

In [1]:

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
```

Go to this URL in a browser: [https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client\\_id=947318989803-6bn6qk8qdgf4n4g3pfee6491hc0brc4i.apps.googleusercontent.com&redirect\\_uri=urn%3Aietf%3Awww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fdrive.photos.readonly%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fpeopleapi.readonly&response\\_type=code](https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client_id=947318989803-6bn6qk8qdgf4n4g3pfee6491hc0brc4i.apps.googleusercontent.com&redirect_uri=urn%3Aietf%3Awww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fdrive.photos.readonly%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fpeopleapi.readonly&response_type=code)

Enter your authorization code:

.....

Mounted at /content/gdrive

In [0]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import itertools
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

In [0]:

```
# Activities are the class labels
# It is a 6 class classification
ACTIVITIES = {
    0: 'WALKING',
    1: 'WALKING_UPSTAIRS',
    2: 'WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS',
    3: 'SITTING',
    4: 'STANDING',
    5: 'LAYING',
}

# Utility function to print the confusion matrix
def confusion_matrix(Y_true, Y_pred):
    Y_true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_true, axis=1)])
    Y_pred = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_pred, axis=1)])

    return pd.crosstab(Y_true, Y_pred, rownames=['True'], colnames=['Pred'])

def plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes,
                          normalize=False,
                          title='Confusion matrix',
                          cmap=plt.cm.Blues):

    if normalize:
        cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]

    plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.colorbar()
    tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
    plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes, rotation=90)
    plt.yticks(tick_marks, classes)

    fmt = '.2f' if normalize else 'd'
    thresh = cm.max() / 2.
    for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
        plt.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], fmt),
                 horizontalalignment="center",
                 color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.ylabel('True label')
    plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
```

## Data

In [0]:

```
# Data directory
DATADIR = 'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset'
```

In [0]:

```
# 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 [0]:

```
# 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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/Inertial
Signals/{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 [0]:

```
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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
    y = _read_csv(filename)[0]

    return pd.get_dummies(y).as_matrix()
```

In [0]:

```
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 [0]:

```
# Importing tensorflow
np.random.seed(42)
import tensorflow as tf
tf.set_random_seed(42)
```

In [0]:

```
# Configuring a session
session_conf = tf.ConfigProto(
    intra_op_parallelism_threads=1, inter_op_parallelism_threads=1)
```

In [11]:

```
# Import Keras
from keras import backend as K
sess = tf.Session(graph=tf.get_default_graph(), config=session_conf)
K.set_session(sess)
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

In [0]:

```
# Importing libraries
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import LSTM
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout
from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
```

In [0]:

```
# Initializing parameters
base_epochs = 30
base_batch_size = 32
base_n_hidden = 64
```

In [0]:

```
# 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()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:11: FutureWarning: Method .as\_matrix will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.  
# This is added back by InteractiveShellApp.init\_path()

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

## LSTM\_Base\_Model

In [0]:

```
# Initilizing the sequential model
model = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model.add(LSTM(base_n_hidden, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
#adding a batch normalization layer
model.add(BatchNormalization())
# Adding a dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:66: The name tf.get\_default\_graph is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get\_default\_graph instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:541: The name tf.placeholder is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:4432: The name tf.random\_uniform is deprecated. Please use tf.random.uniform instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:148: The name tf.placeholder\_with\_default is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder\_with\_default instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:3733: calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn\_ops) with keep\_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep\_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep\_prob`.

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 64)	18944
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 64)	256
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 6)	390

Total params: 19,590  
Trainable params: 19,462  
Non-trainable params: 128

In [0]:

```
# Compiling the model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer='RMSprop',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/optimizers.py:793: The name tf.train.Optimizer is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.Optimizer instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow\_backend.py:3576: The name tf.log is deprecated. Please use tf.math.log instead.

In [0]:

```
%%time
# Training the model
model.fit(X_train,
          Y_train,
          batch_size=32,
          validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),
          epochs=10)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/ops/math\_grad.py:1250: add\_dispatch\_support.<locals>.wrapper (from tensorflow.python.ops.array\_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.  
Instructions for updating:  
Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where  
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples  
Epoch 1/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 66s 9ms/step - loss: 1.0304 - acc: 0.5858 - val\_loss: 0.7335 - val\_acc: 0.7021  
Epoch 2/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 63s 9ms/step - loss: 0.5408 - acc: 0.7896 - val\_loss: 0.6607 - val\_acc: 0.8008  
Epoch 3/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 61s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3138 - acc: 0.8855 - val\_loss: 0.9312 - val\_acc: 0.7754  
Epoch 4/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 59s 8ms/step - loss: 0.2291 - acc: 0.9128 - val\_loss: 0.4118 - val\_acc: 0.8850  
Epoch 5/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 58s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1920 - acc: 0.9297 - val\_loss: 0.3271 - val\_acc: 0.8924  
Epoch 6/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 59s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1818 - acc: 0.9346 - val\_loss: 0.3125 - val\_acc: 0.8938  
Epoch 7/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 59s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1685 - acc: 0.9387 - val\_loss: 0.3015 - val\_acc: 0.8843  
Epoch 8/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 59s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1515 - acc: 0.9429 - val\_loss: 0.3354 - val\_acc: 0.8921  
Epoch 9/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 59s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1521 - acc: 0.9388 - val\_loss: 0.3122 - val\_acc: 0.9226  
Epoch 10/10  
7352/7352 [=====] - 58s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1487 - acc: 0.9442 - val\_loss: 0.2675 - val\_acc: 0.9104  
CPU times: user 11min 1s, sys: 38.8 s, total: 11min 40s  
Wall time: 10min 1s

Out[0]:

<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fe6010ddd68>

In [0]:

```
score = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)

print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1]*100)
```

Test loss: 0.2675111037987024  
Test accuracy: 91.04173736002714

In [0]:

```
#train_data
X_train=X_train[:6000]
Y_train=Y_train[:6000]
#cv_data
X_cv=X_train[:1352]
Y_cv=Y_train[:1352]
```

In [0]:

```
print(X_train.shape,Y_train.shape)
print(X_cv.shape,Y_cv.shape)
print(X_test.shape,Y_test.shape)
```

```
(6000, 128, 9) (6000, 6)
(1352, 128, 9) (1352, 6)
(2947, 128, 9) (2947, 6)
```

In [0]:

```
np.save("gdrive/My Drive/HAR/x_train",X_train)
np.save("gdrive/My Drive/HAR/y_train",Y_train)
np.save("gdrive/My Drive/HAR/x_cv",X_cv)
np.save("gdrive/My Drive/HAR/y_cv",Y_cv)
np.save("gdrive/My Drive/HAR/x_test",X_test)
np.save("gdrive/My Drive/HAR/y_test",Y_test)
```

In [0]:

```
X_train=np.load('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/x_train.npy')
Y_train=np.load('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/y_train.npy')
X_cv=np.load('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/x_cv.npy')
Y_cv=np.load('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/y_cv.npy')
X_test=np.load('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/x_test.npy')
Y_test=np.load('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/y_test.npy')
```

In [0]:

```
lstms = [12,36,64]
train_lstms_loss = []
cv_lstms_loss = []

for i in lstms:
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(LSTM(i, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(Dropout(0.5))
    model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax'))
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='RMSprop',metrics=['accuracy'])
    model.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size=32,validation_data=(X_cv, Y_cv),epochs=10,verbose=0)
    train_score = model.evaluate(X_train, Y_train,verbose=0)
    train_lstms_loss.append(train_score)
    test_score = model.evaluate(X_cv, Y_cv,verbose=0)
    cv_lstms_loss.append(test_score)

print("=====
=====")
    print("for lstm
cells",i,"train_loss:",train_score[0],"train_acc:",train_score[1],"cv_loss:",test_score[0],"cv_acc:
",test_score[1])

print("=====
=====")
=====
=====
for lstm cells 12 train_loss: 0.5427719736178793 train_acc: 0.7983333333333333 cv_loss:
0.5774555450977659 cv_acc: 0.7943786982248521
=====
=====
=====
=====
for lstm cells 36 train_loss: 0.1419026134143011 train_acc: 0.948 cv_loss: 0.1471664534554336
cv_acc: 0.9312130177514792
=====
=====
=====
```

```
=====
for lstm cells 64 train_loss: 0.15687254037896248 train_acc: 0.9456666666666667 cv_loss:
0.1529195671973436 cv_acc: 0.9304733727810651
=====
```

In [0]:

```
train_dropout_loss = []
cv_dropout_loss = []
dropouts = [0.2,0.4,0.6,0.9]

for i in dropouts:
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(LSTM(64, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(Dropout(i))
    model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax'))
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='RMSprop',metrics=['accuracy'])
    model.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size=32,validation_data=(X_cv, Y_cv),epochs=10,verbose=0)
    train_score = model.evaluate(X_train, Y_train,verbose=0)
    train_dropout_loss.append(train_score[0])
    test_score = model.evaluate(X_cv, Y_cv,verbose=0)
    cv_dropout_loss.append(test_score[0])

print("=====
=====")
    print("for
dropout",i,"train_loss:",train_score[0],"train_acc:",train_score[1],"cv_loss:",test_score[0],"cv_ac
c:",test_score[1])

print("=====
=====")
```

```
=====
for dropout 0.2 train_loss: 0.09121699480417676 train_acc: 0.9618333333333333 cv_loss:
0.08054623748949032 cv_acc: 0.9556213017751479
=====
```

```
=====
for dropout 0.4 train_loss: 0.2927109430801174 train_acc: 0.9185 cv_loss: 0.22138404586332894 cv_a
cc: 0.9408284023668639
=====
```

```
WARNING:tensorflow:Large dropout rate: 0.6 (>0.5). In TensorFlow 2.x, dropout() uses dropout rate
instead of keep_prob. Please ensure that this is intended.
=====
```

```
=====
for dropout 0.6 train_loss: 0.2663697602033571 train_acc: 0.9165 cv_loss: 0.2898362064807076
cv_acc: 0.915680473372781
=====
```

```
WARNING:tensorflow:Large dropout rate: 0.9 (>0.5). In TensorFlow 2.x, dropout() uses dropout rate
instead of keep_prob. Please ensure that this is intended.
=====
```

```
=====
for dropout 0.9 train_loss: 0.4850111870571758 train_acc: 0.8276666666666667 cv_loss:
0.42911438657158224 cv_acc: 0.8461538461538461
=====
```

In [0]:

```
train_opt_loss = []
cv_opt_loss = []
optimizers = ['RMSprop','Adadelata','Adam']

for i in optimizers:
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(LSTM(64, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(Dropout(0.2))
```

```

model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer=i,metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size=32,validation_data=(X_cv, Y_cv),epochs=10,verbose=0)
train_score = model.evaluate(X_train, Y_train,verbose=0)
train_opt_loss.append(train_score[0])
test_score = model.evaluate(X_cv, Y_cv,verbose=0)
cv_opt_loss.append(test_score[0])

print("=====
=====")
print("for optimizer
",i,"train_loss:",train_score[0],"train_acc:",train_score[1],"cv_loss:",test_score[0],"cv_acc:",tes
t_score[1])

print("=====
=====")
=====
=====
for optimizer RMSprop train_loss: 0.09372042466270614 train_acc: 0.9646666666666667 cv_loss:
0.08798773764093963 cv_acc: 0.9563609467455622
=====
=====
=====
for optimizer Adadelta train_loss: 0.10666192313204859 train_acc: 0.9461666666666667 cv_loss: 0.0
923617873280571 cv_acc: 0.9571005917159763
=====
=====
=====
for optimizer Adam train_loss: 0.09250945657089081 train_acc: 0.9641666666666666 cv_loss:
0.08666882475565281 cv_acc: 0.9548816568047337
=====
=====
=====

```

In [0]:

```

model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(64, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='RMSprop',metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size=32,validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),epochs=20,verbose=1)
score = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test,verbose=0)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1]*100)

```

Train on 6000 samples, validate on 2947 samples

```

Epoch 1/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 57s 10ms/step - loss: 0.7780 - acc: 0.6847 - val_loss
: 0.9274 - val_acc: 0.7065
Epoch 2/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 48s 8ms/step - loss: 0.4287 - acc: 0.8255 - val_loss:
1.0003 - val_acc: 0.6176
Epoch 3/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.2508 - acc: 0.9037 - val_loss:
0.4645 - val_acc: 0.8490
Epoch 4/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1943 - acc: 0.9327 - val_loss:
1.4064 - val_acc: 0.7598
Epoch 5/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1708 - acc: 0.9363 - val_loss:
0.2106 - val_acc: 0.9179
Epoch 6/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1470 - acc: 0.9448 - val_loss:
0.2387 - val_acc: 0.9223
Epoch 7/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 48s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1351 - acc: 0.9467 - val_loss:
0.3111 - val_acc: 0.9026
Epoch 8/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 48s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1339 - acc: 0.9485 - val_loss:
0.3288 - val_acc: 0.9118
Epoch 9/20

```



```

6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1201 - acc: 0.9497 - val_loss:
0.3280 - val_acc: 0.9148
Epoch 10/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1259 - acc: 0.9535 - val_loss:
0.3860 - val_acc: 0.9063
Epoch 11/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1137 - acc: 0.9552 - val_loss:
0.4017 - val_acc: 0.9043
Epoch 12/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1108 - acc: 0.9550 - val_loss:
0.3834 - val_acc: 0.9162
Epoch 13/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1060 - acc: 0.9552 - val_loss:
0.3190 - val_acc: 0.9077
Epoch 14/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1076 - acc: 0.9545 - val_loss:
0.3842 - val_acc: 0.9135
Epoch 15/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1084 - acc: 0.9550 - val_loss:
0.4441 - val_acc: 0.9080
Epoch 16/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1154 - acc: 0.9558 - val_loss:
0.4180 - val_acc: 0.9026
Epoch 17/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 49s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1126 - acc: 0.9558 - val_loss:
0.4901 - val_acc: 0.8996
Epoch 18/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 50s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1067 - acc: 0.9577 - val_loss:
0.4419 - val_acc: 0.9077
Epoch 19/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 50s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1005 - acc: 0.9565 - val_loss:
0.7073 - val_acc: 0.8941
Epoch 20/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 50s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1034 - acc: 0.9562 - val_loss:
0.3852 - val_acc: 0.9145
Test loss: 0.38519705226556006
Test accuracy: 91.44893111638956

```

In [0]:

```

model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(64, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim), return_sequences=True))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(LSTM(128))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='RMSprop', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=32, validation_data=(X_test, Y_test), epochs=20, verbose=1)
score = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1]*100)

```

Train on 6000 samples, validate on 2947 samples

```

Epoch 1/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 107s 18ms/step - loss: 0.4946 - acc: 0.8167 - val_loss:
1.9998 - val_acc: 0.6179
Epoch 2/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 98s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1874 - acc: 0.9323 - val_loss:
0.5322 - val_acc: 0.8768
Epoch 3/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 98s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1426 - acc: 0.9450 - val_loss:
0.4220 - val_acc: 0.8938
Epoch 4/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1465 - acc: 0.9477 - val_loss:
0.2921 - val_acc: 0.9189
Epoch 5/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1209 - acc: 0.9503 - val_loss:
0.3555 - val_acc: 0.9006
Epoch 6/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 98s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1279 - acc: 0.9492 - val_loss:
0.4008 - val_acc: 0.9006
Epoch 7/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 98s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1165 - acc: 0.9545 - val_loss:
0.4008 - val_acc: 0.9006

```

```

: 0.4223 - val_acc: 0.9135
Epoch 8/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1215 - acc: 0.9515 - val_loss
: 0.4944 - val_acc: 0.9121
Epoch 9/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 98s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1096 - acc: 0.9523 - val_loss
: 0.3731 - val_acc: 0.9152
Epoch 10/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 95s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1260 - acc: 0.9508 - val_loss
: 0.2140 - val_acc: 0.9325
Epoch 11/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 96s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1070 - acc: 0.9530 - val_loss
: 0.4739 - val_acc: 0.9097
Epoch 12/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1110 - acc: 0.9533 - val_loss
: 0.9212 - val_acc: 0.8378
Epoch 13/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1084 - acc: 0.9577 - val_loss
: 0.2648 - val_acc: 0.9063
Epoch 14/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1055 - acc: 0.9533 - val_loss
: 0.6211 - val_acc: 0.8714
Epoch 15/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 98s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1054 - acc: 0.9553 - val_loss
: 0.3850 - val_acc: 0.9002
Epoch 16/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 96s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1110 - acc: 0.9538 - val_loss
: 0.3388 - val_acc: 0.9196
Epoch 17/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1026 - acc: 0.9537 - val_loss
: 0.2729 - val_acc: 0.9084
Epoch 18/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1027 - acc: 0.9552 - val_loss
: 0.2615 - val_acc: 0.9203
Epoch 19/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 97s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1111 - acc: 0.9508 - val_loss
: 0.2883 - val_acc: 0.9080
Epoch 20/20
6000/6000 [=====] - 95s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1073 - acc: 0.9550 - val_loss
: 0.2172 - val_acc: 0.9369
Test loss: 0.21721666411171675
Test accuracy: 93.68849677638276

```

1.By using LSTM 2 layer architecture we got 93% model accuracy so by refering this paper we use a divide and conquer approach to get some more accuracy than LSTM models Refer: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5949027/>

2.So we splitting the data into 2 models one model contains 3 class labels and another contains another 3 class labels like 'STANDING,SITTING,LYING' consider as one model called static model and 'WALKING UPSTSAIRS,WALKING DOWNSTAIRS,WALKING' as another model called dynamic model

3.First we create a binary model i.e., we set >3 class labels as 1 and < 3 class labels as 0

4.second we create a model for > 3 class labels and predict also called as static model

5.Third we create a model for < 3 class labels and predict also called as dynamic model

Refer the above paper for to get some more better understading the way of implementation

## Binary model

In [17]:

```

#https://github.com/UdiBhaskar/Human-Activity-Recognition--Using-Deep-
NN/blob/master/Human%20Activity%20Detection-Without%20Verbose%20.ipynb
# Data directory
DATADIR = 'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset'

# 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"
]

# 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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/Inertial
Signals/{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))

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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
    y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
    y[y<=3] = 0 #here we scaling y_class labels 1,2,3 as 0
    y[y>3] = 1 #here we scaling y_class labels 4,5,6 as 1

    return pd.get_dummies(y).as_matrix()

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

# Loading the train and test data
X_train_bin, X_test_bin, Y_train_bin, Y_test_bin = load_data()

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:32: FutureWarning: Method .as_matrix
will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:52: FutureWarning: Method .as_matrix
will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.

```

In [0]:

```

from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv1D
from keras.layers.convolutional import MaxPooling1D
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import Flatten

```

In [23]:

```

binary_model = Sequential()
binary_model.add(Conv1D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform

```

```

',input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
binary_model.add(BatchNormalization())
binary_model.add(Dropout(0.5))
binary_model.add(Conv1D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform
'))
binary_model.add(BatchNormalization())
binary_model.add(Dropout(0.5))
binary_model.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2))
binary_model.add(Flatten())
binary_model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
binary_model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv1d_3 (Conv1D)	(None, 126, 64)	1792
batch_normalization_3 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 126, 64)	256
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 126, 64)	0
conv1d_4 (Conv1D)	(None, 124, 32)	6176
batch_normalization_4 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 124, 32)	128
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 124, 32)	0
max_pooling1d_2 (MaxPooling1D)	(None, 62, 32)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 1984)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	3970
=====		
Total params: 12,322		
Trainable params: 12,130		
Non-trainable params: 192		

In [25]:

```

binary_model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='Adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
binary_model.fit(X_train_bin,Y_train_bin, epochs=30, batch_size=32,validation_data=(X_test_bin, Y_t
est_bin), verbose=1)

```

Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples

```

Epoch 1/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 6s 881us/step - loss: 0.0578 - acc: 0.9808 -
val_loss: 0.0087 - val_acc: 0.9986
Epoch 2/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 357us/step - loss: 0.0079 - acc: 0.9974 -
val_loss: 0.0073 - val_acc: 0.9983
Epoch 3/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 354us/step - loss: 0.0058 - acc: 0.9984 -
val_loss: 0.0106 - val_acc: 0.9956
Epoch 4/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 364us/step - loss: 0.0036 - acc: 0.9990 -
val_loss: 0.0030 - val_acc: 0.9990
Epoch 5/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 348us/step - loss: 0.0043 - acc: 0.9986 -
val_loss: 0.0028 - val_acc: 0.9993
Epoch 6/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 359us/step - loss: 0.0010 - acc: 0.9996 -
val_loss: 0.0041 - val_acc: 0.9993
Epoch 7/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 346us/step - loss: 9.2203e-04 - acc: 0.9997 - val_
loss: 0.0017 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 8/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 356us/step - loss: 0.0042 - acc: 0.9988 -
val_loss: 8.5511e-04 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 9/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 358us/step - loss: 0.0013 - acc: 0.9997 -
val_loss: 6.8389e-04 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 10/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 375us/step - loss: 1.3490e-04 - acc: 1.0000 - val_

```

```

loss: 9.8621e-04 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 11/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 392us/step - loss: 0.0030 - acc: 0.9990 -
val_loss: 3.6772e-04 - val_acc: 1.0000
Epoch 12/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 374us/step - loss: 0.0019 - acc: 0.9995 -
val_loss: 9.7679e-04 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 13/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 356us/step - loss: 0.0054 - acc: 0.9993 -
val_loss: 0.0021 - val_acc: 0.9993
Epoch 14/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 350us/step - loss: 4.5302e-04 - acc: 0.9999 - val_
loss: 0.0010 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 15/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 355us/step - loss: 3.4219e-04 - acc: 0.9997 - val_
loss: 0.0020 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 16/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 388us/step - loss: 9.7779e-04 - acc: 0.9997 - val_
loss: 0.0014 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 17/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 352us/step - loss: 8.1858e-04 - acc: 0.9996 - val_
loss: 6.5504e-04 - val_acc: 0.9997
Epoch 18/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 357us/step - loss: 0.0121 - acc: 0.9978 -
val_loss: 0.0086 - val_acc: 0.9986
Epoch 19/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 348us/step - loss: 0.0026 - acc: 0.9993 -
val_loss: 0.0115 - val_acc: 0.9980
Epoch 20/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 370us/step - loss: 2.2864e-04 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0104 - val_acc: 0.9983
Epoch 21/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 372us/step - loss: 8.2877e-04 - acc: 0.9995 - val_
loss: 0.0092 - val_acc: 0.9983
Epoch 22/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 358us/step - loss: 0.0013 - acc: 0.9995 -
val_loss: 0.0095 - val_acc: 0.9986
Epoch 23/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 352us/step - loss: 7.6134e-04 - acc: 0.9997 - val_
loss: 0.0140 - val_acc: 0.9980
Epoch 24/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 369us/step - loss: 6.4754e-04 - acc: 0.9997 - val_
loss: 0.0075 - val_acc: 0.9986
Epoch 25/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 350us/step - loss: 4.1572e-05 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0092 - val_acc: 0.9980
Epoch 26/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 377us/step - loss: 4.3807e-05 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0075 - val_acc: 0.9986
Epoch 27/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 355us/step - loss: 6.6887e-05 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0074 - val_acc: 0.9986
Epoch 28/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 356us/step - loss: 6.9065e-06 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0071 - val_acc: 0.9990
Epoch 29/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 353us/step - loss: 0.0018 - acc: 0.9995 -
val_loss: 0.0046 - val_acc: 0.9990
Epoch 30/30
7352/7352 [=====] - 3s 350us/step - loss: 0.0026 - acc: 0.9995 -
val_loss: 0.0015 - val_acc: 0.9997

```

Out[25]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f7061515588>
```

In [26]:

```

binary_model_score = binary_model.evaluate(X_test_bin,Y_test_bin,verbose=0)
print('Test loss:', binary_model_score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', binary_model_score[1]*100)

```

```

Test loss: 0.001487480033914023
Test accuracy: 99.9660671869698

```

In [0]:

```
binary_model.save('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/final_binary_model.ml')
```

## sharpening test data

In [0]:

```
'''from scipy import ndimage
def sharpen(x_test, sigma, alpha):
    r = x_test.shape[0]
    c = x_test.shape[1]
    d = x_test.shape[2]
    container = np.empty((r, c, d))
    i = 0

    for row in x_test:
        test = np.array([row])
        blurred = ndimage.gaussian_filter(test, sigma)
        sharpened = test + alpha * (test - blurred)
        container[i] = sharpened
        i = i + 1
    return container'''
```

Out[0]:

```
'from scipy import ndimage\ndef sharpen(x_test, sigma, alpha):\n    r = x_test.shape[0]\n    c = x_test.shape[1]\n    d = x_test.shape[2]\n    container = np.empty((r, c, d))\n    i = 0\n    for row in x_test:\n        test = np.array([row])\n        blurred = ndimage.gaussian_filter(test, sigma)\n        sharpened = test + alpha * (test - blurred)\n        container[i] = sharpened\n    i = i + 1\n    return container'
```

## Static\_Model

In [87]:

```
# Data directory
DATADIR = 'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset'

# 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"
]

# 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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/Inertial Signals/{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))

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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
    y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
    y_subset = y > 3 #taking y_class labels greater than 3
    y = y[y_subset]
    return pd.get_dummies(y).as_matrix(), y_subset

def load_static_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_train_sub = load_y('train')
    y_test, y_test_sub = load_y('test')
    X_train = X_train[y_train_sub]
    X_test = X_test[y_test_sub]

    return X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test

# Loading the train and test data
X_train_static, X_test_static, Y_train_static, Y_test_static = load_static_data()

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:32: FutureWarning: Method .as_matrix
will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:51: FutureWarning: Method .as_matrix
will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.

```

In [88]:

```

print('X:shape',X_train_static.shape,'Y:shape',Y_train_static.shape)
#print('X:shape',X_cv_static.shape,'Y:shape',Y_cv_static.shape)
print('X:shape',X_test_static.shape,'Y:shape',Y_test_static.shape)

```

```

X:shape (4067, 128, 9) Y:shape (4067, 3)
X:shape (1560, 128, 9) Y:shape (1560, 3)

```

In [0]:

```

import numpy
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import Dropout
import keras
import keras.utils
from keras import utils as np_utils
from keras.wrappers.scikit_learn import KerasClassifier

```

In [0]:

```

%%time
def
create_model(filters=1,filters2=1,kernel_size2=1,kernel_size=1,dropout_rate2=0.0,dropout_rate=0.0):

    model = Sequential()
    model.add(keras.layers.Conv1D(filters=filters,
kernel_size=kernel_size,kernel_regularizer=keras.regularizers.l2(0.55),
activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform',input_shape=
(timesteps, input_dim)))

```

```

model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(dropout_rate))
model.add(keras.layers.Conv1D(filters=filters2,
kernel_size=kernel_size2,kernel_regularizer=keras.regularizers.l2(0.28),
activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))

model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(dropout_rate2))
model.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='Adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
return model

seed = 7
numpy.random.seed(seed)

model = KerasClassifier(build_fn=create_model, epochs=30, batch_size=16, verbose=0)
# define the grid search parameters
filters = [1,32,64]
filters2 = [1,26,36]
kernel_size = [1,3,5,7]
kernel_size2 = [1,2,6,8]
dropout_rate = [0.0,0.2,0.4,0.6,0.8]
dropout_rate2 = [0.0,0.1,0.3,0.5,0.9]
param = dict(filters=filters,kernel_size=kernel_size,dropout_rate=dropout_rate,filters2=filters2,
dropout_rate2=dropout_rate2,kernel_size2=kernel_size2)
rand = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=model,param_distributions=param,cv=3)
rand_result = rand.fit(X_train_static, Y_train_static)
# summarize results
print("Best: %f using %s" % (rand_result.best_score_, rand_result.best_params_))

```

Best: 0.889599 using {'kernel\_size2': 1, 'kernel\_size': 7, 'filters2': 26, 'filters': 32, 'dropout\_rate2': 0.9, 'dropout\_rate': 0.2}  
CPU times: user 55min, sys: 2min 12s, total: 57min 12s  
Wall time: 48min 57s

In [92]:

```

static_model = Sequential()
static_model.add(Conv1D(filters=32, kernel_size=7, activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform',input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
static_model.add(BatchNormalization())
static_model.add(Dropout(0.0))
static_model.add(Conv1D(filters=32, kernel_size=1, activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
static_model.add(BatchNormalization())
static_model.add(Dropout(0.2))
static_model.add(Conv1D(filters=32, kernel_size=7, activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
static_model.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2))
static_model.add(Flatten())
static_model.add(Dense(32,activation='relu'))
static_model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
static_model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='Adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
static_model.fit(X_train_static,Y_train_static, epochs=59, batch_size=32,
validation_data=(X_test_static, Y_test_static), verbose=1)

```

Train on 4067 samples, validate on 1560 samples

```

Epoch 1/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 6s 1ms/step - loss: 0.2940 - acc: 0.8788 - val_loss: 0.2683 - val_acc: 0.8910
Epoch 2/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 415us/step - loss: 0.2222 - acc: 0.9112 - val_loss: 0.3736 - val_acc: 0.8756
Epoch 3/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 404us/step - loss: 0.2306 - acc: 0.9046 - val_loss: 0.3486 - val_acc: 0.8545
Epoch 4/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 404us/step - loss: 0.2051 - acc: 0.9115 - val_loss: 0.3071 - val_acc: 0.8750
Epoch 5/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 422us/step - loss: 0.2001 - acc: 0.9134 - val_loss: 0.2938 - val_acc: 0.8929
Epoch 6/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 396us/step - loss: 0.1903 - acc: 0.9211 - val_loss: 0.2835 - val_acc: 0.9038

```



Epoch 7/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 401us/step - loss: 0.2079 - acc: 0.9122 -  
val\_loss: 0.3417 - val\_acc: 0.8776  
Epoch 8/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 403us/step - loss: 0.1784 - acc: 0.9230 -  
val\_loss: 0.2629 - val\_acc: 0.9038  
Epoch 9/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 399us/step - loss: 0.1901 - acc: 0.9191 -  
val\_loss: 0.2487 - val\_acc: 0.9122  
Epoch 10/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 400us/step - loss: 0.1725 - acc: 0.9235 -  
val\_loss: 0.2527 - val\_acc: 0.9135  
Epoch 11/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 422us/step - loss: 0.1767 - acc: 0.9213 -  
val\_loss: 0.2374 - val\_acc: 0.9006  
Epoch 12/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 428us/step - loss: 0.1789 - acc: 0.9203 -  
val\_loss: 0.3060 - val\_acc: 0.8808  
Epoch 13/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 442us/step - loss: 0.1597 - acc: 0.9277 -  
val\_loss: 0.2390 - val\_acc: 0.9147  
Epoch 14/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 424us/step - loss: 0.1491 - acc: 0.9363 -  
val\_loss: 0.3087 - val\_acc: 0.9103  
Epoch 15/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 418us/step - loss: 0.1483 - acc: 0.9361 -  
val\_loss: 0.4047 - val\_acc: 0.8910  
Epoch 16/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 429us/step - loss: 0.1495 - acc: 0.9363 -  
val\_loss: 0.2725 - val\_acc: 0.9179  
Epoch 17/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 412us/step - loss: 0.1294 - acc: 0.9439 -  
val\_loss: 0.2909 - val\_acc: 0.9077  
Epoch 18/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 417us/step - loss: 0.1539 - acc: 0.9378 -  
val\_loss: 0.2716 - val\_acc: 0.9109  
Epoch 19/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 424us/step - loss: 0.1431 - acc: 0.9373 -  
val\_loss: 0.3384 - val\_acc: 0.9173  
Epoch 20/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 447us/step - loss: 0.1407 - acc: 0.9390 -  
val\_loss: 0.3228 - val\_acc: 0.9160  
Epoch 21/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 436us/step - loss: 0.1416 - acc: 0.9329 -  
val\_loss: 0.3610 - val\_acc: 0.8923  
Epoch 22/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 457us/step - loss: 0.1274 - acc: 0.9489 -  
val\_loss: 0.3253 - val\_acc: 0.9192  
Epoch 23/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 447us/step - loss: 0.1183 - acc: 0.9501 -  
val\_loss: 0.2975 - val\_acc: 0.9135  
Epoch 24/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 434us/step - loss: 0.1357 - acc: 0.9432 -  
val\_loss: 0.2616 - val\_acc: 0.9218  
Epoch 25/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 419us/step - loss: 0.1325 - acc: 0.9471 -  
val\_loss: 0.3600 - val\_acc: 0.9026  
Epoch 26/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 427us/step - loss: 0.1318 - acc: 0.9457 -  
val\_loss: 0.3595 - val\_acc: 0.8955  
Epoch 27/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 436us/step - loss: 0.1570 - acc: 0.9368 -  
val\_loss: 0.3598 - val\_acc: 0.8923  
Epoch 28/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 422us/step - loss: 0.1253 - acc: 0.9484 -  
val\_loss: 0.3379 - val\_acc: 0.9006  
Epoch 29/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 412us/step - loss: 0.1274 - acc: 0.9457 -  
val\_loss: 0.3340 - val\_acc: 0.9147  
Epoch 30/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 420us/step - loss: 0.1058 - acc: 0.9555 -  
val\_loss: 0.3280 - val\_acc: 0.9212  
Epoch 31/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 415us/step - loss: 0.1356 - acc: 0.9479 -  
val\_loss: 0.2701 - val\_acc: 0.9263  
Epoch 32/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 417us/step - loss: 0.1217 - acc: 0.9511 -

```
val_loss: 0.4524 - val_acc: 0.8897
Epoch 33/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 440us/step - loss: 0.1173 - acc: 0.9501 -
val_loss: 0.3675 - val_acc: 0.8904
Epoch 34/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 420us/step - loss: 0.1057 - acc: 0.9575 -
val_loss: 0.4708 - val_acc: 0.8718
Epoch 35/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 411us/step - loss: 0.1195 - acc: 0.9464 -
val_loss: 0.4662 - val_acc: 0.8853
Epoch 36/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 431us/step - loss: 0.1507 - acc: 0.9361 -
val_loss: 0.5384 - val_acc: 0.8923
Epoch 37/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 403us/step - loss: 0.1281 - acc: 0.9484 -
val_loss: 0.5009 - val_acc: 0.8981
Epoch 38/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 402us/step - loss: 0.1100 - acc: 0.9552 -
val_loss: 0.5386 - val_acc: 0.9019
Epoch 39/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 392us/step - loss: 0.1115 - acc: 0.9523 -
val_loss: 0.4056 - val_acc: 0.9128
Epoch 40/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 402us/step - loss: 0.0984 - acc: 0.9589 -
val_loss: 0.5095 - val_acc: 0.9026
Epoch 41/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 415us/step - loss: 0.1013 - acc: 0.9567 -
val_loss: 0.2972 - val_acc: 0.9006
Epoch 42/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 412us/step - loss: 0.1159 - acc: 0.9498 -
val_loss: 0.5124 - val_acc: 0.9026
Epoch 43/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 416us/step - loss: 0.1022 - acc: 0.9557 -
val_loss: 0.5227 - val_acc: 0.9026
Epoch 44/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 399us/step - loss: 0.0983 - acc: 0.9597 -
val_loss: 0.4954 - val_acc: 0.8987
Epoch 45/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 426us/step - loss: 0.1254 - acc: 0.9479 -
val_loss: 0.2917 - val_acc: 0.9199
Epoch 46/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 407us/step - loss: 0.1186 - acc: 0.9525 -
val_loss: 0.2711 - val_acc: 0.9199
Epoch 47/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 394us/step - loss: 0.0978 - acc: 0.9604 -
val_loss: 0.3164 - val_acc: 0.9269
Epoch 48/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 396us/step - loss: 0.0956 - acc: 0.9594 -
val_loss: 0.3670 - val_acc: 0.9186
Epoch 49/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 428us/step - loss: 0.0930 - acc: 0.9614 -
val_loss: 0.3123 - val_acc: 0.9224
Epoch 50/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 410us/step - loss: 0.1012 - acc: 0.9582 -
val_loss: 0.2761 - val_acc: 0.9179
Epoch 51/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 406us/step - loss: 0.1213 - acc: 0.9496 -
val_loss: 0.4582 - val_acc: 0.8821
Epoch 52/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 425us/step - loss: 0.0881 - acc: 0.9658 -
val_loss: 0.3291 - val_acc: 0.9141
Epoch 53/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 415us/step - loss: 0.1036 - acc: 0.9533 -
val_loss: 0.3199 - val_acc: 0.9167
Epoch 54/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 419us/step - loss: 0.0873 - acc: 0.9639 -
val_loss: 0.2934 - val_acc: 0.9154
Epoch 55/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 410us/step - loss: 0.0863 - acc: 0.9636 -
val_loss: 0.3316 - val_acc: 0.9154
Epoch 56/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 400us/step - loss: 0.0863 - acc: 0.9597 -
val_loss: 0.4001 - val_acc: 0.9179
Epoch 57/59
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 411us/step - loss: 0.0892 - acc: 0.9648 -
val_loss: 0.3249 - val_acc: 0.9231
Epoch 58/59
```

```
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 410us/step - loss: 0.0854 - acc: 0.9651 -  
val_loss: 0.4786 - val_acc: 0.9058  
Epoch 59/59  
4067/4067 [=====] - 2s 399us/step - loss: 0.1172 - acc: 0.9557 -  
val_loss: 0.2501 - val_acc: 0.9269
```

Out[92]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f7054309b70>
```

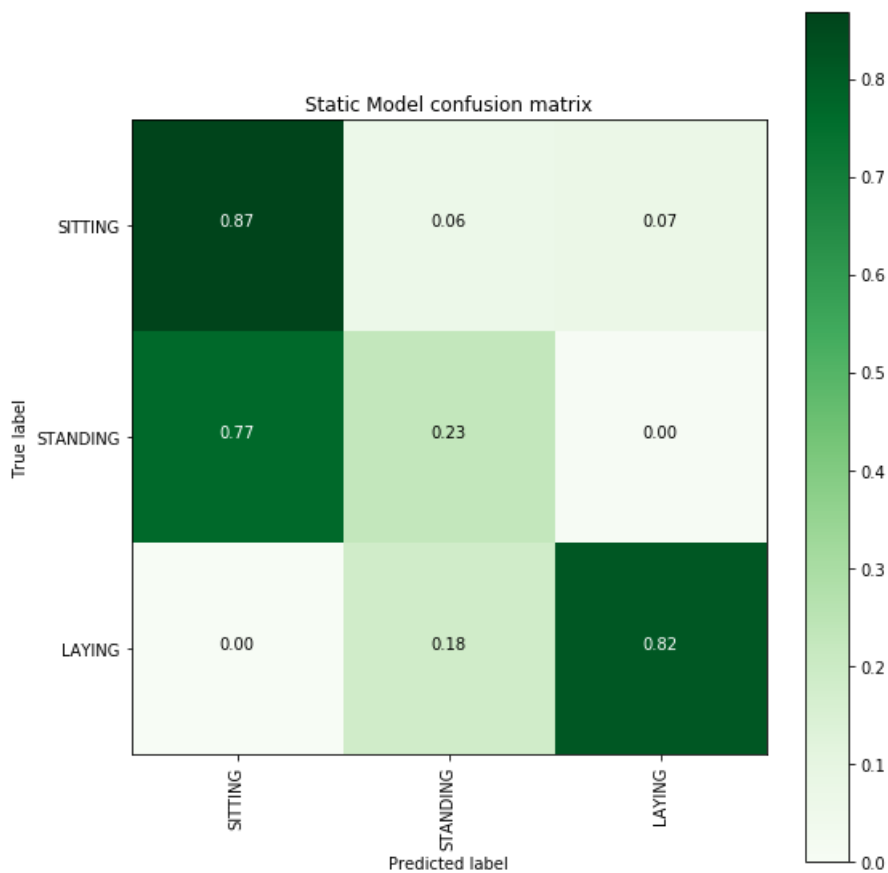
In [93]:

```
static_model_score = static_model.evaluate(X_test_static,Y_test_static,verbose=0)  
print('Test loss:', static_model_score[0])  
print('Test accuracy:', static_model_score[1]*100)
```

```
Test loss: 0.25014383807258894  
Test accuracy: 92.6923076923077
```

In [94]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix  
predict_static = dynamic_model.predict(X_test_static)  
f_predict_static = np.argmax(predict_static,axis=1)  
cm = confusion_matrix(np.argmax(Y_test_static,axis=1), f_predict_static)  
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))  
labels=['SITTING','STANDING','LAYING']  
plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes=labels,  
                      normalize=True, title='Static Model confusion matrix', cmap = plt.cm.Greens)  
plt.show()
```



Based on above confusion matrix results the class sitting and standing labels more confuse to predict

In [0]:

```
static_model.save('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/final_static_model.m2')
```

## Dynamic model

In [35]:

```
# Data directory
DATADIR = 'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset'

# 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"
]

# 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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/Inertial
Signals/{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))

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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
    y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
    y_subset = y <= 3 #taking y_class labels less than 3
    y = y[y_subset]
    return pd.get_dummies(y).as_matrix(), y_subset

def load_dynamic_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_train_sub = load_y('train')
    y_test, y_test_sub = load_y('test')
    X_train = X_train[y_train_sub]
    X_test = X_test[y_test_sub]

    return X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test

# Loading the train and test data
X_train_dynamic, X_test_dynamic, Y_train_dynamic, Y_test_dynamic = load_dynamic_data()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:32: FutureWarning: Method .as\_matrix will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:51: FutureWarning: Method .as\_matrix

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:31: FutureWarning: Method .as\_matrix will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.

In [36]:

```
print(X_train_dynamic.shape,Y_train_dynamic.shape)
print(X_test_dynamic.shape,Y_test_dynamic.shape)
```

```
(3285, 128, 9) (3285, 3)
(1387, 128, 9) (1387, 3)
```

In [0]:

```
import numpy
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import Dropout
import keras
import keras.utils
from keras import utils as np_utils
from keras.wrappers.scikit_learn import KerasClassifier
def create_model(filters=1,filters2=1,kernel_size2=1,kernel_size=1,dropout_rate2=0.0,dropout_rate=0.0):
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(keras.layers.Conv1D(filters=filters, kernel_size=kernel_size, activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform',input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(Dropout(dropout_rate))
    model.add(keras.layers.Conv1D(filters=filters2, kernel_size=kernel_size2, activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(Dropout(dropout_rate2))
    model.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2))
    model.add(Flatten())
    model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='Adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
    return model

# fix random seed for reproducibility
seed = 7
numpy.random.seed(seed)
model = KerasClassifier(build_fn=create_model, epochs=30, batch_size=16, verbose=0)
# define the grid search parameters
filters = [1,32,64]
filters2 = [1,32,64]
kernel_size = [1,3,5,7]
kernel_size2 = [1,3,5,7]
dropout_rate = [0.0,0.2,0.4,0.6,0.8]
dropout_rate2 = [0.0,0.2,0.4,0.6,0.8]
param = dict(filters=filters,kernel_size=kernel_size,dropout_rate=dropout_rate,filters2=filters2,dropout_rate2=dropout_rate2,kernel_size2=kernel_size2)
random = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=model,param_distributions=param,cv=3)
rand_result = random.fit(X_train_dynamic, Y_train_dynamic)
# summarize results
print("Best: %f using %s" % (rand_result.best_score_, rand_result.best_params_))
```

```
Best: 0.954642 using {'kernel_size2': 7, 'kernel_size': 1, 'filters2': 32, 'filters': 32, 'dropout_rate2': 0.2, 'dropout_rate': 0.0}
```

In [37]:

```
dynamic_model = Sequential()
dynamic_model.add(Conv1D(filters=32, kernel_size=1, activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform',input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
dynamic_model.add(BatchNormalization())
dynamic_model.add(Dropout(0.0))
dynamic_model.add(Conv1D(filters=32, kernel_size=7, activation='relu',kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
dynamic_model.add(BatchNormalization())
dynamic_model.add(Dropout(0.2))
dynamic_model.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2))
```

```
dynamic_model.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=2))
dynamic_model.add(Flatten())
dynamic_model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))
dynamic_model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_4"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv1d_8 (Conv1D)	(None, 128, 32)	320
batch_normalization_7 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 128, 32)	128
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 32)	0
conv1d_9 (Conv1D)	(None, 122, 32)	7200
batch_normalization_8 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 122, 32)	128
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 122, 32)	0
max_pooling1d_4 (MaxPooling1D)	(None, 61, 32)	0
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None, 1952)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 3)	5859

Total params: 13,635  
 Trainable params: 13,507  
 Non-trainable params: 128

In [38]:

```
dynamic_model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='Adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
dynamic_model.fit(X_train_dynamic, Y_train_dynamic, epochs=30, batch_size=32, validation_data=(X_test_dynamic, Y_test_dynamic), verbose=1)
```

Train on 3285 samples, validate on 1387 samples

```
Epoch 1/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 2s 722us/step - loss: 0.6781 - acc: 0.7367 -
val_loss: 0.4249 - val_acc: 0.8717
Epoch 2/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 342us/step - loss: 0.1024 - acc: 0.9650 -
val_loss: 0.2290 - val_acc: 0.9229
Epoch 3/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 347us/step - loss: 0.0371 - acc: 0.9924 -
val_loss: 0.1777 - val_acc: 0.9430
Epoch 4/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 353us/step - loss: 0.0223 - acc: 0.9948 -
val_loss: 0.1433 - val_acc: 0.9560
Epoch 5/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 344us/step - loss: 0.0124 - acc: 0.9973 -
val_loss: 0.1282 - val_acc: 0.9589
Epoch 6/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 347us/step - loss: 0.0138 - acc: 0.9973 -
val_loss: 0.1320 - val_acc: 0.9553
Epoch 7/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 342us/step - loss: 0.0061 - acc: 0.9991 -
val_loss: 0.1366 - val_acc: 0.9618
Epoch 8/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 360us/step - loss: 0.0046 - acc: 1.0000 -
val_loss: 0.1017 - val_acc: 0.9632
Epoch 9/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 365us/step - loss: 0.0044 - acc: 0.9997 -
val_loss: 0.0724 - val_acc: 0.9726
Epoch 10/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 352us/step - loss: 0.0031 - acc: 0.9994 -
val_loss: 0.0766 - val_acc: 0.9740
Epoch 11/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 341us/step - loss: 0.0071 - acc: 0.9979 -
val_loss: 0.1750 - val_acc: 0.9394
Epoch 12/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 353us/step - loss: 0.0091 - acc: 0.9967 -
val_loss: 0.1148 - val_acc: 0.9589
```

```

Epoch 13/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 346us/step - loss: 0.0023 - acc: 1.0000 -
val_loss: 0.0986 - val_acc: 0.9683
Epoch 14/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 359us/step - loss: 0.0015 - acc: 0.9997 -
val_loss: 0.0990 - val_acc: 0.9640
Epoch 15/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 366us/step - loss: 0.0011 - acc: 1.0000 -
val_loss: 0.1133 - val_acc: 0.9618
Epoch 16/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 346us/step - loss: 0.0023 - acc: 0.9997 -
val_loss: 0.0685 - val_acc: 0.9784
Epoch 17/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 351us/step - loss: 0.0019 - acc: 0.9997 -
val_loss: 0.0845 - val_acc: 0.9704
Epoch 18/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 347us/step - loss: 6.9701e-04 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0715 - val_acc: 0.9755
Epoch 19/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 350us/step - loss: 6.2882e-04 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0593 - val_acc: 0.9784
Epoch 20/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 347us/step - loss: 8.1471e-04 - acc: 0.9997 - val_
loss: 0.0672 - val_acc: 0.9748
Epoch 21/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 357us/step - loss: 6.5646e-04 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0700 - val_acc: 0.9719
Epoch 22/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 357us/step - loss: 4.3850e-04 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0651 - val_acc: 0.9740
Epoch 23/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 342us/step - loss: 0.0032 - acc: 0.9994 -
val_loss: 0.1153 - val_acc: 0.9704
Epoch 24/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 391us/step - loss: 0.0052 - acc: 0.9982 -
val_loss: 0.0806 - val_acc: 0.9697
Epoch 25/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 367us/step - loss: 0.0045 - acc: 0.9985 -
val_loss: 0.1324 - val_acc: 0.9654
Epoch 26/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 363us/step - loss: 0.0099 - acc: 0.9967 -
val_loss: 0.1710 - val_acc: 0.9632
Epoch 27/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 353us/step - loss: 0.0060 - acc: 0.9976 -
val_loss: 0.0965 - val_acc: 0.9712
Epoch 28/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 353us/step - loss: 0.0011 - acc: 0.9997 -
val_loss: 0.0491 - val_acc: 0.9827
Epoch 29/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 343us/step - loss: 4.6941e-04 - acc: 0.9997 - val_
loss: 0.0625 - val_acc: 0.9798
Epoch 30/30
3285/3285 [=====] - 1s 345us/step - loss: 1.9695e-04 - acc: 1.0000 - val_
loss: 0.0615 - val_acc: 0.9820

```

Out[38]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f7061785a90>
```

In [39]:

```

dynamic_model_score = dynamic_model.evaluate(X_test_dynamic,Y_test_dynamic,verbose=0)
print('Test loss:', dynamic_model_score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', dynamic_model_score[1]*100)

```

```

Test loss: 0.06151885367722327
Test accuracy: 98.19754866618601

```

In [60]:

```

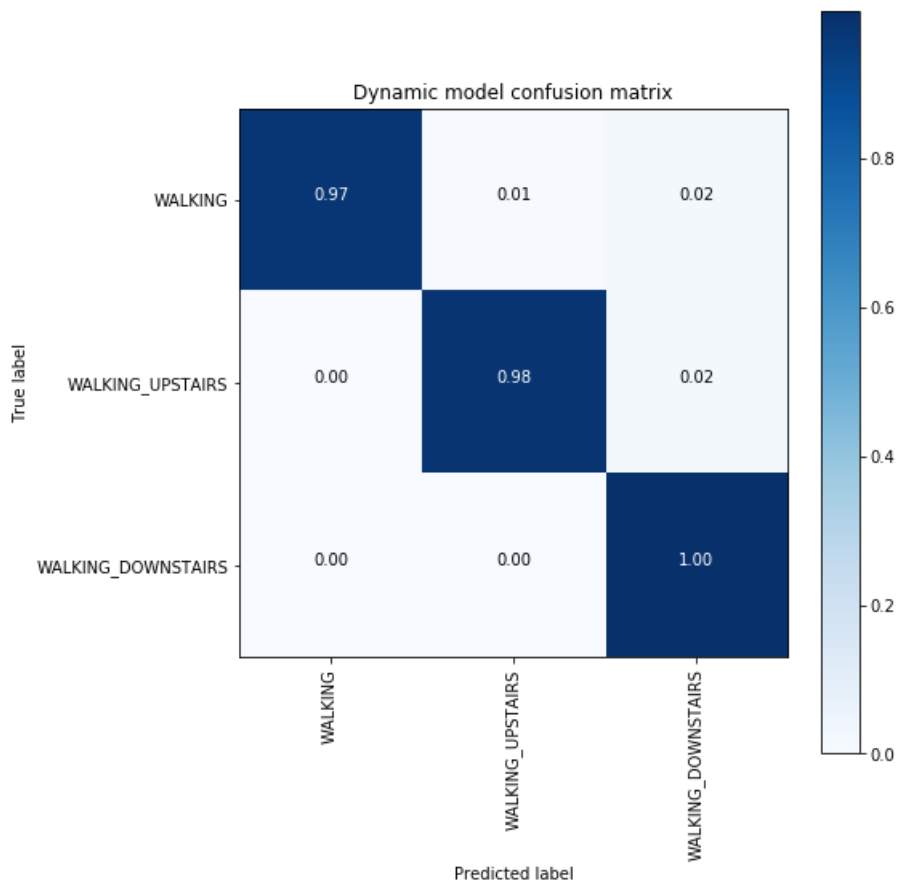
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
predict_dynamic = dynamic_model.predict(X_test_dynamic)
f_predict_dynamic = np.argmax(predict_dynamic,axis=1)
cm = confusion_matrix(np.argmax(Y_test_dynamic,axis=1), f_predict_dynamic)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))

```

```

plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
labels=['WALKING', 'WALKING_UPSTAIRS', 'WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS']
plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes=labels,
                      normalize=True, title='Dynamic model confusion matrix', cmap = plt.cm.Blues)
plt.show()

```



In above confusion matrix results states that 98% of class labels are correctly predicted

In [0]:

```
dynamic_model.save('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/final_dynamic_model.m3')
```

## Normal model

In [41]:

```

# Data directory
DATADIR = 'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset'

# 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"
]

# 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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/Inertial
Signals/{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))

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'gdrive/My Drive/HAR/UCI_HAR_Dataset/{subset}/y_{subset}.txt'
    y = _read_csv(filename)[0]
    return pd.get_dummies(y).as_matrix()

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

# Loading the train and test data
Q_X_train, Q_X_test, Q_Y_train, Q_Y_test = load_data()

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:32: FutureWarning: Method .as_matrix
will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:49: FutureWarning: Method .as_matrix
will be removed in a future version. Use .values instead.

```

In [0]:

```

from keras.models import load_model
b_model = load_model('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/final_binary_model.m1')
s_model = load_model('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/final_static_model.m2')
d_model = load_model('gdrive/My Drive/HAR/final_dynamic_model.m3')

```

In [0]:

```

#predicting output activity
def predict(X):
    ##predicting whether dynamic or static
    predict_binary = binary_model.predict(X)
    f_predict_binary = np.argmax(predict_binary, axis=1)
    #static data filter
    X_static = X[f_predict_binary==1]
    #dynamic data filter
    X_dynamic = X[f_predict_binary==0]
    #predicting static activities
    predict_static = static_model.predict(X_static)
    f_predict_static = np.argmax(predict_static,axis=1)
    #adding 3 because need to get inal prediction lable as output
    f_predict_static = f_predict_static + 3
    #predicting dynamic activites
    predict_dynamic = dynamic_model.predict(X_dynamic)
    f_predict_dynamic = np.argmax(predict_dynamic,axis=1)
    #adding 1 because need to get inal prediction lable as output
    f_predict_dynamic = f_predict_dynamic
    """
    """

```

```

##appending final output to one list in the same sequence of input data
i,j = 0,0
final_predict = []
for q_p in f_predict_binary:
    if q_p == 1:
        final_predict.append(f_predict_static[i])
        i = i + 1
    else:
        final_predict.append(f_predict_dynamic[j])
        j = j + 1
return final_predict

```

In [44]:

```

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
train_pred = predict(Q_X_train)
test_pred = predict(Q_X_test)
print('Accuracy of train data',accuracy_score(np.argmax(Q_Y_train,axis=1),train_pred))
print('Accuracy of validation data',accuracy_score(np.argmax(Q_Y_test,axis=1),test_pred))

```

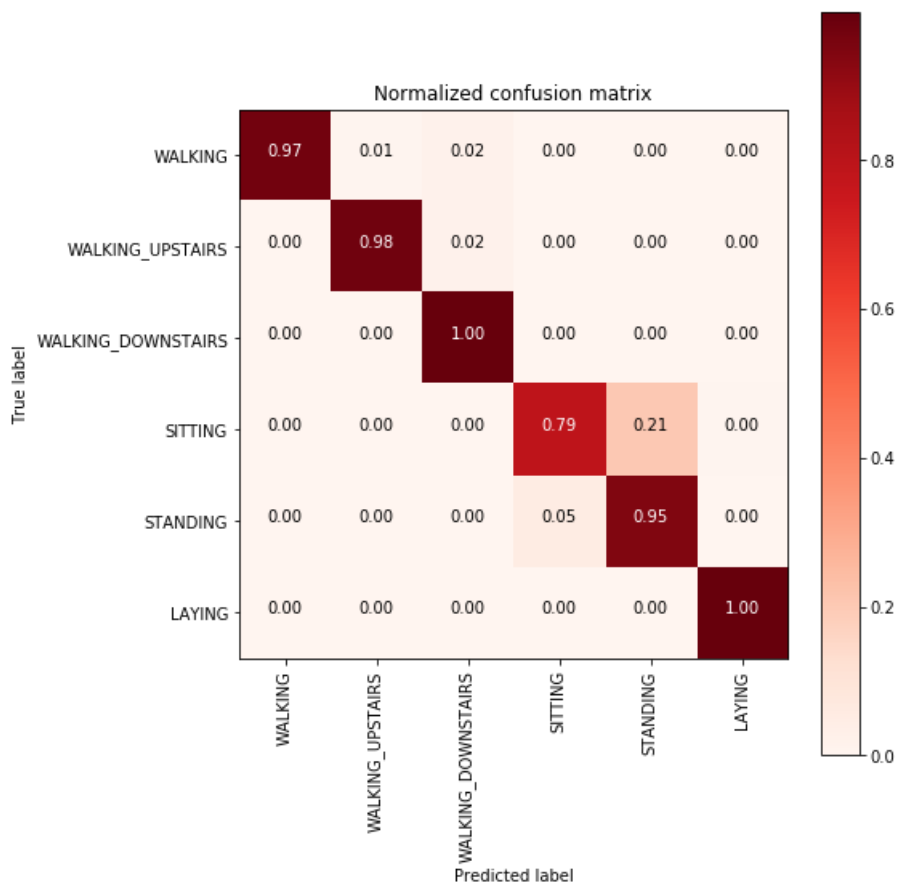
Accuracy of train data 0.9802774755168662  
Accuracy of validation data 0.9460468272819816

In [47]:

```

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(np.argmax(Q_Y_test,axis=1), test_pred)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
labels=['WALKING', 'WALKING_UPSTAIRS', 'WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS', 'SITTING', 'STANDING', 'LAYING']
plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes=labels,
                      normalize=True, title='Normalized confusion matrix', cmap = plt.cm.Red)
plt.show()

```



In [96]:

```

from prettytable import PrettyTable
x = PrettyTable()
x.field_names = ["Model", "Accuracy"]
x.add_row(["LSTM BASE MODEL ", '91%'])
x.add_row(["LSTM 2 Layer ", '93%'])

```

```
x.add_row(["Static model ", '92%'])
x.add_row(["Dynamic model ", '98%'])
x.add_row(["Binary + static + dynamic ", '94%'])
print(x)
```

Model	Accuracy
LSTM BASE MODEL	91%
LSTM 2 Layer	93%
Static model	92%
Dynamic model	98%
Binary + static + dynamic	94%

## Observations

1. In this dataset about Human activity Recognition using smart phones data, Various LSTM and CNN deep learning techniques are applied
2. We got the results by using LSTM we got 93% accuracy
3. By applying the new concept called Divide and conquer we dividede te data into two parts
4. Applied first 3 class labels as one model and remaining 3 class labels as another model and predicted individually
5. first 3 class label models called dynamic models and last 3 class labels called as static models
6. Applied as 2 models and we got Static model as 92% accuracy and dynamic model as 98% accuracy
7. In static model there is a lot of confusion between standing and sitting class labels because of that confusion it gives lower accuracy
8. But in dynamic models it gives excellent classification it gaves 98% accuracy
9. Overall by combing all these 6 labels we got 94% as final accuracy by using concept called divde and conquer