### Loaing Necessary Libraries

```
In [1]:
        import re
        import string
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        from tqdm import tqdm
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.keras import Sequential, Model
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPool2D, GlobalAveragePooling2D
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, BatchNormalization, Activation, Dropout
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv1D, Embedding, GlobalAveragePooling1D
        from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, RMSprop
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
        from PIL import ImageFile
        ImageFile.LOAD_TRUNCATED_IMAGES = True
```

#### Reading Image Info from CSV and Cleaning

```
In [2]:
        df = pd.read_csv('../input/memotion-dataset-7k/memotion_dataset_7k/labels.csv')
        df.drop(df.columns[df.columns.str.contains('unnamed', case = False)], axis = 1, inplace = True)
        df = df.drop(columns = ['text_ocr', 'overall_sentiment'])
        df.head()
```

Out[2]:

	image_name	text_corrected	humour	sarcasm	offensive	motivational
0	image_1.jpg	LOOK THERE MY FRIEND LIGHTYEAR NOW ALL SOHALIK	hilarious	general	not_offensive	not_motivational
1	image_2.jpeg	The best of #10 YearChallenge! Completed in le	not_funny	general	not_offensive	motivational
2	image_3.JPG	Sam Thorne @Strippin ( Follow Follow Saw every	very_funny	not_sarcastic	not_offensive	not_motivational
3	image_4.png	10 Year Challenge - Sweet Dee Edition	very_funny	twisted_meaning	very_offensive	motivational
4	image_5.png	10 YEAR CHALLENGE WITH NO FILTER 47 Hilarious	hilarious	very_twisted	very_offensive	not_motivational

```
In [3]:
        df[df.isnull().any(axis=1)]
```

Out[3]:

	image_name	text_corrected	humour	sarcasm	offensive	motivational
119	image_120.jpg	NaN	not_funny	general	not_offensive	not_motivational
4799	image_4800.jpg	NaN	very_funny	general	slight	motivational
6781	image_6782.jpg	NaN	very_funny	twisted_meaning	not_offensive	not_motivational
6784	image_6785.jpg	NaN	hilarious	general	not_offensive	not_motivational
6786	image_6787.jpg	NaN	not_funny	not_sarcastic	very_offensive	motivational

```
In [4]:
       cleaned = df.copy()
       cleaned.dropna(inplace=True)
       cleaned.isnull().any()
Out[4]:
        image_name
                         False
        text_corrected
                         False
                         False
        humour
                         False
        sarcasm
        offensive
                    False
        motivational
                     False
        dtype: bool
```

# **Image Modelling**

**Loading Images** 

```
In [5]:
        width = 100
        height = 100
        X = []
        for i in tqdm(range(cleaned.shape[0])):
            if i in [119, 4799, 6781, 6784, 6786]:
                pass
            else:
                path = '../input/memotion-dataset-7k/memotion_dataset_7k/images/'+cleaned['image_name'][i]
                img = image.load_img(path, target_size=(width, height, 3))
                img = image.img_to_array(img)
                img = img/255.0
                X.append(img)
        X = np.array(X)
```

```
93%| | | 6511/6987 [01:59<00:09, 49.31it/s]/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/PIL/TiffI
magePlugin.py:792: UserWarning: Corrupt EXIF data. Expecting to read 2 bytes but only got 0.
 warnings.warn(str(msg))
 96%| | 6675/6987 [02:02<00:05, 52.01it/s]/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/PIL/Imag
e.py:952: UserWarning: Palette images with Transparency expressed in bytes should be converted to R
GBA images
  "Palette images with Transparency expressed in bytes should be "
100%| 6987/6987 [02:08<00:00, 54.20it/s]
```

```
In [6]:
        X.shape
Out[6]:
         (6982, 100, 100, 3)
```

### Dropping few rows to make shape consistent

```
In [7]:
        rows_to_drop = ['image_120.jpg',
                       'image_4800.jpg',
                       'image_6782.jpg',
                       'image_6785.jpg',
                       'image_6787.jpg',
                       'image_6988.jpg',
                       'image_6989.jpg',
                       'image_6990.png',
                       'image_6991.jpg',
                       'image_6992.jpg']
In [8]:
        for images in rows_to_drop:
            cleaned.drop(cleaned[cleaned['image_name'] == images].index, inplace=True)
```

```
In [9]:
        target = pd.get_dummies(cleaned.iloc[:,2:])
        target.head()
Out[9]:
```

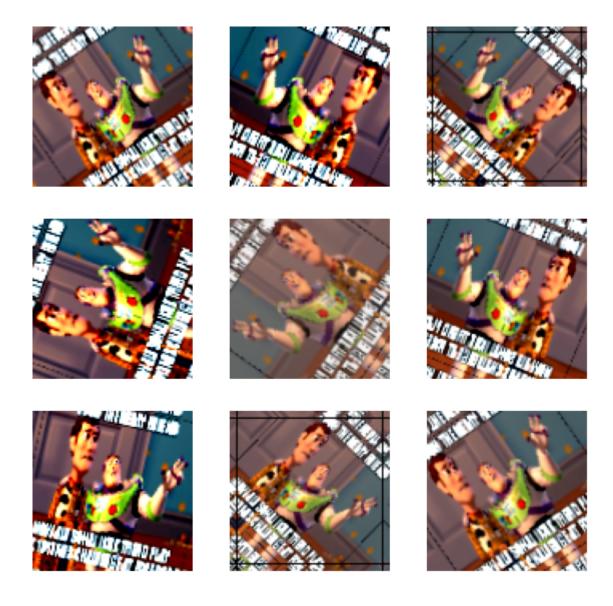
	humour_funny	humour_hilarious	humour_not_funny	humour_very_funny	sarcasm_general	sarcasm_not_sarcastic	sarcasm_twisted_m
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4							•

```
In [10]:
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, target, test_size = 0.2)
```

## **Image Preprocessing**

```
In [11]:
         data_augmentation = tf.keras.Sequential([
           tf.keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing.RandomFlip('horizontal'),
           tf.keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing.RandomContrast([.5,2]),
           tf.keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing.RandomRotation(0.2),
           tf.keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing.RandomZoom(0.1)
         ])
         preprocess_input = tf.keras.applications.resnet_v2.preprocess_input
         rescale = tf.keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing.Rescaling(1./127.5, offset= -1)
```

```
In [12]:
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
         for i in range(9):
           augmented_image = data_augmentation(X)
           ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
           plt.imshow(augmented_image[0])
           plt.axis("off")
```



**Base Model** 

```
In [13]:
       base_model_1 = tf.keras.applications.ResNet50(input_shape=X[0].shape,
                                              include_top=False,
                                              weights='imagenet')
       base_model_2 = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(input_shape=X[0].shape,
                                              include_top=False,
                                              weights='imagenet')
       Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/resnet/resnet50_
       weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
       Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/vgg16/vgg16_weig
       hts_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
       In [14]:
       base_model_1.trainable = False
       base_model_2.trainable = False
```

### Model for Image

1/15/2021 notebook

```
In [15]:
        def image_model():
             image_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(150, 150, 3), name = 'image_input')
             image_layers = data_augmentation(image_input)
             image_layers = preprocess_input(image_layers)
            layer_bm_1 = base_model_1(image_input, training=True)
             dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(layer_bm_1)
            layer_bm_1 = Conv2D(2048, kernel_size=2,padding='valid')(layer_bm_1)
             dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(layer_bm_1)
             layer_bm_1 = Dense(512)(dropout_layer)
            dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(layer_bm_1)
            layer_bm_2 = base_model_2(image_input, training=True)
            dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(layer_bm_2)
            layer_bm_2 = Dense(512)(layer_bm_2)
            dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(layer_bm_2)
            layers = tf.keras.layers.concatenate([layer_bm_1, layer_bm_2])
            image_layers = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(layers)
             image_layers = Dropout(0.2, name = 'dropout_layer')(image_layers)
             return image_input, image_layers
```

```
In [16]:
         image_input, image_layers = image_model()
```

## **Text Modelling**

Standardization and Cleaning

1/15/2021 notebook

```
In [17]:
         def standardization(data):
             data = data.apply(lambda x: x.lower())
             data = data.apply(lambda x: re.sub(r' d+', '', x))
             data = data.apply(lambda x: re.sub(r'\w*.com\w*', '', x, flags=re.MULTILINE))
             data = data.apply(lambda x: x.translate(str.maketrans('', '', string.punctuation)))
             return data
         cleaned['text_corrected'] = standardization(cleaned.text_corrected)
```

#### **Vectorizing Layers**

```
In [18]:
         from tensorflow.keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing import TextVectorization
         vocab_size = 10000
         sequence_length = 50
         vectorize_layer = TextVectorization(
             max_tokens=vocab_size,
            output_mode='int',
             output_sequence_length=sequence_length)
         text_ds = np.asarray(cleaned['text_corrected'])
         vectorize_layer.adapt(tf.convert_to_tensor(text_ds))
In [19]:
         X_text_train, X_text_test, y_text_train, y_text_test = train_test_split(cleaned.text_corrected, target
         test_size = 0.2
```

```
In [20]:
         embedding_dim=16
         def text_model():
             text_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(None,), dtype=tf.string, name='text')
             text_layers = vectorize_layer(text_input)
             text_layers = tf.keras.layers.Embedding(vocab_size, embedding_dim, name="embedding")(text_layers)
             dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(text_layers)
             text_layers = tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(512, activation='relu', return_se
         quences=True))(text_layers)
             dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(text_layers)
             text_layers = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization()(text_layers)
             text_layers = tf.keras.layers.Conv1D(128, 7, padding="valid", activation="relu", strides=3)(text_l
         ayers)
             dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(text_layers)
             text_layers = tf.keras.layers.GlobalMaxPooling1D()(text_layers)
             dropout_layer = Dropout(0.2)(text_layers)
             text_layers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(2048, activation="relu")(text_layers)
             text_layers = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(text_layers)
             return text_input, text_layers
         text_input, text_layers = text_model()
```

## Combining and Evaluating

#### Task A: Overall Sentiment

1/15/2021

```
In [21]:
         def model(layer_1, layer_2, image_input, text_input):
             concatenate = tf.keras.layers.concatenate([layer_1, layer_2], axis=1)
             semi_final_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(2048, activation='relu')(concatenate)
             output = tf.keras.layers.Dense(14, activation='softmax', name = 'humuor')(semi_final_layer)
             model = tf.keras.Model(inputs = [image_input, text_input] ,
                                    outputs = output)
             return model
In [22]:
         model = model(image_layers, text_layers, image_input, text_input)
In [23]:
         import os
         # Define the checkpoint directory to store the checkpoints
         checkpoint_dir = './training_checkpoints'
         # Name of the checkpoint files
         checkpoint_prefix = os.path.join(checkpoint_dir, "ckpt_{epoch}")
```

```
In [24]:
         # Function for decaying the learning rate.
         # You can define any decay function you need.
         def decay(epoch):
           if epoch < 3:
             return 1e-1
           elif epoch >= 3 and epoch < 5:
             return 1e-2
           else:
             return 1e-5
```

```
In [25]:
         # Callback for printing the LR at the end of each epoch.
         class PrintLR(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
           def on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs=None):
             print('\nLearning rate for epoch {} is {}'.format(epoch + 1,
                                                                model.optimizer.lr.numpy()))
         callbacks = [
             tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log_dir='./logs'),
             tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(filepath=checkpoint_prefix,
                                                save_weights_only=True),
             tf.keras.callbacks.LearningRateScheduler(decay),
             PrintLR()
```

```
In [26]:
         model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
                       loss = tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
                       metrics=['binary_accuracy', 'accuracy'])
```

```
In [27]:
         history = model.fit(x = {"image_input": X_train, "text_input": X_text_train},
                             y = y_{train}
                             batch_size=128,
                             epochs=25,
                             callbacks=callbacks
```

```
Epoch 1/25
cy: 1.7905e-04
Learning rate for epoch 1 is 0.10000000149011612
accuracy: 1.7905e-04
Epoch 2/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 2 is 0.10000000149011612
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 3/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 3 is 0.10000000149011612
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 4/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 4 is 0.009999999776482582
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 5/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 5 is 0.009999999776482582
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 6/25
```

```
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 6 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 7/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 7 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 8/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 8 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 9/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 9 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 10/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 10 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 11/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
```

```
Learning rate for epoch 11 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 12/25
44/44 [=============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 10.3668 - binary_accuracy: 0.7361 - accura
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 12 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 13/25
44/44 [=============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 10.3668 - binary_accuracy: 0.7361 - accura
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 13 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 14/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 14 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 15/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 15 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 16/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 16 is 9.999999747378752e-06
```

```
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 17/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 17 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 18/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 18 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 19/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 19 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 20/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 20 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 21/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 21 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 22/25
```

```
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 22 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 23/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 23 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 24/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 24 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 25/25
cy: 0.0000e+00
Learning rate for epoch 25 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.0000e+00
```

```
In [28]:
         df_history = pd.DataFrame(history.history)
```

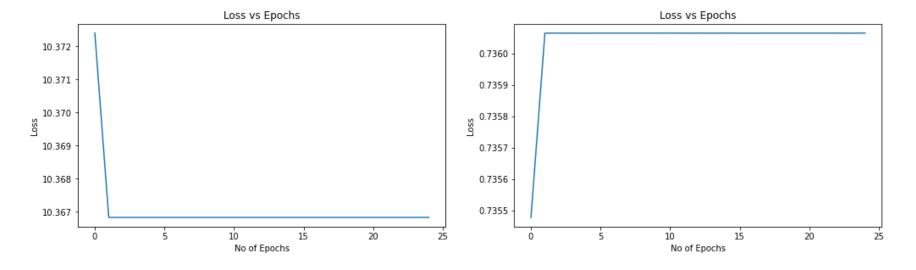
In [29]:

df\_history

### Out[29]:

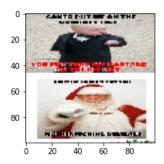
	loss	binary_accuracy	accuracy	Ir
0	10.372398	0.735478	0.000179	0.10000
1	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.10000
2	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.10000
3	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.01000
4	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.01000
5	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
6	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
7	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
8	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
9	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
10	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
11	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
12	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
13	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
14	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
15	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
16	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
17	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
18	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
19	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
20	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
21	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
22	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
23	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001
24	10.366833	0.736066	0.000000	0.00001

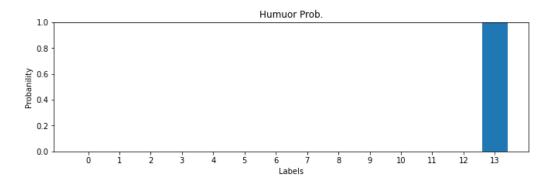
```
In [30]:
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(15, 5))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         axes[0].plot(df_history.loss)
         axes[0].set_xlabel('No of Epochs')
         axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss')
         axes[0].set_title('Loss vs Epochs')
         axes[1].plot(df_history.binary_accuracy)
         axes[1].set_xlabel('No of Epochs')
         axes[1].set_ylabel('Loss')
         axes[1].set_title('Loss vs Epochs')
         plt.show()
```



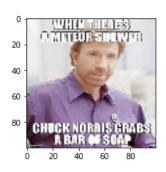
```
In [31]:
         prediction = model.predict(x = {"image_input": X_test, "text_input": X_text_test})
         prediction = np.array(prediction)
         prediction = np.squeeze(prediction)
         prediction = 1/(1+np.exp(-np.array(prediction)))
         prediction = np.where(prediction > 0.5, 1, 0)
         y_true = y_test.values
        micro_f1_score = f1_score(y_true[:,1], prediction[:,1], average='micro')
        macro_f1_score = f1_score(y_true[:,1], prediction[:,1], average='macro')
         print("Micro F1 score for Task C is ", micro_f1_score)
         print("Macro F1 score for Task C is ", macro_f1_score)
         Micro F1 score for Task C is 0.9141016463851109
         Macro F1 score for Task C is 0.47756170531039643
In [32]:
         predictions = model.predict(x = {"image_input": X_test, "text_input": X_text_test})
         predictions = np.array(predictions)
         predictions.shape
Out[32]:
         (1397, 14)
```

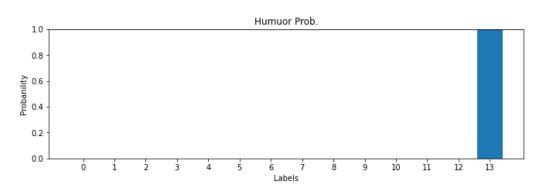
```
In [33]:
         import random
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         x = list(range(0,14))
         axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
         axes[1].bar(x, predictions[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:])
         axes[1].set_xlabel('Labels')
         axes[1].set_ylabel('Probanility')
         axes[1].set_title('Humuor Prob.')
         axes[1].set_xticks(x)
         axes[1].set_ylim(0,1)
         plt.show()
         print(predictions[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]), :].max(), np.where(predictions[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]), :].max())
         test.shape[0]),:].max()))
```





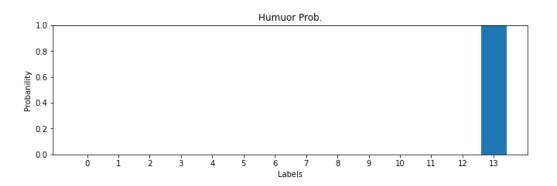
```
In [34]:
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         x = list(range(0,14))
         axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
         axes[1].bar(x, predictions[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:])
         axes[1].set_xlabel('Labels')
         axes[1].set_ylabel('Probanility')
         axes[1].set_title('Humuor Prob.')
         axes[1].set_xticks(x)
         axes[1].set_ylim(0,1)
         plt.show()
         print(predictions[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]),:].max(), np.where(predictions[random.randint(0, X_
         test.shape[0]),:].max()))
```



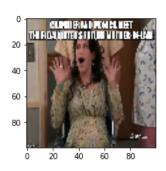


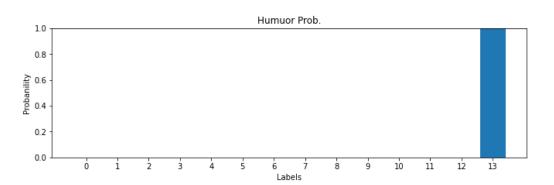
```
In [35]:
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         x = list(range(0,14))
         axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
         axes[1].bar(x, predictions[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:])
         axes[1].set_xlabel('Labels')
         axes[1].set_ylabel('Probanility')
         axes[1].set_title('Humuor Prob.')
         axes[1].set_xticks(x)
         axes[1].set_ylim(0,1)
         plt.show()
         print(predictions[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]),:].max(), np.where(predictions[random.randint(0, X_
         test.shape[0]),:].max()))
```





```
In [36]:
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         x = list(range(0,14))
         axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
         axes[1].bar(x, predictions[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:])
         axes[1].set_xlabel('Labels')
         axes[1].set_ylabel('Probanility')
         axes[1].set_title('Humuor Prob.')
         axes[1].set_xticks(x)
         axes[1].set_ylim(0,1)
         plt.show()
         print(predictions[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]),:].max(), np.where(predictions[random.randint(0, X_
         test.shape[0]),:].max()))
```





15/2021	notebook
In [ ]:	