

# Capstone Project

## EDA on Play Store App Reviews

By

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# Problem Statement

- ❑ Two datasets are provided, one with basic information and the other with user reviews for the respective app.
- ❑ We must examine and evaluate the data in both datasets in order to identify the important characteristics that influence app engagement and success.

## So, what factors influence an app's success?

An app is said to be successful if it has:

- ❑ A high average user rating
- ❑ A good number of positive reviews
- ❑ A good number of users
- ❑ High revenue per customer and so on.

# Data Summary

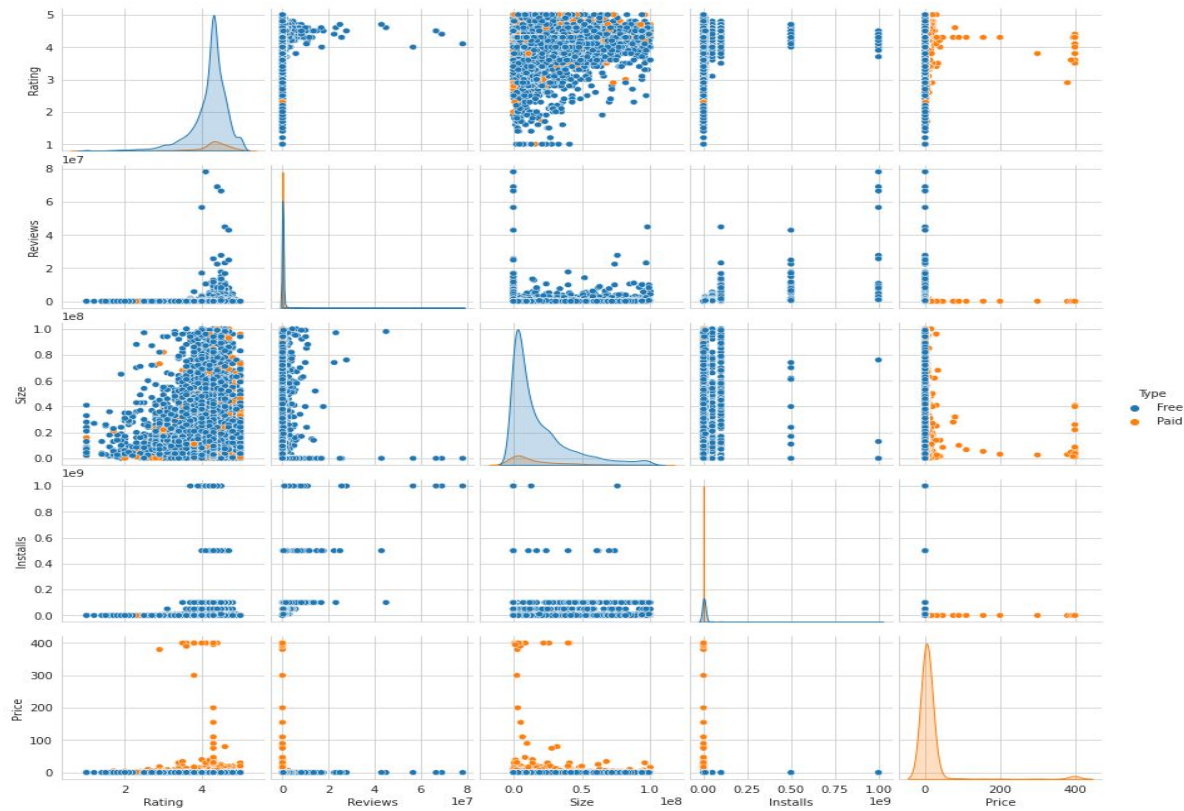
## Play store Data

❑ App   ❑ Category   ❑ Size   ❑ Rating   ❑ Reviews   ❑ Installs   ❑ Type  
❑ Price   ❑ Content Rating   ❑ Genres   ❑ Last Updated   ❑ Current Ver  
❑ Android Ver

## User Review Data

❑ App   ❑ Translated Review   ❑ Sentiment   ❑ Sentiment Polarity  
❑ Sentiment Subjectivity

# Pairplot to get an overall idea of the dataset

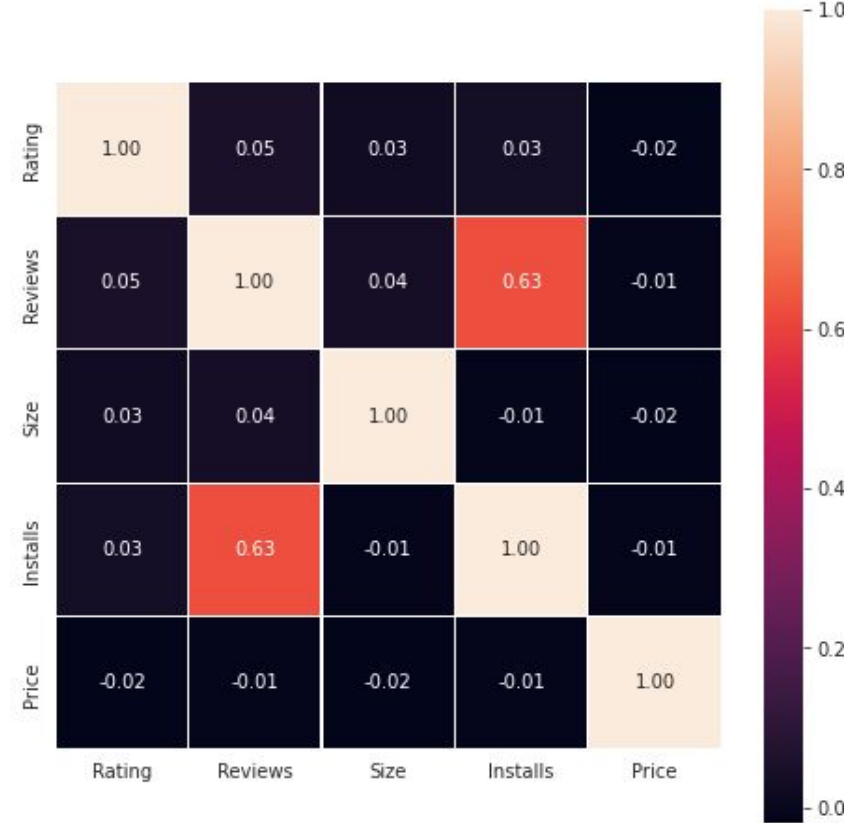


# Correlation Heatmap

❑ There is a strong positive correlation between the **Reviews** and **Installs**.

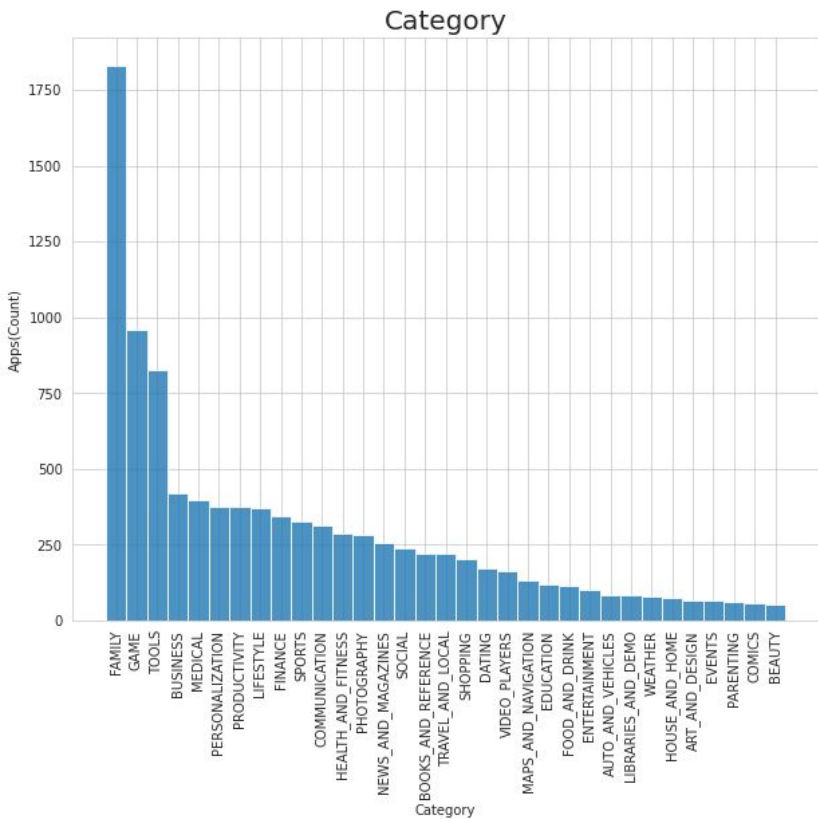
❑ The **Price** is slightly negatively correlated with the **Rating**, **Reviews**, and **Installs**.

❑ The **Rating** is slightly positively correlated with the **Installs** and **Reviews**.

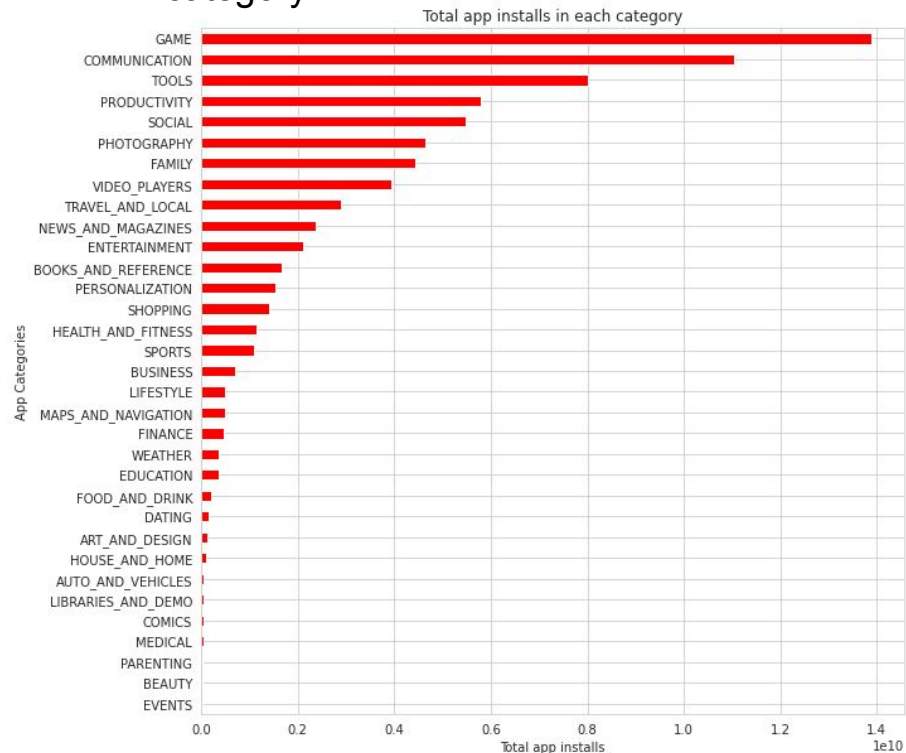


# Categorical Analysis.

Number of apps in each category.



Number of apps installed in each category.

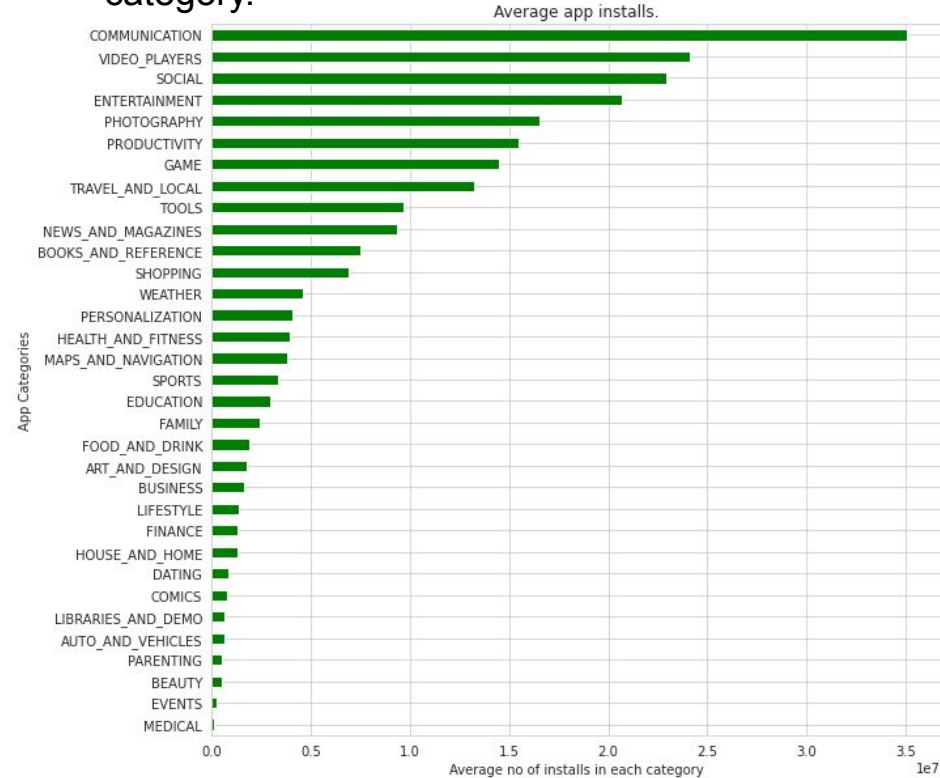


Contind..



- ❑ The first five categories which contain the highest no of apps present in play store are **Family , Games , Tools , Medical and Business.**
- ❑ The first five categories which contain the highest no of installations in play store are **Games , Communication , Productivity , Social and Tools.**
- ❑ The first five categories which contain the highest average no of installs in play store are **Communication , Social , Video players , Productivity and Games.**
- ❑ **Communication , Video players ,Social ,Entertainment and Photography** categories contain the higher percentage of installation with respect to no of apps . So deploying apps in that categories may result in success.

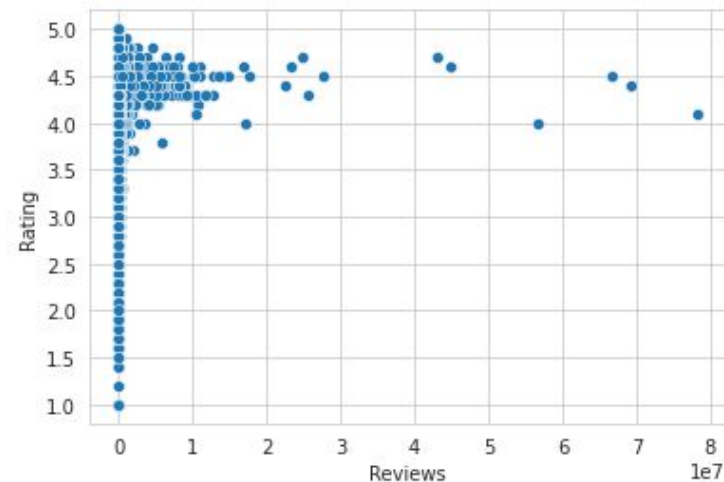
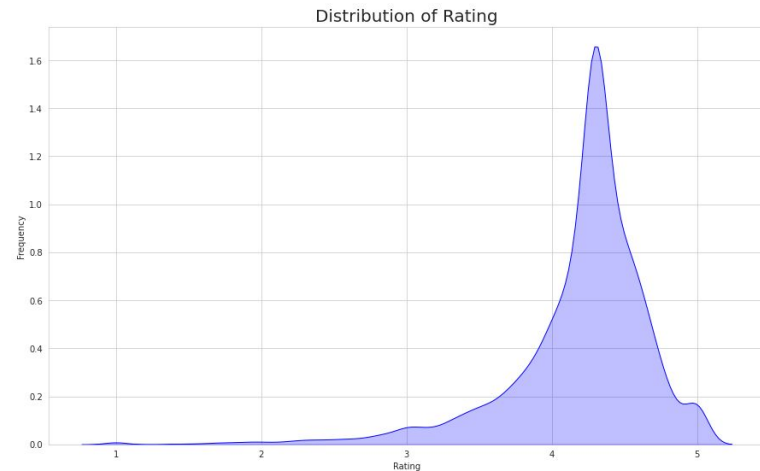
Average number of app installs in each category.



# App rating analysis.



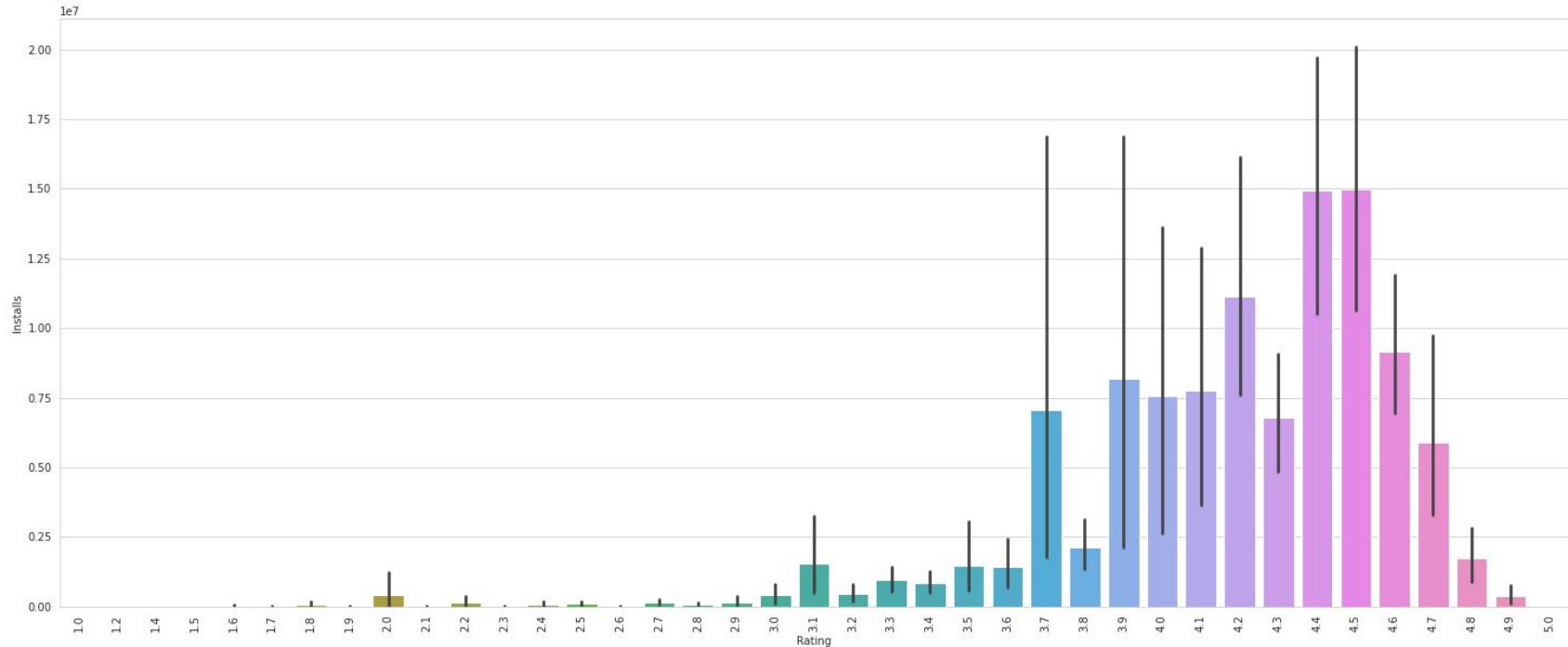
- ❑ From the distribution plot we get to know that majority apps are rated between 4 and 5.
- ❑ Average rating of apps(mean)=4.192.  
Median value of rating of apps =4.3.
- ❑ From the scatter plot , it's evident that as the number of reviews increase the rating also increases.
- ❑ This implies that majority of the users are happy with the service received via the respective app.





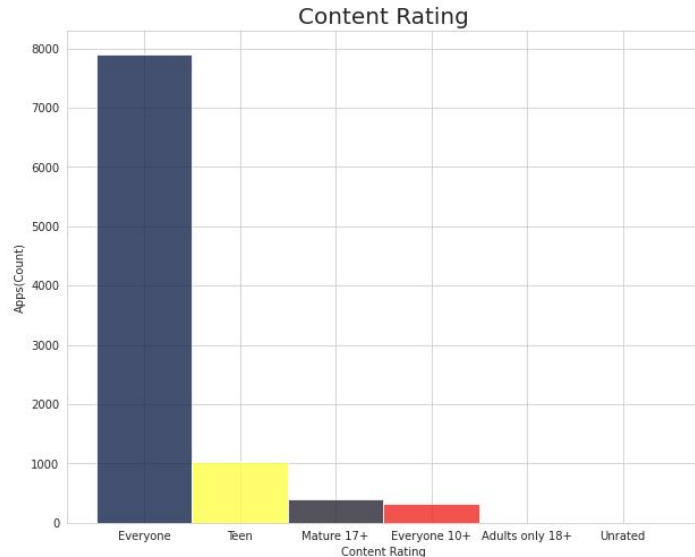
## App rating analysis (Contind..)

- Its obvious from the plot the rating is rightly skewed and as the no of installs increases rating also increase . We can conclude that more installed apps maintain there quality as a result they receive good rating.

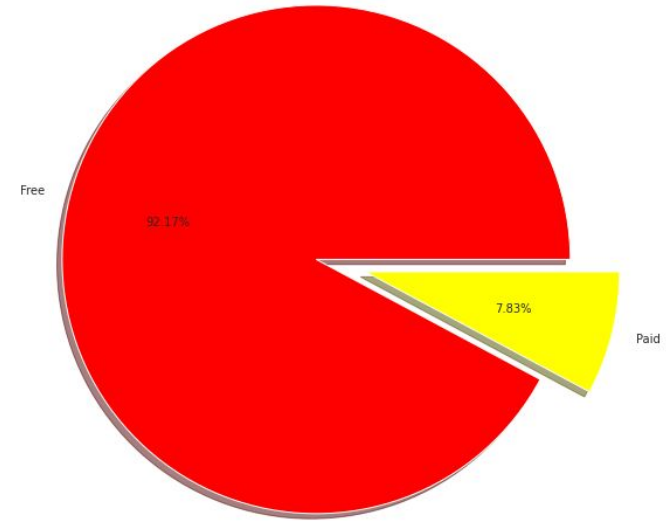


# Type and Content Rating.

- Almost 92.17% of all the apps in play store are free. And there is 7.83% of apps that requires to be paid.



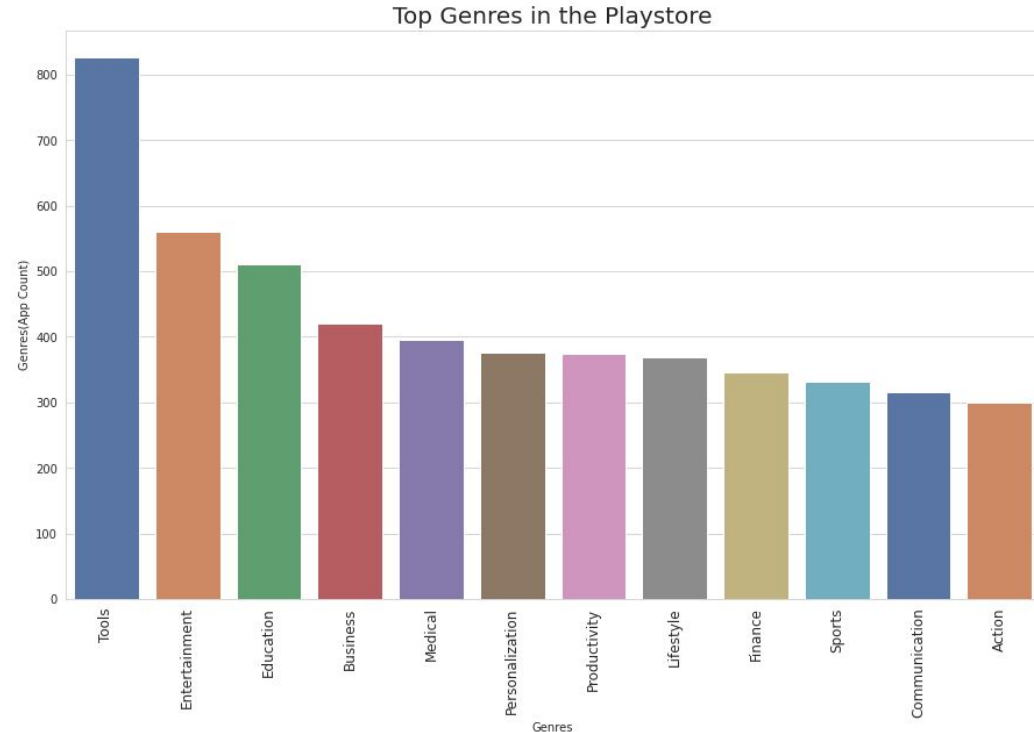
Percent of Free Vs Paid Apps in playstore



- From the content rating plot its clearly observable there are large number of apps under the tag Everyone(means there is no age restriction to use it).

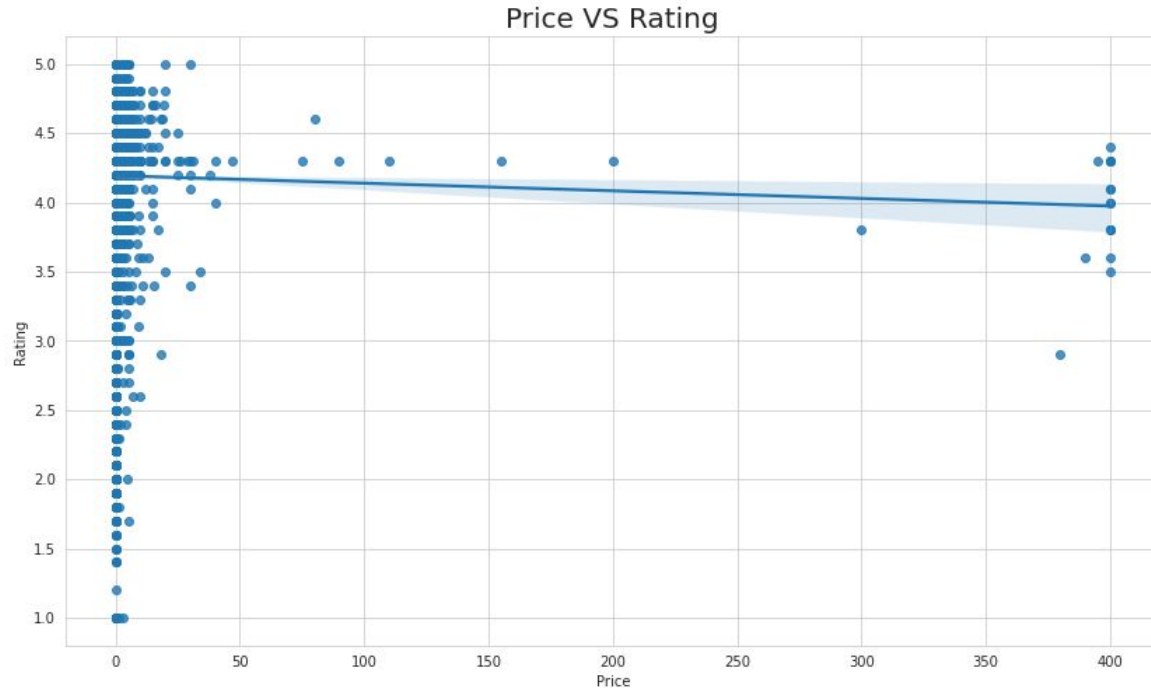
# Top Genres In Play Store

- ❑ Tools , Entertainment , and Education are the top three genres by the number of apps.
- ❑ It can be concluded that , higher number of apps in these genres are the result of higher number of demand from the customers. Therefore choosing the right genre is a key factor for app success.



## Let's See : How **Price** of apps affects its **Rating**..

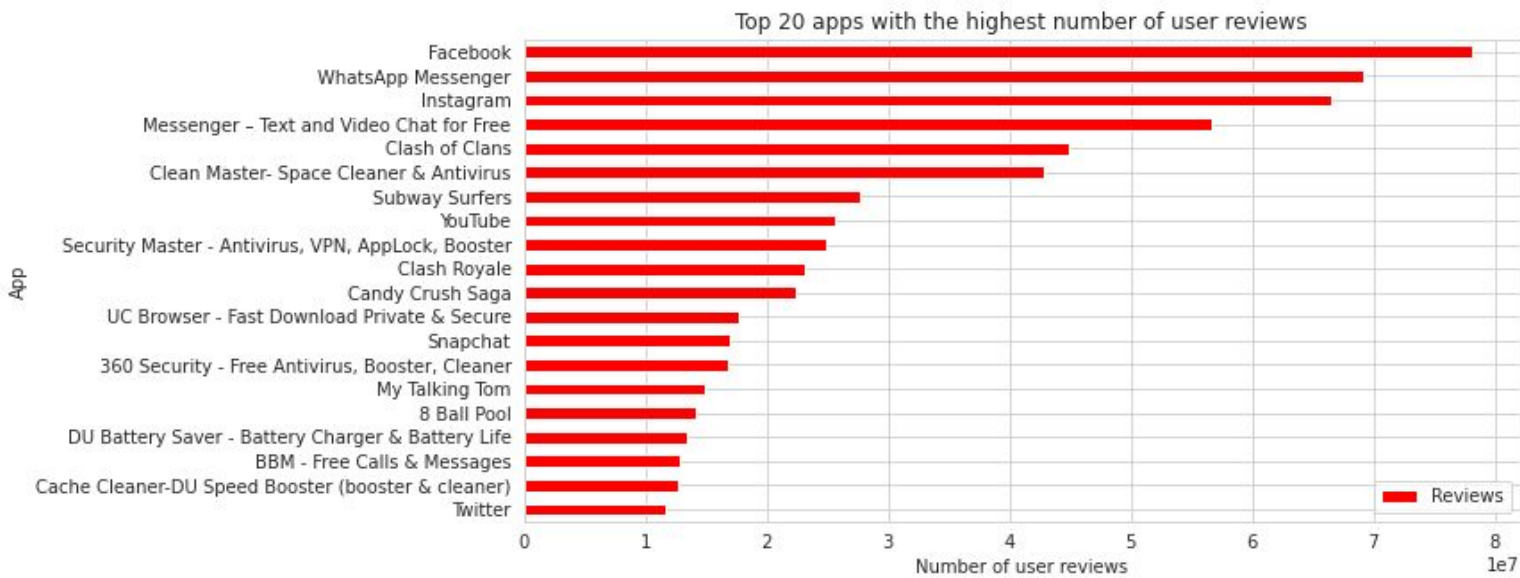
- ❑ As the price increases ratings received seems to decrease even below the average rating in the Appstore.
- ❑ This suggest that customers are more conscious about the quality of apps , when they are paid as compared to free apps.



# Most Popular Apps

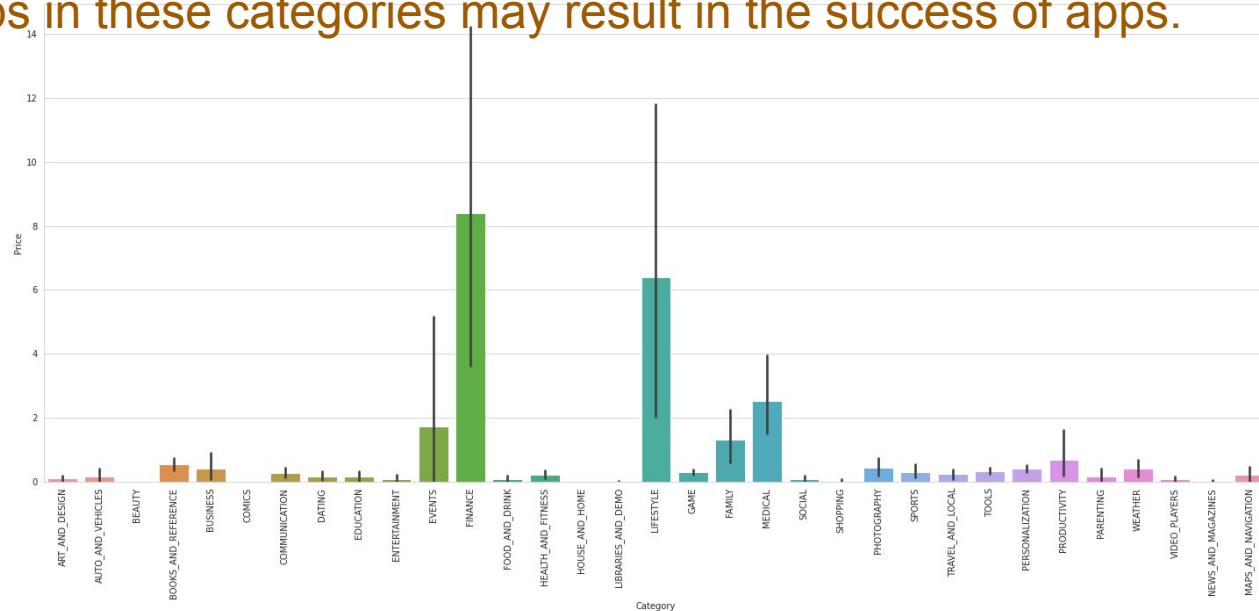
❑ We can state that the apps with more reviews, whether positive, negative, or neutral, are more popular than the others.

❑ This is because the number of user reviews indicates that these individuals have engaged with the app's content and have written their opinions on it.

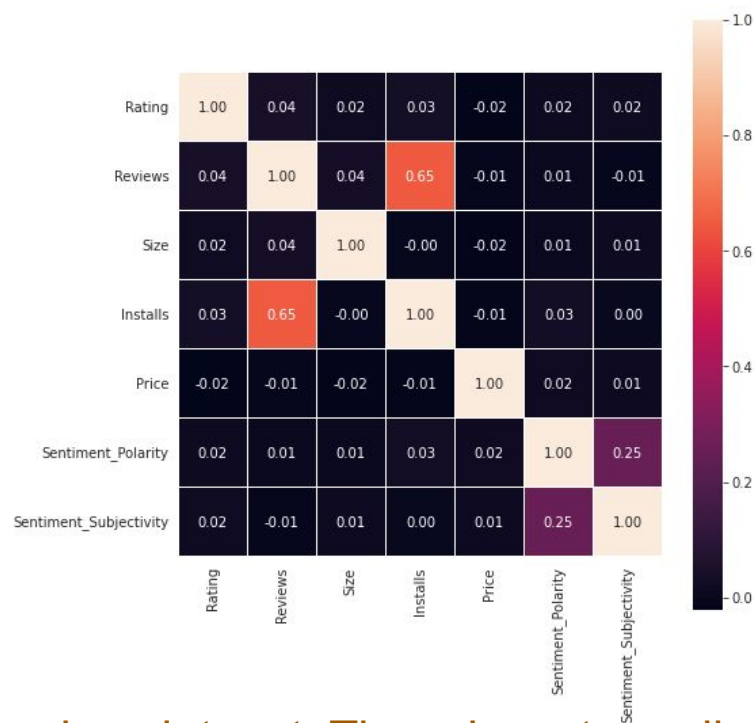
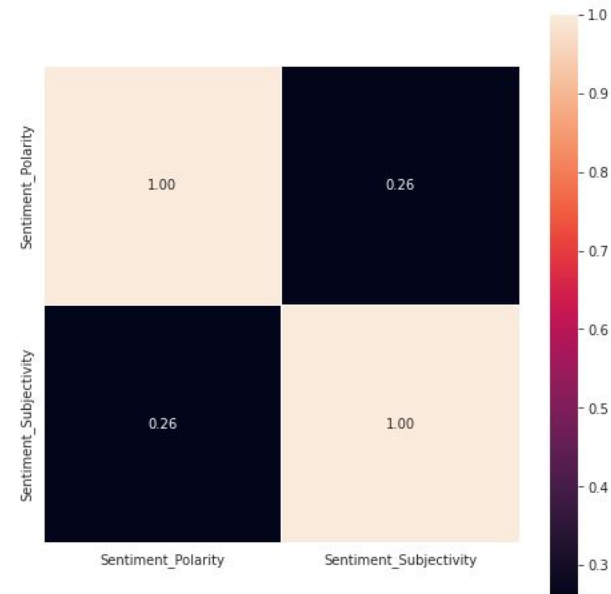


# Which categories of apps are most expensive..?

- ❑ The apps belonging to Finance , Lifestyle ,Medical categories are the most expensive ones . Launching apps in these categories can get customers willing to spend money on apps.
- ❑ Launching premium apps in these categories may result in the success of apps.
- ❑ We can also conclude that Finance category contains large number of apps which are of high prized



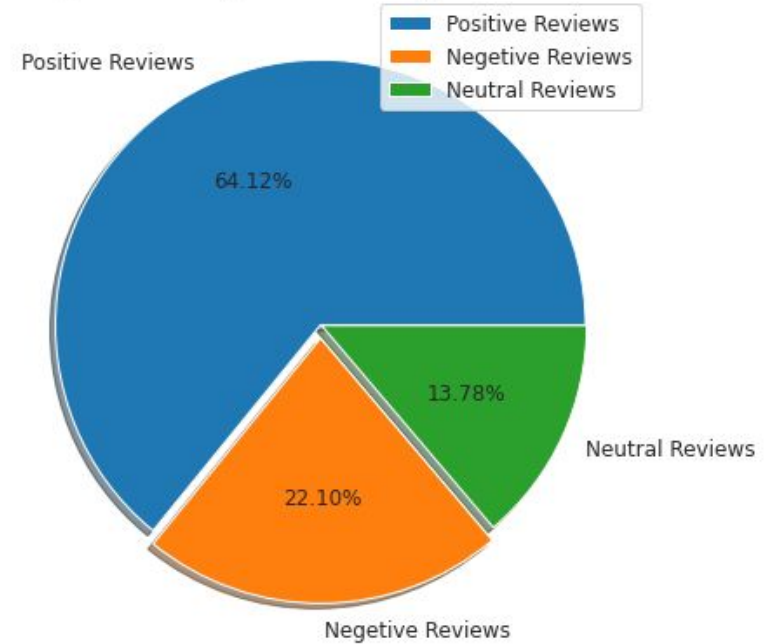
# User Reviews



- ❑ The first correlation heat map is of user review dataset. There is a strong linear relationship between sentiment Subjectivity and Sentiment Polarity.
- ❑ The second correlation heat map is of the merged two datasets. It gives us an overall idea regarding the nature of whole dataset.

# Sentiment Analysis.

A Pie Chart Representing Percentage of Review Sentiments



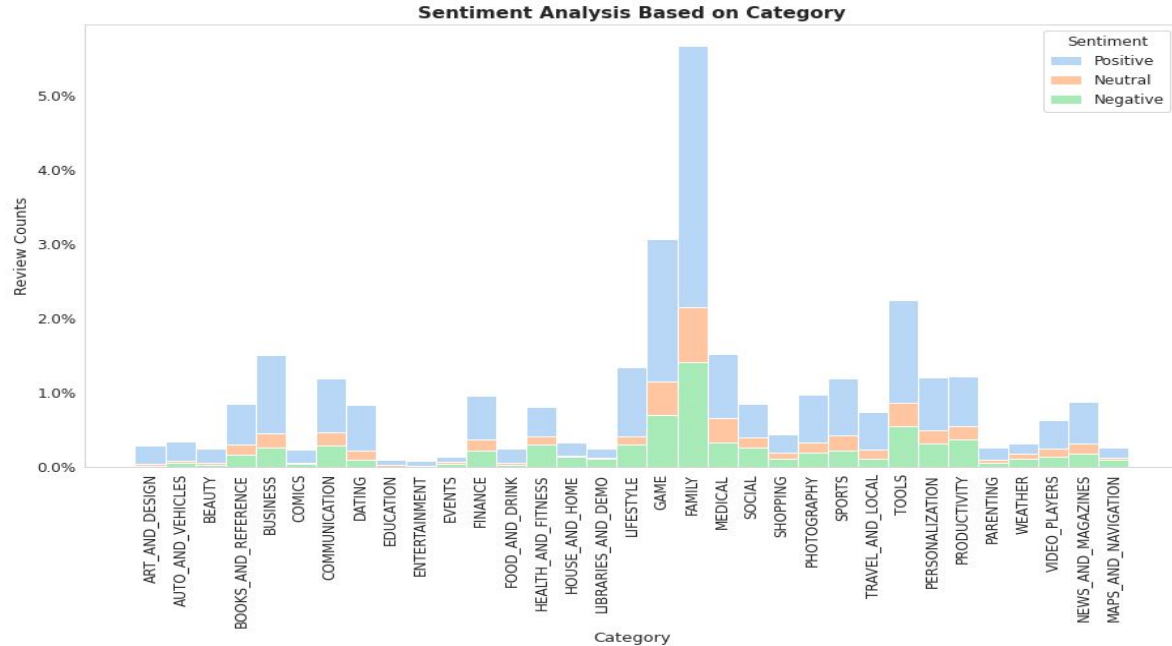
- ❑ The majority of the reviews in the Play Store (~64%) are positive reviews.
- ❑ This implies that the majority of the users are happy with the services received via the respective app.
- ❑ From the pie plot customers like to give positive reviews if they like the app.
- ❑ About 22.10% of all the reviews are negative.



# Sentiment Analysis based on category.

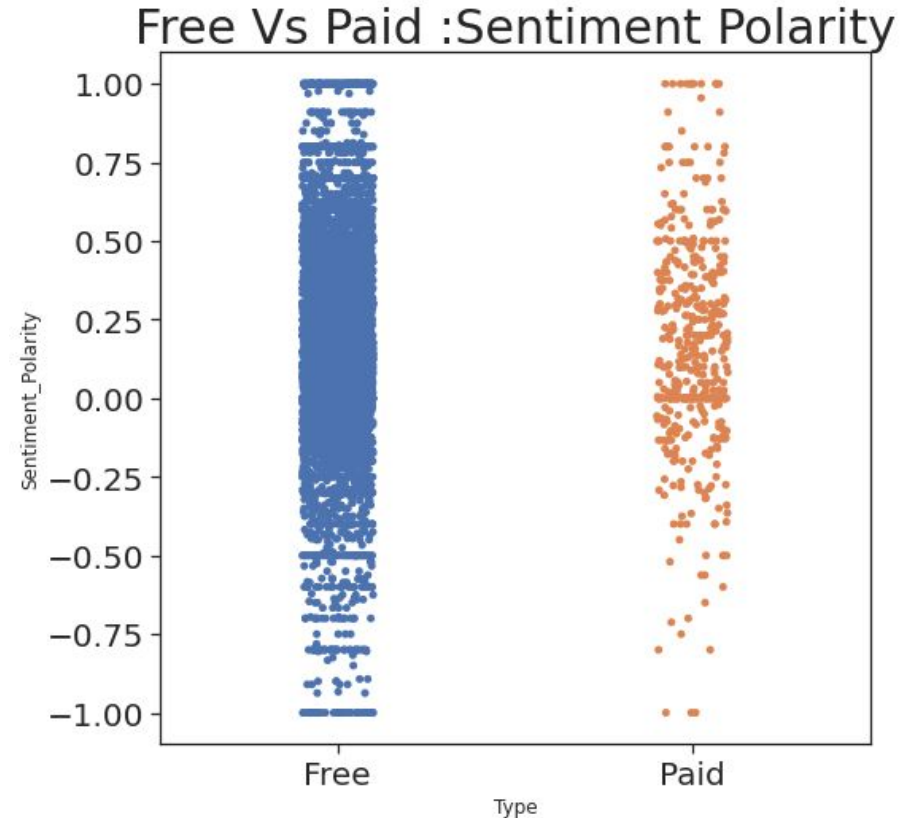
❑ The graph shows fraction of reviews with positive , negative and neutral characteristics with respect to each categories.

❑ From the graph it is evident that majority of apps in each category has higher no of positive reviews than the negative and neutral reviews.



# Sentiment polarity

- ❑ Type vs Sentiment Polarity graph clearly shows that Paid Apps are less likely to receive bad reviews .
- ❑ Free apps have a more equal distribution of Sentiment Polarity.



# Challenges Faced

- ❑ Reading the dataset and comprehending the problem statement.
- ❑ Examining the business KPIs for app development and devising a solution to the problem.
- ❑ Handling the error, duplicate and NaN values in the dataset.
- ❑ Designing multiple visualizations to summarize the information in the dataset and successfully communicate the results and trends to the reader.

# Analysis Summary

- Percentage of free apps = ~92.62%
- Percentage of apps with no age restrictions = ~82
- Most competitive category: Family
- Category with the highest number of installs: Game
- Category with the highest average app installs: Communication
- Average rating of apps(mean)=4.192
- Median value of rating of apps =4.3
- The top 10 apps by the number of installations are free.
- Category in which the paid apps have the highest average installation fee: Finance
- Most popular app in the Play Store based on the number of reviews: Facebook
- Top three Genres by the number of apps are Tools , Entertainment and Education.
- The app which having highest number of reviews is Facebook.
- 64.12% of all reviews are positive.

# Conclusion and inferences.

- Apps which have more no of reviews are tend to be downloaded more by people . Therefore getting higher number of reviews is a key factor for app success.
- Communication , Social , Video players , Productivity and Games categories contain the higher percentage of installation with respect to no of apps . So deploying apps in that categories may result in success.
- Number of installation of free app is more compare to Paid app, so developer can also consider this point for high reach.
- As the top 10 of most installed apps are free . So free apps have a wider set of audience as compared to paid apps.
- As the price increases ratings received seems to decrease even below the average rating in the appstore. Social and Communication apps like Facebook , Instagram and whatsapp have the highest number of downloads ,apps in this category has higher chance of success.
- Type vs Sentiment\_Polarity graph clearly shows that Paid Apps are less likely to receive bad reviews and Free apps have a more equal distribution of Sentiment Polarity.

# THANK YOU

