

# Maps and Twitter data

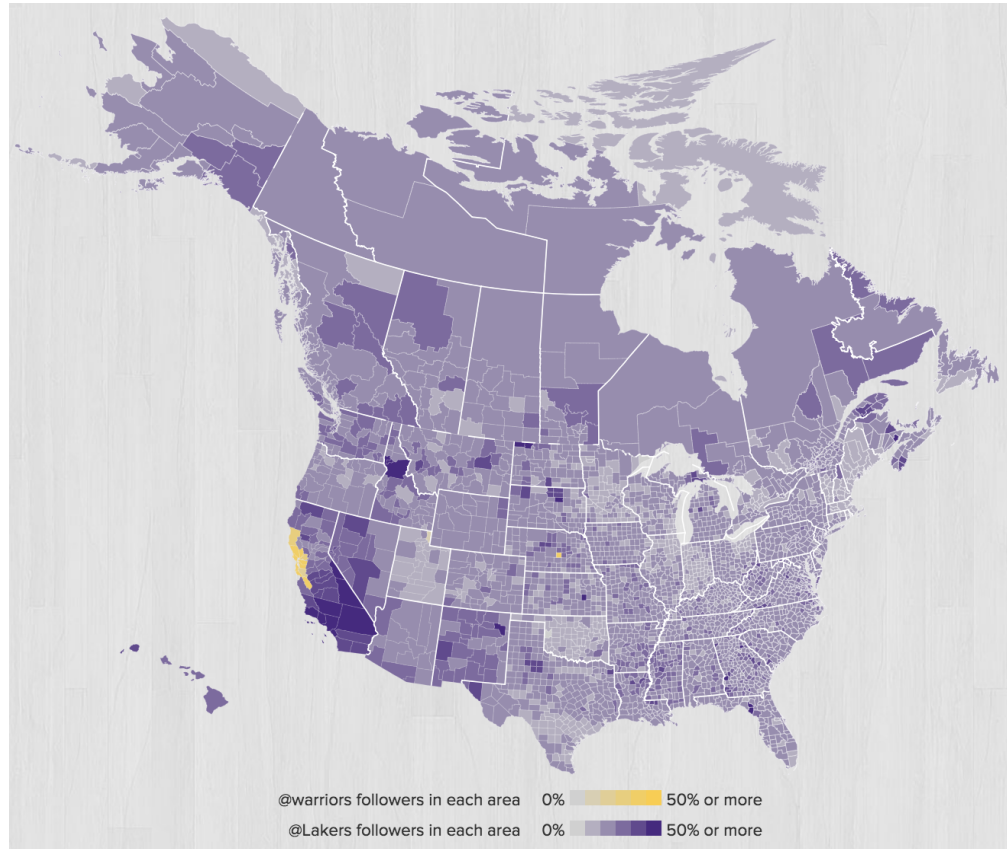
ANALYZING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA IN PYTHON



**Alex Hanna**

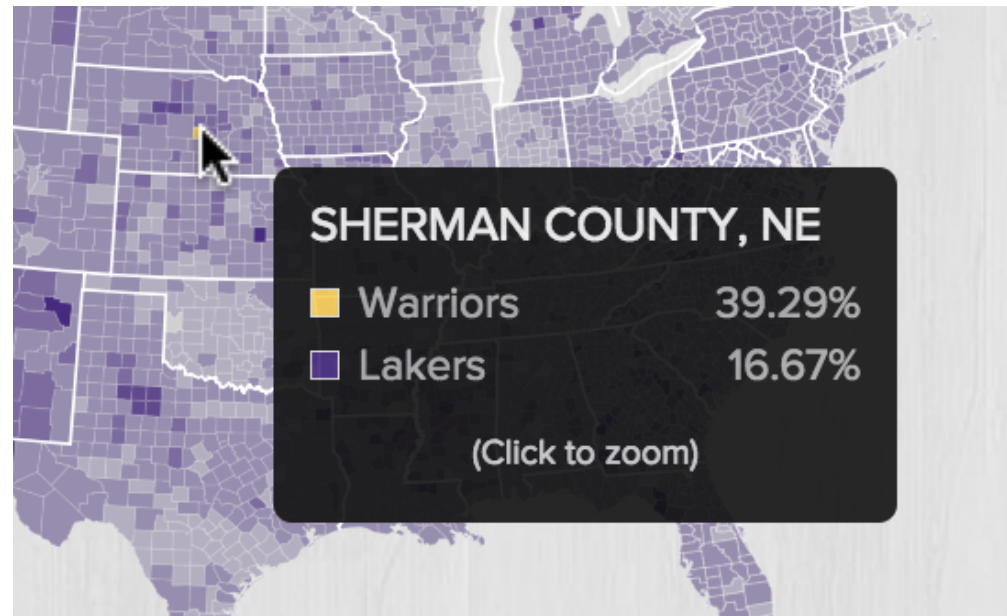
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# Why maps?



- Geographical scope
  - Participants or observers?
- Differentiating tweets
  - For or against?

# How Twitter gets location data



- Location is device-dependent
- In practice, aggregate geographical to county, state-level

# Beware selection biases!

- *Warning:* only 1-3% of Twitter data have geographical data
- Limits the generalizability of inference

# Types of geographical data available in Twitter

- Twitter text (most imprecise)
- User location
- Bounding boxes
- Coordinates and points (most precise)

# Let's practice!

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# Geographical data in Twitter JSON

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# Locations in Twitter text



**Dr. Alex Hanna, Skatin Data Witch**

@alexhanna



In Zurich! It's lovely and about as hot as Toronto.

12:32 PM - 4 Jul 2018



# User-defined location

**Dr. Alex Hanna, Skatin  
Data Witch**

@alexhanna

Tech curriculum dev @GCPcloud.  
Sociology PhD. Computational social  
scientist. Trans. Roller derby athlete (Kate  
Silver #538). She/her.

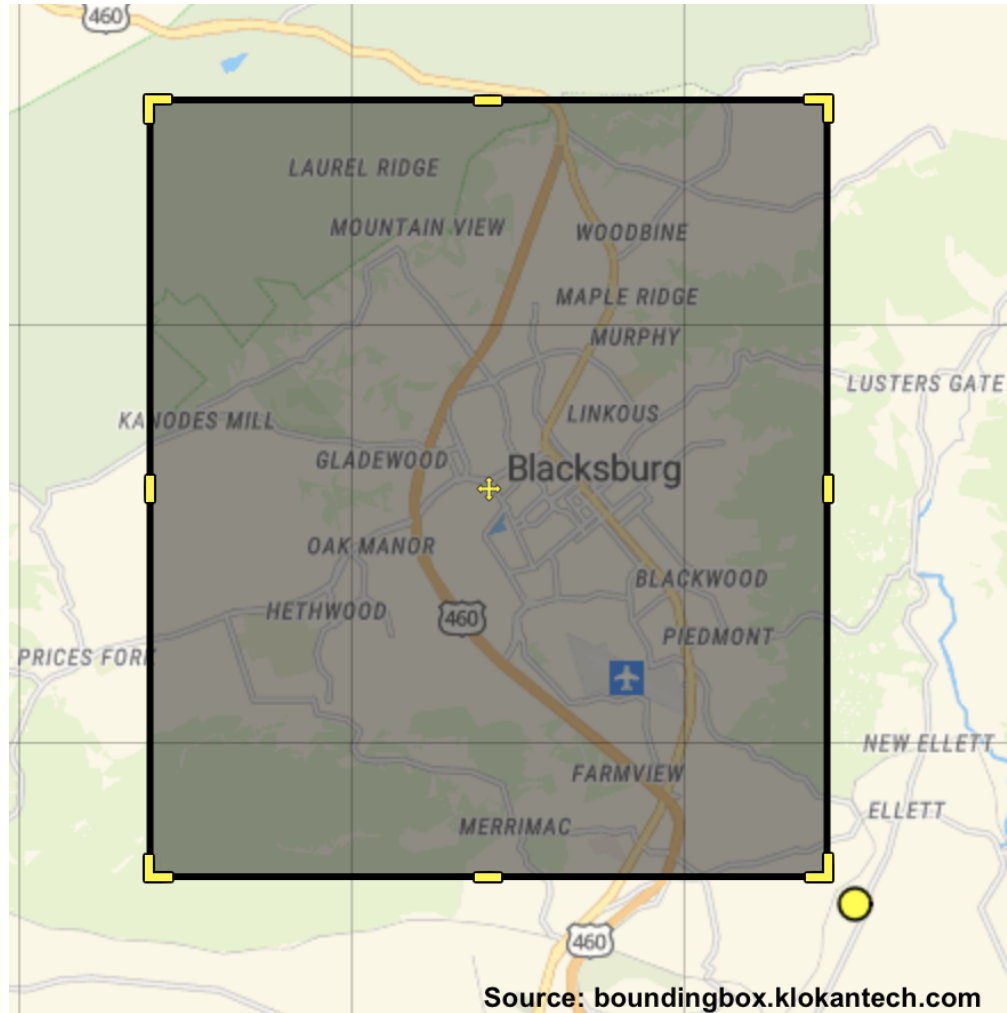
📍 Bay Area

🔗 alex-hanna.com

```
print(tweet['user']['location'])
```

Bay Area

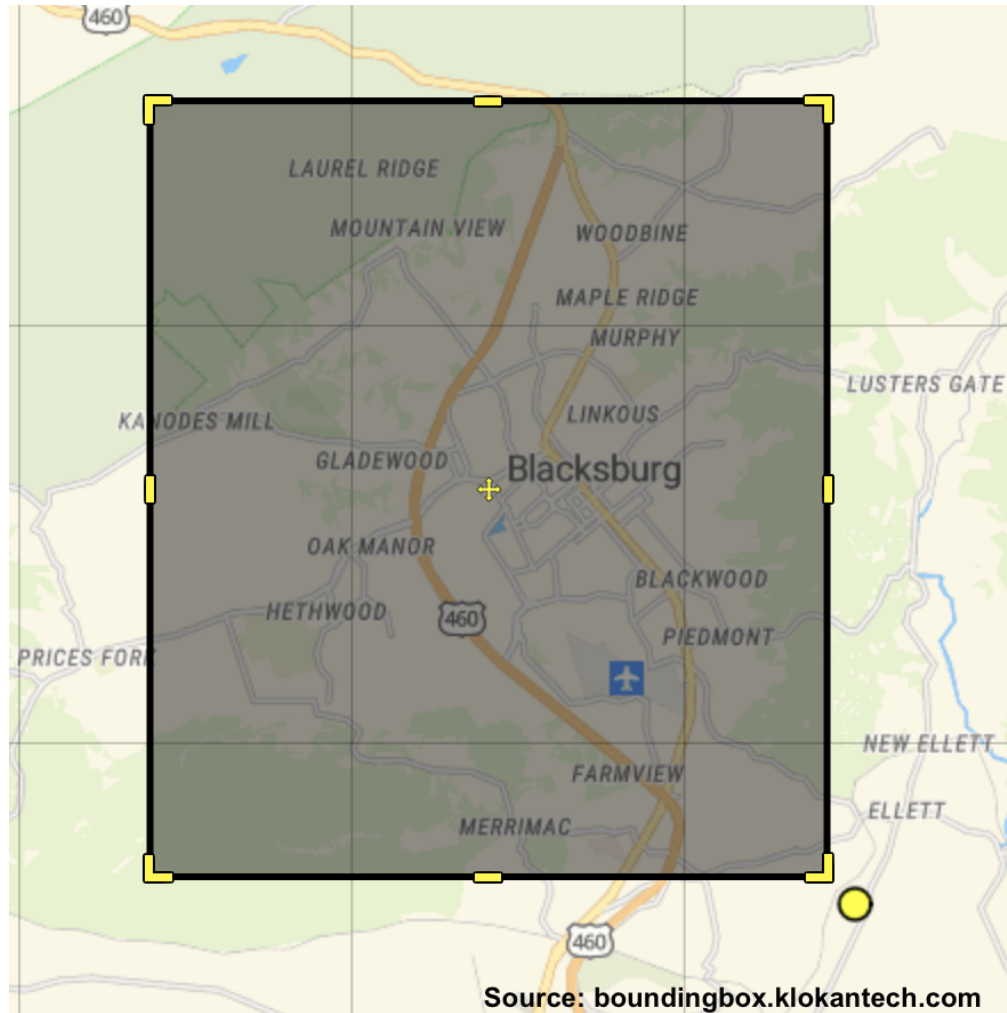
# place JSON



```
print(tweet['place'])
```

```
{'attributes': {},  
 'bounding_box': {'coordinates':  
   [[[-80.47611, 37.185195],  
     [-80.47611, 37.273387],  
     [-80.381618, 37.273387],  
     [-80.381618, 37.185195]]],  
   'type': 'Polygon'},  
 'country': 'United States',  
 'country_code': 'US',  
 'full_name': 'Blacksburg, VA',  
 'name': 'Blacksburg',  
 'place_type': 'city',  
 ...}
```

# Calculating the centroid



```
coordinates = [  
    [-80.47611, 37.185195],  
    [-80.47611, 37.273387],  
    [-80.381618, 37.273387],  
    [-80.381618, 37.185195]]  
  
longs = np.unique( [x[0] for x  
    in coordinates] )  
lats = np.unique( [x[1] for x  
    in coordinates] )  
  
central_long = np.sum(longs) / 2  
central_lat = np.sum(lats) / 2
```

# coordinates JSON



```
print(tweet['coordinates'])
```

```
{'type': 'Point',  
 'coordinates': [-72.2833,  
                 21.7833]}
```

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# Creating Twitter maps

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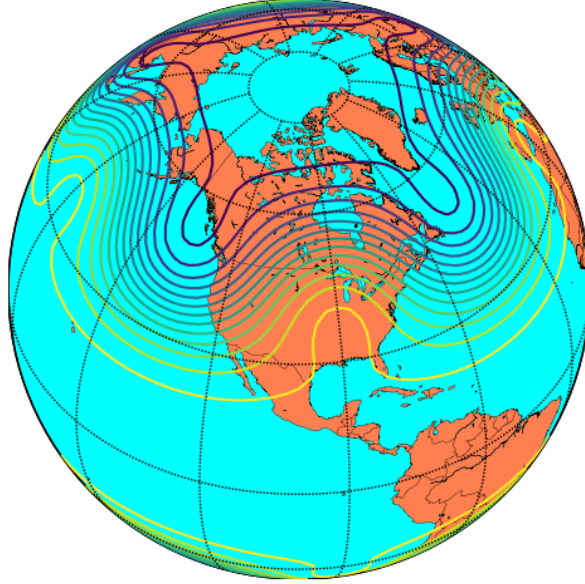


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# Introducing Basemap

contour lines over filled continent background



Source: <https://matplotlib.org/basemap/users/examples.html>

- Library for plotting two-dimensional maps
- Built on top of matplotlib
- Converts coordinates into map projections

# Beginning with Basemap

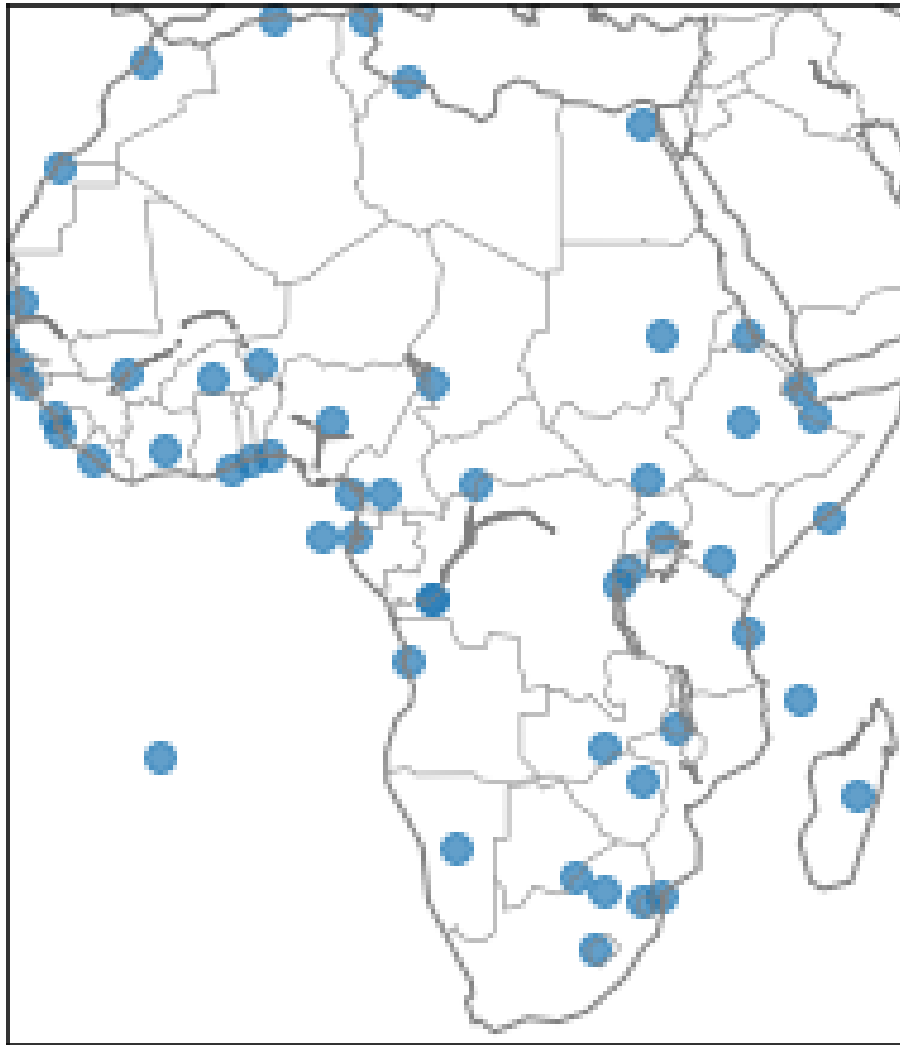
```
from mpl_toolkits.basemap
import Basemap
m = Basemap(projection='merc',
            llcrnrlat = -35.62,
            llcrnrlon = -17.29,
            urcrnrlat = 37.73,
            urcrnrlon = 51.39)
m.fillcontinents(color='white')
m.drawcoastlines(color='gray')
m.drawcountries(color='gray')
```





# Plotting points

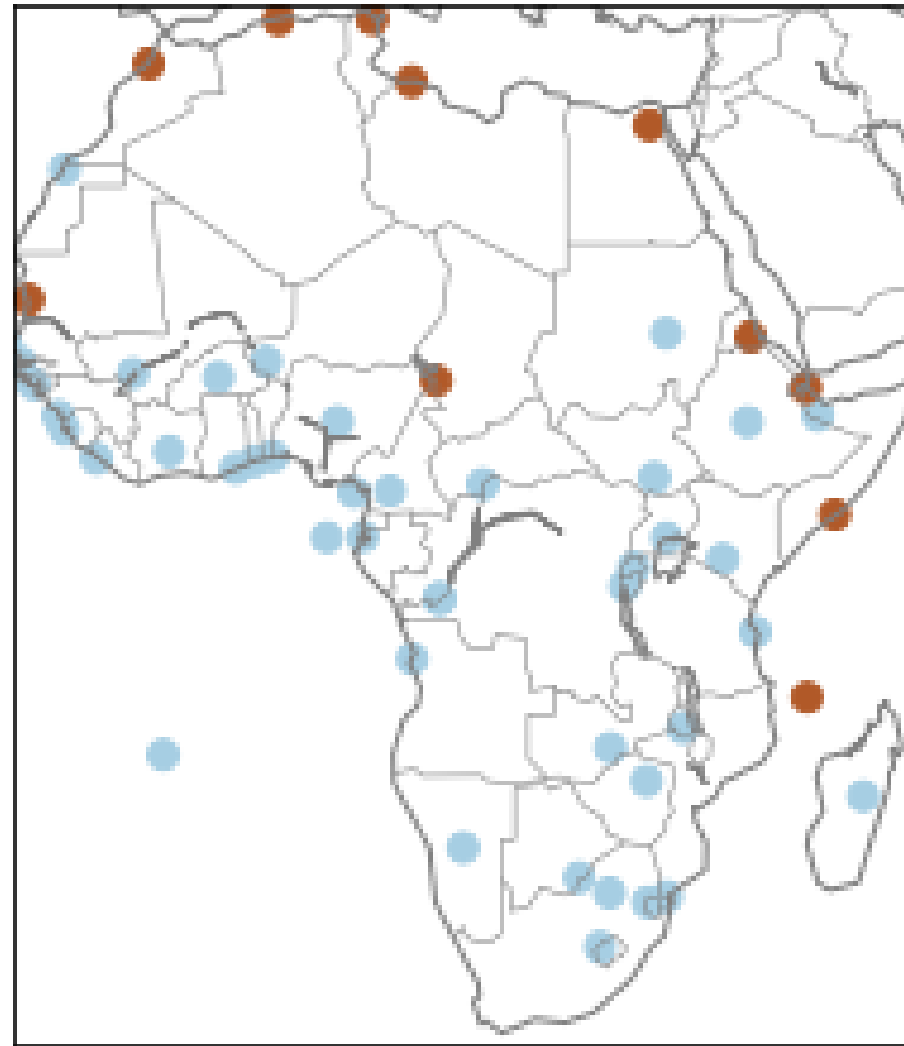
```
africa = pd.read_csv('africa.csv')
longs  = africa['CapitalLongitude']
lats   = africa['CapitalLatitude']
m = Basemap(...)
m.fillcontinents(color='white',
                 zorder = 0)
m.drawcoastlines(color='gray')
m.drawcountries(color='gray')
m.scatter(longs.values,
          lats.values,
          latlon = True,
          alpha = 0.7)
```



# Using color

```
africa = pd.read_csv('africa.csv')
longs  = africa['CapitalLongitude']
lats   = africa['CapitalLatitude']
arabic = africa['Arabic']

m = Basemap(...)
m.fillcontinents(color='white',
                 zorder = 0)
m.drawcoastlines(color='gray')
m.drawcountries(color='gray')
m.scatter(longs.values,
          lats.values,
          latlon = True,
          c = arabic.values,
          cmap = 'Paired',
          alpha = 1)
```



# Let's practice!

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# Congratulations!

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# Next steps

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