subject_ID
subject identifier
1..30

activity_name
name of the activity measured
1 WALKING
2 WALKING_UPSTAIRS
3 WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS
4 SITTING
5 STANDING
6 LAYING

tBodyAcc.mean...Y
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

tGravityAcc.mean...Y
gravity accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

tBodyAccJerk.mean...Y
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals and stores the mean calculation

tBodyGyro.mean...Y
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

tBodyGyroJerk.mean...Y
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals and stores the mean calculation

tGravityAccMag.mean..
gravity accelerometer time signal signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the magnitude of these dimensional signals were calculated using the Euclidean norm and stores the mean calculation

tBodyGyroJerkMag.mean..

body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals and the magnitude of these dimensional signals were calculated using the Euclidean norm and the variable stores the mean calculation

fBodyAcc.mean...Z
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

fBodyAccJerk.mean...Z
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the mean calculation

fBodyGyro.mean...Z
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. A Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the mean calculation

fBodyBodyGyroMag.mean..
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. A Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal,, and finally the variable stores the mean calculation

tBodyAcc.std...Y
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

tGravityAcc.std...Y
gravity accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

tBodyAccJerk.std...Y
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals and stores the standard deviation calculation

tBodyGyro.std...Y

body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

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tBodyGyroJerkMag.std..

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fBodyAcc.std...Z

body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. Finally, a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

fBodyAccJerk.std...Z

body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

fBodyGyro.std...Z

body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. A Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the standard calculation calculation

fBodyBodyGyroMag.std..

body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. A Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal,, and finally the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

activity_name
tBodyAcc.mean...Z
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

tGravityAcc.mean...Z
gravity accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

tBodyAccJerk.mean...Z
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals and stores the mean calculation

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tBodyGyroJerk.mean...Z
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tBodyAccJerkMag.mean..
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fBodyAcc.mean...X
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. Finally, a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and the variable stores the mean calculation

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body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the mean calculation

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fBodyBodyGyroJerkMag.mean..
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the mean calculation

tBodyAcc.std...Z
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Z direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

tGravityAcc.std...Z
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fBodyAcc.std...X

body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. Finally, a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

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body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

fBodyGyro.std...X

body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. A Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the standard calculation calculation

fBodyAccMag.std..

gravity accelerometer time signal signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the magnitude of these dimensional signals were calculated using the Euclidean norm, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and stores the standard deviation calculation

fBodyBodyGyroJerkMag.std..

body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the standard deviation calculation tBodyAcc.mean...X

body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

tGravityAcc.mean...X

gravity accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

tBodyAccJerk.mean...X

body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals and stores the mean calculation

tBodyGyro.mean...X

body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the mean calculation

tBodyGyroJerk.mean...X

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tBodyAccMag.mean..

body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the magnitude of these dimensional signals were calculated using the Euclidean norm and stores the mean calculation

tBodyGyroMag.mean..

body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the magnitude of these dimensional signals were calculated using the Euclidean norm and the variable stores the mean calculation

fBodyAcc.mean...Y

body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. Finally, a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and the variable stores the mean calculation

fBodyAccJerk.mean...Y

body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the mean calculation

fBodyGyro.mean...Y
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the Y direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. A Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the mean calculation

fBodyBodyAccJerkMag.mean..
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the mean calculation

tBodyAcc.std...X
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the standard deviation direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

tGravityAcc.std...X
gravity accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

tBodyAccJerk.std...X
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals and stores the standard deviation calculation

tBodyGyro.std...X
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

tBodyGyroJerk.std...X
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate in the X direction, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals and stores the standard deviation calculation

tBodyAccMag.std..
body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the magnitude of these dimensional signals were calculated using the Euclidean norm and stores the standard deviation calculation

tBodyGyroMag.std..
body angular velocity time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the magnitude of these dimensional signals were calculated using the Euclidean norm and the variable stores the standard deviation calculation

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body accelerometer time signal captured at 50Hz rate, then were filtered using a median filter and a 3rd order low pass Butterworth filter with a corner frequency of 20 Hz to remove noise. In this case, the variable were derived in time to obtain Jerk signals, then a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) was applied to this signal, and finally the variable stores the standard deviation calculation