How I used PostgreSQL® to find pictures of me at a party

By Tibs (they / he)

Slides and source code at
https://github.com/aiven-labs/pgvector-find-faces-talk

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Broad structure

Introduction and vague background

Not an explanation of ML

Finding pictures of me

Why PostgreSQL®.

Part the first: Introduction and vague background

I'm an AI skeptic

I lived through the last AI boom in the 1980s, and the subsequent AI winter of the 1990s

But we did get expert systems, knowledge based systems, etc. - they just dropped the name "AI"

My colleagues have been convincing me

- Quick prototypes of boring code
- Rewrite this paragraph a different way
- And now, finding my face

Also, recently, a demo I saw on multi-modal comparisons - comparing text, audio, image and video.

Part the second: not an explanation of ML

Photo by Markus Winkler on Unsplash

Not an introduction to vectors and embeddings

ML people talk about vectors and embeddings and vector embeddings.

"Embedding" means representing something in a computer.

So a "vector embedding" is

- a vector that represents something,
- stored in a computer.

Not enough about vectors

Broadly, we can describe the characteristics of things with numbers.

For instance, we can describe colours with RGB values.

A 3d graph showing a vector

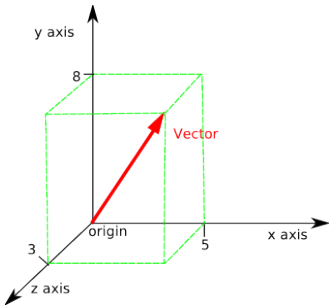

Image from JCC Math.Phys 191: The vector class, CC BY-SA 3.0

We can do mathematics with vectors

We can compare their

- length
- direction

and we can do maths between vectors - but look elsewhere for that

Calculating the vectors

By hand for relatively simple cases

(for instance, in early text analysis)

but with ML, we can

- *train* a machine learning system
- to *"recognise"* that a thing belongs to particular categories.

This is wonderful - and sometimes leads to surprising results

Part the third: Finding pictures of me

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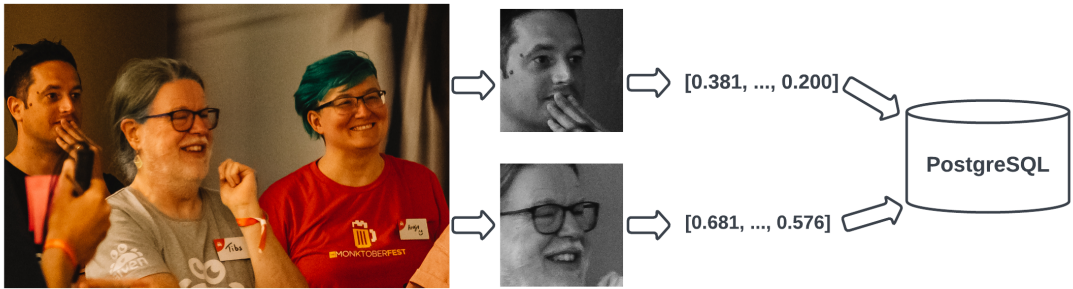
Our aim

Find which files contain my face, using SQL like the following:

```
SELECT filename FROM pictures
  ORDER BY embedding <-> [0.38162553310394287, ..., 0.20030969381332397]
  LIMIT 10;
```

1. Finding faces and store their embeddings



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But it's not perfect!

When analysing a group photo, it also found these two faces:

768 floating point numbers

Each embedding is an array of 768 floating point numbers.

```
0.38162553310394287, ..., 0.20030969381332397
```

2. Looking for photos with my face in them

Using my slack image as the reference face

Set up the environment

We're going to be using

- opencv-python to find faces
- imgbeddings to calculate embeddings from an image
- the `haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml` file from the OpenCV GitHub repository, which defines the pre-trained Haar Cascade model

My example programs also use click and psycopg2-binary

Enable pgvector

Enable the pgvector extension:

```
CREATE EXTENSION vector;
```

This only works if the `pgvector` extension is installed.

It may already be available, as in Aiven for PostgreSQL®

Create our database table

```
CREATE TABLE pictures (face text PRIMARY KEY, filename text, embedding vector(768));
```

`face` is the string we use to identify this particular face

`filename` is the name of the file we found the face in

`embedding` is the vector itself

Find faces and store their embeddings

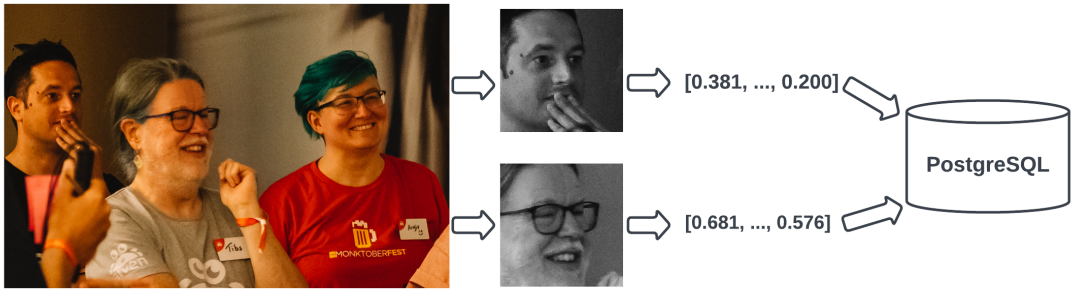
`find_faces_store_embeddings.py`

```
Usage: find_faces_store_embeddings.py [OPTIONS] IMAGE_FILES...

Options:
-p, --pg-uri TEXT  the URI for the PostgreSQL service, defaulting to
                    $PG_SERVICE_URI if that is set
--help             Show this message and exit.
```

Find faces and store their embeddings

Reminder:



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Find faces and store their embeddings (1)

```
def main(image_files: tuple[str], pg_uri: str):
    haar_cascade = load_algorithm()
    ibed = imgbeddings()

    for image_file in image_files:
        with psycopg2.connect(pg_uri) as conn:
            orig_image = cv2.imread(picture_file, 0)
            gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(orig_image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
            faces = find_faces(gray_image, haar_cascade)

            write_faces_to_pg(faces, orig_image, picture_file, conn, ibed)
```

cv2 is the OpenCV package

Find faces and store their embeddings (2)

```
def load_algorithm():
    algorithm = "haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml"
    haar_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(algorithm)
    if haar_cascade.empty():
        raise GiveUp(f'Error reading algorithm file {algorithm} - no algorithm found')
    return haar_cascade
```

Find faces and store their embeddings (3)

```
# Read the image in, and convert it to greyscale
orig_image = cv2.imread(picture_file, 0)
gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(orig_image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
```

Find faces and store their embeddings (4)

```
def find_faces(gray_image, haar_cascade):
    return haar_cascade.detectMultiScale(
        gray_image,
        scaleFactor=1.05,
        minNeighbors=2,
        minSize=(250, 250),
        #minSize=(100, 100),
    )
```

Find faces and store their embeddings (5)

```
def write_faces_to_pg(faces, orig_image, picture_file, conn, ibed):
    file_path = Path(picture_file)
    file_base = file_path.stem
    file_posix = file_path.as_posix()

    for x, y, w, h in faces:
        # Convert to a Pillow image since that's what imgbeddings wants
        cropped_image = Image.fromarray(orig_image[y: y + h, x: x + w])
        embedding = ibed.to_embeddings(cropped_image)[0]
        face_key = f'{file_base}-{x}-{y}-{w}-{h}'

        write_to_pg(conn, face_key, file_posix, embedding)
```

Find faces and store their embeddings (6)

And here's where we actually write to PostgreSQL

```
def write_to_pg(conn, face_key, file_name, embedding):
    with conn.cursor() as cur:
        cur.execute('INSERT INTO pictures (face_key, filename, embedding)'
                    ' VALUES (%s,%s,%s)'
                    ' ON CONFLICT (face_key) DO UPDATE'
                    '   SET filename = EXCLUDED.filename,'
                    '       embedding = EXCLUDED.embedding'
                    ';',
                    (face_key, file_name, embedding.tolist())
                    )
```

Find faces and store their embeddings (7)

`ON CONFLICT` is interesting:

```
ON CONFLICT (face_key) DO UPDATE
   SET filename = EXCLUDED.filename,
       embedding = EXCLUDED.embedding;
```

Find "nearby" faces

`find_nearby_faces.py`

```
Usage: find_nearby_faces.py [OPTIONS] FACE_FILE

Options:
-n, --number-matches INTEGER
-p, --pg-uri TEXT             the URI for the PostgreSQL service, defaulting
                                to $PG_SERVICE_URI if that is set
--help                        Show this message and exit.
```

Find "nearby" faces

Reminder:

Find "nearby" faces (1)

```python
def main(face_file: tuple[str], number_matches: int, pg_uri: str):
    haar_cascade = load_algorithm()
    ibed = imgbeddings()

    # Calculate the embedding for the face file - we assume only one face
    embedding = calc_reference_embedding(face_file, haar_cascade, ibed)

    # Convert to something that will work in SQL
    vector_str = ", ".join(str(x) for x in embedding.tolist())
    vector_str = f'[{vector_str}]'

    ask_pg_and_report(pg_uri, vector_str, number_matches)
```

Find "nearby" faces (2)

```
def calc_reference_embedding(face_file, haar_cascade, ibed):
    orig_image = cv2.imread(face_file, 0)
    gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(orig_image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
    faces = find_faces(gray_image, haar_cascade)

    # We hope there's only one face!
    cropped_images = []
    for x, y, w, h in faces:
        cropped_images.append(orig_image[y : y + h, x : x + w])

    face = Image.fromarray(cropped_images[0])
    return ibed.to_embeddings(face)[0]
```

Find "nearby" faces (3)

In fact, in the real code it doesn't say:

```
# We hope there's only one face!
```

I couldn't resist an actual check:

```
if len(faces) == 0:
    raise GiveUp(f"Didn't find any faces in {face_file}")
elif len(faces) > 1:
    raise GiveUp(f"Found more than one face in {face_file}")
```

Find "nearby" faces (4)

Our embedding needs turning into something that SQL will understand:

```
vector_str = ", ".join(str(x) for x in embedding.tolist())
vector_str = f'[{vector_str}]'
```

Find "nearby" faces (5)

```
def ask_pg_and_report(pg_uri, vector_str, number_matches):
    with psycopg2.connect(pg_uri) as conn:
        with conn.cursor() as cur:
            cur.execute(
                "SELECT filename FROM pictures ORDER BY embedding <-> %s LIMIT %s;",
                (vector_str, number_matches)
            )
            rows = cur.fetchall()
        print(f'Number of results: {len(rows)}')
        for index, row in enumerate(rows):
            print(f'  {index}: {row[0]}')
```

But how good is it?

Well, the search is quick, which is satisfying.

> Something like 3 seconds to compare the embeddings for 5000 faces from 750+ photos

Wednesday at Crab Week

There were 781 photos, and 5006 faces.

Going through them manually, I found 25 that had my face visible, but some were in a crowd or obscured, three were of my back (!) and two were with a false moustache

Results the program found

And here are the first 10 matches from the program (9 are me)

```
AIVEN2752.jpg -- just me
AIVEN2839.jpg -- just me
AIVEN2838.jpg -- just me
AIVEN2806.jpg -- me in front of audience
AIVEN2808.jpg -- just me, from side
AIVEN2750.jpg -- me plus another
AIVEN2751.jpg -- me plus others
AIVEN2748.jpg -- me plus others
AIVEN2681.jpg -- me in group sitting
AIVEN3104.jpg -- not me, beard and glasses
```

The first: AIVEN2752

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Me in a group

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Thursday at Crab Week

There were 574 photos and 3486 faces.

Going through them manually, I found 7 that had my face visible, although in 4 of them I had dark glasses

Results the program found

And here are the first 10 matches from the program (3 are me)

```
AIVEN3933.jpg  -- me in audience looking down, slightly sideways
AIVEN3697.jpg  -- me in group
AIVEN3670.jpg  -- not me, but sort of understandable - beard & glasses
AIVEN3760.jpg  -- not me, but sort of understandable - beard & glasses
AIVEN3671.jpg  -- not me, but sort of understandable - beard & glasses
AIVEN3739.jpg  -- me in group as in the tutorial
AIVEN3673.jpg  -- not me, but sort of understandable - beard & glasses
AIVEN3999.jpg  -- not me, but sort of understandable - beard & glasses
AIVEN4316.jpg  -- not me, but sort of understandable - beard & (dark) glasses
AIVEN3679.jpg  -- not me, but sort of understandable - beard & glasses
```

The first: AIVEN3933

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As in the tutorial: AIVEN3739 (cropped)

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So was this a success, so far?

Definitely yes.

I learnt a lot.

I got not awful (!) results with really very low effort.

I know what to do for the next set of investigations, and the data I collect will be persistent, too.

What I'd do next

Improve `find_faces_store_embeddings.py`:

- Add a switch to allow setting the "face detecting" parameters
- Make a different table for each set of parameters
- Add a switch for "generate reference face"

Improve `find_nearby_faces.py`

- Add a switch to specify which face (from the db) to look for
- Add a switch to specify which table to search

Part the fourth: Why PostgreSQL?

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Why is PostgreSQL a surprising choice?

Python is a good fit for data pipelines like this, as it has good bindings to machine learning packages, and excellent support for talking to PostgreSQL.

So why is PostgreSQL a surprising choice?

Because people assume you need a specialised DB to store embeddings.

So why PostgreSQL?

and/or

Images from https://pixabay.com/, by OpenClipart-Vectors

So why PostgreSQL?

With caveats, because:

- It's significantly better than nothing
- We already have it
- It can SQL all the things
- Indexing

It's significantly better than nothing

(faint praise indeed)

There comes a point when you need to store your embeddings in some sort of database, just to keep experimenting

PostgreSQL is a *good* place to start

We already have it

Quite often, we're already running PostgreSQL

It can SQL all the things

This can be *really useful*:

- Find me things like this order, that are in stock
- Find the pictures of me that were taken in Portugal, between these dates
- Find all the things that match <these qualities> and choose the one most like <this other thing>

PostgreSQL optimisation techniques work

You can use all the techniques you normally use in PG to optimise the query and can do ANALYZE on the query, too

Indexing

Speeds up the *use* of embeddings.

- IVFFlat - exact nearest neighbours, slower
- HNSW - approximate nearest neighbours, faster

HNSW was just added in pgvector 0.5.0

A recurring pattern

We should recognised this pattern:

> Work in PostgreSQL until it's not suitable for some reason, and *then* move to something else

As pgvector itself says

Store your vectors with the rest of your data. Supports:

- exact and approximate nearest neighbor search
- L2 distance, inner product, and cosine distance
- any language with a Postgres client

Plus ACID compliance, point-in-time recovery, JOINs, and all of the other great features of Postgres

When not to use PG?

- when vectors are too big
- when there are *way* too many vectors
- when you need a distance function that isn't provided
- when you need more speed (prototype first)
- when the queries aren't SQL any more - for instance opensearch has some ML support

When vectors are too big

The pgvector Reference section says:

> Each vector takes `4 * dimensions + 8` bytes of storage. Each element is a single precision floating-point number (like the `real` type in Postgres), and all elements must be finite (no `NaN`, `Infinity` or `-Infinity`).
>
> Vectors can have up to 16,000 dimensions.

When vectors are too big to index

According to the pgvector FAQ

> You can't currently **index** a vector if it has more than 2,000 dimensions

When there are too many vectors

According to the pgvector FAQ

> A non-partitioned table has a limit of 32 TB by default in Postgres. A partitioned table can have thousands of partitions of that size.

When you need a missing distance function

Although this can change...

When you need more speed

pgvector is ultimately limited by being based on a relational database that is not, itself, optimised for this task.

Remember to profile!

When the queries aren't SQL

Relational databases and SQL aren't always the best solution.

For instance, OpenSearch also has vector support.

Other tools

Is pgvector the only PostgreSQL solution?

Neon provides pg_embedding, which uses an HNSW index

There's an article by them comparing its performance with the pgvector 0.5.0 HNSW support.

A quick and not very rigorous search

There are lots of vector databases! Here are some open source solutions:

- Weaviate https://weaviate.io/
- Milvus https://milvus.io/
- Qdrant https://qdrant.tech/
- Vespa https://vespa.ai/
- Chroma https://www.trychroma.com/

And some more

- OpenSearch has vector database functionality
- SingleStore vector db https://www.singlestore.com/built-in-vector-database/
- Relevance AI vector db https://relevanceai.com/vector-db
- The FAISS library https://faiss.ai/

And see lists like https://byby.dev/vector-databases

The future is bright (judging from history)

Vectors are the new JSON in PostgreSQL by Jonathan Katz

Things will get better and faster and support larger vectors over the next few years.

(I'm also minded of large blob support - TOAST is always an issue, but they work on it)

Acknowledgements

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My colleague Francesco Tisiot for the original tutorial, and much good advice

Fin

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Slides and accompanying material  at
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