# project1

9/18/2017

```
library("rvest")
library("qdap")
library("syuzhet")
library("dplyr")
library("beeswarm")
library("tibble")
library("sentimentr")
library("factoextra")
library("scales")
library("RColorBrewer")
library("RColorBrewer")
source("../lib/plotstacked.R")
source("../lib/speechFuncs.R")
```

### read in url

```
### Inauguaral speeches
main.page <- read_html(x = "http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/inaugurals.php")</pre>
inaug=f.speechlinks(main.page)
as.Date(inaug[,1], format="%B %e, %Y")
## [1] "1789-04-30" "1793-03-04" "1797-03-04" "1801-03-04" "1805-03-04"
## [6] "1809-03-04" "1813-03-04" "1817-03-04" "1821-03-04" "1825-03-04"
## [11] "1829-03-04" "1833-03-04" "1837-03-04" "1841-03-04" "1845-03-04"
## [16] "1849-03-05" "1853-03-04" "1857-03-04" "1861-03-04" "1865-03-04"
## [21] "1869-03-04" "1873-03-04" "1877-03-05" "1881-03-04" "1885-03-04"
## [26] "1889-03-04" "1893-03-04" "1897-03-04" "1901-03-04" "1905-03-04"
## [31] "1909-03-04" "1913-03-04" "1917-03-04" "1921-03-04" "1925-03-04"
## [36] "1929-03-04" "1933-03-04" "1937-01-20" "1941-01-20" "1945-01-20"
## [41] "1949-01-20" "1953-01-20" "1957-01-21" "1961-01-20" "1965-01-20"
## [46] "1969-01-20" "1973-01-20" "1977-01-20" "1981-01-20" "1985-01-21"
## [51] "1989-01-20" "1993-01-20" "1997-01-20" "2001-01-20" "2005-01-20"
## [56] "2009-01-20" "2013-01-21" "2017-01-20" NA
inaug=inaug[-nrow(inaug),] # remove the last line, irrelevant due to error.
#### Nomination speeches
main.page=read_html("http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/nomination.php")
nomin <- f.speechlinks(main.page)</pre>
nomin<-nomin[-47,] # remove the irrelevant line.
#### Farewell speeches
main.page=read_html("http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/farewell_addresses.php")
farewell <- f.speechlinks(main.page)</pre>
```

## read in list

```
inaug.list=read.csv("inauglist.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
nomin.list=read.csv("nominlist.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
farewell.list=read.csv("farewelllist.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

#### combine list and url

## write in full text

# write in Trump's speeches.

```
Trump.speeches=data.frame(
  X...President=rep("Donald J. Trump", 3),
  File=rep("DonaldJTrump", 3),
  Term=rep(0, 3),
  Party=rep("Republican", 3),
  Date=c("August 31, 2016", "September 7, 2016", "January 11, 2017"),
  Words=c(word_count(speech1), word_count(speech2), word_count(speech3)),
  Win=rep("yes", 3),
  type=rep("speeches", 3),
  links=rep(NA, 3),
  urls=rep(NA, 3),
 fulltext=c(speech1, speech2, speech3)
speech.list=rbind(speech.list, Trump.speeches)
sentence.list=NULL
for(i in 1:nrow(speech.list)){
  sentences=sent_detect(speech.list$fulltext[i],
                        endmarks = c("?", ".", "!", "|",";"))
  if(length(sentences)>0){
   emotions=get_nrc_sentiment(sentences)
   word.count=word_count(sentences)
    # colnames(emotions)=paste0("emo.", colnames(emotions))
    # in case the word counts are zeros?
   emotions=diag(1/(word.count+0.01))%*%as.matrix(emotions)
    sentence.list=rbind(sentence.list,
                        cbind(speech.list[i,-ncol(speech.list)],
                              sentences=as.character(sentences),
                              word.count,
                              emotions,
                              sent.id=1:length(sentences)
   )
 }
```

#### remove non-sentences

```
sentence.list=
sentence.list%>%
filter(!is.na(word.count))
```

# choose only "Democratic" and "Republican" party to compare.

```
newlist=sentence.list%>%filter(!is.na(Party))
newlist<-rbind(newlist[newlist$Party=="Democratic",],newlist[newlist$Party=="Republican",])</pre>
```

## compare only parties

```
party.summary<-aggregate(newlist[,13:22],list(newlist$Party),mean)</pre>
party.summary=as.data.frame(party.summary)
party.summary$ratio=(party.summary$negative)/(party.summary$positive)
# negative:positive rate, the smaller the better
party.summary$ratio
## [1] 0.4650764 0.5031626
# the ratio of "Democratic" is smaller than the one of "Republican", which means,
# the speech of Democratic presidents tend to use positive words.
rownames(party.summary)<-party.summary[,1]</pre>
party.summary<-party.summary[,-1]</pre>
# create a plot to compare different emotions
{x<-c(1:8)}
plot(x,party.summary[1,1:8],type="l",col=1,xaxt = "n")
lines(x,party.summary[2,1:8],type="1",col=2)
legend("topright",c("Democratic","Republican"),lty=1,col=c("black","red"))
axis(1,at=1:8,labels=c("anger","anticipation","disgust","fear","joy","sadness","surprise",
                        "trust"))}
      0.05
                                                                           Democratic
                                                                            Republidan
      0.04
party.summary[1, 1:8]
      0.03
      0.02
      0.01
           anger
                               disgust
                                           fear
                                                      joy
                                                             sadness
                                                                                    trust
```

# compare through president, order by party

```
president.summary<-aggregate(newlist[,13:22],list(newlist$File,newlist$Party),mean)
president.summary=as.data.frame(president.summary)
president.summary$ratio=(president.summary$negative)/(president.summary$positive)
rownames(president.summary)<-president.summary[,1]
president.summary<-president.summary[,-1]
colnames(president.summary)[1]<-c("Party")</pre>
```

Χ

```
# compare ratio in numbers of presidents from different parties.
compare.ratio<-president.summary[order(president.summary$ratio),]</pre>
table(compare.ratio$Party[compare.ratio$ratio<0.5])</pre>
##
## Democratic Republican
##
           14
                      13
# compare positive word rates in numbers of presidents from different parties.
compare.pos<-president.summary[order(president.summary$positive),]</pre>
table(compare.pos$Party[compare.pos$positive>0.075])
##
## Democratic Republican
##
           12
                      14
# there isn't too much difference between the number of presidents who likes to use
# positive words.
head(compare.ratio)
##
                          Party
                                       anger anticipation
                                                               disgust
## MittRomney
                     Republican 0.010108867
                                               0.02881149 0.005445982
                     Democratic 0.008360423
                                               0.02910973 0.007290123
## MichaelDukakis
## ThomasEDewey
                     Republican 0.010546652
                                               0.03645069 0.005603096
## GroverCleveland-I Democratic 0.011344617
                                               0.03547421 0.007977169
## LyndonBJohnson
                     Democratic 0.011397235
                                               0.03244827 0.009296228
## DwightDEisenhower Republican 0.017754288
                                               0.03826237 0.007085148
##
                           fear
                                        joy
                                                sadness
                                                           surprise
                                                                          trust
## MittRomney
                     0.01182217 0.03507623 0.009398545 0.010073210 0.05916725
                     0.01250071 0.03536254 0.007380922 0.014317782 0.05354074
## MichaelDukakis
## ThomasEDewey
                     0.02666675 0.04084009 0.013935480 0.014018369 0.06632922
## GroverCleveland-I 0.02623541 0.03135520 0.009625197 0.011077800 0.07245122
                     0.01814459 0.02789763 0.010706120 0.009720445 0.05496985
## LyndonBJohnson
## DwightDEisenhower 0.02800416 0.03568016 0.013302523 0.012677093 0.05883946
##
                       negative
                                   positive
                                                ratio
## MittRomney
                     0.01710144 0.07797955 0.2193067
                     0.02094632 0.08803742 0.2379252
## MichaelDukakis
## ThomasEDewey
                     0.03217418 0.09330396 0.3448318
## GroverCleveland-I 0.03584374 0.09900025 0.3620571
## LyndonBJohnson
                     0.02735448 0.07287860 0.3753431
## DwightDEisenhower 0.03427288 0.08850180 0.3872564
tail(compare.ratio)
##
                          Party
                                      anger anticipation
                                                              disgust
## WilliamHowardTaft Republican 0.01484824
                                              0.02475088 0.010755806
## RobertDole
                     Republican 0.01693974
                                              0.02925358 0.008943524
## CharlesEHughes
                     Republican 0.01915577
                                              0.03311182 0.010375591
## WarrenGHarding
                     Republican 0.01919575
                                              0.03487362 0.011578204
## JohnMcCain
                     Republican 0.01953016
                                              0.02749144 0.008639174
## AbrahamLincoln
                     Republican 0.02214610
                                              0.02538016 0.010713349
##
                           fear
                                        joy
                                               sadness
                                                          surprise
                                                                         trust
## WilliamHowardTaft 0.02446268 0.01936605 0.01407274 0.009177716 0.04933131
## RobertDole
                     0.02001206 0.02187510 0.01722532 0.012102994 0.04439208
## CharlesEHughes
                     0.02540871 \ 0.01968673 \ 0.01778762 \ 0.010495798 \ 0.05615888
                     0.03682913 0.02908338 0.01871388 0.013631688 0.05740112
## WarrenGHarding
```

```
0.03245849 0.02672097 0.01671050 0.007914201 0.04521050
## JohnMcCain
## AbrahamLincoln
                    0.03262857 0.02011536 0.02021784 0.010240371 0.04327443
                      negative positive
## WilliamHowardTaft 0.03917012 0.06559809 0.5971229
## RobertDole
                    0.03477580 0.05729055 0.6070077
## CharlesEHughes 0.05210225 0.08534035 0.6105231
## WarrenGHarding 0.05573557 0.08649557 0.6443748
## JohnMcCain
                    0.04679076 0.06423233 0.7284613
## AbrahamLincoln
                    0.04717292 0.06228920 0.7573210
# It is not surprising that President Lincoln is the least likely to use positive words
# in his speeches, this is mainly because the US was in "Civil War" at that time.
```

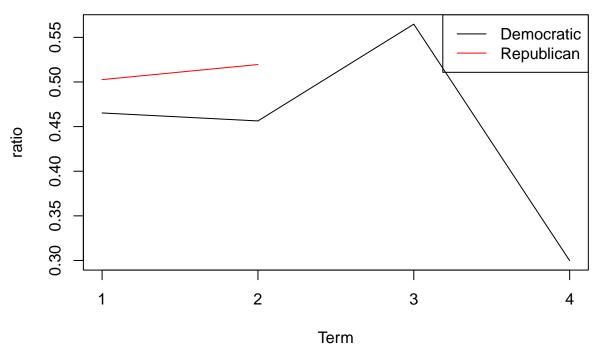
## compare between Terms

```
term.summary<-aggregate(newlist[,13:22],list(newlist$Term),mean)
term.summary=as.data.frame(term.summary)
term.summary$ratio=(term.summary$negative)/(term.summary$positive)
rownames(term.summary)<-term.summary[,1]
term.summary<-term.summary[,-1]
term.summary$ratio

## [1] 0.5365998 0.4869489 0.4946730 0.5647641 0.2998310
# as we can see, presidents tend to use more possitive words when they
# become a president.</pre>
```

# compare between Terms an Parties

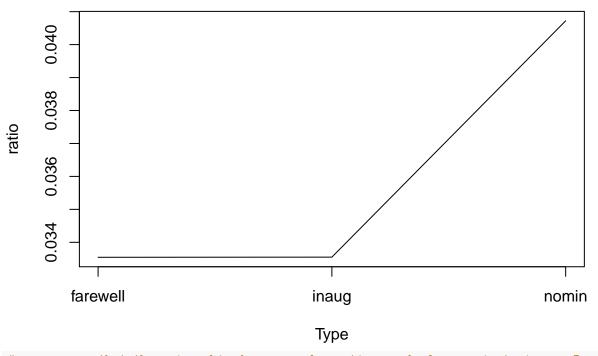
# **Democratic ratio by term**

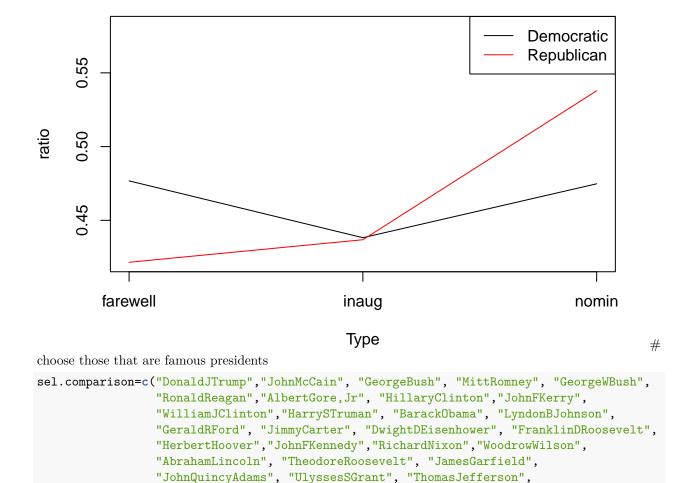


```
# we can see Democratic presidents tend to use more positive words from their Term1 to # Term2, except for president FranklinDRoosevelt, he used more negative words during # his 3rd Term because the USA is in WWII, and he used more positive words in his 4th # Term because he wants to inspiring citizen.
# However we can see that Republican President tends to use more negative words in their # 2nd Term.
```

# compare between type of files.

```
type.summary<-aggregate(newlist[,13:22],list(newlist$type),mean)
type.summary=as.data.frame(type.summary)
type.summary$ratio=(type.summary$negative)/(type.summary$positive)
rownames(type.summary)<-type.summary[,1]
type.summary<-type.summary[,-1]
{x<-c(1:3)
plot(x,tp.summary[1:3,11],type="l",col=1,xlab="Type",ylab="ratio",xaxt = "n")
axis(1,at=1:3,labels=rownames(type.summary)[1:3])
}</pre>
```





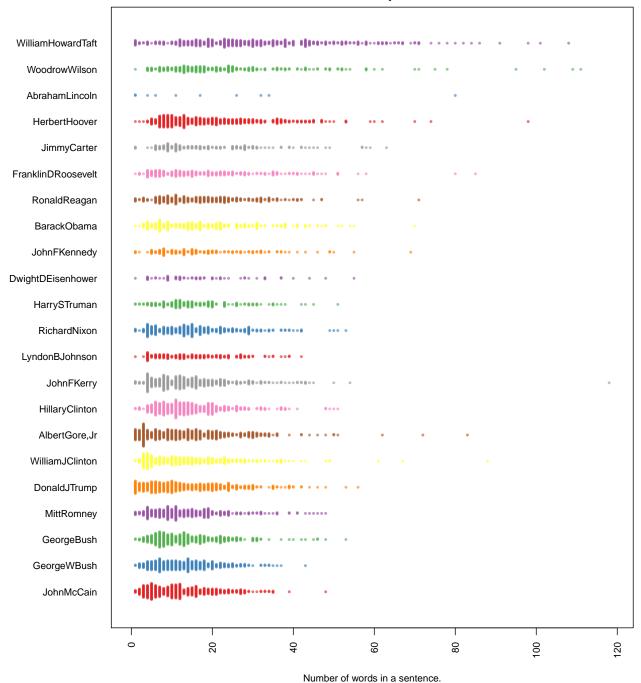
## First term

```
par(mar=c(4, 11, 2, 2))
#sel.comparison=levels(sentence.list$FileOrdered)
sentence.list.sel=filter(sentence.list,
                        type=="nomin", Term==1, File%in%sel.comparison)
sentence.list.sel$File=factor(sentence.list.sel$File)
sentence.list.sel$FileOrdered=reorder(sentence.list.sel$File,
                                  sentence.list.sel$word.count,
                                  mean,
                                  order=T)
beeswarm(word.count~FileOrdered,
         data=sentence.list.sel,
         horizontal = TRUE,
         pch=16, col=alpha(brewer.pal(9, "Set1"), 0.6),
         cex=0.55, cex.axis=0.8, cex.lab=0.8,
         spacing=5/nlevels(sentence.list.sel$FileOrdered),
         las=2, xlab="Number of words in a sentence.", ylab="",
```

"GeorgeWashington", "WilliamHowardTaft", "AndrewJackson",

"WilliamHenryHarrison", "JohnAdams")

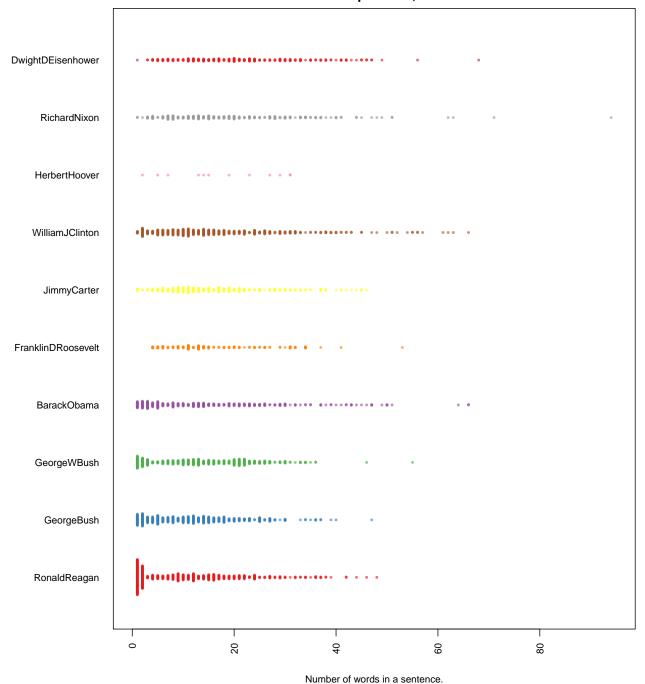
#### **Nomination speeches**



#### second term

```
par(mar=c(4, 11, 2, 2))
#sel.comparison=levels(sentence.list$FileOrdered)
```

#### Nomination speeches, 2nd term



# find the longest length of word in each sentence

```
word<-matrix(0,nrow=21326,ncol=max(sentence.list$word.count)+1)
for (i in 1:21326){
  word[i,1:length(nchar(strsplit(as.character(
     sentence.list$sentences[i]),split="\\, |\\,| |\\:|\-|\\>")[[1]]))]<-nchar(strsplit(
     as.character(sentence.list$sentences[i]),split="\\, |\\,| |\\:|\\-|\\>")[[1]])
```

```
word[,1:124] <- as.numeric(word[,1:124])
rownames(word)<-sentence.list$File</pre>
# find the longest word in each sentence.
maxlength.word<-matrix(NA,nrow=nrow(word),ncol=2)</pre>
colnames(maxlength.word)<-c("President", "max length of word")</pre>
maxlength.word[,1]<-sentence.list$File
president<-as.matrix(as.data.frame(table(sentence.list$File))[,1])</pre>
maxlength.word[,2]<-apply(word[,1:124],1,max)</pre>
table(as.numeric(maxlength.word[,2]))
##
##
                                                    10
                                                          11
                                                               12
                                                                    13
                                                                         14
                                                                               15
##
         105
               91 365 711 924 1915 2461 3182 3917 2818 2134 1213 990
                                                                             181
    169
##
    16
         17
               18
                    19
##
  117
          26
# find the number of complex words in each president's speeches.
complexword<-matrix(0,ncol=2,nrow=length(president))</pre>
complexword[,1]<-as.matrix(president)</pre>
for(i in 1:length(president)){
  complexword[i,2]<-sum(as.numeric(word[rownames(word)==president[i],1:124])>=9)
complexword.ordered<-complexword[order(as.numeric(complexword[,2])),]</pre>
head(complexword.ordered)
##
        [,1]
                              [,2]
## [1,] "TheodoreRoosevelt" "94"
## [2,] "WalterFMondale"
                             "127"
## [3,] "CharlesEHughes"
                             "133"
## [4,] "ZacharyTaylor"
                             "165"
## [5,] "GeorgeMcGovern"
                             "182"
## [6,] "MichaelDukakis"
                             "215"
tail(complexword.ordered)
         [,1]
                                [,2]
##
## [53,] "RichardNixon"
                               "1529"
## [54,] "HerbertHoover"
                               "1555"
## [55,] "DonaldJTrump"
                               "1565"
## [56,] "FranklinDRoosevelt" "1656"
## [57,] "BenjaminHarrison"
                               "1876"
                               "2408"
## [58,] "WilliamHowardTaft"
# Surprisingly, President Trump is the highest three presidents of using complex words.
```