

Prediction assignment

Jasmina

10 maj 2021

Overview

Using devices such as Jawbone Up, Nike FuelBand, and Fitbit it is now possible to collect a large amount of data about personal activity relatively inexpensively. In this project we will use the data from accelerometers on the belt, forearm, arm and dumbbell of 6 participants. The goal is to predict the manner in which the participants did the exercise (“class” variable). We can use any other variable to predict it with.

Data loading and processing

Installing all the needed libraries

```
library(caret)
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
## filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(corrplot)
```

```
## corrplot 0.88 loaded
```

```
library(RColorBrewer)
library(rattle)
```

```
## Loading required package: tibble
```

```
## Loading required package: bitops
```

```
## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data science with R.
## Version 5.4.0 Copyright (c) 2006-2020 Togaware Pty Ltd.
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.
```

Loading the test and training dataset and looking at the variables, especially the classe variable

```
training <- read.csv("pml-training.csv")
testing <- read.csv("pml-testing.csv")
str(training)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 19622 obs. of 160 variables:
## $ X : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ user_name : Factor w/ 6 levels "adelmo","carlitos",...: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ raw_timestamp_part_1 : int 1323084231 1323084231 1323084231 1323084232 1323084232 1323084232 1323084232 1323084232 ...
## $ raw_timestamp_part_2 : int 788290 808298 820366 120339 196328 304277 368296 440390 484323 484323 ...
## $ cvtd_timestamp : Factor w/ 20 levels "02/12/2011 13:32",...: 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 ...
## $ new_window : Factor w/ 2 levels "no","yes": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ num_window : int 11 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 ...
## $ roll_belt : num 1.41 1.41 1.42 1.48 1.48 1.45 1.42 1.42 1.43 1.45 ...
## $ pitch_belt : num 8.07 8.07 8.07 8.05 8.07 8.06 8.09 8.13 8.16 8.17 ...
## $ yaw_belt : num -94.4 -94.4 -94.4 -94.4 -94.4 -94.4 -94.4 -94.4 -94.4 -94.4 ...
## $ total_accel_belt : int 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
## $ kurtosis_roll_belt : Factor w/ 397 levels "", "-0.016850",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ kurtosis_pitch_belt : Factor w/ 317 levels "", "-0.021887",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ kurtosis_yaw_belt : Factor w/ 2 levels "", "#DIV/0!": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_roll_belt : Factor w/ 395 levels "", "-0.003095",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_roll_belt.1 : Factor w/ 338 levels "", "-0.005928",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_yaw_belt : Factor w/ 2 levels "", "#DIV/0!": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ max_roll_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ max_pitch_belt : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ max_yaw_belt : Factor w/ 68 levels "", "-0.1", "-0.2",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ min_roll_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ min_pitch_belt : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ min_yaw_belt : Factor w/ 68 levels "", "-0.1", "-0.2",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ amplitude_roll_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ amplitude_pitch_belt : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ amplitude_yaw_belt : Factor w/ 4 levels "", "#DIV/0!", "0.00",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ var_total_accel_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ avg_roll_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ stddev_roll_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ var_roll_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ avg_pitch_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ stddev_pitch_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ var_pitch_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ avg_yaw_belt : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
```

```

## $ stddev_yaw_belt      : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ var_yaw_belt         : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ gyros_belt_x         : num  0 0.02 0 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03 ...
## $ gyros_belt_y         : num  0 0 0 0 0.02 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ gyros_belt_z         : num  -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.03 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 0 ...
## $ accel_belt_x         : int   -21 -22 -20 -22 -21 -21 -22 -22 -20 -21 ...
## $ accel_belt_y         : int    4 4 5 3 2 4 3 4 2 4 ...
## $ accel_belt_z         : int   22 22 23 21 24 21 21 21 24 22 ...
## $ magnet_belt_x        : int   -3 -7 -2 -6 -6 0 -4 -2 1 -3 ...
## $ magnet_belt_y        : int  599 608 600 604 600 603 599 603 602 609 ...
## $ magnet_belt_z        : int  -313 -311 -305 -310 -302 -312 -311 -313 -312 -308 ...
## $ roll_arm             : num  -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 ...
## $ pitch_arm            : num  22.5 22.5 22.5 22.1 22.1 22 21.9 21.8 21.7 21.6 ...
## $ yaw_arm              : num  -161 -161 -161 -161 -161 -161 -161 -161 -161 -161 ...
## $ total_accel_arm      : int   34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 ...
## $ var_accel_arm        : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ avg_roll_arm         : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ stddev_roll_arm      : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ var_roll_arm         : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ avg_pitch_arm        : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ stddev_pitch_arm     : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ var_pitch_arm        : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ avg_yaw_arm          : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ stddev_yaw_arm       : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ var_yaw_arm          : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ gyros_arm_x          : num  0 0.02 0.02 0.02 0 0.02 0 0.02 0.02 0.02 ...
## $ gyros_arm_y          : num  0 -0.02 -0.02 -0.03 -0.03 -0.03 -0.03 -0.02 -0.03 -0.03 ...
## $ gyros_arm_z          : num  -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 0.02 0 0 0 0 -0.02 -0.02 ...
## $ accel_arm_x          : int  -288 -290 -289 -289 -289 -289 -289 -289 -288 -288 ...
## $ accel_arm_y          : int   109 110 110 111 111 111 111 111 109 110 ...
## $ accel_arm_z          : int  -123 -125 -126 -123 -123 -122 -125 -124 -122 -124 ...
## $ magnet_arm_x         : int  -368 -369 -368 -372 -374 -369 -373 -372 -369 -376 ...
## $ magnet_arm_y         : int   337 337 344 344 337 342 336 338 341 334 ...
## $ magnet_arm_z         : int   516 513 513 512 506 513 509 510 518 516 ...
## $ kurtosis_roll_arm    : Factor w/ 330 levels "", "-0.02438",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ kurtosis_pitch_arm   : Factor w/ 328 levels "", "-0.00484",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ kurtosis_yaw_arm     : Factor w/ 395 levels "", "-0.01548",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_roll_arm    : Factor w/ 331 levels "", "-0.00051",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_pitch_arm   : Factor w/ 328 levels "", "-0.00184",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_yaw_arm     : Factor w/ 395 levels "", "-0.00311",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ max_roll_arm         : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ max_pitch_arm        : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ max_yaw_arm          : int   NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ min_roll_arm         : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ min_pitch_arm        : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ min_yaw_arm          : int   NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ amplitude_roll_arm   : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ amplitude_pitch_arm  : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ amplitude_yaw_arm    : int   NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ roll_dumbbell        : num  13.1 13.1 12.9 13.4 13.4 ...
## $ pitch_dumbbell       : num  -70.5 -70.6 -70.3 -70.4 -70.4 ...
## $ yaw_dumbbell         : num  -84.9 -84.7 -85.1 -84.9 -84.9 ...
## $ kurtosis_roll_dumbbell : Factor w/ 398 levels "", "-0.0035", "-0.0073",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ kurtosis_pitch_dumbbell : Factor w/ 401 levels "", "-0.0163", "-0.0233",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

```

```
## $ kurtosis_yaw_dumbbell : Factor w/ 2 levels "", "#DIV/0!": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_roll_dumbbell : Factor w/ 401 levels "", "-0.0082", "-0.0096", ...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_pitch_dumbbell : Factor w/ 402 levels "", "-0.0053", "-0.0084", ...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ skewness_yaw_dumbbell : Factor w/ 2 levels "", "#DIV/0!": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ max_roll_dumbbell : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ max_pitch_dumbbell : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ max_yaw_dumbbell : Factor w/ 73 levels "", "-0.1", "-0.2", ...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ min_roll_dumbbell : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ min_pitch_dumbbell : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ min_yaw_dumbbell : Factor w/ 73 levels "", "-0.1", "-0.2", ...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ amplitude_roll_dumbbell : num NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## [list output truncated]
```

```
str(training$classe)
```

```
## Factor w/ 5 levels "A","B","C","D",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

The classe variable is a 5 factor variable with levels A, B, C, D, E - which represent different activities.

Cleaning the datasets

There are a lot of columns, with mostly NA values, we will not use them for our prediction. We will also not use the first 7 columns, because they more descriptive nature. Additionally there are many columns, which contain only a few values. We will remove them by using nearZeroVar (f.e: kurtosis_roll_belt)

```
training <- training[, which(colMeans(!is.na(training))>0.9)]
training <- training[,-c(1:7)]
nzv <- nearZeroVar(training)
training <- training[,-nzv]
dim(training)
```

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

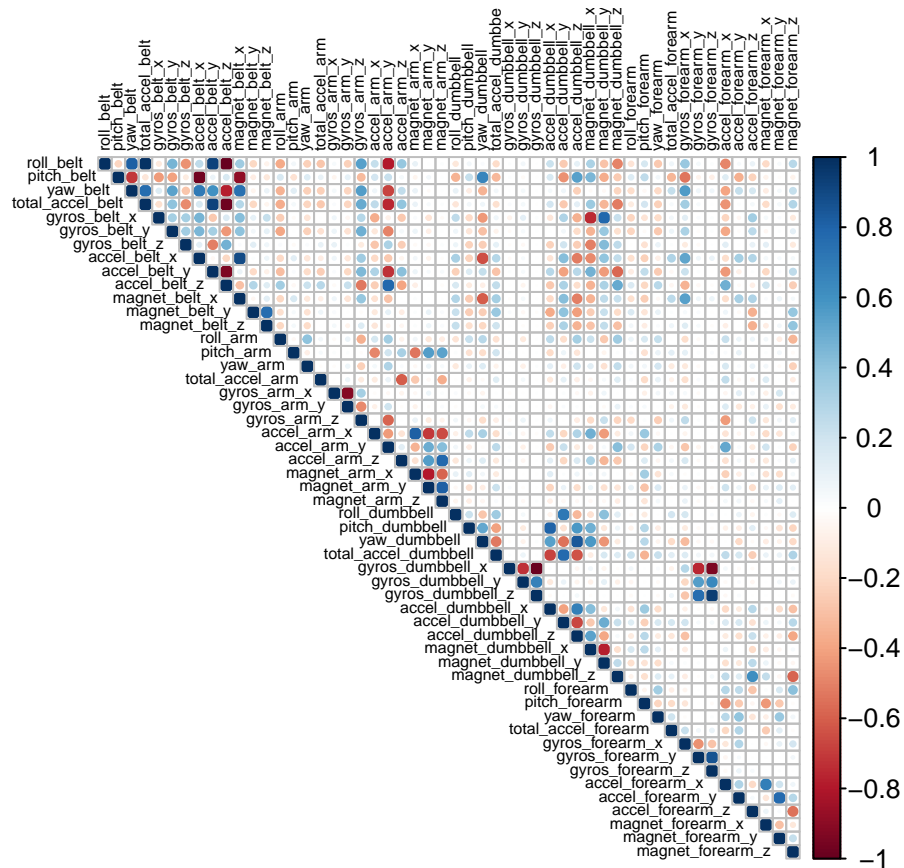
After the cleaning we are left with 53 variables

Creating a validation dataset

```
inTrain <- createDataPartition(training$classe, p=3/4, list=FALSE)
train <- training[inTrain,]
validate <- training[-inTrain,]
```

We also look at a correlation plot

```
corelation <- cor(train[, -53])
corrplot(corelation, method="circle", type = "upper", tl.cex=0.5, tl.col="black")
```



There are some variables that are highly correlated

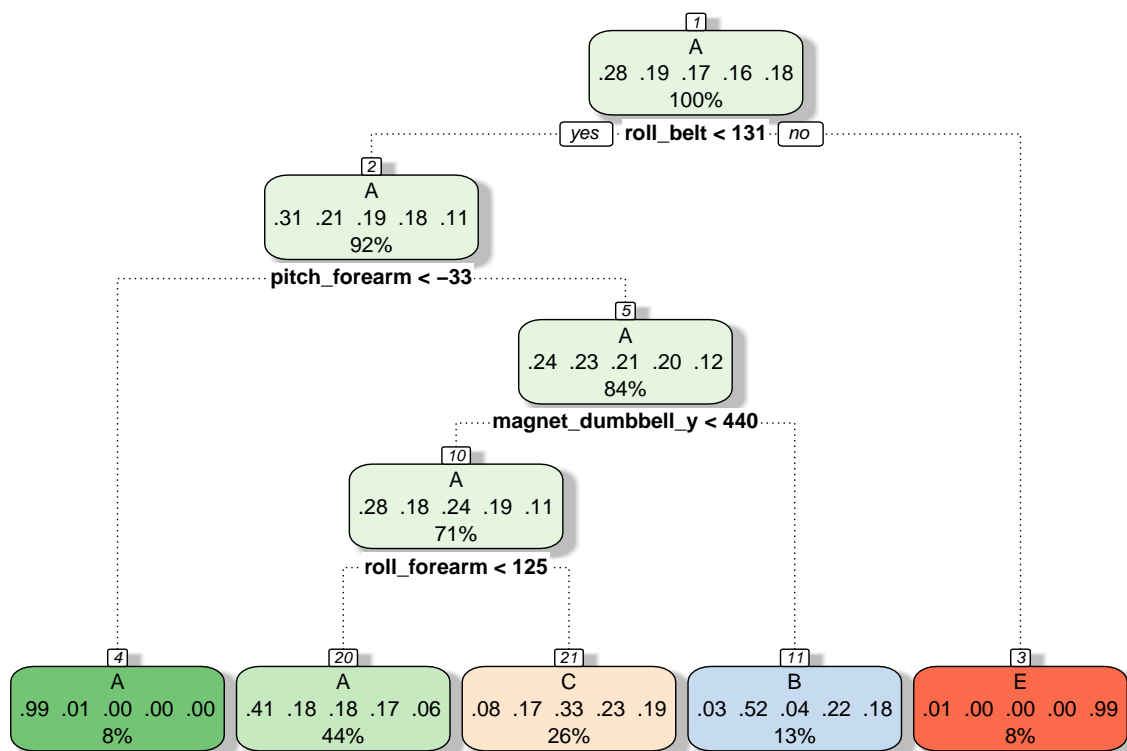
Model building

For this project we will try two different models - decision trees - random forests

Decision trees

Model

```
dec_tree <- train(classe~., data=train, method="rpart")
fancyRpartPlot(dec_tree$finalModel)
```



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Prediction

```

pred_dec <- predict(dec_tree, validate)
cmtree <- confusionMatrix(pred_dec, validate$classe)
cmtree

```

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

```

##
##           Reference
## Prediction   A    B    C    D    E
##           A 1279  415  401  363  118
##           B   18  289   29  148  134
##           C   95  245  425  293  244
##           D    0    0    0    0    0
##           E    3    0    0    0  405
##

```

Overall Statistics

```

##
##           Accuracy : 0.489
##           95% CI : (0.4749, 0.5031)
##           No Information Rate : 0.2845
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.3317

```

```
##
## McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##           Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E
## Sensitivity      0.9168  0.30453  0.49708  0.0000  0.44950
## Specificity      0.6304  0.91681  0.78340  1.0000  0.99925
## Pos Pred Value   0.4965  0.46764  0.32642    NaN  0.99265
## Neg Pred Value   0.9502  0.84601  0.88062  0.8361  0.88968
## Prevalence       0.2845  0.19352  0.17435  0.1639  0.18373
## Detection Rate   0.2608  0.05893  0.08666  0.0000  0.08259
## Detection Prevalence 0.5253  0.12602  0.26550  0.0000  0.08320
## Balanced Accuracy 0.7736  0.61067  0.64024  0.5000  0.72438
```

We see that the accuracy rate of the model is low: 0.4889886 , and therefore out-of the sample error is about 0.5110114.

Random forest

Model

```
control <- trainControl(method="cv", number=3, verboseIter = F)
ran_for <- train(classe~., data=train, method="rf", trControl=control, tuneLength = 5)
```

Predicition

```
pred_rf <- predict(ran_for, validate)
cm_rf <- confusionMatrix(pred_rf, validate$classe)
cm_rf
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction    A    B    C    D    E
##           A 1395   10    0    0    0
##           B    0  939    2    0    0
##           C    0    0  853   11    0
##           D    0    0    0  793    1
##           E    0    0    0    0  900
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##           Accuracy : 0.9951
##           95% CI : (0.9927, 0.9969)
##           No Information Rate : 0.2845
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.9938
```

```
##
## McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##           Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E
## Sensitivity      1.0000   0.9895   0.9977   0.9863   0.9989
## Specificity      0.9972   0.9995   0.9973   0.9998   1.0000
## Pos Pred Value   0.9929   0.9979   0.9873   0.9987   1.0000
## Neg Pred Value    1.0000   0.9975   0.9995   0.9973   0.9998
## Prevalence       0.2845   0.1935   0.1743   0.1639   0.1837
## Detection Rate   0.2845   0.1915   0.1739   0.1617   0.1835
## Detection Prevalence 0.2865 0.1919 0.1762 0.1619 0.1835
## Balanced Accuracy 0.9986   0.9945   0.9975   0.9930   0.9994
```

We see that the accuracy rate of the model is high 0.995106 , and therefore out-of the sample error is about 0.004894.

Applying the best model to the testing data.

```
pred_test <- predict(ran_for, testing)
pred_test
```

```
## [1] B A B A A E D B A A B C B A E E A B B B
## Levels: A B C D E
```