## youtube-watch-history-analysis

April 24, 2023

## 1 YouTube Wrapped

I learned recently that Google allows its users to download complete data of our youtube account. This leads to interesting insights to be found in our streaming patter, like: Average daily watch time, Favorite Video Category, Favorite Channel, etc. In order to explore these and other questions I decided to request my data and perform the present analysis.

The first step is requesting the YouTube watch history data which can be downloaded from Google Takeout. For performing data analysis we need the data in Json format.

#### 1.1 Mounting G-Drive

```
[]: from google.colab import drive drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force\_remount=True).

#### 1.2 Import requirements

```
[]: from googleapiclient.discovery import build
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import seaborn as sns
     import json
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import matplotlib.animation as anim
     import dateutil
     import random
     from wordcloud import WordCloud
     import requests
     import time
     import isodate
     import nltk
     nltk.download('stopwords')
     from nltk.corpus import stopwords
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
```

## 1.3 Read in JSON file from Google Tackout, convert to list, and build youtube API

For extracting the youtube video information from youtube API i took some references from here

```
[]: api_key = 'AIzaSyB1T-SPMB6PYg4jly7WB0kjFjeVCLJX9-I'
     f = open(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Self practice projects/
      ⇔Youtube/watch_history.json', encoding="UTF-8")
     history = json.load(f)
     history list = []
     total_videos = len(history)
     for i in range(0,len(history)):
         if history[i]['header'] == 'YouTube':
             if 'titleUrl' in history[i]:
                 video = history[i]['titleUrl'].split('=',1)[1]
                 view_date = history[i]['time']
                 if 'details' in history[i] and any(d.get('name') == 'From Google_

→Ads' for d in history[i]['details']):
                 #The data is showing the count of videos including Ads, Hence well
      ⇔remove the count of Ads to obtain accurate results.
                     continue
                 history_list.append(dict(
                     watch_date = view_date,
                     video id = video
                 ))
     youtube = build('youtube', 'v3', developerKey=api_key)
```

The last line of code uses the build() function from the googleapiclient.discovery module to create a client object that can be used to interact with the YouTube Data API.

The build() function takes several arguments:

- 'youtube' specifies the name of the API to use (in this case, the YouTube Data API).
- 'v3' specifies the version of the API to use.
- 'developerKey=api\_key' specifies the API key to use for authentication. The resulting youtube object can then be used to make requests to the YouTube API, such as retrieving additional information about the videos in the user's watch history.

```
[]: print(len(history_list))
```

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### 2 Function to extract video data using Youtube API

```
[]: def get_video_stats(youtube, sample_list):
         all_data = []
         all_ids = [sub['video_id'] for sub in sample_list]
         batched_ids = []
         n = 50
         for i in range(0,len(all_ids),n):
             batched_ids.append(all_ids[i:i + n])
         for i in range(len(batched_ids)):
             request = youtube.videos().list(
                         part='snippet,contentDetails,statistics',
                         id=batched_ids[i])
             response = request.execute()
             for i in range(len(response["items"])):
                 data = dict(video_id = response["items"][i]["id"],
                         video_title = response["items"][i]["snippet"]['title'],
                         video_description =

∪

¬response["items"][i]["snippet"]['description'],
                         published_at =

¬response["items"][i]["snippet"]['publishedAt'],
                         channel_id = response["items"][i]["snippet"]['channelId'],
                         category_id = response["items"][i]["snippet"]['categoryId'],
                         duration =
      →response["items"][i]["contentDetails"]['duration'],
                         favorite_count =__

¬response["items"][i]["statistics"]['favoriteCount']

                         )
                 if 'tags' in response["items"][i]["snippet"]:
                  data['tag'] = response["items"][i]["snippet"]['tags']
                 else:
                  data['tag'] = 'NULL'
                 if 'likeCount' in response["items"][i]["statistics"]:
                  data['like count'] = ___

¬response["items"][i]["statistics"]['likeCount']

                 else:
                  data['like_count'] = 'NULL'
                 if 'commentCount' in response["items"][i]["statistics"]:
                  data['comment count'] =
      →response["items"][i]["statistics"]['commentCount']
                  data['comment_count'] = 'NULL'
```

```
if 'viewCount' in response["items"][i]["statistics"]:
    data['view_count'] = __
    response["items"][i]["statistics"]['viewCount']
    else:
        data['view_count'] = 'NULL'
        if data['video_title'] is None:
            print(i)
        all_data.append(data)
    return all_data
```

This code defines a function get\_video\_stats that takes two arguments youtube and sample list. The function performs the following steps:

- Extracts the video IDs from sample\_list and stores them in all\_ids list.
- Breaks down the all\_ids list into batches of 50 IDs (if there are more than 50) and stores each batch in the batched\_ids list.
- For each batch in batched\_ids, the function sends a request to the YouTube API to get the video statistics (snippet, contentDetails, and statistics) for each video in the batch.
- For each video in the batch, the function extracts the relevant information (video\_id, video\_title, video\_description, published\_at, channel\_id, category\_id, duration, favorite\_count, tags, like\_count, comment\_count, and view\_count) from the API response and stores it in a dictionary called data.
- The data dictionary is then appended to the all\_data list.
- Once all batches have been processed, the function returns the all\_data list containing the video statistics for all videos in sample\_list.

```
[]: video_stats = get_video_stats(youtube, history_list)
     #print(video_stats)
[]: video_data = pd.DataFrame(video_stats)
    video_data.head()
[]:
          video_id \
    0 DSgJ1sejWtw
    1 CqYY_vSBfIc
    2 SkKrzGvcaZs
    3 5TecXk118sM
    4 dXvp-xMIruM
               video_title \
    Karate Kid - The Jacket
                                                                        Ep 2. Who Is
    Vedha? | Vikram Vedha
             Virumaandi - Panchayat scene | Kamal Haasan | Napoleon | Pasupathy |
    Abhiramy | 4K [Eng Subs]
    3 Soorarai Pottru - Deleted Scene 3- Arivu Threatens Maara | Sudha Kongara |
```

Suriya | 2D Entertain...

4 Soorarai Pottru - Deleted Scene 7 - Friendship Song | Sudha Kongara | Suriya| 2D Entertainment

video\_description \

O Karaté Kid

2010 about the Jacket.

- 1 YNOT Studios' #vikramvedha [2017]\nWritten & Directed by Pushkar & Gayatri\nProduced by S. Sash...
- 2 Stream the full movie now on Amazon Prime Video:- $\n$  https://bit.ly/VirumaandionPrimeVideo $\n$ D...
- 3 Check out Suriya's "Soorarai Pottru" deleted scene of Arivu Threatening Maara (Suriya) on 2D En...
- 4 Maara has finally started an airline service. His team is recruiting candidates for an air hoste...

	published_at	channel_id	category_id	duration	\
0	2010-08-13T19:50:45Z	UCwJXE75BbFV-0W91iACnnGA	1	PT7M39S	
1	2023-03-31T18:36:54Z	UCqVDSxEb7MNfYvddpbri4TA	1	PT6M46S	
2	2021-01-28T12:30:11Z	<pre>UC_gXhnzeF5_XIFn4gx_bocg</pre>	22	PT5M20S	
3	2021-02-20T08:37:20Z	UCj6rqKA33Ywu2GTFRDxHhnA	10	PT1M41S	
4	2021-02-21T09:30:49Z	UCj6rqKA33Ywu2GTFRDxHhnA	10	PT1M25S	

	favorite_count	\
0	0	
1	0	
2	0	
3	0	
4	0	

tag \

- 0 [veste, karate, karaté, kid, jacket, smith, jaden, jackie, chan, 2010, trailer, take, off, on]
- 1 [tamil movie scenes, vikram vedha, madhavan tamil movies, madhavan mass scene, r madhavan, vijay...
- 2 [Ulaganayagan Tube, Kamal Haasan, Virumaandi, Virumaandi Trailer, virumandi songs, kamal haasan  $\dots$
- 3 [2d music, 2d entertainment, surya emotional scenes, soorarai pottru emotional scene, soorarai p...
- 4 [2d music, 2d entertainment, surya emotional scenes, soorarai pottru emotional scene, soorarai p...

	like_count	comment_count	view_count
0	201932	4430	16229286
1	4599	32	578485
2	106158	1837	5948038
3	90541	1267	2820657

```
4 70662 1003 1550984
```

```
[]: video_view = pd.DataFrame(history_list)
video_view.head(3)
```

```
[]: watch_date video_id
0 2023-04-15T07:52:11.689Z DSgJ1sejWtw
1 2023-04-15T07:49:17.922Z CqYY_vSBfIc
2 2023-04-15T07:45:02.091Z SkKrzGvcaZs
```

## 3 Merge the two dataframes

```
[]: final_data = video_view.merge(video_data, how='left', on='video_id')
```

## 4 How many viewed videos have been taken down?

```
[]: final_data[final_data['video_title'].isna()].count() #check for missing values
[]: watch_date
                           2331
                           2331
     video_id
     video_title
                              0
                              0
     video_description
     published_at
                              0
     channel_id
                              0
     category_id
                              0
     duration
                              0
     favorite_count
                              0
     tag
                              0
     like count
                              0
     comment_count
                              0
     view_count
                              0
     dtype: int64
```

# 5 Clean Data: Remove NAs and duplicates (not replays, identitical times)

```
[]: final_data_clean = final_data.dropna().copy() #Remove NAs
final_data_clean = final_data_clean.drop_duplicates(['watch_date']) #remove_
duplicates
final_data_clean.head(3)
```

```
3 2023-04-15T07:49:17.922Z CqYY_vSBfIc
4 2023-04-15T07:45:02.091Z SkKrzGvcaZs
     video_title \
0
                                                                         Karate
Kid - The Jacket
                                                              Ep 2. Who Is
Vedha? | Vikram Vedha
4 Virumaandi - Panchayat scene | Kamal Haasan | Napoleon | Pasupathy | Abhiramy
| 4K [Eng Subs]
    video_description \
0
                                                                     Karaté Kid
2010 about the Jacket.
3 YNOT Studios' #vikramvedha [2017] \nWritten & Directed by Pushkar &
Gayatri\nProduced by S. Sash...
4 Stream the full movie now on Amazon Prime Video:-\n
https://bit.ly/VirumaandionPrimeVideo\n\nD...
          published_at
                                       channel_id category_id duration \
0 2010-08-13T19:50:45Z UCwJXE75BbFV-0W91iACnnGA
                                                           1 PT7M39S
3 2023-03-31T18:36:54Z UCqVDSxEb7MNfYvddpbri4TA
                                                           1 PT6M46S
4 2021-01-28T12:30:11Z UC_gXhnzeF5_XIFn4gx_bocg
                                                           22 PT5M20S
 favorite_count \
0
3
               0
4
               0
                   tag \
        [veste, karate, karaté, kid, jacket, smith, jaden, jackie, chan, 2010,
trailer, take, off, on]
3 [tamil movie scenes, vikram vedha, madhavan tamil movies, madhavan mass
scene, r madhavan, vijay...
4 [Ulaganayagan Tube, Kamal Haasan, Virumaandi, Virumaandi Trailer, virumandi
songs, kamal haasan ...
 like_count comment_count view_count
                             16229286
0
      201932
                      4430
3
                        32
        4599
                               578485
      106158
                     1837
                              5948038
```

### 6 Convert data types

```
[]: numeric_cols = ['view_count', 'like_count', 'favorite_count', 'comment_count']
    final_data_clean[numeric_cols] = final_data_clean[numeric_cols].apply(pd.
      →to numeric,
      ⇔errors='coerce',axis = 1) # from object to number
    final_data_clean['watch_date'] = pd.to_datetime(final_data_clean['watch_date'],
                                                    infer_datetime_format=True) #_
     ⇔from object to Date
    final_data_clean['published_at'] = pd.
      infer_datetime_format=True) #__
     ⇔from object to Date
    final_data_clean['duration_sec'] = final_data_clean['duration'].apply(lambda x:__
      ⇒isodate.parse_duration(x)) # new column for Duration in seconds
    final_data_clean['duration_sec'] = final_data_clean['duration_sec'].
      →astype('timedelta64[s]') # conversion from int to type seconds
    final_data_clean.dtypes
[]: watch_date
                         datetime64[ns, UTC]
    video_id
                                      object
    video_title
                                      object
    video_description
                                      object
    published_at
                         datetime64[ns, UTC]
    channel_id
                                      object
    category_id
                                      object
    duration
                                      object
    favorite_count
                                     float64
                                      object
    tag
    like_count
                                     float64
    comment_count
                                     float64
    view_count
                                     float64
    duration_sec
                                     float64
    dtype: object
[]: final_data_clean.isnull().any()
[]: watch_date
                         False
    video_id
                         False
    video_title
                         False
    video_description
                         False
    published_at
                         False
```

```
channel_id
                      False
category_id
                      False
duration
                      False
favorite_count
                      False
                      False
tag
like_count
                       True
comment_count
                       True
view_count
                       True
duration sec
                      False
dtype: bool
```

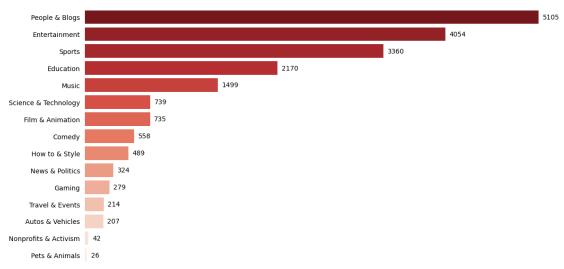
## 7 What is my favorite Category?

#### 7.0.1 Replace default numerical representation of category to word.

You can get the category names list from here.

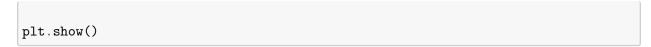
```
[]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(13,7))
     font = {'family': 'sans-serif', 'color': 'black', 'weight': 'normal', 'size': 16}
     color_palette = sns.color_palette('Reds r', len(final_data_groupedby_category))
     ax = sns.barplot(y='category_id', x='counts',__
      ⇔data=final_data_groupedby_category, orient='horizontal', u
      →palette=color_palette)
     plt.ylabel('', labelpad=20, fontdict=font)
     plt.xlabel('', labelpad=20, fontdict=font)
     plt.title('Number Of Videos Watched By Category', fontdict=font, pad=20)
     # Add bar labels
     for i in ax.containers:
             ax.bar_label(i, padding=6)
     plt.tick params(axis='x', which='both', bottom=False, top=False,
      →labelbottom=False)
     plt.tick_params(axis='y', which='both', right=False, left=False, labelleft=True)
     for pos in ['right', 'top', 'bottom', 'left']: # remove the frame
         plt.gca().spines[pos].set_visible(False)
     plt.show()
```

#### Number Of Videos Watched By Category

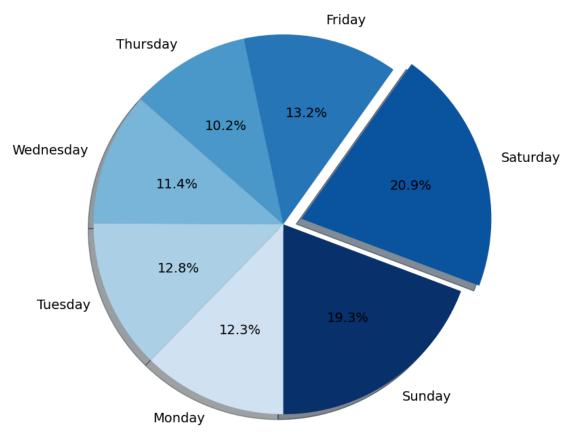


## 8 Whats my favorite day to watch YouTube?

```
[]: day data = final data clean.copy()
    day_data['watch_date'] = day_data['watch_date'].dt.day_name()
[]: days = [ 'Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', |
     final_data_groupedby_watch_day = day_data.groupby(['watch_date'])['watch_date'].
      size().reset_index(name='count')
    final_data_groupedby_watch_day['watch_date'] = pd.
      Gategorical(final_data_groupedby_watch_day['watch_date'],
                                                                  categories=days,__
     ⇔ordered=True)
    final_data_groupedby_watch_day = final_data_groupedby_watch_day.
      ⇔sort_values('watch_date')
[]: final_data_groupedby_watch_day
[]: watch_date count
          Monday
    1
                   2438
    5
         Tuesday
                   2528
    6 Wednesday
                   2253
       Thursday 2019
    0
          Friday
                   2612
    2 Saturday
                   4135
    3
          Sunday
                   3816
[]: import matplotlib.cm as cm
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
    font = {'color': 'black', 'weight': 'normal', 'size': 16}
    colors = cm.Blues(np.linspace(0.2, 1, len(final_data_groupedby_watch_day)))
    counts = final_data_groupedby_watch_day['count']
    labels = final_data_groupedby_watch_day['watch_date']
    # Get the index of the slice with the highest percentage
    max_index = counts.argmax()
    explode = [0] * len(counts)
    explode[max_index] = 0.1
    plt.pie(counts, labels=labels, colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%',__
      ⇒startangle=-90, textprops={'fontsize': 14}, explode=explode, shadow=True, ___
      ⇔counterclock=False)
    plt.title('Number Of Videos Watched By Weekday', pad=20, fontdict=font)
    plt.axis('equal')
```



#### Number Of Videos Watched By Weekday

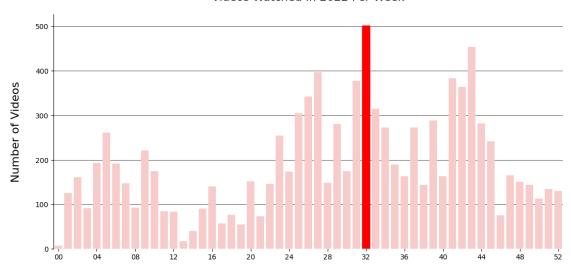


## 9 What week did I watch more videos last year?

#### Movies

```
video_description \
    O Watch Vadivelu Bus comedy scene from the movie Aadhavan. For More latest
    Tamil Movies, Subscribe...
                                             channel id
                                                             category_id \
                   published_at
    0 2020-09-14 12:30:03+00:00 UC8-dWVwoMQNOqIdW04mIHPQ Film & Animation
       duration favorite_count \
    0 PT11M53S
                           0.0
                      tag \
    0 [Full length Tamil movies, Latest Tamil Films, Tamil movies online, Cult
    hits, Super hit Tamizh ...
       like_count comment_count view_count duration_sec week_num
          18340.0
                          136.0
                                  2914912.0
                                                   713.0
    0
[]: grouped_by_week = by_week.groupby(['week_num'])['week_num'].size().
     ⇔reset_index(name='videos_per_week')
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(13,6))
    watch_trend = sns.barplot(y='videos_per_week',__
     highest_count = grouped_by_week['videos_per_week'].max()
    for i in range(len(watch_trend.patches)):
        if watch_trend.patches[i].get_height() == highest_count:
            watch_trend.patches[i].set_color('#FF0000')
    plt.title('Videos Watched In 2022 Per Week',pad=20,fontdict=font)
    plt.ylabel('Number of Videos',labelpad=20,fontdict=font)
    plt.xlabel('',labelpad=20,fontdict=font)
    plt.grid(axis='y', color='black', linewidth=.5, zorder=0)
    plt.xticks(range(0,53,4))
    plt.tick_params(axis='x', which='both', bottom=True,
                    top=False, labelbottom=True)
    for pos in ['top', 'bottom', 'right']:
        plt.gca().spines[pos].set_visible(False)
    plt.show()
```

#### Videos Watched In 2022 Per Week

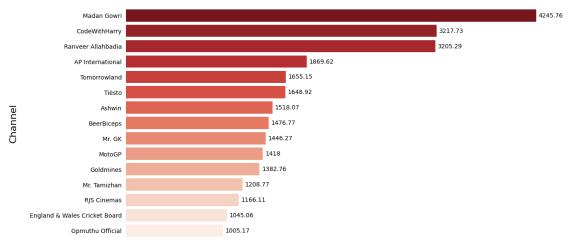


## 10 Favourite youtube channel

```
[]: final_data_groupedby_channel =
      ofinal_data_clean[final_data_clean['duration_sec'] < 14400].copy()
     final_data_groupedby_channel['duration_min'] = ___
      ofinal_data_groupedby_channel['duration_sec'].div(60).round(2)
     final_data_groupedby_channel = final_data_groupedby_channel.
      groupby(['channel_id'])['duration_min'].sum().reset_index(name='sum')
     final_data_groupedby_channel = final_data_groupedby_channel.
      sort_values(by=['sum'],ascending=False).reset_index(drop=True)
     final_data_groupedby_channel =__
      ofinal_data_groupedby_channel[final_data_groupedby_channel['sum'] > 1000]
     final data groupedby channel
     def get_channel_title(cid):
         request1 = youtube.channels().list(
                         part='snippet,contentDetails,statistics',
         response = request1.execute()
         title = response['items'][0]['snippet']['title']
         return title
     final data groupedby channel['channel title'] = ____
      final_data_groupedby_channel['channel_id'].apply(get_channel_title)
     final_data_groupedby_channel.head(2)
```

```
[]:
                    channel id
                                      channel_title
                                  sum
    O UCY6KjrDBN_tIRFT_QNqQbRQ 4245.76
                                        Madan Gowri
    1 UCeVMnSShP Iviwkknt83cww 3217.73 CodeWithHarry
[]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(13,7))
    color_palette = sns.color_palette('Reds_r', len(final_data_groupedby_category))
    watch trend = sns.barplot(y='channel title',
     plt.title('Favorite Channels By View Time',pad=20,fontdict=font)
    plt.ylabel('Channel',labelpad=20,fontdict=font)
    plt.xlabel('Total View Time(H)',labelpad=20,fontdict=font)
    plt.xticks(rotation=80)
    for i in watch_trend.containers:
           watch_trend.bar_label(i,padding=4,)
    plt.tick_params(axis='x', which='both', bottom=False,
                   top=False, labelbottom=False)
    plt.tick_params(axis='y', which='both', right=False,
                   left=False, labelleft=True)
    for pos in ['right', 'top', 'bottom', 'left']:
        plt.gca().spines[pos].set_visible(False)
    plt.show()
```

#### Favorite Channels By View Time



Total View Time(H)

## 11 What words are most common in the title of videos I have watched?

```
[]: stop words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
     stop_words.update(['short','statu','GTI','VW','Thing'])
     final_data_clean['title_no_stopwords'] = final_data_clean['video_title'].
      →apply(lambda x:[item for item in str(x).split()
               if item not in stop_words]).copy()
     all_words = list([a for b in final_data_clean['title_no_stopwords'].tolist()_u

¬for a in b])
     all_words_str = ' '.join(all_words)
     def plot_cloud(wordcloud):
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(30,20))
         plt.imshow(wordcloud)
         plt.axis("off");
     wordcloud = WordCloud(width=1300, height=800,
                           background_color='white',
                           random_state=10,
                           max_words=300,
                           contour_width=3,
                           collocations=False).generate(all_words_str)
     plot_cloud(wordcloud)
```

