# act\_report

### 2018年12月14日

```
In []: import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import json
    import tweepy
    import requests
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    %matplotlib inline
```

## 1 收集数据

# 2 评估数据

#### 2.0.1 质量问题

### twitter\_archive\_enhanced 表

- in\_reply\_to\_status\_id 和 in\_reply\_to\_user\_id 存在数据缺失;
- retweeted\_status\_id, retweeted\_status\_user\_id 和 retweeted\_status\_timestamp 存在缺失;
- expanded\_urls 列存在缺失;
- expanded\_urls 中一列中同一种连接多次重复;
- rating\_numerator 中出现异常大的数,远大于位置在75%的数;
- rating\_denominator 均值和最大值都不为 10, 分母出现了大于 10 的数;
- name 中有缺失且狗狗的名字有'a','the','an' 明显名字有误;
- source 列可只保留来源,删除链接地址;
- text 列中存在 RT 开头的转发信息,应考虑删除;
- timestamp 列格式有误;
- doggo,floorfer,pupper,puppo 列有缺失;

### image\_predictions 表

• jpg\_url 列有 66 条链接重复;

#### 2.0.2 整洁度问题

#### twitter\_archive\_enhanced 表

- doggo,floorfer,pupper,puppo 四类可以合并为一列;
- 三表可按照 id 进行合并整理;

# 3 清理数据

In [ ]: df.info()

```
数据缺失 1.in_reply_to_status_id 和 in_reply_to_user_id 存在数据缺失,做删除
In [ ]: tae_df = tae_df.drop(['in_reply_to_status_id','in_reply_to_user_id'],axis=1)
          2.jpg_url 列有 66 条链接重复,做删除
In [ ]: im_df = im_df[~im_df.jpg_url.duplicated()]
          3.text 列中存在 RT 开头的转发信息,应考虑删除
In [ ]: tae_df = tae_df[tae_df['retweeted_status_id'].isnull()]
          4.retweeted_status_id, retweeted_status_user_id 和 retweeted_status_timestamp 存在缺失,
做删除
In [ ]: tae_df = tae_df.drop(['retweeted_status_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_user_id','retweeted_status_
          5.expanded_urls 列存在缺失,做删除
In [ ]: tae_df = tae_df[tae_df.expanded_urls.notnull()]
In [ ]: tae_df.info()
整洁度 6.doggo,floorfer,pupper,puppo 四类可以合并为一列
In [ ]: tae_df['category'] = tae_df['text'].str.lower().str.findall(r'doggo|floorfer|pupper|pup
                      tae_df['category'] = tae_df['category'].apply(lambda x:','.join(set(x)))
                      tae_df['category'] = tae_df['category'].replace('',np.nan)
In [ ]: tae_df['category'].value_counts()
          7. 三表可按照 id 进行合并整理
In [ ]: df = tae_df.merge(tj_df,how='left',on='tweet_id').merge(im_df,how='inner',on='tweet_id
```

```
质量 8.rating_denominator 均值和最大值都不为 10, 分母出现了大于 10 的数
In []: #8,9 问题可以综合考虑,如果分数确认无误,可以转换为分数进行计算
       # 可以先参看分母不为 10 的数据
       df[df['rating_denominator']!=10]
In []: # 合计 18 条, 其中 5 条明显错误手动可修改;
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==666287406224695296,'rating_numerator']=9
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==666287406224695296,'rating_denominator']=10
       df.loc[df['tweet id']==740373189193256964, 'rating numerator']=14
       df.loc[df['tweet id']==740373189193256964,'rating denominator']=10
       df.loc[df['tweet id']==682962037429899265,'rating numerator']=10
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==682962037429899265,'rating_denominator']=10
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==722974582966214656, 'rating_numerator']=13
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==722974582966214656,'rating_denominator']=10
       df.loc[df['tweet id']==716439118184652801, 'rating numerator']=11
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==716439118184652801,'rating_denominator']=10
In []: # 计算得分, 用小数形式表示;
       df['rating'] = df['rating_numerator']/df['rating_denominator']
In []: # 存在 177.6 和 42 两个过大的值
       df['rating'].value_counts()
   9.rating_numerator 中出现异常大的数,远大于位置在 75% 的数
In []: # 有 6 个值得分大于了 2, 我们可以具体看看:
       df[df['rating']>2]
In []: # 得分为 2.6,2.7, 7.5 三列明显截取错误;
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==680494726643068929,'rating']=1.126
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==778027034220126208,'rating']=1.127
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==786709082849828864,'rating']=0.975
In []: # 另三个无截取错误,可能为记录时有误,我们初步手动修改为合理值;
       df.loc[df['tweet id']==670842764863651840,'rating'] = 0.42
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==749981277374128128,'rating'] = 1.776
       df.loc[df['tweet_id']==810984652412424192,'rating'] = 24/70
```

In []: df['timestamp'] = pd.to\_datetime(df['timestamp'].str.split('+',expand=True)[0])

10.timestamp 列格式有误

# 4 保存数据

### 5 数据分析

#### 5.0.1 问题:

- 1. 哪种类型的狗狗是最受欢迎的? 2. 哪种类型的狗狗评分最高? 3. 评级越高,关注度就越高,受欢迎的人数是不是越多呢?
  - 1. 哪种类型的狗狗是最受欢迎的?

```
In []: #将图片预测为狗狗的名字依次筛选出来
```

```
dog = []
for i in df.index:
    if df.loc[i].p1_dog==True:
        dog.append(df.loc[i].p1)
    elif (df.loc[i].p1_dog==False)&(df.loc[i].p2_dog==True):
        dog.append(df.loc[i].p2)
    elif (df.loc[i].p1_dog==False)&(df.loc[i].p2_dog==False)&(df.loc[i].p3_dog==True):
        dog.append(df.loc[i].p3)
    else:
        dog.append(np.nan)
```

In []: #新增 dog 列,包含图片预测狗狗的名字并删除空值

```
df['dog'] = dog
df = df[df['dog'].notnull()]
```

In []: # 查看受欢迎人数在前五的狗狗

```
df.groupby('dog')['favorite_count'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False).head(5)
```

In []: # 查看转推数在前五的狗狗

```
df.groupby('dog')['retweet_count'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False).head(5)
```

受欢迎数最多的狗狗前五依次是 golden\_retriever(金毛), Labrador\_retriever(拉布拉多), Pembroke(柯基), Chihuahua(吉娃娃)和 Samoyed(萨摩耶);而转推数最多依旧是这前五位,其中金毛人气最高;

2. 哪种类型的狗狗评分最高?

#### In []: # 查看狗狗数量,点评分的总计、均值和极值

df.groupby('dog')['rating'].aggregate(['count',np.mean,sum,max,min]).sort\_values(by=['

金毛的数量最多评分总计也是最大的,均值排在第 11 位,但就平均评价分进行排序而言,最高的为 Bouvier\_des\_Flandres(波兰德斯布比野犬),均分为 1.3 分,但在整个表中仅 1 只同类犬

3. 评级越高, 关注度就越高, 受欢迎的人数是不是越多呢?

```
In [ ]: df_relation = df[['favorite_count', 'rating']]
```

In [ ]: sns.lmplot('rating', 'favorite\_count', data = df\_relation)

从回归函数可以看出,评分大小和受欢迎程度呈正相关关系。排除大于 1.5 的异常值,在 1.25 至 1.5 之间的点赞人数达到峰值。

### 6 结论

狗狗的评分和狗狗的受欢迎是呈正相关关系狗狗,评价越高的狗狗自然也会受到更多推友的关注和点赞,评分对数据有影响(当然我们不能排除主人的拍照水平影响,这些没有在数据中体现)。我们还发现,实际上最受欢迎的狗狗都是人们饲养比例比较高的类型,比如金毛、拉布拉多,萨摩耶等,这些狗狗除了本身更受到人们的喜爱而饲养人群很多很多,在数据集中相较其他狗狗数量占比也更大,但评分结果参差不齐。

# 7 反思

客观上数据缺失,比如狗狗的分类约 2/3 的缺失,直接影响到了对这一列的使用;再者对图片的预测结果也有较大误差,很难注意检验数据是否准确;数据中存在极少部分的极端大评分,实际并无客观的错误,但考虑整体评分,最后在分析时可考虑删除这些评分。