Notebook

November 9, 2024

Work 1-Analysis using python

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[19]: df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\i\\Downloads\\Data set 1.csv")
df
```

[19]:		Date	App	Usage (minutes)	Notifications	Times Opened
	0	07-08-2024	${\tt Instagram}$	81	24	57
	1	08-08-2024	${\tt Instagram}$	90	30	53
	2	26-08-2024	${\tt Instagram}$	112	33	17
	3	22-08-2024	${\tt Instagram}$	82	11	38
	4	12-08-2024	${\tt Instagram}$	59	47	16
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	195	10-08-2024	LinkedIn	22	12	5
	196	23-08-2024	${\tt LinkedIn}$	5	7	1
	197	18-08-2024	LinkedIn	19	2	5
	198	26-08-2024	${\tt LinkedIn}$	21	14	1
	199	02-08-2024	${\tt LinkedIn}$	13	4	1

[200 rows x 5 columns]

Understanding Attributes in dataset

```
[20]: column_names=df.columns column_names
```

Exploring the attribute APP

```
[21]: app_col=df["App"].value_counts() app_col
```

```
[21]: App
      Instagram
                      25
      X
                      25
      WhatsApp
                      25
      8 Ball Pool
                      25
      Safari
                      25
      Netflix
                      25
      Facebook
                      25
      LinkedIn
                      25
      Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Understanding: The dataset contains total of 200 entries of 7 different apps, their usage time in minutes, number of times the app opened and the number of notifications of each app.

Notification count of each App

```
[22]: sumN Instagram=df[df["App"]=='Instagram']['Notifications'].sum()
      sumN_X=df[df["App"]=="X"]["Notifications"].sum()
      sumN_WhatsApp=df[df["App"]=="WhatsApp"]["Notifications"].sum()
      sumN_8BallPool=df[df["App"]=="8 Ball Pool"]["Notifications"].sum()
      sumN_Safari=df[df["App"]=="Safari"]["Notifications"].sum()
      sumN_Netflix=df[df["App"]=="Netflix"]["Notifications"].sum()
      sumN_Facebook=df[df["App"]=="Facebook"]["Notifications"].sum()
      sumN_LinkedIn=df[df["App"]=="LinkedIn"]["Notifications"].sum()
      print("Instagram=",sumN_Instagram,"\nX=",sumN_X,"\nWhatsapp=",sumN_WhatsApp,"\n8_
       →Ball Pool", sumN_8BallPool,
       →"\nSafari=",sumN_Safari,"\nNetflix=",sumN_Netflix,"\nFacebook=",sumN_Facebook, "\nLinkedIn="
     Instagram= 1245
     X = 646
     Whatsapp= 2498
     8 Ball Pool 113
     Safari= 18
     Netflix= 11
     Facebook= 993
```

```
[36]: | #sns.barplot(data=df,x='App',y='Notifications')
```

Number of Times each app opened

LinkedIn= 223

```
[24]: sumT_Instagram=df[df['App']=='Instagram']['Times Opened'].sum()
sumT_X=df[df['App']=='X']['Times Opened'].sum()
sumT_WhatsApp=df[df['App']=='WhatsApp']['Times Opened'].sum()
sumT_8BallPool=df[df['App']=='8 Ball Pool']['Times Opened'].sum()
sumT_Safari=df[df['App']=='Safari']['Times Opened'].sum()
sumT_Netflix=df[df['App']=='Netflix']['Times Opened'].sum()
```

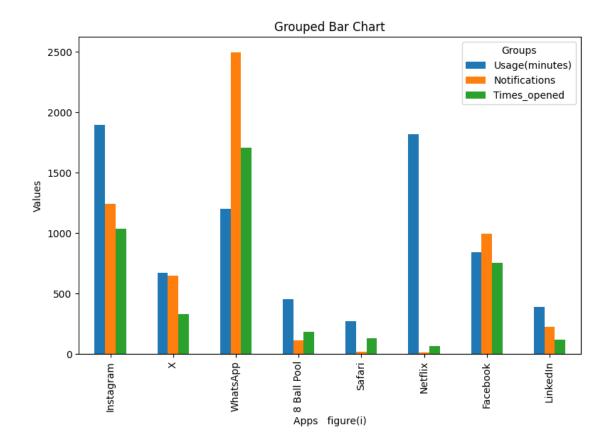
```
sumT_Facebook=df[df['App']=='Facebook']['Times Opened'].sum()
      sumT_LinkedIn=df[df['App']=='LinkedIn']['Times Opened'].sum()
      print("Instagram=",sumT_Instagram,"\nX=",sumT_X,"\nWhatsapp=",sumT_WhatsApp,"\n8_
       →Ball Pool", sumT_8BallPool,
       --"\nSafari=",sumT_Safari,"\nNetflix=",sumT_Netflix,"\nFacebook=",sumT_Facebook,†\nLinkedIn="
      \#total\_instagram\_usage = df[df['App'] == 'Instagram']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      #total_instagram_usage
     Instagram= 1039
     X= 329
     Whatsapp= 1706
     8 Ball Pool 182
     Safari= 132
     Netflix= 64
     Facebook= 755
     LinkedIn= 119
[34]: #sns.barplot(data=df,x='App',y='Times Opened')
     Usage of Apps
[26]: sumU Instagram=df[df['App']=='Instagram']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      sumU_X=df[df['App']=='X']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      sumU_WhatsApp=df[df['App']=='WhatsApp']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      sumU_8BallPool=df[df['App']=='8 Ball Pool']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      sumU_Safari=df[df['App']=='Safari']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      sumU_Netflix=df[df['App']=='Netflix']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      sumU Facebook=df[df['App']=='Facebook']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      sumU_LinkedIn=df[df['App']=='LinkedIn']['Usage (minutes)'].sum()
      print("Instagram=",sumU_Instagram,"\nX=",sumU_X,"\nWhatsapp=",sumU_WhatsApp,"\n8_
       →Ball Pool", sumU_8BallPool,
       →"\nSafari=",sumU Safari,"\nNetflix=",sumU Netflix,"\nFacebook=",sumU Facebook,†\nLinkedIn="
     Instagram= 1898
     X= 675
     Whatsapp= 1204
     8 Ball Pool 452
     Safari= 270
     Netflix= 1819
     Facebook= 842
     LinkedIn= 390
[35]: #sns.barplot(data=df,x='App',y='Usage (minutes)')
```

Creating a new dataframe to combine and store every values

[32]:		App	Usage(minutes)	Notifications	Times_opened
	0	Instagram	1898	1245	1039
	1	X	675	646	329
	2	${\tt WhatsApp}$	1204	2498	1706
	3	8 Ball Pool	452	113	182
	4	Safari	270	18	132
	5	Netflix	1819	11	64
	6	Facebook	842	993	755
	7	${ t LinkedIn}$	390	223	119

Grouped Bar Chart to compare between apps

```
[33]: new_df.set_index('App', inplace=True)
    new_df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(8, 6))
    plt.title('Grouped Bar Chart')
    plt.xlabel('Apps figure(i)')
    plt.ylabel('Values')
    plt.legend(title='Groups')
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```



Correlation matrix to identify whether there are any relation between the attributes

```
[30]: CorrelationMatrix=new_df[['Usage(minutes)','Notifications','Times_opened']].

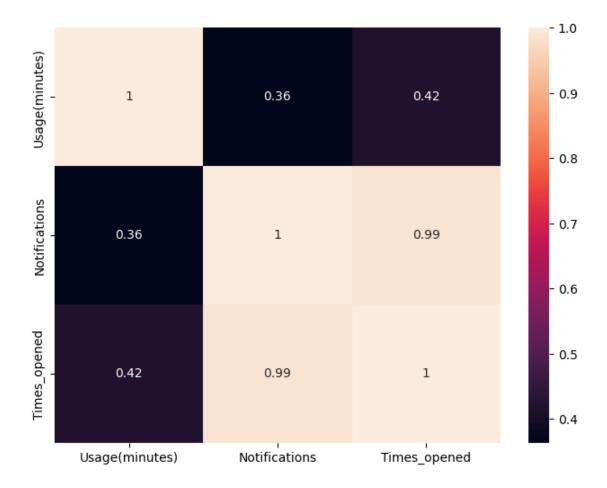
→corr()

CorrelationMatrix
```

[30]:		Usage(minutes)	Notifications	Times_opened
	Usage(minutes)	1.000000	0.362809	0.415376
	Notifications	0.362809	1.000000	0.986718
	Times opened	0.415376	0.986718	1.000000

Displaying the correlation matrix in the form of heatmap

```
[31]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    sns.heatmap(CorrelationMatrix,annot=True)
    plt.show()
```



Inferences Based on the dataset provided and by Analysing figure(i), we can infer the bellow findings:

- 1. The most used app is Instagram with a total usage of 1898 minutes
- 2. WhatsApp generates most Notifications
- 3.8 Ball Pool, Safari and Netflix are being opened more without a strong influence of Notifications
- 4. Netflix has a total usage time of 1819 minutes without a strong influence of Notifications.
- 5.Instagram usage is very much more than compared with facebook, the reason can be because the user's might be senior citizens.
- 6. The number of Notifications and Times Opened have a strong correlation, meaning the notifications are the main reason for opening the apps.

This notebook was converted with convert.ploomber.io