# **MSIS 415 Group Project**

# **Spring 2025**

The purpose of group project is to reinforce your learning in MSIS415. You should be able to use what we discuss in class to complete the project. You are not expected to use materials beyond those discussed in class for the group project unless you truly want to and understand what you are doing. Please also refer to our discussions on academic integrity.

Should you use knowledge beyond what's discussed in MSIS415, e.g., use a package or library that we do not discuss in class:

- You must list them at the beginning of your presentation and include references to the source of the knowledge (e.g., the webpage that informed your coding or the course that taught you the knowledge).
- If you use more than one technique that are not discussed in this class, I may ask you to present your reasonings and your understandings toward those techniques.

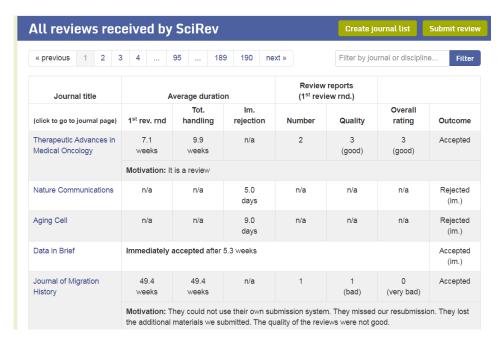
#### Introduction

For deliverable 1, you will write a proposal about finding a data source and come up with 3 analysis plans on analyzing the data. For deliverable 2, develop an automated web crawler to collect data from a website of your choice, store them in a database, and perform data analytics using Python.

- 1) First, identify a website as your data source, then identify target data fields your team plans to collect. You should aim to collect as much data as possible, even if you do not initially expect to use some data fields for analysis. This is because retroactive collection could be time-consuming if you find that you are missing some needed data later on.
- 2) Set up a database to store your data.
  - a) You can use any database, including sqlite3, MS SQL Server, MySQL, MongoDB, etc. But note that Excel or a csv file is not a database.
  - b) Based on the data fields you identified from the website, design and create one or more tables that host your dataset to be collected.
  - c) After finalizing your database tables, develop the web crawler or download the data via selenium so that it directly inserts data into your database (instead of, for example, downloading files as a csv file first, then importing the csv file into the database).
- 3) Based on collected data in the database, perform some analyses to obtain insights. The types of analyses can include at least three of the following (but not limited to):
  - a) Descriptive analysis
  - b) Visualization
  - c) Regression
  - d) Sentiment analysis
  - e) Other text mining analysis
- 4) Present your work in one notebook file and generate a report in slides.

## **Example: SciRev.gov Analytics**

**Step 1**: This example uses SciRev.org as the data source. The URL <a href="https://scirev.org/reviews">https://scirev.org/reviews</a> provides a starting page for all reviews. All review information, including review text, journal title, average durations, review reports, overall rating, and outcome that are associated with the review process, are listed in 190 pages. Unfortunately, the website does not provide a button or APIs to download the data, which necessitates the development of a web crawler to automate the data collection.



### Step 2:

- a. In this example, Microsoft SQL Server is used as the database to store the data.
- b. To store the target dataset, including the identified data fields, the following empty table is created:



In order for each column to be able to store the corresponding data field correctly, the following data types are finally used after some trials and errors:

	, ,	
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
surrogate_id	int	
journal_title	varchar(100)	$\checkmark$
[first_round (week)]	varchar(100)	$\checkmark$
[total_handling (week)]	varchar(10)	$\checkmark$
[immediately_rejection (day)]	varchar(10)	$\checkmark$
report_num	varchar(10)	$\checkmark$
quality	varchar(10)	$\checkmark$
rating	varchar(10)	$\checkmark$
outcome	varchar(50)	$\checkmark$
motivation	text	$\checkmark$

c. A web crawler is developed to collect all review data from the website. The web crawler directly inserts the collected data into the table above, resulting in 8,000+ rows (reflecting the reviews in the 190 pages) in the database.

III F	Results	Messages								
	sum	journal_title	first_round (week)	total_handling (week)	immediately_rejection (day)	report_num	quality	rating	outcome	motivation
1	662	Circulation	n/a	n/a	3.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rejected	NULL
2	663	Knowledge-Bas	5.1	47.3	n/a	4	3	0	Rejected	Motivation: The editor-in-chief adds re-
3	664	Gerontologist	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rejected	Motivation: The editor gave very cons
4	665	ACS Chemical	3.0	3.0	n/a	2	5	4	Drawn back	NULL
5	666	Public Administr	n/a	n/a	13.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rejected	Motivation: PAR is one of the most rac
6	667	Journal of Man	13.0	21.7	n/a	2	4	4	Accepted	NULL
7	668	Science Transl	n/a	n/a	4.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rejected	NULL
8	669	Journal of Famil	Drawn back befor	Drawn back						Motivation: This is a horrible Journal. T
9	670	Social Cognitiv	11.0	23.4	n/a	2	4	3	Accepted	Motivation: The 1st round of the review
10	671	Energy Resear	n/a	n/a	12.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rejected	NULL
11	672	Transportation	n/a	n/a	6.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rejected	NULL
12	673	Journal of Law,	n/a	n/a	203.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	Rejected	Motivation: Desk rejection took too lon
13	674	Journal of Sust	6.5	12.1	n/a	3	4	5	Accepted	Motivation: Reviewers%AS comments
4.4	675	10 1 1	0.0	0.0	,	2	4	2	D	KU U I

Step 3:

The entire table contains much missing information. The data is cleaned before analysis, resulting in 3,598 valid rows.

a. Descriptive analysis is performed, resulting in the following table. In addition, 1,498 reviews
(41.6%) were for accepted papers 41.6%, and 2,100 reviews (58.4%) were for rejected papers.
Average word count for the reviews was 45 words with a standard deviation of 43.0. The longest review had 617 words.

	first_round_week	$total\_handling\_week$	report_num	quality	rating
count	3598.0	3598.0	3598.0	3598.0	3598.0
mean	13.0	18.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
std	12.0	16.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
min	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
25%	6.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
50%	9.0	13.0	2.0	4.0	4.0
75%	16.0	23.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
max	146.0	171.0	11.0	5.0	5.0

	WC
count	3598.0
mean	45.0
std	43.0
min	1.0
25%	17.0
50%	32.0
75%	57.0
max	617.0

b. Regression analysis is performed using **statsmodels.api**, with overall review experience rating as the dependent variable (outcome variable) and other collected data fields as independent variables (input variables). Results are shown in the table below.

===========	========	========	========	========	========	=======
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.8533	0.060	14.109	0.000	0.735	0.972
Accepted	1.0262	0.039	26.476	0.000	0.950	1.102
first_round_week	-0.0264	0.001	-19.576	0.000	-0.029	-0.024
after_first_week	-0.0353	0.002	-18.936	0.000	-0.039	-0.032
report_num	0.0435	0.019	2.344	0.019	0.007	0.080
quality	0.6315	0.013	46.813	0.000	0.605	0.658

The results show that paper acceptance, the number of reports, and review quality positively affect review experience, while the time spent on review processes (first\_round\_week,

after\_first\_week) negatively affect the review experience. The p-values for all the variables are below 0.05 (5%), indicating a statistically significant correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable.

c. For the [review\_text (motivation)] data field, sentiment analysis is performed. 2,658 reviews showed a positive attitude towards the review process, 1,045 reviews showed a negative attitude towards the review process, 810 reviews showed a mixed feeling of both.

The following journals were the top 10 journals with the most negative reviews:

Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society 25.000 Hypertension 16.670 Applied Optics 16.665 Journal of Extreme Anthropology 14.290 Global Health Promotion 12.500 Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics 12.500 Philosophical Review 12.500 Energy Conversion and Management 12.500 Journal of Health Economics 11.110		
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Global Health Promotion 12.500  Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics 12.500  Philosophical Review 12.500  Energy Conversion and Management 12.500  FEBS Journal 12.500	;	16.665
Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics 12.500  Philosophical Review 12.500  Energy Conversion and Management 12.500  FEBS Journal 12.500	,	14.290
Philosophical Review 12.500 Energy Conversion and Management 12.500 FEBS Journal 12.500	1	12.500
Energy Conversion and Management 12.500 FEBS Journal 12.500	;	12.500
FEBS Journal 12.500	,	12.500
	:	12.500
Journal of Health Economics 11.110	I	12.500
	;	11.110

In Comparison, the following journals were the top 10 journals with most positive reviews:

	posemo
journal_title	
Theoretical Biology and Medical Modelling	100.000000
British Journal of Politics and International Relations	50.000000
<b>Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology</b>	50.000000
Imagination, Cognition and Personality	40.000000
Analytical Chemistry	35.673333
Chemical Communications	33.950000
Solid State Communications	33.330000
Evaluation Review	33.330000
Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy	33.330000
European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology	33.330000

d. Furthermore, additional text attributes (i.e., Part-of-speech tags) are extracted from the review texts to examine how review features will affect the use of these part-of-speech tags. The table below shows the result:

				Basic lingu	istic statistics					
	word count	word per	personal	verb	adjective	adverb	comparison	interrogatives	numbers	quantifiers
		sentence	pronouns							
const.	63.0887***	19.4515***	3.3226***	12.4354***	4.4920***	4.3779***	2.0276***	.7803***	3.1222***	2.381***
	(.000)	(.000)	(.000.)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000.)	(000.)	(.000)	(.000)
acceptance	-10.2225***	2.6399***	7334***	-1.1423***	.6382**	.3091	1072	1700**	9867***	.0051
	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.001)	(.113)	(.365)	(.003)	(.000.)	(.965)
first response	.1219*	.0118	.0101	.0296***	0022	.0250***	.0134**	.0016	.0350***	.0026
time	(.041)	(.373)	(.994)	(.000)	(.752)	(.000)	(.001)	(.422)	(.000)	(.523)
turnaround	.6736 ***	.0932***	.0239**	.0342**	.0023	.0002	.0159**	.0040	.0313***	.0213***
time	(.000)	(.000)	(.001)	(.003)	(.815)	(.981)	(.005)	(.143)	(.000)	(.000)
# of reviews	2.3607**	.5268**	.1538*	.0949	0003	.0136	.0810	.0315	.0774	0608
	(.004)	(.004)	(.037)	(.408)	(.998)	(.884)	(.153)	(.245)	(.234)	(.275)
quality	-6.3191***	8281***	0215	3290***	.1058	.0057	1187**	0452*	2726***	1288**
	(.000)	(.000.)	(.689)	(.000)	(.130)	(.933)	(.004)	(.022)	(.000)	(.001)
# of obs.	3606	3606	3606	3606	3606	3606	3606	3606	3606	3606
Adjusted R2	.091	.053	.011	.029	.006	.006	.011	.008	.076	.008

Significance coding: \*\*\*p< 0.001, \*\*p< 0.01, \*p< 0.05

# **Grading**

## **Deliverable 1: Project Proposal (10 points)**

# **Deliverable 2: Project Functionalities (25 points)**

### 1. Web Crawling (5points):

The students must demonstrate the ability to crawl a website. An appropriate website is identified as the target data source. The data is spread in multiple web pages. Some websites may provide a download button or APIs (such as Twitter API) for data download. You can utilize such APIs or the download button but you need to use selenium and other crawling techniques taught in class to automate the download process.

NOTE 1: If developing a web crawler is too difficult for you, you can still use Amazon.com as your target data source, but you need to make some changes (e.g., using a different product) and you'll lose up to 5 points for doing so.

NOTE 2: If you use any packages/libraries other than the Request and Selenium we discussed in class, please state your reasonings clearly in your code.

#### 2. Database Setup (5points):

- 2. Database (5 points) Set up a database to store your data.
- 1) (3 points) You should use any databases including sqlite3, MS SQL Server, MySQL, MongoDB etc. But note that Excel or a csv file is not a database. 6 points can be given if tables are correctly created and the data are successfully stored in and retrieved from the database.
- 2) (1 point) Your database should have at least five (more are encouraged) data fields (i.e., database columns, NOT including IDs) are collected from the target data source.
- 3) (1 point) At least 500 (more are encouraged) data records (i.e., database rows) are collected into the database.

<sup>\*</sup> If you are interested, you can find the entire analytics in this paper: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-021-04032-8

**3. Analytics (20points):** You are required to perform one descriptive analysis (including data visualization) and at least two different types of in-depth analysis covered in the course. Each analysis will earn you up to 8 points. This is where creativity and novelty will be rewarded.

NOTE: examples of in-depth analysis can be, but are not limited to regression analysis, other statistical analyses, machine learning, sentiment analysis, or other text mining analysis. Depending on the quality of the analysis, each analysis will be given 0-8 points. You are encouraged to do more different types of analysis, but the maximum number of points you can receive from the analysis part is 20 For example, in the SciRev.org example above, the following points may be assigned to each analysis:

descriptive analysis - 5 points (descriptive analysis earn less points in general)

regression analysis - 6 points (The analysis is simple but overall Ok) sentiment analysis - 7 points (good enough, but not outstanding)

POS extraction + regression - 8 points (outstanding)

The total from the Analysis module will be 20 points (because 5+6+7+8>20).

The grading criteria for your analyses will be reasonable: Your own analyses don't need to be as good as the example to earn 8 points. However, technical correctness will not guarantee you full scores for analytics. To earn 8 points for your analysis, you must provide sufficient justifications for why an analysis is necessary, conduct the analysis correctly, and offer sensible interpretation of the results. Also note that you can perform same type of analysis no more than twice (e.g., running linear regression models on two sub datasets is OK, but the second one is unlikely to earn you 6 points unless it is perfectly done. A third similar linear regression won't early any points).

# 2. Presentation of your work (10 points)

Your presentation will be conducted in class. A notebook file containing the full work should be submitted with comments about your codes and appropriate markdown cells to communicate your work and your findings. You also need to create a slide for your presentation, and you need to include your code screenshots in the slide.

Rubric Item	Explanation	Point
Group work	Students should sign up for a group by the group formation deadline. The number of students must be no more than 4. Groups are expected to work through disagreements and conflicts. Points may be deducted for groups with membership changes after the group formation deadline.	2
Formality	Presentation notebook or slides are typo-free, grammatical error-free, and professionally formatted. Code is bug-free and functional.	3
Communication	Presentation length should be between 12-15 minutes. All group members are expected to be involved in the presentation. Students should present their topics in a way that everyone can understand, especially for audiences who are not familiar with the selected topic and/or analytic skills. Make sure to explain and justify your topic/questions, data source, and analyses you conducted.	5
Total		10

# 3. Submission of your work

#### Always check the course website for the project due date.

Files need to be uploaded as a group:

- 1) Source code: Only upload .ipynb files.
- 2) **Databases**: If you use a local database (such as SQLite), upload the database file (such as .db database file). If you use a remote database (such as SQL Server), create a test account for the professor. Submit a file that includes all information on connecting to the database using the test account
- 3) Presentation slides: The slides should summarize why your project is interesting and worth doing, what data source you crawled, what database, tables, and fields you use to store data, what analysis has been done, and what are your main findings. Please make sure to highlight the technical achievements that you are most proud of.
  If you use a tool other than Microsoft PowerPoint to build the slides, please make sure the file you submit can be opened with Microsoft PowerPoint.
  - Please do NOT use any other file sharing services such as Google Drive and Dropbox. Nor should you upload your video to video sharing sites such as Youtube and share the link.

File to be submitted individually:

5) **Peer evaluation form**: Students must upload a peer evaluation form to receive a grade for group project.

### 4. Individual grades adjustment

Each group will receive a group grade, but grades for individual students will be adjusted by the professor based on peer evaluation forms individually and confidently submitted by group members.

Students who fail to submit their peer evaluation forms in time may lose partial or all points for their individual project grade.