## 创建一个语音识别器

- import os
- import argparse
- import numpy as np
- from scipy.io import wavfile
- from hmmlearn import hmm # 要去网址下载whl包直接安装from python\_speech\_features import mfcc
- 可能作用: 创建一个语音识别器 创建隐马尔科夫模型 注释:将用到隐马尔科夫模型 (Hidden Markov Models, HMMs) 来做语音识别。隐马尔科夫模型非常擅长建立时间序列数据模型。因为一个音频信号同时也是一个时间序列信号,因此隐马尔科夫模型也同样适用于音频信号的处理。假定输出是通过隐藏状态生成的,我们的目标是找到这些隐藏状态,以便对信号建模"
- #函数的作用是:解析输入的参数
- def build\_arg\_parser():
  - parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Trains the HMM classifier')
  - parser.add\_argument("--input-folder", dest="input\_folder", required=True, help="Input folder containing the audio files in subfolders")
  - return parser
- # 创建类处理HMM相关过程class HMMTrainer(object):
- ''' 参数: n\_components定义了隐藏状态的个数 参数: cov\_type定义了转移矩阵的协方差类型 参数: n\_iter定义了训练的迭代次数 '''
- def \_\_init\_\_(self, model\_name='GaussianHMM', n\_components=4, cov\_type='diag', n iter=1000):
  - self.model name = model name
  - self.n components = n components
  - self.cov type = cov type
  - self.n\_iter = n\_iter
  - self.models = []
  - if self.model\_name == 'GaussianHMM':
  - self.model = hmm.GaussianHMM(n\_components=self.n\_components, covariance type=self.cov type, n iter=self.n iter)
  - else:
  - raise TypeError('Invalid model type')
- # X是二维数组,其中每一行是13维 def train(self, X):
- np.seterr(all='ignore')
- self.models.append(self.model.fit(X))
- #基于该模型定义一个提取分数的方法,对输入数据运行模型
- def get score(self, input data):
  - return self.model.score(input data)
- if name ==' main ':
  - args = build arg parser().parse args()

- input folder = args.input folder
- #初始化隐马尔科夫模型的变量
  - hmm models = []
- #解析输入路径
- for dirname in os.listdir(input\_folder):
- # 获取子文件夹名称
- subfolder = os.path.join(input\_folder, dirname)
- if not os.path.isdir(subfolder):
  - continue
- # 提取标记 label = subfolder[subfolder.rfind('/') + 1:]
- #初始化变量
- X = np.array([])
- y\_words = []
- # 迭代所有的音频文件 (分别保留一个进行测试)
- for filename in [x for x in os.listdir(subfolder) if x.endswith('.wav')][:-1]:
- #读取一个音频文件
- filepath = os.path.join(subfolder, filename)
- sampling\_freq, audio = wavfile.read(filepath)
- # 提取 mfcc 的特征
- mfcc features = mfcc(audio, sampling freq)
- #将mfcc特征添加到X变量
- if len(X) == 0:
  - X = mfcc features
  - else:
  - X = np.append(X, mfcc\_features, axis=0)
- #添加标记
- y\_words.append(label)
  - print ('X.shape =', X.shape)
- # 训练并保存HMM模型
  - hmm trainer = HMMTrainer()
  - hmm trainer.train(X)
  - hmm\_models.append((hmm\_trainer, label))
  - hmm trainer = None # 测试文件
  - input files = [
    - 'data/pineapple/pineapple15.wav',
    - 'data/orange/orange15.wav',
    - 'data/apple/apple15.wav',
    - 'data/kiwi/kiwi15.wav'
- # 为输入数据分类
- for input\_file in input\_files:
- #读取每一个音频文件
- sampling\_freq, audio = wavfile.read(input\_file)

- # 提取 mfcc 特征
- mfcc\_features = mfcc(audio, sampling\_freq)
- # 定义变量
- max\_score = None
- output\_label = None
- # 迭代HMM模型并选取得分最高的模型
- for item in hmm\_models:
  - hmm\_model, label = item
- #提取分数,并保存最大分数值
- score = hmm\_model.get\_score(mfcc\_features)
- if score > max\_score:
- max\_score = score
- output\_label = label
- #打印结果
- print ("\nTrue:", input\_file[input\_file.find('/')+1:input\_file.rfind('/')])
- print ("Predicted:", output\_label)