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# Numpy Pandas and Matplotlib Lab



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2022-CS-63

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# 1 Weather Data Analysis

## 1.1 Code

```
.py 2 ...
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

days_in_year = pd.date_range(start='2024-01-01', periods=365)
temps = np.random.randint(5, 38, size=365)
humidity_levels = np.random.randint(25, 85, size=365)
wind_speeds = np.random.randint(1, 25, size=365)
conditions = np.random.choice(['Clear', 'Stormy', 'Overcast'], size=365)

climate_data = pd.DataFrame({
    'Day': days_in_year,
    'Temp (°C)': temps,
    'Humidity (%)': humidity_levels,
    'Wind (km/h)': wind_speeds,
    'Condition': conditions
})

print(climate_data)

temp_array = climate_data['Temp (°C)'].to_numpy()
avg_temp = np.mean(temp_array)
median_temperature = np.median(temp_array)
temperature_std_dev = np.std(temp_array)

print(f'Average Temp: {avg_temp:.2f}°C')
print(f'Median Temp: {median_temperature:.2f}°C')
print(f'Standard Deviation of Temp: {temperature_std_dev:.2f}°C')

hot_clear_days = climate_data[(climate_data['Temp (°C)'] > 32) & (climate_data['Condition'] == 'Clear')]
hot_clear_day_count = hot_clear_days.shape[0]

print(hot_clear_days)
print(f'Number of clear days with temperature above 32°C: {hot_clear_day_count}')

avg_humidity_by_condition = climate_data.groupby('Condition')['Humidity (%)'].mean().reset_index()
avg_humidity_by_condition.columns = ['Condition', 'Avg Humidity']

print(avg_humidity_by_condition)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(climate_data['Day'], climate_data['Temp (°C)'], color='orange')
plt.title('Yearly Temperature Fluctuations')
plt.xlabel('Day of the Year')
plt.ylabel('Temperature (°C)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

condition_counts = climate_data['Condition'].value_counts()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
condition_counts.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title('Weather Condition Frequency Throughout the Year')
plt.xlabel('Condition')
plt.ylabel('Days Count')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Figure 1: Code of Weather Data Analysis

---

## 1.2 Console Output

```
Day Temp (°C) Humidity (%) Wind (km/h) Condition
0 2024-01-01 11 75 1 Clear
1 2024-01-02 5 27 21 Clear
2 2024-01-03 16 84 19 Overcast
3 2024-01-04 32 66 17 Stormy
4 2024-01-05 25 88 9 Overcast
... ... ... ... ...
360 2024-12-26 18 73 6 Clear
361 2024-12-27 21 34 13 Stormy
362 2024-12-28 31 76 13 Clear
363 2024-12-29 15 35 15 Stormy
364 2024-12-30 23 47 5 Stormy

[365 rows x 5 columns]
Average Temp: 21.43°C
Median Temp: 21.00°C
Standard Deviation of Temp: 9.10°C

Day Temp (°C) Humidity (%) Wind (km/h) Condition
6 2024-01-07 33 72 21 Clear
68 2024-03-09 34 29 2 Clear
99 2024-04-09 36 44 11 Clear
118 2024-04-28 35 25 3 Clear
127 2024-05-07 33 76 17 Clear
138 2024-05-18 34 48 9 Clear
140 2024-05-20 37 26 20 Clear
161 2024-06-10 35 72 2 Clear
176 2024-06-25 37 72 19 Clear
188 2024-07-07 37 79 13 Clear
191 2024-07-10 34 53 11 Clear
231 2024-08-19 33 27 10 Clear
240 2024-08-28 35 34 12 Clear
249 2024-09-06 35 48 10 Clear
251 2024-09-08 34 25 15 Clear
273 2024-09-30 36 41 11 Clear
293 2024-10-20 34 84 23 Clear
296 2024-10-23 37 78 17 Clear
321 2024-11-17 35 83 2 Clear
332 2024-11-28 34 84 21 Clear

Number of clear days with temperature above 32°C: 20
Condition Avg Humidity
0 Clear 52.553571
1 Overcast 53.884196
2 Stormy 53.888889
```

Figure 2: Output of Weather Data Analysis

---

### 1.3 Matplotlib usage

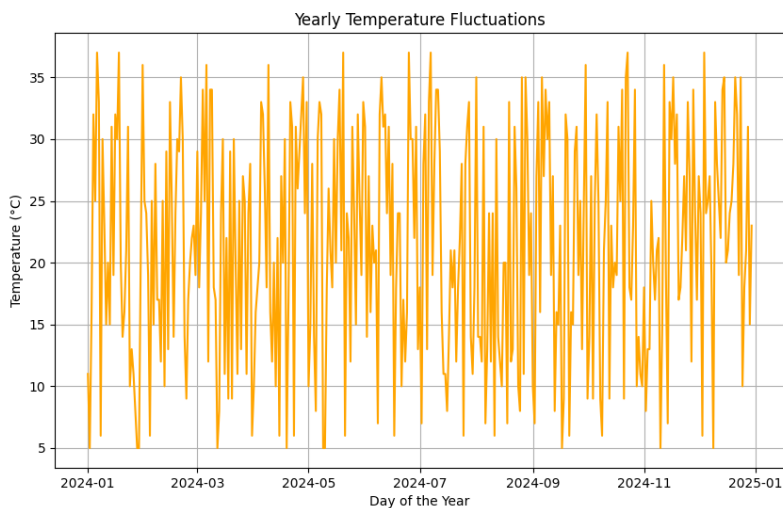


Figure 3: Weather Data Analysis

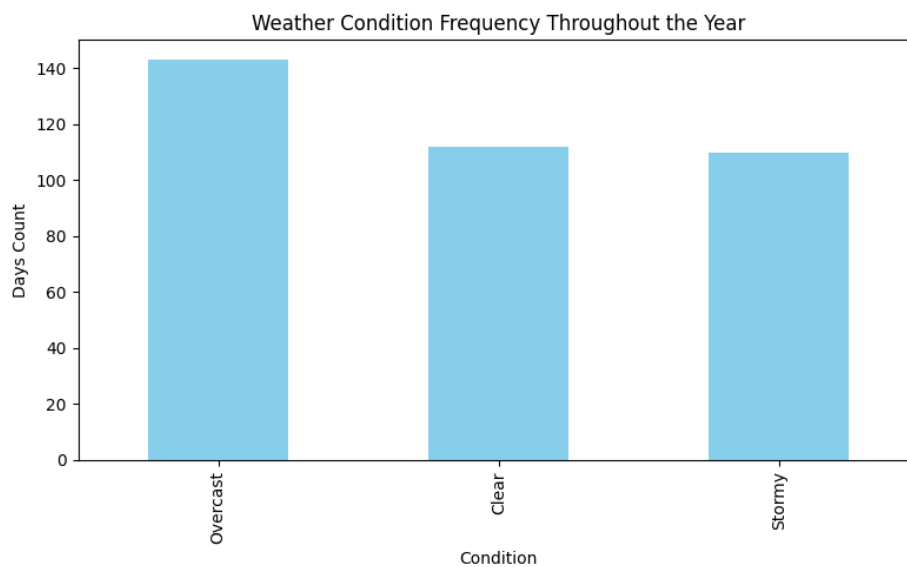


Figure 4: Weather Data Analysis

## 2 Sales Data Analysis

### 2.1 Code

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random

from datetime import datetime, timedelta
np.random.seed(42)

products = ['sofa', 'dining table', 'chair', 'coffee table', 'bed',
            'bookshelf', 'desk', 'wardrobe', 'nightstand', 'armchair']

data = {
    'order ID': np.arange(1, 501),
    'product': np.random.choice(products, 500),
    'price': np.random.uniform(50, 2000, 500),
    'quantity': np.random.randint(1, 10, 500),
    'purchase date': (datetime.now() - timedelta(days=random.randint(1, 365) for _ in range(500)))
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

price_quantity_matrix = df[['price', 'quantity']].to_numpy()
df['total sales'] = np.matmul(price_quantity_matrix, axis=1)
sales_above_100 = df[df['total sales'] > 100]
quantity_per_product = df.groupby('product')['quantity'].sum()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(df['price'], df['quantity'], alpha=0.5, color='b')
plt.title('Price vs. Quantity Sold')
plt.xlabel('Price ($)')
plt.ylabel('Quantity Sold')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.hist(df['total sales'], bins=20, color='g', alpha=0.7)
plt.title('Distribution of Total Sales')
plt.xlabel('Total Sales ($)')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

Figure 5: Code of Sales Data Analysis

### 2.2 Console Output

```
First 5 rows of the DataFrame:
  Order ID  Product  Price  Quantity  Purchase Date  Total Sales
0         1      Desk  251.091544      7 2024-01-01 18:34:55.503703  1757.640810
1         2  Coffee Table  1809.978168      5 2023-12-14 18:34:55.503703  9049.890840
2         3   Wardrobe  1035.242126      3 2024-06-15 18:34:55.503703  3105.726379
3         4       Bed  1661.592059      3 2023-11-04 18:34:55.503703  4984.776177
4         5      Desk  674.096722      4 2023-10-29 18:34:55.503703  2696.386888

Summary Statistics of Total Sales:
count      500.000000
mean      5427.437055
std       4618.777892
min        71.132420
25%      1754.805084
50%      3889.384224
75%      7977.429482
max      19704.403380
Name: Total Sales, dtype: float64

Sales above $100:
  Order ID  Product  Price  Quantity  Purchase Date  Total Sales
0         1      Desk  251.091544      7 2024-01-01 18:34:55.503703  1757.640810
1         2  Coffee Table  1809.978168      5 2023-12-14 18:34:55.503703  9049.890840
2         3   Wardrobe  1035.242126      3 2024-06-15 18:34:55.503703  3105.726379
3         4       Bed  1661.592059      3 2023-11-04 18:34:55.503703  4984.776177
4         5      Desk  674.096722      4 2023-10-29 18:34:55.503703  2696.386888
..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
495      496      Sofa  449.719376      6 2024-08-17 18:34:55.507212  2698.316256
496      497      Desk  621.638074      9 2023-12-29 18:34:55.507212  5584.742666
497      498      Desk  1797.854846      7 2024-07-04 18:34:55.507212  12584.983923
498      499  Nightstand   75.353751      9 2024-09-17 18:34:55.507212   678.183758
499      500      Chair  216.741635      2 2024-01-24 18:34:55.507212   433.483270

[488 rows x 6 columns]

Total Quantity Sold per Product:
Product
Armchair      283
Bed           296
Bookshelf     230
Chair         305
Coffee Table  267
Desk          264
Dining Table  242
Nightstand    271
Sofa          324
Wardrobe      262
Name: Quantity, dtype: int32
```

Figure 6: Output of Sales Data Analysis

---

## 2.3 Matplotlib usage



Figure 7: Sales Data Analysis

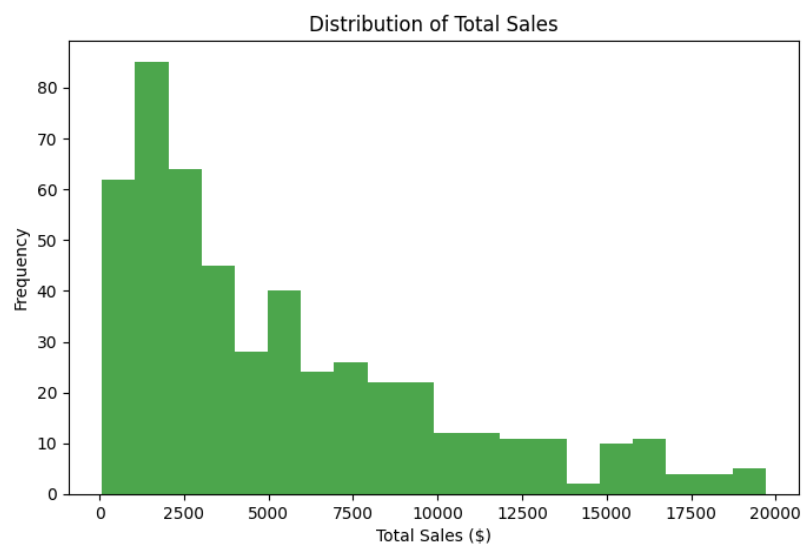


Figure 8: Sales Data Analysis



## 3 Employee Salary Analysis

### 3.1 Code

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random

np.random.seed(42)

employee_names = ['Zainab', 'Ayesha', 'Ahmed', 'Hassan', 'Fatima', 'Ali', 'Sara', 'Usman', 'Amina', 'Bilal',
                  'Hina', 'Farhan', 'Rabia', 'Kamran', 'Asma', 'Fariq', 'Nida', 'Sana', 'Shahid', 'Naveed']

departments_list = ['Computer Science', 'Mathematics', 'Physics', 'Chemistry', 'Biology', 'Economics',
                    'Electrical Engineering', 'Mechanical Engineering', 'Civil Engineering', 'Business Administration']

data = {
    'Employee ID': np.arange(1, 301),
    'Employee Name': np.random.choice(employee_names, 300),
    'Department': np.random.choice(departments_list, 300),
    'Annual Salary': np.random.uniform(30000, 120000, 300),
    'Experience (Years)': np.random.randint(1, 25, 300)
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

salary_array = df['Annual Salary'].to_numpy()

avg_salary = np.mean(salary_array)
highest_salary = np.max(salary_array)
lowest_salary = np.min(salary_array)

experienced_high_salary_employees = df[(df['Experience (Years)'] > 5) & (df['Annual Salary'] > avg_salary)]

avg_salary_by_department = df.groupby('Department')['Annual Salary'].mean()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
avg_salary_by_department.plot(kind='bar', color='teal', alpha=0.7)
plt.title('Average Annual Salary by Department')
plt.xlabel('Department')
plt.ylabel('Average Salary ($)')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(df['Experience (Years)'], df['Annual Salary'], marker='o', linestyle='-', color='blue', alpha=0.6)
plt.title('Annual Salary vs. Years of Experience')
plt.xlabel('Years of Experience')
plt.ylabel('Annual Salary ($)')
plt.show()

print("Summary Statistics of Employee Salaries:")
print("Average Salary: ${avg_salary:.2f}")
print("Highest Salary: ${highest_salary:.2f}")
print("Lowest Salary: ${lowest_salary:.2f}")

print("\nEmployees with more than 5 years of experience and earning above average salary:")
print(experienced_high_salary_employees[['Employee ID', 'Employee Name', 'Department', 'Annual Salary', 'Experience (Years)']].head())

print("\nAverage Salary by Department:")
print(avg_salary_by_department)
```

Figure 9: Code of Employee Salary Analysis

### 3.2 Console Output

```
Summary Statistics of Employee Salaries:
Average Salary: $75505.58
Highest Salary: $119792.34
Lowest Salary: $30233.55

Employees with more than 5 years of experience and earning above average salary:
  Employee ID Employee Name      Department  Annual Salary  Experience (Years)
1           2      Naveed  Business Administration    88216.352558             25
15          16      Ayesha  Mechanical Engineering    114647.864442             10
17          18      Farhan    Civil Engineering     82304.635906              9
18          19      Farhan      Economics       112725.889665             22
20          21      Bilal  Business Administration    108899.533733             14

Average Salary by Department:
Department
Biology          75069.644470
Business Administration  72361.511849
Chemistry        74983.395828
Civil Engineering  75456.614471
Computer Science  76533.635524
Economics        78384.660551
Electrical Engineering  77710.952227
Mathematics       77282.685688
Mechanical Engineering  73954.318939
Physics          75388.844244
Name: Annual Salary, dtype: float64
```

Figure 10: Output of Employee Salary Analysis

---

### 3.3 Matplotlib usage

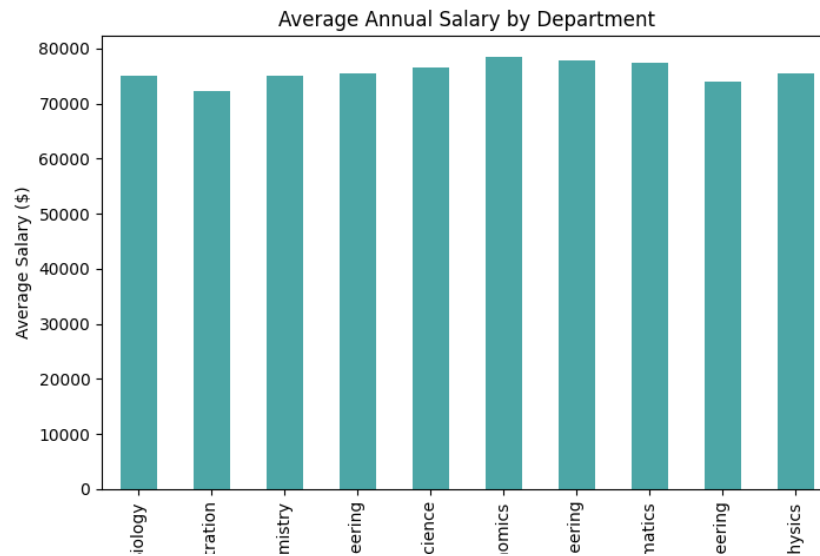


Figure 11: Employee Salary Analysis

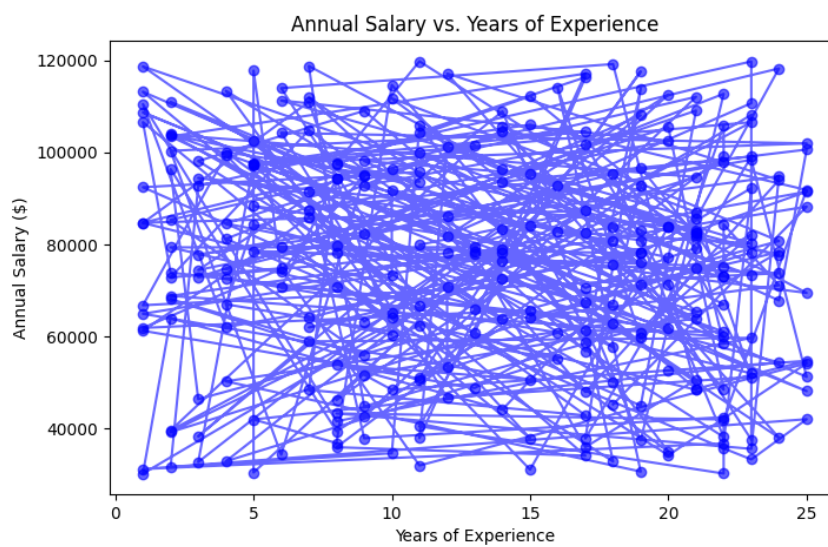


Figure 12: Employee Salary Analysis

---

## 4 Exam Score Analysis

### 4.1 Code

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

np.random.seed(42)

student_names = ['Zainab', 'Farah', 'Zeeshan', 'Hiba', 'Fahad', 'Kasir', 'Noorain', 'Aqsa', 'Rehan', 'Marjan',
                  'Kashif', 'Lahra', 'Ahsan', 'Samia', 'Iqbal', 'Shehzad', 'Amla', 'Naza', 'Arslan', 'Kusra']
subjects_list = ['Mathematics', 'Physics', 'Chemistry', 'Biology', 'English Language']
data_dict = {
    'Student ID': np.random.randint(1000, 2000, 200),
    'Student Name': np.random.choice(student_names, 200),
    'Subject': np.random.choice(subjects_list, 200),
    'Marks Obtained': np.random.randint(0, 101, 200),
    'Total Marks': [100] * 200
}
df_students = pd.DataFrame(data_dict)
marks_array = df_students['Marks Obtained'].to_numpy()

mean_marks = np.mean(marks_array)
median_marks = np.median(marks_array)
std_deviation_marks = np.std(marks_array)

top_scorers = df_students[df_students['Marks Obtained'] > 80]
count_top_scorers = top_scorers.shape[0]

avg_marks_by_subject = df_students.groupby('Subject')['Marks Obtained'].mean()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.hist(df_students['Marks Obtained'], bins=20, color='orange', edgecolor='black', alpha=0.75)
plt.title('Marks Distribution of Students')
plt.xlabel('Marks Obtained')
plt.ylabel('Number of Students')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
avg_marks_by_subject.plot(kind='bar', color='blue', alpha=0.75)
plt.title('Average Marks by Subject')
plt.xlabel('Subject')
plt.ylabel('Average Marks')
plt.show()

print(f"Mean Marks: {mean_marks:.2f}")
print(f"Median Marks: {median_marks:.2f}")
print(f"Standard Deviation of Marks: {std_deviation_marks:.2f}")
print(f"Number of students scoring above 80: {count_top_scorers}")
print(f"Average marks by subject:")
print(avg_marks_by_subject)
print(f"Name: Marks_Obtained, dtype: float64")
```

Figure 13: Code of Exam Score Analysis

### 4.2 Console Output

```
Mean Marks: 48.14
Median Marks: 48.00
Standard Deviation of Marks: 29.27
Number of students scoring above 80: 36

Average marks by subject:
Subject
Biology          42.953488
Chemistry        56.387897
English Language 48.510638
Mathematics      50.810811
Physics          44.595238
Name: Marks_Obtained, dtype: float64
```

Figure 14: Output of Exam Score Analysis

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### 4.3 Matplotlib usage

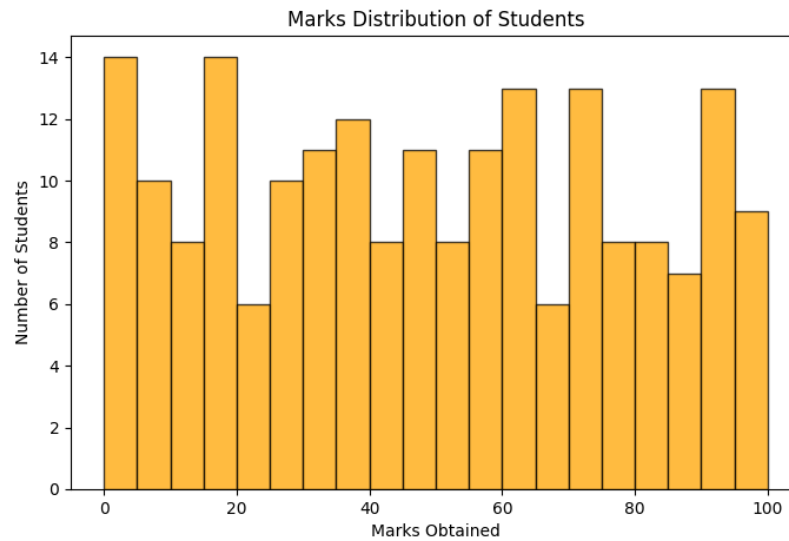


Figure 15: Exam Score Analysis

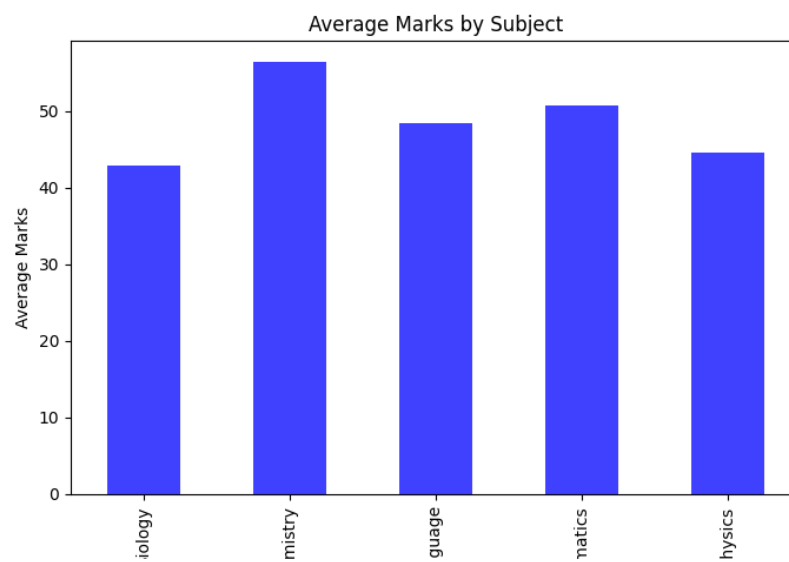


Figure 16: Exam Score Analysis

## 5 Stock Market Analysis

### 5.1 Code

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 from datetime import datetime, timedelta
5 import random
6
7 np.random.seed(42)
8 start_date = datetime.now() - timedelta(days=730)
9 date_range = [start_date + timedelta(days=random.randint(0, 730)) for _ in range(1000)]
10 companies_list = ['CorpA', 'CorpA', 'CorpC', 'CorpA', 'CorpD']
11 market_data = {
12     'Trade Date': date_range,
13     'Corporation': np.random.choice(companies_list, 1000),
14     'Opening Price': np.random.uniform(50, 450, 1000),
15     'Closing Price': np.random.uniform(50, 450, 1000),
16     'Trade Volume': np.random.randint(1000, 100000, 1000)
17 }
18 df_stocks = pd.DataFrame(market_data)
19
20 closing_prices = df_stocks['Closing Price'].to_numpy()
21 percent_change = np.diff(closing_prices) / closing_prices[:-1] * 100
22 df_stocks['Percent Change Daily'] = np.insert(percent_change, 0, 0)
23
24 high_change_df = df_stocks[df_stocks['Percent Change Daily'] > 2]
25 total_traded_volume = df_stocks.groupby('Corporation')['Trade Volume'].sum()
26
27 selected_company = 'CorpA'
28 company_prices = df_stocks[df_stocks['Corporation'] == selected_company].sort_values('Trade Date')
29
30 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
31 plt.plot(company_prices['Trade Date'], company_prices['Closing Price'], marker='x', color='g', alpha=0.7)
32 plt.title('Closing Price Trend for (selected_company)')
33 plt.xlabel('Trade Date')
34 plt.ylabel('Closing Price')
35 plt.xticks(rotation=45)
36 plt.tight_layout()
37 plt.show()
38
39 avg_daily_change = df_stocks.groupby('Corporation')['Percent Change Daily'].mean()
40
41 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
42 avg_daily_change.plot(kind='bar', color='purple', alpha=0.85)
43 plt.title('Average Daily Percent Change per Corporation')
44 plt.xlabel('Corporation')
45 plt.ylabel('Average Daily Change (%)')
46 plt.tight_layout()
47 plt.show()
48
49 print("Stock price increase by more than 2% on the following days:")
50 print(high_change_df.head())
51 print(f"Total Volume Traded per Corporation:")
52 print(total_traded_volume)
```

Figure 17: Code of Stock Market Analysis

### 5.2 Console Output

```
Stock price increase by more than 2% on the following days:
  Trade Date Corporation Opening Price Closing Price Trade Volume Percent Change Daily
4  2024-09-23 18:39:38.155806 CorpZE 335.823067 433.835545 950377 569.066936
8  2024-04-10 18:39:38.155806 CorpC 225.418962 196.384269 404402 11.885019
9  2023-08-23 18:39:38.155806 CorpZE 347.213252 362.114877 813984 84.390988
14 2022-10-06 18:39:38.155806 CorpD 444.888068 317.518061 752186 222.765244
15 2024-05-08 18:39:38.155806 CorpB 387.170254 358.105338 802554 12.782667

Total Volume Traded per Corporation:
Corporation
CorpA  153070457
CorpB  143364357
CorpC  139023775
CorpD  151972430
CorpZE 157608330
Name: Trade Volume, dtype: int32
```

Figure 18: Output of Stock Market Analysis

---

## 5.3 Matplotlib usage

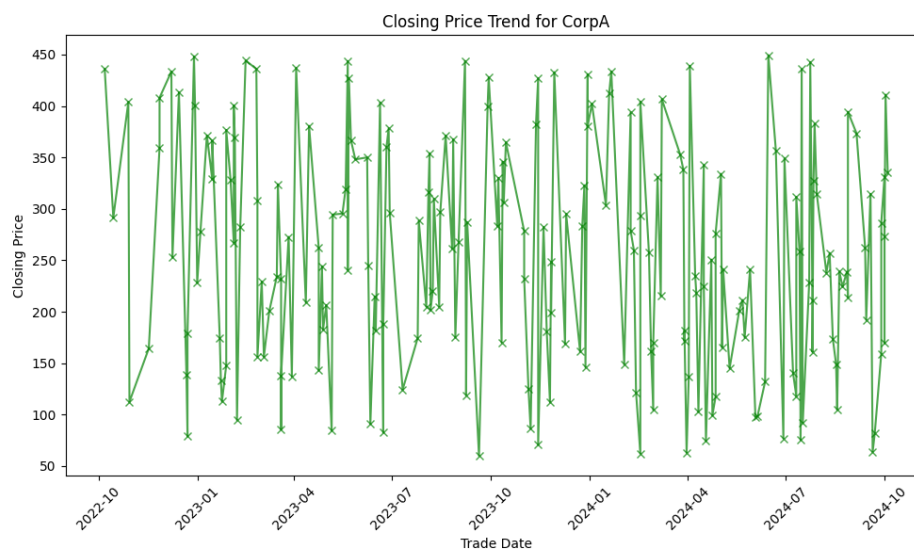


Figure 19: Exam Score Analysis

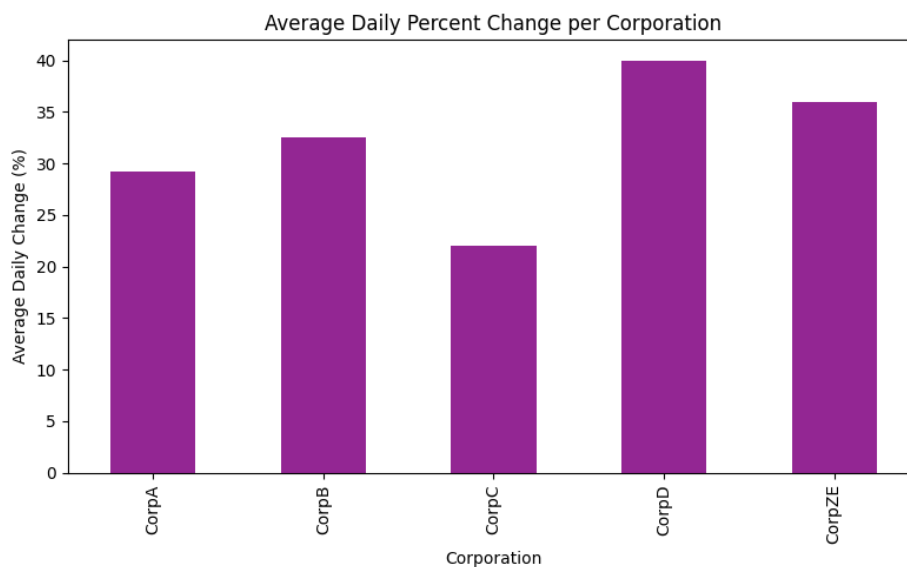


Figure 20: Stock Market Analysis

---

## 6 App-store reviews Analysis

### 6.1 Code

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5 file_path = 'app_store_reviews.csv'
6 df = pd.read_csv(file_path, delimiter=';')
7
8 print(df.head())
9
10 # Basic operations
11 print("Missing values in each column:\n", df.isnull().sum())
12
13 print("Summary statistics:\n", df.describe())
14
15 print("Unique platforms:\n", df['platform'].unique())
16 print("Unique countries:\n", df['country'].unique())
17
18 country_reviews = df['country'].value_counts()
19 print("\nReviews by Country:\n", country_reviews)
20
21 star_distribution = df['star'].value_counts()
22 print("\nStar Rating Distribution:\n", star_distribution)
23
24 df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'], format='%d.%m.%Y')
25
26 duplicates = df[df.duplicated(subset=['user_id', 'review'], keep=False)]
27 print("\nDuplicate reviews:\n", duplicates)
28
29 df = df.drop_duplicates(subset=['user_id', 'review'])
30
31 # Analysis
32
33 five_star_reviews = df[df['star'] == 5]
34 print("\nNumber of 5-star reviews:", five_star_reviews.shape[0])
35
36 avg_likes_dislikes = df.groupby('star')[['likes_count', 'dislike_count']].mean()
37 print("\nAverage likes and dislikes by star rating:\n", avg_likes_dislikes)
38
39 country_star_reviews = df.groupby(['country', 'star']).size().unstack(fill_value=0)
40 print("\nNumber of reviews by country and star rating:\n", country_star_reviews)
41
42 # Visualizations
43
44 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
45 country_reviews.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
46 plt.title("Number of Reviews by Country")
47 plt.xlabel('Country')
48 plt.ylabel('Number of Reviews')
49 plt.xticks(rotation=90)
50 plt.tight_layout()
51 plt.show()
52
53 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
54 star_distribution.plot(kind='bar', color='coral')
55 plt.title("Star Rating Distribution")
56 plt.xlabel('Star Rating')
57 plt.ylabel('Number of Reviews')
58 plt.tight_layout()
59 plt.show()
60
61 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
62 plt.plot(avg_likes_dislikes.index, avg_likes_dislikes['likes_count'], marker='o', color='green', label='Average Likes')
63 plt.plot(avg_likes_dislikes.index, avg_likes_dislikes['dislike_count'], marker='o', color='red', label='Average Dislikes')
64 plt.title("Average Likes and Dislikes by Star Rating")
65 plt.xlabel('Star Rating')
66 plt.ylabel('Average Count')
67 plt.legend()
68 plt.tight_layout()
69 plt.show()
```

Figure 21: Code of App-store reviews Analysis

## 6.2 Console Output

```

   date platform  country  review  star  user_id issue_flag likes_count dislike_count label
0  7.07.2023    IOS  Australia Love the itinerary sharing feature. It makes p...  5  13c95471-be12-42f6-95d1-fabdd104909b  No         1         1  NaN
1 12.08.2023  Android    India The premium price is a bit high, but the featu...  4  945725ef-7277-4884-b717-9259afidf8d2  No         2         2  NaN
2 12.09.2023    IOS      UK  I can't share my trip details via WhatsApp dir...  5  e3496658-6e0e-4099-84ca-f3140e0c03f7  No         5         3  NaN
3 12.07.2023  Android    Brazil The price of premium is too high, could be bet...  3  1f6109f7-5707-4f23-97f9-1d692a08a55a  No         0         0  NaN
4 24.09.2023    IOS    India Smooth booking experience.  3  67934645-58bf-4231-b809-1haa3f0c7b19  No         2         5  NaN

Missing values in each column:
date          0
platform      0
country       0
review        0
star          0
user_id       0
issue_flag    0
likes_count   0
dislike_count 0
label        321
dtype: int64

Summary statistics:
   star  likes_count  dislike_count  label
count  321.000000    321.000000    321.000000    0.0
mean    2.996885    2.641745    2.417445    NaN
std     1.312199    1.650569    1.598889    NaN
min     1.000000    0.000000    0.000000    NaN
25%     2.000000    1.000000    1.000000    NaN
50%     3.000000    2.000000    2.000000    NaN
75%     4.000000    4.000000    4.000000    NaN
max     5.000000    7.000000    5.000000    NaN

Unique platforms:
['IOS' 'Android']
Unique countries:
['Australia' 'India' 'UK' 'Brazil' 'USA']

Reviews by Country:
country
USA      103
UK        63
India     57
Brazil    50
Australia 48
Name: count, dtype: int64

Star Rating Distribution:
star
2    78
4    73
3    70
5    53
1    49
Name: count, dtype: int64

Duplicate reviews:
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [date, platform, country, review, star, user_id, issue_flag, likes_count, dislike_count, label]
Index: []

Number of 5-star reviews: 51

Average likes and dislikes by star rating:
   star  likes_count  dislike_count
1      2.653061    2.632653
2      2.948718    2.346154
3      2.314286    2.242857
4      2.726027    2.369863
5      2.400196    2.627451

Number of reviews by country and star rating:
   star  country
   1    2    3    4    5
Australia  7  12  14   6   9
Brazil     10   9  10  10  11
India      6   17  13  14   7
UK         8  13  16  17   9
USA       18  27  17  26  15
```

Figure 22: Output of App-store reviews Analysis



---

## 6.3 Matplotlib usage

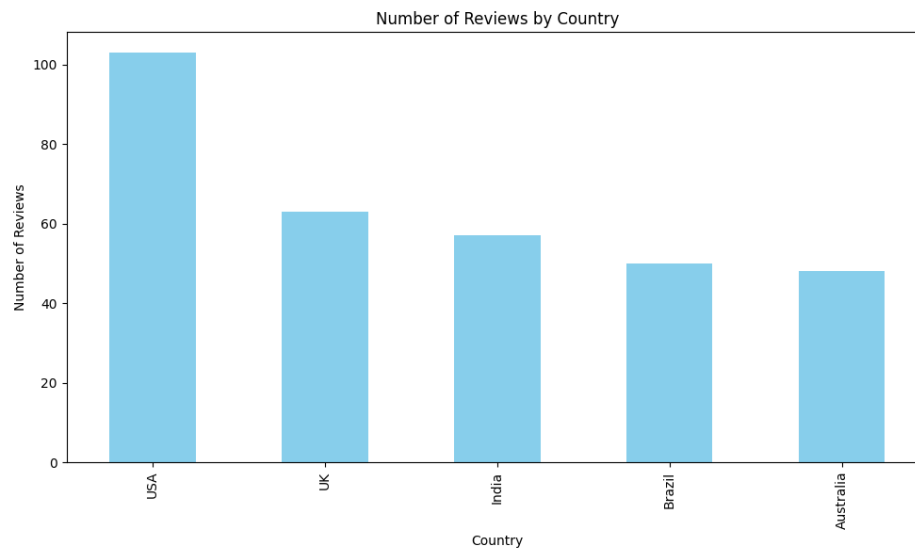


Figure 23: App-store reviews Analysis

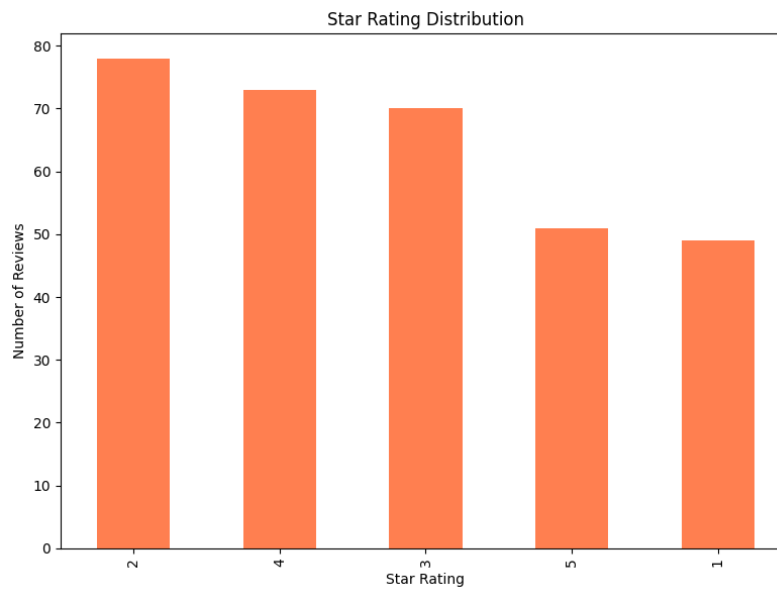


Figure 24: App-store reviews Analysis

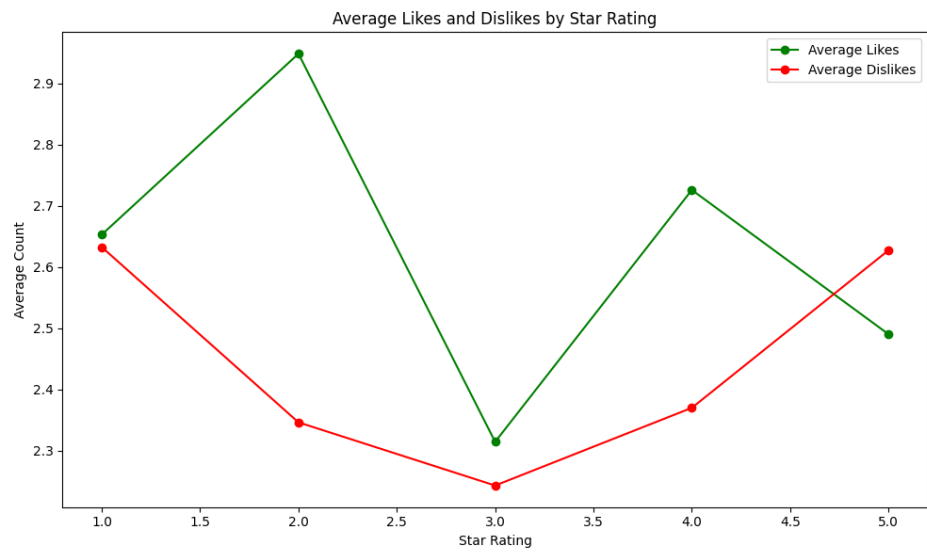


Figure 25: App-store reviews Analysis