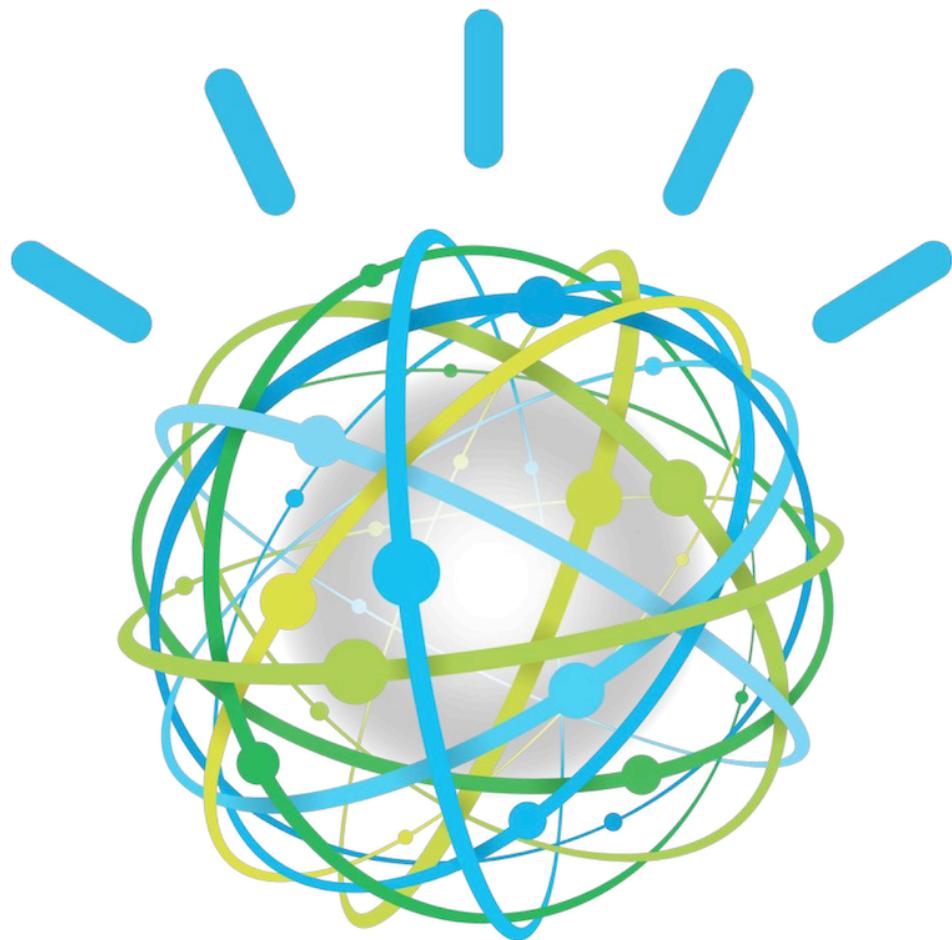


IBM Watson Ecosystem

Business and Academic Partners



Build a Face Recognition App Using AlchemyAPI and Node-RED

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Overview

What is Bluemix you ask? [Bluemix](#) is an implementation of IBM's Open Cloud Architecture, leveraging Cloud Foundry to enable developers to rapidly build, deploy, and manage their cloud applications, while tapping a growing ecosystem of available services and runtime frameworks. You can view a short introductory video here:

<http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/cloud/library/cl-bluemix-dbarnes-ny/index.html>

The purpose of this guide is not to introduce you to Bluemix, that foundational knowledge is a prerequisite study on your part and you can obtain it from the links mentioned above.

This guide is more of an instructional approach to working with applications and services to publish a basic and hypothetical solution using AlchemyAPI Image Analysis service, where you can then expand on what you have learned and build complex solutions for your specific use cases.

AlchemyAPI is a service that analyses unstructured data (e.g. text in blogs, images, etc.) to discover meaning in this data. The natural language processing (i.e. semantic text analysis including sentiment analysis) and computer vision (i.e. face detection and recognition) analyze text and images identifying named entities (e.g. people, places, companies, etc.), facts and relationships, keywords, sentiments, taxonomies and more.

This lab will show you how to build a Bluemix application that uses the Alchemy Vision service analyzing the contents of an image and extract features from it. The Face Detection service is able to identify multiple faces within the image, and determine their gender and age with a confidence score, and identify celebrities. The application will be built using an Open Source tool called Node-RED.

The Alchemy Vision API can enhance the way businesses make decisions by integrating image cognition into their applications.

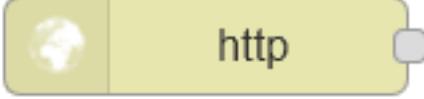
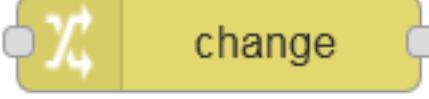
You can find more labs to perform by referring to Github: <https://github.com/watson-developer-cloud/node-red-labs>

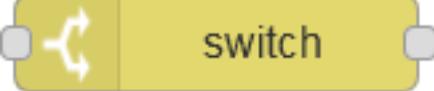
About Node-RED

Node-RED is a visual tool for wiring the Internet of Things. It is easy to connect devices, data and APIs (services). It can also be used for other types of applications to quickly assemble flows of services. Node-RED is available as open source and has been implemented by the IBM Emerging Technology organization. Node-RED provides a browser-based flow editor that makes it easy to wire together flows using the wide range of nodes in the palette. Flows can be then deployed to the runtime in a single-click. While Node-Red is based on Node.js, JavaScript functions can be created within the editor using a rich text editor. A built-in library allows you to save useful functions, templates or flows for re-use.

Node-RED is included in the Node-RED starter application in Bluemix but you can also deploy it as a stand-alone Node.js application. Node-RED is not just used for IoT applications, but it is a generic event-processing engine. For example you can use it to listen to events from http, web sockets, TCP, Twitter and more and store this data in databases without having to program much if at all. You can also use it for example to implement simple REST APIs.

The following table explains some of the more common nodes that you will use in this lab.

Node name	Description
	<p>The http in node provides an input node for http requests, allowing the creation of simple web services.</p> <p>The resulting message has the following properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>msg.req : http request</code> <code>msg.res : http response</code> <p>For POST/PUT requests, the body is available under <code>msg.req.body</code></p> <p>This uses the Express bodyParser middleware to parse the content to a JSON object. By default, this expects the body of the request to be URL encoded:</p> <pre>foo=bar&this=that</pre> <p>To send JSON encoded data to the node, the content-type header of the request must be set to application/json.</p> <p>Note: This node does not send any response to the http request use a subsequent HTTP Response node.</p>
	<p>The http response node can send responses back to http requests received from an HTTP Input node. The response can be customized using the following message properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>payload</code> is sent as the body of the response <code>statusCode</code> if set, is used as the response status code (default: 200) <code>headers</code> if set, should be an object containing field/value pairs to be added as response headers.
	<p>With the change node you can set, change or delete properties of a message. The node can specify multiple rules that will be applied to the message in turn. The available operations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set Sets a property. The <code>to</code> property can either be a string value, or reference another message property by name, for example: <code>msg.topic</code>. Change search & replace parts of the property. If regular expressions are enabled, the <code>replace with</code> property can include capture groups, for example <code>\$1</code> Delete deletes a property.

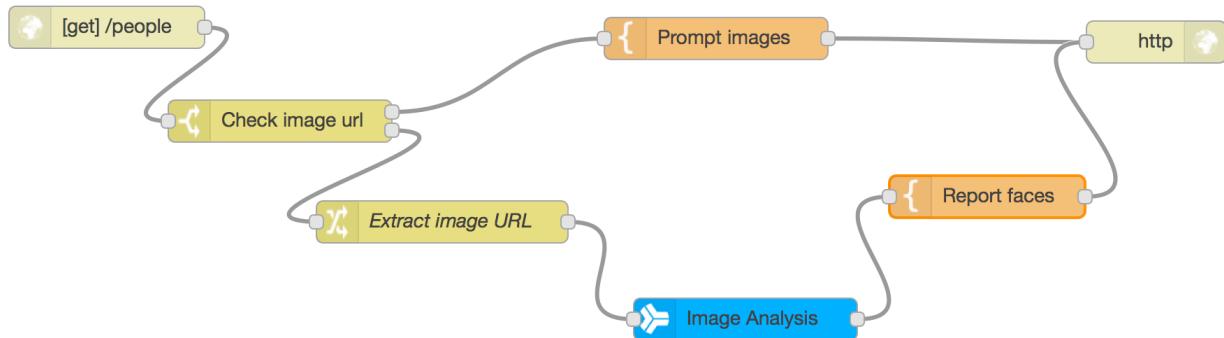
 switch	<p>The switch node is a simple function node that routes messages based on its properties.</p> <p>When a message arrives, the selected property is evaluated against each of the defined rules. The message is then sent to the output of all rules that pass.</p> <p>Note: the otherwise rule applies as a "not any of" the rules preceding it.</p>
 Image Analysis	<p>The Image Analysis node provides a very easy wrapper node that takes an image URL or binary stream as input, and produces an array of detected faces, age, bounding box, gender and name.</p>
 template	<p>The template node creates a new message based on the provided template. This uses the mustache format. For example, when a template of:</p> <pre>Hello {{name}}. Today is {{date}}</pre> <p>receives a message containing:</p> <pre>{ name: "Fred", date: "Monday" payload: ... }</pre> <p>The resulting payload will be:</p> <pre>Hello Fred. Today is Monday</pre>

About your application

In this exercise, we will show how to simply generate the face recognition data from an image URL. The structure of the flow is very similar to the Watson Visual Recognition flow. The flow will present a simple Web page with a text field where to input the image's URL, then submit it to Alchemy Image Analysis, and output the faces that have been found on the reply Web page.

Click this link to view an already built app: <http://multiface.mybluemix.net/people>

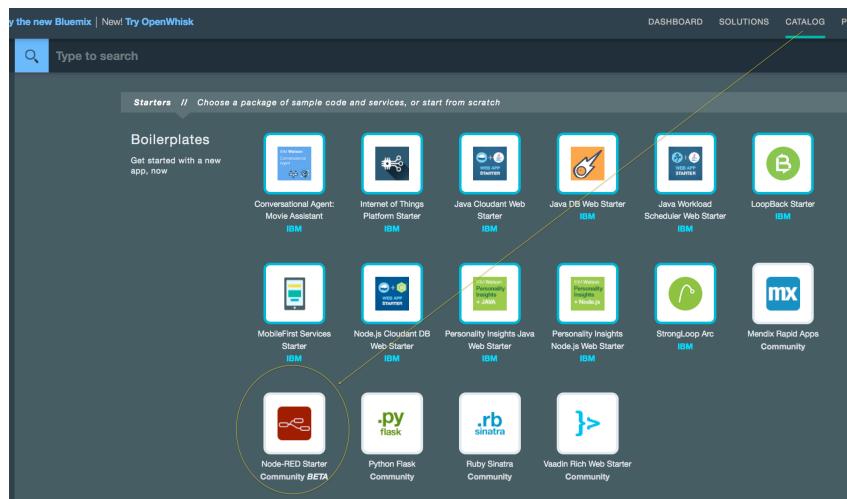
You will be building the multiface app from scratch using Node-RED as depicted in the image below:



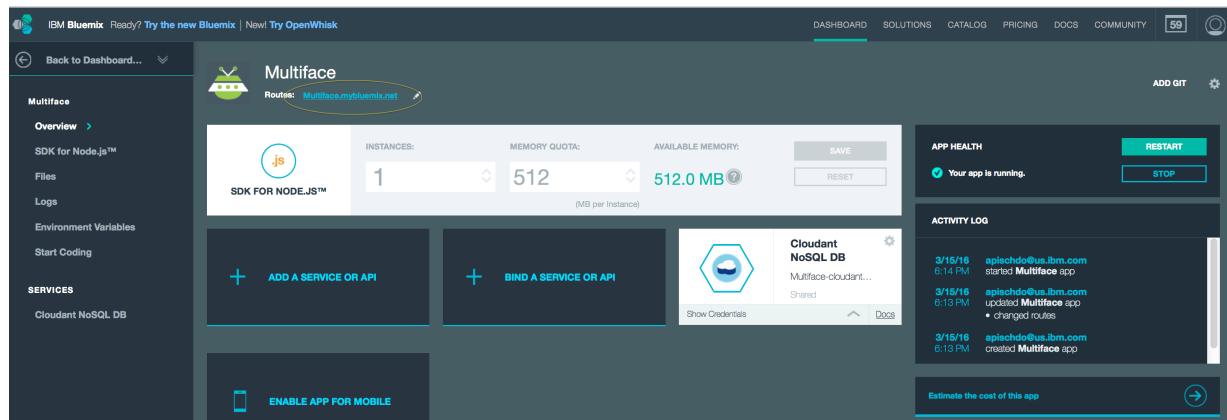
Build a Node-RED Starter Boilerplate

Let's begin with the first step, by creating a boilerplate app in Bluemix. This lab assumes that you have a Bluemix account and that you can sign in. You can register for Bluemix by clicking the **SIGN UP** button in the upper right corner of the page at console.ng.bluemix.net. After registering, you will receive an email message that requires you to confirm your registration. Once you have done that, it can take upwards of 15 minutes for your account to become active. You also need to register with **AlchemyAPI** and obtain a key.

1. To obtain access to AlchemyAPI services register here: <http://www.alchemyapi.com/api/register.html>
2. From the Bluemix console, access the **Catalog** tab and from the **Boilerplates** section, click **Node-RED Starter**.



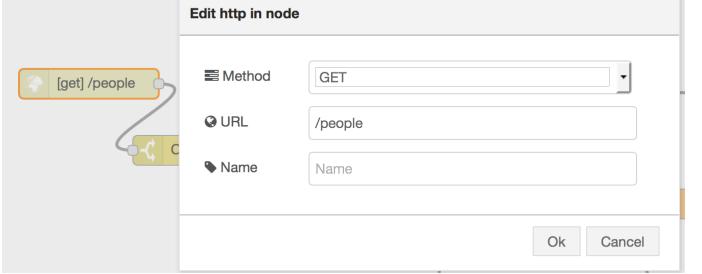
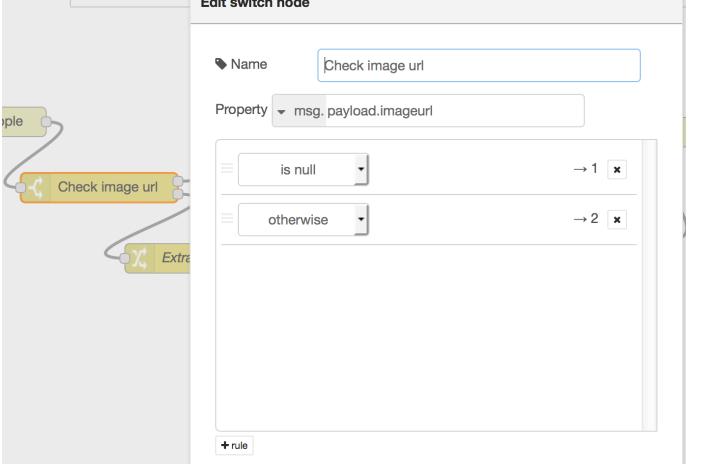
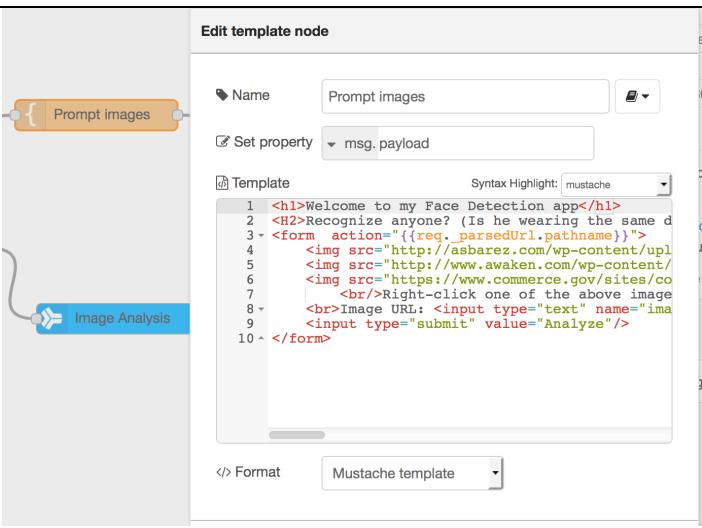
3. Specify a unique name for your app (in this example, **multiface**) and click **Create**. Allow enough time for the app to stage and start.
4. Once the app is running, click the **Routes** link.



5. In the ensuing page, click **Go to your Node-RED editor**. This opens the canvas where you begin to drag and drop the nodes and enter code as instructed.

Populate the Node-RED canvas

The remaining steps that pertain to building your node-RED canvas are outlined in the table below.

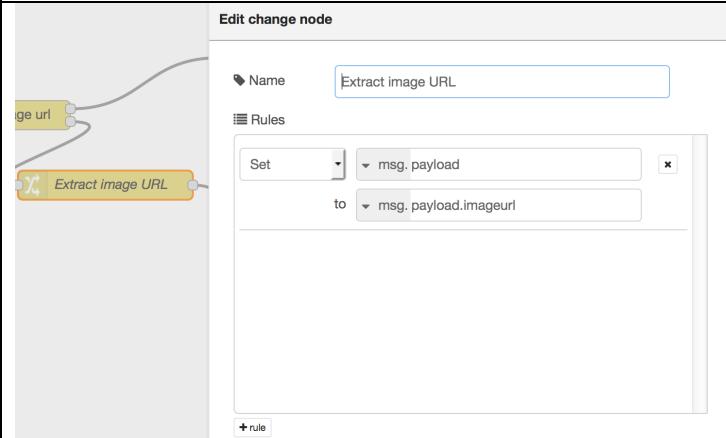
Steps	Example screen capture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Drag and drop an http in node. Keep an eye on the completed flow in the previous page as you add nodes. It would help you identify the nodes easily and roughly where to place them on the canvas. 7. For the Method, select GET and for the URL, specify any context name, in this example /people 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Drag and drop a switch node, which will test for the presence of the imageurl query parameter. 9. For name, specify any value, in this example, Check image url. 10. In the property box, append imageurl after payload 11. Set two conditions from the drop down list, first is null and second is otherwise. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Drag and drop the template node, configured to output an HTML input field and suggest a few selected images taken from official sources. 13. Specify a name, for example: prompt images 14. Set the property to msg.payload. Ensure it is formatted per example screen capture. 15. Copy/paste this code in the body of the template (continues to the next page): <pre> <h1>Welcome to my Face Detection app</h1> <H2>Recognize anyone?</H2> <form action="{{req._parsedUrl.pathname}}"> </pre>	

```

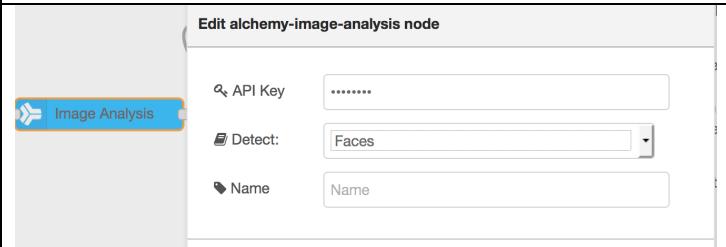

  
Right-click one of the above images and select Copy image location and paste the URL in the box below.  
Do an image search for faces, try multiple faces. After you click on an image, to the right it usually says "View image" click that to get the URL.
  
Image URL: <input type="text" name="imageurl"/>
<input type="submit" value="Analyze"/>
</form>

```

16. Drag and Drop a change node to extract the **imageurl** query parameter from the web request and assign it to the payload to be provided as input to the Alchemy Image Analysis node.
17. Specify a name.
18. Select Set for rule; the first rule is **msg.payload**, and the second rule is **msg.payload.imageurl**



19. Enter the AlchemyAPI key that you obtained earlier
20. For the Detect annotators, select **Faces**.



21. Drag and drop a template node with the following content, which will format the output returned from the Image Analysis node into an HTML table for easier reading. Pay attention to the indents; follow the format you see to the right.

```
<h1>Alchemy Image Analysis</h1>
  <p>Analyzed image: {{payload}}<br/></p>
{{^result}}
  <p>No Face detected</p>
{{/result}}
  <table border='1'>
    <thead><tr><th>Age
Range</th><th>Score</th><th>Gender</th><th>Score</th><th>Name</th></tr></thead>
{{#result}}<tr>
  <td><b>{{age.ageRange}}</b></td><td>{{age.score}}</td>
  <td>{{gender.gender}}</td><td>{{gender.score}}</td>
  {{#identity}}<td>{{identity.name}}
  {{identity.score}}</td>{{/identity}}
</tr>{{/result}}
</table>
<form action="{{req._parsedUrl.pathname}}">
<br><input type="submit" value="Try again or go back
to the home page"/>
</form>
```

22. End the flow with the **http response** node and connect the nodes as you see depicted on page 4.

23. Click **Deploy**.



24. To run the web page, point your browser to `/http://xxxx.mybluemix.net/people` and enter the URL of some image.

25. Note: Click **View image** to obtain the exact link to that image.



Congratulation, you have just built a face recognition team and now, take your time and edit the front page of your app to depict your words and your images, or just a single image. Hint, that is the template node, Step 14.