

Human Activity Recognition

The data set contains 561 features which were calculated from time series data from a waist sensor. The data represents 6 possible human activities, walking, walking up stairs, walking down stairs, sitting, standing, and lying (coded as numbers 1-6 respectively).

Loading packages:

```
In [49]: library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(lattice)
library(stringr)
library(gridExtra)
library(caret)
library(rpart)
library(readr)
library(e1071)
options(repos='https://cran.cnr.berkeley.edu/')
install.packages('fastICA')
install.packages('klaR')
install.packages('kknn')
install.packages('gbm')

library(fastICA)
library(klaR)
library(kknn)
library(gbm)
```

...

Data Exploration

Loading Data:

```
In [26]: X <- read_table('C:/Datasets/UCI HAR Dataset/train/X_train.txt', col_names=FALSE)
y <- read.csv('C:/Datasets/UCI HAR Dataset/train/y_train.txt', header = FALSE)
```

...

```
In [27]: dim(as.matrix(X))
head(X,5)
```

```
7352  561
```

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9
1	0.2885845	-0.02029417	-0.1329051	-0.9952786	-0.9831106	-0.9135264	-0.9951121	-0.9831846	-0.9235271
2	0.2784188	-0.01641057	-0.1235202	-0.9982453	-0.9753002	-0.9603220	-0.9988072	-0.9749144	-0.9576861
3	0.2796531	-0.01946716	-0.1134617	-0.9953796	-0.9671870	-0.9789440	-0.9965199	-0.9636684	-0.9774681
4	0.2791739	-0.02620065	-0.1232826	-0.9960915	-0.9834027	-0.9906751	-0.9970995	-0.9827498	-0.9893021
5	0.2766288	-0.01656965	-0.1153619	-0.9981386	-0.9808173	-0.9904816	-0.9983211	-0.9796719	-0.9904411



```
In [28]: head(y,5)
```

```
V1
5
5
5
5
5
```

The response vector is an integer vector, which will be converted to a factor.

```
In [29]: y[,1] <- factor(y[,1])
summary(y)
```

```
V1
1:1226
2:1073
3: 986
4:1286
5:1374
6:1407
```

Check for duplicates and missing values.

```
In [30]: sum(duplicated(X))
```

```
0
```

```
In [31]: sum(is.na(X))
sum(is.na(y))
```

```
0
```

```
0
```

The X matrix and y vector will be combined into a data frame for further processing.

```
In [32]: df <- as.data.frame(X)
df$y <- y
```

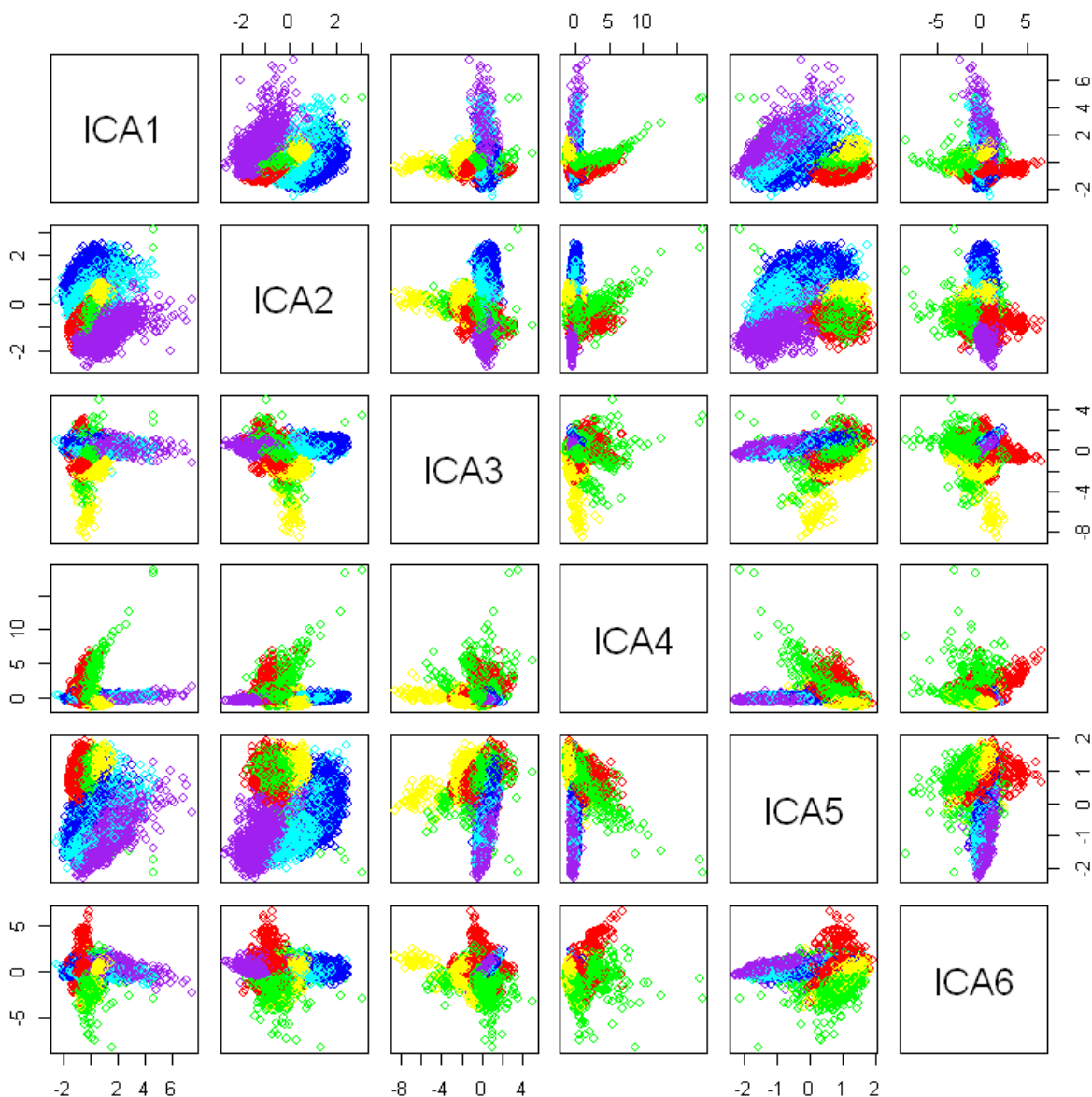
Since the features are not readily interpretable, further summarizing of the data will not provide much insight. Instead, the data will be visualized in pairwise plots.

Data Visualization

Since the data contains so many features, and the features in themselves already are not so easily interpretable, visualization will be performed by first using ICA to extract independent components.

```
In [47]: ICA <- preProcess(X,method='ica',n.comp=6)
Xica <- predict(ICA, X)
```

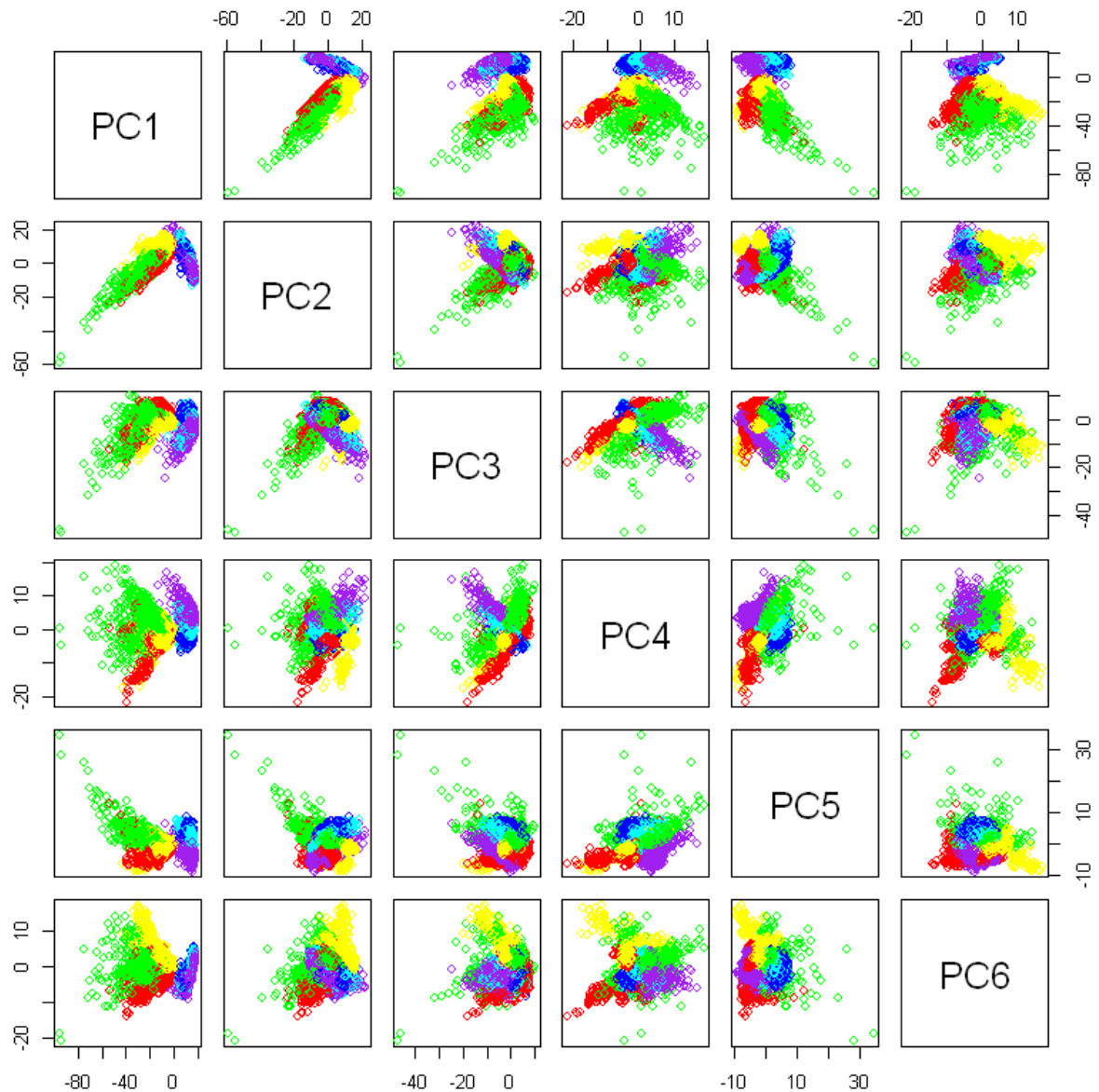
```
In [48]: color <- character(7352)
colors <- c('red','yellow','green','cyan','blue','purple')
for(i in 1:6){
  color[y$V1 == paste(i)]<-colors[i]
}
pairs(Xica[,1:6],col=color)
```



For comparison, a similar plot is generated using PCA.

```
In [45]: PCA <- preProcess(X,method='pca')
Xpca <- predict(PCA, X)
```

```
In [46]: pairs(Xpca[,1:6],col=color)
```



Under ICA and PCA coordinates, the first three activity levels are sometimes separated from the last three levels. This makes sense because the first three involve walking (straight, up stairs, and down stairs) and the last three are stationary activities (sitting, standing, lying).

Both techniques separate the groups to a small degree, but there is still significant overlap. Modeling will be performed using the full set of predictors if possible.

Modeling

Linear Discriminant Analysis


```
scaling <- preProcess(X, method='scale')
scaledX <- predict(scaling, X)
```

```
SVMLinmodel <- train(scaledX, y$V1, method = 'svmLinear', trControl = trainControl(me
SVMLinmodel
```

```
Warning message:  
"Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated."Warning message:  
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"Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated."
```

Support Vector Machines with Linear Kernel

```
SVMRadmodel <- train(scaledX, y$V1, method = 'svmRadial', trControl = trainControl(me
SVMRadmodel
```

[illegible]

k Nearest Neighbors

accuracy in cross validation, which indicate minimal overfitting even with the large number of features. LDA, linear SVM, and logistic regression have similar cross validation accuracy, but LDA is faster. Therefore LDA will be chosen as the final model.

```
In [74]: Xtest <- read_table('C:/Datasets/UCI HAR Dataset/test/X_test.txt', col_names=FALSE)
ytest <- read.csv('C:/Datasets/UCI HAR Dataset/test/y_test.txt', header = FALSE)
ytest[,1] <- factor(ytest[,1])
dftest <- as.data.frame(Xtest)
dftest$y <- ytest
```

...

```
In [78]: ypred <- factor(predict(LDAmodel,Xtest))
confusionMatrix(ypred,ytest[,1])
```

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

	Reference					
Prediction	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	490	11	1	0	0	0
2	6	460	14	1	0	0
3	0	0	405	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	434	22	0
5	0	0	0	56	510	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	537

Overall Statistics

Accuracy : 0.9623
 95% CI : (0.9548, 0.9689)
 No Information Rate : 0.1822
 P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16

Kappa : 0.9547
 McNemar's Test P-Value : NA

Statistics by Class:

	Class: 1	Class: 2	Class: 3	Class: 4	Class: 5	Class: 6
Sensitivity	0.9879	0.9766	0.9643	0.8839	0.9586	1.0000
Specificity	0.9951	0.9915	1.0000	0.9910	0.9768	1.0000
Pos Pred Value	0.9761	0.9563	1.0000	0.9518	0.9011	1.0000
Neg Pred Value	0.9975	0.9955	0.9941	0.9771	0.9908	1.0000
Prevalence	0.1683	0.1598	0.1425	0.1666	0.1805	0.1822
Detection Rate	0.1663	0.1561	0.1374	0.1473	0.1731	0.1822
Detection Prevalence	0.1703	0.1632	0.1374	0.1547	0.1921	0.1822
Balanced Accuracy	0.9915	0.9841	0.9821	0.9375	0.9677	1.0000

The LDA model is fairly accurate. Most of the confusion is between walking/walking upstairs/walking downstairs and between standing and sitting. This is understandable because walking is similar to walking on stairs and because the orientation of the waist is similar when standing and sitting.

