

# Recommending and re-scheduling system based on mood prediction

1

# Background

2

- Imagining you are not feeling so good and sit on the floor of a little room.
- No one knows you are in that situation and no one talks to you.
- The bad mood will take quite a long time to recover.



## Loneliness and bad mood can lead:

### For individual:

- Feeling hopeless or helpless
- Feeling inadequate or worthless
- Low work efficiency
- Unhealthy life

### For society:

- Increase in drug abuse
- Higher suicide rate
- More violent cases

At the same time, unreasonable schedule will also increase people's pressure.

# Purpose

3

Therefore, our goal is to give corresponding activity recommendations or advice in the right mood to

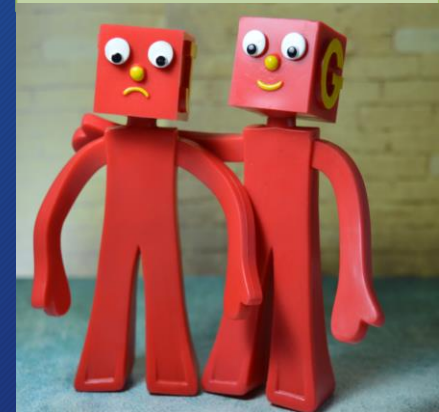
- keep user in a good mood or recover from bad mood
- keep user's work-life balance
- Arrange one's energy properly & Improve work efficiency
- Get ready for important events

Target user feature:

- Live alone
- Work long time in front of computers
- Have difficulty making decision

System image:

- 'a wise friend'

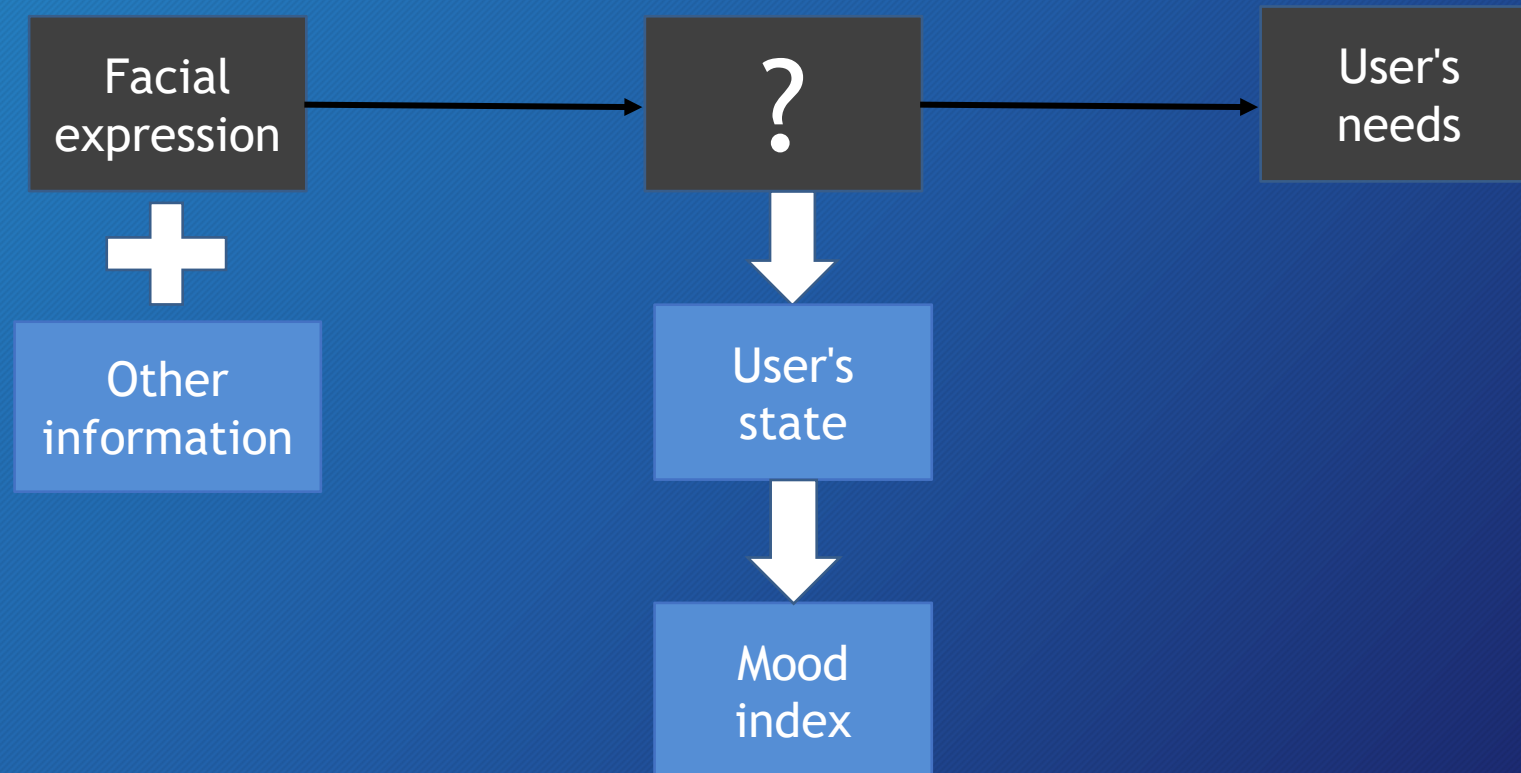




# System Flowchart

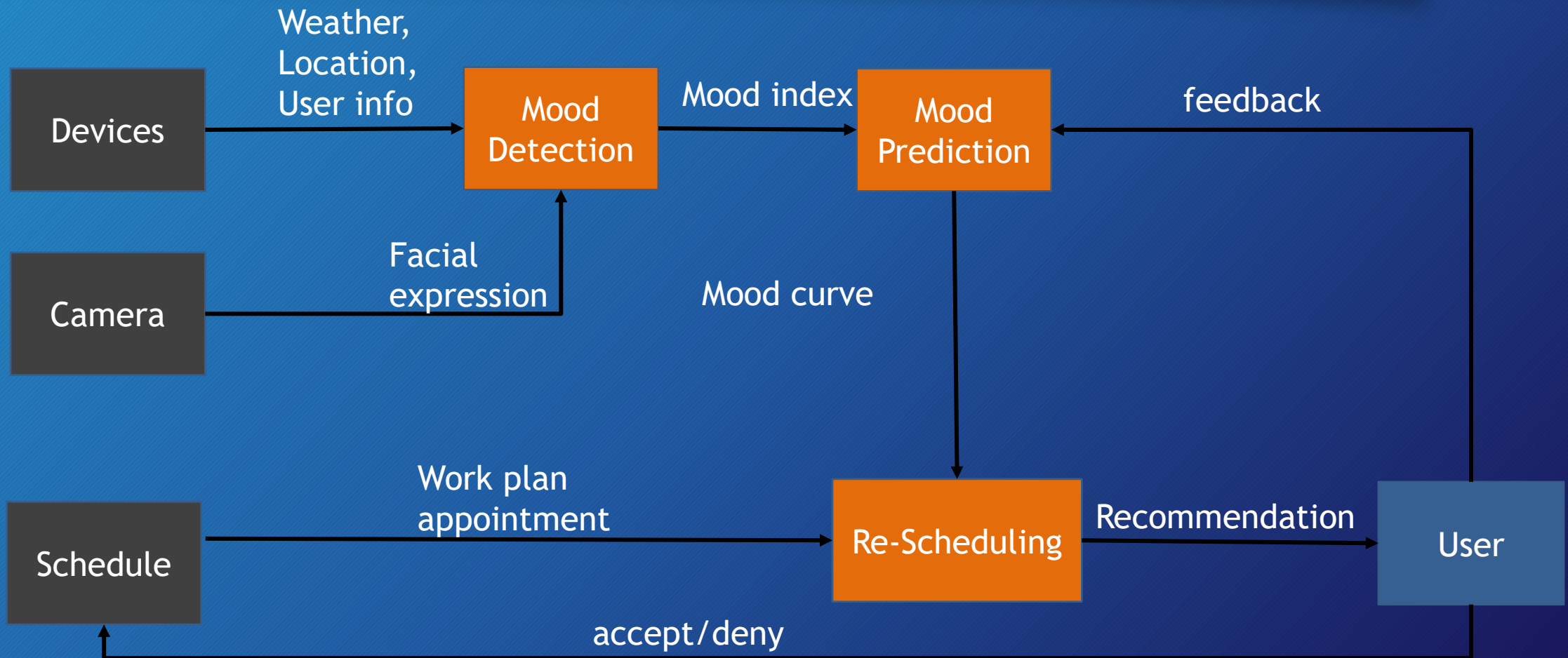
4

How can we know the user's needs from facial expression?



# System Flowchart

5



# Module Introduction

6

- The system consists of 4 modules:
  - Mood Detection Module
  - Mood Prediction Module
  - Recommendation Module
  - Re-scheduling Module



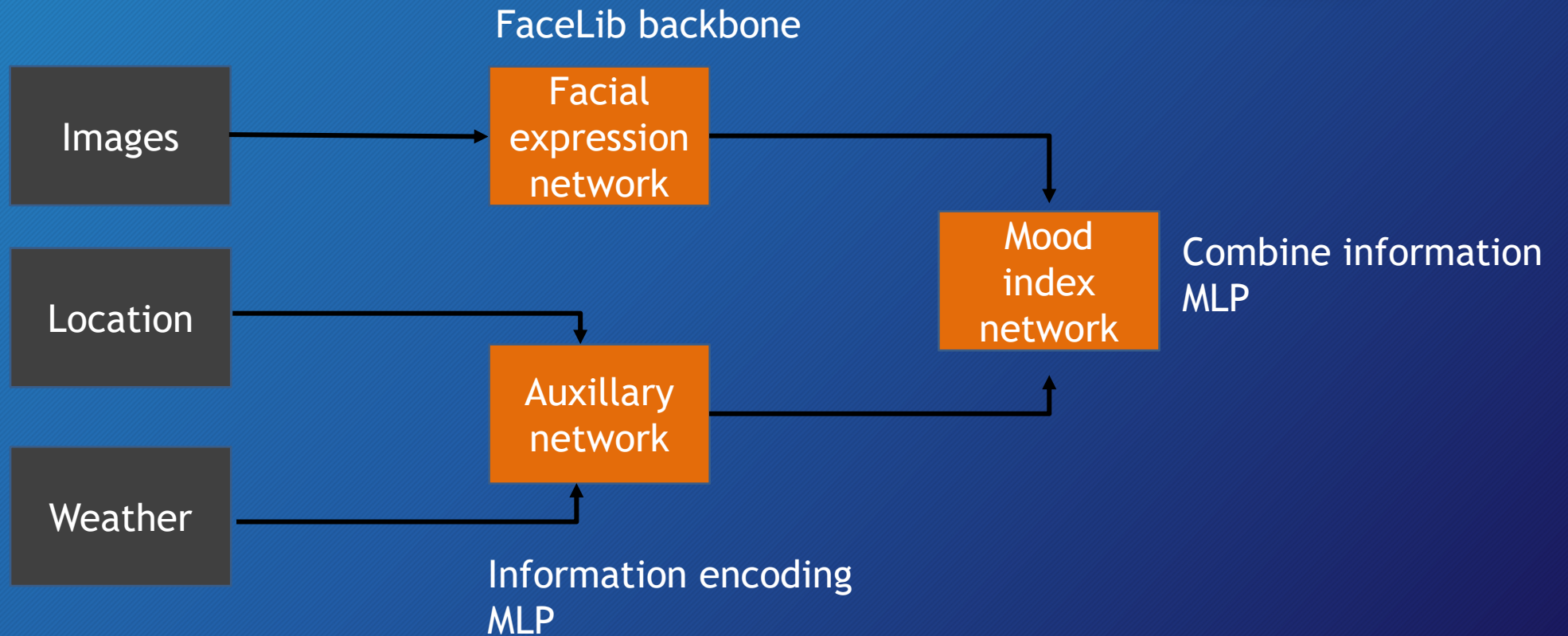
# Mood Detection Module

7

- Analyze mood index from camera capture
- Moods are classified using mood indexes  
[Stress, Chaotic, Happiness, Energy, Focus]
- Each mood index ranges from -1 to 1
- The information will be used for mood prediction
  - Location
  - Weather

# Mood Detection Module

8

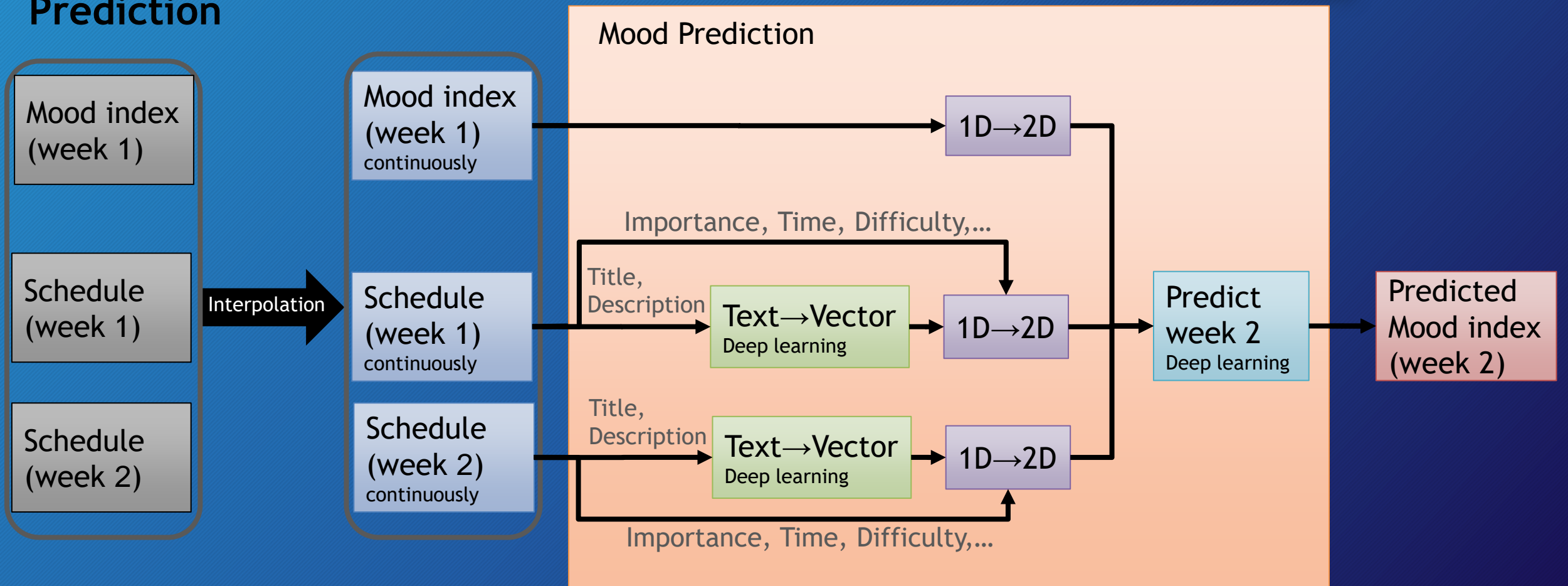




# Mood Prediction Module

9

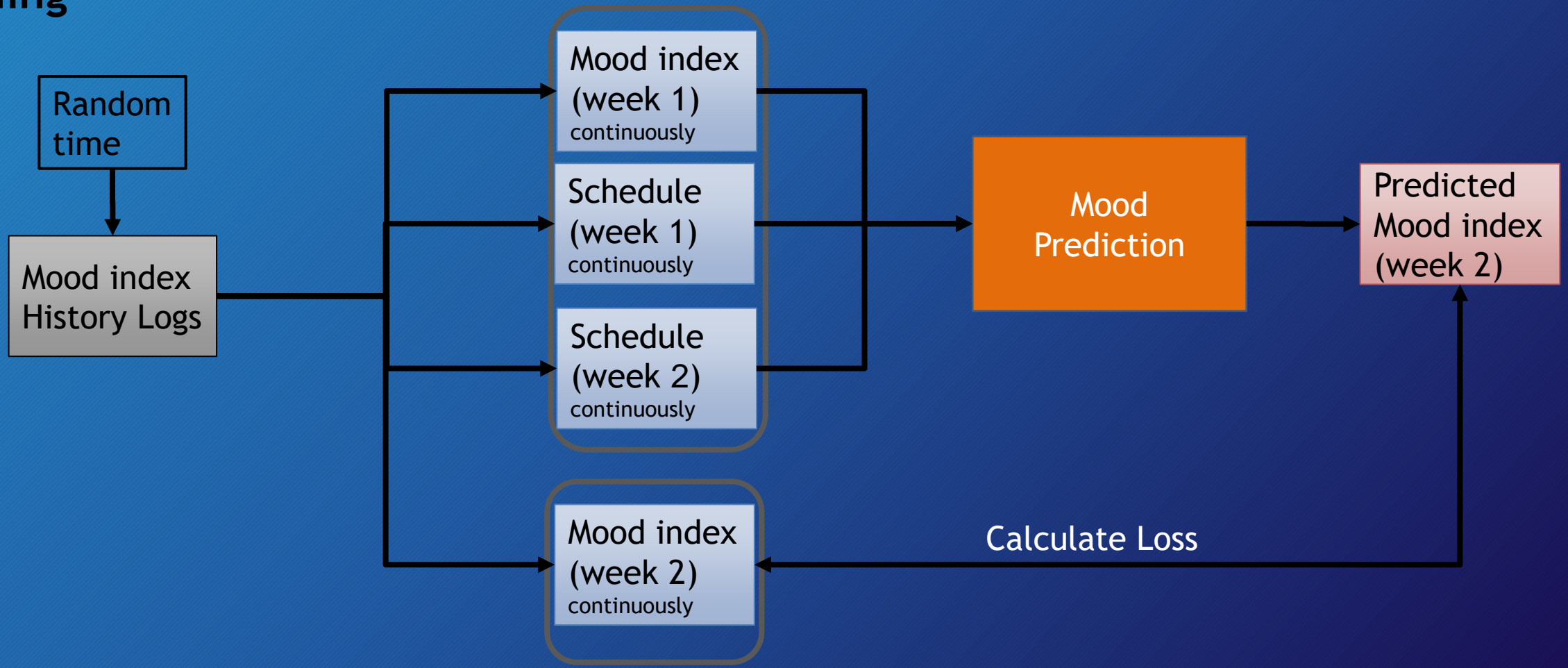
## Prediction



# Mood Prediction Module

10

## Training

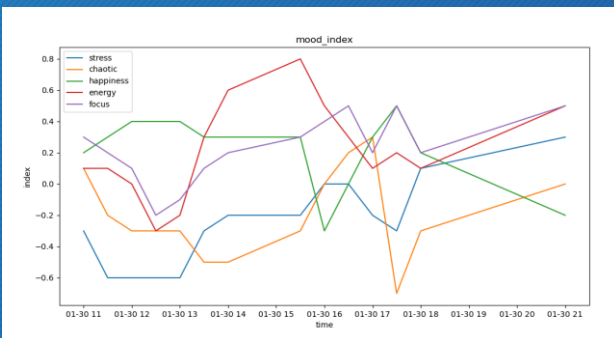
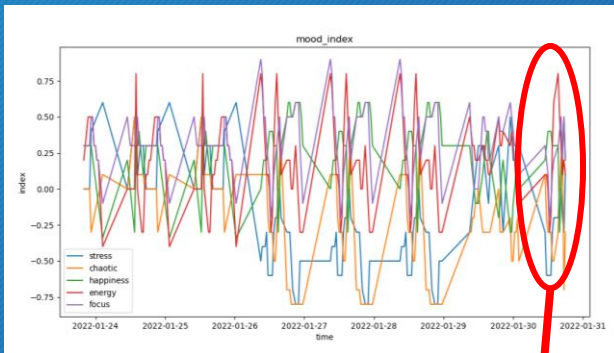


# Mood Prediction Module (Demo)

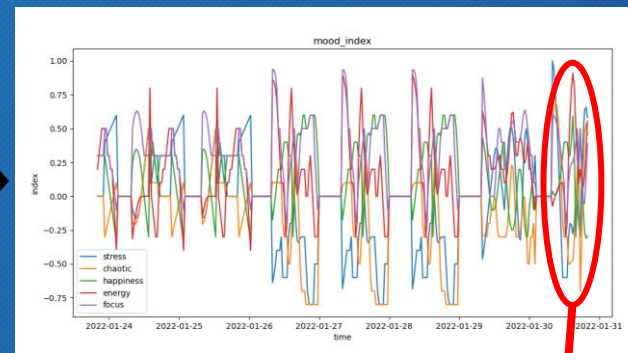
11

## Prediction

Mood index (week 1)

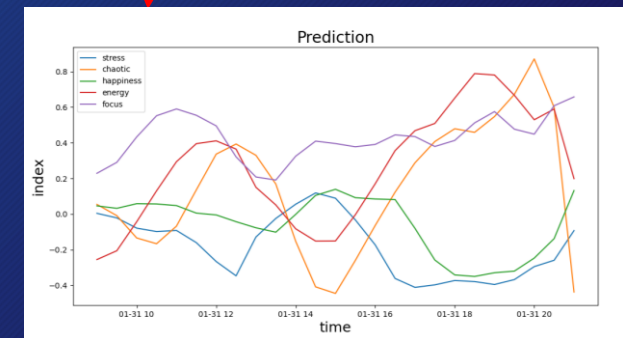
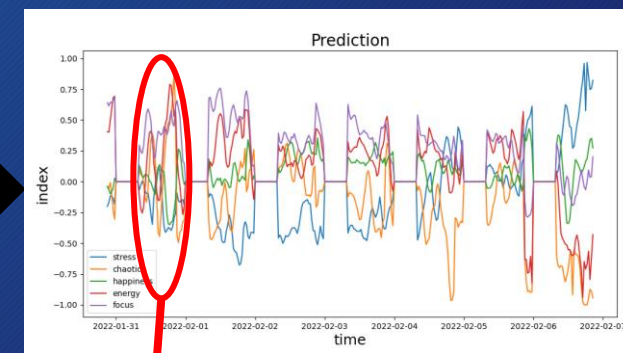


Mood index (week 1)  
continuously



Mood  
Prediction

Predicted Mood  
index (week 2)



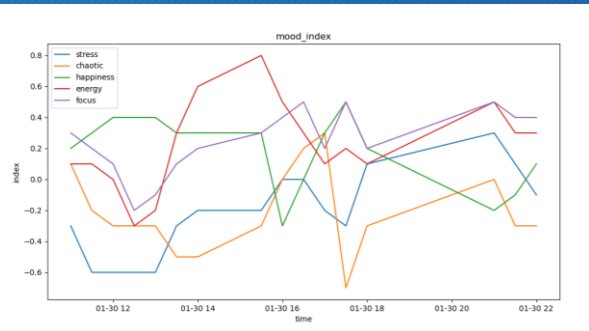
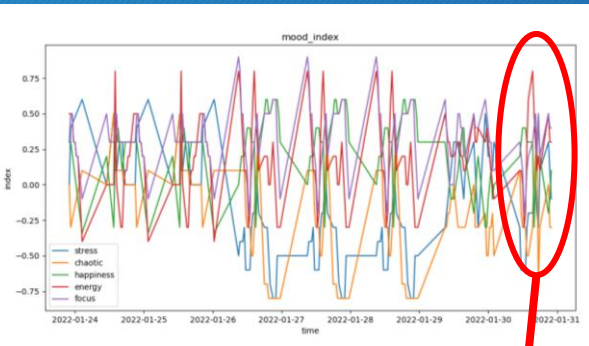


# Mood Prediction Module (Demo)

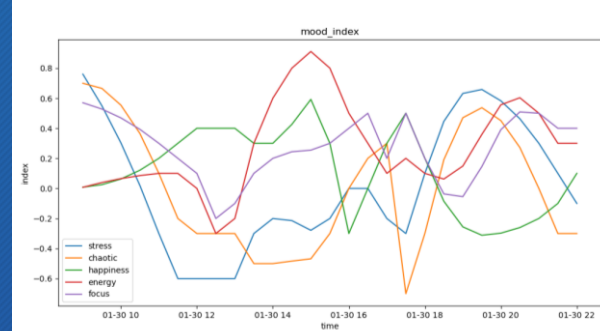
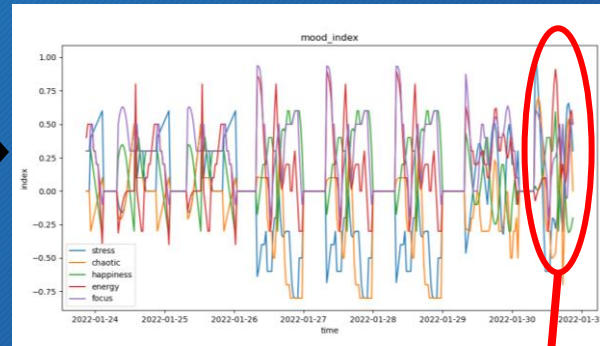
12

## Prediction After 1h

Mood index (week 1)

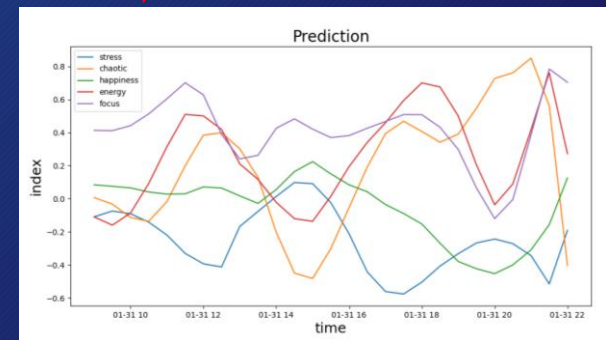
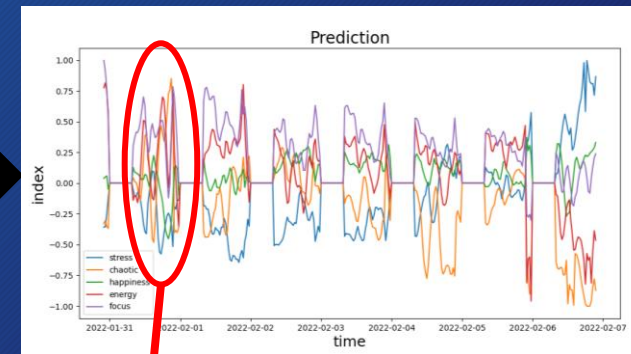


Mood index (week 1)  
continuously



Mood  
Prediction

Predicted Mood  
index (week 2)

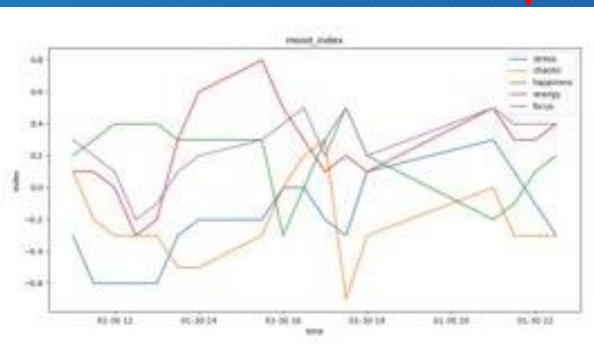
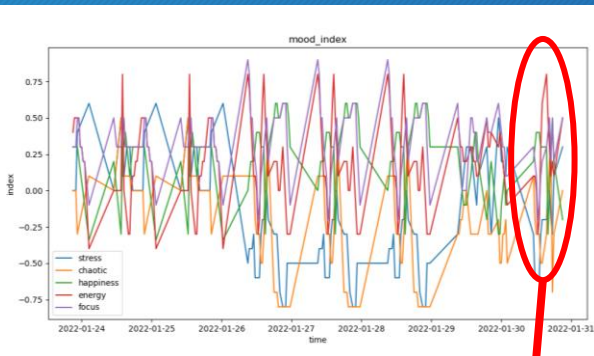


# Mood Prediction Module (Demo)

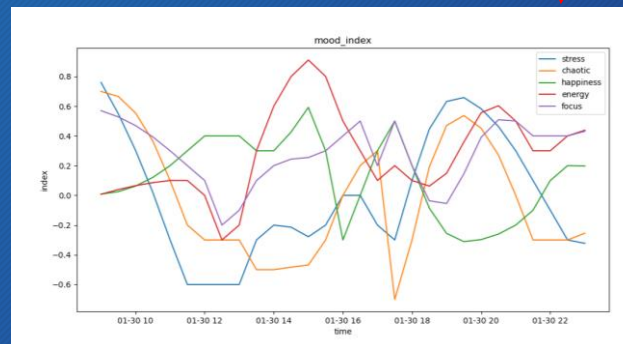
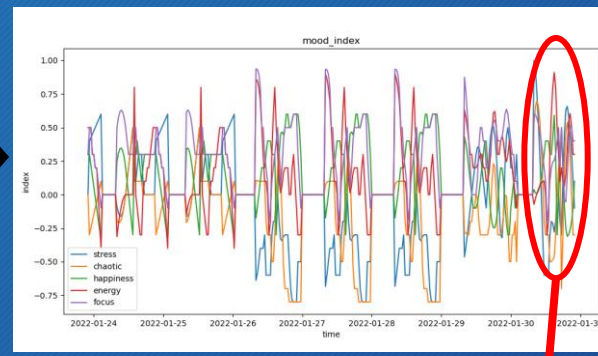
13

## Prediction After 2h

Mood index (week 1)

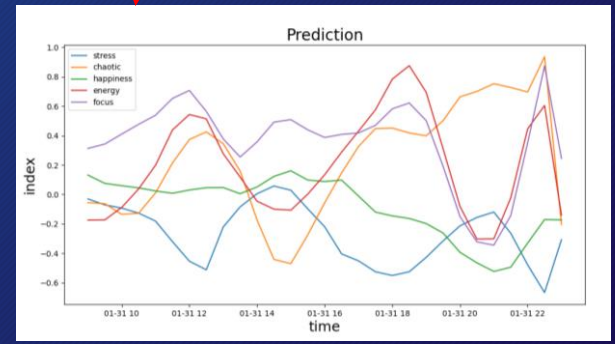
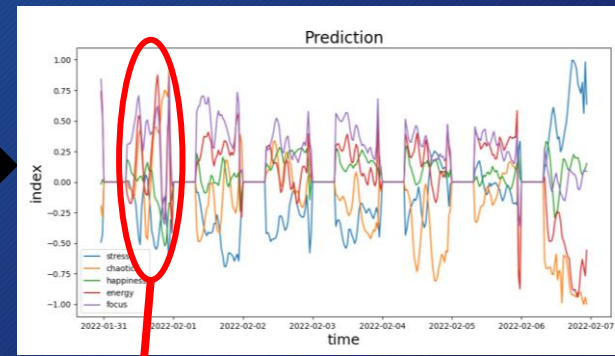


Mood index (week 1)  
continuously



Mood  
Prediction

Predicted Mood  
index (week 2)

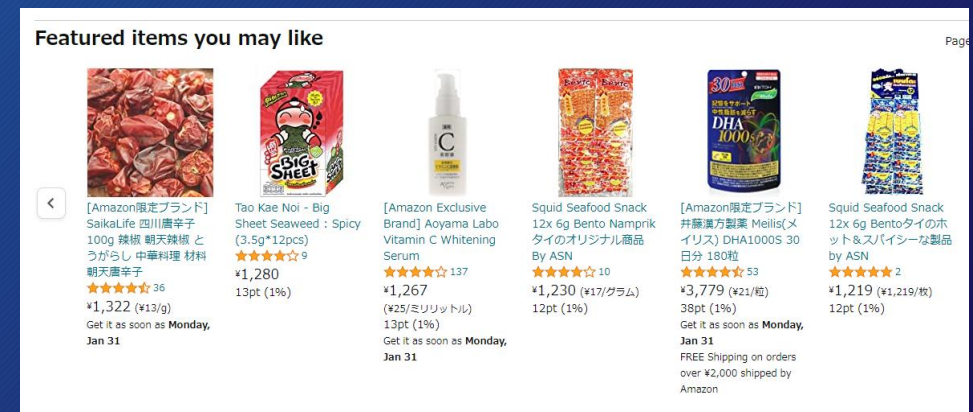
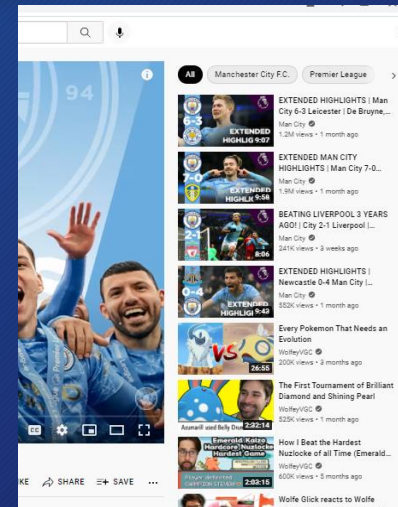




# Recommendation Module

14

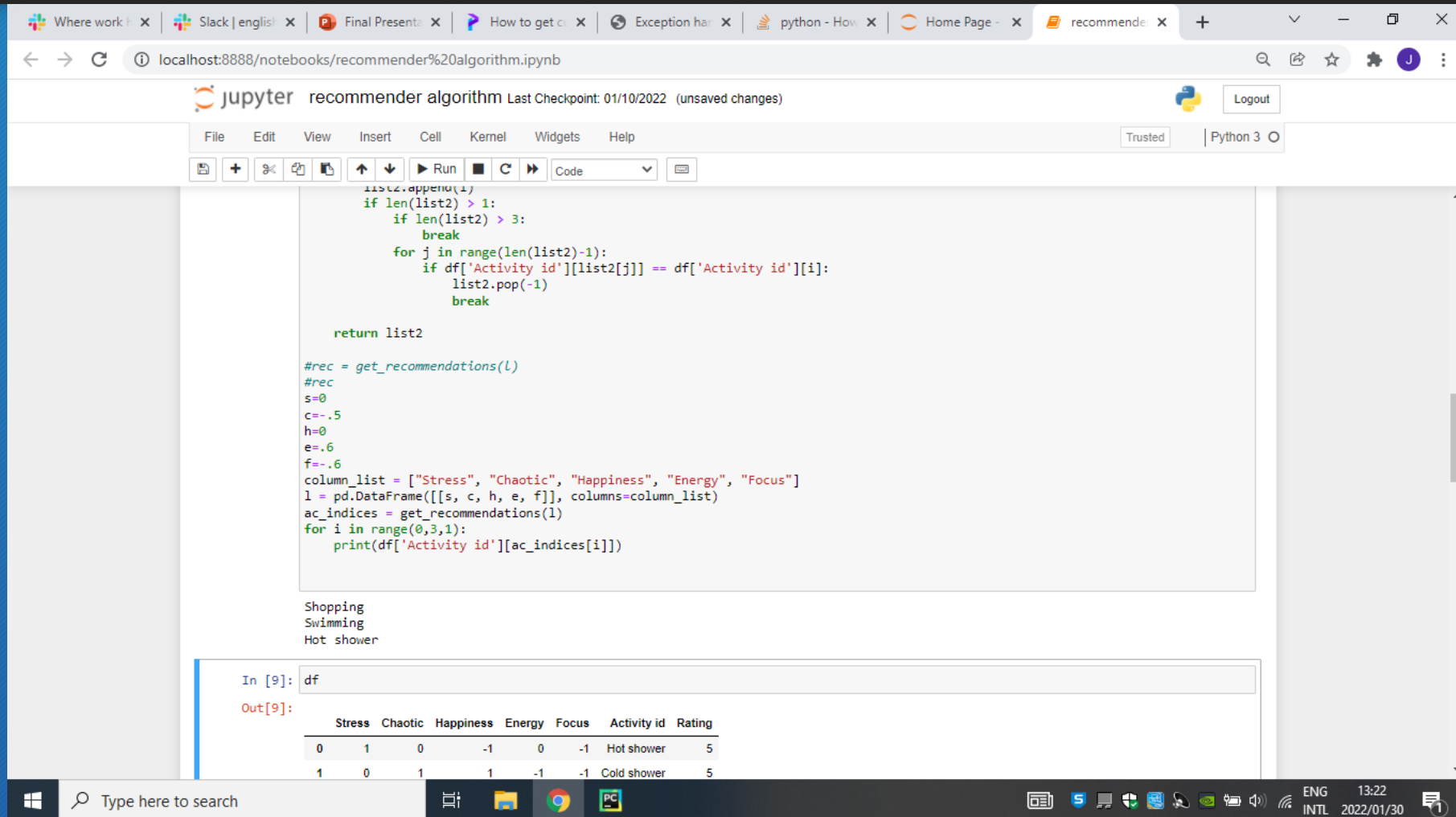
- Recommendation module uses mood indexes to recommend a suitable activities for the users
- We use **Content-based filtering** which can be commonly found online. i.e. Youtube, Amazon, Rakuten, etc.
- For each recommendable activity, we set a suitable mood state. i.e. **Hot shower**:  
**[Stress, Chaotic, Happiness, Energy, Focus] =**  
**[1, 0, -1, 0, -1]**
- We can use the **current mood state** **[0, -0.5, 0, 0.6, -0.6]** to calculate for **suitability value** with each recommendable activity (**cosine value** between the two vectors)
- We recommend the top 3 activities with the highest suitability value





# Recommendation Module (Demo)

15



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook titled "recommender algorithm" running on a local server at localhost:8888. The notebook interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running cells, and code execution. The code in the notebook defines a function to generate recommendations based on a list of activities and a DataFrame of user ratings. The output of the code shows the recommended activities: Shopping, Swimming, and Hot shower.

```
list2.append(i)
if len(list2) > 1:
    if len(list2) > 3:
        break
    for j in range(len(list2)-1):
        if df['Activity id'][list2[j]] == df['Activity id'][i]:
            list2.pop(-1)
            break
    return list2

#rec = get_recommendations(l)
#rec
s=0
c=-.5
h=0
e=.6
f=-.6
column_list = ["Stress", "Chaotic", "Happiness", "Energy", "Focus"]
l = pd.DataFrame([[s, c, h, e, f]], columns=column_list)
ac_indices = get_recommendations(l)
for i in range(0,3,1):
    print(df['Activity id'][ac_indices[i]])
```

Shopping  
Swimming  
Hot shower

In [9]: df

Out[9]:

	Stress	Chaotic	Happiness	Energy	Focus	Activity id	Rating
0	1	0	-1	0	-1	Hot shower	5
1	0	1	1	-1	-1	Cold shower	5

# Re-scheduling Module

16

- **Add action**

- The user sets his available time period. Work time, spare time, sleep and lunch time.
- Basic arranging principle:
  - Finish as soon as possible.
  - Higher difficulty **D** needs higher mood state, have higher basic mood state threshold.
  - 0: no requirement
  - 1-5: **E** > **D** × 0.05, **F** > **D** × 0.05, **H** > -0.5 + **D** × 0.1, **Ch** < -**D** × 0.05 threshold
  - **Suitable mood state** [**s**, **c**, **h**, **e**, **f**] = [0, -0.15 \* **D**, 0.1 \* **D**, 0.15 \* **D**, 0.15 \* **D**]
  - Expected time required and deadline will be used to decide the latest time to the work.
- Filter time period by setting mood index thresholds.
- Calculate the suitability score and find the best time period.
  - Suitability score **SS** = (Importance **I** + 1) / 6 × closeness **C**
- Reschedule every time a new work is added

- **Delete action**

- Delete the pending work.

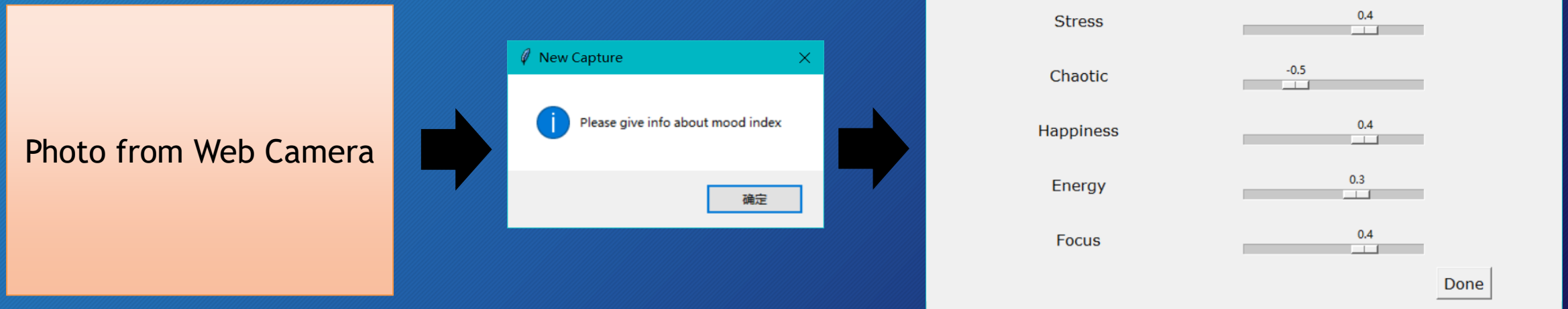
- **Completion action**

- The work has been done.

# Data collection

17

- Training data for mood detection
  - A program to capture your face and record location, weather and mood at the same time.



20220129190941: 31.3093 120.602 500 66 3.29 -0.4 0.2 -0.3 0.4 0.6

Time/Latitude/Longitude/Weather code/Temperature/Mood index



# Data collection

- Training data for mood prediction
  - An expert evaluation introduction to decide the mood index

## Event format

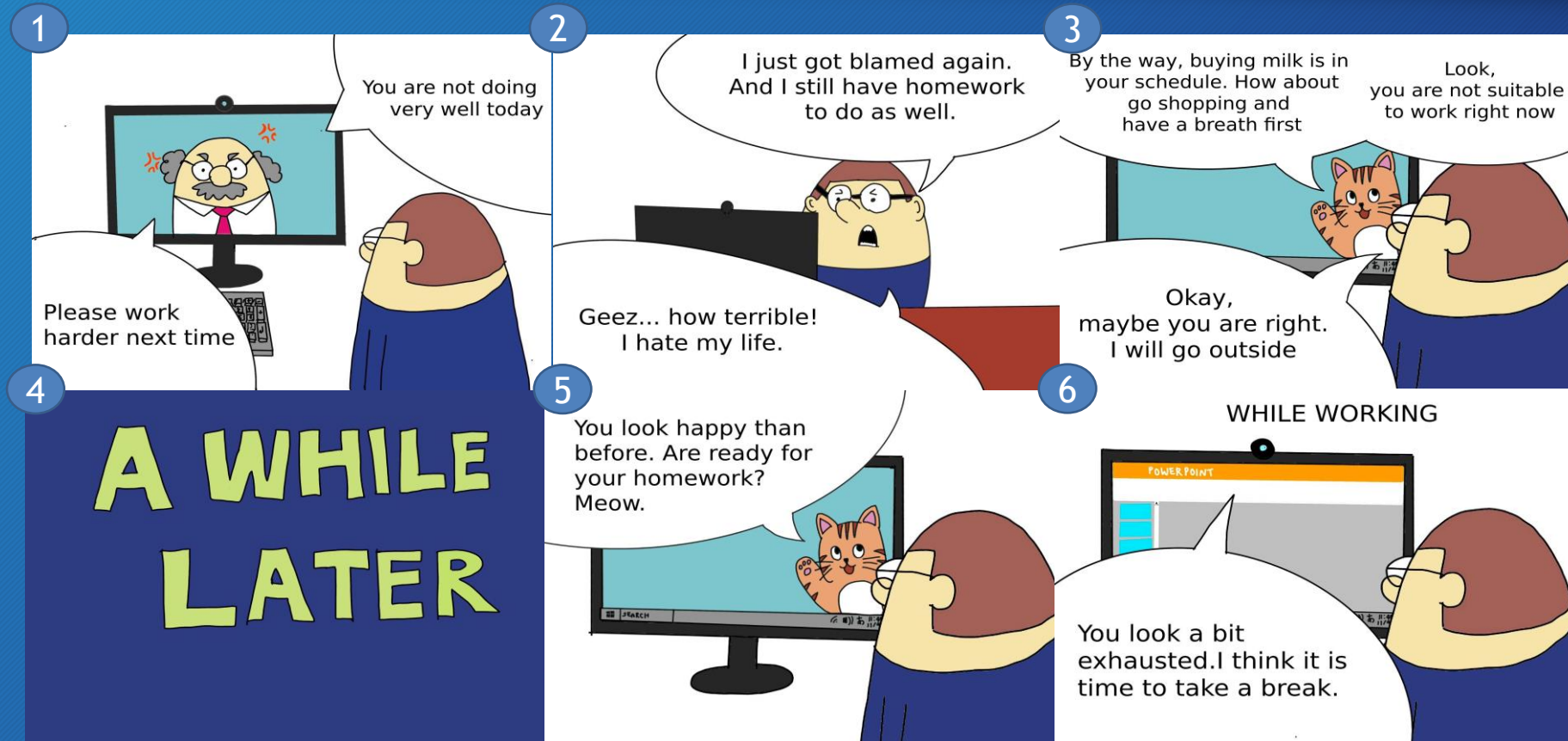
Title:	[string]	('xxx')	('CPI meeting')
Description:	[string]	('xxxx,xxxx,xxxx')	('discuss about the system requirement')
Importance:	[int]	(0,1,2,3,4,5)	(0 for default and 1 is least)
Difficulty:	[int]	(0,1,2,3,4,5)	(0 for default and 1 is easiest)
Comment:	[enum]	(1:life, 2:study, 3:work, 4:entertainment, 5:special, 6:other)(3)	
Time:	[int]	(week, hour)	(1(Monday), 13.5(13:30))
Lasting period:	[int]	(hours)	(2)

- Collect 1151 pieces of data from members

comment = [1:life, 2:study, 3:work, 4:entertainment, 5:special, 6:other]													
Input								groundtruth					
Mood ID	timestamp	Title	Description	Importance	Difficulty	Comment	Lasting period	feedback	Stress&W	Chaotic	Happiness	Energy	Focus
1	1/10/2022 13:30	Get up	Get up and	0	2	1	0	0	0.5	-0.5	0	0.2	0
2	1/10/2022 14:00	Get up	Get up and	0	2	1	0.5	0	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
3	1/10/2022 14:30	Lunch	Lunch	5	0	1	0	0	0.1	-0.9	0.2	0	0.4
4	1/10/2022 15:00	Research	Do research	5	4	3	0	0	0.1	-1	0.5	1	1
5	1/10/2022 15:30	Research	Do research	5	4	3	0.5	0	-0.02857	-0.97143	0.542857	0.771429	0.914286
6	1/10/2022 16:00	Research	Do research	5	4	3	1	0	-0.15714	-0.94286	0.585714	0.542857	0.828571
7	1/10/2022 16:30	Research	Do research	5	4	3	1.5	0	-0.28571	-0.91429	0.628571	0.314286	0.742857
8	1/10/2022 17:00	Research	Do research	5	4	3	2	0	-0.41429	-0.88571	0.671429	0.085714	0.657143
9	1/10/2022 17:30	Research	Do research	5	4	3	2.5	0	-0.54286	-0.85714	0.714286	-0.14286	0.571429
10	1/10/2022 18:00	Research	Do research	5	4	3	3	0	-0.67143	-0.82857	0.757143	-0.37143	0.485714

# Demo Manga

19



# Demo Video

20

- Video here



# Conclusion

21

- Limitation:
  - Need a lot of data to train (mood detection and mood prediction)
  - Require time to learn about the user's preferences
- Future work:
  - Improve the re-scheduling module by increasing the importance of work that is getting close to the deadline
  - Utilize data collected from the application in view of organization
  - Apply to team's work schedule
  - Arrange team meeting based on team's future mood prediction

Thank you for listening.

22