Session 6 - Twitter Data

Alex Mounsey

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Exercise

Extract Twitter data on a topic of your choice. Perform the necessary data manipulation to produce interesting data visualizations and analysis of your Twitter data.

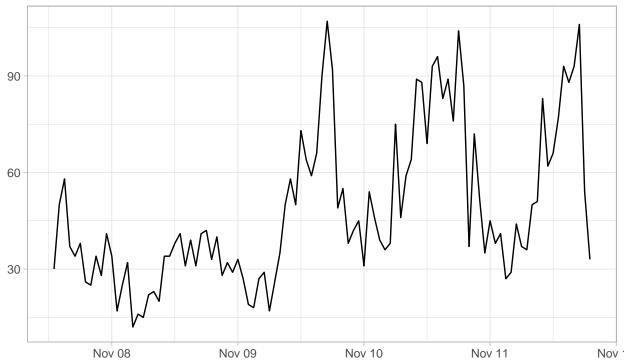
Importing Data

```
tweets <- read.csv('./tweets.csv')
users <- read.csv('./users.csv')</pre>
```

Plotting Time-Series Data

Frequency of '#3DPrinting' Twitter Statuses Over Time

Status counts aggregated by 1-hour intervals

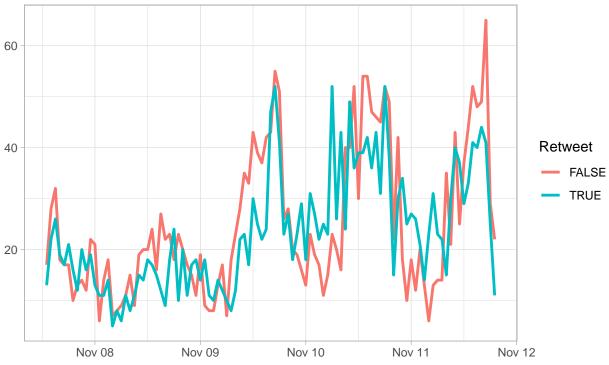


Source: Data collected from Twitter's REST API via rtweet

Plotting Tweets vs. Re-Tweets

Frequency of '#3DPrinting' Twitter Statuses Over Time

Status counts aggregated by 1-hour intervals



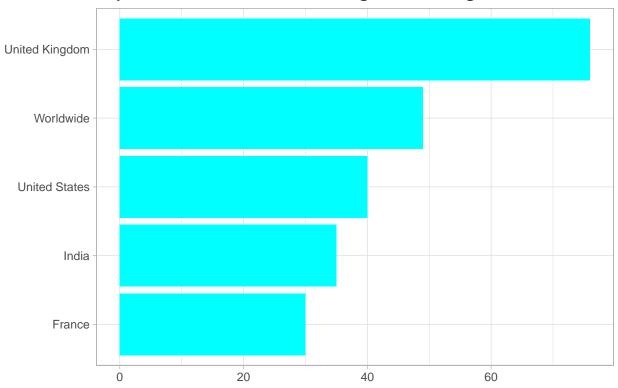
Source: Data collected from Twitter's REST API via rtweet

Plotting User Locations

```
# Combine similar locations
users <- users %>%
 mutate(location_rec = recode(location,
                               'Paris, France' = 'France',
                               'Earth' = 'Worldwide', 'Global' = 'Worldwide',
                               'International' = 'Worldwide',
                               'Europe' = 'Worldwide',
                               'UK' = 'United Kingdom',
                               'London' = 'United Kingdom',
                               'London, UK' = 'United Kingdom',
                               'London, England' = 'United Kingdom',
                               'Bengaluru, India' = 'India',
                               'England, United Kingdom' = 'United Kingdom',
                               'Hyderabad, India' = 'India',
                               'Pune, India' = 'India',
                               'San Francisco, CA' = 'United States',
                               'Seattle, WA' = 'United States'))
# Plot user location frequency
users %>%
  count(location_rec, sort = TRUE) %>% # Count the frequency of each location
 mutate(location_rec = reorder(location_rec, n)) %>% # Order locations by frequency
```

```
na.omit() %>% # Remove NA values
head(5) %>% # Select the top locations
ggplot(aes(x = location_rec, y = n)) +
    geom_col(fill = 'cyan') + coord_flip() +
    theme_light() + theme(plot.title = element_text(face = 'bold')) +
    labs(x = NULL, y = NULL,
        title = "Top 5 Locations of Users Posting '#3DPrinting' Tweets",
        caption = "Source: Data collected from Twitter's REST API via rtweet")
```

Top 5 Locations of Users Posting '#3DPrinting' Tweets



Source: Data collected from Twitter's REST API via rtweet

Plotting the Top Devices Used to Tweet

```
tweets %>%
  group_by(source) %>%
  summarise(Total = n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(Total)) %>%
  head(5) %>%
  ggplot(aes(reorder(source, Total), Total, fill = source)) +
    geom_col(fill = 'cyan') + coord_flip() +
    theme_light() + theme(plot.title = element_text(face = 'bold')) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = NULL,
    title = "Top 5 Sources of '#3DPrinting' Tweets",
    caption = "Source: Data collected from Twitter's REST API via rtweet")
```

'summarise()' ungrouping output (override with '.groups' argument)

Twitter for Android

Twitter for iPhone

Hootsuite Inc.

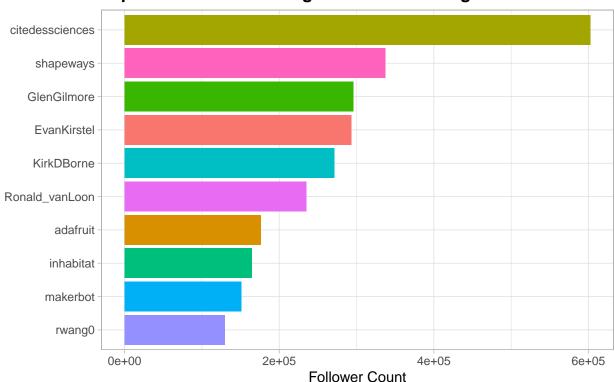
0 500 1000

Top 5 Sources of '#3DPrinting' Tweets

Source: Data collected from Twitter's REST API via rtweet

Plotting User Follower Counts



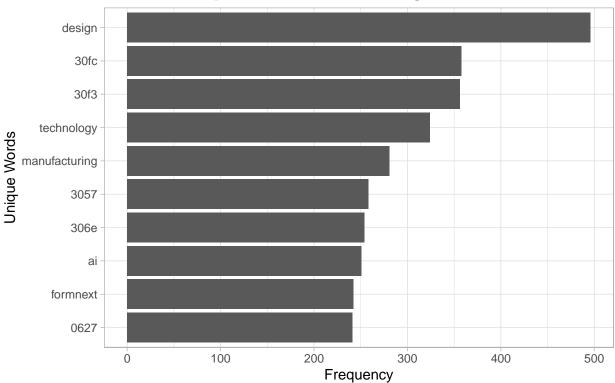


Source: Data collected from Twitter's REST API via rtweet

Word Frequencies

```
# Remove http elements
tweets$stripped_text <- gsub('http.*', '', tweets$text)</pre>
tweets$stripped_text <- gsub('https.*', '', tweets$stripped_text)</pre>
tweets$stripped_text <- gsub('amp', '', tweets$stripped_text)</pre>
# Remove punctuation, convert to lowercase, and add an ID for each tweet
tweets_clean <- tweets %>%
  select(stripped_text) %>%
 mutate(tweetnumber = row_number()) %>%
 unnest_tokens(word, stripped_text)
# Load a list of stop words, and remove them from the list of words
data("stop_words")
cleaned_tweet_words <- tweets_clean %>%
  anti_join(stop_words)
# Create a custom list of stop words, and remove them from the list of words
custom_stop_words <- data.frame(word = c('3dprinting', '3d', 'printing', 'printed', 'printer', 'print',</pre>
cleaned_tweet_words <- cleaned_tweet_words %>%
  anti_join(custom_stop_words)
# Plot word frequencies
```

Count of Unique Words in '#3DPrinting' Tweets



Source: Data collected from Twitter's REST API via rtweet