Assignment 1 - Week 2 - Reproducible Research

1. Code for reading in the dataset and/or processing the data

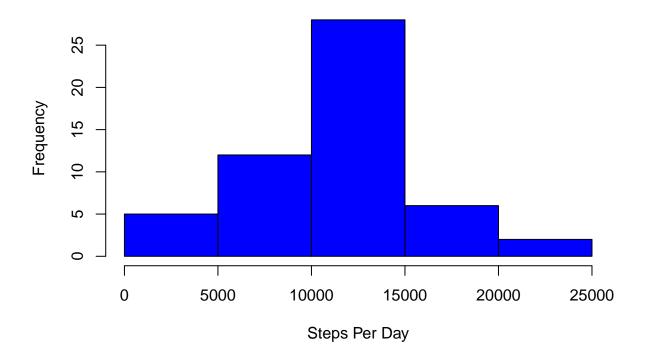
Load ggplot library and read the csv file

```
library(ggplot2)
dataset <- read.csv("./activity.csv")</pre>
```

2. Histogram of the total number of steps taken each day

```
dataset$Date <- as.Date(dataset$date)
stepsday <- aggregate(steps ~ Date, data=dataset, FUN=sum, na.rm=T)
hist(stepsday$steps, xlab="Steps Per Day", main="Total Number of Steps per Day", col="blue")</pre>
```

Total Number of Steps per Day



3. Mean and median number of steps taken each day

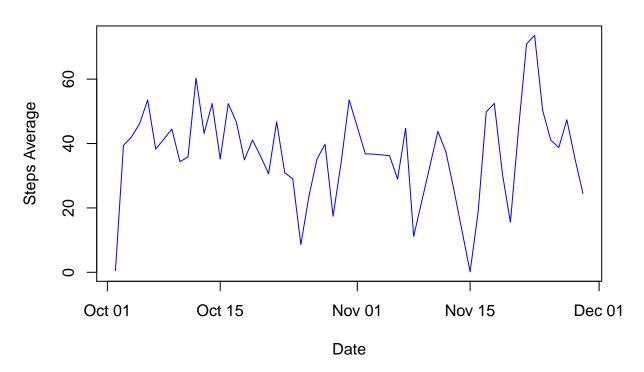
summary(stepsday)

```
##
         Date
                             steps
           :2012-10-02
##
   Min.
                         Min.
                               :
                                    41
   1st Qu.:2012-10-16
                         1st Qu.: 8841
##
   Median :2012-10-29
                         Median :10765
##
   Mean
           :2012-10-30
                         Mean
                                :10766
   3rd Qu.:2012-11-16
                         3rd Qu.:13294
  Max.
           :2012-11-29
                                :21194
##
                         Max.
```

4. Time series plot of the average number of steps taken

```
stepsday_mean <- aggregate(steps ~ Date, data=dataset, FUN=mean, na.rm=T)
plot(stepsday_mean, type="1", ylab="Steps Average", main="TS - Average Number of Steps Taken", col="blu</pre>
```

TS - Average Number of Steps Taken



5. The 5-minute interval that, on average, contains the maximum number of steps

```
stepsday_interval <- aggregate(steps ~ interval, data=dataset, FUN=mean, na.rm=T)
print(max_interval <- max(stepsday_interval$steps))</pre>
```

[1] 206.1698

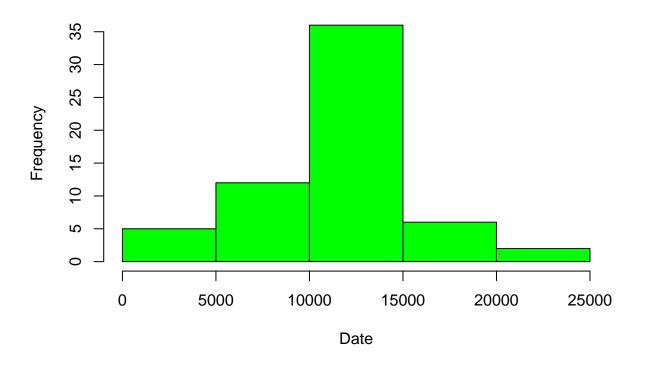
6. Code to describe and show a strategy for imputing missing data

```
dataset1 <- dataset
dataset1$steps[is.na(dataset1$steps)] <- mean(dataset1$steps[!is.na(dataset1$steps)])</pre>
```

7. Histogram of the total number of steps taken each day after missing values are imputed

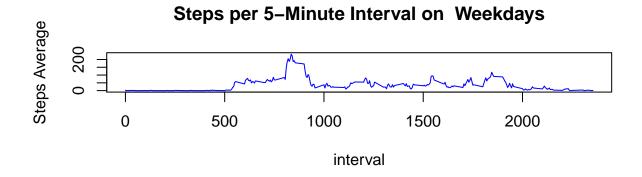
```
stepsday_sum <- aggregate(steps ~ Date, data=dataset1, FUN=sum)
hist(stepsday_sum$steps, xlab="Date", main="Total Number of Steps per Day", col="green")</pre>
```

Total Number of Steps per Day



8. Panel plot comparing the average number of steps taken per 5-minute interval across weekdays and

```
dataset2 <- dataset
dataset2$weekd <- weekdays(dataset2$Date)
dataset2_wday <- dataset2[dataset2$weekd %in% c("Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday")
dataset2_wend <- dataset2[dataset2$weekd %in% c("Saturday", "Sunday"),]
dataset2_wday_int <- aggregate(steps ~ interval, data=dataset2_wday, FUN=mean, na.rm=T)
dataset2_wend_int <- aggregate(steps ~ interval, data=dataset2_wend, FUN=mean, na.rm=T)
par(mfrow=c(2,1))
plot(dataset2_wday_int, type="1", ylab="Steps Average", main="Steps per 5-Minute Interval on Weekdays"
plot(dataset2_wend_int, type="1", ylab="Steps Average", main="Steps per 5-Minute Interval on Weekends"</pre>
```



Steps per 5-Minute Interval on Weekends 95 0 500 1000 1500 2000

dev.off()

null device
1

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