Facial Emotion Detection

Executive summary

The goal of this project is to build an artificial neural network that is capable of detecting human emotion through the analysis of human facial images.

It is assumed that this modeling tool will be used in concert with other biometric forms of behavorial analysis.

Multiple neural network architectures were tested in order to analyze human faces, including three transfer learning architectures and three scratch-built architectures consisting of four, five, and six blocks. The best performing model was a five convolutional block sequential network, using an Adam optimizer and relu activations for each convolutional block. This model will also be referred to as Model 2.

The images used to train the model were 48x48 pixel grayscale files, all subjectively labeled either "neutral", "sad", "happy", or "surprised". The number of incidences in each class were roughly even, except for a slightly lower incidence of images classed as "surprised". The imbalance in counts did not affect the final results of the training, partially due to the use of a data generator that was used to augment and multiply all of the classes.

In the end, the best model (a Convolutional Neural Network with five (5) convolutional blocks; Model 2) was capable of accurately identifying human emotions around 77% of the time. MODEL TWO (2) WAS CHOSEN BECAUSE IT PERFORMED BETTER BY PROVIDING THE BEST DISTINCTION BETWEEN CLASSES, that is, it had the highest accuracy and F1 scores for a higher number of classes than any of the other models. Model Two (2) performed as expected; and, upon close inspection of the labelled training data, performance is roughly on par with human classification of facial emotion images. Most inaccurate predictions were a result of ambiguous labeling of sad and neutral data. Errors of either type (I or II) in classifying the "happy" and "surprised" classes were acceptably low.

The results of this project were very encouraging - while Model2 may seem to have low accuracy overall, it is clear that it could be applied with high levels of success when implemented properly for certain applications. Any situation that requires the positive identification of "happy" or "surprised" states, or anything situation that needs to exclude "happy" or "surprised" states from a set could find use of this model.

There are some concerns about the modeling process:

 Hyperparameters were tuned using the Keras Tuner; and in the interest of time, a small number of epochs were specified. Most of these tuners optimized validation accuracy @ about four (4) epochs. A close inspection of the resultant models, however, reveals that

- validation accuracy oscillated somewhat wildly over the first 10-20 epochs, so four (4) epochs likely did not return the best hyperparameter settings and a more refined tuning method might yield better accuracy results.
- The tuned learning rates were very small, so the model learned slowly. The cost of running
 the model on the V100 GPU was roughly 20-30 minutes, or \$1 in machine time and roughly
 40usd in wages (if the model is tended very closely). With future models I would try
 conservatively (and judiciously) adjusting the tuned learning rate to increase computing
 speeds.

Next steps:

- If a distinction between the "sad" and "neutral" classes is not needed for any business application, the two classes could simply be combined to dramatically increase the accuracy metrics of the model. For one-on-one human-robot interaction, to err is human. Take advantage of the ambiguity in classes to simulate human behavior. If there is ambiguity in interactions, it is possible to get more information about latent or unclear emotions simply by engaging in conversation, and this is actually probably preferred by humans (as opposed to being subject to inescapable powers of digital analysis to extract thoughts, ha ha).
- If a distinction between the "sad" and "neutral" classes is needed:
 - The model is adaptable, and the class sets can be somewhat cleaned as necessary. For immediate use, if there is a clear vision regarding how the "sad" class will be used, then it may be helpful to immediately review all of the data in the "sad" folders and delete any that do not satisfy business requirements. Likewise, the "neutral" folder will need to be reviewed as well for the application. For example, if only "sad and crying" subjects/"dramatically sad" subjects qualify as "sad", then identify all "lightly sad"/"slightly melancholy" subjects and exclude them from training using the subroutine in the code. No "dramatically sad" subjects were observed in the "neutral" sets.
 - In time, if there are additional images to train a new model, new classes can be and should be added to capture other emotions and at this time classes for the mild to moderate cases of each class type can be added and correctly sorted and labeled. Other classes could possibly be named: "melancholy", "bored", "angry", "confused", "mixed feelings", or "undeterminable."
- Identify all use cases in which it would be useful to identify subjects of each class. For example, facial emotion analysis could be used to determine customer engagement or sentiment.

Time and monetary investment required:

- for an immediate data cleaning and review: two to three persons @ three (3) hours per person. At an average of 75usd /hour, the cost is 450usd-675usd.
- for ongoing review and updating: roughly two hours to alter and rerun the code for the specific model. Computational cost is roughly 10usd and total time required by the engineer two (2) hours. At 75usd/hour this is 150usd. The cost of an immediate review

of the model is roughly 760usd. The cost of ongoing review of comparable additions to the training data set would be the same, and it is recommended that updates occur annually at **610usd-830usd per year**.

The cost of the model would be offset by increased efficiency in customer targeting. For the retail industry or for a sales and marketing department, implementing the model would reduce costs of customer surveys, focus groups, and possibly negotiations.

Key challenges and risks: Data privacy, access/trust/perception, policy, ethics, and data security

The key challenges and costs are not from maintaining and running the model. As I hinted above, the public's imagination about AI and what it can do will present some challenges regarding the widespread use of automated technology that can individually profile individuals and extract (perceived) dynamic personal information from them merely by using facial expressions.

Clearly, images of faces are not hidden and people are not concerned that their faces can be seen, because people interact with one another in public on a daily basis. Allowing access through one-on-one extemporaneous conversation with a human being (that is not recorded or subject to repetitive, on-demand analysis) differs, however, from being scrutinized (possibly en-mass) by trained technologies to uncover and possibly exploit every facet of an individual's essence and identity.

Data about individuals will need to be stored responsibly, and there will need to be uncompromising levels of security to protect individuals sensitive and private data. Data will also need to be used ethically in order to maintain trust and earn continued access to images.

Problem Definition

The context: Why is this problem important to solve?

Recent research has determined that communication is 93% non-verbal (not defined by literal words).

see: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6127604/

Furthermore, 55% of communication is visual, so in order to algorithmically interpret unprompted human communication, it is necessary to examine the many facets of visual and non-verbal communication.

This project and the subsequent model addresses the algorithmic interpretation of facial emotions. Facial detection using neural networks could further the advancement of artificial intelligence and can be used in a number of applications, for example:

Accurate artificial interpretation of facial emotions could be used to develop more emotionally intelligent behavior in AI technologies, for example, voice assistants with cameras could use input from users' facial emotions as feedback. These assistants/robots could in turn take appropriate actions based on non-verbal responses and cues.

- Facial emotion detection technology could be applied to algorithms used for security purposes and combined with other biometric measurements to more accurately detect security threats. The facial emotion readings could be used in concert with other biometrics to analyze sentiments of participants in crowded events and could even possibly be used to deny entry into venues and buildings.
- Refined facial emotion detection technology could also be used to provide access to non-verbal communication to those who are not medically able to visually process facial emotions on their own, for the algorithms can be used for example, to help blind patients interpret emotions of individuals within a room or to help some users on the Autism Spectrum Disorder interpret non-verbal communication of multiple surrounding individuals.

The objectives: What is the intended goal?

The goal of this project is to build and train a neural network that can accurately identify the facial emotions of humans using 48x48 pixel, mid-to-high quality black and white images. It is assumed that the results of this emotion detection model will be used in concert with multiple biometric measurements and that inferences will be made on the basis of input from multiple available techniques.

Human emotion detection is partially possible through visual analysis and examination, however, facial emotion cues are not always reliable or a definitive measurement of facial emotion. As referenced above, it is often necessary to use other methods of communication and inspection to confirm a subject's specific emotional state. Other methods of ascertaining emotion include biometric analysis and verbal interaction, however, in many cases (especially in the circumstances where there are many people) other methods of interaction can be cost-prohibitive, time-consuming, or impractical by other standards. In cases like these, it would be helpful to be able to use facial emotion detection as a less invasive, lower-cost first layer of analysis that could identify individuals that should be subject to deeper levels of examination.

The key questions: What are the key questions that need to be answered? **What model works best, and how well does it work?** We will examine numerous existing state-of-the art neural network models, as well as build our own to determine which is the best model architecture for Facial Emotion Detection. Ultimately, we will use a tool known as a classification report to provide us with a statistics that detail each model's accuracy, level of error, and error type. This information will be used to ascertain whether our models achieve an acceptable level of error and accuracy in facial emotion detection.

Which facial features are key to understanding facial emotion? We will also delve into determining which key facial features accurately relay facial emotion, and how to best clean and classify training data when building models for various applications.

The problem formulation: What are we trying to solve using data science?

It is assumed that this modeling tool will be used in concert with other biometric forms of behavorial analysis. For most applications, like crowd management, law enforcement, medicine, etc... a model that minimizes false negatives to a point where the model provides a good basis - or jumping off point - of nominating subjects of interest for further examination would be best. Specifically, the model must make it feasible to interact on a one-to-one basis with each flagged subject.

False positives should be minimized to the point where it would be reasonable to expect that any instance flagged by this application/model is worth the cost of interaction. The recall of a model must also be high enough to maintain the credibility of the tool. The level of accuracy, recall, and precision necessary for emotionally intelligent capabilities that would advance real-time robot to human interaction would need to be on par with human emotion detection, and when used with the right type of other information (such as verbal cues and conversational context). Specific reactions would need to give consideration and attention to error levels and their specific types for each class.

About the dataset The data set consists of 3 folders, i.e., 'test', 'train', and 'validation'. Each of these folders has four subfolders: **'happy'**: Images of people who have happy facial expressions.

- **'sad'**: Images of people with sad or upset facial expressions.
- **'surprise'**: Images of people who have shocked or surprised facial expressions.
- **'neutral'**: Images of people showing no prominent emotion in their facial expression at all.

While most of the images in the dataset are classified correctly, some problems have been identified. Problems are of multiple types:

- Some of images are clearly not classified correctly, for example laughing smiling faces have been placed in the happy folder, and vice-versa
- Some of the images may be classified incorrectly or may be subject to wide interpretation: the neutral class of images presents us with a problem because there is no clear level for how disinterested a face must look in order to be classified as "neutral" in lieu of "sad" or "happy". Our models' results reflect this.
- Some of the images are clearly not human faces, for example, part of the data appears to be scraped from the internet, and some of the images are of "file not found" icons and and things of the like.

Mounting the Drive

NOTE: Please use Google Colab from your browser for this notebook. Google.colab is NOT a library that can be downloaded locally on your device.

```
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

Importing the Libraries

!pip install -U efficientnet #install efficient net for efficient net project module In [2]: !pip install keras-tuner -q #install keras-tuner to set up hyperparameters for the cnr #import packages import glob #to read files and folders from drives import os # to access files from user drives import zipfile # to open zipped files import cv2 # for computer vision to load and process images import pandas as pd #to read files import numpy as np # to use numpy arrays import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # to graph and visualize data import seaborn as sns # to graph data and visualize data import tensorflow as tf # to train digit recognition training data import random #to set random seed import keras tuner #to set up hyperparameters for the cnn models # Importing Deep Learning Libraries from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img, img_to_array #image prepro from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator #transform images from keras import applications #need this to import transfer Learning architectures from tensorflow.keras import backend # to clear session history from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, GlobalAveragePooling2D, Flatten, (from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, SGD, RMSprop from tensorflow.keras.optimizers.legacy import Adamax # import legacy optimizers if th from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau #to impl

```
Collecting efficientnet
 Downloading efficientnet-1.1.1-py3-none-any.whl (18 kB)
Collecting keras-applications<=1.0.8,>=1.0.7 (from efficientnet)
 Downloading Keras Applications-1.0.8-py3-none-any.whl (50 kB)
                                            - 50.7/50.7 kB 3.0 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-image in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-package
s (from efficientnet) (0.19.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.9.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-package
s (from keras-applications<=1.0.8,>=1.0.7->efficientnet) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: h5py in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
keras-applications<=1.0.8,>=1.0.7->efficientnet) (3.9.0)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.4.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-package
s (from scikit-image->efficientnet) (1.11.3)
Requirement already satisfied: networkx>=2.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packag
es (from scikit-image->efficientnet) (3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow!=7.1.0,!=7.1.1,!=8.3.0,>=6.1.0 in /usr/local/li
b/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-image->efficientnet) (9.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: imageio>=2.4.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packa
ges (from scikit-image->efficientnet) (2.31.5)
Requirement already satisfied: tifffile>=2019.7.26 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from scikit-image->efficientnet) (2023.9.26)
Requirement already satisfied: PyWavelets>=1.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pa
ckages (from scikit-image->efficientnet) (1.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pack
ages (from scikit-image->efficientnet) (23.2)
Installing collected packages: keras-applications, efficientnet
Successfully installed efficientnet-1.1.1 keras-applications-1.0.8
                               950.8/950.8 kB 9.2 MB/s eta 0:00:00
                                            - 129.5/129.5 kB 3.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Using TensorFlow backend
```

Let us load and unzip the data

Note:

- You must download the dataset from the link provided on Olympus and upload the same on your Google drive before executing the code in the next cell.
- In case of any error, please make sure that the path of the file is correct as the path may be different for you.

```
In [3]: # Extract from zip using zipfile pkg
    with zipfile.ZipFile('/content/drive/MyDrive/Facial_emotion_images.zip', 'r') as source source.extractall()

In [4]: #images destination
    #folders test, train, data each holding expressions happy, neutral, sad, surprise and extract_to="Facial_emotion_images"

In [5]: #this picks up all of the top level folders in the directory folders = glob.glob("./Facial_emotion_images/*")

In [6]: #checking the number of folders in the directory, and printing the name of the folders print("total number of folders:", len(folders))
    print("Showing all", len(folders), "folders...")
    folders[:len(folders)]
```

There are three folders in the zipped file named test, validation, and train. Here are the contents of the folders.

```
In [7]: #return the different folders name with filepath
         test_contents, validation_contents, train_contents = glob.glob("./Facial_emotion_images
In [8]: #prints the different folder names with filepath
         print("There are", len(test_contents), "items in test_contents:", test_contents[:len(t
         print("There are", len(validation_contents), "items in validation_contents:", test_cor
         print("There are", len(train_contents), "items in train_contents:", test_contents[:ler
         There are 4 items in test_contents: ['./Facial_emotion_images/test/sad', './Facial_em
         otion_images/test/neutral', './Facial_emotion_images/test/surprise', './Facial_emotio
         n images/test/happy']
         There are 4 items in validation contents: ['./Facial emotion images/test/sad', './Fac
         ial_emotion_images/test/neutral', './Facial_emotion_images/test/surprise', './Facial_
         emotion images/test/happy']
         There are 4 items in train_contents: ['./Facial_emotion_images/test/sad', './Facial_e
         motion images/test/neutral', './Facial emotion images/test/surprise', './Facial emoti
         on images/test/happy']
         Each folder contains four subfolders. The names of the subfolders appear to be our subclasses
         (neutral, surprise, happy, and sad).
         #manually naming the subclasses based on folder title and filepath
In [9]:
         classes= ("neutral", "surprise", "happy", "sad" )
         groups= ("test", "validation", "train")
         where is = "./Facial emotion images/"
In [10]: #creating a tuple to hold the names of all of the classification folders
         sourcefile path=[]
         for i in range (len(classes)):
           sourcefile path.append(where is+"train"+"/"+classes[i]+"/*",),
         print(sourcefile path)
         ['./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/*', './Facial_emotion_images/train/surprise/
         *', './Facial emotion images/train/happy/*', './Facial emotion images/train/sad/*']
         Let's check the content of the subfolders to confirm that they hold our image files.
In [11]: #Create a dictionary with the number of images in each class to view the distribution
         class sizes=[]
         for i in range (len(sourcefile path)):
           class sizes.append({'emotion': classes[i], 'count': len(glob.glob(sourcefile path[i]
         print (class_sizes)
         [{'emotion': 'neutral', 'count': 3978}, {'emotion': 'surprise', 'count': 3173}, {'emo
         tion': 'happy', 'count': 3976}, {'emotion': 'sad', 'count': 3982}]
In [12]:
         #checking the code above to make sure the filepaths were created, and how each emotion
         face=sourcefile path[2]
         print(face)
```

```
./Facial emotion images/train/happy/*
```

For our training set, there is a relatively small number of images in each class, it appears that we might need to generate extra data.

```
In [13]: #check the shape of our training data by using computer vision (cv2)
    test1=cv2.imread(glob.glob(face)[2])
    print(type(test1))
    print(test1.shape)

    <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
        (48, 48, 3)
```

Our images are 48 pixels by 48 pixels with 3 color channels.

Visualizing our Classes

Let's look at our classes.

Write down your observation for each class. What do you think can be a unique feature of each emotion, that separates it from the remaining classes?

General observations based on visual inspection all of the images. Most of the images are allocated to training the model, which is fine, because there is a limited number of images to begin with. Consequently, our predominant data integrity issues can be found in the training set. In each of the folders, we find that some images of our classified incorrectly.

- We often find instances that are not faces, but that are only text or icons.
- We also find instances where photos of faces are placed in the wrong class.

We will delete these instances before checking the distribution of the training classes.

Happy

```
In [14]: cols=4 #plot size, cols
    rows=3 #plot size, rows
    ts = test1.shape[0] #define input size

In [15]: import random
    #set random seed
    np.random.seed(7)
    random.seed(7)
    tf.random.set_seed(7)

In [16]: #happy class is source file path 2
    #create plot of sample faces below
    face=sourcefile_path[2]
    plt.figure(figsize= (12,8))
    for i in range(1,cols*rows+1,1):
        plt.subplot(rows,cols,i)
        img=load_img(glob.glob(face)[i], target_size=(ts,ts))
```



Observations and Insights:

GENERAL

Generally, subjects are smiling, with causes roundness in the upper cheeks and a general widening of the mouth area. The classical pronounced "U" shape can be seen particularly on the lower lips. There are also well-defined creases extending from the sides of the nose down to the corners of the mouth. Chins also tend to point as well.

MOUTH

In smilling (happy) and frowning (sad) photos, the corners of the mouth are not lined up with the pupils of the eyes, while in a neutral photo, they should be. For a closed smile, relative to the center point of the top lip (or relative to the center of the whole mouth when open), the two distances from the corners of the mouth to the center of the top lip are greater than they would be if the mouth was held in a flat neutral position.

If a typical x-y cartesian axis was placed on the mouth, where y is along the vertical axis, and x is along the horizontal axis, the position of the corners of the mouth would change based on the emotion or expression. In general, *happy expressions could be indicated with lifted mouth corners that lie above the x-axis*, and sad expressions can be approximated by corners that lie below the x-axis.

Statistically, the mouth vectors could be grouped and roughly clustered to form one parameter for classification.

Refer to any basic drawing course to further research basic facial proportions. A quick resource can be found here: https://www.thedrawingsource.com/proportions-of-the-face.html

Sad

```
In [17]: #sad class is source file path 3
    #create plot of sample faces below
    face=sourcefile_path[3]
    plt.figure(figsize= (12,8))
    for i in range(1,cols*rows+1,1):
        plt.subplot(rows,cols,i)
        img=load_img(glob.glob(face)[i], target_size=(ts,ts))
        plt.imshow(img)
    plt.show(img)
```



Observations and Insights:_Some of our images are apparently watermarked. The system will need to learn to filter these watermarks out of the analysis. Generally eyes are closed, downturned at the outer corner, or squinted. Lips are often pursed. The person may be using another body part to hide the parts of the face that closest to the eyes.

These training images in the sad class are very diverse and contain tears, hands, and many different facial positions and expressions, so this class might be tougher to classify due to its diversity and complexity. Some of the images could easily be interpreted as neutral images, and this could prove challenging for the model to differentiate.

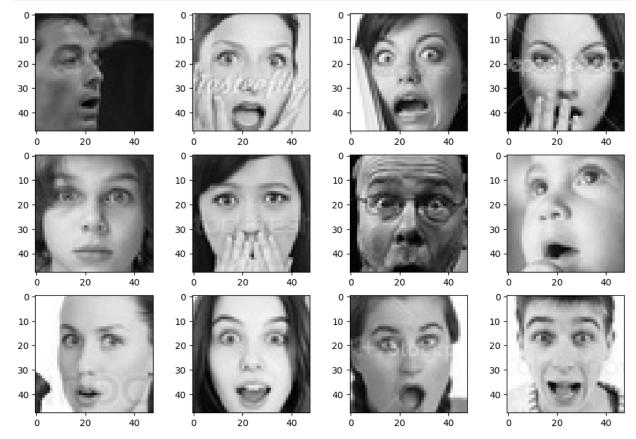
Neutral

```
In [18]:
           #neutral class is source file path 0
           #create plot of sample faces below
           face=sourcefile_path[0]
           plt.figure(figsize= (12,8))
           for i in range(1,cols*rows+1,1):
                plt.subplot(rows,cols,i)
                img=load_img(glob.glob(face)[i], target_size=(ts,ts))
                plt.imshow(img)
           plt.show(img)
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```

Observations and Insights: Mouth and lips are generally closed (there appears to be at least one image where that is not the case). Brows also tend to be relaxed.

Surprised

```
In [19]: #surprised class is source file path 1
#create plot of sample faces below
face=sourcefile_path[1]
plt.figure(figsize= (12,8))
for i in range(1,cols*rows+1,1):
    plt.subplot(rows,cols,i)
    img=load_img(glob.glob(face)[i], target_size=(ts,ts))
    plt.imshow(img)
plt.show(img)
```



Checking Distribution of Classes

Observations and Insights: Eyebrows have a pronounced curve downward, mouth is open/ or lips are shaped like the letter O, and eyes are big.

Facial proportions are stretched due to the exaggerated muscle movements that typically accompany a surprised expression.

It's probable that the ratio of the distances from the center point of the chin to base of the nose (or the center point of the eyes) plays are role in classifying these images.

We also see that some of the files are mislabeled as faces (when they are pictures of "file not found text", emoticons, or other items). Other instances of bad data are faces that are obviously misclassified.

Let's clean and delete the mislabeled and misclassified files from the training set and then graph the distribution of the training classes.

```
#DELETING BAD DATA
In [20]:
         #check current working directory to make sure that we're in the right location on Goog
         os.getcwd()
         '/content'
Out[20]:
In [21]: #concatenate file paths: train using a loop
         trainfile path=[]
         for i in range (len(classes)):
           trainfile path.append(where is+"train"+"/"+classes[i]+"/",),
         print(trainfile path)
         ['./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/', './Facial_emotion_images/train/surprise/',
          ./Facial_emotion_images/train/happy/', './Facial_emotion_images/train/sad/']
In [22]: #concatenate file paths: validation using a loop
         valfile path=[]
         for i in range (len(classes)):
           valfile path.append(where is+"validation"+"/"+classes[i]+"/",),
         print(valfile_path)
         ['./Facial_emotion_images/validation/neutral/', './Facial_emotion_images/validation/s
         urprise/', './Facial_emotion_images/validation/happy/', './Facial_emotion_images/vali
         dation/sad/']
In [23]: #concatenate file paths: test using a loop
         testfile path=[]
         for i in range (len(classes)):
           testfile_path.append(where_is+"test"+"/"+classes[i]+"/",),
         print(testfile path)
         ['./Facial_emotion_images/test/neutral/', './Facial_emotion_images/test/surprise/',
         './Facial emotion images/test/happy/', './Facial emotion images/test/sad/']
In [24]: #check if a file is found
         if os.path.exists('/content/Facial emotion images/train/surprise/26557.jpg'):
         #if os.path.exists(os.path.join(trainfile_path[2],trainhappydel[1])):
           print('The file exists.')
         else:
           print('The file does not exist.')
         The file exists.
         Here we delete the misclassified and mislabeled files from the training set and pass the counts
```

for each class to a dataframe

```
In [25]: #deleting files that are misclassified based on visual/manual inspection
    #classes in order
#neutral 0
#surprise 1
#happy2
#sad3

#mount drive to find the
drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True)

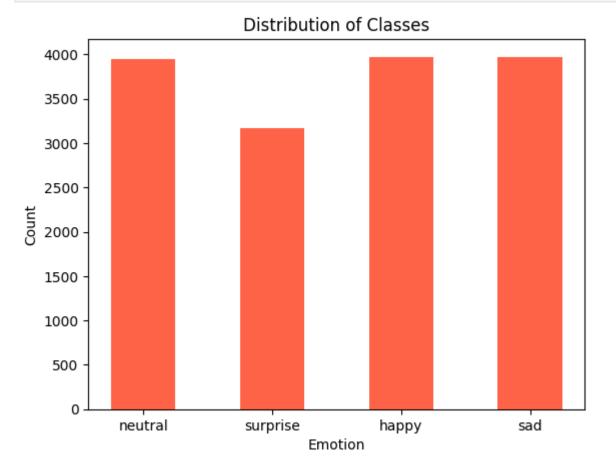
classrun=["neutral", "surprise", "happy", "sad"] #define classes to run through
```

```
#define files to delete, training folder
trainhappydel=('24891.jpg','25603.jpg','26383.jpg','27241.jpg','27260.jpg','16170.jpg'
trainsaddel= ('29710.jpg','23596.jpg','22093.jpg','10860.jpg','23894.jpg','30705.jpg',
trainsurprisedel=('19238.jpg','26557.jpg')
trainneutraldel=('31127.jpg','11525.jpg','11600.jpg','11846.jpg','11864.jpg','11860.jp
#LOOP THROUGH AND DELETE FILES DEFINED ABOVE BY CLASS
#set indices, i and cl to zero
cl=0
i=0
for cl in range(len(classrun)): #run this loop 4 times, stepping through all elements
 file_path=("train"+classrun[cl]+"del") #get the concatenated filepath
 for i in range(len(eval(file_path))): #for each item in the list named by the str
    tup = eval(file path)[i-1]
                                                         #evaluate the string "concate
    cleanfile=os.path.join(trainfile_path[int(cl)],(tup)) #then join the directory nan
    if os.path.exists(cleanfile):
                                                         #IFF the file is present, the
      os.remove(cleanfile)
                                                         #delete that file, otherwise:
      print(f'deleted {cleanfile} at position {i} and class {cl}')
                                                                             #print th
    i += 1
                                                              #otherwise go to the nex
 cl +=1
                                                              #and when you run out, g
#Define class sizes of test set and
class sizes=[]
for i in range (len(sourcefile_path)):
  class_sizes.append({'emotion': classes[i], 'count': len(glob.glob(sourcefile_path[i]
print (class_sizes)
```

```
Mounted at /content/drive
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/35469.jpg at position 0 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/31127.jpg at position 1 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/11525.jpg at position 2 and class 0
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/11600.jpg at position 3 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/11846.jpg at position 4 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/11864.jpg at position 5 and class 0
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/11860.jpg at position 6 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/11985.jpg at position 7 and class 0
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/13323.jpg at position 8 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/15144.jpg at position 9 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/18062.jpg at position 10 and class 0
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/31059.jpg at position 11 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/19713.jpg at position 12 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/19632.jpg at position 13 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/22246.jpg at position 14 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/22927.jpg at position 15 and class 0
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/24734.jpg at position 16 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/26053.jpg at position 17 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/26380.jpg at position 18 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/26513.jpg at position 19 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/26897.jpg at position 20 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/30373.jpg at position 21 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/31745.jpg at position 22 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/31823.jpg at position 23 and class 0
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/31960.jpg at position 24 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/31956.jpg at position 25 and class 0
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/neutral/31974.jpg at position 26 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/31993.jpg at position 27 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/34334.jpg at position 28 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/neutral/35401.jpg at position 29 and class 0
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/surprise/26557.jpg at position 0 and class 1
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/surprise/19238.jpg at position 1 and class 1
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/happy/21206.jpg at position 0 and class 2
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/happy/24891.jpg at position 1 and class 2
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/happy/25603.jpg at position 2 and class 2
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/happy/26383.jpg at position 3 and class 2
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/happy/27241.jpg at position 4 and class 2
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/happy/27260.jpg at position 5 and class 2
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/happy/16170.jpg at position 6 and class 2
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/happy/16227.jpg at position 7 and class 2
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/happy/16540.jpg at position 8 and class 2
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/happy/17030.jpg at position 9 and class 2
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/sad/25957.jpg at position 0 and class 3
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/sad/29710.jpg at position 1 and class 3
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/sad/23596.jpg at position 2 and class 3
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/sad/22093.jpg at position 3 and class 3
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/sad/10860.jpg at position 4 and class 3
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/sad/23894.jpg at position 5 and class 3
deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/train/sad/30705.jpg at position 6 and class 3
deleted ./Facial emotion images/train/sad/32850.jpg at position 7 and class 3
[{'emotion': 'neutral', 'count': 3948}, {'emotion': 'surprise', 'count': 3171}, {'emo
tion': 'happy', 'count': 3966}, {'emotion': 'sad', 'count': 3974}]
```

Out[26]:		emotion	count
	0	neutral	3948
	1	surprise	3171
	2	happy	3966
	3	sad	3974

```
In [27]: #plot distribution of classes
  plt.bar(df['emotion'], df['count'], width=0.5, color=('tomato'))#added color to change
  plt.title('Distribution of Classes')
  plt.xlabel('Emotion')
  plt.ylabel('Count')
  plt.show()
```



Observations and Insights:_Classes are unbalanced; "surprise" has the lowest number of instances; this would be unremarkable except for the fact that the counts remaining three classes are fairly equal. We will need to generate more images to even out the number of classes and also to increase the diversity of the training set

We will do this by using an image data generator after we clean the validation and test data. These data sets are a lot smaller than the training set and there are fewer data points to clean.

Cleaning Validation and Test Sets

```
In [28]:
         #Cleaning validation set
         #deleting files that are misclassified based on visual/manual inspection
         #here are our classes and their indices
         #neutral 0
         #surprise 1
         #happy2
         #sad3
         drive.mount("/content/drive", force remount=True) #remount drive to find all files
         #manual input of files to delete from the validation folder
         valhappydel=('30981.jpg', 'none.jpg')
         valsaddel= ('none.jpg', 'none.jpg')
         valsurprisedel=('29557.jpg','35121.jpg')
         valneutraldel=('12289.jpg','21817.jpg','32683.jpg')
         classrun=["neutral", "surprise", "happy", "sad"] #define an index of classes to run th
         #LOOP THROUGH AND DELETE FILES DEFINED ABOVE
         #set indices, i and cl to zero
         cl=0
         i=0
                                                             #run this loop 4 times, stepping t
         for cl in range(len(classrun)):
                                                              #get the concatenated filepath
           file path=("val"+classrun[cl]+"del")
           for i in range(len(eval(file path))):
                                                                 #for each item in the list nam
             tup = eval(file_path)[i-1]
                                                                  #evaluate the string "concate
             cleanfile=os.path.join(valfile_path[int(cl)],(tup)) #then join the directory name
             if os.path.exists(cleanfile):
                                                                  #IFF the file is present, the
               os.remove(cleanfile)
                                                                  #delete that file, otherwise
               print(f'deleted {cleanfile} at position {i} and class {cl}')
                                                                                      #print th
             i += 1
                                                                        #otherwise go to the nex
           cl +=1
                                                                        #and when you run out, g
         Mounted at /content/drive
         deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/validation/neutral/32683.jpg at position 0 and class
         deleted ./Facial emotion images/validation/neutral/12289.jpg at position 1 and class
         deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/validation/neutral/21817.jpg at position 2 and class
         deleted ./Facial emotion images/validation/surprise/35121.jpg at position 0 and class
         deleted ./Facial_emotion_images/validation/surprise/29557.jpg at position 1 and class
         deleted ./Facial emotion images/validation/happy/30981.jpg at position 1 and class 2
In [29]: #Cleaning test set
         #deleting files that are misclassified based on visual/manual inspection
         #classes
         #neutral 0
         #surprise 1
         #happy2
         #sad3
         drive.mount("/content/drive", force remount=True) #remount drive to make sure we find
```

```
#define files to delete, test folder
testhappydel=('15838.jpg','6958.jpg')
testsaddel= ('none.jpg','none.jpg')
testsurprisedel=('none.jpg', 'none.jpg')
testneutraldel=('none.jpg', 'none.jpg')
classrun=["neutral", "surprise", "happy", "sad"] #define an index of classes to run th
#LOOP THROUGH AND DELETE FILES DEFINED ABOVE
#set indices, i and cl to zero
cl=0
i=0
for cl in range(len(classrun)): #run this loop 4 times, stepping through all elements
 file_path=("test"+classrun[cl]+"del") #get the concatenated filepath
 for i in range(len(eval(file_path))): #for each item in the list named by the str
    tup = eval(file path)[i-1]
                                                        #evaluate the string "concate
    cleanfile=os.path.join(trainfile_path[int(cl)],(tup)) #then join the directory nam
                                                         #IFF the file is present, the
   if os.path.exists(cleanfile):
      os.remove(cleanfile)
                                                         #delete that file, otherwise
      print(f'deleted {cleanfile} at position {i} and class {cl}')
                                                                            #print th
    i += 1
                                                              #otherwise go to the nex
  cl +=1
                                                              #and when you run out, g
```

Mounted at /content/drive

Think About It:

- Are the classes equally distributed? If not, do you think the imbalance is too high? Will it be a problem as we progress?
- Are there any Exploratory Data Analysis tasks that we can do here? Would they provide any meaningful insights?

Creating our Data Loaders

In this section, we are creating data loaders that we will use as inputs to our Neural Network.

You have two options for the color_mode. You can set it to color_mode = 'rgb' or color_mode = 'grayscale'. You will need to try out both and see for yourself which one gives better performance.

rotation_range is a value in degrees (0-180), a range within which to randomly rotate pictures

width_shift and height_shift are ranges (as a fraction of total width or height) within which to randomly translate pictures vertically or horizontally rescale is a value by which we will multiply the data before any other processing.

Our original images consist in RGB coefficients in the 0-255, but such values would be too high for our models to process (given a typical learning rate), so we target values between 0 and 1 instead by scaling with a 1/255 factor.

shear_range is for randomly applying shearing transformations

zoom_range is for randomly zooming inside pictures

horizontal_flip is for randomly flipping half of the images horizontally --relevant when there are no assumptions of horizontal assymetry (e.g. real-world pictures).

fill_mode is the strategy used for filling in newly created pixels, which can appear after a rotation or a width/height shift.

```
# let's generate some training data employing the same methods used in the Rice Type a
In [30]:
         # the data that the models use will be passed through this data augmentation process
         color_is='grayscale'
         batch size = 32
         datagen_train = ImageDataGenerator(
              rescale=1./255,
             horizontal flip=True,
             height_shift_range=0.2,
             width_shift_range=0.2,
              brightness_range=(0.5,1.5),
             shear range = 0.2,
              rotation range= 60)
         datagen_val = ImageDataGenerator(
              rescale=1./255,
             horizontal flip=True,
             height_shift_range=0.2,
             width_shift_range=0.2,
             brightness range=(0.5,1.5),
              shear range = 0.2,
              rotation range= 60)
         datagen_test = ImageDataGenerator(
              rescale=1./255,
             horizontal flip=True,
             height_shift_range=0.2,
             width shift range=0.2,
              brightness range=(0.5,1.5),
              shear range = 0.2,
              rotation range= 60)
         train_set = datagen_train.flow_from_directory(where_is+"train",
                                                        target size = (ts, ts),
                                                        color mode = color is,
                                                        batch_size = batch_size,
                                                        seed = 5,
                                                        class_mode = 'categorical',
                                                        classes = classes,
                                                        shuffle = True)
         validation_set = datagen_val.flow_from_directory(where_is + 'validation/',
                                                        target_size = (ts,ts),
                                                        color mode = color is,
                                                        batch_size = batch_size,
                                                        seed = 5,
                                                        class_mode = 'categorical',
```

```
classes = classes,
                                                        shuffle = True)
         test_set = datagen_test.flow_from_directory(where_is + 'test/',
                                                        target_size = (ts,ts),
                                                        color_mode = color_is,
                                                        batch size = batch size,
                                                        seed = 5,
                                                        class_mode = 'categorical', #in lieu of
                                                        classes = classes,
                                                        shuffle = True)
         Found 15059 images belonging to 4 classes.
         Found 4971 images belonging to 4 classes.
         Found 128 images belonging to 4 classes.
In [31]: print(test_set.class_indices)
         print(test set)
         {'neutral': 0, 'surprise': 1, 'happy': 2, 'sad': 3}
         <keras.src.preprocessing.image.DirectoryIterator object at 0x7bb8c486dcf0>
```

Base Model Building

Creating the Base Neural Network

```
In [32]: # Clearing backend
from tensorflow.keras import backend
backend.clear_session()

#set random seed
np.random.seed(5)
random.seed(5)
tf.random.set_seed(5)
```

```
In [33]: #set up a hyperparameter tuner
         #https://keras.io/quides/keras tuner/getting started/
         #add leaky-relu parameter alpha=0.1 to the list of activation functions that are able
         from tensorflow.keras.utils import get_custom_objects
         get custom objects().update({'leaky-relu': Activation(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.1))})
         #define drop rate
         drop=0.25
         #define INPUT SHAPE, LAST CHANNEL 1 FOR GS, 3 FOR RGB
         inputshape=(48,48,1)
         #define possible activation parameters for tuning
         activation1 = "leaky-relu"
         activation2 = "ReLU"
         activation3 = "selu"
         #define loss function for compiling the model
         loss_function = 'categorical_crossentropy'
         def build model(hp):
```

```
activation=hp.Choice("activation", [activation1, activation2, activation3]) #tune th
 learning_rate = hp.Float("learning_rate", min_value=1e-4, max_value=1e-2, sampling="
#build model 1
 model1 = Sequential()
# First Convolutional Block
  units1=hp.Int("units1", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model1.add(Conv2D(units1, kernel_size=(3, 3), input_shape = (inputshape), padding =
# Second Convolutional Block
 units2=hp.Int("units2", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model1.add(Conv2D(units2, kernel_size=(4, 4), padding = 'same', activation=activation
#Max Pooling
 model1.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model1.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model1.add(BatchNormalization())
# Third Convolutional Block
 units3=hp.Int("units3", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
  model1.add(Conv2D(units3, kernel size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activatio
# Fourth Convolutional Block
  units4=hp.Int("units4", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model1.add(Conv2D(units4, kernel size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activatio
#Max Pooling
 model1.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model1.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model1.add(BatchNormalization())
#flatten
 model1.add(Flatten())
# First fully Connected Block
#default activation is relu
 unitsfc1=hp.Int("unitsfc1", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use
 model1.add(Dense(unitsfc1))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model1.add(Dropout(drop))
#model1.add(Flatten())
# Second fully Connected Block
 unitsfc2=hp.Int("unitsfc2", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use
  model1.add(Dense(unitsfc2))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model1.add(Dropout(drop))
# Classifier
 model1.add(Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))
# Compiling the model
  model1.compile(loss = loss_function, optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=learning_rate) , n
```

```
# model1.summary()
           return model1
         build_model(keras_tuner.HyperParameters())
         <keras.src.engine.sequential.Sequential at 0x7bb8c08f6f80>
Out[33]:
In [34]: # Set the path to the folder where you want to save the tuner output
         tuner path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Tuners/"
         tuner = keras tuner.RandomSearch(
             hypermodel=build model,
             objective="val_accuracy",
             max trials=3,
             executions_per_trial=2,
             overwrite=True,
              directory=tuner_path,
              project_name="Facial_Emotion_Milestone",
         tuner.search_space_summary()
         Search space summary
         Default search space size: 8
         activation (Choice)
         {'default': 'leaky-relu', 'conditions': [], 'values': ['leaky-relu', 'ReLU', 'selu'],
         'ordered': False}
         learning rate (Float)
         {'default': 0.0001, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 0.0001, 'max value': 0.01, 'step':
         None, 'sampling': 'log'}
         units1 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         units2 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         units3 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         units4 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         unitsfc1 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         unitsfc2 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
In [35]: tuner.search(train set, epochs=4, validation data=validation set)
         Trial 3 Complete [00h 02m 19s]
         val accuracy: 0.36733052134513855
         Best val accuracy So Far: 0.36733052134513855
         Total elapsed time: 00h 09m 57s
In [36]:
         # Get the top model.
         model1 = tuner.get best models(num models=1)
         best model = model1[0]
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 128)	1280
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	65568
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
<pre>batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 32)	128
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	8256
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 480)	276960
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 480)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 480)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 480)	1920
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 69120)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 192)	13271232
<pre>dropout_2 (Dropout)</pre>	(None, 192)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	49408
<pre>dropout_3 (Dropout)</pre>	(None, 256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 4)	1028

Total params: 13675780 (52.17 MB)
Trainable params: 13674756 (52.17 MB)
Non-trainable params: 1024 (4.00 KB)

```
Results summary
         Results in /content/drive/MyDrive/Tuners/Facial Emotion Milestone
         Showing 10 best trials
         Objective(name="val_accuracy", direction="max")
         Trial 2 summary
         Hyperparameters:
         activation: leaky-relu
         learning_rate: 0.00010628983155127783
         units1: 128
         units2: 32
         units3: 64
         units4: 480
         unitsfc1: 192
         unitsfc2: 256
         Score: 0.36733052134513855
         Trial 0 summary
         Hyperparameters:
         activation: leaky-relu
         learning_rate: 0.002317701860832247
         units1: 512
         units2: 416
         units3: 416
         units4: 64
         unitsfc1: 352
         unitsfc2: 128
         Score: 0.3284047544002533
         Trial 1 summary
         Hyperparameters:
         activation: ReLU
         learning_rate: 0.0006757262292232271
         units1: 320
         units2: 128
         units3: 256
         units4: 224
         unitsfc1: 224
         unitsfc2: 64
         Score: 0.26332730054855347
In [38]: # Clearing backend
         from tensorflow.keras import backend
         backend.clear_session()
         #set random seed
         np.random.seed(5)
         random.seed(5)
         tf.random.set_seed(5)
In [39]: #Actually training the model using the selected Tuned Parameters from above
         drop=0.25
         #setting parameters
         model1 = Sequential()
         #Trial 2 summary
         #Copy and Paste Hyperparameters from Tuning output window:
         activation1= 'leaky-relu'
```

```
learning rate= 0.00010628983155127783
units1= 128
units2= 32
units3 = 64
units4= 480
unitsfc1= 192
unitsfc2= 256
#Score: 0.3683946281671524
optimizer = Adam(learning_rate =learning_rate) #tuner results for learning_rate
# First Convolutional layer with 64 filters and the kernel size of 3x3. Use the 'same'
model1.add(Conv2D(filters=units1, kernel_size=(3, 3), input_shape = (inputshape), pade
# Second Convolutional Block
model1.add(Conv2D(filters=units2, kernel_size=(4, 4), padding = 'same', activation=act
#Max Pooling
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model1.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
model1.add(BatchNormalization())
# Third Convolutional Block
model1.add(Conv2D(filters=units3, kernel size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=act
# Fourth Convolutional Block
model1.add(Conv2D(filters=units4, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=act
#Max Pooling
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model1.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization Layer
model1.add(BatchNormalization())
#flatten before adding first fully connected block
model1.add(Flatten())
# First fully Connected Block
#default activation is relu
model1.add(Dense(unitsfc1))
#Add a dropout Layer
model1.add(Dropout(drop))
#model1.add(Flatten())
# Second fully Connected Block
model1.add(Dense(unitsfc2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model1.add(Dropout(drop))
# Classifier
model1.add(Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))
loss_function = 'categorical_crossentropy'
model1.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 128)	1280
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	65568
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
<pre>batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 32)	128
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	8256
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 480)	276960
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 480)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 480)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 480)	1920
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 69120)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 192)	13271232
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 192)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	49408
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 4)	1028

Total params: 13675780 (52.17 MB)
Trainable params: 13674756 (52.17 MB)
Non-trainable params: 1024 (4.00 KB)

Compiling and Training the Model

```
In [40]: # Compiling the model
model1.compile(loss = loss_function, optimizer = optimizer , metrics = ['accuracy'])
In [41]: # Import callbacks and define the early stopping callback
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

# Set the path to the folder where you want to save the checkpoint
checkpoint_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt"
```

```
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 1: val accuracy improved from -inf to 0.36693, saving model to /content/drive/M
yDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.2704 - val loss: 1.4970 - val accuracy: 0.3669
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 2: val_accuracy improved from 0.36693 to 0.36753, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.2710 - val_loss: 1.6141 - val_accuracy: 0.3675
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 3: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36753
0.2652 - val loss: 1.3876 - val accuracy: 0.2828
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 4: val accuracy improved from 0.36753 to 0.37035, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.2713 - val_loss: 1.7040 - val_accuracy: 0.3703
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 5: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2628 - val_loss: 1.5879 - val_accuracy: 0.3691
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 6: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2652 - val_loss: 1.6400 - val_accuracy: 0.3681
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 7: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2675 - val loss: 1.5105 - val accuracy: 0.3679
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 8: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2653 - val loss: 1.6342 - val accuracy: 0.2370
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 9: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2695 - val_loss: 1.3785 - val_accuracy: 0.3681
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 10: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2727 - val loss: 1.6998 - val accuracy: 0.2788
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 11: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2653 - val_loss: 1.4773 - val_accuracy: 0.3657
Epoch 12/100
```

```
Epoch 12: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2726 - val_loss: 1.3681 - val_accuracy: 0.3637
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 13: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2739 - val loss: 1.4375 - val accuracy: 0.3685
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 14: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2764 - val_loss: 1.7253 - val_accuracy: 0.3693
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 15: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2818 - val_loss: 1.4174 - val_accuracy: 0.3671
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 16: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37035
0.2697 - val_loss: 1.4477 - val_accuracy: 0.3671
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 17: val_accuracy improved from 0.37035 to 0.37095, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.2791 - val_loss: 1.3420 - val_accuracy: 0.3710
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 18: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37095
0.2863 - val loss: 1.5351 - val accuracy: 0.2096
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 19: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.37095
0.2820 - val_loss: 1.3365 - val_accuracy: 0.3673
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 20: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.37095
0.3020 - val_loss: 1.4586 - val_accuracy: 0.2641
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 21: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37095
0.2980 - val_loss: 1.5605 - val_accuracy: 0.2496
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 22: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37095
0.3249 - val_loss: 1.5553 - val_accuracy: 0.2128
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 23: val accuracy improved from 0.37095 to 0.37135, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.3276 - val_loss: 1.2869 - val_accuracy: 0.3714
```

```
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 24: val accuracy improved from 0.37135 to 0.40455, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.3453 - val_loss: 1.2715 - val_accuracy: 0.4045
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 25: val accuracy did not improve from 0.40455
0.3587 - val loss: 1.3956 - val accuracy: 0.3653
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 26: val accuracy improved from 0.40455 to 0.43351, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.3684 - val loss: 1.2250 - val accuracy: 0.4335
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 27: val accuracy improved from 0.43351 to 0.43553, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.3961 - val_loss: 1.2176 - val_accuracy: 0.4355
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 28: val_accuracy improved from 0.43553 to 0.43955, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.4079 - val_loss: 1.2070 - val_accuracy: 0.4395
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 29: val_accuracy improved from 0.43955 to 0.45645, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.4106 - val_loss: 1.1826 - val_accuracy: 0.4564
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 30: val accuracy improved from 0.45645 to 0.46812, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.4276 - val_loss: 1.1685 - val_accuracy: 0.4681
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 31: val accuracy did not improve from 0.46812
0.4344 - val_loss: 1.2778 - val_accuracy: 0.4041
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 32: val accuracy improved from 0.46812 to 0.47596, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.4597 - val loss: 1.1721 - val accuracy: 0.4760
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 33: val_accuracy improved from 0.47596 to 0.47636, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.4605 - val_loss: 1.1352 - val_accuracy: 0.4764
Epoch 34/100
```

```
Epoch 34: val accuracy improved from 0.47636 to 0.49950, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.4668 - val loss: 1.1115 - val accuracy: 0.4995
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 35: val accuracy improved from 0.49950 to 0.50372, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.4803 - val_loss: 1.1094 - val_accuracy: 0.5037
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 36: val accuracy did not improve from 0.50372
0.4873 - val loss: 1.1081 - val accuracy: 0.5035
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 37: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50372
0.4899 - val loss: 1.0996 - val accuracy: 0.4989
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 38: val accuracy did not improve from 0.50372
0.5084 - val_loss: 1.1099 - val_accuracy: 0.4902
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 39: val_accuracy improved from 0.50372 to 0.52887, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5043 - val_loss: 1.0456 - val_accuracy: 0.5289
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 40: val accuracy improved from 0.52887 to 0.53309, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5212 - val_loss: 1.0732 - val_accuracy: 0.5331
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 41: val accuracy improved from 0.53309 to 0.56286, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5266 - val loss: 1.0168 - val accuracy: 0.5629
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 42: val accuracy did not improve from 0.56286
0.5343 - val_loss: 1.0202 - val_accuracy: 0.5472
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 43: val accuracy improved from 0.56286 to 0.56890, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5395 - val loss: 0.9975 - val accuracy: 0.5689
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 44: val accuracy did not improve from 0.56890
0.5398 - val loss: 1.0114 - val accuracy: 0.5598
Epoch 45/100
```

```
Epoch 45: val accuracy improved from 0.56890 to 0.58882, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5450 - val_loss: 0.9768 - val_accuracy: 0.5888
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 46: val accuracy did not improve from 0.58882
0.5522 - val_loss: 0.9806 - val_accuracy: 0.5796
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 47: val_accuracy improved from 0.58882 to 0.59042, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5567 - val loss: 0.9658 - val accuracy: 0.5904
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 48: val accuracy improved from 0.59042 to 0.59344, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5576 - val_loss: 0.9603 - val_accuracy: 0.5934
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 49: val accuracy improved from 0.59344 to 0.59767, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5640 - val_loss: 0.9378 - val_accuracy: 0.5977
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 50: val accuracy did not improve from 0.59767
0.5666 - val_loss: 0.9683 - val_accuracy: 0.5812
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 51: val accuracy improved from 0.59767 to 0.60591, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5704 - val loss: 0.9395 - val accuracy: 0.6059
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 52: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.60591
0.5692 - val_loss: 0.9543 - val_accuracy: 0.5928
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 53: val accuracy improved from 0.60591 to 0.61637, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5765 - val_loss: 0.9259 - val_accuracy: 0.6164
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 54: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61637
0.5737 - val_loss: 0.9264 - val_accuracy: 0.6130
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 55: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61637
0.5791 - val_loss: 1.0093 - val_accuracy: 0.5627
```

```
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 56: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61637
0.5838 - val_loss: 0.9269 - val_accuracy: 0.6152
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 57: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.61637
0.5784 - val_loss: 0.9463 - val_accuracy: 0.5987
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 58: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61637
0.5797 - val loss: 0.9170 - val accuracy: 0.6156
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 59: val_accuracy improved from 0.61637 to 0.61758, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5888 - val loss: 0.9106 - val accuracy: 0.6176
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 60: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61758
0.5860 - val_loss: 0.9299 - val_accuracy: 0.6061
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 61: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61758
0.5915 - val_loss: 0.9166 - val_accuracy: 0.6150
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 62: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61758
0.5915 - val loss: 0.9411 - val accuracy: 0.6021
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 63: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61758
0.5898 - val_loss: 0.9202 - val_accuracy: 0.6132
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 64: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61758
0.5917 - val_loss: 0.9234 - val_accuracy: 0.6166
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 65: val accuracy improved from 0.61758 to 0.63126, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.5916 - val loss: 0.8821 - val accuracy: 0.6313
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 66: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.63126
0.5919 - val loss: 0.9034 - val accuracy: 0.6232
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 67: val_accuracy improved from 0.63126 to 0.63186, saving model to /content/dri
```

```
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.6000 - val_loss: 0.8986 - val_accuracy: 0.6319
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 68: val accuracy did not improve from 0.63186
0.6027 - val loss: 0.8976 - val accuracy: 0.6214
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 69: val accuracy did not improve from 0.63186
0.6023 - val_loss: 0.8924 - val_accuracy: 0.6284
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 70: val accuracy improved from 0.63186 to 0.63770, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.6048 - val loss: 0.8690 - val accuracy: 0.6377
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 71: val accuracy did not improve from 0.63770
0.6065 - val loss: 0.8817 - val accuracy: 0.6365
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 72: val accuracy did not improve from 0.63770
0.6034 - val loss: 0.9407 - val accuracy: 0.6192
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 73: val_accuracy improved from 0.63770 to 0.64172, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.6056 - val_loss: 0.8756 - val_accuracy: 0.6417
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 74: val accuracy improved from 0.64172 to 0.64735, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.6032 - val_loss: 0.8637 - val_accuracy: 0.6474
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 75: val accuracy did not improve from 0.64735
0.6074 - val_loss: 0.9450 - val_accuracy: 0.6037
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 76: val accuracy did not improve from 0.64735
0.6093 - val_loss: 0.8743 - val_accuracy: 0.6321
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 77: val accuracy improved from 0.64735 to 0.65379, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.6058 - val loss: 0.8545 - val accuracy: 0.6538
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 78: val_accuracy improved from 0.65379 to 0.65399, saving model to /content/dri
```

```
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.6062 - val_loss: 0.8539 - val_accuracy: 0.6540
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 79: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65399
0.6184 - val loss: 0.9083 - val accuracy: 0.6278
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 80: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65399
0.6137 - val_loss: 0.8564 - val_accuracy: 0.6502
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 81: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65399
0.6159 - val_loss: 0.8628 - val_accuracy: 0.6405
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 82: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65399
0.6135 - val_loss: 0.8506 - val_accuracy: 0.6421
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 83: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65399
0.6166 - val_loss: 0.9618 - val_accuracy: 0.5977
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 84: val accuracy improved from 0.65399 to 0.65560, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.6220 - val loss: 0.8434 - val accuracy: 0.6556
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 85: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65560
0.6208 - val loss: 0.8614 - val accuracy: 0.6443
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 86: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65560
0.6162 - val_loss: 0.9160 - val_accuracy: 0.6192
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 87: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65560
0.6231 - val loss: 0.8500 - val accuracy: 0.6502
Epoch 88/100
471/471 [================ ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.9028 - accuracy: 0.6205
Epoch 88: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65560
0.6205 - val loss: 0.8367 - val accuracy: 0.6500
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 89: val accuracy improved from 0.65560 to 0.67290, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint.ckpt
0.6221 - val_loss: 0.8087 - val_accuracy: 0.6729
```

```
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 90: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67290
0.6236 - val_loss: 0.8666 - val_accuracy: 0.6395
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 91: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.67290
0.6272 - val_loss: 0.8350 - val_accuracy: 0.6570
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 92: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.67290
0.6271 - val loss: 0.8246 - val accuracy: 0.6584
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 93: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.67290
0.6226 - val loss: 0.8377 - val accuracy: 0.6614
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 94: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.67290
0.6206 - val_loss: 0.8415 - val_accuracy: 0.6504
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 95: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.67290
0.6274 - val loss: 0.8399 - val accuracy: 0.6530
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 96: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67290
0.6293 - val_loss: 0.8290 - val_accuracy: 0.6580
```

Evaluating the Model on the Test Set

```
In [43]: #plot the training and validation accuracy using history log
    plt.plot(history1.history['accuracy'])

    plt.plot(history1.history['val_accuracy'])

    plt.title('Model 1 - Convolutional Neural Network - Accuracy')

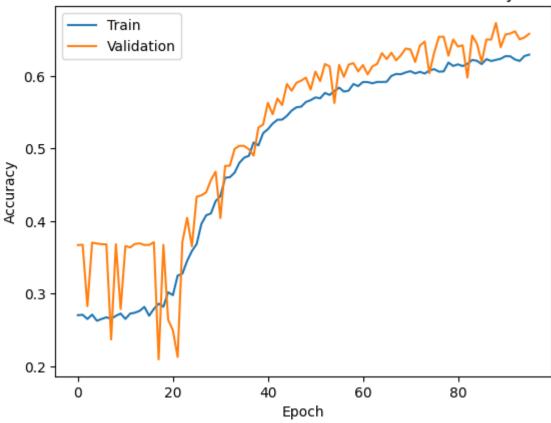
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')

    plt.xlabel('Epoch')

    plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc = 'upper left')

# Display the plot
    plt.show()
```

Model 1 - Convolutional Neural Network - Accuracy



```
#set all of the random seeds
In [44]:
         np.random.seed(5)
         random.seed(5)
         tf.random.set_seed(5)
         # evaluate test accuracy
         accuracy = model1.evaluate(test set, verbose = 2)
         4/4 - 0s - loss: 0.7555 - accuracy: 0.6797 - 201ms/epoch - 50ms/step
In [45]: #code to get pairs of predicted vs. true for the confusion matrix
         all y pred = []
         all_y_true = []
         for i in range(len(test set)):
             x , y = test_set[i] #step through each test image/label
             y_pred = model1.predict(x) #run image though model, return predicted label
             \#all\ x.append(x)
             all_y_pred.append(y_pred) #add the predicted label to an ordered list
             all y true.append(y)
                                       #add the true label to an ordered list
         all_y_pred = np.concatenate(all_y_pred, axis=0) #concatenate all preds
         all y true = np.concatenate(all y true, axis=0) #concatenate all base vals
         #test_images, test_labels = next(test_set)
         #pred = model1.predict(test images)
         pred = np.argmax(all y pred, axis=1) #get class indices
         y_true = np.argmax(all_y_true, axis=1) #get class indices
```

```
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 132ms/step
        1/1 [======= ] - 0s 18ms/step
        1/1 [=======] - 0s 17ms/step
        1/1 [======] - 0s 16ms/step
       # Printing the classification report
In [46]:
        #importing function from sklearn
        from sklearn.metrics import classification report
        print(classification_report(y_true, pred))
        # Plotting the Confusion Matrix using confusion matrix() function which is also predef
        confusion matrix = tf.math.confusion matrix(y true,pred)
        f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))
        sns.heatmap(
            confusion matrix,
            annot=True,
            linewidths=.4,
            fmt="d",
            square=True,
            ax=ax,
            cmap="PRGn",
            xticklabels = ['Neutral-0', 'Surprise-1', 'Happy-2', 'Sad-3'],
            yticklabels = ['Neutral-0', 'Surprise-1', 'Happy-2', 'Sad-3']
        plt.xlabel('Prediction', fontsize=10)
        plt.ylabel('Actual', fontsize=10)
        plt.title('Confusion Matrix CNN Model 1', fontsize=12)
        plt.show()
                     precision
                                 recall f1-score
                                                  support
```

0

1

3

accuracy

macro avg
weighted avg

0.57

0.96

0.61

0.64

0.70

0.70

0.62

0.81

0.72

0.56

0.68

0.68

0.60

0.88

0.66

0.60

0.68

0.68

0.68

32

32

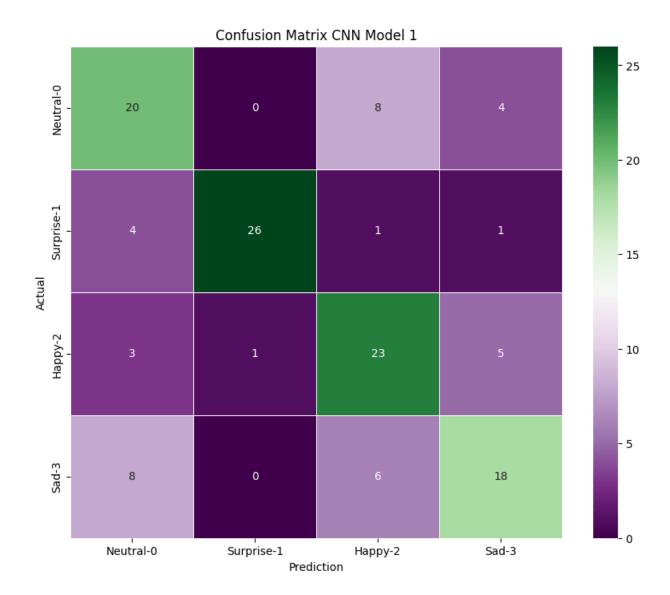
32

32

128

128

128



Observations and Insights:

The proposed model appears to learn well, but slowly. In fact, the model struggles to stabilize until it reaches ~epoch 20. At this point in the training process, training success increases dramatically (comparatively) until progress starts to taper at epoch 50.

The initial number of iterations/epochs for the model was thirty (30). The model successfully learned without signs of overfitting at 30 epochs, so the current model (model1) was revised to include early stopping callbacks.

In spite of diminishing returns in the model accuracy around epoch 50, the model was able to continue training for ~40 more epochs without any risk of overfitting. Eventually, meaningful gains in validation accuracy stopped at epoch 89; the model stopped shortly thereafter.

The model was able to achieve around 63% training and 67% validation and test accuracy without overfitting.

The reviewers of the training set (initial data provider+me) appear to have encountered a high level of ambiguity regarding the neutral dataset, which can be problematic. IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, THEREFORE, THAT GOING FORWARD, a committee of individuals (at least two

or three) reviews and approves each image of the training data and recommends where each image should be placed in each class.

Given the training data and this model, the only classification with highly reliable results is "Class 1: surprised" with an F1 score of 88%. This is unsurprising, given that there are clear indicators of the *surprised* emotion - specifically, wide open mouth and eyes.

All of the images in this dataset are in grayscale mode, however, the model was tested with RGB as well as grayscale. The models performed similarly in terms of val_accuracy, however the grayscale model -unsurprisingly- outperformed RGB in terms of speed and learning rate due to the reduced complexity of information and color-space. It is unlikely that diversity in the facial hue contributes to accuracy in interpretation of facial emotion.

Creating the second Convolutional Neural Network; Model 2

• Try out a slightly larger architecture

```
In [47]: # Clearing backend
         backend.clear_session()
         #set random seed
         np.random.seed(5)
         random.seed(5)
         tf.random.set seed(5)
        #hyperparameter tuner
In [48]:
         #https://keras.io/quides/keras tuner/getting started/
         #add leaky-relu parameter alpha=0.1 to the list of activation functions that are able
         #from tensorflow.keras.utils import get custom objects
         #get_custom_objects().update({'leaky-relu': Activation(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.1))})
         #define drop rate
         drop=0.25
         #define possible activation parameters for tuning
         activation1 = "leaky-relu"
         activation2 = "ReLU"
         activation3 = "selu"
         #define loss function for compiling the model
         loss_function = 'categorical_crossentropy'
         #tuning function
         def build_model2(hp):
           activation=hp.Choice("activation", [activation1, activation2, activation3]) #tune th
           learning_rate = hp.Float("learning_rate", min_value=1e-4, max_value=1e-2, sampling="
         # initialize model 2
           model2 = Sequential()
         # First Convolutional Block
```

```
units1=hp.Int("units1", min value=32, max value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
  model2.add(Conv2D(units1, kernel size=(3, 3), input shape = (48, 48, 1), padding =
# Second Convolutional Block
 units2=hp.Int("units2", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model2.add(Conv2D(units2, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation
# Max Pooling
 model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
# Add a dropout Layer
 model2.add(Dropout(drop))
# Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model2.add(BatchNormalization())
# Third Convolutional Block
 units3=hp.Int("units3", min value=32, max value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model2.add(Conv2D(units3, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation
# Max Pooling
 model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
# Add a dropout Layer
 model2.add(Dropout(drop))
# Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model2.add(BatchNormalization())
# Fourth Convolutional Block
 units4=hp.Int("units4", min value=32, max value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model2.add(Conv2D(units4, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation
#Max Pooling
 model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model2.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model2.add(BatchNormalization())
 # Fifth Convolutional Block
 units5=hp.Int("units5", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model2.add(Conv2D(units5, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation
#Max Pooling
  model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model2.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model2.add(BatchNormalization())
#flatten
 model2.add(Flatten())
# First fully Connected Block
#default activation is relu
 unitsfc1=hp.Int("unitsfc1", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use
 model2.add(Dense(unitsfc1))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model2.add(Dropout(drop))
# Second fully Connected Block
 unitsfc2=hp.Int("unitsfc2", min value=32, max value=512, step=32) #tune units to use
 model2.add(Dense(unitsfc2))
#Add a dropout layer
  model2.add(Dropout(drop))
```

```
# Third fully Connected Block
           unitsfc3=hp.Int("unitsfc3", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use
           model2.add(Dense(unitsfc3))
         #Add a dropout layer
           model2.add(Dropout(drop))
         # Classifier
           model2.add(Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))
         # Compiling the model
           model2.compile(loss = loss_function, optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=learning_rate) , n
          # model1.summary()
           return model2
         build_model2(keras_tuner.HyperParameters())
         <keras.src.engine.sequential.Sequential at 0x7bb8705a2530>
Out[48]:
In [49]:
         # Set the path to the folder where you want to save the tuner output
         tuner_path2 = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Tuners/"
         tuner2 = keras_tuner.RandomSearch(
              hypermodel=build model2,
             objective="val_accuracy",
             max_trials=3,
             executions_per_trial=2,
             overwrite=True,
              directory=tuner_path2,
              project_name="Facial_Emotion_Milestone",
         tuner2.search_space_summary()
```

```
Search space summary
         Default search space size: 10
         activation (Choice)
         {'default': 'leaky-relu', 'conditions': [], 'values': ['leaky-relu', 'ReLU', 'selu'],
         'ordered': False}
         learning rate (Float)
         {'default': 0.0001, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 0.0001, 'max value': 0.01, 'step':
         None, 'sampling': 'log'}
         units1 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         units2 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         units3 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         units4 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         units5 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         unitsfc1 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         unitsfc2 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
         unitsfc3 (Int)
         {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
         ampling': 'linear'}
In [50]: tuner2.search(train_set, epochs=4, validation_data=validation_set)
         Trial 3 Complete [00h 02m 19s]
         val accuracy: 0.3630054295063019
         Best val accuracy So Far: 0.3703480064868927
         Total elapsed time: 00h 07m 58s
In [51]: # Get the top model.
         model2 = tuner2.get best models(num models=1)
         best model2 = model2[0]
         best_model2.build(input_shape=(48,48,1))
         best model2.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
		2560
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 224)	516320
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 224)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 224)	0
<pre>batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 224)	896
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 224)	200928
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 224)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 224)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 224)	896
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	129088
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	256
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 96)	55392
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 96)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 96)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_3 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 96)	384
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 864)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 32)	27680
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	4224
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 32)	4128
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0

```
dense 3 (Dense)
                                     (None, 4)
                                                              132
         ______
         Total params: 942884 (3.60 MB)
         Trainable params: 941668 (3.59 MB)
         Non-trainable params: 1216 (4.75 KB)
In [52]: tuner2.results_summary()
         Results summary
         Results in /content/drive/MyDrive/Tuners/Facial_Emotion_Milestone
         Showing 10 best trials
         Objective(name="val accuracy", direction="max")
         Trial 1 summary
         Hyperparameters:
         activation: ReLU
         learning rate: 0.00025717990963772296
         units1: 256
         units2: 224
         units3: 224
         units4: 64
         units5: 96
         unitsfc1: 32
         unitsfc2: 128
         unitsfc3: 32
         Score: 0.3703480064868927
         Trial 2 summary
         Hyperparameters:
         activation: leaky-relu
         learning_rate: 0.006489108709865806
         units1: 192
         units2: 256
         units3: 448
         units4: 320
         units5: 32
         unitsfc1: 416
         unitsfc2: 416
         unitsfc3: 288
         Score: 0.3630054295063019
         Trial 0 summary
         Hyperparameters:
         activation: leaky-relu
         learning rate: 0.002317701860832247
         units1: 512
         units2: 416
         units3: 416
         units4: 64
         units5: 352
```

Paste results of best tuned parameters where indicated below:

unitsfc1: 128 unitsfc2: 256 unitsfc3: 224

Score: 0.3223697394132614

```
In [53]: #set the drop ratio for conv layers
         drop=0.25
         #initialize model
         model2 = Sequential()
         #setting hyperparameters
         #PASTE RESULTS OF BEST TUNED PARAMETERS BELOW:
         #Trial 1 summary
         activation1= 'relu'
         learning_rate= 0.00025717990963772296
         units1= 256
         units2= 224
         units3= 224
         units4=64
         units5= 96
         unitsfc1= 32
         unitsfc2= 128
         unitsfc3= 32
         optimizer = Adam(learning_rate =learning_rate) #tuner results for learning_rate
         # First Convolutional layer with 32 filters and the kernel size of 3x3. Use the 'same'
         model2.add(Conv2D(units1, kernel_size=(3, 3), input_shape = (48, 48, 1), padding = 'sa
         #Max Pooling
         model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
         # Second Convolutional Block
         model2.add(Conv2D(units2, kernel_size=(4, 4), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
         #Max Pooling
         model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
         #Add a dropout Layer
         model2.add(Dropout(drop))
         #Add a BatchNormalization layer
         model2.add(BatchNormalization())
         # Third Convolutional Block
         model2.add(Conv2D(units3, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
         #Max Pooling
         model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
         #Add a dropout Layer
         model2.add(Dropout(drop))
         #Add a BatchNormalization layer
         model2.add(BatchNormalization())
         # Fourth Convolutional Block
         model2.add(Conv2D(units4, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
         #Max Pooling
         model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
         #Add a dropout Layer
         model2.add(Dropout(drop))
         #Add a BatchNormalization Layer
         model2.add(BatchNormalization())
         # Fifth Convolutional Block
         model2.add(Conv2D(units5, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
         #Max Pooling
         model2.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
         #Add a dropout Layer
```

```
model2.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
model2.add(BatchNormalization())
#Flatten for dense layers
model2.add(Flatten())
# First fully Connected Block
#default activation is relu
model2.add(Dense(unitsfc1))
#Add a dropout layer
model2.add(Dropout(drop))
# Second fully Connected Block
model2.add(Dense(unitsfc2))
#Add a dropout layer
model2.add(Dropout(drop))
# Third fully Connected Block
model2.add(Dense(unitsfc3))
#Add a dropout layer
model2.add(Dropout(drop))
# Classifier Block
model2.add(Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))
loss_function = 'categorical_crossentropy'
model2.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
	(None, 48, 48, 256)	2560
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 256)	0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 224)	917728
<pre>max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 224)	0
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 224)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_4 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 224)	896
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 224)	200928
<pre>max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 224)	0
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 224)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_5 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 224)	896
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	129088
<pre>max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 64)	0
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_6 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 64)	256
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 96)	55392
<pre>max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 96)	0
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 96)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_7 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 96)	384
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 96)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 32)	3104
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 128)	4224
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 32)	4128

Compiling and Training the Model

```
In [54]: # Compiling the model
         model2.compile(loss = loss_function, optimizer = optimizer , metrics = ['accuracy'])
In [55]: # setup checkpoint
         # Set the path to the folder where you want to save the checkpoint
         checkpoint path2 = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt"
         # Save the model's weights and optimizer state
         model2.save_weights(checkpoint_path2)
         early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', min_delta=0.0005, patience=10, mode
         checkpoint2 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(checkpoint_path2,
                             monitor="val_accuracy", mode="max",
                             save_best_only=True, verbose=1)
In [56]: # Fitting the model
         history2 = model2.fit(
             train set,
             validation_data = validation_set,
             callbacks=[early_stopping, checkpoint2],
             epochs = 100)
```

```
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 1: val accuracy improved from -inf to 0.31120, saving model to /content/drive/M
yDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.2624 - val_loss: 1.3610 - val_accuracy: 0.3112
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 2: val accuracy did not improve from 0.31120
0.2642 - val loss: 1.3642 - val accuracy: 0.2873
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 3: val accuracy improved from 0.31120 to 0.33273, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.2679 - val loss: 1.3538 - val accuracy: 0.3327
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 4: val accuracy did not improve from 0.33273
0.2775 - val_loss: 1.3592 - val_accuracy: 0.3203
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 5: val accuracy improved from 0.33273 to 0.34319, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.2669 - val_loss: 1.3596 - val_accuracy: 0.3432
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 6: val accuracy improved from 0.34319 to 0.34420, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.2759 - val loss: 1.3572 - val accuracy: 0.3442
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 7: val_accuracy improved from 0.34420 to 0.35144, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.2802 - val loss: 1.3551 - val accuracy: 0.3514
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 8: val accuracy did not improve from 0.35144
0.2765 - val_loss: 1.3535 - val_accuracy: 0.3454
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 9: val accuracy improved from 0.35144 to 0.35767, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.2832 - val_loss: 1.3553 - val_accuracy: 0.3577
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 10: val accuracy did not improve from 0.35767
0.2722 - val_loss: 1.3538 - val_accuracy: 0.3380
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 11: val accuracy improved from 0.35767 to 0.36733, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
```

```
0.2804 - val loss: 1.3618 - val accuracy: 0.3673
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 12: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.36733
0.2894 - val loss: 1.3533 - val accuracy: 0.3464
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 13: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.36733
0.3023 - val_loss: 1.3442 - val_accuracy: 0.3661
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 14: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.36733
0.3206 - val loss: 1.3281 - val accuracy: 0.3440
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 15: val accuracy improved from 0.36733 to 0.37558, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.3517 - val_loss: 1.2554 - val_accuracy: 0.3756
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 16: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37558
0.3667 - val_loss: 1.2660 - val_accuracy: 0.3420
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 17: val accuracy did not improve from 0.37558
0.3984 - val_loss: 1.3339 - val_accuracy: 0.3293
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 18: val accuracy improved from 0.37558 to 0.42185, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.4181 - val loss: 1.1682 - val accuracy: 0.4218
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 19: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.42185
0.4435 - val_loss: 1.2229 - val_accuracy: 0.3263
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 20: val accuracy improved from 0.42185 to 0.47013, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.4666 - val_loss: 1.1327 - val_accuracy: 0.4701
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 21: val accuracy improved from 0.47013 to 0.51599, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.4935 - val loss: 1.0900 - val_accuracy: 0.5160
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 22: val accuracy improved from 0.51599 to 0.54617, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
```

```
0.5176 - val loss: 1.0322 - val accuracy: 0.5462
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 23: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.54617
0.5460 - val loss: 1.1570 - val accuracy: 0.4299
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 24: val_accuracy improved from 0.54617 to 0.60893, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.5544 - val_loss: 0.9327 - val_accuracy: 0.6089
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 25: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60893
0.5691 - val_loss: 0.9938 - val_accuracy: 0.5719
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 26: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60893
0.5832 - val_loss: 0.9866 - val_accuracy: 0.5723
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 27: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60893
0.5941 - val_loss: 0.9493 - val_accuracy: 0.5951
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 28: val accuracy improved from 0.60893 to 0.64051, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.5993 - val loss: 0.8631 - val accuracy: 0.6405
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 29: val accuracy did not improve from 0.64051
0.6069 - val loss: 0.9961 - val accuracy: 0.5633
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 30: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.64051
0.6122 - val loss: 0.8909 - val accuracy: 0.6172
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 31: val accuracy did not improve from 0.64051
0.6150 - val loss: 0.9824 - val accuracy: 0.5707
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 32: val accuracy improved from 0.64051 to 0.65983, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6220 - val_loss: 0.8188 - val_accuracy: 0.6598
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 33: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65983
0.6190 - val_loss: 0.8919 - val_accuracy: 0.6140
```

```
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 34: val accuracy improved from 0.65983 to 0.66405, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6297 - val_loss: 0.8054 - val_accuracy: 0.6641
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 35: val accuracy did not improve from 0.66405
0.6338 - val loss: 0.8215 - val accuracy: 0.6634
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 36: val accuracy improved from 0.66405 to 0.67089, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6338 - val loss: 0.8074 - val accuracy: 0.6709
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 37: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67089
0.6436 - val_loss: 1.0796 - val_accuracy: 0.5077
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 38: val accuracy improved from 0.67089 to 0.68678, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6417 - val_loss: 0.7749 - val_accuracy: 0.6868
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 39: val accuracy did not improve from 0.68678
0.6394 - val_loss: 0.9301 - val_accuracy: 0.6039
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 40: val accuracy did not improve from 0.68678
0.6479 - val loss: 0.8533 - val accuracy: 0.6508
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 41: val accuracy did not improve from 0.68678
0.6472 - val loss: 0.8005 - val accuracy: 0.6685
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 42: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.68678
0.6476 - val_loss: 0.9514 - val_accuracy: 0.6041
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 43: val accuracy improved from 0.68678 to 0.68880, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6502 - val loss: 0.7646 - val accuracy: 0.6888
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 44: val accuracy did not improve from 0.68880
0.6599 - val loss: 0.8374 - val accuracy: 0.6500
Epoch 45/100
```

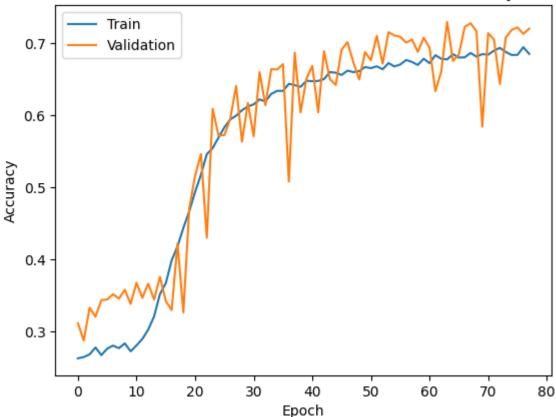
```
Epoch 45: val accuracy did not improve from 0.68880
0.6589 - val loss: 0.8468 - val accuracy: 0.6419
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 46: val accuracy improved from 0.68880 to 0.69101, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6559 - val_loss: 0.7704 - val_accuracy: 0.6910
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 47: val_accuracy improved from 0.69101 to 0.70147, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6619 - val loss: 0.7505 - val accuracy: 0.7015
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 48: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70147
0.6598 - val loss: 0.8116 - val accuracy: 0.6735
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 49: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70147
0.6612 - val_loss: 0.8238 - val_accuracy: 0.6496
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 50: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70147
0.6669 - val_loss: 0.7699 - val_accuracy: 0.6876
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 51: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.70147
0.6653 - val_loss: 0.7814 - val_accuracy: 0.6763
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 52: val accuracy improved from 0.70147 to 0.71032, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6679 - val_loss: 0.7242 - val_accuracy: 0.7103
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 53: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71032
0.6638 - val loss: 0.8045 - val accuracy: 0.6715
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 54: val accuracy improved from 0.71032 to 0.71515, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6724 - val loss: 0.7204 - val accuracy: 0.7151
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 55: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6677 - val_loss: 0.7361 - val_accuracy: 0.7107
Epoch 56/100
```

```
Epoch 56: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6704 - val_loss: 0.7246 - val_accuracy: 0.7089
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 57: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6766 - val loss: 0.7510 - val accuracy: 0.7009
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 58: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6739 - val_loss: 0.7265 - val_accuracy: 0.7051
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 59: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6698 - val_loss: 0.7542 - val_accuracy: 0.6880
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 60: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6784 - val_loss: 0.7198 - val_accuracy: 0.7077
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 61: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6722 - val_loss: 0.7477 - val_accuracy: 0.6938
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 62: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6834 - val_loss: 0.8870 - val_accuracy: 0.6333
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 63: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71515
0.6783 - val loss: 0.8200 - val accuracy: 0.6604
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 64: val_accuracy improved from 0.71515 to 0.72943, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint2.ckpt
0.6775 - val_loss: 0.6892 - val_accuracy: 0.7294
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 65: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
0.6848 - val_loss: 0.8036 - val_accuracy: 0.6753
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 66: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
0.6800 - val loss: 0.7463 - val accuracy: 0.6842
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 67: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
0.6804 - val loss: 0.6908 - val accuracy: 0.7226
Epoch 68/100
```

```
Epoch 68: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6864 - val loss: 0.6812 - val accuracy: 0.7276
    Epoch 69/100
    Epoch 69: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6814 - val_loss: 0.7019 - val_accuracy: 0.7168
    Epoch 70/100
    Epoch 70: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6848 - val loss: 0.9694 - val accuracy: 0.5840
    Epoch 71/100
    Epoch 71: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6840 - val loss: 0.7121 - val accuracy: 0.7139
    Epoch 72/100
    Epoch 72: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6897 - val loss: 0.7445 - val accuracy: 0.7049
    Epoch 73/100
    Epoch 73: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6935 - val_loss: 0.8215 - val_accuracy: 0.6433
    Epoch 74/100
    Epoch 74: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6878 - val loss: 0.7094 - val accuracy: 0.7077
    Epoch 75/100
    Epoch 75: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6836 - val loss: 0.7104 - val accuracy: 0.7184
    Epoch 76/100
    Epoch 76: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6837 - val loss: 0.6999 - val accuracy: 0.7218
    Epoch 77/100
    Epoch 77: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6945 - val loss: 0.7099 - val accuracy: 0.7129
    Epoch 78/100
    471/471 [================ ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.7758 - accuracy: 0.6851
    Epoch 78: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72943
    0.6851 - val loss: 0.6970 - val accuracy: 0.7202
In [57]: plt.plot(history2.history['accuracy'])
    plt.plot(history2.history['val accuracy'])
    plt.title('Model 2 - Convolutional Neural Network - Accuracy')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc = 'upper left')
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

Model 2 - Convolutional Neural Network - Accuracy



This slightly larger model (model2) performed better than (model1) with no signs of overfitting. ~67%% training accuracy/77% validation accuracy. (We shuffled all of the data in the data generator).

Evaluating the Model on the Test Set

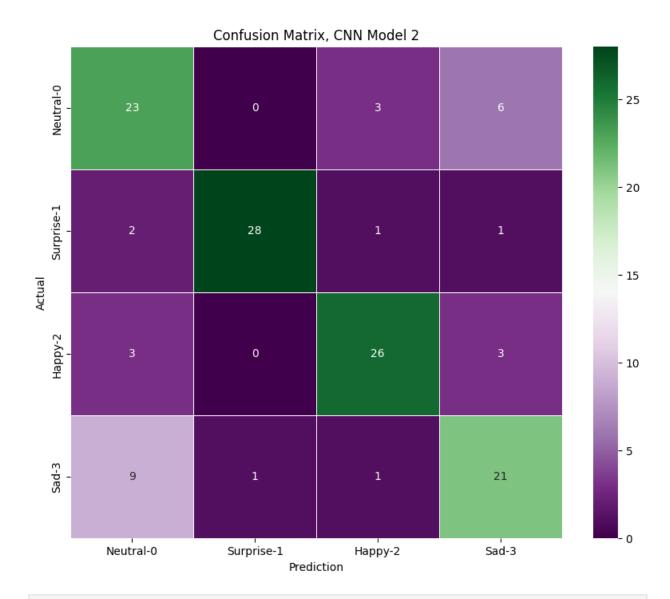
```
In [58]: #set all of the random seeds
    np.random.seed(5)
    random.seed(5)
    tf.random.set_seed(5)

    #evaluate accuracy on test set
    accuracy = model2.evaluate(test_set, verbose = 2)

4/4 - 0s - loss: 0.6479 - accuracy: 0.7578 - 220ms/epoch - 55ms/step

In [59]: #code to get pairs of predicted vs. true for the confusion matrix
    all_y_pred2 = []
    all_y_true = []
```

```
for i in range(len(test set)):
            x , y = test_set[i] #step through each test image/label
            y_pred2 = model2.predict(x) #run image though model, return predicted label
            \#all\ x.append(x)
            all y pred2.append(y pred2) #add the predicted label to an ordered list
            all_y_true.append(y) #add the true label to an ordered list
        all_y_pred2 = np.concatenate(all_y_pred2, axis=0) #concatenate all preds
        all y true = np.concatenate(all y true, axis=0) #concatenate all base vals
         #test_images, test_labels = next(test_set)
         #pred = model1.predict(test images)
        pred2 = np.argmax(all_y_pred2, axis=1) #get class indices
        y true = np.argmax(all y true, axis=1) #get class indices
        1/1 [======= ] - 0s 18ms/step
        1/1 [======] - 0s 18ms/step
        1/1 [======] - 0s 17ms/step
In [60]:
        # Printing the classification report
        #importing function from sklearn
        from sklearn.metrics import classification report
        print(classification_report(y_true, pred2))
         # Plotting the Confusion Matrix using confusion matrix() function which is also predef
        confusion_matrix2 = tf.math.confusion_matrix(y_true,pred2)
         f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))
         sns.heatmap(
            confusion matrix2,
            annot=True,
            linewidths=.4,
            fmt="d",
            square=True,
            ax=ax,
            cmap="PRGn",
            xticklabels = ['Neutral-0', 'Surprise-1', 'Happy-2', 'Sad-3'], #added labels for a
            yticklabels = ['Neutral-0', 'Surprise-1', 'Happy-2', 'Sad-3'] #added labels for cl
        plt.xlabel('Prediction', fontsize=10)
        plt.ylabel('Actual', fontsize=10)
         plt.title('Confusion Matrix, CNN Model 2', fontsize=12)
        plt.show()
                     precision recall f1-score support
                          0.62
                                   0.72
                                             0.67
                   0
                                                        32
                   1
                          0.97
                                   0.88
                                             0.92
                                                        32
                   2
                          0.84
                                   0.81
                                             0.83
                                                        32
                          0.68
                                   0.66
                   3
                                             0.67
                                                        32
                                             0.77
                                                       128
            accuracy
           macro avg
                          0.78
                                   0.77
                                             0.77
                                                       128
                          0.78
                                   0.77
                                             0.77
                                                       128
        weighted avg
```



In [126...

#save model2
model2.save("facialemotionmodel2.h5py")

Observations and Insights:

Happy or Surprised:

The model provides clear discernment of "surprised" and "happy". As such, one application for this model: reviews screen captures of reactions to unexpected news or events in suspect identification (suspicious homicides, etc...).

The classification with the most reliable results is "Class 1: surprised" with an F1 score of 92%, and a precision of 97%. We are less likely to get false positives of surprised here; and if the model classifies the instance as "surprised", it likely is. This is unsurprising, given that there are clear indicators of the *surprised* emotion - specifically, wide open mouth and eyes.

Classification reliability "Class 2: Happy" improved, with an acceptable F1 score of 83%. Recall is relatively high at 81%; so the model found 14% of the actual happy, while 19% were actually classified as something else. Precision is 84%, so the model made "happy" predictions

somewhat conservatively - not many other instances incorrectly identified as happy (predominately confused with "neutral").

Sad and neutral: How many times have you ever asked someone "What's wrong?" or "What's going on?", and they replied, "Nothing, there's nothing wrong, why do you ask?" It's not always easy to read emotions solely from Facial expressions, because emotions can be mixed (or more reserved), and faces can reflect that. It is more often seen as appropriate to neutralize the expression of "sad" or "negative" emotions, so might be why we see a large interplay between the labeling and -subsequently- the prediction the "neutral", and the "sad" expression.

Applications of sad/neutral: If people only had the four emotions studied here, this model would be fine for use in "conversational" robot-human interaction given that "What's wrong", "What's going on?" or "Is something bothering you?" are all perfectly acceptable (and human-like!) prompts to use in order to glean more information from a respondent. Furthermore, when prompted, the human could share more defineable facial visual cues (or biometric cues) that would enable easier classification by the model. In fact, a sense of "privacy" that is not violated by overly-informed robots could help speed adoption of the technology by invoking a more human experience of robot-human interactions.

classes: neutral 0 surprise 1 happy 2

sad 3

Conclusion:

The best performing model of all tested is CNN Model Two (2, the second one). This model is about 75%-77% accurate. This model is complex and is very good at SEPARATING instances of the happy (2) and surprised (1) classes from the other classes. There still appears to be a high amount of error in predicting Classes Zero (0 - NEUTRAL) and Three (3 - SAD).

Model Two (2) is preferred over Model Three (3) - see appendix for Model Three (3) - because while both have the same overall accuracy (77%), Model Two (2) maintains a clearer definition between higher number of classes and maintains a higher level of accuracy for a larger number of classes.

The highest accuracy of all of the models is stuck in the 75% region- seemingly due to confusion with the sad and neutral classes. Therefore, a much closer examination of training images classified as such is necessary. Training images of the sad (3) class are very diverse and contain tears, hands, and many different facial positions and expressions, so this class might be tougher to classify due to its diversity and complexity. The neutral (0) class can at times be confused with less emphatic expressions of the remaining three classes.

Other problems with model training are obviously due to the fine line of distinction between neutral and sad. The other classes (HAPPY and SURPRISED) are rarely misclassified as

"other classes", but it seems that "sad" (class 3) and "neutral" (class 4) are often misclassified; and looking at the images, it is easy to tell why these classes would have a high level of inaccuracy. Sometimes a bored or neutral face may be misinterpreted as disinterested, sad, or depressed. It's questionable whether it is advisable to delete more photos in order to create an obvious differentiation between the two emotions, or simply to train a separate model to detect the finer details that might separate sad from neutral.

Moving forward, all data sets should be reviewed by parties with some stake in interpreting and labelling expressions from each CLASSES. The labeling of data sets is very important. LIKEWISE, the establishment of appropriate classes and subsequent placement of instances is crucial as well. "Bored", "disgusted", "angry", and other sentiments should be separated from "happy", "sad", "neutral", and "surprised". Classification should be clearly separated to provide a higher level accuracy. Even a class named "Mixed Emotions" or "Ambiguous" or "Hiding Something", would be an improvement over ambivalent classification.

For instances that are very similar in structure and where the variation between images is very slight, larger model architectures are essential.

Training models will still require extended training periods and/or more powerful processors to learn how to properly classify images that have subtle differences.

Refined insights:

• What are the most meaningful insights from the data relevant to the problem?

This classification problem will not be an easy one. The features that are important and/or germane to categorizing by *type of thing* (for example, dog, cat, car, etc...) are a bit different from the features that are necessary to differentiate between *states* of the same thing (hungry cat, excited cat, etc...). Classification in this sense, can be very subjective. There might not even be any ground truth because sometime people don't even know how they feel. Couple this with the fact that people can have MULTIPLE FEELINGS AT ONCE AND THEIR FACES WILL REFLECT THAT. Due to such subjectivity, the training data may be labeled inconsistently, especially when the labeling is being done IN PARTS and by more than one person.

Comparison of various techniques and their relative performance:

• How do different techniques perform? Which one is performing relatively better? Is there scope to improve the performance further?

RGB gave slower results, with slightly lower results and was prone to overtraining

Proposal for the final solution design:

 Adopt CNN Model 2 for now. CNN model 2 is basically model 3 with and additional drop layer and minor tweaks of some of the hyperparameters.

(For the final submission, I have added more hyperparameters to the tuner, an additioanl model with 6 convolutional blocks, and I have made minor changes to the data image generator (shuffle=true for all sets)).

Appendix

Transfer Learning Architectures

Three Transfer Learning architectures were evaluated in the milestone phase of this project. For the sake of brevity, all code and discussion of the transfer learning architectures was deleted from this workbook.

When using transfer learning architectures to train new models on different data sets, it is essential to use a learning architecture that is trained on similar training images OR to have a good grasp of how the hidden layers within the transfer architecture are defining the task. For example, convolution layers 1-3 of architecture X may provide a great basis for defining edges and contours, but beyond those layers, they may be better at identifying different distinguishing characteristics.

These transfer architectures did not yield models that improved on the accuracy of our convolutional layer networks built from scratch.

Building Complex Neural Network Architectures; Models 3 and 4

In this section, we will build a more complex Convolutional Neural Network Model that has close to as many parameters as we had in our Transfer Learning Models. However, we will have only 1 input channel for our input images.

Creating our Data Loaders

In this section, we are creating data loaders which we will use as inputs to the more Complicated Convolutional Neural Network. We will go ahead with color_mode = 'grayscale'.

```
In [61]: # Clearing backend
backend.clear_session()
#set random seed
np.random.seed(5)
```

```
random.seed(5)
tf.random.set_seed(5)
```

```
In [62]: # the data that the models use will be passed through this data augmentation process
         # Fixing the seed for random number generators
         np.random.seed(42)
         random.seed(42)
         tf.random.set seed(42)
         seed=42 #defining seed for random generators
         batch size = 32
         datagen_train = ImageDataGenerator(
              rescale=1./255,
             horizontal_flip=True,
             height_shift_range=0.2,
             width_shift_range=0.2,
              brightness range=(0.5,1.5),
              shear range = 0.2,
              rotation_range= 60)
         datagen_val = ImageDataGenerator(
              rescale=1./255,
              horizontal flip=True,
             height_shift_range=0.2,
             width shift range=0.2,
              brightness_range=(0.5,1.5),
              shear_range = 0.2,
              rotation_range= 60)
         datagen test = ImageDataGenerator(
             rescale=1./255,
             horizontal flip=True,
              height shift range=0.2,
             width_shift_range=0.2,
              brightness range=(0.5,1.5),
              shear_range = 0.2,
              rotation range= 60)
         train_set = datagen_train.flow_from_directory(where_is+"train",
                                                        target_size = (ts, ts),
                                                        color mode = "grayscale",
                                                        batch_size = batch_size,
                                                        class_mode = 'categorical',
                                                        classes = classes,
                                                        seed=seed, #added random seed setting fo
                                                        shuffle = True)
         validation set = datagen val.flow from directory(where is + 'validation/',
                                                        target_size = (ts,ts),
                                                        color_mode = "grayscale",
                                                        batch size = batch size,
                                                        class_mode = 'categorical',
                                                        classes = classes,
                                                        seed=seed,
                                                        shuffle = True)
         test_set = datagen_test.flow_from_directory(where_is + 'test/',
```

```
target_size = (ts,ts),
color_mode = "grayscale",
batch_size = batch_size,
class_mode = 'categorical',
classes = classes,
seed=seed,
shuffle = True)
```

```
Found 15059 images belonging to 4 classes. Found 4971 images belonging to 4 classes. Found 128 images belonging to 4 classes.
```

Model Building: Variations on 5 Convolutional Blocks

• Try building a layer with 5 Convolutional Blocks and see if performance increases.

Model 2 already had 5 convolutional blocks, so we adjusted the kernel size and drop rate. Then we deleted the final drop layer between the last fully connected (FC) layer and the classification layer. We also adjusted the filters, activation, and learning rate by using an alternate trial from Model 2's tuning exercise. The resulting five Convolutional block model (Model 3) improved our overall accuracy and greatly increased the useability of the model by refining greatly increasing the accuracy for Classes 1 and 2 (Surprised and happy).

```
In [63]:
         drop=0.2
         #setting parameters
         activation1 = LeakyReLU(alpha=0.1)
         #optimizer = SGD(learning_rate=0.0010 , momentum=0.9)
         optimizer = Adam(learning rate =0.002317701860832247)
         learning_rate= 0.002317701860832247
         units1= 512
         units2= 416
         units3= 416
         units4=64
         units5= 352
         unitsfc1= 128
         unitsfc2= 256
         unitsfc3= 224
         #Score: 0.32890766859054565
         #initialize model
         model3 = Sequential()
         # First Convolutional layer with 32 filters and the kernel size of 3x3. Use the 'same'
         model3.add(Conv2D(units1, kernel_size=(3, 3), input_shape = (48, 48, 1), padding = 'sa
         #Max Pooling
         model3.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
         # Second Convolutional Block
         model3.add(Conv2D(units2, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
         #Max Pooling
         model3.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
         #Add a dropout layer
         model3.add(Dropout(drop))
         #Add a BatchNormalization layer
```

```
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
# Third Convolutional Block
model3.add(Conv2D(units3, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
#Max Pooling
model3.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model3.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
# Fourth Convolutional Block
model3.add(Conv2D(units4, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
#Max Pooling
model3.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model3.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
# Fifth Convolutional Block, default activation relu
model3.add(Conv2D(units5, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same')) #256
#Max Pooling
model3.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model3.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization Layer
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
#Flatten for dense layers
model3.add(Flatten())
# First fully Connected Block
#default activation is relu
model3.add(Dense(unitsfc1)) #512
#Add a dropout Layer
model3.add(Dropout(drop))
# Second fully Connected Block
model3.add(Dense(unitsfc2)) #256
#Add a dropout layer
model3.add(Dropout(drop))
# Third fully Connected Block
model3.add(Dense(unitsfc3)) #128
#Add a dropout Layer
#modeL3.add(Dropout(drop))
# Classifier Block
model3.add(Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))
loss function = 'categorical crossentropy'
model3.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
	(None, 48, 48, 512)	5120
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 512)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 416)	852384
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 416)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 416)	0
<pre>batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 416)	1664
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 416)	692640
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 416)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 416)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 416)	1664
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	106560
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 64)	256
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 352)	90464
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 352)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 352)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_3 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 352)	1408
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 352)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	45184
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	33024
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 224)	57568

```
dense 3 (Dense)
                                      (None, 4)
                                                                900
         Total params: 1888836 (7.21 MB)
         Trainable params: 1886340 (7.20 MB)
         Non-trainable params: 2496 (9.75 KB)
In [64]: # Compiling the model
         model3.compile(loss = loss function, optimizer = optimizer , metrics = ['accuracy'])
In [65]: # setup checkpoint for early stopping
         # Set the path to the folder where you want to save the checkpoint
         checkpoint_path3 = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt"
         # Save the model's weights and optimizer state
         model3.save_weights(checkpoint_path3)
         early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', min_delta=0.0005, patience=10, mode
         #changed checkpoint parameters to save the model that gives the optimal val_accuracy
         checkpoint3 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(checkpoint path3,
                             monitor="val_accuracy", mode="max",
                             save best only=True, verbose=1)
In [66]: # Fitting the model
         history3 = model3.fit(
             train set,
             validation_data = validation_set,
             callbacks=[early_stopping, checkpoint3],
             epochs = 100)
```

```
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 1: val accuracy improved from -inf to 0.33353, saving model to /content/drive/M
yDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.2656 - val_loss: 1.3663 - val_accuracy: 0.3335
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 2: val accuracy did not improve from 0.33353
471/471 [========================] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 1.3924 - accuracy:
0.2824 - val loss: 1.3717 - val accuracy: 0.3156
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 3: val accuracy did not improve from 0.33353
0.2863 - val loss: 1.4068 - val accuracy: 0.2782
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 4: val accuracy did not improve from 0.33353
0.2990 - val loss: 1.5231 - val accuracy: 0.2832
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 5: val accuracy improved from 0.33353 to 0.36693, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.3176 - val loss: 1.7493 - val accuracy: 0.3669
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 6: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.3351 - val_loss: 1.3733 - val_accuracy: 0.2613
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 7: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.3591 - val_loss: 1.5463 - val_accuracy: 0.2193
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 8: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.3774 - val_loss: 1.3063 - val_accuracy: 0.2905
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 9: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.4118 - val loss: 1.2345 - val accuracy: 0.3563
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 10: val accuracy improved from 0.36693 to 0.39972, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.4617 - val loss: 1.1852 - val accuracy: 0.3997
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 11: val accuracy improved from 0.39972 to 0.49628, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.5010 - val loss: 1.1440 - val accuracy: 0.4963
Epoch 12/100
```

```
Epoch 12: val accuracy improved from 0.49628 to 0.53168, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.5346 - val_loss: 1.0839 - val_accuracy: 0.5317
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 13: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53168
0.5526 - val_loss: 1.3147 - val_accuracy: 0.4315
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 14: val_accuracy improved from 0.53168 to 0.60712, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.5666 - val loss: 0.9240 - val accuracy: 0.6071
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 15: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60712
0.5759 - val loss: 0.9665 - val accuracy: 0.6009
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 16: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60712
0.5854 - val_loss: 1.0244 - val_accuracy: 0.5538
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 17: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60712
0.5947 - val_loss: 0.9418 - val_accuracy: 0.5979
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 18: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60712
0.5953 - val_loss: 1.0266 - val_accuracy: 0.5484
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 19: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60712
0.6060 - val_loss: 1.2787 - val_accuracy: 0.3975
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 20: val accuracy did not improve from 0.60712
0.6048 - val_loss: 1.1473 - val_accuracy: 0.4599
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 21: val accuracy improved from 0.60712 to 0.62442, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.6112 - val loss: 0.9199 - val accuracy: 0.6244
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 22: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.62442
0.6144 - val loss: 0.9363 - val accuracy: 0.6188
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 23: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.62442
```

```
0.6224 - val loss: 0.9053 - val accuracy: 0.6134
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 24: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.62442
0.6198 - val loss: 0.9443 - val accuracy: 0.5949
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 25: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.62442
0.6237 - val_loss: 0.9447 - val_accuracy: 0.5916
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 26: val accuracy did not improve from 0.62442
0.6277 - val loss: 0.9224 - val accuracy: 0.6154
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 27: val accuracy improved from 0.62442 to 0.67391, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
471/471 [=======================] - 19s 40ms/step - loss: 0.8907 - accuracy:
0.6297 - val_loss: 0.8193 - val_accuracy: 0.6739
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 28: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67391
0.6340 - val_loss: 1.0801 - val_accuracy: 0.5802
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 29: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67391
0.6300 - val loss: 0.9767 - val accuracy: 0.5381
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 30: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67391
0.6396 - val loss: 0.9537 - val accuracy: 0.5975
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 31: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67391
0.6359 - val loss: 0.8630 - val accuracy: 0.6337
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 32: val accuracy improved from 0.67391 to 0.67411, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.6390 - val_loss: 0.8202 - val_accuracy: 0.6741
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 33: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67411
0.6410 - val_loss: 0.8112 - val_accuracy: 0.6711
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 34: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67411
0.6384 - val loss: 0.8448 - val accuracy: 0.6433
Epoch 35/100
```

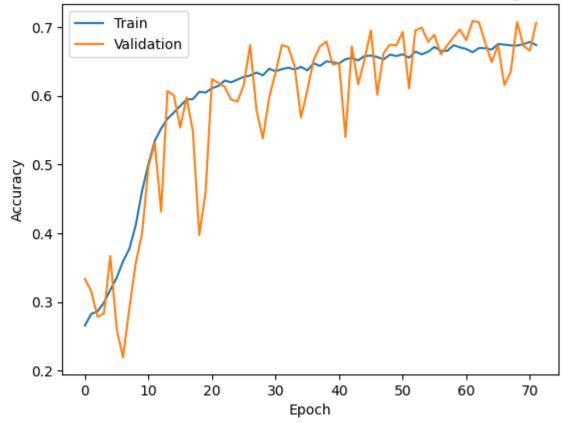
```
Epoch 35: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67411
0.6423 - val loss: 0.9644 - val accuracy: 0.5685
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 36: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67411
0.6372 - val_loss: 0.8990 - val_accuracy: 0.6079
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 37: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67411
0.6475 - val loss: 0.8559 - val accuracy: 0.6524
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 38: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67411
0.6436 - val loss: 0.8005 - val accuracy: 0.6721
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 39: val accuracy improved from 0.67411 to 0.67894, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.6504 - val_loss: 0.7835 - val_accuracy: 0.6789
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 40: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67894
0.6489 - val loss: 0.8380 - val accuracy: 0.6457
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 41: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67894
0.6475 - val_loss: 0.8220 - val_accuracy: 0.6474
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 42: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67894
0.6534 - val loss: 1.0285 - val accuracy: 0.5401
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 43: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67894
0.6553 - val_loss: 0.8047 - val_accuracy: 0.6719
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 44: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67894
0.6517 - val_loss: 0.9023 - val_accuracy: 0.6168
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 45: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67894
0.6581 - val_loss: 0.8052 - val_accuracy: 0.6530
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 46: val accuracy improved from 0.67894 to 0.69543, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
```

```
0.6587 - val loss: 0.7669 - val accuracy: 0.6954
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 47: val accuracy did not improve from 0.69543
0.6566 - val_loss: 0.9278 - val_accuracy: 0.6017
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 48: val accuracy did not improve from 0.69543
0.6532 - val loss: 0.8037 - val accuracy: 0.6622
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 49: val accuracy did not improve from 0.69543
0.6601 - val loss: 0.7936 - val accuracy: 0.6747
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 50: val accuracy did not improve from 0.69543
0.6580 - val loss: 0.7867 - val accuracy: 0.6733
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 51: val accuracy did not improve from 0.69543
0.6605 - val_loss: 0.7582 - val_accuracy: 0.6932
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 52: val accuracy did not improve from 0.69543
0.6557 - val_loss: 0.8944 - val_accuracy: 0.6109
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 53: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.69543
0.6644 - val_loss: 0.7500 - val_accuracy: 0.6954
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 54: val accuracy improved from 0.69543 to 0.69946, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.6605 - val_loss: 0.7381 - val_accuracy: 0.6995
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 55: val accuracy did not improve from 0.69946
0.6643 - val loss: 0.7970 - val accuracy: 0.6789
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 56: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.69946
0.6712 - val loss: 0.7634 - val accuracy: 0.6888
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 57: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.69946
0.6656 - val loss: 0.8094 - val accuracy: 0.6604
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 58: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.69946
```

```
0.6655 - val loss: 0.7840 - val accuracy: 0.6735
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 59: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.69946
0.6739 - val loss: 0.7718 - val accuracy: 0.6856
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 60: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.69946
0.6706 - val_loss: 0.7490 - val_accuracy: 0.6966
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 61: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.69946
0.6683 - val loss: 0.7869 - val accuracy: 0.6812
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 62: val accuracy improved from 0.69946 to 0.70911, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint3.ckpt
0.6636 - val_loss: 0.7329 - val_accuracy: 0.7091
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 63: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
0.6697 - val_loss: 0.7326 - val_accuracy: 0.7073
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 64: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
0.6694 - val loss: 0.8067 - val accuracy: 0.6767
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 65: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
0.6674 - val loss: 0.8683 - val accuracy: 0.6492
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 66: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
0.6756 - val loss: 0.7792 - val accuracy: 0.6739
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 67: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
0.6746 - val_loss: 0.9278 - val_accuracy: 0.6160
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 68: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
0.6736 - val loss: 0.8796 - val accuracy: 0.6347
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 69: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
0.6733 - val_loss: 0.7522 - val_accuracy: 0.7075
Epoch 70/100
```

```
Epoch 70: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
     0.6754 - val_loss: 0.8034 - val_accuracy: 0.6731
     Epoch 71/100
     Epoch 71: val accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
     0.6787 - val_loss: 0.7993 - val_accuracy: 0.6659
     Epoch 72/100
     Epoch 72: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.70911
     0.6739 - val_loss: 0.7346 - val_accuracy: 0.7065
     plt.plot(history3.history['accuracy'])
In [67]:
     plt.plot(history3.history['val_accuracy'])
     plt.title('Model 3 - Convolutional Neural Network - Accuracy')
     plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
     plt.xlabel('Epoch')
     plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc = 'upper left')
     # Display the plot
     plt.show()
```

Model 3 - Convolutional Neural Network - Accuracy



```
In [77]: #test_images, test_labels = next(test_set)
#accuracy = model3.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose = 2)
```

```
accuracy = model3.evaluate(test set, verbose = 2)
        4/4 - 0s - loss: 0.6360 - accuracy: 0.7578 - 133ms/epoch - 33ms/step
In [78]: #code to get pairs of predicted vs. true for the confusion matrix
        all y pred3 = []
        all_y_true = []
        for i in range(len(test set)):
            x , y = test set[i] #step through each test image/label
            y pred3 = model3.predict(x) #run image though model, return predicted label
            \#all_x.append(x)
            all_y_pred3.append(y_pred3) #add the predicted label to an ordered list
            all y true.append(y) #add the true label to an ordered list
        all_y_pred3 = np.concatenate(all_y_pred3, axis=0) #concatenate all preds
        all y true = np.concatenate(all y true, axis=0) #concatenate all base vals
        #test images, test labels = next(test set)
        #pred = model3.predict(test_images)
        pred3 = np.argmax(all y pred3, axis=1) #get class indices
        y true = np.argmax(all y true, axis=1) #qet class indices
        1/1 [======] - 0s 17ms/step
        1/1 [======] - 0s 16ms/step
In [79]: # Printing the classification report
        #importing function from sklearn
        from sklearn.metrics import classification report
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
        print(classification report(y true, pred3))
        # Plotting the Confusion Matrix using confusion matrix() function
        confusion_matrix3 = tf.math.confusion_matrix(y_true,pred3)
        f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))
        sns.heatmap(
            confusion_matrix3,
            annot=True,
            linewidths=.4,
            fmt="d",
            square=True,
            ax=ax,
            cmap="PRGn",
            xticklabels = ['Neutral-0', 'Surprise-1', 'Happy-2', 'Sad-3'], #added labels for a
            yticklabels = ['Neutral-0', 'Surprise-1', 'Happy-2', 'Sad-3'] #added Labels for cl
        plt.xlabel('Prediction', fontsize=10)
        plt.ylabel('Actual', fontsize=10)
        plt.title('Confusion Matrix, CNN Model 3', fontsize=12)
        plt.show()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1 2 3	0.79 0.96 0.86 0.59	0.59 0.81 0.75 0.91	0.68 0.88 0.80 0.72	32 32 32 32
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.80 0.80	0.77 0.77	0.77 0.77 0.77	128 128 128

Confusion Matrix, CNN Model 3 Neutral-0 0 19 10 - 25 - 20 Surprise-1 - 15 Happy-2 0 24 - 10 - 5 1 0 29 2

At first glance, this model - Model Three (3) - appears improve on Model Two (2). It certainly seems to take a turn for the better in making large strides towards classifying the "sad" class correctly, however, overall accuracy does not improve from Model Two (2).

Prediction

Happy-2

Sad-3

This inherently means that while ability to classify the sad class correctly increases, the useability of the model is compromised because the *integrity of predictions for all other classes decreases*.

A Six Convolutional Block Model

Surprise-1

Neutral-0

```
In [106...
          # Clearing backend
          backend.clear session()
          #set random seed
          np.random.seed(42)
          random.seed(42)
          tf.random.set_seed(42)
In [107...
          #hyperparameter tuner
          #https://keras.io/guides/keras_tuner/getting_started/
          #add leaky-relu parameter alpha=0.1 to the list of activation functions that are able
          #from tensorflow.keras.utils import get custom objects
          #get_custom_objects().update({'leaky-relu': Activation(LeakyReLU(alpha=0.1))})
          #define drop rate
          #drop=0.25
          #define possible activation parameters for tuning
          activation1 = "leaky-relu"
          activation2 = "ReLU"
          activation3 = "selu"
          #define loss function for compiling the model
          loss_function = 'categorical_crossentropy'
          #tuning function
          def build_model4(hp):
            drop=hp.Float("drop", min value=0, max value=0.5, step=0.05) #tuning drop rate
            activation=hp.Choice("activation", [activation1, activation2, activation3]) #tune th
            learning_rate = hp.Float("learning_rate", min_value=1e-4, max_value=1e-2, sampling="
          # initialize model 2
            model4 = Sequential()
          # First Convolutional Block
            units1=hp.Int("units1", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
            model4.add(Conv2D(units1, kernel size=(3, 3), input shape = (48, 48, 1), padding =
          # Second Convolutional Block
            units2=hp.Int("units2", min value=32, max value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
            model4.add(Conv2D(units2, kernel size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation
          # Max Pooling
            model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
          # Add a dropout Layer
            model4.add(Dropout(drop))
          # Add a BatchNormalization layer
            model4.add(BatchNormalization())
          # Third Convolutional Block
            units3=hp.Int("units3", min value=32, max value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
            model4.add(Conv2D(units3, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation
          # Max Pooling
            model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
```

```
# Add a dropout Layer
 model4.add(Dropout(drop))
# Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model4.add(BatchNormalization())
# Fourth Convolutional Block
 units4=hp.Int("units4", min value=32, max value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model4.add(Conv2D(units4, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation
#Max Pooling
 model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
  model4.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model4.add(BatchNormalization())
 # Fifth Convolutional Block
 units5=hp.Int("units5", min value=32, max value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model4.add(Conv2D(units5, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation
#Max Pooling
 model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
  model4.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model4.add(BatchNormalization())
    # Sixth Convolutional Block
 units6=hp.Int("units6", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use for
 model4.add(Conv2D(units5, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding = 'same', activation=activation
#Max Pooling
 model4.add(MaxPooling2D(1, 1))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model4.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
 model4.add(BatchNormalization())
#flatten
 model4.add(Flatten())
# First fully Connected Block
#default activation is relu
 unitsfc1=hp.Int("unitsfc1", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use
 model4.add(Dense(unitsfc1))
#Add a dropout Layer
  model4.add(Dropout(drop))
# Second fully Connected Block
  unitsfc2=hp.Int("unitsfc2", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use
 model4.add(Dense(unitsfc2))
#Add a dropout Layer
 model4.add(Dropout(drop))
 # Third fully Connected Block
 unitsfc3=hp.Int("unitsfc3", min_value=32, max_value=512, step=32) #tune units to use
 model4.add(Dense(unitsfc3))
#Add a dropout Layer
# model4.add(Dropout(drop))
# Classifier
```

```
model4.add(Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))
          # Compiling the model
            model4.compile(loss = loss_function, optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=learning_rate) , n
           # model4.summary()
            return model4
          build_model4(keras_tuner.HyperParameters())
          <keras.src.engine.sequential.Sequential at 0x7bb7d8f08b50>
Out[107]:
In [108...
          # Set the path to the folder where you want to save the tuner output
          tuner_path4 = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Tuners/"
          tuner4 = keras_tuner.RandomSearch(
               hypermodel=build_model4,
              objective="val_accuracy",
              max_trials=3,
              executions_per_trial=3, #changed number of executions per trial from 2 to 3
              overwrite=True,
               directory=tuner_path4,
               project_name="Facial_Emotion_Milestone",
          tuner4.search_space_summary()
```

```
Default search space size: 12
          drop (Float)
          {'default': 0.0, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 0.0, 'max value': 0.5, 'step': 0.05,
           'sampling': 'linear'}
          activation (Choice)
          {'default': 'leaky-relu', 'conditions': [], 'values': ['leaky-relu', 'ReLU', 'selu'],
          'ordered': False}
          learning rate (Float)
          {'default': 0.0001, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 0.0001, 'max_value': 0.01, 'step':
          None, 'sampling': 'log'}
          units1 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
          units2 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
          units3 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
          units4 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
          units5 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
          units6 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
          unitsfc1 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
          unitsfc2 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min value': 32, 'max value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
          unitsfc3 (Int)
          {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 32, 'max_value': 512, 'step': 32, 's
          ampling': 'linear'}
In [109...
          tuner4.search(train set, epochs=5, validation data=validation set) #increase number of
          Trial 3 Complete [00h 04m 15s]
          val accuracy: 0.3259572237730026
          Best val_accuracy So Far: 0.36779990792274475
          Total elapsed time: 00h 12m 49s
In [110...
          # Get the top model.
          model4 = tuner4.get best models(num models=1)
          best_model4 = model4[0]
          best model4.build(input shape=(48,48,1))
          best model4.summary()
```

Search space summary

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 32)	320
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 352)	101728
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 352)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 352)	0
<pre>batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 352)	1408
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 160)	225440
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 160)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 160)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 160)	640
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	92224
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	256
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 512)	295424
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 512)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 512)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_3 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 512)	2048
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 512)	2359808
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 512)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 512)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_4 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 512)	2048
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	589952

<pre>dropout_5 (Dropout)</pre>	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 352)	22880
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 4)	1412

Total params: 3703844 (14.13 MB) Trainable params: 3700644 (14.12 MB) Non-trainable params: 3200 (12.50 KB)

In [111... tuner4.results_summary()

```
Results summary
Results in /content/drive/MyDrive/Tuners/Facial Emotion Milestone
Showing 10 best trials
Objective(name="val_accuracy", direction="max")
Trial 1 summary
Hyperparameters:
drop: 0.25
activation: ReLU
learning_rate: 0.00010224006994793711
units1: 32
units2: 352
units3: 160
units4: 64
units5: 512
units6: 64
unitsfc1: 128
unitsfc2: 64
unitsfc3: 352
Score: 0.36779990792274475
Trial 0 summary
Hyperparameters:
drop: 0.25
activation: ReLU
learning_rate: 0.0007614563868926456
units1: 96
units2: 96
units3: 352
units4: 352
units5: 192
units6: 480
unitsfc1: 384
unitsfc2: 352
unitsfc3: 32
Score: 0.3482867379983266
Trial 2 summary
Hyperparameters:
drop: 0.45
activation: ReLU
learning_rate: 0.0001702117816467284
units1: 128
units2: 64
units3: 224
units4: 32
units5: 128
units6: 480
unitsfc1: 224
unitsfc2: 384
unitsfc3: 224
Score: 0.3259572237730026
```

Compiling and Training the Model

In [112...

#drop=0.2

#COPY AND PASTE BEST MODEL FROM ABOVE, edit activation1 based on best params #setting parameters

```
activation1 = "ReLU"
drop= 0.25
#activation: ReLU
learning rate= 0.00010224 #006994793711
units1= 32
units2= 352
units3= 160
units4=64
units5= 512
units6= 64
unitsfc1= 128
unitsfc2= 64
unitsfc3= 352
#Score: 0.36779990792274475
optimizer = Adam(learning rate =learning rate)
#initialize model
model4 = Sequential()
# First Convolutional layer with 32 filters and the kernel size of 3x3. Use the 'same'
model4.add(Conv2D(units1, kernel_size=(3, 3), input_shape = (48, 48, 1), padding = 'sa
#Max Pooling
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
# Second Convolutional Block
model4.add(Conv2D(units2, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
#Max Pooling
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model4.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
# Third Convolutional Block
model4.add(Conv2D(units3, kernel size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
#Max Pooling
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model4.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
# Fourth Convolutional Block
model4.add(Conv2D(units4, kernel size=(2, 2), padding = 'same', activation=activation1
#Max Pooling
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout layer
model4.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization Layer
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
# Fifth Convolutional Block, default activation relu
model4.add(Conv2D(units5, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same')) #256
#Max Pooling
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(2, 2))
#Add a dropout Layer
model4.add(Dropout(drop))
```

```
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
# SIXTH Convolutional Block, default activation relu ADDING BECAUSE I SAID I WOULD
model4.add(Conv2D(units6, kernel_size=(2, 2), padding = 'same')) #256
#Max Pooling
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(1, 1))
#Add a dropout layer
model4.add(Dropout(drop))
#Add a BatchNormalization layer
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
#Flatten for dense layers
model4.add(Flatten())
# First fully Connected Block
#default activation is relu
model4.add(Dense(unitsfc1)) #512
#Add a dropout layer
model4.add(Dropout(drop))
# Second fully Connected Block
model4.add(Dense(unitsfc2)) #256
#Add a dropout layer
model4.add(Dropout(drop))
# Third fully Connected Block
model4.add(Dense(unitsfc3)) #128
#Add a dropout Layer
#model4.add(Dropout(drop))
# Classifier Block
model4.add(Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))
loss_function = 'categorical_crossentropy'
model4.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param # =======
	(None, 48, 48, 32)	320
<pre>max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 24, 24, 32)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 352)	45408
<pre>max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 352)	0
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 352)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_5 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 352)	1408
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 160)	225440
<pre>max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 160)	0
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 160)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_6 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 160)	640
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	41024
<pre>max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 64)	0
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_7 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 64)	256
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 512)	131584
<pre>max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 512)	0
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 512)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_8 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 512)	2048
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 64)	131136
<pre>max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooli ng2D)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 64)	0
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_9 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 64)	256
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 64)	0

```
dense 4 (Dense)
                                      (None, 128)
           dropout 12 (Dropout)
                                      (None, 128)
                                                               0
           dense 5 (Dense)
                                      (None, 64)
                                                               8256
           dropout_13 (Dropout)
                                      (None, 64)
                                                               0
           dense_6 (Dense)
                                      (None, 352)
                                                               22880
           dense 7 (Dense)
                                      (None, 4)
                                                               1412
          ______
          Total params: 620388 (2.37 MB)
          Trainable params: 618084 (2.36 MB)
          Non-trainable params: 2304 (9.00 KB)
          # Compiling the model
In [113...
          model4.compile(loss = loss_function, optimizer = optimizer , metrics = ['accuracy'])
In [114...
          # setup checkpoint for early stopping
          # Set the path to the folder where you want to save the checkpoint
          checkpoint path4 = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt"
          # Save the model's weights and optimizer state
          model4.save_weights(checkpoint_path4)
          early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', min_delta=0.0005, patience=10, mode
          #changed checkpoint parameters to save the model that gives the optimal val_accuracy
          checkpoint4 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(checkpoint path4,
                             monitor="val_accuracy", mode="max",
                             save best only=True, verbose=1)
          # Fitting the model
In [115...
          history4 = model4.fit(
              train set,
              validation_data = validation_set,
              callbacks=[early_stopping, checkpoint4],
              epochs = 100)
```

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```
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 1: val accuracy improved from -inf to 0.36693, saving model to /content/drive/M
yDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.2668 - val_loss: 1.3479 - val_accuracy: 0.3669
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 2: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.2803 - val loss: 1.3665 - val accuracy: 0.2943
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 3: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.2803 - val loss: 1.3650 - val accuracy: 0.3082
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 4: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.2793 - val loss: 1.3695 - val accuracy: 0.2985
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 5: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.2853 - val_loss: 1.3669 - val_accuracy: 0.3120
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 6: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.2926 - val_loss: 1.3588 - val_accuracy: 0.3317
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 7: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.2927 - val_loss: 1.5116 - val_accuracy: 0.1957
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 8: val accuracy did not improve from 0.36693
0.3015 - val_loss: 1.5097 - val_accuracy: 0.1915
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 9: val accuracy improved from 0.36693 to 0.38041, saving model to /content/driv
e/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.3135 - val loss: 1.3282 - val accuracy: 0.3804
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 10: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.38041
0.3242 - val loss: 1.3501 - val accuracy: 0.3213
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 11: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.38041
0.3286 - val loss: 1.3073 - val accuracy: 0.3422
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 12: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.38041
```

```
0.3415 - val loss: 1.4121 - val accuracy: 0.2774
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 13: val_accuracy improved from 0.38041 to 0.40093, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.3529 - val loss: 1.2644 - val accuracy: 0.4009
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 14: val_accuracy improved from 0.40093 to 0.41098, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.3649 - val loss: 1.2504 - val accuracy: 0.4110
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 15: val accuracy did not improve from 0.41098
0.3731 - val loss: 1.4701 - val accuracy: 0.3084
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 16: val accuracy did not improve from 0.41098
0.3824 - val loss: 1.2984 - val accuracy: 0.3726
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 17: val accuracy did not improve from 0.41098
0.3905 - val_loss: 1.2721 - val_accuracy: 0.3959
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 18: val accuracy improved from 0.41098 to 0.44780, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.4076 - val_loss: 1.1942 - val_accuracy: 0.4478
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 19: val accuracy improved from 0.44780 to 0.45202, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.4176 - val_loss: 1.1778 - val_accuracy: 0.4520
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 20: val accuracy improved from 0.45202 to 0.48079, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.4316 - val loss: 1.1549 - val accuracy: 0.4808
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 21: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.48079
0.4353 - val loss: 1.2283 - val accuracy: 0.4367
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 22: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.48079
0.4470 - val loss: 1.1590 - val accuracy: 0.4371
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 23: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.48079
```

```
0.4555 - val loss: 1.1585 - val accuracy: 0.4577
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 24: val accuracy improved from 0.48079 to 0.49628, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.4605 - val loss: 1.0932 - val accuracy: 0.4963
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 25: val accuracy improved from 0.49628 to 0.53732, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.4791 - val loss: 1.0806 - val accuracy: 0.5373
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 26: val accuracy did not improve from 0.53732
0.4856 - val loss: 1.0592 - val accuracy: 0.5335
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 27: val accuracy did not improve from 0.53732
0.4924 - val loss: 1.0941 - val accuracy: 0.5110
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 28: val accuracy improved from 0.53732 to 0.55281, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5014 - val loss: 1.0352 - val accuracy: 0.5528
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 29: val_accuracy improved from 0.55281 to 0.56327, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5158 - val_loss: 1.0154 - val_accuracy: 0.5633
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 30: val accuracy improved from 0.56327 to 0.56709, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5241 - val_loss: 0.9907 - val_accuracy: 0.5671
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 31: val accuracy improved from 0.56709 to 0.57654, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5272 - val_loss: 1.0002 - val_accuracy: 0.5765
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 32: val accuracy improved from 0.57654 to 0.58982, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5321 - val loss: 0.9726 - val accuracy: 0.5898
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 33: val accuracy did not improve from 0.58982
0.5364 - val loss: 0.9888 - val accuracy: 0.5844
Epoch 34/100
```

```
Epoch 34: val accuracy improved from 0.58982 to 0.59767, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5492 - val_loss: 0.9647 - val_accuracy: 0.5977
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 35: val_accuracy improved from 0.59767 to 0.61336, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5551 - val loss: 0.9261 - val accuracy: 0.6134
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 36: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61336
0.5534 - val loss: 0.9494 - val accuracy: 0.5987
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 37: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61336
0.5583 - val loss: 0.9318 - val accuracy: 0.6085
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 38: val accuracy did not improve from 0.61336
0.5646 - val_loss: 0.9807 - val_accuracy: 0.5816
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 39: val accuracy improved from 0.61336 to 0.61456, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5699 - val_loss: 0.9308 - val_accuracy: 0.6146
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 40: val accuracy improved from 0.61456 to 0.63368, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5668 - val loss: 0.8944 - val accuracy: 0.6337
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 41: val accuracy did not improve from 0.63368
0.5751 - val loss: 0.8953 - val accuracy: 0.6222
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 42: val_accuracy improved from 0.63368 to 0.63388, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab_Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5676 - val loss: 0.8899 - val accuracy: 0.6339
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 43: val accuracy did not improve from 0.63388
0.5805 - val loss: 0.8937 - val accuracy: 0.6297
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 44: val accuracy improved from 0.63388 to 0.63750, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5817 - val_loss: 0.8649 - val_accuracy: 0.6375
```

```
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 45: val accuracy improved from 0.63750 to 0.65218, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.5919 - val_loss: 0.8433 - val_accuracy: 0.6522
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 46: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.5793 - val loss: 0.8568 - val accuracy: 0.6518
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 47: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.5921 - val loss: 0.8609 - val accuracy: 0.6453
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 48: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.5918 - val loss: 0.8568 - val accuracy: 0.6484
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 49: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.5973 - val_loss: 0.9125 - val_accuracy: 0.6152
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 50: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.6053 - val_loss: 0.8729 - val_accuracy: 0.6357
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 51: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.6043 - val_loss: 0.8639 - val_accuracy: 0.6425
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 52: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.5987 - val_loss: 0.8556 - val_accuracy: 0.6480
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 53: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.6056 - val_loss: 0.8643 - val_accuracy: 0.6431
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 54: val accuracy did not improve from 0.65218
0.6054 - val_loss: 0.8493 - val_accuracy: 0.6427
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 55: val accuracy improved from 0.65218 to 0.65419, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.6101 - val loss: 0.8192 - val accuracy: 0.6542
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 56: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.65419
```

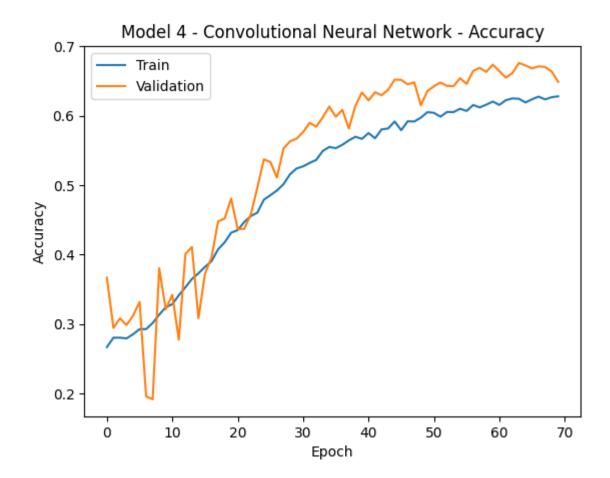
```
0.6070 - val loss: 0.8511 - val accuracy: 0.6459
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 57: val_accuracy improved from 0.65419 to 0.66465, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.6156 - val loss: 0.8115 - val accuracy: 0.6647
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 58: val_accuracy improved from 0.66465 to 0.66908, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.6121 - val loss: 0.8204 - val accuracy: 0.6691
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 59: val accuracy did not improve from 0.66908
0.6160 - val loss: 0.8179 - val accuracy: 0.6632
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 60: val accuracy improved from 0.66908 to 0.67371, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.6205 - val_loss: 0.7954 - val_accuracy: 0.6737
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 61: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67371
0.6157 - val loss: 0.8193 - val accuracy: 0.6645
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 62: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67371
0.6226 - val_loss: 0.8197 - val_accuracy: 0.6550
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 63: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67371
0.6251 - val loss: 0.8247 - val accuracy: 0.6616
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 64: val accuracy improved from 0.67371 to 0.67612, saving model to /content/dri
ve/MyDrive/Colab Checkpoints/checkpoint4.ckpt
0.6245 - val_loss: 0.7968 - val_accuracy: 0.6761
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 65: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67612
0.6192 - val_loss: 0.7990 - val_accuracy: 0.6727
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 66: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67612
0.6238 - val loss: 0.8107 - val accuracy: 0.6683
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 67: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67612
```

```
0.6277 - val loss: 0.8131 - val accuracy: 0.6713
     Epoch 68/100
     Epoch 68: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67612
     0.6236 - val_loss: 0.8065 - val_accuracy: 0.6703
     Epoch 69/100
     Epoch 69: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.67612
     0.6268 - val_loss: 0.8209 - val_accuracy: 0.6639
     Epoch 70/100
     Epoch 70: val accuracy did not improve from 0.67612
     0.6281 - val_loss: 0.8466 - val_accuracy: 0.6490
    #save model4
In [116...
     model4.save("facialemotionmodel4.h5py")
```

Evaluating the Model on Test Set

```
In [117... plt.plot(history4.history['accuracy'])
    plt.plot(history4.history['val_accuracy'])
    plt.title('Model 4 - Convolutional Neural Network - Accuracy')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc = 'upper left')

# Display the plot
    plt.show()
```



Evaluating the Model on the Test Set

```
In [121... #test_images, test_labels = next(test_set)
#accuracy = model4.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose = 2)
accuracy = model4.evaluate(test_set, verbose = 2)

4/4 - 0s - loss: 0.7840 - accuracy: 0.6953 - 139ms/epoch - 35ms/step
```

Observations and Insights:__

Plotting the Confusion Matrix for the chosen final model

```
In [124...
#code to get pairs of predicted vs. true for the confusion matrix
all_y_pred4 = []
all_y_true = []

for i in range(len(test_set)):
    x , y = test_set[i] #step through each test image/label
    y_pred4 = model4.predict(x) #run image though model, return predicted label

#all_x.append(x)
all_y_pred4.append(y_pred4) #add the predicted label to an ordered list
all_y_true.append(y) #add the true label to an ordered list
all_y_pred4 = np.concatenate(all_y_pred4, axis=0) #concatenate all preds
all_y_true = np.concatenate(all_y_true, axis=0) #concatenate all base vals

#test_images, test_labels = next(test_set)
```

```
#pred = model4.predict(test images)
         pred4 = np.argmax(all_y_pred4, axis=1) #get class indices
         y_true = np.argmax(all_y_true, axis=1) #get class indices
         1/1 [======] - 0s 17ms/step
         # Printing the classification report
In [125...
         #importing function from sklearn
         from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
         print(classification report(y true, pred4))
         # Plotting the Confusion Matrix using confusion matrix() function
         confusion matrix4 = tf.math.confusion matrix(y true,pred4)
         f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 8))
         sns.heatmap(
            confusion matrix4,
            annot=True,
            linewidths=.4,
            fmt="d",
            square=True,
            ax=ax,
            cmap="PRGn", # changed color mode to compliment presentation format
            xticklabels = ['Neutral-0', 'Surprise-1', 'Happy-2', 'Sad-3'], #added labels for a
            yticklabels = ['Neutral-0', 'Surprise-1', 'Happy-2', 'Sad-3'] #added labels for cl
         )
         plt.xlabel('Prediction', fontsize=10)
         plt.ylabel('Actual', fontsize=10)
         plt.title('Confusion Matrix, CNN Model 4', fontsize=12)
         plt.show()
                     precision
                                recall f1-score
                                                 support
                  0
                                  0.44
                         0.61
                                           0.51
                                                     32
                  1
                         1.00
                                  0.78
                                           0.88
                                                     32
                  2
                         0.85
                                  0.72
                                           0.78
                                                     32
                         0.49
                                  0.81
                                                     32
                  3
                                           0.61
```

0.69

0.69

0.69

128

128

128

accuracy

macro avg

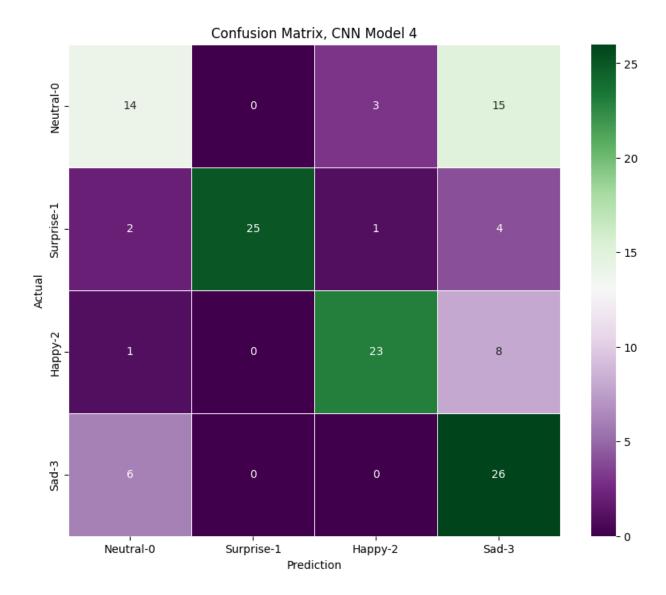
weighted avg

0.74

0.74

0.69

0.69



**Observations and Insights:

Model Four (4), again, does a better job of classifing sad faces, and recall of sad faces is very high, however, predictions are not precise, due to the persistent overlap with the neutral class.

This is encouraging and shows that artificial discernment of the classes is possible, though it will require more rigorous methods of pushing classification into appropriate buckets.

Of course, one method of achieving this would be to "instruct" the model. That is, by severely exaggerating the characteristics that we think should define sad, and to give clear markers of "sadness" so that "sadness" is easily identifiable almost in the same way that "surprised" is identifiable.

Again, clearly human emotions are not classifiable into discrete, neat buckets, and it necessary to attempt such an exercise with this in mind.

Overall model accuracy is okay, and accuracy for the "surprised" and "happy classes" are fair, but they are not as good as Model 2.

The progression of models clearly illustrates the consistent str	ruggle to f	find clear	distinguishing
features that separate neutral from the other three classes.			

classes: neutral 0 surprise 1 happy 2 sad 3