

YouTubeStandardization

May 7, 2025

0.0.1 Clean and standardize YouTube trending datasets from different countries

0.1 Load & Inspect Dataset:Global_YouTube_Statistics

```
[3]: import pandas as pd

# Load the Global YouTube Statistics dataset
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\91961\Downloads\Global_YouTube_Statistics.csv",
                 encoding="latin1")

# Show column names & first few rows
print(df.head())
print(df.info())

# Check for missing values
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

	rank	Youtuber	subscribers	video views	\
0	1	T-Series	245000000	2.280000e+11	
1	2	YouTube Movies	170000000	0.000000e+00	
2	3	MrBeast	166000000	2.836884e+10	
3	4	Cocomelon - Nursery Rhymes	162000000	1.640000e+11	
4	5	SET India	159000000	1.480000e+11	

	category	Title	uploads	Country	\
0	Music	T-Series	20082	India	
1	Film & Animation	youtubemovies	1	United States	
2	Entertainment	MrBeast	741	United States	
3	Education	Cocomelon - Nursery Rhymes	966	United States	
4	Shows	SET India	116536	India	

	Abbreviation	channel_type	...	subscribers_for_last_30_days	\
0	IN	Music	...	2000000.0	
1	US	Games	...	NaN	
2	US	Entertainment	...	8000000.0	
3	US	Education	...	1000000.0	
4	IN	Entertainment	...	1000000.0	

	created_year	created_month	created_date	\
--	--------------	---------------	--------------	---

0	2006.0	Mar	13.0
1	2006.0	Mar	5.0
2	2012.0	Feb	20.0
3	2006.0	Sep	1.0
4	2006.0	Sep	20.0

	Gross tertiary education enrollment (%)	Population	Unemployment rate \
0	28.1	1.366418e+09	5.36
1	88.2	3.282395e+08	14.70
2	88.2	3.282395e+08	14.70
3	88.2	3.282395e+08	14.70
4	28.1	1.366418e+09	5.36

	Urban_population	Latitude	Longitude
0	471031528.0	20.593684	78.962880
1	270663028.0	37.090240	-95.712891
2	270663028.0	37.090240	-95.712891
3	270663028.0	37.090240	-95.712891
4	471031528.0	20.593684	78.962880

[5 rows x 28 columns]

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 995 entries, 0 to 994

Data columns (total 28 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----
0	rank	995 non-null	int64
1	Youtuber	995 non-null	object
2	subscribers	995 non-null	int64
3	video_views	995 non-null	float64
4	category	949 non-null	object
5	Title	995 non-null	object
6	uploads	995 non-null	int64
7	Country	873 non-null	object
8	Abbreviation	873 non-null	object
9	channel_type	965 non-null	object
10	video_views_rank	994 non-null	float64
11	country_rank	879 non-null	float64
12	channel_type_rank	962 non-null	float64
13	video_views_for_the_last_30_days	939 non-null	float64
14	lowest_monthly_earnings	995 non-null	float64
15	highest_monthly_earnings	995 non-null	float64
16	lowest_yearly_earnings	995 non-null	float64
17	highest_yearly_earnings	995 non-null	float64
18	subscribers_for_last_30_days	658 non-null	float64
19	created_year	990 non-null	float64
20	created_month	990 non-null	object
21	created_date	990 non-null	float64

```

22 Gross tertiary education enrollment (%) 872 non-null float64
23 Population 872 non-null float64
24 Unemployment rate 872 non-null float64
25 Urban_population 872 non-null float64
26 Latitude 872 non-null float64
27 Longitude 872 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(18), int64(3), object(7)
memory usage: 217.8+ KB
None
rank 0
Youtuber 0
subscribers 0
video views 0
category 46
Title 0
uploads 0
Country 122
Abbreviation 122
channel_type 30
video_views_rank 1
country_rank 116
channel_type_rank 33
video_views_for_the_last_30_days 56
lowest_monthly_earnings 0
highest_monthly_earnings 0
lowest_yearly_earnings 0
highest_yearly_earnings 0
subscribers_for_last_30_days 337
created_year 5
created_month 5
created_date 5
Gross tertiary education enrollment (%) 123
Population 123
Unemployment rate 123
Urban_population 123
Latitude 123
Longitude 123
dtype: int64

```

0.1.1 Observations from the Dataset

Country and Abbreviation have 122 missing values, which need filling or standardization. category has 46 missing values, which we'll handle appropriately. created_date is stored as float, so we need to convert it to a proper date format. Several columns like subscribers_for_last_30_days, video_views_for_the_last_30_days, Population, and Urban_population also have missing values.

0.1.2 Cleaning & Standardizing Country Names

0.2 Fill Missing Country Names Using Abbreviations

1 Some missing countries might have valid Abbreviation, so we can fill those gaps:

```
[9]: df.loc[df["Country"].isnull(), "Country"] = df["Abbreviation"]
```

1.0.1 Identify Which Countries Are Still Missing

Run this code to check which rows still have missing country names

```
[11]: print(df["Country"].isnull().sum())
```

122

```
[13]: print(df[df["Country"].isnull()])
```

	rank		Youtuber	subscribers \
5	6		Music	119000000
12	13		Gaming	93600000
14	15		Goldmines	86900000
38	39	LooLoo Kids - Nursery Rhymes and Children's Songs		54000000
48	49		Badabun	46800000
..
958	959		Troom Troom PT	12500000
967	968		Troom Troom Indonesia	12500000
972	973		Hero Movies 2023	12400000
985	986		TKOR	12400000
986	987		ANNA KOVA	12400000

	video views	category \
5	0.000000e+00	NaN
12	0.000000e+00	NaN
14	2.411823e+10	Film & Animation
38	3.231243e+10	Music
48	1.939805e+10	Entertainment
..
958	4.384178e+09	Howto & Style
967	5.379684e+09	People & Blogs
972	1.689091e+09	People & Blogs
985	3.392023e+09	Education
986	1.395959e+10	People & Blogs

	Title	uploads	Country \
5	Music	0	NaN
12	Gaming	0	NaN
14	goldmines	1	NaN

38	LooLoo Kids - Nursery Rhymes and Children's i	11	NaN
48	badabun	1	NaN
..
958	Troom Troom PT	2738	NaN
967	TROOM TROOM INDONESIA	8	NaN
972	Hero Movies 2023	689	NaN
985	TKoR	0	NaN
986	annakova	1	NaN

	Abbreviation	channel_type	...	subscribers_for_last_30_days	\
5	NaN	Music	...	NaN	
12	NaN	Games	...	NaN	
14	NaN	Music	...	NaN	
38	NaN	NaN	...	NaN	
48	NaN	Music	...	75.0	
..	
958	NaN	Howto	...	NaN	
967	NaN	People	...	NaN	
972	NaN	People	...	NaN	
985	NaN	People	...	NaN	
986	NaN	Film	...	NaN	

	created_year	created_month	created_date	\
5	2013.0	Sep	24.0	
12	2013.0	Dec	15.0	
14	2006.0	Aug	15.0	
38	2016.0	Nov	29.0	
48	2007.0	Jul	21.0	
..	
958	2015.0	Apr	19.0	
967	2020.0	Jul	29.0	
972	2017.0	Feb	22.0	
985	2006.0	Aug	16.0	
986	2006.0	Jun	18.0	

	Gross tertiary education enrollment (%)	Population	Unemployment rate	\
5	NaN	NaN	NaN	
12	NaN	NaN	NaN	
14	NaN	NaN	NaN	
38	NaN	NaN	NaN	
48	NaN	NaN	NaN	
..	
958	NaN	NaN	NaN	
967	NaN	NaN	NaN	
972	NaN	NaN	NaN	
985	NaN	NaN	NaN	
986	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	Urban_population	Latitude	Longitude
5	NaN	NaN	NaN
12	NaN	NaN	NaN
14	NaN	NaN	NaN
38	NaN	NaN	NaN
48	NaN	NaN	NaN
..
958	NaN	NaN	NaN
967	NaN	NaN	NaN
972	NaN	NaN	NaN
985	NaN	NaN	NaN
986	NaN	NaN	NaN

[122 rows x 28 columns]

```
[ ]: Identify Patterns in Missing Country Data
From your output, we observe: Some missing values belong to categories like
↳ "Music" or "Gaming."
↳ Abbreviation is also missing in many cases, meaning we can't rely on it to
↳ fill country names.
Let's first count missing values in the Abbreviation column:
```

```
[15]: print(df["Abbreviation"].isnull().sum())
```

122

1.0.2 Assign Country Values Using Known Patterns

Since certain YouTubers are well-known in specific countries, we'll manually map them where possible:

```
[17]: # Assign country values based on known creators
df.loc[df["Title"].str.contains("T-Series", case=False, na=False), "Country"] =
↳ "India"
df.loc[df["Title"].str.contains("MrBeast", case=False, na=False), "Country"] =
↳ "United States"
df.loc[df["Title"].str.contains("SET India", case=False, na=False), "Country"] =
↳ "India"
df.loc[df["Title"].str.contains("Gaming", case=False, na=False), "Country"] =
↳ "Various"
df.loc[df["Title"].str.contains("Music", case=False, na=False), "Country"] =
↳ "Various"
df.loc[df["Title"].str.contains("YouTube Movies", case=False, na=False),
↳ "Country"] = "United States"
```

1.0.3 Assign Unknown for Remaining Missing Values

If some rows still don't have a clear country, we temporarily fill them with "Unknown" so we can manually review later:

```
[21]: df.loc[df["Country"].isnull(), "Country"] = "Unknown"
```

```
[23]: print(df["Country"].isnull().sum())
```

0

1.0.4 all missing country values are handled, your dataset is clean and standardized for country-wise analysis.

Standardizing Category Names ## Since some category values are missing or inconsistent, we'll ensure proper formatting: 1 Check for missing categories

```
[25]: print(df["category"].isnull().sum())
```

46

2 2 Fill missing values with “Unknown” or “Other” if needed

```
[29]: df.loc[df["category"].isnull(), "category"] = "Unknown"
```

```
[31]: print(df["category"].isnull().sum())
```

0

2.0.1 Standardize capitalization & spacing

```
[34]: df["category"] = df["category"].str.strip().str.title() # Makes "music" → "Music"
```

2.0.2 Verify changes

```
[36]: print(df["category"].unique()) # Check consistency
```

```
['Music' 'Film & Animation' 'Entertainment' 'Education' 'Shows' 'Unknown'
 'People & Blogs' 'Gaming' 'Sports' 'Howto & Style' 'News & Politics'
 'Comedy' 'Trailers' 'Nonprofits & Activism' 'Science & Technology'
 'Movies' 'Pets & Animals' 'Autos & Vehicles' 'Travel & Events']
```

2.0.3 Standardizing Date Formats

Since created_date and trending_date are stored as floats, let's convert them into proper date formats for consistency. ## Step 1.1: Convert created_date to DateTime

```
[48]: print(df["created_date"].head(20)) # Check first 20 values
```

```
0    1970-01-01 00:00:00.0000000013
1    1970-01-01 00:00:00.0000000005
2    1970-01-01 00:00:00.0000000020
3    1970-01-01 00:00:00.0000000001
4    1970-01-01 00:00:00.0000000020
```

```

5    1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000024
6    1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000012
7    1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000029
8    1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000014
9    1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000023
10   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000012
11   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000011
12   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000015
13   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000029
14   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000015
15   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000004
16   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000027
17   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000017
18   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000030
19   1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000015
Name: created_date, dtype: datetime64[ns]

```

2.0.4 This confirms that the original date conversion was incorrect, likely due to the float values being misinterpreted as timestamps, causing them to default to 1970-01-01.

2.0.5 Reconstruct created_date Using created_year & created_month

2.0.6 Since we have separate columns for year and month, we can correctly rebuild the date:

```

[52]: df["created_date_fixed"] = pd.to_datetime(
        df["created_year"].astype(str) + "-" + df["created_month"].astype(str) +
        ↪ "-01",
        format="%Y-%b-%d", # Explicitly define format
        errors="coerce"
    )

```

2.0.7 What This Does:

Ensures created_year is treated as a 4-digit year (YYYY). created_month is treated as a month abbreviation (Jan, Feb, etc.). Day is set to 01 by default for consistency.

2.0.8 Verify Correct Date Formatting

```

[54]: print(df[["created_date_fixed"]].head())
      print(df.info()) # Ensure created_date_fixed is datetime64[ns]

```

```

      created_date_fixed
0                    NaT
1                    NaT
2                    NaT
3                    NaT
4                    NaT

```



```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 995 entries, 0 to 994
Data columns (total 29 columns):
#   Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   rank                                       995 non-null    int64
1   Youtuber                                 995 non-null    object
2   subscribers                              995 non-null    int64
3   video views                             995 non-null    float64
4   category                                 995 non-null    object
5   Title                                    995 non-null    object
6   uploads                                  995 non-null    int64
7   Country                                  995 non-null    object
8   Abbreviation                            873 non-null    object
9   channel_type                            965 non-null    object
10  video_views_rank                         994 non-null    float64
11  country_rank                            879 non-null    float64
12  channel_type_rank                       962 non-null    float64
13  video_views_for_the_last_30_days        939 non-null    float64
14  lowest_monthly_earnings                 995 non-null    float64
15  highest_monthly_earnings               995 non-null    float64
16  lowest_yearly_earnings                 995 non-null    float64
17  highest_yearly_earnings                 995 non-null    float64
18  subscribers_for_last_30_days            658 non-null    float64
19  created_year                           990 non-null    float64
20  created_month                          990 non-null    object
21  created_date                           990 non-null    datetime64[ns]
22  Gross tertiary education enrollment (%) 872 non-null    float64
23  Population                             872 non-null    float64
24  Unemployment rate                      872 non-null    float64
25  Urban_population                       872 non-null    float64
26  Latitude                               872 non-null    float64
27  Longitude                              872 non-null    float64
28  created_date_fixed                      0 non-null      datetime64[ns]
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(17), int64(3), object(7)
memory usage: 225.6+ KB
None

```

```
[42]: print(df.columns)
```

```

Index(['rank', 'Youtuber', 'subscribers', 'video views', 'category', 'Title',
      'uploads', 'Country', 'Abbreviation', 'channel_type',
      'video_views_rank', 'country_rank', 'channel_type_rank',
      'video_views_for_the_last_30_days', 'lowest_monthly_earnings',
      'highest_monthly_earnings', 'lowest_yearly_earnings',
      'highest_yearly_earnings', 'subscribers_for_last_30_days',
      'created_year', 'created_month', 'created_date',
      'Gross tertiary education enrollment (%)', 'Population',

```

```
    'Unemployment rate', 'Urban_population', 'Latitude', 'Longitude'],
    dtype='object')
```

2.0.9 Check created_year and created_month Formats

```
[56]: print(df[["created_year", "created_month"]].head(20))
```

```

    created_year created_month
0         2006.0           Mar
1         2006.0           Mar
2         2012.0           Feb
3         2006.0           Sep
4         2006.0           Sep
5         2013.0           Sep
6         2015.0           May
7         2010.0           Apr
8         2016.0           Jan
9         2018.0           Apr
10        2014.0           Mar
11        2007.0           May
12        2013.0           Dec
13        2016.0           Jun
14        2006.0           Aug
15        2007.0           Aug
16        2020.0           Jul
17        2012.0           Dec
18        2006.0           Jan
19        2007.0           Jan
```

2.0.10 Convert created_year fom Float to Integer

```
[58]: df["created_year"] = df["created_year"].astype("Int64") # Converts to integer
      ↪format
```

2.0.11 Convert created_month to Numeric Format

```
[61]: month_mapping = {
      "Jan": "01", "Feb": "02", "Mar": "03", "Apr": "04", "May": "05", "Jun": "06",
      "Jul": "07", "Aug": "08", "Sep": "09", "Oct": "10", "Nov": "11", "Dec": "12"
    }

df["created_month"] = df["created_month"].replace(month_mapping)
```

3 Reconstruct created_date Properly

```
[63]: df["created_date_fixed"] = pd.to_datetime(
        df["created_year"].astype(str) + "-" + df["created_month"].astype(str) + "-" +
        df["created_day"].astype(str) + "-01",
        format="%Y-%m-%d",
        errors="coerce"
    )
```

3.1 Check if created_date_fixed contains valid dates

```
[65]: print(df[["created_date_fixed"]].head())
```

```
      created_date_fixed
0      2006-03-01
1      2006-03-01
2      2012-02-01
3      2006-09-01
4      2006-09-01
```

```
[69]: ### Since created_date_fixed is now accurate, let's finalize the cleanup:
      # Drop the old incorrect created_date column
      df.drop(columns=["created_date"], inplace=True)

      # Rename created_date_fixed to created_date for consistency
      df.rename(columns={"created_date_fixed": "created_date"}, inplace=True)

      # Verify the final date format
      print(df[["created_date"]].head())
      print(df.info()) # Ensure `created_date` is now in datetime format
```

```
      created_date
0      2006-03-01
1      2006-03-01
2      2012-02-01
3      2006-09-01
4      2006-09-01
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 995 entries, 0 to 994
Data columns (total 28 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   rank                  995 non-null    int64
 1   Youtuber              995 non-null    object
 2   subscribers           995 non-null    int64
 3   video_views           995 non-null    float64
```

```

4   category          995 non-null    object
5   Title             995 non-null    object
6   uploads           995 non-null    int64
7   Country           995 non-null    object
8   Abbreviation      873 non-null    object
9   channel_type      965 non-null    object
10  video_views_rank   994 non-null    float64
11  country_rank       879 non-null    float64
12  channel_type_rank  962 non-null    float64
13  video_views_for_the_last_30_days  939 non-null    float64
14  lowest_monthly_earnings  995 non-null    float64
15  highest_monthly_earnings  995 non-null    float64
16  lowest_yearly_earnings  995 non-null    float64
17  highest_yearly_earnings  995 non-null    float64
18  subscribers_for_last_30_days  658 non-null    float64
19  created_year       990 non-null    Int64
20  created_month      990 non-null    object
21  Gross tertiary education enrollment (%)  872 non-null    float64
22  Population         872 non-null    float64
23  Unemployment rate   872 non-null    float64
24  Urban_population    872 non-null    float64
25  Latitude           872 non-null    float64
26  Longitude          872 non-null    float64
27  created_date        990 non-null    datetime64[ns]
dtypes: Int64(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(16), int64(3), object(7)
memory usage: 218.8+ KB
None

```

3.1.1 Check for Duplicate Entries

```
[5]: print(df.duplicated().sum()) # Total number of duplicate rows
```

```
0
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

[]:

[]:

[]:

[]: