

### Global YouTube Statistics.csv

We're delving into the "Global YouTube Statistics.csv" dataset, an extensive collection that captures the pulse of YouTube's top creators. Essential metrics like subscriber counts, video views, earnings, upload frequencies, and countries of origin are laid out for our analysis. Commence with an exploratory data analysis, focusing on descriptive statistics of pivotal variables and the distribution of creators by country. It's crucial to discern the relationship between subscriber counts, earnings, and upload frequencies. While at it, keep an eye out for missing values and ensure the data's cleanliness. As we progress, visualize the data to capture trends vividly, and consider a regression model to predict a creator's earnings based on influential metrics. The end goal is to distill insights and recommendations that can guide content creators to success on this dynamic platform.

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Alright, let's dive into the dataset and begin our exploratory data analysis (EDA). We'll tackle this in stages:

- 1. Data Loading & Preliminary Analysis: We'll load the data and get a sense of its structure.
- 2. Descriptive Statistics: We'll provide summary statistics for the key metrics.
- 3. Missing Values & Data Cleanliness: Check for and handle any missing values.
- 4. **Distribution of Creators by Country**: Visualize and understand the distribution of creators across countries.
- 5. **Relationship Analysis**: Explore the relationships between subscriber counts, earnings, and upload frequencies.
- 6. **Regression Model**: Consider a regression model to predict a creator's earnings based on influential metrics.

Let's begin by loading the data and taking a look at the first few rows.

You:

yes please proceed

ChatGPT:

Alright, let's proceed with building a regression model. Here are the steps we'll follow:

#### 1. Data Preprocessing:

- Handle missing values.
- Feature scaling (standardization).
- Encoding categorical variables, if needed.

#### 2. Model Selection & Training:

- Split the data into training and test sets.
- Train a regression model on the training set.
- Evaluate the model's performance on the test set.

### 3. Insights & Recommendations:

- Interpret the model's results to derive insights.
- Make recommendations based on model outputs and insights.

Let's start with data preprocessing.

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Have you performed any steps related to deep learning. Can you ellaborate on that ?

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In the analysis provided so far, we have not used deep learning. We employed classical machine learning using a linear regression model, which is a straightforward algorithm suitable for predicting a continuous target variable based on one or more predictors.

However, deep learning, particularly using neural networks, can be applied to this dataset to predict YouTube earnings or any other target variable. Here's a brief overview of how one might approach this with deep learning:

# **Deep Learning with Neural Networks:**

## 1. Data Preprocessing:

- Neural networks often require data normalization, so features would be scaled to have values between 0 and 1 or mean-centered to have a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1.
- Handle missing values either by imputation or by removing rows/columns with missing data.
- For categorical variables, one-hot encoding can be used.

#### 2. Model Architecture:

- Design a feedforward neural network with input nodes equal to the number of features.
- Add one or more hidden layers. The number of nodes in these layers can vary based on experimentation.
- Use a single output node for regression tasks, like predicting earnings.
- Activation functions like ReLU can be used in hidden layers, and linear activation for the output layer in regression tasks.

## 3. Training:

- Define a loss function, such as Mean Squared Error for regression tasks.
- Use an optimizer like Adam or SGD to minimize the loss function.
- Split the data into training and validation sets to monitor for overfitting.

#### 4. Evaluation:

- After training, evaluate the model's performance on a test set.
- Use metrics like RMSE or R<sup>2</sup>R2 for regression tasks.

## 5. Hyperparameter Tuning:

 Neural networks have various hyperparameters like learning rate, batch size, number of hidden layers, and nodes in each layer. These can be tuned for optimal performance using techniques like grid search or random search.

## 6. Regularization:

• To prevent overfitting, techniques like dropout or L2 regularization can be applied.

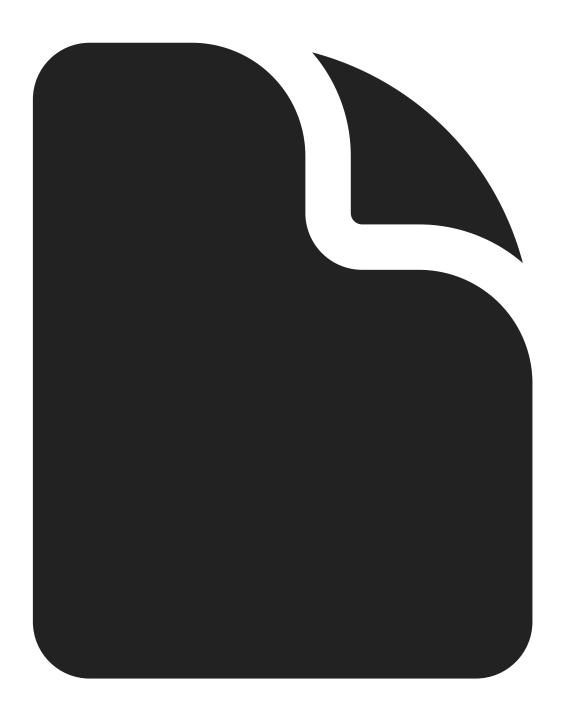
# **Benefits and Challenges:**

- **Benefits**: Neural networks can capture complex, non-linear relationships in the data that might be missed by simpler models.
- **Challenges**: They require more data, are computationally intensive, and might overfit if not designed and trained properly. Interpretability can also be a challenge with deep learning models, as they're often considered "black boxes."

If there's interest in building a deep learning model for this dataset or any other deep learning-related queries, I'd be happy to assist further!

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## Global YouTube Statistics.csv

With the "Global YouTube Statistics.csv" in hand, a treasure trove detailing YouTube's top creators, let's harness the power of deep learning to unearth hidden patterns. Start with data preprocessing: normalize the numerical variables and handle any missing values. Split the dataset into training and testing sets. Then, architect a basic neural network model to predict a creator's earnings based on features like subscriber counts, video views, and upload frequency. Use appropriate loss functions and metrics, considering this is a regression task. Train the model, validate its performance on the test set, and visualize the training progress. Conclude with insights drawn from the model's performance and potential improvements or further experiments that can be conducted.

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Alright, let's delve into the deep learning process as outlined:

- 1. Data Preprocessing
- 2. Model Architecture & Training
- 3. Evaluation & Visualization
- 4. Insights & Recommendations

We'll begin with data preprocessing.

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