

Instructions

- Some parts of the code are already done for you
- You need to execute all the cells
- You need to add the code where ever you see "#### Add your code here ####"
- Marks are mentioned along with the cells

▼ Face recognition

Task is to recognize a faces

▼ Dataset

Aligned Face Dataset from Pinterest

This dataset contains 10.770 images for 100 people. All images are taken from 'Pinterest' and aligned using dlib library.

```
%tensorflow_version 2.x
```

```
↳ TensorFlow 2.x selected.
```

```
import tensorflow  
tensorflow.__version__
```

```
↳ '2.1.0'
```

▼ Mount Google drive if you are using google colab

- We recommend using Google Colab as you can face memory issues and longer runtimes while running on local

```
from google.colab import drive
```

```
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

➦ Go to this URL in a browser: https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client_id=947318989803-6bn6qk8qdgf4n4g3pfee6491h

Enter your authorization code:

.....

Mounted at /content/drive

▼ Change current working directory to project folder (1 mark)

```
import os
```

```
project_path="/content/drive/My Drive/Face-Detection"
```

```
os.chdir(project_path)
```

▼ Extract the zip file (2 marks)

- Extract Aligned Face Dataset from Pinterest.zip

```
from zipfile import ZipFile
with ZipFile('Aligned Face Dataset.zip', 'r') as z:
    z.extractall()
```

▼ Function to load images

- Define a function to load the images from the extracted folder and map each image with person id

```
import numpy as np
import os
```

```
class IdentityMetadata():
    def __init__(self, base, name, file):
```

```

    # print(base, name, file)
    # dataset base directory
    self.base = base
    # identity name
    self.name = name
    # image file name
    self.file = file

def __repr__(self):
    return self.image_path()

def image_path(self):
    return os.path.join(self.base, self.name, self.file)

def load_metadata(path):
    metadata = []
    for i in os.listdir(path):
        for f in os.listdir(os.path.join(path, i)):
            # Check file extension. Allow only jpg/jpeg' files.
            ext = os.path.splitext(f)[1]
            if ext == '.jpg' or ext == '.jpeg':
                metadata.append(IdentityMetadata(path, i, f))
    return np.array(metadata)

# metadata = load_metadata('images')
metadata = load_metadata('PINS')

```

▼ Define function to load image

- Define a function to load image from the metadata

```

import cv2
def load_image(path):
    img = cv2.imread(path, 1)
    # OpenCV loads images with color channels
    # in BGR order. So we need to reverse them
    return img[...,::-1]

```

▼ Load a sample image (2 marks)

- Load one image using the function "load_image"

```
load_image("/content/drive/My Drive/Face-Detection/PINS/pins_Aaron Paul/Aaron Paul0_262.jpg")
```

▼ VGG Face model

- Here we are giving you the predefined model for VGG face

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import ZeroPadding2D, Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D, Dropout, Flatten, Activation

def vgg_face():
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1),input_shape=(224,224, 3)))
    model.add(Convolution2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
    model.add(Convolution2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=(2,2)))

    model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
    model.add(Convolution2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
    model.add(Convolution2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=(2,2)))

    model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
    model.add(Convolution2D(256, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
    model.add(Convolution2D(256, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
    model.add(Convolution2D(256, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=(2,2)))
```

```

model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
model.add(Convolution2D(512, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
model.add(Convolution2D(512, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
model.add(Convolution2D(512, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=(2,2)))

model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
model.add(Convolution2D(512, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
model.add(Convolution2D(512, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(ZeroPadding2D((1,1)))
model.add(Convolution2D(512, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=(2,2)))

model.add(Convolution2D(4096, (7, 7), activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Convolution2D(4096, (1, 1), activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Convolution2D(2622, (1, 1)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Activation('softmax'))
return model

```

▼ Load the model (2 marks)

- Load the model defined above
- Then load the given weight file named "vgg_face_weights.h5"

```

from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
model = vgg_face()
model.summary()
#### Add your code here ####

```



Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
zero_padding2d (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 226, 226, 3)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
zero_padding2d_1 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 226, 226, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
zero_padding2d_2 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 114, 114, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
zero_padding2d_3 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 114, 114, 128)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
zero_padding2d_4 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 58, 58, 128)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
zero_padding2d_5 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 58, 58, 256)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
zero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 58, 58, 256)	0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
zero_padding2d_7 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 30, 30, 256)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
zero_padding2d_8 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 30, 30, 512)	0

conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
zero_padding2d_9 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 30, 30, 512)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
zero_padding2d_10 (ZeroPaddi	(None, 16, 16, 512)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
zero_padding2d_11 (ZeroPaddi	(None, 16, 16, 512)	0
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
zero_padding2d_12 (ZeroPaddi	(None, 16, 16, 512)	0
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	102764544
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	0
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	16781312
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	0
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 2622)	10742334
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2622)	0
activation (Activation)	(None, 2622)	0
=====		
Total params: 145,002,878		
Trainable params: 145,002,878		
Non-trainable params: 0		

```
model.load_weights('vgg_face_weights.h5')
```

▼ Get vgg_face_descriptor

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
vgg_face_descriptor = Model(inputs=model.layers[0].input, outputs=model.layers[-2].output)
```

▼ Generate embeddings for each image in the dataset

- Given below is an example to load the first image in the metadata and get its embedding vector from the pre-trained model.

```
# Get embedding vector for first image in the metadata using the pre-trained model
```

```
img_path = metadata[0].image_path()
img = load_image(img_path)
```

```
# Normalising pixel values from [0-255] to [0-1]: scale RGB values to interval [0,1]
img = (img / 255.).astype(np.float32)
```

```
img = cv2.resize(img, dsize = (224,224))
print(img.shape)
```

```
# Obtain embedding vector for an image
# Get the embedding vector for the above image using vgg_face_descriptor model and print the shape
```

```
embedding_vector = vgg_face_descriptor.predict(np.expand_dims(img, axis=0))[0]
print(embedding_vector.shape)
```

```
↳ (224, 224, 3)
   (2622,)
```

```
embedding_vector
```

```
↳ array([ 0.03170307, -0.0150513 , -0.01243402, ...,  0.00043141,
          0.00219081, -0.00908097], dtype=float32)
```


▼ Generate embeddings for all images (5 marks)

- Write code to iterate through metadata and create embeddings for each image using `vgg_face_descriptor.predict()` and store it with name `embeddings`
- If there is any error in reading any image in the dataset, fill the embedding vector of that image with 2622-zeroes as the final embedding from the model is of length 2622.

```
embeddings=[]
for i in metadata:
    image_path=i.image_path()
    img = load_image(image_path)
    img = (img / 255.).astype(np.float32)
    img = cv2.resize(img, dsize = (224,224))
    print(img.shape)
    try:
        embedding_vector = vgg_face_descriptor.predict(np.expand_dims(img, axis=0))[0]
        print(embedding_vector.shape)
        embeddings.append(embedding_vector)
    except:
        embedding_vector=np.zeros(2622*1)
        embeddings.append(embedding_vector)
```

▼ Function to calculate distance between given 2 pairs of images.

- Consider distance metric as "Squared L2 distance"
- Squared L2 distance between 2 points (x_1, y_1) and $(x_2, y_2) = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$

```
def distance(emb1, emb2):
    return np.sum(np.square(emb1 - emb2))
```

▼ Plot images and get distance between the pairs given below

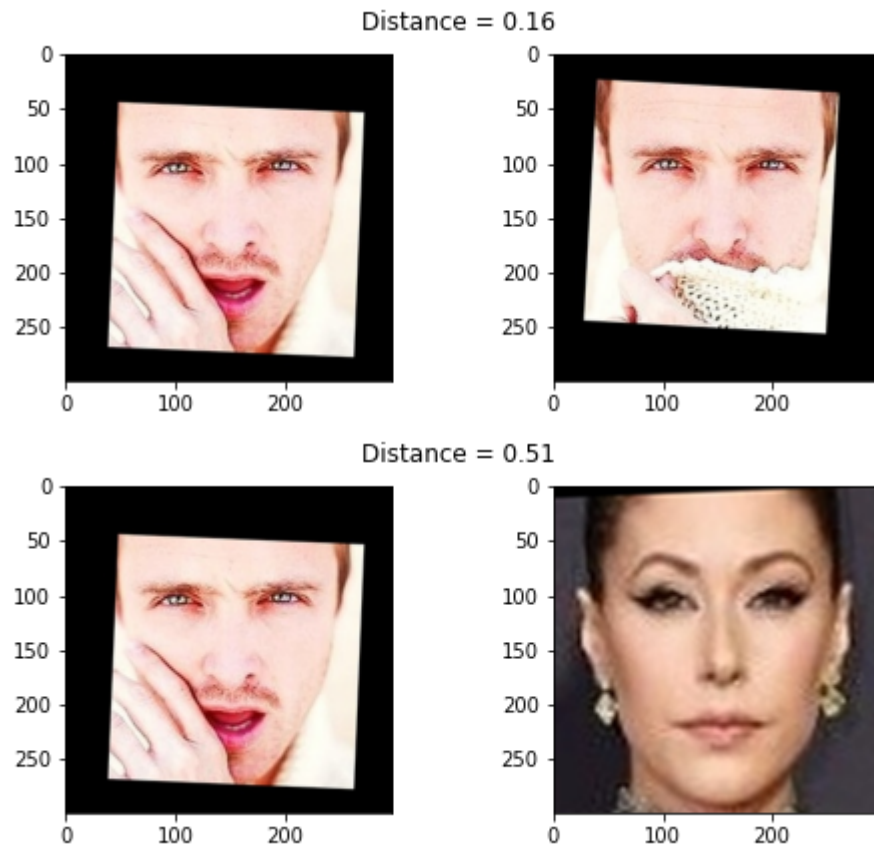
- 2, 3 and 2, 180
- 30, 31 and 30, 100
- 70, 72 and 70, 115

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
def show_pair(idx1, idx2):  
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,3))  
    plt.suptitle(f'Distance = {distance(embeddings[idx1], embeddings[idx2]):.2f}')  
    plt.subplot(121)  
    plt.imshow(load_image(metadata[idx1].image_path()))  
    plt.subplot(122)  
    plt.imshow(load_image(metadata[idx2].image_path()));
```

```
show_pair(2, 3)  
show_pair(2, 180)
```





▼ Create train and test sets (5 marks)

- Create X_train, X_test and y_train, y_test
- Use train_idx to separate out training features and labels
- Use test_idx to separate out testing features and labels

```
train_idx = np.arange(metadata.shape[0]) % 9 != 0
test_idx = np.arange(metadata.shape[0]) % 9 == 0
train_pos=np.where(train_idx==True)
test_pos=np.where(test_idx==True)
```

```
metadata[0].image_path().split("/")[1]
```

```
↳ 'pins_Aaron Paul'
```

```
y_train=[]  
for i in train_pos:  
    y_train.append(metadata[i])
```

```
y_train=np.array(y_train)  
y_train=y_train.reshape(2523)
```

```
embed_array=np.array(embeddings)  
Xtrain=[]  
for i in train_pos:  
    Xtrain.append(embed_array[i])
```

```
X_train=np.array(Xtrain)
```

```
X_train.shape
```

```
↳ (1, 2523, 2622)
```

```
embeddings[0]
```

```
↳ array([ 0.03170307, -0.0150513 , -0.01243402, ...,  0.00043141,  
          0.00219081, -0.00908097], dtype=float32)
```

```
embed_array.shape
```

```
↳ (2839, 2622)
```

```
X_train=X_train.reshape(2523,2622)
```

```
X_train.shape
```

↳ (2523, 2622)

X_train[0]

↳ array([0.03497704, -0.00105059, -0.01248933, ..., -0.01053091,
0.0017932 , 0.02439154], dtype=float32)

y_test=[]

for i in test_pos:

 y_test.append(metadata[i])

y_test=np.array(y_test)

y_test=y_test.reshape(316)

y_test.shape

↳ (316,)

Xtest=[]

for i in test_pos:

 Xtest.append(embed_array[i])

X_test=np.array(Xtest)

X_test.shape

↳ (1, 316, 2622)

X_test=X_test.reshape(316,2622)

embed_array[9]

↳

```
X_test[1]
```

```
array([ 0.02626053,  0.00147696, -0.00927285, ..., -0.00515147,
        0.00603828,  0.01470516], dtype=float32)
```

▼ Encode the Labels (3 marks)

- Encode the targets
- Use LabelEncoder

```
ytrain=[]
for i in y_train:
    ytrain.append(str(i).split("/")[1])
```

```
ytest=[]
for i in y_test:
    ytest.append(str(i).split("/")[1])
```

```
from sklearn import preprocessing
```

```
label_encoder = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
y_train=label_encoder.fit_transform(ytrain)
y_test=label_encoder.fit_transform(ytest)
```

▼ Standardize the feature values (3 marks)

- Scale the features using StandardScaler

```
# Standarize features
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```
scaler = StandardScaler()  
X_train=scaler.fit_transform(X_train)  
X_test=scaler.fit_transform(X_test)
```

▼ Reduce dimensions using PCA (3 marks)

- Reduce feature dimensions using Principal Component Analysis

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
```

```
pca = PCA(n_components=3)  
X_train=pca.fit_transform(X_train)  
X_test=pca.fit_transform(X_test)
```

```
X_train.shape
```

```
↳ (2523, 3)
```

```
y_train.shape
```

```
↳ (2523,)
```

▼ Build a Classifier (3 marks)

- Use SVM Classifier to predict the person in the given image
- Fit the classifier and print the score

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
clf = SVC(kernel='linear')  
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
↳
```

```
SVC(C=1.0, break_ties=False, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0,
clf.score(X_train, y_train)
```

0.4724534284581847

▼ Test results (1 mark)

- Take 10th image from test set and plot the image
- Report to which person(folder name in dataset) the image belongs to

```
import warnings
# Suppress LabelEncoder warning
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

example_idx = 10

example_image = load_image(metadata[test_idx][example_idx].image_path())
#example_prediction = clf.predict(example_image)
example_identity = encoder.inverse_transform(example_prediction)[0]

plt.imshow(example_image)
plt.title(f'Identified as {example_identity}');
```

NameError Traceback (most recent call last)
 <ipython-input-315-2a09229850ad> in <module>()
 7 example_image = load_image(metadata[test_idx][example_idx].image_path())
 8 #example_prediction = clf.predict(example_image)
----> 9 example_identity = encoder.inverse_transform(example_prediction)[0]
 10
 11 plt.imshow(example_image)

NameError: name 'encoder' is not defined

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW

```
clf.predict(X_test)[10]
```


 1