In [2]:

```python
import pandas as pd
import itertools
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from tqdm import tqdm
tqdm.pandas()
```

Summary

The Deepface framework we used in our study also uses the OpenCv library during the face detection phase. In the process of recognition and vector expression of the face, it uses deep learning-based facial recognition models (Serengil &Özpinar, 2020). Face recognition models are regular convolutional neural networks models. They represent face photos as vectors. We find the distance between these two vectors to compare two faces. Finally, we classify two faces as same person whose distance is less than a threshold value(Serengil, 2020b).

Using the VGG Face face recognition model and the cosine similarity metric, we will calculate the threshold values in the Mix Data set.

For the original notebook, see: https://github.com/serengil/deepface/blob/master/tests/Fine-Tuning-Threshold.ipynb

Mix Data set

In [3]:

```python
idendities = {
    "Laura_Harrier": ["img1.jpg", "img2.jpg", "img3.jpg", "img4.jpg"],
    "Zendaya": ["img5.jpg", "img6.jpg", "img7.jpg", "img8.jpg"],
    "Tom_Holland": ["img9.jpg", "img10.jpg", "img11.jpg", "img12.jpg"],
    "Andrew_Garfield": ["img13.jpg", "img14.jpg", "img15.jpg", "img16.jpg"],
    "Jodie_Comer":["img17.jpg", "img18.jpg", "img19.jpg", "img20.jpg"],
    "Emma_Stone": ["img21.jpg", "img22.jpg", "img23.jpg", "img24.jpg"],
    "Will_Smith": ["img25.jpg", "img26.jpg", "img27.jpg", "img28.jpg"],
    "Lance Reddick": ["img29.jpg", "img30.jpg", "img31.jpg", "img32.jpg"],
    "Lee_Jung_jae": ["img33.jpg", "img34.jpg", "img35.jpg", "img36.jpg"],
    "Choi_Min_sik": ["img37.jpg", "img38.jpg", "img39.jpg", "img40.jpg"],
    "HoYeon Jung": ["img41.jpg", "img42.jpg", "img43.jpg", "img44.jpg"],
    "Sandra_Oh": ["img45.jpg", "img46.jpg", "img47.jpg", "img48.jpg"]
}
```

Positive samples

Find different photos of same people

In [4]:

```python
positives = []

for key, values in idendities.items():

    #print(key)
    for i in range(0, len(values)-1):
        for j in range(i+1, len(values)):
            #print(values[i], " and ", values[j])
            positive = []
```

```
            positive.append(values[i])
            positive.append(values[j])
            positives.append(positive)
```

In [5]:

```
positives = pd.DataFrame(positives, columns = ["file_x", "file_y"])
positives["decision"] = "Yes"
```

Negative samples

Compare photos of different people

In [6]:

```
samples_list = list(idendities.values())
```

In [7]:

```
negatives = []

for i in range(0, len(idendities) - 1):
    for j in range(i+1, len(idendities)):
        #print(samples_list[i], " vs ",samples_list[j])
        cross_product = itertools.product(samples_list[i], samples_list[j])
        cross_product = list(cross_product)
        #print(cross_product)

        for cross_sample in cross_product:
            #print(cross_sample[0], " vs ", cross_sample[1])
            negative = []
            negative.append(cross_sample[0])
            negative.append(cross_sample[1])
            negatives.append(negative)
```

In [8]:

```
negatives = pd.DataFrame(negatives, columns = ["file_x", "file_y"])
negatives["decision"] = "No"
```

Merge Positives and Negative Samples

In [9]:

```
df = pd.concat([positives, negatives]).reset_index(drop = True)
```

In [10]:

```
df.shape
```

Out[10]:

```
(1128, 3)
```

In [11]:

```
df.decision.value_counts()
```

Out[11]:

```
No     1056
Yes      72
Name: decision, dtype: int64
```

In [12]:

```
df.file_x = "dataset/"+df.file_x
df.file_y = "dataset/"+df.file_y
```

DeepFace

In [13]:
```
from deepface import DeepFace
```

In [14]:
```
instances = df[["file_x", "file_y"]].values.tolist()
```

In [15]:
```
model_name = "VGG-Face"
distance_metric = "cosine"
```

In [16]:
```
resp_obj = DeepFace.verify(instances, model_name = model_name, distance_metric = dis
```

```
Verification: 100%|██████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████|
1128/1128 [38:56<00:00,  2.07s/it]
```

In [21]:
```
distances = []
for i in range(0, len(instances)):
    distance = round(resp_obj["pair_%s" % (i+1)]["distance"], 4)
    distances.append(distance)
```

In [22]:
```
df["distance"] = distances
```

Analyzing Distances

In [23]:
```
tp_mean = round(df[df.decision == "Yes"].mean().values[0], 4)
tp_std = round(df[df.decision == "Yes"].std().values[0], 4)
fp_mean = round(df[df.decision == "No"].mean().values[0], 4)
fp_std = round(df[df.decision == "No"].std().values[0], 4)
```

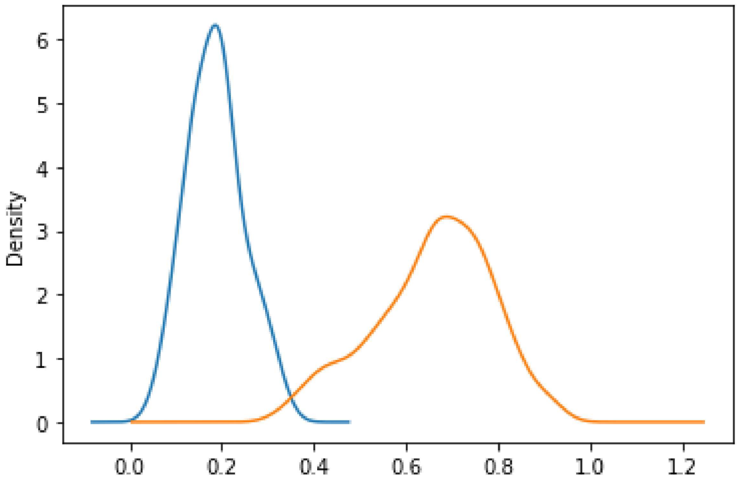
In [24]:
```
print("Mean of true positives: ", tp_mean)
print("Std of true positives: ", tp_std)
print("Mean of false positives: ", fp_mean)
print("Std of false positives: ", fp_std)
```

```
Mean of true positives:  0.1863
Std of true positives:  0.061
Mean of false positives:  0.6576
Std of false positives:  0.1284
```

Distribution

In [25]:
```
df[df.decision == "Yes"].distance.plot.kde()
df[df.decision == "No"].distance.plot.kde()
```

Out[25]:
```
<AxesSubplot:ylabel='Density'>
```



Sigma

In [324…

```
sigma = 3
#2 sigma corresponds 95.45% confidence, and 3 sigma corresponds 99.73% confidence

#threshold = round(tp_mean + sigma * tp_std, 4)
threshold = 0.383 #comes from c4.5 algorithm
print("threshold: ", threshold)
```

```
threshold:  0.383
```

In [303…

```
df[df.decision == 'Yes'].distance.max()
```

Out[303…

```
0.3359
```

In [304…

```
df[df.decision == 'No'].distance.min()
```

Out[304…

```
0.3145
```

Evaluation

In [325…

```
df["prediction"] = "No"
```

In [326…

```
idx = df[df.distance <= threshold].index
df.loc[idx, 'prediction'] = 'Yes'
```

In [327…

```
df.head(5)
```

Out[327…

	file_x	file_y	decision	distance	prediction
0	dataset/img1.jpg	dataset/img2.jpg	Yes	0.1874	Yes
1	dataset/img1.jpg	dataset/img3.jpg	Yes	0.1283	Yes
2	dataset/img1.jpg	dataset/img4.jpg	Yes	0.1408	Yes
3	dataset/img2.jpg	dataset/img3.jpg	Yes	0.1472	Yes

	file_x	file_y	decision	distance	prediction
4	dataset/img2.jpg	dataset/img4.jpg	Yes	0.0822	Yes

In [328...

```
cm = confusion_matrix(df.decision.values, df.prediction.values)
```

In [329...

```
cm
```

Out[329...

```
array([[1028,   28],
       [   0,   72]], dtype=int64)
```

In [330...

```
tn, fp, fn, tp = cm.ravel()
```

In [331...

```
tn, fp, fn, tp
```

Out[331...

```
(1028, 28, 0, 72)
```

In [332...

```
recall = tp / (tp + fn)
precision = tp / (tp + fp)
accuracy = (tp + tn)/(tn + fp +  fn + tp)
f1 = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
```

In [333...

```
print("Precision: ", 100*precision,"%")
print("Recall: ", 100*recall,"%")
print("F1 score ",100*f1, "%")
print("Accuracy: ", 100*accuracy,"%")
```

```
Precision:  72.0 %
Recall:  100.0 %
F1 score  83.72093023255813 %
Accuracy:  97.51773049645391 %
```

In [252...

```
df.to_csv("threshold_pivot.csv", index = False)
```

Test results

Threshold = 0.199

Precision: 100.0 % Recall: 61.11% F1 score 75.86 % Accuracy: 97.5% (Human**)

Threshold = 0.2473 (1 sigma)

Precision: 100.0 % Recall: 83.33 % F1 score 90.90 % Accuracy: 98.93 %

Threshold = 0.3083 (2 sigma)

Precision: 100.0 % Recall: 97.22 % F1 score 98.59 % Accuracy: 99.82 %

Threshold = 0.3693 (3 sigma)

Precision: 79.12 % Recall: 100.0 % F1 score 88.34 % Accuracy: 98.31 %

Threshold = 0.383

Precision: 72.0 % Recall: 100.0 % F1 score 83.72 % Accuracy: 97.5 %