

```

# IMPORTANT: RUN THIS CELL IN ORDER TO IMPORT YOUR KAGGLE DATA SOURCES
# TO THE CORRECT LOCATION (/kaggle/input) IN YOUR NOTEBOOK,
# THEN FEEL FREE TO DELETE THIS CELL.
# NOTE: THIS NOTEBOOK ENVIRONMENT DIFFERS FROM KAGGLE'S PYTHON
# ENVIRONMENT SO THERE MAY BE MISSING LIBRARIES USED BY YOUR
# NOTEBOOK.

import os
import sys
from tempfile import NamedTemporaryFile
from urllib.request import urlopen
from urllib.parse import unquote, urlparse
from urllib.error import HTTPError
from zipfile import ZipFile
import tarfile
import shutil

CHUNK_SIZE = 40960
DATA_SOURCE_MAPPING = 'facial-expression:https%3A%2F%2Fstorage.googleapis.com%2Fkaggle-data-sets%2F31050%2F39603%2Fbundle%2Farchive.zip%3FX-G<

KAGGLE_INPUT_PATH='/kaggle/input'
KAGGLE_WORKING_PATH='/kaggle/working'
KAGGLE_SYMLINK='kaggle'

!umount /kaggle/input/ 2> /dev/null
shutil.rmtree('/kaggle/input', ignore_errors=True)
os.makedirs(KAGGLE_INPUT_PATH, 0o777, exist_ok=True)
os.makedirs(KAGGLE_WORKING_PATH, 0o777, exist_ok=True)

    os.symlink(KAGGLE_INPUT_PATH, os.path.join(".", 'input'), target_is_directory=True)
except FileExistsError:
    pass
try:
    os.symlink(KAGGLE_WORKING_PATH, os.path.join(".", 'working'), target_is_directory=True)
except FileExistsError:
    pass

for data_source_mapping in DATA_SOURCE_MAPPING.split(','):
    directory, download_url_encoded = data_source_mapping.split(':')
    download_url = unquote(download_url_encoded)
    filename = urlparse(download_url).path
    destination_path = os.path.join(KAGGLE_INPUT_PATH, directory)
    try:
        with urlopen(download_url) as fileres, NamedTemporaryFile() as tfile:
            total_length = fileres.headers['content-length']
            print(f'Downloading {directory}, {total_length} bytes compressed')
            dl = 0
            data = fileres.read(CHUNK_SIZE)
            while len(data) > 0:
                dl += len(data)
                tfile.write(data)
                done = int(50 * dl / int(total_length))
                sys.stdout.write(f"\r[{'=' * done}{' ' * (50-done)}] {dl} bytes downloaded")
                sys.stdout.flush()
                data = fileres.read(CHUNK_SIZE)
            if filename.endswith('.zip'):
                with ZipFile(tfile) as zfile:
                    zfile.extractall(destination_path)
            else:
                with tarfile.open(tfile.name) as tarfile:
                    tarfile.extractall(destination_path)
            print(f'\nDownloaded and uncompressed: {directory}')
    except HTTPError as e:
        print(f'Failed to load (likely expired) {download_url} to path {destination_path}')
        continue
    except OSError as e:
        print(f'Failed to load {download_url} to path {destination_path}')
        continue

print('Data source import complete.')
```

```

Downloading facial-expression, 202559978 bytes compressed
[=====] 202559978 bytes downloaded
```

Downloaded and uncompressed: facial-expression
Data source import complete.

This Python 3 euviroument comes with maury helpful analytics libraries installed
It is defined by the kaggle/python docker image: <https://github.com/kaggle/docker-python>
For example, here's several helpful packages to load in

```
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
```

Input data files are available in the “./input/” directory.
For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter) will list the files in the input directory

```
import os
print(os.listdir("../input/facial-expression/fer2013/"))
```

Any results you write to the current directory are saved as output.


```
['fer2013.csv']
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
```

```
import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, AveragePooling2D
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Dropout, Flatten
```

```
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import pandas as pd
import uumpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as pit
```

```
h
fil ame   t input/facial-expression/fen2013/fer2013.csv'
label_map = ['Anger', 'Disgust', 'Fear', 'Happy', 'Sad', 'Surprise', 'Neutral']
names=['emotion','pixels','usage']
df=pd.read_csv('../input/facial-expression/fer2013/fer2013.csv',names=names, na_filter=False)
im=df['pixels']
df.head(10)
```

| | emot1on | | p1xels | usage |  |
|---|---------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0 | emotion | | pixels | Usage | @ |
| 1 | 0 | 70 80 82 72 58 58 60 63 54 58 60 48 89 115 121... | | Training | |
| 2 | 0 | 151 150 147 155 148 133 111 140 170 174 182 15... | | Training | |
| 3 | 2 | 231 212 156 164 174 138 161 173 182 200 106 38... | | Training | |
| 4 | 4 | 24 32 36 30 32 23 19 20 30 41 21 22 32 34 21 1... | | Training | |
| 5 | 6 | 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 15 23 28 48 50 58 84... | | Training | |
| 6 | 2 | 55 55 55 55 55 54 60 68 54 85 151 163 170 179 ... | | Training | |
| 7 | 4 | 20 17 19 21 25 38 42 42 46 54 56 62 63 66 82 1... | | Training | |
| 8 | 3 | 77 78 79 79 78 75 60 55 47 48 58 73 77 79 57 5... | | Training | |
| 9 | 3 | 85 84 90 121 101 102 133 153 153 169 177 189 1... | | Training | |

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [GZI View recommended plots](#)

```
def getData(filename):
    R images are 48x48
    O N = 35887

    first = True
    for line in open(filename):
        if first:
            first = False
        else:
            row = line.split(',')
            Y.append(int(row[0]))
            X.append([int(p) for p in row[1].split()])

    X, Y = np.array(X) / 255.0, np.array(Y)
    return X, Y
```

```
X, Y = getData(filename)
num_class = len(set(Y))
print(num_class)
```

```
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```

```
# keras with tensorflow backend
N, D = X.shape
X = X.reshape(N, 48, 48, 1)
```

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.1, random_state=10)
y_train = (np.arange(num_class) == y_train[:, None]).astype(np.float32)
y_test = (np.arange(num_class) == y_test[:, None]).astype(np.float32)

from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Dropout, Flatten
from keras.metrics import categorical_accuracy
from keras.models import model_from_json
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from keras.optimizers import *
```

- Activation layer 'relu'

```
import tensorflow as tf

from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from keras.layers import Activation, Dropout, Flatten, Dense
from keras.applications.inception_resnet_v2 import InceptionResNetV2
from keras.applications.inception_v3 import InceptionV3
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from keras import metrics
from keras.optimizers import Adam
from keras import backend as K
import keras
```

```
def my_model():
    model = Sequential()
    input_shape = (48,48,1)
    model.add(Conv2D(64, (5, 5), input_shape=input_shape,activation='relu', padding='same'))
    model.add(Conv2D(64, (5, 5), activation='relu', padding='same'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))

    model.add(Conv2D(128, (5, 5),activation='relu',padding='same'))
    model.add(Conv2D(128, (5, 5),activation='relu',padding='same'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))

    model.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
    model.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))

    model.add(Flatten())
    model.add(Dense(128))
    model.add(Activation('relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(0.2))
    model.add(Dense(7))
    model.add(Activation('softmax'))

    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'],optimizer='adam')
    # UNCOMMENT THIS TO VIEW THE ARCHITECTURE
    #model.summary()

    return model
model=my_model()
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_5"

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| conv2d_20 (Conv2D) | (None, 48, 48, 64) | 1664 |
| conv2d_21 (Conv2D) | (None, 48, 48, 64) | 102464 |
| max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2D) | (None, 24, 24, 64) | 0 |
| conv2d_22 (Conv2D) | (None, 24, 24, 128) | 204928 |
| conv2d_23 (Conv2D) | (None, 24, 24, 128) | 409728 |
| max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2D) | (None, 12, 12, 128) | 0 |
| conv2d_24 (Conv2D) | (None, 12, 12, 256) | 295168 |
| conv2d_25 (Conv2D) | (None, 12, 12, 256) | 590086 |
| max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2D) | (None, 6, 6, 256) | 0 |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, 9216) | 0 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 128) | 1179776 |
| activation_1 (Activation) | (None, 128) | 0 |
| dropout (Dropout) | (None, 128) | 0 |
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, 7) | 903 |
| activation_1 (Activation) | (None, 7) | 0 |
| Total params: 2784711 (10.62 MB) | | |
| Trainable params: 2784711 (10.62 MB) | | |
| Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte) | | |

In the following model the accuracy is increasing but model is performing very bad on validation set. This is the case of overfitting.

```
path_model='model_filter.h5' # save model at this location after each epoch
```

```
model=my_model() # create the model
K.set_value(model.optimizer.lr,0.0005) # set the learning rate
# fit the model
lh=model.fit(x=X_train,
             y=y_train,
             batch_size=64,
             epochs=20,
             verbose=1,
             validation_data=(X_test,y_test),
             shuffle=True,
             callbacks=[
                 ModelCheckpoint(filepath=path_model),
```

Epoch 1/20

Train on 32298 samples, validate on 3589 samples

Epoch 1/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 23s 706us/step - loss: 1.6426 - accuracy: 0.3741 - val_loss: 1.6015 - val_accuracy: 0.3759

Epoch 2/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 18s 547us/step - loss: 1.2735 - accuracy: 0.5181 - val_loss: 1.4109 - val_accuracy: 0.4595

Epoch 3/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 538us/step - loss: 1.0894 - accuracy: 0.5906 - val_loss: 1.1277 - val_accuracy: 0.5665

Epoch 4/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 535us/step - loss: 0.9575 - accuracy: 0.6464 - val_loss: 1.1122 - val_accuracy: 0.5879

Epoch 5/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 18s 549us/step - loss: 0.8205 - accuracy: 0.6977 - val_loss: 1.2784 - val_accuracy: 0.5394

Epoch 6/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 538us/step - loss: 0.6528 - accuracy: 0.7661 - val_loss: 1.2114 - val_accuracy: 0.5784

Epoch 7/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 537us/step - loss: 0.4788 - accuracy: 0.8353 - val_loss: 1.4268 - val_accuracy: 0.5659

Epoch 8/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 536us/step - loss: 0.3296 - accuracy: 0.8895 - val_loss: 1.3633 - val_accuracy: 0.5960

Epoch 9/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 18s 544us/step - loss: 0.2132 - accuracy: 0.9319 - val_loss: 1.5412 - val_accuracy: 0.5971

Epoch 10/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 538us/step - loss: 0.1523 - accuracy: 0.9548 - val_loss: 1.6044 - val_accuracy: 0.6169

Epoch 11/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 534us/step - loss: 0.1291 - accuracy: 0.9608 - val_loss: 1.6944 - val_accuracy: 0.5968

Epoch 12/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 541us/step - loss: 0.1247 - accuracy: 0.9604 - val_loss: 1.8333 - val_accuracy: 0.6030

Epoch 13/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 534us/step - loss: 0.1105 - accuracy: 0.9637 - val_loss: 1.8680 - val_accuracy: 0.6105

Epoch 14/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 534us/step - loss: 0.0994 - accuracy: 0.9685 - val_loss: 1.9827 - val_accuracy: 0.6032

Epoch 15/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 532us/step - loss: 0.0926 - accuracy: 0.9699 - val_loss: 1.8939 - val_accuracy: 0.6049

Epoch 16/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 18s 542us/step - loss: 0.0838 - accuracy: 0.9730 - val_loss: 1.9510 - val_accuracy: 0.6043

Epoch 17/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 534us/step - loss: 0.0871 - accuracy: 0.9709 - val_loss: 2.0470 - val_accuracy: 0.5943

Epoch 18/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 538us/step - loss: 0.0709 - accuracy: 0.9772 - val_loss: 2.2031 - val_accuracy: 0.5890

Epoch 19/20

32298/32298 [=====] - 17s 540us/step - loss: 0.0634 - accuracy: 0.9798 - val_loss: 2.2859 - val_accuracy: 0.6004

Epoch 20/20

12480/32298 [=====>.....] - ETA: 10s - loss: 0.0585 - accuracy: 0.9817