Project: Wrangle and Analyze Data

(Internal Document)

Introduction

Real-world data rarely comes clean. Using Python and its libraries, I will gather data from a variety of sources and in a variety of formats, assess its quality and tidiness, then clean it.

The dataset that I will be wrangling (and analyzing and visualizing) is the tweet archive of Twitter user @dog_rates, also known as WeRateDogs. WeRateDogs is a Twitter account that rates people's dogs with a humorous comment about the dog. These ratings almost always have a denominator of 10. The numerators, though? Almost always greater than 10. 11/10, 12/10, 13/10, etc. Why? Because "they're good dogs Brent." WeRateDogs has over 4 million followers and has received international media coverage.

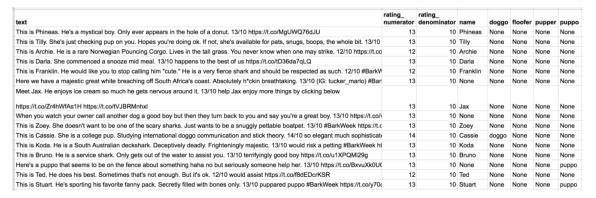
WeRateDogs downloaded their Twitter archive and sent it to Udacity via email exclusively for me to use in this project. This archive contains basic tweet data (tweet ID, timestamp, text, etc.) for all 5000+ of their tweets as they stood on August 1, 2017.

My goal is to wrangle WeRateDogs Twitter data to create interesting and trustworthy analyses and visualizations. The Twitter archive is great, but it only contains very basic tweet information. Additional gathering, then assessing and cleaning is required.

Gather Data

1. The WeRateDogs Twitter Archive File

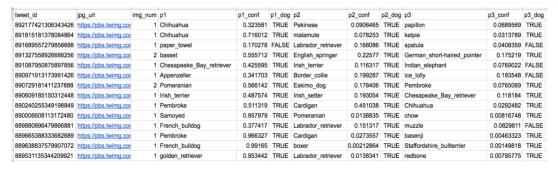
- 1) Download "twitter_archive_enhanced.csv" file manually by clicking the given link from Udacity, then upload this csv file to Jupyter Notebook workspace.
- 2) Information about this file: The WeRateDogs Twitter archive contains basic tweet data for all 5000+ of their tweets, but not everything. One column the archive does contain though: each tweet's text, which was used to extract rating, dog name, and dog "stage" (i.e. doggo, floofer, pupper, and puppo) to make this Twitter archive "enhanced." Of the 5000+ tweets, they were filtered for tweets with ratings only (there are 2356). The ratings probably aren't all correct. Same goes for the dog names and probably dog stages too. I might need to assess and clean these columns if I use them for analysis and visualization.



The extracted data from each tweet's text

2. The Image Predictions File

- This file (image_predictions.tsv) is hosted on Udacity's servers and will be downloaded programmatically using the Requests library and the following URL: https://d17h27t6h515a5.cloudfront.net/topher/2017/August/599fd2ad_image-predictions/image-predictions.tsv
- 2) Information about this file: this file is about what breed of dog (or other object, animal, etc.) is present in each tweet according to a neural network.



Tweet image prediction data

So for the last row in that table:

- tweet_id is the last part of the tweet URL after "status/" → https://twitter.com/dog_rates/status/889531135344209921
- p1 is the algorithm's #1 prediction for the image in the tweet → golden retriever
- p1_conf is how confident the algorithm is in its #1 prediction → 95%
- p1_dog is whether or not the #1 prediction is a breed of dog → TRUE
- p2 is the algorithm's second most likely prediction → Labrador retriever
- p2_conf is how confident the algorithm is in its #2 prediction → 1%
- p2_dog is whether or not the #2 prediction is a breed of dog → TRUE
- etc.

3. The Twitter API File

- 1) I'll be using Tweepy to query Twitter's API for additional data beyond the data included in the WeRateDogs Twitter archive. After querying each tweet ID, I will write its JSON data to a tweet_json.txt file with each tweet's JSON data on its own line. I will then read this file, line by line, to create a pandas DataFrame that I will assess and clean.
- 2) Information about this file: This additional data will include retweet count and favorite count.

Assess Data

1. Quality

- *df_archive table* (twitter_archive_enhanced.csv)
 - 1) Variable tweet id is an integer not a string
 - 2) Variables in_reply_to_status_id and in_reply_to_user_id are float not string
 - 3) Variables timestamp and retweeted_status_timestamp are objects not datetime
 - 4) Variables in_reply_to_status_id, in_reply_to_user_id, retweeted_status_id, retweeted_status_user_id, retweeted_status_timestamp and expanded_urls are missing data
 - 5) Variable source contains HTML code
 - 6) This dataset contains retweets, so it has duplicated data
 - 7) Names are extracted inaccurately, such as "a", "an", "the", "very", etc. Looking at their corresponding texts from Excel file, the pattern is that these incorrect names are lowercase and followed by "This is..." or "Here is...". Otherwise, the output is "None"
 - 8) Values in columns doggo, floofer, pupper and puppo are using "None" instead of "NaN"
 - 9) Many dogs have not been classified their stages
 - 10) There is a large proportion that rating numerator is greater than its denominator, which means dogs were given a rating of 100% and above. That is a unique rating system which is a big part of the popularity of WeRateDogs. However, for those with extreme numerator or denominator, we can make some adjustment for better analysis and consistency.
- *df image table* (image-predictions.tsv)
 - 1) Missing tweets compared to the 2356 tweets in the df archive table
 - 2) Variable tweet id is an integer not a string
 - 3) For consistency, should standardise words in columns p1, p2 and p3 since some are lowercase and others are capitalized
 - 4) Should use space instead of underscore in columns p1, p2 and p3
 - 5) Picture contains the item is not a dog

- *df api table* (tweet-json.txt)
 - 1) Missing tweets compared to the 2356 tweets in the df archive table
 - 2) Variable tweet id is an integer not a string

2. Tidiness

- *df archive table* (twitter archive enhanced.csv)
 - 1) A variable Dog Stage, which includes doggo, floofer, pupper and puppo, can be written in one column instead of four
- *df image table* (image-predictions.tsv)
 - 1) Image predictions should be combined with df_archive table since their information are related to the same tweet
 - 2) Prediction of the dog breed can be obtained based on p1_dog, p2_dog and p3_dog columns, and their level of confidence columns
- *df api table* (tweet-json.txt)
 - 1) Variables retweet_count and favorite_count should be part of df_archive table since information is extracted from same tweet

Clean Data

- 1. Tidiness 1: Combine 4 columns (doggo, floofer, pupper and puppo) into 1 column as dog_stage
- 2. Quality 1: Replace "None" with "NaN" for new column dog stage
- 3. Tidiness 2: Combine 3 DataFrames with merge
- 4. Tidiness 3: Create dog breed column
- 5. Quality 2: Replace underscore in new dog breed column
- 6. Quality 3: Capitalize each word in new dog breed column
- 7. Quality 4: Change datatypes
- 8. Quality 5: Remove retweets
- 9. Quality 6: Missing and Unnecessary Data
- 10. Quality 7: Remove HTML code
- 11. Quality 8: Replace inaccurate name
- 12. Quality 9: Standardize rating
- 13. Store the clean DataFrame(s) in a CSV file named as twitter archive master.csv

References

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