

## ✓ Case Study: How Can a Wellness Technology Company Play It Smart?

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### Bellabeat Wellness Technology

Welcome to the Bellabeat data analysis case study! In this case study, you will perform many real-world tasks of a junior data analyst. You will imagine you are working for Bellabeat, a high-tech manufacturer of health-focused products for women, and meet different characters and team members. In order to answer the key business questions, you will follow the steps of the data analysis process: ask, prepare, process, analyze, share, and act. Along the way, the Case Study Roadmap tables — including guiding questions and key tasks — will help you stay on the right path.

#### Ask Problem:

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

The data isn't maximized in providing better business decisions for the company

Business Task: Focus on a Bellabeat product and analyze smart device usage data in order to gain insight into how people are already using their smart devices. Then, using this information, make a like high-level recommendations for how these trends can inform Bellabeat marketing strategy.

#### Guiding questions

- How should you organize your data to perform analysis on it?
- Has your data been properly formatted?
- What surprises did you discover in the data?
- What trends or relationships did you find in the data?
- How will these insights help answer your business questions?

#### Initial Thoughts:

The demographic and age may be a factor in predicting the people who are most likely to buy. Key Stakeholders: Urska Srsen, Sando Mur, Marketing Analytics Team

Possible data & metrics: usage, age distribution, smartphone devices


FitBit Fitness Tracker Data : <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/arashnic/fitbit>

Same Data Anayze with Python : <https://www.kaggle.com/code/mahmoudosama10/fitbit-fitness-tracker-analysis>


<https://www.kaggle.com/code/abhishekp297/google-data-analytics-case-study-2-python>

```
#Importing Necessary Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import datetime as dt
```

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

 Mounted at /content/drive

```
#reading the dataset
daily_activity = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/ColabNotebooks/Case_Study_2/dailyActivity_merged.csv')
daily_activity
```




	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	TotalDistance	TrackerDistance	LoggedAct
0	1503960366	4/12/2016	13162	8.500000	8.500000	
1	1503960366	4/13/2016	10735	6.970000	6.970000	
2	1503960366	4/14/2016	10460	6.740000	6.740000	
3	1503960366	4/15/2016	9762	6.280000	6.280000	
4	1503960366	4/16/2016	12669	8.160000	8.160000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
935	8877689391	5/8/2016	10686	8.110000	8.110000	
936	8877689391	5/9/2016	20226	18.250000	18.250000	
937	8877689391	5/10/2016	10733	8.150000	8.150000	
938	8877689391	5/11/2016	21420	19.559999	19.559999	
939	8877689391	5/12/2016	8064	6.120000	6.120000	

940 rows × 15 columns


Next steps:

[Generate code with daily\\_activity](#)

 [View recommended plots](#)

- these datas has been reeding with daily\_activity
- daily\_Calories
  - dailyIntensities dailyIntensities = pd.read\_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/ColabNotebooks/Case\_Study\_2/dailyIntensities\_merged.csv')

```
#Before de analyzes I checked each table is part of dataset for maximum information
weightLogInfo = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/ColabNotebooks/Case_Study_2/weightLogInfo_merged.csv')
weightLogInfo #this dataset has been not reeding with daily_activity
```




	Id	Date	WeightKg	WeightPounds	Fat	BMI	IsManualReport
0	1503960366	5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM	52.599998	115.963147	22.0	22.650000	True
1	1503960366	5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM	52.599998	115.963147	NaN	22.650000	True
2	1927972279	4/13/2016 1:08:52 AM	133.500000	294.317120	NaN	47.540001	False
3	2873212765	4/21/2016 11:59:59 PM	56.700001	125.002104	NaN	21.450001	True
4	2873212765	5/12/2016 11:59:59 PM	57.299999	126.324875	NaN	21.690001	True
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Next steps:

[Generate code with weightLogInfo](#)

 [View recommended plots](#)

```
#a brief informaton our first dataset
daily_activity.info()
```



<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 940 entries, 0 to 939  
Data columns (total 15 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Id	940 non-null	int64
1	ActivityDate	940 non-null	object
2	TotalSteps	940 non-null	int64
3	TotalDistance	940 non-null	float64
4	TrackerDistance	940 non-null	float64
5	LoggedActivitiesDistance	940 non-null	float64
6	VeryActiveDistance	940 non-null	float64
7	ModeratelyActiveDistance	940 non-null	float64
8	LightActiveDistance	940 non-null	float64
9	SedentaryActiveDistance	940 non-null	float64
10	VeryActiveMinutes	940 non-null	int64

```
11 FairlyActiveMinutes      940 non-null    int64
12 LightlyActiveMinutes      940 non-null    int64
13 SedentaryMinutes          940 non-null    int64
14 Calories                  940 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(7), int64(7), object(1)
memory usage: 110.3+ KB
```

```
#e brief informaton our second dataset
weightLogInfo.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 67 entries, 0 to 66
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Id                     67 non-null     int64
1   Date                   67 non-null     object
2   WeightKg               67 non-null     float64
3   WeightPounds           67 non-null     float64
4   Fat                    2 non-null      float64
5   BMI                    67 non-null     float64
6   IsManualReport         67 non-null     bool
7   LogId                  67 non-null     int64
dtypes: bool(1), float64(4), int64(2), object(1)
memory usage: 3.9+ KB
```

**\*\* Fist Step : Understanding Dataset\*\***

In first step we focus on fist dataset because it can gives us to max knowledge second dataset may be can useful after analyze first one

```
daily_activity = daily_activity.copy()
daily_activity.head()
```

	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	TotalDistance	TrackerDistance	LoggedActiv
0	1503960366	4/12/2016	13162	8.50	8.50	
1	1503960366	4/13/2016	10735	6.97	6.97	
2	1503960366	4/14/2016	10460	6.74	6.74	
3	1503960366	4/15/2016	9762	6.28	6.28	
4	1503960366	4/16/2016	12669	8.16	8.16	

Next steps:

[Generate code with daily\\_activity](#)

[View recommended plots](#)


```
daily_activity.columns
```

```
Index(['Id', 'ActivityDate', 'TotalSteps', 'TotalDistance', 'TrackerDistance',
      'LoggedActivitiesDistance', 'VeryActiveDistance',
      'ModeratelyActiveDistance', 'LightActiveDistance',
      'SedentaryActiveDistance', 'VeryActiveMinutes', 'FairlyActiveMinutes',
      'LightlyActiveMinutes', 'SedentaryMinutes', 'Calories'],
      dtype='object')
```


**Dataset Column names**

```
'Id' *'ActivityDate', *'TotalSteps', *'TotalDistance', *'TrackerDistance', *'LoggedActivitiesDistance', *'VeryActiveDistance',
*'ModeratelyActiveDistance', *'LightActiveDistance', *'SedentaryActiveDistance', VeryActiveMinutes', 'FairlyActiveMinutes',
LightlyActiveMinutes', *'SedentaryMinutes', *'Calories'
```

```
daily_activity.describe().T
```



	count	mean	std	min	25%
<b>Id</b>	940.0	4.855407e+09	2.424805e+09	1.503960e+09	2.320127e+09
<b>TotalSteps</b>	940.0	7.637911e+03	5.087151e+03	0.000000e+00	3.789750e+03
<b>TotalDistance</b>	940.0	5.489702e+00	3.924606e+00	0.000000e+00	2.620000e+00
<b>TrackerDistance</b>	940.0	5.475351e+00	3.907276e+00	0.000000e+00	2.620000e+00
<b>LoggedActivitiesDistance</b>	940.0	1.081709e-01	6.198965e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
<b>VeryActiveDistance</b>	940.0	1.502681e+00	2.658941e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
<b>ModeratelyActiveDistance</b>	940.0	5.675426e-01	8.835803e-01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
<b>LightActiveDistance</b>	940.0	3.340819e+00	2.040655e+00	0.000000e+00	1.945000e+00
<b>SedentaryActiveDistance</b>	940.0	1.606383e-03	7.346176e-03	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
<b>VeryActiveMinutes</b>	940.0	2.116489e+01	3.284480e+01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
<b>FairlyActiveMinutes</b>	940.0	1.356489e+01	1.998740e+01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
<b>LightlyActiveMinutes</b>	940.0	1.928128e+02	1.091747e+02	0.000000e+00	1.270000e+02
<b>SedentaryMinutes</b>	940.0	9.912106e+02	3.012674e+02	0.000000e+00	7.297500e+02
<b>Calories</b>	940.0	2.303610e+03	7.181669e+02	0.000000e+00	1.828500e+03




```
#To check null datas
daily_activity.isnull().values.any() #False null data is not exist our dataset
```



False

```
#Variables types is important to correct informations during analyze
daily_activity.dtypes
```



<b>Id</b>	int64
<b>ActivityDate</b>	object
<b>TotalSteps</b>	int64
<b>TotalDistance</b>	float64
<b>TrackerDistance</b>	float64
<b>LoggedActivitiesDistance</b>	float64
<b>VeryActiveDistance</b>	float64
<b>ModeratelyActiveDistance</b>	float64
<b>LightActiveDistance</b>	float64
<b>SedentaryActiveDistance</b>	float64
<b>VeryActiveMinutes</b>	int64
<b>FairlyActiveMinutes</b>	int64
<b>LightlyActiveMinutes</b>	int64
<b>SedentaryMinutes</b>	int64
<b>Calories</b>	int64
<b>dtype:</b>	object

✓ we here focus on totalsteps and minutes and it's relationship with calories burned.

\* we will remove the unnecessary columns

```
columns = ['Id', 'ActivityDate', 'TotalSteps', 'VeryActiveMinutes', 'FairlyActiveMinutes',
           'LightlyActiveMinutes', 'SedentaryMinutes', 'Calories']

daily_activity = daily_activity[columns]
daily_activity
```



	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes	L
0	1503960366	4/12/2016	13162	25	13	
1	1503960366	4/13/2016	10735	21	19	
2	1503960366	4/14/2016	10460	30	11	
3	1503960366	4/15/2016	9762	29	34	
4	1503960366	4/16/2016	12669	36	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
935	8877689391	5/8/2016	10686	17	4	
936	8877689391	5/9/2016	20226	73	19	
937	8877689391	5/10/2016	10733	18	11	
938	8877689391	5/11/2016	21420	88	12	
939	8877689391	5/12/2016	8064	23	1	

940 rows × 8 columns



Next steps: [Generate code with daily\\_activity](#) [View recommended plots](#)

```
daily_activity.info()
```



```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 940 entries, 0 to 939
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   Id                   940 non-null   int64
1   ActivityDate         940 non-null   object
2   TotalSteps           940 non-null   int64
3   VeryActiveMinutes    940 non-null   int64
4   FairlyActiveMinutes  940 non-null   int64
5   LightlyActiveMinutes 940 non-null   int64
6   SedentaryMinutes     940 non-null   int64
7   Calories             940 non-null   int64
dtypes: int64(7), object(1)
memory usage: 58.9+ KB
```

```
daily_activity['TotalMinutes'] = daily_activity['VeryActiveMinutes'] + daily_activity['FairlyActiveMinutes'] + daily_activity['LightlyA
daily_activity
```



	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes	L
0	1503960366	4/12/2016	13162	25	13	
1	1503960366	4/13/2016	10735	21	19	
2	1503960366	4/14/2016	10460	30	11	
3	1503960366	4/15/2016	9762	29	34	
4	1503960366	4/16/2016	12669	36	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
935	8877689391	5/8/2016	10686	17	4	
936	8877689391	5/9/2016	20226	73	19	
937	8877689391	5/10/2016	10733	18	11	
938	8877689391	5/11/2016	21420	88	12	
939	8877689391	5/12/2016	8064	23	1	

940 rows × 9 columns



Next steps: [Generate code with daily\\_activity](#) [View recommended plots](#)

```
daily_activity['TotalHours'] = round(daily_activity.TotalMinutes / 60)
daily_activity
```



	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes	L
0	1503960366	4/12/2016	13162	25	13	
1	1503960366	4/13/2016	10735	21	19	
2	1503960366	4/14/2016	10460	30	11	
3	1503960366	4/15/2016	9762	29	34	
4	1503960366	4/16/2016	12669	36	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
935	8877689391	5/8/2016	10686	17	4	
936	8877689391	5/9/2016	20226	73	19	
937	8877689391	5/10/2016	10733	18	11	
938	8877689391	5/11/2016	21420	88	12	
939	8877689391	5/12/2016	8064	23	1	

940 rows × 10 columns



Next steps:

[Generate code with daily\\_activity](#)



[View recommended plots](#)

```
#convert the ActivityDate column to datetime type not object
# Before analyze is so important because wrong datatype gives wrong result in each step
daily_activity.ActivityDate = pd.to_datetime(daily_activity.ActivityDate)
daily_activity.info()
```



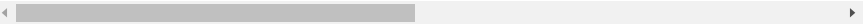
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 940 entries, 0 to 939
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   Id                     940 non-null    int64
1   ActivityDate           940 non-null    datetime64[ns]
2   TotalSteps             940 non-null    int64
3   VeryActiveMinutes      940 non-null    int64
4   FairlyActiveMinutes    940 non-null    int64
5   LightlyActiveMinutes   940 non-null    int64
6   SedentaryMinutes       940 non-null    int64
7   Calories               940 non-null    int64
8   TotalMinutes           940 non-null    int64
9   TotalHours             940 non-null    float64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(1), int64(8)
memory usage: 73.6 KB
```

```
# We catch days of Week and add as a column
daily_activity['DayOfWeek'] = daily_activity.ActivityDate.dt.day_name()
daily_activity
```



	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes	L
0	1503960366	2016-04-12	13162	25	13	
1	1503960366	2016-04-13	10735	21	19	
2	1503960366	2016-04-14	10460	30	11	
3	1503960366	2016-04-15	9762	29	34	
4	1503960366	2016-04-16	12669	36	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
935	8877689391	2016-05-08	10686	17	4	
936	8877689391	2016-05-09	20226	73	19	
937	8877689391	2016-05-10	10733	18	11	
938	8877689391	2016-05-11	21420	88	12	
939	8877689391	2016-05-12	8064	23	1	

940 rows × 11 columns



Next steps:

[Generate code with daily\\_activity](#)




[View recommended plots](#)

Kodlamaya başlayın veya yapay zeka ile kod [oluşturun](#).

```
days_ordered= ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']

daily_activity['DayOfWeek'] = pd.Categorical(daily_activity['DayOfWeek'], categories=days_ordered, ordered=True)
daily_activity = daily_activity.sort_values('DayOfWeek')
daily_activity
```



	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes	L
845	8378563200	2016-05-09	8382	71	13	
112	1844505072	2016-05-02	0	0	0	
336	3977333714	2016-05-02	16520	24	143	
631	6290855005	2016-04-18	6885	0	0	
831	8378563200	2016-04-25	12405	117	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
118	1844505072	2016-05-08	0	0	0	
830	8378563200	2016-04-24	3703	0	0	
328	3977333714	2016-04-24	14112	30	95	
111	1844505072	2016-05-01	2573	0	7	
469	4445114986	2016-05-08	7303	0	8	


940 rows × 11 columns

Next steps:

[Generate code with daily\\_activity](#)


 [View recommended plots](#)

```
#last check of dataset we use this data set just only exploratory analyze but maybe our prep dataset use ML process.
#here we see if there's null data
daily_activity.isnull().sum()
```



Id	0
ActivityDate	0
TotalSteps	0
VeryActiveMinutes	0
FairlyActiveMinutes	0
LightlyActiveMinutes	0
SedentaryMinutes	0
Calories	0
TotalMinutes	0
TotalHours	0
DayOfWeek	0
dtype:	int64

```
#check about missing values
daily_activity.isna().sum()
```




Id	0
ActivityDate	0
TotalSteps	0
VeryActiveMinutes	0
FairlyActiveMinutes	0
LightlyActiveMinutes	0
SedentaryMinutes	0
Calories	0
TotalMinutes	0
TotalHours	0
DayOfWeek	0
dtype:	int64

```
daily_activity.duplicated().sum()
```



0
---

```
daily_activity.info()
```



<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>				
Index: 940 entries, 845 to 469				
Data columns (total 11 columns):				
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype	
0	Id	940 non-null	int64	
1	ActivityDate	940 non-null	datetime64[ns]	
2	TotalSteps	940 non-null	int64	
3	VeryActiveMinutes	940 non-null	int64	
4	FairlyActiveMinutes	940 non-null	int64	
5	LightlyActiveMinutes	940 non-null	int64	
6	SedentaryMinutes	940 non-null	int64	
7	Calories	940 non-null	int64	

```
8   TotalMinutes      940 non-null   int64
9   TotalHours        940 non-null   float64
10  DayOfWeek         940 non-null   category
dtypes: category(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(1), int64(8)
memory usage: 82.0 KB
```

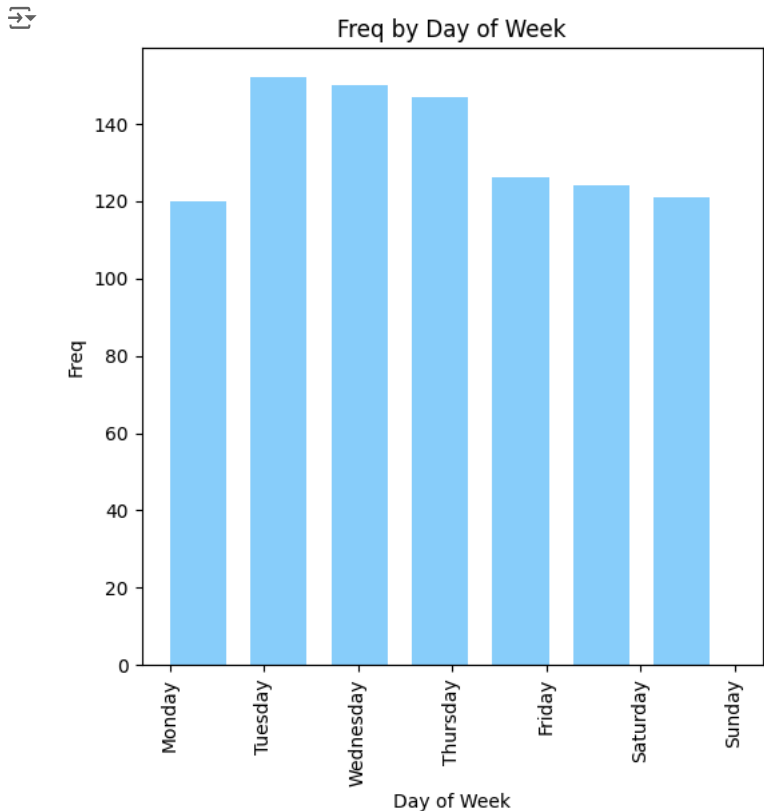
Analysis and Visualization

```
daily_activity.describe()
```

	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes
count	9.400000e+02	940	940.000000	940.000000	940
mean	4.855407e+09	2016-04-26 06:53:37.021276672	7637.910638	21.164894	13
min	1.503960e+09	2016-04-12 00:00:00	0.000000	0.000000	0
25%	2.320127e+09	2016-04-19 00:00:00	3789.750000	0.000000	0
50%	4.445115e+09	2016-04-26 00:00:00	7405.500000	4.000000	6
		2016-05-04			

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.hist(daily_activity.DayOfWeek, bins=7, color='lightskyblue', width=0.6)
```

```
plt.xlabel('Day of Week')
plt.ylabel('Freq')
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
plt.title('Freq by Day of Week');
```



We notice that people are very active in tuesday, wednesday, and thursday, so we can send motivation message for people in the other days

```
daily_activity.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 940 entries, 845 to 469
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
```



```

0   Id                940 non-null    int64
1   ActivityDate       940 non-null    datetime64[ns]
2   TotalSteps         940 non-null    int64
3   VeryActiveMinutes  940 non-null    int64
4   FairlyActiveMinutes 940 non-null    int64
5   LightlyActiveMinutes 940 non-null    int64
6   SedentaryMinutes   940 non-null    int64
7   Calories           940 non-null    int64
8   TotalMinutes       940 non-null    int64
9   TotalHours         940 non-null    float64
10  DayOfWeek          940 non-null    category
dtypes: category(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(1), int64(8)
memory usage: 82.0 KB

```

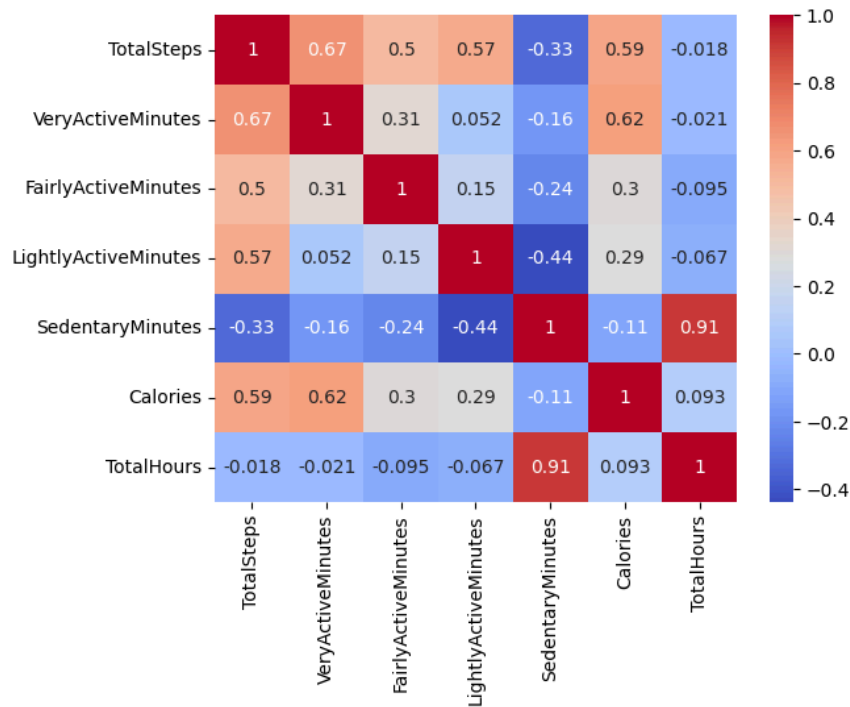
```

# Define the Numerical Values to find the relationship between these columns and the calories column
numerical_columns_corr = daily_activity[["TotalSteps", "VeryActiveMinutes", "FairlyActiveMinutes", "LightlyActiveMinutes", "SedentaryMin

# Here we display the corr between all columns
sns.heatmap(numerical_columns_corr, cmap="coolwarm", annot=True)

```

<Axes: >



from the heatmap we can notice that the TotalSteps and VeryActiveMintues Columns have the highest influence on the Calories column

```

# Visualize the relationship between the TotalSteps column and the Calories column
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(daily_activity['TotalSteps'], daily_activity['Calories'], c = daily_activity['Calories'])

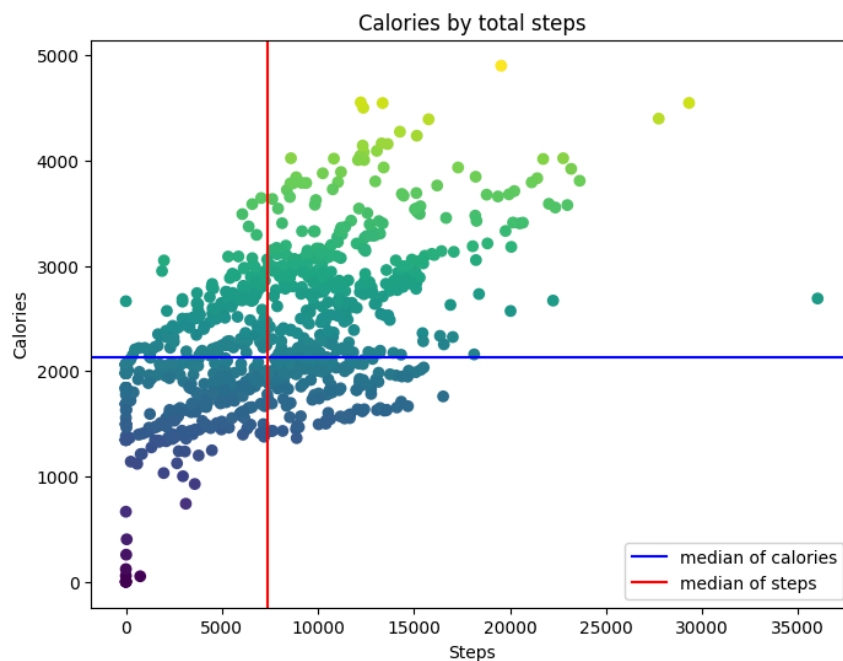
median_steps = 7405
median_calories = 2134

plt.axhline(median_calories, color = 'blue', label='median of calories')
plt.axvline(median_steps, color = 'red', label='median of steps')

plt.xlabel('Steps')
plt.ylabel('Calories')

plt.title('Calories by total steps');
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



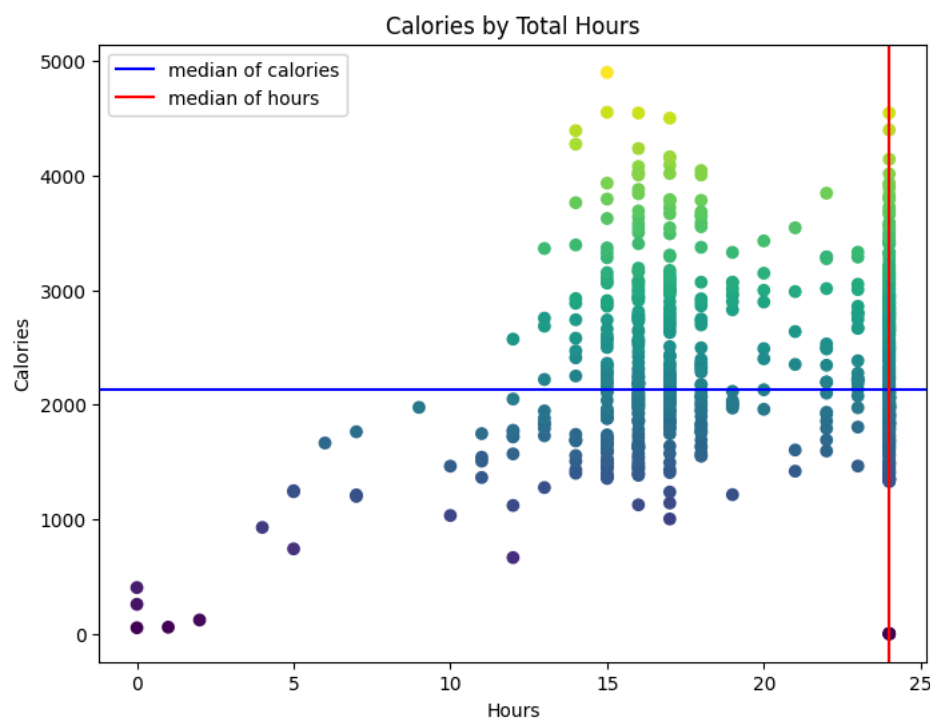
```
# Visualize the relationship between the TotalHours column and the Calories column
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(daily_activity['TotalHours'], daily_activity['Calories'], c = daily_activity['Calories'])

median_hours = 24
median_calories = 2134

plt.axhline(median_calories, color = 'blue', label='median of calories')
plt.axvline(median_hours, color = 'red', label='median of hours')

plt.xlabel('Hours')
plt.ylabel('Calories')

plt.title('Calories by Total Hours');
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



we notice that there is a weak relationship between them, and I think this happened because the few number of active minutes

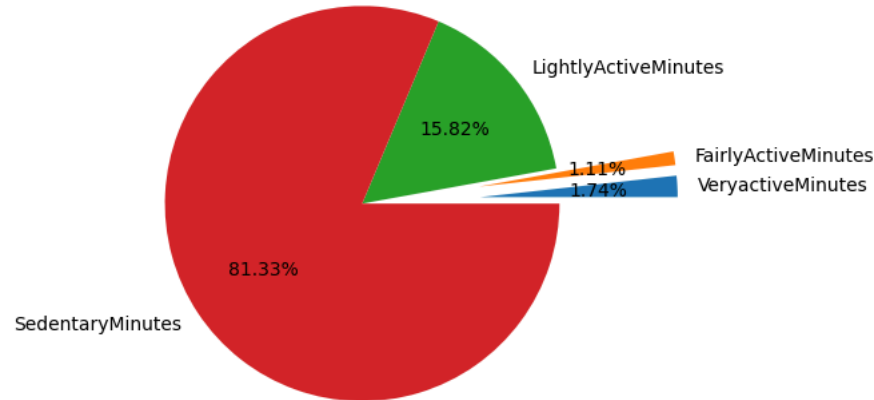
13.05.2024 21:37

aa\_WellnessAnalysis (2).ipynb - Colab

```
# visualize the percentage of each column of these columns {VeryActiveMinutes, FairlyActiveMinutes, LightlyActiveMinutes, SedentaryMinutes}
FairlyActiveMinutes = daily_activity['FairlyActiveMinutes'].sum()
VeryActiveMinutes = daily_activity['VeryActiveMinutes'].sum()
LightlyActiveMinutes = daily_activity['LightlyActiveMinutes'].sum()
SedentaryMinutes = daily_activity['SedentaryMinutes'].sum()

minutes = [VeryActiveMinutes, FairlyActiveMinutes, LightlyActiveMinutes, SedentaryMinutes]
labels = ['VeryactiveMinutes', 'FairlyActiveMinutes', 'LightlyActiveMinutes', 'SedentaryMinutes']

plt.pie(minutes, labels=labels, autopct='%1.2f%%', explode=[0.6, 0.6, 0, 0]);
```



We can say that most people use the company's products to calculate calories burned in normal daily activities such as walking to the market or to the bus stop, etc., and not sports activities such as running

```
# Sort the DataFrame by Country column in ascending order
sorted_calories_table = daily_activity.sort_values(by=['Calories'], ascending=False)

sorted_calories_table
```

	Id	ActivityDate	TotalSteps	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes	LightlyActiveMinutes	SedentaryMinutes	Calories
606	6117666160	2016-04-21	19542	11	19	294	579	4900
572	5577150313	2016-04-17	12231	200	37	159	525	4552
913	8877689391	2016-04-16	29326	94	29	429	888	4547
586	5577150313	2016-05-01	13368	194	72	178	499	4546
585	5577150313	2016-04-30	12363	207	45	163	621	4501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
345	3977333714	2016-05-11	746	4	0	9	13	52
879	8583815059	2016-05-12	0	0	0	0	1440	0
653	6290855005	2016-05-10	0	0	0	0	1440	0
817	8253242879	2016-04-30	0	0	0	0	1440	0
30	1503960366	2016-05-12	0	0	0	0	1440	0

940 rows × 11 columns

Next steps:

[Generate code with sorted\\_calories\\_table](#)

[View recommended plots](#)

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
sorted_calories_table.plot(kind='scatter', x='TotalSteps', y='Calories', s=32, alpha=.8)
plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(True)

plt.axhline(median_calories, color = 'blue', label='median of calories')
plt.axvline(median_steps, color = 'red', label='median of steps')

sns.regplot(x=sorted_calories_table['TotalSteps'], y=sorted_calories_table['Calories'], ci=False, line_kws={'color':'red'})
```




- Further analyses relating to customer segmentation still needed to be done to better understand customer archetypes, particularly on those who might be interested in improving their overall well-being. Bellabeat is well-poised to delivering a tech-based solution for this group of customers.
- Since our target population is those who have yet purchase a Bellabeat product, the marketing strategy have to include reasons to why customers should buy Bellabeat's wearables and use Bellabeat's app. Recall that our business task is to uncover insights into how consumers are using smart devices, not why consumers should purchase our smart devices. The former is what we were tasked to analyse but note that this differed from the ultimate goal of convincing prospective customers to purchase our products.
- Another minor point to point out is that the Bellabeat team is astute in how they positioned their products. Bellabeats unique selling point (USP) is how their products are focused on women, and they made a very convincing pitch to how Bellabeat is the smart device of choice for women. with women-focused products like reproductive health tracking and pregnancy tracking integrated into their suite of products.

- Let's back second dataset

	Id		Date	WeightKg	WeightPounds	Fat	BMI	IsManualReport		LogId	
0	1503960366	5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM	52.599998	115.963147	22.0	22.650000		True	1462233599000		
1	1503960366	5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM	52.599998	115.963147	NaN	22.650000		True	1462319999000		
2	1927972279	4/13/2016 1:08:52 AM	133.500000	294.317120	NaN	47.540001		False	1460509732000		
3	2873212765	4/21/2016 11:59:59 PM	56.700001	125.002104	NaN	21.450001		True	1461283199000		
4	2873212765	5/12/2016 11:59:59 PM	57.299999	126.324875	NaN	21.690001		True	1463097599000		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	8877689391	5/6/2016 6:43:35 AM	85.000000	187.392923	NaN	25.440001		False	1462517015000		
63	8877689391	5/8/2016 7:35:53 AM	85.400002	188.274775	NaN	25.559999		False	1462692953000		
64	8877689391	5/9/2016 6:39:44 AM	85.500000	188.495234	NaN	25.610001		False	1462775984000		
65	8877689391	5/11/2016 6:51:47 AM	85.400002	188.274775	NaN	25.559999		False	1462949507000		
66	8877689391	5/12/2016 6:42:53 AM	84.000000	185.188300	NaN	25.139999		False	1463035373000		

```
weightLogInfo = weightLogInfo.sort_values(by= ['Id','WeightKg'], ascending=False)
weightLogInfo
```



	Id	Date	WeightKg	WeightPounds	Fat	BMI	IsManualReport	LogId
43	8877689391	4/12/2016 6:47:11 AM	85.800003	189.156628	NaN	25.680000	False	1460443631000
47	8877689391	4/18/2016 6:51:14 AM	85.800003	189.156628	NaN	25.680000	False	1460962274000
46	8877689391	4/16/2016 1:39:25 PM	85.500000	188.495234	NaN	25.590000	False	1460813965000
51	8877689391	4/23/2016 7:22:28 AM	85.500000	188.495234	NaN	25.590000	False	1461396148000
52	8877689391	4/24/2016 7:38:05 AM	85.500000	188.495234	NaN	25.590000	False	1461483485000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2873212765	5/12/2016 11:59:59 PM	57.299999	126.324875	NaN	21.690001	True	1463097599000
3	2873212765	4/21/2016 11:59:59 PM	56.700001	125.002104	NaN	21.450001	True	1461283199000
2	1927972279	4/13/2016 1:08:52 AM	133.500000	294.317120	NaN	47.540001	False	1460509732000
0	1503960366	5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM	52.599998	115.963147	22.0	22.650000	True	1462233599000
1	1503960366	5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM	52.599998	115.963147	NaN	22.650000	True	1462319999000

67 rows × 8 columns

Next steps:


[Generate code with weightLogInfo](#)

 [View recommended plots](#)

```
# Which user follow own weight Bellabeat apps
weightLogInfo.Id.unique()

array([8877689391, 6962181067, 5577150313, 4558609924, 4319703577,
       2873212765, 1927972279, 1503960366])

columns2 = ['Id', 'Date', 'WeightKg']
weightLogInfo = weightLogInfo[columns2]
weightLogInfo
```



	Id	Date	WeightKg
43	8877689391	4/12/2016 6:47:11 AM	85.800003
47	8877689391	4/18/2016 6:51:14 AM	85.800003
46	8877689391	4/16/2016 1:39:25 PM	85.500000
51	8877689391	4/23/2016 7:22:28 AM	85.500000
52	8877689391	4/24/2016 7:38:05 AM	85.500000
...	...	...	...
4	2873212765	5/12/2016 11:59:59 PM	57.299999
3	2873212765	4/21/2016 11:59:59 PM	56.700001
2	1927972279	4/13/2016 1:08:52 AM	133.500000
0	1503960366	5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM	52.599998
1	1503960366	5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM	52.599998


67 rows × 3 columns

Next steps:

[Generate code with weightLogInfo](#)

 [View recommended plots](#)


```
weightLogInfo.groupby(by=['Id'], dropna= False,).describe()
```






	WeightKg							
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Id								
1503960366	2.0	52.599998	0.000000	52.599998	52.599998	52.599998	52.599998	52.599998
1927972279	1.0	133.500000	NaN	133.500000	133.500000	133.500000	133.500000	133.500000
2873212765	2.0	57.000000	0.424263	56.700001	56.850000	57.000000	57.150000	57.299999
4319703577	2.0	72.350002	0.070710	72.300003	72.325003	72.350002	72.375002	72.400002
4558609924	5.0	69.639999	0.497998	69.099998	69.199997	69.699997	69.900002	70.300003
5577150313	1.0	90.699997	NaN	90.699997	90.699997	90.699997	90.699997	90.699997
6962181067	30.0	61.553334	0.388395	61.000000	61.225000	61.500000	61.700001	62.500000
8877689391	24.0	85.145834	0.454905	84.000000	84.900002	85.300003	85.500000	85.800003


From our users 6962181067 and 8877689391 use frequently our apps for health monitoring

```
# Infos of Id's 6962181067 user
user_6962181067 =weightLogInfo.loc[weightLogInfo['Id'] == 6962181067]
user_6962181067
```





	Id	Date	WeightKg	
13	6962181067	4/12/2016 11:59:59 PM	62.500000	
39	6962181067	5/9/2016 11:59:59 PM	62.400002	
14	6962181067	4/13/2016 11:59:59 PM	62.099998	
40	6962181067	5/10/2016 11:59:59 PM	62.099998	
17	6962181067	4/16/2016 11:59:59 PM	62.000000	
41	6962181067	5/11/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.900002	
42	6962181067	5/12/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.900002	
15	6962181067	4/14/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.700001	
21	6962181067	4/20/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.700001	
26	6962181067	4/25/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.700001	
31	6962181067	5/1/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.700001	
16	6962181067	4/15/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.500000	
24	6962181067	4/23/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.500000	
25	6962181067	4/24/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.500000	
32	6962181067	5/2/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.500000	
36	6962181067	5/6/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.500000	
18	6962181067	4/17/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.400002	
20	6962181067	4/19/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.400002	
22	6962181067	4/21/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.400002	
23	6962181067	4/22/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.400002	
29	6962181067	4/29/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.400002	
35	6962181067	5/5/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.299999	
19	6962181067	4/18/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.200001	
27	6962181067	4/27/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.200001	
28	6962181067	4/28/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.200001	
37	6962181067	5/7/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.200001	
38	6962181067	5/8/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.200001	
34	6962181067	5/4/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.099998	
30	6962181067	4/30/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.000000	
33	6962181067	5/3/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.000000	


```
# Infos of Id's 8877689391 user
user_8877689391 =weightLogInfo.loc[weightLogInfo['Id'] == 8877689391]
user_8877689391
```



	Id	Date	WeightKg
43	8877689391	4/12/2016 6:47:11 AM	85.800003
47	8877689391	4/18/2016 6:51:14 AM	85.800003
46	8877689391	4/16/2016 1:39:25 PM	85.500000
51	8877689391	4/23/2016 7:22:28 AM	85.500000
52	8877689391	4/24/2016 7:38:05 AM	85.500000
58	8877689391	4/30/2016 7:49:03 AM	85.500000
64	8877689391	5/9/2016 6:39:44 AM	85.500000
53	8877689391	4/25/2016 6:40:16 AM	85.400002
55	8877689391	4/27/2016 6:51:05 AM	85.400002
63	8877689391	5/8/2016 7:35:53 AM	85.400002
65	8877689391	5/11/2016 6:51:47 AM	85.400002
48	8877689391	4/19/2016 6:39:31 AM	85.300003
59	8877689391	5/1/2016 8:47:49 AM	85.300003
54	8877689391	4/26/2016 6:50:27 AM	85.099998
56	8877689391	4/28/2016 6:50:03 AM	85.099998
62	8877689391	5/6/2016 6:43:35 AM	85.000000
44	8877689391	4/13/2016 6:55:00 AM	84.900002
49	8877689391	4/20/2016 6:44:54 AM	84.900002
57	8877689391	4/29/2016 6:49:55 AM	84.900002
60	8877689391	5/3/2016 6:49:41 AM	84.900002
45	8877689391	4/14/2016 6:48:43 AM	84.500000
50	8877689391	4/21/2016 6:50:27 AM	84.500000
61	8877689391	5/4/2016 6:48:22 AM	84.400002
66	8877689391	5/12/2016 6:42:53 AM	84.000000










```
#Merging two most user datas

special_two_user =pd.concat([user_8877689391, user_6962181067], axis=0)
special_two_user.head(10)
```






	Id	Date	WeightKg
43	8877689391	4/12/2016 6:47:11 AM	85.800003
47	8877689391	4/18/2016 6:51:14 AM	85.800003
46	8877689391	4/16/2016 1:39:25 PM	85.500000
51	8877689391	4/23/2016 7:22:28 AM	85.500000
52	8877689391	4/24/2016 7:38:05 AM	85.500000
58	8877689391	4/30/2016 7:49:03 AM	85.500000
64	8877689391	5/9/2016 6:39:44 AM	85.500000
53	8877689391	4/25/2016 6:40:16 AM	85.400002
55	8877689391	4/27/2016 6:51:05 AM	85.400002
63	8877689391	5/8/2016 7:35:53 AM	85.400002





```
# Sorted that Id and Date and group by Id thanks to that we save merged datas and users info together
special_two_user_sorted = (special_two_user.sort_values(by=['Id', 'Date'], ascending=False)).groupby('Id')
special_two_user_sorted.head(10)
```



	Id	Date	WeightKg	
64	8877689391	5/9/2016 6:39:44 AM	85.500000	
63	8877689391	5/8/2016 7:35:53 AM	85.400002	
62	8877689391	5/6/2016 6:43:35 AM	85.000000	
61	8877689391	5/4/2016 6:48:22 AM	84.400002	
60	8877689391	5/3/2016 6:49:41 AM	84.900002	
66	8877689391	5/12/2016 6:42:53 AM	84.000000	
65	8877689391	5/11/2016 6:51:47 AM	85.400002	
59	8877689391	5/1/2016 8:47:49 AM	85.300003	
58	8877689391	4/30/2016 7:49:03 AM	85.500000	
57	8877689391	4/29/2016 6:49:55 AM	84.900002	
39	6962181067	5/9/2016 11:59:59 PM	62.400002	
38	6962181067	5/8/2016 11:59:59 PM	61.200001	