```
library(wordcloud)
library(RColorBrewer)
library(ggplot2)
This is a report on text analysis of queries on Healthtap over the past two months.
We will look at the attributes full\_string , ip and timestamp for this analysis.
search1<-read.csv("100Ksample_site_searches.csv")</pre>
search<-search1
search<-search[,which(names(search)%in%c('full_string','ip','timestamp'))]</pre>
The attribute "full string" is the full search querry which should be processed.
a<-sub(".*?search_string=(.*?)&.*", "\\1", search$full_string)</pre>
 c < -gsub( \%2520 \%252 \%252 \%253 \%2526 \%20 \%40 \%92 \%22 \%27 \%2 \%3 \%5 \%01\%85\%01\%86\%00\%B3", "", and the context of the context 
search$full_string<-c</pre>
Convert timestamp to to epoch time and create time intervals every "n" minutes
nmin < -4
search$timestamp<- unlist(strsplit(gsub("T"," ",search$timestamp),".",fixed=TRUE))[2*(1:lengation)</pre>
search$timestamp<-as.POSIXct(strptime(search$timestamp, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"))</pre>
#sum(is.na(search$timestamp))
search$timeint<-unclass(search$timestamp)/(nmin*60)</pre>
We combine the records from same time interval and same ip address.
search$identifier<-apply(search,1,function(x) paste(x[2],x[4],sep=" ; "))</pre>
combine<-aggregate(full_string~identifier,search,function(x) paste(x, collapse = " ; ")) # or combine</pre>
combine$fs <- sapply(combine$full_string,function(x) paste(unique(strsplit(x," ")[[1]]),col</pre>
combine$fs <- gsub("pregnant","pregnancy",combine$fs)</pre>
The number of records reduces from 100000 to 37455. Now we preprocess each
querry and find the most frequent words.
a<-Corpus(DataframeSource(data.frame(combine$fs)))</pre>
a <- tm_map(a, content_transformer(tolower))</pre>
a <- tm_map(a, removePunctuation)</pre>
mystopwords<- c('high','normal','lower','test','day','weeks','time','right','left','periods
a <- tm_map(a, function(x) removeWords(x, c(stopwords("english"),mystopwords)))</pre>
```

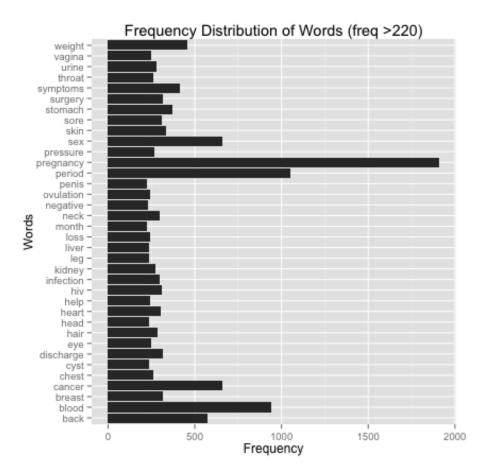
library(twitteR)
library(tm)

corpus<- a

```
tdm <- TermDocumentMatrix(corpus)
m <- as.matrix(tdm)
v <- sort(rowSums(m),decreasing=TRUE)
d <- data.frame(word = names(v),freq=v)
d1<-d
d<-subset(d,d$freq>220)
n<- 25
bard<-d[1:n,]</pre>
```

The following figure shows the word distribution with frequency greater than 200,

 $\verb|qplot(x=d\$word,y=as.numeric(d\$freq),geom="bar",stat="identity") + \verb|coord_flip()+xlab("Words") + \verb|geom="bar",stat="identity") + \verb|coord_flip()+xlab("Words") + \verb|geom="bar",stat="identity") + \verb|geom="bar",stat="identity"| + \verb|geom="bar",stat="identit$ 



and the top 15 frequently appearing terms are as follows:

ylim<- c(0,1.1\*max(bard\$freq))
xx<-barplot(bard\$freq,xaxt='n',xlab='',width=0.85,ylim=ylim,main="Top 25 Frequently Appearing text(x=xx,y=bard\$freq,label=bard\$freq,pos=3,cex=0.6,col="red")
axis(1,at=xx,labels=bard\$word,tick=FALSE,las=2,line=-0.5,cex.axis=0.9)</pre>

Top 25 Frequently Appearing Terms in HT Queries between Jun 12-Jul 26

