

# Fitbit\_Data\_Analysis-Copy1

November 27, 2018

## 0.1 Bring the Avengers!

libraries that will ease our data analysis

```
In [1]: import matplotlib
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # default library for making plots
import seaborn as sns # for making prettier plots!
import datetime
import math

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None) # to see all columns in the pd dataframe
%config InlineBackend.figure_format = 'retina' # for the crispier version of plots for

matplotlib.style.use('ggplot')
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [12.0, 6.0]
```

## 0.2 Importing the Dataset

```
In [2]: filename = 'data/database_main.xls'

data = pd.read_excel(filename, sheet_name="main", converters= {'Date': pd.to_datetime})
data.set_index(pd.to_datetime(data.Date), inplace=True)

print("Loaded db successfully!")
```

Loaded db successfully!

## 0.3 Building new columns and sanitising the data

Firstly we will be removing the activity where there were no steps recorded. For sleep data, we will clear out rows where there was no “Deep Sleep” entries

```

In [3]: dayCodes = ['', 'Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sun']
minDayCodes = ['', 'Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun']

days = {1: 'Mon', 2: 'Tue', 3: 'Wed', 4: 'Thu', 5: 'Fri', 6: 'Sat', 7: 'Sun'}

def is_nan(x):
    return (x is np.nan or x != x)

def defineSleepBucket(row):
    sleepEntry = row['Sleep Start time']
    if not is_nan(sleepEntry):
        sleepTime0 = datetime.datetime.strptime(sleepEntry, '%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.000').timestamp()
        if sleepTime0.minute > 30:
            return (sleepTime0.hour + 1)
            #return '{}:{}'.format(str((sleepTime0.hour + 1)), '00')
        elif sleepTime0.minute > 0:
            return sleepTime0.hour + 0.5
            #return '{}:{}'.format(str(sleepTime0.hour), ':30')
    else:
        return np.nan

def defineAwakeBucket(row):
    awakeEntry = row['Sleep End time']
    if not is_nan(awakeEntry):
        awakeEntry0 = datetime.datetime.strptime(awakeEntry, '%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.000').timestamp()
        if awakeEntry0.minute > 30:
            return (awakeEntry0.hour + 1)
            #return '{}:{}'.format(str((awakeEntry0.hour + 1)), '00')
        elif awakeEntry0.minute > 0:
            return awakeEntry0.hour + 0.5
            #return '{}:{}'.format(str(awakeEntry0.hour), ':30')
    else:
        return np.nan

#remove all entries where there was no steps recorded. i.e no activity
data = data[data['Steps'].notnull()]

data['Day Label'] = data['Day of Week'].apply(lambda x: days[x])
data['Active exercise'] = data['Minutes Very Active'] > 40

#Build additional Sleep columns
data['Sleep Bucket'] = data.apply(defineSleepBucket, axis=1)
data['Awake Bucket'] = data.apply(defineAwakeBucket, axis=1)

data['% Awake'] = 100 - (data['% Deep sleep'] + data['% REM sleep'] + data['% Light sleep'])
data['% Restorative sleep'] = data['% Deep sleep'] + data['% REM sleep']
data['Restorative sleep mins'] = data['Minutes Deep sleep'] + data['Minutes REM sleep']

```

```
#remove all entries where there was no Deep sleep recorded
sleepData = data[data['% Deep sleep'].notnull()]
```

```
In [4]: print("Contains {} records ranging from {} to {}".format(str(len(data)), str(data.iloc[0].date(), str(data.iloc[-1].date())))
print('Contains {} entries of Sleep data'.format(len(sleepData)))
```

```
data.head()
```

Contains 116 records ranging from 2018-06-24 00:00:00 to 2018-10-17 00:00:00

Contains 76 entries of Sleep data

```
Out[4]:
```

Date	Date	Day of Week	Is Weekday	Is Weekend	Calories Burned	\
2018-06-24	2018-06-24	7	False	True	1996	
2018-06-25	2018-06-25	1	True	False	2863	
2018-06-26	2018-06-26	2	True	False	3398	
2018-06-27	2018-06-27	3	True	False	3442	
2018-06-28	2018-06-28	4	True	False	1701	

Date	Calories BMR	Steps	Distance (Km)	Elevation (Ft)	\
2018-06-24	1690	3367	3.01	0.00	
2018-06-25	1685	8394	5.55	36.58	
2018-06-26	1683	13569	9.68	24.38	
2018-06-27	1682	13337	9.33	33.53	
2018-06-28	1682	559	0.36	18.29	

Date	Resting Heart Rate	Floors	Minutes Sedentary	\
2018-06-24	59.0	0	1377	
2018-06-25	58.0	12	709	
2018-06-26	57.0	8	687	
2018-06-27	57.0	11	665	
2018-06-28	57.0	6	1025	

Date	Minutes Lightly Active	Minutes Fairly Active	\
2018-06-24	47	2	
2018-06-25	244	42	
2018-06-26	231	33	
2018-06-27	243	30	
2018-06-28	8	0	

Date	Minutes Very Active	Activity Calories	Active Score	\
2018-06-24	14	362	-1	
2018-06-25	14	1361	-1	

2018-06-26	102	2004	-1
2018-06-27	100	2035	-1
2018-06-28	0	25	-1

	Cardio minutes	Cardio calories	Fat Burn minutes \
Date			
2018-06-24	11.0	133.10892	14.0
2018-06-25	2.0	12.40518	94.0
2018-06-26	10.0	103.59112	187.0
2018-06-27	11.0	114.28908	217.0
2018-06-28	0.0	0.00000	0.0

	Fat Burn calories	Peak minutes	Peak calories \
Date			
2018-06-24	89.20880	0.0	0.0
2018-06-25	514.11279	0.0	0.0
2018-06-26	1245.54876	0.0	0.0
2018-06-27	1310.46804	0.0	0.0
2018-06-28	0.00000	0.0	0.0

	Normal Cardio calories	Normal Cardio minutes	Sleep Efficiency \
Date			
2018-06-24	446.51352	284.0	92.0
2018-06-25	2311.92765	1326.0	95.0
2018-06-26	2034.05724	1232.0	89.0
2018-06-27	1986.03570	1187.0	97.0
2018-06-28	403.96356	329.0	NaN

	Minutes Asleep	Minutes to fall asleep	Sleep Start time \
Date			
2018-06-24	379.0	0.0	2018-06-24T22:17:00.000
2018-06-25	333.0	0.0	2018-06-25T22:49:30.000
2018-06-26	351.0	0.0	2018-06-26T22:25:30.000
2018-06-27	365.0	0.0	2018-06-27T22:36:30.000
2018-06-28	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Sleep End time	Time in bed	Minutes Deep sleep \
Date			
2018-06-24	2018-06-25T05:28:30.000	431.0	56.0
2018-06-25	2018-06-26T05:16:30.000	387.0	75.0
2018-06-26	2018-06-27T05:07:30.000	402.0	53.0
2018-06-27	2018-06-28T05:24:00.000	407.0	66.0
2018-06-28	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Deep sleep count	Minutes Light sleep	Light sleep count \
Date			
2018-06-24	2.0	244.0	26.0
2018-06-25	3.0	214.0	27.0

2018-06-26	3.0	223.0	28.0
2018-06-27	4.0	197.0	32.0
2018-06-28	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Minutes REM sleep	REM sleep count	Minutes Awake \
Date			
2018-06-24	79.0	6.0	52.0
2018-06-25	44.0	7.0	54.0
2018-06-26	75.0	7.0	51.0
2018-06-27	102.0	10.0	42.0
2018-06-28	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Minutes Awake count	% Deep sleep	% Light sleep	% REM sleep \
Date				
2018-06-24	25.0	13.0	57.0	19.0
2018-06-25	30.0	20.0	56.0	12.0
2018-06-26	29.0	14.0	56.0	19.0
2018-06-27	32.0	17.0	49.0	26.0
2018-06-28	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Day Label	Active exercise	Sleep Bucket	Awake Bucket	% Awake \
Date					
2018-06-24	Sun	False	22.5	5.5	11.0
2018-06-25	Mon	False	23.0	5.5	12.0
2018-06-26	Tue	True	22.5	5.5	11.0
2018-06-27	Wed	True	23.0	5.5	8.0
2018-06-28	Thu	False	NaN	NaN	NaN

	% Restorative sleep	Restorative sleep mins
Date		
2018-06-24	32.0	135.0
2018-06-25	32.0	119.0
2018-06-26	33.0	128.0
2018-06-27	43.0	168.0
2018-06-28	NaN	NaN

```
In [5]: #data['Active mins > 40'] = data['Minutes Very Active'] > 30
        #data.resample('W').mean()
```

Let's take a quick glance how does the numbers behave on weekdays vs weekends

```
In [6]: dayGroupedData = data.groupby(['Day of Week']).mean()
        dayTypeGroupedData = data.groupby(['Is Weekday']).mean()
```

dayTypeGroupedData

```
Out [6]:
```

	Day of Week	Is Weekend	Calories Burned	Calories BMR \
Is Weekday				
False	6.515152	1.0	2679.545455	1667.606061

True	2.963855	0.0	2742.457831	1610.048193
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	Steps	Distance (Km)	Elevation (Ft)	Resting Heart Rate \
Is Weekday				
False	8789.909091	5.716061	33.527879	61.666667
True	8127.807229	5.378795	23.098916	61.121622

	Floors	Minutes Sedentary	Minutes Lightly Active \
Is Weekday			
False	11.000000	943.090909	215.515152
True	7.578313	788.963855	176.734940

	Minutes Fairly Active	Minutes Very Active	Activity Calories \
Is Weekday			
False	20.181818	26.272727	1222.242424
True	26.469880	41.626506	1247.108434

	Active Score	Cardio minutes	Cardio calories	Fat Burn minutes \
Is Weekday				
False	-1.0	7.037037	54.388412	136.666667
True	-1.0	8.184211	83.742450	146.105263

	Fat Burn calories	Peak minutes	Peak calories \
Is Weekday			
False	659.956047	0.074074	0.950886
True	785.508394	0.789474	10.055665

	Normal Cardio calories	Normal Cardio minutes	Sleep Efficiency \
Is Weekday			
False	1774.602004	1025.777778	95.380952
True	1739.526390	1089.631579	95.830508

	Minutes Asleep	Minutes to fall asleep	Time in bed \
Is Weekday			
False	376.450000	0.0	414.428571
True	375.535714	0.0	422.423729

	Minutes Deep sleep	Deep sleep count	Minutes Light sleep \
Is Weekday			
False	73.150000	3.400	219.250000
True	73.660714	3.875	222.732143

	Light sleep count	Minutes REM sleep	REM sleep count \
Is Weekday			
False	28.900000	84.050000	7.650000
True	30.017857	79.142857	7.767857

	Minutes Awake	Minutes Awake count	% Deep sleep	% Light sleep \
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Is Weekday				
False	51.900000	28.850000	17.750000	51.750000
True	53.178571	30.892857	17.678571	52.428571

	% REM sleep	Active exercise	Sleep Bucket	Awake Bucket	\
Is Weekday					
False	19.750000	0.272727	16.452381	7.333333	
True	18.964286	0.457831	20.931034	6.456140	

	% Awake	% Restorative sleep	Restorative sleep mins
Is Weekday			
False	10.750000	37.500000	157.200000
True	10.928571	36.642857	152.803571

```
In [7]: data.groupby(['Day of Week']).mean()
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	Is Weekday	Is Weekend	Calories Burned	Calories BMR	\
Day of Week					
1	1.0	0.0	2766.764706	1679.764706	
2	1.0	0.0	2932.000000	1613.529412	
3	1.0	0.0	2848.588235	1611.411765	
4	1.0	0.0	2695.375000	1604.187500	
5	1.0	0.0	2449.562500	1536.687500	
6	0.0	1.0	2884.000000	1679.500000	
7	0.0	1.0	2487.117647	1656.411765	

	Steps	Distance (Km)	Elevation (Ft)	Resting Heart Rate	\
Day of Week					
1	7474.117647	4.756471	35.142353	61.200000	
2	9709.941176	6.495294	19.542941	60.625000	
3	8856.588235	5.938235	22.770000	60.823529	
4	7546.250000	5.081250	20.955000	61.500000	
5	6948.562500	4.556875	16.574375	61.666667	
6	10655.500000	6.877500	43.625000	62.076923	
7	7034.058824	4.622941	24.024706	61.285714	

	Floors	Minutes Sedentary	Minutes Lightly Active	\
Day of Week				
1	11.529412	892.235294	197.647059	
2	6.411765	695.588235	192.470588	
3	7.470588	749.647059	179.705882	
4	6.875000	806.750000	166.437500	
5	5.437500	802.437500	144.937500	
6	14.312500	955.437500	228.187500	
7	7.882353	931.470588	203.588235	

	Minutes Fairly Active	Minutes Very Active	Activity Calories	\
Day of Week				

1	27.470588	24.470588	1188.058824
2	31.411765	62.705882	1517.058824
3	31.176471	51.411765	1370.058824
4	26.625000	38.187500	1184.937500
5	15.000000	30.500000	954.562500
6	26.875000	36.687500	1424.812500
7	13.882353	16.470588	1031.588235

	Active Score	Cardio minutes	Cardio calories	Fat Burn minutes \
Day of Week				
1	-1.0	3.933333	39.324835	147.266667
2	-1.0	9.823529	102.797649	160.176471
3	-1.0	9.117647	90.933628	153.647059
4	-1.0	10.142857	101.458271	150.642857
5	-1.0	7.615385	81.592786	111.615385
6	-1.0	6.538462	55.732043	173.769231
7	-1.0	7.500000	53.140755	102.214286

	Fat Burn calories	Peak minutes	Peak calories \
Day of Week			
1	723.268431	0.000000	0.000000
2	917.109046	1.058824	13.772624
3	835.312679	0.823529	10.401669
4	810.832673	0.571429	6.402520
5	592.829592	1.538462	20.279408
6	903.743161	0.076923	0.951635
7	433.582299	0.071429	0.950190

	Normal Cardio calories	Normal Cardio minutes	Sleep Efficiency \
Day of Week			
1	1884.135575	1165.733333	95.875000
2	1782.886879	1125.058824	94.846154
3	1620.286221	1010.647059	96.769231
4	1711.505051	1085.357143	96.000000
5	1702.073737	1063.384615	95.500000
6	1759.771382	994.000000	95.500000
7	1788.373296	1055.285714	95.272727

	Minutes Asleep	Minutes to fall asleep	Time in bed \
Day of Week			
1	374.200000	0.0	425.812500
2	377.416667	0.0	427.538462
3	371.230769	0.0	419.615385
4	386.363636	0.0	443.636364
5	362.400000	0.0	369.500000
6	361.100000	0.0	412.500000
7	391.800000	0.0	416.181818



	Minutes Deep sleep	Deep sleep count	Minutes Light sleep \
Day of Week			
1	68.533333	3.533333	226.200000
2	72.666667	3.833333	225.333333
3	75.307692	4.153846	217.384615
4	83.000000	4.272727	224.454545
5	66.600000	3.400000	216.200000
6	66.600000	3.300000	207.700000
7	79.700000	3.500000	230.800000

	Light sleep count	Minutes REM sleep	REM sleep count \
Day of Week			
1	29.600000	79.466667	8.133333
2	29.750000	79.416667	8.000000
3	30.384615	78.538462	6.923077
4	31.000000	78.909091	8.181818
5	28.800000	79.600000	7.400000
6	28.400000	86.800000	8.000000
7	29.400000	81.300000	7.300000

	Minutes Awake	Minutes Awake count	% Deep sleep	% Light sleep \
Day of Week				
1	52.866667	30.866667	16.466667	53.400000
2	52.833333	31.166667	17.583333	52.750000
3	48.384615	30.769231	18.384615	52.230769
4	57.272727	31.545455	19.181818	51.272727
5	58.400000	29.200000	16.400000	51.800000
6	51.400000	27.600000	17.100000	51.200000
7	52.400000	30.100000	18.400000	52.300000

	% REM sleep	Active exercise	Sleep Bucket	Awake Bucket \
Day of Week				
1	19.066667	0.117647	23.033333	6.218750
2	19.000000	0.705882	21.192308	6.153846
3	19.153846	0.705882	19.538462	6.083333
4	18.181818	0.437500	21.000000	6.550000
5	19.800000	0.312500	18.000000	8.333333
6	20.900000	0.437500	10.900000	8.100000
7	18.600000	0.117647	21.500000	6.636364

	% Awake	% Restorative sleep	Restorative sleep mins
Day of Week			
1	11.066667	35.533333	148.000000
2	10.666667	36.583333	152.083333
3	10.230769	37.538462	153.846154
4	11.363636	37.363636	161.909091
5	12.000000	36.200000	146.200000
6	10.800000	38.000000	153.400000

7                      10.700000                      37.000000                      161.000000

---

## 0.4 Utilities

```
In [8]: def getDayLabel(dayNum):
        return dayCodes[dayNum]

def plot_heatmap(corrmat, correlationOf, title, darkTheme=False):
    if darkTheme:
        sns.set(style='darkgrid', palette='deep') # Using Seaborn for making heatmap
        cmap="YlGnBu"
    else:
        sns.set(style = "white")
        cmap = sns.diverging_palette(220, 10, as_cmap=True)

    # Generate a mask for the upper triangle
    mask = np.zeros_like(corrmat, dtype=np.bool)
    mask[np.triu_indices_from(mask)] = True

    # Draw the heatmap with the mask and correct aspect ratio
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
    hm = sns.heatmap(corrmat, mask=mask, cbar=True, annot=True, square=True, fmt='.2f',
                    annot_kws={'size': 10}, cmap=cmap)
    hm.set_title(title)
    plt.yticks(rotation=0)
    plt.show()
```

---

# 1 Activity Analysis

## 1.1 1. Activity summary - Steps, Calories and Floor counts

```
In [9]: data[['Calories Burned', 'Steps', 'Minutes Sedentary', 'Minutes Fairly Active', 'Minutes Very Active', 'Cardio minutes', 'Fat Burn minutes', 'Resting Heart Rate']]
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	\
Calories Burned	116.0	2724.560345	653.985218	522.0	2521.75	
Steps	116.0	8316.163793	4398.676997	0.0	6295.75	
Minutes Sedentary	116.0	832.810345	309.649982	0.0	682.75	
Minutes Fairly Active	116.0	24.681034	20.114714	0.0	4.75	
Minutes Very Active	116.0	37.258621	35.085268	0.0	2.00	
Cardio minutes	103.0	7.883495	10.061868	0.0	0.00	
Fat Burn minutes	103.0	143.631068	91.585917	0.0	74.00	
Resting Heart Rate	101.0	61.267327	3.036087	55.0	59.00	
	50%	75%	max			

Calories Burned	2877.5	3116.75	4085.0
Steps	8630.0	11275.00	25570.0
Minutes Sedentary	745.5	1049.25	1440.0
Minutes Fairly Active	23.0	38.25	78.0
Minutes Very Active	30.5	64.00	135.0
Cardio minutes	4.0	13.00	49.0
Fat Burn minutes	144.0	200.50	517.0
Resting Heart Rate	62.0	63.00	68.0

```
In [10]: data[['Calories Burned', 'Steps', 'Minutes Sedentary', 'Minutes Fairly Active', 'Minutes Very Active', 'Cardio minutes', 'Fat Burn minutes', 'Resting Heart Rate']]
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	\
Calories Burned	116.0	2724.560345	653.985218	522.0	2521.75	
Steps	116.0	8316.163793	4398.676997	0.0	6295.75	
Minutes Sedentary	116.0	832.810345	309.649982	0.0	682.75	
Minutes Fairly Active	116.0	24.681034	20.114714	0.0	4.75	
Minutes Very Active	116.0	37.258621	35.085268	0.0	2.00	
Cardio minutes	103.0	7.883495	10.061868	0.0	0.00	
Fat Burn minutes	103.0	143.631068	91.585917	0.0	74.00	
Resting Heart Rate	101.0	61.267327	3.036087	55.0	59.00	

	50%	75%	max
Calories Burned	2877.5	3116.75	4085.0
Steps	8630.0	11275.00	25570.0
Minutes Sedentary	745.5	1049.25	1440.0
Minutes Fairly Active	23.0	38.25	78.0
Minutes Very Active	30.5	64.00	135.0
Cardio minutes	4.0	13.00	49.0
Fat Burn minutes	144.0	200.50	517.0
Resting Heart Rate	62.0	63.00	68.0

```
In [11]: fig = plt.figure(figsize = (20,6))
```

```
ax = plt.subplot(131)
plt.bar(dayGroupedData.index, dayGroupedData['Steps'])
plt.title('Day of Week vs. Steps', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Day of Week', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Steps', fontsize=14)
ax.axhline(8000, color="orangered", linestyle='--')
ax.axhline(10000, color="orange", linestyle='--')
ax.set_xticklabels(minDayCodes)
```

```
#####
```

```
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(132)
plt.bar(dayGroupedData.index, dayGroupedData['Calories Burned'], color='blueviolet')
plt.title('Day of Week vs. Calories Burned', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Day of Week', fontsize=14)
```

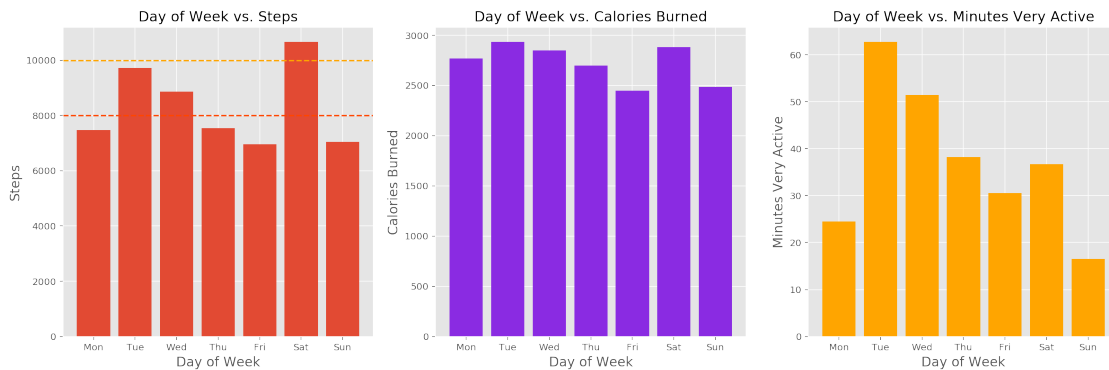
```

plt.ylabel('Calories Burned', fontsize=14)
ax2.set_xticklabels(minDayCodes)

#####

ax3 = fig.add_subplot(133)
ax3.set_xticklabels(minDayCodes)
plt.bar(dayGroupedData.index, dayGroupedData['Minutes Very Active'], color='orange')
plt.title('Day of Week vs. Minutes Very Active', fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Day of Week', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Minutes Very Active', fontsize=14)
plt.show()

```



Not fussing more on the calories burned, I have kept a goal of attaining atleast 8000 steps day for my device.

From the graphs above, I am well in the range of steps>7500, so that's a good sign. There are some studies which suggest hitting [10000 steps per day](#).

## 1.2 2. Sedentary minutes

```

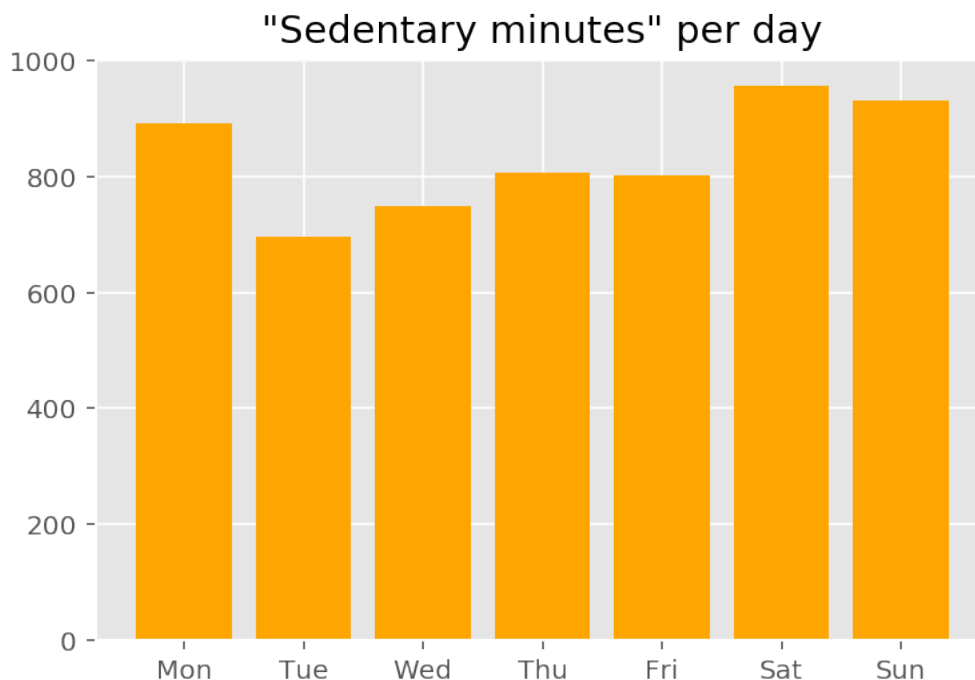
In [12]: plt.bar(dayGroupedData.index, dayGroupedData['Minutes Sedentary'], color='orange', ti
plt.title('"Sedentary minutes" per day')

```

```

Out[12]: Text(0.5,1,'"Sedentary minutes" per day')

```



### 1.3 Average heart rate / calorie burn rate per min / vs exercise type

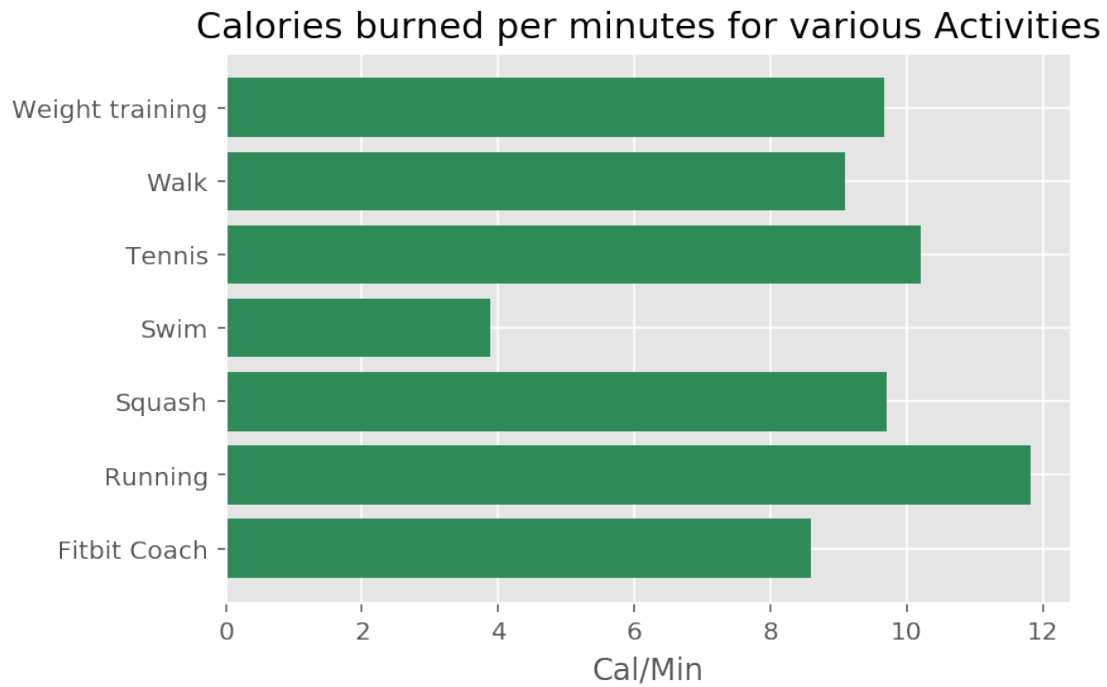
```
In [13]: activityDf = pd.read_excel(filename, sheet_name="activities")
#skateboard,badminton, body weight ex, cyclinnng
activityDf['Cal/Min'] = activityDf['Calories burned']/activityDf['Time']
groupedActivitiesDf = activityDf.groupby(['Activity Type']).mean()

#Plot Data
plt.barh(groupedActivitiesDf.index, groupedActivitiesDf['Cal/Min'], color='seagreen')
plt.title('Calories burned per minutes for various Activities')
plt.xlabel('Cal/Min')
plt.plot()
```

groupedActivitiesDf

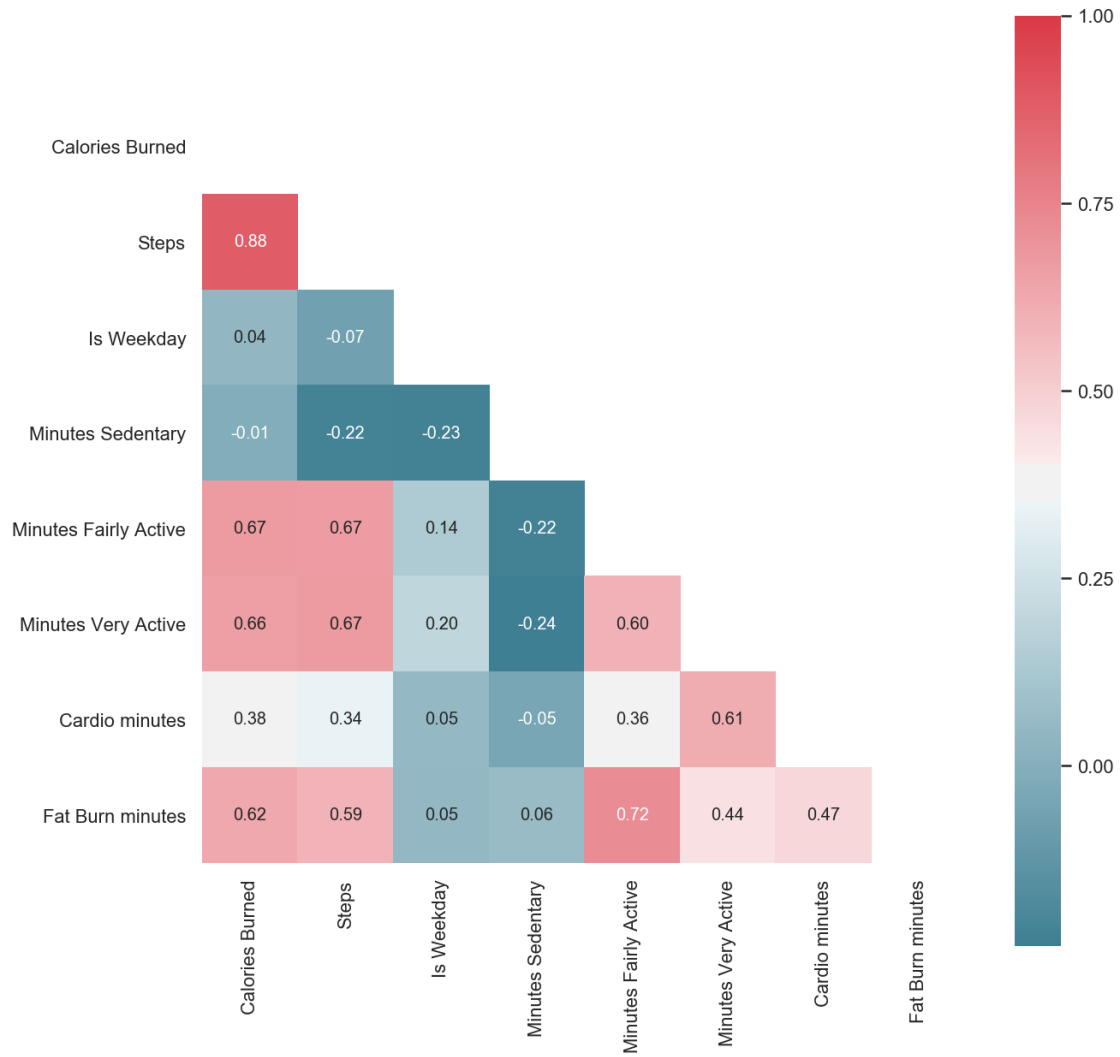
```
Out[13]:
```

	Time	avgBPM	maxBPM	Calories burned	Steps	Cal/Min
Activity Type						
Fitbit Coach	10.000000	131.0	149.0	86.000000	5.0	8.600000
Running	9.000000	149.0	183.0	107.000000	1202.0	11.825000
Squash	44.000000	139.0	170.0	427.000000	4366.0	9.704545
Swim	20.333333	0.0	0.0	77.666667	97.0	3.876400
Tennis	35.000000	144.0	176.0	357.000000	2507.0	10.200000
Walk	20.000000	121.0	164.0	182.000000	2239.0	9.100000
Weight training	21.000000	136.0	166.0	203.000000	100.0	9.666667

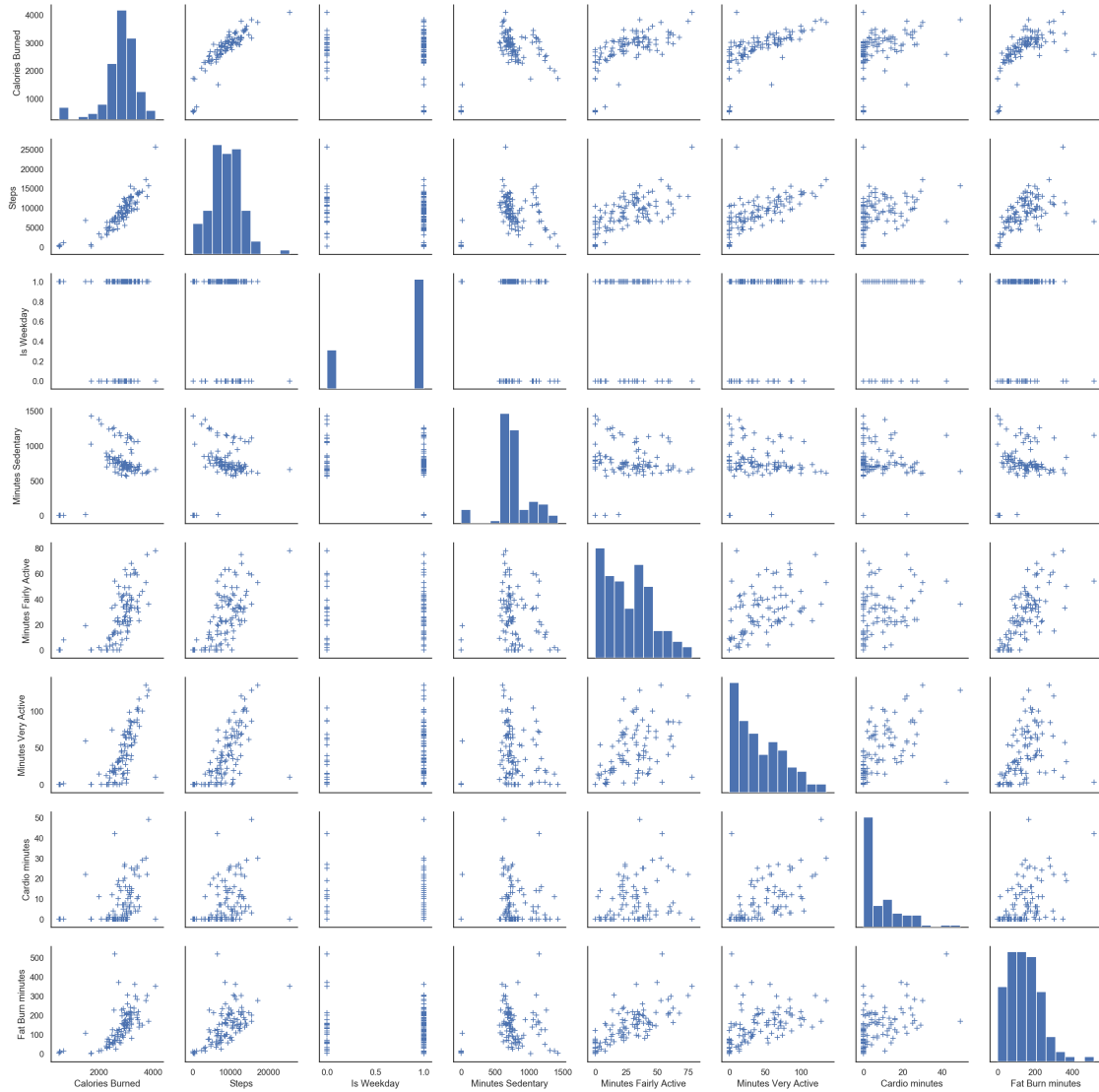


#### 1.4 3. Calorie burn coorelation

```
In [14]: correlationOf = 'Calories Burned'
         corrdof_calories = data[['Calories Burned', 'Steps', 'Is Weekday', 'Minutes Sedentary'],
         plot_heatmap(corrdof_calories.corr(), correlationOf, '')
```



```
In [15]: # Basic correlogram
sns.pairplot(corrdf_calories.dropna(), kind="scatter", markers="+", plot_kws=dict(s=50))
plt.show()
```



## 2 Sleep Analysis

### 2.1 1. How regular is my sleeping habits?

- Am I getting the required hours of sleep? - Average sleep hours and the deviation
- Am I following a good sleep schedule? - Average sleep and wake up timings

In [16]: `import matplotlib.dates as mdates`

```
sleepDesc = pd.DataFrame(sleepData['Time in bed']/60).describe().transpose()
avgSleepHours = round(sleepDesc.at['Time in bed', 'mean'], 2)
```



```
summary = 'Averaging a sleep of {} hours with a deviation of {} hours'.format(avgSleep,
hoursInBed = sleepData['Time in bed']/60
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (20,6))
```

```
ax = plt.subplot(121)
plt.hist(hoursInBed, bins = 8, range = (3, 10), color="navy")
plt.xlim(3, 10)
plt.xticks(range(3, 10))
plt.xlabel('Hours in Bed')
plt.ylabel('Count');
plt.title(summary, fontsize=15)
```

```
#####
```

```
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(122)
plt.plot(sleepData['Date'],hoursInBed, linestyle='-',
         markersize=10, color='darkturquoise', label='% Light', linewidth=3.0, alpha=0.5)
plt.ylabel('Time in bed', fontsize=14)
ax2.axhline(avgSleepHours, color="orangered", linestyle='--')
ax2.xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.WeekdayLocator(byweekday=6))
ax2.xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%D'))
ax2.grid(True)
plt.xticks(rotation=75)
plt.plot()
```

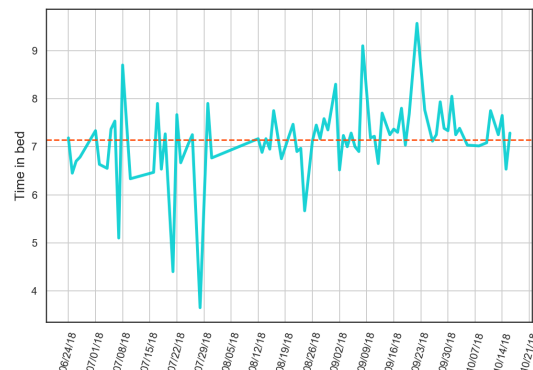
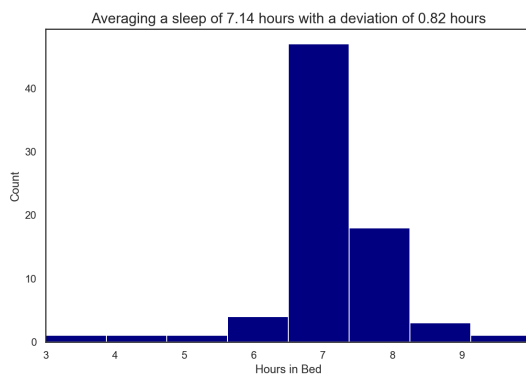
```
sleepDesc
```

```
Out[16]:
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	\
Time in bed	76.0	7.14364	0.821759	3.65	6.895833	7.225	7.454167	

```
max
Time in bed 9.566667
```

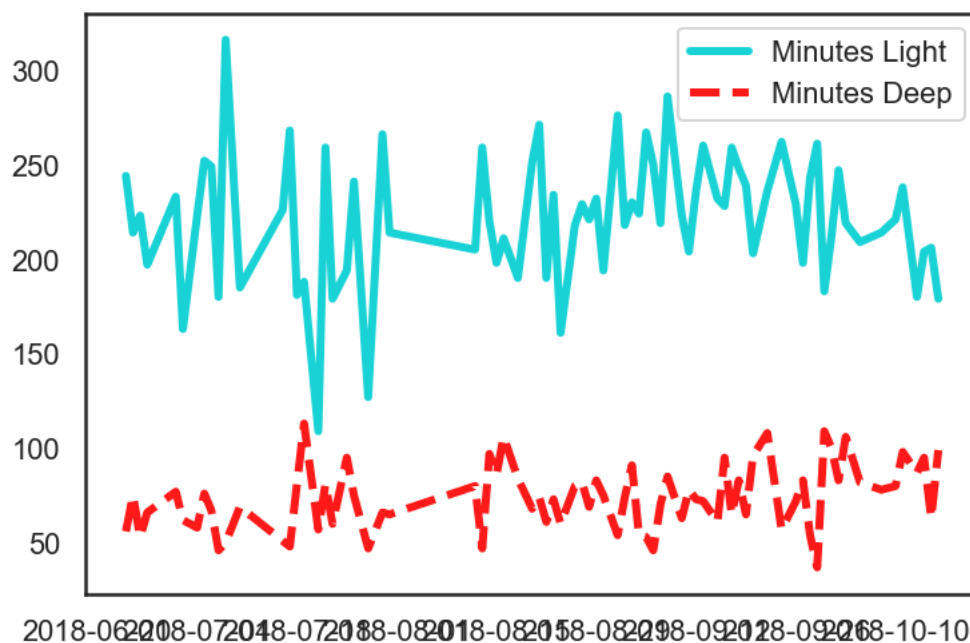


As far as behavioral data goes, this is reasonably well-behaved. Notice that this distribution doesn't vary much and is quite steep. The deviation is of less than an hour.

On the other note, according to [National Sleep Foundation](#) I should be getting sleep between 7-9 hours. Looks like barely scratching the mark here!

```
In [17]: plt.plot(sleepData['Date'],sleepData['Minutes Light sleep'], linestyle='-',
                 markersize=10, color='darkturquoise', label='Minutes Light', linewidth=3.0,
                 plt.plot(sleepData['Date'],sleepData['Minutes Deep sleep'], linestyle='--',
                 markersize=10, color='red', label='Minutes Deep', linewidth=3.0, alpha=0.9)
                 plt.legend()
```

```
Out[17]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x258a343b710>
```



```
In [18]: sleepBDF = sleepData[['Sleep Bucket', 'Awake Bucket', 'Time in bed']]
         sleepBDF['Time in bed'] = sleepBDF['Time in bed']/60

         #sleepBDF.groupby(['Sleep Bucket']).mean()
         #sleepBDF.describe().transpose()

         ## plot the sleep and awake counts
         fig = plt.figure(figsize = (20,6))

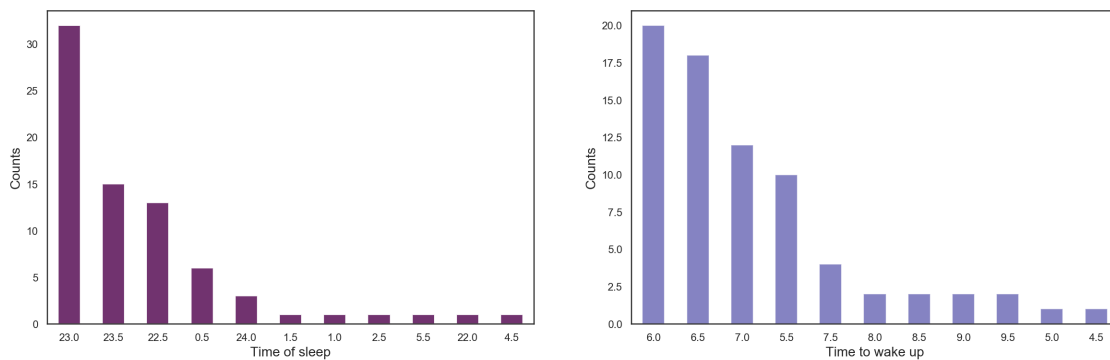
         ax = plt.subplot(121)
         pd.value_counts(sleepData['Sleep Bucket']).plot.bar(cmap="BuPu_r", alpha=0.8)
         plt.xlabel('Time of sleep', fontsize=14)
         plt.ylabel('Counts', fontsize=14)
```

```
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
```

```
#####
```

```
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(122)
pd.value_counts(sleepData['Awake Bucket']).plot.bar(cmap="plasma", alpha=0.5)
plt.xlabel('Time to wake up', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Counts', fontsize=14)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```

```
#https://www.sleepfoundation.org/sleep-tools-tips/healthy-sleep-tips
```



```
In [19]: sleepBDF_weekday = sleepData[['Sleep Bucket', 'Awake Bucket', 'Time in bed', 'Is Weekday']]
sleepBDF_weekday['Time in bed'] = sleepBDF_weekday['Time in bed']/60
sleepBDF_weekday = sleepBDF_weekday[sleepBDF_weekday['Is Weekday']]
```

```
#sleepBDF.groupby(['Sleep Bucket']).mean()
#sleepBDF.describe().transpose()
```

```
## plot the sleep and awake counts
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (20,6))
```

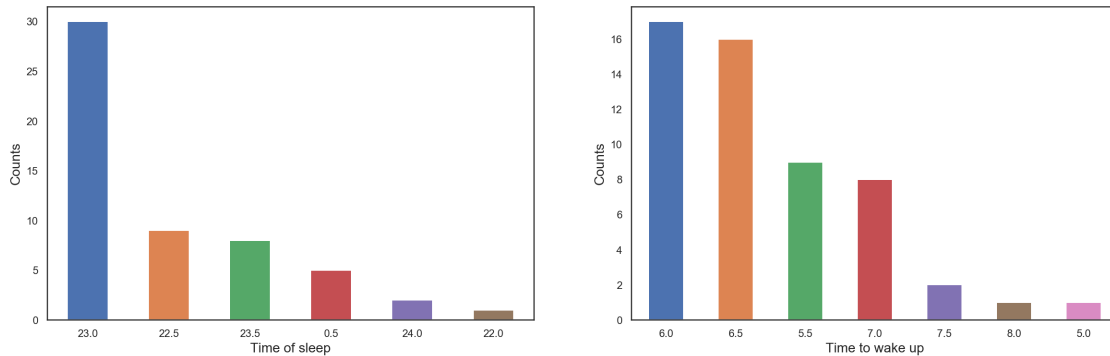
```
ax = plt.subplot(121)
pd.value_counts(sleepBDF_weekday['Sleep Bucket']).plot.bar()
plt.xlabel('Time of sleep', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Counts', fontsize=14)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
```

```
#####
```

```
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(122)
pd.value_counts(sleepBDF_weekday['Awake Bucket']).plot.bar()
plt.xlabel('Time to wake up', fontsize=14)
```

```
plt.ylabel('Counts', fontsize=14)
plt.xticks(rotation=0)
plt.show()
```

*#<https://www.sleepfoundation.org/sleep-tools-tips/healthy-sleep-tips>*



## 2.2 2. Types of sleep

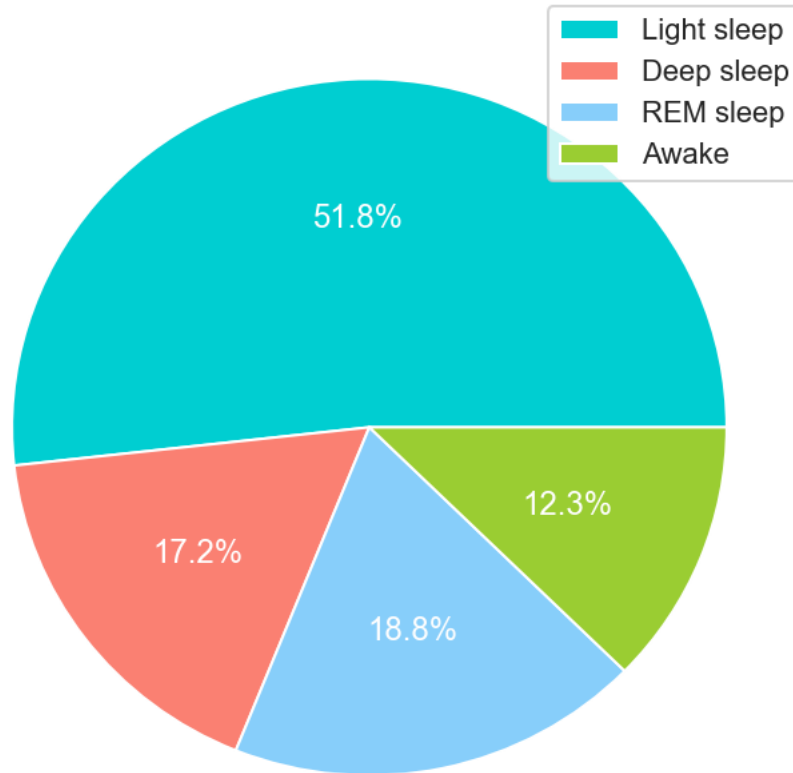
In [20]: avgSleep = sleepData[['Minutes Light sleep', 'Minutes Deep sleep', 'Minutes REM sleep', 'Minutes Awake']]

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (6,6))
labels=['Light sleep', 'Deep sleep', 'REM sleep', 'Awake']
plt.pie(avgSleep, colors = ['darkturquoise', 'salmon', 'lightskyblue', 'yellowgreen'])

# #carve the donut
# my_circle=plt.Circle( (0,0), 0.7, color='white')
# p=plt.gcf()
# p.gca().add_artist(my_circle)

plt.title('Average of types of sleep', fontsize=14)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

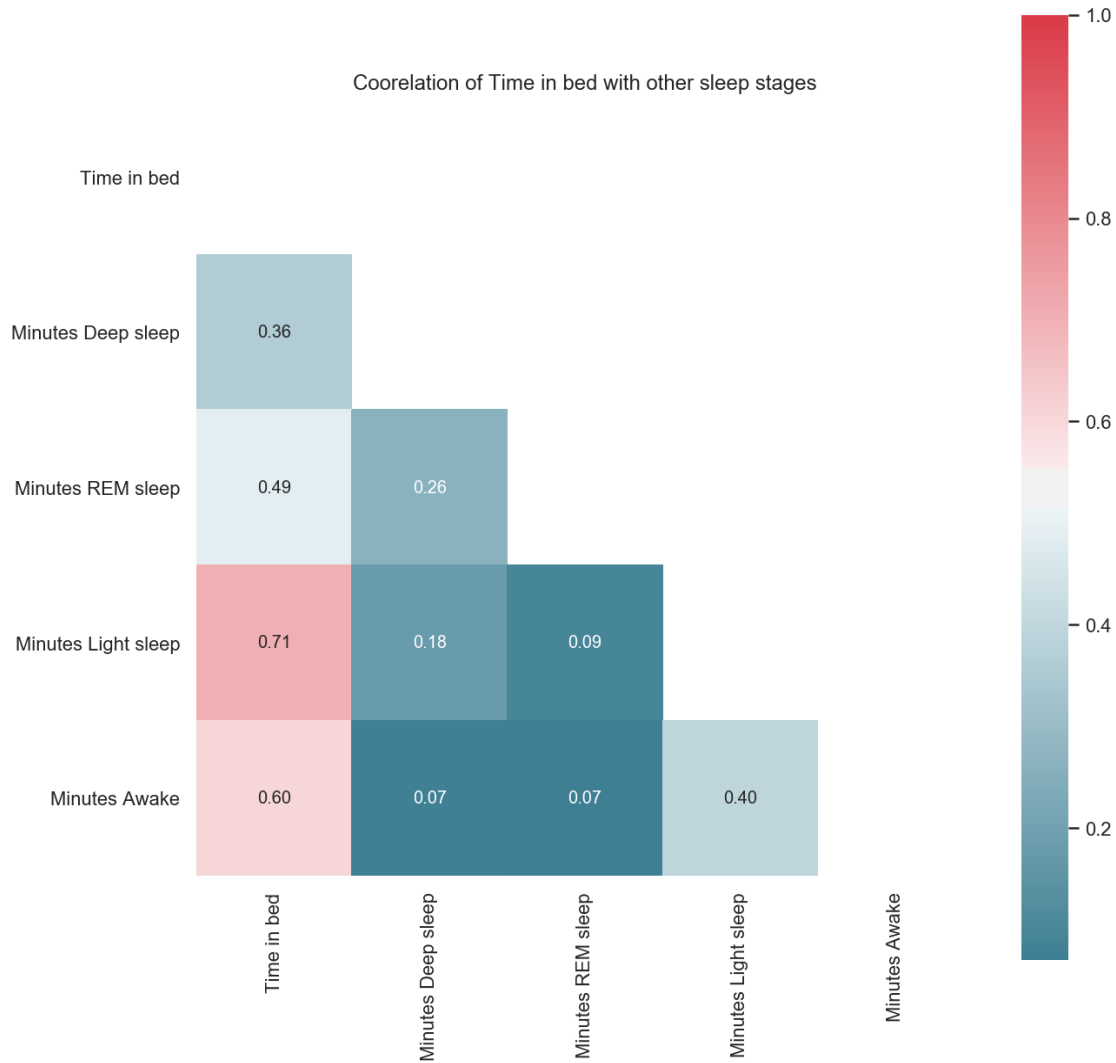
Average of types of sleep



### 2.3 3. Correlation between amount of sleep and the sleep stages.

Do sleeping more will help me attain more deep or REM sleep?

```
In [21]: corrdf_sleep_types = sleepData[['Time in bed', 'Minutes Deep sleep', 'Minutes REM sleep']]
          plot_heatmap(corrdf_sleep_types, correlationOf, 'Coorelation of Time in bed with other sleep types',
          corrdf_sleep_types)
```



Out [21] :

	Time in bed	Minutes Deep sleep	Minutes REM sleep \
Time in bed	1.000000	0.363047	0.485731
Minutes Deep sleep	0.363047	1.000000	0.262515
Minutes REM sleep	0.485731	0.262515	1.000000
Minutes Light sleep	0.705513	0.178520	0.092427
Minutes Awake	0.604619	0.074543	0.070540

	Minutes Light sleep	Minutes Awake
Time in bed	0.705513	0.604619
Minutes Deep sleep	0.178520	0.074543
Minutes REM sleep	0.092427	0.070540
Minutes Light sleep	1.000000	0.395523
Minutes Awake	0.395523	1.000000

Notice that the “Deep sleep minutes” are not very coorelated with the time in bed. Which

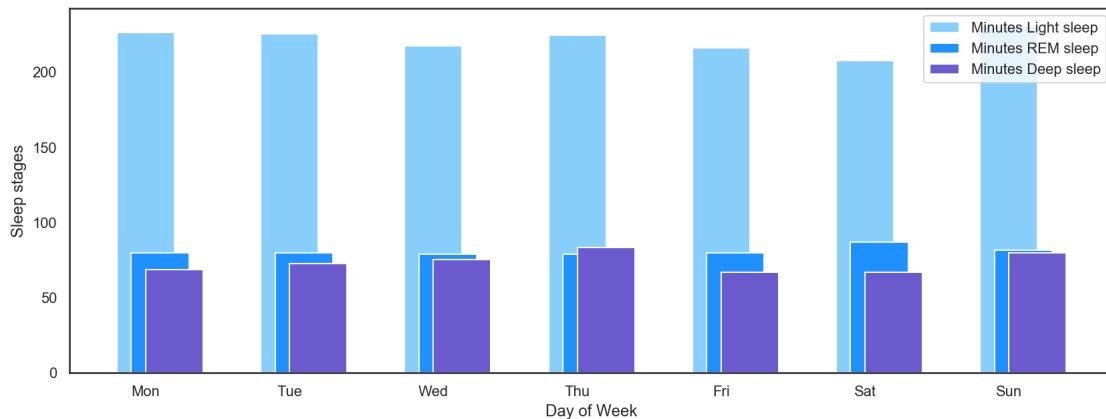
shows that sleeping more doesn't necessarily guarantee a good deep sleep.

## 2.4 4. Types of Sleep based on different days

```
In [22]: fig = plt.figure(figsize = (14,5))
plt.bar((dayGroupedData.index), dayGroupedData['Minutes Light sleep'],width = 0.4, co
plt.bar((dayGroupedData.index + 0.1), dayGroupedData['Minutes REM sleep'], width = 0.4
plt.bar((dayGroupedData.index + 0.2), dayGroupedData['Minutes Deep sleep'], width = 0.4
plt.xlabel('Day of Week')
plt.ylabel('Sleep stages')
plt.legend()

print("Likely to get a more Restorative sleep on " + str(getDayLabel(dayGroupedData['%
```

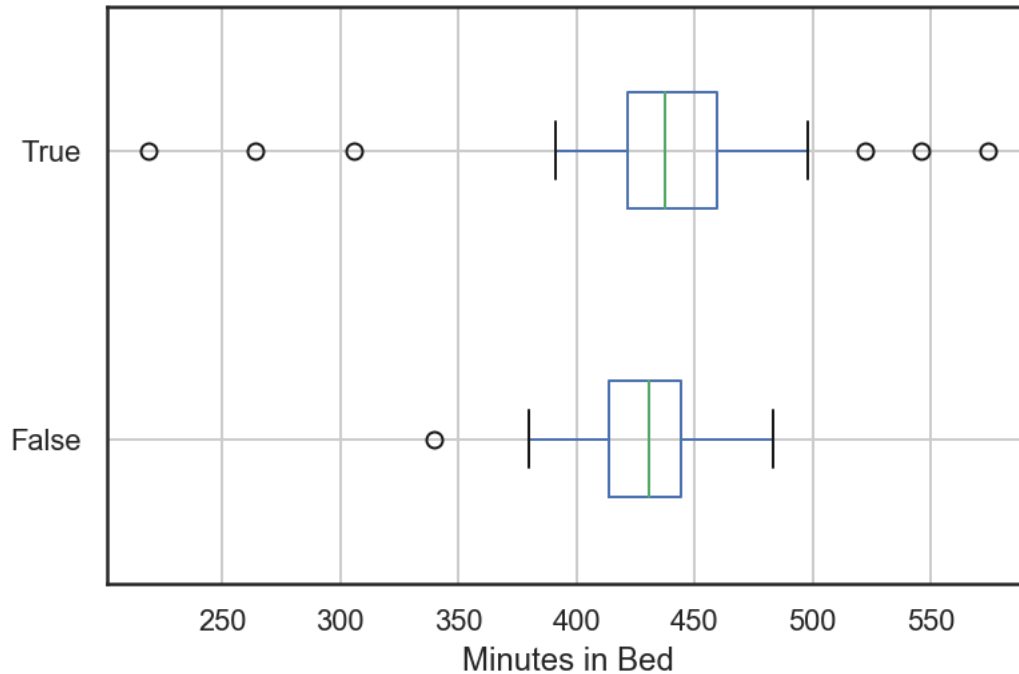
Likely to get a more Restorative sleep on Saturday



Let's now look at the different days of the week. Did I sleep more on weekends? (I certainly hope so.) What nights were the worst?

## 2.5 Effect of Sleep on Weekdays vs Weekends

```
In [23]: ax = sleepData.boxplot(column = 'Time in bed', by = 'Is Weekend', vert = False, width=10
plt.xlabel('Minutes in Bed')
plt.suptitle('')
plt.title('');
```

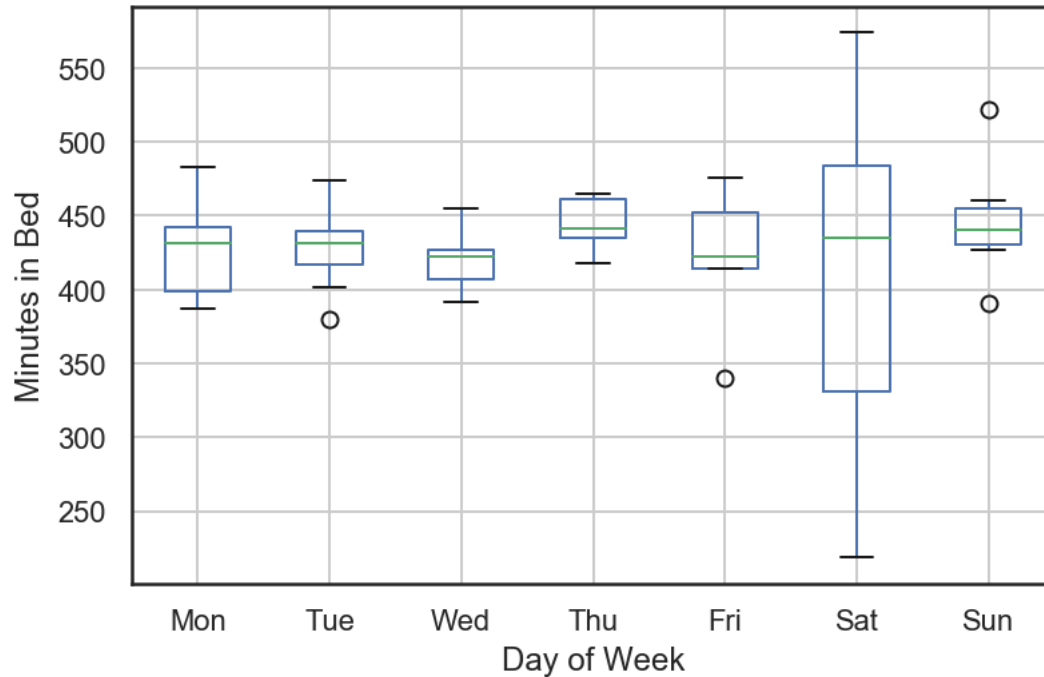


The above plot shows that I tend to sleep a bit more on Weekends. The upper whisker is quite high for weekends indicating varying sleep times.

let's check out how does the plots vary for individual days of the week.

```
In [24]: ax = sleepData.boxplot(column = 'Time in bed', by = 'Day of Week')
ax.set_xticklabels(minDayCodes[1:])
plt.ylabel('Minutes in Bed')
plt.suptitle('')
plt.title('');
```





This is pretty interesting. The rest of the days are straightforward with lesser deviations but from the looks of it, I have exploited saturday night sleep for sure!

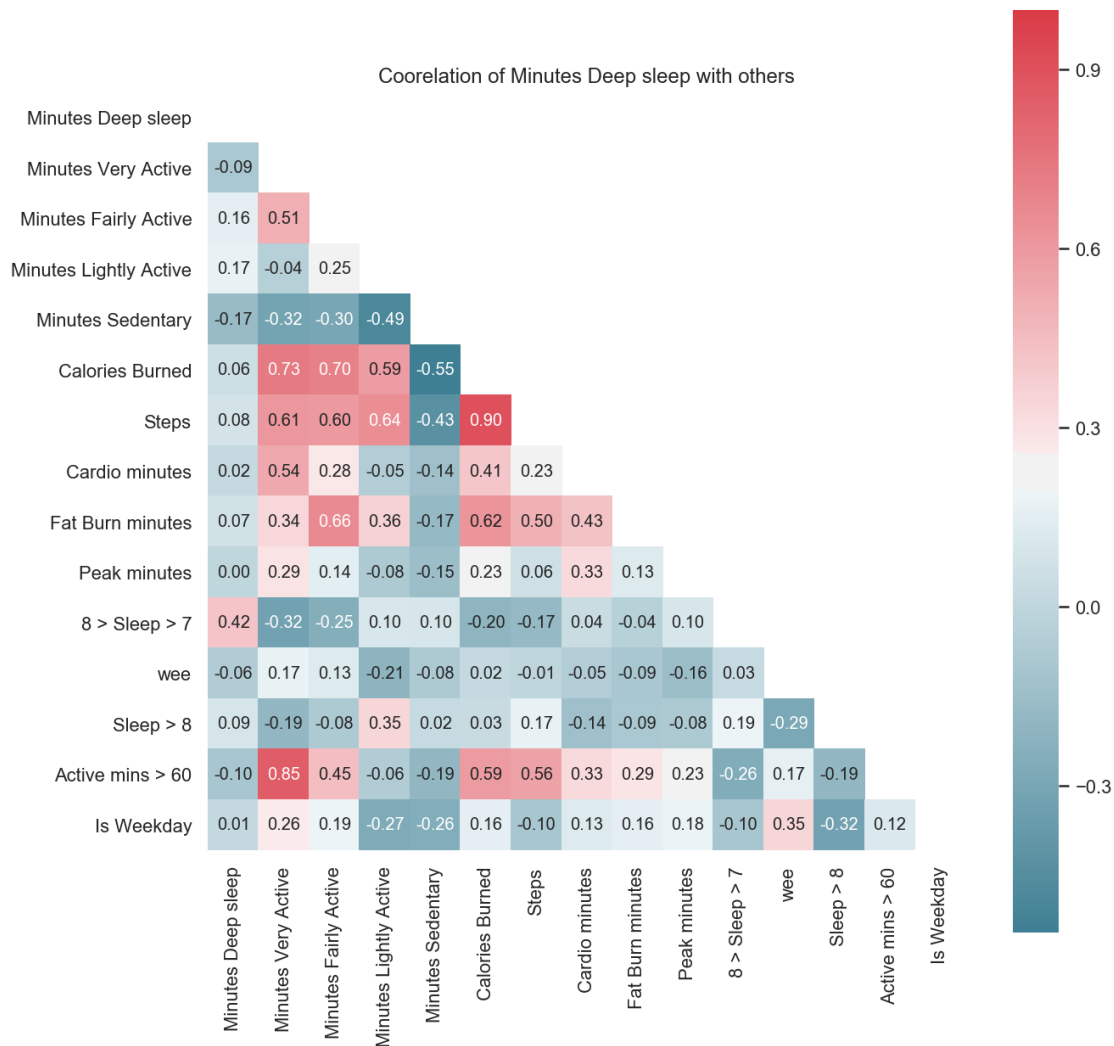
## 2.6 Average Sleep and Wake times

```
In [25]: sleepData['8 > Sleep > 7'] = sleepData['Time in bed'] > 7*60
sleepData['Sleep > 7'] = sleepData['Time in bed'] > 7*60
sleepData['Sleep > 8'] = sleepData['Time in bed'] > 8*60
sleepData['Active mins > 50'] = sleepData['Minutes Very Active'] > 50
sleepData['Active mins > 60'] = sleepData['Minutes Very Active'] > 60

sleepData['wee'] = np.logical_and(sleepData['Sleep Bucket'] <= 23, sleepData['Awake B
# slept before 11 and woke up by 6:30
#sleepData

In [26]: correlationOf="Minutes Deep sleep"
k = 15 #number of variables for heatmap
corrmat = sleepData[['Minutes Deep sleep', 'Minutes Very Active', 'Minutes Fairly Acti
    'Cardio minutes', 'Fat Burn minutes', 'Peak minutes',
    '8 > Sleep > 7', 'wee', 'Sleep > 8', 'Active mins > 60', 'Is Weekday']].corr
#corrmat = sleepData.drop(['% Restorative sleep', 'Minutes Light sleep', 'Minutes REM
#cols = corrmat.nlargest(k, correlationOf)[correlationOf].index
#corrdf_sleep = sleepData[cols]

plot_heatmap(corrmat, correlationOf, 'Coorelation of {} with others'.format(correlationOf))
```



## 2.7 Machine Learning

Since we have some insights now on the activities and sleep. Let's see if we could use some of the basic ML techniques to see if there is a pattern to predict what are the ingredients for a decent sleep!

Though we have a handful of data and very few features, let's see what we can predict.

In [27]: `sleepData.head()`

Out [27]:

Date	Date	Day of Week	Is Weekday	Is Weekend	Calories Burned	\
2018-06-24	2018-06-24	7	False	True	1996	
2018-06-25	2018-06-25	1	True	False	2863	
2018-06-26	2018-06-26	2	True	False	3398	
2018-06-27	2018-06-27	3	True	False	3442	

2018-07-01	2018-07-01	7	False	True	1718
------------	------------	---	-------	------	------

Date	Calories BMR	Steps	Distance (Km)	Elevation (Ft)	\
2018-06-24	1690	3367	3.01	0.00	
2018-06-25	1685	8394	5.55	36.58	
2018-06-26	1683	13569	9.68	24.38	
2018-06-27	1682	13337	9.33	33.53	
2018-07-01	1681	155	0.09	0.00	

Date	Resting Heart Rate	Floors	Minutes Sedentary	\
2018-06-24	59.0	0	1377	
2018-06-25	58.0	12	709	
2018-06-26	57.0	8	687	
2018-06-27	57.0	11	665	
2018-07-01	58.0	0	1427	

Date	Minutes Lightly Active	Minutes Fairly Active	\
2018-06-24	47	2	
2018-06-25	244	42	
2018-06-26	231	33	
2018-06-27	243	30	
2018-07-01	13	0	

Date	Minutes Very Active	Activity Calories	Active Score	\
2018-06-24	14	362	-1	
2018-06-25	14	1361	-1	
2018-06-26	102	2004	-1	
2018-06-27	100	2035	-1	
2018-07-01	0	46	-1	

Date	Cardio minutes	Cardio calories	Fat Burn minutes	\
2018-06-24	11.0	133.10892	14.0	
2018-06-25	2.0	12.40518	94.0	
2018-06-26	10.0	103.59112	187.0	
2018-06-27	11.0	114.28908	217.0	
2018-07-01	0.0	0.00000	1.0	

Date	Fat Burn calories	Peak minutes	Peak calories	\
2018-06-24	89.20880	0.0	0.0	
2018-06-25	514.11279	0.0	0.0	
2018-06-26	1245.54876	0.0	0.0	
2018-06-27	1310.46804	0.0	0.0	

2018-07-01	3.97018	0.0	0.0
------------	---------	-----	-----

	Normal Cardio calories	Normal Cardio minutes	Sleep Efficiency \
Date			
2018-06-24	446.51352	284.0	92.0
2018-06-25	2311.92765	1326.0	95.0
2018-06-26	2034.05724	1232.0	89.0
2018-06-27	1986.03570	1187.0	97.0
2018-07-01	233.77354	171.0	96.0

	Minutes Asleep	Minutes to fall asleep	Sleep Start time \
Date			
2018-06-24	379.0	0.0	2018-06-24T22:17:00.000
2018-06-25	333.0	0.0	2018-06-25T22:49:30.000
2018-06-26	351.0	0.0	2018-06-26T22:25:30.000
2018-06-27	365.0	0.0	2018-06-27T22:36:30.000
2018-07-01	402.0	0.0	2018-07-01T22:34:00.000

	Sleep End time	Time in bed	Minutes Deep sleep \
Date			
2018-06-24	2018-06-25T05:28:30.000	431.0	56.0
2018-06-25	2018-06-26T05:16:30.000	387.0	75.0
2018-06-26	2018-06-27T05:07:30.000	402.0	53.0
2018-06-27	2018-06-28T05:24:00.000	407.0	66.0
2018-07-01	2018-07-02T05:54:30.000	440.0	77.0

	Deep sleep count	Minutes Light sleep	Light sleep count \
Date			
2018-06-24	2.0	244.0	26.0
2018-06-25	3.0	214.0	27.0
2018-06-26	3.0	223.0	28.0
2018-06-27	4.0	197.0	32.0
2018-07-01	5.0	233.0	34.0

	Minutes REM sleep	REM sleep count	Minutes Awake \
Date			
2018-06-24	79.0	6.0	52.0
2018-06-25	44.0	7.0	54.0
2018-06-26	75.0	7.0	51.0
2018-06-27	102.0	10.0	42.0
2018-07-01	92.0	8.0	38.0

	Minutes Awake count	% Deep sleep	% Light sleep	% REM sleep \
Date				
2018-06-24	25.0	13.0	57.0	19.0
2018-06-25	30.0	20.0	56.0	12.0
2018-06-26	29.0	14.0	56.0	19.0
2018-06-27	32.0	17.0	49.0	26.0

2018-07-01		34.0	18.0	53.0	21.0
------------	--	------	------	------	------

Date	Day Label	Active exercise	Sleep Bucket	Awake Bucket	% Awake	\
2018-06-24	Sun	False	22.5	5.5	11.0	
2018-06-25	Mon	False	23.0	5.5	12.0	
2018-06-26	Tue	True	22.5	5.5	11.0	
2018-06-27	Wed	True	23.0	5.5	8.0	
2018-07-01	Sun	False	23.0	6.0	8.0	

Date	% Restorative sleep	Restorative sleep mins	8 > Sleep > 7	\
2018-06-24	32.0	135.0	True	
2018-06-25	32.0	119.0	False	
2018-06-26	33.0	128.0	False	
2018-06-27	43.0	168.0	False	
2018-07-01	39.0	169.0	True	

Date	Sleep > 7	Sleep > 8	Active mins > 50	Active mins > 60	wee
2018-06-24	True	False	False	False	True
2018-06-25	False	False	False	False	True
2018-06-26	False	False	True	True	True
2018-06-27	False	False	True	True	True
2018-07-01	True	False	False	False	True

## 2.8 Regression

```
In [28]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

Let's build our training and test dataset

```
In [30]: y = sleepData['Restorative sleep mins']
X = sleepData[['Day of Week', 'Calories Burned', 'Steps', 'Elevation (Ft)', 'Floors',
X.fillna(X.mean(), inplace=True)

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.33, random_stat
print('X shape: {}'.format(X.shape))
print('Y shape: {}'.format(Y.shape))
```

X shape: (76, 12)

Y shape: (76,)

### 2.8.1 Linear Regression

```
In [31]: from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
```

```

# Create linear regression object
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()

# Train the model using the training sets
regr.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions using the testing set
lr_y_pred = regr.predict(X_test)

print("Mean squared error: %.2f"% mean_squared_error(y_test, lr_y_pred))
coefficients = pd.concat([pd.DataFrame(X.columns),pd.DataFrame(np.transpose(regr.coef,
coefficients

```

Mean squared error: 2186.12

```

Out[31]:
           0           0
0      Day of Week    2.645130
1    Calories Burned  -0.074257
2           Steps   -0.005408
3    Elevation (Ft)  320.089458
4           Floors -975.794971
5    Minutes Sedentary    0.014429
6  Minutes Lightly Active    0.232111
7    Minutes Fairly Active    0.279348
8    Minutes Very Active    0.742517
9      Fat Burn minutes    0.186536
10    Active exercise   10.576876
11    Time in bed      0.310769

```

## 2.8.2 XGboost

```

In [32]: import xgboost as xgb
from xgboost.sklearn import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

xgbR = XGBRegressor()
parameters = {'objective':['reg:linear'],
              'learning_rate': [.03, 0.05, .07],
              'max_depth': [3, 4, 5, 6],
              'min_child_weight': [1, 5, 10],
              'silent': [1],
              'n_estimators': [500],
              'seed': [1212]
             }

xgb_grid = GridSearchCV(xgbR, parameters, n_jobs = 5, verbose=True)
xgb_grid.fit(X_train, y_train)

```

```

print(xgb_grid.best_score_)
print(xgb_grid.best_params_)

y_pred = xgb_grid.predict(X_test)
print ("RMSE : ",mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred))

```

Fitting 3 folds for each of 36 candidates, totalling 108 fits

```

[Parallel(n_jobs=5)]: Using backend LokyBackend with 5 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=5)]: Done 40 tasks      | elapsed:    3.1s

```

-0.230838665936

```

{'learning_rate': 0.03, 'max_depth': 3, 'min_child_weight': 1, 'n_estimators': 500, 'objective': 'rmse'}
RMSE : 2224.62265833

```

```

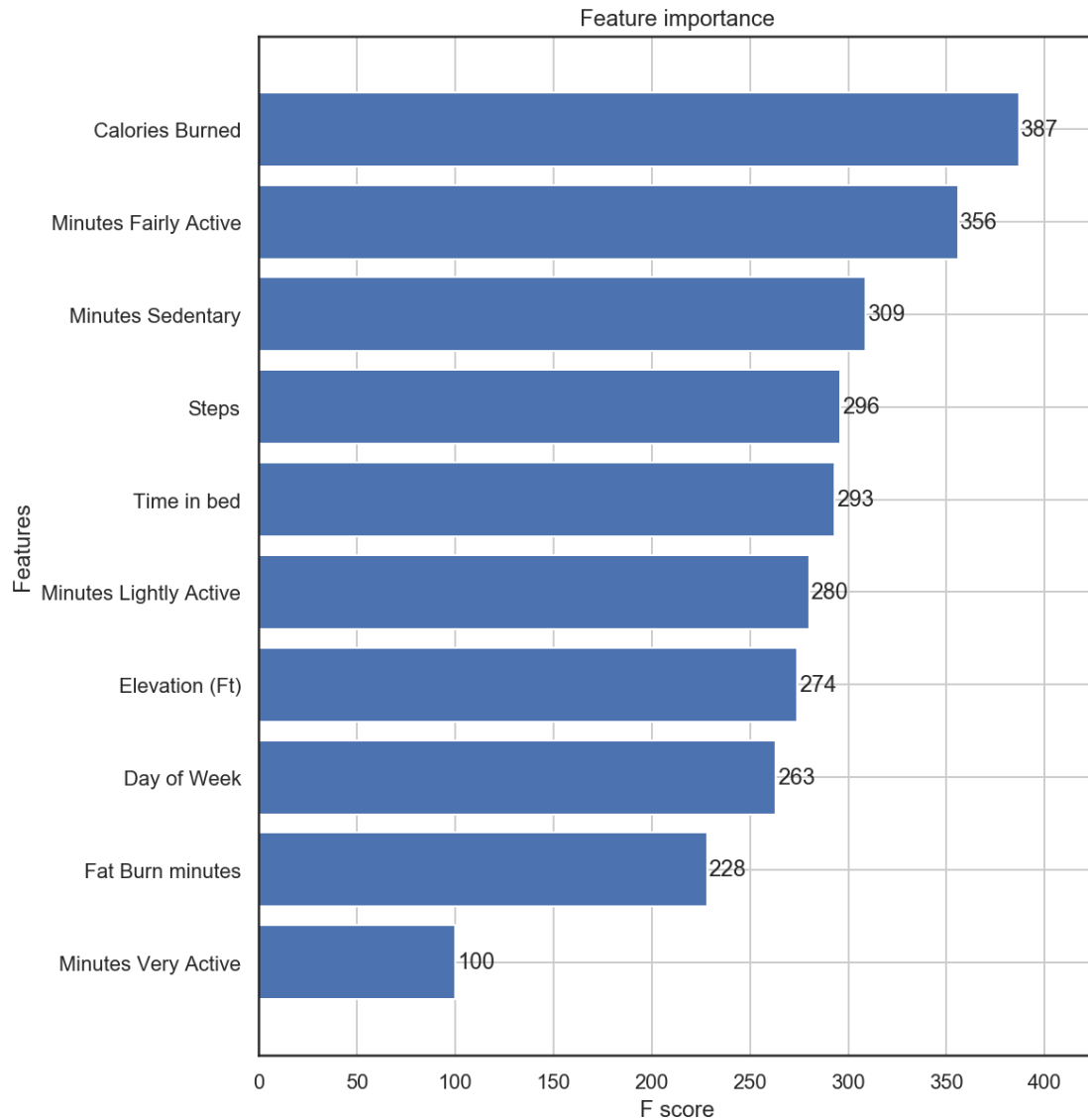
[Parallel(n_jobs=5)]: Done 108 out of 108 | elapsed:    4.5s finished
C:\Anaconda\envs\YA0\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection\_search.py:841: DeprecationWarning:
  DeprecationWarning)

```

```

In [33]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,10))
         xgb.plot_importance(xgb_grid.best_estimator_, height=0.8, ax=ax)
         plt.show()
         #y_pred = xgb_grid.predict(X_test)

```



### 2.8.3 Classification

```
In [34]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
         from sklearn import tree

         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
         from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

         import graphviz
```



```

def trainAndPredict(classifier):
    classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)

    print ("Accuracy : ",accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)*100)
    print("Report : ",classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
    #print("Confusion Matrix: ",confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
    return

def plotGraph(classifier):
    dot_data = tree.export_graphviz(classifier, out_file=None,
                                    feature_names=X.columns.values,
                                    class_names=['Yes', 'No'],
                                    filled=True, rounded=True,
                                    special_characters=True)
    graph = graphviz.Source(dot_data)
    return graph

```

```
In [35]: Y = sleepData['% Restorative sleep'] > 35
```

```

print('X shape: {}'.format(X.shape))
print('Y shape: {}'.format(Y.shape))

```

```

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split( X, Y, test_size = 0.3, random_state=42)
print('X_train shape: {}. X_test shape: {}'.format(X_train.shape, X_test.shape))

```

X shape: (76, 12)

Y shape: (76,)

X\_train shape: (53, 12). X\_test shape: (23, 12)

```

In [36]: clf_gini_default = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion = "gini")
        trainAndPredict(clf_gini_default)
        plotGraph(clf_gini_default)

```

Accuracy : 30.4347826087

Report :		precision	recall	f1-score	support
False	0.36	0.42	0.38	12	
True	0.22	0.18	0.20	11	
micro avg	0.30	0.30	0.30	23	
macro avg	0.29	0.30	0.29	23	
weighted avg	0.29	0.30	0.30	23	

Out [36]:

