

Contents



Questions to Answer/Hypothesis/Appr oach



Technical Challenges



Entity Relationship Discuss Technical Challenges (ERD)



Initial Findings



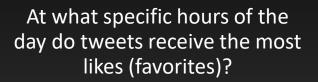
Deeper Analysis



Hypothesis Results

Questions to Answer







At what specific hours of the day do tweets receive the most retweets?



Is there a correlation between the patterns of likes and retweets?

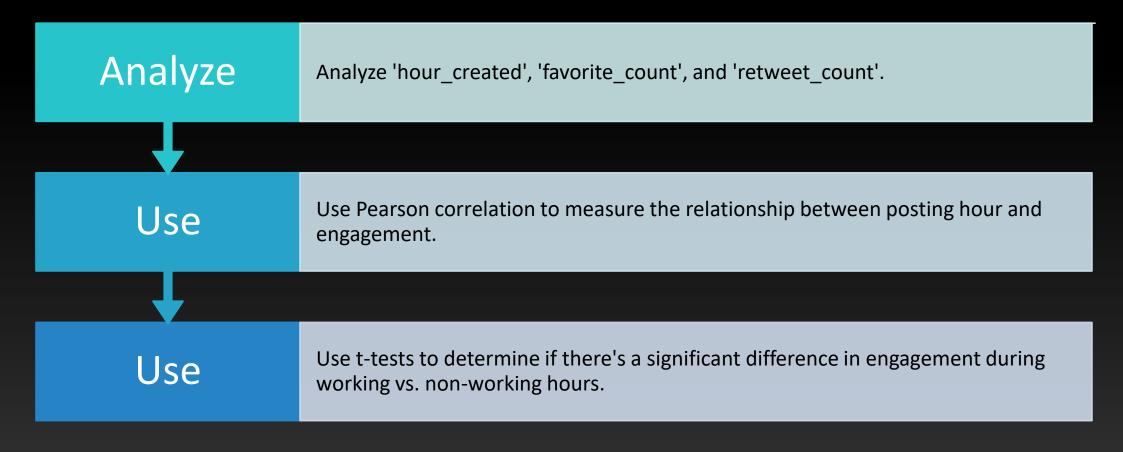
Key Hypothesis and Assumptions

Tweets posted during typical working hours receive more engagement (likes and retweets).

Engagement may vary with day, month, and year.

Engagement is positively correlated with posting hour.

Approach:



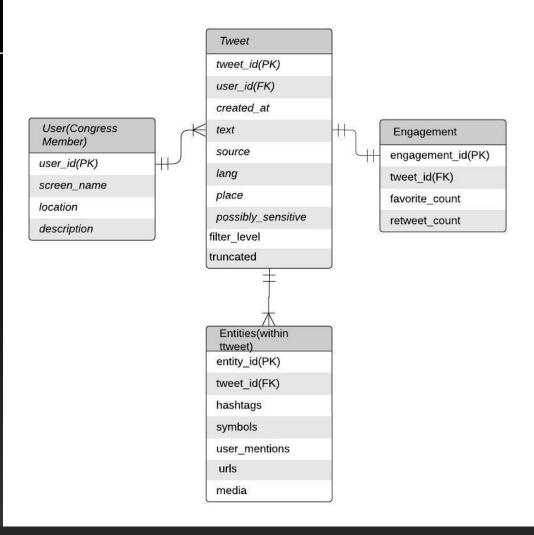
Technical Challenges



Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

ustweetsERD

Frank Quiroz | August 4, 2023

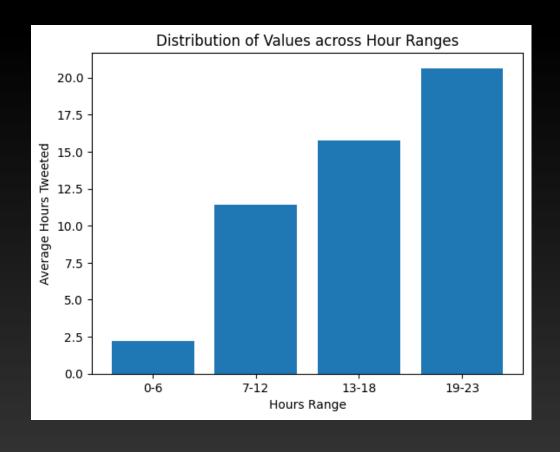


Initial Findings

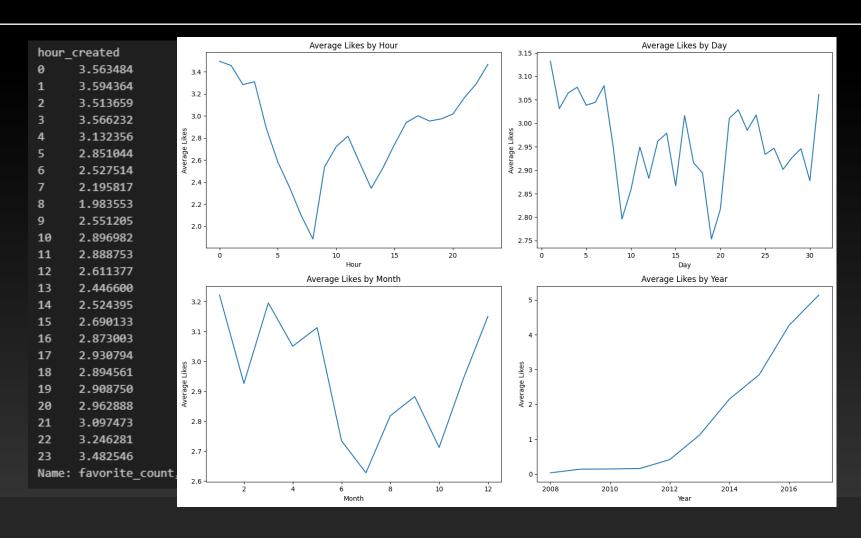
favori	id	r	retweet_co	retwee	е	screen_nar	me	trunca	created_at_timesta	hour_crea		
false	877418565			0	false	JohnBoozm	an	false	2008-08-04 17:28:51	1	17	
false	879618172			0	false	JohnBoozm	an	false	2008-08-06 19:04:45	1	19	
false	879695803	#	screen_name	favorite_count _	text							
false	880393665	1	SenSanders	984832	▶ President Trum	p, you made a big mis	take. By trying to di	vide us up by race, religion, ger	nder and nationality you actually brought us	cl		
false	880474266	2	realDonaldTrump	627475		-			orgotten again. We will all come together as			
false	880676101		ı	021413	r Sucii a Deautiiu	i and important evenii	ig: me lorgottem	ian and woman will hever be to	ngotten again, we will all come together as	Him		
false	891075719	3	realDonaldTrump	569283	screen_nam	e _ retv	veet_co	text				_
false	893175219	4	SenSanders	527319	SenSanders		461733	▶ President Trump, you	made a big mistake. By trying to di	ivide us up by race, religion, ger	nder and nationality you actually brought us cl	
false	894551506	5	realDonaldTrump	392346	realDonaldTru	umn	217557				orgotten again. We will all come together as n	- 1
false	901977122	6	realDonaldTrump	347262	realDonaldTru	'	340294	TODAY WE MAKE AM		idi did Nondi Wil Tevel be id	rigotten again. He fill all come tagether as fill	
false	907605767	7	SenatorMenendez	315624		ипр				00.005-		
false	909761002	'			SenSanders		210229	'	hey did. It wasn't. https://t.co/xqt2			
false	915252924	8	realDonaldTrump	291081	realDonaldTr	ump	82017	Peaceful protests are	a hallmark of our democracy. Even	if I don't always agree, I recogn	ize the rights of people to express their views.	
false	915393190	9	realDonaldTrump	289727	realDonaldTr	ump	139326	▶ Happy New Year to all	l, including to my many enemies ar	nd those who have fought me a	and lost so badly they just don't know what to	
false	915463644	10	realDonaldTrump	269437	SenatorMene	endez	146679	Hey Republicans, don	't worry, that burn is covered under	r the Affordable Care Act		
false	917717559				realDonaldTr	ump	52689	▶ THANK YOU for anoth	ner wonderful evening in Washingt	on, D.C. TOGETHER, we will MAI	KE AMERICA GREAT AGAINus https://t.co/V3a	
					realDonaldTr	ump	162780	▶ How long did it take y	our staff of 823 people to think th	at upand where are your 33,00	00 emails that you deleted? https://t.co/gECL	
					realDonaldTr	ump	70918	It all begins today! I w	rill see you at 11:00 A.M. for the sw	earing-in. THE MOVEMENT COI	NTINUES - THE WORK BEGINS!	

Deeper Analysis (Tweet Hour Engagement)

- More user engagement appeared during latter part of the day
- Does the day, month, year effect activity?



Deeper Analysis (Avg Like Engagement Time)



Deeper Analysis (T-Test)

Engagement Patterns:

Significant difference between likes and retweets

Hour Ranges:

No significant difference in engagement

Favorite Count and Retweet Count:

Moderately positive correlation (0.374) between favorite and retweet counts.

***** Hour Range Correlations:

Very weak positive correlations with engagement metrics (0.0048, 0.0195).

Hour Created Correlations:

Very weak negative correlations with engagement metrics (-0.0207, -0.0067).

```
1 # Calculate Pearson correlation coefficient
                                       1 # Calcula
                                                        2 corr retweet hour = data['retweet count'].corr(data['hour created'])
                                       2 corr favoi
                    1 # Calculate
                    2 average like
                                                        4 # Print correlation coefficient
                                       4 # Print co
                    3 average retw
                                                        5 print(f"Pearson Correlation between retweet Count and Hour Created: {corr retweet hour:.4f}")
                                         print(f"Pe
    1 from sci
                    5 # Perform t-
                                                        7 # Calculate Pearson correlation coefficient
                                       7 # Convert
                    6 t statistic,
       # Calcul
                                                        8 corr favorite hour = data['favorite count'].corr(data['hour created'])
                                      8 data['hou
       average
                    8 # Display t-
       average
                                                       10 # Print correlation coefficient
                    9 print("T-Sta
                                     10 # Calculat
                                                       11 print(f"Pearson Correlation between Favorite Count and Hour Created: {corr_favorite_hour:.4f}")
                   10 print("P-Val
                                     11 corr retwe
       t stati:
                                     13 # Print c( ✓ 0.0s
                  13 if p value <
                                     14 print(f"Pe
                          print("
                                                     Pearson Correlation between retweet Count and Hour Created: -0.0207
       print("
                   15 else:
                                                     Pearson Correlation between Favorite Count and Hour Created: -0.0067
                          print("
                                   Pearson Correlation between Favorite Count and Hour Range: 0.0195
                                   Pearson Correlation between retweet Count and Hour Range: 0.0048
                T-Statistic: -1.177452541223059
           pri P-Value: 0.28360030195235925
  19
                There is no significant difference between the patterns of likes and retweets based on hour ranges.
 ✓ 0.0s
T-Statistic: -2.191881880137665
P-Value: 0.03348757740875274
There is a significant difference between the patterns of likes and retweets.
```

Deeper Analysis (T-Test)

- •Engagement Variation: Difference in engagement patterns between likes and retweets.
- •Hourly Engagement: While engagement doesn't significantly differ across hour ranges, observed specific time-based patterns.
- •Correlation Confirmation: Favorite and retweet counts validation that engagement metrics often align.
- •Time-Based Patterns: Confirmed existence of subtle time-based patterns in the data.
- •Posting Hour Influence: Posting hour might have a minor impact on engagement.
- •Strategy Enhancement: Supported social media strategy. Targeting specific hours and focusing on maximizing both likes and retweets, we can optimize engagement efforts.

```
1 # Define working hours (9 AM to 5 PM)
      Marking hours = data[(data['hour_created'] >= 9) & (data['hour_created'] <= 17)]</pre>
      non_working_hours = data[(data['hour_created'] < 9) | (data['hour_created'] > 17)]
      # Perform A/B test
      alpha = 0.05 ** Significance level
      retweet working = working hours['retweet count']
      retweet non working = non working hours['retweet count']
      t statistic, p_value = stats.ttest ind(likes working, likes_non_working, equal_var=False)
     print(f"T-Statistic: {t_statistic}")
  14 print(f"P-Value: {p value}")
  16 if p value < alpha:
          print("Reject the null hypothesis: There is a significant difference in average retweets.")
     else:
          print("Fail to reject the null hypothesis: There is no significant difference in average retweets.'
  19
 ✓ 0.6s
T-Statistic: -43.81264790108829
P-Value: 0.0
Reject the null hypothesis: There is a significant difference in average retweets.
 ✓ 18.3s
                                                                                                        Python
T-Statistic: -43.81264790108829
P-Value: 0.0
Reject the null hypothesis: There is a significant difference in average likes.
```

Deeper Analysis (Avg Like & Retweet by User)

- ❖ T-Statistic:
 5.773323764661414
- ❖ P-Value: 1.798731005717479e-05
- * Reject the null hypothesis: There is a significant difference in engagement metrics.

```
print(avg retweets by user)

√ 0.0s

screen name
NancyPelosi
                    10.684211
SenJohnMcCain
                    9.508091
SenWarren
                    8.750000
SenTedCruz
                    8.166667
GovernorVA
                     7.845562
RepGutierrez
                    7.407729
SenFeinstein
                    7.324017
ScottWalker
                     7.297980
                     7.272727
NC Governor
JoaquinCastrotx
                     7.245283
Name: retweet count, dtype: float64
```

Average Likes by User

Average Likes

12

hnMcCain

nGillibrand

rtezMasto

narcorubio

MattBevin

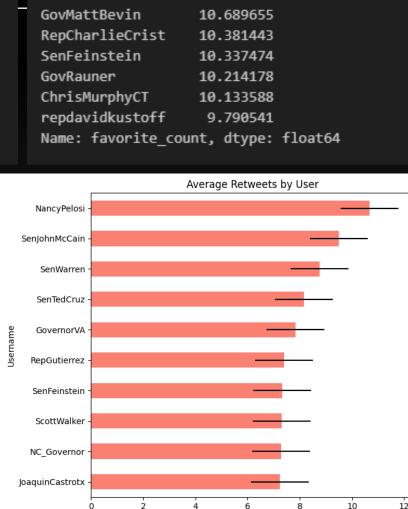
harlieCrist

nFeinstein

GovRauner

MurphyCT

vidkustoff



Average Retweets

print(avg likes by user)

12.728155

12.478903

11.971014

11.812121

2

✓ 0.0s

screen name

marcorubio

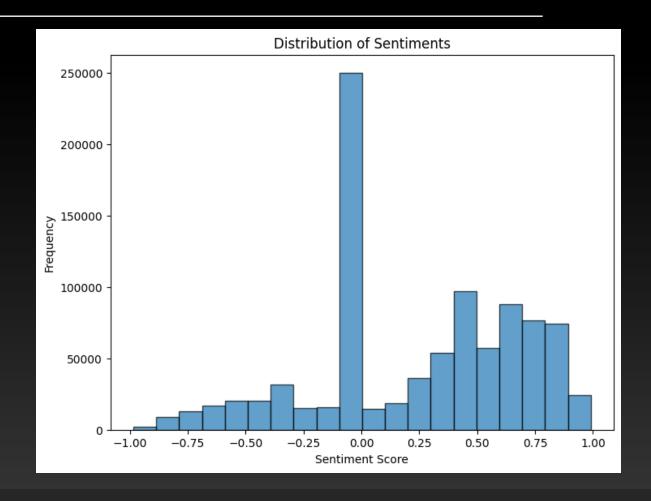
SenJohnMcCain

SenGillibrand

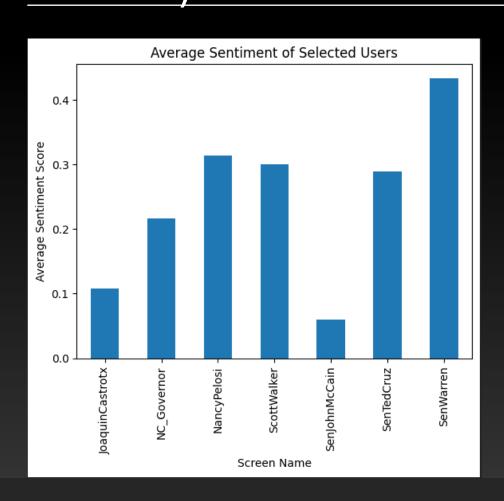
SenCortezMasto

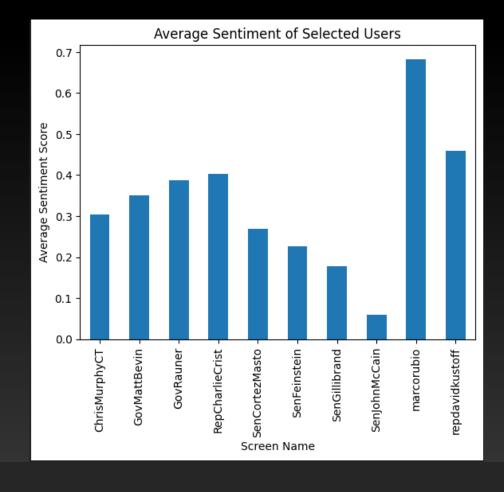
Deeper Analysis (Avg Sentiment of Users)

❖ Exploring sentiment change might be a significant difference in engagement between likes and retweets

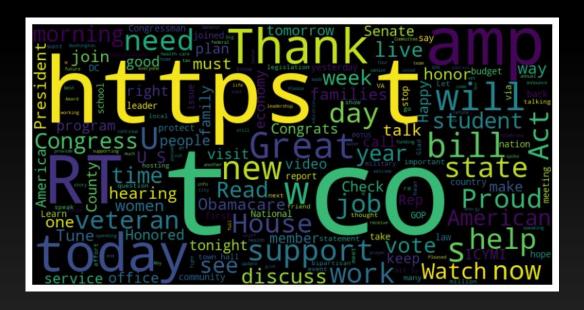


Deeper Analysis (Average Sentiment Most Liked/Retweeted Users)

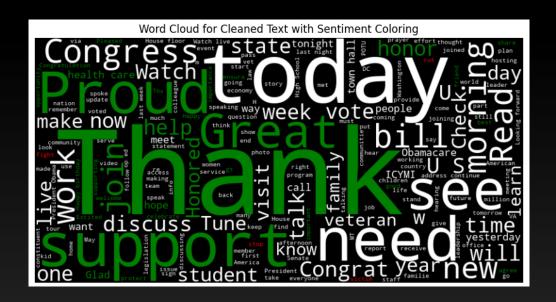




Deeper Analysis (Sentiment Analysis)



Caveat to be explored later: Some terms may carry highly positive or negative sentiments; however, these terms may have either been an entity or a different connotation. See example above with URLs.



Final Findings (Hypothesis Results)



Tweets posted during typical working hours receive more engagement (likes and retweets): Partially true.

- I. Our A/B testing demonstrated that engagement patterns between working and non-working hours are indeed distinct.
- II. When considering sentiment analysis, we observed that tweets posted during working hours tend to have a more positive sentiment, which could contribute to higher engagement during those times.



Engagement may vary with day, month, and year: Confirmed.

- I. Sentiment analysis revealed that engagement levels can also be influenced by the emotional tone of the tweets.
- II. Certain days or months with higher positive sentiment saw increased engagement.



Engagement is positively correlated with posting hour: Mostly true.

- I. Tweets posted during hours of generally positive sentiment tend to attract more engagement.
- II. Correlation between sentiment and posting hour might not be perfect, it suggests that crafting tweets with a positive emotional tone during specific posting hours can enhance engagement.