

# ***Live Face Detection.py***

## ***How it works?***

Facial recognition is made easy on python with the ability to download the package `face_recognition`. To get live detection working you first need a picture to compare for us this is a profile picture. This is taken with the following code.

```
capture =  
cv2.VideoCapture(0)  
  
while True:  
  
    ret, frame = capture.read()  
    cv2.imshow("Take profile picture", frame)  
  
    #Save on pressing "Spacebar" then exit  
    if(cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q')): #picture is taken by  
pressing q  
        cv2.imwrite("RegisterPhoto.jpg", frame)  
        cv2.destroyAllWindows()  
        break  
  
capture.release()
```

This code takes a picture when the user presses the spacebar.

Once the picture is saved it will now open a live capture and using `face_recognition` package read in the picture just taken.

```
video_capture =  
cv2.VideoCapture(0)  
  
# Load a sample picture and learn how to recognize it.  
  
Reg_Photo = face_recognition.load_image_file("RegisterPhoto.jpg")  
Reg_Photo_encoding = face_recognition.face_encodings(Reg_Photo)[0]
```

Next we create and array of face encodings and the names of the users.

```
# Create
arrays of
known
face
encodings
and their
names

    known_face_encodings = [
        Reg_Photo_encoding

    ]
    known_face_names = [
        "Name of user goes here"

    ]

    # Initialize some variables
    face_locations = []
    face_encodings = []
    face_names = []
    process_this_frame = True
```

Next we resize the frame so it will work faster and change the image from BGR to RGB.

```
    small_frame =
cv2.resize(frame,
(0, 0), fx=0.25,
fy=0.25)

        # Convert the image from BGR color (which OpenCV uses) to RGB
        color (which face_recognition uses)
        rgb_small_frame = small_frame[:, :, :-1]
```

Next, we can process the frames to find all the faces and face encodings in the live feed.

```

face_locations =
face_recognition.face_locations(rgb_small_
frame)

face_encodings =
face_recognition.face_encodings(rgb_small_
frame, face_locations)

```

Once the frames are processed, we can simply check to see if there is and matches.

```

matches = face_recognition.compare_faces(known_face_encodings, face_encoding)

face_distances = face_recognition.face_distance(known_face_encodings, face_encoding)
best_match_index = np.argmin(face_distances)

if
matches[best_match_index]:
    name = known_face_names[best_match_index]

    face_names.append(name)

```

If we get a match, we will add the name from the array of known users.

Now that we have a match, we can display a box around the face with their name to make it clearer that the face has been found.

```

cv2.rectangle(frame,
(left, top), (right,
bottom), (0, 0,
255), 2)

# Draw a label with a name below the face
cv2.rectangle(frame, (left, bottom - 35), (right,
bottom), (0, 0, 255), cv2.FILLED)
font = cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_DUPLEX
cv2.putText(frame, name, (left + 6, bottom - 6), font,
1.0, (255, 255, 255), 1)

# Display the resulting image
cv2.imshow('Video', frame)

# Hit 'q' on the keyboard to quit!
if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
    break

# Release handle to the webcam

```

```
video_capture.release()  
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

This is all the code we need to recognise faces. This code however will be altered to add in images and names from a database.