

# AICP Internship Task Week 5

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go
import plotly.io as pio
```

```
In [2]: pio.templates.default = "plotly_white"
```

```
In [3]: data = pd.read_csv("Instagram data.csv")
```

## Q.1: Show column names and have a look at their info.

```
In [4]: print("Column Names:")
print(data.columns)
print("\nInfo:")
print(data.info())
```

Column Names:

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'S.No', 'USERNAME', 'Caption', 'Followers',
      'Hashtags',
      'Time since posted', 'Likes'],
      dtype='object')
```

Info:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 100 entries, 0 to 99
```

```
Data columns (total 8 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Unnamed: 0	100 non-null	int64
1	S.No	100 non-null	int64
2	USERNAME	100 non-null	object
3	Caption	94 non-null	object
4	Followers	100 non-null	int64
5	Hashtags	100 non-null	object
6	Time since posted	100 non-null	object
7	Likes	100 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: int64(4), object(4)
```

```
memory usage: 6.4+ KB
```

```
None
```

## Q.2: Show the descriptive statistics of the data.

```
In [5]: print("\nDescriptive Statistics:")  
print(data.describe())
```

Descriptive Statistics:

	Unnamed: 0	S.No	Followers	Likes
count	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
mean	8.940000	16.240000	961.960000	46.480000
std	6.639064	7.384286	1014.62567	55.08698
min	0.000000	1.000000	11.000000	8.000000
25%	4.000000	10.750000	252.750000	19.000000
50%	8.000000	16.500000	612.000000	29.000000
75%	12.250000	22.250000	1197.000000	46.000000
max	26.000000	30.000000	4496.000000	349.000000

## Q.3: Check if your data contains any missing values

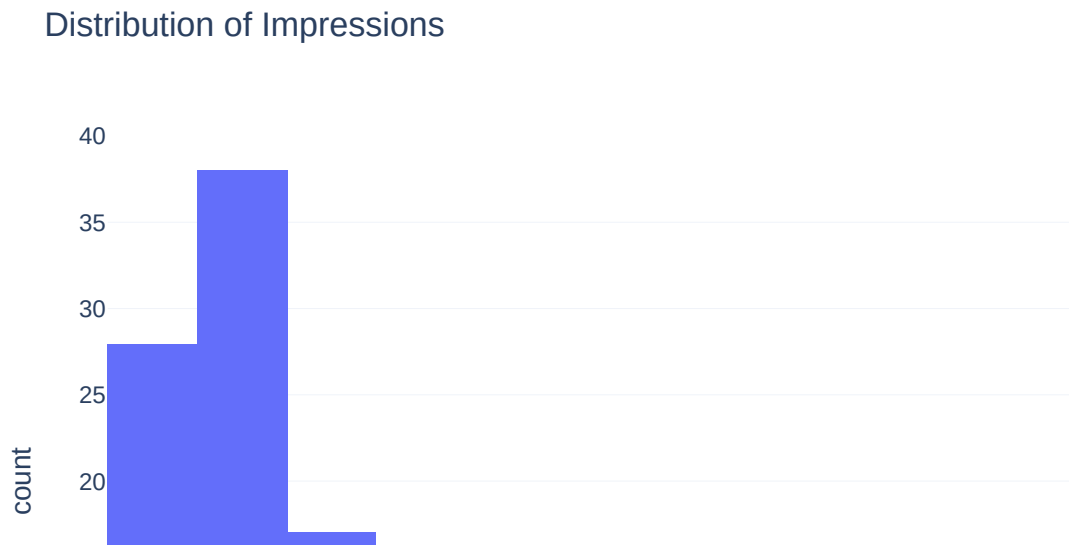
```
In [6]: print("\nMissing Values:")  
print(data.isnull().sum())
```

Missing Values:

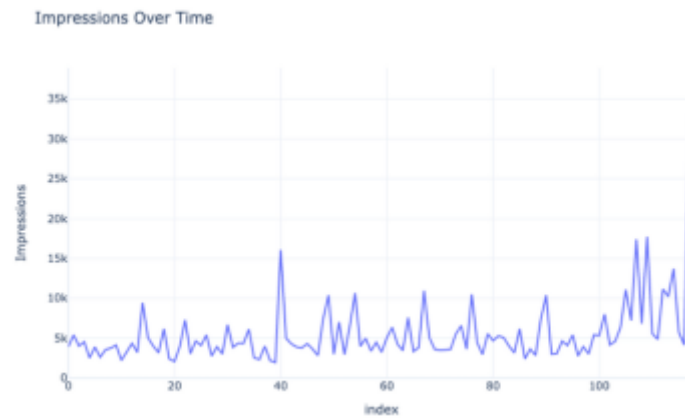
Unnamed: 0	0
S.No	0
USERNAME	0
Caption	6
Followers	0
Hashtags	0
Time since posted	0
Likes	0
dtype: int64	

**Q.4: When you start exploring your data, always start by exploring the main feature of your data. For example, as we are working on a dataset based on Instagram Reach, we should start by exploring the feature that contains data about reach. In our data, the Impressions column contains the data about the reach of an Instagram post. So let's have a look at the distribution of the Impressions:**

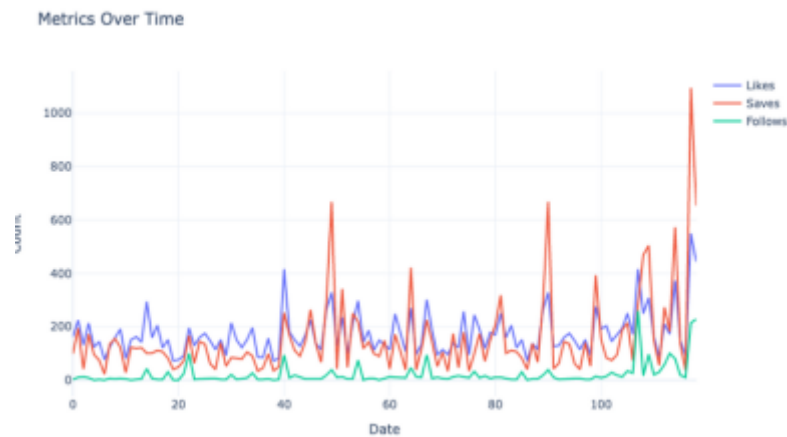
```
In [9]: fig = px.histogram(data, x="Likes", title="Distribution of Impressions")  
fig.show()
```



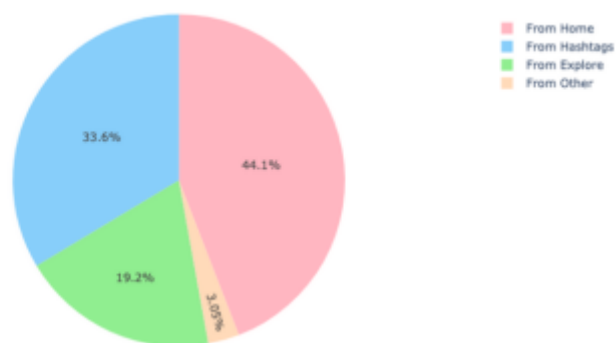
**Q.5: Have a look at the number of impressions on each post over time as shown below**



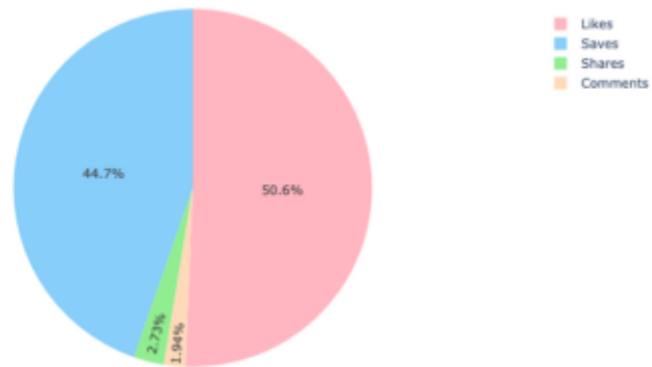
**Q.6: Have a look at all the metrics like Likes, Saves, and Follows from each post over time as shown below.**



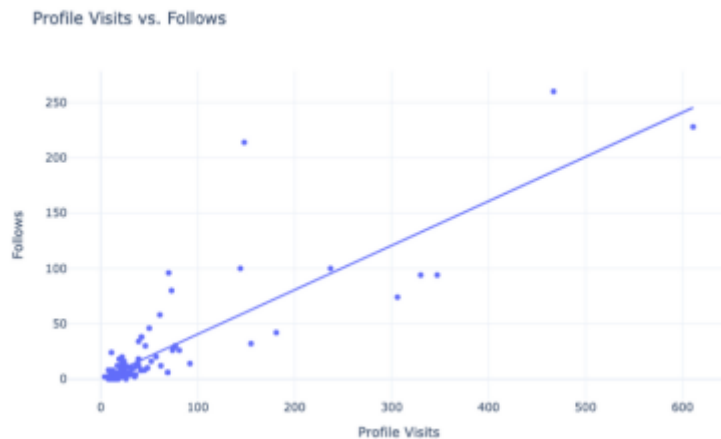
**Q.7: Have a look at the distribution of reach from different sources as shown below**



**Q.8: Have a look at the distribution of engagement sources as shown below**



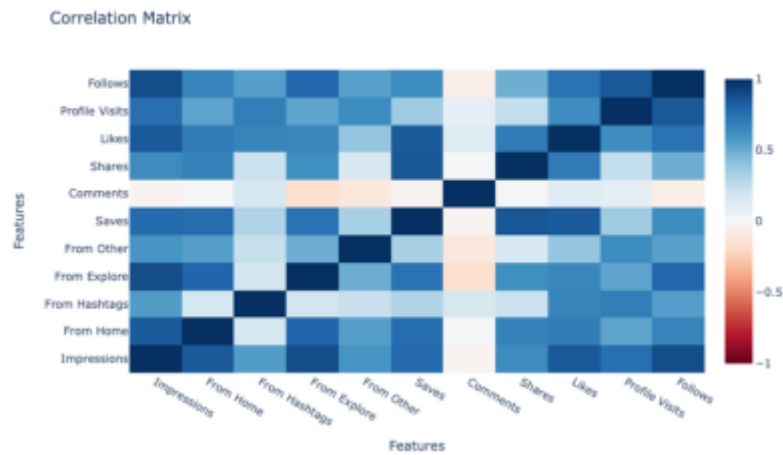
**Q.9: Have a look at the relationship between the number of profile visits and follows as shown below:**



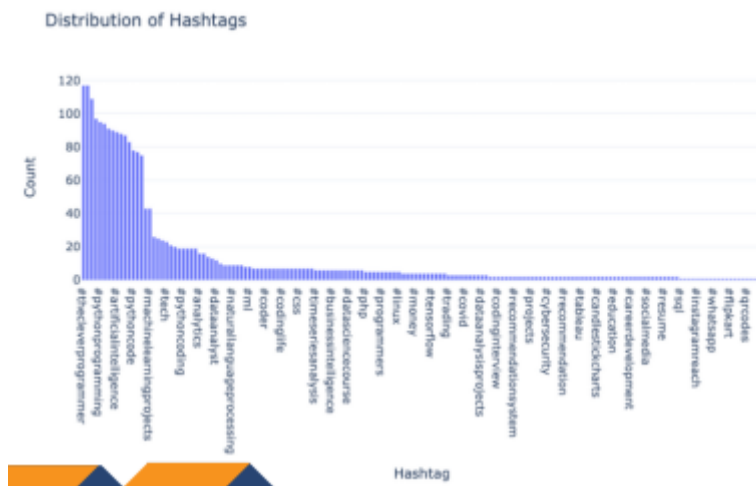
**Q.10: Have a look at the type of hashtags used in the posts using a wordcloud as shown below:**



**Q.11: Have a look at the correlation between all the features as shown below**



**Q.12: Have a look at the distribution of hashtags to see which hashtag is used the most in all the posts as shown below:**



**Q.13: Have a look at the distribution of likes and impressions received from the presence of each hashtag on the post as shown below:**

