

In [44]: !pip install scipy

Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\users\dell\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (1.15.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<2.5,>=1.23.5 in c:\users\dell\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from scipy) (2.2.5)

In [45]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import pearsonr

In [22]: df = pd.read_csv("apple_products.csv")
print(df.head())

	Product Name \
0	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Gold, 64 GB)
1	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Space Grey, 256 GB)
2	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Silver, 256 GB)
3	APPLE iPhone 8 (Silver, 256 GB)
4	APPLE iPhone 8 (Gold, 256 GB)

	Product URL	Brand	Sale Price \
0	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-plus-g...	Apple	49900
1	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-plus-s...	Apple	84900
2	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-plus-s...	Apple	84900
3	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-silver...	Apple	77000
4	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-gold-2...	Apple	77000

	Mrp	Discount Percentage	Number Of Ratings	Number Of Reviews \
0	49900	0	3431	356
1	84900	0	3431	356
2	84900	0	3431	356
3	77000	0	11202	794
4	77000	0	11202	794

	Upc	Star Rating	Ram
0	MOBEXRGV7EHHTGUH	4.6	2 GB
1	MOBEXRGVAC6TJT4F	4.6	2 GB
2	MOBEXRGVGETABXWZ	4.6	2 GB
3	MOBEXRGVMZWUHCBA	4.5	2 GB
4	MOBEXRGVPK7PFEJZ	4.5	2 GB

In [23]: df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 62 entries, 0 to 61
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Product Name        62 non-null    object
1   Product URL         62 non-null    object
2   Brand               62 non-null    object
3   Sale Price          62 non-null    int64
4   Mrp                 62 non-null    int64
5   Discount Percentage 62 non-null    int64
6   Number Of Ratings   62 non-null    int64
7   Number Of Reviews   62 non-null    int64
8   Upc                 62 non-null    object
9   Star Rating         62 non-null    float64
10  Ram                 62 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(5), object(5)
memory usage: 5.5+ KB
```

```
In [24]: df.describe()
```

Out[24]:

	Sale Price	Mrp	Discount Percentage	Number Of Ratings	Number Of Reviews	Star Rating
count	62.000000	62.000000	62.000000	62.000000	62.000000	62.000000
mean	80073.887097	88058.064516	9.951613	22420.403226	1861.677419	4.575806
std	34310.446132	34728.825597	7.608079	33768.589550	2855.883830	0.059190
min	29999.000000	39900.000000	0.000000	542.000000	42.000000	4.500000
25%	49900.000000	54900.000000	6.000000	740.000000	64.000000	4.500000
50%	75900.000000	79900.000000	10.000000	2101.000000	180.000000	4.600000
75%	117100.000000	120950.000000	14.000000	43470.000000	3331.000000	4.600000
max	140900.000000	149900.000000	29.000000	95909.000000	8161.000000	4.700000

```
In [25]: df.head()
```

Out[25]:

	Product Name	Product URL	Brand	Sale Price	Mrp	Discount Percentage	Number Of Ratings	Number Of Reviews	Upc	Star Rating	Ram
0	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Gold, 64 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-plus-g...	Apple	49900	49900	0	3431	356	MOBEXRGV7EHHTGUH	4.6	2 GB
1	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Space Grey, 256 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-plus-s...	Apple	84900	84900	0	3431	356	MOBEXRGVAC6TJT4F	4.6	2 GB
2	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Silver, 256 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-plus-s...	Apple	84900	84900	0	3431	356	MOBEXRGVGETABXWZ	4.6	2 GB
3	APPLE iPhone 8 (Silver, 256 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-silver...	Apple	77000	77000	0	11202	794	MOBEXRGVMZWUHCBA	4.5	2 GB
4	APPLE iPhone 8 (Gold, 256 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-gold-2...	Apple	77000	77000	0	11202	794	MOBEXRGVPK7PFEJZ	4.5	2 GB

```
In [16]: #Question1: What are the top 10 highest -rated iphones on Flipkart in India?
```

```
In [28]: # Filtering rows where 'Product Name' contains 'iPhone'
df_iphones = df[df['Product Name'].str.contains('iPhone', case=False, na=False)]

# Converting 'Star Rating' to numeric, coercing errors
df_iphones['Star Rating'] = pd.to_numeric(df_iphones['Star Rating'], errors='coerce')

# Dropping rows with missing 'Star Rating'
df_iphones = df_iphones.dropna(subset=['Star Rating'])
```

```
In [29]: # Sorting by 'Star Rating' descending and select top 10
top_10_iphones = df_iphones.sort_values(by='Star Rating', ascending=False).head(10)

# Displaying relevant columns
top_10_iphones[['Product Name', 'Star Rating', 'Number Of Ratings', 'Sale Price']]
```

Out[29]:

	Product Name	Star Rating	Number Of Ratings	Sale Price
15	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Gold, 64 GB)	4.7	1078	117100
20	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Midnight Green, 64 GB)	4.7	1078	117100
17	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Space Grey, 64 GB)	4.7	1078	117100
16	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Midnight Green, 256 GB)	4.7	1078	131900
14	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Gold, 256 GB)	4.7	1078	131900
0	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Gold, 64 GB)	4.6	3431	49900
12	Apple iPhone XR (Black, 128 GB) (Includes EarP...	4.6	79512	41999
11	Apple iPhone XR (Coral, 128 GB) (Includes EarP...	4.6	79582	41999
9	Apple iPhone XR ((PRODUCT)RED, 128 GB) (Includ...	4.6	79512	41999
1	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Space Grey, 256 GB)	4.6	3431	84900

```
In [49]: # Setting style
sns.set(style="whitegrid")

# Sorting the data for a clean plot
top_10_iphones = top_10_iphones.sort_values(by='Star Rating', ascending=True)

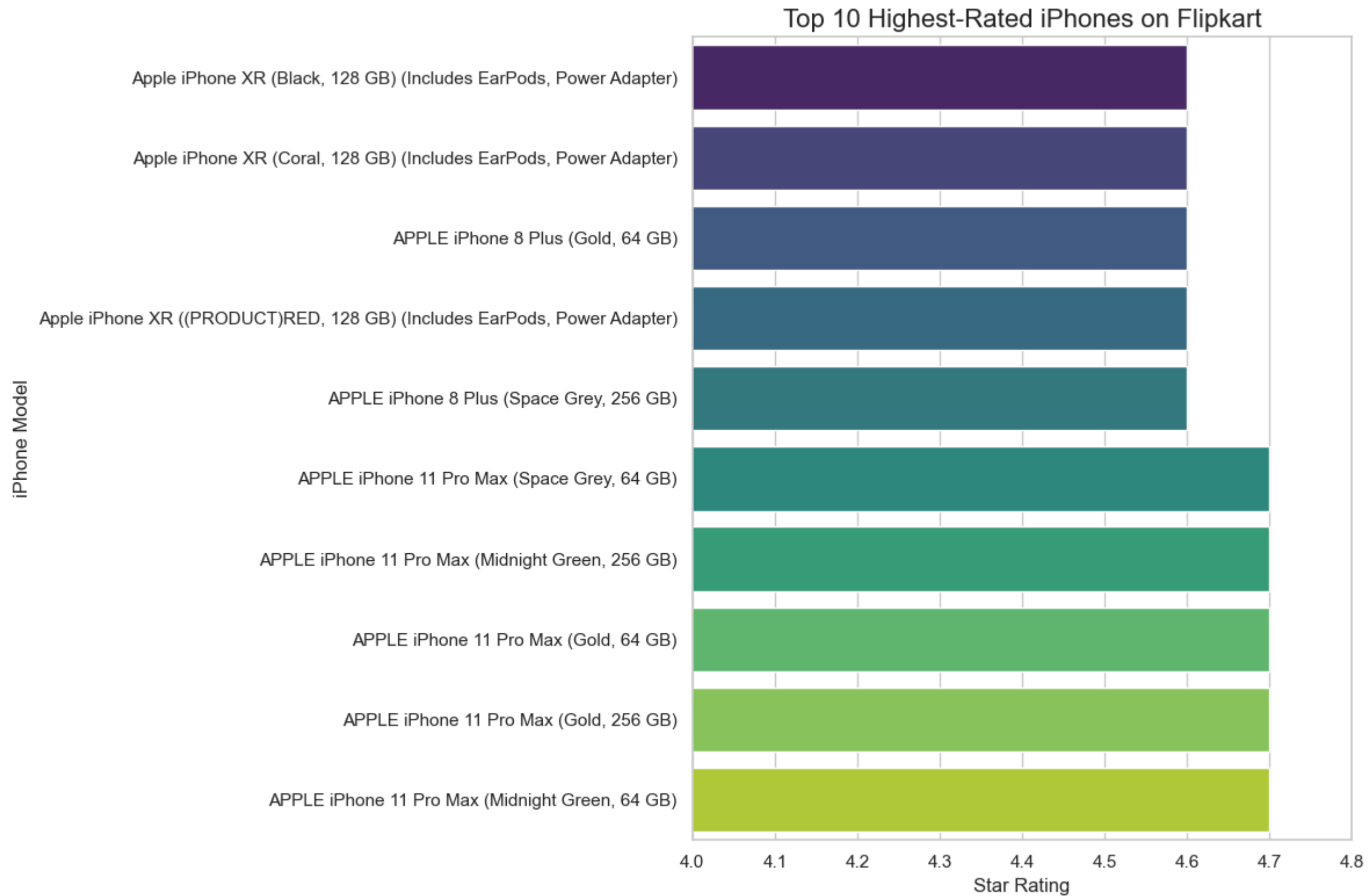
# Setting figure size
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))

# Creating barplot with Product Name as hue to apply palette correctly
sns.barplot(
    x='Star Rating',
    y='Product Name',
    data=top_10_iphones,
    hue='Product Name',      # assign hue to remove FutureWarning
    dodge=False,
    palette='viridis',
    legend=False             # disable legend since y-axis already shows names
)

# Titles and Labels
plt.title('Top 10 Highest-Rated iPhones on Flipkart', fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel('Star Rating')
```

```
plt.ylabel('iPhone Model')
plt.xlim(4., 4.8) # Limit the x-axis range

#Saving plot:
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig('top_rated_iphones.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight') # Save the plot
plt.show()
```



In [37]: #Question2. How many ratings do the highest-rated iPhones on Flipkart have?

In [38]: # Filtering iPhones only
df_iphones = df[df['Product Name'].str.contains('iPhone', case=False, na=False)]

```
# Finding the highest star rating
max_rating = df_iphones['Star Rating'].max()

# Filtering iPhones with the highest star rating
highest_rated_iphones = df_iphones[df_iphones['Star Rating'] == max_rating]

# Displaying number of ratings for those
highest_rated_iphones[['Product Name', 'Star Rating', 'Number Of Ratings']]
```

Out[38]:

	Product Name	Star Rating	Number Of Ratings
14	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Gold, 256 GB)	4.7	1078
15	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Gold, 64 GB)	4.7	1078
16	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Midnight Green, 256 GB)	4.7	1078
17	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Space Grey, 64 GB)	4.7	1078
20	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Midnight Green, 64 GB)	4.7	1078

In [39]: *#Question3: Which iphone has the highest number of reviews on Flipkart?*

```
In [40]: # Filtering rows where product name contains 'iPhone'
df_iphones = df[df['Product Name'].str.contains('iPhone', case=False, na=False)]

# Finding the iPhone with the highest number of reviews
most_reviewed_iphone = df_iphones.loc[df_iphones['Number Of Reviews'].idxmax()]

# Displaying result
most_reviewed_iphone[['Product Name', 'Number Of Reviews', 'Star Rating']]
```

Out[40]:

Product Name	Apple iPhone SE (White, 256 GB) (Includes EarP...
Number Of Reviews	8161
Star Rating	4.5
Name: 23, dtype: object	

In [41]: *#Question4: What is the relationship between the sale price of iPhones and the number of ratings on Flipkart?*

```
In [46]: # Filtering for iPhones
df_iphones = df[df['Product Name'].str.contains('iPhone', case=False, na=False)]

# Dropping NaNs for clean correlation analysis
iphone_data = df_iphones[['Sale Price', 'Number Of Ratings']].dropna()

# Calculating Pearson correlation
correlation, p_value = pearsonr(iphone_data['Sale Price'], iphone_data['Number Of Ratings'])

print(f"Pearson Correlation: {correlation:.2f}")
print(f"P-value: {p_value:.4f}")
```

Pearson Correlation: -0.70
P-value: 0.0000

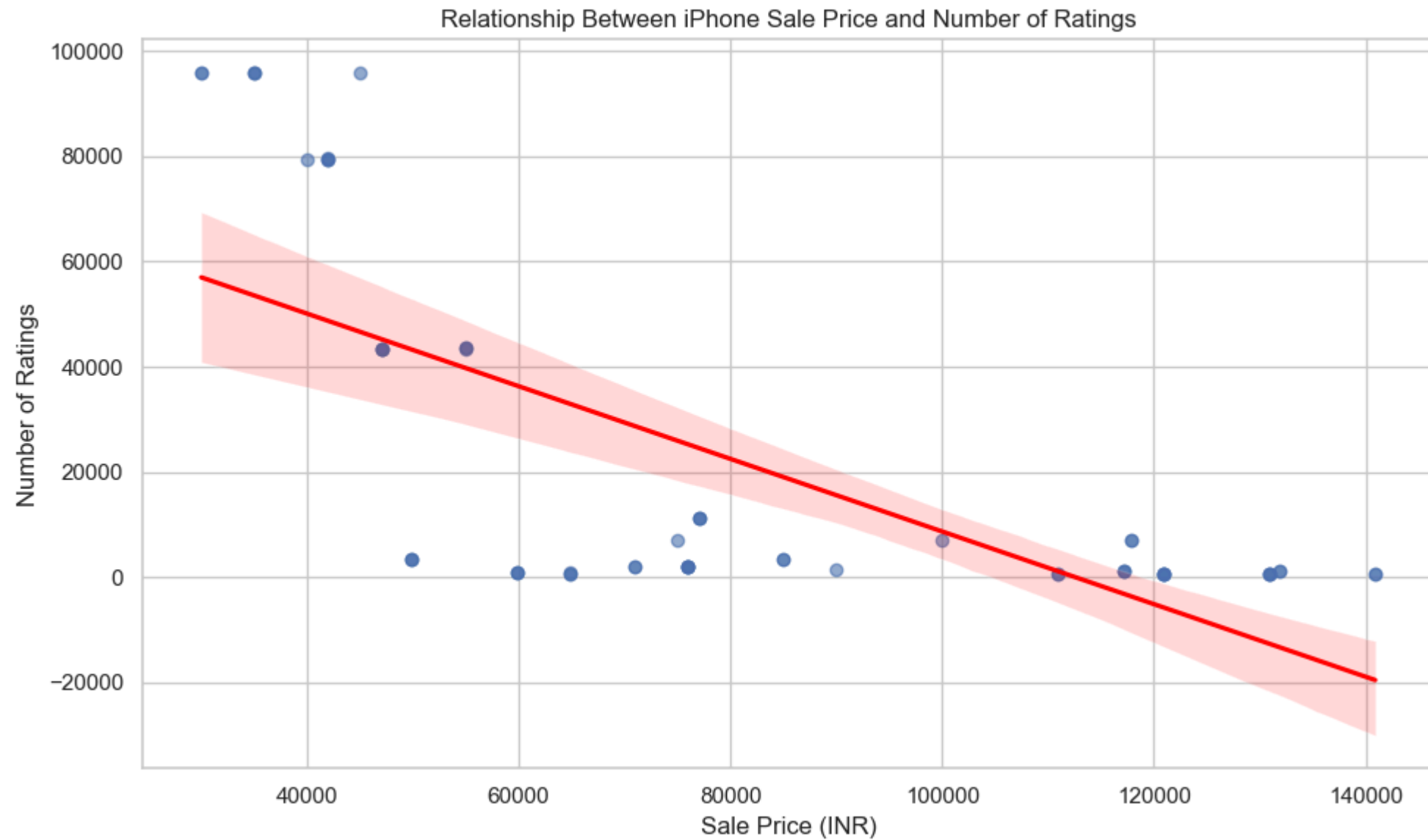
```
In [48]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.regplot(
    data=iphone_data,
    x='Sale Price',
    y='Number Of Ratings',
    scatter_kws={'alpha': 0.6},
```

```

    line_kws={'color': 'red'}
)

plt.title('Relationship Between iPhone Sale Price and Number of Ratings')
plt.xlabel('Sale Price (INR)')
plt.ylabel('Number of Ratings')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig('saleprice_vs_ratings.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight') # Save plot here
plt.show()

```



In [50]: *#Question5: What is the relationship between the discount percentage and the number of ratings of iphones on Flipkart?*

```

In [51]: # Filtering only iPhones
df_iphones = df[df['Product Name'].str.contains('iPhone', case=False, na=False)]

# Dropping NaN rows for clean correlation
iphone_data = df_iphones[['Discount Percentage', 'Number Of Ratings']].dropna()

# Calculating Pearson correlation
correlation, p_value = pearsonr(iphone_data['Discount Percentage'], iphone_data['Number Of Ratings'])

print(f"Pearson Correlation: {correlation:.2f}")
print(f"P-value: {p_value:.4f}")

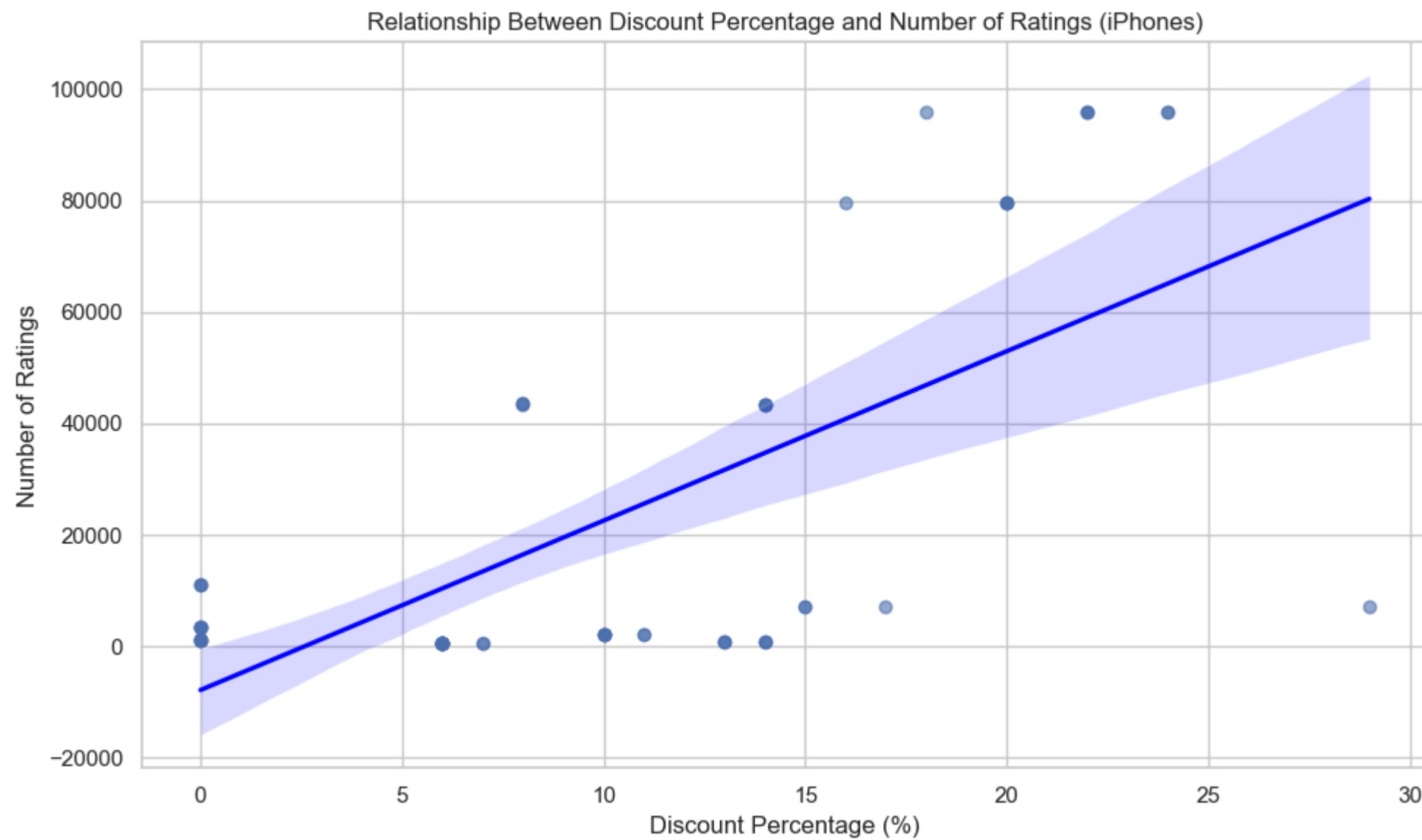
```

Pearson Correlation: 0.68
P-value: 0.0000

```
In [52]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.regplot(
    data=iphone_data,
    x='Discount Percentage',
    y='Number Of Ratings',
    scatter_kws={'alpha':0.6},
    line_kws={'color': 'blue'}
)

plt.title('Relationship Between Discount Percentage and Number of Ratings (iPhones)')
plt.xlabel('Discount Percentage (%)')
plt.ylabel('Number of Ratings')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig('discount_vs_ratings.png', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight') # Save plot image
plt.show()
```



```
In [53]: #Question6: Can you figure out the Least expensive and the most expensive iphones in the Indian market, along with all their specifications?
```

```
In [54]: # Filtering only iPhones
df_iphones = df[df['Product Name'].str.contains('iPhone', case=False, na=False)]
```

```

# Finding index of Least expensive iPhone
min_price_idx = df_iphones['Sale Price'].idxmin()

# Finding index of most expensive iPhone
max_price_idx = df_iphones['Sale Price'].idxmax()

# Getting full specs of Least expensive iPhone
least_expensive_iphone = df_iphones.loc[min_price_idx]

# Getting full specs of most expensive iPhone
most_expensive_iphone = df_iphones.loc[max_price_idx]

# Displaying results
print("Least Expensive iPhone:\n", least_expensive_iphone.to_frame().T)
print("\nMost Expensive iPhone:\n", most_expensive_iphone.to_frame().T)

```

Least Expensive iPhone:

	Product Name	Product URL	Brand	Sale Price	Mrp	Discount Percentage	Number Of Ratings	Number Of Reviews	Upc	Star Rating	Ram
52	APPLE iPhone SE (White, 64 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-se-white...	Apple	29999	39900	24	95807	8154	MOBFWQ6BGWDVGF3E	4.5	2 GB

Most Expensive iPhone:

	Product Name	Product URL	Brand	Sale Price	Mrp	Discount Percentage	Number Of Ratings	Number Of Reviews	Upc	Star Rating	Ram
24	APPLE iPhone 12 Pro (Silver, 512 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-12-pro-s...	Apple	140900	149900	6	542	42	MOBFWBYZ5UY6ZBVA	4.5	4 GB

In []: