

act_report

June 27, 2022

0.1 Report: act_report

- Create a **250-word-minimum written report** called "act_report.pdf" or "act_report.html" that communicates the insights and displays the visualization(s) produced from your wrangled data. This is to be framed as an external document, like a blog post or magazine article, for example.

This report titled **ACT REPORT** is a summary to communicate the insights and visualizations produced from my wrangled data. In this report, I will give an insights into the steps I followed to produce the insight and visualization needed for this project.

To work on this project, I worked on three sets of datasets. These datasets are:

1. *twitter_archive_enhanced.csv*: This dataset was provided by Udacity. The dataset contains *2356 rows and 17 columns*. The columns contains information about each line of tweets.
2. *image-predictions.tsv*: This dataset was also provided by Udacity but hosted on its server. The dataset was programmatically downloaded using the request library of python. The dataset contains *2057 rows and 12 columns*. The columns contains information about the prediction of the images in the tweets contained in *twitter_archive_enhanced* datasets.
3. *twitter_json.txt*: This dataset is supposed to be scrapped from Twitter using the tweepy API but I could not as I do not have the elevated access to Twitter Developer account as at the time of doing the project. I used the already provided dataset by Udacity and extracted a dataset containing *2354 rows and 3 columns*. The columns contains information about the retweet and favourite counts of the tweets contained in *twitter_archive_enhanced* datasets.

After assessing the three datasets, I found 9 quality issues and 2 tidiness issues. These issues were worked on and cleaned up during the data cleaning session using various pandas functions. The cleaned datasets were merged into a single datasets for further analysis to be carried on it. The resultant single dataset from the merger is named *twitter_archived_master_csv file.

ANALYSIS OF THE FINAL DATASET To analyse the single and final dataset, the following steps were followed:

1. The needed dataset was imported into the jupyter notebook using the the `pd.read_csv('file_name')` pandas method
2. Next, the `df.columns` pandas method was used to call the columns in the dataset

3. `df.describe()` pandas method was used to get the descriptive statistics of the datasets
4. The percentage of the dogs whose stages were not stated was gotten by dividing the `value_counts` by the shape and multiplying by 100
5. Tweet with highest retweet counts, least retweet counts, highest likes and lowest likes were gotten using the `pd.nlargest()` and `pd.nsmallest()`
6. The visualization of the most popular dog stage and distribution of images per tweet was gotten using the `sns.countplot()` seaborn method

The codes used in the analysis above and their result are shown below:

In [1]: *# importing the merged dataset*

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style('darkgrid')

df=pd.read_csv('twitter_archive_master.csv')
```

In [2]: *# Calling the columns in the dataset*

```
df.columns
```

Out[2]: Index(['tweet_id', 'timestamp', 'source', 'text', 'rating_numerator',
'rating_denominator', 'name', 'dogstage', 'jpg_url', 'img_num', 'p1',
'p1_conf', 'p1_dog', 'p2', 'p2_conf', 'p2_dog', 'p3', 'p3_conf',
'p3_dog', 'retweet_cnt', 'fav_cnt'],
dtype='object')

In [3]: *# Getting the Descriptive Statistics summary*

```
df.describe()
```

Out[3]:

	tweet_id	rating_numerator	rating_denominator	img_num	\
count	1.994000e+03	1994.000000	1994.000000	1994.000000	
mean	7.358508e+17	12.280843	10.532096	1.203109	
std	6.747816e+16	41.497718	7.320710	0.560777	
min	6.660209e+17	0.000000	2.000000	1.000000	
25%	6.758475e+17	10.000000	10.000000	1.000000	
50%	7.084748e+17	11.000000	10.000000	1.000000	
75%	7.877873e+17	12.000000	10.000000	1.000000	
max	8.924206e+17	1776.000000	170.000000	4.000000	

	p1_conf	p2_conf	p3_conf	retweet_cnt	fav_cnt
count	1994.000000	1994.000000	1994.000000	1994.000000	1994.000000

mean	0.593992	0.134398	0.060165	2766.753260	8895.725677
std	0.272090	0.100747	0.050971	4674.698447	12213.193181
min	0.040000	0.000000	0.000000	16.000000	81.000000
25%	0.360000	0.050000	0.020000	624.750000	1982.000000
50%	0.590000	0.120000	0.050000	1359.500000	4136.000000
75%	0.850000	0.197500	0.090000	3220.000000	11308.000000
max	1.000000	0.490000	0.270000	79515.000000	132810.000000

In [4]: # Getting the percentage of the dogs whose stage were not stated.

```
(df.dogstage.value_counts() / df.shape[0]) * 100
```

```
Out[4]: none            84.653962
pupper            10.180542
doggo             3.159478
puppo             1.103310
doggo, pupper     0.451354
floofer           0.351053
doggo, floofer    0.050150
doggo, puppo      0.050150
Name: dogstage, dtype: float64
```

In [5]: # Getting the most retweeted tweet

```
df.nlargest(1, columns='retweet_cnt', keep='first')
```

```
Out[5]:      tweet_id      timestamp \
775  744234799360020481  2016-06-18 18:26:18

                                     source \
775  <a href="http://twitter.com/download/iphone" r...

                                     text  rating_numerator \
775  Here's a doggo realizing you can stand in a po...      13

      rating_denominator  name  dogstage \
775              10  None    doggo

                                     jpg_url  img_num  ... \
775  https://pbs.twimg.com/ext_tw_video_thumb/74423...      1  ...

      p1_conf  p1_dog      p2  p2_conf  p2_dog      p3  p3_conf  p3_dog \
775      0.83    True  ice_bear      0.04    False  whippet      0.02    True

      retweet_cnt  fav_cnt
775          79515   131075

[1 rows x 21 columns]
```

```
In [6]: # Getting the least retweeted tweet
```

```
df.nsmallest(1, columns='retweet_cnt', keep='first')
```

```
Out[6]:
```

	tweet_id	timestamp	source	text	rating_numerator	rating_denominator	name	dogstage	jpg_url	img_num	p1_conf	p1_dog	p2	p2_conf	p2_dog	p3	p3_conf	p3_dog	retweet_cnt	fav_cnt
1977	666102155909144576	2015-11-16 03:55:04	<a href="http://twitter.com/download/iphone" r...	Oh my. Here you are seeing an Adobe Setter giv...	11	10	None	none	https://pbs.twimg.com/media/CT54YGiWUAEZnoK.jpg	1	0.3	True	newfoundland	0.15	True	borzoi	0.13	True	16	81

[1 rows x 21 columns]

```
In [7]: # Getting the most favourited tweet
```

```
df.nlargest(1, columns='fav_cnt', keep='first')
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	tweet_id	timestamp	source	text	rating_numerator	rating_denominator	name	dogstage	jpg_url	img_num	p1_conf	p1_dog	p2	p2_conf	p2_dog	p3	retweet_cnt	fav_cnt
309	822872901745569793	2017-01-21 18:26:02	<a href="http://twitter.com/download/iphone" r...	Here's a super supportive puppo participating ...	13	10	None	puppo	https://pbs.twimg.com/media/C2tugXLXgAArJ04.jpg	1	0.2	True	labrador_retriever	0.16	True	irish_terrier		

	p3_conf	p3_dog	retweet_cnt	fav_cnt
309	0.07	True	48265	132810

[1 rows x 21 columns]

In [8]: # *Getting the least favoured tweet*

```
df.nsmallest(1, columns='fav_cnt', keep='first')
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	tweet_id	timestamp	source	text	rating_numerator	rating_denominator	name	dogstage	jpg_url	img_num	p1_conf	p1_dog	p2	p2_conf	p2_dog	p3	p3_conf	p3_dog	retweet_cnt	fav_cnt
1977	666102155909144576	2015-11-16 03:55:04	<a href="http://twitter.com/download/iphone" r...	Oh my. Here you are seeing an Adobe Setter giv...	11	10	None	none	https://pbs.twimg.com/media/CT54YGiWUAEZnoK.jpg	1	0.3	True	newfoundland	0.15	True	borzoi	0.13	True	16	81

[1 rows x 21 columns]

In [9]: # *Percentage of unnamed dogs*

```
(df.name.value_counts() / df.shape[0]) * 100
```

```
Out[9]:
```

None	32.296891
Charlie	0.551655
Cooper	0.501505
Lucy	0.501505
Oliver	0.501505
Tucker	0.451354
Penny	0.451354
Sadie	0.401204
Winston	0.401204
Daisy	0.351053
Toby	0.351053
Lola	0.351053

Jax	0.300903
Stanley	0.300903
Bo	0.300903
Bella	0.300903
Koda	0.300903
Dave	0.250752
Leo	0.250752
Chester	0.250752
Oscar	0.250752
Bailey	0.250752
Buddy	0.250752
Louis	0.250752
Rusty	0.250752
Milo	0.250752
Scout	0.250752
Maggie	0.200602
Phil	0.200602
Brody	0.200602
...	
Samsom	0.050150
Kenny	0.050150
Jo	0.050150
Anthony	0.050150
Taco	0.050150
Canela	0.050150
Horace	0.050150
Venti	0.050150
Evy	0.050150
Huxley	0.050150
Cedrick	0.050150
Lenox	0.050150
Ron	0.050150
Juckson	0.050150
Steve	0.050150
Sunshine	0.050150
Julio	0.050150
Dante	0.050150
Terrance	0.050150
Eevee	0.050150
Zara	0.050150
Grady	0.050150
Lance	0.050150
Scruffers	0.050150
Amélie	0.050150
Craig	0.050150
Ivar	0.050150
Amy	0.050150
Al	0.050150

```
Lassie          0.050150
Name: name, Length: 914, dtype: float64
```

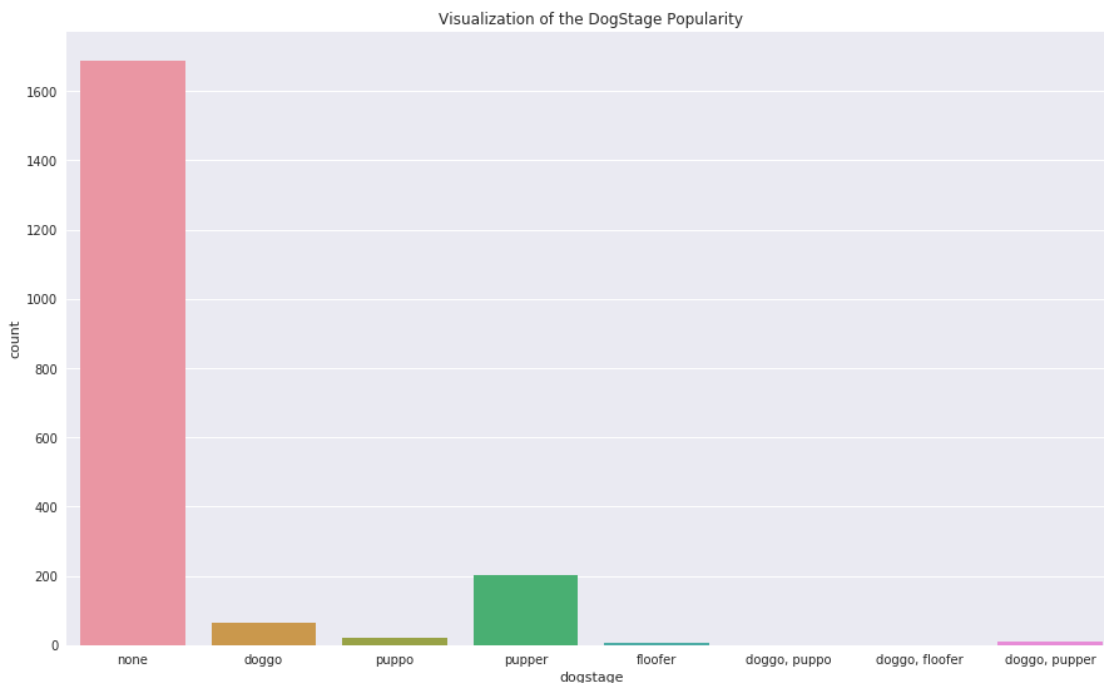
The insight drawn from the above analysis are:

1. The percentage of the dogs that their stage was not stated is **84.65%**. This means that **1688** dogs do not have their stage stated
2. The most retweeted tweet is the tweet with tweet ID *744234799360020481* created on *2016-06-18 18:26:18* with a retweet count of **79515**
3. The least retweeted tweet is the tweet with tweet ID *666102155909144576* created on *2015-11-16 03:55:04* with a retweet count of **16**
4. The most favoured tweet is the the tweet with the tweet ID *822872901745569793* created on *2017-01-21 18:28:02* with favourite count of **132810**
5. The least favoured tweet is the tweet with the tweet ID *666102155909144576* created on *2015-11-16 03:55:04* with a favourite count of **81**. **Coincidentally, the least retweeted tweet is also the least favoured tweet**
6. The percentage of the dogs that were unnamed is **32.29%**. This means that **644** dogs are unnamed.

Visualization

In [10]: # which dogstage was most popular. ignore the result of the unnamed stage

```
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(15, 9)})
sns.countplot(df.dogstage)
plt.title('Visualization of the DogStage Popularity')
plt.show()
```



Observation: From the plot above, it can shown that **pupper** is the most popular dog stage in the dataset, followed by **doggo**

In [11]: *# What is the distribution of the number of images per tweet*

```
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(15, 9)})
sns.countplot(df.img_num)
plt.title('Visualization of the distribution of number of images per tweet')
plt.show()
```



Observation: From the plot above, it can be shown that most tweet posted one image of their dogs