采用FaceNet实现人脸识别



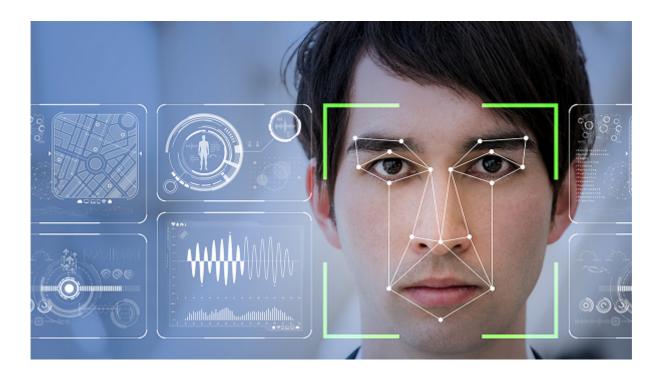
更新于 2020-10-29 09:24:45 💿 6 😲 0

运行

人脸识别指计算机分析人脸特征,自动进行身份鉴别的技术。相比于指纹、虹膜等传统生物识别手段,人脸识别具有无接触、不易盗取等优势,因此在保障公共安全、信息安全、公司和个人财产安全上有强烈的需求。

近些年来随着深度卷积神经网络的发展,人脸识别的准确率得以大幅提升。人脸识别考勤、刷脸支付等相关应用,已开始逐步投入使用,效果显著。

本案例使用FaceNet算法训练LFW数据集,实现人脸识别。



目录

- 1. 数据集简介
- 2. 模型介绍
- 3. 数据处理
 - 3.1 数据集介绍
 - 3.2 划分数据集
 - 3.3 基准图像和正负样本
- A もって事も告エリ

- 4. ′约廷保尘
 - 4.1 三元组损失函数
 - 4.2 Siamese网络
- 5. 模型训练
- 6. 人脸识别
- 7. 人脸识别效果
- 8. 总结

1 数据集简介

LFW(Labled Faces in the Wild)人脸数据集,被广泛应用于评价人脸识别算法的性能,是这一领域重要的数据集。

其中的人脸图像均来源于生活中的自然场景。由于多姿态、光照、表情、年龄、遮挡等因素 影响,即使是同一个人的照片差别也较大。对于包含多张人脸的图像,仅选择中心坐标的人 脸进行识别,其他区域的人脸则视为背景干扰。

LFW数据集包含5749人的13233张人脸图像,每张图像都标注出了对应的人名,约1680个人有两张以上人脸图像。每张图片的像素大小为 250×250 ,绝大部分为彩色图像,存在少许黑白人脸图像。



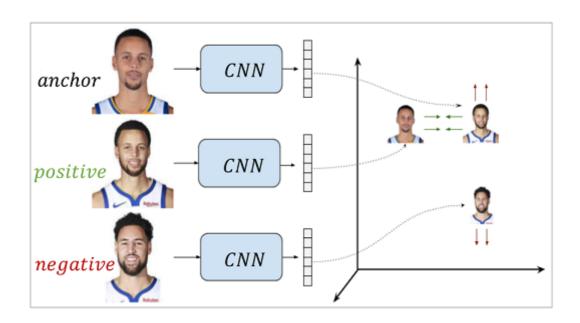
2 模型介绍

Siamese网络的原理是,利用神经网络提取图像特征向量,再根据特征向量判断相似度。

FaceNet将图像映射到欧式空间,且空间距离和图像相似度相关:同一个人的不同人脸图像的距离很小,不同人的图像在空间中距离较大。且FaceNet提出三元组损失(Triplet Loss),需要每个样本包含三张图像:基准图像(Anchor)、正样本(Positive)、负样本

(Negative)。基准图像和正样本是同一人的人脸图像,基准图像和负样本不属于同一人。

通过神经网络,我们希望基准图像和正样本的特征向量距离尽可能小,而基准图像和负样本的特征向量距离尽可能大。



3 数据处理

3.1 数据集介绍

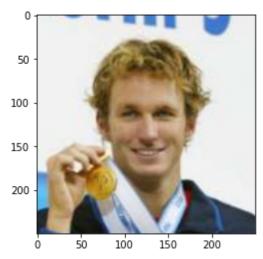
首先加载所需要的库,在进行数据处理和模型训练时需要使用。

```
import csv
import random
import os
import torch
import torchvision
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import torchvision. transforms as transforms
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.optim as optim
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, Dataset
from skimage import io
from torch. autograd import Variable, Function
from torch. nn. modules. distance import PairwiseDistance
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import euclidean distances
import scipy. stats as ss
```

再加载LFW数据集,通过解压 zip 文件,可以得到数据集中的图像。 下图展示了数据集中的一张人脸图像。

```
# 加载数据集
import os
!apt install unzip
!unzip lfw.zip

# 展示人脸图像
img = plt.imread("/content/lfw/Aaron_Peirsol/Aaron_Peirsol_0001.jpg")
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```



加载 lfw.csv 文件, id 列为图像名, name 列为图像中人脸对应的人名, class 中的数字为人的编号, 共有5749人。

```
columns = ['id', 'name', 'class']
dataset = pd. read_csv('/content/lfw.csv')
print(dataset)
```

	id	name	class
0	AJ_Cook_0001	AJ_Cook	0
1	AJ_Lamas_0001	AJ_Lamas	1
2	Aaron_Eckhart_0001	Aaron_Eckhart	2
3	Aaron_Guiel_0001	Aaron_Guiel	3
4	Aaron_Patterson_0001	Aaron_Patterson	4
		• • •	
 13228	 Zorica_Radovic_0001	 Zorica_Radovic	 5744
13228 13229	Zorica_Radovic_0001 Zulfiqar_Ahmed_0001	 Zorica_Radovic Zulfiqar_Ahmed	5744 5745
		-	
13229	Zulfiqar_Ahmed_0001	Zulfiqar_Ahmed	5745

[13233 rows x 3 columns]

编写 get ids 函数,将数据集中同一个人的人脸图像分为一类,形式如

下。"Bud_Selig_0001"为图像名称,代表姓名为"Bud Selig"的第一张人脸图

像, "732"为"Bud Selig"的编号。

```
# 将同一人的人脸图像分成一类
def get_ids(df):
    names = dict()
    for i, ID in enumerate(df['class']):
        if ID not in names:
            names[ID] = []
        names[ID]. append(df.iloc[i, 0])
    return names

indices = dataset['class'].unique()
Ids = get_ids(dataset)

# 展示分类结果
print("732:", Ids. get(732))
print("986:", Ids. get(986))

732: ['Bud Selig 0001', 'Bud Selig 0002', 'Bud Selig 0003', 'Bud Selig 0004']
```

3.2 划分数据集

986: ['Christopher Whittle 0001']

为训练模型,将数据集划分为训练集和测试集,比例为训练集:测试集 = 4:1。经过划分后,训练集中有4600个人的人脸图像,测试集中则有1149个人。

```
# 划分训练集和测试集
def train test split (dataset, test split = 0.2):
   # test split: 测试集占比
   dataset size = len(dataset)
   indices = list(range(dataset size))
   shuffle dataset = True
   split = int(np.floor(test split * dataset size))
   random seed= 42
   if shuffle dataset:
       np. random. seed (random seed)
       np. random. shuffle (indices)
   train indices, test indices = indices[split:], indices[:split]
   return train indices, test indices
# 划分结果
train indices, test_indices = train_test_split(Ids)
print(len(train indices))
print(len(test indices))
```

训练集: 4600 测试集: 1149

3.3 基准图像和正负样本

训练模型的时候,我们需要同时输入基准图像,及其对应的正负样本,并最小化三元组损失。因此我们需要编写函数,在训练集中标注出基准图像、正负样本。

```
# 数据格式转化
class ToTensor(object):
   def call (self, sample):
        image, label = sample['image'], sample['label']
        image = image. transpose((2, 0, 1))
       return {'image': torch.from_numpy(image),
                'label': torch. from numpy(label)}
# 划分基准图像、正负样本
class triplet_dataset(torch.utils.data.DataLoader):
   # 读取变量值
   def __init__(self, root_dir= "/content/lfw/", transform = None, train=0
):
       # train 0 : 三元组损失; train 1 : 划分训练集图像; train 2 : 划分测试集
图像
       self.csv dir = "/content/lfw allnames.csv"
        self.train = train
       self.root dir = root dir
        self.transform = transform
        self. train dataset, self. test dataset = self. get data set()
        temp = self.train_dataset.groupby(['name']).image_path.apply(lambda x
: list(x.values)).reset index()
       print(temp. head())
       self.training_triplets = self.make_triplets(temp['name'], temp['image_
path'], temp.index)
   def get data set(self,):
       # 整理数据格式
        train set = pd. read csv(self. csv dir)
        train set = train set. loc[train set. index. repeat(train set['images'])]
        train set['image path'] = 1 + train set.groupby('name').cumcount()
        train_set['image_path'] = train_set.image_path.apply(lambda x: '{0:0>
4}'. format(x))
        train_set['image_path'] = train_set.name + "/" + train set.name + " "
+ train_set.image_path + ".jpg"
        train set['label'] = train set.index
        temp = train set. where (train set['images'] >= 2). dropna()
       # 随机选择数据
       random class = random. sample (range (temp. index[0], temp. index[-1]), 10)
        test set = pd. DataFrame (columns= train set. columns)
       for i in random class:
            index = temp.index[i]
           x = temp[temp.label == index]
           x = x. dropna()
            test set = test set.append(x, ignore index = True)
```

```
# 划分训练集和测试集
        train set = pd. merge(train set, test set, indicator=True, how='outer').
query('_merge=="left_only"').drop('_merge', axis=1)
        train set = train set. drop(['images'], axis= 1)
        test_set = test_set.drop(['images'], axis= 1)
        test set = test set.reset index().drop(['index'], axis= 1)
        train_set.drop(['label'], axis= 1)
        return train set, test set
    # 选择基准图像、正负样本
    def make triplets(self, names, Ids, classes):
        print (names [5], Ids [5], classes [5])
        triplet_size = len(classes)
        triplets = []
        for i in range (triplet size):
            # 选择正样本
            pos index = np. random. choice (classes)
            while len(Ids[pos index]) < 2:
                pos index = np. random. choice (classes)
            # 选择基准图像
            anchor = np. random. randint(0, len(Ids[pos_index]))
            postive = np. random. randint(0, len(Ids[pos_index]))
            while anchor == postive:
                postive = np. random. randint (0, len(Ids[pos index]))
            # 选择负样本
            neg index = np. random. choice(classes)
            while pos_index == neg_index:
                neg index = np. random. choice (classes)
            negative = np. random. randint(0, len(Ids[neg index]))
            postive_class = names[pos_index]
            negative_class = names[neg_index]
            triplets.append([Ids[pos index][anchor], Ids[pos index][postive],
                               Ids[neg_index][negative], postive_class, negati
ve class, pos index, neg index])
       return triplets
    # 划分数据集
    def getitem (self, idx):
        if torch is tensor (idx):
          idx = idx. tolist()
        # 划分基准图像和正负样本
        if (self. train == 0):
            # 人脸身份
            anc id, pos id, neg id, positive class, negative class, pos index,
neg_index = self.training_triplets[idx]
            anc img = os. path. join(self. root dir, anc id)
            pos img = os. path. join(self. root dir, pos id)
            neg img
                     = os. path. join(self. root dir, neg id)
```

```
# 图像标注为基准图片/正负样本
            anc img = io.imread(anc img)
            pos img = io.imread(pos img)
            neg_img = io.imread(neg img)
            pos class = torch. from numpy (np. array ([pos index]). astype ('long'))
            neg class = torch. from numpy (np. array ([neg index]). astype ('long'))
            sample = {'anchor': anc img, 'postive': pos img, 'negative': neg i
mg,
                      'postive label': positive class, 'negative label': negat
ive_class}
            if self. transform:
                sample['anchor'] = self. transform(sample['anchor'])
                sample['postive'] = self. transform(sample['postive'])
                sample['negative'] = self. transform(sample['negative'])
    # 划分训练集
    elif(self.train == 1):
        anc img
                  = os. path. join(self. root dir, self. train dataset. iloc[idx][
'image_path'])
        img
             = io.imread(anc img)
        klass = self.train_dataset.iloc[idx]['name']
        # 图像及人脸身份
        sample = {'img': img, 'class': klass}
        if self. transform:
            sample['img'] = self. transform(sample['img'])
    # 划分测试集
    else:
                 = os. path. join(self. root dir, self. test dataset. iloc[idx]['i
        anc img
mage_path'])
             = io.imread(anc img)
        klass = self.test_dataset.iloc[idx]['name']
        # 图像及人脸身份
        sample = {'img': img, 'class': klass}
        if self. transform:
            sample['img'] = self. transform(sample['img'])
    return sample
    def len (self):
        if (self. train == 0):
            return len(self. training triplets)
        elif(self.train == 1):
            return len(self. train dataset)
        else:
            return len(self. test dataset)
```

```
transforms. Resize([220, 220]),
transforms. ToTensor(),
transforms. Normalize(mean = [0.5, 0.5, 0.5], std = [0.5, 0.5, 0.
5])])
# 划分基准图像、正负样本
dataset = triplet_dataset(transform = data_transforms, train = train)
dataloaders = torch. utils. data. DataLoader(dataset, batch_size = batchSize,
shuffle = False, num_workers = numWorker)
return dataset, dataloaders

# 划分后的训练集
dataset, train_loader = get_data_loaders(batchSize=64, train=0)
```

```
image path
              name
0
                                     [AJ_Cook/AJ_Cook_0001.jpg]
           A.J. Cook
1
          A.J Lamas
                                   [AJ Lamas/AJ Lamas 0001. jpg]
2
     Aaron Eckhart
                        [Aaron_Eckhart/Aaron_Eckhart_0001.jpg]
3
       Aaron_Guiel
                             [Aaron_Guiel/Aaron_Guiel_0001.jpg]
  Aaron Patterson [Aaron Patterson/Aaron Patterson 0001. jpg]
Aaron_Peirsol ['Aaron_Peirsol/Aaron_Peirsol_0001.jpg', 'Aaron_Peirsol/Aaron_Pe
irsol_0002.jpg', 'Aaron_Peirsol/Aaron_Peirsol_0003.jpg', 'Aaron_Peirsol/Aaron_
Peirsol_0004.jpg'] 5
```

dataset 中包含了基准图像、及其正负样本的像素值,并标注了图像对应的人名,共分为5739组,划分为90批次(batch),每批次包含64组图像。

```
print("train_loader:", len(train_loader))
print("dataset:", len(dataset))

train loader: 90
```

train_loader: 90 dataset: 5740

下图展示了10组基准图像、正负样本,及其基准图像对应的人名。可以看到第一、二行为基准图像和正样本,属于同一个人的人脸图像,第三行图像为负样本,是另一个人的人脸图像。

```
# 展示图像

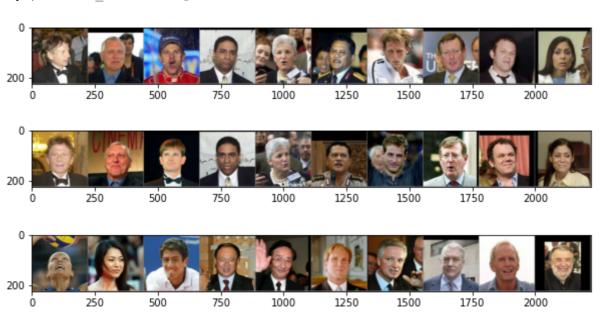
def showImg(image):
    image = image/2 + 0.5
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
    plt.imshow(np.transpose(image,(1,2,0)))

for i, batch in enumerate(train_loader):
    # 分别展示基准图像、正负样本
    if i == 1:
        print(batch['postive_label'][0:10])
        showImg(torchvision.utils.make_grid(batch['anchor'][0:10], nrow=10

))
```

```
snowing (torchvision.utils.make_grid(batch[ postive ][0.10], nrow-10))
showImg(torchvision.utils.make_grid(batch['negative'][0:10], nrow-10))
break
```

['Roman_Polanski', 'Peter_Greenaway', 'Marcus_Gronholm', 'Oscar_Elias_Biscet', 'Lynn_Abraham', 'Dai_Bachtiar', 'David_Nalbandian', 'David_Trimble', 'John_Rei 11y', 'Laura Hernandez']



4 构建模型

获得了标注好的训练集后,我们开始构建FaceNet网络。

4.1 三元组损失函数

因为FaceNet网络采用三元组损失函数,首先编写这一损失函数 $triplet_loss$ 。 损失函数的计算公式为: $\sum_i^N \left[\left\| f\left(x_i^a\right) - f\left(x_i^p\right) \right\|_2^2 - \left\| f\left(x_i^a\right) - f\left(x_i^n\right) \right\|_2^2 + margin \right]_\perp$

- $\left\|f\left(x_{i}^{a}\right)-f\left(x_{i}^{p}\right)
 ight\|_{2}^{2}$: 基准图像和正样本特征向量的欧式距离
- $\|f\left(x_{i}^{a}\right)-f\left(x_{i}^{n}\right)\|_{2}^{2}$: 基准图像和负样本特征向量的欧式距离
- margin: 基准图像与正负样本的特征向量距离, 存在最小间隔

```
def triplet_loss(anchor, positive, negative, margin= 0.2):
    dist_pos = (anchor - positive).pow(2).sum(1) # 欧式距离
    dist_neg = (anchor - negative).pow(2).sum(1)
    loss = F.relu(dist_pos - dist_neg + margin) # relu函数计算损失值
    loss = loss.mean() # 三元组损失值
    return loss
```

4.4 Jiaiiit5t购箔

Siamese网络输出图像的特征向量, 网络由卷积层和全连接层组成。

```
class FaceNetSiameseNetwork(nn.Module):
    def init (self):
        super(FaceNetSiameseNetwork, self). init ()
        # 卷积层
        self.convnn = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(3, 64, 7, stride=2, padding=3),
            nn. MaxPoo12d(3, 2, padding=1),
            nn. BatchNorm2d (64),
            nn. Conv2d (64, 64, 1, stride=1, padding=0),
            nn. Conv2d (64, 192, 3, stride=1, padding=1),
            nn. BatchNorm2d(192),
            nn. MaxPool2d(3, 2, padding=1),
            nn. Conv2d(192, 192, 1, stride=1, padding=0),
            nn. Conv2d (192, 384, 3, stride=1, padding=1),
            nn. MaxPool2d(3, 2, padding=1),
            nn.Conv2d(384, 384, 1, stride=1, padding=0),
            nn.Conv2d(384, 256, 3, stride=1, padding=1),
            nn.Conv2d(256, 256, 1, stride=1, padding=0),
            nn.Conv2d(256, 256, 3, stride=1, padding=1),
            nn. Conv2d(256, 256, 1, stride=1, padding=0),
            nn. Conv2d(256, 256, 3, stride=1, padding=1),
            nn. MaxPool2d(3, 2, padding=1),
        # 全连接层
        self. fcnn1 = nn. Sequential(
            nn. Linear (7*7*256, 128),
            nn. Linear (128, 128),
            nn. Linear (128, 128),
    def forward on one datapt (self, datapt):
        output = self.convnn(datapt)
        output = output. view(output. size()[0], -1)
        output = self.fcnnl(output)
        output = output. view(output. size()[0], -1)
        output = F. normalize(output)
        return output
    def forward(self, a img):
        output1 = self. forward on one datapt (a img)
        return output1
```

我们选择适用于大数据集和高维空间的Adam算法优化参数。

```
device = torch. device ("cuda:0" if torch. cuda. is available() else "cpu")
net = FaceNetSiameseNetwork()
net = net. float()
net = net. to(device)
# 选择优化算法
optimizer = optim. Adam (net. parameters (), 1r = 0.00005)
train loader.train = 0
optimizer
Adam (
Parameter Group 0
    amsgrad: False
    betas: (0.9, 0.999)
    eps: 1e-08
    1r: 5e-05
    weight decay: 0
```

5 模型训练

构造了FaceNet模型后,我们可以将训练集代入模型,进行训练。训练过程为:首先通过 Siamese网络, 计算基准图像、正样本、负样本的特征向量; 再计算三元组损失函数; 根据 损失函数优化Siamese网络参数;当损失值小于设定的阈值后,结束训练。

```
# 训练模型
counter = []
loss history = []
iteration number= 0
for epoch in range (15):
     for i, batch in enumerate(train loader):
        # 计算基准图像、正负样本的特征向量
        anc img, pos img, neg img, labell, label2= batch['anchor'], batch['postive'
], batch['negative'], batch['postive label'], batch['negative label']
        anc img = anc img. to (device)
        pos img = pos img. to (device)
       neg img = neg img. to (device)
        out1 = net(anc img)
        out2 = net(pos img)
        out3 = net(neg img)
        optimizer.zero grad()
       # 计算三元组损失函数
        loss triplet = triplet loss(out1, out2, out3)
        loss triplet.backward()
        # 优化参数
        optimizer. step()
        if (iteration number \% 10 == 0):
            lose history annound ([iteration number lose trinlet])
```

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```
iteration_number +=1

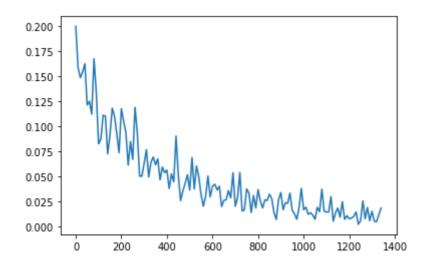
# 损失值小于阈值时结束训练
if loss_triplet <= 0.001:
    break
print ("Cost after epoch %i: %f" % (epoch + 1, loss_triplet))
```

```
Cost after epoch 1: 0.085702
Cost after epoch 2: 0.062274
Cost after epoch 3: 0.062042
Cost after epoch 4: 0.033101
Cost after epoch 5: 0.034050
Cost after epoch 6: 0.011423
Cost after epoch 7: 0.016538
Cost after epoch 8: 0.012612
Cost after epoch 9: 0.011083
Cost after epoch 10: 0.007054
Cost after epoch 11: 0.010787
Cost after epoch 12: 0.010134
Cost after epoch 13: 0.007737
Cost after epoch 14: 0.007672
Cost after epoch 15: 0.005255
```

绘制损失函数的折线图,可以看到随着训练次数的增加,损失函数的值逐渐降低。

```
X = np.array([i for i, j in loss_history])
Y = np.array([j.cpu().detach().numpy() for i, j in loss_history])
plt.plot(X, Y)
```

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f1ea8dc22b0>]



保存训练后得到的模型参数,在进行人脸识别时调用。

```
torch. save(net. state_dict(), "/content/faceNet.pth")
net. state_dict()
```

6 人脸识别

现在我们使用测试集,进行人脸识别,并观察识别效果。首先调用上述编写的

get_data_loaders 函数,整理测试集数据格式。

```
test_set, test_loaders = get_data_loaders(train=2)
```

通过训练好的FaceNet网络,计算出每张人脸图像的特征向量。

```
images = []
labels = []
i = 0
for i_batch, sample_batched in enumerate(test_loaders):
   img, lbl = sample_batched['img'], sample_batched['class']
   # 图像的特征向量
   trained_img = net(img.to(device))
   images.append(trained_img.cpu().detach().numpy())
   labels.append(lbl)
```

将图像及其特征向量——对应,放入表格中展示。

```
# 对应的人名,及其特征向量
imgs_flatten = []
labels_flatten = []
for i in range(len(images)):
    for j in range(len(labels[i])): # batch size
        imgs_flatten.append(images[i][j])
        labels_flatten.append(labels[i][j])

images = imgs_flatten
labels = labels_flatten

# 用dataframe格式展示
test_set = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(labels, images)), columns= ["Name", "model"])
test_set
```

	Name	model
0	George_W_Bush	[0.009774414, -0.018760437, 0.04569927, 0.1805
1	George_W_Bush	[0.06294935, -0.022815503, 0.06530338, 0.14501
2	George_W_Bush	[-0.0068228394, 0.00064193405, 0.11699534, 0.1
3	George_W_Bush	[0.027908, 0.08238165, 0.056143515, 0.14268696
4	George_W_Bush	[-0.05615644, 0.07643677, 0.14157344, 0.062561

```
789 Donald_Rumsfeld [0.00532799, 0.0014077309, 0.11482674, 0.08033...
790 Antony_Leung [-0.112804405, 0.08369416, 0.045227364, 0.0565...
791 Antony_Leung [-0.08913507, 0.07487048, 0.19725062, -0.00458...
792 Antony_Leung [-0.11247574, 0.0440643, 0.13153228, 0.0136022...
793 Antony_Leung [-0.06941409, 0.09075172, 0.1906489, -0.015462...
```

794 rows × 2 columns

将同一个人的图像及特征向量整理到一行中。

```
test_set = test_set.groupby(['Name']).model.apply(lambda x: list(x.values)).r
eset_index()
test_set
```

	Name	model
0	Antony_Leung	[[-0.112804405, 0.08369416, 0.045227364, 0.056
1	Carlos_Manuel_Pruneda	[[-0.1477274, 0.06181724, 0.08542253, 0.125788
2	Donald_Rumsfeld	$\hbox{\tt [[0.09454071, -0.020301603, 0.102025814, 0.073}}\\$
3	George_W_Bush	$\hbox{\tt [[0.009774414, -0.018760437, 0.04569927, 0.180}}\\$
4	Gloria_Macapagal_Arroyo	$\hbox{\tt [[0.0014552873,0.07929268,-0.039004464,0.08}}\\$
5	Harrison_Ford	[[-0.055699687, 0.1466127, 0.1053287, 0.187506
6	Hilmi_Ozkok	$\hbox{\tt [[-0.08276133,0.008318439,0.07294396,0.0653}}\\$
7	John_Ashcroft	$\hbox{\tt [[-0.0040352833,0.032061446,0.17385659,0.05}}\\$
8	Jose_Maria_Aznar	$\hbox{\tt [[-0.17265135,0.00075782003,0.054814138,0.1}}\\$
9	Judy_Genshaft	$\hbox{\tt [[0.08437047, 0.0999114, -0.09351107, 0.168229}}\\$

我们将测试集划分为两部分,一部分设定为已知身份的人脸数据集,作为数据库,变量名为 Xtrain ,对应的人名为 Ytrain 。一部分为需要进行识别的人脸图像 Xtest ,其对应的真实身份为 Ytest 。

(641, 128) (641,) (153, 128) (153,)

通过KNN算法进行人脸识别:特征向量距离近的人脸图像归类为同一人。

```
# KNN函数
class KNN:
   def init (self, k, scalefeatures=False):
       self.K=k
   def train(self, X, Y):
       self.X train=X
       self.Y_train=Y
   def predict(self, X):
       num_test = X. shape[0]
       y pred = np. zeros(self. K, dtype = self. Y train. dtype)
       pclass=[]
       # 计算欧氏距离
       compute_distance = euclidean_distances(X, self.X_train)
       # 找到最近距离, 预测人脸身份
       for x in range(num test):
           dist = np. sort(compute distance[x])
           for v in range (self. K):
                index = np. where (dist[y] == compute distance[x])
               y_pred[y] = self.Y_train[index][0]
            pclass.append(ss.mode(y pred)[0][0])
       return np. array (pclass)
```

输入153张待预测人脸图像 Xtest , 判断该人脸图像与已知人脸数据集 Xtrain 中哪一人匹配。并输出预测结果。

```
clf = KNN(k=3)
clf.train(Xtrain, Ytrain)
y_pred = clf.predict(Xtest)
len(y_pred)
```

153

7 人脸识别效果

对比预测的人脸身份 y_pred 和实际身份 Ytest ,可以看到人脸识别模型达到了82.35%的准确率。

```
total= Ytest. shape[0]
correct = 0
for i in range(len(Ytest)):
    if y_pred[i] == Ytest[i]:
        correct += 1
print("Accuracy is: ", (correct/total) * 100)
```

Accuracy is: 82.35294117647058

通过表格可以直观展示出身份验证准确率。 result 中包含每一张人脸图像对应的真实人名和预测人名。

将表格按照真实人名分组,可以观察识别效果。如"George_W_Bush"的人脸图像共有105张,其中有93张分类准确,即模型预测该图像是"George_W_Bush"的人脸。

```
result_group = result.groupby(['真实人名'])
result_group.describe()
```

预测人名

	count	unique	top	freq
真实人名				
Donald_Rumsfeld	24	3	Donald_Rumsfeld	16
George_W_Bush	105	3	George_W_Bush	93
Gloria_Macapagal_Arroyo	8	1	Gloria_Macapagal_Arroyo	8
Harrison_Ford	2	2	George_W_Bush	1
John_Ashcroft	10	4	John_Ashcroft	6
Jose_Maria_Aznar	4	2	Jose_Maria_Aznar	3

8 总结

本案例中,我们使用FaceNet模型进行人脸识别。首先将训练集分为基准图像、正样本、负样本,并将其传入Siamese网络计算特征向量;通过计算三元组损失,我们不断优化 Siamese网络,最终使得基准图像和正样本的特征向量距离相近,和负样本的特征向量距离较大;最后传入待识别的人脸图像,根据KNN算法,找出数据库中与其特征向量距离相近的人脸,判断该人脸图像对应的人名。

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