

```
library(knitr)
opts_chunk$set(echo=TRUE)
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
```

Load the data

```
fileurl <- 'https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/repdata%2Fdata%2Factivity.zip'
if(!file.exists('activity.csv')) {
  download.file(fileurl, 'zipfile.zip', method='curl')
  unzip('zipfile.zip')
  file.remove('zipfile.zip')
}
activity <- read.csv('activity.csv')
```

Process/transform the data (if necessary) into a format suitable for your analysis

```
activity <- read.csv('activity.csv')
str(activity)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 17568 obs. of 3 variables:
## $ steps : int NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ date : chr "2012-10-01" "2012-10-01" "2012-10-01" "2012-10-01" ...
## $ interval: int 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 ...
```

```
activity$date <- as.Date(activity$date, '%Y-%m-%d')
activity$interval <- sprintf("%04d", activity$interval)
activity$interval <- format(strptime(activity$interval, format="%H%M"), format = "%H:%M")
```

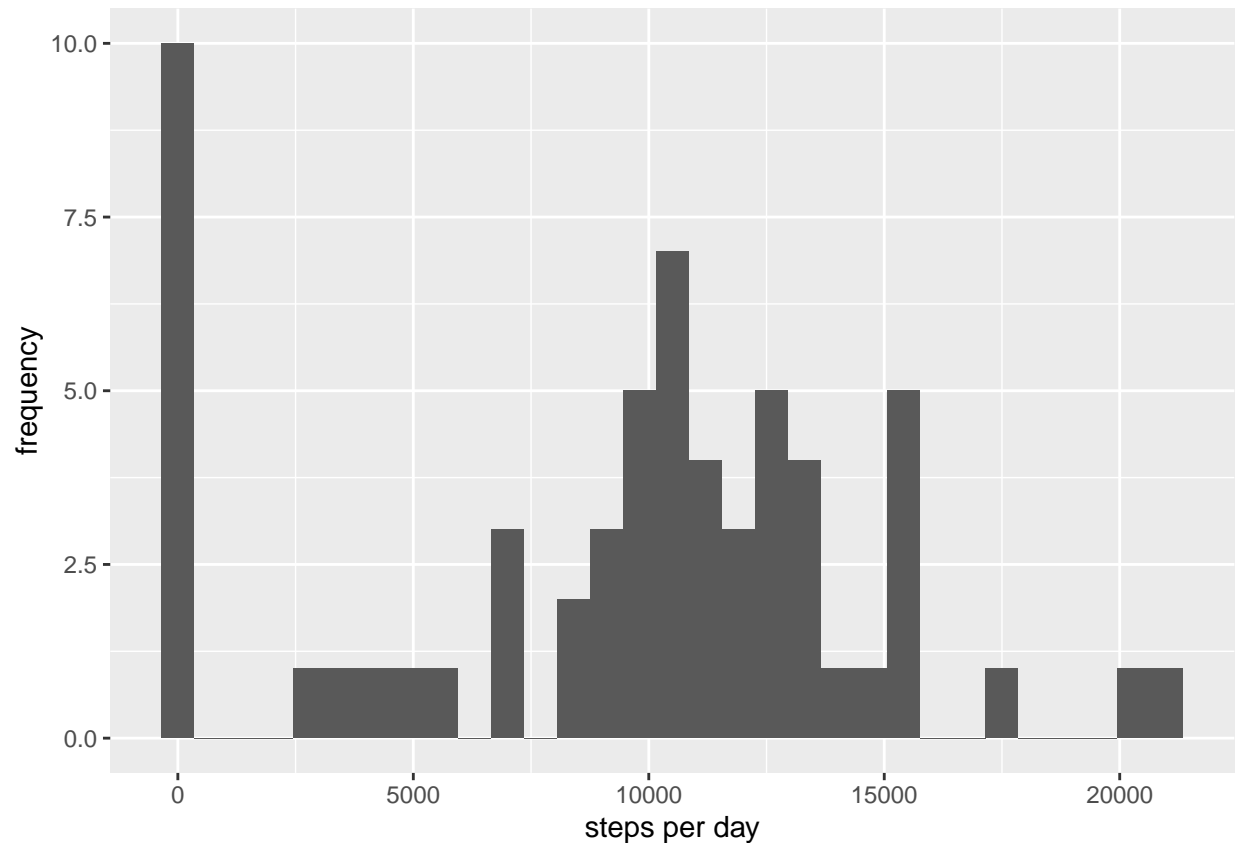
What is mean total number of steps taken per day?

Calculate the total number of steps taken per day

```
daysteps <- tapply(activity$steps, activity$date, sum, na.rm=T)
```

Make a histogram of the total number of steps taken each day

```
daysteps %>% qplot(xlab='steps per day', ylab='frequency', binwidth=700)
```



Calculate and report the mean of the total number of steps taken per day

```
meanvalue <- mean(daysteps)
```

Mean: 9354.2295082

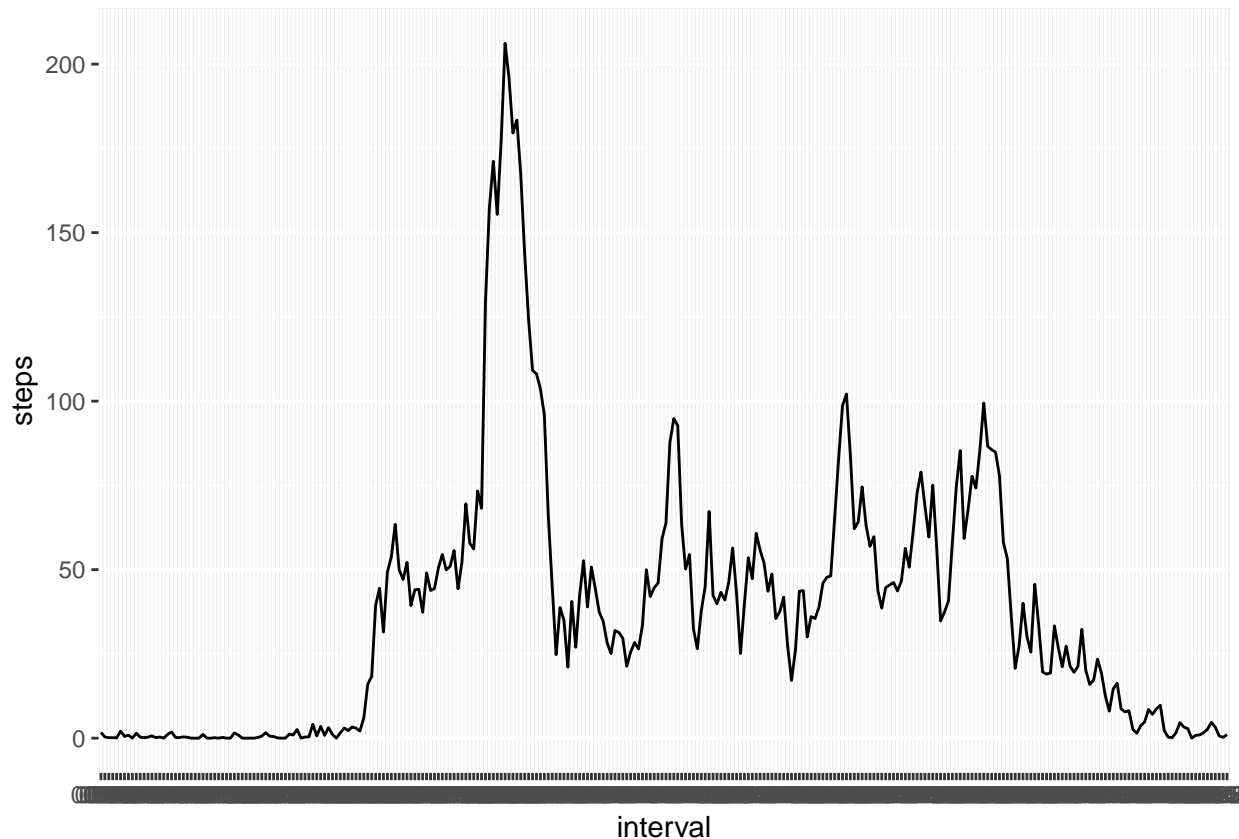
What is the average daily activity pattern?

Make a time series plot of the 5-minute interval (x-axis) and the average number of steps taken, averaged across all days (y-axis)

```
average_steps <- activity %>% filter(!is.na(steps)) %>% group_by(interval) %>%
  summarize(steps = mean(steps))
```

```
## 'summarise()' ungrouping output (override with '.groups' argument)
```

```
average_steps %>% ggplot(aes(x=interval, y=steps, group=1)) + geom_line()
```



Which 5-minute interval, on average across all the days in the dataset, contains the maximum number of steps?

```
max_steps <- average_steps[which.max(average_steps$steps), ][[1]]
```

The interval 08:35 has the maximum steps

Imputing missing values

Calculate and report the total number of missing values in the dataset

```
miss <- sapply(activity, is.na) %>% sum
```

Number of missing values: 2304

Devise a strategy for filling in all of the missing values in the dataset. The strategy does not need to be sophisticated. For example, you could use the mean/median for that day, or the mean for that 5-minute interval, etc.

We'll fill in the missing values with the `steps` mean

Create a new dataset that is equal to the original dataset but with the missing data filled in.

```

steps_complete <- activity$steps
steps_complete[is.na(steps_complete)] <- round(mean(activity$steps, na.rm = T), digits=0)
steps_complete <- as.numeric(steps_complete)
activity_complete <- cbind.data.frame(steps_complete, activity$date, activity$interval)
colnames(activity_complete) <- colnames(activity)

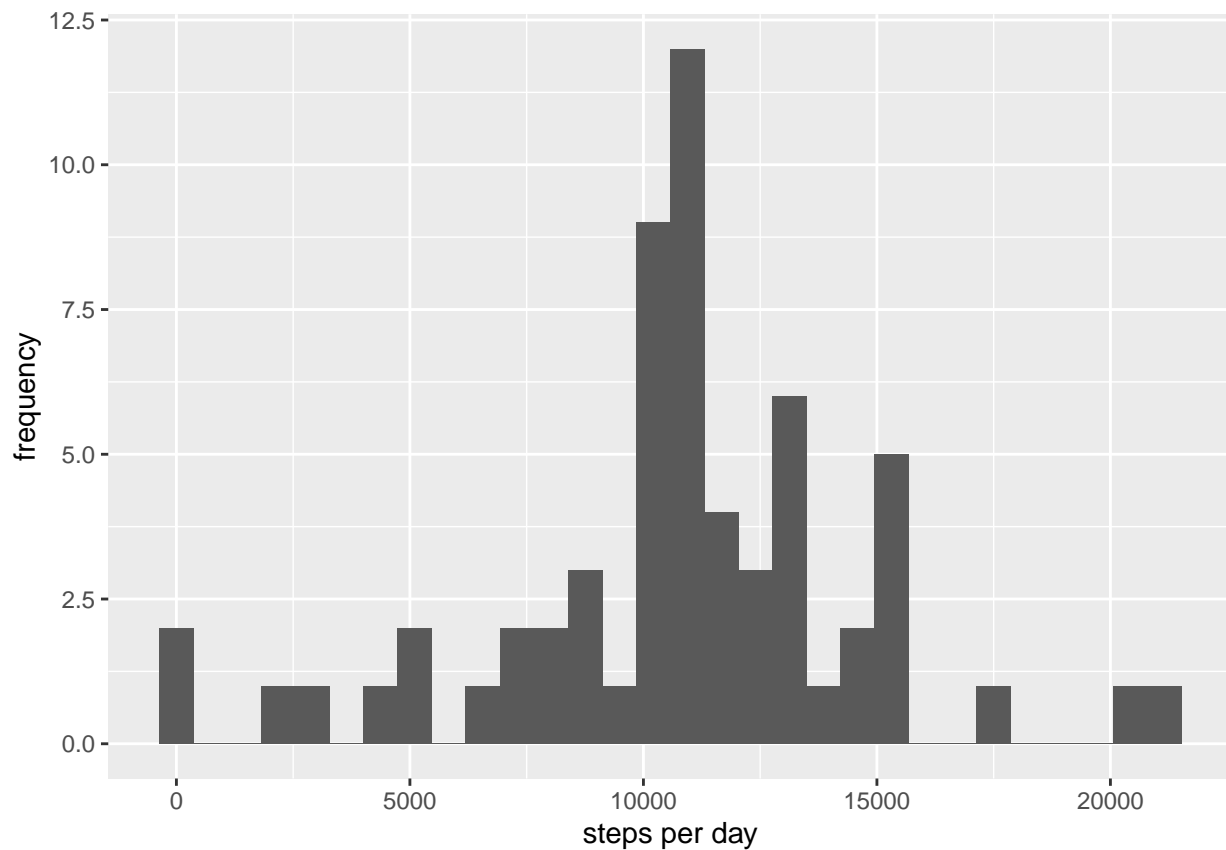
```

Make a histogram of the total number of steps taken each day

```

daysteps_complete <- tapply(activity_complete$steps, activity_complete$date, sum)
daysteps_complete %>% qplot(xlab='steps per day', ylab='frequency')

```



Calculate and report the mean and median total number of steps taken per day. Do these values differ from the estimates from the first part of the assignment? What is the impact of imputing missing data on the estimates of the total daily number of steps?

```

mean_complete <- mean(daysteps_complete)
median_complete <- median(daysteps_complete)

```

Mean: 1.0751738×10^4 , Median: 1.0656×10^4

The mean and median values differ from those which were calculated with NAs. The values became greater

Are there differences in activity patterns between weekdays and weekends?

Create a new factor variable in the dataset with two levels - “weekday” and “weekend” indicating whether a given date is a weekday or weekend day.

```
activity_complete$date <- as.Date(activity_complete$date)
weekd <-c('Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday')
activity_complete$weekdayz <- factor((weekdays(activity_complete$date) %in% weekd),
                                     levels = c(FALSE, TRUE), labels = c('weekend', 'weekday'))
```

Make a panel plot containing a time series plot of the 5-minute interval (x-axis) and the average number of steps taken, averaged across all weekday days or weekend days (y-axis).

```
average_steps_complete <- activity_complete %>% group_by(interval, weekdayz) %>%
  summarise(steps = mean(steps))
```

```
## 'summarise()' regrouping output by 'interval' (override with '.groups' argument)
```

```
average_steps_complete %>% ggplot(aes(x=interval, y=steps, group=1)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_grid(weekdayz~.)
```

