

An assessment : How do you know you exercise correctly ?

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 dumbbell 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).

Library

```
library(caret)
```

```
## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 3.2.2
```

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

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

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.2.2
```

```
library(rpart)
```

```
library(rpart.plot)
```

```
## Warning: package 'rpart.plot' was built under R version 3.2.2
```

```
library(RColorBrewer)
```

```
library(rattle)
```

```
## Warning: package 'rattle' was built under R version 3.2.2
```

```
## Loading required package: RGtk2
```

```
## Warning: package 'RGtk2' was built under R version 3.2.2
```

```
## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data mining with R.
```

```
## Version 3.5.0 Copyright (c) 2006-2015 Togaware Pty Ltd.
```

```
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.
```

```
library(randomForest)
```

```
## Warning: package 'randomForest' was built under R version 3.2.2
```

```
## randomForest 4.6-10
```

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

Random Number Generation

Integer vector, containing the random number generator (RNG) state for random number generation in R

```
set.seed(11111)
```

Dataset

The training data for this project are available here:

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

The test data are available here:

<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>.

Download both training dataset :-

```
curdir <-getwd()
file.url<-'http://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-training.csv'
download.file(file.url,destfile=paste(curdir,'/pml-training.csv',sep=""))

curdir <-getwd()
file.url<-'http://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-testing.csv'
download.file(file.url,destfile=paste(curdir,'/pml-testing.csv',sep=""))
```

Load both dataset :-

```
train <- read.csv(paste(curdir,'/pml-training.csv',sep=""),na.strings=c("NA","#DIV/0!",""))
test <-read.csv(paste(curdir,'/pml-testing.csv',sep=""),na.strings=c("NA","#DIV/0!",""))
```

Checking the dimension of training and test dataset :-

```
dim(train)
```

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

```
dim(test)
```

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

Checking the columns which have all missing values

```
train<-train[,colSums(is.na(train)) == 0]
test <-test[,colSums(is.na(test)) == 0]
```

We remove 6 of the variables which is irrelevant like :-

- a) user_name
- b) raw_timestamp_part_1
- c) raw_timestamp_part_2
- d) cvtd_timestamp
- e) new_window
- f) num_window

which resides on the column 1-7.

```
train <-train[, -c(1:7)]
test <-test[, -c(1:7)]
```

Check again the dimension

```
dim(train)
```

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

```
dim(test)
```

```
## [1] 20 53
```

Now we obtain the several rows to preview

```
head(train)
```

```
##   roll_belt pitch_belt yaw_belt total_accel_belt gyros_belt_x gyros_belt_y
## 1      1.41      8.07   -94.4              3         0.00         0.00
## 2      1.41      8.07   -94.4              3         0.02         0.00
## 3      1.42      8.07   -94.4              3         0.00         0.00
## 4      1.48      8.05   -94.4              3         0.02         0.00
## 5      1.48      8.07   -94.4              3         0.02         0.02
## 6      1.45      8.06   -94.4              3         0.02         0.00
##   gyros_belt_z accel_belt_x accel_belt_y accel_belt_z magnet_belt_x
## 1      -0.02        -21         4         22         -3
## 2      -0.02        -22         4         22         -7
## 3      -0.02        -20         5         23         -2
## 4      -0.03        -22         3         21         -6
## 5      -0.02        -21         2         24         -6
## 6      -0.02        -21         4         21          0
##   magnet_belt_y magnet_belt_z roll_arm pitch_arm yaw_arm total_accel_arm
## 1           599        -313    -128     22.5    -161           34
```

## 2	608	-311	-128	22.5	-161	34
## 3	600	-305	-128	22.5	-161	34
## 4	604	-310	-128	22.1	-161	34
## 5	600	-302	-128	22.1	-161	34
## 6	603	-312	-128	22.0	-161	34
##	gyros_arm_x	gyros_arm_y	gyros_arm_z	accel_arm_x	accel_arm_y	accel_arm_z
## 1	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-288	109	-123
## 2	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-290	110	-125
## 3	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-289	110	-126
## 4	0.02	-0.03	0.02	-289	111	-123
## 5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-289	111	-123
## 6	0.02	-0.03	0.00	-289	111	-122
##	magnet_arm_x	magnet_arm_y	magnet_arm_z	roll_dumbbell	pitch_dumbbell	
## 1	-368	337	516	13.05217	-70.49400	
## 2	-369	337	513	13.13074	-70.63751	
## 3	-368	344	513	12.85075	-70.27812	
## 4	-372	344	512	13.43120	-70.39379	
## 5	-374	337	506	13.37872	-70.42856	
## 6	-369	342	513	13.38246	-70.81759	
##	yaw_dumbbell	total_accel_dumbbell	gyros_dumbbell_x	gyros_dumbbell_y		
## 1	-84.87394		37	0	-0.02	
## 2	-84.71065		37	0	-0.02	
## 3	-85.14078		37	0	-0.02	
## 4	-84.87363		37	0	-0.02	
## 5	-84.85306		37	0	-0.02	
## 6	-84.46500		37	0	-0.02	
##	gyros_dumbbell_z	accel_dumbbell_x	accel_dumbbell_y	accel_dumbbell_z		
## 1	0.00	-234	47	-271		
## 2	0.00	-233	47	-269		
## 3	0.00	-232	46	-270		
## 4	-0.02	-232	48	-269		
## 5	0.00	-233	48	-270		
## 6	0.00	-234	48	-269		
##	magnet_dumbbell_x	magnet_dumbbell_y	magnet_dumbbell_z	roll_forearm		
## 1	-559		293	-65	28.4	
## 2	-555		296	-64	28.3	
## 3	-561		298	-63	28.3	
## 4	-552		303	-60	28.1	
## 5	-554		292	-68	28.0	
## 6	-558		294	-66	27.9	
##	pitch_forearm	yaw_forearm	total_accel_forearm	gyros_forearm_x		
## 1	-63.9	-153		36	0.03	
## 2	-63.9	-153		36	0.02	
## 3	-63.9	-152		36	0.03	
## 4	-63.9	-152		36	0.02	
## 5	-63.9	-152		36	0.02	
## 6	-63.9	-152		36	0.02	
##	gyros_forearm_y	gyros_forearm_z	accel_forearm_x	accel_forearm_y		
## 1	0.00	-0.02	192	203		
## 2	0.00	-0.02	192	203		
## 3	-0.02	0.00	196	204		
## 4	-0.02	0.00	189	206		
## 5	0.00	-0.02	189	206		
## 6	-0.02	-0.03	193	203		

```
## accel_forearm_z magnet_forearm_x magnet_forearm_y magnet_forearm_z
## 1 -215 -17 654 476
## 2 -216 -18 661 473
## 3 -213 -18 658 469
## 4 -214 -16 658 469
## 5 -214 -17 655 473
## 6 -215 -9 660 478
## classe
## 1 A
## 2 A
## 3 A
## 4 A
## 5 A
## 6 A
```

```
head(test)
```

```
## roll_belt pitch_belt yaw_belt total_accel_belt gyros_belt_x gyros_belt_y
## 1 123.00 27.00 -4.75 20 -0.50 -0.02
## 2 1.02 4.87 -88.90 4 -0.06 -0.02
## 3 0.87 1.82 -88.50 5 0.05 0.02
## 4 125.00 -41.60 162.00 17 0.11 0.11
## 5 1.35 3.33 -88.60 3 0.03 0.02
## 6 -5.92 1.59 -87.70 4 0.10 0.05
## gyros_belt_z accel_belt_x accel_belt_y accel_belt_z magnet_belt_x
## 1 -0.46 -38 69 -179 -13
## 2 -0.07 -13 11 39 43
## 3 0.03 1 -1 49 29
## 4 -0.16 46 45 -156 169
## 5 0.00 -8 4 27 33
## 6 -0.13 -11 -16 38 31
## magnet_belt_y magnet_belt_z roll_arm pitch_arm yaw_arm total_accel_arm
## 1 581 -382 40.7 -27.80 178 10
## 2 636 -309 0.0 0.00 0 38
## 3 631 -312 0.0 0.00 0 44
## 4 608 -304 -109.0 55.00 -142 25
## 5 566 -418 76.1 2.76 102 29
## 6 638 -291 0.0 0.00 0 14
## gyros_arm_x gyros_arm_y gyros_arm_z accel_arm_x accel_arm_y accel_arm_z
## 1 -1.65 0.48 -0.18 16 38 93
## 2 -1.17 0.85 -0.43 -290 215 -90
## 3 2.10 -1.36 1.13 -341 245 -87
## 4 0.22 -0.51 0.92 -238 -57 6
## 5 -1.96 0.79 -0.54 -197 200 -30
## 6 0.02 0.05 -0.07 -26 130 -19
## magnet_arm_x magnet_arm_y magnet_arm_z roll_dumbbell pitch_dumbbell
## 1 -326 385 481 -17.73748 24.96085
## 2 -325 447 434 54.47761 -53.69758
## 3 -264 474 413 57.07031 -51.37303
## 4 -173 257 633 43.10927 -30.04885
## 5 -170 275 617 -101.38396 -53.43952
## 6 396 176 516 62.18750 -50.55595
## yaw_dumbbell total_accel_dumbbell gyros_dumbbell_x gyros_dumbbell_y
## 1 126.23596 9 0.64 0.06
```

```

## 2      -75.51480          31          0.34          0.05
## 3      -75.20287          29          0.39          0.14
## 4     -103.32003          18          0.10         -0.02
## 5      -14.19542           4          0.29         -0.47
## 6      -71.12063          29         -0.59          0.80
##   gyros_dumbbell_z accel_dumbbell_x accel_dumbbell_y accel_dumbbell_z
## 1             -0.61           21          -15           81
## 2             -0.71          -153          155         -205
## 3             -0.34          -141          155         -196
## 4              0.05           -51           72         -148
## 5             -0.46           -18          -30           -5
## 6              1.10          -138          166         -186
##   magnet_dumbbell_x magnet_dumbbell_y magnet_dumbbell_z roll_forearm
## 1              523          -528          -56          141
## 2             -502           388          -36          109
## 3             -506           349           41          131
## 4             -576           238           53           0
## 5             -424           252          312         -176
## 6             -543           262           96          150
##   pitch_forearm yaw_forearm total_accel_forearm gyros_forearm_x
## 1          49.30        156.0              33          0.74
## 2         -17.60        106.0              39          1.12
## 3         -32.60         93.0              34          0.18
## 4           0.00          0.0              43          1.38
## 5          -2.16        -47.9              24         -0.75
## 6           1.46         89.7              43         -0.88
##   gyros_forearm_y gyros_forearm_z accel_forearm_x accel_forearm_y
## 1          -3.34          -0.59          -110          267
## 2          -2.78          -0.18           212          297
## 3          -0.79           0.28           154          271
## 4           0.69           1.80           -92          406
## 5           3.10           0.80           131          -93
## 6           4.26           1.35           230          322
##   accel_forearm_z magnet_forearm_x magnet_forearm_y magnet_forearm_z
## 1          -149          -714           419          617
## 2          -118          -237           791          873
## 3          -129           -51           698          783
## 4           -39          -233           783          521
## 5           172           375          -787           91
## 6          -144          -300           800          884
##   problem_id
## 1           1
## 2           2
## 3           3
## 4           4
## 5           5
## 6           6

```

In order to run cross-validation , the training dataset need to partition into 2 sets . We set the 1st partition for training dataset to 75% and test dataset to 25%. Training dataset contains 53 variables with 19622 obs and test dataset contains 53 variables with 20 obs.

This will do the randomize sub-sampling without replacement

```
PartTrain <- createDataPartition(y=train$classe, p=0.75, list=FALSE)
train_part <- train[PartTrain, ];
test_part <- train[~PartTrain, ]
dim(train_part)
```

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

```
dim(test_part)
```

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

Visualization

We try to plot into the histogram to see the trending frequency of each sub-training & test dataset by comparing with each other. The variable classe contains 5 levels which is A,B,C,D & E

```
plot(train_part$classe, col="lightgreen",
main="( train_part ) - Classe vs. Frequency",
xlab="Classe", ylab="Frequency")
```



The graph above shows that A ~ 4000x occurrences is most frequent while D is the least frequent ~ 2500x occurrences

Decision Tree

Decision Tree machine learning algorithm as a support tool that uses a tree-like graph or model of decisions and their possible consequences, including chance event outcomes, resource costs, and utility.

```
fit_model <- rpart(classe ~ ., data=train_part, method="class")
fit_model
```

```
## n= 14718
##
## node), split, n, loss, yval, (yprob)
##      * denotes terminal node
##
##      1) root 14718 10533 A (0.28 0.19 0.17 0.16 0.18)
##      2) roll_belt< 130.5 13494 9321 A (0.31 0.21 0.19 0.18 0.11)
##      4) pitch_forearm< -33.65 1196 11 A (0.99 0.0092 0 0 0) *
##      5) pitch_forearm>=-33.65 12298 9310 A (0.24 0.23 0.21 0.2 0.12)
##      10) magnet_dumbbell_y< 438.5 10412 7485 A (0.28 0.18 0.24 0.19 0.11)
##      20) roll_forearm< 123.5 6489 3845 A (0.41 0.18 0.18 0.17 0.06)
##      40) magnet_dumbbell_z< -27.5 2175 717 A (0.67 0.21 0.011 0.077 0.031)
##      80) roll_forearm>=-136.5 1805 393 A (0.78 0.17 0.011 0.028 0.0078) *
##      81) roll_forearm< -136.5 370 218 B (0.12 0.41 0.0081 0.31 0.14) *
##      41) magnet_dumbbell_z>=-27.5 4314 3128 A (0.27 0.16 0.27 0.21 0.075)
##      82) accel_dumbbell_y>=-40.5 3792 2610 A (0.31 0.18 0.19 0.24 0.08)
##      164) yaw_belt>=169.5 525 69 A (0.87 0.063 0 0.069 0) *
##      165) yaw_belt< 169.5 3267 2394 D (0.22 0.2 0.22 0.27 0.093)
##      330) pitch_belt< -42.95 376 69 B (0.021 0.82 0.09 0.048 0.024) *
##      331) pitch_belt>=-42.95 2891 2036 D (0.25 0.12 0.23 0.3 0.1)
##      662) roll_belt>=125.5 692 286 C (0.37 0.026 0.59 0.01 0.0043)
##      1324) magnet_belt_z< -322.5 232 9 A (0.96 0 0.026 0 0.013) *
##      1325) magnet_belt_z>=-322.5 460 60 C (0.076 0.039 0.87 0.015 0) *
##      663) roll_belt< 125.5 2199 1351 D (0.21 0.15 0.12 0.39 0.13)
##      1326) yaw_belt< -85.55 1366 1032 A (0.24 0.22 0.14 0.22 0.19)
##      2652) accel_dumbbell_z< 21.5 797 486 A (0.39 0.14 0.23 0.22 0.023)
##      5304) yaw_forearm>=-94.9 608 297 A (0.51 0.18 0.24 0.048 0.021)
##      10608) magnet_forearm_z>=-151.5 393 87 A (0.78 0.15 0.015 0.025 0.028) *
##      10609) magnet_forearm_z< -151.5 215 78 C (0.023 0.24 0.64 0.088 0.0093)
##      5305) yaw_forearm< -94.9 189 45 D (0 0.016 0.2 0.76 0.026) *
##      2653) accel_dumbbell_z>=21.5 569 330 E (0.04 0.32 0.011 0.21 0.42)
##      5306) roll_dumbbell< 38.68377 189 45 B (0.026 0.76 0.032 0.032 0.15) *
##      5307) roll_dumbbell>=38.68377 380 169 E (0.047 0.095 0 0.3 0.56) *
##      1327) yaw_belt>=-85.55 833 279 D (0.15 0.038 0.1 0.67 0.042)
##      2654) yaw_arm< -104.85 114 0 A (1 0 0 0 0) *
##      2655) yaw_arm>=-104.85 719 165 D (0.017 0.045 0.12 0.77 0.049) *
##      83) accel_dumbbell_y< -40.5 522 63 C (0.0077 0.042 0.88 0.033 0.038) *
##      21) roll_forearm>=123.5 3923 2622 C (0.072 0.18 0.33 0.23 0.19)
##      42) accel_forearm_x>=-108.5 2774 1730 C (0.08 0.22 0.38 0.11 0.22)
##      84) magnet_dumbbell_z>=286.5 679 481 A (0.29 0.28 0.016 0.15 0.26)
##      168) accel_dumbbell_z< 36 230 46 A (0.8 0.091 0.043 0.065 0) *
##      169) accel_dumbbell_z>=36 449 274 E (0.031 0.38 0.0022 0.2 0.39)
##      338) roll_dumbbell< 41.74938 184 29 B (0.043 0.84 0.0054 0.033 0.076) *
##      339) roll_dumbbell>=41.74938 265 104 E (0.023 0.06 0 0.31 0.61) *
##      85) magnet_dumbbell_z< 286.5 2095 1062 C (0.012 0.2 0.49 0.092 0.21)
```



```
##          170) roll_belt>=-0.255 1917    886 C (0.013 0.21 0.54 0.083 0.16) *
##          171) roll_belt< -0.255 178     46 E (0 0.062 0.011 0.19 0.74) *
##          43) accel_forearm_x< -108.5 1149    535 D (0.052 0.084 0.22 0.53 0.11)
##          86) magnet_arm_x< 235.5 377     166 C (0.029 0.15 0.56 0.19 0.064) *
##          87) magnet_arm_x>=235.5 772     231 D (0.063 0.049 0.06 0.7 0.13) *
##         11) magnet_dumbbell_y>=438.5 1886    919 B (0.032 0.51 0.038 0.22 0.2)
##         22) total_accel_dumbbell>=5.5 1361    477 B (0.045 0.65 0.052 0.021 0.23)
##         44) roll_belt>=-0.575 1140     256 B (0.054 0.78 0.062 0.025 0.084) *
##         45) roll_belt< -0.575 221        0 E (0 0 0 0 1) *
##         23) total_accel_dumbbell< 5.5 525    143 D (0 0.16 0.0019 0.73 0.11) *
##         3) roll_belt>=130.5 1224        12 E (0.0098 0 0 0 0.99) *
```

Displays the (Complexity) cp table for fitted model .

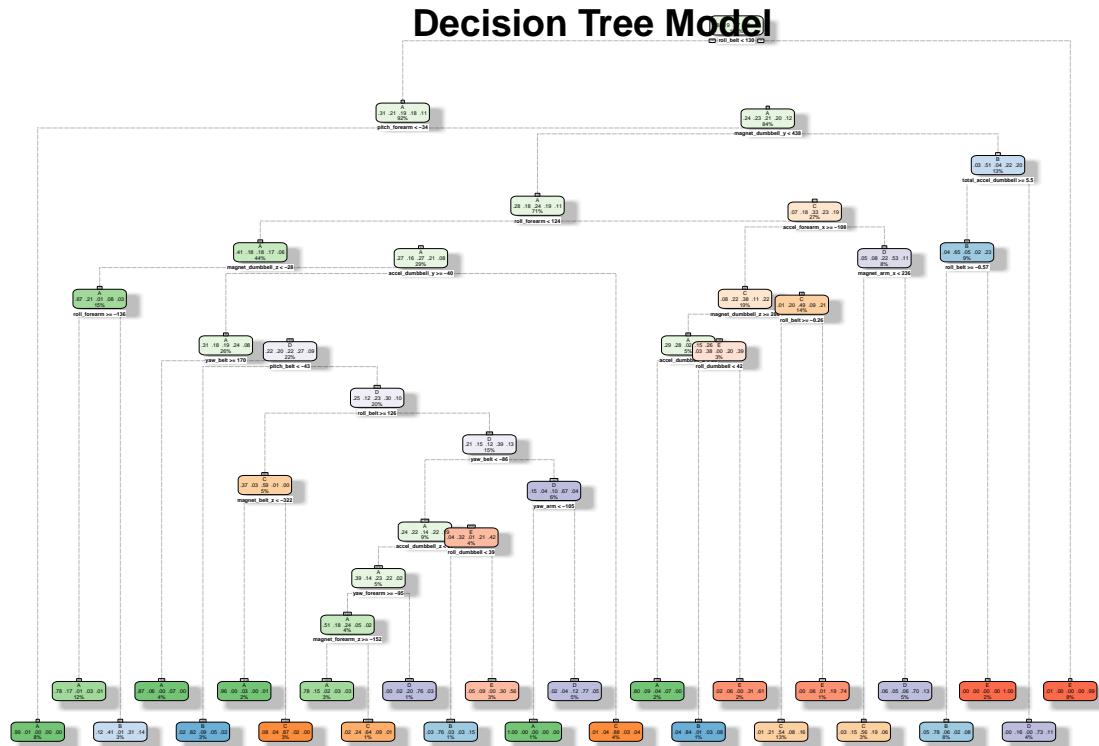
```
printcp(fit_model)
```

```
##
## Classification tree:
## rpart(formula = classe ~ ., data = train_part, method = "class")
##
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] accel_dumbbell_y      accel_dumbbell_z      accel_forearm_x
## [4] magnet_arm_x          magnet_belt_z          magnet_dumbbell_y
## [7] magnet_dumbbell_z      magnet_forearm_z      pitch_belt
## [10] pitch_forearm          roll_belt              roll_dumbbell
## [13] roll_forearm           total_accel_dumbbell  yaw_arm
## [16] yaw_belt              yaw_forearm
##
## Root node error: 10533/14718 = 0.71565
##
## n= 14718
##
##      CP nsplit rel error  xerror    xstd
## 1  0.113928    0  1.00000 1.00000 0.0051957
## 2  0.060888    1  0.88607 0.88664 0.0055466
## 3  0.033893    4  0.70341 0.70597 0.0057586
## 4  0.028387    5  0.66951 0.67388 0.0057553
## 5  0.021599    6  0.64113 0.64521 0.0057421
## 6  0.020982   11  0.51866 0.52815 0.0055848
## 7  0.020602   12  0.49767 0.51078 0.0055468
## 8  0.017754   13  0.47707 0.48334 0.0054786
## 9  0.015285   14  0.45932 0.45191 0.0053878
## 10 0.013386   15  0.44403 0.44261 0.0053582
## 11 0.013102   16  0.43065 0.41460 0.0052615
## 12 0.012342   17  0.41754 0.40587 0.0052288
## 13 0.012152   18  0.40520 0.39960 0.0052047
## 14 0.011013   22  0.35469 0.37596 0.0051078
## 15 0.010823   23  0.34368 0.36030 0.0050385
## 16 0.010064   24  0.33286 0.34786 0.0049804
## 17 0.010000   25  0.32280 0.34530 0.0049680
```

To visualize the decision tree , we use this fancyRpartPlot command below :-

```
fancyRpartPlot(fit_model,main="Decision Tree Model")
```

Warning: labs do not fit even at cex 0.15, there may be some overplotting

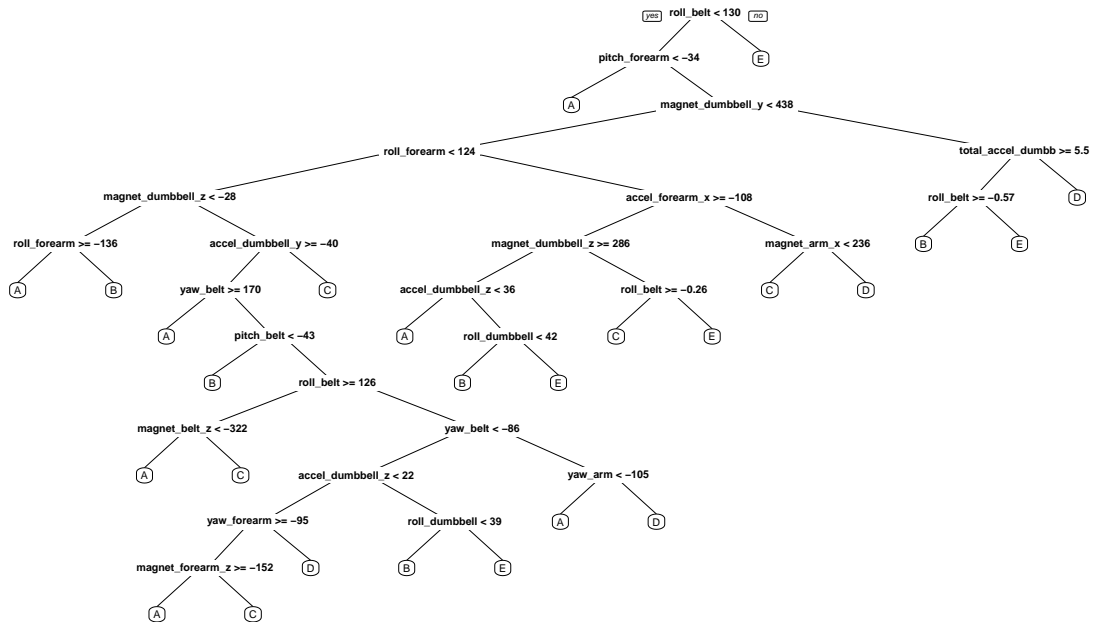


Rattle 2015-Sep-15 11:28:21 Vanguard

Green nodes represent individuals classified by the tree as A, blue nodes are those classified as B and orange nodes are classified as C. The gradient is a visual representation of the three numbers in the middle of the nodes: bearing in mind that levels of a factor are by default in alphabetical order, the first of these three numbers is the proportion of individuals in that node that were actually classified as the first level, (A), in train_part ; the second number is the proportion that were actually classified as B, and the third the proportion that were C.

```
rpart.plot(fit_model,main="Classification Tree Model", under=TRUE, faclen=1)
```

Classification Tree Model



Now we predict the fit model for test dataset .

```
model_predictions <- predict(fit_model, test_part, type = "class")
```

Confusion Matrix

Confusion matrix, also known as a contingency table or an error matrix , is a specific table layout that allows visualization of the performance of an algorithm, typically a supervised learning one (in unsupervised learning it is usually called a matching matrix). Each column of the matrix represents the instances in a predicted class while each row represents the instances in an actual class (or vice-versa).

```
confusionMatrix(model_predictions, test_part$classe)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction   A    B    C    D    E
##           A 1288  138   23   33   5
##           B   43  550   60   66  78
##           C   31  174  711   88 116
##           D   24   68   60  541  61
##           E    9   19    1   76 641
##
## Overall Statistics
```

```
##
##          Accuracy : 0.7608
##          95% CI : (0.7486, 0.7727)
##    No Information Rate : 0.2845
##    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##          Kappa : 0.697
##  McNemar's Test P-Value : < 2.2e-16
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##          Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E
## Sensitivity      0.9233   0.5796   0.8316   0.6729   0.7114
## Specificity      0.9433   0.9375   0.8990   0.9480   0.9738
## Pos Pred Value   0.8662   0.6901   0.6348   0.7175   0.8592
## Neg Pred Value   0.9687   0.9028   0.9619   0.9366   0.9375
## Prevalence       0.2845   0.1935   0.1743   0.1639   0.1837
## Detection Rate   0.2626   0.1122   0.1450   0.1103   0.1307
## Detection Prevalence 0.3032   0.1625   0.2284   0.1538   0.1521
## Balanced Accuracy 0.9333   0.7586   0.8653   0.8105   0.8426
```

Random Forest

Random forests are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression and other tasks, that operate by constructing a multitude of decision trees at training time and outputting the class that is the mode of the classes (classification) or mean prediction (regression) of the individual trees. Random forests correct for decision trees' habit of overfitting to their training set.

```
fit_model2 <- randomForest(classe ~. , data=train_part)
```

Now we predict the fit model for test dataset .

```
model_predictions2 <- predict(fit_model2, test_part, type = "class")
```

Below is the confusion matrix of the test results

```
confusionMatrix(model_predictions2, test_part$classe)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##          Reference
## Prediction    A    B    C    D    E
##          A 1395     5     0     0     0
##          B     0  942     2     0     0
##          C     0     2  852     5     0
##          D     0     0     1  796     0
##          E     0     0     0     3  901
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##          Accuracy : 0.9963
```

```
##                      95% CI : (0.9942, 0.9978)
##      No Information Rate : 0.2845
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##                      Kappa : 0.9954
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##                      Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E
## Sensitivity           1.0000   0.9926   0.9965   0.9900   1.0000
## Specificity           0.9986   0.9995   0.9983   0.9998   0.9993
## Pos Pred Value        0.9964   0.9979   0.9919   0.9987   0.9967
## Neg Pred Value        1.0000   0.9982   0.9993   0.9981   1.0000
## Prevalence            0.2845   0.1935   0.1743   0.1639   0.1837
## Detection Rate        0.2845   0.1921   0.1737   0.1623   0.1837
## Detection Prevalence  0.2855   0.1925   0.1752   0.1625   0.1843
## Balanced Accuracy      0.9993   0.9961   0.9974   0.9949   0.9996
```

Conclusion

From the machine learning method above , the accuracy of the Decision Tree is 75.9% and the Random Forest is 99.6% which is better.

Random Forests generally needs larger number of instances to work its randomization concept well and generalize to the novel data. In addition, in one way or another, random forests works with combination of some kind of soft linear boundaries at the decision surface

Prediction files generator for assignment submission code

```
n=0
x=0
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)
  }
}

pml_write_files(model_predictions2)
```

Reference

Velloso, E.; Bulling, A.; Gellersen, H.; Ugulino, W.; Fuks, H. Qualitative Activity Recognition of Weight Lifting Exercises. Proceedings of 4th International Conference in Cooperation with SIGCHI (Augmented Human '13) . Stuttgart, Germany: ACM SIGCHI, 2013. Read more: <http://groupware.les.inf.puc-rio.br/har#ixzz3lj0hACeI>