#### **HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNIZATION**

```
In [569]:
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

## Data

In [571]:

```
# Raw data signals
# Signals are from Accelerometer and Gyroscope
# The signals are in x,y,z directions
# Sensor signals are filtered to have only body acceleration
# excluding the acceleration due to gravity
# Triaxial acceleration from the accelerometer is total acceleration
SIGNALS = [
   "body_acc_x",
   "body_acc_y",
   "body_acc_z",
   "body_gyro_x",
   "body_gyro_y",
   "body_gyro_z",
   "total acc x",
   "total_acc_y",
   "total_acc_z"
```

In [572]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

In [573]:

```
# Utility function to read the data from csv file

def _read_csv(filename):
    return pd.read_csv(filename, delim_whitespace=True, header=None)

# Utility function to load the load

def load_signals():
    signals_data_train = []
    signals_data_test = []

for signal in SIGNALS:
    filename_train = f'UCI_HAR_Dataset/train/Inertial Signals/{signal}_train.txt'
    df_train = _read_csv(filename_train)
    # standardizing the data
```

```
s = StandardScaler()
   df train std = s.fit transform(df train)
   df train std df = pd.DataFrame (df train std)
   filename test = f'UCI HAR Dataset/test/Inertial Signals/{signal} test.txt'
   df_test = _read_csv(filename_test)
   df test std = s.transform(df test)
   df test std df = pd.DataFrame(df test std)
   signals data train.append(df train std df.values)
   signals data test.append(df test std df.values)
    # Transpose is used to change the dimensionality of the output,
# aggregating the signals by combination of sample/timestep.
# Resultant shape is (7352 train/2947 test samples, 128 timesteps, 9 signals)
final_train = np.transpose(signals_data_train, (1, 2, 0))
final test = np.transpose(signals data test, (1, 2, 0))
 # Transpose is used to change the dimensionality of the output,
# aggregating the signals by combination of sample/timestep.
# Resultant shape is (7352 train/2947 test samples, 128 timesteps, 9 signals)
return final train, final test
```

## In [574]:

```
def load_y_2class(subset):
   The objective that we are trying to predict is a integer, from 1 to 6,
   that represents a human activity. We return a binary representation of
   every sample objective as a 6 bits vector using One Hot Encoding
    (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.get dummies.html)
   filename = f'UCI HAR Dataset/{subset}/y {subset}.txt'
   y = read csv(filename)[0]
   # Making Class labels for baseline classifier i.e. for all dynamic activities will be labled a
s 0 and static activities \
   # will be labeled as 1
   y[y==1] = 0
   y[y==2] = 0
   y[y==3] = 0
   y[y==4] = 1
   y[y==5] = 1
   y[y==6] = 1
   return pd.get dummies(y).values
```

## In [575]:

```
def load_y_static(subset):
    """
    The objective that we are trying to predict is a integer, from 1 to 6,
    that represents a human activity. We return a binary representation of
    every sample objective as a 6 bits vector using One Hot Encoding
    (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.get_dummies.html)
    """
    filename = f'UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
    y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
    # intially static activities are labeled as 4,5,6 so we are filtering only static labels
    y_static_con = y>3 # preparing indices for the X_data
    y= y[y_static_con]
    return pd.get_dummies(y).values , y_static_con
```

## In [576]:

```
def load_data_static():
    """
    Obtain the dataset from multiple files.
    Returns: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
    """

    y_train,y_train_con = load_y_static('train')
    y_test,y_test_con =load_y_static('test')
    X_train, X_test = load_signals()
    X_train_static = X_train[y_train_con] # taking only data with static value
    X_test_static = X_test[y_test_con]
```

```
return X_train_static, X_test_static, y_train, y_test
In [577]:
def load_y_dynamic(subset):
    every sample objective as a 6 bits vector using One Hot Encoding
    (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.get_dummies.html)
   filename = f'UCI HAR Dataset/{subset}/y {subset}.txt'
    y = read csv(filename)[0]
    y dynamic con = y<4
    y= y[y_dynamic_con]
    return pd.get_dummies(y).as_matrix() , y_dynamic_con
In [578]:
def load_data_dynamic():
    Obtain the dataset from multiple files.
    Returns: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
   y_train,y_train_con = load_y_dynamic('train')
    y_test,y_test_con =load_y_dynamic('test')
   X_train, X_test = load_signals()
   X_train_dynamic = X_train[y_train_con] # taking only dynamic activity labeled data
    X test dynamic = X test[y test con]
    return X_train_dynamic, X_test_dynamic, y_train, y_test
In [579]:
def load data 2class():
    this is for dividing among static and dynamic
    Returns: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
    X train, X test = load signals()
    y_train, y_test = load_y_2class('train'), load_y_2class('test')
    return X train, X test, y train, y test
In [580]:
def load_y(subset):
    The objective that we are trying to predict is a integer, from 1 to 6,
    that represents a human activity. We return a binary representation of
    every sample objective as a 6 bits vector using One Hot Encoding
    (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.get_dummies.html)
    filename = f'UCI HAR Dataset/{subset}/y {subset}.txt'
    y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
    return pd.get_dummies(y).as_matrix()
In [581]:
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
In [582]:
def load data():
    Obtain the dataset from multiple files.
    Returns: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
    11 11 11
```

```
X_train, X_test = load_signals_train(), load_signals_test()
    y train, y test = load y('train'), load y('test')
    return X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
In [583]:
# Loading static data
X_train_static, X_test_static, Y_train_static, Y_test_static = load_data_static()
In [584]:
print("shape of static x_train data", X_train_static.shape)
print("shape of static x test data", X test static.shape)
print("shape of static y train data", Y train static.shape)
print("shape of static y_test data", Y_test_static.shape)
shape of static x_train data (4067, 128, 9)
shape of static x_{test} data (1560, 128, 9)
shape of static y train data (4067, 3)
shape of static y_test data (1560, 3)
In [585]:
# Loading dynamic data
X_train_dynamic, X_test_dynamic, Y_train_dynamic, Y_test_dynamic = load_data_dynamic()
In [586]:
print("shape of dynamic x_train data", X_train_dynamic.shape)
print("shape of dynamic x_test data", X_test_dynamic.shape)
print("shape of dynamic y_train data", Y_train_dynamic.shape)
print("shape of dynamic y_test data", Y_test_dynamic.shape)
shape of dynamic x train data (3285, 128, 9)
shape of dynamic x_{test} data (1387, 128, 9)
shape of dynamic y_train data (3285, 3)
shape of dynamic y_test data (1387, 3)
In [587]:
# Loading the train and test whole data labeled as 0 and 1 for binary classification
X_train_2, X_test_2, Y_train_2, Y_test_2 = load_data_2class()
In [588]:
Y test 2.shape
Out[588]:
(2947, 2)
In [589]:
# Loading the train and test whole data labeled as 1 to 6 for final classification
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = load_data()
In [590]:
# Importing tensorflow
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
np.random.seed(42)
import tensorflow as tf
tf.compat.v1.set_random_seed(42)
```

In [591]:

```
# Configuring a session
session_conf = tf.compat.v1.ConfigProto()
In [592]:
# Import Keras
from keras import backend as K
sess = tf.Session(graph=tf.get_default_graph(), config=session_conf)
K.set session(sess)
In [593]:
# Importing libraries
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import LSTM
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout
In [594]:
# Initializing parameters
epochs = 20
batch_size = 32
In [595]:
# Utility function to count the number of classes
def _count_classes(y):
    return len(set([tuple(category) for category in y]))
In [596]:
X train.shape
Out[596]:
(7352, 128, 9)
In [597]:
timesteps = len(X train[0])
input_dim = len(X_train[0][0])
n_classes = _count_classes(Y_train)
print(timesteps)
print(input_dim)
print(len(X train))
print(n_classes)
128
7352
In [598]:
Y train.shape
Out[598]:
(7352, 6)
```

Defining the Architecture of LSTM

# **MODEL 1 WITH 256 LSTM UNITS AND DROPOUT = 0.5**

#### In [599]:

```
# Initiliazing the sequential model
model = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(256, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.7))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None, 256)	272384
dropout_33 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_64 (Dense)	(None, 6)	1542
Matal papers 272 026		

Total params: 273,926 Trainable params: 273,926 Non-trainable params: 0

## In [600]:

## In [601]:

```
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/20
s: 0.8028 - val acc: 0.5589
Epoch 2/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 251s 34ms/step - loss: 0.6508 - acc: 0.7111 - val los
s: 0.6791 - val_acc: 0.7082
Epoch 3/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 250s 34ms/step - loss: 0.3603 - acc: 0.8670 - val los
s: 0.2927 - val_acc: 0.8921
Epoch 4/20
s: 0.3399 - val_acc: 0.9067
Epoch 5/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 252s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1842 - acc: 0.9327 - val los
s: 0.2983 - val_acc: 0.9158
Epoch 6/20
s: 0.2658 - val acc: 0.9152
Epoch 7/20
s: 0.2652 - val_acc: 0.9125
Epoch 8/20
s: 0.3396 - val acc: 0.9186
Epoch 9/20
s: 0.3568 - val acc: 0.9135
Epoch 10/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 302s 41ms/step - loss: 0.1411 - acc: 0.9486 - val los
s: 0.2813 - val acc: 0.9186
Epoch 11/20
```

```
s: 0.3014 - val acc: 0.9152
Epoch 12/20
s: 0.3272 - val acc: 0.9023
Epoch 13/20
s: 0.3753 - val acc: 0.9125
Epoch 14/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 263s 36ms/step - loss: 0.1332 - acc: 0.9493 - val los
s: 0.3809 - val_acc: 0.9023
Epoch 15/20
s: 0.3146 - val acc: 0.8968
Epoch 16/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 275s 37ms/step - loss: 0.1396 - acc: 0.9437 - val los
s: 0.3089 - val_acc: 0.9057
Epoch 17/20
7352/7352 [============= ] - 251s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1364 - acc: 0.9471 - val los
s: 0.2736 - val acc: 0.9321
Epoch 18/20
7352/7352 [============= ] - 251s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1260 - acc: 0.9512 - val los
s: 0.4522 - val_acc: 0.9226
Epoch 19/20
s: 0.5346 - val_acc: 0.9091
Epoch 20/20
s: 0.4181 - val acc: 0.9172
Out[601]:
```

# In [602]:

# Confusion Matrix
print(confusion\_matrix(Y\_test, model.predict(X\_test)))

Pred	LAYING	SITTING	STANDING	WALKING	WALKING DOWNSTAIRS	\
True					_	
LAYING	537	0	0	0	0	
SITTING	0	365	123	0	0	
STANDING	0	53	476	3	0	
WALKING	0	0	1	469	26	
WALKING DOWNSTAIRS	0	0	0	2	408	
WALKING UPSTAIRS	0	1	1	2	19	

Pred WALKING\_UPSTAIRS
True

LAYING 0
SITTING 3
STANDING 0
WALKING 0
WALKING\_DOWNSTAIRS 10
WALKING\_UPSTAIRS 448

<keras.callbacks.History at 0x14f0107b8d0>

## In [603]:

```
score = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test)
```

2947/2947 [======== ] - 31s 11ms/step

## In [604]:

score

## Out[604]:

[0.41806976127311524, 0.9172039362063115]

## **MODEL 2 TRY CNN LAYERS**

```
In [605]:
```

```
from keras.layers import Conv1D, Conv2D
from keras.layers import MaxPooling1D
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Flatten
from keras.layers import TimeDistributed
from hyperas.distributions import uniform, choice
from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
```

#### In [608]:

## In [609]:

## In [610]:

```
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/30
0.3057 - val acc: 0.9196
Epoch 2/30
0.2750 - val_acc: 0.9165
Epoch 3/30
0.2717 - val acc: 0.9094
Epoch 4/30
0.2908 - val_acc: 0.9172
Epoch 5/30
0.3173 - val_acc: 0.9199
Epoch 6/30
0.2687 - val acc: 0.9182
Epoch 7/30
0.3473 - val acc: 0.9152
Epoch 8/30
0.3463 - val acc: 0.9257
Epoch 9/30
0.3411 - val acc: 0.9318
Epoch 10/30
```

```
, 100 1m0,000p 1000. 0.0010 000. 0.000
0.3384 - val acc: 0.9308
Epoch 11/30
0.2994 - val acc: 0.9315
Epoch 12/30
0.3596 - val_acc: 0.9213
Epoch 13/30
0.4036 - val acc: 0.9182
Epoch 14/30
0.3936 - val acc: 0.9165
Epoch 15/30
0.4387 - val acc: 0.9203
Epoch 16/30
0.5509 - val_acc: 0.9006
Epoch 17/30
0.9739 - val acc: 0.8741
Epoch 18/30
0.3623 - val acc: 0.9247
Epoch 19/30
0.4833 - val_acc: 0.9196
Epoch 20/30
0.4131 - val acc: 0.9342
Epoch 21/30
0.3845 - val acc: 0.9281
Epoch 22/30
0.4837 - val acc: 0.9182
Epoch 23/30
0.5226 - val acc: 0.9179
Epoch 24/30
0.4792 - val acc: 0.9192
Epoch 25/30
0.4524 - val acc: 0.9267
Epoch 26/30
0.5625 - val acc: 0.9141
Epoch 27/30
0.5346 - val_acc: 0.9294
Epoch 28/30
0.5426 - val acc: 0.9203
Epoch 29/30
0.5541 - val_acc: 0.9121
Epoch 30/30
0.5513 - val acc: 0.9199
In [615]:
# Confusion Matrix
print(confusion matrix(Y test, model.predict(X test)))
```

11111110	557	0	O	O .	0
SITTING	6	401	83	0	0
STANDING	0	71	461	0	0
WALKING	0	8	0	472	16
WALKING DOWNSTAIRS	0	1	0	4	411
WALKING UPSTAIRS	0	8	0	3	31

```
Pred
                   WALKING UPSTAIRS
True
                                 0
LAYING
SITTING
                                 1
STANDING
                                 0
                                 0
WALKING
WALKING DOWNSTAIRS
WALKING_UPSTAIRS
                               429
In [616]:
score = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test)
2947/2947 [============= ] - 1s 465us/step
In [617]:
score
Out[617]:
```

# **MODEL 3 TWO LSTM LAYER**

[0.5513466087953368, 0.9199185612487275]

## In [ ]:

```
from keras import regularizers
```

## In [618]:

```
model = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(32,return_sequences=True,input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.5))

model.add(LSTM(28,input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.6))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_4 (LSTM)	(None, 128, 32)	5376
dropout_35 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 32)	0
lstm_5 (LSTM)	(None, 28)	6832
dropout_36 (Dropout)	(None, 28)	0
dense_67 (Dense)	(None, 6)	174
Total params: 12,382 Trainable params: 12,382 Non-trainable params: 0		

## In [619]:

## In [620]:

# Training the model

```
history=model.fit(X train,
     Y train,
     batch size=32,
     validation data=(X test, Y test),
     epochs=epochs)
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 101s 14ms/step - loss: 1.1560 - acc: 0.5570 - val los
s: 0.8574 - val acc: 0.5901
Epoch 2/20
: 0.7961 - val_acc: 0.6335
Epoch 3/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 97s 13ms/step - loss: 0.6427 - acc: 0.7297 - val loss
: 0.6118 - val_acc: 0.7316
Epoch 4/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 97s 13ms/step - loss: 0.5169 - acc: 0.8100 - val loss
: 0.5924 - val_acc: 0.8191
Epoch 5/20
: 0.4450 - val acc: 0.8690
Epoch 6/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 97s 13ms/step - loss: 0.3227 - acc: 0.9045 - val loss
: 0.3793 - val acc: 0.8914
Epoch 7/20
: 0.3573 - val acc: 0.8887
Epoch 8/20
: 0.3585 - val acc: 0.9009
Epoch 9/20
7352/7352 [=============== ] - 96s 13ms/step - loss: 0.2353 - acc: 0.9293 - val loss
: 0.3891 - val acc: 0.8975
Epoch 10/20
: 0.4256 - val acc: 0.8911
Epoch 11/20
: 0.4747 - val acc: 0.8924
Epoch 12/20
: 0.6156 - val acc: 0.8785
Epoch 13/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 96s 13ms/step - loss: 0.1874 - acc: 0.9453 - val loss
: 0.4269 - val_acc: 0.9087
Epoch 14/20
: 0.2883 - val_acc: 0.9250
Epoch 15/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 96s 13ms/step - loss: 0.1761 - acc: 0.9427 - val loss
: 0.3699 - val_acc: 0.9158
Epoch 16/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 97s 13ms/step - loss: 0.1755 - acc: 0.9452 - val loss
: 0.3131 - val acc: 0.9233
Epoch 17/20
: 0.3686 - val acc: 0.9189
Epoch 18/20
7352/7352 [============== ] - 96s 13ms/step - loss: 0.1733 - acc: 0.9482 - val loss
: 0.4375 - val acc: 0.9108
Epoch 19/20
: 0.3902 - val acc: 0.9046
Epoch 20/20
: 0.3569 - val acc: 0.9148
```

```
# CUIIIUSIUII MACLIA
print(confusion_matrix(Y_test, model.predict(X_test)))
                LAYING SITTING STANDING WALKING WALKING DOWNSTAIRS
Pred
True
                             0
LAYING
                    537
                                      0
                                              Ω
                                                                 Λ
                           421
129
                                    45
                                               3
                                                                 0
SITTING
                    3
                                              3
STANDING
                     0
                                    400
                                                                 0
                                     1
0
WALKING
                     0
                            0
                                            471
                                                                6
                                            1
2
WALKING DOWNSTAIRS
                     0
                            0
                                                               400
WALKING_UPSTAIRS
                            0
                    0
                                     0
                                                                 2
                 WALKING UPSTAIRS
True
                               0
LAYING
SITTING
                              19
STANDING
                              0
                              18
WALKING
WALKING DOWNSTAIRS
                             19
WALKING UPSTAIRS
                            467
```

## In [622]:

## In [623]:

score

## Out[623]:

[0.35691609237638755, 0.9148286392941974]

## In [624]:

```
# Confusion Matrix
print(confusion_matrix(Y_test, model.predict(X_test)))

Pred LAYING SITTING STANDING WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS \
```

iica	11111110	DITITIVO	DIMIDING	MITHICTIO	MITHICING DOMING THING	,
True						
LAYING	537	0	0	0	0	
SITTING	3	421	45	3	0	
STANDING	0	129	400	3	0	
WALKING	0	0	1	471	6	
WALKING DOWNSTAIRS	0	0	0	1	400	
WALKING UPSTAIRS	0	0	0	2	2	
_						

Pred	WALKING_UPSTAIRS
True	
LAYING	0
SITTING	19
STANDING	0
WALKING	18
WALKING DOWNSTAIRS	19
WALKING_UPSTAIRS	467

WE get almost same accuraccy but with CNN architecture it is better but loss is decreasing

from the above observation we can see that after trying all model we are not getting accuraccy above 92% because of the overlapping of sitting and standing so we use divide the model into three parts the idea is taken from this research paper: <a href="https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/18/4/1055/pdf">https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/18/4/1055/pdf</a>

- 1. into classes between static and dynamic .
- 2. classify 3 categories among static
- 3. classify 3 categories among dynamic

## In [535]:

```
# Initiliazing the sequential model
model_half = Sequential()
model_half.add(Conv1D(64, kernel_size=3, activation= 'relu',input_shape=(128,9)))
model_half.add(Dropout(0.6))
model_half.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=3))
model_half.add(Flatten())
model_half.add(Dense(50, activation='relu'))
model_half.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
model_half.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
convld_46 (ConvlD)	(None,	126, 64)	1792
dropout_29 (Dropout)	(None,	126, 64)	0
max_pooling1d_28 (MaxPooling	(None,	42, 64)	0
flatten_28 (Flatten)	(None,	2688)	0
dense_57 (Dense)	(None,	50)	134450
dense_58 (Dense)	(None,	2)	102
T + 1	======		

Total params: 136,344 Trainable params: 136,344 Non-trainable params: 0

\_\_\_\_\_

## In [536]:

## In [537]:

```
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/10
7352/7352 [===========] - 8s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0524 - acc: 0.9830 - val_loss:
0.0213 - val_acc: 0.9942
Epoch 2/10
7352/7352 [===========] - 6s 831us/step - loss: 0.0014 - acc: 0.9996 -
val loss: 0.0110 - val acc: 0.9969
Epoch 3/10
7352/7352 [===========] - 6s 771us/step - loss: 0.0027 - acc: 0.9993 -
val loss: 0.0158 - val acc: 0.9966
Epoch 4/10
loss: 0.0114 - val_acc: 0.9976
Epoch 5/10
loss: 0.0143 - val_acc: 0.9976
Epoch 6/10
loss: 0.0141 - val acc: 0.9973
Epoch 7/10
7352/7352 [==========] - 6s 785us/step - loss: 4.1130e-05 - acc: 1.0000 - val
loss: 0.0114 - val_acc: 0.9980
Epoch 8/10
ss: 0.0359 - val acc: 0.9874
Epoch 9/10
```

from the above observation you can see that model predicts between two class static and dynamic with almost 100% accuraccy

## **CLASSIFY WITHIN STATIC**

## In [538]:

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
convld_47 (ConvlD)	(None,	124, 32)	1472
convld_48 (Conv1D)	(None,	122, 16)	1552
dropout_30 (Dropout)	(None,	122, 16)	0
max_pooling1d_29 (MaxPooling	(None,	61, 16)	0
flatten_29 (Flatten)	(None,	976)	0
dense_59 (Dense)	(None,	64)	62528
dense_60 (Dense)	(None,	3)	195
Total params: 65,747 Trainable params: 65,747 Non-trainable params: 0			

None

## In [539]:

## In [540]:

```
Fbocii 2/20
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 475us/step - loss: 0.1964 - acc: 0.9179 -
val loss: 0.3530 - val_acc: 0.8724
Epoch 4/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 480us/step - loss: 0.1723 - acc: 0.9228 -
val_loss: 0.3453 - val_acc: 0.8840
Epoch 5/50
4067/4067 [============== ] - 2s 481us/step - loss: 0.1564 - acc: 0.9287 -
val loss: 0.3922 - val_acc: 0.8737
Epoch 6/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 487us/step - loss: 0.1520 - acc: 0.9309 -
val loss: 0.4174 - val acc: 0.8192
Epoch 7/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 475us/step - loss: 0.1387 - acc: 0.9375 -
val loss: 0.4016 - val acc: 0.8750
Epoch 8/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 474us/step - loss: 0.1371 - acc: 0.9422 -
val loss: 0.4699 - val acc: 0.8878
Epoch 9/50
val loss: 0.4714 - val acc: 0.8859
Epoch 10/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 526us/step - loss: 0.1159 - acc: 0.9484 -
val loss: 0.4532 - val acc: 0.8750
Epoch 11/50
4067/4067 [==========] - 2s 474us/step - loss: 0.1091 - acc: 0.9516 -
val loss: 0.4790 - val acc: 0.8712
Epoch 12/50
4067/4067 [==========] - 2s 477us/step - loss: 0.1010 - acc: 0.9548 -
val loss: 0.4722 - val acc: 0.8853
Epoch 13/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 492us/step - loss: 0.0947 - acc: 0.9592 -
val loss: 0.4617 - val acc: 0.9058
Epoch 14/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 471us/step - loss: 0.0864 - acc: 0.9619 -
val loss: 0.4746 - val acc: 0.8987
Epoch 15/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 483us/step - loss: 0.0822 - acc: 0.9641 -
val_loss: 0.4142 - val_acc: 0.8910
Epoch 16/50
4067/4067 [============= ] - 2s 476us/step - loss: 0.0970 - acc: 0.9671 -
val loss: 0.4616 - val_acc: 0.9128
Epoch 17/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 470us/step - loss: 0.0731 - acc: 0.9673 -
val loss: 0.5333 - val acc: 0.8910
Epoch 18/50
val_loss: 0.4974 - val_acc: 0.8981
Epoch 19/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 476us/step - loss: 0.0663 - acc: 0.9732 -
val loss: 0.4813 - val acc: 0.9045
Epoch 20/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 479us/step - loss: 0.0700 - acc: 0.9720 -
val loss: 0.5006 - val acc: 0.8859
Epoch 21/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 473us/step - loss: 0.0506 - acc: 0.9789 -
val loss: 0.4638 - val acc: 0.9077
Epoch 22/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 476us/step - loss: 0.0594 - acc: 0.9744 -
val loss: 0.4750 - val acc: 0.9103
Epoch 23/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 505us/step - loss: 0.0553 - acc: 0.9766 -
val loss: 0.5165 - val acc: 0.9160
Epoch 24/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 475us/step - loss: 0.0561 - acc: 0.9752 -
val loss: 0.5257 - val acc: 0.9167
Epoch 25/50
4067/4067 [=============== ] - 2s 472us/step - loss: 0.0511 - acc: 0.9781 -
val loss: 0.5241 - val acc: 0.8917
Epoch 26/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 478us/step - loss: 0.0480 - acc: 0.9823 -
val loss: 0.5052 - val acc: 0.9071
Epoch 27/50
4067/4067 [============= ] - 2s 500us/step - loss: 0.0553 - acc: 0.9830 -
val loss: 0.5476 - val_acc: 0.9090
Epoch 28/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 488us/step - loss: 0.0468 - acc: 0.9840 -
```

---1 1---- 0 5467 ---1 ---- 0 0045

```
val loss: U.546/ - val acc: U.9U45
Epoch 29/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 470us/step - loss: 0.0377 - acc: 0.9867 -
val_loss: 0.4818 - val_acc: 0.9250
Epoch 30/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 478us/step - loss: 0.0360 - acc: 0.9865 -
val loss: 0.5511 - val acc: 0.9244
Epoch 31/50
val_loss: 0.5509 - val_acc: 0.9154
Epoch 32/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 476us/step - loss: 0.0380 - acc: 0.9889 -
val loss: 0.5708 - val acc: 0.8897
Epoch 33/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 487us/step - loss: 0.0329 - acc: 0.9887 -
val loss: 0.6179 - val acc: 0.9167
Epoch 34/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 487us/step - loss: 0.0305 - acc: 0.9877 -
val loss: 0.5850 - val acc: 0.9128
Epoch 35/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 474us/step - loss: 0.0330 - acc: 0.9892 -
val loss: 0.5552 - val acc: 0.9205
Epoch 36/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 492us/step - loss: 0.0308 - acc: 0.9914 -
val loss: 0.5444 - val acc: 0.9295
Epoch 37/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 490us/step - loss: 0.0271 - acc: 0.9909 -
val loss: 0.5325 - val acc: 0.9179
Epoch 38/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 524us/step - loss: 0.0333 - acc: 0.9902 -
val loss: 0.5206 - val acc: 0.9179
Epoch 39/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 553us/step - loss: 0.0403 - acc: 0.9907 -
val loss: 0.5986 - val_acc: 0.9090
Epoch 40/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 577us/step - loss: 0.0321 - acc: 0.9899 -
val loss: 0.5893 - val_acc: 0.9128
Epoch 41/50
4067/4067 [============== ] - 2s 537us/step - loss: 0.0263 - acc: 0.9904 -
val loss: 0.5411 - val acc: 0.9263
Epoch 42/50
4067/4067 [============] - 2s 554us/step - loss: 0.0275 - acc: 0.9904 -
val loss: 0.5893 - val_acc: 0.9109
Epoch 43/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 518us/step - loss: 0.0307 - acc: 0.9904 -
val loss: 0.5970 - val acc: 0.9122
Epoch 44/50
val loss: 0.5816 - val acc: 0.9237
Epoch 45/50
4067/4067 [==========] - 2s 496us/step - loss: 0.0221 - acc: 0.9939 -
val loss: 0.6133 - val acc: 0.9032
Epoch 46/50
4067/4067 [==========] - 2s 524us/step - loss: 0.0207 - acc: 0.9951 -
val loss: 0.5976 - val acc: 0.9212
Epoch 47/50
4067/4067 [==========] - 2s 554us/step - loss: 0.0216 - acc: 0.9919 -
val loss: 0.6262 - val acc: 0.9064
Epoch 48/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 562us/step - loss: 0.0235 - acc: 0.9914 -
val loss: 0.5643 - val acc: 0.9231
Epoch 49/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 530us/step - loss: 0.0160 - acc: 0.9936 -
val_loss: 0.5862 - val_acc: 0.9154
Epoch 50/50
4067/4067 [===========] - 2s 528us/step - loss: 0.0242 - acc: 0.9943 -
val_loss: 0.5835 - val_acc: 0.9237
```

we are getting test accuracy above 92% for static

# **CLASSIFY WITHING DYNAMIC**

```
model_dynamic = Sequential()
model_dynamic.add(Conv1D(filters=100, kernel_size=7, activation='relu',kernel_regularizer = regular
izers.12(0.007),input_shape=(128,9)))
model_dynamic.add(Dropout(0.7))
model_dynamic.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=3))
model_dynamic.add(Flatten())
model_dynamic.add(Dense(50, activation='relu'))
model_dynamic.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
model_dynamic.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv1d_49 (Conv1D)	(None,	122, 100)	6400
dropout_31 (Dropout)	(None,	122, 100)	0
max_pooling1d_30 (MaxPooling	(None,	40, 100)	0
flatten_30 (Flatten)	(None,	4000)	0
dense_61 (Dense)	(None,	50)	200050
dense_62 (Dense)	(None,	3)	153 =======
Total params: 206,603 Trainable params: 206,603 Non-trainable params: 0			

#### In [542]:

## In [543]:

```
# Training the model
history = model dynamic.fit(X train dynamic,
    Y train dynamic,
    batch size=30,
    validation_data=(X_test_dynamic, Y_test_dynamic),
    epochs=30)
Train on 3285 samples, validate on 1387 samples
Epoch 1/30
0.3798 - val_acc: 0.9315
Epoch 2/30
0.2361 - val acc: 0.9524
Epoch 3/30
0.2766 - val_acc: 0.9445
Epoch 4/30
0.3321 - val acc: 0.9503
Epoch 5/30
3285/3285 [===========] - 3s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0736 - acc: 0.9960 - val loss:
0.2181 - val acc: 0.9603
Epoch 6/30
0.1871 - val acc: 0.9553
Epoch 7/30
0.5911 - val_acc: 0.8789
Epoch 8/30
0.2288 - val acc: 0.9423
Epoch 9/30
0.1284 - val acc: 0.9560
```

```
Epoch 10/30
0.1905 - val acc: 0.9510
Epoch 11/30
3285/3285 [============] - 4s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0373 - acc: 0.9936 - val loss:
0.1914 - val acc: 0.9531
Epoch 12/30
3285/3285 [=============] - 4s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0485 - acc: 0.9930 - val loss:
0.1776 - val acc: 0.9546
Epoch 13/30
0.2355 - val acc: 0.9531
Epoch 14/30
0.1795 - val_acc: 0.9553
Epoch 15/30
0.2152 - val acc: 0.9495
Epoch 16/30
0.1861 - val acc: 0.9603
Epoch 17/30
0.1658 - val acc: 0.9560
Epoch 18/30
0.1372 - val acc: 0.9503
Epoch 19/30
0.1857 - val acc: 0.9582
Epoch 20/30
0.2907 - val acc: 0.9438
Epoch 21/30
0.2793 - val acc: 0.9423
Epoch 22/30
3285/3285 [============] - 4s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0240 - acc: 0.9960 - val loss:
0.2258 - val acc: 0.9553
Epoch 23/30
0.1771 - val acc: 0.9575
Epoch 24/30
0.1921 - val_acc: 0.9488
Epoch 25/30
0.1853 - val_acc: 0.9402
Epoch 26/30
0.1882 - val acc: 0.9495
Epoch 27/30
0.2008 - val acc: 0.9452
Epoch 28/30
0.2295 - val acc: 0.9495
Epoch 29/30
0.1740 - val acc: 0.9531
Epoch 30/30
0.2115 - val acc: 0.9517
```

## we are getting test accuracy 95% for dynamic

## In [544]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

## In [545]:

```
def load_y(subset):
```

```
The objective that we are trying to predict is a integer, from 1 to 6, that represents a human activity. We return a binary representation of every sample objective as a 6 bits vector using One Hot Encoding (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.get_dummies.html)

"""

filename = f'UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'

y = _read_csv(filename)[0]

return y
```

## In [546]:

```
Y_train,Y_test= load_y('train'), load_y('test')
X_train, X_test = load_signals_train(), load_signals_test()
```

#### In [547]:

```
def final predict(data):
   class pred = model half.predict(data) #classify of static and dynamic
    prob compare = np.argmax(class pred, axis=1) #return index value of max probale class
    # prob compare will have values of 0 and 1. 0 = Dynamic , 1 = Static
    # send dynamic predicted label to dynamic classifier
    # send static predicted label to static classifier
    dynamic data = data[prob compare==0] #Dynamic data
    dynamic_pred = model_dynamic.predict(dynamic_data) #predicting label with dynamic classifier
    dynamic label pred = np.argmax(dynamic pred,axis=1) #taking index of max probale class
    \# dynamic label pred contains index of max probable class i.e 0,1 or 2
    # But our actual classes are 1,2 and 3.
    # So adding 1 to the predicted class to get actual class labels
    dynamic ACTUALlabel pred = dynamic label pred + 1
    static data = data[prob compare==1] #static data
    static pred = model static.predict(static data) #predicting label with static classifier
    static label pred = np.argmax(static pred,axis=1) #taking index of max probale class
    # static label pred contains index of max probable class i.e 0,1 or 2
    # But our actual classes are 4,5 and 6.
    # So adding 4 to the predicted class to get actual class labels
    static_ACTUALlabel_pred = static_label_pred + 4
    # Now we got prediction for static and dynamic data
    # But we need in combine format
    static, dynamic = 0,0
    final prediction = []
    for class 2 in prob compare:
       if class 2 == 0:
            final prediction.append(dynamic ACTUALlabel pred[dynamic])
            dynamic = dynamic + 1
            final prediction.append(static ACTUALlabel pred[static])
            static = static + 1
    return final prediction
```

## In [548]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix as cm
import seaborn as sns
```

## In [549]:

```
def plot_confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y):
    C = cm(test_y, predict_y)
# C = 9,9 matrix, each cell (i,j) represents number of points of class i are predicted class j

A = (((C.T)/(C.sum(axis=1))).T)
# divid each element of the confusion matrix with the sum of elements in that column

# C = [[1, 2],
# [3, 4]]
# C.T = [[1, 3],
# [2, 4]]
# C.sum(axis = 1) axis=0 corresonds to columns and axis=1 corresponds to rows in two
```

```
diamensional array
   \# C.sum(axix = 1) = [[3, 7]]
    \# ((C.T)/(C.sum(axis=1))) = [[1/3, 3/7]
    \# ((C.T)/(C.sum(axis=1))).T = [[1/3, 2/3]
                                [3/7, 4/7]]
    # sum of row elements = 1
    B = (C/C.sum(axis=0))
    #divid each element of the confusion matrix with the sum of elements in that row
    \# C = [[1, 2],
         [3, 4]]
    # C.sum(axis = 0) axis=0 corresonds to columns and axis=1 corresponds to rows in two
diamensional array
   \# C.sum(axix = 0) = [[4, 6]]
    \# (C/C.sum(axis=0)) = [[1/4, 2/6],
                           [3/4, 4/6]]
    labels =[ 'WALKING',
    'WALKING_UPSTAIRS',
    'WALKING DOWNSTAIRS',
    'SITTING',
    'STANDING',
    'LAYING']
    # representing A in heatmap format
    print("-"*20, "Confusion matrix", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(C, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, yticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()
    print("-"*20, "Precision matrix (Column Sum=1)", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(B, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, yticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()
    # representing B in heatmap format
    print("-"*20, "Recall matrix (Row sum=1)", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(A, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, yticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
   plt.show()
```

## In [632]:

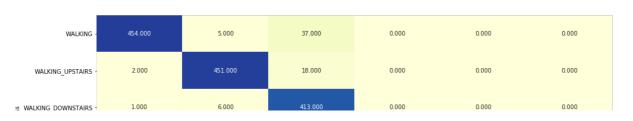
```
train_pred = final_predict(X_train)
print('Train data Accuracy',accuracy_score(Y_train,train_pred))
test_pred = final_predict(X_test)
print('Test data Accuracy',accuracy_score(Y_test,test_pred))
```

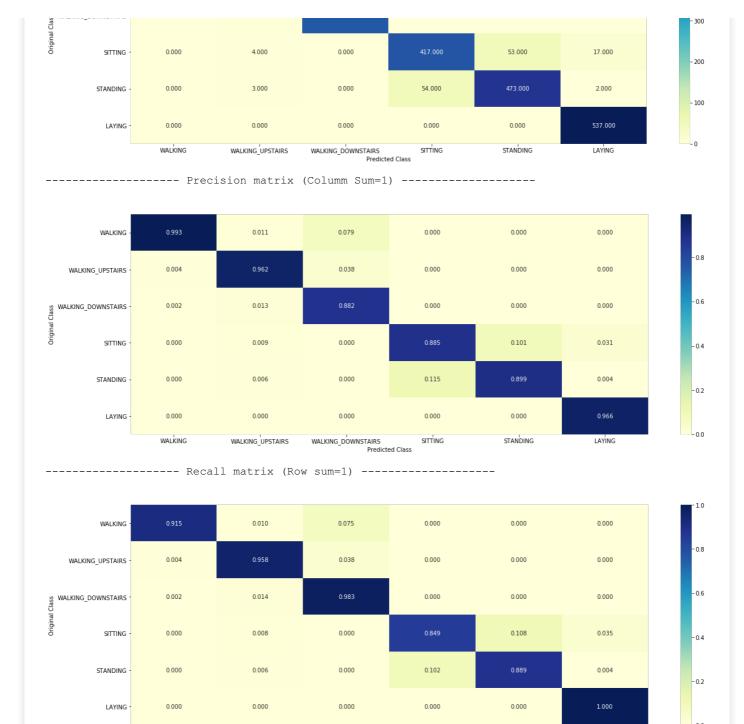
Train data Accuracy 0.9885919477693145 Test data Accuracy 0.9471007804546997

## In [555]:

```
print("confusion matrix of train data")
plot_confusion_matrix(Y_test, test_pred)
```

confusion matrix of train data
------ Confusion matrix ------





## from the heat map observation You can see that Divide and Conquer technique works very well

WALKING\_UPSTAIRS

```
In [629]:
```

WALKING

```
from prettytable import PrettyTable
x = PrettyTable()
x.field_names = ["Models", "Test auc", 'test loss']
x.add_row(["with no of LSTM layers 256", "0.917", "0.418"])
x.add_row(["by trying CNN architecture", "0.9199", "0.55"])
x.add_row(["by adding two lstm layers", "0.914", "0.35"])
x.add_row(["by DIVIDE AND CONQUER METHOD", "0.9471", "--"])
```

WALKING\_DOWNSTAIRS Predicted Class SITTING

STANDING

LAYING

```
In [630]:
```

	by trying CNN architecture		0.9199		0.55	
	by adding two lstm layers		0.914		0.35	
	by DIVIDE AND CONQUER METHOD		0.9471			
_		-+-		-+-		-+

I follow the research paper architecture if you want to improve the accuracy more try hyperparameter tunning of deep learning which will improve accuracy maybe 1 or 2 percent

END