BIA-660 Midterm Project Report

Analytics & Comparison of Apple Products with Twitter

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The Questions:

- 1) Which Apple mobile OS is more popular? $iOS 4 \sim iOS 7$.
- 2) Which version of iPhone is more popular? iPhone 3GS ~ iPhone 5S.
- 3) iPhone 5S vs. iPhone 5C, which is more popular?

How We Plan to Answer the Questions:

We planed to get the a large number of tweets about certain Apple product or software around their release date, store them into a database. Then tried to figure out which of these tweets are positive and which of them are negative. Then calculate the percentage of positive/negative tweets and the radio of the positive to the negative. Then display them using Matplotlib. We also planed to find out the "key-word" of each Apple Product

Data Collection:

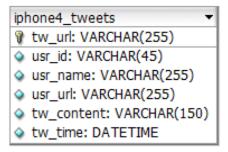
We decided to get data from the website topsy.com by using their searching url. For example, the following URL: http://topsy.com/s?type=tweet&q=iOS%204&language=en&offset=00&mintime=1277078425&maxtime=1308700814means the searching content is "iOS 4", the language is set to English, it's the first page of the results, and the searching is limit between 2010-06-21 and 2010-06-22. We changed the "offset" variable in the url to get to the different pages of the results, and and change the time to get more tweets.

The reason why we did not use Twitter API is because we can only get tweets only in recent 8 to 9 days. But we'd like to get the tweets when the Apple software or products were first released and see what was people's response at that time in twitter.

The reason why we did not use Twitter searching URL is because the web pages of Twitter searching URL auto-load next a few tweets when you scroll down the page. So when we use urllib to get HTML source code, there are only 20 tweets we can get in that page. There is no "page" variable in Twitter search url. So it's very inconvenient for us to get data.

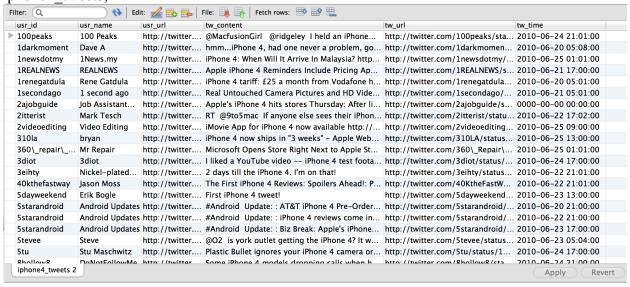
There is another problem. If we use urllib to open the above topsy.com searching URL, there is not any tweets in the HTML, the contents of searching results are generated by Javascript. So we decided to use the tool "Selenium". What "Selenium" do is to open up browser and get the Javascript generated HTML code. We grab the code, then use BeautifulSoup to parse it, get contents we need and then save them into our database.

We use mysql database to store all the information of tweets we get, we create several tables, each one of these tables saves all the tweets we gathered about iOS/iPhone at its release time. Here is a graph of one of the tables we created, the variables are tweet url (which is the primary key), user id, user name, user url, tweet content, tweet time.



We managed to get more than 2200 rows in each table, which means there are more than 2200 tweets for each Apple product/software at its release time. We created 11 tables, they are ios_four_tweets, ios_five_tweets, ios_six_tweets, ios_seven_tweets, iphone3gs_tweets, iphone4_tweets, iphone4s_tweets, iphone5_tweets, iphone5s_tweets, iphone5s_only_tweets, iphone5c_only_tweets.

Here is the screen shot of results Mysql Workbench executing sql query "select * from iphone4 tweets;"



Data Analysis:

After gathering the data, we need to analysis the data we got and try to solve the problem. What we did is to first retrieve the tweets from database, then try to figure out whether the tweet is positive or negative. To achieve that, we made two small "dictionaries", one to save all the positive words, the other to save all negative words. Then we check the tweet content to see if it contains those positive words or negative words to determine whether this particular tweet is positive or negative. Then we counted the positive and negative numbers and make comparison of them with the total number and calculate the ratio and the percentage.

The following are the numbers we get about each topic:

iOS 4/5/6/7

100 .,0,0,	
iOS 4:	
Positive: 745 / 2552	29.19279 %
Negative: 530 / 2552	20.76803 %
Positive vs. Negative:	1.40566
ios 5:	
Positive: 787 / 2491	31.59374 %
Negative: 451 / 2491	18.10518 %
Positive vs. Negative:	1.74501
ios 6:	
Positive: 843 / 2611	32.28648 %
Negative: 492 / 2611	18.84336 %
Positive vs. Negative:	1.71341
ios 7:	
Positive: 729 / 2374	30.70767 %
Negative: 595 / 2374	25.06318 %
Positive vs. Negative:	1.22521
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iPhone 5S/5C

iPhone 5S Only:	
Positive: 565 / 2207	25.60036 %
Negative: 478 / 2207	21.65836 %
Positive vs. Negative:	1.18201
iPhone 5C Only:	
Positive: 619 / 2234	25.29096 %
Negative: 352 / 2234	15.75649 %
Positive vs. Negative:	1.75852

iPhone 3GS/4/4S/5/5S

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iPhone 3GS
Positive: 1048 / 3091 33.90489 %
Negative: 554 / 3091 17.92300 %
Positive/Negative:
_____
iPhone 4:
Positive: 707 / 3027 23.35646 % Negative: 571 / 3027 18.86356 %
Positive/Negative: 1.23818
iPhone 4S:
Positive: 688 / 2758 24.94561 %
Negative: 554 / 2758 20.08702 %
Positive/Negative: 1.24188
_____
iPhone 5:
Positive: 633 / 2492 25.40128 %
Negative: 552 / 2492 22.15088 %
Positive/Negative: 1.14674
_____
iPhone 5S:
Positive: 615 / 2225 27.64045 % Negative: 422 / 2225 18.96629 %
Positive/Negative:
                     1.45735
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We also count frequency of each word in the data base, and managed to find out the "key-words" of each product. First, we remove all the punctuations, then use string.split() to put words into a list, then we use collections. Counter to count words in the tweet content, then get rid of the "useless words" like 'iphone', 'apple', '5s', 'an', 'of', 'and'...

Here are the key-words with number over 100 of each Apple product/software:

iOS 4: multitasking(280), jailbreak(141), facebook(134), 3g(127), '92'(121), navigon(116)

iOS 5: wp7(295), windows(268), jailbreak(197), mango(195), android(151), leak(131), icloud(126)

iOS 6: maps(285) iOS(7): battery(173)

iPhone 3GS: squarespace(305), att(259), win(246), 3g(225), faster(173), twitition(151)

iPhone 4: att(128), best(111), case(104), shipping(104)

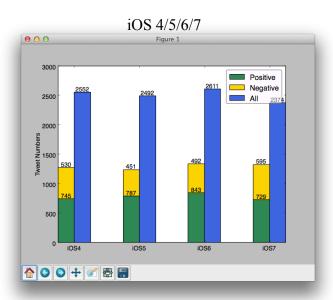
iPhone 4S: siri(256), samsung(115) iPhone 5: samsung(96)

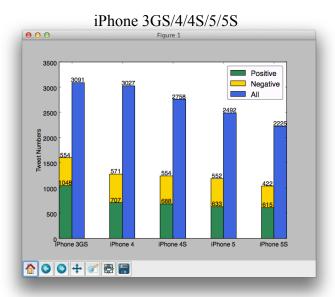
iPhone 5S: gold(183), fingerprint(131) iPhone 5C: plastic(137), cheap(102)

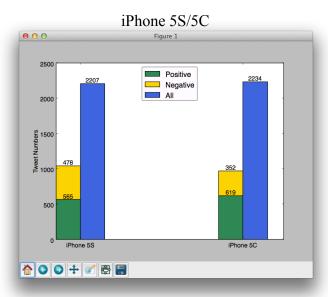
Data Visualization:

We use Matplotlib library to draw graphs about the statics above. We draw a bar-chart and a pie-chart for each question, the following are the screenshots.

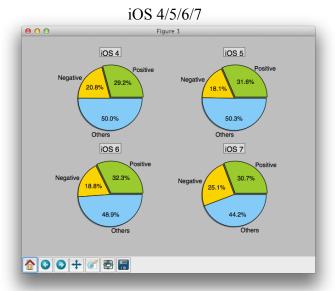
Bar-charts:

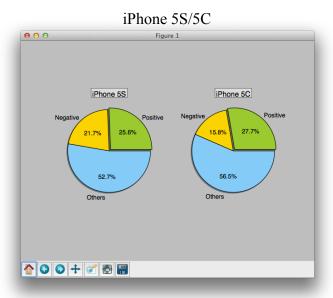


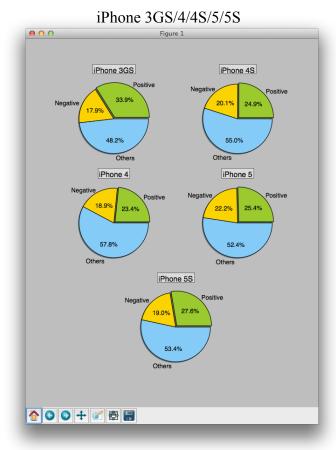




Pie-charts:







Conclusion:

Among all versions of iOS, iOS 6 has the highest positive tweets percentage, and iOS 5 has the greatest ratio of positive to negative.

Among all iPhones, iPhone 3GS has the highest positive tweets percentage, and iPhone 3GS also has the greatest ratio of positive to negative.

Between iPhone 5S and iPhone 5C, iPhone 5C has higher percentage of positive tweets, it also has larger ratio of positive to negative.