Hypoglycemia Prediction using R & Python:

Data Preparation using R:

```
rm()
> # Load required libraries
> library(lubridate)
> library(dplyr)
#load data
> dd=read.csv("D:/shweta/Project_5 Hypoglecemia/kalman_data.csv", header=T)
> head(dd)
    Date Time Code Value
1 04-21-1991 9:09 58 100
2 04-21-1991 9:09 33
3 04-21-1991 9:09 34 13
4 04-21-1991 17:08 62 119
5 04-21-1991 17:08 33 7
6 04-21-1991 22:51 48 123
> str(dd)
'data.frame': 29330 obs. of 4 variables:
$ Date : Factor w/ 1141 levels "01-01-1990", "01-01-1991", ..: 308 308 308 308 308 308 312 312
312 312 ...
$ Time: Factor w/ 1295 levels "0:30", "00:00", ...: 1280 1280 1280 789 789 1133 1235 1235 1235
620 ...
$ Code: int 58 33 34 62 33 48 58 33 34 33 ...
$ Value: num 100 9 13 119 7 123 216 10 13 2 ...
#create column datetime
> datetime.vec = paste(dd$Date, dd$Time)
> dd$datetime = as.POSIXct(strptime(datetime.vec, "%m-%d-%Y %H:%M"))
#convert date column into specific formate(yy-mm-dd)
> date.vec = paste(dd$Date)
```

```
> dd$date = as.Date(strptime(date.vec, "%m-%d-%Y"))
#select code which were corresponding to glucose
> dd1=subset(dd, (Code %in% c(48,57:65)))
#extarct columns date, Code and Value
> dd2=dd1[,c(6,3,4)]
> colnames(dd2)[2] <- "Glucose_code"</pre>
> colnames(dd2)[3] <- "Glucose_value"
> head(dd2,3)
    date Glucose_code Glucose_value
1 1991-04-21
                  58
                           100
                  62
4 1991-04-21
                            119
6 1991-04-21
                  48
                           123
#select code which were corresponding to Insulin
> dd3=subset(dd, (Code %in% c(33,34,35,56)))
#extarct columns date, Code and Value
> dd4=dd3[,c(6,3,4)]
> colnames(dd4)[2] <- "Insulin code"
> colnames(dd4)[3] <- "Insulin_value"
> head(dd4,3)
    date Insulin code Insulin value
2 1991-04-21
                   33
                             9
3 1991-04-21
                   34
                            13
5 1991-04-21
                   33
                             7
#sort data by date
dd2$date[order(dd2$date, decreasing=T)]
#sort data by date
dd4$date[order(dd4$date, decreasing=T)]
#Here we want data in continuous date formate
#combine date weekly
#Summerize Value by mean
#and Code by latest value
> a=dd2 %>% group_by(Week=floor_date(date, "week")) %>%
summarize(Glucose_code=last(Glucose_code), Glucose_value=mean(Glucose_value))
> a1=dd4 %>% group_by(Week=floor_date(date, "week")) %>%
summarize(Insulin code=last(Insulin code), Insulin value=mean(Insulin value))
```

```
#Extract relevent variables code and value for further analysis
> b=a[,c(1,3)] #glucose
> dim(b)
[1] 184 2
> b1=a1[,c(1,3)] #insulin
> dim(b1)
[1] 184 2
> new=data.frame(b,b1$Insulin_value)
> names(new)
                 "Glucose_value" "b1.Insulin_value"
[1] "Week"
#residuals noise for process cov matrix
> mod1 = Im(Glucose_value~ b1.Insulin_value, data = new)
> mod2 = Im(b1.Insulin_value~ Glucose_value, data = new)
> res1=resid(mod1)
> res2=resid(mod2)
> new1=data.frame(b,b1$Insulin_value,res1,res2)
> names(new1)
                 "Glucose_value" "b1.Insulin_value" "res1"
[1] "Week"
[5] "res2"
```

#export data as csv named as new2

Translated data for further analysis:

	A	В	C	
1	Date	Glucose_value	Insulin_value	re
2	1988-03-27	148.5	20	1
3	1988-04-03	129.7272727273	18.25	
4	1988-04-10	115.2222222222	20	1
5	1988-04-17	124.4166666667	20	
6	1988-04-24	115.4444444444	20	1
7	1988-05-01	112.4166666667	20	
8	1988-05-08	116.1111111111	20	7
9	1988-05-15	128.2857142857	20	
10	1988-05-22	136.8	20	
11	1988-05-29	113.4090909091	20	
12	1988-06-05	102.8571428571	16.4285714286	
13	1988-06-12	114.2857142857	14.5714285714	
14	1988-06-19	110.7142857143	12	
15	1988-06-26	133.3157894737	12	N
16	1988-07-03	131.15	12	1
17	1988-07-10	143.8648648649	17.0909090909	
18	1988-07-17	139.3142857143	18.2	1
19	1988-07-24	124.76	17.7142857143	Ţ
20	1988-07-31	144	16.2857142857	1
21	1988-08-07	141.0476190476	17	8
22	1988-08-14	154.7391304348	17.7142857143	2
23	1988-08-21	149.5714285714	17	5
24	1988-08-28	126	16.2857142857	
25	1988-09-04	125.4	17	3
26	1988-09-11	127.6111111111	15.3333333333	1
27	1988-09-18	144.0833333333	The second secon	9
28	1988-09-25	127.0384615385	15.75	
29	1988-10-02	164.9545454545	14.222222222	1
30	1988-10-09	146.375	7.9375	-
31	1988-10-16	112.75	8	
32	1988-10-23	111.2631578947	9.75	1
33	1988-10-30	125.3	8.9090909091	
34	1988-11-06	113.8666666667	12	3
35	1988-11-13	121.9166666667	12	1
		The second secon		

Here we have two states glucose_value and Insulin value as input vector.

Kalman filter in python:

Importing libraries import numpy as np import pandas as pd %matplotlib inline import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from scipy.stats import norm import math

%matplotlib inline

import seaborn as sns

import statsmodels.api as sm import statsmodels.tsa.api as smt sns.set(style='ticks', context='talk')

```
In [55]: #Load data
          data1= pd.read_csv('D:/shweta/Project_5 Hypoglecemia/new2.csv',sep=';')
          data1.shape
Out[55]: (184, 5)
In [56]: M=data[data.columns].mean()
Out[56]: Glucose_value
                              1.541637e+02
          b1.Insulin_value 1.198956e+01
          res1
                             -1.083945e-12
          res2
                             -1.630359e-12
          dtype: float64
In [57]: #Covariance
          Cov=data[data.columns].cov()
          Cov
Out[57]:
                         Glucose_value b1.lnsulin_value
                                                            res1
                                                                        res2
            Glucose_value 6.583621e+02
                                        -1.262094e+01 6.493633e+02 -4.390504e-12
           b1.Insulin_value -1.262094e+01
                                        1.770100e+01 -3.919740e-11 1.745906e+01
                    res1 6.493633e+02
                                        -3.919740e-11 6.493633e+02 1.244844e+01
                    res2 -4.390504e-12
                                        1.745906e+01 1.244844e+01 1.745906e+01
```

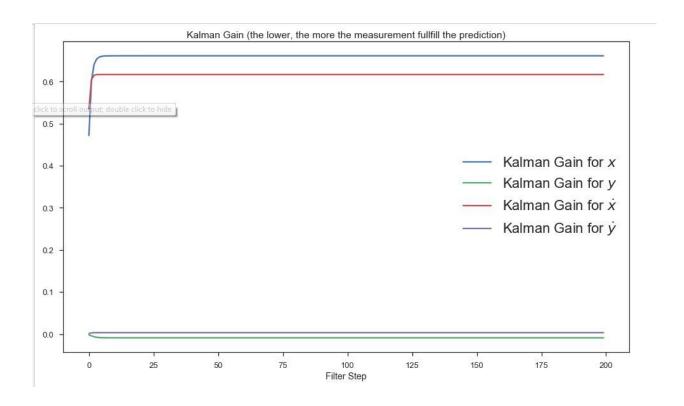
```
In [58]: #Initial state
          x = \text{np.matrix}([[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]]).T
          print(x, x.shape)
          [[ 0.]
          [ 0.]
           [ 0.]
           [0.]] (4, 1)
In [59]: #Initial matrix
          P=100.0*np.eye(4)
          print(P, P.shape)
                           0.
          [[ 100.
                     0.
                                 0.]
                 100.
                                 0.]
              0.
                           0.
               0.
                     0. 100.
                                 0.]
               0.
                     0.
                           0. 100.]] (4, 4)
In [60]: #Dinamic matrix
          dt = 0.1 # Time Step between Filter Steps
          A = np.matrix([[1.0, 0.0, dt, 0.0],
                        [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, dt],
                        [0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0],
                        [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]])
          print(A, A.shape)
          [[ 1.
                  0.
                       0.1 0.]
           [ 0.
                  1.
                       0.
                            0.1]
           [ 0.
                  0.
                       1.
                            0. ]
           [ 0.
                  0.
                       0.
                            1. ]] (4, 4)
In [61]: #measurement matrix
          H = np.matrix([[0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0],
                        [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]])
          print(H, H.shape)
         [[ 0. 0. 1. 0.]
          [ 0. 0. 0. 1.]] (2, 4)
```

```
In [62]: # R matrix
          R = np.matrix([[6.493633e+02,0.0],
                       [0.0, 1.745906e+01]])
          print(R, R.shape)
          [[ 649.3633
           [ 0.
                         17.45906]] (2, 2)
 In [64]: #Process Noise Covariance Q
          #Covariance
          Cov1=Cov
          Cov1
 Out[64]:
                        Glucose_value b1.lnsulin_value
                                                        res1
                                                                   res2
            Glucose value
                        6.583621e+02
                                     -1.262094e+01 6.493633e+02 -4.390504e-12
           b1.Insulin_value -1.262094e+01
                                      1.770100e+01 -3.919740e-11 1.745906e+01
                    res1 6.493633e+02
                                      -3.919740e-11 6.493633e+02 1.244844e+01
                    res2 -4.390504e-12
                                      1.745906e+01 1.244844e+01 1.745906e+01
 In [65]:
          #matrix Q
          Q=np.matrix([[6.583621e+02, -1.262094e+01, 6.493633e+02, -4.390504e-12],
                       [-1.262094e+01, 1.770100e+01, -3.919740e-11, 1.745906e+01],
                       [6.493633e+02, -3.919740e-11, 6.493633e+02, 1.244844e+01],
                       [-4.390504e-12, 1.745906e+01, 1.244844e+01, 1.745906e+01]])
          print(Q, Q.shape)
          [[ 6.58362100e+02 -1.26209400e+01 6.49363300e+02 -4.39050400e-12]
           [ -1.26209400e+01 1.77010000e+01 -3.91974000e-11 1.74590600e+01]
           [ 6.49363300e+02 -3.91974000e-11 6.49363300e+02 1.24484400e+01]
           In [66]: I = np.eye(4)
          print(I, I.shape)
          [[ 1. 0. 0. 0.]
           [ 0. 1. 0. 0.]
           [ 0. 0. 1. 0.]
           [ 0. 0. 0. 1.]] (4, 4)
# Preallocation for Plotting
xt = []
yt = []
dxt= []
dyt= []
```

Zx = []Zy = []

```
Px = []
Py = []
Pdx = []
Pdy= []
Rdx = []
Rdy=[]
Kx = []
Ky = []
Kdx=[]
Kdy= []
def savestates(x, Z, P, R, K):
  xt.append(float(x[0]))
  yt.append(float(x[1]))
  dxt.append(float(x[2]))
  dyt.append(float(x[3]))
  Zx.append(float(Z[0]))
  Zy.append(float(Z[1]))
  Px.append(float(P[0,0]))
  Py.append(float(P[1,1]))
  Pdx.append(float(P[2,2]))
  Pdy.append(float(P[3,3]))
  Rdx.append(float(R[0,0]))
  Rdy.append(float(R[1,1]))
  Kx.append(float(K[0,0]))
  Ky.append(float(K[1,0]))
  Kdx.append(float(K[2,0]))
  Kdy.append(float(K[3,0]))
for n in range(len(measurements[0])):
  # Time Update (Prediction)
  # Project the state ahead
  x = A^*x
  # Project the error covariance ahead
  P = A*P*A.T + Q
  # Measurement Update (Correction)
```

```
# Compute the Kalman Gain
  S = H*P*H.T + R
  K = (P*H.T) * np.linalg.pinv(S)
  # Update the estimate via z
  Z = measurements[:,n].reshape(2,1)
  y = Z - (H^*x)
                               # Innovation or Residual
  x = x + (K^*y)
  # Update the error covariance
  P = (I - (K*H))*P
  # Save states (for Plotting)
  savestates(x, Z, P, R, K)
#Let's take a look at the filter performance
#Kalman Gains K
def plot_K():
  fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))
  plt.plot(range(len(measurements[0])),Kx, label='Kalman Gain for $x$')
  plt.plot(range(len(measurements[0])),Ky, label='Kalman Gain for $y$')
  plt.plot(range(len(measurements[0])),Kdx, label='Kalman Gain for $\dot x$')
  plt.plot(range(len(measurements[0])),Kdy, label='Kalman Gain for $\dot y$')
  plt.xlabel('Filter Step')
  plt.ylabel(")
  plt.title('Kalman Gain (the lower, the more the measurement fullfill the prediction)')
  plt.legend(loc='best',prop={'size':22})
plot_K()
```



#Uncertainty Matrix P

```
def plot_P():
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))
    plt.plot(range(len(measurements[0])),Px, label='$x$')
    plt.plot(range(len(measurements[0])),Py, label='$y$')
    plt.plot(range(len(measurements[0])),Pdx, label='$\dot x$')
    plt.plot(range(len(measurements[0])),Pdy, label='$\dot y$')

    plt.xlabel('Filter Step')
    plt.ylabel(")
    plt.title('Uncertainty (Elements from Matrix $P$)')
    plt.legend(loc='best',prop={'size':22})
```

