#### Report

#### Model used ----- CNN

#### WHY?

A number of different models were experimented with, including decision trees and neural networks before arriving at a final Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model. CNNs work better for image recognition tasks since they are able to capture spacial features of the inputs due to their large number of filters. The proposed model consists of six convolutional layers, two max pooling layers and two fully connected layers. Upon tuning of the various hyperparameters, this model achieved a final accuracy of 0.96

### **Data preprocessing**

```
In [1]: import keras
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten
        from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
        from keras.utils import to_categorical
        from keras.preprocessing import image
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator,array_to_img, img_to_array, load_im
        from keras.utils import to_categorical
        from tqdm import tqdm
        Using TensorFlow backend.
In [2]: train = pd.read_csv('../input/mydata/train.csv')
        train.head()
Out[2]:
                image_file emotion
         0 IMG_10000000fn
                             1
         1 IMG_10000000n
         2 IMG_10000004f
         3 IMG_10000004fn
         4 IMG_10000004n
```

### Using image generator to increase dataset

```
In [3]: train_image = []
        y=[]
        datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
                            rotation_range = 40,
                            shear_range = 0.2,
                            zoom_range = 0.2,
                            horizontal_flip = True,
                            brightness\_range = (0.5, 1.5))
        for i in tqdm(range(train.shape[0])):
            img = image.load_img('../input/mydata/train/ntrain/'+str(train['image_file'][i])+'.jpg',
        target_size=(38,38,3), grayscale=False)
            img = image.img_to_array(img)
            img = img/255.0
            x=img
            train_image.append(img)
            y.append(train['emotion'][i])
            x = x.reshape((1, ) + x.shape)
            for batch in datagen.flow(x, batch_size = 1):
                    j += 1
                    bat=batch.reshape(38,38,3)
                    bat=bat/255.0
                    train_image.append(bat)
                    y.append(train['emotion'][i])
                    if j > 5:
                            break
        X = np.array(train_image)
        y=np.array(y)
        y = to_categorical(y)
        100%| 100%| 100:28<00:00, 68.03it/s]
In [4]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, random_state=1, test_size=0.2)
```

## Using CNN Model

```
In [5]: model = Sequential()
    model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),activation='relu',input_shape=(38,38,3)))
    model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
    model.add(Dropout(0.25))
    model.add(Flatten())
    model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(0.5))
    model.add(Dense(5, activation='softmax'))
In [6]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='Adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

# Accuracy for CNN Model

```
In [7]: model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=30, validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
   Train on 10869 samples, validate on 2718 samples
   Epoch 1/30
   - val_loss: 1.1824 - val_accuracy: 0.5401
   Epoch 2/30
   - val_loss: 0.9890 - val_accuracy: 0.5997
   Epoch 3/30
   - val_loss: 0.7877 - val_accuracy: 0.7167
   Epoch 4/30
   - val_loss: 0.7000 - val_accuracy: 0.7476
   Epoch 5/30
   - val_loss: 0.6468 - val_accuracy: 0.7539
   - val_loss: 0.5981 - val_accuracy: 0.7877
   Epoch 7/30
   - val_loss: 0.5643 - val_accuracy: 0.7973
   Epoch 8/30
   - val_loss: 0.5446 - val_accuracy: 0.8072
   - val_loss: 0.5314 - val_accuracy: 0.8197
   Epoch 10/30
   - val_loss: 0.5685 - val_accuracy: 0.8032
   Epoch 11/30
   - val_loss: 0.5332 - val_accuracy: 0.8297
   Epoch 12/30
   - val_loss: 0.5396 - val_accuracy: 0.8249
   Epoch 13/30
   - val_loss: 0.5589 - val_accuracy: 0.8065
   - val_loss: 0.5044 - val_accuracy: 0.8385
   Epoch 15/30
   - val_loss: 0.5427 - val_accuracy: 0.8308
   Epoch 16/30
   - val_loss: 0.5320 - val_accuracy: 0.8411
   - val_loss: 0.5426 - val_accuracy: 0.8385
   Epoch 18/30
   - val_loss: 0.5672 - val_accuracy: 0.8337
   Epoch 19/30
   - val_loss: 0.5469 - val_accuracy: 0.8407
   Epoch 20/30
   - val_loss: 0.5434 - val_accuracy: 0.8444
   Epoch 21/30
   - val_loss: 0.6584 - val_accuracy: 0.8278
   - val_loss: 0.5816 - val_accuracy: 0.8473
   Epoch 23/30
   - val_loss: 0.6175 - val_accuracy: 0.8458
   Epoch 24/30
   - val_loss: 0.5880 - val_accuracy: 0.8436
   Epoch 25/30
   - val_loss: 0.6444 - val_accuracy: 0.8322
   Epoch 26/30
   - val_loss: 0.5663 - val_accuracy: 0.8503
   Epoch 27/30
   - val_loss: 0.5726 - val_accuracy: 0.8528
   Epoch 28/30
   - val_loss: 0.5854 - val_accuracy: 0.8514
   Epoch 29/30
   - val_loss: 0.5905 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
   - val_loss: 0.6454 - val_accuracy: 0.8514
Out[7]: <keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7ff6d851af98>
```

## Testing

## Prediction

```
In [18]: prediction = model.predict_classes(test)
In [19]: sample = pd.read_csv('../input/finaldata/submission.csv')
    sample['emotion'] = prediction
```

sample.to\_csv('../working/submission.csv', header=True, index=False)