

Twitter User Profile Analyzer

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Abstract— Twitter is the most requested microblog site with 336million active users. On Twitter, users can instantly express ideas, emotions and reactions with tweets. Data coming from twitter is fast and effective responses can be obtained, which can be used in political, social and economic areas. It is possible to analyze the characteristics, trends and behaviors of the users by revealing their interaction. In this study, a brief description of methodology used to analyze the Twitter account/Profile of an individual based on the tweets tweeted by user along with sentiment analysis of the same is presented. Twitter profile analysis by parsing the tweets fetched from Twitter using Python is discussed.

Keywords— Twitter, Profile Analysis, Python, Sentiment Analysis, social media

I. INTRODUCTION

During these last few decades, Twitter rapidly became the leader of microblogging platforms on the web. Each Twitter user can send messages of less than one hundred and forty characters, called tweets, to a list of volunteer contacts called followers. These users can also receive a list of messages produced by a set of individuals called followers. A huge amount of tweets are published and stored each second on the main Twitter database. The density of exchanges on the platform is one of the major challenges when one wants to analyze the profiles and their tweets. We focused on user's profile information changes and analyze it.

This paper provides individuals a means of creating a persona of an individual based on his Twitter profile. Social media have received more attention nowadays. Public and private opinion about a wide variety of subjects are expressed and spread continually via several social media. Individuals all over the world, including celebrities and important personalities of all fields use

the microblogging social media platform Twitter. We aim to analyze users, their tweet strategies, tweet content and popularity of the tweets of their Twitter accounts with sentiment analysis of their tweets. Sentiment Analysis also known as *Opinion Mining* is a field within Natural Language Processing (NLP) that builds systems that try to identify and extract opinions within text [1]. Usually, besides identifying the opinion, these systems extract attributes of the expression e.g.:

- *Polarity*: if the speaker express *apositive* or *negative* opinion,
- *Subject*: the thing that is being talked about,
- *Opinion holder*: the person, or entity that expresses the opinion.

This analysis is required for three domains:

(1) **Business**: In the marketing field, companies use it to develop their strategies, to understand customers' sentiments towards their products or brand, how people respond to their campaigns or product launches and why consumers don't buy some products.

(2) **Politics**: In political field, it is used to keep track of political view, to detect consistency and inconsistency between statements and actions at the government level. It can be used to predict election result as well.

(3) **Public actions**: Sentiment analysis is also used to monitor and analyze social phenomena, for spotting social threatening situations and determining the general mood of the blogosphere. This is done by using the python Twitter API, called tweepy along with other powerful and useful libraries of Python.

Challenges in Sentiment analysis:

1. Context And Polarity

One of the problems that arise from context is changes in polarity [5]. Look at the following responses to a survey:

Everything of it.

Absolutely nothing!

Imagine the responses above come from answers to the question *What did you like about the event?* The

first response would be positive and the second one would be negative, right? Now, imagine the responses come from answers to the question *What did you DISlike about the event?* The negative in the question will make sentiment analysis change altogether.

A good deal of preprocessing or post processing will be needed if we are to take into account at least part of the context in which texts were produced.

However, how to preprocess or post process data in order to capture the bits of context that will help analyze sentiment is not straightforward.

2. Irony and Sarcasm

Differences between literal and intended meaning (i.e. *irony*) and *sarcasm* usually change positive sentiment into negative whereas negative or neutral sentiment might be changed to positive. However, detecting irony or sarcasm takes a good deal of analysis of the context in which the texts are produced and, therefore, are really difficult to detect automatically.

3. Emojis

There are two types of emojis according to [6]. *Western emojis* (e.g. :D) are encoded in only one character or in a combination of a couple of them whereas *Eastern emojis* (e.g. ㄟ _ (ㄣ) _ / ㄟ) are a longer combination of characters of a vertical nature.

Particularly in tweets, emojis play a role in the sentiment of texts.

4. Defining Neutral

Defining what we mean by *neutral* is another challenge to tackle in order to perform accurate sentiment analysis. As in all classification problems, defining our categories and, in this case, the *neutral* tag is one of the most important parts of the problem. What we mean by *neutral*, *positive*, or *negative* does matter when we train sentiment analysis models.

I. OVERVIEW OF USER PROFILE ANALYZER

In this paper we provide a wide array of information about the tweets published on twitter by multiple users and to analyze those tweets so as to obtain meaningful information about that particular topic.

The main information we obtain from this is the sentiment value of a particular product/person/organization etc which can be used to estimate the value of that resource in the community.

Following are the key Steps done:

1. Streaming Tweets

The Twitter streaming API is used to download twitter messages in real time. It is useful for obtaining a high volume of tweets, or for creating a live feed using a site stream or user stream.

2. Cursor and Pagination

Cursor and Pagination is a technique for breaking large record sets into smaller portions called pages. This module will use the python libraries so as to obtain the tweets in a proper readable manner.

3. Analyzing Tweets

We downloaded the tweets made by a specific user, tweets based on specific hashtag (keyword based search), tweets of a specific user, the likes and retweet made on a particular tweets which is elaborated in next section

4. Visualizing Tweets

Matplotlib is a python library that visually graphs Twitter trends based on a variety of factors, such as number of tweets and followed total. It takes its information from a sample subset of Twitter accounts. The data can be complicated to work with, but it is a unique way to visualize data on Twitter

5. Sentimental Analysis

The process of computationally identifying and categorizing opinions expressed in a piece of text, especially in order to determine whether the writer's attitude towards a particular topic, product, etc. is positive, negative, or neutral.

II. EASE OF USE

A. Selecting a social platform

First, we decided on a social platform to capture data from. A number of platforms were taken into consideration including Facebook, YouTube and Twitter. The reason for choosing Twitter was that it is a largely used platform by common people and big personalities alike. Also, Twitter is accessible for unregistered users as well which can be used to monitor and analyze data unlike Facebook that uses privacy settings for its profiles.[3] As a result, Twitter data can be a large door into the insight of the general public, and how they receive a topic. That, combined with the openness and the generous rate limiting of Twitter's API, can produce powerful results..

B. Selecting the programming language

Python has an accurate interactive shell and has a large collection of open source packages, simple syntax and it takes much less time to write and debug

by being simple and readable. There are several highly optimized libraries related to learning Python machines like Tweepy, Text Blob, Numpy, Pandas and OpenCV that you can use in your code even if you know a minimum of Python.

Prerequisites for Twitter data extraction:

In order to use Twitter's API, we have to create a developer account on the Twitter apps site.

- Open '<https://apps.twitter.com/>' and click the button: 'Create New App'
- Fill the application details. You can leave the callback url field empty.
- Once the app is created, you will be redirected to the app page.
- Open the 'Keys and Access Tokens' tab.
- Copy 'Consumer Key', 'Consumer Secret', 'Access token' and 'Access Token Secret'.

C. Libraries used

- **Tweepy:** tweepy is the python client for the official Twitter API.
- **TextBlob:** textblob is the python library for processing textual data
- **Matplotlib:** matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures in a variety of hard copy formats and interactive environments across platforms.
- **Numpy:** numpy is the core library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.
- **Pandas:** pandas aims to be the fundamental high-level building block for doing practical, real world data analysis in Python.

III. METHODOLOGY

Once the environment is set up and keys for Twitter are obtained, the methodology used for extracting tweets from Twitter and analyzing the Profiles is given below:

We follow these 5 major steps:

- Authorize Twitter API Client
- Fetch Tweets
- Analyze Tweets
- Visualize Tweets
- Sentiment Analysis

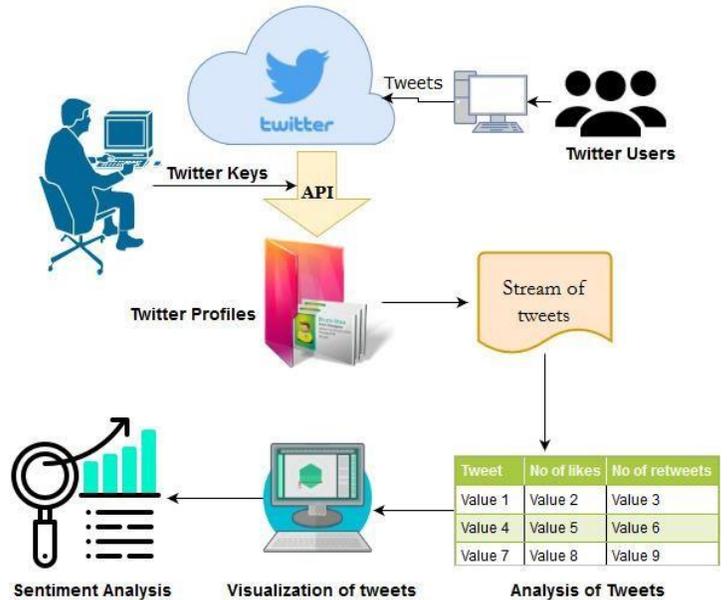


Fig.3.0 Block diagram of the Twitter Profile Analyzer

A. Authorize Twitter API Client

In order to create the API object, we must first authenticate ourselves with our developer information. Tweepy supports OAuth authentication. Authentication is handled by the tweepy.AuthHandler class.

After creating an OAuthHandler instance, we pass our consumer token and secret into it.

```
auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_token, consumer_secret)
```

If you have a web application and are using a callback URL that needs to be supplied dynamically, you would pass it in as:

```
auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_token, consumer_secret, callback_url)
```

Unlike basic auth, we must do the OAuth "dance" before we can start using the API. We must complete the following steps:

1. Get a request token from twitter
2. Redirect user to twitter.com to authorize our application
3. If using a callback, twitter will redirect the user to us. Otherwise the user must manually supply us with the verifier code.
4. Exchange the authorized request token for an access token.

If this is a desktop application (or any application not using callbacks) we must query the user for the "verifier code" that twitter will supply them after they

2. *Accessing tweets of a specific user*

We do this by using the `user_timeline()` function of API object. This is particularly useful to make a detailed analysis of the tweets of a specific user to find out his/her popularity, their influence on the community and their reach amongst various parts of the community. The Twitter API provides information about specific users based on searching specific Twitter handles. This is important to get a detailed evaluation of a user. For example, since source, i.e. the device on which Twitter was started, is included in the tweets we accessed, we can find when the user will be sitting on a personal computer or when the user will be using Twitter on its handheld devices. We also get an understanding of when a user switched to a new phone or understand their pattern of life. Along with such information, we also find his/her impact and reach in the community, what is the response given by the audience of that user and what is of interest to the user itself.

Fig.3.2 Tweets gathered from a specific user '@pycon'

3. *Accessing tweets using a set of keywords*

This is done by creating a hash tag list and passing the list as argument 'track' in the `filter()` method of Stream class. Thus the Stream class filters all tweets having the keywords or hashtags mentioned in the list given by user and presents the results in a json file or on the console.

Hash based search is growing more and more important today since hashtag have gained popularity and are present in almost every tweet of users all over the Twitter community. Hashtags have been an important tool to organize and sort tweets of various users. They are a great way to indicate the content is relevant to a certain topic we are interested to peek into. These hashtags are easily searchable and become an extraordinary marketing tool for marketing, businesses, celebrities, and even the average

individuals. The tweets obtained from them are all the more useful for the same. After doing preprocessing the information is presented as the average number of likes of a particular user, average length of tweets and average number of retweets of a particular user. The result obtained includes the tweet as well as other information about the tweets in a proper format as follows:

```
[{"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:14 +0000 2018", "id": "104379214490384800", "id_str": "104379214490384800", "text": "RT @vikasyogi: \u0914\u0930 PM \u0905\u092e"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:15 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792149488308226", "id_str": "1043792149488308226", "text": "RT @kansaratra: Rahul, Kejriwal, and Trudeau"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:17 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792154458345472", "id_str": "1043792154458345472", "text": "RT @rsurajwala: Amit Shahji, \u094d\u094dCongress doe"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:17 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792155095883776", "id_str": "1043792155095883776", "text": "RT @mitmalviya: Rahul Gandhi goes blank when"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:17 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792155557257216", "id_str": "1043792155557257216", "text": "RT @TheQuint: Opinion | Not even one minister"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:18 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792160254881792", "id_str": "1043792160254881792", "text": "RT @drv: I won\u0902st be surprised if the wh"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:18 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792159785324547", "id_str": "1043792159785324547", "text": "RT @kunalporohit: Lool. The BJP must make up"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:19 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792163748892672", "id_str": "1043792163748892672", "text": "RT @shehzad_Ind: I have proof on how on Rafal"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:19 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792165580031488", "id_str": "1043792165580031488", "text": "RT @davidfrawleyed: India's healthcare syste"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:19 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792166940790784", "id_str": "1043792166940790784", "text": "RT @hoobaywallah: Lessons from recent history."}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:21 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792173123002374", "id_str": "1043792173123002374", "text": "RT @mitmalviya: Rahul Gandhi and his mother:"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:23 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792182971379712", "id_str": "1043792182971379712", "text": "RT @SPSHM11341210: @edjaj Yes that is the"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:24 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792184053395456", "id_str": "1043792184053395456", "text": "RT @rajeev_mp: So @RahulGandhi is ok with #Da"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:25 +0000 2018", "id": "104379219194764003", "id_str": "104379219194764003", "text": "RT @zelews: PM @Narendramodi launches #Ayush"}, {"created_at": "Sun Sep 23 09:20:26 +0000 2018", "id": "1043792192421212160", "id_str": "1043792192421212160", "text": "RT @rose_801: Rahul Gandhi & Randeep Surj"}]
```

er

Fig.3.3 Tweets containing the keywords ‘Rahul Gandhi’, ‘Narendra Modi’ .

```

Tweets      id      likes  retweets
0  Sharing my speech at the Karyakarta Mahakumbh ... 10445840898080808289 ... 522 131
1  It has been 17 years and counting, the Congres... 1044582736990620888 ... 1323 484
2  ????? ????? ?? ????? ?? ????? ?? ????? \n... 1044582325836702592 ... 921 329
3  ?? ???? ?? ??????? ?? ???? ??????? ?? ?????... 1044581588355362818 ... 1296 424
4  We have also lost elections but we have never ... 10445812944680806705 ... 1119 405
5  ?? ???? ?? ??????? ?? ???? ?? ???? ?? ????? \... 1044580950280429058 ... 1055 352
6  The @BJP4India family is grateful to all our l... 10445808006042576304 ... 1060 332
7  ????? ??????? ??????? ?? ?? ?????? ???????' ... 1044580081752887296 ... 1295 399
8  ????? ?? ?????????? ??????? ?? ?? ????????? #... 1044579887002972160 ... 1078 315
9  Looking forward to interacting with the hardwo... 1044425659802800513 ... 7889 2060
10 Just doing my work and doing everything possib... 1044424867603468289 ... 9580 2219
11 Thank you! I am confident the Pakyong Airport ... 1044422654252511232 ... 11766 2577
12 Thanks Abhinav! I appreciate your optimism. As... 1044421950162890752 ... 4812 1202
13 Thank you for the kind words. The scenery was ... 1044421734047322112 ... 3231 715
14 It did startle me that for almost seven long d... 1044421614748815361 ... 3975 1029
15 ????? ??????? ??????? ?? ?? ?????-????? ?? ???... 1044420346701471744 ... 13478 3417
16 Addressed a public meeting in Pakyong, Sikkim... 1044192793734766595 ... 10485 2302
17 In the Pakyong Airport, Sikkim gets its First ... 1044192023190749184 ... 22502 4799
18 Serene and splendid! \n\nClicked these picture... 1043840106631745538 ... 35752 6546
19 Along with affordable healthcare, the Governme... 1043823702062682112 ... 18470 4389

[20 rows x 7 columns]
Average length of tweets=
134.9
Average number of likes=
35752
Number of retweets=
6546

```

Fig.3.4 Tabulated tweets and information about tweets of user @narendramodi

D. Visualizing tweets

Tweets now are visualized as graphs. By organizing data, it is more easy to interpret what has been observed. Making sense of data is called interpretation. Since most of the data we collected (such as number of likes and retweets) is quantitative, data tables and *charts* are usually used to organize the

information. *Graphs* are created from data tables. The Pythonlibrarymatplotlibproducespublicationquality figures in a variety of hard copy formats and interactive environments acrossplatforms.

The most popular, visualization for time series, the line plot is used here. It is plotted by Series and plot functions of matplotlib library. This can be used to get a graph of number of likes and retweets for the tweets of a particular user over a period of time.

Following are the figures showing graphs of likes and tweets in a Time Series graphs and Layered Time Series Graphs:

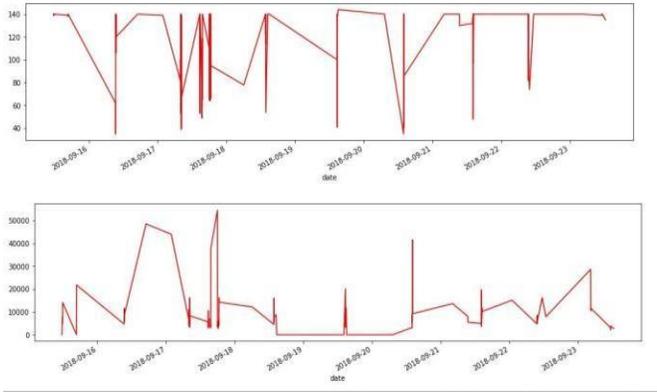
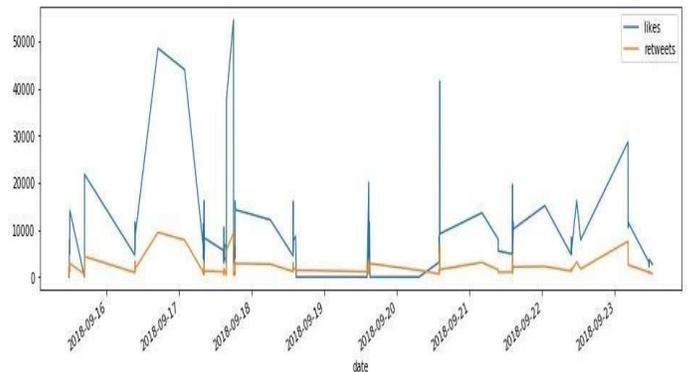


Fig.3.5(a) Graph of Likes (X-axis) vs Time (Y axis) of tweets of a particular user for a period of time

(b) Graph of Retweets (X-axis) vs Time (Y axis) of tweets of a particular user for a period of time

Fig.3.6 Joint graph of Likes and retweets (X-axis) vs Time (Y axis) of tweets of a particular user for a period of time



E. Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis of tweets of a particular user is obtained by using polarity values and classifying sentiments as

1. Positive: 1
2. Negative: -1

3. Neutral:0

```

tweets ... sentiment
0 Along with affordable healthcare, the Governme... ... 0
1 Expensive healthcare adversely affects the poo... ... -1
2 Glad that #AyushmanBharat, one of the largest ... ... 1
3 The launch of PMJAY- #AyushmanBharat will have... ... 1
4 After the programme in Jharkhand I will leave ... ... 0
5 I will be in Ranchi to mark the launch of PMJA... ... 0
6 Today is a historic day for India! We are laun... ... 0
7 Addressed a massive public meeting in @Janjgir... ... 0
8 Today Odisha got its second airport in Veer Su... ... 1
9 Creating a better future for Odisha's Yuva Sha... ... 1
[10 rows x 8 columns]

```

Fig.3.7 Sentiment analysis carried out for ten tweets of our Prime Minister, Narendra Modi

IV. CONCLUSION

Large amount of data is available through various social media platform and analyze of this data is the major challenge. Through this work we mainly analyzed the data from twitter. By extracting tweets related to specific user or keyword based tweet search helps in identifying the specific tweets from the pool of large tweets. Also by analyzing the number of retweets and like we can identify the popularity of the subject in market related to various fields. Also by

analyzing the sentiment associated with the tweets helps in classifying them according to the polarity. We can aggregate the Polarity information and find the aggregate sentiment associated with any topic in general.

V. REFERENCES

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