DMDD Final Project: Social Media Influencer Data Repository

Project Objective

Team Members

ER Diagram

Real-Time Data Collection: Web Scrapping YouTube & Twitter

1) The Twitter Scrapper: (twitterscrapper_dmdd.py)

2) The YouTube Scrapper: (voutubescrapper_dmdd.pv)

Data Cleaning

Null checks, Duplicates check (DataCleaning.ipynb)

Data Standardization

Data Audit

Data Audit validity/ accuracy

Audit completeness

Audit consistency/uniformity

Table Creation

Normalisation

1st Normal Form

Table Name: youtube profile data

Table Name: profile data youtube twitter

Table Name: tweets

Table Name: profile data twitter

Tables Added in 1NF: Category, Profile platform

2nd Normal Form

Table Name: Youtube Profile Data

Table Name: profile data voutube twitter

Table Name: tweets

Table Name: twitter profile

3rd Normal Form

Table Name: Youtube Profile Data

Table Name: profile data youtube twitter

Table Name: tweets

Table Name: twitter profile

<u>Use Cases</u>

Data Insights with Visualisations

1) Table Name: Twitter profile data

2) Table Name: profile_data

3) Table Name: youtube profile data

4) Table Name: Tweets

Project Objective

The objective of our project is to design a database of YouTube and Twitter influencers catering to business marketing needs. The scope of our project includes records on the influencers reach, type of content, and origin of the content, amongst other things. This sophisticated system can further be used to deduce and match which social media influencer is a good fit for advertising businesses based on many criteria.

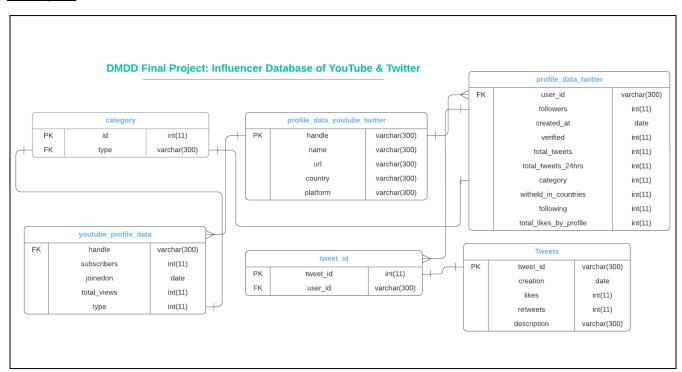
Team Members

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ER Diagram



Real-Time Data Collection: Web Scrapping YouTube & Twitter

We are designing a database for influencers on YouTube and Twitter and hence our primary sources of data would be their respective websites

1) For YouTube Data: https://www.youtube.com/

2) For Twitter Data: https://twitter.com/

We will be scraping profiles of Influencers from both platforms across categories as:

News, Programming, Gaming, Fashion, Makeup, Fitness, Movie Reviews, and Technology

1) The Twitter Scrapper: (twitterscrapper_dmdd.py)

- Fetch top users under a particular category with their complete profile information and tweets made in past 24 hours.
- Can be used to perform analysis of reach and engagement of a particular users profile and to check fit of a particular influencer for certain marketing needs
- Input: Keyword
- Output: 2 CSV files with users information and information of related tweets from profiles
- (Parameters in 2 files: User ID, Tweet Created At, Tweet Likes, Retweets, Tweet
 Description, Name, Followers, Location, Created At, Verified, URL, Total Tweets, Total
 tweets in last 24hrs, Latest Status updated by User, Witheld In Countries, Following, Total
 Likes By Profile)

2) The YouTube Scrapper: (youtubescrapper_dmdd.py)

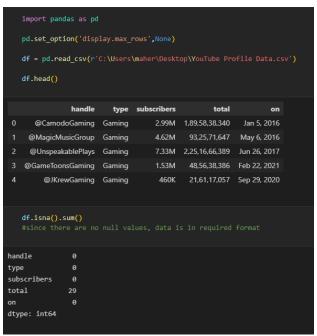
- Fetch top users under a particular category with their complete profile information and latest videos uploaded
- Can be used to perform analysis of reach and engagement of a particular users profile
 and to check fit of a particular influencer for certain marketing needs
- Input: Keyword
- Output: 2 CSV files with users information and information of related videos from profiles
- (Parameters in 2 files: User ID, Profile Views, Profile Subscribers, Name, Location, Created At, URL)

Data Cleaning

Null checks, Duplicates check (DataCleaning.ipynb)

File DataCleaning.ipynb was used to clean data. Cleaning operations that were performed are as shown below:

1) Null check done on files:



Since Total views can be null on profiles these values are relevant but should be zero instead of null

2) Further replacing null values

```
df.isna().sum()
#since there are no null values, data is in required format.

df.fillna(0, inplace=True)

df.isna().sum()

✓ 0.3s

handle 0
type 0
subscribers 0
total 0
on 0
dtype: int64
```

3) Dropping entries with null values:

4) Checking Duplicates

```
df2new = df2.dropna()
  df2 = df2new

df2.isna().sum()
  df2.duplicated().sum()
  #df2.head()

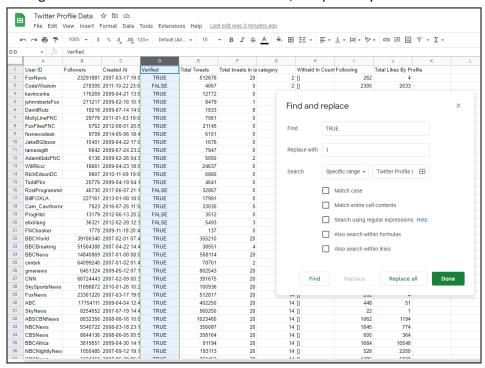
6
```

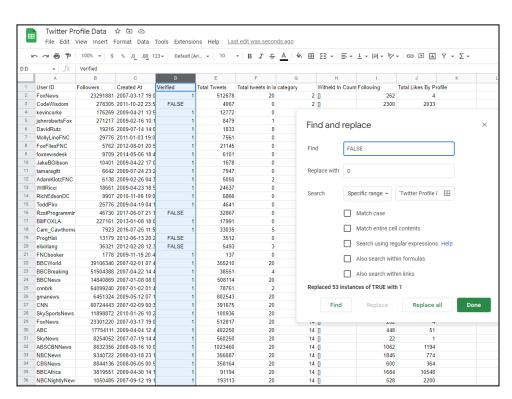
5) After removing duplicates from file

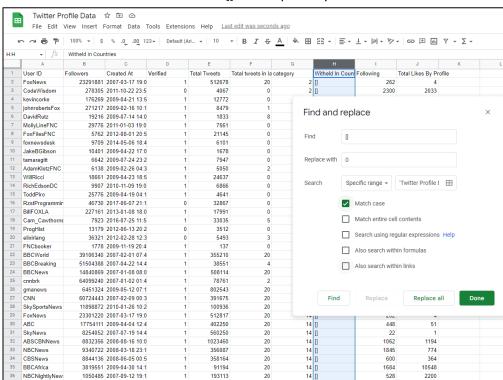
```
df2new = df2.dropna()
df2 = df2new
df2.isna().sum()
df2.duplicated().sum()
df2.drop_duplicates(inplace = True)
df2.duplicated().sum()
#df2.head()
```

Data Standardization

Setting verified status from TRUE and FALSE to 1,0 respectively







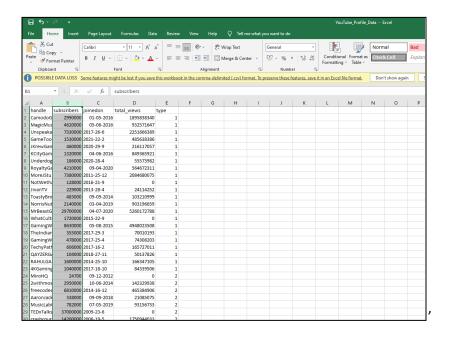
If the countries withheld are blank i.e [] then replace by 0

NBCNightlyNew:

1050485 2007-09-12 19:1

Column subscribers is scraped as 3.2M and 3.2K, converting it by multiplying *1000000 and *1000

2200



193113

Data Audit

Data Audit validity/ accuracy

Null Checks are performed on Tweets.csv

```
print(f'User ID: {df.User_ID.isnull().sum()}')
    print(f'Tweet Created at: {df.Tweet_Created_At.isnull().sum()}')
    print(f'Tweet Likes: {df.Tweet_Likes.isnull().sum()}')
    print(f'Retweets: {df.Retweets.isnull().sum()}')
    print(f'Tweet Description: {df.Tweet_Description.isnull().sum()}')

**User ID: 0

Tweet Created at: 0

Tweet Likes: 0

Retweets: 0

Tweet Description: 0
```

Audit completeness

Performed univariate analysis for Tweets.csv

```
import numpy as np
        print(df.Tweet_Likes.min())
        print(df.Tweet_Likes.quantile(.25))
        print(df.Tweet_Likes.quantile(.50))
        print(df.Tweet_Likes.quantile(.75))
        print(df.Tweet_Likes.max())
        print(df.Tweet_Likes.mean())
print(df.Tweet_Likes.median())
        print(df.Tweet_Likes.mode().values[0])
[33]
     ✓ 0.4s
                                                                                                                               Python
    0.0
    14.0
    50.0
    1883
    94.6916666666666
    14.0
    0
```

Checked uniqueness of the data:

```
df.shape
[20] ✓ 0.3s
... (120, 6)
```

Checked the datatype of each column:

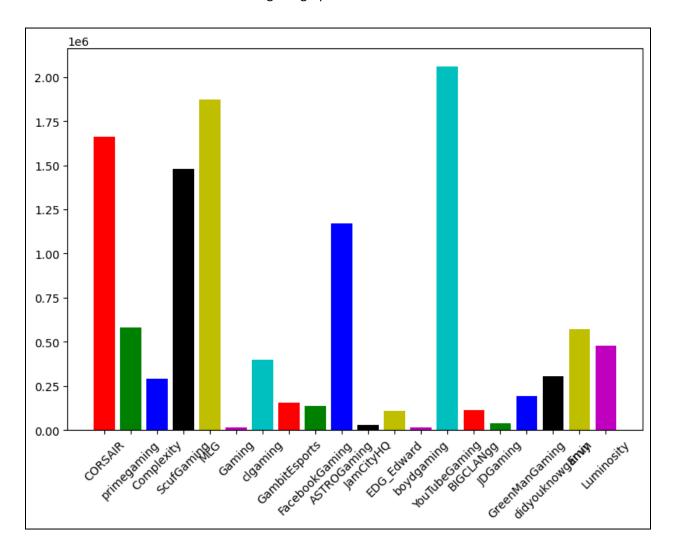
```
print(f'User ID: {df.User_ID.dtype}')
    print(f'Tweet Created at: {df.Tweet_Created_At.dtype}')
    print(f'Tweet Likes: {df.Tweet_Likes.dtype}')
    print(f'Retweets: {df.Retweets.dtype}')
    print(f'Tweet Description: {df.Tweet_Description.dtype}')

**Comparison of the comparison of the co
```

Audit consistency/uniformity

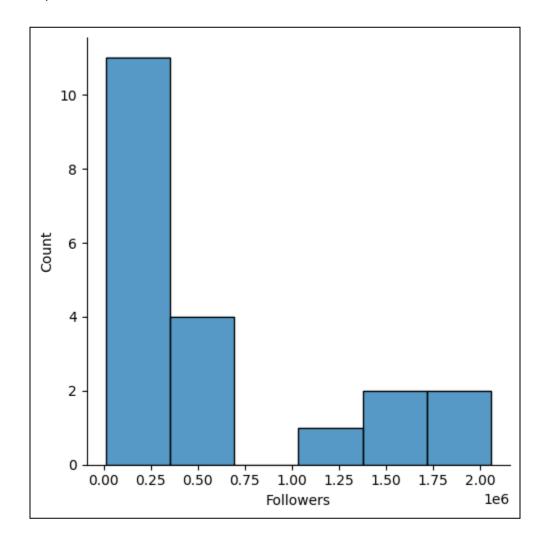
Data Visualizations created for the Twitter_Users.csv

Twitter Followers count of each user using Bar graph:



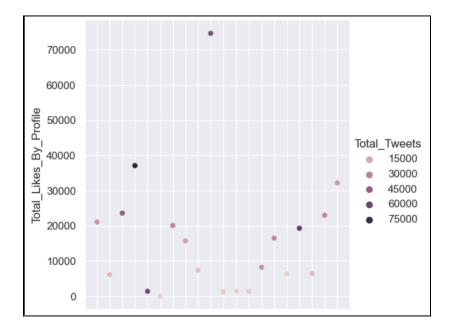
The above graph visualizes the data in the form of the follower count against the handle of the twitter accounts. From this, we can analyze which twitter user would be the most suited to campaign for a specific organization's business needs. The above twitter user's are from the gaming category and could be suitable for marketing in the same domain. This bivariate analysis of handle on follower count is extremely insightful and gets the relevant information that would assist in choosing the right influencer.

Displot for Followers to the count of tweets.



The above displot maps the number of followers with the tweets, which gives insight on how the interaction on the tweets increases with the increase in the number of followers. This visualized data can be used to decide which is the sweet spot between the follower count and engagement on posts

PairPlot for Twitter_User:



The above pairplot gives the relation between the total number of tweets made by a profile to the total likes received by a profile on all their tweets combined. This gives us insightful information on how the total likes increase based on the sheer number of tweets made. This will help the organization decide if they are partnering with an influencer that has more engagement on their tweets or an influencer that has a higher number of tweets but lower overall engagement. This could help the organizations decide whether they want to go for quality or quantity.

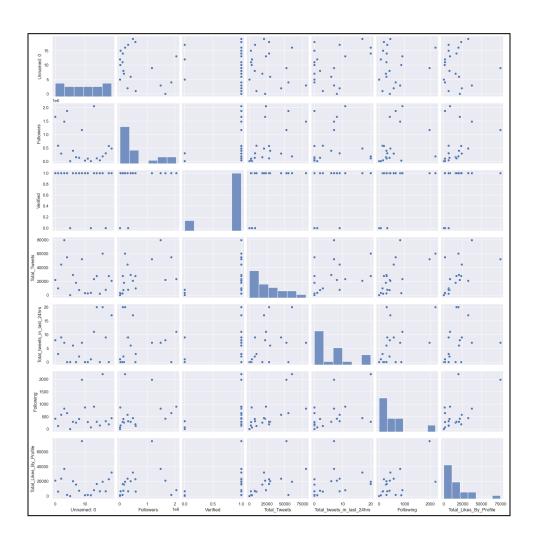


Table Creation

```
CREATE TABLE profile_data_twitter (
 User_ID varchar(300),
 Followers int(11),
 Created_At date,
 Verified int(11),
 Total_Tweets int(11),
 Total_tweets_24hrs int(11),
 category int(11),
 Witheld_In_Countries int(11),
 Following int(11),
 Total_Likes_By_Profile int(11),
 PRIMARY KEY ( User_ID )
);
CREATE TABLE profile_data_youtube_twitter (
 name varchar(300),
 handle varchar(300),
 url varchar(300),
 country varchar(300),
 platform int(11),
PRIMARY KEY (handle)
);
CREATE TABLE 'tweets' (
 `Creation` varchar(300),
 `Likes`int,
 `Retweets` int,
 `Description` varchar(300),
```

```
`tweet_id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    PRIMARY KEY (`tweet_id`)
);

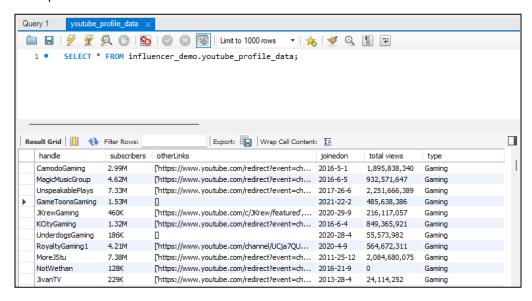
CREATE TABLE `youtube_profile_data` (
    handle varchar(300),
    subscribers int(11),
    joinedon date,
    total_views int(11),
    type int(11)
    PRIMARY KEY (`handle`)
);
```

Normalisation

1st Normal Form

Table Name: youtube_profile_data

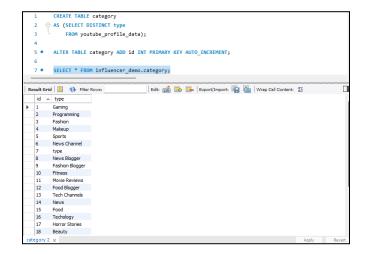
- 1. Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.
 - No duplicative columns found



2. Create separate tables for each group of related data

Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data

- The column type could be separated in a different table called category with primary key as id:



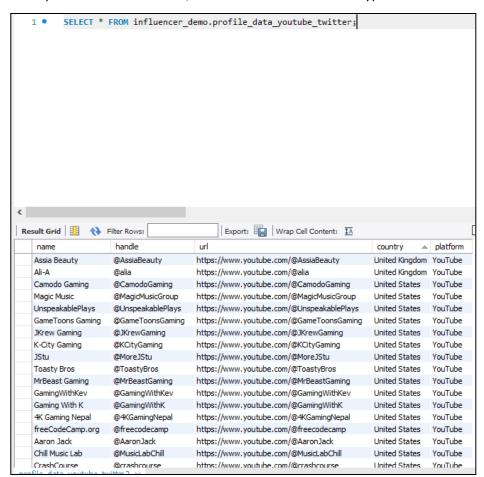
3. Identify each row with a unique column(primary key)

Each row is uniquely identified by column: handle

ALTER TABLE youtube_profile_data ADD PRIMARY KEY(handle);

Table Name: profile_data_youtube_twitter

- 1. Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.
 - -No duplicative columns found, all columns are of the same type



2. Create separate tables for each group of related data

For type Platform since can be grouped we have created a new table and inserted grouped data

```
CREATE TABLE `profile_platform` (
    `platform_key` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
    `platform_type` varchar(30) DEFAULT NULL
)
```

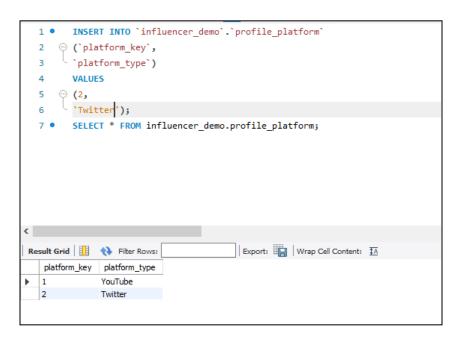
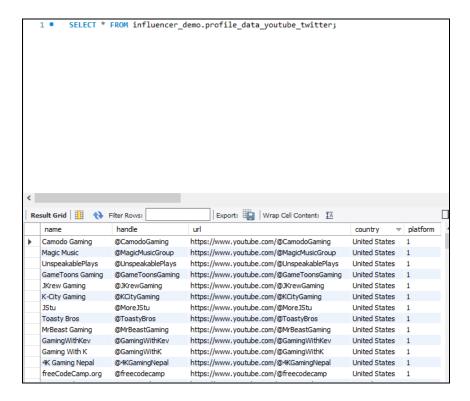


Table after changes:

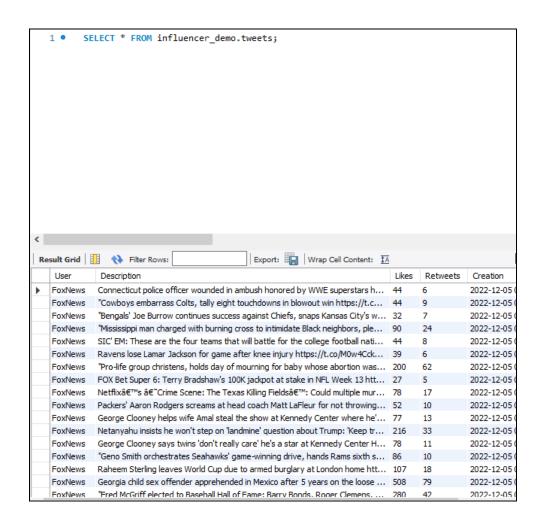


Identify each row with a unique column(primary key) ALTER TABLE
 `influencer_demo`.`profile_platform`
 CHANGE COLUMN `platform_key` `platform_key` INT(11) NOT NULL,
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`platform_key`);;

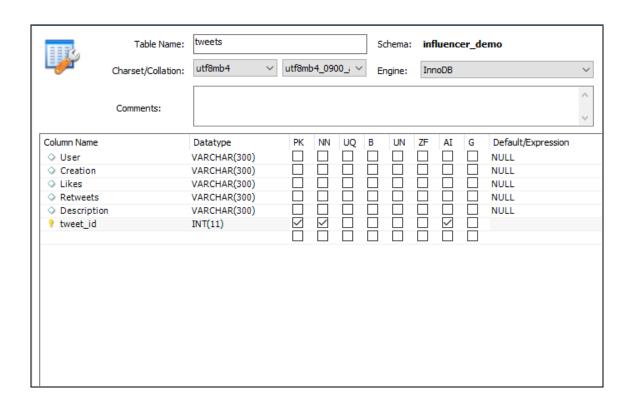
Table Name: tweets

1. Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.

The table does not consist duplicate columns



- Create separate tables for each group of related data
 No separate tables needed as the table does not comprise of group data
- Identify each row with a unique column(primary key)
 Since Tweets are multiple we cannot have user as primary key, hence we created a new primary key called tweet_id



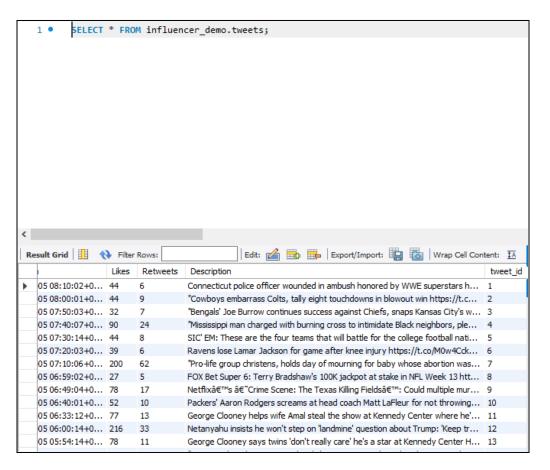
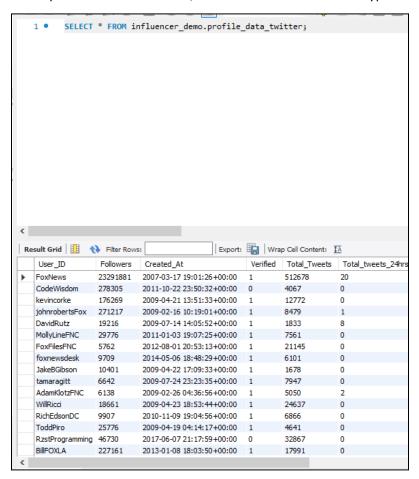


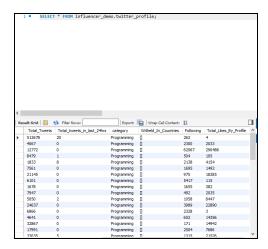
Table Name: profile_data_twitter

- 1. Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.
 - -No duplicative columns found, all columns are of the same type

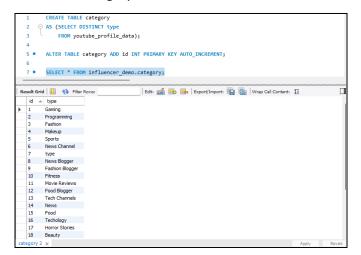


2. The column category could be separated in a different table called category with primary key as id:

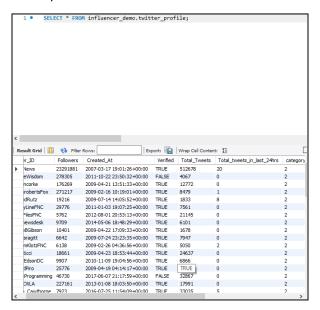
before:



Creation of category as in table 2



After updation based on table



3. Identify each row with a unique column(primary key)

```
ALTER TABLE `influencer_demo`.`twitter_profile`

CHANGE COLUMN `User_ID` `User_ID` VARCHAR(300) NOT NULL,

ADD PRIMARY KEY (`User_ID`);

;
```

User_ID is the primary key and uniquely identifies data in table

Tables Added in 1NF: Category, Profile platform

2nd Normal Form

Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data

- 1. Meet all requirements of 1NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots.
- 2. Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.
 - -We did not have duplicative columns of data to begin with, hence not required to separate the subsets of the data to a different table.
 - For 'type' column we identified multiple rows of duplicate data hence separated that into a table 'category' with an additional auto-increment primary key 'id'.
- 3. Create relationships between these new tables and their predecessors through use of foreign keys:
 - -Updated the type column in the Youtube_Profile_data table with the foreign key:

handle	subscribers	otherLinks	joinedon	total views	type
TechyPathshala	606K	[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9Cowa	2017-16-2	165,727,011	1
QAYZERGAMING	104K	['https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfXoodv	2018-27-11	50,137,826	1
RAHULGAMING920	1.6M	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2014-25-10	166,347,105	1
4KGamingNepal	1.04M	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2017-18-10	84,339,506	1
MiroHQ	24.7K	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2012-12-9	0	2
2withmosh	2.95M	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2014-6-10	142,329,938	2
freecodecamp	6.81M	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2014-16-12	465,384,906	2
AaronJack	338K	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2018-9-9	21,085,075	2
MusicLabChill	782K	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2019-5-7	93,156,733	2
TEDxTalks	37M	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2009-23-6	0	2
crashcourse	14.2M	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2006-19-5	1,750,944,033	2
namanhkapur	136K	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2012-14-9	7,507,520	2
CroatCode	513K	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2012-17-6	52,967,719	2

Table Name: profile_data_youtube_twitter

- 1. Meet all requirements of 1NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots.
- 2. Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.
 - -We did not have duplicative columns of data to begin with, hence not required to separate the subsets of the data to a different table.
 - For 'type' column we identified multiple rows of duplicate data hence separated that into a table 'category' with an additional auto-increment primary key 'id'.
- Create relationships between these new tables and their predecessors through use of foreign keys:

```
ALTER TABLE `influencer_demo`.`profile_platform`

CHANGE COLUMN `platform_key` `platform_key` INT(11) NOT NULL,

ADD PRIMARY KEY (`platform_key`);

.
```

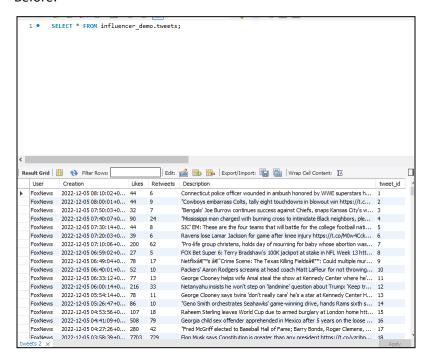
Foreign key relation developed with platform



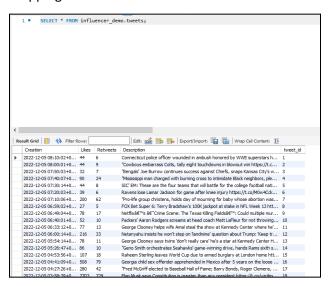
Table Name: tweets

- 1. Meet all requirements of 1NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots.
- Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.Breaking tweet_id and user

Before:



Dropping user from the table



And breaking it into another to link tweet id and user

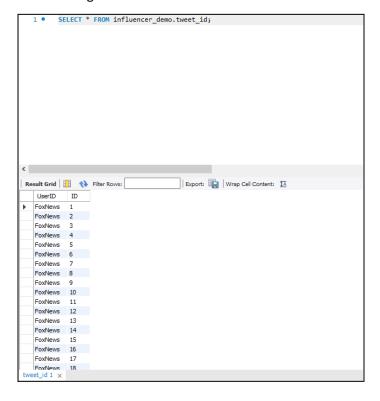


Table Name: twitter profile

- 1. Meet all requirements of 1NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots.
- 2. Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.
 - -We did not have duplicative columns of data, hence not required to separate the subsets of the data to a different table.

3rd Normal Form

Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data

- 1. Meet all requirements of 2NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots
- 2. Remove the columns that are not dependent upon the primary key
 - We do not have any columns dependent upon the primary key

Table Name: profile_data_youtube_twitter

- 1. Meet all requirements of 2NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots
- 2. Remove the columns that are not dependent upon the primary key
 - We do not have any columns dependent upon the primary key

Table Name: tweets

- 1. Meet all requirements of 2NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots
- 2. Remove the columns that are not dependent upon the primary key
 - We do not have any columns dependent upon the primary key

Table Name: twitter profile

- 1. Meet all requirements of 2NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots
- 2. Remove the columns that are not dependent upon the primary key
 - We do not have any columns dependent upon the primary key

Use Cases

1) Top Youtube influencers with highest number of subscribers of a particular category (Kim Kardashian)

CREATE VIEW TopKimK_promoters AS

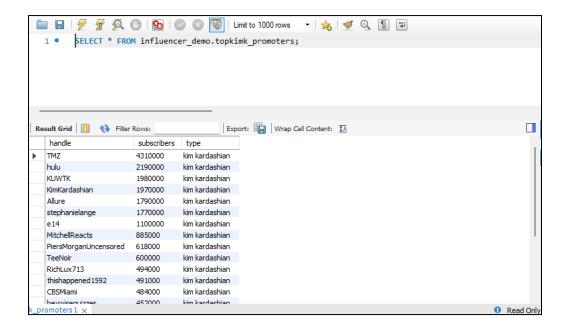
SELECT a.handle, a.subscribers, b.type

FROM youtube_profile_data AS a inner join category AS b

ON a.type = b.id

WHERE b.type = "Kim Kardashian"

ORDER BY a.subscribers DESC



2) Top Youtube influencers with highest number of subscribers of a particular category (Gaming) for a particular country (United States)

CREATE VIEW TopGamers_US AS

SELECT a.handle, a.subscribers, b.type, c.country

FROM youtube_profile_data AS a inner join category AS b

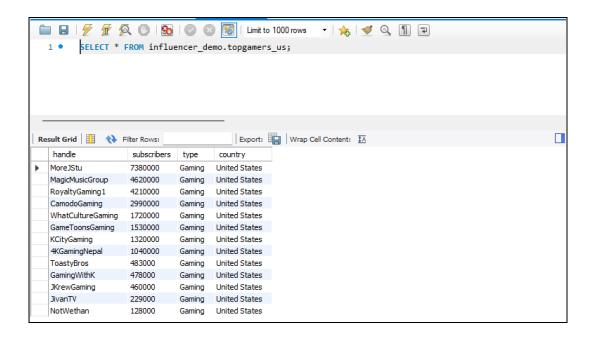
ON a.type = b.id

inner join profile_data_youtube_twitter AS c

ON a.handle = c.handle

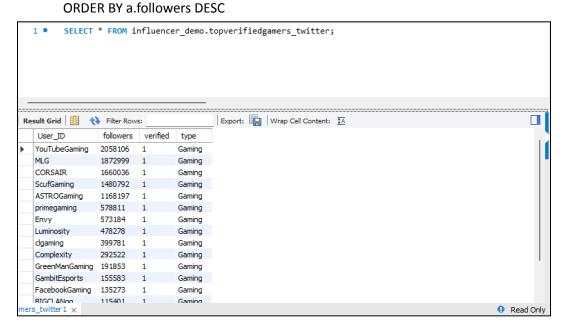
WHERE b.type = "Gaming" AND c.country = "United States"

ORDER BY a.subscribers DESC



3) Top Twitter influencer with verified profiles based on the selected category (Gaming)

CREATE VIEW TopVerifiedGamers_Twitter AS
SELECT a.User_ID, a.followers, a.verified, b.type
FROM profile_data_twitter AS a inner join category AS b
ON a.category = b.id
WHERE b.type = "Gaming" AND a.Verified = "1"



4) Top Twitter influencers Tweets with average retweets of more than 50 based on selected category (News)

SELECT a.User_ID, a.followers, d.description, d.Retweets, c.type
FROM profile_data_twitter AS a inner join tweet_id AS b
ON a.User_ID = b.UserID
inner join tweets as d
ON b.ID = d.tweet_id
inner join category as c
on a.category = c.id
WHERE d.Retweets > 50 AND c.type = "News"
ORDER BY a.followers DESC



5) Name and handle of the YouTuber with the highest view count for selected category (Fashion)

CREATE VIEW HighestViewsFashion_Youtubers AS

SELECT a.name, a.handle, max(b.total_views) AS max_views, c.type

FROM profile_data_youtube_twitter AS a

INNER JOIN youtube_profile_data AS b

ON a.handle = b.handle

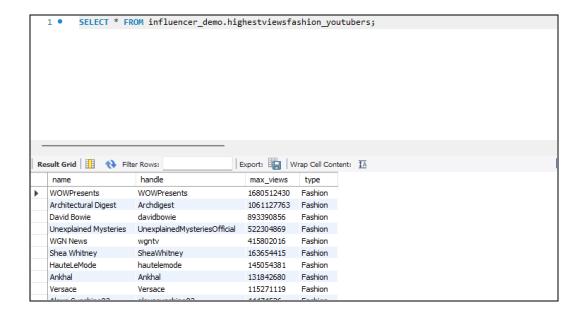
INNER JOIN category AS c

ON b.type = c.id

WHERE c.type = "Fashion"

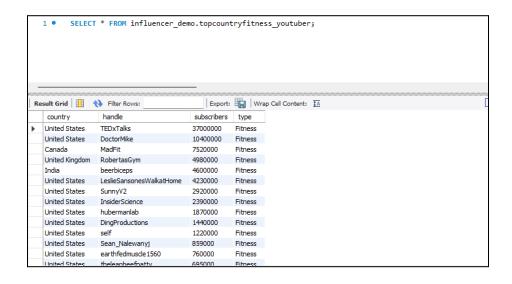
GROUP BY a.name, a.handle

ORDER BY max(b.total_views) DESC



6) Name and Country of the top YouTuber with the highest amount of subscribers for selected category (Fitness)

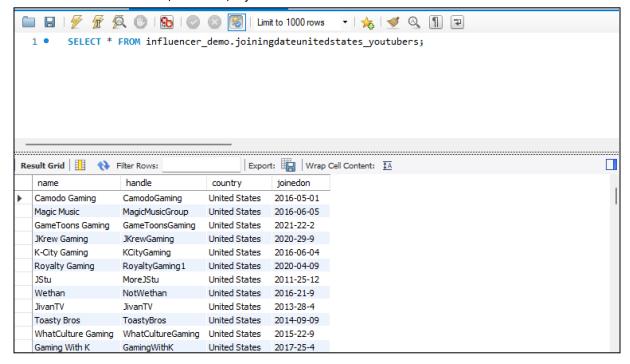
CREATE VIEW TopCountryFitness_Youtuber AS
SELECT a.country, a.handle, MAX(b.subscribers) as subscribers, c.type
FROM profile_data_youtube_twitter AS a
INNER JOIN youtube_profile_data AS b
ON a.handle = b.handle
INNER JOIN category AS c
ON b.type = c.id
WHERE c.type = "Fitness"
GROUP BY a.handle,a.country
ORDER BY MAX(b.subscribers) DESC



7) Join date of the recommended YouTuber based on country (United States).

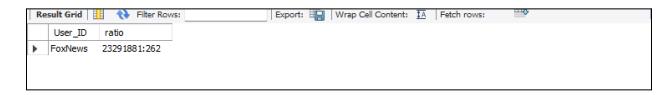
CREATE VIEW JoiningDateUnitedStates_Youtubers AS SELECT a.name, a.handle, a.country, b.joinedon FROM profile_data_youtube_twitter AS a INNER JOIN youtube_profile_data AS b ON a.handle = b.handle WHERE a.country = 'United States'

GROUP BY a.name, a.handle, b.joinedon



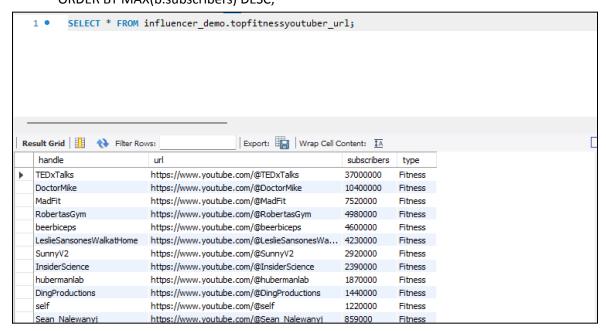
8) Get the followers to following ratio of the particular Twitter influencer

SELECT a.User_ID, CONCAT(a.Followers,':',a.Following) AS ratio FROM profile_data_twitter AS a WHERE a.User_ID = "FoxNews" ORDER BY a.User_ID



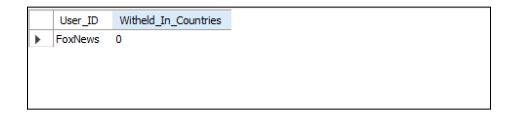
9) Get the website URL of Top Youtubers for a specified category (Fitness)

CREATE VIEW TopFitnessYoutuber_URL AS
SELECT a.handle, a.url, b.subscribers, c.type
FROM profile_data_youtube_twitter AS a
INNER JOIN youtube_profile_data AS b
on a.handle = b.handle
INNER JOIN category AS c
on b.type = c.id
WHERE c.type = "Fitness"
GROUP BY a.handle, a.url, b.subscribers
HAVING MAX(b.subscribers)
ORDER BY MAX(b.subscribers) DESC;



10) To check if the Twitter influencer's profile is withheld from any country

SELECT User_ID, Witheld_In_Countries FROM profile_data_twitter WHERE User_ID = "FoxNews";



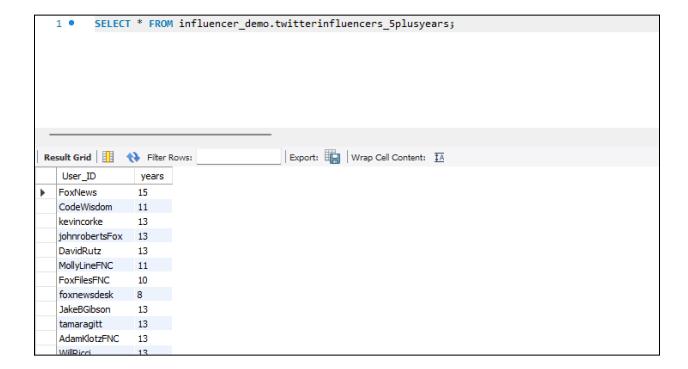
11) Get top influencers who have had a Twitter presence for more than 5 years in a selected category

CREATE VIEW TwitterInfluencers_5Plusyears AS

SELECT User_ID, DATE_FORMAT(FROM_DAYS(DATEDIFF(NOW(),Created_At)), '%Y') + 0 AS 'years'

FROM profile_data_twitter

WHERE DATE_FORMAT(FROM_DAYS(DATEDIFF(NOW(),`Created_At`)), '%Y') + 0 >5;



12) Types of Youtubers sorted by countries

CREATE VIEW youtuberTypes_country AS

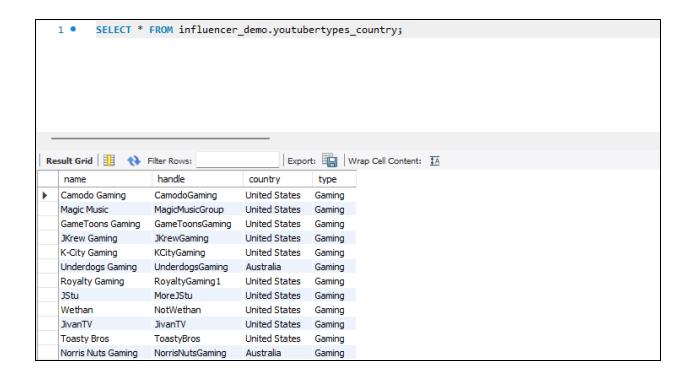
SELECT a.name, a.handle, a.country, c.type from

profile_data_youtube_twitter AS a INNER JOIN youtube_profile_data AS b

ON a.handle = b.handle

INNER JOIN category AS c

ON b.type = c.id



13) Top Twitter influencers Tweets with likes more than 1000 based on selected category (News)

Create view CategoryLikesMoreThan AS

SELECT a.User_ID, a.followers, d.description, d.likes, c.type

FROM profile_data_twitter AS a inner join tweet_id AS b

ON a.User_ID = b.UserID

inner join tweets as d

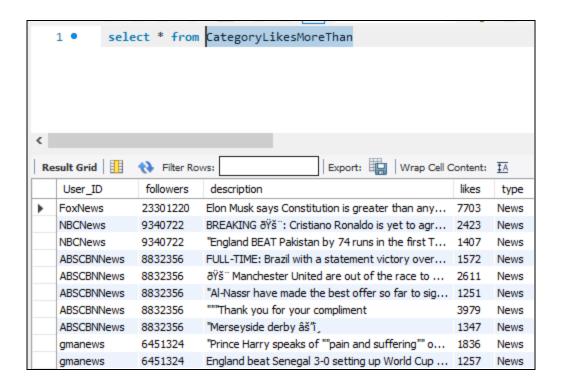
ON b.ID = d.tweet_id

inner join category as c

on a.category = c.id

WHERE d.likes > 1000 AND c.type = "News"

ORDER BY a.followers DESC



14) Top Twitter Influencers with more than 10 tweets count in the last 24 hours for a particular category(News)

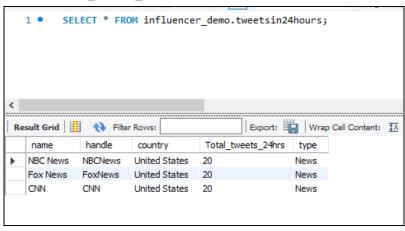
Create view TweetsIn24hours AS

SELECT a.name, a.handle, a.country, b.Total_tweets_24hrs, c.type

FROM profile_data_youtube_twitter AS a
inner join profile_data_twitter AS b

ON a.handle = b.User_ID
inner join category as c
on b.category = c.id and c.type = "News"

WHERE b.Total_tweets_24hrs >= 20



15) Complete data for a particular Youtuber including Total views, subscribers

SELECT c.name, a.handle, a.subscribers, a.total_views, c.country
FROM youtube_profile_data AS a
INNER JOIN profile_data_youtube_twitter AS c
ON a.handle = c.handle
WHERE a.handle = "CamodoGaming"



Data Insights with Visualisations

We have further used the above cleaned, normalized data to form data summaries of each table

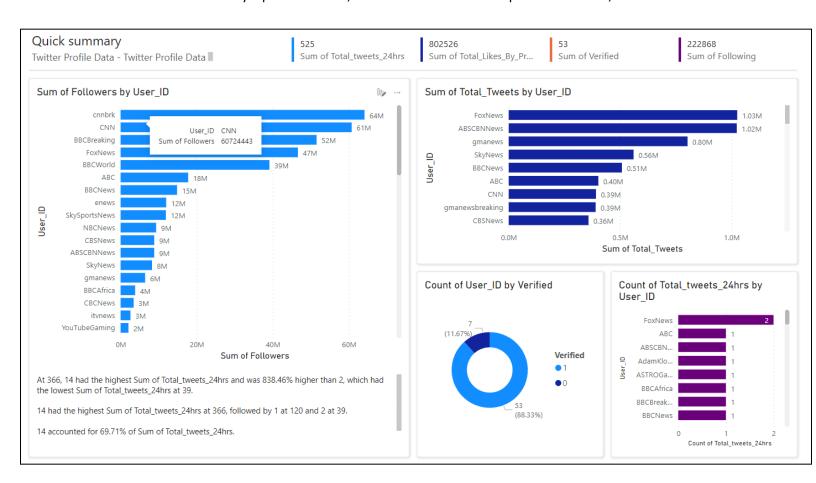
1) Table Name: twitter profile data

Link:

https://app.powerbi.com/links/mMhQB1-8SX?ctid=a8eec281-aaa3-4dae-ac9b-9a398b9215e7&pbi_source=linkShare

Insights:

The below visual depicts twitter profile data and shows various twitter handles, their data, sum of total tweets by a particular user, checks whether the users profile is verified, etc



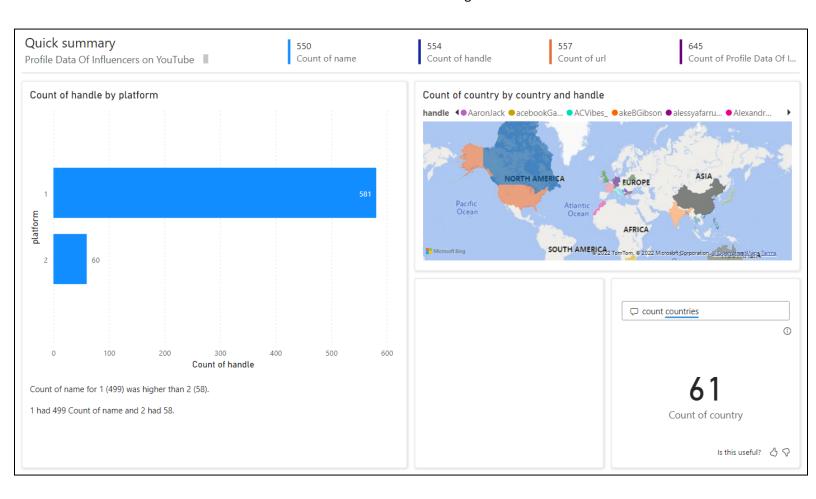
2) Table Name: profile_data

Link:

https://app.powerbi.com/links/y7cVfh0STN?ctid=a8eec281-aaa3-4dae-ac9b-9a398b9215e7&pbi_source=linkShare

Insights:

The below shows visuals of platform and number of handles collected for the platforms. Here 1 in platform represents youtube and 2 represents twitter. The map depicts handles and countries and the total count of countries for which data is brought



3) Table Name: youtube_profile_data

Link:

https://app.powerbi.com/links/60DQeKOmCc?ctid=a8eec281-aaa3-4dae-ac9b-9a398b9215e7&pbi_source=linkShare&bookmarkGuid=cb529969-5984-4ba0-9a96-136a1d134807

Insights:

The below visual shows the handles vs total subscribers of the account (this can further be verified online to match data on YouTube dated: 1st December, 2022)

It also compares category and different accounts in that category, average subscribers in a particular category, etc



4) Table Name: tweets

Link:

https://app.powerbi.com/links/60DQeKOmCc?ctid=a8eec281-aaa3-4dae-ac9b-9a398b9215e7&pbi_source=linkShare

Insights:

The below shows visuals of Twitter tweets of various profiles, it depicts twitter user ID against the total likes and retweets on the account, it also shows the total likes the profile has got and the average retweets the account gets on posts

