

Data Science Research analysis for Physical Activity Monitoring (PAM) dataset

Dataset Overview:

The physical activity monitoring(PAM) dataset comprise of 18 different physical activities performed by 9 subjects mainly employees or students at DFKI(1 female, 8 males) wearing 3 inertial measurement units (IMU) and a heart rate monitor.Detailed data on each subject was stored in individual text files. There are 54 attributes in each file, including timestamp, activity ID, heart rate, and IMU sensory data(ankle,chest and hand).

Introduction:

The importance of physical activity for a healthy life and reducing the likelihood of developing certain diseases is widely recognized. There are many different physical activities with varying effort requirements and different health benefits.The purpose of this project is to develop hardware and/or software capable of determining the amount (by using start and end times and heart rates) and type of physical activity an individual engages in and the actionable observations we can draw from this data.Below are the various steps invloved to complete the analysis using the PAM dataset

- a) Data Import - Importing all the necessary libraries and files for the physical activity monitoring dataset analysis
- b) Data Cleaning - Data collection, cleaning, and preprocessing are crucial for effective data analysis. This step would involve handling missing values, normalizing data, and parsing time data. Properly preparing the data helps to ensure accurate and meaningful results from the analysis
- c) Exploratory Data Analysis - After addressing the missing values and normalizing the data. I would be splitting the dataset into train and test. We will be analyzing and understanding the data that focuses on discovering patterns and correlations in the data.
- d) Hypothesis Testing - Per the analysis conducted, we will be performing z test between heartrate and the activities with highest intensity.
- e) Modelling - Finally, we will be performing the polynomial regression and random forest algorithm

Data Import:

Firstly, import all the necessary libraries for the PAM dataset analyis. In order to load all the files and create the dataframe, a list of the file names must be created. Additionally, a

dictionary should be created to store the names and numbers of each activity, so that the activity being analyzed at each stage can be understood. The MET_values dictionary maps activity IDs to values representing the metabolic equivalent of the activity. Lists for each type of IMU (chest, ankle, hand) should also be compiled to obtain the column names for the dataframe. Finally, all of these lists should be combined to generate the set of columns for the dataframe

```
#Import all the required libraries for the analysis
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math
from scipy import stats
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import math
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import sklearn.model_selection as cross_validation
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
pd.options.mode.chained_assignment = None
```

```
# Loading the data of 9 subjects
```

```
List_of_Subjects =
['Dataset/Protocol/subject101.dat', 'Dataset/Protocol/subject102.dat',
'Dataset/Protocol/subject103.dat', 'Dataset/Protocol/subject104.dat',
'Dataset/Protocol/subject105.dat', 'Dataset/Protocol/subject106.dat',
'Dataset/Protocol/subject107.dat', 'Dataset/Protocol/subject108.dat',
'Dataset/Protocol/subject109.dat' ]
```

```
subjectID = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
```

```
subject_weights={1:83,2:78,3:92,4:95,5:73,6:69,7:86,8:87,9:65}
```

```
MET_values = {1: 1,2: 1.8,3: 1.8,4: 3.5,5: 7.5,6: 4,7: 5.5,12:8,13:
3,16: 3.5,17: 2.3,24: 9}
```

```
# Creating a dictionary for all the activities
```

```
activityIDdict = {0: 'transient', 1: 'lying',2: 'sitting', 3:
'standing',4: 'walking', 5: 'running', 6: 'cycling',
7: 'Nordic_walking',9: 'watching_TV',10:
'computer_work',11: 'car driving', 12: 'ascending_stairs',
13: 'descending_stairs',16: 'vacuum_cleaning',17:
'ironing',18: 'folding_laundry',19: 'house_cleaning',
20: 'playing_soccer',24: 'rope_jumping' }
```

```

IMUhand = ['handTemperature', 'hand_acc16_1', 'hand_acc16_2',
'hand_acc16_3','hand_acc6_1', 'hand_acc6_2',
          'hand_acc6_3', 'hand_gyro1', 'hand_gyro2',
'hand_gyro3','hand_magne1', 'hand_magne2', 'hand_magne3',
          'hand_orientation1', 'hand_orientation2',
'hand_orientation3', 'hand_orientation4']

IMUchest = ['chestTemperature', 'chest_acc16_1', 'chest_acc16_2',
'chest_acc16_3','chest_acc6_1', 'chest_acc6_2',
          'chest_acc6_3','chest_gyro1', 'chest_gyro2',
'chest_gyro3','chest_magne1', 'chest_magne2',
          'chest_magne3','chest_orientation1', 'chest_orientation2',
'chest_orientation3', 'chest_orientation4']

IMUankle = ['ankleTemperature','ankle_acc16_1', 'ankle_acc16_2',
'ankle_acc16_3', 'ankle_acc6_1',
          'ankle_acc6_2', 'ankle_acc6_3', 'ankle_gyro1',
'ankle_gyro2', 'ankle_gyro3',
          'ankle_magne1', 'ankle_magne2',
'ankle_magne3','ankle_orientation1', 'ankle_orientation2',
          'ankle_orientation3', 'ankle_orientation4']

columns=["timestamp", "activityID","heartrate"]
+IMUhand+IMUchest+IMUankle

```

```
len(columns)
```

54

DataFrame Creation: Each file in the files_list loops through and saved as CSV file that are stored in a new dataframe called phydf. A new column called subject_id is created and set to the subject ID extracted from the file name. The phydf dataframe is then appended to the pamdf dataframe using the concat function.

```

# Creating a new dataframe named pamdf using function create_dataframe
def create_dataframe(list_of_files):
    pamdf = pd.DataFrame()
    for file in list_of_files:
        df = pd.read_csv(file, sep='\s+|\s+', engine='python')
        strfile=file[17:27]+' .csv'
        df.to_csv(strfile, index=None)
        phydf=pd.read_csv(strfile)
        phydf.columns = columns
        phydf['subject_id'] = int(file[-5])
        pamdf=pd.concat([pamdf, phydf], ignore_index=True)
    return pamdf

```

```

pamdf=create_dataframe(List_of_Subjects)
pamdf.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
pamdf.head(5)

```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature	hand_acc16_1 \
0	8.39	0	NaN	30.0	2.18837
1	8.40	0	NaN	30.0	2.37357
2	8.41	0	NaN	30.0	2.07473
3	8.42	0	NaN	30.0	2.22936
4	8.43	0	NaN	30.0	2.29959

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2
hand_acc6_3 ... \				
0	8.56560	3.66179	2.39494	8.55081
3.64207 ...				
1	8.60107	3.54898	2.30514	8.53644
3.73280 ...				
2	8.52853	3.66021	2.33528	8.53622
3.73277 ...				
3	8.83122	3.70000	2.23055	8.59741
3.76295 ...				
4	8.82929	3.54710	2.26132	8.65762
3.77788 ...				

	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	ankle_magne3
\					
0	-0.004638	0.000368	-59.8479	-38.8919	-58.5253
1	0.000148	0.022495	-60.7361	-39.4138	-58.3999
2	-0.020301	0.011275	-60.4091	-38.7635	-58.3956
3	-0.014303	-0.002823	-61.5199	-39.3879	-58.2694
4	-0.016024	0.001050	-60.2954	-38.8778	-58.3977

	ankle_orientation1	ankle_orientation2	ankle_orientation3 \
0	1.0	0.0	0.0
1	1.0	0.0	0.0
2	1.0	0.0	0.0
3	1.0	0.0	0.0
4	1.0	0.0	0.0

	ankle_orientation4	subject_id
0	0.0	1
1	0.0	1
2	0.0	1
3	0.0	1

4 0.0 1

[5 rows x 55 columns]

Displaying the last 5 rows
pamdf.tail(5)

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature	
hand_acc16_1 \					
2872519	100.19	0	NaN	25.1875	-
4.71493					
2872520	100.20	0	NaN	25.1875	-
4.95932					
2872521	100.21	0	NaN	25.1875	-
4.93997					
2872522	100.22	0	NaN	25.1875	-
4.64941					
2872523	100.23	0	161.0	25.1875	-
4.09726					

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2
hand_acc6_3 \				
2872519	10.22250	4.66893	-5.04654	9.94944
4.50736				
2872520	10.37130	4.12594	-4.96890	10.29620
4.43102				
2872521	9.83615	3.70468	-5.04613	10.35690
4.14405				
2872522	9.11129	3.51904	-5.06854	9.75268
3.87359				
2872523	8.15642	3.29961	-4.73244	8.82870
3.54305				

	...	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	\
2872519	...	-0.062676	-0.127084	-46.5153	3.58240	
2872520	...	-0.027006	-0.089808	-45.7474	3.54453	
2872521	...	-0.038024	-0.064709	-46.3997	4.22078	
2872522	...	-0.025796	-0.064357	-46.5282	4.48593	
2872523	...	0.011866	-0.042858	-46.2704	4.21475	

	ankle_magne3	ankle_orientation1	ankle_orientation2	\
2872519	-0.035995	0.598531	0.033615	
2872520	0.108583	0.598428	0.033012	
2872521	0.105504	0.598233	0.033172	
2872522	0.530240	0.598116	0.033427	
2872523	0.247798	0.598119	0.033685	

	ankle_orientation3	ankle_orientation4	subject_id
2872519	0.799791	-0.031075	9
2872520	0.799933	-0.030018	9

2872521	0.800095	-0.029416	9
2872522	0.800180	-0.029208	9
2872523	0.800188	-0.028602	9

[5 rows x 55 columns]

As demonstrated by the above pamdf dataframe, some data cleaning is necessary. For example, activityID 0 should be completely removed from our dataset, as it represents a transitional period where the subject was not performing any specific activity (as indicated in the data_info file). The data cleaning process will be performed in the following section.

Data Cleaning

Per the data_info file, the dataset appears to have missing sensory data, due to wireless disconnections during data collection and the same are indicated with NaN. To account for this missing data and ensure that it does not impact the analysis, some data filling will be necessary. One way to address the missing values is to use interpolation, which involves constructing new data points based on known data points. Removing the columns that are not relevant for the analysis to expedite the runtime and avoid the unnecessary space.

Also, it is recommended to remove activity 0 from the data before interpolating, as it could significantly impact the output. After removing activity 0, the data can be interpolated to fill in the missing values.

```
# To Display the unique activityID
print(pamdf['activityID'].unique())
```

```
[ 0  1  2  3 17 16 12 13  4  7  6  5 24]
```

```
# Dropping the activityID = 0 from the dataframe
pamdf = pamdf.drop(pamdf[pamdf['activityID'] == 0].index)
pamdf.tail()
```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature
hand_acc16_1 \				
2872006	95.06	24	NaN	25.125
4.99466				
2872007	95.07	24	NaN	25.125
5.02764				
2872008	95.08	24	NaN	25.125
5.06409				
2872009	95.09	24	162.0	25.125
5.13914				
2872010	95.10	24	NaN	25.125
5.00812				

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2
hand_acc6_3 \				
2872006	6.01881	5.59830	4.90787	6.05780

5.68357					
2872007	5.90369	5.48372	4.89090	5.95209	
5.56301					
2872008	5.71370	5.48491	4.97981	5.87584	
5.45738					
2872009	5.63724	5.48629	4.97690	5.69448	
5.29167					
2872010	5.40645	5.02326	4.97362	5.45272	
5.14120					
	...	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2 \
2872006	...	-0.012885	0.005878	-45.7855	-0.831734
2872007	...	0.003629	-0.004235	-46.0331	-0.817288
2872008	...	-0.035176	-0.002309	-45.5140	-1.229410
2872009	...	-0.036457	-0.007076	-45.9093	-0.565555
2872010	...	-0.030195	0.018229	-46.1702	-0.812965
		ankle_magne3	ankle_orientation1	ankle_orientation2	\
2872006		-0.170139	0.522929	-0.291612	
2872007		0.538134	0.522880	-0.291694	
2872008		0.540438	0.522625	-0.291978	
2872009		0.680109	0.522536	-0.291955	
2872010		-0.313346	0.522730	-0.291275	
		ankle_orientation3	ankle_orientation4	subject_id	
2872006		0.705786	-0.378648	9	
2872007		0.705895	-0.378450	9	
2872008		0.706161	-0.378084	9	
2872009		0.706426	-0.377733	9	
2872010		0.706526	-0.377800	9	

[5 rows x 55 columns]

```
# Check if the subject_id is equal to 0
pamdf[pamdf['subject_id']==0]
```

Empty DataFrame

Columns: [timestamp, activityID, heartrate, handTemperature, hand_acc16_1, hand_acc16_2, hand_acc16_3, hand_acc6_1, hand_acc6_2, hand_acc6_3, hand_gyro1, hand_gyro2, hand_gyro3, hand_magne1, hand_magne2, hand_magne3, hand_orientation1, hand_orientation2, hand_orientation3, hand_orientation4, chestTemperature, chest_acc16_1, chest_acc16_2, chest_acc16_3, chest_acc6_1, chest_acc6_2, chest_acc6_3, chest_gyro1, chest_gyro2, chest_gyro3, chest_magne1, chest_magne2, chest_magne3, chest_orientation1, chest_orientation2, chest_orientation3, chest_orientation4, ankleTemperature, ankle_acc16_1, ankle_acc16_2, ankle_acc16_3, ankle_acc6_1, ankle_acc6_2, ankle_acc6_3, ankle_gyro1, ankle_gyro2, ankle_gyro3, ankle_magne1, ankle_magne2, ankle_magne3, ankle_orientation1, ankle_orientation2, ankle_orientation3, ankle_orientation4,

```
subject_id]
Index: []
```

```
[0 rows x 55 columns]
```

```
#Deletion of non numeric data
```

```
pamdf = pamdf.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')
```

```
#Dropping the irrelevant coulmns
```

```
pamdf=pamdf.drop(columns=['hand_orientation1', 'hand_orientation2',  
'hand_orientation3', 'hand_orientation4',  
                        'chest_orientation1',  
'chest_orientation2', 'chest_orientation3', 'chest_orientation4',  
                        'ankle_orientation1',  
'ankle_orientation2', 'ankle_orientation3',  
                        'ankle_orientation4'],axis=1)
```

```
pamdf.head(10)
```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature	hand_acc16_1
\					
2927	37.66	1	NaN	30.375	2.21530
2928	37.67	1	NaN	30.375	2.29196
2929	37.68	1	NaN	30.375	2.29090
2930	37.69	1	NaN	30.375	2.21800
2931	37.70	1	100.0	30.375	2.30106
2932	37.71	1	NaN	30.375	2.07165
2933	37.72	1	NaN	30.375	2.41148
2934	37.73	1	NaN	30.375	2.32815
2935	37.74	1	NaN	30.375	2.25096
2936	37.75	1	NaN	30.375	2.14107

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2
hand_acc6_3	...			
2927	8.27915	5.58753	2.24689	8.55387
5.77143	...			
2928	7.67288	5.74467	2.27373	8.14592
5.78739	...			
2929	7.14240	5.82342	2.26966	7.66268
5.78846	...			

2930	7.14365	5.89930	2.22177	7.25535
5.88000	...			
2931	7.25857	6.09259	2.20720	7.24042
5.95555	...			
2932	7.25965	6.01218	2.19238	7.21038
6.01604	...			
2933	7.59780	5.93915	2.23988	7.46679
6.03053	...			
2934	7.63431	5.70686	2.31663	7.64745
6.01495	...			
2935	7.78598	5.62821	2.28637	7.70801
5.93935	...			
2936	7.52262	5.78141	2.31538	7.72276
5.78828	...			

	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	
ankle_gyro2 \					
2927	9.63162	-1.76757	0.265761	0.002908	-
0.027714					
2928	9.58649	-1.75247	0.250816	0.020882	
0.000945					
2929	9.60196	-1.73721	0.356632	-0.035392	-
0.052422					
2930	9.58674	-1.78264	0.311453	-0.032514	-
0.018844					
2931	9.64677	-1.75240	0.295902	0.001351	-
0.048878					
2932	9.60177	-1.75239	0.311276	0.003793	-
0.026906					
2933	9.67694	-1.76748	0.326060	0.036814	-
0.032277					
2934	9.61685	-1.76749	0.326380	-0.010352	-
0.016621					
2935	9.61686	-1.72212	0.326234	0.039346	
0.020393					
2936	9.63189	-1.70699	0.326105	0.029874	-
0.010763					

	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	ankle_magne3
subject_id				
2927	0.001752	-61.1081	-36.8636	-58.3696
1				
2928	0.006007	-60.8916	-36.3197	-58.3656
1				
2929	-0.004882	-60.3407	-35.7842	-58.6119
1				
2930	0.026950	-60.7646	-37.1028	-57.8799
1				
2931	-0.006328	-60.2040	-37.1225	-57.8847
1				

2932	0.004125	-61.3257	-36.9744	-57.7501
1				
2933	-0.006866	-61.5520	-36.9632	-57.9957
1				
2934	0.006548	-61.5738	-36.1724	-59.3487
1				
2935	-0.011880	-61.7741	-37.1744	-58.1199
1				
2936	0.005133	-60.7680	-37.4206	-58.8735
1				

[10 rows x 43 columns]

Performing the interpolation

pamdf = pamdf.interpolate()

pamdf.isnull().sum()

timestamp	0
activityID	0
heartrate	4
handTemperature	0
hand_acc16_1	0
hand_acc16_2	0
hand_acc16_3	0
hand_acc6_1	0
hand_acc6_2	0
hand_acc6_3	0
hand_gyro1	0
hand_gyro2	0
hand_gyro3	0
hand_magne1	0
hand_magne2	0
hand_magne3	0
chestTemperature	0
chest_acc16_1	0
chest_acc16_2	0
chest_acc16_3	0
chest_acc6_1	0
chest_acc6_2	0
chest_acc6_3	0
chest_gyro1	0
chest_gyro2	0
chest_gyro3	0
chest_magne1	0
chest_magne2	0
chest_magne3	0
ankleTemperature	0
ankle_acc16_1	0
ankle_acc16_2	0
ankle_acc16_3	0

```
ankle_acc6_1      0
ankle_acc6_2      0
ankle_acc6_3      0
ankle_gyro1       0
ankle_gyro2       0
ankle_gyro3       0
ankle_magne1      0
ankle_magne2      0
ankle_magne3      0
subject_id        0
dtype: int64
```

The heartrate column still contains NaN values because the interpolation process only calculates values based on the known data points surrounding a NaN cell. Since the first few cells in the heartrate column are NaN, it is normal for the interpolation to produce more NaN values. To rectify this issue, we can assume that the values in the first 4 cells of the heartrate column are 100, based on the values after index 4 are 100. This will allow the interpolation to properly fill in the missing value

```
# Replacing a NaN value using function
def clean_data(df, fill_value):
    df = df.fillna(fill_value)
    df.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
    return df
```

```
# Replacing NaN to 100
pamdf = clean_data(pamdf, 100)
pamdf.head(10)
```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature	hand_acc16_1 \
0	37.66	1	100.0	30.375	2.21530
1	37.67	1	100.0	30.375	2.29196
2	37.68	1	100.0	30.375	2.29090
3	37.69	1	100.0	30.375	2.21800
4	37.70	1	100.0	30.375	2.30106
5	37.71	1	100.0	30.375	2.07165
6	37.72	1	100.0	30.375	2.41148
7	37.73	1	100.0	30.375	2.32815
8	37.74	1	100.0	30.375	2.25096
9	37.75	1	100.0	30.375	2.14107

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2
hand_acc6_3 ... \				
0	8.27915	5.58753	2.24689	8.55387
5.77143 ...				
1	7.67288	5.74467	2.27373	8.14592
5.78739 ...				
2	7.14240	5.82342	2.26966	7.66268
5.78846 ...				
3	7.14365	5.89930	2.22177	7.25535

5.88000	...			
4	7.25857	6.09259	2.20720	7.24042
5.95555	...			
5	7.25965	6.01218	2.19238	7.21038
6.01604	...			
6	7.59780	5.93915	2.23988	7.46679
6.03053	...			
7	7.63431	5.70686	2.31663	7.64745
6.01495	...			
8	7.78598	5.62821	2.28637	7.70801
5.93935	...			
9	7.52262	5.78141	2.31538	7.72276
5.78828	...			

	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	ankle_gyro2
\					
0	9.63162	-1.76757	0.265761	0.002908	-0.027714
1	9.58649	-1.75247	0.250816	0.020882	0.000945
2	9.60196	-1.73721	0.356632	-0.035392	-0.052422
3	9.58674	-1.78264	0.311453	-0.032514	-0.018844
4	9.64677	-1.75240	0.295902	0.001351	-0.048878
5	9.60177	-1.75239	0.311276	0.003793	-0.026906
6	9.67694	-1.76748	0.326060	0.036814	-0.032277
7	9.61685	-1.76749	0.326380	-0.010352	-0.016621
8	9.61686	-1.72212	0.326234	0.039346	0.020393
9	9.63189	-1.70699	0.326105	0.029874	-0.010763

	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	ankle_magne3	subject_id
0	0.001752	-61.1081	-36.8636	-58.3696	1
1	0.006007	-60.8916	-36.3197	-58.3656	1
2	-0.004882	-60.3407	-35.7842	-58.6119	1
3	0.026950	-60.7646	-37.1028	-57.8799	1
4	-0.006328	-60.2040	-37.1225	-57.8847	1
5	0.004125	-61.3257	-36.9744	-57.7501	1
6	-0.006866	-61.5520	-36.9632	-57.9957	1
7	0.006548	-61.5738	-36.1724	-59.3487	1
8	-0.011880	-61.7741	-37.1744	-58.1199	1
9	0.005133	-60.7680	-37.4206	-58.8735	1

[10 rows x 43 columns]

#To identify the count of null values

pamdf.isnull().sum()

timestamp	0
activityID	0
heartrate	0
handTemperature	0
hand_acc16_1	0
hand_acc16_2	0
hand_acc16_3	0
hand_acc6_1	0
hand_acc6_2	0
hand_acc6_3	0
hand_gyro1	0
hand_gyro2	0
hand_gyro3	0
hand_magne1	0
hand_magne2	0
hand_magne3	0
chestTemperature	0
chest_acc16_1	0
chest_acc16_2	0
chest_acc16_3	0
chest_acc6_1	0
chest_acc6_2	0
chest_acc6_3	0
chest_gyro1	0
chest_gyro2	0
chest_gyro3	0
chest_magne1	0
chest_magne2	0
chest_magne3	0
ankleTemperature	0
ankle_acc16_1	0
ankle_acc16_2	0
ankle_acc16_3	0
ankle_acc6_1	0
ankle_acc6_2	0
ankle_acc6_3	0
ankle_gyro1	0
ankle_gyro2	0
ankle_gyro3	0
ankle_magne1	0
ankle_magne2	0
ankle_magne3	0
subject_id	0

dtype: int64

Per the above summary, we do not have any missing values and the data is good to proceed with the exploratory data analysis.

Exploratory Data Analysis(EDA)

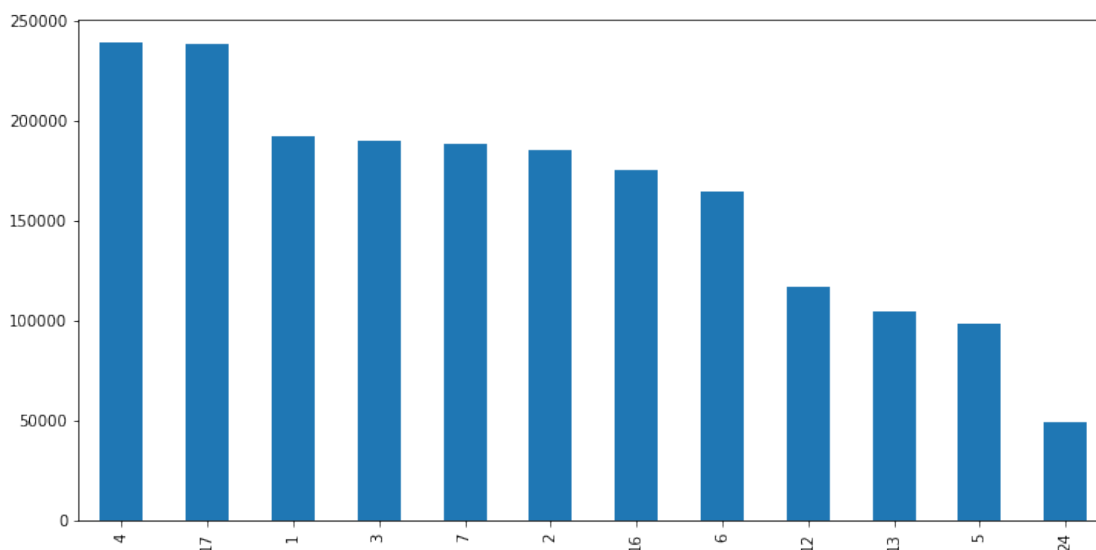
In EDA, we are splitting the data into training and testing. This will allow us to validate the results of our analysis and ensure that our conclusions are not overly influenced by the specific data we are using.

Before dividing our data into training and testing sets, we should check if the dataframe are balanced. Because an imbalanced dataset can affect the performance of your model. If the dataframe distribution is skewed, with one dataframe much more prevalent than the other(s), the model may be biased towards the more prevalent dataframe, leading to poor performance on the minority dataframe.

In this section, we will be exploring the relationship between various physical activities and other variables by analyzing the data collected from the participants. This will include examining the different types of physical activities as well as other relevant factors such as heart rate, calories burnt, and time spent on each activity.

```
# To verify if the dataset is balanced
activity_counts = pamdf['activityID'].value_counts()

activity_counts.plot(kind = "bar", figsize = (12,6))
plt.show()
```



Per the above plot, the dataset is evenly balanced hence we are splitting the dataframe into 50% for train and 50% for test.

```
#Function to split the dataframe into train and test
def split_data(df, split_ratio):
    df = df.sample(frac=1, random_state=1)
```

```

split_index = int(len(df) * split_ratio)
train_df = df.iloc[:split_index]
test_df = df.iloc[split_index:]
return train_df, test_df

```

#To display the length and size of the train and test data

```

train_df, test_df = split_data(pamdf, 0.5)
print("Length of train_df is", len(train_df))
print('Size of the data: ', train_df.size)

```

```

print("Length of test_df is", len(test_df))
print('Size of the data: ', test_df.size)

```

```

Length of train_df is 971436
Size of the data: 41771748
Length of test_df is 971436
Size of the data: 41771748

```

Calculating the value_counts() to identify the unique activityID and its respective count for both train and test data. This would be useful for getting a quick summary of the distribution of values in a categorical column.

```
train_df.activityID.value_counts()
```

```

17    119647
4      119187
1       96364
3       94933
7       93861
2       92764
16      87542
6       82516
12      58763
13      52377
5       48882
24      24600

```

```
Name: activityID, dtype: int64
```

```
test_df.activityID.value_counts()
```

```

4      119574
17     119043
1       96159
3       94998
7       94246
2       92424
16      87811
6       82084
12      58453
13      52567
5       49317

```

```
24      24760
Name: activityID, dtype: int64
```

```
# Sorting the rows by index value
train_df.sort_index()
```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature
hand_acc16_1 \				
0	37.66	1	100.0	30.375
2.21530				
2	37.68	1	100.0	30.375
2.29090				
3	37.69	1	100.0	30.375
2.21800				
5	37.71	1	100.0	30.375
2.07165				
6	37.72	1	100.0	30.375
2.41148				
...
..				
1942859	94.98	24	162.0	25.125
4.81452				
1942861	95.00	24	162.0	25.125
5.07290				
1942862	95.01	24	162.0	25.125
4.95472				
1942863	95.02	24	162.0	25.125
4.80517				
1942865	95.04	24	162.0	25.125
4.95740				

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2
hand_acc6_3 \				
0	8.27915	5.58753	2.24689	8.55387
5.77143				
2	7.14240	5.82342	2.26966	7.66268
5.78846				
3	7.14365	5.89930	2.22177	7.25535
5.88000				
5	7.25965	6.01218	2.19238	7.21038
6.01604				
6	7.59780	5.93915	2.23988	7.46679
6.03053				
...
...				
1942859	6.51482	5.74788	4.89736	6.49594
5.78832				
1942861	6.39761	5.59819	4.94094	6.45017
5.63737				
1942862	6.28366	5.48134	4.93917	6.35946

5.51677				
1942863	6.32311	5.51746	4.89281	6.22387
5.51711				
1942865	6.28434	5.55836	4.81809	6.22448
5.59269				

	...	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	\
0	...	9.63162	-1.76757	0.265761	0.002908	
2	...	9.60196	-1.73721	0.356632	-0.035392	
3	...	9.58674	-1.78264	0.311453	-0.032514	
5	...	9.60177	-1.75239	0.311276	0.003793	
6	...	9.67694	-1.76748	0.326060	0.036814	
...	
1942859	...	9.44267	-1.99702	-1.806020	-0.036682	
1942861	...	9.44276	-2.13311	-1.775310	0.027636	
1942862	...	9.39788	-2.13306	-1.729670	-0.005801	
1942863	...	9.48793	-2.20869	-1.745040	-0.028744	
1942865	...	9.36713	-2.42063	-1.879930	-0.041091	

	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	
ankle_magne3 \					
0	-0.027714	0.001752	-61.1081	-36.863600	-
58.369600					
2	-0.052422	-0.004882	-60.3407	-35.784200	-
58.611900					
3	-0.018844	0.026950	-60.7646	-37.102800	-
57.879900					
5	-0.026906	0.004125	-61.3257	-36.974400	-
57.750100					
6	-0.032277	-0.006866	-61.5520	-36.963200	-
57.995700					
...	
...					
1942859	-0.011895	-0.017897	-45.9167	-0.437698	
0.254439					
1942861	-0.024815	-0.022575	-46.2808	-1.320750	
0.254182					
1942862	-0.007817	0.009006	-45.9034	-1.211660	-
0.028281					
1942863	-0.061156	0.033653	-46.0452	-0.690454	-
0.313048					
1942865	-0.019494	0.014317	-45.8890	-1.596940	
0.539545					

	subject_id
0	1
2	1
3	1
5	1
6	1

```

...
1942859      9
1942861      9
1942862      9
1942863      9
1942865      9

```

[971436 rows x 43 columns]

Mapping the activity id to activity label:

The pamdatacop creates a copy of the train_df DataFrame, modify the activityID column using the values in the activityIDdict dictionary, and return the resulting pamdatacop. The purpose of this is to convert the activity IDs to more descriptive labels for easier interpretation.

```

pamdatacop=train_df.copy()
pamdatacop.activityID=pamdatacop.activityID.apply(lambda
x:activityIDdict[x])
pamdatacop

```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature	\
312921	767.77	standing	90.000000	34.1875	
141735	1926.37	ascending_stairs	167.909091	33.6875	
1191085	3749.31	rope_jumping	181.000000	33.8125	
1206914	255.84	lying	62.000000	33.4375	
1710520	491.73	sitting	79.000000	34.3125	
...	
471794	3648.85	cycling	120.000000	29.7500	
46078	498.44	sitting	92.000000	32.5625	
495388	3961.26	running	139.000000	28.8750	
1506095	783.52	ironing	74.000000	33.3750	
699375	192.56	lying	72.000000	32.7500	

	hand_acc16_1	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	
hand_acc6_2 \					
312921	-8.52981	4.712060	0.358276	-8.254460	
4.955160					
141735	-11.23140	2.967660	2.325040	-10.353600	
2.978210					
1191085	-1.77987	3.716760	-7.388680	-0.572605	
3.958700					
1206914	4.89177	-0.216854	8.273420	5.134350	-
0.344501					
1710520	-1.96494	-9.487270	0.889387	-1.802600	-
9.468570					
...	
...					
471794	-6.10533	3.427980	7.365140	-6.577840	
4.301450					

46078	-7.87425	4.095880	4.141940	-7.704180
4.138990				
495388	-5.33359	36.979800	-3.435980	-3.119450
34.862600				
1506095	2.11020	11.319200	-2.429680	2.211510
12.367400				
699375	5.04452	0.198974	8.235820	5.409190
0.227261				

	hand_acc6_3	...	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	\
312921	0.791698	...	9.716540	-1.511980	-1.006870	
141735	2.293150	...	11.137500	-1.301760	-2.513480	
1191085	-4.197230	...	-4.136650	-4.006830	2.162320	
1206914	8.596710	...	-0.117976	-9.411680	-2.836260	
1710520	1.058310	...	9.187270	2.903000	-2.153400	
...	
471794	9.142140	...	10.602400	-2.752050	-1.022720	
46078	4.356700	...	9.135820	1.192120	-3.570340	
495388	-2.873060	...	11.857500	5.583830	0.381641	
1506095	-2.346000	...	9.890210	-0.561093	-2.660590	
699375	8.444170	...	2.514220	-9.420820	1.569270	

	ankle_gyro1	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	
ankle_magne2 \					
312921	0.079272	-0.003718	-0.076595	-18.7246	-
16.87960					
141735	-0.276670	0.669698	-0.143689	-51.7218	
33.83850					
1191085	1.877290	-0.176273	-0.654045	-44.6465	-
12.21680					
1206914	-0.008012	0.002114	0.017758	-17.3221	
26.44510					
1710520	0.010209	0.011341	0.028921	-19.4371	
15.82690					
...	
...					
471794	0.154275	0.059888	0.106166	-41.1119	
5.34881					
46078	0.063705	0.008307	0.002250	-85.4454	
38.14700					
495388	-1.355570	1.238730	-3.278750	-51.4954	-
5.78950					
1506095	0.426933	-0.741163	0.191537	-33.2568	-
1.96371					
699375	-0.070824	0.009968	0.010577	-21.4016	
15.80880					

	ankle_magne3	subject_id
312921	36.806500	2
141735	-6.571620	1

1191085	0.272571	5
1206914	-4.782110	6
1710520	26.000300	8
...
471794	8.881400	2
46078	16.401700	1
495388	36.450200	2
1506095	46.112500	7
699375	-13.294100	4

[971436 rows x 43 columns]

Analysis of time spent on activity for individual subject:

We will be conducting a more detailed analysis by examining the amount of time each subject spent on different activities.

Plotting the barchart using the function

```
def plot(df, sub, ax):
    df.activityID.value_counts().plot(kind='bar', ax=ax)
    df.activityID.agg(['value_counts'])
    ax.set_title('Subject {}'.format(sub), fontsize=15)
    ax.set_xlabel('Activity ID', fontsize=15)
    ax.set_ylabel('Time Spent', fontsize=15)
```

Create a figure with 6 subplots arranged in a grid with 3 rows and 3 columns, with a larger size.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(9, 12))
```

Iterate through the subject IDs

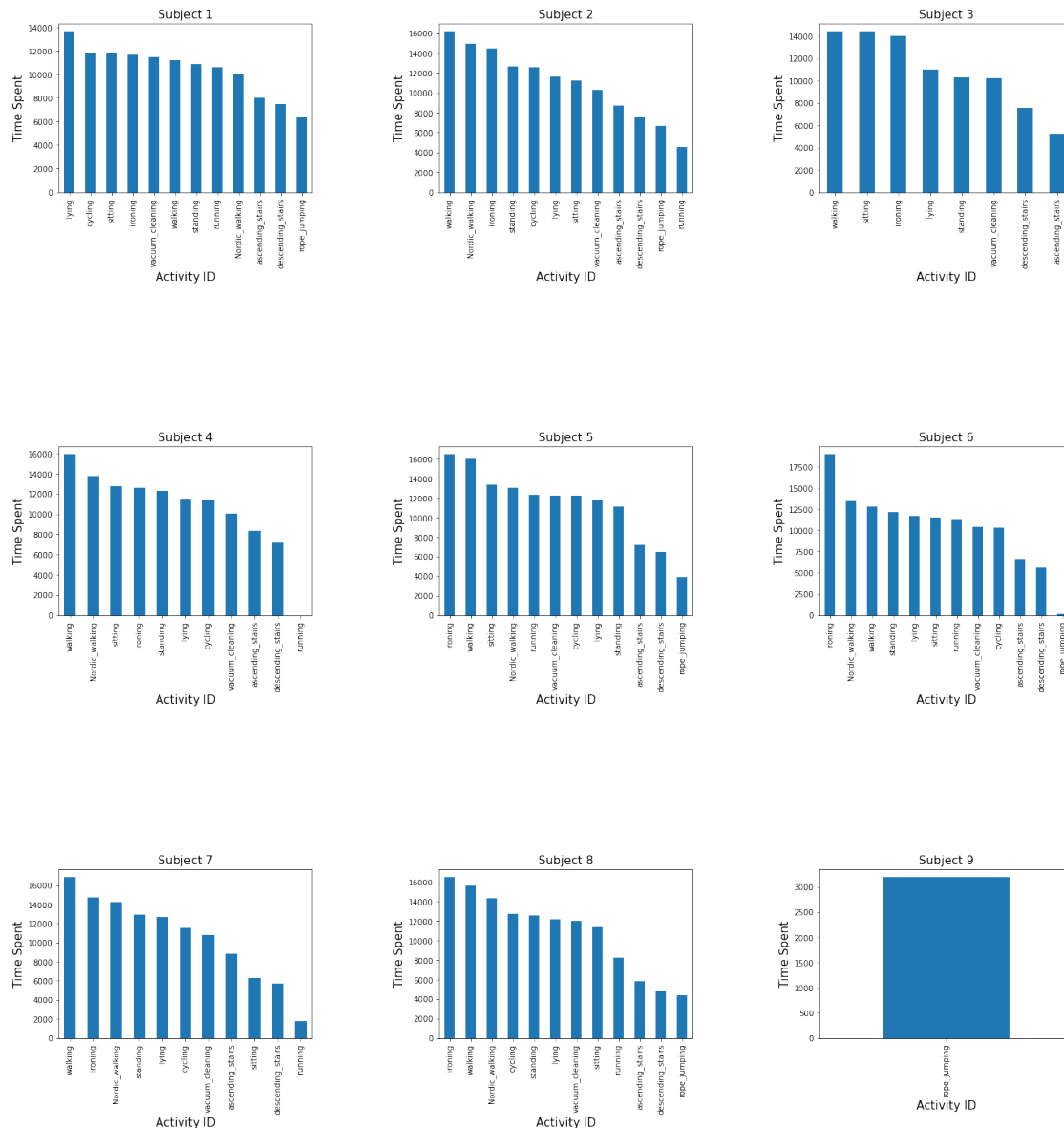
```
for i, sub in enumerate([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]):
    # Plot the bar chart for the subject and assign it to the
    # appropriate subplot
    plot(pamdatacop[pamdatacop['subject_id']==sub], sub, ax[i // 3][i
% 3])
```

Adjust the spacing between the subplots

```
plt.subplots_adjust(left=0, bottom=0.5, right=2, top=2, wspace=0.5,
hspace=1.5)
```

Show the plot

```
plt.show()
```



In the below code, we are grouping the training dataframe by activityID and computing the mean of the grouped data

```
df_grouped=train_df.groupby(['activityID']).mean()
df_grouped=df_grouped.reset_index()
df_grouped
```

	activityID	timestamp	heartrate	handTemperature	hand_acc16_1
0	1	205.810018	75.545557	32.728505	3.679602
1	2	506.308536	80.047179	33.258141	-1.389341
2	3	733.377930	88.536730	33.637740	-7.075932

3	4	2429.595921	112.779310	32.303069	-10.107593
4	5	3445.280586	156.609147	30.819405	-6.504239
5	6	3128.694951	124.830549	31.009282	-5.154956
6	7	2903.735748	123.775604	31.528332	-4.737611
7	12	1806.752318	129.518261	33.528458	-8.733582
8	13	1905.608580	129.094747	33.323658	-6.282657
9	16	1359.725161	104.182793	34.176997	-7.162320
10	17	1026.179980	90.045718	34.022595	-3.375883
11	24	3349.758610	161.966847	29.713111	-4.206803

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2	hand_acc6_3
...	\				
0	2.061675	6.367305	3.791752	2.032754	6.588179
...					
1	4.295544	5.173842	-1.262264	4.294076	5.383078
...					
2	3.223117	2.675270	-6.939606	3.266560	2.893323
...					
3	2.515623	1.922580	-10.100182	2.545913	2.092860
...					
4	6.728369	0.287698	-6.624070	6.352816	0.388420
...					
5	2.507518	7.122948	-5.158149	2.506534	7.262646
...					
6	5.079735	2.543156	-4.736760	5.078315	2.692999
...					
7	3.658778	1.603061	-8.643621	3.695112	1.801738
...					
8	2.910228	3.656226	-6.184478	2.924561	3.853605
...					
9	3.575758	1.913401	-7.031500	3.595148	2.132941
...					
10	3.752365	5.447087	-3.246341	3.745548	5.665965
...					
11	5.390808	-0.530344	-4.326484	5.410021	-0.539632
...					

	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	ankle_gyro2
\					
0	0.543936	-6.226228	-3.316962	0.010893	-0.005854

1	8.809982	-0.216851	-2.089557	0.006796	-0.005329
2	9.380298	-0.741048	-1.643213	0.004367	-0.004551
3	11.959444	0.632620	-2.693545	-0.005349	-0.113771
4	13.193339	2.880917	-3.189012	0.002644	-0.100271
5	9.130031	2.129800	-1.068567	0.085572	0.038773
6	12.262297	0.872126	-2.906883	-0.004517	-0.140149
7	9.788651	1.604495	-2.708451	0.385221	0.133281
8	10.742766	1.154140	-2.114203	-0.405388	-0.242240
9	9.563327	0.435375	-1.281936	-0.002207	0.005179
10	9.601066	-0.401777	-1.457873	0.011071	-0.002973
11	9.907947	1.084461	-2.047257	0.009809	-0.009883

	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	ankle_magne3	subject_id
0	0.006003	-17.937375	20.577229	0.134306	4.485731
1	0.005010	-22.525800	2.503881	21.125203	4.306876
2	0.004309	-22.656027	-0.594149	24.427203	4.593166
3	-0.000048	-36.985424	-0.592640	15.840951	4.623625
4	-0.037299	-36.532773	-8.301071	13.229515	4.663884
5	0.003845	-38.848188	-6.929358	12.873313	4.701040
6	0.006245	-37.386417	-0.656277	14.345998	4.851653
7	-0.006582	-35.736146	-4.829318	13.768898	4.402396
8	0.111473	-36.826082	-4.451120	20.214430	4.166409
9	0.004223	-24.416449	4.187497	11.367237	4.550262
10	0.002770	-38.835212	5.579286	34.094910	4.726989

```
11      0.012182      -40.243773      -8.196516      23.698923      4.221707
```

```
[12 rows x 43 columns]
```

```
# Creating a new column named activity_name and grouping by  
activityID, activity_name and heartrate
```

```
df_grouped['activity_name']=1  
for i in range(len(df_grouped['activityID'])):  
    df_grouped['activity_name']  
[i]=activityIDdict[df_grouped['activityID'][i]]
```

```
df_grouped[['activityID','activity_name','heartrate']]
```

	activityID	activity_name	heartrate
0	1	lying	75.545557
1	2	sitting	80.047179
2	3	standing	88.536730
3	4	walking	112.779310
4	5	running	156.609147
5	6	cycling	124.830549
6	7	Nordic_walking	123.775604
7	12	ascending_stairs	129.518261
8	13	descending_stairs	129.094747
9	16	vacuum_cleaning	104.182793
10	17	ironing	90.045718
11	24	rope_jumping	161.966847

Boxplot for heartrate v/s activities:

Creating a box plot by showing the relationship between heartrate and activity using the Seaborn library's boxplot()

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
# create a figure with a single subplot  
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7, 5))
```

```
# adjust the spacing between the subplots  
plt.subplots_adjust(2, 1, 5, 2)  
plt.subplot(131)
```

```
# create a boxplot of the data  
sns.boxplot(x='activityID', y='heartrate',  
data=train_df[['activityID', 'heartrate']])
```



```

# rotate the x-axis labels
plt.xticks(rotation=40)

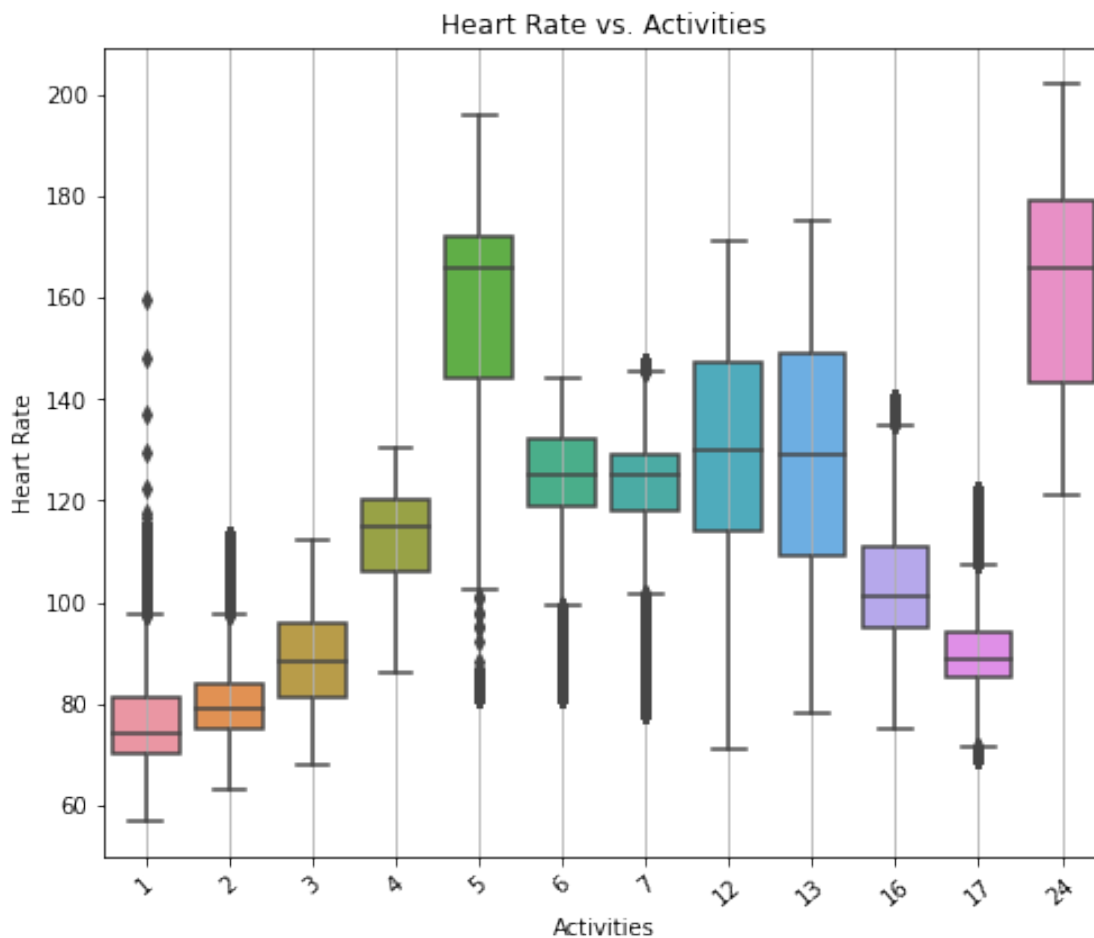
# show a grid on the x-axis
plt.grid(axis='x')

# label the x and y axes
plt.xlabel('Activities')
plt.ylabel('Heart Rate')

# add a title to the plot
plt.title('Heart Rate vs. Activities')

# show the plot
plt.show()

```



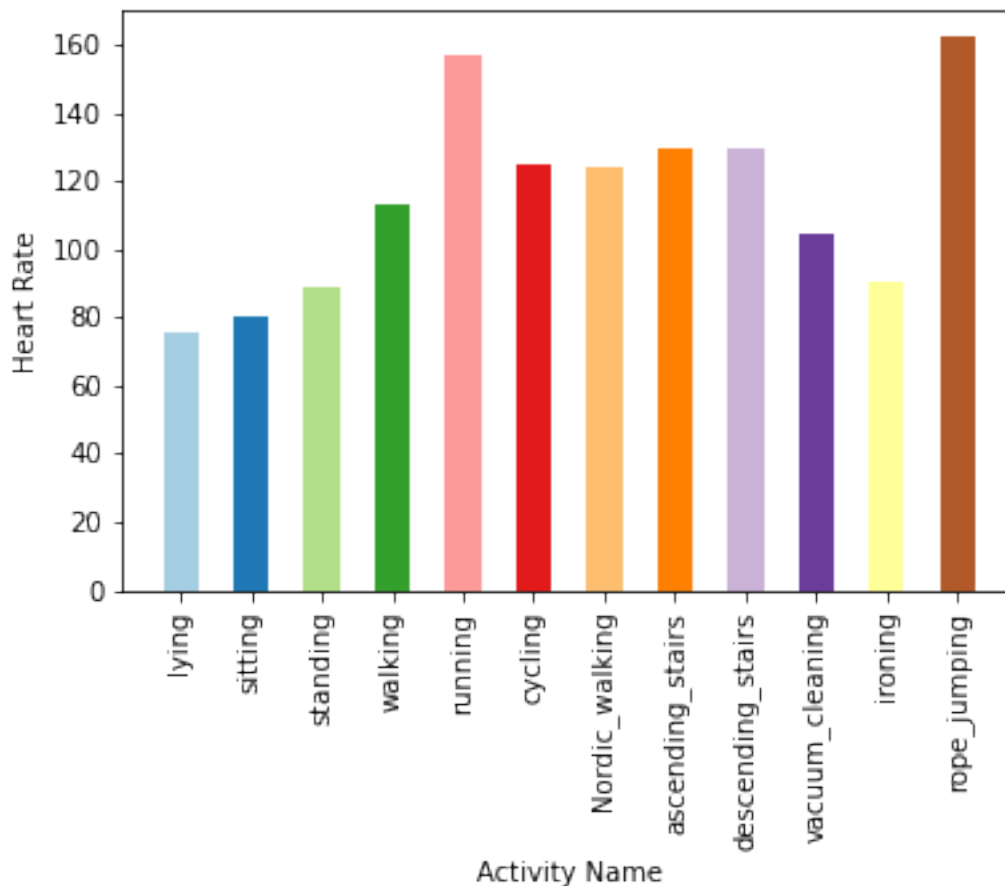
Barchart representation of Activity Name and Heartrate:

```

size = range(len(df_grouped))
plt.bar(df_grouped['activity_name'],df_grouped['heartrate'],

```

```
width=0.5, color=plt.cm.Paired(size))
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.xlabel("Activity Name")
plt.ylabel("Heart Rate")
plt.show()
```



Per the above representations, rope jumping and running are the most strenuous activities among the ones represented in the chart.

Analysis of calories burnt v/s activities:

In this analysis, we are interested in the number of calories burnt by subjects during different activities. To calculate this, we are using the metabolic equivalent (MET) value of each activity and the weight of each subject.

```
def calorie_cal(i):
    #Set the value of t= 60
    T=60
    # Look up MET value for the current activity
    MET=MET_values[act_sub_grp['activityID'][i]]
```

```

# Look up subject weight for the current subject
W=subject_weights[act_sub_grp['subject_id'][i]]

# Calculate number of calories burnt
calories= T * MET * 3.5 * W / (200 * 60)

return calories

```

Creating a new dataframe named act_sub_grp from train_df by grouping activityID and subjectID by applying the mean, max, and min functions to the timestamp column for each group, and adding calories burnt to that dataframe. Another dataframe calorie_act is created by grouping the activityID and subjectID of act_sub_grp and taking their mean. The activityID is then mapped to an activityName for clear interpretation of the data

```

# Group train_df by activityID and subject_id, and calculate mean,
# max, and min values of timestamp
act_sub_grp=train_df.groupby(['activityID','subject_id'])
['timestamp'].agg([np.mean,max,min])
act_sub_grp=act_sub_grp.reset_index()
act_sub_grp['calorie_burnt']=0
# Iterate over activityID column of act_sub_grp
for i in range(len(act_sub_grp['activityID'])):
    # Calculate calorie_burnt for current activity and subject, and store
    # in act_sub_grp
    act_sub_grp['calorie_burnt'][i]=calorie_cal(i)

calorie_act=act_sub_grp.groupby(['activityID','subject_id']).mean()
calorie_act=calorie_act.reset_index()
# Replace values in activityID column with corresponding descriptions
# using activityIDdict
calorie_act.activityID=calorie_act.activityID.apply(lambda
x:activityIDdict[x])
calorie_act

```

	activityID	subject_id	mean	max	min
calorie_burnt					
0	lying	1	174.045415	309.52	37.66
1.4525					
1	lying	2	171.966434	289.49	55.20
1.3650					
2	lying	3	276.886762	386.54	166.14
1.6100					
3	lying	4	190.067999	305.69	75.26
1.6625					
4	lying	5	223.699684	341.45	104.53
1.2775					
...
...					
86	rope_jumping	2	4178.977066	4245.68	4113.08
12.2850					

87	rope_jumping	5	3714.966443	3753.50	3676.20
11.4975					
88	rope_jumping	6	3622.808686	3624.05	3621.50
10.8675					
89	rope_jumping	8	3844.586316	3888.41	3800.36
13.7025					
90	rope_jumping	9	63.153766	95.04	31.22
10.2375					

[91 rows x 6 columns]

```
#Group calorie_act by activityID and calculate mean value
calorie_df_grouped=calorie_act.groupby(['activityID']).mean()
calorie_df_grouped.reset_index(drop=False, inplace=True)
calorie_df_grouped
```

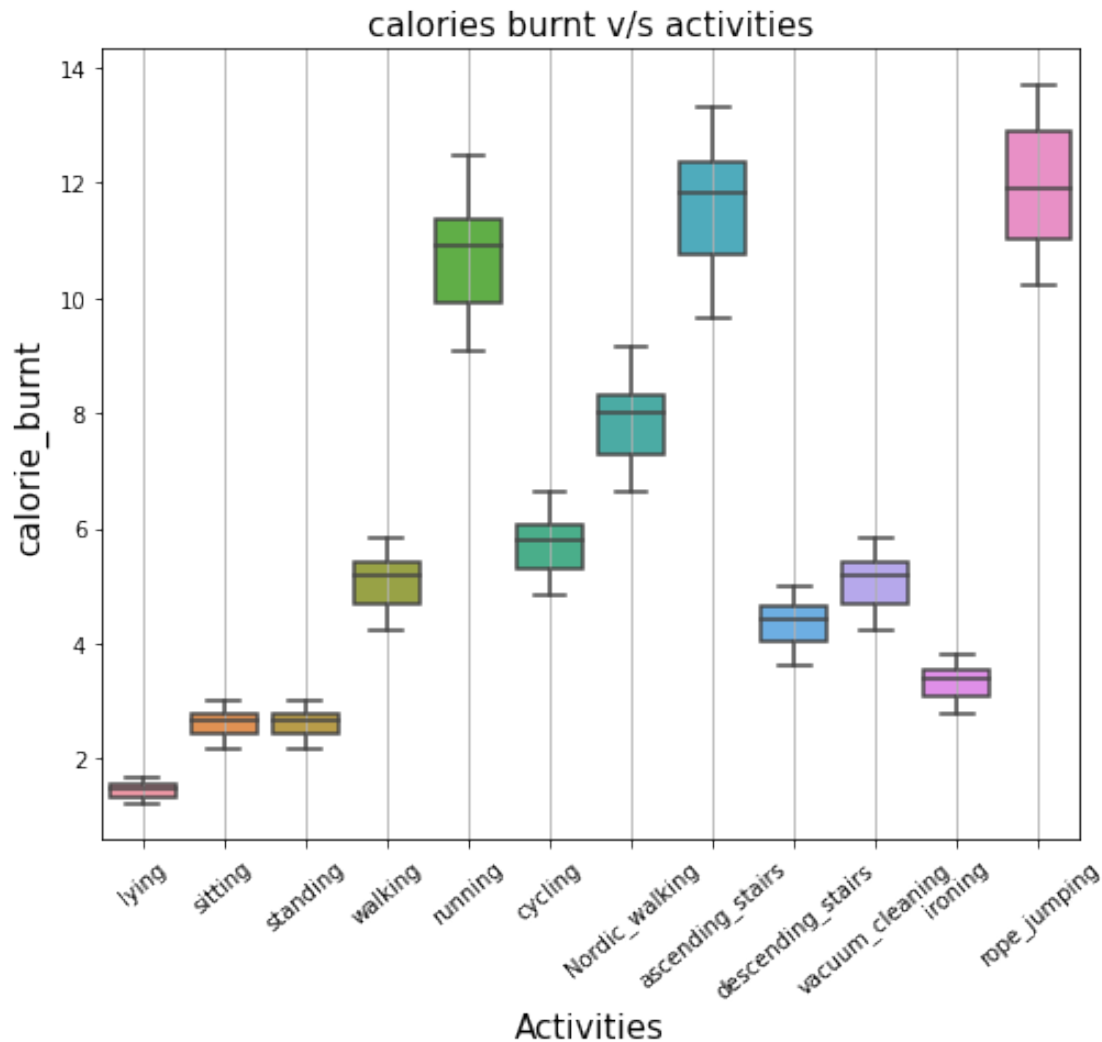
	activityID	subject_id	mean	max
min \				
0	Nordic_walking	4.714286	2885.966026	3020.291429
2751.590000				
1	ascending_stairs	4.500000	1807.821634	1999.022500
1615.946250				
2	cycling	4.714286	3124.079746	3241.817143
3006.704286				
3	descending_stairs	4.500000	1901.256871	2058.310000
1753.810000				
4	ironing	4.500000	1023.305778	1172.390000
874.068750				
5	lying	4.500000	206.958464	327.148750
86.527500				
6	rope_jumping	5.166667	3164.427640	3205.508333
3123.270000				
7	running	4.714286	3432.242946	3502.458571
3362.197143				
8	sitting	4.500000	499.172845	614.961250
383.506250				
9	standing	4.500000	736.287875	854.913750
617.530000				
10	vacuum_cleaning	4.500000	1358.443971	1468.221250
1249.055000				
11	walking	4.500000	2426.017357	2575.397500
2276.978750				

	calorie_burnt
0	7.851250
1	11.602500
2	5.710000
3	4.350937
4	3.335719
5	1.450312

6	11.943750
7	10.706250
8	2.610562
9	2.610562
10	5.076094
11	5.076094

Boxplot for calories burnt v/s activities:

```
import seaborn as sns
plt.figure(figsize=(7,5))
plt.subplots_adjust(2,1,5,2)
plt.subplot(131)
dat1=calorie_act[['activityID','calorie_burnt']]
plt.xticks(rotation=40)
sns.boxplot(x='activityID',y='calorie_burnt',data=dat1)
plt.grid(axis='x')
plt.ylabel('calorie_burnt',fontsize=15)
plt.xlabel('Activities',fontsize=15)
plt.title('calories burnt v/s activities',fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```



According to the boxplot, rope jumping and ascending stairs have the highest quartile for calories burnt, while lying, sitting, and standing have the lowest values.

Comparison of average temperature for hand,chest and ankle:

We are examining the average temperatures of different body parts (hand, chest, and ankle) while engaging in various activities.

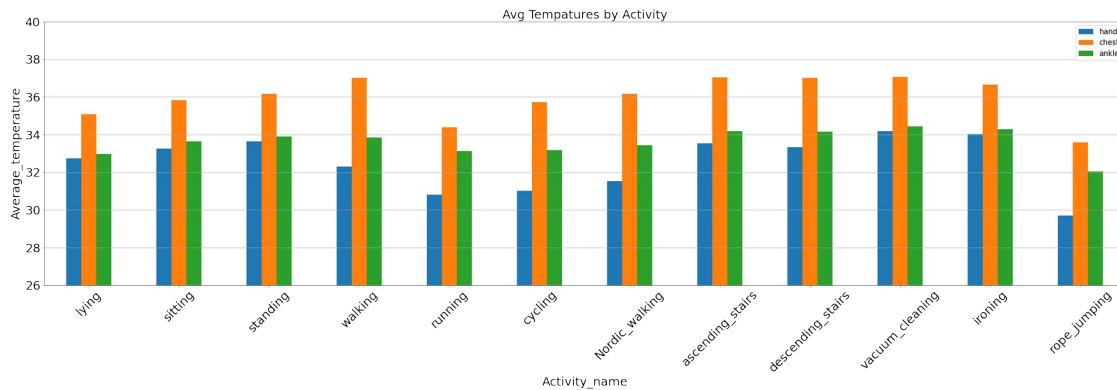
```
Avg_Temp = pd.DataFrame()
Avg_Temp['hand'] = df_grouped['handTemperature']
Avg_Temp['chest'] = df_grouped['chestTemperature']
Avg_Temp['ankle'] = df_grouped['ankleTemperature']
```

```
ax = Avg_Temp.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(40,10), title='Avg Tempatures
by Activity',fontsize=25)
a = ax.set_xticklabels(df_grouped['activity_name'],rotation=45)
b = ax.legend(fontsize = 15)
```

```

c = ax.set_xticks(np.arange(len(Avg_Temp)))
plt.title('Avg Tempatures by Activity', fontsize=25)
plt.xlabel('Activity_name', fontsize=25)
plt.ylabel('Average_temperature', fontsize=25)
plt.ylim(26, 40)
plt.grid(axis='y')

```



Per the above bar chart, the chest temperature is significantly higher than the temperatures of the other body parts.

```

# Grouping by activity name
df_grouped['activity_name']=1
for i in range(len(df_grouped['activityID'])):
    df_grouped['activity_name']
[i]=activityIDdict[df_grouped['activityID'][i]]
df_grouped

```

	activityID	timestamp	heartrate	handTemperature	hand_acc16_1
0	1	205.810018	75.545557	32.728505	3.679602
1	2	506.308536	80.047179	33.258141	-1.389341
2	3	733.377930	88.536730	33.637740	-7.075932
3	4	2429.595921	112.779310	32.303069	-10.107593
4	5	3445.280586	156.609147	30.819405	-6.504239
5	6	3128.694951	124.830549	31.009282	-5.154956
6	7	2903.735748	123.775604	31.528332	-4.737611
7	12	1806.752318	129.518261	33.528458	-8.733582
8	13	1905.608580	129.094747	33.323658	-6.282657
9	16	1359.725161	104.182793	34.176997	-7.162320

10	17	1026.179980	90.045718	34.022595	-3.375883
11	24	3349.758610	161.966847	29.713111	-4.206803

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2	hand_acc6_3
...	\				
0	2.061675	6.367305	3.791752	2.032754	6.588179
...					
1	4.295544	5.173842	-1.262264	4.294076	5.383078
...					
2	3.223117	2.675270	-6.939606	3.266560	2.893323
...					
3	2.515623	1.922580	-10.100182	2.545913	2.092860
...					
4	6.728369	0.287698	-6.624070	6.352816	0.388420
...					
5	2.507518	7.122948	-5.158149	2.506534	7.262646
...					
6	5.079735	2.543156	-4.736760	5.078315	2.692999
...					
7	3.658778	1.603061	-8.643621	3.695112	1.801738
...					
8	2.910228	3.656226	-6.184478	2.924561	3.853605
...					
9	3.575758	1.913401	-7.031500	3.595148	2.132941
...					
10	3.752365	5.447087	-3.246341	3.745548	5.665965
...					
11	5.390808	-0.530344	-4.326484	5.410021	-0.539632
...					

	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3
\					
0	-6.226228	-3.316962	0.010893	-0.005854	0.006003
1	-0.216851	-2.089557	0.006796	-0.005329	0.005010
2	-0.741048	-1.643213	0.004367	-0.004551	0.004309
3	0.632620	-2.693545	-0.005349	-0.113771	-0.000048
4	2.880917	-3.189012	0.002644	-0.100271	-0.037299
5	2.129800	-1.068567	0.085572	0.038773	0.003845
6	0.872126	-2.906883	-0.004517	-0.140149	0.006245

7	1.604495	-2.708451	0.385221	0.133281	-0.006582
8	1.154140	-2.114203	-0.405388	-0.242240	0.111473
9	0.435375	-1.281936	-0.002207	0.005179	0.004223
10	-0.401777	-1.457873	0.011071	-0.002973	0.002770
11	1.084461	-2.047257	0.009809	-0.009883	0.012182

	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	ankle_magne3	subject_id
activity_name				
0	-17.937375	20.577229	0.134306	4.485731
lying				
1	-22.525800	2.503881	21.125203	4.306876
sitting				
2	-22.656027	-0.594149	24.427203	4.593166
standing				
3	-36.985424	-0.592640	15.840951	4.623625
walking				
4	-36.532773	-8.301071	13.229515	4.663884
running				
5	-38.848188	-6.929358	12.873313	4.701040
cycling				
6	-37.386417	-0.656277	14.345998	4.851653
Nordic_walking				
7	-35.736146	-4.829318	13.768898	4.402396
ascending_stairs				
8	-36.826082	-4.451120	20.214430	4.166409
descending_stairs				
9	-24.416449	4.187497	11.367237	4.550262
vacuum_cleaning				
10	-38.835212	5.579286	34.094910	4.726989
ironing				
11	-40.243773	-8.196516	23.698923	4.221707
rope_jumping				

[12 rows x 44 columns]

Correlation coefficient:

Correlation coefficient is used to assess the strength of associations between data variables. In this, we are analysing the correlation coefficient for the train_df.

```
df_correlation=train_df.copy()
df_correlation.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
df_correlation
```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature	
hand_acc16_1 \					
0	767.77	3	90.000000	34.1875	-
8.52981					
1	1926.37	12	167.909091	33.6875	-
11.23140					
2	3749.31	24	181.000000	33.8125	-
1.77987					
3	255.84	1	62.000000	33.4375	
4.89177					
4	491.73	2	79.000000	34.3125	-
1.96494					
...
..					
971431	3648.85	6	120.000000	29.7500	-
6.10533					
971432	498.44	2	92.000000	32.5625	-
7.87425					
971433	3961.26	5	139.000000	28.8750	-
5.33359					
971434	783.52	17	74.000000	33.3750	
2.11020					
971435	192.56	1	72.000000	32.7500	
5.04452					

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2	
hand_acc6_3 \					
0	4.712060	0.358276	-8.254460	4.955160	
0.791698					
1	2.967660	2.325040	-10.353600	2.978210	
2.293150					
2	3.716760	-7.388680	-0.572605	3.958700	-
4.197230					
3	-0.216854	8.273420	5.134350	-0.344501	
8.596710					
4	-9.487270	0.889387	-1.802600	-9.468570	
1.058310					
...	
...					
971431	3.427980	7.365140	-6.577840	4.301450	
9.142140					
971432	4.095880	4.141940	-7.704180	4.138990	
4.356700					
971433	36.979800	-3.435980	-3.119450	34.862600	-
2.873060					
971434	11.319200	-2.429680	2.211510	12.367400	-
2.346000					
971435	0.198974	8.235820	5.409190	0.227261	
8.444170					

	...	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	\
0	...	9.716540	-1.511980	-1.006870	0.079272	
1	...	11.137500	-1.301760	-2.513480	-0.276670	
2	...	-4.136650	-4.006830	2.162320	1.877290	
3	...	-0.117976	-9.411680	-2.836260	-0.008012	
4	...	9.187270	2.903000	-2.153400	0.010209	
...	
971431	...	10.602400	-2.752050	-1.022720	0.154275	
971432	...	9.135820	1.192120	-3.570340	0.063705	
971433	...	11.857500	5.583830	0.381641	-1.355570	
971434	...	9.890210	-0.561093	-2.660590	0.426933	
971435	...	2.514220	-9.420820	1.569270	-0.070824	

	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	
ankle_magne3 \					
0	-0.003718	-0.076595	-18.7246	-16.87960	
36.806500					
1	0.669698	-0.143689	-51.7218	33.83850	-
6.571620					
2	-0.176273	-0.654045	-44.6465	-12.21680	
0.272571					
3	0.002114	0.017758	-17.3221	26.44510	-
4.782110					
4	0.011341	0.028921	-19.4371	15.82690	
26.000300					
...	
...					
971431	0.059888	0.106166	-41.1119	5.34881	
8.881400					
971432	0.008307	0.002250	-85.4454	38.14700	
16.401700					
971433	1.238730	-3.278750	-51.4954	-5.78950	
36.450200					
971434	-0.741163	0.191537	-33.2568	-1.96371	
46.112500					
971435	0.009968	0.010577	-21.4016	15.80880	-
13.294100					

	subject_id
0	2
1	1
2	5
3	6
4	8
...	...
971431	2
971432	1
971433	2
971434	7
971435	4

[971436 rows x 43 columns]

The function `axis_reducer` takes a dataframe and three column names as input and creates a new column by concatenating the values in the specified columns. It then removes the original columns from the dataframe and returns the modified dataframe.

```
def axis_reducer(df,a,b,c,d):
    ref=df.copy()
    ref[d]=1
    for i in range(len(ref[a])):

        ref[d][i]=(ref[a][i]**2 + ref[b][i]**2 + ref[c][i]**2)**0.5

    ref=ref.drop([a,b,c], axis=1)

    return ref

# Calling the function axis_reducer and combining the various
variables of hand, chest and ankle in a single column

ref=axis_reducer(df_correlation,'hand_acc16_1','hand_acc16_2','hand_acc16_3','Hand_Acceleration_16')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'hand_acc6_1','hand_acc6_2','hand_acc6_3','Hand_Acceleration_6')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'hand_gyro1','hand_gyro2','hand_gyro3','Hand_Gyrometer')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'hand_magne1','hand_magne2','hand_magne3','Hand_Magnetometer')

ref=axis_reducer(ref,'ankle_acc16_1','ankle_acc16_2','ankle_acc16_3','Ankle_Acceleration_16')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'ankle_acc6_1','ankle_acc6_2','ankle_acc6_3','Ankle_Acceleration_6')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'ankle_gyro1','ankle_gyro2','ankle_gyro3','Ankle_Gyrometer')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'ankle_magne1','ankle_magne2','ankle_magne3','Ankle_Magnetometer')

ref=axis_reducer(ref,'chest_acc16_1','chest_acc16_2','chest_acc16_3','Chest_Acceleration_16')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'chest_acc6_1','chest_acc6_2','chest_acc6_3','Chest_Acceleration_6')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'chest_gyro1','chest_gyro2','chest_gyro3','Chest_Gyrometer')
ref=axis_reducer(ref,'chest_magne1','chest_magne2','chest_magne3','Chest_Magnetometer')
ref
```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature
chestTemperature \				
0	767.77	3	90.000000	34.1875
37.5000				
1	1926.37	12	167.909091	33.6875
36.9375				
2	3749.31	24	181.000000	33.8125
36.4375				
3	255.84	1	62.000000	33.4375
35.5625				
4	491.73	2	79.000000	34.3125
37.6250				
...
...				
971431	3648.85	6	120.000000	29.7500
34.7500				
971432	498.44	2	92.000000	32.5625
34.1875				
971433	3961.26	5	139.000000	28.8750
32.2500				
971434	783.52	17	74.000000	33.3750
36.1250				
971435	192.56	1	72.000000	32.7500
34.7500				

	ankleTemperature	subject_id	Hand_Acceleration_16	\
0	34.8125	2	9.751386	
1	34.9375	1	11.847243	
2	34.1250	5	8.460191	
3	34.6250	6	9.613840	
4	33.9375	8	9.729352	
...	
971431	33.6250	2	10.162253	
971432	32.9375	1	9.794678	
971433	31.7500	2	37.520111	
971434	32.5625	7	11.767777	
971435	33.4375	4	9.659995	

	Hand_Acceleration_6	Hand_Gyrometer	Hand_magnetometer	\
0	9.660047	0.164967	34.928264	
1	11.014777	2.181952	48.546151	
2	5.797924	4.643583	46.379032	
3	10.019164	0.062214	48.484174	
4	9.696556	0.057963	29.258687	
...	
971431	12.056085	0.268151	53.481398	
971432	9.770694	0.041158	56.686076	
971433	35.119600	2.651422	56.899400	
971434	12.780731	4.275455	44.155289	
971435	10.030702	0.039176	53.783521	

	Ankle_Acceleration_16	Ankle_Acceleration_6	
Ankle_Gyrometer \			
0	9.853628	9.884888	0.110294
1	11.880628	11.491565	0.738707
2	7.628115	6.151600	1.995762
3	10.163821	9.830463	0.019596
4	9.926956	9.872713	0.032699
...
971431	10.488048	11.001392	0.196618
971432	10.033660	9.880875	0.064284
971433	11.042984	13.112022	3.757955
971434	10.479384	10.257184	0.876516
971435	9.848968	9.876019	0.072300

	Ankle_Magnetometer	Chest_Acceleration_16	
Chest_Acceleration_6 \			
0	44.612218	10.060474	
9.855084			
1	62.156053	13.478711	
12.883012			
2	46.288600	11.259950	
7.621981			
3	31.972911	9.440225	
9.771592			
4	36.115194	9.970973	
9.974286			
...
.			
971431	42.399025	12.667246	
12.987450			
971432	95.000662	9.771799	
9.806011			
971433	63.355439	30.175062	
24.763849			
971434	56.887903	10.583624	
10.518973			
971435	29.743566	9.600552	

9.884871

	Chest_Gyrometer	Chest_Magnetometer
0	0.084096	27.869222
1	0.474735	43.174891
2	2.515189	49.537940
3	0.034585	49.229344
4	0.083730	26.310660
...
971431	0.233825	41.916091
971432	0.033836	74.998591
971433	4.356266	53.524002
971434	1.351819	37.290062
971435	0.055825	49.388521

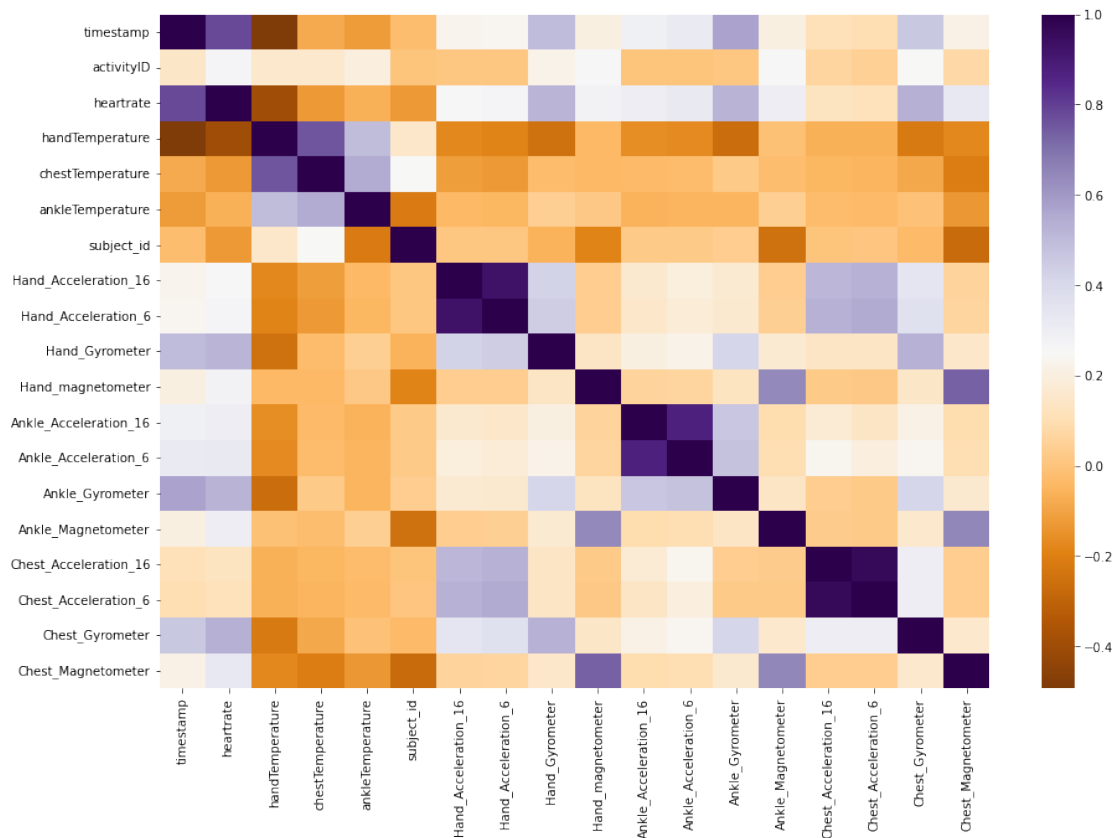
[971436 rows x 19 columns]

Heatmap Generation:

Heatmap is used to visually represent data in order to identify patterns and correlations. The heatmap provides a graphical representation of the data, using size and color to show multiple pieces of data in a way that is easy to understand and interpret.

```
df_corr = ref.corr(method='pearson')
df_corr = df_corr.drop(['activityID'], axis = 1)

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 10))
sns.heatmap(df_corr, cmap = "PuOr", mask=np.zeros_like(df_corr,
dtype=bool))
plt.show()
```



The heatmap suggests a strong correlation between heartrate and the gyrometer readings for the hand, chest, and ankle, as evidenced by the dark colors in the corresponding cells. Additionally, there is a negative correlation between the hand temperature and heartrate.

This concludes the data analysis of various attributes and proceeding to hypothesis testing.

Hypothesis Testing:

Based on the comparison of different physical activities that have been analyzed, it has been determined that the two most intense activities are rope jumping and ascending stairs. In order to further investigate the intensity of these activities and make a decision about the true intensity level, we will be conducting a hypothesis test.

Hypothesis: IF, the subject is performing intense activities like rope jumping and ascending stairs THEN average heartrate of the subject will be more than 105."

- Independent Variable :Rope jumping and ascending stairs
- Dependent Variable : Average Heart rate

H0 : The average heartrate of the subject while performing intense activities is less than or equal to 105 ($\mu \leq 105$).

H1 : Intense physical activities have an impact on the heartrate readings ie, ($\mu > 105$).


```

ascending_stairs = train_df[train_df["activityID"] == 12]
ropejumping= train_df[train_df["activityID"] == 24]
Intense_activity=pd.DataFrame()
Intense_activity =
pd.concat([Intense_activity,ascending_stairs,ropejumping],
ignore_index=False)
Intense_activity

```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature	
hand_acc16_1 \					
141735	1926.37	12	167.909091	33.6875	-
11.231400					
812554	1554.29	12	149.000000	32.5625	-
10.057200					
1326831	1716.24	12	153.000000	33.6250	-
6.199510					
822542	1797.06	12	115.000000	32.6250	-
10.322200					
827744	1849.08	12	150.000000	32.5625	-
9.374930					
...	
...					
247533	3602.14	24	181.000000	30.1875	-
1.027870					
511742	4230.05	24	179.000000	28.5000	
0.634975					
1184329	3681.75	24	139.000000	33.8750	-
9.025420					
501024	4122.87	24	123.000000	28.3125	-
0.539344					
237828	3505.09	24	129.000000	30.1875	-
1.603240					

	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2	
hand_acc6_3 \					
141735	2.967660	2.325040	-10.353600	2.978210	
2.293150					
812554	5.136370	-0.204857	-9.799700	5.101200	-
0.309397					
1326831	5.790310	4.161310	-6.227590	5.925460	
4.305980					
822542	2.592290	3.571520	-10.719300	2.529440	
4.076400					
827744	1.932020	2.702730	-9.607850	1.644200	
2.703030					
...	
...					
247533	7.147790	-4.925800	-1.094920	6.650410	-
4.489510					
511742	-0.968486	1.130520	1.424530	-2.712040	-

0.137652					
1184329	3.777730	1.508630	-8.812540	3.887880	
1.821460					
501024	-1.067640	-10.933300	-0.241368	0.023247	-
11.120200					
237828	7.814620	1.221310	-1.494780	7.609710	
0.824271					

	...	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	\
141735	...	11.13750	-1.301760	-2.513480	-0.276670	
812554	...	10.93450	0.167377	-0.837120	-0.042031	
1326831	...	9.51498	-0.772813	-2.567110	0.062419	
822542	...	9.74073	5.095370	-2.874750	0.051499	
827744	...	17.52620	4.584040	-1.915530	-1.356800	
...	
247533	...	2.47699	-2.874380	-0.615926	1.523360	
511742	...	7.19682	1.316780	-0.230692	-0.532160	
1184329	...	9.24221	0.678307	-3.236270	-0.143172	
501024	...	5.25898	5.559860	6.713020	-0.230153	
237828	...	25.24460	-2.021600	12.276700	0.664214	

	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	
ankle_magne3 \					
141735	0.669698	-0.143689	-51.72180	33.83850	-
6.571620					
812554	-0.114733	-0.994883	-38.26050	-18.97500	-
0.548117					
1326831	-0.087208	0.030497	-25.77890	13.95410	
25.838400					
822542	0.139639	1.070840	-6.90424	-15.04980	
27.214900					
827744	-0.280870	-3.004700	-55.06430	-12.10490	-
6.997640					
...	
...					
247533	0.133100	2.189300	-51.87950	-34.34670	
36.148700					
511742	-0.233961	-1.513260	-38.23570	-1.37933	
34.655900					
1184329	-0.223484	-0.306898	-46.12190	19.94060	
9.165500					
501024	0.232471	2.192700	-36.09650	-12.53920	
30.187100					
237828	0.278529	1.631470	-65.96960	12.86130	-
17.571400					

	subject_id
141735	1
812554	4
1326831	6

```

822542      4
827744      4
...      ...
247533      1
511742      2
1184329     5
501024      2
237828      1

```

```
[83363 rows x 43 columns]
```

```

Intense_activity_mean=Intense_activity['heartrate'].mean()
Intense_activity_std=Intense_activity['heartrate'].std()
Intense_activity_count=Intense_activity['heartrate'].count()
Intense_activity_count

```

```
83363
```

```
Intense_activity_std
```

```
25.820132755931425
```

```
Intense_activity_mean
```

```
139.09367431726955
```

```

z=(Intense_activity_mean-105)/(Intense_activity_std/
np.sqrt(Intense_activity_count))
pValue=(1-stats.norm.cdf(z))

```

```
if pValue>0.1:
```

```
    print ("The pValue is: ",pValue, "and h1 is rejected")
```

```
else:
```

```
    print ("The pValue is: ", pValue, "and h0 is rejected")
```

```
The pValue is:  0.0 and h0 is rejected
```

In this analysis, a significance level of 5% will be used to guide the decision making process. After conducting a z-test, the obtained p-value is 0.05 which means that there is only a 5% chance that the results are due to chance. Since this p-value is less than the significance level of 5%, we must reject the null hypothesis which states that the average heart rate of the subject while performing intense activities such as rope jumping and ascending stairs is less than 105 beats per minute. Instead, we will accept the alternative hypothesis, which asserts that the average heart rate is greater than 105 beats per minute.

Modelling:

For the purpose of predicting heart rate, we will focus on the chest readings. Our exploratory data analysis showed that there is a strong correlation between heart rate and

the chest_acc16_2 and chest_magne3 variables. Therefore, we will create an independent variable X that includes both chest_acc16_2 and chest_magne3 and a dependent variable Y that includes heart rate.

```
pamdf.corr()
```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature	\
timestamp	1.000000	0.143712	0.781720	-0.493674	
activityID	0.143712	1.000000	0.265348	0.159352	
heartrate	0.781720	0.265348	1.000000	-0.395932	
handTemperature	-0.493674	0.159352	-0.395932	1.000000	
hand_acc16_1	-0.321940	-0.129905	-0.298458	0.059130	
hand_acc16_2	0.039321	0.038609	0.065728	-0.053288	
hand_acc16_3	-0.215706	-0.116724	-0.268278	0.077812	
hand_acc6_1	-0.332616	-0.129179	-0.307739	0.073200	
hand_acc6_2	0.036865	0.042104	0.063252	-0.048332	
hand_acc6_3	-0.226055	-0.118394	-0.277938	0.094127	
hand_gyro1	0.011050	0.019513	0.012257	-0.025622	
hand_gyro2	0.047300	0.027951	0.059773	-0.023345	
hand_gyro3	0.002810	0.001211	-0.001140	-0.001049	
hand_magne1	0.337544	0.053005	0.322611	-0.096713	
hand_magne2	-0.095922	-0.188841	-0.134859	-0.024213	
hand_magne3	0.084492	-0.023507	0.106754	-0.022195	
chestTemperature	-0.084272	0.159571	-0.127371	0.757514	
chest_acc16_1	-0.027998	-0.150098	-0.018564	0.005239	
chest_acc16_2	0.157065	0.105353	0.151197	0.034396	
chest_acc16_3	-0.469099	-0.428336	-0.409800	0.098116	
chest_acc6_1	-0.026889	-0.147677	-0.018807	0.019417	
chest_acc6_2	0.158540	0.103335	0.153499	0.032130	
chest_acc6_3	-0.471208	-0.429389	-0.412970	0.107511	
chest_gyro1	0.005108	0.000238	0.007120	-0.001823	
chest_gyro2	0.025507	-0.020597	0.016387	-0.013415	
chest_gyro3	-0.018143	0.003579	-0.021720	0.004979	
chest_magne1	-0.189442	-0.241078	-0.157438	-0.043054	
chest_magne2	-0.368725	-0.298399	-0.403923	-0.001476	
chest_magne3	0.499251	0.265201	0.449597	-0.180812	
ankleTemperature	-0.123084	0.195023	-0.062178	0.495376	
ankle_acc16_1	0.324924	0.133338	0.283501	-0.062394	
ankle_acc16_2	0.200998	0.097188	0.193728	-0.047370	
ankle_acc16_3	0.006021	0.083855	-0.004164	-0.041712	
ankle_acc6_1	0.343229	0.144746	0.297939	-0.061476	
ankle_acc6_2	0.218812	0.103893	0.211036	-0.053106	
ankle_acc6_3	0.003066	0.099199	-0.009076	-0.042125	
ankle_gyro1	0.001594	-0.004876	0.001228	-0.000417	
ankle_gyro2	-0.045435	0.012900	-0.028440	0.033085	
ankle_gyro3	-0.001125	0.001905	0.001550	0.001882	
ankle_magne1	-0.308442	-0.199631	-0.325755	0.092230	
ankle_magne2	-0.234251	-0.069626	-0.247339	0.112293	
ankle_magne3	-0.041953	0.209897	-0.056973	0.154059	
subject_id	-0.022949	-0.001891	-0.127993	0.154094	

	hand_acc16_1	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	
hand_acc6_1 \				
timestamp	-0.321940	0.039321	-0.215706	-
0.332616				
activityID	-0.129905	0.038609	-0.116724	-
0.129179				
heartrate	-0.298458	0.065728	-0.268278	-
0.307739				
handTemperature	0.059130	-0.053288	0.077812	
0.073200				
hand_acc16_1	1.000000	-0.085483	0.257433	
0.978695				
hand_acc16_2	-0.085483	1.000000	-0.067639	-
0.070139				
hand_acc16_3	0.257433	-0.067639	1.000000	
0.254849				
hand_acc6_1	0.978695	-0.070139	0.254849	
1.000000				
hand_acc6_2	-0.080322	0.945219	-0.067663	-
0.075857				
hand_acc6_3	0.261275	-0.070711	0.964548	
0.258160				
hand_gyro1	0.020572	0.181804	-0.028435	
0.026733				
hand_gyro2	-0.094400	-0.007236	-0.023842	-
0.070609				
hand_gyro3	0.030422	0.018463	-0.084107	
0.026827				
hand_magne1	-0.509092	-0.043630	-0.192428	-
0.513296				
hand_magne2	0.055012	-0.430874	0.145735	
0.054776				
hand_magne3	-0.210788	0.103437	-0.506023	-
0.212629				
chestTemperature	-0.161275	-0.054717	-0.030131	-
0.151743				
chest_acc16_1	0.020788	0.039300	-0.102546	
0.022197				
chest_acc16_2	-0.424136	0.229222	-0.068293	-
0.422319				
chest_acc16_3	0.436363	-0.120776	0.143100	
0.439236				
chest_acc6_1	0.019807	0.036088	-0.105307	
0.018233				
chest_acc6_2	-0.430063	0.243264	-0.068802	-
0.431257				
chest_acc6_3	0.436456	-0.127795	0.142996	
0.439120				
chest_gyro1	-0.071869	0.060359	0.008060	-

0.056542				
chest_gyro2	-0.048675	0.001573	-0.058523	-
0.040470				
chest_gyro3	0.080158	0.033692	0.031157	
0.074419				
chest_magne1	0.248302	-0.052192	0.175672	
0.248276				
chest_magne2	0.340194	-0.088579	0.199710	
0.342390				
chest_magne3	-0.343251	0.055371	-0.136653	-
0.347580				
ankleTemperature	-0.134254	0.074205	-0.024140	-
0.127711				
ankle_acc16_1	-0.284793	0.048992	-0.158171	-
0.279327				
ankle_acc16_2	-0.091788	0.112923	-0.069671	-
0.090862				
ankle_acc16_3	-0.009622	0.008100	0.019459	-
0.009980				
ankle_acc6_1	-0.320398	0.060863	-0.164375	-
0.314685				
ankle_acc6_2	-0.101164	0.127373	-0.075457	-
0.100935				
ankle_acc6_3	-0.013885	0.007775	0.023768	-
0.013800				
ankle_gyro1	0.038499	-0.004623	0.012820	
0.039194				
ankle_gyro2	-0.072116	-0.031042	-0.011710	-
0.070733				
ankle_gyro3	0.093352	-0.037152	0.023692	
0.082080				
ankle_magne1	0.084533	-0.049024	0.060863	
0.085498				
ankle_magne2	0.206595	-0.096015	0.108253	
0.211722				
ankle_magne3	-0.042602	0.041010	-0.011762	-
0.039436				
subject_id	-0.030536	-0.281382	-0.002032	-
0.028407				

	hand_acc6_2	hand_acc6_3	...	ankle_acc6_1	
ankle_acc6_2 \					
timestamp	0.036865	-0.226055	...	0.343229	
0.218812					
activityID	0.042104	-0.118394	...	0.144746	
0.103893					
heartrate	0.063252	-0.277938	...	0.297939	
0.211036					
handTemperature	-0.048332	0.094127	...	-0.061476	-
0.053106					

hand_acc16_1 0.101164	-0.080322	0.261275	...	-0.320398	-
hand_acc16_2 0.127373	0.945219	-0.070711	...	0.060863	
hand_acc16_3 0.075457	-0.067663	0.964548	...	-0.164375	-
hand_acc6_1 0.100935	-0.075857	0.258160	...	-0.314685	-
hand_acc6_2 0.130811	1.000000	-0.057245	...	0.057046	
hand_acc6_3 0.075637	-0.057245	1.000000	...	-0.170112	-
hand_gyro1 0.007832	0.127434	-0.018062	...	0.024639	
hand_gyro2 0.011126	-0.018114	-0.046556	...	0.056241	
hand_gyro3 0.067769	0.047140	-0.081414	...	-0.029619	
hand_magne1 0.133716	-0.042100	-0.193052	...	0.183855	
hand_magne2 0.100271	-0.448265	0.148578	...	-0.177566	-
hand_magne3 0.101405	0.108379	-0.508750	...	0.120442	
chestTemperature 0.063606	-0.051863	-0.018037	...	0.117682	
chest_acc16_1 0.034964	0.040047	-0.100536	...	-0.057189	
chest_acc16_2 0.123827	0.225210	-0.071394	...	0.350883	
chest_acc16_3 0.245606	-0.126056	0.148525	...	-0.351082	-
chest_acc6_1 0.050902	0.038100	-0.103556	...	-0.056746	
chest_acc6_2 0.127759	0.240070	-0.070809	...	0.346028	
chest_acc6_3 0.252244	-0.132640	0.147878	...	-0.332360	-
chest_gyro1 0.033178	0.039675	0.002391	...	-0.015835	
chest_gyro2 0.080787	0.004696	-0.057784	...	0.050787	
chest_gyro3 0.067386	0.040766	0.034933	...	-0.080334	
chest_magne1 0.172659	-0.055658	0.177742	...	-0.277185	-
chest_magne2 0.206097	-0.092798	0.203156	...	-0.376887	-
chest_magne3 0.208268	0.058728	-0.142154	...	0.274268	

ankleTemperature 0.079747	0.077988	-0.014209	...	0.103990	
ankle_acc16_1 0.136564	0.046976	-0.162560	...	0.865992	
ankle_acc16_2 0.830114	0.113708	-0.071240	...	0.173266	
ankle_acc16_3 0.131144	0.009954	0.018408	...	0.026540	-
ankle_acc6_1 0.160784	0.057046	-0.170112	...	1.000000	
ankle_acc6_2 1.000000	0.130811	-0.075637	...	0.160784	
ankle_acc6_3 0.149378	0.009622	0.021927	...	-0.011388	-
ankle_gyro1 0.119640	-0.002519	0.012257	...	-0.026946	
ankle_gyro2 0.067823	-0.032122	-0.011419	...	0.019751	-
ankle_gyro3 0.080396	-0.013802	0.025473	...	-0.064276	
ankle_magne1 0.119502	-0.052534	0.062323	...	-0.214861	-
ankle_magne2 0.055327	-0.099627	0.112929	...	-0.122585	-
ankle_magne3 0.104612	0.043655	-0.009647	...	0.125014	
subject_id 0.016663	-0.299075	0.003984	...	0.000232	-

\	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3
timestamp	0.003066	0.001594	-0.045435	-0.001125
activityID	0.099199	-0.004876	0.012900	0.001905
heartrate	-0.009076	0.001228	-0.028440	0.001550
handTemperature	-0.042125	-0.000417	0.033085	0.001882
hand_acc16_1	-0.013885	0.038499	-0.072116	0.093352
hand_acc16_2	0.007775	-0.004623	-0.031042	-0.037152
hand_acc16_3	0.023768	0.012820	-0.011710	0.023692
hand_acc6_1	-0.013800	0.039194	-0.070733	0.082080
hand_acc6_2	0.009622	-0.002519	-0.032122	-0.013802

hand_acc6_3	0.021927	0.012257	-0.011419	0.025473
hand_gyro1	-0.015512	0.029073	-0.034873	0.138108
hand_gyro2	-0.036083	0.049503	0.098756	-0.034400
hand_gyro3	0.040395	-0.049996	-0.017408	-0.168897
hand_magne1	0.077258	0.049010	-0.084133	0.055356
hand_magne2	-0.071410	0.072884	-0.017045	0.051156
hand_magne3	-0.025222	0.007752	-0.047867	0.011586
chestTemperature	-0.058572	-0.001082	-0.003040	0.002490
chest_acc16_1	-0.077985	0.069913	-0.042724	-0.042076
chest_acc16_2	-0.012490	-0.038563	0.027827	-0.110185
chest_acc16_3	-0.150507	0.012151	-0.022057	0.069666
chest_acc6_1	-0.085095	0.059285	-0.031758	-0.042266
chest_acc6_2	-0.008315	-0.043967	0.031758	-0.100427
chest_acc6_3	-0.148667	0.011869	-0.020204	0.063494
chest_gyro1	-0.017601	0.017133	-0.018961	-0.046690
chest_gyro2	-0.015170	0.125529	0.066578	-0.100307
chest_gyro3	0.007946	0.148984	-0.126513	0.274436
chest_magne1	-0.046764	0.004302	0.014061	0.000785
chest_magne2	-0.011048	-0.001941	0.019354	-0.002909
chest_magne3	0.157367	0.007541	0.004453	0.002670
ankleTemperature	0.109705	-0.011002	0.008862	0.005253
ankle_acc16_1	-0.127484	-0.005604	-0.049563	-0.036485
ankle_acc16_2	-0.100162	0.149641	-0.052329	0.141475
ankle_acc16_3	0.680237	-0.090419	-0.070966	-0.019770

ankle_acc6_1	-0.011388	-0.026946	0.019751	-0.064276
ankle_acc6_2	-0.149378	0.119640	-0.067823	0.080396
ankle_acc6_3	1.000000	-0.082210	0.011974	-0.015923
ankle_gyro1	-0.082210	1.000000	-0.066244	0.323950
ankle_gyro2	0.011974	-0.066244	1.000000	0.021793
ankle_gyro3	-0.015923	0.323950	0.021793	1.000000
ankle_magne1	-0.034605	-0.022029	0.021425	-0.005423
ankle_magne2	-0.065216	0.055971	-0.028698	0.010361
ankle_magne3	-0.024594	-0.016857	-0.025478	-0.017639
subject_id	-0.165449	0.015888	-0.006887	-0.004433

	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	ankle_magne3	subject_id
timestamp	-0.308442	-0.234251	-0.041953	-0.022949
activityID	-0.199631	-0.069626	0.209897	-0.001891
heartrate	-0.325755	-0.247339	-0.056973	-0.127993
handTemperature	0.092230	0.112293	0.154059	0.154094
hand_acc16_1	0.084533	0.206595	-0.042602	-0.030536
hand_acc16_2	-0.049024	-0.096015	0.041010	-0.281382
hand_acc16_3	0.060863	0.108253	-0.011762	-0.002032
hand_acc6_1	0.085498	0.211722	-0.039436	-0.028407
hand_acc6_2	-0.052534	-0.099627	0.043655	-0.299075
hand_acc6_3	0.062323	0.112929	-0.009647	0.003984
hand_gyro1	0.012532	-0.066293	-0.000633	-0.027199
hand_gyro2	-0.007820	-0.003256	-0.014572	0.004104
hand_gyro3	-0.062962	0.128163	0.036106	-0.001531

hand_magne1	-0.067752	-0.293229	-0.157725	0.050043
hand_magne2	0.237363	0.152785	-0.307834	0.307351
hand_magne3	0.164784	-0.204457	0.176941	0.031566
chestTemperature	0.003403	-0.023325	0.137156	0.250471
chest_acc16_1	0.031638	0.034772	0.022563	0.054456
chest_acc16_2	-0.095474	-0.158283	0.177911	0.055383
chest_acc16_3	0.241516	0.291592	-0.123356	0.160612
chest_acc6_1	0.029862	0.032687	0.025687	0.061794
chest_acc6_2	-0.096078	-0.163369	0.176566	0.054672
chest_acc6_3	0.241334	0.293496	-0.120431	0.168062
chest_gyro1	0.011577	-0.009814	-0.001900	-0.001165
chest_gyro2	-0.047100	0.071318	-0.007137	0.014272
chest_gyro3	0.036327	-0.013329	-0.016635	-0.012408
chest_magne1	0.173865	0.298685	-0.561354	0.047993
chest_magne2	0.544165	0.189275	-0.276592	0.084797
chest_magne3	-0.162404	-0.500480	-0.100202	-0.096166
ankleTemperature	-0.046966	-0.078861	0.092491	-0.215867
ankle_acc16_1	-0.206725	-0.113579	0.118556	0.002171
ankle_acc16_2	-0.111039	-0.051984	0.096681	-0.015104
ankle_acc16_3	-0.027784	-0.054434	-0.020188	-0.142385
ankle_acc6_1	-0.214861	-0.122585	0.125014	0.000232
ankle_acc6_2	-0.119502	-0.055327	0.104612	-0.016663
ankle_acc6_3	-0.034605	-0.065216	-0.024594	-0.165449
ankle_gyro1	-0.022029	0.055971	-0.016857	0.015888

ankle_gyro2	0.021425	-0.028698	-0.025478	-0.006887
ankle_gyro3	-0.005423	0.010361	-0.017639	-0.004433
ankle_magne1	1.000000	0.062097	-0.031615	0.193853
ankle_magne2	0.062097	1.000000	0.020617	0.105505
ankle_magne3	-0.031615	0.020617	1.000000	0.045997
subject_id	0.193853	0.105505	0.045997	1.000000

[43 rows x 43 columns]

```
X=pamdf[['chest_acc16_2','chest_magne3']]
tar = pamdf['heartrate']
```

During the exploratory data analysis phase, we computed the correlation between variables and determined that there is no linear relationship between them. As a result, we cannot use linear regression for modeling. Instead, we will use polynomial regression and random forest classification for our modeling approach.

Polynomial Regression

Polynomial regression is a type of regression analysis in which the relationship between the independent variable x and the dependent variable y is modeled as an n th degree polynomial. This is useful when the data does not fit a linear relationship.

In our case, the independent variable X includes chest_acc16_2 and chest_magne3, and the dependent variable tar is heart rate.

To fit a polynomial regression model, we first transform the independent variable X by calculating it to the n th degree polynomial, where n is set to 8. We then split the data into training and test sets using the `train_test_split` function. The model is fit using the X_{train} and y_{train} data, and the corresponding model is created.

To evaluate the performance of the model, we compute the root mean squared error and mean squared error. As an example, we also provide the predicted heart rate for two values of X from the dataframe."

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=8, include_bias=False)
poly_features = poly.fit_transform(X)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(poly_features,
tar, test_size=0.4, train_size=0.6, random_state=4798)
```

```

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
poly_reg_model = LinearRegression()
poly_reg_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

LinearRegression()

poly_reg_y_predicted = poly_reg_model.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
poly_reg_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test,
poly_reg_y_predicted))
print('The root mean squared error is {}'.format(poly_reg_rmse))
poly_mse=mean_squared_error(y_test, poly_reg_y_predicted)
print('The mean squared error is {}'.format(poly_mse))
poly_feat = poly.fit_transform([[1.930140, -54.463000]])
predict_heart= poly_reg_model.predict(poly_feat)
predict_heart

```

The root mean squared error is 20.62432356012397
The mean squared error is 425.36272231268464

array([92.5212244])

Random Forest Algorithm

The random forest algorithm is a machine learning method that can be used for both classification and regression tasks. It is called a "random forest" because it is made up of a collection of decision trees, which are generated randomly. The more trees in the forest, the more accurate the model's predictions will be.

To use the random forest algorithm, we first create a dataframe called data by dropping the activityID and timestamp columns. We also create a target variable that includes the activityID. We then split the data into training and test sets for both data and the target variable.

Next, we import the RandomForestClassifier and create a Gaussian classifier called clf. We train the model using the training data, and then evaluate its performance by calculating the root mean squared error and the accuracy of the model."

```

data=pamdf.drop(['activityID', 'timestamp'], axis=1)
target = pamdf['activityID']
train_df, test_df, train_target, test_target =
cross_validation.train_test_split(data, target, test_size=0.4, train_size
=0.6, random_state=12345)

```

```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

```

#Create a Gaussian Classifier

```

clf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)

```

#Train the model using the training sets y_pred=clf.predict(X_test)

```

clf.fit(train_df,train_target)

y_pred=clf.predict(test_df)

rand_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(test_target, y_pred))
print('The root mean squared error for Random Forest Classifier is
{}'.format(rand_rmse))

```

The root mean squared error for Random Forest Classifier is
0.12921658888913773

```
from sklearn import metrics
```

```
print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(test_target, y_pred))
```

Accuracy: 0.9998198543651218

Testing with SubjectID

```
test=pamdf[pamdf['subject_id']==1]
test
```

	timestamp	activityID	heartrate	handTemperature
hand_acc16_1 \				
0	37.66	1	100.000000	30.3750
2.21530				
1	37.67	1	100.000000	30.3750
2.29196				
2	37.68	1	100.000000	30.3750
2.29090				
3	37.69	1	100.000000	30.3750
2.21800				
4	37.70	1	100.000000	30.3750
2.30106				
...
..				
249952	3626.33	24	162.923077	30.1875
2.51550				
249953	3626.34	24	156.230769	30.1875
2.50643				
249954	3626.35	24	149.538462	30.1875
2.54102				
249955	3626.36	24	142.846154	30.1875
2.65866				
249956	3626.37	24	136.153846	30.1875
2.51044				
	hand_acc16_2	hand_acc16_3	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2
hand_acc6_3 \				
0	8.27915	5.58753	2.24689	8.55387
5.77143				

1	7.67288	5.74467	2.27373	8.14592
5.78739				
2	7.14240	5.82342	2.26966	7.66268
5.78846				
3	7.14365	5.89930	2.22177	7.25535
5.88000				
4	7.25857	6.09259	2.20720	7.24042
5.95555				
...
...				
249952	7.02650	5.78869	2.44962	7.57075
5.77337				
249953	6.30465	5.67552	2.53332	6.84517
5.69937				
249954	5.84908	5.67758	2.55875	6.18058
5.80651				
249955	5.88715	5.79468	2.57228	5.87855
5.92796				
249956	6.11629	5.83017	2.58812	5.95396
5.94288				

	...	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1	\
0	...	9.63162	-1.76757	0.265761	0.002908	
1	...	9.58649	-1.75247	0.250816	0.020882	
2	...	9.60196	-1.73721	0.356632	-0.035392	
3	...	9.58674	-1.78264	0.311453	-0.032514	
4	...	9.64677	-1.75240	0.295902	0.001351	
...	
249952	...	9.61441	1.92197	-0.517913	-0.018273	
249953	...	9.71932	1.95217	-0.579109	-0.037873	
249954	...	9.83979	1.89179	-0.503878	0.059283	
249955	...	9.88503	1.84648	-0.458567	0.049326	
249956	...	9.89983	1.95229	-0.519527	0.051950	

	ankle_gyro2	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	
ankle_magne3 \					
0	-0.027714	0.001752	-61.1081	-36.8636	-
58.3696					
1	0.000945	0.006007	-60.8916	-36.3197	-
58.3656					
2	-0.052422	-0.004882	-60.3407	-35.7842	-
58.6119					
3	-0.018844	0.026950	-60.7646	-37.1028	-
57.8799					
4	-0.048878	-0.006328	-60.2040	-37.1225	-
57.8847					
...	
...					
249952	0.000864	0.018507	-56.3324	-29.6397	
34.1311					

249953	-0.022418	-0.017999	-55.7786	-29.1093
34.2560				
249954	-0.050002	0.005630	-55.5371	-29.5769
35.6106				
249955	-0.016209	0.016162	-56.4328	-30.1943
34.6211				
249956	-0.011002	-0.017655	-56.3426	-29.1916
33.6409				

	subject_id
0	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
...	...
249952	1
249953	1
249954	1
249955	1
249956	1

[249957 rows x 43 columns]

```
test=pamdf.iloc[[2932]]
test1=test.drop(['activityID','timestamp'], axis=1)
pred=clf.predict(test1)
pred
test1
```

	heartrate	handTemperature	hand_acc16_1	hand_acc16_2
hand_acc16_3 \				
2932	100.363636	30.6875	6.05492	4.98862
5.88707				

	hand_acc6_1	hand_acc6_2	hand_acc6_3	hand_gyro1
hand_gyro2 ... \				
2932	6.13627	4.96176	5.89612	-0.019734
0.018454 ...				

	ankle_acc6_1	ankle_acc6_2	ankle_acc6_3	ankle_gyro1
ankle_gyro2 \				
2932	-0.627138	-7.7219	-6.18387	0.005983
0.039797				

	ankle_gyro3	ankle_magne1	ankle_magne2	ankle_magne3
subject_id				
2932	0.020553	-14.5606	44.6709	-7.13134
1				

[1 rows x 41 columns]

Summary:

The analysis of the Physical Activity Monitoring (PAM) dataset was carried out in a five-step process. To begin, we imported all the necessary libraries and data files. Next, we performed data cleaning by dropping unnecessary columns, removing null values through the use of the interpolate method, and converting all non-numeric data to numeric format. In the Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) phase, we verified if the dataset was balanced and divided it into training and testing sets. The following analyses were conducted as part of the EDA:

- Examination of the amount of time each subject spent on different activities
- Investigation of the relationship between heartrate and different activities, including the use of bar charts to visualize the data
- Analysis of the correlation between calorie burn and activities
- Comparison of temperatures measured at the hand, chest, and ankle
- Use of heatmaps to visualize correlations between various data points.

Based on our observations, we carried out a z-test to compare heartrate and the activities with the highest intensity, specifically rope jumping and climbing stairs. Finally, we chose to use a polynomial regression model rather than a linear regression model as the exploratory data analysis revealed that there was no linear correlation between the variables. In addition, I also applied a random forest algorithm and achieved an accuracy of 0.99 in my predictions.

Based on the analyses and information discussed above, we can develop hardware or software that can identify the quantity and type of physical activity an individual engages in using heart rates.