



3032ICT / 7230ICT / 1117ICT

Big Data Analytics and Social Media

## **Assignment Specifications**

### **Report**

Milestone 2

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### **Abstract**

Following Milestone 1, this report continues exploring and elucidating the utilization of social media analysis crossing methods of management and improvement in Twice's popularity. By leveraging APIs from Spotify, YouTube, and Twitter, this report combines various analytical approaches, such as degree, betweenness, closeness centrality, as well as Girvan-Newman and Louvain algorithms, to provide a vivid view of Twice's presence across different platforms. Thus, it would gain a comprehensive understanding of their popularity in order to manage and enhance it effectively.

## **Introduction**

By some details in Milestone 1 including the study case setting and data selection and exploration techniques, the assignment completes data selection and exploration and presents several new sections including Text pre-processing, social network analysis, machine learning models, and visualization. Spotify data retrieval results not only some details from the band collected to compare to the study case in Milestone 1, but also analysis of 2 prevalent features of their songs. With YouTube dataset, it can calculate the numbers like and views of 5-top videos involving into Twice, providing valuable insights and feedback. From the data source in Milestone 1, it details pre-processing, term-document matrix and top 10 terms in Twitter with some comparison with the last information. In terms of Social Network Analysis about Twice and 2 more related bands, Centrality analysis uses degree, betweenness, and closeness analysis, while Community analysis are depicted by Girvan-Newman and Louvain analysis. By the multiple datasets, Machine Learning models figure out and explain Sentiment analysis, decision tree, and topic modeling about the three bands. Additionally, Visualization in Dashboard presents four different charts detailing description and reasons for inclusion. The purpose of this report is to apply multiple sources and different tools (Rstudio and Tableau) to analysis and gain insight into how musicians can improve their popularity.

## Data Selection & Exploration

### 2.1. Spotify data retrieval

To begin, find out exactly the band name Twice whose primary genre is K-pop:

```
# Authentication for Rspotify package:

keys <- spotifyOAuth(token, app_id, app_secret)

# Get Spotify data on 'Twice'

find_my_artist <- searchArtist("Twice", token = keys)
```

In the *find\_my\_artist* table, there is precisely one record that is suitable with the demand above. To get further detail from the record, *getArtist* function is applied:

```
# Retrieve information about artist

my_artist <- getArtist("7n2Ycct7Beij7Dj7meI4X0", token = keys)
```

The result is

	name	id	popularity	followers	genres
1	TWICE	7n2Ycct7Beij7Dj7meI4X0	82	17447455	k-pop;k-pop girl group;pop

#### The number of years they have been active

It gets all products owned by Twice and removes duplication after using

*get\_artist\_audio\_features* function.

```
Twice <- get_artist_audio_features(artist = "7n2Ycct7Beij7Dj7meI4X0",
                                  include_groups = c("album", "single"),
                                  return_closest_artist = TRUE,
                                  dedupe_albums = TRUE,
                                  market = NULL,
```

```
authorization = get_spotify_access_token())
```

```
Twice <- Twice[!duplicated(Twice$track_name)]
```

Next, the earliest year from the first single/album of the band is determined. It, then, calculate the number of years they have been active by subtracting the debut year from the current year.

```
earliest_year <- min(Twice$album_release_year)
```

```
num_years_active <- (as.integer(format(Sys.Date(), "%Y")) -  
earliest_year)
```

num_years_active	8
------------------	---

The result is **8 years**

### **The number of albums & songs have they published**

By using *getAlbums* function:

```
# Retrieve album data of artist
```

```
albums <- getAlbums("7n2Ycct7Beij7Dj7meI4X0", token = keys)
```

	id	name	album_type	available_markets
1	7hzP5i7StxYG4StECA0rrJ	READY TO BE	album	
2	3NZ94nQbqimcu2i71qhc4f	BETWEEN 1&2	album	
3	1nqz3cEjuvCMo8RHLBI9kM	Celebrate	album	
4	5052lp89wdW8EGdpjEpNeq	Formula of Love: O+T= <3	album	
5	17rk8h2IU4wwSFXw9j2uR6	Perfect World	album	
6	33jypnU7WULxPaVrj4RXH	Eyes Wide Open	album	
7	5KsduuDNWzt65TaHzmtciv	MORE & MORE	album	
8	64Txv7Ca3BjA4STHq1wFap	&TWICE (Repackage)	album	
9	2MwyDQhotK4B1WcZ5ogrtB	&TWICE	album	
10	3NQBPabmRm3LzVcmtkTLfo	Feel Special	album	
11	1dZtA3Lt9sUGqkM6KWY92x	BDZ (Repackage)	album	
12	0pzmyJftuTK7i4HLjnfq1n	The year of "YES"	album	
13	25VunQEW0x2W6ALND2Mh4g	YES or YES	album	
14	3Bi7h11zYHpw6uE6gAtSs	BDZ	album	
15	2GKTroaa4ysyhEdvzpvUoM	Summer Nights	album	
16	0R7pj4tnmcoUulrZGPo6nw	Merry & Happy	album	
17	3hJXmK5gWN9P6jtZL0Lr2y	Twicetagram	album	
18	2Mw8oK3ajKmOa9YGWqpN2W	Twicecoaster: Lane 2	album	
19	5zQhaDNbiXHRqd8Y51I4vy	Twicecoaster: Lane 1	album	

Table 1: Twice's albums

The number of albums is **19 albums** in total.

To get how many songs the band has published, I get audio features for Twice and remove duplication in the dataset.

```
# Get audio features for 'Twice'
```

```
audio_features <- get_artist_audio_features("Twice")
```

```
audio_feature <- audio_features[!duplicated(audio_features$track_name,
```



```
audio_features$album_name), ]
```

▶ audio_feature	186 obs.
-----------------	----------

Thus, there are **186 songs**.

### **The list of artists/bands they have often collaborated with**

To look for who have Twice often collaborated with, *getRelated* is applied:

```
# Retrieve information about related artists
```

```
related_bm <- getRelated("Twice", token = keys)
```

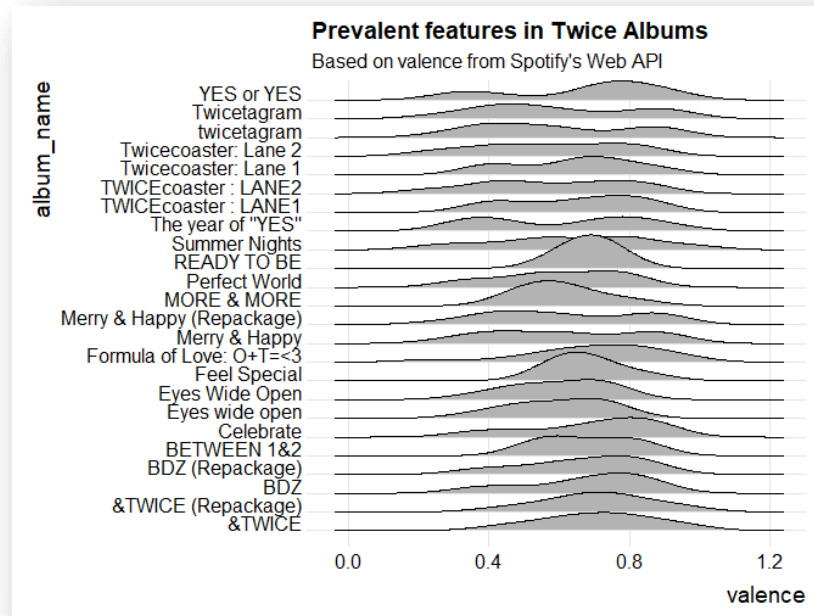
	name	id	popularity	type	followers
1	(G)I-DLE	2AfmfGFbe0A0WsTYm0SDTx	75	artist	5766551
2	MOMOLAND	5RR0MLwcjc87wjSw2JYdwx	55	artist	3849377
3	LOONA	52zMTJCKluDIFwMQWmccY7	61	artist	2326971
4	Red Velvet	1z4g3DJT8BZKhvAroFIhOM	73	artist	8382810
5	MAMAMOO	0XATRDCYuuGhk0eE7C0o5G	65	artist	6746069
6	SEULGI	2QM5S4yO6xHgnNvF0nbZZq	58	artist	900613
7	Weki Meki	5LWkv2hDbDwZL3zNwZYNPx	44	artist	971443
8	fromis_9	24nUVBIICGi4twz4nYxJum	56	artist	1018151
9	LOOPΔ / ODD EYE CIRCLE	5KPaeBm0fvfCSZLydp9jdy	45	artist	745420
10	WJSN	6hhqsQZhtp9hfaZhSd0VSD	52	artist	843308
11	Hwa Sa	7bmYpVgQub656uNTu6qGNQ	62	artist	4030976
12	OH MY GIRL	2019zR22qK2RBvCqtudBal	55	artist	1685729
13	BLACKPINK	41MozSoPlsD1dJM0CLPJZF	86	artist	41021330
14	PRISTIN V	4zTNIaRZgV1SKWATSFshVI	36	artist	470149
15	CHUNG HA	2PSJ6YriU7JsFucxACpU7Y	61	artist	2087128
16	I.O.I	6RKnXXyprPjhBdCvL802Ku	48	artist	1315736
17	BOL4	4k5fFEYgkWYrYvtOK3zVBI	63	artist	1743858
18	CLC	6QyO41KctzGc70mVaVnXQO	51	artist	1235000
19	K/DA	4gOc8TsQed9eqnqJct2c5v	64	artist	1965044
20	HYOLYN	78sJswvVn4P8aEhkF4K6fQ	52	artist	771419

*Table 2: List of Twice's related artists/bands*

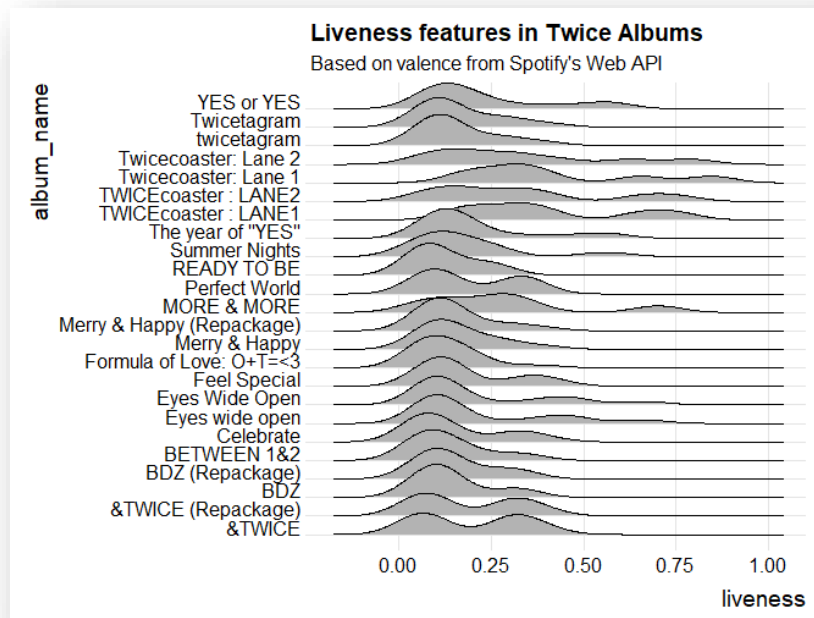
As the result, there are **20 artists/bands** that Twice have collaborated with.

### **The prevalent features of their songs (e.g., valence)**

Based on valence from Spotify's Web API, below is the graphs of prevalent and liveness features in all albums of Twice:



The figure for prevalent features in albums is around 0.2 to 1. In there, “*READY TO BE*” and “*MORE & MORE*” are more outstanding than others.



The figure for liveness feature in albums most albums standing at the high level in range 0.1 to 0.25.

### **Comparison between the Spotify data and the information collected from other sources in Step 1.1 (Milestone 1)**

The difference in information between Milestone 1 and 2:

<b>Detail</b>	<b>Milestone 1</b>	<b>Milestone 2</b>	<b>Reason of difference</b>
The years they have been active	8	8	
The number of albums	21	19	There are several albums which in other sources believed to be albums, but they are EPs as Spotify detail. This includes <i>The story begins</i> , <i>Page two</i> , <i>Signal</i> , and <i>What is love</i> <sup>[4]</sup> .
The number of songs	202	186	The change of the number of albums <i>Twice</i> own.

Compared to Milestone 1, the Spotify data has a slight discrepancy in terms of the number of published albums and songs. The main reason for these inconsistencies in Milestone 1 is the fact that several EPs on Spotify are categorized as albums in the other sources. However, it is important to note that the data provided by Spotify is considered to be more accurate because they are provided by the bands' publisher and manager company.

## 2.2. YouTube views/likes

### Videos have the highest number of views and likes

To mitigate the potential rate-limit issue caused by the large dataset of 550 videos, a subset comprising only 5 videos has been created.

```
video_ids <- as.vector(video_search$video_id[1:5])
```

They are:

```
> print(video_ids)
[1] "w4cTYnOPdNk" "f5_wn8mexmM" "k6jqx9kzgPM" "iOp1bmr0EmE" "CKlEE_EYUNM"
```

From the source of statistics, it satisfies the number of views and likes of each video:

```
video_view_likes = data.frame()

for (i in video_ids){
  video_view_like <-c(i,get_stats(i)$viewCount,get_stats(i)$likeCount)
  video_view_likes<-rbind(video_view_likes, video_view_like)
}

columns <-c("video_id","viewCount","likeCount")
colnames(video_view_likes) = columns
#convert datatype from char to numeric
video_view_likes$viewCount =
as.numeric(as.character(video_view_likes$viewCount))
video_view_likes$likeCount =
as.numeric(as.character(video_view_likes$likeCount))
```

	video_id	viewCount	likeCount
1	w4cTYnOPdNk	66473362	1743766
2	f5_wn8mexmM	366828163	6160159
3	k6jqx9kZgPM	151615043	3050551
4	i0p1bmr0EmE	717685910	7015195
5	cKIEE_EYuNM	85901292	2047770

*Table 3: the numbers of views and likes in top 5 videos*

Next, find out the index of all videos which have maximum of views, likes, and both.

*#videos have the highest number of views:*

```
i <- max(video_view_likes$viewCount)
```

```
print(video_view_likes[which(video_view_likes$viewCount == i), ])
```

*#videos have the highest number of likes:*

```
j <- max(video_view_likes$likeCount)
```

```
print(video_view_likes[which(video_view_likes$likeCount == j), ])
```

*#videos have the both highest number of views and likes:*

```
print(video_view_likes[which(video_view_likes$viewCount ==
```

```
i, video_view_likes$likeCount == j), ])
```

```
> #videos have the highest number of views:
> i <- max(video_view_likes$viewCount)
> print(video_view_likes[which(video_view_likes$viewCount == i), ])
  video_id viewCount likeCount
4 i0p1bmr0EmE 717685910    7015195
>
> #videos have the highest number of likes:
> j <- max(video_view_likes$likeCount)
> print(video_view_likes[which(video_view_likes$likeCount == j), ])
  video_id viewCount likeCount
4 i0p1bmr0EmE 717685910    7015195
>
> #videos have the both highest number of views and likes:
> print(video_view_likes[which(video_view_likes$viewCount == i, video_view_likes$likeCount == j), ])
  video_id viewCount likeCount
4 i0p1bmr0EmE 717685910    7015195
```

## The correlation between views and likes

The result figures out that the videos having the highest number views are also the videos having the highest number of likes.

## Text Pre-Processing

### 2.3. Pre-processing & term-document matrix & top 10 terms

Using *sort* function after applying matrix:

```
dtm_df <- as.data.frame(as.matrix(doc_term_matrix))
```

```
freq <- sort(colSums(dtm_df), decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
head(freq, n = 10)
```

As a result:

```
      kpop      eab      group      blue      wts      ltb      amp      heart      album kpopvot
1      678      338      332      271      239      238      219      194      185      179
```

Term	Description
kpop	primary genre of band
eab	trending key word
group	group
blue	a word of “baby blue love” - one of their songs

The bar chart of the result:



## Assignment Specifications Report – Milestone 2



top
kpop
songs
#kpop
mv
#twice
blue
#pasabuys
group
views

When comparing the top 10 terms from Milestone 1 and 2, several similarities and differences can be observed. The terms from both provide a glimpse of discussion, top-titles, and other contents relating to Twice band including their musical career and personal lives, are shared on Twitter. However, there are notable differences between the two Milestone studies. In Milestone 2, the top 10 terms consist only of text without any hashtags, distinguishing it from the previous study. Moreover, the terms in Milestone 2 tend to reflect trending words on Twitter, making them more general, objective, and potentially valuable for improving the band's popularity.

### **Social Network Analysis**

In this task, I created a network as twomode which includes two different modes of nodes and remove hashtag. It can calculate the centrality if and only if the graph is connected (a path between each pair of nodes). Because the graph is fully connected, its components are separated.

In the related artists/band list with *Twice*, I choose *Blackpink* and *Momoland* in the purpose of comparison. Since my Twitter account is suspended, I used YouTube data for Blackpink and Momoland.

## 2.4. Centrality analysis

### Twice

The number of connected components in our graph:

```
> twomode_comps$no
[1] 29
```

The number of nodes in each component:

```
> twomode_comps_Twice$size
[1] 191 5 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 2 4 5
2 2 2 2 6
```

The first 30 nodes and which component they belong to:

```
> head(twomode_comps_Twice$membership, n = 30)
@kkongddakz @tofutofutofu0t9 @kpopcharts2020 @kpop_spotify @urlocalmary @perfectdilemma2
@yoeIrusli @heyjiaeI @jiluvssn
1 1 2 1 3 1
@blackpizzah @ayeliebM @folkgreenbriar @jordquadecafan @iamdjhay12 @liluzihurtit
@ros60187758 @serietv46 @_oneeye_1 6 7 1 8
9 @jhiyoluvly @_kpop_stats_ @sadcupid_ @chile_mina @celebindemand @revenus16
@shockpunk @sanashasha123 @honeyhyeol 12 1
13 @nolapinee 2 @doshoevsky 14 @kendilex
1 15 1
>
```

### Degree centrality

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by degree centrality
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Twice, mode = "in"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
#twice      #kpop      #blackpink      #bts      #newjeans      #ive      #txt      #jimin      #seventeen      #enhypen      #once
58          34         18          17          15          15          14          12          12          11          9
#ateez      #straykids  #theboyz      #readytobe  #treasure      #sunwoo      #minachile  #mina      #haruto
9           9           8           8           8           8           7           7           7
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Twice, mode = "out"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
@nolapinee  @_kpop_stats_  @kpop_spotify  @chile_mina  @jngnhnynn  @celebindemand  @monvelas_bymbb  @kkongddakz  @serietv46
207         58         51         42         23         17         16         14         13
@kpopcharts2020  @cctvpops  @momo_chile  @perfectdilemma2  @waymchannel  @matsuizekai  @heyjiael  @chozeiie  @sevenbruges
9            9            8            7            7            7            6            5            5
@kpop_juice_en  @kpopgr_c
5              5
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Twice, mode = "total"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
@nolapinee  #twice  @_kpop_stats_  @kpop_spotify  @chile_mina  #kpop  @jngnhnynn  #blackpink  @celebindemand  #bts
207      58      51      42      23      34      23      17      17      17
@monvelas_bymbb  #newjeans  #ive  @kkongddakz  #txt  @serietv46  #jimin  #seventeen  #enhypen  @kpopcharts2020
16          15          15          14          14          13          12          12          11          9
>
```

The top hashtag: #twice #kpop #blackpink #bts #newjeans #ive #ateez #straykids #theboyz  
#readytobe #treasure #sunwoo #minachile #txt #jimin #seventeen #enhypen #once #mina #haruto  
#newjeans

The top users: @nolapinee @kpop\_stats @kpop\_spotify @chile\_mina @kpopcharts 2020  
@cctvpops @momo\_chile @perfect dilemma2 @jngnhnynn @waymchannel @celebindemand  
@monvelas\_bymbb @kkongddakz @serietv46 @matsuizekai @heyjiael @chozeiie  
@sevenbruges @kpop\_juice\_en @kpopgr\_c @nolapinee @kpop\_stats @kpop\_spotify

### Closeness centrality

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by closeness centrality
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Twice, mode = "in"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
#kpopprediction  #kpopmoots  #kepler  #bepler  #rt  #twice5thworldtour  #twicetickets  #dance
1              1              1              1              1              1              1              1
#dancechallenge  #moots  #jiminxtaeyang  #nct127  #triples  #jhopejcole  #yuju  #kpopsongs
1              1              1              1              1              1              1
#kpopedit  #kpopidol  #kpopfacts  #blackpinkinyourarea
1              1              1
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Twice, mode = "out"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
@revenus16  @kendilex  @rayterio1  @yeesgo1  @rebeccall336349  @proxynvg  @jiluvssn  @iamdjhay12  @wonulovv3rr
1.0000000  1.0000000  1.0000000  1.0000000  1.0000000  1.0000000  0.5000000  0.5000000  0.5000000
@kpopcover  @lg741qjfaqj1sdt  @twiceminajjang  @nato_nato14  @jeans_japonais  @ki_nakomotchimo  @kpop_voter  @i4ilz  @t50292
0.5000000  0.5000000  0.5000000  0.5000000  0.3333333  0.3333333  0.3333333  0.3333333  0.3333333
@donnaw134357630  @yoelrusli
0.3333333  0.2500000
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Twice, mode = "total"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
#twice  @monvelas_bymbb  @serietv46  @jngnhnynn  #blackpink  @kkongddakz  @celebindemand  @cctvpops  @t50292  #bts
0.001736111  0.001569859  0.001560062  0.001536098  0.001526718  0.001506296  0.001479290  0.001472754  0.001447178  0.001447178
#kpop  @kpopcharts2020  #seventeen  #lesserafim  #enhypen  #txt  @kpop_juice_en  @kpopgr_c  @wreckedtwice  #kai
0.001440922  0.001438849  0.001430615  0.001406470  0.001402525  0.001402525  0.001396648  0.001396648  0.001392758  0.001390821
```

The top hashtag: #kpopedit #kpopprediction #dancechallenge #kpopmoots #moots #kpopidol  
#kepler #bepler #rt #twice5thworldtour #twicetickets #dance #jiminxtaeyang #nct127 #triples

#jhopexjcole #yuju #kpopsongs #kpopfacts #blackpinkinyourarea #kai #bts #seventeen

#lesserafim #blackpink #enhypen #txt

The top users: @revenus16 @kendilex @rayterio1 @kpopcover @lg741qjfaqlsdt

@twiceminajjang @donnawi @yoelrusli @yeesgo1 @rebecca @nato\_nato14 @jeans\_japonais

@ki\_nakomotchimo @proxyvng @jiluvssn @kpop\_\_voter @iamdjhay12 @i4ilz

@monvelas\_bymbb @serietv46 @kpopcharts2020 @jngnhynn @kkongddakz @celebindemand

@kpop\_juice\_en @wonulovv3rr @150292 @cctvpops @150292 @kpopgr\_c @wreckedtwice

### ***Betweenness centrality***

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by betweenness centrality
> sort(betweenness(twomode_subgraph_Twice, directed = FALSE), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
```

#twice	@nolapinee	@_kpop_stats_	#kpop	@monvelas_bymbb	@jngnhynn	@kpop_spotify	@serietv46	#bambam	@celebindemand
7984.2243	3935.6983	3052.1853	2908.4290	2841.6027	2825.5585	2642.5065	2391.1146	2321.6540	2293.1755
@kkongddakz	#got7	#blackpink	@matsuizekai	@momo_chile	@cctvpops	#bts	@kpopcharts2020	#seventeen	@heyjiael
2225.6520	1532.8720	1501.3576	1119.0000	1047.3673	977.0155	857.3657	645.1490	575.3251	558.3070

The top hashtag: #twice #got7 #bts #blackpink #kpop #seventeen #bambam

The top users: @nolapinee @kkongddakz @kpop\_stats @monvelas\_bymbb @matsuizekai

@momo\_chile @jngnhynn @kpop\_spotify @cctvpops @serietv46 @celebindemand

@kpopcharts2020 @heyjiael

In all centrality, there are some hashtags and users are similar.

### **Blackpink**

Because 2-mode is not supported for YouTube, I changed bimodal to actor network in comments at a video posted by Blackpink official channel.

```
youtubeAuth <- Authenticate("youtube", apiKey = api_key)
```

```
videoID <- "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hR1gMWQS-ws"
```

```
Blackpink_data <- youtubeAuth %>%Collect(videoID, maxComments = 1000,
writeToFile = TRUE)

twomode_network_Blackpink <- Blackpink_data |> Create("actor") |>
AddText(Blackpink_data)

twomode_graph_Blackpink <- twomode_network_Blackpink %>% Graph()
```

The number of nodes in each component:

```
> twomode_comps_Blackpink$csiz
[1] 964
```

### *Degree centrality*

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by degree centrality
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Blackpink, mode = "in"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
VIDEOID:hr1gMWQ5-ws 1001 UCyjqvoq1xJgvQitKYcrumkw UCY_fczi7f6y7Miq4Uftq0vw UCU2agVouSm_-8fwPKUVWD4Q
1001 10 7 6
UCI1sgIw5F0e1AveOccTokpg UCvRr2Suzyqt2GILY_dzAzug UCdUR5w3sFRY4TEiRPxuckRw UC08qRw04fZp5UocgXC03Siw
6 5 4 4
UCQodwU9NQ0hi7ex-BDLfKjA UCdlykjk8cr21hc2Uhyd60KQ UCxxxnQ1yuIH268hykdJmAdA UCp2wpD9LywJRriASLWMfoww
3 3 2 2
UCExt4t9tjh8TurtpevvzktQ UCH4MxOzhmN6ScnbxfvYfoug UCkXZJCJNRZsEZNXox2dycg UCiww2PJ0p2UDzuJfoxp6kow
2 2 2 2
UCVVJ052Wuw2E-21Jpo13UtA UC6lZCBCOwe8kbLNj7qcZjgg UCpPD1EN_zYTJTffKuDzHqDA UCS07vybrm0bbySScbo0a0Xg
2 2 2 2
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Blackpink, mode = "out"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
UCoGH17jLq-RQAaexwhimneA UC4f000SwiBpwsOUWzWPE_aq UCunbaqtVMTsNfg-m40b7ryw UCH00YLRp8PKPFBj7tsrH_lw
21 6 6 6
UC9e31M90df40xCCML4wuAw UCN9L8Iy1pSp7Ee0X-nuPDFw UC0SKK56M7Vl9BAmB_C4rz3w UCyjqvoq1xJgvQitKYcrumkw
6 5 5 5
UC6asbr6Yw7MCTNnogxJQ0Eg UCar_DYETowVs6qgBe-ymzJA UCY_fczi7f6y7Miq4Uftq0vw UCw7Ddpnq9KXA-Ayt23fp4gg
4 4 4 4
UC4w3BpIfpv5l2_8ARXf36Aw UChC-Cj_UevhF-GgmyoJLCaw UCXd3_DeHm_DeHas3XHPM7tQ UCgxrz963A6g5dyqYInjb1fg
4 4 4 3
UCqJ-Rs8_tOURq082f-uIoSw UCxxxnQ1yuIH268hykdJmAdA UC4Jg-4FH7yhgJQycVNDu1jQ UCvsd77aQN-bXGnuwQJg5xBQ
3 3 3 3
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Blackpink, mode = "total"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
VIDEOID:hr1gMWQ5-ws 1002 UCU2agVouSm_-8fwPKUVWD4Q UCi1sgIw5F0e1AveOccTokpg UC4f000SwiBpwsOUWzWPE_aq UCdUR5w3sFRY4TEiRPxuckRw
1002 21 15 11
UCU2agVouSm_-8fwPKUVWD4Q UCi1sgIw5F0e1AveOccTokpg UC4f000SwiBpwsOUWzWPE_aq UCdUR5w3sFRY4TEiRPxuckRw
7 6 6 6
UCvRr2Suzyqt2GILY_dzAzug UCunbaqtVMTsNfg-m40b7ryw UCH00YLRp8PKPFBj7tsrH_lw UC9e31M90df40xCCML4wuAw
6 6 6 6
UCN9L8Iy1pSp7Ee0X-nuPDFw UCQodwU9NQ0hi7ex-BDLfKjA UCxxxnQ1yuIH268hykdJmAdA UC08qRw04fZp5UocgXC03Siw
5 5 5 5
UChC-Cj_UevhF-GgmyoJLCaw UC0SKK56M7Vl9BAmB_C4rz3w UC6asbr6Yw7MCTNnogxJQ0Eg UCar_DYETowVs6qgBe-ymzJA
5 5 4 4
```

### *Closeness centrality*

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by closeness centrality
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Blackpink, mode = "in"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
UCsckQmfu9ogK_VCMIFigf5A  UCDHPMHwguk4e_hwpsbamBBQ  UCjvstPwsNdKyokYY51tycfA  UCSXk3o410nn6Nkhc61d6iUw  UCbUX6gmr-dQWu1_paiE6Law
1 1 1 1 1
UCMN6DYf1bkqf_n6sboqVB_Q  UC96Yiwg6YdyMwfZzthu1Jvrg  UCQ9MXVRX_FYtxuxq13znRog  UCXXXnQ1yuiH268hykd3mAda  UCqNkuiE4hbv08L3iHaCm1eA
1 1 1 1 1
UCp2wpD9LywJRriASLWmfoww  UCGpwQZi7KYcfP-oduojaJwA  UC4mxod9gEeoQ1hxGB8f8oya  UCL_BWCAULdgZMy_-2jdxLnw  UCu1wMnjBhn7bQ3Kp_YDtK6g
1 1 1 1 1
UCH4MxOZHmN6ScnbxfvYfoug  UCArgwWkeU1QxxrvJs595GRg  UCGf9gviWk31Rvgtang_L9SQ  UCKtTibHh403LqAgJwUvncw  UC3cOVAmVAmMloY1jTkmHg
1 1 1 1 1
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Blackpink, mode = "out"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
UC382cwN8f54BOAP_Ot_3c6g  UCQXtKEQmZJvHC71ivNhcsA  UCQ8CIXcI_ZC01vdmatsWfBQ  UCh3Rca_dR8U6CvP9bojHrzW  UCmI7P1w71x2IAEBYfrpc5A
1 1 1 1 1
UCyhsveqmDR7zAgHogTm5RvA  UC6pvtKrIY8nvWDK-7vQKada  UCvfaQqd782CM2CN7mb20EXw  UCjkf8Mhfkpuz60gvnehk1pw  UCQ3ToNn0HgmR0ox95T88gvG
1 1 1 1 1
UCOJuPuJ5GJLSLtcRXnmD6w  UCFpxxkRRMWZxwfgptzFGeEg  UCqH_76BitjH5Kse9xqXgbFQ  UCISZc-1vE3s4XJwfgAdg-Tg  UCjwLOfFtLjPxzjrrquvMDBg
1 1 1 1 1
UC7G24AMfkiwS661ZvNF7w  UCNjnqn2A3daQwYCuQoizSkw  UCGwmIqHkwT6QV6IWN-1i-Cg  UC3p28IdxvHAX6VaEm2EOLWw  UCDCXS2rekpum_jNw-nD8Uq
1 1 1 1 1
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Blackpink, mode = "total"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
VIDEOID:hr1gMWQs-ws  UChc-cj_uevhf-GgmyoJLCaw  UCVrr2Suzyt2GILY_dzAzug  UCi1SgIw5F0e1Ave0ccT0Kpg  UC08qRw04Fzp5UoCgXCO3S1w  UCvRr2Suzyt2GILY_dzAzug  UCY_fczi7f6y7MiQ4Uftq0Vw
0.0010040161 0.0005133470 0.0005130836 0.0005128205 0.0005122951 0.0005122951 0.0005122951
UC6asbr6Yw7MctNnOgxJQ0Eg  UCu2agvOusm_-8fwPKUvWd4Q  UCAR_DYETowVs6qg8e-ymzJA  UCdlyjk8cr21hc2Uhyd60KQ  UCdUR5w3sFRY4TEiRPxuckRw  UCdUR5w3sFRY4TEiRPxuckRw  UCdUR5w3sFRY4TEiRPxuckRw
0.0005120328 0.0005120328 0.0005120328 0.0005120328 0.0005120328 0.0005120328 0.0005120328
UCXd3_DeHm_DeHas3XHPM7tQ  UCY_fczi7f6y7MiQ4Uftq0Vw  UCk5VH7w8RZZy-YiGZ8GAWGA  UCQodwU9Nq0hi7ex-BDLfkJA  UCExt4t9tJH8TURTpevvZktQ  UCExt4t9tJH8TURTpevvZktQ  UCExt4t9tJH8TURTpevvZktQ
0.0005120328 0.0005117707 0.0005117707 0.0005115090 0.0005115090 0.0005115090 0.0005115090
UCkXZjCjNRZsEznXox2dyCg  UCiww2Pj0p2UDzujfoxp6kOW  UCh5idanVkdNIH7FT_GFR18A  UCsckQmfu9ogK_VCMIFigf5A  UCgxrz963A6g5dyQYInjb1fg  UCgxrz963A6g5dyQYInjb1fg  UCgxrz963A6g5dyQYInjb1fg
0.0005115090 0.0005115090 0.0005115090 0.0005112474 0.0005112474 0.0005112474 0.0005112474
```

### *Betweenness centrality*

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by betweenness centrality
> sort(betweenness(twomode_subgraph_Blackpink, directed = FALSE), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
VIDEOID:hr1gMWQs-ws  UCi1SgIw5F0e1Ave0ccT0Kpg  UC08qRw04Fzp5UoCgXCO3S1w  UCvRr2Suzyt2GILY_dzAzug  UCY_fczi7f6y7MiQ4Uftq0Vw
462918.328 2244.448 1923.000 1921.400 1602.000
UCdlyjk8cr21hc2Uhyd60KQ  UCu2agvOusm_-8fwPKUvWd4Q  UCXXXnQ1yuiH268hykd3mAda  Ucg_86-R1TRjBfrQD30seSeq  UCQodwU9Nq0hi7ex-BDLfkJA
1442.833 1099.014 962.000 962.000 962.000
UCjvstPwsNdKyokYY51tycfA  UC4mxod9gEeoQ1hxGB8f8oya  UCExt4t9tJH8TURTpevvZktQ  Ucgf9gviWk31Rvgtang_L9SQ  UCkXZjCjNRZsEznXox2dyCg
962.000 962.000 962.000 962.000 962.000
UCKtTibHh403LqAgJwUvncw  UC3cOVAmVAmMloY1jTkmHg  UCiww2Pj0p2UDzujfoxp6kOW  UcmQK7Hxs5K-xx2tr2BUHSSa  UCrngXHXJrv0vk8LJ4QPB4vg
962.000 962.000 962.000 962.000 962.000
```

## Momoland

The number of nodes in each component:

```
> twomode_comps_Momoland$csiz
[1] 491
```

### *Degree centrality*

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by degree centrality
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Momoland, mode = "in"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
VIDEOID:crUnacpci2U UCu59H8Lnti6mwvcGRMge5PA UCa9y6egAxJTObsMMhdjJ_Bg UC6aP9UXgwLkve08qc8gkGuq UCjsky0fxazxELN9kh7s9wyg
1001 20 18 10 8
UCEImfZThgzfc-06zjdHumbw UC4joiFRTIAHajxOBzkeqYZQ UCHz7y0desVFJmL4RdmvJfA UCn8uHMz85L3fKHqH12VfNmA UC1srzmEep-cv1ftiBjdQ89g
6 6 6 6 6
UC4KggwKq1-KVbcnPSPV54TA UC1N-fPvWfXSVwEvfmMOoa2g UCFwbGRlcsuPTIZ9wCdEhuQg UCTL6PRdnLnxFysX8Eo2Ppvg UCa5GVXKNCZz580gXegV0AWa
4 4 4 4 3
UC3Y13AbZImDur8idTKUYXZA UC3n4iVeIEvGYMxqJn8DuJg UC_GXh14DHVWU8oeamp9j5Q UC6i_6vwgmQYVvfgBbBo8V7g UCVFxx901nI7ID9pn6jmdjEQ
3 3 3 3 3
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Momoland, mode = "out"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
UCEImfZThgzfc-06zjdHumbw UCa9y6egAxJTObsMMhdjJ_Bg UCa5GVXKNCZz580gXegV0AWa UCqxZuATVxpnc8YDDGz45mka UCjsky0fxazxELN9kh7s9wyg
253 126 54 54 27
UCmdjv1IMwzFGzkb2epRglJA UC6aP9UXgwLkve08qc8gkGuq UCu_h58o5AvGDB81TBwF6vma UCRAamFtiG9TgemQqAs1xvQA UC1NGHbsScN0_5tYIuq8Fk3Q
20 11 10 9 9
UC3CKnbwKwTo-1cgmqvXqYgg UCa1ZA5o80awBaJkGetVIZA UCzg0Obka7jrq38eK0w6kygg UCVFxx901nI7ID9pn6jmdjEQ UCn8uHMz85L3fKHqH12VfNmA
7 7 6 5 5
UCVNN6ZHPn5BxG_Opmv4HAeA UCjfw-w-5n1vbB3yRHTXKPqa UCeR1BSjAQG6DZrMW2KohtA UC4joiFRTIAHajxOBzkeqYZQ UCQAC3JNTVE7xDRZyrKjLFQq
5 4 4 4 4
> sort(degree(twomode_subgraph_Momoland, mode = "total"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
VIDEOID:crUnacpci2U UCeImfZThgzfc-06zjdHumbw UCa9y6egAxJTObsMMhdjJ_Bg UCa5GVXKNCZz580gXegV0AWa UCqxZuATVxpnc8YDDGz45mka
1002 259 144 57 55
UCjsky0fxazxELN9kh7s9wyg UCmdjv1IMwzFGzkb2epRglJA UCu59H8Lnti6mwvcGRMge5PA UC6aP9UXgwLkve08qc8gkGuq UCn8uHMz85L3fKHqH12VfNmA
35 22 21 21 11
UCRAamFtiG9TgemQqAs1xvQA UCu_h58o5AvGDB81TBwF6vma UC4joiFRTIAHajxOBzkeqYZQ UC3CKnbwKwTo-1cgmqvXqYgg UC1NGHbsScN0_5tYIuq8Fk3Q
10 10 10 10 9
UCVFxx901nI7ID9pn6jmdjEQ UCVNN6ZHPn5BxG_Opmv4HAeA UC1srzmEep-cv1ftiBjdQ89g UCHz7y0desVFJmL4RdmvJfA UCa1ZA5o80awBaJkGetVIZA
8 8 8 7 7
```

### *Betweenness centrality*

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by closeness centrality
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Momoland, mode = "in"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
UCV8GYarQGN85V-Pj2ZwJvA UC1QJERpQ-uVlfaJz-JCWtWg UCyd1lJrtSY3YZcvkg42fyw UcfomPepkqe1i_f2YvssqYgw UCMKcn9D7K0iYVTNemfBwvTQ
1 1 1 1 1
UCETn0oIshpav3dAS6Zs35Lg UCgz4KdQmd4PiNzxXCCpwi-A UCcUxc1c-ER5NIyFIRbTk-VQ UCASH7wLC1fhtz9Af9c_8J5g UCCq26g2ksJstUDTJ_uv-oYg
1 1 1 1 1
UC8z5TqbPstJhrNbODkms4ygg UCKUVf1CnFDx4YKHvNTSA6aA UCmwhqh69LY0pkYPIwtX7RTg Uctpn6oQyL5nxfww_s8g-TJw UC7QBtfomRk7Jt5o_mXKQFmA
1 1 1 1 1
UchfmHZXTjyppNPJTTLi01YA UCCOD08dr10V2f-ARKVUQDga UC9b_c6YK4rK2dcao-RwesWw UCuyaYhrSgXPHiYeE-GFM6QA UC2rHWDZwAYyqYpQ10Lvw5g
1 1 1 1 1
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Momoland, mode = "out"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
UCu59H8Lnti6mwvcGRMge5PA UCkdCjrQNPtFujDQ5KPyTqMg UCnmGk6FwxUPtEF1c33HbnCA UC6dXMSZozUTUmLDOxHP-Cfw UCCSjwg_B18RkZtcrZ-BJj1w
1 1 1 1 1
UCjfw-w-5n1vbB3yRHTXKPqa UCRXvn0Uxo1BL43ju8rJZMKw UCJtIudqKf13gvbhp3ia_YCA UCv8GYarQGN85V-Pj2ZwJvA UC1paUqRynmpqX9BqrTAQBbw
1 1 1 1 1
UCceCxH4bru9_1s_I2xevR2g UC1kh1MA9wkgfdJbqTKJLXnQ Uch54ktWET8ojGRq6LkxrwTW UCixiuk-aon5j1up8h-40kyg Uchdyup-HZYGdGtdxdrQqBnw
1 1 1 1 1
UC3vjF2U6ZRWrx0TeFPovGtQ UC1e678eggtgiVAXL6yfr-Hg UCTL6PRdnLnxFysX8Eo2Ppvg UCRBjm22J7LIK9xxatw4BIA UCPGBBo5k9X-unf1ZMFxMFVA
1 1 1 1 1
> sort(closeness(twomode_subgraph_Momoland, mode = "total"), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
VIDEOID:crUnacpci2U UCu59H8Lnti6mwvcGRMge5PA UCa9y6egAxJTObsMMhdjJ_Bg UCjsky0fxazxELN9kh7s9wyg UCEImfZThgzfc-06zjdHumbw
0.0018018018 0.0009871668 0.0009871668 0.0009746589 0.0009727626
UCCVKMO92K8Hm5bdnhBEQ71Q UCqxZuATVxpnc8YDDGz45mka UC6aP9UXgwLkve08qc8gkGuq Ucmdjv1IMwzFGzkb2epRglJA UC1NGHbsScN0_5tYIuq8Fk3Q
0.0009727626 0.0009699321 0.0009699321 0.0009699321 0.0009680542
UCVFxx901nI7ID9pn6jmdjEQ UC3n4iVeIEvGYMxqJn8DuJg UCa5GVXKNCZz580gXegV0AWa UC3CKnbwKwTo-1cgmqvXqYgg UCRAamFtiG9TgemQqAs1xvQA
0.0009680542 0.0009671180 0.0009661836 0.0009661836 0.0009652510
UCpmnywQqzm3wGkoCR2QjvAg UC1srzmEep-cv1ftiBjdQ89g UCHz7y0desVFJmL4RdmvJfA UCTL6PRdnLnxFysX8Eo2Ppvg UCQAC3JNTVE7xDRZyrKjLFQq
0.0009652510 0.0009652510 0.0009643202 0.0009633911 0.0009633911
```



### *Closeness centrality*

```
> # Display top 20 nodes from the sub-graph ordered by betweenness centrality
> sort(betweenness(twomode_subgraph_Momoland, directed = FALSE), decreasing = TRUE)[1:20]
VIDEOID:crUnaCpci2U UCu59H8Lnti6mmvvcGRMge5PA UCa9y6egAxJTObSMMHdjJ_Bg UC1SrzmEep-Cv1ftiBjDQ89g UCHz7y0deSVFJmL4RdmvnjFA
119282.6540 7230.0000 2461.6694 1950.0000 1219.5000
UCa5GVXKNCz580gXegV0AWa UC3n4iVEiEvWGYMxqJn8DuJg UC8pcvST0zr8VADCmBDyAhjg UC_GX8h14DHVWU80eaMp9j5Q UC4KggMkq1-KVbCnPsvP54TA
979.9048 977.0000 977.0000 977.0000 977.0000
UCVNN6ZHPn5BxG_Opmv4HAeA UC1N-fPvWFX5vWefmMOoa2g UCTL6PRdnLnxFySX8Eo2Ppvg UCjsky0fxazxELN9KH7s9wYg UCE1mfZThGzfc-06zJdhumbw
977.0000 731.5000 653.4062 499.2135 493.9068
UC6aP9UXgwLkve08qc8gKGuQ UC3CKNbwKwTo-lcgmqvXqYgg UCpmNywQqZm3wGkOCR2Qjvag UCmJwesV5hMVkn2uovSxL4TA UC4joiFRTIAHajx0BzkeQYZQ
489.9305 489.0000 489.0000 489.0000 489.0000
```

### Comparison between the bands

		Twice	Blackpink	Momoland
the number of connected components		29	1	1
the highest rate of node in sub-graph ordered by degree centrality	in	58	1001	1001
	out	207	21	253
	total	207	1002	1002
the highest rate of node in sub-graph ordered by closeness centrality	in	1	1	1
	out	1	1	1
	total	0.01736111	0.0010040161	0.0018018018
the highest rate of node in sub-graph ordered by betweenness centrality		7984.2243	462918.328	119282.6540

Compared to Blackpink and Momoland, the number of connected components in Twice ranked the top, indicating better fragmentation, less global connectivity, enhanced modularity. Besides, the lower proportion in degree centrality further supports the idea of reduced global connectivity in Twice. With higher rate by closeness centrality, it is also deemed higher-level efficiency <sup>[3]</sup>,

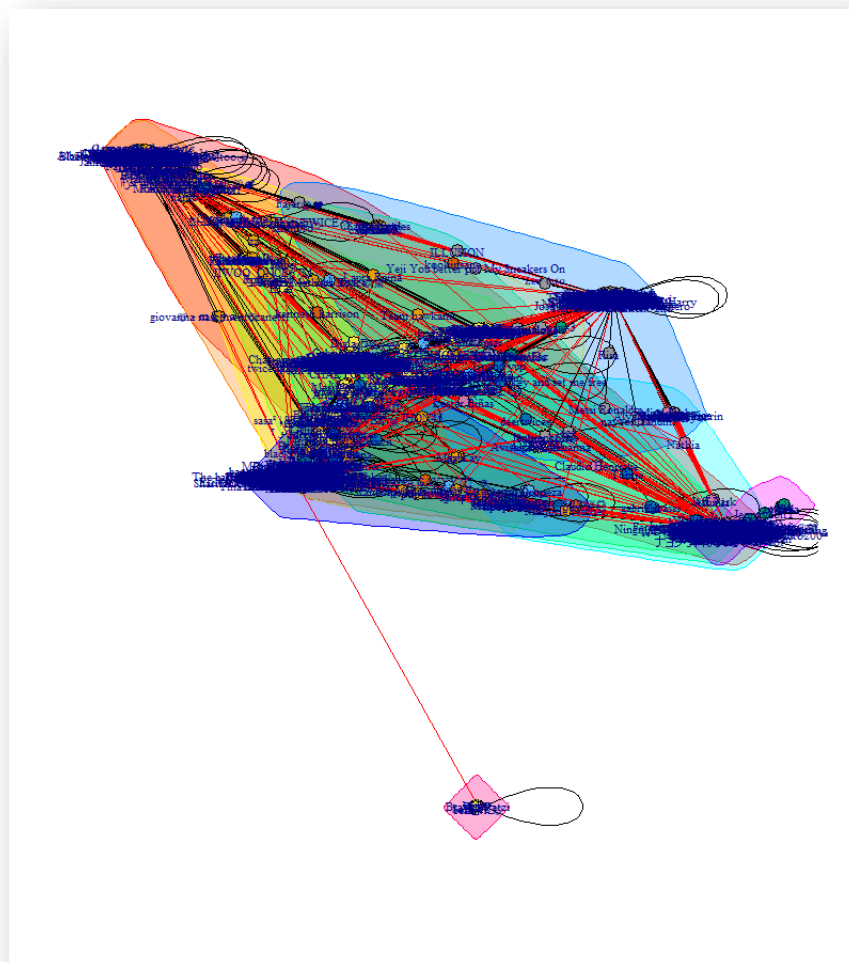


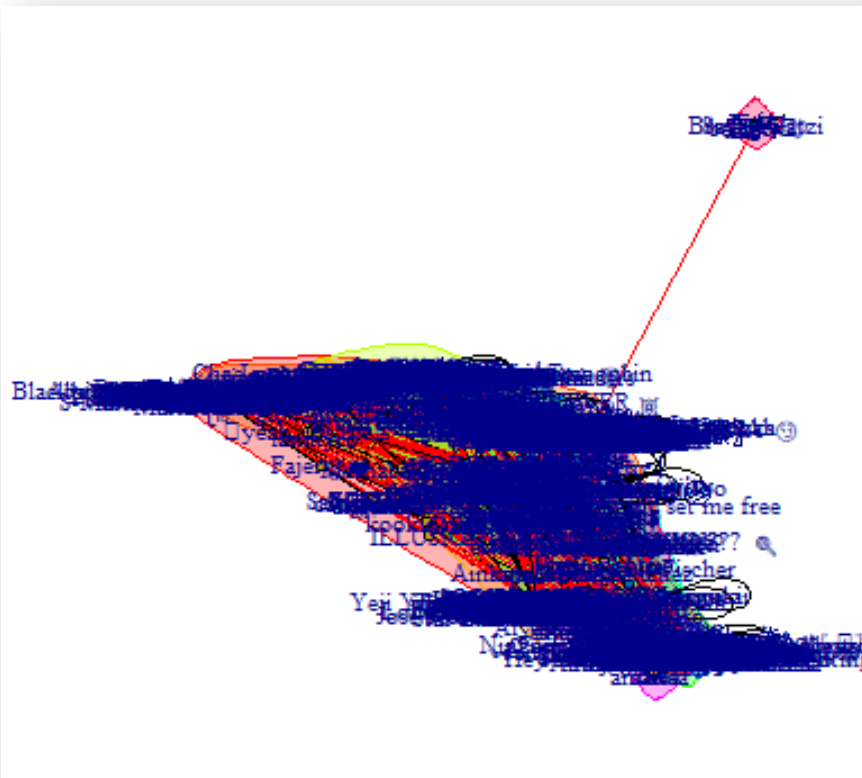
connectivity, and accessibility of the network <sup>[2]</sup>. Additionally, the higher figure for betweenness centrality benefits to identify the nodes that act as crucial intermediaries and potential points of vulnerability <sup>[3]</sup>. Thus, a 2-mode network is more suitable for centrality analysis than an actor network.

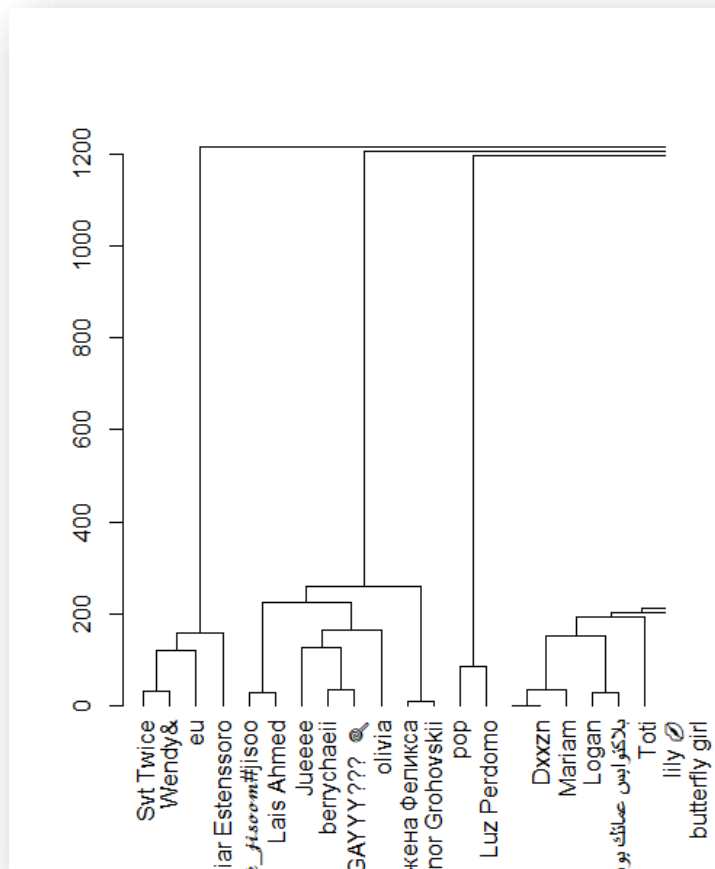
## 2.5. Community analysis

Twice

```
> sizes(louvain_yl_actor)
Community sizes
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12
186 42 14 194 23 14 275 189 268 4 6 5
```

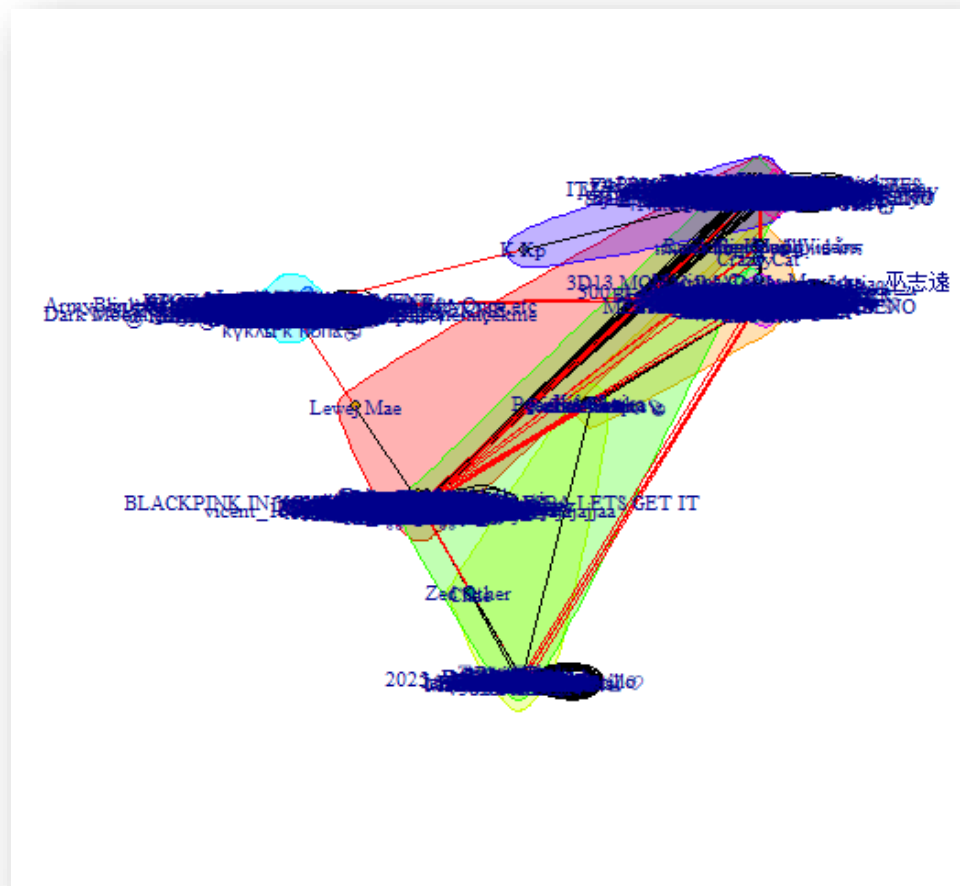


[illegible]



## Blackpink

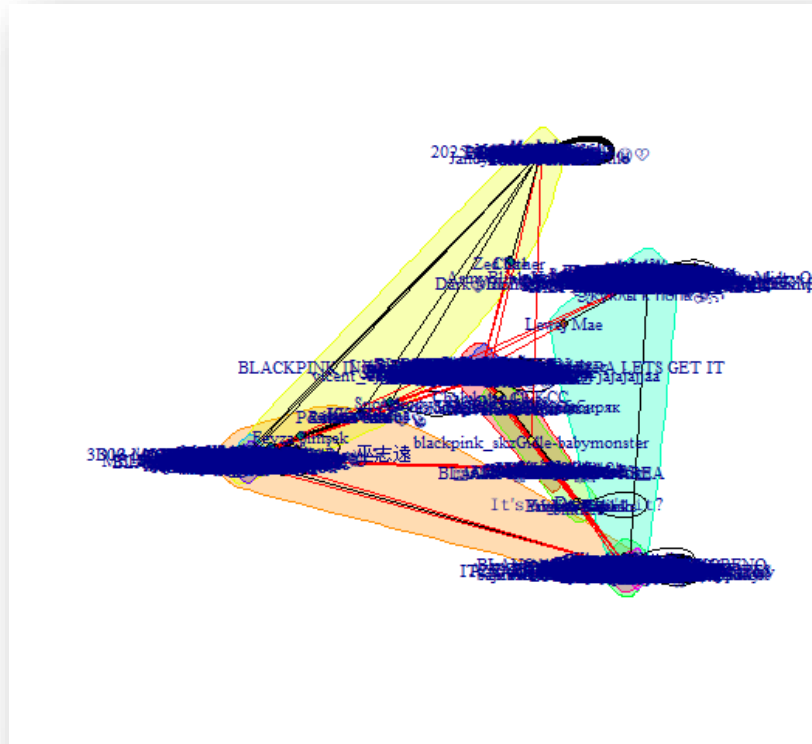
```
> sizes(louvain_yl_actor_blackpink)
Community sizes
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10
382 388 86 15  4 468 2 400 4  3
```

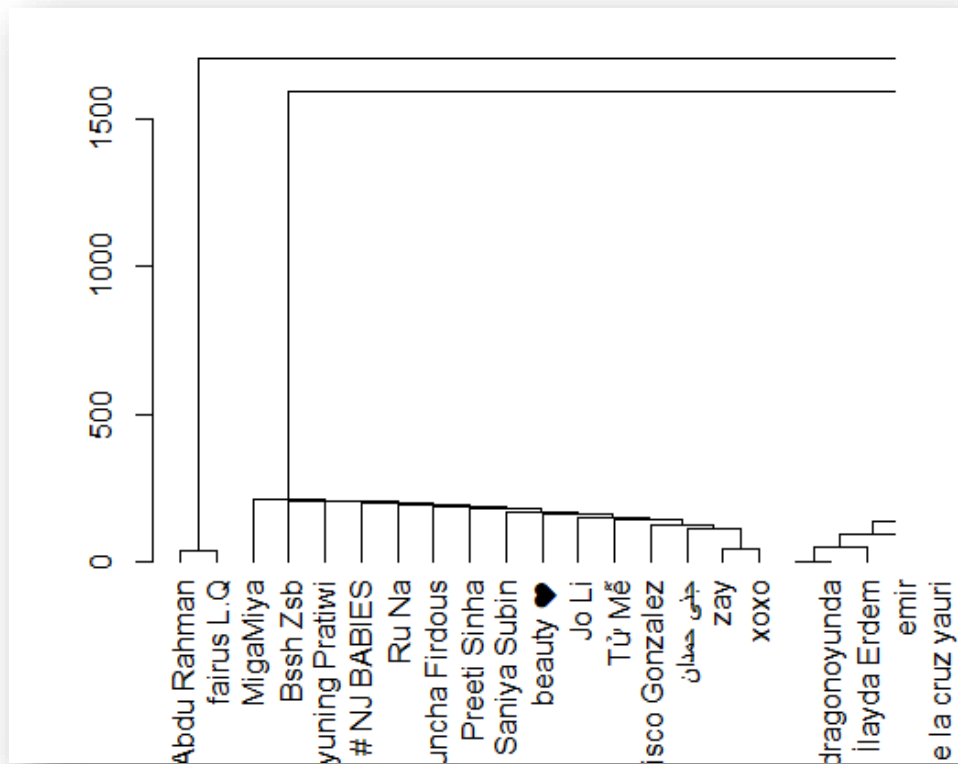


```
> sizes(eb_yt_actor_Blackpink)
```

Community sizes

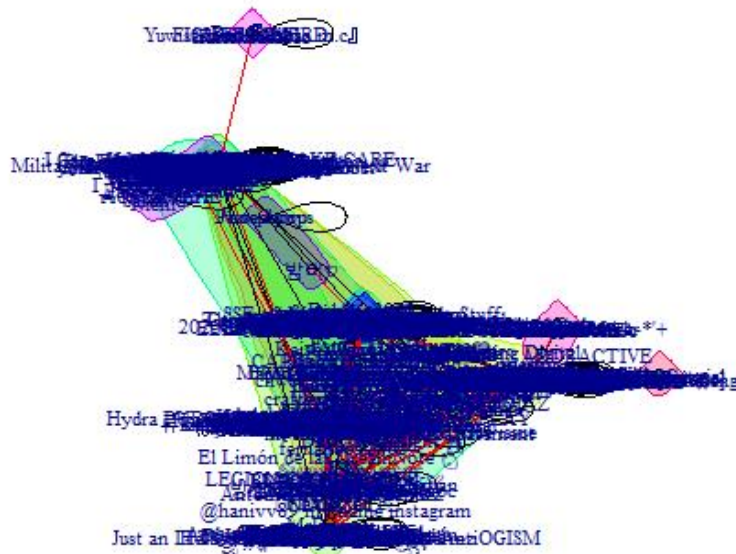
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
377	381	91	16	398	472	4	3	4	3	3





## Momoland

```
> sizes(louvain_yl_actor_Momoland)
Community sizes
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
298 17 36  6 211 128 278 373 45 23  3  3  2  3  3 45  7 17  5
```

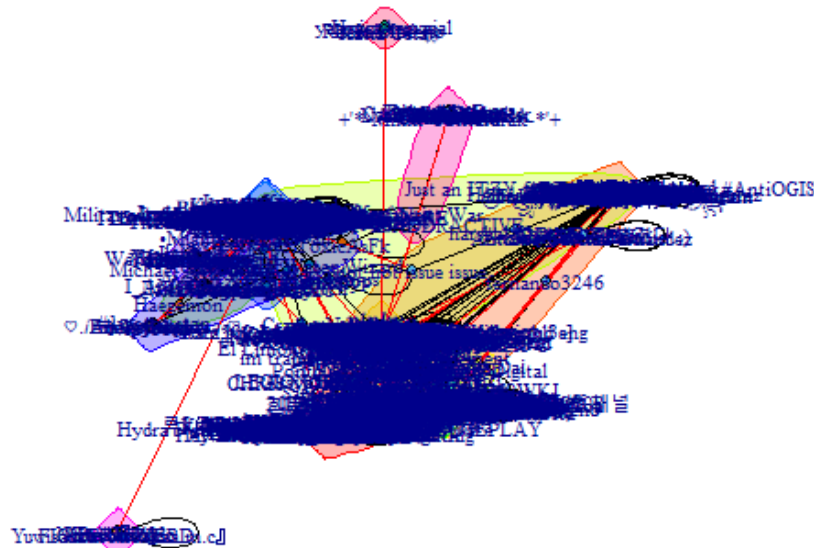


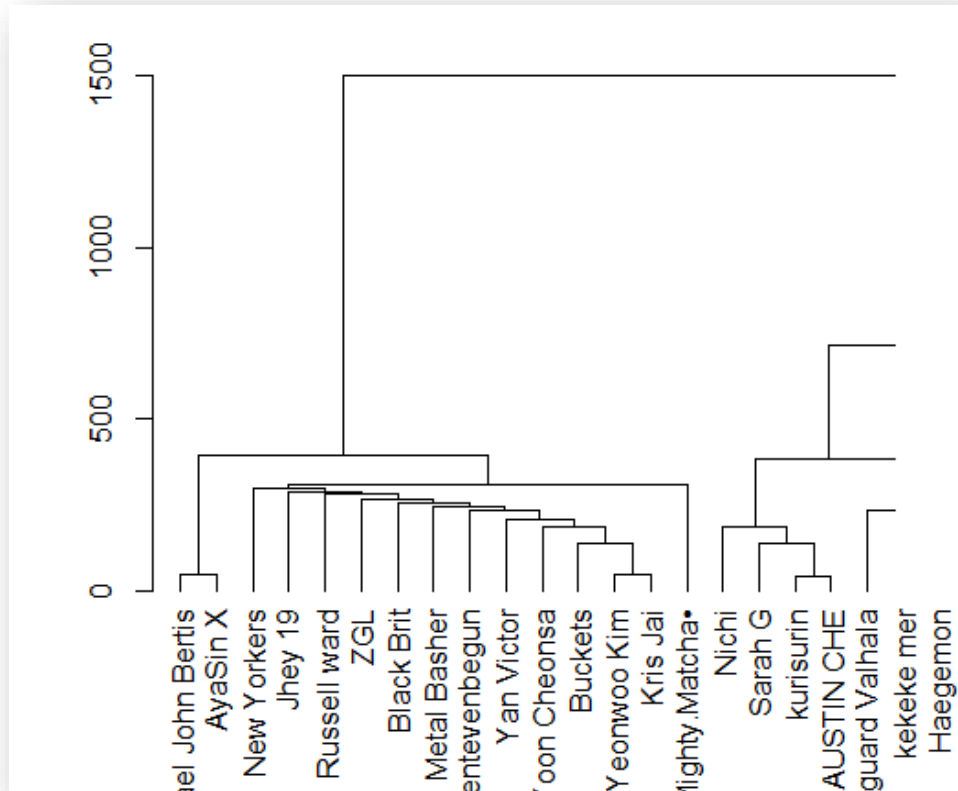


```
> sizes(eb_yl_actor_Momoland)
```

Community sizes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
313	152	223	372	292	19	3	3	6	6	3	12	41	9	15	5	7	17	5





### Comparison between the bands

	The number of communities	
	Louvain analysis	Girvan-Newman
Twice	12	19
Blackpink	10	11
Momoland	19	19

Communities by Louvain analysis are less than or equal to those of Girvan-Newman in all musical bands. This means that Louvain analysis is producing a coarser or more generalized division of the network compared to Girvan-Newman.

## Machine Learning Models

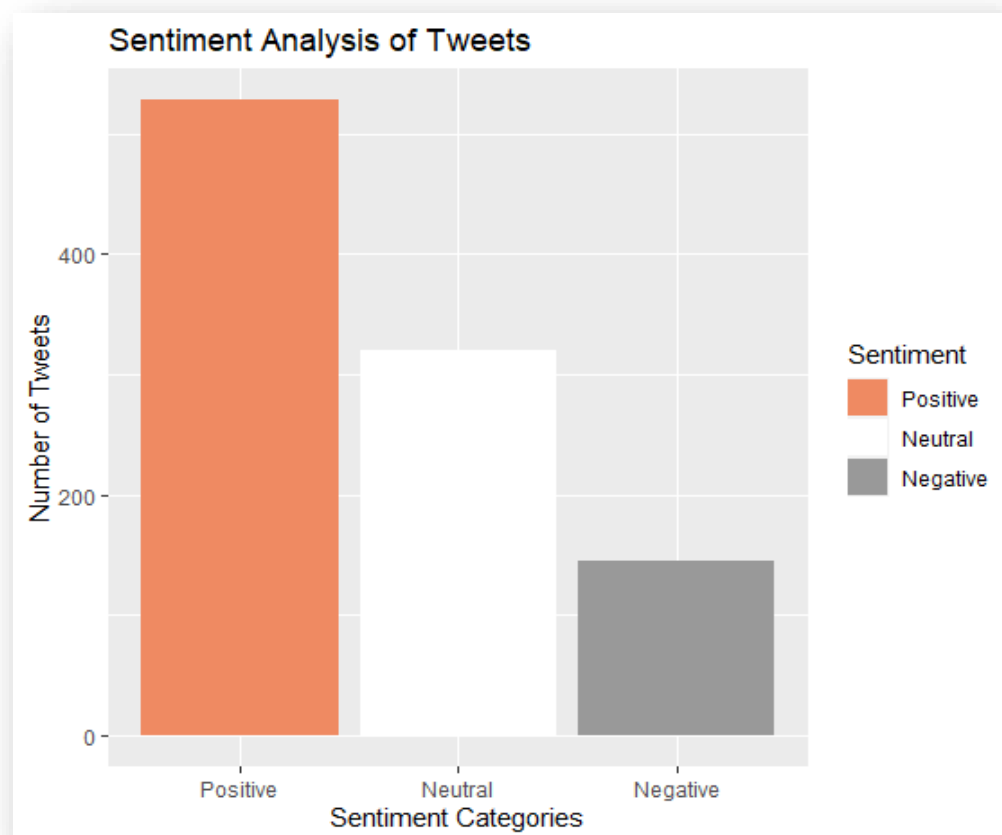
### 2.6. Sentiment analysis

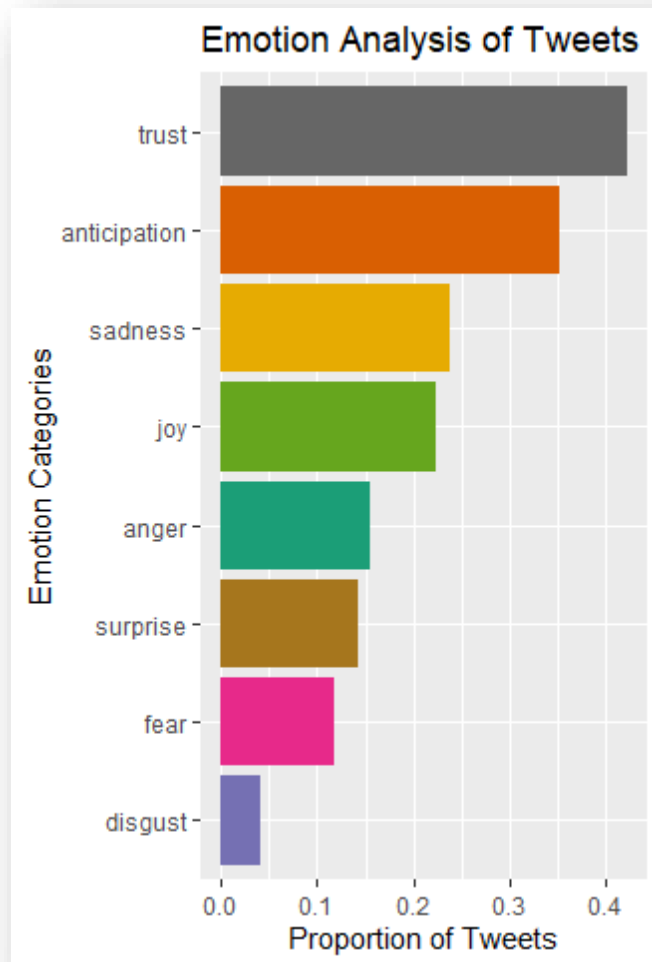
In the sentiment analysis, after cleaning tweet text, *get\_sentiment()* is applied to match each word to its sentiment score in a sentiment lexicon. In there, the scores include 3 different types: - 1(negative), 0 (neutral), 1 (positive).

In the Emotion analysis, *get\_nrc\_sentiment()* function is used to get emotion with emotion scores as well as sentiment score.

Below are the plots of sentiment and emotion analysis in the three bands.

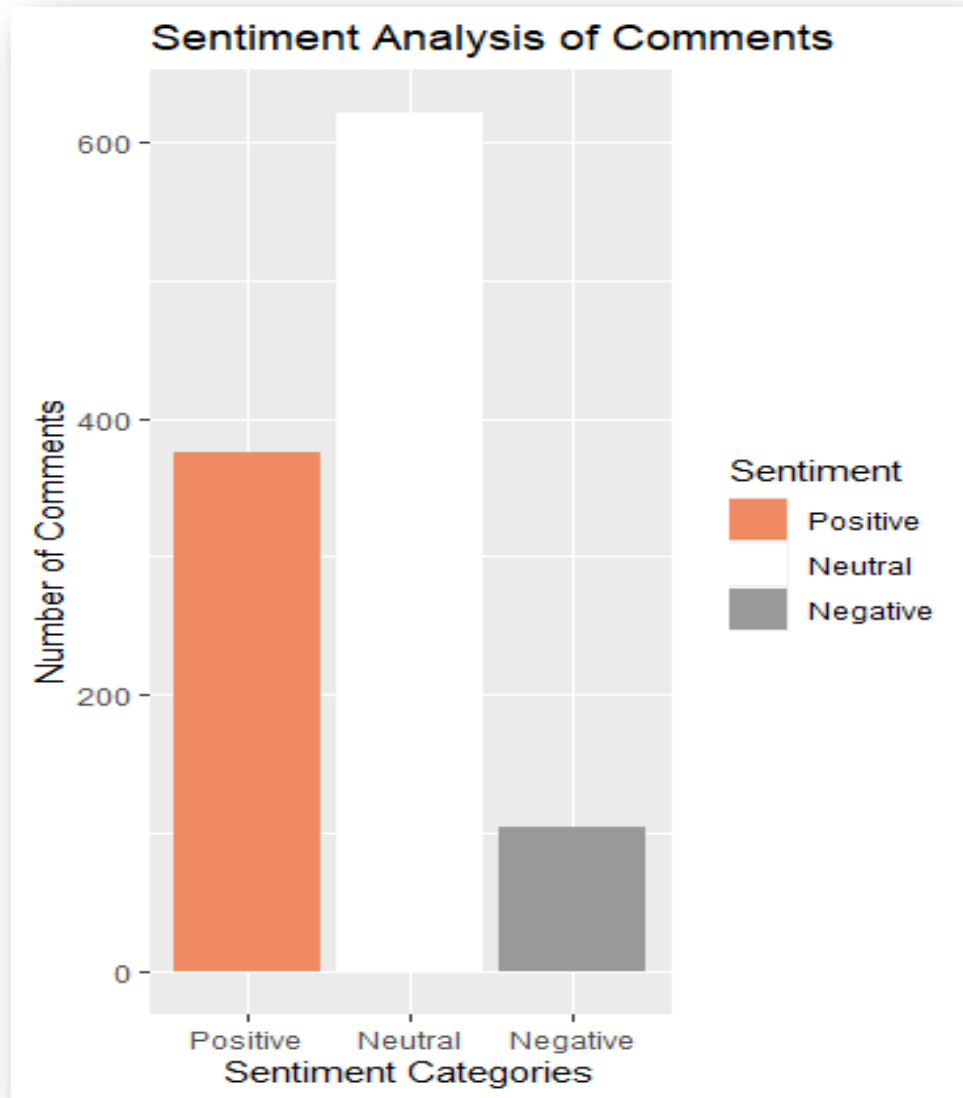
Twice

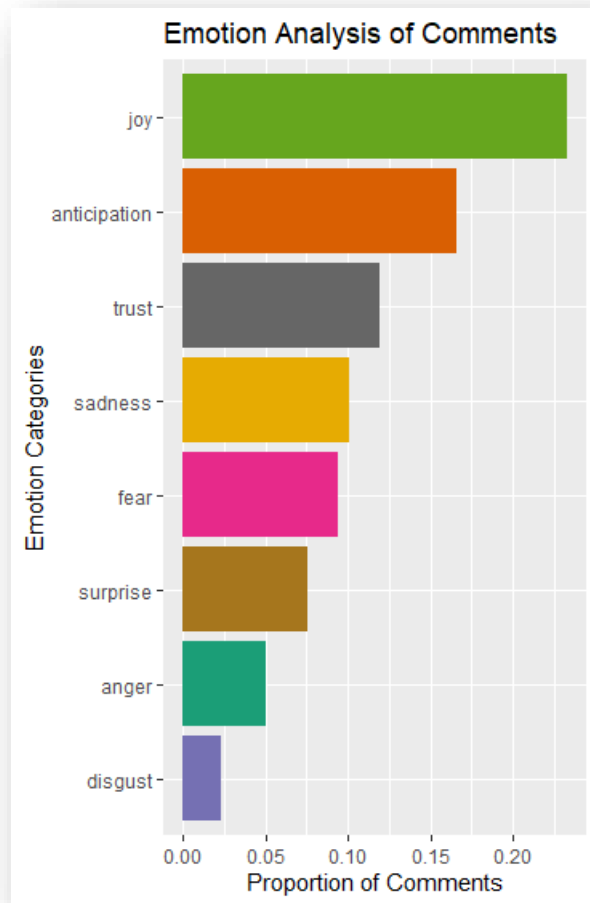




	Proportion
trust	0.42237903
anticipation	0.35181452
sadness	0.23790323
joy	0.22379032
anger	0.15423387
surprise	0.14213710
fear	0.11794355
disgust	0.04032258

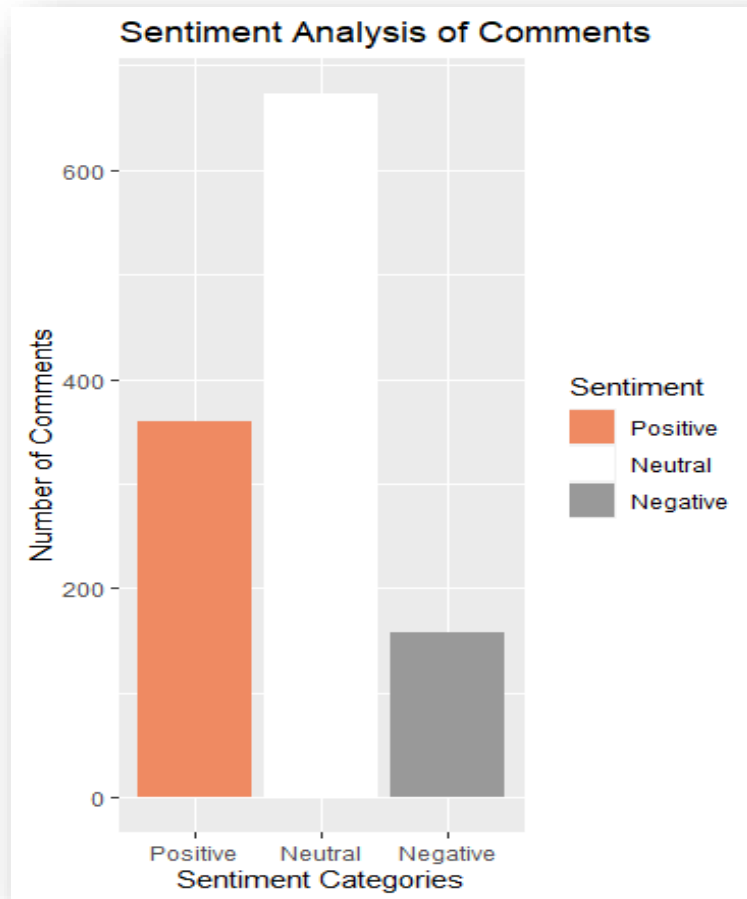
## Blackpink

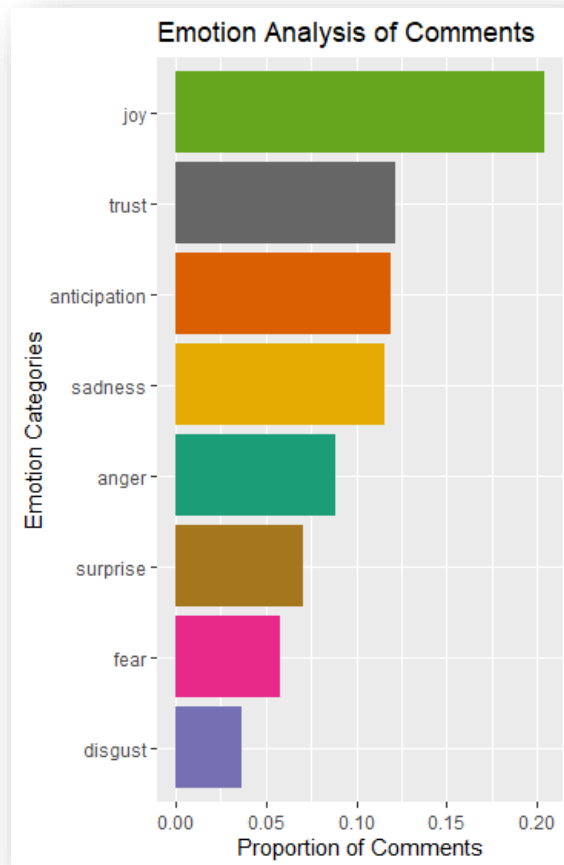




	Proportion
joy	0.23321234
anticipation	0.16606171
trust	0.11978221
sadness	0.10072595
fear	0.09437387
surprise	0.07531760
anger	0.05081670
disgust	0.02359347

## Momoland





	Proportion
joy	0.20437342
trust	0.12195122
anticipation	0.11942809
sadness	0.11606392
anger	0.08830950
surprise	0.07064760
fear	0.05803196
disgust	0.03616484

### Comparison between the bands

In sentiment analysis graphs, the positive rate highest in the Twice plot, indicating a greater expression of positive emotions, opinions, or attitudes. Meanwhile, the graphs for Blackpink and Momoland show more prominent figures for neutral sentiment, suggesting that the text in those cases is neither strongly positive nor strongly negative. This is noteworthy that a similarity among all three graphs is that the rate of negative sentiment is lower compared to other categories.

Regarding emotion analysis, the graph for Twice stands out in terms of the emotion of "trust." This suggests that the individuals or sources mentioned in the text related to Twice are perceived



as trustworthy, dependable, or credible. Additionally, the graphs for Blackpink and Momoland show higher figures for the emotion of "joy" compared to other categories. This is also good point that the proportion of "disgust" across all charts is consistently the lowest.

## 2.7. Decision tree

A decision tree model can classify whether it is a song of the artist/band.

### Twice

To construct a decision tree model for Twice, *get\_artist\_audio\_features* function is used to retrieve data on the audio feature of their songs. Subsequently, certain columns from the database are eliminated, as the focus is solely on audio features and track ID.

```
Twice_features <- get_artist_audio_features("Twice")  
data.frame(colnames(Twice_features))  
Twice_features_subset <- Twice_features[, 9:20]
```

In order to train the model on non-Twice songs, Spotify 100 playlist is obtained with only those columns containing the audio features and track ID.

```
top100_features <- get_playlist_audio_features("spotify",  
"4hOKQuZbraPDIfaGbM3lKI")  
data.frame(colnames(top100_features))  
top100_features_subset <- top100_features[, 6:17]  
top100_features_subset <- top100_features_subset %>% rename(track_id =  
track.id)
```

To indicate 1 for songs owned by Twice and 0 for which are not:

```
top100_features_subset["isTwice"] <- 0  
Twice_features_subset["isTwice"] <- 1
```

After removing the band's songs in the top 100, it combines two data frames into one dataset.

```
top100_features_noTwice <- anti_join(top100_features_subset,  
                                     Twice_features_subset,  
                                     by = "track_id")  
  
comb_data <- rbind(top100_features_noTwice, Twice_features_subset)
```

Change the 'isTwice' column into a factor and remove the 'track\_id' column. Then, the dataset is randomised for the purpose of split the dataset into training and testing set:

```
# Randomise the dataset (shuffle the rows)  
comb_data <- comb_data[sample(1:nrow(comb_data)), ]  
  
# Split the dataset into training and testing sets (80% training, 20%  
testing)  
split_point <- as.integer(nrow(comb_data)*0.8)  
training_set <- comb_data[1:split_point, ]  
testing_set <- comb_data[(split_point + 1):nrow(comb_data), ]
```

Start training the decision tree model

```
dt_model <- train(isTwice~ ., data = training_set, method = "C5.0")
```

Finally, test the model for a particular song from the testing dataset

Predict in top 8, to check prediction:

```
prediction_row <- 8
```

```
if (tibble(predict(dt_model, testing_set[prediction_row, ])) ==  
testing_set[prediction_row, 12]){  
  print("Prediction is correct!")  
} else {  
  ("Prediction is wrong")  
}  
[1] "Prediction is correct!"
```

Analyse the model accuracy with a confusion matrix:

```
confusionMatrix(dt_model, reference = testing_set$isTwice)
```

```
Bootstrapped (25 reps) Confusion Matrix  
(entries are percentual average cell counts across resamples)  
  
      Reference  
Prediction  0    1  
0  11.1  2.6  
1   9.5 76.9  
  
Accuracy (average) : 0.8795
```

## **Blackpink**

With similar construction of tree model to Twice, I predict their songs at top 1.

```
[1] "Prediction is correct!"
```

Analyse the model accuracy with a confusion matrix:

```
> confusionMatrix(dt_model, reference = testing_set$isBlackpink)
Bootstrapped (25 reps) Confusion Matrix

(entries are percentual average cell counts across resamples)

      Reference
Prediction 0  1
0  22.3  5.7
1  11.7 60.3

Accuracy (average) : 0.8253
```

## Momoland

With similar construction of tree model to Twice, I predict their songs at top 1.

```
[1] "Prediction is correct!"
```

Analyze the model accuracy with a confusion matrix:

```
Bootstrapped (25 reps) Confusion Matrix

(entries are percentual average cell counts across resamples)

      Reference
Prediction 0  1
0  85.4  5.7
1   4.5  4.4

Accuracy (average) : 0.8981
```

## Comparison between the bands

	Twice	Blackpink	Momoland
true positive	11.1	22.3	85.4
false positive	2.6	5.7	5.7
false negative	9.5	11.7	4,5
true negative	76.9	60.3	4.4

average accuracy	0.8795	0.8253	0.8981
------------------	--------	--------	--------

In the case of Twice band, the true negative rate ranks at the top, followed by the true positive rate, false negative rate, and positive rate. A similar pattern can be observed for Blackpink as well. However, when it comes to Momoland, the true positive rate stands out, surpassing the rates of the other bands. This indicates that the model correctly identifies a significant number of positive instances as positive, as well as negative instances as negative <sup>[1]</sup>.

Overall, the average accuracy across all three bands exceeds 0.82, which demonstrates a high level of accuracy for the model.

## 2.8. Topic modelling

### Twice

LDA is a good and popular technique in text mining.

First, transform the cleaned tweets into vector corpus, remove stop words from each of the tweets. To optimize the running process, remove objects and run garbage collection. The document-term matrix is used to create the LDA model. I choose 6 topics ( $k=6$ ):

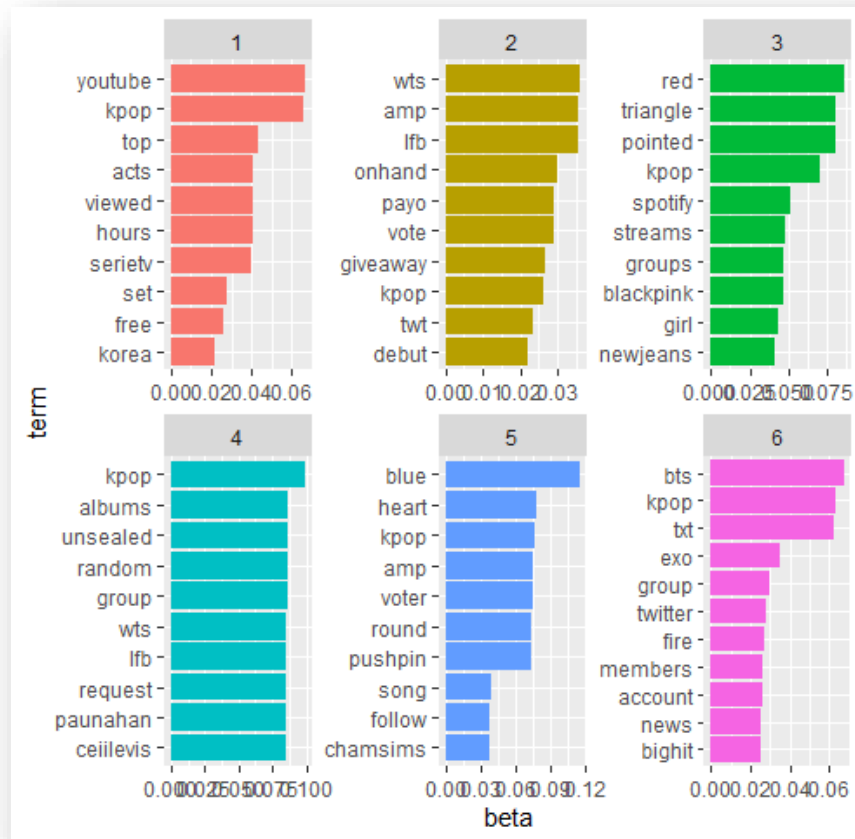
```
lda_model <- LDA(dtm, k = 6)
```

It, next, create the topic probabilities for each words belong to that topic. Use tidy function:

```
tweet_topics <- tidy(lda_model, matrix = "beta")
```

Finally, I selected 10 words which have the highest probabilities for each topic.

```
top_terms <- tweet_topics %>%  
  group_by(topic) %>%  
  slice_max(beta, n = 10) %>%  
  ungroup() %>%  
  arrange(topic, -beta)  
top_terms %>%  
  mutate(term = reorder_within(term, beta, topic)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(beta, term, fill = factor(topic))) +  
  geom_col(show.legend = FALSE) +  
  facet_wrap(~ topic, scales = "free") +  
  scale_y_reordered()
```

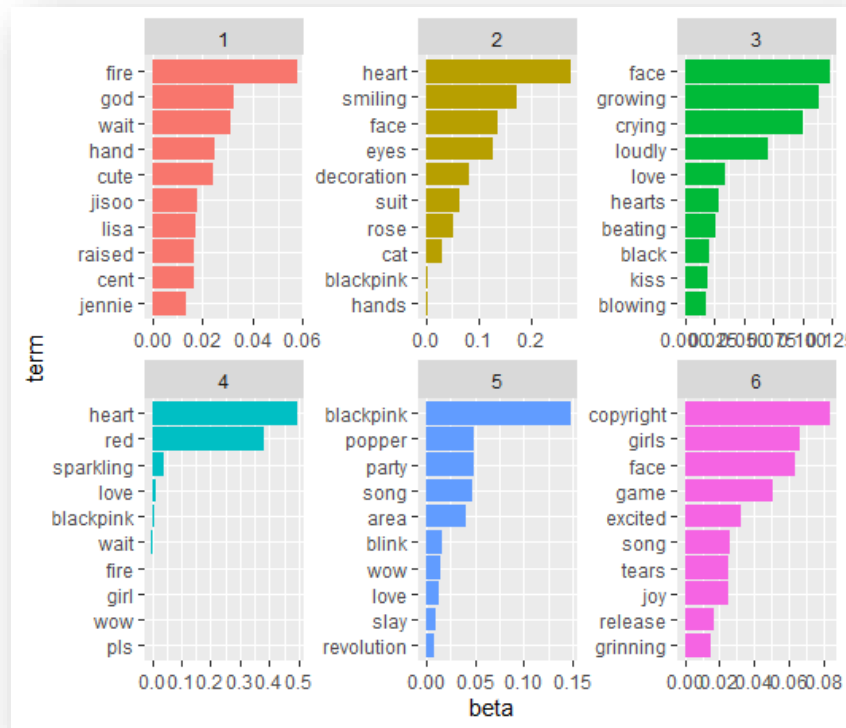


topic	aspects should be focused on
1	youtube, kpop, top, acts, viewed, hours, serietv, set, free, korea
2	wtv, amp, lfb, onhand, payo, vote, giveaway, kpop, twi, debut
3	red, triangle, pointed, kpop, sportify, streams, groups, blackpink, girl, newjeans
4	kpop, albums, unsealed, random, group, wtv, lfb, request, paunahan, ceiilevis
5	blue, heart, kpop, amp, voter, round, pushpin, song, follow, chamsims
6	bts, kpop, txt, exo, group, twitter, fire, members, account, news, bighit



## Blackpink

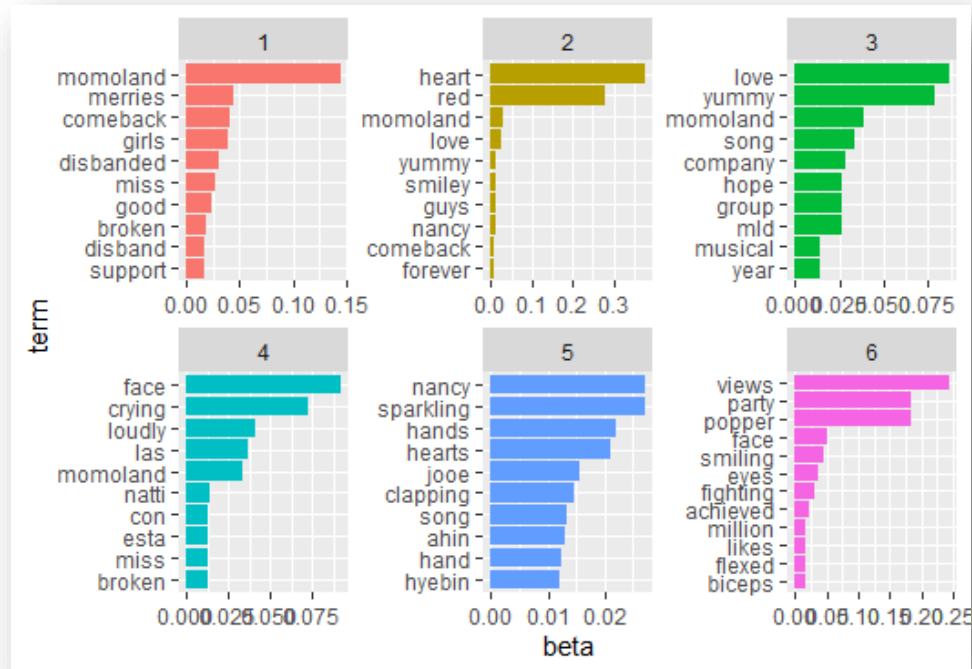
Depend on the LDA model above, the result for Blackpink band is:



topic	aspects should be focused on
1	fire, god, wait, hand, cute, jisoo, lisa, raised, cent, jennie
2	heart, smiling, face, eyes, decoration, suit, rose, cat, blackpink, hands
3	face, growing, crying, loudly, love, hearts, beating, black, kiss, blowing
4	heart, red, sparkling, love, blackpink, wait, fire, girl, wow, pls
5	blackpink, popper, patty, song, area, blink, wow, love, stay, revolution
6	copyright, girls, face, game, excited, song, tears, joy, relase, grinning

## Momoland

Depend on the LDA model above, the result for Momoland band is:



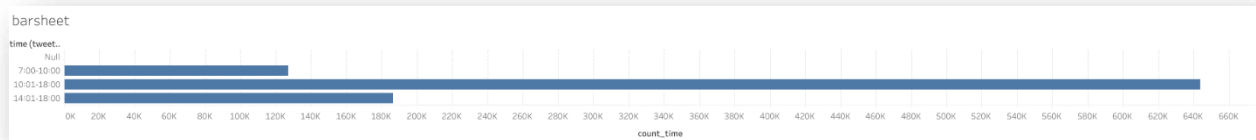
topic	aspects should be focused on
1	momoland, merries, comeback, girls, disbanded, miss, good, broken, disband, support
2	heart, red, momoland, love, yummy, smiley, guys, nancy, comeback, forever
3	love, yummy, momoland, song, company, hope, group, mid, musical, year
4	face, crying, loudly, las, momoland, natti, con, esta, miss, broken
5	nancy, sparkling, hands, hearts, joee, clapping, song, ahin, hand, hyebin
6	views, party, popper, face, smiling, eyes, fighting, achieved million, likes flexed, biceps

## Visualization

### 2.10. Dashboard

From Tweet dataset involving *Twice* collected in Milestone 1, I visualize some insights detail in Tableau Dashboard

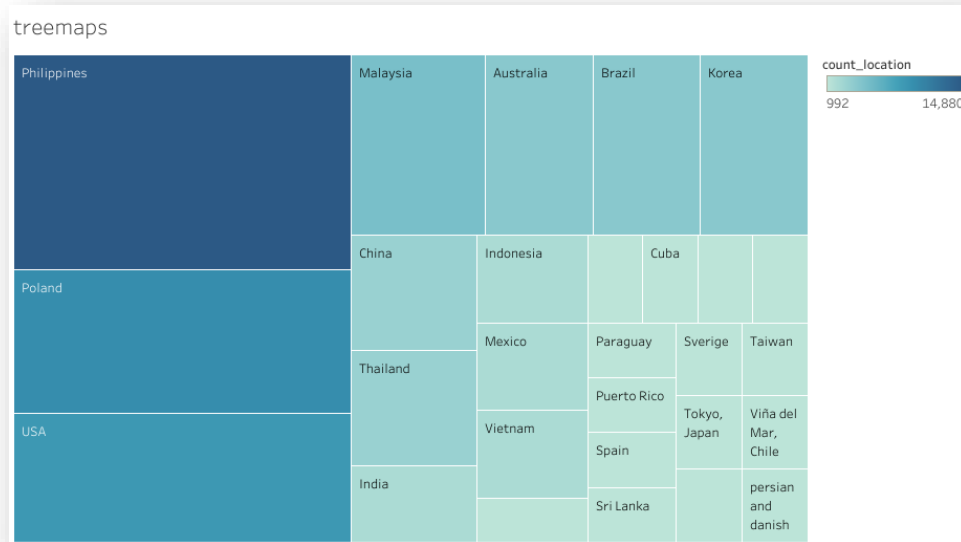
**Graph 1: The numbers of tweets published in three period time of day**



A bar chart is a commonly employed tool for visualizing and comparing data across various categories or groups. When it comes to counting the number of tweets posted during different periods of the day, a bar chart can effectively present the information in a clear and easily comprehensible manner.

By utilizing the count of tweets posted in different time, managers can gain an understanding of user behavior. This enables insights into the most active periods of Twitter usage, facilitating the identification of peak usage times, user preferences for specific periods, and potential patterns in user behavior.

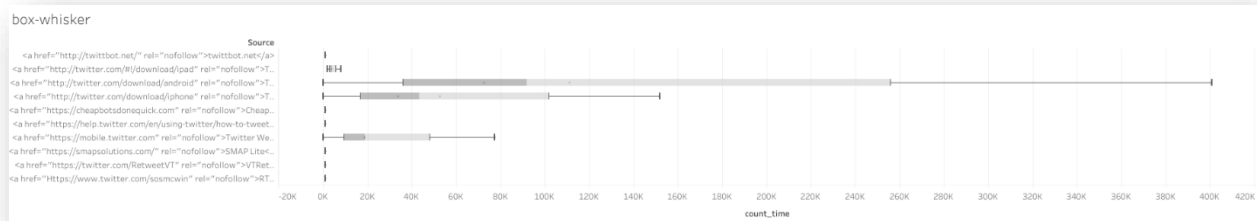
**Graph 2: The number of tweets from different areas around the World**



Treemap is deemed a useful visualization technique for representing hierarchical data in a rectangular form. When counting how many tweets are posted in different area around the world, the graph can provide a hierarchical representation, proportional display, efficient space utilization, and opportunities for interactive exploration, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the distribution of users across different countries.

By the figures how many tweets are posted in different locations, it will present the geographic distribution of users.

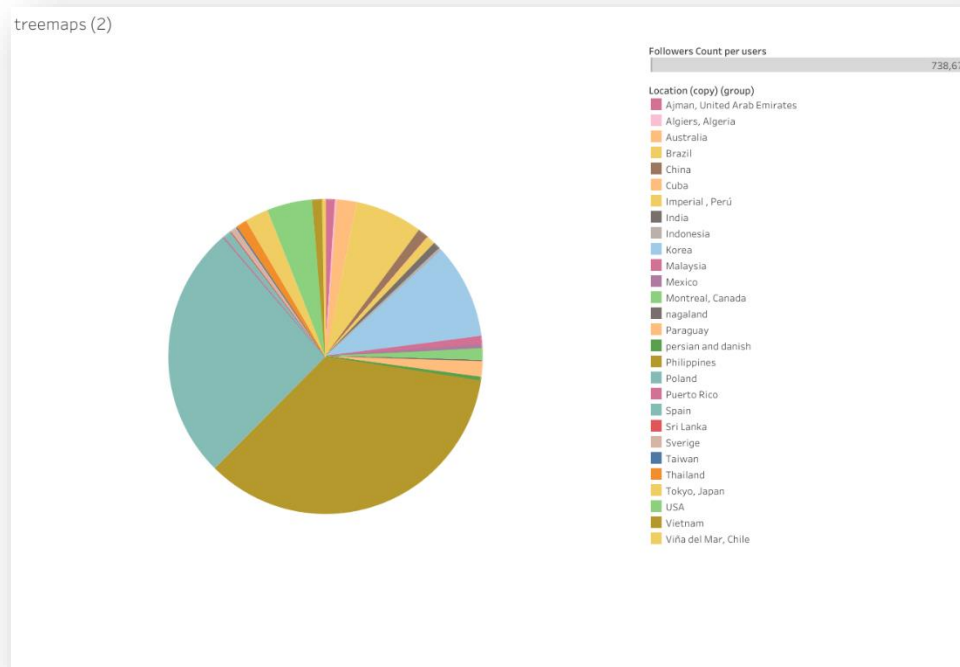
**Graph 3: The graph of how many tweets were posted in different period time of day**  
**crossing sources**



Box-and-whisker plots are effective for displaying and analyzing the distribution and variability of continuous variables. They offer a visual summary of key statistical measures, including the minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum values within a dataset.

When examining the number of tweets posted throughout a day across different sources, box-and-whisker plots can help identify peak activity times. These plots enable the determination of periods when user engagement is at its highest. By comparing the data between sources, it becomes possible to evaluate the effectiveness of marketing or content distribution efforts across different platforms. This analysis aids in understanding which sources yield the most favorable outcomes and assists in making informed decisions regarding resource allocation and strategy adjustments.

**Graph 4: The pie chart about country-wise distribution of user followers with source details**



A pie chart is a popular choice when comparing different components as it provides a clear visual representation of their relative sizes. It allows for a quick assessment of the proportions each category holds within the whole, enabling us to identify which categories have a larger or smaller share.

In the context of determining the number of followers for each user, a pie chart can help showcase the influence and reach across different countries or regions. This can be particularly useful in identifying strong markets and understanding the distribution of followers geographically. By combining this information with the details of the sources, we can determine which sources are prominent in specific areas or regions, providing valuable insights into localized impact and popularity.

## **Conclusion**

The report has indeed proven that social media analytics through given methods in multiple datasets to aid Twice band improve their popularity. This details some key information of Twice and analysis of 2 prevalent features of their songs throughout Spotify data sources. Besides, YouTube dataset gives the numbers like and views of 5-top videos involving into Twice with valuable insights and feedback. Thanks to the data source in Milestone 1, term-document matrix and top 10 terms in Twitter with some comparison with the last information are also figured out. In terms of Social Network Analysis about Twice and 2 more related bands, Centrality analysis presents the degree, betweenness, and closeness analysis, while Community analysis are depicted. Through the use of multiple datasets, Machine Learning models figure out and explain Sentiment analysis, decision tree, and topic modeling about all three bands. Additionally, there are four different charts detailing with description and reasons for inclusion. As a result, Twice can leverage this information to develop their popularity in Twitter, YouTube, and Spotify.

### References

- 1) Callon, M. (2001 - p.62-66). Actor Network Theory. *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*
- 2) Golbeck, J. (2013- p.25-44). Network Structure and Measures. *Analyzing the Social Web*
- 3) Golbeck, J. (2015- p.221-235). *Analyzing networks. Introduction to Social Media Investigation.*
- 4) Spotify. (n.d). *Twice*. <https://open.spotify.com/artist/7n2Ycct7Beij7Dj7meI4X0>