Speaker Classifier 실행 및 분석(DNN)

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Speaker_classifier_tflearn.py

batch=data.wave_batch_generator(batch_sipe=1000, source=data.Source.DIGIT_WAVES, target=data.Target.speaker)

Speech_data.py

```
def wave batch generator(batch size=10, source=Source.DIGIT WAVES, target=Target.digits): #speaker
  maybe downtoad(source, DATA DIR)
  #if target == Target.speaker: speakers=get speakers()
  *batch waves = []
---*# input_width=CHUNK*6 # wow, big!!
---*files = os.listdir(path)
---while True:
→ shuffle(files)
" * print("loaded batch of %d files" % len(files))
" * for way in files:
if target==Target.digits: labels.append(dense to one hot(int(wav[0])))
# #elif target==Target.speaker: labels.append(one_hot_from_item(speaker(wav), speakers))
www.wbatch waves = [] # Reset for next batch
 н—— н — н labels = []
```

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" ** print("loaded batch of %d files" % len(files))
" ** for way in files:
- if target-Target digits: labels append(dense to one hot(int(way[0])))
# elif target==Target.speaker: labels.append(one_hot_from_item(speaker(wav), speakers))
 * relit target==|arget.first letter: label=gense to one not((org(way|0]) - 48) % 32,32)
# # else: raise Exception("todo : Target.word label!")
batch waves = [] # Reset for next batch
  н—— н — н labels = []
```

Speech_data.py

test word=9 # use 5 even for speaker etc

⇒sentence=6 ⇒sentiment=7 ⇒first_letter=8 ⇒hotword = 9

```
class Source: # labels
   DIGIT WAVES = 'spoken numbers pcm.tar'
   "DIGIT SPECTROS = 'spoken numbers spectros 64x64.tar' # 64x64 baby data set, works astonishingly well
   NUMBER WAVES = 'spoken numbers wav.tar'
   *NUMBER IMAGES = 'spoken numbers.tar' # width=256 height=256
   WORD SPECTROS = 'https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/23615316/spoken words.tar' # width,height=512# todo: sliding window!
   ■WORD WAVES = 'spoken words wav.tar'
   ▼TEST INDEX = 'test index.txt'
   ▼TRAIN INDEX = 'train index.txt'
from enum import Enum
class Target(Enum): # labels

→digits=1

⇒speaker=2

   words per minute=3
   word phonemes=4
   word = 5 # int vector as opposed to binary hotword
```

Library

- 1. tflearn: high level library built on top of tensorflow
 - a. easier to read
 - b. great for fast prototyping(시제품화)(?)

2. speach_data : Web에서 data 가져와서, 우릴 위해 format해줌.

Hyperparameters

- ≒ tuning options
 - 1. learning rate (time vs. accuracy)
 - a. 크면 속도 증가
 - b. 작으면 정확성 증가
- 2. training rate: train을 몇 step 하고싶은가.

Batch Generator Function

training & testing data 만들기

python's built-in next function으로 batch를 train, test data로 나눈다.

Why RNN?

spoken words = sequence of soundwaves이기 때문에 RNN을 사용하겠다.

RNN은 sequence를 처리하는 것이 가능하기 때문이다.

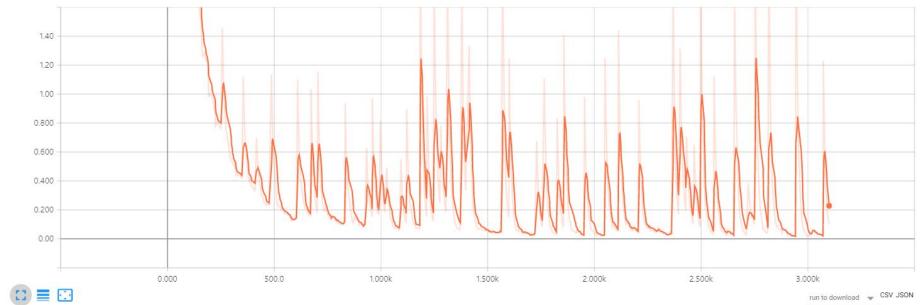
```
net = tflearn.input_data(shape=[None, 8192]) #Two wave chunks
net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, 64)
net = tflearn.dropout(net, 0.5)
```

net = tflearn.fully_connected(net, number_classes, activation='softmax')

net = tflearn.regression(net, optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy')

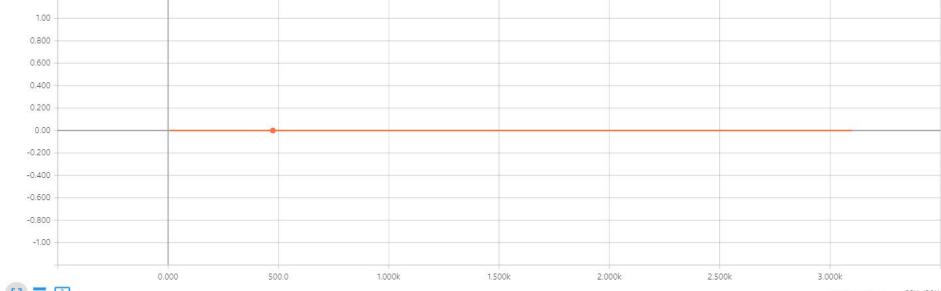
Loss





FullyConnected 1

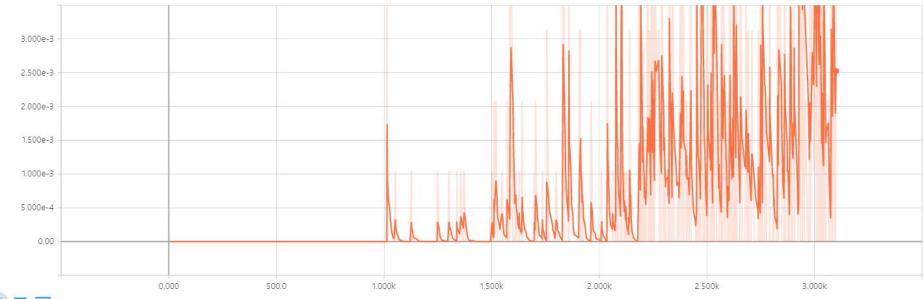




[3] **■** [3]

FullyConnected_1

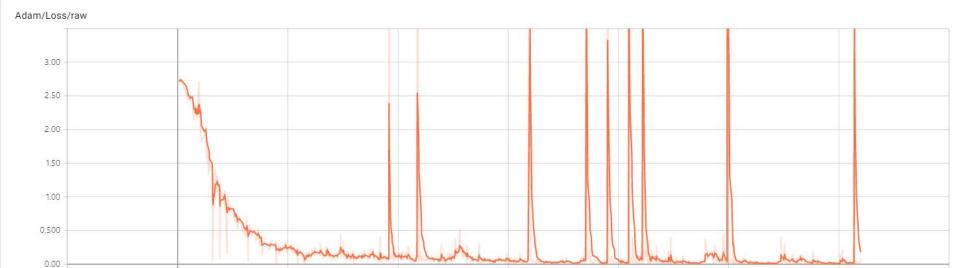
FullyConnected_1/Softmax/Sparsity





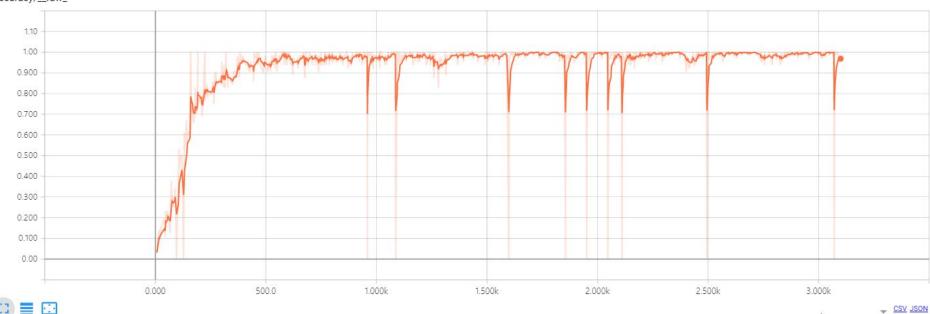


Adam

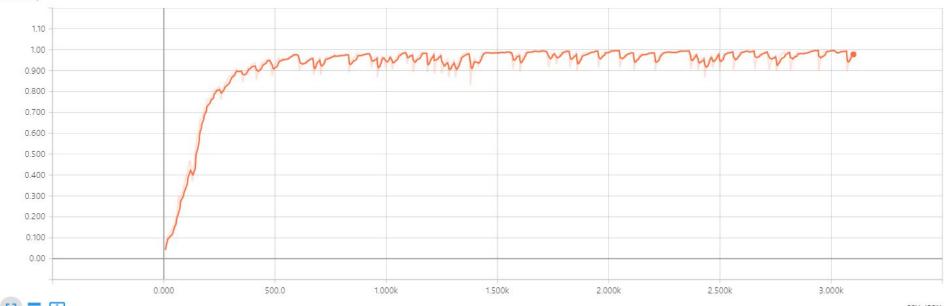




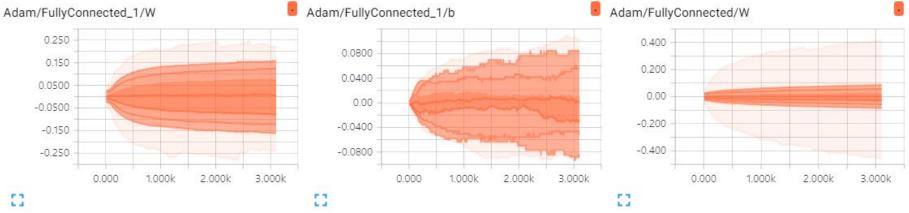
Accuracy/__raw_

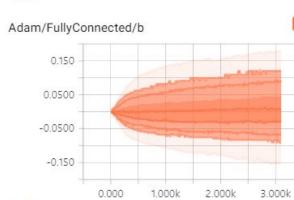






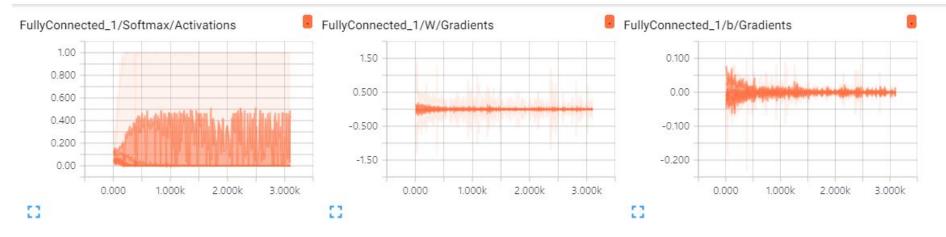




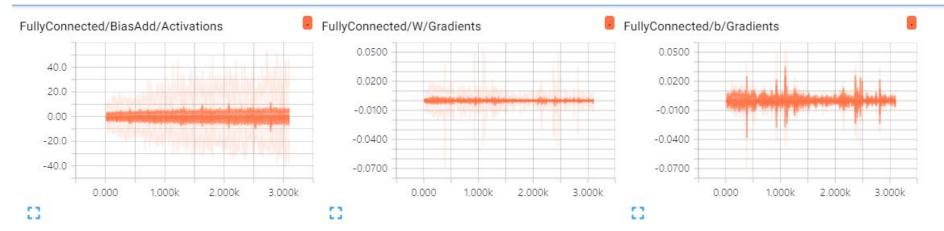


53

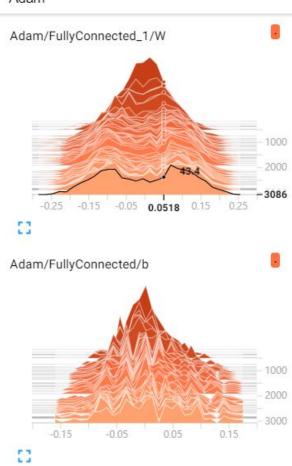
FullyConnected_1

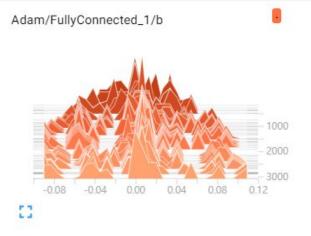


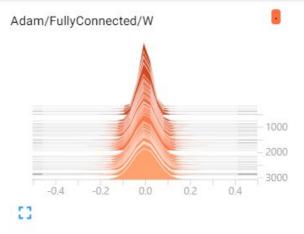
FullyConnected



Adam







FullyConnected_1

