```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os #deal with files

#visuals
import seaborn as sns #built on top of matplotlib with similar
functionalities
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import librosa
import librosa.display

#audio play
from IPython.display import Audio
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

1. Load the Dataset

```
import os
import kagglehub
# Ta'i bô dữ liêu và lâ'y đường dâ~n
path = kagglehub.dataset download("ejlok1/toronto-emotional-speech-
set-tess")
print("Đường dâñ tới bộ dữ liệu:", path)
paths = []
labels = []
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk(path):
    for filename in filenames:
        # Bo' qua các file không pha'i là file âm thanh
        if not filename.endswith('.wav'):
            continue
        paths.append(os.path.join(dirname, filename))
        # Trích xuâ't label từ tên file
        # Ví dụ tên file: "OAF_sad_sad.wav" -> label là "sad"
        label = filename.split(' ')[2]
        label = label.split('.')[0]
        labels.append(label.lower())
# Xóa điê`u kiên dừng sớm nê'u ban muô'n duyêt qua toàn bô dataset
# if len(paths) == 2800:
      break
```

```
print('Dataset is Loaded')
Đường dân tới bô dữ liêu: /kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-
tess
Dataset is Loaded
labels[:5]
['fear', 'fear', 'fear', 'fear']
paths[:5]
['/kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/TESS Toronto
emotional speech set data/YAF_fear/YAF_home_fear.wav',
 '/kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/TESS Toronto
emotional speech set data/YAF_fear/YAF_youth_fear.wav',
 '/kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/TESS Toronto
emotional speech set data/YAF fear/YAF near fear.wav',
 '/kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/TESS Toronto
emotional speech set data/YAF_fear/YAF_search_fear.wav',
 '/kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/TESS Toronto
emotional speech set data/YAF fear/YAF pick fear.wav']
```

2. Tao dataframe

```
df = pd.DataFrame()
df['speech'] = paths # Input: Côt 'speech' chứa đường dâ~n đê n file
âm thanh
df['label'] = labels # Output: # Côt 'label' chứa nhãn ca'm xúc
df.head()
                                              speech label
  /kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tes...
1
  /kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tes...
                                                      fear
  /kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tes... fear
  /kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tes... fear
4 /kaggle/input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tes... fear
df['label'].value counts()
label
fear
           800
           800
angry
           800
disgust
neutral
           800
           800
sad
           800
ps
```

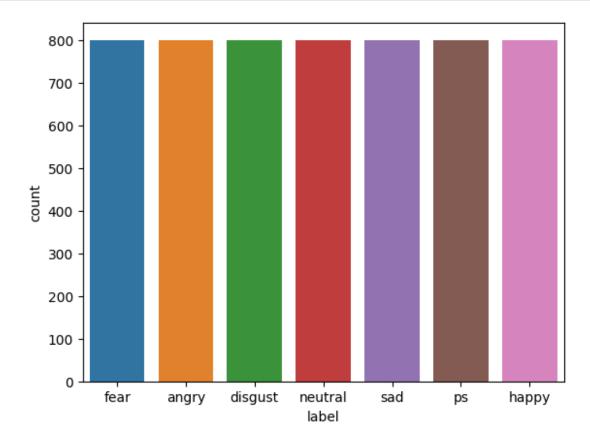
```
happy 800
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Như vậy ta đã load dataset và chia frame thành công!

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

```
sns.countplot(x='label', data=df)

<Axes: xlabel='label', ylabel='count'>
```

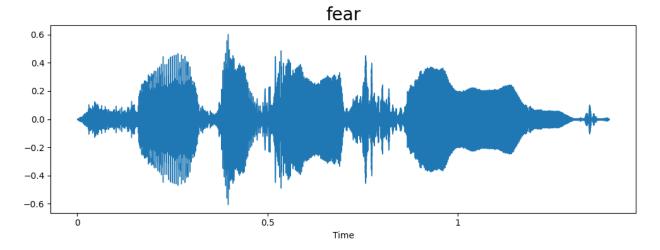


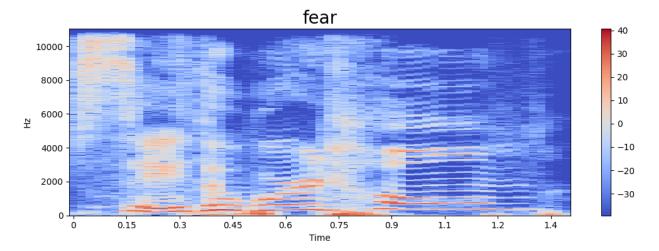
Viết function để vẽ waveplot và spectrogram

```
def waveplot(data, sr, emotion):
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
    plt.title(emotion, size=20)
    librosa.display.waveshow(data, sr=sr) #data: ma'ng numpy
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

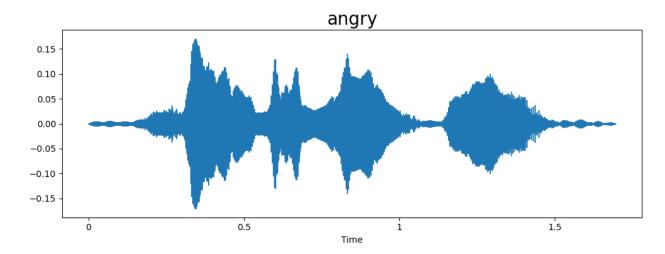
def spectrogram(data, sr, emotion):
    # 1. Áp dung phép biê'n đô'i Fourier thời gian ngă'n (STFT) đê'
```

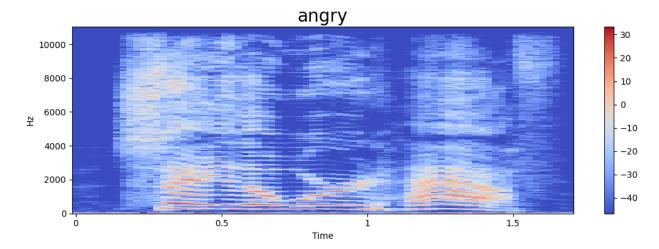
```
phân tích tâ`n sô'.
    x = librosa.stft(data)
    # 2. Chuyê'n đô'i biên đô sang thang đo decibel (dB) đê' dê quan
sát hơn
    xdb = librosa.amplitude to db(abs(x))
    plt.figure(figsize=(11,4))
    plt.title(emotion, size=20)
    #Vẽ biê'u đô` phô'.
    #xdb: Dữ liêu phô' đã chuyê'n sang dB.
    #sr: Ty' lê lâ'y mâ~u.
    #x axis': Đặt trục x là 'time' (thời gian).
    #y axis': Đặt trục y là 'hz' (tâ`n số´).
    librosa.display.specshow(xdb, sr=sr, x axis='time', y axis='hz')
    plt.colorbar()
    plt.tight layout()
    plt.show()
emotion = 'fear'
# "Trong ba'ng dữ liệu df, hãy tìm tấ t ca' các hàng có nhãn ca'm xúc
là fear, sau đó
# lâ'y ra danh sách các đường dâ n speech tương ứng, và cuố i cùng
chi' chon lâ'y đường
# dâ~n đâ`u tiên trong danh sách đó."
path = np.array(df['speech'][df['label']==emotion])[0]
data, sampling rate = librosa.load(path)
waveplot(data, sampling_rate, emotion)
spectrogram(data, sampling rate, emotion)
Audio(path)
```



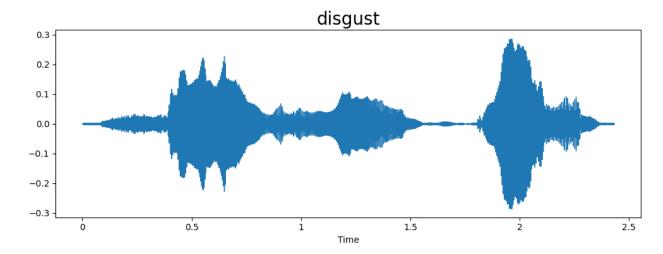


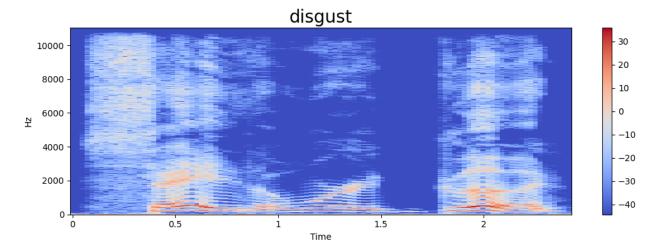
```
<IPython.lib.display.Audio object>
emotion = 'angry'
path = np.array(df['speech'][df['label']==emotion])[1]
data, sampling_rate = librosa.load(path)
waveplot(data, sampling_rate, emotion)
spectrogram(data, sampling_rate, emotion)
Audio(path)
```



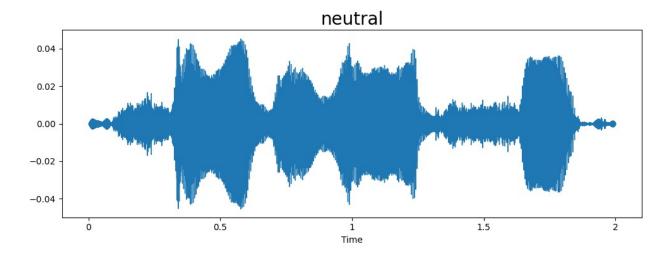


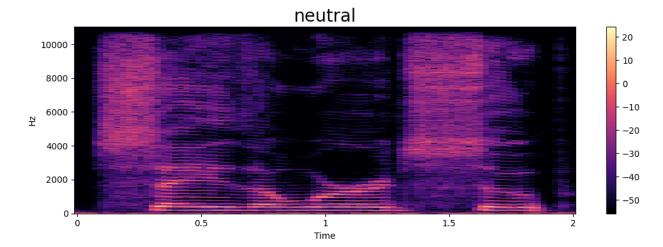
```
<IPython.lib.display.Audio object>
emotion = 'disgust'
path = np.array(df['speech'][df['label']==emotion])[0]
data, sampling_rate = librosa.load(path)
waveplot(data, sampling_rate, emotion)
spectrogram(data, sampling_rate, emotion)
Audio(path)
```



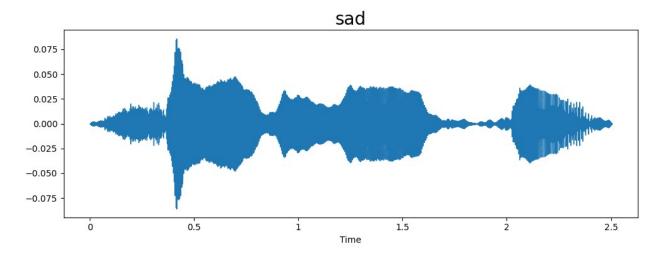


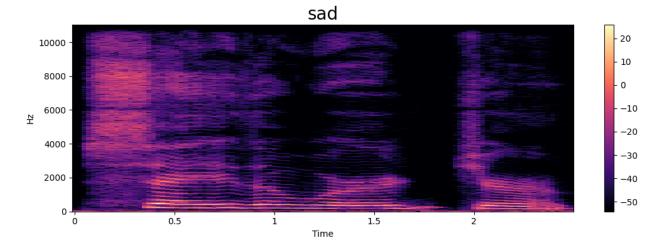
<IPython.lib.display.Audio object> emotion = 'neutral' path = np.array(df['speech'][df['label']==emotion])[0] data, sampling_rate = librosa.load(path) waveplot(data, sampling_rate, emotion) spectrogram(data, sampling_rate, emotion) Audio(path)



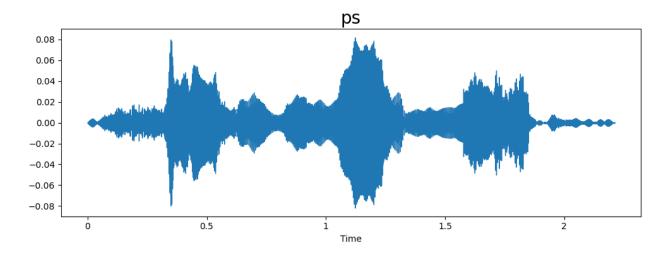


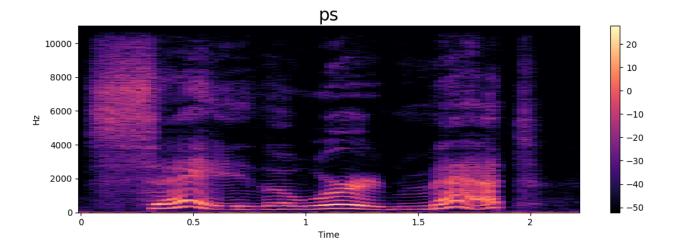
<IPython.lib.display.Audio object> emotion = 'sad' path = np.array(df['speech'][df['label']==emotion])[0] data, sampling_rate = librosa.load(path) waveplot(data, sampling_rate, emotion) spectrogram(data, sampling_rate, emotion) Audio(path)





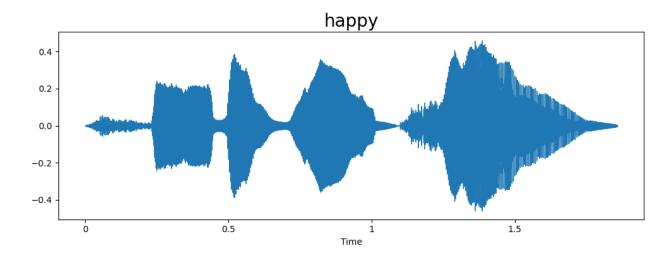
<IPython.lib.display.Audio object> emotion = 'ps' path = np.array(df['speech'][df['label']==emotion])[0] data, sampling_rate = librosa.load(path) waveplot(data, sampling_rate, emotion) spectrogram(data, sampling_rate, emotion) Audio(path)

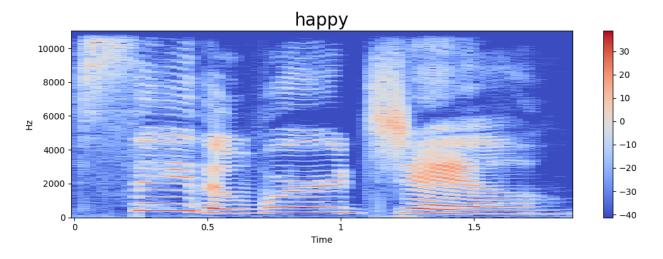




<IPython.lib.display.Audio object>

emotion = 'happy'
path = np.array(df['speech'][df['label']==emotion])[0]
data, sampling_rate = librosa.load(path)
waveplot(data, sampling_rate, emotion)
spectrogram(data, sampling_rate, emotion)
Audio(path)





<IPython.lib.display.Audio object>

4. Feature Extraction

- a. Viết hàm extract mfcc
 - np.mean Tóm tắt đặc trưng: Lấy giá trị trung bình của 40 hệ số đó qua toàn bộ 3 giây để tạo ra một "dấu vân tay" duy nhất cho tệp âm thanh đó – một vector gồm 40 con số.
 - Kết quả trả về: trả về mảng mfcc (vector 40 chiều) vừa được tính toán. Vector này tóm tắt đặc trưng âm sắc của 3 giây âm thanh đã xử lý.

```
def extract mfcc(filename):
    # đọc một đoạn âm thanh kéo dài 3 giây, bắ t đâ`u từ thời điể m
0.5 giâv
    # để n 3.5 giây cu'a têp gố c.
    y, sr = librosa.load(filename, duration=3, offset=0.5)
    mfcc = np.mean(librosa.feature.mfcc(y=y, sr=sr, n mfcc=40).T,
axis=0)
    return mfcc
# phâ`n tư' đâ`u tiên (dòng sô' 0) trong côt 'speech' cu'a ba'ng dữ
liêu df.
extract mfcc(df['speech'][0])
array([-285.73727
                        85.78295
                                        -2.1689117 ,
                                                       22.125532
        -14.757396
                         11.051346
                                        12.41245
                                                        -3.000262
                        11.078273
                                       -17.419657
          1.0844991 ,
                                                        -8.093213
          6.5879726 ,
                         -4.220953
                                        -9.155081
                                                         3.5214806
        -13.186381
                        14.078853
                                        19.66973
                                                       22.725618
         32.574635
                        16.325033
                                        -3.8427296
                                                         0.89629626,
        -11.239264
                         6.653462
                                        -2.5883694 ,
                                                        -7.714016
        -10.941658
                         -2.4007545 ,
                                        -5.281286
                                                         4.271157
```

```
-11.202216 , -9.024621 , -3.6669843 , 4.8697433 ,
-1.602798 , 2.5600514 , 11.454374 , 11.233449 ],
dtype=float32)
```

b. Áp dụng công thức lên từng file audio trong dataset:

• Kết quả: X_mfcc, là một danh sách chứa các "dấu vân tay" (các vector 40 chiều) của tất cả các têp âm thanh.

```
X \text{ mfcc} = df['speech'].apply(lambda x: extract mfcc(x))
X mfcc
        [-285.73727, 85.78295, -2.1689117, 22.125532, ...
0
1
        [-348.34332, 35.193233, -3.8413274, 14.658876,...
2
        [-340.11435, 53.79644, -14.267782, 20.884027, ...
3
        [-306.63422, 21.259705, -4.4110823, 6.487154, ...
4
        [-344.7548, 46.329193, -24.171413, 19.392921, ...
5595
        [-374.3952, 60.864998, 0.02505878, 8.431058, -...
5596
        [-313.96478, 39.847843, -5.649306, -3.8675754,...
        [-357.54883, 77.88606, -15.224756, 2.1946328, ...
5597
        [-353.1474, 101.6839, -14.175897, -12.037376, ...
5598
        [-389.4595, 54.042767, 1.346998, -1.4258981, -...
5599
Name: speech, Length: 5600, dtype: object
```

c. Gom tất cả lại thành một bảng (np.array):

• Lấy tất cả các vector 40 chiều riêng lẻ từ danh sách trên và "xếp chồng" chúng lên nhau để tạo thành một bảng dữ liệu (ma trận 2D) duy nhất.

```
X = [x for x in X_mfcc]
X = np.array(X)
X.shape
(5600, 40)
```

d. Đinh dang lai cho mô hình (np.expand_dims):

- Đây là bước cuối cùng để dữ liệu tương thích với các mô hình như LSTM: thêm một chiều nữa vào ma trận 2D để biến nó thành một khối dữ liệu 3D.
- Mục đích chính là để định dạng dữ liệu cho phù hợp với đầu vào của các mô hình học sâu (Deep Learning). Các lớp LSTM trong Keras/TensorFlow yêu cầu đầu vào phải là một tensor 3D có dạng: (batch_size, timesteps, features)

Ý nghĩa của 3 chiều:

- Chiều thứ 1 (5600): Số lượng mẫu trong bộ dữ liệu.
- Chiều thứ 2 (40): Số bước trong chuỗi dữ liệu (tương ứng 40 đặc trưng MFCC).
- Chiều thứ 3 (1): Số lượng kênh đặc trưng tại mỗi bước (ở đây chỉ có 1).

```
# thêm một chiê`u mới vào ma'ng X (expand dimension) đê' chuyê'n # ma'ng X thành một ma'ng input được chấ'p nhận bơ'i model LSTM X = np.expand_dims(X, -1) # -1: thêm vào vị trí cuô'i cùng

X.shape #1st dim: length of the dataset #2nd dim: column length

(5600, 40, 1)
```

e. One-Hot Encoding

5. Create LSTM Model

Dùng thư viện Keras để xây dựng và cấu hình một mô hình Recurrent Neural Network - RNN, cụ thể là sử dụng lớp LSTM, cho bài toán phân loại.

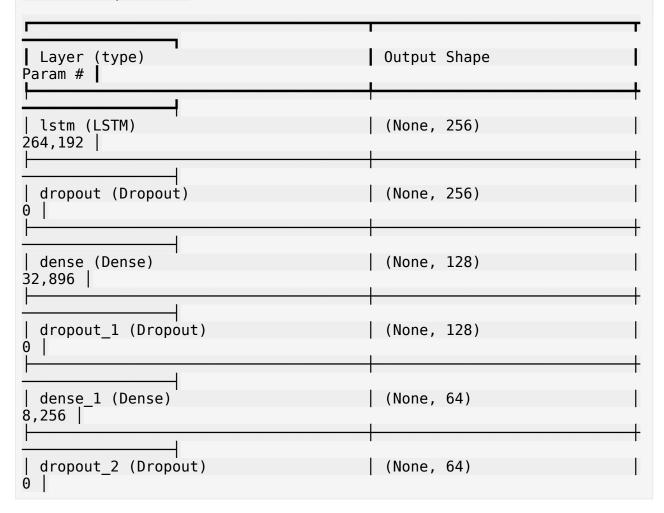
```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, LSTM, Dropout

model = Sequential([
    LSTM(256, return_sequences=False, input_shape=(40,1)),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Dense(7, activation='softmax')
])

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam',
```

```
metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
2025-06-11 10:07:00.171592: E
external/local xla/xla/stream executor/cuda/cuda fft.cc:477] Unable to
register cuFFT factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin
cuFFT when one has already been registered
WARNING: All log messages before absl::InitializeLog() is called are
written to STDERR
E0000 00:00:1749636420.364406 19 cuda dnn.cc:8310] Unable to
register cuDNN factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin
cuDNN when one has already been registered
E0000 00:00:1749636420.424244
                                 19 cuda blas.cc:1418] Unable to
register cuBLAS factory: Attempting to register factory for plugin
cuBLAS when one has already been registered
I0000 00:00:1749636432.810369
                              19 gpu device.cc:2022] Created
device /job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:GPU:0 with 15513 MB
memory: -> device: 0, name: Tesla P100-PCIE-16GB, pci bus id:
0000:00:04.0, compute capability: 6.0
```

Model: "sequential"



```
dense 2 (Dense)
                                  (None, 7)
455
Total params: 305,799 (1.17 MB)
Trainable params: 305,799 (1.17 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
#Train the model
history = model.fit(X, y, validation_split=0.2,
                 epochs=50, batch size=64)
Epoch 1/50
I0000 00:00:1749636437.265356 72 cuda_dnn.cc:529] Loaded cuDNN
version 90300
1.2677 - val accuracy: 0.7196 - val loss: 0.6941
Epoch 2/50
               ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.8965 - loss:
70/70 ———
0.3082 - val accuracy: 0.9339 - val loss: 0.2338
Epoch 3/50
70/70 ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9395 - loss:
0.1914 - val accuracy: 0.9062 - val loss: 0.3513
Epoch 4/50
                   1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9578 - loss:
70/70 —
0.1304 - val accuracy: 0.9580 - val loss: 0.1240
Epoch 5/50
                _____ 1s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9655 - loss:
70/70 <del>-</del>
0.1095 - val accuracy: 0.9732 - val loss: 0.0713
0.0692 - val accuracy: 0.9464 - val loss: 0.1475
Epoch 7/50

1s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9800 - loss:
0.0700 - val accuracy: 0.9134 - val loss: 0.3015
Epoch 8/50
               ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9795 - loss:
70/70 ——
0.0764 - val accuracy: 0.9768 - val loss: 0.0745
Epoch 9/50
                _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9814 - loss:
70/70 ———
0.0578 - val accuracy: 0.9598 - val loss: 0.1202
Epoch 10/50
                1s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9829 - loss:
70/70 ——
0.0617 - val accuracy: 0.9714 - val loss: 0.0610
```

```
0.0528 - val accuracy: 0.9759 - val loss: 0.0574
0.0480 - val accuracy: 0.9696 - val loss: 0.0710
Epoch 13/50
70/70 ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9819 - loss:
0.0581 - val accuracy: 0.9884 - val loss: 0.0391
Epoch 14/50
            1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9793 - loss:
70/70 ———
0.0710 - val_accuracy: 0.9884 - val_loss: 0.0334
Epoch 15/50
              _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9870 - loss:
70/70 ——
0.0414 - val accuracy: 0.9795 - val loss: 0.0523
Epoch 16/50

1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9890 - loss:
0.0362 - val_accuracy: 0.9937 - val_loss: 0.0149
0.0111 - val accuracy: 0.9777 - val_loss: 0.0472
Epoch 18/50 ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9907 - loss:
0.0270 - val accuracy: 0.9946 - val loss: 0.0165
Epoch 20/50
             _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9762 - loss:
70/70 ———
0.0987 - val_accuracy: 0.9679 - val_loss: 0.0878
Epoch 21/50
             _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9904 - loss:
70/70 ———
0.0314 - val_accuracy: 0.9920 - val loss: 0.0189
Epoch 22/50

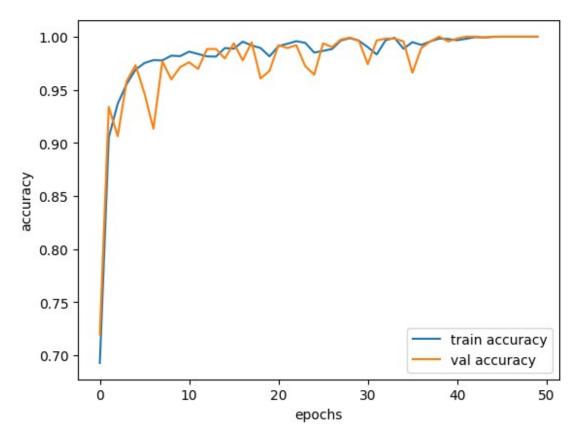
1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9954 - loss:
0.0176 - val accuracy: 0.9893 - val loss: 0.0329
0.0151 - val accuracy: 0.9920 - val loss: 0.0224
Epoch 24/50 ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9929 - loss:
0.0219 - val accuracy: 0.9723 - val loss: 0.0734
0.0360 - val accuracy: 0.9643 - val loss: 0.0931
Epoch 26/50
        _____ 1s 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.9854 - loss:
0.0452 - val accuracy: 0.9937 - val loss: 0.0220
Epoch 27/50
```

```
______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9871 - loss:
0.0454 - val accuracy: 0.9902 - val loss: 0.0310
Epoch 28/50
                 _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9973 - loss:
70/70 -
0.0124 - val accuracy: 0.9973 - val loss: 0.0117
Epoch 29/50 ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9980 - loss:
0.0068 - val accuracy: 0.9991 - val loss: 0.0034
Epoch 30/50 ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9975 - loss:
0.0086 - val accuracy: 0.9964 - val loss: 0.0111
0.0161 - val accuracy: 0.9741 - val loss: 0.0781
Epoch 32/50
               ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9795 - loss:
70/70 ———
0.0573 - val accuracy: 0.9964 - val loss: 0.0129
Epoch 33/50
                  _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9956 - loss:
0.0149 - val accuracy: 0.9982 - val loss: 0.0057
Epoch 34/50
                _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9998 - loss:
70/70 —
0.0029 - val accuracy: 0.9982 - val loss: 0.0051
Epoch 35/50

1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9904 - loss:
0.0403 - val accuracy: 0.9955 - val loss: 0.0131
Epoch 36/50 ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9957 - loss:
0.0129 - val accuracy: 0.9661 - val loss: 0.1242
Epoch 37/50 ______ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9915 - loss:
0.0285 - val accuracy: 0.9893 - val loss: 0.0317
Epoch 38/50
            _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9961 - loss:
70/70 ———
0.0137 - val accuracy: 0.9955 - val loss: 0.0125
Epoch 39/50
                 _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9989 - loss:
70/70 —
0.0044 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0016
Epoch 40/50
              _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9989 - loss:
70/70 -
0.0048 - val accuracy: 0.9955 - val loss: 0.0197
0.0111 - val accuracy: 0.9982 - val loss: 0.0032
Epoch 42/50

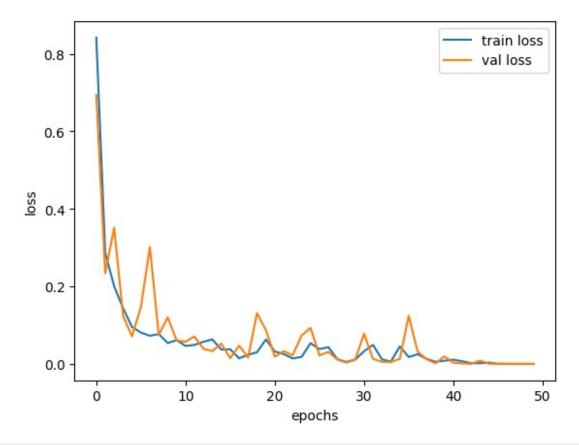
1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9990 - loss:
0.0042 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0014
Epoch 43/50
                _____ 1s 9ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
70/70 —
```

```
0.0016 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 5.8243e-04
Epoch 44/50
                _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9995 - loss:
70/70 -----
0.0011 - val accuracy: 0.9991 - val loss: 0.0085
Epoch 45/50
                 _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.9996 - loss:
70/70 —
0.0055 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 5.5832e-04
Epoch 46/50
                   ---- 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
70/70 ---
3.6494e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.8547e-04
Epoch 47/50
             _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
70/70 —
5.5885e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.4839e-04
1.5301e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 1.4719e-04
2.9121e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.1288e-04
Epoch 50/50
              _____ 1s 8ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
70/70 ----
3.1666e-04 - val accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 5.6901e-05
model.save('voice emotion.keras')
print("Model 'voice emotion.keras' đã được lưu thành công")
Model 'voice_emotion.keras' đã được lưu thành công
epochs = list(range(50))
acc = history.history['accuracy']
val acc = history.history['val accuracy']
plt.plot(epochs, acc, label='train accuracy')
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, label='val accuracy')
plt.xlabel('epochs')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

plt.plot(epochs, loss, label='train loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, label='val loss')
plt.xlabel('epochs')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



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

6. Testing - Đánh giá kết quả dự đoán của Model

Import

```
import os
import numpy as np
import librosa
from keras.models import load_model
```

Kiểm tra đường dẫn đến TestFiles và model voice_emotion.keras

```
import os

# folder_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/2. Voice Mood Recognition'
# test_folder_path = folder_path + '/TestFiles - Moods'
# model_path = folder_path + '/voice_emotion.keras'
# os.chdir(test_folder_path)
```

```
test folder path = '/kaggle/input/2-voice-mood-recognition/TestFiles -
Moods'
model path =
'/kaggle/input/2-voice-mood-recognition/voice emotion.keras'
print(f"Thu muc test: {test folder path}")
print(f"Model path: {model path}")
print("Các file trong thư muc test:", os.listdir(test folder path))
labels = ['angry', 'disgust', 'fear', 'happy', 'neutral', 'ps', 'sad']
Thur muc test: /kaggle/input/2-voice-mood-recognition/TestFiles - Moods
Model path: /kaggle/input/2-voice-mood-recognition/voice emotion.keras
Các file trong thư muc test: ['disgust1.mp3', 'sad1.mp3',
'happy1.mp3', 'fear1.wav', 'happy2.mp3', 'disgusted1.wav', 'disgust2.mp3', 'angry1.mp3', 'fear2.wav', 'neutral1.mp3',
'angry2.mp3', 'disgusted2.wav', 'sad2.wav']
# Copy mfcc từ training
def extract_features(filename):
    try:
        y, sr = librosa.load(filename, duration=3, offset=0.5)
        mfcc = np.mean(librosa.feature.mfcc(y=y, sr=sr, n mfcc=40).T,
axis=0)
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Lôī khi xư'lý file {filename}: {e}")
        return None
    return mfcc
try:
  model = load model(model path)
  print("Tải mô hình thành công!")
except Exception as e:
  print(f"Lôī khi tải model: {e}")
Tải mô hình thành công!
# să'p xê'p lai đê' in ra kê't qua' theo thứ tư abc
test folder = os.listdir(test folder path)
test folder.sort()
if 'model' in locals():
    print("\n--- BAT ĐÂÙ DƯ ĐOÁN ---")
    for file name in test folder:
        if file name.endswith(('.wav', '.mp3')):
            full path = os.path.join(test folder path, file name)
            # Trích xuâ't đặc trưng
            features = extract features(full path)
```

```
if features is not None:
            # Reshape dữ liêu để' phù hợp với đấ`u vào cu'a model
            features = np.expand_dims(features, axis=0)
            features = np.expand dims(features, axis=-1)
            # Dư đoán
            prediction = model.predict(features)
            predicted index = np.argmax(prediction, axis=1)[0]
            predicted_emotion = labels[predicted_index]
            print(f"File: {file name} -> Du doán:
{predicted emotion}")
           print("\n")
   print("--- KÊT THÚC DƯ ĐOÁN ---")
--- BĂT ĐÂÙ DƯ ĐOÁN ---
1/1 — Os 178ms/step
File: angry1.mp3 -> Dự đoán: disgust
File: angry2.mp3 -> Du đoán: disgust
1/1 ———— 0s 31ms/step
File: disgust1.mp3 -> Dự đoán: fear
1/1 — 0s 29ms/step
File: disgust2.mp3 -> Dự đoán: happy
File: disgusted1.wav -> Du đoán: happy
File: disgusted2.wav -> Du đoán: disgust
1/1 ———— 0s 30ms/step
File: fear1.wav -> Du đoán: happy
File: fear2.wav -> Du đoán: fear
File: happy1.mp3 -> Du đoán: disgust
```

```
1/1 — 0s 31ms/step
File: happy2.mp3 -> Dự đoán: fear

1/1 — 0s 30ms/step
File: neutral1.mp3 -> Dự đoán: fear

1/1 — 0s 29ms/step
File: sad1.mp3 -> Dự đoán: disgust

1/1 — 0s 29ms/step
File: sad2.wav -> Dự đoán: angry

--- KÊT THÚC DỰ ĐOÁN ---
```