

# Parlor trick or worthwhile?

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS IN R



**Ted Kwartler**  
Data Dude

# Interesting visuals

## Good Visuals

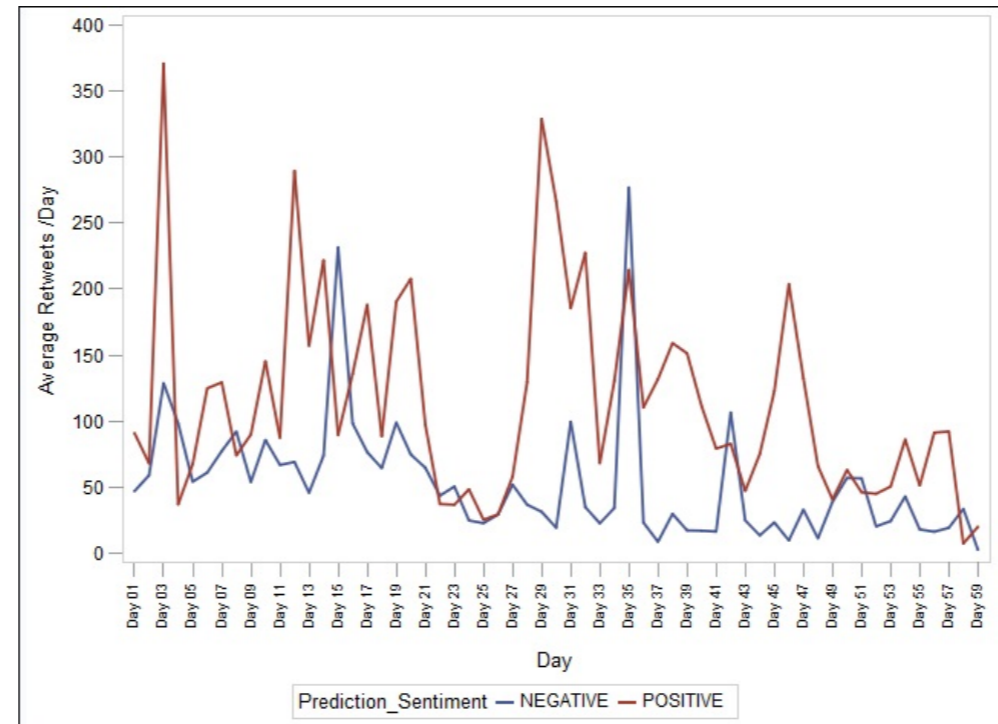
- **Simple** to interpret
- **Confirm** or **elucidate** data aspects
- **Context** for the audience
- **Appropriate** type e.g. line charts for time, bars for amounts

## Bonus:

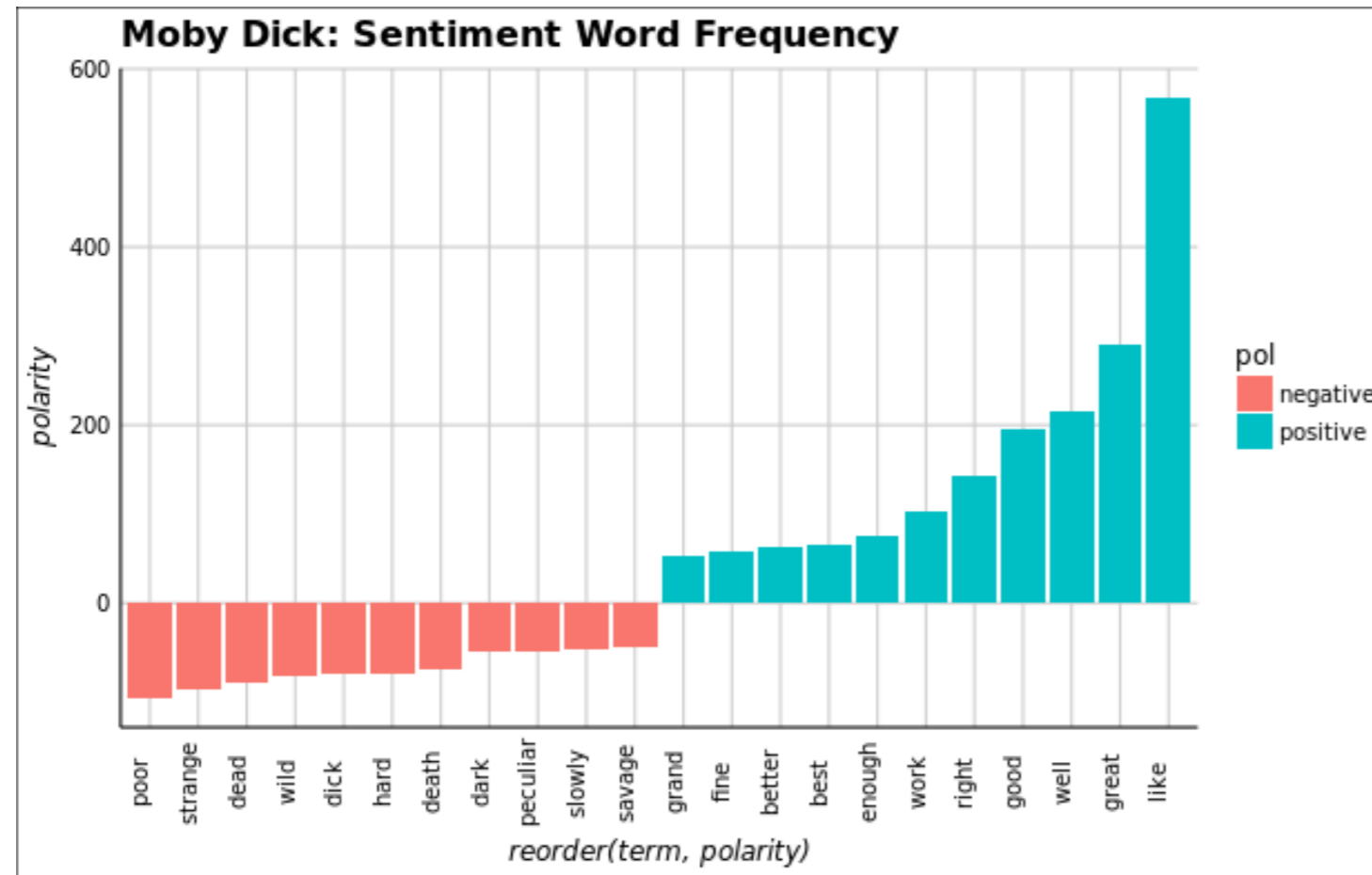
- Avoid word clouds

# Tracking sentiment over time

**Sentiment timeline** - a way of displaying sentiment values in chronological order. It is typically a graphic design showing time periods, such as months, as the X axis and the sentiment values as Y axis values either as a line or series of bars.



# Simple frequency analysis



`ggplot2` is a popular library based on the "grammar of graphics" for constructing visuals in R.

# Let's practice!

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# Introspection using sentiment analysis

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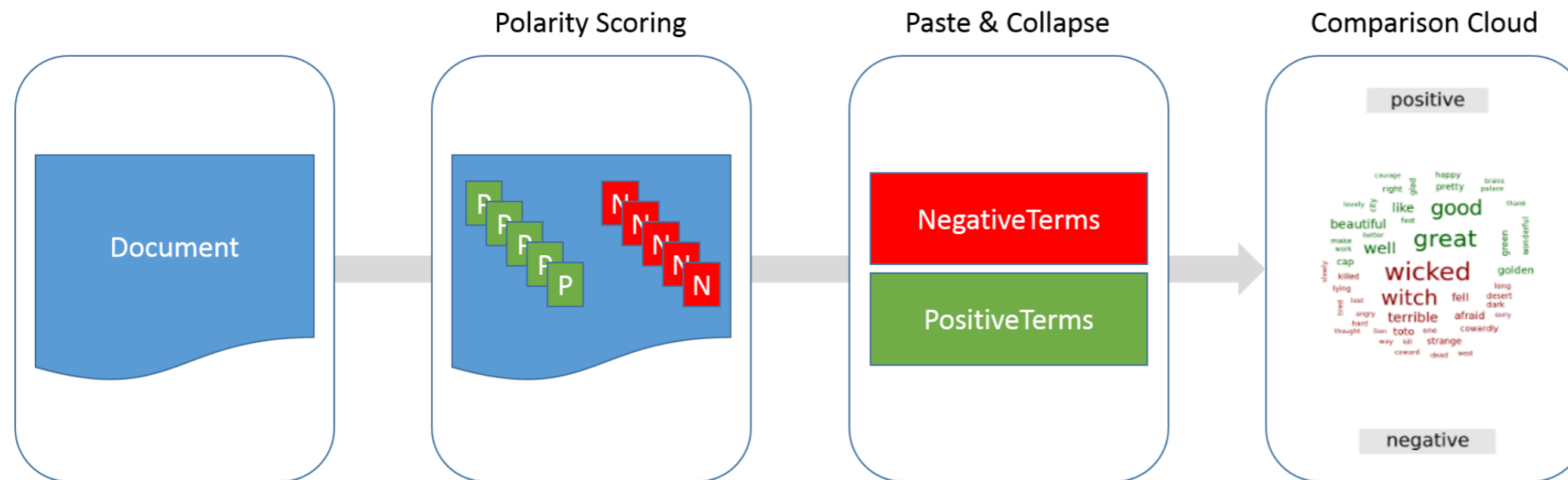


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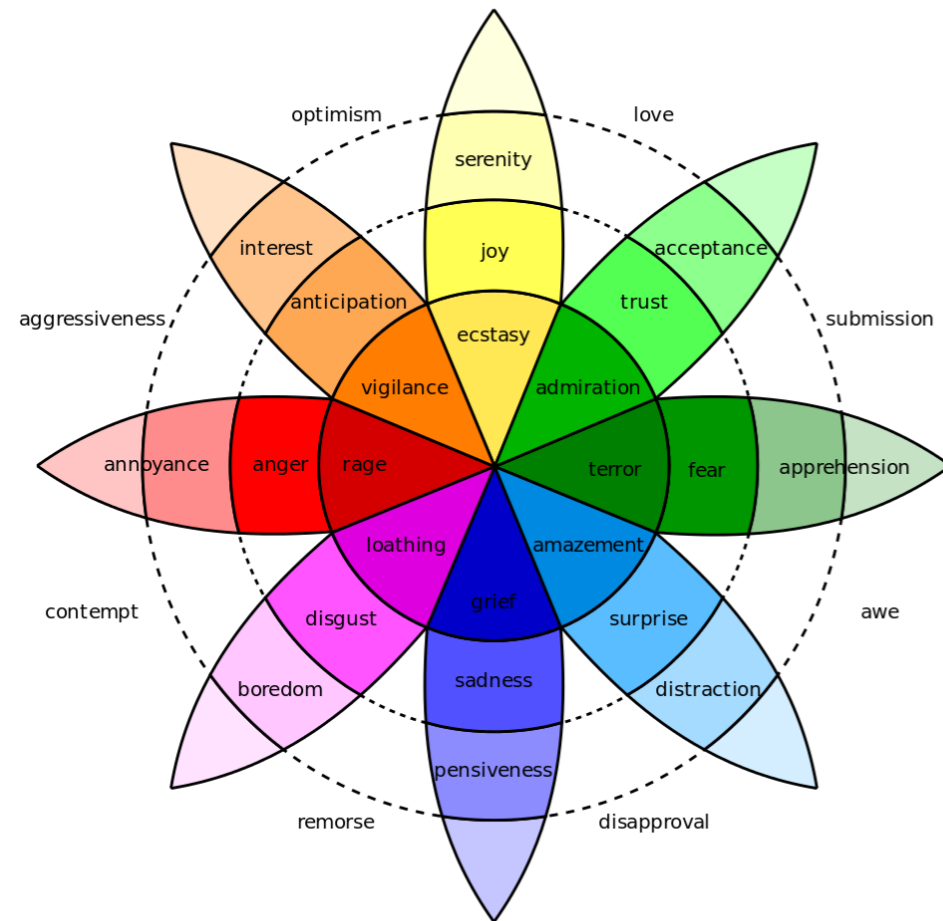
# qdap's polarity for subsetting corpora

```
library(qdap)
```

```
polarity(text.var, grouping.var = NULL)
```



# Comparing frequent words in Plutchik's Framework





# Where's Waldo? Where isn't Waldo?

```
x <- c("Nicole", "Nick", "Waldo")  
grep("Waldo", x)
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
grepL("Waldo", x)
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE TRUE
```

```
!grepL("Waldo", x)
```

```
[1] TRUE TRUE FALSE
```

# Adding an "or" operator

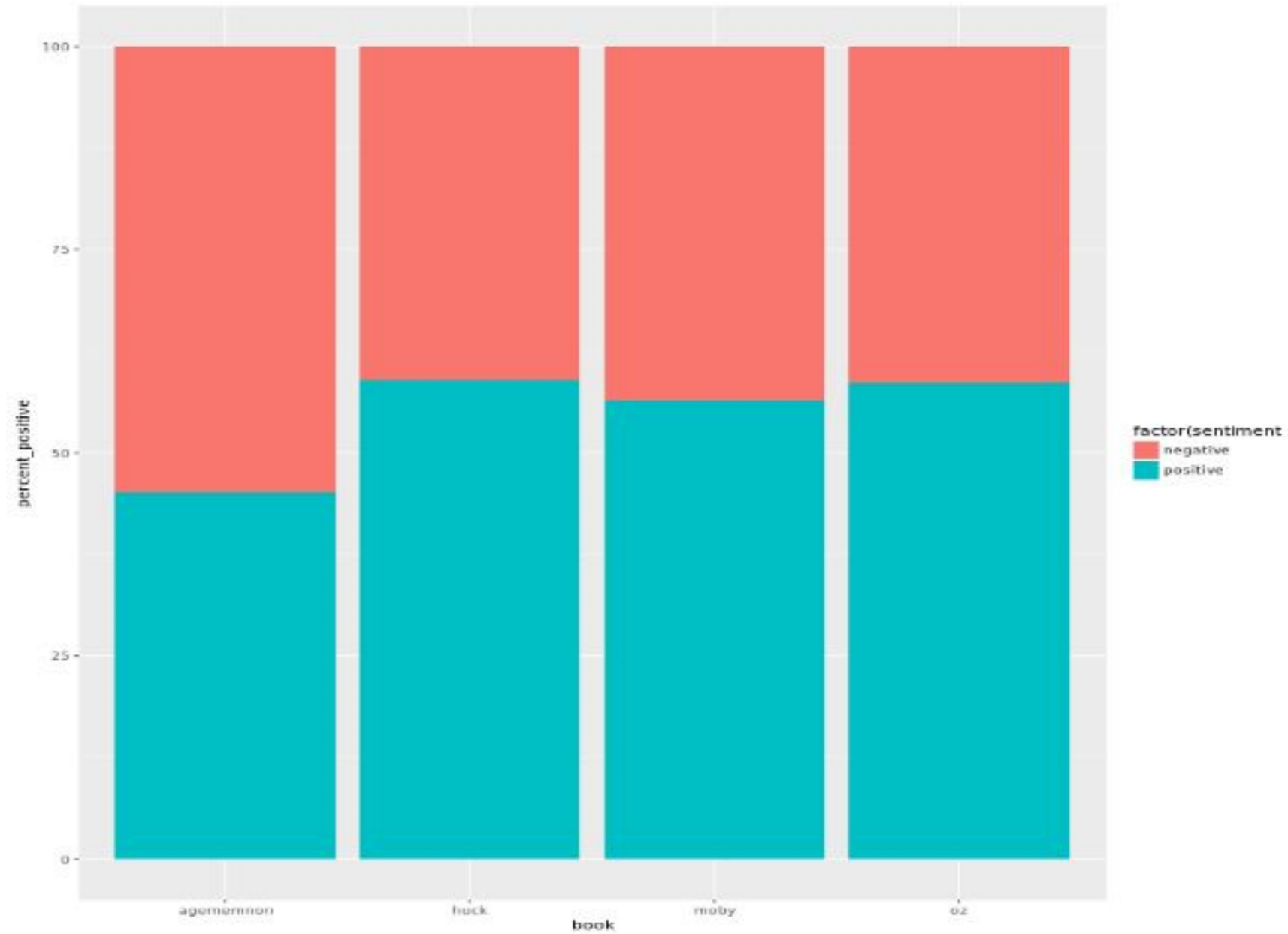
```
x <- c("Nicole", "Nick", "Waldo")  
grep("Waldo|Nicole", x)
```

```
[1] TRUE FALSE TRUE
```

```
!grep("Waldo|Nicole", x)
```

```
[1] FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

# Stacked comparisons for polarity mixture



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# Interpreting a kernel density, box plots & radar charts

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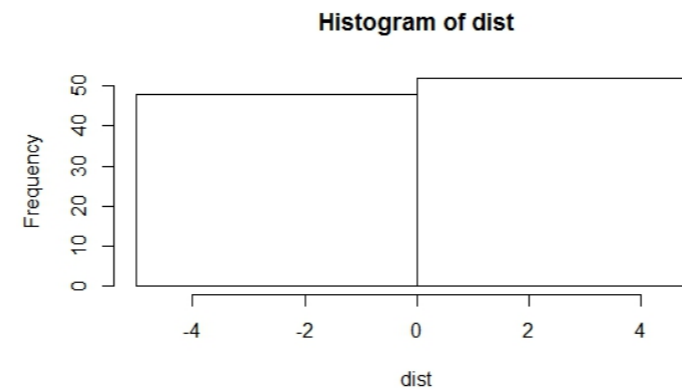
# More visualizations

- Kernel density plot
- Box plot
- Radar chart
- Treemap

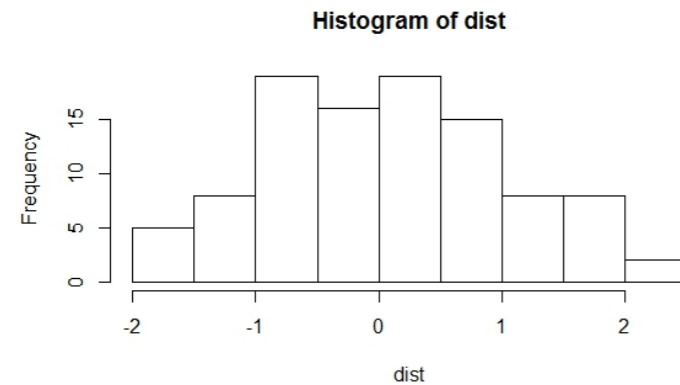
# Kernel density plots vs histogram

```
dist <- rnorm(100,  
             mean = 0,  
             sd = 1)
```

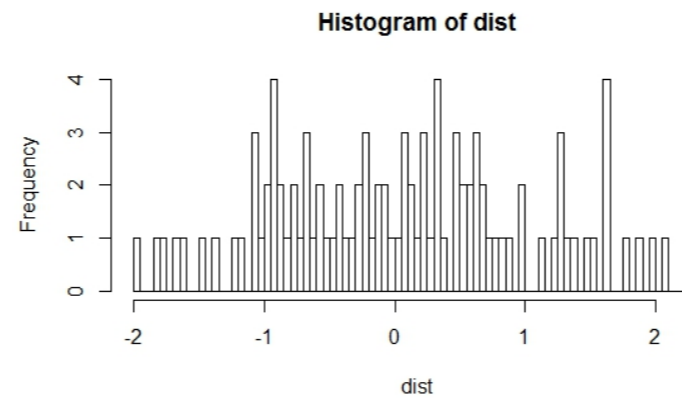
```
hist(dist, breaks = 1)
```



```
hist(dist, breaks = 10)
```



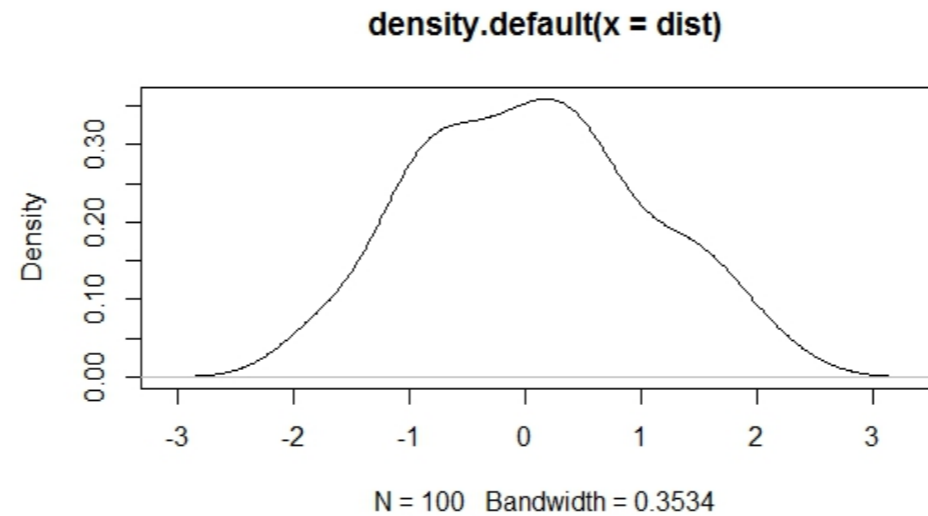
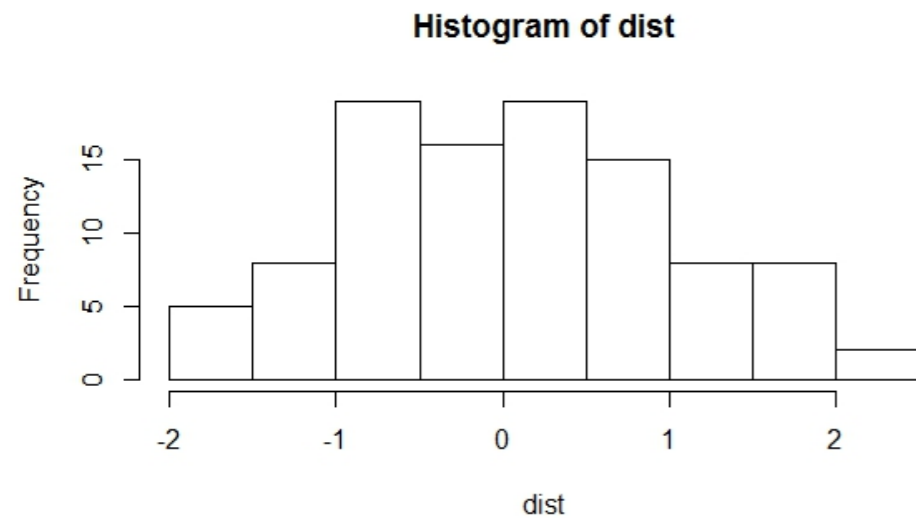
```
hist(dist, breaks = 100)
```



# Kernel density plots vs histogram

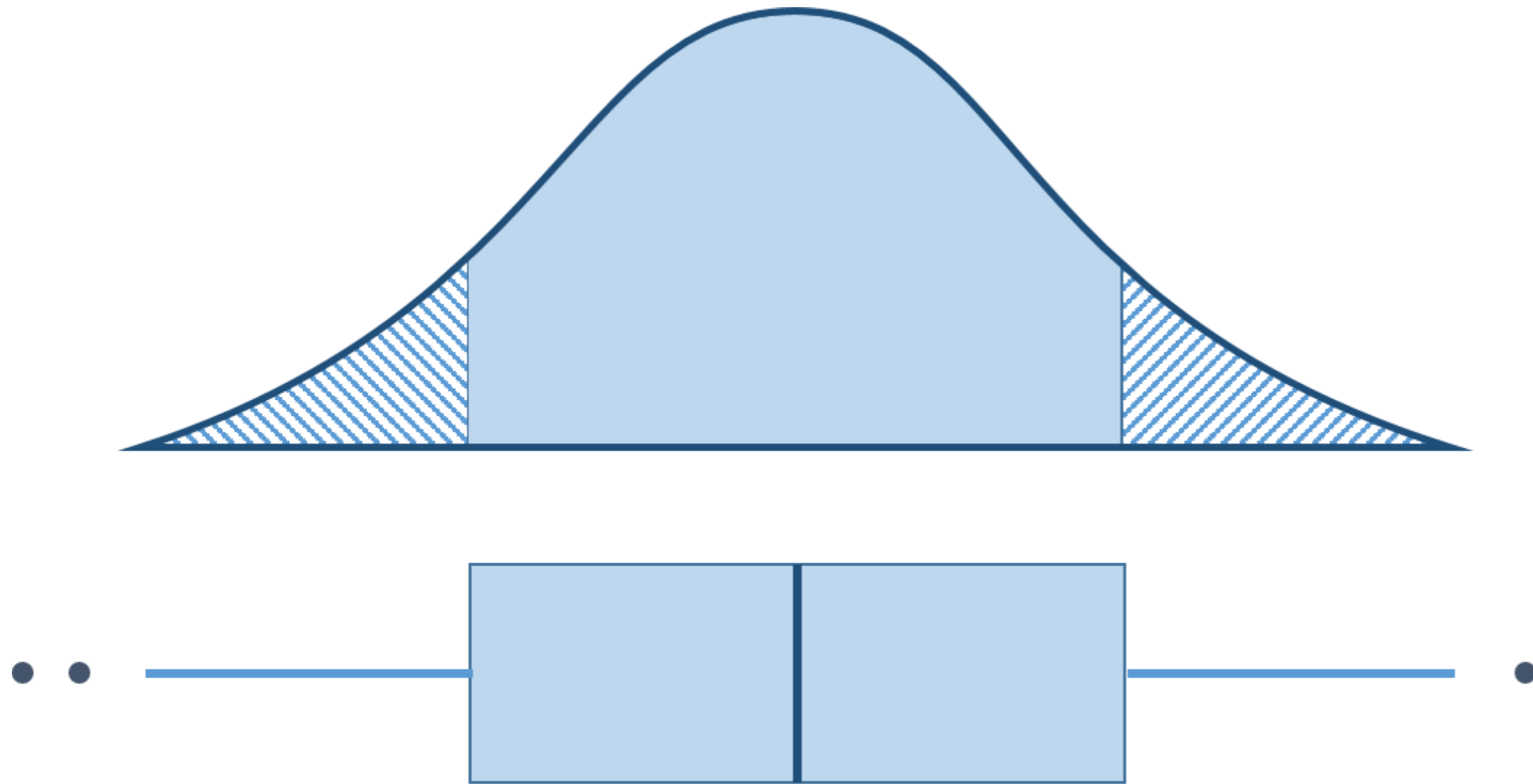
```
dist <- rnorm(100,  
             mean = 0,  
             sd = 1)  
hist(dist, breaks = 10)
```

```
d_curve <- density(dist)  
plot(d_curve)
```



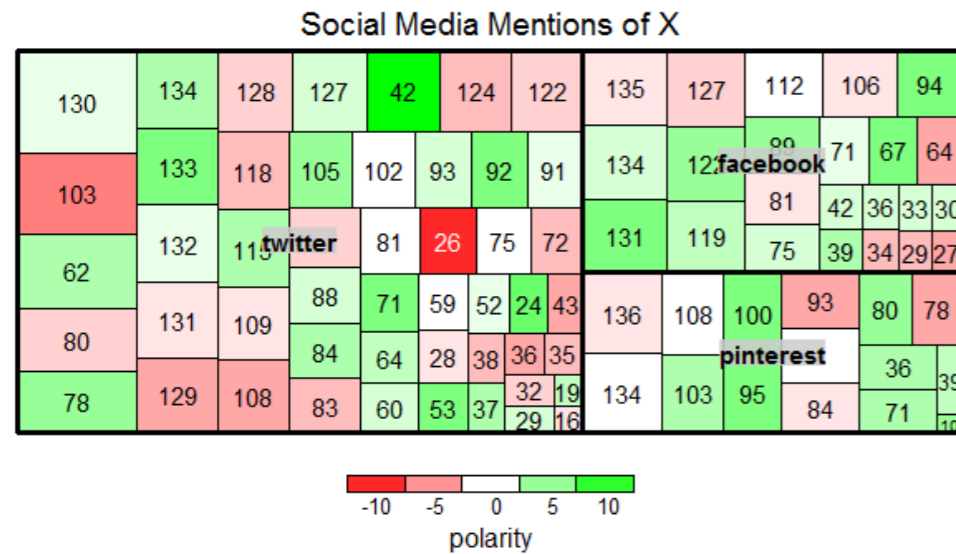


# Box plot





# Treemaps



- Each block represents a data point like a row
- Each block's size is dictated by another data dimension
- Each block is colored according to another data dimension
- Blocks are arranged into like groups using another data dimension

# Let's practice!

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