**DATA ANALYTICS PROJECT**

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**ABSTRACT**

This assessment deals with “DATA7201 Data Analytics at Scale”. Given a dataset, I used big data analytics techniques to explore the data and to draw some conclusions using pyspark and Hadoop. I have the selected appropriate techniques, imported libraries and justified my choices using supporting evidence from academic literature.

I have written a structured report that describes the approach I have taken to analyse the chosen dataset using big data analytics techniques and present my main findings. The dataset used in this assessment is a collection of sponsored political posts on Facebook targeted at US users during 23 months (03/2020-01/2022). This includes the period preceding the latest US Presidential election in November 2020. The format in which the data is provided by Facebook is JSON files. Each file is the result of a request for active ad campaigns performed every 12 hours during the 23 months period, thus a lot of ad campaigns are duplicated across files.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Big data analytics helps to understand raw, unstructured, complex data to find insights that can help in decision making. In recent years, organizations of all kinds have recognized the tremendous value large datasets to gain insights[1]. The field of big data analytics has exploded. Distributed systems divide the data across multiple compuers that help to reduce the cost and time to analyze Big data[2].

These distributed systems have emerged to benefit challeges posed by big data. Real-world examples like social media platforms need distributed system to overcome the limitations of traditional data processing techniques[3]. By leveraging distributed sustems social media companies can process complex data in real-time[4]. Through this project, I hope to shed light on the real-life applications of big data analytics.

**1. Pre-processing**

For the given data in hdfs, after some data-wrangling, I was able to find a lot of information about ads containing information about Trump and Biden for the year 2020. I saved all the paths to json files in a text file. Then extracted path name and year to collect the information. I was able to make 2 dataframes called trump\_df and biden\_df.

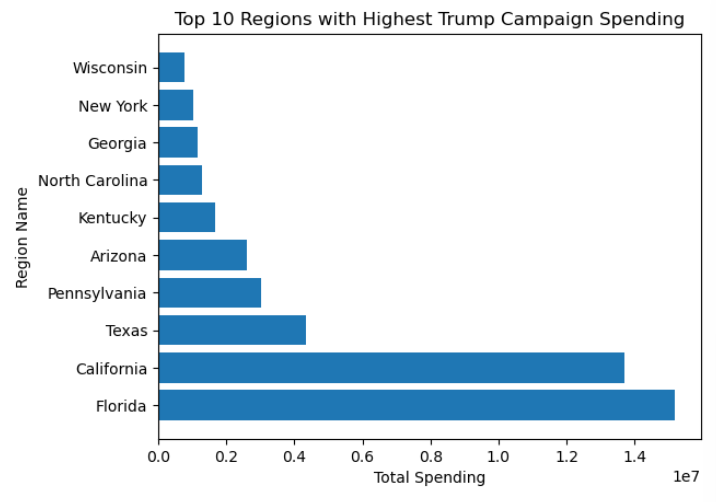
As a part of my data collection, many of the fields in my data contain information about Biden and Trump. This means they can have negative impact towards Trump so as to promote Biden or vice versa. These rows are common to both tables for performing sentiment analysis. There are duplicate rows according to ‘id’ but can contain different information related to demographic, impression, spending etc. To preserve these values, I removed duplicates before doing sentiment analysis.

For my analysis, I performed a drill down analysis on undertsanding the difference between ads posted for Trump and Biden. Firstly, I started with understanding the spendings of different regions. Which is then, drilled down to demographic distribution, impressions, and add creation time. At the end, I analysed the content and title according to specific gender and region.

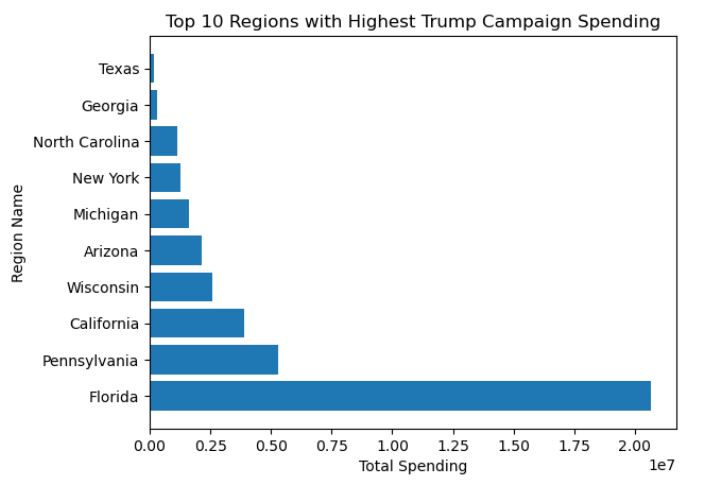
**2. Region Analysis**

For regional distribution of the ads, I created a sub dataframe which contains the region information and it’s spending. The region data was in a form of a tuple containing region name and percentage of the add corresponding to the region such that for all the regions in the add the percentage sums up to one. To get the spending of each reagion I multiply the given percentage to the region spending.

**2.1 Trump**



**2.2 Biden**



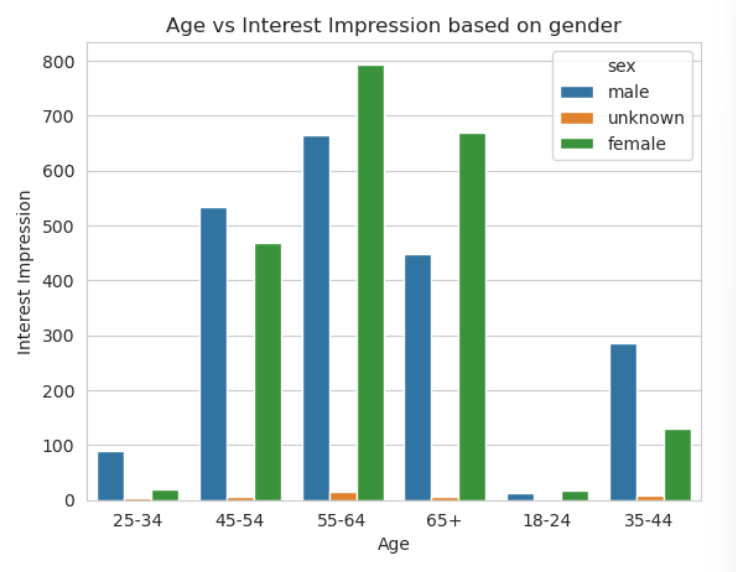
From both the graphs, Trump ads have more spending on the regions- Florida and California while for Biden, Florida and Pennsylvania is on the top. Trump and Biden have Florida as the highest spending region which could be due to larger popullation, diverse demographic groups etc[5]. But the second highest differs significanlty. For trump ads, the second highest is California with very less diference in total spending from Florida.

**3. Demographic Analysis Based on Region**

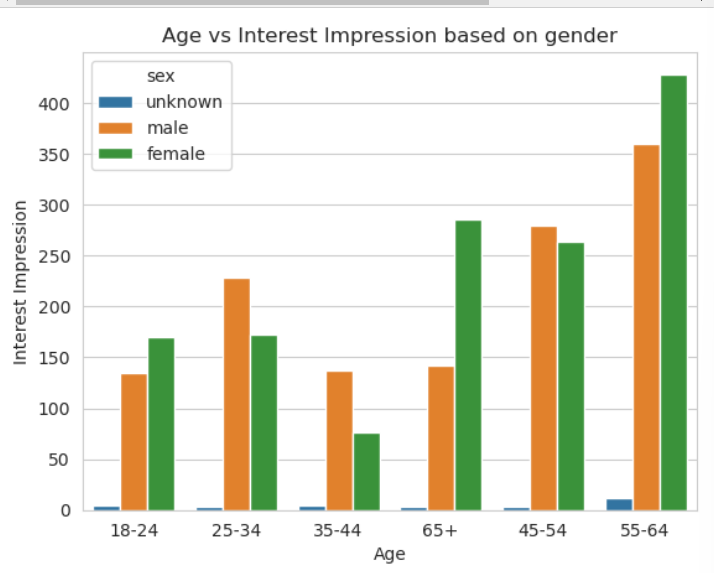
To understand more deeply on ads in perticular region, I exploited the demographic\_details based on the regions. I created a dataframe called demographic\_df which contains information such as age, gender, percentage interest, impressions of each add.

**3.1 Trump**

CALIFORNIA (2nd Highest)

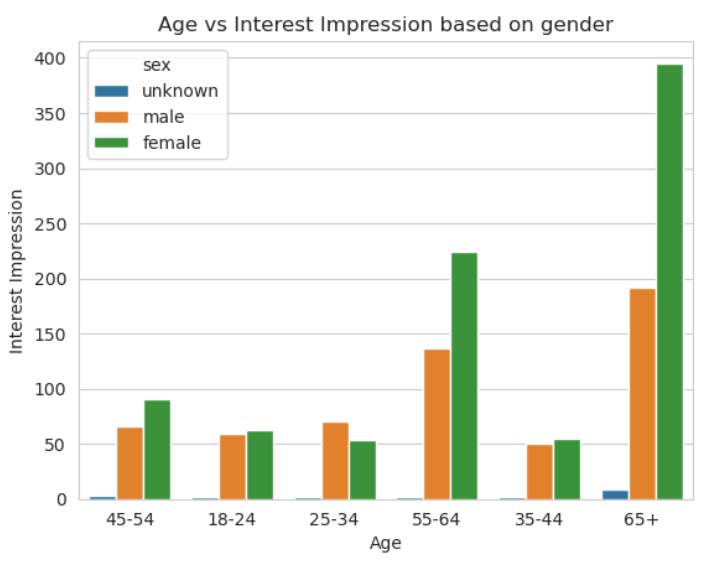
 

FLORIDA (1st Highest)

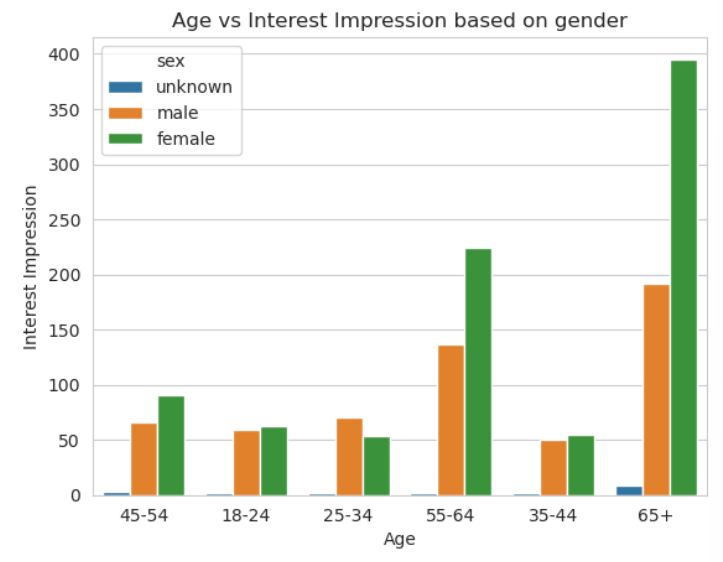


**3.2 Biden**

Pennsylvania (2nd Highest)

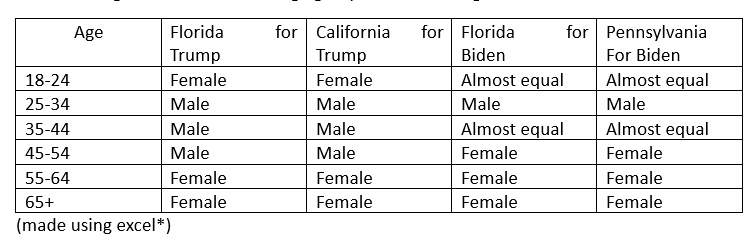


Florida (1st Highest)



(Note- The order of age-group representation in the graphs may differ)

The following table illustrates the age groups in which the gender is dominant:

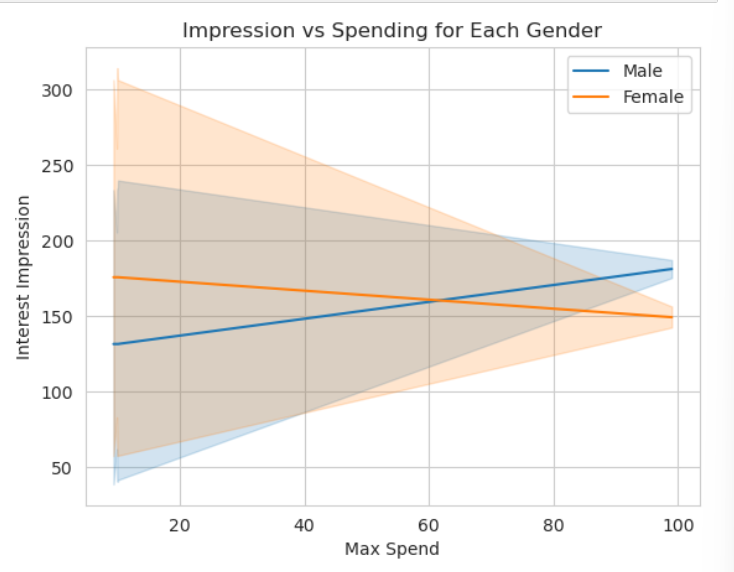


The ads related to trump have a higher impressions for females especially in the younger and older age groups. While for the Biden, there are age groups with equal impressions but females are more dominant.

**4. Gender based analysis**

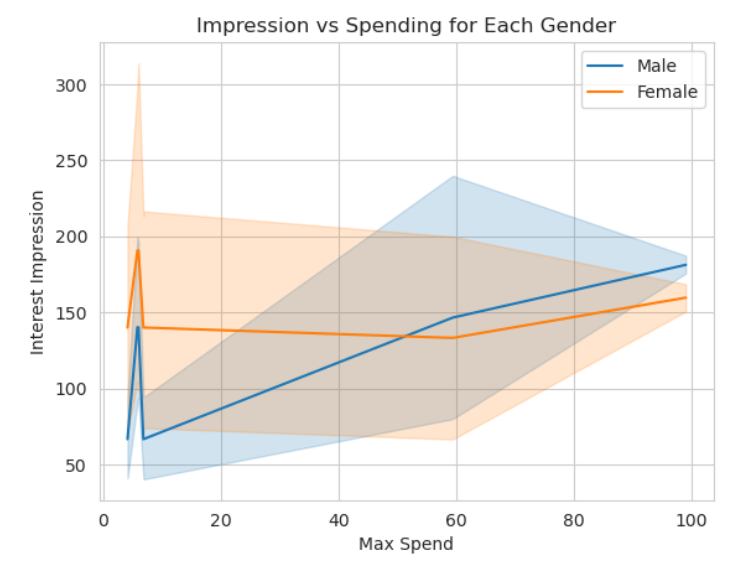
Next, I choose to understand the spending vs impression for each gender as given below:

**4.1 Trump**



The observations obtained are quite interesting. It appears that as the maximum spending in the region increases, the interest impression also increases for males, but decreases for females.

**4.2 Biden**

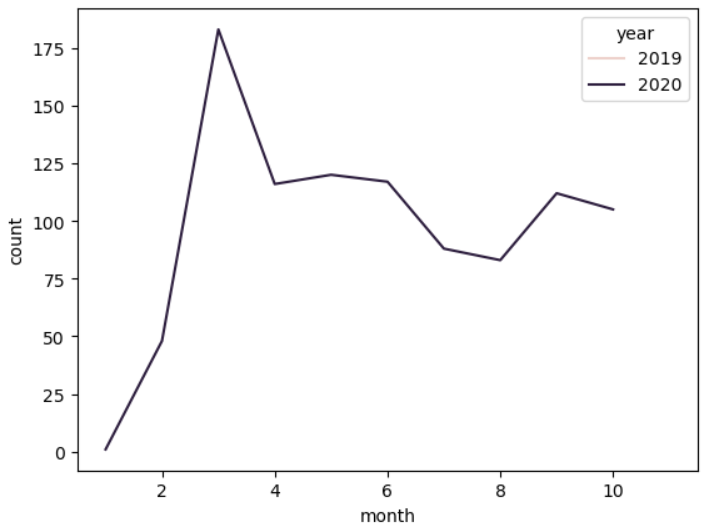


In case of Biden, there are fluctuations in the lineplot. For both male and female, there is a sudden increase in the initial stages, but the plot for males has incremental pattern. The way male and female respond, the amount of money spent on the add differs for gender and the regions.

**5. Time Series Analysis**

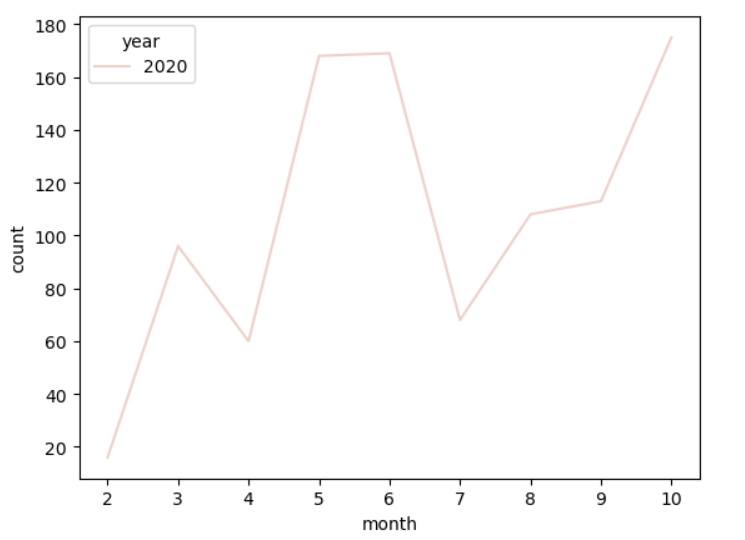
The following is an analysis on the ads in Florida for females using the column add\_creation\_time. The pattern of ads creation differ significantly for Trump and Biden.

**5.1 Trump**



Most of the ads are created during the initial months of the year 2020, For the later months the no of ads created seem to be decrementing.

**5.2 Biden**



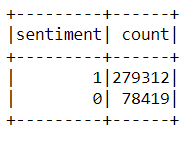
Most of the ads for Biden are created all through out the year, which seem to be increasing towards the later years. This may be a good stratergy to get interest of people as ads are released consistently throughout the year.

**6. Sentiment Analysis for Trump Ads**

Based on the analysis above, the impact of political ads varies based on region, demographics, and creation time. To gain a deeper understanding of these ads, I decided to focus on ads targeted at females in Florida. By examining the type of content and title, I wanted to determine whether they produced a positive or negative sentiment. This sentiment analysis can help provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of political advertising.

This can be done using natural language processing (NLP)[6] techniques, which involve breaking the text into smaller words and phrases, and then assigning score based on the tone of the text. These sentiment scores can then be used to identify patterns and trends in the data, such as which type of ads tend to produce a more positive(1) or negative sentiment(0) among the audience.

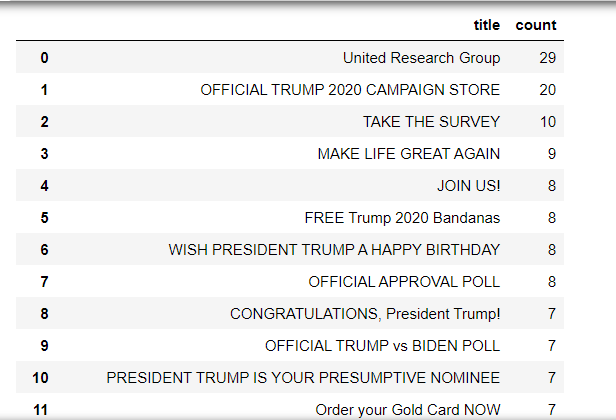
I classified Trump-ads in two categories based on sentiment. The following are the number of ads in each section.



Next, I divided the ads into two separate dataframes, then checked the add\_creative\_link\_title and total ads under each title. The title tells a lot of details about the type of impact it has

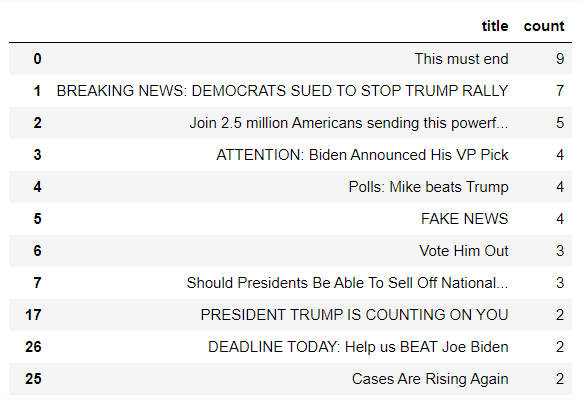
**6.1 Positive Ads**

The following dataframe counts the number of ads by a perticular add-title. From here we can see that ‘United Research Group’ had the most amount of ads. Ads with positive sentiment tend to have positive titles such as ‘MAKE LIFE GREAT AGAIN’, ‘OFFICIAL APPROVAL POLL’, etc.



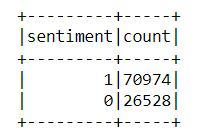
**6.2 Negative Ads**

The titles itself are negative and may contain information which can cause a bad perspective for Trump such as ‘This must end’, ‘Vote Him out’, etc.



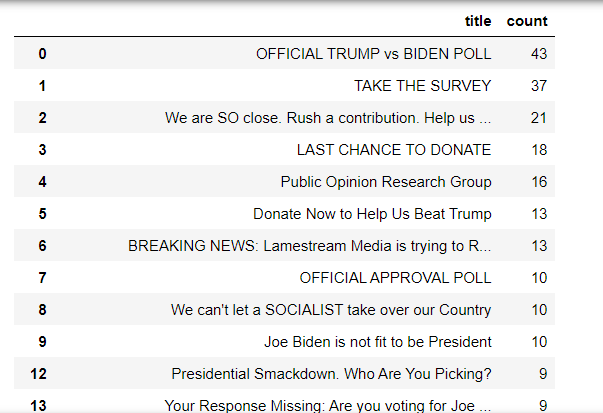
**7. Sentiment Analysis for Biden Ads**

Similar to the above section, this section does the analysis for Biden ads. The following are the number of positive and negative sentiment on ads for Biden.



**7.1 Positive Ads**

From here we can see that ‘OFFICIAL TRUMP vs BIDEN POLL’ had the most amount of ads.



**7.2 Negative Ads**

Most of the titles are very negative, which depromote Biden. Some of the negative titles which are eye catching are ‘JOE BIDEN IS BAD FOR AMERICA’, ‘JOE BIDEN IS DANGEROUS FOR AMERICA’, etc.



In all, interesting observation can be noted on how ads tend to gain attenion from audience and influence their interest towards a perticular candidate.

**CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION**

This project helped me to understand some of the key concepts of big data and it’s real world usage. I was able to apply many concepts of Pyspark and Hadoop and theirunderstand differences from traditional warehousing methods.

Overall, through the drill down analysis, the ads related to Biden performed better in terms of consistency and for attracting a bigger audience from different age, gender and region. Targetting Florida was a common stratergy for both the parties. The spending and impressions by both genders showed interesting patterns. Lastly, the title and content of ads produce a strong positive or negative impact on the interest and opinion of people.

In conclusion, there is much difference between ads and it’s stratergies for both Trump and Biden. The analysis showed that a well-planned approach coupled with target spending captures interest of people that causes a significant impact in the performance of political campaigns.

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(TOTAL WORD COUNT 1663)