## main 1104

November 4, 2020

### 1 Part 0 Python Environment Set-up

This project is completed using Python. There are two ways of setting up the Python environment.

- 1. Colab (on virtual machine)
- Set up Google Colaboratory on Google drive, upload the notebook and open it with Colab.
- If you choose to run our notebook on Colab, there is no need to install any library.
- Before training the model, please upload fiducial\_pt\_full.pkl and label\_full.pkl from output folder.
- 2. Jupyter Notebook (on local machine)
- Download Anaconda from https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual
- Open the notebook with Jupyter Notebook
- Install libraries that do not come with Anaconda: !pip install tensorflow, !pip install scikit-learn, !pip install tensorflow\_hub. (or any other required libraries)

# 2 Part I Data Pre-Processing

#### 2.1 1. Read fiducial point and save as pickle files

```
[1]: import scipy.io
   import os
   import numpy as np
   import pandas as pd
   import pickle
   import tensorflow as tf
   import warnings
   warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
[2]: def get_points(file):
    '''load matlab style file'''
    mat = scipy.io.loadmat(file)
    return mat[list(mat.keys())[3]]

def pickle_save(filename, content):
    '''save the file into python pickle object under output folder'''
    with open(filename, 'wb') as f:
```

```
pickle.dump(content, f)

def pickle_open(filename):
    '''load the pickle file'''
    with open(filename, 'rb') as f:
        content = pickle.load(f)
    return content
```

```
[]: ## No need to run this cell if pickle files are uploaded

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

### 2.2 2. Train-test split

```
[3]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# load data from pickle oject
fiducial_pt_full = pickle_open('fiducial_pt_full.pkl')
label_full = pickle_open('label_full.pkl')

## Note: randomly split into training & test set with seed 42

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(fiducial_pt_full,u)
→label_full, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
[4]: X_train.shape, y_test.shape
```

```
[4]: ((2400, 78, 2), (600,))
```

#### 2.3 3. Feature Construction

Keep the fiducial points on eyes, eyebrows, and lips. Compute the pairwise distances.

Baseline training feature extraction takes 1.049 seconds. Baseline training feature extraction takes 0.263 seconds.

### 3 Part II Baseline Model: GBT

We optimized the baseline model with tuned parameters. Referencing main\_draft.ipynb for more information.

```
df = pd.DataFrame({'accuracy':[accuracy],'weighted acc':[weighted acc],
                              'precision': [precision], 'recall': [recall], 'auc':
       \hookrightarrow [auc]})
          print(df)
[34]: # assign weights for data to remedy the imbalanced training data
      weights2 = np.zeros(len(y_train))
      weights2[y_train == 0] = 1
      weights2[y_train == 1] = 10
      gbt_baseline = GradientBoostingClassifier(learning_rate=0.1, n_estimators=150,
                                             max_depth=4, min_samples_split=2,__
       →min_samples_leaf=1,
                                             subsample=0.8,max_features='sqrt',__
      →random_state=242)
      start baseline = time.time()
      gbt_baseline.fit(feature_train, y_train, sample_weight = weights2)
      end_baseline = time.time()
      print('Training time cost {:.2f} s'.format(end_baseline-start_baseline))
     Training time cost 7.13 s
[36]: # store the trained model
      pickle_save('gbt_baseline.pkl', gbt_baseline)
[37]: # load the trained model from file
      gbt_baseline = pickle_open('gbt_baseline.pkl')
[18]: gbt_baseline.get_params()
[18]: {'ccp_alpha': 0.0,
       'criterion': 'friedman_mse',
       'init': None,
       'learning_rate': 0.1,
       'loss': 'deviance',
       'max_depth': 4,
       'max_features': 'sqrt',
       'max_leaf_nodes': None,
       'min_impurity_decrease': 0.0,
       'min_impurity_split': None,
       'min_samples_leaf': 1,
       'min_samples_split': 2,
       'min weight fraction leaf': 0.0,
       'n_estimators': 150,
       'n_iter_no_change': None,
```

auc = roc\_auc\_score(y\_true, y\_score, average='weighted')

```
'presort': 'deprecated',
      'random_state': 299,
      'subsample': 0.8,
      'tol': 0.0001,
      'validation_fraction': 0.1,
      'verbose': 0,
      'warm_start': False}
[90]: # Gradient boosting baseline model performance
     pred_train = gbt_baseline.predict(feature_train)
     score train = gbt baseline.decision function(feature train)
     print('Training set:')
     clf_metrics(y_train, pred_train, score_train)
     print('\n')
     test_start_baseline = time.time()
     pred_test = gbt_baseline.predict(feature_test)
     score_test = gbt_baseline.decision_function(feature_test)
     test_end_baseline = time.time()
     print('Test set:')
     clf_metrics(y_test, pred_test, score_test)
     print('\n')
     print('Testing takes {:.2f} seconds'.
      →format(test_end_baseline-test_start_baseline))
     Training set:
       accuracy weighted acc precision recall
                                                      auc
     0 0.964167
                     0.977846
                              0.842202
                                            1.0 0.999891
     Test set:
       accuracy weighted acc precision
                                           recall
                     0 0.778333
     Testing takes 0.02 seconds
```

# 4 Part III Our Model: Densely Connected Neural Network

#### 4.1 1. Feature engineering

```
[39]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
start_time = time.time()
feature_train = np.stack((pairwise_distances(X_train[i])[np.triu_indices(78, k
→= 1)] for i in range(X_train.shape[0])))
```

Training feature extraction takes 1.059 seconds. Test feature extraction takes 0.295 seconds.

### 4.2 2. Oversampling the minority class

```
[40]: y_train = np.array(y_train)
      y_test = np.array(y_test)
      bool_train_labels = y_train != 0
      pos_features = feature_train[bool_train_labels]
      neg_features = feature_train[~bool_train_labels]
      pos_labels = y_train[bool_train_labels]
      neg_labels = y_train[~bool_train_labels]
[41]: pos_labels.shape, neg_labels.shape
[41]: ((459,), (1941,))
[78]: # Balance the dataset manually by choosing the right number of random indices.
       \rightarrow from the positive examples
      RANDOM\_SEED = 111
      np.random.seed(RANDOM_SEED)
      ids = np.arange(len(pos_features))
      choices = np.random.choice(ids, len(neg_features))
      res_pos_features = pos_features[choices]
      res_pos_labels = pos_labels[choices]
      res_pos_features.shape
```

```
[78]: (1941, 3003)
```

```
[79]: resampled_features = np.concatenate([res_pos_features, neg_features], axis=0)
resampled_labels = np.concatenate([res_pos_labels, neg_labels], axis=0)
order = np.arange(len(resampled_labels))
```

```
np.random.shuffle(order)
resampled_features = resampled_features[order]
resampled_labels = resampled_labels[order]
resampled_features.shape, resampled_labels.shape
```

[79]: ((3882, 3003), (3882,))

### 4.3 3. Model Training

```
[80]: from tensorflow import keras
      METRICS = [
                 keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy(name='accuracy'),
                 keras.metrics.AUC(name='auc'),
                 keras.metrics.Precision(name='precision'),
                 keras.metrics.Recall(name='recall')
      INPUT_SHAPE=[3003]
      model1 = keras.Sequential([
                                 keras.layers.
       →BatchNormalization(input_shape=INPUT_SHAPE,
                                                                 momentum=0.80),
                                 keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu',
                                                    kernel_initializer=keras.
       →initializers.glorot_normal(seed=99)),
                                 keras.layers.Dropout(0.3, seed=4),
                                 keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu',
                                                    kernel_initializer=keras.
       →initializers.glorot_normal(seed=99)),
                                 keras.layers.Dropout(0.3, seed=4),
                                 keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu',
                                                    kernel_initializer=keras.
       →initializers.glorot_normal(seed=99)),
                                 keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu',
                                                    kernel_initializer=keras.
       →initializers.glorot_normal(seed=99)),
                                 keras.layers.Dropout(0.3, seed=4),
                                 keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu',
                                                    kernel_initializer=keras.
       →initializers.glorot_normal(seed=99)),
                                 keras.layers.Dropout(0.25, seed=4),
                                 keras.layers.Dense(32, activation='relu',
                                                    kernel_initializer=keras.
       →initializers.glorot_normal(seed=99)),
                                 keras.layers.Dropout(0.1, seed=4),
```

```
keras.layers.Dense(16, activation='relu',
                                              kernel_initializer=keras.
 →initializers.glorot_normal(seed=99)),
                           keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
model1.compile(
      #optimizer=keras.optimizers.RMSprop(),
      optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.001),
      loss=keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(),
      metrics=METRICS)
early_stopping = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
    monitor='val_auc',
    verbose=1,
    patience=5,
    mode='max',
    restore_best_weights=True)
model1.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_7"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
batch_normalization_7 (Batch	(None,	3003)	12012
dense_56 (Dense)	(None,	1024)	3076096
dropout_35 (Dropout)	(None,	1024)	0
dense_57 (Dense)	(None,	512)	524800
dropout_36 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
dense_58 (Dense)	(None,	256)	131328
dense_59 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
dropout_37 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_60 (Dense)	(None,	64)	8256
dropout_38 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_61 (Dense)	(None,	32)	2080

```
dropout_39 (Dropout) (None, 32)
   ______
   dense_62 (Dense)
                       (None, 16)
                                          528
   dense 63 (Dense) (None, 1)
                                         17
   ______
   Total params: 3,788,013
   Trainable params: 3,782,007
   Non-trainable params: 6,006
[81]: start_NN = time.time()
    EPOCHS=100
    resampled_history = model1.fit(
       resampled_features, resampled_labels,
       epochs=EPOCHS,
       batch_size=64,
       callbacks = [early_stopping],
       validation_split=0.2
       )
    end_NN = time.time()
    print("training model takes %s seconds" % round((end_NN-start_NN),3))
   Epoch 1/100
   0.4979 - auc: 0.4973 - precision: 0.4945 - recall: 0.4333 - val_loss: 0.6949 -
   val_accuracy: 0.5084 - val_auc: 0.5181 - val_precision: 0.5097 - val_recall:
   0.9924
   Epoch 2/100
   0.5089 - auc: 0.5164 - precision: 0.5058 - recall: 0.5376 - val_loss: 0.6904 -
   val_accuracy: 0.5508 - val_auc: 0.5670 - val_precision: 0.5373 - val_recall:
   0.8715
   Epoch 3/100
   0.4957 - auc: 0.5006 - precision: 0.4937 - recall: 0.5544 - val_loss: 0.6913 -
   val_accuracy: 0.5187 - val_auc: 0.5410 - val_precision: 0.5228 - val_recall:
   0.6650
   Epoch 4/100
   0.5192 - auc: 0.5149 - precision: 0.5147 - recall: 0.5784 - val loss: 0.6911 -
   val_accuracy: 0.5135 - val_auc: 0.5684 - val_precision: 0.5629 - val_recall:
   0.2141
   Epoch 5/100
   0.5069 - auc: 0.5004 - precision: 0.5039 - recall: 0.5389 - val_loss: 0.6919 -
```

```
val_accuracy: 0.5354 - val_auc: 0.5555 - val_precision: 0.5308 - val_recall:
0.7809
Epoch 6/100
0.5176 - auc: 0.5260 - precision: 0.5145 - recall: 0.5278 - val loss: 0.6947 -
val_accuracy: 0.5225 - val_auc: 0.5110 - val_precision: 0.5489 - val_recall:
0.3678
Epoch 7/100
0.5488 - auc: 0.5683 - precision: 0.5467 - recall: 0.5421 - val_loss: 0.6682 -
val_accuracy: 0.6165 - val_auc: 0.6574 - val_precision: 0.6410 - val_recall:
0.5668
Epoch 8/100
0.5820 - auc: 0.6086 - precision: 0.5712 - recall: 0.6392 - val_loss: 0.6428 -
val_accuracy: 0.6281 - val_auc: 0.6757 - val_precision: 0.6280 - val_recall:
0.6675
Epoch 9/100
0.6006 - auc: 0.6450 - precision: 0.5836 - recall: 0.6872 - val_loss: 0.6228 -
val_accuracy: 0.6757 - val_auc: 0.7364 - val_precision: 0.6436 - val_recall:
0.8186
Epoch 10/100
0.6319 - auc: 0.6931 - precision: 0.6206 - recall: 0.6684 - val_loss: 0.5970 -
val_accuracy: 0.6834 - val_auc: 0.7505 - val_precision: 0.6332 - val_recall:
0.9043
Epoch 11/100
0.6631 - auc: 0.7374 - precision: 0.6479 - recall: 0.7066 - val_loss: 0.5691 -
val_accuracy: 0.6602 - val_auc: 0.7758 - val_precision: 0.6157 - val_recall:
0.8917
Epoch 12/100
0.6953 - auc: 0.7781 - precision: 0.6728 - recall: 0.7539 - val loss: 0.5432 -
val_accuracy: 0.7079 - val_auc: 0.8079 - val_precision: 0.7607 - val_recall:
0.6247
Epoch 13/100
0.7192 - auc: 0.8069 - precision: 0.7005 - recall: 0.7604 - val_loss: 0.5991 -
val_accuracy: 0.7143 - val_auc: 0.7621 - val_precision: 0.6606 - val_recall:
0.9068
Epoch 14/100
0.7456 - auc: 0.8329 - precision: 0.7116 - recall: 0.8212 - val_loss: 0.4748 -
val_accuracy: 0.7838 - val_auc: 0.8576 - val_precision: 0.7657 - val_recall:
0.8312
Epoch 15/100
```

```
0.7778 - auc: 0.8582 - precision: 0.7485 - recall: 0.8329 - val_loss: 0.4545 -
val_accuracy: 0.8018 - val_auc: 0.8613 - val_precision: 0.7845 - val_recall:
0.8438
Epoch 16/100
0.7646 - auc: 0.8551 - precision: 0.7634 - recall: 0.7630 - val loss: 0.4309 -
val_accuracy: 0.8069 - val_auc: 0.8805 - val_precision: 0.7826 - val_recall:
0.8615
Epoch 17/100
0.7942 - auc: 0.8732 - precision: 0.7698 - recall: 0.8361 - val_loss: 0.4209 -
val_accuracy: 0.8198 - val_auc: 0.8827 - val_precision: 0.7800 - val_recall:
0.9018
Epoch 18/100
0.8068 - auc: 0.8865 - precision: 0.7763 - recall: 0.8588 - val_loss: 0.3918 -
val_accuracy: 0.8366 - val_auc: 0.8980 - val_precision: 0.8111 - val_recall:
0.8866
Epoch 19/100
0.8161 - auc: 0.8946 - precision: 0.7901 - recall: 0.8582 - val_loss: 0.4333 -
val_accuracy: 0.7773 - val_auc: 0.8922 - val_precision: 0.8237 - val_recall:
0.7179
Epoch 20/100
0.8148 - auc: 0.8951 - precision: 0.7739 - recall: 0.8867 - val_loss: 0.4041 -
val_accuracy: 0.8069 - val_auc: 0.8934 - val_precision: 0.7947 - val_recall:
0.8388
Epoch 21/100
0.8209 - auc: 0.9025 - precision: 0.7930 - recall: 0.8659 - val_loss: 0.4003 -
val_accuracy: 0.8237 - val_auc: 0.9038 - val_precision: 0.7664 - val_recall:
0.9421
Epoch 22/100
0.8309 - auc: 0.9184 - precision: 0.8097 - recall: 0.8627 - val_loss: 0.3636 -
val_accuracy: 0.8430 - val_auc: 0.9131 - val_precision: 0.8146 - val_recall:
0.8967
Epoch 23/100
0.8409 - auc: 0.9214 - precision: 0.8121 - recall: 0.8847 - val loss: 0.3595 -
val_accuracy: 0.8507 - val_auc: 0.9247 - val_precision: 0.8022 - val_recall:
0.9395
Epoch 24/100
0.8464 - auc: 0.9260 - precision: 0.8166 - recall: 0.8912 - val_loss: 0.4439 -
val_accuracy: 0.7928 - val_auc: 0.8605 - val_precision: 0.7389 - val_recall:
```

```
0.9194
Epoch 25/100
0.8303 - auc: 0.9187 - precision: 0.8065 - recall: 0.8666 - val_loss: 0.3627 -
val_accuracy: 0.8237 - val_auc: 0.9156 - val_precision: 0.8009 - val_recall:
0.8715
Epoch 26/100
0.8548 - auc: 0.9334 - precision: 0.8314 - recall: 0.8880 - val_loss: 0.3590 -
val_accuracy: 0.8288 - val_auc: 0.9162 - val_precision: 0.7661 - val_recall:
0.9572
Epoch 27/100
0.8612 - auc: 0.9389 - precision: 0.8322 - recall: 0.9028 - val loss: 0.3082 -
val_accuracy: 0.8674 - val_auc: 0.9416 - val_precision: 0.8789 - val_recall:
0.8589
Epoch 28/100
0.8567 - auc: 0.9407 - precision: 0.8332 - recall: 0.8899 - val_loss: 0.3589 -
val_accuracy: 0.8546 - val_auc: 0.9123 - val_precision: 0.8034 - val_recall:
0.9471
Epoch 29/100
0.8576 - auc: 0.9398 - precision: 0.8352 - recall: 0.8892 - val_loss: 0.3262 -
val_accuracy: 0.8739 - val_auc: 0.9363 - val_precision: 0.8453 - val_recall:
0.9219
Epoch 30/100
0.8776 - auc: 0.9508 - precision: 0.8665 - recall: 0.8912 - val loss: 0.3431 -
val_accuracy: 0.8468 - val_auc: 0.9267 - val_precision: 0.8697 - val_recall:
0.8237
Epoch 31/100
0.8741 - auc: 0.9504 - precision: 0.8556 - recall: 0.8983 - val_loss: 0.3289 -
val accuracy: 0.8430 - val auc: 0.9389 - val precision: 0.8917 - val recall:
0.7884
Epoch 32/100
49/49 [================== ] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.2933 - accuracy:
0.8680 - auc: 0.9464 - precision: 0.8607 - recall: 0.8763Restoring model weights
from the end of the best epoch.
0.8680 - auc: 0.9464 - precision: 0.8607 - recall: 0.8763 - val_loss: 0.3452 -
val_accuracy: 0.8237 - val_auc: 0.9185 - val_precision: 0.8186 - val_recall:
0.8413
Epoch 00032: early stopping
training model takes 110.419 seconds
```

```
[82]: # calculate weighted accuracy on test data
     pred_prob = model1.predict(feature_test).reshape(len(y_test))
     pred_test = np.zeros(len(y_test))
     pred_test[pred_prob>0.5] = 1
     weight_test = np.zeros(len(y_test))
     for v in np.unique(y_test):
         weight_test[y_test==v] = 0.5*len(y_test)/np.sum(y_test==v)
     weighted_acc = np.sum(weight_test * (pred_test==y_test)/np.sum(weight_test))
[94]: test_start = time.time()
     eval = model1.evaluate(feature_test, y_test)
     test_end = time.time()
     print('Test accuracy: {:.2f}'.format(eval[1]))
     print('Test weighted accuracy: {:.3f}'.format(weighted_acc))
     print('Test auc: {:.3f}'.format(eval[2]))
     print('Testing takes {:.2f} seconds'.format(test_end-test_start))
     0.8050 - auc: 0.8306 - precision: 0.5764 - recall: 0.5971
     Test accuracy: 0.81
     Test weighted accuracy: 0.732
     Test auc: 0.831
     Testing takes 0.30 seconds
     4.4 4. Visualization
[48]: import matplotlib as mpl
     from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
     mpl.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12, 10)
     colors = plt.rcParams['axes.prop_cycle'].by_key()['color']
     def plot_metrics(history):
       metrics = ['auc', 'accuracy', 'precision', 'recall']
       for n, metric in enumerate(metrics):
         name = metric.replace(" "," ").capitalize()
         plt.subplot(2,2,n+1)
         plt.plot(history.epoch, history.history[metric], color=colors[0],
      →label='Train')
         plt.plot(history.epoch, history.history['val_'+metric],
                  color=colors[0], linestyle="--", label='Val')
```

plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel(name)
if metric == 'loss':

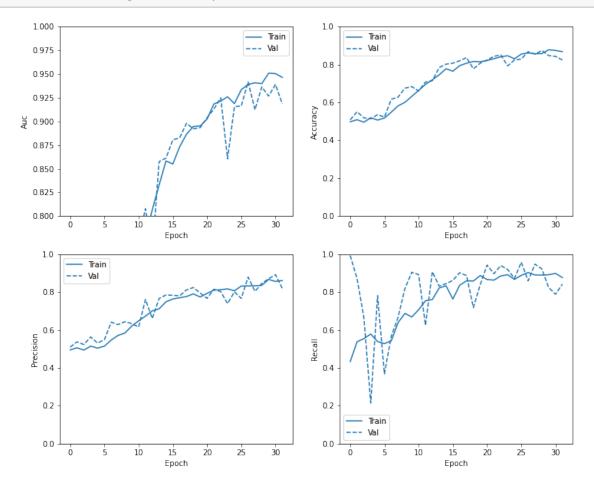
elif metric == 'auc':
 plt.ylim([0.8,1])

plt.ylim([0, plt.ylim()[1]])

```
else:
   plt.ylim([0,1])

plt.legend()
```

### [84]: plot\_metrics(resampled\_history)



### 4.5 5. Export the model

```
[96]: export_path_keras = "NNmodel.h5"
model1.save(export_path_keras)

# load the exported model

# NN_model = tf.keras.models.load_model(
# export_path_keras,
# custom_objects={'KerasLayer': hub.KerasLayer})
```

# 5 Part IV Comparison

The densely connected neural network is chosen from all the models we experimented for its running time and performance on accuracy and auc. The results and the links for other models we tried are shown below.

Model	Accuracy	Weighted Accuracy	AUC	Train Time	Test time	Link
Baseline Model (GBT)	0.78	0.70	0.79	7.13 s	0.02 s	GBT
XGBoost	0.81	0.72	0.83	$37.21 \mathrm{\ s}$	$0.06 \mathrm{\ s}$	XGBoost
Random Forest	0.80	0.58	0.81	$8.38 \mathrm{\ s}$	$0.23 \mathrm{\ s}$	Random Forest
SVM	0.66	0.71	0.79	$51.37 \mathrm{\ s}$	$7.87 \mathrm{\ s}$	SVM
Neural Networks	0.81	0.73	0.83	$110.419~\mathrm{s}$	$0.3 \mathrm{\ s}$	NN
CNN	0.52	0.52	0.51	$278 \mathrm{\ s}$	$25 \mathrm{\ s}$	CNN
KNN	0.76	0.50	0.51	$73.33 \mathrm{\ s}$	$15.2 \mathrm{\ s}$	KNN
LDA	0.70	0.53	0.68	$20.34~\mathrm{s}$		LDA
LDA with PCA	0.72	0.59	0.8	0.02s		LDA with PCA