

Text analysis

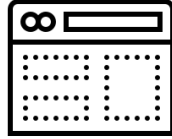


Getting and Cleaning Data

Unstructured Data Types



Text files and
documents



Websites and
applications



Sensor
data



Image
files



Audio
files



Video
files



Email
data



Social media
data



David Robinson

Chief Data Scientist at
DataCamp, works in R and
Python.

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- Twitter
- Github
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Text analysis of Trump's tweets confirms he writes only the (angrier) Android half

I don't normally post about politics (I'm not particularly savvy about polling, which is where data science has had the largest impact on politics). But this weekend I saw a hypothesis about Donald Trump's twitter account that simply begged to be investigated with data:

 Donald J. Tr Good luck # #OpeningCe pic.twitter.c	 Donald J. Tr Heading to talking abo SHORT CIF
27,391 Likes	4,451 Likes
Aug 5, 2016 at 8:59 PM	Aug 6, 2016 at 11:11 AM

 **Todd Vaziri** ✓
@tvaziri

Every non-hyperbolic tweet is from iPhone (his staff).

Every hyperbolic tweet is from Android (from him).

3:20 PM - Aug 6, 2016





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About

Project Gutenberg was the first provider of free electronic books, or eBooks. Michael Hart, founder of Project Gutenberg, invented eBooks in 1971 and his memory continues to inspire the creation of eBooks and related technologies today.

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Project Gutenberg Mission Statement

To encourage the creation and distribution of eBooks.

Read More

To read more about the Project Gutenberg organization, choose one of these topics:

Essays by Michael Hart

```
guttenberg_works() %>%
```

```
  filter(title == "Dracula")
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 8
```

	guttenberg_id	title	author	guttenberg_author_...	language	guttenberg_bookshelf	rights	has_text
	<int>	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<lgl>
1	345	Dracula	Stoker, B...	190	en	Gothic Fiction/Movie Books/Horror/My...	Public domain in ...	TRUE

```
dracula <- guttenberg_download(345)
```

```
dracula
```

```
# A tibble: 15,568 x 2
```

	guttenberg_id	text
	<int>	<chr>
1	345	"
2	345	" "
3	345	" "
4	345	" "
5	345	" "
6	345	" "
7	345	"
8	345	" "
9	345	"
10	345	" "

```
# ... with 15,558 more rows
```

```
dracula %>%
```

```
  unnest_tokens(word, text)
```

```
# A tibble: 162,577 x 2
```

```
  gutenber_id word
```

```
    <int> <chr>
```

```
1       345 dracula
```

```
2       345 dracula
```

```
3       345 _by_
```

```
4       345 bram
```

```
5       345 stoker
```

```
6       345 illustration
```

```
7       345 colophon
```

```
8       345 new
```

```
9       345 york
```

```
10      345 grosset
```

```
# ... with 162,567 more rows
```



```
> stop_words
# A tibble: 1,149 x 2
  word      lexicon
  <chr>    <chr>
1 a        SMART
2 a's      SMART
3 able     SMART
4 about    SMART
5 above    SMART
6 according SMART
7 accordingly SMART
8 across   SMART
9 actually SMART
10 after    SMART
# ... with 1,139 more rows
```

```
dracula %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  anti_join(stop_words)
# A tibble: 48,552 x 2
  gutenber_id word
    <int> <chr>
1       345 dracula
2       345 dracula
3       345 _by_
4       345 bram
5       345 stoker
6       345 illustration
7       345 colophon
8       345 york
9       345 grosset
10      345 dunlap
# ... with 48,542 more rows
```




```
dracula %>%  
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%  
  anti_join(stop_words) %>%  
  count(word, sort = TRUE)
```

```
# A tibble: 9,072 x 2
```

	word <chr>	n <int>
1	time	390
2	van	323
3	night	310
4	helsing	301
5	dear	224
6	lucy	223
7	day	220
8	hand	210
9	mina	210
10	door	200

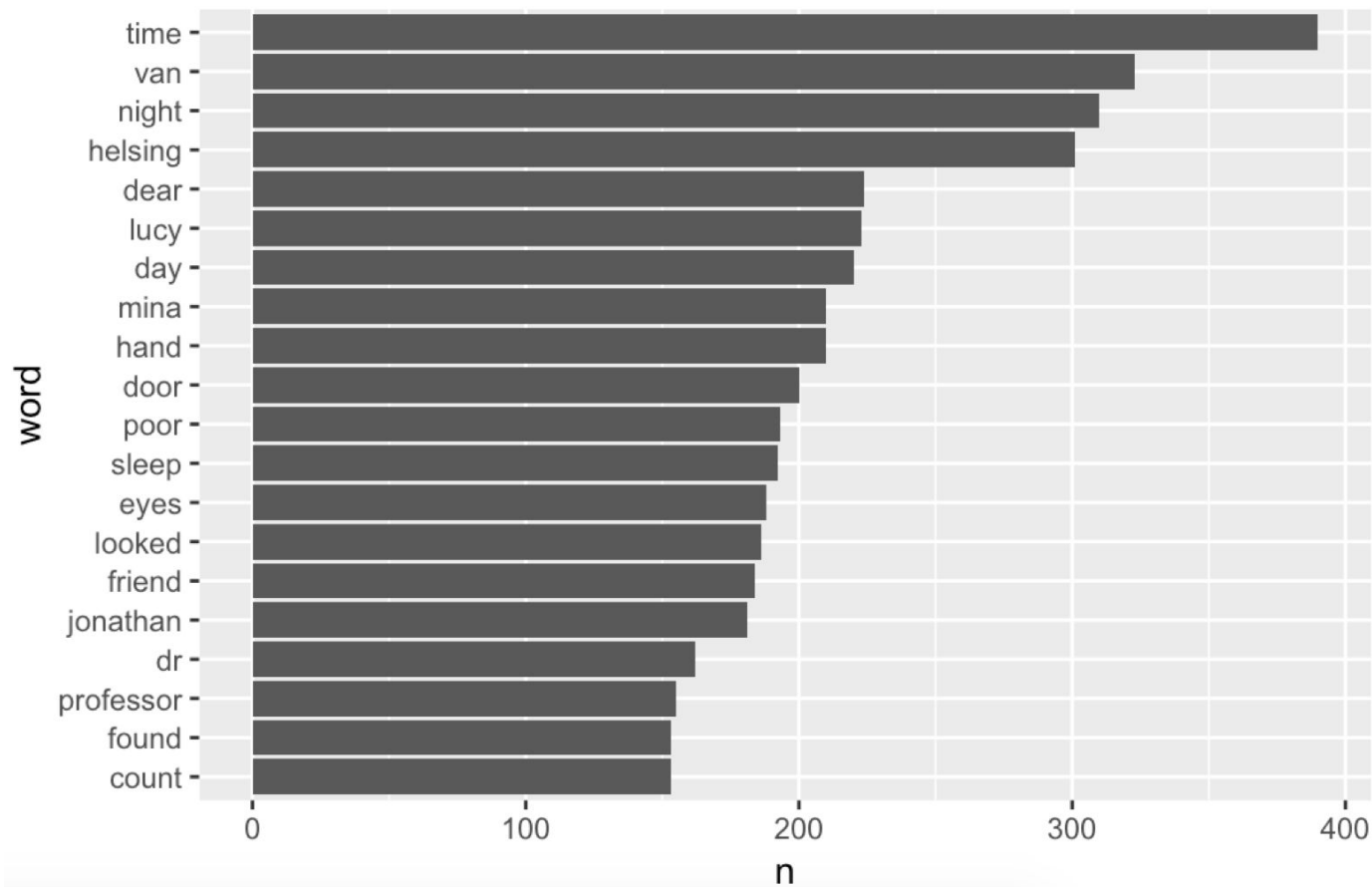
```
# ... with 9,062 more rows
```



```
dracula %>%  
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%  
  anti_join(stop_words) %>%  
  count(word, sort = TRUE) %>%  
  filter(n > 150) %>%  
  mutate(word = reorder(word, n)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(word, n)) +  
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +  
  coord_flip
```

```
# Put each word on its own line  
# Remove common "stop" words  
# Count the number of times each word appears  
# Keep only those that appear more than 150 times  
# Put them in the order they appear  
# Plot the number of times each word appears  
# Using a bar plot  
# Flip the axes so that the words are on the Y
```





```
dracula %>%  
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%  
  anti_join(stop_words) %>%  
  count(word) %>%  
  with(wordcloud(word, n, max.words = 75))
```



time
dear
eyes
hand
head
window
madam
child
poor
till
hear
london
sleep
mina
house
night
house
jonathan
told
dead
john
coming
blood
friend
morris
read
harker
lucy's
life
fear
day
spoke
stood
strange
hands
terrible
seward
godalming
sat
sort
god
van
helsing
professor
count
lucy
door
moment
heart
bed
close
round
whilst
heard
mind
left
feel
ready
love
white
lord
rest
quincey
home
morning
dark
light
lay
death
held
diary
dr
found
till
poor
house
dead
john
coming
blood
friend
morris
read
harker
lucy's
life
fear
day
spoke
stood
strange
hands
terrible
seward
godalming
sat
sort
god
van
helsing
professor
count



Positive:
70%

Negative:
20%

Neutral:
10%



```
> sentiments
```

```
# A tibble: 27,314 x 4
```

	word <chr>	sentiment <chr>	lexicon <chr>	score <int>
1	abacus	trust	nrc	NA
2	abandon	fear	nrc	NA
3	abandon	negative	nrc	NA
4	abandon	sadness	nrc	NA
5	abandoned	anger	nrc	NA
6	abandoned	fear	nrc	NA
7	abandoned	negative	nrc	NA
8	abandoned	sadness	nrc	NA
9	abandonment	anger	nrc	NA
10	abandonment	fear	nrc	NA

```
# ... with 27,304 more rows
```

```
> get_sentiments("bing")
```

```
# A tibble: 6,788 x 2
```

	word <chr>	sentiment <chr>
1	2-faced	negative
2	2-faces	negative
3	a+	positive
4	abnormal	negative
5	abolish	negative
6	abominable	negative
7	abominably	negative
8	abominate	negative
9	abomination	negative
10	abort	negative

```
# ... with 6,778 more rows
```



```
dracula %>%  
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%  
  anti_join(stop_words) %>%  
  inner_join(get_sentiments("bing")) %>%  
  count(word, sentiment, sort = TRUE)
```

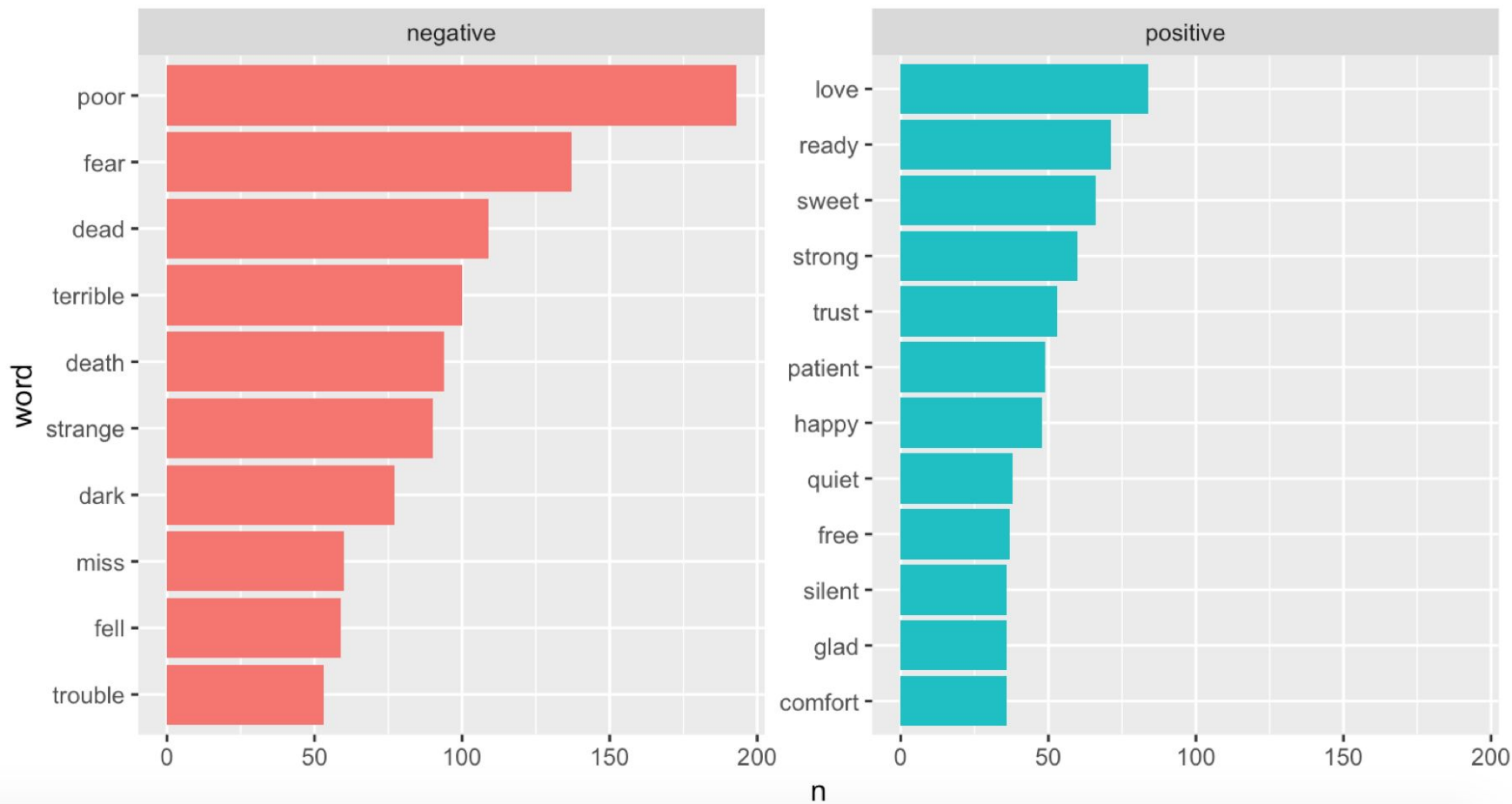
```
# A tibble: 1,611 x 3  
  word      sentiment      n  
  <chr>    <chr>    <int>  
1 poor      negative    193  
2 fear      negative    137  
3 dead      negative    109  
4 terrible  negative    100  
5 death     negative     94  
6 strange   negative     90  
7 love      positive     84  
8 dark      negative     77  
9 ready     positive     71  
10 sweet    positive     66  
# ... with 1,601 more rows
```




```
dracula %>%
  unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%
  anti_join(stop_words) %>%
  inner_join(get_sentiments("bing")) %>%
  count(word, sentiment) %>%
  group_by(sentiment) %>%
  top_n(10) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(word = reorder(word, n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(word, n, fill = sentiment)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  facet_wrap(~sentiment, scales = "free_y") +
  coord_flip()
```

Group the words into positive and negative groups
Find the top ten most common words in both the positive and negative groups
Ungroup the data so that mutate() works in the next step
Reorder the words so that when you plot them it will be in order of most common to least
Plot the words and their frequencies
In a bar plot
In two separate plots, one for each sentiment
With the X and Y axes flipped for readability





Summarizing: Text analysis



Getting and cleaning data