

Sentiment Analysis and Semantic Web to Create Smart Map

Ms. Sandya M. Pardhi¹ Ms. Bhagyashree Madan²

¹Student ²Assistant Professor

^{1,2}Wainganga College of Engineering and Management, Nagpur, India

Abstract— There are various limitations of the current web like high recall, low precision or search result are highly sensitive to vocabulary because of this next generation web i.e., Semantic web is used. In Semantic Web information is given in well-defined and meaningful manner. Proposed system takes the advantages of Semantic web. In proposed approach the approach is aimed at changing the way we map the world by providing a meaningful and personalized context that is augmented with the semantic web, smart search for an entity on a map is assisted through the semantic web. Once a map entity is identified, real-time and dynamic information about properties of the entity is gathered. The user can find add tag and comment a places like hotels, school, colleges, restaurant etc. The user are ready to get the information as per their convenience. The location of a particular categories with different variety are easily accessible the user also having additional feature to know the distance from their current location. Customized application is design which is very key access technique for a data mining as well as for quality.

Key words: Google Maps, Five Star Rating, Geo Tagging, Sentiment Analyses

I. 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, personalization, 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. 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 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:

What on etiologies and Web of Data assets can be utilized to speak to and reason about the semantics of online networking streams?

By what means can semantic explanation strategies catch the rich semantics verifiable in online networking? How might we remove solid data from these uproarious, dynamic substance streams? How might we display clients' computerized personality and social media exercises? 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

In this paper, we present an approach to interactively mapping data sources into the Linked Open Data cloud with respect to a given ontology. In many cases, the information stored in a database or on a Web page will lack any type of semantic description of the data and will often not even be organized in a way that would make the most sense for representing the data in RDF. The idea behind our approach is to bring the semantics into the conversion process such that the process of converting a data source results in a set of RDF triples that are linked to an ontology. Users can define their own ontology or bring in an existing ontology that may already have been used to describe other related data sources.

- SmartMap to be continue
- Google Maps Engine
- MapBox

These instruments take into account the creation and outline of maps based on data files; 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.

A. Smart Search through Semantic Web

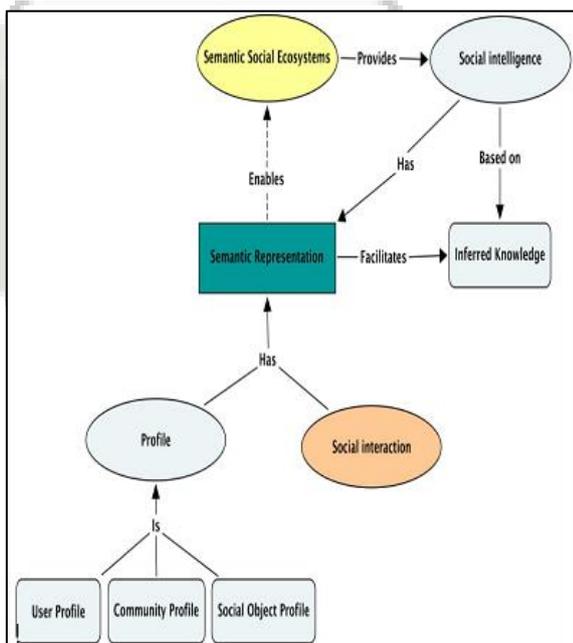


Fig. 1: A Light Model for the Social Semantic Web by Using Concept Maps

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. Then again, current client PCs have an incredible amount of data put away. It is more than common that clients cannot 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.

III. PROPOSED WORK

DBpedia Lookup Service is a web service that allows the retrieval of DBpedia URIs (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. The smart map is design where different places and different places are added. Five star Ratings are also added to the places. According to the five star rating user having facility to choose appropriate place according to the rating. The proposed design showing many places under single categories. User can select the places as per the star rating and description given. Also the Google map is integrated to know the distance from the current location i.e. source to destination. The various places can be explore under one roof.

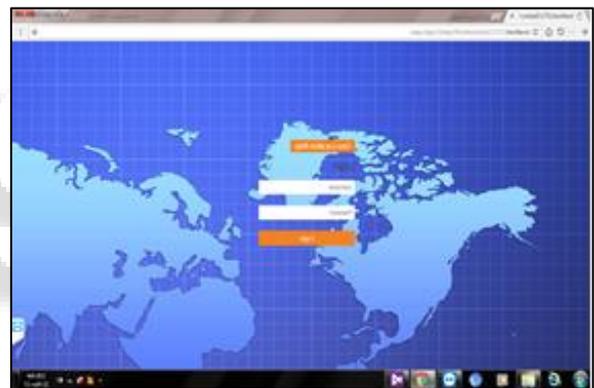


Fig. 2: Login screen



Fig. 3: Add or Remove various places



Fig. 4: Add latitude and longitude



Fig. 5: Description of various places

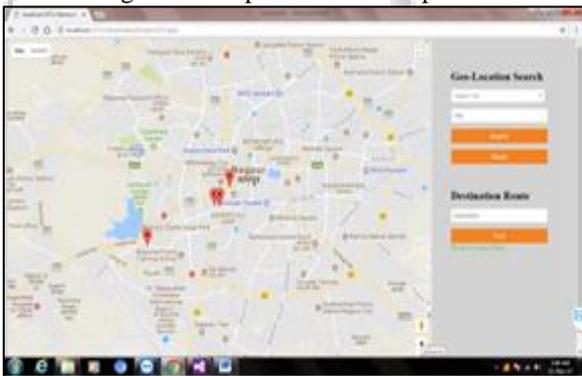


Fig. 6: Displaying Tags of location at maps.

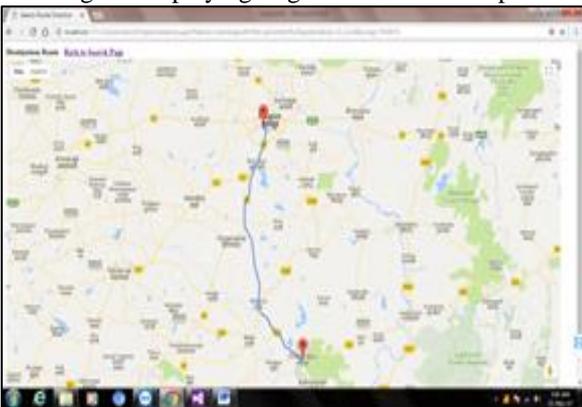


Fig. 7: Distance from source to destination

A. 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 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. The star rating is given to understand which better place is.

IV. CONCLUSION

The essential focus of proposed system is to change the way we Map the world. In today's era user crosscheck the places and their rating and tweets before going to that place. The design makes combination of above with the help of Google maps location. Wikipedia is one of the greatest data wellsprings of mankind and the greatest reference book on the web with being the seventh most went to webpage according to dexa.com.. However regardless of its flourishing there are a couple of issues, for instance, Search limits are constrained to catchphrase coordinating. Irregularities may emerge because of the duplication of data on various pages. In light of this to enhance query item proposed framework utilized to recover the data about select place. Which take the upsides of semantic hunt.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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