



Project Title:

YouTube Channel Data

Submitted by:

Smit Shiroya

Faculty Mentor:

Dr. Shilpa Balan

Submitted to:

California State University, Los Angeles

A. Data Set Description

There is a case to be made for information to be the most valuable commodity in the society we live in today. The prevalence of high-speed communication channels that allow anyone to interact with anyone else in the world instantly eliminates barriers to the free exchange of information. Naturally, this requires the development of innovative technologies that support these interactions and allow for them to be persistent. With the number of people alive and the variety of media for them to communicate through, billions of petabytes of data are bound to be generated daily.

As network speeds improve, the ability to consume information in rich-media formats continues to increase. When combined with the rigidity of orthodox mediums like the television and movies compared to the attention-optimal mechanics of social media, it is inevitable that video formats optimize towards data consumption and generation.

YouTube is the most popular social network for video, and in this project, we'll look at the data generated by a content company that primarily creates and distributes content with a digital-first approach.

B. Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is done so that we can visualize the data in a better way, and to reduce the errors in visualization. Most algorithms will not process records with missing values. For the same, the default is to- delete or remove the irrelevant columns, splitting columns if necessary, combining columns, deleting columns or rows with empty values, etc. In RStudio, data cleaning can be done using libraries. In this dataset we use the library 'dplyr' for the data cleaning process.

1. Omission of certain data

Here we are cleaning the column named 'Watch.time.minute' and removing the blank cells. Since not many records are missing values, we can omit them so that it will help us to visualize the data more accurately. However, omission is not a practical idea and cannot be done if many records have missing values.

RStudio

Go to file/function Addins

Untitled1 x Youtube x

Filter

Average.percentage.viewed	Average.view.duration..minutes.	Watch.time..minutes.	Time
53.11429	2.442857	751657.9	12527.71
51.46604	2.464835	NA	16138.52
49.99476	2.670270	1765532.9	29425.57
49.42457	2.703754	1591885.5	26531.46
49.75286	2.471429	641234.6	10687.29

Showing 3 to 8 of 52 entries

Console Terminal x

~/Downloads/

```
> Youtube <- read.csv("Youtube1.csv")
> View(Youtube)
> is.na(Youtube$Watch.time..minutes.)
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[13] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[25] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[37] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[49] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
> na.omit(Youtube$Watch.time..minutes.)
[1] 1362098.0 1514506.7 768205.7 751657.9 1765532.9 1591885.5 641234.6
[8] 970959.0 1769133.6 1665188.7 1423149.1 956551.8 1547657.8 1695482.5
[15] 1341292.6 1300709.5 1728407.8 2885651.1 2206952.3 1283459.8 1749337.7
[22] 1644485.0 1968083.1 1549955.0 1651380.9 1876205.6 2405159.3 1433474.2
[29] 1650030.9 1866073.9 1712459.9 1475650.0 1713080.4 1565151.6 1520057.6
[36] 2166264.1 1384585.2 1596475.2 1162720.3 1542777.3 1504011.6 1571862.4
[43] 1768725.1 1510658.3 1704072.1 1578906.0 2352659.0 2266216.6
attr(,"na.action")
[1] 5 16 26 45
attr(,"class")
[1] "omit"
>
```

Code:

```
> is.na(Youtube$Watch.time..minutes.)
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
[16] TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE  
FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
[31] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  
FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE
```

```
[46] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
> na.omit(Youtube$Watch.time..minutes.)
```

```
[1] 1362098.0 1514506.7 768205.7 751657.9 1765532.9 1591885.5 641234.6 970959.0  
1769133.6
```

```
[10] 1665188.7 1423149.1 956551.8 1547657.8 1695482.5 1341292.6 1300709.5 1728407.8  
2885651.1
```

```
[19] 2206952.3 1283459.8 1749337.7 1644485.0 1968083.1 1549955.0 1651380.9 1876205.6  
2405159.3
```

```
[28] 1433474.2 1650030.9 1866073.9 1712459.9 1475650.0 1713080.4 1565151.6 1520057.6  
2166264.1
```

```
[37] 1384585.2 1596475.2 1162720.3 1542777.3 1504011.6 1571862.4 1768725.1 1510658.3  
1704072.1
```

```
[46] 1578906.0 2352659.0 2266216.6
```

```
attr("na.action")
```

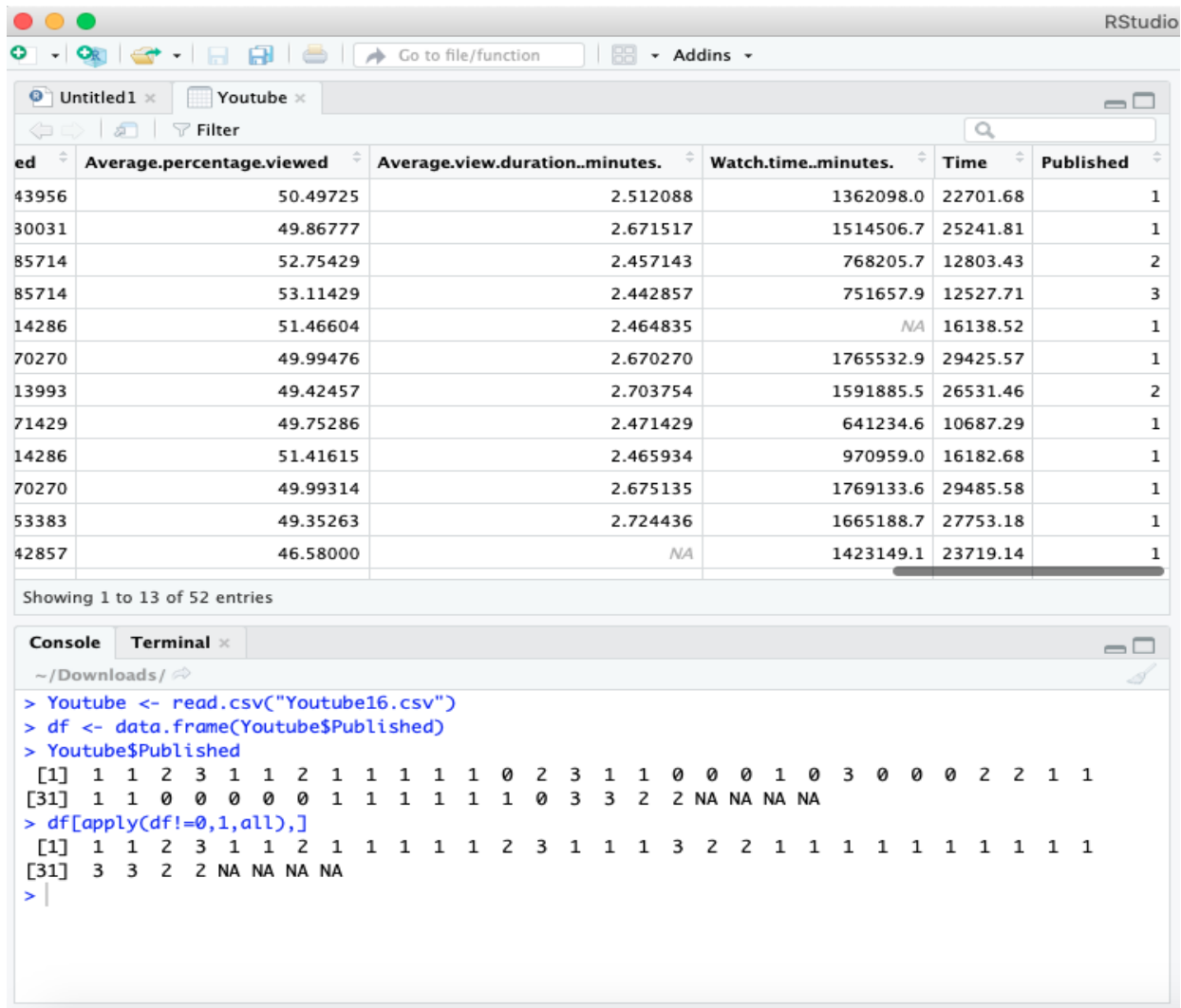
```
[1] 5 16 26 45
```

```
attr("class")
```

```
[1] "omit"
```

2. Setting rule by applying a condition for data cleaning

In this method, we remove the value “0” from the data for particular columns and for that we have firstly created a data frame. Next, we transfer the particular data into that data frame and apply the set of rule that will help us to remove undesired values from the data set.



The screenshot displays the RStudio environment. The top pane shows a data frame with 13 rows and 7 columns. The columns are: `ed`, `Average.percentage.viewed`, `Average.view.duration..minutes.`, `Watch.time..minutes.`, `Time`, and `Published`. The bottom pane shows the R console with the following code and output:

```
> Youtube <- read.csv("Youtube16.csv")
> df <- data.frame(Youtube$Published)
> Youtube$Published
[1] 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 3 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 2 1 1
[31] 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 3 3 2 2 NA NA NA NA
> df[apply(df!=0,1,all),]
[1] 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
[31] 3 3 2 2 NA NA NA NA
```

Code:

```
> Youtube <- read.csv("Youtube16.csv")
```

```
> df <- data.frame(Youtube$Published)
```

```
> Youtube$Published
```

```
[1] 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 3 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 2 1 1
```

```
[31] 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 3 3 2 2 NA NA NA NA
```

```
> df[apply(df!=0,1,all),]
```

```
[1] 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

```
[31] 3 3 2 2 NA NA NA NA
```

3. Method- 3: Replace “NA” keyword with “Unavailable” by using replace function.

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment. The main window shows a data frame named 'Youtube' with 52 rows and 5 columns. The 'Watch.time.minutes' column contains several NA values. The console shows the following commands and output:

```

> Youtube <- Youtube %>%
+   mutate(Watch.time..minutes. = replace(Watch.time..minutes., is.na(Watch.time..minutes.), "Unavailable"))
> Youtube$Watch.time..minutes.
[1] "1362098.011" "1514506.712" "768205.7143" "751657.8571" "Unavailable" "1765532.897"
[7] "1591885.471" "641234.5714" "970958.956" "1769133.589" "1665188.718" "1423149.143"
[13] "956551.8161" "1547657.78" "1695482.53" "Unavailable" "1341292.571" "1300709.5"
[19] "1728407.821" "2885651.143" "2206952.286" "1283459.849" "1749337.701" "1644484.983"
[25] "1968083.143" "Unavailable" "1549954.989" "1651380.912" "1876205.571" "2405159.286"
[31] "1433474.215" "1650030.929" "1866073.857" "1712459.857" "1475649.987" "1713080.389"
[37] "1565151.602" "1520057.571" "2166264.143" "1384585.209" "1596475.195" "1162720.286"
[43] "1542777.286" "1504011.599" "Unavailable" "1571862.379" "1768725.143" "1510658.291"
[49] "1704072.141" "1578905.97" "2352659" "2266216.625"

```

The Environment pane on the right shows the following variables:

- df: 52 obs. of 26 variables
- Youtube: 52 obs. of 26 variables
- youtube.df: 52 obs. of 25 variables

The Values pane shows the following values:

- account: "hard_311"
- api_key: "Lb1SNlvtpyFnak00216aEdM4Q"
- api_secret: "u3htInNpHJcEgSyTwKxcG21QqCgNNQTHC4MBkJXWR..."
- c: num [1:52] 60.4 61.3 42.9 42.9 57.1 ...
- consumer_key: "Lb1SNlvtpyFnak00216aEdM4Q"
- consumer_secret: "u3htInNpHJcEgSyTwKxcG21QqCgNNQTHC4MBkJXWR..."
- file.timeline: "hard_311hard.csv"
- i: 52L
- lbls: chr [1:4] "Likes" "Dislikes" "Comments" "Sh..."
- slices: num [1:4] 543683 24773 52760 85462
- Store.table: 'table' int [1:12(1d)] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
- t: chr [1:107] "52" "/" "9463.021978" "10330.5..."
- token: "1947192128-cxQcgGFCtnCu4g40R0uA1Uj9C1Iryem..."
- token_key: "1947192128-cxQcgGFCtnCu4g40R0uA1Uj9C1Iryem..."
- token_secret: "KHZN4rR0S5kAifrn0juafTIRrZifC58gIpuOGkuguZ..."
- x: num [1:52] 9463 10331 5276 5663 6304 ...
- y: num [1:52] 439 461 253 266 328 ...
- z: num [1:52] 679550 1121245 387409 401511 453...

The Functions pane shows the following functions:

- lcm: function (x, y)
- my.mean: function (variable)
- second<-: function (x, value)
- table: function (x)

Code :

```
Youtube <- Youtube %>%
```

```

mutate (Watch.time..minutes. = replace (Watch.time..minutes., is.na(Watch.time..minutes.),
"Unavailable"))

```

C. Data Analysis and Visualizations

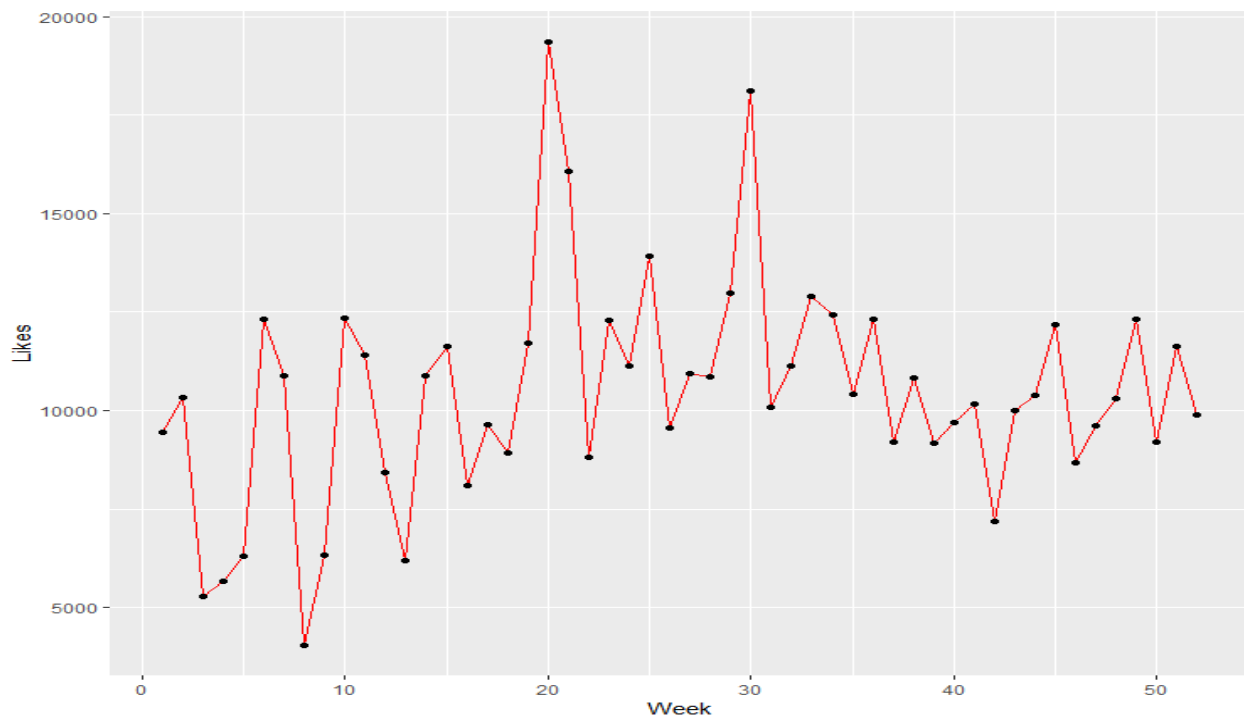
1. Plot-1: Line Plot- Week vs. Likes

1.1 Code:

```
> library(ggplot2)
> library(dplyr)
> library(scales)
> ggplot(data = head(youtube,n=52), aes(x=Week, y=Likes, group=1)) +
+ geom_line(color="red") + geom_point()
```

1.2 Question:

Do the number of likes for the YouTube videos change as time (in weeks) passes by?



(Plot 1)

1.3 Interpretation:

The above graph shows the changes in the number of likes on the videos uploaded on YouTube as weeks pass by for 2018. It can be seen that the number of likes in the entire year roughly lie between 4,500 to 20,000. The lowest number of likes are encountered in the 8th week, and the highest number of likes in week 20. Overall, the data sees a great deal of variation when it comes to the number of likes throughout the year. There are certain weeks that see extreme variations. There could be several reasons for the that, like- upload of videos regarding trending issues or important events; holiday season, when people spend their leisure time on YouTube; at times the reason for such spikes could also be massive data reporting errors.

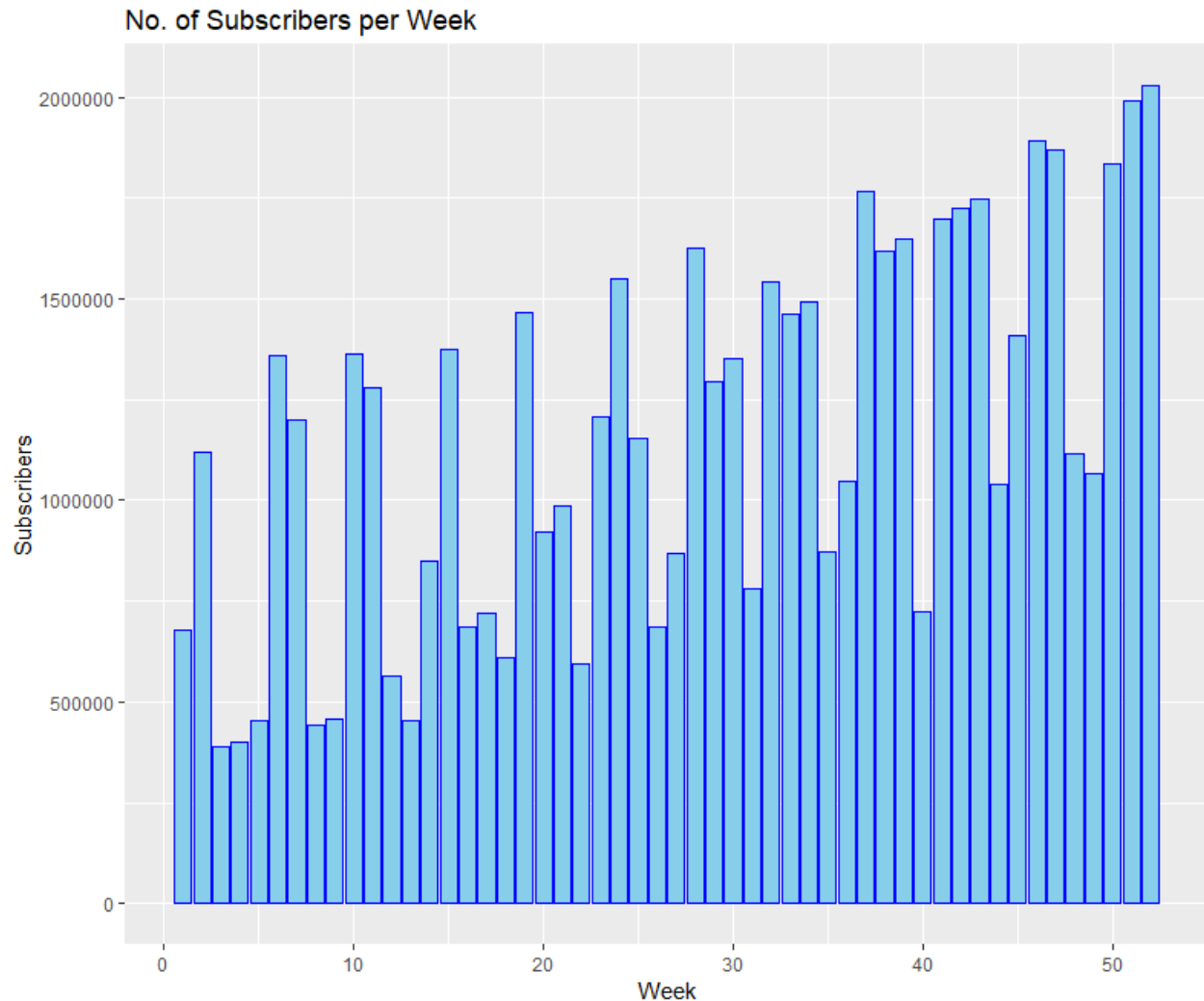
2. Plot-2: Bar Graph- Week vs. Subscribers

2.1 Code:

```
> library(ggplot2)
> library(dplyr)
> library(scales)
> ggplot(Youtube)+ geom_bar(aes(x=Week, y=Subscribers), stat = 'summary', fun.y= 'mean',
fill='skyblue', color='blue')+labs(title="No. of Subscribers per
Week",x="Week",y="Subscribers")
```

2.2 Question:

Do the number of subscribers keep on increasing over time (in weeks)?



(Plot 2)

2.3 Interpretation:

The bar graph shows the number of YouTube subscribers per week for 2018. The question is based on the assumption that, as time passes by and a greater number of people have access to smartphones, internet, and get educated about platforms such as YouTube, the number of subscribers would keep on increasing. However, the same result cannot be seen from the graph. There is a constant increase and decrease in the number of subscribers on a weekly basis. It can be seen that the least number of subscribers are there in week 3. When the year comes to an end, the

number of subscribers keep on increasing, the highest number being in the last week, i.e., week 52.

The possible reasons for the same could be- the viewers keep on subscribing and unsubscribing based on their interest in the YouTube channel; YouTube removing spam subscribers; increase or decrease in the social networks of the people who upload the content; the uploaded content is not what the subscribers had signed up for, etc.

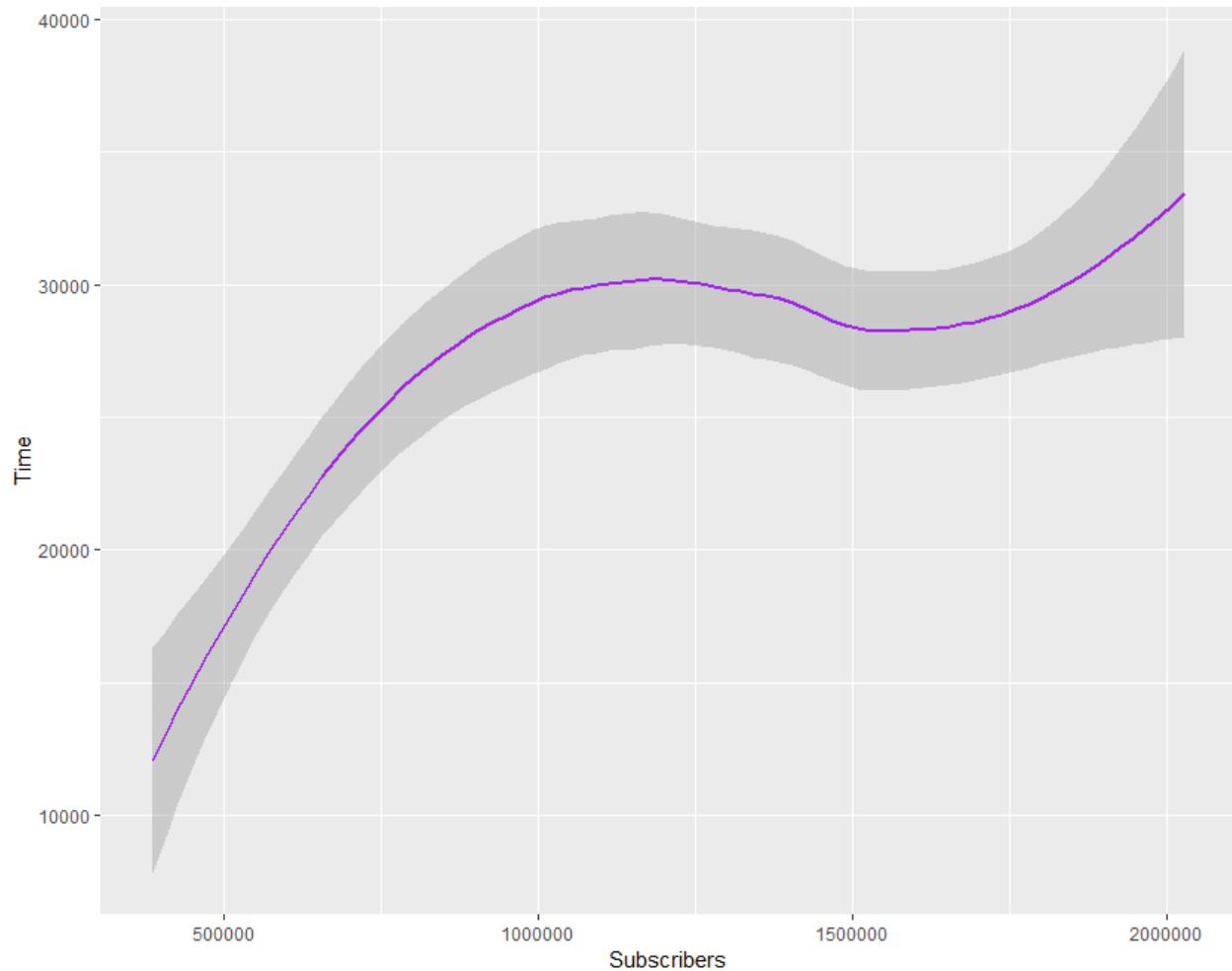
3. Plot-3: Smooth Line Plot- Subscribers vs. Time (in hours)

3.1 Code:

```
> library(ggplot2)
> library(dplyr)
> library(scales)
> ggplot(youtube.df)
+geom_smooth(aes(x = Subscribers, y = Time), color = 'purple', method = 'loess')
```

3.2 Question:

Does the increase in the number of subscribers increase the watch time (in hours) of viewers?



(Plot 3)

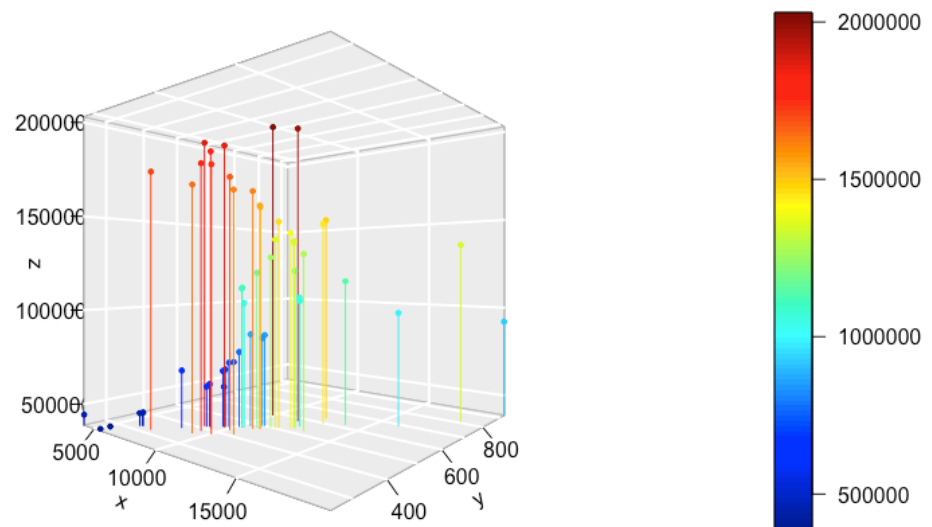
3.3 Interpretation:

The above graph shows the relationship between the number of subscribers and the watch time of viewers in hours, in the form of a smooth line plot. The number of subscribers for the year 2018 lies roughly between 380,000 to a little more than 2,000,000, and the range of the watch time in hours in between 10,000 hours to almost 50,000 hours. It can be seen from the graph that the watch time keeps on increasing till the number of subscribers reach about 1,200,000. There is a small drop in the watch time until the number of consumers reach to 1,750,000, and after that, there is once again a steady increase in the watch time. The reasons for the drop could be- no interesting uploads, busy schedules, etc. Other than that, there is a constant increase in the view time (in hrs).

4. Plot-4:3D Visualization of Likes Vs Dislikes Vs Subscribers (Extra Graph)

4.1 Code:

```
> x <- Youtube$Likes  
> y <- Youtube$Dislikes  
> z <- Youtube$Subscribers  
> library (Plotrix)  
> scatter3D(x, y, z, phi = 0, bty = "g", type = "h", ticktype = "detailed", pch = 19, cex = 0.5)
```

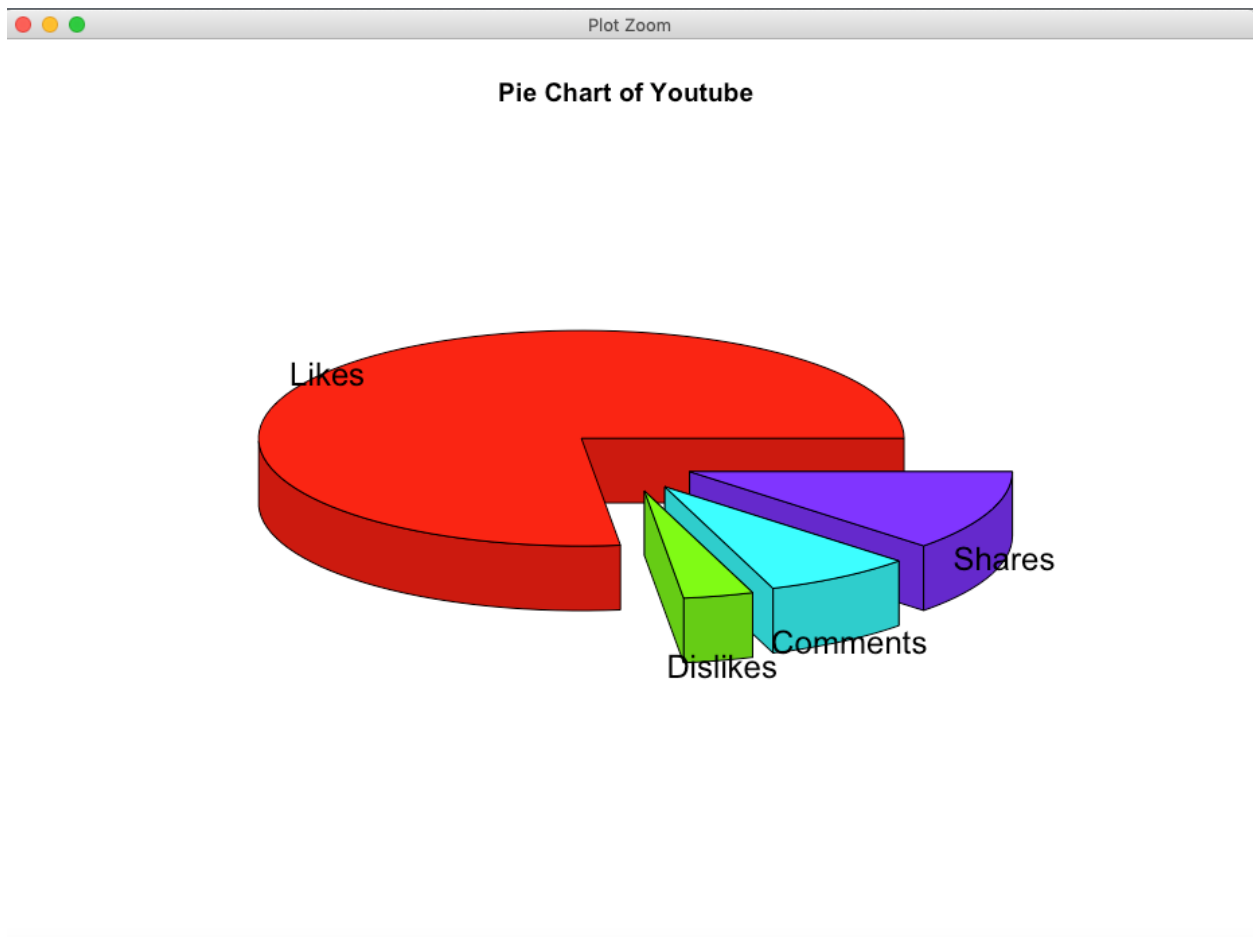


(Plot 4)

5. Plot-5: 3D Pie Chart of Likes, Dislikes, Comments, Shares

5.1 Code:

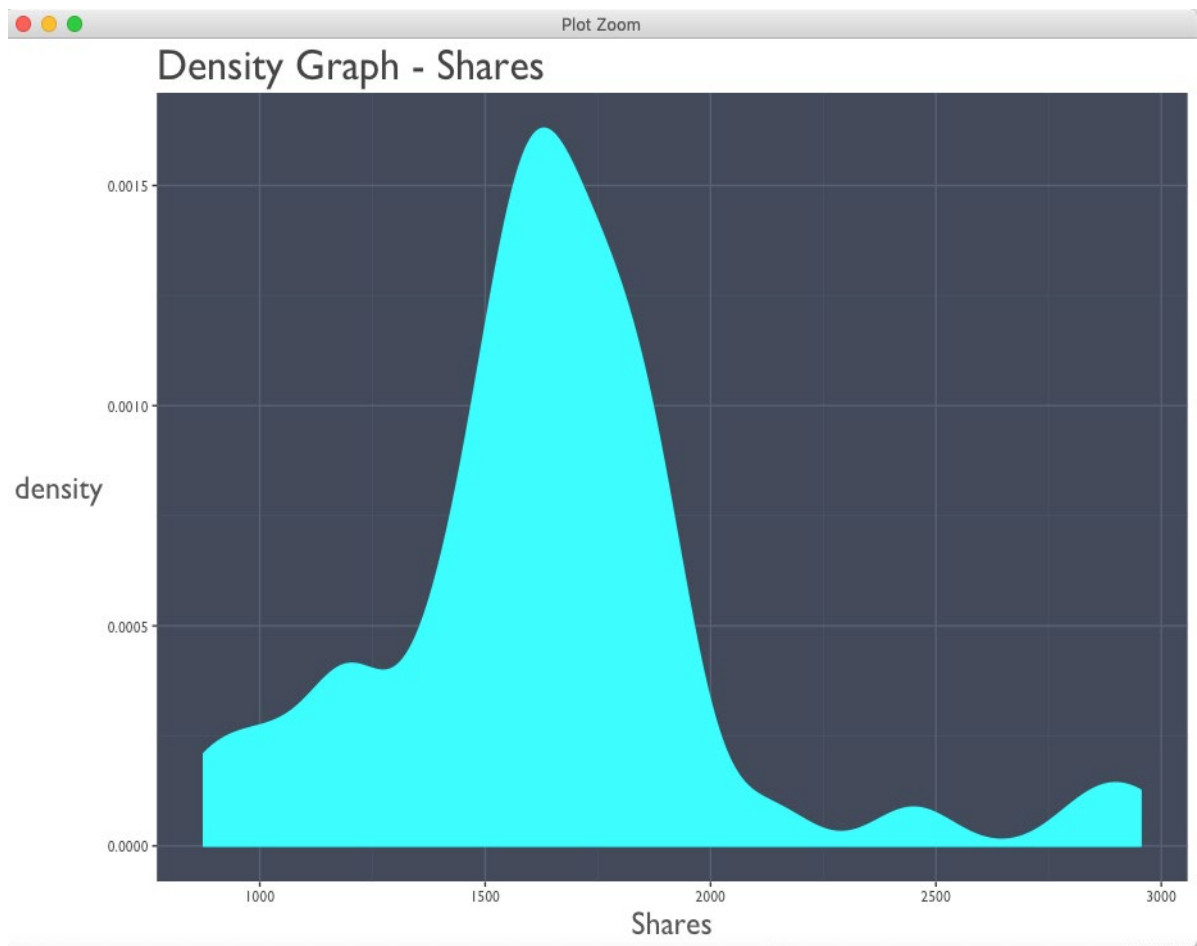
```
> slices <-  
c(sum(youtube.df$Likes),sum(youtube.df$Dislikes),sum(youtube.df$Comments),sum(youtu  
be.df$Shares))  
>  
> lbls <- c("Likes", "Dislikes","Comments","Shares")  
> pie3D(slices,labels=lbls,explode=0.2,main="Pie Chart of Youtube ")
```



6 Plot-6: Density Graph of Number of Video Shares

6.1 Code:

```
> ggplot(data = Youtube, aes(x = Shares)) +  
+   geom_density(fill = 'cyan', color = 'cyan') +  
+   labs(title = 'Density Graph - Shares') +  
+   theme(text = element_text(family = 'Gill Sans', color = "#444444")  
+     ,panel.background = element_rect(fill = '#444B5A')  
+     ,panel.grid.minor = element_line(color = '#4d5566')  
+     ,panel.grid.major = element_line(color = '#586174')  
+     ,plot.title = element_text(size = 24)  
+     ,axis.title = element_text(size = 18, color = '#555555')  
+     ,axis.title.y = element_text(vjust = .5, angle = 0)  
+     ,axis.title.x = element_text(hjust = .5)  
+   )
```



(Plot 6)

7 Statistical Summary and Functions

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top pane displays a data frame named 'Youtube' with 10 columns: Week, Subscribers, Sub.Growth.Rate, Daily.Net.Subscribers, Engagement.Growth.Rate, Engagements, Card.clicks, Card.teaser.clicks, End.screen.element.clicks, and Annotation.clicks. The bottom pane shows the console output of the `summary(Youtube)` command, which provides a detailed statistical summary for each variable, including minimum, 1st quartile, median, mean, 3rd quartile, and maximum values, along with the number of non-missing observations for each.

Week	Subscribers	Sub.Growth.Rate	Daily.Net.Subscribers	Engagement.Growth.Rate	Engagements	Card.clicks	Card.teaser.clicks	End.screen.element.clicks	Annotation.clicks
1	679550.1	0.70%	4798.148	8.23%	45226.76	98.41209	1931.912	14601.995	537.50
2	1121244.7	0.51%	4764.607	7.91%	45038.18	136.33437	2214.325	13882.728	494.03
3	387409.1	0.57%	2196.286	8.11%	25246.71	86.71429	1082.000	8503.857	291.28
4	401511.0	0.53%	2109.429	8.21%	25395.00	67.42857	943.000	8360.286	267.42

Showing 1 to 5 of 52 entries

```
> summary(Youtube)
  Week      Subscribers  Sub.Growth.Rate Daily.Net.Subscribers
Min.   : 1.00   Min.   : 387409  0.25%   : 3   Min.   : 1589
1st Qu.:13.75  1st Qu.: 722485  0.51%   : 3   1st Qu.: 4212
Median :26.50  Median :1176803  0.62%   : 3   Median : 4817
Mean   :26.50  Mean   :1163210  0.67%   : 3   Mean   : 4845
3rd Qu.:39.25  3rd Qu.:1544617  0.22%   : 2   3rd Qu.: 5389
Max.   :52.00  Max.   :2030016  0.29%   : 2   Max.   :10711
(Other):36

Engagement.Growth.Rate Engagements  Card.clicks  Card.teaser.clicks
7.90%   : 2   Min.   : 20724  Min.   : 67.43  Min.   : 943
7.91%   : 2   1st Qu.: 38533  1st Qu.: 98.66  1st Qu.:1904
7.95%   : 2   Median : 45393  Median :136.06  Median :2253
8.21%   : 2   Mean   : 46048  Mean   :139.22  Mean   :2236
8.27%   : 2   3rd Qu.: 50477  3rd Qu.:165.07  3rd Qu.:2445
8.28%   : 2   Max.   :122316  Max.   :345.43  Max.   :5374
(Other):40

End.screen.element.clicks Annotation.clicks Annotation.closes  Likes
Min.   : 4620   Min.   : 217.9  Min.   : 5058  Min.   : 4037
1st Qu.:10880  1st Qu.: 352.6  1st Qu.: 8664  1st Qu.: 9186
Median :14026  Median : 519.2  Median :12252  Median :10352
Mean   :14162  Mean   : 515.5  Mean   :12222  Mean   :10455
3rd Qu.:16170  3rd Qu.: 554.6  3rd Qu.:13443  3rd Qu.:11835
Max.   :35461  Max.   :2319.9  Max.   :51881  Max.   :19366
```

Code:

```
> summary(Youtube)
```

```
      Week      Subscribers  Sub.Growth.Rate Daily.Net.Subscribers
Min.   : 1.00   Min.   : 387409  0.25%   : 3   Min.   : 1589
1st Qu.:13.75  1st Qu.: 722485  0.51%   : 3   1st Qu.: 4212
Median :26.50  Median :1176803  0.62%   : 3   Median : 4817
Mean   :26.50  Mean   :1163210  0.67%   : 3   Mean   : 4845
3rd Qu.:39.25  3rd Qu.:1544617  0.22%   : 2   3rd Qu.: 5389
Max.   :52.00  Max.   :2030016  0.29%   : 2   Max.   :10711
(Other):36
```

Engagement.Growth.Rate Engagements Card.clicks Card.teaser.clicks

7.90% : 2 Min. : 20724 Min. : 67.43 Min. : 943

7.91% : 2 1st Qu.: 38533 1st Qu.: 98.66 1st Qu.:1904

7.95% : 2 Median : 45393 Median :136.06 Median :2253

8.21% : 2 Mean : 46048 Mean :139.22 Mean :2236

8.27% : 2 3rd Qu.: 50477 3rd Qu.:165.07 3rd Qu.:2445

8.28% : 2 Max. :122316 Max. :345.43 Max. :5374

(Other):40

End.screen.element.clicks Annotation.clicks Annotation.closes Likes

Min. : 4620 Min. : 217.9 Min. : 5058 Min. : 4037

1st Qu.:10880 1st Qu.: 352.6 1st Qu.: 8664 1st Qu.: 9186

Median :14026 Median : 519.2 Median :12252 Median :10352

Mean :14162 Mean : 515.5 Mean :12222 Mean :10455

3rd Qu.:16170 3rd Qu.: 554.6 3rd Qu.:13443 3rd Qu.:11835

Max. :35461 Max. :2319.9 Max. :51881 Max. :19366

Dislikes Sentiment Shares Comments Convesation.Rate

Min. :246.0 95.59% : 3 Min. : 875.6 Min. : 433.3 0.17% :17

1st Qu.:415.8 95.78% : 3 1st Qu.:1504.9 1st Qu.: 889.2 0.18% :10

Median :466.9 94.95% : 2 Median :1626.2 Median :1048.4 0.16% : 4

Mean :476.4 95.31% : 2 Mean :1643.5 Mean :1014.6 0.19% : 4

3rd Qu.:529.3 95.44% : 2 3rd Qu.:1792.0 3rd Qu.:1097.3 0.20% : 4

Max. :930.4 95.50% : 2 Max. :2954.4 Max. :2021.3 0.14% : 3

(Other):38

(Other):10

Videos.in.playlists Shares.View Views Videos.published

Min. :1372 0.29% :14 Min. : 260392 Min. :0.0000

1st Qu.:2726 0.28% :10 1st Qu.: 519685 1st Qu.:0.5284

Median :3132 0.30% : 8 Median : 578115 Median :0.6087

Mean :3183 0.31% : 7 Mean : 590177 Mean :0.5907

3rd Qu.:3519 0.32% : 4 3rd Qu.: 661417 3rd Qu.:0.6344

Max. :5465 0.16% : 1 Max. :1269318 Max. :1.0000

(Other): 8

Average.percentage.viewed Average.view.duration..minutes. Watch.time..minutes.

Min. :39.92 Min. :2.243 Min. : 641235

1st Qu.:48.11 1st Qu.:2.539 1st Qu.:1430893

Median :49.67 Median :2.657 Median :1585396

Mean :49.19 Mean :2.689 Mean :1605422

3rd Qu.:50.35 3rd Qu.:2.761 3rd Qu.:1753386

Max. :65.14 Max. :3.471 Max. :2885651

NA's :5

NA's :4

Time Published

Min. :10687 Min. :0.000

1st Qu.:23041 1st Qu.:0.000

Median :26256 Median :1.000

Mean :26395 Mean :1.062

3rd Qu.:29206 3rd Qu.:1.250

Max. :48094 Max. :3.000

NA's :4

User Defined Function:

To calculate the Total Likes (*per week or per month or per year*) by using just one defined function.

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface. The script editor on the left contains a function named `table` designed to calculate total likes for a given time period. The console on the bottom left shows the execution of `table(31)`, which outputs a data frame with 31 rows. Each row contains five columns: a numeric value, a date string (e.g., "9463.021978"), a time unit string (e.g., "31"), an equals sign, and a final numeric value (e.g., "305.258773483871"). The Environment pane on the right lists objects in the global environment, including `d1`, `data`, `df`, `Youtube`, and `youtube.df`. The Functions pane at the bottom right lists the functions `my.mean`, `second<-`, and `table`.

```
1 -> User Define Function :To calculate the Likes (per week or per month or per year) by using one
2 just one defined function.
3
4 table<- function(x)
5 {
6   for (i in Youtube$Likes)
7   {
8     t<-c(i,"/",x,"=",i/x)
9     print(t)
10    next
11  }
12 }
13
14 table(x)
```

Console Output:

```
> table(31)
[1] "9463.021978"      "/"      "31"      "="      "305.258773483871"
[1] "10330.58824"      "/"      "31"      "="      "333.244781935484"
[1] "5275.857143"      "/"      "31"      "="      "170.188940096774"
[1] "5663.428571"      "/"      "31"      "="      "182.691244225806"
[1] "6303.813187"      "/"      "31"      "="      "203.348812483871"
[1] "12330.77297"      "/"      "31"      "="      "397.76687"
[1] "10872.24573"      "/"      "31"      "="      "350.717604193548"
[1] "4036.714286"      "/"      "31"      "="      "130.216589870968"
[1] "6340.538462"      "/"      "31"      "="      "204.533498774194"
[1] "12344.75135"      "/"      "31"      "="      "398.217785483871"
[1] "11415.13158"      "/"      "31"      "="      "368.230050967742"
[1] "8431.285714"      "/"      "31"      "="      "271.976958516129"
[1] "6195.850575"      "/"      "31"      "="      "199.866147580645"
[1] "10879.52747"      "/"      "31"      "="      "350.952499032258"
[1] "11628.26695"      "/"      "31"      "="      "375.105385483871"
[1] "8091.285714"      "/"      "31"      "="      "261.009216580645"
[1] "9649.857143"      "/"      "31"      "="      "311.285714290323"
[1] "8916.75"          "/"      "31"      "="      "287.637096774194"
[1] "11718.55072"      "/"      "31"      "="      "378.01776516129"
```

Environment:

Object	Details
d1	1129 obs. of 52 variables
data	12 obs. of 25 variables
df	52 obs. of 1 variable
Youtube	52 obs. of 26 variables
youtube.df	52 obs. of 25 variables

Values:

Variable	Value
account	"hard_311"
api_key	"Lb1SNlvtpyFnak00216aEdM4Q"
api_secret	"u3htInNpHJcEg5yTwKXcG21QqCgNNQthC4MBkJXWR..."
c	num [1:52] 60.4 61.3 42.9 42.9 57.1 ...
consumer_key	"Lb1SNlvtpyFnak00216aEdM4Q"
consumer_secret	"u3htInNpHJcEg5yTwKXcG21QqCgNNQthC4MBkJXWR..."
file.timeline	"hard_311hard.csv"
i	52L
lbls	chr [1:12] "1093982\n1" "1098654\n1" "11033..."
Store.table	'table' int [1:12(1d)] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
t	chr [1:107] "9463.021978" "10330.58824" "52..."
token	"1947192128-cxQcgGfCTnCu4g4OR0uA1Uj9C1Iryem..."
token_key	"1947192128-cxQcgGfCTnCu4g4OR0uA1Uj9C1Iryem..."
token_secret	"KhZn4rR0SkcAifrn0juaFTIRr2i fCS8gIpu0GkuguZ..."
x	num [1:52] 9463 10331 5276 5663 6304 ...
y	num [1:52] 439 461 253 266 328 ...
z	num [1:52] 679550 1121245 387409 401511 453...

Functions:

Function	Details
my.mean	function (variable)
second<-	function (x, value)
table	function (x)

Code:

```
table<-function(x)
{
  for (i in Youtube$Likes)
  {
    t<-c(i,"/",x,"=",i/x)
    print(t)
  }
}
```

8 Full Code

- `is.na (Youtube$Watch.time..minutes.)`
- `na.omit(Youtube$Watch.time..minutes.)`
- `Youtube <- read.csv("Youtube16.csv")`
- `df <- data.frame(Youtube$Published)`
- `Youtube$Published`
- `df[apply(df!=0,1,all),]`
- `Youtube <- Youtube %>%
mutate (Watch.time..minutes. = replace (Watch.time..minutes.,
is.na(Watch.time..minutes.), "Unavailable"))`
- `library(ggplot2)`
- `library(dplyr)`
- `library(scales)`
- `ggplot(data = head(youtube,n=52), aes(x=Week, y=Likes, group=1)) +
geom_line(color="red") + geom_point()`
- `library(ggplot2)`
- `library(dplyr)`
- `library(scales)`
- `ggplot(Youtube)+ geom_bar(aes(x=Week, y=Subscribers), stat = 'summary', fun.y=
'mean', fill='skyblue', color='blue')+labs(title="No. of Subscribers per
Week",x="Week",y="Subscribers")`

- `library(ggplot2)`
- `library(dplyr)`
- `library(scales)`
- `ggplot(youtube.df)`
 - `+ geom_smooth (aes (x = Subscribers, y = Time), color = 'purple', method = 'loess')`
- `x <- Youtube$Likes`
- `y <- Youtube$Dislikes`
- `z <- Youtube$Subscribers`
- `library (Plotrix)`
- `scatter3D(x, y, z, phi = 0, bty = "g", type = "h", ticktype = "detailed", pch = 19, cex = 0.5)`
- `ggplot(data = Youtube, aes(x = Shares)) +`
 - `geom_density(fill = 'cyan', color = 'cyan') +`
 - `labs(title = 'Density Graph - Shares') +`
 - `theme(text = element_text(family = 'Gill Sans', color = "#444444"))`
 - `,panel.background = element_rect(fill = '#444B5A')`
 - `,panel.grid.minor = element_line(color = '#4d5566')`
 - `,panel.grid.major = element_line(color = '#586174')`
 - `,plot.title = element_text(size = 24)`
 - `,axis.title = element_text(size = 18, color = '#555555')`
 - `,axis.title.y = element_text(vjust = .5, angle = 0)`
 - `,axis.title.x = element_text(hjust = .5)`
 - `)`

➤ summary (Youtube)

➤ table<-function(x)

```
{  
  for (i in Youtube$Likes)  
  {  
    t<-c(i,"/",x,"=",i/x)  
    print(t)  
    next  
  }  
}
```