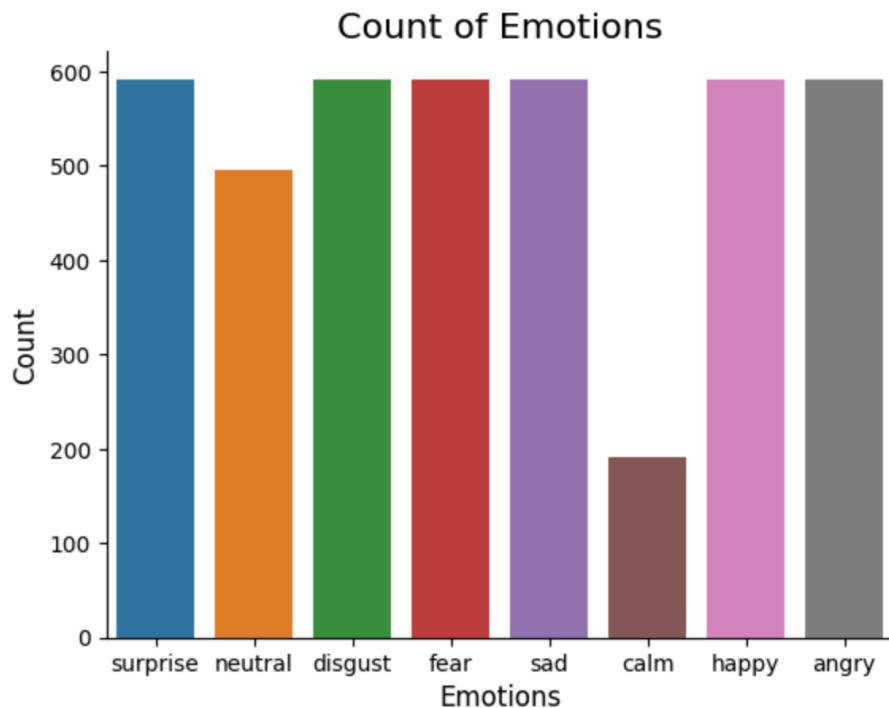
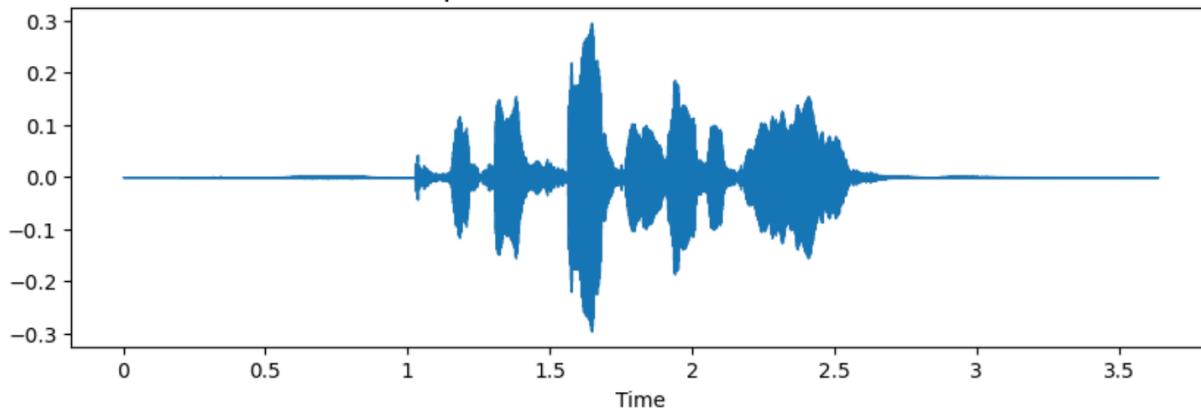


```
[11]: plt.title('Count of Emotions', size=16)
sns.countplot(x='Emotions', data=data_path)
plt.ylabel('Count', size=12)
plt.xlabel('Emotions', size=12)
sns.despine(top=True, right=True, left=False, bottom=False)
plt.show()
```

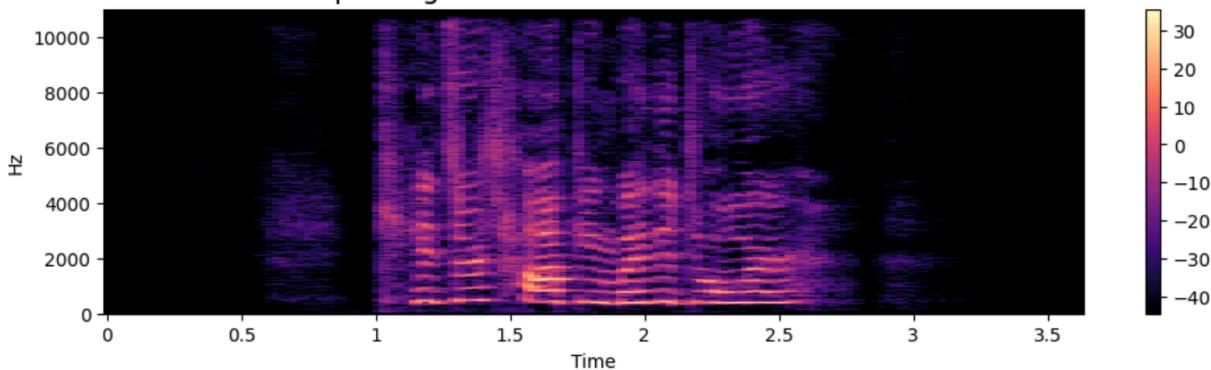


Waveplot for audio with sad emotion



▶ 0:00 / 0:03 ⏸ ⏴ ⏵

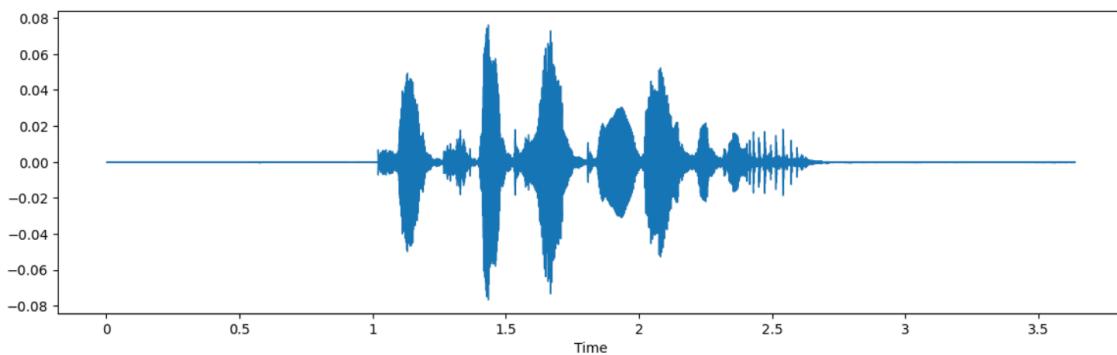
Spectrogram for audio with sad emotion



```
[15]:  
plt.figure(figsize=(14,4))  
librosa.display.waveform(y=data, sr=sample_rate)  
Audio(path)
```

[15...]

▶ 0:00 / 0:03 ━ ━ ━ ━



```
[16]:  
x = noise(data)  
plt.figure(figsize=(14,4))  
librosa.display.waveform(y=x, sr=sample_rate)  
Audio(x, rate=sample_rate)
```

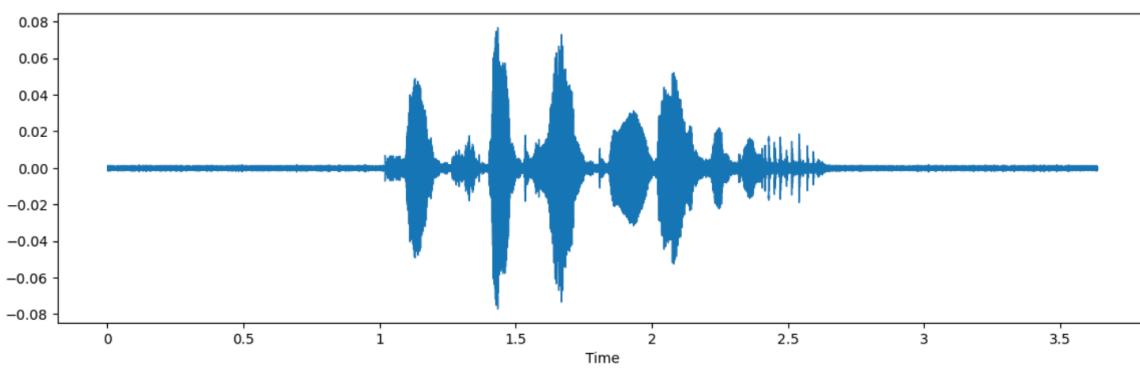
[16...]

▶ 0:00 / 0:03 ━ ━ ━ ━

```
[16]:  
x = noise(data)  
plt.figure(figsize=(14,4))  
librosa.display.waveform(y=x, sr=sample_rate)  
Audio(x, rate=sample_rate)
```

[16...]

▶ 0:00 / 0:03 ━ ━ ━ ━

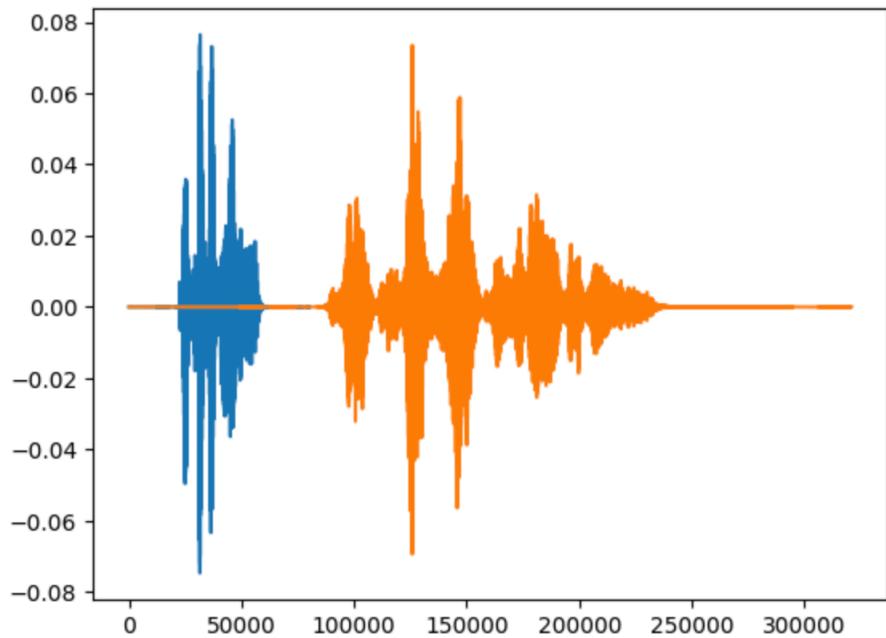


+ Code

+ Markdown

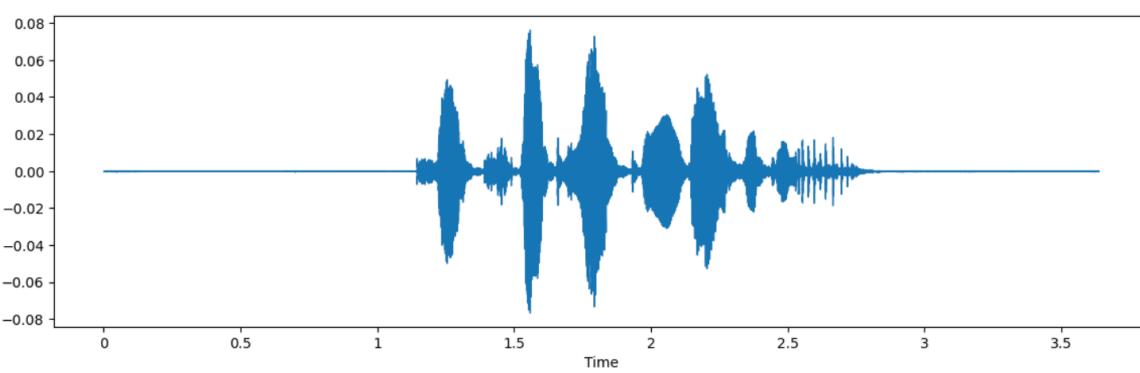
```
[17]:  
import numpy as np, librosa  
  
x = data  
y = librosa.effects.time_stretch(data, rate=4000/16000)  
plt.plot(x) # plotted in blue  
plt.plot(y)
```

[17... [`<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7eef06830a60>`]]



```
[18]: x = shift(data)
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 4))
librosa.display.waveform(y=x, sr=sample_rate)
Audio(x, rate=sample_rate)
```

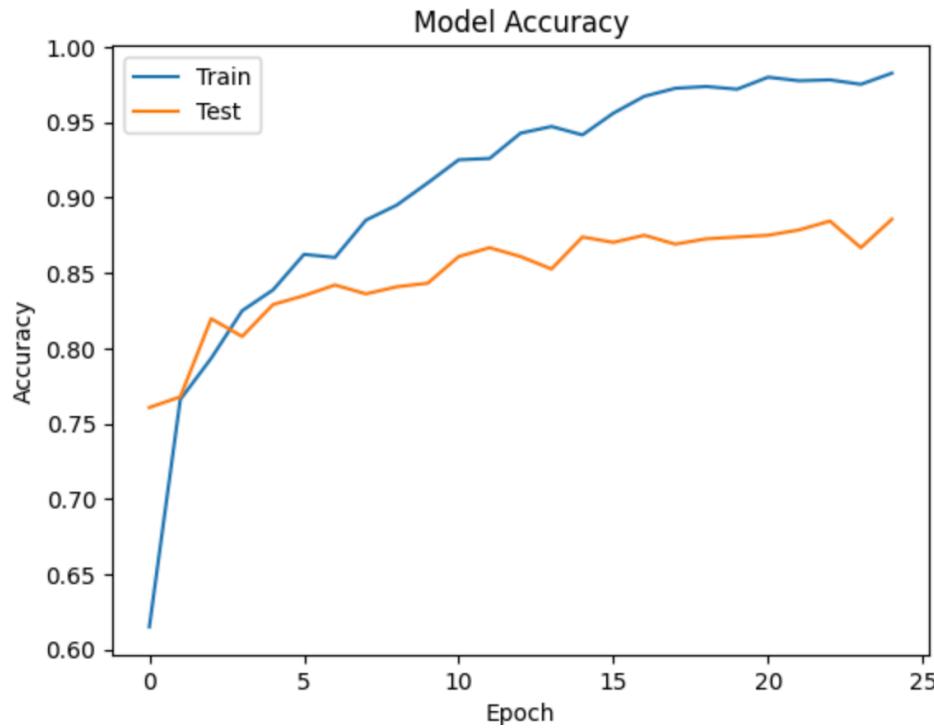
[18...]



```

▷ import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Plot model accuracy over epochs
plt.plot(cnn_results.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(cnn_results.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()

```



```

[41]: # Calculate pre-training accuracy
score = CNN_model.evaluate(x_testcnn, y_test_lb, verbose=1)
accuracy = 100*score[1]

print("Pre-training accuracy: %.4f%%" % accuracy)

```

27/27 ————— 0s 11ms/step - accuracy: 0.8786 - loss: 0.5681  
Pre-training accuracy: 88.5613%

```

[42]: # Evaluating the model on the training and testing set
score = CNN_model.evaluate(x_traincnn, y_train_lb, verbose=0)
print("Training Accuracy: ", score[1])

score = CNN_model.evaluate(x_testcnn, y_test_lb, verbose=0)
print("Testing Accuracy: ", score[1])

```

Training Accuracy: 0.9973466992378235  
Testing Accuracy: 0.885613203048706

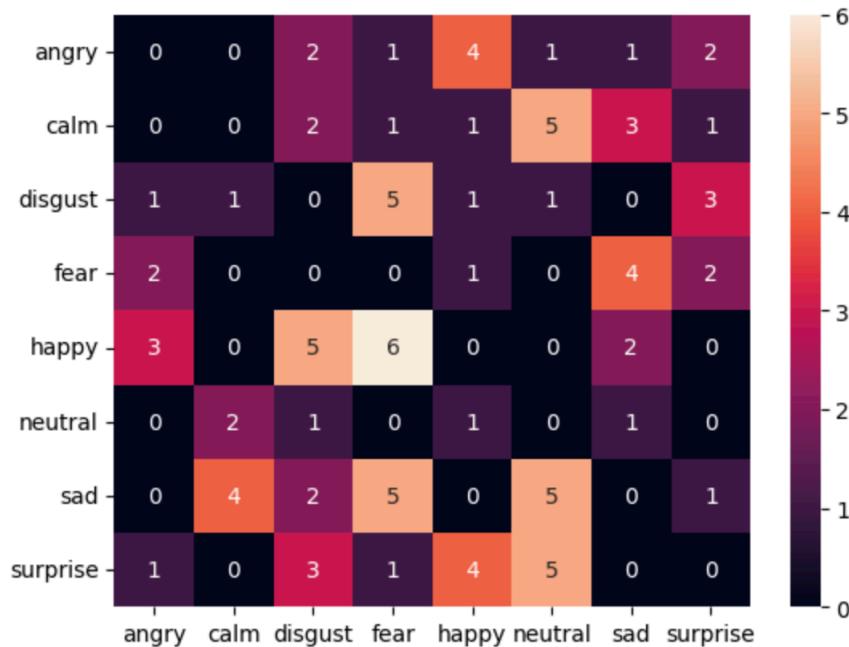
```
[50]: #Add labels to confusion matrix
confusion_matrix = pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix, columns=list(y_labels_encoded.value))

print("The rows represents the true values or observations")
print("The columns respresent the model's predictions")
#print confusion matrix results
confusion_matrix
```

The rows represents the true values or observations  
 The columns respresent the model's predictions

	angry	calm	disgust	fear	happy	neutral	sad	surprise
angry	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	2
calm	0	0	2	1	1	5	3	1
disgust	1	1	0	5	1	1	0	3
fear	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	2
happy	3	0	5	6	0	0	2	0
neutral	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
sad	0	4	2	5	0	5	0	1
surprise	1	0	3	1	4	5	0	0

```
[51]: #Plot confusion matrix with results
ax = sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix, annot=True)
```



```
[53]: # Select one unit of data from x_testcnn
test_data_unit = x_testcnn[0:1]

# Make predictions
predictions = CNN_model.predict(test_data_unit)

# Get the index of the maximum prediction
predicted_class_index = np.argmax(predictions)

# Map the index to the emotion label using the label encoder
predicted_emotion = lb.inverse_transform([predicted_class_index])[0]

# Print the predicted emotion
print("Predicted Emotion:", predicted_emotion)
```

1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 22ms/step  
Predicted Emotion: angry

**34/34** ━━━━━━ 1s 23ms/step – accuracy: 0.8100 – loss: 0.5933  
Accuracy of our model on test data : 79.25%

