## Project\_Emotion\_Recognition

October 19, 2022

#### 1 Import the necessary libraries

```
[39]: import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import os
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator,load_img
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from keras.models import Sequential,Model
from keras.layers import

→Dense,Flatten,Conv2D,MaxPooling2D,Dropout,BatchNormalization
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix,classification_report
from keras.applications import resnet_v2
import keras
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[2]: from google.colab import drive drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

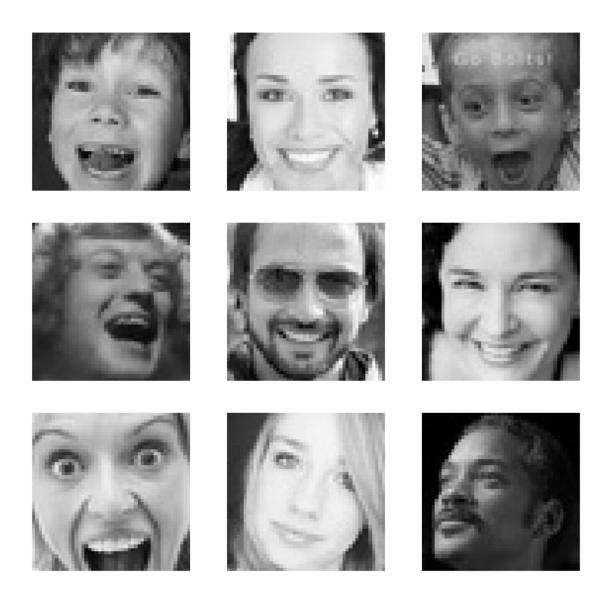
```
[3]: from zipfile import ZipFile
file_name = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Files/data.zip"

with ZipFile(file_name,'r') as zip:
    zip.extractall()
    print('Done')
```

Done

- 2 Plot the sample images for all the classes
- 3 Plot the distribution of images across the classes

```
[4]: picture_size = 48 folder_path = '/content/data/'
```



```
[6]: train_dir = '/content/data/train'
    test_dir = '/content/data/train/angry'
    train_angry_dir = '/content/data/train/disgust'
    train_disgust_dir = '/content/data/train/disgust'
    train_fear_dir = '/content/data/train/fear'
    train_happy_dir = '/content/data/train/happy'
    train_neutral_dir = '/content/data/train/neutral'
    train_sad_dir = '/content/data/train/sad'
    train_surprise_dir = '/content/data/train/surprise'

test_angry_dir = '/content/data/test/angry'
    test_disgust_dir = '/content/data/test/disgust'
```

```
test_fear_dir = '/content/data/test/fear'
test_happy_dir = '/content/data/test/happy'
test_neutral_dir = '/content/data/test/neutral'
test_sad_dir = '/content/data/test/sad'
test_surprise_dir = '/content/data/test/surprise'

dir_list = '/content/data/test/surprise'

print(d,len(os.listdir(d)))
```

```
/content/data/train/angry 3992
/content/data/train/disgust 436
/content/data/train/fear 4103
/content/data/train/happy 7164
/content/data/train/neutral 4982
/content/data/train/sad 4938
/content/data/train/surprise 3205
/content/data/test/angry 960
/content/data/test/disgust 111
/content/data/test/fear 1018
/content/data/test/happy 1825
/content/data/test/neutral 1216
/content/data/test/sad 1139
/content/data/test/surprise 797
```

- 4 Build a data augmentation for train data to create new data with translation, rescale and flip, and rotation transformations. Rescale the image at 48x48
- 5 Build a data augmentation for test data to create new data and rescale the image at 48x48
- 6 Read images directly from the train folder and test folder using the appropriate function

Found 28820 images belonging to 7 classes. Found 7066 images belonging to 7 classes.

#### 7 1. CNN Architecture:

- Add convolutional layers, max pool layers, dropout layers, batch normalization layers
- Use Relu as activation functions
- Take loss function as categorical cross-entropy
- Take Adam as an optimizer
- Use early-stop with two patients and monitor for validation loss
- Try with ten number epochs
- Train the model using the generator and test the accuracy of the test data at every epoch
- Plot the training and validation accuracy, and the loss
- Observe the precision, recall the F1-score for all classes for both grayscale and color models, and determine if the model's classes are good

```
[8]: model_adam = Sequential()

# 1st CNN layer
model_adam.add(Conv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(150,150,3)))
model_adam.add(BatchNormalization())
model_adam.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model_adam.add(Dropout(0.25))
```

```
# 2nd CNN Layer
      model_adam.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
      model_adam.add(BatchNormalization())
      model_adam.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model_adam.add(Dropout(0.25))
      # 3rd CNN layer
      model_adam.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
      model adam.add(BatchNormalization())
      model_adam.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model_adam.add(Dropout(0.25))
      # 4th CNN Layer
      model_adam.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
      model_adam.add(BatchNormalization())
      model_adam.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model_adam.add(Dropout(0.25))
      model_adam.add(Flatten())
      # Fully connected layer
      model_adam.add(Dense(512,activation='relu'))
      model_adam.add(Dense(7,activation='softmax'))
 [9]: model_adam.compile(optimizer=keras.optimizers.adam_v2.Adam(learning_rate=0.001),
                    loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                    metrics=['accuracy'])
[10]: model_adam.summary()
     Model: "sequential"
      Layer (type)
                                  Output Shape
      conv2d (Conv2D)
                                   (None, 148, 148, 16)
                                                             448
      batch_normalization (BatchN (None, 148, 148, 16)
                                                             64
      ormalization)
      max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D (None, 74, 74, 16)
                                                             0
      dropout (Dropout)
                                   (None, 74, 74, 16)
                                   (None, 72, 72, 32)
      conv2d_1 (Conv2D)
                                                             4640
```

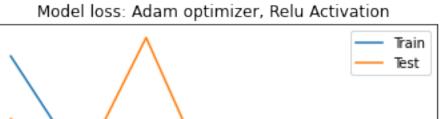
```
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling (None, 36, 36, 32)
                                                         0
      2D)
      dropout 1 (Dropout)
                                 (None, 36, 36, 32)
                                                         0
      conv2d 2 (Conv2D)
                                 (None, 34, 34, 64)
                                                         18496
      batch_normalization_2 (Batc (None, 34, 34, 64)
                                                         256
      hNormalization)
      max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling (None, 17, 17, 64)
                                                         0
      2D)
      dropout_2 (Dropout)
                                 (None, 17, 17, 64)
      conv2d_3 (Conv2D)
                                 (None, 15, 15, 64)
                                                         36928
      batch_normalization_3 (Batc (None, 15, 15, 64)
                                                         256
      hNormalization)
      max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling (None, 7, 7, 64)
      2D)
                                 (None, 7, 7, 64)
      dropout_3 (Dropout)
                                                         0
                                 (None, 3136)
      flatten (Flatten)
      dense (Dense)
                                 (None, 512)
                                                         1606144
      dense_1 (Dense)
                                 (None, 7)
                                                         3591
     Total params: 1,670,951
     Trainable params: 1,670,599
     Non-trainable params: 352
     _____
[11]: early_stopping =
      →EarlyStopping(patience=2,monitor='val_loss',restore_best_weights=True)
[12]: # Fit the model
     history_adam = model_adam.
      →fit(train_generator,epochs=10,batch_size=512,verbose=1,validation_data=validation_generator
                         callbacks=early_stopping)
```

128

batch\_normalization\_1 (Batc (None, 72, 72, 32)

hNormalization)

```
Epoch 1/10
   accuracy: 0.2357 - val_loss: 1.8593 - val_accuracy: 0.2632
   accuracy: 0.2579 - val_loss: 1.7534 - val_accuracy: 0.2714
   accuracy: 0.2730 - val_loss: 2.0191 - val_accuracy: 0.2829
   Epoch 4/10
   451/451 [============== ] - 144s 318ms/step - loss: 1.7077 -
   accuracy: 0.3068 - val_loss: 1.7208 - val_accuracy: 0.3006
   Epoch 5/10
   accuracy: 0.3347 - val_loss: 1.5006 - val_accuracy: 0.4181
   Epoch 6/10
   accuracy: 0.3633 - val_loss: 1.6171 - val_accuracy: 0.3913
   Epoch 7/10
   451/451 [============= ] - 142s 315ms/step - loss: 1.5699 -
   accuracy: 0.3817 - val_loss: 1.5449 - val_accuracy: 0.4014
[13]: # Evaluate the model
    test_loss, test_acc = model_adam.evaluate(validation_generator,verbose=1)
    print('Model Accuracy',test_acc)
    print('Model Loss',test_loss)
   accuracy: 0.4181
   Model Accuracy 0.418058305978775
   Model Loss 1.5005847215652466
[14]: # Plot the loss function for the model
    plt.plot(history_adam.history['loss'], label='train')
    plt.plot(history_adam.history['val_loss'], label='test')
    plt.title('Model loss: Adam optimizer, Relu Activation')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='best')
    plt.show()
```



3

Epoch

4

5

6

2.0

1.9

1.8

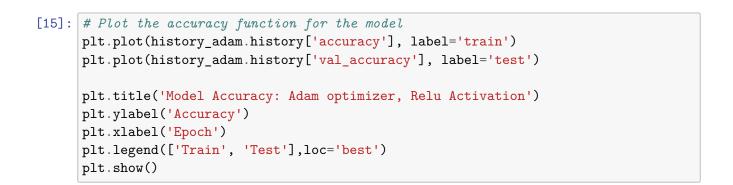
1.7

1.6

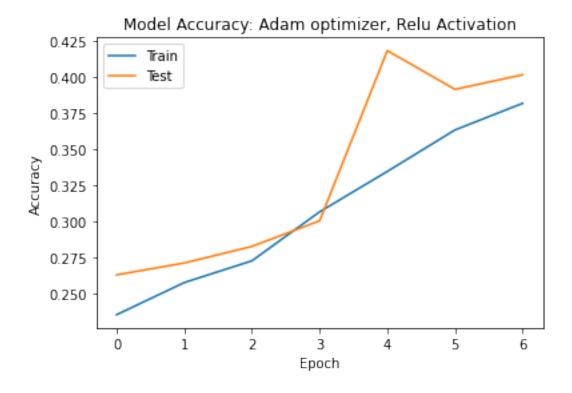
1.5

0

i



2



#### 8 Customized CNN Architecture:

- Add convolutional layers, max pool layers, dropout layers, batch normalization layers on the top of the first model architecture to improve the accuracy
- Change the batch size activation function and optimizer as rmsprop and observe if the accuracy increases
- Take the loss function as categorical cross-entropy
- Use early stopping with the patience of two epochs and monitoring of validation loss
- Try with ten number epochs
- Train the model using the generator and test the accuracy of the test data at every epoch
- Plot the training and validation accuracy, and the loss
- Observe the precision, recall the F1-score for all classes for both grayscale and color models, and determine if the model's classes are good

```
[16]: model_rmsprop = Sequential()

# 1st CNN layer
model_rmsprop.add(Conv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(150,150,3)))
model_rmsprop.add(BatchNormalization())
```

```
model_rmsprop.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model_rmsprop.add(Dropout(0.25))
      # 2nd CNN Layer
      model_rmsprop.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
      model_rmsprop.add(BatchNormalization())
      model_rmsprop.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model_rmsprop.add(Dropout(0.25))
      # 3rd CNN layer
      model_rmsprop.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
      model_rmsprop.add(BatchNormalization())
      model_rmsprop.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model_rmsprop.add(Dropout(0.25))
      model_rmsprop.add(Flatten())
      # Fully connected layer
      model_rmsprop.add(Dense(512,activation='relu'))
      model_rmsprop.add(Dense(7,activation='softmax'))
[17]: model_rmsprop.compile(optimizer=keras.optimizers.rmsprop_v2.
       →RMSProp(learning_rate=0.0001),
                            loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
```

# metrics=['accuracy']) [18]: model rmsprop.summary()

#### Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 148, 148, 16)	448
batch_normalization_4 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 148, 148, 16)	64
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 74, 74, 16)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 74, 74, 16)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 72, 72, 32)	4640
<pre>batch_normalization_5 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 72, 72, 32)	128

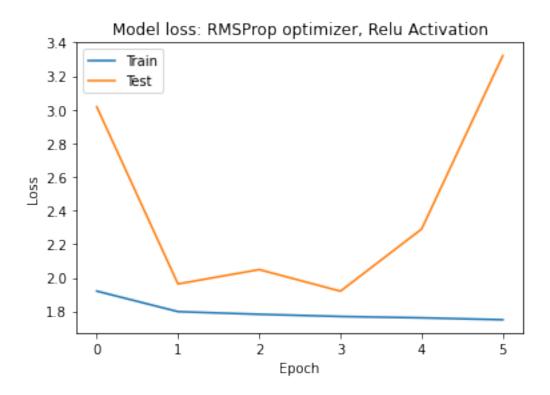
```
(None, 36, 36, 32)
     dropout_5 (Dropout)
                                                0
     conv2d 6 (Conv2D)
                       (None, 34, 34, 64)
                                                18496
     batch_normalization_6 (Batc (None, 34, 34, 64)
                                                256
     hNormalization)
     max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling (None, 17, 17, 64)
                                                0
                           (None, 17, 17, 64)
     dropout_6 (Dropout)
     flatten_1 (Flatten)
                           (None, 18496)
     dense_2 (Dense)
                           (None, 512)
                                                9470464
                           (None, 7)
     dense 3 (Dense)
                                                3591
    ______
    Total params: 9,498,087
    Trainable params: 9,497,863
    Non-trainable params: 224
[19]: early_stopping =
     →EarlyStopping(patience=2,monitor='val_loss',restore_best_weights=True)
[20]: # Fit the model
    history_rmsprop = model_rmsprop.
     →fit(train_generator,epochs=10,batch_size=512,verbose=1,validation_data=validation_generator
                                 callbacks=early_stopping)
    Epoch 1/10
    accuracy: 0.2339 - val_loss: 3.0168 - val_accuracy: 0.2349
    accuracy: 0.2535 - val_loss: 1.9633 - val_accuracy: 0.2772
    451/451 [============ ] - 142s 314ms/step - loss: 1.7827 -
    accuracy: 0.2635 - val_loss: 2.0487 - val_accuracy: 0.2880
    Epoch 4/10
    451/451 [============= ] - 145s 321ms/step - loss: 1.7697 -
```

max\_pooling2d\_5 (MaxPooling (None, 36, 36, 32)

2D)

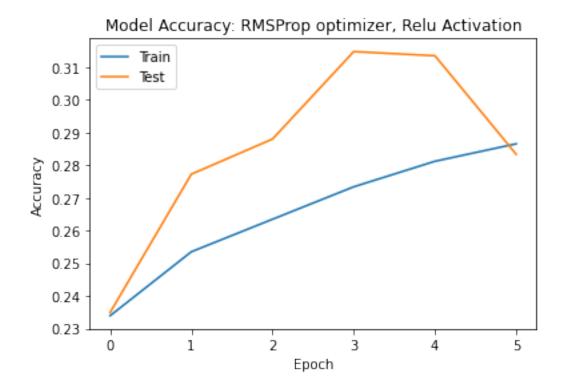
accuracy: 0.2734 - val\_loss: 1.9202 - val\_accuracy: 0.3147

```
Epoch 5/10
    accuracy: 0.2812 - val_loss: 2.2899 - val_accuracy: 0.3135
    Epoch 6/10
    451/451 [============ ] - 143s 316ms/step - loss: 1.7502 -
    accuracy: 0.2865 - val_loss: 3.3217 - val_accuracy: 0.2833
[21]: # Evaluate the model
    test_loss, test_acc = model_rmsprop.evaluate(validation_generator,verbose=1)
    print('Model Accuracy',test_acc)
    print('Model Loss',test_loss)
    accuracy: 0.3147
    Model Accuracy 0.3147466778755188
    Model Loss 1.9201639890670776
[22]: # Plot the loss function for the model
    plt.plot(history_rmsprop.history['loss'], label='train')
    plt.plot(history_rmsprop.history['val_loss'], label='test')
    plt.title('Model loss: RMSProp optimizer, Relu Activation')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='best')
    plt.show()
```



```
[23]: # Plot the accuracy function for the model
plt.plot(history_rmsprop.history['accuracy'], label='train')
plt.plot(history_rmsprop.history['val_accuracy'], label='test')

plt.title('Model Accuracy: RMSProp optimizer, Relu Activation')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'],loc='best')
plt.show()
```



### 9 Transfer Learning:

- Prepare the data for the transfer learning algorithm
- Freeze the top layers of the pre-trained model
- Add a dense layer at the end of the pre-trained model followed by a dropout layer
- Add the final output layer with the SoftMax activation function
- Take the loss function as categorical cross-entropy
- Take Adam as an optimizer
- Use early stopping with the patience of two epochs and monitor the validation loss which is set as minimum mode
- Try with fifteen number epochs
- Train the model using the generator and test the accuracy of the test data at every epoch
- Plot the training and validation accuracy, and the loss
- Observe the precision, recall the F1-score for all classes for both grayscale and color models, and determine if the model's classes are good

```
model_tf = Sequential()
     model_tf.add(resnet_v2.
     →ResNet50V2(include_top=False,pooling='max',weights='imagenet'))
     model tf.add(Dense(NUM CLASSES,activation='softmax'))
     model tf.layers[0].trainable = False
    Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
    applications/resnet/resnet50v2_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
    94668760/94668760 [===========] - 3s Ous/step
[27]: # Compile the transfer learning model
     adam = keras.optimizers.adam_v2.Adam(learning_rate=1e-3,decay=1e-6)
     model_tf.compile(optimizer=adam,
                 loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                 metrics=['accuracy'])
     model_tf.summary()
    Model: "sequential_3"
     Layer (type)
                             Output Shape
    _____
     resnet50v2 (Functional) (None, 2048)
                                                   23564800
     dense_4 (Dense)
                                                   14343
                            (None, 7)
    Total params: 23,579,143
    Trainable params: 14,343
    Non-trainable params: 23,564,800
    _____
[28]: early_stopping =
      →EarlyStopping(patience=2,monitor='val_loss',restore_best_weights=True)
[29]: history_tf = model_tf.fit(train_generator,
                      epochs=15,
                      callbacks=early_stopping,
                      batch_size=512,
                      verbose=1,
                     validation_data=validation_generator)
    Epoch 1/15
    accuracy: 0.2992 - val_loss: 2.5123 - val_accuracy: 0.3613
```

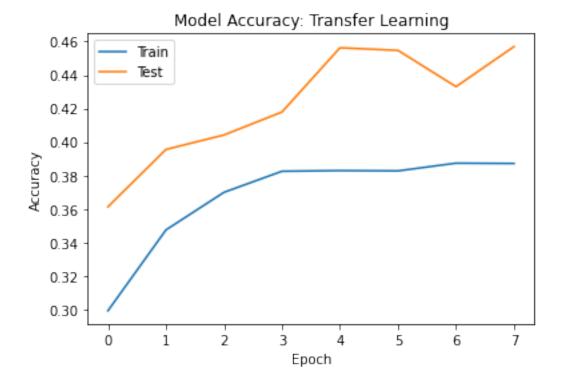
Epoch 2/15

```
accuracy: 0.3475 - val_loss: 2.3007 - val_accuracy: 0.3956
   Epoch 3/15
   accuracy: 0.3700 - val_loss: 1.7990 - val_accuracy: 0.4042
   Epoch 4/15
   accuracy: 0.3825 - val_loss: 1.6937 - val_accuracy: 0.4179
   Epoch 5/15
   accuracy: 0.3829 - val_loss: 1.7142 - val_accuracy: 0.4563
   Epoch 6/15
   accuracy: 0.3828 - val_loss: 1.5949 - val_accuracy: 0.4547
   accuracy: 0.3874 - val_loss: 1.6574 - val_accuracy: 0.4331
   Epoch 8/15
   accuracy: 0.3872 - val_loss: 1.6431 - val_accuracy: 0.4570
[30]: # Evaluate the model
   test_loss, test_acc = model_tf.evaluate(validation_generator,verbose=1)
   print('Model Accuracy',test_acc)
   print('Model Loss',test_loss)
   accuracy: 0.4547
   Model Accuracy 0.45471271872520447
   Model Loss 1.5948704481124878
[60]: # Plot the loss function for the model
   plt.plot(history_tf.history['loss'], label='train')
   plt.plot(history_tf.history['val_loss'], label='test')
   plt.title('Model loss: Transfer Learning')
   plt.ylabel('Loss')
   plt.xlabel('Epoch')
   plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='best')
   plt.show()
```

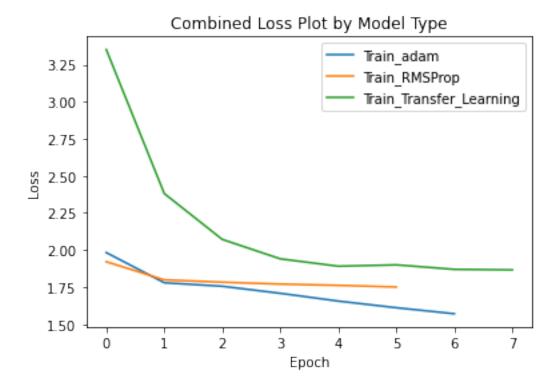


```
[61]: # Plot the accuracy function for the model
    plt.plot(history_tf.history['accuracy'], label='train')
    plt.plot(history_tf.history['val_accuracy'], label='test')

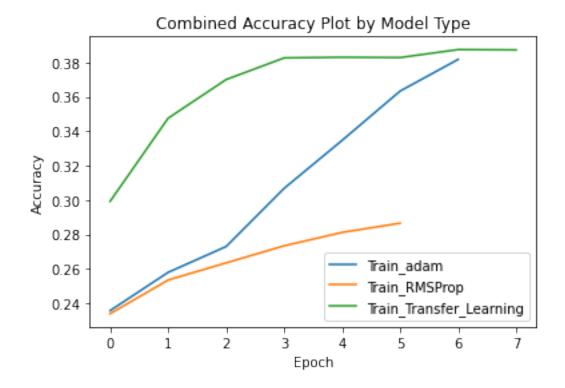
plt.title('Model Accuracy: Transfer Learning')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'],loc='best')
    plt.show()
```



#### 10 Combined Loss Plot



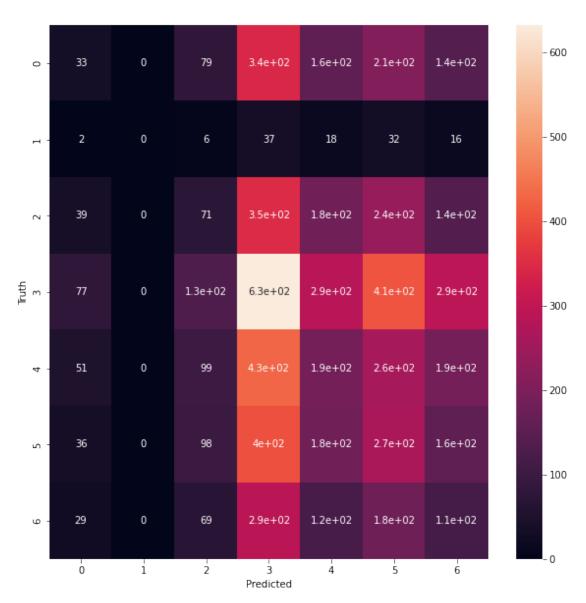
### 11 Combine Accuracy Plot



# 12 Compare all the models on the basis of accuracy, precision, recall, and f1-score

```
[50]: y_pred = model_adam.predict(validation_generator)
     y_pred = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
     print('Confusion Matrix')
     print(confusion_matrix(validation_generator.classes, y_pred))
     cm = confusion_matrix(validation_generator.classes, y_pred)
     plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
     sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
     plt.xlabel('Predicted')
     plt.ylabel('Truth')
     114/114 [=========== ] - 4s 38ms/step
     Confusion Matrix
     [[ 33
            0 79 344 157 208 139]
      6 37 18 32 16]
      [ 39
            0 71 349 184 239 136]
      [ 77
            0 130 632 287 406 293]
      [ 51
            0 99 428 188 261 189]
      [ 36
             0 98 400 183 266 156]
      Γ 29
             0 69 289 120 176 114]]
```

[50]: Text(69.0, 0.5, 'Truth')



[51]: print(classification\_report(validation\_generator.classes,y\_pred))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.12	0.03	0.05	960
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	111
2	0.13	0.07	0.09	1018
3	0.25	0.35	0.29	1825
4	0.17	0.15	0.16	1216
5	0.17	0.23	0.20	1139

6	0.11	0.14	0.12	797
accuracy			0.18	7066
macro avg	0.14	0.14	0.13	7066
weighted avg	0.17	0.18	0.17	7066

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/\_classification.py:1318: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero\_division` parameter to control this behavior.

\_warn\_prf(average, modifier, msg\_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/\_classification.py:1318:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero\_division` parameter to
control this behavior.

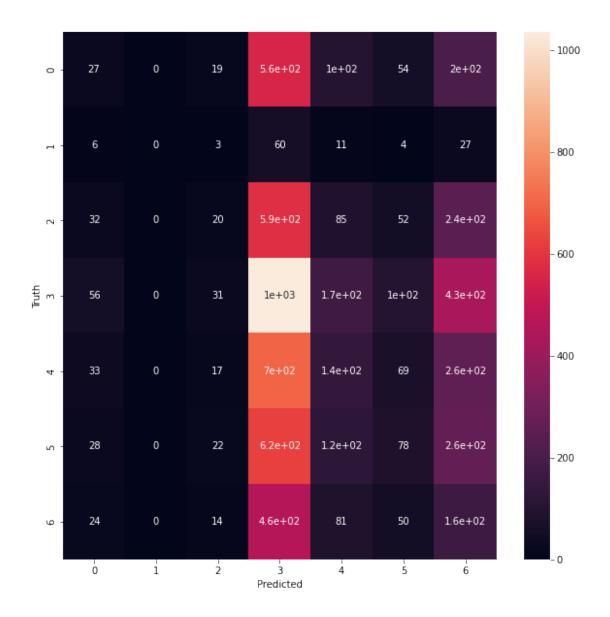
\_warn\_prf(average, modifier, msg\_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/\_classification.py:1318:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero\_division` parameter to
control this behavior.

\_warn\_prf(average, modifier, msg\_start, len(result))

```
[52]: y_pred = model_rmsprop.predict(validation_generator)
    y_pred = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
    print('Confusion Matrix')
    print(confusion_matrix(validation_generator.classes, y_pred))
    cm = confusion_matrix(validation_generator.classes, y_pred)
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted')
    plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

```
114/114 [============] - 5s 40ms/step
Confusion Matrix
[[ 27
            19 556 100
                              204]
                          54
Γ
    6
         0
             3
                 60
                     11
                           4
                               27]
Γ
  32
         0
            20 586
                      85
                          52 243]
Γ 56
            31 1036 170
         0
                         101
                              4317
Γ 33
            17 699
                    140
                          69
                              258]
Γ
                625
   28
         0
                     122
                          78
                              2641
Γ
   24
            14 465
                      81
                          50
                              163]]
```

[52]: Text(69.0, 0.5, 'Truth')



[53]: print(classification\_report(validation\_generator.classes,y\_pred))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.13	0.03	0.05	960
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	111
2	0.16	0.02	0.03	1018
3	0.26	0.57	0.35	1825
4	0.20	0.12	0.15	1216
5	0.19	0.07	0.10	1139
6	0.10	0.20	0.14	797
accuracy			0.21	7066

```
macro avg 0.15 0.14 0.12 7066 weighted avg 0.18 0.21 0.16 7066
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/\_classification.py:1318: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero\_division` parameter to control this behavior.

\_warn\_prf(average, modifier, msg\_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/\_classification.py:1318:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero\_division` parameter to

control this behavior.
 warn\_prf(average, modifier, msg\_start, len(result))

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/\_classification.py:1318: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero\_division` parameter to control this behavior.

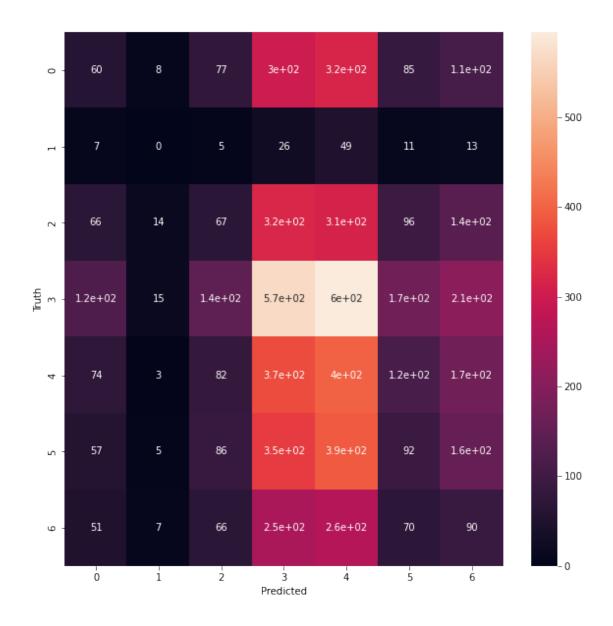
\_warn\_prf(average, modifier, msg\_start, len(result))

```
[54]: y_pred = model_tf.predict(validation_generator)
    y_pred = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
    print('Confusion Matrix')
    print(confusion_matrix(validation_generator.classes, y_pred))
    cm = confusion_matrix(validation_generator.classes, y_pred)
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted')
    plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

```
114/114 [============ ] - 11s 94ms/step
```

Confusion Matrix

[54]: Text(69.0, 0.5, 'Truth')



[55]: print(classification\_report(validation\_generator.classes,y\_pred))

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
960	0.09	0.06	0.14	0
111	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
1018	0.09	0.07	0.13	2
1825	0.28	0.31	0.26	3
1216	0.22	0.33	0.17	4
1139	0.10	0.08	0.14	5
797	0.11	0.11	0.10	6

accuracy			0.18	7066
macro avg	0.13	0.14	0.13	7066
weighted avg	0.17	0.18	0.16	7066

- 1. CNN Architecture with Adam optimizers Accuracy: 41.80%
- 2. CNN customized architecture with RMSProp Optimizers Accuracy: 31.47%
- 3. Transfer Learning with Resnet 50v2 pretrained model with Adam optimizer Accuracy: 45.47%
- The Transfer Learning with Resnet50v2 performs well as compared to CNN architecture with Adam optimizer and CNN customized architecture with RMSProp optimizer.

[]: