Screen Time Analysis

Screen Time Analysis lets you know how much time you spend on what kind of applications and websites using your device. And screen time analysis gives a visual report.

Screen Time Analysis is the task of analyzing and creating a report on which applications and websites are used by the user for how much time.

In [2]:
```
#Let's start the task of screen time analysis by importing the necessary Python
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go

data = pd.read_csv("Screentime-App-Details.csv")
print(data.head())
```

```
         Date  Usage  Notifications  Times opened        App
0  08/26/2022     38             70            49  Instagram
1  08/27/2022     39             43            48  Instagram
2  08/28/2022     64            231            55  Instagram
3  08/29/2022     14             35            23  Instagram
4  08/30/2022      3             19             5  Instagram
```

In [3]:
```
#let's have a look if the dataset has any null values or not:
data.isnull().sum()
```

Out[3]:
```
Date             0
Usage            0
Notifications    0
Times opened     0
App              0
dtype: int64
```

In [4]:
```
#let's have a look at the descriptive statistics of the data:
print(data.describe())
```

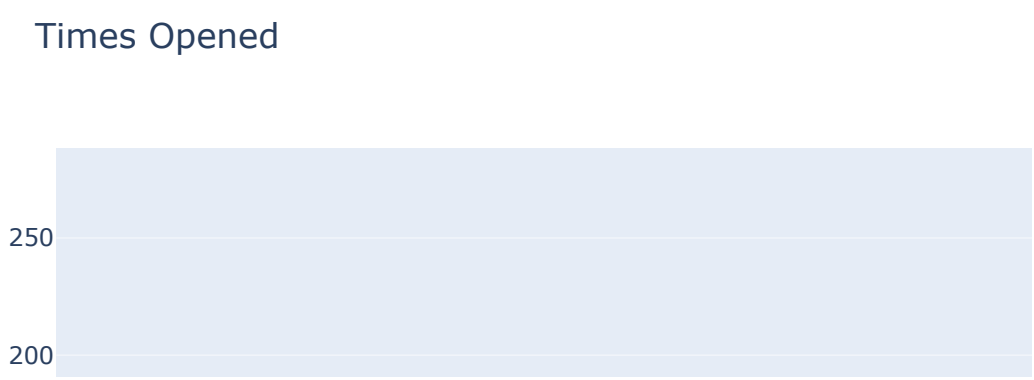
```
            Usage  Notifications  Times opened
count   54.000000      54.000000     54.000000
mean    65.037037     117.703704     61.481481
std     58.317272      97.017530     43.836635
min      1.000000       8.000000      2.000000
25%     17.500000      25.750000     23.500000
50%     58.500000      99.000000     62.500000
75%     90.500000     188.250000     90.000000
max    244.000000     405.000000    192.000000
```

In [5]:
```
#let's start with analyzing the screen time of the user. I will first look at th
figure = px.bar(data_frame=data,
                x = "Date",
                y = "Usage",
                color="App",
```

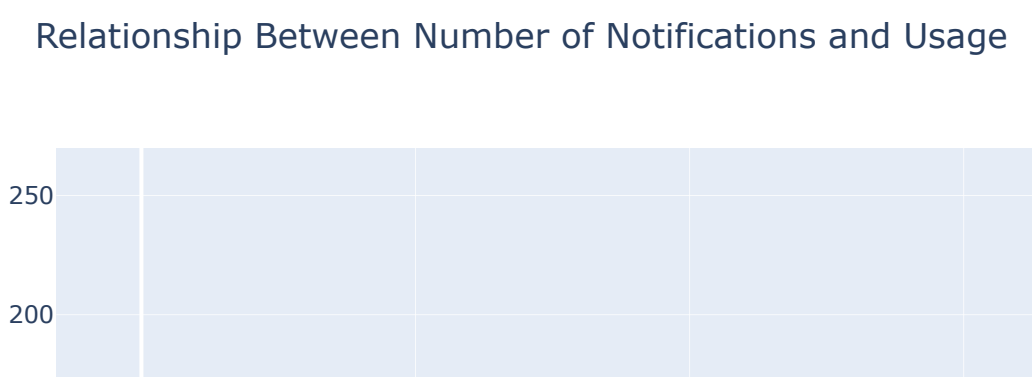
```
                title="Usage")
figure.show()
```

In [6]:
```
#let's have a look at the number of notifications from the apps:
figure = px.bar(data_frame=data,
                x = "Date",
                y = "Notifications",
                color="App",
                title="Notifications")
figure.show()
```

In [7]:
```
#let's have a look at the number of times the apps opened:
figure = px.bar(data_frame=data,
                x = "Date",
                y = "Times opened",
                color="App",
                title="Times Opened")
figure.show()
```



In [8]:
```
#let's have a look at the relationship between the number of notifications and t
figure = px.scatter(data_frame = data,
                    x="Notifications",
                    y="Usage",
                    size="Notifications",
                    trendline="ols",
                    title = "Relationship Between Number of Notifications and Us
figure.show()
```



The linear relationship between the number of notifications and the amount of usage. It means that more notifications result in more use of smartphones.