

# Text as Data: Homework 2

In this homework assignment we're going to analyze the first presidential debate from the 2012 election.

## Problem 1

To analyze the debate, we first need to load the debate and parse the content. On the coursewebsite, you'll find the file `debate1.html`. Download the file and open it in a browser. We will use `BeautifulSoup` to parse HTML file containing the debate transcript.

- Load the webpage into `Python` and use `BeautifulSoup` to create a searchable version of the debate. What tags can you use to identify statements?
- Note that not all of the statements contain information about the speaker. Devise a rule to assign the unlabeled statements to speakers.
- For substantive reasons, we would like to define a single statement as any *uninterrupted* speech from a candidate. We'll say a candidate is interrupted when the transcript says that a new speaker has begun. In other words, cross talk doesn't count as an interruption. Create a list with just the text (not the tags) of each statement as an element. Some statements are split among several tags; these will need to be concatenated according to the rule you devised above. Remember to filter out notes about audience behavior

## Problem 2

Now we're going to do some more preprocessing to create a dataset that includes useful information about our texts. We will use a curated dictionary list from Neal Caren. The positive words are at <http://www.unc.edu/~ncaren/haphazard/positive.txt> and the negative words are at <http://www.unc.edu/~ncaren/haphazard/negative.txt>.

- Load the positive and negative words into `python`
- Use the `porter`, `snowball` and `lancaster` stemmers from the `nltk` package to create stemmed versions of the dictionaries.
- Using the original and stemmed dictionaries, we're going to create a statement by statement data set of the speech. The data set should have the following columns:

- 1) Statement number (place in debate)
- 2) Speaker
- 3) Number of non-stop words spoken
- 4) Number of positive words
- 5) Number of negative words
- 6) Number of lancaster stemmed positive words
- 7) Number of lancaster stemmed negative words
- 8) Number of porter stemmed positive words
- 9) Number of porter stemmed negative words
- 10) Number of snowball stemmed positive words
- 11) Number of snowball stemmed negative words

To create the data set, create a set of nested dictionaries that map each statement in the list created in Problem 1 to the each of the attributes described above. To calculate the values for items 3 - 11 above, you'll need to do the following to each statement:

- Discard punctuation
- Remove capitalization
- Remove stop words with the list of words provided here:  
`'http://jmlr.org/papers/volume5/lewis04a/a11-smart-stop-list/english.stop'`
- Tokenize the words
- Apply each of the stemmers, determining which of the words appear in the corresponding stemmed dictionaries

Write your dataset as a csv file and save it to a working directory. Turn it in with your homework.

### Problem 3

Using our new data set, let's make some observations about the debate

- Load the data into R
- Create a visualization that compares the overall positive and negative word rate for Obama, Romney, and Lehrer. What patterns do you notice? There is no one right answer, be creative!
- Using your data set, examine trends in each candidate's statements and Lehrer's speeches. Do you notice any

- i) Trends in the measured tone?
- ii) Response to the other candidate's tone (examining who spoke previously)?
- iii) Overall interesting patterns? (this is an intentionally vague question)