# ETL Project Apple App Store vs Google Play Store



<b>Document Revision History</b>								
Revision	Date	Rev. by:	Remarks					
1.0 05/06/2019		Ellise Carpenter, Rohith Bhattaram, Jonas Haskins, Kavya Shabnavees						

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# 1 Project Description

When it comes to mobile ecosystems, there are two giants locked in a battle, not only for revenue, but also for the hearts and minds of developers and consumers alike. The purpose of our project is to extract data sets of Google's Play Store and Apple's App Store for year 2017 from Kaggle data source, transform by normalizing both the datasets and load the datasets to a database. Ultimately, the transformed data set will allow for a better understanding of the relative variances between vendors.

# 2 Extract

We used 2 datasets from Kaggle. Both data sets were the most recent available and were originally obtained from via web scraping. The specific datasets used for the project are as follows:

```
<u>Kaggle - Google Play Store Stats</u>

<u>Kaggle - Apple App Store Stats</u>
```

Conversion of CSVs to Pandas Dataframe:

```
csv_Apple = "AppleStore.csv"
csv_GPlay = "googleplaystore.csv"
appleDF = pd.read_csv(csv_Apple)
googleDF = pd.read_csv(csv_GPlay)
```

```
# Check files imported correctly
# googleDF.head()
# appleDF.head()
```

0	Арр	Category	Rating	Reviews	Size	Installs	Туре	Price	Content Rating	Genres	Last Updated	Current Ver
0	Photo Editor & Candy Camera & Grid & ScrapBook	ART_AND_DESIGN	4.1	159	19M	10,000+	Free	0	Everyone	Art & Design	January 7, 2018	1.0.0

## 3 Transform

## File Clean-up with selected columns:

Drop columns for Apple store

```
# Drop columns for apple store
cleaned_apple = appleDF[["track_name","price","user_rating","rating_count_tot","prime_genre"]]
cleaned_apple_df = cleaned_apple.rename(columns={"track_name":"app_name","price":"price","user_rating":"us
er_rating","rating_count_tot":"number_of_reviews","prime_genre":"genre"})
# cleaned_apple_df.head()
```

Drop columns for Google Store

```
# Drop columns for google store
cleaned_google = googleDF[["App","Category","Rating","Reviews","Price"]]
cleaned_google_df = cleaned_google.rename(columns = {"App":"app_name","Price":"price","Rating":"user_rating","Reviews":"num_of_reviews","Category":"genre"})
# cleaned_google_df.head()
```

Removing special characters

```
def clean_data(strs):
  listOf\(\text{Strings}=['\','a','b','c','d','e','f','g','h','i','j','k','l','m','n','o','p','q','r','s','t','u','v','w',
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0]
  name="
  string_=""
  word = strs
  #print(word)
  flag=bool(re.match('^[a-zA-Z0-9]+$', word))
  #print(flag)
  if flag :
      name = word
      #print(f"printing{name}")
      return name
   else :
      #print("control reached major else block")
      for letter in word :
           #print(f"letter is :{letter}")
           if letter in listOfStrings :
              #print("control enterd to if list of strings")
              string_=string_+letter
              #print(f"updated name value at this point:{string_}")
           else :
              #print("control enterd to else list of strings")
              letter=""
              string =string +letter
              #print(f"updated name value at this point:{string_}")
   name=string
   return name
```

```
# Remove special characters from DB
for index, record in cleaned google df.iterrows():
   y = record['app name']
   if len(y) > 3:
       #print(y)
       x = re.sub(r'[\sim|!|@|#|$|%|^|&|*|(|)|"|;|<|>|/|?]',r'',y)
        cleaned_google_df.loc[index, 'app_name'] = clean_data(x)
    else:
        cleaned_google_df.loc[index, 'app_name'] = "NA"
# Remove special characters from DB
for index, record in cleaned_apple_df.iterrows():
   y = record['app_name']
   if len(y) > 3:
        #print(y)
       x = re.sub(r'[\sim|!|@|#|$|%|^|&|*|(|)|"|;|<|>|/|?]',r'',y)
        cleaned_apple_df.loc[index, 'app_name'] = clean_data(x)
    else:
        cleaned_apple_df.loc[index, 'app_name'] = "NA"
for index, record in cleaned_google_df.iterrows():
      y = record['price']
       if len(y) > 2:
           #print(y)
           x = re.sub(r'[\sim|!|@|#|$|%|^|&|*|(|)|"|;|<|>|/|?]',r'',y)
           cleaned_google_df.loc[index, 'price'] = x
       else :
            cleaned_google_df.loc[index, 'price'] = 0
for index, record in cleaned_apple_df.iterrows():
      y = str(record['price'])
       if len(y) > 2:
           #print(y)
           x = re.sub(r'[\sim|!|@|#|$|%|^|&|*|(|)|"|;|<|>|/|?]',r'',y)
           cleaned_apple_df.loc[index, 'price'] = x
       else:
            cleaned_apple_df.loc[index, 'price'] = 0
```

# Normalizing of Google Categories:

```
counter = 0
for index, row in cleaned google df.iterrows():
       location1 = row["genre"].upper()
           #print(row["Category"])
           #print(f"counter value is : {counter}")
       if location1 == "GAME" :
                  location1 = "GAMES"
       elif location1 == "AUTO_AND_VEHICLES":
                  location1 = "REFERENCE"
       elif location1 == "FAMILY" :
                  location1 = "REFERENCE"
       elif location1 == "PARENTING" :
               location1 = "REFERENCE"
       elif location1 == "TOOLS" :
              location1 = "UTILITIES"
       elif location1 == "PERSONALIZATION" :
               location1 = "UTILITIES"
       elif location1 == "SOCIAL":
               location1 = "SOCIAL NETWORKING"
       elif location1 == "DATING" :
               location1 = "SOCIAL_NETWORKING"
       elif location1 == "EVENTS" :
               location1 = "SOCIAL_NETWORKING"
       elif location1 == "PHOTOGRAPHY" :
               location1 = "PHOTOS_AND_VIDEOS"
       elif location1 == "VIDEO_PLAYERS" :
               location1 = "PHOTOS_AND_VIDEOS"
       elif location1 == "MAPS_AND_NAVIGATION" :
               location1 = "NAVIGATION"
       elif location1 == "HOUSE_AND_HOME":
               location1 = "CATALOG"
       elif location1 == "1.9" :
               location1 = "CATALOG"
       elif location1 == "BEAUTY" :
               location1 = "CATALOG"
       elif location1 == "ART_AND_DESIGN" :
               location1 = "CATALOG"
       elif location1 == "COMICS" :
               location1 = "CATALOG"
       else:
              location1 = location1
              #print(f"value to be inserted : {location1}")
       cleaned_google_df.loc[index, 'genre'] = location1
       counter = counter+1
       if counter > 100000 :
            break
```

# Normalizing Apple Categories:

```
counter = 0
for index, row in cleaned_apple_df.iterrows():
      try:
          location1 = row["genre"].upper()
          #print(row["prime genre"])
           #print(f"counter value is : {counter}")
          if location1 == "HEALTH & FITNESS" :
               location1 = "HEALTH AND FITNESS"
          elif location1 == "PHOTO & VIDEO":
              location1 = "PHOTOS AND VIDEOS"
           elif location1 == "FOOD & DRINK" :
               location1 = "FOOD AND DRINK"
           elif location1 == "BOOK" :
              location1 = "BOOKS"
           else :
              location1 = location1
           #print(f"value to be inserted : {location1}")
          cleaned apple df.loc[index, 'genre'] = location1
           counter = counter+1
           if counter > 100000 :
               break
      except (KeyError, IndexError):
          print("Missing field/some exception - so skipping those")
print("Task Completed....")
```

# 4 Load

The last step was loading our final data frames into Database. We created a MYSQL database and respective tables to match the columns from the final Panda's Data Frames and then connected to the database via SQL Alchemy.

# Use pandas to load dataframe to MySQL

```
# def load():
# try:
# cleaned_google_df.to_sql(name='google_stats', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
# print("Data loading completed")
# except:
# return ("oops...missed one field")

# print(load())
cleaned_google_df.to_sql(name='google_stats', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
```

```
cleaned_apple_df.to_sql(name='apple_stats', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
```

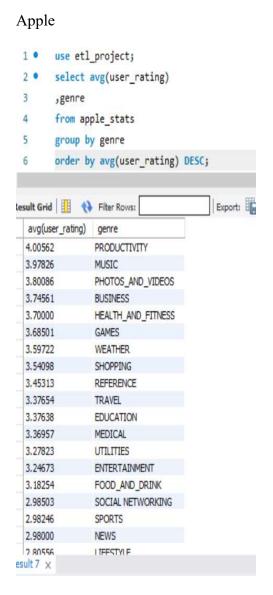
```
# Confirm data was added
pd.read_sql_query('select * from apple_stats', con=engine).head()
```

	app_name	price	user_rating	number_of_reviews	genre
0	PACMAN Premium	3.99	4.0	21292	GAMES
1	Evernote stay organized	0.00	4.0	161065	PRODUCTIVITY
2	WeatherBug Local Weather Radar Maps Alerts	0.00	3.5	188583	WEATHER
3	eBay Best App to Buy Sell Save Online Shopping	0.00	4.0	262241	SHOPPING
4	Bible	0.00	4.5	985920	REFERENCE

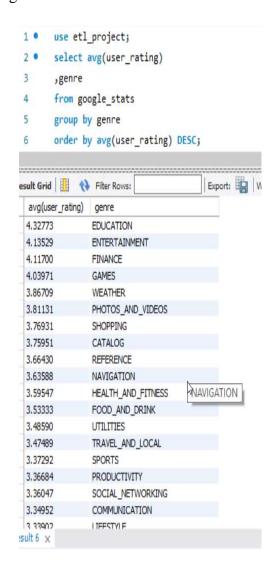
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# 5 Preliminary Analysis

#### Genre Rating (Avg)

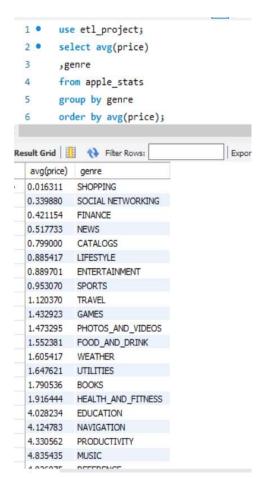


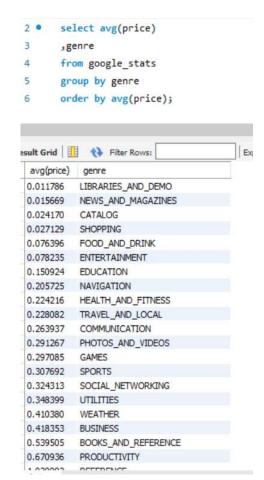
#### Google



#### Genre Price (Avg)

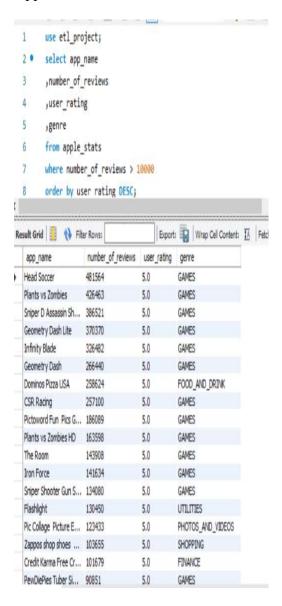




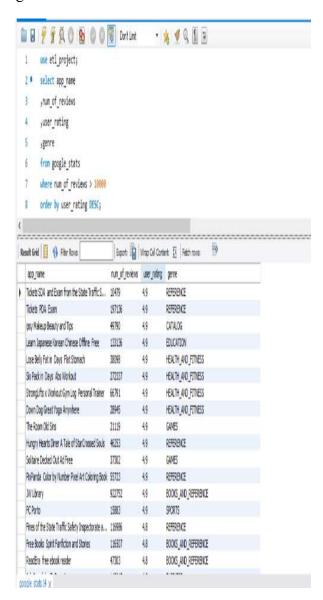


#### **Highest Rated Apps:**

#### Apple

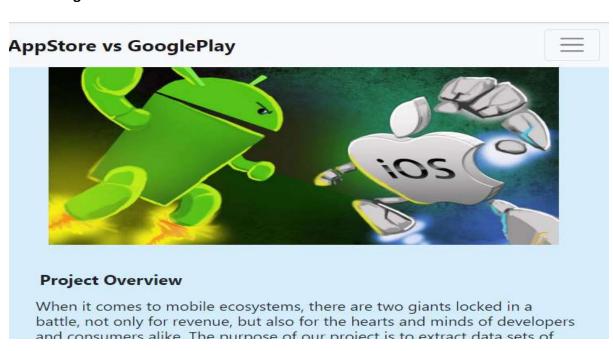


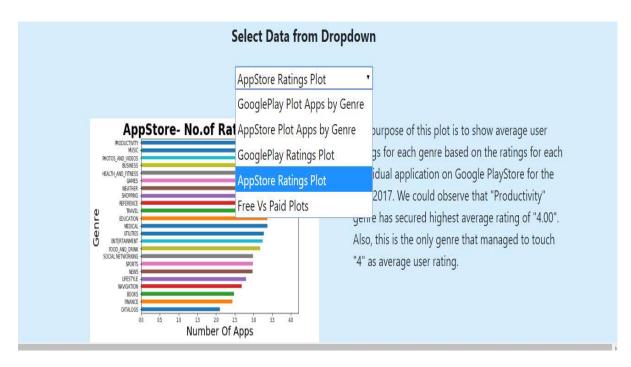
#### Google



# 6 HTML Screenshots/Visualizations

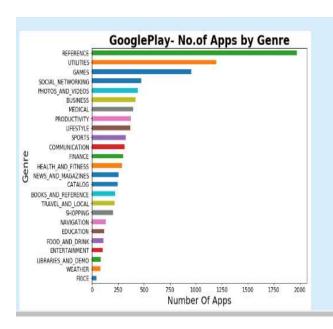
# Page View:





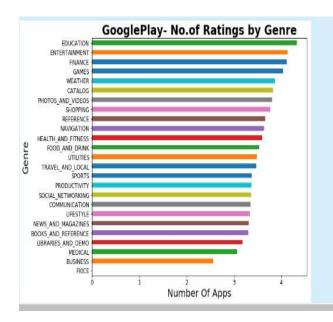
# ➤ Google PlayStore:

## 1. Number of Applications per Genre



The purpose of this bar chart is to showcase the distribution of 9000+ applications based on their genres from a dataset of GooglePlayStore for the year 2017. We could visualize that highest number of applications (~2000) falls under "Reference" genre and next highest applications count (~1250) is bagged by "Utilities" genre.

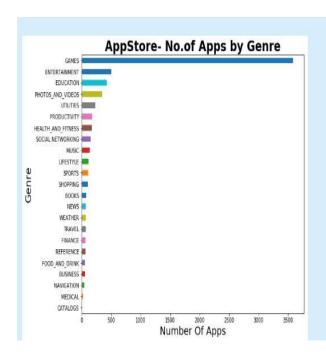
## 2. Average User Ratings per Genre



The purpose of this plot is to show average user ratings for each genre based on the ratings for each individual application on Google PlayStore for the year 2017. We could observe that "Education" genre has secured highest average rating of "4.32". All together, only four genres managed to maintain an average of "4+" user rating.

# > Apple AppStore:

# 1. Number of Applications per Genre



The purpose of this bar chart is to showcase the distribution of 7500+ applications based on their genres from a dataset of Apple AppStore for the year 2017. We could visualize that highest number of applications (3500+) falls under "Games" genre and for the remaining genres, none of them recorded more than 500 applications each.

# 2. Average User Ratings per Genre



The purpose of this plot is to show average user ratings for each genre based on the ratings for each individual application on Google PlayStore for the year 2017. We could observe that "Productivity" genre has secured highest average rating of "4.00". Also, this is the only genre that managed to touch "4" as average user rating.