# Sentimental Analysis of Social Media for Stock Prediction using Hadoop

Er. Baljinder Kaur
Baljinderkaur1210@gmail.com
(M.Tech Student)
Department of Computer Science &
Engineering, SSIET(Jalandhar)

Er. Rooplal Sharma
Librasharma12@gmail.com
(Assistant Professor)
Department of Computer Science &
Engineering, SSIET(Jalandhar)

Dr. Gurpreet Singh Saini3077@gmail.com (Registrar-cum-Dean Academics) Department of Computer Science & Engineering, SSIET(Jalandhar)

Abstract:-In today's profoundly created consistently, individuals around the world communicate by means of different stages on the Web. What's more, in every moment, a colossal measure of unstructured information is created. This information is as content which is assembled from discussions and web-based social networking sites. Such information is named as large information. Client suppositions are identified with an extensive variety of subjects like politics issues, Social media data, Stock Market prediction other items etc. These sentiments can be mined utilizing different advancements and are of most extreme significance to make forecasts or, on the other hand for balanced shopper showcasing since they straightforwardly pass on the perspective of the masses. Here we propose to break down the suppositions of Twitter clients through their tweets keeping in mind the end goal to concentrate what they think. Subsequently we are utilizing hadoop for supposition investigation which will prepare the tremendous measure of information on a hadoop bunch quicker.

**Keywords:-** Bigdata, twitter, sentiment analysis, classifiers.

# I. INTRODUCTION

Big Data is a collection of monstrous and complex information sets that incorporate the enormous amounts of information, social media investigation, information administration capacities, ongoing information.

Big data can be structured, unstructured or semi-structured, resulting in incapability of conventional data management methods. Big Data Parameters As the data is too big from various sources in different form, it is characterized by the 3 Vs. The three Vs of Big Data are: Variety, Volume and Velocity.

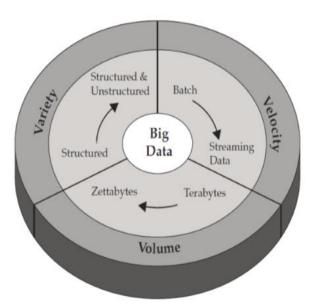


Fig 1:- 3 V's of Big Data

Data comes from the various sources that can be of structured, unstructured and semistructured type. Different variety of data include the text, audio, video, log files, sensor data etc. Volume represent the size of the data how the data is large. The size of the data is represented in terabytes and petabytes. Velocity Define the motion of the data and the analysis of streaming of the data.

# Sentiment Analysis:

▶ Sentiment analysis also known as opinion mining. Sentiment Analysis is the process of determining whether a piece of writing is positive, negative or neutral. It's also known as opinion mining, deriving the opinion or attitude of a speaker. A common use case for this technology is to discover how people feel about a particular topic.

#### A. Twitter

Twitter, one of the biggest web-based social networking webpage gets tweets in millions consistently in the scope of Zettabyte every year. This immense sum of crude information can be utilized for mechanical or business reason by arranging as per our necessity and preparing.

# II. ABOUT MY PROJECT

In this venture, we will execute a framework in Hadoop which examinations twitter information where bunch of hubs will be shaped. Twitter information is as remarks which are only estimations that is assessments, sentiments of individuals. This information will be gathered by utilizing Twitter API. By breaking down this information, our framework will give yield as positive, negative and nonpartisan tweets. For this situation, it makes the utilization of information lexicon for grouping the information. This information can be utilized further as per specific application. What's more, this broke down information can be spoken to as pie-outlines.

# III. MOTIVATION

Today era in the micro blogging sites have turned out to be one of real source data. Twitter is one such prominent correspondence micro blog which is an online interpersonal interaction stage that permits individuals to distribute messages to express their interests, top choices, sentiments, and feelings towards different subjects and issues they experienced in their day by day life. The messages are called tweets which are ongoing and at most 140 characters for every one There are around 200 billion tweets for each year, 500 million tweets for every day,350,000 tweets every moment, and 6,000 tweets for each second are distributed.

The System design of the project:-

- Retrieving Twitter data, pre-processing and saving to database
- stock data retrieval
- model building
- predicting future stock prices

# A. Retrieving Twitter data, pre-processing and saving to database

This segment is in charge of recovering, preprocessing information and planning preparing set. There are two marking techniques utilized for building preparing set: manual and programmed.

#### B. Stock Data Retrieval

Stock information is assembled on an every moment premise. A short time later it is utilized at assessing future costs. Estimation depends on characterization of tweets (utilizing Sentiment Analysis) and contrasting and genuine incentive by utilizing Mean Squared Error (MSE) measure.

# C. Model Building

His component is responsible for training a binary classifiers used for sentiment detection.

# D. Predicting Future Stock Prices

This component combines results of sentiment detection of tweets with past intraday stock data to estimate future stock values.

# E. Data Representation

Representation of classified data in the form of pie charts.

At the end we will get the outcome in the form of classified tweets that is Positive, Negative and Neutral tweets.

# IV. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Sentiment Analysis is greatly valuable in web-based social networking checking as it permits us to pick up an outline of the more extensive general supposition behind specific subjects. Web-based social networking checking devices like Brand-watch Analytics make that procedure snappier and simpler than at any other time some time recently. The utilizations of opinion examination are wide and effective. The capacity to concentrate bits of knowledge from social information is a practice that is in effect generally embraced by associations over the world. Moves in estimation via web-based networking media have been appeared to relate with moves in money markets.

This project will mainly analyze the predefined stored twitter data and classify it based on polarity. Analysis of data consist following steps:

# A. Tokenization

All the words in a tweet are broken down into tokens. This is the tokenization process. For example, '@Jack That is an awesome car!' is broken down into individual tokens such as '@Jack', 'That', \_is´, 'an', 'awesome', 'car'. Emoticons, abbreviations, hashtags and URLs are recognized as individual tokens. Each word in a tweet is separated by a space. Therefore, on encountering a space, a token is identified.

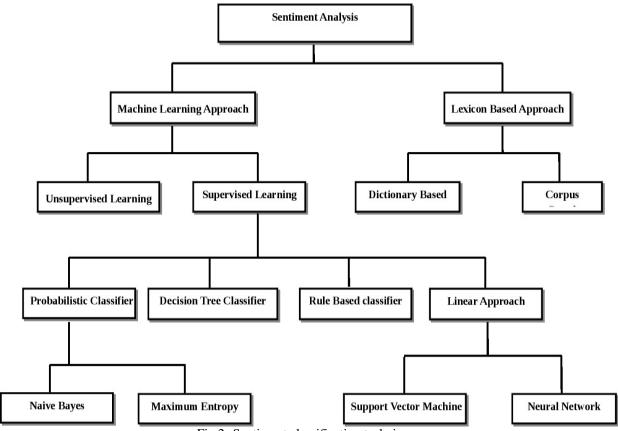


Fig 2:-Sentiment classification techniques

# B. Normalization

The normalization process verifies each token and performs some computing based on what kind of token it is. If the token is an emotion, its corresponding polarity is taken into account by searching the emoticon dictionary.

- If the token is an acronym, it is checked in the acronym dictionary and the full form is stored as individual tokens.
- Intensifiers such as 'AWESOME' are converted into lowercase and the token is stored as 'awesome'.
- Spelling of character repetitions such as 'veryyyyy' are first corrected into 'very' and then stored as 'very'.
- The normalization process also discards all those tokens which, in no way, contribute to the sentiment of a tweet such tokens are called stop word. It also discards URL's.

For analyzing the tweets, we have to take polarity into consideration using various types of dictionaries.

- Lexical Dictionary: It mainly consists of most of the English words which will help us to analyze the tweets by matching the word in the tweet with the words in the lexical dictionary. It also consists of idioms, phrases, headwords and multi words.
- Acronym Dictionary: It is used to expand all the abbreviations and acronyms which will further generate words which can be analyzed using lexical dictionary.
- Emoticon Dictionary: A tweet containing emoticons can be analyzed by using this dictionary. Emoticons are basically the textual portrayal of the tweeter's mode which conveys some meaning.
- Stop Words Dictionary: These are the words in the tweet which do not have any polarity and they need not be analyzed. So they are eliminated and tagged as

stop words. We maintain a dictionary with the list of all stop words for example able, are, both, etc.

# V. SENTIMENT CLASSIFIER

The tweets are broken down into tokens where each token is assigned polarity which is a floating point number ranging from 1 to -1.

# A. Positive Tweets

Positive tweets are the tweets which show a good or positive response towards something. For example tweets such as —It was an inspiring movie!!!! or —Best movie ever!.

# B. Negative Tweets

Negative tweets can be classified as the tweets which show a negative response or oppose towards something. For example tweets such as —Waste of time or —Worst movie ever.

# C. Neutral Tweet

Neutral tweets can be classified as the tweets which neither show a support or appreciate anything nor oppose or depreciate it. It also includes tweets which are facts or theories. For example tweets such as —Earth is round.

# VI. PARTS OF SPEECH TAGGING

The legitimate tokens are then passed to the grammatical feature tagger which connects a tag to every token, indicating whether it's a thing, verb, verb modifier, descriptor and so Grammatical form labeling decides the estimation of the general tweet since words have distinctive implications when spoken to as various parts of discourse.

# A. Classification

At the end system will classify the twitter data into Positive, Negative, Neutral reviews with the help of data dictionary.

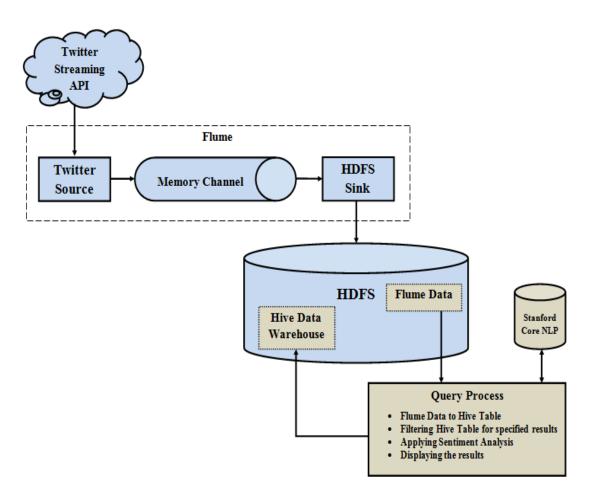


Fig 3:- System architecture

# VII. CONCLUSION

This paper review a possibility of making prediction of stock market basing on classification of data coming Twitter micro blogging platform . Results of prediction, Based on the sentimental analysis of user views. This venture will help us not exclusively to pick up information about establishment and arrangement of hadoop circulated document framework additionally delineate programming model. Among the many fields of investigation, there is one field where people have ruled the machines more than any – the capacity to investigate assessment, or estimation examination. The eventual fate of this information examination field is immeasurable. This venture investigations the notions of the client as well as figures different outcomes like the client with greatest companions/adherents, beat tweets and so forth subsequently hadoop can likewise be viably used to figure such outcomes in request to decide the present patterns as for specific themes.

#### References

- Andrzej romanowski et al: sentiment analysis of twitter data Proceedings of the Federated Conference on Computer Science and Information Systems pp. 1349– 1354 DOI: 10.15439/2015F230 ACSIS, Vol. 5 IEEE 2015
- R. Suresh ramanujam et al: sentiment analysis using big data 2015 international conference on computation of power, energy, information and communication 2015 IEEE
- 3. Arock et al., International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering 5(9), September- 2015, pp. 590-595 IJARCSSE
- 4. Modha et al., International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering 3(12), December 2013 IJARCSSE
- Indumathi S1, Shreekant Jere A Survey on Stock Prediction with Statistical and Social Media Analytics (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056 April 2016
- 6. Kavitha BIG data analytics in financial market Volume: 04 Issue:  $02 \mid Feb-2015$ .
- 7. Ramesh R Big Data Sentiment Analysis using Hadoop IJIRST –International Journal for Innovative Research in Science & Technology Volume 1 | Issue 11 | April 2015.
- 8. Tom White, Hadoop: The Definitive Guide, Third Edition, O'Reilly, 2011.
- 9. https://dev.twitter.com/docs/api/1.1/post/statuses/filter
- 10. https://dev.twitter.com/docs/auth/oauth
- 11. <a href="https://dev.twitter.com/docs/streaming">https://dev.twitter.com/docs/streaming</a> apis/parameters#track
- 12. http://ison.org/
- 13. http://hadoop.apache.org/docs/r1.2.1/hdfs\_design.html
- 14. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache Hadoop