Data cleaning and Preliminar analysis

Riccardo Ruta

5/2022

Contents

Data cleaning

Import the dataset and check variables

```
# import the data
tw <-  read_csv("data/large_files/politicians_final_corrected.csv",
                show_col_types = FALSE )

kable(colnames(tw), col.names = "variables")
```

variables
tw_screen_name
nome
tweet_testo
creato_il
creato_il_code
url
party_id
genere
chamber
status

Adjust date.time format

```
# RUN IN THIS ORDER !!
Sys.setlocale("LC_TIME", "C")
tw$date <- as.Date(strptime(tw$creato_il,"%a %b %d %H:%M:%S %z %Y",
                             tz = "CET"))
tw$date <- na.replace(tw$date, as.Date(tw$creato_il))
```

Check the conversion

```
check_dates <- tw %>% select(creato_il,date)
kable(head(check_dates), col.names = c("Old date", "New date"))
```

Old date	New date
2021-02-13	2021-02-13
2021-02-09	2021-02-09
2021-02-07	2021-02-07
2021-01-21	2021-01-21
2021-01-21	2021-01-21
2021-01-20	2021-01-20

```
kable(tail(check_dates), col.names = c("Old date", "New date"))
```

Old date	New date
Mon Dec 28 09:51:35 +0000 2020	2020-12-28
Tue Jul 20 11:15:44 +0000 2021	2021-07-20
Thu Nov 26 13:46:51 +0000 2020	2020-11-26
Fri Oct 15 17:28:57 +0000 2021	2021-10-15
Wed Jun 03 12:22:31 +0000 2020	2020-06-03
Fri Dec 03 21:01:20 +0000 2021	2021-12-03

Create the week variable

```
tw <- tw %>% mutate(week = cut.Date(date, breaks = "1 week", labels = FALSE))
```

Check the variable

Inspect the first and the last dates and check if the number of weeks is correct

```
max(tw$date)
```

```
## [1] "2022-04-18"
```

```
min(tw$date)
```

```
## [1] "2020-01-01"
```

```
difftime(max(tw$date), min(tw$date), units = "weeks")
```

```
## Time difference of 119.7143 weeks
```

Create the month variable

```
tw <- tw %>% mutate(month = cut.Date(date, breaks = "1 month", labels = FALSE))
```

Check the number of month

```
max(tw$month)
```

```
## [1] 28
```

```
length(seq(from = min(tw$date), to = max(tw$date), by = 'month'))
```

```
## [1] 28
```

Count the number of missing values

```
sum(is.na(tw))
```

```
## [1] 154672
```

Inspect where are the missings

```
missings <- c(
sum(is.na(tw$tw_screen_name)),
sum(is.na(tw$nome)),
sum(is.na(tw$tweet_testo)),
sum(is.na(tw$creato_il)),
sum(is.na(tw$creato_il_code)),
sum(is.na(tw$url)),
sum(is.na(tw$party_id)),
sum(is.na(tw$genere)),
sum(is.na(tw$chamber)),
sum(is.na(tw$status)),
sum(is.na(tw$date)),
sum(is.na(tw$week)),
sum(is.na(tw$month)) )

missing_df <- data.frame(colnames(tw), missings)
kable(missing_df)
```

colnames.tw.	missings
tw_screen_name	0
nome	0
tweet_testo	6494
creato_il	0
creato_il_code	0
url	148178
party_id	0
genere	0
chamber	0
status	0
date	0
week	0
month	0

From that analysis i obtain 148178 url missing, this is because the url is collected only when the tweets has an external link to other sources, for our analysis we can ignore those missings, with this check also results 6494 tweets missing those are the cases when someone post only images or video without text, so the extraction is correct.

Remove rows with missing tweets

```
sum(is.na(tw$tweet_testo))
```

```
## [1] 6494
```

```
tw <- tw %>% drop_na(tweet_testo)
```

Check that the variables make sense

```
unique(tw$party_id)
```

```
##  [1] "PD"           "FDI"          "M5S"          "FI"           "REG_LEAGUES"
##  [6] "MISTO"        "LEGA"         "IV"           "INDIPENDENTE" "CI"
## [11] "LEU"
```

```
unique(tw$genere)
```

```
## [1] "male"   "female" "male "
```

```
unique(tw$chamber)
```

```
## [1] "NotParl" "Senate"  "Camera"
```

```
unique(tw$status)
```

```
## [1] "sottosegretario" "presregione"     "viceministro"    "ministro"
## [5] "segretario"      "Parl"
```

Adjust the variable genere

```
# Remove space from genere variable [RUN ONLY ONCE!]
a <- unique(tw$genere)
a[3]
```

```
## [1] "male "
```

```
which(tw$genere == a[3])
```

```
## [1] 33300 33301 33302 33303 33304
```

```
tw$genere <- gsub(a[3],"male",tw$genere)
```

Verify the substitution

```
which(tw$genere == a[3])
```

```
## integer(0)
```

```
unique(tw$genere)
```

```
## [1] "male"   "female"
```

Now all the variables are ready for next steps

Create a new dataset selecting only necessary informations

```r
# Select variables for the analysis
dataset <- tw %>% select(nome, tweet_testo, genere, party_id,
                        chamber,status, date, week, month )
colnames(dataset)
```

```
## [1] "nome"        "tweet_testo" "genere"      "party_id"    "chamber"
## [6] "status"      "date"        "week"        "month"
```

Create the corpus

```r
corpus <- corpus(dataset, text = "tweet_testo")
ndoc(corpus)
```

```
## [1] 391197
```

Create the DFM

```r
# Split the corpus into single tokens (remain positional)
doc.tokens <- tokens(corpus,
                                 remove_punct = TRUE,
                                 remove_numbers = TRUE,
                                 remove_symbols = TRUE,
                                 remove_url = TRUE)

# Import my stopwords
my_word <- as.list(read_csv("data/it_stopwords_new_list.csv",
                            show_col_types = FALSE))

# Attach unrecognized symbols
my_list <- c(" ","c'è","+"," ", my_word$stopwords,
             stopwords('italian'), stopwords("english"))

# Save my_list
#save(my_list,file="data/my_list.Rda")

doc.tokens <- tokens_select(doc.tokens, my_list, selection='remove')

DFM <- dfm(doc.tokens, tolower = TRUE)
```

Trim the data

Only words that occur in the top 20% of the distribution and in less than 30% of documents. Very frequent but document specific words.

```r
DFM_trimmed <- dfm_trim(DFM, min_termfreq = 0.80, termfreq_type = "quantile",
                        max_docfreq = 0.3, docfreq_type = "prop")
```

```r
# Check the topfeatures
topfeatures(DFM_trimmed,15)
```

```
##    governo     grazie     lavoro      paese       anni presidente     grande
##      26036      20835      18314      16473      16317      14258      13656
##   italiani     italia   l'italia        via   politica  cittadini       bene
##      12011      11980      11752      11504       9964       9360       9311
##      forza
##       8505
```

Remove the emoji

```r
# Create a copy of the dfm
test <- DFM_trimmed
# Remove from the copy all the non ASCII carachters
test@Dimnames$features <- gsub("[^\x01-\x7F]", "", test@Dimnames$features)

# Check the difference from the list of features before and after apply gsub
a <- unique(test@Dimnames$features)
b <- unique(DFM_trimmed@Dimnames$features)
setdiff(b,a) #I have selected also words that cannot be removed

# Create an object with the features after remove non ASCII characters
c <- test@Dimnames$features
# Create an object with the original features
d <- DFM_trimmed@Dimnames$features

# Create the list of the removed features
diff <- setdiff(d,c)
emoji <- diff[diff %>% nchar() < 4]
emoji <- list(emoji)
emoji
# Now i can remove this list from the dfm
DFM_trimmed <- dfm_remove(DFM_trimmed, emoji)

#save(DFM_trimmed,file="data/dfm_trimmed.Rda")
```

Take the proportion of the frequencies

```r
# Weight the frequency
dfm_weight <- DFM_trimmed %>%
  dfm_weight(scheme = "prop")
```

Now the data are ready for the next analysis

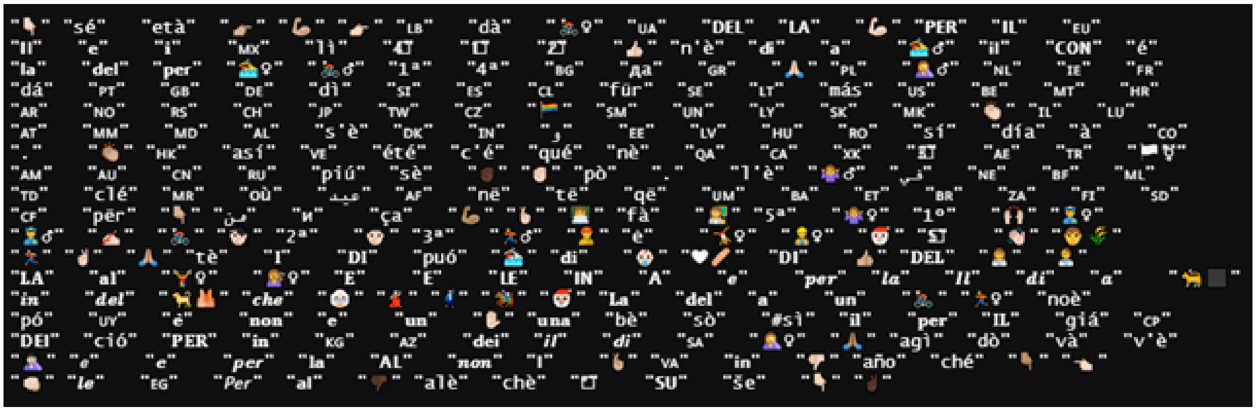
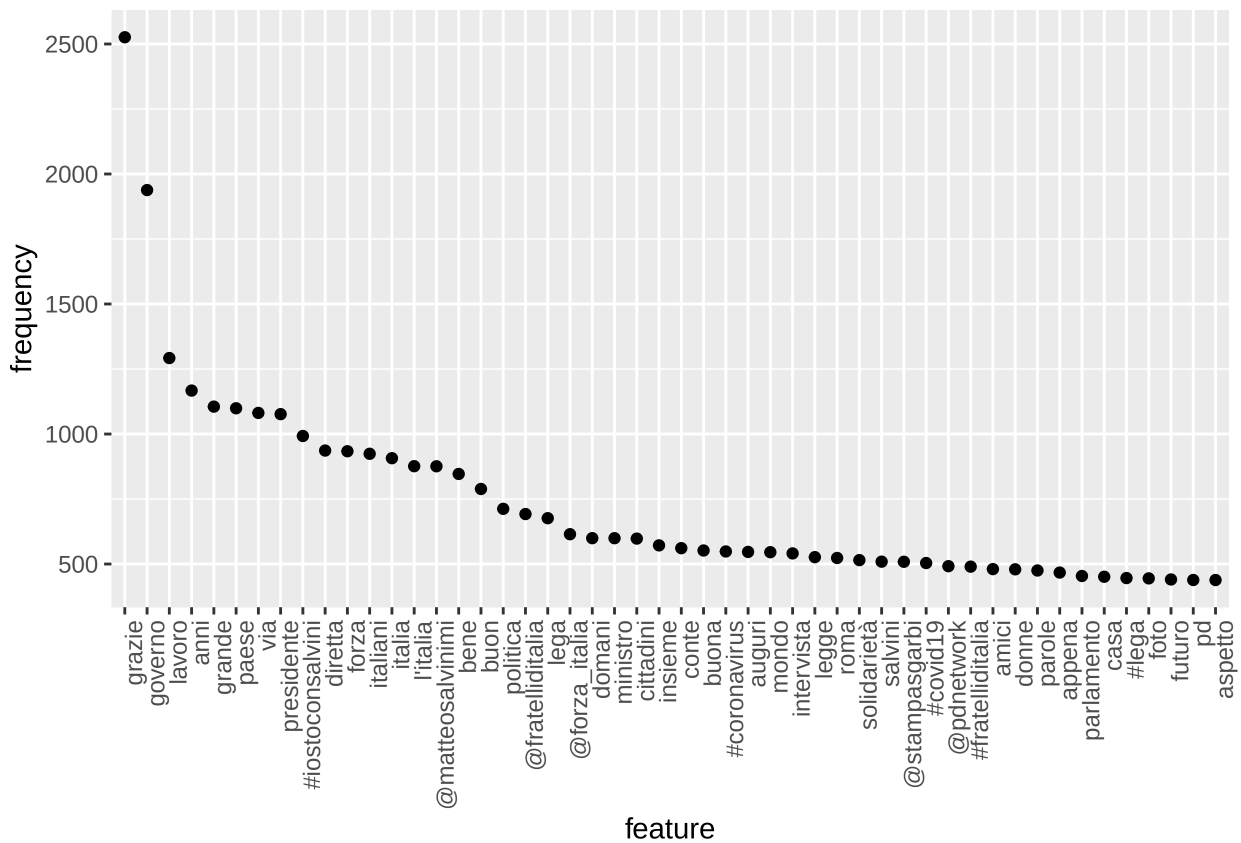


Figure 1: Emoji removed

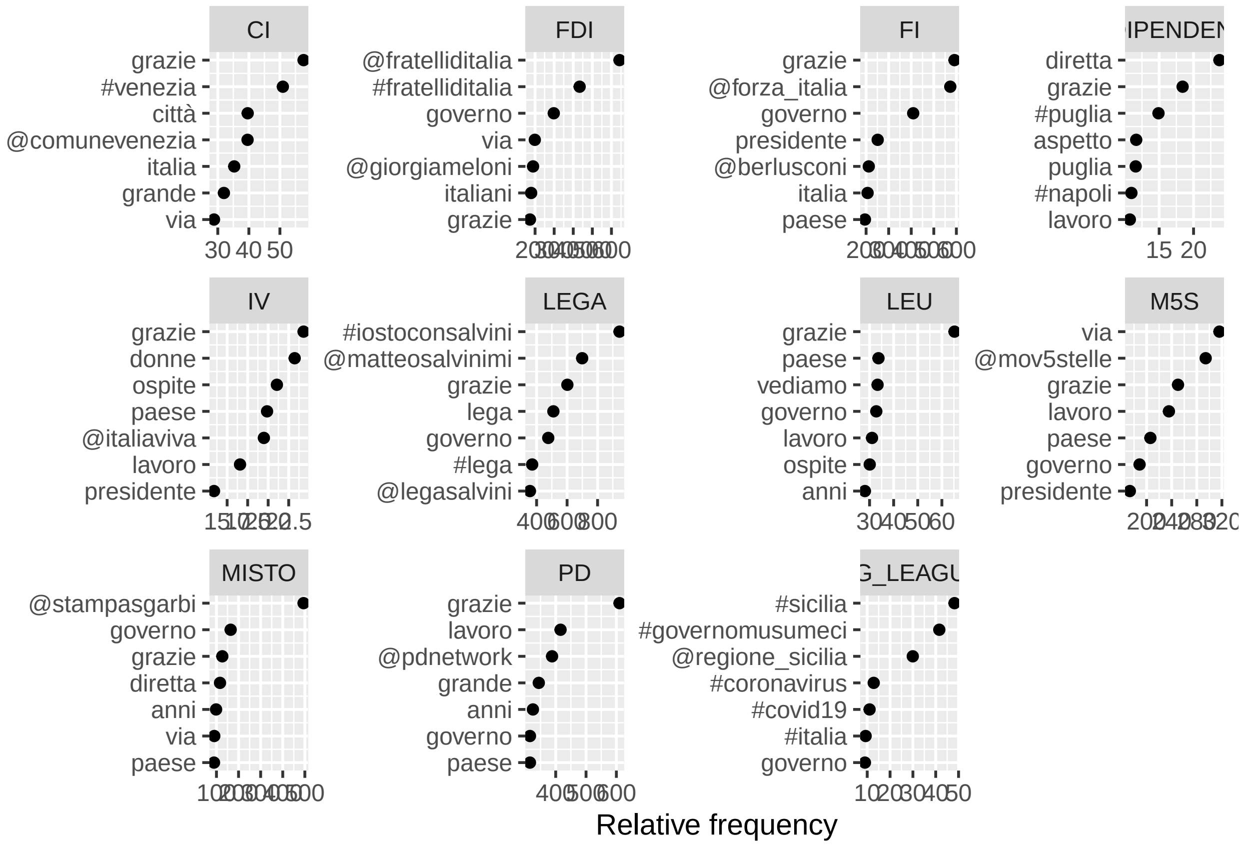
Preliminar analysis

Topfeatures frquency



frequency
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
grazie
governo
lavoro
anni
grande
paese
via
presidente
#iostoconsalvini
diretta
forza
italiani
italia
l'italia
@matteosalvinimi
bene
buon
politica
@fratelliditalia
lega
@forza_italia
domani
ministro
cittadini
insieme
conte
buona
#coronavirus
auguri
mondo
intervista
legge
roma
solidarietà
salvini
@stampasgarbi
#covid19
@pdnetwork
#fratelliditalia
amici
donne
parole
appena
parlamento
casa
#lega
foto
futuro
pd
aspetto
feature

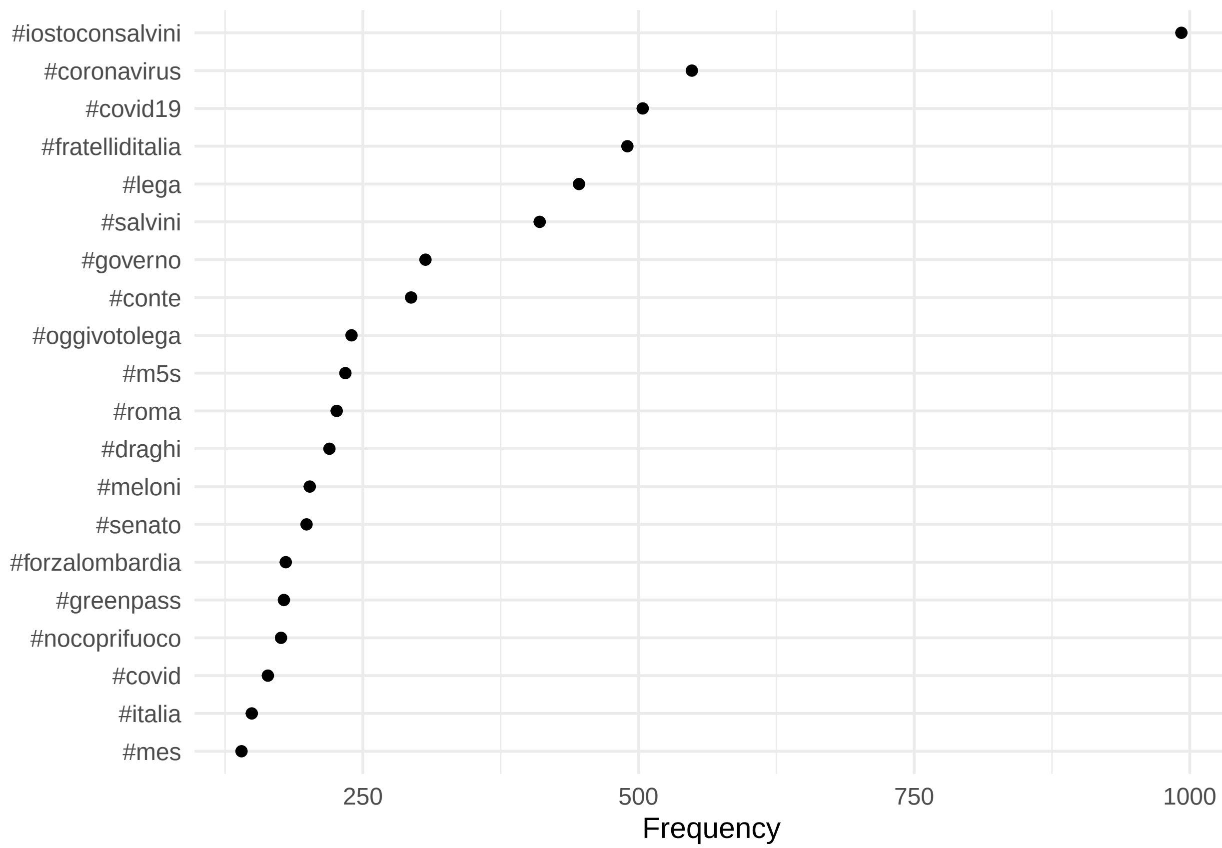
Relative frequency of the topfeatures by Party ID



Most common hashtag

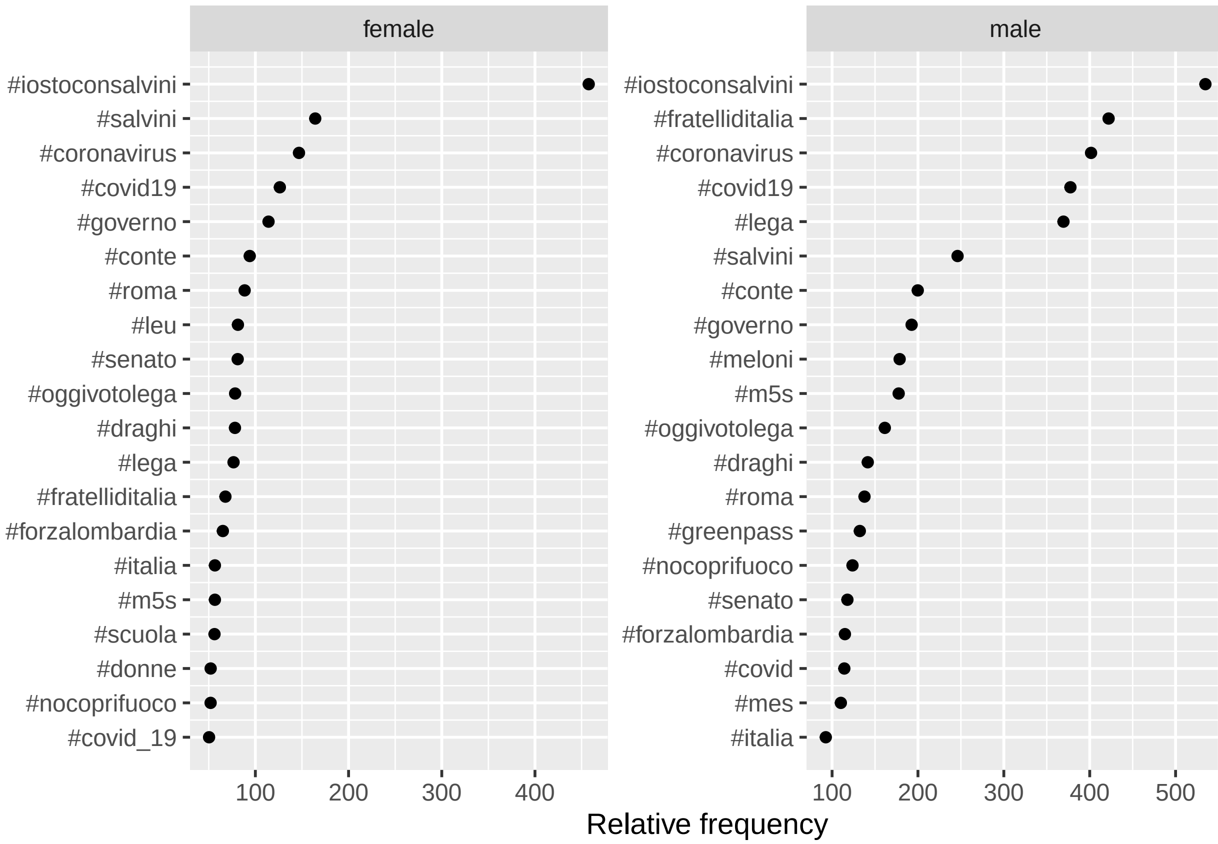
```
tag_dfm <- dfm_select(dfm_weight, pattern = "#*")
toptag <- names(topfeatures(tag_dfm, 20))
toptag
```

```
##  [1] "#iostoconsalvini" "#coronavirus"     "#covid19"         "#fratelliditalia"
##  [5] "#lega"            "#salvini"         "#governo"         "#conte"
##  [9] "#oggivotolega"    "#m5s"             "#roma"            "#draghi"
## [13] "#meloni"          "#senato"          "#forzalombardia"  "#greenpass"
## [17] "#nocoprifuoco"    "#covid"           "#italia"          "#mes"
```



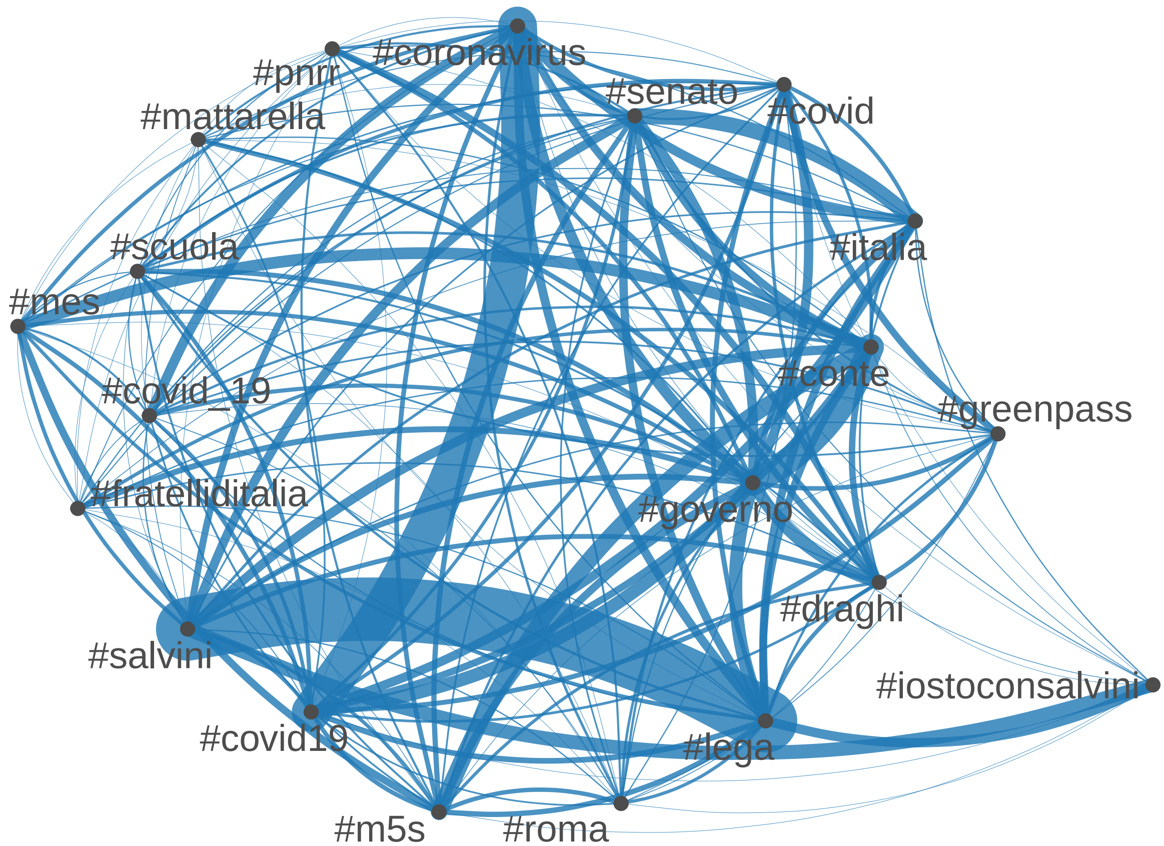
Most common hashtag by Gender

```
tstat_freq <- textstat_frequency(tag_dfm, n = 20,
                                 groups = dfm_weight$genere)
```

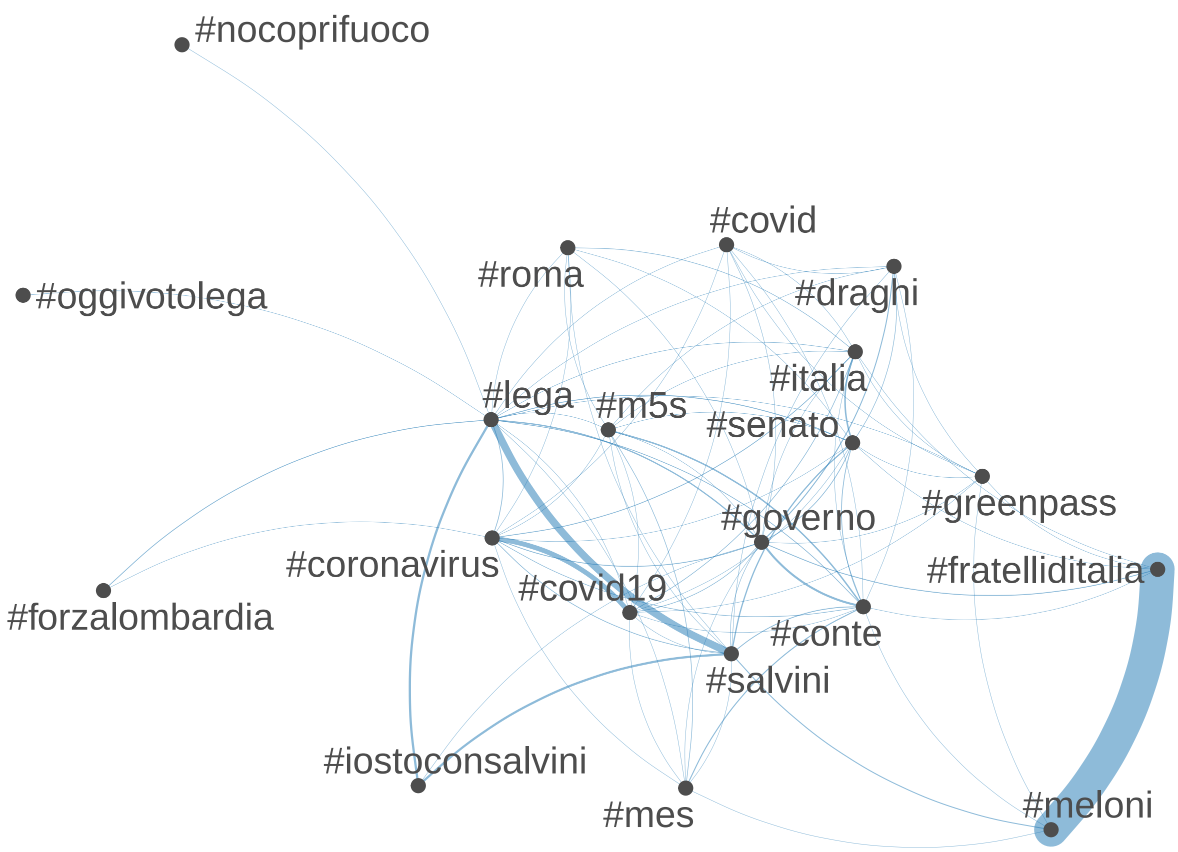


female
male
#iostoconsalvini
#salvini
#coronavirus
#covid19
#governo
#conte
#roma
#leu
#senato
#oggivotolega
#draghi
#lega
#fratelliditalia
#forzalombardia
#italia
#m5s
#scuola
#donne
#nocoprifuoco
#covid_19
100
200
300
400
#iostoconsalvini
#fratelliditalia
#coronavirus
#covid19
#lega
#salvini
#conte
#governo
#meloni
#m5s
#oggivotolega
#draghi
#roma
#greenpass
#nocoprifuoco
#senato
#forzalombardia
#covid
#mes
#italia
100
200
300
400
500
Relative frequency

Co-occurrence Plot of hashtags



Not weighted



Weighted

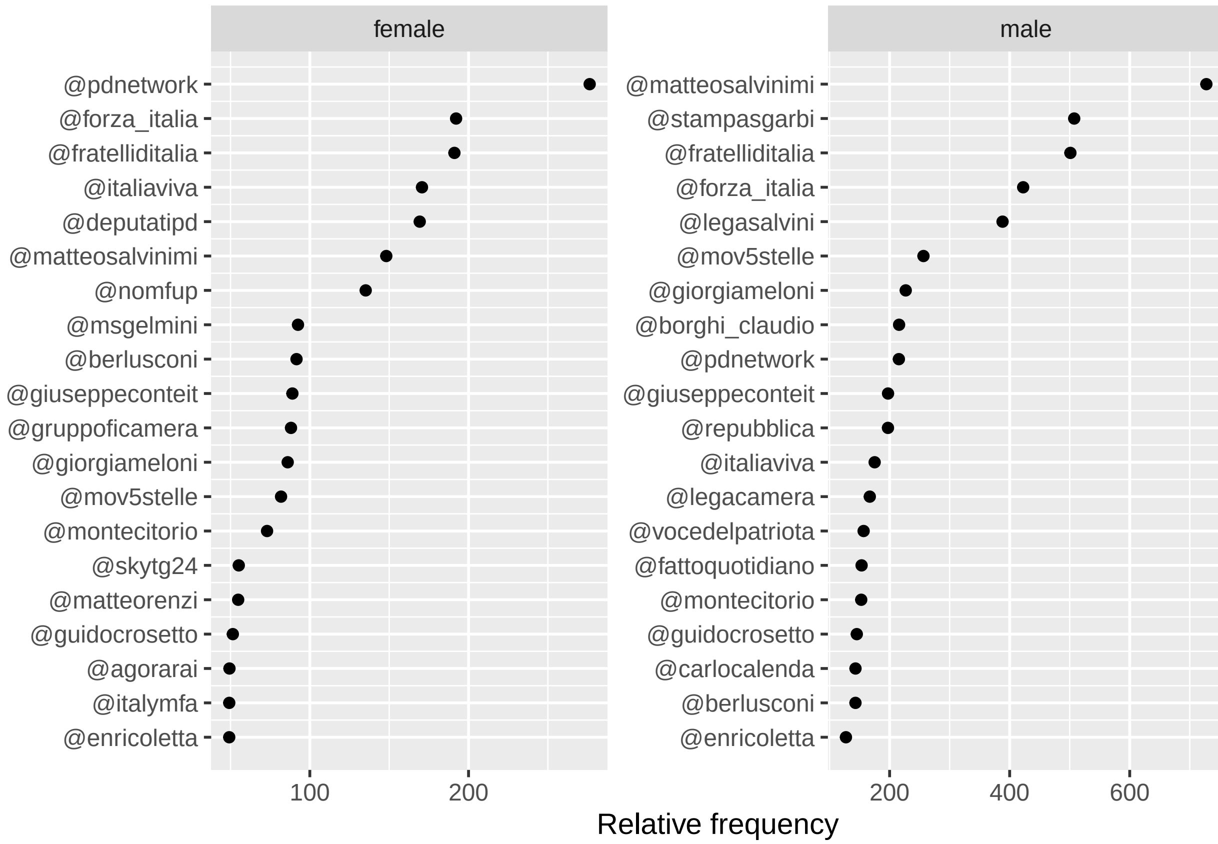
Most frequently mentioned usernames

```
user_dfm <- dfm_select(dfm_weight, pattern = "@*")
topuser <- names(topfeatures(user_dfm, 20, scheme = "docfreq"))
kable(topuser, col.names = "Most mentioned username")
```

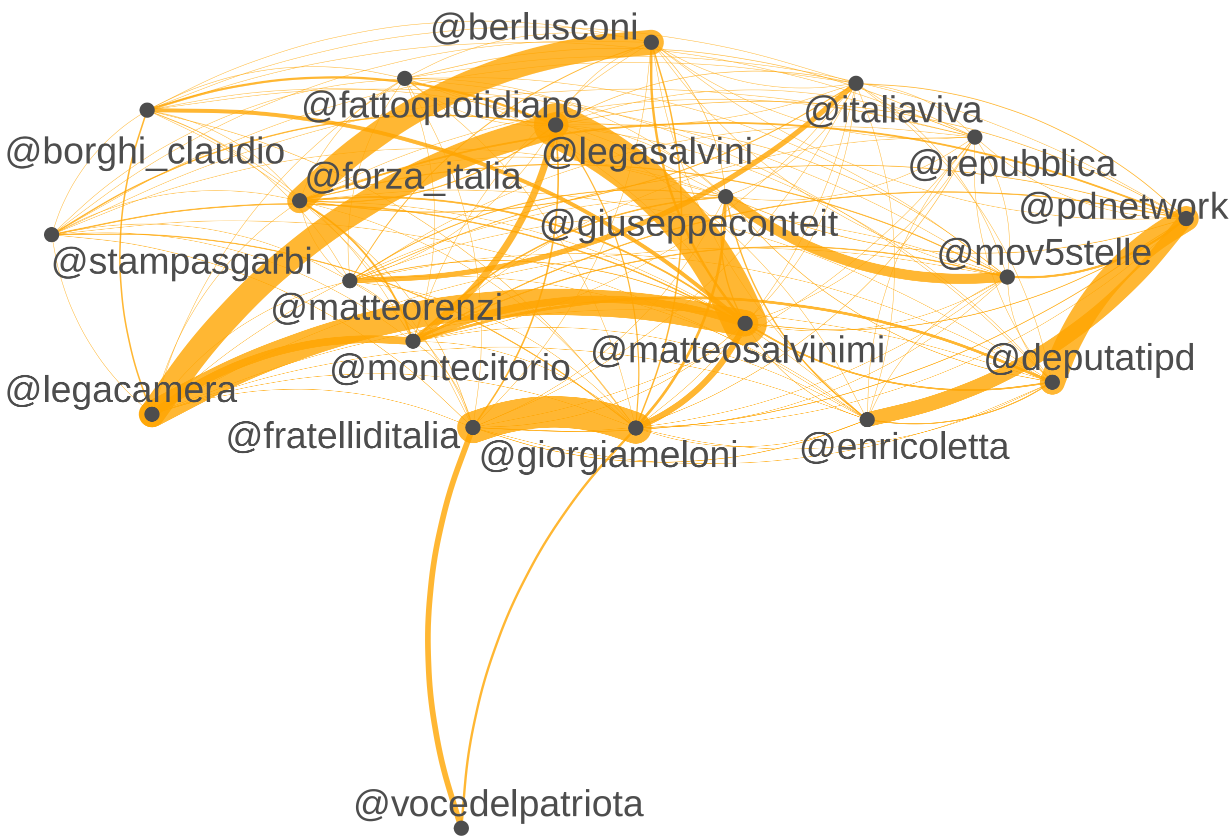
Most mentioned username
@matteosalvinimi
@fratelliditalia
@forza_italia
@pdnetwork
@stampasgarbi
@mov5stelle
@legasalvini
@italiaviva
@giuseppeconteit
@giorgiameloni
@montecitorio
@deputatipd
@repubblica
@vocedelpatriota
@legacamera
@berlusconi
@matteorenzi
@fattoquotidiano
@enricoletta
@borghi_claudio

Most frequently mentioned usernames by gender

```
user_tstat_freq <- textstat_frequency(user_dfm, n = 20,
                                      groups = dfm_weight$genere)
```


female
male
@pdnetwork
@forza_italia
@fratelliditalia
@italiaviva
@deputatipd
@matteosalvinimi
@nomfup
@msgelmini
@berlusconi
@giuseppeconteit
@gruppoficamera
@giorgiameloni
@mov5stelle
@montecitorio
@skytg24
@matteorenzi
@guidocrosetto
@agorarai
@italymfa
@enricoletta
@matteosalvinimi
@stampasgarbi
@fratelliditalia
@forza_italia
@legasalvini
@mov5stelle
@giorgiameloni
@borghi_claudio
@pdnetwork
@giuseppeconteit
@repubblica
@italiaviva
@legacamera
@vocedelpatriota
@fattoquotidiano
@montecitorio
@guidocrosetto
@carlocalenda
@berlusconi
@enricoletta
100
200
200
400
600
Relative frequency

Co-occurrence plot of usernames

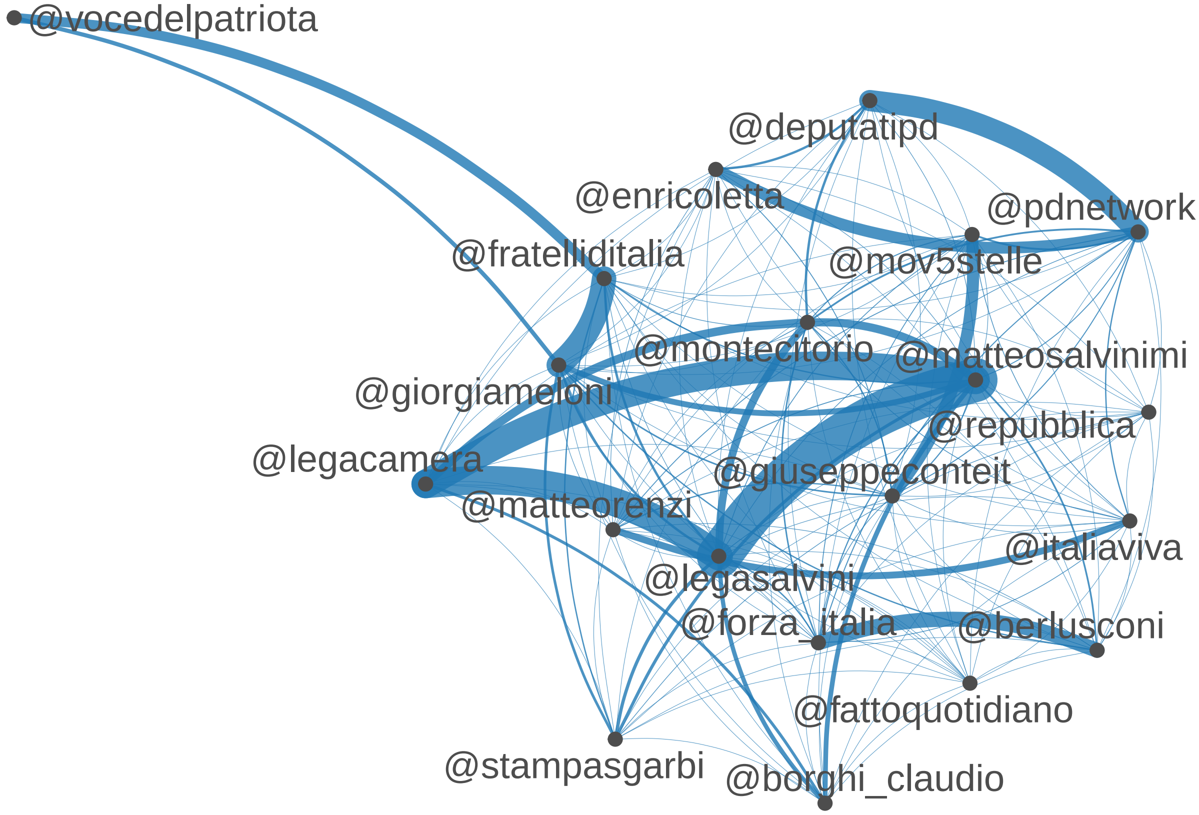


Weighted

Not weighted

```r
# NOT WEIGHTED
user_dfm_NOT_W <- dfm_select(DFM, pattern = "@*")
topuser_NOT <- names(topfeatures(user_dfm_NOT_W, 20, scheme = "docfreq"))

user_fcm_NOT <- fcm(user_dfm_NOT_W)
set.seed(6)
topuser_fcm_NOT <- fcm_select(user_fcm_NOT, pattern = topuser_NOT)
textplot_network(topuser_fcm_NOT, min_freq = 0.1, edge_alpha = 0.8, edge_size = 5)
```


@vocedelpatriota
@deputatipd
@enricoletta
@pdnetwork
@fratelliditalia
@mov5stelle
@montecitorio
@matteosalvinimi
@giorgiameloni
@repubblica
@legacamera
@giuseppeconteit
@matteorenzi
@italiaviva
@legasalvini
@forza_italia
@berlusconi
@fattoquotidiano
@stampasgarbi
@borghi_claudio