



Springboard Data Science Bootcamp Capstone 2 Project  
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# **Business Problem**

**Can a NLP machine learning model be developed to identify topics among text-based video ad feedback to inform message comprehension?**



# Standard practice is a manual review of feedback

- ▶ very time consuming
- ▶ subjective to reviewer



Image source: <https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-businesswoman-manager-hold-long-list-scroll-tasks-questionnaire-woman-business-suit-flat-character-vector-image90834784>

**Data**

Ad Campaign

Nicotine-vape-prevention campaign

Target Audience

Teens within target US regions

Data Source

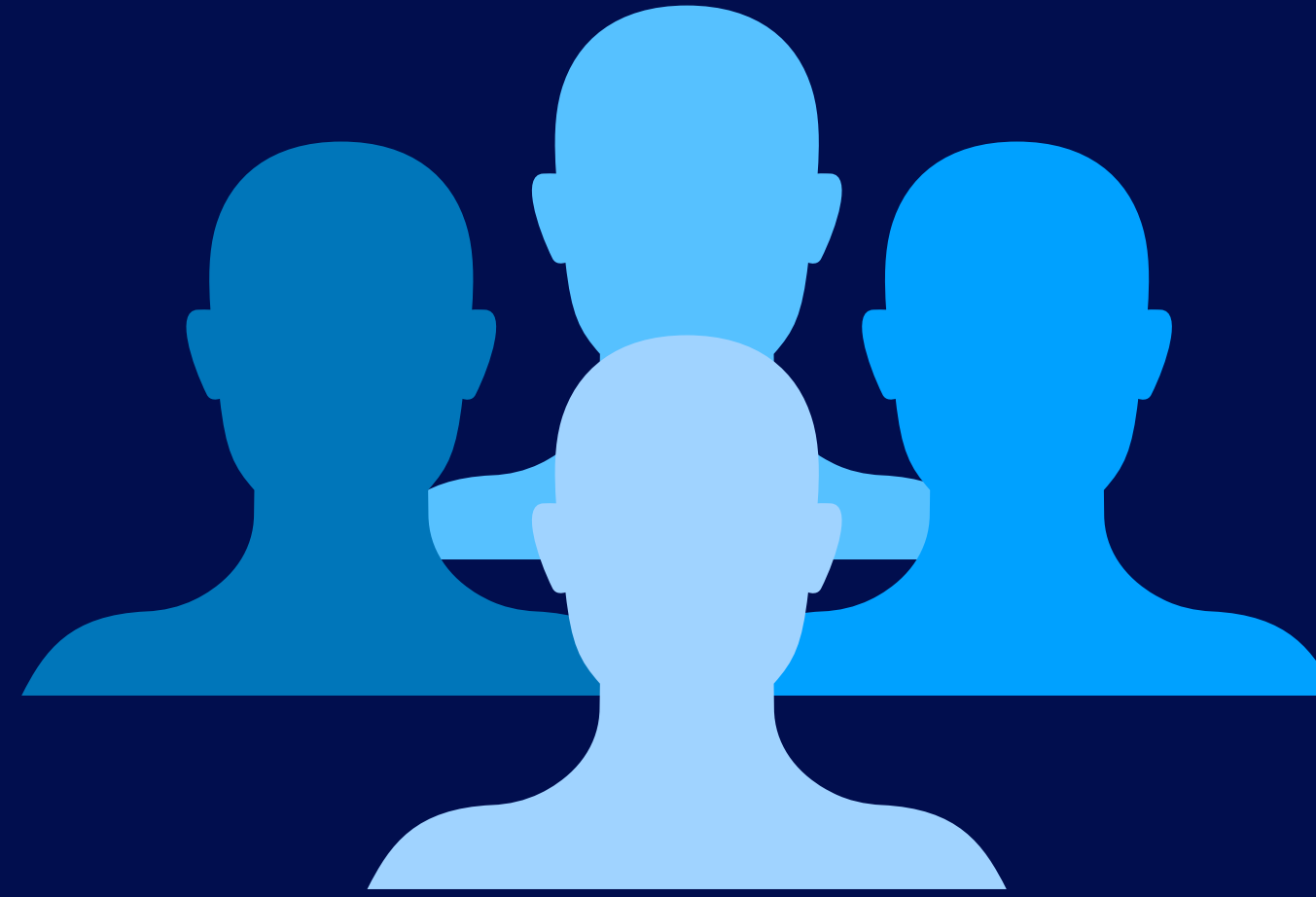
1,448 text-based survey responses to question “What do you think the main message of this ad is?” collected via Qualtrics online survey platform

Video Ads Tested

DD: message related to vape companies deceiving teens

DF: message related to vapes making smokers vulnerable to viruses

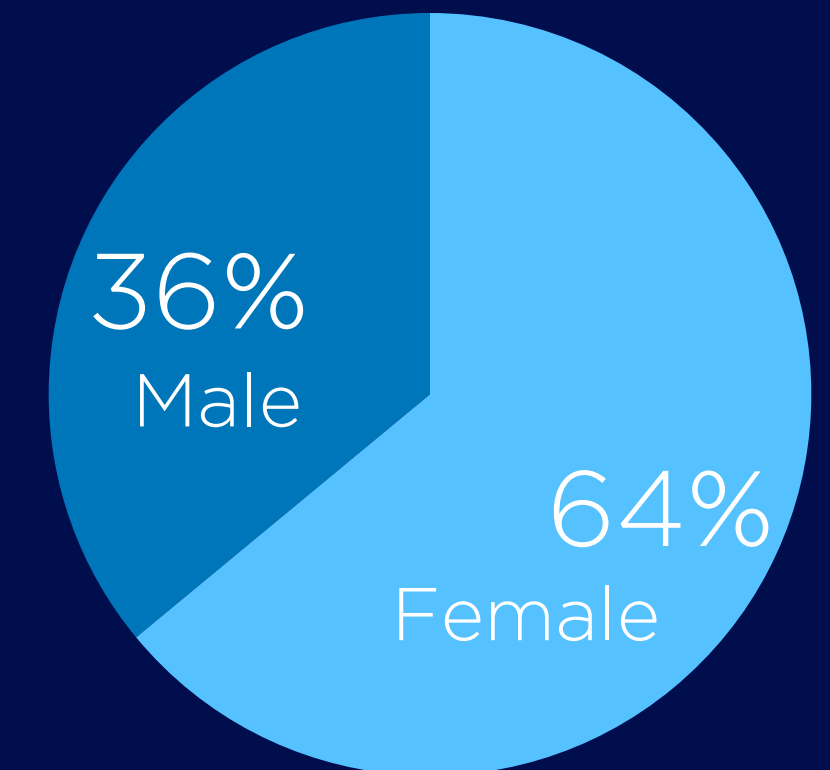
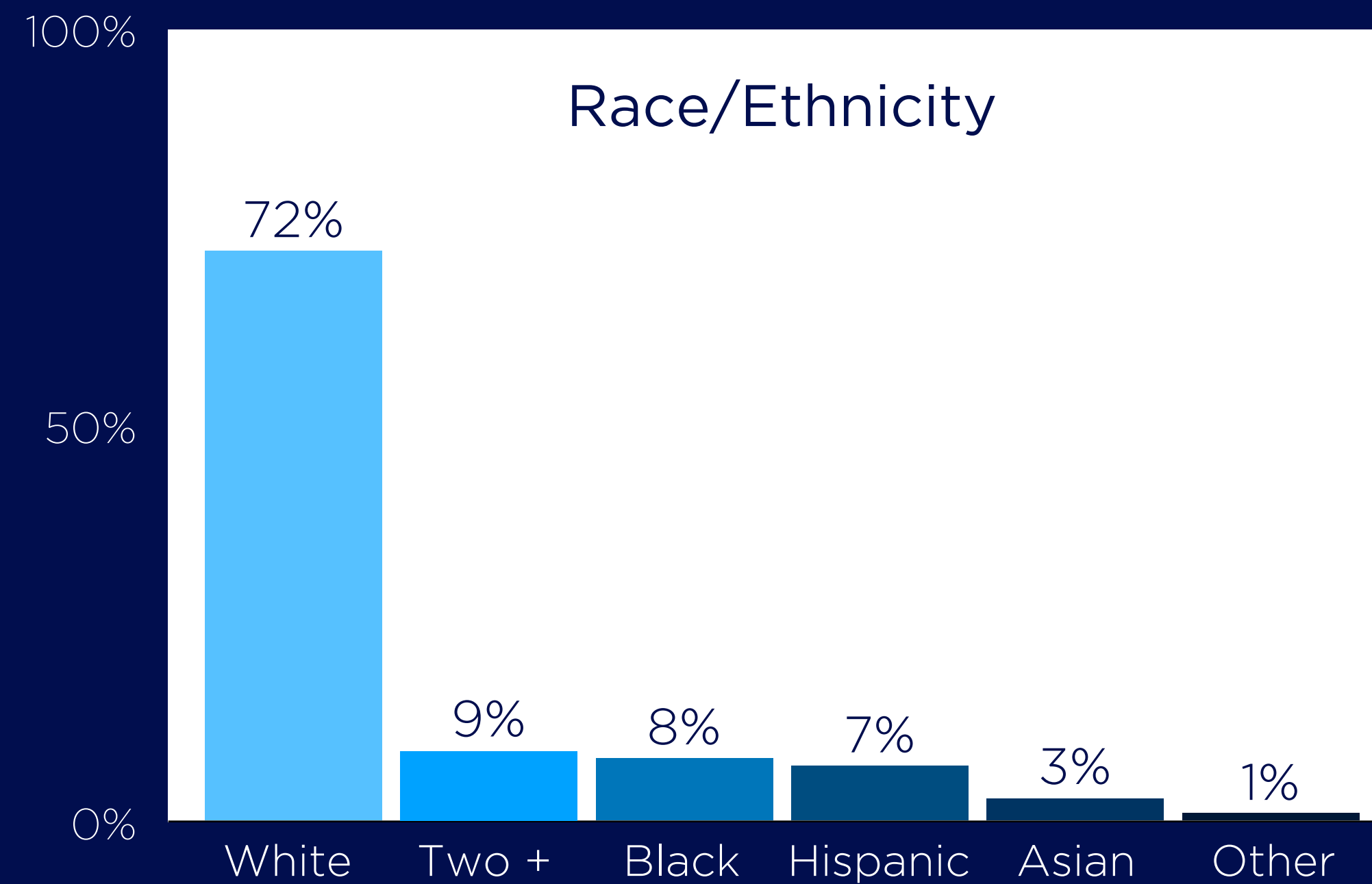
ST: message related to exposing the chemicals in vapes



n = 724

17

(avg. age)





# Text Cleaning

1. contractions expanded

2. alphanumeric only

3. lowercase

4. gibberish removed

~Don't vape EVER dafjda;f~!



~Do not vape EVER dafjda;f~!



Do not vape EVER dafjdaf



do not vape ever dafjdaf



do not vape ever



# Text EDA

# Top 50 Words



## Top 8 Words

vape 31%

company 5%

virus 4%

stop 4%

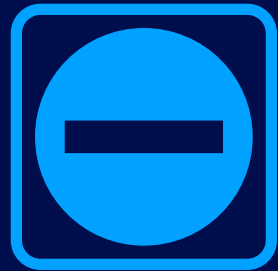
people 4%

bad 4%

teen 4%

smoke 4%

# Preprocessing



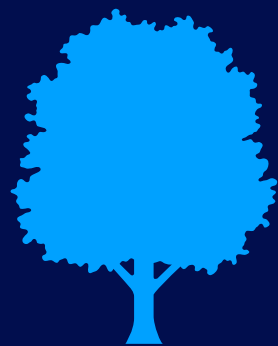
## Removal of stop words

- examples: a, all, but, for, or, I, and...
- combination of Gensim, spaCy, and WordCloud stop words



## Tokenization

- splitting text into meaningful tokens
- using spaCy Tokenizer



## Lemmatization

- convert token words to root form
- using spaCy lemma\_ method

'it was anti vaping'



'anti vaping'



[anti, vaping]



[anti, vape]

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

# TF-IDF Vector

## Processed Strings

0	main message ad stop vape harm
1	know chemical harm body
2	ad teen stop vape
3	vape chemical virus

## weight terms

$$TF(w) = \frac{\text{Number of times the word } w \text{ occurs in a document}}{\text{Total number of words in the document}}$$

$$IDF(w) = \log \frac{\text{Total number of documents}}{\text{Number of documents containing word } w}$$

$$weight(w, d) = TF(w, d) \times IDF(w)$$

Formula source: Kedia, A., & Rasu, M. (2020). Understanding the Basics of NLP. In Hands on Python Natural Language Processing (p. 84). Birmingham - Mumbai: Packt Publishing Ltd.

max\_df: .95

min\_df: 2

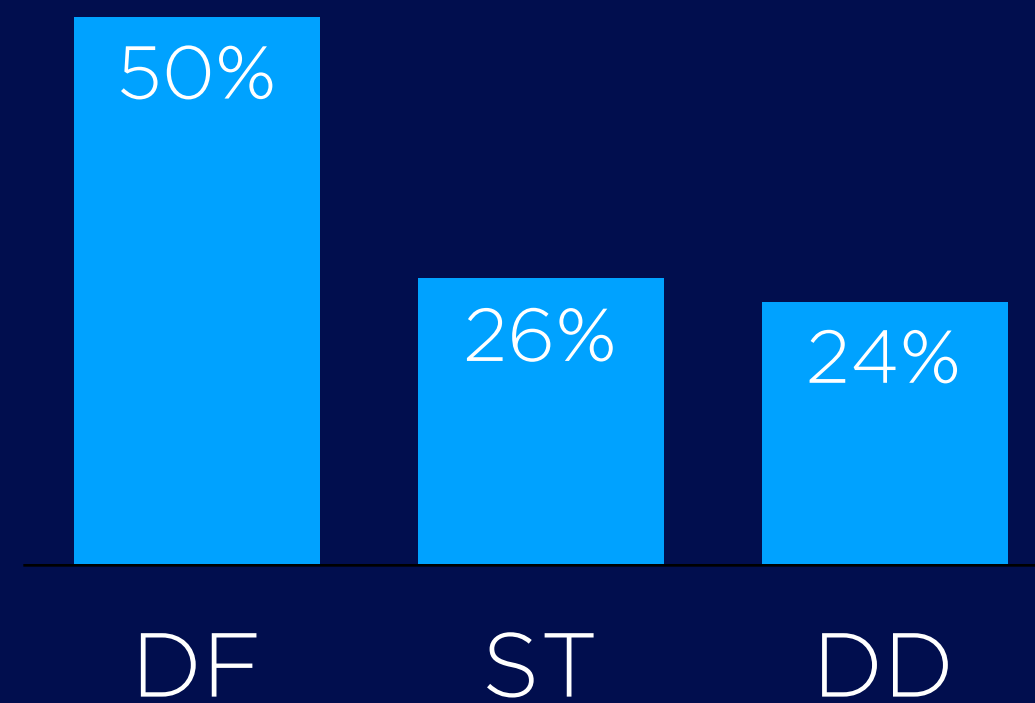
use\_id: True

## TF-IDF Vector

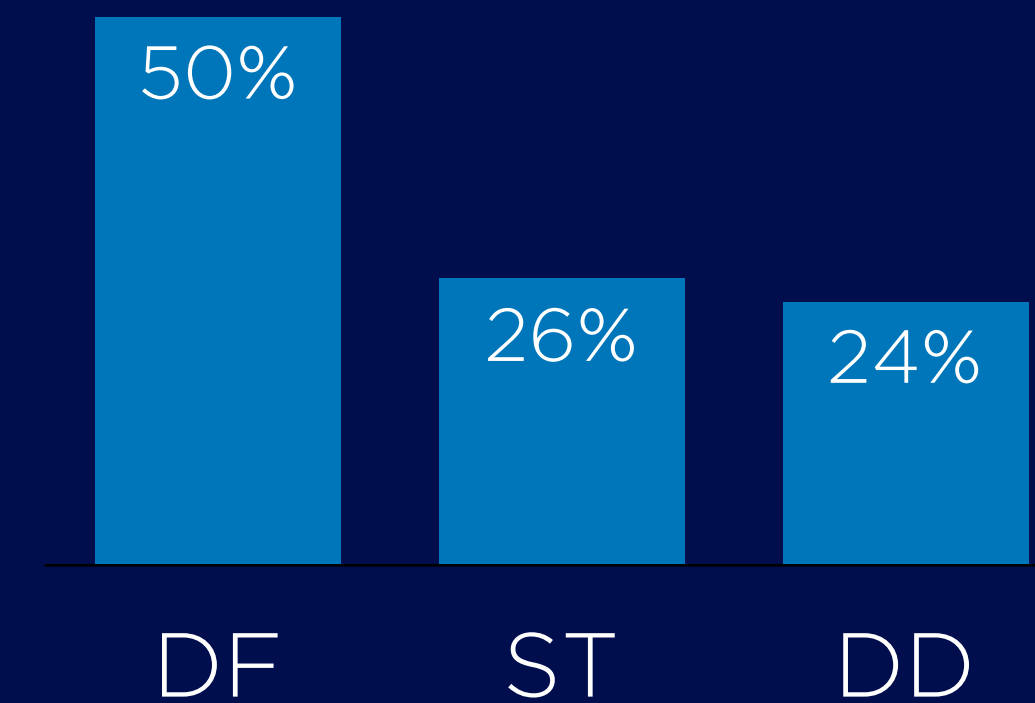
	ad	chemical	harm	stop	vape
0	0.523035	0.000000	0.523035	0.523035	0.423442
1	0.000000	0.707107	0.707107	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.613667	0.000000	0.000000	0.613667	0.496816
3	0.000000	0.777221	0.000000	0.000000	0.629228

# Stratified Train / Test Split

70%



30%



# Modeling

# Initial LDA Topic Model

n\_components: 6 topics (2 per ad)  
max\_iter: 250  
learning method: online Bayes (for speed)

- 0  
company teen lie vape target harmful juul  
product young try
- 1  
smoke safe tell vape stop danger people inform  
inhale harmless
- 2  
health risk disease vape high germ ingredient get  
spread increase
- 3  
vape stop damage virus lung dangerous  
susceptible make vulnerable people
- 4  
bad vape chemical body harm know good  
harmful people contain
- 5  
immune weaken vape virus sick break fight easy  
likely body

# Initial NMF Topic Model

n\_components: 6 topics (2 per ad)  
max\_iter: 250

- vape harmful dangerous chemical health  
immune know quit sick effect0
- bad chemical lung body health vape thing  
people know lot1
- stop people try body young kid inform  
encourage put help2
- company lie teen target juul product addict  
young kid people3
- smoke harmful dangerous health good cape  
vulnerable care inform kid4
- virus make lung susceptible damage immune  
body vulnerable weaken fight5



# Randomized Search Hyperparameter Tuning

## Hyperparameter grid

- n\_components: 3-12
- max\_iter: 50-500 (increments of 50)

## Other Parameters

- Iterations: 50
- cv: 5

## Optimized LDA Topic Model

n\_components: 3 topics  
max\_iter: 450

0

vape company teen harmful lie target dangerous  
sick juul harm

1

smoke stop virus vape people damage make lung  
susceptible vulnerable

2

bad vape immune weaken health know risk  
chemical quit tell

## Optimized NMF Topic Model

n\_components: 3 topics  
max\_iter: 450

0

vape company harmful virus lie teen stop  
immune damage dangerous

1

bad vape chemical health smoke lung body  
thing know lot

2

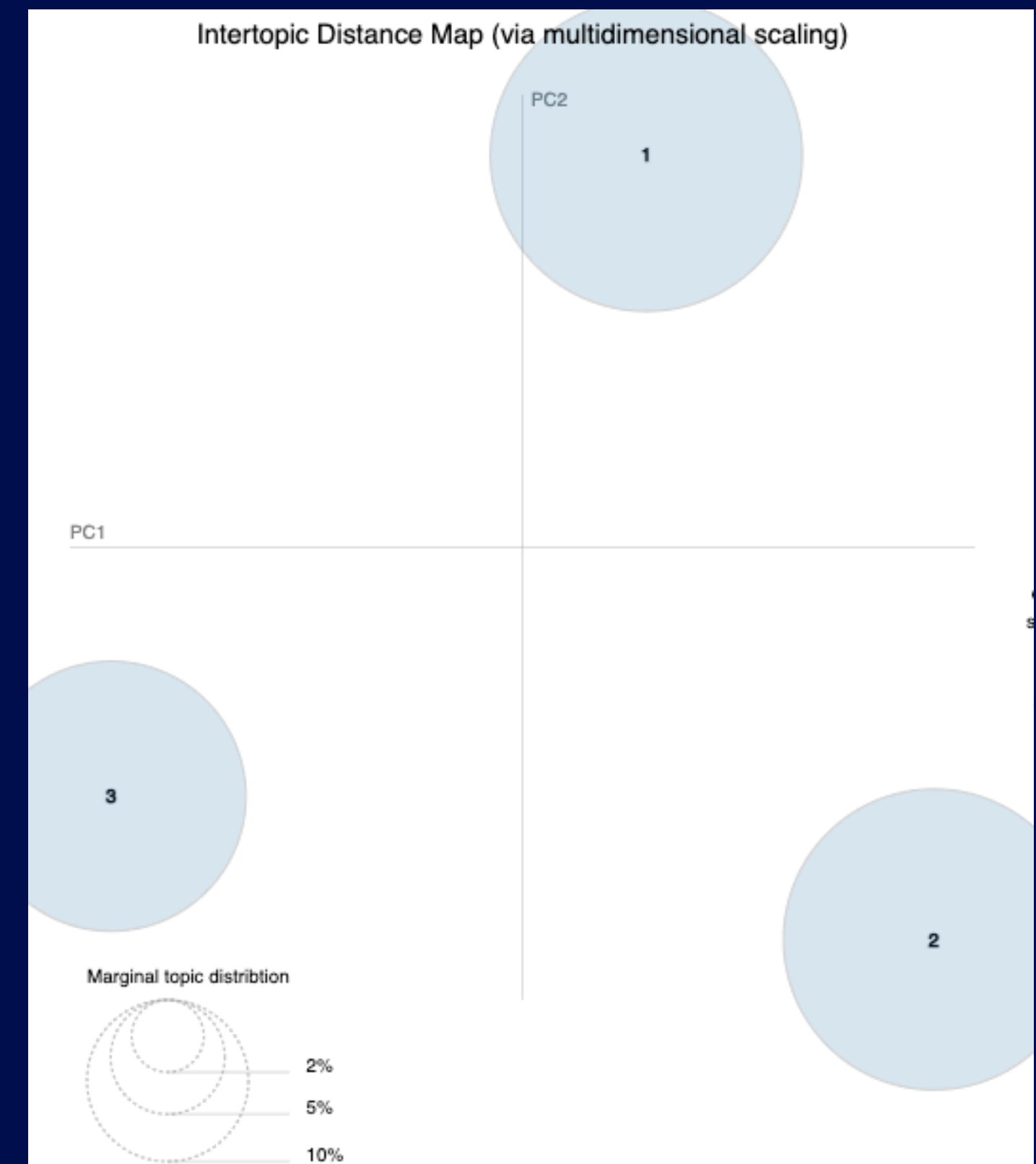
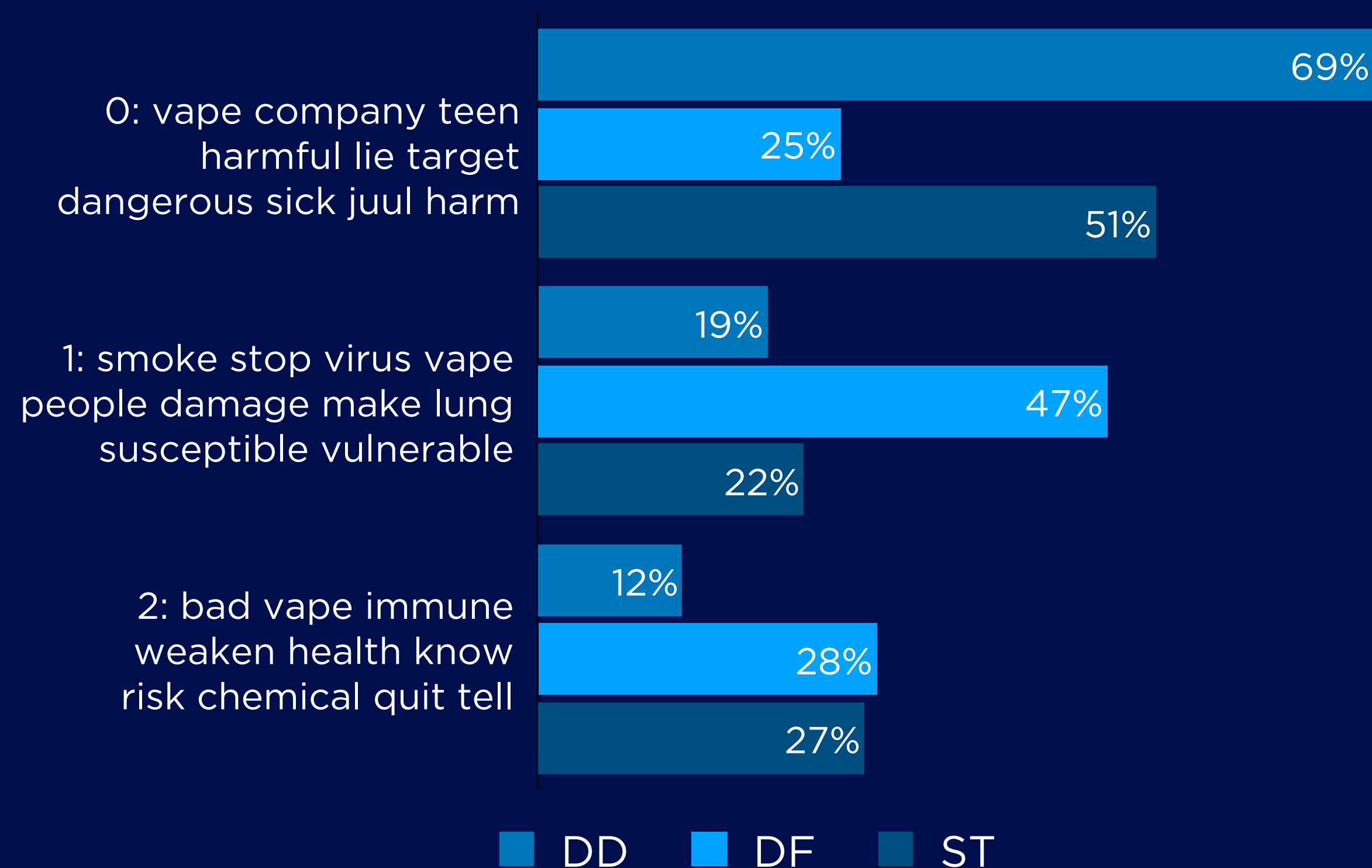
smoke stop people health kid try good inform  
dangerous teen



# Selected Model

## Optimized LDA Topic Model

- n\_components: 3 topics
- max\_iter: 450
- learning method: online Bayes (for speed)
- **51%** improvement in perplexity score



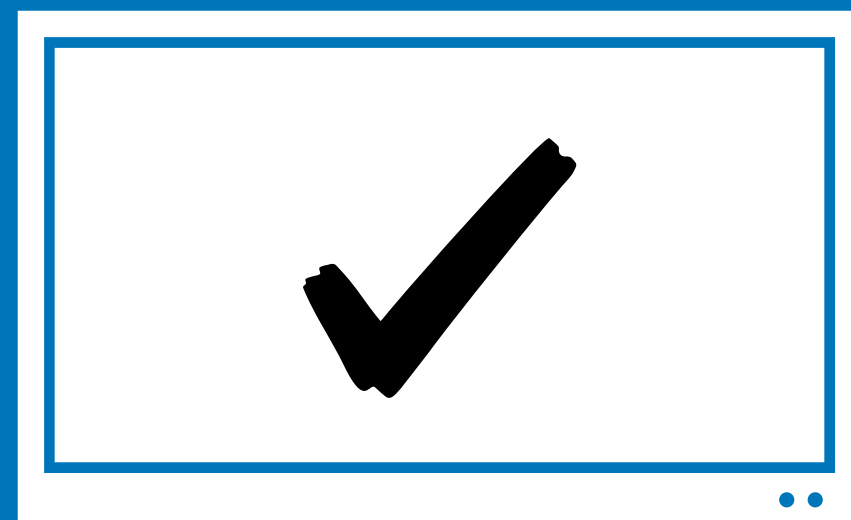
# Conclusion

# DD

message related to vape  
companies deceiving teens

69%

responses in topic *“vape  
company teen harmful lie target  
dangerous sick juul harm”*

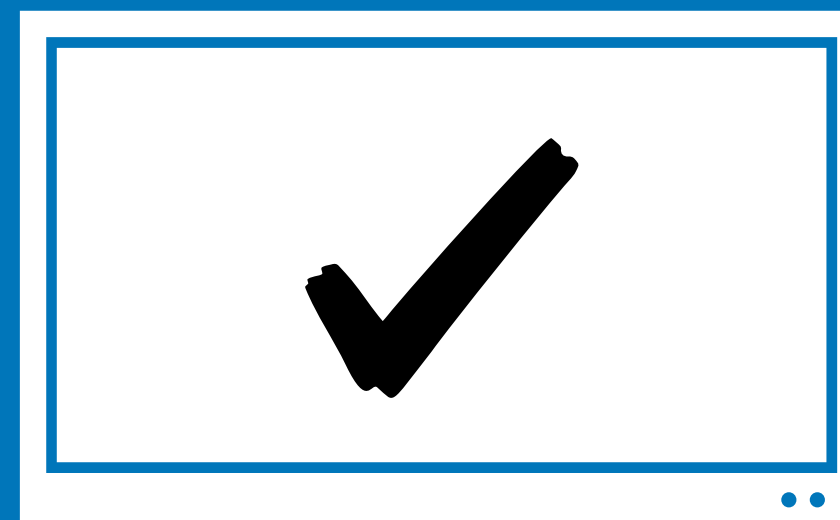


# DF

message related to vapes  
making smokers vulnerable  
to viruses

75%

responses in topics *“smoke stop  
virus vape people damage make  
lung susceptible vulnerable”* and  
*“bad vape immune weaken health  
know risk chemical quit tell”*

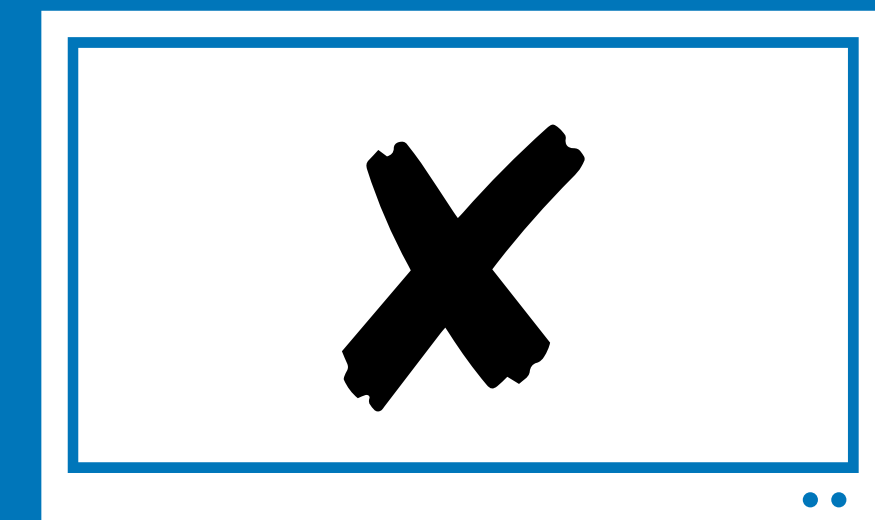


# ST

ad message related to  
exposing the chemicals in  
vapes

51%

responses in topic *“vape company  
teen harmful lie target dangerous  
sick juul harm”*



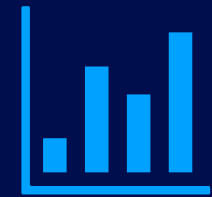
# Limitations



Sample selection bias



Small sample size



Skewed sample demographic distribution



Subjectivity in model topic interpretation



Limited options for NMF topic model evaluation



Limited computational resources for hyperparameter tuning

**Thank you!**