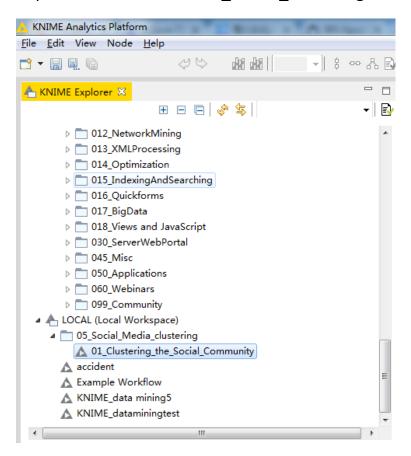
TP 4

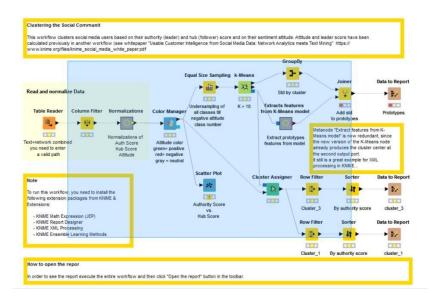
Applications in Knime

(BI 1) YAO Zeliang (BI 2) ZHANG Meng

Exercise 1. Social Media Sentiment Analysis

1. Import the workflow Social_Media_Clustering





2. Analyze the data and the workflow by reading all the node's descriptions (some nodes are meta-nodes).

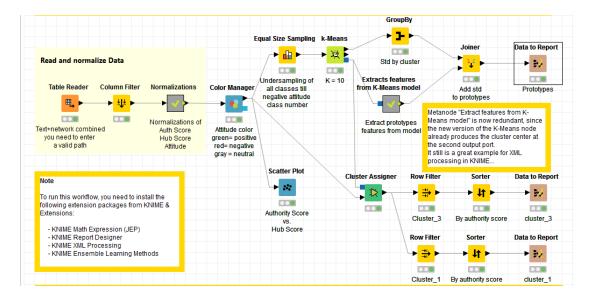
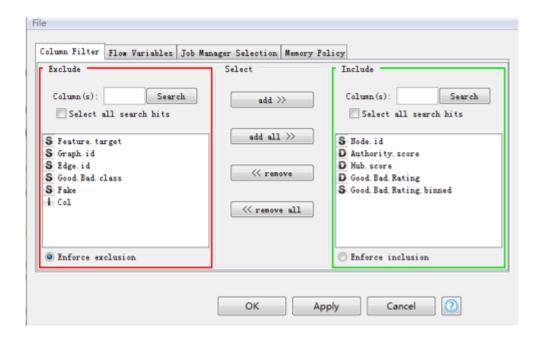
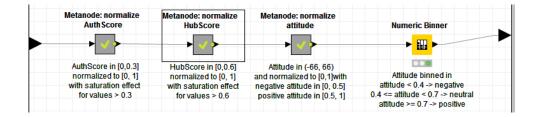


Table Reader: reads the original data. It retains all meta information such as domain, properties, colors, size.

Column Filter: This node allows columns to be filtered from the input table while only the remaining columns are passed to the output table. Within the dialog, columns can be moved between the Include and Exclude list.



Normalizations: normalize Auth Score, Hub Score, attitude and classifie the data into three categories (negative, neutral, positive) according to the value of Authority.score and Hub.score.



Color Manager: Colors can be assigned for either nominal (possible values have to be available) or numeric columns (with lower and upper bounds). If these bounds are not available, a '?' is provided as a minimum and maximum value. The values are then computed during execute. If a column attribute is selected, the color can be changed with the color chooser.

Equal Size Sampling: keeps all the rows of the minority class, and remove randomly the rows of the majority classes, making the majority classes be the same size as the minority class.

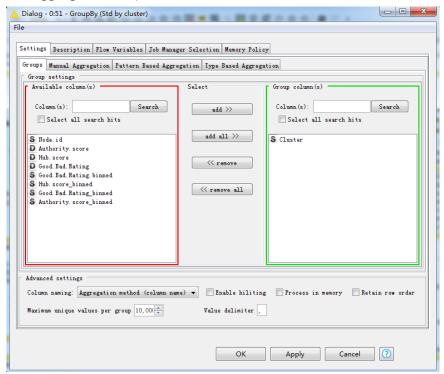
The node will remove random rows belonging to the majority classes. The rows returned by this node will contain all records from the minority class(es) and a random sample from each of the majority classes, whereby each sample contains as many objects as the minority class contains.

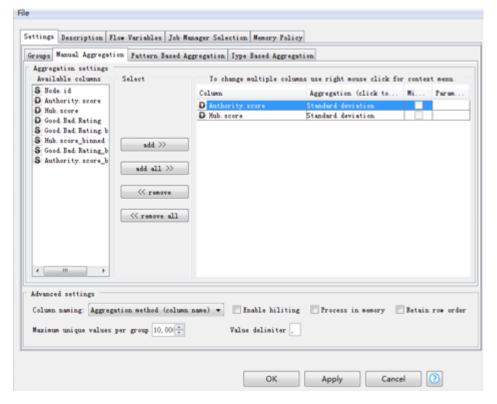
K-means: This node outputs the cluster centers for a predefined number of clusters (no dynamic number of clusters). K-means performs a crisp clustering that assigns a

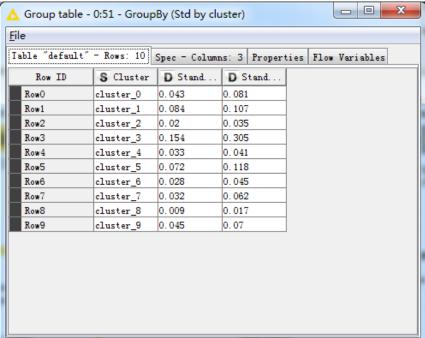
data vector to exactly one cluster. The algorithm terminates when the cluster assignments do not change anymore. The clustering algorithm uses the Euclidean distance on the selected attributes. The data is not normalized by the node. (K=10) clusters the sampling data into 10 clusters by K-means algorithm.

GroupBy: Groups the rows of a table by the unique values in the selected group columns. A row is created for each unique set of values of the selected group column. The remaining columns are aggregated based on the specified aggregation settings. The output table contains one row for each unique value combination of the selected group columns.

Authority.score and Hub.score was aggregated by Standard deviation method (in Manual Aggregation tab).

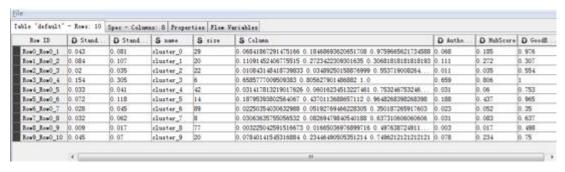






Extracts features from K-Means model: takes the range of each K-means cluster as a model.

Joiner: This node joins two tables in a database-like way. The join is based on the joining columns of both tables.



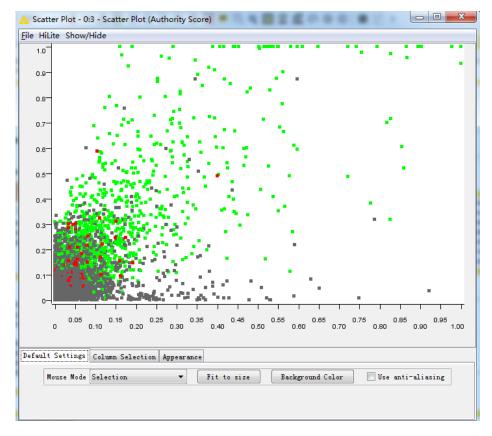
The second branch:

Cluster Assigner: assigns the original data to the set of prototypes, which are obtained by the k-means clustering. Each data point is assigned to its nearest prototype.

Two Row Filters: filter *Cluster_3* and *Cluster_1* respectively from the output of Cluster Assigner, and the two **Sorters** sort the results by authority.score.

The third branch:

Scatter Plot: Creates a scatterplot of two selectable attributes. Then each datapoint is displayed as a dot at its corresponding place, dependent on its values of the selected attributes. The dots are displayed in the color defined by the Color Manager, the size defined by the Size Manager, and the shape defined by the Shape Manager.



Exercise 2. Twitter Analysis

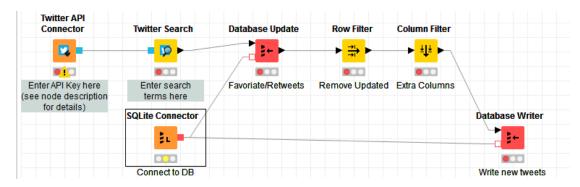
2.1 Import the Twitter Analysis (050019_TwitterAnalysis) workflow and the tweets data.



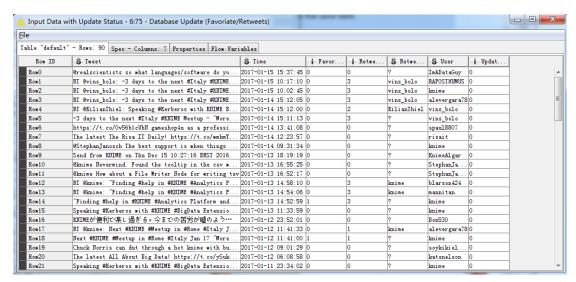
The twitterAnalysis includes two workflow one is for the Data Collection, and the another is for the Data Analysis.

2.2 Twitter Data Collection

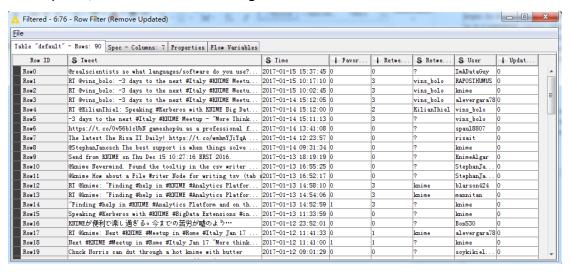
The following workflow is designed to collect and store a sample of tweets on a particular search term. With each execution of the workflow, tweets are collected, favorite and retweet numbers are updated in existing records in a SQLite Database and new tweets are written to that same table.



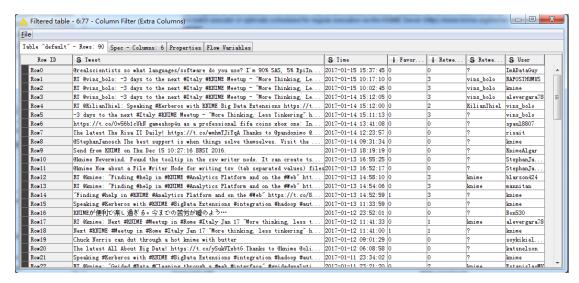
SQLite Connector: creates a connection to a SQLite database file via its JDBC driver. **Database Update:** updates the data rows in the database with the data values from the input tables. The results is like below:



Row Filter: allows for row filtering according to certain criteria. It can include or exclude: certain ranges (by row number), rows with a certain row ID, and rows with a certain value in a selectable column (attribute). Here it is for removing each row' Update, the results like following:

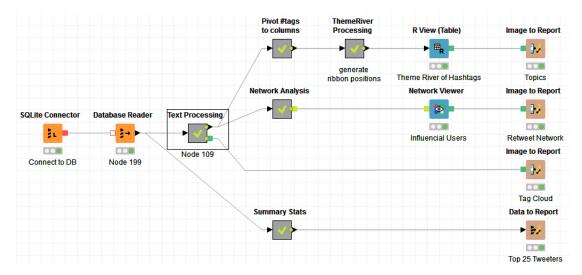


Column Filter: allows columns to be filtered from the input table while only the remaining columns are passed to the output table. Here is for getting the remaining columns, the results like following:



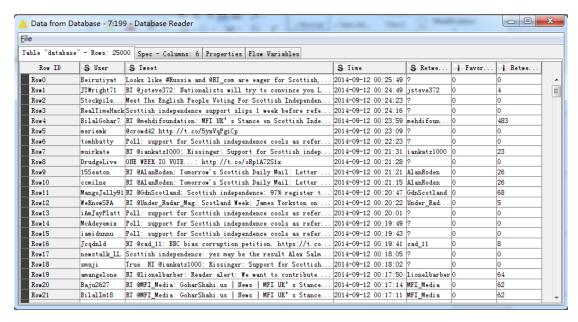
Database Writer: establishes and opens a database access connection to which the entire input table is written to.

2.3 Data Analysis Workflow

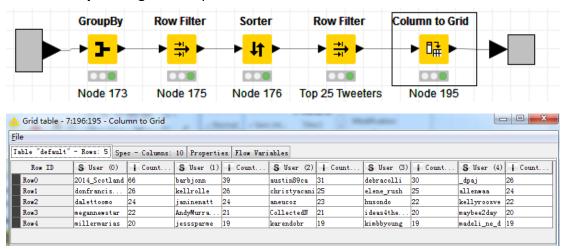


This workflow examines a sample of tweets from the days surrounding the Scottish referendum for independence in 2014 [1]. After reading the data from a local database, basic text processing is used to extract hashtags from the dataset and term frequencies calculated and used to build a tag cloud. Subsequently, hashtag trending is examined over time, with a notable post-election surge in the #the45 movement. Additionally, network analysis is performed in order to look at the most influential social graph surrounding this issue.

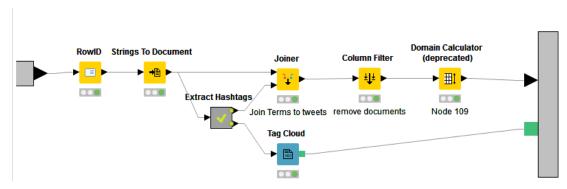
SQLite Connector: creates a connection to a SQLite database file via its JDBC driver. **Database Reader:** establishes and opens a database access connection to read data from. The following is the data we read:



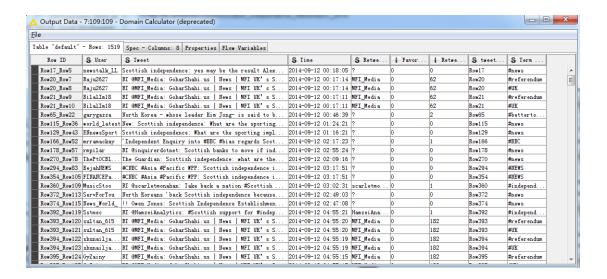
Summary Stats: get the top 25 Tweeters



Text Processing: includes node RowID, Strings To Document, Extract Hashtags, Tag Cloud, Joiner, Column Filter, and Domain Calculator. Through this, it has two outputs, Data and Image like following:

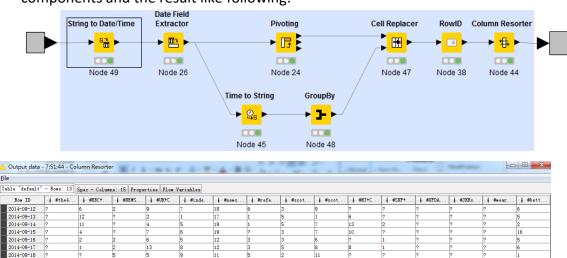


Through the process of calculating, it has two outputs, Data and Image like following:

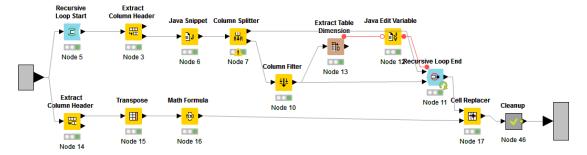


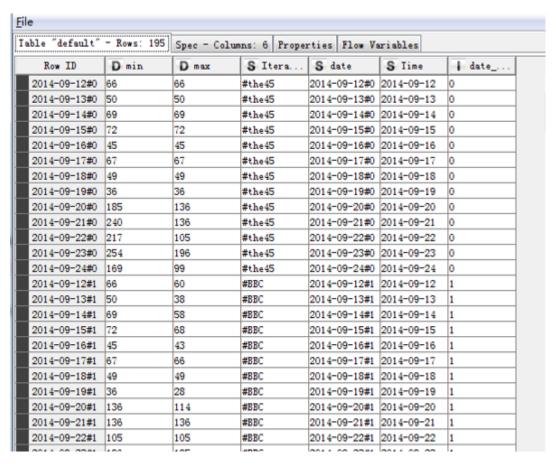
The first Branch:

Pivot #tags to columns: reshapes data to show hashtag counts by day. The components and the result like following:



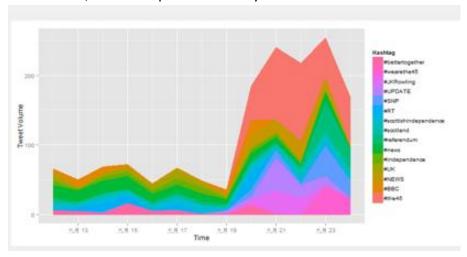
Theme River Processing: reshapes data to show hashtag minimum and maximum counts by day. The components and the result like following:





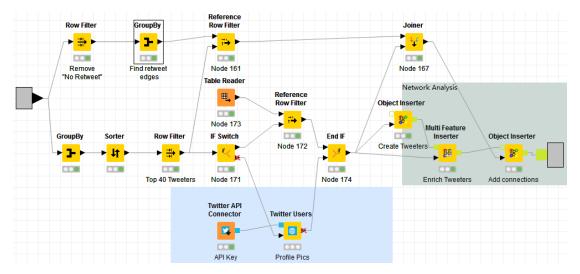
R View (Table): allows execution of an R script from within KNIME. The view resulting from this script is returned in the output image port of this node.

Data: 25,000 lines to analyze, so 25,000 tweets. The workflow will bring out the top 25 tweets. More specifically, this will highlight the people who posted the most tweets on the subject concerned. It will be able to give the following information, like the topics affected by the tweets:

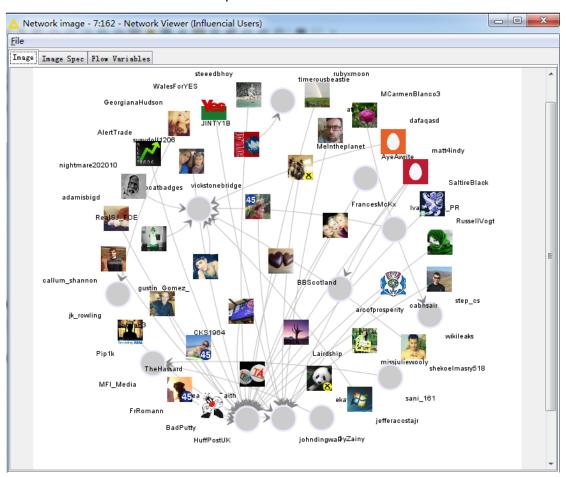


The second branch:

Network Analysis: get the twitter user's information.



Network Viewer: visualizes the input network.



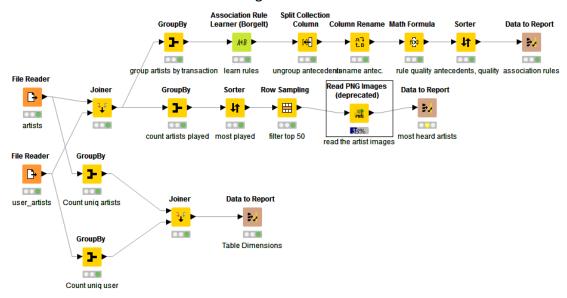
Conclusion:

This workflow examines a sample of tweets from the days surrounding the scottisch referendum for independence in 2014 [1]. After reading the data from a local database, basic text processing is used to extract hashtags from the dataset and term frequencies calculated and used to build a tag cloud. Subsequently, hashtag trending is examined over

time, with a notable post-election surge in the #the45 movement. Additionally, network analysis is performed in order to look at the most influential social graph surrounding this issue. And the workflow includes a report which can be edited and viewed from the KNIME Reporting perspective

Exercise 3. Recommender system

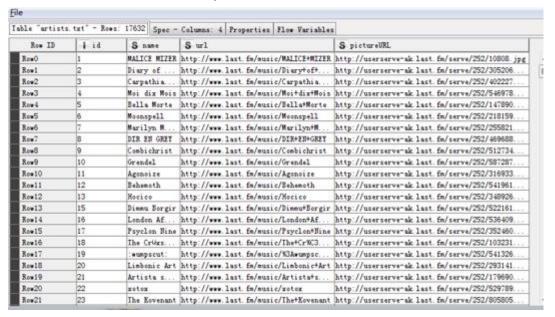
Import the Recommender System workflow (050004_lastfm_Recommendations) and the data. The workflow is like following:



From the workflow, we can see that there are two inputs (File reader) and three outputs (Data to Report).

3.1 The first input

The first input is the data of Artists. There are 17632 rows, 4 columns data. It includes their id, name, url and pictureURL.



3.2 The second input

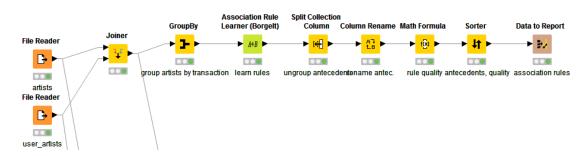
The sacond input is the data of user_artists. There are 92834 rows, 3 columns data. It includes userID, artistID(the user like), weight.

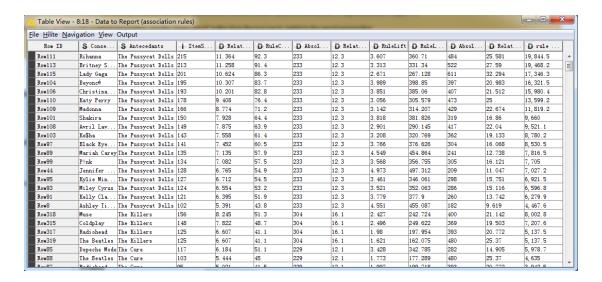
<u>File</u>				
Properties		Flow Variables		
Table "user_artists.txt"		- Rows: 92834 Spec - Columns: 3		
Row ID	- userID	■ artistID	→ weight	
Row0	2	51	13883	
Row1	2	52	11690	≡
Row2	2	53	11351	
Row3	2	54	10300	
Row4	2	55	8983	
Row5	2	56	6152	
Row6	2	57	5955	
Row7	2	58	4616	
Row8	2	59	4337	
Row9	2	60	4147	
Row10	2	61	3923	
Row11	2	62	3782	
Row12	2	63	3735	
Row13	2	64	3644	
Row14	2	65	3579	
Row15	2	66	3312	
Row16	2	67	3301	
Row17	2	68	2927	
Row18	2	69	2720	
Row19	2	70	2686	▼

3.3 The first output

The first output is a multimedia report that shows the top artists and the other musicians associated with each in the form "Others who like X also like...."

The result (data to report) includes the Antecedents of the artist, the consequent artist and this form's support and confidence.

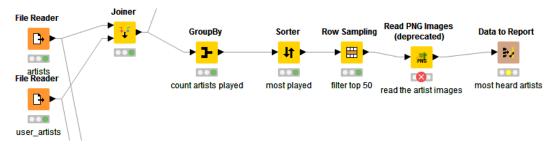


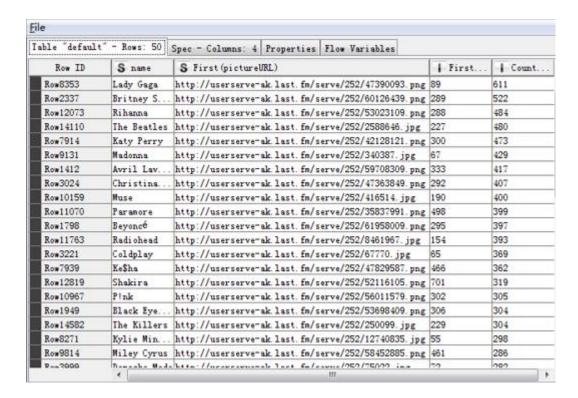


3.4 The second output

The second output is a dynamic multi-media report that shows the half top favorite artists and combines this list with overall facts about the sample and enhances the artist data with pictures.

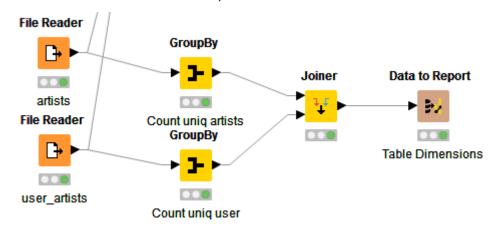
But the pictureURL is invalid, so the Read PNG Images cannot execute. We just can see the most 50% popular artists results.

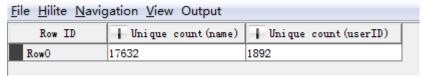




3.5 The third output

The third output is a report that shows there are how many artists and how many users in the database. Because one user can like several artists. From the table, we can see the number of artists is 17632, the number of users is 1892.





Conclusion

This KNIME workflow takes Social Media data from a popular music site and uses a predictive analytics technique to make music preference recommendations for the top artists. In addition, the workflow creates a multimedia report that shows the top artists and the other musicians associated with each in the form "Others who like X

also like...."

This workflow transforms the Social Media data to make it suitable for association, performs and advanced association analysis, utilizes the resulting statistics to select lists of artists and recommendations, combines this list with overall facts about the sample and enhances the artist data with pictures to create a dynamic multi-media report.