“There are a huge number of wearable activity trackers on the market, but few of those are directed specifically at women, an issue Bellabeat aims to fix with the Leaf. The Leaf is an activity tracker that looks more like a stylish piece of jewelry than a standard tracker from a company like Jawbone, Nike, or Fitbit, disguising itself as a "leaf" accessory able to be worn on the wrist, collar, or neck.

Like many activity trackers on the market, the Leaf tracks steps taken and sleep quality, but when paired with the app using Bluetooth, it also tracks menstruation and ovulation and it offers guided breathing exercises to reduce stress when worn around the neck, setting it apart from other fitness offerings.”

-[Bellabeat Leaf Activity Tracker Review - MacRumors](https://www.macrumors.com/review/bellabeat-leaf-activity-tracker/)

1. **Introduction and Company Profile**

1.1 Hello, my name is Kevin, and for the purposes of this case study I’m a Junior Data Analyst in the marketing department for Bellabeat. Our company is a high-tech manufacturer of health-focused products for women that was founded in 2013 by Urska Srsen and Sando Mur.

1. **Summary of the Business Task and Stakeholders**
   1. **The Business Task**

The task that has been asked of me by Urska Srsen is to analyze smart device usage data from a competitor to gain insight into how consumers use non-Bellabeat smart devices and how those insights could be applied to the Bellabeat Leaf wearable health tracker.

Specifically, the questions being asked are:

1. What are some trends in smart device usage?
2. How could these trends be applied to Bellabeat customers?
3. How could these trends help influence the Bellabeat marketing strategy?

**2.2 Key Stakeholders:**

* Urška Sršen: Bellabeat’s cofounder and Chief Creative Officer
* Sando Mur: Mathematician and Bellabeat’s cofounder; key member of the Bellabeat executive team
* Bellabeat marketing analytics team

1. **Examining the Data Profile**

**3.1 Data availability and License**

The dataset made available for this study can be accessed [here](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/arashnic/fitbit/download?datasetVersionNumber=1) under this [license](https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) and appears to be comprised of mainly quantitative, structured data in 18 tables with varying degrees of granularity regarding the period length that is under examination.

**3.2 Overview Description of The Dataset**

The available tables have data covering many aspects of health and activity. Areas of focus consist of activity levels and duration including step counting, distance tracking, and calorie usage. Also, there is data regarding heartrates, sleep tracking, and weight logging.

The table that is the most readily usable in its raw form for the purposes of this project is the dailyActivity table. There are subsequent tables that contain identical data that were possibly extracted from the columns of the dailyActivity table to generate more individually subject-focused tables. All the data that is contained in the dailyCalories, dailyIntensities, and dailySteps tables is repeated from/to the dailyActivites table.

**3.3 Limitations of The Dataset**

One of the features of the Bellabeat Leaf is that it has guided breathing exercises to control stress levels. After examining the provided dataset there is nothing in the data that can be used to analyze user stress.

The LEAF doesn’t currently appear to make weight tracking a priority for the user experience. With that in mind, as well as viewing how sparse the data in the table is, analyzation of the weightLogInfo table is of limited value unless Bellabeat plans on adding a weight-focused feature at a later date. However, given the sparsity of the provided weightLogInfo table it would be wise to collect or acquire a more comprehensive dataset that provides a higher level of data value on that topic.

The study period in the dataset is only one month. A longer timeframe would be beneficial to see if user’s trends and activity consistency hold up over time or show any signs of cyclicality that could be explained by changes such as seasonality or maintaining activity interest levels. Additionally, the overall data pool is not very large with a sample size of roughly 30 users for most tables.

Another issue is that we don’t have any information on the profiles of the individual users being tracked. Since Fitbit products and marketing strategies appear to be gender-neutral, it would be safest to assume that the Fitbit user pool is comprised of mixed genders which is potentially antithetical to the Bellabeat mission of providing health tracking devices specifically for women. Although, if there exist any trends that are more specific to female users, those insights cannot be highlighted by this data. Therefore, the analyzation of the activity trends of the Fitbit users will be of a more general manner, and a forward assumption was made of the data being genderless.

Keeping the gender assumption of the dataset in mind, one of the features of the LEAF is that it helps with tracking user menstruation and ovulation. There is nothing in the provided dataset that can be used to mimic or validate the function of that feature in even a rudimentary sense.

An additional issue to consider with the user profiles is that there is no assumption for age or level of physical conditioning. It may or may not be safe to assume that a condition of inclusion in the user test pool is that all users are of at least legal age. Also, without some metric regarding individual user level of physical conditioning, some potential desirable insights would lack context and therefore be of little or no value to this study. For example, someone who is young and has a physical condition capable of running a marathon would have a different activity intensity reaction level to walking up a flight of stairs than an elderly obese man that maintains a predominantly sedentary lifestyle. With that in mind, there is no clear definition for how the intensity values were calculated throughout the various timeframes. Additionally, the METs figures in the minute-related timeframe do not appear to corroborate the corresponding intensity values.

According to the [database dictionary](https://www.fitabase.com/media/1546/fitabasedatadictionary.pdf) provided by Fitabase:

Intensity

Description: Time spent in one of four intensity categories.

Note: The cut points for intensity classifications and METs are not determined by Fitabase, but by proprietary algorithms from Fitbit.

The minute-related Intensity values are either “0” or “1” regardless of the METs value, giving only two intensity-level classification possibilities.

Given that information, it was determined that the Intensity or METs data will not be useful for the purposes of this study.

1. **Cleaning and Manipulation of Data**

**4.1 Overview of the Cleaning Process**

The tool used during the cleaning process and data manipulation for analysis was Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio utilizing the SQL database language.

Knowing that there was a complete backup of the original dataset, and that the data was not directly related to a Bellabeat-specific product, a bit of a heavy-handed approach was taken to the cleaning process. There were several columns in various tables, as well as entire tables, that contained values that did not yield productive results for the purposes of this case study or contained redundant data from other tables. These columns and tables were eliminated to simplify the dataset, as well as mitigate any potential “noise” that may have been apparent in the query results.

The following documentation of the cleaning and data wrangling process has been broken into sections for the applicable tables used for the results of this study that were either altered or created.

**4.2 dailyActivties Table**

The length of the study period for the dailyActivity table is 31 days and contains a total of 940 records pertaining to 33 distinct user Id’s.

The LoggedActivitiesDistance column was deleted from the dailyActivity table because the values were all either “0” or “NULL”. It was determined that the figures held little to no value because the database dictionary defined that column as being the total kilometers from logged activities. It does not make sense to have either a “0” or “NULL” value regarding recorded distance with corresponding entries logging positive values for steps.

The column headings in the dailyActivity table showed an inconsistent naming schema, and in response several of the column headings were changed to maintain naming consistency.

The column headings in the dailyActivity table were accessed and altered through the Table Properties in SQL Server.

* FairlyActiveMinutes was changed to ModeratelyActiveMinutes
* LightlyActiveMinutes was changed to LightActiveMinutes
* SedentaryMinutes was changed to SedentaryActiveMinutes

There were 8 rows in the dailyActivity table that were found to have values of “0” for all of the ActiveDistance columns, but daily step counts greater than “0”. This would have to be representative of a malfunction in the data collected or reported for those entries.

**4.3 hourlyActivity Table**

The length of the study period for the hourlyActivity table is 31 days and contains a total of 22,099 records pertaining to 33 distinct user Id’s.

This table was created to maintain consistency in the database schema by joining data from 3 tables with identical Id and datetime index records. Each table had a narrower scope, and it was determined that project efficiency could be gained by their integration.

* hourlyCalories
* hourlyIntensities
* hourlySteps

**4.4 sleepDay Table**

The length of the study period for the sleepDay table is 31 days and contains a total of 410 records pertaining to 24 distinct user Id’s.

Through the data cleaning process, 3 duplicates were found and subsequently removed by creating a new table and populating it with only distinct records. After the original table was deleted, the new table was renamed to match the original table.

**5. Analysis and Discussion**

The average American walks **3,000 to 4,000 steps a day**, or roughly 1.5 to 2 miles. It's a good idea to find out how many steps a day you walk now, as your own baseline. Then you can work up toward the goal of 10,000 steps by aiming to add 1,000 extra steps a day every two weeks.

https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/fitness/in-depth/10000-steps/art-20317391#:~:text=The%20average%20American%20walks%203%2C000,a%20day%20every%20two%20weeks.

**Overview of the Analysis Process**

How to determine how often the users are wearing their devices? Day vs sleep?

The initial question posed of “What are some trends in smart device usage?” led to an examination of the measurable features available from the Fitbit data and how they appear to be used by the members of the test pool. A series of metrics can be extrapolated from those features for the purposes of objective analyzation for marketing while keeping subjective metrics in mind for the customer experience and which available features might be most likely to have influence by leading to a potential change in activity or behavior by the individual user.

Generally, summary statistics were calculated using different options for each metric based on various available time frames.

**Average Steps per day and Duration of Time Being Active**

The most common methods by which the health community uses to categorize levels of fitness are usually based on the average number of steps taken over a specified time duration or the average amount of time that an individual spends at various activity levels.

The CDC and the NIH state that the average number of daily steps taken by a US citizen is 3000-4000, which is approximately equal to 1.5-2 miles.

A peer-reviewed [study](https://ijbnpa.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1479-5868-8-79) from 2011 published through [BMC](https://www.biomedcentral.com/about) cited that a correlation was observed between lower BMI levels and higher average daily step counts. Simply stated, people who have higher average step counts are generally healthier.

[Viz showing percentages in activity groups by STEPS]

[Viz showing percentages in activity groups by TIME]

<><><> I’m trying to figure out a way to show what percentage of the user group is achieving active time “goals” as recommended by the CDC and the NIH

Roughly 30 minutes per day of moderate activity

What are the most important metrics? CDC Recommendations?

AVG daily steps grouped by user type

AVG daily active minutes grouped by user type

Cdc reco is AVG 150mins/wk = 21.5mins/day

AVG daily steps

AVG daily active minutes

AVG daily calories burned

AVG daily sleep time

There are 1440 minutes in 1 day

**Correlations Between Metrics**

Steps vs sleep

Time active vs sleep

Time active vs steps

Calories vs steps

Calories vs time

**Top Recommendations based on Analysis**

Add goal tracking functionality option to the Bellbeat app, such as weight, or some other fitness related metric (couch to 5k?)

App could offer option of “morning briefing report” that showed the previous days stats to help with daily and long-term goal setting/tracking.

As previously stated in the analysis summary, weight logging doesn’t seem to be a high priority for the Fitbit users in the test pool. If this was a feature that Bellabeat would consider adding to in the future, it would be prudent to acquire additional data beyond what is provided by this study due to the anemic representation of the weightLogInfo table. However, the fact that the user test pool displayed such limited participation in this study could indicate that the feature is not something that the Bellabeat users would embrace. The ROI for the effort may not be worth the undertaking, but further study would be required to properly answer the question. If Bellabeat were potentially interested in the answer, a follow-up question with a more limited scope might be how users would respond to the weight logging feature if they were issued a reminder through the device app. Perhaps the participation numbers were so low because the other data is collected automatically and weight logging requires the user to remember and take action.

Create a new product as a connected smart scale so that users would be more likely to log their weight with a reminder prompt from the app.

OR partner with a company with an existing smart-enabled product that could be made compatible with the Bellbeat app.

The Bellbeat app could have active reminders based on activity tracking, such as alarms for consistent sleep habits, or notifications after either a set or customizable duration of recoded sedentary activity.

Launch education campaign about health-related topics, such as benefits of reaching daily step goals.

Push the message that Bellabeat products have 6-month battery life and don’t require daily charging.

Also, that they are elegant style and fashion statements that can be worn for almost any occasion.

Also, that Bellbeat products can potentially be worn more comfortably

Create a health/fitness leaderboard where users can connect with and encourage each other.

AVG of total dailyActivity by day of the week

AVG total distance in km per user overall

AVG total distance in km overall for test pool per day

AVG total distance in km per day of the week – Handled in the big AVG query

AVG total distance in km per day of the week per user

AVG Calorie burn per day of the week

AVG Calorie burn per day of the week per user

AVG Active distance by (corresponding) Active minutes (and the converse)

* The way that I wrote this query it eliminates any field that has a 0. It treats each 0 as an outlier. Comparing the results of including or eliminating the 0’s, the averages are affected by almost half if the 0’s are allowed to remain.

What day had the highest activity? Lowest?