

Analysis of purchases of mobile applications

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. MOBILE APPLICATIONS

Mobile applications (or mobile apps) are computer programs or software applications created to be used on mobile phones, tablets or smartwatches. Originally, they were designed for basic needs like e-mails or calendar. But with the development of mobile devices, there has been an increase in demand for new and life-easing applications such as mobile games, social networking apps, navigation and location-based services. Those applications can be free of charge or can have a price. Mobile applications can be downloaded from distribution platforms like App Store or Google Play Store. According to the blogpost from the Business of Apps website, people on average use 9 mobile apps per day and 30 mobile apps per month. The most popular apps are Facebook, Youtube, Messenger, Google Search and Google Maps.

1.2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The purpose of our research is to discover the factors affecting the number of application installs - what determines popularity of mobile applications?

At the beginning, we carry out data cleaning process and preparation of the dataset for analysis. Then we conduct a preliminary analysis and visualize basic statistics. Next, we formulate the model to inspect the factors determining the number of installs.

1.3. DATASET

The dataset about Google play store apps was downloaded from kaggle.com website (to see the source click here). The dataset includes almost 11 thousand observations - mobile applications, and 13 variables - Application name, Category, Rating, Reviews, Size, Installs, Type, Price, Content Rating, Genres, Last Updated, Current version, Android version.

2. DATA ANALYSIS

2.1. CLEANING THE DATA

Raw data downloaded from kaggle repository needs cleaning. After uploading the data from the csv file, NaN values were omitted.

Based on the summary and basic statistics we can assume that most of the mobile applications are free (8719 apps) and only 648 are paid. Because of this disproportion, we do not pay attention to the level of price for the mobile app. Instead, we use the variable Type to distinguish between free and paid apps.

```
## 'data.frame':   9367 obs. of  13 variables:
## $ App          : Factor w/ 9660 levels "- Free Comics - Comic Apps",...: 7224 2558 8998 8113 7289 7
## $ Category     : Factor w/ 34 levels "1.9","ART_AND_DESIGN",...: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ Rating       : num  4.1 3.9 4.7 4.5 4.3 4.4 3.8 4.1 4.4 4.7 ...
## $ Reviews      : Factor w/ 6002 levels "0","1","10","100",...: 1183 5924 5681 1947 5924 1310 1464 3
## $ Size         : Factor w/ 462 levels "1,000+","1.0M",...: 55 30 368 102 64 222 55 118 146 120 ...
## $ Installs     : Factor w/ 22 levels "0","0+","1,000,000,000+",...: 8 20 13 16 11 17 17 4 4 8 ...
## $ Type         : Factor w/ 4 levels "0","Free","NaN",...: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ Price        : Factor w/ 93 levels "$0.99","$1.00",...: 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 ...
## $ Content.Rating: Factor w/ 7 levels "", "Adults only 18+",...: 3 3 3 6 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ Genres       : Factor w/ 120 levels "Action","Action;Action & Adventure",...: 10 13 10 10 12 10 1
## $ Last.Updated  : Factor w/ 1378 levels "1.0.19","April 1, 2016",...: 562 482 117 825 757 901 76 726
## $ Current.Ver   : Factor w/ 2834 levels "", "0.0.0.2", "0.0.1",...: 121 1020 466 2827 279 115 279 2393
```

```
## $ Android.Ver : Factor w/ 35 levels "", "1.0 and up", ...: 17 17 17 20 22 10 17 20 12 17 ...
## - attr(*, "na.action")= 'omit' Named int 24 114 124 127 130 131 135 164 181 186 ...
## ..- attr(*, "names")= chr "24" "114" "124" "127" ...
```

```
##
##                                App
## ROBLOX                        : 9
## CBS Sports App - Scores, News, Stats & Watch Live: 8
## 8 Ball Pool                   : 7
## Candy Crush Saga              : 7
## Duolingo: Learn Languages Free: 7
## ESPN                         : 7
## (Other)                      :9322
##
##      Category      Rating      Reviews
## FAMILY      :1747  Min.    : 1.000  2      : 83
## GAME        :1097  1st Qu.: 4.000  3      : 78
## TOOLS       : 734  Median : 4.300  4      : 74
## PRODUCTIVITY: 351  Mean   : 4.193  5      : 74
## MEDICAL     : 350  3rd Qu.: 4.500  1      : 67
## COMMUNICATION: 328  Max.   :19.000  6      : 62
## (Other)     :4760                      (Other):8929
##
##      Size      Installs      Type      Price
## Varies with device:1637  1,000,000+ :1577  0 : 1  0 :8719
## 14M              : 166  10,000,000+:1252  Free:8719 $2.99 : 114
## 12M              : 161  100,000+ :1150  NaN : 0  $0.99 : 107
## 11M              : 160  10,000+ :1010  Paid: 647 $4.99 : 70
## 15M              : 159  5,000,000+ : 752          $1.99 : 59
## 13M              : 157  1,000+ : 713          $3.99 : 58
## (Other)          :6927  (Other) :2913          (Other): 240
##
##      Content.Rating      Genres      Last.Updated
##      : 1  Tools      : 733  August 3, 2018: 319
## Adults only 18+: 3  Entertainment: 533  August 2, 2018: 284
## Everyone      :7420  Education : 468  July 31, 2018 : 279
## Everyone 10+ : 397  Action : 358  August 1, 2018: 275
## Mature 17+ : 461  Productivity : 351  July 30, 2018 : 199
## Teen        :1084  Medical : 350  July 25, 2018 : 157
## Unrated     : 1  (Other) :6574  (Other) :7854
##
##      Current.Ver      Android.Ver
## Varies with device:1415  4.1 and up :2059
## 1.0              : 458  Varies with device:1319
## 1.1              : 195  4.0.3 and up :1240
## 1.2              : 126  4.0 and up :1131
## 1.3              : 120  4.4 and up : 875
## 2.0              : 119  2.3 and up : 582
## (Other)          :6934  (Other) :2161
```

After analysis of the data structure, we rename the columns to make data more readable:

```
columnsToRename = c('Reviews' = 'Reviews.Count', 'Current.Ver' = 'Current.Software.Version', 'Android.Ver' = 'Android.Version')
mainTable <- mainTable %>% plyr::rename(columnsToRename)
```

Furthermore, we start the process of cleaning - fixing the data and changing the data types:

```
# All - Setting "Varies with device" as NaN
mainTable[mainTable == "Varies with device"] <- NA
# Rating - Fixing outliers
mainTable$Rating[mainTable$Rating > 5] <- NA
```

```

# Size - Delete M (megabytes)
mainTable[5] <- lapply(mainTable[5], as.character)
mainTable$Size <- substr(mainTable$Size, 1, nchar(mainTable$Size) - 1)
# Type - Fixing the 0
mainTable$Type[mainTable$Type == 0] <- "Free"
# Price - Delete dollars, fix outliers
mainTable$Price <- substring(mainTable$Price, 2)
mainTable$Price[mainTable$Price == "" | mainTable$Price == "veryone"] <- "0"
# Content.Rating - Deleting outliers
mainTable$Content.Rating[mainTable$Content.Rating == '' | mainTable$Content.Rating == "Unrated"] <- "Ev
# Genres - Taking only the main genre
mainTable$Genres <- gsub(".*", "", mainTable$Genres)
# Genres - Education and Educational are the same type of apps
mainTable$Genres[mainTable$Genres == "Educational"] <- "Education"
# Last.Updated - Converting to date NOT WORKING YET!
mainTable <- mainTable[!mainTable$Last.Updated == "1.0.19",]
mainTable$Last.Updated <- gsub(",", "", mainTable$Last.Updated)
# placeholder <- as.Date(mainTable$Last.Updated, format = "%B %d %Y", optional = TRUE)
# Android.Version - Take only the main part, eg. 4.3
mainTable$Android.Version <- substr(mainTable$Android.Version, 1, 3)
# Convert to character
for (i in c(1, 4)){
  mainTable[i] <- lapply(mainTable[i], as.character)
}
# Convert to numeric
for (i in c(4, 5, 8)){
  mainTable[i] <- lapply(mainTable[i], as.numeric)
}
# Convert to factors
for (i in c(10, 13)){
  mainTable[i] <- lapply(mainTable[i], as.factor)
}
remove(i)
# Drop all unused factors (cool function)
mainTable <- droplevels.data.frame(mainTable)
# Drop the Category column
mainTable <- mainTable[-c(2,12)]

```

2.2. BASIC STATISTICS

After the process of cleaning, the dataset includes 9367 observations and 11 variables. We can take another look at its structure and summary statistics:

```

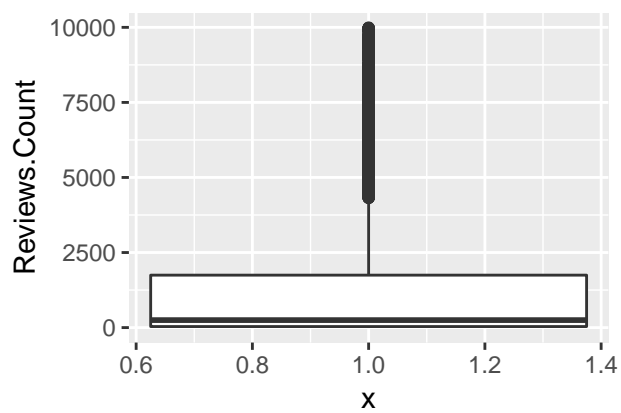
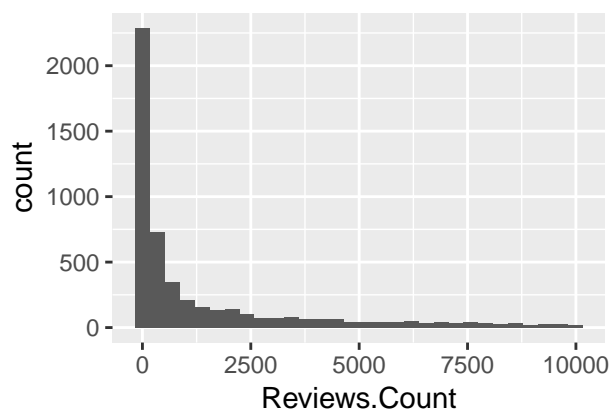
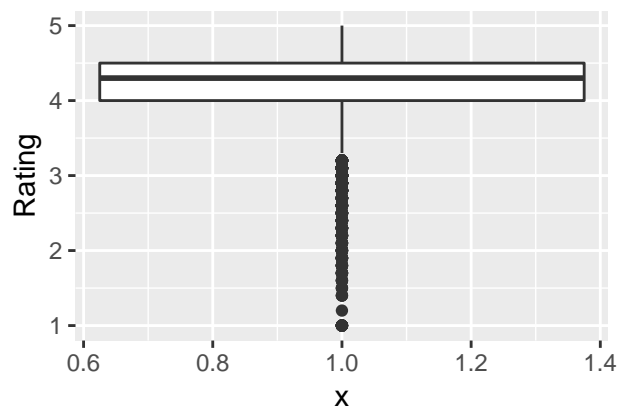
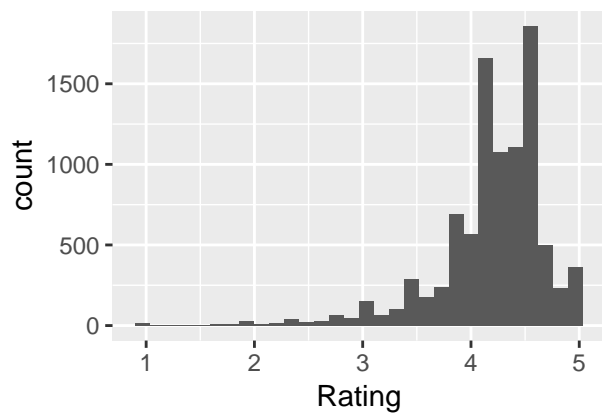
## 'data.frame':    9366 obs. of  11 variables:
## $ App           : chr  "Photo Editor & Candy Camera & Grid & ScrapBook" "Coloring book moana" "U L
## $ Rating        : num  4.1 3.9 4.7 4.5 4.3 4.4 3.8 4.1 4.4 4.7 ...
## $ Reviews.Count  : num  159 967 87510 215644 967 ...
## $ Size          : num  19 14 8.7 25 2.8 5.6 19 29 33 3.1 ...
## $ Installs      : Factor w/ 19 levels "1,000,000,000+",...: 6 18 11 14 9 15 15 2 2 6 ...
## $ Type          : Factor w/ 2 levels "Free","Paid": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Price         : num  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ Content.Rating : Factor w/ 5 levels "Adults only 18+",...: 2 2 2 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ Genres        : Factor w/ 47 levels "Action","Adventure",...: 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 ...
## $ Last.Updated   : chr  "January 7 2018" "January 15 2018" "August 1 2018" "June 8 2018" ...

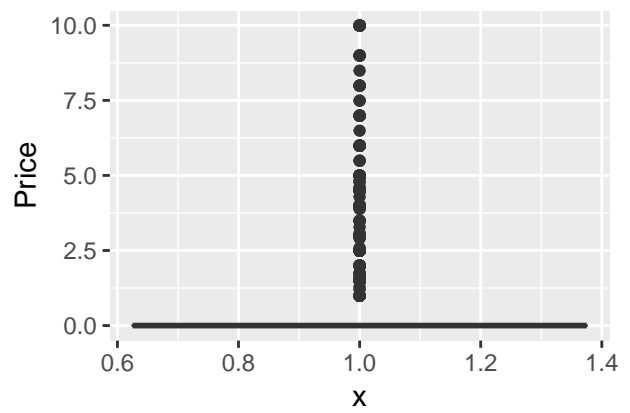
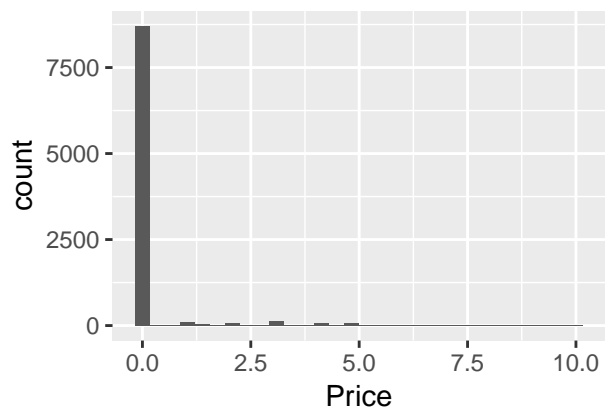
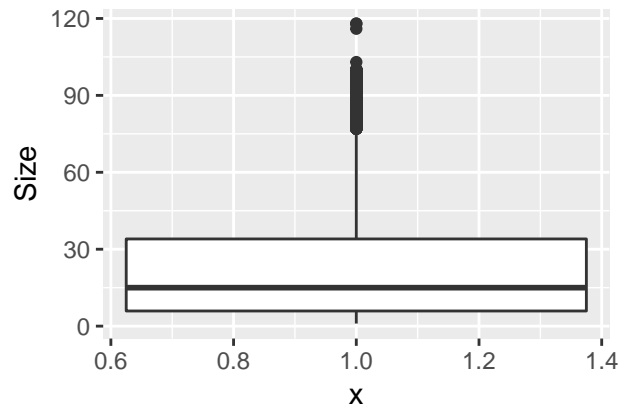
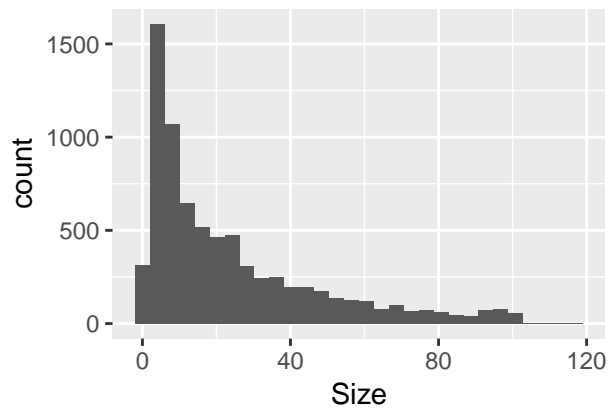
```

```
## $ Android.Version: Factor w/ 22 levels "1.0","1.5","1.6",...: 11 11 11 13 15 7 11 13 8 11 ...
##      App      Rating  Reviews.Count      Size
## Length:9366  Min.    :1.000  Min.    :      1  Min.    :  1.00
## Class :character 1st Qu.:4.000 1st Qu.:    186 1st Qu.:  6.10
## Mode  :character Median :4.300 Median :   5930 Median : 16.00
##      Mean  :4.192 Mean   : 514050 Mean   : 37.28
##      3rd Qu.:4.500 3rd Qu.:  81533 3rd Qu.: 37.00
##      Max.   :5.000 Max.   :78158306 Max.   :994.00
##                                     NA's   :1637
##      Installs      Type      Price      Content.Rating
## 1,000,000+ :1577 Free:8719  Min.    :  0.0000 Adults only 18+:  3
## 10,000,000+:1252 Paid: 647  1st Qu.:  0.0000 Everyone      :7421
## 100,000+   :1150      Median :  0.0000 Everyone 10+   : 397
## 10,000+    :1010      Mean   :  0.9609 Mature 17+    : 461
## 5,000,000+ : 752      3rd Qu.:  0.0000 Teen          :1084
## 1,000+     : 713      Max.    :400.0000
## (Other)    :2912
##      Genres      Last.Updated      Android.Version
## Tools      : 734 Length:9366      4.0      :2373
## Education  : 666 Class :character 4.1      :2060
## Entertainment: 577 Mode  :character 4.4      : 881
## Action     : 375      2.3      : 822
## Productivity : 351      5.0      : 538
## Medical    : 350      (Other):1373
## (Other)    :6313      NA's     :1319
```

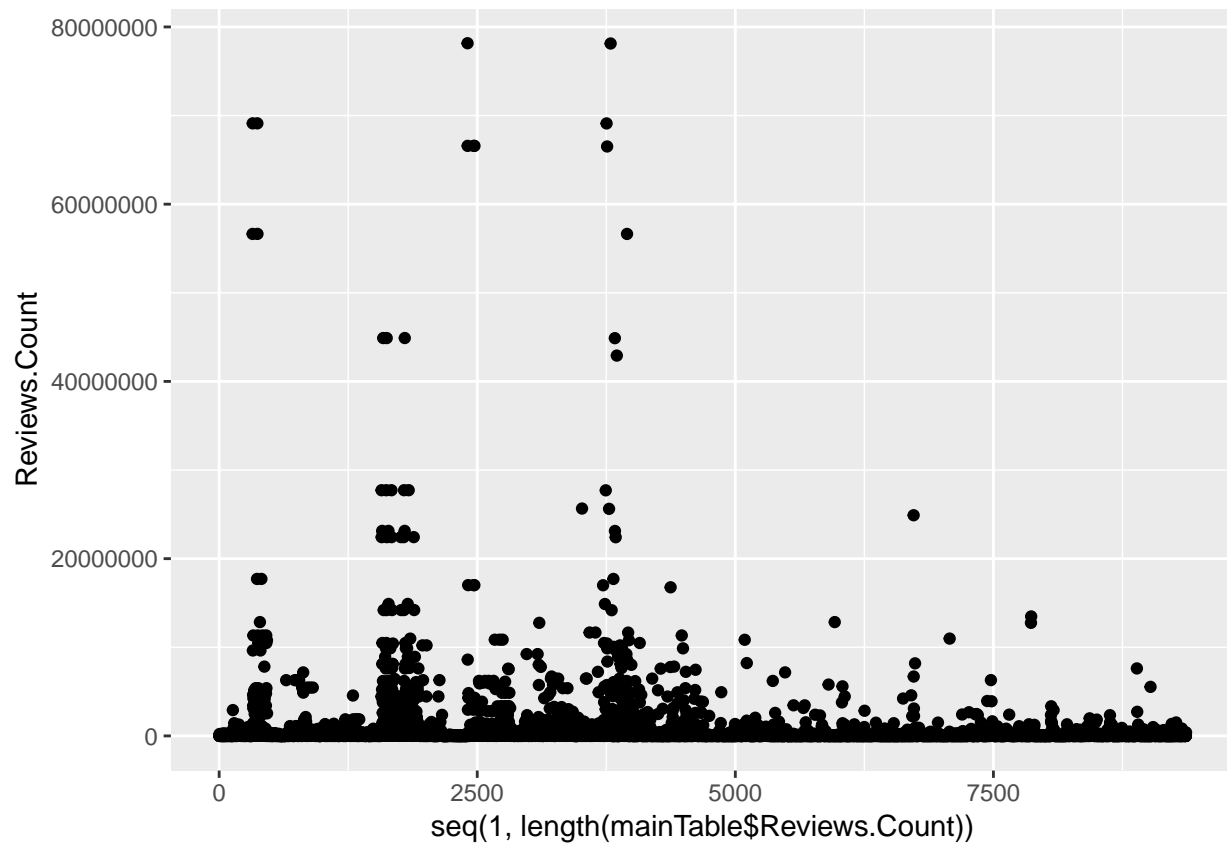
The dataset contains 11 variables - 5 factors, 4 numerics and 2 characters, and 9366 observations.

- Median rating of apps in Google Play Store is 4.3 and 50% of the apps have a rating between 4 and 4.5. We can identify outliers - apps with rating lower than 3.25.
- Most of the apps have low number of reviews - 50% of the applications in the dataset have between 186 and 81533 reviews (with median of 5930 reviews). The highest number of reviews is 78158306.
- Median size of apps is 16 MB. 50% of apps have the size between 6 and 37 MB. The largest app in the Google Play Store has 994 MB.
- As we mentioned before, most of the apps are free of charge.



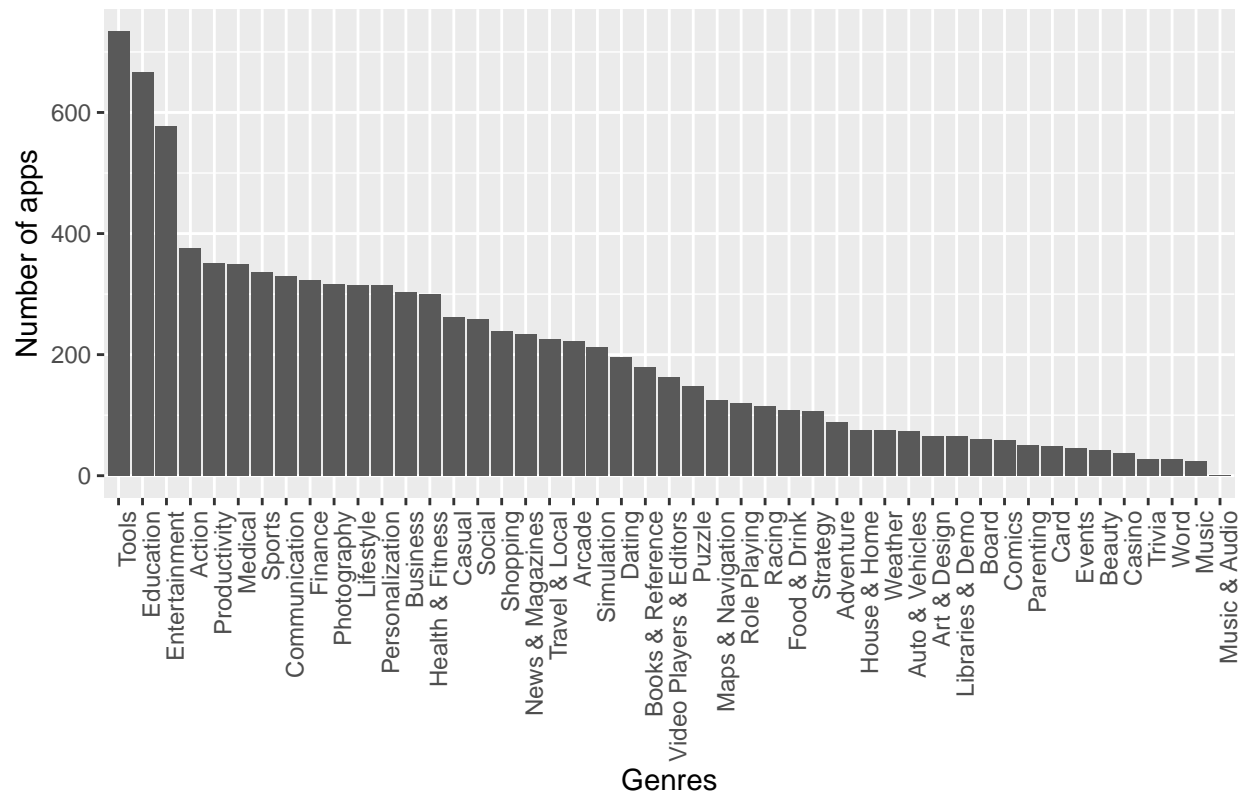


Interpretation of the scatter plot ???

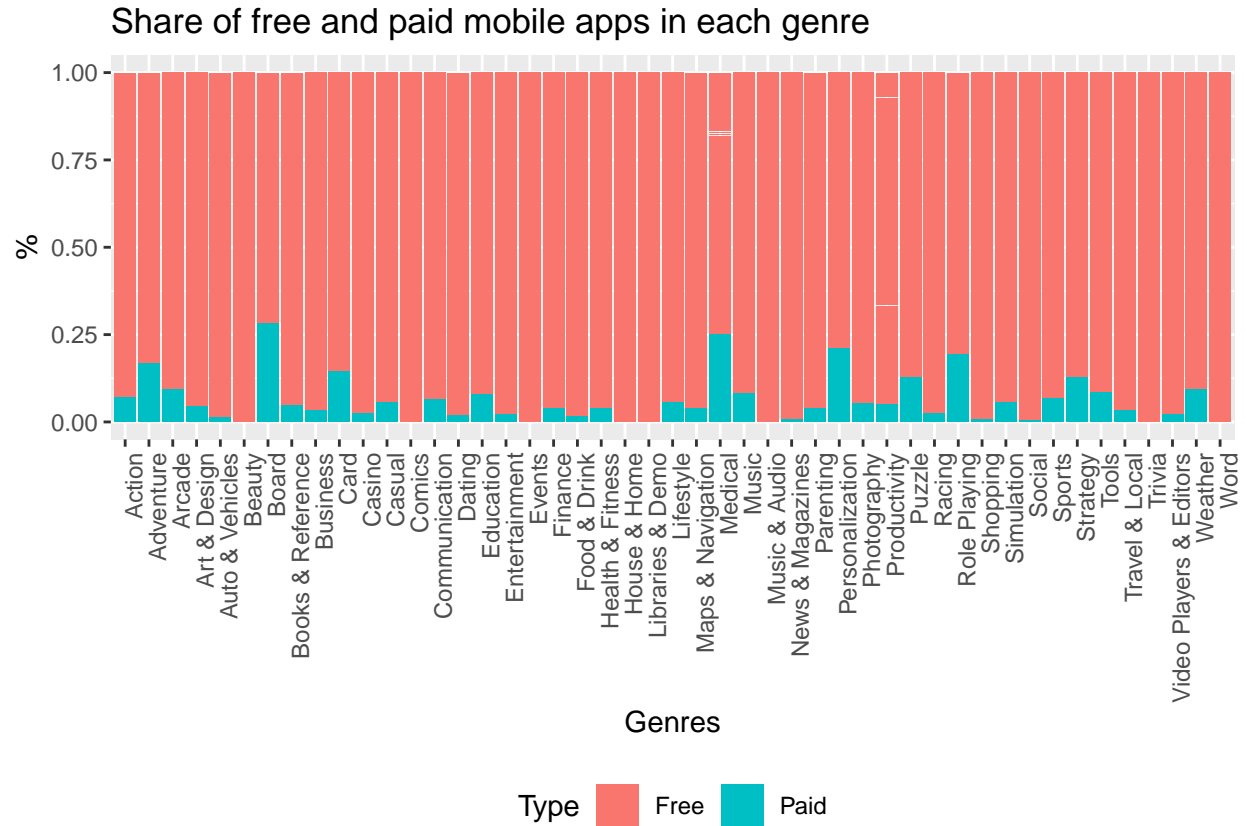


Three genres with the highest number of created mobile apps are: Tools, Education and Entertainment. Those three categories are on average 2 times bigger than the other genres. It means that these applications are the most useful for mobile devices users - developers create this kind of apps because there is a high demand for them.

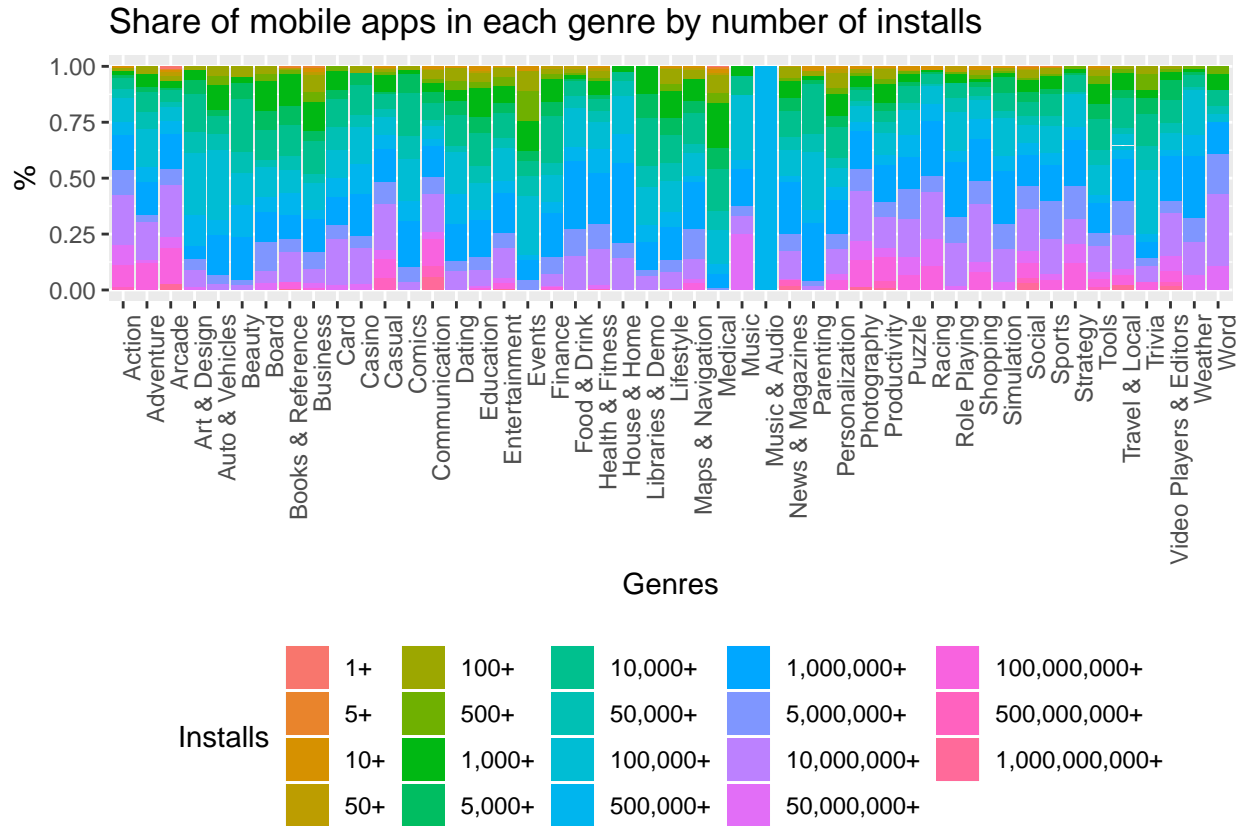
Number of mobile apps in each genre



The highest and outstanding share of paid mobile applications is in the four types of Genres: Board, Medical, Personalization and Role Playing. However, these are not the most popular types of apps - only Medical is in the top 10 of Genres. On the other hand, the categories with the highest number of applications are usually free of charge.



The graph below shows the number of installs of applications in each genre. The highest percentage of high numbers of installs have such applications genres like: Action, Arcade, Casual, Communication, Music, Photography, Racing, Shopping, Social, Strategy, Travel & Local, Video Players & Editors and Word. In the next section we provide a model to examine the factors determining the number of installs.

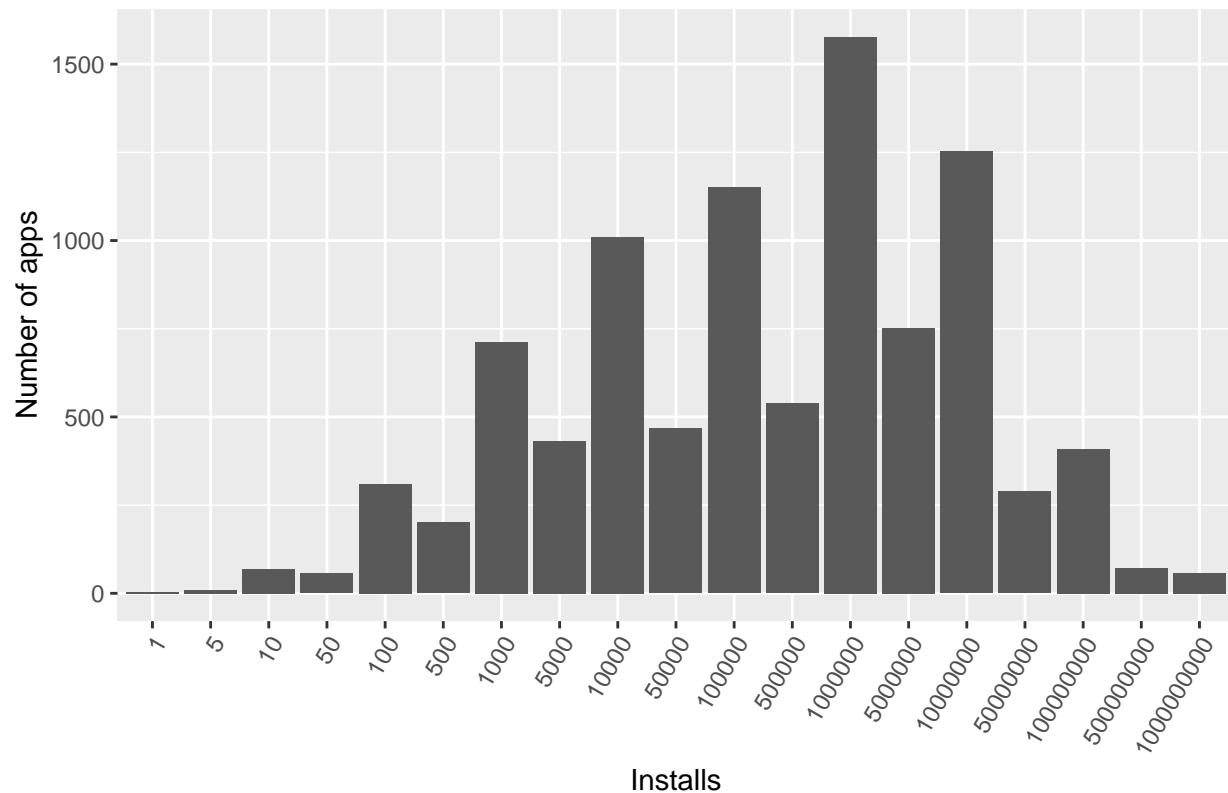


2.3. MODELLING

Since the purpose of our research is to find the features affecting the number of installs and Installs is not continuous but ordinal variable, we decided to use **Ordinal Logistic Regression model**. We are gonna examine the impact of the ratings, type and genres of application on the number of installs.

The most common number of installs is 1 000 000 +. The distribution of the number of installs is plotted in the graph below. What makes the number of installs high or low? Can an app developer predict and impact it?

Distribution of number of installs



Ordinal Logistic Regression model

```
## Call:
## polr(formula = Installs ~ Rating + Type + Genres, data = df_selected)
##
## Coefficients:
##
```

	Value	Std. Error	t value
## Rating	0.62259	0.03668	16.9736
## TypePaid	-2.03432	0.07278	-27.9498
## GenresAdventure	-0.52513	0.20695	-2.5375
## GenresArcade	0.11714	0.15036	0.7791
## GenresArt & Design	-1.65863	0.21737	-7.6304
## GenresAuto & Vehicles	-1.83716	0.21111	-8.7024
## GenresBeauty	-1.90267	0.26394	-7.2086
## GenresBoard	-1.22331	0.23470	-5.2121
## GenresBooks & Reference	-1.64750	0.15884	-10.3719
## GenresBusiness	-1.92984	0.13875	-13.9085
## GenresCard	-0.92821	0.25612	-3.6242
## GenresCasino	-1.16408	0.28504	-4.0840
## GenresCasual	-0.22335	0.14278	-1.5642
## GenresComics	-1.61782	0.22954	-7.0481
## GenresCommunication	-0.03472	0.13940	-0.2491
## GenresDating	-1.51536	0.15207	-9.9652
## GenresEducation	-1.84630	0.11303	-16.3342
## GenresEntertainment	-1.25418	0.11705	-10.7147
## GenresEvents	-2.76011	0.28103	-9.8213
## GenresFinance	-1.65130	0.13044	-12.6596

```

## GenresFood & Drink          -0.85167    0.17835   -4.7752
## GenresHealth & Fitness      -0.98743    0.13126   -7.5228
## GenresHouse & Home          -0.86986    0.20013   -4.3465
## GenresLibraries & Demo      -1.97983    0.22270   -8.8900
## GenresLifestyle             -1.76976    0.13440  -13.1680
## GenresMaps & Navigation     -1.19365    0.17991   -6.6347
## GenresMedical               -2.25318    0.12892  -17.4778
## GenresMusic                 -0.40686    0.36220   -1.1233
## GenresMusic & Audio         -1.22405    1.42069   -0.8616
## GenresNews & Magazines      -1.23788    0.14683   -8.4308
## GenresParenting             -1.69198    0.24160   -7.0033
## GenresPersonalization       -1.30349    0.13597   -9.5867
## GenresPhotography           0.04502    0.13337    0.3376
## GenresProductivity          -0.64586    0.13436   -4.8070
## GenresPuzzle                -0.35409    0.16668   -2.1244
## GenresRacing                0.09373    0.18263    0.5132
## GenresRole Playing          -0.52749    0.17239   -3.0599
## GenresShopping              -0.31272    0.14322   -2.1836
## GenresSimulation            -0.84630    0.14499   -5.8371
## GenresSocial                -0.51920    0.14683   -3.5361
## GenresSports                -0.74403    0.12962   -5.7399
## GenresStrategy              -0.03122    0.18439   -0.1693
## GenresTools                 -1.24117    0.11172  -11.1099
## GenresTravel & Local        -0.67850    0.14705   -4.6139
## GenresTrivia                -1.78539    0.32798   -5.4436
## GenresVideo Players & Editors -0.50855    0.16645   -3.0554
## GenresWeather               -0.54554    0.20557   -2.6538
## GenresWord                  -0.30614    0.33508   -0.9136
##
## Intercepts:
##                               Value      Std. Error t value
## 1|5                          -6.9366    0.6094   -11.3823
## 5|10                         -5.7091    0.3385   -16.8648
## 10|50                        -3.8108    0.2076   -18.3551
## 50|100                       -3.2700    0.1952   -16.7537
## 100|500                      -2.0129    0.1823   -11.0412
## 500|1000                     -1.5981    0.1805    -8.8532
## 1000|5000                    -0.6864    0.1788    -3.8393
## 5000|10000                   -0.3075    0.1786    -1.7218
## 10000|50000                  0.3859    0.1788     2.1588
## 50000|100000                 0.6591    0.1790     3.6830
## 100000|500000                1.2788    0.1796     7.1189
## 500000|1000000               1.5576    0.1800     8.6536
## 1000000|5000000              2.4074    0.1810    13.3017
## 5000000|10000000             2.8865    0.1816    15.8953
## 10000000|50000000            4.0732    0.1840    22.1410
## 50000000|100000000           4.5642    0.1859    24.5583
## 100000000|500000000          6.0698    0.2012    30.1712
## 500000000|1000000000         6.8903    0.2237    30.8011
##
## Residual Deviance: 44546.32
## AIC: 44678.32

```

We calculate p-value and filter out these variables which have p-value ≤ 0.05 and are statistically significant

at the 5% level.

##	id	Value	Std. Error	t value	p value
## 1	Rating	0.6225871	0.03667970	16.973614	0.000
## 2	TypePaid	-2.0343163	0.07278475	-27.949762	0.000
## 3	GenresAdventure	-0.5251321	0.20695255	-2.537452	0.011
## 4	GenresArt & Design	-1.6586254	0.21737038	-7.630411	0.000
## 5	GenresAuto & Vehicles	-1.8371625	0.21110924	-8.702426	0.000
## 6	GenresBeauty	-1.9026701	0.26394414	-7.208609	0.000
## 7	GenresBoard	-1.2233055	0.23470351	-5.212131	0.000
## 8	GenresBooks & Reference	-1.6475037	0.15884238	-10.371941	0.000
## 9	GenresBusiness	-1.9298429	0.13875288	-13.908488	0.000
## 10	GenresCard	-0.9282061	0.25611597	-3.624163	0.000
## 11	GenresCasino	-1.1640815	0.28503661	-4.083972	0.000
## 12	GenresComics	-1.6178169	0.22953987	-7.048086	0.000
## 13	GenresDating	-1.5153634	0.15206543	-9.965207	0.000
## 14	GenresEducation	-1.8462959	0.11303237	-16.334223	0.000
## 15	GenresEntertainment	-1.2541776	0.11705219	-10.714687	0.000
## 16	GenresEvents	-2.7601094	0.28103168	-9.821346	0.000
## 17	GenresFinance	-1.6512960	0.13043777	-12.659646	0.000
## 18	GenresFood & Drink	-0.8516658	0.17835047	-4.775237	0.000
## 19	GenresHealth & Fitness	-0.9874314	0.13125765	-7.522848	0.000
## 20	GenresHouse & Home	-0.8698603	0.20012751	-4.346531	0.000
## 21	GenresLibraries & Demo	-1.9798288	0.22270256	-8.890013	0.000
## 22	GenresLifestyle	-1.7697624	0.13439915	-13.167959	0.000
## 23	GenresMaps & Navigation	-1.1936537	0.17990954	-6.634744	0.000
## 24	GenresMedical	-2.2531791	0.12891667	-17.477795	0.000
## 25	GenresNews & Magazines	-1.2378785	0.14682848	-8.430779	0.000
## 26	GenresParenting	-1.6919771	0.24159587	-7.003336	0.000
## 27	GenresPersonalization	-1.3034913	0.13596937	-9.586654	0.000
## 28	GenresProductivity	-0.6458617	0.13435954	-4.806966	0.000
## 29	GenresPuzzle	-0.3540949	0.16668063	-2.124391	0.034
## 30	GenresRole Playing	-0.5274912	0.17238778	-3.059911	0.002
## 31	GenresShopping	-0.3127235	0.14321506	-2.183594	0.029
## 32	GenresSimulation	-0.8462998	0.14498544	-5.837136	0.000
## 33	GenresSocial	-0.5191964	0.14682936	-3.536053	0.000
## 34	GenresSports	-0.7440328	0.12962455	-5.739906	0.000
## 35	GenresTools	-1.2411722	0.11171773	-11.109894	0.000
## 36	GenresTravel & Local	-0.6784979	0.14705420	-4.613930	0.000
## 37	GenresTrivia	-1.7853906	0.32797952	-5.443604	0.000
## 38	GenresVideo Players & Editors	-0.5085516	0.16644510	-3.055372	0.002
## 39	GenresWeather	-0.5455423	0.20557173	-2.653780	0.008
## 40	1 5	-6.9365660	0.60941915	-11.382258	0.000
## 41	5 10	-5.7090990	0.33852096	-16.864832	0.000
## 42	10 50	-3.8108211	0.20761617	-18.355127	0.000
## 43	50 100	-3.2700147	0.19518158	-16.753705	0.000
## 44	100 500	-2.0128767	0.18230586	-11.041207	0.000
## 45	500 1000	-1.5981047	0.18051234	-8.853161	0.000
## 46	1000 5000	-0.6864149	0.17878706	-3.839288	0.000
## 47	10000 50000	0.3859030	0.17876132	2.158761	0.031
## 48	50000 100000	0.6591469	0.17897046	3.682993	0.000
## 49	100000 500000	1.2788362	0.17963900	7.118923	0.000
## 50	500000 1000000	1.5575692	0.17999176	8.653558	0.000
## 51	1000000 5000000	2.4073653	0.18098181	13.301698	0.000

```
## 52          5000000|10000000  2.8864919  0.18159372  15.895329  0.000
## 53          10000000|50000000  4.0732434  0.18396854  22.140978  0.000
## 54          50000000|100000000  4.5641971  0.18585117  24.558345  0.000
## 55          100000000|500000000  6.0698011  0.20117845  30.171229  0.000
## 56          500000000|1000000000  6.8902784  0.22370249  30.801080  0.000
```

Explaining the model

$$\text{logit} [P(Y \leq j)] = \alpha_j - \sum \beta_i X_i$$

where $j = 1, \dots, J-1$ and $i = 1, \dots, M$

The basic of proportional odds model has the following mathematical formula:

with ‘J’ being a number of levels of dependent variable Installs ($J=18$) and ‘M’ being a total number of independent variables ($M=3$).

‘j’ is a single level of Installs, meanwhile ‘i’ is a single independent variables:

- $i = 1$ refers to Rating
- $i = 2$ refers to Type
- $i = 3$ refers to Genres

Interpretation of the results:

Comments on Coefficients: The continuous variable Rating can be interpreted as follows: with one unit increase in rating of the free mobile app the log of odds of increasing the number of installs of this app increases by 0.62259 (62%). The ordinal variable Type can be interpreted as follows: with changing mobile app from free to paid the log of odds of increasing the number of installs of this app decreases by -2.03432 (-203%).

Comments on Intercepts: For example in case of intercept 1|5: it can be interpreted as the log of odds of having only 1 install versus having more than 1 install.

We can make an example based on our model:

Let’s suppose that our mobile app developer has finished two applications with characteristic described below:

App 1 is a free app of genre Education and rating 4:

```
new_app <- data.frame('Rating'=4, 'Type'='Free', 'Genres'='Education')
round(predict(model_fit, new_app, type = "p"), 3)
```

```
##          1          5          10          50          100          500
##      0.001      0.001      0.010      0.008      0.046      0.030
##      1000      5000      10000      50000      100000      500000
##      0.113      0.069      0.157      0.068      0.150      0.060
##     1000000     5000000    10000000    50000000    100000000    500000000
##      0.140      0.050      0.065      0.012      0.015      0.002
## 1000000000
##      0.002
```

App 2 is a paid app of genre Racing and rating 3.5:

```
new_app_2 <- data.frame('Rating'=3.5, 'Type'='Paid', 'Genres'='Racing')
round(predict(model_fit, new_app_2, type = "p"), 3)
```

```
##          1          5          10          50          100          500
##      0.001      0.002      0.015      0.012      0.066      0.042
##      1000      5000      10000      50000      100000      500000
##      0.147      0.083      0.170      0.067      0.135      0.050
```

##	1000000	5000000	10000000	50000000	100000000	500000000
##	0.108	0.036	0.045	0.008	0.010	0.002
##	1000000000					
##	0.001					

Results: The first app has 15,7% chance to get 10 thousand downloads while the second app has 17% chances (highest) to get that number of installs. The first app has 6,5% chances to get 10 million downloads while the second app has 4,5% chances (lower) to get that number of installs.

3. CONCLUSIONS

When a mobile app developer is about to create an app and then launch it on the app stores, he/she always asks him/herself what are the features providing highest number of installs. In our report we propose a method of calculating expected number of installs knowing the type, genre and expected rating of an application.

4. REFERENCES

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