Assignment-21: Human activity detection [M]

Objective:

 Various Models with different no. of hidden layer and optimizer with different dropout in LSTM

```
In [2]: # Importing Libraries
    import warnings
    warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
    import seaborn as sns
    from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
# Importing libraries
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import LSTM
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout
from keras import backend as K
Using TensorFlow backend.
```

```
In [3]: %matplotlib inline
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import numpy as np
   import time
   # https://gist.github.com/greydanus/f6eee59eaf1d90fcb3b534a25362cea4
   # https://stackoverflow.com/a/14434334
   # this function is used to update the plots for each epoch and error
   def plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty):
```

```
fig = plt.figure( facecolor='c', edgecolor='k')
plt.plot(x, vy, 'b', label="Validation Loss")
plt.plot(x, ty, 'r', label="Train Loss")
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

Data

```
In [5]: # Data directory
DATADIR = '/floyd/input/uci_har_dataset'
```

```
In [6]: # 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 [7]: # 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(subset):
            signals data = []
            for signal in SIGNALS:
                filename = f'/floyd/input/uci_har_dataset/{subset}/Inertial Sig
        nals/{signal} {subset}.txt'
                signals data.append(
                    read csv(filename).as matrix()
            # 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 np.transpose(signals data, (1, 2, 0))
In [8]: 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'/floyd/input/uci har dataset/{subset}/y {subset}.txt'
```

```
y = read csv(filename)[0]
             return pd.get dummies(y).as matrix()
In [9]: def load_data():
             Obtain the dataset from multiple files.
             Returns: X train, X test, y train, y test
             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 [10]: # Importing tensorflow
         np.random.seed(42)
         import tensorflow as tf
         tf.set random seed(42)
In [11]: # Configuring a session
         session conf = tf.ConfigProto(
             intra op parallelism threads=1,
             inter op parallelism threads=1
In [12]: # Import Keras
         sess = tf.Session(graph=tf.get default graph(), config=session conf)
         K.set session(sess)
In [13]: # Initializing parameters
         epochs = 30
         batch size = 16
In [14]: # Utility function to count the number of classes
         def count classes(y):
             return len(set([tuple(category) for category in y]))
```

```
In [15]: # Loading the train and test data
    X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = load_data()

In [16]: 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))

128
    9
    7352
```

Defining the Architecture of LSTM

1) 32 LSTM + 1 layer LSTM + rmsprop optimizer

```
In [17]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
model = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(32, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 32)	5376

```
(None, 32)
      dropout 1 (Dropout)
                                         0
      dense 1 (Dense)
                        (None, 6)
                                         198
      Total params: 5,574
      Trainable params: 5,574
      Non-trainable params: 0
In [18]: # Compiling the model
      model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
               optimizer='rmsprop',
               metrics=['accuracy'])
In [19]: # Training the model
      hist1=model.fit(X train,
            Y train,
            batch size=batch size,
            validation data=(X test, Y test),
            epochs=epochs)
      Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
      Epoch 1/30
      7 - acc: 0.4308 - val loss: 1.1474 - val acc: 0.4808
      Epoch 2/30
      5 - acc: 0.5196 - val loss: 1.0965 - val acc: 0.5236
      Epoch 3/30
      8 - acc: 0.6092 - val loss: 0.8670 - val acc: 0.6312
      Epoch 4/30
      6 - acc: 0.6532 - val loss: 0.7453 - val acc: 0.6125
      Epoch 5/30
      6 - acc: 0.6768 - val loss: 0.9799 - val acc: 0.5989
      Epoch 6/30
```

```
7 - acc: 0.6989 - val loss: 0.7784 - val acc: 0.6498
Epoch 7/30
2 - acc: 0.7444 - val loss: 0.8042 - val acc: 0.6820
Epoch 8/30
9 - acc: 0.7636 - val loss: 0.5897 - val acc: 0.7438
Epoch 9/30
2 - acc: 0.7856 - val loss: 0.6495 - val acc: 0.7258
Epoch 10/30
9 - acc: 0.8069 - val loss: 0.6326 - val acc: 0.7788
Epoch 11/30
6 - acc: 0.8388 - val loss: 0.5086 - val acc: 0.8554
Epoch 12/30
1 - acc: 0.8980 - val loss: 0.4601 - val acc: 0.8605
Epoch 13/30
2 - acc: 0.9075 - val loss: 0.4970 - val acc: 0.8504
Epoch 14/30
0 - acc: 0.9210 - val loss: 0.3690 - val acc: 0.8884
Epoch 15/30
8 - acc: 0.9223 - val loss: 0.4479 - val acc: 0.8744
Epoch 16/30
1 - acc: 0.9238 - val loss: 0.3821 - val acc: 0.9002
Epoch 17/30
9 - acc: 0.9280 - val loss: 0.4713 - val acc: 0.8856
Epoch 18/30
1 - acc: 0.9372 - val loss: 0.4589 - val acc: 0.8989
Epoch 19/30
```

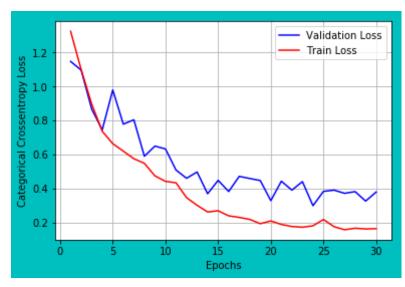
```
9 - acc: 0.9377 - val loss: 0.4467 - val acc: 0.8992
     Epoch 20/30
     2 - acc: 0.9363 - val loss: 0.3284 - val acc: 0.8914
     Epoch 21/30
     4 - acc: 0.9400 - val loss: 0.4429 - val acc: 0.8921
     Epoch 22/30
     3 - acc: 0.9412 - val loss: 0.3904 - val acc: 0.9043
     Epoch 23/30
     1 - acc: 0.9403 - val loss: 0.4405 - val acc: 0.9050
     Epoch 24/30
     5 - acc: 0.9397 - val loss: 0.2988 - val acc: 0.9074
     Epoch 25/30
     5 - acc: 0.9402 - val loss: 0.3831 - val acc: 0.8996
     Epoch 26/30
     3 - acc: 0.9408 - val loss: 0.3904 - val acc: 0.8968
     Epoch 27/30
     3 - acc: 0.9412 - val loss: 0.3716 - val acc: 0.9033
     Epoch 28/30
     3 - acc: 0.9421 - val loss: 0.3816 - val acc: 0.9094
     Epoch 29/30
     9 - acc: 0.9434 - val loss: 0.3260 - val acc: 0.9135
     Epoch 30/30
     6 - acc: 0.9474 - val loss: 0.3792 - val acc: 0.9077
In [20]: | scores = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
     print("Test Score: %f" % (scores[0]))
     test accl= scores[1]*100
     train accl=(max(hist1.history['acc']))* 100
```

```
print("Train Accuracy: %f%%"% (train_accl))

print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (test_accl))

# error plot
x=list(range(1,epochs+1))
vy=hist1.history['val_loss'] #validation loss
ty=hist1.history['loss'] # train loss
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
```

Train Accuracy: 94.736126% Test Accuracy: 90.770275%

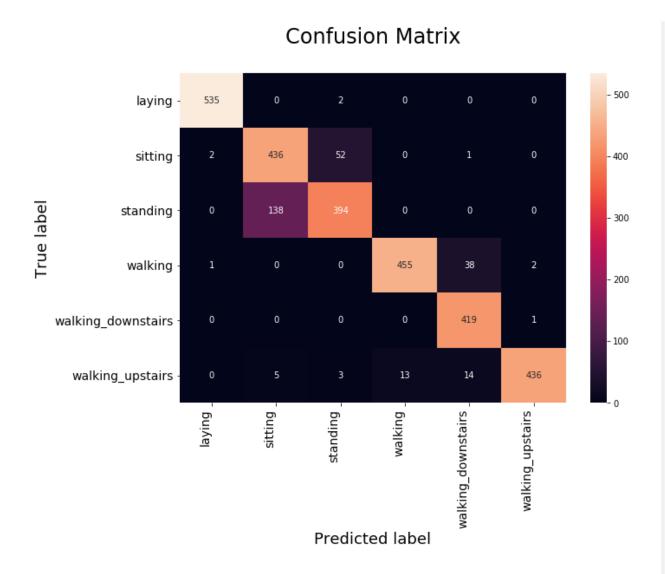


Observation:

- From above plot, it can be diagnosied that model is performing overfitting.
- The training error graph is reducing continuously and Validation graph is descreasing upto inflection point and later it's increasing.

```
In [21]: # Confusion_Matrix
```

```
Y true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y test, axis=1)])
print('1st')
Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model.predi
ct(X test),
                                                          axis=1)])
print('2nd')
# seaborn heatmaps
class names = ['laying','sitting',
               'standing','walking',
               'walking downstairs',
               'walking upstairs']
con mat=confusion matrix(Y true, Y predictions)
print('3rd')
df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(con mat,
                          index=class names,
                          columns=class names )
print('4th')
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap,
                      annot=True, fmt="d")
# heatmap
heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(),
                             rotation=0.
                             ha='right', fontsize=14)
heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(),
                             rotation=90, ha='right',
                             fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('True label', size=18)
plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
plt.show()
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
```



2) 32 LSTM + 1 layer LSTM + Adam optimizer

```
In [22]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
    model = Sequential()
    # Configuring the parameters
```

```
model.add(LSTM(32, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
# Compiling the model
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
hist2=model.fit(X train,
          Y train,
          batch size=batch size,
          validation data=(X test, Y test),
          epochs=epochs)
```

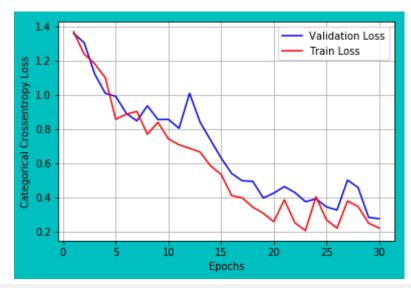
Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #	-
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None,	======================================	5376	:
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	32)	0	-
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	6)	198	
Total params: 5,574 Trainable params: 5,574 Non-trainable params: 0				•
Train on 7352 samples, val Epoch 1/30	idate on 2	2947 samples	<u> </u>	-
7352/7352 [====================================				1.370
Epoch 2/30 7352/7352 [====================================				1.239
Epoch 3/30 7352/7352 [====================================		=====] - 24	∤s 3ms/step - loss:	1.182

```
8 - acc: 0.4551 - val loss: 1.1227 - val acc: 0.4645
Epoch 4/30
2 - acc: 0.5275 - val loss: 1.0100 - val acc: 0.6016
Epoch 5/30
0 - acc: 0.6140 - val loss: 0.9916 - val acc: 0.5836
Epoch 6/30
3 - acc: 0.6019 - val loss: 0.8917 - val acc: 0.6281
Epoch 7/30
4 - acc: 0.6064 - val loss: 0.8474 - val acc: 0.6135
Epoch 8/30
3 - acc: 0.6442 - val loss: 0.9360 - val acc: 0.5786
Epoch 9/30
6 - acc: 0.6164 - val loss: 0.8555 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 10/30
5 - acc: 0.6522 - val loss: 0.8564 - val acc: 0.6298
Epoch 11/30
6 - acc: 0.6581 - val loss: 0.8041 - val acc: 0.6454
Epoch 12/30
7 - acc: 0.6712 - val loss: 1.0092 - val acc: 0.6118
Epoch 13/30
4 - acc: 0.6999 - val loss: 0.8403 - val acc: 0.6960
Epoch 14/30
2 - acc: 0.7692 - val loss: 0.7345 - val acc: 0.7723
Epoch 15/30
9 - acc: 0.8195 - val loss: 0.6299 - val acc: 0.7825
Epoch 16/30
```

```
6 - acc: 0.8643 - val loss: 0.5387 - val acc: 0.8409
Epoch 17/30
3 - acc: 0.8713 - val loss: 0.4963 - val acc: 0.8514
Epoch 18/30
9 - acc: 0.9038 - val loss: 0.4934 - val acc: 0.8690
Epoch 19/30
5 - acc: 0.9011 - val loss: 0.3953 - val acc: 0.8816
Epoch 20/30
3 - acc: 0.9172 - val loss: 0.4246 - val acc: 0.8918
Epoch 21/30
2 - acc: 0.8768 - val loss: 0.4623 - val acc: 0.8595
Epoch 22/30
9 - acc: 0.9227 - val loss: 0.4276 - val acc: 0.8860
Epoch 23/30
9 - acc: 0.9310 - val loss: 0.3738 - val acc: 0.8863
Epoch 24/30
3 - acc: 0.8913 - val loss: 0.3902 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 25/30
3 - acc: 0.9215 - val loss: 0.3429 - val acc: 0.8877
Epoch 26/30
3 - acc: 0.9305 - val loss: 0.3252 - val acc: 0.8968
Epoch 27/30
1 - acc: 0.8656 - val loss: 0.5003 - val acc: 0.8300
Epoch 28/30
0 - acc: 0.8724 - val loss: 0.4568 - val acc: 0.8836
Epoch 29/30
```

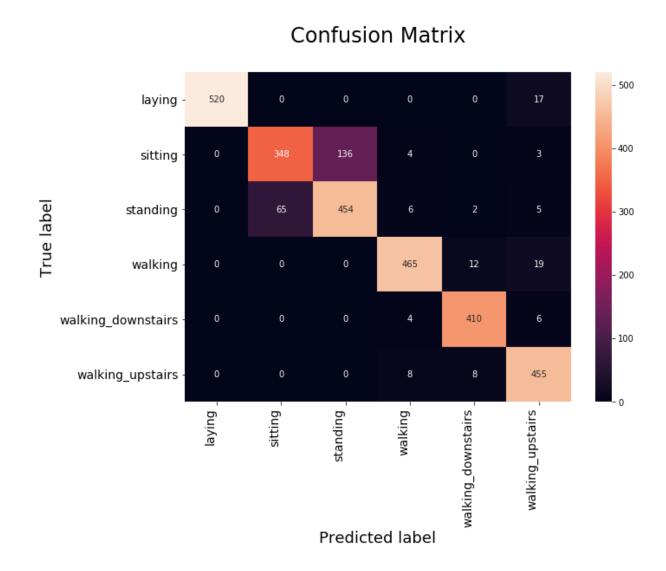
```
7 - acc: 0.9135 - val loss: 0.2817 - val acc: 0.8856
        Epoch 30/30
        2 - acc: 0.9291 - val loss: 0.2744 - val acc: 0.8999
In [ ]:
In [23]: scores = model.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
        print("Test Score: %f" % (scores[0]))
        test acc2= scores[1]*100
        train acc2=(max(hist2.history['acc']))* 100
        print("Train Accuracy: %f%%"% (train acc2))
        print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (test acc2))
        # error plot
        x=list(range(1,epochs+1))
        vy=hist2.history['val loss'] #validation loss
        ty=hist2.history['loss'] # train loss
        plt dynamic(x, vy, ty)
```

Train Accuracy: 93.103917% Test Accuracy: 89.989820%



Above model performs overfitting.

```
In [24]: # Confusion Matrix
         Y true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y test, axis=1)])
         Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model.predi
         ct(X test), axis=1)])
         # seaborn heatmaps
         class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downsta
         irs','walking_upstairs']
         df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion matrix(Y true, Y predictions), inde
         x=class names, columns=class names )
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
         heatmap = sns.heatmap(df_heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
         # heatmap
         heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                      rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                      rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         plt.ylabel('True label', size=18)
         plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
         plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
         plt.show()
```



3) 64 LSTM + 1 layer LSTM + rmsprop optimizer

In [25]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
model = Sequential()

```
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(64, input shape=(timesteps, input dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
# Compiling the model
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='rmsprop',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
hist3=model.fit(X train,
          Y train,
          batch size=batch size,
          validation data=(X test, Y test),
          epochs=epochs)
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None,	64)	18944
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	Θ
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	6)	390
Total params: 19,334 Trainable params: 19,334 Non-trainable params: 0			
Train on 7352 samples, valid Epoch 1/30 7352/7352 [====================================	======	=====] - 31s 4ms/s [.]	tep - loss: 1.282
Epoch 2/30 7352/7352 [====================================			tep - loss: 1.040

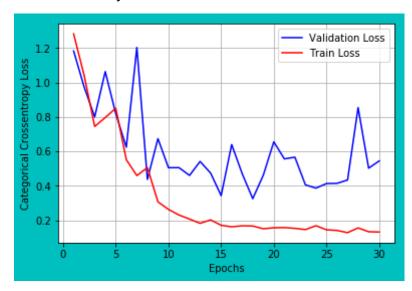
```
8 - acc: 0.6507 - val loss: 0.8002 - val acc: 0.6759
Epoch 4/30
4 - acc: 0.6745 - val loss: 1.0634 - val acc: 0.5660
Epoch 5/30
7 - acc: 0.6462 - val loss: 0.8188 - val acc: 0.6240
Epoch 6/30
6 - acc: 0.7889 - val loss: 0.6243 - val acc: 0.7628
Epoch 7/30
2 - acc: 0.8497 - val loss: 1.2035 - val acc: 0.6240
Epoch 8/30
5 - acc: 0.8305 - val loss: 0.4375 - val acc: 0.8548
Epoch 9/30
7 - acc: 0.9008 - val loss: 0.6739 - val acc: 0.8202
Epoch 10/30
9 - acc: 0.9162 - val loss: 0.5049 - val acc: 0.8694
Epoch 11/30
3 - acc: 0.9278 - val loss: 0.5054 - val acc: 0.8707
Epoch 12/30
9 - acc: 0.9302 - val loss: 0.4603 - val acc: 0.8768
Epoch 13/30
9 - acc: 0.9393 - val loss: 0.5414 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 14/30
0 - acc: 0.9344 - val loss: 0.4737 - val acc: 0.8795
Epoch 15/30
7 - acc: 0.9422 - val loss: 0.3429 - val acc: 0.9040
Epoch 16/30
```

```
7 - acc: 0.9433 - val loss: 0.6396 - val acc: 0.8622
Epoch 17/30
6 - acc: 0.9452 - val loss: 0.4702 - val acc: 0.8823
Epoch 18/30
4 - acc: 0.9437 - val loss: 0.3252 - val acc: 0.9060
Epoch 19/30
6 - acc: 0.9448 - val loss: 0.4614 - val acc: 0.8945
Epoch 20/30
1 - acc: 0.9460 - val_loss: 0.6557 - val_acc: 0.8870
Epoch 21/30
4 - acc: 0.9446 - val loss: 0.5562 - val acc: 0.8907
Epoch 22/30
7 - acc: 0.9478 - val loss: 0.5662 - val acc: 0.8928
Epoch 23/30
7 - acc: 0.9459 - val loss: 0.4055 - val acc: 0.9013
Epoch 24/30
2 - acc: 0.9437 - val loss: 0.3864 - val acc: 0.9043
Epoch 25/30
3 - acc: 0.9499 - val loss: 0.4129 - val acc: 0.9091
Epoch 26/30
8 - acc: 0.9513 - val loss: 0.4141 - val acc: 0.9030
Epoch 27/30
8 - acc: 0.9491 - val loss: 0.4337 - val acc: 0.8996
Epoch 28/30
5 - acc: 0.9494 - val loss: 0.8541 - val acc: 0.8711
Epoch 29/30
```

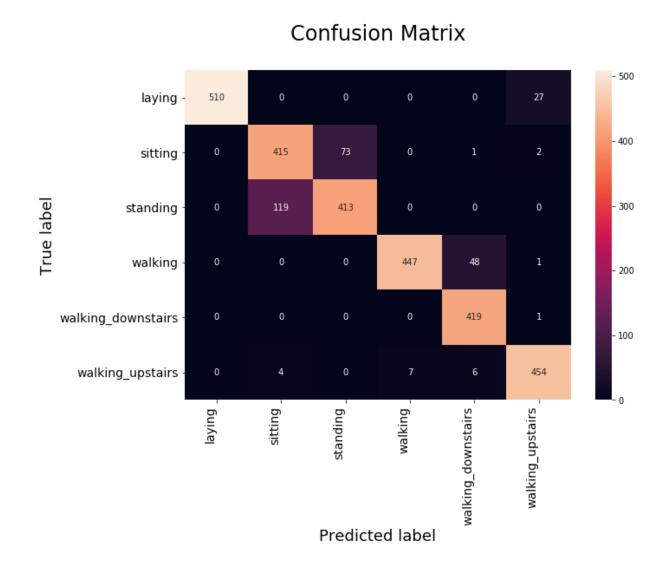
plt dynamic(x, vy, ty)

Train Accuracy: 95.198585% Test Accuracy: 90.193417%

ty=hist3.history['loss'] # train loss



```
In [27]: # Confusion Matrix
         Y true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y test, axis=1)])
         Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model.predi
         ct(X test), axis=1)])
         # seaborn heatmaps
         class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downsta
         irs','walking upstairs']
         df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion matrix(Y true, Y predictions), inde
         x=class names, columns=class names )
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
         heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
         # heatmap
         heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                       rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                       rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         plt.ylabel('True label', size=18)
         plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
         plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
         plt.show()
```



4) 64 LSTM + 1 layer LSTM + adam optimizer

```
In [28]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
model = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
```

```
model.add(LSTM(64, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
# Compiling the model
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
hist4=model.fit(X train,
          Y train,
          batch size=batch size,
          validation data=(X test, Y test),
          epochs=epochs)
```

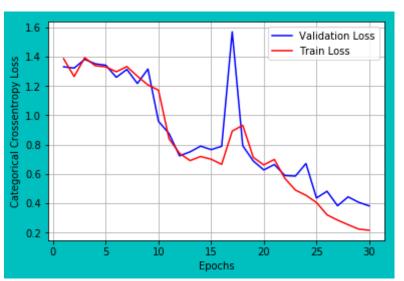
Layer (type)	0utput	Shape	Param #	
lstm_4 (LSTM)	(None,	64)	18944	
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0	
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	6)	390	
Total params: 19,334 Trainable params: 19,334 Non-trainable params: 0				
Train on 7352 samples, valid	date on	2947 samples		
7352/7352 [====================================				1.386
7352/7352 [====================================				1.264
7352/7352 [=========	======	=====] - 29s 4m	s/step - loss:	1.392

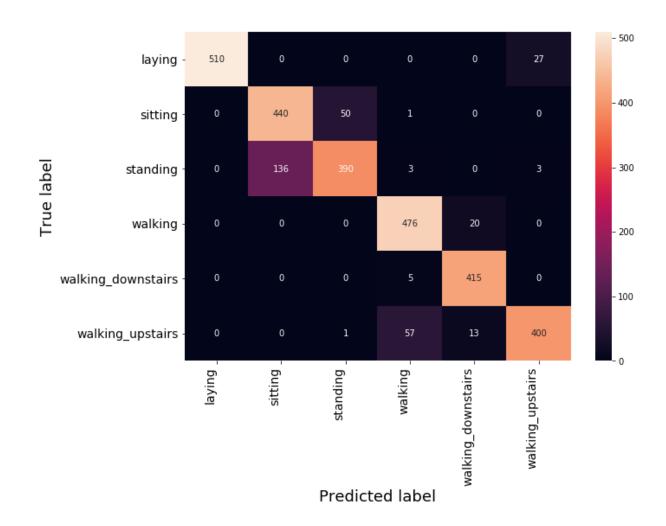
```
8 - acc: 0.3628 - val loss: 1.3819 - val acc: 0.3519
Epoch 4/30
3 - acc: 0.3727 - val loss: 1.3513 - val acc: 0.3482
Epoch 5/30
6 - acc: 0.3740 - val loss: 1.3417 - val acc: 0.3482
Epoch 6/30
1 - acc: 0.3943 - val loss: 1.2594 - val acc: 0.4299
Epoch 7/30
7 - acc: 0.3868 - val loss: 1.3132 - val acc: 0.4038
Epoch 8/30
7 - acc: 0.4391 - val loss: 1.2172 - val acc: 0.4995
Epoch 9/30
3 - acc: 0.4894 - val loss: 1.3158 - val acc: 0.3858
Epoch 10/30
6 - acc: 0.4988 - val loss: 0.9594 - val acc: 0.5453
Epoch 11/30
4 - acc: 0.6019 - val loss: 0.8761 - val acc: 0.5938
Epoch 12/30
7 - acc: 0.6356 - val loss: 0.7237 - val acc: 0.6342
Epoch 13/30
4 - acc: 0.6619 - val loss: 0.7510 - val acc: 0.6098
Epoch 14/30
2 - acc: 0.6585 - val loss: 0.7900 - val acc: 0.6149
Epoch 15/30
8 - acc: 0.6564 - val loss: 0.7663 - val acc: 0.6518
Epoch 16/30
```

```
9 - acc: 0.6955 - val loss: 0.7885 - val acc: 0.7048
Epoch 17/30
5 - acc: 0.5839 - val loss: 1.5695 - val acc: 0.2945
Epoch 18/30
8 - acc: 0.5718 - val loss: 0.7928 - val acc: 0.6325
Epoch 19/30
2 - acc: 0.6574 - val loss: 0.6886 - val acc: 0.6814
Epoch 20/30
9 - acc: 0.6903 - val loss: 0.6277 - val acc: 0.7139
Epoch 21/30
2 - acc: 0.7240 - val_loss: 0.6648 - val acc: 0.7126
Epoch 22/30
9 - acc: 0.7561 - val loss: 0.5894 - val acc: 0.7570
Epoch 23/30
2 - acc: 0.7930 - val loss: 0.5857 - val acc: 0.7706
Epoch 24/30
7 - acc: 0.8192 - val loss: 0.6714 - val acc: 0.7258
Epoch 25/30
5 - acc: 0.8542 - val loss: 0.4363 - val acc: 0.8364
Epoch 26/30
6 - acc: 0.8862 - val loss: 0.4823 - val acc: 0.8490
Epoch 27/30
4 - acc: 0.9032 - val loss: 0.3832 - val acc: 0.8782
Epoch 28/30
2 - acc: 0.9121 - val loss: 0.4442 - val acc: 0.8524
Epoch 29/30
```

```
3 - acc: 0.9232 - val loss: 0.4070 - val acc: 0.8660
         Epoch 30/30
        5 - acc: 0.9208 - val loss: 0.3825 - val acc: 0.8928
In [29]: | scores = model.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
        print("Test Score: %f" % (scores[0]))
        test acc4= scores[1]*100
         train acc4=(max(hist4.history['acc']))* 100
         print("Train Accuracy: %f%%"% (train acc4))
         print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (test acc4))
        # error plot
         vy=hist4.history['val loss'] #validation loss
         ty=hist4.history['loss'] # train loss
         plt dynamic(x, vy, ty)
         # Confusion Matrix
        Y true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y test, axis=1)])
        Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model.predi
         ct(X test), axis=1)])
        # seaborn heatmaps
         class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downsta
        irs','walking upstairs']
         df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion matrix(Y true, Y predictions), inde
        x=class names, columns=class names )
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
         heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
         # heatmap
         heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                     rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                     rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         plt.ylabel('True label', size=18)
         plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
         plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
         plt.show()
```

Train Accuracy: 92.315016% Test Accuracy: 89.277231%





5) 32 LSTM + 2 layer LSTM + rmsprop optimizer

```
In [30]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
model = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(32,return_sequences=True,
```

```
input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.65))
# second LSTM layer
model.add(LSTM(32))
model.add(Dropout(0.65))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
# Compiling the model
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='rmsprop',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
hist5=model.fit(X train,
          Y train,
          batch size=batch size,
          validation data=(X test, Y test),
          epochs=epochs)
```

Layer (type)	Output Sh	hape	Param #
lstm_5 (LSTM)	(None, 12	 28, 32)	5376
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 12	28, 32)	0
lstm_6 (LSTM)	(None, 32	2)	8320
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 32	2)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 6))	198
Total params: 13,894			

Trainable params: 13,894
Non-trainable params: 0

Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples

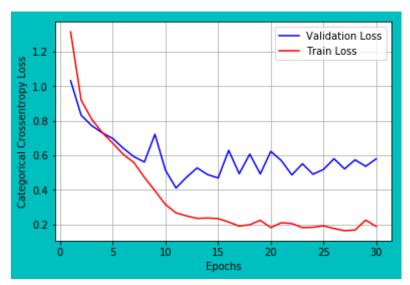
Enoch 1/30

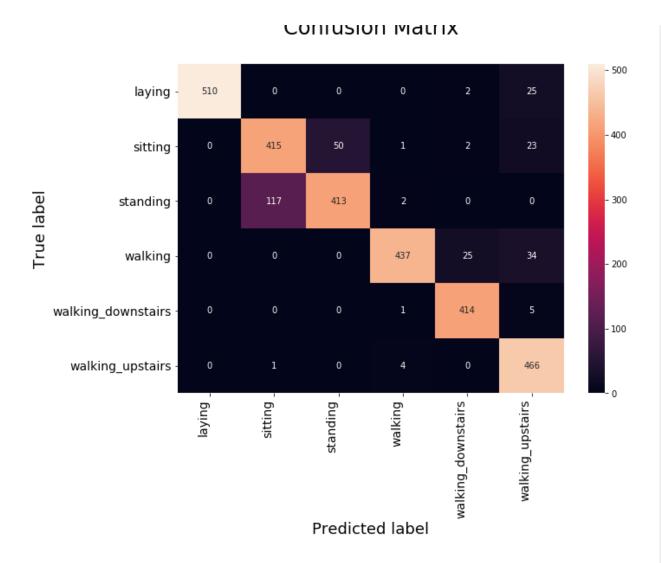
```
LPUCII I/JU
9 - acc: 0.4533 - val loss: 1.0325 - val acc: 0.4913
Epoch 2/30
4 - acc: 0.5929 - val loss: 0.8322 - val acc: 0.6108
Epoch 3/30
5 - acc: 0.6246 - val loss: 0.7718 - val acc: 0.6030
Epoch 4/30
8 - acc: 0.6541 - val loss: 0.7303 - val acc: 0.6420
Epoch 5/30
6 - acc: 0.6748 - val loss: 0.6972 - val acc: 0.6641
Epoch 6/30
2 - acc: 0.7114 - val loss: 0.6408 - val acc: 0.7160
Epoch 7/30
5 - acc: 0.7816 - val loss: 0.5922 - val acc: 0.7435
Epoch 8/30
3 - acc: 0.8357 - val loss: 0.5611 - val acc: 0.8483
Epoch 9/30
1 - acc: 0.8814 - val loss: 0.7218 - val acc: 0.8229
Epoch 10/30
8 - acc: 0.9072 - val loss: 0.5134 - val acc: 0.8758
Epoch 11/30
9 - acc: 0.9223 - val loss: 0.4106 - val acc: 0.9009
Epoch 12/30
9 - acc: 0.9286 - val loss: 0.4730 - val acc: 0.8901
Epoch 13/30
7 - acc: 0.9359 - val loss: 0.5271 - val acc: 0.8863
Fnoch 14/30
```

```
LPUCH IT/JU
7 - acc: 0.9342 - val loss: 0.4882 - val acc: 0.9023
Epoch 15/30
2 - acc: 0.9343 - val loss: 0.4688 - val acc: 0.9036
Epoch 16/30
5 - acc: 0.9372 - val loss: 0.6286 - val acc: 0.8911
Epoch 17/30
1 - acc: 0.9399 - val loss: 0.4936 - val acc: 0.9074
Epoch 18/30
8 - acc: 0.9388 - val loss: 0.6069 - val acc: 0.8901
Epoch 19/30
6 - acc: 0.9344 - val loss: 0.4921 - val acc: 0.9141
Epoch 20/30
3 - acc: 0.9382 - val loss: 0.6226 - val acc: 0.8880
Epoch 21/30
6 - acc: 0.9358 - val loss: 0.5694 - val acc: 0.9074
Epoch 22/30
9 - acc: 0.9363 - val loss: 0.4863 - val acc: 0.9067
Epoch 23/30
0 - acc: 0.9415 - val loss: 0.5510 - val acc: 0.9023
Epoch 24/30
3 - acc: 0.9392 - val loss: 0.4904 - val acc: 0.9104
Epoch 25/30
7 - acc: 0.9419 - val loss: 0.5181 - val acc: 0.9009
Epoch 26/30
1 - acc: 0.9421 - val loss: 0.5803 - val acc: 0.9213
Fnoch 27/30
```

```
LPUCII 2//JU
       7 - acc: 0.9455 - val loss: 0.5213 - val acc: 0.9050
       Epoch 28/30
       1 - acc: 0.9418 - val loss: 0.5739 - val acc: 0.9128
       Epoch 29/30
       6 - acc: 0.9381 - val loss: 0.5360 - val acc: 0.9101
       Epoch 30/30
       3 - acc: 0.9402 - val loss: 0.5793 - val acc: 0.9009
In [31]: | scores = model.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
       print("Test Score: %f" % (scores[0]))
       test acc5= scores[1]*100
       train acc5=(max(hist5.history['acc']))* 100
       print("Train Accuracy: %f%%"% (train acc5))
       print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (test acc5))
       # error plot
       vy=hist5.history['val loss'] #validation loss
       ty=hist5.history['loss'] # train loss
       plt dynamic(x, vy, ty)
       # Confusion Matrix
       Y true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y test, axis=1)])
       Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model.predi
       ct(X test), axis=1)1)
       # seaborn heatmaps
       class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downsta
       irs', walking upstairs']
       df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion matrix(Y true, Y predictions), inde
       x=class names, columns=class names )
       fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
       heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
       # heatmap
       heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(),
```

Train Accuracy: 94.545702% Test Accuracy: 90.091619%





6) 32 LSTM + 2 layer LSTM + adam optimizer

```
In [32]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
model = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(32, return_sequences=True,
```

```
input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.65))
# second LSTM layer
model.add(LSTM(32))
model.add(Dropout(0.65))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
# Compiling the model
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
hist6=model.fit(X train,
         Y train,
          batch size=batch size,
          validation data=(X test, Y test),
          epochs=epochs)
```

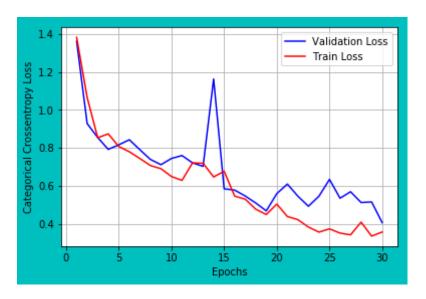
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_7 (LSTM)	(None, 128, 32)	======================================
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 32)	0
lstm_8 (LSTM)	(None, 32)	8320
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 6)	198
Total params: 13,894 Trainable params: 13,894 Non-trainable params: 0		
Train on 7352 samples, val: Epoch 1/30	idate on 2947 samples	

```
7 - acc: 0.4410 - val loss: 1.3614 - val acc: 0.3651
Epoch 2/30
6 - acc: 0.5241 - val loss: 0.9279 - val acc: 0.5803
Epoch 3/30
4 - acc: 0.5861 - val loss: 0.8546 - val acc: 0.5405
Epoch 4/30
9 - acc: 0.5762 - val loss: 0.7923 - val acc: 0.6067
Epoch 5/30
4 - acc: 0.5754 - val loss: 0.8162 - val acc: 0.5792
Epoch 6/30
7 - acc: 0.5896 - val loss: 0.8430 - val acc: 0.6135
Epoch 7/30
3 - acc: 0.6247 - val loss: 0.7904 - val acc: 0.6115
Epoch 8/30
1 - acc: 0.6469 - val loss: 0.7394 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 9/30
6 - acc: 0.6620 - val loss: 0.7115 - val acc: 0.6233
Epoch 10/30
3 - acc: 0.6789 - val loss: 0.7445 - val acc: 0.6227
Epoch 11/30
1 - acc: 0.6971 - val loss: 0.7597 - val acc: 0.6403
Epoch 12/30
1 - acc: 0.6330 - val loss: 0.7211 - val acc: 0.6203
Epoch 13/30
0 - acc: 0.6421 - val loss: 0.7027 - val acc: 0.6291
Epoch 14/30
```

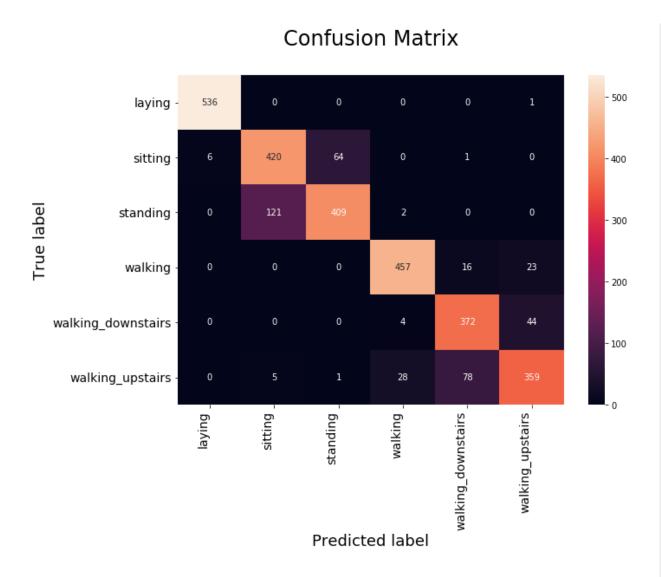
```
9 - acc: 0.6729 - val loss: 1.1626 - val acc: 0.4822
Epoch 15/30
1 - acc: 0.6659 - val loss: 0.5845 - val acc: 0.6332
Epoch 16/30
1 - acc: 0.7035 - val loss: 0.5777 - val acc: 0.6315
Epoch 17/30
1 - acc: 0.7149 - val loss: 0.5467 - val acc: 0.7499
Epoch 18/30
4 - acc: 0.7743 - val loss: 0.5099 - val acc: 0.7581
Epoch 19/30
4 - acc: 0.7881 - val loss: 0.4685 - val acc: 0.7391
Epoch 20/30
2 - acc: 0.7654 - val loss: 0.5593 - val acc: 0.7394
Epoch 21/30
9 - acc: 0.7833 - val loss: 0.6096 - val acc: 0.7520
Epoch 22/30
3 - acc: 0.7911 - val loss: 0.5456 - val acc: 0.7513
Epoch 23/30
2 - acc: 0.8074 - val loss: 0.4929 - val acc: 0.7845
Epoch 24/30
7 - acc: 0.8104 - val loss: 0.5456 - val acc: 0.7608
Epoch 25/30
8 - acc: 0.8138 - val loss: 0.6342 - val acc: 0.7679
Epoch 26/30
6 - acc: 0.8160 - val loss: 0.5351 - val acc: 0.7621
Epoch 27/30
```

```
3 - acc: 0.8305 - val loss: 0.5691 - val acc: 0.7642
      Epoch 28/30
      2 - acc: 0.8251 - val loss: 0.5124 - val acc: 0.8385
      Epoch 29/30
      5 - acc: 0.8434 - val loss: 0.5154 - val acc: 0.8690
      Epoch 30/30
      3 - acc: 0.8507 - val loss: 0.4068 - val acc: 0.8663
In [33]: scores = model.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
      print("Test Score: %f" % (scores[0]))
      test acc6= scores[1]*100
      train acc6=(max(hist6.history['acc']))* 100
      print("Train Accuracy: %f%%"% (train acc6))
      print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (test acc6))
      # error plot
      vy=hist6.history['val loss'] #validation loss
      ty=hist6.history['loss'] # train loss
      plt dynamic(x, vy, ty)
      Test Score: 0.406773
      Train Accuracy: 85.065288%
```

Test Accuracy: 86.630472%



```
In [34]: # Confusion Matrix
         Y_true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_test, axis=1)])
         Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model.predi
         ct(X test), axis=1)])
         # seaborn heatmaps
         class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downsta
         irs', walking upstairs']
         df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(Y_true, Y_predictions), inde
         x=class names, columns=class names )
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
         heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
         # heatmap
         heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                      rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                      rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         plt.vlabel('True label', size=18)
         plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
         plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
         plt.show()
```



7) 64 LSTM + 2 layer LSTM + adam optimizer+ 0.65 drop_out

In [35]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
model = Sequential()

```
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(64, return sequences=True,
               input shape=(timesteps, input dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.65))
# second LSTM layer
model.add(LSTM(64))
model.add(Dropout(0.65))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
# Compiling the model
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
hist7=model.fit(X train,
          Y_train,
          batch size=batch size,
          validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),
          epochs=epochs)
```

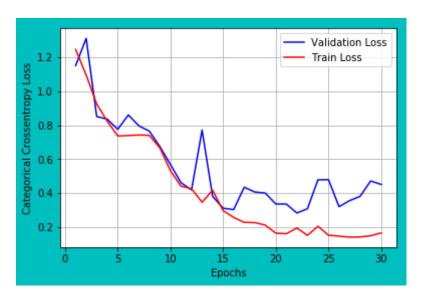
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_9 (LSTM)	(None, 128, 64)	18944
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 64)	0
lstm_10 (LSTM)	(None, 64)	33024
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 6)	390
Total params: 52,358 Trainable params: 52,358 Non-trainable params: 0		

```
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/30
60 - acc: 0.4650 - val loss: 1.1507 - val acc: 0.4608
Epoch 2/30
60 - acc: 0.5037 - val loss: 1.3114 - val acc: 0.5053
Epoch 3/30
48 - acc: 0.5747 - val loss: 0.8509 - val acc: 0.5935
Epoch 4/30
30 - acc: 0.5872 - val loss: 0.8356 - val acc: 0.5921
Epoch 5/30
64 - acc: 0.6193 - val loss: 0.7757 - val acc: 0.6359
Epoch 6/30
91 - acc: 0.6291 - val loss: 0.8603 - val acc: 0.5042
Epoch 7/30
22 - acc: 0.6066 - val loss: 0.7962 - val acc: 0.6037
Epoch 8/30
99 - acc: 0.6348 - val loss: 0.7643 - val acc: 0.6108
Epoch 9/30
58 - acc: 0.6737 - val loss: 0.6736 - val acc: 0.6335
Epoch 10/30
10 - acc: 0.7695 - val loss: 0.5680 - val acc: 0.7923
Epoch 11/30
09 - acc: 0.8456 - val loss: 0.4612 - val acc: 0.8595
Epoch 12/30
54 - acc: 0.8546 - val loss: 0.4187 - val acc: 0.8728
Epoch 13/30
```

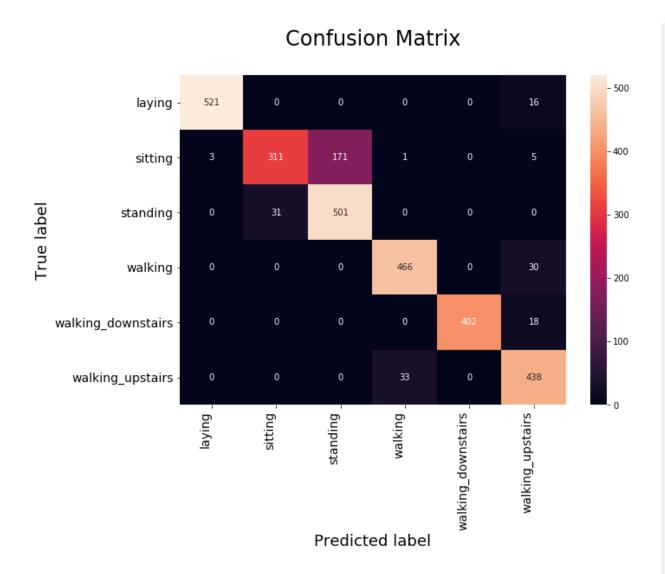
```
59 - acc: 0.8916 - val loss: 0.7711 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 14/30
64 - acc: 0.8493 - val loss: 0.3807 - val acc: 0.8890
Epoch 15/30
67 - acc: 0.9066 - val loss: 0.3106 - val acc: 0.8911
Epoch 16/30
65 - acc: 0.9098 - val loss: 0.3027 - val acc: 0.8975
Epoch 17/30
76 - acc: 0.9264 - val loss: 0.4344 - val acc: 0.8843
Epoch 18/30
62 - acc: 0.9328 - val loss: 0.4064 - val acc: 0.8884
Epoch 19/30
13 - acc: 0.9295 - val loss: 0.4000 - val acc: 0.9067
Epoch 20/30
37 - acc: 0.9463 - val loss: 0.3357 - val acc: 0.9067
Epoch 21/30
05 - acc: 0.9418 - val loss: 0.3353 - val acc: 0.9053
Epoch 22/30
43 - acc: 0.9369 - val loss: 0.2827 - val acc: 0.9155
Epoch 23/30
10 - acc: 0.9484 - val loss: 0.3076 - val acc: 0.9169
Epoch 24/30
44 - acc: 0.9301 - val loss: 0.4783 - val acc: 0.8856
Epoch 25/30
16 - acc: 0.9440 - val loss: 0.4793 - val acc: 0.9033
Epoch 26/30
```

```
60 - acc: 0.9482 - val loss: 0.3199 - val acc: 0.9169
      Epoch 27/30
      05 - acc: 0.9531 - val loss: 0.3554 - val acc: 0.9223
      Epoch 28/30
      14 - acc: 0.9464 - val loss: 0.3807 - val acc: 0.9141
      Epoch 29/30
      87 - acc: 0.9489 - val loss: 0.4713 - val acc: 0.8982
      Epoch 30/30
      54 - acc: 0.9372 - val loss: 0.4509 - val acc: 0.8955
In [36]: | scores = model.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
      print("Test Score: %f" % (scores[0]))
      test acc7= scores[1]*100
      train acc7=(max(hist7.history['acc']))* 100
      print("Train Accuracy: %f%%"% (train acc7))
      print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (test acc7))
      # error plot
      vy=hist7.history['val loss'] #validation loss
      ty=hist7.history['loss'] # train loss
      plt dynamic(x, vy, ty)
      Test Score: 0.450901
      Train Accuracy: 95.307399%
      Test Accuracy: 89.548694%
```

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```
In [37]: # Confusion Matrix
         Y_true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_test, axis=1)])
         Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model.predi
         ct(X test), axis=1)])
         # seaborn heatmaps
         class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downsta
         irs', walking upstairs']
         df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion matrix(Y true, Y predictions), inde
         x=class names, columns=class names )
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
         heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
         # heatmap
         heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                      rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                      rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         plt.vlabel('True label', size=18)
         plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
         plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
         plt.show()
```



8) 64 LSTM + 2 layer LSTM + rmsprop optimizer+ 0.65 drop_out

In [38]: # Initiliazing the sequential model
model = Sequential()

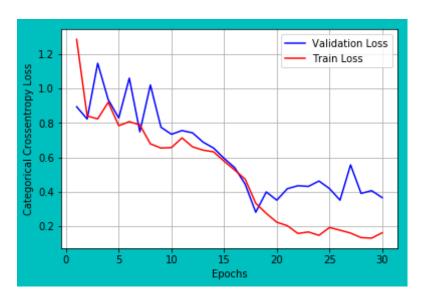
```
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(64, return sequences=True,
               input shape=(timesteps, input dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.65))
# second LSTM layer
model.add(LSTM(64))
model.add(Dropout(0.65))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
# Compiling the model
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
hist8=model.fit(X train,
          Y train,
          batch size=batch size,
          validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),
          epochs=epochs)
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_11 (LSTM)	(None, 128, 64)	18944
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 64)	0
lstm_12 (LSTM)	(None, 64)	33024
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 6)	390
Total params: 52,358 Trainable params: 52,358 Non-trainable params: 0		

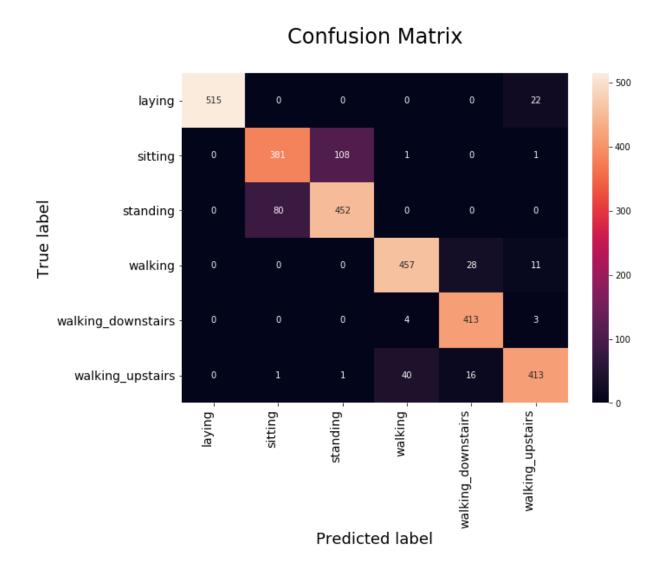
```
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/30
49 - acc: 0.4374 - val loss: 0.8938 - val acc: 0.5351
Epoch 2/30
02 - acc: 0.5975 - val loss: 0.8225 - val acc: 0.6016
Epoch 3/30
33 - acc: 0.6019 - val loss: 1.1463 - val acc: 0.4937
Epoch 4/30
99 - acc: 0.5400 - val loss: 0.9346 - val acc: 0.5402
Epoch 5/30
38 - acc: 0.5828 - val loss: 0.8286 - val acc: 0.5592
Epoch 6/30
73 - acc: 0.5964 - val loss: 1.0598 - val acc: 0.5083
Epoch 7/30
81 - acc: 0.6172 - val loss: 0.7484 - val acc: 0.6013
Epoch 8/30
85 - acc: 0.6458 - val loss: 1.0201 - val acc: 0.5606
Epoch 9/30
42 - acc: 0.6480 - val loss: 0.7750 - val acc: 0.6233
Epoch 10/30
70 - acc: 0.6518 - val loss: 0.7340 - val acc: 0.6328
Epoch 11/30
31 - acc: 0.6432 - val loss: 0.7556 - val acc: 0.6166
Epoch 12/30
11 - acc: 0.6495 - val loss: 0.7423 - val acc: 0.6172
Epoch 13/30
```

```
19 - acc: 0.6619 - val loss: 0.6886 - val acc: 0.6278
Epoch 14/30
21 - acc: 0.6634 - val loss: 0.6538 - val acc: 0.6261
Epoch 15/30
74 - acc: 0.6809 - val loss: 0.5937 - val acc: 0.6301
Epoch 16/30
68 - acc: 0.7296 - val loss: 0.5404 - val acc: 0.7774
Epoch 17/30
30 - acc: 0.8115 - val loss: 0.4436 - val acc: 0.8619
Epoch 18/30
36 - acc: 0.8942 - val loss: 0.2814 - val acc: 0.8972
Epoch 19/30
48 - acc: 0.9079 - val loss: 0.3992 - val acc: 0.8768
Epoch 20/30
37 - acc: 0.9316 - val loss: 0.3516 - val acc: 0.8931
Epoch 21/30
33 - acc: 0.9350 - val loss: 0.4181 - val acc: 0.8683
Epoch 22/30
83 - acc: 0.9478 - val loss: 0.4353 - val acc: 0.8911
Epoch 23/30
70 - acc: 0.9452 - val loss: 0.4313 - val acc: 0.9030
Epoch 24/30
74 - acc: 0.9489 - val loss: 0.4626 - val acc: 0.9013
Epoch 25/30
30 - acc: 0.9374 - val loss: 0.4189 - val acc: 0.8958
Epoch 26/30
```

```
71 - acc: 0.9445 - val loss: 0.3515 - val acc: 0.9019
      Epoch 27/30
      06 - acc: 0.9414 - val loss: 0.5563 - val acc: 0.8884
      Epoch 28/30
      41 - acc: 0.9499 - val loss: 0.3909 - val acc: 0.8999
      Epoch 29/30
      11 - acc: 0.9514 - val loss: 0.4066 - val acc: 0.8999
      Epoch 30/30
      24 - acc: 0.9429 - val loss: 0.3663 - val acc: 0.8928
In [39]: | scores = model.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
      print("Test Score: %f" % (scores[0]))
      test acc8= scores[1]*100
      train acc8=(max(hist8.history['acc']))* 100
      print("Train Accuracy: %f%%"% (train acc8))
      print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (test acc8))
      # error plot
      vy=hist8.history['val loss'] #validation loss
      ty=hist8.history['loss'] # train loss
      plt dynamic(x, vy, ty)
      Test Score: 0.366313
      Train Accuracy: 95.144178%
      Test Accuracy: 89.277231%
```



```
In [40]: # Confusion Matrix
         Y_true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_test, axis=1)])
         Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model.predi
         ct(X test), axis=1)])
         # seaborn heatmaps
         class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downsta
         irs', walking upstairs']
         df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion matrix(Y true, Y predictions), inde
         x=class names, columns=class names )
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
         heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
         # heatmap
         heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                      rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(),
                                      rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
         plt.vlabel('True label', size=18)
         plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
         plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
         plt.show()
```



Observation

```
'64LSTM+1layerLSTM +rmsprop optimizer',
        '64LSTM+1layerLSTM +adam optimizer',
        '32LSTM+2layerLSTM +rmsprop optimizer+0.65drop out',
        '32LSTM+2layerLSTM +adam optimizer+0.65drop out',
    '64LSTM+2layerLSTM+adam optimizer+0.65drop out',
    '64LSTM+2layerLSTM+rmsprop optimizer+0.65drop out']
training accuracy=[train acc1,train acc2,train acc3,
                 train acc4, train acc5, train acc6, train acc7,
                 train acc8]
test accuracy=[test acc1,test acc2,test acc3,test acc4,
             test acc5, test acc6, test acc7, test acc8]
INDEX = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
# Initializing prettytable
Model Performance = PrettyTable()
# Adding columns
Model Performance.add column("INDEX.", INDEX)
Model Performance.add column("MODEL NAME", models)
Model Performance.add column("TRAINING ACCURACY", training accuracy)
Model Performance.add column("TESTING ACCURACY", test accuracy)
#Model Performance.add column("TEST SCORE", test score)
# Printing the Model Performance
print(Model Performance)
               ------+----+
| INDEX. |
                             MODEL NAME
                                                           | TRAINING
ACCURACY | TESTING ACCURACY |
                 32LSTM+llayerLSTM +rmsprop optimizer | 94.73612
622415669 | 90.77027485578554 |
                  32LSTM+1layerLSTM +adam optimizer
                                                           | 93.10391
730141458 | 89.98982015609094 |
   3 |
                 64LSTM+1layerLSTM +rmsprop optimizer
                                                           | 95.19858
541893362 | 90.19341703427214 |
                  64LSTM+1layerLSTM +adam optimizer
                                                           | 92.31501
632208922 | 89.27723108245674 |
      | 32LSTM+2layerLSTM +rmsprop optimizer+0.65drop out | 94.54570
184983679 | 90.09161859518154 |
```

- adam optimizer's accuracy is less comparatively with rmsprop optimizer.
- When number of hidden layer incresed from 32 to 64 with 1layer of LSTM , Model's test accuracy is descreased .
- · when Number of LSTM layers incresed, model is overfitting.