# **Spoken Digit Recognition**

In this notebook, You will do Spoken Digit Recognition.

Input - speech signal, output - digit number

It contains

- 1. Reading the dataset. and Preprocess the data set. Detailed instrctions are given below. You have to write the code in the same cell which contains the instrction.
- 2. Training the LSTM with RAW data
- 3. Converting to spectrogram and Training the LSTM network
- 4. Creating the augmented data and doing step 2 and 3 again.

## Instructions:

- 1. Don't change any Grader Functions. Don't manipulate any Grader functions. If you manipulate any, it will be considered as plagiarised.
- 2. Please read the instructions on the code cells and markdown cells. We will explain what to write.
- 3. Please return outputs in the same format what we asked. Eg. Don't return List of we are asking for a numpy array.
- 4. Please read the external links that we are given so that you will learn the concept behind the code that you are writing.
  - 5. We are giving instructions at each section if necessary, please follow them.

# Every Grader function has to return True.

```
In [1]:
         from google.colab import files
         files.upload()
         Choose Files No file selected
                                                          Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current
        browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.
        Saving kaggle.json to kaggle.json
Out[1]: {'kaggle.json': b'{"username":"devilkar","key":"a2a33b5546abd8ee8ed097013e8fe26c"}'}
In [2]:
         !mkdir ~/.kaggle
         ! cp kaggle.json ~/.kaggle/
         ! chmod 600 ~/.kaggle/kaggle.json
         !kaggle datasets download -d devilkar/speechrecogonition
        Downloading speechrecogonition.zip to /content
         56% 5.00M/8.93M [00:00<00:00, 48.7MB/s]
         100% 8.93M/8.93M [00:00<00:00, 57.3MB/s]
In [3]:
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import librosa
         import os
         import zipfile
         import datetime
```

We shared recordings.zip, please unzip those.

##if you need any imports you can do that here.

```
speech_data = zipfile.ZipFile(base_path,'r')
         #Mention the file Name
         speech_data.extractall("Speech_recorded_data")
         speech data.close()
In [5]:
         #read the all file names in the recordings folder given by us
         #(if you get entire path, it is very useful in future)
         #save those files names as list in "all files"
         path = "/content/Speech recorded data"
         print(os.listdir(path))
         ['recordings']
In [6]:
         recording_path = os.path.join(path,'recordings')
print("Total No of Audio file : {0}".format(len(os.listdir(recording_path))))
         Total No of Audio file: 2000
In [7]:
          recording path
Out[7]: '/content/Speech_recorded_data/recordings'
In [8]:
         print(os.listdir(recording_path)[10].split("_"))
         ['7', 'yweweler', '35.wav']
In [9]:
         all files = []
         for path in os.listdir(recording path):
              all files.append(recording path + "/"+path)
        Grader function 1
         def grader_files():
              temp = len(all_files)==2000
              temp1 = all([x[-3:]=="wav" for x in all_files])
              temp = temp and temp1
              return temp
```

```
In [10]:
          grader_files()
```

Out[10]: True

Create a dataframe(name=df\_audio) with two columns(path, label).

You can get the label from the first letter of name.

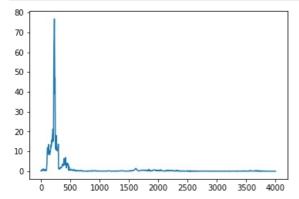
Eg: 0\_jackson\_0 --> 0 0\_jackson\_43 --> 0

# Exploring the sound dataset

```
In [11]:
          !git clone https://github.com/AllenDowney/ThinkDSP.git
         Cloning into 'ThinkDSP'...
         remote: Enumerating objects: 2421, done.
         remote: Total 2421 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 2421
         Receiving objects: 100% (2421/2421), 207.80 MiB | 6.92 MiB/s, done.
         Resolving deltas: 100% (1320/1320), done.
```

In [12]: #It is a good programming practise to explore the dataset that you are dealing with. This dataset is unique in it #https://colab.research.google.com/github/Tyler-Hilbert/AudioProcessingInPythonWorkshop/blob/master/AudioPro#visualize the data and write code to play 2-3 sound samples in the notebook for better understanding. #please go through the following reference video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37zCgCdV468

```
In [13]:
          import sys
          sys.path.insert(0, 'ThinkDSP/code/')
          import thinkdsp
          import matplotlib.pyplot as pyplot
          import IPython
          # Read in audio file
          wave = thinkdsp.read_wave(all_files[90])
          # Grab first 10 seconds of audio (you can ignore me)
          clipLength = 20 # in seconds
          index = 0
          while (index < wave.ts.size and wave.ts[index] < clipLength):</pre>
                  index += 1
          # Remove extras
          wave.ts = wave.ts[:index]
          wave.ys = wave.ys[:index]
          # Filter
          spectrum = wave.make spectrum()
          spectrum.low_pass(cutoff = 300, factor = .1)
#spectrum.high_pass(cutoff = 1500, factor = .1) # FIXME - Change back to low pass filter
          filteredWave = spectrum.make wave()
          # Plot spectrum of audio file
          spectrum = filteredWave.make_spectrum()
          spectrum.plot()
          pyplot.show()
          # Play filtered audio file
          filteredWave.play()
          IPython.display.Audio('sound.wav')
```



Writing sound.wav

Out[13]: Your browser does not support the audio element.

# Creating dataframe

```
In [10]:
          #Create a dataframe(name=df audio) with two columns(path, label).
          #You can get the label from the first letter of name.
          #Eg: 0_jackson_0 --> 0
          #0 jackson 43 --> 0
          audio labels = [float(audio file.split(" ")[0]) for audio file in os.listdir(recording path)]
          df audio = pd.DataFrame({"path" : all files,"label":audio labels})
In [11]: #info
          df_audio.info()
          <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
          RangeIndex: 2000 entries, 0 to 1999
         Data columns (total 2 columns):
          # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
          0 path 2000 non-null object
1 label 2000 non-null float64
         dtypes: float64(1), object(1)
         memory usage: 31.4+ KB
```

```
In [12]:
    def grader_df():
        flag_shape = df_audio.shape==(2000,2)
        flag_columns = all(df_audio.columns==['path', 'label'])
        list_values = list(df_audio.label.value_counts())
        flag_label = len(list_values)==10
        flag_label2 = all([i==200 for i in list_values])
        final_flag = flag_shape and flag_columns and flag_label and flag_label2
        return final_flag
        grader_df()

Out[12]: True

In [13]:
    from sklearn.utils import shuffle
    df_audio = shuffle(df_audio, random_state=33)#don't change the random state
```

## Train and Validation split

```
#split the data into train and validation and save in X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X = df_audio['path']
y = df_audio['label']
X_train, X_test, y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,stratify = y,test_size = 0.3, random_state = 45)
#use stratify sampling
#use random state of 45
#use test size of 30%
```

#### Grader function 3

```
def grader_split():
    flag_len = (len(X_train)==1400) and (len(X_test)==600) and (len(y_train)==1400) and (len(y_test)==600)
    values_ytrain = list(y_train.value_counts())
    flag_ytrain = (len(values_ytrain)==10) and (all([i==140 for i in values_ytrain]))
    values_ytest = list(y_test.value_counts())
    flag_ytest = (len(values_ytest)==10) and (all([i==60 for i in values_ytest]))
    final_flag = flag_len and flag_ytrain and flag_ytest
    return final_flag
grader_split()
```

Out[15]: True

#### Preprocessing

raw\_files,duration\_list = [],[]
for idx,audio\_file in enumerate(audio\_files):
 samples,duration = load wav(audio\_file)

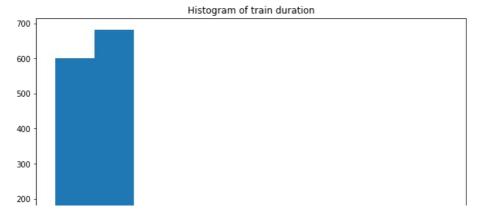
raw\_files.append(samples)
duration\_list.append(duration)

All files are in the "WAV" format. We will read those raw data files using the librosa

```
In [16]:
          sample rate = 22050
          def load_wav(x, get_duration=True):
               '''This return the array values of audio with sampling rate of 22050 and Duration'''
              #loading the wav file with sampling rate of 22050
              samples, sample_rate = librosa.load(x, sr=22050)
              if get_duration:
                  duration = librosa.get duration(samples, sample rate)
                  return [samples, duration]
              else:
                  return samples
In [17]:
          X train processed = []
          X_test_processed = []
In [18]:
          #use load_wav function that was written above to get every wave.
          #save it in X_train_processed and X_test_processed
          def preprocess audio data(audio files):
```

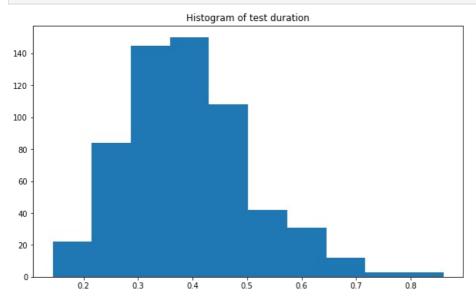
```
preprocessed dataframe = pd.DataFrame({"raw data" : raw files, 'duration' : duration list})
               return preprocessed_dataframe
          X train processed, X test processed = preprocess audio data(X train.values), preprocess audio data(X test.values)
          \#X\_train\_processed, \ X\_test\_processed = load\_wav(X\_train.values), \ load\_wav(X\_test.values)
          # X train processed/X test processed should be dataframes with two columns(raw data, duration) with same index or
In [19]:
          X train processed.info()
          <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
          RangeIndex: 1400 entries, 0 to 1399
         Data columns (total 2 columns):
                        Non-Null Count Dtype
          # Column
          ---
                         -----
          0 raw data 1400 non-null object
          1 duration 1400 non-null float64
          dtypes: float64(1), object(1)
         memory usage: 22.0+ KB
In [24]:
          X train processed head(10)
Out[24]:
                                            raw data duration
          0 [-0.00050216826, 2.7594652e-07, 0.00022539018,... 0.459138
         1 [-0.0008239056, -0.00075821934, -0.0005198983,... 0.257143
          2 [0.0016795197, -6.503213e-05, -0.005055008, -0... 0.230385
              [-0.009725378, -0.011341786, -0.011049435, -0... \quad 0.395420
          4 [0.0005111587, 0.0006119106, 0.0006307227, 0.0... 0.387029
          5 [-0.0005348968, 0.00029281023, 0.001044386, 0.... 0.338912
          6 [4.4097458e-05, 5.474639e-05, 3.8307837e-05, 9... 0.405397
          7 [-0.00019068005, -0.00024691445, -0.0002540210... 0.241542
             [-0.0069812275, -0.007846648, -0.008209535, -0... 0.402132
          9 [1.7610597e-05, -8.146022e-05, -0.00022273406,... 0.378639
In [20]:
          X_test_processed.info()
          <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
          RangeIndex: 600 entries, 0 to 599
         Data columns (total 2 columns):
          # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
                          -----
          0 raw_data 600 non-null
                                          obiect
              duration 600 non-null
                                           float64
          dtypes: float64(1), object(1)
          memory usage: 9.5+ KB
In [26]:
           #plot the histogram of the duration for trian
           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          plt.figure(figsize = (10,6))
          plt.hist(X_train_processed.duration.values)
```

# plt.title("Histogram of train duration") plt.show()



```
05 10 15 20
```

```
#plot the histogram of the duration for trian
plt.figure(figsize = (10,6))
plt.hist(X_test_processed.duration.values)
plt.title("Histogram of test duration")
plt.show()
```



```
In [28]: #print 0 to 100 percentile values with step size of 10 for train data duration.
for i in range(0,100,10):
    print("{} th percentile is {}".format(i,np.percentile(X_train_processed.duration.values,i)))

0 th percentile is 0.1564172335600907
10 th percentile is 0.26312018140589566
20 th percentile is 0.3032222222222222
30 th percentile is 0.33380952380952383
40 th percentile is 0.3618684807256236
50 th percentile is 0.391156462585034
60 th percentile is 0.4195555555555557
70 th percentile is 0.4501995464852607
80 th percentile is 0.48639455782312924
90 th percentile is 0.5621632653061226
```

```
In [29]: #print 90th percentile to 100 th percentil
for i in range(90,101,1):
    print("{} th percentile is {}".format(i,np.percentile(X_train_processed.duration.values,i)))

90 th percentile is 0.5621632653061226
91 th percentile is 0.5757945578231292
92 th percentile is 0.5895238095238096
93 th percentile is 0.6080367346938776
94 th percentile is 0.6200163265306122
95 th percentile is 0.6355306122448978
96 th percentile is 0.6466866213151926
97 th percentile is 0.6652689342403627
98 th percentile is 0.7149841269841267
99 th percentile is 0.7149841269841267
99 th percentile is 0.8209596371882085
100 th percentile is 2.282766439909297
```

#### Grader function 4

```
def grader_processed():
    flag_columns = (all(X_train_processed.columns==['raw_data', 'duration'])) and (all(X_test_processed.columns==
    flag_shape = (X_train_processed.shape ==(1400, 2)) and (X_test_processed.shape==(600,2))
```

```
return flag_columns and flag_shape
grader_processed()
```

Out[30]: True

Based on our analysis 99 percentile values are less than 0.8sec so we will limit maximum length of X\_train\_processed and X\_test\_processed to 0.8 sec. It is similar to pad\_sequence for a text dataset.

While loading the audio files, we are using sampling rate of 22050 so one sec will give array of length 22050. so, our maximum length is 0.8\*22050 = 17640

Pad with Zero if length of sequence is less than 17640 else Truncate the number.

Also create a masking vector for train and test.

masking vector value = 1 if it is real value, 0 if it is pad value. Masking vector data type must be bool.

```
In [31]:
          max_length = 17640
In [21]:
          #https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/keras/masking_and_padding
          #https://www.tensorflow.org/api docs/python/tf/keras/preprocessing/sequence/pad sequences
          from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad sequences
          max_length = 17640
          ## as discussed above, Pad with Zero if length of sequence is less than 17640 else Truncate the number.
          ## save in the X_train_pad_seq, X_test_pad_seq
          X_train_pad_seq = pad_sequences(X_train_processed['raw_data'],maxlen = max_length, dtype = 'float32',padding= 'po
          X test pad seq = pad sequences(X test processed['raw data'], maxlen = max length, dtype='float32', padding=
In [33]:
          (X train pad seq != 0.0)
Out[33]: array([[ True, True, True, ..., False, False],
                 [ True, True, True, ..., False, False, False],
                [ True, True, True, ..., False, False, False],
                [ True,
                         True, True, ..., False, False, False],
                [ True, True, True, ..., False, False, False],
                [ True, True, True, ..., False, False, False]])
In [22]:
          ## as discussed above, Pad with Zero if length of sequence is less than 17640 else Truncate the number.
          ## save in the X_train_pad_seq, X_test_pad_seq
          ## also Create masking vector X train mask, X test mask
          X train mask, X test mask = (X \text{ train pad seq } != 0.0), (X \text{ test pad seq } != 0.0)
          ## all the X_train_pad_seq, X_test_pad_seq, X_train_mask, X_test_mask will be numpy arrays mask vector dtype musi
In [23]:
          type(X train mask[0][0])
Out[23]: numpy.bool_
```

### Grader function 5

```
def grader_padoutput():
    flag_padshape = (X_train_pad_seq.shape==(1400, 17640)) and (X_test_pad_seq.shape==(600, 17640)) and (y_train_flag_maskshape = (X_train_mask.shape==(1400, 17640)) and (X_test_mask.shape==(600, 17640)) and (y_test.shape=flag_dtype = (X_train_mask.dtype==bool) and (X_test_mask.dtype==bool)
    return flag_padshape and flag_maskshape and flag_dtype
grader_padoutput()
```

Out[36]: True

## 1. Giving Raw data directly.

Tn [24]+

```
In [38]:
          X train mask shape
Out[38]: (1400, 17640)
In [39]:
          input = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(X_train_pad_seq.shape[1],1))
          mask input = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(X train mask.shape[1]),dtype='bool')
          lstm_layer = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)
          lstm_output = lstm_layer(input,mask = mask_input)
          dense = tf.keras.layers.Dense(16,activation='relu')(lstm output)
          output = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10,activation = 'softmax')(dense)
          model_2 = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs = [input ,mask_input], outputs = output)
In [40]:
          model 2.summary()
         Model: "model"
          Layer (type)
                                           Output Shape
                                                                 Param #
                                                                             Connected to
          input_1 (InputLayer)
                                           [(None, 17640, 1)] 0
                                                                             []
          input 2 (InputLayer)
                                           [(None, 17640)]
                                                                             []
          lstm (LSTM)
                                           (None, 32)
                                                                 4352
                                                                             ['input_1[0][0]',
                                                                               'input_2[0][0]']
          dense (Dense)
                                           (None, 16)
                                                                 528
                                                                             ['lstm[0][0]']
          dense_1 (Dense)
                                           (None, 10)
                                                                 170
                                                                             ['dense[0][0]']
          Total params: 5,050
         Trainable params: 5,050
         Non-trainable params: 0
In [25]:
          from sklearn.metrics import f1 score
          class F1Metrics(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
              def _ init (self, validation data):
                   super(F1Metrics,self).__init_
                   self.validation data = validation data
              def on_epoch_end(self,epochs,logs = {}):
                   y_true = self.validation_data[1]
                   y_pred = self.model.predict(self.validation_data[0])
                  y pred = np.argmax(y pred,axis = 1
                   f1_score_metrics = f1_score(y_true,y_pred,average='micro')
                  logs['val f1 score'] = f1 score metrics
                   print("f1 Score : {0}".format(f1_score_metrics))
In [42]:
          #lstm input dimention is -> number of batches, time stamps, Features
          X train_input = [ np.expand_dims(X_train_pad_seq,axis =2),X_train_mask]
          X_test_input = [np.expand_dims(X_test_pad_seq,axis = 2),X_test_mask]
 In [ ]:
          import datetime
          #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/44583254/valueerror-input-0-is-incompatible-with-layer-lstm-13-expected-ndim
          f1 score callback = F1Metrics((X test input,y test))
          early_stopping_call_backs = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience= 2)
log_dir= log_dir = "logs/fit/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
          tensorboard_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(
                                        log dir=log dir, histogram freq=1)
          call_backs = [f1_score_callback,early_stopping_call_backs,tensorboard_callback]
          model 2.compile(optimizer= tf.keras.optimizers.Adam( learning rate=0.001),loss = tf.keras.losses.SparseCategorica
          model_history = model_2.fit(X_train_input,y_train,epochs = 5,validation_data=(X_test_input,y_test),batch_size = 3
```

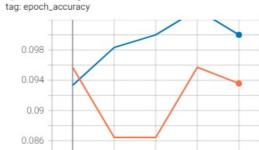
import tensorflow as tf

```
Epoch 1/5
44/44 [=======
                 =========] - 77s 2s/step - loss: 2.3033 - accuracy: 0.0957 - val loss: 2.3027 - val a
ccuracy: 0.0933
f1 Score : 0.09333333333333334
Epoch 2/5
                       ======] - 64s 1s/step - loss: 2.3030 - accuracy: 0.0864 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_a
44/44 [======
ccuracy: 0.0983
f1 Score : 0.09833333333333333
Epoch 3/5
ccuracy: 0.1000
f1 Score : 0.10000000000000002
Epoch 4/5
44/44 [=========] - 71s 2s/step - loss: 2.3028 - accuracy: 0.0957 - val loss: 2.3026 - val a
ccuracy: 0.1033
Epoch 5/5
44/44 [======
                        ======] - 72s 2s/step - loss: 2.3027 - accuracy: 0.0936 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_a
ccuracy: 0.1000
f1 Score : 0.10000000000000002
```

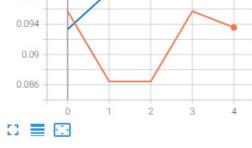
```
In [ ]:
         %load_ext tensorboard
         %tensorboard --logdir '/content/logs/fit/20211109-123458'
```

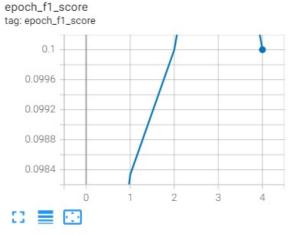
The tensorboard extension is already loaded. To reload it, use: %reload\_ext tensorboard

# Model-1 Accuracy, Loss and F1Score



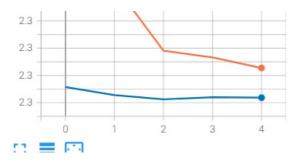
epoch\_accuracy











Now we have

Train data: X\_train\_pad\_seq, X\_train\_mask and y\_train Test data: X test pad seq, X test mask and y test

We will create a LSTM model which takes this input.

Task:

- 1. Create an LSTM network which takes "X\_train\_pad\_seq" as input, "X\_train\_mask" as mask input. You can use any number of LSTM cells. Please read LSTM documentation(https://www.tensorflow.org/api\_docs/python/tf/keras/layers/LSTM) in tensorflow to know more about mask and also https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/keras/masking\_and\_padding 2. Get the final output of the LSTM and give it to Dense layer of any size and then give it to Dense layer of size 10(because we have 10 outputs) and then compile with the sparse categorical cross entropy( because we are not converting it to one hot vectors). Also check the datatype of class labels(y\_values) and make sure that you convert your class labels to integer datatype before fitting in the model.
- 3. While defining your model make sure that you pass both the input layer and mask input layer as input to lstm layer as follows

```
lstm_output = self.lstm(input_layer, mask=masking_input_layer)
```

- 4. Use tensorboard to plot the graphs of loss and metric(use custom micro F1 score as metric) and histograms of gradients. You can write your code for computing F1 score using this link
- 5. make sure that it won't overfit.
- 6. You are free to include any regularization

```
In []: ## as discussed above, please write the architecture of the model.
    ## you will have two input layers in your model (data input layer and mask input layer)
    ## make sure that you have defined the data type of masking layer as bool

In []:
#train your model
#model1.fit([X_train_pad_seq,X_train_mask],y_train_int,....)
```

## 2. Converting into spectrogram and giving spectrogram data as input

We can use librosa to convert raw data into spectrogram. A spectrogram shows the features in a two-dimensional representation with the intensity of a frequency at a point in time i.e we are converting Time domain to frequency domain. you can read more about this in https://pnsn.org/spectrograms/what-is-a-spectrogram

```
def convert_to_spectrogram(raw_data):
    '''converting to spectrogram'''
    spectrum = librosa.feature.melspectrogram(y=raw_data, sr=sample_rate, n_mels=64)
    logmel_spectrum = librosa.power_to_db(S=spectrum, ref=np.max)
    return logmel_spectrum

In [28]:
    convert_to_spectrogram(X_train_pad_seq[0])
```

```
Out[28]: array([[-54.270134, -52.505615, -51.841507, ..., -80.
                                                                          , -80.
                  -80.
                  [-51.343956, -50.148666, -49.257126, ..., -80.
                  -80.
                             ],
                  \hbox{[-51.26763 , -52.10228 , -51.384697, ..., -80.}\\
                                                                          , -80.
                  -80.
                             1,
                                          , -80.
                             , -80.
                 [-80.
                                                       , ..., -80.
                                                                          , -80.
                  -80.
                             ],
```

```
-80.
                          ]], dtype=float32)
In [29]:
          \verb|##use convert_to_spectrogram| and convert every raw sequence in X_train_pad_seq and X_test_pad-seq.
          ## save those all in the X_train_spectrogram and X_test_spectrogram ( These two arrays must be numpy arrays)
          def convert_padding_to_spectogram(padding_data):
              spectrogram list = []
              for padded_sequence in padding_data:
                 spectrogram list.append(convert to spectrogram(padded sequence))
              return np.array(spectrogram_list)
In [30]:
          X train spectrogram = convert padding to spectogram(X train pad seq)
          X test spectrogram = convert padding to spectogram(X test pad seq)
In [31]:
          X train spectrogram.shape
Out[31]: (1400, 64, 35)
        Grader function 6
In [48]:
          def grader_spectrogram():
              flag shape = (X train spectrogram.shape==(1400,64, 35)) and (X test spectrogram.shape == (600, 64, 35))
              return flag shape
          grader spectrogram()
Out[48]: True
            Now we have
            Train data: X train_spectrogram and y_train
            Test data: X test spectrogram and y test
            We will create a LSTM model which takes this input.
            Task:
            1. Create an LSTM network which takes "X train spectrogram" as input and has to return output at
            2. Average the output of every time step and give this to the Dense layer of any size.
            (ex: Output from LSTM will be (None, time_steps, features) average the output of every time step
            i.e, you should get (None, time steps)
            and then pass to dense layer )
            3. give the above output to Dense layer of size 10( output layer) and train the network with
            sparse categorical cross entropy.
            4. Use tensorboard to plot the graphs of loss and metric(use custom micro F1 score as metric) and
            histograms of gradients. You can write your code for computing F1 score using this link
            5. make sure that it won't overfit.
            6. You are free to include any regularization
In [32]:
          # write the architecture of the model
          tf.keras.backend.clear session()
          input spectrum = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(X train spectrogram.shape[1],X train spectrogram.shape[2]))
          lstm_layer = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(units = 64, return_sequences= True)(input_spectrum)
          lstm_layer = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(units = 64, return_sequences= True)(lstm_layer)
          global average pooling = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAvgPool1D()(lstm layer)
          dense layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units = 64, activation = 'relu')(global_average_pooling)
          dense_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units = 32 , activation = 'relu')(dense_layer)
          output layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units= 10,activation = 'softmax')(dense layer)
          model_3 = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs = input_spectrum,outputs= output_layer)
```

#print model.summary and make sure that it is following point 2 mentioned above

model\_3.summary()

Model: "model"

[-80.

-80.

[-80.

. -80.

], , -80. , -80.

, -80.

, ..., -80.

, ..., -80.

, -80.

, -80.

```
input_1 (InputLayer)
                       [(None, 64, 35)]
lstm (LSTM)
                        (None, 64, 64)
                                               25600
lstm 1 (LSTM)
                        (None, 64, 64)
                                              33024
global average pooling1d (G (None, 64)
lobalAveragePooling1D)
dense (Dense)
                        (None, 64)
                                              4160
dense_1 (Dense)
                        (None, 32)
                                               2080
dense 2 (Dense)
                        (None, 10)
                                               330
______
Total params: 65,194
Trainable params: 65,194
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
In [34]:
    import datetime
    #compile and fit your model.
    #model2.fit([X train spectrogram],y train int,....)
    f1 score callback = F1Metrics((X test spectrogram,y test))
    #early_stopping_call_backs = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience= 2)
    log di= log dir = "logs/fit/model 2" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
    tensorboard_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(
               log_dir=log_dir, histogram_freq=1)
    call_backs = [f1_score_callback,tensorboard_callback]
    model 3.compile(optimizer= tf.keras.optimizers.Adam( learning rate=0.001),loss = tf.keras.losses.SparseCategorica
    model_history = model_3.fit(X_train_spectrogram,y_train,epochs = 100,validation_data=(X_test_spectrogram,y_test),
   Epoch 1/100
    5/44 [==>.....] - ETA: 1s - loss: 2.2978 - accuracy: 0.1063WARNING:tensorflow:Callback met
   hod `on train batch end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0139s vs `on train batch end` time: 0.
   0327s). Check your callbacks.
   l_accuracy: 0.2167 - val_f1_score: 0.2167
   Epoch 2/100
   43/44 [=========: 0.2573f1 Score : 0.38
   accuracy: 0.3800 - val f1 score: 0.3800
   Epoch 3/100
   accuracy: 0.3633 - val_f1_score: 0.3633
   Epoch 4/100
   accuracy: 0.4200 - val_f1_score: 0.4200
   Epoch 5/100
   44/44 [==============] - 2s 44ms/step - loss: 1.4937 - accuracy: 0.4529 - val_loss: 1.5191 - val_
   accuracy: 0.4683 - val_f1_score: 0.4683
   Epoch 6/100
   accuracy: 0.5167 - val f1 score: 0.5167
   Epoch 7/100
   accuracy: 0.4633 - val_f1_score: 0.4633
   Epoch 8/100
   accuracy: 0.5233 - val_f1_score: 0.5233
   Epoch 9/100
   accuracy: 0.5233 - val f1 score: 0.5233
   Epoch 10/100
   accuracy: 0.6000 - val_f1_score: 0.6000
   Epoch 11/100
   accuracy: 0.5967 - val_f1_score: 0.5967
```

```
Epoch 12/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.9396 - accuracy: 0.7000 - val loss: 0.9768 - val
accuracy: 0.6667 - val f1 score: 0.6667
Epoch 13/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.8740 - accuracy: 0.7021 - val_loss: 0.9736 - val_
accuracy: 0.6550 - val f1 score: 0.6550
Epoch 14/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.9211 - accuracy: 0.6800 - val loss: 1.0535 - val
accuracy: 0.6300 - val_f1_score: 0.6300
Epoch 15/100
accuracy: 0.6783 - val f1 score: 0.6783
44/44 [==============] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.7036 - accuracy: 0.7507 - val loss: 0.9613 - val
accuracy: 0.6833 - val_f1_score: 0.6833
Epoch 17/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.7609 - accuracy: 0.7400 - val_loss: 0.8756 - val_
accuracy: 0.6867 - val_f1_score: 0.6867
44/44 [===========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.7252 - accuracy: 0.7507 - val_loss: 0.8744 - val_
accuracy: 0.6900 - val_f1_score: 0.6900
accuracy: 0.6967 - val_f1_score: 0.6967
44/44 [=========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.7303 - accuracy: 0.7357 - val loss: 1.0928 - val
accuracy: 0.5983 - val f1 score: 0.5983
Epoch 21/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.6519 - accuracy: 0.7814 - val_loss: 0.7666 - val_
accuracy: 0.7300 - val_f1_score: 0.7300
Epoch 22/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.6008 - accuracy: 0.7786 - val_loss: 0.7420 - val_
accuracy: 0.7617 - val_f1_score: 0.7617
Epoch 23/100
accuracy: 0.6967 - val f1 score: 0.6967
accuracy: 0.7167 - val f1 score: 0.7167
Epoch 25/100
accuracy: 0.7517 - val f1 score: 0.7517
Epoch 26/100
accuracy: 0.7817 - val f1 score: 0.7817
Epoch 27/100
accuracy: 0.8150 - val f1 score: 0.8150
Epoch 28/100
accuracy: 0.7983 - val f1 score: 0.7983
Epoch 29/100
accuracy: 0.8000 - val f1 score: 0.8000
Epoch 30/100
accuracy: 0.8267 - val_f1_score: 0.8267
Epoch 31/100
accuracy: 0.7967 - val f1 score: 0.7967
Epoch 32/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.8167 - val_f1_score: 0.8167
Epoch 33/100
accuracy: 0.8433 - val f1 score: 0.8433
Epoch 34/100
accuracy: 0.8533 - val_f1_score: 0.8533
Epoch 35/100
accuracy: 0.8100 - val f1 score: 0.8100
Epoch 36/100
accuracy: 0.8650 - val_f1_score: 0.8650
Epoch 37/100
accuracy: 0.8533 - val_f1_score: 0.8533
Epoch 38/100
accuracy: 0.8467 - val f1 score: 0.8467
Epoch 39/100
accuracy: 0.8700 - val_f1_score: 0.8700
Epoch 40/100
accuracy: 0.8767 - val_f1_score: 0.8767
Fnoch 41/100
accuracy: 0.8117 - val f1 score: 0.8117
Epoch 42/100
accuracy: 0.8550 - val_f1_score: 0.8550
Epoch 43/100
accuracy: 0.8483 - val_f1_score: 0.8483
Epoch 44/100
accuracy: 0.8483 - val_f1_score: 0.8483
Epoch 45/100
accuracy: 0.8467 - val_f1_score: 0.8467
Epoch 46/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.1553 - accuracy: 0.9514 - val_loss: 0.3920 - val_
accuracy: 0.8900 - val_f1_score: 0.8900
Epoch 47/100
accuracy: 0.8717 - val_f1_score: 0.8717
Epoch 48/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.1990 - accuracy: 0.9307 - val loss: 0.5472 - val
accuracy: 0.8250 - val f1 score: 0.8250
Epoch 49/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 46ms/step - loss: 0.2721 - accuracy: 0.9086 - val_loss: 0.4470 - val_
accuracy: 0.8667 - val_f1_score: 0.8667
Epoch 50/100
44/44 [============= ] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.2568 - accuracy: 0.9093 - val loss: 0.4151 - val
accuracy: 0.8767 - val_f1_score: 0.8767
Epoch 51/100
44/44 [=============] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.2683 - accuracy: 0.9043 - val loss: 0.3570 - val
accuracy: 0.8933 - val_f1_score: 0.8933
Epoch 52/100
accuracy: 0.8917 - val_f1_score: 0.8917
Epoch 53/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.8983 - val_f1_score: 0.8983
Epoch 54/100
accuracy: 0.8867 - val f1 score: 0.8867
Epoch 55/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 46ms/step - loss: 0.1720 - accuracy: 0.9379 - val loss: 0.4304 - val
accuracy: 0.8817 - val_f1_score: 0.8817
Epoch 56/100
44/44 [==============] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.2613 - accuracy: 0.9029 - val loss: 0.3580 - val
accuracy: 0.8833 - val_f1_score: 0.8833
accuracy: 0.7750 - val f1 score: 0.7750
Epoch 58/100
accuracy: 0.8983 - val_f1_score: 0.8983
Epoch 59/100
44/44 [==============] - 2s 46ms/step - loss: 0.1713 - accuracy: 0.9464 - val loss: 0.3886 - val
accuracy: 0.8783 - val_f1_score: 0.8783
Epoch 60/100
accuracy: 0.9083 - val_f1_score: 0.9083
accuracy: 0.9167 - val_f1_score: 0.9167
Epoch 62/100
44/44 [=========] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.0880 - accuracy: 0.9729 - val loss: 0.3467 - val
accuracy: 0.8983 - val_f1_score: 0.8983
Epoch 63/100
44/44 [============ ] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.1041 - accuracy: 0.9671 - val_loss: 0.2975 - val_
accuracy: 0.9200 - val f1 score: 0.9200
Epoch 64/100
accuracy: 0.8833 - val f1 score: 0.8833
Epoch 65/100
accuracy: 0.9083 - val f1 score: 0.9083
Epoch 66/100
44/44 [=========: 0.3655 - val_loss: 0.1212 - accuracy: 0.9579 - val_loss: 0.3655 - val_
accuracy: 0.8867 - val f1 score: 0.8867
Epoch 67/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.1075 - accuracy: 0.9700 - val_loss: 0.3411 - val_
accuracy: 0.9100 - val_f1_score: 0.9100
Epoch 68/100
accuracy: 0.8000 - val f1 score: 0.8000
Epoch 69/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.3417 - accuracy: 0.8793 - val_loss: 0.3671 - val_
accuracy: 0.8850 - val f1 score: 0.8850
Epoch 70/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.1817 - accuracy: 0.9393 - val_loss: 0.3693 - val_
accuracy: 0.8867 - val f1 score: 0.8867
Epoch 71/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.1798 - accuracy: 0.9307 - val_loss: 0.5014 - val_
accuracy: 0.8533 - val f1 score: 0.8533
Epoch 72/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.1816 - accuracy: 0.9393 - val_loss: 0.3828 - val_
accuracy: 0.8800 - val f1 score: 0.8800
Epoch 73/100
```

accuracy: 0.9183 - val f1 score: 0.9183

Epoch 74/100

```
44/44 [============= ] - 2s 46ms/step - loss: 0.0961 - accuracy: 0.9686 - val loss: 0.3643 - val
accuracy: 0.8983 - val f1 score: 0.8983
Epoch 75/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.4164 - accuracy: 0.8571 - val loss: 0.4879 - val
accuracy: 0.8717 - val f1 score: 0.8717
Epoch 76/100
accuracy: 0.8950 - val f1 score: 0.8950
Epoch 77/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 46ms/step - loss: 0.2028 - accuracy: 0.9271 - val_loss: 0.3537 - val_
accuracy: 0.8900 - val f1 score: 0.8900
Fnoch 78/100
44/44 [=========] - 2s 49ms/step - loss: 0.1563 - accuracy: 0.9436 - val_loss: 0.3001 - val_
accuracy: 0.9067 - val_f1_score: 0.9067
Epoch 79/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.1152 - accuracy: 0.9614 - val_loss: 0.3106 - val_
accuracy: 0.9133 - val f1 score: 0.9133
44/44 [==========] - 2s 50ms/step - loss: 0.1024 - accuracy: 0.9643 - val_loss: 0.2745 - val_
accuracy: 0.9200 - val f1 score: 0.9200
Epoch 81/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 47ms/step - loss: 0.0680 - accuracy: 0.9757 - val_loss: 0.2565 - val_
accuracy: 0.9400 - val f1 score: 0.9400
Fnoch 82/100
44/44 [==============] - 2s 46ms/step - loss: 0.0983 - accuracy: 0.9643 - val loss: 0.3028 - val
accuracy: 0.9150 - val f1 score: 0.9150
Epoch 83/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 50ms/step - loss: 0.1069 - accuracy: 0.9621 - val_loss: 0.3791 - val_
accuracy: 0.8983 - val_f1_score: 0.8983
44/44 [===========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.1195 - accuracy: 0.9607 - val_loss: 0.3322 - val_
accuracy: 0.9117 - val f1 score: 0.9117
Fnoch 85/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.0900 - accuracy: 0.9707 - val loss: 0.2866 - val
accuracy: 0.9250 - val f1 score: 0.9250
Epoch 86/100
44/44 [===========] - 2s 50ms/step - loss: 0.0807 - accuracy: 0.9793 - val_loss: 0.3347 - val_
accuracy: 0.8983 - val_f1_score: 0.8983
Epoch 87/100
========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.1146 - accuracy: 0.9593 - val_loss: 0.4377 - val_
44/44 [=========
accuracy: 0.8717 - val f1 score: 0.8717
accuracy: 0.9133 - val f1 score: 0.9133
Epoch 89/100
accuracy: 0.9217 - val_f1_score: 0.9217
Epoch 90/100
accuracy: 0.9133 - val_f1_score: 0.9133
Epoch 91/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.0675 - accuracy: 0.9800 - val_loss: 0.2770 - val_
accuracy: 0.9200 - val_f1_score: 0.9200
accuracy: 0.9167 - val_f1_score: 0.9167
Epoch 93/100
accuracy: 0.9383 - val f1 score: 0.9383
Epoch 94/100
44/44 [=========] - 2s 45ms/step - loss: 0.1249 - accuracy: 0.9564 - val loss: 0.5153 - val
```

accuracy: 0.8600 - val\_f1\_score: 0.8600

```
Epoch 95/100
44/44 [=========] - 2s 49ms/step - loss: 0.2364 - accuracy: 0.9221 - val loss: 0.4302 - val
accuracy: 0.8850 - val f1 score: 0.8850
Epoch 96/100
43/44 [=====
        :==============:.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.1852 - accuracy: 0.9360f1 Score : 0.9116666666666666
44/44 [==========] - 2s 48ms/step - loss: 0.1846 - accuracy: 0.9357 - val_loss: 0.3502 - val_
accuracy: 0.9117 - val f1 score: 0.9117
Epoch 97/100
44/44 [=============] - 2s 49ms/step - loss: 0.1437 - accuracy: 0.9450 - val loss: 0.3494 - val
accuracy: 0.9100 - val_f1_score: 0.9100
Epoch 98/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 46ms/step - loss: 0.0599 - accuracy: 0.9807 - val loss: 0.2595 - val
accuracy: 0.9317 - val f1 score: 0.9317
accuracy: 0.9167 - val_f1_score: 0.9167
Epoch 100/100
44/44 [==========] - 2s 51ms/step - loss: 0.0888 - accuracy: 0.9714 - val_loss: 0.3063 - val_
accuracy: 0.9217 - val_f1_score: 0.9217
```

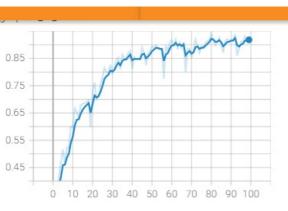
In [37]:

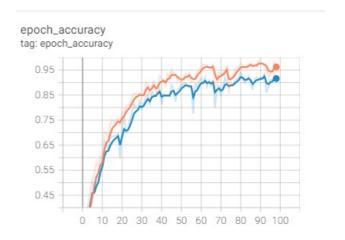
```
%load_ext tensorboard
%tensorboard --logdir "/content/logs/fit/model_220211110-103337"
```

The tensorboard extension is already loaded. To reload it, use: %reload ext tensorboard

## Model-2 Accuracy, F1Score and Loss







## 3. Data augmentation with raw features

Till now we have done with 2000 samples only. It is very less data. We are giving the process of generating augmented data below.

There are two types of augmentation:

1. time stretching - Time stretching either increases or decreases the length of the file. For

time stretching we move the file 30% faster or slower 2. pitch shifting - pitch shifting moves the frequencies higher or lower. For pitch shifting we shift up or down one half-step.

```
In [50]:
          ## generating augmented data.
          def generate augmented data(file path):
              augmented data = []
              samples = load_wav(file_path,get_duration=False)
              for time_value in [0.7, 1, 1.3]:
                  for pitch_value in [-1, 0, 1]:
                      time stretch data = librosa.effects.time stretch(samples, rate=time value)
                      final_data = librosa.effects.pitch_shift(time_stretch_data, sr=sample_rate, n_steps=pitch_value)
                      augmented data.append(final data)
              return augmented data
In [51]:
          temp path = df audio.iloc[0].path
          aug_temp = generate_augmented_data(temp_path)
In [52]:
          aug_temp[0]
Out[52]: array([-0.01506544, -0.01777345, -0.01335487, ..., -0.00206719,
                 -0.00166811, -0.00205901], dtype=float32)
In [53]:
          type(aug temp)
Out[53]: list
In [54]:
          len(aug temp)
Out[54]: 9
```

# Follow the steps

- 1. Split data 'df\_audio' into train and test (80-20 split)
- 2. We have 2000 data points(1600 train points, 400 test points)

```
In [55]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test=train_test_split(df_audio['path'],df_audio['label'],random_state=45,test_size=0.
```

- 1. Do augmentation only on X\_train,pass each point of X\_train to generate\_augmented\_data function. After augmentation we will get 14400 train points. Make sure that you are augmenting the corresponding class labels (y\_train) also.
- $2. \ \, \text{Preprocess your X\_test using load\_wav function}.$
- 3. Convert the augmented\_train\_data and test\_data to numpy arrays.
- 4. Perform padding and masking on augmented train data and test data.
- 5. After padding define the model similar to model 1 and fit the data

Note - While fitting your model on the augmented data for model 3 you might face Resource exhaust error. One simple hack to avoid that is save the augmented\_train\_data,augment\_y\_train,test\_data and y\_test to Drive or into your local system. Then restart the runtime so that now you can train your model with full RAM capacity. Upload these files again in the new runtime session perform padding and masking and then fit your model.

```
import tqdm
def data_agumentation(audio_data,labels):
    augmented_data,genetated_labels = [],[]

for data in range(len(audio_data)):
    argu_generated_data = generate_augmented_data(audio_data[data])
    augmented_data.extend(argu_generated_data)
    genetated_labels.extend([labels[data]] * len(argu_generated_data)))

return (augmented_data,genetated_labels)
```

```
In [57]: X_train.to_numpy()
Out[57]: array(['/content/Speech recorded data/recordings/8 yweweler 46.wav',
                '/content/Speech_recorded_data/recordings/2_jackson_26.wav',
                '/content/Speech_recorded_data/recordings/7_yweweler_18.wav', ...,
                '/content/Speech recorded data/recordings/0 nicolas 12.wav',
                '/content/Speech_recorded_data/recordings/3_nicolas_11.wav'
                '/content/Speech recorded data/recordings/2 nicolas 38.wav'],
               dtype=object)
In [58]:
          X_train,y_train = data_agumentation(X_train.to_numpy(),y_train.to_numpy())
          X_train = np.array(X_train)
          y train = np.array(y train)
          print("After Agumentation dataset length : {0}".format(len(X train)))
         After Agumentation dataset_length : 14400
         /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel launcher.py:2: VisibleDeprecationWarning: Creating an ndarray fr
         om ragged nested sequences (which is a list-or-tuple of lists-or-tuples-or ndarrays with different lengths or sha
         pes) is deprecated. If you meant to do this, you must specify 'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray
In [59]:
          print("After Agumentation dataset_length : {0}".format(len(X train)))
          print("Shape of the agumeted Data : {}".format(X_train.shape))
         After Agumentation dataset length : 14400
         Shape of the agumeted Data: (14400,)
In [65]:
          X_train[0]
In [ ]:
          X test spectrogram =
In [61]:
          X_{train}_{agumented} = []
          for data in X train:
              X train agumented.append(data[0])
In [67]:
          X_test_processed = preprocess_audio_data(X_test.values)
In [69]:
          #https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/keras/masking and padding
          #https://www.tensorflow.org/api docs/python/tf/keras/preprocessing/sequence/pad sequences
          from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
          max length = 17640
          ## as discussed above, Pad with Zero if length of sequence is less than 17640 else Truncate the number.
          ## save in the X_train_pad_seq, X_test_pad_seq
          X train pad seq = pad sequences(X train, maxlen = max length, dtype = 'float32', padding= 'post')
          X test pad seq = pad sequences(X test processed['raw data'].to numpy(), maxlen = max length, dtype='float32',paddi
          X train mask, X test mask = (X \text{ train pad seq } != 0.0), (X \text{ test pad seq } != 0.0)
In [70]:
          print("Shape of X_train Pad Sequence : {0}".format(X_train_pad_seq.shape))
         Shape of X train Pad Sequence : (14400, 17640)
In [71]:
          import datetime
          input = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(X train pad seq.shape[1],1))
          mask_input = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(X_train_mask.shape[1]),dtype='bool')
          lstm_layer = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(32)
          lstm output = lstm layer(input,mask = mask input)
          dense = tf.keras.layers.Dense(16,activation='relu')(lstm_output)
```

```
output = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10,activation = 'softmax')(dense)
 model_3 = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs = [input ,mask_input], outputs = output)
 #lstm input dimention is -> number of batches, time stamps, Features
 X train input = [ np.expand dims(X train pad seq,axis =2),X train mask]
 X_test_input = [np.expand_dims(X_test_pad_seq,axis = 2),X_test_mask]
 \verb| #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/44583254/valueerror-input-0-is-incompatible-with-layer-lstm-13-expected-ndimediate and the stackoverflow of the st
 f1_score_callback = F1Metrics((X_test_input,y_test))
 early_stopping_call_backs = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience= 2)
 log_dir= log_dir = "logs/fit/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
 tensorboard_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(
                                          log dir=log dir, histogram freq=1)
 call_backs = [f1_score_callback,early_stopping_call_backs,tensorboard_callback]
 model 3.compile(optimizer= tf.keras.optimizers.Adam( learning rate=0.001),loss = tf.keras.losses.SparseCategorica
 model_history = model_3.fit(X_train_input,y_train,epochs = 5,validation_data=(X_test_input,y_test),batch_size = 3
 #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/62839033/input-y-of-equal-op-has-type-bool-that-does-not-match-type-float32
Epoch 1/5
02
l_accuracy: 0.1000 - val_f1_score: 0.1000
Epoch 2/5
450/450 [==
                        l accuracy: 0.1000 - val f1 score: 0.1000
Epoch 3/5
450/450 [============] - ETA: 0s - loss: 2.3028 - accuracy: 0.0956f1 Score : 0.100000000000000
02
450/450 [============ ] - 614s 1s/step - loss: 2.3028 - accuracy: 0.0956 - val loss: 2.3026 - va
l accuracy: 0.1000 - val f1 score: 0.1000
Epoch 4/5
450/450 [==
                      450/450 [============ ] - 614s 1s/step - loss: 2.3028 - accuracy: 0.0963 - val loss: 2.3026 - va
l accuracy: 0.1000 - val f1 score: 0.1000
Epoch 5/5
02
450/450 [============ ] - 620s 1s/step - loss: 2.3028 - accuracy: 0.0940 - val loss: 2.3026 - va
l accuracy: 0.1000 - val f1 score: 0.1000
```

In [72]:

%load\_ext tensorboard
%tensorboard --logdir "/content/logs/fit/20211110-081359"

## Model - 3 Accuracy, Loss, F1 Score

epoch\_accuracy
tag: epoch\_accuracy

0.1
0.099
0.098
0.097
0.096
0.095
0.094
0 1 2 3 4

epocii\_i i\_score

ra 💻 🙉

## 4. Data augmentation with spectogram data

- 1. use convert\_to\_spectrogram and convert the padded data from train and test data to spectogram data.
- 2. The shape of train data will be 14400 x 64 x 35 and shape of test data will be 400 x 64 x 35
- 3. Define the model similar to model 2 and fit the data

```
In [73]: X_train_spectrogram = convert_padding_to_spectogram(X_train_pad_seq)
    X_test_spectrogram = convert_padding_to_spectogram(X_test_pad_seq)

In [74]: print("Shape of the X_train Spectrogram : {0}".format(X_train_spectrogram.shape))
    print("Shape of the X_test Spectrogram : {0}".format(X_test_spectrogram.shape))

Shape of the X_train Spectrogram : (14400, 64, 35)
    Shape of the X_test Spectrogram : (400, 64, 35)
```

```
In [77]:
# write the architecture of the model
tf.keras.backend.clear_session()
input_spectrum = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(X_train_spectrogram.shape[1],X_train_spectrogram.shape[2]))
lstm_layer = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(units = 64, return_sequences= True)(input_spectrum)
lstm_layer = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(units = 64, return_sequences= True)(lstm_layer)
global_average_pooling = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAvgPool1D()(lstm_layer)
dense_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units = 64, activation = 'relu')(global_average_pooling)
dense_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units = 32 , activation = 'relu')(dense_layer)
output_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units= 10,activation = 'softmax')(dense_layer)
model_4 = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs = input_spectrum,outputs= output_layer)
model_4.summary()
#print model.summary and make sure that it is following point 2 mentioned above
```

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 64, 35)]	0
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 64, 64)	25600
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 64, 64)	33024
<pre>global_average_pooling1d (G lobalAveragePooling1D)</pre>	(None, 64)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	330

\_\_\_\_

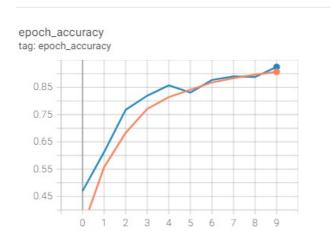
Total params: 65,194 Trainable params: 65,194 Non-trainable params: 0

```
f1 score callback = F1Metrics((X test spectrogram,y test))
#early stopping_call_backs = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience= 2)
log_dir= log_dir = "logs/fit/model_4" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
tensorboard_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(
              log_dir=log_dir, histogram_freq=1)
call_backs = [f1_score_callback,tensorboard_callback]
model 4.compile(optimizer= tf.keras.optimizers.Adam( learning rate=0.001),loss = tf.keras.losses.SparseCategorica
model_history = model_4.fit(X_train_spectrogram,y_train,epochs = 10,validation_data=(X_test_spectrogram,y_test),k
5/450 [......] - ETA: 15s - loss: 2.2965 - accuracy: 0.0875WARNING:tensorflow:Callback method `on train batch end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.0097s vs `on train batch end` time:
0.0405s). Check your callbacks.
al_accuracy: 0.4700 - val_f1_score: 0.4700
Epoch 2/10
449/450 [==
       :=======] - 16s 36ms/step - loss: 1.1733 - accuracy: 0.5608 - val loss: 1.0518 - v
450/450 [=========
al_accuracy: 0.6150 - val_f1_score: 0.6150
Fnoch 3/10
al_accuracy: 0.7700 - val_f1_score: 0.7700
Epoch 4/10
al accuracy: 0.8200 - val f1 score: 0.8200
al_accuracy: 0.8575 - val_f1_score: 0.8575
Epoch 6/10
al_accuracy: 0.8300 - val_f1_score: 0.8300
Epoch 7/10
al_accuracy: 0.8775 - val_f1_score: 0.8775
Epoch 8/10
al_accuracy: 0.8900 - val_f1_score: 0.8900
Epoch 9/10
al accuracy: 0.8875 - val f1 score: 0.8875
Epoch 10/10
al accuracy: 0.9250 - val f1 score: 0.9250
```

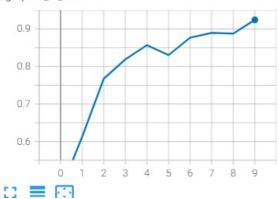
In [79]:

%tensorboard --logdir '/content/logs/fit/model 420211110-092309'

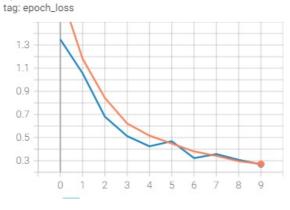
# Model - 4 Accuracy, F1 Score and Loss



epocn\_r r\_score tag: epoch\_f1\_score



epoch\_loss



# Conclusion

```
from prettytable import PrettyTable
table = PrettyTable(['Model','Optimizer','Accuracy/f1_Score'])
table.add_row(['RNN','ADAM','10.002'])
table.add_row(['RNN','ADAM','92.47'])
table.add_row(['RNN','ADAM','10.00'])
table.add_row(['RNN','ADAM','92.50'])
```

In [5]: print(table)

Model	Optimizer	Accuracy/f1_Score
RNN	ADAM	10.002
RNN	ADAM	92.47
RNN	ADAM	10.00
RNN	ADAM	92.50

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