Package 'sentometrics'

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Type Package

Title An Integrated Framework for Textual Sentiment Time Series Aggregation and Prediction

Version 1.0.0

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Description Optimized prediction based on textual sentiment, accounting for the intrinsic challenge that sentiment can be computed and pooled across texts and time in various ways. See Ardia et al. (2021) <doi:10.18637/jss.v099.i02>.

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

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URL https://sentometrics-research.com/sentometrics/

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sentometrics-package *sentometrics: An Integrated Framework for Textual Sentiment Time Series Aggregation and Prediction*

Description

The **sentometrics** package is an integrated framework for textual sentiment time series aggregation and prediction. It accounts for the intrinsic challenge that, for a given text, sentiment can be computed in many different ways, as well as the large number of possibilities to pool sentiment across texts and time. This additional layer of manipulation does not exist in standard text mining and time series analysis packages. The package therefore integrates the fast *quantification* of sentiment from texts, the *aggregation* into different sentiment time series and the optimized *prediction* based on these measures.

Main functions

- Corpus (features) generation: `sento_corpus`, `add_features`, `as.sento_corpus`
- Sentiment computation and aggregation into sentiment measures: `ctr_agg`, `sento_lexicons`, `compute_sentiment`, `aggregate.sentiment`, `as.sentiment`, `sento_measures`, `peakdocs`, `peakdates`, `aggregate.sento_measures`
- Sparse modeling: `ctr_model`, `sento_model`
- Prediction and post-modeling analysis: `predict.sento_model`, `attributions`

Note

Please cite the package in publications. Use `citation("sentometrics")`.

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References

Ardia, Bluteau, Borms and Boudt (2021). **The R Package sentometrics to Compute, Aggregate, and Predict with Textual Sentiment**. *Journal of Statistical Software 99(2), 1-40*, doi: 10.18637/jss.v099.i02.

Ardia, Bluteau and Boudt (2019). **Questioning the news about economic growth: Sparse forecasting using thousands of news-based sentiment values**. *International Journal of Forecasting 35, 1370-1386*, doi: 10.1016/j.ijforecast.2018.10.010.

See Also

Useful links:

- https://sentometrics-research.com/sentometrics/
- Report bugs at https://github.com/SentometricsResearch/sentometrics/issues

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add_features *Add feature columns to a (sento_)corpus object*

Description

Adds new feature columns, either user-supplied or based on keyword(s)/regex pattern search, to a provided sento_corpus or a **quanteda** corpus object.

Usage

```
add_features(
  corpus,
  featuresdf = NULL,
  keywords = NULL,
  do.binary = TRUE,
  do.regex = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

corpus	a sento_corpus object created with sento_corpus, or a **quanteda** corpus object.
featuresdf	a named data.frame of type numeric where each columns is a new feature to be added to the inputted corpus object. If the number of rows in featuresdf is not equal to the number of documents in corpus, recycling will occur. The numeric values should be between 0 and 1 (included).
keywords	a named list. For every element, a new feature column is added with a value of 1 for the texts in which (at least one of) the keyword(s) appear(s), and 0 if not (for do.binary = TRUE), or with as value the normalized number of times the keyword(s) occur(s) in the text (for do.binary = FALSE). If no texts match a keyword, no column is added. The list names are used as the names of the

new features. For more complex searching, instead of just keywords, one can also directly use a single regex expression to define a new feature (see the details section).

`do.binary` a `logical`, if `do.binary = FALSE`, the number of occurrences are normalized between 0 and 1 (see argument `keywords`).

`do.regex` a `logical` vector equal in length to the number of elements in the `keywords` argument `list`, or a single value if it applies to all. It should be set to `TRUE` at those positions where a single regex expression is used to identify the particular feature.

Details

If a provided feature name is already part of the corpus, it will be replaced. The `featuresdf` and `keywords` arguments can be provided at the same time, or only one of them, leaving the other at `NULL`. We use the **stringi** package for searching the keywords. The `do.regex` argument points to the corresponding elements in `keywords`. For `FALSE`, we transform the keywords into a simple regex expression, involving `"\b"` for exact word boundary matching and (if multiple keywords) `|` as OR operator. The elements associated to `TRUE` do not undergo this transformation, and are evaluated as given, if the corresponding keywords vector consists of only one expression. For a large corpus and/or complex regex patterns, this function may require some patience. Scaling between 0 and 1 is performed via min-max normalization, per column.

Value

An updated `corpus` object.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
set.seed(505)

# construct a corpus and add (a) feature(s) to it
corpus <- quanteda::corpus_sample(
  sento_corpus(corpusdf = sentometrics::usnews), 500
)
corpus1 <- add_features(corpus,
                        featuresdf = data.frame(random = runif(quanteda::ndoc(corpus))))
corpus2 <- add_features(corpus,
                        keywords = list(pres = "president", war = "war"),
                        do.binary = FALSE)
corpus3 <- add_features(corpus,
                        keywords = list(pres = c("Obama", "US president")))
corpus4 <- add_features(corpus,
                        featuresdf = data.frame(all = 1),
                        keywords = list(pres1 = "Obama|US [p|P]resident",
                                        pres2 = "\\bObama\\b|\\bUS president\\b",
                                        war = "war"),
```

```
                        do.regex = c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE))

sum(quanteda::docvars(corpus3, "pres")) ==
  sum(quanteda::docvars(corpus4, "pres2")) # TRUE

# adding a complementary feature
nonpres <- data.frame(nonpres = as.numeric(!quanteda::docvars(corpus3, "pres")))
corpus3 <- add_features(corpus3, featuresdf = nonpres)
```

`aggregate.sentiment` *Aggregate textual sentiment across sentences, documents and time*

Description

Aggregates textual sentiment scores at sentence- or document-level into a panel of textual sentiment measures. Can also be used to aggregate sentence-level sentiment scores into document-level sentiment scores. This function is called within the `sento_measures` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sentiment'
aggregate(x, ctr, do.full = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `sentiment` object created using `compute_sentiment` (from a `sento_corpus` object) or using `as.sentiment`.
`ctr`	output from a `ctr_agg` call. The `howWithin` and `nCore` elements are ignored.
`do.full`	if `do.full = TRUE` (by default), does entire aggregation up to a `sento_measures` object, else only goes from sentence-level to document-level. Ignored if no `"sentence_id"` column in `sentiment` input object.
`...`	not used.

Value

A document-level `sentiment` object or a fully aggregated `sento_measures` object.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms, Keven Bluteau

See Also

`compute_sentiment`, `ctr_agg`, `sento_measures`

Examples

```
set.seed(505)

data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

# computation of sentiment
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l1 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")],
                     list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
l2 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")],
                     list_valence_shifters[["en"]][, c("x", "t")])
sent1 <- compute_sentiment(corpusSample, l1, how = "counts")
sent2 <- compute_sentiment(corpusSample, l2, do.sentence = TRUE)
sent3 <- compute_sentiment(as.character(corpusSample), l2,
                           do.sentence = TRUE)
ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("linear"), by = "year", lag = 3)

# aggregate into sentiment measures
sm1 <- aggregate(sent1, ctr)
sm2 <- aggregate(sent2, ctr)

# two-step aggregation (first into document-level sentiment)
sd2 <- aggregate(sent2, ctr, do.full = FALSE)
sm3 <- aggregate(sd2, ctr)

# aggregation of a sentiment data.table
cols <- c("word_count", names(l2)[-length(l2)])
sd3 <- sent3[, lapply(.SD, sum), by = "id", .SDcols = cols]
```

`aggregate.sento_measures` *Aggregate sentiment measures*

Description

Aggregates sentiment measures by combining across provided lexicons, features, and time weighting schemes dimensions. For `do.global = FALSE`, the combination occurs by taking the mean of the relevant measures. For `do.global = TRUE`, this function aggregates all sentiment measures into a weighted global textual sentiment measure for each of the dimensions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_measures'
aggregate(
  x,
```

```
  features = NULL,
  lexicons = NULL,
  time = NULL,
  do.global = FALSE,
  do.keep = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a sento_measures object created using sento_measures.
features	a list with unique features to aggregate at given name, e.g., list(feat12 = c("feat1","feat2")). See x$features for the exact names to use. Use NULL (default) to apply no merging across this dimension. If do.global = TRUE, should be a numeric vector of weights, of size length(x$features), in the same order. A value of NULL means equally weighted.
lexicons	a list with unique lexicons to aggregate at given name, e.g., list(lex12 = c("lex1","lex2")). See x$lexicons for the exact names to use. Use NULL (default) to apply no merging across this dimension. If do.global = TRUE, should be a numeric vector of weights, of size length(x$lexicons), in the same order. A value of NULL means equally weighted.
time	a list with unique time weighting schemes to aggregate at given name, e.g., list(tw12 = c("tw1","tw2")). See x$time for the exact names to use. Use NULL (default) to apply no merging across this dimension. If do.global = TRUE, should be a numeric vector of weights, of size length(x$time), in the same order. A value of NULL means equally weighted.
do.global	a logical indicating if the sentiment measures should be aggregated into weighted global sentiment indices.
do.keep	a logical indicating if the original sentiment measures should be kept (i.e., the aggregated sentiment measures will be added to the current sentiment measures as additional indices if do.keep = TRUE).
...	not used.

Details

If do.global = TRUE, the measures are constructed from weights that indicate the importance (and sign) along each component from the lexicons, features, and time dimensions. There is no restriction in terms of allowed weights. For example, the global index based on the supplied lexicon weights ("globLex") is obtained first by multiplying every sentiment measure with its corresponding weight (meaning, the weight given to the lexicon the sentiment is computed with), then by taking the average per date.

Value

If do.global = FALSE, a modified sento_measures object, with the aggregated sentiment measures, including updated information and statistics, but the original sentiment scores data.table untouched.

If do.global = TRUE, a data.table with the different types of weighted global sentiment measures, named "globLex", "globFeat", "globTime" and "global", with "date" as the first column. The last measure is an average of the the three other measures.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")],
                    list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"),
               by = "year", lag = 3)
sento_measures <- sento_measures(corpusSample, l, ctr)

# aggregation across specified components
smAgg <- aggregate(sento_measures,
                   time = list(W = c("equal_weight", "linear")),
                   features = list(journals = c("wsj", "wapo")),
                   do.keep = TRUE)

# aggregation in full
dims <- get_dimensions(sento_measures)
smFull <- aggregate(sento_measures,
                    lexicons = list(L = dims[["lexicons"]]),
                    time = list(T = dims[["time"]]),
                    features = list(F = dims[["features"]]))

# "global" aggregation
smGlobal <- aggregate(sento_measures, do.global = TRUE,
                      lexicons = c(0.3, 0.1),
                      features = c(1, -0.5, 0.3, 1.2),
                      time = NULL)

## Not run:
# aggregation won't work, but produces informative error message
aggregate(sento_measures,
          time = list(W = c("equal_weight", "almon1")),
          lexicons = list(LEX = c("LM_en")),
          features = list(journals = c("notInHere", "wapo")))
## End(Not run)
```

`as.data.table.sento_measures` *Get the sentiment measures*

Description

Extracts the sentiment measures `data.table` in either wide (by default) or long format.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_measures'
as.data.table(x, keep.rownames = FALSE, format = "wide", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `sento_measures` object created using `sento_measures`.
`keep.rownames`	see `as.data.table`.
`format`	a single `character` vector, one of `c("wide","long")`.
`...`	not used.

Value

The panel of sentiment measures under `sento_measures[["measures"]]`, in wide or long format.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

sm <- sento_measures(sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews[1:200, ]),
                     sento_lexicons(list_lexicons["LM_en"]),
                     ctr_agg(lag = 3))

data.table::as.data.table(sm)
data.table::as.data.table(sm, format = "long")
```

`as.sentiment` *Convert a sentiment table to a sentiment object*

Description

Converts a properly structured sentiment table into a `sentiment` object, that can be used for further aggregation with the `aggregate.sentiment` function. This allows to start from sentiment scores not necessarily computed with `compute_sentiment`.

Usage

```
as.sentiment(s)
```

Arguments

`s`	a `data.table` or `data.frame` that can be converted into a `sentiment` object. It should have at least an `"id"`, a `"date"`, a `"word_count"` and one sentiment scores column. If other column names are provided with a separating `"--"`, the first part is considered the lexicon (or more generally, the sentiment computation method), and the second part the feature. For sentiment column names without any `"--"`, a `"dummyFeature"` component is added.

Value

A `sentiment` object.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
set.seed(505)

data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")

ids <- paste0("id", 1:200)
dates <- sample(seq(as.Date("2015-01-01"), as.Date("2018-01-01"), by = "day"), 200, TRUE)
word_count <- sample(150:850, 200, replace = TRUE)
sent <- matrix(rnorm(200 * 8), nrow =  200)
s1 <- s2 <- data.table::data.table(id = ids, date = dates, word_count = word_count, sent)
s3 <- data.frame(id = ids, date = dates, word_count = word_count, sent,
                 stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
s4 <- compute_sentiment(usnews$texts[201:400],
                        sento_lexicons(list_lexicons["GI_en"]),
                        "counts", do.sentence = TRUE)
m <- "method"
```

```
colnames(s1)[-c(1:3)] <- paste0(m, 1:8)
sent1 <- as.sentiment(s1)

colnames(s2)[-c(1:3)] <- c(paste0(m, 1:4, "--", "feat1"), paste0(m, 1:4, "--", "feat2"))
sent2 <- as.sentiment(s2)

colnames(s3)[-c(1:3)] <- c(paste0(m, 1:3, "--", "feat1"), paste0(m, 1:3, "--", "feat2"),
                           paste0(m, 4:5))
sent3 <- as.sentiment(s3)

s4[, "date" := rep(dates, s4[, max(sentence_id), by = id][[2]])]
sent4 <- as.sentiment(s4)

# further aggregation from then on is easy...
sentMeas1 <- aggregate(sent1, ctr_agg(lag = 10))
sent5 <- aggregate(sent4, ctr_agg(howDocs = "proportional"), do.full = FALSE)
```

`as.sento_corpus` *Convert a quanteda or tm corpus object into a sento_corpus object*

Description

Converts most common **quanteda** and **tm** corpus objects into a `sento_corpus` object. Appropriate available metadata is integrated as features; for a **quanteda** corpus, this can come from `docvars(x)`, for a **tm** corpus, only `meta(x, type = "indexed")` metadata is considered.

Usage

```
as.sento_corpus(x, dates = NULL, do.clean = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	a **quanteda** `corpus` object, a **tm** `SimpleCorpus` or a **tm** `VCorpus` object. For **tm** corpora, every corpus element should consist of a single `"content"` `character` vector as the document unit.
`dates`	an optional sequence of dates as `"yyyy-mm-dd"`, of the same length as the number of documents in the input corpus, to define the `"date"` column. If `dates = NULL`, the `"date"` metadata element in the input corpus, if available, will be used but should be in the same `"yyyy-mm-dd"` format.
`do.clean`	see `sento_corpus`.

Value

A `sento_corpus` object, as returned by the `sento_corpus` function.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

See Also

corpus, SimpleCorpus, VCorpus, sento_corpus

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
txt <- system.file("texts", "txt", package = "tm")
reuters <- system.file("texts", "crude", package = "tm")

# reshuffle usnews data.frame for use in quanteda and tm
dates <- usnews$date
usnews$wrong <- "notNumeric"
colnames(usnews)[c(1, 3)] <- c("doc_id", "text")

# conversion from a quanteda corpus
qcorp <- quanteda::corpus(usnews,
                          text_field = "text", docid_field = "doc_id")
corp1 <- as.sento_corpus(qcorp)
corp2 <- as.sento_corpus(qcorp, sample(dates)) # overwrites "date" column

# conversion from a tm SimpleCorpus corpus (DataframeSource)
tmSCdf <- tm::SimpleCorpus(tm::DataframeSource(usnews))
corp3 <- as.sento_corpus(tmSCdf)

# conversion from a tm SimpleCorpus corpus (DirSource)
tmSCdir <- tm::SimpleCorpus(tm::DirSource(txt))
corp4 <- as.sento_corpus(tmSCdir, dates[1:length(tmSCdir)])

# conversion from a tm VCorpus corpus (DataframeSource)
tmVCdf <- tm::VCorpus(tm::DataframeSource(usnews))
corp5 <- as.sento_corpus(tmVCdf)

# conversion from a tm VCorpus corpus (DirSource)
tmVCdir <- tm::VCorpus(tm::DirSource(reuters),
                       list(reader = tm::readReut21578XMLasPlain))
corp6 <- as.sento_corpus(tmVCdir, dates[1:length(tmVCdir)])
```

`attributions` *Retrieve top-down model sentiment attributions*

Description

Computes the attributions to predictions for a (given) number of dates at all possible sentiment dimensions, based on the coefficients associated to each sentiment measure, as estimated in the provided model object.

Usage

```
attributions(
  model,
  sento_measures,
  do.lags = TRUE,
  do.normalize = FALSE,
  refDates = NULL,
  factor = NULL
)
```

Arguments

model	a sento_model or a sento_modelIter object created with sento_model.
sento_measures	the sento_measures object, as created with sento_measures, used to estimate the model from the first argument (make sure this is the case!).
do.lags	a logical, TRUE also computes the attribution to each time lag. For large time lags, this is time-consuming.
do.normalize	a logical, TRUE divides each element of every attribution vector at a given date by its L2-norm at that date, normalizing the values between -1 and 1. The document attributions are not normalized.
refDates	the dates (as "yyyy-mm-dd") at which attribution is to be performed. These should be between the latest date available in the input sento_measures object and the first estimation sample date (that is, model$dates[1] if model is a sento_model object). All dates should also be in get_dates(sento_measures). If NULL (default), attribution is calculated for all in-sample dates. Ignored if model is a sento_modelIter object, for which attribution is calculated for all out-of-sample prediction dates.
factor	the factor level as a single character vector to calculate attribution for in case of (a) multinomial model(s). Ignored for linear and binomial models.

Details

See sento_model for an elaborate modeling example including the calculation and plotting of attributions. The attribution for logistic models is represented in terms of log odds. For binomial models, it is calculated with respect to the last factor level or factor column. A NULL value for document-level attribution on a given date means no documents are directly implicated in the associated prediction.

Value

A list of class attributions, with "documents", "lags", "lexicons", "features" and "time" as attribution dimensions. The last four dimensions are data.tables having a "date" column and the other columns the different components of the dimension, with the attributions as values. Document-level attribution is further decomposed into a data.table per date, with "id", "date" and "attrib" columns. If do.lags = FALSE, the "lags" element is set to NULL.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms, Keven Bluteau

See Also

sento_model

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compute_sentiment *Compute textual sentiment across features and lexicons*

Description

Given a corpus of texts, computes sentiment per document or sentence using the valence shifting augmented bag-of-words approach, based on the lexicons provided and a choice of aggregation across words.

Usage

```
compute_sentiment(
  x,
  lexicons,
  how = "proportional",
  tokens = NULL,
  do.sentence = FALSE,
  nCore = 1
)
```

Arguments

x	either a sento_corpus object created with sento_corpus, a **quanteda** corpus object, a **tm** SimpleCorpus object, a **tm** VCorpus object, or a character vector. Only a sento_corpus object incorporates a date dimension. In case of a corpus object, the numeric columns from the docvars are considered as features over which sentiment will be computed. In case of a character vector, sentiment is only computed across lexicons.
lexicons	a sento_lexicons object created using sento_lexicons.
how	a single character vector defining how to perform aggregation within documents or sentences. For available options, see get_hows()$words.
tokens	a list of tokenized documents, or if do.sentence = TRUE a list of lists of tokenized sentences. This allows to specify your own tokenization scheme. Can indirectly result from the **quanteda**'s tokens function, the **tokenizers** package, or other (see examples). Make sure the tokens are constructed from (the texts from) the x argument, are unigrams, and preferably set to lowercase, otherwise, results may be spurious and errors could occur. By default set to NULL.
do.sentence	a logical to indicate whether the sentiment computation should be done on sentence-level rather than document-level. By default do.sentence = FALSE.

nCore — a positive numeric that will be passed on to the numThreads argument of the setThreadOptions function, to parallelize the sentiment computation across texts. A value of 1 (default) implies no parallelization. Parallelization will improve speed of the sentiment computation only for a sufficiently large corpus.

Details

For a separate calculation of positive (resp. negative) sentiment, provide distinct positive (resp. negative) lexicons (see the do.split option in the sento_lexicons function). All NAs are converted to 0, under the assumption that this is equivalent to no sentiment. Per default tokens = NULL, meaning the corpus is internally tokenized as unigrams, with punctuation and numbers but not stopwords removed. All tokens are converted to lowercase, in line with what the sento_lexicons function does for the lexicons and valence shifters. Word counts are based on that same tokenization.

Value

If x is a sento_corpus object: a sentiment object, i.e., a data.table containing the sentiment scores data.table with an "id", a "date" and a "word_count" column, and all lexicon-feature sentiment scores columns. The tokenized sentences are not provided but can be obtained as stringi::stri_split_boundaries(texts,type = "sentence"). A sentiment object can be aggregated (into time series) with the aggregate.sentiment function.

If x is a **quanteda** corpus object: a sentiment scores data.table with an "id" and a "word_count" column, and all lexicon-feature sentiment scores columns.

If x is a **tm** SimpleCorpus object, a **tm** VCorpus object, or a character vector: a sentiment scores data.table with an auto-created "id" column, a "word_count" column, and all lexicon sentiment scores columns.

When do.sentence = TRUE, an additional "sentence_id" column along the "id" column is added.

Calculation

If the lexicons argument has no "valence" element, the sentiment computed corresponds to simple unigram matching with the lexicons [*unigrams* approach]. If valence shifters are included in lexicons with a corresponding "y" column, the polarity of a word detected from a lexicon gets multiplied with the associated value of a valence shifter if it appears right before the detected word (examples: not good or can't defend) [*bigrams* approach]. If the valence table contains a "t" column, valence shifters are searched for in a cluster centered around a detected polarity word [*clusters* approach]. The latter approach is a simplified version of the one utilized by the **sentimentr** package. A cluster amounts to four words before and two words after a polarity word. A cluster never overlaps with a preceding one. Roughly speaking, the polarity of a cluster is calculated as $n(1 + 0.80d)S + \sum s$. The polarity score of the detected word is S, s represents polarities of eventual other sentiment words, and d is the difference between the number of amplifiers (t = 2) and the number of deamplifiers (t = 3). If there is an odd number of negators (t = 1), $n = -1$ and amplifiers are counted as deamplifiers, else $n = 1$.

The sentence-level sentiment calculation approaches each sentence as if it is a document. Depending on the input either the unigrams, bigrams or clusters approach is used. We enhanced latter approach following more closely the default **sentimentr** settings. They use a cluster of five words before and two words after a polarized word. The cluster is limited to the words after a previous comma and before a next comma. Adversative conjunctions (t = 4) are accounted for here. The

cluster is reweighted based on the value $1 + 0.25adv$, where adv is the difference between the number of adversative conjunctions found before and after the polarized word.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms, Jeroen Van Pelt, Andres Algaba

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
txt <- system.file("texts", "txt", package = "tm")
reuters <- system.file("texts", "crude", package = "tm")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

l1 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")])
l2 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")],
                     list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
l3 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")],
                     list_valence_shifters[["en"]][, c("x", "t")])

# from a sento_corpus object - unigrams approach
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 200)
sent1 <- compute_sentiment(corpusSample, l1, how = "proportionalPol")

# from a character vector - bigrams approach
sent2 <- compute_sentiment(usnews[["texts"]][1:200], l2, how = "counts")

# from a corpus object - clusters approach
corpusQ <- quanteda::corpus(usnews, text_field = "texts")
corpusQSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpusQ, size = 200)
sent3 <- compute_sentiment(corpusQSample, l3, how = "counts")

# from an already tokenized corpus - using the 'tokens' argument
toks <- as.list(quanteda::tokens(corpusQSample, what = "fastestword"))
sent4 <- compute_sentiment(corpusQSample, l1[1], how = "counts", tokens = toks)

# from a SimpleCorpus object - unigrams approach
scorp <- tm::SimpleCorpus(tm::DirSource(txt))
sent5 <- compute_sentiment(scorp, l1, how = "proportional")

# from a VCorpus object - unigrams approach
## in contrast to what as.sento_corpus(vcorp) would do, the
## sentiment calculator handles multiple character vectors within
## a single corpus element as separate documents
vcorp <- tm::VCorpus(tm::DirSource(reuters))
sent6 <- compute_sentiment(vcorp, l1)

# from a sento_corpus object - unigrams approach with tf-idf weighting
sent7 <- compute_sentiment(corpusSample, l1, how = "TFIDF")

# sentence-by-sentence computation
```

```
sent8 <- compute_sentiment(corpusSample, l1, how = "proportionalSquareRoot",
                           do.sentence = TRUE)

# from a (fake) multilingual corpus
usnews[["language"]] <- "en" # add language column
usnews$language[1:100] <- "fr"
lEn <- sento_lexicons(list("FEEL_en" = list_lexicons$FEEL_en_tr,
                           "HENRY" = list_lexicons$HENRY_en),
                      list_valence_shifters$en)
lFr <- sento_lexicons(list("FEEL_fr" = list_lexicons$FEEL_fr),
                      list_valence_shifters$fr)
lexicons <- list(en = lEn, fr = lFr)
corpusLang <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews[1:250, ])
sent9 <- compute_sentiment(corpusLang, lexicons, how = "proportional")
```

`corpus_summarize` *Summarize the sento_corpus object*

Description

Summarizes the `sento_corpus` object and returns insights about the evolution of documents, features and tokens over time.

Usage

```
corpus_summarize(x, by = "day", features = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x`	is a `sento_corpus` object created with `sento_corpus`
`by`	a single `character` vector to specify the frequency time interval over which the statistics need to be calculated.
`features`	a `character` vector that can be used to select a subset of the features to analyse.

Details

This function summarizes the `sento_corpus` object by generating statistics about documents, features and tokens over time. The insights can be narrowed down to a chosen set of metadata features. The same tokenization as in the sentiment calculation in `compute_sentiment` is used.

Value

returns a `list` containing:

`stats`	a `data.table` with statistics about the number of documents, total, average, minimum and maximum number of tokens and the number of texts per features for each date.
`plots`	a `list` with three plots representing the above statistics.

Author(s)

Jeroen Van Pelt, Samuel Borms, Andres Algaba

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")

corpus <- sento_corpus(usnews)

# summary of corpus by day
summary1 <- corpus_summarize(corpus)

# summary of corpus by month for both journals
summary2 <- corpus_summarize(corpus, by = "month",
                             features = c("wsj", "wapo"))
```

---

ctr_agg *Set up control for aggregation into sentiment measures*

Description

Sets up control object for (computation of textual sentiment and) aggregation into textual sentiment measures.

Usage

```
ctr_agg(
  howWithin = "proportional",
  howDocs = "equal_weight",
  howTime = "equal_weight",
  do.sentence = FALSE,
  do.ignoreZeros = TRUE,
  by = "day",
  lag = 1,
  fill = "zero",
  alphaExpDocs = 0.1,
  alphasExp = seq(0.1, 0.5, by = 0.1),
  do.inverseExp = FALSE,
  ordersAlm = 1:3,
  do.inverseAlm = TRUE,
  aBeta = 1:4,
  bBeta = 1:4,
  weights = NULL,
  tokens = NULL,
  nCore = 1
)
```

Arguments

howWithin	a single character vector defining how to perform aggregation within documents or sentences. Coincides with the how argument in the compute_sentiment function. Should length(howWithin) > 1, the first element is used. For available options see get_hows()$words.
howDocs	a single character vector defining how aggregation across documents (and/or sentences) per date will be performed. Should length(howDocs) > 1, the first element is used. For available options see get_hows()$docs.
howTime	a character vector defining how aggregation across dates will be performed. More than one choice is possible. For available options see get_hows()$time.
do.sentence	see compute_sentiment.
do.ignoreZeros	a logical indicating whether zero sentiment values have to be ignored in the determination of the document (and/or sentence) weights while aggregating across documents (and/or sentences). By default do.ignoreZeros = TRUE, such that documents (and/or sentences) with a raw sentiment score of zero or for which a given feature indicator is equal to zero are considered irrelevant.
by	a single character vector, either "day","week","month" or "year", to indicate at what level the dates should be aggregated. Dates are displayed as the first day of the period, if applicable (e.g., "2017-03-01" for March 2017).
lag	a single integer vector, being the time lag to be specified for aggregation across time. By default equal to 1, meaning no aggregation across time; a time weighting scheme named "dummyTime" is used in this case.
fill	a single character vector, one of c("zero","latest","none"), to control how missing sentiment values across the continuum of dates considered are added. This impacts the aggregation across time, applying the measures_fill function before aggregating, except if fill = "none". By default equal to "zero", which sets the scores (and thus also the weights) of the added dates to zero in the time aggregation.
alphaExpDocs	a single integer vector. A weighting smoothing factor, used if "exponential" %in% howDocs or "inverseExponential" %in% howDocs. Value should be between 0 and 1 (both excluded); see weights_exponential.
alphasExp	a numeric vector of all exponential weighting smoothing factors, used if "exponential" %in% howTime. Values should be between 0 and 1 (both excluded); see weights_exponential.
do.inverseExp	a logical indicating if for every exponential curve its inverse has to be added, used if "exponential" %in% howTime; see weights_exponential.
ordersAlm	a numeric vector of all Almon polynomial orders (positive) to calculate weights for, used if "almon" %in% howTime; see weights_almon.
do.inverseAlm	a logical indicating if for every Almon polynomial its inverse has to be added, used if "almon" %in% howTime; see weights_almon.
aBeta	a numeric vector of positive values as first Beta weighting decay parameter; see weights_beta.
bBeta	a numeric vector of positive values as second Beta weighting decay parameter; see weights_beta.

weights	optional own weighting scheme(s), used if provided as a data.frame with the number of rows equal to the desired lag.
tokens	see compute_sentiment.
nCore	see compute_sentiment.

Details

For available options on how aggregation can occur (via the howWithin, howDocs and howTime arguments), inspect get_hows. The control parameters associated to howDocs are used both for aggregation across documents and across sentences.

Value

A list encapsulating the control parameters.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms, Keven Bluteau

See Also

measures_fill, almons, compute_sentiment

Examples

```
set.seed(505)

# simple control function
ctr1 <- ctr_agg(howTime = "linear", by = "year", lag = 3)

# more elaborate control function (particular attention to time weighting schemes)
ctr2 <- ctr_agg(howWithin = "proportionalPol",
                howDocs = "exponential",
             howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear", "almon", "beta", "exponential", "own"),
                do.ignoreZeros = TRUE,
                by = "day",
                lag = 20,
                ordersAlm = 1:3,
                do.inverseAlm = TRUE,
                alphasExp = c(0.20, 0.50, 0.70, 0.95),
                aBeta = c(1, 3),
                bBeta = c(1, 3, 4, 7),
                weights = data.frame(myWeights = runif(20)),
                alphaExp = 0.3)

# set up control function with one linear and two chosen Almon weighting schemes
a <- weights_almon(n = 70, orders = 1:3, do.inverse = TRUE, do.normalize = TRUE)
ctr3 <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("linear", "own"), by = "year", lag = 70,
                weights = data.frame(a1 = a[, 1], a2 = a[, 3]),
                do.sentence = TRUE)
```

`ctr_model` *Set up control for sentiment-based sparse regression modeling*

Description

Sets up control object for linear or nonlinear modeling of a response variable onto a large panel of textual sentiment measures (and potentially other variables). See `sento_model` for details on the estimation and calibration procedure.

Usage

```
ctr_model(
  model = c("gaussian", "binomial", "multinomial"),
  type = c("BIC", "AIC", "Cp", "cv"),
  do.intercept = TRUE,
  do.iter = FALSE,
  h = 0,
  oos = 0,
  do.difference = FALSE,
  alphas = seq(0, 1, by = 0.2),
  lambdas = NULL,
  nSample = NULL,
  trainWindow = NULL,
  testWindow = NULL,
  start = 1,
  do.shrinkage.x = FALSE,
  do.progress = TRUE,
  nCore = 1
)
```

Arguments

`model`	a `character` vector with one of the following: `"gaussian"` (linear regression), `"binomial"` (binomial logistic regression), or `"multinomial"` (multinomial logistic regression).
`type`	a `character` vector indicating which model calibration approach to use. Supports `"BIC"`, `"AIC"` and `"Cp"` (Mallows's Cp) as sparse regression adapted information criteria (Tibshirani and Taylor, 2012; Zou, Hastie and Tibshirani, 2007), and `"cv"` (cross-validation based on the `train` function from the **caret** package). The adapted information criteria are only available for a linear regression.
`do.intercept`	a `logical`, `TRUE` by default fits an intercept.
`do.iter`	a `logical`, `TRUE` induces an iterative estimation of models at the given `nSample` size and performs the associated out-of-sample prediction exercise through time.
`h`	an `integer` value that shifts the time series to have the desired prediction setup; `h = 0` means no change to the input data (nowcasting assuming data is aligned properly), `h > 0` shifts the dependent variable by `h` periods (i.e., rows) further in time (forecasting), `h < 0` shifts the independent variables by `h` periods.

oos — a non-negative integer to indicate the number of periods to skip from the end of the training sample up to the out-of-sample prediction(s). This is either used in the cross-validation based calibration approach (if type = "cv"), or for the iterative out-of-sample prediction analysis (if do.iter = TRUE). For instance, given t, the (first) out-of-sample prediction is computed at $t+$ oos $+1$.

do.difference — a logical, TRUE will difference the target variable y supplied in the sento_model function with as lag the absolute value of the h argument, but abs(h) > 0 is required. For example, if h = 2, and assuming the y variable is properly aligned date-wise with the explanatory variables denoted by X (the sentiment measures and other in x), the regression will be of $y_{t+2} - y_t$ on X_t. If h = -2, the regression fitted is $y_{t+2} - y_t$ on X_{t+2}. The argument is always kept at FALSE if the model argument is one of c("binomial","multinomial").

alphas — a numeric vector of the alphas to test for during calibration, between 0 and 1. A value of 0 pertains to Ridge regression, a value of 1 to LASSO regression; values in between are pure elastic net.

lambdas — a numeric vector of the lambdas to test for during calibration, $>= 0$. A value of zero means no regularization, thus requires care when the data is fat. By default set to NULL, such that the lambdas sequence is generated by the glmnet function or set to 10^seq(2,-2,length.out = 100) in case of cross-validation.

nSample — a positive integer as the size of the sample for model estimation at every iteration (ignored if do.iter = FALSE).

trainWindow — a positive integer as the size of the training sample for cross-validation (ignored if type != "cv").

testWindow — a positive integer as the size of the test sample for cross-validation (ignored if type != "cv").

start — a positive integer to indicate at which point the iteration has to start (ignored if do.iter = FALSE). For example, given 100 possible iterations, start = 70 leads to model estimations only for the last 31 samples.

do.shrinkage.x — a logical vector to indicate which of the other regressors provided through the x argument of the sento_model function should be subject to shrinkage (TRUE). If argument is of length one, it applies to all external regressors.

do.progress — a logical, if TRUE progress statements are displayed during model calibration.

nCore — a positive integer to indicate the number of cores to use for a parallel iterative model estimation (do.iter = TRUE). We use the %dopar% construct from the **foreach** package. By default, nCore = 1, which implies no parallelization. No progress statements are displayed whatsoever when nCore > 1. For cross-validation models, parallelization can also be carried out for a single-shot model (do.iter = FALSE), whenever a parallel backend is set up. See the examples in sento_model.

Value

A list encapsulating the control parameters.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms, Keven Bluteau

References

Tibshirani and Taylor (2012). **Degrees of freedom in LASSO problems**. *The Annals of Statistics 40, 1198-1232*, doi: 10.1214/12AOS1003.

Zou, Hastie and Tibshirani (2007). **On the degrees of freedom of the LASSO**. *The Annals of Statistics 35, 2173-2192*, doi: 10.1214/009053607000000127.

See Also

sento_model

Examples

```
# information criterion based model control functions
ctrIC1 <- ctr_model(model = "gaussian", type = "BIC", do.iter = FALSE, h = 0,
                    alphas = seq(0, 1, by = 0.10))
ctrIC2 <- ctr_model(model = "gaussian", type = "AIC", do.iter = TRUE, h = 4, nSample = 100,
                    do.difference = TRUE, oos = 3)

# cross-validation based model control functions
ctrCV1 <- ctr_model(model = "gaussian", type = "cv", do.iter = FALSE, h = 0,
                    trainWindow = 250, testWindow = 4, oos = 0, do.progress = TRUE)
ctrCV2 <- ctr_model(model = "binomial", type = "cv", h = 0, trainWindow = 250,
                    testWindow = 4, oos = 0, do.progress = TRUE)
ctrCV3 <- ctr_model(model = "multinomial", type = "cv", h = 2, trainWindow = 250,
                    testWindow = 4, oos = 2, do.progress = TRUE)
ctrCV4 <- ctr_model(model = "gaussian", type = "cv", do.iter = TRUE, h = 0, trainWindow = 45,
                    testWindow = 4, oos = 0, nSample = 70, do.progress = TRUE)
```

---

diff.sento_measures *Differencing of sentiment measures*

Description

Differences the sentiment measures from a sento_measures object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_measures'
diff(x, lag = 1, differences = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a sento_measures object created using sento_measures.
lag	a numeric, see documentation for the generic diff.
differences	a numeric, see documentation for the generic diff.
...	not used.

Value

A modified sento_measures object, with the measures replaced by the differenced measures as well as updated statistics.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")], list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"), by = "year", lag = 3)
sento_measures <- sento_measures(corpusSample, l, ctr)

# first-order difference sentiment measures with a lag of two
diffed <- diff(sento_measures, lag = 2, differences = 1)
```

---

epu *Monthly U.S. Economic Policy Uncertainty index*

Description

Monthly news-based U.S. Economic Policy Uncertainty (EPU) index (Baker, Bloom and Davis, 2016). Goes from January 1985 to July 2018, and includes a binomial and a multinomial example series. Following columns are present:

- date. Date as "yyyy-mm-01".
- index. A numeric monthly index value.
- above. A factor with value "above" if the index is greater than the mean of the entire series, else "below".
- aboveMulti. A factor with values "above+", "above", "below" and "below-" if the index is greater than the 75% quantile and the 50% quantile, or smaller than the 50% quantile and the 25% quantile, respectively and in a mutually exclusive sense.

Usage

```
data("epu")
```

Format

A `data.frame` with 403 rows and 4 columns.

Source

Measuring Economic Policy Uncertainty. Retrieved August 24, 2018.

References

Baker, Bloom and Davis (2016). **Measuring Economic Policy Uncertainty**. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics 131, 1593-1636*, doi: 10.1093/qje/qjw024.

Examples

```
data("epu", package = "sentometrics")
head(epu)
```

`get_dates` *Get the dates of the sentiment measures/time series*

Description

Returns the dates of the sentiment time series.

Usage

```
get_dates(sento_measures)
```

Arguments

`sento_measures`	a `sento_measures` object created using `sento_measures`.

Value

The `"date"` column in `sento_measures[["measures"]]` as a `character` vector.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

get_dimensions *Get the dimensions of the sentiment measures*

Description

Returns the components across all three dimensions of the sentiment measures.

Usage

```
get_dimensions(sento_measures)
```

Arguments

sento_measures	a sento_measures object created using sento_measures.

Value

The "features", "lexicons" and "time" elements in sento_measures.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

get_hows *Options supported to perform aggregation into sentiment measures*

Description

Outputs the supported aggregation arguments. Call for information purposes only. Used within ctr_agg to check if supplied aggregation hows are supported.

Usage

```
get_hows()
```

Details

See the package's vignette for a detailed explanation of all aggregation options.

Value

A list with the supported aggregation hows for arguments howWithin ("words"), howDows ("docs") and howTime ("time"), to be supplied to ctr_agg.

See Also

ctr_agg

`get_loss_data` *Retrieve loss data from a selection of models*

Description

Structures specific performance data for a set of different `sento_modelIter` objects as loss data. Can then be used, for instance, as an input to create a model confidence set (Hansen, Lunde and Nason, 2011) with the **MCS** package.

Usage

```
get_loss_data(models, loss = c("DA", "error", "errorSq", "AD", "accuracy"))
```

Arguments

`models`	a named `list` of `sento_modelIter` objects. All models should be of the same family, being either `"gaussian"`, `"binomial"` or `"multinomial"`, and have performance data of the same dimensions.
`loss`	a single `character` vector, either `"DA"` (directional *in*accuracy), `"error"` (predicted minus realized response variable), `"errorSq"` (squared errors), `"AD"` (absolute errors) or `"accuracy"` (*in*accurate class predictions). This argument defines on what basis the model confidence set is calculated. The first four options are available for `"gaussian"` models, the last option applies only to `"binomial"` and `"multinomial"` models.

Value

A `matrix` of loss data.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

References

Hansen, Lunde and Nason (2011). **The model confidence set**. *Econometrica 79, 453-497*, doi: 10.3982/ECTA5771.

See Also

`sento_model`, `MCSprocedure`

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")
data("epu", package = "sentometrics")

set.seed(505)

# construct two sento_measures objects
corpusAll <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpus <- quanteda::corpus_subset(corpusAll, date >= "1997-01-01" & date < "2014-10-01")
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")], list_valence_shifters[["en"]])

ctrA <- ctr_agg(howWithin = "proportionalPol", howDocs = "proportional",
                howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"), by = "month", lag = 3)
sentMeas <- sento_measures(corpus, l, ctrA)

# prepare y and other x variables
y <- epu[epu$date %in% get_dates(sentMeas), "index"]
length(y) == nobs(sentMeas) # TRUE
x <- data.frame(runif(length(y)), rnorm(length(y))) # two other (random) x variables
colnames(x) <- c("x1", "x2")

# estimate different type of regressions
ctrM <- ctr_model(model = "gaussian", type = "AIC", do.iter = TRUE,
                  h = 0, nSample = 120, start = 50)
out1 <- sento_model(sentMeas, y, x = x, ctr = ctrM)
out2 <- sento_model(sentMeas, y, x = NULL, ctr = ctrM)
out3 <- sento_model(subset(sentMeas, select = "linear"), y, x = x, ctr = ctrM)
out4 <- sento_model(subset(sentMeas, select = "linear"), y, x = NULL, ctr = ctrM)

lossData <- get_loss_data(models = list(m1 = out1, m2 = out2, m3 = out3, m4 = out4),
                          loss = "errorSq")

mcs <- MCS::MCSprocedure(lossData)
## End(Not run)
```

`list_lexicons` *Built-in lexicons*

Description

A `list` containing all built-in lexicons as a `data.table` with two columns: a `x` column with the words, and a `y` column with the polarities. The `list` element names incorporate consecutively the name and language (based on the two-letter ISO code convention as in `stopwords`), and `"_tr"` as suffix if the lexicon is translated. The translation was done via Microsoft Translator through Microsoft Word. Only the entries that conform to the original language entry after retranslation,

and those that have actually been translated, are kept. The last condition is assumed to be fulfilled when the translation differs from the original entry. All words are unigrams and in lowercase. The built-in lexicons are the following:

- FEEL_en_tr
- FEEL_fr (Abdaoui, Azé, Bringay and Poncelet, 2017)
- FEEL_nl_tr
- GI_en (General Inquirer, i.e. Harvard IV-4 combined with Laswell)
- GI_fr_tr
- GI_nl_tr
- HENRY_en (Henry, 2008)
- HENRY_fr_tr
- HENRY_nl_tr
- LM_en (Loughran and McDonald, 2011)
- LM_fr_tr
- LM_nl_tr

Other useful lexicons can be found in the **lexicon** package, more specifically the datasets preceded by `hash_sentiment_`.

Usage

```
data("list_lexicons")
```

Format

A `list` with all built-in lexicons, appropriately named as `"NAME_language(_tr)"` .

Source

FEEL lexicon. Retrieved November 1, 2017.

GI lexicon. Retrieved November 1, 2017.

HENRY lexicon. Retrieved November 1, 2017.

LM lexicon. Retrieved November 1, 2017.

References

Abdaoui, Azé, Bringay and Poncelet (2017). **FEEL: French Expanded Emotion Lexicon**. *Language Resources & Evaluation 51, 833-855*, doi: 10.1007/s1057901693645.

Henry (2008). **Are investors influenced by how earnings press releases are written?**. *Journal of Business Communication 45, 363-407*, doi: 10.1177/0021943608319388.

Loughran and McDonald (2011). **When is a liability not a liability? Textual analysis, dictionaries, and 10-Ks**. *Journal of Finance 66, 35-65*, doi: 10.1111/j.15406261.2010.01625.x.

Examples

```
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
list_lexicons[c("FEEL_en_tr", "LM_en")]
```

`list_valence_shifters` *Built-in valence word lists*

Description

A `list` containing all built-in valence word lists, as `data.tables` with three columns: a `x` column with the words, a `y` column with the values associated to each word, and a `t` column with the type of valence shifter (`1` = negators, `2` = amplifiers, `3` = deamplifiers, `4` = adversative conjunctions). The `list` element names indicate the language (based on the two-letter ISO code convention as in `stopwords`) of the valence word list. All non-English word lists are translated via Microsoft Translator through Microsoft Word. Only the entries whose translation differs from the original entry are kept. All words are unigrams and in lowercase. The built-in valence word lists are available in following languages:

- English (`"en"`)
- French (`"fr"`)
- Dutch (`"nl"`)

Usage

```
data("list_valence_shifters")
```

Format

A `list` with all built-in valence word lists, appropriately named.

Source

`hash_valence_shifters` (English valence shifters). Retrieved August 24, 2018.

Examples

```
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")
list_valence_shifters["en"]
```

`measures_fill` *Add and fill missing dates to sentiment measures*

Description

Adds missing dates between earliest and latest date of a `sento_measures` object or two more extreme boundary dates, such that the time series are continuous date-wise. Fills in any missing date with either 0 or the most recent non-missing value.

Usage

```
measures_fill(
  sento_measures,
  fill = "zero",
  dateBefore = NULL,
  dateAfter = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`sento_measures`	a `sento_measures` object created using `sento_measures`.
`fill`	an element of `c("zero","latest")`; the first assumes missing dates represent zero sentiment, the second assumes missing dates represent constant sentiment.
`dateBefore`	a date as `"yyyy-mm-dd"`, to stretch the sentiment time series from up to the first date. Should be earlier than `get_dates(sento_measures)[1]` to take effect. The values for these dates are set to those at `get_dates(sento_measures)[1]`. If `NULL`, then ignored.
`dateAfter`	a date as `"yyyy-mm-dd"`, to stretch the sentiment time series up to this date. Should be later than `tail(get_dates(sento_measures),1)` to take effect. If `NULL`, then ignored.

Details

The `dateBefore` and `dateAfter` dates are converted according to the `sento_measures[["by"]]` frequency.

Value

A modified `sento_measures` object.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = sentometrics::usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l <- sento_lexicons(sentometrics::list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")],
                    sentometrics::list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"), by = "day", lag = 7, fill = "none")
sento_measures <- sento_measures(corpusSample, l, ctr)

# fill measures
f1 <- measures_fill(sento_measures)
f2 <- measures_fill(sento_measures, fill = "latest")
f3 <- measures_fill(sento_measures, fill = "zero",
                    dateBefore = get_dates(sento_measures)[1] - 10,
                    dateAfter = tail(get_dates(sento_measures), 1) + 15)
```

---

measures_update *Update sentiment measures*

Description

Updates a sento_measures object based on a new sento_corpus provided. Sentiment for the unseen corpus texts calculated and aggregated applying the control variables from the input sento_measures object.

Usage

```
measures_update(sento_measures, sento_corpus, lexicons)
```

Arguments

sento_measures	sento_measures object created with sento_measures
sento_corpus	a sento_corpus object created with sento_corpus.
lexicons	a sento_lexicons object created with sento_lexicons.

Value

An updated sento_measures object.

Author(s)

Jeroen Van Pelt, Samuel Borms, Andres Algaba

See Also

sento_measures, compute_sentiment

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")

corpus1 <- sento_corpus(usnews[1:500, ])
corpus2 <- sento_corpus(usnews[400:2000, ])

ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = "linear", by = "year", lag = 3)
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")],
                    list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
sento_measures <- sento_measures(corpus1, l, ctr)
sento_measuresNew <- measures_update(sento_measures, corpus2, l)
```

---

merge.sentiment *Merge sentiment objects horizontally and/or vertically*

Description

Combines multiple `sentiment` objects with possibly different column names into a new `sentiment` object. Here, too, any resulting `NA` values are converted to zero.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sentiment'
merge(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	`sentiment` objects to merge.

Value

The new, combined, `sentiment` object, ordered by `"date"` and `"id"`.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

l1 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")])
l2 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("FEEL_en_tr")])
l3 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en", "FEEL_en_tr")])

corp1 <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews[1:200, ])
```

```
corp2 <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews[201:450, ])
corp3 <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews[401:700, ])

s1 <- compute_sentiment(corp1, l1, "proportionalPol")
s2 <- compute_sentiment(corp2, l1, "counts")
s3 <- compute_sentiment(corp3, l1, "counts")
s4 <- compute_sentiment(corp2, l1, "counts", do.sentence = TRUE)
s5 <- compute_sentiment(corp3, l2, "proportional", do.sentence = TRUE)
s6 <- compute_sentiment(corp3, l1, "counts", do.sentence = TRUE)
s7 <- compute_sentiment(corp3, l3, "UShaped", do.sentence = TRUE)

# straightforward row-wise merge
m1 <- merge(s1, s2, s3)
nrow(m1) == 700 # TRUE

# another straightforward row-wise merge
m2 <- merge(s4, s6)

# merge of sentence and non-sentence calculations
m3 <- merge(s3, s6)

# different methods adds columns
m4 <- merge(s4, s5)
nrow(m4) == nrow(m2) # TRUE

# different methods and weighting adds rows and columns
## rows are added only when the different weighting
## approach for a specific method gives other sentiment values
m5 <- merge(s4, s7)
nrow(m5) > nrow(m4) # TRUE
```

`nmeasures` *Get number of sentiment measures*

Description

Returns the number of sentiment measures.

Usage

```
nmeasures(sento_measures)
```

Arguments

`sento_measures`	a `sento_measures` object created using `sento_measures`.

Value

The number of sentiment measures in the input `sento_measures` object.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

`nobs.sento_measures` *Get number of observations in the sentiment measures*

Description

Returns the number of data points available in the sentiment measures.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_measures'
nobs(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `sento_measures` object created using `sento_measures`.
`...`	not used.

Value

The number of rows (observations/data points) in `object[["measures"]]`.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

`peakdates` *Extract dates related to sentiment time series peaks*

Description

This function extracts the dates for which aggregated time series sentiment is most extreme (lowest, highest or both in absolute terms). The extracted dates are unique, even when, for example, all most extreme sentiment values (for different sentiment measures) occur on only one date.

Usage

```
peakdates(sento_measures, n = 10, type = "both", do.average = FALSE)
```

Arguments

sento_measures	a sento_measures object created using sento_measures.
n	a positive numeric value to indicate the number of dates associated to sentiment peaks to extract. If n < 1, it is interpreted as a quantile (for example, 0.07 would mean the 7% most extreme dates).
type	a character value, either "pos", "neg" or "both", respectively to look for the n dates related to the most positive, most negative or most extreme (in absolute terms) sentiment occurrences.
do.average	a logical to indicate whether peaks should be selected based on the average sentiment value per date.

Value

A vector of type "Date" corresponding to the n extracted sentiment peak dates.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
set.seed(505)

data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")], list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"), by = "month", lag = 3)
sento_measures <- sento_measures(corpusSample, l, ctr)

# extract the peaks
peaksAbs <- peakdates(sento_measures, n = 5)
peaksAbsQuantile <- peakdates(sento_measures, n = 0.50)
peaksPos <- peakdates(sento_measures, n = 5, type = "pos")
peaksNeg <- peakdates(sento_measures, n = 5, type = "neg")
```

---

peakdocs *Extract documents related to sentiment peaks*

Description

This function extracts the documents with most extreme sentiment (lowest, highest or both in absolute terms). The extracted documents are unique, even when, for example, all most extreme sentiment values (across sentiment calculation methods) occur only for one document.

Usage

```
peakdocs(sentiment, n = 10, type = "both", do.average = FALSE)
```

Arguments

sentiment	a sentiment object created using compute_sentiment or as.sentiment.
n	a positive numeric value to indicate the number of documents associated to sentiment peaks to extract. If n < 1, it is interpreted as a quantile (for example, 0.07 would mean the 7% most extreme documents).
type	a character value, either "pos", "neg" or "both", respectively to look for the n documents related to the most positive, most negative or most extreme (in absolute terms) sentiment occurrences.
do.average	a logical to indicate whether peaks should be selected based on the average sentiment value per document.

Value

A vector of type "character" corresponding to the n extracted document identifiers.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
set.seed(505)

data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")])

corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 200)
sent <- compute_sentiment(corpusSample, l, how = "proportionalPol")

# extract the peaks
peaksAbs <- peakdocs(sent, n = 5)
peaksAbsQuantile <- peakdocs(sent, n = 0.50)
peaksPos <- peakdocs(sent, n = 5, type = "pos")
peaksNeg <- peakdocs(sent, n = 5, type = "neg")
```

plot.attributions *Plot prediction attributions at specified level*

Description

Shows a plot of the attributions along the dimension provided, stacked per date.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'attributions'
plot(x, group = "features", ...)
```

Arguments

x	an attributions object created with attributions.
group	a value from c("lags","lexicons","features","time").
...	not used.

Details

See sento_model for an elaborate modeling example including the calculation and plotting of attributions. This function does not handle the plotting of the attribution of individual documents, since there are often a lot of documents involved and they appear only once at one date (even though a document may contribute to predictions at several dates, depending on the number of lags in the time aggregation).

Value

Returns a simple ggplot object, which can be added onto (or to alter its default elements) by using the + operator. By default, a legend is positioned at the top if the number of components of the dimension is at maximum twelve.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms, Keven Bluteau

plot.sento_measures *Plot sentiment measures*

Description

Plotting method that shows all sentiment measures from the provided sento_measures object in one plot, or the average along one of the lexicons, features and time weighting dimensions.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_measures'
plot(x, group = "all", ...)
```

Arguments

x	a sento_measures object created using sento_measures.
group	a value from c("lexicons","features","time","all"). The first three choices display the average of all measures from the same group, in a different color. The choice "all" displays every single sentiment measure in a separate color, but this may look visually overwhelming very fast, and can be quite slow.
...	not used.

Value

Returns a simple ggplot object, which can be added onto (or to alter its default elements) by using the + operator (see example). By default, a legend is positioned at the top if there are at maximum twelve line graphs plotted and group is different from "all".

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = sentometrics::usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l <- sento_lexicons(sentometrics::list_lexicons[c("LM_en")],
                    sentometrics::list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"), by = "month", lag = 3)
sm <- sento_measures(corpusSample, l, ctr)

# plot sentiment measures
plot(sm, "features")

## Not run:
# adjust appearance of plot
library("ggplot2")
p <- plot(sm)
p <- p +
  scale_x_date(name = "year", date_labels = "%Y") +
  scale_y_continuous(name = "newName")
p
## End(Not run)
```

plot.sento_modelIter *Plot iterative predictions versus realized values*

Description

Displays a plot of all predictions made through the iterative model computation as incorporated in the input `sento_modelIter` object, as well as the corresponding true values.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_modelIter'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `sento_modelIter` object created using `sento_model`.
`...`	not used.

Details

See `sento_model` for an elaborate modeling example including the plotting of out-of-sample performance.

Value

Returns a simple `ggplot` object, which can be added onto (or to alter its default elements) by using the + operator.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

predict.sento_model *Make predictions from a sento_model object*

Description

Prediction method for `sento_model` class, with usage along the lines of `predict.glmnet`, but simplified in terms of parameters.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_model'
predict(object, newx, type = "response", offset = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a sento_model object created with sento_model.
newx	a data matrix used for the prediction(s), row-by-row; see predict.glmnet. The number of columns should be equal to sum(sento_model$nVar), being the number of original sentiment measures and other variables. The variables discarded in the regression process are dealt with within this function, based on sento_model$discarded.
type	type of prediction required, a value from c("link","response","class"), see documentation for predict.glmnet.
offset	not used.
...	not used.

Value

A prediction output depending on the type argument.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

See Also

predict.glmnet, sento_model

---

scale.sento_measures *Scaling and centering of sentiment measures*

Description

Scales and centers the sentiment measures from a sento_measures object, column-per-column. By default, the measures are normalized. NAs are removed first.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_measures'
scale(x, center = TRUE, scale = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a sento_measures object created using sento_measures.
center	a logical or a numeric vector, see documentation for the generic scale. Alternatively, one can provide a matrix of dimensions nobs(sento_measures) times 1 or nmeasures(sento_measures) with values to subtract from each individual observation.
scale	a logical or a numeric vector, see documentation for the generic scale. Alternatively, one can provide a matrix of dimensions nobs(sento_measures) times 1 or nmeasures(sento_measures) with values to divide each individual observation by.

Details

If one of the arguments `center` or `scale` is a `matrix`, this operation will be applied first, and eventual other centering or scaling is computed on that data.

Value

A modified `sento_measures` object, with the measures replaced by the scaled measures as well as updated statistics.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

set.seed(505)

# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"), by = "year", lag = 3)
sento_measures <- sento_measures(corpusSample, l, ctr)

# scale sentiment measures to zero mean and unit standard deviation
sc1 <- scale(sento_measures)

n <- nobs(sento_measures)
m <- nmeasures(sento_measures)

# subtract a matrix
sc2 <- scale(sento_measures, center = matrix(runif(n * m), n, m), scale = FALSE)

# divide every row observation based on a one-column matrix, then center
sc3 <- scale(sento_measures, center = TRUE, scale = matrix(runif(n)))
```

`sento_corpus` *Create a sento_corpus object*

Description

Formalizes a collection of texts into a `sento_corpus` object derived from the **quanteda** `corpus` object. The **quanteda** package provides a robust text mining infrastructure (see their website), including a handy corpus manipulation toolset. This function performs a set of checks on the input

data and prepares the corpus for further analysis by structurally integrating a date dimension and numeric metadata features.

Usage

```
sento_corpus(corpusdf, do.clean = FALSE)
```

Arguments

corpusdf	a data.frame (or a data.table, or a tbl) with as named columns: a document "id" column (coercible to character mode), a "date" column (as "yyyy-mm-dd"), a "texts" column (in character mode), an optional "language" column (in character mode), and a series of feature columns of type numeric, with values between 0 and 1 to specify the degree of connectedness of a feature to a document. Features could be for instance topics (e.g., legal or economic) or article sources (e.g., online or print). When no feature column is provided, a feature named "dummyFeature" is added. All spaces in the names of the features are replaced by '_'. Feature columns with values not between 0 and 1 are rescaled column-wise.
do.clean	a logical, if TRUE all texts undergo a cleaning routine to eliminate common textual garbage. This includes a brute force replacement of HTML tags and non-alphanumeric characters by an empty string. To use with care if the text is meant to have non-alphanumeric characters! Preferably, cleaning is done outside of this function call.

Details

A sento_corpus object is a specialized instance of a **quanteda** corpus. Any **quanteda** function applicable to its corpus object can also be applied to a sento_corpus object. However, changing a given sento_corpus object too drastically using some of **quanteda**'s functions might alter the very structure the corpus is meant to have (as defined in the corpusdf argument) to be able to be used as an input in other functions of the **sentometrics** package. There are functions, including corpus_sample or corpus_subset, that do not change the actual corpus structure and may come in handy.

To add additional features, use add_features. Binary features are useful as a mechanism to select the texts which have to be integrated in the respective feature-based sentiment measure(s), but applies only when do.ignoreZeros = TRUE. Because of this (implicit) selection that can be performed, having complementary features (e.g., "economy" and "noneconomy") makes sense.

It is also possible to add one non-numerical feature, that is, "language", to designate the language of the corpus texts. When this feature is provided, a list of lexicons for different languages is expected in the compute_sentiment function.

Value

A sento_corpus object, derived from a **quanteda** corpus object. The corpus is ordered by date.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

See Also

corpus, add_features

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")

# corpus construction
corp <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)

# take a random subset making use of quanteda
corpusSmall <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corp, size = 500)

# deleting a feature
quanteda::docvars(corp, field = "wapo") <- NULL

# deleting all features results in the addition of a dummy feature
quanteda::docvars(corp, field = c("economy", "noneconomy", "wsj")) <- NULL

## Not run:
# to add or replace features, use the add_features() function...
quanteda::docvars(corp, field = c("wsj", "new")) <- 1
## End(Not run)

# corpus creation when no features are present
corpusDummy <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews[, 1:3])

# corpus creation with a qualitative language feature
usnews[["language"]] <- "en"
usnews[["language"]][c(200:400)] <- "nl"
corpusLang <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
```

---

sento_lexicons *Set up lexicons (and valence word list) for use in sentiment analysis*

Description

Structures provided lexicon(s) and optionally valence words. One can for example combine (part of) the built-in lexicons from `data("list_lexicons")` with other lexicons, and add one of the built-in valence word lists from `data("list_valence_shifters")`. This function makes the output coherent, by converting all words to lowercase and checking for duplicates. All entries consisting of more than one word are discarded, as required for bag-of-words sentiment analysis.

Usage

```
sento_lexicons(lexiconsIn, valenceIn = NULL, do.split = FALSE)
```

Arguments

lexiconsIn	a named list of (raw) lexicons, each element as a data.table or a data.frame with respectively a character column (the words) and a numeric column (the polarity scores). This argument can be one of the built-in lexicons accessible via sentometrics::list_lexicons.
valenceIn	a single valence word list as a data.table or a data.frame with respectively a "x" and a "y" or "t" column. The first column has the words, "y" has the values for bigram shifting, and "t" has the types of the valence shifter for a clustered approach to sentiment calculation (supported types: 1 = negators, 2 = amplifiers, 3 = deamplifiers, 4 = adversative conjunctions). Type 4 is only used in a clusters-based sentence-level sentiment calculation. If three columns are provided, only the first two will be considered. This argument can be one of the built-in valence word lists accessible via sentometrics::list_valence_shifters. A word that appears in both a lexicon and the valence word list is prioritized as a lexical entry during sentiment calculation. If NULL, valence shifting is not applied in the sentiment analysis.
do.split	a logical that if TRUE splits every lexicon into a separate positive polarity and negative polarity lexicon.

Value

A list of class sento_lexicons with each lexicon as a separate element according to its name, as a data.table, and optionally an element named valence that comprises the valence words. Every "x" column contains the words, every "y" column contains the scores. The "t" column for valence shifters contains the different types.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

# lexicons straight from built-in word lists
l1 <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")])

# including a self-made lexicon, with and without valence shifters
lexIn <- c(list(myLexicon = data.table::data.table(w = c("nice", "boring"), s = c(2, -1))),
           list_lexicons[c("GI_en")])
valIn <- list_valence_shifters[["en"]]
l2 <- sento_lexicons(lexIn)
l3 <- sento_lexicons(lexIn, valIn)
l4 <- sento_lexicons(lexIn, valIn[, c("x", "y")], do.split = TRUE)
l5 <- sento_lexicons(lexIn, valIn[, c("x", "t")], do.split = TRUE)
l6 <- l5[c("GI_en_POS", "valence")] # preserves sento_lexicons class

## Not run:
```

```
# include lexicons from lexicon package
lexIn2 <- list(hul = lexicon::hash_sentiment_huliu, joc = lexicon::hash_sentiment_jockers)
l7 <- sento_lexicons(c(lexIn, lexIn2), valIn)
## End(Not run)

## Not run:
# faulty extraction, no replacement allowed
l5["valence"]
l2[0]
l3[22]
l4[1] <- l2[1]
l4[[1]] <- l2[[1]]
l4$GI_en_NEG <- l2$myLexicon
## End(Not run)
```

`sento_measures` *One-way road towards a sento_measures object*

Description

Wrapper function which assembles calls to `compute_sentiment` and `aggregate`. Serves as the most direct way towards a panel of textual sentiment measures as a `sento_measures` object.

Usage

```
sento_measures(sento_corpus, lexicons, ctr)
```

Arguments

`sento_corpus`	a `sento_corpus` object created with `sento_corpus`.
`lexicons`	a `sentolexicons` object created with `sento_lexicons`.
`ctr`	output from a `ctr_agg` call.

Details

As a general rule, neither the names of the features, lexicons or time weighting schemes may contain any '-' symbol.

Value

A `sento_measures` object, which is a `list` containing:

`measures`	a `data.table` with a `"date"` column and all textual sentiment measures as remaining columns.
`features`	a `character` vector of the different features.
`lexicons`	a `character` vector of the different lexicons used.
`time`	a `character` vector of the different time weighting schemes used.

stats	a data.frame with some elementary statistics (mean, standard deviation, maximum, minimum, and average correlation with the other measures) for each individual sentiment measure. In all computations, NAs are removed first.
sentiment	the document-level sentiment scores data.table with "date", "word_count" and lexicon-feature sentiment scores columns. The "date" column has the dates converted at the frequency for across-document aggregation. All zeros are replaced by NA if ctr$docs$weightingParam$do.ignoreZeros = TRUE.
attribWeights	a list of document and time weights used in the attributions function. Serves further no direct purpose.
ctr	a list encapsulating the control parameters.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms, Keven Bluteau

See Also

compute_sentiment, aggregate, measures_update

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")], list_valence_shifters[["en"]])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howWithin = "counts",
               howDocs = "proportional",
               howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear", "almon"),
               by = "month",
               lag = 3,
               ordersAlm = 1:3,
               do.inverseAlm = TRUE)
sento_measures <- sento_measures(corpusSample, l, ctr)
summary(sento_measures)
```

---

sento_model *Optimized and automated sentiment-based sparse regression*

Description

Linear or nonlinear penalized regression of any dependent variable on the wide number of sentiment measures and potentially other explanatory variables. Either performs a regression given the provided variables at once, or computes regressions sequentially for a given sample size over a longer time horizon, with associated prediction performance metrics.

Usage

```
sento_model(sento_measures, y, x = NULL, ctr)
```

Arguments

sento_measures	a sento_measures object created using sento_measures.
y	a one-column data.frame or a numeric vector capturing the dependent (response) variable. In case of a logistic regression, the response variable is either a factor or a matrix with the factors represented by the columns as binary indicators, with the second factor level or column as the reference class in case of a binomial regression. No NA values are allowed.
x	a named data.table, data.frame or matrix with other explanatory variables as numeric, by default set to NULL.
ctr	output from a ctr_model call.

Details

Models are computed using the elastic net regularization as implemented in the **glmnet** package, to account for the multidimensionality of the sentiment measures. Independent variables are normalized in the regression process, but coefficients are returned in their original space. For a helpful introduction to **glmnet**, we refer to their vignette. The optimal elastic net parameters lambda and alpha are calibrated either through a to specify information criterion or through cross-validation (based on the "rolling forecasting origin" principle, using the train function). In the latter case, the training metric is automatically set to "RMSE" for a linear model and to "Accuracy" for a logistic model. We suppress many of the details that can be supplied to the glmnet and train functions we rely on, for the sake of user-friendliness.

Value

If ctr$do.iter = FALSE, a sento_model object which is a list containing:

reg	optimized regression, i.e., a model-specific **glmnet** object, including for example the estimated coefficients.
model	the input argument ctr$model, to indicate the type of model estimated.
alpha	calibrated alpha.
lambda	calibrated lambda.
trained	output from train call (if ctr$type = "cv"). There is no such output if the control parameters alphas and lambdas both specify one value.
ic	a list composed of two elements: under "criterion", the type of information criterion used in the calibration, and under "matrix", a matrix of all information criterion values for alphas as rows and the respective lambda values as columns (if ctr$type != "cv"). Any NA value in the latter element means the specific information criterion could not be computed.
dates	sample reference dates as a two-element character vector, being the earliest and most recent date from the sento_measures object accounted for in the estimation window.

nVar	a vector of size two, with respectively the number of sentiment measures, and the number of other explanatory variables inputted.
discarded	a named logical vector of length equal to the number of sentiment measures, in which TRUE indicates that the particular sentiment measure has not been considered in the regression process. A sentiment measure is not considered when it is a duplicate of another, or when at least 50% of the observations are equal to zero.

If ctr$do.iter = TRUE, a sento_modelIter object which is a list containing:

models	all sparse regressions, i.e., separate sento_model objects as above, as a list with as names the dates from the perspective of the sentiment measures at which the out-of-sample predictions are carried out.
alphas	calibrated alphas.
lambdas	calibrated lambdas.
performance	a data.frame with performance-related measures, being "RMSFE" (root mean squared forecasting error), "MAD" (mean absolute deviation), "MDA" (mean directional accuracy, in which's calculation zero is considered as a positive; in p.p.), "accuracy" (proportion of correctly predicted classes in case of a logistic regression; in p.p.), and each's respective individual values in the sample. Directional accuracy is measured by comparing the change in the realized response with the change in the prediction between two consecutive time points (omitting the very first prediction as NA). Only the relevant performance statistics are given depending on the type of regression. Dates are as in the "models" output element, i.e., from the perspective of the sentiment measures.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms, Keven Bluteau

See Also

ctr_model, glmnet, train, attributions

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")
data("epu", package = "sentometrics")

set.seed(505)

# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpusAll <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpus <- quanteda::corpus_subset(corpusAll, date >= "2004-01-01")
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howWithin = "counts", howDocs = "proportional",
               howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"),
```

```
               by = "month", lag = 3)
sento_measures <- sento_measures(corpus, l, ctr)

# prepare y and other x variables
y <- epu[epu$date %in% get_dates(sento_measures), "index"]
length(y) == nobs(sento_measures) # TRUE
x <- data.frame(runif(length(y)), rnorm(length(y))) # two other (random) x variables
colnames(x) <- c("x1", "x2")

# a linear model based on the Akaike information criterion
ctrIC <- ctr_model(model = "gaussian", type = "AIC", do.iter = FALSE, h = 4,
                   do.difference = TRUE)
out1 <- sento_model(sento_measures, y, x = x, ctr = ctrIC)

# attribution and prediction as post-analysis
attributions1 <- attributions(out1, sento_measures,
                              refDates = get_dates(sento_measures)[20:25])
plot(attributions1, "features")

nx <- nmeasures(sento_measures) + ncol(x)
newx <- runif(nx) * cbind(data.table::as.data.table(sento_measures)[, -1], x)[30:40, ]
preds <- predict(out1, newx = as.matrix(newx), type = "link")

# an iterative out-of-sample analysis, parallelized
ctrIter <- ctr_model(model = "gaussian", type = "BIC", do.iter = TRUE, h = 3,
                     oos = 2, alphas = c(0.25, 0.75), nSample = 75, nCore = 2)
out2 <- sento_model(sento_measures, y, x = x, ctr = ctrIter)
summary(out2)

# plot predicted vs. realized values
p <- plot(out2)
p

# a cross-validation based model, parallelized
cl <- parallel::makeCluster(2)
doParallel::registerDoParallel(cl)
ctrCV <- ctr_model(model = "gaussian", type = "cv", do.iter = FALSE,
                   h = 0, alphas = c(0.10, 0.50, 0.90), trainWindow = 70,
                   testWindow = 10, oos = 0, do.progress = TRUE)
out3 <- sento_model(sento_measures, y, x = x, ctr = ctrCV)
parallel::stopCluster(cl)
foreach::registerDoSEQ()
summary(out3)

# a cross-validation based model for a binomial target
yb <- epu[epu$date %in% get_dates(sento_measures), "above"]
ctrCVb <- ctr_model(model = "binomial", type = "cv", do.iter = FALSE,
                    h = 0, alphas = c(0.10, 0.50, 0.90), trainWindow = 70,
                    testWindow = 10, oos = 0, do.progress = TRUE)
out4 <- sento_model(sento_measures, yb, x = x, ctr = ctrCVb)
summary(out4)
## End(Not run)
```

`subset.sento_measures` *Subset sentiment measures*

Description

Subsets rows of the sentiment measures based on its columns.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sento_measures'
subset(x, subset = NULL, select = NULL, delete = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `sento_measures` object created using `sento_measures`.
`subset`	a logical (non-`character`) expression indicating the rows to keep. If a `numeric` input is given, it is used for row index subsetting.
`select`	a `character` vector of the lexicon, feature and time weighting scheme names, to indicate which measures need to be selected, or as a `list` of `character` vectors, possibly with separately specified combinations (consisting of one unique lexicon, one unique feature, and one unique time weighting scheme at maximum).
`delete`	see the `select` argument, but to delete measures.
`...`	not used.

Value

A modified `sento_measures` object, with only the remaining rows and sentiment measures, including updated information and statistics, but the original sentiment scores `data.table` untouched.

Author(s)

Samuel Borms

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_lexicons", package = "sentometrics")
data("list_valence_shifters", package = "sentometrics")

# construct a sento_measures object to start with
corpus <- sento_corpus(corpusdf = usnews)
corpusSample <- quanteda::corpus_sample(corpus, size = 500)
l <- sento_lexicons(list_lexicons[c("LM_en", "HENRY_en")])
ctr <- ctr_agg(howTime = c("equal_weight", "linear"), by = "year", lag = 3)
sm <- sento_measures(corpusSample, l, ctr)

# three specified indices in required list format
```

```
three <- as.list(
  stringi::stri_split(c("LM_en--economy--linear",
                        "HENRY_en--wsj--equal_weight",
                        "HENRY_en--wapo--equal_weight"),
                      regex = "--")
)

# different subsets
sub1 <- subset(sm, HENRY_en--economy--equal_weight >= 0.01)
sub2 <- subset(sm, date %in% get_dates(sm)[3:12])
sub3 <- subset(sm, 3:12)
sub4 <- subset(sm, 1:100) # warning

# different selections
sel1 <- subset(sm, select = "equal_weight")
sel2 <- subset(sm, select = c("equal_weight", "linear"))
sel3 <- subset(sm, select = c("linear", "LM_en"))
sel4 <- subset(sm, select = list(c("linear", "wsj"), c("linear", "economy")))
sel5 <- subset(sm, select = three)

# different deletions
del1 <- subset(sm, delete = "equal_weight")
del2 <- subset(sm, delete = c("linear", "LM_en"))
del3 <- subset(sm, delete = list(c("linear", "wsj"), c("linear", "economy")))
del4 <- subset(sm, delete = c("equal_weight", "linear")) # warning
del5 <- subset(sm, delete = three)
```

---

usnews *Texts (not) relevant to the U.S. economy*

Description

A collection of texts annotated by humans in terms of relevance to the U.S. economy or not. The texts come from two major journals in the U.S. (The Wall Street Journal and The Washington Post) and cover 4145 documents between 1995 and 2014. It contains following information:

- id. A `character` ID identifier.
- date. Date as `"yyyy-mm-dd"`.
- texts. Texts in `character` format.
- wsj. Equals 1 if the article comes from The Wall Street Journal.
- wapo. Equals 1 if the article comes from The Washington Post (complementary to 'wsj').
- economy. Equals 1 if the article is relevant to the U.S. economy.
- noneconomy. Equals 1 if the article is not relevant to the U.S. economy (complementary to 'economy').

Usage

```
data("usnews")
```

Format

A data.frame, formatted as required to be an input for sento_corpus.

Source

Economic News Article Tone and Relevance. Retrieved November 1, 2017.

Examples

```
data("usnews", package = "sentometrics")
usnews[3192, "texts"]
usnews[1:5, c("id", "date", "texts")]
```

---

weights_almon *Compute Almon polynomials*

Description

Computes Almon polynomial weighting curves. Handy to self-select specific time aggregation weighting schemes for input in ctr_agg using the weights argument.

Usage

```
weights_almon(n, orders = 1:3, do.inverse = TRUE, do.normalize = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	a single numeric to indicate the lag length (cf., n).
orders	a numeric vector as the sequence of the Almon orders (cf., r). The maximum value corresponds to R.
do.inverse	TRUE if the inverse Almon polynomials should be calculated as well.
do.normalize	a logical, if TRUE weights are normalized to unity.

Details

The Almon polynomial formula implemented is: $(1 - (1 - i/n)^r)(1 - i/n)^{R-r}$, where i is the lag index ordered from 1 to n. The inverse is computed by changing i/n to $1 - i/n$.

Value

A data.frame of all Almon polynomial weighting curves, of size length(orders) (times two if do.inverse = TRUE).

See Also

ctr_agg

`weights_beta` *Compute Beta weighting curves*

Description

Computes Beta weighting curves as in Ghysels, Sinko and Valkanov (2007). Handy to self-select specific time aggregation weighting schemes for input in `ctr_agg` using the `weights` argument.

Usage

```
weights_beta(n, a = 1:4, b = 1:4, do.normalize = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n`	a single `numeric` to indicate the lag length (cf., n).
`a`	a `numeric` as the first parameter (cf., a).
`b`	a `numeric` as the second parameter (cf., b).
`do.normalize`	a `logical`, if `TRUE` weights are normalized to unity.

Details

The Beta weighting abides by following formula: $f(i/n; a, b)/\sum_i(i/n; a, b)$, where i is the lag index ordered from 1 to n, a and b are two decay parameters, and $f(x; a, b) = (x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}\Gamma(a+b))/(\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b))$, where $\Gamma(.)$ is the `gamma` function.

Value

A `data.frame` of beta weighting curves per combination of `a` and `b`. If `n = 1`, all weights are set to 1.

References

Ghysels, Sinko and Valkanov (2007). **MIDAS regressions: Further results and new directions**. *Econometric Reviews 26, 53-90*, doi: 10.1080/07474930600972467.

See Also

`ctr_agg`

`weights_exponential` *Compute exponential weighting curves*

Description

Computes exponential weighting curves. Handy to self-select specific time aggregation weighting schemes for input in `ctr_agg` using the `weights` argument.

Usage

```
weights_exponential(
  n,
  alphas = seq(0.1, 0.5, by = 0.1),
  do.inverse = FALSE,
  do.normalize = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`n`	a single `numeric` to indicate the lag length.
`alphas`	a `numeric` vector of decay factors, between 0 and 1, but multiplied by 10 in the implementation.
`do.inverse`	`TRUE` if the inverse exponential curves should be calculated as well.
`do.normalize`	a `logical`, if `TRUE` weights are normalized to unity.

Value

A `data.frame` of exponential weighting curves per value of `alphas`.

See Also

`ctr_agg`

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