

CODE 1

```
temp.py x untitle2.py* x
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Mon Mar 9 12:23:57 2020
4
5 @author: M
6 """
7 import pandas as pd
8 import numpy as np
9 import seaborn as sns
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 Xtest=pd.read_csv('XTEST.csv')
13 Xtrain=pd.read_csv('XTRAIN.csv')
14 Ytest=pd.read_csv('YTEST.csv')
15 Ytrain=pd.read_csv('YTRAIN.csv')
16 X = pd.concat([Xtrain, Xtest], axis = 0)
17 Y = pd.concat([Ytrain, Ytest], axis = 0)
18 X.head()
19 y2 = Y
20 y2 = np.asarray(y2)
21 y2 = pd.DataFrame(y2)
22 y2[0][367]
23 for i in range(0, len(y2)):
24     if(y2[0][i] == 1):
25         y2[0][i] = 'Walking'
26     elif(y2[0][i] == 2):
27         y2[0][i] = 'Walking Upstairs'
28     elif(y2[0][i] == 3):
29         y2[0][i] = 'Walking Downstairs'
30     elif(y2[0][i] == 4):
31         y2[0][i] = 'Sitting'
32     elif(y2[0][i] == 5):
33         y2[0][i] = 'Standing'
34     elif(y2[0][i] == 6):
35         y2[0][i] = 'Laying'
36 X.shape
37 #PCA algorithm being used for the dimensionality reduction process
38 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
39
40 Editor - C:\Users\W\Desktop\UCI HAR Dataset (1)\UCI HAR Dataset\untitled2.py
temp.py x untitle2.py* x
30     elif(y2[0][i] == 4):
31         y2[0][i] = 'Sitting'
32     elif(y2[0][i] == 5):
33         y2[0][i] = 'Standing'
34     elif(y2[0][i] == 6):
35         y2[0][i] = 'Laying'
36 X.shape
37 #PCA algorithm being used for the dimensionality reduction process
38 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
39 pca = PCA(n_components=1)
40 pca.fit(Y)
41
42 y_trans = pca.transform(Y)
43 y_trans = pd.DataFrame(y_trans, columns = ['0'])
44 y_trans.head()
45 y_trans['label'] = y2[0]
46
47 y_trans.tail()
48 import matplotlib
49 sns.lmplot(x = '0', y = '0', data = y_trans, hue = 'label', fit_reg = False, x_jitter = 4.25, y_jitter = 2.4, size = 15)
50 plt.xlabel('F1 Feature')
51 plt.ylabel('F2 Feature')
52 import matplotlib
53 matplotlib.rcParams.update({'font.size': 20})
54 plt.show()
55 plt.figure(figsize = (18, 10))
56 sns.countplot(x = 'label', data = y_trans)
57 plt.tight_layout()
58 plt.show()
59
60 #F1 strip plot
61 plt.figure(figsize = (15, 8))
62 sns.stripplot(x = 'label', y = '0', data = y_trans, jitter = True, dodge = True)
63 plt.tight_layout()
64 plt.xlabel('Class Label')
65 plt.ylabel('Feature')
66 plt.show()
```

CODE 2

```
temp.py x unttled2.py* x
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Mon Mar 9 12:23:57 2020
4
5 @author: M
6 """
7 import pandas as pd
8 import numpy as np
9 import seaborn as sns
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
12 from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
13
14 Xtest=pd.read_csv('XTEST.csv')
15 Xtrain=pd.read_csv('XTRAIN.csv')
16 Ytest=pd.read_csv('YTEST.csv')
17 Ytrain=pd.read_csv('YTRAIN.csv')
18
19 classifier=svm.SVC()
20
21 parameters=[{'kernel': ['rbf'], 'gamma': [0.001, 0.0001], 'C': [1, 10, 100, 1000]}, {'kernel': ['linear'], 'C': [1, 10, 100, 1000]}]
22 model=GridSearchCV(classifier,parameters,n_jobs=-1,cv=4,verbose=4)
23 str(model.fit(Ytrain.as_matrix(),Ytrain.as_matrix().ravel().T))
24
25
26 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
27 ypred=model.predict(Ytest)
28 accuracy=accuracy_score(Ytest,ypred)
29
30 print ('Best Parameters ')
31 str(model.best_params_)
32 print ('Accuracy Score: ')
33 str(accuracy*100) + ' %'
```

CODE 3

```
temp.py x untitle2.py* x
6 """
7 import pandas as pd
8 import numpy as np
9 import seaborn as sns
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
12 from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
13
14 Xtest=pd.read_csv('XTEST.csv')
15 Xtrain=pd.read_csv('XTRAIN.csv')
16 Ytest=pd.read_csv('YTEST.csv')
17 Ytrain=pd.read_csv('YTRAIN.csv')
18
19 xtrain=Xtrain.values #converting into array
20 xtrain
21 xtest=Xtest.values
22
23 from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
24 onehotencoder = OneHotEncoder()
25 ytrain = onehotencoder.fit_transform(Ytrain).toarray()
26 ytrain
27
28 import keras
29 from keras.models import Sequential #sequential is required to initialise the neural network
30 from keras.layers import Dense #dense is used to build the layers
31 from keras.layers import Dropout #Dropout Layer in order to prevent Regularization in the network
32
33 #Initialising the deep learning model
34 #Defining the model as a sequence of layers
35 classifier = Sequential()
36 classifier.add(Dense(48, input_dim = 561, kernel_initializer='uniform', activation='relu', ))
37 #creating a network of 561 X 48 X 24 X 12 X6
38 classifier.add(Dropout(0.1))
39 classifier.add(Dense(24, kernel_initializer='uniform', activation='relu'))
40 classifier.add(Dropout(0.1))
41 classifier.add(Dense(12, kernel_initializer='uniform', activation='relu'))
42 classifier.add(Dropout(0.1))
43 classifier.add(Dense(6, kernel_initializer='uniform', activation='softmax'))
44
45 classifier.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
46 #Fitting the ANN to the training set
47 classifier.fit(xtrain, ytrain, batch_size=20, epochs=10, verbose = 4)
48 pred = classifier.predict(xtest)
49 predictions = []
50 for i in range(len(pred)):
51     predictions.append(pred[i].argmax() + 1)
52 from sklearn import metrics
53 print ('(str(metrics.accuracy_score(ytest, predictions)*100) + ' %'))
```