#### **PROJECT STATUS**

#### **Problem Statement:**

Gender Recognition system from audio files using FFT with Artificial Neural Networks.

#### **Status:**

## 4. Dataset Preprocessing

#### **Modules Used:**

- 1. Numpy
- 2. Pandas
- 3. scikit-learn
- 4. Matplotlib

#### 4.1 Dealing with NAN value:

This helps to deal with the missing values which is presents in the dataframe. To deal with that , it is best to use the mean of the columns where the data is missing .

#### **Implementation:**

```
#dealing with missing values
@classmethod
def nanval(self):
    if (self.df.isnull().values.any()) == True:
        null_columns=train.columns[train.isnull().any()]
        for i in null_columns:
            self.df[i] = self.df[i].fillna(self.df[i].mean())
    return self.df
```

#### 4.2 Label Encoding:

As we know that all the algorithm computes the numeric values , but the dataset contans the textual data so it will be difficult to deal with those for those kind of cases we are using encoding to map words to a numeric vectors .

```
For Eg.

"Male" ----: 1

"Female" --: 0
```

#### **Implementation:**

```
#encoding the dataset
@classmethod
def encoding(self):
    self.x = self.df.iloc[:,:-1].values
    self.y = self.df.iloc[:,-1].values
    le = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
    self.y = le.fit_transform(self.y)

return self.x, self.y
```

#### **4.3 Scaling Features**

The Large values in computation requires a lots of time, in these cases feature scaling plays a vital role which helps the data ot be in the scaled form which helps the computation to be more faster and efficient.

Types:

- 1.MinMax Scaler
- 2.Standard Scaler

#### **Implementation:**

In this project i will be using MinMax Scaler, The formula of minmax scaler are as follows:

```
zi=(xi-\min(x))/(\max(x)-\min(x))
```

#### **Pythonic Implementation:**

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
scaler.fit(data)
scaler.transform(data)
```

#### 4.4 Splitting data into Input and Output Data

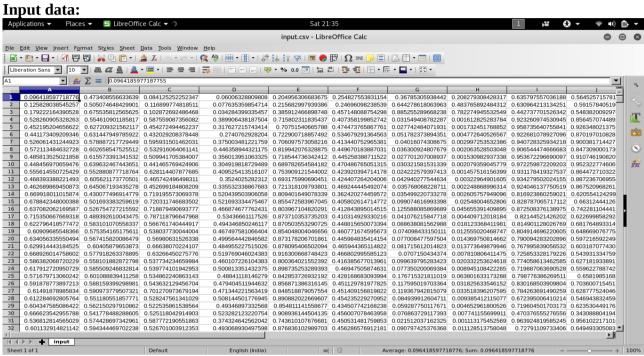
The input datas are the input features where as output data are the output label related to the features mapped.

Using Numpy module to split a complete dataframe to Input and Output Dataset and save them.

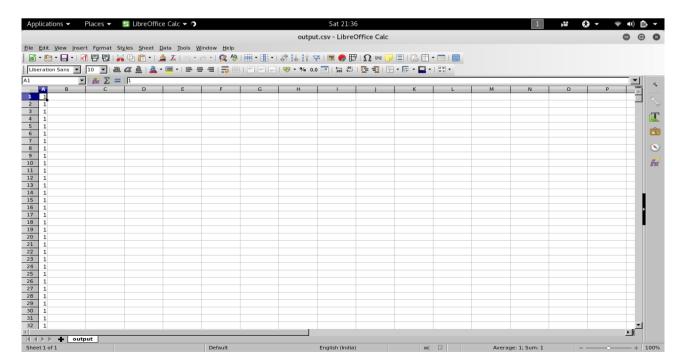
#### **Implementation:**

```
#saving preprocessed data
@classmethod
def savedata(self,x, y):
       np.savetxt("PreProcessed_Data/input.csv",x,delimiter=",")
       np.savetxt("PreProcessed_Data/output.csv",y,delimiter=",")
```

### **Snapshot of preprocessd dataset:**



#### **Output:**



#### 5. Dataset Visualisation

Comparing each attributes of the male and female audio data to get a good idea of variation of voices among them , to compare i will be using histogram plotting to visualize.

#### 5.1 Visualisation code:

```
#visualization
@classmethod
def plot_viz(self):
      df = self.df
      maledf = df.loc[df['label'] == "male"]
      femaledf = df.loc[df['label'] == "female"]
      name = df.columns
      for i in name[:-1]:
             plt.subplot(211)
            plt.hist(maledf[i],label = "male", color = "green")
            plt.legend(loc = "upper right")
             plt.subplot(212)
            plt.hist(femaledf[i],label="female", color= "orange")
             plt.legend(loc = "upper right")
            plt.suptitle("{} variation of male and female".format(i))
            plt.savefig("Figures/"+str(i)+".png")
```

# 5.2 Graphs:

# **Histogram Plotting**

#### meanfreq variation of male and female

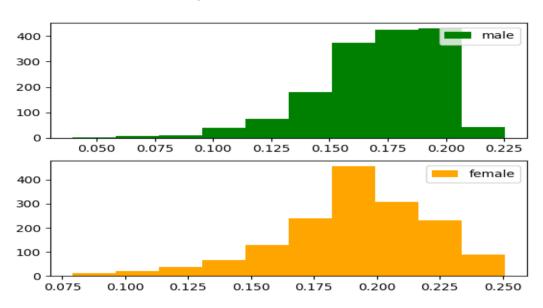


Illustration 1: Mean Frequency variation

#### median variation of male and female

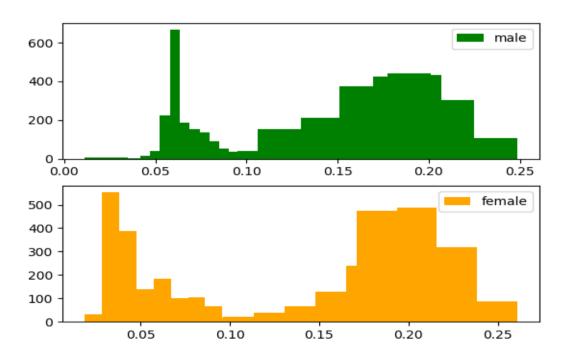


Illustration 2: Median Variation

Q25 variation of male and female

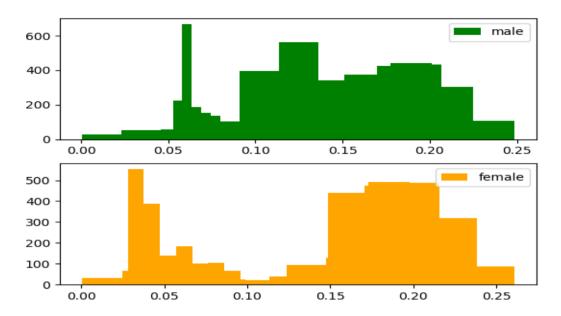


Illustration 3: First Quartile

Q75 variation of male and female

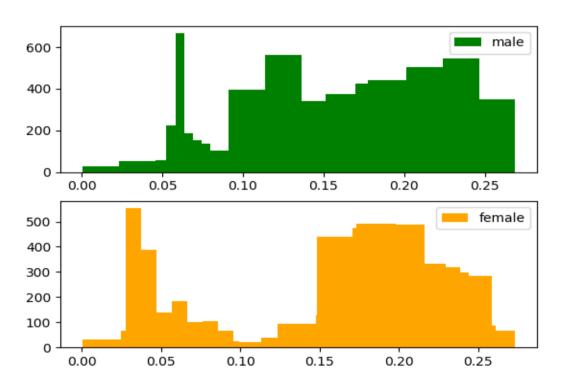


Illustration 4: Third Quartile

#### IQR variation of male and female

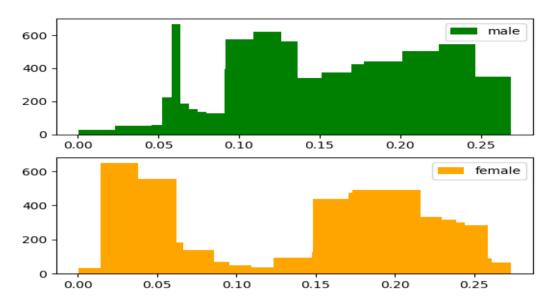


Illustration 5: Inter Quartile Variation

#### mode variation of male and female

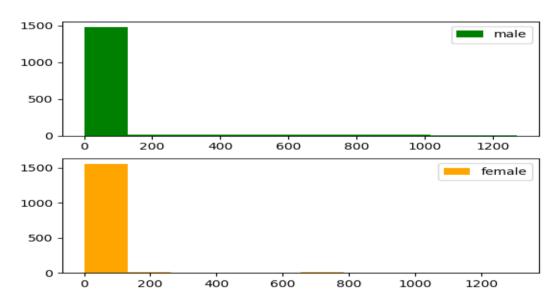


Illustration 6: Mode Variation

#### sd variation of male and female

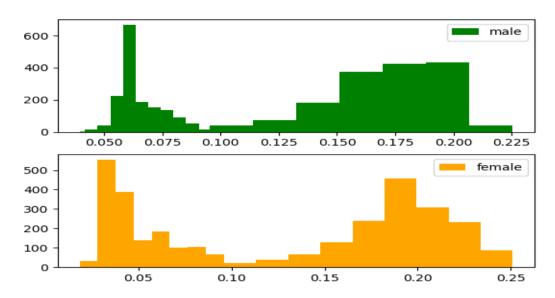


Illustration 7: Standard Deviation Variation

#### skew variation of male and female

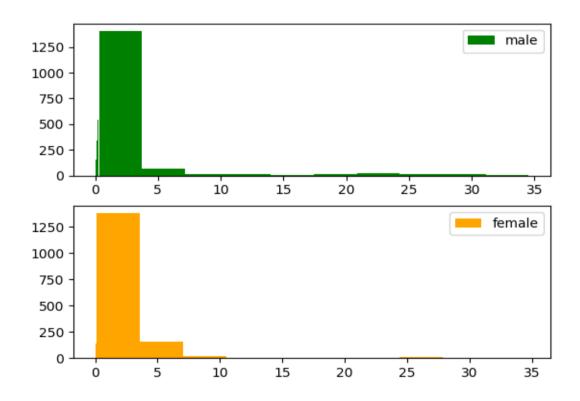
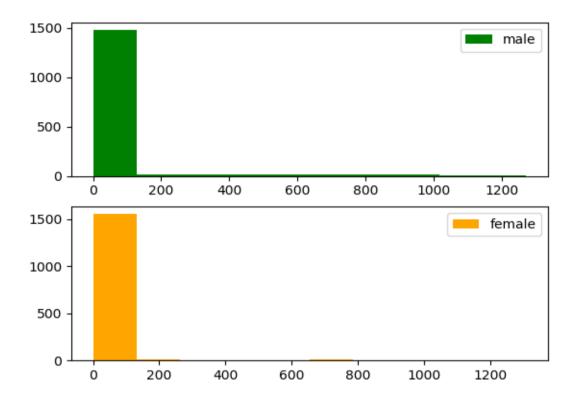


Illustration 8: Skewness Variation

#### sfm variation of male and female



*Illustration 9: Spectral Flatness* 

#### kurt variation of male and female

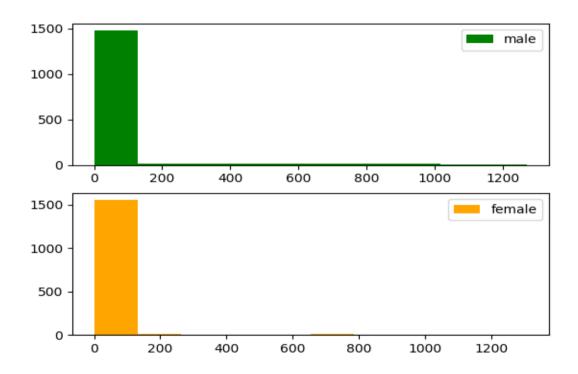


Illustration 10: Kurtosis Variation

sp.ent variation of male and female

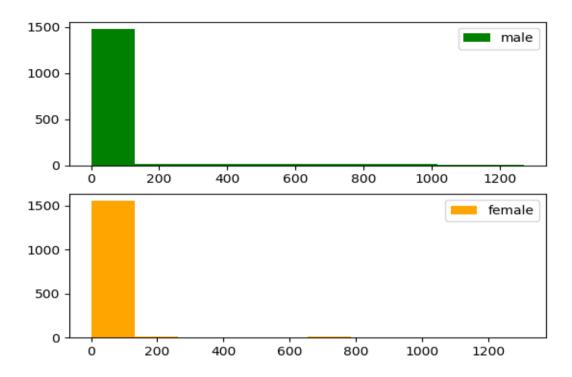


Illustration 11: Spectral Entropy

#### centroid variation of male and female

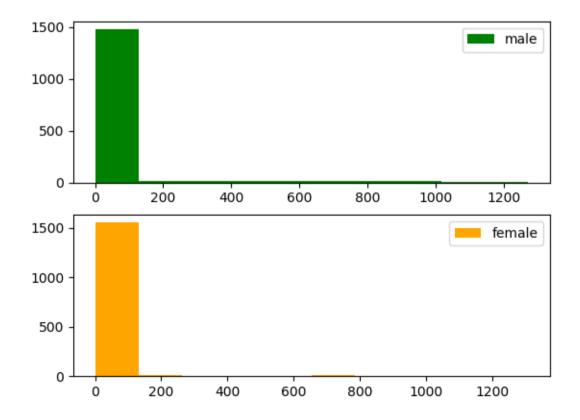


Illustration 12: Centroid Variation