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## **Digit Recognition using Speech Processing**

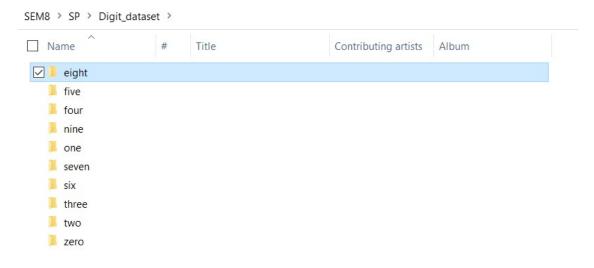
AIM: To use custom speech digit dataset to build a CNN model to recognize the digits

## **Step 1 Downdload/Extract dataset**

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Mounted at /content/drive

The Digit\_dataset has 9 folders for digits between 0-9 each having 9 speech samples recorded by 3 individuals as shown below:





The dataset is uploaded as a zip file on google drive and is then unzipped as below:

```
#Unzipping the dataset
!unzip drive/MyDrive/Digit dataset.zip
Archive:
          drive/MyDrive/Digit dataset.zip
   creating: Digit dataset/
   creating: Digit dataset/eight/
  inflating: Digit dataset/eight/8 0 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/eight/8 1 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/eight/8 2 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/eight/8_3_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/eight/8 4 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/eight/8 5 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/eight/8_6_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/eight/8 7 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/eight/8_8_.wav
   creating: Digit dataset/five/
  inflating: Digit dataset/five/5 0 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/five/5 1 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/five/5 2 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/five/5 3 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/five/5 4 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/five/5_5_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/five/5 6 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/five/5_7_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/five/5 8 .wav
   creating: Digit dataset/four/
  inflating: Digit dataset/four/4 0 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/four/4 1 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/four/4_2_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/four/4 3 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/four/4 4 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/four/4 5 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/four/4 6 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/four/4 7 .wav
```

```
inflating: Digit dataset/four/4 8 .wav
 creating: Digit dataset/nine/
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 0 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 1 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 2 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 3 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 4 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 5 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 6 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 7 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/nine/9 8 .wav
 creating: Digit dataset/one/
inflating: Digit dataset/one/1 0 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/one/1 1 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/one/1 2 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/one/1 3 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/one/1 4 .wav
inflating: Digit_dataset/one/1_5_.wav
inflating: Digit dataset/one/1 6 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/one/1 7 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/one/1 8 .wav
 creating: Digit dataset/seven/
inflating: Digit dataset/seven/7 0 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/seven/7 1 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/seven/7 2 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/seven/7 3 .wav
inflating: Digit_dataset/seven/7_4_.wav
inflating: Digit dataset/seven/7 5 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/seven/7 6 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/seven/7 7 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/seven/7 8 .wav
 creating: Digit dataset/six/
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 0 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 1 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 2 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 3 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 4 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 5 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 6 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 7 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/six/6 8 .wav
 creating: Digit dataset/three/
inflating: Digit dataset/three/3 0 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/three/3 1 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/three/3_2_.wav
inflating: Digit_dataset/three/3_3_.wav
inflating: Digit dataset/three/3 4 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/three/3 5 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/three/3 6 .wav
inflating: Digit dataset/three/3 7 .wav
```

```
inflating: Digit dataset/three/3 8 .wav
   creating: Digit dataset/two/
  inflating: Digit_dataset/two/2_0_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/two/2 1 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/two/2 2 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/two/2_3_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/two/2 4 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/two/2_5_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/two/2 6 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/two/2 7 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/two/2 8 .wav
   creating: Digit dataset/zero/
  inflating: Digit_dataset/zero/0_0_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/zero/0 1 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/zero/0 2 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/zero/0 3 .wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/zero/0_4_.wav
  inflating: Digit_dataset/zero/0_5_.wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/zero/0 6 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/zero/0 7 .wav
  inflating: Digit dataset/zero/0 8 .wav
Step 2 Data Preprocessing
import librosa
import os
import json
DATASET PATH = "/content/Digit dataset" # enter the dataset
path here
#!touch data.json
JSON PATH = "data.json"
SAMPLES TO CONSIDER = 22050 # 1 sec. of audio
# Defining a function to preprocess the dataset
def preprocess_dataset(dataset_path, json_path, num_mfcc=13,
n fft=2048, hop length=512):
    """Extracts MFCCs from music dataset and saves them into a json
file.
    :param dataset path (str): Path to dataset
    :param json path (str): Path to json file used to save MFCCs
    :param num mfcc (int): Number of coefficients to extract
    :param n fft (int): Interval we consider to apply FFT. Measured in
# of samples
    :param hop length (int): Sliding window for FFT. Measured in # of
samples
    :return:
```

```
import numpy as np
    # dictionary where we'll store mapping, labels, MFCCs and
filenames
    data = {
        "mapping": [],
        "labels": [],
        "MFCCs": [],
        "files": []
    }
    # loop through all sub-dirs
    for i, (dirpath, dirnames, filenames) in
enumerate(os.walk(dataset path)):
        # ensure we're at sub-folder level
        if dirpath is not dataset path:
            # save label (i.e., sub-folder name) in the mapping
            label = dirpath.split("/")[-1]
            data["mapping"].append(label)
            print("\nProcessing: '{}'".format(label))
            # process all audio files in sub-dir and store MFCCs
            for f in filenames:
                file path = os.path.join(dirpath, f)
                # load audio file and slice it to ensure length
consistency among different files
                signal, sample_rate = librosa.load(file path)
                # drop audio files with less than pre-decided number
of samples
                if len(signal) >= SAMPLES TO CONSIDER:
                    # ensure consistency of the length of the signal
                    signal = signal[:SAMPLES_TO_CONSIDER]
                    # extract MFCCs
                    MFCCs =
librosa.feature.mfcc(signal, sample rate, n mfcc=num mfcc, n fft=n fft, ho
p length=hop length)
                    # store data for analysed track
data["MFCCs"].append((np.transpose(MFCCs)).tolist())
                    data["labels"].append(i-1)
                    data["files"].append(file path)
                    print("{}: {}".format(file path, i-1))
```

```
# save data in ison file
    with open(json path, "w") as fp:
        ison.dump(data, fp, indent=4)
#Mapping the wav file of one digit to a particular labbel between 0-9
if __name__ == " main ":
    preprocess dataset(DATASET PATH, JSON PATH)
Processing: 'five'
/content/Digit dataset/five/5 5 .wav: 0
/content/Digit dataset/five/5 6 .wav: 0
/content/Digit dataset/five/5 4 .wav: 0
/content/Digit dataset/five/5 8 .wav: 0
/content/Digit dataset/five/5 0 .wav: 0
/content/Digit_dataset/five/5_2_.wav: 0
/content/Digit dataset/five/5 1 .wav: 0
/content/Digit_dataset/five/5_3_.wav: 0
/content/Digit dataset/five/5 7 .wav: 0
Processing: 'nine'
/content/Digit dataset/nine/9_1_.wav: 1
/content/Digit dataset/nine/9 3 .wav: 1
/content/Digit dataset/nine/9 5 .wav: 1
/content/Digit dataset/nine/9 4 .wav: 1
/content/Digit dataset/nine/9 6 .wav: 1
/content/Digit_dataset/nine/9_8_.wav: 1
/content/Digit dataset/nine/9 0 .wav: 1
/content/Digit dataset/nine/9 2 .wav: 1
/content/Digit dataset/nine/9 7 .wav: 1
Processing: 'one'
/content/Digit dataset/one/1 4 .wav: 2
/content/Digit dataset/one/1 0 .wav: 2
/content/Digit_dataset/one/1_7_.wav: 2
/content/Digit_dataset/one/1_3_.wav: 2
/content/Digit dataset/one/1 2 .wav: 2
/content/Digit dataset/one/1 6 .wav: 2
/content/Digit dataset/one/1 5 .wav: 2
/content/Digit dataset/one/1 1 .wav: 2
/content/Digit dataset/one/1 8 .wav: 2
Processing: 'six'
/content/Digit dataset/six/6 0 .wav: 3
/content/Digit dataset/six/6 8 .wav: 3
/content/Digit dataset/six/6 1 .wav: 3
/content/Digit_dataset/six/6 2 .wav: 3
/content/Digit dataset/six/6 6 .wav: 3
/content/Digit dataset/six/6 3 .wav: 3
```

```
/content/Digit dataset/six/6 5 .wav: 3
/content/Digit dataset/six/6 4 .wav: 3
/content/Digit dataset/six/6 7 .wav: 3
Processing: 'two'
/content/Digit dataset/two/2_6_.wav: 4
/content/Digit_dataset/two/2_1_.wav: 4
/content/Digit dataset/two/2 7 .wav: 4
/content/Digit dataset/two/2 5 .wav: 4
/content/Digit dataset/two/2 8 .wav: 4
/content/Digit dataset/two/2 3 .wav: 4
/content/Digit dataset/two/2 4 .wav: 4
/content/Digit dataset/two/2 2 .wav: 4
/content/Digit dataset/two/2 0 .wav: 4
Processing: 'three'
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 6 .wav: 5
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 0 .wav: 5
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 1 .wav: 5
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 4 .wav: 5
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 2 .wav: 5
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 5 .wav: 5
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 8 .wav: 5
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 7 .wav: 5
/content/Digit dataset/three/3 3 .wav: 5
Processing: 'four'
/content/Digit_dataset/four/4_0_.wav: 6
/content/Digit dataset/four/4 1 .wav: 6
/content/Digit dataset/four/4 6 .wav: 6
/content/Digit dataset/four/4 5 .wav: 6
/content/Digit dataset/four/4 3 .wav: 6
/content/Digit dataset/four/4 7 .wav: 6
/content/Digit dataset/four/4 8 .wav: 6
/content/Digit_dataset/four/4_4_.wav: 6
/content/Digit dataset/four/4 2 .wav: 6
Processing: 'zero'
/content/Digit dataset/zero/0 1 .wav: 7
/content/Digit dataset/zero/0 3 .wav: 7
/content/Digit dataset/zero/0 0 .wav: 7
/content/Digit dataset/zero/0 8 .wav: 7
/content/Digit dataset/zero/0 5 .wav: 7
/content/Digit dataset/zero/0 6 .wav: 7
/content/Digit dataset/zero/0 2 .wav: 7
/content/Digit_dataset/zero/0_7_.wav: 7
/content/Digit_dataset/zero/0 4 .wav: 7
Processing: 'seven'
/content/Digit dataset/seven/7 8 .wav: 8
```

```
/content/Digit dataset/seven/7_0_.wav: 8
/content/Digit dataset/seven/7 1 .wav: 8
/content/Digit_dataset/seven/7_6_.wav: 8
/content/Digit dataset/seven/7 3 .wav: 8
/content/Digit dataset/seven/7 5 .wav: 8
/content/Digit dataset/seven/7_2_.wav: 8
/content/Digit dataset/seven/7 4 .wav: 8
/content/Digit dataset/seven/7 7 .wav: 8
Processing: 'eight'
/content/Digit dataset/eight/8 8 .wav: 9
/content/Digit_dataset/eight/8_7_.wav: 9
/content/Digit dataset/eight/8 0 .wav: 9
/content/Digit dataset/eight/8 1 .wav: 9
/content/Digit dataset/eight/8 5 .wav: 9
/content/Digit dataset/eight/8_4_.wav: 9
/content/Digit_dataset/eight/8_3_.wav: 9
/content/Digit dataset/eight/8 6 .wav: 9
/content/Digit dataset/eight/8 2 .wav: 9
#Displaying the labels that we have mapped
import json
with open("data.json") as jsonFile:
    jsonObject = json.load(jsonFile)
    jsonFile.close()
mapping = jsonObject['mapping']
print(mapping)
['five', 'nine', 'one', 'six', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'zero',
'seven', 'eight']
Step 3 Model building
import json
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
DATA PATH = "data.json"
SAVED MODEL PATH = "model.h5"
EPOCHS = 100 #40
BATCH SIZE = 32
```

```
PATIENCE = 5
LEARNING RATE = 0.001 \# 0.0001
# Defining a function to load the dataset with labels
def load data(data path):
    """Loads training dataset from ison file.
    :param data path (str): Path to ison file containing data
    :return X (ndarray): Inputs
    :return y (ndarray): Targets
    with open(data path, "r") as fp:
        data = json.load(fp)
    X = np.array(data["MFCCs"])
    y = np.array(data["labels"])
    print("Training sets loaded!")
    return X, y
Spliting data to train and test
# Defining a function to prepare the dataset for training
def prepare dataset(data path, test size=0.2, validation size=0.2):
    """Creates train, validation and test sets.
    :param data path (str): Path to ison file containing data
    :param test size (flaot): Percentage of dataset used for testing
    :param validation size (float): Percentage of train set used for
cross-validation
    :return X train (ndarray): Inputs for the train set
    :return y train (ndarray): Targets for the train set
    :return X validation (ndarray): Inputs for the validation set
    return y validation (ndarray): Targets for the validation set:
    :return X_test (ndarray): Inputs for the test set
    :return X test (ndarray): Targets for the test set
    # load dataset
    X, y = load data(data path)
    # create train, validation, test split
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=test_size)
    X_train, X_validation, y_train, y_validation =
train_test_split(X_train, y_train, test_size=validation size)
    # add an axis to nd array
    X_train = X_train[..., np.newaxis]
```

```
X test = X test[..., np.newaxis]
    X_validation = X_validation[..., np.newaxis]
    return X train, y train, X validation, y validation, X test,
y_test
Defining the 2dCNN model
# Defining a function to build teh CNN model using the split dataset
# The model have 3 combinations of Convolution, Normalization and
Pooling layers
# Dense and dropout layers are added
# Last layer has softmax activation
def build model(input shape, loss="sparse categorical crossentropy",
learning_rate=0.01):
    """Build neural network using keras.
    :param input shape (tuple): Shape of array representing a sample
train. E.g.: (44, 13, 1)
    :param loss (str): Loss function to use
    :param learning rate (float):
    :return model: TensorFlow model
    # build network architecture using convolutional layers
    model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
    # 1st conv layer
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu',
input shape=input shape,
kernel regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l2(0.001)))
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((3, 3), strides=(2,2),
padding='same'))
    # 2nd conv laver
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu',
kernel regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l2(0.001)))
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((3, 3), strides=(2,2),
padding='same'))
    # 3rd conv laver
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (2, 2), activation='relu',
kernel regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l2(0.001)))
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
```

```
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides=(2,2),
padding='same'))
    # flatten output and feed into dense layer
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3)
    # softmax output layer
    model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
    optimiser = tf.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=learning rate)
    # compile model
    model.compile(optimizer=optimiser,
                  loss=loss,
                  metrics=["accuracy"])
    # print model parameters on console
    model.summary()
    return model
# Defining a function to train the model
def train(model, epochs, batch_size, patience, X_train, y_train,
X_validation, y_validation):
    """Trains model
    :param epochs (int): Num training epochs
    :param batch size (int): Samples per batch
    :param patience (int): Num epochs to wait before early stop, if
there isn't an improvement on accuracy
    :param X_train (ndarray): Inputs for the train set
    :param y_train (ndarray): Targets for the train set
    :param X validation (ndarray): Inputs for the validation set
    :param y validation (ndarray): Targets for the validation set
    :return history: Training history
    earlystop callback =
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="accuracy", min delta=0.001,
patience=patience)
    # train model
    history = model.fit(X train,
                        y train,
                        epochs=epochs,
                        batch size=batch size.
                        validation data=(X validation, y validation),
```

```
callbacks=[earlystop callback])
    return history
# Defining a function to plot the various accuracies and losses
def plot history(history):
    """Plots accuracy/loss for training/validation set as a function
of the epochs
    :param history: Training history of model
    :return:
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(2)
    # create accuracy subplot
    axs[0].plot(history.history["accuracy"], label="accuracy")
    axs[0].plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label="val_accuracy")
    axs[0].set ylabel("Accuracy")
    axs[0].legend(loc="lower right")
    axs[0].set title("Accuracy evaluation")
    # create loss subplot
    axs[1].plot(history.history["loss"], label="loss")
    axs[1].plot(history.history['val loss'], label="val loss")
    axs[1].set xlabel("Epoch")
    axs[1].set ylabel("Loss")
    axs[1].legend(loc="upper right")
    axs[1].set title("Loss evaluation")
    plt.show()
def main():
    # generate train, validation and test sets
    X train, y train, X validation, y validation, X test, y test =
prepare dataset(DATA PATH)
    # create network
    input_shape = (X_train.shape[1], X_train.shape[2], 1)
    model = build model(input shape, learning rate=LEARNING RATE)
    # train network
    history = train(model, EPOCHS, BATCH SIZE, PATIENCE, X train,
y train, X validation, y validation)
    # plot accuracy/loss for training/validation set as a function of
the epochs
    plot history(history)
    # evaluate network on test set
    test loss, test acc = model.evaluate(X test, y test)
```

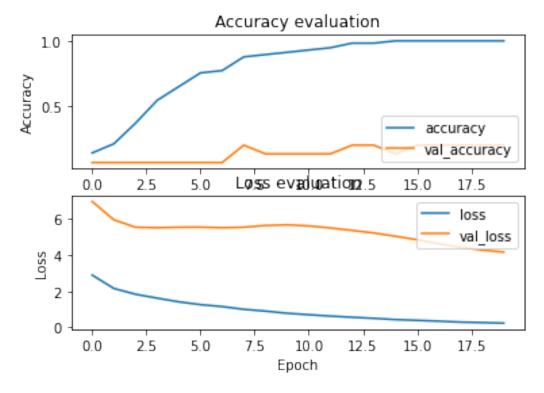
```
print("\nTest loss: {}, test accuracy: {}".format(test_loss,
100*test_acc))
    # save model
    model.save(SAVED_MODEL_PATH)
```

Training sets loaded! Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 42, 11, 64)	640
<pre>batch_normalization (BatchN ormalization)</pre>	(None, 42, 11, 64)	256
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D )</pre>	(None, 21, 6, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 19, 4, 32)	18464
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 19, 4, 32)	128
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 10, 2, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 9, 1, 32)	4128
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 9, 1, 32)	128
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 5, 1, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 160)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	10304
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650

Total params: 34,698 Trainable params: 34,442 Non-trainable params: 256

```
Epoch 1/100
accuracy: 0.1404 - val loss: 6.9733 - val accuracy: 0.0667
Epoch 2/100
accuracy: 0.2105 - val loss: 5.9627 - val accuracy: 0.0667
Epoch 3/100
accuracy: 0.3684 - val loss: 5.5471 - val accuracy: 0.0667
Epoch 4/100
accuracy: 0.5439 - val loss: 5.5216 - val accuracy: 0.0667
Epoch 5/100
accuracy: 0.6491 - val loss: 5.5466 - val accuracy: 0.0667
Epoch 6/100
accuracy: 0.7544 - val loss: 5.5538 - val accuracy: 0.0667
Epoch 7/100
accuracy: 0.7719 - val loss: 5.5213 - val accuracy: 0.0667
Epoch 8/100
accuracy: 0.8772 - val loss: 5.5472 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 9/100
accuracy: 0.8947 - val loss: 5.6462 - val accuracy: 0.1333
Epoch 10/100
accuracy: 0.9123 - val loss: 5.6814 - val accuracy: 0.1333
Epoch 11/100
accuracy: 0.9298 - val loss: 5.6203 - val accuracy: 0.1333
Epoch 12/100
accuracy: 0.9474 - val loss: 5.5079 - val accuracy: 0.1333
Epoch 13/100
accuracy: 0.9825 - val loss: 5.3729 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 14/100
accuracy: 0.9825 - val loss: 5.2306 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 15/100
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 5.0478 - val_accuracy: 0.1333
Epoch 16/100
accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 4.8558 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 17/100
```



Test loss: 4.142741680145264, test accuracy: 27.77777910232544

## **Conclusion:**

- 1. We have built a 2D-CNN model that is trained using samples of digits speech files.
- 2. We have got the training accuracy with 100 epochs to be ranging between 98% to a perfect 100% and the validation accuracy is 20%.
- 3. We have calculated the testing accuracy to be 27%.
- 4. We have also plotted the traing and validation accuracy as well as the training and validation loss for visual observation.