Remove_Drift+Class_Reweighing+Bi-LSTM

April 23, 2020

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```
[1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn as sns
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import math
     import tensorflow.keras.layers as layers
     from tensorflow.keras import Model
     from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
     from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
     from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
     from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
     from tensorflow.keras import callbacks
     import scipy.stats as stats
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
     from sklearn.utils import class_weight
     from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

1 Reading the CSV files

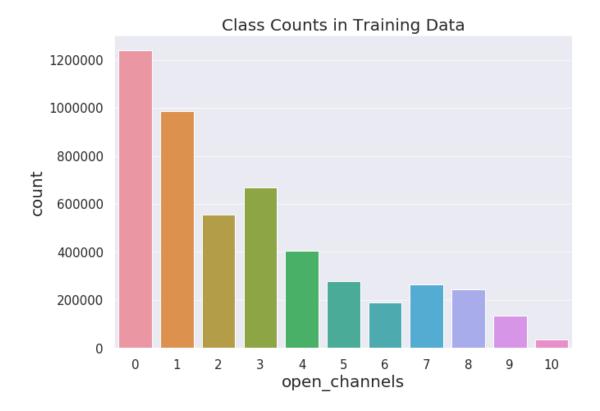
2 Plot settings

```
[5]: plt.rcParams['axes.labelsize'] = 20
    plt.rcParams['xtick.labelsize'] = 15
    plt.rcParams['ytick.labelsize'] = 15
    plt.rcParams['legend.fontsize'] = 23
    plt.rcParams['figure.titlesize'] = 26
    plt.rcParams['xtick.major.size'] = 10
    plt.rcParams['xtick.major.width'] = 1
    plt.rcParams['ytick.major.size'] = 10
    plt.rcParams['ytick.major.width'] = 1
    plt.rcParams['xtick.minor.width'] = 1
    plt.rcParams['ytick.minor.size'] = 5
    plt.rcParams['ytick.minor.size'] = 5
    sns.set_style('darkgrid')
```

3 Graphs

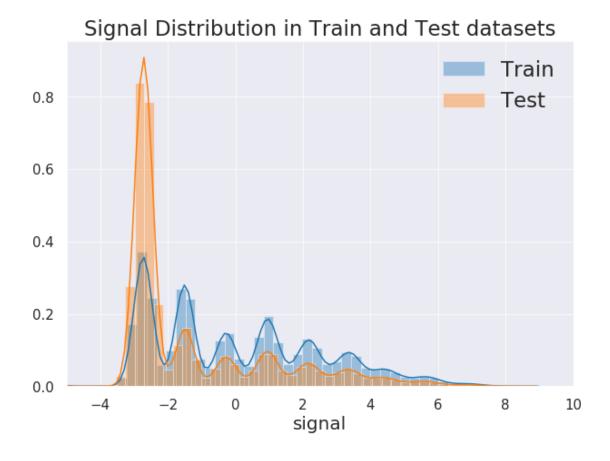
```
[6]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
    sns.countplot(train.open_channels)
    plt.title('Class Counts in Training Data', size=20)
```

[6]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Class Counts in Training Data')



```
[7]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
    sns.distplot(train.signal)
    sns.distplot(test.signal)
    plt.xlim([-5,10])
    plt.title('Signal Distribution in Train and Test datasets',size=23)
    plt.legend(['Train','Test'],frameon=False)
```

[7]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fe12e275cc0>

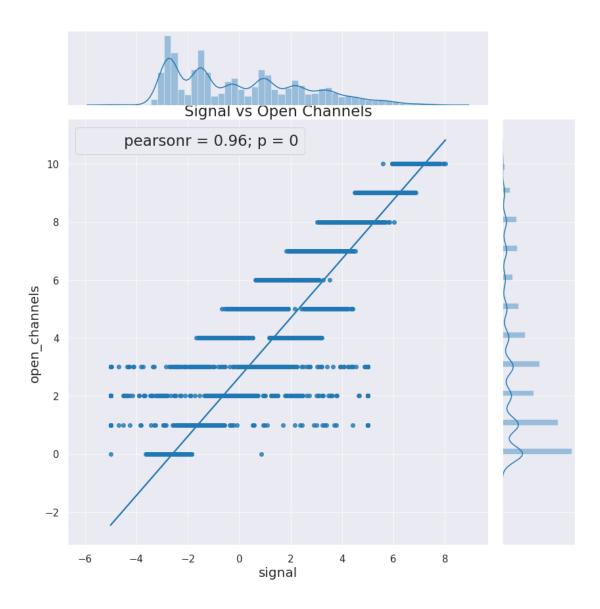


```
[8]: g=sns.jointplot(x='signal', y='open_channels',data=train[::100], height=12, 

⇒kind='reg')
g.annotate(stats.pearsonr)
plt.title('Signal vs Open Channels',size=23)
```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:1848: UserWarning: JointGrid annotation is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. warnings.warn(UserWarning(msg))

[8]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Signal vs Open Channels')



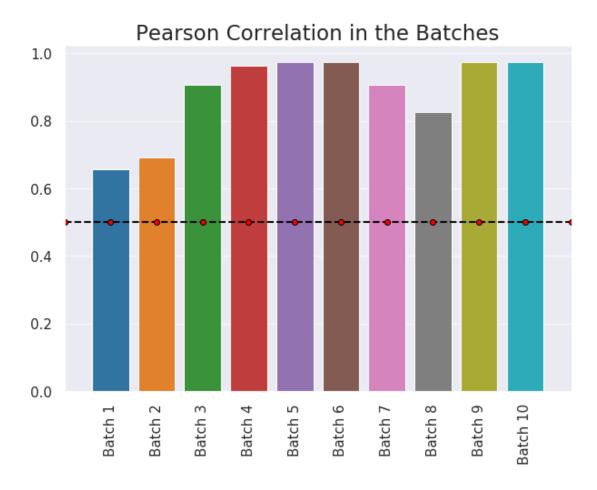
```
[9]: def BATCH_CORRELATION(df):
    return stats.pearsonr(df.values[:,0], df.values[:,1])[0]

[10]: STEP_SIZE=500000
    sp=np.arange(0, len(train),STEP_SIZE)
    correlation=[BATCH_CORRELATION(train.iloc[s:(s+STEP_SIZE)]) for s in sp]
    batches=['Batch {}'.format(i) for i in range(1,11)]
    batch_correlations=dict(zip(batches,correlation))

[11]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
    sns.barplot(data=pd.DataFrame(batch_correlations, index=range(0,10)))
    plt.xticks(rotation=90)
    plt.title('Pearson Correlation in the Batches',size=23)
```

```
xx=np.arange(-1,11)
yy=xx*0 + 0.5
plt.plot(xx,yy, lw=2, ls='--', color='k', marker='o', markerfacecolor='r')
plt.xlim(-1,10)
```

[11]: (-1, 10)

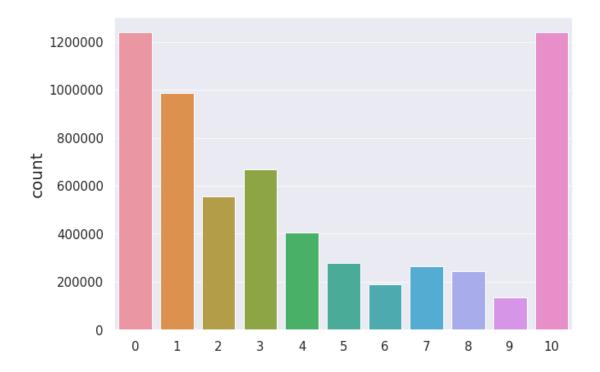


4 Creating Weightes for the Classes

```
[13]: def create_class_weight(labels_dict,mu=0.15):
    total = np.sum(list(labels_dict.values()))
    keys = list(labels_dict.keys())
    class_weight = dict()
    for key in keys:
        score = math.log(mu*total/float(labels_dict[key]))
        class_weight[key] = score if score > 1.0 else 1.0
    return class_weight
```

```
[14]: class_weight=create_class_weight(dict(train.open_channels.value_counts()))
[15]: def generate_sample_weights(training_data, class_weight_dictionary):
          sample_weights = [class_weight_dictionary[key] for key in training_data.
       →ravel()]
          return np.asarray(sample_weights)
        Reshaping and Splitting the data
[24]: sm = SMOTE(random_state=1, sampling_strategy='minority')
      X res, y_res = sm.fit_resample(train.signal.values.reshape(-1,1), train.
       →open_channels.values.ravel())
[25]: X_res.shape ,y_res.shape
[25]: ((6204419, 1), (6204419,))
[26]: X_res=X_res[419:]
      y_res=y_res[419:]
[27]: X_res.shape ,y_res.shape
[27]: ((6204000, 1), (6204000,))
[28]: seq_len = 1000
      X_res = X_res.reshape(-1, seq_len, 1)
      y_res = y_res.reshape(-1, seq_len, 1)
[29]: \#seq\_len = 1000
      #X_res = train.signal.values.reshape(-1, seq_len, 1)
      #y_res = train.open_channels.values.reshape(-1, seq_len, 1)
[30]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
      sns.countplot(y_res.reshape(-1))
```

[30]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fe12de70748>



```
[31]: X_train, X_valid, y_train, y_valid = train_test_split(X_res, y_res, test_size=0.

→2)
X_test= test.signal.values.reshape(-1, seq_len, 1)
```

6 Creating a Bi-LSTM Model

```
[32]: X_train.shape

[32]: (4963, 1000, 1)

[34]: n_units=256
    batch=128
    n_classes=len(train.open_channels.unique())
    inputs = layers.Input(shape=(seq_len, X_train.shape[2]))
    outputs = layers.Dense(n_units, activation='linear')(inputs)
    outputs= layers.LSTM(n_units, return_sequences=True)(outputs)
    outputs = layers.Dropout(0.5)(outputs)
    outputs = layers.LSTM(n_units, return_sequences=True)(outputs)
    outputs = layers.Dropout(0.5)(outputs)
    outputs = layers.LSTM(n_units, return_sequences=True)(outputs)
    outputs = layers.LSTM(n_units, return_sequences=True)(outputs)
    outputs = layers.Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax')(outputs)
    model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
```

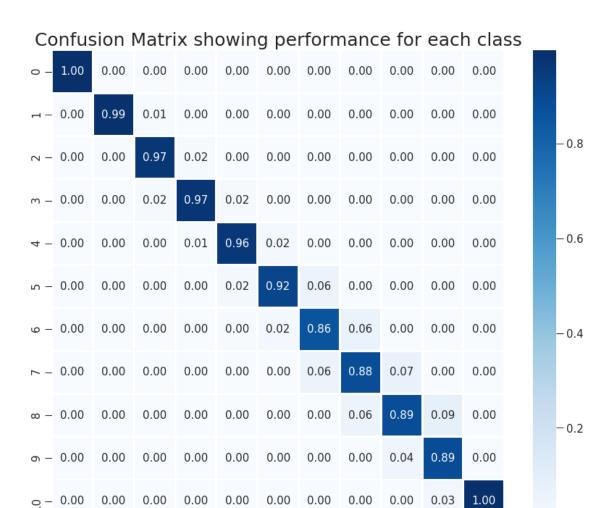
```
model.compile('adam', __
 →loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(X_train, y_train,
      batch size=batch,
       epochs=30,
       callbacks=[ callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(),
              callbacks.ModelCheckpoint('BiLSTM-N{}-D0.5-B{}.h5'.
 →format(n_units,batch)),
              callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', mode='min',__
 →verbose=1, patience=10),
              callbacks.
 →CSVLogger(f"BiLSTM-log-Nodes-{n_units}-dropout-0.5-batchsize-{batch}.csv")],
              validation_data=(X_valid, y_valid),
              class_weight=generate_sample_weights(y_train,_
 →class_weight)
              )
Train on 4963 samples, validate on 1241 samples
Epoch 1/30
4963/4963 [============= ] - 21s 4ms/sample - loss: 1.1300 -
accuracy: 0.5890 - val_loss: 0.8041 - val_accuracy: 0.6830
Epoch 2/30
accuracy: 0.6884 - val_loss: 0.7393 - val_accuracy: 0.7019
Epoch 3/30
accuracy: 0.7118 - val_loss: 0.6327 - val_accuracy: 0.7329
Epoch 4/30
accuracy: 0.7490 - val_loss: 0.5395 - val_accuracy: 0.7749
Epoch 5/30
accuracy: 0.8034 - val_loss: 0.4061 - val_accuracy: 0.8508
Epoch 6/30
accuracy: 0.8778 - val_loss: 0.2365 - val_accuracy: 0.9262
Epoch 7/30
accuracy: 0.9177 - val_loss: 0.1729 - val_accuracy: 0.9448
Epoch 8/30
accuracy: 0.9315 - val_loss: 0.1438 - val_accuracy: 0.9530
Epoch 9/30
accuracy: 0.9371 - val_loss: 0.1339 - val_accuracy: 0.9545
Epoch 10/30
```

```
accuracy: 0.9425 - val_loss: 0.1209 - val_accuracy: 0.9584
Epoch 11/30
accuracy: 0.9469 - val_loss: 0.1115 - val_accuracy: 0.9610
Epoch 12/30
accuracy: 0.9456 - val_loss: 0.1195 - val_accuracy: 0.9574
Epoch 13/30
accuracy: 0.9448 - val_loss: 0.1040 - val_accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 14/30
accuracy: 0.9521 - val_loss: 0.0990 - val_accuracy: 0.9641
Epoch 15/30
accuracy: 0.9542 - val_loss: 0.0944 - val_accuracy: 0.9655
Epoch 16/30
accuracy: 0.9551 - val_loss: 0.0929 - val_accuracy: 0.9660
Epoch 17/30
accuracy: 0.9569 - val_loss: 0.0916 - val_accuracy: 0.9664
Epoch 18/30
accuracy: 0.9574 - val_loss: 0.0895 - val_accuracy: 0.9671
Epoch 19/30
accuracy: 0.9584 - val_loss: 0.0876 - val_accuracy: 0.9676
accuracy: 0.9587 - val_loss: 0.1019 - val_accuracy: 0.9615
Epoch 21/30
accuracy: 0.9552 - val_loss: 0.0866 - val_accuracy: 0.9679
Epoch 22/30
accuracy: 0.9592 - val loss: 0.0856 - val accuracy: 0.9679
Epoch 23/30
accuracy: 0.9604 - val_loss: 0.0842 - val_accuracy: 0.9685
Epoch 24/30
accuracy: 0.9612 - val_loss: 0.0837 - val_accuracy: 0.9685
Epoch 25/30
accuracy: 0.9592 - val_loss: 0.0901 - val_accuracy: 0.9667
Epoch 26/30
```

7 Evaluate Bi-LSTM model

```
[35]: model.load_weights('BiLSTM-N256-D0.5-B128.h5')
      valid_pred = model.predict(X_valid, batch_size=128).argmax(axis=-1)
      print('Accuracy Score : {}'.format(accuracy_score(y_valid.reshape(-1),__
      →valid_pred.reshape(-1))))
      print('F1 Score : {}'.format(f1_score(y_valid.reshape(-1), valid_pred.
      →reshape(-1), average='macro')))
      print('Precision Score : {}'.format(precision_score(y_valid.reshape(-1),__
      →valid_pred.reshape(-1), average='macro')))
      print('Recall Score : {}'.format(recall_score(y_valid.reshape(-1), valid_pred.
       →reshape(-1), average='macro')))
     Accuracy Score: 0.9692514101531023
     F1 Score: 0.9393087464479225
     Precision Score: 0.9397573584053949
     Recall Score: 0.9389226929417588
[36]: conf_mat=confusion_matrix(y_valid.reshape(-1), valid_pred.reshape(-1))
      _ , counts= np.unique(y_valid, return_counts=True)
      normalized_conf_mat = conf_mat/counts
[37]: sns.set_style('ticks')
      plt.figure(figsize=(14,12))
      sns.heatmap(normalized_conf_mat, lw=2, cmap='Blues', annot=True, fmt='.2f',u
      →annot_kws={'size':15} )
      plt.title('Confusion Matrix showing performance for each class', size=25)
```

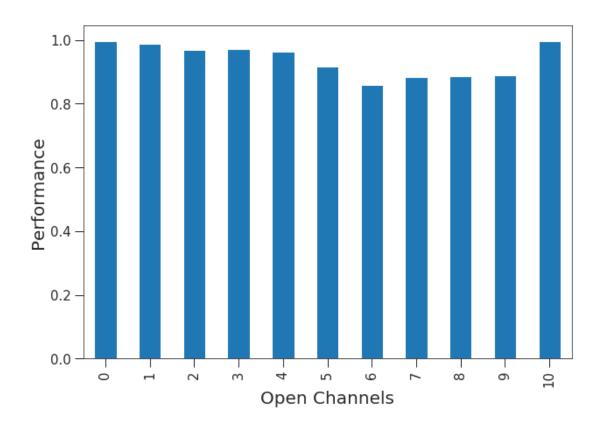
[37]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Confusion Matrix showing performance for each class')



```
[38]: class_performance = dict(zip(_, np.diagonal(normalized_conf_mat)))
    class_performance=pd.DataFrame(class_performance, index=range(0,1))
    class_performance.T.plot.bar(legend=False,figsize=(10,7))
    plt.xlabel('Open Channels')
    plt.ylabel('Performance')
```

-0.0

[38]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Performance')



```
[39]: test_pred = model.predict(X_test, batch_size=128).argmax(axis=-1)
submission.open_channels = test_pred.reshape(-1)
submission.to_csv('submission.csv', index=False)
[]:
```