Reproducible Research: Course Project 1

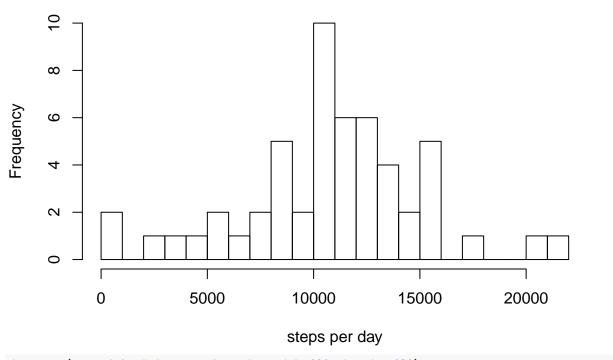
Read in the .csv file.

```
data <- read.csv("activity.csv", colClasses = c("numeric", "character", "integer"))</pre>
Format date and group data by day using group_by function in dyplr
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
totsteps <- data %>%
filter(!is.na(steps)) %>%
group_by(date) %>%
summarize(steps = sum(steps))
```

Plot histogram of total steps per day

```
hist(totsteps$steps, breaks=20, xlab='steps per day' )
```

Histogram of totsteps\$steps



dev.copy(png, file="plot_step2.png", width=480, height=480)

```
## quartz_off_screen
##
dev.off()
## pdf
##
Calculate mean and median steps
median(totsteps$steps)
## [1] 10765
mean(totsteps$steps)
## [1] 10766.19
Group data by interval and calcaulate average number of steps
int <- data %>%
filter(!is.na(steps)) %>%
group_by(interval) %>%
summarize(steps = mean(steps))
Plot steps taken as function of interval
plot(int)
     200
                                     00 @p
     150
     100
                                                           8
     50
                                                                     0
             0
                          500
                                         1000
                                                       1500
                                                                      2000
                                            interval
dev.copy(png, file="plot_step4.png", width=480, height=480)
## quartz_off_screen
##
dev.off()
```

2

pdf

2

Find the interval where the maximum steps are taken, on average

```
int[which.max(int$steps),]
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
## interval steps
## <int> <dbl>
## 1 835 206.1698
```

Replace missing values with average number of steps per interval, and print total number of missing values

```
alldata <- data
miss <- is.na(alldata$steps)
print(sum(miss))</pre>
```

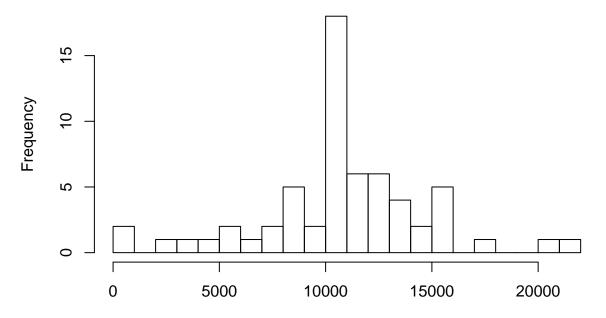
```
## [1] 2304
```

```
avgval <- tapply(alldata$steps, alldata$interval, mean, na.rm=TRUE, simplify=TRUE)
alldata$steps[miss] <- avgval[as.character(alldata$interval[miss])]</pre>
```

Group by date again, and plot new histogram with imputed data included

```
totsteps2 <- alldata %>%
filter(!is.na(steps)) %>%
group_by(date) %>%
summarize(steps = sum(steps))
hist(totsteps2$steps, breaks=20, xlab='steps per day (missing data replaced with average)')
```

Histogram of totsteps2\$steps

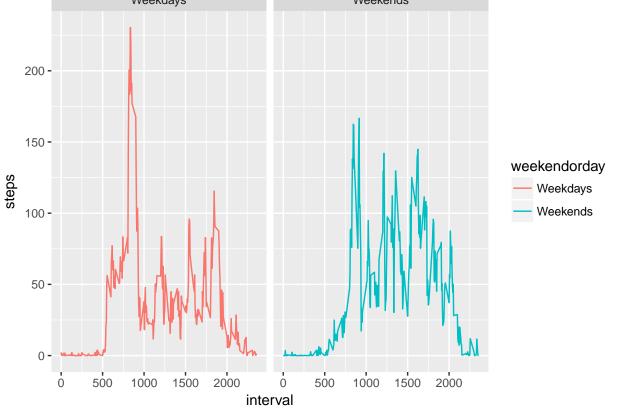


steps per day (missing data replaced with average)

```
dev.copy(png, file="plot_step7.png", width=480, height=480)
```

```
## quartz_off_screen
## 3
```

```
dev.off()
## pdf
##
Select data from Saturday, Sunday
library(lubridate)
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##
alldata <- mutate(alldata, weekendorday = ifelse(weekdays(ymd(alldata$date)) == "Saturday" | weekdays(ymd(alldata$date)) == "Saturday" | weekdays(ymd(alldata)) == "Saturday" | weekdays(ymd(a
alldata$weekendorday <- as.factor(alldata$weekendorday)</pre>
interval_full <- alldata %>% group_by(interval, weekendorday) %>% summarise(steps = mean(steps))
library(ggplot2)
pp <- ggplot(interval_full, aes(x=interval, y=steps, color = weekendorday)) +</pre>
        geom_line() +
        facet_wrap(~weekendorday, ncol = 2, nrow=1)
print(pp)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        Weekends
                                                                               Weekdays
             200 -
```



```
dev.copy(png, file="plot_step8.png", width=480, height=480)
```

```
## quartz_off_screen
## 3
```

dev.off()

pdf ## 2