# Course Project 1

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#### Part 0: Loading and preprocessing the data

```
The first step consists in (a) downloading the file, (b) unzipping it, and (c) read the .cvs into the data table.

temp <- tempfile()

download.file("https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/repdata%2Fdata%2Factivity.zip", temp)

data <- read.csv(unz(temp, "activity.csv"))
```

Let me now format the data a little bit:

```
data$date <- as.POSIXct(data$date, format="%Y-%m-%d")
data$steps <- as.numeric(data$steps)</pre>
```

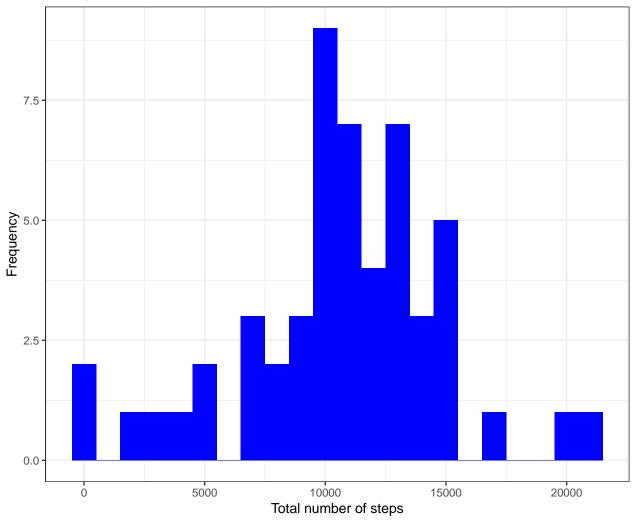
## Part 1: What is mean total number of steps taken per day?

Compute the total number of steps per day:

```
stepsperday <- aggregate(steps ~ date, data, sum)
names(stepsperday) <- c("date", "total.steps")</pre>
```

Lets plot this into a histogram.





Now for the mean and median per day:

```
mean(stepsperday$total.steps)

## [1] 10766.19

median(stepsperday$total.steps)
```

# Part 2: What is the average daily activity pattern?

Compute the total number of steps per interval:

```
stepsperinterval <- aggregate(steps ~ interval, data, mean)
names(stepsperinterval) <- c("interval", "mean.steps")</pre>
```

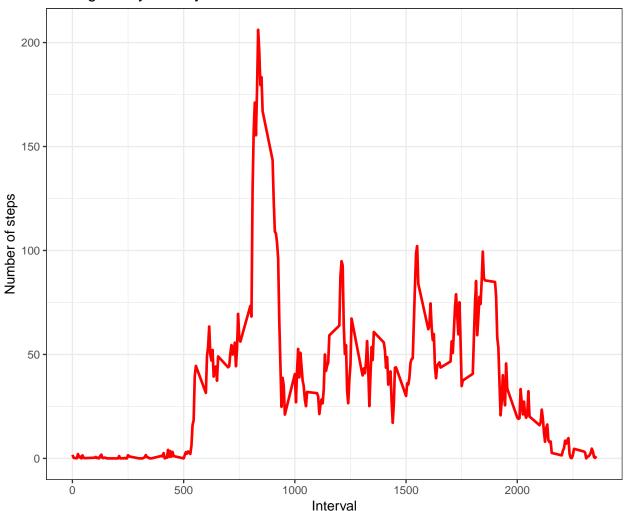
Plot the data

## [1] 10765

```
ggplot(stepsperinterval, aes(x=interval, y=mean.steps)) +
    geom_line(color="red", size=1) +
```

```
labs(title="Average Daily Activity Pattern", x="Interval", y="Number of steps") +
theme_bw()
```





Find the maximum:

```
stepsperinterval[which.max(stepsperinterval$mean.steps),]
```

```
## interval mean.steps
## 104 835 206.1698
```

# Part 3: Imputing missing values

Number of missing values:

```
sum(is.na(data$steps))
```

## [1] 2304

Strategy for filling in all of the missing values in the dataset, by the mean that interval accross all days.

```
filled.data <- data
missing.values <- is.na(filled.data$steps)
```

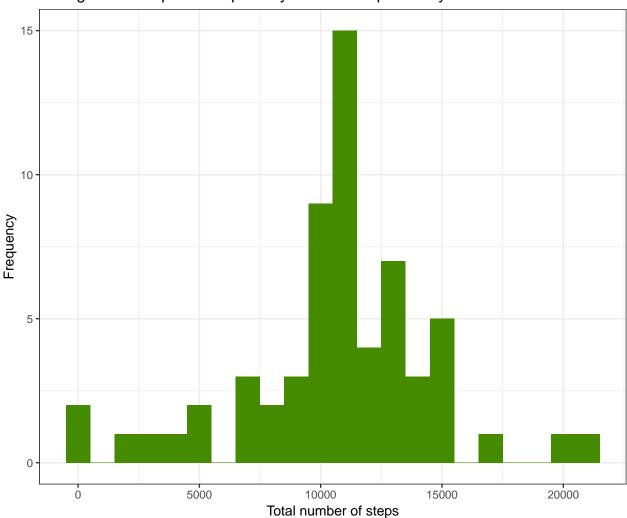
```
avg.interval <- tapply(filled.data$steps, filled.data$interval, mean, na.rm=TRUE)
filled.data$steps[missing.values] <- avg.interval[as.character(filled.data$interval[missing.values])]
filled.data$steps <- as.numeric(filled.data$steps)</pre>
```

Compute the total number of steps per day in the new filled data:

```
filled.stepsperday <- aggregate(steps ~ date, filled.data, sum)
names(filled.stepsperday) <- c("date", "total.steps")</pre>
```

Lets plot this into a histogram.

## Histogram of Steps Taken per Day with NAs replaced by interval mean



Now for the mean and median per day:

```
mean(filled.stepsperday$total.steps)
```

## [1] 10766.19

```
median(filled.stepsperday$total.steps)
```

```
## [1] 10766.19
```

The main impact of replacing the missing data with the corresponding interval average across days is that the mean and median have the same value, namely 10766.

#### Part 4: Are there differences in activity patterns between weekdays and weekends?

Creating a new factor variable for weekday or weekend, by defining a function:

```
filled.data$Day.of.week <- weekdays(filled.data$date)
wdfunction <- function(date) {
    weekday <- weekdays(date)
    if (weekday %in% c("Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday"))
        return("Weekday")
    else if (weekday %in% c("Saturday", "Sunday"))
        return("Weekend")
    else
        stop("invalid date")
}
filled.data$Week.type <- sapply(filled.data$date, wdfunction)</pre>
```

Now for the plotting:

