Reproducible Research: Peer Assessment 1

Jinsong Zhang 9/11/2016

Loading and preprocessing the data

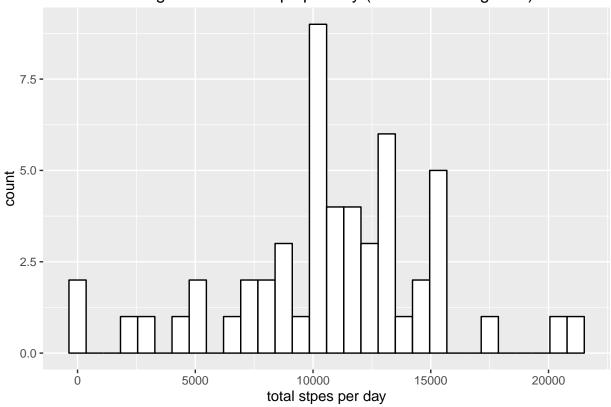
```
if (!exists("activity.csv")){
unzip("activity.zip")} # decompress zip if not exists
activity<-read.csv("activity.csv")
#remove any rows with missing step values (NA)
activity<-activity[!is.na(activity$steps),]</pre>
```

What is mean total number of steps taken per day?

```
library(dplyr)
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(ggplot2)
library(timeDate)
#Calculate the total number of steps taken per day
total_steps_per_day=activity%%group_by(date)%>%summarise(total_steps=sum(steps))
#Histogram of the total number of steps taken each day
gg=ggplot(total_steps_per_day,aes(x=total_steps))
gg+geom_histogram(colour="black", fill="white")+
  labs(title="histogram of total steps per day (without missing data)",
       x="total stpes per day")
```

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

histogram of total steps per day (without missing data)



```
mean_total_steps_per_day=mean(total_steps_per_day$total_steps)
# mean total steps per day
print(mean_total_steps_per_day)
```

[1] 10766.19

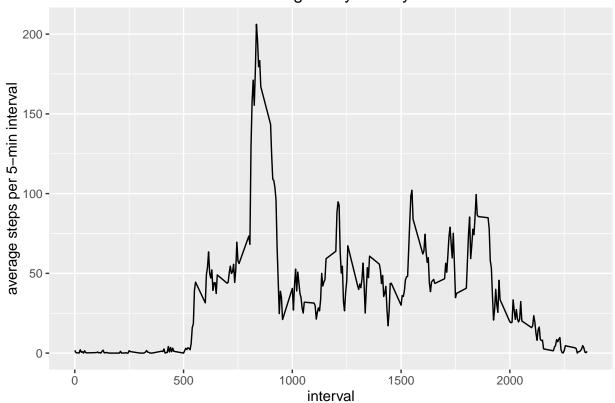
```
median_total_steps_per_day=median(total_steps_per_day$total_steps)
# median_total_steps_per_day
print(median_total_steps_per_day)
```

[1] 10765

What is the average daily activity pattern?

```
#Time series plot of the average number of steps taken
mean_steps_per_interval=activity%>%group_by(interval)%>%summarise(mean_steps_per_interval=mean(steps))
g<-ggplot(mean_steps_per_interval,aes(x=interval,y=mean_steps_per_interval))+
    labs(title="average daily activity",y="average steps per 5-min interval")
g+geom_line()</pre>
```

average daily activity



```
# Sort activities in the descending order
ordered<-mean_steps_per_interval%>%arrange(desc(mean_steps_per_interval))
# Which 5-minute interval, on average across all the days in the dataset, contains the maximum number of
ordered$interval[1]
```

[1] 835

Imputing missing values

```
total_steps_per_day=activity_new%>%group_by(date)%>%summarise(total_steps=sum(steps))
# Histogram of the total number of steps taken each day after missing values are imputed
gg=ggplot(total_steps_per_day,aes(x=total_steps))
gg+geom_histogram(colour="black", fill="white")+
labs(title="histogram of total steps per day (with missing data)",x="total steps per day")
```

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

histogram of total steps per day (with missing data) 10.0 7.5 0.0 10000 10000 15000 15000 20000

```
mean_total_steps_per_day=mean(total_steps_per_day$total_steps)
# mean total steps per day
print(mean_total_steps_per_day)
```

[1] 10766.19

```
median_total_steps_per_day=median(total_steps_per_day$total_steps)
# median total steps per day
print(median_total_steps_per_day)
```

[1] 10766.19

- Do these values differ from the estimates from the first part of the assignment? Mean was not affected. Median was slightly increased (from 10765 to 10766.19).
- What is the impact of imputing missing data on the estimates of the total daily number of steps? Imputing missing values resulted in additional days with average total steps (10766.19).

Are there differences in activity patterns between weekdays and weekends?

```
activity_new_wkd<-activity_new%>%mutate(wkd=ifelse(isWeekend(date), "weekend", "weekday"))
activity_new_wkd$wkd<-factor(activity_new_wkd$wkd)
activity_wkd_weekday=activity_new_wkd%>%group_by(wkd,interval)%>%
    summarise(mean_steps_per_interval=mean(steps))
# Panel plot comparing the average number of steps taken per 5-minute interval across weekdays and week
g<-ggplot(activity_wkd_weekday,aes(x=interval,y=mean_steps_per_interval))+
    labs(title="average daily activity",y="average steps per 5-min interval")
g+geom_line(col="blue")+facet_wrap(~wkd,ncol=1)+theme_bw()</pre>
```

average daily activity

