Processing data and Scikit-learn

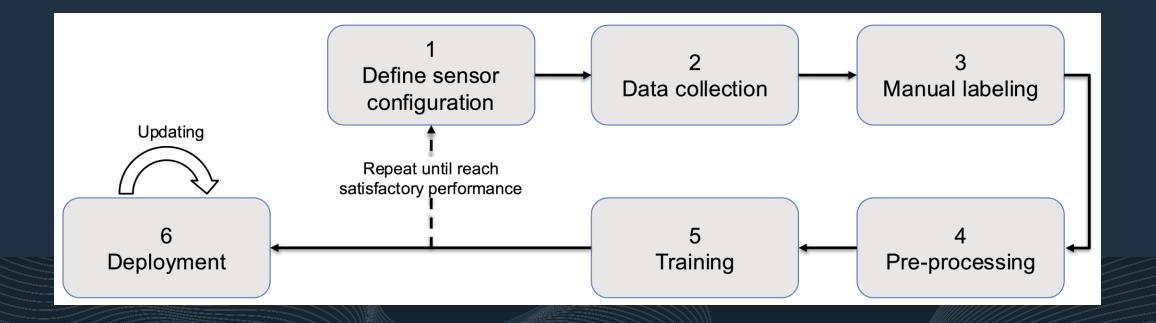
Yao Zhang - Aalto University



• Learn how to load data from csv file and processing the data

• Learn the general processing data pipeline before used for training model

• The general pipeline for develop a smart wearable



```
# Let's have a look at the data
print(" ACC X, ACC Y, ACC Z, GYRO X, GYRO Y, GYRO Z")
print(data)

ACC X, ACC Y, ACC Z, GYRO X, GYRO Y, GYRO Z

[[ 6.3906e-02 -6.5013e-02 -1.1267e-01  4.1905e-03  2.7495e-02 -8.9308e-03]
[ 1.5697e-02  7.7307e-04 -1.1857e-01 -3.7507e-03  3.0604e-03 -8.9308e-03]
[ -1.5182e-03  5.3167e-05 -8.9513e-02 -2.4520e-02 -5.4917e-03  7.5625e-03]
...

[ -2.9038e+00  1.7022e+00 -5.0675e-01 -7.1477e-01 -3.5953e-03 -3.5306e-01]
[ 7.2340e-01 -1.1946e+00  2.9736e-01 -6.5512e-01 -7.7911e-01 -4.1485e-01]
[ 3.6843e+00 -2.3661e+00  1.7814e-01 -2.0558e-01 -2.2197e-01 -2.1458e+00]]
```

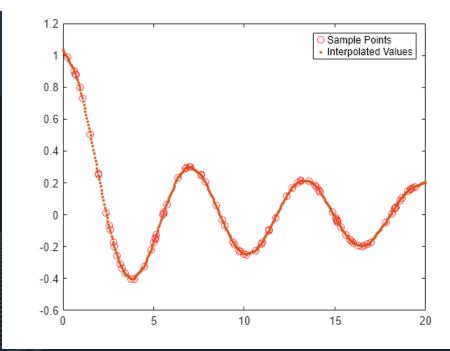
• A csv file store the data we collected, n_dimensional(column) means the sensor dimension.

Data combination

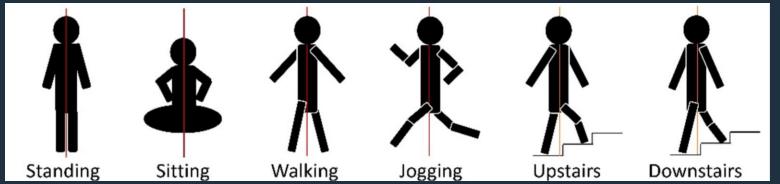
```
timestamp
                                                        imu z
                                   imu x
                                              imu y
    2025-02-17 22:37:36.248279 -1.103960
                                          0.444364
                                                     0.827972
    2025-02-17 22:37:36.268279
                                           1.318311
                                0.529332
                                                    -0.892368
    2025-02-17 22:37:36.288279 -1.088093 -0.143852
                                                     1.628061
    2025-02-17 22:37:36.308279 -2.059210
                                          -0.608279
                                                     1.245692
    2025-02-17 22:37:36.328279
                                1.204604
                                           1.849850
                                                    -0.967165
                                0.923155
   2025-02-17 22:37:46.148279
                                           0.478154
                                                     0.455544
   2025-02-17 22:37:46.168279
                                0.696304
                                          -0.692716
                                                     0.433924
   2025-02-17 22:37:46.188279
                               -0.842162
                                                     0.502960
                                           0.033667
   2025-02-17 22:37:46.208279
                                0.168948
                                           0.314619 -2.590918
                                           0.272842 -0.152935
499 2025-02-17 22:37:46.228279
                                0.150978
```

Remember add timestamps, keep an almost same sampling frequency, detect Nan values, interpolation for missing data

```
timestamp
                                 voltage
   2025-02-17 22:37:36.248279
                                0.366984
   2025-02-17 22:37:36.298279 -1.316928
   2025-02-17 22:37:36.348279 -0.956157
   2025-02-17 22:37:36.398279 -1.270197
   2025-02-17 22:37:36.448279 -0.461933
. .
   2025-02-17 22:37:45.998279 -1.419428
   2025-02-17 22:37:46.048279
                                1.787693
   2025-02-17 22:37:46.098279
                                0.100555
   2025-02-17 22:37:46.148279
                                1.961926
   2025-02-17 22:37:46.198279 -0.381695
```



Sliding window



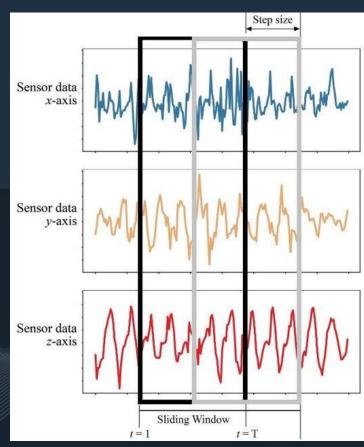
Using a sliding window go through the data, for example: window length = 50, step size = 25

```
# Let's have a Look at the data
print(" ACC X, ACC Y, ACC Z, GYRO X, GYRO Y, GYRO Z")
print(data)

ACC X, ACC Y, ACC Z, GYRO X, GYRO Y, GYRO Z

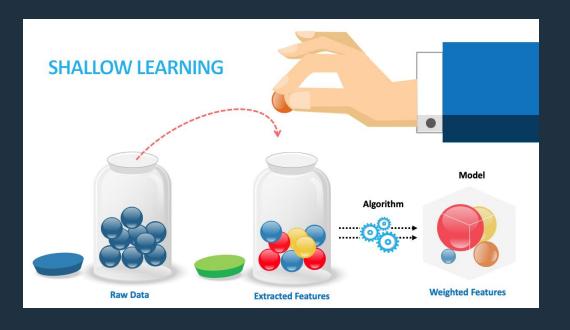
[ 6.3906e-02 -6.5013e-02 -1.1267e-01 4.1905e-03 2.7495e-02 -8.9308e-03]
[ 1.5697e-02 7.7307e-04 -1.1857e-01 -3.7507e-03 3.0604e-03 -8.9308e-03]
[ -1.5182e-03 5.3167e-05 -8.9513e-02 -2.4520e-02 -5.4917e-03 7.5625e-03]

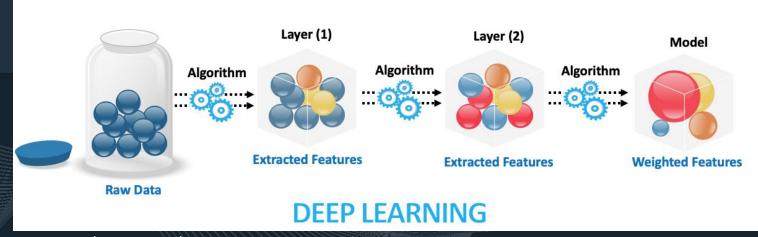
[ -2.9038e+00 1.7022e+00 -5.0675e-01 -7.1477e-01 -3.5953e-03 -3.5306e-01]
[ 7.2340e-01 -1.1946e+00 2.9736e-01 -6.5512e-01 -7.7911e-01 -4.1485e-01]
[ 3.6843e+00 -2.3661e+00 1.7814e-01 -2.0558e-01 -2.2197e-01 -2.1458e+00]]
```



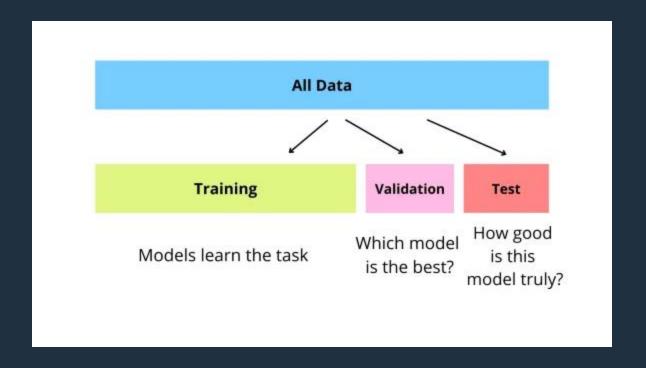
Manually feature extraction is important

- Statistical features (mean, variance, skewness, kurtosis, entropy)
- Autoregressive coefficients, FFT-based features
- Peak detection, frequency-domain transforms



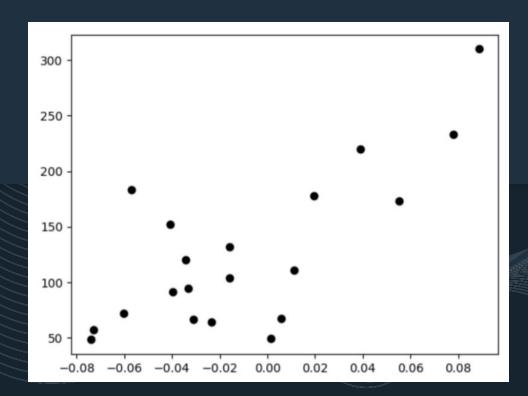


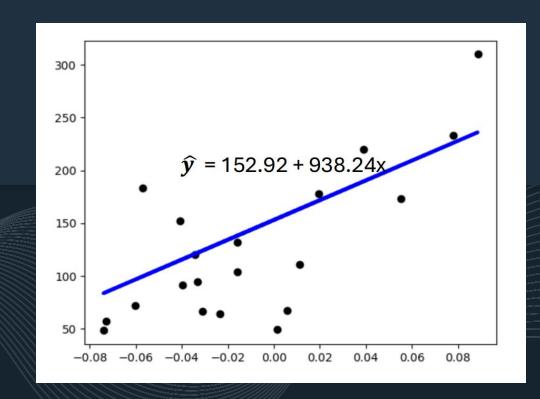
Source: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/introduction-shallow-machine-learning-ayman-mahmoud/



Source: https://medium.com/@rahulchavan4894/understanding-train-test-and-validation-dataset-split-in-simple-quick-terms-5a8630fe58c8

Linear regression is a method for finding the straight line or hyperplane that best fits a set of points.







For Aalto Jupyter: no need for installation, already installed by Aalto

For your own local environment: install by pip

Example command:

(smart_wearable) C:\Users\yao zhang>pip install numpy

How to check?

(smart_wearable) C:\Users\yao zhang>pip list

Link for instruction:

https://medium.com/@6unpnp/install-scikit-learn-d58f1415962d

numpy	2.0.1
overrides	7.7.0
packaging	24.2
pandocfilters	1.5.1
parso	0.8.4
pip	24.2
platformdirs	4.3.6
prometheus_client	0.21.1
prompt_toolkit	3.0.50
psutil	7.0.0
pure_eval	0.2.3
pycparser	2.22
Pygments	2.19.1
python-dateutil	2.9.0.post0
python-json-logger	3.2.1
pywin32	308
pywinpty	2.0.15
PyYAML	6.0.2
pyzmq	26.2.1
referencing	0.36.2
requests	2.32.3
rfc3339-validator	0.1.4
rfc3986-validator	0.1.1
rpds-py	0.23.0
scikit-learn	1.6.1