#### **Importing Libraries**

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import plotly.express as px
```

#### Read csv file

```
df = pd.read_csv('apple.csv')
```

### Returnig info of csv file

df.info()



<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 62 entries, 0 to 61
Data columns (total 11 columns):

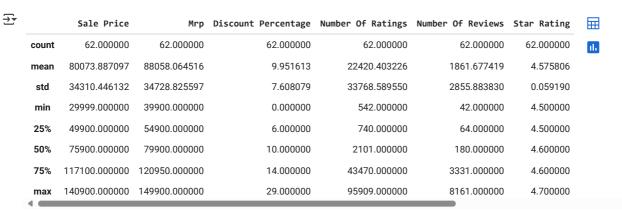
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Product Name	62 non-null	object
1	Product URL	62 non-null	object
2	Brand	62 non-null	object
3	Sale Price	62 non-null	int64
4	Mrp	62 non-null	int64
5	Discount Percentage	62 non-null	int64
6	Number Of Ratings	62 non-null	int64
7	Number Of Reviews	62 non-null	int64
8	Upc	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

### Describing csv file

df.describe()



### First 10 rows of csv file

df.head(10)



	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
5	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Silver, 64 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-plus-s	Apple	49900	49900	0	3431	356	MOBEXRGVQGYYP8FV	4.6	2 GB
6	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Space Grey, 64 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple-iphone-8-plus-s	Apple	49900	49900	0	3431	356	MOBEXRGVQKBREZP8	4.6	2 GB
7	APPLE iPhone 8 (Space Grey, 256 GR)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-8-space	Apple	77000	77000	0	11202	794	MOBEXRGVZFZGZEWV	4.5	2 GB

Next steps: Generate code with df

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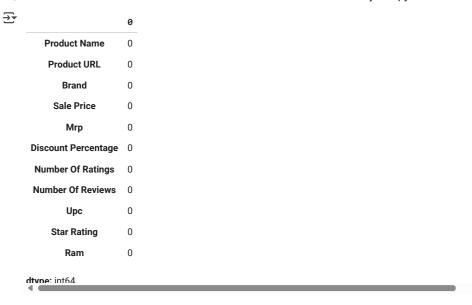
### Last 10 rows of csv file

df.tail(10)

	Product Name	Product URL	Brand	Sale Price	Mrp	Discount Percentage	Number Of Ratings	Number Of Reviews	Upc	Star Rating	Ram	11.
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	
53	APPLE iPhone SE (Black, 128 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-se-black	Apple	34999	44900	22	95909	8161	MOBFWQ6BHUEVZPXD	4.5	2 GB	
54	APPLE iPhone SE (White, 128 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-se-white	Apple	34999	44900	22	95807	8154	MOBFWQ6BJEHMUUZY	4.5	2 GB	
55	APPLE iPhone SE (Red, 128 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-se-red-1	Apple	34999	44900	22	95909	8161	MOBFWQ6BJTVFKPEJ	4.5	2 GB	
56	APPLE iPhone 11 (Black,	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-11-black	Apple	54999	59900	8	43470	3331	MOBFWQ6BKRYBP5X8	4.6	4 GB	•

### Return not null data

df.isnull().sum()



# All iphones and their ratings

df[['Product Name','Star Rating']]

	Product Name	Star Rating
0	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Gold, 64 GB)	4.6
1	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Space Grey, 256 GB)	4.6
2	APPLE iPhone 8 Plus (Silver, 256 GB)	4.6
3	APPLE iPhone 8 (Silver, 256 GB)	4.5
4	APPLE iPhone 8 (Gold, 256 GB)	4.5
57	APPLE iPhone SE (Black, 64 GB)	4.5
58	APPLE iPhone 11 (Purple, 64 GB)	4.6
59	APPLE iPhone 11 (White, 64 GB)	4.6
60	APPLE iPhone 11 (Black, 64 GB)	4.6
61	APPLE iPhone 11 (Red, 64 GB)	4.6

# Top 5 star rating apple phones

df\_sorted = df.sort\_values('Star Rating', ascending=False)
df\_sorted.head(5)

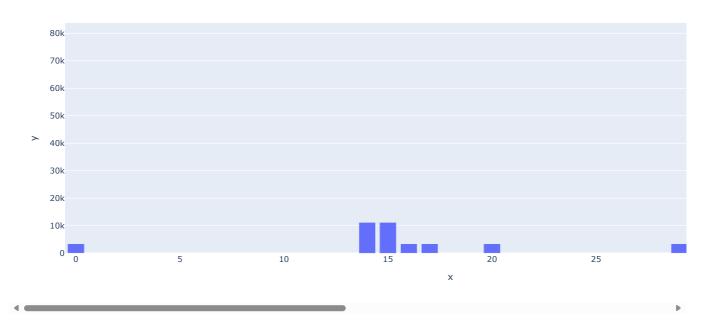
	Product Name	Product URL	Brand	Sale Price	Mrp	Discount Percentage	Number Of Ratings	Number Of Reviews	Upc	Star Rating	Ram
20	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max (Midnight Green, 64 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-11-pro-m	Apple	117100	117100	0	1078	101	MOBFKCTSRYPAQNYT	4.7	4 GB
17	APPLE iPhone 11 Pro Max	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-11-pro-m	Apple	117100	117100	0	1078	101	MOBFKCTSKDMKCGQS	4.7	4 GB

# Top 10 Iphones and their rating according to their Number Of Ratings

```
label = df_sorted.head(10).index
counts = df['Number Of Ratings'].head(10)
fig = px.bar(x=label, y=counts, title='Number Of Ratings')
fig.show()
```

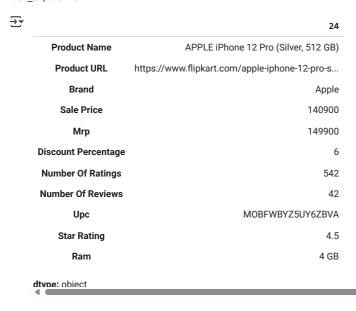


### **Number Of Ratings**



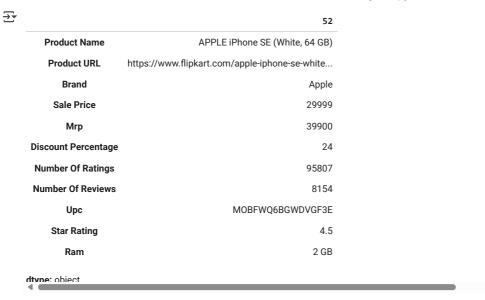
# Most expensive Iphone

most\_expensive = df.loc[df['Sale Price'].idxmax()]
most\_expensive



### Least expensive Iphone

least\_expensive = df.loc[df['Sale Price'].idxmin()]
least\_expensive



# Lowest 5 star rating apple phones

df\_sorted = df.sort\_values('Star Rating')
df\_sorted.head(5)

₹		Product Name	Product URL	Brand	Sale Price	Mrp	Discount Percentage	Number Of Ratings	Number Of Reviews	Upc	Star Rating	Ram	<b>E</b>
	30	APPLE iPhone 12 Pro (Graphite, 128 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-12-pro-g	Apple	110900	119900	7	545	42	MOBFWBYZBZ7Y56WD	4.5	6 GB	
	38	APPLE iPhone 12 Mini (Red, 64 GB)	https://www.flipkart.com/apple- iphone-12-mini	Apple	59900	69900	14	740	64	MOBFWBYZNVWGWN2U	4.5	6 GB	
Next	step	APPI F s: Genera	ate code with df_sorted	View rec	ommende	d plots	New interact	tive sheet	)				Þ

# Apple phone have highest number of reviews

df\_highest\_reviews = df.sort\_values('Number Of Reviews', ascending=False)
df\_highest\_reviews.head(1)



# Apple phone have lowest number of reviews

df\_lowest\_reviews = df.sort\_values('Number Of Reviews')
df\_lowest\_reviews.head(1)

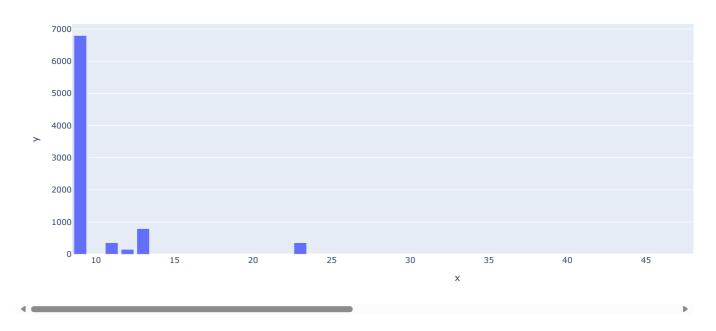


### Top 10 Iphones and their reviews, according to their Number Of Review

```
label = df_highest_reviews.head(10).index
counts = df['Number Of Reviews'].head(10)
fig = px.bar(df,x=label,y=counts,title='Number Of Reviews')
fig.show()
```



#### Number Of Reviews



## Relationship between sale price and number of ratings

```
correlation = df['Sale Price'].corr(df['Number Of Ratings'])
print(correlation)
```

→ -0.7015259181182026

### Relationship between sale price and number of reviews

```
correlation = df['Sale Price'].corr(df['Number Of Reviews'])
print(correlation)
```

-0.6960291835220087

# Relationship between discount percentage and number of ratings

 ${\tt correlation = df['Discount\ Percentage'].corr(df['Number\ Of\ Ratings'])} \\ print(correlation)$ 

**→** 0.6848270553540624

# Relationship between discount percentage and number of reviews

correlation = df['Discount Percentage'].corr(df['Number Of Reviews'])
print(correlation)

→ 0.6858769720978277

# Most expensive and least expensive apple phone

df\_sorted = df.sort\_values('Sale Price', ascending=False)
most\_expensive\_phone = df\_sorted.iloc[0]
most\_expensive\_phone

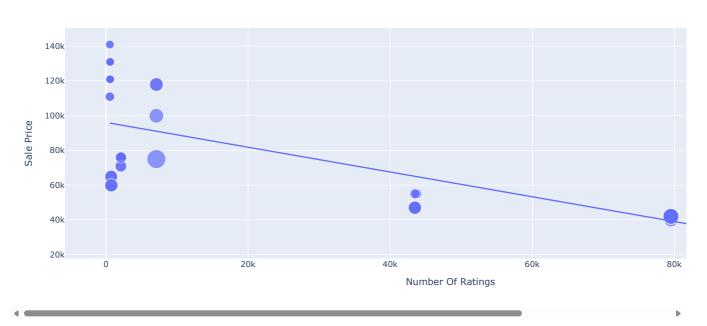


### Iphone Sale Price and Rating relationship

fg = px.scatter(data\_frame=df, x='Number Of Ratings', y='Sale Price', size='Discount Percentage', trendline='ols',title='Sale Price VS Ra
fg.show()



### Sale Price VS Rating

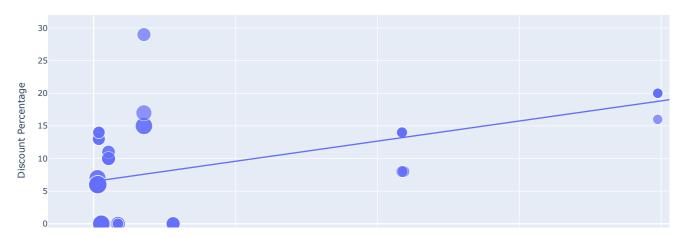


# Iphone Discount Percentage and Rating Relationship

fg = px.scatter(data\_frame=df, x='Number Of Ratings', y='Discount Percentage', size='Sale Price', trendline='ols',title='Discount Percent
fg.show()



### Discount Percentage VS Rating



### Most Expensive and Least Expensive Iphone



APPLE iPhone 11 (Red, 64 GB)

62 rows × 2 columns

Next steps: Generate code with product\_sale\_price 

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46999

# Sale prices of iphone

sale\_price = product\_sale\_price['Sale Price']
sale\_price

<b>→</b> ▼		Sale	Price
	0		49900
	1		84900
	2		84900

61