

# compare\_responses

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## 0.1 Comparing the Online Responses of Two Presidents during 2020

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**disclaimer:** This project is intended purely for educational purposes

### 0.1.1 Libraries

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import scipy as sp
import seaborn as sns
import nltk
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from wordcloud import WordCloud
import random
sns.set()
```

### 0.1.2 Load .csv to data frame

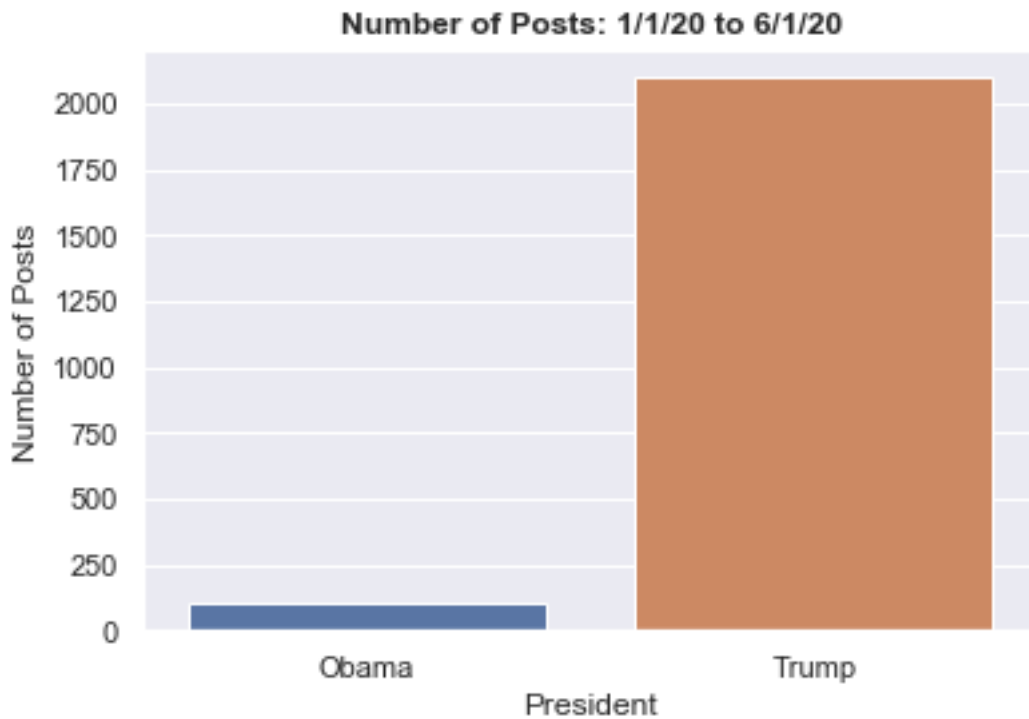
```
[2]: # load data
obama_df = pd.read_csv('obama_2020.csv')
trump_df = pd.read_csv('trump_2020.csv')
```

```
[3]: # check
obama_df.text[1]
```

```
[3]: 'If you believe in a more just, more generous, more democratic America, now is
the time to fight for it. Here's a terrific way to register voters, organize
communities, and ramp up turnout in the battleground states that will decide
this election: http://votesaveamerica.com/adopt'
```

### 0.1.3 Number of Posts

```
[4]: sns.barplot(['Obama', 'Trump'], [len(obama_df), len(trump_df)])  
plt.xlabel('President')  
plt.ylabel('Number of Posts')  
plt.title('Number of Posts: 1/1/20 to 6/1/20', fontweight='bold')  
plt.show()
```

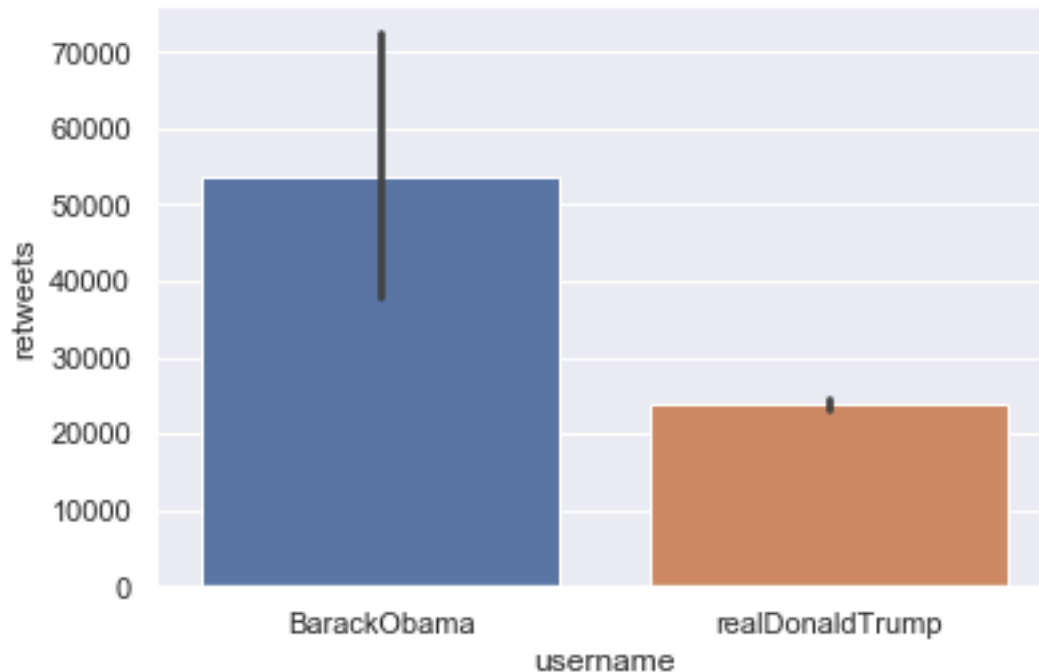


This result is not at all surprising.

### 0.1.4 Who's tweets are more popular? AKA most re-tweets

consider the average number of retweets to normalize for the fact that Trumps way more often than Obama

```
[5]: # merge into one data frame to make plotting easier  
all_df = pd.concat([obama_df, trump_df])  
ax = sns.barplot(x="username", y="retweets", data=all_df)
```



This is a surprising result. Obama gets >2X the amount of retweets than Trump but has a much larger standard deviation than Trump. Trump's low standard deviation could be a result of a strong fan base that supports his Tweets

### 0.1.5 Clean text with natural language processing (NLTK Library)

check for package updates

```
[6]: nltk.download('punkt')
nltk.download('stopwords')
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /Users/dwhite7/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to
[nltk_data] /Users/dwhite7/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

```
[6]: True
```

#### Functions to clean text and make a word cloud

```
[7]: def _clean_text(all_text, extra_stop_words=[], remove_stop_words=1,
    ↪ stem_words=1, remove_punctuation=1):
```

```

from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer

word_list = []
all_text_clean = []
for text in all_text:
    if isinstance(text, str):
        # make lower case
        text = text.lower()

        # split into words and punctuation
        tokens = word_tokenize(text)

        # remove stop words
        stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
        if len(extra_stop_words) > 0:
            stop_words.update(extra_stop_words)
        if remove_stop_words:
            words = [w for w in tokens if not w in stop_words]

        # stem words
        if stem_words:
            stemmer = SnowballStemmer('english')
            words = [stemmer.stem(word) for word in words]

        # remove punctuation
        if remove_punctuation:
            words = [word for word in words if word.isalpha()]

        sentence = ' '.join(words)

        # store
        word_list.extend(words)
        all_text_clean.append(sentence)

    # store cleaned text in data frame
    all_text_df = pd.DataFrame({'text':all_text_clean}, dtype='str')

    return all_text_df, word_list

```

```

[8]: def _plot_frequency(all_labels, norm=0, max_labels = 100, figure_size =[8,16],
                        xlabel='Frequency',ylabel='Items',title='Frequency of Items',
                        savefig=0, figname=[]):
    # all_labels = unique values to be counted
    fdist = nltk.FreqDist(all_labels)
    labels = np.array(list(fdist.keys()))

```

```

counts = np.array(list(fdist.values()))
# sort by descending
sorted_idx = np.argsort(-1*counts)
counts_sorted = counts[sorted_idx]
labels_sorted = labels[sorted_idx]

if len(counts_sorted) > max_labels:
    counts_sorted = counts_sorted[0:max_labels]
    labels_sorted = labels_sorted[0:max_labels]

if norm:
    counts_sorted = (counts_sorted)/np.sum(counts_sorted)

# plot the figure
fig=plt.figure(figsize=(figure_size[0],figure_size[1]))
ax = sns.barplot(counts_sorted, labels_sorted)
plt.ylabel(ylabel)
plt.xlabel(xlabel)
plt.title(title)

if savefig:
    fig.savefig(filename, bbox_inches="tight")

return counts

```

```

[9]: def _make_word_cloud(obama_text, trump_text, num_rows=1, num_cols=2,
    ↪ plot_size=[12,24],
        savefig=0, filename=[]):
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(plot_size[0],plot_size[1]))
    names = ['Obama', 'Trump']
    for i in [0,1]:
        if i == 0:
            word_list = ' '.join(obama_text)
        else:
            word_list = ' '.join(trump_text)
        # make word cloud
        wordcloud = WordCloud(width=1000, height=1000,
            background_color='white',
            min_font_size=10,
            random_state=1).generate(word_list)
        ax = fig.add_subplot(num_rows, num_cols, i+1)
        plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation='bilinear')
        plt.title(names[i], fontsize=20, fontweight='bold')
        plt.axis("off")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

```

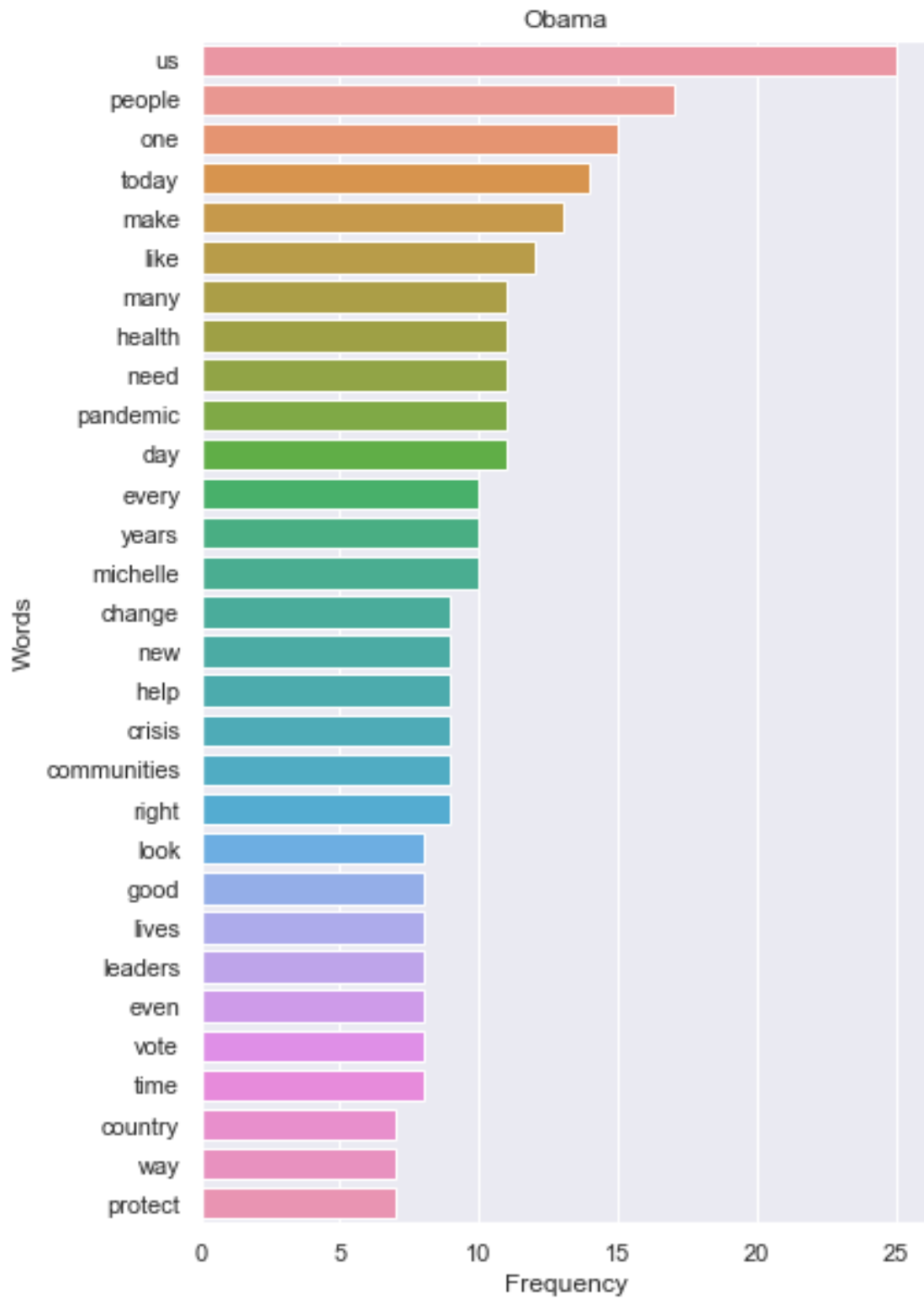
```
if savefig:  
    fig.savefig(filename, bbox_inches="tight")
```

### Clean Text

```
[10]: obama_text_df, obama_word_list = _clean_text(obama_df['text'], stem_words=0)  
      trump_text_df, trump_word_list = _clean_text(trump_df['text'], stem_words=0)
```

### Word Frequency

```
[11]: _plot_frequency(obama_word_list, norm=0, max_labels = 30, figure_size =[6,10],  
                      xlabel='Frequency',ylabel='Words',title='Obama')  
      plt.show()
```



```
[12]: _plot_frequency(trump_word_list, norm=0, max_labels = 30, figure_size =[6,10],  
                      xlabel='Frequency',ylabel='Words',title='Trump')  
plt.show()
```



