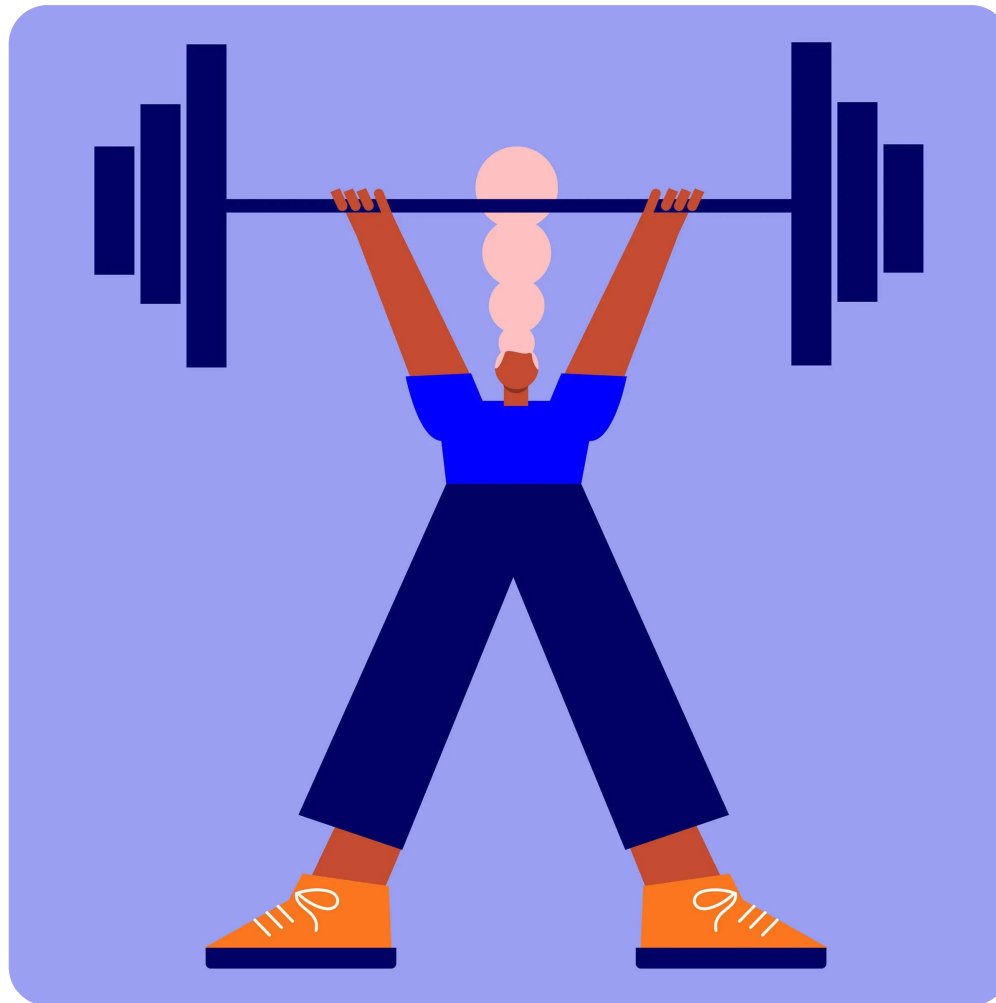


Fitness Club



This notebook looks into using various Python-based machine learning and data science libraries in an attempt to build a machine learning model capable of predicting a member will not attend the class, they can make another space available..

We're going to take the following approach:

1. Problem definition
2. Data
3. Evaluation
4. Features
5. Modeling
6. Experimentation

1. Problem Definition

In a statement,

Given Many features of popular brands' phones, including price, ram, storage etc. Can we predict the price for the phones ?

2. Data

GoalZone is a fitness club chain in Canada. GoalZone offers a range of fitness classes in two capacities - 25 and 15. Some classes are always fully booked. Fully booked classes often have a low attendance rate. GoalZone wants to increase the number of spaces available for classes. They want to do this by predicting whether the member will attend the class or not.

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ddosad/datacamp-data-science-associate-certification>
(<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ddosad/datacamp-data-science-associate-certification>)

3. Evaluation

If we can predict a member will not attend the class, they can make another space available.

4. Features

Preparing Tools

We're going to use pandas, matplotlib and numpy for data analysis and manipulations

```
In [1]: # Import Tools

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

```
In [2]: df_fitnes = pd.read_csv("fitness_class_2212.csv")
df_fitnes
```

	booking_id	months_as_member	weight	days_before	day_of_week	time	category	attended
0	1	17	79.56	8	Wed	PM	Strength	0
1	2	10	79.01	2	Mon	AM	HIIT	0
2	3	16	74.53	14	Sun	AM	Strength	0
3	4	5	86.12	10	Fri	AM	Cycling	0
4	5	15	69.29	8	Thu	AM	HIIT	0
...
1495	1496	21	79.51	10	Fri	AM	HIIT	0
1496	1497	29	89.55	2	Mon	AM	Strength	0
1497	1498	9	87.38	4	Tue	AM	HIIT	0
1498	1499	34	68.64	14	Sun	AM	Aqua	0
1499	1500	20	94.39	8	Thu	AM	Cycling	1

1500 rows × 8 columns

Data Understanding

```
In [3]: df_fitnes.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1500 entries, 0 to 1499
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   booking_id            1500 non-null   int64  
1   months_as_member      1500 non-null   int64  
2   weight                1480 non-null   float64
3   days_before           1500 non-null   object  
4   day_of_week           1500 non-null   object  
5   time                  1500 non-null   object  
6   category              1500 non-null   object  
7   attended              1500 non-null   int64  
dtypes: float64(1), int64(3), object(4)
memory usage: 93.9+ KB
```

```
In [4]: for col in df_fitnes.columns:
        print(col, '-->', len(col), '-->', df_fitnes[col].unique())

booking_id --> 10 --> [ 1  2  3 ... 1498 1499 1500]
months_as_member --> 16 --> [ 17 10 16  5 15  7 11  9 23 13  8 22  6 33 24 14  2 12
 26 28 27  1  3 21 18 19 53 20 34 25 32 73 55  4 35 54
 76 62 42 105 90 29 60 30 107 52 37 38 48 51 40 89 57 36
 44 39 41 47 58 66 45 43 61 50 65 31 97 59 93 148 111 69]
weight --> 6 --> [79.56 79.01 74.53 ... 87.38 68.64 94.39]
days_before --> 11 --> ['8' '2' '14' '10' '6' '4' '9' '12' '5' '3' '7' '13' '12 days' '20' '1'
'15' '6 days' '11' '13 days' '3 days' '16' '1 days' '7 days' '8 days'
'10 days' '14 days' '17' '5 days' '2 days' '4 days' '29']
day_of_week --> 11 --> ['Wed' 'Mon' 'Sun' 'Fri' 'Thu' 'Wednesday' 'Fri.' 'Tue' 'Sat' 'Monday']
time --> 4 --> ['PM' 'AM']
category --> 8 --> ['Strength' 'HIIT' 'Cycling' 'Yoga' '-' 'Aqua']
attended --> 8 --> [0 1]
```

There are some data that we need to correction in this dataset, like in columns days_before , day_of_week , and category

```
In [5]: df_fitnes['days_before'] = df_fitnes['days_before'].str.replace(' days', '').astype(int)
```

```
In [6]: df_fitnes['days_before'].unique()
```

```
array([ 8,  2, 14, 10,  6,  4,  9, 12,  5,  3,  7, 13, 20,  1, 15, 11, 16,
        17, 29])
```

```

In [7]: df_fitnes['day_of_week'] = df_fitnes['day_of_week'].str[:3]
        day_mapping={
            'Mon':1,
            'Tue':2,
            'Wed':3,
            'Thu':4,
            'Fri':5,
            'Sat':6,
            'Sun':7,
        }

        df_fitnes['day_of_week'] = df_fitnes['day_of_week'].map(day_mapping)

```

```

In [8]: for col in df_fitnes.columns:
        print(col, '-->', len(col), '-->', df_fitnes[col].unique())

booking_id --> 10 --> [ 1  2  3 ... 1498 1499 1500]
months_as_member --> 16 --> [ 17  10  16  5  15  7  11  9  23  13  8  22  6  33  24  14  2  12
 26  28  27  1  3  21  18  19  53  20  34  25  32  73  55  4  35  54
 76  62  42 105  90  29  60  30 107  52  37  38  48  51  40  89  57  36
 44  39  41  47  58  66  45  43  61  50  65  31  97  59  93 148 111  69]
weight --> 6 --> [79.56 79.01 74.53 ... 87.38 68.64 94.39]
days_before --> 11 --> [ 8  2 14 10  6  4  9 12  5  3  7 13 20  1 15 11 16 17 29]
day_of_week --> 11 --> [3 1 7 5 4 2 6]
time --> 4 --> ['PM' 'AM']
category --> 8 --> ['Strength' 'HIIT' 'Cycling' 'Yoga' '-' 'Aqua']
attended --> 8 --> [0 1]

```

```
In [9]: df_fitnes['category'] = df_fitnes['category'].replace('-', 'Unknown')
df_fitnes['category'].unique()

array(['Strength', 'HIIT', 'Cycling', 'Yoga', 'Unknown', 'Aqua'],
      dtype=object)
```

```
In [10]: df_fitnes.describe()
```

	booking_id	months_as_member	weight	days_before	day_of_week	attended
count	1500.000000	1500.000000	1480.000000	1500.000000	1500.000000	1500.000000
mean	750.500000	15.628667	82.610378	8.346667	4.105333	0.302667
std	433.157015	12.926543	12.765859	4.077938	1.994214	0.459565
min	1.000000	1.000000	55.410000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000
25%	375.750000	8.000000	73.490000	4.000000	2.000000	0.000000
50%	750.500000	12.000000	80.760000	9.000000	4.000000	0.000000
75%	1125.250000	19.000000	89.520000	12.000000	6.000000	1.000000
max	1500.000000	148.000000	170.520000	29.000000	7.000000	1.000000

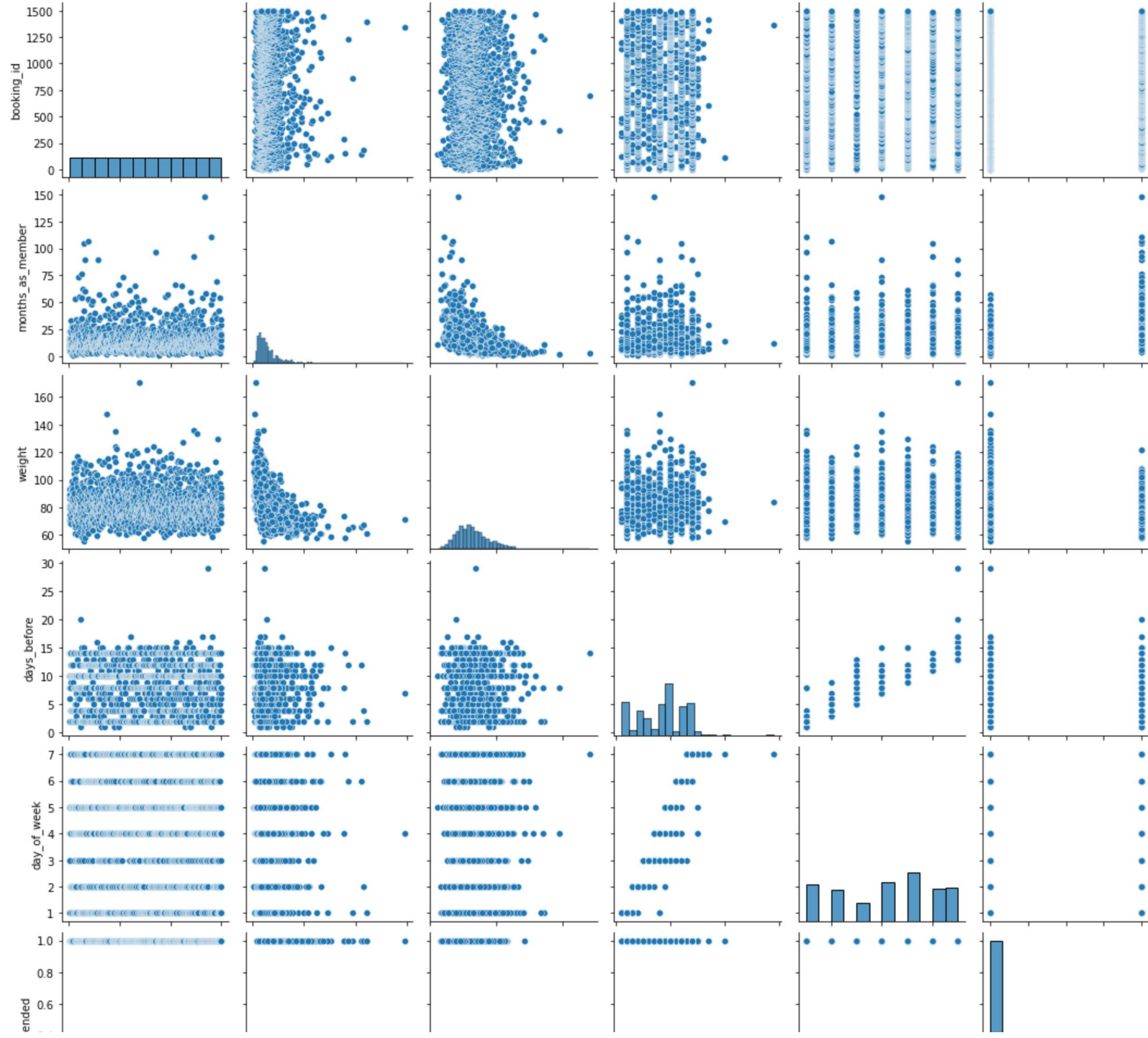
```
In [11]: df_fitnes.describe(include=['object'])
```

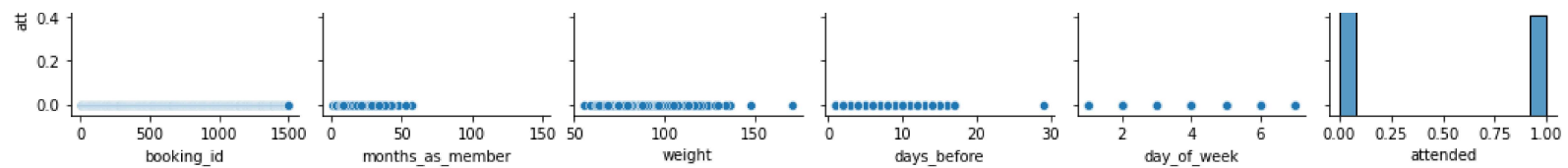
	time	category
count	1500	1500
unique	2	6
top	AM	HIIT
freq	1141	667


```
In [12]: plt.figure(figsize=(14,14))  
sns.pairplot(df_fitnes)  
plt.show()
```

<Figure size 1008x1008 with 0 Axes>





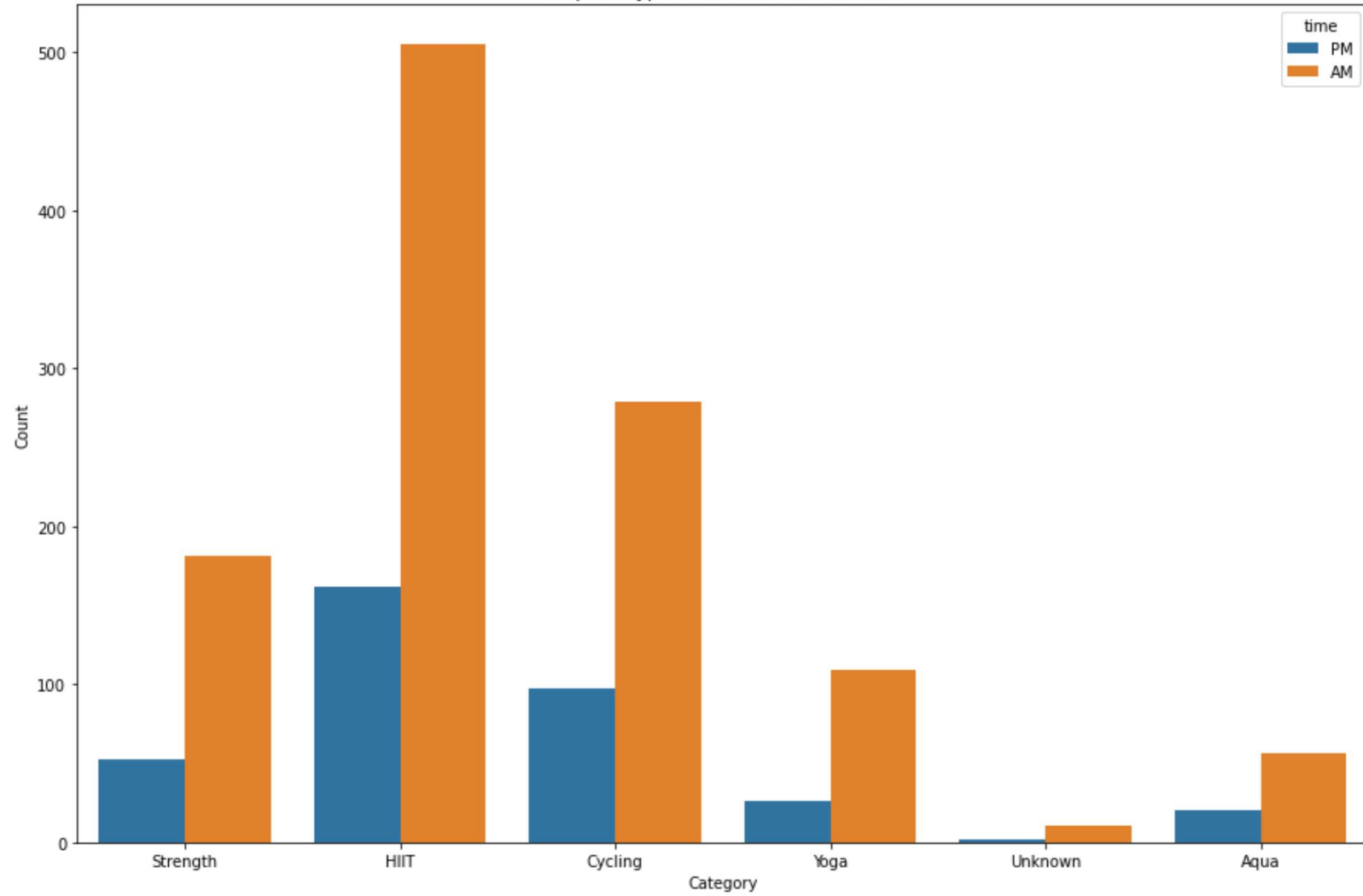


```
In [13]: df_fitnes['weight'].isnull().sum()
```

20

```
In [14]: # Data Visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
sns.countplot(df_fitnes, x='category', hue='time')
plt.xlabel('Category')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Frequent type of GYM activites vs Time')
plt.show();
```

Frequent type of GYM activites vs Time

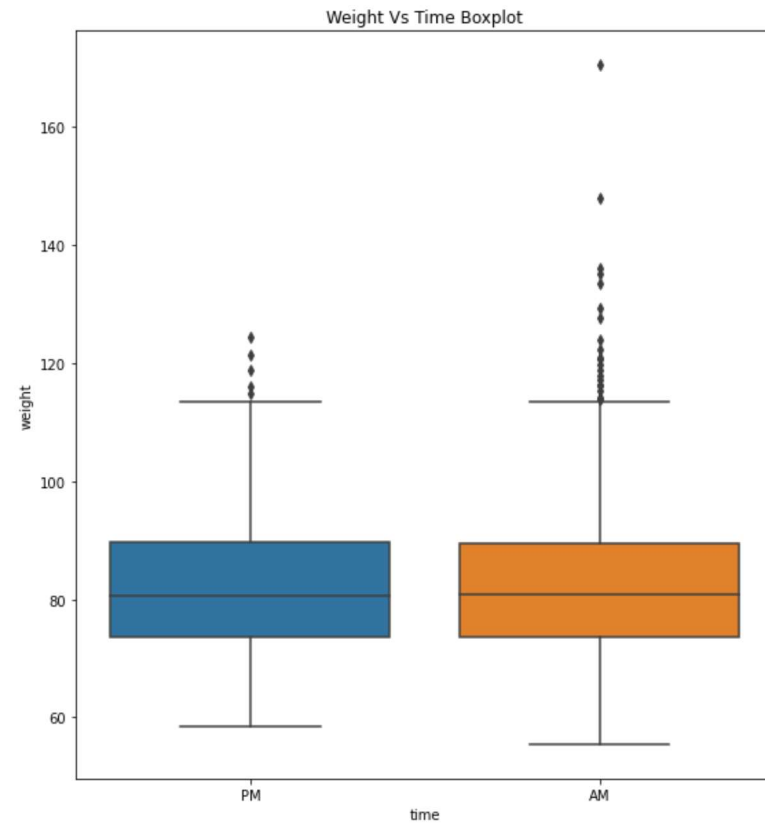
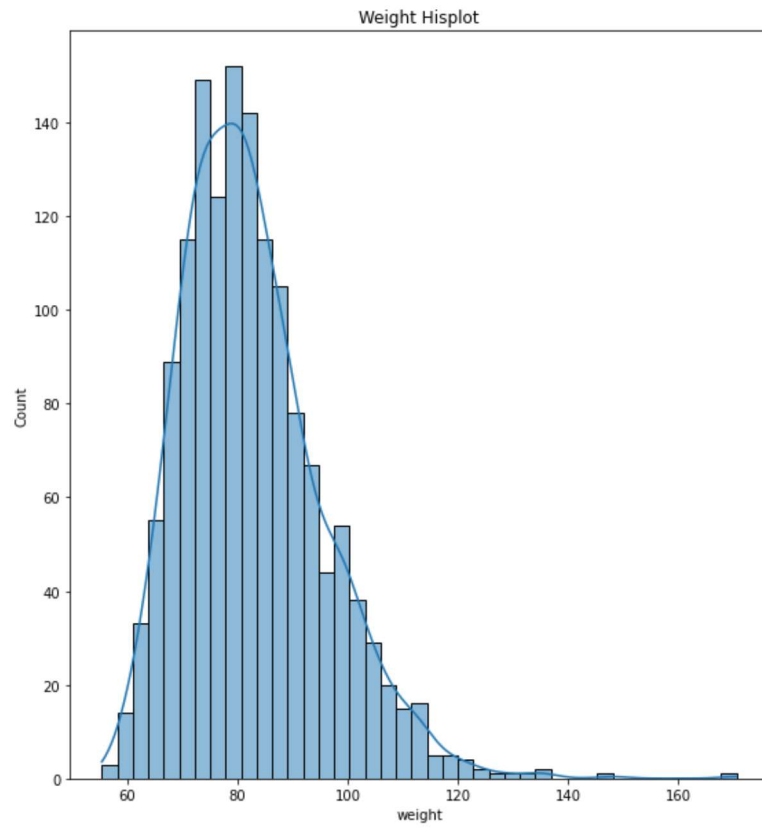


```
In [15]: # Histogram plot
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))

plt.subplot(121)
plt.title('Weight Hisplot')
sns.histplot(df_fitnes['weight'], kde='True')

plt.subplot(122)
plt.title('Weight Vs Time Boxplot')
sns.boxplot(df_fitnes, x='time', y='weight', orient='v')

plt.show();
```




```
In [16]: col_hist = ['months_as_member', 'weight', 'days_before', 'day_of_week']

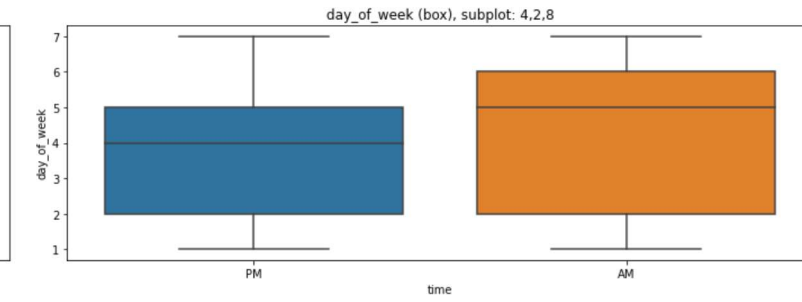
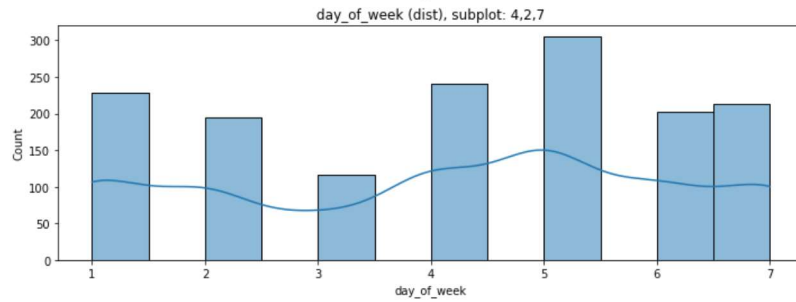
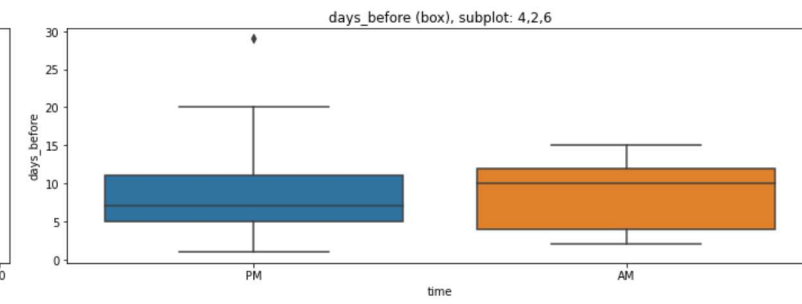
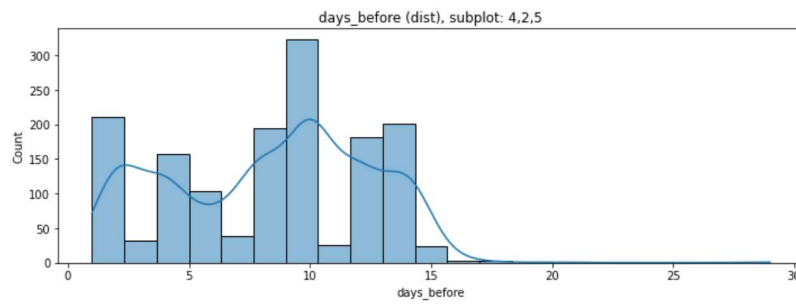
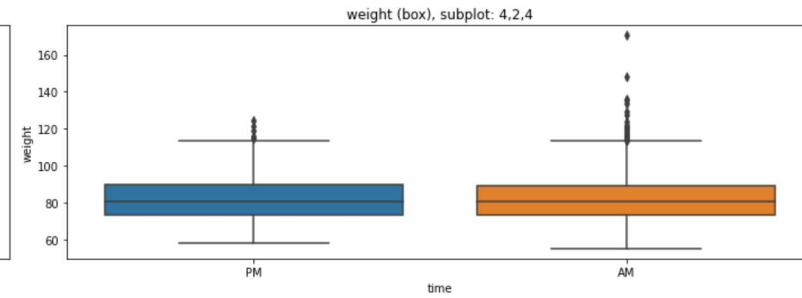
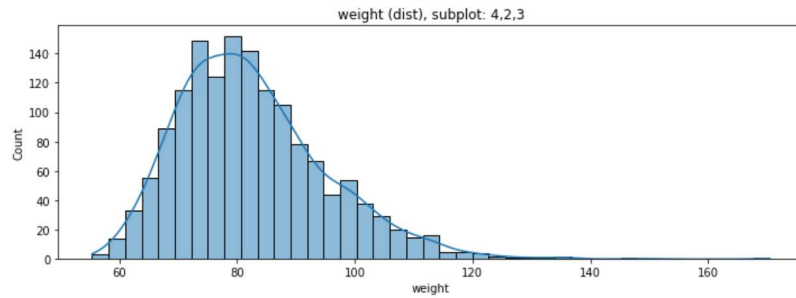
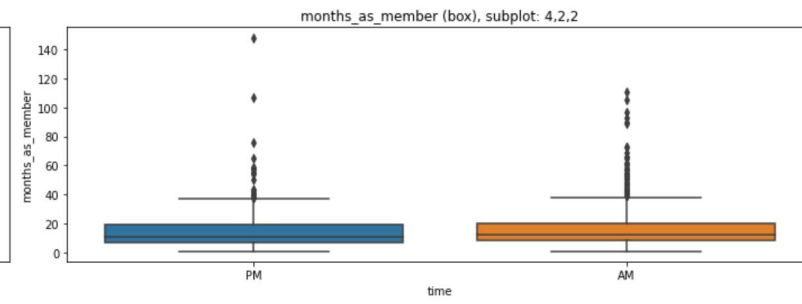
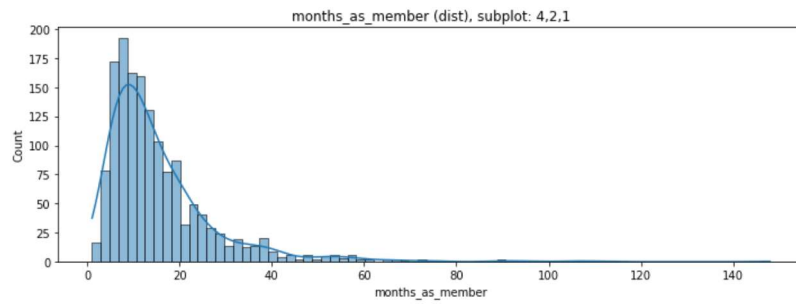
row = len(col_hist)
col = 2
counter = 1

plt.figure(figsize=(20,15))

for i in col_hist:
    plt.subplot(row, col, counter)
    plt.title('{} (dist), subplot: {}, {}, {}'.format(i, row, col, counter))
    sns.histplot(df_fitnes[i], kde='True')
    counter = counter + 1

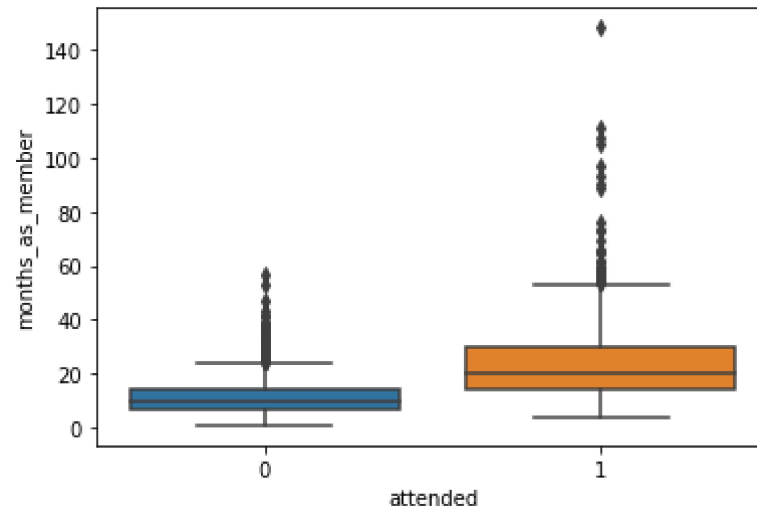
    plt.subplot(row, col, counter)
    plt.title('{} (box), subplot: {}, {}, {}'.format(i, row, col, counter))
    sns.boxplot(df_fitnes, x='time', y=i, orient='v')
    counter = counter + 1

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [17]: sns.boxplot(data=df_fitnes, x='attended', y='months_as_member', orient='v')
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='attended', ylabel='months_as_member'>
```



```
In [ ]:
```