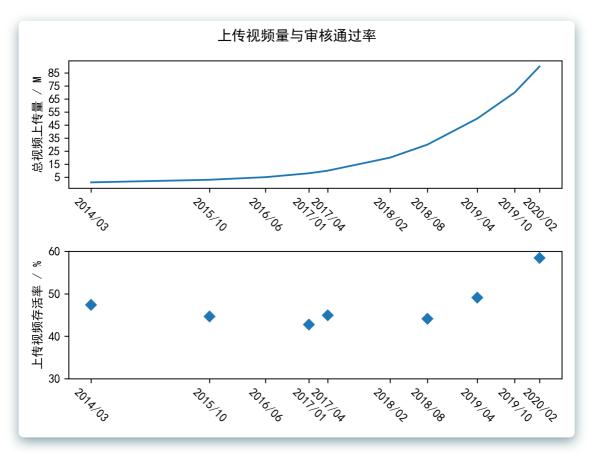
√ 数据分析

综合数据的选取,数据的有效性,数据内容等等因素,在 Python 相关数据分析工具的帮助下,我们可以得出以下结论。

结论 1

近年来 B 站可播放视频总量增长趋势逐年加快



图表说明

可以看到,近年来总视频上传量成指数级增长趋势;而视频上传后,其通过率在一定范围之内维持相对稳定;因此根据【可播放视频量 = 上传量 * 通过率】,我们得出结论,近年来B 站的可播放视频总量的增长趋势逐年加快。

结论来源分析

在【数据获取】节的【数据规模与范围】中我们已经提及到,我们采用了分段式的数据获取模式,即在不同的 AV 号区段内尝试获取一定规模的数据。根据我们获取到的数据总数与尝试获取规模数的比值,我们可以在一定程度上推断当时的视频审核通过率(图2)。对于每一个视频【分段】,由于 AV 号是连续的,上传时间也大致相同,我们可以对每一个分段取平均 ID 作为其 ID, 平均上传时间作为其上传时间。然后我们描点绘制出折线图(图1),便可以得到视频上传总量随时间变化的大致趋势。

```
def Conclusion1():
    idList = np.array(videos['id'])
   timeList = list(videos['uploadTime'])
   timeList = np.array(list(map(lambda x: x.timestamp(), timeList)))
    idRepresent = idList // 1000000
   # Paint Graphs Preparation
   x = []
   x_label = []
   y = []
   y2 = []
   # Calc average time for each uniqueId
   idUnique = np.unique(idRepresent)
   for tid in idUnique:
       mask = (idRepresent == tid)
       averageTime = np.dot(mask, timeList) // mask.sum()
       x.append((datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(averageTime) -
                 datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(1388505600)).days // 30) # 2014-1-1
00:00:00
       x_label.append(datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(
           averageTime).strftime('%Y/%m'))
       y2.append(mask.sum())
   y = idUnique
   y2 = np.array(y2) / np.array([1100, 1499, 1499,
                                 1499, 1499, 1499, 1499, 1499, 1499]) * 100
   # Calc x-id and x-label
   # Start 2014.01 <-> 1, with month as unit
   # print(x)
   # print(y)
   # print(x_label)
   plt.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
   plt.suptitle('上传视频量与审核通过率')
   # Draw graph 1
   plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
   plt.plot(x, y)
   # Chinese tags support and minus symbol, reference
https://blog.csdn.net/qq_40563761/article/details/102989770
   plt.rcParams['font.family'] = ['sans-serif']
   plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei']
   plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False
   plt.ylabel('总视频上传量 / M')
   plt.xticks(x, x_label, rotation=315)
   plt.yticks(np.arange(5, 95, 10))
   # plt.savefig('1-1.png')
   # plt.close()
   # Draw graph 2
   plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
   plt.plot(x, y2, 'D')
```

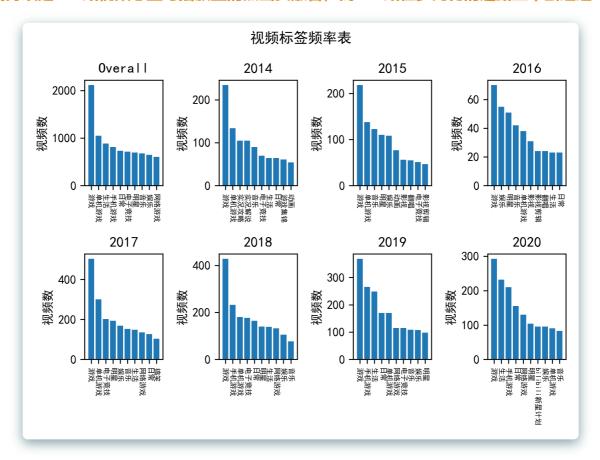
```
plt.ylabel('上传视频存活率 / %')

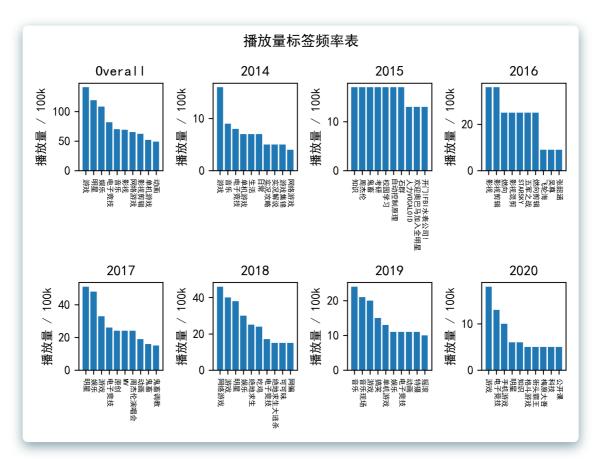
plt.xticks(x, x_label, rotation=315)
plt.ylim(30, 60)

# Save Figure
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig('1.png')
plt.close()
```

结论 2

游戏持续是 B 站视频总量与播放量的杰出贡献者, 而 B 站在多元化的道路上不断迈进





图表说明

我们给出了所有视频标签的频率表(图1)与所有播放量的标签的频率表(图2)。可以看到,游戏始终在各个年份的频率表中处于高位,为 B 站贡献了大量的视频与播放量。而从每播放量的标签频率分布来看,知识、影视、明星等等播放量也不时深居榜首,这说明 B 站在走向多元化的道路上不断前进。

结论来源分析

在爬取视频时,我们已经收集了每个视频的标签。我们将不同视频首先按照年份归类,然后按照每视频(每视频对其下属所有标签的贡献权重为 1)、每播放量(每视频对其下属所有标签的贡献权重为其播放量)两种方式,分别统计不同标签的权重后,进行一次降序排序。然后按照排序后的结果切片出前十名最受欢迎的标签后,形成图像。

代码实现

```
def Conclusion2():
    frequencies = {} # 2014~2020, all
    frequencies['all'] = {}
    frequenciesWithHits = {} # 2014~2020, all
    frequenciesWithHits['all'] = {}
    # print(frequencies)

for index, row in videos.iterrows():
    id = (row['id'])
    uploadYear = str(row['uploadTime'].year)
    hits = row['playCount']

# Find tags related to id
```

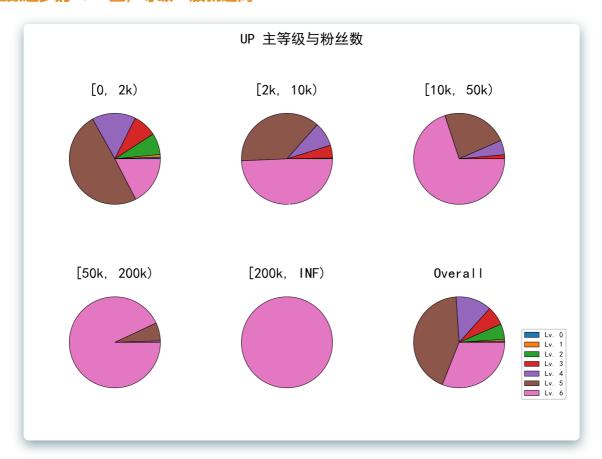
```
relatedTags = tags[tags['video_id'] == id]
    for index, tagRow in relatedTags.iterrows():
        tagName = tagRow['tagName']
        # Push Tagname to frequencies list
        if uploadYear not in frequencies:
            frequencies[uploadYear] = {}
            frequenciesWithHits[uploadYear] = {}
        if tagName not in frequencies[uploadYear]:
            frequencies[uploadYear][tagName] = 0
            frequenciesWithHits[uploadYear][tagName] = 0
        if tagName not in frequenciesWithHits['all']:
            frequenciesWithHits['all'][tagName] = 0
        if tagName not in frequencies['all']:
            frequencies['all'][tagName] = 0
        frequencies[uploadYear][tagName] += 1
        frequencies['all'][tagName] += 1
        frequenciesWithHits[uploadYear][tagName] += hits
        frequenciesWithHits['all'][tagName] += hits
# Carry out sort in frequencies dict and truncate top 10 tags
for key in frequencies.keys():
    frequencies[key] = sorted(
        frequencies[key].items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)[0:10]
for key in frequenciesWithHits.keys():
    frequenciesWithHits[key] = sorted(
        frequenciesWithHits[key].items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)[0:10]
# print(frequencies)
# print(frequenciesWithHits)
# Draw Graph 1
plt.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
plt.suptitle('视频标签频率表')
k = 0
for key in frequencies.keys():
    k += 1
    plt.subplot(2, 4, k)
    if key == "all":
        plt.title('Overall')
    else:
        plt.title(key)
    plt.bar(np.arange(1, 11, 1), list(
        map(lambda x: x[1], frequencies[key])))
    plt.xticks(np.arange(1, 11, 1), list(
        map(lambda x: x[0], frequencies[key])), rotation=270, fontsize=6)
    plt.ylabel('视频数')
# Save Figure
plt.tight layout()
plt.savefig('2-1.png')
plt.close()
# Draw Graph 2
plt.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
plt.suptitle('播放量标签频率表')
k = 0
for key in frequenciesWithHits.keys():
    k += 1
    plt.subplot(2, 4, k)
```

```
if key == "all":
    plt.title('Overall')
else:
    plt.bar(np.arange(1, 11, 1), list(
        map(lambda x: x[1]//100000, frequenciesWithHits[key])))
plt.xticks(np.arange(1, 11, 1), list(
        map(lambda x: x[0], frequenciesWithHits[key])), rotation=270, fontsize=6)
plt.ylabel('播放量 / 100k')

# Save Figure
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig('2-2.png')
plt.close()
```

结论 3

粉丝数越多的 UP 主, 等级一般就越高



图表说明

(图1)~(图5)的标题代表 UP 主的粉丝数所处的范围,而对应的饼图则代表在这个区段的 UP 主的等级频数分布。可以看到,随着 UP 主粉丝数的逐渐升高,处于低等级的用户的占比逐渐下降,而处于高等级的用户的占比逐渐增加。也就是说,一个 UP 主的粉丝数越多, ta 的等级一般也就越高。

结论来源分析

在爬取 UP 主信息时,我们已经获取了每个 UP 主的等级。于是我们可以在 UP 主的数据表中进行信息提取。首先,我们根据 UP 主的粉丝数所在范围,对 UP 主进行分段,最终分成了图中所呈现的 5 个区间。然后,我们再统计每个区间中的 UP 主的等级频数,并分别绘制成饼图。

代码实现

```
def Conclusion3():
   # Get author follower rank
    def getRank(n):
        checkpoint = [0, 2000, 10000, 50000, 200000, 1145141919810]
        for i in range(1, 6):
            if (checkpoint[i-1] <= n < checkpoint[i]):</pre>
                return i
        return -1
    LevelFrequencies = {}
   LevelFrequencies['all'] = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
   for index, row in ups.iterrows():
        lvl = row['level']
        rawFollowerCount = row['followerCount']
        if rawFollowerCount[-1] != '万':
            follower = int(rawFollowerCount)
            follower = int(float(rawFollowerCount[:-1]) * 10000)
       rank = str(getRank(follower))
        # Push to dict
        if not rank in LevelFrequencies:
            LevelFrequencies[rank] = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
        LevelFrequencies[rank][lvl] += 1
        LevelFrequencies['all'][lvl] += 1
   # print(LevelFrequencies)
   # Paint Figure
   plt.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
   plt.suptitle('UP 主等级与粉丝数')
    for key in sorted(LevelFrequencies.keys()):
       i += 1
        plt.subplot(2, 3, i)
        # Set subfigure title
        if key == 'all':
            plt.title('Overall')
        elif key == '1':
            plt.title('[0, 2k)')
        elif key == '2':
            plt.title('[2k, 10k)')
        elif key == '3':
            plt.title('[10k, 50k)')
        elif key == '4':
            plt.title('[50k, 200k)')
```