## Algorithm 1 SCNet Algorithm

1: **procedure** Classify(Raw EEG) ▶ The Raw EEG is input 2: Total Channels  $\leftarrow 21$ 3: Input Format: EEG data Channels  $[e_i]$  where  $i \leftarrow 0$  to 21  $e_i \leftarrow [e_j]$  where  $j \leftarrow 0$  to n where n is the number of timestamps 4: 5: Output Format: Class of the EEG in binary (Abnormal/Normal) 6: 7: Output  $\leftarrow$  Preprocess(Raw EEG) 8: ▶ Preprocess the Raw EEG  $Output \leftarrow SpatialFeatures(Output)$ 9:  $Output \leftarrow TemporalFeatures(Output)$ 10:  $Class \leftarrow Classify(Output)$ 11:  $\triangleright$  Returns the class of the classified EEG 12: return Class 13: end procedure

## Algorithm 2 Temporal Net Algorithm

```
1: procedure Classify(Raw EEG)
                                                           \triangleright The Raw EEG is input
       Total Channels \leftarrow 21
 2:
       Input Format: EEG data Channels [e_i] where i \leftarrow 0 to 21
 3:
4:
       e_i \leftarrow [e_j] where j \leftarrow 0 to n where n is the number of timestamps
5:
       Output Format: Class of the EEG in binary (Abnormal/Normal)
6:
7:
       Output \leftarrow Preprocess(Raw EEG)
                                                        ▶ Preprocess the Raw EEG
8:
9:
       Output \leftarrow TemporalFeatures(Output)
       Class \leftarrow Classify(Output)
10:
                                         \triangleright Returns the class of the classified EEG
       return Class
11:
12: end procedure
```

## Algorithm 3 Feature Extraction using CNNs

```
1: procedure FEATURES(raw)
 2:
        Input Format: [e_{ij}] where i \leftarrow 0 to h_0 and j \leftarrow 0 to w_0
 3:
        Output Format: [e_{ijk}] where i \leftarrow 0 to h_1, j \leftarrow 0 to w_1 and k \leftarrow 0 to d
           ▷ Depth is an extra dimension in the output due to multiple features
        w \leftarrow width, h \leftarrow height \text{ and } d \leftarrow depth
 4:
        Apply Kernels on [e_{xy}] \in [e_{ij}]
 5:
                                                 \triangleright Kernels are applied on the input data
 6:
        [e_{ij}]_0 = [w_{ij}] * [e_{ij}] + b
 7:
            \triangleright Kernels multiply weights to each element in the data and add bias
 8:
        [e_{ijk}] \leftarrow \mathbf{concat}([e_{ij}]_y)
                                                                     ▷ Concatenate on z-axis
 9:
                               \triangleright These outputs are represented in the output matrix
10:
11:
        return [e_{ijk}]
12: end procedure
```