```
In [593]: import pandas as pd
           import requests
           from spacy_langdetect import LanguageDetector
           from spacy import displacy
           from spacy.pipeline import TextCategorizer
          from nltk.corpus import stopwords
           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
           import nltk
           from nltk.probability import FreqDist
           import re
           from datetime import datetime
           from spacy.tokens import Doc
           from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
           import pytextrank
           from nltk import ngrams
           import scattertext as st
           from utils import
           %matplotlib inline
In [602]: import seaborn as sns
           # Use seaborn style defaults and set the default figure size
           sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(11, 4)})
          positive_color = 'mediumturquoise'
negative color = 'lightsalmon'
          sns.set(style = 'darkgrid', palette='Set2')
```

Covid-19 Instagram Posts

Dataset Description:

The original dataset contained a list of shortcodes which were found in the following repository: https://github.com/kooshazarei/COVID-19-InstaPostIDs (https://github.com/kooshazarei/COVID-19-InstaPostIDs (https://github.com/kooshazarei/COVID-19-InstaPostIDs). Unfortunately, this list of shortcodes was not updated after March. The authors of [1] used the Instagram API to gather shortcodes from posts that used the following hashtgas:

- #coronavirus with 4.4k posts
- #covid19/covid_19 with 1.5k posts
- #corona with 337 1.0k posts
- #stayhome with 537 posts Shortcodes are used to identify specific Instagram posts and can be used to access the post from instagram in the following manner:

```
Suppose a shortcode is: 8sfs341a, we could access this post in instagram using the following URL: https://www.instagram.com/p/8sfs341a/.
```

With the list of Instagram shortcodes related to Covid-19, I was able to directly scrape each post. In addition to scraping information pertaining to each post, I also scraped data on the comments that appeared on each post. In order to view the data, please reference the following .csv files.

- covid posts.csv
- covid_comments.csv

In the following notebook, I will detail additional processing steps that were performed to obtain the .csv files.

- We will use a pretrained model to obtain the laguage of each post.
- We will obtain a sentimentality score for the caption of each post (positive-sentimentality/negative sentimentality)

For more information about the collection of the list of shortcodes, please reference the paper below [1].

Citation:

[1] Koosha Zarei, Reza Farahbakhsh, Noel Crespi, and Gareth Tyson. 2020. A First Instagram Dataset on COVID-19. arXiv:2004.12226.

Preprocess Covid Posts Dataset

In the following section, I perform some data cleaning on the Covid posts dataset.

```
In [667]: covid_posts.head()
Out[667]:
```

	caption	description	location	num_comments	num_likes	shortcode	timestamp	hashtags_caption	clean_message	language	polarity_score_compound	l po
0	To the guy in my dm asking "WhAt dO YoU Eat tO	Photo by Ani • Rose on March 15, 2020. Image m	None	7.0	134.0	B9wekf7AgOz	2020-03- 15 14:21:58	[#selfie, #selfiequeen, #selfiequeen; #snapch	guy asking eat lo0k pretty like eat crap serio	en	0.0258	3
1	Episode 7 is out!\n.\nGiven the spate of race	Photo shared by The OCR Review on March 15, 20	None	1.0	17.0	B9yDwW8Akz9	2020-03- 16 05:06:08	0	episode given spate race cancellations recorde	en	0.7096	;
2	Minat Kpop? Mesti ada kalangan uolls yang mina	Photo by WE SERVE THE BEST FOR YOU on Decemb	None	0.0	8.0	B6w0gJhh9Ff	2020-01- 01 03:59:25	[#mila_polaroid, #photoalbum, #gerobokphoto, #	minat kpop mesti ada kalangan uolls yang minat	id	0.0000)
3	Storta •\n•\n• \nHo quasi finito con ste foto	Photo by Giugged prs on March 24, 2020. Image	None	13.0	159.0	B-IQSKfo3an	2020-03- 24 19:58:54	[#Quarantine, #ncov2019, #fightvirus, #coronav	storta quasi finito con ste foto giuro	it	0.0000)
4	Aquí seguimos ☀ ⊖ \nsólo urgencias 3 \nsólo urgen	Photo by Evelyn Requena in San Pedro Garza Gar	{'id': '786591529', 'has_public_page': True, '	11.0	37.0	B-F29JmBVXS	2020-03- 23 21:39:06	[#work, #dentist, #coronavirus, #covid_19]	aquí seguimos sólo urgencias sólo urgencias só	es	0.3182	2

Preprocess Comments Dataset

In the following section, I perform some data cleaning on the Covid commments dataset.

```
In [444]: def process_comment(shortcode, comments):
                try:
                    new_comments = comments
                    for comment in new_comments:
                        comment['shortcode'] = shortcode
                    return new comments
                except:
                    return []
In [650]: comments list = covid posts.apply(lambda x: process comment(x.shortcode, x.comments), axis=1).tolist()
           comments_list = [c for c in comments_list if len(c) > 0]
           comments_flat = [item for sublist in comments_list for item in sublist]
           comments_df = pd.DataFrame(comments_flat)
           comments_df['num_likes'] = comments_df['edge_liked_by'].apply(lambda x: x['count'])
comments_df.drop(['edge_liked_by', 'edge_threaded_comments', 'did_report_as_spam'], axis=1, inplace=True)
           comments df['created at'] = comments df['created at'].apply(lambda x: datetime.fromtimestamp(x))
           comments df.drop(['is restricted pending', 'viewer has liked'], axis=1, inplace=True)
In [669]: comments df.to csv('data/covid comments.csv', index=False)
```

Obtain language and polarity score

- Language: I used Spacy's LanguageDetector model to predict the language that each post used. Unfortunately, Instagram does not provide the post language automatically, which made it necessary to use a model to obtain the language. In order to read more about the model I used to obtain the language that each posts' caption was written with, please reference the following link: https://spacy.io/universe/project/spacy-language that each posts' caption was written with, please reference the following link: https://spacy.io/universe/project/spacy-language (https://spacy.io/universe/project/spacy-language
- Polarity Score: I used VADER (Valence Aware Dictionary and sEntiment Reasoner) SentimentIntensityAnalyzer in order to get the sentimentality score of each caption. The sentimentality scores are obtained through a list of lexical features and they measure, whether a caption expresses positive or negative sentimentality, but also the intensity of this sentimentality. To read more about SentimentIntensityAnalyzer, please reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-sentiment-analysis-using-vader/ (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-sentiment-analysis-using-vader/)
 - Compound polarity scores below 0 indicate a negative sentiment.
 - Compound polarity scores above 0 indicate a positive sentiment.
 - Compound polarity scores closer to 1 and -1 indicate a more intense sentiment.

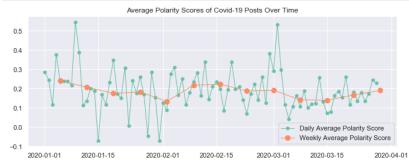
Please note that we will only use English posts when analyzing sentimentality

```
In [187]: | def process_caption(caption):
                 try:
                      doc = nlp(caption)
                      polarity_scores = doc._.polarity_scores
                       return {'language': doc._.language['language'],
                                 'polarity_score_neg': polarity_scores['neg'], 'polarity_score_neu': polarity_scores['neu'],
'polarity_score_pos': polarity_scores['pos'], 'polarity_score_compound': polarity_scores['compound'],
                                'entities': doc.ents}
                  except:
                      return None
In [511]: processed_caption = [s for s in covid_posts['clean_message'].apply(process_caption).tolist() if s is not None]
             processed_caption_df = pd.DataFrame(processed_caption)
             covid_posts = covid_posts.join(processed_caption_df)
In [636]: def get_tags(text):
                 return re.findall(r'@[^ ]*', text)
            captions_df['tags'] = captions_df['caption'].apply(get_tags)
Out[636]: Index(['caption', 'comments', 'description', 'is_ad', 'location',
                     'num_comments', 'num_likes', 'shortcode', 'timestamp',
'hashtags_caption', 'number_hashtags', 'message_tokens',
'clean_message', 'num_message_tokens', 'entities', 'language',
                      'polarity_score_compound', 'polarity_score_neg', 'polarity_score_neu',
                      'polarity_score_pos'],
                    dtype='object')
```

Polarity Score Exploration

We have 816 positive-sentimenality English Covid-19 posts and 614 negative-sentimentality English Covid-19 posts.

```
In [515]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
    #ax.plot(time_covid['polarity_score_compound'].resample('H').mean(), marker='.', linestyle='-', linewidth=0.2)
    ax.plot(time_covid['polarity_score_compound'].resample('D').mean(), marker='o', markersize=5, linestyle='-', linewidth=1, label='Da
    ily Average Polarity Score')
    ax.plot(time_covid['polarity_score_compound'].resample('W').mean(), marker='o', markersize=8, linestyle='-', linewidth=1, label='We
    ekly Average Polarity Score')
    ax.legend()
    ax.set_title('Average Polarity Scores of Covid-19 Posts Over Time');
```



time_covid = en_covid_posts.set_index('timestamp')

Location

In the following section, we will attempt to get the location from which each post was published. Please keep in mind that relatively few posts contain this information.

```
In [516]: import json
    def get_country(loc):
        if loc is not None:
            try:
                return json.loads(str(loc['address_json']))['country_code']
                 except:
                 return None
        return None

In [606]: en_covid_posts.loc[:, 'country'] = en_covid_posts['location'].apply(get_country)
```

Count Occurence of Key Words Over Time

2020-01-01

2020-01-15

2020-02-01

2020-02-15

2020-03-01

2020-03-15

2020-04-01

```
In [482]: def count_occurence(caption, word):
                 return len(re.findall(word, caption.lower()))
In [632]: key_words = ['coronavirus']
             fig, ax = plt.subplots()
             for word in key_words:
                 ax.plot(time_covid['caption'].apply(lambda x: count_occurence(x, word)).resample('D').sum(), label=word)
             ax.set_ylabel('Frequency of Occurrence')
            ax.legend();

    coronavirus

                70
               60
             Frequency of Occurrence
               50
               40
               30
               20
                10
                0
                                                              2020-02-15
                   2020-01-01
                                2020-01-15
                                                2020-02-01
                                                                            2020-03-01
                                                                                         2020-03-15
                                                                                                         2020-04-01
In [618]: key_words = ['covid', 'corona', 'virus']
            fig, ax = plt.subplots()
for word in key_words:
                 ax.plot(time_covid['caption'].apply(lambda x: count_occurence(x, word)).resample('D').sum(), label=word)
             ax.set_ylabel('Frequency of Occurrence')
            ax.legend();
                         ∞vid
                         ∞rona
               80
                         virus
             ency of Occurrence
               60
               40
               20
                0
                   2020-01-01
                                2020-01-15
                                                2020-02-01
                                                             2020-02-15
                                                                            2020-03-01
                                                                                         2020-03-15
                                                                                                         2020-04-01
In [622]: key_words = ['home', 'quarantine', 'isolation', 'distancing']
            fig, ax = plt.subplots()
for word in key_words:
            ax.plot(time_covid['caption'].apply(lambda x: count_occurence(x, word)).resample('D').sum(), label=word)
ax.set_ylabel('Frequency of Occurrence')
            ax.legend();
               50
                         home
                         quarantine
                         isolation
               40
                         distancing
             ency of Occur
               30
               20
                0
```

```
In [624]: key_words = ['clean', 'sanitize', 'hygiene']
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
              for word in key_words:
    ax.plot(time_covid['caption'].apply(lambda x: count_occurence(x, word)).resample('D').sum(), label=word)
              ax.set_ylabel('Frequency of Occurrence')
                 40
                                                                                                                sanitize
                                                                                                               hygiene
              Frequency of Occurrence
```

Caption Exploration

2020-01-01

2020-01-15

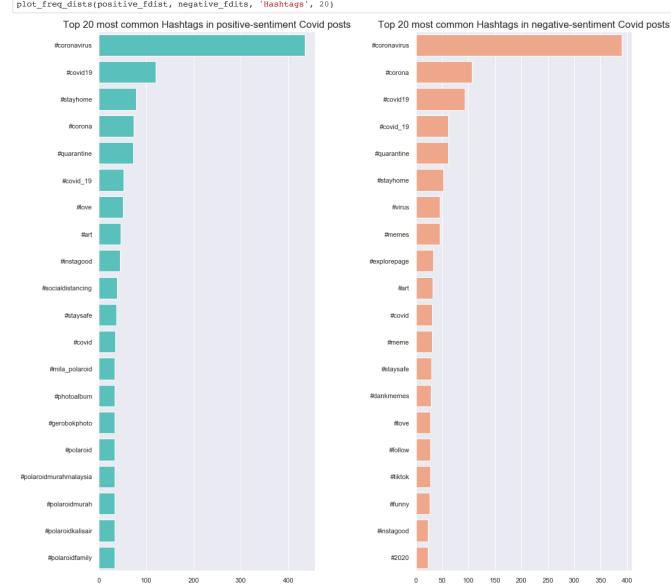
2020-02-01

2020-02-15

```
In [642]: positive_fdist, negative_fdits = get_freq_dists(en_covid_posts,
                                                                          'hashtags_caption')
          plot_freq_dists(positive_fdist, negative_fdits, 'Hashtags', 20)
```

2020-03-15

2020-03-01



Text Exploration Visualizers

Emoji Scores

Empath Scores

```
In [706]: feat_builder = st.FeatsFromOnlyEmpath()
           empath_corpus = st.CorpusFromParsedDocuments(en_covid_posts,
                                                          category_col='positive_sent',
                                                          feats_from_spacy_doc=feat_builder,
                                                          parsed_col='caption').build()
In [709]: html = st.produce_scattertext_explorer(empath_corpus,
                                    category='positive-sentiment'
                                    category_name='positive-sentiment',
                                    not_category_name='negative-sentiment',
                                    width_in_pixels=1000,
                                    metadata=en_covid_posts['timestamp'].astype(str),
use_non_text_features=True,
                                    use full doc=True,
                                    topic_model_term_lists=feat_builder.get_top_model_term_lists())
In [710]: with open('covid_posts_empath_topics.html', 'w') as f:
               f.write(html)
  In [ ]:
```