# Bella Beat

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### Libraries used

So the libraries I've used for my case study are tidyverse, lubridate and ggplot

```
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.5
                   v purrr
                              0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.4 v dplyr 1.0.7
## v tidyr 1.1.3 v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr
          2.0.1
                   v forcats 0.5.1
## -- Conflicts ------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                   masks stats::lag()
library(lubridate)
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
      date, intersect, setdiff, union
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(tibble)
options(scipen = 100)
```

#### **Dataframes**

The data frames used to make the analysis has information about dailyActivites, sleepDay merged and weightLogInfo\_merged.

```
setwd("D:/Data Analysis/Case Study - bellaBeat/Fitabase Data 4.12.16-5.12.16")
df1 <- read_csv("dailyActivity_merged.csv")</pre>
```

```
## Rows: 940 Columns: 15
```

```
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): ActivityDate
## dbl (14): Id, TotalSteps, TotalDistance, TrackerDistance, LoggedActivitiesDi...
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
df2 <- read_csv("sleepDay_merged.csv")</pre>
## Rows: 413 Columns: 6
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): SleepDay
## dbl (5): Id, TotalSleepRecords, TotalMinutesAsleep, TotalTimeInBed, TotalHou...
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
df3 <- read.csv("weightLogInfo_merged.csv")</pre>
```

#### Some Basic Info about the data frame 1

```
colnames(df1)
```

```
"ActivityDate"
##
   [1] "Id"
## [3] "TotalSteps"
                                   "TotalDistance"
## [5] "TrackerDistance"
                                   "LoggedActivitiesDistance"
  [7] "VeryActiveDistance"
                                   "ModeratelyActiveDistance"
## [9] "LightActiveDistance"
                                   "SedentaryActiveDistance"
## [11] "VeryActiveMinutes"
                                   "FairlyActiveMinutes"
## [13] "LightlyActiveMinutes"
                                   "SedentaryMinutes"
## [15] "Calories"
```

#### head(df1) %>% select(Id, ActivityDate, Calories)

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##
             Id ActivityDate Calories
##
          <dbl> <chr>
                                 <dbl>
## 1 1503960366 4/12/2016
                                  1985
## 2 1503960366 4/13/2016
                                  1797
## 3 1503960366 4/14/2016
                                  1776
## 4 1503960366 4/15/2016
                                  1745
## 5 1503960366 4/16/2016
                                  1863
## 6 1503960366 4/17/2016
                                  1728
```

### Some Basic Info about the data frame 2

```
colnames(df2)
```

```
head(df2) %>% select(Id, SleepDay, TotalHoursAsleep)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##
             Id SleepDay
                                      TotalHoursAsleep
          <dbl> <chr>
                                                  <dbl>
## 1 1503960366 04-12-2016 00:00
                                                   5.45
## 2 1503960366 4/13/2016 12:00:00 AM
                                                   6.4
## 3 1503960366 4/15/2016 12:00:00 AM
                                                   6.87
## 4 1503960366 4/16/2016 12:00:00 AM
                                                  5.67
## 5 1503960366 4/17/2016 12:00:00 AM
                                                 11.7
## 6 1503960366 4/19/2016 12:00:00 AM
                                                   5.07
```

#### Some Basic Info about the data frame 3

```
colnames(df3)
```

```
## [1] "Id" "Date" "WeightKg" "WeightPounds"
## [5] "Fat" "BMI" "IsManualReport" "LogId"
```

```
head(df3) %>% select(Id, Date,WeightKg)
```

```
## Id Date WeightKg
## 1 1503960366 5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM 52.6
## 2 1503960366 5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM 52.6
## 3 1927972279 4/13/2016 1:08:52 AM 133.5
## 4 2873212765 4/21/2016 11:59:59 PM 56.7
## 5 2873212765 5/12/2016 11:59:59 PM 57.3
## 6 4319703577 4/17/2016 11:59:59 PM 72.4
```

### Now renaming some column names

```
df1 <- plyr :: rename(df1, c("ActivityDate" = "Date"))
df2 <- plyr :: rename(df2, c("SleepDay" = "Date"))</pre>
```

### **Drop Unecessary Columns**

```
df1 <- select(df1, Id, Date, Calories)
df2 <- select(df2, Id, Date, TotalHoursAsleep)
df3 <- select(df3, Id, Date, WeightKg)
colnames(df1)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "Id" "Date" "Calories"

colnames(df2)

## [1] "Id" "Date" "TotalHoursAsleep"

colnames(df3)

## [1] "Id" "Date" "WeightKg"
```

### Check for number of rows and unique data

```
n_distinct(df1$Id)

## [1] 33

n_distinct(df2$Id)

## [1] 24

n_distinct(df3$Id)

## [1] 8
```

## Now merging the dataset will help to elimate the extra data

```
df4 <- merge(df2, df1, by = "Id")
df5 <- merge(df4, df3, by = "Id")
head(df5)</pre>
```

```
Date.x TotalHoursAsleep
                                                      Date.y Calories
## 1 1503960366 05-01-2016 00:00
                                          6.150000 4/24/2016
                                                                 1788
## 2 1503960366 05-01-2016 00:00
                                          6.150000 4/24/2016
                                                                 1788
## 3 1503960366 05-02-2016 00:00
                                         4.616667 4/24/2016
                                                                 1788
                                         4.616667 4/24/2016
## 4 1503960366 05-02-2016 00:00
                                                                 1788
## 5 1503960366 05-01-2016 00:00
                                          6.150000 4/21/2016
                                                                 1775
## 6 1503960366 05-01-2016 00:00
                                          6.150000 4/21/2016
                                                                 1775
##
                     Date WeightKg
## 1 5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM
                              52.6
## 2 5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM
                              52.6
## 3 5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM
                              52.6
## 4 5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM
                              52.6
## 5 5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM
                              52.6
## 6 5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM
                              52.6
```

### Some conversions into categories

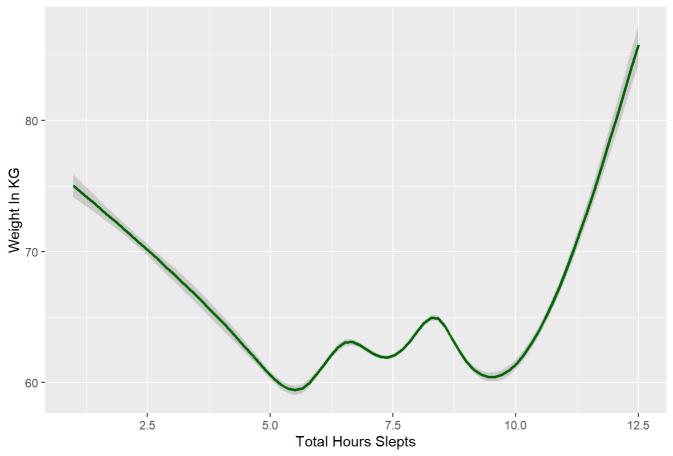
```
df5 <- df5 %>%
  mutate(sleepCategories = case_when(
    TotalHoursAsleep >6 & TotalHoursAsleep <= 8 ~ "6h-8h",
    TotalHoursAsleep > 8 ~ "> 8h",
    TRUE ~ "< 6h"
))</pre>
```

### Some Data Visualizations

 $\label{eq:ggplot} $$ ggplot(data = df5) + geom\_smooth(mapping = aes(x = TotalHoursAsleep, y = WeightKg), color = 'darkgreen') + labs(title = "Comparision of Total Hours Slept VS Weight In Kg", x = "Total Hours Slepts", y = "Weight In KG")$ 

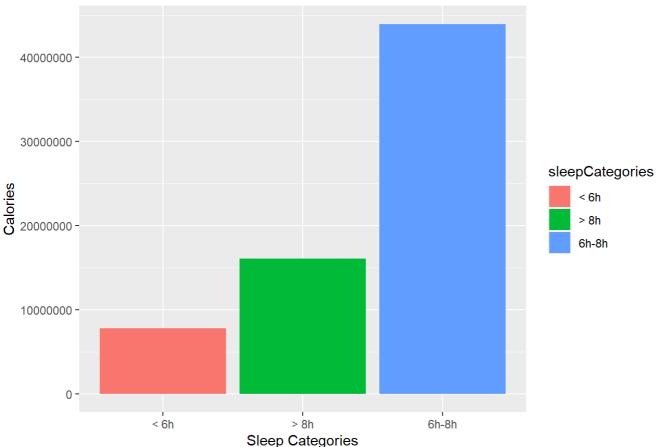
```
## geom_smooth() using method = 'gam' and formula 'y ~ s(x, bs = "cs")'
```

#### Comparision of Total Hours Slept VS Weight In Kg



 $ggplot(data = df5) + geom\_col(mapping = aes(x = sleepCategories, y = Calories, fill = sleepCategories)) + labs(title = "Different Categories of Sleeping Time v Calories in KG", x = "Sleep Categories", y = "Calories")$ 

#### Different Categories of Sleeping Time v Calories in KG



### Summary

- 1. There are two graphs showing relationships of Total Hours Slept v Weight In KG and Sleep categories v Calories burnt.
- 2. The first one shows that the person who sleeps between 6 8hrs is healthier when compared to person who sleeps less than 6 hrs and more than 8hrs
- 3. The second one shows that the person who sleeps between between 6 8hrs lose burns more calories when compared to person who sleeps less than 6 hrs and more than 8hrs.

### Recommendations

- 1. So there's a clear relationship between weight and sleep and calories and sleep, so the app should focus more on giving tips and motivate it's users that why a healthy sleep is required for human body.
- 2. The app should also feature functions to track sleeping activities like when is the best time to sleep, provide exclusive alarm features to wake up early.