COURSERA - Reproducible Research: Peer Assessment

1

Stanislav Gerasymenko

Loading and preprocessing the data

Load required packages:

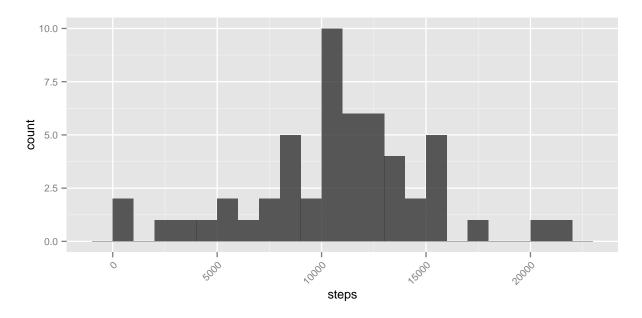
```
require(dplyr)
require(ggplot2)
require(gridExtra)
```

Set the working directory (should be customised by the user) and read the data into R:

What is mean total number of steps taken per day?

Calculate the total steps walked during each day and make a histogram:

```
totalStepsByDay <-
        inputdf %>%
        group_by(date) %>%
        summarise(steps = sum(steps))
# totalStepsByDay
```



Median value of steps walked during a day is:

```
totalStepsByDay %>%
        summarise(steps = median(steps, na.rm = TRUE))
## Source: local data frame [1 x 1]
##
```

Mean value of steps walked during a day is:

##

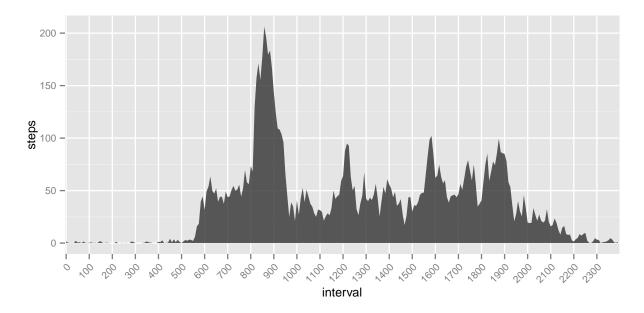
steps ## 1 10765

```
totalStepsByDay %>%
        summarise(steps = mean(steps, na.rm = TRUE))
## Source: local data frame [1 x 1]
##
##
        steps
## 1 10766.19
```

What is the average daily activity pattern?

Calculate and plot the mean steps walked during each interval over the whole period:

```
totalStepsByInterval <-
        inputdf %>%
        mutate(interval = as.factor(interval)) %>%
        group_by(interval) %>%
        summarise(steps = mean(steps, na.rm = TRUE))
# str(totalStepsByInterval)
# tail(totalStepsByInterval)
```



Find the interval with maximum steps walked on average:

```
totalStepsByInterval %>%
    filter(steps == max(steps))

## Source: local data frame [1 x 2]
##
## interval steps
## 1 835 206.1698
```

Imputing missing values

1

2304

Calculate the number of missing values before imputing the missing values:

```
inputdf %>%
    filter(is.na(steps)) %>%
    summarise(count = n())

## count
```

Impute the missing values with average values for the corresponding interval:

Calculate the number of missing values after imputing missing values:

```
inputdfCorrected %>%
    filter(is.na(steps)) %>%
    summarise(count = n())
```

```
## count
## 1 0
```

Calculate the total steps walked during each day after imputing the missing values:

```
totalStepsByDayCorrected <-
    inputdfCorrected %>%
    group_by(date) %>%
    summarise(steps = sum(steps))
# totalStepsByDayCorrected
```

Median value of steps walked during a day after imputing the missing values is:

```
totalStepsByDayCorrected %>%
    summarise(steps = median(steps, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [1 x 1]
##
## steps
## 1 10766.19
```

Mean value of steps walked during a day after imputing the missing values is:

```
totalStepsByDayCorrected %>%
    summarise(steps = mean(steps, na.rm = TRUE))
```

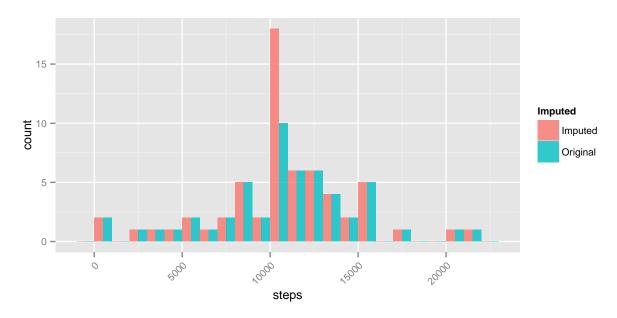
```
## Source: local data frame [1 x 1]
##
## steps
## 1 10766.19
```

Calculate the mean steps walked during each interval over the whole period after imputing missing values:

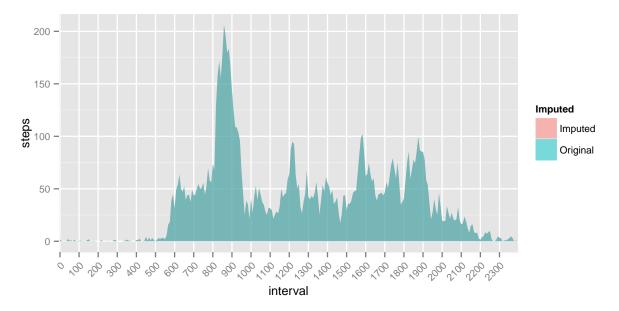
```
totalStepsByIntervalCorrected <-
        inputdf %>%
        mutate(interval = as.factor(interval)) %>%
        group_by(interval) %>%
        summarise(steps = mean(steps, na.rm = TRUE))
# str(totalStepsByIntervalCorrected)
# tail(totalStepsByIntervalCorrected)
```

Join original and imputed tables for convenient graphing and see the comparisons on the plots:

Histograms of steps walked during each day before and after imputing the missing values:



Mean steps walked during each interval over the whole period before and after imputing the missing values:



Are there differences in activity patterns between weekdays and weekends?

Create a factor with values WorkingDay/Weekend:

Calculate and plot the mean steps walked during each interval over WorkingDay/ Weekend periods after imputing missing values:

