Merit America Google Data Analytics Certificate Capstone Project

Case Study: 2

Bellabeat Analysis

Author:Braxton Greer

Date: 11/06/2023

Email: braxtonkgreer@gmail.com

GitHub

Linkedin

Ask

This is the Capstone Project for the Google Data Analytics Certificate through Merit America.

The task given was to complete a case study as if I were a Marketing Analyst for the company,

BellaBeat, a tech manufacturer of health products focused for women.

The Company

The company, BellaBeat, sells and manufactures health-focused products aimed at a female

audience. These products collect data on activities, stress, sleep, and reproductive health,

allowing BellaBeat to give women power with knowledge about their health.

Stakeholders

Urska Srsen: Co-Founder and Chief Creative Officer

Sando Mur: Co-Founder and Mathematician

Question

What are some trends in smart device usage?

How could these trends apply to BellaBeat's Customers?

How could these trends influence Bellabeat's marketing?

<u>Deliverables</u>

- A clear summary
- A description of all data sources
- Documentation of any cleaning or manipulation of data
- A summary of the analysis
- Supporting visualizations
- Recommendations based on analysis

Prepare

Data Source

FitBit Fitness Tracker Data

- 18 Datasets were generated by to respondents to a survey via Amazon Mechanical Turk between 04/12/2013-05/12/2016
- 33 eligible FitBit Users consented to the submission of the tracker data

Limitations

The data collected used 30 users during a period of a month, in the year 2016. The data is outdated, and the sample size is considerably small. There were no descriptors or information on the participants besides the data collected from the FitBit device leaving the possibility for an

outside source from the targeted demographic. However, for the project at hand which is showcasing my ability to analyze this data will work.

Process

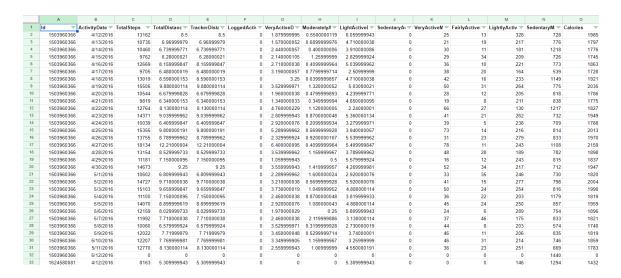
Clean data in Excel

I chose to work with the following datasets in an Excel Workbook:

- dailyActivity merged
- sleepDay merged

My decision to work with these data sets out of the 18 possible, was because most of the data could be found in the "dailyActivity merged" dataset and/or not relevant.

Cleaning Steps



I went through each data set and utilizing filters removed any duplicate information. I also changed all of the date formatting from mm/dd/yyyy hr:min:sec to just mm/dd/yyyy.

Analyze

All datasets were uploaded to BigQuery under the project name "bellabeats-casestudy-capstone".

To start I wanted to divide users into subgroups for how often the tracker was worn within the time period.

• Active user: 21-31 days

• Moderate user:11-20 days

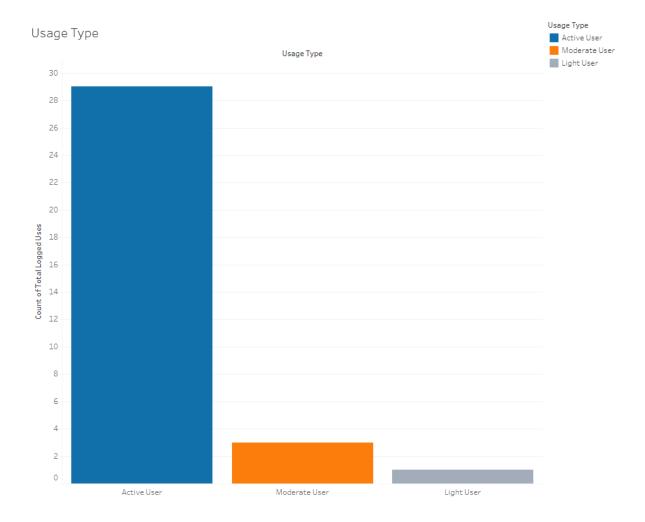
• Light users:0-10 days

```
SELECT Id, count(Id) AS Total_Logged_Uses,

CASE

When count (Id) BETWEEN 21 And 31 Then 'Active User'
When count (Id) Between 11 and 20 then 'Moderate User'
When count (Id) Between 0 and 10 Then 'Light User'
End as Usage_Type

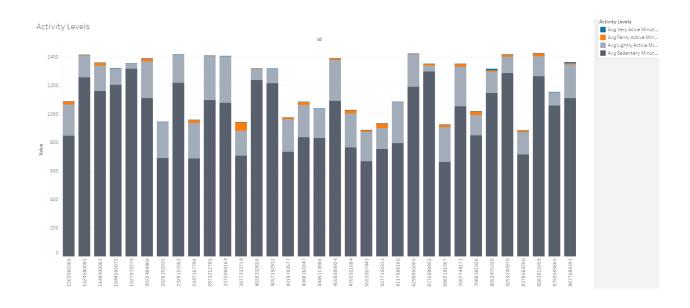
FROM bellabeats-casestudy-capstone.fitbit.DailyActivity
group by Id
order by Total_Logged_Uses desc;
```



Next was to look at the minimum, maximum, and average of total steps, total distance, calories, and activity levels grouped by ID.

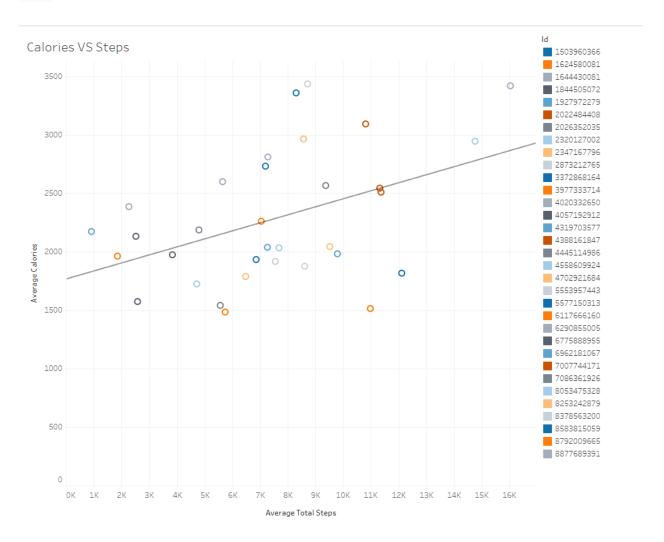
```
1
    SELECT
2
      Id.
3
      Min(TotalSteps) As Min_Total_Steps,
4
      Max(TotalSteps) As Max_Total_Steps.
 5
      Avg (TotalSteps) As Avg_Total_Steps,
 б
      Min (TotalDistance) As Min_Total_Distance,
 7
      Max (TotalDistance) As Min_Total_Distance,
 8
      Avg (TotalDistance) As Avg_Total_Distance,
9
      Min (Calories) As Min_Calories,
      Max (Calories) as Max_Calories,
10
11
      Avg (Calories) as Avg_Calories,
12
      Min(VeryActiveMinutes) As Min_Very_Avtive_Minutes,
13
      Max (VeryActiveMinutes) as Max_Very_Active_Minutes,
14
      Avg (VeryActiveDistance) as Avg_Very_Acive_Minutes,
15
      Min (FairlyActiveMinutes) as Min_Fairly_Active_Minutes,
16
      Max (FairlyActiveMinutes) as Max_Fairly_Active_Minutes,
17
      Avg (FairlyActiveMinutes) as Avg_Fairly_Active_Minutes,
      Min (LightlyActiveMinutes) as Min_Lightly_Active_Minutes,
18
19
      Max (LightlyActiveMinutes) as Max_Lightly_Active_Minutes,
20
      Avg (LightlyActiveMinutes) as Avg_Lightly_Active_Minutes,
21
      Min (SedentaryMinutes) as Min_Sedentary_Minutes,
22
      Max (SedentaryMinutes) as Max_Sedentary_Minutes,
23
      Avg (SedentaryMinutes) as Avg_Sedentary_Minutes
   FROM `bellabeats-casestudy-capstone.fitbit.DailyActivity`
24
    Group BY Id;
25
```

And to use the average of the minutes to narrow down the results.



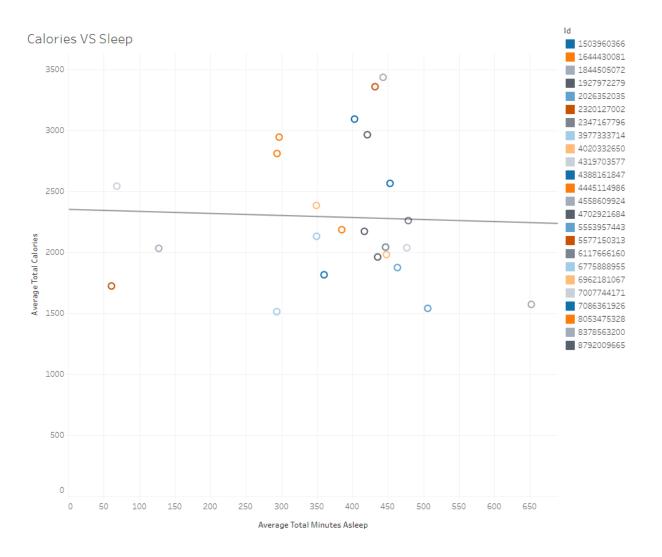
This showed that most users logged a sedentary activity level a majority of the time.

The next set of data I wanted to look at was to see if there was a correlation between the number of calories burned by the average amount of steps taken.



There was a clear correlation between more steps taken and more calories burned.

Lastly, I wanted to check on the correlation between the calories burned by the average minutes slept.



This data did not show any noteworthy correlation, if any at all.

Share

The link below is for my Tableau Project

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/braxton.greer/viz/BellaBeatsCapstone 17010604960810/

Dashboard1

Act

Trends

- Users spent most of their time in the sedentary category.
- A majority of the users were active users, followed by moderate users.
- The more steps taken equated to more calories burned.

Recommendations

- Incentives for achieving movement goals such as badges to show off to the community and/or see accomplishments. Points can also be acquired and used for redeeming rewards.
- Incentives for consistently using devices such as daily awards and days' work streaks which allows the user to see their achievements.