



Posture Reconstruction

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Introduction & Related Work

1. Predict posture using tags attached to ankles, chest and belt.
2. Can be used to check if a person is in danger or not.
3. Useful for elderly and handicapped people

Related work:

Paper - Classification of posture reconstruction with univariate time series data type (2018 international conference on SIET). It used kNN.

In this, $k=5$ based on similarity measurement using euclidean distance.

Accuracy achieved = 99.5%



Dataset and Evaluation

The dataset has 164860 instances, and 8 attributes (including the output class).

Thus, there are 7 features:

- 1) Sequence Name: 5 sequences (01, 02, 03, 04, 05) for 5 people (A, B, C, D, E)
- 2) Tag identifier: To identify different parts of the body
- 3) timestamp (Numeric) all unique
- 4) date, FORMAT = dd.MM.yyyy HH:mm:ss:SSS (Date)
- 5) x coordinate of the tag (Numeric)
- 6) y coordinate of the tag (Numeric)
- 7) z coordinate of the tag (Numeric)

The number of output classes is 11, which are as follows:

Walking, falling, lying down, lying, sitting down, sitting, standing up from lying, on all fours, sitting on the ground, standing up from sitting, standing up from sitting on the ground.

Evaluation metrics:

We are going to use Confusion matrices, ROC curves, F1 score, Accuracy, precision, recall etc. as evaluation metrics.



Analysis and Progress

The challenges faced by us so far are:

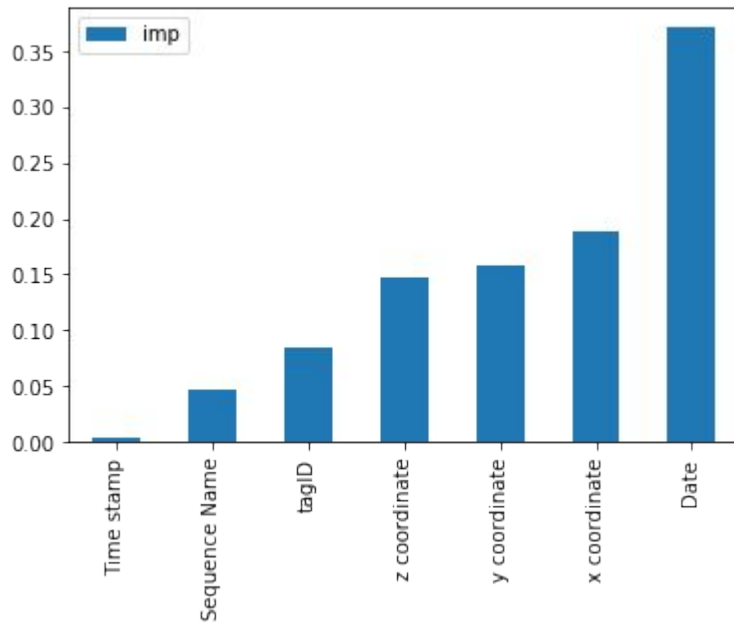
- 1) Accounting for the time series nature of the data
- 2) Applying new techniques previously not known

Learning methods chosen and their accuracies:

- 1) Logistic Regression - 41%
- 2) Decision Tree - 85%
- 3) Random Forest - 92%
- 4) Support Vector Machines -
- 5) K-Nearest-Neighbours - 99.6%
- 6) MLP - 77.19%
- 7) Gradient Boosting Classifier - 92.1%

Accuracy for K-NN is 99.6%, which is the higher than all other models, and is comparable to other state-of-the-art-solutions that are much more complex.

Feature Importances

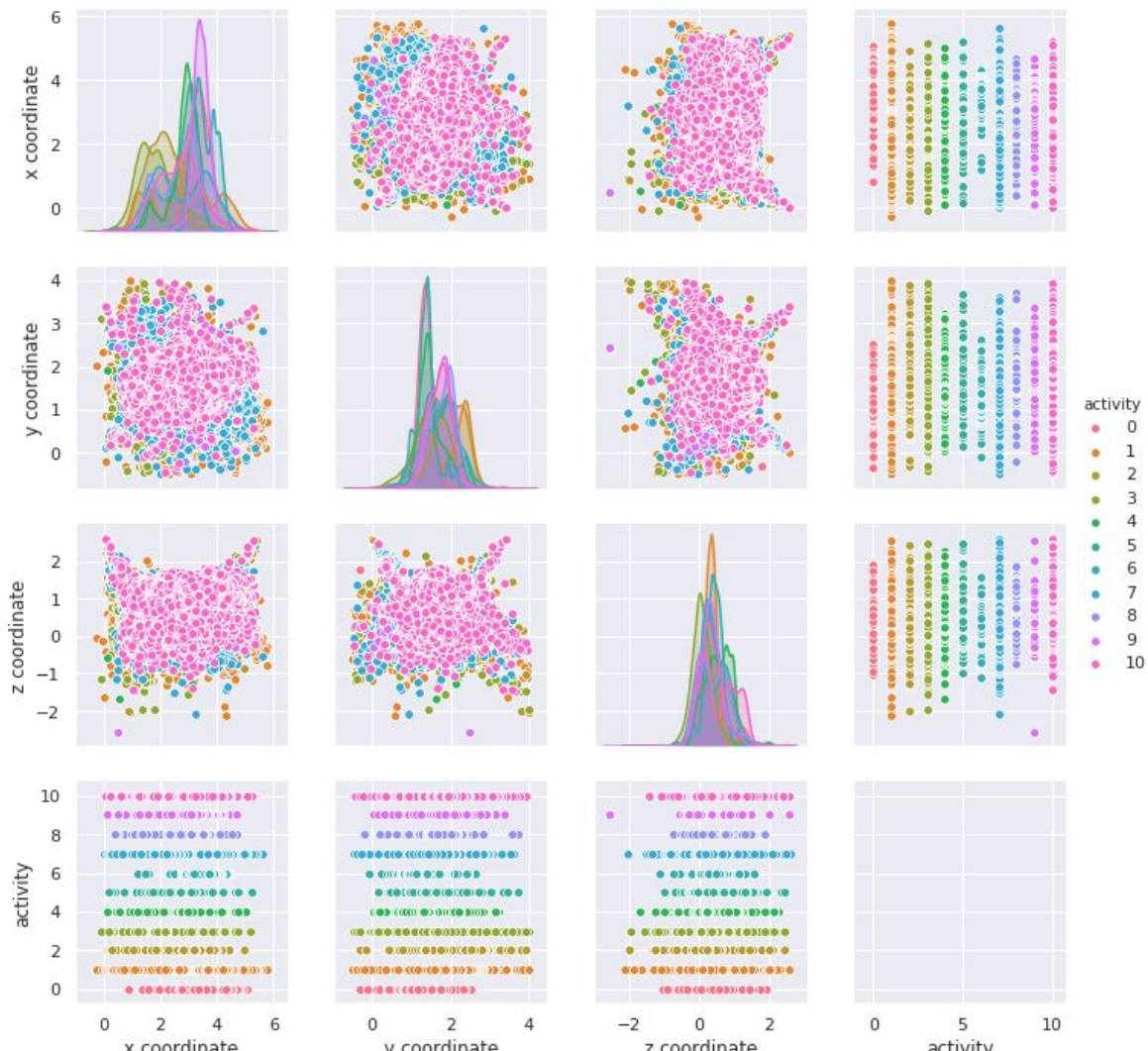


Based on the feature importance we decided to drop the timestamp field from our dataset.

Since the problem is a time series problem, we see that the feature importance for date, which is the time-series factor, is the highest.



PAIRPLOT



Heat Map



Performance Metrics for the KNN Classifier

Confusion matrix:

```
[[ 578  7  0  0  0  0  4  0  0  0  7]
 [ 810963  6  5  0  0  0  16  0  0  0]
 [  0  51220  5  0  0  0  0  0  0  10]
 [  0  4  31046  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [  4  0  0  05391  5  0  0  2  0  0]
 [  0  0  0  07325  0  0  0  0  2]
 [  1  0  0  002273  0  0  1  0]
 [  0 16  0  0003547  0  0 12]
 [  0  0  0  03  0  0  0280  0  1]
 [  0  0  0  0004  0  0572  2]
 [  5  0 12  0  08  017  2  16592]]
```

KNN Classification Report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.97	0.97	596
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	10998
2	0.98	0.98	0.98	1240
3	0.99	0.99	0.99	1053
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	5402
5	0.96	0.97	0.97	334
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	2275
7	0.99	0.99	0.99	3575
8	0.99	0.99	0.99	284
9	1.00	0.99	0.99	578
10	0.99	0.99	0.99	6637
accuracy			0.99	32972
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	32972
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	32972

Performance Metrics for the Gradient Boosting

Confusion matrix:

```
[[ 176 203  0  0 68  0 42 13  0  0 94]
 [ 69931 4 75 271 3 61 235 1 0 411]
 [ 0 379 299 32 47 1 2 176 0 0 304]
 [ 0 135 1 698 26 0 13 40 0 0 140]
 [ 3 402 3 14259 3 35 57 1 0 638]
 [ 1 22 0 0 71 137 1 7 0 0 95]
 [ 1 91 0 0 26 12110 21 0 3 22]
 [ 8 1105 14 43 129 0 95 1407 0 9 765]
 [ 0 13 0 0 44 0 0 2 159 0 66]
 [ 1 51 0 0 24 0 71 36 0 325 70]
 [ 7 508 6 21 422 4 39 255 2 3 5370]]
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.95	0.81	0.88	596
1	0.90	0.97	0.94	10998
2	0.98	0.72	0.83	1240
3	0.98	0.97	0.98	1053
4	0.97	0.98	0.97	5402
5	0.93	0.92	0.92	334
6	0.98	1.00	0.99	2275
7	0.89	0.71	0.79	3575
8	0.99	0.99	0.99	284
9	0.99	0.98	0.99	578
10	0.88	0.91	0.90	6637
accuracy			0.92	32972
macro avg	0.95	0.90	0.92	32972
weighted avg	0.92	0.92	0.92	32972