

## ▼ DSBDA Assignment 4

### Details

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### Problem Statement

Perform the following operations using Python on the Facebook metrics data sets

1. Create data subsets
2. Merge Data
3. Sort Data
4. Transposing Data
5. Shape and reshape Data

### Implementation details

1. Dataset URL : <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Facebook+metrics>
2. Python version : 3.7.4
3. Imports :
  1. pandas
  2. numpy
  3. matplotlib
  4. seaborn
4. conda environment : base

### Dataset details

1. Given dataset is a representative of some of the Facebook metrics which are associated with the posts on social media.
2. These metrics are indicative of the engagement of the users with the corresponding post.
3. It includes various types of posts and their details

```
!python --version
```

Python 3.7.4

## ▼ Importing required libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set()
%matplotlib inline
```

## ▼ Reading the dataset

```
# Reading the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv("../dataset_Facebook.csv", sep=";")
dataset.head()
```

	Page total likes	Type	Category	Post Month	Post Weekday	Post Hour	Paid	Lifetime Post Total Reach	Lifetime Post Total Impressions	Lif En
0	139441	Photo	2	12	4	3	0.0	2752	5091	
1	139441	Status	2	12	2	10	0.0	10460	10057	

## ▼ Dataset metadata

```
# Shape of the dataset
dataset.shape
```

```
(500, 19)
```

```
dataset.describe(include="all")
```

	Page total likes	Type	Category	Post Month	Post Weekday	Post Hour	Paid
count	500.000000	500	500.000000	500.000000	500.000000	500.000000	499.000000
unique	NaN	4	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	Photo	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	426	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	123194.176000	NaN	1.880000	7.038000	4.150000	7.840000	0.276000
std	16272.813214	NaN	0.852675	3.307936	2.030701	4.368589	0.446000
min	81370.000000	NaN	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000

dataset.dtypes

```

Page total likes      int64
Type                  object
Category              int64
Post Month            int64
Post Weekday          int64
Post Hour             int64
Paid                  float64
Lifetime Post Total Reach      int64
Lifetime Post Total Impressions int64
Lifetime Engaged Users        int64
Lifetime Post Consumers        int64
Lifetime Post Consumptions    int64
Lifetime Post Impressions by people who have liked your Page int64
Lifetime Post reach by people who like your Page      int64
Lifetime People who have liked your Page and engaged with your post int64
comment               int64
like                  float64
share                 float64
Total Interactions    int64
dtype: object

```

## Note :

1. There are 500 data points with 19 features.

## ▼ Preprocessing the data

### ▼ 1. Dropping null values

```
dataset.isnull().sum()
```

Page total likes	0
Type	0
Category	0
Post Month	0
Post Weekday	0
Post Hour	0
Paid	1
Lifetime Post Total Reach	0
Lifetime Post Total Impressions	0
Lifetime Engaged Users	0
Lifetime Post Consumers	0
Lifetime Post Consumptions	0
Lifetime Post Impressions by people who have liked your Page	0
Lifetime Post reach by people who like your Page	0
Lifetime People who have liked your Page and engaged with your post	0
comment	0
like	1
share	4
Total Interactions	0
dtype: int64	

## ▼ Note :

1. As seen above, there are null values in the dataset which can be either dropped or replaced

```
# Dropping rows with null values
dataset = dataset.dropna()
dataset.shape
```

```
(495, 19)
```

```
# Testing data for null values
dataset.isnull().sum()
```

Page total likes	0
Type	0
Category	0
Post Month	0
Post Weekday	0
Post Hour	0
Paid	0
Lifetime Post Total Reach	0
Lifetime Post Total Impressions	0
Lifetime Engaged Users	0
Lifetime Post Consumers	0
Lifetime Post Consumptions	0
Lifetime Post Impressions by people who have liked your Page	0
Lifetime Post reach by people who like your Page	0
Lifetime People who have liked your Page and engaged with your post	0
comment	0

```
like                                0
share                              0
Total Interactions                 0
dtype: int64
```

All null value data points dropped

## 2. Generating subsets on the basis of type

### ▼ Identifying unique values in the "Type" column

```
unique_type_entries = dataset["Type"].unique()
```

```
unique_type_entries
```

```
array(['Photo', 'Status', 'Link', 'Video'], dtype=object)
```

### ▼ Generating subsets

```
photo_subset = dataset[dataset["Type"] == "Photo"]
status_subset = dataset[dataset["Type"] == "Status"]
link_subset = dataset[dataset["Type"] == "Link"]
video_subset = dataset[dataset["Type"] == "Video"]
```

### ▼ Shape of subsets

```
print("Photo Subset shape : ", photo_subset.shape)
print("Status Subset shape : ", status_subset.shape)
print("Link Subset shape : ", link_subset.shape)
print("Video Subset shape : ", video_subset.shape)
```

```
Photo Subset shape : (421, 19)
Status Subset shape : (45, 19)
Link Subset shape : (22, 19)
Video Subset shape : (7, 19)
```

### ▼ Graphical representation of distribution of each subset

```
# Gathering distribution data
distribution_frequencies = [
    photo_subset.shape[0],
```

```

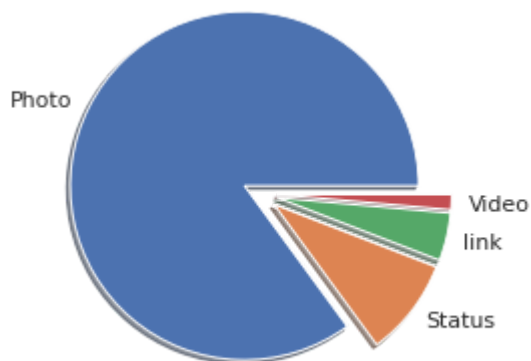
status_subset.shape[0],
link_subset.shape[0],
video_subset.shape[0],
]

# Generating legend for pie chart
legend = [
    "Photo",
    "Status",
    "link",
    "Video"
]

# Defining explode values
explode = [0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1]

# Generating and displaying piechart
plt.pie(
    x=distribution_frequencies,
    labels=legend,
    shadow=True,
    explode=explode
)
plt.show()

```



## ▶ Comparing subsets

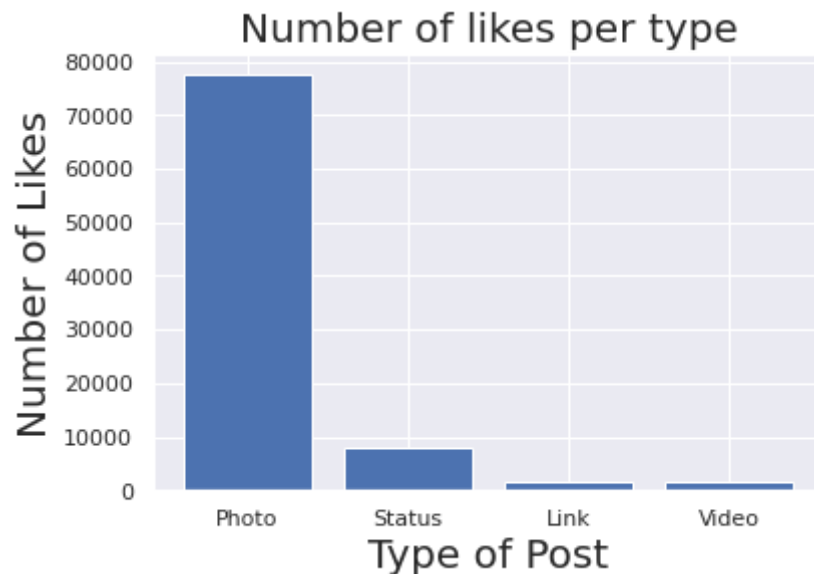
### a) Likes per subset

```

# Calculating Likes per subset
likes_data = [
    int(photo_subset["like"].sum()),
    int(status_subset["like"].sum()),
    int(link_subset["like"].sum()),
    int(video_subset["like"].sum()),
]

```

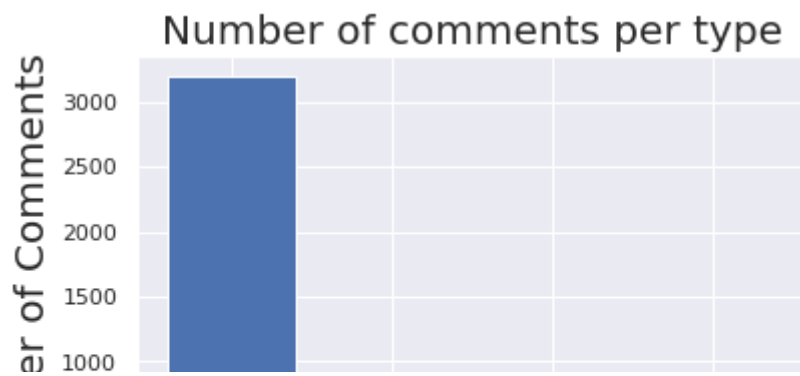
```
# Generating and displaying bar chart
plt.bar(
    x=["Photo", "Status", "Link", "Video"],
    height=likes_data
)
plt.xlabel("Type of Post", fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("Number of Likes", fontsize=20)
plt.title("Number of likes per type", fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



## ▼ b) Comments per subset

```
# Calculating Likes per subset
comments_data = [
    int(photo_subset["comment"].sum()),
    int(status_subset["comment"].sum()),
    int(link_subset["comment"].sum()),
    int(video_subset["comment"].sum()),
]

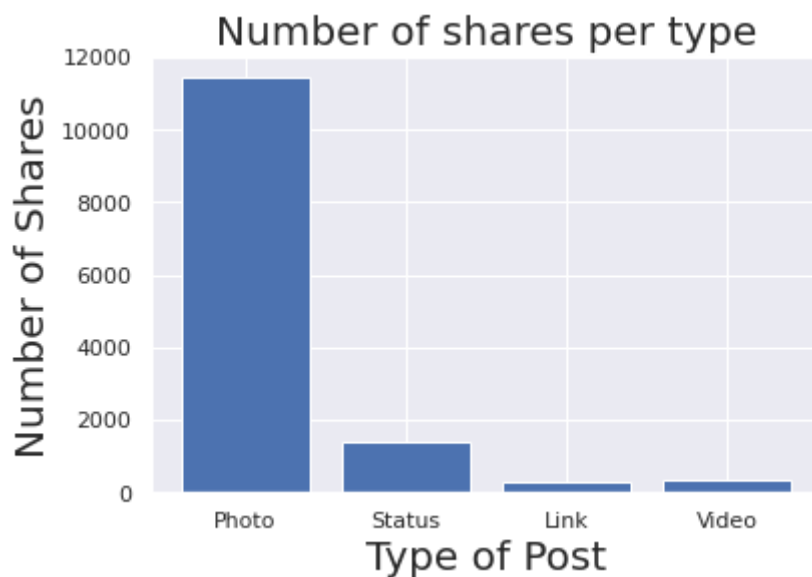
# Generating and displaying bar chart
plt.bar(
    x=["Photo", "Status", "Link", "Video"],
    height=comments_data
)
plt.xlabel("Type of Post", fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("Number of Comments", fontsize=20)
plt.title("Number of comments per type", fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



### ▼ c) Shares per subset

```
# Calculating Likes per subset
shares_data = [
    int(photo_subset["share"].sum()),
    int(status_subset["share"].sum()),
    int(link_subset["share"].sum()),
    int(video_subset["share"].sum()),
]

# Generating and displaying bar chart
plt.bar(
    x=["Photo", "Status", "Link", "Video"],
    height=shares_data
)
plt.xlabel("Type of Post", fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel("Number of Shares", fontsize=20)
plt.title("Number of shares per type", fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



### ▼ Exploratory analysis for Photos subset



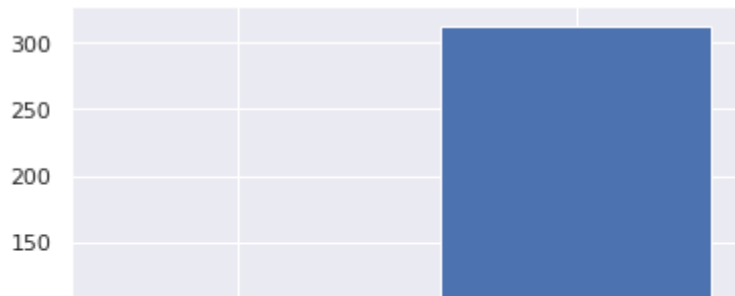
```
# Statistical description of numerical subset
photo_subset.describe(include="all")
```

	Page	total	Type	Category	Post	Post	Post	Hour	F
	likes				Month	Weekday			
<b>count</b>	421.000000	421		421.000000	421.000000	421.000000	421.000000	421.000000	421.000000
<b>unique</b>	NaN	1		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
<b>top</b>	NaN	Photo		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
<b>freq</b>	NaN	421		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
<b>mean</b>	122319.612827	NaN		1.926366	6.790974	4.087886	8.004751	0.282	0.282
<b>std</b>	16242.669134	NaN		0.884681	3.228447	2.056203	4.432561	0.450	0.450
<b>min</b>	81370.000000	NaN		1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000	0.000
<b>25%</b>	109670.000000	NaN		1.000000	4.000000	2.000000	3.000000	0.000	0.000
<b>50%</b>	128032.000000	NaN		2.000000	7.000000	4.000000	9.000000	0.000	0.000
<b>75%</b>	136013.000000	NaN		3.000000	10.000000	6.000000	11.000000	1.000	1.000
<b>max</b>	139441.000000	NaN		3.000000	12.000000	7.000000	23.000000	1.000	1.000

```
# Number of posts with more than and less than average likes
mean_photo_likes = photo_subset["like"].mean()
above_average_photo_likes = photo_subset[photo_subset["like"] >= mean_photo_likes]
below_average_photo_likes = photo_subset[photo_subset["like"] < mean_photo_likes]
print("Average likes : ", mean_photo_likes)
print("Above average photo likes : ", above_average_photo_likes.shape[0])
print("Below average photo likes : ", below_average_photo_likes.shape[0])

# Graphical representation
plt.bar(
    x=["Above average", "Below average"],
    height=[
        above_average_photo_likes.shape[0],
        below_average_photo_likes.shape[0]
    ]
)
plt.show()
```

Average likes : 184.0665083135392  
Above average photo likes : 109  
Below average photo likes : 312

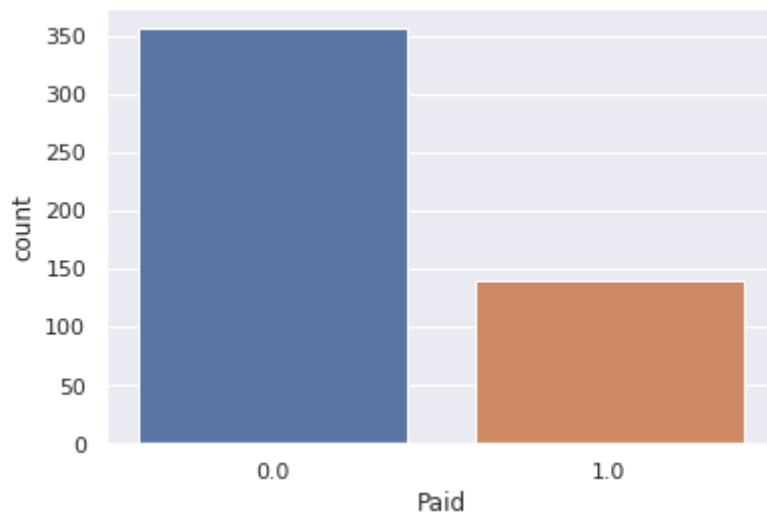


```
photo_subset["Paid"].unique()
```

```
array([0., 1.])
```

~ Above average Below average

```
# Counting number of paid and unpaid posts  
sns.countplot(x=dataset["Paid"])  
plt.show()
```



### ▼ 3. Transpose of data

Note :

1. The smallest subset is considered for transposing

```
# Shape of data before transposing  
print("Shape of Video subset : ", video_subset.shape)
```

```
Shape of Video subset : (7, 19)
```

```
# Transposing data  
video_subset_transpose = video_subset.transpose()
```

```
# Shape of data after transposing
```

```
print("Shape of Video subset transpose: ", video_subset_transpose.shape)
```

Shape of Video subset transpose: (19, 7)

video\_subset\_transpose

	29	55	71	74	183	243	277
<b>Page total likes</b>	138895	138329	137893	137893	134879	130791	126424
<b>Type</b>	Video	Video	Video	Video	Video	Video	Video
<b>Category</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Post Month</b>	12	11	11	11	9	7	6
<b>Post Weekday</b>	4	6	5	3	2	3	2
<b>Post Hour</b>	11	2	3	11	10	11	13
<b>Paid</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
<b>Lifetime Post Total Reach</b>	36208	16416	100768	13544	30624	21872	139008
<b>Lifetime Post Total Impressions</b>	61262	31950	220447	30235	56950	40413	277100
<b>Lifetime Engaged Users</b>	1141	459	2101	517	2080	3872	1779
<b>Lifetime Post Consumers</b>	1068	411	1735	458	1956	3822	1643
<b>Lifetime Post Consumptions</b>	1728	539	2331	667	3253	7327	2356
<b>Lifetime Post Impressions by people who have liked your Page</b>	30131	21436	59658	26622	32033	24667	107502
<b>Lifetime Post reach by people who like your Page</b>	14112	9568	18880	11760	15744	12920	38720
<b>Lifetime People who have liked your Page and engaged with your post</b>	559	363	885	447	1376	2218	1008
<b>comment</b>	18	2	17	2	6	18	23

## ▼ 4. Merging data

Note :

1. For performing merging operation, 2 subsets of the given dataset are considered (Photo and video subset)

```
print("Shape of photo subset : ", photo_subset.shape)
print("Shape of video subset : ", video_subset.shape)
```

Shape of photo subset : (421, 19)

Shape of video subset : (7, 19)

```
# Checking columns of both data subsets
```

```
print("Columns of photo subset : ", photo_subset.columns)
```

```
print("Columns of video subset : ", video_subset.columns)
```

```
Columns of photo subset : Index(['Page total likes', 'Type', 'Category', 'Post Month',
                                'Post Hour', 'Paid', 'Lifetime Post Total Reach',
                                'Lifetime Post Total Impressions', 'Lifetime Engaged Users',
                                'Lifetime Post Consumers', 'Lifetime Post Consumptions',
                                'Lifetime Post Impressions by people who have liked your Page',
                                'Lifetime Post reach by people who like your Page',
                                'Lifetime People who have liked your Page and engaged with your post',
                                'comment', 'like', 'share', 'Total Interactions'],
                                dtype='object')
```

```
Columns of video subset : Index(['Page total likes', 'Type', 'Category', 'Post Month',
                                'Post Hour', 'Paid', 'Lifetime Post Total Reach',
                                'Lifetime Post Total Impressions', 'Lifetime Engaged Users',
                                'Lifetime Post Consumers', 'Lifetime Post Consumptions',
                                'Lifetime Post Impressions by people who have liked your Page',
                                'Lifetime Post reach by people who like your Page',
                                'Lifetime People who have liked your Page and engaged with your post',
                                'comment', 'like', 'share', 'Total Interactions'],
                                dtype='object')
```

```
# Merging the 2 subsets (DataFrames)
```

```
photo_video_merged = pd.merge(
    left=photo_subset,
    right=video_subset,
    on="Paid"
)
```

```
photo_video_merged.head()
```

	Page total likes_x	Type_x	Category_x	Post Month_x	Post Weekday_x	Post Hour_x	Paid	Lifetime Post Total Reach_x	Lifeti Impres
0	139441	Photo	2	12	4	3	0.0	2752	
1	139441	Photo	2	12	4	3	0.0	2752	
2	139441	Photo	2	12	4	3	0.0	2752	
3	139441	Photo	3	12	3	3	0.0	2413	

```
photo_video_merged.shape
```

(1382, 37)

## ▼ 5. Sorting data

Sorting the data on the basis of the number of likes

```
# Sorting the data on the basis of number of likes
likes_sorted_data = dataset.sort_values(by="Page total likes")
```

```
# Displaying the top 5 liked records
likes_sorted_data.head()
```

	Page total likes	Type	Category	Post Month	Post Weekday	Post Hour	Paid	Lifetime Post Total Reach	Lifetime Post Total Impressions	Li E
498	81370	Photo	3	1	4	11	0.0	4156	7564	
497	81370	Photo	1	1	5	2	0.0	2778	7216	

```
# Displaying the bottom 10 liked records
likes_sorted_data.tail(10)
```

	Page total likes	Type	Category	Post Month	Post Weekday	Post Hour	Paid	Lifetime Post Total Reach	Lifetime Post Total Impressions	Li E
4	139441	Photo	2	12	2	3	0.0	7244	13594	
6	139441	Photo	3	12	1	3	1.0	11692	19479	
12	139441	Photo	2	12	5	10	0.0	2847	5133	
8	139441	Status	2	12	7	3	0.0	11844	22538	
9	139441	Photo	3	12	6	10	0.0	4694	8668	
10	139441	Status	2	12	5	10	0.0	21744	42334	
11	139441	Photo	2	12	5	10	0.0	3112	5500	

## ▼ 6. Reshaping the data

Note :

Here, the operations of melt and pivot are used to reshape the data in computer readable format

### Melting

```
# Melting the data on the value variables as type and category
melting_result = pd.melt(
    frame=dataset,
    id_vars="Page total likes",
    value_vars=["Type", "Category"]
)
```

```
melting_result.head()
```

	Page total likes	variable	value
0	139441	Type	Photo
1	139441	Type	Status
2	139441	Type	Photo
3	139441	Type	Photo
4	139441	Type	Photo

```
melting_result.tail()
```

	Page total likes	variable	value
985	85093	Category	3
986	85093	Category	3
987	81370	Category	2
988	81370	Category	1
989	81370	Category	3

```
# Checking shape of melted data
melting_result.shape
```

```
(990, 3)
```

End of Notebook

