EDA

2024-06-18

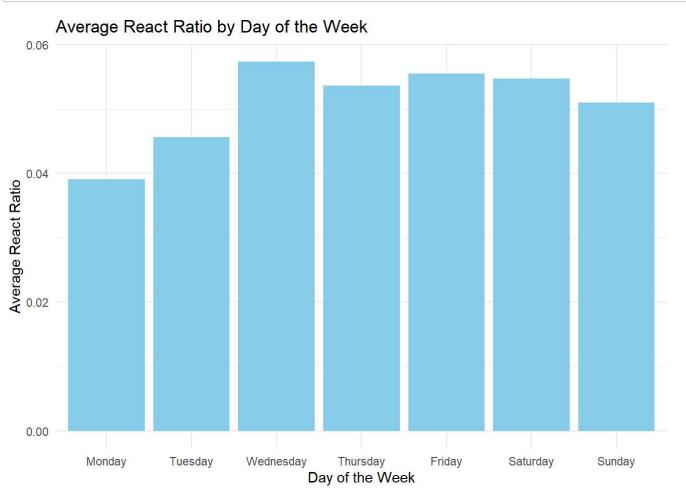
```
dataframe = read.csv("facebook_final_data.csv")
```

Plot the Reactions Ratio by Day of Week

You can also embed plots, for example:

```
library(dplyr)
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
dataframe <- dataframe %>%
  mutate(react_ratio = reactions/ page_follow)
dataframe <- dataframe %>%
  mutate(publish_day_of_week = factor(publish_day_of_week,
                                      levels = c("Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday",
"Friday", "Saturday", "Sunday")))
library(ggplot2)
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.3.3
```



Plot the Reactions Ratio by hours in day

```
dataframe <- dataframe %>%
  mutate(publish_hour = as.numeric(substr(publish_time, 1, 2)))

## Warning: There was 1 warning in `mutate()`.

## i In argument: `publish_hour = as.numeric(substr(publish_time, 1, 2))`.

## Caused by warning:

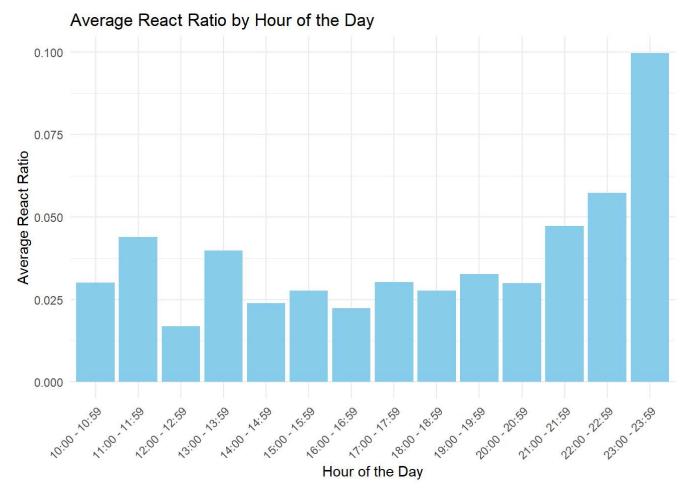
## ! NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
dataframe_clean <- dataframe %>%
    filter(!is.na(publish_hour))

# Calculate average react_ratio for each publish_hour
average_react_ratio_hourly <- dataframe_clean %>%
    group_by(publish_hour) %>%
    summarize(avg_react_ratio = mean(react_ratio, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
    ungroup()

# Create a complete sequence of hours from 0 to 23
all_hours <- data.frame(publish_hour = 0:23)

# Join with the calculated averages to ensure all hours are represented
average_react_ratio_hourly <- all_hours %>%
    left_join(average_react_ratio_hourly, by = "publish_hour") %>%
    mutate(avg_react_ratio = ifelse(is.na(avg_react_ratio), 0, avg_react_ratio))
```



Confirm the non-linear relationship between followers and reactions

```
# Calculate average reactions per page
avg_dataframe <- dataframe %>%
  group_by(page_name) %>%
  summarize(avg_reactions = mean(reactions))
dataframe <- dataframe %>%
  arrange(page_follow)
```

```
page_df <- dataframe[, c("page_name", "page_follow")]
page_df <- page_df %>%
   group_by(page_name) %>%
   summarise(avg_followers = mean(page_follow))
page_df <- page_df %>%
   arrange(avg_followers)
page_df_subset <- page_df[1:25, ]</pre>
```

```
# Calculate necessary limits for the secondary y-axis
reactions max <- max(joined df$avg reactions, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
reactions_min <- min(joined_df$avg_reactions, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
# Create the plot
dual plot <- ggplot(joined df, aes(x = reorder(page name, avg followers))) +</pre>
  geom_bar(aes(y = avg_followers), stat = "identity", fill = "skyblue") +
  geom point(aes(y = avg reactions * (max(joined df$avg followers) / reactions max)),
             color = "red", size = 3) + # Adjust size for scatter points
  scale_y_continuous(name = "Average Followers",
                     sec.axis = sec axis(\sim . * (reactions max / max(joined df$avg followers)),
                                          name = "Average Reactions")) +
  labs(title = "Average Followers and Reactions per Page",
       x = "Page Name",
       y = "Average Followers") +
  theme minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
# Print the dual-axis plot
print(dual plot)
```

```
## Warning: Use of `joined_df$avg_followers` is discouraged.
## i Use `avg_followers` instead.
```

