

**Introduction :**

In our model trained with lstm with raw inputs of 9 time series data with a window size of 128, we got 90% accuracy. Now we want to improve the accuracy more than 93% by using divide and conquer rule in cnn. We want to make it easier for the model to predict our classes. We divided our 6 distinct classes into 2 abstract classes 'Dynamic' and 'Static'. We first build a binary CNN classifier which predicts if the activity is a dynamic/static activity. We then build our multiclass classifiers one to predict static activity and other one to predict dynamic activities. We divide the classification into subproblems and attain more accuracy

```
In [1]: 1 # walking, walking-up, walking-down -- dynamic
        2 # sitting standing lying -- static
```

```
In [247]: 1 ##### importing libraries
          2 import warnings
          3 warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
          4 import numpy as np
          5 import pandas as pd
          6 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          7 import seaborn as sns
          8 import numpy as np
          9 from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
         10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         11 import seaborn as sns
         12 from sklearn import linear_model
         13 from sklearn import metrics
         14 from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
         15 from datetime import datetime
         16 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
         17 sns.set_style('whitegrid')
         18 plt.rcParams['font.family'] = 'Dejavu Sans'
```

```
In [2]: 1 # Activities are the class labels
        2 # It is a 6 class classification
        3 ACTIVITIES = {
        4     0: 'WALKING',
        5     1: 'WALKING_UPSTAIRS',
        6     2: 'WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS',
        7     3: 'SITTING',
        8     4: 'STANDING',
        9     5: 'LAYING',
       10 }
       11
       12 # Utility function to print the confusion matrix
       13 def confusion_matrix(Y_true, Y_pred):
       14     Y_true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_true, axis=1)])
       15     Y_pred = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_pred, axis=1)])
       16
       17     return pd.crosstab(Y_true, Y_pred, rownames=['True'], colnames=['Pred'])
```

```

In [299]: 1  ## https://www.kaggle.com/grfiv4/plot-a-confusion-matrix
2  import itertools
3  def plot_confusion_matrix(cm,
4                          target_names,
5                          title='Confusion matrix',
6                          cmap=None,
7                          normalize=True):
8
9
10
11  accuracy = np.trace(cm) / float(np.sum(cm))
12  misclass = 1 - accuracy
13
14  if cmap is None:
15      cmap = plt.get_cmap('Blues')
16
17  plt.figure(figsize=(20, 8))
18  plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
19  plt.title(title)
20  plt.colorbar()
21
22  if target_names is not None:
23      tick_marks = np.arange(len(target_names))
24      plt.xticks(tick_marks, target_names, rotation=90)
25      plt.yticks(tick_marks, target_names)
26
27  if normalize:
28      cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
29
30
31  thresh = cm.max() / 1.5 if normalize else cm.max() / 2
32
33  for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
34      if normalize:
35          plt.text(j, i, "{:0.4f}".format(cm[i, j]),
36                  horizontalalignment="center",
37                  color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
38      else:
39          plt.text(j, i, "{:,}".format(cm[i, j]),
40                  horizontalalignment="center",
41                  color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
42
43
44  #plt.tight_layout()
45  plt.ylabel('True label')
46  plt.xlabel('Predicted label\naccuracy={:0.4f}; misclass={:0.4f}'.format(accuracy, misclass))
47  plt.show()

```

## Data

```

In [4]: 1  # Data directory
2  DATADIR = 'UCI_HAR_Dataset'

```

```

In [5]: 1 # Raw data signals
        2 # Signals are from Accelerometer and Gyroscope
        3 # The signals are in x,y,z directions
        4 # Sensor signals are filtered to have only body acceleration
        5 # excluding the acceleration due to gravity
        6 # Triaxial acceleration from the accelerometer is total acceleration
        7 SIGNALS = [
        8     "body_acc_x",
        9     "body_acc_y",
       10     "body_acc_z",
       11     "body_gyro_x",
       12     "body_gyro_y",
       13     "body_gyro_z",
       14     "total_acc_x",
       15     "total_acc_y",
       16     "total_acc_z"
       17 ]

```

```

In [6]: 1 # Utility function to read the data from csv file
        2 def _read_csv(filename):
        3     return pd.read_csv(filename, delim_whitespace=True, header=None)
        4
        5 # Utility function to Load the Load
        6 def load_signals(subset):
        7     signals_data = []
        8
        9     for signal in SIGNALS:
       10         filename = f'UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/Inertial Signals/{signal}_{subset}.txt'
       11         signals_data.append(
       12             _read_csv(filename).values
       13         )
       14
       15     # Transpose is used to change the dimensionality of the output,
       16     # aggregating the signals by combination of sample/timestep.
       17     # Resultant shape is (7352 train/2947 test samples, 128 timesteps, 9 signals)
       18     return np.transpose(signals_data, (1, 2, 0))

```

```

In [7]: 1
        2 def load_y(subset):
        3     """
        4     The objective that we are trying to predict is a integer, from 1 to 6,
        5     that represents a human activity. We return a binary representation of
        6     every sample objective as a 6 bits vector using One Hot Encoding
        7     (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.get\_dummies.html)
        8     """
        9     filename = f'UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
       10     y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
       11     return y

```

```
In [8]: 1 def load_data():
2       """
3       Obtain the dataset from multiple files.
4       Returns: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
5       """
6       x_train, x_test = load_signals('train'), load_signals('test')
7       y_train, y_test = load_y('train'), load_y('test')
8
9       return x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test
```

```
In [9]: 1 # Importing tensorflow
2       np.random.seed(42)
3       import tensorflow as tf
4       tf.random.set_seed(42)
```

```
In [10]: 1 # Configuring a session
2       session_conf = tf.compat.v1.ConfigProto(
3           intra_op_parallelism_threads=1,
4           inter_op_parallelism_threads=1
5       )
```

```
In [167]: 1 # Import Keras
2         from keras import backend as K
3         import keras
4         sess = tf.compat.v1.Session(graph=tf.compat.v1.get_default_graph(), config=session_conf)
5         K.set_session(sess)
```

```
In [12]: 1 # Importing Libraries
2         from keras.models import Sequential
3         from keras.layers import LSTM
4         from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout
```

```
In [13]: 1 # Initializing parameters
2         epochs = 30
3         batch_size = 16
4         n_hidden = 32
```

```
In [40]: 1 # Utility function to count the number of classes
2         def _count_classes(y):
3
4             return len(set([category for category in y]))
```

```
In [41]: 1 # Loading the train and test data
2         x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = load_data()
```

```
In [42]: 1 print(x_train.shape)
          2 print(x_test.shape)
```

```
(7352, 128, 9)
(2947, 128, 9)
```

```
In [43]: 1 timesteps = len(x_train[0])
          2 input_dim = len(x_train[0][0])
          3 n_classes = _count_classes(y_train)
          4
          5 print(timesteps)
          6 print(input_dim)
          7 print(len(x_train))
```

```
128
9
7352
```

```
In [44]: 1 print(y_train.shape,y_test.shape)
```

```
(7352,) (2947,)
```

## Model that predicts static / dynamic - Binary classification

```
In [219]: 1 def load_y_binclassifier(subset):
          2     """
          3     The objective that we are trying to predict is a integer, from 1 to 6,
          4     that represents a human activity. We return a binary representation of
          5     every sample objective as a 6 bits vector using One Hot Encoding
          6     (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.get\_dummies.html)
          7     """
          8     filename = f'UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
          9     y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
         10
         11     y[y<=3] = 0
         12     y[y>3] = 1
         13     return y
```

```
In [225]: 1 y_train2,y_test2 = load_y_binclassifier('train'),load_y_binclassifier('test')
          2
```

```
In [226]: 1 ##### convert to ohe
          2 y_train2_ohe,y_test2_ohe = np.eye(2)[y_train2],np.eye(2)[y_test2]
```

In [227]:

```
1 print('+ '*20, 'Train-shapes', '+ '*20)
2 print('Shape of xtrain:', x_train.shape)
3 print('Shape of ytrain:', y_train2_ohe.shape)
4 print('+ '*20, 'Test-shapes', '+ '*20)
5 print('Shape of xtest:', x_test.shape)
6 print('Shape of ytest:', y_test2_ohe.shape)
```

```
+++++++ Train-shapes ++++++
Shape of xtrain: (7352, 128, 9)
Shape of ytrain: (7352, 2)
+++++++ Test-shapes ++++++
Shape of xtest: (2947, 128, 9)
Shape of ytest: (2947, 2)
```

***Binary Classifier - Architecture ,training, Saving Best weights and prediction***

```

In [229]: 1 model_binary = Sequential()
          2
          3
          4 model_binary.add(Conv1D(100, 3, strides=2, input_shape=(128, 9), activation='relu', kernel_initializer = 'he_normal'))
          5 model_binary.add(MaxPooling1D(2))
          6 model_binary.add(BatchNormalization())
          7 model_binary.add(Dropout(0.2))
          8
          9 model_binary.add(Flatten())
         10
         11 model_binary.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
         12 model_binary.add(BatchNormalization())
         13 model_binary.add(Dropout(0.2))
         14 model_binary.add(Dense(2, activation='sigmoid'))
         15
         16 model_binary.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'], optimizer = Adam())
         17
         18 model_binary.summary()
         19
         20 #### fittign the model and fitting the model with best weights
         21 path = 'best_weights_binary.h5'
         22 checkpoint = keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
         23     filepath=path,
         24     monitor='val_accuracy',
         25     mode='max',
         26     save_best_only=True)
         27
         28 history_binary = model_binary.fit(x_train, y_train2_ohe, epochs=20, batch_size=10,
         29                                   validation_data=(x_test, y_test2_ohe), verbose=1, callbacks=[checkpoint])
         30
         31 model_binary.load_weights(path)
         32 #Evaluate the model_dyn
         33 score_binary = model_binary.evaluate(x_test, y_test2_ohe)

```

Model: "sequential\_17"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv1d_27 (Conv1D)	(None, 63, 100)	2800
<hr/>		
max_pooling1d_27 (MaxPooling)	(None, 31, 100)	0
<hr/>		
batch_normalization_32 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 31, 100)	400
<hr/>		
dropout_37 (Dropout)	(None, 31, 100)	0
<hr/>		
flatten_17 (Flatten)	(None, 3100)	0
<hr/>		
dense_26 (Dense)	(None, 32)	99232
<hr/>		
batch_normalization_33 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 32)	128
<hr/>		
dropout_38 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
<hr/>		
dense_27 (Dense)	(None, 2)	66
=====		
Total params: 102,626		
Trainable params: 102,362		

Non-trainable params: 264

```
Epoch 1/20
736/736 [=====] - 5s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0887 - accuracy: 0.9648 - val_loss: 0.0052 - val_accuracy: 0.9983
Epoch 2/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0255 - accuracy: 0.9926 - val_loss: 0.0063 - val_accuracy: 0.9976
Epoch 3/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0235 - accuracy: 0.9941 - val_loss: 0.0065 - val_accuracy: 0.9973
Epoch 4/20
736/736 [=====] - 4s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0120 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.0156 - val_accuracy: 0.9939
Epoch 5/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0083 - accuracy: 0.9979 - val_loss: 0.0104 - val_accuracy: 0.9963
Epoch 6/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0176 - accuracy: 0.9932 - val_loss: 0.0066 - val_accuracy: 0.9983
Epoch 7/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0142 - accuracy: 0.9952 - val_loss: 0.0069 - val_accuracy: 0.9980
Epoch 8/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0098 - accuracy: 0.9964 - val_loss: 0.0115 - val_accuracy: 0.9969
Epoch 9/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0145 - accuracy: 0.9948 - val_loss: 0.0086 - val_accuracy: 0.9980
Epoch 10/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0129 - accuracy: 0.9951 - val_loss: 0.0065 - val_accuracy: 0.9980
Epoch 11/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0080 - accuracy: 0.9978 - val_loss: 0.0075 - val_accuracy: 0.9986
Epoch 12/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0111 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val_loss: 0.0066 - val_accuracy: 0.9986
Epoch 13/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0146 - accuracy: 0.9966 - val_loss: 0.0102 - val_accuracy: 0.9966
Epoch 14/20
736/736 [=====] - 4s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0200 - accuracy: 0.9964 - val_loss: 0.0070 - val_accuracy: 0.9986
Epoch 15/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0114 - accuracy: 0.9979 - val_loss: 0.0069 - val_accuracy: 0.9973
Epoch 16/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0054 - accuracy: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0210 - val_accuracy: 0.9929
Epoch 17/20
736/736 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0095 - accuracy: 0.9972 - val_loss: 0.0083 - val_accuracy: 0.9973
Epoch 18/20
736/736 [=====] - 4s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0038 - accuracy: 0.9995 - val_loss: 0.0090 - val_accuracy: 0.9976
Epoch 19/20
736/736 [=====] - 4s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0049 - accuracy: 0.9986 - val_loss: 0.0052 - val_accuracy: 0.9986
Epoch 20/20
736/736 [=====] - 4s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0183 - accuracy: 0.9969 - val_loss: 0.0045 - val_accuracy: 0.9983
93/93 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0075 - accuracy: 0.9986
```

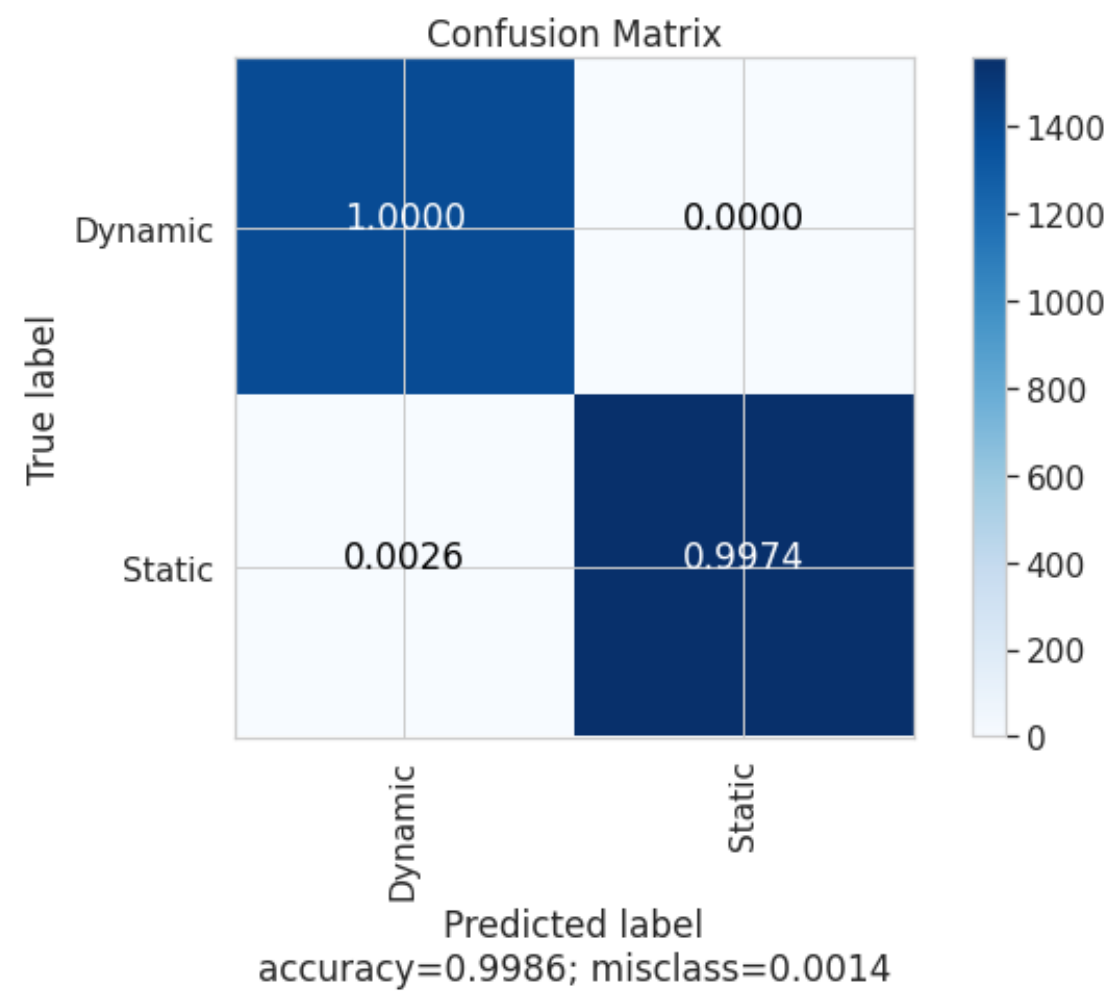
#### Plot Confusion matrix (Abstract labels):

```
In [231]: 1 y_pred_binary = model_binary.predict(x_test)
```

```
In [232]: 1 mat = confusion_matrix_(y_test2_ohc,y_pred_binary)
```



```
In [250]: 1 plot_confusion_matrix(mat.values,normalize = True,
2         target_names = ["Dynamic",'Static'],
3         title = "Confusion Matrix")
```



Build dataset to train CNN for prediction of dynamic labels

```
In [237]: 1 import random
```

```

In [238]: 1 # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/29831489/convert-array-of-indices-to-1-hot-encoded-numpy-array
2 n_classes = 3
3 ### creating
4 dynamic_idx_tr = np.where((y_train == 1)|(y_train == 2)|(y_train == 3))[0]
5 dynamic_idx_te = np.where((y_test == 1)|(y_test == 2)|(y_test == 3))[0]
6
7 # Shuffle dynamic data indexes
8 rand = random.random()
9 random.shuffle(dynamic_idx_tr, lambda: rand)
10 random.shuffle(dynamic_idx_te, lambda: rand)
11
12 ## creating our trainset
13 x_tr_dynamic = x_train[dynamic_idx_tr]
14 y_tr_dynamic = y_train[dynamic_idx_tr]
15
16 x_te_dynamic = x_test[dynamic_idx_te]
17 y_te_dynamic = y_test[dynamic_idx_te]
18
19 ### Label the y_actuals 0,1,2
20 y_tr_dynamic = np.array(y_tr_dynamic.map({1:0,2:1,3:2}))
21 y_te_dynamic = np.array(y_te_dynamic.map({1:0,2:1,3:2}))
22
23
24 ### one hot encode y
25 y_tr_dy_ohe = np.eye(n_classes)[y_tr_dynamic]
26
27 y_te_dy_ohe = np.eye(n_classes)[y_te_dynamic]
28
29 print('Example train o/p',y_tr_dy_ohe[0])

```

Example train o/p [1. 0. 0.]

```

In [239]: 1 print('*20, 'Train-shapes', '*20)
2 print('Shape of xtrain:', x_tr_dynamic.shape)
3 print('Shape of ytrain:', y_tr_dy_ohe.shape)
4 print('*20, 'Test-shapes', '*20)
5 print('Shape of xtest:', x_te_dynamic.shape)
6 print('Shape of ytest:', y_te_dy_ohe.shape)

```

```

+++++++ Train-shapes ++++++
Shape of xtrain: (3285, 128, 9)
Shape of ytrain: (3285, 3)
+++++++ Test-shapes ++++++
Shape of xtest: (1387, 128, 9)
Shape of ytest: (1387, 3)

```

```
In [240]: ▶ 1 timesteps = len(x_tr_dynamic[0])  
2 input_dim = len(x_tr_dynamic[0][0])  
3 #n_classes = _count_classes(y_tr_dy_ohe)  
4  
5 print(timesteps)  
6 print(input_dim)  
7 print(len(x_tr_dynamic))
```

128

9

3285

### ***LSTM Architecture - Dynamic Model***

```

In [241]: 1 from keras.layers import LSTM, Dropout, TimeDistributed, Dense, Activation, Embedding, Flatten
          2 from keras.layers import BatchNormalization
          3 from keras.layers import Conv1D, MaxPooling1D
          4 from keras.optimizers import Adam
          5
          6 dynamic = Sequential()
          7
          8
          9 dynamic.add(Conv1D(50, 3, strides=2, input_shape=(128, 9), activation='relu', kernel_initializer = 'he_normal'))
         10 dynamic.add(MaxPooling1D(2))
         11
         12 dynamic.add(Conv1D(80, 3, strides=2, activation='relu', kernel_initializer = 'he_normal'))
         13 dynamic.add(MaxPooling1D(2))
         14
         15
         16 dynamic.add(LSTM(64, activation = 'relu', kernel_initializer = 'he_normal', return_sequences = True))
         17 dynamic.add(Dropout(0.25))
         18 dynamic.add(BatchNormalization())
         19
         20 dynamic.add(LSTM(32, activation = 'relu', kernel_initializer = 'he_normal', return_sequences = True))
         21 dynamic.add(Dropout(0.25))
         22 dynamic.add(BatchNormalization())
         23
         24 dynamic.add(Flatten())
         25
         26
         27 dynamic.add(Dense(3, activation='sigmoid'))
         28
         29
         30 dynamic.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'], optimizer = Adam())
         31
         32 dynamic.summary()

```

Model: "sequential\_18"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv1d_28 (Conv1D)	(None, 63, 50)	1400
max_pooling1d_28 (MaxPooling)	(None, 31, 50)	0
conv1d_29 (Conv1D)	(None, 15, 80)	12080
max_pooling1d_29 (MaxPooling)	(None, 7, 80)	0
lstm_23 (LSTM)	(None, 7, 64)	37120
dropout_39 (Dropout)	(None, 7, 64)	0
batch_normalization_34 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 7, 64)	256
lstm_24 (LSTM)	(None, 7, 32)	12416
dropout_40 (Dropout)	(None, 7, 32)	0
batch_normalization_35 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 7, 32)	128
flatten_18 (Flatten)	(None, 224)	0

dense_28 (Dense)	(None, 3)	675
=====		
Total params: 64,075		
Trainable params: 63,883		
Non-trainable params: 192		
=====		

```
In [243]: 1 path = 'best_weights_dynamic.h5'
2 checkpoint = keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
3     filepath=path,
4     monitor='val_accuracy',
5     mode='max',
6     save_best_only=True)
7
8 history_dynamic = dynamic.fit(x_tr_dynamic,y_tr_dy_ohe, epochs=20, batch_size=10,
9                             validation_data=(x_te_dynamic, y_te_dy_ohe),
10                            callbacks=[checkpoint],verbose=1)
11
12 dynamic.load_weights(path)
13 #Evaluate the model_dyn
14 score_dynamic = dynamic.evaluate(x_te_dynamic, y_te_dy_ohe)
```

```
Epoch 1/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0037 - accuracy: 0.9988 - val_loss: 0.1338 - val_accuracy: 0.9654
Epoch 2/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 8ms/step - loss: 3.8839e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1022 - val_accuracy: 0.9690
Epoch 3/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 8ms/step - loss: 2.5052e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1134 - val_accuracy: 0.9676
Epoch 4/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 8ms/step - loss: 2.4136e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1419 - val_accuracy: 0.9632
Epoch 5/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 9ms/step - loss: 9.8075e-05 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1520 - val_accuracy: 0.9640
Epoch 6/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 8ms/step - loss: 1.1522e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2415 - val_accuracy: 0.9553
Epoch 7/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 8ms/step - loss: 7.7078e-05 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1806 - val_accuracy: 0.9596
Epoch 8/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 9ms/step - loss: 5.4426e-05 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1980 - val_accuracy: 0.9539
Epoch 9/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 6.5483e-05 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1732 - val_accuracy: 0.9589
Epoch 10/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 8.6811e-05 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1939 - val_accuracy: 0.9611
Epoch 11/20
329/329 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 2.6926e-05 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2043 - val_accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 12/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0312 - accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.1527 - val_accuracy: 0.9603
Epoch 13/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0075 - accuracy: 0.9973 - val_loss: 0.2667 - val_accuracy: 0.9193
Epoch 14/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0023 - accuracy: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.1331 - val_accuracy: 0.9683
Epoch 15/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 4.0351e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0878 - val_accuracy: 0.9683
Epoch 16/20
329/329 [=====] - 4s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0095 - accuracy: 0.9967 - val_loss: 0.2919 - val_accuracy: 0.9207
Epoch 17/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0054 - accuracy: 0.9988 - val_loss: 0.1443 - val_accuracy: 0.9488
Epoch 18/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 6.4930e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.3134 - val_accuracy: 0.9560
Epoch 19/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 1.0515e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2834 - val_accuracy: 0.9553
Epoch 20/20
329/329 [=====] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 2.3614e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2940 - val_accuracy: 0.9553
44/44 [=====] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.1022 - accuracy: 0.9690
```

In [244]: ▶

```
1 print('***'*20)
2 print('\n')
3
4 print(' \t Calculated test accuracy for dynamic model  : ',score_dynamic[1],'\t')
5 print('\n')
6 print('***'*20)
```

\*\*\*\*\*

Calculated test accuracy for dynamic model : 0.9689978361129761

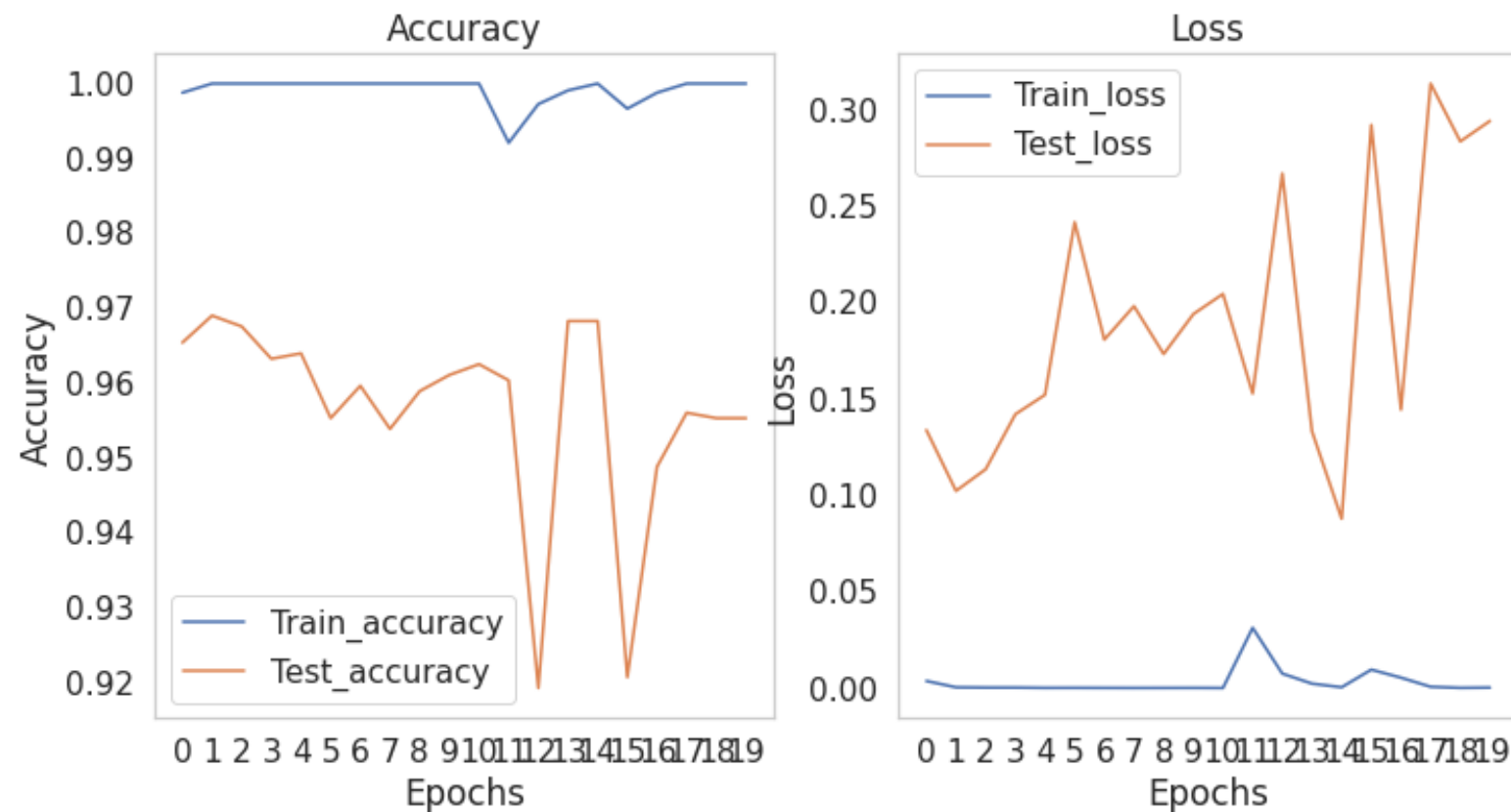
\*\*\*\*\*

**Plot loss and accuracy for dynamic :**

```

In [248]: 1 def plt_loss_accuracy(train_acc,test_acc,train_loss,test_loss):
2         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
3         plt.subplot(1,2,1)
4         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(20),y=train_acc,label='Train_accuracy')
5         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(20),y=test_acc,label='Test_accuracy')
6         plt.xlabel('Epochs')
7         plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
8         plt.xticks(ticks=np.arange(20))
9         plt.title('Accuracy')
10        plt.grid()
11
12        plt.subplot(1,2,2)
13        sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(20),y=train_loss,label='Train_loss')
14        sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(20),y=test_loss,label='Test_loss')
15        plt.xlabel('Epochs')
16        plt.ylabel('Loss')
17        plt.xticks(ticks=np.arange(20))
18        plt.title('Loss')
19
20        plt.grid()
21        plt.show()
22    plt_loss_accuracy(history_dynamic.history['accuracy'],history_dynamic.history['val_accuracy'],
23                      history_dynamic.history['loss'],history_dynamic.history['val_loss'])

```



**Plot Confusion matrix - (Dynamic labels) :**

```

In [55]: 1 y_pred_dynamic = dynamic.predict(x_te_dynamic)

```

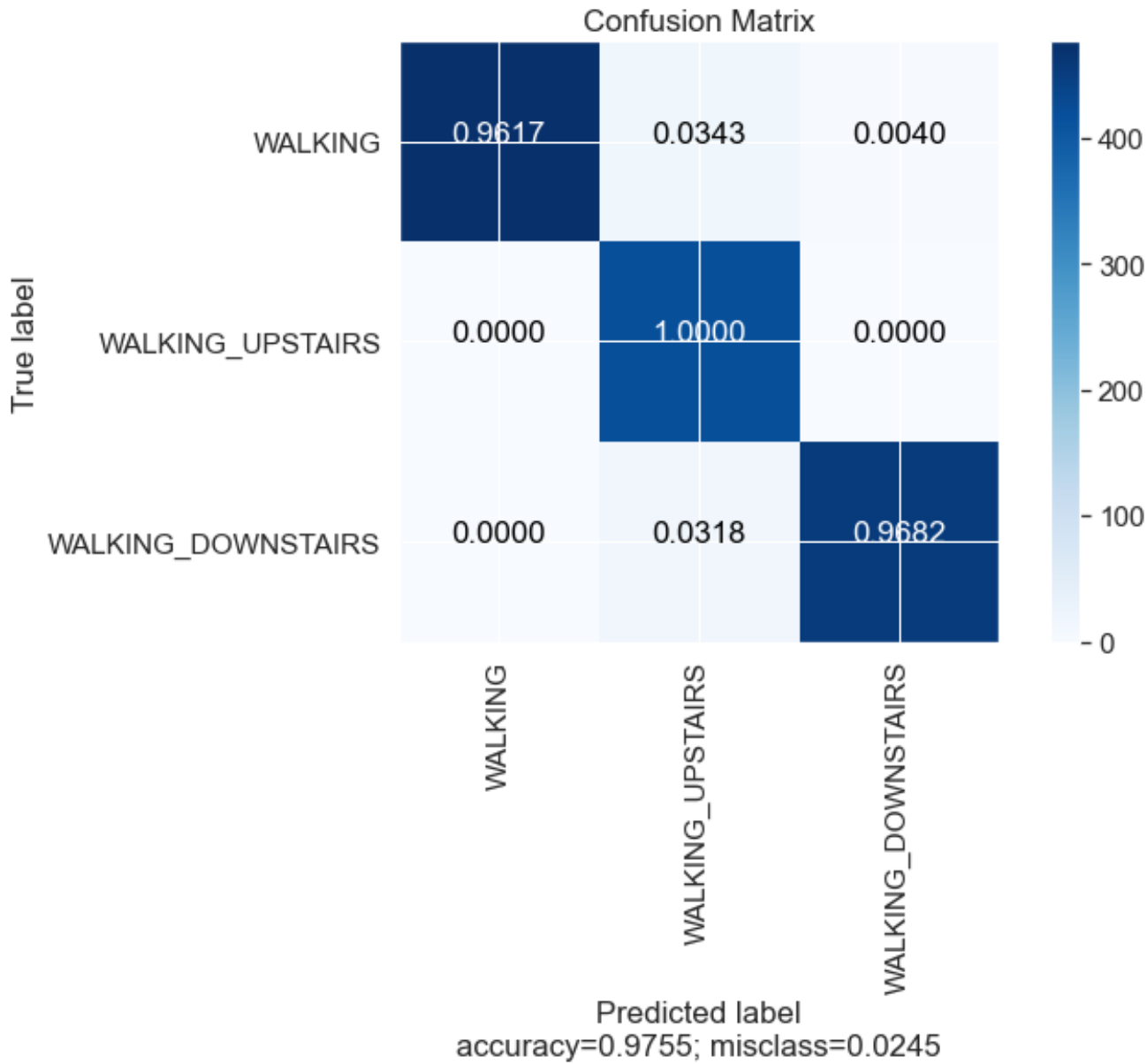
```

In [63]: 1 mat = confusion_matrix(y_te_dy_ohc,y_pred_dynamic)

```



```
In [103]: 1 plot_confusion_matrix(mat.values,normalize = True,
2         target_names = ["WALKING", "WALKING_UPSTAIRS", "WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS"],
3         title = "Confusion Matrix")
```



Build dataset to train CNN for static

```

In [129]: 1 # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/29831489/convert-array-of-indices-to-1-hot-encoded-numpy-array
2 n_classes = 3
3 ### creating
4 static_idx_tr = np.where((y_train == 4)|(y_train == 5)|(y_train == 6))[0]
5 static_idx_te = np.where((y_test == 4)|(y_test == 5)|(y_test == 6))[0]
6
7 # Shuffle static data indexes
8 rand = random.random()
9 random.shuffle(static_idx_tr, lambda: rand)
10 random.shuffle(static_idx_te, lambda: rand)
11
12 ## creating our trainset
13 x_tr_static = x_train[static_idx_tr]
14 y_tr_static = y_train[static_idx_tr]
15
16 x_te_static = x_test[static_idx_te]
17 y_te_static = y_test[static_idx_te]
18
19 ### Label the y_actuals 0,1,2
20 y_tr_static = np.array(y_tr_static.map({4:0,5:1,6:2}))
21 y_te_static = np.array(y_te_static.map({4:0,5:1,6:2}))
22
23
24 ### one hot encode y
25 y_tr_st_ohe = np.eye(n_classes)[y_tr_static]
26
27 y_te_st_ohe = np.eye(n_classes)[y_te_static]
28
29 print('Example train o/p',y_tr_st_ohe[0])

```

Example train o/p [0. 1. 0.]

```

In [130]: 1 print('+ '*20, 'Train-shapes', '+ '*20)
2 print('Shape of xtrain:', x_tr_static.shape)
3 print('Shape of ytrain:', y_tr_st_ohe.shape)
4 print('+ '*20, 'Test-shapes', '+ '*20)
5 print('Shape of xtest:', x_te_static.shape)
6 print('Shape of ytest:', y_te_st_ohe.shape)

```

```

+++++++ Train-shapes ++++++
Shape of xtrain: (4067, 128, 9)
Shape of ytrain: (4067, 3)
+++++++ Test-shapes ++++++
Shape of xtest: (1560, 128, 9)
Shape of ytest: (1560, 3)

```

```
In [131]: ▶ 1 timesteps = len(x_tr_static[0])
          2 input_dim = len(x_tr_static[0][0])
          3 #n_classes = _count_classes(y_tr_dy_ohe)
          4
          5 print(timesteps)
          6 print(input_dim)
          7 print(len(x_tr_static))
```

128

9

4067

### ***LSTM Architecture - Static Model***

```
In [168]: 1 model_static = Sequential()
2
3
4 model_static.add(Conv1D(100, 3, input_shape=(128, 9), activation='tanh',kernel_initializer = 'he_normal'))
5 model_static.add(MaxPooling1D(2))
6 model_static.add(BatchNormalization())
7 model_static.add(Dropout(0.2))
8
9
10 model_static.add(LSTM(80,activation = 'tanh',kernel_initializer = 'he_normal',return_sequences = True))
11 model_static.add(Dropout(0.5))
12
13
14
15 model_static.add(Flatten())
16
17
18 model_static.add(Dense(3, activation='sigmoid'))
19
20
21
22 model_static.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'], optimizer = 'adam')
23
24 model_static.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_15"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv1d_25 (Conv1D)	(None, 126, 100)	2800
=====		
max_pooling1d_25 (MaxPooling)	(None, 63, 100)	0
=====		
batch_normalization_29 (Batc	(None, 63, 100)	400
=====		
dropout_33 (Dropout)	(None, 63, 100)	0
=====		
lstm_22 (LSTM)	(None, 63, 80)	57920
=====		
dropout_34 (Dropout)	(None, 63, 80)	0
=====		
flatten_15 (Flatten)	(None, 5040)	0
=====		
dense_23 (Dense)	(None, 3)	15123
=====		
Total params: 76,243		
Trainable params: 76,043		
Non-trainable params: 200		
=====		

In [172]:

```

1 path = 'best_weights_static.h5'
2 checkpoint = keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
3     filepath=path,
4     monitor='val_accuracy',
5     mode='max',
6     save_best_only=True)
7
8 history_static = model_static.fit(x_tr_static,y_tr_st_oh, epochs=20, batch_size=10,
9     validation_data=(x_te_static, y_te_st_oh),verbose=1,callbacks=[checkpoint])
10
11 model_static.load_weights(path)
12 #Evaluate the model
13 score_static = model_static.evaluate(x_te_static, y_te_st_oh)

```

```

Epoch 1/20
407/407 [=====] - 14s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1760 - accuracy: 0.9314 - val_loss: 0.1816 - val_accuracy: 0.9346
Epoch 2/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 39ms/step - loss: 0.1614 - accuracy: 0.9366 - val_loss: 0.2071 - val_accuracy: 0.9353
Epoch 3/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1618 - accuracy: 0.9314 - val_loss: 0.2081 - val_accuracy: 0.9109
Epoch 4/20
407/407 [=====] - 15s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1622 - accuracy: 0.9363 - val_loss: 0.1979 - val_accuracy: 0.9244
Epoch 5/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 39ms/step - loss: 0.1471 - accuracy: 0.9393 - val_loss: 0.1711 - val_accuracy: 0.9423
Epoch 6/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1398 - accuracy: 0.9476 - val_loss: 0.1840 - val_accuracy: 0.9442
Epoch 7/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1384 - accuracy: 0.9403 - val_loss: 0.1605 - val_accuracy: 0.9423
Epoch 8/20
407/407 [=====] - 15s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1667 - accuracy: 0.9361 - val_loss: 0.2072 - val_accuracy: 0.9250
Epoch 9/20
407/407 [=====] - 15s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1385 - accuracy: 0.9442 - val_loss: 0.1637 - val_accuracy: 0.9487
Epoch 10/20
407/407 [=====] - 15s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1547 - accuracy: 0.9430 - val_loss: 0.2169 - val_accuracy: 0.9160
Epoch 11/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 39ms/step - loss: 0.1462 - accuracy: 0.9425 - val_loss: 0.1487 - val_accuracy: 0.9423
Epoch 12/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 40ms/step - loss: 0.1346 - accuracy: 0.9444 - val_loss: 0.1485 - val_accuracy: 0.9436
Epoch 13/20
407/407 [=====] - 15s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1368 - accuracy: 0.9471 - val_loss: 0.2186 - val_accuracy: 0.9199
Epoch 14/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1493 - accuracy: 0.9430 - val_loss: 0.2062 - val_accuracy: 0.9218
Epoch 15/20
407/407 [=====] - 15s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1252 - accuracy: 0.9476 - val_loss: 0.1866 - val_accuracy: 0.9288
Epoch 16/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1472 - accuracy: 0.9437 - val_loss: 0.1558 - val_accuracy: 0.9365
Epoch 17/20
407/407 [=====] - 15s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1351 - accuracy: 0.9452 - val_loss: 0.1734 - val_accuracy: 0.9250
Epoch 18/20
407/407 [=====] - 15s 38ms/step - loss: 0.1309 - accuracy: 0.9466 - val_loss: 0.1983 - val_accuracy: 0.9295
Epoch 19/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 39ms/step - loss: 0.1418 - accuracy: 0.9466 - val_loss: 0.1661 - val_accuracy: 0.9449
Epoch 20/20
407/407 [=====] - 16s 39ms/step - loss: 0.1299 - accuracy: 0.9466 - val_loss: 0.1984 - val_accuracy: 0.9301
49/49 [=====] - 1s 18ms/step - loss: 0.1637 - accuracy: 0.9487

```

```
In [173]: 1 print('****'*20)
2 print('\n')
3
4 print(' \t Calculated test accuracy for dynamic model : ',score_static[1],'\t')
5 print('\n')
6 print('****'*20)
```

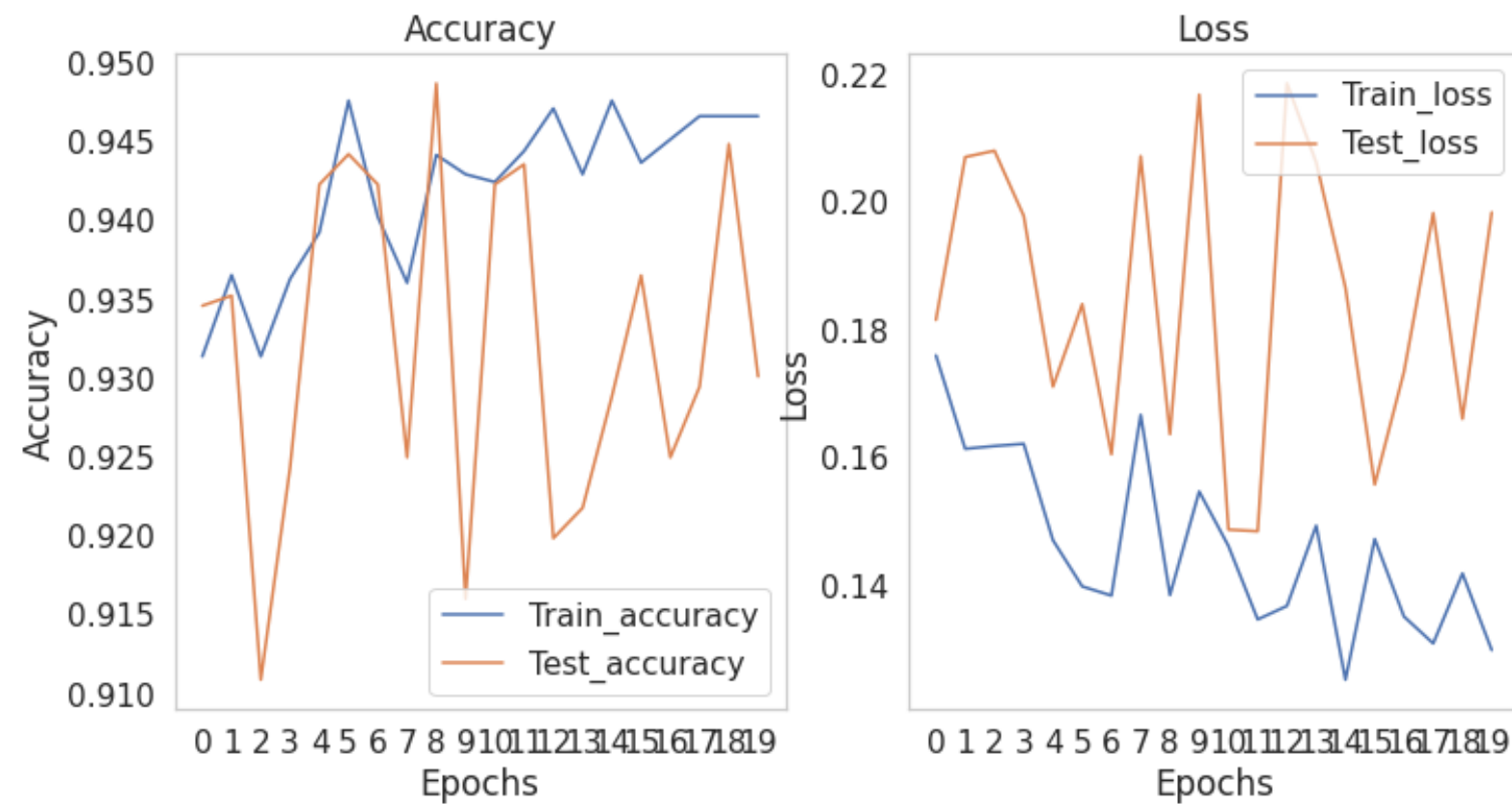
\*\*\*\*\*

Calculated test accuracy for dynamic model : 0.9487179517745972

\*\*\*\*\*

**Plot loss and accuracy for static :**

```
In [249]: 1
2 plt_loss_accuracy(history_static.history['accuracy'],history_static.history['val_accuracy'],
3                  history_static.history['loss'],history_static.history['val_loss'])
```

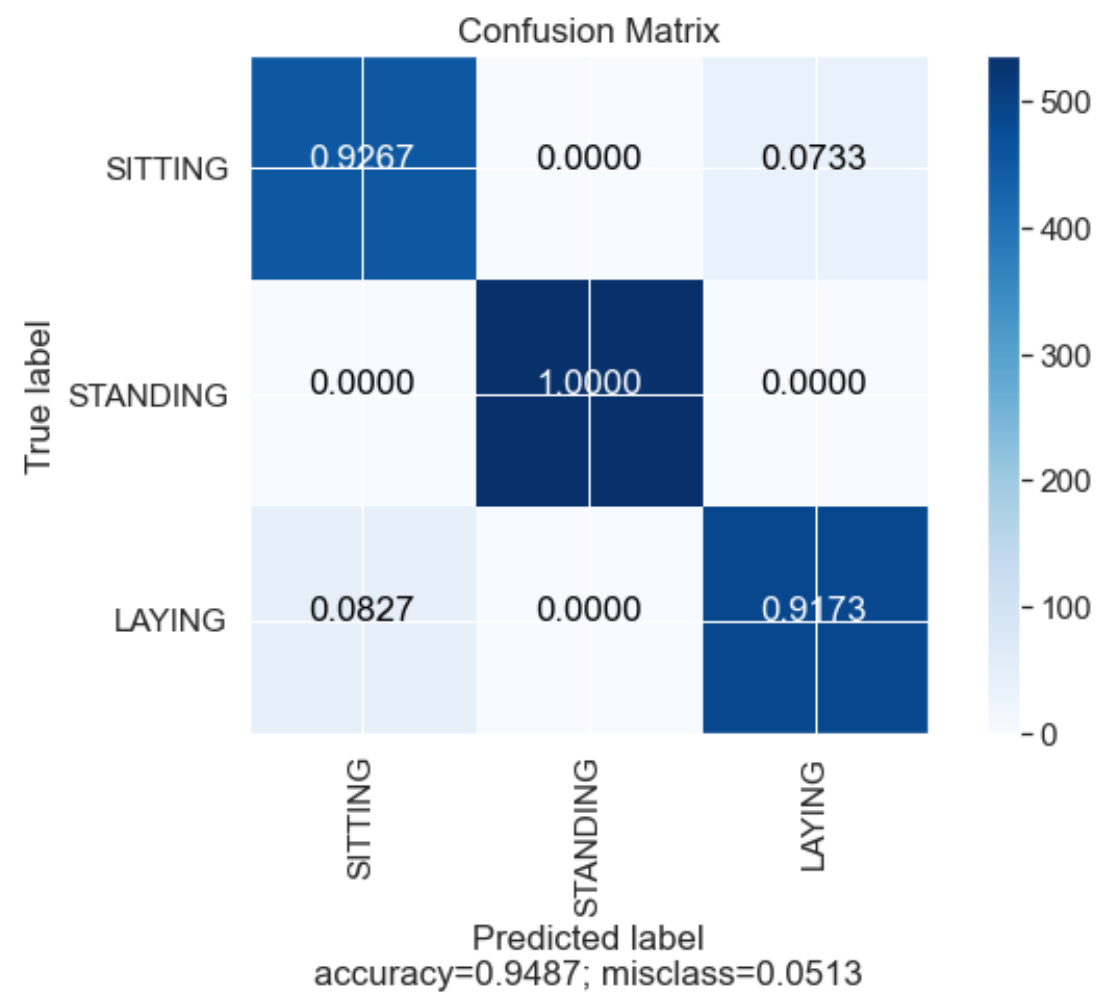


**Plot Confusion matrix (static labels) :**

```
In [184]: 1 y_pred_static = model_static.predict(x_te_static)
```

```
In [185]: 1 mat = confusion_matrix_(y_te_st_ohc,y_pred_static)
```

```
In [186]: 1 plot_confusion_matrix(mat.values,normalize = True,
2         target_names = ["SITTING", "STANDING", "LAYING"],
3         title = "Confusion Matrix")
```



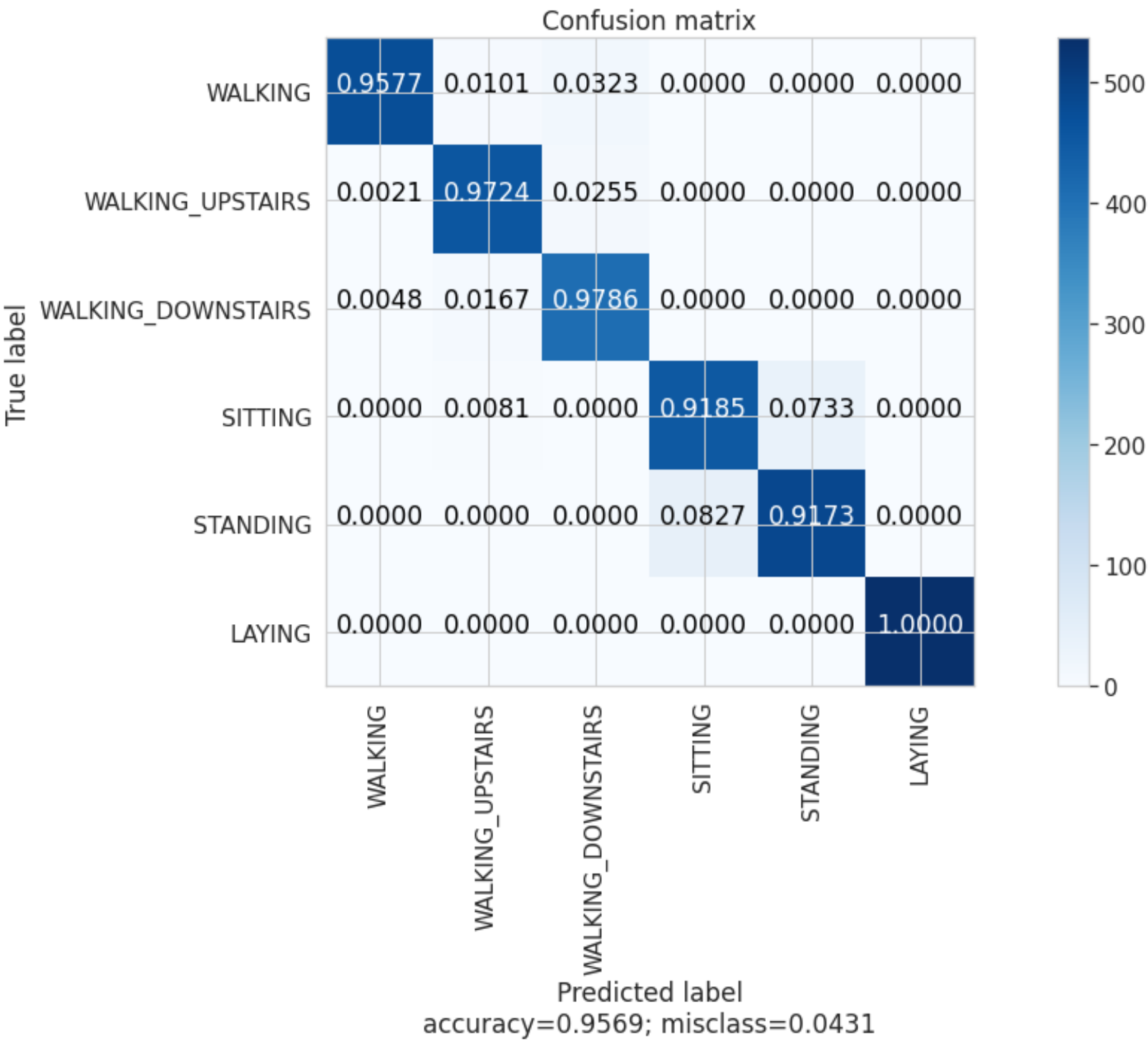
### Generating final predictions :: by Divide and Conquer

```
In [279]: 1 def predict_all(x_test):
2     ### predict if it belongs to dynamic class or static class
3     ## later perform multiclass classification on predicting dynamic and static labels
4     stat_dynamic_predictions = []
5     static_pointer,dynamic_pointer=0,0
6     for inp in x_test:
7         inp = inp.reshape(1,128,9)
8         abs_class_pred = model_binary.predict(inp)
9         abs_class_pred = np.argmax(abs_class_pred, axis=1) + 1
10
11         if abs_class_pred == 1 : ### dynamic
12             dynamic_pred = dynamic.predict(inp)
13             dynamic_pred = np.argmax(dynamic_pred, axis=1) + 1
14             stat_dynamic_predictions.append(dynamic_pred[0])
15         elif abs_class_pred ==2 : ### static
16             static_pred = model_static.predict(inp)
17             static_pred = np.argmax(static_pred, axis=1) + 4
18             stat_dynamic_predictions.append(static_pred[0])
19     return stat_dynamic_predictions
```

```
In [280]: 1 predict_all = predict_all(x_test)

In [294]: 1 cm = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test,predict_all)

In [300]: 1 plot_confusion_matrix(cm,target_names=['WALKING', 'WALKING_UPSTAIRS', 'WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS','SITTING','STANDING',
2         'LAYING'],title='Confusion matrix',cmap=None,normailze=True)
```



Observations :

- We can see that with divide and conquer method we improved our model performance from 90% to 95.6% accuracy on testset.



In [ ]: ▶

```
1 ##### referencess
2
3 ### https://github.com/heeryoncho/sensors2018cnhar/tree/master/data/UCI%20HAR%20Dataset
4 ## https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Overview-of-our-divide-and-conquer-based-1D-CNN-HAR-with-test-data-sharpening-Our\_fig1\_324224939
5 ##https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324224939\_Divide\_and\_Conquer-Based\_1D\_CNN\_Human\_Activity\_Recognition\_Using\_Test\_Data\_Sharpening
```