

# CNN

March 23, 2018

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense , Activation , Dropout ,Flatten
        from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D
        from keras.layers.convolutional import MaxPooling2D
        from keras.metrics import categorical_accuracy
        from keras.models import save_model, load_model
        from keras.optimizers import *
        from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
        from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

        # get the data from kaggle compitition
        filename = 'fer2013.csv'
        # 7 labels in our data in the form of 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7
        label_map = ['Anger', 'Disgust', 'Fear', 'Happy', 'Sad', 'Surprise', 'Neutral']

/home/hfahad/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/h5py/__init__.py:36: FutureWarning: Conversion
  from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
Using TensorFlow backend.
```

```
In [2]: def getData(filename):
        # image sizes are 48x48
        Y = []
        X = []
        first = True
        for line in open(filename):
            if first:
                first = False
            else:
                row = line.split(',')
                Y.append(int(row[0]))
                X.append([int(p) for p in row[1].split()])

        X, Y = np.array(X) / 255.0, np.array(Y)
        return X, Y
```

```

X, Y = getData(filename)
num_class = len(set(Y))

# To see number of training data point available for each label
def count_by_class(Y):
    count={}
    for i in range(len(set(Y))):
        temp=Y
        b=np.logical_and(temp==i,temp==i)
        count[i]=len(temp[b])
    return count

balance = count_by_class(Y)

N, D = X.shape
X = X.reshape(N, 48, 48, 1)

# Split in training set : validation set :
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.1, random_state=0)
y_train = (np.arange(num_class) == y_train[:, None]).astype(np.float32)
y_test = (np.arange(num_class) == y_test[:, None]).astype(np.float32)

```

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In [3]: batch_size = 128
        epochs = 50

```

```

#datagen for Data Augmentation
datagen=ImageDataGenerator(horizontal_flip=True,rotation_range=30,width_shift_range=0.2,

# CNN model with six Convolution layer & two fully connected layer
def CNN_Model():
    # Initialising the CNN
    model = Sequential()

    # Set 1
    ## 1 Convolution layer
    model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3), border_mode='same', input_shape=(48, 48,1)))
    model.add(Activation('relu'))

    ## 2nd Convolution layer
    model.add(Conv2D(64,(5,5), border_mode='same'))
    model.add(Activation('relu'))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
    model.add(Dropout(0.25))

    # Set 2
    ## 3rd Convolution layer

```

```

model.add(Conv2D(128,(3,3), border_mode='same'))
model.add(Activation('relu'))

## 4th Convolution layer
model.add(Conv2D(128,(5,5), border_mode='same'))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

# Set 3
## 5th Convolution layer
model.add(Conv2D(256,(3,3), border_mode='same'))
model.add(Activation('relu'))

## 6th Convolution layer
model.add(Conv2D(256,(5,5), border_mode='same'))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

# Flattening
model.add(Flatten())

# 1st Fully connected layer
model.add(Dense(512))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

# 2nd Fully connected layer
model.add(Dense(512))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

model.add(Dense(num_class, activation='softmax'))

adam=Adam(lr=0.001, beta_1=0.9, beta_2=0.999, epsilon=None, decay=0.0, amsgrad=False)
model.compile(optimizer='SGD', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['categorical_accuracy'])
return model

```

```

In [4]: def CNN_Model_Saved():
        #load weights from h5 file
        model=load_model("Deep_cnn_model.h5")
        return model

```

```
# if you use a save model then turn it True ,otherwise if you run the whole code turn it
is_model_saved = True
```

```
# If model is not saved train model then use this function
```

```
if(is_model_saved==False):
```

```
    # Train model
```

```
    model = CNN_Model()
```

```
    # Note : Augmenting Data Generator
```

```
    datagen.fit(X_train,seed=0)
```

```
    steps_per_epoch=len(X_train)/batch_size
```

```
    model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(X_train,y_train,batch_size=batch_size,seed=0),
```

```
                        steps_per_epoch=steps_per_epoch ,
```

```
                        epochs=epochs ,
```

```
                        verbose=1)
```

```
    #save our model
```

```
    model.save("Deep_cnn_model.h5eep")
```

```
    print("Saved model to disk")
```

```
# if you use the save train model
```

```
else:
```

```
    # Load the trained model
```

```
    print("Load model from disk")
```

```
    model = CNN_Model_Saved()
```

```
# Model will predict the probability values for 7 labels for a test image
```

```
score = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
print (model.summary())
```

```
results = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=1)
```

```
print('loss data:', results[0])
```

```
print('Accuracy on a test data:', results[1])
```

Load model from disk

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 64)	640
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 48, 48, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 48, 48, 64)	102464
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 48, 48, 64)	0
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 48, 48, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0

dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 128)	73856
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 24, 24, 128)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 128)	409728
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 24, 24, 128)	0
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 24, 24, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 256)	295168
activation_5 (Activation)	(None, 12, 12, 256)	0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 256)	1638656
activation_6 (Activation)	(None, 12, 12, 256)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 12, 12, 256)	1024
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 256)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 256)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 9216)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 512)	4719104
batch_normalization_4 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 512)	2048
activation_7 (Activation)	(None, 512)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 512)	262656
batch_normalization_5 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 512)	2048
activation_8 (Activation)	(None, 512)	0
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0

```

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dense_3 (Dense)                (None, 7)                3591
=====
Total params: 7,511,751
Trainable params: 7,508,807
Non-trainable params: 2,944
-----
None
3589/3589 [=====] - 20s 6ms/step
loss data: 0.9085213159345658
Accuracy on a test data: 0.6625801058956825

```

```

In [6]: import itertools
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

def plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes,
                           normalize=False,
                           title='Confusion matrix',
                           cmap=plt.cm.Blues):
    """
    This function prints and plots the confusion matrix.
    Normalization can be applied by setting `normalize=True`.
    """
    if normalize:
        cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
        print("Normalized confusion matrix")
    else:
        print('Confusion matrix, without normalization')

    print(cm)

    plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.colorbar()
    tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
    plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes, rotation=45)
    plt.yticks(tick_marks, classes)

    fmt = '.2f' if normalize else 'd'
    thresh = cm.max() / 2.
    for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
        plt.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], fmt),
                 horizontalalignment="center",
                 color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")

```

```

plt.tight_layout()
plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')

new_X = [ np.argmax(item) for item in score ]
y_test2 = [ np.argmax(item) for item in y_test]
# Compute confusion matrix
cnf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test2, new_X, labels=None, sample_weight=None)
np.set_printoptions(precision=2)
class_names = ['Anger', 'Disgust', 'Fear', 'Happy', 'Sad', 'Surprise', 'Neutral']

plt.figure()
plot_confusion_matrix(cnf_matrix, classes=class_names, normalize=True,
                      title='Shallow-CNN Confusion Matrix')

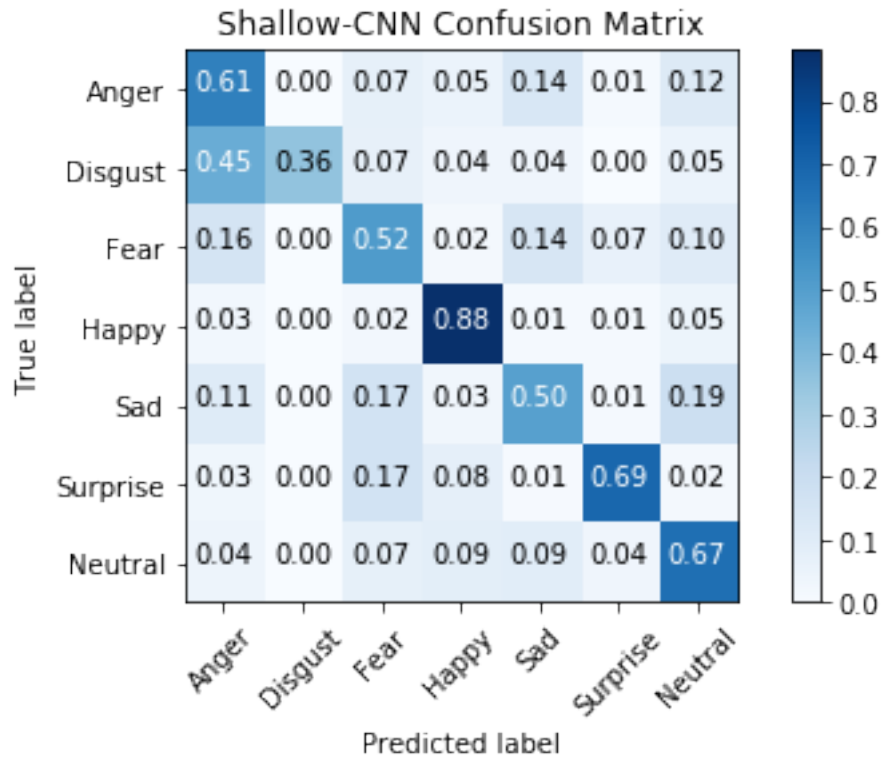
plt.show()

```

```

Normalized confusion matrix
[[0.61 0.    0.07 0.05 0.14 0.01 0.12]
 [0.45 0.36 0.07 0.04 0.04 0.    0.05]
 [0.16 0.    0.52 0.02 0.14 0.07 0.1 ]
 [0.03 0.    0.02 0.88 0.01 0.01 0.05]
 [0.11 0.    0.17 0.03 0.5  0.01 0.19]
 [0.03 0.    0.17 0.08 0.01 0.69 0.02]
 [0.04 0.    0.07 0.09 0.09 0.04 0.67]]

```



```
In [7]: from sklearn.metrics import precision_recall_fscore_support
        precision_recall_fscore_support(y_test2,new_X)
```

```
Out[7]: (array([0.56, 0.91, 0.48, 0.85, 0.59, 0.8 , 0.59]),
         array([0.61, 0.36, 0.52, 0.88, 0.5 , 0.69, 0.67]),
         array([0.58, 0.51, 0.5 , 0.87, 0.54, 0.74, 0.62]),
         array([484,  56, 502, 920, 599, 442, 586]))
```

```
In [8]: # prediction of our images
```

```
import numpy as np
from keras.models import save_model, load_model
from keras.preprocessing import image

name_img='fahad_happy.jpg'
# convert image into 48 x 48 size
test_image=image.load_img(name_img, target_size =(48,48))
test_image=image.img_to_array(test_image)
test_image.shape

# Because our images are color or in RGB thats why concert it into gray scale
def rgb2gray(rgb):
    r, g, b = rgb[:, :, 0], rgb[:, :, 1], rgb[:, :, 2]
```



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        gray = 0.2989 * r + 0.5870 * g + 0.1140 * b
        return gray

test_image=rgb2gray(test_image)
test_image.shape

def new_img_convert(img):
    img=img.reshape((48,48,1))
    img/=255
    img=np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
    return img

img=new_img_convert(test_image)
img.shape
# Load the model to predict my image
model =load_model('Deep_cnn_model.h5')
result=model.predict(img)
print (label_map)
print(result)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
plt.imshow(mpimg.imread('fahad_happy.jpg'))

new_X = np.argmax(result)
print('Prediction:',label_map[new_X])

['Anger', 'Disgust', 'Fear', 'Happy', 'Sad', 'Surprise', 'Neutral']
[[7.00e-02 4.41e-05 2.40e-03 8.45e-01 9.26e-03 2.37e-03 7.13e-02]]
Prediction: Happy

```

