

Data Set:

Large Language Models: the tweets <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/konradb/chatgpt-the-tweets/versions/169?resource=download>

I have used the dataset from Kaggle, The dataset is about the Large Language Model: Tweets. Published on December 20, 2022.

This data set has a collection of tweets with the hashtag #chatgpt : discussions about the chatgpt language model, sharing experiences with using chatgpt, or asking for help with chatgpt-related issues. The tweets could also include links to articles or websites related to chatgpt, as well as images, videos, or other media. Overall, a collection of tweets with the hashtag #chatgpt would provide a glimpse into the online conversation surrounding chatgpt."

Data cleaning:

I have used python to clean the data using jupyter note book.

```
In [7]: import pandas as pd
import re

# Define column names and their corresponding data types
columns = {
    "user_name": str,
    "text": str,
    "user_location": str,
    "user_description": str,
    "user_created": str,
    "user_followers": str,
    "user_friends": str,
    "user_favourites": str,
    "user_verified": str,
    "date": str,
    "hashtags": str,
    "source": str
}

# Load the dataset with specified column names and data types
file_path = '/Users/saipreethamvudutha/Downloads/tweets.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(file_path, names=columns.keys(), dtype=columns, skiprows=1)

# Display the first few rows to understand the structure of the data
print(df.head())

# Handle missing values
df.dropna(inplace=True)

# Remove duplicates
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)

# Define a function to remove Chinese characters from a string
def remove_chinese(text):
    return re.sub(r'[\u00-\u7F\u4E00-\u9FFF]+' , '' , str(text))

# Columns where Chinese characters might be present
columns_to_clean = ["user_name", "text", "user_location", "user_description", "user_created", "user_followers", "user_
```

```

# Remove duplicates
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)

# Define a function to remove Chinese characters from a string
def remove_chinese(text):
    return re.sub(r'^\x00-\x7F\u4E00-\u9FFF+', '', str(text))

# Columns where Chinese characters might be present
columns_to_clean = ["user_name", "text", "user_location", "user_description", "user_created", "user_followers", "user_

# Clean Chinese characters from specific columns
for col in columns_to_clean:
    df[col] = df[col].apply(remove_chinese)

# Save the cleaned data to a new CSV file without index
cleaned_file_path = '/Users/saipreethamvudutha/Downloads/cleaned_tweets.csv'
df.to_csv(cleaned_file_path, index=False)

```

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import pandas as pd
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# Define column names and their corresponding data types
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    "user_name": str,
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# Display the first few rows to understand the structure of the data
print(df.head())

# Handle missing values
df.dropna(inplace=True)

# Remove duplicates
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)

# Define a function to remove Chinese characters from a string
def remove_chinese(text):
    return re.sub(r'[\u4E00-\u9FFF]+' , '', str(text))

# Define a function to remove URLs from a string
def remove_urls(text):
    return re.sub(r'http\S+' , '', str(text))

# Define a function to eliminate '////' from user_name
def remove_slashes(text):
    return text.replace('////', '')

# Columns where Chinese characters might be present
columns_to_clean = ["user_name", "text", "user_location", "user_description",
                    "hashtags", "source"]

# Clean Chinese characters and URLs from specific columns
for col in columns_to_clean:
    df[col] = df[col].apply(remove_chinese)
    df[col] = df[col].apply(remove_urls)

# Remove '////' from user_name column
df['user_name'] = df['user_name'].apply(remove_slashes)

# Save the cleaned data to a new CSV file without index
cleaned_file_path = '/Users/saipreethamvudutha/Downloads/cleaned_tweets.csv'
df.to_csv(cleaned_file_path, index=False)

```

OUTPUT:

```

                                username \
0                                     Walee MENA
1                                     Dataiku
3                                Lithium Systems
4          Paramendra Kumar Bhagat

                                text \
0  #OpenAI has revealed its plan to launch #ChatG...
1  What are #LargeLanguageModels, how are they de...
2  apodecisionacious\natappear\nhe \ #Cha...

```

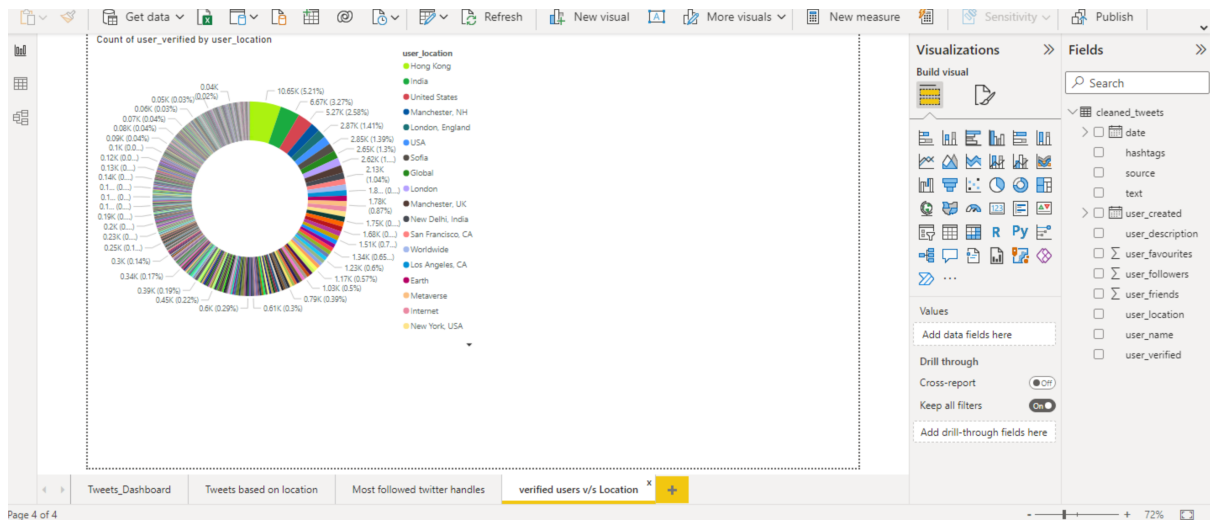
```
1      ['LargeLanguageModels']      HubSpot
2      ['黑客', '合约', 'ChatGPT']  Twitter Web App
3      NaN                          Hootsuite Inc.
4      ['ChatGPT', 'GPT4', 'AI', 'ArtificialIntellige...  Hootsuite Inc.
```

Output is truncated. View as a [scrollable element](#) or open in a [text editor](#). Adjust cell output [settings](#)...

The screenshot displays a Tableau dashboard titled "Sum of user_favorites by user_location". The dashboard is divided into three main sections:

- Sunburst Chart:** A circular sunburst chart showing the distribution of user favorites by location. The chart is divided into segments representing different locations, with the largest segment being "Boston, MA" (1M (0.35%)). Other locations include "Frankfurt, Germany" (1M (0.35%)), "Pittsburgh" (1M (0.35%)), "All Over the World" (1M (0.35%)), "Marseille, France" (1M (0.35%)), "Global or no location" (1M (0.35%)), "Maryland, USA" (1M (0.35%)), "United States" (1M (0.35%)), "London, England" (1M (0.35%)), "India" (1M (0.35%)), "Germany" (1M (0.35%)), and "USA" (1M (0.35%)).
- Tweets List:** A list of tweets displayed in a table format. The columns are "source", "text", and "source". The tweets are filtered by "Year: Quarter: Month: Day: source" and "Qtr 1". The tweets are sorted by "source" and "Qtr 1".
- Sources List:** A list of sources displayed in a table format. The columns are "source" and "Qtr 1". The sources are filtered by "Year: Quarter: Month: Day: source" and "Qtr 1". The sources are sorted by "source" and "Qtr 1".

The dashboard also includes a "Visualizations" pane on the right, which shows the "Build visual" button and a list of visualization types (Bar, Line, Pie, etc.). The "Fields" pane on the right shows the "cleaned_tweets" table and its fields (date, hashtags, source, text, user_created, user_description, user_followers, user_friends, user_location, user_name, user_verified).



Key Findings:

Hong Kong has the most numbers of verified twitter (now 'x') users.

Times Now is the most followed twitter handle.