

## Conclusion

There are 2550 rows **and** 17 columns **in** our data.

There **is** no missing value **and** the data **is** already cleaned **as** it **is** imported **from** TED website directly. Only the speaker\_occupation was missing, this clearly can be seen **in** msno.matrix graph, but it can be ignored **as** well **as** it won't contribute much to the analysis. We decided to drop them to clear our data.

### Some insights:

'Parrots, the universe and everything' by Douglas Adams has the maximum duration **with** 1.46hr(5256 seconds).

### Observations on views:

Ken Robinson's talk on 'Do Schools Kill Creativity?' is the most popular TED Talk of all time with 47.2 million views. Also, it **is** also one of the oldest talks on the TED website. Robinson's talk is closely followed by Amy Cuddy's talk on "Your Body Language May Shape Who You Are." There are only 2 talks that have surpassed the 40 million mark **and** 4 talks that have crossed the 30 million mark. The average number of views on TED Talks **in** 1.7 million **and** the median number of views **is** 1.12 million. This suggests a very high average level of popularity of TED Talks.

### When we checked the describe method on languages column we found that:

On average, there are 191.6 comments on every TED Talk. We can conclude that the TED Online Community **is** highly involved **in** discussions. There **is** a huge standard deviation associated **with** the comments. In fact, it **is** even larger than the mean suggesting that the measures may be sensitive to outliers. The minimum number of comments on a talk **is** 2 **and** the maximum **is** 6404. The minimum number, could be **as** a result of the talk **is** newly posted **or not** just **not** many people have something to say, also, the talk was **not** popular among viewers.

The correlation matrix on 'views' & 'comments' columns showed that the pearson coefficient **is** slightly more than 0.5. This suggests a medium to strong correlation between the two quantities.

When we grouped by 'comments' & 'duration' **and** sorted values, we realized that:

TED Talks **with** duration less than 2000(seconds) have more comments. Maximum value of comments **is** 6404. The TED Talk **with** maximum comments **is** Militant atheism by Richard Dawkins.

The correlation between comments **and** views **is** 0.53 which suggests a medium correlation between the two quantities. Also, The correlation between duration **and** views **is** 0.048 which **is** quite less **and** suggests very low correlation between the two quantities.

As we saw **from** 'comments' graph, Richard Dawkins' talk on Militant Atheism generated the greatest amount of discussion **and** opinions despite having significantly lesser views than Ken Robinson's talk, which is second in the list.

*This raised some interesting questions of:*

Which talks tend to attract the largest amount of discussion?

To answer this question, we defined a new feature discussion quotient which was simply the ratio of the number of comments to the number of views. Then, we checked which talks have the largest discussion quotient **and** found that extremely interesting insights. Half of the talks **in** the top 10 are on the lines of Faith **and** Religion. Science **and** religion **is** still a very hotly debated topic even **in** the 21st century.

The most discusses talk, though, **is** The Case **for** Same Sex Marriage (which has religious undertones). This **is not** that surprising considering the amount of debate the topic caused back **in** 2009.

The objective of this work was to understand a little about the TED Talks popularity. They are interesting metrics to evaluate a TED Talk **and** this work explored some results of correlation between duration **&** comments, which topics were popular among viewers, talks which are shorter than 30 minutes had more discussion rather than long ones, how people evaluate them **and** what may influence these results.

There are more analyses that could be performed **with** these data. Many of the correlations mentioned **in** this work could be calculated **and** tested. And insights **and** observations could be further explored **and** different models can be built based on them.