# Keyword Spotting for on-board AI: A Supervised ML Project

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## Supervised ML Task: Keyword Spotting (KWS)

Goal: Train a model for 1-second audio inputs and detect which of the 'core 10' words was spoken.

**Problem Type:** Multi-class Classification

Features (X): The raw audio signal (or, more commonly, a processed representation like a Spectrogram).

**Target (Y):** The word label (a categorical variable, e.g., "Go").

#### **Challenges:**

- ~105k rows
- Non-IID

### The Dataset

Google Speech Commands (v2) - Audio dataset of short, one-second spoken words

#### **Dataset Statistics:**

- Total Samples: ~105,829 audio clips
- Total Classes: 35 unique words (e.g., "Yes", "No", "Go", "Stop", "Cat", "Dog"...)
- Audio Format: 1-second .wav files (16kHz sampling rate)
- Spoken Words: The 35 target words.
- Background Noise: silence, machine hum, people talking, etc.

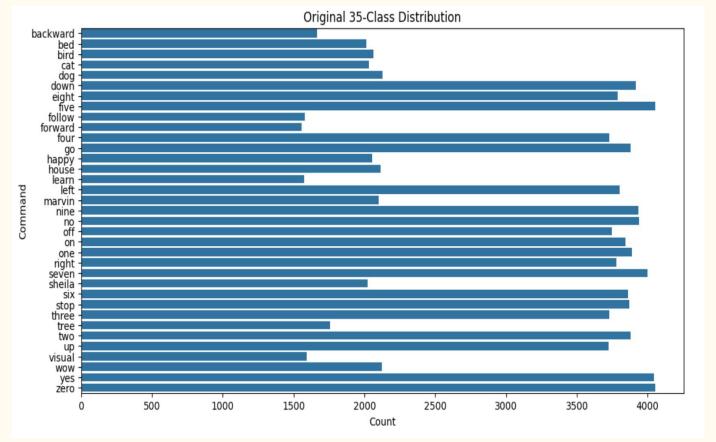
# Preprocessing - Feature Engineering

• Raw 1-D 16,000 numbers	extract_features( )	
• MFCCs (80 features)	n_mfcc=40 calculates	s 40 coefficients.
	Mfccs_mean	(40 features)
• Spectral Centroid "brightness." (2 features)	mfccs_std	(40 features)
• Zero-Crossing Rate "noisiness." (2 features)	spec_centroid_mean	(1 feature)
• Librosa package	$spec\_centroid\_std$	(1 feature)
	zer_mean	(1 feature)

zcr\_std

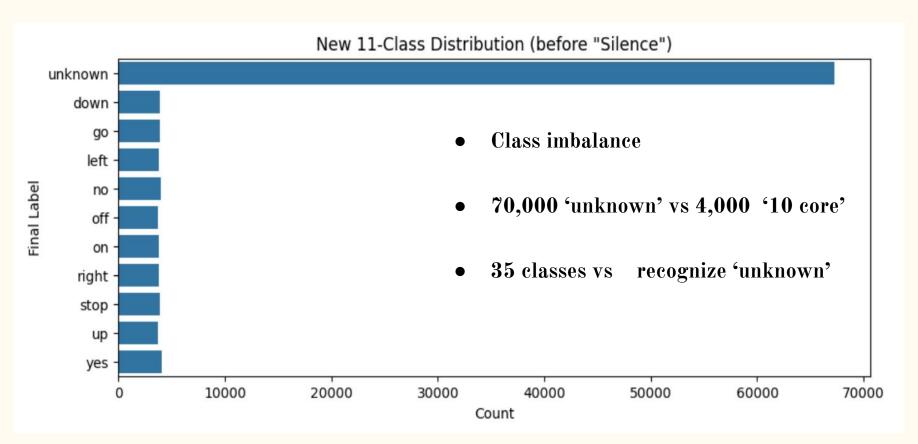
(1 feature)

### EDA - I - Initial Classes

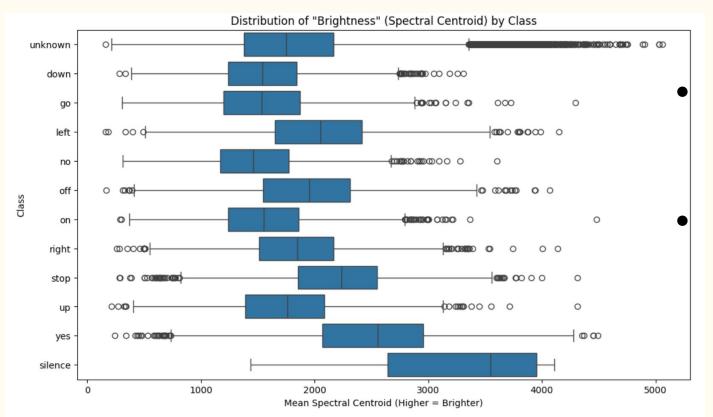


- [10 'core' classes + 'unknown']
- High-value vs
  Low-value
- 35 classes vsrecognize 'unknown'

### EDA - II - New Distribution & Imbalance



### EDA - III - Feature Separability



'Silence' vs spoken words.

Core classes show "sound profiles"

### Data Splitting Strategy: Speaker-Based (GroupShuffleSplit)

- Prevent data leakage
- Split the list of 2,618 speakers 80/10/10
- Preprocessing Pipeline: ColumnTransformer => StandardScaler
- Final Data Shape:
  - o Before: (105,829 samples, 1 audio file)
  - After: (105,829 samples, 84 scaled features)