University of Osnabrück

**Social Data Mining**

*Technical Report Task 1*

Wolfgang Groß

Matrikel-Nr. 957842

Ramona Leenings

Matrikel-Nr. 957842

WS 2014/2015

Content

[Development Environment 3](#_Toc401999781)

[Data Preprocessing 3](#_Toc401999782)

[Data Source 3](#_Toc401999783)

[Cleaning the CSV files 3](#_Toc401999784)

[Irregularities occurring in the csv files. 3](#_Toc401999785)

[Changes to the csv file. 4](#_Toc401999786)

[Code Listing for the cleaning of the csv files. 5](#_Toc401999787)

[Compressing the data into an R-specific format 6](#_Toc401999788)

[Manipulating the Data 6](#_Toc401999789)

[Calculating 6](#_Toc401999790)

[Plotting 7](#_Toc401999791)

[Interpretation of the data 7](#_Toc401999792)

# Development Environment

In order to implement the given task, it was decided to use the software environment and programming language *R*, which was developed for statistical computing and graphical outputs. A software called *RStudio IDE* is used as development environment.

# Data Preprocessing

## Data Source

The data sources provided by the Uni Osnabrück are csv files containing data from the social network *Twitter*. There are three files containing data from the 12th of July to the 14th of July 2014 respectively. During this time, the FIFA world cup finals took place.

The csv files contain the following information: the unique identifier of a post, called *tweet,* the unique identifier of the corresponding user, a timestamp, values for longitude and latitude, as well as a string indicating the location of the user when making the tweet, and the content of the tweet itself. The values for longitude and latitude, as well as for the location aren’t necessarily given.

The separator used in the csv files is a tab character.

## Cleaning the CSV files

Irregularities occurring in the csv files. In order to work with the csv files, they needed to be preprocessed and cleaned, as there were some irregularities occurring.

First of all, the separator used (tab) wasn’t exclusively used for separation purposes, but also occurred in the text of a post, that is, in the content of the tweet. When reading csv files, the libraries programmed for this task expect the separator to be used exclusively for separating the data. Also the amounts of separators are expected to equal for each line. When a separator character occurs in one of the values that it is supposed to separate, the value is splitted and interpreted as two columns, when in fact it is only one and thus producing an irregular pattern with different numbers of columns.

Also line breaking characters were used in the text content of a tweet, so invalid new lines of data were produced. Within the csv file schema every line corresponds to an instance of data. Therefore wrong placed line breaking characters splits data that is supposed to be in one line to two lines and therefore endangers a correct interpretation of the data.

Even though libraries used for this task should have some error handling for occurrences like this, it remains unclear how exactly the data is interpreted in the end and if the resulting representation of the values is sensible. As we have a huge amount of data, this cannot be controlled manually. So the libraries for reading the csv files have to produce a reliable representation, and therefore the csv files should be cleaned from occurrences like this to be perfectly readable.

In addition, big amounts of data are processed, so every irregularity that has to be dealt with further extends the time and processing power needed, so that clean data should also be preferred regarding computational time and power.

Changes to the csv file. In order to prepare the data and to clean it from corrupted lines, some changes to the csv files were planned and implemented into a small program.

It was decided to chance the separator character from tab to semicolon. Because a semicolon is also a character used in regular text and is also part of some text character smilies, it was decided to first of all remove every semicolon from the file. This brings along a loss of information, but this was decided to be of no importance for the purposes and aims that were intended.

Afterwards the first six tabs indicating the separation of data were replaced with semicolons, so that any other tab remaining in the text could not lead to irritations.

Every line was checked in order to clean the file from corrupt data. It was checked if the line starts with a numeric value (the tweet ID) and if not, this is an indication for a misplaced line break within the tweet content and the line was removed. Afterwards it was made sure that the line splits correctly into seven columns, otherwise it was removed as well.

For the reading of the original file and the writing of the new, cleaned file a stream reader and stream writer were used. Due to the big size of the file an implementation was needed that allowed for a processing of the file line by line, in contrast to loading the whole file into the working memory.

Code Listing for the cleaning of the csv files. The program for cleaning was written in the .NET framework 4.0 with the programming language Visual Basic.NET. This was due to pragmatic reasons. We are familiar with the programming language and therefore the time needed for the implementation was small.

Sub CleanCSV()

Try

'Input Path for original CSV files

Dim inputpath As String = "C:/Users/mobi2/Documents/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Raw/"

'Output Path for new, cleaned CSV files

Dim outputpath As String = "C:/Users/mobi2/Documents/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Clean/"

'Names of files that should be processed

Dim listOfFiles As New List(Of String)

listOfFiles.Add("13July\_19xxxx.csv")

listOfFiles.Add("numeric\_20140712.csv")

listOfFiles.Add("numeric\_20140713.csv")

listOfFiles.Add("numeric\_20140714.csv")

'Counter for the line numbers of the input CSV

Dim line\_counter As Integer = 0

'Process each file from the filename list

For Each file In listOfFiles

Console.WriteLine("Processing " + file + "...")

'Use Streamreader and Streamwriter to be able to read file line by line

'-->prevent overloading of RAM which could be caused by loading file at once

Dim sr As StreamReader = New StreamReader(inputpath + file)

Dim sw As StreamWriter = New StreamWriter(outputpath + file)

'Read every line

Dim line As String

line = sr.ReadLine()

While line IsNot Nothing

line\_counter += 1

'Remove every ";" because we want to use ";" as a seperator

line = line.Replace(";", "")

'Split the line at tab with a maximum of 7 outputs

Dim listOfItems = line.Split(vbTab, 7, StringSplitOptions.None)

'If splitting was successfull and

If listOfItems IsNot Nothing AndAlso listOfItems.Count > 0 Then

'if the value of the first number is a numeric (otherwise corrupt line)

If IsNumeric(listOfItems(0)) Then

'Build output String

Dim output As String = ""

Dim counter As Integer = 0

For i As Integer = 0 To listOfItems.Count - 1

If i < listOfItems.Count - 1 Then

output += listOfItems(i) + ";"

Else

output += listOfItems(i)

End If

Next

'Count semicolons in output

Dim count\_of\_semicolons = output.Split(";"c).Length - 1

'If the line is valid it must contain 6 semicolons

If count\_of\_semicolons = 6 Then

sw.WriteLine(output)

ElseIf count\_of\_semicolons < 6 Or count\_of\_semicolons > 6 Then

'Otherwise the program should stop

'so that we can analyze the line and see what happened

Debugger.Break()

End If

End If

End If

'Read next line

line = sr.ReadLine()

End While

'Close Streamreader and Streamwriter

sr.Close()

sw.Close()

Next

Catch E As Exception

Console.WriteLine(E.Message)

Console.ReadLine()

End Try

End Sub

## Compressing the data into an R-specific format

R brings along an R-specific file format *Rda*, which compresses the data and can be read faster than csv files. For this purpose every csv file was read by a function called *fread* provided by the R package *data.table*. This implementation of reading the csv file is more sensitive for errors than the standard implement of R, but also much faster and as we are dealing with big data, better suited for our purposes.[[1]](#footnote-1) Afterwards the data was stores in the file format *Rda* with the help of the R function *saveRDS().*

### Code Listing for loading the csv files and saving it to Rda

#load data into workspace and set workspace

#####################

#setting environment

library**(**bit64**)**

library**(**data.table**)**

setwd**(**"~/Documents/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Clean"**)**

#setwd("~/Documents/programmierung/Social Data Mining All")

#####################

#loading & saving data

#build in R Routines for reading CSV

#dat <- read.csv('13July\_19xxxx.csv',sep='\t')

#dat <- read.csv('13July\_19xxxx\_with\_semi2.csv',sep=';')

#Using fRead because it is much faster

#1. Reading CSV file

#2. save data in Rda file to compress it and load it faster

#2014\_07\_13\_PART

dat\_small **<-** fread**(**'~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Clean/13July\_19xxxx.csv',header**=**F,sep**=**';'**)**

saveRDS**(**dat, file**=**"~Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Rda/13July\_xxxx.Rda"**)**

#2014\_07\_12

dat\_twelve **<-** fread**(**'~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Clean/numeric\_20140712.csv',header**=**F,sep**=**';'**)**

saveRDS**(**dat\_twelve, file**=**"~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Rda/numeric\_20140712.Rda"**)**

#2014\_07\_13

dat\_thirteen **<-** fread**(**'~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Clean/numeric\_20140713.csv',header**=**F,sep**=**';'**)**

saveRDS**(**dat\_thirteen, file**=**"~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Rda/numeric\_20140713.Rda"**)**

#2014\_07\_14

dat\_fourteen **<-** fread**(**'~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Clean/numeric\_20140714.csv',header**=**F,sep**=**';'**)**

saveRDS**(**dat\_fourteen, file**=**"~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Rda/numeric\_20140714\_1.Rda"**)**

# Manipulating the Data

## Calculating

The task was to calculate the number of tweets per minute and hour for each of the three days. The below-mentioned code listing shows the operations for this task. The script was executed for each of the days, with the corresponding line uncommented for the loading of correct Rda file for the day.

## Plotting

The plotting of the data was done with the help of the library ggplot2, a freely available R package that extends the built-in plotting function for R. The plots for each day are shown in the next section. The below-mentioned code listing shows the R instructions used.

### Code Listing for the calculations and the plotting of Task 1

#####################

#setting environment

library**(**ggplot2**)**

library**(**bit64**)**

library**(**data.table**)**

setwd**(**"~/Documents/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/"**)**

#setwd("~/Documents/programmierung/Social Data Mining All")

#####################

#loading & saving data

#small\_13-July\_file

dat **<-** readRDS**(**file**=**"~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Rda/13July\_xxxx.Rda"**)**

#2014-07-12

#dat <- readRDS(file="~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Rda/numeric\_20140712.Rda")

#2014-07-13

#dat <- readRDS(file="~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Rda/numeric\_20140713.Rda")

#2014-07-14

#dat <- readRDS(file="~/Coxi/WS1415/Social Data Mining/Data/Rda/numeric\_20140714.Rda")

#####################

#count for each time the number of posts

count **=** c**()**

#remove the doubles form dat$Timestamp; get unique

times **<-** unique**(**dat**$**V3**)**

#table gets number of elements

count **<-** data.frame**(**table**(**dat**$**V3**))**

#sum up per minute and per hour

sumMinute **<-** c**()**

**for(**i **in** 1**:**as.integer**(**length**(**count**$**Freq**)/**60**)){**sumMinute **<-** append**(**sumMinute,sum**(**count**$**Freq**[(**i**\***60**-**59**):(**i**\***60**)]))}**

sumHour **<-** c**()**

**for(**k **in** 1**:(**length**(**sumMinute**)/**60**)){**sumHour **<-** append**(**sumHour,sum**(**sumMinute**[(**k**\***60**-**59**):(**k**\***60**)]))}**

#####################

#plot

#convert Time into real time format

timeReal **<-** strptime**(**as.character**(**times**)**,format**=**"%Y%m%d%H%M%S"**)**

df **<-** data.frame**(**timeReal,count**$**Freq**)**

ggplot**(**df,aes**(**x**=**timeReal,y**=**count**$**Freq**))** **+** geom\_line**()**

# Interpretation of the data

Figure 1 Plot 2014-07-12

Brasilien:Niederlande - 0:3

Anstoß: 21 Uhr GMT

Tore 3’, 17’ und 90’+1 : 21:03, 21:17 und (91+30 Halbzeit) 23:01?

# 

Figure 2 Plot 2014-07-13

Germany:Argentinia – 1:0

Anstoß 20 GMT, D: 21 Uhr MESZ,

Tor in 113‘, 20 Uhr + 113min +30min Halbzeit= 23:13?

# 

Figure 3 Plot 2014-07-14

# Demonstration of Results

For different time resolutions we made a little web application with the r package shiny. The application in hosted the shinyapps server ( <https://wolfganggross.shinyapps.io/shiny/> .

The full code can be found on the github repository <https://github.com/WolfgangGross/Social_Data_Mining> .

Additional there is a presentation for this repository hosted on github created with the r package slidify. <http://wolfganggross.github.io/Social_Data_Mining/> (work in progress).

1. For a comparison of the processing speed for different R libraries see: http://statcompute.wordpress.com/2014/02/11/efficiency-of-importing-large-csv-files-in-r/. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)