

```
# Basic setup
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, LSTM, GRU, SimpleRNN, Dropout
```

```
# Step 1: Upload the ZIP file
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload() # Choose your 'archive.zip' or similar file

# Step 2: Unzip (use the correct filename shown after upload)
!unzip -q "archive (6).zip" -d "/content/HAR_Dataset"

# If Colab renamed it to something like archive (6) (1).zip, then run:
# !unzip -q "archive (6) (1).zip" -d "/content/HAR_Dataset"

# Step 3: Check extracted folders
!ls "/content/HAR_Dataset"
```

Choose Files No file chosen Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.

```
Saving archive (6).zip to archive (6) (1).zip
replace /content/HAR_Dataset/test.csv? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: trupti
error: invalid response [trupti]
replace /content/HAR_Dataset/test.csv? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: no
replace /content/HAR_Dataset/train.csv? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: one
error: invalid response [one]
replace /content/HAR_Dataset/train.csv? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: 1
error: invalid response [1]
replace /content/HAR_Dataset/train.csv? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename: test.csv  train.c
```

```
!ls /content/HAR_Dataset
```

```
test.csv  train.csv
```

```
import pandas as pd

# Load your CSV files
train_df = pd.read_csv("/content/HAR_Dataset/train.csv")
test_df = pd.read_csv("/content/HAR_Dataset/test.csv")

print("✅ Data Loaded Successfully!")
print("Training shape:", train_df.shape)
print("Testing shape:", test_df.shape)

# Display the first few rows
train_df.head()
```

Data Loaded Successfully!

Training shape: (7352, 563)

Testing shape: (2947, 563)

	tBodyAcc-mean()-X	tBodyAcc-mean()-Y	tBodyAcc-mean()-Z	tBodyAcc-std()-X	tBodyAcc-std()-Y	tBodyAcc-std()-Z	tBodyAcc-mad()-X	tBodyAcc-mad()-Y	tBodyAcc-mad()
0	0.288585	-0.020294	-0.132905	-0.995279	-0.983111	-0.913526	-0.995112	-0.983185	-0.923
1	0.278419	-0.016411	-0.123520	-0.998245	-0.975300	-0.960322	-0.998807	-0.974914	-0.957
2	0.279653	-0.019467	-0.113462	-0.995380	-0.967187	-0.978944	-0.996520	-0.963668	-0.977
3	0.279174	-0.026201	-0.123283	-0.996091	-0.983403	-0.990675	-0.997099	-0.982750	-0.989
4	0.276629	-0.016570	-0.115362	-0.998139	-0.980817	-0.990482	-0.998321	-0.979672	-0.990

```
X_train = train_df.drop("Activity", axis=1)
y_train = train_df["Activity"]
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```
X_test = test_df.drop("Activity", axis=1)
y_test = test_df["Activity"]
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
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```
# Scale features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

# Encode labels (convert to one-hot)
encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse_output=False)
y_train_encoded = encoder.fit_transform(y_train.values.reshape(-1,1))
y_test_encoded = encoder.transform(y_test.values.reshape(-1,1))
```

```
X_train_seq = X_train_scaled.reshape((X_train_scaled.shape[0], 1, X_train_scaled.shape[1]))
X_test_seq = X_test_scaled.reshape((X_test_scaled.shape[0], 1, X_test_scaled.shape[1]))

print("Train reshaped:", X_train_seq.shape)
print("Test reshaped:", X_test_seq.shape)
```

```
Train reshaped: (7352, 1, 562)
Test reshaped: (2947, 1, 562)
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, SimpleRNN, LSTM, GRU, Dropout
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np

# Helper function for plotting accuracy and loss
def plot_history(history, title):
    plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
    plt.subplot(1,2,1)
    plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Val Accuracy')
    plt.title(f'{title} Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epochs')
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plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Val Loss')
plt.title(f'{title} Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# For comparison
results = {}

# ⚙ Simple RNN Model
rnn_model = Sequential([
    SimpleRNN(64, input_shape=(X_train_seq.shape[1], X_train_seq.shape[2]), activation='tanh'),
    Dropout(0.3),
    Dense(y_train_encoded.shape[1], activation='softmax')
])

rnn_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
history_rnn = rnn_model.fit(X_train_seq, y_train_encoded, epochs=10, batch_size=64, validation_
results['RNN'] = rnn_model.evaluate(X_test_seq, y_test_encoded, verbose=0)

plot_history(history_rnn, "RNN")

# ⚡ LSTM Model
lstm_model = Sequential([
    LSTM(64, input_shape=(X_train_seq.shape[1], X_train_seq.shape[2])),
    Dropout(0.3),
    Dense(y_train_encoded.shape[1], activation='softmax')
])

lstm_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
history_lstm = lstm_model.fit(X_train_seq, y_train_encoded, epochs=10, batch_size=64, validation_
results['LSTM'] = lstm_model.evaluate(X_test_seq, y_test_encoded, verbose=0)

plot_history(history_lstm, "LSTM")

# ⚙ GRU Model
gru_model = Sequential([
    GRU(64, input_shape=(X_train_seq.shape[1], X_train_seq.shape[2])),
    Dropout(0.3),
    Dense(y_train_encoded.shape[1], activation='softmax')
])

gru_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
history_gru = gru_model.fit(X_train_seq, y_train_encoded, epochs=10, batch_size=64, validation_
results['GRU'] = gru_model.evaluate(X_test_seq, y_test_encoded, verbose=0)

plot_history(history_gru, "GRU")

# 📈 Compare model performance
print("\n== Model Accuracy Comparison ==")
for model, score in results.items():
    print(f"{model} → Loss: {score[0]:.4f}, Accuracy: {score[1]*100:.2f}%")

# 💎 Evaluate best model (LSTM or GRU usually)
best_model = max(results, key=lambda x: results[x][1])
print(f"\n🏆 Best Model: {best_model}")

```

```
# Confusion Matrix for best model
model_obj = {'RNN': rnn_model, 'LSTM': lstm_model, 'GRU': gru_model}[best_model]
y_pred = model_obj.predict(X_test_seq)
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
y_true = np.argmax(y_test_encoded, axis=1)

plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred_classes), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')
plt.title(f'{best_model} Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('True')
plt.show()

# Classification report
print(f"\n📋 {best_model} Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_true, y_pred_classes))
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/rnn/rnn.py:199: UserWarning: Do not pa
    super().__init__(**kwargs)
Epoch 1/10
115/115 ━━━━━━━━━━ 6s 19ms/step - accuracy: 0.6748 - loss: 0.7817 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 2/10
115/115 ━━━━━━ 1s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9396 - loss: 0.1789 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 3/10
115/115 ━━━━ 1s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.9634 - loss: 0.1144 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 4/10
115/115 ━━━━ 0s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9733 - loss: 0.0839 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 5/10
115/115 ━━━━ 0s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9735 - loss: 0.0780 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 6/10
115/115 ━━━━ 0s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9812 - loss: 0.0633 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 7/10
115/115 ━━━━ 0s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9821 - loss: 0.0544 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 8/10
115/115 ━━━━ 0s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9833 - loss: 0.0494 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 9/10
115/115 ━━━━ 0s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9836 - loss: 0.0439 - val_accuracy:
Epoch 10/10
115/115 ━━━━ 0s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9822 - loss: 0.0504 - val_accuracy:
```

