







EXTRACTION, TRANSFORMATION, LOADING AND VISUALIZATION OF COMBINED TWITTER AND SPOTIFY DATA IN A SCALABLE ARCHITECTURE

Thesis of the Master's degree in Business Intelligence and Big Data in Cyber-Secure Environments

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Introduction



Objectives



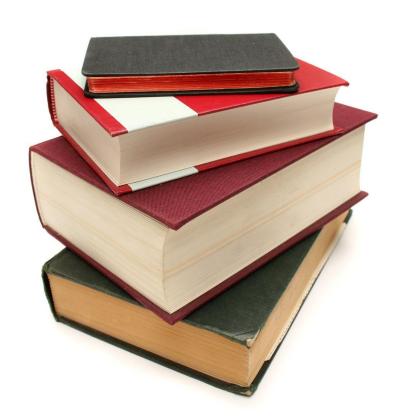
Techniques and tools



Relevant aspects



Conclusion and future work lines





INTRODUCTION







Introduction



Objective: Extraction, Transformation and Loading process to capture and visualize data from Twitter and Spotify APIs.



Using: Software tools from the Big Data domain and with a life cycle driven by agile methodologies.



- Service containerization.
- Data flow orchestration.
- ETL processing (data search, cleaning, merging and loading).
- Data storage.
- End user visualizations.













OBJECTIVES











Ability to obtain data in real time.



Combination of at least two different data sources.



Potential to scale in both technology and data volume.



Involvement of various technologies in the Big Data field.



Use of open source tools



Design and implementation of two visualizations for the end user.

















Functional requirements

- FR1 Data must be obtained from the Twitter hashtag #NowPlaying every 30 minutes.
- There must be at least two different visualizations and one of them must provide the ability to view all of the stored data.
- FR3 At least one of the visualizations must show last songs name, artist and audio features.
- FR4 At least one of the visualizations must have a link to the source tweet.
- At least one of the visualizations must have the ability to compare different metrics.
- FR6 At least one of the visualizations must combine two different types of visualizations.
- FR7 Both visualizations must provide sorting capabilities.
- FR8 Both visualizations must be responsive to different screen sizes.



















Technical requirements

- TR1 The development must have the ability to be deployed in different environments with minimum effort.
- TR2 The data flow must be automated, with the entire process orchestrated by a single tool.
- TR3 The execution of the ETL process must be done with a tool that can scale and run in distributed environments.
- TR4 The data warehouse must have the ability to escalate in terms of a Big Data problem.
- TR5 The web application must be designed with widely recognized tools.
- **TR6** All the tools used must be open source.













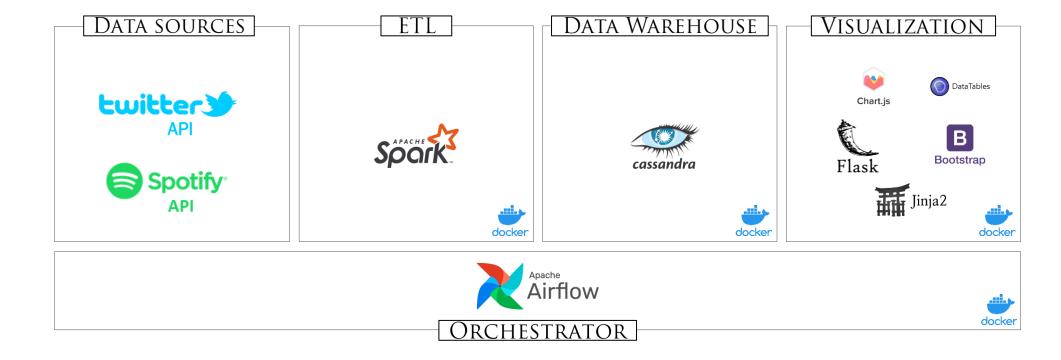
TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS







Techniques and tools















RELEVANT ASPECTS





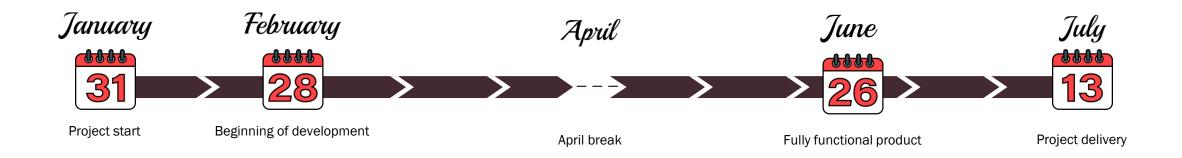


Project plan

- Agile methodology with sprints of two weeks and POV and backlog refinement meetings.
- Stored in GitHub.

Sprint == Milestone.

GitHub Tasks == Issues.

























- id. Tweet id (integer), useful uniquely identify the tweet.
- text. Tweet text, useful to identify the song played.
- entities. Useful to clean the text and remove hashtasg, cashtags, mentions and urls.
- created_at. Tweet creation date.



















twitter Spotify

Data Spotify

- **Endpoint:** Search for Item
 - id.
 - name.
 - popularity.
 - artists' id.
 - artists' name.

- **Endpoint:** Get Tracks' Audio Features
 - id.
 - danceability.
 - energy.
 - key.
 - loudness.
 - mode.
 - speechiness.
 - acousticness.

- instrumentalness.
- liveness.
- valence.
- tempo.
- duration_ms.
- time_signature.



















Cleaned data

•	id_	_tweet	bigint
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artists_name text Instrumentalness float

text

text

danceability

float

liveness float

created_at

timestamp energy

float

float

url_tweet

text

key

int

float tempo

id_track

loudness

float

duration_ms int

name

text

mode

float

time_signatura

valence

popularity

int

text

speechiness

float

artists_id

text

Acousticness

float







float





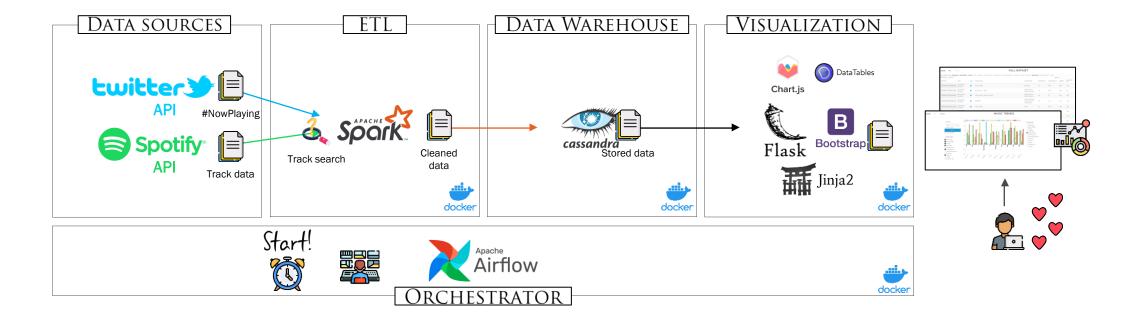






















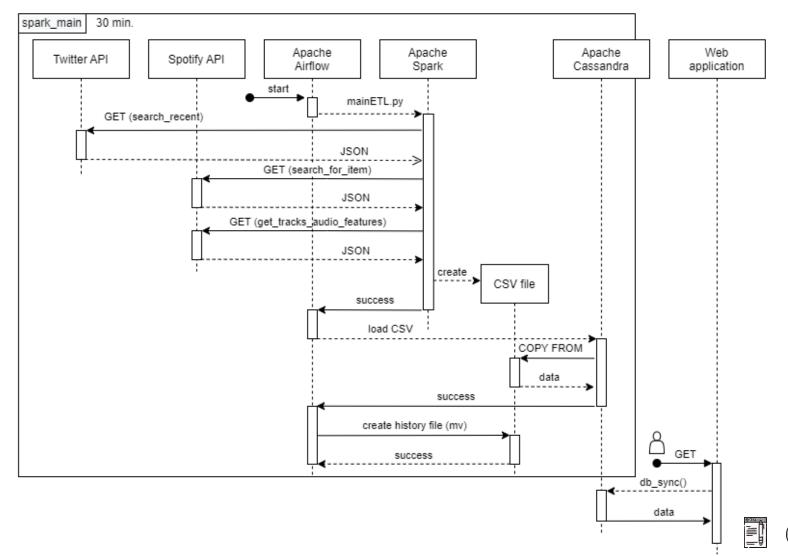








Data flow





















Implementation highlights and challenges



Developer keys. Twitter and Spotify APIs required developer keys.



APIs' rate limits. Maximum of 500.000 tweets per month.



Airflow operators. There is no specific operator for Apache Cassandra.



Airflow and Spark connection. Environmental variable to set connection.



Database schema configuration at launch. Additional container to create schema.



Data representation. Use of Datatables and Chart.js.



Mismatched tracks. Several languages and only the first result collected from Spotify.

















User interface

1542749159161208800 07/01/202 05:57:17

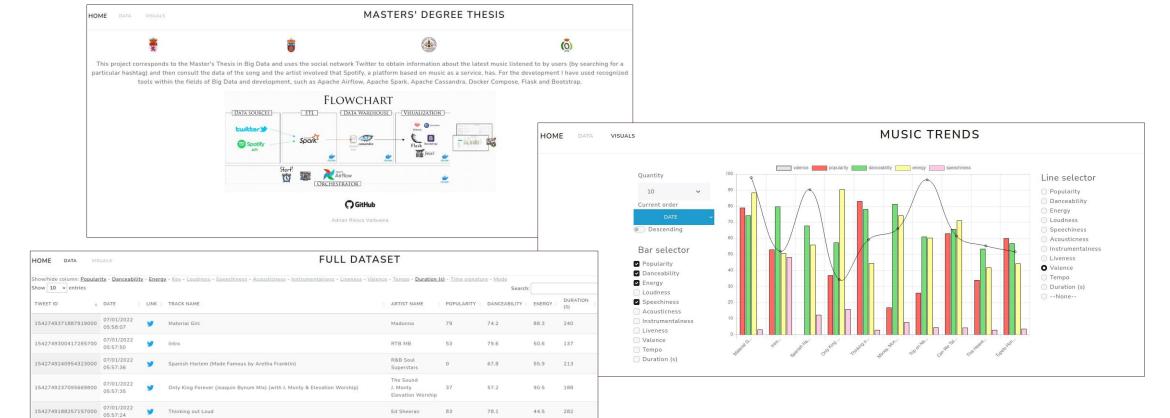
1542749148214091800 07/01/2022 05:57:14

1542749145953235000 07/01/2022 05:57:13

1542749145143943200 07/01/2022 05:57:13

Money, Money, Money

This Heaven



Ed Sheeran

Budapest Bár

Reuben Vaun

Tevin Campbell

David Gilmour 34

78.1

81.3

65.8

53.4

74.1 204

71.1 285

41.8 265













CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK LINES







Conclusion and future work lines

Final result is considered a success



Future work lines:



Improve the percentage of correctly identified tracks.



Ensure that we capture as much data as possible.



Add visualizations in the front-end layer.



Upload from history functionality.



Replace Docker Compose with a more suitable tool.



Refactor the code.



Partial or total migration to the cloud.











Questions?













Thank you for your time!



Adrián Riesco Valbuena







