

A_5_2

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1 A5.2 - Gesture Recognition using SVM

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This report explores gesture recognition from *leap motion* data using *support vector machines* (SVM). The data and the feature designs are both acquired from [1] (<http://lttm.dei.unipd.it/downloads/gesture>).

```
In [21]: import os
         from typing import Dict, List

         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         import seaborn as sns
         from numpy.linalg import norm
         from sklearn import svm
         from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
         from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score, KFold
         from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

         def parse(filepath) -> Dict[str, List[float]]:
             """Parses a leap motion data from csv file into a dictionary."""
             d = dict()
             with open(filepath, mode='r') as f:
                 for line in f:
                     v = line.strip('\n').split(',')
                     d[v[0]] = list(map(float, v[1:]))
             return d

         def angle(v1, v2):
             return np.arccos(np.dot(v1, v2) / (norm(v1) * norm(v2)))

         def to_col(v1):
             return v1.reshape((len(v1), 1))
```

```

def feature_vector(data):
    # Position of the finger tips
    F = np.array(data["FingertipsPositions"]).reshape((5, 3))

    # Set missing values (vector F[i] is zero vector) to nan.
    for i in range(len(F)):
        if np.all(F[i] == 0):
            F[i, :] = np.nan

    # Palm center
    C = np.array(data["PalmPosition"])

    # Orientation unit vectors
    h = np.array(data["HandDirection"])
    n = np.array(data["PalmNormal"])

    # Index of the middle finger
    middle = 2

    # Scale factor
    S = norm(F[middle]-C)

    # Projection of F to n
    F_pi = to_col(np.dot(F, n.T)) * n

    # Fingertips angle
    A = np.array(list(angle(F_pi_i-C, h) for F_pi_i in F_pi))

    # Fingertips distance
    D = norm(F-C, axis=1) / S

    # Fingertips elevation
    E = np.sign(np.dot((F-F_pi), n)) * norm(F-F_pi, axis=1) / S

    return np.hstack((A, D, E))

def features_and_labels(gesture_path):
    features = []
    labels = []
    label_convert = {"G4": 4, "G5": 5}
    for dirpath, _, filenames in os.walk(gesture_path):
        for filename in filenames:
            _, _, label = dirpath.split('/')
            data = parse(os.path.join(dirpath, filename))
            features.append(feature_vector(data))

```

```

        labels.append(label_convert[str(label)])
    return np.array(features), np.array(labels)

def distplot(features, labels):
    feature_names = [f'A_{i}' for i in range(5)] + \
                     [f'D_{i}' for i in range(4)] + \
                     [f'E_{i}' for i in range(5)]

    sns.set()
    for i, name in enumerate(feature_names):
        plt.figure()
        plt.title(f"${name}$")
        sns.distplot([f[i] for (f, l) in zip(features, labels) if l == 4],
                      label="Gesture 4", kde=False, bins=20)
        sns.distplot([f[i] for (f, l) in zip(features, labels) if l == 5],
                      label="Gesture 5", kde=False, bins=20)
        plt.legend()
    plt.show()

```

1.1 Features and Labels

```

In [22]: # Load and create the features and labels from the gesture_set data.
         features, labels = features_and_labels("gesture_set")

         # Scale the values to range (0.5, 1). This way they are distinguished from
         # the missing values that are set to 0.
         scaler = MinMaxScaler((0.5, 1))
         scaler.fit(features)
         X = scaler.transform(features)
         y = labels

         # Convert the missing values to 0.
         X[np.isnan(X)] = 0

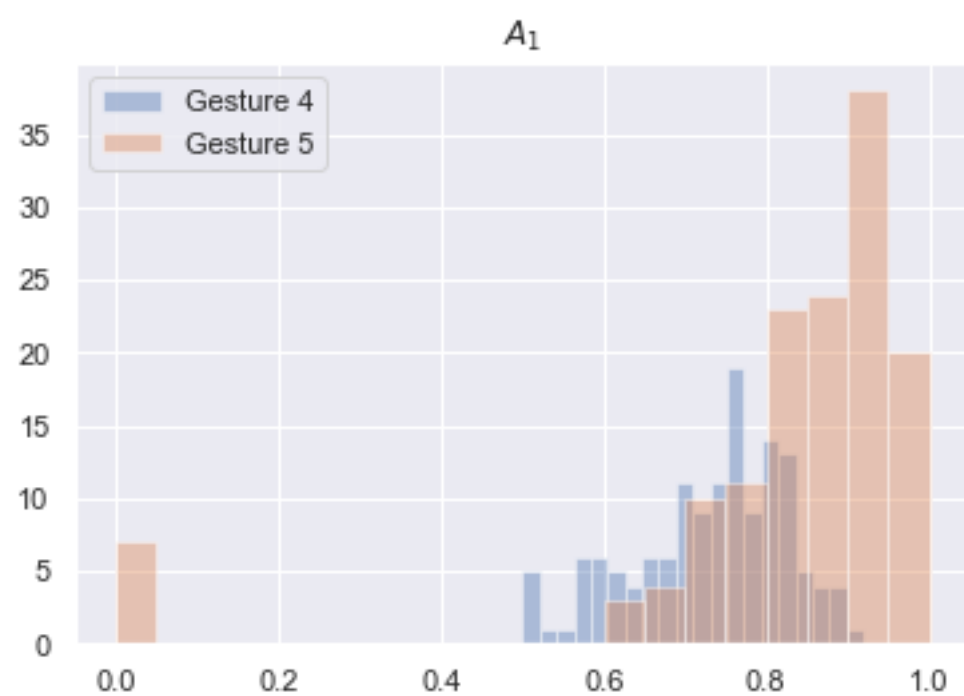
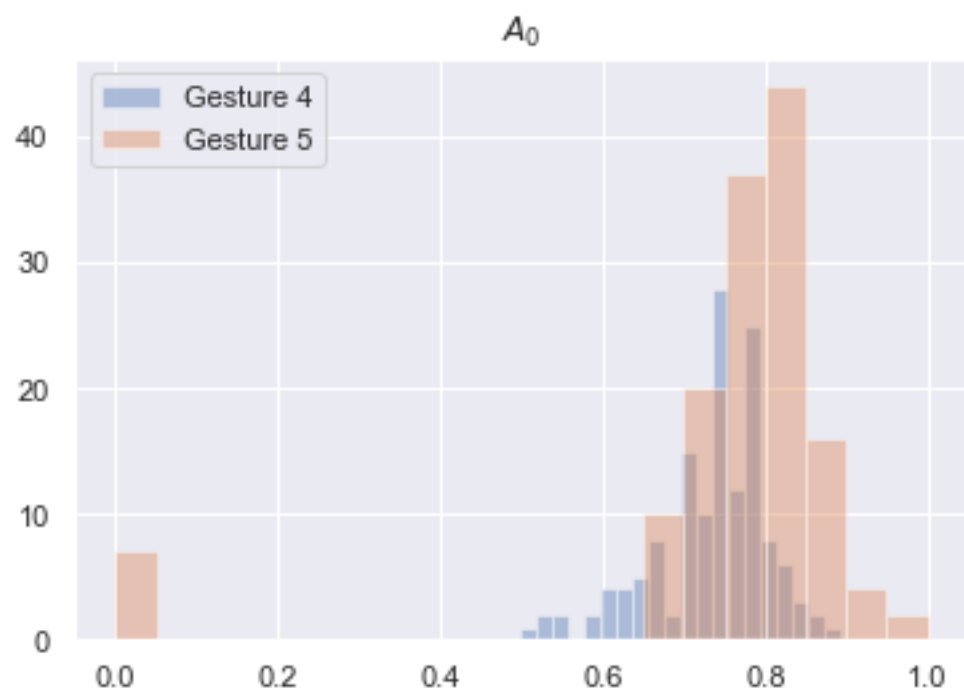
```

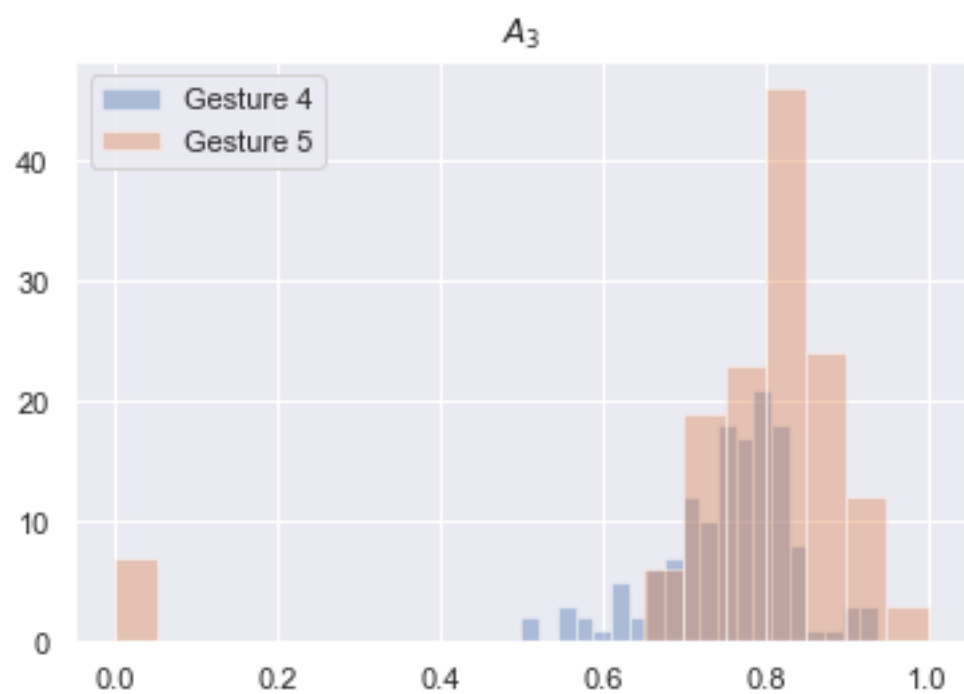
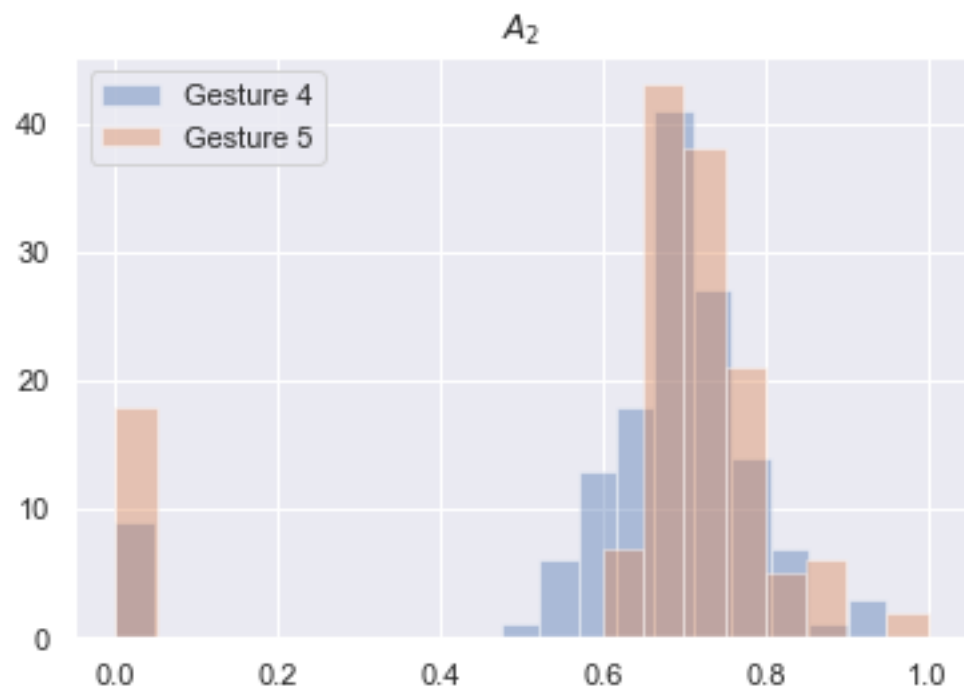
Distribution plots showing the distribution of the values of different features of different gestures.

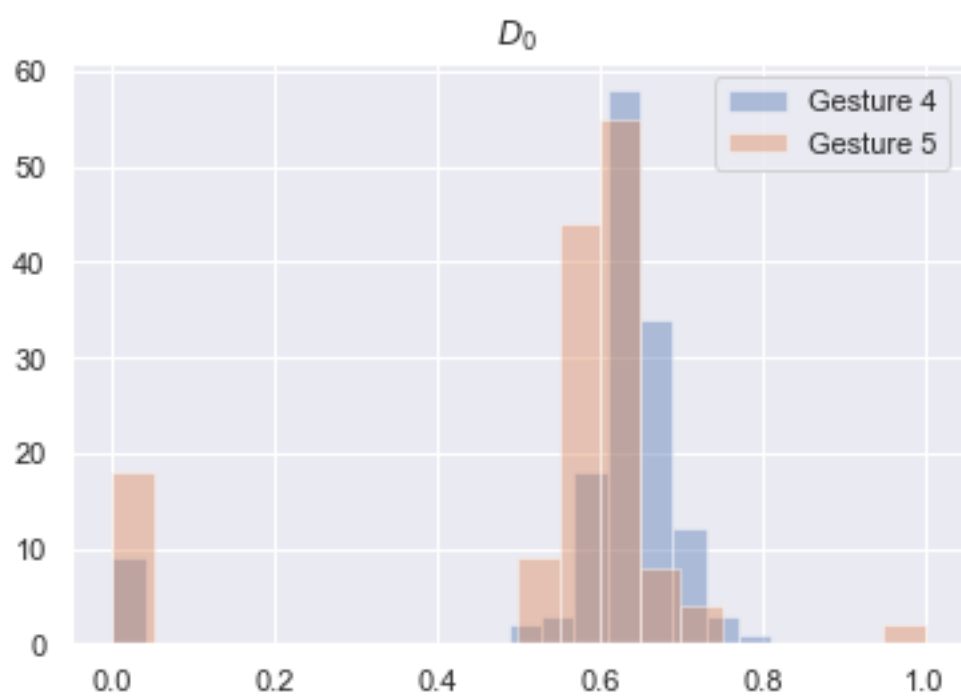
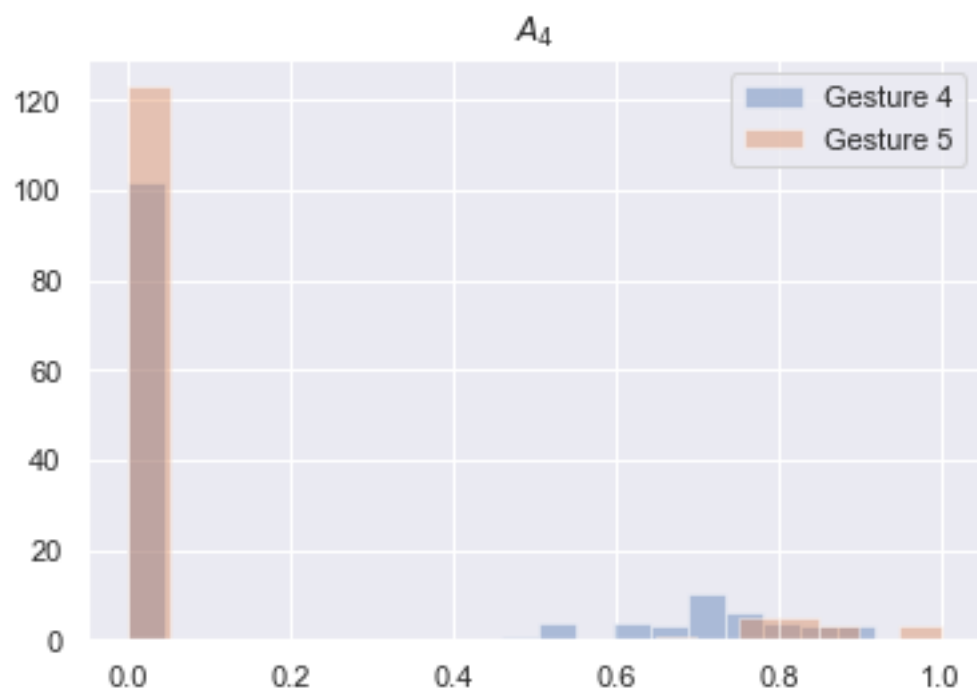
```

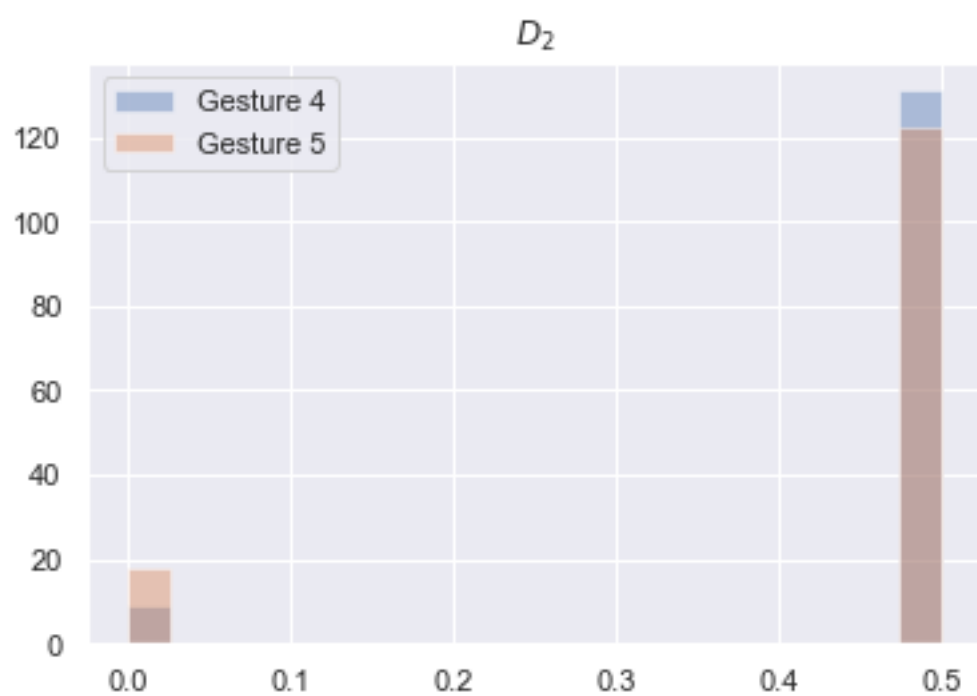
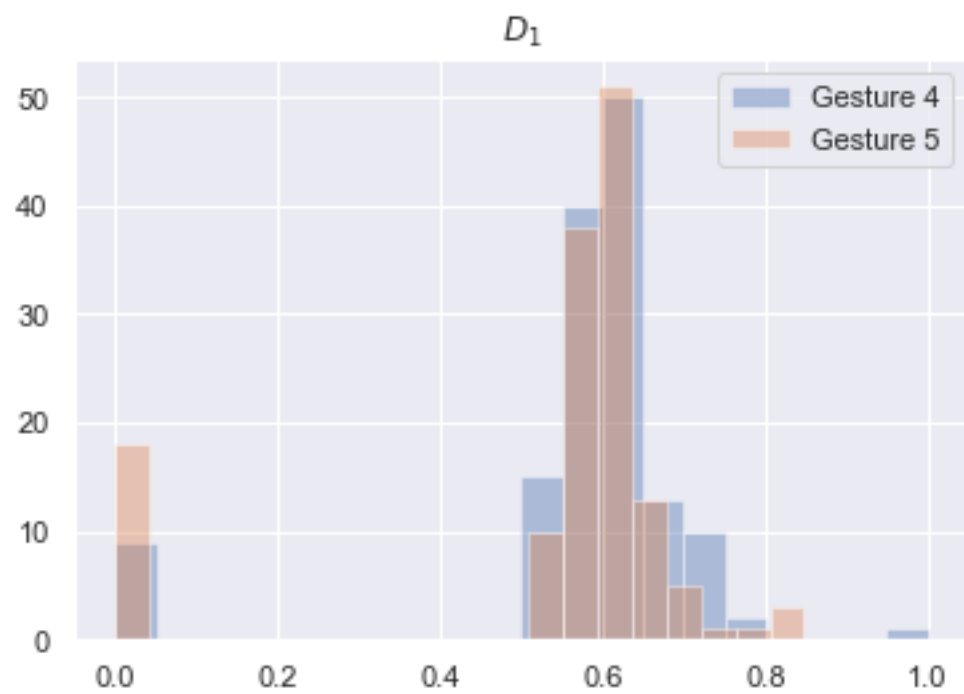
In [19]: distplot(X, y)

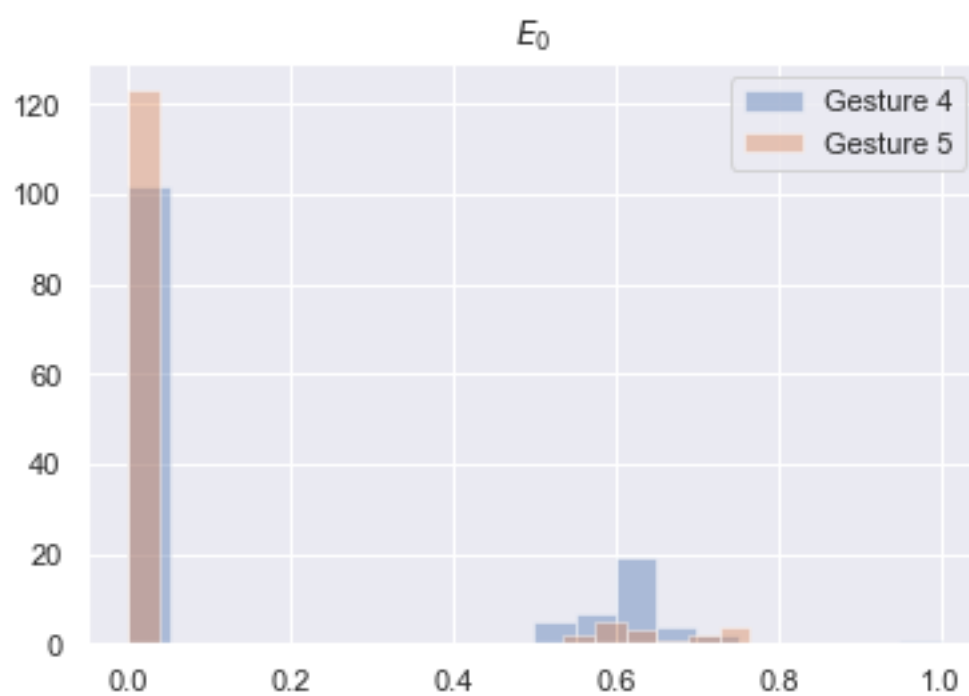
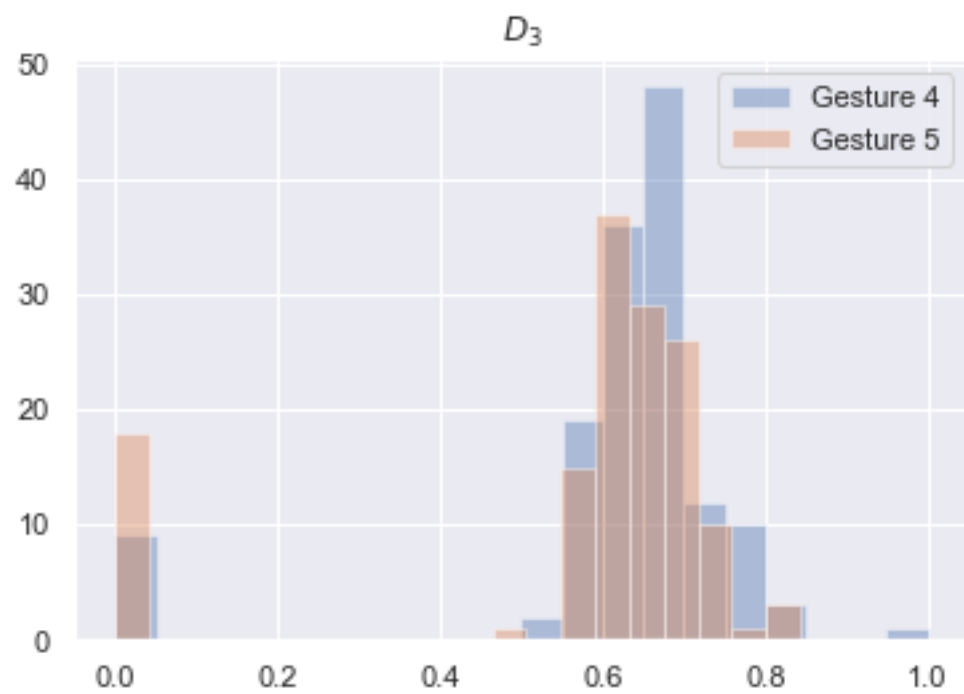
```

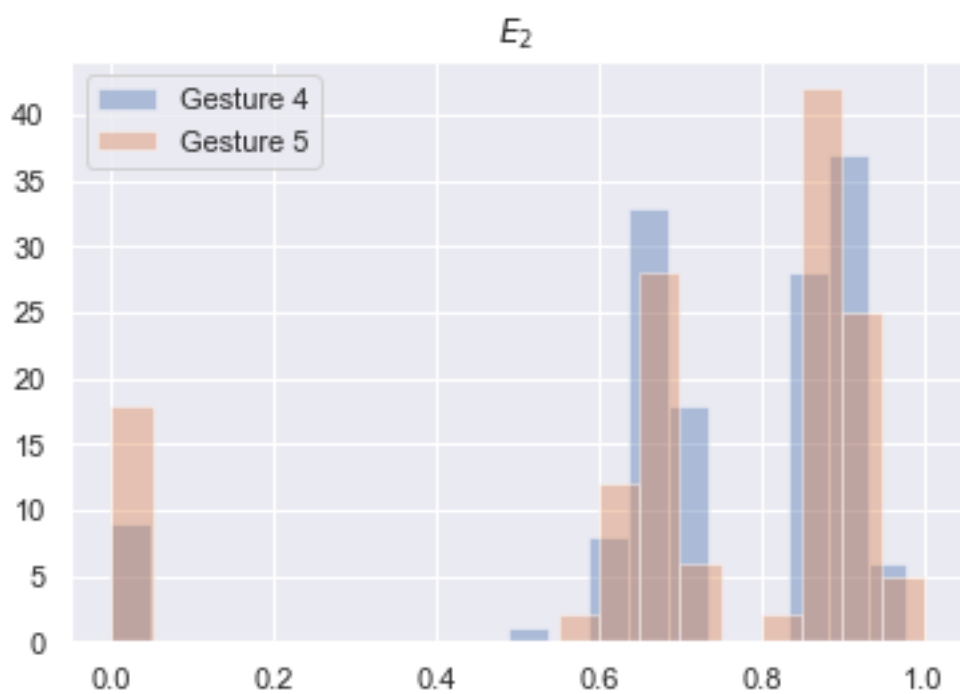
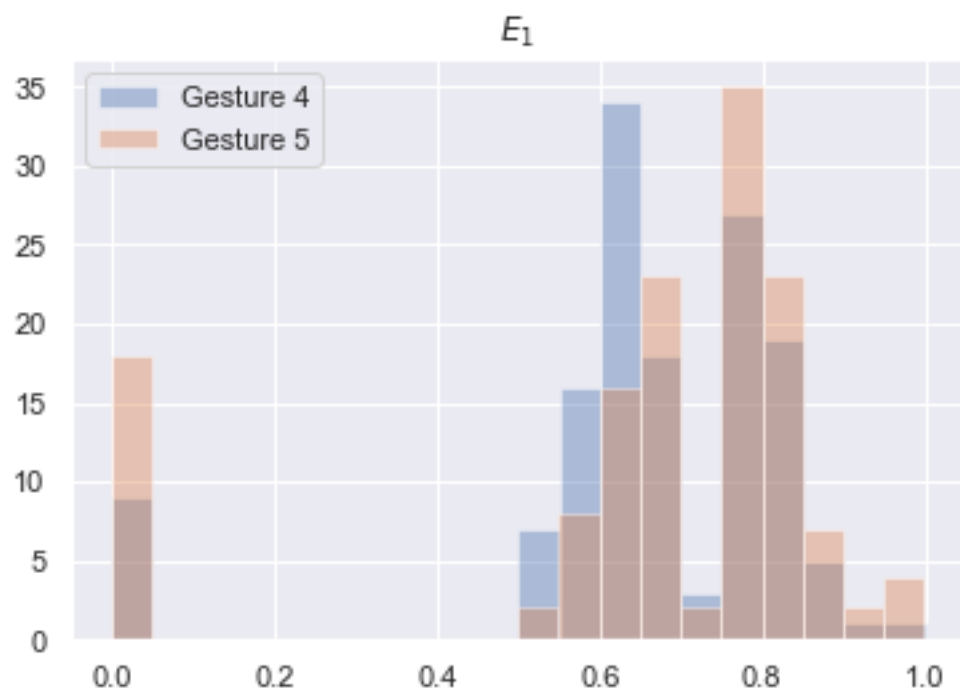


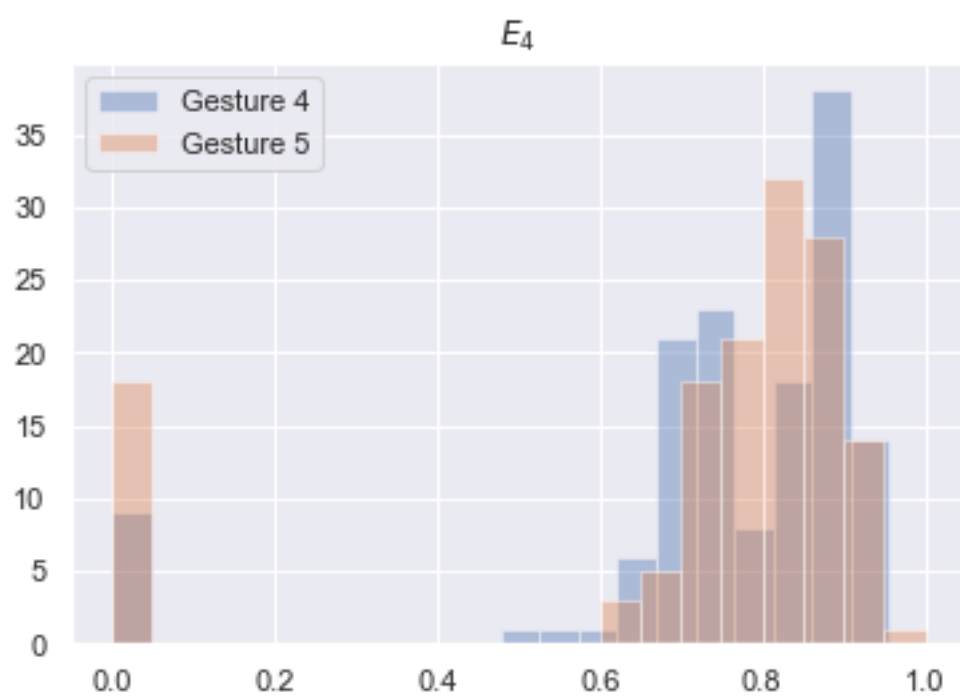
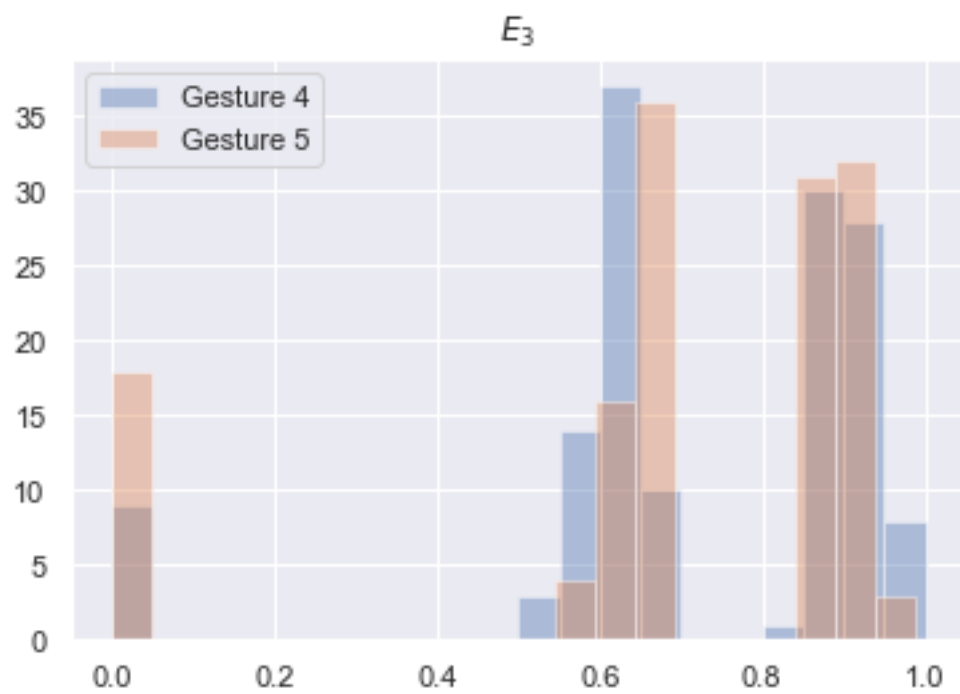












1.2 SVM Model

Support vector machine with linear kernel. The cross validation is done using k-folds with 5 splits.

```
In [11]: random_state = 3
         clf = svm.SVC(C=2.0, kernel="linear")
         cv = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=random_state)
         clf.fit(X, y)
         scores = cross_val_score(clf, X, y, cv=cv)
```

The cross validation accuracy metrics.

```
In [13]: print(f"Accuracy: {scores.mean():.2f} (+/- {2*scores.std():0.2f})")
```

Accuracy: 0.75 (+/- 0.14)

The predicted values.

```
In [14]: y_pred = clf.predict(X)
```

The classification report

```
In [15]: print(classification_report(y, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
4	0.78	0.75	0.77	140
5	0.76	0.79	0.78	140
micro avg	0.77	0.77	0.77	280
macro avg	0.77	0.77	0.77	280
weighted avg	0.77	0.77	0.77	280

The confuction matrix

```
In [16]: print(confusion_matrix(y, y_pred))
```

```
[[105  35]
 [ 29 111]]
```

1.3 References

[1] Marin, G., Dominio, F., & Zanuttigh, P. (2014). Hand Gesture Recognition with Leap Motion and Kinect Devices. International Conference on Image Processing(ICIP), 1565–1569. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICIP.2014.7025313>