C2_W4_Lab_2_Signals

July 25, 2021

1 Ungraded Lab: Feature Engineering with Accelerometer Data

This notebook demonstrates how to prepare time series data taken from an accelerometer. We will be using the WISDM Human Activity Recognition Dataset for this example. This dataset can be used to predict the activity a user performs from a set of acceleration values recorded from the accelerometer data of a smartphone.

The dataset consists of accelerometer data in the x, y, and z-axis recorded for 36 user different users. A total of 6 activities like 'Walking','Jogging', 'Upstairs', 'Downstairs', 'Sitting', 'Standing' etc. were recorded. The sensors have a sampling rate of 20Hz which means there are 20 observations recorded per second.

1.1 Imports

```python
[1]: import tensorflow as tf
     import tensorflow_transform as tft

     from tfx.components import CsvExampleGen
     from tfx.components import ExampleValidator
     from tfx.components import SchemaGen
     from tfx.components import StatisticsGen
     from tfx.components import Transform

     from tfx.orchestration.experimental.interactive.interactive_context import⊔
      ↪InteractiveContext
     from google.protobuf.json_format import MessageToDict

     import os
     import pprint
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import urllib

     pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter()
```

1.2 Extract the Data

```
[2]: # Setup paths and filenames
     working_dir = './data/'
     TRANSFORM_TRAIN_FILENAME = 'transform_train'
     TRANSFORM_TEST_FILENAME = 'transform_test'
     TRANSFORM_TEMP_DIR = 'tft_temp'
     INPUT_FILE = './data/WISDM_ar_v1.1/WISDM_ar_v1.1_raw.txt'
```

```
[3]: # Extract the data
     !tar -xvf ./data/human_activity/raw/WISDM_ar_latest.tar.gz -C ./data/
      ↪human_activity/raw/
```

```
WISDM_ar_v1.1/
WISDM_ar_v1.1/readme.txt
WISDM_ar_v1.1/WISDM_ar_v1.1_raw.txt
WISDM_ar_v1.1/WISDM_ar_v1.1_raw_about.txt
WISDM_ar_v1.1/WISDM_ar_v1.1_transformed.arff
WISDM_ar_v1.1/WISDM_ar_v1.1_trans_about.txt
```

1.3 Inspect the Dataset

1.3.1 Utilities

Since this is accelerometer data, it would be good to visualize different aspects of the measurements. You can look at the frequency of activities, or plot the measurements against time. These utility functions will help in doing that.

```
[4]: # Visulaization Utilities
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn as sns
     from matplotlib import pyplot

     def visualize_value_plots_for_categorical_feature(feature, colors=['b']):
         '''Plots a bar graph for categorical features'''
         counts = feature.value_counts()
         plt.bar(counts.index, counts.values, color=colors)
         plt.show()


     def visualize_plots(dataset, activity, columns):
         '''Visualizes the accelerometer data against time'''
         features = dataset[dataset['activity'] == activity][columns][:200]
         if 'z-acc' in columns:
             features['z-acc'] = features['z-acc'].replace(regex=True, to_replace=r';
      ↪', value=r'')
             features['z-acc'] = features['z-acc'].astype(np.float64)
         axis = features.plot(subplots=True, figsize=(16, 12),
                             title=activity)
```

```
    for ax in axis:
        ax.legend(loc='lower left', bbox_to_anchor=(1.0, 0.5))
```

1.3.2 Clean the data

You will also need to clean stray characters that may misrepresent your data. For this particular dataset, there is a semicolon at the end of each row and this will cause the z-acceleration to be interpreted as a string. Let's clean that up in the cells below.

```
[5]: # Set up paths
     RAW_DATA_PATH = 'data/human_activity/raw/WISDM_ar_v1.1/WISDM_ar_v1.1_raw.txt'
     CLEAN_DATA_PATH = 'data/human_activity/pipeline_data'

     # Create clean data path (raw data path already exists)
     !mkdir {CLEAN_DATA_PATH}
```

```
[6]: # Preview the dataset. See the semicolon at the end of each line.
     !head data/human_activity/raw/WISDM_ar_v1.1/WISDM_ar_v1.1_raw.txt
```

```
[7]: # Load the dataset and set the column names
     df = pd.read_csv(RAW_DATA_PATH, header=None, names=['user_id', 'activity',
     ↪'timestamp', 'x-acc','y-acc', 'z-acc'])

     # Remove semicolon at the end of every row
     df['z-acc'] = df['z-acc'].replace({';':''}, regex=True)

     # Write the file to the clean data path
     df.to_csv(f'{CLEAN_DATA_PATH}/human_activity.csv', index=False)
```

```
[8]: # See the results. The semicolon should now be removed.
     !head {CLEAN_DATA_PATH}/human_activity.csv
```

```
user_id,activity,timestamp,x-acc,y-acc,z-acc
33,Jogging,49105962326000,-0.6946376999999999,12.680544,0.50395286
33,Jogging,49106062271000,5.012288,11.264028,0.95342433
33,Jogging,49106112167000,4.903325,10.882658000000001,-0.08172209
```

3

```
33,Jogging,49106222305000,-0.61291564,18.496431,3.0237172
33,Jogging,49106332290000,-1.1849703,12.108489,7.205164
33,Jogging,49106442306000,1.3756552,-2.4925237,-6.510526
33,Jogging,49106542312000,-0.61291564,10.56939,5.706926
33,Jogging,49106652389000,-0.50395286,13.947235999999998,7.0553403
33,Jogging,49106762313000,-8.430995,11.413852,5.134871
```

1.3.3 Histogram of Activities

You can now proceed with the visualizations. You can plot the histogram of activities and make your observations. For instance, you'll notice that there is more data for walking and jogging than other activities. This might have an effect on how your model learns each activity so you should take note of it.

```
[9]:  # Plot the histogram of activities
      visualize_value_plots_for_categorical_feature(df['activity'], colors=['r', 'g',␣
       ↪'b', 'y', 'm', 'c'])
```
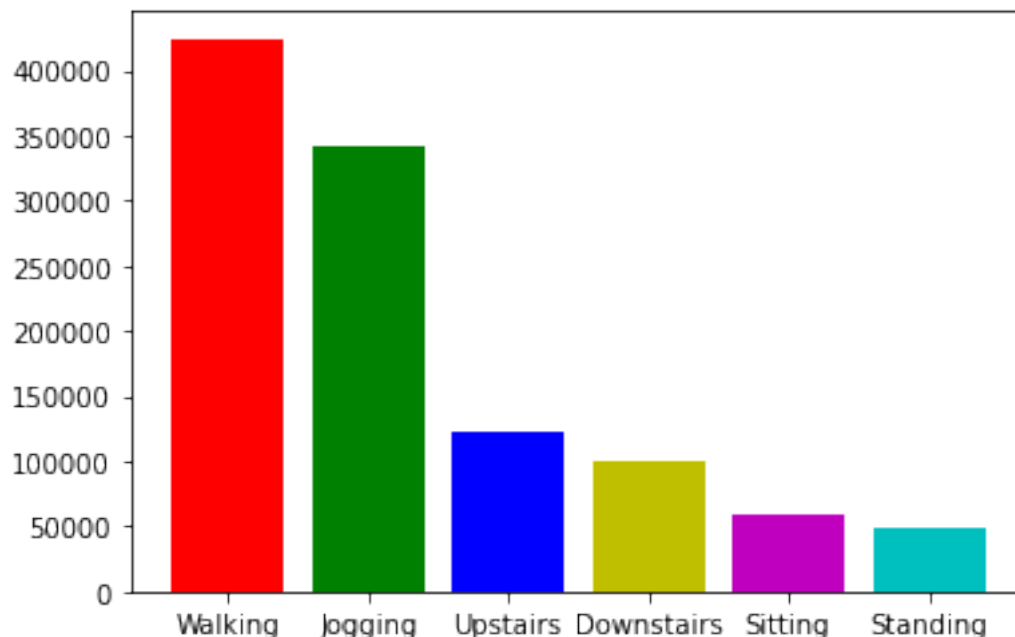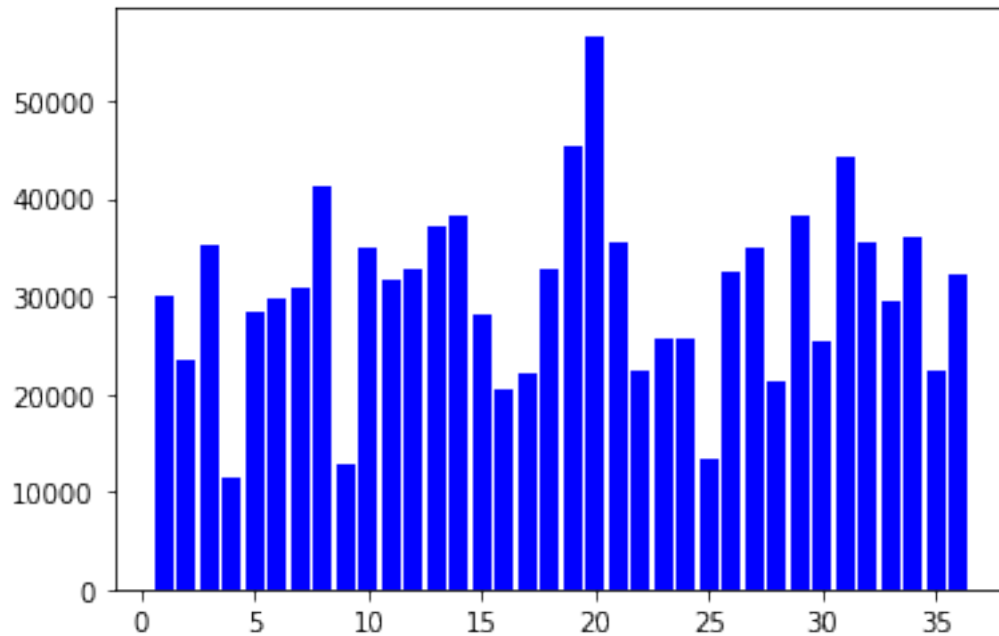

1.3.4 Histogram of Measurements per User

You can also observe the number of measurements taken per user. From the plot below, you can see that for the 36 users in the study, the number of observations per user is mostly steady except for a few.

```
[10]:  # Plot the histogram for users
       visualize_value_plots_for_categorical_feature(df['user_id'])
```

1.3.5 Acceleration per Activity

Finally, you can plot the sensor measurements against the timestamps. You can observe that acceleration is more for activities like jogging when compared to sitting which should be the expected behaviour. If this is not the case, then there might be problems with the sensor and can make the data invalid.

```
[11]: # Plot the measurements for `Jogging`
      visualize_plots(df, 'Jogging', columns=['x-acc', 'y-acc', 'z-acc'])
```

Jogging
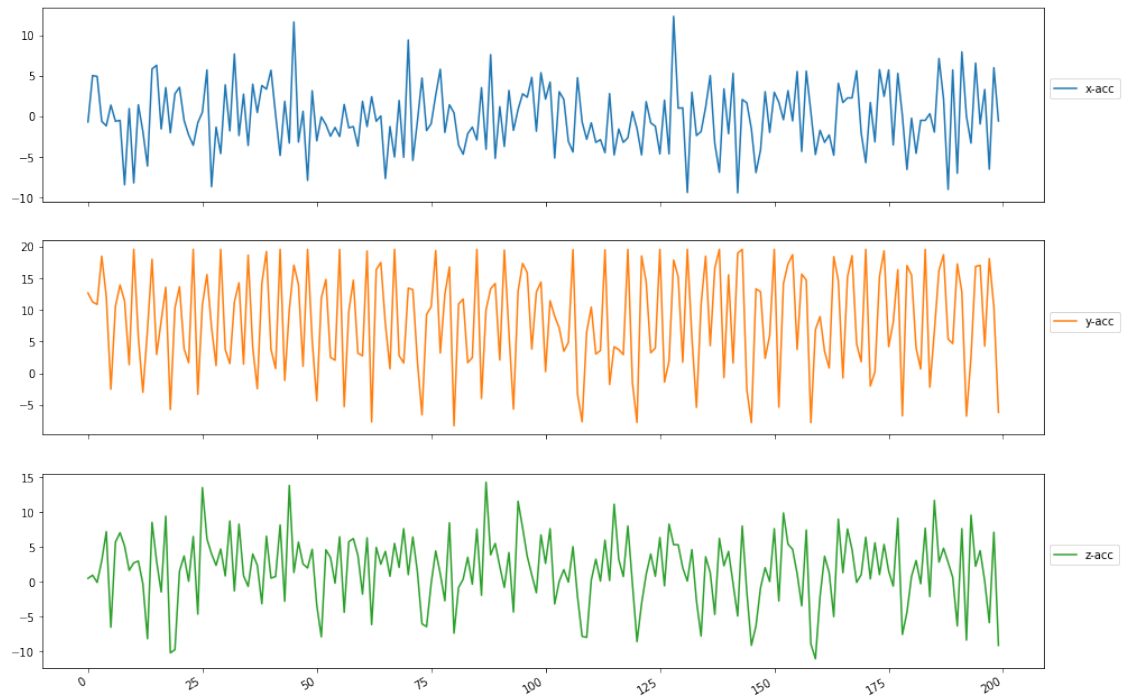
[12]:
```python
# Plot the measurements for `Sitting`
visualize_plots(df, 'Sitting', columns=['x-acc', 'y-acc', 'z-acc'])
```

Sitting
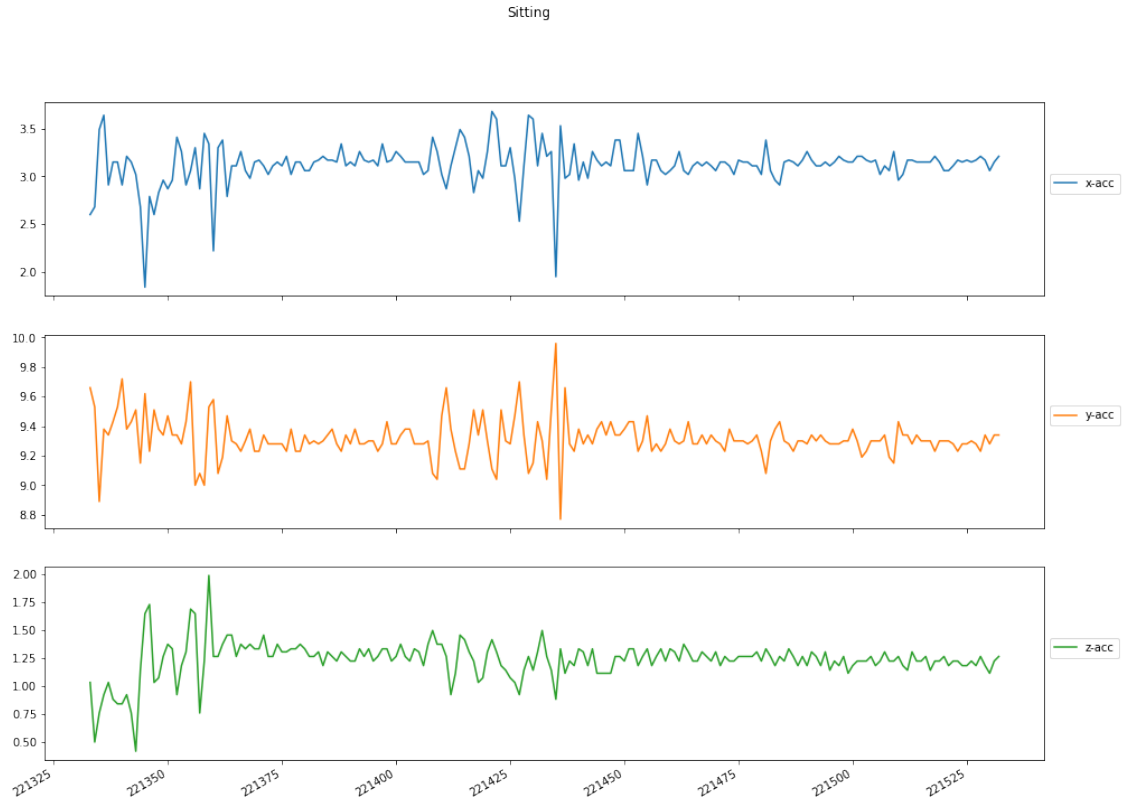
1.4 Data Pipeline

You can now feed the data into the TFX pipeline. As in the previous labs, we won't go over too much on the first few stages of the pipeline since you've already done it before.

```
[13]: # location of the pipeline metadata store
      _pipeline_root = './pipeline/'

      # directory of the raw data files
      _data_root = './data/human_activity/pipeline_data'
```

```
[14]: # Initialize the InteractiveContext.
      # If you leave `_pipeline_root` blank, then the db will be created in a⌋
      ↪temporary directory.
      context = InteractiveContext(pipeline_root=_pipeline_root)
```

WARNING:absl:InteractiveContext metadata_connection_config not provided: using
SQLite ML Metadata database at ./pipeline/metadata.sqlite.

1.4.1 ExampleGen

```
[15]: # Instantiate ExampleGen with the input CSV dataset
      example_gen = CsvExampleGen(input_base=_data_root)

      # Execute the component
      context.run(example_gen)
```

```
[15]: ExecutionResult(
          component_id: CsvExampleGen
          execution_id: 1
          outputs:
              examples: Channel(
                  type_name: Examples
                  artifacts: [Artifact(artifact: id: 1
              type_id: 5
              uri: "./pipeline/CsvExampleGen/examples/1"
              properties {
                key: "split_names"
                value {
                  string_value: "[\"train\", \"eval\"]"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "input_fingerprint"
                value {
                  string_value: "split:single_split,num_files:1,total_bytes:48260814,x
      or_checksum:1627172608,sum_checksum:1627172608"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "payload_format"
                value {
                  string_value: "FORMAT_TF_EXAMPLE"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "span"
                value {
                  string_value: "0"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "state"
                value {
                  string_value: "published"
                }
```

```
          }
        , artifact_type: id: 5
        name: "Examples"
        properties {
          key: "span"
          value: INT
        }
        properties {
          key: "split_names"
          value: STRING
        }
        properties {
          key: "version"
          value: INT
        }
        )]
        ))
```

1.4.2 Preview the Ingested Dataset

```
[16]: # get the artifact object
      artifact = example_gen.outputs['examples'].get()[0]

      # print split names and uri
      print(f'split names: {artifact.split_names}')
      print(f'artifact uri: {artifact.uri}')
```

```
split names: ["train", "eval"]
artifact uri: ./pipeline/CsvExampleGen/examples/1
```

```
[17]: # Get the URI of the output artifact representing the training examples
      train_uri = os.path.join(artifact.uri, 'train')

      # See the contents of the `train` folder
      !ls {train_uri}
```

```
data_tfrecord-00000-of-00001.gz
```

```
[18]: # Get the list of files in this directory (all compressed TFRecord files)
      tfrecord_filenames = [os.path.join(train_uri, name)
                            for name in os.listdir(train_uri)]

      # Create a `TFRecordDataset` to read these files
      dataset = tf.data.TFRecordDataset(tfrecord_filenames, compression_type="GZIP")
```

```
[19]: # Define a helper function to get individual examples
      def get_records(dataset, num_records):
```

```python
    '''Extracts records from the given dataset.
    Args:
        dataset (TFRecordDataset): dataset saved by ExampleGen
        num_records (int): number of records to preview
    '''

    # initialize an empty list
    records = []

    # Use the `take()` method to specify how many records to get
    for tfrecord in dataset.take(num_records):

        # Get the numpy property of the tensor
        serialized_example = tfrecord.numpy()

        # Initialize a `tf.train.Example()` to read the serialized data
        example = tf.train.Example()

        # Read the example data (output is a protocol buffer message)
        example.ParseFromString(serialized_example)

        # convert the protocol bufffer message to a Python dictionary
        example_dict = (MessageToDict(example))

        # append to the records list
        records.append(example_dict)

    return records
```

```python
[20]: # Get 3 records from the dataset
      sample_records = get_records(dataset, 3)

      # Print the output
      pp.pprint(sample_records)
```

```
[{'features': {'feature': {'activity': {'bytesList': {'value':
['Sm9nZ2luZw==']}},
                           'timestamp': {'int64List': {'value':
['49106062271000']}},
                           'user_id': {'int64List': {'value': ['33']}},
                           'x-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [5.012288]}},
                           'y-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [11.264028]}},
                           'z-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [0.95342433]}}}}},
 {'features': {'feature': {'activity': {'bytesList': {'value':
['Sm9nZ2luZw==']}},
                           'timestamp': {'int64List': {'value':
['49106112167000']}},
```

'user_id': {'int64List': {'value': ['33']}},
                        'x-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [4.903325]}},
                        'y-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [10.882658]}},
                        'z-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [-0.08172209]}}}}},
 {'features': {'feature': {'activity': {'bytesList': {'value':
['Sm9nZ2luZw==']}}},
                        'timestamp': {'int64List': {'value':
['49106222305000']}}},
                        'user_id': {'int64List': {'value': ['33']}},
                        'x-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [-0.61291564]}},
                        'y-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [18.496431]}},
                        'z-acc': {'floatList': {'value': [3.0237172]}}}}}}]

1.4.3 StatisticsGen

```
[21]: # Instantiate StatisticsGen with the ExampleGen ingested dataset
      statistics_gen = StatisticsGen(
          examples=example_gen.outputs['examples'])

      # Execute the component
      context.run(statistics_gen)
```

```
[21]: ExecutionResult(
          component_id: StatisticsGen
          execution_id: 2
          outputs:
              statistics: Channel(
                  type_name: ExampleStatistics
                  artifacts: [Artifact(artifact: id: 2
              type_id: 7
              uri: "./pipeline/StatisticsGen/statistics/2"
              properties {
                key: "split_names"
                value {
                  string_value: "[\"train\", \"eval\"]"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "name"
                value {
                  string_value: "statistics"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "producer_component"
                value {
                  string_value: "StatisticsGen"
```

```
          }
        }
        custom_properties {
          key: "state"
          value {
            string_value: "published"
          }
        }
        , artifact_type: id: 7
        name: "ExampleStatistics"
        properties {
          key: "span"
          value: INT
        }
        properties {
          key: "split_names"
          value: STRING
        }
        )]
        ))
```

[22]:
```python
# Show the output statistics
context.show(statistics_gen.outputs['statistics'])
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

WARNING:tensorflow:From /opt/conda/lib/python3.8/site-packages/tensorflow_data_validation/utils/stats_util.py:229: tf_record_iterator (from tensorflow.python.lib.io.tf_record) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Use eager execution and:
`tf.data.TFRecordDataset(path)`

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

1.4.4 SchemaGen

[23]:
```python
# Instantiate SchemaGen with the StatisticsGen ingested dataset
schema_gen = SchemaGen(
    statistics=statistics_gen.outputs['statistics'],
    )

# Run the component
```

```
context.run(schema_gen)
```

[23]: ExecutionResult(
        component_id: SchemaGen
        execution_id: 3
        outputs:
            schema: Channel(
                type_name: Schema
                artifacts: [Artifact(artifact: id: 3
            type_id: 9
            uri: "./pipeline/SchemaGen/schema/3"
            custom_properties {
              key: "name"
              value {
                string_value: "schema"
              }
            }
            custom_properties {
              key: "producer_component"
              value {
                string_value: "SchemaGen"
              }
            }
            custom_properties {
              key: "state"
              value {
                string_value: "published"
              }
            }
            , artifact_type: id: 9
            name: "Schema"
)]
            ))

[24]: # Visualize the schema
      context.show(schema_gen.outputs['schema'])
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

|              | Type   | Presence | Valency | Domain     |
|--------------|--------|----------|---------|------------|
| Feature name |        |          |         |            |
| 'activity'   | STRING | required | single  | 'activity' |
| 'timestamp'  | INT    | required | single  | -          |
| 'user_id'    | INT    | required | single  | -          |
| 'x-acc'      | FLOAT  | required | single  | -          |
| 'y-acc'      | FLOAT  | required | single  | -          |
| 'z-acc'      | FLOAT  | required | [0,1]   | -          |

```
                                                              Values
     Domain
     'activity'  'Downstairs', 'Jogging', 'Sitting', 'Standing', 'Upstairs', 'Walking'
```

1.4.5 ExampleValidator

```python
[25]: # Instantiate ExampleValidator with the StatisticsGen and SchemaGen ingested
      ↪data
      example_validator = ExampleValidator(
          statistics=statistics_gen.outputs['statistics'],
          schema=schema_gen.outputs['schema'])

      # Run the component.
      context.run(example_validator)
```

```
[25]: ExecutionResult(
          component_id: ExampleValidator
          execution_id: 4
          outputs:
              anomalies: Channel(
                  type_name: ExampleAnomalies
                  artifacts: [Artifact(artifact: id: 4
              type_id: 11
              uri: "./pipeline/ExampleValidator/anomalies/4"
              properties {
                key: "split_names"
                value {
                  string_value: "[\"train\", \"eval\"]"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "name"
                value {
                  string_value: "anomalies"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "producer_component"
                value {
                  string_value: "ExampleValidator"
                }
              }
              custom_properties {
                key: "state"
                value {
                  string_value: "published"
                }
```

```
      }
      , artifact_type: id: 11
      name: "ExampleAnomalies"
      properties {
        key: "span"
        value: INT
      }
      properties {
        key: "split_names"
        value: STRING
      }
      )]
      ))
```

[26]:
```python
# Visualize the results
context.show(example_validator.outputs['anomalies'])
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

1.4.6 Transform

[27]:
```python
# Set the constants module filename
_activity_constants_module_file = 'activity_constants.py'
```

[28]:
```python
%%writefile {_activity_constants_module_file}

# Numerical features that are marked as continuous
INT_FEATURES = ['user_id', 'timestamp']

# Feature that can be grouped into buckets
FLOAT_FEATURES = ['x-acc', 'y-acc', 'z-acc']

# Feature that the model will predict
LABEL_KEY = 'activity'

# Utility function for renaming the feature
def transformed_name(key):
    return key + '_xf'
```

Writing activity_constants.py

```
[29]: # Set the transform module filename
      _activity_transform_module_file = 'activity_transform.py'
```

```
[30]: %%writefile {_activity_transform_module_file}

      import tensorflow as tf
      import tensorflow_transform as tft

      import activity_constants
      import importlib

      importlib.reload(activity_constants)

      # Unpack the contents of the constants module
      _INT_FEATURES = activity_constants.INT_FEATURES
      _FLOAT_FEATURES = activity_constants.FLOAT_FEATURES
      _LABEL_KEY = activity_constants.LABEL_KEY
      _transformed_name = activity_constants.transformed_name


      # Define the transformations
      def preprocessing_fn(inputs):
          """tf.transform's callback function for preprocessing inputs.
          Args:
              inputs: map from feature keys to raw not-yet-transformed features.
          Returns:
              Map from string feature key to transformed feature operations.
          """
          outputs = {}

          outputs[_transformed_name(_LABEL_KEY)] = tft.
      ↪compute_and_apply_vocabulary(inputs[_LABEL_KEY],vocab_filename=_LABEL_KEY)

          for key in _FLOAT_FEATURES:
              outputs[_transformed_name(key)] = tft.scale_by_min_max(inputs[key])

          return outputs
```

      Writing activity_transform.py

```
[31]: # Ignore TF warning messages
      tf.get_logger().setLevel('ERROR')

      # Instantiate the Transform component
      transform = Transform(
          examples=example_gen.outputs['examples'],
          schema=schema_gen.outputs['schema'],
```

```
        module_file=os.path.abspath(_activity_transform_module_file))

# Run the component
context.run(transform)
```

WARNING:root:This output type hint will be ignored and not used for type-checking purposes. Typically, output type hints for a PTransform are single (or nested) types wrapped by a PCollection, PDone, or None. Got: Tuple[Dict[str, Union[NoneType, _Dataset]], Union[Dict[str, Dict[str, PCollection]], NoneType]] instead.
WARNING:root:This output type hint will be ignored and not used for type-checking purposes. Typically, output type hints for a PTransform are single (or nested) types wrapped by a PCollection, PDone, or None. Got: Tuple[Dict[str, Union[NoneType, _Dataset]], Union[Dict[str, Dict[str, PCollection]], NoneType]] instead.
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring send_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring return_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring send_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring return_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring send_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring return_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring send_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring return_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring send_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring return_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring send_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>
WARNING:apache_beam.typehints.typehints:Ignoring return_type hint: <class 'NoneType'>

[31]: ExecutionResult(
        component_id: Transform
        execution_id: 5
        outputs:
            transform_graph: Channel(
                type_name: TransformGraph
                artifacts: [Artifact(artifact: id: 5
```

```
type_id: 13
uri: "./pipeline/Transform/transform_graph/5"
custom_properties {
  key: "name"
  value {
    string_value: "transform_graph"
  }
}
custom_properties {
  key: "producer_component"
  value {
    string_value: "Transform"
  }
}
custom_properties {
  key: "state"
  value {
    string_value: "published"
  }
}
, artifact_type: id: 13
name: "TransformGraph"
)]
)
transformed_examples: Channel(
    type_name: Examples
    artifacts: [Artifact(artifact: id: 6
type_id: 5
uri: "./pipeline/Transform/transformed_examples/5"
properties {
  key: "split_names"
  value {
    string_value: "[\"train\", \"eval\"]"
  }
}
custom_properties {
  key: "name"
  value {
    string_value: "transformed_examples"
  }
}
custom_properties {
  key: "producer_component"
  value {
    string_value: "Transform"
  }
}
```

```
custom_properties {
  key: "state"
  value {
    string_value: "published"
  }
}
, artifact_type: id: 5
name: "Examples"
properties {
  key: "span"
  value: INT
}
properties {
  key: "split_names"
  value: STRING
}
properties {
  key: "version"
  value: INT
}
)]
)
updated_analyzer_cache: Channel(
    type_name: TransformCache
    artifacts: [Artifact(artifact: id: 7
type_id: 14
uri: "./pipeline/Transform/updated_analyzer_cache/5"
custom_properties {
  key: "name"
  value {
    string_value: "updated_analyzer_cache"
  }
}
custom_properties {
  key: "producer_component"
  value {
    string_value: "Transform"
  }
}
custom_properties {
  key: "state"
  value {
    string_value: "published"
  }
}
, artifact_type: id: 14
name: "TransformCache"
```

```
        )]
        ))
```

```
[32]:  # Get the URI of the output artifact representing the transformed examples
       train_uri = os.path.join(transform.outputs['transformed_examples'].get()[0].
        ↪uri, 'train')

       # Get the list of files in this directory (all compressed TFRecord files)
       tfrecord_filenames = [os.path.join(train_uri, name)
                             for name in os.listdir(train_uri)]

       # Create a `TFRecordDataset` to read these files
       transformed_dataset = tf.data.TFRecordDataset(tfrecord_filenames,␣
        ↪compression_type="GZIP")
```

```
[33]:  # Get 3 records from the dataset
       sample_records_xf = get_records(transformed_dataset, 3)

       # Print the output
       pp.pprint(sample_records_xf)
```

```
[{'features': {'feature': {'activity_xf': {'int64List': {'value': ['1']}},
                           'x-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.6224036]}},
                           'y-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.77866393]}},
                           'z-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.526603]}}}}},
 {'features': {'feature': {'activity_xf': {'int64List': {'value': ['1']}},
                           'x-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.61964923]}},
                           'y-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.76904553]}},
                           'z-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.5003369]}}}}},
 {'features': {'feature': {'activity_xf': {'int64List': {'value': ['1']}},
                           'x-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.48020944]}},
                           'y-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.96107006]}},
                           'z-acc_xf': {'floatList': {'value': [0.5791352]}}}}}]
```

1.5 Prepare Dataset Window

Now that you have the transformed examples, you now need to prepare the dataset window for
this time series data. As discussed in class, you want to group a series of measurements and
that will be the feature for a particular label. In this particular case, it makes sense to group
consecutive measurements and use that as the indicator for an activity. For example, if you take
80 measurements and it oscillates greatly (just like in the visualizations in the earlier parts of this
notebook), then the model should be able to tell that it is a 'Running' activity. Let's implement
that in the following cells using the tf.data.Dataset.window() method.

```
[34]:  # Get the URI of the output graph
       transform_graph_uri = transform.outputs['transform_graph'].get()[0].uri
```

```python
# Wrap output graph with TFTTransformOutput
tf_transform_output = tft.TFTransformOutput(transform_graph_uri)
```

```python
[35]:  # Parameters
       HISTORY_SIZE = 80
       BATCH_SIZE = 100
       SHIFT = 40


       # Helper functions
       def parse_function(example_proto):
           '''Parse the values from tf examples'''
           feature_spec = tf_transform_output.transformed_feature_spec()
           features = tf.io.parse_single_example(example_proto, feature_spec)
           values = list(features.values())
           values = [float(_fill_in_missing(value)) for value in values]
           features = tf.stack(values, axis=0)
           return features


       def add_mode(features):
           '''Calculate mode of activity for the current history size of elements'''
           features = tf.squeeze(features)
           unique, _, count = tf.unique_with_counts(features[:,0])
           max_occurrences = tf.reduce_max(count)
           max_cond = tf.equal(count, max_occurrences)
           max_numbers = tf.squeeze(tf.gather(unique, tf.where(max_cond)))

           #Features (X) are all features except activity (x-acc, y-acc, z-acc)
           #Target(Y) is the mode of activity values of all rows in this window
           return (features[:,1:], max_numbers)


       def get_dataset(path):
           '''Get the dataset and group them into windows'''
           dataset = tf.data.TFRecordDataset(path, compression_type="GZIP")
           dataset = dataset.map(parse_function)
           dataset = dataset.window(HISTORY_SIZE, shift=SHIFT, drop_remainder=True)
           dataset = dataset.flat_map(lambda window: window.batch(HISTORY_SIZE))

           dataset = dataset.map(add_mode)
           dataset = dataset.batch(BATCH_SIZE)
           dataset = dataset.repeat()

           return dataset


       def _fill_in_missing(x):
           """Replace missing values in a SparseTensor.
           Fills in missing values of `x` with '' or 0, and converts to a dense tensor.
           Args:
```

```
    x: A `SparseTensor` of rank 2.  Its dense shape should have size at most 1
      in the second dimension.
    Returns:
    A rank 1 tensor where missing values of `x` have been filled in.
    """
    default_value = '' if x.dtype == tf.string else 0
    return tf.sparse.to_dense(x, default_value)
```

```
[36]: # Get the URI of the transformed examples
      working_dir = transform.outputs['transformed_examples'].get()[0].uri

      # Get the filename of the compressed examples
      train_tfrecord_files = os.listdir(working_dir + '/train')[0]

      # Full path string to the training tfrecord files
      path_to_train_tfrecord_files = os.path.join(working_dir, 'train',␣
       ↪train_tfrecord_files)

      # Get the window datasets by passing the full path to the get_dataset function
      train_dataset = get_dataset(path_to_train_tfrecord_files)

      # Preview the results for 1 record
      for x, y in train_dataset.take(1):
          print("\nFeatures (x-acc, y-acc, z-acc):\n")
          print(x)
          print("\nTarget (activity):\n")
          print(y)
```

```
Features (x-acc, y-acc, z-acc):

tf.Tensor(
[[[0.6224036  0.77866393 0.526603  ]
  [0.61964923 0.76904553 0.5003369 ]
  [0.48020944 0.96107006 0.5791352 ]
  …
  [0.37554345 0.9621006  0.42361233]
  [0.5411498  0.8580158  0.52971345]
  [0.47538927 0.57667744 0.6036732 ]]

 [[0.48020944 0.9071384  0.6278657 ]
  [0.49673563 0.9359936  0.5666933 ]
  [0.30220842 0.6917548  0.6133502 ]
  …
  [0.63996273 0.60072345 0.54215527]
  [0.40653008 0.6975945  0.48685828]
  [0.62928957 0.9071384  0.73362124]]
```

```
[[0.46471608 0.5952273  0.52280134]
 [0.3786421  0.5430131  0.71253926]
 [0.806602   0.9456119  0.63754267]
 …
 [0.45404294 0.8607639  0.5480306 ]
 [0.4309751  0.7158008  0.46854115]
 [0.15278398 0.6337009  0.6092029 ]]


 …


 [[0.31770173 0.78725183 0.63270414]
 [0.33491653 0.3891186  0.32269523]
 [0.24298951 0.80099237 0.44607672]
 …
 [0.55767596 0.6780142  0.39250773]
 [0.69711584 0.8964894  0.62682885]
 [0.32734203 0.8058016  0.5967611 ]]

 [[0.6991816  0.59419674 0.635469  ]
 [0.40274283 0.78141207 0.4664675 ]
 [0.65752184 0.9765283  0.51899964]
 …
 [0.22646332 0.62786114 0.3119814 ]
 [0.47917655 0.8538936  0.66277194]
 [0.8238167  0.8858405  0.60056275]]

 [[0.6168949  0.553662   0.5929594 ]
 [0.8189966  0.9033597  0.6316673 ]
 [0.34076956 0.8617944  0.63270414]
 …
 [0.5256565  0.8336263  0.83384705]
 [0.55767596 0.7611447  0.47130597]
 [0.25572845 0.8123284  0.3313354 ]]], shape=(100, 80, 3), dtype=float32)
```

Target (activity):

```
tf.Tensor(
[1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
 3. 3. 3. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 1. 1. 1.
 1. 1. 1. 1.], shape=(100,), dtype=float32)
```

You should see a sample of a dataset window above. There are 80 consecutive measurements of `x-acc`, `y-acc`, and `z-acc` that correspond to a single labeled activity. Moreover, you also set it up to be in batches of 100 windows. This can now be fed to train an LSTM so it can learn how to detect activities based on 80-measurement windows.

1.6   Wrap Up

In this lab, you were able to prepare time-series data from an accelerometer to transformed features that are grouped into windows to make predictions. The same concept can be applied to any data where it makes sense to take a few seconds of measurements before the model makes a prediction.