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Twitter – A Platform for Opinion sharing

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ABSTRACT

Twitter is provide a platform for opinion or sentiment sharing where all over world user can share their opinions on a single platform. From these opinion other users can also know about positive and negative features about anything. In this paper, Amazon dataset was analyzed according to different manufactures.

I INTRODUCTION

Twitter is a social microblogging media for sharing opinion on various topics anytime on a single platform. Twitter messages are called Tweets. On March 21, 2016 Jack Dorsey , Evan Williams and Biz stone found Twitter . It is great revolution in the field of communication. It is just like an SMS service but it is limited to 140 characters only. The name twitter was inspired by flickr, a photo sharing service. The dictionary definition of Twitter is "A short burst of inconsequential information". Nowadays almost 200 million users use twitter in who words. Twitter has changed political communication drastically. This allows everyone to essentially create their own newspaper or newscast. Twitter also licenses its stream of tweets to Microsoft, Google and Yahoo. On November 7, 2017 the limit of Tweet was extended by 280 characters for all languages except Japanese, Korean and Chinese. It is based in San Francisco, USA and has more than 25 offices around the world. Twitter data help to analyses what people are doing. What they are thinking about and in which field they take more interest. Nowadays Twitter is most trending topic for researcher because Twitter provide bulk of data publically.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

Chen hu et. al. they focus on the problem of extracting sentiment expressions and assessing their polarities for a given target from corpus of unlabeled tweets . firstly , they phrases the words and then find the polarity of sentiment using an optimization model to each candidate expression. In this research, they use two collection of Tweets one contain 1,68,005 tweets about movies and other certain 2,58,655 tweets about persons. After apply different methods persons. After apply different methods they classifying tweets as positive, negative, neutral, they use precision, recall and f-measure to measure they result of sentiment classification.

VohraM.S. and Teraiya J.B. compare mainly two approaches for sentiment analysies such as machine learning and lexicon based learning. Machine learning is based on classification of text and lexicon based method uses sentiment dictionary. They compare both the techniques in machine learning , team frequency, Pos, negative and opinion words and phrases are analyzed and after that Naive Bayes ,maximum Entropy and SVM where used at document

level on unigram and bigram. In lexicon based technique, preprocess each text and then tokenization was alone and then sentiment scare was set according to sentiment and tweet was classified.

Bifet Albert and Gavalda Ricard detecting sentiment change after the streaming of Tweets using ADWIN change detector. To build a system able to train and test from the Twitter streaming API. In this paper, they use MOA- tweet reader to read tweets in real time. In this method, tweets were obtained from the Twitter stream and then Tweets are preprocessed and designed a Tf-Idf vectors of attributes and at least a change detector monitors change in the frequency of items.

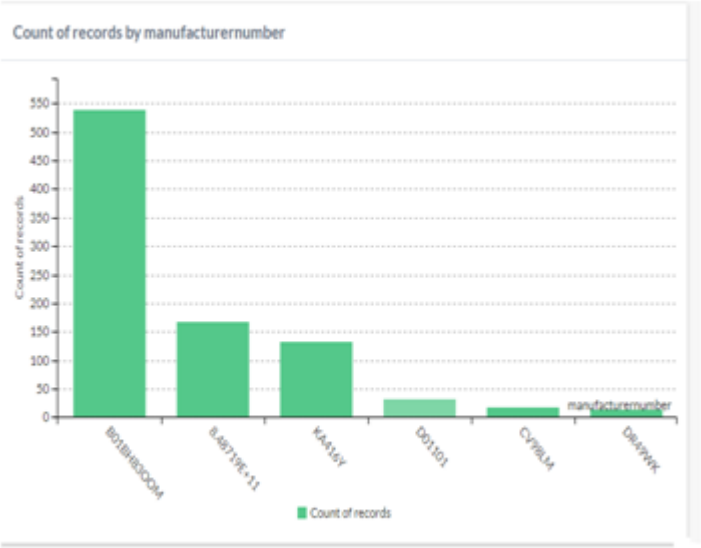
Kouloumpis E. *et.al.* (2011) evaluate the usefulness of existing lexical resources as well as features that capture information about the informal and creative language used in microblogging companies such as Twitrratr, TweetFeel and social mention are just a few who are advertise Twitter sentiment analysis as one of their services. They used unigram and bigram and included features used in sentiment analysis. Finally, they include features to capture some of the more domains specific language of microblogging using Hashtags to collect training data did prove useful, as data collected based on positive and negative emotions. So which method produces the better training and whether two sources of training data are complementary may depend on the type of feature used.

Lin Y.S. *et.al.* (2014) Measured the similarity between two documents. They compute the similarity between two documents with respect to a feature and divide the task into the three cases, the feature appears in both the documents, the feature appears in one of the document, the feature appear in none of the documents. As the similarity increases as the difference between two involved feature values decreases. In the last case, the features have no contribution to the similarity. They measure in several text applications, including K-NN based single and multi label classification, k-means clustering and HAC. They used mainly three data sets webkb, reuters-8 and RCV1. For webkb, the randomly selected training documents are used for training and testing documents are used for testing. They mainly focus on textual features. The experimental results could depend on applications domains, feature formats and classification clustering algorithm.

Duric A. and Song F. (2012) describes sentiment analyze based on feature selection methods from Lexicon based approaches where the set of feature are generated by humans. Traditionally, text classification seeks to classify a document by topic but SA deals with opinions about topics. They approached the task of feature selection by using content and syntax model, known as HMM-LDA to separate the entities in a review document. HMM-LDA models entities and modifiers as long range dependencies, allowing us to separate words into semantic and syntactic classes. They proposed feature selection schemes achieved competitive results in our experiments for document polarity classification. They minimize the impact by separating the semantic class from syntactic classes and as a result, removing some of the neutral features that present in the baseline schemes

III CONCLUSION

This is a sample data set of consumer reviews for Amazon products like the Kindle, the Fire, and others. The data set contains over 1,500 reviews for these products and includes review text, rating, and basic product information. This information was taken from www.dataworld.com.



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