

Machine Learning Course Project

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Introduction

Using devices such as Jawbone Up, Nike FuelBand, and Fitbit it is now possible to collect a large amount of data about personal activity relatively inexpensively. One thing that people regularly do is quantify how much of a particular activity they do, but they rarely quantify how well they do it. In this project, my goal is to use data from accelerometers on the belt, forearm, arm, and dumbbell of 6 participants. They were asked to perform barbell lifts correctly and incorrectly in 5 different ways.

We have analyzed and interpreted our findings with help of machine learning algorithms. We cleaned our data for our analysis for relevant study.

```
library(caret)
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
library(rpart.plot)
```

```
## Loading required package: rpart
```

```
library(rpart)
library(randomForest)
```

```
## randomForest 4.6-14
```

```
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
```

```
##
```

```
##     margin
```

```
library(rattle)
```

```
## Loading required package: tibble
```

```
## Loading required package: bitops

## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data science with R.
## Version 5.4.0 Copyright (c) 2006-2020 Togaware Pty Ltd.
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.

##
## Attaching package: 'rattle'

## The following object is masked from 'package:randomForest':
##
##      importance

training <- read.csv('training_data.csv', na.strings = c("NA", "#DIV/0!", ""))
testing <- read.csv('testing_data.csv', na.strings = c("NA", "#DIV/0!", ""))
```

Data Cleaning

Step 1: We first remove those columns that has more than 95% of the observation as NA. We will filter out those records.

```
cleancolumn <- colSums(is.na(training))/nrow(training) < 0.95
cleantraining <- training[,cleancolumn]

# Verifying whether we have removed correctly

colSums(is.na(cleantraining))/nrow(cleantraining)
```

```
##           X           user_name raw_timestamp_part_1
##           0           0           0
## raw_timestamp_part_2   cvtd_timestamp   new_window
##           0           0           0
##       num_window       roll_belt       pitch_belt
##           0           0           0
##       yaw_belt   total_accel_belt   gyros_belt_x
##           0           0           0
##   gyros_belt_y   gyros_belt_z   accel_belt_x
##           0           0           0
##   accel_belt_y   accel_belt_z   magnet_belt_x
##           0           0           0
##   magnet_belt_y   magnet_belt_z       roll_arm
##           0           0           0
##       pitch_arm       yaw_arm   total_accel_arm
##           0           0           0
##   gyros_arm_x   gyros_arm_y   gyros_arm_z
##           0           0           0
##   accel_arm_x   accel_arm_y   accel_arm_z
##           0           0           0
##   magnet_arm_x   magnet_arm_y   magnet_arm_z
##           0           0           0
```

```
##      roll_dumbbell      pitch_dumbbell      yaw_dumbbell
##      0              0              0
## total_accel_dumbbell gyros_dumbbell_x    gyros_dumbbell_y
##      0              0              0
##      gyros_dumbbell_z    accel_dumbbell_x    accel_dumbbell_y
##      0              0              0
##      accel_dumbbell_z    magnet_dumbbell_x    magnet_dumbbell_y
##      0              0              0
##      magnet_dumbbell_z    roll_forearm      pitch_forearm
##      0              0              0
##      yaw_forearm    total_accel_forearm    gyros_forearm_x
##      0              0              0
##      gyros_forearm_y    gyros_forearm_z    accel_forearm_x
##      0              0              0
##      accel_forearm_y    accel_forearm_z    magnet_forearm_x
##      0              0              0
##      magnet_forearm_y    magnet_forearm_z    classe
##      0              0              0
```

```
colSums(is.na(cleantraining))
```

```
##      X      user_name raw_timestamp_part_1
##      0              0              0
## raw_timestamp_part_2    cvtd_timestamp      new_window
##      0              0              0
##      num_window      roll_belt      pitch_belt
##      0              0              0
##      yaw_belt    total_accel_belt      gyros_belt_x
##      0              0              0
##      gyros_belt_y    gyros_belt_z    accel_belt_x
##      0              0              0
##      accel_belt_y    accel_belt_z    magnet_belt_x
##      0              0              0
##      magnet_belt_y    magnet_belt_z    roll_arm
##      0              0              0
##      pitch_arm      yaw_arm    total_accel_arm
##      0              0              0
##      gyros_arm_x    gyros_arm_y    gyros_arm_z
##      0              0              0
##      accel_arm_x    accel_arm_y    accel_arm_z
##      0              0              0
##      magnet_arm_x    magnet_arm_y    magnet_arm_z
##      0              0              0
##      roll_dumbbell      pitch_dumbbell      yaw_dumbbell
##      0              0              0
## total_accel_dumbbell gyros_dumbbell_x    gyros_dumbbell_y
##      0              0              0
##      gyros_dumbbell_z    accel_dumbbell_x    accel_dumbbell_y
##      0              0              0
##      accel_dumbbell_z    magnet_dumbbell_x    magnet_dumbbell_y
##      0              0              0
##      magnet_dumbbell_z    roll_forearm      pitch_forearm
##      0              0              0
##      yaw_forearm    total_accel_forearm    gyros_forearm_x
```

```
##          0          0          0
## gyros_forearm_y gyros_forearm_z accel_forearm_x
##          0          0          0
## accel_forearm_y accel_forearm_z magnet_forearm_x
##          0          0          0
## magnet_forearm_y magnet_forearm_z classe
##          0          0          0
```

Step 2:

(i) We will remove unnecessary columns (ii) Partition the training data properly (iii) Will do same for testing data

```
cleantraining <- cleantraining [,-c(1:7)]
cleantest <- testing[,-c(1:7)]
set.seed(34)
inTrainIndex <- caret::createDataPartition(cleantraining$classe,p=0.75,list=FALSE)
trainingdata <- cleantraining[inTrainIndex,]
trainingcrossvalue <- cleantraining[-inTrainIndex,]
allNames <- names(cleantraining)
cleantest <- testing[,allNames[1:52]]
```

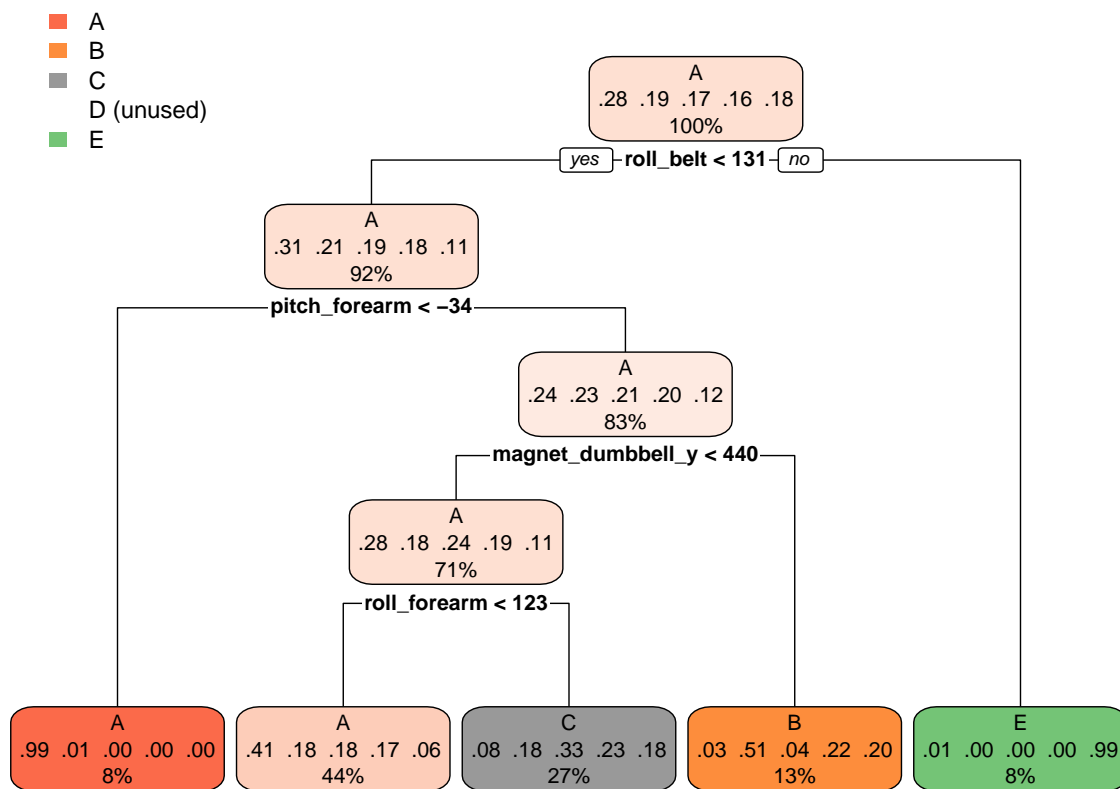
ML Algorithm-Decision Tree

```
decisionTree <- train(classe ~., method='rpart', data=trainingdata)
decisionTreePrediction <- predict(decisionTree, trainingcrossvalue)
trainingcrossvalue$classe <- as.factor(trainingcrossvalue$classe)
confusionMatrix(trainingcrossvalue$classe, decisionTreePrediction)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##          Reference
## Prediction    A    B    C    D    E
##          A 1263   28  102   0    2
##          B  381  320  248   0    0
##          C  411   25  419   0    0
##          D  368  143  293   0    0
##          E  154  109  241   0  397
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##          Accuracy : 0.4892
##          95% CI : (0.4751, 0.5033)
##          No Information Rate : 0.5255
##          P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1
##
##          Kappa : 0.3319
##
##          McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
```

```
##
##
## Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E
## Sensitivity      0.4901  0.51200  0.32157      NA  0.99499
## Specificity      0.9433  0.85300  0.87892  0.8361  0.88812
## Pos Pred Value   0.9054  0.33720  0.49006      NA  0.44062
## Neg Pred Value    0.6255  0.92288  0.78167      NA  0.99950
## Prevalence       0.5255  0.12745  0.26570  0.0000  0.08136
## Detection Rate   0.2575  0.06525  0.08544  0.0000  0.08095
## Detection Prevalence 0.2845  0.19352  0.17435  0.1639  0.18373
## Balanced Accuracy 0.7167  0.68250  0.60024      NA  0.94156
```

```
rpart.plot(decisionTree$finalModel)
```



ML Algorithm-Random Forest

```
randomforest <- train(classe ~., method='rf', data=trainingdata, ntree=50)
rfPrediction <- predict(randomforest, trainingcrossvalue)
confusionMatrix(trainingcrossvalue$classe, rfPrediction)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
## Reference
```

```

## Prediction      A      B      C      D      E
##           A 1392      1      1      0      1
##           B   4    943      1      0      1
##           C   0     4   849      2      0
##           D   1     0    12   791      0
##           E   0     0     2     1   898
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##           Accuracy : 0.9937
##           95% CI : (0.991, 0.9957)
##           No Information Rate : 0.2849
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.992
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##           Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E
## Sensitivity      0.9964  0.9947  0.9815  0.9962  0.9978
## Specificity      0.9991  0.9985  0.9985  0.9968  0.9993
## Pos Pred Value   0.9978  0.9937  0.9930  0.9838  0.9967
## Neg Pred Value   0.9986  0.9987  0.9960  0.9993  0.9995
## Prevalence       0.2849  0.1933  0.1764  0.1619  0.1835
## Detection Rate   0.2838  0.1923  0.1731  0.1613  0.1831
## Detection Prevalence 0.2845  0.1935  0.1743  0.1639  0.1837
## Balanced Accuracy 0.9978  0.9966  0.9900  0.9965  0.9985

```

```
predict(randomforest, cleantest)
```

```

## [1] B A B A A E D B A A B C B A E E A B B B
## Levels: A B C D E

```

Conclusion

We have used two machine learning algorithms. Among them random forest worked much better than the other one. So in spite of decision tree algorithm, we should use randomforest algorithm.