

**20BDS0146**

**VENNELA G**

**DATA VISUALIZATION AND PRESENTATION**

**LAB SLOT: L31+32**

**LAB ASSIGNMENT 4**

## 1. Create a Text Analytics with Word Cloud using Shakespeare dataset.

### R CODE:

```
library(tidytext)
library(dplyr)
install.packages("wordcloud")
library(wordcloud)
shakespeare %>% count(title, type)
library(tidytext)
tidy_shakespeare <- shakespeare %>% group_by(title, type)
%>% mutate(linenumber = row_number()) %>% unnest_tokens(word, text)
%>% ungroup()
tidy_shakespeare
words <- shakespeare %>% select(text) %>% unnest_tokens(word, text)

word_freq <- words %>% count(word, sort = TRUE)
set.seed(123)
wordcloud(words = word_freq$word, freq = word_freq$n, min.freq =
10, max.words = 200, random.order = FALSE, rot.per = 0.35, colors = brewer.pal(8,
"Dark2"))
install.packages("textdata")
library(textdata)
```

```

shakespeare_sentiment <- tidy_shakespeare
%>%inner_join(get_sentiments("bing"))

shakespeare_sentiment %>%count(title, sentiment)

sentiment_counts <- tidy_shakespeare %>%inner_join(get_sentiments("bing"))
%>%count(title, type, sentiment)

sentiment_counts %>%group_by(title) %>% mutate(total = sum(n), percent = n /
total) %>% filter(sentiment == "negative") %>% arrange(percent)

word_counts <- tidy_shakespeare %>%inner_join(get_sentiments("bing"))
%>%count(word, sentiment)

top_words <- word_counts %>%group_by(sentiment) %>% top_n(10) %>%
ungroup() %>% mutate(word = reorder(word, n))

library(ggplot2)

ggplot(top_words, aes(x = word, y = n, fill = sentiment)) +geom_col(show.legend =
FALSE) +facet_wrap(~sentiment, scales = "free") +
coord_flip()+ggtitle('20BDS0146')

tidy_shakespeare %>%count(title, word, sort = TRUE)
%>%inner_join(get_sentiments("afinn")) %>%filter(title == "The Tragedy of
Macbeth", value < 0)

sentiment_contributions <- tidy_shakespeare %>%count(title, word, sort = TRUE)
%>% inner_join(get_sentiments("afinn")) %>% group_by(title) %>%
mutate(contribution = (n * value) / sum(n)) %>% ungroup()

sentiment_contributions

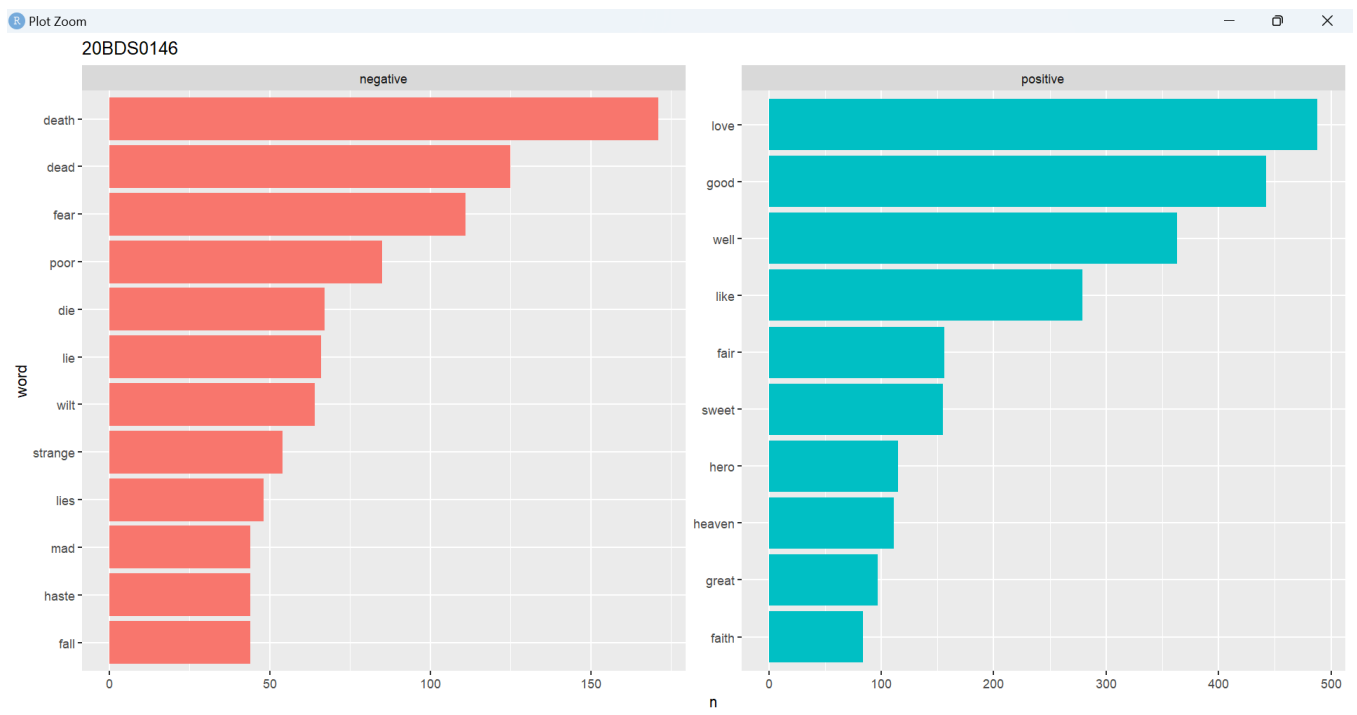
```

## OUTPUT:

```
> tidy_shakespeare
# A tibble: 141,067 × 3
  title                                type    word
  <chr>                                <chr>   <chr>
1 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy the
2 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy complete
3 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy works
4 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy of
5 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy william
6 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy shakespeare
7 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy the
8 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy tragedy
9 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy of
10 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet Tragedy romeo
# ... with 141,057 more rows
# i Use `print(n = ...)` to see more rows
> 20BDS0146|
```

```
> shakespeare_sentiment %>%count(title, sentiment)
# A tibble: 12 × 3
  title                                sentiment    n
  <chr>                                <chr>   <int>
1 A Midsummer Night's Dream negative    681
2 A Midsummer Night's Dream positive    773
3 Hamlet, Prince of Denmark negative   1323
4 Hamlet, Prince of Denmark positive   1223
5 Much Ado about Nothing negative    767
6 Much Ado about Nothing positive   1127
7 The Merchant of Venice negative    740
8 The Merchant of Venice positive    962
9 The Tragedy of Macbeth negative    914
10 The Tragedy of Macbeth positive    749
11 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet negative  1235
12 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet positive  1090
> 20BDS0146|
```

```
> sentiment_counts %>%group_by(title) %>% mutate(total = sum(n), percent = n
tal) %>% filter(sentiment == "negative") %>% arrange(percent)
# A tibble: 6 x 6
# Groups:   title [6]
  title                                type  sentiment    n total percent
  <chr>                                <chr>   <chr>    <int> <int>   <dbl>
1 Much Ado about Nothing              Comedy negative   767  1894   0.405
2 The Merchant of Venice              Comedy negative   740  1702   0.435
3 A Midsummer Night's Dream          Comedy negative   681  1454   0.468
4 Hamlet, Prince of Denmark           Tragedy negative  1323  2546   0.520
5 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet     Tragedy negative  1235  2325   0.531
6 The Tragedy of Macbeth              Tragedy negative   914  1663   0.550
> 20BDS0146|
```



```
> tidy_shakespeare %>%count(title, word, sort = TRUE) %>%inner_join(get_sentiment
s("afinn")) %>%filter(title == "The Tragedy of Macbeth", value < 0)
Joining, by = "word"
# A tibble: 237 × 4
  title                word      n value
  <chr>                <chr>  <int> <dbl>
1 The Tragedy of Macbeth no      73  -1
2 The Tragedy of Macbeth fear     35  -2
3 The Tragedy of Macbeth death    20  -2
4 The Tragedy of Macbeth bloody   16  -3
5 The Tragedy of Macbeth poor     16  -2
6 The Tragedy of Macbeth strange  16  -1
7 The Tragedy of Macbeth dead     14  -3
8 The Tragedy of Macbeth leave    14  -1
9 The Tragedy of Macbeth fight    13  -1
10 The Tragedy of Macbeth charges  11  -2
# ... with 227 more rows
# i Use `print(n = ...)` to see more rows
> 20BDS0146|
```

```
> sentiment_contributions
# A tibble: 2,366 × 5
  title                word      n value contribution
  <chr>                <chr>  <int> <dbl>      <dbl>
1 Hamlet, Prince of Denmark no     143  -1    -0.0652
2 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet love   140   3     0.213
3 Much Ado about Nothing no     132  -1    -0.0768
4 Much Ado about Nothing hero    114   2     0.133
5 A Midsummer Night's Dream love    110   3     0.270
6 Hamlet, Prince of Denmark good    109   3     0.149
7 The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet no     102  -1    -0.0518
8 Much Ado about Nothing good     93   3     0.162
9 The Merchant of Venice no       92  -1    -0.0630
10 Much Ado about Nothing love     91   3     0.159
# ... with 2,356 more rows
# i Use `print(n = ...)` to see more rows
> 20BDS0146|
```



## 2. Perform K-means Cluster using Mall Customer dataset

### R CODE:

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(cluster)

head(Mall_Customers)

features <- select(Mall_Customers, -c(CustomerID, Genre))
scaled_features <- scale(features)
set.seed(123)
wss <- numeric(10)
for (i in 1:10) {
  kmeans_model <- kmeans(scaled_features, centers = i, nstart = 25)
  wss[i] <- kmeans_model$tot.withinss
}

plot(1:10, wss, type = "b", xlab = "Number of Clusters", ylab = "Within-Cluster
Sum of Squares")

abline(v = 5, lty = 2)

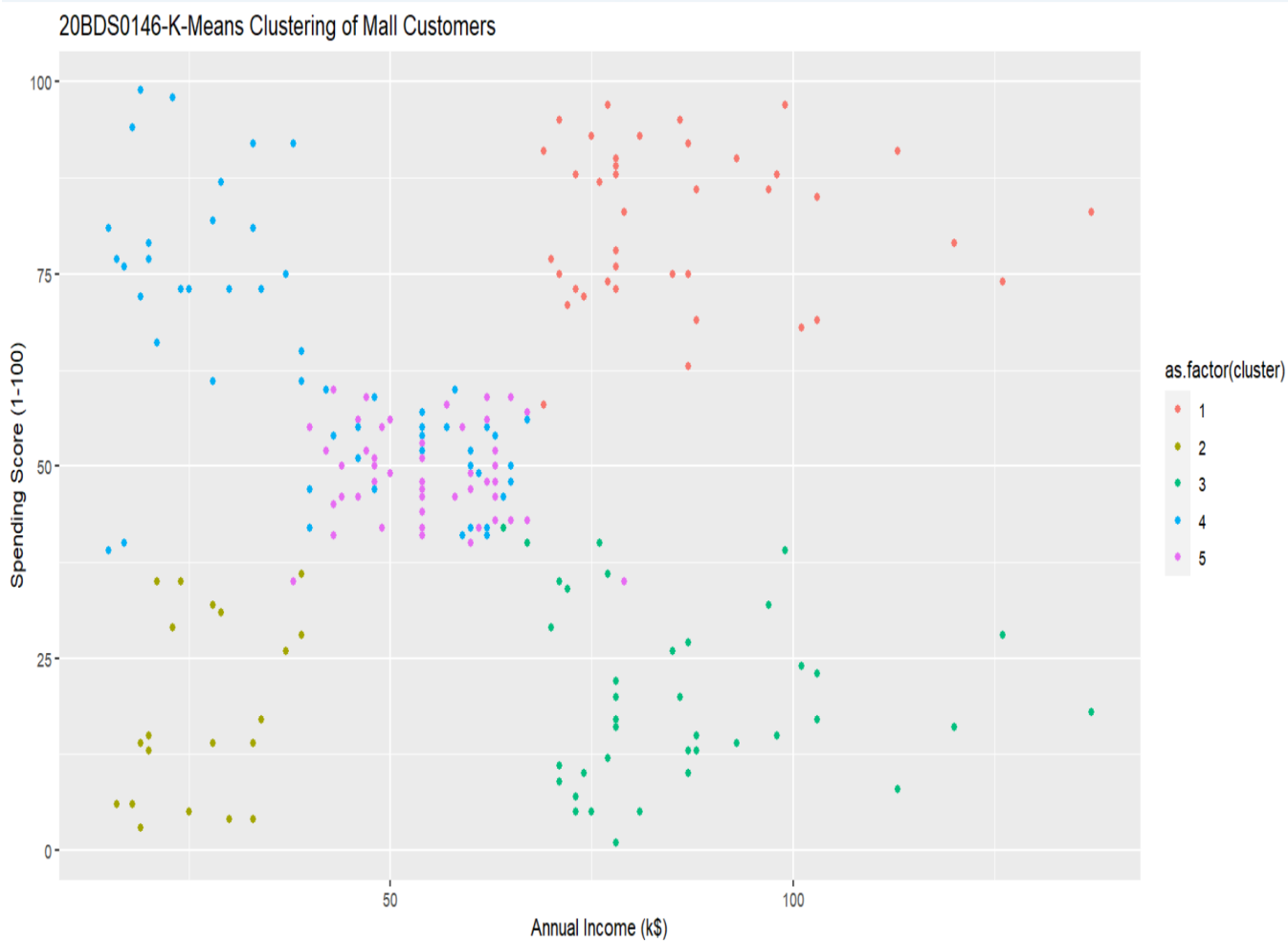
kmeans_model <- kmeans(scaled_features, centers = 5, nstart = 25)

Mall_Customers$cluster <- kmeans_model$cluster

ggplot(Mall_Customers, aes(x = Annual.Income..k., y = Spending.Score..1.100.,
color = as.factor(cluster))) +geom_point() +xlab("Annual Income (k$)")
+ylab("Spending Score (1-100)") +ggtitle("20BDS0146-K-Means Clustering of Mall
Customers")
```



OUTPUT:



### 3. Perform Market basket analysis

#### R CODE:

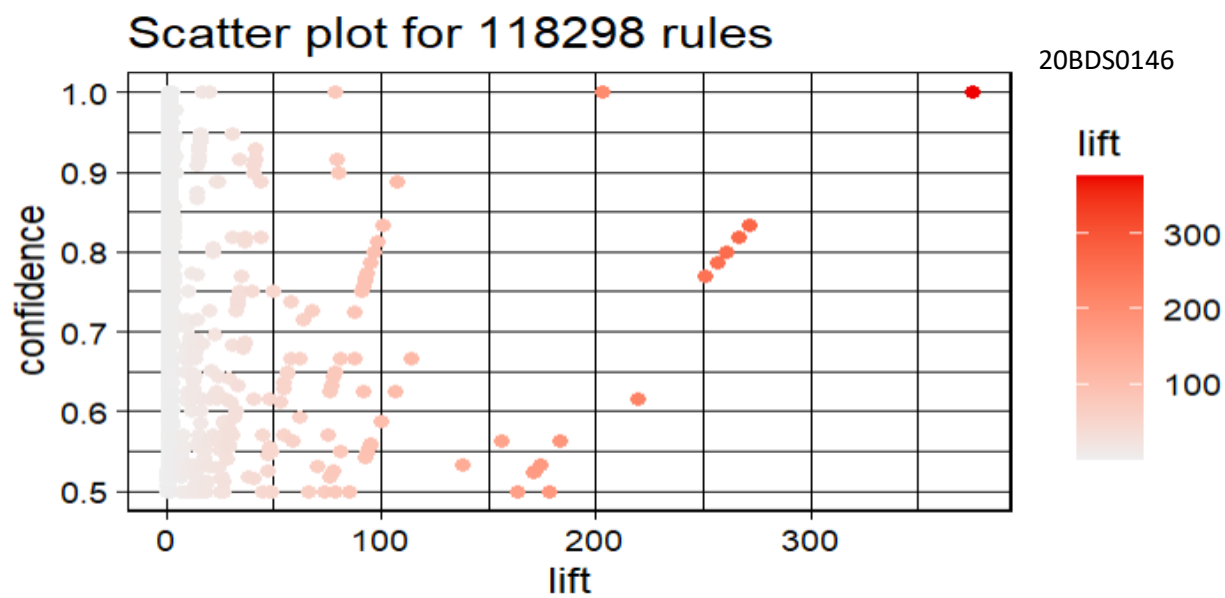
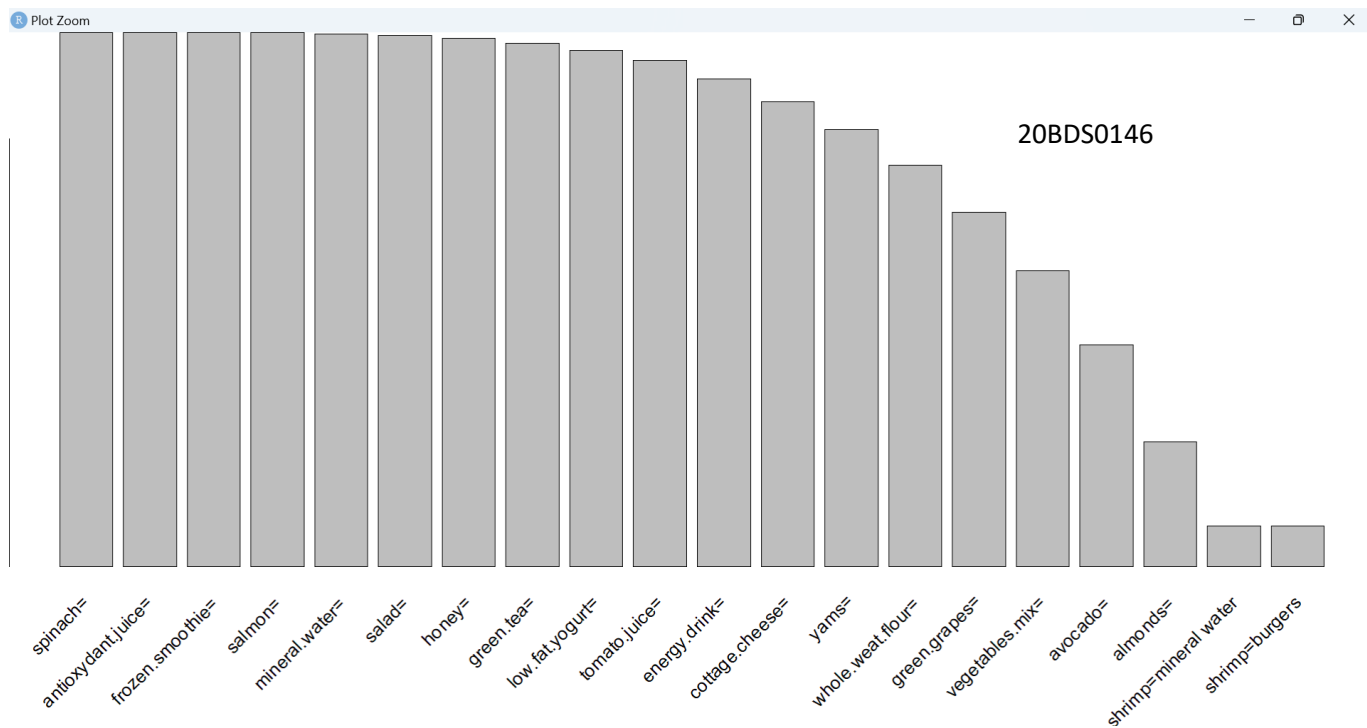
```
data <- read.csv("C:/Users/HP/Downloads/Market_Basket_Optimisation.csv")
transactions <- as(data, "transactions")
summary(transactions)
title(".")
title("VENNELA G-20BDS0146")
itemFrequencyPlot(transactions, topN = 20)
rules <- apriori(transactions, parameter = list(support = 0.001, confidence =
0.5,minlen = 2, maxlen = 3))
top_rules <- head(sort(rules, by = "lift"), 10)
inspect(top_rules)
```

#### OUTPUT:

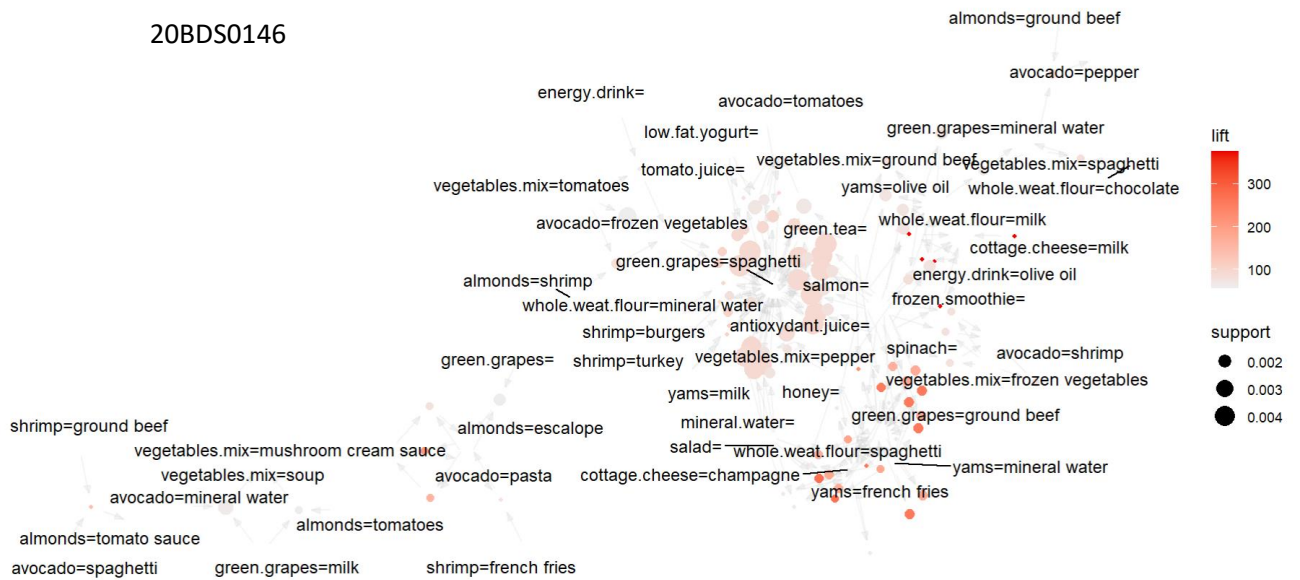
```
> inspect(top_rules)
```

	lhs	rhs	support	confidence	coverage	lift	count
[1]	{energy.drink=olive oil}	=> {cottage.cheese=milk}	0.0011	1.00	0.0011	375	8
[2]	{energy.drink=olive oil, salmon=}	=> {cottage.cheese=milk}	0.0011	1.00	0.0011	375	8
[3]	{energy.drink=olive oil, antioxydant.juice=}	=> {cottage.cheese=milk}	0.0011	1.00	0.0011	375	8
[4]	{energy.drink=olive oil, frozen.smoothie=}	=> {cottage.cheese=milk}	0.0011	1.00	0.0011	375	8
[5]	{energy.drink=olive oil, spinach=}	=> {cottage.cheese=milk}	0.0011	1.00	0.0011	375	8
[6]	{yams=mineral water, mineral.water=}	=> {whole.weat.flour=spaghetti}	0.0013	0.83	0.0016	272	10
[7]	{yams=mineral water, salad=}	=> {whole.weat.flour=spaghetti}	0.0012	0.82	0.0015	267	9
[8]	{yams=mineral water, honey=}	=> {whole.weat.flour=spaghetti}	0.0011	0.80	0.0013	261	8
[9]	{yams=mineral water}	=> {whole.weat.flour=spaghetti}	0.0015	0.79	0.0019	256	11
[10]	{yams=mineral water, antioxydant.juice=}	=> {whole.weat.flour=spaghetti}	0.0015	0.79	0.0019	256	11

```
> 20BDS0146
```



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## 4. Create a Shiny Application using gapminder dataset

### R CODE

#### ui.R

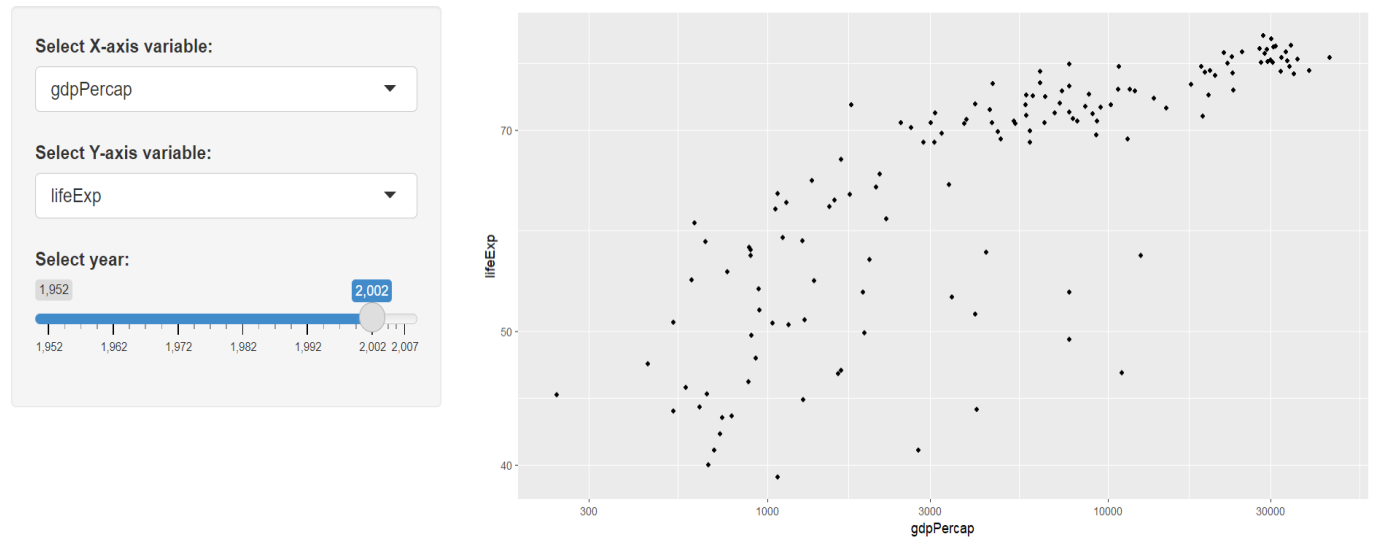
```
library(shiny)
library(gapminder)
library(ggplot2)
ui <- fluidPage(
  titlePanel("Gapminder Data Exploration-20BDS0146-VENNELA G"),
  sidebarLayout(
    sidebarPanel(
      selectInput("x", "Select X-axis variable:", choices = c("lifeExp", "gdpPercap",
"pop")),
      selectInput("y", "Select Y-axis variable:", choices = c("lifeExp", "gdpPercap",
"pop")),
      sliderInput("year", "Select year:", min = 1952, max = 2007, step = 5, value =
1952)
    ),
    mainPanel(
      plotOutput("scatterplot")
    )
  )
)
```

## **server.R**

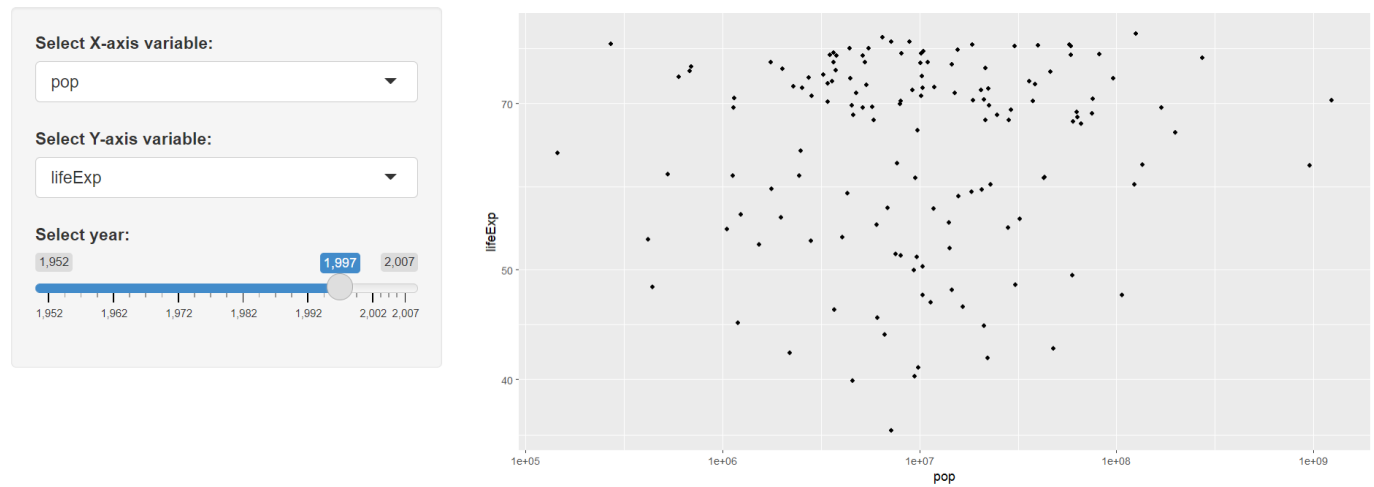
```
server <- function(input, output) {  
  output$scatterplot <- renderPlot({  
    ggplot(filter(gapminder, year == input$year), aes_string(x = input$x, y =  
input$y)) +  
      geom_point() +  
      scale_x_log10() +  
      scale_y_log10() +  
      labs(x = input$x, y = input$y)  
  })  
}  
  
shinyApp(ui, server)
```

## **OUTPUT**

## Gapminder Data Exploration-20BDS0146-VENNELA G



## Gapminder Data Exploration-20BDS0146-VENNELA G



# Gapminder Data Exploration-20BDS0146-VENNELA G

Select X-axis variable:

gdpPercap

Select Y-axis variable:

pop

Select year:

1,952

1,977

2,007

1,952 1,962 1,972 1,982 1,992 2,002 2,007

