

Course Project 1 of Reproducible Research

Edgar Alirio Rodridriguez

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Introduction

According to requests for the project assignment of “Reproducible Research” course in this file is condensed the information about: requests, code chunks that resolve these requests and the outcomes of code.

Loading and preprocessing the data

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate)

#Download Zip file
zipUrl <- "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/repdata%2Fdata%2Factivity.zip"
zipFile <- "repdata_activity.zip"

if (!file.exists(zipFile)) {
  download.file(zipUrl, zipFile, mode = "wb")
}
#unzip file
unzip(zipFile)

#1. Code for reading in the dataset and/or processing the data
dfActivityOrig <- read.table("activity.csv", sep = ",", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
#Due to in the first row are the names of columns, it necessary to assign
#the appropriate names to columns and discharge this row
names(dfActivityOrig) <- dfActivityOrig[1,]
dfActivityOrig <- dfActivityOrig[2:17568, ]

#2. Cleaning data
dfActivity <- dfActivityOrig[complete.cases(dfActivityOrig),]
#Transforming "steps" column into appropriate format
dfActivity$steps <- as.numeric(dfActivity$steps)
```

The data frame “dfActivity” has the cleaned data and “steps” column with the appropriate format. The data frame “dfActivityOrig” has raw data.

What is mean total number of steps taken per day?

1. Calculating Total Number steps, Mean and median number of steps taken each day

```
dfTotalSteps <- dfActivity %>% group_by(date) %>%
  summarize(TotStepsDay=sum(steps),
```

```
MedianStepsDay= median(steps),
MeanStepsDay=mean(steps))
```

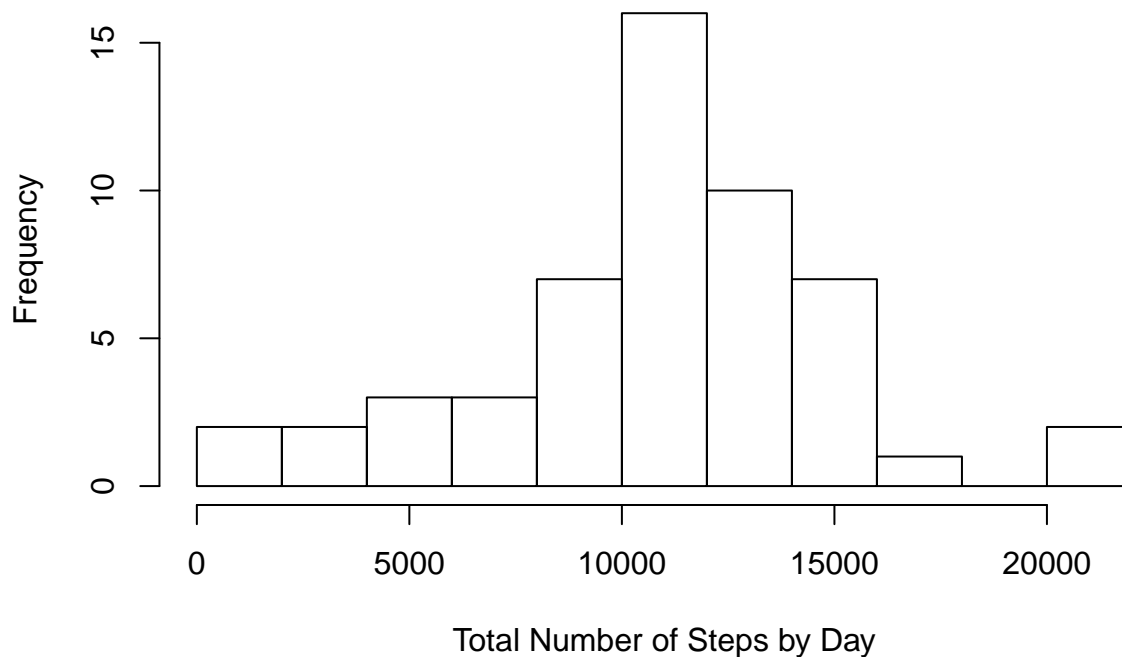
2. Histogram of the total number of steps taken each day

```
png("figure/Histogram_Total_Steps_Day_With_NO_NA.png")
hist(dfTotalSteps$TotStepsDay, breaks=10, main="Histogram of the Total Number of Steps Taken Each Day",
     xlab="Total Number of Steps by Day", ylab = "Frequency")
dev.off()
```

```
## pdf
## 2
```

```
#Printing again Histogram in order to appear in exported file through Knitr
hist(dfTotalSteps$TotStepsDay, breaks=10, main="Histogram of the Total Number of Steps Taken Each Day",
     xlab="Total Number of Steps by Day", ylab = "Frequency")
```

Histogram of the Total Number of Steps Taken Each Day



3. Report the mean and median of the total number of steps taken per day

```
#Printing only first ten rows with mean and median steps per day
head(dfTotalSteps)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##       date TotStepsDay MedianStepsDay MeanStepsDay
```

##	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
## 1	2012-10-02	126	0	0.43750
## 2	2012-10-03	11352	0	39.41667
## 3	2012-10-04	12116	0	42.06944
## 4	2012-10-05	13294	0	46.15972
## 5	2012-10-06	15420	0	53.54167
## 6	2012-10-07	11015	0	38.24653

What is the average daily activity pattern?

1. Make a time series plot of the 5-minute interval and the average number of steps taken, averaged across all days

According to initial data is a result of monitoring the walking activity of one person during 53 days and data was collected at intervals of five minutes. Consequently, this person would have a daily routine that could be different some days from others or even among some periods of the day. For example, at nights, probably there was no data. That's why common sense drives to calculate mean among same intervals of similar days.

```
dfActivity$interval<- as.numeric(dfActivity$interval)
i<-0
#Assigning one sequence ID (conInterval) to each interval for each day
dfActivity$conInterval <- tapply(dfActivity$date,dfActivity$interval,i=i+1)
#Identifying each day with a sequence ID of week, where 1 is for Mondays and 7 for Sundays
dfActivity$wday <-wday(dfActivity$date)
#Calculating mean for each interval and for each day
dfIntervalMean <-dfActivity %>% group_by(wday,conInterval) %>%
  summarize(MeanStepsInterval=mean(steps, na.rm = TRUE))

totalrows<-nrow(dfActivity)
#Creating and initializing with zeros an interval means vector
MeanStepsInterval<-rep(0,totalrows)
dfActivity<-cbind(dfActivity,MeanStepsInterval)
#Assignig mean for each interval of each day
i<-1
while (i <= totalrows) {
  dfActivity[i,"MeanStepsInterval"]<- round(dfIntervalMean[((dfIntervalMean$wday==dfActivity[i,"wday"])
  (dfIntervalMean$conInterval==dfActivity[i,"conInterval"])
  "MeanStepsInterval"], digits = 0)

  i<-i+1
}

totalrows<-nrow(dfActivity)
#Creating and initializing (with any value) a datetime interval vector in POSIXct format.
DateTimeInterval<-rep(as.POSIXct(as.Date("1972-02-15 00:00:00",
  tz="UTC",format="%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"),totalrows))
dfActivity<-cbind(dfActivity,DateTimeInterval)
i<-1
while (i <= totalrows) {
  #Calculating the appropriate sequence of data time intervals in order to populate the x-axis.
  #Each interval takes 300 seconds, this value is multiplied for its respective ID interval and added to
  #start time of day (00:00:00)
  dfActivity[i,"DateTimeInterval"]<- as.POSIXct(as.Date(paste(dfActivity[i,"date"],"00:00:00",sep = " "
  +(300*dfActivity[i,"conInterval"])
```

```

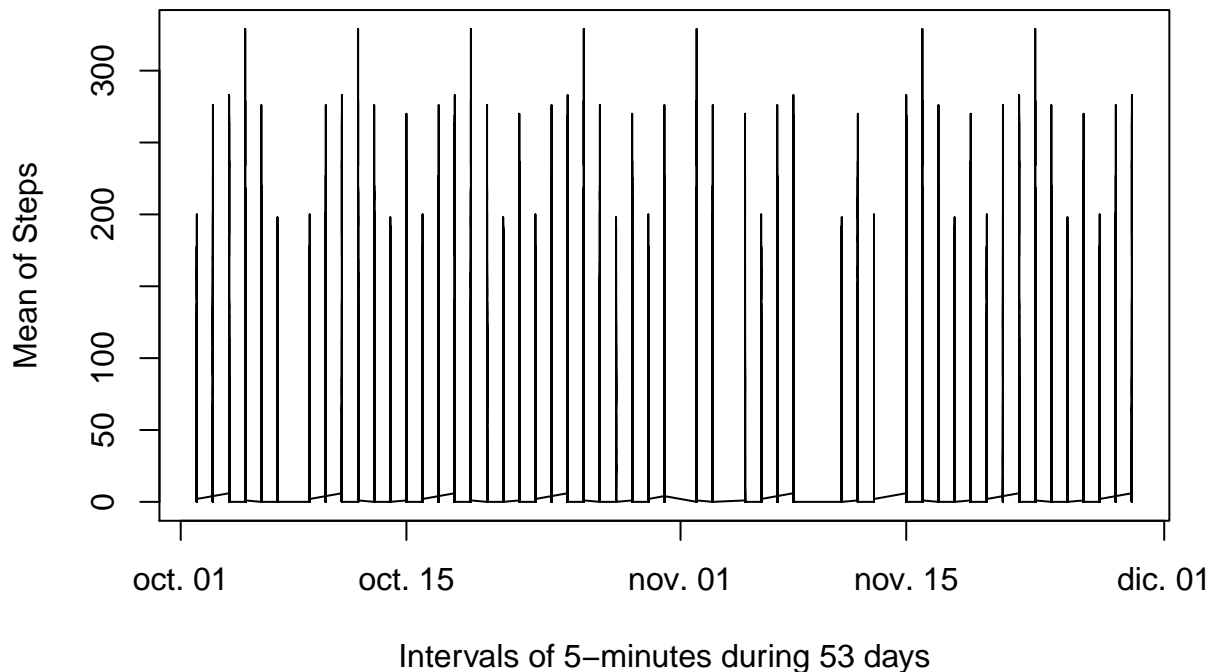
    i<-i+1
  }
  png("figure/Plot_Mean_Steps_Intervals.png")
  plot(x=as.Date(dfActivity$DateTimeInterval),y=dfActivity$MeanStepsInterval, type = "l",
       main = "Time Series of the 5-minute interval and Average Number of Steps",
       xlab="Intervals of 5-minutes during 53 days", ylab="Mean of Steps")
  dev.off()

## pdf
## 2

#Printing againg plot in order to appear in exported file through Knitr
plot(x=as.Date(dfActivity$DateTimeInterval),y=dfActivity$MeanStepsInterval, type = "l",
     main = "Time Series of the 5-minute interval and Average Number of Steps",
     xlab="Intervals of 5-minutes during 53 days", ylab="Mean of Steps")

```

Time Series of the 5–minute interval and Average Number of Steps



2. Which 5-minute interval, on average across all the days in the dataset, contains the maximum number of steps?

At next is printed the 5-minute interval with maximum number of steps

```

maxSteps<- dfActivity[which.max(dfActivity$steps),]
print("the 5-minute interval with maximum number of steps is:")

```

```
## [1] "the 5-minute interval with maximum number of steps is:"
```

```
print(maxSteps)
```

```
##      steps      date interval conInterval wday MeanStepsInterval
## 16493   806 2012-11-27     615          76    3              95
##      DateTimeInterval
## 16493 2012-11-26 19:00:00
```

Imputing missing values

I have to write again because previous peer reviewers weren't able to find the description of Imputing missing values.

According to initial data is a result of monitoring the walking activity of one person during 53 days and data was collected at intervals of five minutes.

Consequently, this person would have a daily routine that could be different some days from others or even among some periods of the day. For example, at nights, probably there was no data about steps or that person probably could have some exercise routine on some day during week or weekend at certain hours.

That's why common sense drives to calculate mean among same intervals from same days.

Just as mentioned before, the strategy for filling missing values of steps at some intervals is to calculate the mean for each interval among similar days of the week.

1. Calculate and report the total number of missing values in the dataset (i.e. the total number of rows with NAs)

```
CountNA <- nrow(dfActivityOrig[is.na(dfActivityOrig$steps),])
print(paste("The Total Number of missing values in the dataset is:", CountNA))

## [1] "The Total Number of missing values in the dataset is: 2303"
```

3. Create a new dataset that is equal to the original dataset but with the missing data filled in

```
dfActPattern <- dfActivityOrig
dfActPattern$wday <- wday(dfActPattern$date)
dfActPattern$interval <- as.numeric(dfActPattern$interval)
dfActPattern$steps <- as.numeric(dfActPattern$steps)
i <- 0
dfActPattern$conInterval <- tapply(dfActPattern$date, dfActPattern$interval, i=i+1)
dfIntervalMean2 <- dfActPattern %>% group_by(wday, conInterval) %>% summarize(MeanStepsInterval=mean(steps))
```

2. Strategy for filling in all of the missing values in the dataset

```
totalrows <- nrow(dfActPattern)
i <- 1
while (i <= totalrows) {
  if (is.na(dfActPattern[i, "steps"])) {
    dfActPattern[i, "steps"] <- round(dfIntervalMean2[((dfIntervalMean2$wday == dfActPattern[i, "wday"]) &
      (dfIntervalMean2$conInterval == dfActPattern[i, "conInterval"])), "MeanStepsInterval"], digits = 0)
  }
  i <- i + 1
}
```

```

}
i<-i+1
}

```

4. Make a histogram of the total number of steps taken each day

```

dfTotalSteps2 <-dfActPattern %>% group_by(date) %>%
  summarize(TotStepsDay=sum(steps), MedianStepsDay= median(steps),
            MeanStepsDay=mean(steps))

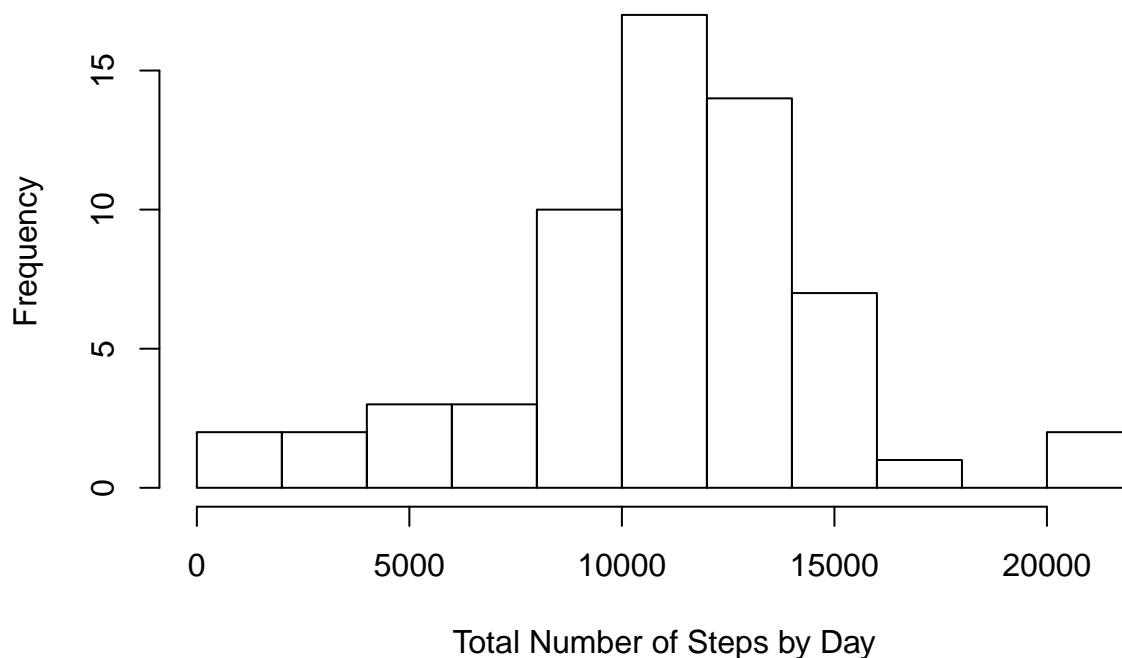
png("figure/Histogram_Total_Steps_Day_With_Imputed_Values.png")
hist(dfTotalSteps2$TotStepsDay, breaks=10, main="Histogram of the Total Number of Steps Taken Each Day",
     xlab="Total Number of Steps by Day", ylab = "Frequency")
dev.off()

## pdf
## 2

#Printing again histogram in order to appear in exported file through Knitr
hist(dfTotalSteps2$TotStepsDay, breaks=10, main="Histogram of the Number of Steps Taken Each Day (including imputed values)",
     xlab="Total Number of Steps by Day", ylab = "Frequency")

```

4.1 Histogram of the Number of Steps Taken Each Day (including imputed values of 0)



```
####Calculate and report the mean and median total number of steps taken per day.
```

```
print(dfTotalSteps2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 61 x 4
```

```
##           date TotStepsDay MedianStepsDay MeanStepsDay
##           <chr>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
##  1 2012-10-01           9978             8         34.64583
##  2 2012-10-02             126             0          0.43750
##  3 2012-10-03          11352             0         39.41667
##  4 2012-10-04          12116             0         42.06944
##  5 2012-10-05          13294             0         46.15972
##  6 2012-10-06          15420             0         53.54167
##  7 2012-10-07          11015             0         38.24653
##  8 2012-10-08           9978             8         34.64583
##  9 2012-10-09          12811             0         44.48264
## 10 2012-10-10           9900             0         34.37500
## # ... with 51 more rows
```

Do these values differ from the estimates from the first part of the assignment? What is the impact of imputing missing data on the estimates of the total daily number of steps?

```
#Ckeking
summary(dfActivity$steps)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      0.00   0.00   0.00   37.38   12.00   806.00
```

```
summary(dfActPattern$steps)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      0.00   0.00   0.00   37.58   19.00   806.00
```

After reviewing the results of data with no “NA” (dfActivity) and data changing NA by mean of same intervals (dfActPattern), there are a slight difference of two decimals on mean and redistribution of the third quartile.

Are there differences in activity patterns between weekdays and weekends?

1. Create a new factor variable in the dataset with two levels - “weekday” and “weekend” indicating whether a given date is a weekday or weekend day.

```
totalrows<-nrow(dfActPattern)
TypeDay<-rep("NA",totalrows)
dfActPattern<-cbind(dfActPattern,TypeDay)
dfActPattern$TypeDay<-as.character(dfActPattern$TypeDay)
i<-1
while (i<=totalrows) {
  if(dfActPattern[i,"wday"]>5) {
    dfActPattern[i,"TypeDay"] <- c("Weekend")
  }
  else{
    dfActPattern[i,"TypeDay"] <- c("Weekday")
  }
  i<- i+1
}
dfActPattern$TypeDay<-as.factor(dfActPattern$TypeDay)
```

2. Make a panel plot containing a time series plot

```
totalrows<-nrow(dfActPattern)
#Creating and initializing (with any value) a datetime interval vector in POSIXct format.
DateTimeInterval<-rep(as.POSIXct(as.Date("1972-02-15 00:00:00",tz="UTC",format="%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"),totalrows),totalrows)
dfActPattern<-cbind(dfActPattern,DateTimeInterval)
i<-1
while (i <= totalrows) {
  #Calculating the appropriate sequence of data time intervals in order to populate the x-axis.
  #Each interval takes 300 seconds, this value is multiplied for its respective ID interval and added to the start time of day (00:00:00)
  dfActPattern[i,"DateTimeInterval"]<- as.POSIXct(as.Date(paste(dfActPattern[i,"date"],"00:00:00",sep = " "),totalrows),totalrows)
  i<-i+1
}

#Calculating mean steps by interval grouping by Type of Day
dfMeanStepsTypeDay<-dfActPattern %>% group_by(TypeDay,DateTimeInterval) %>% summarize(MeanStepsTypeDay=mean(steps))
png("figure/Plot_difference_weekdays_weekend.png")
plotStepsTypeDay<- qplot(DateTimeInterval,MeanStepsTypeDay, data=dfMeanStepsTypeDay, facets=. ~ TypeDay,
  main="Differences in activity patterns between weekdays and weekends",
  xlab = "Days", ylab = "Mean Steps by Interval", geom=c("line"))
print(plotStepsTypeDay)
dev.off()

## pdf
## 2

#Printing again plot in order to appear in exported file through Knitr
print(plotStepsTypeDay)
```


Differences in activity patterns between weekdays and weekends

