Xinyi & Daiyan 632 Project

```
library(tidyverse)
library(stringr)
library(randomForest)
library(vip)
```

Data Cleaning

Load the data and inspect:

```
df_raw <- read.csv("data.csv")
head(df_raw)</pre>
```

```
##
              Td
                              Channel
                                             Subscribers
## 1 FozCkl1xj-w
                            JRE Clips 6.28M subscribers
## 2 RN8yoi-e2yc
                     Mythical Kitchen 1.9M subscribers
## 3 IugcIAAZJ2M
                             Munchies 4.59M subscribers
## 4 JiEO6F8iOeU Parks and Recreation 282K subscribers
## 5 1T4XMNN4bNM
                               Vsauce 17.4M subscribers
## 6 OZWGeidvrJw
                           Doctor Who 1.59M subscribers
##
                                                                        Title CC
                           Former CIA Agent Breaks Down Jeffrey Epstein Case
## 2 $420 Pizza Hut Stuffed Crust Pizza | Fancy Fast Food | Mythical Kitchen
## 3
                        The Iconic $1 Pizza Slice of NYC | Street Food Icons
## 4
                      Ron Swanson: The Papa of Pawnee | Parks and Recreation 0
## 5
                                   What's The Most Dangerous Place on Earth?
         The Doctor Defeats the Abzorbaloff | Love and Monsters | Doctor Who \,\,1\,\,
## 6
                                                     Released
## 1 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FozCkl1xj-w 2 years ago 7.9M views
## 2 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RN8yoi-e2yc
## 3 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IugcIAAZJ2M 2 years ago 11M views
## 4 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JiEO6F8iOeU 3 years ago 2.3M views
## 5 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1T4XMNN4bNM 9 years ago 21M views
## 6 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ZWGeidvrJw 7 years ago 8.5M views
##
                 Category
                     Blog
## 1
## 2
                     Food
                     Food
## 4 Entertainment, Comedy
## 5
                  Science
## 6
            Entertainment
##
## 2 - Oh, that's dirty.\n- Wow! - Whoa.\n- You're a dirty girl. (upbeat music) - Hey man. - What'd you
## 3
```

```
## 4
## 5
## 6
##
     Length
## 1 13:32
## 2
     24:26
## 3
       7:51
      10:06
## 4
## 5
       9:29
       4:20
## 6
```

We notice several problems, like:

- 1. Views: The Views variable is in string format and the units are different, like "10K views", "10M views". We prefer it to be in number and in the same unit in order to conduct statistical analysis.
- 2. Subscribers: The same problems as Views. The Subscribers variable is like "10K subscribers", "10M subscribers".
- 3. Length: The video length is in string format, like "12:00", "1:12:00". We need it to be in number and in the same unit.
- 4. Released: The Released variable is in string format, like "2 years age", "10 month ago". We need it to be in number and in the same unit.

Therefore, we need to do data cleaning first.

```
# Unify units and convert string to number, like: 10K views -> 10, 10M views -> 10000
cleanViews <- function(str) {</pre>
  str <- str_remove(str, " views")</pre>
  last <- str_sub(str, -1)</pre>
  views <- str %>% str remove(last) %>% as.numeric()
  if (last == "M") return(1000*views)
  else return(views)
}
# Unify units and convert string to number, like: 10K subscribers -> 10, 10M subscribers -> 10000
cleanSubscribers <- function(str) {</pre>
  str <- str_remove(str, " subscribers")</pre>
  last <- str_sub(str, -1)</pre>
  views <- str %>% str_remove(last) %>% as.numeric()
  if (last == "M") return(1000*views)
  else return(views)
}
# Convert time in string format to number of minutes, like: 12:00 -> 12, 1:12:00 -> 72
cleanLength <- function(str) {</pre>
  list <- str_split(str, ":")</pre>
  len <- length(list[[1]])</pre>
  if (len == 3) {
     h <- as.numeric(list[[1]][1])
     m <- as.numeric(list[[1]][2])</pre>
     return((m + 1) + 60*m)
  } else {
```

```
m <- as.numeric(list[[1]][1])</pre>
     return(m+1)
  }
}
# Convert time to number of months ago, like: 1 years ago -> 12, 10 months ago to 10
cleanReleased <- function(str) {</pre>
  str <- str remove(str, "Streamed ")</pre>
  list <- str_split(str, " ")</pre>
  if (list[[1]][2] == "years") return(as.numeric(list[[1]][1])*12)
  else return(as.numeric(list[[1]][1]))
}
# Remove NAs
df <- df_raw %>%
 filter(
    !is.na(Released) & Released != ""
# Clean the data
df <- df %>% mutate(
 Views = map_dbl(Views, cleanViews),
 Subscribers = map_dbl(Subscribers, cleanSubscribers),
 Length = map_dbl(Length, cleanLength),
 Released = map dbl(Released, cleanReleased)
)
head(df)
# Save for future use
write_csv(df, "cleaned_data.csv")
```

After cleaning, Views, Subscribers, Released and Length are numbers, while Views, Subscribers are in K and Released and Length are in minute.

Data Discovery

```
df <- read_csv("cleaned_data.csv")

## Rows: 2098 Columns: 11

## -- Column specification ------

## Delimiter: ","

## chr (6): Id, Channel, Title, URL, Category, Transcript

## dbl (5): Subscribers, CC, Released, Views, Length

##

## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.

## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.

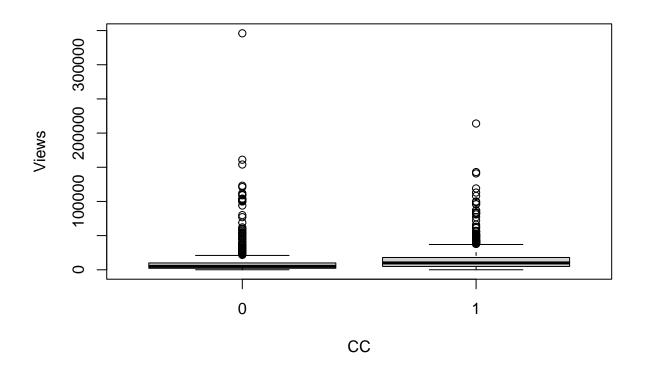
head(df)</pre>
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 11
          Channel Subscribers Title
                                       CC URL
                                               Released Views Category Transcript
##
     <chr> <chr>
                    <dbl> <chr> <dbl> <chr>
                                                   <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
## 1 FozC~ JRE Cl~
                        6280 Form~
                                       0 http~
                                                      24 7900 Blog
                                                                       "the Joe ~
## 2 Iugc~ Munchi~
                        4590 The ~
                                                      24 11000 Food
                                                                       "if you w~
                                        0 http~
## 3 JiEO~ Parks ~
                         282 Ron ~
                                        0 http~
                                                      36 2300 Enterta~ "April wh~
## 4 1T4X~ Vsauce
                        17400 What~
                                                     108 21000 Science "Hey, Vsa~
                                        1 http~
## 5 OZWG~ Doctor~
                         1590 The ~
                                                     84 8500 Enterta~ "Oh, what~
                                        1 http~
                                                      24 14000 News
## 6 YiEj~ A&E
                         7930 Live~
                                        1 http~
                                                                       "[music p~
## # ... with 1 more variable: Length <dbl>
```

table(df\$CC)

0 1 ## 1094 1004

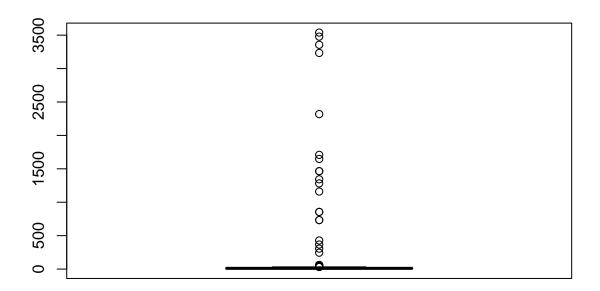
boxplot(Views ~ CC, data = df)



summary(df\$Length)

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. ## 1.00 6.00 11.00 26.94 17.00 3539.00

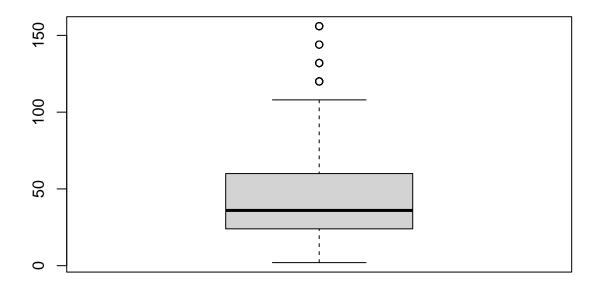
boxplot(df\$Length)



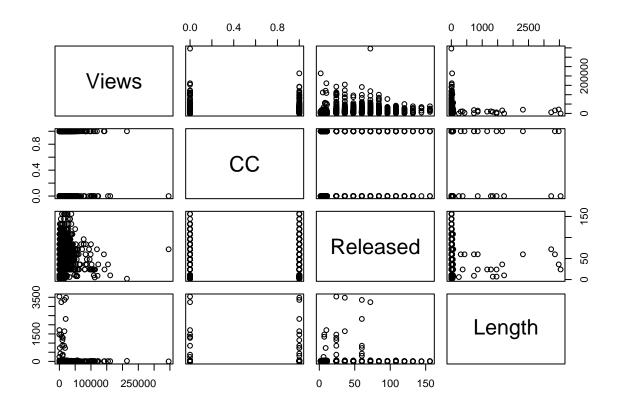
summary(df\$Released)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 2.00 24.00 36.00 46.46 60.00 156.00
```

boxplot(df\$Released)



pairs(Views ~ CC + Released + Length, data=df)



Sentiment Analysis

TODO by Xinyi

Linear Regression

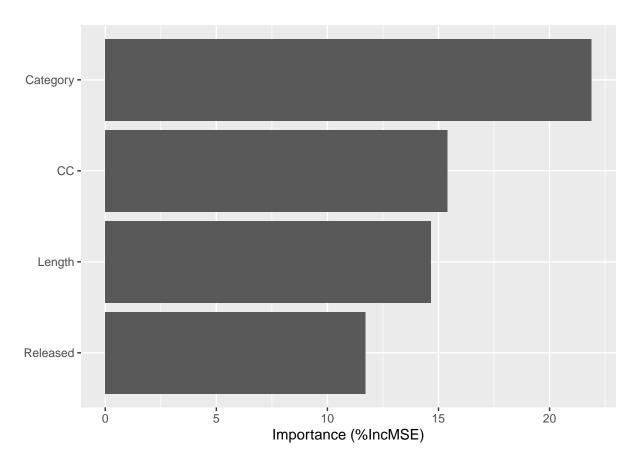
TODO by Xinyi

Random Forest

```
set.seed(652)
rf1 <- randomForest(Views ~ CC + Released + Category + Length, importance = TRUE, data = df)
rf1
##
## Call:
    randomForest(formula = Views ~ CC + Released + Category + Length,
                                                                           data = df, importance = TRUE
##
##
                  Type of random forest: regression
##
                        Number of trees: 500
## No. of variables tried at each split: 1
##
##
             Mean of squared residuals: 239842215
                       % Var explained: 26.06
##
```

Use the vip() function to make a variable importance plot. Which variables are most important?

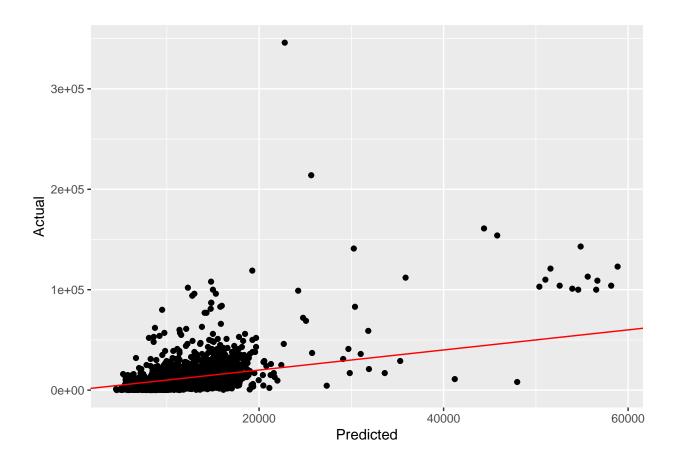
```
vip(rf1, num_features = 14, include_type = TRUE)
```



Make a plot of the predicted versus actual values using the out-of-bag data. Add the 1-1 line to the plot.

```
pred_df <- data.frame(
   Actual = df$Views,
   Predicted = predict(rf1) # makes predictions using OOB data
)</pre>
```

```
ggplot(pred_df, aes(x = Predicted, y = Actual)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_abline(intercept = 0, slope = 1, color = "red")
```



${\bf Conclusion}$

TODO