HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNITION

and Explainable Al

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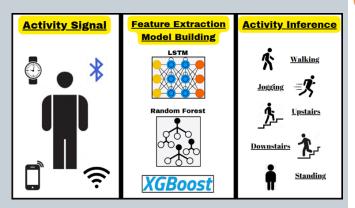
In this project, I explore how machines understand human activities, like walking or sitting, using sensor data. I compare modern machine learning models with complex methods like LSTM and HMM, evaluating their effectiveness. My goal is to uncover advancements and trade-offs, making the artificial intelligence behind these decisions more understandable for practical trust and clarity, with the usage of explainable AI.

01. HAR

Machines understanding and categorizing human actions through data for diverse applications and insights.

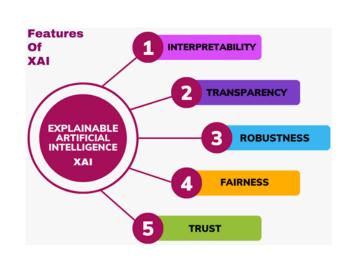
Dataset records user

Dataset records user activities (walking, jogging) with timestamp and three-axis accelerometer readings, in structured formats.



02 XAI

Explainable AI enhances transparency by providing interpretable insights into complex models, fostering trust. It empowers users to understand, validate, and make informed decisions based on machine learning outputs, bridging the gap between intricate model predictions and human understanding



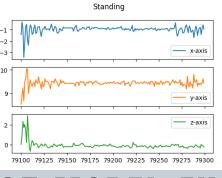
y-axis - Before vs After Scaling

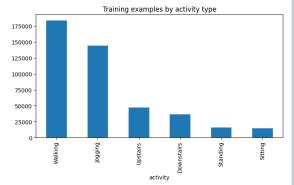
Before Scaling

After Scaling

03.INSIGHTS

Accelerometer readings reveal user activities. Insights identify the most frequent activity.





Analyzing impact, determine which activity significantly influences and least affects accelerometer readings.

04 EDA

Addressed imbalance in y-axis data only, for better model performance and accurate representation of Human Activity Recognition.

timestamp

Encoded 'activity' labels using label encoding, enhancing model interpretability for Human Activity Recognition in sensor data.

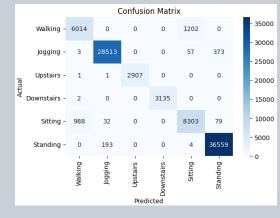
of Huma	n	
		30000 -
Activity	Encoded Value	
Downstairs	0	20000 -
Jogging	1	
Sitting	2	10000 -
Standing	3	
Upstairs	4	0
Walking	5	−20 −10 0 10 20 Sensor Reading

40000

05.MODEL-EVAL

Employed ML models: Decision Tree - 75% Logistic Classifier - 54% XGBoost - 97% KNN - 78%

Classification	Report: precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.86	0.83	0.85	7216
1	0.99	0.99	0.99	28946
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	2909
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	3137
4	0.87	0.88	0.88	9402
5	0.99	0.99	0.99	36756
accuracy			0.97	88366
macro avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	88366
veighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	88366



Confusion matrix used to evaluate performance. A Heat Map to visualize the matrix, for XGB.

06. EXPLAIN PREDICTIONS W/SHAF

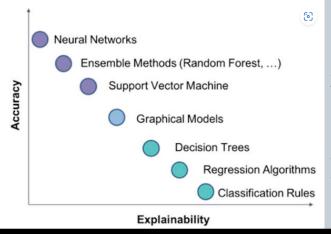
We used SHAP Values to tell how each feature contributes to models' decision, for better explanation. dissect model predictions, revealing the impact of each feature, simplifying understanding and boosting transparency.

user Class 3 Each bar represents a y-axis Class 2 feature's contribution Class 5 to the model's output z-axis across all instances. Class 0 x-axis Class 1 8 10 12 mean(|SHAP value|) (average impact on model output magnitude)

07. THESE MODELS VS. THOSE MODELS

Several key points for choosing the above models then LSTM or HMM.

Better Explainability
Easy Visualization
Feature Importance
Robust to Outliers
Better Noise Handling
Less Complex Architecture
Cheaper then DL Models



08. SUMMARY

Chose interpretable Decision Trees and XGBoost for HAR, balancing accuracy and interpretability. Visualize SHAP values' impact on model transparency.

XAI enhanced model interpretability, offering insights into decision-making and enabling detailed examination of feature importance.

