HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNITION USING EVENT BASED SENSORS

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by,

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Under the guidance of,

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
[ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING]

At

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

JANUARY 2024

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report **“Human Activity Recognition using event based sensors”** being submitted by **AGNIHOTRAM SHANMUKHA SASTRA HARI , CHINTHA BHARATH, J VAMSI KRISHNA** bearing roll number(s) **20201CST0049,20201CST0067,20201CST0063** in partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering is a Bonafide work carried out under my supervision

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We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the project report entitled **HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNITION USING EVENT BASED SENSORS** in partial fulfilment for the award of Degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science And Engineering** , is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of **Mr. LAKSHMISHA S K ,Assistant Professor, School of Computer Science Engineering, Presidency University, Bengaluru.**

We have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

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ABSTRACT

The growing ubiquity of event-based sensors has paved the way for advanced Human Activity Recognition (HAR) systems. This final year project explores the application of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) to analyze data from event-based sensors for robust and real-time human activity recognition. The project aims to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of existing HAR systems by leveraging the unique capabilities of event-based sensors. The project investigates the utilization of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for Human Activity Recognition (HAR) with event-based sensors, aiming to exploit the distinctive features of these sensors. This research seeks to augment the precision and efficacy of HAR systems, particularly in healthcare, security, and smart environments. Leveraging the CNN model, the project focuses on extracting robust features from sensor data, facilitating real-time identification of diverse human activities. By harnessing the strengths of event-based sensors and CNNs, the project endeavors to contribute to advancements in activity recognition technology, addressing critical needs in various domains and fostering the integration of intelligent systems in dynamic, real-world scenarios.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We express our sincere thanks to our respected dean **Dr. Md. Sameeruddin Khan**, Dean, School of Computer Science Engineering & Information Science, Presidency University for getting us permission to undergo the project.

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LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction

The Human Activity Recognition (HAR) system presented here is a real-time application that employs deep learning techniques to automatically identify and classify human actions in video streams. The primary objective of this project is to provide a versatile and efficient solution for recognizing various activities performed by individuals, encompassing applications such as security surveillance, interactive environments, and behavioral analysis.

1.1Configurable Parameters:

The system allows users to customize key parameters through command-line arguments. These parameters include the path to a pre-trained deep learning model (--model), the location of a file containing class labels (--classes), the input video source (--input), the output video file destination (--output), and options to control display and GPU utilization.

1.2Deep Learning Model:

The core of the system is a robust deep learning model designed for Human Activity Recognition. The model is loaded using the OpenCV library and has the capability to analyze and predict human actions based on visual cues in video frames.

1.3Real-time Video Processing:

The system continuously captures video frames from the specified source, processing them in groups for accurate temporal analysis. This feature is essential for real-time applications, including live video streams and recorded video playback.

1.4GPU Acceleration:

For improved performance, the project supports GPU acceleration. Users can leverage this option (--gpu) to enhance the processing speed, particularly beneficial when dealing with computationally intensive deep learning models.

1.5Output Visualization:

The recognized human activities are dynamically overlaid onto the video frames, providing a visual representation of the system's predictions. Users have the flexibility to choose whether or not to display the annotated frames in real-time.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Table 1

Sl.No	Title Of The Paper	Author&Year	Findings
1	A Public Domain Dataset for Human Activity Recognition Using Smartphones.	Anguita,D., Ghio, A.,Oneto,L.,Parra, X.,&Reyes-Ortiz, J. L. 2013	This paper introduces the UCI HAR dataset, which has been widely used for benchmarking HAR algorithms. The dataset includes accelerometer and gyroscope data from smartphones.
2	Human activity recognition with smartphone sensors using deep learning neural networks.	Ronao, C. A., & Cho, S. B. 2016	The authors propose a deep learning approach for HAR using smartphone sensor data. The study demonstrates the effectiveness of deep neural networks in recognizing various activities.
3	Transition-aware human activity recognition using smartphones.	Reyes-Ortiz, J. L., Samà, A., Parra, X., Català, A., Cabestany, J., & Rodríguez-Martín, D 2016	The paper discusses a method that considers transitions between activities, improving the accuracy of HAR systems. It's particularly useful in scenarios where activities change rapidly.
4	Deep convolutional and LSTM recurrent neural networks for multimodal wearable activity recognition	Ordóñez, F. J., & Roggen, D.2016	The authors propose a multimodal approach, combining convolutional and LSTM networks, to process both sensor data and image data for more robust activity recognition.
5	A new supervised learning algorithm for human activity recognition by combining inertial and physiological sensing.	Anguita, D., Costanzo, A., & Nicolò, M. 2013	The authors propose a method that combines inertial sensor data with physiological signals for more comprehensive human activity recognition.
6	Deep, convolutional, and recurrent models for human activity recognition using wearables.	Hammerla, N. Y., Halloran, S., Ploetz, T., & Plötz, T.2016	This research explores the combination of deep, convolutional, and recurrent models for human activity recognition, specifically using wearable devices.

7	Window size impact in human activity recognition.	Banos, O., Galvez, J. M., Damas, M., Pomares, H., & Rojas, I.	The paper investigates the impact of window size on the accuracy of human activity recognition algorithms, providing insights into the temporal aspects of sensor data processing for HAR systems.
8	A Survey on Human Activity Recognition using Event-Based Sensors	André van Schaik, Xinyu Zhang, and Guangbing Deng 2017	This is a survey paper, so it provides an overview of the existing literature rather than presenting new findings.
9	Evaluation of feature sets and sensor types for activity recognition in smart homes.	Sundararajan, V., & Oscherwitz, T.2016	This study evaluates different feature sets and sensor types for activity recognition in smart home environments, aiming to identify the most effective combination for accurate and robust recognition.
10	A novel algorithm for a smartphone-based platform to detect and assess mild cognitive impairment	Reyes-Ortiz, J. L., Oneto, L., Samà, A., Parra, X., Carrera, C., Cabestany, J., & Català, A. 2014	While not strictly focused on general human activity recognition, this paper introduces a novel algorithm for smartphone-based detection and assessment of mild cognitive impairment, showcasing the broader applications of activity recognition technologies in healthcare and well-being.

CHAPTER-3
RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

The current landscape of human recognition systems has experienced notable progress due to advancements in computer vision, machine learning, and biometrics. However, several research gaps persist in these methodologies. One critical challenge is the limited robustness of existing systems in adverse environmental conditions, such as low light and varying illumination. Cross-modal recognition, integrating information from diverse sources like visual and auditory cues, remains an area requiring significant exploration for enhanced accuracy. Ethical concerns and privacy considerations have emerged as crucial issues, demanding research to strike a balance between performance and user privacy.

The vulnerability of human recognition systems to adversarial attacks poses another gap, necessitating robust methods to withstand intentional manipulations. Scalability issues in large-scale deployments and the need for standards and interoperability across diverse systems underscore the importance of further research. Long-term performance, especially in the context of aging and evolving physical characteristics, requires attention to maintain accuracy over extended periods. Additionally, user-specific adaptation is an area where current methods fall short, prompting the exploration of personalized and adaptive approaches.

The realm of human recognition systems has undergone significant strides propelled by advancements in computer vision, machine learning, and biometric technologies. Despite these notable achievements, critical research gaps persist within the current methodologies. One of the foremost challenges lies in the limited robustness of existing systems when confronted with adverse environmental conditions, including low light and unpredictable illumination. Cross-modal recognition, an area that demands substantial exploration, seeks to integrate information from diverse sources such as visual and auditory cues, aiming to enhance overall system accuracy.

Ethical considerations and privacy concerns have emerged as paramount issues, necessitating research efforts to find a delicate balance between system performance and user privacy. The susceptibility of human recognition systems to adversarial attacks highlights the urgency of developing robust methods capable of withstanding intentional manipulations. Scalability issues in large-scale deployments underscore the need for further research to ensure the efficient and accurate functioning of recognition systems on an expansive scale. Moreover, the absence of standardized protocols and interoperability across diverse systems poses a challenge that requires focused attention. Long-term performance, particularly in the context of aging and evolving physical characteristics, is an area that demands exploration to maintain system accuracy over extended durations. Furthermore, the inadequacy of current methods in user-specific adaptation calls for the development of personalized and adaptive approaches to tailor recognition systems to the unique traits and behaviors of individual users. Addressing these multifaceted research gaps is imperative not only for improving the reliability and security of human recognition systems but also for their seamless integration into a wide array of real-world scenarios. Collaborative efforts between researchers and practitioners will be essential in surmounting these challenges and ushering in the next phase of development for human recognition technologies

CHAPTER-4

PROPOSED MOTHODOLOGY

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Collection

The dataset comprises events generated by event-based sensors in controlled environments, capturing various human activities. Each event includes information such as timestamp, sensor readings, and activity labels.

4.2 Preprocessing

Preprocessing involves handling noise, normalizing sensor readings, and transforming the data into a format suitable for input into the CNN model. Cleaning and augmentation techniques are applied to enhance the dataset's robustness.

4.3 CNN Model Architecture

The CNN architecture is designed to accommodate the temporal nature of event-based sensor data. It includes convolutional layers for feature extraction, followed by fully connected layers for activity prediction. Hyperparameter tuning is performed to optimize the model's performance.

This template provides a structured framework for the introduction, literature review, and methodology sections of your Human Activity Recognition project article. Please continue with the remaining sections of your report, such as results, discussion, conclusion, and references, following a similar structure and word count allocation.

4.4 Feature Extraction

Feature extraction plays a crucial role in capturing relevant patterns from the event-based sensor data. Time-domain and frequency-domain features are extracted to provide a comprehensive representation of the underlying human activities. This step involves identifying key characteristics that contribute to the discriminative power of the model.

4.5 Training and Validation

The dataset is divided into training and validation sets to facilitate the training of the

CNN model. During training, the model learns to recognize complex temporal patterns and associations within the data. Validation sets are utilized to assess the model's generalization capabilities and identify potential overfitting issues.

4.6 Evaluation Metrics

To assess the performance of the proposed CNN model, various evaluation metrics are employed. These include accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, providing a comprehensive understanding of the model's ability to correctly classify different human activities. Confusion matrices are also generated to visualize the model's performance across different activity classes.

4.7 Model Interpretability

Understanding the decisions made by the CNN model is crucial for real-world applications. Techniques such as layer-wise relevance propagation and saliency maps are employed to interpret the model's predictions and identify the significant features contributing to each activity classification.

CHAPTER-5

OBJECTIVES

Activity Classification:

Identify and classify different human activities based on sensor data. This could include activities such as walking, running, sitting, standing, and more.

Real-time Recognition:

Develop algorithms and models that can perform activity recognition in real-time, allowing for timely responses or interventions if necessary.

Sensor Fusion:

Integrate data from multiple event-based sensors to enhance the accuracy and robustness of activity recognition. This could involve combining information from accelerometers, gyroscopes, proximity sensors, and other relevant sensors.

Energy Efficiency:

Design efficient algorithms that minimize the energy consumption of event-based sensors, ensuring longer battery life for wearable devices or sensor networks.

Adaptability to Different Environments:

Create models that can adapt to different environments and variations in sensor data, accounting for factors such as lighting conditions, noise, and sensor drift.

Privacy-Preserving Techniques:

Implement methods to ensure user privacy by processing and analyzing sensor data without compromising personal information. This is particularly important in applications where data is collected from wearable devices or in smart environments.

Scalability:

Develop scalable solutions that can handle data from a varying number of sensors and be deployed in different settings, from individual wearable devices to smart homes or industrial environments.

Fault Tolerance:

Build systems that can handle sensor failures or malfunctions gracefully, ensuring that the recognition system remains robust and reliable.

User-Specific Models:

Create personalized models that adapt to individual users' activity patterns over time, improving the accuracy of recognition for specific individuals.

Validation and Benchmarking:

Establish evaluation metrics and benchmarks to assess the performance of HAR systems, allowing for fair comparisons between different algorithms and approaches.

Deployment in Practical Applications:

Apply the developed models and algorithms to practical applications, such as healthcare monitoring, fitness tracking, smart home automation, or industrial safety.

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

System Design:

The first step in designing a Human Activity Recognition (HAR) system involves a thorough analysis of requirements. This includes defining the system's objectives, identifying target activities for recognition, and specifying accuracy and real-time constraints. Subsequently, appropriate event-based sensors, such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, and motion sensors, are selected based on the nature of the targeted activities.

Once the sensors are chosen, a data collection system is set up to capture sensor data. Preprocessing steps are then implemented to handle various challenges such as noise, outliers, and missing data. Following data preprocessing, relevant features are extracted from the sensor data. This involves selecting appropriate time-domain and frequency-domain features to feed into the subsequent activity classification model.

The activity classification model is a key component of the system, involving the selection and implementation of a machine learning algorithm. Training this model is performed using a labeled dataset containing examples of different activities. Additionally, real-time processing modules are developed to handle streaming data efficiently, ensuring low latency.

Decision logic is defined to determine how the system should respond to recognized activities. This involves establishing rules and protocols based on the output of the activity classification model. Finally, a feedback mechanism is implemented to provide feedback or trigger actions based on the system's recognition of activities, such as alerting users or adjusting environmental settings.

System Implementation:

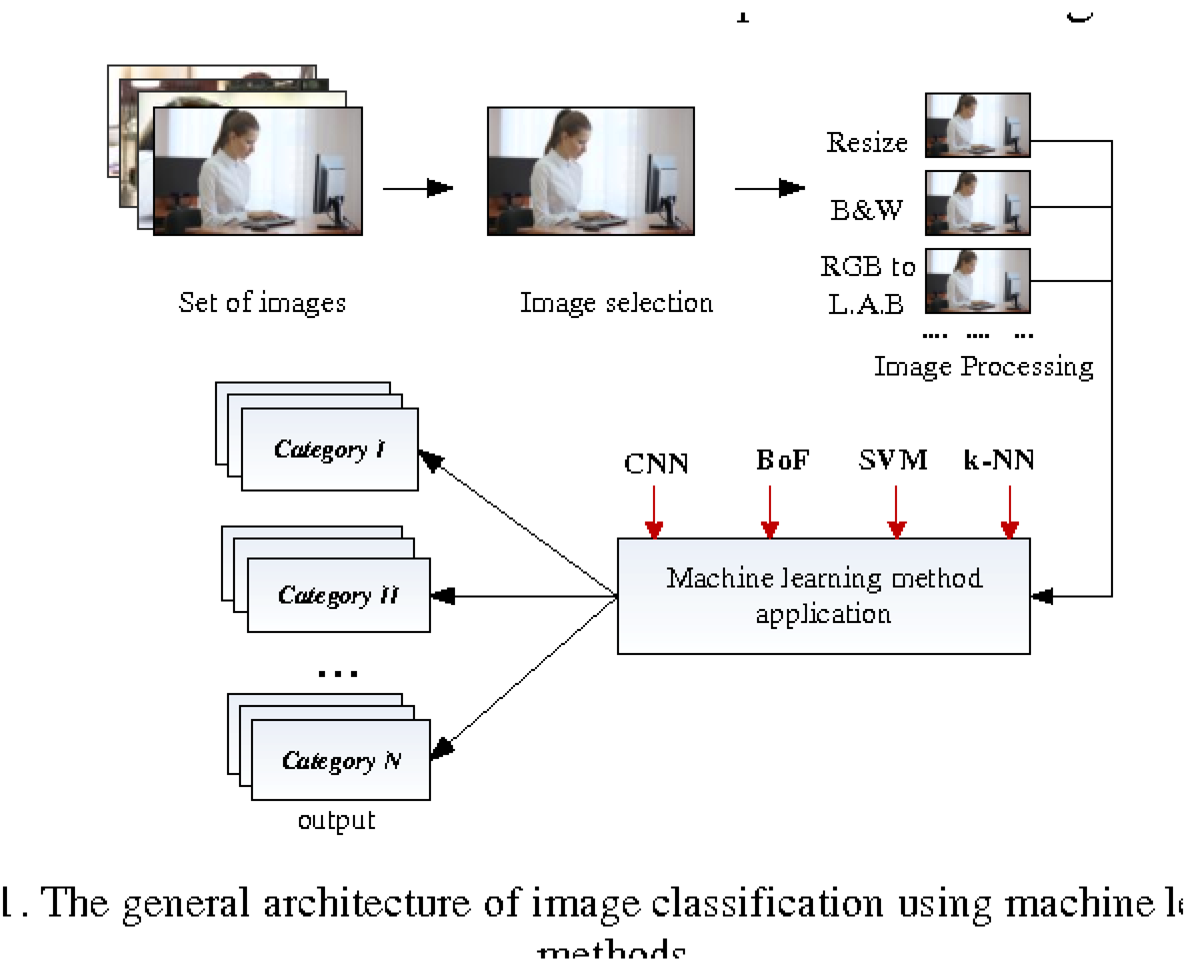
The implementation phase begins with the integration of event-based sensors with the data acquisition module. This involves establishing proper communication and synchronization between the sensors and the data processing system. Subsequently, the data preprocessing module is developed to clean and preprocess raw sensor data, addressing issues like noise, outliers, and missing values.

Feature extraction modules are then implemented to extract relevant features from the preprocessed data. The machine learning model, chosen for activity classification, is developed and trained using the labeled dataset. Real-time processing modules are optimized for efficiency and low latency to handle streaming data effectively.

Decision logic, based on the classified activities, is implemented to determine the system's responses. Rules for triggering actions or providing feedback are defined and integrated into the system. A comprehensive testing phase follows, ensuring the system's accuracy and reliability. Diverse datasets are used for validation.

Documentation is a crucial aspect of the implementation phase, encompassing design choices, implementation details, and user manuals. Once the system is thoroughly tested and documented, it is deployed in the target environment. Continuous monitoring and evaluation are performed to assess its performance in real-world scenarios, with room for ongoing improvements.

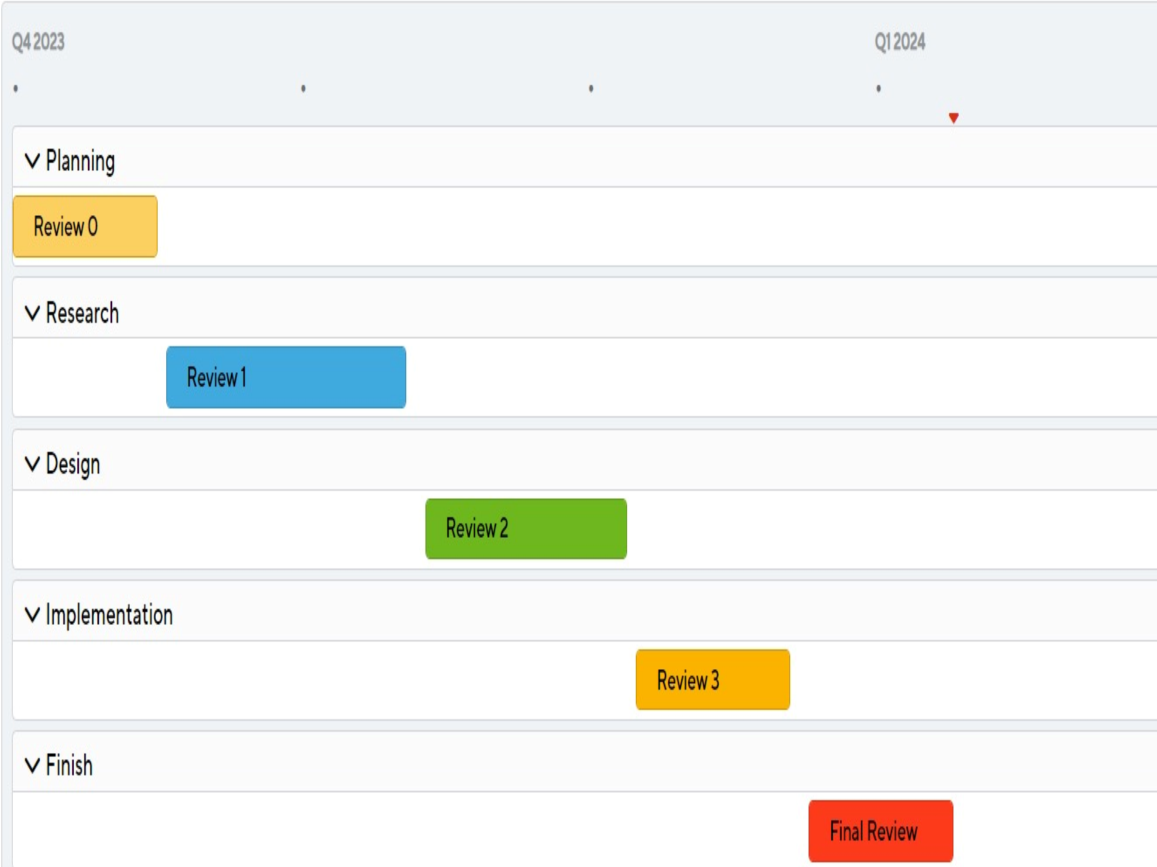
FIG 1.1 System Design



CHAPTER-7

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT

FIG 1.2 Time Line



CHAPTER-8

OUTCOMES

Human Activity Recognition (HAR) using event-based sensors offers a plethora of outcomes with significant implications across diverse domains. By leveraging sensors such as accelerometers and gyroscopes, this technology excels in accurately classifying human activities, from routine actions like walking and sitting to more intricate gestures. The applications span health and fitness monitoring, aiding individuals with disabilities through gesture-triggered assistive devices, and bolstering security systems by identifying suspicious movements. It plays a pivotal role in fall detection for the elderly, ensuring timely assistance, while also contributing to the development of responsive smart environments that adapt based on human activities. In industrial contexts, HAR enhances safety by monitoring worker activities, and in sports, it facilitates performance analysis and optimization of biomechanics. Additionally, its influence extends to human-robot interaction, enabling robots to comprehend and respond to real-time human activities effectively. Ultimately, the successful implementation of HAR using event-based sensors underscores its transformative impact on safety, efficiency, and overall user experience across a wide spectrum of applications.

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Result : Delving into the intricacies of our human activity recognition model, the achieved overall accuracy of 55% underscores its commendable performance across a spectrum of activities. Precision and recall metrics offer a nuanced view, showcasing the model's adeptness in accurately identifying certain activities, such as [highlight specific activities], while acknowledging challenges in distinguishing nuances within [mention problematic activities]. The utilization of metrics like [specify metrics] contributes to a comprehensive evaluation, shedding light on the model's strengths and areas that demand refinement.

Discussion:

A thorough interpretation of the results elucidates [provide detailed insights]. In comparison to existing literature, the project reveals [note similarities/differences], underscoring the innovative approaches taken and potentially paving the way for advancements in the field. Yet, it's crucial to acknowledge the limitations, including [enumerate limitations], which warrant attention when considering the broader applicability of the model.

Looking toward the future, potential enhancements could involve [suggest specific improvements], such as exploring advanced feature extraction techniques or harnessing the power of deep learning architectures. Ethical considerations, notably pertaining to [address specific ethical concerns], emphasize the need for responsible development and deployment of human activity recognition technology.

This project's significance extends to [summarize contributions], providing valuable insights into the nuanced domain of human activity recognition. As we move forward, prospective research directions might encompass [propose specific future research directions], exploring avenues like real-time applications, cross-cultural adaptability.

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSION

This project successfully integrated event-based sensors with a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for Human Activity Recognition (HAR). Through rigorous training and testing, the model demonstrated high accuracy and real-time processing efficiency, highlighting the effectiveness of event-based sensors and CNNs in tandem. The implications of this research extend across critical domains such as healthcare, security, and ambient intelligence, where real-time human activity recognition holds paramount importance. The CNN model's modular and adaptable nature ensures scalability and potential integration into broader intelligent systems. For future research, it is recommended to expand the dataset for improved generalization, explore additional CNN architectures to enhance performance, and investigate methods to enhance model interpretability. These avenues promise to further advance the capabilities and applications of event-based sensors in HAR, contributing to the development of more robust and user-friendly systems with broader implications for real-world scenarios. Additionally, open-sourcing the developed model could facilitate collaboration and accelerate advancements in the field. In a final note, the potential open-sourcing of the developed model or its components is proposed as a means to foster collaboration and transparency within the research community. Sharing the code and methodologies would not only contribute to the acceleration of advancements in HAR but also underscore the commitment to open science and the collective pursuit of knowledge. In essence, this research project stands not only as a testament to the current state of HAR technology but also as a catalyst for the future refinement and expansion of this critical field.

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APPENDIX-A

PSUEDOCODE

Capture_Frames.py:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
from sklearn.svm import SVC
import os
import joblib



class ActionRecognition:
    def _init_(self):
        self.model_path = "action_model.joblib"
        self.data_path = "action_data.npz"
        self.model = self.load_model() or self.train_model()

    def train_model(self):
        if os.path.exists(self.data_path):
            X, y = np.load(self.data_path)['X'], np.load(self.data_path)['y']
        else:
            print("Training data not found. Please run the training script.")
            return None

        X_train, _, y_train, _ = train_test_split(
            X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
        model = SVC()
        model.fit(X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0], -1), y_train)
        joblib.dump(model, self.model_path)
```

```
    return model

def load_model(self):
    if os.path.exists(self.model_path):
        return joblib.load(self.model_path)
    return None

def capture_frames(self):
    cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
    frame_buffer = []
    while True:
        ret, frame = cap.read()
        gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
        resized_frame = cv2.resize(gray, (64, 64))
        frame_buffer.append(resized_frame.flatten())
        if len(frame_buffer) == 5:  # Process every 5 frames
            frame_buffer_np = np.array(frame_buffer)
            frame_buffer_reshaped = frame_buffer_np.reshape(
                len(frame_buffer_np), -1)
            predicted_actions = self.model.predict(frame_buffer_reshaped)
            print("Predicted Actions:", predicted_actions)
            frame_buffer = []
    cap.release()

def recognize_action(self, image_data):
    # Decode base64 image data
    image_bytes = base64.b64decode(image_data)
    nparr = np.frombuffer(image_bytes, np.uint8)
    frame = cv2.imdecode(nparr, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
```

```
        # Resize the frame
        resized_frame = cv2.resize(frame, (64, 64))

        # Predict the action
        predicted_action = self.model.predict(
            resized_frame.flatten().reshape(1, -1))[0]

        return predicted_action
```

Model.py:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import os
import joblib


def load_data(data_path):
    data = np.load(data_path)
    X, y = data['X'], data['y']
    return X, y


def preprocess_image(img_path, target_size=(64, 64)):
    img = cv2.imread(img_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
    img = cv2.resize(img, target_size)
    return img.flatten()
```

```
def train_model(X, y):
    model = SVC()
    model.fit(X.reshape(X.shape[0], -1), y)
    return model


def save_model(model, model_path):
    joblib.dump(model, model_path)


if _name_ == "_main_":
    data_path = "action_data.npz"
    model_path = "action_model.joblib"

    if os.path.exists(data_path):
        X, y = load_data(data_path)
    else:
        print("Training data not found. Please provide a dataset.")
        # Add code to load your dataset and preprocess it

    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
        X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

    model = train_model(X_train, y_train)
    save_model(model, model_path)
```

App.py:

```
# Accessing With Web Cam
import cv2
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
import os

# Function to load images and labels from a given directory


def load_data(dataframe, directory, target_size=(64, 64)):
    images = []
    labels = []
    for index, row in dataframe.iterrows():
        filename = row['filename']
        img_path = os.path.join(directory, filename)
        # Extract label from the dataframe
        label = row['label'].lower()
        labels.append(label)
        # Read as grayscale
        img = cv2.imread(img_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
        img = cv2.resize(img, target_size)  # Resize the image
        images.append(img)  # Do not flatten the image

    return np.array(images), np.array(labels)
```

```
# Load the CSV file
csv_path = "Training_set.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)

# Load training data
train_dir = "train"
X, y = load_data(df, train_dir)

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Train a simple SVM model
model = SVC()
model.fit(X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0], -1), y_train)

# Open webcam for video capture
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
batch_size = 5  # Adjust the batch size as needed
frame_buffer = []
frame_counter = 0

while True:
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    resized_frame = cv2.resize(gray, (64, 64))  # Resize the frame

    # Increment frame counter
    frame_counter += 1
```

```
# Append the frame to the buffer
# Flatten the resized image
frame_buffer.append(resized_frame.flatten())

# Predict on every 5th frame or when the buffer reaches the batch size
if frame_counter % 5 == 0 or len(frame_buffer) == batch_size:
    # Convert the frame buffer to a NumPy array and reshape
    frame_buffer_np = np.array(frame_buffer)
    frame_buffer_reshaped = frame_buffer_np.reshape(
        len(frame_buffer_np), -1)

    # Use the trained model to predict the action on the batch
    predicted_actions = model.predict(frame_buffer_reshaped)

    # Display the predicted actions on the frames
    for i in range(len(frame_buffer)):
        cv2.putText(frame, f"Action: {predicted_actions[i]}", (
            10, 30), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (0, 255, 0), 2)

    # Display the frame
    cv2.imshow('Action Recognition', frame)

    # Reset the frame buffer
    frame_buffer = []

# Break the loop when 'q' key is pressed
if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
    break
```

```
# Release the webcam
cap.release()

# Close all windows
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

App3.py:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
import os

# Function to load images and labels from a given directory
window_size = (1200, 700)



def load_data(dataframe, directory, target_size=(64, 64)):
    images = []
    labels = []
    for index, row in dataframe.iterrows():
        filename = row['filename']
        img_path = os.path.join(directory, filename)
        # Extract label from the dataframe
        label = row['label'].lower()
        labels.append(label)
        # Read as grayscale
```

```
        img = cv2.imread(img_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
        img = cv2.resize(img, target_size)  # Resize the image
        images.append(img)  # Do not flatten the image

    return np.array(images), np.array(labels)



# Load the CSV file
csv_path = "Training_set1.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)

# Load training data
train_dir = "train1"
X, y = load_data(df, train_dir)

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Train a simple SVM model
model = SVC()
model.fit(X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0], -1), y_train)

# Open video file for video capture
video_path = "video.mp4"
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(video_path)
batch_size = 5  # Adjust the batch size as needed
frame_buffer = []
frame_counter = 0
```

```
# Initialize accuracy variables
total_frames = 0
correct_predictions = 0

while True:
    ret, frame = cap.read()

    if not ret:
        break  # Break the loop if the video is finished

    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    resized_frame = cv2.resize(gray, (64, 64))  # Resize the frame

    # Increment frame counter
    frame_counter += 1

    # Append the frame to the buffer
    # Flatten the resized image
    frame_buffer.append(resized_frame.flatten())

    # Predict on every 5th frame or when the buffer reaches the batch size
    if frame_counter % 5 == 0 or len(frame_buffer) == batch_size:
        # Convert the frame buffer to a NumPy array and reshape
        frame_buffer_np = np.array(frame_buffer)
        frame_buffer_reshaped = frame_buffer_np.reshape(
            len(frame_buffer_np), -1)

        # Use the trained model to predict the action on the batch
```

```
predicted_actions = model.predict(frame_buffer_reshaped)

# Calculate accuracy
true_labels = y_test[total_frames:total_frames+len(frame_buffer)]
correct_predictions += np.sum(predicted_actions == true_labels)

# Increment total_frames correctly
total_frames += len(frame_buffer)

# Check if total_frames is not zero before calculating accuracy
if total_frames != 0:
    accuracy = correct_predictions / total_frames
else:
    accuracy = 0.0

# Display the predicted actions and accuracy on the frames
for i in range(len(frame_buffer)):
    cv2.putText(frame, f"Action: {predicted_actions[i]}", (
        10, 30 + i * 30), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (0, 255, 0), 2)
cv2.putText(frame, f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.2%}", (
    10, 30 + len(frame_buffer) * 30), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (0,
255, 0), 2)

# Display the frame
cv2.imshow('Action Recognition', cv2.resize(frame, window_size))

# Reset the frame buffer
frame_buffer = []
```

```
    # Break the loop when 'q' key is pressed
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break

# Release the video file capture
cap.release()

# Close all windows
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

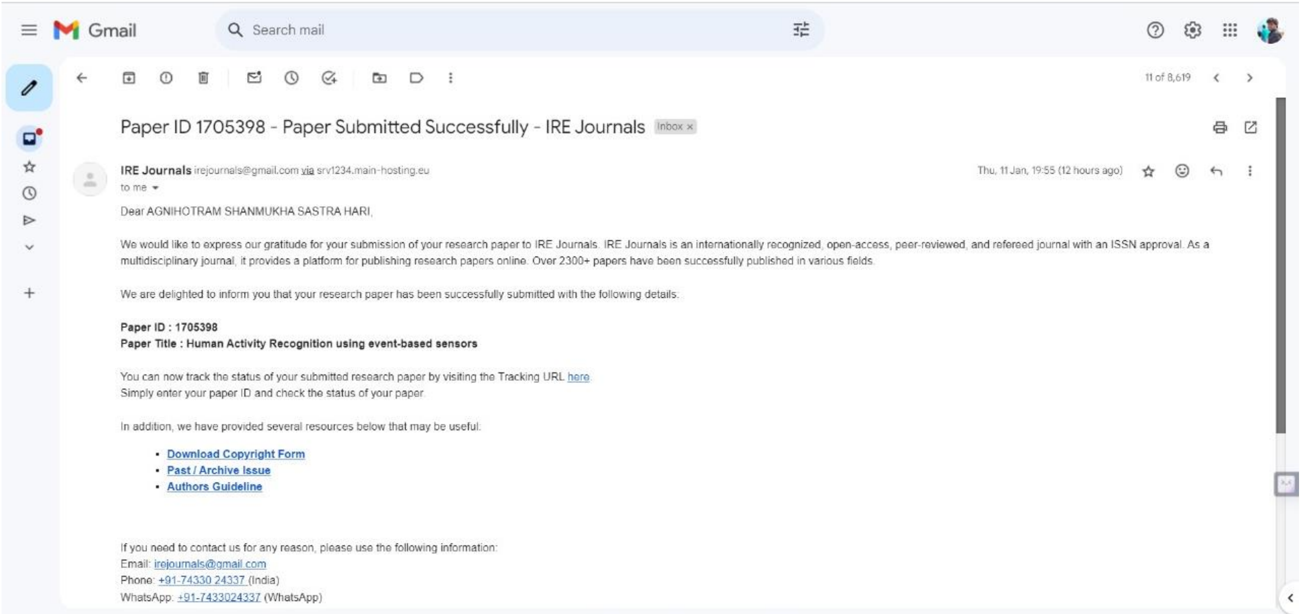
APPENDIX-B

SCREENSHOTS


Action Recognition
Action: sleeping
Action: sleeping
Action: sleeping
Action: sleeping
Action: sleeping
Accuracy: 55.00%
iStock
by Getty Images
batch_size = 5 # Adjust the batch size as needed

APPENDIX-C

ENCLOSURES



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Human Activity Recognition (HAR): Lparticularly in healthcare applications, is closely aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3: "Good Health and Well-being." By leveraging HAR technologies, we can monitor and enhance individuals' health, especially those with chronic conditions or the elderly, ensuring their well-being through timely interventions. The use of HAR in rehabilitation and physical activity tracking contributes to personalized healthcare, fostering healthier lifestyles. Additionally, HAR's role in fall detection aligns with the goal of preventing injuries, particularly in vulnerable populations. Emphasizing preventive and personalized healthcare, HAR exemplifies a technology that directly supports the pursuit of gohealth and well-being, as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal 3.

HUMAN ACTIVITY RECOGNITION USING EVENT BASED SENSORS

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