# 2 create sdm curves

February 7, 2020

# 1 Analyze score distributions of pairs of the Balance Faces in the Wild (BFW) dataset.

Load table in data/bfw-datatable.pkl to extract all features and store in the datatable. Overwrites the table to data/bfw-datatable.pkl. using fundalmental signal detection theory lists of feature pairs

### 1.1 Add project code to PYTHONPATH, if not already there

Check that *path\_package* is set to *code* directory on respective system

```
[1]: %load_ext autoreload %autoreload 2
```

```
[8]: %matplotlib inline
import warnings
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np

# Load out custom tool for loading and processing the data
from facebias.iotools import load_bfw_datatable, makedir
from facebias.visualization import set_defaults
```

```
[9]: set_defaults()
```

```
[19]: bfw_version = "0.1.5"
    dir_data = '../../data/bfw/'
    dir_features = f'{dir_data}features/sphereface/'
    f_datatable = f'{dir_data}meta/bfw-v0.1.5-datatable.pkl'
    use_feature = 'sphereface'

dir_results = f"../../results/{use_feature}/"
    makedir(dir_results)
```

```
/Users/jrobby/WORK/src/facebias/code/facebias/iotools.py:21: UserWarning: Directory ../../results/sphereface/ exists warnings.warn(f"Directory {din} exists")
```

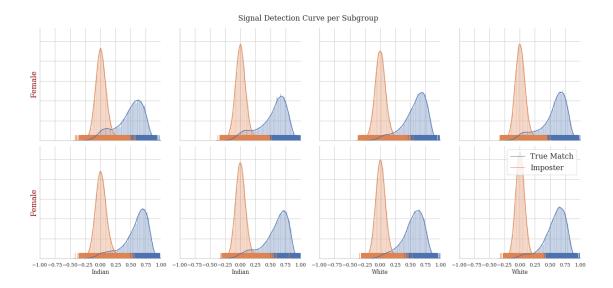
#### 1.2 Load the data

Read in the data as a pandas.DataFrame and show the first few rows.

```
[13]: data = load_bfw_datatable(f_datatable, cols=['p1', 'p2', 'a1', 'a2', 'label', __
      \rightarrow 'g1', 'g2', use_feature])
      data['score'] = data[use feature]
      del data[use feature]
      data.head()
                                                                           p2 label \
Γ137:
                                       р1
      0 asian_females/n000009/0010_01.jpg
                                           asian_females/n000009/0043_01.jpg
      1 asian_females/n000009/0010_01.jpg
                                           asian_females/n000009/0120_01.jpg
                                                                                  1
      2 asian_females/n000009/0010_01.jpg
                                           asian_females/n000009/0122_02.jpg
                                                                                  1
      3 asian_females/n000009/0010_01.jpg
                                           asian_females/n000009/0188_01.jpg
                                                                                  1
      4 asian_females/n000009/0010_01.jpg
                                           asian_females/n000009/0205_01.jpg
        a1 a2 g1 g2
                         score
      O AF AF F F 0.392526
      1 AF
            AF F F 0.354262
      2 AF
            AF F F 0.302028
      3 AF
            AF F F -0.009217
        AF
            AF
                F F 0.132534
[14]: if 'score' not in data:
          warnings.warn('scores not stored in table. See Demo 1 in notebooks/ before⊔
       →proceedings')
[15]: classes = np.unique(list(np.unique(data.a1)) + list(np.unique(data.a2)))
      n_classes = len(classes)
      xlabels = {'A': 'Asian', 'B': 'Black', 'I': 'Indian', 'W': 'White'}
      ylabels = {'M': 'Male', 'F': 'Female'}
      abbr attributes = []
      for e in xlabels.keys():
         for g in ylabels.keys():
              abbr_attributes.append(e+g)
      abbr_attributes.sort()
      opts = [{'color': 'g', 'alpha': 0.7, 'norm_hist': True}, {'color': 'r', 'alpha':
      → 0.7, 'norm_hist': True}]
      print(f"there are {n_classes} types: {classes}")
     there are 8 types: ['AF' 'AM' 'BF' 'BM' 'IF' 'IM' 'WF' 'WM']
[16]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, int(n_classes / 2), sharex='all', sharey='all',
       →figsize=(17, 2 * n_classes / 2), constrained_layout=True)
```

```
for i, (cur_class, axi) in enumerate(zip(classes, ax.flat)):
   print("Processing: {}".format(cur_class))
   df_cur = data.loc[data.a1==cur_class][['label', 'score']]
   sns.distplot(df_cur.loc[df_cur.label == 1, 'score'], np.linspace(-1.0, 1.0,_
\rightarrow100), ax=axi, *opts[0])
   \rightarrow100), ax=axi, *opts[1])
   #axi.set_xticks((0.0,0.25,0.5,0.75,1.0))
   axi.set_xlim((-1.0,1.0))
   if i > 3:
       axi.set_xlabel(xlabels[cur_class[0]])
   else:
       axi.set_xlabel(None)
   for tick in axi.yaxis.get_major_ticks():
       tick.label1.set_visible(False)
   if not np.mod(i, int(n_classes / 2)):
       axi.set_ylabel(ylabels[cur_class[1]], fontdict={k.replace('font.',''):__
→v for k, v in font.items() if k != 'font.serif'})
   sns.despine(ax=axi)
plt.legend(['True Match', 'Imposter'], fontsize=font['font.size'], loc='best')
fig.suptitle('Signal Detection Curve per Subgroup', fontsize=font['font.size'])
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig(f'{dir_results}sdm-plots-v{bfw_version}.pdf', transparent=True)
```

Processing: AF
Processing: BF
Processing: BM
Processing: IF
Processing: IM
Processing: WF
Processing: WM



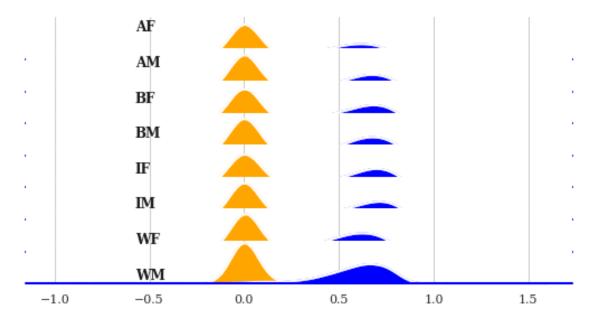
## 1.3 Aligned SDM Curves

As means of viewing shifts in plots, hinting the optimal thresholds are variable, the following figure uses a single column.

```
[20]: # Initialize the FacetGrid object
      pal = sns.cubehelix_palette(10, rot=-.25, light=.7)
      g = sns.FacetGrid(data, row="a1", hue="label", aspect=15, height=.5, palette={1:
      → "blue", 0: "orange"})
      # Draw the densities in a few steps
      g.map(sns.kdeplot, "score", clip_on=False, shade=True, alpha=1, lw=1.5, bw=.2)
      g.map(sns.kdeplot, "score", clip_on=False, color="w", lw=2, bw=.2)
      g.map(plt.axhline, y=0, lw=2, clip_on=False)
      ax = plt.gca()
      dims = plt.gcf().get size inches() # (width, height)
      step_size = np.linspace(.2, dims[1]*1.5, len(abbr_attributes))
      [ax.text(.2, step_size[i], txt, fontweight="bold", color='k', ha="left",
      ⇒va="center", transform=ax.transAxes) for i, txt in_
      →enumerate(reversed(abbr_attributes))]
      type(abbr_attributes)
      # Set the subplots to overlap
      g.fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=-.25)
      # Remove axes details that don't play well with overlap
      g.set_titles("")
```

```
g.set(yticks=[])
g.despine(bottom=True, left=True)
plt.savefig(f'{dir_results}sdm-plots-view2-v{bfw_version}.pdf',
→transparent=True)
```

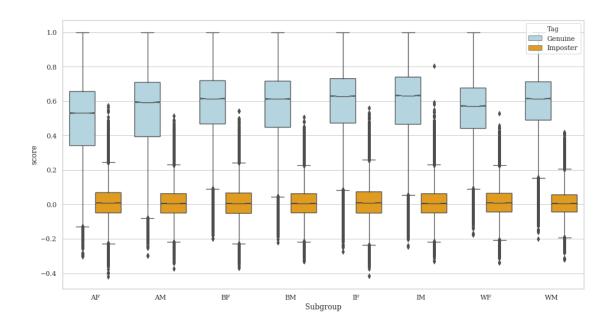
/Users/jrobby/miniconda3/envs/fairness/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:24: UserWarning: Tight layout not applied. tight\_layout cannot make axes height small enough to accommodate all axes decorations



# 2 Box plots

Depict median, 25 and 75 percentile, max, min, and outliers.

```
[24]: new_labels = ['Imposter', 'Genuine']
    palette={new_labels[0]: "orange", new_labels[1]: "lightblue"}
    data.label = data.label.astype(int)
    data['Tag'] = data.label
    data.loc[data.label==0, 'Tag'] = new_labels[0]
    data.loc[data.label==1, 'Tag'] = new_labels[1]
```



## 3 Violin Plot

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(13,7))
sns.violinplot(x="a1", y="score", hue="Tag", data=data,linewidth=1.25,
dodge=True, split=True, palette=palette, ax=ax, scale_hue=True,inner=None)
plt.xlabel('Subgroup')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig(f'{dir_results}violinplots-{bfw_version}.pdf', transparent=True)
```

