#### **BIG DATA ANALYSIS USING IBM CLOUD**

PHASE 5: DOCUMENTATION AND PRESENTING TOPIC: SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYSIS



Design thinking and development phases for big data analysis using cloud computing involve a structured approach to identifying, designing, and implementing data analysis solutions that leverage the scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness of cloud services. Below are the key phases and steps for such a project:

#### 1. Define the Problem:

- Identify the specific problem or business goal you want to address with big data analysis.
  - Understand the data sources, volume, and variety involved.
  - Define success criteria and key performance indicators (KPIs)

#### 2. Empathize and Research:

- Conduct interviews and surveys with stakeholders to understand their needs and pain points.
  - Research industry trends, best practices, and competitors' approaches.
- Identify potential data sources and cloud platforms that can support your objectives.

#### 3. Ideation:

- Brainstorm and generate ideas for data analysis solutions.
- Prioritize and select the most promising concepts that align with the project's objectives.
- Consider data storage and processing technologies that can handle big data efficiently.

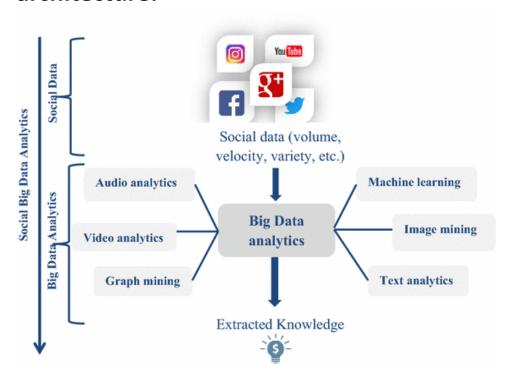
#### 4. Prototyping:

- Create prototypes or proof-of-concept (PoC) solutions using cloud-based tools and services.
  - Develop small-scale models to test your ideas and evaluate their feasibility.
- Validate the technical aspects of your design and its potential impact on the problem.

#### 5. Define Data Requirements:

- Identify the data sources required to address the problem.
- Determine data volume, velocity, variety, and veracity.
- Define data integration and data transformation needs.

## Social media analytics using big data analysis data architecture:



#### **Understanding Social Media Big Data:**

The term "big data" in social media refers to the enormous amount of structured and unstructured data generated by users. This data encompasses text, images, videos, comments, likes, shares, and much more. The scale and complexity of this data require advanced analytics and processing methods, making it a prime candidate for big data analysis.

#### **Key Applications:**

#### 1. Sentiment Analysis:

- One of the primary applications of big data analysis in social media is sentiment analysis. It involves evaluating public sentiment toward brands, products, or topics. By analyzing social media posts and comments, businesses can gauge customer satisfaction and respond to issues in real time.

#### 2. Trend Identification:

- Social media platforms are a hub for emerging trends. Big data analysis can help identify these trends, enabling businesses to adapt their strategies, launch relevant products, or engage in timely marketing campaigns.

#### 3. Customer Insights:

- Big data analysis helps businesses understand their customers on a deeper level. By analyzing user behavior, preferences, and interactions, companies can tailor their offerings and marketing efforts to a specific audience.

#### **BIG DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLS:**

### BIG DATA VISUALIZATION TOOLS

Tool	Key Features	Advantages
Tableau	Drag-and-drop visualization creation     Data blending and real-time collaboration     Embedded analytics capabilities.	Intuitive drag-and-drop interface     Supports a wide range of data sources     Rich visualization capabilities
Power BI	Data discovery and interactive dashboards     Natural language Q&A tool     Integration with Azure and Excel	Seamless integration with Microsoft products     Supports real-time dashboards     Natural language query capabilities
D3.js	Data-driven document manipulation     Dynamic properties for transitions     Supports large datasets and SVG graphics	Highly customizable visualizations     Dynamic and interactive     Wide range of chart types
Kibana	Real-time data visualization for Elasticsearch     Customizable dashboards     Geospatial data support	Real-time data visualization     Integrated with Elasticsearch     Customizable dashboards

Visualization plays a critical role in big data analysis as it helps make complex datasets more understandable, revealing insights and patterns that might be hidden in the raw data. Here are some common visualization techniques used in big data analysis:

#### 1. Bar Charts and Histograms

- Bar charts are useful for showing the distribution of categorical data, such as the frequency of different categories in a dataset.
- Histograms are a type of bar chart used to display the distribution of continuous numerical data.

#### 2. Scatter Plots:

- Scatter plots are used to display the relationship between two continuous variables. Each point represents an observation, and the position of the point on the chart indicates the values of the two variables.

#### 3. Line Charts:

- Line charts are effective for showing trends and changes over time. They are commonly used in time-series analysis to visualize data over sequential time intervals.

#### 4. Heatmaps:

- Heatmaps are used to represent data in a two-dimensional matrix, where colors represent the values of individual cells. They are valuable for visualizing correlations, clustering, and patterns in large datasets.

#### 5. Box Plots:

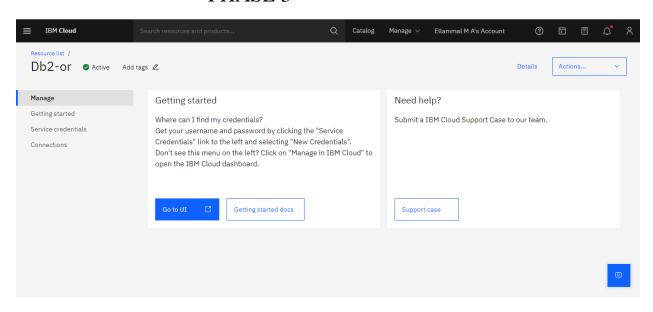
- Box plots (box-and-whisker plots) are used to display the distribution of numerical data, providing information about the median, quartiles, and potential outliers.

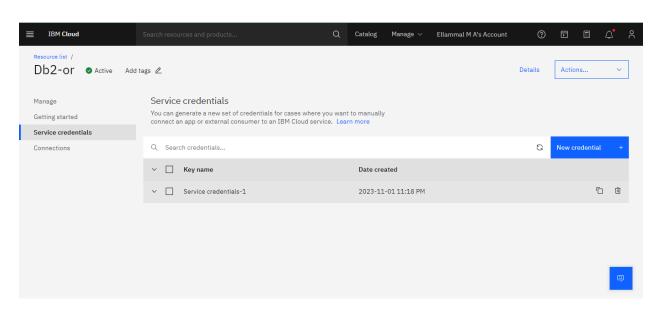
#### **PYTHON CODE:**

```
import tweepy
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Set up Twitter API credentials
consumer_key = 'your_consumer_key'
consumer_secret = 'your_consumer_secret'
access_token = 'your_access_token'
access_token_secret = 'your_access_token_secret'
# Authenticate with Twitter API
auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
auth.set_access_token(access_token, access_token_secret)
api = tweepy.API(auth)
# Define the search query and number of tweets to retrieve
search_query = 'data science'
num_tweets = 100
# Collect tweets
tweets = tweepy.Cursor(api.search, q=search_query,
lang='en').items(num tweets)
```

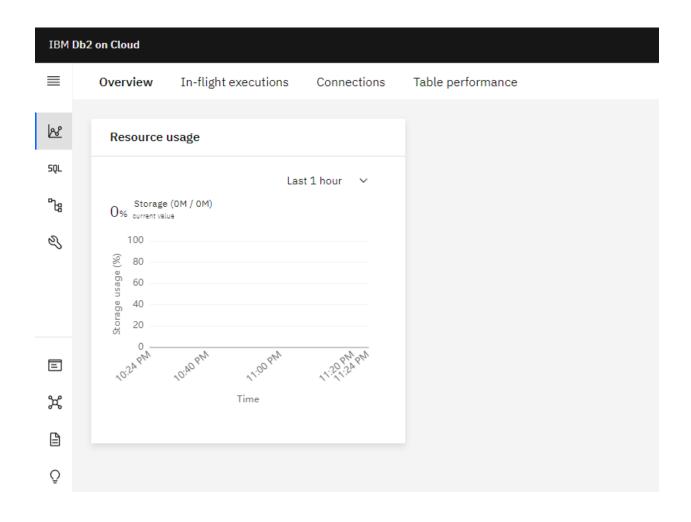
```
# Create a list to store tweet data
tweet data = []
for tweet in tweets:
  tweet_data.append({
    'Text': tweet.text,
    'User': tweet.user.screen_name,
    'Retweets': tweet.retweet_count,
    'Favorites': tweet.favorite count,
    'Date': tweet.created_at
  })
# Create a DataFrame from the tweet data
df = pd.DataFrame(tweet_data)
# Analyze the data (e.g., plot a histogram of retweets)
plt.hist(df['Retweets'], bins=10)
plt.xlabel('Number of Retweets')
plt.ylabel('Number of Tweets')
plt.title('Retweet Distribution')
plt.show()
# Analyze the data (e.g., display the top 10 tweets by favorites)
top_tweets = df.nlargest(10, 'Favorites')
print('Top 10 Tweets by Favorites:')
print(top_tweets[['User', 'Favorites', 'Text']])
```

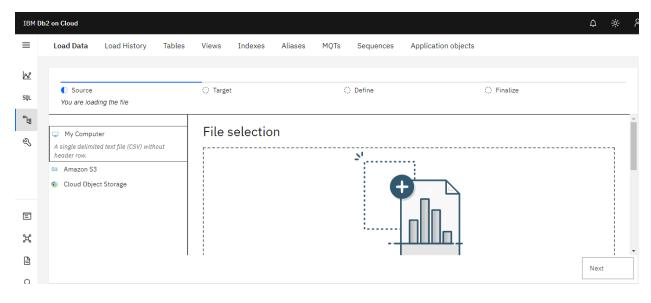
#### PHASE 3





```
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    "-p",
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    "--sslCAFile",
    "1dd14d0c-1b52-4f63-a606-53ecba28771d",
    "--authenticationDatabase",
    "admin",
    "--host",
```





# File selection

#### Selected file

customer\_summary.csv 🗷

