Practical Machine Learning Project

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January 23, 2016

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. More information is available from the website here:

http://groupware.les.inf.puc-rio.br/har (see the section on the Weight Lifting Exercise Dataset).

Data

The training data for this project are available here:

https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-training.csv

The test data are available here:

https://d396 qusza 40 orc. cloud front.net/pred machlearn/pml-testing.csv

Reading and Cleaning Data

Start with reading both training and testing instances.

```
library(data.table)
library(caret)

## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 3.2.3

## Loading required package: lattice
## Loading required package: ggplot2

library(randomForest)

## randomForest 4.6-12
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.

library(foreach)
library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)
library(corrplot)
```

```
#read training data
training_data <- read.csv("pml-training.csv", na.strings=c("#DIV/0!"," ", "", "NA", "NAS", "NULL"))
#read test data
testing_data <- read.csv("pml-testing.csv", na.strings=c("#DIV/0!"," ", "", "NA", "NAS", "NULL"))</pre>
```

Columns with NAs will be removed. Besides that highly correlated variables and variables with 0 (or approx to 0) variance will be removed.

Cleaning data

```
clean_training <- training_data[, -which(names(training_data) %in% c("X", "user_name", "raw_timestamp_p
#remove columns with NAs
clean_training = clean_training[, colSums(is.na(clean_training)) == 0]
#remove variables with 0 or near to 0 variance
zero_variance =nearZeroVar(clean_training[sapply(clean_training, is.numeric)], saveMetrics=TRUE)
clean_training = clean_training[, zero_variance[, 'nzv'] == 0]
correlation_matrix <- cor(na.omit(clean_training[sapply(clean_training, is.numeric)]))</pre>
dim(correlation_matrix)
## [1] 52 52
correlationmatrixdegreesoffreedom <- expand.grid(row = 1:52, col = 1:52)</pre>
#this returns the correlation matrix in matrix format
correlationmatrixdegreesoffreedom$correlation <- as.vector(correlation_matrix)</pre>
removehighcorrelation <- findCorrelation(correlation_matrix, cutoff = .7, verbose = TRUE)
## Compare row 10 and column 1 with corr 0.992
     Means: 0.27 vs 0.168 so flagging column 10
##
## Compare row 1 and column 9 with corr 0.925
    Means: 0.25 vs 0.164 so flagging column 1
## Compare row 9 and column 22 with corr 0.722
    Means: 0.233 vs 0.161 so flagging column 9
## Compare row 22 and column 4 with corr 0.759
    Means: 0.224 vs 0.158 so flagging column 22
## Compare row 4 and column 3 with corr 0.762
    Means: 0.2 vs 0.155 so flagging column 4
##
## Compare row 3 and column 8 with corr 0.708
    Means: 0.2 vs 0.153 so flagging column 3
## Compare row 36 and column 29 with corr 0.849
    Means: 0.257 vs 0.151 so flagging column 36
## Compare row 8 and column 2 with corr 0.966
    Means: 0.229 vs 0.146 so flagging column 8
## Compare row 2 and column 11 with corr 0.884
    Means: 0.212 vs 0.143 so flagging column 2
## Compare row 37 and column 38 with corr 0.769
```

```
## Compare row 35 \, and column \, 30 with corr \, 0.773
     Means: 0.195 vs 0.137 so flagging column 35
## Compare row 38 and column 5 with corr 0.781
##
     Means: 0.177 vs 0.134 so flagging column 38
## Compare row 21 and column 24 with corr 0.814
##
     Means: 0.176 vs 0.133 so flagging column 21
## Compare row 34 and column 28 with corr 0.808
##
     Means: 0.176 vs 0.13 so flagging column 34
## Compare row 23 and column 26 with corr 0.779
     Means: 0.137 vs 0.129 so flagging column 23
## Compare row 25 and column 24 with corr 0.792
##
     Means: 0.145 vs 0.128 so flagging column 25
## Compare row 12 and column 13 with corr 0.779
     Means: 0.122 vs 0.127 so flagging column 13
##
## Compare row 48 and column 51 with corr 0.772
##
    Means: 0.145 vs 0.127 so flagging column 48
## Compare row 19 and column 18 with corr 0.918
    Means: 0.095 vs 0.127 so flagging column 18
## Compare row 46 and column 45 with corr 0.846
##
    Means: 0.131 vs 0.129 so flagging column 46
## Compare row 45 and column 31 with corr 0.71
    Means: 0.098 vs 0.129 so flagging column 31
##
## Compare row 45 and column 33 with corr 0.716
     Means: 0.078 vs 0.132 so flagging column 33
## All correlations <= 0.7
#this removes highly correlated variables (in psychometric theory .7+ correlation is a high correlation
clean_training <- clean_training[, -removehighcorrelation]</pre>
for(i in c(8:ncol(clean_training)-1)) {clean_training[,i] = as.numeric(as.character(clean_training[,i])
for(i in c(8:ncol(testing_data)-1)) {testing_data[,i] = as.numeric(as.character(testing_data[,i]))}
The cleaned dataset will only consist of complete columns. For a lighter dataset, user name, timestamps and
windows will be removed.
#drop blank column
featureset <- colnames(clean_training[colSums(is.na(clean_training)) == 0])[-(1:7)]</pre>
modeldata <- clean_training[featureset]</pre>
#cleansed data to build model
featureset
##
   [1] "yaw_arm"
                               "total_accel_arm"
                                                       "gyros_arm_y"
   [4] "gyros_arm_z"
                               "magnet_arm_x"
                                                       "magnet_arm_z"
   [7] "roll_dumbbell"
                               "pitch_dumbbell"
                                                       "yaw_dumbbell"
## [10] "total_accel_dumbbell"
                               "gyros_dumbbell_y"
                                                       "magnet_dumbbell_z"
## [13] "roll_forearm"
                               "pitch_forearm"
                                                       "yaw_forearm"
                               "gyros_forearm_x"
## [16] "total_accel_forearm"
                                                       "gyros_forearm_y"
## [19] "accel_forearm_x"
                               "accel_forearm_z"
                                                       "magnet_forearm_x"
## [22] "magnet_forearm_y"
                               "magnet_forearm_z"
                                                       "classe"
```

Means: 0.198 vs 0.139 so flagging column 37

Cross-Validation

Split the sample in two samples. This is to divide training and testing for cross-validation.

```
idx <- createDataPartition(modeldata$classe, p=0.6, list=FALSE )</pre>
training <- modeldata[idx,]</pre>
testing <- modeldata[-idx,]</pre>
control <- trainControl(method="cv", 5)</pre>
model <- train(classe ~ ., data=training, method="rf", trControl=control, ntree=250)</pre>
model
## Random Forest
##
## 11776 samples
##
      23 predictor
##
       5 classes: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 9420, 9420, 9423, 9421, 9420
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##
     mtry Accuracy
                      Kappa
                                  Accuracy SD
                                               Kappa SD
##
     2
           0.9691746 0.9609868 0.003456090 0.004382939
##
     12
           0.9651833 0.9559421 0.002458732
                                                0.003116054
##
           0.9537183 \quad 0.9414267 \quad 0.007106288 \quad 0.009010892
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was mtry = 2.
predict <- predict(model, testing)</pre>
confusionMatrix(testing$classe, predict)
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
            Reference
## Prediction
               Α
                            С
                                      Ε
            A 2225
                      2
##
                            1
                                 3
##
            В
                37 1461
                         11
            С
##
                 3
                      27 1330
                                 7
##
            D
                 2
                      0
                           46 1235
                                      3
##
            Ε
                      6
                            1
                                16 1415
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##
                  Accuracy: 0.9771
                    95% CI: (0.9735, 0.9803)
##
##
       No Information Rate: 0.2894
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
```

```
##
##
      Kappa: 0.971
##
 Mcnemar's Test P-Value: 1.396e-13
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
       Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E
##
                0.9763
## Sensitivity
        0.9797
          0.9766
             0.9575
                   0.9930
## Specificity
        0.9987
          0.9910
             0.9941
                0.9923
                   0.9958
                0.9603
## Pos Pred Value
        0.9969
          0.9625
             0.9722
                   0.9813
## Neg Pred Value
        0.9918
          0.9945
             0.9909
                0.9954
                   0.9984
## Prevalence
        0.2894
          0.1907
             0.1770
                0.1612
                   0.1816
## Detection Rate
        0.2836
          0.1862
             0.1695
                0.1574
                   0.1803
## Detection Prevalence
        0.2845
          0.1935
             0.1744
                0.1639
                   0.1838
## Balanced Accuracy
        0.9892
          0.9838
             0.9758
                0.9843
                   0.9944
accuracy <- postResample(predict, testing$classe)</pre>
accuracy
 Accuracy
     Kappa
## 0.9770584 0.9709635
result <- predict(model, training[, -length(names(training))])</pre>
result
##
  ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
 ##
```

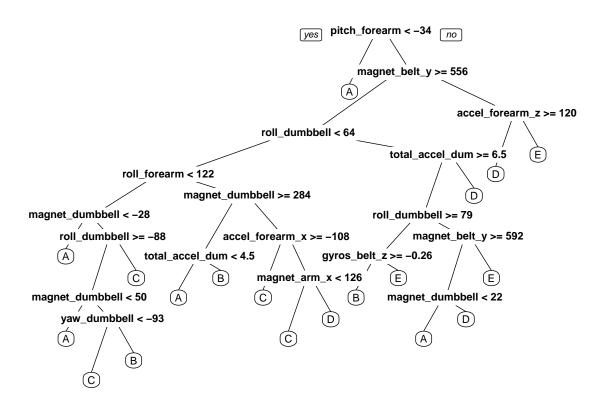
##

##

##

$[9147] \ \ \mathsf{D} \ \mathsf{$ ## ## $[9249] \ \ \mathsf{D} \ \mathsf{$ ## ## ## ## ## $[9419] \ \ \mathsf{D} \ \mathsf{$ ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##

```
## [11765] E E E E E E E E E E E E
## Levels: A B C D E
treeModel <- rpart(classe ~ ., data=clean_training, method="class")</pre>
prp(treeModel)
```



Conclusions and Test Data Submit

As can be seen from the confusion matrix the proposed model is very accurate.

Prepare the submission. (using COURSERA provided code)

```
pml_write_files = function(x){
    n = length(x)
    for(i in 1:n){
        filename = paste0("problem_id_",i,".txt")
        write.table(x[i],file=filename,quote=FALSE,row.names=FALSE,col.names=FALSE)
}

x <- evaluation_data
x <- x[feature_set[feature_set!='classe']]
answers <- predict(rf, newdata=x)

answers

pml_write_files(answers)</pre>
```