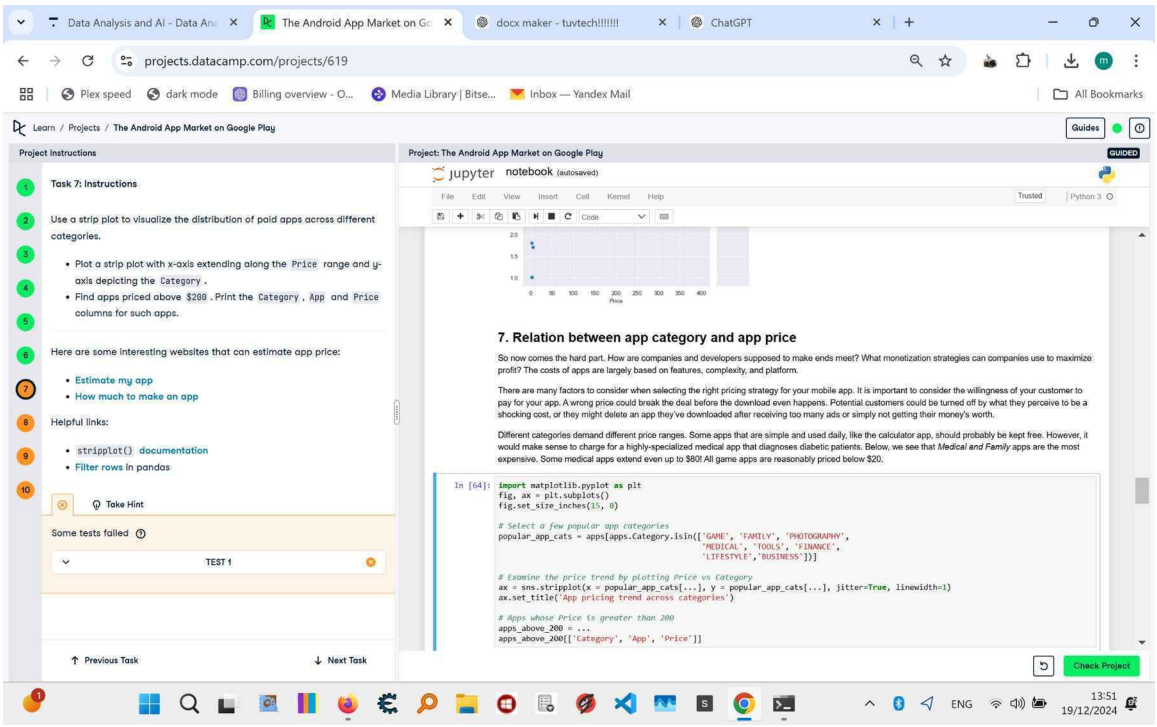

Google Play Store Analysis - Task 7

Task 7 Instructions

1. Plot a strip plot with the x-axis extending along the `Price` range and the y-axis depicting the `Category`.
2. Filter apps priced above $200 and print the `Category`, `App`, and `Price` columns for such apps.
3. Use the `stripplot()` function from the `seaborn` library to create the plot.

Correct Code Implementation

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Step 1: Filter apps by popular categories
popular_app_cats = apps[apps.Category.isin(['GAME', 'FAMILY',
'PHOTOGRAPHY',
                                            'MEDICAL', 'TOOLS', 'FINANCE',
                                            'LIFESTYLE', 'BUSINESS'])]

# Step 2: Examine price trends by category using strip plot
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(15, 8)
```

```
ax = sns.stripplot(x=popular_app_cats['Price'],
y=popular_app_cats['Category'],
                   jitter=True, linewidth=1)
ax.set_title('App Pricing Trend Across Categories')

# Step 3: Filter apps where Price > $200 and print specific columns
apps_above_200 = apps[apps['Price'] > 200][['Category', 'App', 'Price']]
print(apps_above_200)
```

Explanation of the Code

1. **Filter Popular Categories**:
   - Select apps from categories of interest using the `isin()` method on the `Category` column.

2. **Strip Plot**:
   - The `stripplot()` function visualizes the distribution of app prices across categories.
   - Adding `jitter=True` and `linewidth=1` improves the clarity of data points.

3. **Filter Expensive Apps**:
   - Use the condition `apps['Price'] > 200` to identify apps priced above $200.
   - The `[['Category', 'App', 'Price']]` selects only the relevant columns for display.