Reproducible Research Project 1

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R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. For a complishing the project 1 of reproducible research.

```
# download file from web
download.file("https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/repdata%2Fdata%2Factivity.zip", destfile = "activi
# unzip data and read
unzip("activity.zip")
stepdata <- read.csv("activity.csv", header = TRUE)</pre>
head(stepdata)
##
     steps
                 date interval
## 1
        NA 2012-10-01
## 2
        NA 2012-10-01
                              5
## 3
        NA 2012-10-01
                             10
```

Including Plots

5

NA 2012-10-01

NA 2012-10-01

NA 2012-10-01

Then the calculation of the total number of steps is done

15

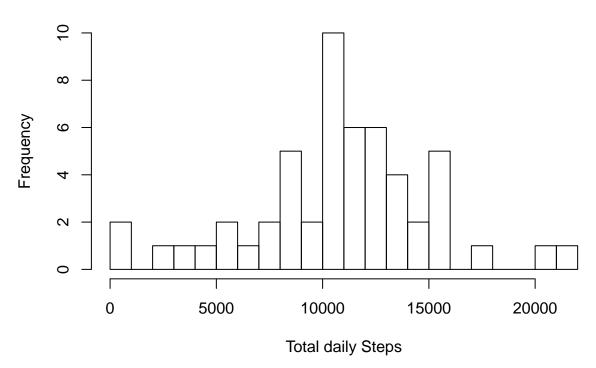
20

25

```
library(magrittr)
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(ggplot2)
library(magrittr)
library(dplyr)
databydate <- stepdata %>% select(date, steps) %>% group_by(date) %>% summarize(tsteps= sum(steps)) %>%
```

Then the histogram is plotted

Histogram of Total Steps by day



Then the calculation of the mean and median of the total number of steps taken per day.

mean(databydate\$tsteps)

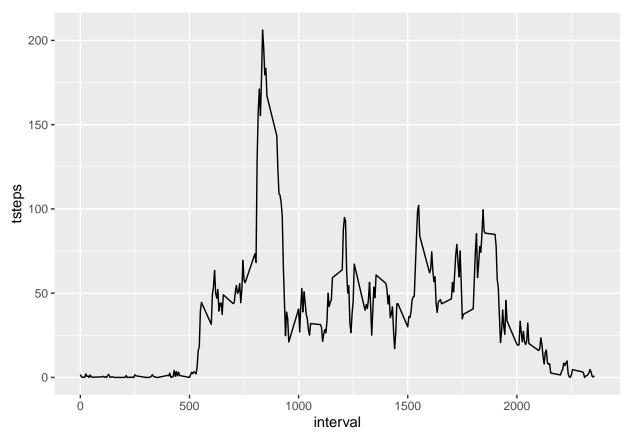
[1] 10766.19

median(databydate\$tsteps)

[1] 10765

Then the time series are ploted:

databyinterval <- stepdata%>% select(interval, steps) %>% na.omit() %>% group_by(interval) %>% summariz ggplot(databyinterval, aes(x=interval, y=tsteps))+ geom_line()



Then the 5-minute interval that, on average, contains the maximum number of steps:

databyinterval[which(databyinterval\$tsteps== max(databyinterval\$tsteps)),]

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
## interval tsteps
## <int> <dbl>
## 1 835 206.
```

Then the strategy for imputing missing dat: First is to calculate and report the total number of missing values in the dataset (i.e. the total number of rows with NAs)

```
# generate listing of NA's
missingVals <- sum(is.na(data))

## Warning in is.na(data): is.na() aplicado a un objeto que no es (lista o vector)
## de tipo 'closure
missingVals</pre>
```

[1] 0

Then I use the mean for that 5 -minute interval to replace all the missing values in the dataset. At the end, I will check if all the NAs have been replaced

```
replacewithmean <- function(x) replace(x, is.na(x), mean(x, na.rm = TRUE))
meandata <- stepdata%>% group_by(interval) %>% mutate(steps= replacewithmean(steps))
head(meandata)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
## # Groups: interval [6]
```

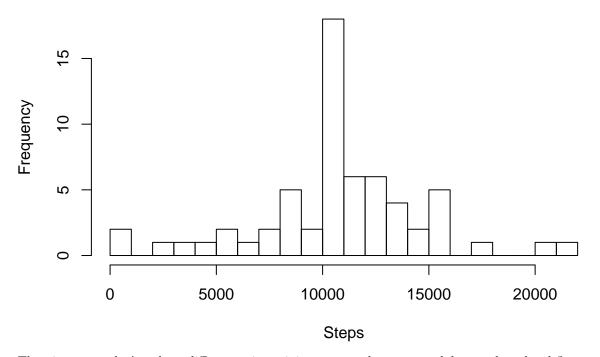
```
##
      steps date
                        interval
##
      <dbl> <fct>
                           <int>
## 1 1.72
            2012-10-01
                               0
## 2 0.340
            2012-10-01
                               5
## 3 0.132
            2012-10-01
                              10
            2012-10-01
                              15
## 4 0.151
## 5 0.0755 2012-10-01
                              20
## 6 2.09
                              25
            2012-10-01
```

Then the histogram of the total number of steps taken each day and Calculate and report the mean and median total number of steps taken per day

```
FullSummedDataByDay <- aggregate(meandata$steps, by=list(meandata$date), sum)

names(FullSummedDataByDay)[1] ="date"
names(FullSummedDataByDay)[2] ="totalsteps"
hist(FullSummedDataByDay$totalsteps, xlab = "Steps", ylab = "Frequency", main = "Total Daily Steps", br</pre>
```

Total Daily Steps



Then is answered: Are there differences in activity patterns between weekdays and weekends?

