

LO1 – LO2

Examine data mining through social media tracking

Objectives

- Introduction to Data analytics
- Collecting and extracting social media data
- Data analysis, visualization and exploration

Objective of this session

After attending this session, you should be able

- Difference between structured and unstructured data
- Explain how data analysis is performed on a typical structured dataset
- List some of the techniques of quantitative data analysis

Structured vs unstructured data

- Data can be represented in various types of structures, formats, and media

The screenshot displays the World Bank DataBank interface for 'World Development Indicators'. The selected indicator is 'GDP per capita (current US\$)'. The interface shows a list of countries on the left and a data table on the right. The table columns represent years from 2004 to 2015. The data is structured and organized, representing structured data.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Afghanistan	224.9	257.2	260.2	380.4	384.1	459.0	569.9	622.4	690.8	653.3	633.9	560.3
Albania	2,418.6	2,709.1	3,005.0	3,603.0	4,370.5	4,114.1	4,094.4	4,437.8	4,247.8	4,412.3	4,588.6	3,965.0
Algeria	2,020.0	3,102.0	3,467.5	3,029.6	4,912.3	3,875.8	4,473.5	5,447.4	5,583.6	5,421.6	5,454.1	4,206.0
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	37,235.5	36,960.3	42,417.2	47,253.5	46,736.0	42,701.4	36,839.4	41,650.1	39,698.4	42,806.5	-	-
Angola	1,135.6	1,576.2	2,250.8	3,151.0	4,242.4	3,878.9	3,886.0	4,745.0	5,086.8	5,327.1	5,232.7	4,102.1
Antigua and Barbuda	10,993.4	12,079.9	13,569.9	15,276.1	15,799.2	13,979.3	13,017.3	12,817.8	13,528.6	13,342.1	13,432.1	14,128.9
Argentina	4,696.1	5,840.8	6,659.9	8,298.1	9,999.1	9,231.4	11,196.6	13,562.9	14,357.4	14,997.5	12,751.4	-
Armenia	1,182.0	1,625.4	2,126.6	3,081.0	3,920.0	2,915.6	3,124.8	3,417.2	3,565.5	3,716.8	3,873.5	3,459.8
Australia	22,596.7	25,322.8	24,015.4	27,549.9	27,549.9	24,642.4	24,369.1	25,363.8	-	-	-	-
Austria	30,440.9	33,383.0	36,064.9	40,967.8	49,608.1	42,715.1	51,845.7	62,216.5	67,846.1	67,652.7	61,995.8	56,327.7
Azerbaijan	36,993.4	38,242.0	40,431.0	46,596.7	51,396.4	47,854.2	46,659.8	51,123.6	48,324.3	50,557.8	51,148.4	43,436.9
Bahrain	1,045.0	1,578.4	2,473.1	3,851.4	5,574.6	4,950.3	5,842.6	7,189.7	7,303.8	7,811.6	7,886.5	5,426.3
Bahamas, The	21,993.5	23,405.9	23,721.2	24,306.1	23,657.4	22,043.0	21,520.5	21,514.9	22,112.6	22,315.6	22,217.5	22,896.9
Bangladesh	16,275.2	16,418.1	16,666.3	21,167.6	23,043.0	19,196.7	20,386.0	22,236.7	23,093.1	24,378.9	24,856.2	23,365.7
Barbados	462.3	485.9	495.9	543.1	618.1	655.0	780.3	828.5	856.9	894.4	1,096.8	1,211.7
Belarus	12,869.3	14,222.3	15,646.8	16,461.8	16,599.6	15,526.3	15,901.4	15,500.9	15,317.1	15,153.8	15,306.3	15,663.7
Belgium	3,278.4	3,126.4	3,848.6	4,736.0	4,376.2	5,176.0	5,816.9	6,305.8	6,721.8	7,722.1	8,025.3	5,740.5
Belize	35,589.7	36,967.3	36,852.4	44,403.8	48,424.6	44,880.6	44,382.9	47,569.8	44,734.5	46,622.5	47,290.9	40,221.3
Benin	3,831.6	3,323.2	4,187.2	4,324.8	4,470.2	4,258.8	4,344.1	4,516.2	4,673.6	4,723.6	4,884.4	4,906.9
Bermuda	570.7	587.1	609.0	685.6	704.9	768.0	723.0	799.0	807.7	892.6	903.5	779.1
Bhutan	70,359.3	75,982.0	83,912.7	90,649.6	93,005.7	88,463.3	86,207.3	85,393.2	85,458.5	85,748.1	-	-
Bolivia	1,107.9	1,257.5	1,346.1	1,755.2	1,810.6	1,786.8	2,201.3	2,465.6	2,452.2	2,383.0	2,580.5	2,520.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	978.3	1,046.4	1,233.6	1,389.6	1,736.9	1,776.9	1,981.2	2,377.7	2,645.3	2,948.0	3,124.1	3,005.4
Botswana	2,619.8	2,826.3	3,352.0	4,108.0	4,974.7	4,586.2	4,475.1	4,660.8	4,494.6	4,748.0	4,851.7	4,167.8
Brazil	4,879.5	5,327.9	5,342.1	5,666.6	5,561.9	5,115.1	6,244.0	7,504.9	6,985.9	6,906.7	7,153.4	6,360.6
Brunei Darussalam	3,526.2	4,730.7	5,808.3	7,246.9	8,705.8	8,474.9	11,121.4	13,029.1	12,157.3	12,071.6	11,728.6	8,526.6
Burkina Faso	22,131.9	26,337.9	31,157.7	32,707.7	37,798.4	27,726.5	31,453.2	41,787.0	41,807.7	39,151.2	40,979.6	36,607.9

Source: World Development Indicators. Click on a metadata icon for original source information to be used for citation.

GDP per capita from world bank

Unsaved View Save As... Revert

Based on SAT Results
The most recent school level results for New York City on the SAT. Results are available at the school level for the graduating seniors of 2012. Records contain 2012 College-bound seniors mean SAT scores taken during SY 2012.

Find in this Dataset

	DBN	SCHOOL NAME	Num of SAT Test	TSAT Critical Reading Avg.	SAT Math Avg. Score	SAT Writing Avg. Score
1	01M292	HENRY STREET SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	29	365	404	363
2	01M448	UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD HIGH SCHOOL	91	383	423	365
3	01M450	EAST SIDE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	70	377	402	370
4	01M458	FORSYTH SATELLITE ACADEMY	7	414	401	359
5	01M509	MARTA VALLE HIGH SCHOOL	44	390	433	384
6	01M515	LOWER EAST SIDE PREPARATORY HIGH SCHOOL	112	332	557	316
7	01M539	NEW EXPLORATIONS INTO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MATH HIGH SCHOOL	159	522	574	525
8	01M650	CASCADES HIGH SCHOOL	18	417	418	411
9	01M696	BARO HIGH SCHOOL EARLY COLLEGE	130	624	604	628
10	02W047	47 THE AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH SECONDARY SCHOOL	16	395	400	387
11	02W288	FOOD AND FINANCE HIGH SCHOOL	62	409	393	392
12	02W294	ESSEX STREET ACADEMY	53	394	384	378
13	02W296	HIGH SCHOOL OF HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT	58	374	375	362
14	02W298	PACE HIGH SCHOOL	85	423	438	432
15	02W300	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, THE	48	404	449	416
16	02W303	FACING HISTORY SCHOOL, THE	76	353	358	340
17	02W305	URBAN ASSEMBLY ACADEMY OF GOVERNMENT AND LAW, THE	50	375	388	385
18	02W308	LOWER MANHATTAN ARTS ACADEMY	40	403	392	405
19	02W313	JAMES BALDWIN SCHOOL, THE: A SCHOOL FOR EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING	69	408	390	390
20	02W316	URBAN ASSEMBLY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS FOR YOUNG WOMEN, THE	42	373	370	384
21	02W374	GRAMERCY ARTS HIGH SCHOOL	60	391	391	394
22	02W376	NYC ISCHOOL	92	473	483	479
23	02W392	MANHATTAN BUSINESS ACADEMY	5	5	5	5
24	02W393	BUSINESS OF SPORTS SCHOOL	5	5	5	5
25	02W394	EMMA LAZARUS HIGH SCHOOL	79	319	512	357
26	02W399	THE HIGH SCHOOL FOR LANGUAGE AND DIPLOMACY	5	5	5	5
27	02W400	HIGH SCHOOL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	263	465	493	461
28	02W407	INSTITUTE FOR COLLABORATIVE EDUCATION	54	492	465	467
29	02W408	PROFESSIONAL PERFORMING ARTS HIGH SCHOOL	94	509	490	523

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Laborers Local 79 Recruitment Begins August 19

by Magdalene Chan, Science, Industry and Business Library (SIBL)
August 16, 2016

Laborers Local 79 will conduct a limited recruitment from August 19 through September 2 for 200 skilled construction craft laborer apprentices. Here is how to apply. [READ MORE:](#)

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#CamerasAndDancers Visits the Library for the Performing Arts

by Lauren Weiss, Social Media Marketing Associate
August 16, 2016

With the social media initiative #CamerasAndDancers, Jacob Jonas seeks to encourage collaboration and exploration through the mediums of dance and photography, to help shine a new light on the world of dance. [READ MORE:](#)

[LEAVE A COMMENT](#)



The Northeasterners Inc. Records

by Valerie Wingfield, Archives Unit
August 16, 2016

The Northeasterners was founded as a social organization for African-American women in 1930 by Agatha Scott Davis (d. 2002), the wife of Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

Agatha Davis was inspired to form this club after visiting African-American debutantes in different northeastern cities. She felt their similar interests would be met in a club. Davis would serve one term in office from 1929 to 1931.

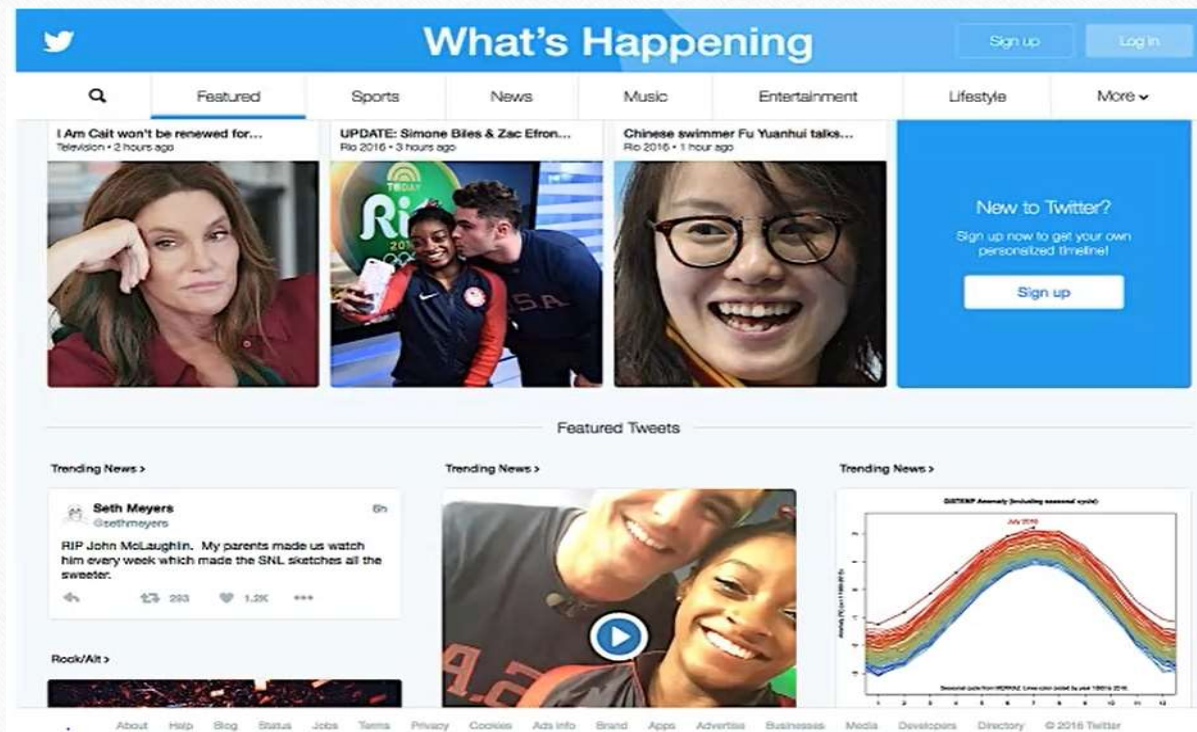
Membership is by invitation only. Resumes for entree ... [READ MORE:](#)

Blog of new York public library (<https://www.nypl.org/blog>)

Multimedia data

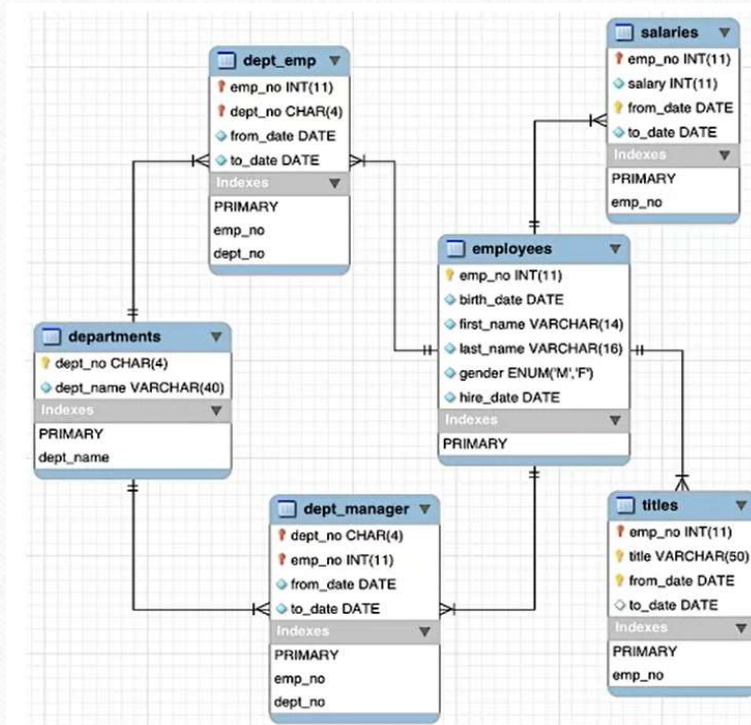
The screenshot displays the YouTube homepage interface. On the left, the navigation menu includes 'Home', 'Trending', 'Best of YouTube' (with sub-categories like Music, Sports, Gaming, Movies, TV Shows, News, Live, Spotlight, and 360° Video), 'Browse channels', and a 'Sign in' button. The main content area is divided into sections: 'Trending' (featuring videos like 'Arrival Trailer #1 (2016)', 'DEADLY Sea Snake Encounter!', and 'Laurie Hernandez's clutch routine'), 'Talk Shows - Topic Recommended channel' (featuring videos like 'The Most Heart Breaking DNA Test', 'Large Facial Tumor Removal', and 'Anna Kendrick on Chelsea'), and 'FEATURED | Latest highlights from Rio 2016' (featuring videos like 'Weightlifter becomes crowd favorite', 'Malaysian diver does a tremendous belly flop', and 'Hernandez's parents and teammates react'). Each video thumbnail includes a title, channel name, view count, and upload time. The bottom of the page is labeled 'Multimedia data (YouTube)'.

Social media data



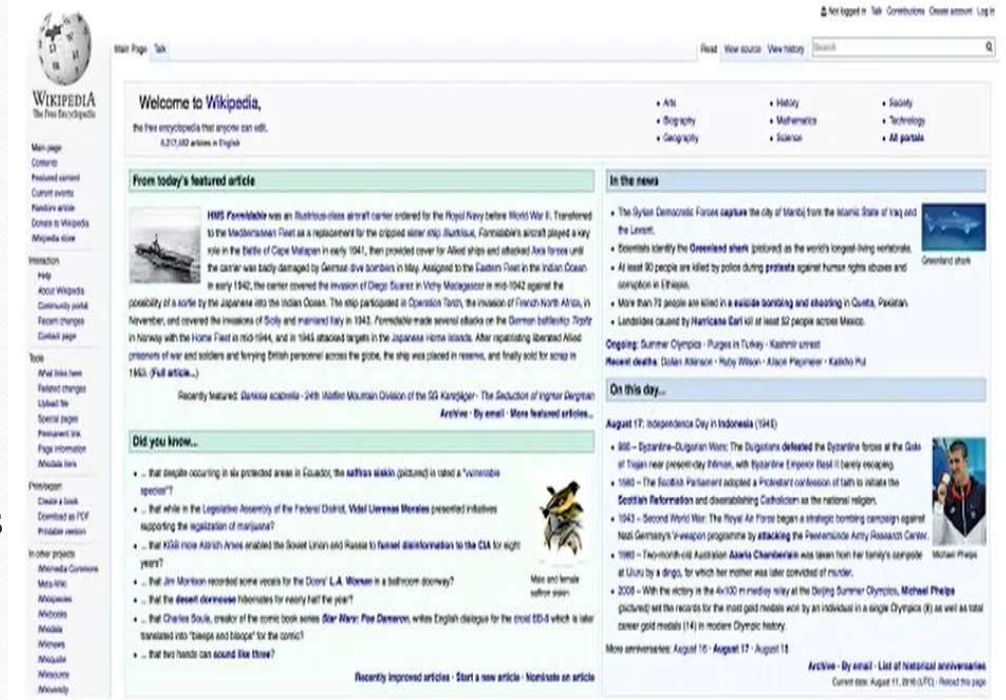
Structured data

- Structure data refers to data with a high level of
- Organization, such as in relational databases and spreadsheets
- Depends on data model- a model of the data types and how they will be stored, processed and accessed
- Easily entered, stored, queried and analyzed
- Structured query language (SQL) is used for management of structured data (e.g. MySQL)



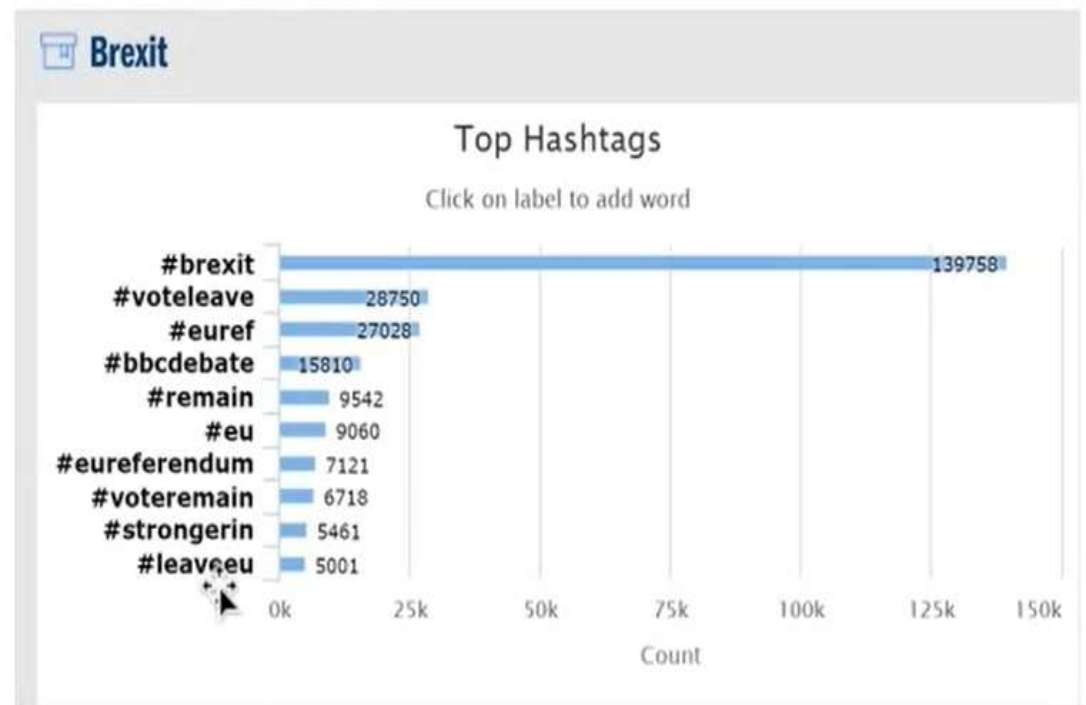
Unstructured data

- Unstructured data means all things that cannot be classified and fit into one simple model
- Photos and graphics images
- Videos
- Streaming instrument data
- Webpages, emails, blog entries, wikis
- Pdf files, PowerPoint presentations, and word processing documents

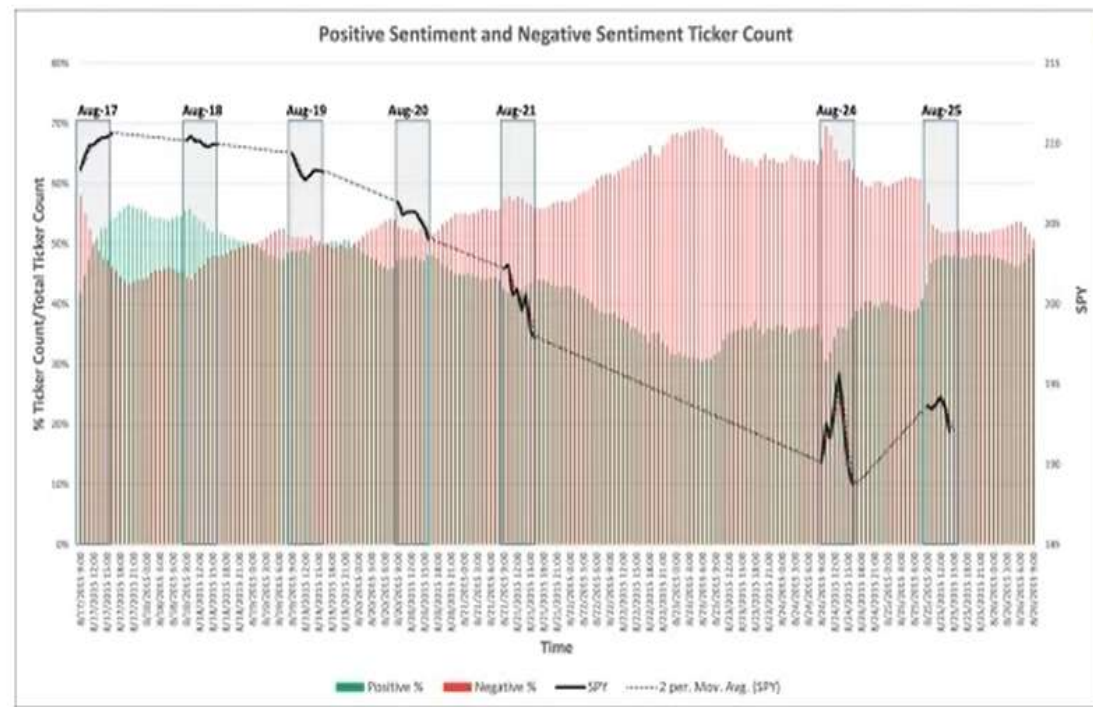


Structured and Unstructured features in social media data

- Structured data can be used for number-driven (quantitative) approaches
- Who, what, when, where, how and how many?



- Unstructured data for qualitative approaches:
- Why?
- Sentimental analysis



Class Exercise

1.1 Explain Various Kinds of Website/Social Media Data

Objective: Understand different types of social media data available on websites.

Activity 1: Brainstorming Session (20 mins)

- "What social media data can we extract from websites?"
- "How is this data useful for businesses?"

Discuss and categorize:

- **Engagement Metrics:** Likes, shares, retweets, comments
- **User Data:** Demographics, location, follower count
- **Content Data:** Post text, hashtags, media type
- **Temporal Data:** Posting times, engagement patterns
- **Sentiment Data:** Positive/negative/neutral tone in comments

Activity 2: Techniques to Analyze Social Media Data (10 mins)

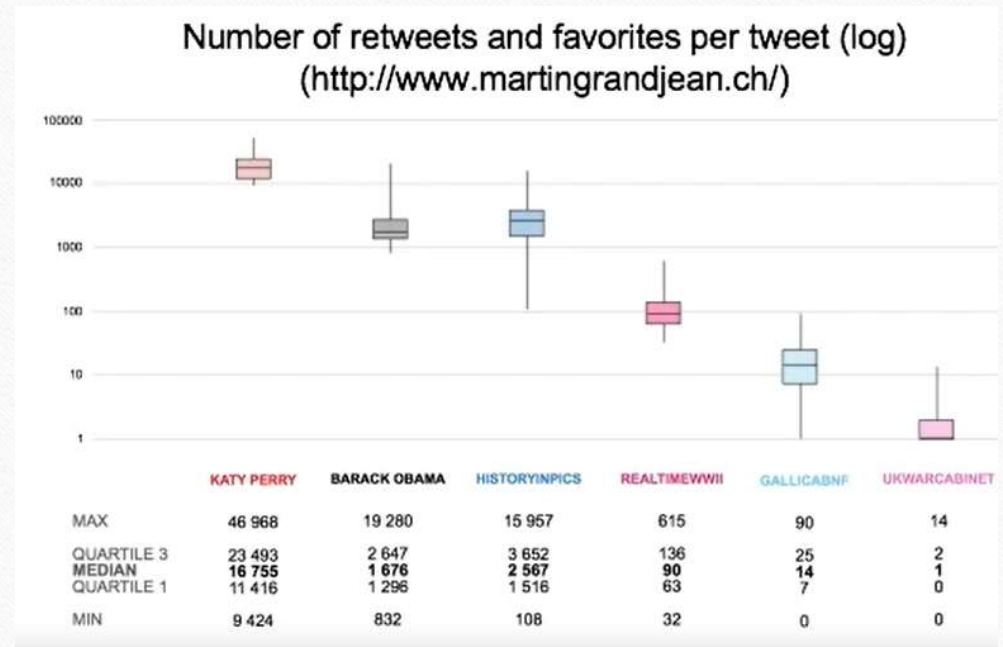
Submit pdf in the Dropbox **'Social Media Data Analysis'**

Structure – Real-World Social Media Data

- **X/Twitter post** → **structured**: username, follower count, retweet count, likes, timestamp, verified badge; **unstructured**: tweet text, images, emojis
- **Instagram profile** → **structured**: follower count, following, number of posts, location tag; **unstructured**: bio text, stories, reels video
- **YouTube video page** → **structured**: view count, likes/dislikes, subscriber count, upload date, comments count; **unstructured**: video itself, title, description, comments text
- **TikTok video** → **structured**: likes, comments, shares, play count, duration, music name; **unstructured**: video, caption, hashtags, stitched/duet content

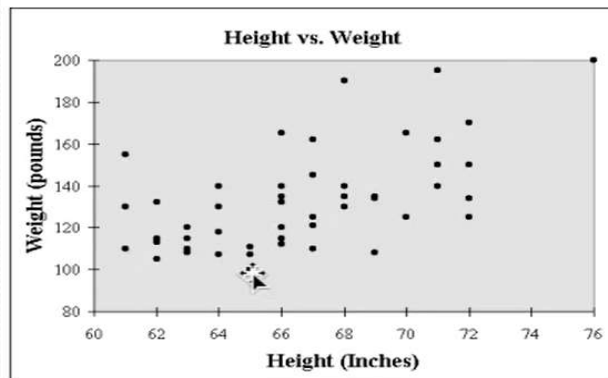
Analyzing structured data: Descriptive statistics

- Descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data
- Summaries about the sample and the measures
 - Distribution (frequency table)
 - Central tendency (mean, median)
 - Dispersion (standard deviation)
- Simple graphics analysis
 - Bar chart, pie chart
 - Box plot

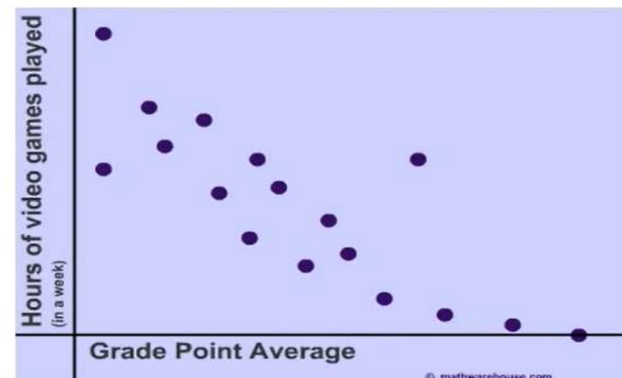


Correlation

- In general, correlation refers to the extent to which two variables have a linear relationship with each other
- We will learn how to generate and test the correlation in python and R in upcoming session



Positive correlation between height and weight



Negative correlation between GPA and video game

Regression

- Once a correlation is found, we do regression analysis to estimate the relationship among variables
- This relationship knowledge can then be used to predict one variable using others

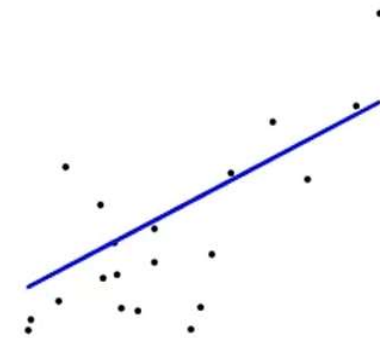
$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the regression equation:

- Dependent Variable:** Y_i
- Population Y intercept:** β_0
- Population Slope Coefficient:** β_1
- Independent Variable:** X_i
- Random Error term:** ϵ_i

The equation is also categorized into two components:

- Linear component:** $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$
- Random Error component:** ϵ_i



Visualization of Data

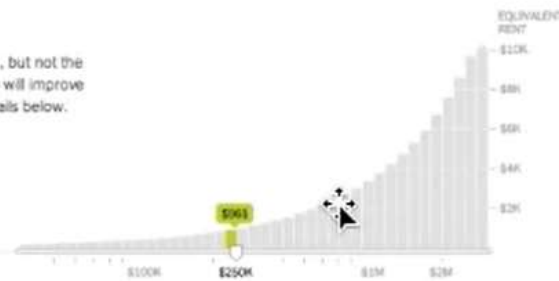
- Data analytics techniques could give us insightful values, but it may take the right visualization to convey the meaning for decision-making.
- Visualization helps understand the characteristics of data and provides insights from it
- Discovery of new phenomena
- Sense-making of what data delivers to people
- Communication method between data analysts, decision-makers, service providers, etc

Renting vs Buying (from NYTimes)

Home Price

A very important factor, but not the only one. Our estimate will improve as you enter more details below.

\$250,000



If you can rent a similar home for less than ...

\$961 PER MONTH

... then renting is better.

Costs after 9 years	Rent	Buy
Initial costs	\$961	\$60,000
Recurring costs	\$116,288	\$160,889
Opportunity costs	\$16,742	\$45,506
Net proceeds	-\$961	-\$142,366
Total	\$133,029	\$133,029

How Long Do You Plan to Stay?

Buying tends to be better the longer you stay because the upfront fees are spread out over many years.

9 years



How to Read the Charts Charts that are relatively flat indicate factors that are not particularly important to the outcome. Conversely, the factors that have steep slopes have a large impact.

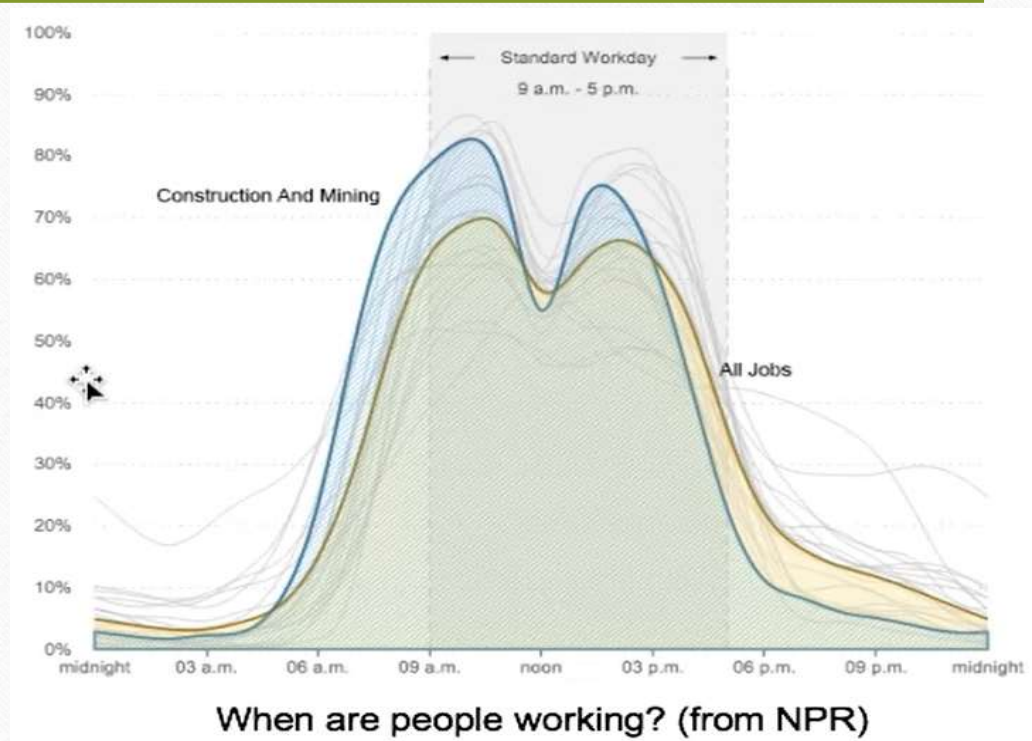
What Are Your Mortgage Details?

In addition to the interest rate and down payment, the calculator takes into account the mortgage-interest tax deduction.

EQUIV. RENT
-\$4K
-\$2K

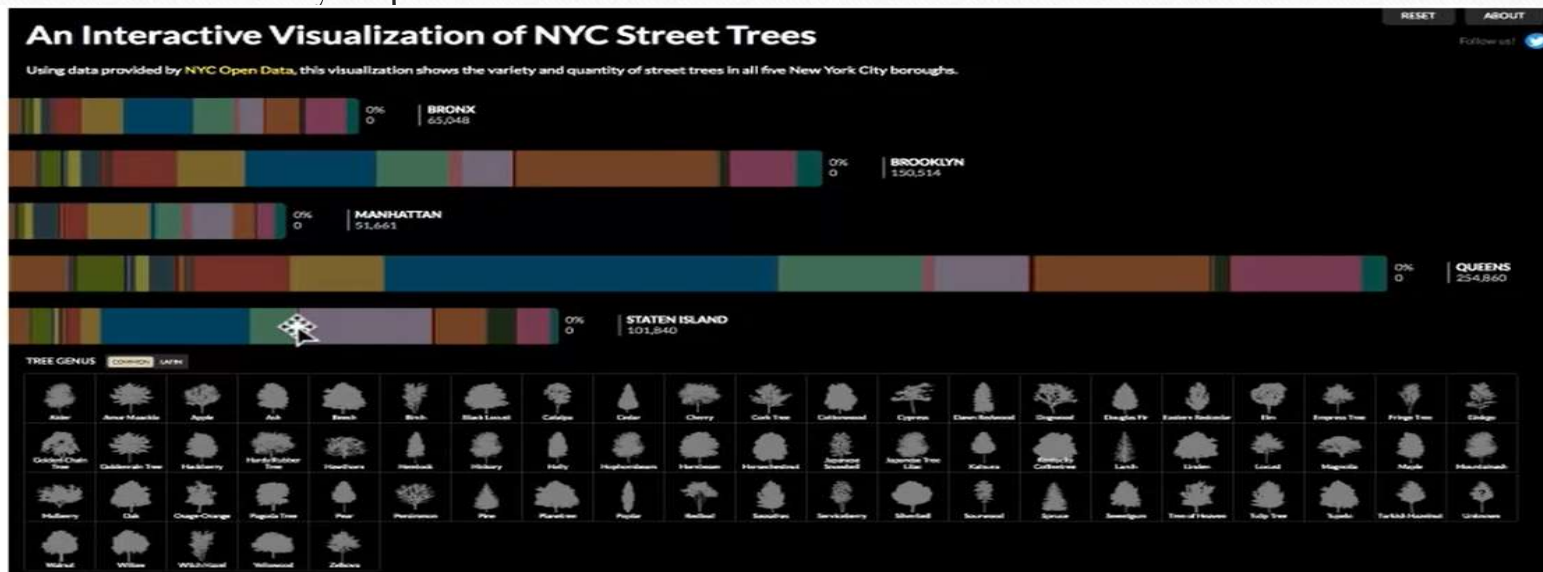
Histogram

- A graphical representation of the distribution of numerical data
- Give a rough sense of the density of the underlying distribution of the data



Bar chart

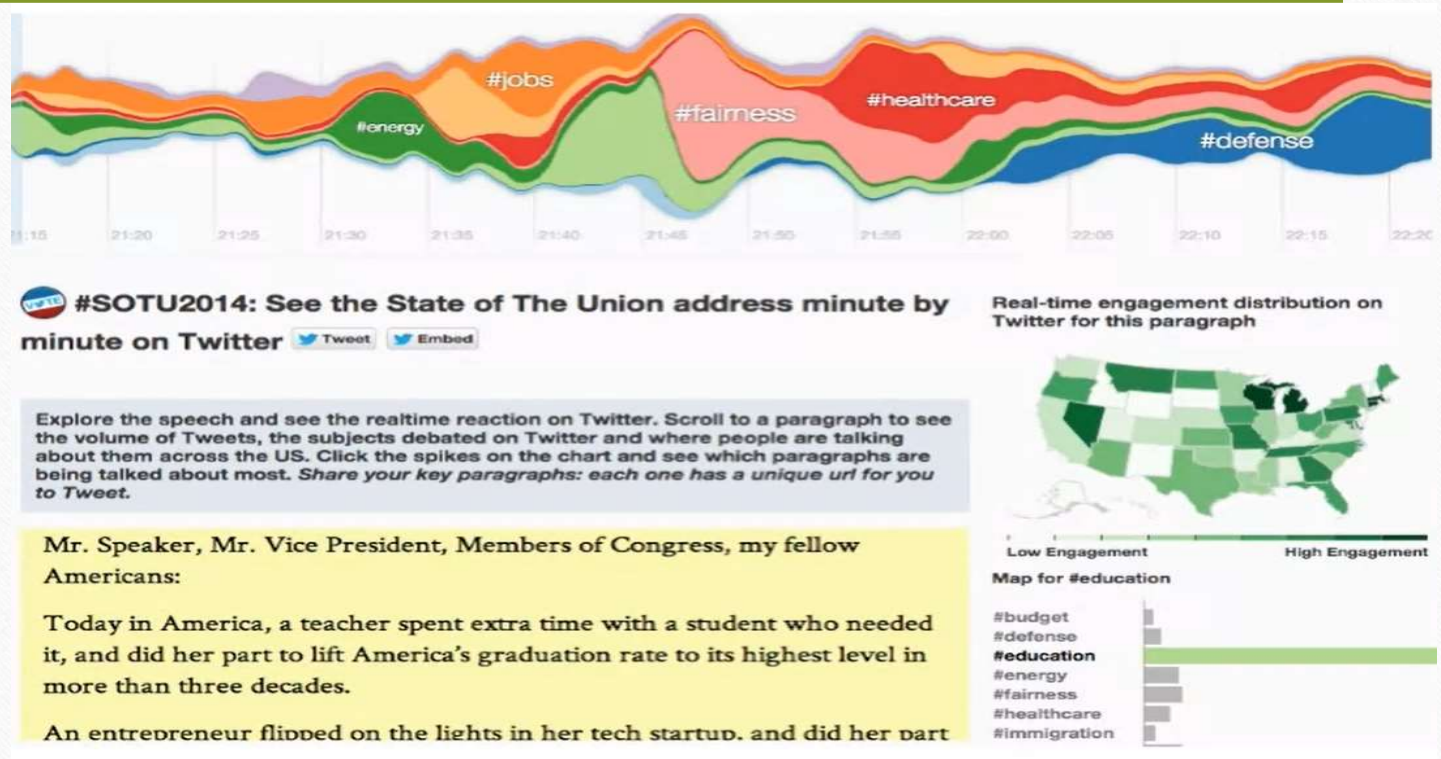
- Present grouped data with rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent.



Interactive bar chart of NYC street trees

Time plot

- Displays values against time
- Helps understand trends



summary

- Social media data = mix of structured (numbers, counts, timestamps) and unstructured (text, images, video)
- Structured data → perfect for fast, quantitative analysis (“how many?”, “when?”, “who?”)
- Unstructured data → needs NLP, sentiment analysis, etc. (we’ll cover later)
- Focused only on the structured part → easier & immediately actionable

- **Descriptive Statistics**

Central Tendency → Mean, Median, Mode

Dispersion → Range, Standard Deviation, Variance

Distribution → Frequency tables, Histograms

Relationships → Correlation → Regression (prediction)

- **Visualization Toolbox**

Histogram → see distribution shape

Bar Chart → compare categories

Time Plot / Line Chart → spot trends over time

Pie Chart → show proportions

Scatter plots, Box plots, Heatmaps



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Mining building, Saskatoon