Dataprocessing+train+inference7

January 21, 2024

```
[]: import pandas as pd
[]: import os
     import pandas as pd
     import re
     def read_and_concatenate_files_with_labels_and_user(folder_paths,
          column_names):
         # Initialize an empty DataFrame
         result_df = pd.DataFrame(columns=column_names + ['Label',
                         'User'])
         # Iterate through folder paths
         for folder_label, folder_path in zip(['Reading',
                          'Speaking', 'Watching'],
                          folder_paths):
             # Initialize an empty list to store DataFrames
             dfs = []
             # Get a sorted list of files in the folder
             files_to_process = sorted([file_name for
         file_name in os.listdir(folder_path)
         if file_name.endswith('.csv')])
             # Iterate through sorted files in the folder
             for file_name in files_to_process:
                 file_path = os.path.join(folder_path, file_name)
                 # Read the CSV file without column names and concatenate rows
                 df = pd.read_csv(file_path, header=None,
                                  names=column_names)
                 # Extract numerical user information from
                 #the file name using regular expression
                 user_match = re.search(r'(\d+)', file_name)
                 user_info = int(user_match.group(1)) if \
                 user_match else None
```

```
# Add 'Label' and 'User' columns
            df['Label'] = folder_label
            df['User'] = user_info
            dfs.append(df)
            # Print statement for debugging
            #print(f"Processed file: {file_name},
            #User: {user info}, Label: {folder label}")
        # Concatenate the list of DataFrames vertically
        result_df = pd.concat([result_df, pd.concat(dfs,
                    ignore_index=True)], ignore_index=True)
    return result_df
# Example usage:
folder_paths = ['Data/Reading',
    'Data/Speaking', 'Data/Watching']
column_names = ['EEG1', 'EEG2', 'Acc_X', 'Acc_Y', 'Acc_Z']
result_dataframe = read_and_concatenate_files_with_labels_and_user(folder_paths,
                 column_names)
# Print the unique values in the "User" column
#print(result_dataframe['User'].unique())
# Display the resulting DataFrame
print(result_dataframe)
             EEG1
                         EEG2
                                    Acc_X
                                                            Acc_Z
                                                                     Label \
                                                Acc_Y
0
       842.229919 847.164856 -656.251038 789.063721 136.718964
                                                                    Reading
1
       845.519897 853.744812 -660.157288 792.969971
                                                       136.718964
                                                                   Reading
2
       847.164856 858.679748 -656.251038 792.969971
                                                       136.718964
                                                                    Reading
3
       843.874939 852.099793 -656.251038 792.969971
                                                       140.625214
                                                                    Reading
4
       847.164856 857.034729 -656.251038 792.969971
                                                      136.718964
                                                                    Reading
104475 847.164856 857.034729 -703.126099 750.001160
                                                      136.718964 Watching
104476 875.129517 837.294983 -703.126099 750.001160
                                                       136.718964 Watching
104477 852.099793 837.294983 -703.126099 750.001160
                                                       136.718964 Watching
104478 832.360046 870.194580 -707.032349 746.094910
                                                       132.812714 Watching
104479 843.874939 843.874939 -703.126099 746.094910 136.718964 Watching
      User
0
         1
1
2
         1
```

```
3
              1
              1
    104475
              6
    104476
    104477
              6
    104478
              6
    104479
    [104480 rows x 7 columns]
[]: User = result_dataframe['User']
[]: # Separate the data into features (X) and target variable (y)
     X = result dataframe[['EEG1', 'EEG2']] # Features for EEG1 and EEG2
     y = result_dataframe['Label'] # Target variable
     # Filter data for User 1
     X test = X[User == 1]
     y_test = y[User == 1]
     # Filter data for training (excluding User 1)
     X_train = X[User != 1]
     y_train = y[User != 1]
     # Print the shapes of the resulting sets
     print("X_train shape:", X_train.shape)
     print("X_test shape:", X_test.shape)
     print("y_train: " ,y_train.shape)
     print("y_test: ", y_test.shape)
    X_train shape: (93537, 2)
    X_test shape: (10943, 2)
    y train: (93537,)
    y_test: (10943,)
[]: from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
     from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
     encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse_output=False)
     y_train = encoder.fit_transform(y_train.values.reshape(-1, 1))
     y_test = encoder.transform(y_test.values.reshape(-1, 1))
     X_train = X_train.values
     X_test = X_test.values
```

```
[]: # Function to create sliding windows
     import numpy as np
     def create_sliding_windows(data, window_size):
         windows = []
         for i in range(len(data) - window_size + 1):
             windows.append(data[i:i+window_size])
         return np.array(windows)
[]: window_size=500
     X train_windows = create_sliding_windows(X_train, window_size=window_size)
     X test_windows = create_sliding_windows(X_test, window_size=window_size)
     y_train_windows = create_sliding_windows(y_train, window_size=window_size)
     y_test_windows = create_sliding_windows(y_test, window_size=window_size)
     y_train_flat = y_train_windows[:, -1, :]
     y_test_flat = y_test_windows[:, -1, :]
     mean_values = X_train.mean(axis=(0, 1))
     std_values = X_train.std(axis=(0, 1))
     # Compute min and max values from the training data
     min_values = X_train.min(axis=(0, 1))
     max_values = X_train.max(axis=(0, 1))
     X_train_windows = (X_train_windows - min_values) / (max_values - min_values)
     X_test_windows = (X_test_windows - min_values) / (max_values - min_values)
[]: import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow import optimizers
     from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv1D, MaxPooling1D, \
     Flatten, Dense
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
     from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
```

```
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    from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization

# Assuming 'X' is your input data of shape
    #(1044, 100, 6) and 'y' is your corresponding labels
    train_steps_per_epoch = len(X_train_windows)
    val_steps_per_epoch = len(X_test_windows)

# Define the CNN model

from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv1D, \
    MaxPooling1D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout, LSTM
    from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
    from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
tf.random.set_seed(42)
model = Sequential([
    Conv1D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation='relu',
            input_shape=(X_train_windows.shape[1], X_train_windows.shape[2])),
    MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2),
    Conv1D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2),
    Flatten(),
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    BatchNormalization(),
   Dense(128, activation='tanh'),
    Dropout(0.5),
    Dense(32, activation = 'tanh', kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.01)),
    Dense(3, activation='softmax')
])
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss',
                     patience=50, restore_best_weights=True)
# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer=optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.00001),
              loss=tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy()
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Train the model
history = model.fit(X_train_windows, y_train_flat,
                    epochs=50, batch_size=64,
                    validation_data=(X_test_windows, y_test_flat),
                    callbacks=[early_stopping]
```

```
steps_per_epoch=train_steps_per_epoch,
# validation_steps=val_steps_per_epoch
# Accessing the history of training
training accuracy = history.history.get('accuracy') \
    or history.history.get('acc')
training loss = history.history['loss']
validation_accuracy = history.history.get('val_accuracy')\
or history.history.get('val_acc')
validation_loss = history.history.get('val_loss') \
or history.history.get('validation_loss')
# Plotting accuracy
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
if training_accuracy:
    plt.plot(training_accuracy, label='Training Accuracy')
if validation accuracy:
    plt.plot(validation_accuracy, label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend()
# Plotting loss
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(training_loss, label='Training Loss')
if validation_loss:
    plt.plot(validation_loss, label='Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

2024-01-21 01:28:45.870140: I tensorflow/core/util/port.cc:113] oneDNN custom operations are on. You may see slightly different numerical results due to floating-point round-off errors from different computation orders. To turn them off, set the environment variable `TF_ENABLE_ONEDNN_OPTS=0`. 2024-01-21 01:28:45.878271: I external/local_tsl/tsl/cuda/cudart_stub.cc:31] Could not find cuda drivers on your machine, GPU will not be used.

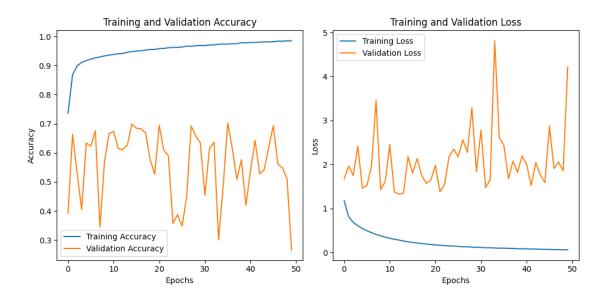
```
2024-01-21 01:28:45.903536: E
external/local_xla/xla/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_dnn.cc:9261] Unable to register
cuDNN factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin cuDNN when one has
already been registered
2024-01-21 01:28:45.903564: E
external/local xla/xla/stream executor/cuda/cuda fft.cc:607] Unable to register
cuFFT factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin cuFFT when one has
already been registered
2024-01-21 01:28:45.904432: E
external/local_xla/xla/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_blas.cc:1515] Unable to
register cuBLAS factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin cuBLAS when
one has already been registered
2024-01-21 01:28:45.909123: I external/local_tsl/tsl/cuda/cudart_stub.cc:31]
Could not find cuda drivers on your machine, GPU will not be used.
2024-01-21 01:28:45.909544: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:182]
This TensorFlow binary is optimized to use available CPU instructions in
performance-critical operations.
To enable the following instructions: AVX2 AVX512F AVX512_VNNI FMA, in other
operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags.
2024-01-21 01:28:46.721799: W
tensorflow/compiler/tf2tensorrt/utils/py_utils.cc:38] TF-TRT Warning: Could not
find TensorRT
2024-01-21 01:28:47.787074: I
external/local_xla/xla/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_executor.cc:901] successful
NUMA node read from SysFS had negative value (-1), but there must be at least
one NUMA node, so returning NUMA node zero. See more at
https://github.com/torvalds/linux/blob/v6.0/Documentation/ABI/testing/sysfs-bus-
pci#L344-L355
2024-01-21 01:28:47.787624: W
tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:2256] Cannot dlopen some GPU
libraries. Please make sure the missing libraries mentioned above are installed
properly if you would like to use GPU. Follow the guide at
https://www.tensorflow.org/install/gpu for how to download and setup the
required libraries for your platform.
Skipping registering GPU devices...
Epoch 1/50
accuracy: 0.7365 - val_loss: 1.6740 - val_accuracy: 0.3920
Epoch 2/50
accuracy: 0.8682 - val_loss: 1.9673 - val_accuracy: 0.6632
Epoch 3/50
accuracy: 0.8986 - val_loss: 1.7511 - val_accuracy: 0.5298
Epoch 4/50
```

accuracy: 0.9110 - val_loss: 2.4171 - val_accuracy: 0.4046

```
Epoch 5/50
accuracy: 0.9172 - val_loss: 1.4663 - val_accuracy: 0.6336
accuracy: 0.9222 - val_loss: 1.5225 - val_accuracy: 0.6229
accuracy: 0.9263 - val_loss: 1.9661 - val_accuracy: 0.6755
Epoch 8/50
accuracy: 0.9299 - val_loss: 3.4561 - val_accuracy: 0.3446
Epoch 9/50
accuracy: 0.9333 - val_loss: 1.4331 - val_accuracy: 0.5691
Epoch 10/50
1454/1454 [============= ] - 30s 21ms/step - loss: 0.3518 -
accuracy: 0.9360 - val_loss: 1.6096 - val_accuracy: 0.6662
Epoch 11/50
accuracy: 0.9382 - val_loss: 2.4510 - val_accuracy: 0.6739
Epoch 12/50
accuracy: 0.9408 - val_loss: 1.3819 - val_accuracy: 0.6148
Epoch 13/50
accuracy: 0.9417 - val_loss: 1.3268 - val_accuracy: 0.6108
Epoch 14/50
accuracy: 0.9457 - val_loss: 1.3470 - val_accuracy: 0.6267
Epoch 15/50
accuracy: 0.9481 - val_loss: 2.1851 - val_accuracy: 0.6988
Epoch 16/50
accuracy: 0.9500 - val_loss: 1.8051 - val_accuracy: 0.6845
Epoch 17/50
accuracy: 0.9512 - val_loss: 2.1373 - val_accuracy: 0.6826
Epoch 18/50
accuracy: 0.9531 - val_loss: 1.7578 - val_accuracy: 0.6686
accuracy: 0.9554 - val_loss: 1.5732 - val_accuracy: 0.5779
Epoch 20/50
accuracy: 0.9556 - val_loss: 1.6498 - val_accuracy: 0.5261
```

```
Epoch 21/50
accuracy: 0.9585 - val_loss: 1.9819 - val_accuracy: 0.6947
Epoch 22/50
accuracy: 0.9590 - val_loss: 1.3839 - val_accuracy: 0.6079
accuracy: 0.9613 - val_loss: 1.5414 - val_accuracy: 0.5904
Epoch 24/50
accuracy: 0.9623 - val_loss: 2.1777 - val_accuracy: 0.3575
Epoch 25/50
accuracy: 0.9627 - val_loss: 2.3492 - val_accuracy: 0.3872
Epoch 26/50
accuracy: 0.9639 - val_loss: 2.1766 - val_accuracy: 0.3477
Epoch 27/50
accuracy: 0.9670 - val_loss: 2.5618 - val_accuracy: 0.4464
Epoch 28/50
accuracy: 0.9665 - val_loss: 2.2780 - val_accuracy: 0.6926
Epoch 29/50
accuracy: 0.9683 - val_loss: 3.2867 - val_accuracy: 0.6579
Epoch 30/50
accuracy: 0.9692 - val_loss: 1.8374 - val_accuracy: 0.6336
Epoch 31/50
accuracy: 0.9689 - val_loss: 2.7853 - val_accuracy: 0.4543
Epoch 32/50
accuracy: 0.9709 - val_loss: 1.4779 - val_accuracy: 0.6140
Epoch 33/50
accuracy: 0.9713 - val_loss: 1.6537 - val_accuracy: 0.6366
Epoch 34/50
accuracy: 0.9735 - val_loss: 4.8103 - val_accuracy: 0.3009
accuracy: 0.9742 - val_loss: 2.6095 - val_accuracy: 0.4830
Epoch 36/50
accuracy: 0.9739 - val_loss: 2.4461 - val_accuracy: 0.7021
```

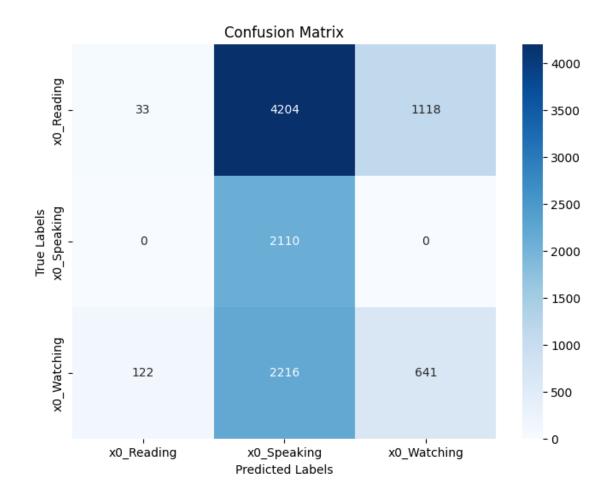
```
Epoch 37/50
accuracy: 0.9752 - val_loss: 1.6773 - val_accuracy: 0.6169
Epoch 38/50
accuracy: 0.9754 - val_loss: 2.0767 - val_accuracy: 0.5084
accuracy: 0.9786 - val_loss: 1.8242 - val_accuracy: 0.5760
Epoch 40/50
accuracy: 0.9784 - val_loss: 2.1971 - val_accuracy: 0.4190
Epoch 41/50
accuracy: 0.9791 - val_loss: 2.0003 - val_accuracy: 0.5387
Epoch 42/50
accuracy: 0.9798 - val_loss: 1.5238 - val_accuracy: 0.6430
Epoch 43/50
accuracy: 0.9807 - val_loss: 2.0470 - val_accuracy: 0.5282
Epoch 44/50
accuracy: 0.9815 - val_loss: 1.7618 - val_accuracy: 0.5414
Epoch 45/50
accuracy: 0.9818 - val_loss: 1.5902 - val_accuracy: 0.6202
Epoch 46/50
accuracy: 0.9820 - val_loss: 2.8778 - val_accuracy: 0.6932
Epoch 47/50
accuracy: 0.9841 - val_loss: 1.9118 - val_accuracy: 0.5602
Epoch 48/50
accuracy: 0.9837 - val_loss: 2.0568 - val_accuracy: 0.5485
Epoch 49/50
accuracy: 0.9852 - val_loss: 1.8575 - val_accuracy: 0.5107
Epoch 50/50
accuracy: 0.9848 - val_loss: 4.2108 - val_accuracy: 0.2666
```



```
[]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
     import seaborn as sns
     # Make predictions on the test set
     y_pred = model.predict(X_test_windows)
     # Convert one-hot encoded predictions back to labels
     y_pred_labels = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
     y_true_labels = np.argmax(y_test_flat, axis=1)
     # Create a confusion matrix
     cm = confusion_matrix(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
     # Plot the confusion matrix using seaborn
     plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
     sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
                 xticklabels=encoder.get_feature_names_out(),
                 yticklabels=encoder.get_feature_names_out())
     plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
     plt.ylabel('True Labels')
     plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
     plt.show()
     # Print classification report
     print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_true_labels,__

y_pred_labels))
```

327/327 [==========] - 1s 2ms/step



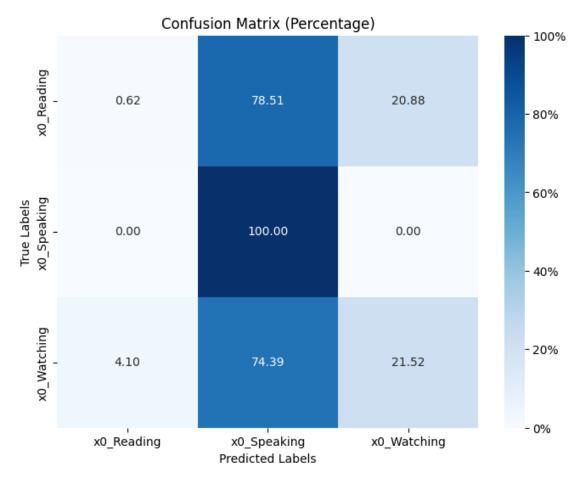
Classification	Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.21	0.01	0.01	5355
1	0.25	1.00	0.40	2110
2	0.36	0.22	0.27	2979
accuracy			0.27	10444
macro avg	0.27	0.41	0.23	10444
weighted avg	0.26	0.27	0.16	10444

```
[]: from matplotlib.ticker import FuncFormatter

# Calculate confusion matrix percentages
cm_percentage = (cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]) * 100

# Plot the confusion matrix with percentages
```



```
Classification Report:

precision recall f1-score support
```

0	0.21	0.01	0.01	5355
1	0.25	1.00	0.40	2110
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