Covid-19 Face Mask Detector

With Mask



Without Mask



Concept diagram

```
DATASET IMAGE
Import required libraries
import os
from keras.preprocessing import image
import cv2
Define the categories of images
categories = ['with_mask', 'without_mask']
Initialize an empty list for the data
Loop over the categories and their corresponding directories to read and preprocess the images
# Initialize an empty list for the data
data = []
```

```
# Loop over the categories and their corresponding directories to read
and preprocess the images
for category in categories:
    # Define the path to the directory
    path = os.path.join('train', category)
    # Assign a label to each category (0 for 'with mask', 1 for
'without mask')
    label = categories.index(category)
    # Loop over the files in the directory and read the images
    for file in os.listdir(path):
        # Define the path to the image file
        img path = os.path.join(path, file)
        # Read the image using OpenCV
        img = cv2.imread(img path)
        # Resize the image to (224, 224)
        img = cv2.resize(img, (224, 224))
        # Append the image and its label to the data list
        data.append([img, label])
len(data)
1508
import random
shuffling the data to avoid biasness in fitting
# Shuffle the data randomly
random.shuffle(data)
# Initialize empty lists for the features (X) and labels (y)
X = []
y = []
# Separate the features and labels into different lists
for features, label in data:
    X.append(features)
    y.append(label)
len(X)
1508
len(y)
```

```
1508
import numpy as np
# Convert X and y into NumPy arrays
X = np.array(X)
y = np.array(y)
X.shape
(1508, 224, 224, 3)
y.shape
(1508,)
converting the color image to gray-scale
# Normalize the pixel values in X to be between 0 and 1
X = X/255
X[0]
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        [0.99607843, 1.
        [0.99607843, 1.
                              , 0.98431373],
        [0.99215686, 0.99607843, 0.98039216]],
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        [0.99215686, 0.99607843, 0.98039216]],
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        [0.99215686, 0.99607843, 0.98039216]],
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                                               ]]])
# Split the data into training and testing sets using the
train test split function from scikit-learn
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size= 0.2)
X train.shape
(1206, 224, 224, 3)
X_test.shape
(302, 224, 224, 3)
# Import the VGG16 pre-trained model from Keras
```

from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16

- 1. from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16: This line imports the VGG16 model from Keras, which is a pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) that was originally trained on the ImageNet dataset.
- 2. The VGG16 model consists of 16 layers, including 13 convolutional layers and 3 fully connected layers.
- 3. The convolutional layers use small filters (3x3) with a stride of 1 and padding, and are followed by a max pooling layer. This architecture helps the model learn hierarchical features in the input images.
- 4. The fully connected layers at the end of the model use the learned features to classify the input images into one of the 1000 categories in the ImageNet dataset.
- 5. In this code, we are using the pre-trained VGG16 model as a feature extractor by removing the last fully connected layer and adding a new output layer with a single neuron to classify images as either with or without masks.

 # Instantiate the VGG16 model

vgg = VGG16()

vgg.summary()

Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
<pre>block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0

block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
<pre>block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
fcl (Dense)	(None, 4096)	102764544
fc2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16781312
predictions (Dense)	(None, 1000)	4097000

Total params: 138,357,544 Trainable params: 138,357,544

Non-trainable params: 0

```
# Create a new sequential model
```

from keras import Sequential

model = Sequential()

Add all layers from the VGG16 model to the new model except for the last layer

for layer in vgg.layers[:-1]:
 model.add(layer)

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0

block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
<pre>block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
<pre>block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
<pre>block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
<pre>block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
fc1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	102764544
fc2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16781312

Total params: 134,260,544 Trainable params: 134,260,544

Non-trainable params: 0

```
# Freeze the weights of all layers in the new model
```

for layer in model.layers:
 layer.trainable = False

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
<pre>block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
<pre>block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
<pre>block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
<pre>block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
fc1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	102764544
fc2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16781312

Total params: 134,260,544 Trainable params: 0 Non-trainable params: 134,260,544

Add a new dense output layer with sigmoid activation from keras.layers import Dense

model.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))

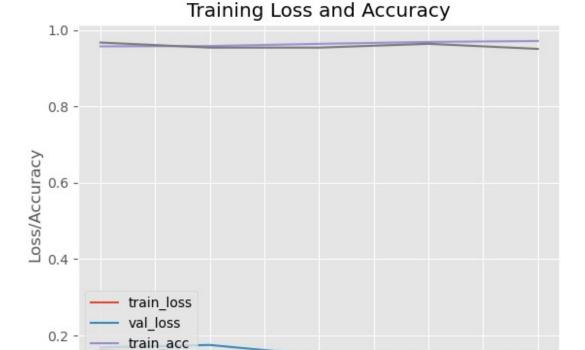
model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
<pre>block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
<pre>block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
<pre>block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
<pre>block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
fc1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	102764544

```
fc2 (Dense)
                       (None, 4096)
                                             16781312
dense (Dense)
                        (None, 1)
                                             4097
_____
Total params: 134,264,641
Trainable params: 4,097
Non-trainable params: 134,260,544
# Compile the model with binary cross-entropy loss and accuracy as the
evaluation metric
model.compile(optimizer='Adam',loss='binary crossentropy',metrics=['ac
curacy'])
# Train the model on the training set for 5 epochs and validate on the
testina set
history =
model.fit(X train,y train,epochs=5,validation data=(X test,y test))
Epoch 1/5
accuracy: 0.9569 - val loss: 0.1685 - val accuracy: 0.9669
Epoch 2/5
38/38 [============= ] - 175s 5s/step - loss: 0.1467 -
accuracy: 0.9577 - val loss: 0.1748 - val accuracy: 0.9536
Epoch 3/5
accuracy: 0.9635 - val_loss: 0.1477 - val_accuracy: 0.9536
Epoch 4/5
accuracy: 0.9685 - val loss: 0.1393 - val accuracy: 0.9636
Epoch 5/5
38/38 [============== ] - 219s 6s/step - loss: 0.1159 -
accuracy: 0.9710 - val loss: 0.1554 - val accuracy: 0.9503
print("[INFO] saving mask detector model...")
model.save("mask detector.model", save format="h5")
[INFO] saving mask detector model...
# Initialize the video capture object
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
# from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
# model = load model("mask detector.model")
# Define a function to detect if a face in an image is wearing a mask
or not
def detect face mask(img):
   # Make a prediction on the input image using the trained model
   y pred = model.predict(img.reshape(1,224,224,3))
   return y pred
```

```
def detect face(img):
    coods = haar.detectMultiScale(img)
    return coods
# Read in an example image for testing the face mask detection
function
sample1 = cv2.imread('samples/3.jpg')
sample1 = cv2.resize(sample1,(224,224))
# Test the face mask detection function on the example image
detect face mask(sample1)
1/1 [======= ] - 1s 818ms/step
array([[2.4732947e-06]], dtype=float32)
# this is used to show a rectangle accross the face in camera frame
def draw label(img,text,pos,bg color):
    text size =
cv2.getTextSize(text,cv2.FONT HERSHEY COMPLEX,1,cv2.FILLED)
    end x = pos[0]+text size[0][0]+2
    end y = pos[1]+text size[0][1]+2
    cv2.rectangle(img,pos,(end_x,end_y),bg_color,cv2.FILLED)
    cv2.putText(img,text,pos,cv2.FONT HERSHEY COMPLEX,1,
(0,0,0),1,cv2.LINE AA)
# This line of code initializes the Haar Cascade classifier using the
# pre-trained XML file 'haarcascade frontalface default.xml' located
in the current directory.
haar = cv2.CascadeClassifier('./haarcascade frontalface default.xml')
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use("ggplot")
plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history["loss"], label="train loss")
plt.plot(history.history["val loss"], label="val loss")
plt.plot(history.history["accuracy"], label="train acc")
plt.plot(history.history["val accuracy"], label="val acc")
plt.title("Training Loss and Accuracy")
plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
plt.ylabel("Loss/Accuracy")
plt.legend(loc="lower left")
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1ee9033b730>
```



1.5

2.0

Epoch #

3.0

3.5

4.0

2.5

val acc

0.5

0.0

1.0

```
while True:
    # capture frames from the camera
    ret,frame = cap.read()
    # resize the frame to fit the model's input shape
    frame = cv2.resize(frame,(224,224))
    # detect faces in the frame using the detect face() method
    coods = detect_face(cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY))
    # draw rectangles around the detected faces
    for x,y,w,h in coods:
        cv2.rectangle(frame, (x,y), (x+w,y+h), (255,0,0),1)
    # make predictions using the detect_face_mask() method
    y pred = detect face mask(frame)
    print(y pred)
    # calculate the probabilities of having or not having a mask
    no_mask = y_pred[0][0]*100
    mask = 100 - (y_pred[0][0]*100)
    # display the label and percentage probability of each detected
```

```
face
   if mask>no mask and mask>95:
      # if the model predicts that the face is wearing a mask, label
it as "Mask" and display the percentage probability
      for x,y,w,h in coods:
         label str = "{:.2f}".format(mask)
         cv2.putText(frame, "Mask" + " " + label str+"%" , (x,
y),cv2.FONT HERSHEY SIMPLEX, 0.45, (255,0,0), 1)
         cv2.rectangle(frame, (x,y), (x+w,y+h), (255,0,0), 1)
   else:
      # if the model predicts that the face is not wearing a mask,
label it as "No Mask" and display the percentage probability
      for x,y,w,h in coods:
         label str = "{:.2f}".format(no mask)
         cv2.putText(frame, "No Mask" + " " + label str+"%" , (x,
y),cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.45, (0,255,0), 1)
         cv2.rectangle(frame, (x,y), (x+w,y+h), (0,255,0), 1)
   # display the resulting frame
   cv2.imshow('window',frame)
   # exit the program if the 'x' key is pressed
   if cv2.waitKey(1) \& 0xFF == ord('x'):
      break
# release the camera and close all windows
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
1/1 [======] - 0s 234ms/step
[[0.99079484]]
1/1 [=======] - 0s 217ms/step
[[0.943617]]
1/1 [=======] - 0s 165ms/step
[[0.9206611
[[0.96179074]]
1/1 [=======] - 0s 189ms/step
[[0.90673524]]
[[0.9043212]]
[[0.84232175]]
[[0.9335921]
1/1 [======] - 0s 216ms/step
[[0.90307117]]
[[0.9256817]]
1/1 [=======] - 0s 212ms/step
```