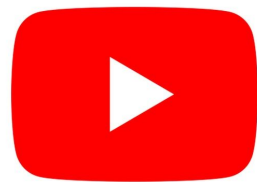

YouTube Like Prediction for Trending Videos

— Chandler Ebrahimi —

The Problem

People who post videos on YouTube often, such as professional YouTuber's would need to know what kind of video, with what results they should strive to achieve to get a viral video.



Who might care?

Existing YouTubers

People who want to get into the industry

Sponsors and advertisements seeking out videos to place ads on.

Data Acquisition

In the dataset there were 40,000 entries of viral youtube videos that trended mainly in 2017 and 2018. All formatted in a csv file.

	video_id	trending_date	title	channel_title	category_id	publish_time	tags	views	likes	dis
0	2kyS6SvSYSE	17.14.11	WE WANT TO TALK ABOUT OUR MARRIAGE	CaseyNeistat	22	2017-11-13T17:13:01.000Z	SHANtell martin	748374	57527	29€
1	1ZAPwftAFY	17.14.11	The Trump Presidency: Last Week Tonight with J...	LastWeekTonight	24	2017-11-13T07:30:00.000Z	last week tonight trump presidency "last week ...	2418783	97185	614
2	5qpjK5DgCt4	17.14.11	Racist Superman Rudy Mancuso, King Bach & Le...	Rudy Mancuso	23	2017-11-12T19:05:24.000Z	racist superman "rudy "mancuso "king "bach"...	3191434	146033	53€
3	puqaWfEC7fY	17.14.11	Nickelback Lyrics: Real or Fake?	Good Mythical Morning	24	2017-11-13T11:00:04.000Z	rhett and link "gmm "good mythical morning "..."	343168	10172	66€
4	d380meD0W0M	17.14.11	I Dare You: GOING BALD!?	nigahiga	24	2017-11-12T18:01:41.000Z	ryan "higa "higatv "nigahiga "i dare you "..."	2095731	132235	19€

The listed category columns names that was needed to be cleaned.

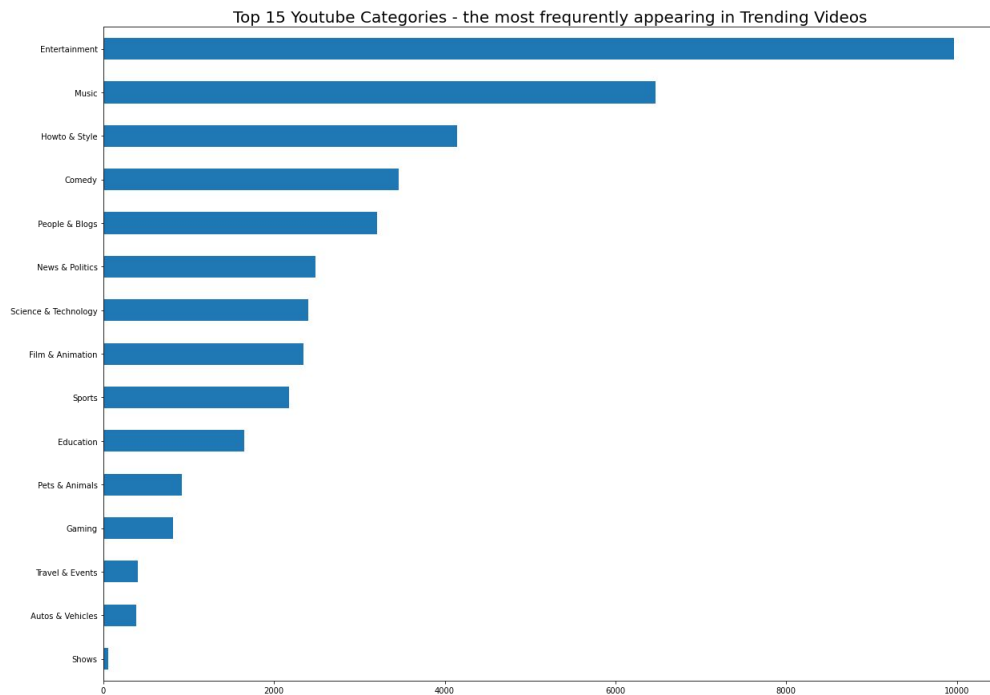
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 40949 entries, 0 to 40948
Data columns (total 16 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   video_id              40949 non-null  object
1   trending_date         40949 non-null  object
2   title                 40949 non-null  object
3   channel_title         40949 non-null  object
4   category_id           40949 non-null  int64
5   publish_time          40949 non-null  object
6   tags                  40949 non-null  object
7   views                 40949 non-null  int64
8   likes                 40949 non-null  int64
9   dislikes              40949 non-null  int64
10  comment_count         40949 non-null  int64
11  thumbnail_link        40949 non-null  object
12  comments_disabled     40949 non-null  bool
13  ratings_disabled      40949 non-null  bool
14  video_error_or_removed 40949 non-null  bool
15  description            40379 non-null  object
dtypes: bool(3), int64(5), object(8)
memory usage: 2.9+ MB
```

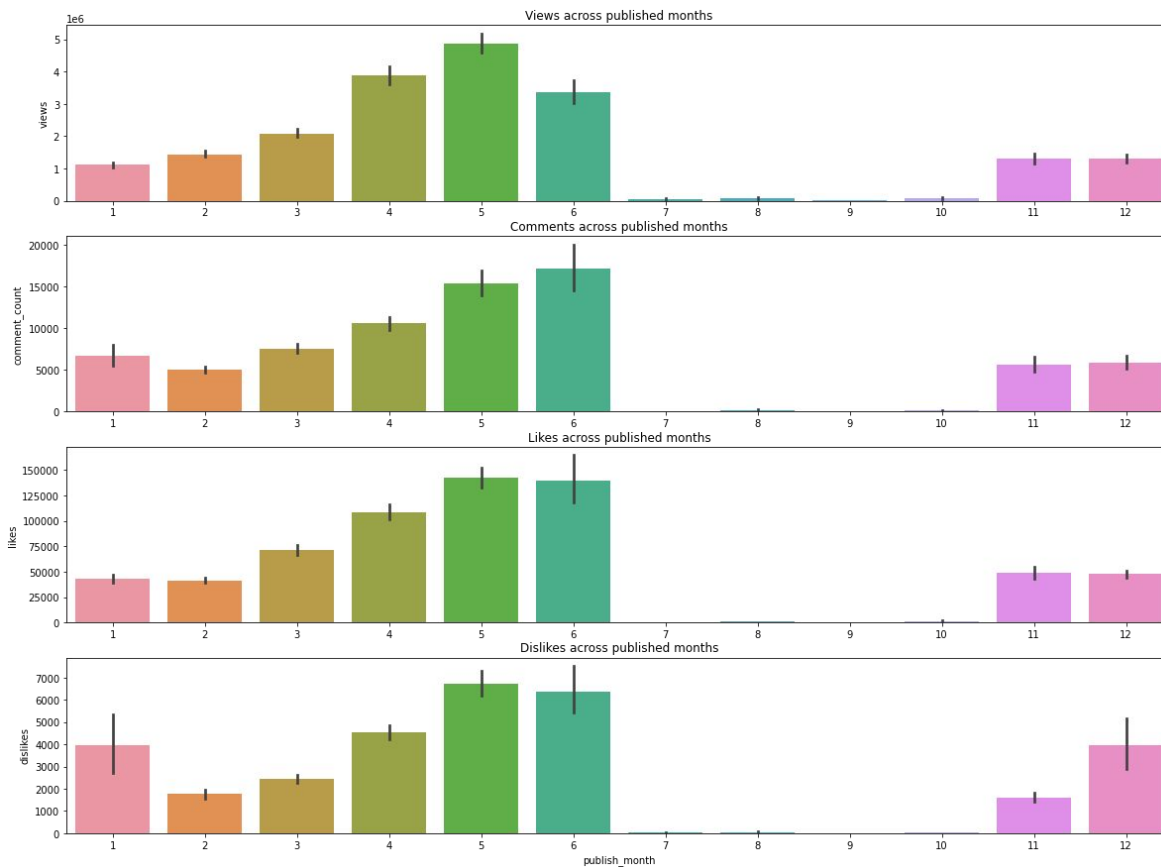
Luckily, there wasn't any null values that needed to be addressed in any of the columns

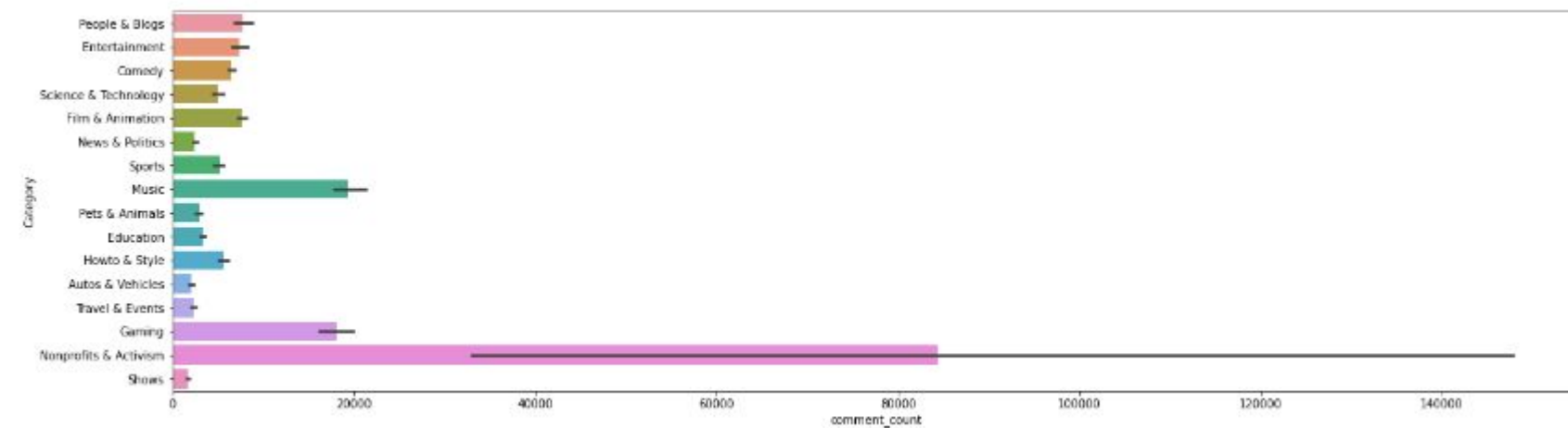
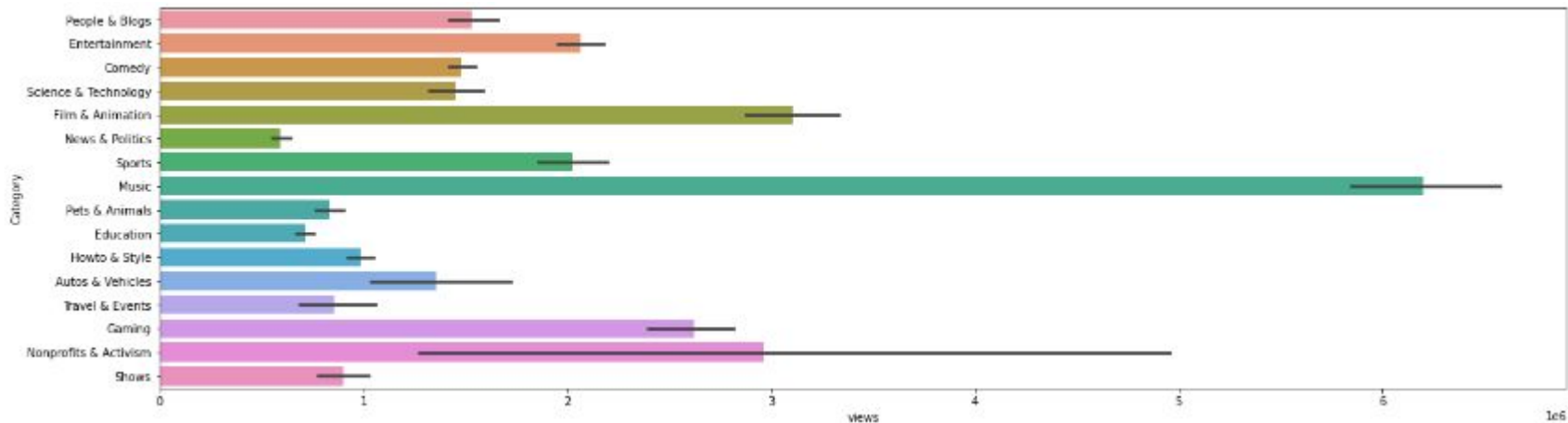
After converting date to its proper object type and dropping irrelevant columns we ended with 11 columns to do exploratory data analysis

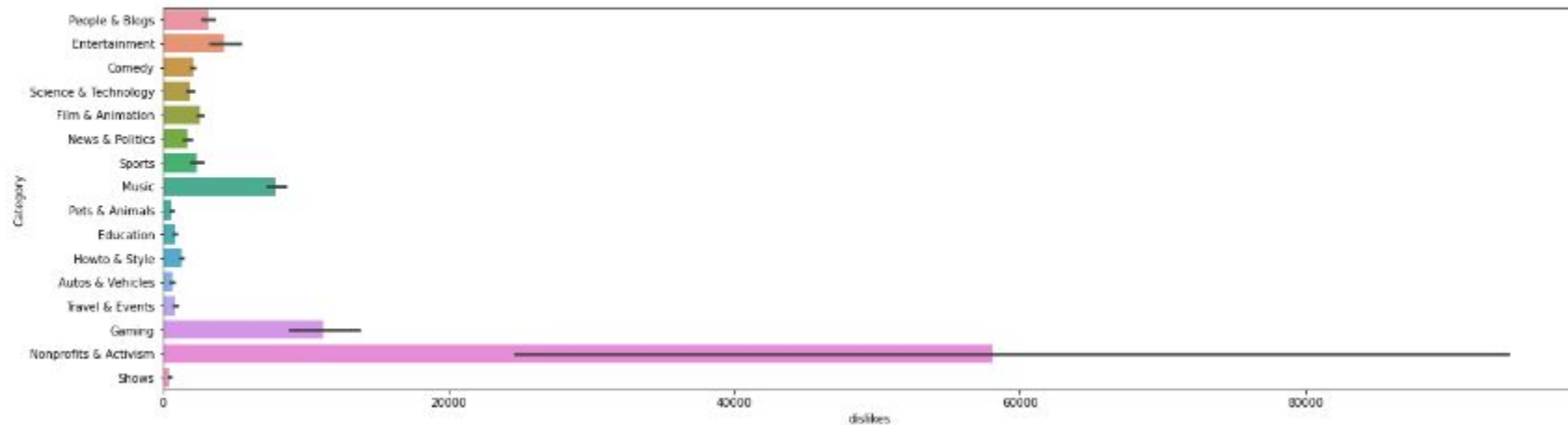
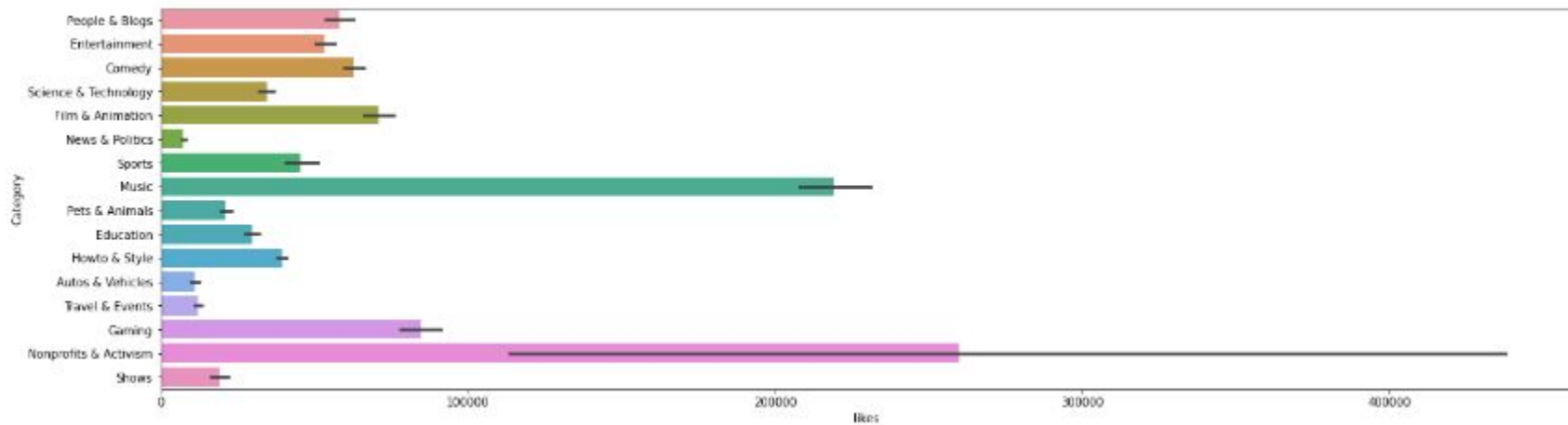
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 40949 entries, 0 to 40948
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   video_id        40949 non-null  object
1   trending_date   40949 non-null  object
2   title           40949 non-null  object
3   channel_title   40949 non-null  object
4   category_id     40949 non-null  int64
5   publish_time    40949 non-null  datetime64[ns, UTC]
6   tags            40949 non-null  object
7   views           40949 non-null  int64
8   likes           40949 non-null  int64
9   dislikes        40949 non-null  int64
10  comment_count   40949 non-null  int64
11  Category         40949 non-null  object
dtypes: datetime64[ns, UTC](1), int64(5), object(6)
memory usage: 3.1+ MB
```

EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)









Pre-processing

I took the data and preformed steps:

- Scaled it using Standard Scaler
- Split into train/test with 70/30 split

```
In [28]: scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```
In [29]: scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df1)
```

```
In [30]: scaledDf = pd.DataFrame(scaled, columns = names)
```

```
In [31]: scaledDf.head()
```

```
Out[31]:
```

	views	likes	dislikes	comment_count
0	-0.218069	-0.073137	-0.025677	0.200566
1	0.007844	0.100131	0.083867	0.113711
2	0.112341	0.313551	0.056067	-0.007101
3	-0.272871	-0.280033	-0.104908	-0.168336
4	-0.035847	0.253267	-0.059333	0.242351

Modeling

I used the 5 following models

1. Linear Regression
2. Random Forest Classifier
3. Decision Tree Classifier
4. KNeighborsClassifier
5. SVC

Results

After getting the results back, one model came out more successful in testing than the others. The Linear Regression model came back with an accuracy of 89.22%, while the other models were less significant. The Random Forest Classifier had 46.4%, the Decision Tree Classifier had 47.2%, the K-Neighbors Classifier had a puny 1.5%, and SVC had even worse, .4%.

```
: lgr=LinearRegression(fit_intercept=True)
  fit_model=lgr.fit(X_train,y_train)
  prediction=lgr.predict(X_test)

  print(fit_model.score(X_test,y_test))
  print(r2_score(y_test,prediction))
```

```
0.8922147343196112
0.8922147343196112
```