<u>Term Project – Targeted Advertising for New Vehicle Sales</u>

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DSC650-T301 Big Data (2245-1)

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May 31, 2024

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Introduction and Problem Statement

Selling automobiles, including trucks, is a business with many different parts: inventory, advertising, sales commissions, and the dealership itself. After deducting these costs, the profit margin after selling a new vehicle is very low. Some costs, such as the facility and commissions, are fixed, but inventory and advertising can be fine-tuned to create additional profits.

Advertising is one such area. By analyzing all the vehicle sales for the region, not just one dealership or brand, zip codes are used to target advertising for a particular type of vehicle. This targeted approach ensures that money is spent in locations where a given vehicle type is already sold, areas where new customers can be reached, and less in areas that would not attract business for that vehicle type but would be prime targets for another type of vehicle, minimizing wasted spending.

In the days before cable/streaming television, websites, and mailers, managers would examine sales data for their dealership and direct competitors for a short period by hand, then use their gut and advertising services to decide where to place their ads. However, dealerships are generational, and adopting concepts different from how Dad did it is difficult even though what worked in years past may not be suitable for the business now.

Utilizing big data in advertising eliminates guesswork, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of all regional sales over a longer period. This information, combined with demographics and viewing trends, tailors advertising to only when the targeted group is watching, maximizing the impact of the ads.

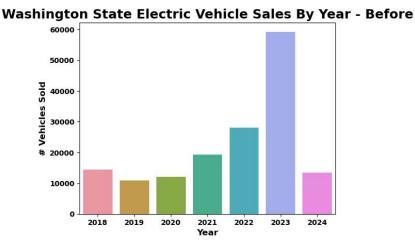
Data and Technology

Everything starts with the data. Electric vehicle sales in Washington state give a complete picture of a vehicle type while keeping the size manageable for the available resources. Using Jupyter Notebook, the original data consists of 157240 rows and 13 columns for 2018 through 2024, with information about make, model, city, zip code, and other electric vehicle-related information. The majority of base prices are 0 and the vin is extra information.

RangeIndex: 157240 entries, 0 to 157239 Data columns (total 13 columns):										
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype							
0	vin	157240 non-null	object							
1	county	157240 non-null	object							
2	city	157240 non-null	object							
3	state	157240 non-null	object							
4	zipcode	157240 non-null	int64							
5	year	157240 non-null	int64							
6	make	157240 non-null	object							
7	model	157240 non-null	object							
8	ev_type	157240 non-null	object							
9	cafv_eligibility	157240 non-null	object							
10	electric_range	157240 non-null	int64							
11	base_msrp	157240 non-null	int64							
12	legislative_district	157240 non-null	int64							
dtypes: int64(5), object(8)										

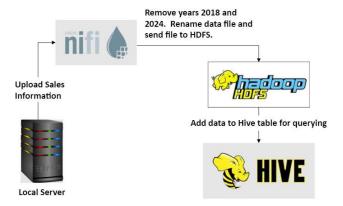
	vin	county	city	state	zipcode	year	make	model	ev_type	cafv_eligibility	electric_range	base_msrp	legislative_district
0	WBY8P6C58K	King	Seattle	WA	98115	2019	BMW	13	BEV	CAFV Elegible	153	0	43
1	5YJSA1E26J	King	Kent	WA	98042	2018	TESLA	MODEL S	BEV	CAFV Elegible	249	0	47
2	5YJXCDE23J	King	Bellevue	WA	98004	2018	TESLA	MODEL X	BEV	CAFV Elegible	238	0	41
3	WBY33AW0XP	King	Seattle	WA	98109	2023	BMW	14	BEV	Unknown/Not Researched	0	0	36
4	5YJ3E1EB5L	King	Bothell	WA	98011	2020	TESLA	MODEL 3	BEV	CAFV Elegible	322	0	1

This project will examine the relationship between year, city, zip code, make, and vehicle sales.

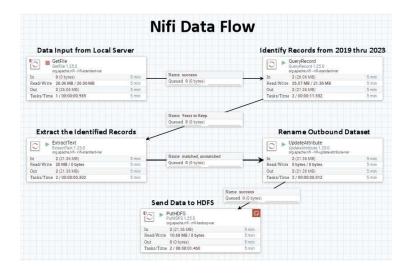


The information spans over six years and shows electric vehicle sales are rising annually. Thirty-seven different vehicle brands have some form of electric vehicle, with Tesla selling the majority. Seattle is the largest city in Washington state, with 35 zip codes. For this experiment, we will use Tesla and the city of Seattle for the ending queries, and the years 2018 and 2024 will be discarded during the following steps, giving a complete five-year sales history.

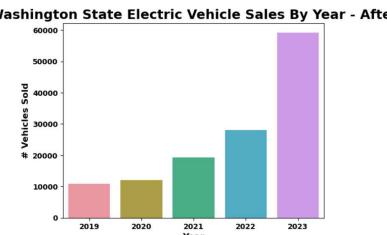
Flow of Vehicle Sales Data



The various pieces are integrated and work like a chain, requiring very little human intervention. The data flow starts by uploading a file from the local server/computer to Apache NiFi, where the outlying years are removed from the final output file. The information is then sent to Apache Hadoops' HDFS and loaded into Apache Hive for evaluation.



Apache Nifi is an ETL (Extract, Transform, and Load) tool for automating data flow between systems and locations. In this case, the vehicle sales data is uploaded into NiFi from a Docker instance on a local server/computer. The outlying years, 2018 and 2024, are discarded so that there are five full years of history.



Washington State Electric Vehicle Sales By Year - After

After excluding years 2018 and 2024 from the final dataset, there are still 13 columns but only 129445 rows.

```
11196868 2024-05-31 22:57 /tmp/Electric_Vehicle_Sales_Data.csv
                                      0 2024-05-31 22:55 /tmp/hive
0 2024-05-31 22:59 /tmp/logs
root
```

The information is downloaded into another local Docker instance containing Hadoop's HDFS to be imported into Apache Hive.

```
CREATE TABLE evsales (
     vin STRING,
     county STRING,
     city STRING,
     state STRING,
     zipcode STRING,
     year STRING,
     make STRING,
     model STRING,
     ev type STRING,
     cafv eligibility STRING,
     electric range int,
     base msrp int,
     legislative_district string
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
STORED AS TEXTFILE
tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");
taken: 1.486 seconds
```

```
hive> describe evsales;
OK
                         string
county
state
zipcode
year
                         string
make
                         string
ev type
                         string
cafv eligibility
                         string
electric range
base msrp
                         int
legislative_district
                         string
Time taken: 0.372 seconds, Fetched: 13 row(s)
```

A table (evsales) is created to hold the final Electric Vehicle Sales Data. The zip code and year columns are now categorical and used for grouping and are converted to strings when the data is loaded.

The dataset loaded into the evsales table is the same type of information as that seen through Jupyter Notebook.

The total count (129445) and the vehicle sales by year also match the "After" results from the Jupyter Notebook, showing no data loss. The information shows an upward trend in electric vehicle popularity by year.

Evaluate the Results

Based on the data exploration in Jupyter Notebook, the city of Seattle and the make of Tesla will be used to narrow down the data sampling. We will begin to examine the relationship between zip code and vehicle sales.



Upon examination, residents of zip codes 98103, 98109, and 98115 purchased the most Teslas during the 5-year period.

```
> where make = 'TESLA'
   > and zipcode in ('98103','98109','98115')
uery ID = root_20240601011501_79346b87-9cf3-4f38-ac7e-99029422b037
otal jobs = 1
aunching Job 1 out of 1
ez session was closed. Reopening...
024-06-01 01:15:02,189 INFO [db3d2ce9-b0fd-4a01-a4fb-1280alc36f12 main] client.RMProxy: Conne
Session re-established.
ession re-established.
 tatus: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1717200696677_0006)
                                STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container
Reducer 2 ..... container
                               SUCCEEDED
                           SUCCEEDED
                                            =>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 6.15 s
98103 2019
98103 2020
ime taken: 14.211 seconds, Fetched: 15 row(s
```

Looking at Tesla sales by the top three zip codes, the popularity trend continues.

Models 3 and Y are the most popular and least expensive in the sample zip codes, starting at \$33,990 and \$31,490, respectively. Models S and X have the fewest sales but are the most costly,

with starting prices above \$60,000. Using this information, we can examine the sales of comparable vehicles in other zip codes and target advertising to increase sales in those zip codes.

Conclusion

This overview is a sampling of the power of big data. Zip codes with more favorable audiences can also be targeted by including demographics and cable and streaming viewing patterns. Having more details on electric vehicle sales, such as a sale date, can identify trends at a monthly level so advertising dollars are spent during more favorable times of the year for each model. Adding a sale date and color can also increase and decrease the number of vehicles on hand monthly, saving money on inventory.

Again, the generational nature of the automobile sales business is the biggest hindrance to adopting big data. Current automobile dealers learn from their fathers, who learned from their fathers; many have worked in this industry since they were teenagers and only know how to advertise one way. My family has been in the automobile industry for four generations; my hope is by using this information, I can change some minds.

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References

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https://www.tesla.com/