```
Speech Emotion Recognition - Colaboratory \\
# IMPORTANT: RUN THIS CELL IN ORDER TO IMPORT YOUR KAGGLE DATA SOURCES
# TO THE CORRECT LOCATION (/kaggle/input) IN YOUR NOTEBOOK,
# THEN FEEL FREE TO DELETE THIS CELL.
# NOTE: THIS NOTEBOOK ENVIRONMENT DIFFERS FROM KAGGLE'S PYTHON
# ENVIRONMENT SO THERE MAY BE MISSING LIBRARIES USED BY YOUR
# NOTEBOOK.
import os
import sys
from tempfile import NamedTemporaryFile
from urllib.request import urlopen
from urllib.parse import unquote, urlparse
from urllib.error import HTTPError
from zipfile import ZipFile
import tarfile
import shutil
CHUNK_SIZE = 40960
DATA_SOURCE_MAPPING = 'ravdess-emotional-speech-audio:https%3A%2F%2Fstorage.googleapis.com%2Fkaggle-data-sets%2F107620%2F256618%2Fbundle%2Farchive.zip%3FX-0
KAGGLE_INPUT_PATH='/kaggle/input'
KAGGLE_WORKING_PATH='/kaggle/working'
KAGGLE_SYMLINK='kaggle'
!umount <u>/kaggle/input</u>/ 2> <u>/dev/null</u>
shutil.rmtree('/kaggle/input', ignore_errors=True)
os.makedirs(KAGGLE_INPUT_PATH, 0o777, exist_ok=True)
os.makedirs(KAGGLE_WORKING_PATH, 0o777, exist_ok=True)
 os.symlink(KAGGLE_INPUT_PATH, os.path.join("..", 'input'), target_is_directory=True)
except FileExistsError:
 pass
 os.symlink(KAGGLE_WORKING_PATH, os.path.join("..", 'working'), target_is_directory=True)
except FileExistsError:
 pass
for data_source_mapping in DATA_SOURCE_MAPPING.split(','):
   directory, download_url_encoded = data_source_mapping.split(':')
   download_url = unquote(download_url_encoded)
   filename = urlparse(download_url).path
   destination_path = os.path.join(KAGGLE_INPUT_PATH, directory)
   try:
       with urlopen(download_url) as fileres, NamedTemporaryFile() as tfile:
           total_length = fileres.headers['content-length']
           print(f'Downloading {directory}, {total_length} bytes compressed')
           dl = 0
           data = fileres.read(CHUNK_SIZE)
           while len(data) > 0:
              dl += len(data)
               tfile.write(data)
               done = int(50 * dl / int(total_length))
               sys.stdout.write(f'' r[{'=' * done}{' ' * (50-done)}] {dl} bytes downloaded")
               sys.stdout.flush()
              data = fileres.read(CHUNK_SIZE)
           if filename.endswith('.zip'):
             with ZipFile(tfile) as zfile:
              zfile.extractall(destination_path)
             with tarfile.open(tfile.name) as tarfile:
              tarfile.extractall(destination_path)
           print(f'\nDownloaded and uncompressed: {directory}')
   except HTTPError as e:
       print(f'Failed to load (likely expired) {download_url} to path {destination_path}')
       continue
   except OSError as e:
       print(f'Failed to load {download_url} to path {destination_path}')
       continue
print('Data source import complete.')

    □ Downloading ravdess-emotional-speech-audio, 450102890 bytes compressed

     [=======] 450102890 bytes downloaded
    Downloaded and uncompressed: ravdess-emotional-speech-audio
    Downloading ravdess-emotional-song-audio, 477641670 bytes compressed
     [=======] 477641670 bytes downloaded
    Downloaded and uncompressed: ravdess-emotional-song-audio
    Downloading toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess, 448572034 bytes compressed
    [======] 448572034 bytes downloaded
    Downloaded and uncompressed: toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess
    Downloading cremad, 473324524 bytes compressed
     [=======] 473324524 bytes downloaded
    Downloaded and uncompressed: cremad
    Downloading surrey—audiovisual—expressed—emotion—savee, 112690765 bytes compressed
    [======] 112690765 bytes downloaded
    Downloaded and uncompressed: surrey-audiovisual-expressed-emotion-savee
    Downloading features, 38593913 bytes compressed
    [======] 38593913 bytes downloaded
    Downloaded and uncompressed: features
    Data source import complete.
import os
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# librosa is a Python library for analyzing audio and music.
# It can be used to extract the data from the audio files we will see it later
import librosa
import librosa.display
# to play the audio files
from IPython.display import Audio
plt.style.use('seaborn-white')
from scipy.signal import resample
    <ipython-input-2-2f393a031fbb>:15: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: The seaborn styles shipped by seaborn. However, they will remain available as 'seaborn-v0_8-<style>'. Alternatively, directly use the seaborn API instead.
      plt.style.use('seaborn-white')
DATA_FRAMES = True
fem_path = '../input/features/Female_features.csv'
mal_path = '../input/features/Male_features.csv'
#TESS - 2,800
TESS = "../input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/tess toronto emotional speech set data/TESS Toronto emotional speech set data/"
#RAVDESS - 2,076
RAV = "../input/ravdess-emotional-speech-audio/audio_speech_actors_01-24/"
#SAVEE - 480
SAVEE = "../input/surrey-audiovisual-expressed-emotion-savee/ALL/"
\#CREMA-D - 7,442
CREMA = "../input/cremad/AudioWAV/"
# Get the data location for SAVEE
dir_list = os.listdir(SAVEE)
# parse the filename to get the emotions
emotion=[]
path = []
for i in dir_list:
   if i[-8:-6]=='_a':
       emotion.append('angry')
    elif i[-8:-6]=='_d':
         emotion.append('disgust')
# elif i[-8:-6]=='_f':
         emotion.append('fear')
   elif i[-8:-6]=='_h':
       emotion.append('happy')
   elif i[-8:-6]=='_n':
       emotion.append('neutral')
   elif i[-8:-6]=='sa':
       emotion.append('sad')
# elif i[-8:-6]=='su':
         emotion.append('surprise')
   else:
       emotion.append('unknown')
   path.append(SAVEE + i)
# # Now check out the label count distribution
# SAVEE_df = pd.DataFrame(emotion, columns = ['labels'])
# SAVEE_df = pd.concat([SAVEE_df, pd.DataFrame(path, columns = ['path'])], axis = 1)
# print('SAVEE dataset')
# SAVEE_df.head()
# Create DataFrame
SAVEE_df = pd.DataFrame({'labels': emotion, 'path': path})
# Filter out rows with labels not equal to 'unknown'
SAVEE_df = SAVEE_df[SAVEE_df['labels'] != 'unknown']
print('SAVEE dataset')
SAVEE_df.head()
    SAVEE dataset
                                             path 🚃
       labels
     2 sad ../input/surrey-audiovisual-expressed-emotion-...
     4 neutral ../input/surrey-audiovisual-expressed-emotion-...
     6 neutral ../input/surrey-audiovisual-expressed-emotion-...
         sad ../input/surrey-audiovisual-expressed-emotion-...
     9 angry ../input/surrey-audiovisual-expressed-emotion-..
 Next steps: Generate code with SAVEE_df  

View recommended plots
# Get the data location for TESS
path = []
emotion = []
dir_list = os.listdir(TESS)
for i in dir_list:
   fname = os.listdir(TESS + i)
   for f in fname:
       if i == 'OAF_angry' or i == 'YAF_angry':
           emotion.append('angry')
        elif i == 'OAF_disgust' or i == 'YAF_disgust':
             emotion.append('disgust')
        elif i == 'OAF_Fear' or i == 'YAF_fear':
            emotion.append('fear')
       elif i == 'OAF_happy' or i == 'YAF_happy':
           emotion.append('happy')
       elif i == 'OAF_neutral' or i == 'YAF_neutral':
           emotion.append('neutral')
         elif i == 'OAF_Pleasant_surprise' or i == 'YAF_pleasant_surprised':
             emotion.append('surprise')
       elif i == 'OAF_Sad' or i == 'YAF_sad':
           emotion.append('sad')
           emotion.append('Unknown')
       path.append(TESS + i + "/" + f)
TESS_df = pd.DataFrame({'labels': emotion, 'path': path})
# Filter out rows with labels not equal to 'Unknown'
TESS_df = TESS_df[TESS_df['labels'] != 'Unknown']
#TESS_df = pd.DataFrame(emotion, columns = ['labels'])
#TESS_df['source'] = 'TESS'
#TESS_df = pd.concat([TESS_df,pd.DataFrame(path, columns = ['path'])],axis=1)
print('TESS dataset')
TESS_df.head()
    TESS dataset
                                           path 🊃
       labels
     • happy ../input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/tes...
    1 happy ../input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/tes...
     2 happy ../input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/tes...
    3 happy ../input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/tes...
     4 happy ../input/toronto-emotional-speech-set-tess/tes...
```

 $https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Udc4U_83qG_Vbs0mKO6w-OQq7EoU7imd\#scrollTo=Z2q-t-oUMTKC\&printMode=true$

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Importing datas from RAVDESS

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def noise(data): $noise_amp = 0.04*np.random.uniform()*np.amax(data)$ data = data + noise_amp*np.random.normal(size=data.shape[0]) return data

return librosa.effects.time_stretch(data, rate) def shift(data): shift_range = int(np.random.uniform(low=-5, high = 5)*1000) return np.roll(data, shift_range)

def pitch(data, sampling_rate, pitch_factor=0.8): return librosa.effects.pitch_shift(data, sampling_rate, pitch_factor)

def higher_speed(data, speed_factor = 1.25): return librosa.effects.time_stretch(data, speed_factor)

def lower_speed(data, speed_factor = 0.75): return librosa.effects.time_stretch(data, speed_factor)

taking any example and checking for techniques. path = path = '../input/ravdess-emotional-speech-audio/Actor_01/03-01-05-01-01-01-01.wav'

data, sample_rate = librosa.load(path)

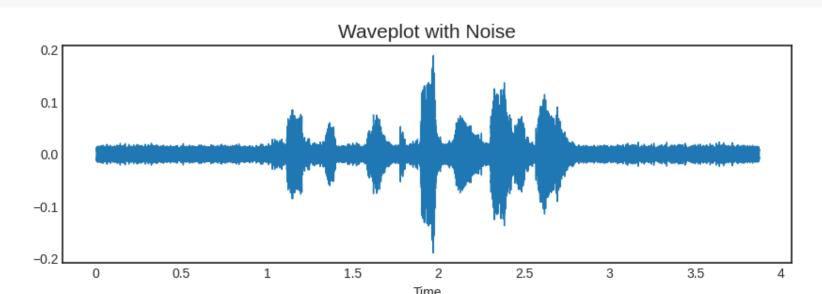
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) x = noise(data) # Applying noise to the data y = resample(x, len(data)) # Resampling the noisy data to match original length librosa.display.waveshow(y, sr=sample_rate) plt.title('Waveplot with Noise', size=15) plt.show()

Playing the audio with added noise Audio(y, rate=sample_rate)

0:03 / 0:03

def stretch(data, rate=0.70):

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def stretch(data, rate=0.70): return librosa.effects.time_stretch(data, rate=rate) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) x = stretch(data) # Assuming data is loaded or defined elsewhere librosa.display.waveshow(y=x, sr=sample_rate) plt.title('Waveplot with Time Stretching', size=15) plt.show() # Playing the audio after time stretching Audio(x, rate=sample_rate) Waveplot with Time Stretching 0:05 / 0:05 def shift(data, n_steps=2): return librosa.effects.pitch_shift(data, sr=sample_rate, n_steps=n_steps) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) x = shift(data) # Assuming data is loaded or defined elsewhere librosa.display.waveshow(y=x, sr=sample_rate) plt.title('Waveplot with Pitch Shifting', size=15) plt.show() # Playing the audio after pitch shifting Audio(x, rate=sample_rate) Waveplot with Pitch Shifting 0.00 0.5 1.5 2.5 0:03 / 0:03 def pitch(data, sampling_rate, pitch_factor=0.8): return librosa.effects.pitch_shift(data, n_steps=int(pitch_factor * 12), sr=sampling_rate) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) x = pitch(data, sample_rate) librosa.display.waveshow(y=x, sr=sample_rate) plt.title('Waveplot with Pitch Shifting', size=15) plt.show() # Playing the audio after pitch shifting Audio(x, rate=sample_rate) Waveplot with Pitch Shifting -0.05 -0.10 1.5 2.5 0.5 0:03 / 0:03 def higher_speed(data, sample_rate, speed_factor=1.25): return librosa.effects.time_stretch(y=data, rate=speed_factor) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) x = higher_speed(data, sample_rate) # Assuming data and sample_rate are defined elsewhere librosa.display.waveshow(y=x, sr=sample_rate) plt.title('Waveplot with Increased Speed', size=15) plt.show() # Playing the audio after increasing the speed Audio(x, rate=sample_rate) Waveplot with Increased Speed 0.5 1.5 2.5 0:03 / 0:03 def lower_speed(data, speed_factor=0.75): return librosa.effects.time_stretch(data, rate=speed_factor) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) x = lower_speed(data) # Assuming data and sample_rate are defined elsewhere librosa.display.waveshow(y=x, sr=sample_rate) plt.title('Waveplot with Decreased Speed', size=15) plt.show() # Playing the audio after decreasing the speed Audio(x, rate=sample_rate) Waveplot with Decreased Speed 0.05 0.00 -0.05 -0.10 1.2 1.8 2.4 0:05 / 0:05 def extract_features(data): result = np.array([]) #mfccs = librosa.feature.mfcc(y=data, sr=22050, n_mfcc=42) #42 mfcc so we get frames of \sim 60 ms mfccs = librosa.feature.mfcc(y=data, sr=22050, n_mfcc=58) mfccs_processed = np.mean(mfccs.T,axis=0) result = np.array(mfccs_processed) return result def get_features(path): # duration and offset are used to take care of the no audio in start and the ending of each audio files as seen above. data, sample_rate = librosa.load(path, duration=3, offset=0.5, res_type='kaiser_fast') #without augmentation res1 = extract_features(data) result = np.array(res1) #noised noise_data = noise(data) res2 = extract_features(noise_data) result = np.vstack((result, res2)) # stacking vertically #stretched stretch_data = stretch(data) res3 = extract_features(stretch_data) result = np.vstack((result, res3)) #shifted shift_data = shift(data) res4 = extract_features(shift_data) result = np.vstack((result, res4)) #pitched pitch_data = pitch(data, sample_rate) res5 = extract_features(pitch_data) result = np.vstack((result, res5)) #speed up higher_speed_data = higher_speed(data) res6 = extract_features(higher_speed_data) result = np.vstack((result, res6)) #speed down lower_speed_data = higher_speed(data) res7 = extract_features(lower_speed_data) result = np.vstack((result, res7)) return result if not DATA_FRAMES: valid_emotions = ['angry', 'happy', 'neutral', 'sad'] $female_X$, $female_Y = [], []$ for path, emotion in zip(Females.path, Females.labels): if emotion in valid_emotions: features = get_features(path) # adding augmentation, get_features return a multi-dimensional array (for each augmentation), # so we have to use a loop to fill the df for elem in features: female_X.append(elem) female_Y.append(emotion) $male_X$, $male_Y = []$, []for path, emotion in zip(Males.path, Males.labels): if emotion in valid_emotions: features = get_features(path) for elem in features: male_X.append(elem) $male_Y$.append(emotion) print(f'Check shapes:\nFemale features: {len(female_X)}, labels: {len(female_Y)}\nMale features: {len(male_X)}, labels: {len(male_Y)}')

```
Males_Features = setup_dataframe('Male', male_X, male_Y)
   Males_Features = pd.read_csv(mal_path)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
valid_labels = ['angry', 'happy', 'neutral', 'sad']
# For Females
female_X = Females_Features[Females_Features['labels'].isin(valid_labels)].iloc[:, :-1].values
female_Y = Females_Features[Females_Features['labels'].isin(valid_labels)]['labels'].values
# For Males
male_X = Males_Features[Males_Features['labels'].isin(valid_labels)].iloc[:, :-1].values
male_Y = Males_Features[Males_Features['labels'].isin(valid_labels)]['labels'].values
# As this is a multiclass classification problem onehotencoding our Y.
encoder = OneHotEncoder()
female_Y = encoder.fit_transform(np.array(female_Y).reshape(-1,1)).toarray()
male_Y = encoder.fit_transform(np.array(male_Y).reshape(-1,1)).toarray()
nogender_X = np.concatenate((female_X, male_X))
nogender_Y = np.concatenate((female_Y, male_Y))
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(nogender_X, nogender_Y, random_state=0, test_size=0.20, shuffle=True)
x_train.shape, y_train.shape, x_test.shape, y_test.shape
    ((41843, 58), (41843, 4), (10461, 58), (10461, 4))
x_trainF, x_testF, y_trainF, y_testF = train_test_split(female_X, female_Y, random_state=0, test_size=0.20, shuffle=True)
x_trainF.shape, y_trainF.shape, x_testF.shape, y_testF.shape
    ((23788, 58), (23788, 4), (5948, 58), (5948, 4))
x_trainM, x_testM, y_trainM, y_testM = train_test_split(male_X, male_Y, random_state=0, test_size=0.20, shuffle=True)
x_trainM.shape, y_trainM.shape, x_testM.shape, y_testM.shape
    ((18054, 58), (18054, 4), (4514, 58), (4514, 4))
scaler = StandardScaler()
x_train = scaler.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = scaler.transform(x_test)
x_trainF = scaler.fit_transform(x_trainF)
x_testF = scaler.transform(x_testF)
x_trainM = scaler.fit_transform(x_trainM)
x_testM = scaler.transform(x_testM)
x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=2)
x_test = np.expand_dims(x_test, axis=2)
x_train.shape, y_train.shape , x_test.shape , y_test.shape
    ((41843, 58, 1), (41843, 4), (10461, 58, 1), (10461, 4))
x_trainF = np.expand_dims(x_trainF, axis=2)
x_testF = np.expand_dims(x_testF, axis=2)
x_trainF.shape, y_trainF.shape, x_testF.shape, y_testF.shape
    ((23788, 58, 1), (23788, 4), (5948, 58, 1), (5948, 4))
x_trainM = np.expand_dims(x_trainM, axis=2)
x_testM = np.expand_dims(x_testM, axis=2)
x_trainM.shape, y_trainM.shape, x_testM.shape, y_testM.shape
    ((18054, 58, 1), (18054, 4), (4514, 58, 1), (4514, 4))
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Conv1D, MaxPooling1D, Flatten, Dropout, BatchNormalization, AveragePooling1D
from keras.utils import to_categorical
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
print("Num GPUs Available: ", len(tf.config.experimental.list_physical_devices('GPU')))
    Num GPUs Available: 0
# Create a MirroredStrategy.
strategy = tf.distribute.MirroredStrategy()
print('Number of devices: {}'.format(strategy.num_replicas_in_sync))
    Number of devices: 1
with strategy.scope():
   def build_model(in_shape):
       model=Sequential()
       model.add(Conv1D(256, kernel_size=6, strides=1, padding='same', activation='relu', input_shape=(in_shape, 1)))
       model.add(AveragePooling1D(pool_size=4, strides = 2, padding = 'same'))
       model.add(Conv1D(128, kernel_size=6, strides=1, padding='same', activation='relu'))
       model.add(AveragePooling1D(pool_size=4, strides = 2, padding = 'same'))
       model.add(Conv1D(128, kernel_size=6, strides=1, padding='same', activation='relu'))
       model.add(AveragePooling1D(pool_size=4, strides = 2, padding = 'same'))
       model.add(Dropout(0.2))
       model.add(Conv1D(64, kernel_size=6, strides=1, padding='same', activation='relu'))
       model.add(MaxPooling1D(pool_size=4, strides = 2, padding = 'same'))
       model.add(Flatten())
       model.add(Dense(units=32, activation='relu'))
       model.add(Dropout(0.3))
       model.add(Dense(units=4, activation='softmax'))
       model.compile(optimizer = 'adam' , loss = 'categorical_crossentropy' , metrics = ['accuracy'])
       return model
def model_build_summary(mod_dim, tr_features, val_features, val_labels):
   model = build_model(mod_dim)
   model.summary()
   score = model.evaluate(val_features, val_labels, verbose = 1)
   accuracy = 100*score[1]
   return model
rlrp = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='loss', factor=0.4, verbose=0, patience=4, min_lr=0.000001)
batch_size = 32
n_{epochs} = 50
def show_graphs(history):
   epochs = [i for i in range(n_epochs)]
   fig , ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
   train_acc = history.history['accuracy']
   train_loss = history.history['loss']
   test_acc = history.history['val_accuracy']
   test_loss = history.history['val_loss']
   fig.set_size_inches(30,12)
   ax[0].plot(epochs , train_loss , label = 'Training Loss')
   ax[0].plot(epochs , test_loss , label = 'Testing Loss')
   ax[0].set_title('Training & Testing Loss')
   ax[0].legend()
   ax[0].set_xlabel("Epochs")
   ax[1].plot(epochs , train_acc , label = 'Training Accuracy')
   ax[1].plot(epochs , test_acc , label = 'Testing Accuracy')
   ax[1].set_title('Training & Testing Accuracy')
   ax[1].legend()
   ax[1].set_xlabel("Epochs")
   plt.show()
total_model = model_build_summary(x_train.shape[1], x_train, x_test, y_test)
    Model: "sequential"
     Layer (type)
                               Output Shape
     conv1d (Conv1D)
                                (None, 58, 256)
      average_pooling1d (Average (None, 29, 256)
     Pooling1D)
      conv1d_1 (Conv1D)
                               (None, 29, 128)
      average_pooling1d_1 (Avera (None, 15, 128)
      gePooling1D)
      conv1d_2 (Conv1D)
                                (None, 15, 128)
     average_pooling1d_2 (Avera (None, 8, 128)
      gePooling1D)
     dropout (Dropout)
                                (None, 8, 128)
     conv1d_3 (Conv1D)
                                (None, 8, 64)
     max_pooling1d (MaxPooling1 (None, 4, 64)
     flatten (Flatten)
                                (None, 256)
     dense (Dense)
                                (None, 32)
     dropout_1 (Dropout)
                                (None, 32)
      dense_1 (Dense)
                                (None, 4)
     Total params: 354532 (1.35 MB)
    Trainable params: 354532 (1.35 MB)
    Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
    female_model = model_build_summary(x_trainF.shape[1], x_trainF, x_testF, y_testF)
    Model: "sequential_1"
     Layer (type)
                               Output Shape
     conv1d_4 (Conv1D)
                                (None, 58, 256)
     average_pooling1d_3 (Avera (None, 29, 256)
      gePooling1D)
     conv1d_5 (Conv1D)
                                (None, 29, 128)
     average_pooling1d_4 (Avera (None, 15, 128)
      gePooling1D)
      conv1d_6 (Conv1D)
                                (None, 15, 128)
```

Param #

1792

98432

49216

8224

132

Param # _____

1792

196736

98432

average_pooling1d_5 (Avera (None, 8, 128)

 $https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Udc4U_83qG_Vbs0mKO6w-OQq7EoU7imd\#scrollTo=Z2q-t-oUMTKC\&printMode=true$

gePooling1D)

df = pd.DataFrame(features)

Filter only the desired labels

print(f'{gender} dataframe') df.sample(frac=1).head()

return df

if not DATA_FRAMES:

if not DATA_FRAMES:

df = df[df['labels'].isin(valid_labels)]

Females_Features = pd.read_csv(fem_path)

valid_labels = ['angry', 'happy', 'neutral', 'sad']

Females_Features = setup_dataframe('Female', female_X, female_Y)

df.to_csv(f'{gender}_features.csv', index=False)

df['labels'] = labels

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```
dropout_2 (Dropout)
                            (None, 8, 128)
conv1d_7 (Conv1D)
                            (None, 8, 64)
                                                      49216
max_pooling1d_1 (MaxPoolin (None, 4, 64)
flatten_1 (Flatten)
                            (None, 256)
dense_2 (Dense)
                            (None, 32)
                                                      8224
dropout_3 (Dropout)
                            (None, 32)
dense_3 (Dense)
                                                      132
                            (None, 4)
```

______ Total params: 354532 (1.35 MB)

Trainable params: 354532 (1.35 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

1, y_testM)

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param :
conv1d_8 (Conv1D)	(None, 58, 256)	1792
<pre>average_pooling1d_6 (Avera gePooling1D)</pre>	(None, 29, 256)	0
conv1d_9 (Conv1D)	(None, 29, 128)	196736
<pre>average_pooling1d_7 (Avera gePooling1D)</pre>	(None, 15, 128)	0
conv1d_10 (Conv1D)	(None, 15, 128)	98432
<pre>average_pooling1d_8 (Avera gePooling1D)</pre>	(None, 8, 128)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 8, 128)	0
conv1d_11 (Conv1D)	(None, 8, 64)	49216
<pre>max_pooling1d_2 (MaxPoolin g1D)</pre>	(None, 4, 64)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 256)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 32)	8224
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 4)	132

______ Total params: 354532 (1.35 MB)

Trainable params: 354532 (1.35 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Epoch 1/50

history = total_model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=n_epochs, validation_data=(x_test, y_test), callbacks=[rlrp])

1308/1308 [= Epoch 2/50 Epoch 3/50 Epoch 4/50 Epoch 5/50 Epoch 6/50 Epoch 7/50 Epoch 8/50 Epoch 9/50 Epoch 10/50 Epoch 11/50 Epoch 12/50 Epoch 13/50 Epoch 14/50 Epoch 15/50 Epoch 16/50 Epoch 17/50 Epoch 18/50 Epoch 19/50 Epoch 20/50 Epoch 21/50 Epoch 22/50 Epoch 23/50 Epoch 24/50 Epoch 25/50 Epoch 26/50 Epoch 27/50 Epoch 28/50

female_history = female_model.fit(x_trainF, y_trainF, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=n_epochs, validation_data=(x_testF, y_testF), callbacks=[rlrp])

Epoch 23/50 Epoch 24/50 Epoch 25/50 Epoch 26/50 Epoch 27/50 Epoch 28/50 Epoch 29/50 Epoch 30/50 Epoch 31/50 Epoch 32/50 Epoch 33/50 Epoch 35/50 Epoch 36/50 Epoch 37/50 Epoch 38/50 Epoch 39/50 Epoch 40/50 Epoch 42/50 Epoch 43/50 Epoch 44/50 Epoch 45/50 Epoch 48/50 Epoch 49/50

male_history = male_model.fit(x_trainM, y_trainM, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=n_epochs, validation_data=(x_testM, y_testM), callbacks=[rlrp])

Epoch 23/50 Epoch 24/50 Epoch 27/50 Epoch 28/50 Epoch 29/50 Epoch 30/50 Epoch 33/50 Epoch 34/50 565/565 [====== Epoch 35/50 Epoch 37/50 Epoch 38/50 Epoch 39/50 Epoch 40/50 Epoch 41/50 Epoch 42/50 Epoch 43/50 Epoch 46/50 Epoch 48/50 Epoch 49/50

genderless score = total_model.evaluate(x_train,y_train, verbose = 0) print("Mixed-gender emotions training Accuracy: {0:.2%}".format(score[1]))

score = total_model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0) print("Mixed-gender emotions testing Accuracy: {0:.2%}".format(score[1]))

Mixed-gender emotions training Accuracy: 98.84% Mixed-gender emotions testing Accuracy: 92.95%

score = female_model.evaluate(x_trainF,y_trainF, verbose = 0) print("Female emotions training Accuracy: {0:.2%}".format(score[1])) score = female_model.evaluate(x_testF, y_testF, verbose=0)

print("Female emotions testing Accuracy: {0:.2%}".format(score[1])) $https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Udc4U_83qG_Vbs0mKO6w-OQq7EoU7imd\#scrollTo=Z2q-t-oUMTKC\&printMode=true$ 23/02/2024, 15:27 SpeechEmotionRecognition - Colaboratory

Female emotions training Accuracy: 99.98%
Female emotions testing Accuracy: 97.02%

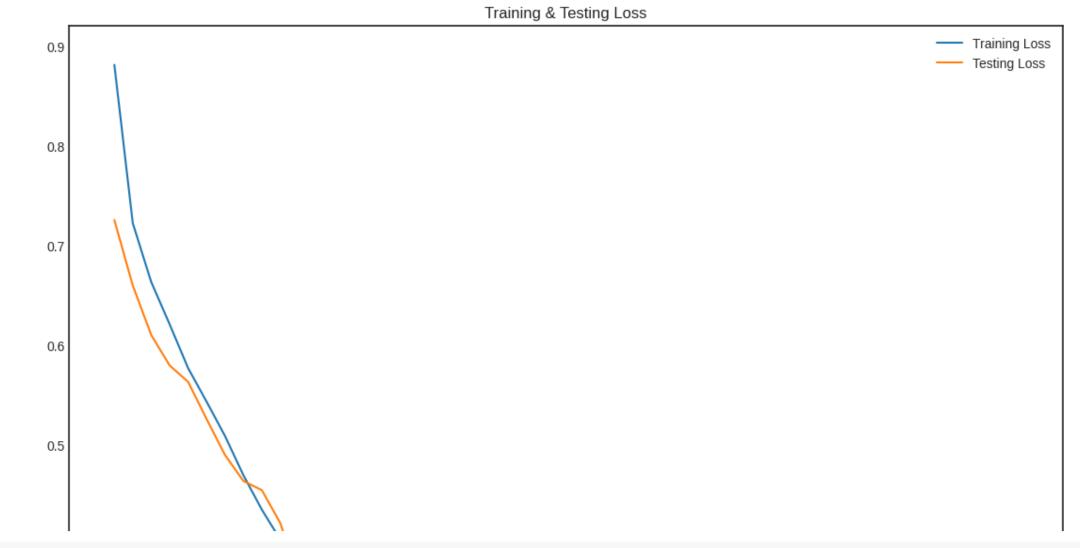
score = male_model.evaluate(x_trainM,y_trainM, verbose = 0)
print("Male emotions training Accuracy: {0:.2%}".format(score[1]))

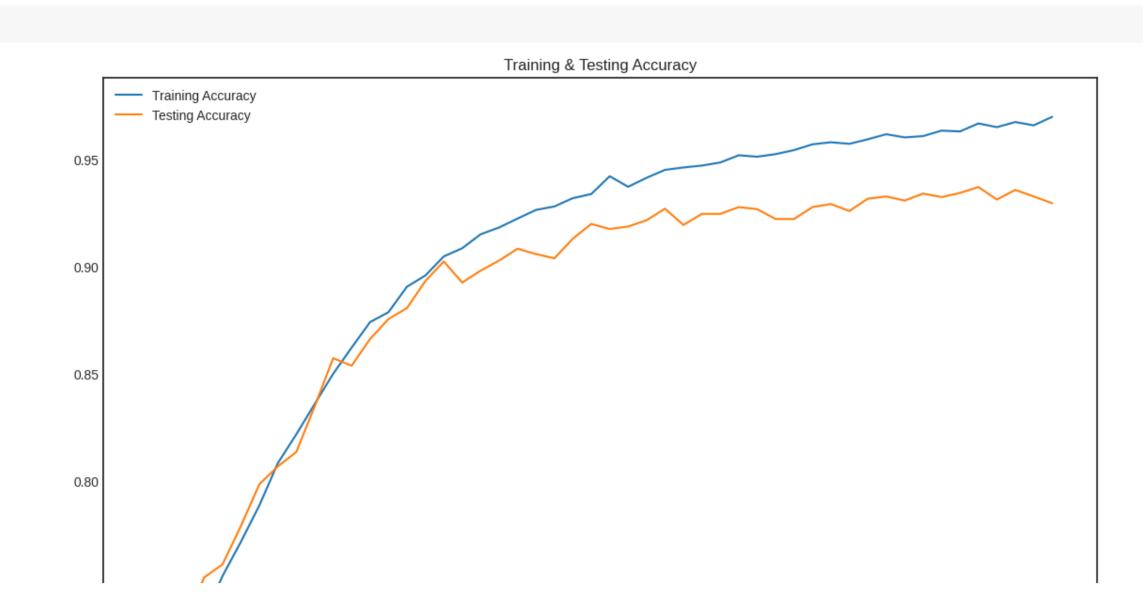
score = male_model.evaluate(x_testM, y_testM, verbose=0)
print("Male emotions testing Accuracy: {0:.2%}".format(score[1]))

Male emotions training Accuracy: 100.00% Male emotions testing Accuracy: 94.66%

Male emotions testing Accuracy: 94.66%

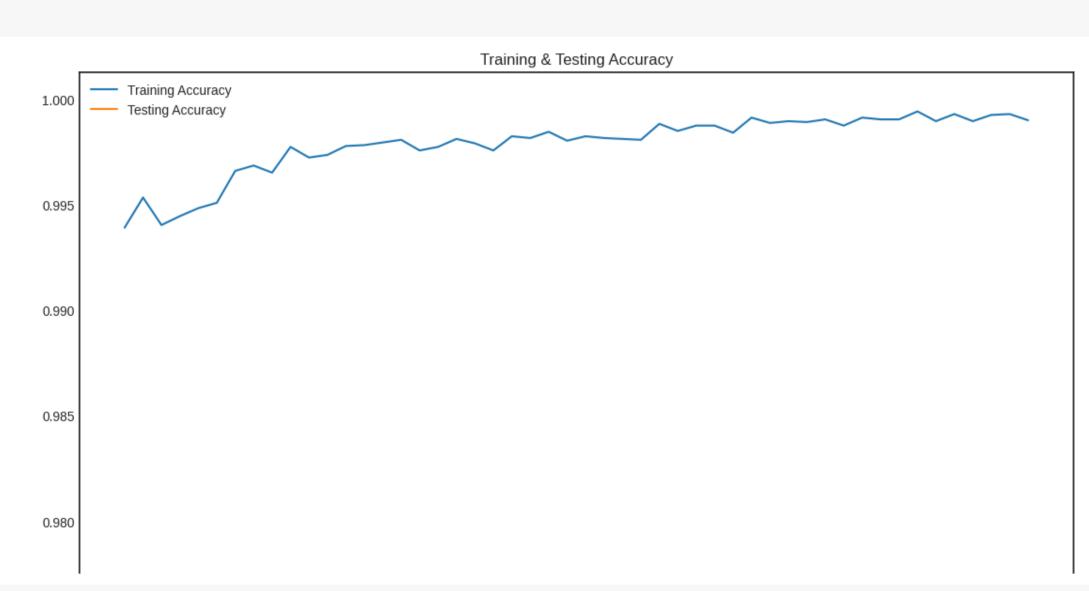
show_graphs(history)



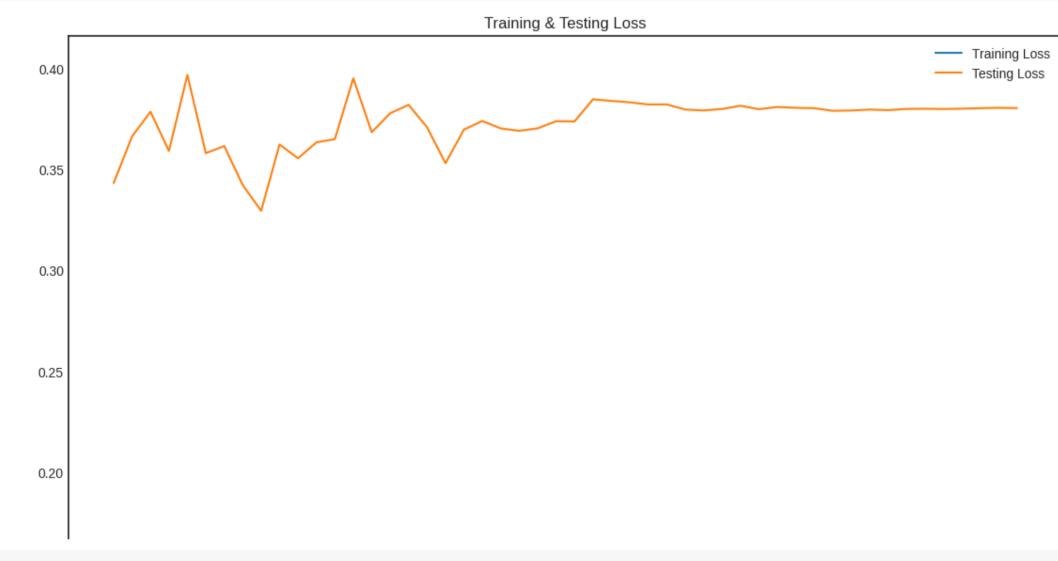


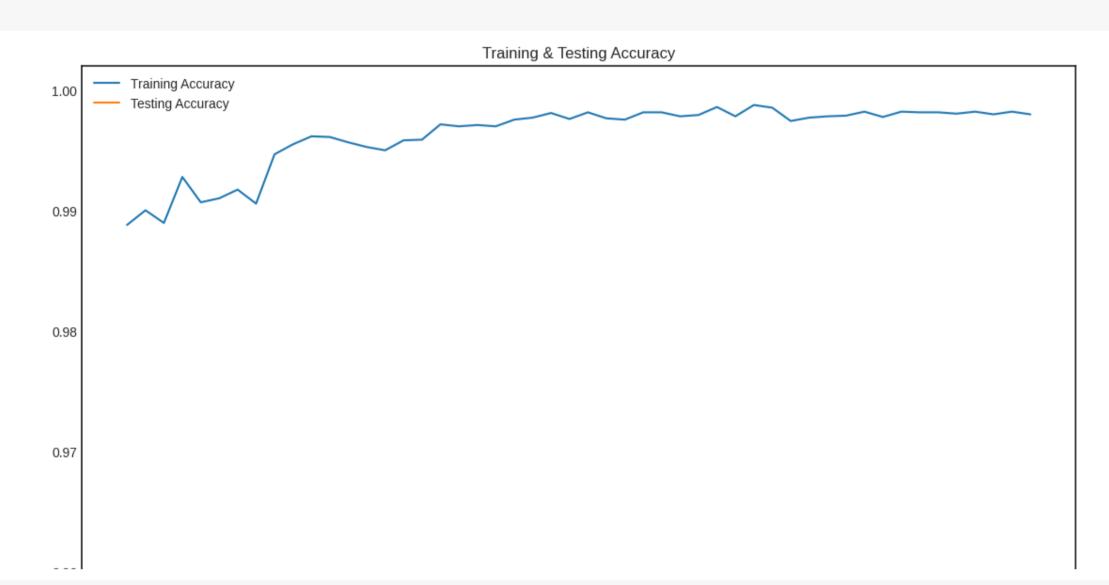
show_graphs(female_history)





show_graphs(male_history)





predicting on test data.
pred_test = female_model.predict(x_testF)
y_pred = encoder.inverse_transform(pred_test)
y_test_ = encoder.inverse_transform(y_testF)

186/186 [============] - 4s 19ms/step

cm = confusion_matrix(y_test_, y_pred)
plt_figure(figsize = (8, 6))

plt.figure(figsize = (8, 6))
cm = pd.DataFrame(cm , index = [i for i in encoder.categories_] , columns = [i for i in encoder.categories_])
sns heatmap(cm linecolor='white' cmap='Blues' linewidth=1 appot=True fmt='')

sns.heatmap(cm, linecolor='white', cmap='Blues', linewidth=1, annot=True, fmt='')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix for Female Emotions', size=20)

plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels', size=14)
plt.ylabel('Actual Labels', size=14)
plt.show()

Predicted Labels

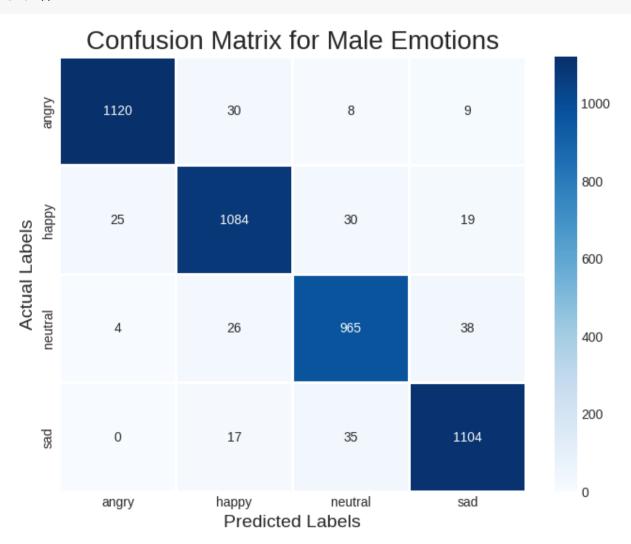
predicting on test data.
pred_test = male_model.predict(x_testM)
y_pred = encoder.inverse_transform(pred_test)
y_test_ = encoder.inverse_transform(y_testM)

cm = confusion_matrix(y_test_, y_pred)
plt.figure(figsize = (8, 6))
cm = pd.DataFrame(cm . index = [i for i

cm = pd.DataFrame(cm , index = [i for i in encoder.categories_] , columns = [i for i in encoder.categories_])
sns.heatmap(cm, linecolor='white', cmap='Blues', linewidth=1, annot=True, fmt='')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix for Male Emotions', size=20)

plt.title('Confusion Matrix for Male Emotions', size=20)
plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels', size=14)
plt.ylabel('Actual Labels', size=14)

plt.xtabet(Predicted Labets , Size=14)
plt.ylabel('Actual Labels', Size=14)
plt.show()



 $https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Udc4U_83qG_Vbs0mKO6w-OQq7EoU7imd\#scrollTo=Z2q-t-oUMTKC\&printMode=true$