





Model train & evaluate (추가 연구 필요)

input data

- X : mfcc, mfcc_delta, stft 를 합친 3차원 데이터
- y: label

| | |
|---|--------|
|  mfcc12_0130_total_label.json | 1.5 MB |
|  mfcc12_0130_total_stft.json | 1.6 GB |
|  mfcc12_0130_total_mfcc_delta.json | 1.6 GB |
|  mfcc12_0130_total_mfcc.json | 1.6 GB |

```
# load data
X, y, X_train, X_validation, X_test, y_train, y_validation, y_test = cnn.load_data()
print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
input_shape = (X_train.shape[1], X_train.shape[2], X_train.shape[3])
```

```
File loaded!
File loaded!
File loaded!
File loaded!
100%|██████████| 185566/185566 [00:02<00:00, 69028.81it/s]
(111339, 12, 22, 3, 1) (111339,)
```

68개의 라벨

- 일단 있는대로 다 넣어서 학습시켜보고, 혼동을 주는 라벨은 삭제하는 방식으로 시도

▼ 68개의 라벨

```
{
  "0": "moaning",
  "1": " ",
  "2": "teeth-chattering",
  "3": "baby_crying",
  "4": "tongue-clicking",
  "5": "crying",
  "6": "nose-blowing",
  "7": "coughing",
  "8": " ",
  "9": "sighing",
  "10": "throat-clearing",
  "11": "shout",
  "12": "panting",
  "13": "clap",
  "14": "laughing",
  "15": "teeth-grinding",
  "16": "cat",
  "17": "bird",
  "18": "dog",
  "19": "lion",
  "20": "horse",
  "21": "read_men",
  "22": "original_clean",
```

```
"23": "read_women",  
"24": " ",  
"25": " ",  
"26": " ",  
"27": " ",  
"28": " ",  
"29": " ",  
"30": " ",  
"31": " ",  
"32": " ",  
"33": " ",  
"34": " ",  
"35": " ",  
"36": " ",  
"37": " ",  
"38": " ",  
"39": " ",  
"40": " ",  
"41": " ",  
"42": " ",  
"43": " ",  
"44": " ",  
"45": " ",  
"46": " ",  
"47": " ",  
"48": " ",  
"49": " ",  
"50": " ",  
"51": " ",  
"52": " ",  
"53": " ",  
"54": " ",  
"55": " ",  
"56": " ",  
"57": " ",  
"58": " ",  
"59": " ",  
"60": " ",  
"61": " ",  
"62": " ",  
"63": " ",  
"64": " ",  
"65": " ",  
"66": " ",  
"67": "bgm" }
```

build

```
# compile model
optimiser = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.0001)
model.compile(optimizer=optimiser,
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
print(model.summary())
```

Model: "sequential"

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|---|--------------------|---------|
| conv2d (Conv2D) | (None, 10, 20, 32) | 896 |
| max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) | (None, 10, 20, 32) | 0 |
| batch_normalization (Batch Normalization) | (None, 10, 20, 32) | 128 |
| conv2d_1 (Conv2D) | (None, 8, 18, 128) | 36992 |
| max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D) | (None, 4, 9, 128) | 0 |
| batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization) | (None, 4, 9, 128) | 512 |
| conv2d_2 (Conv2D) | (None, 3, 8, 128) | 65664 |
| max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D) | (None, 3, 8, 128) | 0 |
| batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization) | (None, 3, 8, 128) | 512 |
| flatten (Flatten) | (None, 3072) | 0 |
| dense (Dense) | (None, 64) | 196672 |
| dropout (Dropout) | (None, 64) | 0 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 68) | 4420 |
| Total params: 305,796 | | |
| Trainable params: 305,220 | | |
| Non-trainable params: 576 | | |

model fit

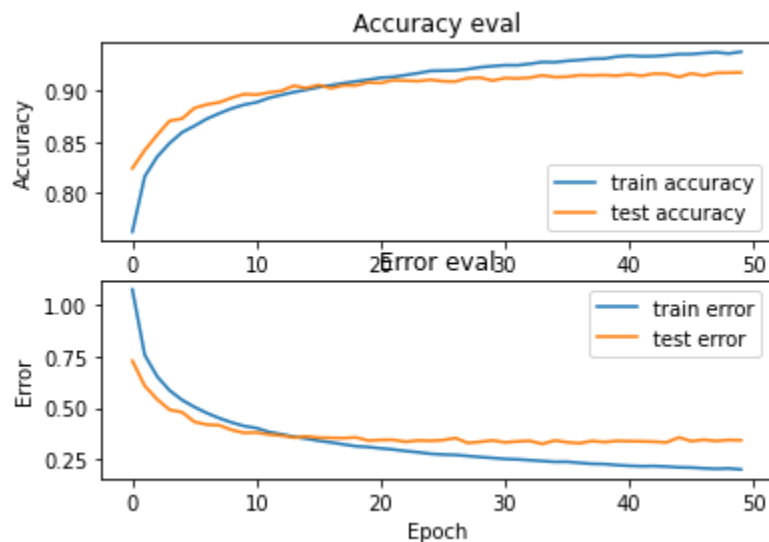
- colab GPU로 하다가 리소스 부족으로 강제 종료당해서 epochs 50으로 GPU없이 fit 진행

- epoch당 250초 정도 소요

```
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_validation,
y_validation),batch_size=32, epochs=50)
```

```
Epoch 1/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 287s 82ms/step - loss: 1.0720 - accuracy: 0.7618 - val_loss: 0.7274 - val_accuracy: 0.8240
Epoch 2/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 248s 71ms/step - loss: 0.7553 - accuracy: 0.8160 - val_loss: 0.6062 - val_accuracy: 0.8417
Epoch 3/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 250s 72ms/step - loss: 0.6517 - accuracy: 0.8353 - val_loss: 0.5416 - val_accuracy: 0.8566
Epoch 4/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 258s 74ms/step - loss: 0.5845 - accuracy: 0.8486 - val_loss: 0.4911 - val_accuracy: 0.8705
Epoch 5/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 253s 73ms/step - loss: 0.5386 - accuracy: 0.8592 - val_loss: 0.4795 - val_accuracy: 0.8725
Epoch 6/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 251s 72ms/step - loss: 0.5045 - accuracy: 0.8655 - val_loss: 0.4327 - val_accuracy: 0.8830
Epoch 7/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 253s 73ms/step - loss: 0.4753 - accuracy: 0.8725 - val_loss: 0.4195 - val_accuracy: 0.8864
Epoch 8/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 254s 73ms/step - loss: 0.4505 - accuracy: 0.8778 - val_loss: 0.4162 - val_accuracy: 0.8885
Epoch 9/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 254s 73ms/step - loss: 0.4297 - accuracy: 0.8826 - val_loss: 0.3939 - val_accuracy: 0.8930
Epoch 10/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 254s 73ms/step - loss: 0.4127 - accuracy: 0.8863 - val_loss: 0.3799 - val_accuracy: 0.8966
Epoch 40/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 293s 84ms/step - loss: 0.2242 - accuracy: 0.9333 - val_loss: 0.3411 - val_accuracy: 0.9146
Epoch 41/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 298s 86ms/step - loss: 0.2208 - accuracy: 0.9342 - val_loss: 0.3395 - val_accuracy: 0.9160
Epoch 42/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 303s 87ms/step - loss: 0.2188 - accuracy: 0.9336 - val_loss: 0.3387 - val_accuracy: 0.9145
Epoch 43/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 302s 87ms/step - loss: 0.2195 - accuracy: 0.9338 - val_loss: 0.3370 - val_accuracy: 0.9167
Epoch 44/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 298s 86ms/step - loss: 0.2170 - accuracy: 0.9346 - val_loss: 0.3336 - val_accuracy: 0.9164
Epoch 45/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 305s 88ms/step - loss: 0.2134 - accuracy: 0.9357 - val_loss: 0.3576 - val_accuracy: 0.9133
Epoch 46/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 292s 84ms/step - loss: 0.2121 - accuracy: 0.9358 - val_loss: 0.3396 - val_accuracy: 0.9168
Epoch 47/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 294s 85ms/step - loss: 0.2087 - accuracy: 0.9368 - val_loss: 0.3465 - val_accuracy: 0.9147
Epoch 48/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 293s 84ms/step - loss: 0.2062 - accuracy: 0.9376 - val_loss: 0.3406 - val_accuracy: 0.9174
Epoch 49/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 298s 86ms/step - loss: 0.2080 - accuracy: 0.9363 - val_loss: 0.3453 - val_accuracy: 0.9175
Epoch 50/50
3480/3480 [=====] - 302s 87ms/step - loss: 0.2031 - accuracy: 0.9380 - val_loss: 0.3441 - val_accuracy: 0.9178
```

plot result



overfitting 인 듯 합니다..

- 92% 의 정확도라니 딥러닝은 다르구나 하면서 probability도 확인해보니
- 전체 데이터 18.5만 개 중 사람 목소리가 12만 개여서 사람 목소리로 심하게 몰아서 추정해서 높은 정확도 인 것 같이 보입니다.

| index | |
|-------|-------|
| 0 | |
| 23 | 92848 |
| 21 | 29688 |
| 11 | 7418 |
| 13 | 6669 |
| 67 | 5213 |
| ... | ... |
| 62 | 102 |
| 44 | 78 |
| 57 | 71 |
| 58 | 54 |
| 41 | 32 |

- 라벨별 데이터 개수를 조정하고, 너무 세세히 나뉜 라벨은 병합시켜서 카테고리를 재구성할 필요가 있습니다.