



# Redes Sociales: Captación y análisis de tweets

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Sesión 2

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# CASOS DE ÉXITO



## CAMPELLO TURISMO



# DISTRIBUCIÓN



# ANACONDA®

The screenshot displays the Anaconda Navigator desktop application. The interface includes a sidebar on the left with navigation options: Home, Environments, Learning, and Community. Below these are buttons for Documentation, Developer Blog, and Feedback, along with social media icons for Twitter, YouTube, and GitHub. The main area shows a grid of application cards for 'base (root)' environment. The cards are:

- jupyterlab** (version 0.31.5): An extensible environment for interactive and reproducible computing, based on the Jupyter Notebook and Architecture.
- notebook** (version 5.4.0): Web-based, interactive computing notebook environment. Edit and run human-readable docs while describing the data analysis.
- qtconsole** (version 4.3.1): PyQt GUI that supports inline figures, proper multiline editing with syntax highlighting, graphical calltips, and more.
- rstudio** (version 1.1.383): A set of integrated tools designed to help you be more productive with R. Includes R essentials and notebooks.
- spyder** (version 3.2.6): Scientific PYTHON Development Environment. Powerful Python IDE with advanced editing, interactive testing, debugging and introspection features.
- vscode** (version 1.28.0): Streamlined code editor with support for development operations like debugging, task running and version control.



# INSTALACIÓN



<https://cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/base/>



<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

## RSTUDIO

```
1 #####
2 #####
3 ###
4 ###   Introduccion y tratamiento de datos en R.
5 ###
6
7 ### ABRRIENDO R
8
9
10
11 ### ACCEDIENDO AL MENU
12
13
14
15 ### CREACION, LISTADO Y RENOMBRAMIENTO DE OBJETOS EN MEMORIA
16 1
17 2
18 27
19 2184654168746844646846
20
21 n <- 15 #Asignacion
22 n
23
24 5 -> x #Asignacl?n
25 x
26
27 x <- 1 #Dif. entre mayus. y minus.
28 X <- 10
168.11 [Untitled] R Script
```

Console Terminal

```
~/Documents/Docencia/2018-2019/AVECAL. Calzados/Introducción a R/ >
R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

[Workspace loaded from ~/Documents/Docencia/2018-2019/AVECAL. Calzados/Introducción a R/RData]
>
```



## CREACION, LISTADO Y RENOMBRAMIENTO DE OBJETOS EN MEMORIA

```
1  
2  
27  
2184654168746844646846  
  
n <- 15 #Asignacion  
n  
  
5 -> x #Asignaci?n  
x  
  
x <- 1 #Dif. entre mayus. y minus.  
X <- 10
```



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# INTRODUCCIÓN A R



## AYUDA

The screenshot shows the R help viewer interface. The title bar includes 'Files', 'Plots', 'Packages', 'Help', and 'Viewer'. Below the title bar is a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, home, print, and refresh, along with a search bar containing 'ls'. The main content area displays the following information:

R: List Objects ▾ Find in Topic

ls {base} R Documentation

## List Objects

### Description

`ls` and `objects` return a vector of character strings giving the names of the objects in the specified environment. When invoked with no argument at the top level prompt, `ls` shows what data sets and functions a user has defined. When invoked with no argument inside a function, `ls` returns the names of the function's local variables: this is useful in conjunction with `browser`.

### Usage

```
ls(name, pos = -1L, envir = as.environment(pos),  
   all.names = FALSE, pattern, sorted = TRUE)  
objects(name, pos = -1L, envir = as.environment(pos),  
         all.names = FALSE, pattern, sorted = TRUE)
```

### Arguments



## ATRIBUTOS DE OBJETOS

```
x  
mode(x)  
?mode  
length(x)  
?length  
str(x)  
?str
```



## MANIPULACIÓN DE OBJETOS

### VECTORES

```
x1 <- c(5, 1, 8, 3)
```

### MATRICES

```
a1 <- array(9, dim=c(5, 4)); a1
```

### DATA FRAMES

```
d1 <- data.frame(g1 = x2, g2 = z); d1
```

### FACTORES

```
f1 <- factor(c(1, 2, 3)); f1
```

### LISTAS

```
L1 <- list(x1, x2, x3)
```

### EXPRESIONES

```
e1 <- expression(x3 / (x2 + exp(z)))
```



## GENERACIÓN DE DATOS

```
x <- 1:50  
x  
x <- -25:25  
x  
x <- 0.33:68.15024  
x  
  
1:10-2  
1:(10-2)
```

## FUNCIONES ARITMÉTICAS SIMPLES

```
sum(x1)  
prod(x1)  
max(x1)  
min(x1)
```



## LEER DATOS DE TECLADO

```
a <- scan()  
1 2 3 4 5  
7 9 11 12
```

## LEER DATOS DESDE VARIAS UBICACIONES

```
misdatos <- read.table(file = "C:/Lactantes.txt", header = TRUE,  
dec = ",", sep="\t")  
|misdatos <- read.table(file = "BBDD/Lactantes.txt", header = TRUE, dec = ",", sep="\t")
```

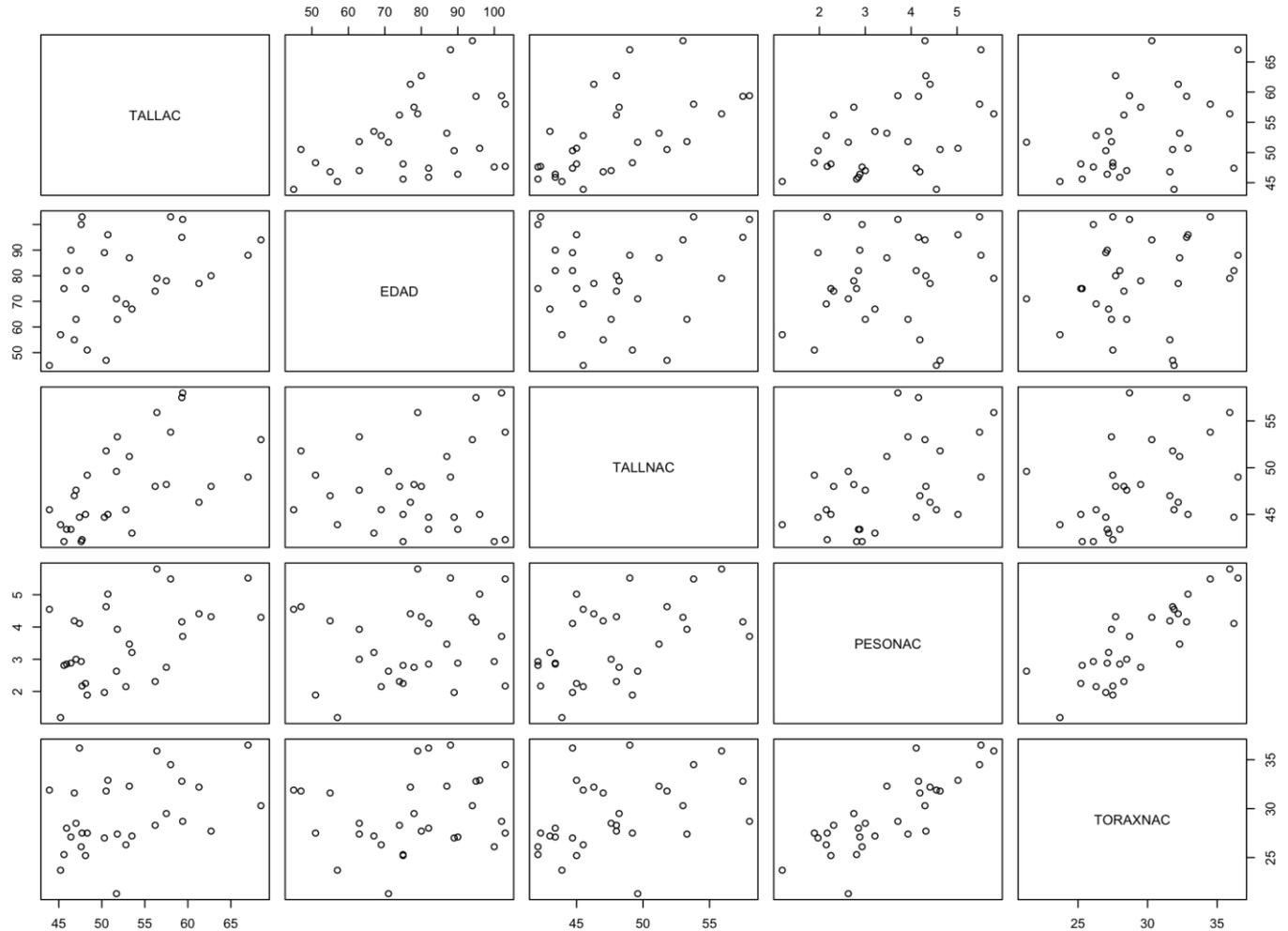


## ESCRIBIR DATOS EN VARIAS UBICACIONES

```
x1 <- rnorm(100)
x2 <- rnorm(100)
x3 <- rnorm(100)
x4 <- rnorm(100)
x5 <- rnorm(100)
a <- data.frame(a=x1, b=x2, c=x3, d=x4, e=x5)
```

## GRÁFICOS

`plot(datos)`



# CASO PRÁCTICO

## TEXT MINING: N-GRAM DE TWEETS





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