

Codebook for HCI Data Analysis

8/24/2014: Coursera Data Science Getting and Cleaning Data

This data set was collected from 30 subjects carrying smartphones. The data make use of the phones' integrated antenna.

Variable Name / Variable Type: Description

- subject /INT: 1-30, ID of each subject
- activity / CHAR: The activity the subject was doing

For each of the below variables, {XYZ} indicates motion in the x-, y-, and z-planes. In other words, there will be three variables.

- tBodyAcc-mean(){XYZ} / NUM: Mean of body acceleration
- tGravityAcc-mean(){XYZ} / NUM: Mean of gravitational acceleration
- tBodyAccJerk-mean(){XYZ} / NUM: Mean of acceleration jerk
- tBodyGyro-mean(){XYZ} / NUM: Mean of gyroscope jerk
- tBodyAccMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of acceleration magnitude
- tGravityAccMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of acceleration gravity magnitude
- tBodyAccJerkMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of the acceleration jerk magnitude
- tBodyGyroMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of gyroscope magnitude
- tBodyGyroJerkMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of gyroscope jerk magnitude

The pattern repeats starting with "f" for frequency domain signals:

- fBodyAcc-mean(){XYZ} / NUM: Mean of body acceleration
- fGravityAcc-mean(){XYZ} / NUM: Mean of gravitational acceleration
- fBodyAccJerk-mean(){XYZ} / NUM: Mean of acceleration jerk
- fBodyGyro-mean(){XYZ} / NUM: Mean of gyroscope jerk
- fBodyAccMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of acceleration magnitude
- fGravityAccMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of acceleration gravity magnitude
- fBodyAccJerkMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of the acceleration jerk magnitude
- fBodyGyroMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of gyroscope magnitude
- fBodyGyroJerkMag-mean() / NUM: Mean of gyroscope jerk magnitude