How many times have users turned off the notifications?

Step 1: Data selection

The selected file analyzes 210 users for 329 days, from the beginning of the experimental phase (06.09.2017) until the end (11.01.2018).

Step 2: Pre-processing

##		Day	D	ate							Ac	ction	UID01
##	1	31 :	2017-09	-06 [A	dmin]	The fo	llowing	g UIDs	have	been u	nregist	ered	64
##	2	32 :	2017-09	-07 [A	dmin]	The fo	llowing	g UIDs	have	been u	nregist	ered	2
##	3	36	2017-09	-08 [A	dmin]	The fo	llowing	g UIDs	have	been u	nregist	ered	64
##	4	40 :	2017-09	-09 [A	dmin]	The fo	llowing	g UIDs	have	been u	nregist	ered	76
##	5	44 :	2017-09	-10 [A	dmin]	The fo	llowing	g UIDs	have	been u	nregist	ered	99
##	6	63 :	2017-09	-12 [A	dmin]	The fo	llowing	g UIDs	have	been u	nregist	ered	99
##		UIDO:	2 UIDO3	UID04	UID05	UID06	UID07	UID08	UIDOS	UID10	UID11	UID12	
##	1	7	6 79	108	143	162	222	237	NA	NA	NA	NA	
##	2	64	4 76	79	136	162	222	237	NA	NA	NA	NA	
##	3	7	6 237	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
##	4	N.	A NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
##	5	N.	A NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
##	6	N.	A NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	

Data has already been pre-processed and only data in the selected period and only notifications stating "The following UIDs have been unregistered" are shown.

Step 3: Transformation

For each day, the list of users is extracted.

Each user appears once at the most every day.

We check that by counting how many times a UID appears every day.

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
## # Groups: Date [1]
## Date UID n
## <date> <dbl> <int>
## 1 2017-09-06 64 1
## 2 2017-09-06 76 1
```

```
## 3 2017-09-06 79 1
## 4 2017-09-06 108 1
## 5 2017-09-06 143 1
## 6 2017-09-06 162 1
```

Then, we filter only those that appear more than once. The resulting table is empty.

```
## # A tibble: 0 x 3
## # Groups: Date [0]
## # ... with 3 variables: Date <date>, UID <dbl>, n <int>
```

Some user in the list appears to be assigned to UID that are not in the user liste (UID= 64, 79, 108, 143, 162, 222, 237). They shall be removed from the next table, which contains only active users.

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
## # Groups:
               Date [6]
##
     Date
                   UID Type
                             Active
##
     <date>
                 <dbl> <fct> <fct>
                    76 CON
## 1 2017-09-06
                             Active
                    76 CON
## 2 2017-09-07
                             Active
## 3 2017-09-08
                    76 CON
                             Active
## 4 2017-09-09
                    76 CON
                             Active
## 5 2017-09-10
                    99 CON
                             Active
## 6 2017-09-12
                    99 CON
                             Active
```

Step 4: Data mining

The resulting table presents the sum of how many times participants have turned the system off, divided by type of intervention.

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
## # Groups:
                Type [4]
##
     Туре
                n
##
     <fct> <int>
## 1 CON
               70
## 2 FIX
               56
## 3 LOT
               48
## 4 POW
               83
```

An in-depth analysis allows observing some interesting trends concerning how many times each user has turned the system off.

The amount of times each participant has turned the system off varies greatly among participants.

```
## # A tibble: 19 x 3
## # Groups:
                Type [4]
##
               UID
      Type
                        n
##
      <fct> <dbl> <int>
##
    1 CON
                56
##
    2 CON
                57
                       14
##
    3 CON
                76
                        8
    4 CON
                        2
##
                99
```

```
##
    5 CON
               112
                       13
##
    6 CON
               415
                       24
    7 FIX
##
               229
                       15
               233
##
    8 FIX
                        1
##
    9 FIX
               235
                       11
## 10 FIX
               265
                        5
## 11 FIX
               273
                       20
## 12 FIX
               278
                        4
## 13 LOT
               192
                        7
               207
## 14 LOT
                       31
## 15 LOT
               218
                       10
## 16 POW
               115
                       21
## 17 POW
               118
                        5
## 18 POW
                       27
               147
## 19 POW
               306
                       30
```

By gathering the information about the participant, it is possible to count how many participants are listed in each type.

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
## # Groups: Type [4]
## Type n
## <fct> <int>
## 1 CON 6
## 2 FIX 6
## 3 LOT 3
## 4 POW 4
```

Consequently, it is possible to obtain the average of how many times each user has turned the system off.

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
## # Groups:
                Type [4]
##
     Туре
               n
     <fct> <dbl>
##
           11.7
## 1 CON
## 2 FIX
            9.33
## 3 LOT
            16
## 4 POW
           20.8
```

In the end, it appears that the average of CON (11.67) is smaller than the average of LOT (16).

Step 5: Evaluation

As requested, the current analysis allows stating that:

- In CON condition users turned off the notifications 70 amount of times.
- In FIX condition users turned off the notifications 56 amount of times.
- In LOT condition users turned off the notifications 48 amount of times.
- In POW condition users turned off the notifications 83 amount of times.