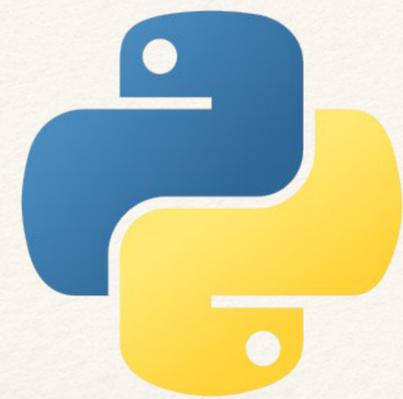




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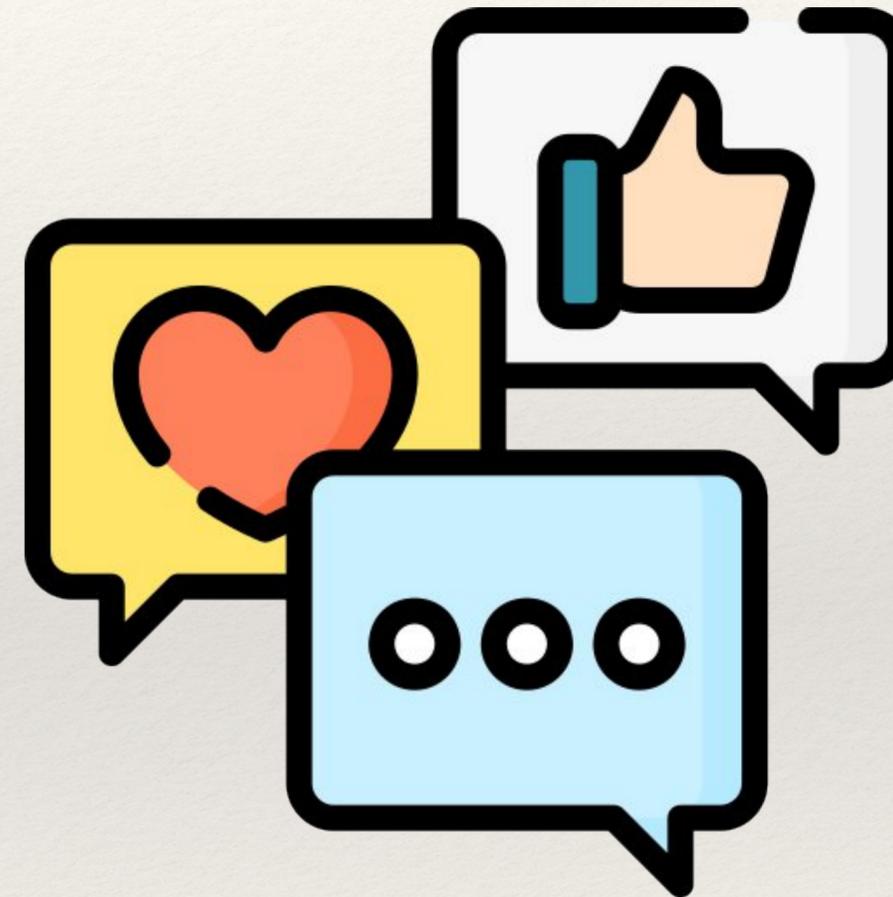
Gruppenprojekt Medienwissenschaften: Social Media Addiction

Einführung in die Programmierung für Nicht-Informatiker

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Gliederung

1. Datenset
2. Importe
3. Hypothesen 1-5
4. Fazit





Datenset

- ❖ verschiedene Fragetypen: Boolean (Yes/No), Categorical (male/female), Integer, Float
- ❖ abgefragt wurden: Alter, Geschlecht, Nutzungsdauer sozialer Medien, mentale Gesundheit, Beziehungsstatus, ...
- ❖ 5 Hypothesen aus Datenset

Importe

- ❖ **pandas**: Daten einlesen
- ❖ **numpy**: mathematische Funktionen & Operationen
- ❖ **matplotlib**: Diagramme
- ❖ **seaborn**: zusätzlich zu matplotlib für schönere Diagramme
- ❖ **scipy**: Statistiken
- ❖ Datenmaterial lesen

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy import stats

df = pd.read_csv("addiction.csv")
```



1. Hypothese: There is a negative correlation between average daily social media usage hours and sleep hours per night. Students who spend more time on social media will have fewer sleep hours.

1. Hypothese

```
x = df["Avg_Daily_Usage_Hours"]
y = df["Sleep_Hours_Per_Night"]

result = linregress(x, y)

print("Steigung (Beta):", result.slope)
print("Intercept:", result.intercept)
print("r-Wert:", result.rvalue)
print("p-Wert:", result.pvalue)
print("R2:", result.rvalue**2)
```

```
alpha = 0.05

if result.pvalue < alpha:
    print("Nullhypothese wird verworfen.")
else:
    print("Nullhypothese kann nicht verworfen werden.")
```

Lineare Regression

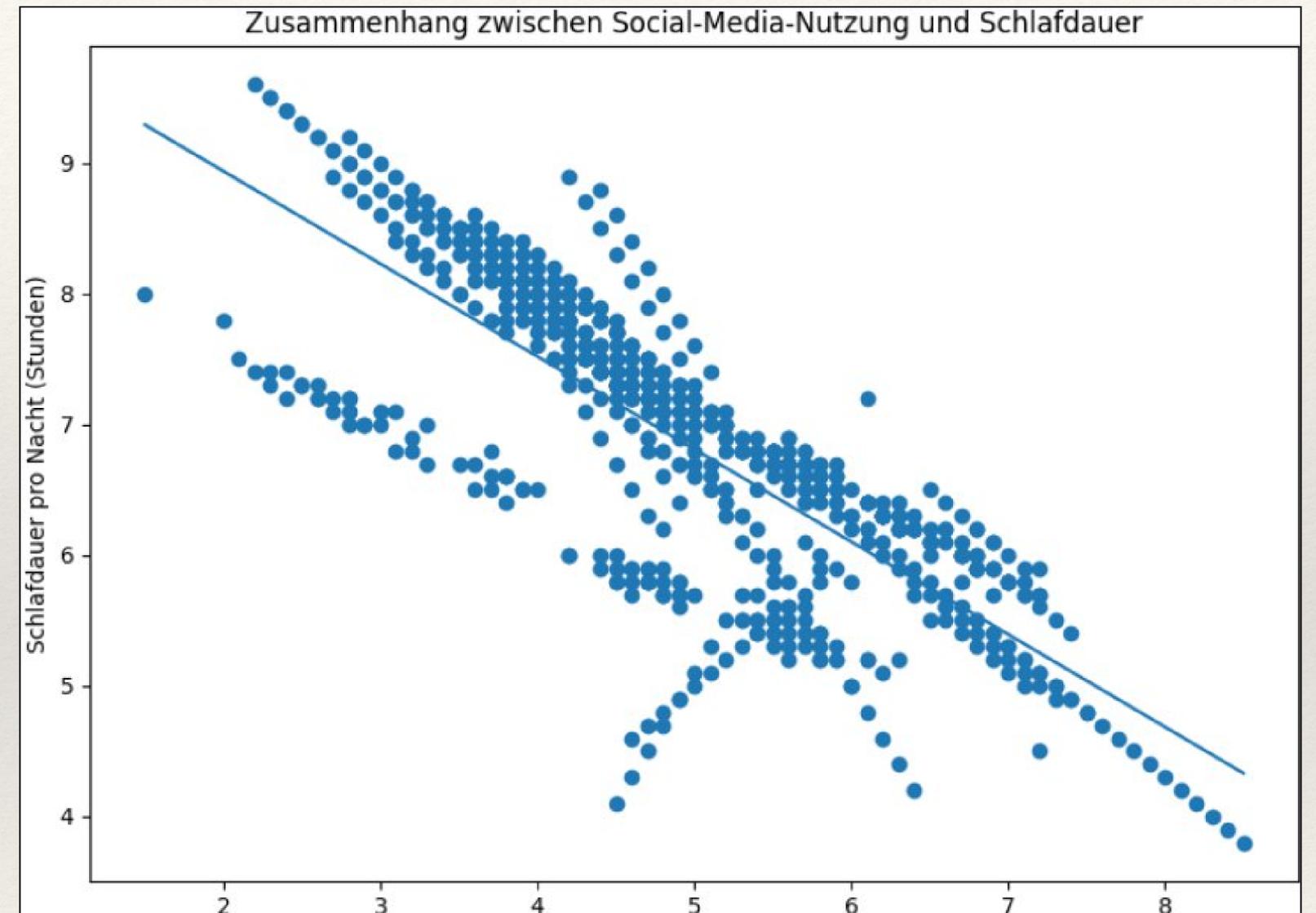


Nullhypothese



Darstellung des Ergebnisses der 1. Hypothese

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))  
  
plt.scatter(x, y)  
plt.plot(x_sorted, y_pred)  
  
plt.xlabel("Durchschnittliche tägliche Social-Media-Nutzung (Stunden)")  
plt.ylabel("Schlafdauer pro Nacht (Stunden)")  
plt.title("Zusammenhang zwischen Social-Media-Nutzung und Schlafdauer")  
  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```





2. Hypothese: There is a negative correlation between social media addiction score and mental health score. Higher addiction scores will be associated with lower self-rated mental health.

2. Hypothese

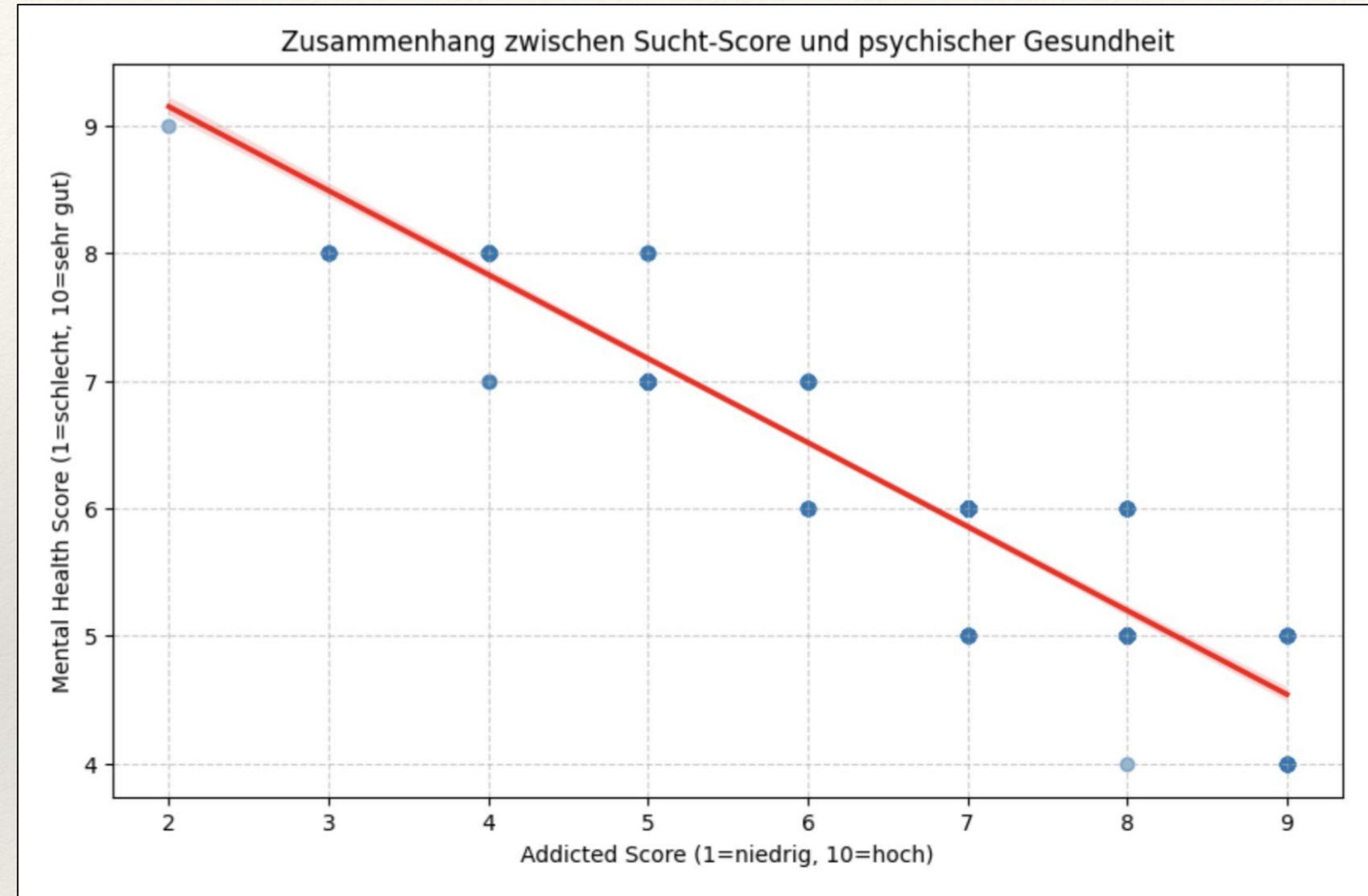
```
pearsoncorr = df.corr(method='pearson', numeric_only=True)

korrelation_wert = pearsoncorr.loc['Addicted_Score', 'Mental_Health_Score']
print(f"Der Pearson-Korrelationskoeffizient beträgt: {korrelation_wert:.4f}")
```

Der Pearson-Korrelationskoeffizient beträgt: -0.9451

Darstellung des Ergebnisses der 2. Hypothese

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.regplot(data=df, x='Addicted_Score', y='Mental_Health_Score',
            scatter_kws={'alpha':0.5}, line_kws={'color':'red'})
plt.title('Zusammenhang zwischen Sucht-Score und psychischer Gesundheit')
plt.xlabel('Addicted Score (1=niedrig, 10=hoch)')
plt.ylabel('Mental Health Score (1=schlecht, 10=sehr gut)')
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
plt.show()
```





3. Hypothese: Students who report that social media affects their academic performance will have significantly higher average daily usage hours compared to those who report no impact.

3. Hypothese

```
impact_yes = df[df["Affects_Academic_Performance"] == "Yes"]["Avg_Daily_Usage_Hours"]
impact_no = df[df["Affects_Academic_Performance"] == "No"]["Avg_Daily_Usage_Hours"]

mittelwert_yes = impact_yes.mean()
mittelwert_no = impact_no.mean()

alpha = 0.05

t_stat, p_value = stats.ttest_ind(impact_yes, impact_no, equal_var = False)

print("t-Wert:", t_stat)
print("p-Wert:", p_value)

if p_value < alpha:
    print("Ergebnis: Students who report that their social media usage affects their acad")
else:
    print("Ergebnis: There is no significant distinction between students saying their so")
```

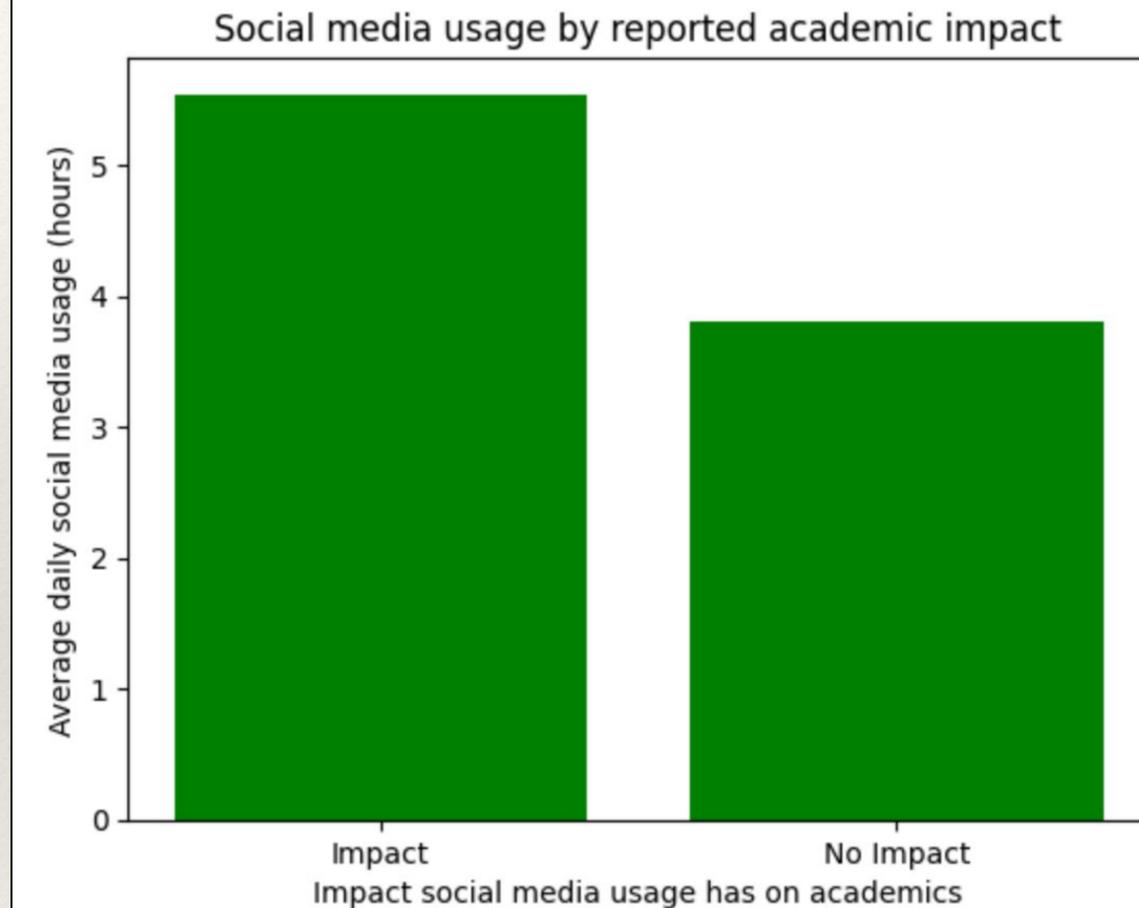
Darstellung des Ergebnisses der 3. Hypothese

```
gruppen = ["Impact", "No Impact"]  
mittelwerte = [mittelwert_yes, mittelwert_no]  
  
plt.bar(gruppen, mittelwerte, color="green")  
  
plt.title("Social media usage by reported academic impact")  
plt.xlabel("Impact social media usage has on academics")  
plt.ylabel("Average daily social media usage (hours)")  
plt.show()
```

t-Wert: 25.3940647304039

p_Wert: 3.2315190788252453e-99

Ergebnis: Students who report that their social media usage affects their academics use social media more.





4. Hypothese: There is a significant positive correlation between average daily social media usage hours and the number of conflicts over social media in relationships, but this relationship is moderated by gender. Female students will show a stronger positive correlation between usage and conflicts compared to male students.

4. Hypothese

```
male = df[df["Gender"] == "Male"]
female = df[df["Gender"] == "Female"]

r_male, p_male = stats.pearsonr(male["Avg_Daily_Usage_Hours"], male["Conflicts_Over_Social_Media"])
r_female, p_female = stats.pearsonr(female["Avg_Daily_Usage_Hours"], female["Conflicts_Over_Social_Media"])

if r_female > r_male and p_female < 0.05 and p_male < 0.05:
    fazit = "Die Hypothese wird bestätigt. Weibliche Studierende zeigen eine stärkere positive Korrelation zwischen Nutzung und Konflikten."
else:
    fazit = "Die Hypothese konnte nicht eindeutig bestätigt werden."

print(f"Männer: r = {r_male:.4f}, p = {p_male:.2e}")
print(f"Frauen: r = {r_female:.4f}, p = {p_female:.2e}")
print(f"Ergebnis: {fazit}")
```

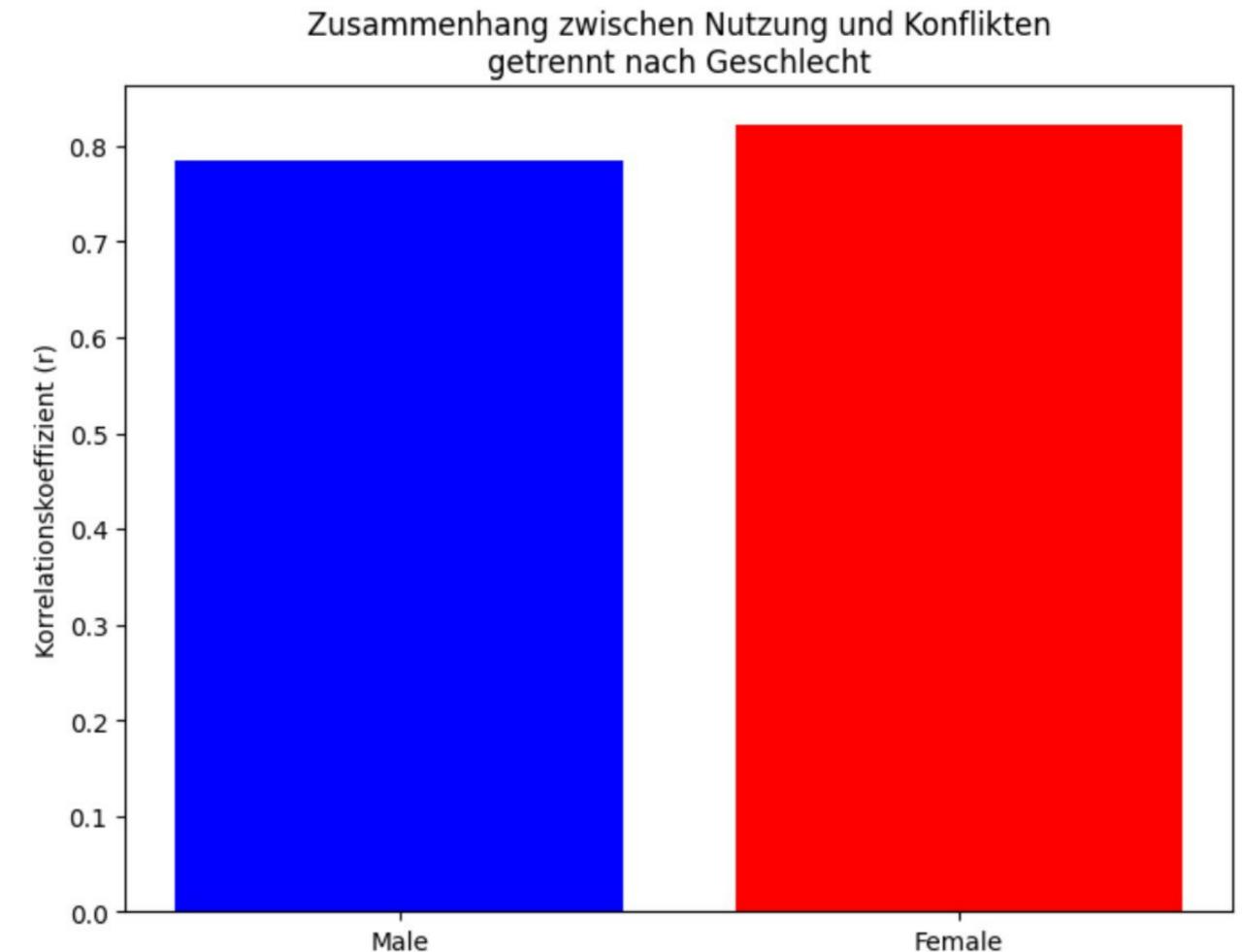
Darstellung des Ergebnisses Hypothese

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))  
plt.bar(["Male", "Female"], [r_male, r_female], color=['blue', 'red'])  
plt.ylabel("Korrelationskoeffizient (r)")  
plt.title("Zusammenhang zwischen Nutzung und Konflikten\ngetrent nach Geschlecht")  
  
plt.show()
```

Männer: $r = 0.7856$, $p = 5.96e-75$

Frauen: $r = 0.8216$, $p = 1.07e-87$

Ergebnis: Die Hypothese wird bestätigt. Weibliche Studierende zeigen eine stärkere positive Korrelation zwischen Nutzung und Konflikten.





5. Hypothese: There is a significant difference in average sleep hours per night between male and female students, with one gender sleeping significantly more than the other.

5. Hypothese

```
df = pd.read_csv("addiction.csv")

sleep_male = df[df["Gender"] == "Male"]["Sleep_Hours_Per_Night"]
sleep_female = df[df["Gender"] == "Female"]["Sleep_Hours_Per_Night"]

mu_male = sleep_male.mean()
mu_female = sleep_female.mean()

alpha = 0.05
t_stat, p_value = stats.ttest_ind(sleep_male, sleep_female, equal_var=False)

print("t-Wert:", t_stat)
print("p-Wert:", p_value)

if p_value < alpha:
    print("Ergebnis: Es gibt einen signifikanten Unterschied in den Schlafstunden zwischen den Geschlechtern.")
else:
    print("Ergebnis: Es gibt keinen signifikanten Unterschied in den Schlafstunden zwischen den Geschlechtern.")
```

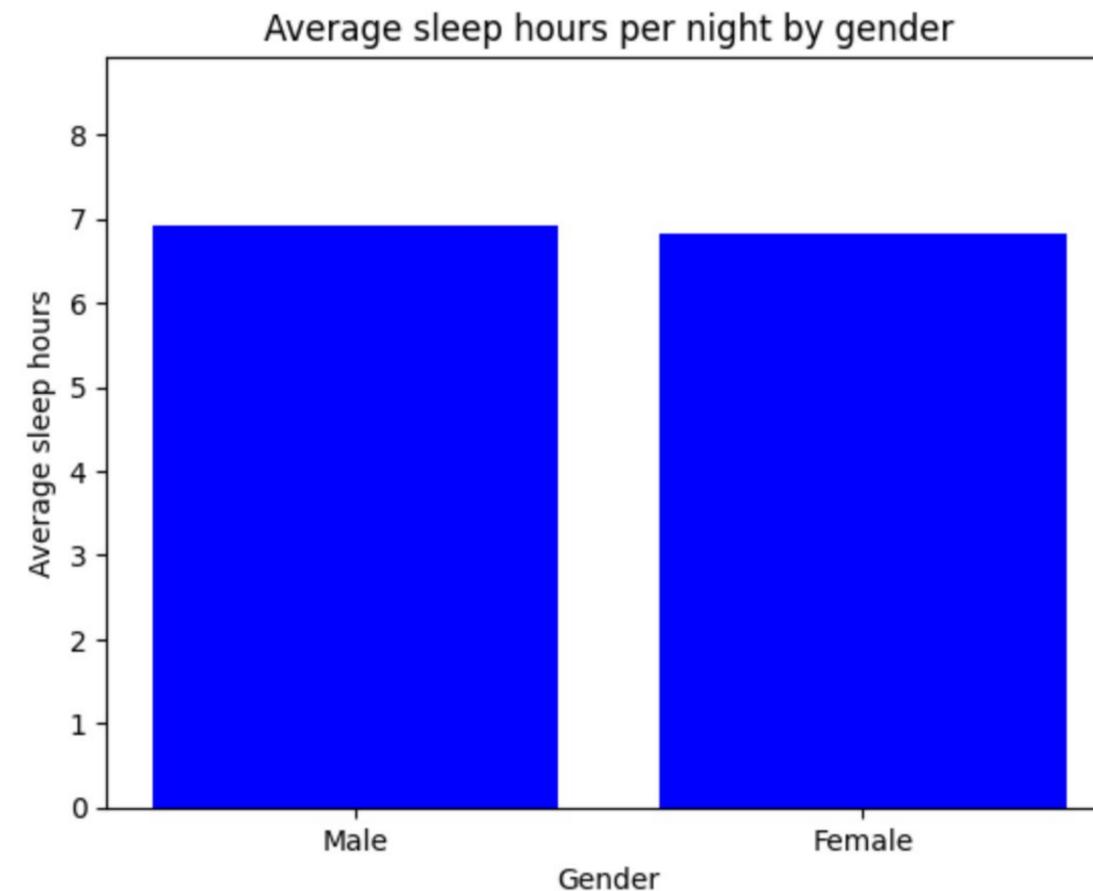
Darstellung des Ergebnisses der 5. Hypothese

```
gruppen = ["Male", "Female"]  
mittelwerte = [mu_male, mu_female]  
  
plt.bar(gruppen, mittelwerte, color="blue")  
  
plt.title("Average sleep hours per night by gender")  
plt.xlabel("Gender")  
plt.ylabel("Average sleep hours")  
  
plt.ylim(0, max(mittelwerte) + 2)  
  
plt.show()
```

t-Wert: 1.2464257560538283

p-Wert: 0.21303571540906424

Ergebnis: Es gibt keinen signifikanten Unterschied in den Schlafstunden zwischen den Geschlechtern.





Fazit

- ❖ Hypothese 1: bestätigt
- ❖ Hypothese 2: bestätigt
- ❖ Hypothese 3: bestätigt
- ❖ Hypothese 4: bestätigt
- ❖ Hypothese 5: widerlegt



The End