DATA ANALYST NANODEGREE



PROJECT 5 : Wrangle & Analyze Data

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Abstract

Data are generated from everywhere and in various formats. To understand what that data is all about and to have some clear insights, data should be gathered, cleaned and analyzed. Here comes the role of the Data Analyst; where he/she will gather the needed data from different and multiple resources, clean it if necessary and then apply the required analyses and draw some conclusions.

In this project, I am applying one of Data Analysis approaches known as "Data Wrangling" on data from Twitter about dogs, I will start this process by first gathering the required data, assessing and finding problems in the structure and quality of that data, solve and clean those problems, store that data and finally draw some conclusions and insights about this dog data.

Introduction

"WeRateDogs", a Twitter account created in November 2015. The purpose of this account is to let people share photos about their dogs and let other people rate them. Usually, the rating is out of 10, but most of the time people rate the dogs with more than 10/10. However, in this project, I will apply the Data Wrangling three steps: Gathering, Assessing and Cleaning on this dog data and try to figure out some interesting outcomes from these lovely dogs.

I have used Jupyter Notebook and Python codes to make all of this happen. Some necessary Python libraries have been used like; Pandas, Numpy, Matplotlib, etc. Most importantly, Tweepy library has been installed as well so we can use the Twitter API to fetch in some more data directly from Twitter.

Gathering Data

The very first step in Data Wrangling is to gather data. Many criteria can be used; we can bring the data in via Web Scraping, requesting APIs, having ready-made CSV or TSV files, and many more others.

In this project, I have gathered the dogs data from 3 resources:

1- The "WeRateDogs" Twitter archive: this file was provided by Udacity and I only downloaded it and used it in my notebook. The file contains data from the Twitter account "WeRateDogs" and has different attributes about them.

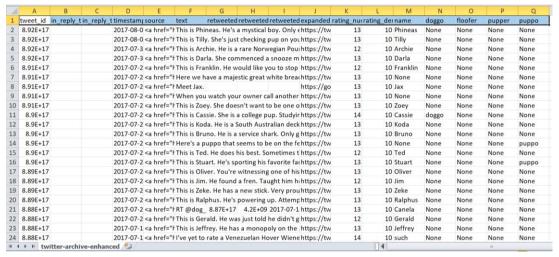


Figure 1: Twitter Archive CSV File

2- The tweet image predictions

This data was downloaded programmatically using Requests library, it contains images of the dogs and has related attributes related to them using Neural Networks.

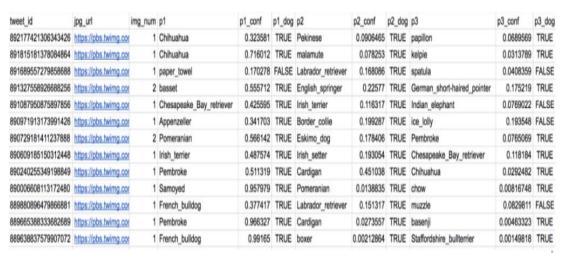


Figure 2: Tweet Image Prediction

3- The final data used was fetched in directly from Twitter using Twitter's API that was requested with Python's Tweepy library. I have only taken the "Tweet ID", "Retweet Counts" and "Favorite Counts" from each tweet and then saved them in a "Tweet_json.txt" file.

Out[12]:

id retweet_count favorite_count

	Id	retweet_count	lavorite_count
0	892420643555336193	7173	34478
1	892177421306343426	5391	29909
2	891815181378084864	3552	22507
3	891689557279858688	7396	37722
4	891327558926688256	7932	36020

```
In [13]: tweet_info = tweet_info.rename(columns = {'id':'tweet_id'})
tweet_info.head(1)
```

Figure 3: Twitter Data using Twitter's API

Assessing Data

Data was assessed visually and programmatically.

• Visual Assessment:

First of all, data cannot be assessed 100% accurately from only a look, so further programmatic assessment is a must. However, with a quick inspection over the data, I have found that the "Twitter Archive" file has so many NaN values, also the source attribute has only html format which is much harder to do further analyses.

Programmatic Assessment:

Many Python functions can be used to assess the data like: info(), describe(), value_counts(), etc.

The problems that I have come out with are as follow:

Tidiness Problems:

- 1) Dog Stage is seperated into 4 columns
- 2) Data in all 3 dataframe are related but they are seperated

Quality Problems:

- 1) Invalid "tweet_id" data type (int instead of string or object)
- 2) Invalid "timestamp" data type (object instead of datetime)
- 3) Invalid "name" for the some dogs (a, an, None, etc..)
- 4) The "Source" column is in an HTML format.
- 5) Delete the columns that will not be necessary for further analysis.
- 6) Some columns has attributes seperated by underscore instead of a space
- 7) Drop 66 jpg_url duplicated
- 8) Some p values come with upercase letter and other start with lowercase

Cleaning Data

In this stage, I have applied the three stages of cleaning; Define, Code and Test. I have also used different Python functions like: copy(), merge(), drop(), np.isnan(), etc.

Storing Data

After completing all the Data Wrangling steps, I have saved the cleaned data in a new CSV file and called it "twitter_archive_master".

Analyzing & Visualizing Data

In this part of the project, I have tried to find some trends and insights over the dogs data. "this will be provided in detail in the "act_report.pdf" file.