#UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es		
c...				
536154	dushe_chi	#Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en		
l...				
536155	cemgiraldo	@PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del		
mundo,...				
	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count \
0	TweetDeck	False	False	2307
1	TweetDeck	False	False	1473
2	TweetDeck	False	False	422
3	TweetDeck	False	False	349
4	TweetDeck	False	False	3640
...	...	...	...	...
536130	TweetDeck	False	False	1322
536131	Twitter Web App	False	False	6753
536148	Twitter for Android	False	False	3886
536154	Twitter for Android	True	False	30
536155	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	26271
	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	

account_created_at	\			
0	15	536720	1164	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z
1	0	1847	252	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z
2	0	538	780	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z
3	0	1015	41	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z
4	1	293891	269	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z
...	...	...	...	...
536130	0	19522	380	2010-05-11T20:48:45Z
536131	3	21444	1937	2009-04-08T06:22:05Z
536148	1	29675	126	2012-09-18T07:23:40Z
536154	0	57	59	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z
536155	0	349	1214	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z

	verified	lang	lang_count
0	True	es	82558
1	False	es	82558
2	False	es	82558
3	False	es	82558
4	True	es	82558
...	...	...	...
536130	False	es	82558
536131	False	es	82558
536148	False	es	82558
536154	False	es	82558
536155	False	es	82558

[82558 rows x 16 columns]

1.4.1.2: Drop Duplicates in Spanish Tweets

We do not want duplicated tweets within our Spanish tweet dataset either. Similarly, if the same Spanish tweet is used multiple times, then its sentiment would be the same and that could skew and alter our overall sentiment that the model would be trained on for the Spanish tweets.

```
# Drops the duplicates in the Spanish tweets, keeping the first
# element so we don't remove all of the tweets and their sentiment.
spanish_tweets_df.drop_duplicates(keep='first', inplace=True)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pandas/util/_decorators.py:311:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
# Look at resulting dataframe
spanish_tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536130	1246225952608325632	142811824	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536131	1246225954210537472	29655554	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536148	1246225966667628546	830542951	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	text
\		
0	EcuadorTV	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones
origina...		
1	GradaNorteMX	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉👉👉\n\n🏠
#QuédateEnCas...		
2	AutoSupplyNews	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus
planta...		
3	IMSS_SanLuis	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor.
#Prev...		
4	Imagen_Mx	👁️👁️ Baja California suma cuatro muertos por
#C0...		
...	...	
...		

536130 QuintaFuerzaMX 🚗👤 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...

536131 Servindi #Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...

536148 LaSandino #UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...

536154 dushe_chi #Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en l...

536155 cemgiraldo @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	\
0	TweetDeck	False	False	2307	
1	TweetDeck	False	False	1473	
2	TweetDeck	False	False	422	
3	TweetDeck	False	False	349	
4	TweetDeck	False	False	3640	
...	...	...	...	...	
536130	TweetDeck	False	False	1322	
536131	Twitter Web App	False	False	6753	
536148	Twitter for Android	False	False	3886	
536154	Twitter for Android	True	False	30	
536155	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	26271	

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	\
0	15	536720	1164	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	
1	0	1847	252	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	
2	0	538	780	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	
3	0	1015	41	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	
4	1	293891	269	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	
...	...	...	...		
...					
536130	0	19522	380	2010-05-11T20:48:45Z	
536131	3	21444	1937	2009-04-08T06:22:05Z	
536148	1	29675	126	2012-09-18T07:23:40Z	
536154	0	57	59	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z	
536155	0	349	1214	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z	

verified lang lang_count

0	True	es	82558
1	False	es	82558
2	False	es	82558
3	False	es	82558
4	True	es	82558
...	...	...	...
536130	False	es	82558
536131	False	es	82558
536148	False	es	82558
536154	False	es	82558
536155	False	es	82558

[82550 rows x 16 columns]

1.4.1.3: Investigation of Spanish Source Column

Once again looking at the Spanish tweets dataset, we see that there are some null values within the column, the only column that applies to. Thus, we want to investigate the source column and decide how to deal with those rows, along with what to do with the source column in general.

```
# Finds a summary of spanish_tweets_df -- note the null values within the source column.
```

```
spanish_tweets_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
Int64Index: 82550 entries, 0 to 536155
```

```
Data columns (total 16 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----
0	status_id	82550 non-null	int64
1	user_id	82550 non-null	int64
2	created_at	82550 non-null	object
3	screen_name	82550 non-null	object
4	text	82550 non-null	object
5	source	82550 non-null	object
6	is_quote	82550 non-null	bool
7	is_retweet	82550 non-null	bool
8	favourites_count	82550 non-null	int64
9	retweet_count	82550 non-null	int64
10	followers_count	82550 non-null	int64
11	friends_count	82550 non-null	int64
12	account_created_at	82550 non-null	object
13	verified	82550 non-null	bool
14	lang	82550 non-null	object
15	lang_count	82550 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: bool(3), int64(7), object(6)
```

```
memory usage: 9.1+ MB
```

```
# Looks at the rows where the source column is null
```

```
spanish_tweets_df[spanish_tweets_df['source'].isna()]
```

Empty DataFrame

Columns: [status_id, user_id, created_at, screen_name, text, source, is_quote, is_retweet, favourites_count, retweet_count, followers_count, friends_count, account_created_at, verified, lang, lang_count]
Index: []

Looks at a few rows where the source column isn't null in comparison
spanish_tweets_df[~(spanish_tweets_df['source'].isna())]

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536130	1246225952608325632	142811824	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536131	1246225954210537472	29655554	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536148	1246225966667628546	830542951	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	text
\		
0	EcuadorTV	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...
1	GradaNorteMX	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉👉👉\n\n🏠 #QuédateEnCas...
2	AutoSupplyNews	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...
3	IMSS_SanLuis	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...
4	Imagen_Mx	👮🏻👮🏻 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #CO...
...	...	
...		
536130	QuintaFuerzaMX	👮🏻👮🏻 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...

536131 Servindi #Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...
 536148 LaSandino #UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...
 536154 dushe_chi #Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en l...
 536155 cemgiraldo @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	\
0	TweetDeck	False	False	2307	
1	TweetDeck	False	False	1473	
2	TweetDeck	False	False	422	
3	TweetDeck	False	False	349	
4	TweetDeck	False	False	3640	
...	...	...	...	...	
536130	TweetDeck	False	False	1322	
536131	Twitter Web App	False	False	6753	
536148	Twitter for Android	False	False	3886	
536154	Twitter for Android	True	False	30	
536155	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	26271	

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	\
0	15	536720	1164	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	
1	0	1847	252	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	
2	0	538	780	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	
3	0	1015	41	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	
4	1	293891	269	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	
...	...	...	...		
...					
536130	0	19522	380	2010-05-11T20:48:45Z	
536131	3	21444	1937	2009-04-08T06:22:05Z	
536148	1	29675	126	2012-09-18T07:23:40Z	
536154	0	57	59	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z	
536155	0	349	1214	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z	

	verified	lang	lang_count
0	True	es	82558
1	False	es	82558

```

2          False    es      82558
3          False    es      82558
4           True    es      82558
...
536130     False    es      82558
536131     False    es      82558
536148     False    es      82558
536154     False    es      82558
536155     False    es      82558

```

```
[82550 rows x 16 columns]
```

Investigates how many different sources for the tweets there are in the Spanish ones.

```
spanish_tweets_df['source'].value_counts()
```

```

Twitter for Android    25500
Twitter Web App        22030
Twitter for iPhone     12912
TweetDeck              8321
Hootsuite Inc.         3002

```

```

...
PortalPortuario        1
PlaguiBot              1
Kontentino             1
elperiodic.com         1
Territorio Bitcoin     1

```

```
Name: source, Length: 324, dtype: int64
```

We see that there are many, making imputation not worth it, and is too much data for proper trend analysis, so we drop the column.

```
spanish_tweets_df.drop(['source'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
spanish_tweets_df
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py:4906:
```

```
SettingWithCopyWarning:
```

```
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
    return super().drop(
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z

3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536130	1246225952608325632	142811824	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536131	1246225954210537472	29655554	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536148	1246225966667628546	830542951	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	text \
0	EcuadorTV	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...
1	GradaNorteMX	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉🏻🏠\n\n🏠
		#QuédateEnCas...
2	AutoSupplyNews	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...
3	IMSS_SanLuis	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor.
		#Prev...
4	Imagen_Mx	👮🏻👮🏻 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #C0...
...	...	...
...	...	...
536130	QuintaFuerzaMX	🚕🚕 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...
536131	Servindi	#Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...
536148	LaSandino	#UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...
536154	dushe_chi	#Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en l...
536155	cemgiraldo	@PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...

	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count \
0	False	False	2307	15
1	False	False	1473	0
2	False	False	422	0
3	False	False	349	0
4	False	False	3640	1
...	...	...	...	...
536130	False	False	1322	0

536131	False	False	6753	3
536148	False	False	3886	1
536154	True	False	30	0
536155	False	False	26271	0

	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	verified
lang \				
0	536720	1164	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	True
es				
1	1847	252	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	False
es				
2	538	780	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	False
es				
3	1015	41	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	False
es				
4	293891	269	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	True
es				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
536130	19522	380	2010-05-11T20:48:45Z	False
es				
536131	21444	1937	2009-04-08T06:22:05Z	False
es				
536148	29675	126	2012-09-18T07:23:40Z	False
es				
536154	57	59	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z	False
es				
536155	349	1214	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z	False
es				

	lang_count
0	82558
1	82558
2	82558
3	82558
4	82558
...	...
536130	82558
536131	82558
536148	82558
536154	82558
536155	82558

[82550 rows x 15 columns]

1.4.1.4: Investigation of Spanish Verified and Followers Count Columns

Just as in the English tweet dataset, we want to investigate the discrepancy between how the overall sentiment is for users who are verified versus users who are not verified in the Spanish tweet dataset.

Similarly, we again want to look at the difference between overall sentiment of users with high numbers of followers versus low numbers of followers. We will do cleaning and visualizations of the Spanish verified and followers_count columns to prepare for this avenue of investigation.

Looking at the data, it is interesting to note that the difference between the number of high-follower people and low-follower people is smaller than what the article indicates yet again, although this difference is larger than the one exhibited by the English tweets.

This difference could be a reflection of a bias present in the selection of the tweets for the dataset, as it makes sense that users who have high amounts of followers are those who post more and post more about relevant topics (like COVID-19). Thus, this could be an explanation for the trends seen in the comparison bar plots.

However, the difference being smaller than the one exhibited in the English dataset is interesting. It could possibly be just noise in the Kaggle dataset, or a reflection of more verified accounts talking about COVID-19 in Spanish overall.

```
# Creates a new dataframe of the number of Spanish verified vs non-verified users
spanish_verified_df =
spanish_tweets_df['verified'].value_counts().reset_index()
spanish_verified_df
```

	index	verified
0	False	72106
1	True	10444

```
# Applies a function to the followers_count column, assigning 1 if count > 500, representing high followers, and 0 otherwise (low followers)
spanish_tweets_df['follower_classification'] =
spanish_tweets_df['followers_count'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x >= 500 else 0)
spanish_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-96-12c4077b2c74>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
spanish_tweets_df['follower_classification'] =
spanish_tweets_df['followers_count'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x >= 500 else 0)
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z

2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536130	1246225952608325632	142811824	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536131	1246225954210537472	29655554	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536148	1246225966667628546	830542951	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

```

screen_name
text \
0 EcuadorTV #QuédateEnCasa | Mira estas creaciones
origina...
1 GradaNorteMX Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉🏻🏠\n\n🏠
#QuédateEnCas...
2 AutoSupplyNews @HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus
planta...
3 IMSS_SanLuis Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor.
#Prev...
4 Imagen_Mx 🇲🇽👉🏻 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por
#CO...
...
...
536130 QuintaFuerzaMX 🇲🇽👉🏻 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis
e...
536131 Servindi #Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido
por ...
536148 LaSandino #UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es
c...
536154 dushe_chi #Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en
l...
536155 cemgiraldo @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del
mundo,...

```

	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count	\
0	False	False	2307	15	
1	False	False	1473	0	
2	False	False	422	0	
3	False	False	349	0	

4	False	False	3640	1
...	...	...	...	...
536130	False	False	1322	0
536131	False	False	6753	3
536148	False	False	3886	1
536154	True	False	30	0
536155	False	False	26271	0

	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	verified
lang \				
0	536720	1164	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	True
es				
1	1847	252	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	False
es				
2	538	780	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	False
es				
3	1015	41	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	False
es				
4	293891	269	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	True
es				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
536130	19522	380	2010-05-11T20:48:45Z	False
es				
536131	21444	1937	2009-04-08T06:22:05Z	False
es				
536148	29675	126	2012-09-18T07:23:40Z	False
es				
536154	57	59	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z	False
es				
536155	349	1214	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z	False
es				

	lang_count	follower_classification
0	82558	1
1	82558	1
2	82558	1
3	82558	1
4	82558	1
...	...	...
536130	82558	1
536131	82558	1
536148	82558	1
536154	82558	0
536155	82558	0

[82550 rows x 16 columns]

Inside of verified column, again sets value to 1 if verified and 0 otherwise

```
spanish_tweets_df['verified'] =
spanish_tweets_df['verified'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x == False else 1)
spanish_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-97-780d7475e728>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
spanish_tweets_df['verified'] =
spanish_tweets_df['verified'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x == False else 1)
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03T00:00:00Z
...	...	...	...
536130	1246225952608325632	142811824	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536131	1246225954210537472	29655554	2020-04-03T23:59:55Z
536148	1246225966667628546	830542951	2020-04-03T23:59:58Z
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03T23:59:59Z

	screen_name	text
\		
0	EcuadorTV	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones
origina...		
1	GradaNorteMX	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉🏻🏠\n\n🏠
#QuédateEnCas...		
2	AutoSupplyNews	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus
planta...		
3	IMSS_SanLuis	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor.
#Prev...		
4	Imagen_Mx	🚒👎 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por
#C0...		

```

...
...
536130 QuintaFuerzaMX 🚖 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis
e...
536131 Servindi #Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido
por ...
536148 LaSandino #UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es
c...
536154 dushe_chi #Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en
l...
536155 cemgiraldo @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del
mundo,...

```

	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count	\
0	False	False	2307	15	
1	False	False	1473	0	
2	False	False	422	0	
3	False	False	349	0	
4	False	False	3640	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
536130	False	False	1322	0	
536131	False	False	6753	3	
536148	False	False	3886	1	
536154	True	False	30	0	
536155	False	False	26271	0	

	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	verified
lang \				
0	536720	1164	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	1
es				
1	1847	252	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	0
es				
2	538	780	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	0
es				
3	1015	41	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	0
es				
4	293891	269	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	1
es				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
536130	19522	380	2010-05-11T20:48:45Z	0
es				
536131	21444	1937	2009-04-08T06:22:05Z	0
es				
536148	29675	126	2012-09-18T07:23:40Z	0
es				
536154	57	59	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z	0
es				
536155	349	1214	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z	0

es

	lang_count	follower_classification
0	82558	1
1	82558	1
2	82558	1
3	82558	1
4	82558	1
...	...	...
536130	82558	1
536131	82558	1
536148	82558	1
536154	82558	0
536155	82558	0

[82550 rows x 16 columns]

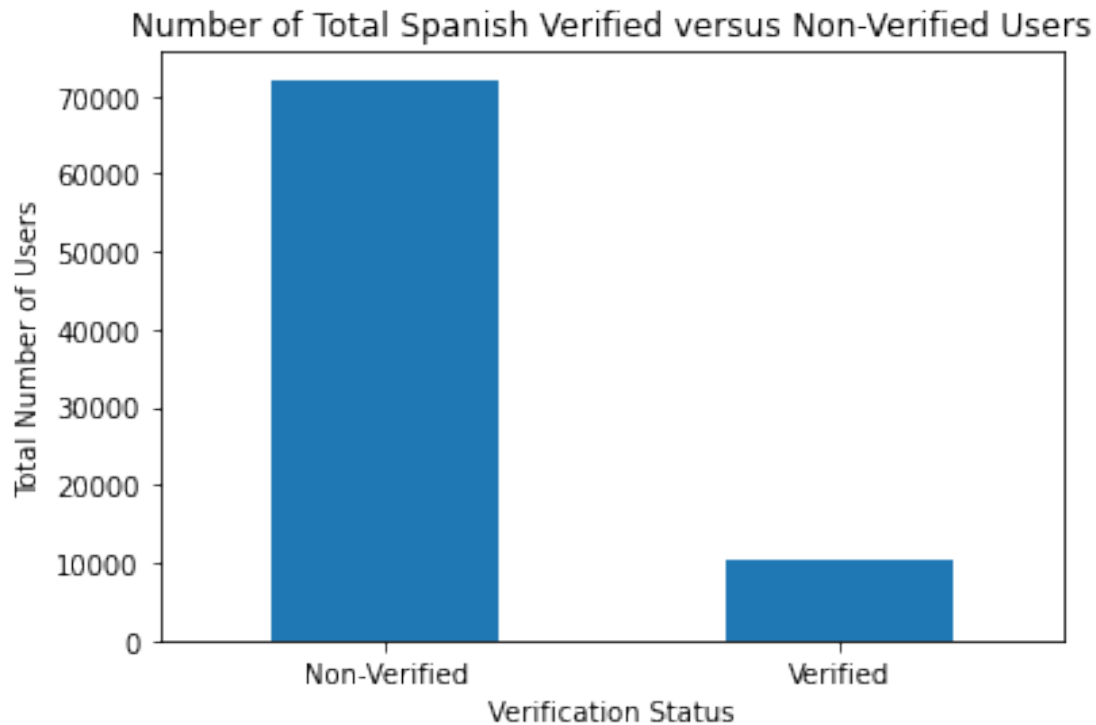
```
# Creates a new dataframe of the number of high follower vs low
# follower users
spanish_follower_df =
spanish_tweets_df['follower_classification'].value_counts().reset_index()
spanish_follower_df
```

	index	follower_classification
0	1	57804
1	0	24746

```
# Plots number of Spanish verified vs non-verified tweets
spanish_verified_df.plot.bar(x='index', legend=None)
plt.title("Number of Total Spanish Verified versus Non-Verified
Users")
plt.ylabel("Total Number of Users")
plt.xlabel("Verification Status")

bars = ('Non-Verified', 'Verified')
x_pos = np.arange(len(bars))

plt.xticks(x_pos, bars)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```

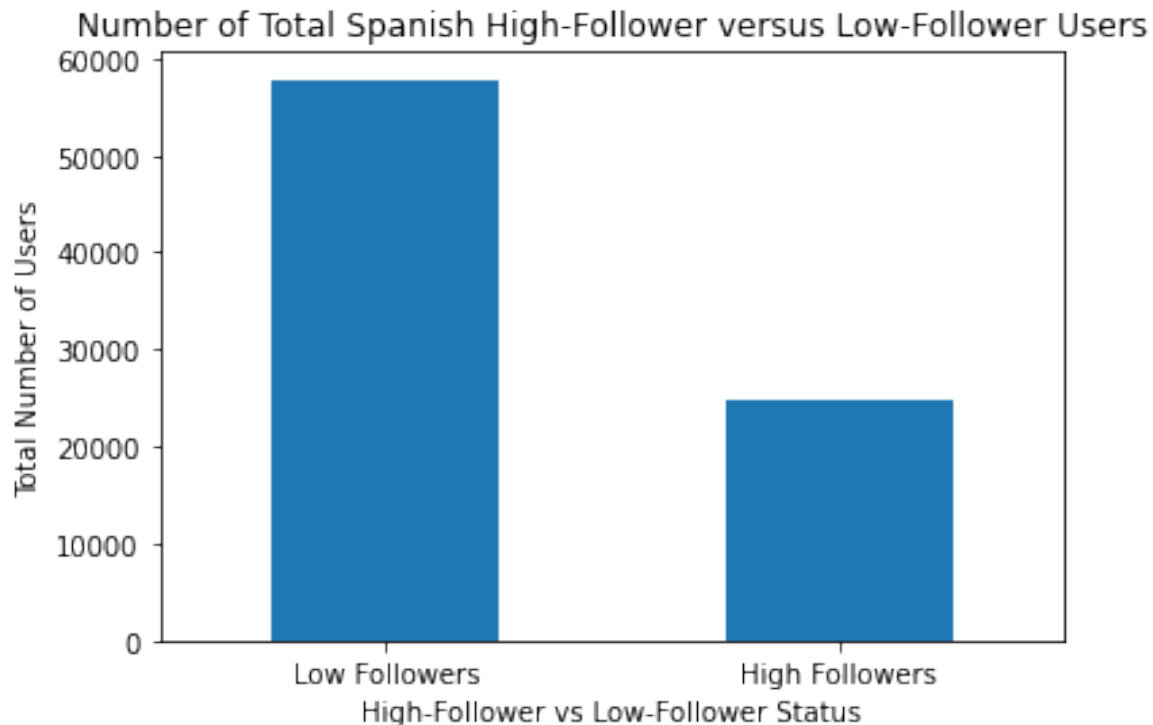


This bar graph shows the large difference between the number of non-verified and verified users -- this makes sense, as naturally there would be less people that are verified, and both classifications still have large sample sizes to try and run analysis on. Even the verified status still has over 10,000 tweets to run analysis on.

```
# Plots number of Spanish high-follower vs low-follower tweets
spanish_follower_df.plot.bar(x='index', legend=None)
plt.title("Number of Total Spanish High-Follower versus Low-Follower Users")
plt.ylabel("Total Number of Users")
plt.xlabel("High-Follower vs Low-Follower Status")

bars = ('Low Followers', 'High Followers')
x_pos = np.arange(len(bars))

plt.xticks(x_pos, bars)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```



This bar graph shows the difference between the number of high-follower users and low-follower users for the Spanish tweets. This is actually surprising, as given the article it indicated that "high-follower" users were only ~1-2% of the total Twitter userbase. However, the mass majority of Twitter accounts most likely do not post at all, so if a working usable Kaggle dataset was to be compiled, then it is understandable to have an overrepresentation of accounts that post often, and therefore high-follower accounts by association. Also, this matches more with the predictions given by the article, as there's a higher difference between the number of low followers and high followers. This could perhaps reflect a difference in how Spanish-speaking twitter addressed COVID-19 through their tweets.

1.4.1.5: Cleaning Spanish Tweets Time Stamps

Looking at the Spanish `created_at` and `account_created_at` columns, we notice that they need to be converted to proper datetime formatting, as right now they're in an improper format. Thus, we again need to reformat them and transform them to datetime format.

```
# Cleans the created_at column of spanish_tweets_df and converts it to
datetime format
spanish_tweets_df['created_at'] =
spanish_tweets_df['created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')[0])
pd.to_datetime(spanish_tweets_df['created_at'])
spanish_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-101-df0e42ed52c3>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
spanish_tweets_df['created_at'] =
spanish_tweets_df['created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')[0])
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03
EcuadorTV			
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03
GradaNorteMX			
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03
AutoSupplyNews			
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03
IMSS_SanLuis			
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03
Imagen_Mx			
...	...	...	...
...			
536130	1246225952608325632	142811824	2020-04-03
QuintaFuerzaMX			
536131	1246225954210537472	29655554	2020-04-03
Servindi			
536148	1246225966667628546	830542951	2020-04-03
LaSandino			
536154	1246225970312462341	3820878372	2020-04-03
dushe_chi			
536155	1246225970379530245	374870492	2020-04-03
cemgiraldo			

	text	is_quote \
0	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...	False
1	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👂🏻🏠\n\n🏠 #QuédateEnCas...	False
2	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...	False
3	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...	False
4	🇲🇽🤔 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #CO...	False
...	...	...
536130	🇲🇽🤔 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...	False
536131	#Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...	False
536148	#UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...	False
536154	#Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en l...	True
536155	@PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...	False

	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count
followers_count \			

0	False	2307	15	536720	
1	False	1473	0	1847	
2	False	422	0	538	
3	False	349	0	1015	
4	False	3640	1	293891	
...	...	...	...	...	
536130	False	1322	0	19522	
536131	False	6753	3	21444	
536148	False	3886	1	29675	
536154	False	30	0	57	
536155	False	26271	0	349	
	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count
0	1164	2010-04-15T06:31:39Z	1	es	82558
1	252	2014-08-10T21:20:32Z	0	es	82558
2	780	2016-09-13T14:37:01Z	0	es	82558
3	41	2017-05-04T22:00:38Z	0	es	82558
4	269	2009-11-10T16:01:41Z	1	es	82558
...	...	...	...	...	...
536130	380	2010-05-11T20:48:45Z	0	es	82558
536131	1937	2009-04-08T06:22:05Z	0	es	82558
536148	126	2012-09-18T07:23:40Z	0	es	82558
536154	59	2015-10-08T03:09:46Z	0	es	82558
536155	1214	2011-09-17T03:18:48Z	0	es	82558
	follower_classification				
0	1				
1	1				

```

2          1
3          1
4          1
...      ...
536130     1
536131     1
536148     1
536154     0
536155     0

```

```
[82550 rows x 16 columns]
```

```

# Cleans the account_created_at column of spanish_tweets_df and
# converts it to datetime format
spanish_tweets_df['account_created_at'] =
spanish_tweets_df['account_created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')
[0])
pd.to_datetime(spanish_tweets_df['account_created_at'])
spanish_tweets_df

```

```

<ipython-input-102-5847b673f7bb>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```

spanish_tweets_df['account_created_at'] =
spanish_tweets_df['account_created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')
[0])

```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03
EcuadorTV			
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03
GradaNorteMX			
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03
AutoSupplyNews			
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03
IMSS_SanLuis			
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03
Imagen_Mx			
...	...	...	...
...			
536130	1246225952608325632	142811824	2020-04-03
QuintaFuerzaMX			
536131	1246225954210537472	29655554	2020-04-03
Servindi			
536148	1246225966667628546	830542951	2020-04-03

LaSandino

536154 1246225970312462341 3820878372 2020-04-03

dushe_chi

536155 1246225970379530245 374870492 2020-04-03

cemgiraldo

		text	is_quote	\
0	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...		False	
1	Contra el #Coronavirus 🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏 #QuédateEnCas...		False	
2	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...		False	
3	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...		False	
4	🚒🙏 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #CO...		False	
...				
536130	🚗 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...		False	
536131	#Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...		False	
536148	#UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...		False	
536154	#Covid_19\nPermanezcamos en casa sin caer en l...		True	
536155	@PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...		False	

	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count	
followers_count \				
0	False	2307	15	536720
1	False	1473	0	1847
2	False	422	0	538
3	False	349	0	1015
4	False	3640	1	293891
...	...	...	...	...
536130	False	1322	0	19522
536131	False	6753	3	21444
536148	False	3886	1	29675
536154	False	30	0	57
536155	False	26271	0	349

	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count	\
0	1164	2010-04-15	1	es	82558	
1	252	2014-08-10	0	es	82558	

2	780	2016-09-13	0	es	82558
3	41	2017-05-04	0	es	82558
4	269	2009-11-10	1	es	82558
...	...	...	...	...	...
536130	380	2010-05-11	0	es	82558
536131	1937	2009-04-08	0	es	82558
536148	126	2012-09-18	0	es	82558
536154	59	2015-10-08	0	es	82558
536155	1214	2011-09-17	0	es	82558

follower_classification	
0	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
...	...
536130	1
536131	1
536148	1
536154	0
536155	0

[82550 rows x 16 columns]

1.4.1.6: Investigation of Spanish Tweets Retweets and Quotes and Removing Unnecessary Columns

Again for the Spanish tweets, we only want tweets that are that individual's personal sentiment, rather than quoting another user's opinion. This is because including elements such as retweets and quotes could include multiple users that are retweeting and/or quoting the same tweet, thus again skewing overall sentiment for training.

Thus, as long as they don't account for too many tweets, we should remove all rows that are quotes or tweets.

Likewise, we should remove any columns that are not necessary for overall sentiment analysis, such as personal identifiers.

```
# Checking number of tweets that are retweets
# Seeing that there are 0, we can remove this column easily.
spanish_tweets_df[spanish_tweets_df['is_retweet'] == True].count()

status_id      0
user_id        0
created_at     0
screen_name    0
text           0
is_quote       0
is_retweet     0
```

```
favourites_count      0
retweet_count         0
followers_count       0
friends_count         0
account_created_at    0
verified              0
lang                  0
lang_count            0
follower_classification 0
dtype: int64
```

```
# Checking number of tweets that are quotes.
# Seeing that there's a small proportion of tweets that are quotes,
they can be removed without overly affecting sentiment analysis.
spanish_tweets_df[spanish_tweets_df['is_quote'] == True].count()
```

```
status_id      6788
user_id        6788
created_at     6788
screen_name    6788
text           6788
is_quote       6788
is_retweet     6788
favourites_count 6788
retweet_count  6788
followers_count 6788
friends_count  6788
account_created_at 6788
verified       6788
lang           6788
lang_count     6788
follower_classification 6788
dtype: int64
```

```
# Removes all rows from the dataset that are quotes
spanish_tweets_df = spanish_tweets_df[spanish_tweets_df['is_quote'] ==
False]
spanish_tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03
EcuadorTV			
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03
GradaNorteMX			
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03
AutoSupplyNews			
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03
IMSS_SanLuis			
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03

Imagen_Mx

```
...
...
536129 1246225949525282816 29022242 2020-04-03
FernandaCamino
536130 1246225952608325632 142811824 2020-04-03
QuintaFuerzaMX
536131 1246225954210537472 29655554 2020-04-03
Servindi
536148 1246225966667628546 830542951 2020-04-03
LaSandino
536155 1246225970379530245 374870492 2020-04-03
cemgiraldo
```

		text	is_quote \
0	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...		False
1	Contra el #Coronavirus 🙏🏻🙏🏻🙏🏻\n\n🏠 #QuédateEnCas...		False
2	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...		False
3	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...		False
4	🧻🧻 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #C0...		False

...	...	...
536129	"#Coronavirus en los #EstadosUnidos: tras regi...	False
536130	🏠🏠 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...	False
536131	#Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...	False
536148	#UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...	False
536155	@PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...	False

	is_retweet	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count \
0	False	2307	15	536720
1	False	1473	0	1847
2	False	422	0	538
3	False	349	0	1015
4	False	3640	1	293891
...	...	...	...	...
536129	False	75563	0	1041
536130	False	1322	0	19522
536131	False	6753	3	21444

536148	False	3886	1	29675
536155	False	26271	0	349

	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count \
0	1164	2010-04-15	1	es	82558
1	252	2014-08-10	0	es	82558
2	780	2016-09-13	0	es	82558
3	41	2017-05-04	0	es	82558
4	269	2009-11-10	1	es	82558
...	...	...	...	...	...
536129	300	2009-04-05	0	es	82558
536130	380	2010-05-11	0	es	82558
536131	1937	2009-04-08	0	es	82558
536148	126	2012-09-18	0	es	82558
536155	1214	2011-09-17	0	es	82558

	follower_classification
0	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
...	...
536129	1
536130	1
536131	1
536148	1
536155	0

[75762 rows x 16 columns]

```
# Removes all rows from the dataset that are retweets
spanish_tweets_df = spanish_tweets_df[spanish_tweets_df['is_retweet']
== False]
spanish_tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03
EcuadorTV			
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03
GradaNorteMX			
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03
AutoSupplyNews			
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03
IMSS_SanLuis			
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03
Imagen_Mx			

```

...
...
536129 1246225949525282816 29022242 2020-04-03
FernandaCamino
536130 1246225952608325632 142811824 2020-04-03
QuintaFuerzaMX
536131 1246225954210537472 29655554 2020-04-03
Servindi
536148 1246225966667628546 830542951 2020-04-03
LaSandino
536155 1246225970379530245 374870492 2020-04-03
cemgiraldo

```

```

                                text  is_quote \
0      #QuédateEnCasa | Mira estas creaciones origina...      False
1      Contra el #Coronavirus 🙏🙏🙏\n\n🏠 #QuédateEnCas...      False
2      @HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...      False
3      Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...      False
4      🙏🙏 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #CO...      False

```

```

...
536129 "#Coronavirus en los #EstadosUnidos: tras regi...      False
536130 🏠 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...      False
536131 #Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...      False
536148 #UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...      False
536155 @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...      False

```

```

      is_retweet  favourites_count  retweet_count
followers_count \
0      False      2307      15      536720
1      False      1473      0      1847
2      False      422      0      538
3      False      349      0      1015
4      False      3640      1      293891

```

```

...
...
536129      False      75563      0      1041
536130      False      1322      0      19522
536131      False      6753      3      21444
536148      False      3886      1      29675

```

536155	False	26271	0	349
--------	-------	-------	---	-----

	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count \
0	1164	2010-04-15	1	es	82558
1	252	2014-08-10	0	es	82558
2	780	2016-09-13	0	es	82558
3	41	2017-05-04	0	es	82558
4	269	2009-11-10	1	es	82558
...	...	...	...	...	...
536129	300	2009-04-05	0	es	82558
536130	380	2010-05-11	0	es	82558
536131	1937	2009-04-08	0	es	82558
536148	126	2012-09-18	0	es	82558
536155	1214	2011-09-17	0	es	82558

	follower_classification
0	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
...	...
536129	1
536130	1
536131	1
536148	1
536155	0

[75762 rows x 16 columns]

As they are now unnecessary, we can remove the is_quote and is_retweet columns now

```
spanish_tweets_df.drop(['is_quote', 'is_retweet'], axis=1,
inplace=True)
spanish_tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
0	1245863586586439680	133184048	2020-04-03
EcuadorTV			
1	1245863584417992704	2722502906	2020-04-03
GradaNorteMX			
2	1245863584799678464	775704843994353665	2020-04-03
AutoSupplyNews			
3	1245863587307868160	860252856829587457	2020-04-03
IMSS_SanLuis			
4	1245863586892779523	88957440	2020-04-03
Imagen_Mx			

```

...
...
536129 1246225949525282816 29022242 2020-04-03
FernandaCamino
536130 1246225952608325632 142811824 2020-04-03
QuintaFuerzaMX
536131 1246225954210537472 29655554 2020-04-03
Servindi
536148 1246225966667628546 830542951 2020-04-03
LaSandino
536155 1246225970379530245 374870492 2020-04-03
cemgiraldo

```

```

text
favourites_count \
0 #QuédateEnCasa | Mira estas creaciones origina...
2307
1 Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👏🏻\n\n🏠 #QuédateEnCas...
1473
2 @HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...
422
3 Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...
349
4 📺🤔 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #CO...
3640
...
...
536129 "#Coronavirus en los #EstadosUnidos: tras regi...
75563
536130 🚖🤔 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...
1322
536131 #Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...
6753
536148 #UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...
3886
536155 @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...
26271

```

```

retweet_count followers_count friends_count
account_created_at \
0 15 536720 1164 2010-04-
15
1 0 1847 252 2014-08-
10
2 0 538 780 2016-09-
13
3 0 1015 41 2017-05-
04
4 1 293891 269 2009-11-

```

```

10
...
..
536129      0      1041      300      2009-04-
05
536130      0      19522      380      2010-05-
11
536131      3      21444      1937      2009-04-
08
536148      1      29675      126      2012-09-
18
536155      0      349      1214      2011-09-
17

```

	verified	lang	lang_count	follower_classification
0	1	es	82558	1
1	0	es	82558	1
2	0	es	82558	1
3	0	es	82558	1
4	1	es	82558	1
...	...	...	...	...
536129	0	es	82558	1
536130	0	es	82558	1
536131	0	es	82558	1
536148	0	es	82558	1
536155	0	es	82558	0

```
[75762 rows x 14 columns]
```

```

# Looking at the status_id, user_id, and screen_name columns, we don't
need them for Spanish tweet sentiment analysis, so we can drop them.
spanish_tweets_df.drop(['status_id', 'user_id', 'screen_name'],
axis=1, inplace=True)
spanish_tweets_df

```

	created_at	text
0	2020-04-03	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...
1	2020-04-03	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👏👏\n\n🏠 #QuédateEnCas...
2	2020-04-03	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...
3	2020-04-03	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...
4	2020-04-03	👑👑 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #C0...
...	...	...
536129	2020-04-03	"#Coronavirus en los #EstadosUnidos: tras regi...

536130 2020-04-03 🚖 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...

536131 2020-04-03 #Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...

536148 2020-04-03 #UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...

536155 2020-04-03 @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
0	2307	15	536720
1164			
1	1473	0	1847
252			
2	422	0	538
780			
3	349	0	1015
41			
4	3640	1	293891
269			
...	...	...	...
.			
536129	75563	0	1041
300			
536130	1322	0	19522
380			
536131	6753	3	21444
1937			
536148	3886	1	29675
126			
536155	26271	0	349
1214			

	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count
follower_classification				
0	2010-04-15	1	es	82558
1				
1	2014-08-10	0	es	82558
1				
2	2016-09-13	0	es	82558
1				
3	2017-05-04	0	es	82558
1				
4	2009-11-10	1	es	82558
1				
...	...	...	...	...
...				
536129	2009-04-05	0	es	82558

1	536130	2010-05-11	0	es	82558
1	536131	2009-04-08	0	es	82558
1	536148	2012-09-18	0	es	82558
1	536155	2011-09-17	0	es	82558
0					

[75762 rows x 11 columns]

Furthermore, as we know this is the Spanish tweet dataset, and don't need lang_count anymore, we can remove those as well

```
spanish_tweets_df.drop(['lang', 'lang_count'], axis=1, inplace=True)
spanish_tweets_df
```

	created_at	text
0	2020-04-03	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...
1	2020-04-03	Contra el #Coronavirus 🙄👉👉👉\n\n👤
2	2020-04-03	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...
3	2020-04-03	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...
4	2020-04-03	👤👤 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #CO...
...	...	...
536129	2020-04-03	"#Coronavirus en los #EstadosUnidos: tras regi...
536130	2020-04-03	👤👤 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...
536131	2020-04-03	#Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...
536148	2020-04-03	#UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...
536155	2020-04-03	@PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
0	2307	15	536720
1164			
1	1473	0	1847
252			
2	422	0	538
780			
3	349	0	1015

```

41
4          3640          1          293891
269
...          ...          ...          ...          ..
.
536129      75563          0          1041
300
536130      1322          0          19522
380
536131      6753          3          21444
1937
536148      3886          1          29675
126
536155      26271         0          349
1214

      account_created_at  verified  follower_classification
0      2010-04-15          1          1
1      2014-08-10          0          1
2      2016-09-13          0          1
3      2017-05-04          0          1
4      2009-11-10          1          1
...          ...          ...          ...
536129      2009-04-05          0          1
536130      2010-05-11          0          1
536131      2009-04-08          0          1
536148      2012-09-18          0          1
536155      2011-09-17          0          0

[75762 rows x 9 columns]

```

1.4.2: Spanish Tweets Sentiment Analysis

1.4.2.1: Spanish Sentiment Analysis Preprocessing

Uses the NLTK library, specifically the Spanish parts of it.

We have to again first tokenize each tweet, before turning them into lowercase, stemming them with the SnowballStemmer library, and removing any non-alphabetic characters or "stopwords" according to the Spanish library.

Because the SnowballStemmer library is an improvement over the normal PorterStemmer library, and because it is included in the NLTK library and supports multi-lingual analysis for languages like Spanish, we have chosen to use that to increase the accuracy of our sentiment analysis for Spanish tweets.

```

# Imports the Spanish stopwords set from NLTK
from nltk.corpus import stopwords

```

```

nltk.download('stopwords')
spanish_stopwords = set(stopwords.words('spanish'))

[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data]   Package stopwords is already up-to-date!

# Imports the Spanish stemmer toolkit from SnowballStemmer
from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
spanish_snowball_stemmer = SnowballStemmer(language='spanish')

# Creates a user-defined function that runs the processing pipeline of
# lowercasing/tokenization/stemming/removing stopwords
# Returns processed string
@numba.jit
def tokenize_spanish_content(content):
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content, language='spanish')
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
        lowercase = tk.lower()
        #spanish_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
        stemmed_lowercase = spanish_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
        if ((str.isalpha(stemmed_lowercase)) and (stemmed_lowercase not in
spanish_stopwords)):
            final_string.append(stemmed_lowercase)
        else:
            continue

    return final_string

# Creates a processed_text column from running the user-defined
# function on each tweet in spanish_tweets_df
spanish_tweets_df['processed_text'] =
spanish_tweets_df['text'].map(lambda x: tokenize_spanish_content(x))
spanish_tweets_df

<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>:3: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITH looplifting enabled
because Function "tokenize_spanish_content" failed type inference due
to: Untyped global name 'spanish_snowball_stemmer': Cannot determine
Numba type of <class 'nltk.stem.snowball.SnowballStemmer'>

File "<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>", line 10:
def tokenize_spanish_content(content):
    <source elided>
    #spanish_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
    stemmed_lowercase = spanish_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
    ^

@numba.jit
<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>:3: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplifting enabled

```

because Function "tokenize_spanish_content" failed type inference due to: Cannot determine Numba type of <class 'numba.core.dispatcher.LiftedLoop'>

File "<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>", line 7:

```
def tokenize_spanish_content(content):
```

```
    <source elided>
```

```
    final_string = []
```

```
    for tk in tokens:
```

```
    ^
```

```
    @numba.jit
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.py:151: NumbaWarning: Function "tokenize_spanish_content" was compiled in object mode without forceobj=True, but has lifted loops.
```

File "<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>", line 5:

```
def tokenize_spanish_content(content):
```

```
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content, language='spanish')
```

```
    ^
```

```
    warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.py:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
```

```
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

For more information visit

<https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#deprecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit>

File "<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>", line 5:

```
def tokenize_spanish_content(content):
```

```
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content, language='spanish')
```

```
    ^
```

```
    warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,
```

```
<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>:3: NumbaWarning: Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplifting enabled because Function "tokenize_spanish_content" failed type inference due to: Untyped global name 'spanish_snowball_stemmer': Cannot determine Numba type of <class 'nltk.stem.snowball.SnowballStemmer'>
```

File "<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>", line 10:

```
def tokenize_spanish_content(content):
```

```
    <source elided>
```

```
    #spanish_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
```

```
    stemmed_lowercase = spanish_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
```

```
    ^
```

```
@numba.jit
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "tokenize_spanish_content" was compiled
in object mode without forceobj=True.
```

File "<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>", line 7:

```
def tokenize_spanish_content(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

For more information visit

<https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#deprecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit>

File "<ipython-input-112-65d167fc35be>", line 7:

```
def tokenize_spanish_content(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,
```

	created_at	text
\		
0	2020-04-03	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones
origina...		
1	2020-04-03	Contra el #Coronavirus 🤔👉🏻🏠\n\n🏠
#QuédateEnCas...		
2	2020-04-03	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...
3	2020-04-03	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...
4	2020-04-03	📢🤔 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #C0...
...	...	...
536129	2020-04-03	"#Coronavirus en los #EstadosUnidos: tras regi...
536130	2020-04-03	🏠🤔 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...
536131	2020-04-03	#Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...

536148 2020-04-03 #UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...

536155 2020-04-03 @PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
0	2307	15	536720
1164			
1	1473	0	1847
252			
2	422	0	538
780			
3	349	0	1015
41			
4	3640	1	293891
269			
...	...	...	...
.			
536129	75563	0	1041
300			
536130	1322	0	19522
380			
536131	6753	3	21444
1937			
536148	3886	1	29675
126			
536155	26271	0	349
1214			

	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification	\
0	2010-04-15	1		1
1	2014-08-10	0		1
2	2016-09-13	0		1
3	2017-05-04	0		1
4	2009-11-10	1		1
...	...	...		...
536129	2009-04-05	0		1
536130	2010-05-11	0		1
536131	2009-04-08	0		1
536148	2012-09-18	0		1
536155	2011-09-17	0		0

	processed_text
0	[quedateencas, mir, creaciones , originales , pa...
1	[contr, coronavirus, quedateencas, https, grad...
2	[hondamex, extiend, suspension, plant, canad, ...
3	[man, limpi, segur, estaras, mejor, prevencion...
4	[baj, californi, sum, cuatr, muert, https, https]
...	...

```

536129 [coronavirus, estadosun, tras, registr, pic, m...
536130 [part, lun, circul, men, taxis, call, playadel...
536131 [brasil, bolsonar, ser, destitu, maneja, jos, d...
536148 [ultimominut, tercer, muert, confirm, autor, e...
536155 [paismenospeor, zombi, fin, mund, EEUU, salv, ...

```

```
[75762 rows x 10 columns]
```

A full similar user-defined function to return a cleaned, but not split into tokens version of the tweet for model training purposes

@numba.jit

```

def clean_tweet_spanish(content):
    final_string = ""
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    for word in tokens:
        stemmed = word.lower()
        if(stemmed not in spanish_stopwords):
            for char in range(0, len(stemmed)):
                stemmed = stemmed.replace('#', '')
                stemmed = stemmed.replace('@', '')
            final_string = final_string + stemmed + " "
        else:
            continue
    return final_string

```

Applying that user-defined function to the text column to create a new training_text column

```

spanish_tweets_df['training_text'] =
spanish_tweets_df['text'].apply(lambda x: clean_tweet_spanish(x))

```

```

<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>:2: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITH looplifting enabled
because Function "clean_tweet_spanish" failed type inference due to:
Unknown attribute 'word_tokenize' of type Module(<module 'nltk' from
'/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/nltk/__init__.py'>)

```

```
File "<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>", line 5:
```

```

def clean_tweet_spanish(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = ""
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    ^

```

```
During: typing of get attribute at <ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>
(5)
```

```
File "<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>", line 5:
```

```

def clean_tweet_spanish(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = ""

```

```
tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
```

```
^
```

```
@numba.jit
```

```
<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>:2: NumbaWarning:  
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplifting enabled  
because Function "clean_tweet_spanish" failed type inference due to:  
Cannot determine Numba type of <class  
'numba.core.dispatcher.LiftedLoop'>
```

```
File "<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>", line 6:
```

```
def clean_tweet_spanish(content):  
    <source elided>  
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)  
    for word in tokens:  
    ^
```

```
@numba.jit
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p  
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "clean_tweet_spanish" was compiled in  
object mode without forceobj=True, but has lifted loops.
```

```
File "<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>", line 4:
```

```
def clean_tweet_spanish(content):  
    final_string = ""  
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,  
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p  
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:  
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode  
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

For more information visit

[https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depre
cation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit](https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#deprecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit)

```
File "<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>", line 4:
```

```
def clean_tweet_spanish(content):  
    final_string = ""  
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,  
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p  
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "clean_tweet_spanish" was compiled in  
object mode without forceobj=True.
```

```
File "<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>", line 6:
```

```
def clean_tweet_spanish(content):  
    <source elided>
```

```

tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
for word in tokens:
    ^

warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.

For more information visit
https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depr
ecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit

File "<ipython-input-114-2cb44a4883a3>", line 6:
def clean_tweet_spanish(content):
    <source elided>
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    for word in tokens:
        ^

warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,

```

1.4.2.2: Spanish Sentiment Analysis Calculation Using sentiment-spanish

For our Spanish tweet sentiment analysis calculation, we will be using the sentiment-spanish library. (<https://github.com/sentiment-analysis-spanish/sentiment-spanish>)

sentiment-analysis-spanish is a sentiment analysis and natural language processing library trained on Spanish-language user reviews of various sites such as eBay, TripAdvisor, and more that has been used to study sentiment in multiple academic studies.

For example, it has been used to investigate Twitter fake news spreaders (<https://par.nsf.gov/servlets/purl/10230411>), combating cyberterrorism (<https://repository.urosario.edu.co/handle/10336/34736>), and importantly, an analysis on overall COVID-19 pandemic-era sentiment on Twitter, similar to the process that we are implementing (<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13278-021-00825-0#Sec9>).

Thus, we felt that for the purposes of our analysis, which is to investigate multilingual sentiment in tweets regarding COVID-19, that the sentiment-analysis-spanish library would be a good fit. Because of its usage by multiple studies in reputable journals, including one study that did exactly what we are trying to investigate, and its origin as a model trained on tweet data fitting our current analysis, this toolkit was a good fit for what we wished to do.

```

# Installs the sentiment-analysis-spanish library
!pip install sentiment-analysis-spanish

```

```

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Collecting sentiment-analysis-spanish

```

Downloading sentiment_analysis_spanish-0.0.25-py3-none-any.whl (30.0 MB)

ent-analysis-spanish

Successfully installed sentiment-analysis-spanish-0.0.25

Installs keras tensorflow, which is needed for sentiment-analysis-library

!pip install keras tensorflow

Looking in indexes: <https://pypi.org/simple>, <https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/>

Requirement already satisfied: keras in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (2.9.0)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (2.9.2)

Requirement already satisfied: flatbuffers<2,>=1.12 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.12)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-estimator<2.10.0,>=2.9.0rc0

in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (2.9.0)

Requirement already satisfied: wrapt>=1.11.0 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.14.1)

Requirement already satisfied: gast<=0.4.0,>=0.2.1 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (0.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.20 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.21.6)

Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=1.0.0 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.3.0)

Requirement already satisfied: keras-preprocessing>=1.1.1 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.1.2)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.12.0 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.15.0)

Requirement already satisfied: grpcio<2.0,>=1.24.3 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.51.1)

Requirement already satisfied: libclang>=13.0.0 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (14.0.6)

Requirement already satisfied: google-pasta>=0.1.1 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (0.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.6.6 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (4.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: protobuf<3.20,>=3.9.2 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (3.19.6)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (21.3)

Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (2.1.1)

Requirement already satisfied: h5py>=2.9.0 in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (3.1.0)

Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (57.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-io-gcs-filesystem>=0.23.1 in

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (0.28.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (2.9.1)
Requirement already satisfied: opt-einsum>=2.3.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (3.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: astunparse>=1.6.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.6.3)
Requirement already satisfied: wheel<1.0,>=0.23.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from astunparse>=1.6.0-
>tensorflow) (0.38.4)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9-
>tensorflow) (3.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth<3,>=1.6.3 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9-
>tensorflow) (2.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth-oauthlib<0.5,>=0.4.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9-
>tensorflow) (0.4.6)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9-
>tensorflow) (2.23.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-plugin-wit>=1.6.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9-
>tensorflow) (1.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9-
>tensorflow) (1.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.7.0,>=0.6.0
in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from
tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (0.6.1)
Requirement already satisfied: rsa<5,>=3.1.4 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3-
>tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (4.9)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3-
>tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (0.2.8)
Requirement already satisfied: cachetools<6.0,>=2.0.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3-
>tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (5.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from google-auth-
oauthlib<0.5,>=0.4.1->tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata>=4.4 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from markdown>=2.6.8-
>tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (4.13.0)
Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=0.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from importlib-metadata>=4.4-
>markdown>=2.6.8->tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (3.11.0)
```

Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1<0.5.0,>=0.4.6 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1-
>google-auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (0.4.8)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3!=1.25.0,!1.25.1,<1.26,>=1.21.1
in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (1.24.3)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (2.10)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: oauthlib>=3.0.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0-
>google-auth-oauthlib<0.5,>=0.4.1->tensorboard<2.10,>=2.9->tensorflow)
(3.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from packaging->tensorflow)
(3.0.9)

```
# Imports the sentiment-analysis class from sentiment-analysis-spanish  
from sentiment_analysis_spanish import sentiment_analysis
```

```
# Creates an instance of the sentiment_analysis class, and defines a  
user-defined function for finding sentiment
```

```
spanish_sa = sentiment_analysis.SentimentAnalysisSpanish()
```

```
def retrieve_spanish_sentiment(content):  
    sentence = ' '.join(word for word in content)  
    return spanish_sa.sentiment(sentence)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:329:
```

```
UserWarning: Trying to unpickle estimator CountVectorizer from version  
0.23.2 when using version 1.0.2. This might lead to breaking code or  
invalid results. Use at your own risk. For more info please refer to:  
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/model\_persistence.html#security-maintainability-limitations
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:329:
```

```
UserWarning: Trying to unpickle estimator MultinomialNB from version  
0.23.2 when using version 1.0.2. This might lead to breaking code or  
invalid results. Use at your own risk. For more info please refer to:  
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/model\_persistence.html#security-maintainability-limitations
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
# Runs the sentiment analyzer on every processed tweet to get a sentiment score
```

```
spanish_tweets_df['sentiment'] =  
spanish_tweets_df['processed_text'].apply(lambda x:  
retrieve_spanish_sentiment(x))  
spanish_tweets_df
```

	created_at	text
\		
0	2020-04-03	#QuédateEnCasa Mira estas creaciones origina...
1	2020-04-03	Contra el #Coronavirus 🙄🙄🙄\n\n🏠 #QuédateEnCas...
2	2020-04-03	@HondaMexico extiende suspensión de sus planta...
3	2020-04-03	Con manos limpias, seguro estarás mejor. #Prev...
4	2020-04-03	🚒🏠 Baja California suma cuatro muertos por #C0...
...	...	...
536129	2020-04-03	"#Coronavirus en los #EstadosUnidos: tras regi...
536130	2020-04-03	🚗🏠 A partir del lunes circularán menos taxis e...
536131	2020-04-03	#Brasil: ¿Puede #Bolsonaro ser destituido por ...
536148	2020-04-03	#UltimoMinuto Tercera muerte por #Covid19 es c...
536155	2020-04-03	@PaisMenosPeor Ni zombies en el fin del mundo,...
	favourites_count	retweet_count
friends_count \		followers_count
0	2307	15
1164		536720
1	1473	0
252		1847
2	422	0
780		538
3	349	0
41		1015
4	3640	1
269		293891
...	...	...
.		..
536129	75563	0
300		1041
536130	1322	0
380		19522

	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification	\
0	2010-04-15	1	1	
1	2014-08-10	0	1	
2	2016-09-13	0	1	
3	2017-05-04	0	1	
4	2009-11-10	1	1	
...	...	...	...	
536129	2009-04-05	0	1	
536130	2010-05-11	0	1	
536131	2009-04-08	0	1	
536148	2012-09-18	0	1	
536155	2011-09-17	0	0	

	processed_text	\
0	[quedateencas, mir, creaciones , originales , pa...	
1	[contr, coronavirus, quedateencas, https, grad...	
2	[hondamex, extiend, suspension, plant, canad, ...	
3	[man, limpi, segur, estaras, mejor, prevencion...	
4	[baj, californi, sum, cuatr, muert, https, https]	
...	...	
536129	[coronavirus, estadosun, tras, registr, pic, m...	
536130	[part, lun, circul, men, taxis, call, playadel...	
536131	[brasil, bolsonar, ser, destitu, maneja, jos, d...	
536148	[ultimominut, tercer, muert, confirm, autor, e...	
536155	[paismenospeor, zombi, fin, mund, eeuu, salv, ...	

	training_text	sentiment
0	quédateencasa mira creaciones originales pr...	0.464011
1	coronavirus 🤔👉👎👎 🏠 quédateencasa 🤔👎 🤔 https ...	0.497892
2	hondamexico extiende suspensión plantas cana...	0.269797
3	manos limpias , seguro mejor . prevención coro...	0.617922
4	👎🤔 baja california suma cuatro muertos covid1...	0.497892
...	...	...
536129	`` coronavirus estadosunidos : tras registra...	0.149585
536130	👎🤔 partir lunes circularán menos taxis calles ...	0.664921
536131	brasil : ¿puede bolsonaro ser destituido man...	0.101106
536148	ultimominuto tercera muerte covid19 confirma...	0.497892
536155	paismenospeor zombies fin mundo , eeuu salv...	0.584853

```
[75762 rows x 12 columns]
```

The sentiment-analyzer-spanish library, when returning sentiment scores, returns them from a range of 0 to 1. Thus, we have to scale the end result to be from -1 to 1, so as to match the sentiment range that is being expressed in our French and English libraries. We do this with the simple formula of $(\text{sentiment} * 2) - 1$, as that should properly scale the sentiment accordingly.

```
#English and French sentiment is calculated on a scale of -1 to 1,  
where as Spanish is on 0 to 1.  
#Thus, we must scale Spanish sentiment so we can better compare across  
langauges
```

```
spanish_tweets_df['sentiment'] =  
spanish_tweets_df['sentiment'].apply(lambda x: (x*2)-1)
```

```
# We want to find the numerical columns in the data, barring  
followers_count, as that has been replaced with  
follower_classification  
spanish_tweets_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
Int64Index: 75762 entries, 0 to 536155  
Data columns (total 12 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	created_at	75762 non-null	object
1	text	75762 non-null	object
2	favourites_count	75762 non-null	int64
3	retweet_count	75762 non-null	int64
4	followers_count	75762 non-null	int64
5	friends_count	75762 non-null	int64
6	account_created_at	75762 non-null	object
7	verified	75762 non-null	int64
8	follower_classification	75762 non-null	int64
9	processed_text	75762 non-null	object
10	training_text	75762 non-null	object
11	sentiment	75762 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(1), int64(6), object(5)
```

```
memory usage: 7.5+ MB
```

```
spanish_numerics_df = spanish_tweets_df[['favourites_count',  
'retweet_count', 'verified',  
                                           'follower_classification',  
'friends_count', 'sentiment']]  
spanish_numerics_df
```

	favourites_count	retweet_count	verified
follower_classification \			
0	2307	15	1
1			

```

1          1473          0          0
1
2          422          0          0
1
3          349          0          0
1
4          3640          1          1
1
...          ...          ...          ...
...
536129      75563          0          0
1
536130      1322          0          0
1
536131      6753          3          0
1
536148      3886          1          0
1
536155      26271         0          0
0

```

	friends_count	sentiment
0	1164	-0.071978
1	252	-0.004215
2	780	-0.460407
3	41	0.235844
4	269	-0.004215
...	...	...
536129	300	-0.700830
536130	380	0.329841
536131	1937	-0.797787
536148	126	-0.004215
536155	1214	0.169705

[75762 rows x 6 columns]

1.4.3: Spanish Tweets Visualizations

We want to visualize all of the data within the Spanish tweets dataset, so that we can find trends in our data, investigate multicollinearity, overall sentiment, etc.

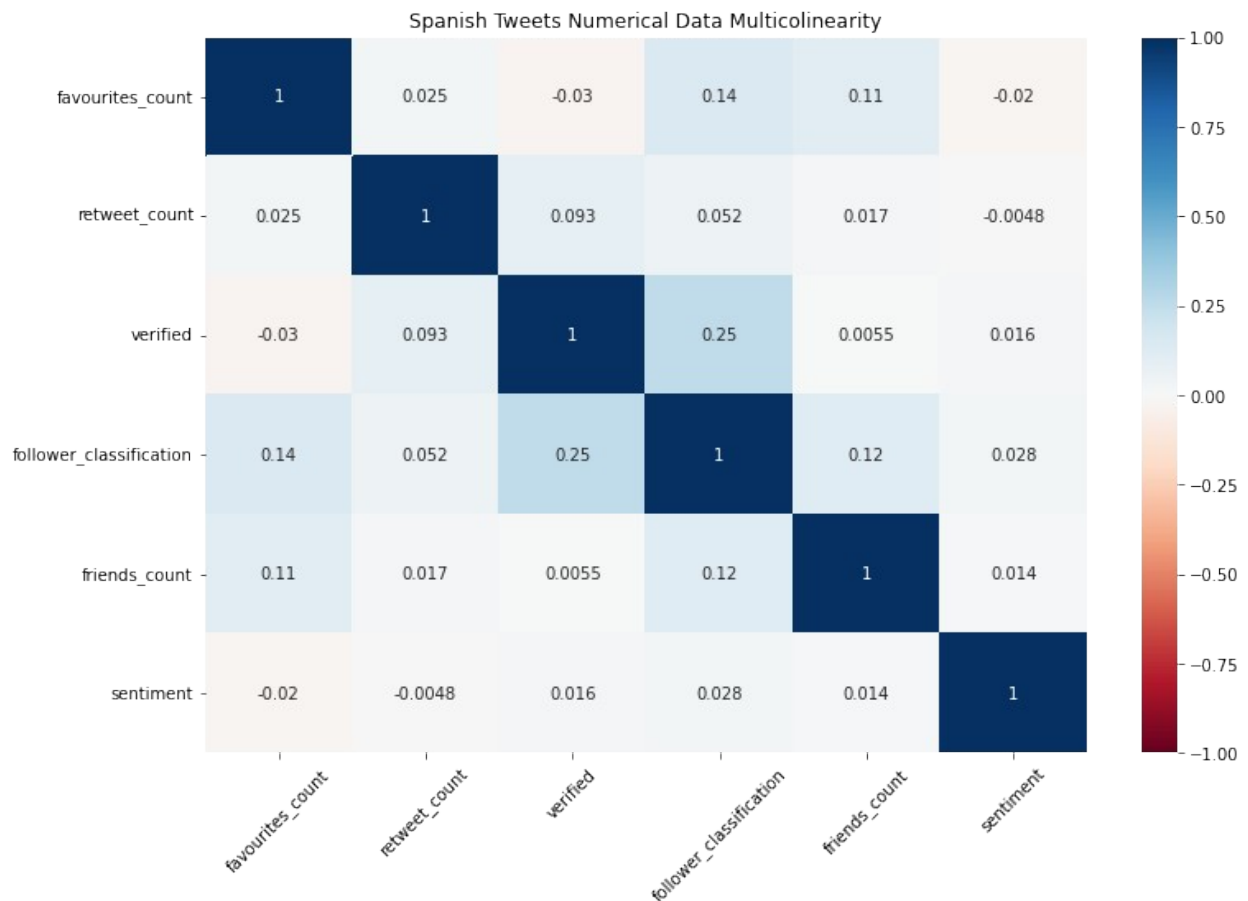
```

# This is a correlation matrix that shows a heatmap of the
# multicollinearity between the different variables
# As the colinearity between all of the variables isn't that high, we
# don't have to remove any of them from our analysis
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
spanish_corr_matrix = sns.heatmap(spanish_numerics_df.corr(), vmin=-1,
vmax=1, cmap='RdBu', annot=True)

```

```
plt.title('Spanish Tweets Numerical Data Multicollinearity')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

(array([0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5]),
 <a list of 6 Text major ticklabel objects>)
```



Looking at the correlation heatmap, we see that none of the variables are that highly colinear, so we don't have to remove any of them from the modeling or the analysis.

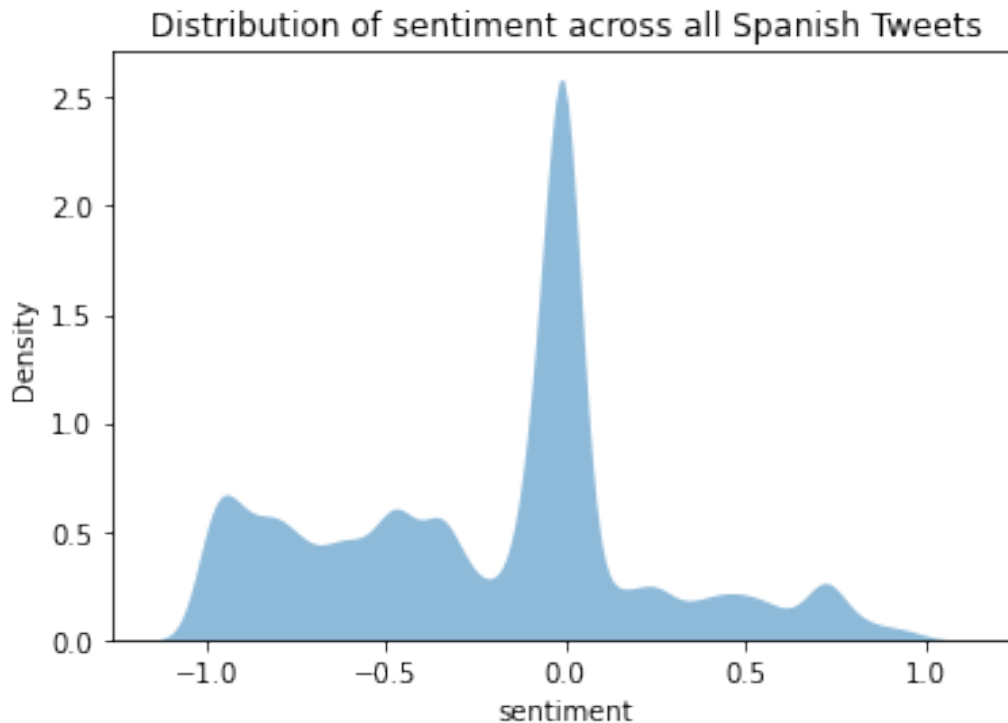
Next we will create a word cloud to get a sense of which words were most common amongst Spanish Tweets.

```
# Create the top tokens from our tokenized text. Due to the way our
tokenizer processed Spanish,
# "https" is treated as a token and became the most popular token. To
offset this, we only count
# tokens if they're not equal to "https"
top_tokens_list_spanish = spanish_tweets_df['processed_text']
top_tokens_spanish = []
for sublist in top_tokens_list_spanish:
    for element in sublist:
```



```
#KDE of sentiment distribution
sns.kdeplot(data=spanish_numerics_df, x='sentiment',
            fill=True, alpha=0.5, linewidth=0).set(
            title='Distribution of sentiment across all Spanish
Tweets'
        )

[Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution of sentiment across all Spanish
Tweets')]
```

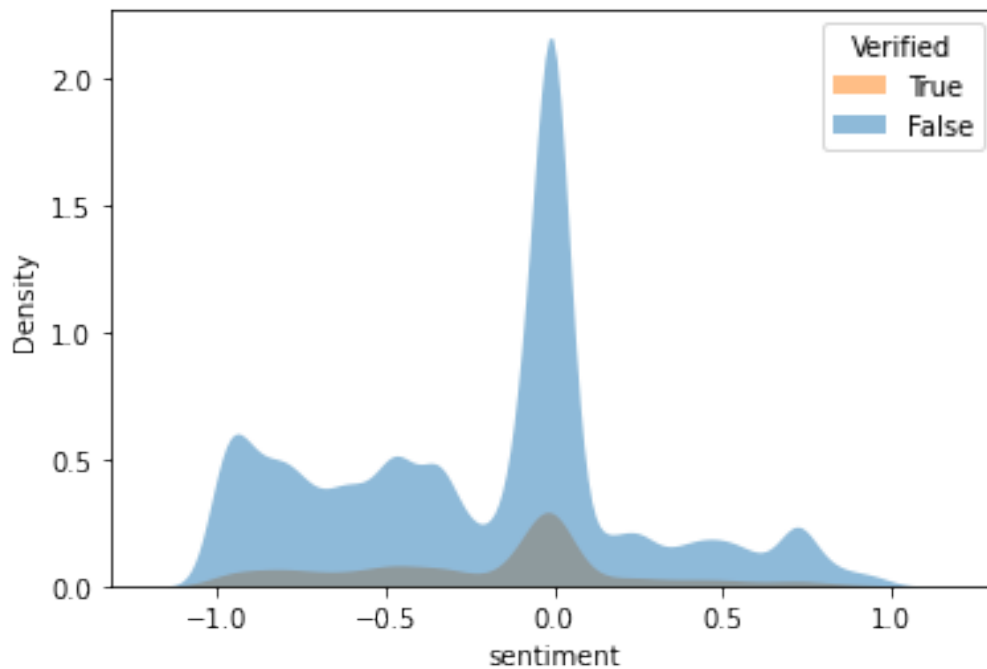


In this KDE plot we see that most tweets appear to have a neutral or negative sentiment, with a significant distribution appearing at the negative extreme.

```
sns.kdeplot(data = spanish_numerics_df, x='sentiment', hue='verified',
            fill=True, alpha=0.5, linewidth=0
            ).set(title='Distribution of sentiment between verified
and unverified Tweets in Spanish')
plt.legend(title='Verified', labels=['True', 'False'])

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f583348a550>
```

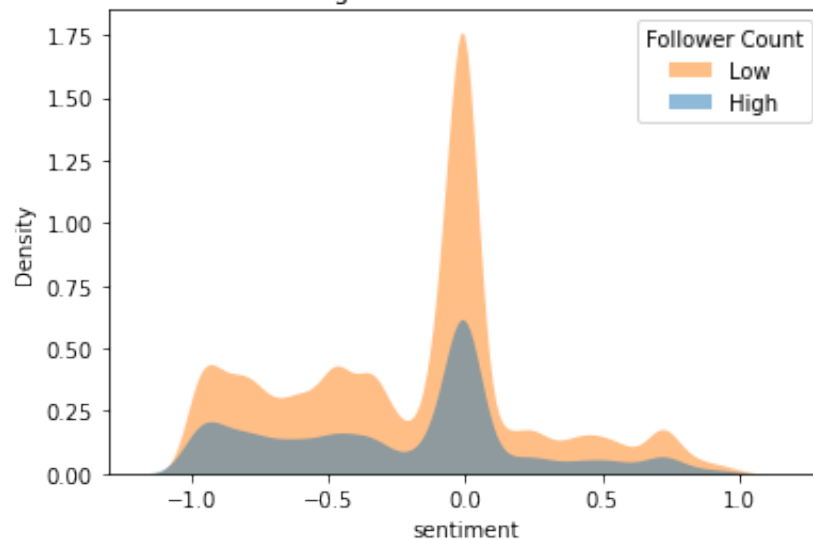
Distribution of sentiment between verified and unverified Tweets in Spanish



The verified tweets reflect the overall distribution in that there are more negative tweets than positive, however the quantity of negative verified tweets in proportion to all verified tweets seems less than its unverified counterpart.

```
sns.kdeplot(data = spanish_numerics_df, x='sentiment',  
hue='follower_classification',  
fill=True, alpha=0.5, linewidth=0  
)  
.set(title='Distribution of Sentiment Between High-  
Follower and Low-Follower Accounts Tweets in Spanish')  
plt.legend(title='Follower Count', labels=['Low', 'High'])  
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f58335f7280>
```

Distribution of Sentiment Between High-Follower and Low-Follower Accounts Tweets in Spanish



The two distributions here mirror each other, suggesting once again that there are no trends to be seen in this high following and low following demographic.

1.5: French Tweets Analysis

1.5.1: French Tweets Pre-processing and EDA

In a similar fashion to how we investigated and removed unnecessary columns and nulls from the English and Spanish tweet dataframes, we now want to do the same to the French tweets using the dataframe we created earlier, `french_tweets_df`.

The steps used to process the French tweets dataframe are mostly similar to that of the English and Spanish tweets, albeit with differences, mainly in the sentiment analysis area.

Prints the head of 20 rows to see how the French tweets dataframe looks like

```
french_tweets_df.head(20)
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at	\
141	1245863595323191296	1082203787962523648	2020-04-03T00:00:02Z	
172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03T00:00:04Z	
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03T00:00:09Z	
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03T00:00:23Z	
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03T00:00:58Z	
582	1245863830292291587	1241135805957124102	2020-04-03T00:00:58Z	
681	1245863919647780864	499403277	2020-04-03T00:01:20Z	
720	1245863955924267013	16014404	2020-04-03T00:01:28Z	
730	1245863958512205825	795045814737498112	2020-04-03T00:01:29Z	
749	1245863970201677827	797887750871666689	2020-04-03T00:01:32Z	
752	1245863976501575680	2752784274	2020-04-03T00:01:33Z	
754	1245863975541018629	560195893	2020-04-03T00:01:33Z	

765	1245863983430520834	352485834	2020-04-03T00:01:35Z
829	1245864035704131584	1146475150562529280	2020-04-03T00:01:47Z
838	1245864036811456513	16014404	2020-04-03T00:01:48Z
903	1245864087940194309	238080747	2020-04-03T00:02:00Z
935	1245864112506068994	400334965	2020-04-03T00:02:06Z
965	1245864140112986113	1558500486	2020-04-03T00:02:12Z
983	1245864163814981632	1120744567773585408	2020-04-03T00:02:18Z
990	1245864169384972288	1204080681552433157	2020-04-03T00:02:19Z

	screen_name	text \
141	AboubacarKarim	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	LesNews	Le maire de #newyork @Billde Blasio conseille a...
212	mezmha	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	YannBD	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
580	Sarkddine	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
582	nenes_t2020	Voilà se que le vaccin pour le #coronavirus fa...
681	Anonymourist	#CoronavirusFrance LE TAUX DE MORTALITÉ EN FR...
720	sbergeron	#COVID19; Vous pensez être admissible à la Pre...
730	AndyBemba	#Covid19 : 11 nouveaux cas confirmés; 6 de tra...
749	LeChienDechaine	#Covid_19\nInutile de profiter du #confinement...
752	MrSmaaashy420	Le #coronavirus va-t-il muter vers une forme p...
754	AJRVince	Le vaccin Bcg fait parti des vaccins que nous ...
765	youssef_kaba	Chers agents des FDS, couvre-feu ne signifie p...
829	OMario07419036	@EPhilippePM .\n#Euthanasie dans les #EHPAD\n\...
838	sbergeron	#COVID19; Vous pensez être admissible à la Pre...
903	sputnik_fr	En plein confinement, des Toulousains ont orga...
935	HuffPostQuebec	Les troubles de l'odorat surviennent généralem...
965	tahayassinesbai	@UN @ONU_fr @UNHumanRights @UN_Photo @UNWebTV ...
983	Richie_Hertz	@SpiroAgnewGhost @Eviehome2 Elon is a fraud. H...

990 ElleSolitaria #COVID19\n#COVID19france\n#Confinement\
n#IlsSa...

	source	reply_to_status_id	reply_to_user_id	\
141	Twitter for iPhone	NaN	NaN	
172	Twitter for iPhone	NaN	NaN	
212	Twitter for Android	NaN	NaN	
331	Twitter for Android	NaN	NaN	
580	Twitter for iPhone	1.245496e+18	3.446271e+08	
582	Twitter for iPhone	NaN	NaN	
681	Twitter Web App	NaN	NaN	
720	Twitter for iPad	NaN	NaN	
730	Twitter for iPhone	NaN	NaN	
749	Twitter Web App	NaN	NaN	
752	Twitter for Android	NaN	NaN	
754	Twitter for Android	NaN	NaN	
765	Twitter for Android	NaN	NaN	
829	Twitter Web App	1.245822e+18	1.110890e+09	
838	Twitter for iPad	NaN	NaN	
903	TweetDeck	NaN	NaN	
935	SocialFlow	NaN	NaN	
965	Twitter for Android	NaN	1.415915e+07	
983	Twitter for iPhone	1.245863e+18	2.323449e+09	
990	Twitter for Android	NaN	NaN	

	reply_to_screen_name	is_quote	...	country_code	place_full_name
141	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
172	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
212	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
331	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
580	Claudy_Siar	False	...	NaN	NaN
582	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
681	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
720	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
730	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
749	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
752	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
754	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN

765	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
829	EPhilippePM	False	...	NaN	NaN
838	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
903	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
935	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN
965	UN	True	...	NaN	NaN
983	SpiroAgnewGhost	False	...	NaN	NaN
990	NaN	False	...	NaN	NaN

	place_type	followers_count	friends_count	account_lang	\
141	NaN	116	131	NaN	
172	NaN	398398	1319	NaN	
212	NaN	227	373	NaN	
331	NaN	775	1462	NaN	
580	NaN	203	107	NaN	
582	NaN	12	26	NaN	
681	NaN	60	635	NaN	
720	NaN	13322	633	NaN	
730	NaN	36338	840	NaN	
749	NaN	8199	7437	NaN	
752	NaN	5994	6581	NaN	
754	NaN	244	131	NaN	
765	NaN	474	287	NaN	
829	NaN	186	133	NaN	
838	NaN	13322	633	NaN	
903	NaN	82229	205	NaN	
935	NaN	143092	3712	NaN	
965	NaN	4	85	NaN	
983	NaN	335	360	NaN	
990	NaN	1	22	NaN	

	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count
141	2019-01-07T09:14:24Z	False	fr	30123
172	2009-07-17T19:29:48Z	False	fr	30123
212	2013-08-04T00:30:30Z	False	fr	30123
331	2011-06-08T08:38:37Z	False	fr	30123
580	2012-04-29T09:58:47Z	False	fr	30123
582	2020-03-20T22:53:46Z	False	fr	30123
681	2012-02-22T02:52:34Z	False	fr	30123
720	2008-08-27T17:21:44Z	True	fr	30123
730	2016-11-05T23:31:08Z	False	fr	30123
749	2016-11-13T19:43:58Z	False	fr	30123

752	2014-08-21T18:36:22Z	False	fr	30123
754	2012-04-22T10:11:08Z	False	fr	30123
765	2011-08-10T17:54:12Z	False	fr	30123
829	2019-07-03T17:45:51Z	False	fr	30123
838	2008-08-27T17:21:44Z	True	fr	30123
903	2011-01-14T09:27:09Z	True	fr	30123
935	2011-10-28T21:33:45Z	True	fr	30123
965	2013-06-30T17:23:47Z	False	fr	30123
983	2019-04-23T17:41:42Z	False	fr	30123
990	2019-12-09T16:50:13Z	False	fr	30123

[20 rows x 23 columns]

Looking at the information per column, again like in tweets_df, there are many missing values in the columns:

reply_to_status_id, reply_to_user_id, reply_to_screen_name, country_code, place_full_name, place_type, and account_lang
french_tweets_df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

Int64Index: 30123 entries, 141 to 536146

Data columns (total 23 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----
0	status_id	30123 non-null	int64
1	user_id	30123 non-null	int64
2	created_at	30123 non-null	object
3	screen_name	30123 non-null	object
4	text	30123 non-null	object
5	source	30123 non-null	object
6	reply_to_status_id	3395 non-null	float64
7	reply_to_user_id	3932 non-null	float64
8	reply_to_screen_name	3932 non-null	object
9	is_quote	30123 non-null	bool
10	is_retweet	30123 non-null	bool
11	favourites_count	30123 non-null	int64
12	retweet_count	30123 non-null	int64
13	country_code	945 non-null	object
14	place_full_name	946 non-null	object
15	place_type	946 non-null	object
16	followers_count	30123 non-null	int64
17	friends_count	30123 non-null	int64
18	account_lang	0 non-null	float64
19	account_created_at	30123 non-null	object
20	verified	30123 non-null	bool
21	lang	30123 non-null	object
22	lang_count	30123 non-null	int64

dtypes: bool(3), float64(3), int64(7), object(10)

memory usage: 4.9+ MB

1.5.1.1: Drop Nulls in French Tweets

Similarly to what we did with the English and Spanish tweets, we want to investigate the columns with null values and address them for the French tweets as well. Looking at these, we drop the columns such as `reply_to_user_id` or `place_full_name` that have over 75% null values, just like in English and Spanish tweets.

Again, these have an extremely large number of null values, for one, and cannot be easily imputed!

For example, if the country code or place is null, there's no easy imputation to be had. Likewise, whether or not it's a reply is rather meaningless in our analysis, so we can drop it rather than doing null imputation!

```
# Drops columns in french_tweets_df which have 75% of above of their
rows being null
french_tweets_df.dropna(thresh=int(0.75*french_tweets_df.shape[0]),
axis = 1, inplace=True)
french_tweets_df
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pandas/util/_decorators.py:311:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#
returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
141	1245863595323191296	1082203787962523648	2020-04-03T00:00:02Z
172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03T00:00:04Z
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03T00:00:09Z
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03T00:00:23Z
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03T00:00:58Z
...	...	...	...
536094	1246225920261623808	2533693312	2020-04-03T23:59:47Z
536110	1246225937387204609	1209832080923922432	2020-04-03T23:59:51Z
536112	1246225934220484608	1232524255667027969	2020-04-03T23:59:51Z
536138	1246225958367084545	754094315345969156	2020-04-03T23:59:56Z

536146 1246225960111923203 769020181159022593 2020-04-03T23:59:57Z

```
screen_name
text \
141 AboubacarKarim Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de
n...
172 LesNews Le maire de #newyork @Billde Blasio conseille
a...
212 mezmha Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le
maîtrisons ...
331 YannBD Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les
ban...
580 Sarkddine @Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte
@Twitt...
...
...
536094 lesabotsy_lita @SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du
#...
536110 SamyHideur #COVID19, j'étais un visionnaire mdr
https://...
536112 Dany99325 Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame
qui ...
536138 carbonewa Chers compatriotes,\nCette clarification du
do...
536146 Stephie_MKZ #RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même
congolais...
```

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count \
141	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	73
172	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	999
212	Twitter for Android	False	False	10871
331	Twitter for Android	False	False	1110
580	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	23449
...	...	...	...	...
536094	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	503
536110	Twitter for iPhone	True	False	1232
536112	Twitter for Android	False	False	732
536138	Twitter for Android	True	False	16412
536146	Twitter for Android	False	False	1216

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at \
141	8	116	131	2019-01-07T09:14:24Z
172	20	398398	1319	2009-07-17T19:29:48Z
212	1	227	373	2013-08-04T00:30:30Z
331	0	775	1462	2011-06-

08T08:38:37Z				
580	0	203	107	2012-04-
29T09:58:47Z				
...	...	...	...	
...				
536094	0	40	160	2014-05-
07T07:56:29Z				
536110	1	18	20	2019-12-
25T13:44:06Z				
536112	0	21	117	2020-02-
26T04:35:08Z				
536138	1	16182	2501	2016-07-
15T23:24:29Z				
536146	3	1274	222	2016-08-
26T03:54:33Z				

	verified	lang	lang_count
141	False	fr	30123
172	False	fr	30123
212	False	fr	30123
331	False	fr	30123
580	False	fr	30123
...	...	...	...
536094	False	fr	30123
536110	False	fr	30123
536112	False	fr	30123
536138	False	fr	30123
536146	False	fr	30123

[30123 rows x 16 columns]

1.5.1.2: Drop Duplicates in French Tweets

We do not want duplicated tweets within our French tweet dataset either. For the same reasons as before, if the same French tweet is used multiple times, then it could skew and alter our overall sentiment that the model would be trained on for the French tweets.

Drops duplicates, keeping the first one to not get rid of all instances of the tweets and their sentiment

```
french_tweets_df.drop_duplicates(keep='first', inplace=True)
french_tweets_df
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/pandas/util/_decorators.py:311:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
141	1245863595323191296	1082203787962523648	2020-04-03T00:00:02Z
172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03T00:00:04Z
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03T00:00:09Z
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03T00:00:23Z
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03T00:00:58Z
...	...	...	...
536094	1246225920261623808	2533693312	2020-04-03T23:59:47Z
536110	1246225937387204609	1209832080923922432	2020-04-03T23:59:51Z
536112	1246225934220484608	1232524255667027969	2020-04-03T23:59:51Z
536138	1246225958367084545	754094315345969156	2020-04-03T23:59:56Z
536146	1246225960111923203	769020181159022593	2020-04-03T23:59:57Z
	screen_name		
text \			
141	AboubacarKarim	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de	
n...			
172	LesNews	Le maire de #newyork @Billde Blasio conseille	
a...			
212	mezmha	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le	
maîtrisons ...			
331	YannBD	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les	
ban...			
580	Sarkddine	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte	
@Twitt...			
...	...		
...			
536094	lesabotsy_lita	@SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du	
#...			
536110	SamyHideur	#COVID19, j'étais un visionnaire mdr	
https://...			
536112	Dany99325	Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame	
qui ...			
536138	carbonewa	Chers compatriotes,\nCette clarification du	
do...			
536146	Stephie_MKZ	#RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même	
congolais...			
	source	is_quote	is_retweet favourites_count \

141	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	73
172	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	999
212	Twitter for Android	False	False	10871
331	Twitter for Android	False	False	1110
580	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	23449
...	...	...	...	...
536094	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	503
536110	Twitter for iPhone	True	False	1232
536112	Twitter for Android	False	False	732
536138	Twitter for Android	True	False	16412
536146	Twitter for Android	False	False	1216

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at \
141	8	116	131	2019-01-07T09:14:24Z
172	20	398398	1319	2009-07-17T19:29:48Z
212	1	227	373	2013-08-04T00:30:30Z
331	0	775	1462	2011-06-08T08:38:37Z
580	0	203	107	2012-04-29T09:58:47Z
...	...	...	...	...
536094	0	40	160	2014-05-07T07:56:29Z
536110	1	18	20	2019-12-25T13:44:06Z
536112	0	21	117	2020-02-26T04:35:08Z
536138	1	16182	2501	2016-07-15T23:24:29Z
536146	3	1274	222	2016-08-26T03:54:33Z

	verified	lang	lang_count
141	False	fr	30123
172	False	fr	30123
212	False	fr	30123
331	False	fr	30123
580	False	fr	30123
...	...	...	...
536094	False	fr	30123
536110	False	fr	30123
536112	False	fr	30123
536138	False	fr	30123
536146	False	fr	30123

```
[30123 rows x 16 columns]
```

1.5.1.3: Investigation of French Verified and Followers Count Columns

Just as in the English and Spanish tweet datasets, we want to investigate the discrepancy between how the overall sentiment is for users who are verified versus users who are not verified in the French tweet dataset.

Similarly, we again want to look at the difference between overall sentiment of users with high numbers of followers versus low numbers of followers. We will do cleaning and visualizations of the French verified and followers_count columns to prepare for this avenue of investigation.

Looking at the data, it is interesting to note that the difference between the number of high-follower people and low-follower people is smaller than what the article indicates yet again, with a difference that is comparable to the one exhibited by the English tweets.

This difference could be a reflection of a bias present in the selection of the tweets for the dataset, as it makes sense that users who have high amounts of followers are those who post more and post more about relevant topics (like COVID-19). Thus, this could be an explanation for the trends seen in the comparison bar plots.

```
# Creates a new dataframe of the number of French verified vs non-verified users
```

```
french_verified_df =  
french_tweets_df['verified'].value_counts().reset_index()  
french_verified_df
```

```
   index  verified  
0   False    26818  
1    True     3305
```

```
# Inside of verified column, again sets value to 1 if verified and 0 otherwise
```

```
french_tweets_df['verified'] =  
french_tweets_df['verified'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x == False else 1)  
french_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-136-1ae332c23567>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
french_tweets_df['verified'] =  
french_tweets_df['verified'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x == False else 1)
```

```
      status_id      user_id      created_at  
\ 141      1245863595323191296  1082203787962523648  2020-04-03T00:00:02Z
```

172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03T00:00:04Z
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03T00:00:09Z
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03T00:00:23Z
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03T00:00:58Z
...	...	...	...

536094	1246225920261623808	2533693312	2020-04-03T23:59:47Z
536110	1246225937387204609	1209832080923922432	2020-04-03T23:59:51Z
536112	1246225934220484608	1232524255667027969	2020-04-03T23:59:51Z
536138	1246225958367084545	754094315345969156	2020-04-03T23:59:56Z
536146	1246225960111923203	769020181159022593	2020-04-03T23:59:57Z

	screen_name	text \
141	AboubacarKarim	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	LesNews	Le maire de #newyork @Billde Blasio conseille a...
212	mezmha	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	YannBD	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
580	Sarkddine	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
...	...	...

536094	lesabotsy_lita	@SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
536110	SamyHideur	#COVID19, j'étais un visionnaire mdr https://...
536112	Dany99325	Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
536138	carbonewa	Chers compatriotes,\nCette clarification du do...
536146	Stephie_MKZ	#RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count \
141	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	73
172	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	999

212	Twitter for Android	False	False	10871
331	Twitter for Android	False	False	1110
580	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	23449
...	...	...	...	...
536094	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	503
536110	Twitter for iPhone	True	False	1232
536112	Twitter for Android	False	False	732
536138	Twitter for Android	True	False	16412
536146	Twitter for Android	False	False	1216

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	
account_created_at \				
141	8	116	131	2019-01-07T09:14:24Z
172	20	398398	1319	2009-07-17T19:29:48Z
212	1	227	373	2013-08-04T00:30:30Z
331	0	775	1462	2011-06-08T08:38:37Z
580	0	203	107	2012-04-29T09:58:47Z
...	...	...	...	...
...				
536094	0	40	160	2014-05-07T07:56:29Z
536110	1	18	20	2019-12-25T13:44:06Z
536112	0	21	117	2020-02-26T04:35:08Z
536138	1	16182	2501	2016-07-15T23:24:29Z
536146	3	1274	222	2016-08-26T03:54:33Z

	verified	lang	lang_count
141	0	fr	30123
172	0	fr	30123
212	0	fr	30123
331	0	fr	30123
580	0	fr	30123
...	...	...	...
536094	0	fr	30123
536110	0	fr	30123
536112	0	fr	30123
536138	0	fr	30123
536146	0	fr	30123

[30123 rows x 16 columns]

```
# Applies a function to the followers_count column, assigning 1 if
count > 500, representing high followers, and 0 otherwise (low
followers)
french_tweets_df['follower_classification'] =
french_tweets_df['followers_count'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x >= 500 else
0)
french_tweets_df
```

<ipython-input-137-43b47b45cd6d>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation:
https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
french_tweets_df['follower_classification'] =
french_tweets_df['followers_count'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x >= 500 else
0)

	status_id	user_id	created_at
\			
141	1245863595323191296	1082203787962523648	2020-04-03T00:00:02Z
172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03T00:00:04Z
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03T00:00:09Z
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03T00:00:23Z
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03T00:00:58Z
...	...	...	...
536094	1246225920261623808	2533693312	2020-04-03T23:59:47Z
536110	1246225937387204609	1209832080923922432	2020-04-03T23:59:51Z
536112	1246225934220484608	1232524255667027969	2020-04-03T23:59:51Z
536138	1246225958367084545	754094315345969156	2020-04-03T23:59:56Z
536146	1246225960111923203	769020181159022593	2020-04-03T23:59:57Z

	screen_name	text
\		
141	AboubacarKarim	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de
n...		
172	LesNews	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille
a...		
212	mezmha	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le

maîtrisons ...
 331 YannBD Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les
 ban...
 580 Sarkddine @Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte
 @Twitt...
 ...
 ...
 536094 lesabotsy_lita @SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du
 #...
 536110 SamyHidur #COVID19, j'étais un visionnaire mdr
 https://...
 536112 Dany99325 Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame
 qui ...
 536138 carbonewa Chers compatriotes,\nCette clarification du
 do...
 536146 Stephie_MKZ #RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même
 congolais...

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	\
141	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	73	
172	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	999	
212	Twitter for Android	False	False	10871	
331	Twitter for Android	False	False	1110	
580	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	23449	
...	...	...	...	...	
536094	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	503	
536110	Twitter for iPhone	True	False	1232	
536112	Twitter for Android	False	False	732	
536138	Twitter for Android	True	False	16412	
536146	Twitter for Android	False	False	1216	

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	\
141	8	116	131	2019-01-07T09:14:24Z	
172	20	398398	1319	2009-07-17T19:29:48Z	
212	1	227	373	2013-08-04T00:30:30Z	
331	0	775	1462	2011-06-08T08:38:37Z	
580	0	203	107	2012-04-29T09:58:47Z	
...	...	...	...		
...					
536094	0	40	160	2014-05-07T07:56:29Z	
536110	1	18	20	2019-12-25T13:44:06Z	

536112	0	21	117	2020-02-26T04:35:08Z
536138	1	16182	2501	2016-07-15T23:24:29Z
536146	3	1274	222	2016-08-26T03:54:33Z

	verified	lang	lang_count	follower_classification
141	0	fr	30123	0
172	0	fr	30123	1
212	0	fr	30123	0
331	0	fr	30123	1
580	0	fr	30123	0
...	...	...	...	...
536094	0	fr	30123	0
536110	0	fr	30123	0
536112	0	fr	30123	0
536138	0	fr	30123	1
536146	0	fr	30123	1

[30123 rows x 17 columns]

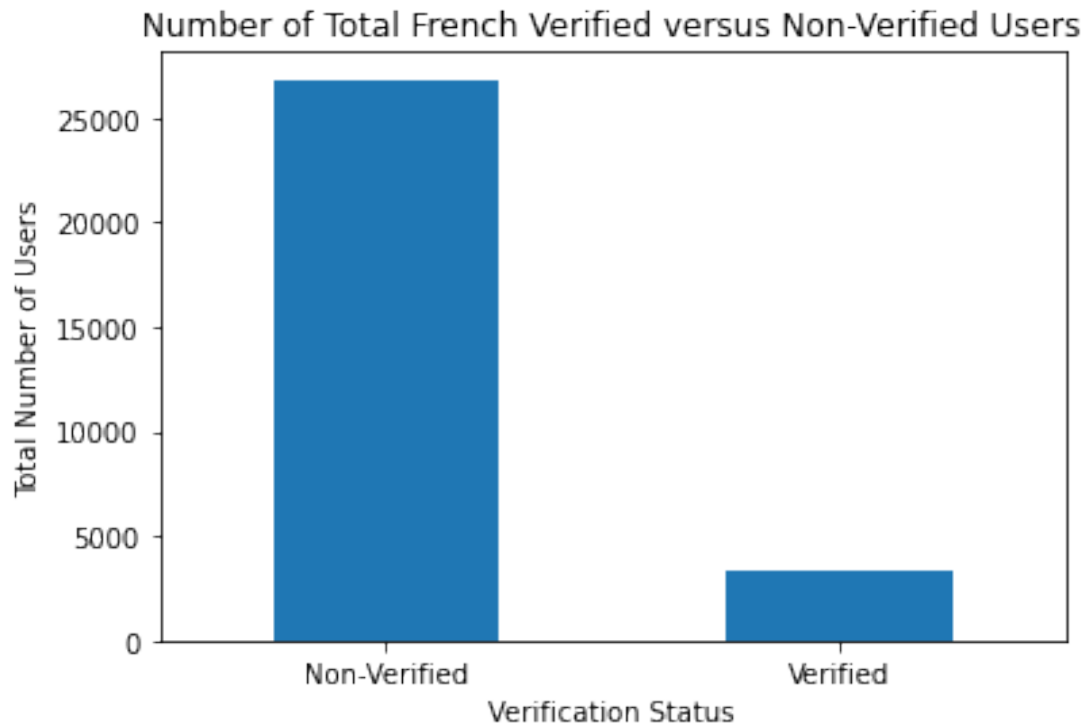
```
# Creates a new dataframe of the number of high follower vs low
# follower users
french_follower_df =
french_tweets_df['follower_classification'].value_counts().reset_index
()
french_follower_df
```

	index	follower_classification
0	1	17917
1	0	12206

```
# Plots number of French verified vs non-verified tweets
french_verified_df.plot.bar(x='index', legend=None)
plt.title("Number of Total French Verified versus Non-Verified Users")
plt.ylabel("Total Number of Users")
plt.xlabel("Verification Status")

bars = ('Non-Verified', 'Verified')
x_pos = np.arange(len(bars))

plt.xticks(x_pos, bars)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```

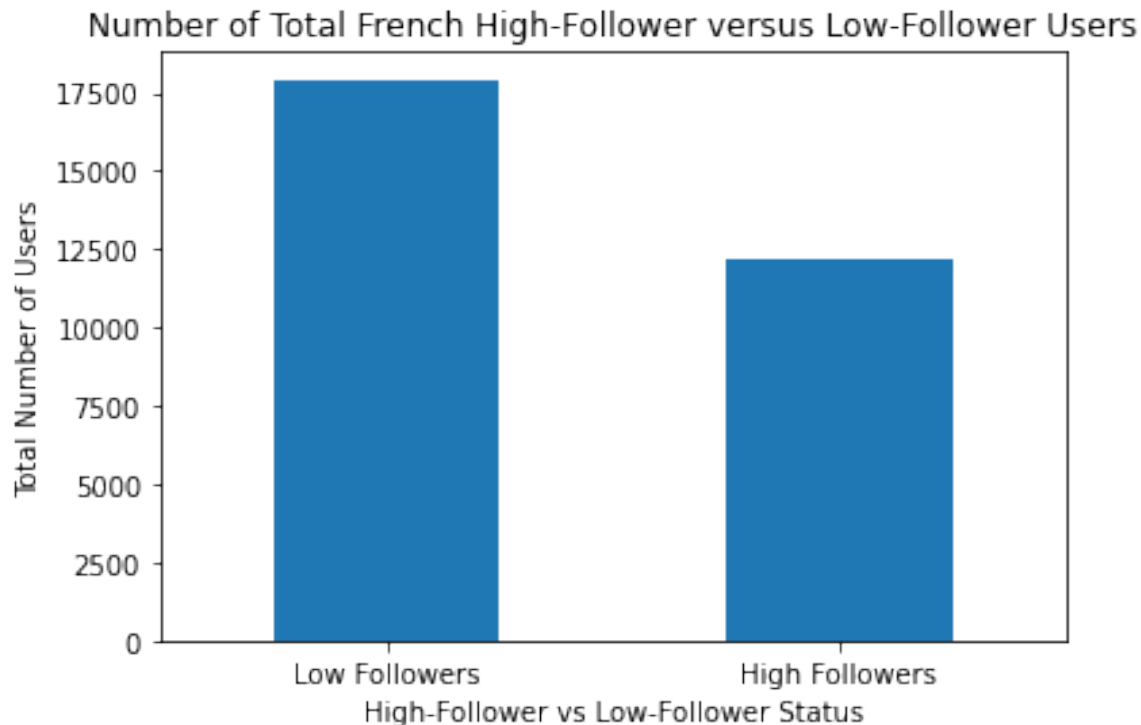


This bar graph shows the large difference between the number of non-verified and verified users -- this makes sense, as naturally there would be less people that are verified, and both classifications still have large sample sizes to try and run analysis on.

```
# Plots number of French high-follower vs low-follower tweets
french_follower_df.plot.bar(x='index', legend=None)
plt.title("Number of Total French High-Follower versus Low-Follower Users")
plt.ylabel("Total Number of Users")
plt.xlabel("High-Follower vs Low-Follower Status")

bars = ('Low Followers', 'High Followers')
x_pos = np.arange(len(bars))

plt.xticks(x_pos, bars)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```



This bar graph shows the difference between the number of high-follower users and low-follower users in the French tweet dataset. This is actually surprising, similar to the English tweet dataset, as given the article it indicated that "high-follower" users were only ~1-2% of the total Twitter userbase. However, the mass majority of Twitter accounts most likely do not post at all, so if a working usable Kaggle dataset was to be compiled, then it is understandable to have an overrepresentation of accounts that post often, and therefore high-follower accounts by association.

1.5.1.4: Cleaning French Tweets Time Stamps

Looking at the French `created_at` and `account_created_at` columns, we notice that they need to be converted to proper datetime formatting, as right now they're in an improper format. Thus, we again need to reformat them and transform them to datetime format.

```
# Cleans and converts the created_at and account_created_at columns to
datetime format
french_tweets_df['created_at'] =
french_tweets_df['created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')[0])
pd.to_datetime(french_tweets_df['created_at'])
french_tweets_df['account_created_at'] =
french_tweets_df['account_created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')
[0])
pd.to_datetime(french_tweets_df['account_created_at'])
french_tweets_df
```

```
<ipython-input-141-69d6673a1dfc>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
```

Try using `.loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value` instead

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
french_tweets_df['created_at'] =  
french_tweets_df['created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')[0])  
<ipython-input-141-69d6673aldfc>:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
french_tweets_df['account_created_at'] =  
french_tweets_df['account_created_at'].apply(lambda x: x.split('T')[0])
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
141	1245863595323191296	1082203787962523648	2020-04-03
AboubacarKarim			
172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03
LesNews			
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03
mezmha			
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03
YannBD			
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03
Sarkddine			
...	...	...	...
...			
536094	1246225920261623808	2533693312	2020-04-03
lesabotsy_lita			
536110	1246225937387204609	1209832080923922432	2020-04-03
SamyHideur			
536112	1246225934220484608	1232524255667027969	2020-04-03
Dany99325			
536138	1246225958367084545	754094315345969156	2020-04-03
carbonewa			
536146	1246225960111923203	769020181159022593	2020-04-03
Stephie_MKZ			

	text \
141	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...
212	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
580	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
...	...

536094 @SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
 536110 #COVID19, j'étais un visionnaire mdr https://...
 536112 Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
 536138 Chers compatriotes,\nCette clarification du do...
 536146 #RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	\
141	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	73	
172	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	999	
212	Twitter for Android	False	False	10871	
331	Twitter for Android	False	False	1110	
580	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	23449	
...	...	...	...	...	
536094	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	503	
536110	Twitter for iPhone	True	False	1232	
536112	Twitter for Android	False	False	732	
536138	Twitter for Android	True	False	16412	
536146	Twitter for Android	False	False	1216	

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	\
141	8	116	131	2019-01-07	
172	20	398398	1319	2009-07-17	
212	1	227	373	2013-08-04	
331	0	775	1462	2011-06-08	
580	0	203	107	2012-04-29	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
536094	0	40	160	2014-05-07	
536110	1	18	20	2019-12-25	
536112	0	21	117	2020-02-26	
536138	1	16182	2501	2016-07-15	
536146	3	1274	222	2016-08-26	

	verified	lang	lang_count	follower_classification
141	0	fr	30123	0
172	0	fr	30123	1
212	0	fr	30123	0
331	0	fr	30123	1
580	0	fr	30123	0

...	...	...	...	...
536094	0	fr	30123	0
536110	0	fr	30123	0
536112	0	fr	30123	0
536138	0	fr	30123	1
536146	0	fr	30123	1

[30123 rows x 17 columns]

1.5.1.5: Investigation of French Tweets Retweets and Quotes and Removing Unnecessary Columns

Again for the French tweets, we only want tweets that are that individual's personal sentiment, rather than quoting another user's opinion. This is because including elements such as retweets and quotes could include multiple users that are retweeting and/or quoting the same tweet, thus again skewing overall sentiment for training.

Thus, as long as they don't account for too many tweets, we should remove all rows that are quotes or tweets.

Likewise, we should remove any columns that are not necessary for overall sentiment analysis, such as personal identifiers.

```
# Checking number of tweets that are retweets
# Seeing that there are 0, we can remove this column easily.
french_tweets_df[french_tweets_df['is_retweet'] == True].count()
```

```
status_id          0
user_id            0
created_at         0
screen_name        0
text              0
source             0
is_quote           0
is_retweet         0
favourites_count   0
retweet_count      0
followers_count    0
friends_count      0
account_created_at 0
verified           0
lang               0
lang_count         0
follower_classification 0
dtype: int64
```

```
# Checking number of tweets that are quotes.
# Seeing that there's a small proportion of tweets that are quotes,
they can be removed without overly affecting sentiment analysis.
french_tweets_df[french_tweets_df['is_quote'] == True].count()
```

```

status_id      4260
user_id        4260
created_at     4260
screen_name    4260
text           4260
source         4260
is_quote       4260
is_retweet     4260
favourites_count 4260
retweet_count  4260
followers_count 4260
friends_count  4260
account_created_at 4260
verified       4260
lang           4260
lang_count     4260
follower_classification 4260
dtype: int64

```

Removes all rows from the dataset that are quotes

```

french_tweets_df = french_tweets_df[french_tweets_df['is_quote'] ==
False]
french_tweets_df

```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
141	1245863595323191296	1082203787962523648	2020-04-03
AboubacarKarim			
172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03
LesNews			
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03
mezmha			
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03
YannBD			
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03
Sarkddine			
...	...	...	...
...			
535993	1246225828943454208	748886017768390656	2020-04-03
YvesNtsama			
536004	1246225841333428225	20956732	2020-04-03
Achigan36			
536094	1246225920261623808	2533693312	2020-04-03
lesabotsy_lita			
536112	1246225934220484608	1232524255667027969	2020-04-03
Dany99325			
536146	1246225960111923203	769020181159022593	2020-04-03
Stephie_MKZ			

text \

141 Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
 172 Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...
 212 Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
 331 Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
 580 @Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
 ...
 535993 @DrManaouda j'ai une question. plusieurs pays ...
 536004 Ils ont les masques...on a leur Hydro-électric...
 536094 @SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
 536112 Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
 536146 #RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count \
141	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	73
172	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	999
212	Twitter for Android	False	False	10871
331	Twitter for Android	False	False	1110
580	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	23449
...	...	...	...	...
535993	Twitter for Android	False	False	190
536004	Twitter for Android	False	False	1326
536094	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	503
536112	Twitter for Android	False	False	732
536146	Twitter for Android	False	False	1216

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at \
141	8	116	131	2019-01-07
172	20	398398	1319	2009-07-17
212	1	227	373	2013-08-04
331	0	775	1462	2011-06-08
580	0	203	107	2012-04-29
...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...
535993	0	143	226	2016-07-01
536004	0	68	143	2009-02-16
536094	0	40	160	2014-05-07
536112	0	21	117	2020-02-26
536146	3	1274	222	2016-08-26

	verified	lang	lang_count	follower_classification
141	0	fr	30123	0
172	0	fr	30123	1
212	0	fr	30123	0
331	0	fr	30123	1
580	0	fr	30123	0
...	...	...	...	...
535993	0	fr	30123	0
536004	0	fr	30123	0
536094	0	fr	30123	0
536112	0	fr	30123	0
536146	0	fr	30123	1

[25863 rows x 17 columns]

Removes all rows from the dataset that are retweets

```
french_tweets_df = french_tweets_df[french_tweets_df['is_retweet'] ==
False]
```

```
french_tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at	screen_name \
141	1245863595323191296	1082203787962523648	2020-04-03	AboubacarKarim
172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03	LesNews
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03	mezmha
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03	YannBD
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03	Sarkddine
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
535993	1246225828943454208	748886017768390656	2020-04-03	YvesNtsama
536004	1246225841333428225	20956732	2020-04-03	Achigan36
536094	1246225920261623808	2533693312	2020-04-03	lesabotsy_lita
536112	1246225934220484608	1232524255667027969	2020-04-03	Dany99325
536146	1246225960111923203	769020181159022593	2020-04-03	Stephie_MKZ

	text \
141	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...
212	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...

580 @Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
 ...
 535993 @DrManaouda j'ai une question. plusieurs pays ...
 536004 Ils ont les masques...on a leur Hydro-électric...
 536094 @SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
 536112 Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
 536146 #RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	source	is_quote	is_retweet	favourites_count	\
141	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	73	
172	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	999	
212	Twitter for Android	False	False	10871	
331	Twitter for Android	False	False	1110	
580	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	23449	
...	...	...	...	...	
535993	Twitter for Android	False	False	190	
536004	Twitter for Android	False	False	1326	
536094	Twitter for iPhone	False	False	503	
536112	Twitter for Android	False	False	732	
536146	Twitter for Android	False	False	1216	

	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count	account_created_at	\
141	8	116	131	2019-01-07	
172	20	398398	1319	2009-07-17	
212	1	227	373	2013-08-04	
331	0	775	1462	2011-06-08	
580	0	203	107	2012-04-29	
...	...	...	...	...	.
535993	0	143	226	2016-07-01	
536004	0	68	143	2009-02-16	
536094	0	40	160	2014-05-07	
536112	0	21	117	2020-02-26	
536146	3	1274	222	2016-08-26	

	verified	lang	lang_count	follower_classification
141	0	fr	30123	0
172	0	fr	30123	1
212	0	fr	30123	0

331	0	fr	30123	1
580	0	fr	30123	0
...	...	...	...	...
535993	0	fr	30123	0
536004	0	fr	30123	0
536094	0	fr	30123	0
536112	0	fr	30123	0
536146	0	fr	30123	1

[25863 rows x 17 columns]

As they are now unnecessary, we can remove the is_quote and is_retweet columns now

```
french_tweets_df.drop(['is_quote', 'is_retweet'], axis=1,
inplace=True)
french_tweets_df
```

	status_id	user_id	created_at
screen_name \			
141	1245863595323191296	1082203787962523648	2020-04-03
AboubacarKarim			
172	1245863602633838603	57732899	2020-04-03
LesNews			
212	1245863621332045827	1643982751	2020-04-03
mezmha			
331	1245863683260944384	313192351	2020-04-03
YannBD			
580	1245863827016519680	566248305	2020-04-03
Sarkddine			
...	...	...	...
...			
535993	1246225828943454208	748886017768390656	2020-04-03
YvesNtsama			
536004	1246225841333428225	20956732	2020-04-03
Achigan36			
536094	1246225920261623808	2533693312	2020-04-03
lesabotsy_lita			
536112	1246225934220484608	1232524255667027969	2020-04-03
Dany99325			
536146	1246225960111923203	769020181159022593	2020-04-03
Stephie_MKZ			

	text \
141	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...
212	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
580	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
...	...
535993	@DrManaouda j'ai une question. plusieurs pays ...

536004 Ils ont les masques...on a leur Hydro-électric...
 536094 @SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
 536112 Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
 536146 #RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	source	favourites_count	retweet_count
followers_count \			
141	Twitter for iPhone	73	8
116			
172	Twitter for iPhone	999	20
398398			
212	Twitter for Android	10871	1
227			
331	Twitter for Android	1110	0
775			
580	Twitter for iPhone	23449	0
203			
...	...	...	...
...			
535993	Twitter for Android	190	0
143			
536004	Twitter for Android	1326	0
68			
536094	Twitter for iPhone	503	0
40			
536112	Twitter for Android	732	0
21			
536146	Twitter for Android	1216	3
1274			

	friends_count	account_created_at	verified	lang	lang_count \
141	131	2019-01-07	0	fr	30123
172	1319	2009-07-17	0	fr	30123
212	373	2013-08-04	0	fr	30123
331	1462	2011-06-08	0	fr	30123
580	107	2012-04-29	0	fr	30123
...	...	...	...	...	...
535993	226	2016-07-01	0	fr	30123
536004	143	2009-02-16	0	fr	30123
536094	160	2014-05-07	0	fr	30123
536112	117	2020-02-26	0	fr	30123
536146	222	2016-08-26	0	fr	30123

	follower_classification
141	0
172	1
212	0
331	1
580	0
...	...

535993	0
536004	0
536094	0
536112	0
536146	1

[25863 rows x 15 columns]

Looking at the status_id, user_id, and screen_name columns, we don't need them for French tweet sentiment analysis, so we can drop them.

```
french_tweets_df.drop(['status_id', 'user_id', 'screen_name'], axis=1,
inplace=True)
```

french_tweets_df

	created_at	text
\		
141	2020-04-03	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	2020-04-03	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...
212	2020-04-03	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	2020-04-03	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
580	2020-04-03	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
...	...	...
535993	2020-04-03	@DrManaouda j'ai une question. plusieurs pays ...
536004	2020-04-03	Ils ont les masques...on a leur Hydro-électric...
536094	2020-04-03	@SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
536112	2020-04-03	Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
536146	2020-04-03	#RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	source	favourites_count	retweet_count
followers_count \			
141	Twitter for iPhone	73	8
116			
172	Twitter for iPhone	999	20
398398			
212	Twitter for Android	10871	1
227			
331	Twitter for Android	1110	0
775			
580	Twitter for iPhone	23449	0
203			

```

...
...
535993  Twitter for Android          190          0
143
536004  Twitter for Android          1326         0
68
536094  Twitter for iPhone             503          0
40
536112  Twitter for Android             732          0
21
536146  Twitter for Android          1216          3
1274

      friends_count account_created_at verified lang lang_count \
141          131      2019-01-07          0   fr      30123
172          1319      2009-07-17          0   fr      30123
212           373      2013-08-04          0   fr      30123
331          1462      2011-06-08          0   fr      30123
580           107      2012-04-29          0   fr      30123
...
535993          226      2016-07-01          0   fr      30123
536004          143      2009-02-16          0   fr      30123
536094          160      2014-05-07          0   fr      30123
536112          117      2020-02-26          0   fr      30123
536146          222      2016-08-26          0   fr      30123

      follower_classification
141                          0
172                          1
212                          0
331                          1
580                          0
...
535993                      0
536004                      0
536094                      0
536112                      0
536146                      1

```

```
[25863 rows x 12 columns]
```

```

# Furthermore, we also do not need the source column for our analysis,
# as evidenced through analysis in Spanish and English tweets
# Thus, we can remove this.
# Likewise, we no longer need the language columns for our analysis,
# so lang_count and lang (redundant) can be removed too
french_tweets_df.drop(['source', 'lang', 'lang_count'], axis=1,
inplace=True)
french_tweets_df

```

	created_at	text	
\			
141	2020-04-03	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...	
172	2020-04-03	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...	
212	2020-04-03	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...	
331	2020-04-03	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...	
580	2020-04-03	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...	
...	...	...	
535993	2020-04-03	@DrManaouda j'ai une question. plusieurs pays ...	
536004	2020-04-03	Ils ont les masques...on a leur Hydro-électric...	
536094	2020-04-03	@SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...	
536112	2020-04-03	Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...	
536146	2020-04-03	#RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...	
	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
141	73	8	116
131			
172	999	20	398398
1319			
212	10871	1	227
373			
331	1110	0	775
1462			
580	23449	0	203
107			
...	...	...	...
.			..
535993	190	0	143
226			
536004	1326	0	68
143			
536094	503	0	40
160			
536112	732	0	21
117			
536146	1216	3	1274
222			
	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification

141	2019-01-07	0	0
172	2009-07-17	0	1
212	2013-08-04	0	0
331	2011-06-08	0	1
580	2012-04-29	0	0
...	...	...	...
535993	2016-07-01	0	0
536004	2009-02-16	0	0
536094	2014-05-07	0	0
536112	2020-02-26	0	0
536146	2016-08-26	0	1

[25863 rows x 9 columns]

1.5.2 French Tweets Sentiment Analysis

1.5.2.1: French Sentiment Analysis Preprocessing

Uses the NLTK library, specifically the French parts of it.

We have to again first tokenize each tweet, before turning them into lowercase, stemming them with the SnowballStemmer library, and removing any non-alphabetic characters or "stopwords" according to the French library.

Because the SnowballStemmer library is an improvement over the normal PorterStemmer library, and because it is included in the NLTK library and supports multi-lingual analysis for languages like French as well, we have chosen to use that to increase the accuracy of our sentiment analysis for French tweets.

```
# Install the French stopwords set
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
nltk.download('stopwords')
french_stopwords = set(stopwords.words('french'))

[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!

# Install the French SnowballStemmer from the NLTK Snowball Stemmer
library
from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
french_snowball_stemmer = SnowballStemmer(language='french')

# A user-defined function that tokenizes, lowercases, stems, and
removes stopwords from the tweet and returns the tokenized form
@numba.jit
def tokenize_french_content(content):
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content, language='french')
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
        lowercase = tk.lower()
```

```

    french_stemmed_lowercase = french_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
    if ((str.isalpha(french_stemmed_lowercase)) and
(french_stemmed_lowercase not in french_stopwords)):
        final_string.append(french_stemmed_lowercase)
    else:
        continue

    return final_string

```

Applies the function on each tweet in the text column

```

french_tweets_df['processed_text'] =
french_tweets_df['text'].map(lambda x: tokenize_french_content(x))
french_tweets_df

```

```

<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8ee1>:2: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITH looplifting enabled
because Function "tokenize_french_content" failed type inference due
to: Untyped global name 'french_snowball_stemmer': Cannot determine
Numba type of <class 'nltk.stem.snowball.SnowballStemmer'>

```

```

File "<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8ee1>", line 8:
def tokenize_french_content(content):
    <source elided>
    lowercase = tk.lower()
    french_stemmed_lowercase = french_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)
    ^

```

```

@numba.jit
<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8ee1>:2: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplifting enabled
because Function "tokenize_french_content" failed type inference due
to: Cannot determine Numba type of <class
'numba.core.dispatcher.LiftedLoop'>

```

```

File "<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8ee1>", line 6:
def tokenize_french_content(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = []
    for tk in tokens:
    ^

```

```

@numba.jit
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "tokenize_french_content" was compiled
in object mode without forceobj=True, but has lifted loops.

```

```

File "<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8ee1>", line 4:
def tokenize_french_content(content):
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content, language='french')
    ^

```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,  
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p  
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:  
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode  
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

For more information visit
[https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depr
ecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit](https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#deprecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit)

```
File "<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8eel>", line 4:  
def tokenize_french_content(content):  
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content, language='french')  
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,  
<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8eel>:2: NumbaWarning:  
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplifting enabled  
because Function "tokenize_french_content" failed type inference due  
to: Untyped global name 'french_snowball_stemmer': Cannot determine  
Numba type of <class 'nltk.stem.snowball.SnowballStemmer'>
```

```
File "<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8eel>", line 8:  
def tokenize_french_content(content):  
    <source elided>  
    lowercase = tk.lower()  
    french_stemmed_lowercase = french_snowball_stemmer.stem(lowercase)  
    ^
```

```
@numba.jit  
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p  
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "tokenize_french_content" was compiled  
in object mode without forceobj=True.
```

```
File "<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8eel>", line 6:  
def tokenize_french_content(content):  
    <source elided>  
    final_string = []  
    for tk in tokens:  
    ^
```

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,  
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p  
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:  
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode  
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

For more information visit
<https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depr>

ecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit

File "<ipython-input-151-1691ee4b8ee1>", line 6:

```
def tokenize_french_content(content):
```

```
    <source elided>
```

```
    final_string = []
```

```
    for tk in tokens:
```

```
        ^
```

```
        warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,
```

	created_at	text
\		
141	2020-04-03	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	2020-04-03	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...
212	2020-04-03	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	2020-04-03	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
580	2020-04-03	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
...	...	...
535993	2020-04-03	@DrManaouda j'ai une question. plusieurs pays ...
536004	2020-04-03	Ils ont les masques...on a leur Hydro-électric...
536094	2020-04-03	@SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
536112	2020-04-03	Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
536146	2020-04-03	#RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
141	73	8	116
131			
172	999	20	398398
1319			
212	10871	1	227
373			
331	1110	0	775
1462			
580	23449	0	203
107			
...	...	...	...
.			
535993	190	0	143

226			
536004	1326	0	68
143			
536094	503	0	40
160			
536112	732	0	21
117			
536146	1216	3	1274
222			

	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification	\
141	2019-01-07	0		0
172	2009-07-17	0		1
212	2013-08-04	0		0
331	2011-06-08	0		1
580	2012-04-29	0		0
...	...	...		...
535993	2016-07-01	0		0
536004	2009-02-16	0		0
536094	2014-05-07	0		0
536112	2020-02-26	0		0
536146	2016-08-26	0		1

	processed_text
141	[a, annonc, confin, aucun, précip, achet, terr...
172	[mair, newyork, billdeblasio, conseil, port, m...
212	[surtout, maîtrison, coronavirus, http]
331	[vu, sort, milliard, banqu, entrepris, a, mill...
580	[répliqu, compt, twitt, encor, plus, insult, e...
...	...
535993	[drmanaoud, question, plusieurs, pay, europ, pr...
536004	[masqu, a, pens, avant, export, ver, canad, po...
536094	[saflaboss, paraît, origin]
536112	[lcn, serv, madam, souffr, rhumat, fair, croire...
536146	[rdc, congol, peux, utilis, congol, comm, cobra...

[25863 rows x 10 columns]

A full similar user-defined function to return a cleaned, but not split into tokens version of the tweet for model training purposes
@numba.jit

```
def clean_tweet_french(content):
    final_string = ""
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    for word in tokens:
        stemmed = word.lower()
        if(stemmed not in french_stopwords):
            for char in range(0, len(stemmed)):
                stemmed = stemmed.replace('#', '')
                stemmed = stemmed.replace('@', '')
```

```

        final_string = final_string + stemmed + " "
    else:
        continue
    return final_string

```

Applying that user-defined function to the text column to create a new training_text column

```

french_tweets_df['training_text'] =
french_tweets_df['text'].apply(lambda x: clean_tweet_french(x))
french_tweets_df

```

```

<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>:2: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITH looplifting enabled
because Function "clean_tweet_french" failed type inference due to:
Unknown attribute 'word_tokenize' of type Module(<module 'nltk' from
'/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/nltk/__init__.py'>)

```

File "<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>", line 5:

```

def clean_tweet_french(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = ""
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    ^

```

During: typing of get attribute at <ipython-input-153-8c15da255171> (5)

File "<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>", line 5:

```

def clean_tweet_french(content):
    <source elided>
    final_string = ""
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    ^

```

@numba.jit

```

<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>:2: NumbaWarning:
Compilation is falling back to object mode WITHOUT looplifting enabled
because Function "clean_tweet_french" failed type inference due to:
Cannot determine Numba type of <class
'numba.core.dispatcher.LiftedLoop'>

```

File "<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>", line 6:

```

def clean_tweet_french(content):
    <source elided>
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
    for word in tokens:
    ^

```

@numba.jit

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p

```
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "clean_tweet_french" was compiled in
object mode without forceobj=True, but has lifted loops.
```

```
File "<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>", line 4:
```

```
def clean_tweet_french(content):
```

```
    final_string = ""
```

```
    ^
```

```
        warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
```

```
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
```

```
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

```
For more information visit
```

```
https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depr
ecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit
```

```
File "<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>", line 4:
```

```
def clean_tweet_french(content):
```

```
    final_string = ""
```

```
    ^
```

```
        warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
```

```
y:151: NumbaWarning: Function "clean_tweet_french" was compiled in
object mode without forceobj=True.
```

```
File "<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>", line 6:
```

```
def clean_tweet_french(content):
```

```
    <source elided>
```

```
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
```

```
    for word in tokens:
```

```
    ^
```

```
        warnings.warn(errors.NumbaWarning(warn_msg,
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/numba/core/object_mode_passes.p
```

```
y:161: NumbaDeprecationWarning:
```

```
Fall-back from the nopython compilation path to the object mode
compilation path has been detected, this is deprecated behaviour.
```

```
For more information visit
```

```
https://numba.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/deprecation.html#depr
ecation-of-object-mode-fall-back-behaviour-when-using-jit
```

```
File "<ipython-input-153-8c15da255171>", line 6:
```

```
def clean_tweet_french(content):
```

```
    <source elided>
```

```
    tokens = nltk.word_tokenize(content)
```

```
    for word in tokens:
```

^

```
warnings.warn(errors.NumbaDeprecationWarning(msg,
```

	created_at	text
\		
141	2020-04-03	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	2020-04-03	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...
212	2020-04-03	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	2020-04-03	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
580	2020-04-03	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
...	...	...
535993	2020-04-03	@DrManaouda j'ai une question. plusieurs pays ...
536004	2020-04-03	Ils ont les masques...on a leur Hydro-électric...
536094	2020-04-03	@SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
536112	2020-04-03	Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
536146	2020-04-03	#RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count
friends_count \			
141	73	8	116
131			
172	999	20	398398
1319			
212	10871	1	227
373			
331	1110	0	775
1462			
580	23449	0	203
107			
...	...	...	...
.			
535993	190	0	143
226			
536004	1326	0	68
143			
536094	503	0	40
160			
536112	732	0	21
117			

536146	1216	3	1274
222			
	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification \
141	2019-01-07	0	0
172	2009-07-17	0	1
212	2013-08-04	0	0
331	2011-06-08	0	1
580	2012-04-29	0	0
...	...	...	...
535993	2016-07-01	0	0
536004	2009-02-16	0	0
536094	2014-05-07	0	0
536112	2020-02-26	0	0
536146	2016-08-26	0	1
			processed_text \
141	[a, annonc, confin, aucun, précip, achet, terr...		
172	[mair, newyork, billdeblasio, conseil, port, m...		
212	[surtout, maîtrise, coronavirus, http]		
331	[vu, sort, milliard, banqu, entrepris, a, mill...		
580	[répliqu, compt, twitt, encor, plus, insult, e...		
...	...		
535993	[drmanaoud, question, plusieurs, pay, europ, pr...		
536004	[masqu, a, pens, avant, export, ver, canad, po...		
536094	[saflaboss, paraît, origin]		
536112	[lcn, serv, madam, souffr, rhumat, fair, croire...		
536146	[rdc, congol, peux, utilis, congol, comm, cobra...		
			training_text
141	lorsqu'on a annoncé confinement , aucun s'est ...		
172	mair newyork billdeblasio conseille new-yor...		
212	surtout l'avenir maîtrisons . coronavirus htt...		
331	vu sorti 300 milliards banques entreprises , a...		
580	claudy_siar réplique compte twitter encore p...		
...	...		
535993	drmanaouda j'ai question . plusieurs pays eur...		
536004	masques ... a hydro-électricité ... ' penserai...		
536094	saflaboss paraît ' ' origine covid19		
536112	aujourd'hui lcn s'est servi d'une madame souf...		
536146	rdc covid19 '' moi-même congolais , peux uti...		

[25863 rows x 11 columns]

1.5.2.2: French Sentiment Analysis Calculation Using vaderSentiment-fr

For our French tweet sentiment analysis calculation, we will be using the vaderSentiment-fr library. (https://github.com/thomas7lieues/vader_FR)

vaderSentiment-fr is a sentiment analysis and natural language processing library based on the English vaderSentiment library that we used earlier to analyze the English tweets. It is trained on French-language social media entries, and more that has been used to study sentiment in multiple academic studies.

For example, it has been used to investigate news articles talking about food security (https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-16564-1_7). Admittedly there have been less research studies using this library, but as it is based on the widely-used English vaderSentiment library, we considered it suitable.

Thus, we felt that for the purposes of our analysis, which is to investigate multilingual sentiment in tweets regarding COVID-19, that the vaderSentiment-fr library would be a good fit. Because of its usage by multiple studies in reputable journals, and its basis being the widely-used English VaderSentiment library that we used earlier, this toolkit was a good fit for what we wished to do.

```
# Install the vaderSentiment-fr library
```

```
!pip install vaderSentiment.fr
```

```
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-  
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
```

```
Collecting vaderSentiment.fr
```

```
  Downloading vaderSentiment_fr-1.3.4.tar.gz (187 kB)  
ent.fr
```

```
  Building wheel for vaderSentiment.fr (setup.py) ... ent.fr:  
filename=vaderSentiment_fr-1.3.4-py3-none-any.whl size=185986  
sha256=d17421a2e894e9be17b0561821f901d20a5e107c915c6b9d508a3d1aa379457  
f
```

```
  Stored in directory:  
/root/.cache/pip/wheels/a6/a6/8b/6f8461bbebec0a38f5068fc8331472b4a2ae7  
d614bb3ec2f71
```

```
Successfully built vaderSentiment.fr
```

```
Installing collected packages: unidecode, fuzzywuzzy,  
vaderSentiment.fr
```

```
Successfully installed fuzzywuzzy-0.18.0 unidecode-1.3.6  
vaderSentiment.fr-1.3.4
```

```
# Get SentimentIntensityAnalyzer from vaderSentiment-fr
```

```
from vaderSentiment_fr.vaderSentiment import  
SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/fuzzywuzzy/fuzz.py:11:
```

```
UserWarning: Using slow pure-python SequenceMatcher. Install python-  
Levenshtein to remove this warning
```

```
  warnings.warn('Using slow pure-python SequenceMatcher. Install  
python-Levenshtein to remove this warning')
```

```
# Creates a SentimentIntensityAnalyzer object
```

```
french_sia = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
```

```
# Creates a user-defined function to get compound sentiment per  
sentence
```

```
def retrieve_french_sentiment(content):
    sentence = ' '.join(word for word in content)
    return french_sia.polarity_scores(sentence)['compound']

# Applies the function to each processed text to get sentiment
french_tweets_df['sentiment'] =
french_tweets_df['processed_text'].apply(lambda x:
retrieve_french_sentiment(x))
french_tweets_df
```

	created_at	text
141	2020-04-03	Lorsqu'on a annoncé le confinement, aucun de n...
172	2020-04-03	Le maire de #newyork @BilldeBlasio conseille a...
212	2020-04-03	Et surtout que l'avenir nous ne le maîtrisons ...
331	2020-04-03	Vu qu'ils ont sorti 300 milliards pour les ban...
580	2020-04-03	@Claudy_Siar La réplique sur son compte @Twitt...
...	...	...
535993	2020-04-03	@DrManaouda j'ai une question. plusieurs pays ...
536004	2020-04-03	Ils ont les masques...on a leur Hydro-électric...
536094	2020-04-03	@SafLaBoss Paraît qu'ils sont à l'origine du #...
536112	2020-04-03	Aujourd'hui #LCN s'est servi d'une madame qui ...
536146	2020-04-03	#RDC\n#COVID19 \n\n"Je suis moi-même congolais...

	favourites_count	retweet_count	followers_count	friends_count
141	73	8	116	
131				
172	999	20	398398	
1319				
212	10871	1	227	
373				
331	1110	0	775	
1462				
580	23449	0	203	
107				
...	...	...	...	...
.				
535993	190	0	143	
226				

536004	1326	0	68
143			
536094	503	0	40
160			
536112	732	0	21
117			
536146	1216	3	1274
222			

	account_created_at	verified	follower_classification	\
141	2019-01-07	0	0	
172	2009-07-17	0	1	
212	2013-08-04	0	0	
331	2011-06-08	0	1	
580	2012-04-29	0	0	
...	...	...	...	
535993	2016-07-01	0	0	
536004	2009-02-16	0	0	
536094	2014-05-07	0	0	
536112	2020-02-26	0	0	
536146	2016-08-26	0	1	

	processed_text	\
141	[a, annonc, confin, aucun, précip, achet, terr...	
172	[mair, newyork, billdeblasio, conseil, port, m...	
212	[surtout, maîtrise, coronavirus, http]	
331	[vu, sort, milliard, banqu, entrepris, a, mill...	
580	[répliqu, compt, twitt, encor, plus, insult, e...	
...	...	
535993	[drmanaoud, question, plusieurs, pay, europ, pr...	
536004	[masqu, a, pens, avant, export, ver, canad, po...	
536094	[saflaboss, paraît, origin]	
536112	[lcn, serv, madam, souffr, rhumat, fair, croire...	
536146	[rdc, congol, peux, utilis, congol, comm, coba...	

	training_text	sentiment
141	lorsqu'on a annoncé confinement , aucun s'est ...	0.0000
172	maire newyork billdeblasio conseille new-yor...	0.0000
212	surtout l'avenir maîtrisons . coronavirus htt...	0.0000
331	vu sorti 300 milliards banques entreprises , a...	0.0000
580	claudy_siar réplique compte twitter encore p...	0.4767
...	...	...
535993	drmanaouda j'ai question . plusieurs pays eur...	0.6597
536004	masques ... a hydro-électricité ... ' penserai...	0.0000
536094	saflaboss paraît ' ' origine covid19	0.0000
536112	aujourd'hui lcn s'est servi d'une madame souf...	0.0000
536146	rdc covid19 '' moi-même congolais , peux uti...	0.0000

[25863 rows x 12 columns]

```
# Looks at the numerical vs categorical columns for later separation
french_tweets_df.dtypes
```

```
created_at      object
text            object
favourites_count    int64
retweet_count     int64
followers_count   int64
friends_count     int64
account_created_at object
verified         int64
follower_classification int64
processed_text    object
training_text     object
sentiment        float64
dtype: object
```

```
# Creates a Dataframe out of the numerical columns for
multicollinearity investigation
```

```
french_numerics_df = french_tweets_df[['favourites_count',
'retweet_count', 'verified',
'follower_classification',
'friends_count', 'sentiment']]
french_numerics_df
```

	favourites_count	retweet_count	verified
141	73	8	0
172	999	20	0
212	10871	1	0
331	1110	0	0
580	23449	0	0
...	...	...	...
535993	190	0	0
536004	1326	0	0
536094	503	0	0
536112	732	0	0
536146	1216	3	0

	friends_count	sentiment
141	131	0.0000
172	1319	0.0000
212	373	0.0000
331	1462	0.0000
580	107	0.4767
...	...	...
535993	226	0.6597
536004	143	0.0000
536094	160	0.0000
536112	117	0.0000
536146	222	0.0000

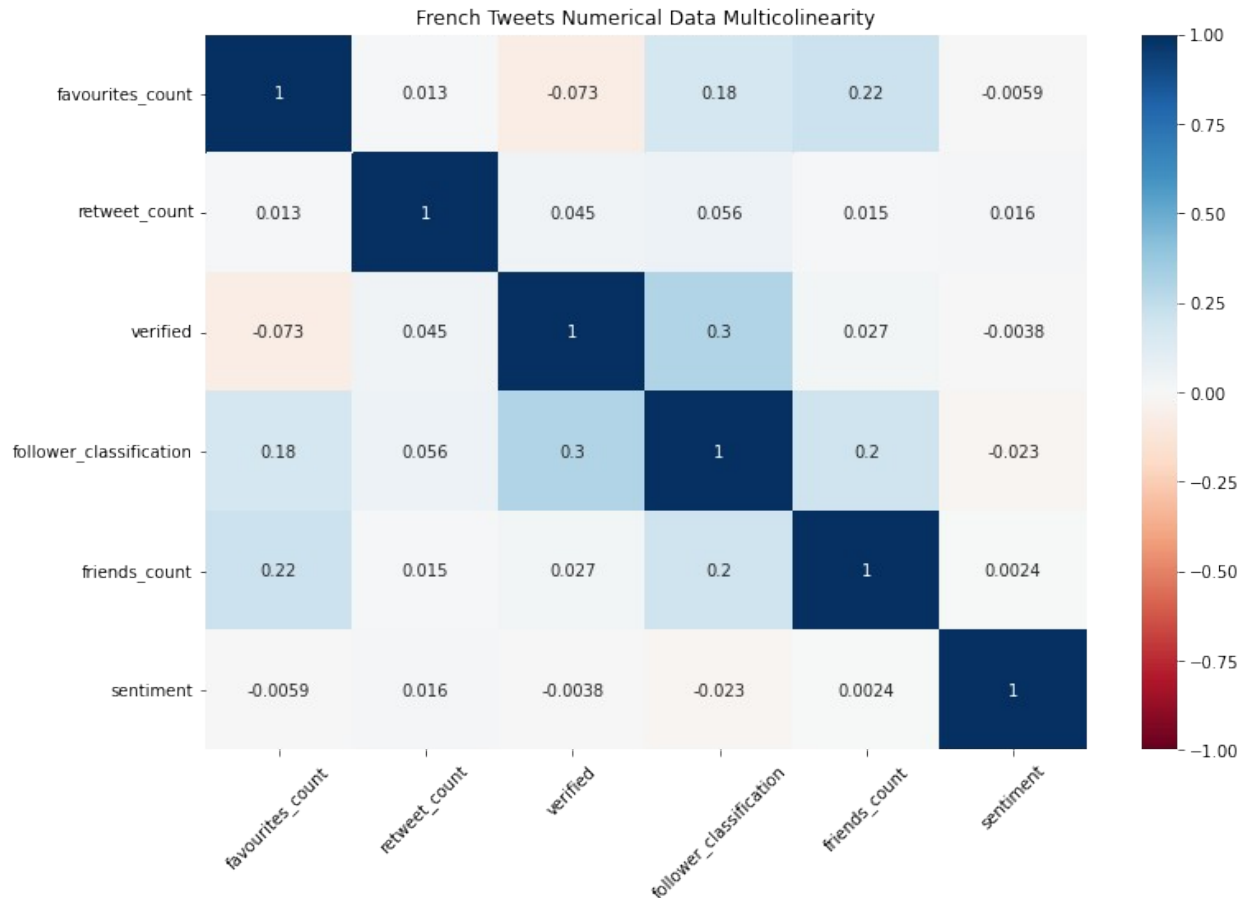
[25863 rows x 6 columns]

1.5.3 French Tweets Visualizations

As with English and Spanish, we will create a heatmap to visualize multicollinearity and KDE plots to visualize the distribution of sentiment across different demographics.

```
# Correlation matrix of a heatmap of the numerical columns for the
French tweets
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
french_corr_matrix = sns.heatmap(french_numerics_df.corr(), vmin=-1,
vmax=1, cmap='RdBu', annot=True)
plt.title('French Tweets Numerical Data Multicollinearity')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

(array([0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5]),
<a list of 6 Text major ticklabel objects>)
```



The results of this correlation heatmap show that none of the variables are too colinear, so all of them can be used for future analysis and modeling.

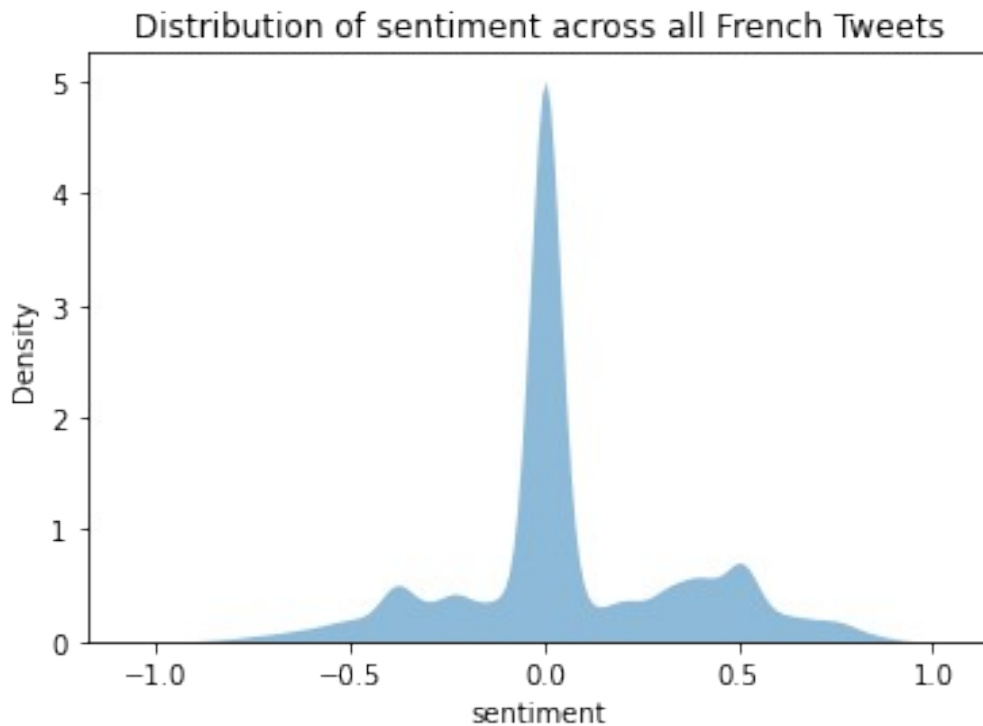
We will create a word cloud as before.

```
# Create the top tokens from our tokenized text. Due to the way our
tokenizer processed French,
# "https" is treated as a token and became the most popular token. To
offset this, we only count
# tokens if they're not equal to "https"
top_tokens_list_french = french_tweets_df['processed_text']
top_tokens_french = []
for sublist in top_tokens_list_french:
    for element in sublist:
        if(element != 'http'):
            top_tokens_french.append(element)

#Count each token and collect the top 20 most frequent ones
from collections import Counter
cnt = Counter()
for word in top_tokens_french:
```



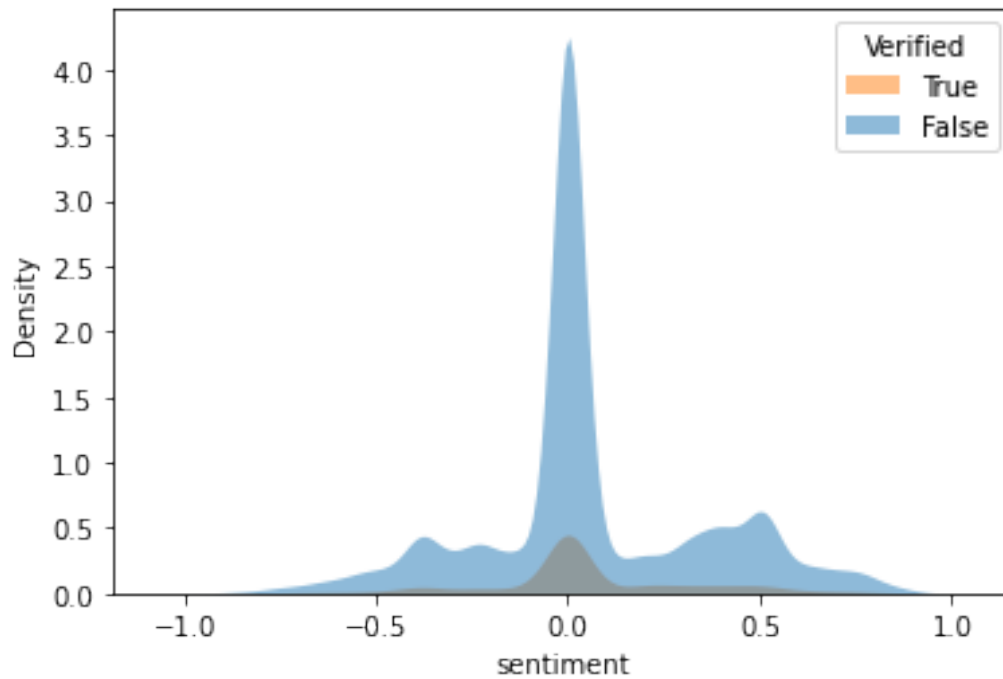
```
[Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution of sentiment across all French Tweets')]
```



In this KDE plot we see majority of tweets have neutral sentiment. This phenomenon may be reflective of the tweets, but also maybe influenced by the quality of our sentiment analyzer.

```
sns.kdeplot(data = french_numerics_df, x='sentiment', hue='verified',
            fill=True, alpha=0.5, linewidth=0)
.set(title='Distribution of sentiment between verified
and unverified Tweets in French')
plt.legend(title='Verified', labels=['True', 'False'])
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f580a3263d0>
```

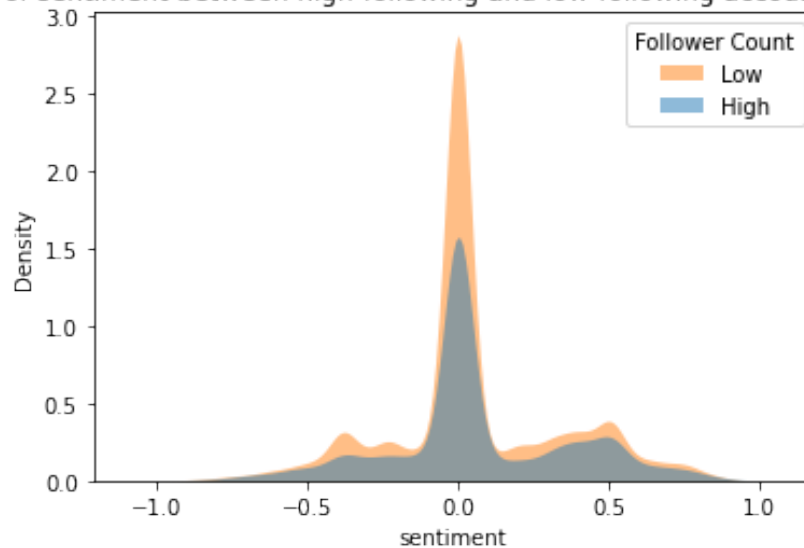
Distribution of sentiment between verified and unverified Tweets in French



In this distribution, verified and unverified tweets seem to take on the same distribution pattern, suggesting there are no significant trends.

```
sns.kdeplot(data = french_numerics_df, x='sentiment',  
hue='follower_classification',  
fill=True, alpha=0.5, linewidth=0  
).set(title='Distribution of sentiment between high-  
following and low-following accounts Tweets in French')  
plt.legend(title='Follower Count', labels=['Low', 'High'])  
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f580a296fd0>
```

Distribution of sentiment between high-following and low-following accounts Tweets in French



In this distribution, high following and low following tweets seem to take on the same distribution pattern, suggesting there are no significant trends.

1.6 Visualizations for English, Spanish, and French

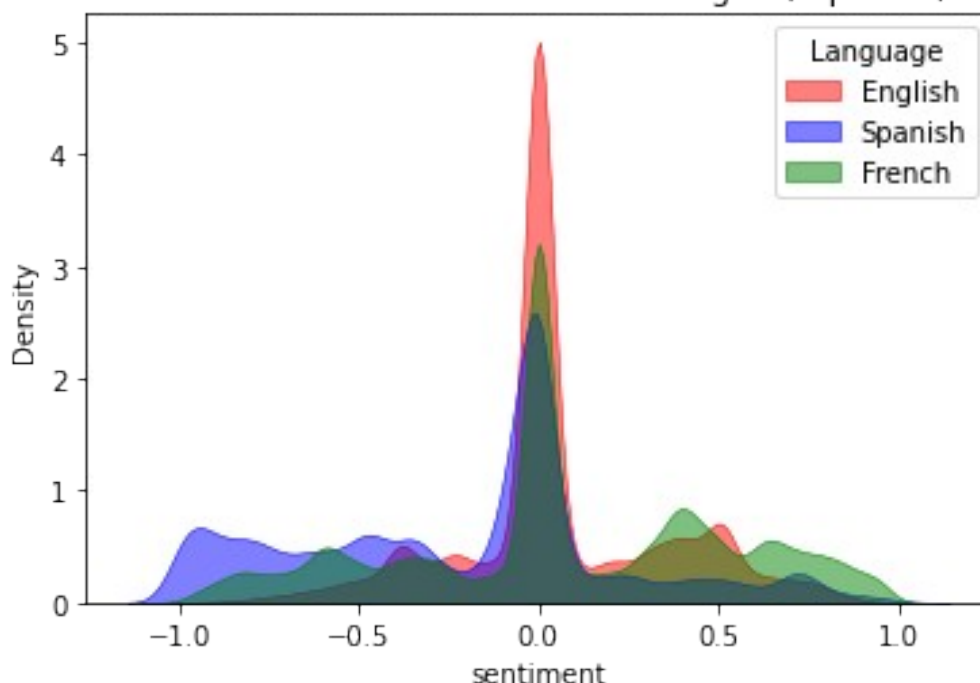
Now that we have the processed datasets, along with the sentiment scores for English, Spanish, and French, we want to plot graphs to show easy-to-understand comparisons between various factors. For example, we will be plotting KDE plots to compare sentiment between different languages, along with comparisons between verified vs non-verified sentiment tweets across the different languages.

First we plot sentiment for all languages to see how they compare.

```
g = sns.kdeplot(data = french_numerics_df, x='sentiment', color="red",
                fill=True, common_norm=False, palette="crest",
                alpha=0.5, linewidth=.5)
h = sns.kdeplot(data = spanish_numerics_df, x='sentiment',
                color="blue",
                fill=True, common_norm=False, palette="crest",
                alpha=0.5, linewidth=.5)
i = sns.kdeplot(data = english_numerics_df, x='sentiment',
                color="green",
                fill=True, common_norm=False, palette="crest",
                alpha=0.5, linewidth=.5).set(title="Distribution of
sentiment of tweets between English, Spanish, and French")
plt.legend(title='Language', loc='upper right', labels=['English',
'Spanish', 'French'])

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f580a1446a0>
```

Distribution of sentiment of tweets between English, Spanish, and French



In this combined KDE plot of all three languages, we see that each language dominates in different regions of sentiment. English dominates neutral, Spanish in negative, and French in positive.

Next we plot aggregate distributions across languages for verification status and followers classification.

```
english_numerics_df['language'] = 'es'
french_numerics_df['language'] = 'fr'
spanish_numerics_df['language'] = 'es'
numerics_df = english_numerics_df
numerics_df.append(french_numerics_df)
numerics_df.append(spanish_numerics_df)
```

```
<ipython-input-169-276b7e516aa5>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
english_numerics_df['language'] = 'es'
```

```
<ipython-input-169-276b7e516aa5>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
french_numerics_df['language'] = 'fr'
<ipython-input-169-276b7e516aa5>:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation:

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
spanish_numerics_df['language'] = 'es'
```

	favourites_count	retweet_count	follower_classification	\
8	16531	0	1	
10	2975	4	1	
13	495	0	1	
14	5450	6	1	
16	500	0	1	
...	...	...	...	
536129	75563	0	1	
536130	1322	0	1	
536131	6753	3	1	
536148	3886	1	1	
536155	26271	0	0	

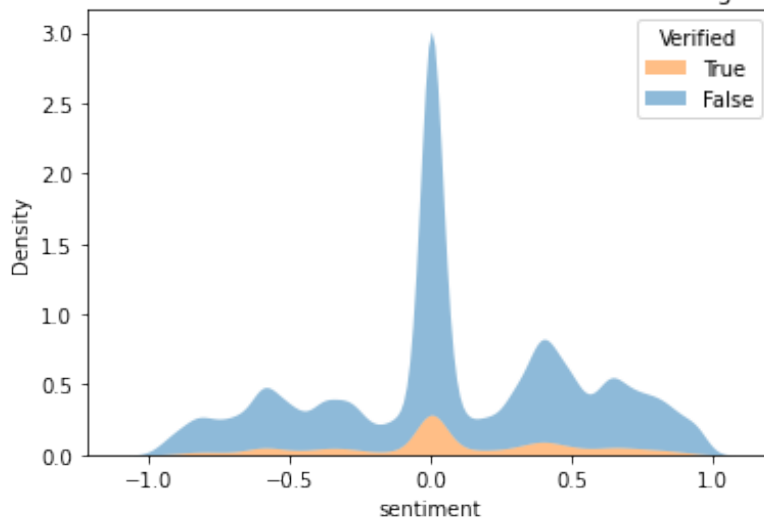
	friends_count	verified	sentiment	language
8	2761	0	0.440400	es
10	125	1	0.000000	es
13	510	1	-0.296000	es
14	776	1	0.510600	es
16	2137	0	0.000000	es
...	...	...	...	...
536129	300	0	-0.700830	es
536130	380	0	0.329841	es
536131	1937	0	-0.797787	es
536148	126	0	-0.004215	es
536155	1214	0	0.169705	es

[342688 rows x 7 columns]

```
a = sns.kdeplot(data = numerics_df, x='sentiment', hue='verified',
                multiple="stack", alpha=0.5,
                linewidth=0).set(title="Distribution of sentiment
between verified and unverified accounts in English, Spanish, and
French")
plt.legend(title='Verified', loc='upper right', labels=['True',
'False'])
```

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f580a25d400>

Distribution of sentiment between verified and unverified accounts in English, Spanish, and French

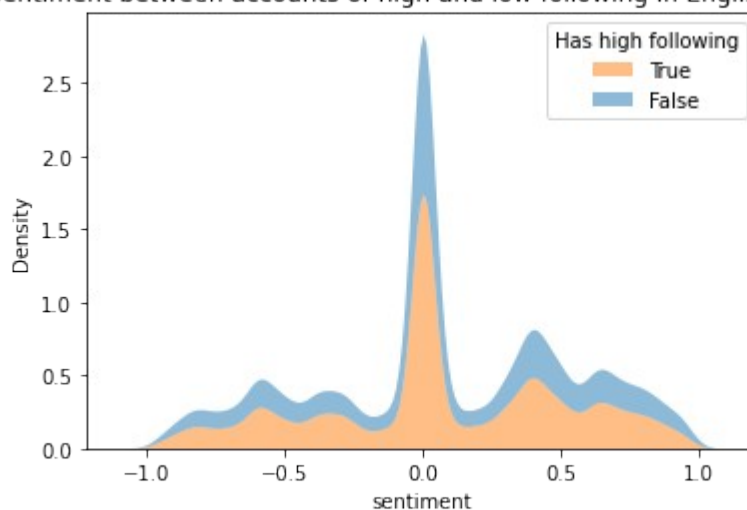


In this distribution, verified and unverified tweets seem to take on the same distribution pattern, suggesting there are no significant trends.

```
b = sns.kdeplot(data=numerics_df, x='sentiment',  
hue='follower_classification',  
multiple='stack', alpha=0.5,  
linewidth=0).set(title = 'Distribution of sentiment  
between accounts of high and low following in English, Spanish, and  
French')  
plt.legend(title='Has high following', loc='upper right',  
labels=['True', 'False'])
```

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f580a002f40>

Distribution of sentiment between accounts of high and low following in English, Spanish, and French



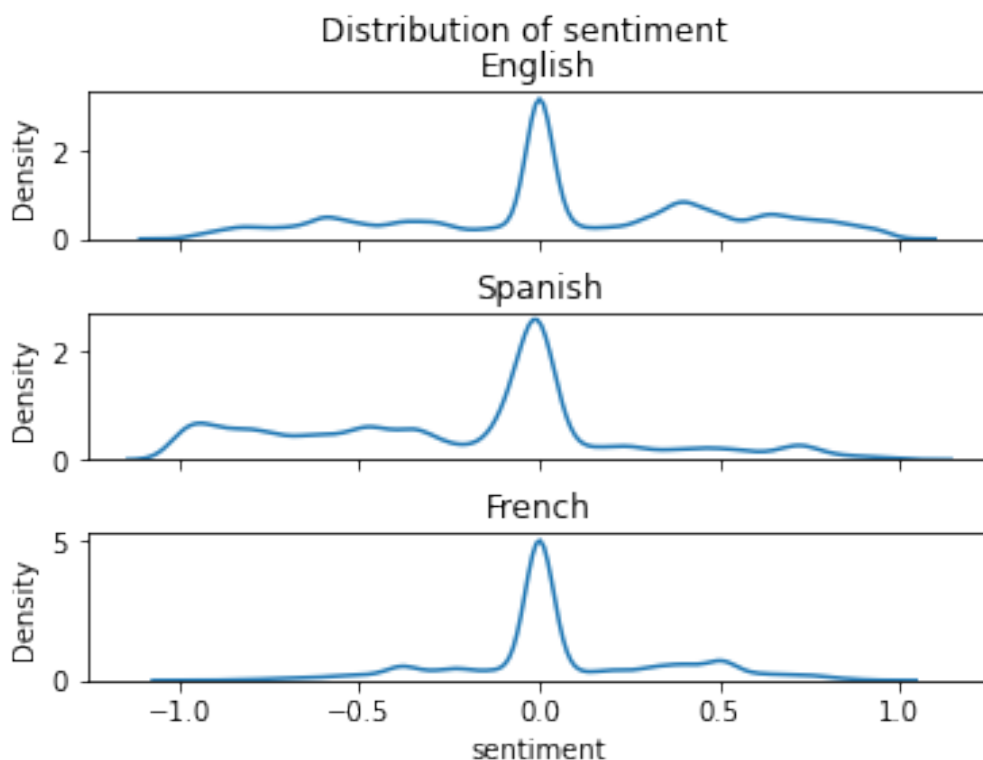
In this distribution, high and low following tweets seem to take on the same distribution pattern, suggesting there are no significant trends.

Next we will visualize the same numbers as above, except we will plot each language on its own individual subplot.

```
#Create subplots
fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(nrows=3, sharex=True)
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5, wspace=0.125)

#Plot data by language
sns.kdeplot(data=english_numerics_df, x='sentiment', ax=ax1)
sns.kdeplot(data=spanish_numerics_df, x='sentiment', ax=ax2)
sns.kdeplot(data=french_numerics_df, x='sentiment', ax=ax3)

#Give each plot a title
ax1.set_title('English')
ax2.set_title('Spanish')
ax3.set_title('French')
fig.suptitle("Distribution of sentiment")
Text(0.5, 0.98, 'Distribution of sentiment')
```



With the KDE plots side by side, we can see the differences in shape of each language's distributions. Similar to the conclusion drawn before, Spanish tweets have more negative sentiment than the other two languages.

```
#Create subplots
fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(nrows=3, sharex=True)
```

```

fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5, wspace=0.15)

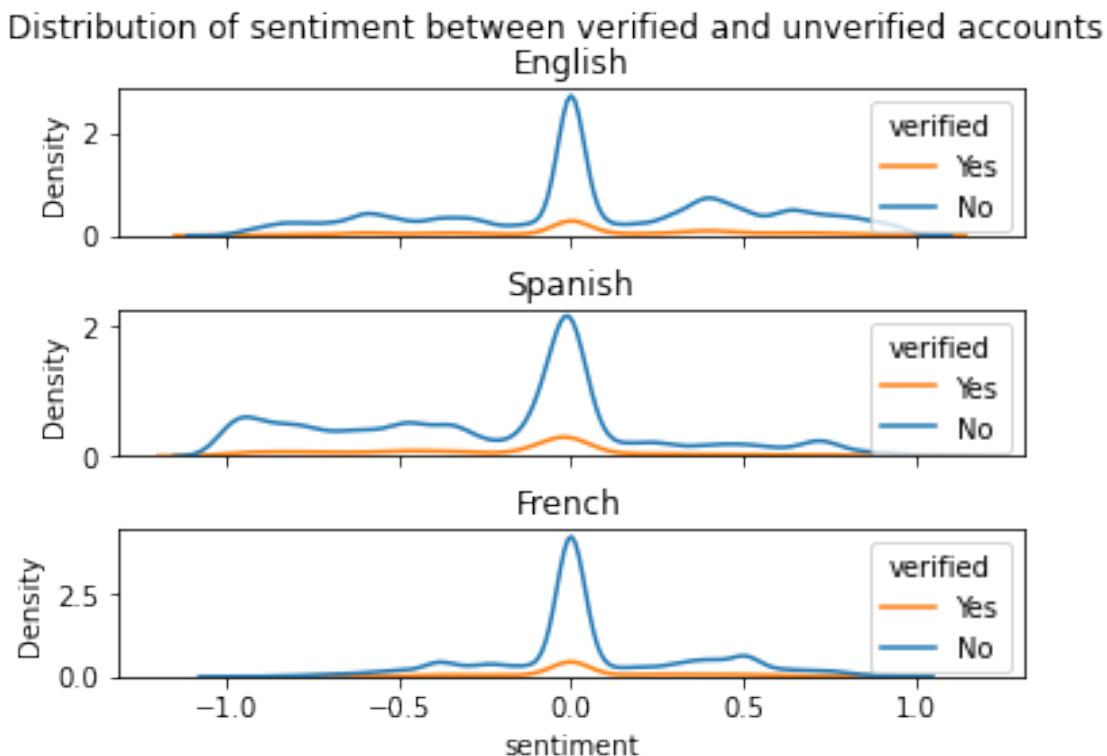
#Plot data by language
sns.kdeplot(data=english_numerics_df, x='sentiment', hue='verified',
ax=ax1)
sns.kdeplot(data=spanish_numerics_df, x='sentiment', hue='verified',
ax=ax2)
sns.kdeplot(data=french_numerics_df, x='sentiment', hue='verified',
ax=ax3)

#Adjust the legend
ax1.legend(title="verified", loc='upper right', labels=['Yes', 'No'])
ax2.legend(title="verified", loc='upper right', labels=['Yes', 'No'])
ax3.legend(title="verified", loc='upper right', labels=['Yes', 'No'])

#Give each plot a title
ax1.set_title('English')
ax2.set_title('Spanish')
ax3.set_title('French')
fig.suptitle("Distribution of sentiment between verified and
unverified accounts")

Text(0.5, 0.98, 'Distribution of sentiment between verified and
unverified accounts')

```



In this set of KDE plots, we can see that verified English tweets tend to be more positive while the other two languages stay fairly neutral.

```
#Create subplots
fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(nrows=3, sharex=True)
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5, wspace=0.125)

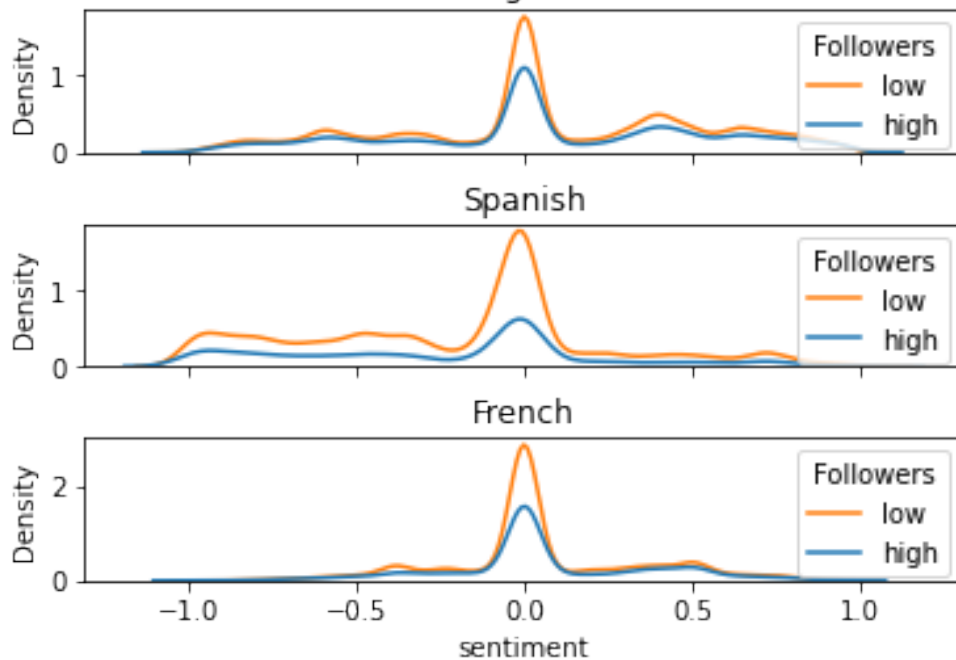
#plot the data by language
sns.kdeplot(data=english_numerics_df, x='sentiment',
hue='follower_classification', ax=ax1)
sns.kdeplot(data=spanish_numerics_df, x='sentiment',
hue='follower_classification', ax=ax2)
sns.kdeplot(data=french_numerics_df, x='sentiment',
hue='follower_classification', ax=ax3)

#Adjust the legends
ax1.legend(title="Followers", loc='upper right', labels=['low',
'high'])
ax2.legend(title="Followers", loc='upper right', labels=['low',
'high'])
ax3.legend(title="Followers", loc='upper right', labels=['low',
'high'])

#Give each plot a title
ax1.set_title('English')
ax2.set_title('Spanish')
ax3.set_title('French')
fig.suptitle("Distribution of sentiment between high-following and
low-following accounts")

Text(0.5, 0.98, 'Distribution of sentiment between high-following and
low-following accounts')
```

Distribution of sentiment between high-following and low-following accounts
English



In this distribution, the high and low following distributions per language stay very similar to the original distributions. We can conclude that regardless of language, follower count is not a demographic that influences sentiment. This may be due to our tweets being derived from just one day, and thus more data could yield new results

Part II: Modeling

2.1 ZeroShot classification for labelling

We are going to be using a pretrained model trained on social media data to help generate labels for us to work with as the initial data was not labelled.

Dr. Wenpeng Yin proposed a method for using pre-trained NLI models as a ready-made zero-shot sequence classifiers. The method works by posing the sequence to be classified as the NLI premise and to construct a hypothesis from each candidate label. For example, if we want to evaluate whether a sequence belongs to the class "anxious", we could construct a hypothesis of This text is about anxiety. The probabilities for entailment and contradiction are then converted to label probabilities.

Reference: <https://huggingface.co/facebook/bart-large-mnli>

2.1.1 Initializing pipeline

We shall now import transformers and setup the nlp pipeline using the "facebook/bart-large-mnli" pretrained model for social media data

```
!pip install transformers
```

```
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-  
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
```

```
Collecting transformers
```

```
  Downloading transformers-4.25.1-py3-none-any.whl (5.8 MB)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: regex!=2019.12.17 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from transformers) (2022.6.2)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from transformers) (1.21.6)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from transformers) (21.3)
```

```
Collecting huggingface-hub<1.0,>=0.10.0
```

```
  Downloading huggingface_hub-0.11.1-py3-none-any.whl (182 kB)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pyyaml>=5.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-  
packages (from transformers) (6.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: requests in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from transformers) (2.23.0)
```

```
Collecting tokenizers!=0.11.3,<0.14,>=0.11.1
```

```
  Downloading tokenizers-0.13.2-cp38-cp38-
```

```
manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (7.6 MB)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: filelock in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-  
packages (from transformers) (3.8.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm>=4.27 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from transformers) (4.64.1)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.7.4.3 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from huggingface-  
hub<1.0,>=0.10.0->transformers) (4.4.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from packaging>=20.0-  
>transformers) (3.0.9)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3!=1.25.0,!1.25.1,<1.26,>=1.21.1  
in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests-  
>transformers) (1.24.3)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests->transformers)  
(2022.9.24)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests->transformers)  
(2.10)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in
```

```
  /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from requests->transformers)  
(3.0.4)
```

```
Installing collected packages: tokenizers, huggingface-hub,  
transformers
```

```
Successfully installed huggingface-hub-0.11.1 tokenizers-0.13.2  
transformers-4.25.1
```

```
import torch
```

```
torch.cuda.empty_cache()
```

```

device = "cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu"

# pose sequence as a NLI premise and label as a hypothesis
from transformers import AutoModelForSequenceClassification,
AutoTokenizer, pipeline
nli_model =
AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("facebook/bart-
large-mnli")
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("facebook/bart-large-mnli")

nlp = pipeline("zero-shot-classification", model=nli_model,
tokenizer=tokenizer, device=0)

{"model_id": "2ed4eccc01ee41dd92f9b31dfa8cd77e", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}

{"model_id": "b6e510f4f3de492ab5d84f99dd87050b", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}

{"model_id": "f68a2f42142b42e299fa5a500d681152", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}

{"model_id": "976724a42213428f8a5c569d4783c474", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}

{"model_id": "fe6ab84db4ae4a1eaed5724ef96ad53b", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}

{"model_id": "c55fa423c09c414eb3400c66e97b08a3", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}

```

Initialize the candidate labels we shall check against. In this case we want to look for depression inducing behaviours and hence have used the following labels.

With a better GPU and the ability to run over more data, we can incorporate more behavioral patterns such as "calmness" and many more.

Currently we are running over 6000 English tweets.

```

candidate_labels = ["sad", "relief", "anxious"]

english_tweets_df_reduced = english_tweets_df.head(6000)
english_tweets_df_reduced =
english_tweets_df_reduced.reset_index(drop=True)

```

2.1.2 Running ZeroShot Learning on the data to get Labels

We shall be storing the results into a final dataframe which shall be used for modelling in the next steps

```

from tqdm.auto import tqdm
hypothesis_template = "{}"
BATCH_SIZE = 32
scores = []
labels = []
hypothesisOutput = {}

for i in tqdm(range(0,
len(english_tweets_df_reduced['training_text'].to_list()),
BATCH_SIZE)):
    examples = english_tweets_df_reduced['training_text'].to_list()
    [i:i+BATCH_SIZE]
    outputs = nlp(examples, candidate_labels, multi_label=True,
hypothesis_template="{}")
    scores.extend([o['scores'][0] for o in outputs])
    labels.extend([o['labels'][0] for o in outputs])
hypothesisOutput[f'Label'] = labels
hypothesisOutput[f'Score'] = scores

{"model_id": "2008fc5ebc7f49ae8c9a24b6e6bfc3a0", "version_major": 2, "version_minor": 0}

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/transformers/pipelines/
base.py:1043: UserWarning: You seem to be using the pipelines
sequentially on GPU. In order to maximize efficiency please use a
dataset
    warnings.warn(

df_hypothesis = pd.DataFrame(hypothesisOutput)
temp_df = english_tweets_df_reduced[['training_text']]
final_df = pd.concat([temp_df, df_hypothesis], axis=1)

test_df = final_df

```

2.2 Multi-Label Text Classification

We have a reasonable distribution and shall use the data in a one hot encoded format to do Multi-Label Text Classification.

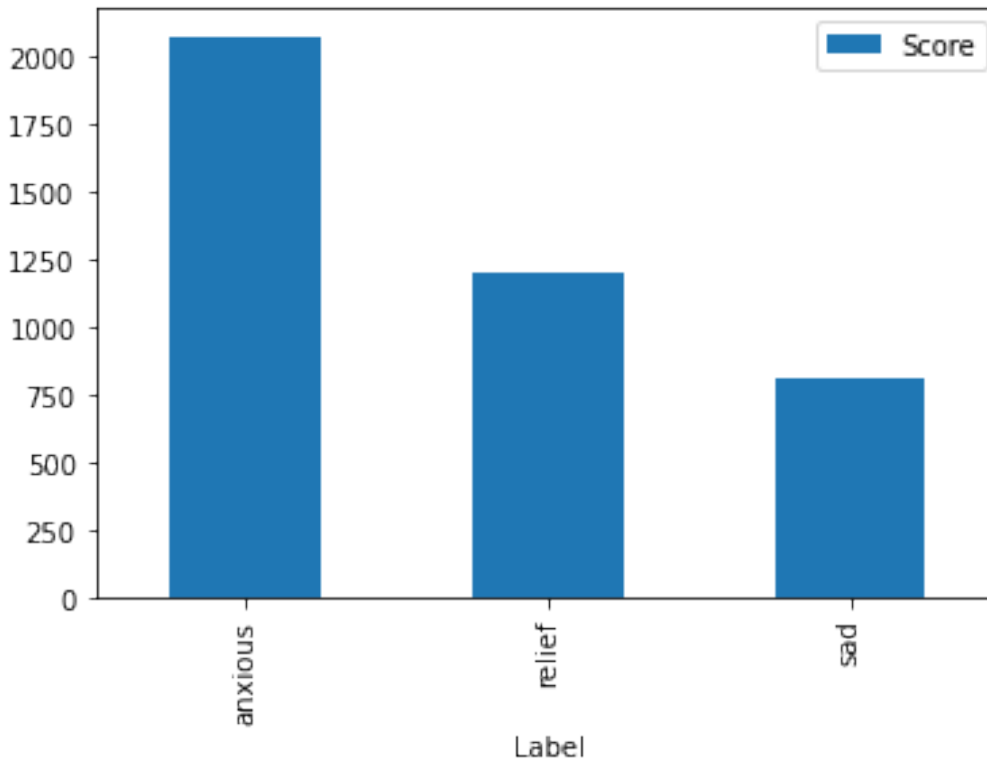
We shall be using the following ML methods:

1. Decision Tree Classifier
2. Random Forest with GridSearchCV for hyperparameter tuning
3. One vs Rest Classifier with accuracies for each category
4. Binary Relevance Classifier (Sub-optimal for multi-class)
5. Classifier Chains
6. Label Powerset Classifier
7. LSTM for multi-label classification

```
df_groups = test_df.groupby(['Label']).sum()

#create bar plot by group
df_groups.plot(kind='bar')

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f5721686b80>
```



```
test_df = pd.get_dummies(test_df, columns=['Label'], prefix='',
prefix_sep='', drop_first=False)
test_df['Label'] = final_df['Label']
```

2.2.1 Various ML Techniques for Multi-Label Text Classification

2.2.1.1 Initialize the data for the ML models

We are going to be using the `TfidfVectorizer` to help us convert the text we have into a vectorized format so that the machine will be able to understand the text in a tensor/array format of numbers based on a corpus of words created during the ***vectorizer.fit***

The ***vectorizer.transform*** converts the training text which we preprocessed to be a clean string of feature words.

We are using the ***train_test_split*** method to separate the data into a 80% train and 20% test dataset. We are using the ***stratify_labels*** method to help make sure that the train and test dataset are split uniformly based on the candidate labels.

```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

tag_labels = test_df[candidate_labels]
train, test = train_test_split(test_df, random_state=42,
test_size=0.20, shuffle=True, stratify=tag_labels)

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(strip_accents='unicode', analyzer='word',
ngram_range=(1,3), norm='l2')
vectorizer.fit(train['training_text'])
vectorizer.fit(test['training_text'])

x_train = vectorizer.transform(train['training_text'])
y_train = train.drop(labels = ['Score', 'Label', 'training_text'],
axis=1)

x_test = vectorizer.transform(test['training_text'])
y_test = test.drop(labels = ['Score', 'Label', 'training_text'],
axis=1)

```

2.2.1.2 Decision Tree Classifier

Decision Tree is a Supervised Machine Learning Algorithm that uses a set of rules to make decisions, similarly to how humans make decisions.

One way to think of a Machine Learning classification algorithm is that it is built to make decisions.

You usually say the model predicts the class of the new, never-seen-before input but, behind the scenes, the algorithm has to decide which class to assign.

We see a reasonable accuracy and results based on the limitations in the dataset and the labels we are using

```

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns

dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
dtc.fit(x_train, y_train)
predictions = dtc.predict(x_test)

print("Accuracy = ",accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))

predictions = pd.DataFrame(predictions)
predictions = predictions.rename(columns={0:'anxious', 1:'relief',

```

```
2: 'sad'})

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print('\nClassification Report\n')
print(classification_report(y_test.argmax(axis=1),
predictions.argmax(axis=1), target_names=candidate_labels))
```

Accuracy = 0.5241666666666667

Classification Report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
sad	0.53	0.84	0.65	594
relief	0.55	0.28	0.37	374
anxious	0.33	0.11	0.16	232
accuracy			0.52	1200
macro avg	0.47	0.41	0.40	1200
weighted avg	0.50	0.52	0.47	1200

2.2.1.3 Random Forest Classifier

Usually, we only have a vague idea of the best hyperparameters and thus the best approach to narrow our search is to evaluate a wide range of values for each hyperparameter. Using Scikit-Learn's **GridSearchCV** method, we can define a grid of hyperparameter ranges, and sample from the grid, performing K-Fold CV with each combination of values.

In the end we get a list of optimal hyperparameters for the Random Forest Classifier.

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

rfc = RandomForestClassifier()
grid_params = {
    'n_estimators' : [90, 120],
    'criterion' : ['gini', 'entropy'],
    'max_depth' : [2, 5, 10],
    'min_samples_leaf' : [1, 5, 10],
    'min_samples_split' : [2, 5, 10],
    'max_features' : ['auto', 'log2']
}

grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=rfc, param_grid=grid_params,
cv=5, n_jobs=-1, verbose=3)

grid_search.fit(x_train, y_train)

grid_search.best_params_
```

Fitting 5 folds for each of 216 candidates, totalling 1080 fits

```
{'criterion': 'gini',  
 'max_depth': 10,  
 'max_features': 'auto',  
 'min_samples_leaf': 1,  
 'min_samples_split': 10,  
 'n_estimators': 120}
```

Use the optimal hyperparameters as mentioned above for our Random Forest Classifier

```
rfc = RandomForestClassifier(criterion=  
grid_search.best_params_['criterion'],  
 max_depth = grid_search.best_params_['max_depth'],  
 max_features= grid_search.best_params_['max_features'],  
 min_samples_leaf = grid_search.best_params_['min_samples_leaf'],  
 min_samples_split = grid_search.best_params_['min_samples_split'],  
 n_estimators = grid_search.best_params_['n_estimators'])  
rfc.fit(x_train, y_train)  
predictions = rfc.predict(x_test)
```

```
print("Accuracy = ",accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))
```

```
Accuracy = 0.4716666666666667
```

2.2.1.4 One vs Rest Classifier

The Multi-label algorithm accepts a binary mask over multiple labels. The result for each prediction will be an array of 0s and 1s marking which class labels apply to each row input sample.

Logistic Regression

OneVsRest strategy can be used for multi-label learning, where a classifier is used to predict multiple labels for instance. Logistic Regression supports multi-class, but we are in a multi-label scenario, therefore, we wrap *Logistic Regression in the OneVsRestClassifier.

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression  
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline  
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier  
# Using pipeline for applying logistic regression and one vs rest classifier  
LogReg_pipeline = Pipeline([  
    ('clf',  
 OneVsRestClassifier(LogisticRegression(solver='sag'), n_jobs=-1)),  
])  
  
categories = candidate_labels
```

```

for category in categories:
    print('**Processing {} tweets...**'.format(category))

    # Training logistic regression model on train data
    LogReg_pipeline.fit(x_train, y_train[category])

    # calculating test accuracy
    prediction = LogReg_pipeline.predict(x_test)
    print('Test accuracy is
    {}.format(accuracy_score(y_test[category], prediction)))
    print("\n")

**Processing sad tweets...**
Test accuracy is 0.8066666666666666

**Processing relief tweets...**
Test accuracy is 0.7216666666666667

**Processing anxious tweets...**
Test accuracy is 0.6925

```

2.2.1.5 Binary Relevance Classifier

In this case an ensemble of single-label binary classifiers is trained, one for each class. Each classifier predicts either the membership or the non-membership of one class. The union of all classes that were predicted is taken as the multi-label output. This approach is popular because it is easy to implement, however it also ignores the possible correlations between class labels.

This is suboptimal for our scenario as it ignored correlations and is better for Binary Cases.

First we install **scikit-multilearn** and then implement

```

!pip install scikit-multilearn

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Collecting scikit-multilearn
  Downloading scikit_multilearn-0.2.0-py3-none-any.whl (89 kB)
Installing collected packages: scikit-multilearn
Successfully installed scikit-multilearn-0.2.0

# using binary relevance
from skmultilearn.problem_transform import BinaryRelevance
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
# initialize binary relevance multi-label classifier
# with a gaussian naive bayes base classifier
classifier = BinaryRelevance(GaussianNB())

```

```
# train
classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
# predict
predictions = classifier.predict(x_test)
# accuracy
print("Accuracy = ",accuracy_score(y_test,predictions))

Accuracy = 0.4325
```

2.2.1.6 Classifier Chain

A chain of binary classifiers $C_0, C_1, \dots, C_n$ is constructed, where a classifier C_i uses the predictions of all the classifier C_j , where $j < i$. This way the method, also called classifier chains (CC), can take into account label correlations.

The total number of classifiers needed for this approach is equal to the number of classes, but the training of the classifiers is more involved.

Following is an illustrated example with a classification problem of three categories $\{C_1, C_2, C_3\}$ chained in that order.

This works really well for our scenario.

```
# using classifier chains
from skmultilearn.problem_transform import ClassifierChain
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
# initialize classifier chains multi-label classifier
classifier = ClassifierChain(LogisticRegression())
# Training logistic regression model on train data
classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
# predict
predictions = classifier.predict(x_test)
# accuracy
print("Accuracy = ",accuracy_score(y_test,predictions))
print("\n")

Accuracy = 0.6166666666666667
```

2.2.1.7 Label Powerset Classifier

This approach does take possible correlations between class labels into account. More commonly this approach is called the label-powerset method, because it considers each member of the power set of labels in the training set as a single label.

This method needs worst case ($2^{|C|}$) classifiers, and has a high computational complexity.

However when the number of classes increases the number of distinct label combinations can grow exponentially. This easily leads to combinatorial explosion and thus computational infeasibility. Furthermore, some label combinations will have very few positive examples.

This would be sub-optimal in the case that we have an increased number of behavior classes and can cause computational explosion

```
# using Label Powerset
from skmultilearn.problem_transform import LabelPowerset
# initialize label powerset multi-label classifier
classifier = LabelPowerset(LogisticRegression())
# train
classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
# predict
predictions = classifier.predict(x_test)
# accuracy
print("Accuracy = ", accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))
print("\n")

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:814: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge
(status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as
shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
    n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

Accuracy = 0.6066666666666667
```

2.2.2 Implementing an LSTM to potentially increase performance

2.2.2.1 Initialising the LSTM

Vectorize tweets text, by turning each text into either a sequence of integers or into a vector.

Limit the data set to the top 15,000 words.

Set the max number of words in each tweet at 50. This is most of what we see when it comes to number of words used per tweet

First we shall look at the distribution of the labels.

We are using the LSTM to potentially improve the performance of the Classifier on unseen tweets for behavior extraction labels.

```
test_df.Label.value_counts()
```

```

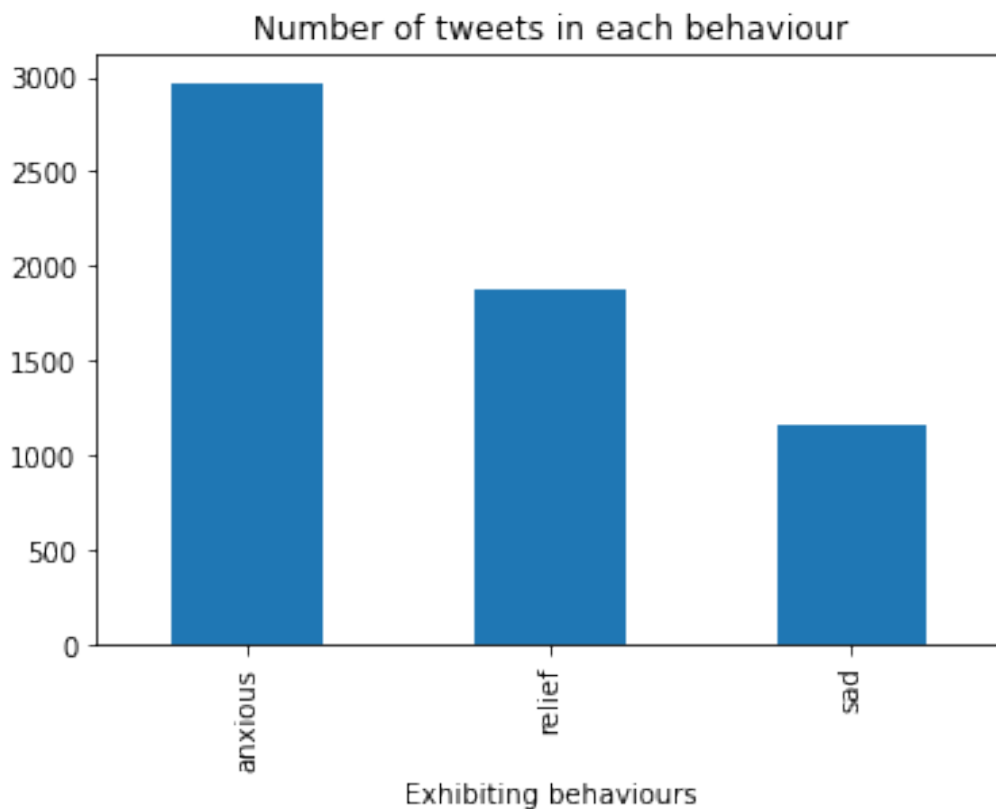
anxious    2967
relief     1872
sad        1161
Name: Label, dtype: int64

test_df['Label'].value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False).plot(kind
='bar', xlabel='Exhibiting behaviours',

title='Number of tweets in each behaviour')

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f5721633580>

```



Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) using the Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) architecture can be implemented using Keras.

Reference to Keras library: <https://keras.io/>

```

from keras_preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras_preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM, SpatialDropout1D
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from keras.layers import Dropout

```

```

# The maximum number of words to be used. (most frequent)
MAX_NB_WORDS = 15000
# Max number of words in each tweet.
MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH = 50
# This is fixed.
EMBEDDING_DIM = 100

tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=MAX_NB_WORDS, filters='!"#$%&()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\\]^_`{|}~', lower=True)
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(test_df['training_text'].values)
word_index = tokenizer.word_index
print('Found %s unique tokens.' % len(word_index))

Found 25561 unique tokens.

```

Truncate and pad the input sequences so that they are all in the same length for modeling.

```

X = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(test_df['training_text'].values)
X = pad_sequences(X, maxlen=MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH)
print('Shape of data tensor:', X.shape)

Shape of data tensor: (6000, 50)

```

Use the one hot encoded categorical labels as the target

```

Y= test_df[candidate_labels]
print('Shape of label tensor:', Y.shape)

Shape of label tensor: (6000, 3)

```

Train and Test Split (80/20 respectively)

```

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size =
0.20, random_state = 42)
print(X_train.shape, Y_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape, Y_test.shape)

(4800, 50) (4800, 3)
(1200, 50) (1200, 3)

```

The first layer is the embedded layer that uses 100 length vectors to represent each word.

SpatialDropout1D performs variational dropout in NLP models.

The next layer is the LSTM layer with 100 memory units.

The output layer must create 3 output values, one for each class.

Activation function is softmax for multi-class classification.

Because it is a multi-class classification problem, `categorical_crossentropy` is used as the loss function.

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Embedding(MAX_NB_WORDS, EMBEDDING_DIM,
input_length=X.shape[1]))
model.add(SpatialDropout1D(0.2))
model.add(LSTM(100, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam',
metrics=['accuracy'])
print(model.summary())
```

WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 50, 100)	1500000
spatial_dropout1d (SpatialDropout1D)	(None, 50, 100)	0
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 100)	80400
dense (Dense)	(None, 3)	303
Total params: 1,580,703		
Trainable params: 1,580,703		
Non-trainable params: 0		
None		

We reduced the number of epochs to help improve accuracy and to reduce overfitting. We shall see the plot referenced in the future

```
epochs = 3
batch_size = 64

history = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=epochs,
batch_size=batch_size, validation_split=0.1, callbacks=[EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=3, min_delta=0.0001)])

Epoch 1/3
68/68 [=====] - 18s 229ms/step - loss: 1.0322
- accuracy: 0.4903 - val_loss: 1.0174 - val_accuracy: 0.4771
```

```

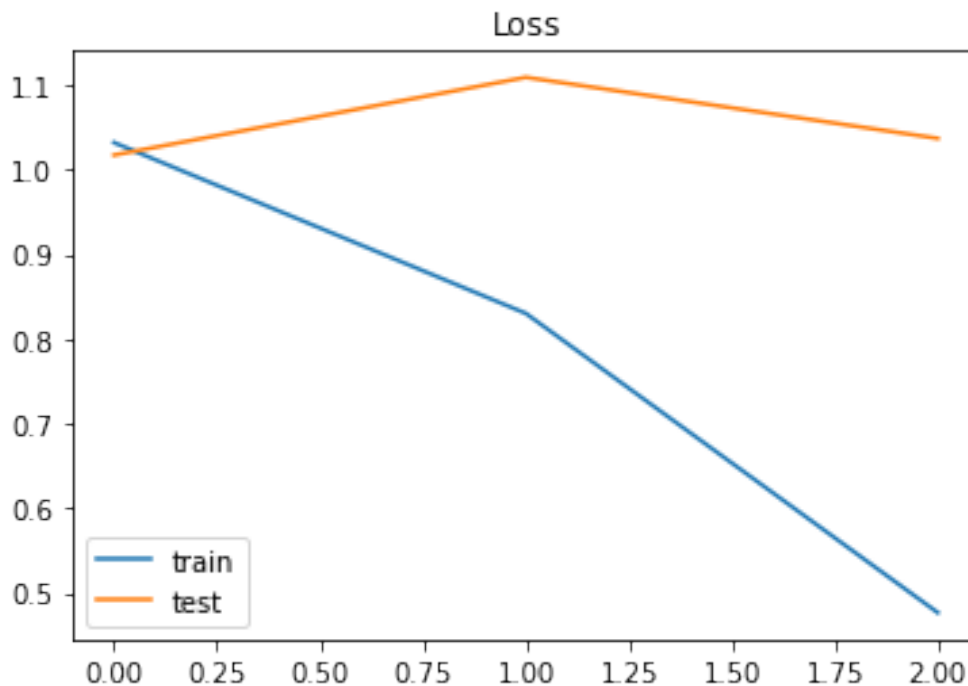
Epoch 2/3
68/68 [=====] - 16s 221ms/step - loss: 0.8302
- accuracy: 0.6310 - val_loss: 1.1093 - val_accuracy: 0.5896
Epoch 3/3
68/68 [=====] - 19s 285ms/step - loss: 0.4764
- accuracy: 0.8211 - val_loss: 1.0371 - val_accuracy: 0.5958

accr = model.evaluate(X_test,Y_test)
print('Test set\n Loss: {:.3f}\n Accuracy:
{:.3f}'.format(accr[0],accr[1]))

38/38 [=====] - 1s 17ms/step - loss: 1.0114 -
accuracy: 0.6058
Test set
Loss: 1.011
Accuracy: 0.606

plt.title('Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show();

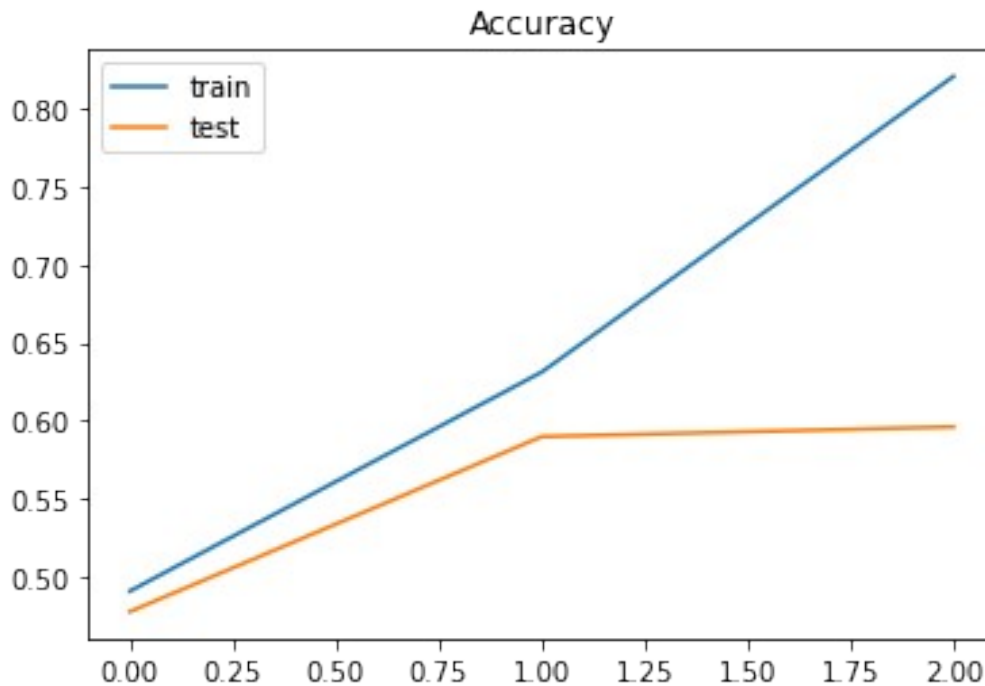
```



```

plt.title('Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show();

```



The plots suggest that the model has a little over fitting problem, more data may help, but more epochs will not help using the current data.

2.2.2.2 Inferences based on example tweets

The tweets used show that the model can give good performance in pulling out behaviours. The test and training data may not be optimal but considering the ground truths used and the overall complexity of NLP modelling the model has great performance on Unseen tweets

Example for tweet showing anxious behavior

```
new_tweet = ['I am so worried about the current state of the covid
vaccine repercussions, I feel unsure whether to take the vaccine or
not']
seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(new_tweet)
padded = pad_sequences(seq, maxlen=MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH)
pred = model.predict(padded)
labels = candidate_labels
print(pred, 'Label predicted by model is:', labels[np.argmax(pred)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 312ms/step
[[0.00447803 0.00547479 0.99004716]] Label predicted by model is:
anxious
```

Example for tweet showing relieved behavior

```
new_tweet = ['Vaccine companies say a continued focus on getting the
vaccine ready is making me feel relief']
seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(new_tweet)
```

```

padded = pad_sequences(seq, maxlen=MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH)
pred = model.predict(padded)
labels = candidate_labels
print(pred, 'Label predicted by model is:', labels[np.argmax(pred)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 26ms/step
[[0.02965348 0.84835696 0.12198953]] Label predicted by model is:
relief

```

Example for tweet showing sad behavior

```

new_tweet = ['I am feeling sad right now with the current state of
covid']
seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(new_tweet)
padded = pad_sequences(seq, maxlen=MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH)
pred = model.predict(padded)
labels = candidate_labels
print(pred, 'Label predicted by model is:', labels[np.argmax(pred)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 33ms/step
[[0.6191316 0.1001002 0.28076816]] Label predicted by model is: sad

```

2.3 ZeroShot classification for French labelling

We are going to be using a pretrained multi-lingual model trained on social media data to help generate labels for us to work with as the initial Italian data was not labelled.

This model is intended to be used for zero-shot text classification, especially in languages other than English. It is fine-tuned on XNLI, which is a multilingual NLI dataset. The model can therefore be used with any of the languages in the XNLI corpus:

English French Spanish German Greek Bulgarian Russian Turkish Arabic Vietnamese Thai Chinese Hindi Swahili Urdu

Since the base model was pre-trained trained on 100 different languages, the model has shown some effectiveness in languages beyond those listed above as well. See the full list of pre-trained languages in appendix A of the XLM Roberata paper

Reference: <https://huggingface.co/joeddav/xlm-roberta-large-xnli> XLM Roberata paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.02116>

2.3.1 Initializing pipeline

We shall now import transformers and setup the nlp pipeline using the "joeddav/xlm-roberta-large-xnli" multi-lingual pretrained model for social media data

```

!pip install sentencepiece

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Collecting sentencepiece

```

Downloading sentencepiece-0.1.97-cp38-cp38-manylinux2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (1.3 MB)

```
import torch
torch.cuda.empty_cache()
device = "cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu"

# pose sequence as a NLI premise and label as a hypothesis
from transformers import AutoModelForSequenceClassification,
AutoTokenizer, pipeline
# nli_model =
AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("joeddav/xlm-
roberta-large-xnli")
# tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("joeddav/xlm-roberta-
large-xnli")
nlp = pipeline("zero-shot-classification", model="joeddav/xlm-roberta-
large-xnli", device=0)

# nlp = pipeline("zero-shot-classification", model=nli_model,
tokenizer=tokenizer, device=0)
```

```
{"model_id": "23433126a02a4c3cb5d381029f6db06f", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}
```

```
{"model_id": "bd69a36741054b7cbe8864cf5ac360c1", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}
```

Some weights of the model checkpoint at joeddav/xlm-roberta-large-xnli were not used when initializing XLMRobertaForSequenceClassification:

['roberta.pooler.dense.weight', 'roberta.pooler.dense.bias']

- This IS expected if you are initializing

XLMRobertaForSequenceClassification from the checkpoint of a model trained on another task or with another architecture (e.g. initializing a BertForSequenceClassification model from a BertForPreTraining model).

- This IS NOT expected if you are initializing

XLMRobertaForSequenceClassification from the checkpoint of a model that you expect to be exactly identical (initializing a BertForSequenceClassification model from a BertForSequenceClassification model).

```
{"model_id": "d295cd94e3a746569f3401a20dea1326", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}
```

```
{"model_id": "09cc9c0b07d84e659333d7d49eb170aa", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}
```

```
{"model_id": "df44c5a0572f45eabdec3f317d3ad766", "version_major": 2, "vers
ion_minor": 0}
```

Initialize the candidate labels we shall check against. In this case we want to look for depression inducing behaviours and hence have used the following labels.

With a better GPU and the ability to run over more data, we can incorporate more behavioral patterns such as "calmness" and many more.

Currently we are running over 6000 French tweets.

```
candidate_labels = ["sad", "relief", "anxious"]

french_tweets_df_reduced = french_tweets_df.head(6000)
french_tweets_df_reduced =
french_tweets_df_reduced.reset_index(drop=True)
```

2.3.2 Running ZeroShot Learning on the data to get Labels

We shall be storing the results into a final dataframe which shall be used for modelling in the next steps

```
from tqdm.auto import tqdm
hypothesis_template = "{}"
BATCH_SIZE = 32
scores = []
labels = []
hypothesisOutput = {}

for i in tqdm(range(0,
len(english_tweets_df_reduced['training_text'].to_list()),
BATCH_SIZE)):
    examples = english_tweets_df_reduced['training_text'].to_list()
    [i:i+BATCH_SIZE]
    outputs = nlp(examples, candidate_labels, multi_label=True,
hypothesis_template="{}")
    scores.extend([o['scores'][0] for o in outputs])
    labels.extend([o['labels'][0] for o in outputs])
    hypothesisOutput[f'Label'] = labels
    hypothesisOutput[f'Score'] = scores

{"model_id": "7008371543284905bf656527e65e607c", "version_major": 2, "version_minor": 0}

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/transformers/pipelines/
base.py:1043: UserWarning: You seem to be using the pipelines
sequentially on GPU. In order to maximize efficiency please use a
dataset
    warnings.warn(

df_hypothesis = pd.DataFrame(hypothesisOutput)
temp_df = french_tweets_df_reduced[['training_text']]
final_french_df = pd.concat([temp_df, df_hypothesis], axis=1)
```

```
test_french_df = final_french_df
```

2.4 Multi-Label Text French Classification

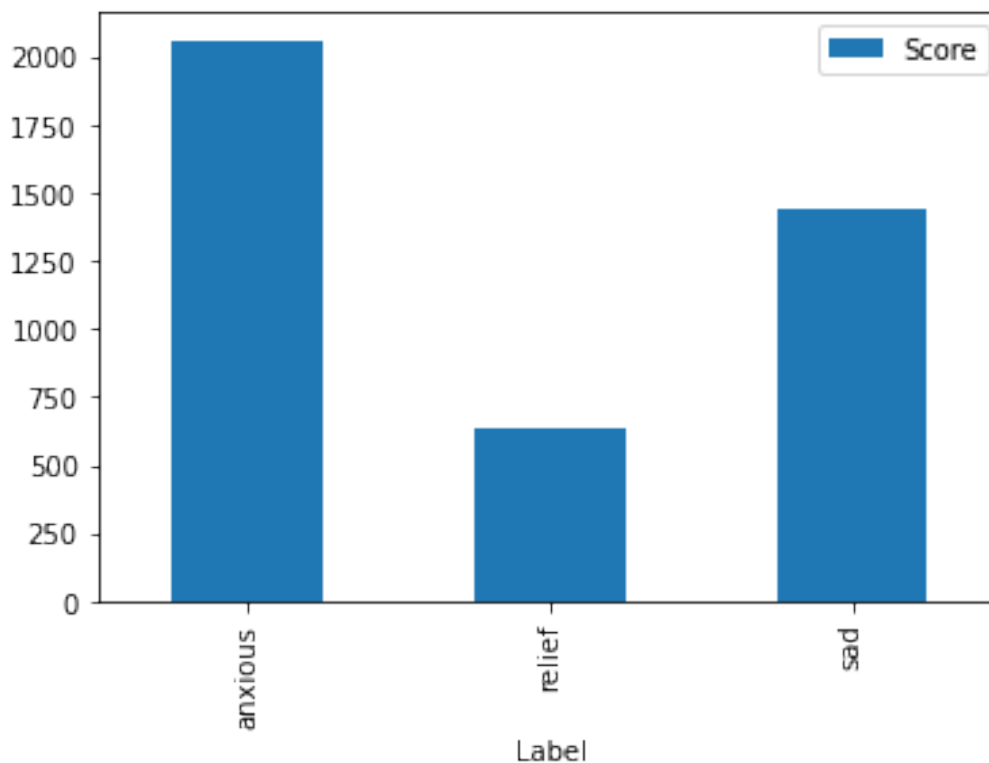
We have a reasonable distribution and shall use the data in a one hot encoded format to do Multi-Label Text Classification.

We shall be using the following ML methods:

1. Decision Tree Classifier
2. Random Forest with GridSearchCV for hyperparameter tuning
3. LSTM for multi-label classification

We can use all the same methods mentioned above including the LSTM for the French data. We would like to showcase a few of the methods as an example

```
df_groups = test_french_df.groupby(['Label']).sum()  
  
#create bar plot by group  
df_groups.plot(kind='bar')  
  
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f57188deb20>
```



```
test_french_df = pd.get_dummies(test_df, columns=['Label'], prefix='',
prefix_sep='', drop_first=False)
test_french_df['Label'] = final_df['Label']
```

2.2.1 Various ML Techniques for Multi-Label Text Classification

2.4.1.1 Initialize the data for the ML models for French Data

We are going to be using the `TfidfVectorizer` to help us convert the text we have into a vectorized format so that the machine will be able to understand the text in a tensor/array format of numbers based on a corpus of words created during the ***vectorizer.fit***

The ***vectorizer.transform*** converts the training text which we preprocessed to be a clean string of feature words.

We are using the ***train_test_split*** method to separate the data into a 80% train and 20% test dataset. We are using the ***stratify_labels*** method to help make sure that the train and test dataset are split uniformly based on the candidate labels.

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

tag_labels = test_french_df[candidate_labels]
train, test = train_test_split(test_french_df, random_state=42,
test_size=0.20, shuffle=True, stratify=tag_labels)

from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(strip_accents='unicode', analyzer='word',
ngram_range=(1,3), norm='l2')
vectorizer.fit(train['training_text'])
vectorizer.fit(test['training_text'])

x_train = vectorizer.transform(train['training_text'])
y_train = train.drop(labels = ['Score', 'Label', 'training_text'],
axis=1)

x_test = vectorizer.transform(test['training_text'])
y_test = test.drop(labels = ['Score', 'Label', 'training_text'],
axis=1)
```

2.4.1.2 Decision Tree Classifier French

Decision Tree is a Supervised Machine Learning Algorithm that uses a set of rules to make decisions, similarly to how humans make decisions.

One way to think of a Machine Learning classification algorithm is that it is built to make decisions.

You usually say the model predicts the class of the new, never-seen-before input but, behind the scenes, the algorithm has to decide which class to assign.

We see a reasonable accuracy and results based on the limitations in the dataset and the labels we are using

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns

dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
dtc.fit(x_train, y_train)
predictions = dtc.predict(x_test)

print("Accuracy = ", accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))

predictions = pd.DataFrame(predictions)
predictions = predictions.rename(columns={0: 'anxious', 1: 'relief',
2: 'sad'})

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print('\nClassification Report\n')
print(classification_report(y_test.argmax(axis=1),
predictions.argmax(axis=1), target_names=candidate_labels))

Accuracy = 0.5266666666666666
```

Classification Report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
sad	0.53	0.85	0.65	594
relief	0.55	0.27	0.37	374
anxious	0.38	0.12	0.18	232
accuracy			0.53	1200
macro avg	0.49	0.41	0.40	1200
weighted avg	0.51	0.53	0.47	1200

2.4.1.3 Random Forest Classifier

Usually, we only have a vague idea of the best hyperparameters and thus the best approach to narrow our search is to evaluate a wide range of values for each hyperparameter. Using Scikit-Learn's **GridSearchCV** method, we can define a grid of hyperparameter ranges, and sample from the grid, performing K-Fold CV with each combination of values.

In the end we get a list of optimal hyperparameters for the Random Forest Classifier.

```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

rfc = RandomForestClassifier()
grid_params = {
    'n_estimators' : [90,120],
    'criterion' : ['gini','entropy'],
    'max_depth' : [2, 5, 10],
    'min_samples_leaf' : [1, 5, 10],
    'min_samples_split' : [2, 5, 10],
    'max_features' : ['auto', 'log2']
}

grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=rfc, param_grid=grid_params,
cv=5, n_jobs=-1, verbose=3)

grid_search.fit(x_train, y_train)

grid_search.best_params_

Fitting 5 folds for each of 216 candidates, totalling 1080 fits
{'criterion': 'gini',
 'max_depth': 10,
 'max_features': 'auto',
 'min_samples_leaf': 1,
 'min_samples_split': 5,
 'n_estimators': 120}

```

Use the optimal hyperparameters as mentioned above for our Random Forest Classifier

```

rfc = RandomForestClassifier(criterion=
grid_search.best_params_['criterion'],
max_depth = grid_search.best_params_['max_depth'],
max_features= grid_search.best_params_['max_features'],
min_samples_leaf = grid_search.best_params_['min_samples_leaf'],
min_samples_split = grid_search.best_params_['min_samples_split'],
n_estimators = grid_search.best_params_['n_estimators'])
rfc.fit(x_train, y_train)
predictions = rfc.predict(x_test)

print("Accuracy = ",accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))

Accuracy = 0.43666666666666665

```

2.4.1.4 One vs Rest Classifier

The Multi-label algorithm accepts a binary mask over multiple labels. The result for each prediction will be an array of 0s and 1s marking which class labels apply to each row input sample.

Logistic Regression

OneVsRest strategy can be used for multi-label learning, where a classifier is used to predict multiple labels for instance. Logistic Regression supports multi-class, but we are in a multi-label scenario, therefore, we wrap *Logistic Regression in the OneVsRestClassifier.

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
# Using pipeline for applying logistic regression and one vs rest classifier
LogReg_pipeline = Pipeline([
    ('clf',
     OneVsRestClassifier(LogisticRegression(solver='sag'), n_jobs=-1)),
])

categories = candidate_labels

for category in categories:
    print('**Processing {} tweets...**'.format(category))

    # Training logistic regression model on train data
    LogReg_pipeline.fit(x_train, y_train[category])

    # calculating test accuracy
    prediction = LogReg_pipeline.predict(x_test)
    print('Test accuracy is
    {}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test[category], prediction)))
    print("\n")

**Processing sad tweets...**
Test accuracy is 0.8066666666666666

**Processing relief tweets...**
Test accuracy is 0.7216666666666667

**Processing anxious tweets...**
Test accuracy is 0.6925
```

2.4.2 Implementing an LSTM to potentially increase French

2.4.2.1 Initialising the French LSTM

Vectorize tweets text, by turning each text into either a sequence of integers or into a vector.

Limit the data set to the top 15,000 words.

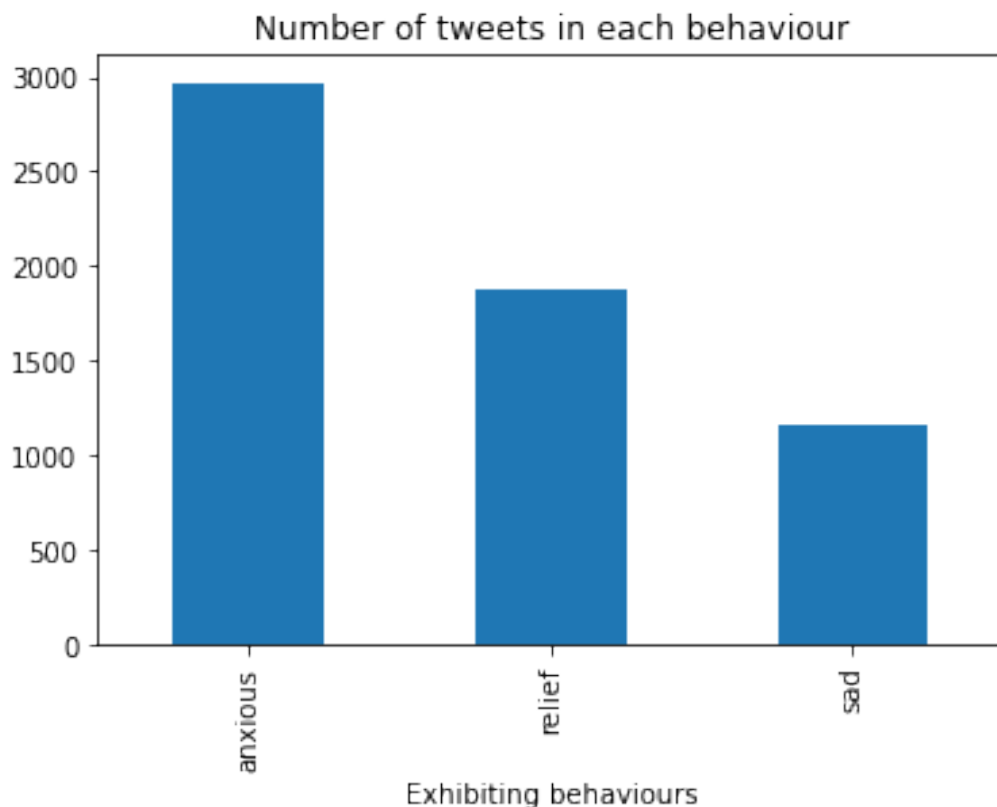
Set the max number of words in each tweet at 50. This is most of what we see when it comes to number of words used per tweet

First we shall look at the distribution of the labels.

We are using the LSTM to potentially improve the performance of the Classifier on unseen tweets for behavior extraction labels.

```
test_french_df.Label.value_counts()
anxious    2967
relief     1872
sad        1161
Name: Label, dtype: int64

test_french_df['Label'].value_counts().sort_values(ascending=False).plot(kind='bar', xlabel='Exhibiting behaviours', title='Number of tweets in each behaviour')
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f5718ca4be0>
```



Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) using the Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) architecture can be implemented using Keras.

Reference to Keras library: <https://keras.io/>

```

from keras_preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from keras_preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM, SpatialDropout1D
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from keras.layers import Dropout

# The maximum number of words to be used. (most frequent)
MAX_NB_WORDS = 15000
# Max number of words in each tweet.
MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH = 50
# This is fixed.
EMBEDDING_DIM = 100

tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=MAX_NB_WORDS, filters='!"#$%&()*+, -./:;<=>?@[\\]^_`{|}~', lower=True)
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(test_french_df['training_text'].values)
word_index = tokenizer.word_index
print('Found %s unique tokens.' % len(word_index))

Found 25561 unique tokens.

```

Truncate and pad the input sequences so that they are all in the same length for modeling.

```

X =
tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(test_french_df['training_text'].values)
X = pad_sequences(X, maxlen=MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH)
print('Shape of data tensor:', X.shape)

Shape of data tensor: (6000, 50)

```

Use the one hot encoded categorical labels as the target

```

Y= test_french_df[candidate_labels]
Y = Y.loc[:,~Y.columns.duplicated()].copy()
print('Shape of label tensor:', Y.shape)

Shape of label tensor: (6000, 3)

```

Train and Test Split (80/20 respectively)

```

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size =
0.20, random_state = 42)
print(X_train.shape,Y_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape,Y_test.shape)

```

```
(4800, 50) (4800, 3)
(1200, 50) (1200, 3)
```

The first layer is the embedded layer that uses 100 length vectors to represent each word.

SpatialDropout1D performs variational dropout in NLP models.

The next layer is the LSTM layer with 100 memory units.

The output layer must create 3 output values, one for each class.

Activation function is softmax for multi-class classification.

Because it is a multi-class classification problem, categorical_crossentropy is used as the loss function.

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Embedding(MAX_NB_WORDS, EMBEDDING_DIM,
input_length=X.shape[1]))
model.add(SpatialDropout1D(0.2))
model.add(LSTM(100, dropout=0.2, recurrent_dropout=0.2))
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam',
metrics=['accuracy'])
print(model.summary())
```

WARNING:tensorflow:Layer lstm_2 will not use cuDNN kernels since it doesn't meet the criteria. It will use a generic GPU kernel as fallback when running on GPU.

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None, 50, 100)	1500000
spatial_dropout1d_2 (SpatialDropout1D)	(None, 50, 100)	0
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 100)	80400
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 3)	303
Total params: 1,580,703		
Trainable params: 1,580,703		
Non-trainable params: 0		
None		

We reduced the number of epochs to help improve accuracy and to reduce overfitting. We shall see the plot referenced in the future

```
epochs = 3
batch_size = 64

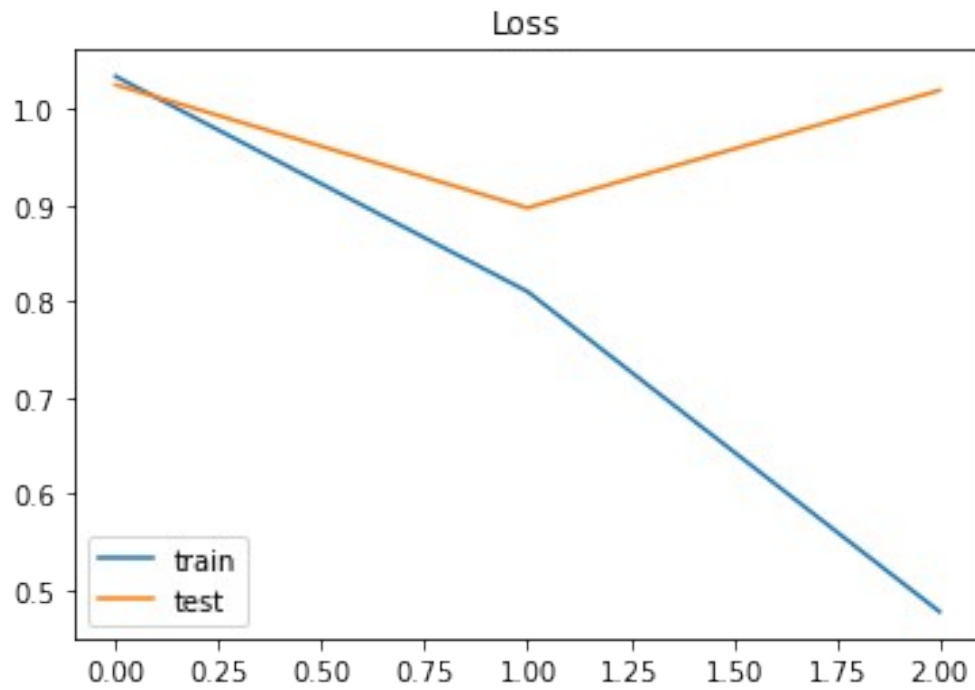
history = model.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=epochs,
                    batch_size=batch_size, validation_split=0.1, callbacks=[EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=3, min_delta=0.0001)])

Epoch 1/3
68/68 [=====] - 25s 331ms/step - loss: 1.0343
- accuracy: 0.4924 - val_loss: 1.0255 - val_accuracy: 0.4812
Epoch 2/3
68/68 [=====] - 17s 251ms/step - loss: 0.8103
- accuracy: 0.6333 - val_loss: 0.8974 - val_accuracy: 0.5896
Epoch 3/3
68/68 [=====] - 16s 228ms/step - loss: 0.4770
- accuracy: 0.8199 - val_loss: 1.0197 - val_accuracy: 0.5896

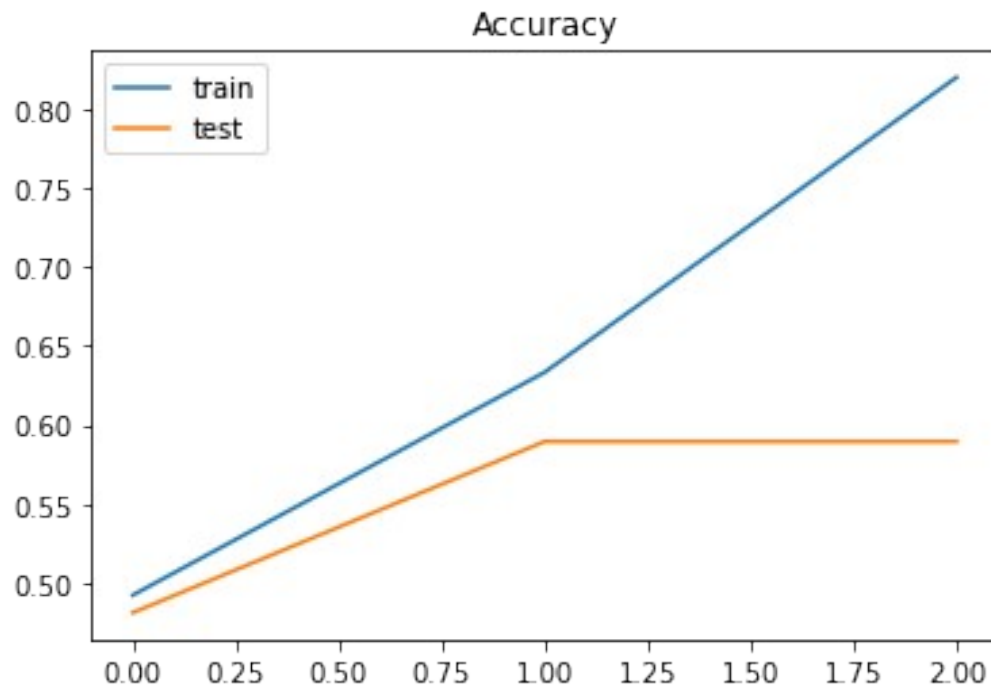
accr = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test)
print('Test set\n Loss: {:.3f}\n Accuracy:
{:.3f}'.format(accr[0], accr[1]))

38/38 [=====] - 1s 18ms/step - loss: 0.9878 -
accuracy: 0.6158
Test set
  Loss: 0.988
  Accuracy: 0.616

plt.title('Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show();
```



```
plt.title('Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='test')
plt.legend()
plt.show();
```



The plots suggest that the model has a little over fitting problem, more data may help, but more epochs will not help using the current data.

2.4.2.2 Inferences based on example tweets French

The tweets used show that the model can give good performance in pulling out behaviours. The test and training data may not be optimal but considering the ground truths used and the overall complexity of NLP modelling the model has great performance on Unseen tweets

Example for tweet showing anxious behavior

```
new_tweet = ["Je suis tellement inquiet de l'état actuel des
répercussions du vaccin covid, je ne sais pas si je dois prendre le
vaccin ou non"]
seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(new_tweet)
padded = pad_sequences(seq, maxlen=MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH)
pred = model.predict(padded)
labels = candidate_labels
print(pred, 'Label predicted by model is:', labels[np.argmax(pred)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 244ms/step
[[0.30303168 0.32467958 0.3722887 ]] Label predicted by model is:
anxious
```

Example for tweet showing relieved behavior

```
new_tweet = ["Les fabricants de vaccins disent que le fait de
continuer à se concentrer sur la préparation du vaccin me soulage"]
seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(new_tweet)
padded = pad_sequences(seq, maxlen=MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH)
pred = model.predict(padded)
labels = candidate_labels
print(pred, 'Label predicted by model is:', labels[np.argmax(pred)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 28ms/step
[[0.18939853 0.57198066 0.23862077]] Label predicted by model is:
relief
```

Example for tweet showing sad behavior

```
new_tweet = ["je me sens si triste"]
seq = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(new_tweet)
padded = pad_sequences(seq, maxlen=MAX_SEQUENCE_LENGTH)
pred = model.predict(padded)
labels = candidate_labels
print(pred, 'Label predicted by model is:', labels[np.argmax(pred)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
[[0.5036491 0.3204508 0.17590007]] Label predicted by model is: sad
```

2.5 Multi-Label Spanish Classification

Due to the limitations of the GPU, we are unable to currently implement the Spanish model into the notebook as the GPU RAM explodes when running ZeroShot learning multiple times.

But as showcased above, we have the capability to run the model on multiple languages and hence have multi-lingual capabilities for the behavior recognition

Part III: Unexpected Challenges and Obstacles

There were a number of unexpected challenges and obstacles that faced us as a group throughout the project. For example, there was a lot of difficulty in trying to find adequate libraries and toolkits to use for multilingual sentiment analysis. This makes sense, as the field is still actively growing and in its early stages, especially in languages other than English. However, finding the other libraries was either immensely difficult or not-lexicon based (aka not using compound negative/positive/neutral sentiment scores), so we had to reduce our planned multilingual analysis from having over 5 languages to just three: English, Spanish, and French.

Furthermore, another large unexpected obstacle that faced us when trying to run our final project was the sheer runtime that was required to run everything, like for the user-defined functions to get the sentiment scores of the processed tweets or RidgePlots, which we originally had. These would often take hours to run, which led us to try and either find solutions that would speed-up the code or just remove that piece of code entirely and replace it with something else. Within our code, these solutions manifested through things like the Numba library and its just-in-time (JIT) compiler to make the user-defined functions faster, or through removal, as seen with the RidgePlots that were replaced with KDE plots instead.

Another side-effect of us having such a large runtime was that we were unable to analyze the entire dataset given, as in total there were over 8 million rows of data when taking all days together. This limited our ability to analyze sentiment at a more comprehensive level, such as across dates. For example, in our analysis we kept the column specifying the date posted despite not using it -- if we had been able to analyze on all days, then we could have used the date column to explore sentiment change over time according to different language tweets.

The problems we faced during modelling were to do with limitations of the GPU and unable to get enough data of tweets with ground labels to work with. A better GPU and more RAM and we would be able to process potentially 50,000 tweets of different sentiments and this would enable us to have more potential behaviors which would help up to predict depression or negative mental health factors from tweets.

Using potential solution such as upsampling or downsampling the data caused an opposite effect and resulted in the model performing worse. This was an interesting result because the model was performing opposite to our intuition on the same. We then decided to use a smaller set of potential behaviors to classify landing on 3 as the optimal for now but this can be enhance with better datasets and GPU performance.

Due to the GPU limitations inherent within Colab we were unable to implement for Spanish in the same way as the French model. However, we have showcased the capabilities of the Multi-lingual Text Classification through the French model and the same could be applied for Spanish

and other languages. Thus, we have shown modeling that can help predict sentiment and indications of depression in English, French, and presumably, given more GPU and RAM, Spanish as well.

Part IV: Conclusions, Future Directions, and Reflection

Conclusions:

We ran this pre-processing, data analysis, and modeling on COVID-19 related tweets during the beginning of early April. Taking the Kaggle dataset, we managed to clean the dataset and split it into preprocessed dataframes for the languages English, French, and Spanish. Then, using sentiment analysis toolkits were reputable and had a history of being used in studies, we were able to get sentiment per tweet.

Then, for modeling, using an LSTM and ML methods such as Decision Tree Classifiers and Random Forests we are able to get reasonable accuracy of the amount of 60% for English and French for detecting potential depression behaviours using the tweets as inputs. Furthermore, as the Spanish tweets were processed in a similar model, and the modeling would be essentially the same, we believe we can find reasonable accuracy for Spanish tweets as well with more computing resources.

Our goal for this model was to be able to use tweets to predict depression exhibiting sentiment so that people who are suffering from Depression or Negative Mental Health could be identified and would be easier to reach out to them using targeted ads and potentially help people to address their situation. We want to be able to attack this problem at the root cause and potentially look at social media traffic to identify people showing signs of negative mental health, so this model showing accuracy of roughly 60% is a good start for future development.

Future Directions:

We would like to refine the model further on a good chunk of data and help to increase accuracy based on a wide variety of unseen tweets. The ZeroShot model is trained for multiple languages so we could potentially stack classifiers for behaviors of different languages and create a multi-lingual model which can handle tweets in any language and then could increase and broaden our horizon for analysis. Additionally, we'd like to scale the model to work with a larger quantity of tweets such that we could use data of different demographics, analyze their sentiment, and identify groups that need support.

We would also like to potentially work with data from other Social Media such as Facebook and Instagram to broaden the spectrum of analysis and make our model more robust and universally accepted.

Specifically regarding performance, as currently the runtime takes an extensive amount of time, a future direction that we would like to work towards is getting GPU offloading using cuDF and Rapids to work. We had tested its implementation extensively, but because it didn't seem to be working, we unfortunately had to remove it. Getting this aspect to work would help with runtime massively, however, and by extension allow us to use larger chunks of data.

Likewise, we would like to confirm that this model can predict Spanish depressive sentiment as well, although we assume that it can based off of similar performance by the English and French models. With more GPU space and RAM, we could likely do this.

Finally, if we have many more resources and GPU offloading, then we can try to analyze this on tweets from late April as well, which is in a separate Kaggle dataset by the same author (<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/smids80/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-late-april>). This would allow us to have even more data over an even longer stretch of time, which would help us analyze and predict depressive sentiment from earlier in the pandemic compared to later in the pandemic as well.

Reflections:

Computing Multi-Label Text Classification is a challenging endeavour, but considering the limitations we were working with we believe that the model does a reasonable job of classification into the behaviors which would help us to identify individuals showcasing sadness, anxiety or relief.

Working on such a sensitive topic made us realise that it is imperative that we keep working on helping people all over the world in our own way by assisting in identifying people who are potentially at risk. If this work is able to help NGOs or other Social Organisations to reach out to people in need, it would give our work here a purpose and motivation to work further.