First of all, we divide all the users into two groups: adapted and not-adapted users by using the following code:

```
def cal_days_diff(df):
    df['diff_in_days'] = df['login_date'].diff().dt.days.fillna(0)
    if (df['diff_in_days'].iloc[1:].rolling(2).sum() < 7).any():
        return df
user_sum = user_eng.groupby('user_id').apply(cal_days_diff)
uid = user_sum['user_id'].unique()
adapted_user = user[user['object_id'].isin(uid)].reset_index(drop = True)
not_adapted_user = user[~user['object_id'].isin(uid)].reset_index(drop = True)
```

Next, we started exploring the difference between two groups. For example, we computed the fraction of creation source for both the groups.

	creation_source
ORG_INVITE	0.345194
GUEST_INVITE	0.224719
SIGNUP	0.182896
SIGNUP_GOOGLE_AUTH	0.144819
PERSONAL_PROJECTS	0.102372

	creation_source
ORG_INVITE	0.355934
PERSONAL_PROJECTS	0.187248
GUEST_INVITE	0.173399
SIGNUP	0.172533
SIGNUP_GOOGLE_AUTH	0.110887

We found there is no significant difference between the creation source for both the groups. Similarly, we also explored the fraction of people who opted for the mailing list in both groups.

```
adapted_user['opted_in_to_mailing_list'].sum()/adapted_user.shape[0]
not_adapted_user['opted_in_to_mailing_list'].sum()/not_adapted_user.shape[0]
```

In both groups ~25% of people opted for the mailing list- so there is no stark difference between the groups considering the mailing list option.

Finally, we checked if the two groups belong to different organisations and found that the fraction of not adapted groups belonging to organisations is higher than the adapted group.