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

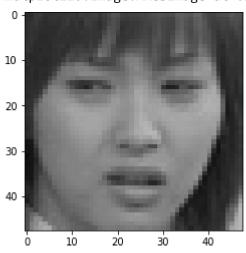
Mounted at /content/drive

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pickle
import os
```

img = cv2.imread("/content/drive/MyDrive/IMAGES/IMAGES_FEC/train/1/1073.jpg")

plt.imshow(img)





dataDirectory = "/content/drive/MyDrive/IMAGES/IMAGES_FEC/train" # training images are saved

```
classes = ["0","1","2","3","4","5","6"] #0-angry 1-disgust 2-fear 3-happy 4-neutral 5-sad 6-s
```

img size = 224 ## Imagenet --> 224 x 224

read all the images and convert it to an array

```
training_data = [] #data array
def create_training_data():
    for category in classes:
        path = os.path.join(dataDirectory , category)
        class num = classes.index(category)
```

```
CIGOLO . INGCA (CG CCBOL)
        c = 0
        for img in os.listdir(path):
            if c > 3500:
              break:
            try:
                img_array = cv2.imread(os.path.join(path , img))
                new_array = cv2.resize(img_array, (img_size,img_size))
                training_data.append([new_array, class_num])
            except Exception as e:
                    pass
    file_name = "image_data.pkl"
    open_file = open(file_name, "wb")
    pickle.dump(training_data, open_file)
    open_file.close()
#file_name = "image_data3.pkl"
open_file = open(file_name, "wb")
pickle.dump(training data, open file)
open_file.close()
create training data()
     KeyboardInterrupt
                                                Traceback (most recent call last)
     <ipython-input-12-be131b356c3a> in <module>()
     ----> 1 create_training_data()
     <ipython-input-10-930617282105> in create training data()
          10
                           break;
          11
                              img array = cv2.imread(os.path.join(path , img))
     ---> 12
          13
                              new array = cv2.resize(img array, (img size,img size))
          14
                              training_data.append([new_array, class_num])
     KeyboardInterrupt:
      SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW
training data = []
file_name = "image_data.pkl"
open_file = open(file_name, "rb")
training data = pickle.load(open file)
open_file.close()
#print(len(training_data))
print(len(training_data))
```

21257

```
import random
random.shuffle(training_data) #for making the model more dynamic
X = [] #data
Y = [] #lable
for data, lable in training data:
    X.append(data)
    Y.append(lable)
X = np.array(X).reshape(-1, img_size ,img_size ,3) #we need 4 dimesions
X = X/255.0
               #normalizing the data
X.shape
     (21257, 224, 224, 3)
Y = np.array(Y)
Y.shape
     (21257,)
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
# MobileNet-v2 is a convolutional neural network that is 53 layers deep.
# This network trained on more than a million images from the ImageNet database
# The pretrained network can classify images into 1000 object categories,
model = tf.keras.applications.MobileNetV2() #pre-trained model
     Downloading data from <a href="https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/mobi">https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/mobi</a>
     14540800/14536120 [============== ] - 0s Ous/step
model.summary()
```

transfer learning -Tuning, weights will start from last checkpoint

```
base_input = model.layers[0].input #input to our model
```

```
base output = model.layers[-2].output
base_output
    <KerasTensor: shape=(None, 1280) dtype=float32 (created by layer 'global average poolin</pre>
final_output = layers.Dense(128)(base_output) #adding new layer, after the output of global
final_output = layers.Activation('relu')(final_output) #activation function
final output = layers.Dense(64)(final output)
final output = layers.Activation('relu')(final output)
final_output = layers.Dense(7, activation ='softmax')(final_output) #we are classifing 7 class
final output #output of our model
new_model = keras.Model(inputs = base_input , outputs = final_output)
new model.summary()
new model.compile(loss = "sparse categorical crossentropy" ,optimizer = "adam", metrics = ["acc
new model.fit(X,Y, epochs =25)
    Epoch 1/25
    665/665 [========================== ] - 93s 108ms/step - loss: 1.4994 - accuracy: 0.
    Epoch 2/25
    665/665 [========================= ] - 73s 109ms/step - loss: 1.1579 - accuracy: 0.
    Epoch 3/25
    665/665 [========================= ] - 71s 106ms/step - loss: 1.0627 - accuracy: 0.
    Epoch 4/25
    665/665 [========================= ] - 71s 107ms/step - loss: 0.9952 - accuracy: 0.
    Epoch 5/25
    Epoch 6/25
    665/665 [========================= ] - 71s 107ms/step - loss: 0.8586 - accuracy: 0.
    Epoch 7/25
    665/665 [========================= ] - 71s 107ms/step - loss: 0.8109 - accuracy: 0.
    Epoch 8/25
    Epoch 9/25
    Epoch 10/25
    665/665 [========================== ] - 72s 108ms/step - loss: 0.6197 - accuracy: 0.
    Epoch 11/25
    Epoch 12/25
    Epoch 13/25
```

```
665/665 [=============== ] - 71s 107ms/step - loss: 0.4777 - accuracy: 0.
Epoch 14/25
665/665 [========================== ] - 70s 106ms/step - loss: 0.4262 - accuracy: 0.
Epoch 15/25
Epoch 16/25
665/665 [========================== ] - 73s 109ms/step - loss: 0.3375 - accuracy: 0.
Epoch 17/25
Epoch 18/25
665/665 [========================== ] - 73s 110ms/step - loss: 0.2795 - accuracy: 0.
Epoch 19/25
665/665 [============== ] - 72s 108ms/step - loss: 0.2578 - accuracy: 0.
Epoch 20/25
Epoch 21/25
Epoch 22/25
Epoch 23/25
665/665 [==========================] - 72s 108ms/step - loss: 0.1846 - accuracy: 0.
Epoch 24/25
Epoch 25/25
665/665 [============= ] - 72s 108ms/step - loss: 0.1703 - accuracy: 0.
<tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7ff95012d310>
```

```
new_model.save('pro_model_v1.h5')
```

#Hierarchical Data Format 5. It is an open-source file which comes in handy to store large an
new_model = tf.keras.models.load_model('pro_model_v1.h5')

```
test img = cv2.imread("happy.jpg")
```

test_img.shape

(533, 800, 3)

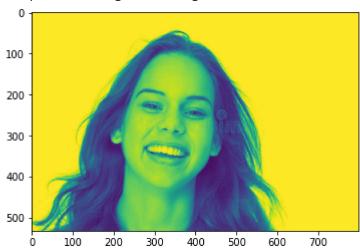
#cv2. cvtColor() method is used to convert an image from one color space to another
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(test_img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7ff8e4059490>



We need face detection algorithm

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7ff8c062fed0>



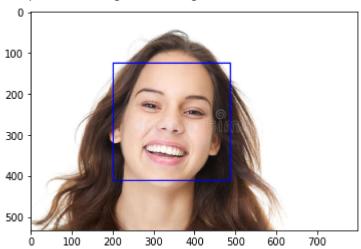
```
gray.shape
```

(533, 800)

```
faces = faceCascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.1,4)
for x,y,w,h in faces:
    roi_gray = gray[y:y+h, x:x+w]
    roi_color = test_img[y:y+h, x:x+w]
    cv2.rectangle(test_img, (x,y), (x+w ,y+h), (255,0,0,0), 2)
    facess = faceCascade.detectMultiScale(roi_gray)
    if len(facess) ==0:
        print("face not detected")
    else:
        for (ex,ey,ew,eh) in facess:
            face_roi = roi_color[ey: ey+eh, ex:ex+ew]

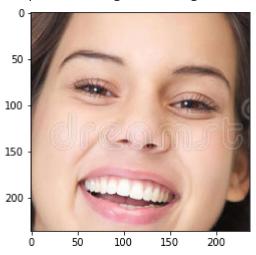
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(test_img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
```

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7ff8c05b2b50>



plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(face_roi, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7ff8c05282d0>



```
ell+(result == 2):
    print("fear")
elif(result == 3):
    print("happy")
elif(result == 4):
    print("neutral")
elif(result == 5):
    print("sad")
elif(result == 6):
    print("surprise")
```

happy

✓ 0s completed at 4:36 AM

×