

## Implementation ELEKTRokardiomatrix Method And Tests scenarios

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## The overall structure of the presentation



Implementation phase





Test phase

Classification Model

Tests 1,2

**Datasets Combinations** 

Tests 3 to Test 6





Task: Authenticating users with their EKMs

Results of implementing the actual ELEKTRA paper for below datasets:

#### **NSRDB**

**.** Epochs: 10

**Accuracy: 99.66%** 

#### Notes:

- . All these results are with EKMs with 5 bpf
- . No contribution have been done (Just the results of main paper)



```
[] # Train the model
 model.fit(train_x, numerical_train_labels, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
 Epoch 1/10
 Epoch 2/10
 Epoch 3/10
 Epoch 4/10
 Epoch 5/10
 Epoch 6/10
 Epoch 7/10
 Epoch 8/10
 Epoch 9/10
 Epoch 10/10
 <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fcdb047a3e0>
[ ] # Evaluate the model on the test set
 test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(test_x, numerical_test_labels, verbose=2)
 print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
 print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')
 337/337 - 3s - loss: 0.0119 - accuracy: 0.9966 - 3s/epoch - 8ms/step
 Test Loss: 0.0119
 Test Accuracy: 0.9966
```

Results of authenticating users of NSRDB dataset with 5 bpf in each EKM



- **Epochs: 10**
- Accuracy: 96.85%

```
[] # Train the model
 model.fit(train_x, numerical_train_labels, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
 Epoch 1/10
 Epoch 2/10
 Epoch 4/10
 Epoch 6/10
 Epoch 7/10
 Epoch 8/10
 <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7b55ddd1ae90>
 # Evaluate the model on the test set
 test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(test_x, numerical_test_labels, verbose=2)
 print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
 print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')
 134/134 - 1s - loss: 0.1056 - accuracy: 0.9685 - 908ms/epoch - 7ms/step
 Test Loss: 0.1056
 Test Accuracy: 0.9685
```

Results of authenticating users of MITDB dataset with 5 bpf in each EKM





#### . PTBDB

- **. Epochs: 30**
- **Accuracy: 87.70%**

```
[] # Train the model
 model.fit(train_x, numerical_train_labels, epochs=30, batch_size=128)
 Epoch 3/30
 Epoch 5/30
 Epoch 7/30
 Epoch 9/30
 Epoch 10/30
 [ ] # Evaluate the model on the test set
 test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(test_x, numerical_test_labels, verbose=2)
 print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
 print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')
 79/79 - 1s - loss: 1.2666 - accuracy: 0.8770 - 571ms/epoch - 7ms/step
 Test Loss: 1.2666
 Test Accuracy: 0.8770
```

Results of authenticating users of PTBDB dataset with 5 bpf in each EKM





## Test 1

**Classification Model** 

1

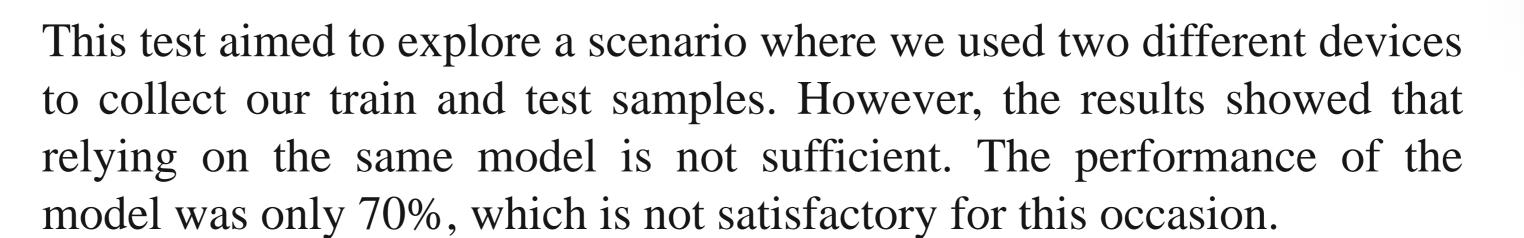


#### **Classification Model**

In Test phase, We started with a classification model.



Task: Creating a binary classification model to classify the NSRDB dataset into two classes: "healthy" and "cvd". We used the MITDB dataset as our train set for this task.



(Assume that during the sampling of our train set, we discovered that the device malfunctioned and we had to replace it with another device to sample our test set as well. This unexpected change in devices could have affected the results and performance of the model.)

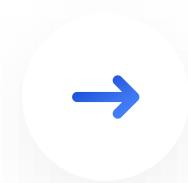


1



#### **Result:**

```
history = model.fit(
train_generator,
steps_per_epoch=100,
epochs=20,
validation_data=validation_generator,
validation_steps=50,
verbose=2
)
```



1

```
Epoch 10/20
100/100 - 10s - loss: 0.1145 - accuracy: 0.9569 - val_loss: 2.9820 - val_accuracy: 0.2788 - 10s/epoch - 98ms/step
Epoch 11/20
100/100 - 13s - loss: 0.1066 - accuracy: 0.9625 - val_loss: 3.3600 - val_accuracy: 0.4494 - 13s/epoch - 127ms/step
Epoch 12/20
100/100 - 12s - loss: 0.0850 - accuracy: 0.9694 - val_loss: 3.1712 - val_accuracy: 0.4712 - 12s/epoch - 119ms/step
Epoch 13/20
100/100 - 12s - loss: 0.0822 - accuracy: 0.9697 - val_loss: 3.2177 - val_accuracy: 0.5150 - 12s/epoch - 117ms/step
Epoch 14/20
100/100 - 13s - loss: 0.0732 - accuracy: 0.9753 - val_loss: 3.5484 - val_accuracy: 0.4737 - 13s/epoch - 129ms/step
Epoch 15/20
100/100 - 13s - loss: 0.0680 - accuracy: 0.9778 - val_loss: 3.2624 - val_accuracy: 0.4988 - 13s/epoch - 129ms/step
Epoch 16/20
100/100 - 14s - loss: 0.0557 - accuracy: 0.9789 - val_loss: 3.2195 - val_accuracy: 0.3262 - 14s/epoch - 137ms/step
Epoch 17/20
100/100 - 13s - loss: 0.0389 - accuracy: 0.9866 - val_loss: 3.6351 - val_accuracy: 0.5312 - 13s/epoch - 127ms/step
Epoch 18/20
100/100 - 11s - loss: 0.0597 - accuracy: 0.9791 - val_loss: 3.7732 - val_accuracy: 0.5088 - 11s/epoch - 107ms/step
Epoch 19/20
100/100 - 12s - loss: 0.0509 - accuracy: 0.9800 - val_loss: 4.1310 - val_accuracy: 0.4356 - 12s/epoch - 117ms/step
Epoch 20/20
100/100 - 13s - loss: 0.0459 - accuracy: 0.9827 - val_loss: 3.4883 - val_accuracy: 0.5056 - 13s/epoch - 128ms/step
```



#### Testing the model with users of NSRDB dataset

Total healthy count: 3612 Total cvd count: 1597

Accuracy: 69.34%

1



Next time, we attempted to use an equal number of EKM for each user in the binary classification model. We will also test the model using the NSRDB dataset in a similar manner. Since the labels in this case represent two classes, namely "healthy" and "cvd" (cardiovascular disease), we anticipate that the number of EKM for each user will not have a significant impact. As expected, we did not observe substantial improvement.



1



This time, as you know, we trained the classifier model with 11 healthy users and 11 cardiovascular disease (CVD) patients from MITDB. However, for this experiment, we utilized 11 CVD users from PTBDB instead of the ones from MITDB. Unfortunately, the results turned out to be less than desired, with an accuracy of only around 50%.



1

#### **Result:**

```
Epoch 10/20
100/100 - 8s - loss: 0.0165 - accuracy: 0.9959 - 8s/epoch - 77ms/step
Epoch 11/20
100/100 - 7s - loss: 0.0135 - accuracy: 0.9943 - 7s/epoch - 73ms/step
Epoch 12/20
100/100 - 7s - loss: 0.0183 - accuracy: 0.9937 - 7s/epoch - 68ms/step
Epoch 13/20
100/100 - 8s - loss: 0.0095 - accuracy: 0.9959 - 8s/epoch - 78ms/step
Epoch 14/20
100/100 - 7s - loss: 0.0130 - accuracy: 0.9962 - 7s/epoch - 70ms/step
Epoch 15/20
100/100 - 7s - loss: 0.0162 - accuracy: 0.9934 - 7s/epoch - 65ms/step
Epoch 16/20
100/100 - 7s - loss: 0.0118 - accuracy: 0.9962 - 7s/epoch - 71ms/step
Epoch 17/20
100/100 - 8s - loss: 0.0115 - accuracy: 0.9972 - 8s/epoch - 78ms/step
Epoch 18/20
100/100 - 7s - loss: 0.0095 - accuracy: 0.9962 - 7s/epoch - 71ms/step
Epoch 19/20
100/100 - 7s - loss: 0.0098 - accuracy: 0.9969 - 7s/epoch - 68ms/step
Epoch 20/20
100/100 - 7s - loss: 0.0139 - accuracy: 0.9965 - 7s/epoch - 69ms/step
```

#### Testing the model with users of NSRDB dataset

Total healthy count: 2741
Total cvd count: 2468
Accuracy: 52.62%





## Test 2

**Classification Model** 

2

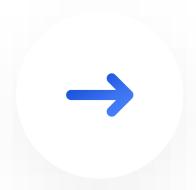


#### **Datasets Combinations**



Task: testing the performance of proposed model with classifying patient (users with CVD) and healthy users.

• Final dataset: amount of EKMs for each label (patient, healthy)



- Patient users
   MITDB (16,410 EKMs)
- Healthy users
   MITDB (5,203 EKMs)
   NSRDB (11, 207 EKMs)

2

#### Scenario

We reach to an agreement that another possible experiment to examine the models performance is to <u>test if the model can classify <<uses with CVD>> and <<healthy users>>.</u>

To examine this, I used MITDB dataset first. I got healthy and patient users of the MITDB dataset and counted EKMs of them. We have <u>5203</u> EKMs for healthy user and <u>16410 EKMs</u> for patient users. As you can see there is an imbalancement in these two labels. So I decided to <u>cover that up by adding some EKMs from NSRDB dataset</u> which all of its users are healthy. I <u>added 11207 randomly chosen-EKMs from NSRDB</u> dataset, so that we can have a balanced dataset.



In the next step, like before, vectorized EKMs of the final dataset and fed them to the model by proportion of 80% to 20% for train and test data, by 20 epochs.

In the end, I tested the classifier with 1000 randomly-chosen EKMs of PTBDB dataset too, to see the performance of the model more accurately.

2

- . Accuracy: 99.48%
  - Tested with 20% of created dataset

```
[] # Train the model
 model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
 Epoch 1/10
 Epoch 2/10
 Epoch 4/10
 Epoch 6/10
 Epoch 7/10
 Epoch 8/10
 Epoch 9/10
 Epoch 10/10
 <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7ed31bd32e00>
# Evaluate the model on the test set
 test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
 print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
 print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')
☐→ 319/319 - 2s - loss: 0.0169 - accuracy: 0.9948 - 2s/epoch - 6ms/step
 Test Loss: 0.0169
 Test Accuracy: 0.9948
```

Results of testing the classifier(model) which been trained by created dataset with 5 bpf in each EKM, with 20% of the created dataset EKMs



2

- . Accuracy: 82.42%
  - . Tested with 1000 EKMs of PTBDB

```
[ ] # Evaluate the model on the test set
    test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(ptb_test_x, ptb_test_y, verbose=2)
    print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
    print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')

291/291 - 2s - loss: 0.8868 - accuracy: 0.8242 - 2s/epoch - 6ms/step
Test Loss: 0.8868
Test Accuracy: 0.8242
```



Results of testing the classifier(model) which been trained by created dataset with 5 bpf in each EKM, with 1000 randomly-chosen EKMs



## Test 3

**Datasets Combinations** 

3



#### **Datasets Combinations**



Task: We tried to combine two datasets, NSRSB and MITDB, and split them into 20% for training and 80% for testing. The model is still being authentication using the same approach.

(This means we used a test set of the same type as the train set.)



```
# Train the model
model.fit(train_x, numerical_train_labels, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 4/10
Epoch 5/10
Epoch 6/10
Epoch 7/10
Epoch 8/10
Epoch 9/10
Epoch 10/10
# Evaluate the model on the test set
test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(comb_test_x, comb_test_y, verbose=2)
print(f'Test Loss: {test loss:.4f}')
print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')
```

```
346/346 - 1s - loss: 0.4923 - accuracy: 0.9620 - 698ms/epoch - 13ms/step
Test Loss: 0.3973
Test Accuracy: 0.9620
```



## Test 4

**Datasets Combinations** 

4



### **Datasets Combinations**



Task: mixing all the datasets into one dataset in two ways:

- . Imbalanced
- . Balanced (All users has same amount of EKMs)

#### Notes:

- . Balanceness is in term of equal amount of EKMs for each user.
- . All EKMs are 5 bpf.



4

#### Scenario

I decided to <u>mix all the datasets</u> so we can see the performance of the proposed model in <u>large number of users</u> and in <u>mixture of different datasets</u>.

I conducted the experiment in <u>Balance</u> and <u>Imbalance dataset</u> in the term of <u>amount of EKMs</u> of each user.

- •In Imbalanced experiment, I let the amount of EKMs of all users of the different datasets be the original (ex. for NSRDB users all has 3000 EKMs each).
- •In balanced experiment, I found dataset with least EKMs for each user which was PTBDB, then calculate the average EKMs each user has in that of dataset (=32). Finally selected that amount of EKMs for all users of different datasets. I should mention that because of getting average amount of minimum-EKM-having dataset, our final dataset is partially balanced.

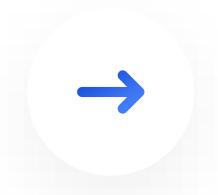
In the end, like before, vectorized EKMs of the final dataset and fed them to the model by proportion of 80% to 20% for train and test data, by 20 epochs.



4

. Number of users in final dataset in both balance and imbalance datasets is equal to 356.

```
[ ] len(np.unique(numerical_y_mixed_labels))
356
```



Number of users in final dataset.

4

#### . Imbalanced

- Epochs: 10
- Accuracy: 97.50%
- . Balanceness is in term of equal amount of EKMs for each user.
- . All EKMs are 5 bpf.
- . Number of users in final dataset is equal to 356.

```
[] # Train the model
 model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, batch_size=32)
 Epoch 2/10
 Epoch 5/10
 <keras.callbacks.History at 0x780614f88e20>
[] # Evaluate the model on the unfair test set
 test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
 print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
 print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')
 531/531 - 4s - loss: 0.0957 - accuracy: 0.9750 - 4s/epoch - 7ms/step
 Test Loss: 0.0957
 Test Accuracy: 0.9750
```



4

- . Balanced (All users has same amount of EKMs)
  - Epochs: 20
  - Accuracy: 87.20%
    - As we know balance dataset results are more accurate (because the dataset is balanced!).

```
Epoch 18/20
  Epoch 19/20
  Epoch 20/20
  <keras.callbacks.History at 0x78060e2d9330>
[ ] len(y_test)
  1922
[ ] # Evaluate the model on the unfair test set
  test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
  print(f'Test Loss: {test loss:.4f}')
  print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')
  61/61 - 1s - loss: 0.4923 - accuracy: 0.8720 - 877ms/epoch - 14ms/step
  Test Loss: 0.4923
  Test Accuracy: 0.8720
```





## Test 5

**Datasets Combinations** 

5



## **Datasets Combinations**



Task: experimenting the model with same amount of users from each dataset to set the fairness by the amount of users (with equal amount of EKMs for each user)



5

#### Scenario

We reach to an agreement that another possible experiment to examine the models performance is to get <u>equal number of users with equal amount of EKMs</u> for each individual user. I <u>selected equal amount of users randomly</u> so that the results will not be biased. Also, I <u>chose equal amount of EKMs for each user randomly</u> too for same reason as before.

#### Points & Notes

- As we know from before, NSRDB has the least amount of users among datasets which is 18 users; so I selected 18 users from other datasets, randomly.
- I collected all EKMs of all the selected users then calculated average amount of EKMs a user has in datasets, and the minimum average result was average amount of EKMs for PTBDB with 37 EKMs (because minimum was 4!) So I chose 37 EKMs, randomly, for all the users of different datasets.

In the end, like before, vectorized EKMs of the final dataset and fed them to the model by proportion of 80% to 20% for train and test data, by 30 epochs.

5

#### . Results

Epochs: 30

Accuracy: 93.12%

```
[ ] # Evaluate the model on the unfair test set
   test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
   print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
   print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')

12/12 - 0s - loss: 0.2024 - accuracy: 0.9312 - 392ms/epoch - 33ms/step
Test Loss: 0.2024
Test Accuracy: 0.9312
```



Accuracy of model with same amount of users from each dataset. All users also have same amount of EKMs.



## Test 6

**Datasets Combinations** 

6



#### **Datasets Combinations**



Task: experimenting the model with minimum and low amounts of EKMs and same amount of users from each dataset.

#### Scenario

We decided to examine the model with minimum amount of EKMs a user can have which is <u>4</u> EKMs to see the performance of the model with very low amount of EKMs.



Also I repeated the experiment with <u>10</u>, <u>15</u> and <u>20</u> randomly-chosen EKMs for each user.

In the end, like before, vectorized EKMs of the final dataset and fed them to the model by proportion of 80% to 20% for train and test data, by 80 epochs.

6



Setting the amount of EKMs for each user equal to 4.

6

#### **Results**:

EKMs amount: 4

. Epochs 80

. Accuracy 54.55%

. Loss 1.62

```
[58] # Evaluate the model on the unfair test set
    test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
    print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
    print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')

2/2 - 0s - loss: 1.6232 - accuracy: 0.5455 - 158ms/epoch - 79ms/step
    Test Loss: 1.6232
    Test Accuracy: 0.5455
```



6

#### EKMs amount: 10

- . Epochs 80
- . Accuracy 83.33%
- . Loss 0.63

```
# Evaluate the model on the unfair test set
test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')

4/4 - 0s - loss: 0.6301 - accuracy: 0.8333 - 164ms/epoch - 41ms/step
Test Loss: 0.6301
Test Accuracy: 0.8333
```

Setting the amount of EKMs for each user equal to 10.

6

EKMs amount: 15

. Epochs 80

. Accuracy 92.50%

. Loss 0.57

```
# Evaluate the model on the unfair test set
test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')

5/5 - 0s - loss: 0.5792 - accuracy: 0.9250 - 80ms/epoch - 16ms/step
Test Loss: 0.5792
Test Accuracy: 0.9250
```

Setting the amount of EKMs for each user equal to 15.



6

EKMs amount: 20

. Epochs 80

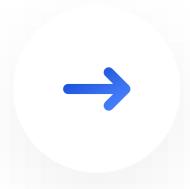
. Accuracy 95.11%

. Loss 0.23

```
# Evaluate the model on the unfair test set
test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2)
print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}')

9/9 - 0s - loss: 0.2323 - accuracy: 0.9511 - 306ms/epoch - 34ms/step
Test Loss: 0.2323
Test Accuracy: 0.9511
```

Setting the amount of EKMs for each user equal to 20.



Thanks For Your Attention.