

Prediction Assignment

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Prediction Assignment Course Project

Executive Summary

One thing that people of the quantified self movement regularly do is to quantify how much of a particular activity they do, but they rarely quantify how well they do it. In this project, the goal will be 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. The goal of the project is to predict the manner in which they did the exercise.

Load libraries and data

```
library(caret)

## Loading required package: lattice
## Loading required package: ggplot2
library(corrplot)

## corrplot 0.84 loaded
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)

## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data science with R.
## Version 5.3.0 Copyright (c) 2006-2018 Togaware Pty Ltd.
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.
##
## Attaching package: 'rattle'
## The following object is masked from 'package:randomForest':
##
##      importance
library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)

train <- read.csv("pml-training.csv", na.strings=c("#DIV/0!", "NA", ""))
test  <- read.csv("pml-testing.csv", na.strings=c("#DIV/0!", "NA", ""))

dim(train)

## [1] 19622  160
dim(test)

## [1]  20 160
```

Data cleaning

Data cleaning, by removing all columns that contain

NAs or empty values. Also, I remove the first columns

that contain data, that won't help the prediction (see data

```
train_clean <- train[,colSums(is.na(train))==0]
train_clean <- train_clean[, -c(1:7)]

test_clean <- test[,colSums(is.na(test))==0]
test_clean <- test_clean[, -c(1:7)]

dim(train_clean)
```

summary in appendix 1 - i.e. timestamp data).

```
## [1] 19622  53
```

```
dim(test_clean)

## [1] 20 53

nearZeroVariables <- nearZeroVar(train_clean)
nearZeroVariables

## integer(0)
```

Create validation set

```
train_partition <- createDataPartition(train_clean$classe, p=0.8, list=FALSE)
train_final <- train_clean[train_partition,]
valid_final <- train_clean[-train_partition,]

test_final <- test_clean

dim(train_final)

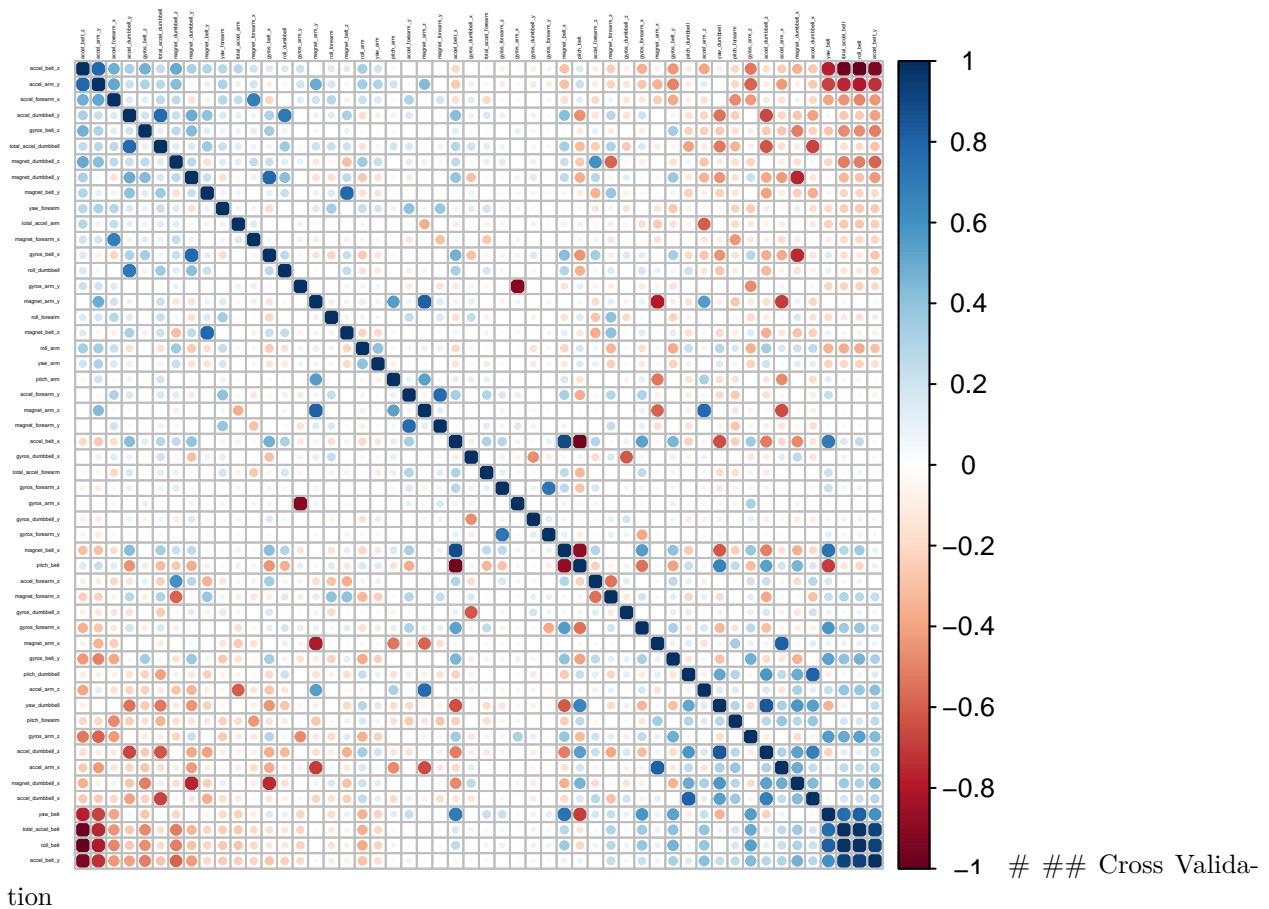
## [1] 15699    53

dim(valid_final)

## [1] 3923    53
```

Correlation Matrix

```
exerCorrmatrix<-cor(train_final[sapply(train_final, is.numeric)])
corrplot(exerCorrmatrix,order="FPC", tl.cex=0.2, tl.col="black")
```

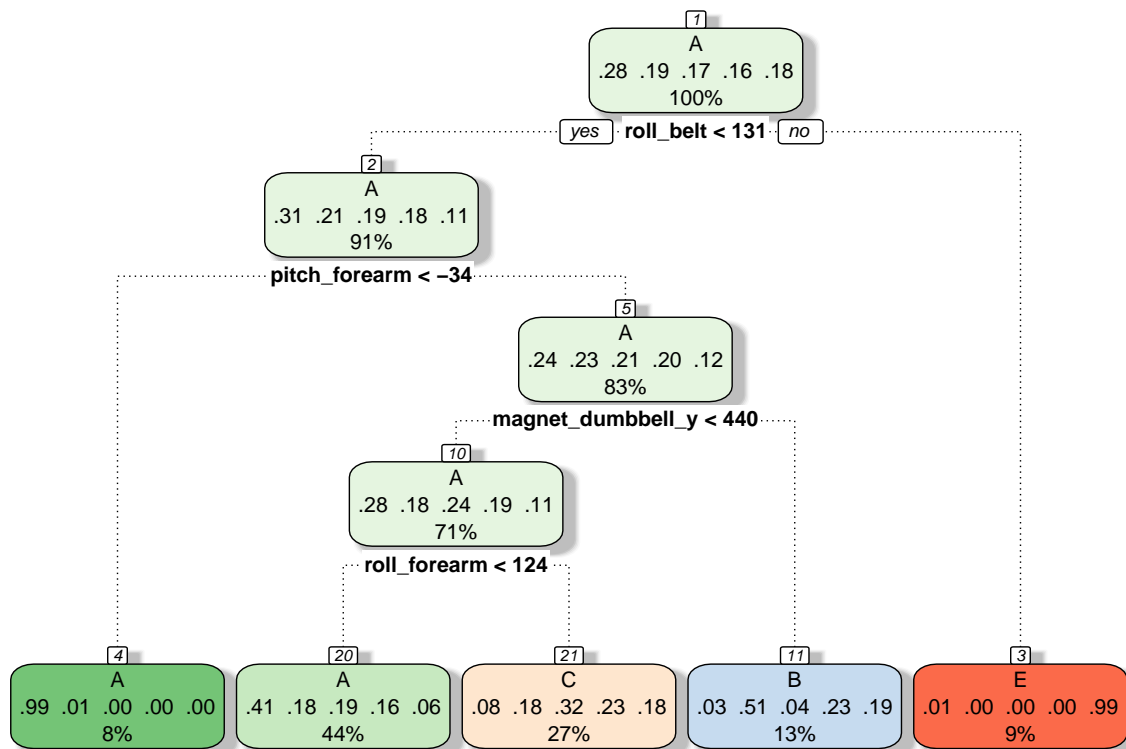


tion

```
cross_validation <- trainControl(method='cv', number = 3)
```

Decision Tree

```
set.seed(111)
decisionTree_model <- train(classe~., data=train_final, method="rpart", trControl=cross_validation)
fancyRpartPlot(decisionTree_model$finalModel)
```



Rattle 2020-Feb-19 12:33:32 fmio

##

Decision Tree Model Performance

```

decisionTree_prediction <- predict(decisionTree_model,newdata=valid_final)
decisionTree_cm <- confusionMatrix(valid_final$classe,decisionTree_prediction)
decisionTree_cm

```

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

##

Reference

Prediction	A	B	C	D	E
A	1011	23	80	0	2
B	305	279	175	0	0
C	296	19	369	0	0
D	308	116	219	0	0
E	120	104	194	0	303

##

Overall Statistics

##

Accuracy : 0.5001
 ## 95% CI : (0.4844, 0.5159)

No Information Rate : 0.52
 ## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.9939

##

Kappa : 0.3466

##

McNemar's Test P-Value : NA

##

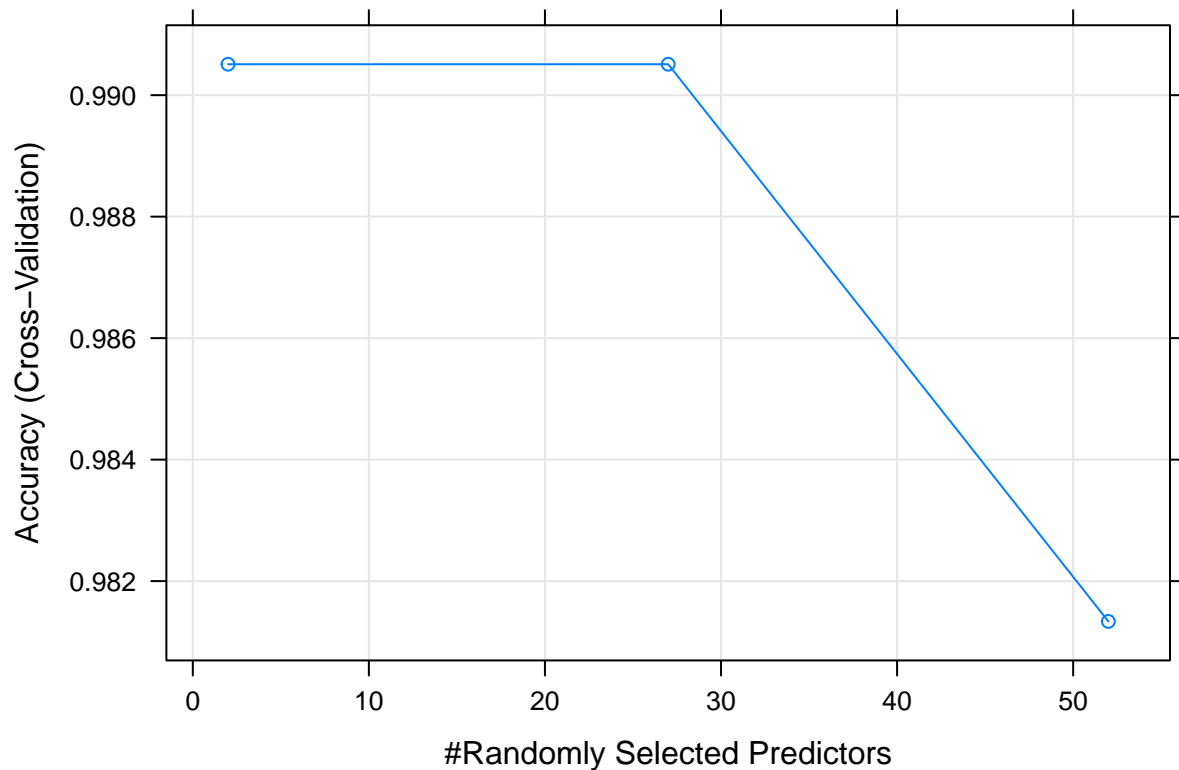
Statistics by Class:

##

	Class: A	Class: B	Class: C	Class: D	Class: E
## Sensitivity	0.4956	0.51571	0.35583	NA	0.99344
## Specificity	0.9442	0.85807	0.89085	0.8361	0.88447
## Pos Pred Value	0.9059	0.36759	0.53947	NA	0.42025
## Neg Pred Value	0.6334	0.91719	0.79376	NA	0.99938
## Prevalence	0.5200	0.13790	0.26434	0.0000	0.07775
## Detection Rate	0.2577	0.07112	0.09406	0.0000	0.07724
## Detection Prevalence	0.2845	0.19347	0.17436	0.1639	0.18379
## Balanced Accuracy	0.7199	0.68689	0.62334	NA	0.93895

Random Forest

```
set.seed(112)
randomForest_model <- train(classe~., data=train_final, method="rf", trControl=cross_validation, verbose=0)
plot(randomForest_model)
```



Random Forest Model Performance

```
randomForest_prediction <- predict(randomForest_model, newdata=valid_final)
randomForest_cm <- confusionMatrix(valid_final$classe, randomForest_prediction)
randomForest_cm
```

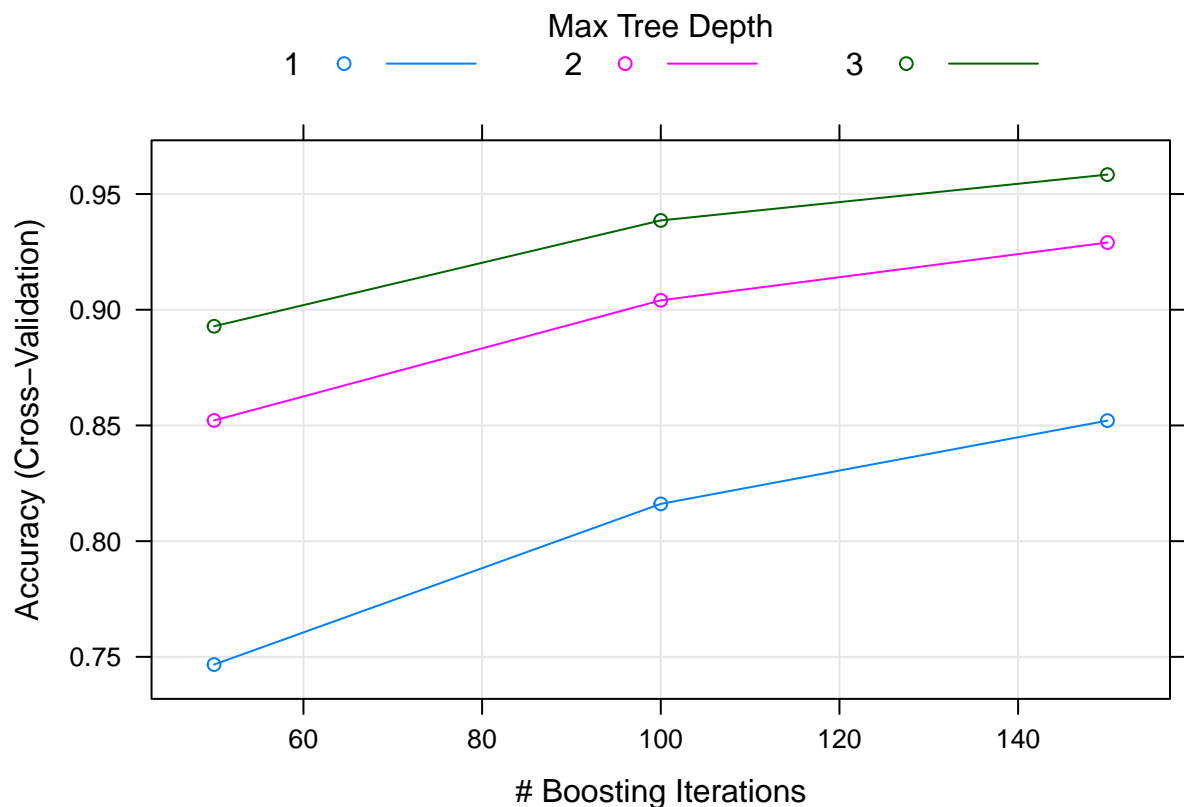
Confusion Matrix and Statistics

		Reference				
## Prediction		A	B	C	D	E
## A	1115	0	0	0	0	1
## B	2	757	0	0	0	0

```
##           C      0      6  677      1      0
##           D      0      0      7  636      0
##           E      0      0      0      1  720
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##           Accuracy : 0.9954
##           95% CI : (0.9928, 0.9973)
##           No Information Rate : 0.2847
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.9942
##
## McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##           Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E
## Sensitivity      0.9982  0.9921  0.9898  0.9969  0.9986
## Specificity      0.9996  0.9994  0.9978  0.9979  0.9997
## Pos Pred Value   0.9991  0.9974  0.9898  0.9891  0.9986
## Neg Pred Value   0.9993  0.9981  0.9978  0.9994  0.9997
## Prevalence       0.2847  0.1945  0.1744  0.1626  0.1838
## Detection Rate   0.2842  0.1930  0.1726  0.1621  0.1835
## Detection Prevalence 0.2845  0.1935  0.1744  0.1639  0.1838
## Balanced Accuracy 0.9989  0.9958  0.9938  0.9974  0.9992
```

Generalized Boosted Regression

```
set.seed(113)
gbm_model <- train(classe~., data=train_final, method="gbm", trControl=cross_validation, verbose=FALSE)
plot(gbm_model)
```



Generalized Boosted Regression Model Performance

```
gbm_prediction <- predict(gbm_model,newdata=valid_final)
gbm_cm <- confusionMatrix(valid_final$classe,gbm_prediction)
gbm_cm
```

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

```
##
##           Reference
## Prediction  A    B    C    D    E
##      A 1104    5    6    1    0
##      B   22  717   19    1    0
##      C    0   26  655    2    1
##      D    0    2   20  621    0
##      E    1    8    7    8  697
```

Overall Statistics

```
##
##           Accuracy : 0.9671
##           95% CI : (0.961, 0.9725)
##      No Information Rate : 0.2873
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
```

```
##
##           Kappa : 0.9584
```

```
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : 2.713e-08
```

```
## Statistics by Class:
```

```
##
```


##	Class: A	Class: B	Class: C	Class: D	Class: E
## Sensitivity	0.9796	0.9459	0.9264	0.9810	0.9986
## Specificity	0.9957	0.9867	0.9910	0.9933	0.9926
## Pos Pred Value	0.9892	0.9447	0.9576	0.9658	0.9667
## Neg Pred Value	0.9918	0.9870	0.9839	0.9963	0.9997
## Prevalence	0.2873	0.1932	0.1802	0.1614	0.1779
## Detection Rate	0.2814	0.1828	0.1670	0.1583	0.1777
## Detection Prevalence	0.2845	0.1935	0.1744	0.1639	0.1838
## Balanced Accuracy	0.9876	0.9663	0.9587	0.9872	0.9956

Choosing the best Model

Comparing all three confusion matrices

to find the most accurate one.

The Random Forest has the highest “Accuracy”

value in the confusion matrix summary.

We will use the `radomForest_model` with

```
prediction_test <- predict(randomForest_model,newdata=test_final)
prediction_test
```

the `test_final` data set.

```
## [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
```

Appendix

Appendix 1: Boxplot

```
summary(train)[,1:7]
```

##	X	user_name	raw_timestamp_part_1	raw_timestamp_part_2
## Min.	: 1	adelmo :3892	Min. :1.322e+09	Min. : 294
## 1st Qu.:	4906	carlitos:3112	1st Qu.:1.323e+09	1st Qu.:252912
## Median :	9812	charles :3536	Median :1.323e+09	Median :496380
## Mean :	9812	eurico :3070	Mean :1.323e+09	Mean :500656
## 3rd Qu.:	14717	jeremy :3402	3rd Qu.:1.323e+09	3rd Qu.:751891
## Max.	:19622	pedro :2610	Max. :1.323e+09	Max. :998801

```

##
##          cvtd_timestamp  new_window  num_window
## 28/11/2011 14:14: 1498  no :19216  Min.   : 1.0
## 05/12/2011 11:24: 1497  yes:  406  1st Qu.:222.0
## 30/11/2011 17:11: 1440                Median :424.0
## 05/12/2011 11:25: 1425                Mean   :430.6
## 02/12/2011 14:57: 1380                3rd Qu.:644.0
## 02/12/2011 13:34: 1375                Max.   :864.0
## (Other)          :11007

```