Overview It demonstrats how to utilize the unified Wi-Fi dataset. The Neural Net model is not optimized, there's much space to improve the score. In this notebook, I refer these two excellent notebooks. wifi features with lightgbm/KFold by @hiro5299834 I took some code fragments from his notebook. Simple 3 99% Accurate Floor Model by @nigelhenry I use his excellent work, the "floor" prediction. It takes much much time to finish learning. And even though I enable the GPU, it doesn't help. If anybody knows how to make it better, can you please make a comment? Thank you! In [1]: import numpy as np import pandas as pd import scipy.stats as stats from pathlib import Path import glob import pickle import random import os from sklearn.model selection import StratifiedKFold from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder import tensorflow as tf import tensorflow.keras.layers as L import tensorflow.keras.models as M import tensorflow.keras.backend as K import tensorflow\_addons as tfa from tensorflow\_addons.layers import WeightNormalization from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau, ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping options We can change the way it learns with these options. Especialy **NUM\_FEATS** is one of the most important options. It determines how many features are used in the training. We have 100 Wi-Fi features in the dataset, but 100th Wi-Fi signal sounds not important, right? So we can use top Wi-Fi signals if we think we need to. In [2]: # options N SPLITS = 10SEED = 2021NUM FEATS = 20 # number of features that we use. there are 100 feats but we don't need to use all of th embase path = '/kaggle' In [3]: **def** set seed(seed=42): random.seed(seed) os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = str(seed) np.random.seed(seed) tf.random.set\_seed(seed) session\_conf = tf.compat.v1.ConfigProto( intra\_op\_parallelism threads=1, inter op parallelism threads=1 sess = tf.compat.v1.Session(graph=tf.compat.v1.get default graph(), config=session conf) tf.compat.v1.keras.backend.set session(sess) def comp metric(xhat, yhat, fhat, x, y, f): intermediate = np.sqrt(np.power(xhat-x, 2) + np.power(yhat-y, 2)) + 15 \* np.abs(fhat-f) return intermediate.sum()/xhat.shape[0] In [4]: | feature dir = f"{base path}/input/indoorunifiedwifids" train\_files = sorted(glob.glob(os.path.join(feature\_dir, '\*\_train.csv'))) test files = sorted(glob.glob(os.path.join(feature dir, '\* test.csv'))) subm = pd.read csv(f'{base path}/input/indoor-location-navigation/sample submission.csv', index col=0) In [5]: with open(f'{feature\_dir}/train\_all.pkl', 'rb') as f: data = pickle.load( f) with open(f'{feature dir}/test all.pkl', 'rb') as f: test data = pickle.load(f) In [6]: | # training target features BSSID FEATS = [f'bssid {i}' for i in range(NUM FEATS)] RSSI FEATS = [f'rssi {i}' for i in range(NUM FEATS)] In [7]: # get numbers of bssids to embed them in a layer wifi bssids = [] for i in range (100): wifi\_bssids.extend(data.iloc[:,i].values.tolist()) wifi bssids = list(set(wifi bssids)) wifi bssids size = len(wifi bssids) print(f'BSSID TYPES: {wifi bssids size}') wifi bssids test = [] **for** i **in** range (100): wifi\_bssids\_test.extend(test\_data.iloc[:,i].values.tolist()) wifi\_bssids\_test = list(set(wifi\_bssids\_test)) wifi bssids size = len(wifi bssids test) print(f'BSSID TYPES: {wifi\_bssids\_size}') wifi bssids.extend(wifi bssids test) wifi\_bssids\_size = len(wifi\_bssids) BSSID TYPES: 61206 BSSID TYPES: 33042 In [8]: # preprocess le = LabelEncoder() le.fit(wifi bssids) le site = LabelEncoder() le\_site.fit(data['site\_id']) ss = StandardScaler() ss.fit(data.loc[:,RSSI\_FEATS]) Out[8]: StandardScaler() In [9]: | data.loc[:,RSSI\_FEATS] = ss.transform(data.loc[:,RSSI\_FEATS]) for i in BSSID FEATS: data.loc[:,i] = le.transform(data.loc[:,i]) data.loc[:,i] = data.loc[:,i] + 1data.loc[:, 'site\_id'] = le\_site.transform(data.loc[:, 'site\_id']) data.loc[:,RSSI FEATS] = ss.transform(data.loc[:,RSSI FEATS]) In [10]: test data.loc[:,RSSI FEATS] = ss.transform(test data.loc[:,RSSI FEATS]) for i in BSSID FEATS: test data.loc[:,i] = le.transform(test data.loc[:,i]) test data.loc[:,i] = test data.loc[:,i] + 1 test\_data.loc[:, 'site\_id'] = le\_site.transform(test\_data.loc[:, 'site\_id']) test data.loc[:,RSSI FEATS] = ss.transform(test data.loc[:,RSSI FEATS]) In [11]: site count = len(data['site id'].unique()) data.reset index(drop=True, inplace=True) In [12]: set seed(SEED) The model The first Embedding layer is very important. Thanks to the layer, we can make sense of these BSSID features. We concatenate all the features and put them into LSTM. If something is theoritically wrong, please correct me. Thank you in advance. In [13]: def create model(input data): # bssid feats input dim = input data[0].shape[1] input embd layer = L.Input(shape=(input dim,)) x1 = L.Embedding(wifi bssids size, 64)(input embd layer)x1 = L.Flatten()(x1)# rssi feats input\_dim = input\_data[1].shape[1] input layer = L.Input(input dim, ) x2 = L.BatchNormalization()(input layer) x2 = L.Dense(NUM FEATS \* 64, activation='relu')(x2)input\_site\_layer = L.Input(shape=(1,)) x3 = L.Embedding(site count, 2)(input site layer)x3 = L.Flatten()(x3)# main stream x = L.Concatenate(axis=1)([x1, x3, x2])x = L.BatchNormalization()(x)x = L.Dropout(0.3)(x)x = L.Dense(256, activation='relu')(x)x = L.Reshape((1, -1))(x)x = L.BatchNormalization()(x)x = L.LSTM(128, dropout=0.3, recurrent dropout=0.3, return sequences=True, activation='relu')(x) x = L.LSTM(16, dropout=0.1, return sequences=False, activation='relu')(x) output layer 1 = L.Dense(2, name='xy')(x) output layer 2 = L.Dense(1, activation='softmax', name='floor')(x) model = M.Model([input\_embd\_layer, input\_layer, input\_site\_layer], [output\_layer\_1, output\_layer\_2]) model.compile(optimizer=tf.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.001), loss='mse', metrics=['mse']) return model In [14]: | score df = pd.DataFrame() oof = list() predictions = list() oof x, oof y, oof f = np.zeros(data.shape[0]), np.zeros(data.shape[0]), np.zeros(data.shape[0]) preds x, preds y = 0, 0 preds\_f\_arr = np.zeros((test\_data.shape[0], N\_SPLITS)) for fold, (trn idx, val idx) in enumerate(StratifiedKFold(n splits=N SPLITS, shuffle=True, random state =SEED).split(data.loc[:, 'path'], data.loc[:, 'path'])): X train = data.loc[trn idx, BSSID FEATS + RSSI FEATS + ['site id']] y\_trainx = data.loc[trn\_idx, 'x'] y\_trainy = data.loc[trn idx, 'y'] y trainf = data.loc[trn idx, 'floor'] tmp = pd.concat([y\_trainx, y\_trainy], axis=1) y\_train = [tmp, y\_trainf] X valid = data.loc[val idx, BSSID FEATS + RSSI FEATS + ['site id']] y validx = data.loc[val idx, 'x'] y validy = data.loc[val idx, 'y'] y validf = data.loc[val idx, 'floor'] tmp = pd.concat([y validx, y validy], axis=1) y\_valid = [tmp, y\_validf] model = create model([X train.loc[:,BSSID FEATS], X train.loc[:,RSSI FEATS], X train.loc[:,'site i d']]) model.fit([X train.loc[:,BSSID FEATS], X train.loc[:,RSSI FEATS], X train.loc[:,'site id']], y trai validation data=([X valid.loc[:,BSSID FEATS], X valid.loc[:,RSSI FEATS], X valid.loc[:, 'site\_id']], y\_valid), batch size=128, epochs=1000, ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val loss', factor=0.1, patience=3, verbose=1, min delta=1e-4 , mode='min') , ModelCheckpoint(f'{base path}/RNN {SEED} {fold}.hdf5', monitor='val loss', verbose=0, save best only=True, save weights only=True, mode='min') , EarlyStopping(monitor='val\_loss', min\_delta=1e-4, patience=5, mode='min', baseline=No ne, restore\_best\_weights=True) model.load weights(f'{base path}/RNN {SEED} {fold}.hdf5') val\_pred = model.predict([X\_valid.loc[:,BSSID\_FEATS], X\_valid.loc[:,RSSI\_FEATS], X\_valid.loc[:,'sit e id']]) oof x[val idx] = val pred[0][:,0]oof\_y[val\_idx] = val\_pred[0][:,1] oof f[val idx] = val pred[1][:,0].astype(int) pred = model.predict([test data.loc[:,BSSID FEATS], test data.loc[:,RSSI FEATS], test data.loc[:,'s ite\_id']]) # test\_data.iloc[:, :-1]) preds\_x += pred[0][:,0] preds y += pred[0][:,1] preds\_f\_arr[:, fold] = pred[1][:,0].astype(int) score = comp\_metric(oof\_x[val\_idx], oof\_y[val\_idx], oof\_f[val\_idx], y validx.to numpy(), y validy.to numpy(), y validf.to numpy()) print(f"fold {fold}: mean position error {score}") break # for demonstration, run just one fold as it takes much time.  $preds_x /= (fold + 1)$ preds  $y \neq (fold + 1)$ print("\*+"\*40) # as it breaks in the middle of cross-validation, the score is not accurate at all. score = comp\_metric(oof\_x, oof\_y, oof\_f, data.iloc[:, -5].to\_numpy(), data.iloc[:, -4].to\_numpy(), data .iloc[:, -3].to numpy())oof.append(score) print(f"mean position error {score}") print("\*+"\*40) preds f mode = stats.mode(preds f arr, axis=1) preds f = preds f mode[0].astype(int).reshape(-1) test preds = pd.DataFrame(np.stack((preds f, preds x, preds y))).T test preds.columns = subm.columns test preds.index = test data["site path timestamp"] test preds["floor"] = test preds["floor"].astype(int) predictions.append(test preds) /opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/model\_selection/\_split.py:668: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than n\_splits=10. % (min\_groups, self.n\_splits)), UserWarning) Epoch 1/1000 floor loss: 3.5362 - xy mse: 2726.3058 - floor mse: 3.5362 - val loss: 85.3923 - val xy loss: 81.8580 - val\_floor\_loss: 3.5344 - val\_xy\_mse: 81.8580 - val\_floor\_mse: 3.5344 Epoch 2/1000 oor loss: 3.5415 - xy mse: 220.4333 - floor mse: 3.5415 - val loss: 70.9965 - val xy loss: 67.4622 val\_floor\_loss: 3.5344 - val\_xy\_mse: 67.4622 - val\_floor\_mse: 3.5344 Epoch 3/1000 oor loss: 3.5097 - xy mse: 182.7956 - floor mse: 3.5097 - val loss: 66.5667 - val xy loss: 63.0323 val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 63.0323 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 4/1000 oor loss: 3.5411 - xy mse: 153.1252 - floor mse: 3.5411 - val loss: 54.7970 - val xy loss: 51.2626 val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 51.2626 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 5/1000 oor loss: 3.5406 - xy mse: 131.4136 - floor mse: 3.5406 - val loss: 49.2016 - val xy loss: 45.6672 val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 45.6672 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 6/1000 oor loss: 3.5180 - xy mse: 117.5678 - floor mse: 3.5180 - val loss: 45.9466 - val xy loss: 42.4122 val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 42.4122 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 7/1000 oor loss: 3.5185 - xy mse: 107.2740 - floor mse: 3.5185 - val loss: 42.9951 - val xy loss: 39.4608 val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 39.4608 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 8/1000 r loss: 3.5415 - xy mse: 95.7436 - floor mse: 3.5415 - val loss: 40.7045 - val xy loss: 37.1701 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 37.1701 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 9/1000 r loss: 3.5330 - xy mse: 87.8340 - floor mse: 3.5330 - val loss: 39.7930 - val xy loss: 36.2586 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 36.2586 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 10/1000 r loss: 3.5112 - xy mse: 79.1865 - floor mse: 3.5112 - val loss: 38.7777 - val xy loss: 35.2434 - val \_floor\_loss: 3.5344 - val\_xy\_mse: 35.2434 - val\_floor\_mse: 3.5344 Epoch 11/1000 r loss: 3.5241 - xy mse: 72.1843 - floor mse: 3.5241 - val loss: 41.6324 - val xy loss: 38.0981 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 38.0981 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 12/1000 r loss: 3.5218 - xy mse: 66.4466 - floor mse: 3.5218 - val loss: 35.3302 - val xy loss: 31.7958 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 31.7958 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 13/1000 r loss: 3.5299 - xy mse: 60.8843 - floor mse: 3.5299 - val loss: 34.4395 - val xy loss: 30.9051 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 30.9051 - val floor mse: 3.5344 r loss: 3.5336 - xy mse: 57.3923 - floor mse: 3.5336 - val loss: 36.2234 - val xy loss: 32.6890 - val \_floor\_loss: 3.5344 - val\_xy\_mse: 32.6890 - val\_floor\_mse: 3.5344 Epoch 15/1000 r loss: 3.5237 - xy mse: 53.2067 - floor mse: 3.5237 - val loss: 32.9840 - val xy loss: 29.4496 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 29.4496 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 16/1000 r loss: 3.5212 - xy mse: 50.0561 - floor mse: 3.5212 - val loss: 31.3678 - val xy loss: 27.8334 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 27.8334 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 17/1000 r loss: 3.5391 - xy mse: 47.5495 - floor mse: 3.5391 - val loss: 32.0633 - val xy loss: 28.5289 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 28.5289 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 18/1000 r loss: 3.5365 - xy mse: 45.2407 - floor mse: 3.5365 - val loss: 31.7013 - val xy loss: 28.1670 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 28.1670 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 19/1000 r loss: 3.5172 - xy mse: 42.5587 - floor mse: 3.5172 - val loss: 30.5862 - val xy loss: 27.0518 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 27.0518 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 20/1000 r loss: 3.5333 - xy mse: 41.0293 - floor mse: 3.5333 - val loss: 31.5709 - val xy loss: 28.0365 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 28.0365 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 21/1000 r loss: 3.5447 - xy mse: 38.8158 - floor mse: 3.5447 - val loss: 31.3791 - val xy loss: 27.8448 - val \_floor\_loss: 3.5344 - val\_xy\_mse: 27.8448 - val\_floor\_mse: 3.5344 Epoch 22/1000 r loss: 3.5433 - xy mse: 37.5991 - floor mse: 3.5433 - val loss: 28.4463 - val xy loss: 24.9119 - val \_floor\_loss: 3.5344 - val\_xy\_mse: 24.9119 - val\_floor\_mse: 3.5344 Epoch 23/1000 r loss: 3.5205 - xy mse: 36.0124 - floor mse: 3.5205 - val loss: 29.8392 - val xy loss: 26.3048 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 26.3048 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 24/1000 r loss: 3.5310 - xy mse: 34.4312 - floor mse: 3.5310 - val loss: 28.7268 - val xy loss: 25.1924 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 25.1924 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 25/1000 r loss: 3.5237 - xy mse: 33.5341 - floor mse: 3.5237 - val loss: 30.7665 - val xy loss: 27.2321 - val floor loss: 3.5344 - val xy mse: 27.2321 - val floor mse: 3.5344 Epoch 00025: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.00010000000474974513. Epoch 26/1000 r\_loss: 3.5389 - xy\_mse: 30.3180 - floor\_mse: 3.5389 - val\_loss: 36.9109 - val\_xy\_loss: 33.3765 - val \_floor\_loss: 3.5344 - val\_xy\_mse: 33.3765 - val\_floor\_mse: 3.5344 Epoch 27/1000 r loss: 3.5392 - xy mse: 29.0521 - floor mse: 3.5392 - val loss: 45.9923 - val xy loss: 42.4579 - val \_floor\_loss: 3.5344 - val\_xy\_mse: 42.4579 - val\_floor\_mse: 3.5344 fold 0: mean position error 27.549837684159932 mean position error 175.7266515006742 In [15]: all preds = pd.concat(predictions) all preds = all preds.reindex(subm.index) Fix the floor prediction So far, it is not successfully make the "floor" prediction part with this dataset. To make it right, we can incorporate <u>@nigelhenry</u>'s <u>excellent work</u>. In [16]: simple accurate 99 = pd.read csv('../input/simple-99-accurate-floor-model/submission.csv') all preds['floor'] = simple accurate 99['floor'].values In [17]: all preds.to csv('submission.csv') That's it. Thank you for reading all of it. I hope it helps! Please make comments if you found something to point out, insights or suggestions.