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', 'humour', 'sarcasm', 'offensive', 'motivational'])
        df.head()
Out[2]:
```

	image_name	text_corrected	overall_sentiment
0	image_1.jpg	LOOK THERE MY FRIEND LIGHTYEAR NOW ALL SOHALIK	very_positive
1	image_2.jpeg	The best of #10 YearChallenge! Completed in le	very_positive
2	image_3.JPG	Sam Thorne @Strippin (Follow Follow Saw every	positive
3	image_4.png	10 Year Challenge - Sweet Dee Edition	positive
4	image_5.png	10 YEAR CHALLENGE WITH NO FILTER 47 Hilarious	neutral

```
In [3]:
        cleaned = df.copy()
        cleaned.dropna(inplace=True)
        cleaned.isnull().any()
Out[3]:
                              False
        image_name
                             False
        text_corrected
        overall_sentiment
                             False
        dtype: bool
```

Image Modelling

Loading Images

```
In [4]:
        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%| | | 6506/6987 [01:33<00:05, 83.07it/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%| 6676/6987 [01:35<00:03, 81.68it/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 [01:40<00:00, 69.25it/s]
```

```
In [5]:
        X.shape
Out[5]:
         (6982, 100, 100, 3)
```

Dropping few rows to make shape consistent

```
In [6]:
        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 [7]:
        for images in rows_to_drop:
            cleaned.drop(cleaned[cleaned['image_name'] == images].index, inplace=True)
```

```
In [8]:
        target = cleaned['overall_sentiment']
        target = pd.get_dummies(target)
        target.head()
```

Out[8]:

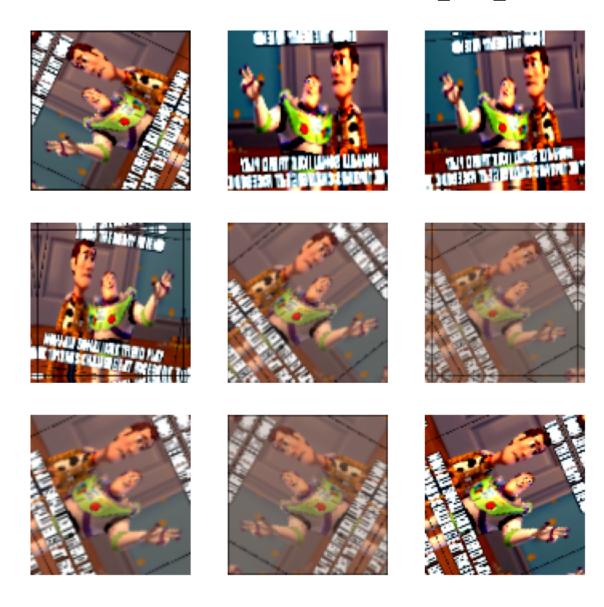
	negative	neutral	positive	very_negative	very_positive
0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0

```
In [9]:
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, target, test_size = 0.2, stratify=target)
```

Image Preprocessing

```
In [10]:
         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 [11]:
         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 [12]:
       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 [13]:
       base_model_1.trainable = False
       base_model_2.trainable = False
```

Model for Image

1/14/2021 notebook

```
In [14]:
         def image_model():
             image_input = tf.keras.Input(shape=(100, 100, 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=False)
             layer_bm_1 = Conv2D(2048, kernel_size=2,padding='valid')(layer_bm_1)
             layer_bm_1 = Dense(512)(layer_bm_1)
             layer_bm_2 = base_model_2(image_input, training=False)
             layer_bm_2 = Dense(512)(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 [15]:
```

```
image_input, image_layers = image_model()
```

Text Modelling

Standardization and Cleaning

1/14/2021 notebook

```
In [16]:
         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'.com', '', 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 [17]:
         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 [18]:
         X_text_train, X_text_test, y_text_train, y_text_test = train_test_split(cleaned.text_corrected, target
         , test_size = 0.2, stratify=target)
```

```
In [19]:
         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)
            text_layers = tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(512, activation='relu', return_se
         quences=True))(text_layers)
            text_layers = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization()(text_layers)
            text_layers = tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.GRU(512, activation='relu', return_seq
         uences=True))(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)
            text_layers = tf.keras.layers.Conv1D(128, 7, padding="valid", activation="relu", strides=3)(text_l
         ayers)
            text_layers = tf.keras.layers.GlobalMaxPooling1D()(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

```
In [20]:
         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='softmax')(concatenate)
             prediction_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(5, activation='sigmoid', name = 'task_a')
             output = prediction_layer(semi_final_layer)
             model = tf.keras.Model(inputs = [image_input, text_input] ,
                                    outputs = output)
             return model
In [21]:
         model = model(image_layers, text_layers, image_input, text_input)
In [22]:
         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 [23]:
         # 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 [24]:
         # 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 [25]:
         model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
                       loss = tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
                       metrics=['binary_accuracy', 'accuracy'])
         history = model.fit(x = {"image_input": X_train, "text_input": X_text_train},
                             y = y_{train}
                             batch_size=256,
                             epochs=25,
                             callbacks=callbacks
```

```
Epoch 1/25
y: 0.4469
Learning rate for epoch 1 is 0.10000000149011612
accuracy: 0.4469
Epoch 2/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 2 is 0.10000000149011612
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 3/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 3 is 0.10000000149011612
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 4/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 4 is 0.009999999776482582
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 5/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 5 is 0.009999999776482582
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 6/25
```

```
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 6 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 7/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 7 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 8/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 8 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 9/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 9 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 10/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 10 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 11/25
y: 0.4471
```

```
Learning rate for epoch 11 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 12/25
22/22 [============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.3687 - binary_accuracy: 0.7047 - accurac
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 12 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 13/25
22/22 [============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.3687 - binary_accuracy: 0.7047 - accurac
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 13 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 14/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 14 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 15/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 15 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 16/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 16 is 9.999999747378752e-06
```

```
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 17/25
22/22 [============= ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1.3687 - binary_accuracy: 0.7047 - accurac
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 17 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 18/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 18 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 19/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 19 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 20/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 20 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 21/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 21 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 22/25
```

```
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 22 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 23/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 23 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 24/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 24 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
Epoch 25/25
y: 0.4471
Learning rate for epoch 25 is 9.999999747378752e-06
accuracy: 0.4471
```

In [26]: df_history = pd.DataFrame(history.history) df_history

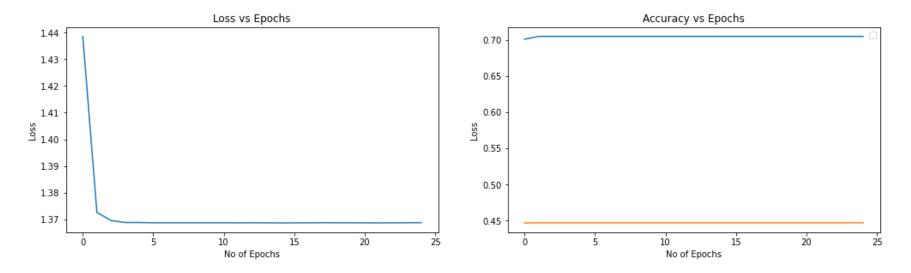
Out[26]:

	loss	binary_accuracy	accuracy	Ir
0	1.438555	0.700770	0.446911	0.10000
1	1.372624	0.704745	0.447090	0.10000
2	1.369597	0.704745	0.447090	0.10000
3	1.368839	0.704745	0.447090	0.01000
4	1.368828	0.704745	0.447090	0.01000
5	1.368740	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
6	1.368745	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
7	1.368736	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
8	1.368744	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
9	1.368739	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
10	1.368751	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
11	1.368716	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
12	1.368749	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
13	1.368713	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
14	1.368689	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
15	1.368696	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
16	1.368739	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
17	1.368760	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
18	1.368750	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
19	1.368745	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
20	1.368719	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
21	1.368694	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
22	1.368732	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
23	1.368752	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001
24	1.368774	0.704745	0.447090	0.00001

```
In [27]:
    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].plot(df_history.accuracy)
    axes[1].set_xlabel('No of Epochs')
    axes[1].set_ylabel('Loss')
    axes[1].set_title('Accuracy vs Epochs')
    axes[1].legend()
    plt.show()
```

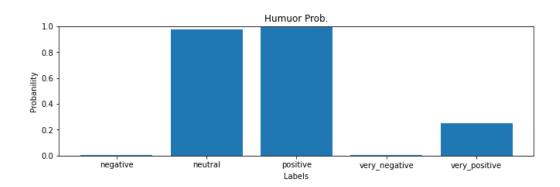


```
In [28]:
        eval_ = model.evaluate(x = {"image_input": X_test, "text_input": X_text_test},
                         y = y_{test}
                         batch_size=32.
                         verbose=1
        curacy: 0.4467
In [29]:
        prediction = model.predict(x = {"image_input": X_test, "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 A is ", micro_f1_score)
        print("Macro F1 score for Task A is ", macro_f1_score)
        Micro F1 score for Task A is 0.31496062992125984
        Macro F1 score for Task A is 0.23952095808383236
```

```
In [30]:
```

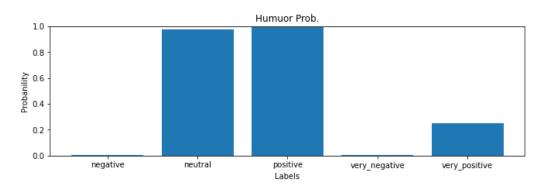
```
import random
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
x = list(y_test.columns)
axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0, X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
axes[1].bar(x, model.predict(x = {"image_input": X_test, "text_input": X_text_test})[random.randint(0,
X_test.shape[0]),:])
axes[1].set_xlabel('Labels')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Probanility')
axes[1].set_title('Humuor Prob.')
axes[1].set_xticks(x)
axes[1].set_ylim(0,1)
plt.show()
```





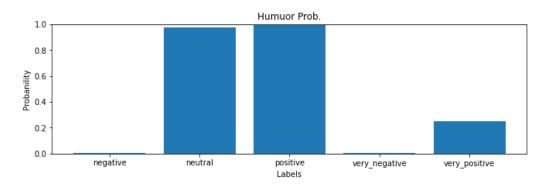
```
In [31]:
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         x = list(y_test.columns)
         axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
         axes[1].bar(x, model.predict(x = {"image_input": X_test, "text_input": X_text_test})[random.randint(0,
         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()
```



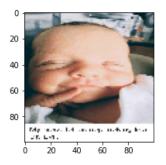


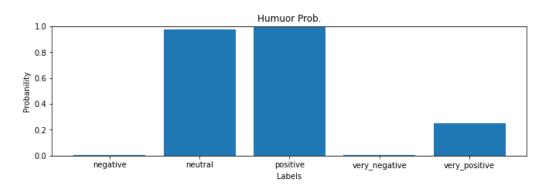
```
In [32]:
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         x = list(y_test.columns)
         axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
         axes[1].bar(x, model.predict(x = {"image_input": X_test, "text_input": X_text_test})[random.randint(0,
         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()
```



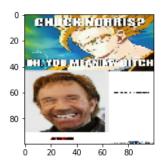


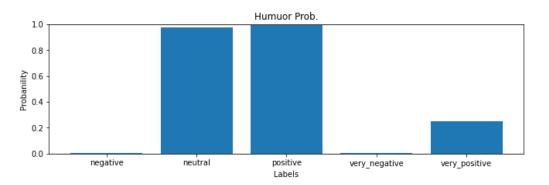
```
In [33]:
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         x = list(y_test.columns)
         axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
         axes[1].bar(x, model.predict(x = {"image_input": X_test, "text_input": X_text_test})[random.randint(0,
         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()
```



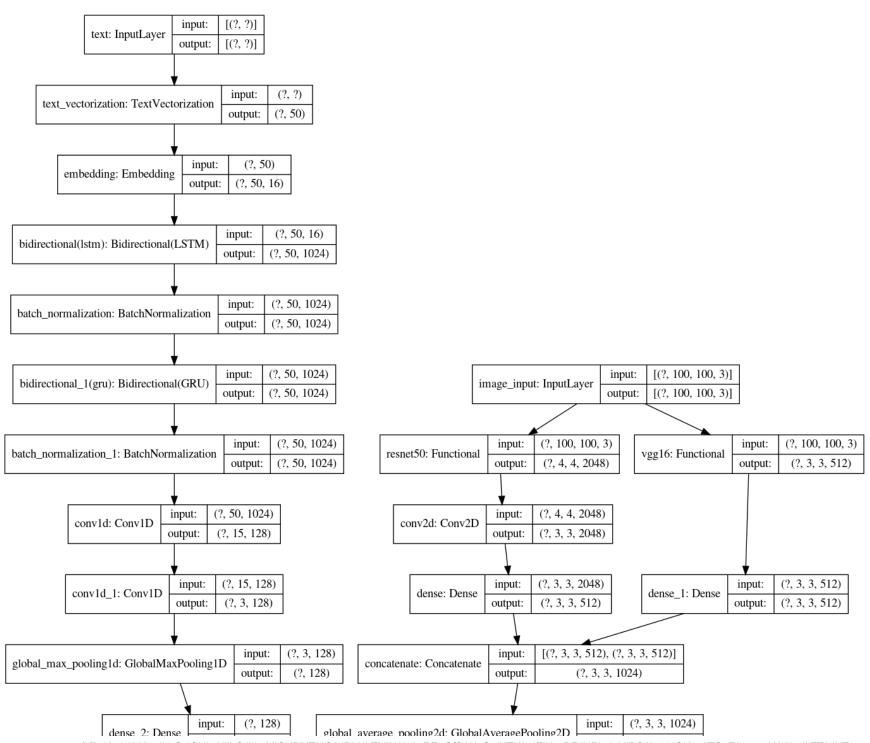


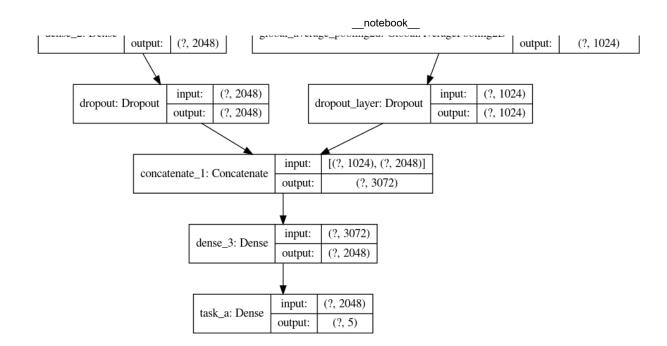
```
In [34]:
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(20, 4))
         fig.tight_layout(pad=5.0)
         x = list(y_test.columns)
         axes[0].imshow(X[random.randint(0,X_test.shape[0]),:,:,:])
         axes[1].bar(x, model.predict(x = {"image_input": X_test, "text_input": X_text_test})[random.randint(0,
         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()
```





In [35]: tf.keras.utils.plot_model(model, "multi_input_and_output_model.png", show_shapes=True) Out[35]:





In []: