LSTM Hyperparameter Tuning

Step by step Process

1.Lets start as we know This dataset is collected from 30 persons(referred as subjects in this dataset), performing different activities with a smartphone to their waists. The data is recorded with the help of sensors (accelerometer and Gyroscope) in that smartphone. This experiment was video recorded to label the data manually.

2.So after performing lots of EDA and visulization on dataset we have performed both Classical ML models and Deep learning RNN models and we know we haved two types of data: 1.Expert Engg features - perform Classical ML models 2.Raw time series data - perform Deep learning RNN models

3.After doing all above in this in this we will performs some hyperparameter tuning on our deep learning models.

Lets Start working:

```
In [1]:
```

```
# Importing Libraries
```

In [26]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
```

In [2]:

```
# 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'])
```

Data

```
In [3]:
```

```
# Data directory
DATADIR = 'UCI_HAR_Dataset'
```

In [4]:

```
# 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 [5]:

```
# 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'UCT_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 [6]:

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

In [7]:

```
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 [9]:

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

In [10]:

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

```
In [12]:
# Import Keras
from keras import backend as K
sess = tf.Session(graph=tf.get_default_graph(), config=session_conf)
K.set session(sess)
In [13]:
# Importing libraries
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import LSTM
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout
In [33]:
# utility function
def plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty):
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
    plt.plot(x, vy, 'b', label="Validation Loss")
   plt.plot(x, ty, 'r', label="Train Loss")
   plt.xlabel('Epochs')
   plt.ylabel('Crossentropy Loss')
    plt.title('Crossentropy Loss VS Epochs')
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid()
    plt.show()
In [14]:
# Initializing parameters
epochs = 30
batch size = 16
n_hidden = 32
In [15]:
# Utility function to count the number of classes
def _count_classes(y):
    return len(set([tuple(category) for category in y]))
In [16]:
# Loading the train and test data
X train, X test, Y train, Y test = load data()
In [17]:
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
7352
```

• Defining the Architecture of LSTM

1 LSTM with 32 Units

```
In [46]:
```

```
# Initiliazing the sequential model
model1 = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model1.add(LSTM(n_hidden, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model1.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model1.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model1.summary()

# Compiling the model
model1.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='rmsprop',metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
history1 = model1.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size,validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),epoc hs=epochs)
```

```
Layer (type)
            Output Shape
                       Param #
______
1stm 8 (LSTM)
            (None, 32)
                       5376
dropout 8 (Dropout)
            (None, 32)
                       0
dense 6 (Dense)
            (None, 6)
                       198
Total params: 5,574
Trainable params: 5,574
Non-trainable params: 0
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/30
1.1422 - val acc: 0.5019
Epoch 2/30
0.8877 - val acc: 0.6023
Epoch 3/30
0.8038 - val acc: 0.6410
Epoch 4/30
0.7887 - val acc: 0.6098
Epoch 5/30
0.7401 - val acc: 0.6142
Epoch 6/30
0.7331 - val_acc: 0.6206
Epoch 7/30
0.7364 - val_acc: 0.6481
Epoch 8/30
7352/7352 [==============] - 36s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6668 - acc: 0.7061 - val loss:
0.6517 - val acc: 0.7024
Epoch 9/30
0.9810 - val acc: 0.6284
Epoch 10/30
7352/7352 [============] - 37s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6010 - acc: 0.7666 - val loss:
0.6001 - val acc: 0.7608
Epoch 11/30
0.5779 - val acc: 0.7893
Epoch 12/30
0.4980 - val acc: 0.8436
Epoch 13/30
0.5197 - val acc: 0.8493
Epoch 14/30
0.4793 - val acc: 0.8670
Epoch 15/30
                 - - -
                           - ----
                                  - - - - -
```

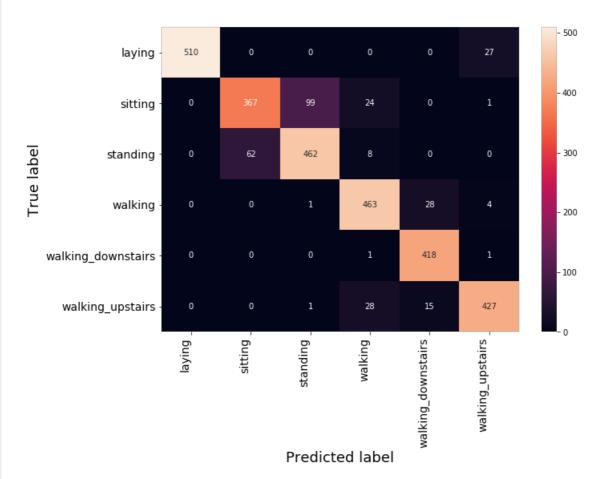
```
0.5259 - val_acc: 0.8470
Epoch 16/30
0.8381 - val acc: 0.8358
Epoch 17/30
0.4094 - val acc: 0.8816
Epoch 18/30
0.3858 - val acc: 0.8914
Epoch 19/30
0.4049 - val acc: 0.8897
Epoch 20/30
0.3426 - val acc: 0.8955
Epoch 21/30
0.5085 - val acc: 0.8897
Epoch 22/30
0.3746 - val_acc: 0.9009
Epoch 23/30
0.6343 - val acc: 0.8700
Epoch 24/30
0.3892 - val acc: 0.8962
Epoch 25/30
0.3167 - val acc: 0.8962
Epoch 26/30
0.2777 - val acc: 0.9030
Epoch 27/30
0.3779 - val acc: 0.8819
Epoch 28/30
0.2861 - val acc: 0.9108
Epoch 29/30
0.3922 - val_acc: 0.8918
Epoch 30/30
0.4369 - val acc: 0.8982
In [47]:
```

```
# Final evaluation of the model
scores = model1.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print("Test Score: %f" % (scores[0]))
print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (scores[1]*100))
# Confusion Matrix
Y true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y test, axis=1)])
Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model1.predict(X test), axis=1)])
# Code for drawing seaborn heatmaps
class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downstairs','walking upstairs']
{\tt df\_heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion\_matrix(Y\_true, Y\_predictions), index=class\_names, columns=class\_names)}
names )
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
heatmap = sns.heatmap(df_heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
# Setting tick labels for heatmap
heatmap.yaxis.set_ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get_ticklabels(), rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(), rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('True label',size=18)
plt.xlabel('Predicted label', size=18)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
plt.show()
```

Test Score: 0.436930
Test Accuracy: 89.820156%

1000 1100a1a0y. 03.0201000

Confusion Matrix



In [48]:

```
# Final evaluation of the model
scores = model1.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (scores[1]*100))

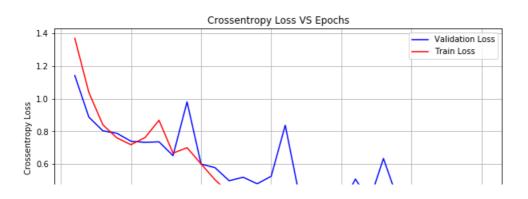
# Test and train accuracy of the model
model_1_test = scores[1]
model_1_train = max(history1.history['acc'])

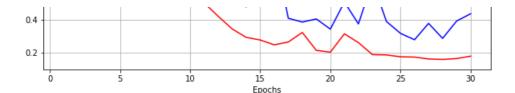
# Plotting Train and Test Loss VS no. of epochs
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,31))

# Validation loss
vy = history1.history['val_loss']
# Training loss
ty = history1.history['loss']

# Calling the function to draw the plot
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
```

Accuracy: 89.82%





1 LSTM with 42 Units

In [30]:

```
# Initiliazing the sequential model
model2 = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model2.add(LSTM(42, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model2.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model2.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
print(model2.summary())
# Compiling the model
model2.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='rmsprop',metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
history2 = model2.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size=batch_size,validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),epochs = epochs)
```

```
Layer (type)
            Output Shape
                       Param #
                       8736
1stm 2 (LSTM)
            (None, 42)
dropout 2 (Dropout)
            (None, 42)
dense 2 (Dense)
            (None, 6)
                       258
______
Total params: 8,994
Trainable params: 8,994
Non-trainable params: 0
None
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/30
1.1957 - val acc: 0.4571
Epoch 2/30
0.8970 - val acc: 0.6196
Epoch 3/30
7352/7352 [============] - 36s 5ms/step - loss: 0.7672 - acc: 0.6571 - val loss:
0.7434 - val acc: 0.6634
Epoch 4/30
0.7595 - val acc: 0.6970
Epoch 5/30
0.6652 - val acc: 0.7387
Epoch 6/30
0.5378 - val acc: 0.7781
Epoch 7/30
0.5069 - val acc: 0.8633
Epoch 8/30
0.5762 - val_acc: 0.8300
Epoch 9/30
0.4852 - val_acc: 0.8507
Epoch 10/30
0.3340 - val_acc: 0.8979
Epoch 11/30
```

```
0.3171 - val acc: 0.8955
Epoch 12/30
0.8502 - val_acc: 0.8246
Epoch 13/30
0.4000 - val acc: 0.8935
Epoch 14/30
0.3798 - val acc: 0.8880
Epoch 15/30
0.3339 - val acc: 0.9104
Epoch 16/30
0.3901 - val acc: 0.8982
Epoch 17/30
0.2982 - val acc: 0.9118
Epoch 18/30
0.4010 - val acc: 0.9016
Epoch 19/30
0.3645 - val acc: 0.9019
Epoch 20/30
0.3848 - val acc: 0.9114
Epoch 21/30
0.4165 - val acc: 0.9121
Epoch 22/30
0.3730 - val acc: 0.9158
Epoch 23/30
0.3039 - val_acc: 0.9125
Epoch 24/30
0.3399 - val acc: 0.9077
Epoch 25/30
0.4050 - val acc: 0.9077
Epoch 26/30
0.2773 - val acc: 0.9145
Epoch 27/30
0.4474 - val acc: 0.9026
Epoch 28/30
0.2907 - val acc: 0.9203
Epoch 29/30
0.4495 - val acc: 0.9084
Epoch 30/30
0.4272 - val acc: 0.9158
In [31]:
# Final evaluation of the model
scores2 = model2.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print("Test Score: %f" % (scores2[0]))
print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (scores2[1]*100))
# Confusion Matrix
Y true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y test, axis=1)])
Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model2.predict(X test), axis=1)])
# Code for drawing seaborn heatmaps
class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downstairs','walking upstairs']
df_heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(Y_true, Y_predictions), index=class_names, columns=class
names )
```

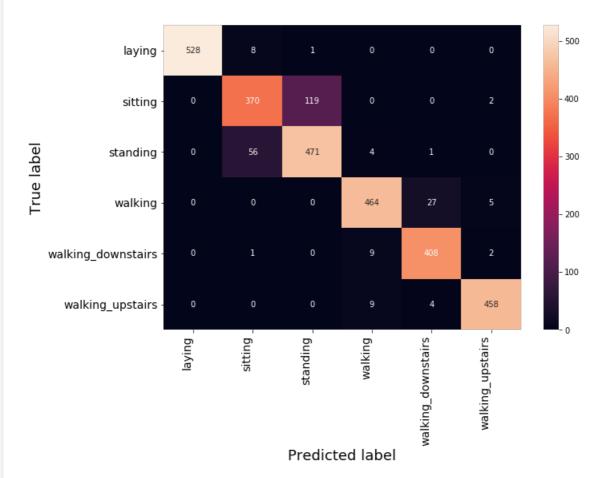
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))

```
heatmap = sns.heatmap(df_heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")

# Setting tick labels for heatmap
heatmap.yaxis.set_ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get_ticklabels(), rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
heatmap.xaxis.set_ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get_ticklabels(), rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('True label',size=18)
plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n",size=24)
plt.show()
```

Test Score: 0.427173
Test Accuracy: 91.584662%

Confusion Matrix



In [34]:

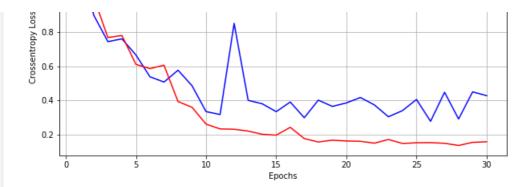
```
# Test and train accuracy of the model
model_2_test = scores2[1]
model_2_train = max(history2.history['acc'])

# Plotting Train and Test Loss VS no. of epochs
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,31))

# Validation loss
vy = history2.history['val_loss']
# Training loss
ty = history2.history['loss']

# Calling the function to draw the plot
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
```

Crossentropy Loss VS Epochs Validation Loss Train Loss



1 LSTM with 64 Units with large dropout

```
In [37]:
```

```
# Initiliazing the sequential model
model3 = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model3.add(LSTM(64, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model3.add(Dropout(0.7))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model3.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
print(model3.summary())
# Compiling the model
model3.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='rmsprop',metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
history3 = model3.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size=batch_size,validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),epochs =epochs)
```

```
Layer (type)
            Output Shape
                       Param #
1stm 3 (LSTM)
                       18944
            (None, 64)
dropout_3 (Dropout)
            (None, 64)
dense_3 (Dense)
            (None, 6)
                      390
Total params: 19,334
Trainable params: 19,334
Non-trainable params: 0
None
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/30
1.1952 - val acc: 0.4842
Epoch 2/30
0.9875 - val acc: 0.5840
Epoch 3/30
0.8333 - val acc: 0.6464
Epoch 4/30
0.7353 - val_acc: 0.6983
Epoch 5/30
0.8443 - val acc: 0.6882
Epoch 6/30
0.6961 - val acc: 0.7577
Epoch 7/30
1.4815 - val acc: 0.6057
Epoch 8/30
0.7764 - val acc: 0.7550
Epoch 9/30
```

```
0.5762 - val acc: 0.8517
Epoch 10/30
0.5640 - val acc: 0.8436
Epoch 11/30
0.4452 - val acc: 0.8819
Epoch 12/30
0.3402 - val acc: 0.9009
Epoch 13/30
0.3724 - val acc: 0.9013
Epoch 14/30
0.3165 - val acc: 0.9080
Epoch 15/30
0.3286 - val acc: 0.9145
Epoch 16/30
0.8850 - val_acc: 0.8402
Epoch 17/30
0.3064 - val_acc: 0.9114
Epoch 18/30
0.3734 - val_acc: 0.9135
Epoch 19/30
0.3587 - val acc: 0.9101
Epoch 20/30
0.3054 - val acc: 0.9084
Epoch 21/30
0.3525 - val_acc: 0.9030
Epoch 22/30
0.2881 - val acc: 0.9264
Epoch 23/30
7352/7352 [===========] - 35s 5ms/step - loss: 0.1742 - acc: 0.9431 - val loss:
0.4975 - val acc: 0.9043
Epoch 24/30
0.3071 - val acc: 0.9189
Epoch 25/30
0.4143 - val acc: 0.8904
Epoch 26/30
0.7865 - val acc: 0.8761
Epoch 27/30
0.3182 - val_acc: 0.9148
Epoch 28/30
0.2716 - val_acc: 0.9247
Epoch 29/30
0.3630 - val_acc: 0.9046
Epoch 30/30
0.2799 - val acc: 0.9148
In [38]:
# Final evaluation of the model
```

```
# Final evaluation of the model
scores3 = model3.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
print("Test Score: %f" % (scores3[0]))
print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (scores3[1]*100))

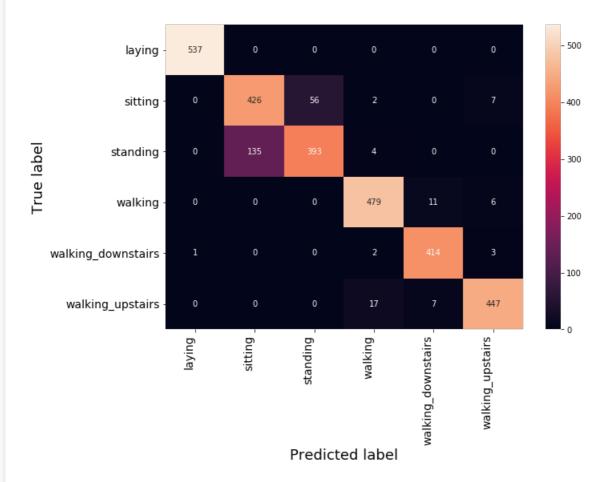
# Confusion Matrix
Y_true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_test, axis=1)])
Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model3.predict(X test), axis=1)])
```

```
# Code for drawing seaborn heatmaps
class_names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking_downstairs','walking_upstairs']
df_heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(Y_true, Y_predictions), index=class_names, columns=class_names)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
heatmap = sns.heatmap(df_heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")

# Setting tick labels for heatmap
heatmap.yaxis.set_ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get_ticklabels(), rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
heatmap.xaxis.set_ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get_ticklabels(), rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('True label',size=18)
plt.xlabel('Predicted label',size=18)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n",size=24)
plt.show()
```

Test Score: 0.279943
Test Accuracy: 91.482864%

Confusion Matrix



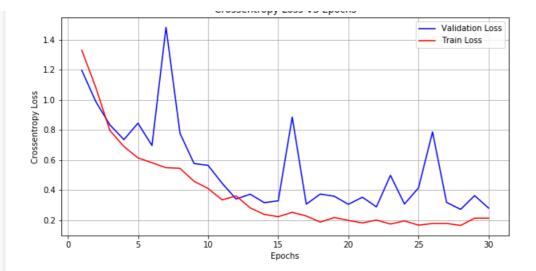
In [39]:

```
# Test and train accuracy of the model
model_3_test = scores3[1]
model_3_train = max(history3.history['acc'])

# Plotting Train and Test Loss VS no. of epochs
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,31))

# Validation loss
vy = history3.history['val_loss']
# Training loss
ty = history3.history['loss']

# Calling the function to draw the plot
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
```



2 LSTM Layers with 32 Units

In [40]:

```
# Initiliazing the sequential model
model4 = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model4.add(LSTM(32,return_sequences=True, input_shape=(timesteps, input_dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model4.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Configuring the parameters
model4.add(LSTM(32))
# Adding a dropout layer
model4.add(Dropout(0.5))
\# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model4.add(Dense(n_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
print(model4.summary())
# Compiling the model
model4.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',optimizer='rmsprop',metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
history4 = model4.fit(X train,Y train,batch size=batch size,validation data=(X test, Y test),epochs
=epochs)
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
lstm_4 (LSTM)	(None,	128, 32)	5376
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	128, 32)	0
lstm_5 (LSTM)	(None,	32)	8320
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	32)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	6)	198
Total params: 13,894 Trainable params: 13,894 Non-trainable params: 0 None Train on 7352 samples, validation	date on 2	947 samples	
Epoch 1/30 7352/7352 [====================================		====] - 70s	9ms/step - loss:
7352/7352 [====================================		====] - 65s	9ms/step - loss:
7352/7352 [====================================		====] - 65s	9ms/step - loss:

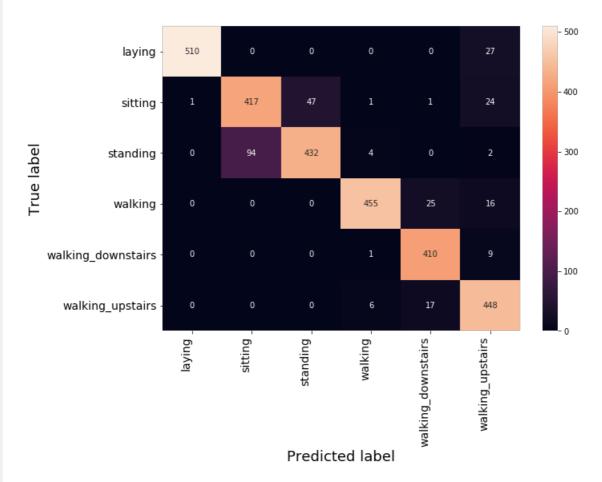
```
0.7229 - val acc: 0.6179
Epoch 5/30
0.6788 - val acc: 0.6210
Epoch 6/30
0.6746 - val acc: 0.7296
Epoch 7/30
0.5615 - val acc: 0.7370
Epoch 8/30
0.5352 - val acc: 0.7384
Epoch 9/30
0.5541 - val_acc: 0.8405
Epoch 10/30
0.6806 - val acc: 0.8079
Epoch 11/30
0.4894 - val_acc: 0.8748
Epoch 12/30
0.5480 - val_acc: 0.8755
Epoch 13/30
0.4811 - val acc: 0.8761
Epoch 14/30
0.4882 - val acc: 0.8728
Epoch 15/30
0.4981 - val acc: 0.8799
Epoch 16/30
0.4923 - val acc: 0.8941
Epoch 17/30
0.5772 - val acc: 0.8884
Epoch 18/30
0.4696 - val acc: 0.8924
Epoch 19/30
7352/7352 [============= ] - 71s 10ms/step - loss: 0.1415 - acc: 0.9502 - val loss
: 0.4920 - val acc: 0.8938
Epoch 20/30
0.5691 - val acc: 0.8928
Epoch 21/30
0.6179 - val acc: 0.8856
Epoch 22/30
0.4345 - val_acc: 0.9019
Epoch 23/30
0.5218 - val_acc: 0.8870
Epoch 24/30
0.4950 - val acc: 0.8985
Epoch 25/30
0.4609 - val acc: 0.9002
Epoch 26/30
0.5459 - val acc: 0.8867
Epoch 27/30
0.5245 - val acc: 0.8907
Epoch 28/30
0.5630 - val acc: 0.8996
Epoch 29/30
0.6665 - val acc: 0.8887
```

In [41]:

```
# Final evaluation of the model
scores4 = model4.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print("Test Score: %f" % (scores4[0]))
print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (scores4[1]*100))
# Confusion Matrix
Y_true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y_test, axis=1)])
Y_predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model4.predict(X_test), axis=1)])
# Code for drawing seaborn heatmaps
class_names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking_downstairs','walking_upstairs']
df heatmap = pd.DataFrame(confusion matrix(Y true, Y predictions), index=class names, columns=class
names )
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
# Setting tick labels for heatmap
heatmap.yaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get ticklabels(), rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
heatmap.xaxis.set_ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get_ticklabels(), rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('True label', size=18)
plt.xlabel('Predicted label', size=18)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
plt.show()
```

Test Score: 0.568783
Test Accuracy: 90.668476%

Confusion Matrix



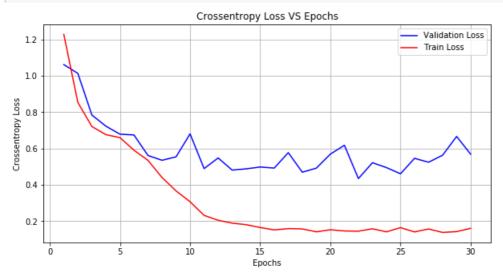
In [42]:

```
# Test and train accuracy of the model
model_4_test = scores4[1]
model_4_train = may(history4_history[!acc!])
```

```
# Plotting Train and Test Loss VS no. of epochs
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,31))

# Validation loss
vy = history4.history['val_loss']
# Training loss
ty = history4.history['loss']

# Calling the function to draw the plot
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
```



2 LSTM Layers with 64 Units with larger dropout

In [43]:

```
# Initiliazing the sequential model
model5 = Sequential()
# Configuring the parameters
model5.add(LSTM(64,return sequences=True, input shape=(timesteps, input dim)))
# Adding a dropout layer
model5.add(Dropout(0.7))
\# Configuring the parameters
model5.add(LSTM(64))
# Adding a dropout layer
model5.add(Dropout(0.7))
# Adding a dense output layer with sigmoid activation
model5.add(Dense(n classes, activation='sigmoid'))
print(model5.summary())
# Compiling the model
model5.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',optimizer='rmsprop',metrics=['accuracy'])
# Training the model
history5 = model5.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size=batch_size,validation_data=(X_test, Y_test),epochs
=epochs)
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	
lstm_6 (LSTM)	(None, 128, 64)	18944	
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 128, 64)	0	
lstm_7 (LSTM)	(None, 64)	33024	
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0	
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 6)	390	
m . 1			

Total params: 52,358

: 0.4632 - val acc: 0.9179

```
None
Train on 7352 samples, validate on 2947 samples
Epoch 1/30
: 1.0098 - val acc: 0.5738
Epoch 2/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 83s 11ms/step - loss: 0.8303 - acc: 0.6251 - val loss
: 0.8178 - val acc: 0.6423
Epoch 3/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 86s 12ms/step - loss: 0.7374 - acc: 0.6699 - val loss
: 0.8662 - val_acc: 0.6023
Epoch 4/30
7352/7352 [============= ] - 89s 12ms/step - loss: 0.5859 - acc: 0.7743 - val loss
: 0.5922 - val_acc: 0.8059
Epoch 5/30
7352/7352 [============= ] - 89s 12ms/step - loss: 0.4481 - acc: 0.8694 - val loss
: 0.4113 - val acc: 0.8741
Epoch 6/30
7352/7352 [============= ] - 83s 11ms/step - loss: 0.3208 - acc: 0.9082 - val loss
: 0.5145 - val acc: 0.8656
Epoch 7/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 82s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2599 - acc: 0.9218 - val_loss
: 0.4321 - val acc: 0.8880
Epoch 8/30
: 0.4801 - val acc: 0.8802
Epoch 9/30
: 0.4148 - val acc: 0.8918
Epoch 10/30
: 0.3505 - val acc: 0.9148
Epoch 11/30
: 0.3722 - val acc: 0.9165
Epoch 12/30
: 0.4501 - val acc: 0.9094
Epoch 13/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1774 - acc: 0.9422 - val loss
: 0.4963 - val acc: 0.8985
Epoch 14/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1588 - acc: 0.9445 - val loss
: 0.5815 - val_acc: 0.9033
Epoch 15/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1591 - acc: 0.9455 - val loss
: 0.4792 - val acc: 0.8962
Epoch 16/30
7352/7352 [============] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1727 - acc: 0.9460 - val loss
: 0.5234 - val acc: 0.9111
Epoch 17/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1718 - acc: 0.9467 - val_loss
: 0.5157 - val acc: 0.9067
Epoch 18/30
7352/7352 [============= ] - 86s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1532 - acc: 0.9490 - val_loss
: 0.5536 - val acc: 0.9033
Epoch 19/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1711 - acc: 0.9474 - val loss
: 0.5503 - val acc: 0.9213
Epoch 20/30
7352/7352 [=============== ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1644 - acc: 0.9452 - val loss
: 0.5486 - val_acc: 0.9080
Epoch 21/30
: 0.4828 - val_acc: 0.9114
Epoch 22/30
: 0.3316 - val_acc: 0.9237
Epoch 23/30
7352/7352 [===========] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1655 - acc: 0.9471 - val loss
: 0.3622 - val acc: 0.9213
Epoch 24/30
7352/7352 [============= ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1534 - acc: 0.9467 - val loss
```

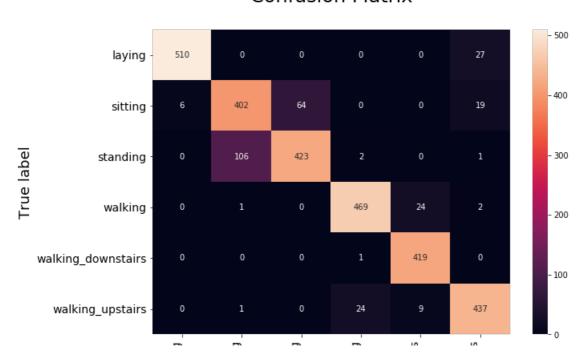
```
Epoch 25/30
: 0.4597 - val acc: 0.9121
Epoch 26/30
7352/7352 [=============== ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1515 - acc: 0.9487 - val loss
: 0.4589 - val acc: 0.9182
Epoch 27/30
: 0.3841 - val_acc: 0.9148
Epoch 28/30
7352/7352 [============= ] - 86s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1519 - acc: 0.9468 - val loss
: 0.5507 - val acc: 0.9053
Epoch 29/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 86s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1488 - acc: 0.9509 - val loss
: 0.6676 - val_acc: 0.9009
Epoch 30/30
7352/7352 [============== ] - 85s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1295 - acc: 0.9520 - val loss
: 0.7193 - val_acc: 0.9026
```

In [44]:

```
# Final evaluation of the model
scores5 = model5.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print("Test Score: %f" % (scores5[0]))
print("Test Accuracy: %f%%" % (scores5[1]*100))
# Confusion Matrix
Y true = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(Y test, axis=1)])
Y predictions = pd.Series([ACTIVITIES[y] for y in np.argmax(model5.predict(X test), axis=1)])
# Code for drawing seaborn heatmaps
class names = ['laying','sitting','standing','walking','walking downstairs','walking upstairs']
{\tt df\_heatmap = pd.DataFrame (confusion\_matrix (Y\_true, Y\_predictions), index=class\_names, columns=class}
names )
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
heatmap = sns.heatmap(df heatmap, annot=True, fmt="d")
# Setting tick labels for heatmap
heatmap.yaxis.set_ticklabels(heatmap.yaxis.get_ticklabels(), rotation=0, ha='right', fontsize=14)
heatmap.xaxis.set ticklabels(heatmap.xaxis.get ticklabels(), rotation=90, ha='right', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('True label', size=18)
plt.xlabel('Predicted label', size=18)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix\n", size=24)
plt.show()
```

Test Score: 0.719278
Test Accuracy: 90.261283%

Confusion Matrix



Predicted label

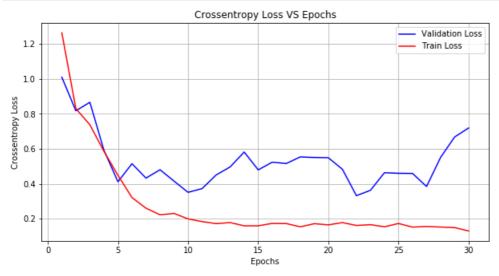
```
In [45]:
```

```
# Test and train accuracy of the model
model_5_test = scores5[1]
model_5_train = max(history5.history['acc'])

# Plotting Train and Test Loss VS no. of epochs
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,31))

# Validation loss
vy = history5.history['val_loss']
# Training loss
ty = history5.history['loss']

# Calling the function to draw the plot
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty)
```



Final Results

In [49]:

```
from prettytable import PrettyTable

print('Performance Table')
x = PrettyTable()
x.field_names =["Models","Train","Test"]

x.add_row(["Model having 1 LSTM layer with 32 LSTM Units",model_1_train,model_1_test])
x.add_row(["Model having 1 LSTM layer with 42 LSTM Units",model_2_train,model_2_test])
x.add_row(["Model having 1 LSTM layer with 64 LSTM Units with larger Dropout",model_3_train,model_
3_test])
x.add_row(["Model having 2 LSTM layer with 32 LSTM Units",model_4_train,model_4_test])
x.add_row(["Model having 2 LSTM layer with 64 LSTM Units and with larger Dropout",model_5_train,model_5_test])
print(x)
```

```
Performance Table +------+ | Models | Train | est |
```

+	-+		-+
+			
Model having 1 LSTM layer with 32 LSTM Units		0.9447769314472253	1
0.8982015609093994			
Model having 1 LSTM layer with 42 LSTM Units		0.9513057671381937	
0.9158466236851035			
Model having 1 LSTM layer with 64 LSTM Units with larger Dropout		0.9483133841131665	0.914
8286392941974			
Model having 2 LSTM layer with 32 LSTM Units		0.9530739934711643	
0.9066847641669494			
Model having 2 LSTM layer with 64 LSTM Units and with larger Dropout		0.9519858541893362	
0.9026128266033254			
+	-+		-+
+			
1)