

Review Paper on Sentiment Analysis and Semantic Web to create Smart Map

Ms. SandhyaPardhi, Ms. BhagyashreeMadan

Abstract: - Utilizing semantic innovations for mining and astute data access to web-based social networking is a testing, rising examination zone. Conventional pursuit strategies are not any more ready to address the more intricate data looking for conduct in media streams, which has developed towards sense making, learning, examination, and social hunt. Not at all like painstakingly composed news content and longer web setting, have online networking streams represented various new difficulties, because of their huge scale, short, boisterous, setting ward, and dynamic nature. This paper characterizes five key research inquiries in this new application range, analyzed through a study of cutting edge approaches for mining semantics from web-based social networking streams; client, system, and conduct displaying; and shrewd, semantic- based data get to. The review incorporates key techniques from the Semantic Web investigate field, as well as from the related zones of normal dialect preparing and client demonstrating. Taking everything into account, key exceptional difficulties are talked about and new headings for inquire about are proposed.

Keywords: map applications, semantic web, social media, and sentiment analys

INTRODUCTION

The far reaching appropriation of online networking is based on taking advantage of the social idea of human communications, by making it workable for individuals to voice their assessment, turn out to be a piece of a virtual group and work together

Remotely. In the event that we take smaller scale blogging for instance, Twitter has 100 million dynamic clients, posting over 230 million tweets a day¹. Drawing in effectively with such high-esteem, high-volume, brief life expectancy media streams has now turned into a day by day challenge for the two associations and normal individuals. Computerizing this procedure through savvy, semantic based data get to techniques is consequently progressively required. This is a developing examination zone, consolidating techniques from many fields, notwithstanding semantic advancements, in particular normal dialect preparing, sociology, machine learning, personalisation, furthermore, data recovery. Customary inquiry techniques are never again ready to address the more unpredictable data looking for conduct in web-based social networking, which has developed towards sense making, learning and examination, and social hunt [107]. Semantic advancements can possibly help individuals adapt better to online networking prompted data over-burden. Programmed semantic-based techniques that adjust to person's data looking for objectives and compress quickly the significant online networking, could eventually bolster data understanding and choice making over vast scale, dynamic media streams Dissimilar to deliberately created news and other literary web content, web-based social networking streams represent various

new difficulties for semantic advancements, due to their expansive scale, boisterous, sporadic, and social nature. In this paper we talk about the accompanying key research questions, inspected through a study of best in class approaches:

1. What on tologies and Web of Data assets can be utilized to speak to and reason about the semantics of online networking streams?
2. By what means can semantic explanation strategies catch the rich semantics verifiable in online networking?
3. How might we remove solid data from these uproarious, dynamic substance streams?
4. How might we display clients' computerized personality and social media exercises?
5. What semantic-based data get to techniques can help address the mind boggling data looking for conduct in online networking?

To the best of our insight, this is the main thorough meta-survey of semantic innovation for mining and wise data get to, where the concentrate is on current constraints and exceptional difficulties, particularly emerging with regards to online networking streams.

II. RELATED WORK

Planning maps and adding areas to them isn't another science. We consistently find better approaches to outline find settings around us in any gadget – we see it consistently in most portable applications, with worked in segments where we can see scene and point of interest data put on a guide. We should begin by taking a gander

at a few instruments that take into account the formation of maps, for example,

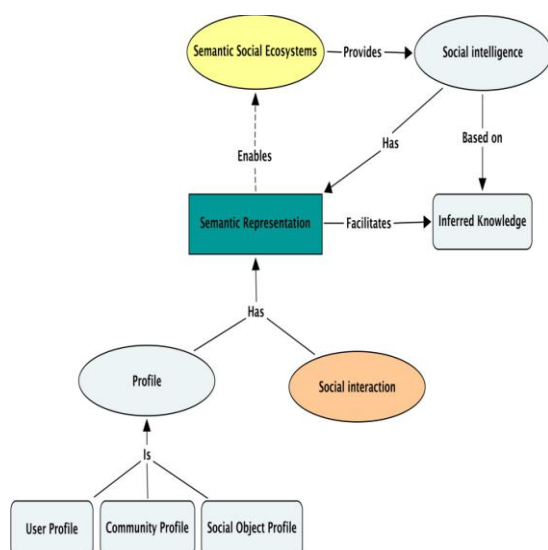
- SmartMap
- Google Maps Engine
- MapBox

These instruments take into account the creation and outline of maps based on datafiles; yet they do not have the online networking coordination and straightforwardness gave by a semantic pursuit. These instruments permit for a certain outline of guide highlights, with controls to change street hues and marks. For instance, Google can get a data file with a few facilitates and will include a marker for each of them. Each instrument covers a particular region – either outline or expansion of areas to the guide – yet none of the current instruments exploits the semantic web. They do not have the capacity to lead substance extraction of any content that isn't in their database, e.g., Google utilizes Google Places to show brings about their hunt, yet in the event that what we're searching for is a craftsman of a setting we won't get any outcomes. Each group sourced application, for example, Yelp and Foursquare, gives its own particular maps – yet they are restricted to their own particular data. This gives our approach preference, since we are incorporating data from different sources, giving the client distinctive choices to browse. Numerous applications apply supposition examination to Amazon items audits [22], and furthermore utilize tweets to recover the general notion about an organization or political figure [4]. However no current stages or devices utilize it for mapping purposes, e.g., recovering tweets with respect to scenes around the client and arranging them by estimation. Cry audits

have likewise gone through numerous content examination instruments to evacuate promoting and other undesired substance, however the audits are not generally taken into thought keeping in mind the end goal to choose which setting has a superior discernment by clients than others. We have not yet discovered any application that sorts and channels comes about on a guide depending upon the last slant recovered from a mix of sources. An alternate way to deal with mapping has been taken by analysts from University of Maryland in an instrument named

Magazine kiosk [14], which recovers news articles from hundreds of RSS news sources and shows them on a guide. This map query interface enables clients to explore to the particular zones of the guide where they need to get news from. It has a few likenesses with our application as in it recovers data from various sources, places them on a guide and enables clients to associate with it. No sharing or customization capacities are incorporated yet it depends on comparable ideas.

Figure .A light model for the Social Semantic Web by using concept maps



Then again, current client PCs have an incredible amount of data put away. It is morethan common that clients can not manage this amount of information, losing a considerable measure of time searching for particular content. Ordering calculations can quicken these inquiries. In any case, similar to a wiki, the inquiry ideas are conflicting and it is important to bring together them. Semantic desktops are the arrangement given to permit semantic inquiries inside the PC records.

Smart search through Semantic Web

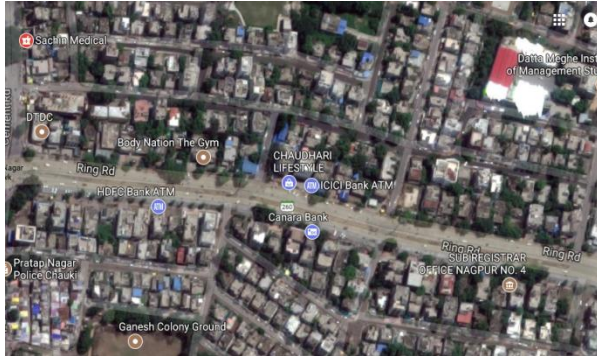
The proposed system takes the advantages of semantic Web. The main objective of proposed system is to change the way we Map the world. The first step of system is to select an entity you would like to get information about or select place in the Map. The proposed system is based on the use of the DBpedia Lookup service to perform entity extraction task.

What is the DBpedia Lookup Service?

DBpedia Lookup Service is a web service that allows the retrieval of DBpediaURIs(resources) by comparing given text with related keywords This means that either the label of the resource matches, or an anchor text that was frequently used in Wikipedia to refer to a specific resource matches.The proposed system used Google Map API to create Smart Map.Once the Map is created user need to select the search entity whichever they want to search on Map. After selecting place on Map, information about select place is retrieve from DBpedia and display it on Map. Abstract extraction method of DBpedia is used to retrieve the information. There are two types of abstract available in Wikipedia articles such as:Short abstract: is the first

paragraph from a Wikipedia articles and is represented in DBpedia by rdfs:comment.

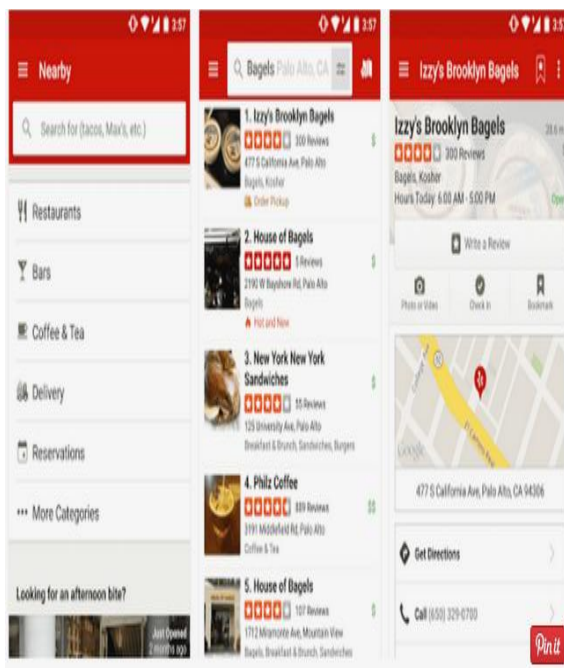
Figure Google earth map



Sentiment Analysis

After that to know what people says about the select place i.e., views and opinion of people is display on Map in the form of Twitters review or comments also called tweets. Here Sentiment analysis plays an important role. By applying sentiment analysis on tweets proposed system can show the positive or negative response of people about the select place.

Instagram



To give some visual effect proposed system used Instagram images. By using API of instagram it will show the images about the select place from Instagram on Map.

CONCLUSION

The primary target of proposed framework is to change the way we Map the world. This can be accomplished using semantic web, Sentiment examination on survey. Wikipedia is one of the biggest information wellspring of humanity and the biggest reference book on the web with being the seventh most went to site as per dexa.com.. However in spite of its prosperity there are a few issues, for example, Search capacities are limited to keyword matching. Inconsistencies may arise due to the duplication of information on different pages. Because of this to improve search result proposed system used DBpedia to retrieve the information about select place. Which take the advantages of semantic search.

References

1. Ajose Andres Bolanos, Du Zhang and Meiliu Lu “Smart Maps through Semantic Web, Social Media and Sentiment Analysis,” *IEEE Conference on Information Reuse and Integration*
2. Aashutosh Bhatt, Ankit Patel, Harsh Chheda, Kiran Gawande “Amazon Review Classification and Sentiment Analysis” *International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies*
3. Guilherme Damasio, Piotr Mierzejewski, Jaroslaw Szlichta, Calisto Zuzarte. ”OptImatch: Semantic Web System for Query Problem Determination.” *IEEE 2016 Conference On Semantic technology*
4. Julthep Nandakwang, Prabhas Chongstitvatana “Extract Semantic Web Knowledge from Wikipedia Tables and Lists” *IEEE 2016 Conference on Semantic web technology.*

5. Code Recipe: How to Calculate Twitter Sentiment Using Alchemy API with Python. In AlchemyAPI. Retrieved Aug 10 2015, from <http://www.alchemyapi.com/developers/gettingstarted-guide/twitter-sentiment-analysis>
6. Samet H., et al. Reading News with Maps by Exploiting Spatial Synonyms. *Communication of the ACM*
7. Google Maps Engine, Retrieved Aug 1, 2016 from <https://Mapengine.google.com/Map/>
8. MapBox, Retrieved Aug 2 2016 from <https://www.Mapbox.com/>
9. Semantic Web. In World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/>
10. Sentiment Analysis API. In AlchemyAPI. Retrieved Aug 5, 2016, from <http://www.alchemyapi.com/api/sentiment-analysis>.
11. Smart MAP, Retrieved Aug 6, 2016 from <http://SmartMap.com/>.