STRESS DETECTOR AND

RECOMMENDATION

Introduction to Innovative Projects

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Introduction

- In today's scenario due to increasing daily struggles, a large proportion of the population suffers from stress, anxiety and depression on a regular basis which affects them adversely. There have been many previous designs made in order to solve this issue of predicting stress using stress sensors which are costly and may not be easily accessible to the users. Therefore, a user friendly and easily accessible cheaper stress detector is used.
- Based on the results, a solution will be advised to reduce the stress. There
 are many prospects in this work. With more efficient methodology and
 using more factors like eating habits or eye blinking patterns, more
 accurate results can be analyzed, and more accurate treatment will be
 given to the patients. In the long run, it will be very beneficial.
- Stress can be defined as the reaction that people may have when they are subject to demands and pressures which do not correspond to their knowledge and abilities and that can challenge their handling capabilities

- In the last two decades, researchers have realized that there is an important relationship between the physical health of an individual and his/her emotional state/mental health. This has led to increasing interest in affective computing (AC) which makes use of technology to recognize the affective state of a person.
- Stress is a significant problem in modern society. It is a growing issue, and it
 has become an inescapable part of our daily lives. Early detection of stress
 will decrease the damage it causes and prevent it from being chronic.

MOTIVATION

- In the present scenario, where everyone is suffering from day-to-day challenges like increasing competition, unemployment, inflation, etc. It leads to drastic increase in number of people suffering from stress, anxiety and depression.
- The stress affects people's productivity which hinders both their personal growth and the nation's development. It also adversely affects their health. According to studies, increase in stress also increases the probability of heart diseases in patients.
- This alarming situation of human health has stimulated the design of web application that detects the person's stress level and provides solutions to reduce it with the help of artificial intelligence.

Innovation component in the project

The idea is to design a Stress detector API using OpenCV and Convolutional neural network. In addition to the general method of detecting stress, a recommendation system has been proposed that will help the user to make an appropriate decision based on the emotion that has been detected by the API.



METHODOLOGY

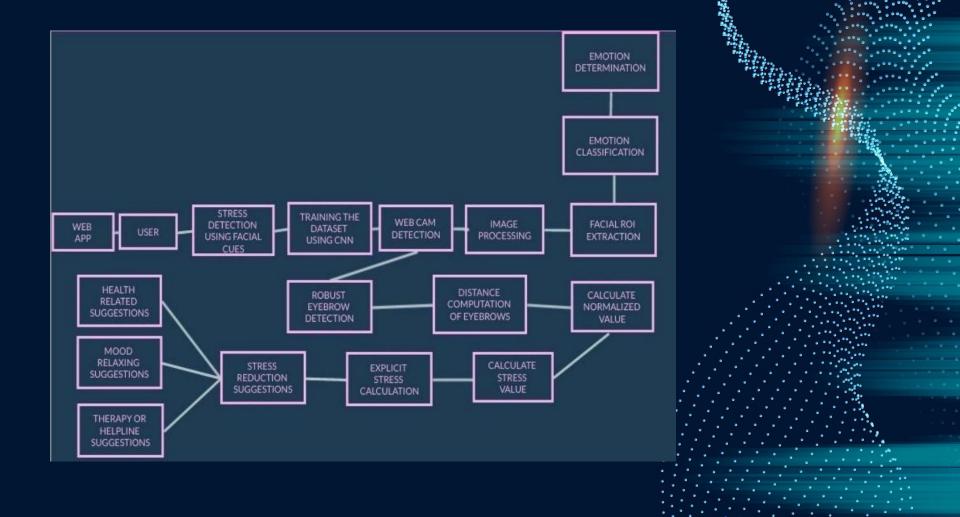
Open CV is used to capture frames from video and extract facial feature like eyebrows of person using convolution neural network (CNN). CNN is use to reduce image to form that is easy to classify feature and use it for stress detection. Here spatial dependencies are pixel of image that is stored, and temporal dependencies is dynamic changes in the frame (that is image) with time captured in video.

For this model, we use dataset FER2013 containing 33,887 greyscale images which are classified into 7 emotions — Happy, Angry, Sad, Disgust, Surprise, Fear and Neutral using 5 convolutional layers with a combination of activation layers. These layers were implemented using Sequential model and contained 7 blocks each with their respective Activation, Normalisation and Flattening layers. The convex shape of the eyebrows is calculated using a normalisation formula to determine the stress levels. As the eyebrow movement changes the stress levels also change. The program calculates the cumulative value from the eyebrow movement to find total stress value and detect whether it is 'High Stress' or 'Low Stress'.

- SECTION 1 Euclidean distance and coordinates of the image is defined and emotions are classified.
- SECTION 2 We normalize the image arrays in the range of 0-1, since neural networks are highly sensitive to non-normalized data.
- SECTION 3 We extract the points of eye from the facial landmarks features and set to pre-process the image.
- SECTION 4 The model then predicts the convex hull points of the eyebrow and analyze the shapes present in the images or video and get the contour of the left and right eye.
- SECTION 5 The next segment is to train the data model using the different pooling layers of CNN using keras by importing sequential model.
- SECTION 6 We simply calculate the distances using the distances and an Object Detection Algorithm to identify faces in an image or a real time video. The video captured is pre-processed in order to display stress value on the screen

Tgchnicnl Stncfi usgd:

- GITHUB: offers a cloud-based Git repository hosting service making it a lot easier for individuals and teams to use Git for version control and collaboration.
- **CODESPACES**: codespace is a development environment that's hosted in the cloud.
- JUPYTER Notebook: an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text.
- Keras: an API designed for human beings that follows best practices for reducing cognitive load and minimizes the number of user actions and provides clear & actionable error messages. It wraps the efficient numerical computation libraries and allows you to define and train neural network models in just a few lines of code.
- **Scipy**: Computes the Euclidean distance between two 1-D arrays.
- **OpenCV:** OpenCV-Python is a library of Python bindings designed to solve computer vision problems. By using it, one can process images and videos to identify objects, faces, or even handwriting of a human.



Output











FUTURE WORKS

In the future, we plan to develop the code even more to increase accuracy and speed. We also plan to develop our keystroke code and using flask structure develop an application for our model.





Process

```
In [2]:
         from scipy.spatial import distance as dist
        from imutils import face_utils
         import numpy as np
         import math
         import imutils
         import time
         import dlib
         import cv2
        from cv2 import VideoWriter fourcc, VideoWriter
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from tensorflow.keras.utils import img to array
         # from keras.preprocessing.image import img to array
         from keras.models import load model
In [4]:
        def eye brow distance (leye, reye):
             global points
             distq = dist.euclidean(leye, reye)
             #calculation of distance between left and right eye.
             points.append(int(distq))
            return distq
        def emotion finder(faces, frame):
             global emotion classifier
             EMOTIONS = ["angry" ,"disgust","fear", "happy", "sad", "surprise","neutral"]
            x, y, w, h = face utils.rect to bb(faces)
            frame = frame [y:y+h,x:x+w]
            roi = cv2.resize(frame, (64, 64))
             roi = roi.astype("float") / 255.0
            roi = img_to_array(roi)
            roi = np.expand dims(roi,axis=0)
             preds = emotion classifier.predict(roi)[0]
             emotion probability = np.max(preds)
            label = EMOTIONS[preds.argmax()]
             if label in ['fear','sad', 'neutral']:
                 label = 'stressed'
             else:
                 label = 'not stressed'
             return label
        def normalize values(points, disp):
             normalized value = abs(disp - np.min(points))/abs(np.max(points) - np.min(points))
             stress value = np.exp(-(normalized value))
             return stress value
        detector = dlib.get frontal face detector()
        predictor = dlib.shape predictor("shape predictor 68 face landmarks.dat")
        emotion classifier = load model(" mini XCEPTION.102-0.66.hdf5", compile=False)
        print(emotion classifier, flush = True)
         cap = cv2.VideoCapture('ved.mp4')
         '''cap =cv2.VideoCapture(0)
         fps=30 # Frames per second
```

size=(int(cap.get(cv2.CAP PROP FRAME WIDTH)),int(cap.get(cv2.CAP PROP FRAME HEIGHT)))

success, frame =cap.read()

videoWriter=cv2.VideoWriter('MyVedio.avi',cv2.VideoWriter fourcc('I','4','2','0'),fps,siz

```
#read gives two outputs
numFramesRemaining = 10*fps-1
while success and numFramesRemaining >0:
    videoWriter.write(frame)
    success, frame= cap.read()
    numFramesRemaining -=1'''
points = []
stress list = []
stressval_list = []
stressgraph = []
size=0
while(True):
    , frame = cap.read()
    if(not ): break
    frame = cv2.flip(frame, 1)
    frame = imutils.resize(frame, width=500, height=500)
    (lBegin, lEnd) = face utils.FACIAL LANDMARKS IDXS["right eyebrow"]
    (rBegin, rEnd) = face utils.FACIAL LANDMARKS IDXS["left eyebrow"]
    #preprocessing the image
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
    detections = detector(gray, 0)
    for detection in detections:
        emotion = emotion finder(detection, gray)
        cv2.putText(frame, emotion, (10,10),cv2.FONT HERSHEY SIMPLEX, 0.5, (0, 0, 255), 1
        shape = predictor(frame, detection)
        shape = face utils.shape to np(shape)
        leyebrow = shape[lBegin:lEnd]
        reyebrow = shape[rBegin:rEnd]
        reyebrowhull = cv2.convexHull(reyebrow)
        leyebrowhull = cv2.convexHull(leyebrow)
        cv2.drawContours(frame, [reyebrowhull], -1, (0, 0, 255), 1)
        cv2.drawContours(frame, [leyebrowhull], -1, (0, 0, 255), 1)
        distq = eye brow distance(leyebrow[-1], reyebrow[0])
        stress value = normalize values(points, distq)
        print(stress value)
        #if stress value!=1.0: stress list.append(stress list)
        if math.isnan(stress value):
            continue
        #cv2.putText(frame,"stress level:{}".format(str(int(stress value*100))),(20,40),c
        #stress list.append(frame)
        cv2.putText(frame, "stress level:{}".format(str(int(stress value*100))), (20,40), cv
        stress list.append(frame)
    height, width, layers = frame.shape
    size = (width, height)
    stressval list.append(stress value)
out = cv2.VideoWriter('resvid.avi',cv2.VideoWriter_fourcc(*'DIVX'), 10, size)
cap.release()
print("END REACHED")
for i in range(len(stress list)):
    out.write(stress list[i])
```

```
C:\Users\Naina\AppData\Local\Temp/ipykernel 4572/3626964051.py:27: RuntimeWarning: invalid
value encountered in double scalars
normalized value = abs(disp - np.min(points))/abs(np.max(points) - np.min(points))
1/1 [=======] - Os 51ms/step
0.9963304773755267
1.0
1/1 [======] - Os 34ms/step
0.7165313105737893
0.7165313105737893
0.7165313105737893
0.36787944117144233
0.513417119032592
1/1 [=======] - Os 41ms/step
0.7165313105737893
0.5480051968723176
1/1 [=======] - Os 52ms/step
0.5488116360940265
1/1 [======] - 0s 59ms/step
0.6693203702378075
0.5488116360940265
1/1 [======] - Os 74ms/step
0.6703200460356393
1.0
0.8174912623151172
0.9986988433691236
0.8453972514000658
1/1 [======] - Os 41ms/step
0.7156272220906609
1.0
0.7165313105737893
1/1 [=======] - 0s 44ms/step
0.9989925088965526
0.8816218988384807
1/1 [=======] - 0s 35ms/step
0.9992819205181686
1/1 [======] - Os 64ms/step
0.8464817248906141
0.6065306597126334
0.6592406302004438
0.9992819205181686
0.8464817248906141
1/1 [=======] - Os 49ms/step
0.9992819205181686
1/1 [======] - 0s 33ms/step
```

0.9975794926125358 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	31ms/step
0.9993941730606076 1/1 [=========]	_	0s	30ms/sten
0.9994215132903 1/1 [===================================			-
0.9994841867917443			-
1/1 [===========] 0.9482495195900245	-	0s	40ms/step
1/1 [=======] 0.9468116258023203	-	0s	54ms/step
1/1 [========] 0.9482495195900245	-	0s	42ms/step
1/1 [=======]	-	0s	55ms/step
0.9487294800164372 1/1 [=========]	_	0s	44ms/step
0.9468116258023203 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	46ms/step
0.853523652728261 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	50ms/step
0.8539396656235352 1/1 [===================================			-
0.9468116258023203			-
1/1 [=======] 0.8983023733820897			-
1/1 [=======] 0.9000876262522592	-	0s	44ms/step
1/1 [========] 0.8996408615292885	-	0s	42ms/step
1/1 [=====]	-	0s	42ms/step
0.9000876262522592 1/1 [==========]	-	0s	45ms/step
0.8539396656235352 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	53ms/step
0.9487294800164372 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	44ms/step
0.853523652728261 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	53ms/sten
0.7686205265937358 1/1 [===================================			_
0.7682594463669772			_
1/1 [=======] 0.8539396656235352			_
1/1 [===========] 0.8097702243888371	-	0s	37ms/step
1/1 [=======] 0.6915120242186787	-	0s	56ms/step
1/1 [===================================	-	0s	32ms/step
1/1 [======]	-	0s	47ms/step
0.6918258252705172 1/1 [===================================	-	0s	37ms/step
0.7292129525252351 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	38ms/step
0.6563555554708402 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	43ms/step
0.5907775139012317 1/1 [===================================			_
0.6560628872775571			_
1/1 [=======] 0.6227038648477501			_
1/1 [=========] 0.560488043568919	-	0s	51ms/step
1/1 [=======] 0.6560628872775571	-	0s	43ms/step
	_	0 ~	27mg/g+on

1/1 [======] - 0s 27ms/step

0 500000010010010			
0.5907775139012317 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	72ms/step
0.6227038648477501 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	34ms/step
0.5905227207908098 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	65ms/step
0.5044883526787212 1/1 [=========]	_	0s	51ms/step
0.560488043568919 1/1 [===================================			-
0.5044883526787212			-
1/1 [=======] 0.5317515301305707			-
1/1 [======] 0.5315294720643506			-
1/1 [=======] 0.5042809703296425	-	0s	57ms/step
1/1 [==========] 0.4786229725112321	-	0s	50ms/step
1/1 [===================================	-	0s	66ms/step
1/1 [======]	-	0s	64ms/step
0.560488043568919 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	48ms/step
0.47842924870869347 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	66ms/step
0.4539027161944048 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	50ms/step
0.560488043568919 1/1 [==========]	_	0s	59ms/step
0.45408372383450274 1/1 [===================================			-
0.4786229725112321			-
1/1 [=======] 0.5602502113620464			-
1/1 [=======] 0.5897592055889845			-
1/1 [=========] 0.5315294720643506	-	0s	43ms/step
1/1 [======] 0.560488043568919	-	0s	52ms/step
1/1 [=======] 0.5602502113620464	-	0s	36ms/step
1/1 [======]	-	0s	47ms/step
0.6563555554708402 1/1 [===================================	-	0s	36ms/step
0.5905227207908098 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	33ms/step
0.5044883526787212 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	40ms/step
0.4539027161944048 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	51ms/step
0.5317515301305707 1/1 [===================================			_
0.4786229725112321 1/1 [===================================			_
0.43063345021612087			_
1/1 [=======] 0.4786229725112321			-
1/1 [=======] 0.5317515301305707			-
1/1 [=======] 0.45408372383450274	-	0s	37ms/step
1/1 [========] 0.4539027161944048	-	0s	46ms/step
	_	0.0	11mg/ston

1/1 [======] - 0s 44ms/step

0.45408372383450274 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	44ms/step
0.43063345021612087 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	51ms/step
0.5042809703296425 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	57ms/step
0.4539027161944048 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	31ms/step
0.45408372383450274 1/1 [===================================			-
0.5044883526787212 1/1 [===================================			-
0.43080261519743523 1/1 [===================================			-
0.43063345021612087			-
1/1 [======] 0.408715141105984			-
1/1 [=======] 0.5042809703296425			-
1/1 [=========] 0.45408372383450274	-	0s	47ms/step
1/1 [======] 0.5315294720643506	-	0s	46ms/step
1/1 [=======] 0.4539027161944048	-	0s	58ms/step
1/1 [===================================	-	0s	38ms/step
1/1 [===================================	-	0s	52ms/step
1/1 [=======]	-	0s	52ms/step
0.43080261519743523 1/1 [===================================	-	0s	41ms/step
0.36787944117144233 1/1 [===================================	-	0s	70ms/step
0.43080261519743523 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	48ms/step
0.45408372383450274 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	44ms/step
0.43080261519743523 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	42ms/step
0.4539027161944048 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	48ms/step
0.408715141105984 1/1 [==========]	_	0s	52ms/step
0.3876122521072523 1/1 [===================================	_	0s	39ms/step
0.4539027161944048 1/1 [===================================			_
0.36787944117144233 1/1 [===================================			_
0.43080261519743523 1/1 [===================================			_
0.45408372383450274 1/1 [===================================			_
0.43063345021612087			_
1/1 [=======] 0.43080261519743523			_
1/1 [=======] 0.4085570087611661			_
1/1 [=======] 0.43080261519743523			_
1/1 [=======] 0.43080261519743523	-	0s	45ms/step
1/1 [======] 0.408715141105984	-	0s	56ms/step
1/1 [1	_	0 0	50mg/gton

1/1 [======] - 0s 50ms/step

Training the model;)

```
In [3]:
         from __future__ import print function
         import keras
        from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten, BatchNormalization
        from keras.layers import Conv2D,MaxPooling2D
        import os
        num classes = 7 # number of labels
        img rows, img cols = 48,48
        batch size = 32 #number of traning example utlized in 1 iteration
        train data dir = 'train'
        validation data dir = 'test'
        train datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
                                                   rescale=1./255,
                                                   rotation range=30,
                                                   shear range=0.3,
                                                   zoom range=0.3,
                                                   width shift range=0.4,
                                                   height shift range=0.4,
                                                   horizontal flip=True,
                                                   fill mode='nearest')
        validation datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
        train generator = train datagen.flow from directory(
                                                   train data dir,
                                                   color mode='grayscale',
                                                   target size=(img rows,img cols),
                                                   batch size=batch size,
                                                   class mode='categorical',
                                                   shuffle=True)
        validation generator = validation datagen.flow from directory(
                                                                    validation data dir,
                                                                    color mode='grayscale',
                                                                    target_size=(img_rows,img_cols),
                                                                    batch size=batch size,
                                                                    class mode='categorical',
                                                                    shuffle=True)
        model = Sequential()
         # LAYER 1
        model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),padding='same',kernel initializer='he normal',input shape=(img
        model.add(Activation('elu'))
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
        model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),padding='same',kernel initializer='he normal',input shape=(img
        model.add(Activation('elu'))
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
        model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)))
        model.add(Dropout(0.2))
```

```
# LAYER 2
model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),padding='same',kernel initializer='he normal'))
model.add(Activation('elu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),padding='same',kernel_initializer='he_normal'))
model.add(Activation('elu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
# LAYER 3
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3),padding='same',kernel initializer='he normal'))
model.add(Activation('elu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3),padding='same',kernel initializer='he normal'))
model.add(Activation('elu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
# LAYER 4
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(64, kernel initializer='he normal'))
model.add(Activation('elu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# LAYER 5
model.add(Dense(64, kernel initializer='he normal'))
model.add(Activation('elu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# LAYER 6
model.add(Dense(num classes, kernel initializer='he normal'))
model.add(Activation('softmax'))
print(model.summary())
```

Found 28709 images belonging to 7 classes. Found 7178 images belonging to 7 classes. Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	320
activation (Activation)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	0
<pre>batch_normalization (BatchN ormalization)</pre>	(None, 48, 48, 32)	128
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	9248
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 48, 48, 32)	128

<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	18496
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 64)	256
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	36928
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_3 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 64)	256
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	73856
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_4 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 128)	512
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	147584
activation_5 (Activation)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_5 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 128)	512
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	294976
activation_6 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_6 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 64)	256
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
activation_7 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_7 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 64)	256
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 7)	455

```
Total params: 588,327
Trainable params: 587,175
Non-trainable params: 1,152
None
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import RMSprop,SGD,Adam
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint('Users/Naina/Stress/Emotion little vgg.h5',
                          monitor='val loss',
                          mode='min',
                          save best only=True,
                          verbose=1)
earlystop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss',
                       min delta=0,
                       patience=3,
                        verbose=1,
                        restore best weights=True
reduce lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val loss',
                           factor=0.2,
                           patience=3,
                           verbose=1,
                           min delta=0.0001)
callbacks = [earlystop, checkpoint, reduce lr]
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
             optimizer = Adam(lr=0.001),
             metrics=['accuracy'])
nb train samples = 24176
nb validation samples = 3006
epochs=25
history=model.fit generator(
              train generator,
               steps per epoch=nb train samples//batch size,
              epochs=epochs,
               callbacks=callbacks,
               validation data=validation generator,
               validation steps=nb validation samples//batch size)
model.save('trained model.hdf5')
C:\Users\Naina\AppData\Local\Temp/ipykernel 8988/3405561283.py:33: UserWarning: `Model.fit
generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.fit`,
which supports generators.
 history=model.fit generator(
Epoch 1/25
Epoch 00001: val loss improved from inf to 1.76592, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress\Emo
tion little vgg.h5
94 - val_loss: 1.7659 - val_accuracy: 0.2769 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 2/25
Epoch 00002: val loss improved from 1.76592 to 1.75244, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
```

activation_8 (Activation)

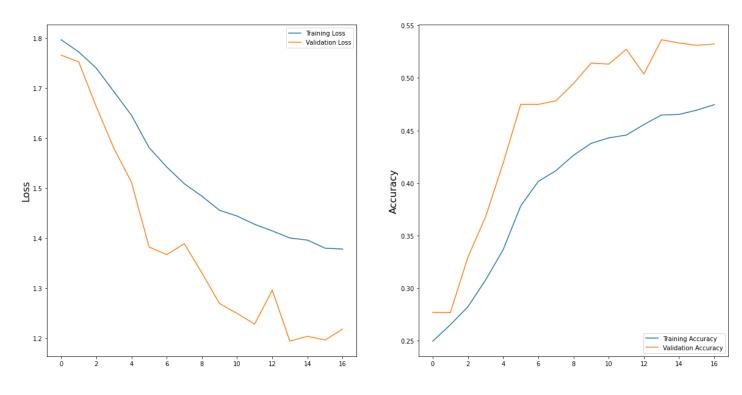
In [5]:

(None, 7)

```
49 - val loss: 1.7524 - val accuracy: 0.2765 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 3/25
Epoch 00003: val loss improved from 1.75244 to 1.66264, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
21 - val loss: 1.6626 - val accuracy: 0.3293 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 00004: val_loss improved from 1.66264 to 1.57970, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
75 - val loss: 1.5797 - val accuracy: 0.3676 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 5/25
Epoch 00005: val loss improved from 1.57970 to 1.51193, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
64 - val loss: 1.5119 - val accuracy: 0.4187 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 00006: val_loss improved from 1.51193 to 1.38241, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
81 - val loss: 1.3824 - val accuracy: 0.4748 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 7/25
Epoch 00007: val_loss improved from 1.38241 to 1.36719, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
15 - val loss: 1.3672 - val accuracy: 0.4748 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 8/25
Epoch 00008: val loss did not improve from 1.36719
17 - val loss: 1.3890 - val accuracy: 0.4782 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 9/25
Epoch 00009: val loss improved from 1.36719 to 1.33090, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
63 - val loss: 1.3309 - val accuracy: 0.4946 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 00010: val loss improved from 1.33090 to 1.26966, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
77 - val loss: 1.2697 - val accuracy: 0.5141 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 11/25
Epoch 00011: val loss improved from 1.26966 to 1.24982, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion_little_vgg.h5
29 - val loss: 1.2498 - val accuracy: 0.5131 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 12/25
Epoch 00012: val loss improved from 1.24982 to 1.22843, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
\Emotion little vgg.h5
56 - val loss: 1.2284 - val accuracy: 0.5272 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 13/25
Epoch 00013: val loss did not improve from 1.22843
```

56 - val loss: 1.2962 - val accuracy: 0.5037 - lr: 0.0010

```
Epoch 14/25
     Epoch 00014: val loss improved from 1.22843 to 1.19430, saving model to Users/Naina/Stress
     \Emotion little vgg.h5
     46 - val loss: 1.1943 - val accuracy: 0.5363 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 15/25
     Epoch 00015: val loss did not improve from 1.19430
     52 - val loss: 1.2040 - val accuracy: 0.5333 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 16/25
     Epoch 00016: val_loss did not improve from 1.19430
     93 - val_loss: 1.1965 - val_accuracy: 0.5309 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 17/25
     ing model weights from the end of the best epoch: 14.
     Epoch 00017: val loss did not improve from 1.19430
     Epoch 00017: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.00020000000949949026.
     45 - val loss: 1.2185 - val accuracy: 0.5323 - 1r: 0.0010
     Epoch 00017: early stopping
In [6]:
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
     plt.suptitle('Optimizer : Adam', fontsize=10)
     plt.ylabel('Loss', fontsize=16)
     plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
     plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
     plt.legend(loc='upper right')
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
     plt.ylabel('Accuracy', fontsize=16)
     plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
     plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
     plt.legend(loc='lower right')
     plt.show()
```



Testing:)

```
In [1]:
         #from keras.preprocessing.image import img to array
         import cv2
         from tensorflow.keras.utils import img to array
         from keras.models import load model
         import numpy as np
         # loading files
         haar file="haarcascade frontalface default.xml"
         emotion model=' mini XCEPTION.102-0.66.hdf5'
         cascade=cv2.CascadeClassifier(haar file)
         emotion classifier=load model(emotion model,compile=True)
         emotion_names=["angry", "disgust", "fear", "happy", "sad", "surprise", "neutral"]
         #frame=cv2.imread('images/disgust face.jpeg')
         #frame=cv2.imread('images/happy face.jpeg')
         frame=cv2.imread('images/sad face.png')
         #frame=cv2.imread('images/me happy2.jpg')
         gray_frame=cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
         faces=cascade.detectMultiScale(gray frame, 1.5, 5)
         text=[]
         for (x,y,w,h) in faces:
             roi=gray frame[y:y+h,x:x+w]
             roi=cv2.resize(roi, (64,64))
             roi=roi.astype("float")/255.0
             roi=img to array(roi)
             roi=np.expand dims(roi,axis=0)
             predicted emotion=emotion classifier.predict(roi)[0]
             probab=np.max(predicted emotion)
             label=emotion names[predicted emotion.argmax()]
             percen=predicted emotion*100
             for j in range(7):
                 text.append(emotion_names[j]+" : "+str(percen[j]))
             for i in range(7):
                  #cv2.putText(frame,text[i],(5,i*30+15),cv2.FONT HERSHEY SIMPLEX,0.8,(0,255,255),2
                 print(text[i])
             cv2.putText(frame, label, (x,y-10),cv2.FONT HERSHEY SIMPLEX, 2, (255, 255, 255), 1)
```

Recomendation;)

In [9]:

```
from playsound import playsound
In [14]:
          #labels = ["happy", "angry", "fear", "disgust", "sad", "surprised", "neutral"]
          #label = "sad"
         tips = {"fear":["Drink water", "Get a good night's sleep", "Eat wholesome meals", "Go for a
                  "angry":["Repeat gentle phrases to yourself", "Take a walk", "Use visualization to
                  "sad":["Do things you enjoy (or used to)", "Get quality exercise", "Eat a nutritiou
         website links = {"fear":["https://www.businessinsider.in/science/health/heres-how-to-take
                           "angry":["https://www.thehotline.org/resources/how-to-cool-off-when-your
                           "sad":["https://www.vandrevalafoundation.com/","https://www.healthline.c
         youtube links = {"fear":["https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAODG6KaNBc"],
                           "angry":["https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P6aPg3YBvBQ"],
                           "sad":["https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P6aPg3YBvBQ"]
         song links = {"fear":["https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GyA8ccqwp-4&feature=youtu.be","htt
                        "angry":["https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e74wLJ KRes&feature=youtu.be","ht
                        "sad":["https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=25ROFXjoaAU&feature=youtu.be","http
                        "happy":["https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vGZhMIXH62M","https://www.youtube
          tunes = {"fear":'fear.mp3',
                   "angry": 'angry.mp3',
                   "sad": 'sad.mp3'
         if (label == "happy"):
             print("Here are some song suggestions for your mood:")
              for s in song links.get('happy'):
                  print(s)
         elif (label == "angry"):
              # songs
             print("Here are some song suggestions for your mood:")
              for s in song links.get('angry'):
                  print(s)
              # tips
              print("Here are some tips to help you feel better:")
              for i in tips.get('angry'):
                  print("-> "+i)
```

```
# resources
    print("Here are some resources that you may find beneficial:")
    for j in website links.get('angry'):
         print(j)
    for k in youtube_links.get('angry'):
        print(k)
     # tunes
    # print("Here's a tune that will help you calm down.")
    #playsound(tunes.get('angry'))
elif (label == "fear"):
     # songs
    print("Here are some song suggestions for your mood:")
    for s in song links.get('fear'):
         print(s)
     # tips
    print("Here are some tips to help you feel better:")
    for i in tips.get('fear'):
        print("-> "+i)
     # resources
    print("Here are some resources that you may find beneficial:")
    for j in website links.get('fear'):
         print(j)
    for k in youtube links.get('fear'):
        print(k)
     # tunes
     #print("Here's a tune that will make you feel better.")
     #playsound(tunes.get('fear'))
elif (label == "sad"):
    # songs
    print("Here are some song suggestions for your mood:")
    for s in song links.get('sad'):
        print(s)
     # tips
    print("Here are some tips to help you feel better:")
    for i in tips.get('sad'):
         print("-> "+i)
     # resources
    print("Here are some resources that you may find beneficial:")
    for j in website links.get('sad'):
         print(j)
    for k in youtube links.get('sad'):
         print(k)
     # tunes
    #print("Listen to a tune that will soothe you.")
     #playsound(tunes.get('sad'))
Here are some song suggestions for your mood:
```

```
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=25R0FXjoaAU&feature=youtu.be
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BzE1mX4Px0I
Here are some tips to help you feel better:
-> Do things you enjoy (or used to)
-> Get quality exercise
-> Eat a nutritious diet
-> Challenge negative thinking
Here are some resources that you may find beneficial:
https://www.vandrevalafoundation.com/
https://www.healthline.com/health/depression/recognizing-symptoms#fatigue
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P6aPg3YBvBQ
```