```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import keras
import re
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
import string
import json
from time import time
import pickle
from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16
from keras.applications.resnet50 import ResNet50, preprocess_input, decode_predictions
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.models import Model, load_model
from \ keras.preprocessing.sequence \ import \ pad\_sequences
from keras.utils import to_categorical
from keras.layers import Input, Dense, Dropout, Embedding, LSTM
from keras.layers.merge import add
→ Using TensorFlow backend.
```

### Read Captions File

```
# Reading the Description file
with open("./flicker8k-dataset/Flickr8k_text/Flickr8k.token.txt") as filepath:
    captions = filepath.read()
    filepath.close()
captions = captions.split("\n")[:-1]
len(captions)
→ 40460
# creating a "descriptions" dictionary where key is 'img_name' and value is list of captions corresponding to that image_file.
descriptions = {}
for ele in captions:
    i_to_c = ele.split("\t")
   img_name = i_to_c[0].split(".")[0]
   cap = i_to_c[1]
    if descriptions.get(img_name) == None:
        descriptions[img_name] = []
    descriptions[img_name].append(cap)
descriptions['1000268201_693b08cb0e']
→ ['A child in a pink dress is climbing up a set of stairs in an entry way .',
      'A girl going into a wooden building .'
      'A little girl climbing into a wooden playhouse .',
      'A little girl climbing the stairs to her playhouse .',
      'A little girl in a pink dress going into a wooden cabin .']
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

#### Data Cleaning

```
""" 1. lower each word
    2. remove puntuations
    3. remove words less than length 1 """

def clean_text(sample):
    sample = sample.lower()

    sample = re.sub("[^a-z]+"," ",sample)

    sample = sample.split()
```

```
sample = [s for s in sample if len(s)>1]
   sample = " ".join(sample)
   return sample
clean_text("My noghsujf si am m cricket101 &8 mphi*&86%%%??,BY6fajdn 213 q rqu243 boy 32 ewr wO>>J DHD 34 asfb HHGY Gvg HgB 231 123'
→ 'my noghsujf si am cricket mphi by fajdn rqu boy ewr wo dhd asfb hhgy gvg hgb'
# modify all the captions i.e - cleaned captions
for key, desc_list in descriptions.items():
    for i in range(len(desc_list)):
       desc_list[i] = clean_text(desc_list[i])
# clean descriptions
descriptions['1000268201_693b08cb0e']
Fr ['child in pink dress is climbing up set of stairs in an entry way',
       girl going into wooden building',
      'little girl climbing into wooden playhouse',
      'little girl climbing the stairs to her playhouse'
      'little girl in pink dress going into wooden cabin']
# writing clean description to .txt file
f = open("descriptions.txt","w")
f.write( str(descriptions) )
f.close()
# reading description file
f = open("storage/descriptions.txt", 'r')
descriptions = f.read()
f.close()
json_acceptable_string = descriptions.replace("'", "\"")
descriptions = json.loads(json_acceptable_string)
Start coding or generate with AI.
Start coding or generate with AI.
# finding the unique vocabulary
vocabulary = set()
for key in descriptions.keys():
    [vocabulary.update(i.split()) for i in descriptions[key]]
print('Vocabulary Size: %d' % len(vocabulary))
→ Vocabulary Size: 8424
Start coding or generate with AI.
# ALl words in description dictionary
all_vocab = []
for key in descriptions.keys():
    [all_vocab.append(i) for des in descriptions[key] for i in des.split()]
print('Vocabulary Size: %d' % len(all_vocab))
print(all_vocab[:15])
   Vocabulary Size: 373837
     ['child', 'in', 'pink', 'dress', 'is', 'climbing', 'up', 'set', 'of', 'stairs', 'in', 'an', 'entry', 'way', 'girl']
# count the frequency of each word, sort them and discard the words having frequency lesser than threshold value
import collections
```

```
counter= collections.Counter(all_vocab)
dic_ = dict(counter)
threshelod_value = 10

sorted_dic = sorted(dic_.items(), reverse=True, key = lambda x: x[1])
sorted_dic = [x for x in sorted_dic if x[1]>threshelod_value]
all_vocab = [x[0] for x in sorted_dic]

len(all_vocab)

1845
```

### Loading Training Testing Data

```
# TrainImagesFile
f = open("flicker8k-dataset/Flickr8k_text/Flickr_8k.trainImages.txt")
train = f.read()
f.close()
\label{train} \mbox{ = [e.split(".")[0] for e in train.split("\n")[:-1]]}
# TestImagesFile
f = open("flicker8k-dataset/Flickr8k_text/Flickr_8k.testImages.txt")
test = f.read()
f.close()
test = [e.split(".")[0] for e in test.split("\n")[:-1]]
Start coding or generate with AI.
# create train_descriptions dictionary, which will be similar to earlier one, but having only train samples
# add startseq + endseq
train_descriptions = {}
for t in train:
    train_descriptions[t] = []
    for cap in descriptions[t]:
        cap_to_append = "startseq " + cap + " endseq"
        train_descriptions[t].append(cap_to_append)
train_descriptions['1000268201_693b08cb0e']

ightharpoonup ['startseq child in pink dress is climbing up set of stairs in an entry way endseq',
       startseq girl going into wooden building endseq',
      'startseq little girl climbing into wooden playhouse endseq',
      'startseq little girl climbing the stairs to her playhouse endseq',
      'startseq little girl in pink dress going into wooden cabin endseq']
```

# Data Preprocessing - Images

```
In this section, we will load our images and do some processing so that we can feed it in our network.

"""

model = ResNet50(weights="imagenet", input_shape=(224,224,3))
```

model.summary()



Layer (type)	Output	•	Param #	Connected to
input_2 (InputLayer)		224, 224, 3)	0	
conv1_pad (ZeroPadding2D)	(None,	230, 230, 3)	0	input_2[0][0]
conv1 (Conv2D)	(None,	112, 112, 64)	9472	conv1_pad[0][0]
bn_conv1 (BatchNormalization)	(None,	112, 112, 64)	256	conv1[0][0]
activation_50 (Activation)	(None,	112, 112, 64)	0	bn_conv1[0][0]
pool1_pad (ZeroPadding2D)	(None,	114, 114, 64)	0	activation_50[0][0]
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	56, 56, 64)	0	pool1_pad[0][0]
res2a_branch2a (Conv2D)	(None,	56, 56, 64)	4160	max_pooling2d_2[0][0]
bn2a_branch2a (BatchNormalizati	(None,	56, 56, 64)	256	res2a_branch2a[0][0]
activation_51 (Activation)	(None,	56, 56, 64)	0	bn2a_branch2a[0][0]
res2a_branch2b (Conv2D)	(None,	56, 56, 64)	36928	activation_51[0][0]
bn2a_branch2b (BatchNormalizati	(None,	56, 56, 64)	256	res2a_branch2b[0][0]
activation_52 (Activation)	(None,	56, 56, 64)	0	bn2a_branch2b[0][0]
res2a_branch2c (Conv2D)	(None,	56, 56, 256)	16640	activation_52[0][0]
res2a_branch1 (Conv2D)	(None,	56, 56, 256)	16640	max_pooling2d_2[0][0]
bn2a_branch2c (BatchNormalizati	(None,	56, 56, 256)	1024	res2a_branch2c[0][0]
bn2a_branch1 (BatchNormalizatio	(None,	56, 56, 256)	1024	res2a_branch1[0][0]
add_17 (Add)	(None,	56, 56, 256)	0	bn2a_branch2c[0][0] bn2a branch1[0][0]
activation 53 (Activation)	(None,	56, 56, 256)	0	add 17[0][0]
res2b branch2a (Conv2D)	(None,	56, 56, 64)	16448	activation_53[0][0]
bn2b_branch2a (BatchNormalizati			256	res2b_branch2a[0][0]
activation 54 (Activation)		56, 56, 64)	0	bn2b branch2a[0][0]
res2b_branch2b (Conv2D)		56, 56, 64)	36928	activation_54[0][0]
bn2b branch2b (BatchNormalizati			256	res2b branch2b[0][0]
activation_55 (Activation)		56, 56, 64)	0	bn2b_branch2b[0][0]
res2b_branch2c (Conv2D)		56, 56, 256)	16640	activation_55[0][0]
bn2b branch2c (BatchNormalizati			1024	res2b_branch2c[0][0]
	()		· <del>-</del> - ·	[-][-]

# Create a new model, by removing the last layer (output layer of 1000 classes) from the resnet50
model\_new = Model(model.input, model.layers[-2].output)

images = "./flicker8k-dataset/Flickr8k\_Dataset/"

```
def preprocess_image(img):
    img = image.load_img(img, target_size=(224,224))
    img = image.img_to_array(img)
    img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
    img = preprocess_input(img)
    return img

def encode_image(img):
    img = preprocess_image(img)
    feature_vector = model_new.predict(img)
    feature_vector = feature_vector.reshape(feature_vector.shape[1],)
    return feature_vector
start = time()
encoding_train = {}

for ix, img in enumerate(train):
```

```
img = "./flicker8k-dataset/Flickr8k_Dataset/{}.jpg".format(train[ix])
    encoding_train[img[len(images):]] = encode_image(img)
    if ix%100==0:
        print("Encoding image- "+ str(ix))
print("Time taken in seconds =", time()-start)
→ Encoding image- 0
     Encoding image- 100
     Encoding image- 200
     Encoding image- 300
     Encoding image- 400
     Encoding image- 500
     Encoding image- 600
     Encoding image- 700
     Encoding image- 800
     Encoding image- 900
     Encoding image- 1000
     Encoding image- 1100
     Encoding image- 1200
     Encoding image- 1300
     Encoding image- 1400
     Encoding image- 1500
     Encoding image- 1600
     Encoding image- 1700
     Encoding image- 1800
     Encoding image- 1900
     Encoding image- 2000
     Encoding image- 2100
     Encoding image- 2200
     Encoding image- 2300
     Encoding image- 2400
     Encoding image- 2500
     Encoding image- 2600
     Encoding image- 2700
     Encoding image- 2800
     Encoding image- 2900
     Encoding image- 3000
     Encoding image- 3100
     Encoding image- 3200
     Encoding image- 3300
     Encoding image- 3400
     Encoding image- 3500
     Encoding image- 3600
     Encoding image- 3700
     Encoding image- 3800
     Encoding image- 3900
     Encoding image- 4000
     Encoding image- 4100
     Encoding image- 4200
     Encoding image- 4300
     Encoding image- 4400
     Encoding image- 4500
     Encoding image- 4600
     Encoding image- 4700
     Encoding image- 4800
     Encoding image- 4900
     Encoding image- 5000
     Encoding image- 5100
     Encoding image- 5200
     Encoding image- 5300
     Encoding image- 5400
     Encoding image- 5500
     Encoding image- 5600
     Encoding image- 5700
# Save the bottleneck train features to disk
with open("./storage/encoded_train_images.pkl", "wb") as encoded_pickle:
   pickle.dump(encoding_train, encoded_pickle)
Start coding or generate with AI.
start = time()
encoding_test = {}
for ix, img in enumerate(test):
    img = "./flicker8k-dataset/Flickr8k_Dataset/{}.jpg".format(test[ix])
    encoding_test[img[len(images):]] = encode_image(img)
    if ix%100==0:
        print("Encoding image- "+ str(ix))
```

```
print("Time taken in seconds =", time()-start)

→ Encoding image- 0
     Encoding image- 100
     Encoding image- 200
     Encoding image- 300
     Encoding image- 400
     Encoding image- 500
     Encoding image- 600
     Encoding image- 700
     Encoding image- 800
     Encoding image- 900
     Time taken in seconds = 303.322877407074
# Save the bottleneck train features to disk
with open("./storage/encoded_test_images.pkl", "wb") as encoded_pickle:
    pickle.dump(encoding_test, encoded_pickle)
Start coding or generate with AI.
# Load the train images features from disk
with open("./storage/encoded_train_images.pkl", "rb") as encoded_pickle:
    encoding_train = pickle.load(encoded_pickle)
# Load the test images features from disk
with open("./storage/encoded_test_images.pkl", "rb") as encoded_pickle:
    encoding_test = pickle.load(encoded_pickle)
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

### Data Preprocessing - Captions

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
word_to_idx is mapping between each unique word in all_vocab to int value
and idx\_to\_word is vice-versa
ix = 1
word_to_idx = {}
idx_to_word = {}
for e in all_vocab:
   word_to_idx[e] = ix
   idx_to_word[ix] = e
   ix +=1
# need to add these 2 words as well
word_to_idx['startseq'] = 1846
word_to_idx['endseq'] = 1847
idx_{to}word[1846] = 'startseq'
idx_to_word[1847] = 'endseq'
# vocab_size is total vocabulary len +1 because we will append 0's as well.
vocab_size = len(idx_to_word)+1
print(vocab_size)
→ 1848
all_captions_len = []
for key in train descriptions.keys():
    for cap in train_descriptions[key]:
       all_captions_len.append(len(cap.split()))
```

```
max_len = max(all_captions_len)
print(max_len)

35

Start coding or generate with AI.
```

## Data Preparation using Generator Function

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
\tt def \ data\_generator(train\_descriptions, \ encoding\_train, \ word\_to\_idx, \ max\_len, \ num\_photos\_per\_batch):
    X1, X2, y = [], [], []
    while True:
        for key, desc_list in train_descriptions.items():
            photo = encoding_train[key+".jpg"]
            for desc in desc_list:
                seq = [ word_to_idx[word] for word in desc.split() if word in word_to_idx]
                for i in range(1,len(seq)):
                    in_seq = seq[0:i]
                    out_seq = seq[i]
                    in_seq = pad_sequences([in_seq], maxlen=max_len, value=0, padding='post')[0]
                    out_seq = to_categorical([out_seq], num_classes=vocab_size)[0]
                    X1.append(photo)
                    X2.append(in_seq)
                    y.append(out_seq)
            if n==num_photos_per_batch:
                yield [[np.array(X1), np.array(X2)], np.array(y)]
                X1, X2, y = [], [], []
                n=0
```

# Word Embedding

Start coding or generate with AI.

```
f = open("./GloVE/glove.6B.50d.txt", encoding='utf8')
embedding_index = {}

for line in f:
    values = line.split()
    word = values[0]
    coefs = np.asarray(values[1:], dtype="float")
    embedding_index[word] = coefs
f.close()
```

Converting words into vectors Directly - (Embedding Layer Output)

```
def get_embedding_output():
    emb_dim = 50
    embedding_output = np.zeros((vocab_size,emb_dim))
    for word, idx in word_to_idx.items():
```

 $\overline{\Rightarrow}$ 

```
embedding_vector = embedding_index.get(word)

if embedding_vector is not None:
        embedding_output[idx] = embedding_vector

return embedding_output

embedding_output = get_embedding_output()

embedding_output.shape

(1848, 50)

Start coding or generate with AI.
```

#### Model Architecture

```
# image feature extractor model
input_img_fea = Input(shape=(2048,))
inp_img1 = Dropout(0.3)(input_img_fea)
inp_img2 = Dense(256, activation='relu')(inp_img1)

# partial caption sequence model
input_cap = Input(shape=(max_len,))
inp_cap1 = Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size, output_dim=50, mask_zero=True)(input_cap)
inp_cap2 = Dropout(0.3)(inp_cap1)
inp_cap3 = LSTM(256)(inp_cap2)

decoder1 = add([inp_img2 , inp_cap3])
decoder2 = Dense(256, activation='relu')(decoder1)
outputs = Dense(vocab_size, activation='softmax')(decoder2)

# Merge 2 networks
model = Model(inputs=[input_img_fea, input_cap], outputs=outputs)

model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to	
input_3 (InputLayer)	(None, 35)	0	=======================================	====
input_2 (InputLayer)	(None, 2048)	0		
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 35, 5	92400	input_3[0][0]	
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0	input_2[0][0]	
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 35, 5	60) 0	embedding_1[0][0]	
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 256)	524544	dropout_2[0][0]	
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 256)	314368	dropout_3[0][0]	
add_1 (Add)	(None, 256)	0	dense_2[0][0] lstm_1[0][0]	
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 256)	65792	add_1[0][0]	
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 1848)	474936	dense 3[0][0]	

Total params: 1,472,040
Trainable params: 1,379,640
Non-trainable params: 92,400

```
model.layers[2].set_weights([embedding_output])
model.layers[2].trainable = False
model.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="adam")
```

#### Train Our Model

```
epochs = 10
number_pics_per_bath = 3
steps = len(train_descriptions)//number_pics_per_bath
for i in range(epochs):
   generator = data_generator(train_descriptions, encoding_train, word_to_idx, max_len, number_pics_per_bath)
   model.fit_generator(generator, epochs=1, steps_per_epoch=steps, verbose=1)
   model.save('./model_weights/model_' + str(i) + '.h5')
Fy WARNING:tensorflow:From D:\Program Files\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\ops\math_ops.py:3066: to_int32 (from tensorflow)
   Instructions for updating:
   Use tf.cast instead.
   Epoch 1/1
   Epoch 1/1
   2000/2000 [===========] - 180s 90ms/step - loss: 3.5671
   Epoch 1/1
   2000/2000 [===========] - 191s 95ms/step - loss: 3.3153
   Epoch 1/1
   2000/2000 [============ ] - 191s 96ms/step - loss: 3.1609
   Epoch 1/1
    2000/2000 [============ ] - 186s 93ms/step - loss: 3.0468
   Epoch 1/1
   Epoch 1/1
   2000/2000 [============= ] - 186s 93ms/step - loss: 2.8949
   Epoch 1/1
   2000/2000 [============] - 185s 93ms/step - loss: 2.8408
   Epoch 1/1
   Epoch 1/1
   2000/2000 [=========== ] - 182s 91ms/step - loss: 2.7536
Start coding or generate with AI.
Start coding or generate with AI.
Start coding or generate with AI.
model = load model("./model weights/model 9.h5")
```

#### Predictions

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
def predict_caption(photo):
    in_text = "startseq"
    for i in range(max_len):
        sequence = [word_to_idx[w] for w in in_text.split() if w in word_to_idx]
        sequence = pad_sequences([sequence], maxlen=max_len, padding='post')
       ypred = model.predict([photo,sequence])
       ypred = ypred.argmax()
        word = idx_to_word[ypred]
       in text+= ' ' +word
        if word =='endseq':
            break
    final_caption = in_text.split()
    final_caption = final_caption[1:-1]
    final_caption = ' '.join(final_caption)
    return final_caption
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

```
Start coding or generate with AI.

for i in range(20):
    rn = np.random.randint(0, 1000)
    img_name = list(encoding_test.keys())[rn]
    photo = encoding_test[img_name].reshape((1,2048))

    i = plt.imread(images+img_name)
    plt.imshow(i)
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()

    caption = predict_caption(photo)
    print(caption)
```





little boy in blue shirt is holding child in the bathroom



man in yellow shirt and black shorts is wakeboarding in the water



man in red shirt and khaki helmet is standing on top of mountain



two men in sports uniforms are playing soccer



young boy in blue shorts is jumping into the  $\operatorname{\sf air}$ 



the surfer is leaping into the air

