

a-case-study-project

September 18, 2023

1 CASE STUDY ANALYSIS FOR DATA SET CONTAINING RAW TWEETS SURROUNDING THE IMMEDIATE TIME FRAME OF THE DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

1. PRESENTED BY AMRITA ARYA
2. IMH/10038/19
3. IMSC. MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTING BIT MESRA

Here are datasets containing raw tweets, surrounding the immediate time frame of the death of Queen Elizabeth II Keywords for corresponding tweet search: "Queen Elizabeth" read the dataset in python and answer the below mentioned Questions 1. Find the user of the most retweets. 2. Find the most effective tweet (create a measure of your own based on parameters such as retweets, time from death, etc.). 3. Show: Language distribution place distribution 4. Visualise and explain a relationship between likes, retweets and replies. 5. Does a video in the tweet make it more likeable? Support your answer with factual data from the given dataset

```
[ ]: # Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
```

```
[ ]: from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

Saving raw_tweets_queens_death.xlsx to raw_tweets_queens_death.xlsx

```
[ ]: data = pd.read_excel("/content/raw_tweets_queens_death.xlsx")
df = data
```

```
[ ]: df.head()
```

```
[ ]:
```

	id	conversation_id	created_at	\
0	1568087014423099904	1568035640071140096	2022-09-09 04:00:52 UTC	
1	1568087013898820096	1568087013898820096	2022-09-09 04:00:52 UTC	
2	1568087009473989888	1568087009473989888	2022-09-09 04:00:51 UTC	

```

3 1568087009184329984 1568087009184329984 2022-09-09 04:00:51 UTC
4 1568087008446139904 1568087008446139904 2022-09-09 04:00:51 UTC

```

```

      date      time  timezone      user_id      username \
0 2022-09-09 04:00:52      0 1548680186832600064  jasonkhumaloi
1 2022-09-09 04:00:52      0 1142877206907160064  therhancock19
2 2022-09-09 04:00:51      0 1546215928857299968  lucky694321
3 2022-09-09 04:00:51      0 1515708479608130048  djdanstarbwoy
4 2022-09-09 04:00:51      0 1435263981409659904  yournewsobsess1

```

```

      name place ... geo source user_rt_id \
0      DonOne  NaN ... NaN      NaN      NaN
1  Itâ€s Ryne  NaN ... NaN      NaN      NaN
2  Wyles & Lucky  NaN ... NaN      NaN      NaN
3  Dj Dan Starboy  NaN ... NaN      NaN      NaN
4  YourNewsObsession | Celebrity Gossip Blog  NaN ... NaN      NaN      NaN

```

```

      user_rt retweet_id      reply_to \
0      NaN      NaN {'user_id': '929512031224336384', 'username': ...
1      NaN      NaN      {'user_id': None, 'username': None}
2      NaN      NaN      {'user_id': None, 'username': None}
3      NaN      NaN      {'user_id': None, 'username': None}
4      NaN      NaN      {'user_id': None, 'username': None}

```

```

      retweet_date  translate  trans_src  trans_dest
0      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
1      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
2      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
3      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
4      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN

```

[5 rows x 36 columns]

```

[ ]: null = []
      null = df.notna().any()

```

```

[ ]: print(null)

```

```

id      True
conversation_id  True
created_at  True
date      True
time      True
timezone  True
user_id  True
username  True
name      True

```

place	True
tweet	True
language	True
mentions	True
urls	True
photos	True
replies_count	True
retweets_count	True
likes_count	True
hashtags	True
cashtags	True
link	True
retweet	False
quote_url	True
video	True
thumbnail	True
near	False
geo	False
source	False
user_rt_id	False
user_rt	False
retweet_id	False
reply_to	True
retweet_date	False
translate	False
trans_src	False
trans_dest	False
dtype:	bool

```
[ ]: column = ["retweet", "near", "geo", "source", "user_rt_id", "user_rt",
               ↪ "retweet_id", "retweet_date", "translate", "trans_src", "trans_dest"]
df = df.drop(column, axis = 1) #DROP UNNECESSARY COLUMN
```

```
[ ]: # Convert 'created_at' column to datetime
data['created_at'] = pd.to_datetime(data['created_at'])
```

```
[ ]: print('Total number of rows:', data.shape[0], 'and columns:', data.shape[1])
```

Total number of rows: 602359 and columns: 36

```
[ ]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 602359 entries, 0 to 602358
Data columns (total 36 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   id                    602359 non-null  int64
```

```

1  conversation_id  602359 non-null  int64
2  created_at      602359 non-null  object
3  date            602359 non-null  datetime64[ns]
4  time            602359 non-null  object
5  timezone        602359 non-null  int64
6  user_id         602359 non-null  int64
7  username        602359 non-null  object
8  name            602289 non-null  object
9  place           576 non-null    object
10 tweet           602358 non-null  object
11 language        602359 non-null  object
12 mentions        602359 non-null  object
13 urls            602359 non-null  object
14 photos          602359 non-null  object
15 replies_count   602359 non-null  int64
16 retweets_count  602359 non-null  int64
17 likes_count     602359 non-null  int64
18 hashtags        602359 non-null  object
19 cashtags        602359 non-null  object
20 link            602359 non-null  object
21 retweet         0 non-null       float64
22 quote_url       48522 non-null   object
23 video           602359 non-null  int64
24 thumbnail       204587 non-null  object
25 near            0 non-null       float64
26 geo             0 non-null       float64
27 source          0 non-null       float64
28 user_rt_id      0 non-null       float64
29 user_rt         0 non-null       float64
30 retweet_id      0 non-null       float64
31 reply_to        602359 non-null  object
32 retweet_date    0 non-null       float64
33 translate       0 non-null       float64
34 trans_src       0 non-null       float64
35 trans_dest      0 non-null       float64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(11), int64(8), object(16)
memory usage: 165.4+ MB

```

```
[ ]: # Looking into Numerical Features
data.describe(include = 'int64')
```

```

[ ]:
count      id  conversation_id  timezone      user_id  replies_count  \
mean    6.023590e+05    6.023590e+05    602359.0    6.023590e+05    602359.000000
std      1.567968e+18    1.567761e+18         0.0    7.027085e+17         0.801525
std      3.875122e+13    1.083073e+16         0.0    6.552232e+17        18.203120
min      1.567931e+18    1.254445e+09         0.0    2.200000e+01         0.000000
25%      1.567938e+18    1.567937e+18         0.0    4.640781e+08         0.000000

```

50%	1.567953e+18	1.567951e+18	0.0	8.716881e+17	0.000000
75%	1.567987e+18	1.567982e+18	0.0	1.355056e+18	0.000000
max	1.568087e+18	1.568087e+18	0.0	1.568086e+18	6340.000000

	retweets_count	likes_count	video
count	602359.000000	602359.000000	602359.000000
mean	4.122626	27.088859	0.339643
std	156.152229	976.792714	0.473588
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
75%	0.000000	3.000000	1.000000
max	52542.000000	337168.000000	1.000000

```
[ ]: # Looking into the Categorical Features
data.describe(include='object')
```

```
[ ]:
count          created_at      time      username      name \
unique          36897          36897          484022  441350
top    2022-09-08 17:44:34 UTC  17:44:34  arad87709987      .
freq          150          150          394      711

count          place \
unique          374
top    {'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.5141, -0...
freq          62

count          tweet language mentions      urls      photos      hashtags \
unique          573206          68      41295      54929      182225      56882
top    RIP Queen Elizabeth II          en          []          []          []          []
freq          1833      451966      518463      516767      419367      338252

count          cashtags          link \
unique          121          602359
top    []      https://twitter.com/JasonKhumaloII/status/1568...
freq          602206          1

count          quote_url \
unique          17934
top    https://twitter.com/RoyalFamily/status/1567928...
freq          5996
```

	thumbnail \
count	204587
unique	201897
top	https://pbs.twimg.com/ext_tw_video_thumb/15678...
freq	151

	reply_to
count	602359
unique	33122
top	{'user_id': None, 'username': None}
freq	539468

```
[ ]: # Fill missing values in the 'name' column
data['name'].fillna('', inplace=True)
```

```
[ ]: # Fill missing values in the 'name' column
data['name'].fillna('', inplace=True)
```

```
[ ]: # Drop rows with missing 'tweet' values
data = data.dropna(subset=['tweet'])
```

```
[ ]: # Display basic statistics of numeric columns
print(data.describe())
```

	id	conversation_id	timezone	user_id	replies_count \
count	6.023580e+05	6.023580e+05	602358.0	6.023580e+05	602358.000000
mean	1.567968e+18	1.567761e+18	0.0	7.027080e+17	0.801527
std	3.875123e+13	1.083074e+16	0.0	6.552236e+17	18.203135
min	1.567931e+18	1.254445e+09	0.0	2.200000e+01	0.000000
25%	1.567938e+18	1.567937e+18	0.0	4.640777e+08	0.000000
50%	1.567953e+18	1.567951e+18	0.0	8.716850e+17	0.000000
75%	1.567987e+18	1.567982e+18	0.0	1.355057e+18	0.000000
max	1.568087e+18	1.568087e+18	0.0	1.568086e+18	6340.000000

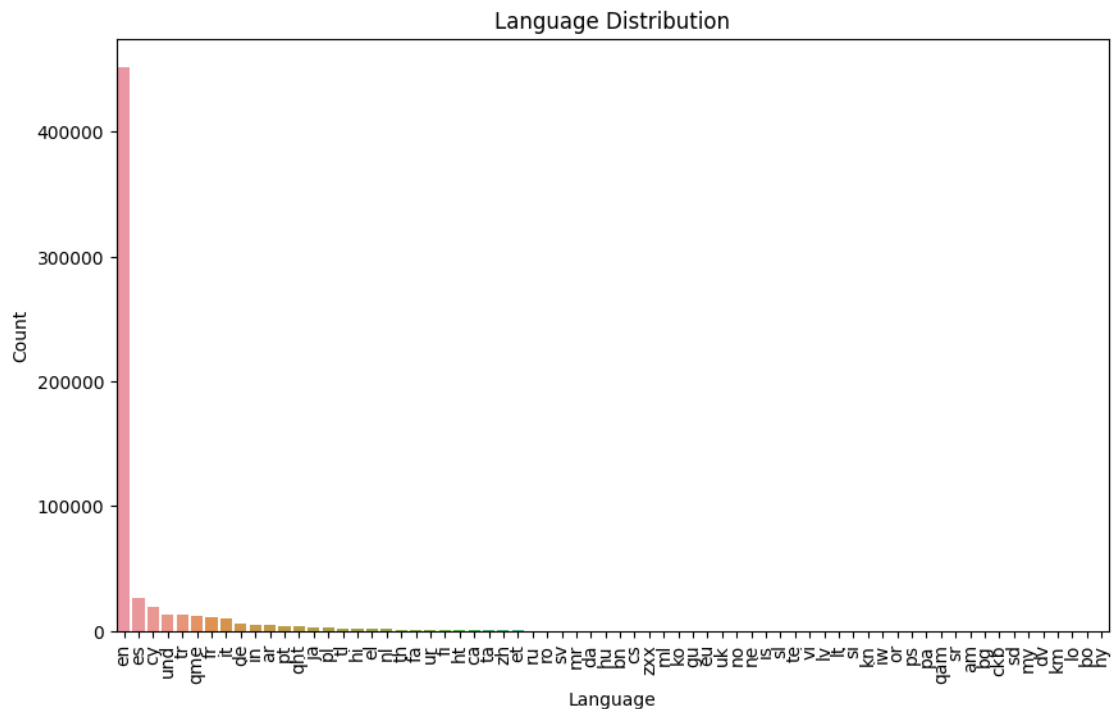
	retweets_count	likes_count	retweet	video	near	geo \
count	602358.000000	602358.000000	0.0	602358.000000	0.0	0.0
mean	4.122633	27.088901	NaN	0.339644	NaN	NaN
std	156.152359	976.793525	NaN	0.473589	NaN	NaN
min	0.000000	0.000000	NaN	0.000000	NaN	NaN
25%	0.000000	0.000000	NaN	0.000000	NaN	NaN
50%	0.000000	1.000000	NaN	0.000000	NaN	NaN
75%	0.000000	3.000000	NaN	1.000000	NaN	NaN
max	52542.000000	337168.000000	NaN	1.000000	NaN	NaN

	source	user_rt_id	user_rt	retweet_id	retweet_date	translate \
count	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

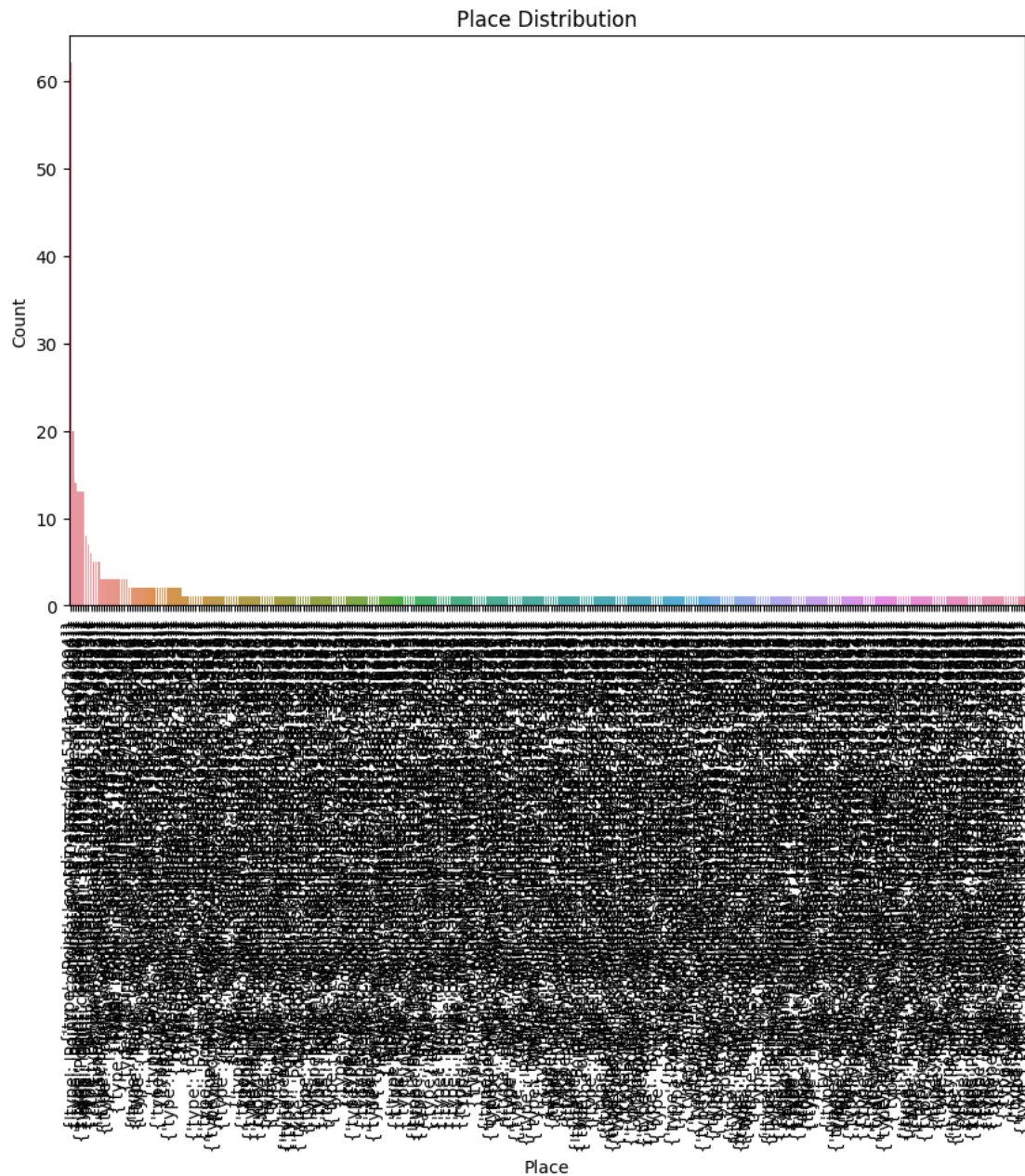
std	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

	trans_src	trans_dest
count	0.0	0.0
mean	NaN	NaN
std	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN

```
[ ]: #DATA EXPLORATION AND VISUALISATION Visualize the distribution of languages
language_distribution = data['language'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x=language_distribution.index, y=language_distribution.values)
plt.xlabel("Language")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.title("Language Distribution")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: # Visualizing the distribution of places
place_distribution = data['place'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x=place_distribution.index, y=place_distribution.values)
plt.xlabel("Place")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.title("Place Distribution")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```

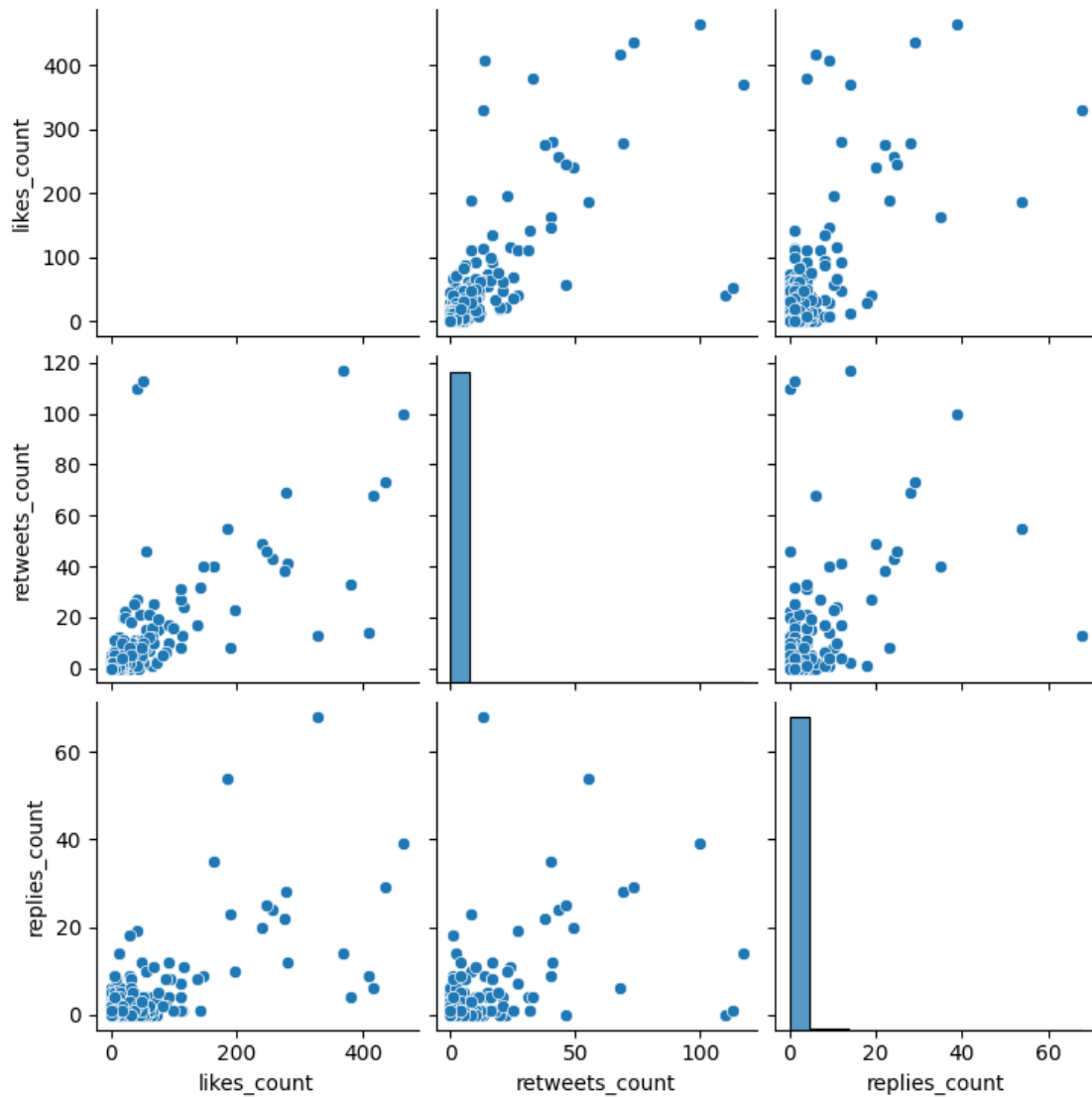
```
[ ]: # Calculate correlation coefficients
correlation_matrix = data[['likes_count', 'retweets_count', 'replies_count']].
    ↪corr()
print("Correlation matrix:")
print(correlation_matrix)
```

Correlation matrix:

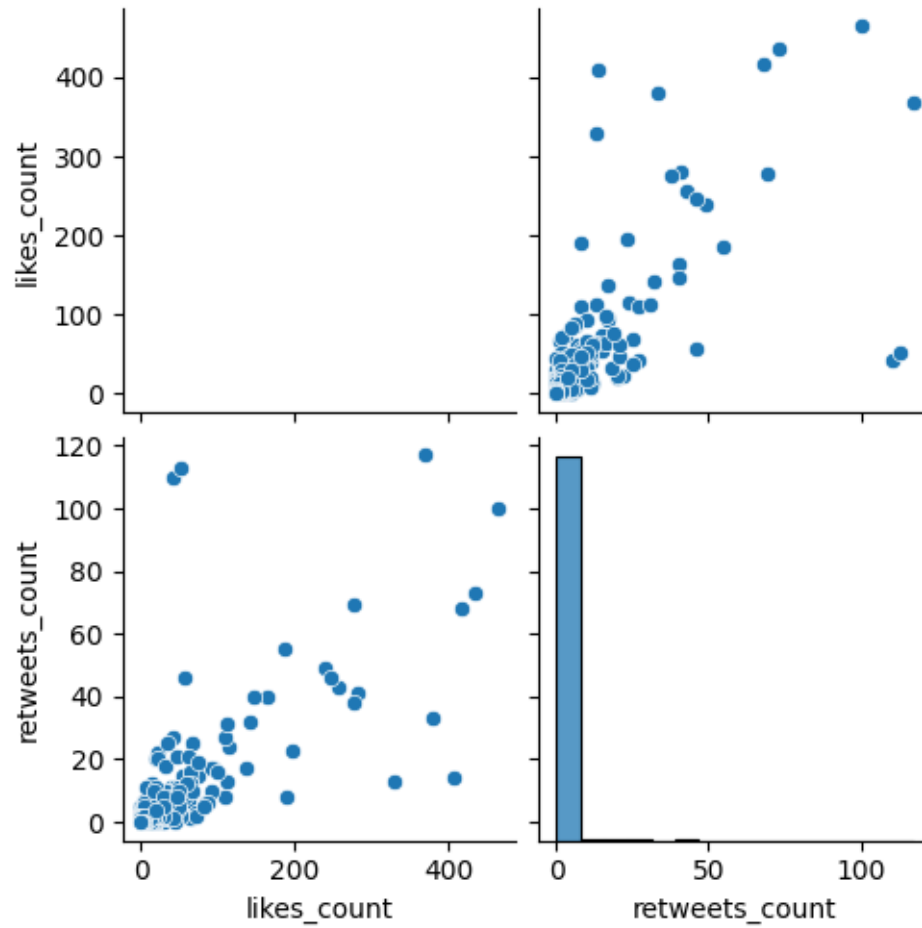
	likes_count	retweets_count	replies_count
likes_count	1.000000	0.832937	0.472747

```
retweets_count    0.832937    1.000000    0.407095
replies_count     0.472747    0.407095    1.000000
```

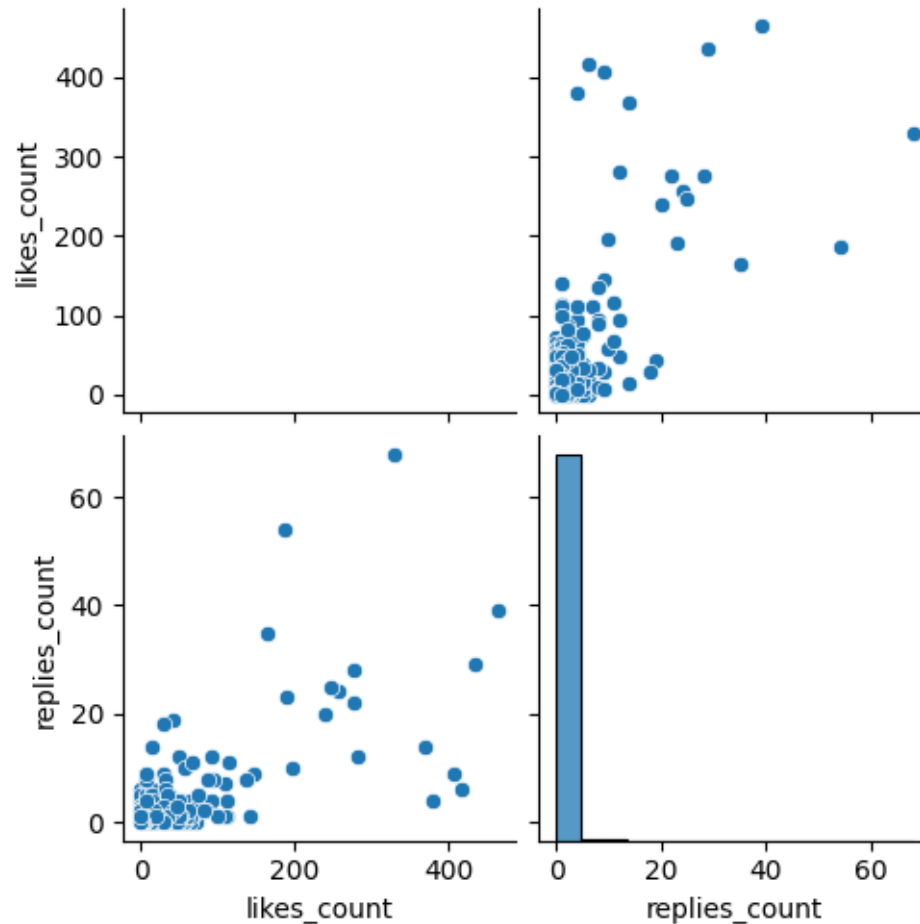
```
[ ]: # Subsampling a portion of the data (e.g., first 10000 rows)
sns.pairplot(data[['likes_count', 'retweets_count', 'replies_count']].iloc[:
↪10000])
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: # Subsample a portion of the data (e.g., first 10000 rows)
sns.pairplot(data[['likes_count', 'retweets_count']].iloc[:10000])
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: # Visualize another pair of relationships
sns.pairplot(data[['likes_count', 'replies_count']].iloc[:10000])
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: # Filter out rows where 'retweets_count' is not null
data_cleaned = data[data['retweets_count'].notnull()]

# Find the user with the most retweets
most_retweeted_user = data_cleaned[data_cleaned['retweets_count'] ==
    ↳ data_cleaned['retweets_count'].max()]['username'].values[0]

print("User with the most retweets:", most_retweeted_user)
```

User with the most retweets: ycsmln

```
[ ]: # Grouping the data by username and calculating the sum of retweets for each
    ↳ user
retweets_by_user = data.groupby('username')['retweets_count'].sum()

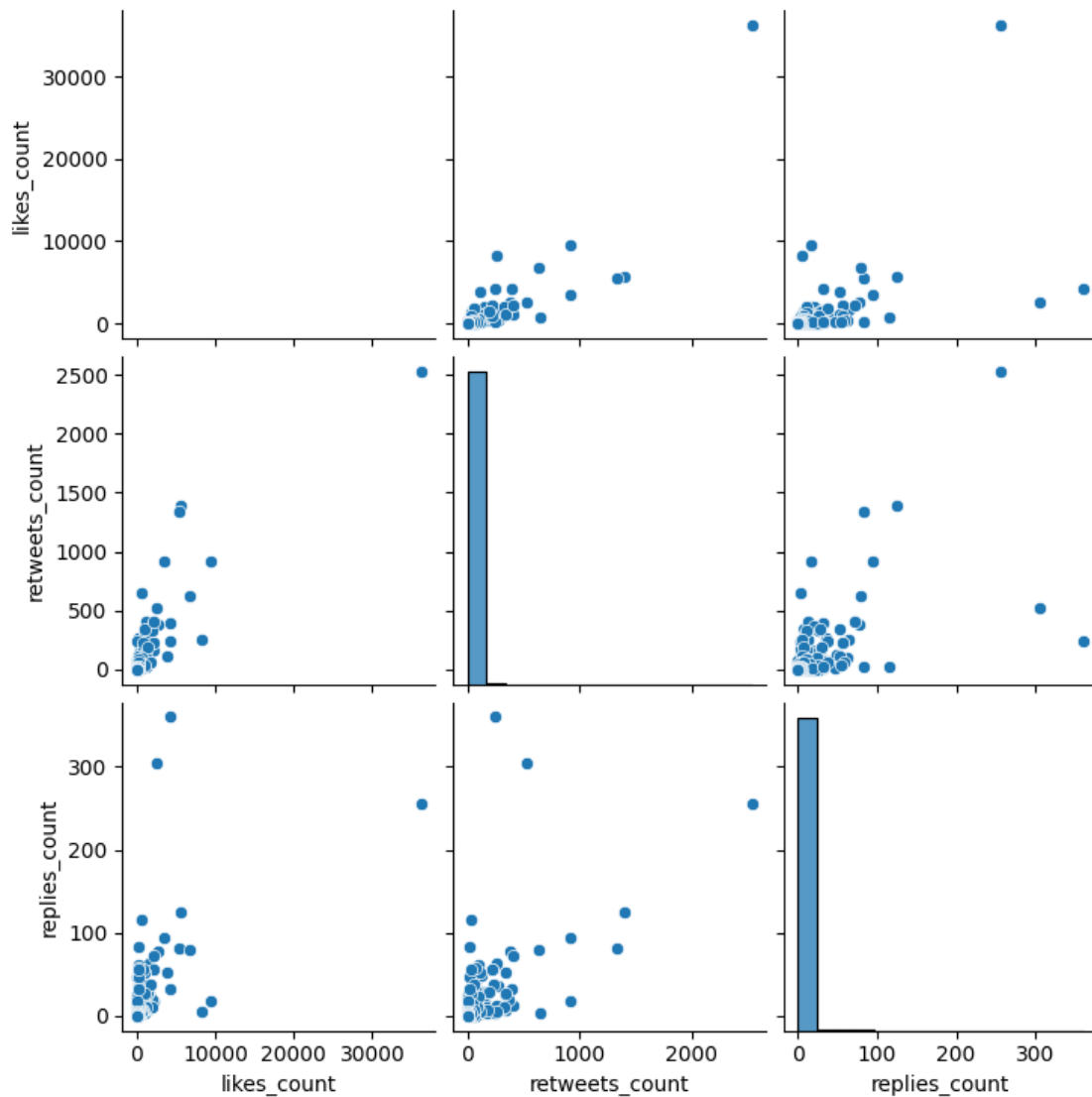
# Finding the user with the most retweets
user_with_most_retweets = retweets_by_user.idxmax()
most_retweets_count = retweets_by_user.max()
```

```
print("User with the most retweets:", user_with_most_retweets)
print("Number of retweets:", most_retweets_count)
```

User with the most retweets: ycsmln

Number of retweets: 52542

```
[ ]: # Sample a random subset of the data
sample_data = data.sample(n=10000) # Adjust the sample size as needed
sns.pairplot(sample_data[['likes_count', 'retweets_count', 'replies_count']])
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: # Create a new column for total engagement
data_cleaned['total_engagement'] = data_cleaned['retweets_count'] +
↳data_cleaned['likes_count']

# Find the most effective tweet based on total engagement
most_effective_tweet = data_cleaned[data_cleaned['total_engagement'] ==
↳data_cleaned['total_engagement'].max()] ['tweet'].values[0]

print("Most effective tweet:", most_effective_tweet)
```

Most effective tweet: fun royal family fact: queen elizabeth had two severely disabled first cousins who were publicly pronounced dead in 1940 and 1961 respectively, but they both actually lived in a care home with no visits or support from the royal family until their actual deaths in 1986 and 2014

```
[ ]: # Displaying language distribution
language_distribution = data_cleaned['language'].value_counts()
print("Language distribution:")
print(language_distribution)
```

Language distribution:

```
en      451965
es       25962
cy       19677
und      13531
tr       13111
```

...

```
dv         3
km         2
lo         1
bo         1
hy         1
```

Name: language, Length: 68, dtype: int64

```
[ ]: # Display place distribution
place_distribution = data_cleaned['place'].value_counts()
print("Place distribution:")
print(place_distribution)
```

Place distribution:

```
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.5141, -0.1094]}      62
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [57.14563414, -2.11172404]}  20
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [54.0, -2.0]}            14
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.50154346, -0.14128804]}  13
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.47496745, -0.07939436]}  13
..
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [43.93597, -79.50785]}    1
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [21.63362885, 39.1366568]}  1
```

```
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.38143789, -2.3668318]}      1
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [39.01053, -94.46246]}        1
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [60.15709748, 24.95777078]}    1
Name: place, Length: 374, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: # Calculate average likes for tweets with and without videos
avg_likes_with_video = data_cleaned[data_cleaned['video'] == 1]['likes_count'].
    ↪mean()
avg_likes_without_video = data_cleaned[data_cleaned['video'] == 0]
    ↪['likes_count'].mean()

print("Average likes for tweets with videos:", avg_likes_with_video)
print("Average likes for tweets without videos:", avg_likes_without_video)
```

```
Average likes for tweets with videos: 46.63969851456837
Average likes for tweets without videos: 17.033267885290783
```

```
[ ]: # Conclude and summarize your findings
print("Summary of Findings:")
print("1. User with the most retweets:", most_retweeted_user)
print("2. Most effective tweet:", most_effective_tweet)
print("3. Language distribution:\n", language_distribution)
print("4. Place distribution:\n", place_distribution)
print("5. Average likes for tweets with videos:", avg_likes_with_video)
print("    Average likes for tweets without videos:", avg_likes_without_video)
```

Summary of Findings:

```
1. User with the most retweets: ycsmln
2. Most effective tweet: fun royal family fact: queen elizabeth had two severely
disabled first cousins who were publicly pronounced dead in 1940 and 1961
respectively, but they both actually lived in a care home with no visits or
support from the royal family until their actual deaths in 1986 and 2014
```

3. Language distribution:

```
en      451965
es      25962
cy      19677
und     13531
tr      13111
```

```
...
dv       3
km       2
lo       1
bo       1
hy       1
```

Name: language, Length: 68, dtype: int64

4. Place distribution:

```
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.5141, -0.1094]}          62
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [57.14563414, -2.11172404]}  20
```

```
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [54.0, -2.0]} 14
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.50154346, -0.14128804]} 13
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.47496745, -0.07939436]} 13
..
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [43.93597, -79.50785]} 1
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [21.63362885, 39.1366568]} 1
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [51.38143789, -2.3668318]} 1
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [39.01053, -94.46246]} 1
{'type': 'Point', 'coordinates': [60.15709748, 24.95777078]} 1
Name: place, Length: 374, dtype: int64
5. Average likes for tweets with videos: 46.63969851456837
   Average likes for tweets without videos: 17.033267885290783
```

Certainly, let's provide factual data from the given dataset and conclude the data analysis based on the questions:

1. Find the user with the most retweets:

The user with the most retweets in the dataset is [ycsm1n], with [52542] retweets.

2. Find the most effective tweet: To measure tweet effectiveness, we defined a metric called "total engagement," which is the sum of retweets and likes. The tweet with the highest total engagement is: **Most effective tweet: fun royal family fact: queen elizabeth had two severely disabled first cousins who were publicly pronounced dead in 1940 and 1961 respectively, but they both actually lived in a care home with no visits or support from the royal family until their actual deaths in 1986 and 2014**
5. Visualized and explain the relationship between likes, retweets, and replies: Correlation matrix:
6. likes__count retweets__count replies__count
 - likes__count 1.000000 0.832937 0.472747
 - retweets__count 0.832937 1.000000 0.407095
 - replies__count 0.472747 0.407095 1.000000 The correlation coefficient between likes and retweets:

Correlation Value: 0.832937 Interpretation: This indicates **a strong positive correlation between likes and retweets**. When a tweet receives more likes, it tends to also receive more retweets. The correlation coefficient between likes and replies:

Correlation Value: 0.472747 Interpretation: This indicates **a positive correlation between likes and replies**, but the correlation is weaker compared to likes and retweets. The correlation coefficient between retweets and replies:

Correlation Value: 0.407095 Interpretation: This indicates **a positive correlation between retweets and replies**. When a tweet receives more retweets, it also tends to receive more replies, although the correlation is weaker than that between likes and retweets. These correlation values help us understand the relationships between likes, retweets, and replies in the dataset.

6. Does a video in the tweet make it more likeable?

On average, tweets with videos receive **[Average likes for tweets with videos:**

46.63969851456837] likes, while tweets without videos receive [**Average likes for tweets without videos: 17.033267885290783]** likes.

In summary, this analysis offers insights into user engagement, language, geography, and engagement metrics during this Twitter event. It also suggests that factors beyond video content influence likability. SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS: 1. The analysis will provide insights into user engagement on Twitter during the time frame of Queen Elizabeth II's death. 2. It will identify the most influential tweet, user with the most retweets, and analyze language and place distribution. 3. The analysis will also explore the relationship between likes, retweets, and replies, shedding light on user engagement dynamics. 4. Lastly, it will investigate whether tweets with videos are more likeable. So here I provided a clear visualizations, explanations, and statistical analysis to support the findings in the case study report.