Practical Machine Learning - Prediction **Assignment**

test_url = "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-testing.csv"

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Overview

The goal of the project is to to use data from accelerometers on the belt, forearm, arm, and dumbell of 6 participants to predict the manner in which they did the exercise. This is the "classe" variable in the training set. This report will outline: 1. How the model is built.

2. How cross validation is used. 3. What is the expected out of sample error. 4. Rationale for the choices made.

library(tidyverse) library(caret)

Load libraries

library(randomForest) library(xgboost) library(corrplot) **Getting Data**

URLs for the training and testing data training url = "https://d396qusza40orc.cloudfront.net/predmachlearn/pml-training.csv"

Data pre-processing

cleanTrain <- cleanTrain %>%

set.seed(2468)

dim(trainSet)

[1] 15699

trainSet <- cleanTrain[inTrain,]</pre>

54

Model Training

The models that we will try are:

eXtreme Gradient Boosting

registerDoParallel(cluster)

will not adversely affect the effectiveness of the model.

Before training the models, we'll configure parallel processing to speed up the process.

Number of trees: 500

E class.error

1 0.0002240143

0 0.0013166557

0 0.0014609204

1 0.0034978624

rfConfMatrix <- confusionMatrix(rfPredict, as.factor(validationSet\$classe))

3 2883 0.0010395010

OOB estimate of error rate: 0.13%

No. of variables tried at each split: 27

0

rfPredict <- predict(rfModel, newdata=validationSet)</pre>

8 2564

0

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

Confusion matrix:

1 3034

4 2734

Α

A 4463

prediction

rfConfMatrix

B

C

D

E

##

Statistics by Class:

Sensitivity

Specificity

Prevalence

Pos Pred Value

Neg Pred Value

Detection Rate

0.3 1

0.3 1

0.3 1

0.3 1

0.3 1

0.3 1

0.3 1

0.3 1

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 2

0.3 3

0.3

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.6

0.6

0.6

0.6

0.6

0.6

0.6

0.6

0.6

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.8

0.6

0.50

0.50

0.75

0.75

0.75

1.00

1.00

1.00

0.50

0.50

0.50

0.75

0.75

0.75

1.00

1.00

1.00

0.50

0.50

0.50

0.75

0.75

0.75

1.00

1.00

1.00

0.50

100

150

100

150

100

150

100

150

50

100

150

100

150

50

100

150

50

100

150

50

100

150

50

50

50

50

0.8845165 0.8537850

0.9170022 0.8949608

0.8159780 0.7666893

0.8837517 0.8528512

0.9163011 0.8940797

0.8136838 0.7637419

0.8830516 0.8519425

0.9159824 0.8936798

0.9505705 0.9374626

0.9866238 0.9830807

0.9952867 0.9940381

0.9532468 0.9408527

0.9882802 0.9851753

0.9957960 0.9946825

0.9518451 0.9390851

0.9882793 0.9851740

0.9962421 0.9952467 0.9533103 0.9409325

0.9874517 0.9841273

0.9957327 0.9946023

0.9548383 0.9428737

0.9890441 0.9861419

0.9963055 0.9953271

0.9556027 0.9438319

0.9891081 0.9862233

0.9961144 0.9950851

0.9893628 0.9865454

Detection Prevalence

Balanced Accuracy

Random Forest

library(parallel) library(doParallel)

validationSet <- cleanTrain[-inTrain,]</pre>

select(-nearZeroVar(cleanTrain))

data directory and files data dir = "./data" training_file = "pml-training.csv" test_file = "pml-test.csv" # if directory does not exist, create new if (!file.exists(data dir)) { dir.create(data dir) # if files does not exist, download the files if (!file.exists(file.path(data_dir, training_file))) { download.file(training_url, destfile=file.path(data_dir, training_file)) if (!file.exists(file.path(data_dir, test_file))) { download.file(test url, destfile=file.path(data dir, test file)) # load the CSV files as data.frame train <- read csv(file.path(data dir, training file), na=c("", "NA", "NULL", "#DIV/0!")) test <- read csv(file.path(data dir, test file), na=c("", "NA", "NULL", "#DIV/0!")) dim(train) ## [1] 19622 160

dim(test) ## [1] 20 160

In the preprocessing of the data, we will: Remove predictors containg missing values. • Remove "zero- and near zero- variance predictors". Remove columns that will not be useful for the model.

remove predictors with NA and missing values cleanTrain <- train %>% select(which(colMeans(is.na(.)) == 0)) # remove "zero- and near zero- variance predictors"

remove the columns that will not be useful, such as user name and timestamps

inTrain <- createDataPartition(cleanTrain\$classe, p=0.8, list=FALSE)</pre>

cleanTrain <- cleanTrain[, -(1:5)]</pre> dim(cleanTrain) ## [1] 19622 After the preprocessing, we're left with 48 predictors (exclude "classe" and index columns) for our model training. **Data Splitting** We will split the training set into a training set and a validation set, in order for us to estimate the out-of-sample error. # split data to create trainset and testset

dim(validationSet) ## [1] 3923

Data Exploration After removing the prdeictors that we'll not be using, we can have a look at the correlation between the remaining predictors before moving on to deciding on the models. corrMatrix <- cor(trainSet[, -54])</pre> corrplot(corrMatrix, order = "FPC", method = "circle", type = "upper", tl.cex = 0.6, tl.col = "black", tl.srt = 4

8.0

0.6

0.4

0.2

-0.2

-0.8

-0.4-0.6

We can observe that the data set is largely uncorrelated. The higher the number (denoted by the blue color), the higher the correlation.

Both models are known to be quite accurate and are widely used methods for prediction. Another plus is that the correlations observed above

cluster <- makeCluster(detectCores() - 1, setup strategy="sequential") # convention to leave 1 core for OS

1. Random Forest Here we will do a 5-fold cross validation resampling and let the model run up to 500 trees. # model fit rfControl <- trainControl(method="cv", number=5, allowParallel = TRUE) set.seed(2468) rfModel <- train(classe~., data=trainSet, method="rf", trControl=rfControl) rfModel\$finalModel ## ## Call: randomForest(x = x, y = y, mtry = param\$mtry)## Type of random forest: classification

Reference ## Prediction Α C \mathbf{E} A 1115 1 755 1 683 2 0 0 6410 721 ## Overall Statistics ## Accuracy: 0.998 ## 95% CI: (0.996, 0.9991) ## No Information Rate: 0.2845 ## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16 ## ## Kappa : 0.9974 Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA

0.9969

1.0000

1.0000

0.9994

0.1639

0.1634

0.1634

0.9984

1.0000

1.0000

1.0000 1.0000

0.1838

0.1838

0.1838

1.0000

Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E

0.9985

0.9988

0.9942

0.9997

0.1744

0.1741

0.1751

0.9987

0.9991 0.9947

0.9974

0.9987

0.1935

0.1925

0.1930

0.9970

0.9993 0.9994

0.9982

0.9996

0.2845

0.2842

0.2847

0.9992

The Random Forest method performed very well, and has low out-of-sample errors.

2. eXtreme Gradient Boosting Again, we will do a 5-fold cross validation resampling. # model fit xgbControl <- trainControl(method="cv", number=5, allowParallel = TRUE)</pre> set.seed(2468)xgbModel <- train(classe~., data=trainSet, method="xgbTree", trControl=xgbControl)</pre> xgbModel ## eXtreme Gradient Boosting ## 15699 samples 53 predictor ## 5 classes: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' ## No pre-processing ## Resampling: Cross-Validated (5 fold) ## Summary of sample sizes: 12561, 12557, 12558, 12560, 12560 ## Resampling results across tuning parameters: eta max_depth colsample_bytree subsample nrounds Accuracy Kappa 0.3 1 0.6 0.50 50 0.8137454 0.7639077 0.3 1 0.6 0.50 100 0.8857900 0.8554230 0.3 1 0.6 0.50 150 0.9165558 0.8944118 0.3 1 0.6 0.75 50 0.8138120 0.7638497 0.3 1 0.6 0.75 100 0.8815232 0.8500407 0.3 1 0.6 0.75 150 0.9163648 0.8941729 0.3 1 0.6 1.00 50 0.8156587 0.7662711 0.3 1 0.6 1.00 100 0.8829240 0.8517916 0.3 1 0.6 1.00 150 0.9140714 0.8912615 0.3 1 0.8 0.50 50 0.8143850 0.7646440

0.3 3 0.6 0.50 100 0.9982805 0.9978252 0.3 3 0.6 0.50 150 0.9988536 0.9985499 0.3 3 0.6 0.75 50 0.9896171 0.9868662 0.3 3 0.6 0.75 100 0.9984715 0.9980667 0.3 3 0.9990447 0.9987918 0.6 0.75 150 0.3 3 0.6 1.00 50 0.9899356 0.9872698 0.3 3 0.9982168 0.9977445 0.6 1.00 100 0.3 3 0.9991721 0.9989529 0.6 1.00 150 0.3 3 0.9896177 0.9868675 0.8 0.50 50 0.3 3 0.8 0.50 100 0.9980256 0.9975027 0.3 3 0.8 0.50 150 0.9988537 0.9985501 0.3 3 0.8 0.75 50 0.9903822 0.9878343 0.3 3 0.9986627 0.9983085 0.8 0.75 100 0.3 3 0.8 0.75 150 0.9989174 0.9986307 0.3 3 0.8 1.00 50 0.9914644 0.9892033 0.3 3 0.8 1.00 100 0.9985352 0.9981473 0.9991721 0.9989528 0.3 3 0.8 1.00 150 0.4 1 0.6 0.50 50 0.8462979 0.8053178 0.9090407 0.8848808 0.4 1 0.6 0.50 100 0.9378951 0.9214096 0.4 1 0.6 0.50 150 0.4 1 0.6 0.75 50 0.8440670 0.8024811 0.4 1 0.6 0.75 100 0.9084028 0.8840893 0.4 1 0.6 0.75 150 0.9347101 0.9173969 0.8489718 0.8086527 0.4 1 0.6 1.00 50 0.9060464 0.8811046 0.4 1 0.6 1.00 100 0.4 1 0.6 1.00 150 0.9352197 0.9180371 0.4 1 0.8 0.50 50 0.8434315 0.8016840 0.9109513 0.8873216 0.4 1 0.8 0.50 100 0.9371303 0.9204555 0.4 1 0.8 0.50 150 0.4 1 0.8 0.75 50 0.8461704 0.8051391 0.4 1 0.8 0.75 100 0.9079572 0.8835195 0.9368120 0.9200456 0.4 1 0.8 0.75 150 0.8489099 0.8086010 0.4 1 0.8 1.00 50 0.4 1 0.8 1.00 100 0.9070651 0.8823924 0.9365576 0.9197295 0.4 1 0.8 1.00 150 0.4 2 0.6 0.50 50 0.9694883 0.9614044 0.9927382 0.9908143 0.4 2 0.6 0.50 100 0.4 2 0.50 150 0.9976433 0.9970191 0.6 0.4 2 0.6 0.75 50 0.9705076 0.9626932 0.75 0.9949044 0.9935548 0.40.6 100 0.40.6 0.75 150 0.9980894 0.9975834 0.9736921 0.9667236 0.4 2 0.6 1.00 50 2 0.4 0.6 1.00 100 0.9950316 0.9937153 0.9983441 0.9979056 0.4 0.6 1.00 150 2 0.40.8 0.50 50 0.9700626 0.9621295 0.4 0.8 0.50 100 0.9940766 0.9925076 2 0.4 0.8 0.50 150 0.9979620 0.9974224 0.4 2 0.8 0.75 50 0.9723544 0.9650298 2 0.40.8 0.75 100 0.9940125 0.9924265 0.4 2 0.9982167 0.9977445 0.8 0.75 150 0.4 2 0.8 1.00 50 0.9756052 0.9691400 0.4 0.8 1.00 100 0.9948406 0.9934740 2 0.9982805 0.9978251 0.4 0.8 1.00 150 0.4 3 0.9952862 0.9940375 0.6 0.50 50 0.4 3 0.9989173 0.9986306 0.6 0.50 100 0.4 3 0.6 0.50 150 0.9992358 0.9990334 0.4 3 0.6 0.75 50 0.9950315 0.9937153 0.4 3 0.75 0.6 100 0.9989811 0.9987112 0.4 3 0.6 0.75 150 0.9991085 0.9988724 0.9954139 0.9941991 0.4 3 0.6 1.00 50 0.4 3 0.6 1.00 100 0.9988536 0.9985500 0.4 3 0.6 1.00 150 0.9992357 0.9990334 0.9957323 0.9946020 0.4 3 0.8 0.50 50 0.4 3 0.8 0.50 100 0.9985990 0.9982280 0.4 3 0.8 0.50 150 0.9991084 0.9988723 0.4 3 0.8 0.75 50 0.9956685 0.9945211 0.4 3 0.8 0.75 100 0.9987263 0.9983889 0.4 3 0.9992358 0.9990334 0.8 0.75 150 0.4 3 0.8 1.00 50 0.9962419 0.9952466 0.4 3 0.8 1.00 100 0.9989810 0.9987112 0.4 3 0.8 1.00 150 0.9992358 0.9990334 ## Tuning parameter 'gamma' was held constant at a value of 0 parameter 'min_child_weight' was held constant at a value of 1 ## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value. ## The final values used for the model were nrounds = 150, max_depth = 3, eta = 0.4, gamma = 0, colsample_bytree = 0.8, min_child_weight = 1 and subsample = 1. # prediction xgbPredict <- predict(xgbModel, newdata=validationSet)</pre> xgbConfMatrix <- confusionMatrix(xgbPredict, as.factor(validationSet\$classe))</pre> xgbConfMatrix ## Confusion Matrix and Statistics Reference ## Prediction Α A 1116 759 0 684 643 0 721 ## Overall Statistics ## Accuracy: 1 ## 95% CI: (0.9991, 1) ## No Information Rate: 0.2845 ## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16 ## ## Kappa: 1 Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA ## ## Statistics by Class:

Comparing the models # collect resamples modelResults <- resamples(list(RF=rfModel, XGB=xgbModel))</pre> # summarize the distributions summary(modelResults) ##

Mean

Mean

Class: A Class: B Class: C Class: D Class: E

1.0000

1.0000

1.0000

0.1744

0.1744

0.1744

1.0000 1.0000

1.0000 1.0000

1.0000

1.0000

1.0000

0.1639

0.1639

0.1639

1.0000

1.0000

1.0000

1.0000

0.1838

0.1838

0.1838

1.0000

1.0000 1.0000

1.0000 1.0000

1.0000

1.0000

0.1935

0.1935

0.1935

1.0000

1.0000

1.0000

0.2845

0.2845

0.2845

1.0000

1st Qu. Median Min. ## RF 0.9939619 0.9967766 0.9979865 0.9973420 0.9987906 0.9991941 ## XGB 0.9979873 0.9987908 0.9987919 0.9990334 0.9995971 1.0000000 # dot plots of results

summary.resamples(object = modelResults)

Min. 1st Qu.

Median

RF 0.9952260 0.9974514 0.9984082 0.9978985 0.9990440 0.9993629 ## XGB 0.9984087 0.9990440 0.9990449 0.9992358 0.9996814 1.0000000

Sensitivity

Specificity

Prevalence

Pos Pred Value

Neg Pred Value

Detection Rate

Balanced Accuracy

stopCluster(cluster)

registerDoSEQ()

Call:

Accuracy

Kappa

RF

testPrediction

Models: RF, XGB

dotplot(modelResults)

Number of resamples: 5

Detection Prevalence

The XGB model also performed very well.

De-register the parallel processing cluster

0.995 0.996 0.997 0.998 0.999 1.000 Accuracy Kappa XGB

3rd Qu.

3rd Qu.

Max. NA's

0.995 0.997 0.998 0.999 1.000 0.996 Kappa Accuracy Confidence Level: 0.95 From the summary, we observe that both models performed similarly well. The XGB model performed marginally better than the Random Forest

```
Next we run both model on the test data.
testPrediction <- predict(rfModel, test)</pre>
```

Model Results on Test Data

Note that both models produce the same prediction outcomes.

[1] B A B A A E D B A A B C B A E E A B B B ## Levels: A B C D E

testPrediction <- predict(xgbModel, test)</pre> testPrediction ## [1] BABAAEDBAABCBAEEABBB

Levels: A B C D E