台灣科技大學 社群媒體分析實務第一次作業

第一題

建構個人資料分析平台之說明

作業系統:Mac OS Sierra

硬體資源:Macbook pro

Jupy ter, Elasticsearch, Logstash

安裝:

Lab 2: Analytics Platform Construction

- Please download the Docker YML
 - file: https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/23229197/NTU_course2016/yml/jupy ter%2Belasticsearch%2Blogstash.zip
- Unzipping: docker-compose.yml
- execute command:docker-compose up

Run Jupyter, Elasticsearch, Logstash in Docker Engine:

- 使用Lab2連結,下載完成後,進去directory, 然後execute command: docker compose -up.
- 系統就會自己下載docker, jupyter, elasticsearch, logstash

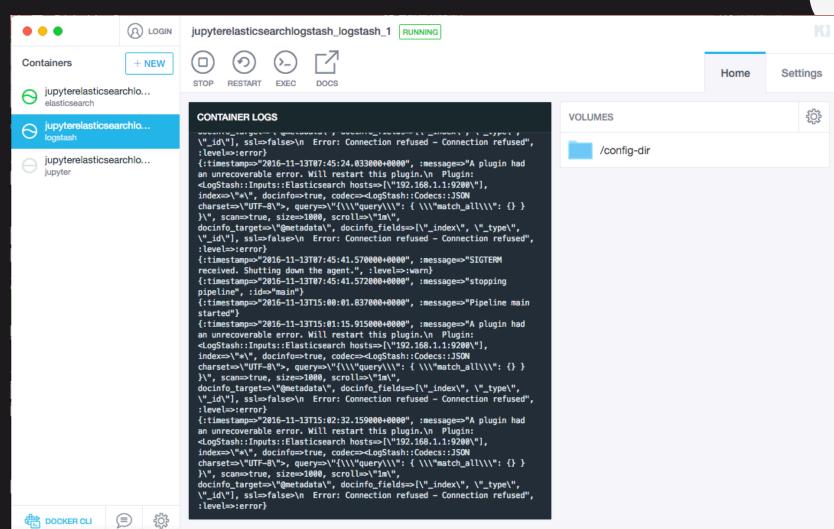
```
iupyter+elasticsearch+logstash — docker-compose ∢ docker-compose up — 8...
[chsude-MBP:jupyter+elasticsearch+logstash chsu$ ls
README.md
                                example-for-scikitlearn.py
docker-compose.yml
                                example-for-tensorflow.py
example-for-elasticsearch.py logstash.config
[chsude-MBP:jupyter+elasticsearch+logstash chsu$ docker-compose up
Pulling es-server (lucasko/elasticsearch:latest)...
latest: Pulling from lucasko/elasticsearch
5c90d4a2d1a8: Downloading [==================================
44.04 MB/51.35 MBnload complete
c6072700a242: Download complete
42.19 MB/42.53 MBnload complete
620b5227cf38: Download complete
3cfd33220efa: Download complete
864a98a84dd2: Downloading [======>
23.77 MB/130 MBownload complete
284.4 kB/284.4 kBting
fad43f822918: Waiting
d4cd106ced0d: Waiting
882de15fab49: Waiting
e4b13e908063: Waiting
8d1aacf525cb: Waiting
ef95375f815b: Waiting
f495e9d95d28: Waiting
```

額外安裝其它套件

套件名稱:Kitematic

用途:方便Docker管理

container



Twitter 總數: 71

• a小題:共計有多少Twitter參與這類關鍵字議題 討論? 關鍵字: CVE

```
In [3]: import pyes
        conn = pyes.es.ES(server=[('http', 'localhost', 9200)])
        bq = pyes.query.BoolQuery()
        # BoolQuery本身是一個Query的組合,可以使用add must(), add must not(), add should()來使用。
        bg.add must(pyes.query.TermQuery(field="text", value="cve")) #(field, term)
        #bq.add must not(pyes.query.TermQuery("name", "john")) #(field, term)
        result = conn.search(query=bq, indices='twitter2', doc types='tweet')
        #使用Boolquery來當query的值。
        print "Tweets contain 'cve': ",len(result) #tweets contain "cve"
        StoreExceptDuplicates = set()
        for x in result:
            StoreExceptDuplicates.add(x['uid'])
        print "Twitter 總數:",len(StoreExceptDuplicates)
        Tweets contain 'cve': 644
```

關鍵字:Obama

Twitter 總數: 92

```
In [10]: import pyes
         conn = pyes.es.ES(server=[('http', 'localhost', 9200)])
         bq = pyes.query.BoolQuery()
         # BoolQuery本身是一個Query的組合,可以使用add_must(), add_must_not(), add_should()來使用。
         bg.add must(pyes.query.TermQuery(field="text", value="obama")) #(field, term)
         #bq.add_must_not(pyes.query.TermQuery("name","john")) #(field, term)
         result = conn.search(query=bq, indices='twitter2', doc types='tweet')
         #使用Boolquery來當query的值。
         print "Tweets contain 'obama': ",len(result) #tweets contain obama
         StoreExceptDuplicates = set()
         for x in result:
             StoreExceptDuplicates.add(x['uid'])
         print "Twitter 總數:",len(StoreExceptDuplicates)
         Tweets contain 'obama': 1010
```

關鍵字:vulnerability

Twitter 總數: 96

```
In [12]: import pyes
         conn = pyes.es.ES(server=[('http', 'localhost', 9200)])
         bq = pyes.query.BoolQuery()
         # BoolQuery本身是一個Query的組合,可以使用add must(), add must not(), add should()來使用。
         bg.add must(pyes.guery.TermQuery(field="text", value="vulnerability")) #(field, term)
         #bq.add must not(pyes.query.TermQuery("name", "john")) #(field, term)
         result = conn.search(query=bq, indices='twitter2', doc_types='tweet')
         #使用Boolquery來當query的值。
         print "Tweets contain 'vulnerability': ",len(result) #tweets contain Vulnerability
         StoreExceptDuplicates = set()
         for x in result:
             StoreExceptDuplicates.add(x['uid'])
         print "Twitter 總數:",len(StoreExceptDuplicates)
         Tweets contain 'Vulnerability': 2242
```

Out[11]: 392792

• b小題:共計有多少Tweets?

```
In [11]:

import pyes

#from elasticsearch import Elasticsearch

#es = Elasticsearch([{'host': 'localhost', 'port': 9200}])

#es_address='127.0.0.1:9200'

#conn = pyes.es.ES(es_address)

conn = pyes.es.ES(server=[('http', 'localhost', 9200)])

q = pyes.query.MatchAllQuery()

result = conn.search(query=q , indices='twitter2' , doc_types='tweet')# 全部的tweets

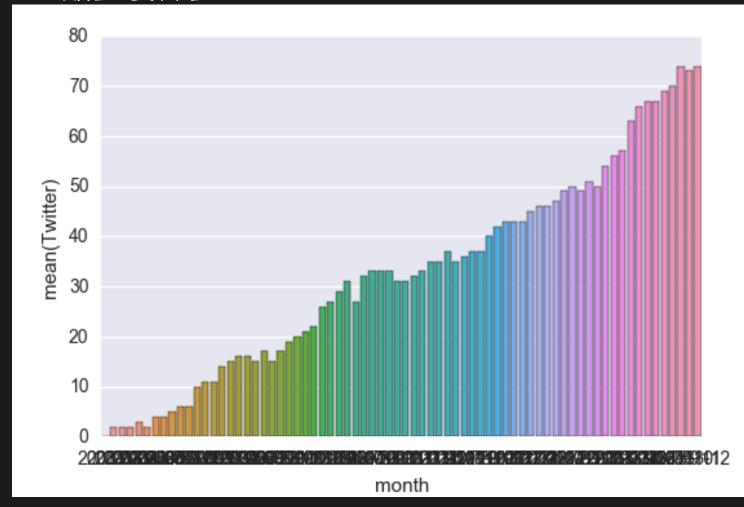
print("全部的tweets: ") ,

print(len(result))

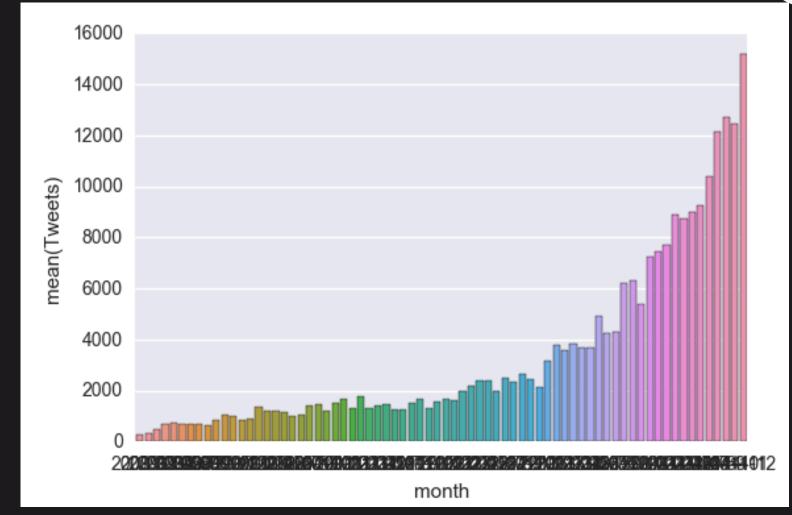
len(result)

全部的tweets: 392792
```

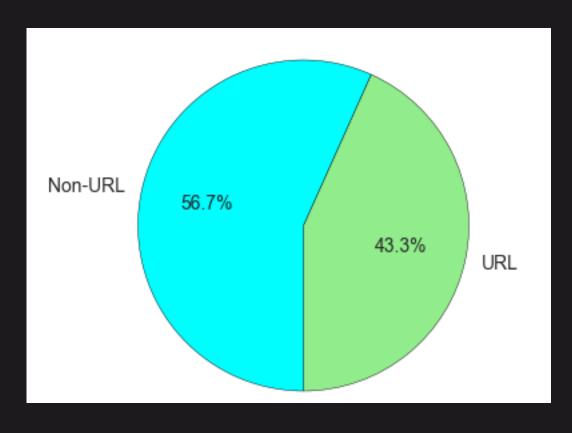
· c小題:每個月參與的Twitter數量長條圖?



• d小題:每個月參與的Tweets數量長條圖?



• e小題:其中有URL與無URL的Tweets的比例圓餅 圖



• f小題:每個月繪製各Twitter所提到CVE的箱型

圖

