Practical-Machine-Learning-Course-Project

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February 20, 2019

Project Instruction

Background

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. These type of devices are part of the quantified self movement - a group of enthusiasts who take measurements about themselves regularly to improve their health, to find patterns in their behavior, or because they are tech geeks. One thing that people regularly do is quantify how much of a particular activity they do, but they rarely quantify how well they do it. In this project, your goal will be to use data from accelerometers on the belt, forearm, arm, and dumbell of 6 participants. They were asked to perform barbell lifts correctly and incorrectly in 5 different ways.

What you should submit

The goal of your project is to predict the manner in which they did the exercise. This is the “classe” variable in the training set. You may use any of the other variables to predict with. You should create a report describing how you built your model, how you used cross validation, what you think the expected out of sample error is, and why you made the choices you did. You will also use your prediction model to predict 20 different test cases.

Data

The training data for this project are available here: https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-training.csv (https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-training.csv)

The test data are available here: https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-testing.csv (https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-testing.csv)

The data for this project come from this source: http://groupware.les.inf.puc-rio.br/har (http://groupware.les.inf.puc-rio.br/har). If you use the document you create for this class for any purpose please cite them as they have been very generous in allowing their data to be used for this kind of assignment.

Question

Six young health participants were asked to perform one set of 10 repetitions of the Unilateral Dumbbell Biceps Curl in five different fashions: + exactly according to the specification (Class A), + throwing the elbows to the front (Class B), + lifting the dumbbell only halfway (Class C), + lowering the dumbbell only halfway (Class D) and + throwing the hips to the front (Class E).

Class A corresponds to the specified execution of the exercise, while the other 4 classes correspond to common mistakes.

By processing data gathered from accelerometers on the belt, forearm, arm, and dumbell of the participants in a machine learning algorithm, the question is can the appropriate activity quality (class A-E) be predicted?

Load Libraries

Loading the desired libraries.

```
library(caret)
```

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

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

```
library(rattle)
```

```
## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data science with R.
## Version 5.2.0 Copyright (c) 2006-2018 Togaware Pty Ltd.
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.
```

```
library(randomForest)
```

```
## randomForest 4.6-14
```

```
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:rattle':
##
##     importance
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##     margin
```

```
library(gbm)
```

```
## Loaded gbm 2.1.5
```

```
library(rpart)
library(e1071)
```

Input data

Load Train Data

```
TrainData <- read.csv(url("https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-training.csv"),header=TRUE)
```

Load Test Data

```
TestData <- read.csv(url("https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-testing.csv"),header=TRUE)
```

Explore the data

```
dim(TrainData)
```

```
## [1] 19622   160
```

```
dim(TestData)
```

```
## [1]  20 160
```

```
str(TrainData)
```

```
## '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
1323084232 1323084232 ...
##  $ raw_timestamp_part_2    : int  788290 808298 820366 120339 196328 304277 368296 440390 484323 484434 ...
##  $ 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_picth_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_picth_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 ...
##  $ var_yaw_belt            : num  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 0.03 ...
##  $ 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 ...
##  $ avg_roll_arm            : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ stddev_roll_arm         : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ var_roll_arm            : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ avg_pitch_arm           : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ stddev_pitch_arm        : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ var_pitch_arm           : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ avg_yaw_arm             : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ stddev_yaw_arm          : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ var_yaw_arm             : num  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_picth_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 ...
```

```
##  $ max_picth_arm           : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ max_yaw_arm             : int  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ min_roll_arm            : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ min_pitch_arm           : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ min_yaw_arm             : int  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ amplitude_roll_arm      : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ amplitude_pitch_arm     : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
##  $ amplitude_yaw_arm       : int  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_picth_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 ...
##  $ max_picth_dumbbell      : num  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 ...
##  $ min_pitch_dumbbell      : num  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 ...
##   [list output truncated]
```

Removing NA columns and other extraneous columns (First 7 columns describing who took the test and timestamps). It is noticed that some columns contain NA or blank for almost every observation. I am excluding all the columns containing more than 90% NAs.

```
# Find NA  Columns to remove
ColToRemove<-which(colSums(is.na(TrainData) |TrainData=="")>0.9*dim(TrainData)[1])
# Remove NA columns
CleanTrainData<- TrainData[,-ColToRemove]
# Remove first 7 columns
CleanTrainData<- CleanTrainData[,-c(1:7)]
dim(CleanTrainData)
```

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

```
# Perform same Operarion on Test Data
ColToRemove<-which(colSums(is.na(TestData) |TestData=="")>0.9*dim(TestData)[1])
CleanTestData<-TestData[,-ColToRemove]
CleanTestData<-CleanTestData[,-c(1,7)]
dim(CleanTestData)
```

```
## [1] 20 58
```

```
str(CleanTestData)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    20 obs. of  58 variables:
##  $ user_name           : Factor w/ 6 levels "adelmo","carlitos",..: 6 5 5 1 4 5 5 5 2 3 ...
##  $ raw_timestamp_part_1: int  1323095002 1322673067 1322673075 1322832789 1322489635 1322673149 1322673128 1322673076 132
3084240 1322837822 ...
##  $ raw_timestamp_part_2: int  868349 778725 342967 560311 814776 510661 766645 54671 916313 384285 ...
##  $ cvtd_timestamp      : Factor w/ 11 levels "02/12/2011 13:33",..: 5 10 10 1 6 11 11 10 3 2 ...
##  $ new_window          : Factor w/ 1 level "no": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ roll_belt           : num  123 1.02 0.87 125 1.35 -5.92 1.2 0.43 0.93 114 ...
##  $ pitch_belt          : num  27 4.87 1.82 -41.6 3.33 1.59 4.44 4.15 6.72 22.4 ...
##  $ yaw_belt            : num  -4.75 -88.9 -88.5 162 -88.6 -87.7 -87.3 -88.5 -93.7 -13.1 ...
##  $ total_accel_belt    : int  20 4 5 17 3 4 4 4 4 18 ...
##  $ gyros_belt_x        : num  -0.5 -0.06 0.05 0.11 0.03 0.1 -0.06 -0.18 0.1 0.14 ...
##  $ gyros_belt_y        : num  -0.02 -0.02 0.02 0.11 0.02 0.05 0 -0.02 0 0.11 ...
##  $ gyros_belt_z        : num  -0.46 -0.07 0.03 -0.16 0 -0.13 0 -0.03 -0.02 -0.16 ...
##  $ accel_belt_x        : int  -38 -13 1 46 -8 -11 -14 -10 -15 -25 ...
##  $ accel_belt_y        : int  69 11 -1 45 4 -16 2 -2 1 63 ...
##  $ accel_belt_z        : int  -179 39 49 -156 27 38 35 42 32 -158 ...
##  $ magnet_belt_x       : int  -13 43 29 169 33 31 50 39 -6 10 ...
##  $ magnet_belt_y       : int  581 636 631 608 566 638 622 635 600 601 ...
##  $ magnet_belt_z       : int  -382 -309 -312 -304 -418 -291 -315 -305 -302 -330 ...
##  $ roll_arm            : num  40.7 0 0 -109 76.1 0 0 0 -137 -82.4 ...
##  $ pitch_arm           : num  -27.8 0 0 55 2.76 0 0 0 11.2 -63.8 ...
##  $ yaw_arm             : num  178 0 0 -142 102 0 0 0 -167 -75.3 ...
##  $ total_accel_arm     : int  10 38 44 25 29 14 15 22 34 32 ...
##  $ gyros_arm_x         : num  -1.65 -1.17 2.1 0.22 -1.96 0.02 2.36 -3.71 0.03 0.26 ...
##  $ gyros_arm_y         : num  0.48 0.85 -1.36 -0.51 0.79 0.05 -1.01 1.85 -0.02 -0.5 ...
##  $ gyros_arm_z         : num  -0.18 -0.43 1.13 0.92 -0.54 -0.07 0.89 -0.69 -0.02 0.79 ...
##  $ accel_arm_x         : int  16 -290 -341 -238 -197 -26 99 -98 -287 -301 ...
##  $ accel_arm_y         : int  38 215 245 -57 200 130 79 175 111 -42 ...
##  $ accel_arm_z         : int  93 -90 -87 6 -30 -19 -67 -78 -122 -80 ...
##  $ magnet_arm_x        : int  -326 -325 -264 -173 -170 396 702 535 -367 -420 ...
##  $ magnet_arm_y        : int  385 447 474 257 275 176 15 215 335 294 ...
##  $ magnet_arm_z        : int  481 434 413 633 617 516 217 385 520 493 ...
##  $ roll_dumbbell       : num  -17.7 54.5 57.1 43.1 -101.4 ...
##  $ pitch_dumbbell      : num  25 -53.7 -51.4 -30 -53.4 ...
##  $ yaw_dumbbell        : num  126.2 -75.5 -75.2 -103.3 -14.2 ...
##  $ total_accel_dumbbell: int  9 31 29 18 4 29 29 29 3 2 ...
##  $ gyros_dumbbell_x    : num  0.64 0.34 0.39 0.1 0.29 -0.59 0.34 0.37 0.03 0.42 ...
##  $ gyros_dumbbell_y    : num  0.06 0.05 0.14 -0.02 -0.47 0.8 0.16 0.14 -0.21 0.51 ...
##  $ gyros_dumbbell_z    : num  -0.61 -0.71 -0.34 0.05 -0.46 1.1 -0.23 -0.39 -0.21 -0.03 ...
##  $ accel_dumbbell_x    : int  21 -153 -141 -51 -18 -138 -145 -140 0 -7 ...
##  $ accel_dumbbell_y    : int  -15 155 155 72 -30 166 150 159 25 -20 ...
##  $ accel_dumbbell_z    : int  81 -205 -196 -148 -5 -186 -190 -191 9 7 ...
##  $ magnet_dumbbell_x   : int  523 -502 -506 -576 -424 -543 -484 -515 -519 -531 ...
##  $ magnet_dumbbell_y   : int  -528 388 349 238 252 262 354 350 348 321 ...
##  $ magnet_dumbbell_z   : int  -56 -36 41 53 312 96 97 53 -32 -164 ...
##  $ roll_forearm        : num  141 109 131 0 -176 150 155 -161 15.5 13.2 ...
##  $ pitch_forearm       : num  49.3 -17.6 -32.6 0 -2.16 1.46 34.5 43.6 -63.5 19.4 ...
##  $ yaw_forearm         : num  156 106 93 0 -47.9 89.7 152 -89.5 -139 -105 ...
##  $ total_accel_forearm : int  33 39 34 43 24 43 32 47 36 24 ...
##  $ gyros_forearm_x     : num  0.74 1.12 0.18 1.38 -0.75 -0.88 -0.53 0.63 0.03 0.02 ...
##  $ gyros_forearm_y     : num  -3.34 -2.78 -0.79 0.69 3.1 4.26 1.8 -0.74 0.02 0.13 ...
##  $ gyros_forearm_z     : num  -0.59 -0.18 0.28 1.8 0.8 1.35 0.75 0.49 -0.02 -0.07 ...
##  $ accel_forearm_x     : int  -110 212 154 -92 131 230 -192 -151 195 -212 ...
##  $ accel_forearm_y     : int  267 297 271 406 -93 322 170 -331 204 98 ...
##  $ accel_forearm_z     : int  -149 -118 -129 -39 172 -144 -175 -282 -217 -7 ...
##  $ magnet_forearm_x    : int  -714 -237 -51 -233 375 -300 -678 -109 0 -403 ...
##  $ magnet_forearm_y    : int  419 791 698 783 -787 800 284 -619 652 723 ...
##  $ magnet_forearm_z    : int  617 873 783 521 91 884 585 -32 469 512 ...
##  $ problem_id          : int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
```

After cleaning operation New traing data set has 53 columns

We will now split the CleanTrainData into Training (75%) and Testing (25%) data sets

```
set.seed(54321)
x<-createDataPartition(CleanTrainData$classe, p=.75, list = FALSE)

Training1<-CleanTrainData[x,]
Testing1<-CleanTrainData[-x,]

dim(Training1)
```

```
## [1] 14718    53
```

```
dim(Testing1)
```

```
## [1] 4904   53
```

Evaluation

We will be testing 3 Models

- Classification Tree
- Random Forest
- Gradient Boosting Method

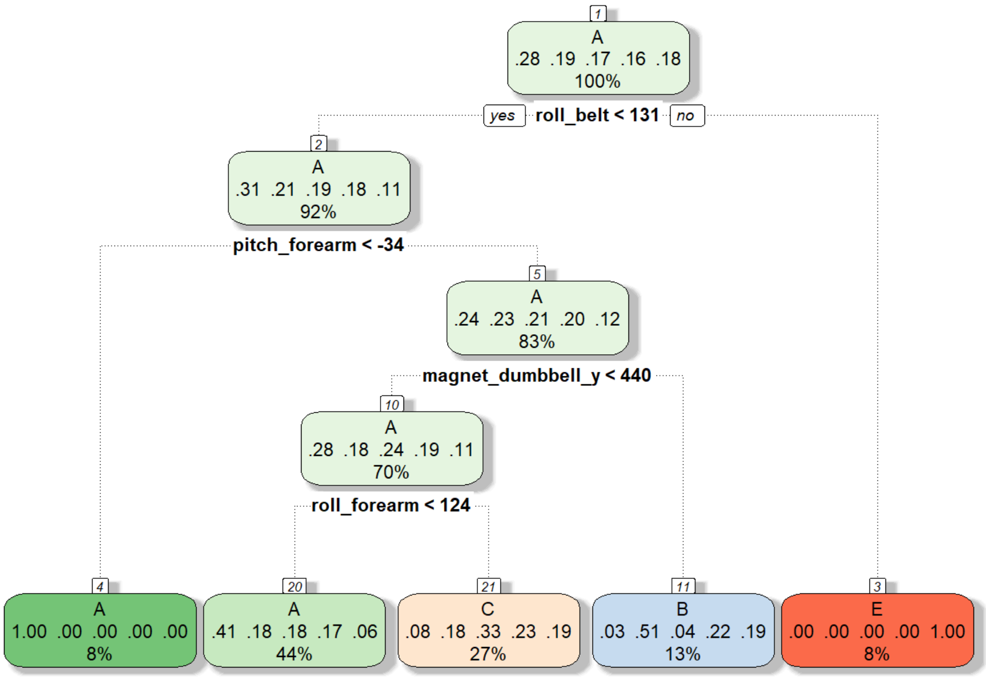
Training With Classification Tree

k-Fold Cross-Validation technique will be used to limit the effect of overfitting and improving efficiency of the model. We will use 5 folds (k=5).

```
trCtl<-trainControl(method = "cv" , number = 5)
model_ctl<-train(classe~.,data = Training1, method = "rpart", trControl=trCtl)

#Print

fancyRpartPlot(model_ctl$finalModel)
```



Rattle 2019-Feb-24 16:00:33 mklal

```
trnPredict<-predict(model_ctl,newdata = Testing1)
confMtCt<-confusionMatrix(Testing1$classe, trnPredict)
# Display confusion Matrix and Model accuracy
confMtCt$table
```

```
##           Reference
## Prediction    A    B    C    D    E
##          A 1260   22  105    0    8
##          B  403  311  235    0    0
##          C  419   24  412    0    0
##          D  350  146  308    0    0
##          E  144  121  230    0  406
```

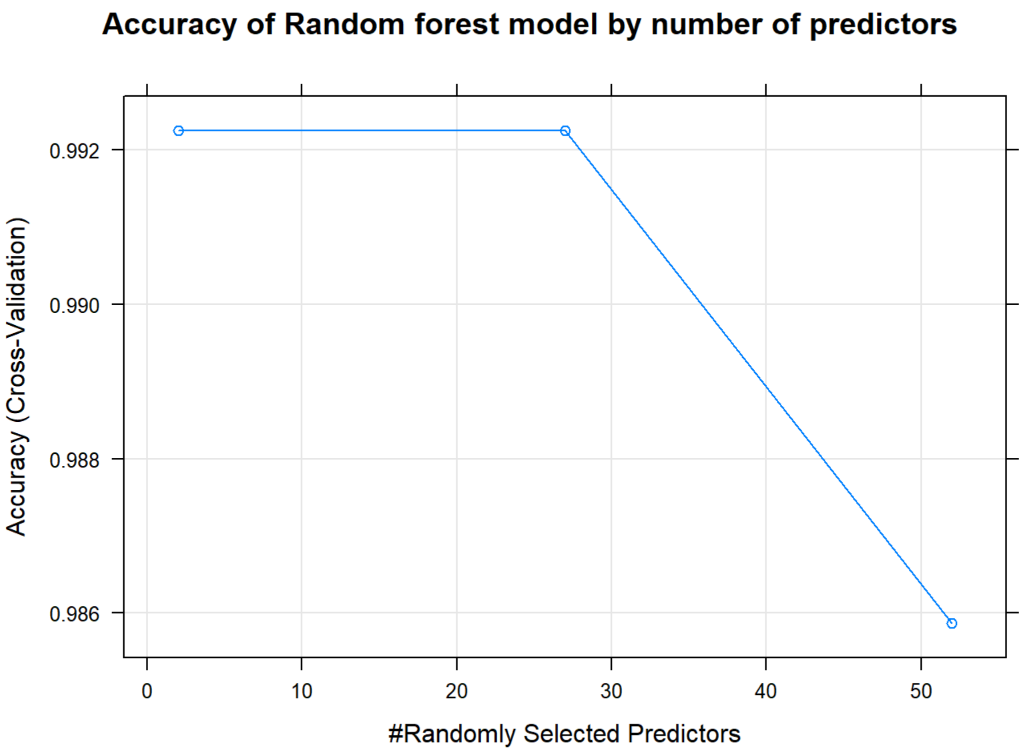
We can notice that the accuracy of this first model is very low (about 49%). This means that the outcome class will not be predicted very well by the other predictors.

Train with Random Forest

```
model_RF<-train(classe~., data=Training1, method="rf" , trControl=trCtl, verbose=FALSE)
print(model_RF)
```

```
## Random Forest
##
## 14718 samples
##    52 predictor
##     5 classes: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 11773, 11776, 11774, 11775, 11774
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##   mtry  Accuracy   Kappa
##    2    0.9922544  0.9902016
##   27    0.9922542  0.9902014
##   52    0.9858676  0.9821210
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was mtry = 2.
```

```
plot(model_RF,main="Accuracy of Random forest model by number of predictors")
```




```
trnPredict<-predict(model_RF, newdata = Testing1)
confMtRF<-confusionMatrix(Testing1$classe, trnPredict)
confMtRF$table
```

```
##           Reference
## Prediction    A    B    C    D    E
##          A 1395    0    0    0    0
##          B    7  942    0    0    0
##          C    0    8  847    0    0
##          D    0    0   12  792    0
##          E    0    0    0    4  897
```

```
confMtRF$overall[1]
```

```
##  Accuracy
## 0.9936786
```

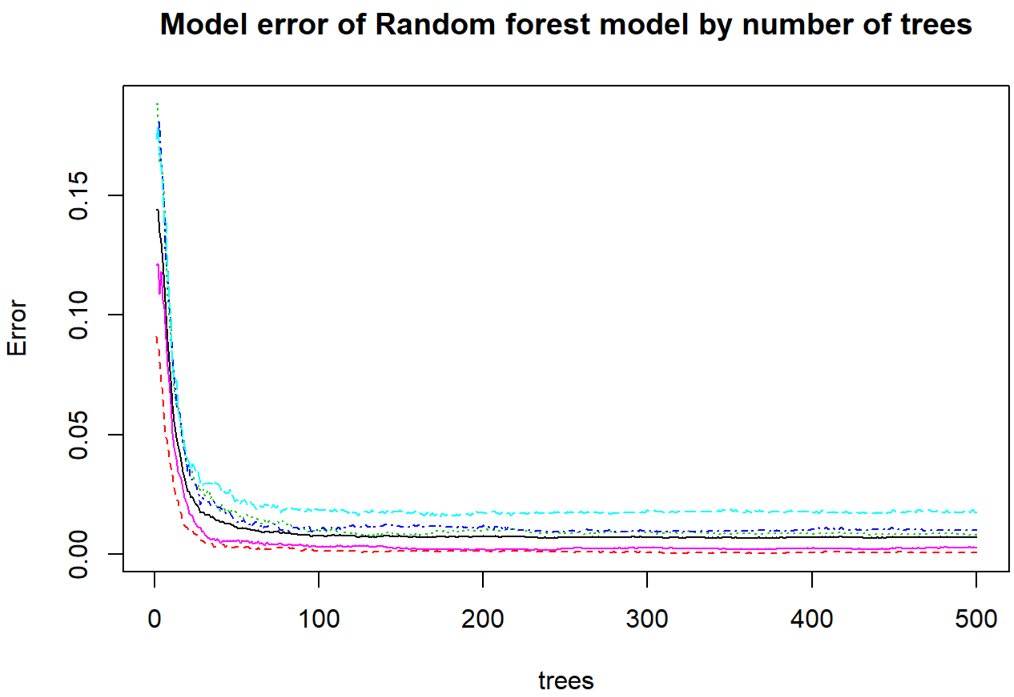
```
names(model_RF$finalModel)
```

```
##  [1] "call"            "type"            "predicted"      
##  [4] "err.rate"        "confusion"       "votes"          
##  [7] "oob.times"       "classes"         "importance"     
## [10] "importanceSD"    "localImportance" "proximity"      
## [13] "ntree"           "mtry"            "forest"         
## [16] "y"               "test"            "inbag"          
## [19] "xNames"          "problemType"     "tuneValue"      
## [22] "obsLevels"       "param"
```

```
model_RF$finalModel$classes
```

```
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E"
```

```
plot(model_RF$finalModel,main="Model error of Random forest model by number of trees")
```




```
#compute Most important Variables

ImpVar<-varImp(model_RF)
ImpVar
```

```
## rf variable importance
## 
##   only 20 most important variables shown (out of 52)
## 
##                      Overall
## roll_belt             100.00
## yaw_belt               86.52
## magnet_dumbbell_z      69.04
## magnet_dumbbell_y      66.82
## pitch_forearm          66.47
## pitch_belt             64.11
## magnet_dumbbell_x      56.64
## roll_forearm           54.37
## magnet_belt_z          49.55
## accel_belt_z           48.18
## accel_dumbbell_y       43.58
## magnet_belt_y          42.99
## roll_dumbbell          41.42
## accel_dumbbell_z       38.38
## roll_arm               36.33
## accel_forearm_x        33.91
## yaw_dumbbell           31.37
## total_accel_dumbbell   30.60
## magnet_arm_y           30.23
## gyros_belt_z           30.15
```

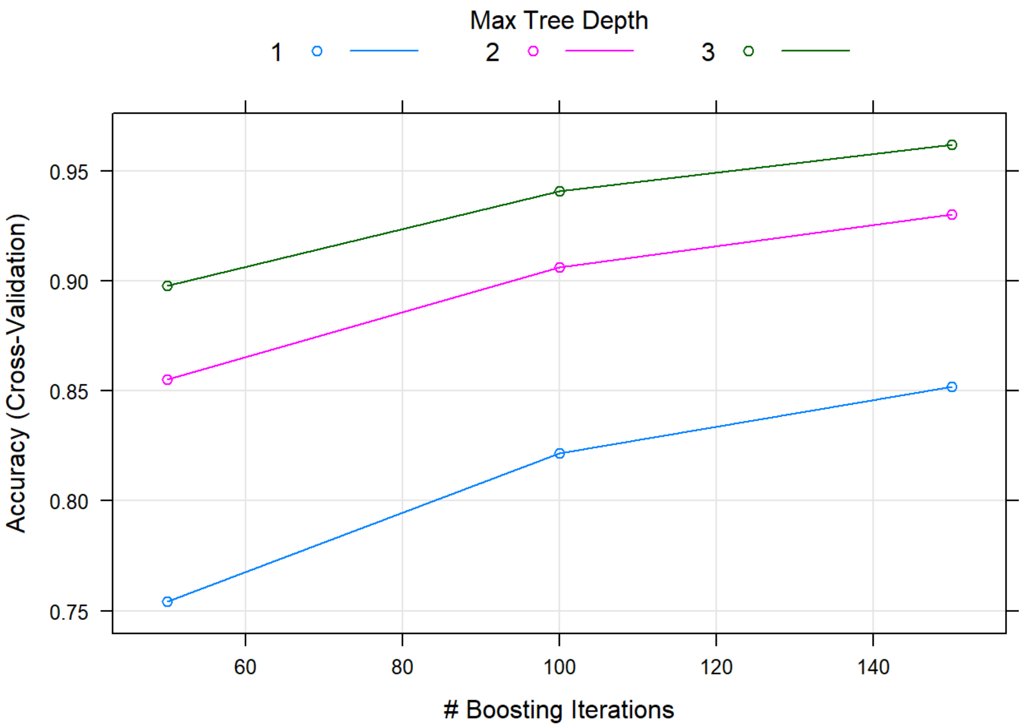
With Random Forest we reached 99.36% accuracy.

Train with Gradient Boosting

```
model_GBM <- train(classe~., data=Training1, method="gbm", trControl=trCtl, verbose=FALSE)
print(model_GBM)
```

```
## Stochastic Gradient Boosting
##
## 14718 samples
##    52 predictor
##     5 classes: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 11775, 11774, 11773, 11775, 11775
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##   interaction.depth  n.trees  Accuracy   Kappa
##   1                   50      0.7541107  0.6882161
##   1                  100      0.8217151  0.7742825
##   1                  150      0.8518152  0.8124561
##   2                   50      0.8552800  0.8165656
##   2                  100      0.9064420  0.8816012
##   2                  150      0.9303580  0.9118695
##   3                   50      0.8978795  0.8707591
##   3                  100      0.9408893  0.9252053
##   3                  150      0.9619516  0.9518701
##
## Tuning parameter 'shrinkage' was held constant at a value of 0.1
##
## Tuning parameter 'n.minobsinnode' was held constant at a value of 10
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final values used for the model were n.trees = 150,
##  interaction.depth = 3, shrinkage = 0.1 and n.minobsinnode = 10.
```

```
plot(model_GBM)
```




```
trnPredict<-predict(model_GBM, newdata=Testing1)
confMtGBM<-confusionMatrix(Testing1$classe, trnPredict)
confMtGBM$table
```

```
##           Reference
## Prediction    A    B    C    D    E
##          A 1372   18    2    1    2
##          B   24  897   27    1    0
##          C    0   32  809   12    2
##          D    0    3   23  773    5
##          E    1   11    9   10  870
```

```
confMtGBM$overall[1]
```

```
##  Accuracy
## 0.9626835
```

Precicion with 5 folds is 96.6 ## Conclusion

It appears that Random Forest Model is the best one. we will use this model to predict the valuse of classe for the test data set.

Applying the best model to validation Data

```
result<-predict(model_RF,newdata = CleanTestData)
```