Missing Child Identification System Using Deep Learning

A Project report Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

by

Naga Sri Harsha Vardhan Kanaprthi

(2000030442)

Under the esteemed guidance of

Mrs. Hepsiba Sravani Sripathi
Director,
Lineysha And Thevan Software Technologies

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

K L Deemed to be UNIVERSITY

Green Fields, Vaddeswaram, Tadepalli,
Guntur - 522 502, Andhra Pradesh.

2023-24

Lineysha And Thevan Software Technologies

Varun Bajaj Building ,Near Benz Circle,

Vijayawada-520010

Bonafide Certificate

This is to certify that this project report entitled "MISSING CHILD IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM" submitted to Department of Computer Science and Engineering, K L Deemed to be University, Guntur, in connection with the University internship program is a bonafide record of work done by "**Naga Sri Harsha Vardhan Kanaparthi"** under my supervision at the "**LINEYSHA AND THEVAN SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES**" from "4th Aug 2023" to "28th Oct 2023".

Dr . Hepsiba Sravani Sripathi

Director

Lineysha And Thevan Software Technologies

Varun Bajaj Building ,Near Benz Circle,

Vijayawada-520010

Bonafide Certificate

This is to certify that this project report entitled **"Missing Child Identification System"** submitted to **Department of Computer Science & Engineering, KL Deemed to be University, Guntur,** in connection with the University internship program is a bonafide record of work done by "**Naga Sri Harsha Vardhan Kanaparthi"** under my supervision at the **"Lineysha And Thevan Technologies**" from "4th Aug 2023" to "28th Oct 2023".

Department Coordinator
Dr.Maganti Syamala

Head of the Department
Dr.Tummala Pavan Kumar

University Guide
Dr.Badugu Suresh

External

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the individuals who have been instrumental in the completion of this report. Their support, guidance, and expertise have significantly contributed to its success.

First and foremost, I am deeply thankful to our university guide **Dr.Badugu Suresh** sir for their invaluable mentorship, unwavering support, and insightful direction throughout the process. Their expertise and encouragement were pivotal in shaping the content and structure of this report.

I am also immensely grateful to the regional manager for their generous assistance and provision of resources, which enriched the depth and quality of the research conducted. Their constructive feedback and industry knowledge were invaluable assets to this work.

I express my heartfelt appreciation to the Head of Department **Dr.Tummala Pavan kumar** sir for their constant encouragement and for providing the platform and resources essential for this project. Their guidance and belief in this endeavor were crucial in its realization.

Special thanks go to the Department Coordinator **Dr.Maganti Syamala** mam for their administrative support and coordination, ensuring the smooth progress of this project. Their organizational skills and assistance were fundamental to the successful execution of this report.

Lastly, I extend my thanks to the Practice School Guide **Mrs.Hepsiba Sravani Sripathi** mam for their practical insights and hands-on guidance, which brought real-world relevance to this report.

The completion of this report would not have been possible without the collective support and expertise of these individuals. I am truly grateful for their contributions and unwavering encouragement.

Naga Sri Harsha Vardhan Kanaparthi

ABSTRACT

In India a countless number of children are reported missing every year. Among the missing child cases a large percentage of children remain untraced. This paper presents a novel use of deep learning methodology for identifying the reported missing child from the photos of multitude of children available, with the help of face recognition. The public can upload photographs of suspicious child into a common portal with landmarks and remarks. The photo will be automatically compared with the registered photos of the missing child from the repository.For this, a deep learning model is trained to correctly identify the missing child from the missing child image database provided, Classification of the input child image is performed and photo with best match will be selected from the database of missing children, using the facial image uploaded by the public.The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), a highly effective deep learning technique for image based applications is adopted here for face recognition.

Face descriptors are extracted from the images using a pre-trained CNN model VGG-Face deep architecture. Compared with normal deep learning applications, our algorithm uses convolution network only as a high level feature extractor and the child recognition is done by the trained SVM classifier. Choosing the best performing CNN model for face recognition, VGG-Face and proper training of it results in a deep learning model invariant to noise, illumination, contrast, occlusion, image pose and age of the child and it outperforms earlier methods in face recognition based missing child identification. The classification performance achieved for child identification system is 99.41%. It was evaluated on 43 Child cases.

Children are the greatest asset of each nation. The future of any country depends upon the right upbringing of its children. India is the second populous country in the world and children represent a significant percentage of total population. But unfortunately a large number of children go missing every year in India due to various reasons including abduction or kidnapping, run-away children, trafficked children and lost children. A deeply disturbing fact about India's missing children is that while on an average 174 children go missing every day, half of them remain untraced. Children who go missing may be exploited and abused for various purposes. As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report which was cited by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in the Parliament (LS Q no. 3928, 20-03- 2018), more than one lakh children (1,11,569 in actual numbers) were reported to have gone missing till 2016, and 55,625 of them remained untraced till the end of the year. Many NGOs claim that estimates of missing children are much higher than reported.

INDEX

- Title page
- Certificate
- Declaration
- Acknowledgement
- Abstract

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- List of Figures

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT THE PROJECT

Children are the greatest asset of each nation. The future of any country depends upon the right upbringing of its children. India is the second populous country in the world and children represent a significant percentage of total population. But unfortunately a large number of children go missing every year in India due to various reasons including abduction or kidnapping, run-away children, trafficked children and lost children. A deeply disturbing fact about India's missing children is that while on an average 174 children go missing every day, half of them remain untraced. Children who go missing may be exploited and abused for various purposes. As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report which was cited by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in the Parliament (LS Q no. 3928, 20-03- 2018), more than one lakh children (1,11,569 in actual numbers) were reported to have gone missing till 2016, and 55,625 of them remained untraced till the end of the year. Many NGOs claim that estimates of missing children are much higher than reported. Mostly missing child cases are reported to the police. The child missing from one region may be found in another region or another state, for various reasons. So even if a child is found, it is difficult to identify him/her from the reported missing cases. A framework and methodology for developing an assistive tool for tracing missing child is described in this paper. An idea for maintaining a virtual space is proposed, such that the recent photographs of children given by parents at the time of reporting missing cases is saved in a repository. The public is given provision to voluntarily take photographs of children in suspected situations and uploaded in that portal. Automatic searching of this photo among the missing child case images will be provided in the application. This supports the police officials to locate the child anywhere in India. When a child is found, the photograph at that time is matched against the images uploaded by the Police/guardian at the time of missing. Sometimes the child has been missing for a long time. This age gap reflects in the images since aging affects the shape of the face and texture of the skin. The feature discriminator invariant to aging effects has to be derived. This is the challenge in missing child identification compared to the other face recognition systems. Also facial appearance of child can vary due to changes in pose, orientation, illumination, occlusions, noise in background etc. The image taken by public may not be of good quality, as some of them may be captured from a distance without the knowledge of the child. A deep

learning [1] architecture considering all these constrain is designed here. The proposed system is comparatively an easy, inexpensive and reliable method compared to other biometrics like finger print and iris recognition systems.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The major objective is **Missing Child Identification System using Deep Learning and Multiclass SVM**

1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

Children are the greatest asset of each nation. The future of any country depends upon the right upbringing of its children. India is the second populous country in the world and children represent a significant percentage of total population. But unfortunately a large number of children go missing every year in India due to various reasons including abduction or kidnapping, run-away children, trafficked children and lost children. A deeply disturbing fact about India's missing children is that while on an average 174 children go missing every day, half of them remain untraced. Children who go missing may be exploited and abused for various purposes. As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report which was cited by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in the Parliament (LS Q no. 3928, 20-03- 2018), more than one lakh children (1,11,569 in actual numbers) were reported to have gone missing till 2016, and 55,625 of them remained untraced till the end of the year. Many NGOs claim that estimates of missing children are much higher than reported.

CHAPTER-2
LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Y. LeCun, Y. Bengio, and G. Hinton, "Deep learning", Nature, 521(7553):436–444, 2015.

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the back propagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

2. O. M. Parkhi, A. Vedaldi, and A. Zisserman, "Deep Face Recognition," in British Machine Vision Conference, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 1-12, 2015.

He goal of this paper is face recognition -- from either a single photograph or from a set of faces tracked in a video. Recent progress in this area has been due to two factors: (i) end to end learning for the task using a convolutional neural network (CNN), and (ii) the availability of very large scale training datasets. We make two contributions: first, we show how a very large scale dataset (2.6M images, over 2.6K people) can be assembled by a combination of automation and human in the loop, and discuss the trade off between data purity and time; second, we traverse through the complexities of deep network training and face recognition to present methods and procedures to achieve comparable state of the art results on the standard LFW and YTF face benchmarks.

3. A. Vedaldi, and K. Lenc, "MatConvNet: Convolutional Neural Networks for MATLAB", ACM International Conference on Multimedia, Brisbane, October 2015.

MatConvNet is an implementation of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for MATLAB. The toolbox is designed with an emphasis on simplicity and flexibility. It exposes the

building blocks of CNNs as easy-to-use MATLAB functions, providing routines for computing linear convolutions with filter banks, feature pooling, and many more. In this manner, MatConvNet allows fast prototyping of new CNN architectures; at the same time, it supports efficient computation on CPU and GPU allowing to train complex models on large datasets such as ImageNet ILSVRC. This document provides an overview of CNNs and how they are implemented in MatConvNet and gives the technical details of each computational block in the toolbox.

4. A new active contour model based on the Conscience, Archiving and Mean-Movement mechanisms and the SOM

Active contour models are widely used in extracting object boundaries. However, most of these models usually fail to capture concave boundaries properly and impose high computational cost. In this paper, a new active contour model based on the Conscience, Archiving and Mean-Movement mechanisms and the SOM (CAMSOM) is proposed to eliminate these deficiencies. The proposed method extends the Batch SOM method (BSOM) by introducing three mechanisms of Conscience, Archiving and Mean-Movement mechanisms. To evaluate the performance of the proposed method compared with both energy minimization and SOM-based methods, some experiments are carried out on a set of grayscale images including synthetic and real ones. The experimental results are compared with those of the BSOM in terms of accuracy and convergence speed. The results reveal that, compared to BSOM, the proposed method requires less computations to converge to the object boundaries and extracts the boundaries of complex objects more accurately, even in the presence of weak or broken edges. Moreover, CAMSOM has higher performance and accuracy in capturing the boundaries of the objects placed arbitrarily in a multi-object scene, whereas the performance of BSOM in multi-object scenes highly depends on the arrangement of the objects. Compared to the energy minimization methods, the proposed method can accurately and quickly converges to the concave boundaries, whereas gradient vector flow (GVF) and vector field convolution (VFC) which are two well-known energy minimization methods get stuck in local minima and cannot proceed to the end of the concavity.

5. O. Deniz, G. Bueno, J. Salido, and F. D. la Torre, "Face recognition using histograms of oriented gradients", Pattern Recognition Letters, 32(12):1598–1603, 2011. [3] C. Geng and X. Jiang, "

Face recognition has been a long standing problem in computer vision. Recently, Histograms of Oriented Gradients (HOGs) have proven to be an effective descriptor for object recognition in general and face recognition in particular. In this paper, we investigate a simple but powerful approach to make robust use of HOG features for face recognition. The three main contributions of this work are: First, in order to compensate for errors in facial feature detection due to occlusions, pose and illumination changes, we propose to extract HOG descriptors from a regular grid. Second, fusion of HOG descriptors at different scales allows to capture important structure for face recognition. Third, we identify the necessity of performing dimensionality reduction to remove noise and make the classification process less prone to overfitting. This is particularly important if HOG features are extracted from overlapping cells. Finally, experimental results on four databases illustrate the benefits of our approach.

CHAPTER-3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Earliest methods for face recognition commonly used computer vision features such as HOG, LBP, SIFT, or SURF [2-3]. However, features extracted using a CNN network for getting facial representations gives better performance in face recognition than handcrafted features.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Here we propose a methodology for missing child identification which combines facial feature extraction based on deep learning and matching based on support vector machine. The proposed system utilizes face recognition for missing child identification.

3.2.1 DETAILS

3.2.2 Impact on Environment

Impact on environment (not OS or SW used), Examples – Reduction in global warming, reduce pollution, simplicity of usage, time reduction etc.,

3.2.3 Safety

Impact on various areas mentioned (but not limited to) Security (data, network, information), privacy etc.

3.2.4 Ethics

General SW ethics for building an application or solution like (but not limited to) – does not harm any person (physically or virtually), securing privacy information of the resources using application (secure login, not exposing personal details in any form) etc.

3.2.5 Cost

- Cost of development, usage, maintenance etc.,
- Cost reduction due to implementation of the project in production

3.2.6 Type

Standalone

3.2.7 Standards

STRUCTURE OF PROJECT (SYSTEMANALYSIS)

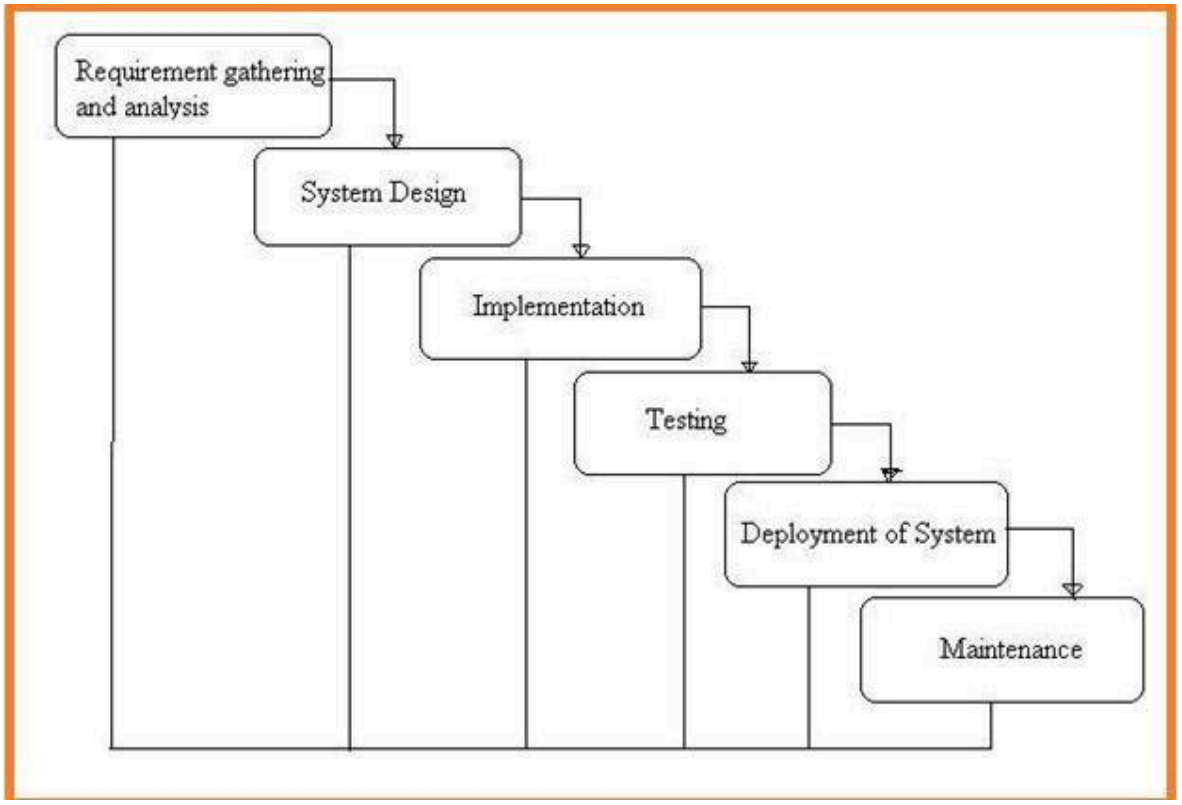


Fig: 3.2.7 Project SDLC

- Project Requisites Accumulating andAnalysis
- Application SystemDesign
- PracticalImplementation
- Manual Testing of MyApplication
- Application Deployment ofSystem
- Maintenance of theProject

3.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Preliminary investigation examine project feasibility, the likelihood the system will be useful to the organization. The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the Technical, Operational and Economical feasibility for adding new modules and debugging old running system. All system is feasible if they are unlimited resources and infinite time. There are aspects in the feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation:

- Economical Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Technical Feasibility

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

A system can be developed technically and that will be used if installed must still be a good investment for the organization. In the economical feasibility, the development cost in creating the system is evaluated against the ultimate benefit derived from the new systems. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs.

The system is economically feasible. It does not require any addition hardware or software. Since the interface for this system is developed using the existing resources and technologies available at NIC, There is nominal expenditure and economical feasibility for certain.

OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned out into information system. That will meet the organization's operating requirements. Operational feasibility aspects of the project are to be taken as an important part of the project implementation. Some of the important issues raised are to test the operational feasibility of a project includes the following: -

- Is there sufficient support for the management from the users?
- Will the system be used and work properly if it is being developed and implemented?

- Will there be any resistance from the user that will undermine the possible application benefits?

This system is targeted to be in accordance with the above-mentioned issues. Beforehand, the management issues and user requirements have been taken into consideration. So there is no question of resistance from the users that can undermine the possible application benefits.

The well-planned design would ensure the optimal utilization of the computer resources and would help in the improvement of performance status.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The technical issue usually raised during the feasibility stage of the investigation includes the following:

- Does the necessary technology exist to do what is suggested?
- Do the proposed equipments have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use the new system?
- Will the proposed system provide adequate response to inquiries, regardless of the number or location of users?
- Can the system be upgraded if developed?
- Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and data security?

Earlier no system existed to cater to the needs of 'Secure Infrastructure Implementation System'. The current system developed is technically feasible. It is a web based user interface for audit workflow at NIC-CSD. Thus it provides an easy access to the users. The database's purpose is to create, establish and maintain a workflow among various entities in order to facilitate all concerned users in their various capacities or roles. Permission to the users would be granted based on the roles specified. Therefore, it provides the technical guarantee of accuracy, reliability and security. The software and hard requirements for the development of this project are not many and are already available in-house at NIC or are available as free as open source. The work for the project is done with the current equipment and existing software technology. Necessary bandwidth exists for providing a fast feedback to the users irrespective of the number of users using the system.

CHAPTER-4

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In software engineering and systems engineering, a **functional requirement** defines a function of a system or its component, where a function is described as a specification of behavior between outputs and inputs.[1]

Functional requirements may involve calculations, technical details, data manipulation and processing, and other specific functionality that define what a system is supposed to accomplish.[2] Behavioral requirements describe all the cases where the system uses the functional requirements, these are captured in use cases. Functional requirements are supported by non-functional requirements (also known as "quality requirements"), which impose constraints on the design or implementation (such as performance requirements, security, or reliability). Generally, functional requirements are expressed in the form "system must do <requirement>," while non-functional requirements take the form "system shall be <requirement>." The plan for implementing functional requirements is detailed in the system design, whereas *non-functional* requirements are detailed in the system architecture.[4][5]

As defined in requirements engineering, functional requirements specify particular results of a system. This should be contrasted with non-functional requirements, which specify overall characteristics such as cost and reliability. Functional requirements drive the application architecture of a system, while non-functional requirements drive the technical architecture of a system.[4]

In some cases a requirements analyst generates use cases after gathering and validating a set of functional requirements. The hierarchy of functional requirements collection and change, broadly speaking, is: user/stakeholder request → analyze → use case → incorporate. Stakeholders make a request; systems engineers attempt to discuss, observe, and understand the aspects of the requirement; use cases, entity relationship diagrams, and other models are built to validate the requirement; and, if documented and approved, the requirement is implemented/incorporated.[6] Each use case illustrates behavioral scenarios through one or more functional requirements. Often, though, an analyst will begin by eliciting a set of use

cases, from which the analyst can derive the functional requirements that must be implemented to allow a user to perform each use case.

4.2NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT (NFR) specifies the quality attribute of a software system. They judge the software system based on Responsiveness, Usability, Security, Portability and other non-functional standards that are critical to the success of the software system. Example of nonfunctional requirement, *"how fast does the website load?"* Failing to meet non-functional requirements can result in systems that fail to satisfy user needs.

Non-functional Requirements allows you to impose constraints or restrictions on the design of the system across the various agile backlogs. Example, the site should load in 3 seconds when the number of simultaneous users are> 10000. Description of non-functional requirements is just as critical as a functional requirement.

Advantages of Non-Functional Requirement

Benefits/pros of Non-functional testing are:

- The nonfunctional requirements ensure the software system follow legal and compliance rules.
- They ensure the reliability, availability, and performance of the software system
- They ensure good user experience and ease of operating the software.
- They help in formulating security policy of the software system.
- Usability requirement
- Serviceability requirement
- Manageability requirement
- Recoverability requirement
- Security requirement
- Data Integrity requirement
- Capacity requirement
- Availability requirement
- Scalability requirement
- Interoperability requirement

- Reliability requirement
- Maintainability requirement
- Regulatory requirement
- Environmental requirements

Disadvantages of Non-functional requirement

Cons/drawbacks of Non-function requirement are:

- None functional requirement may affect the various high-level software subsystem
- They require special consideration during the software architecture/high-level design phase which increases costs.
- Their implementation does not usually map to the specific software sub-system,
- It is tough to modify non-functional once you pass the architecture phase.

KEY LEARNING

- A non-functional requirement defines the performance attribute of a software system.
- Types of Non-functional requirement are Scalability Capacity, Availability, Reliability, Recoverability, Data Integrity, etc.
- Example of Non Functional Requirement is Employees never allowed to update their salary information. Such attempt should be reported to the security administrator.
- Functional Requirement is a verb while Non-Functional Requirement is an attribute
- The advantage of Non-functional requirement is that it helps you to ensure good user experience and ease of operating the software

The biggest disadvantage of Non-functional requirement is that it may affect the various high-level software subsystems.

CHAPTER-5

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Hardware Requirements:

- System : Pentium i3
- Hard Disk : 500 GB.
- Monitor : 14’ Colour Monitor.
- Mouse : Optical Mouse.
- Ram : 4 GB.

Software Requirements:

- Operating system : Windows 8/10.
- Coding Language : PYTHON
- Software : Jupyter

5.2 UML DIAGRAMS

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a standardized general-purpose modeling language in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the Object Management Group.

The goal is for UML to become a common language for creating models of object oriented computer software. In its current form UML is comprised of two major components: a Meta-model and a notation. In the future, some form of method or process may also be added to; or associated with, UML.

The Unified Modeling Language is a standard language for specifying, Visualization, Constructing and documenting the artifacts of software system, as well as for business modeling and other non-software systems.

The UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that have proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems.

The UML is a very important part of developing objects oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects.

GOALS:

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

1. Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modeling Language so that they can develop and exchange meaningful models.
2. Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.
3. Be independent of particular programming languages and development process.
4. Provide a formal basis for understanding the modeling language.
5. Encourage the growth of OO tools market.
6. Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components.
7. Integrate best practices.

5.2.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.

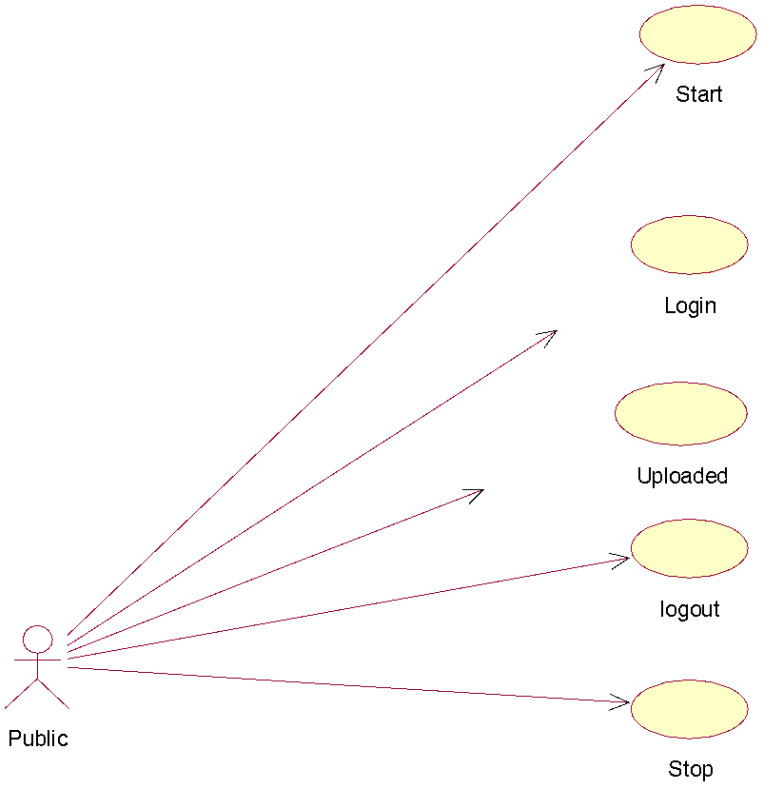


Fig 5.2.1 Use Case Diagram

5.2.2 CLASS DIAGRAM

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes. It explains which class contains information.

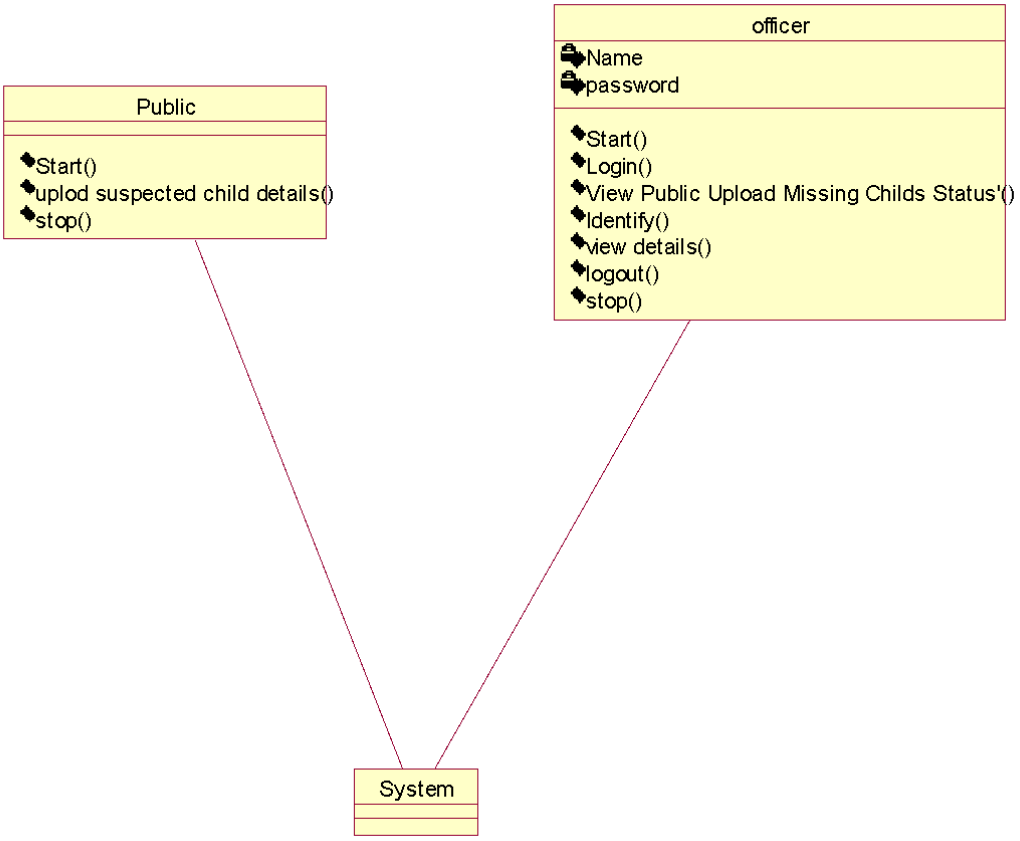


Fig 5.2.2 Class Diagram

5.2.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams.

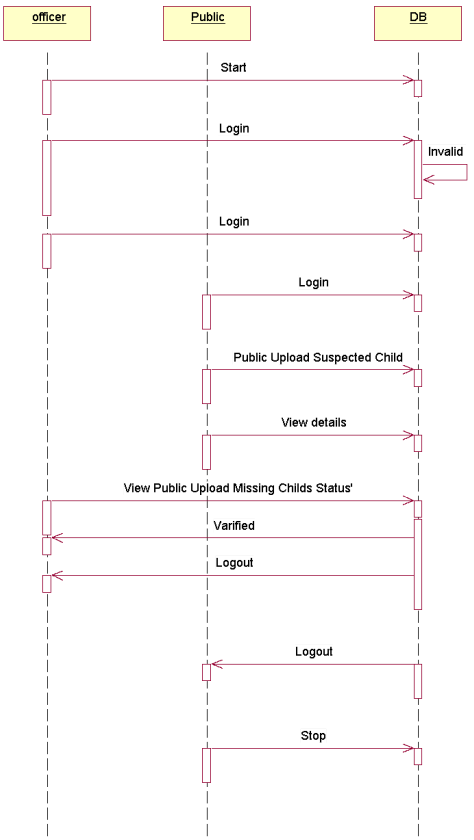


Fig 5.2.3 Sequence Diagram

5.2.4COLLABORATION DIAGRAM

The collaboration diagram is used to show the relationship between the objects in a system. Both the sequence and the collaboration diagrams represent the same information but differently. Instead of showing the flow of messages, it depicts the architecture of the object residing in the system as it is based on object-oriented programming. An object consists of several features. Multiple objects present in the system are connected to each other. The collaboration diagram, which is also known as a communication diagram, is used to portray the object's architecture in the system.

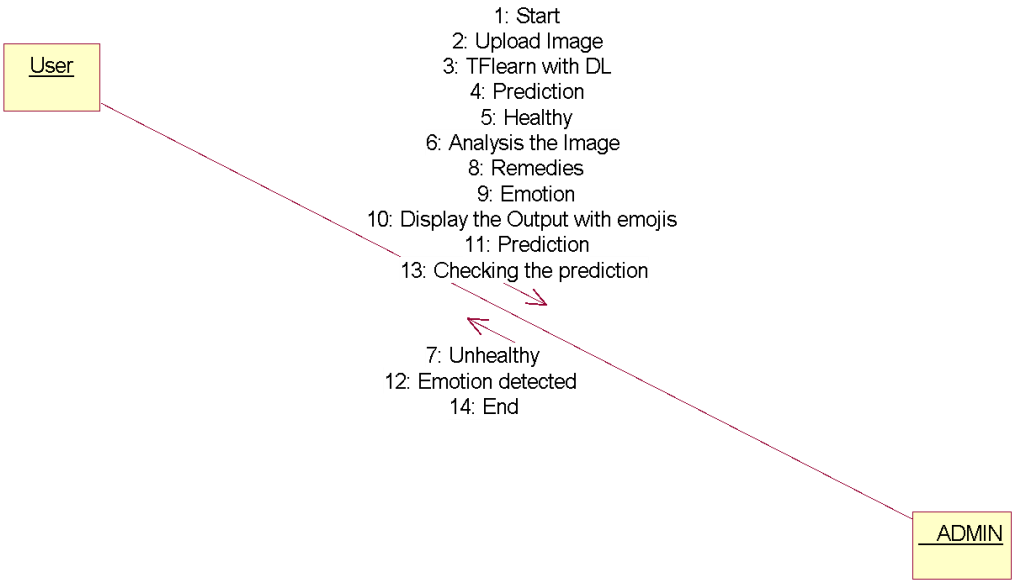


Fig 5.2.4 Collaboration Diagram

5.2.5ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modelling Language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.

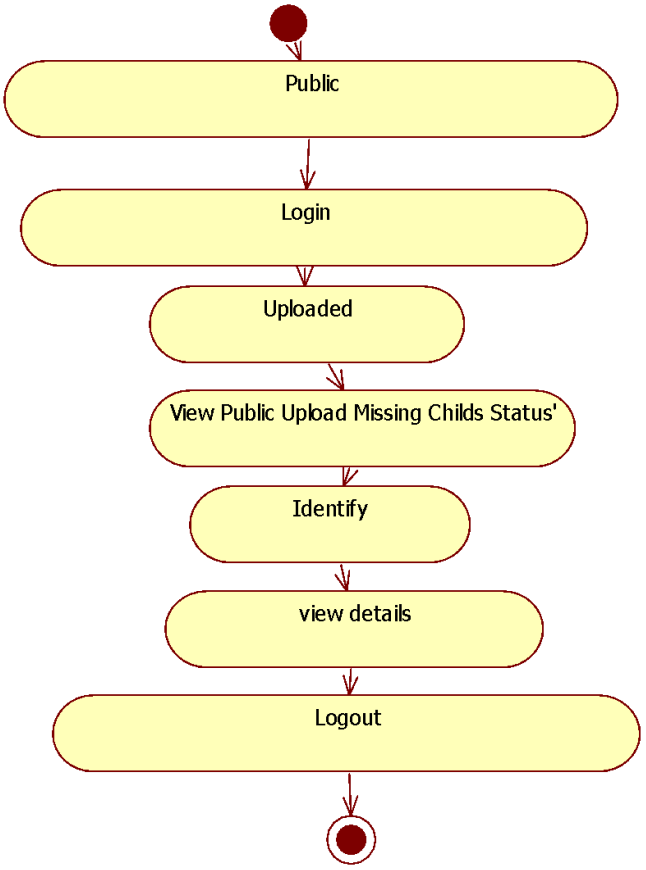


Fig 5.2.5 Activity Diagram

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 MODULES

- Data Collection
- Data Preprocessing
- Training And Testing
- Modelling
- Predicting

Missing Child Identification System using Deep Learning and Multiclass SVM

In this paper author is describing concept to identify missing children by using Deep Learning and Multiclass SVM classifier and to implement this project author has used below modules

1) Using public dataset of missing children's called FGNET is used to train deep learning CNN prediction model. After training model whenever public upload any suspected child image then this model will check in trained model to detect whether this child is in missing database or not. This detected result will store in database and whenever want official persons will login and see that detection result.

2) SVM Multiclass classifier use to extract face features from images based on age and other facial features and then this detected face will input to CNN model to predict whether this face child exists in image database or not.

6.2 SAMPLE CODE

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import os

import sys

if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
    os.environ.setdefault('DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE', 'MissingChild.settings')
    try:
        from django.core.management import execute_from_command_line
    except ImportError as exc:
        raise ImportError(
            "Couldn't import Django. Are you sure it's installed and "
            "available on your PYTHONPATH environment variable? Did you "
            "forget to activate a virtual environment?"
        ) from exc
    execute_from_command_line(sys.argv)
from django.shortcuts import render
from django.template import RequestContext
import pymysql
from django.http import HttpResponse
from django.conf import settings
from django.core.files.storage import FileSystemStorage
import datetime
import os
import cv2
import numpy as np
from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical
```

```
from keras.layers import  MaxPooling2D

from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten

from keras.layers import Convolution2D

from keras.models import Sequential

from keras.models import model_from_json



global index

index = 0

global missing_child_classifier

global cascPath

global faceCascade

    if request.method == 'GET':

        return render(request, 'index.html', {})

def Login(request):

    if request.method == 'GET':

        return render(request, 'Login.html', {})

def Upload(request):

    if request.method == 'GET':

        return render(request, 'Upload.html', {})

def OfficialLogin(request):
```

```
    if request.method == 'POST':
      username = request.POST.get('t1', False)
      password = request.POST.get('t2', False)
      if username == 'admin' and password == 'admin':
       context= {'data':'welcome '+username}
       return render(request, 'OfficialScreen.html', context)
      else:
       context= {'data':'login failed'}
       return render(request, 'Login.html', context)
def ViewUpload(request):
    if request.method == 'GET':
            strdata = '<table border=1 align=center width=100%><tr><th>Upload Person Name</th><th>Child Name</th><th>Contact No</th><th>Found Location</th><th>Child Image <th>Uploaded Date</th><th>Status</th></tr><tr>'
          con = pymysql.connect(host='127.0.0.1',port = 3308,user = 'root', password = 'root', database = 'MissingChildDB',charset='utf8')
       with con:
          cur = con.cursor()
          cur.execute("select * FROM missing")
          rows = cur.fetchall()
          for row in rows:
```

```
strdata+='<td>'+row[0]+'</td><td>'+str(row[1])+'</td><td>'+row[2]+'</td><td>'+row[3]+'</
td><td><img src=/static/photo/'+row[4]+' width=200 height=200></img></td><td>'
            strdata+=str(row[5])+'</td><td>'+str(row[6])+'</td></tr>'
    context= {'data':strdata}
    return render(request, 'ViewUpload.html', context)
def UploadAction(request):
     global index
     global missing_child_classifier
     global cascPath
     global faceCascade
     if request.method == 'POST' and request.FILES['t5']:
        output = ''
        person_name = request.POST.get('t1', False)
        child_name = request.POST.get('t2', False)
        contact_no = request.POST.get('t3', False)
        location = request.POST.get('t4', False)
        myfile = request.FILES['t5']
        fs = FileSystemStorage()
                                                                    filename =
fs.save('C:/Python/MissingChilds/MissingChildApp/static/photo/'+child_name+'.png',
myfile)
```

```
#if index == 0:
cascPath = "haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml"
faceCascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cascPath)
#index = 1
option = 0;
frame = cv2.imread(filename)
gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
faces = faceCascade.detectMultiScale(gray,1.3,5)
print("Found {0} faces!".format(len(faces)))
img = ''
status = 'Child not found in missing database'
if len(faces) > 0:
    for (x, y, w, h) in faces:
        img = frame[y:y + h, x:x + w]
        option = 1
if option == 1:
    with open('model/model.json', "r") as json_file:
        loaded_model_json = json_file.read()
        missing_child_classifier = model_from_json(loaded_model_json)
    missing_child_classifier.load_weights("model/model_weights.h5")
```

```
        missing_child_classifier._make_predict_function()
        img = cv2.resize(img, (64,64))
        im2arr = np.array(img)
        im2arr = im2arr.reshape(1,64,64,3)
        img = np.asarray(im2arr)
        img = img.astype('float32')
        img = img/255
        preds = missing_child_classifier.predict(img)
        if(np.amax(preds) > 0.60):
            status = 'Child found in missing database'
    now = datetime.datetime.now()
    current_time = now.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
    filename = os.path.basename(filename)
     db_connection = pymysql.connect(host='127.0.0.1',port = 3308,user = 'root', password =
'root', database = 'MissingChildDB',charset='utf8')
    db_cursor = db_connection.cursor()
                                                query = "INSERT INTO
missing(person_name,child_name,contact_no,location,image,upload_date,status)
VALUES('"+person_name+"','"+child_name+"','"+contact_no+"','"+location+"','"+filename+"
','"+str(current_time)+"','"+status+"')"
    db_cursor.execute(query)
    db_connection.commit()
```

```
print(db_cursor.rowcount, "Record Inserted")

context= {'data':'Thank you for uploading. '+status}

return render(request, 'Upload.html', context)
```

6.3 SYSTEM TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

6.4 TYPES OF TESTS

Unit testing

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

Integration testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

Functional test

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

System Test

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

White Box Testing

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the

software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

Unit Testing:

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

Test strategy and approach

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail.

Test objectives

- All field entries must work properly.
- Pages must be activated from the identified link.
- The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

Features to be tested

- Verify that the entries are of the correct format
- No duplicate entries should be allowed
- All links should take the user to the correct page.

Integration Testing

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

Test Results: All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

Test Results: All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

6.5 TESTING METHODOLOGIES

The following are the Testing Methodologies:

- **Unit Testing.**
- **Integration Testing.**
- **User Acceptance Testing.**
- **Output Testing.**
- **Validation Testing.**

Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of Software design that is the module. Unit testing exercises specific paths in a module's control structure to ensure complete coverage and maximum error detection. This test focuses on each module individually, ensuring that it functions properly as a unit. Hence, the naming is Unit Testing.

During this testing, each module is tested individually and the module interfaces are verified for the consistency with design specification. All important processing path are tested for the expected results. All error handling paths are also tested.

Integration Testing

Integration testing addresses the issues associated with the dual problems of verification and program construction. After the software has been integrated a set of high order tests are conducted. The main objective in this testing process is to take unit tested modules and builds a program structure that has been dictated by design.

The following are the types of Integration Testing:

1)Top Down Integration

This method is an incremental approach to the construction of program structure. Modules are integrated by moving downward through the control hierarchy, beginning with

the main program module. The module subordinates to the main program module are incorporated into the structure in either a depth first or breadth first manner.

In this method, the software is tested from main module and individual stubs are replaced when the test proceeds downwards.

2. Bottom-up Integration

This method begins the construction and testing with the modules at the lowest level in the program structure. Since the modules are integrated from the bottom up, processing required for modules subordinate to a given level is always available and the need for stubs is eliminated. The bottom up integration strategy may be implemented with the following steps:

- The low-level modules are combined into clusters into clusters that perform a specific Software sub-function.
- A driver (i.e.) the control program for testing is written to coordinate test case input and output.
- The cluster is tested.
- Drivers are removed and clusters are combined moving upward in the program Structure

The bottom up approaches tests each module individually and then each module is module is integrated with a main module and tested for functionality.

User Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance of a system is the key factor for the success of any system. The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with the prospective system users at the time of developing and making changes wherever required. The system developed provides a friendly user interface that can easily be understood even by a person who is new to the system.

Output Testing

After performing the validation testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system, since no system could be useful if it does not produce the required output in the

specified format. Asking the users about the format required by them tests the outputs generated or displayed by the system under consideration. Hence the output format is considered in 2 ways – one is on screen and another in printed format.

Validation Checking

Validation checks are performed on the following fields.

Text Field:

The text field can contain only the number of characters lesser than or equal to its size. The text fields are alphanumeric in some tables and alphabetic in other tables. Incorrect entry always flashes and error message.

Numeric Field:

The numeric field can contain only numbers from 0 to 9. An entry of any character flashes an error messages. The individual modules are checked for accuracy and what it has to perform. Each module is subjected to test run along with sample data. The individually tested modules are integrated into a single system. Testing involves executing the real data information is used in the program the existence of any program defect is inferred from the output. The testing should be planned so that all the requirements are individually tested. A successful test is one that gives out the defects for the inappropriate data and produces and output revealing the errors in the system.

Preparation of Test Data

Taking various kinds of test data does the above testing. Preparation of test data plays a vital role in the system testing. After preparing the test data the system under study is tested using that test data. While testing the system by using test data errors are again uncovered and corrected by using above testing steps and corrections are also noted for future use.

Using Live Test Data:

Live test data are those that are actually extracted from organization files. After a system is partially constructed, programmers or analysts often ask users to key in a set of data from their normal activities. Then, the systems person uses this data as a way to partially test

the system. In other instances, programmers or analysts extract a set of live data from the files and have them entered themselves.

It is difficult to obtain live data in sufficient amounts to conduct extensive testing. And, although it is realistic data that will show how the system will perform for the typical processing requirement, assuming that the live data entered are in fact typical, such data generally will not test all combinations or formats that can enter the system. This bias toward typical values then does not provide a true systems test and in fact ignores the cases most likely to cause system failure.

Using Artificial Test Data:

Artificial test data are created solely for test purposes, since they can be generated to test all combinations of formats and values. In other words, the artificial data, which can quickly be prepared by a data generating utility program in the information systems department, make possible the testing of all login and control paths through the program.

The most effective test programs use artificial test data generated by persons other than those who wrote the programs. Often, an independent team of testers formulates a testing plan, using the systems specifications.

The package “Virtual Private Network” has satisfied all the requirements specified as per software requirement specification and was accepted.

USER TRAINING

Whenever a new system is developed, user training is required to educate them about the working of the system so that it can be put to efficient use by those for whom the system has been primarily designed. For this purpose the normal working of the project was demonstrated to the prospective users. Its working is easily understandable and since the expected users are people who have good knowledge of computers, the use of this system is very easy.

MAINTAINENCE

This covers a wide range of activities including correcting code and design errors. To reduce the need for maintenance in the long run, we have more accurately defined the user’s requirements during the process of system development. Depending on the requirements, this

system has been developed to satisfy the needs to the largest possible extent. With development in technology, it may be possible to add many more features based on the requirements in future. The coding and designing is simple and easy to understand which will make maintenance easier.

TESTING STRATEGY:

A strategy for system testing integrates system test cases and design techniques into a well planned series of steps that results in the successful construction of software. The testing strategy must co-operate test planning, test case design, test execution, and the resultant data collection and evaluation .A strategy for software testing must accommodate low-level tests that are necessary to verify that a small source code segment has been correctly implemented as well as high level tests that validate major system functions against user requirements.

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification design and coding. Testing represents an interesting anomaly for the software. Thus, a series of testing are performed for the proposed system before the system is ready for user acceptance testing.

SYSTEM TESTING:

Software once validated must be combined with other system elements (e.g. Hardware, people, database). System testing verifies that all the elements are proper and that overall system function performance is achieved. It also tests to find discrepancies between the system and its original objective, current specifications and system documentation.

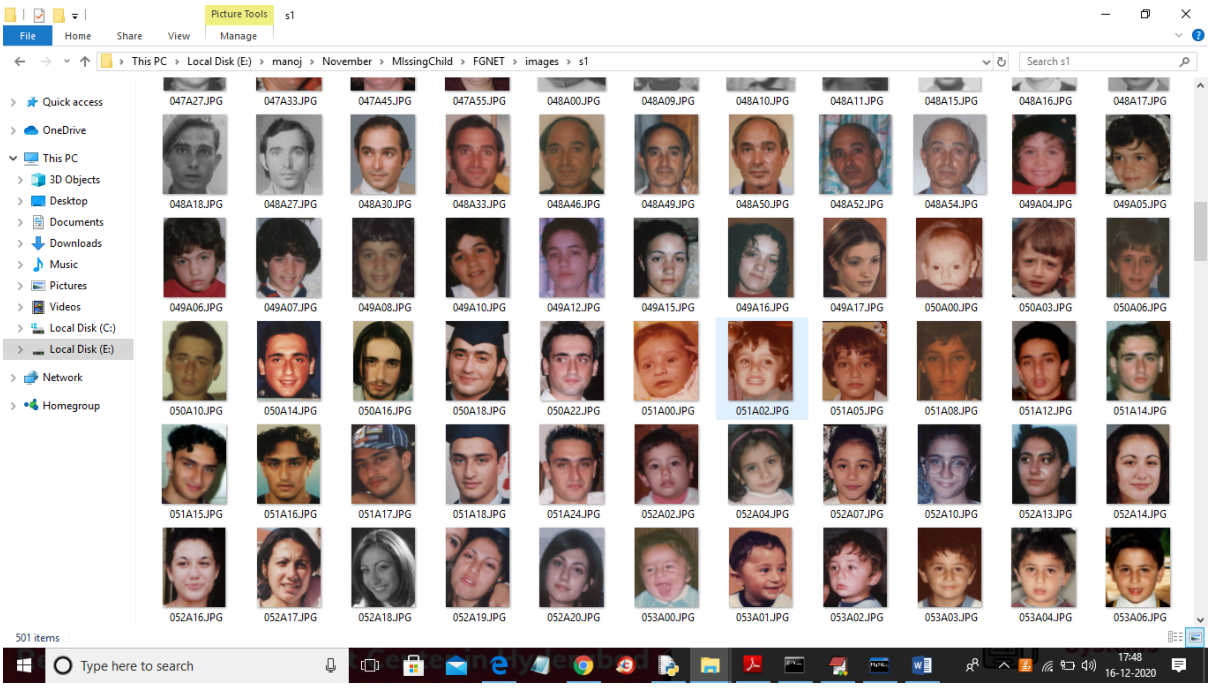
UNIT TESTING:

In unit testing different are modules are tested against the specifications produced during the design for the modules. Unit testing is essential for verification of the code produced during the coding phase, and hence the goals to test the internal logic of the modules. Using the detailed design description as a guide, important Conrail paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the modules. This testing is carried out during the programming stage itself. In this type of testing step, each module was found to be working satisfactorily as regards to the expected output from the module.

In Due Course, latest technology advancements will be taken into consideration. As part of technical build-up many components of the networking system will be generic in nature so that future projects can either use or interact with this.The future holds a lot to offer to the development and refinement of this project.

CHAPTER-7
SCREEN SHOTS

First we used below dataset to train deep learning CNN model



To run project follow below steps

1) First create database in MYSQL by copying content from ‘DB.txt’ file and paste in MYQL

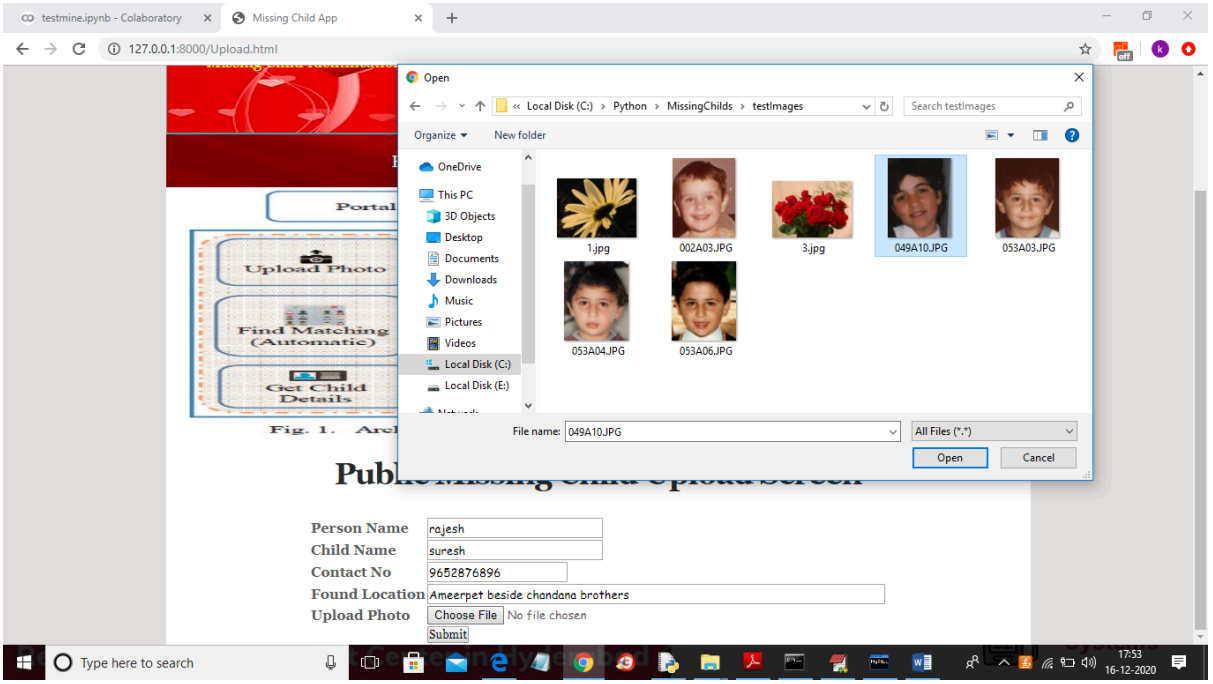
2) Install python, DJANGO and MYSQL software

3) Create ‘Python’ folder in C directory and put ‘MissingChilds’ folder in it

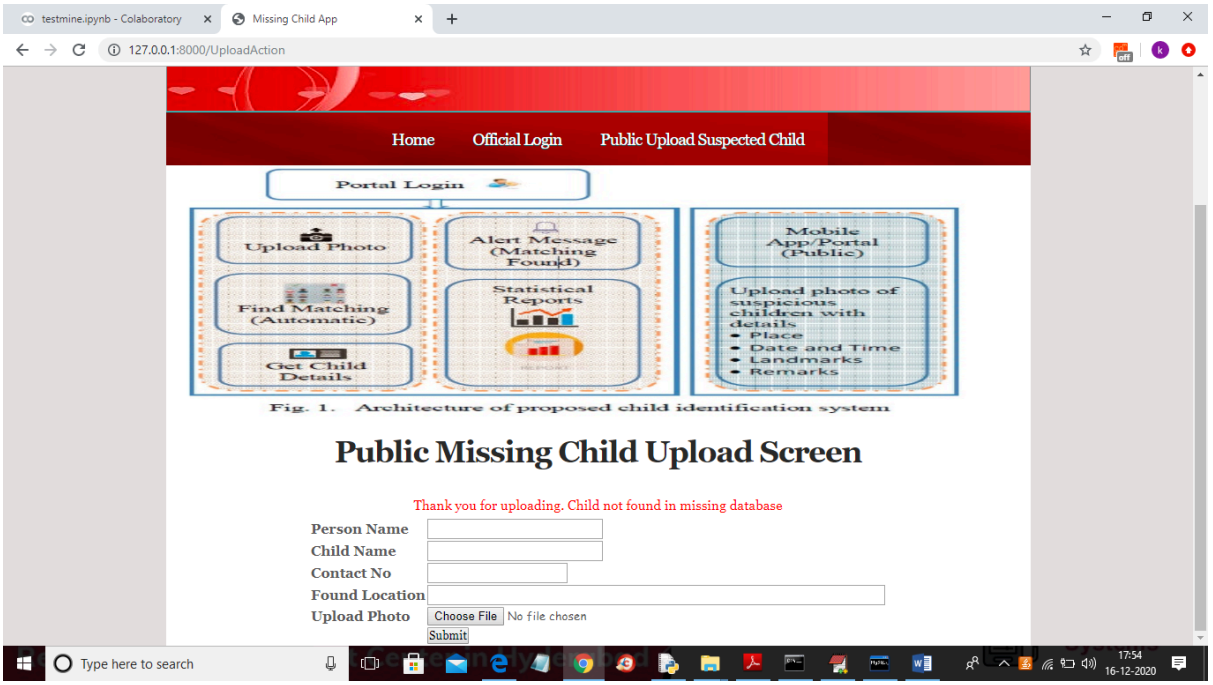
4) Start DJANGO server and run in browser to get first page

SCREEN SHOTS

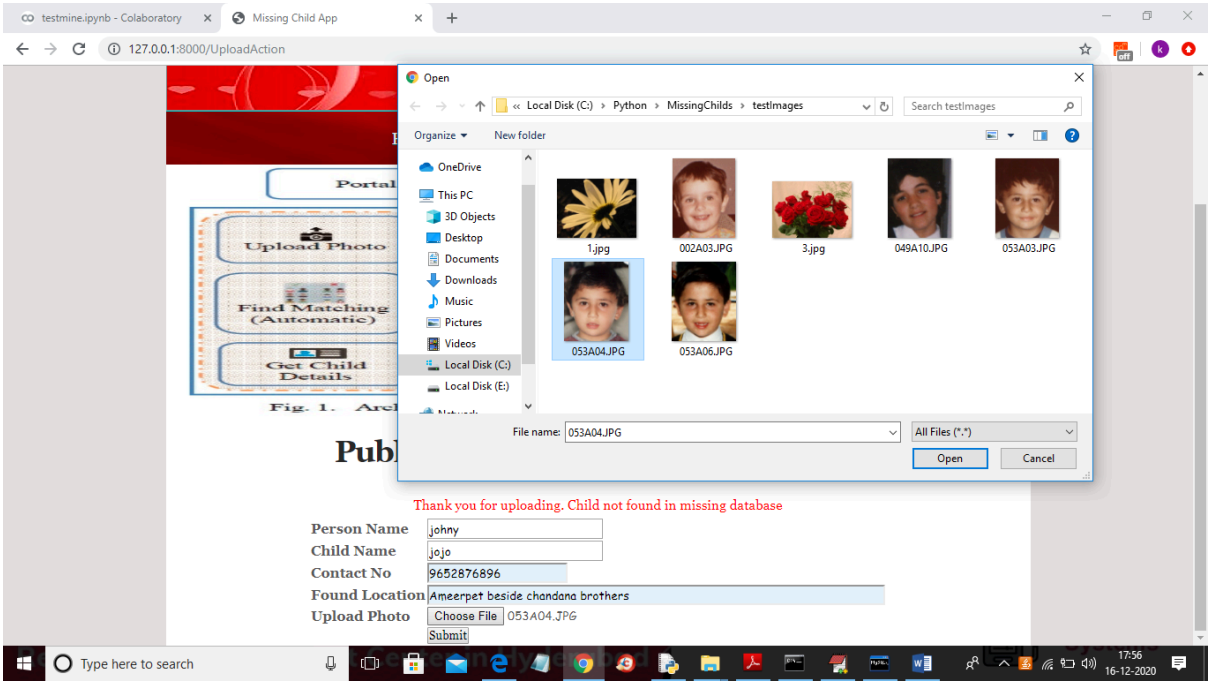
In above screen public can click on ‘Public Upload Suspected Child’ link to get below page and to add missing child details.



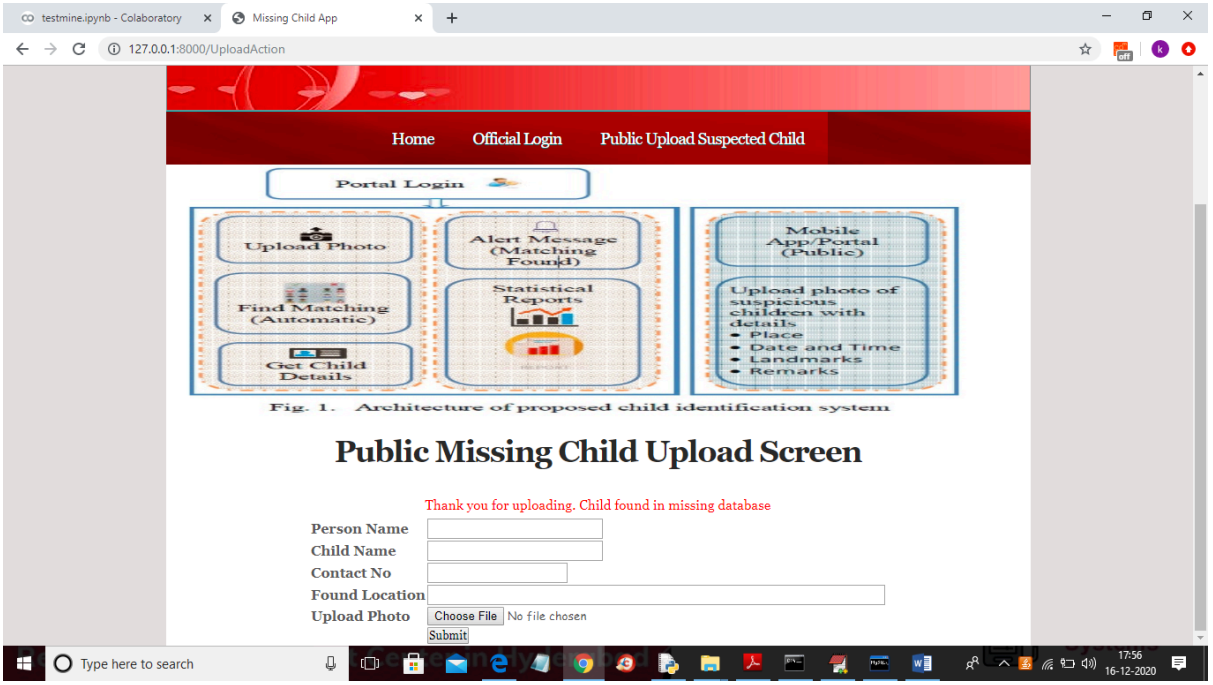
In above screen public will enter suspected child details and then upload photo and then click on ‘Submit’ button and to get below result



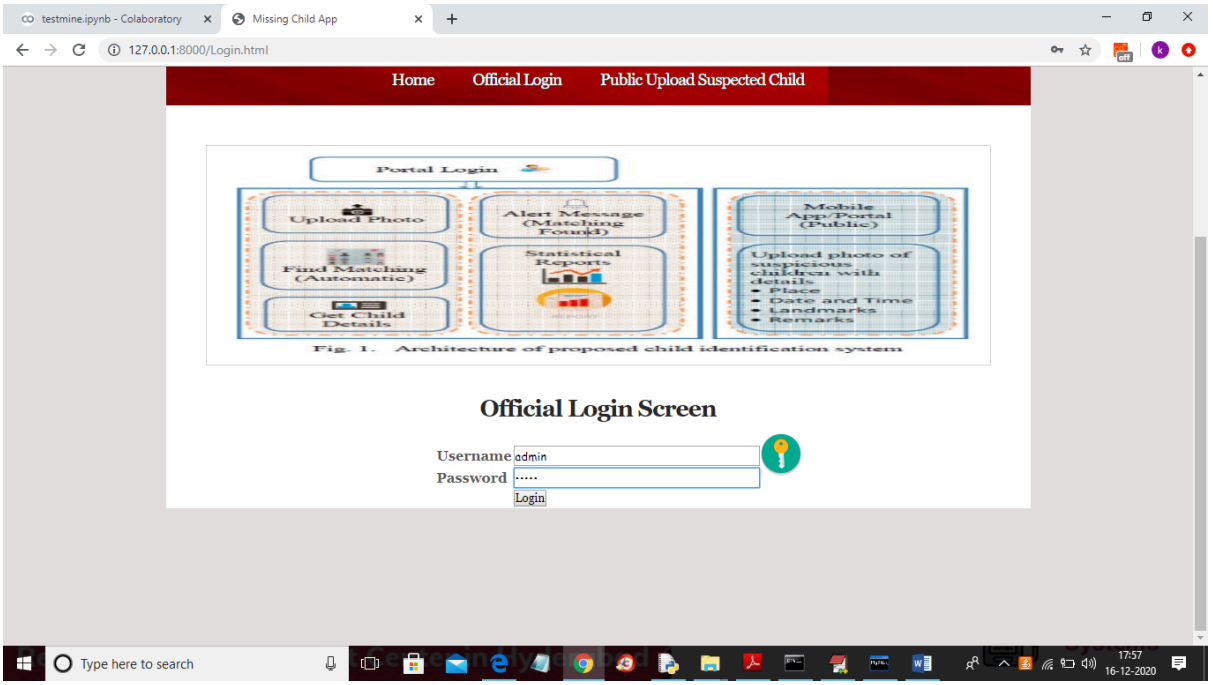
In above screen we can see child not found in missing DB and we can try with other image



And below is the result for new above child details

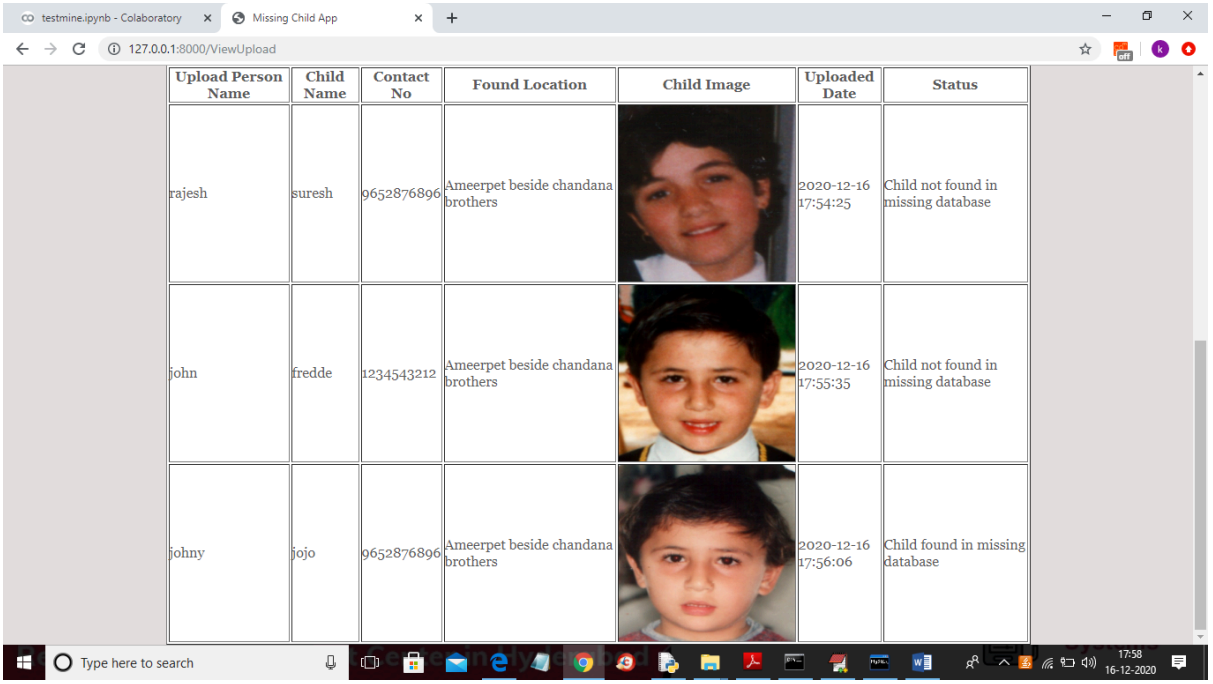


In above screen uploaded child found in database and now click on ‘Official Login’ link to get below login screen.



In above screen admin can login by entering username and password as ‘admin’ and ‘admin’ and after clicking on ‘Login’ button will get below screen

In above screen official can click on 'View Public Upload Missing Childs Status' link to view all uploads and its result done by public



Upload Person Name	Child Name	Contact No	Found Location	Child Image	Uploaded Date	Status
rajesh	suresh	9652876896	Ameerpet beside chandana brothers		2020-12-16 17:54:25	Child not found in missing database
john	fredde	1234543212	Ameerpet beside chandana brothers		2020-12-16 17:55:35	Child not found in missing database
johny	jojo	9652876896	Ameerpet beside chandana brothers		2020-12-16 17:56:06	Child found in missing database

In above screen officials can see all details and then take action to find that child

CHAPTER-8

CONCLUSION

A missing child identification system is proposed, which combines the powerful CNN based deep learning approach for feature extraction and support vector machine classifier for classification of different child categories. This system is evaluated with the deep learning model which is trained with feature representations of children faces. By discarding the softmax of the VGG-Face model and extracting CNN image features to train a multi class SVM, it was possible to achieve superior performance. Performance of the proposed system is tested using the photographs of children with different lighting conditions, noises and also images at different ages of children. The classification achieved a higher accuracy of 99.41% which shows that the proposed methodology of face recognition could be used for reliable missing children identification.

APPENDIX-A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1] Y. LeCun, Y. Bengio, and G. Hinton, "Deep learning", Nature, 521(7553):436–444, 2015.

[2] O. Deniz, G. Bueno, J. Salido, and F. D. la Torre, "Face recognition using histograms of oriented gradients", Pattern Recognition Letters, 32(12):1598–1603, 2011. [3] C. Geng and X. Jiang, "Face recognition using sift features", IEEE International Conference on Image Processing(ICIP), 2009.

[4] Rohit Satle, Vishnuprasad Poojary, John Abraham, Shilpa Wakode, "Missing child identification using face recognition system", International Journal of Advanced Engineering and Innovative Technology (IJAEIT), Volume 3 Issue 1 July - August 2016.

[5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FindFace

[6] https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-trafficking-apps/mobileapp-helps-china-recover-hundreds-of-missing-childrenidUSKBN15J0GU

[7] Simonyan, Karen and Andrew Zisserman, "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition", International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR), April 2015.

[8] O. M. Parkhi, A. Vedaldi, and A. Zisserman, "Deep Face Recognition," in British Machine Vision Conference, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 1-12, 2015.

[9] A. Vedaldi, and K. Lenc, "MatConvNet: Convolutional Neural Networks for MATLAB", ACM International Conference on Multimedia, Brisbane, October 2015.

TECHNOLOGY USED

Python Introduction

Python is a general purpose, dynamic, high level and interpreted programming language. It supports Object Oriented programming approach to develop applications. It is simple and easy to learn and provides lots of high-level data structures.

Python is easy to learn yet powerful and versatile scripting language which makes it attractive for Application Development.

Python's syntax and dynamic typing with its interpreted nature, makes it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development.

Python supports multiple programming pattern, including object oriented, imperative and functional or procedural programming styles.

Python is not intended to work on special area such as web programming. That is why it is known as multipurpose because it can be used with web, enterprise, 3D CAD etc.

We don't need to use data types to declare variable because it is dynamically typed so we can write a=10 to assign an integer value in an integer variable.

Python makes the development and debugging fast because there is no compilation step included in python development and edit-test-debug cycle is very fast.

Python History

- Python laid its foundation in the late 1980s.
- The implementation of Python was started in the December 1989 by **Guido Van Rossum** at CWI in Netherland.
- In February 1991, van Rossum published the code (labeled version 0.9.0) to alt.sources.
- In 1994, Python 1.0 was released with new features like: lambda, map, filter, and reduce.
- Python 2.0 added new features like: list comprehensions, garbage collection system.
- On December 3, 2008, Python 3.0 (also called "Py3K") was released. It was designed to rectify fundamental flaw of the language.
- ABC programming language is said to be the predecessor of Python language which was capable of Exception Handling and interfacing with Amoeba Operating System.
- Python is influenced by following programming languages:
    - ABC language.
    - Modula-3

Python Features

Python provides lots of features that are listed below.

1) Easy to Learn and Use

Python is easy to learn and use. It is developer-friendly and high level programming language.

2) Expressive Language

Python language is more expressive means that it is more understandable and readable.

3) Interpreted Language

Python is an interpreted language i.e. interpreter executes the code line by line at a time. This makes debugging easy and thus suitable for beginners.

4) Cross-platform Language

Python can run equally on different platforms such as Windows, Linux, Unix and Macintosh etc. So, we can say that Python is a portable language.

5) Free and Open Source

Python language is freely available at offical web address.The source-code is also available. Therefore it is open source.

6) Object-Oriented Language

Python supports object oriented language and concepts of classes and objects come into existence.

7) Extensible

It implies that other languages such as C/C++ can be used to compile the code and thus it can be used further in our python code.

8) Large Standard Library

Python has a large and broad library and prvides rich set of module and functions for rapid application development.

9) GUI Programming Support

Graphical user interfaces can be developed using Python.

10) Integrated

It can be easily integrated with languages like C, C++, JAVA etc.

Python Applications

Python is known for its general purpose nature that makes it applicable in almost each domain of software development. Python as a whole can be used in any sphere of development.

Here, we are specifing applications areas where python can be applied.

1) Web Applications

We can use Python to develop web applications. It provides libraries to handle internet protocols such as HTML and XML, JSON, Email processing, request, beautifulSoup, Feedparser etc. It also provides Frameworks such as Django, Pyramid, Flask etc to design and delelop web based applications. Some important developments are: PythonWikiEngines, Pocoo, PythonBlogSoftware etc.

2) Desktop GUI Applications

Python provides Tk GUI library to develop user interface in python based application. Some other useful toolkits wxWidgets, Kivy, pyqt that are useable on several platforms. The Kivy is popular for writing multitouch applications.

3) Software Development

Python is helpful for software development process. It works as a support language and can be used for build control and management, testing etc.

4) Scientific and Numeric

Python is popular and widely used in scientific and numeric computing. Some useful library and package are SciPy, Pandas, IPython etc. SciPy is group of packages of engineering, science and mathematics.

5) Business Applications

Python is used to build Bussiness applications like ERP and e-commerce systems. Tryton is a high level application platform.

6) Console Based Application

We can use Python to develop console based applications. For example: **IPython**.

7) Audio or Video based Applications

Python is awesome to perform multiple tasks and can be used to develop multimedia applications. Some of real applications are: TimPlayer, cplay etc.

8) 3D CAD Applications

To create CAD application Fandango is a real application which provides full features of CAD.

9) Enterprise Applications

Python can be used to create applications which can be used within an Enterprise or an Organization. Some real time applications are: OpenErp, Tryton, Picalo etc.

10) Applications for Images

Using Python several application can be developed for image. Applications developed are: VPython, Gogh, imgSeek etc.

There are several such applications which can be developed using Python

How to Install Python (Environment Set-up)

In this section of the tutorial, we will discuss the installation of python on various operating systems.

Why Python

- Python works on different platforms (Windows, Mac, Linux, Raspberry Pi, etc).

- Python has a simple syntax similar to the English language.
- Python has syntax that allows developers to write programs with fewer lines than some other programming languages.
- Python runs on an interpreter system, meaning that code can be executed as soon as it is written. This means that prototyping can be very quick.
- Python can be treated in a procedural way, an object-orientated way or a functional way.

Good to know

- The most recent major version of Python is Python 3, which we shall be using in this tutorial. However, Python 2, although not being updated with anything other than security updates, is still quite popular.
- In this tutorial Python will be written in a text editor. It is possible to write Python in an Integrated Development Environment, such as Thonny, Pycharm, Netbeans or Eclipse which are particularly useful when managing larger collections of Python files.

Python Syntax compared to other programming languages

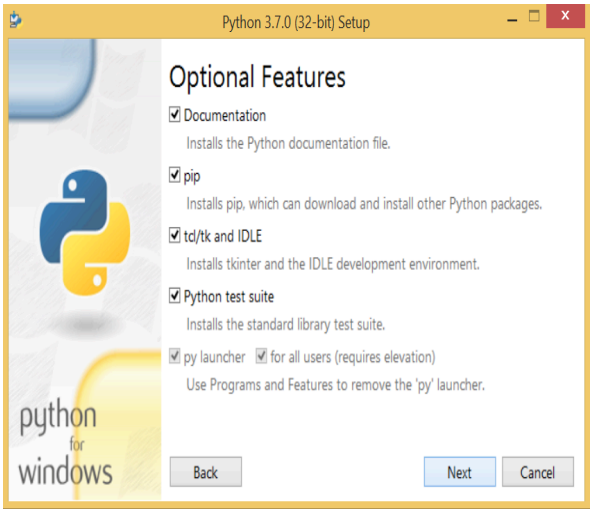
- Python was designed for readability, and has some similarities to the English language with influence from mathematics.
- Python uses new lines to complete a command, as opposed to other programming languages which often use semicolons or parentheses.
- Python relies on indentation, using whitespace, to define scope; such as the scope of loops, functions and classes. Other programming languages often use curly-brackets for this purpose.

Installation on Windows

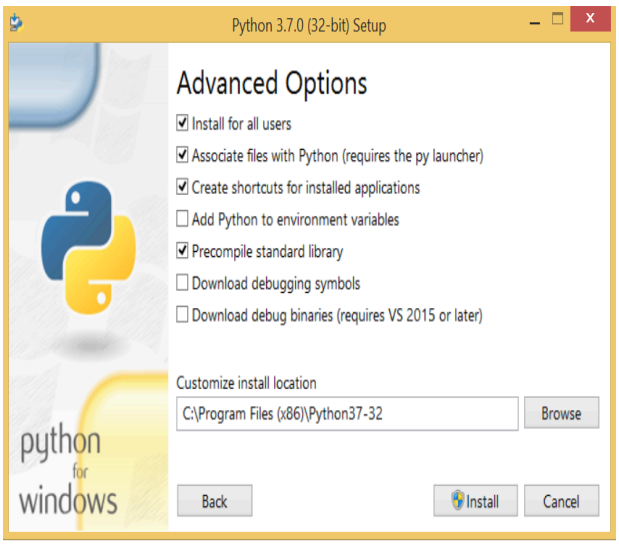
Visit the link *https://www.python.org/downloads/* to download the latest release of Python. In this process, we will install Python 3.6.7 on our Windows operating system.

Double-click the executable file which is downloaded; the following window will open. Select Customize installation and proceed.

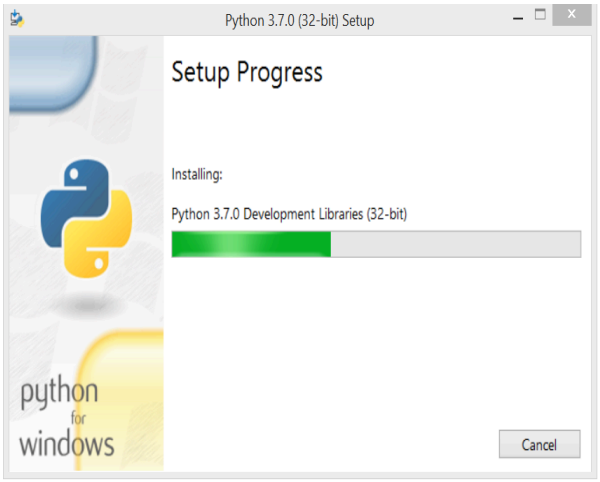
The following window shows all the optional features. All the features need to be installed and are checked by default; we need to click next to continue.



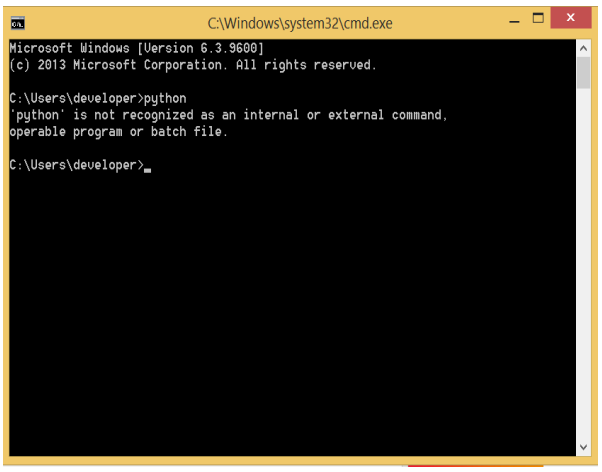
The following window shows a list of advanced options. Check all the options which you want to install and click next. Here, we must notice that the first check-box (install for all users) must be checked.



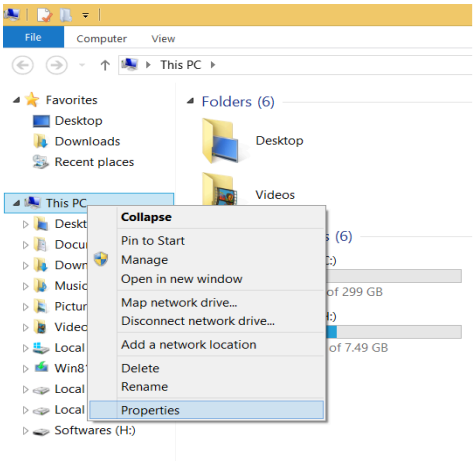
Now, we are ready to install python-3.6.6. Lets install it.

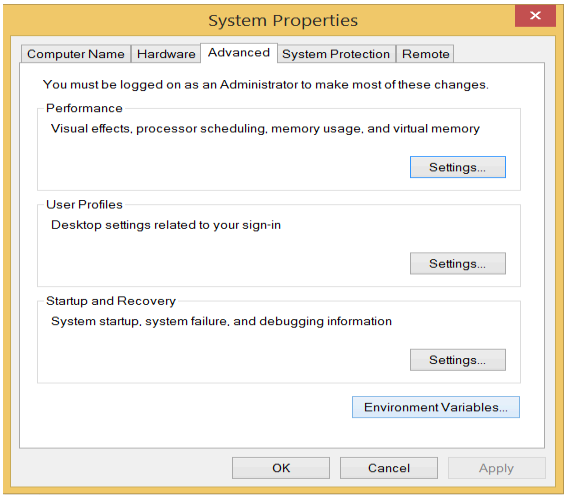


Now, try to run python on the command prompt. Type the command python in case of python2 or python3 in case of python3. It will show an error as given in the below image. It is because we haven't set the path.

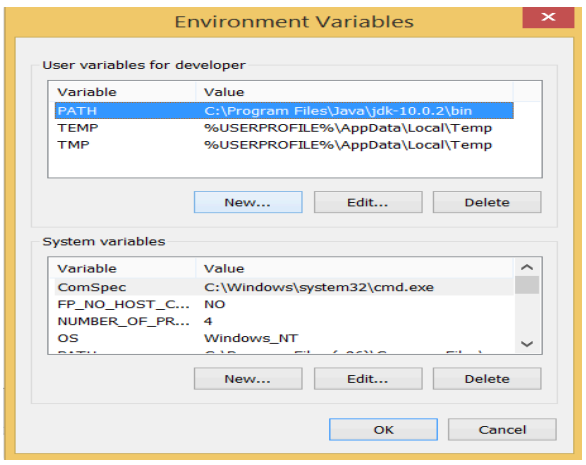


To set the path of python, we need to the right click on "my computer" and go to Properties → Advanced → Environment Variables.

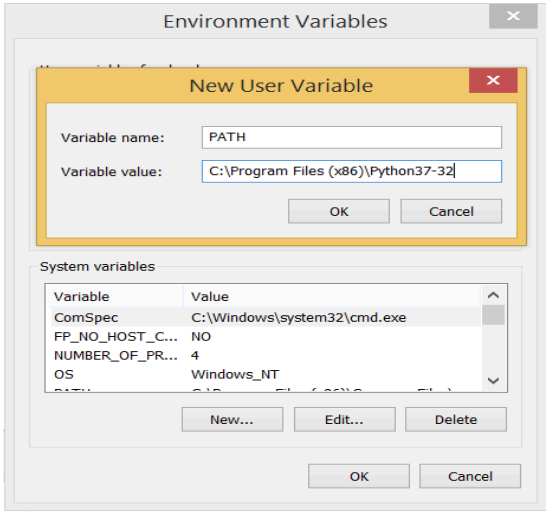




Add the new path variable in the user variable section.



Type PATH as the variable name and set the path to the installation directory of the python shown in the below image.



Now, the path is set, we are ready to run python on our local system. Restart CMD, and type python again. It will open the python interpreter shell where we can execute the python statements.

Virtual Environments and Packages

Introduction

Python applications will often use packages and modules that don't come as part of the standard library. Applications will sometimes need a specific version of a library, because the application may require that a particular bug has been fixed or the application may be written using an obsolete version of the library's interface.

This means it may not be possible for one Python installation to meet the requirements of every application. If application A needs version 1.0 of a particular module but application B needs version 2.0, then the requirements are in conflict and installing either version 1.0 or 2.0 will leave one application unable to run.

The solution for this problem is to create a virtual environment, a self-contained directory tree that contains a Python installation for a particular version of Python, plus a number of additional packages.

Different applications can then use different virtual environments. To resolve the earlier example of conflicting requirements, application A can have its own virtual environment with version 1.0 installed while application B has another virtual environment with version 2.0. If

application B requires a library be upgraded to version 3.0, this will not affect application A's environment.

Creating Virtual Environments

The module used to create and manage virtual environments is called venv. venv will usually install the most recent version of Python that you have available. If you have multiple versions of Python on your system, you can select a specific Python version by running python3 or whichever version you want.

To create a virtual environment, decide upon a directory where you want to place it, and run the venv module as a script with the directory path:

python3 -m venv tutorial-env

This will create the tutorial-env directory if it doesn't exist, and also create directories inside it containing a copy of the Python interpreter, the standard library, and various supporting files.

A common directory location for a virtual environment is .venv. This name keeps the directory typically hidden in your shell and thus out of the way while giving it a name that explains why the directory exists. It also prevents clashing with .env environment variable definition files that some tooling supports.

Once you've created a virtual environment, you may activate it.

On Windows, run:

tutorial-env\Scripts\activate.bat

On Unix or MacOS, run:

source tutorial-env/bin/activate

(This script is written for the bash shell. If you use the csh or fish shells, there are alternate activate.csh and activate.fish scripts you should use instead.)

Activating the virtual environment will change your shell's prompt to show what virtual environment you're using, and modify the environment so that running python will get you that particular version and installation of Python. For example:

$ source ~/envs/tutorial-env/bin/activate

(tutorial-env) $ python

Python 3.5.1 (default, May 6 2016, 10:59:36)

...

>>> import sys

>>>sys.path

['', '/usr/local/lib/python35.zip', ...,

'~/envs/tutorial-env/lib/python3.5/site-packages']

>>>

Managing Packages with pip

You can install, upgrade, and remove packages using a program called pip. By default pip will install packages from the Python Package Index, <https://pypi.org>. You can browse the Python Package Index by going to it in your web browser, or you can use pip's limited search feature:

(tutorial-env) $ pip search astronomy

skyfield - Elegant astronomy for Python

gary - Galactic astronomy and gravitational dynamics.

novas - The United States Naval Observatory NOVAS astronomy library

astroobs - Provides astronomy ephemeris to plan telescope observations

PyAstronomy - A collection of astronomy related tools for Python.

...

pip has a number of subcommands: "search", "install", "uninstall", "freeze", etc. (Consult the Installing Python Modules guide for complete documentation for pip.)

You can install the latest version of a package by specifying a package's name:

```
(tutorial-env) $ pip install novas
Collecting novas
Downloading novas-3.1.1.3.tar.gz (136kB)
Installing collected packages: novas
Running setup.py install for novas
Successfully installed novas-3.1.1.3
```

You can also install a specific version of a package by giving the package name followed by == and the version number:

```
(tutorial-env) $ pip install requests==2.6.0
Collecting requests==2.6.0
Using cached requests-2.6.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Installing collected packages: requests
Successfully installed requests-2.6.0
```

If you re-run this command, pip will notice that the requested version is already installed and do nothing. You can supply a different version number to get that version, or you can run pip install --upgrade to upgrade the package to the latest version:

```
(tutorial-env) $ pip install --upgrade requests
Collecting requests
Installing collected packages: requests
Found existing installation: requests 2.6.0
Uninstalling requests-2.6.0:
Successfully uninstalled requests-2.6.0
Successfully installed requests-2.7.0
```

pip uninstall followed by one or more package names will remove the packages from the virtual environment.

pip show will display information about a particular package:

```
(tutorial-env) $ pip show requests
---
Metadata-Version: 2.0
Name: requests
Version: 2.7.0
Summary: Python HTTP for Humans.
Home-page: http://python-requests.org
```

Author: Kenneth Reitz
Author-email: me@kennethreitz.com
License: Apache 2.0
Location: /Users/akuchling/envs/tutorial-env/lib/python3.4/site-packages
Requires:
pip list will display all of the packages installed in the virtual environment:

```
(tutorial-env) $ pip list
novas (3.1.1.3)
numpy (1.9.2)
pip (7.0.3)
requests (2.7.0)
setuptools (16.0)
```

pip freeze will produce a similar list of the installed packages, but the output uses the format that pip install expects. A common convention is to put this list in a requirements.txt file:

```
(tutorial-env) $ pip freeze > requirements.txt
(tutorial-env) $ cat requirements.txt
novas==3.1.1.3
numpy==1.9.2
requests==2.7.0
```

The requirements.txt can then be committed to version control and shipped as part of an application. Users can then install all the necessary packages with install -r:

```
(tutorial-env) $ pip install -r requirements.txt
Collecting novas==3.1.1.3 (from -r requirements.txt (line 1))
  ...
Collecting numpy==1.9.2 (from -r requirements.txt (line 2))
  ...
Collecting requests==2.7.0 (from -r requirements.txt (line 3))
  ...
Installing collected packages: novas, numpy, requests
Running setup.py install for novas
Successfully installed novas-3.1.1.3 numpy-1.9.2 requests-2.7.0
```

pip has many more options. Consult the Installing Python Modules guide for complete documentation for pip. When you've written a package and want to make it available on the Python Package Index, consult the Distributing Python Modules guide.