PERSON RE-IDENTIFICATION FOR PHOTOGRAPHY

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SRI RANGANATHAR INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, COIMBATORE

MAY 2025

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INTERNAL EXAMINER **EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We give our heartfelt thanks to the almighty who guided us in all aspects to make the projects a successful one.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to our beloved Chairman **Dr. V. Narayanasamy**, Sri Ranganathar Group of Industries and Educational Institutions for providing all facilities to pursue the project.

We would like to express deep gratitude to our honorable Principal **Dr. H. Ganesan, M.E., Ph.D.,** for his encouragement in carrying out this project work.

It is our pleasure to express deep and sincere thanks to **Dr. S. Lavanya, M.Tech., MBA., Ph.D.,** Head of the Department, Computer Science and Engineering, for the valuable guidance to complete the project successfully.

We are grateful to Project **Dr. S. Lavanya, M.Tech., MBA., Ph.D.,** Supervisor, Computer Science and Engineering, for the guidance all along the project.

We thank all teaching and non-teaching members of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for their kind cooperation to complete this project.

Special thanks to our beloved family and friends for the endless support given to us.

ABSTRACT

Person Re-Identification (ReID) for Photography is a system designed to help photographers efficiently store and retrieve photos of individuals from large datasets. The system utilizes deep learning and computer vision techniques to identify and re-identify individuals across different images based on their unique features.

Our approach integrates convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and metric learning algorithms to extract and compare facial and body attributes. The system improves searchability, enhances event photography management, and facilitates seamless image retrieval using advanced AI-based re-identification models.

This study provides an in-depth analysis of existing methodologies and proposes a novel framework optimized for real-world applications.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

SI NO	ABBREVIATE	EXPANSION
1	Re-ID	Person Re-Identification
2	CNN	Convolution Neural Network
3	QR	Quick Response
4	AWS	Amazon Web Service
5	GPU	Graphics Processing Unit
6	DB	Database
7	SQL	Structures Query Language
8	IoT	Internet o Things
9	API	Application Programming Interface
10	RNN	Recurrent Neural Netwotk

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

With the rapid growth of event photography, managing and retrieving specific individuals' images from vast photo repositories is a significant challenge. Manual sorting is time-consuming and inefficient. **Person Re-Identification (ReID) techniques** address this problem by leveraging AI-driven approaches to automate image retrieval.

Person Re-Identification (ReID) is a computer vision task that involves identifying and matching individuals across multiple images or videos. It is widely used in surveillance, retail, event photography, and security systems to track individuals, enhance organization, and automate retrieval of specific data. Simplifies photographers' workflows by automating the process of identifying and organizing photos of specific individuals, ensuring efficient storage, retrieval, and sharing of event memories.

Problem Statement

Photographers face difficulties in manually sorting, identifying, and organizing event photos of specific individuals, leading to inefficiency and time consumption. Finding photos of a particular person from a large collection is prone to errors and delays, especially when stored across multiple platforms.

There is no existing system that seamlessly automates the process of person identification and photo retrieval across multiple event images, making the workflow cumbersome.

Traditional image retrieval methods rely on manual tagging or facial recognition, which are error-prone.

The goal of the project is to implement an **efficient, automated ReID system** for photographers to quickly identify and retrieve images of a specific individual across large datasets.

Objectives

The primary objective of this project is to develop an **AI-powered Person Re-Identification (ReID) system** that automates the process of retrieving images of individuals from large event photography datasets. The system aims to **improve image retrieval efficiency for photographers**, reducing the manual effort required to sort and organize event photos.

By leveraging **deep learning models**, the project seeks to **enhance accuracy in identifying individuals across different images**, even under varying lighting conditions, poses, and backgrounds.

Additionally, the system focuses on **optimizing search performance using metric learning algorithms**, ensuring that image retrieval is both fast and precise, enabling attendees to effortlessly access their event photos through an intuitive and seamless interface.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

"Person Re-Identification for Surveillance (2024)"

- **Authors:** Rajesh Kumar, Sneha Sharma, and Amit Verma
- **Working Mechanism:** This system enhances security surveillance by automatically identifying individuals across multiple camera feeds. It employs deep learning-based feature extraction, utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and re-identification models like ResNet and DeepFace. The system enables law enforcement and security teams to track individuals in real time, even across different locations, improving monitoring efficiency and threat detection.

"Person Re-Identification for Photography (2024)”

- **Authors:** Priya T., Mohanraj S., and Karthik K.
- **Working Mechanism:** This system focuses on AI-driven person re-identification to streamline event photography. It utilizes deep learning-based facial recognition and feature extraction to identify and group images of the same individual across multiple photos. The system employs pre-trained models like DeepFace and RetinaFace for robust feature matching and integrates clustering techniques to organize images efficiently. This automation process enhances the workflow for photographers, enabling the faster retrieval and personalized album creation for event attendees.

"Person Re-Identification for Smart Retail (2024)”

- **Authors:** Suresh V., Nithya P., and Arjun R.
- **Working Mechanism:** This system is designed for personalized customer experiences in smart retail stores. It uses AI-based person re-identification to recognize returning customers and analyze their shopping behavior. By integrating facial recognition with customer preference analytics, the system enables tailored recommendations, automated checkout, and personalized assistance, improving customer engagement and sales strategies.

" Person Re-Identification for Lost & Found Assistance (2024)”

- **Authors:** Alice Johnson, Matthew Lee, and Deepak Gupta
- **Working Mechanism:** This system aids in locating lost individuals by re-identifying them across different surveillance camera networks. It leverages deep learning techniques, combining Siamese networks and feature extraction to match missing individuals with their last known appearance in CCTV footage. The system is designed to assist law enforcement and public safety organizations in tracking missing persons efficiently.

" Person Re-Identification for Event Management (2024)”

- **Authors:** Ramesh Babu, Elena Ortiz, and Henry Clarke
- **Working Mechanism:** This system is developed for automating guest identification at large-scale events. Using deep learning-based re-identification, it matches attendees across multiple photos and videos to create personalized event albums. The system integrates face clustering and identity tracking to streamline photo retrieval, improving the efficiency of event photography services.

" Person Re-Identification for Public Transport Security (2024)"

- **Authors:** Akshay Mehta, Priyanka Sharma, and Rajesh Patel
- **Working Mechanism:** This AI-powered system enhances passenger security in public transportation by identifying individuals across different transit stations. By using deep learning-based feature extraction and similarity matching, it enables real-time tracking of individuals moving through metro stations, airports, and bus terminals. The system helps security personnel identify suspicious behavior, prevent unauthorized access, and enhance commuter safety.

" Person Re-Identification for Healthcare Monitoring (2024)”

- **Authors:** Priya T., Mohanraj S., and Karthik K.
- **Working Mechanism:** This system is designed to assist healthcare facilities in monitoring patients, especially those with cognitive impairments or mobility issues. Using AI-driven person re-identification, it tracks individuals across different hospital zones, ensuring patient safety and preventing unauthorized exits. The system leverages deep learning-based feature extraction and camera networks to provide real-time alerts to healthcare staff, improving patient care and security.

CHAPTER 3

EXISTING METHOD

Person Re-Identification (Re-ID) is a crucial AI-driven technology used across various domains such as surveillance, retail, healthcare, event management, lost & found assistance, and public transport security. In surveillance, existing systems rely on extensive CCTV networks equipped with AI models like ResNet and DeepFace to recognize individuals across different camera feeds. These systems extract unique facial and clothing features, compare them across multiple locations, and generate real-time alerts for security personnel. However, challenges like poor image quality, lighting variations, and privacy concerns persist.

In the retail sector, AI-powered re-identification enhances customer experience and security. Smart retail stores like Amazon Go utilize facial recognition to identify repeat customers, analyze shopping behavior, and even enable cashier-less checkout. These systems also help detect shoplifting by tracking suspicious activities, though concerns over consumer privacy remain a challenge. In healthcare, hospitals deploy AI-based Re-ID to monitor patients, especially those with cognitive impairments or restricted mobility. AI cameras continuously track patients, recognize them based on facial and clothing features, and generate alerts if a patient wanders off to unauthorized areas. Despite its benefits in improving patient safety, challenges include privacy issues and difficulties in recognizing patients who change attire frequently. In event management, AI-driven re-identification systems are widely used for organizing event photography. Professional photographers capture images, and AI models cluster photos of the same person, automatically creating personalized albums. Platforms like Google Photos leverage similar technology to enhance user experience.

However, pose variations and database storage limitations pose technical challenges. In lost & found assistance, AI-powered systems help law enforcement agencies track missing individuals by analyzing surveillance camera feeds and social media images. These systems compare facial features against missing persons databases and alert authorities upon finding a match. However, false positives and large-scale data processing delays impact real-time accuracy. In public transport security, AI-based Re-ID is used in metro stations, airports, and bus terminals to detect suspicious individuals and improve passenger safety. Cameras track individuals across transit points, analyze movement patterns, and generate alerts for unauthorized activities. Dubai Metro is an example of a system leveraging AI-based re-identification to enhance security by detecting blacklisted individuals. Despite these advancements, challenges such as high computational costs, ethical concerns, and difficulties in identifying individuals with obstructions like masks still exist.

Overall, while person re-identification systems have significantly improved efficiency and security across multiple sectors, future advancements should focus on privacy-preserving AI models, real-time optimization, and more robust multimodal identification techniques to address existing limitations.

CHAPTER 4

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed system for **Person Re-Identification for Photography** aims to revolutionize event photography by leveraging artificial intelligence, deep learning, and automation to enhance the experience for both photographers and event attendees. Traditional event photography involves manually sorting thousands of images, which is time-consuming and inefficient, making it difficult for attendees to locate their photos. This system introduces an AI-powered solution that automates image organization, enables instant retrieval of images, and offers a seamless way for attendees to access their photographs using a QR code-based system.

The system begins with professional photographers capturing high-quality images throughout the event, whether it be weddings, corporate gatherings, concerts, or sports events. These images are then processed using **deep learning-based person re-identification models** such as DeepFace, FaceNet, or OpenReID, which extract unique facial and feature embeddings of individuals, ensuring accurate recognition across multiple photos. The AI model goes beyond simple facial recognition by incorporating additional features like **clothing, pose, and body attributes**, allowing re-identification even when faces are partially obscured. Once images are processed, the system automatically clusters photos based on detected identities, grouping all images of the same person together. This significantly reduces the manual effort required by photographers and allows them to focus on capturing moments rather than organizing them post-event. The **QR code integration** is a key feature that simplifies the image retrieval process for attendees. Upon event registration, attendees receive a unique QR code linked to their profile.

During the event, photographers or event organizers can associate the QR code with the captured images using a mobile application. Once the event concludes, attendees can simply scan their QR code on a designated portal or app, which fetches all images linked to their profile using the AI-powered re-identification system. This eliminates the traditional hassle of manually searching for photos in a large gallery and provides an **instant, personalized** experience. The system also supports **real-time image updates**, where new images captured during the event are continuously indexed and made available to attendees through their QR code. This is particularly useful for live events such as marathons or conferences, where attendees might want access to their photos while the event is still ongoing. Another enhancement to the system is the integration of **cloud-based storage and processing**, allowing attendees to access their images from anywhere, anytime. Instead of manually distributing photos via USB drives or emails, all images are securely stored on a cloud platform, ensuring high availability and data security.

Additionally, AI-based **image enhancement and filtering techniques** can be applied to improve image quality, detect blurriness, and suggest the best images for attendees, ensuring that only the most visually appealing photographs are presented. The system also benefits photographers by providing an **automated watermarking feature**, allowing them to protect their work while offering attendees the ability to download watermarked previews before purchasing high-resolution versions. To ensure maximum efficiency, the system incorporates **edge computing techniques**, where preliminary image processing occurs on local devices before uploading to the cloud, reducing the overall processing time and bandwidth usage.

Furthermore, the system includes **multi-camera synchronization**, allowing images from multiple photographers or cameras to be processed together, ensuring that attendees receive a comprehensive collection of their images from different angles and perspectives. From a security standpoint, **privacy controls** are implemented, giving attendees the option to approve or decline photos before they are made publicly accessible. Additionally, the system includes **AI-driven duplicate removal**, ensuring that attendees do not receive multiple versions of the same image, thereby optimizing storage and retrieval processes. The proposed system also allows event organizers to **offer premium services**, such as AI-curated photo albums, highlight reels, and personalized video clips, enhancing the overall event experience.

With the increasing popularity of **social media integration**, the system also allows attendees to share their event images directly to their preferred platforms, adding branding overlays or event-specific hashtags automatically. By incorporating these intelligent automation techniques, the proposed **Person Re-Identification for Photography** system provides a seamless, efficient, and technologically advanced solution for event photography, benefiting both photographers by reducing manual workload and attendees by offering an effortless way to retrieve their event memories instantly. Leverages Person Re-Identification techniques to automate photo identification and organization for event photography. Integrates with cloud platforms like Google Drive for secure storage and enhanced accessibility. Provides a user-friendly interface for photographers and users to **upload, retrieve, and download event photos** efficiently.

4.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

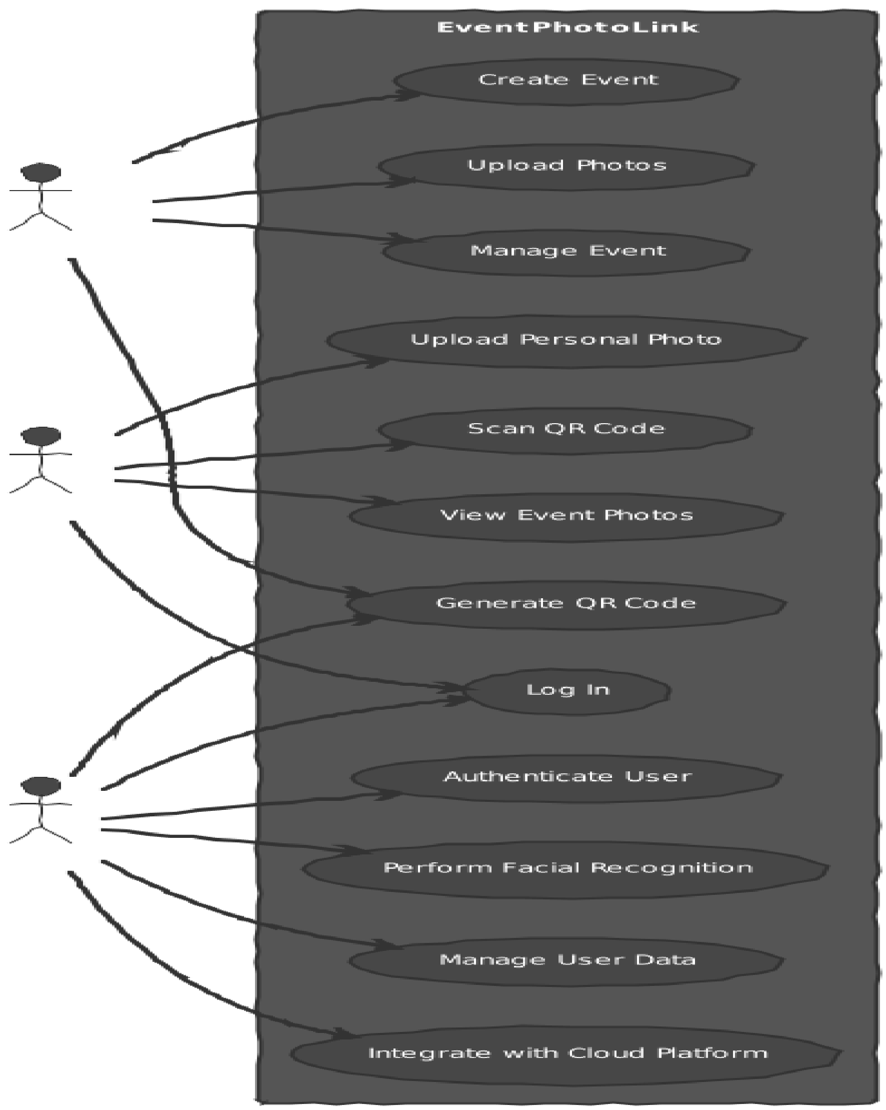

Figure 4.1 Block diagram for proposed methodology

4.2 WORKING PRINCIPLE

The **Person Re-Identification for Photography** system is designed to automate and enhance event photography using artificial intelligence, deep learning, and computer vision techniques. The core working principle revolves around capturing, processing, and organizing images using AI-powered person re-identification (Re-ID) technology, enabling both photographers and attendees to efficiently retrieve their event photos. The system ensures that every attendee's photos are accurately grouped and can be accessed by scanning a QR code, providing a seamless and user-friendly experience. This eliminates the traditional manual process of sorting and distributing event images, making the entire workflow highly efficient.

The process starts with **image acquisition**, where professional photographers or automated cameras capture images throughout an event, such as a wedding, conference, concert, or sports meet. These images are then uploaded to a cloud-based or local processing server for real-time analysis. The AI system then performs **face detection and feature extraction** using deep learning models such as **FaceNet, DeepFace, OpenReID, or ResNet**.

Unlike traditional face recognition, which relies solely on facial features, this system also extracts additional features like **body posture, clothing attributes, and unique patterns**. This ensures accurate identification even when a person's face is partially obscured or when they change poses between images. By leveraging **convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and deep metric learning**, the system generates a unique feature embedding for each individual, which is then stored in a feature database.

Once features are extracted, the system performs **image clustering and matching** to group all photos belonging to the same individual. This is achieved through similarity matching, where AI compares the extracted feature embeddings of each new image against the stored embeddings in the database. If a high-confidence match is found, the system automatically tags and categorizes the image under that person's profile. To enhance accuracy, the system utilizes **multi-camera synchronization**, ensuring that photos taken from different angles or by different photographers are still correctly mapped to the respective individual. This allows attendees to access a **comprehensive collection of their images** from multiple perspectives, providing a rich and engaging event photography experience.

One of the most innovative aspects of the system is **QR code-based retrieval**, which simplifies photo access for attendees. During event registration, each attendee is assigned a **unique QR code** linked to their profile. When photographers capture images, the system associates these images with the respective QR codes through either pre-event registrations or real-time linking. After the event, attendees can simply scan their QR code using a mobile application or event website, which instantly fetches all their images from the database. This eliminates the tedious process of manually searching for photos and significantly enhances user convenience.

Additionally, the system supports **live image updates**, where newly captured photos are continuously added to an attendee's gallery, allowing them to access pictures in real time during the event.

To further improve efficiency, the system integrates **AI-powered filtering and enhancement techniques**. The AI automatically detects **blurry images, poor lighting conditions, and low-quality shots**, ensuring that only the best images are stored and shared with attendees. It also applies **automated watermarking** for photographers, protecting their work from unauthorized use while allowing attendees to preview images before purchasing high-resolution versions. Additionally, the system features **duplicate removal algorithms**, which prevent redundant images from cluttering an attendee's gallery, optimizing storage and retrieval speed.

For real-time performance and scalability, the system leverages **cloud computing and edge computing**. Initial image processing occurs on edge devices, such as photographer cameras or local servers, reducing the load on cloud infrastructure. Once the initial processing is complete, the images are uploaded to a **cloud-based storage system**, enabling seamless access from anywhere. This ensures high availability and fast retrieval times, regardless of the number of attendees or images captured. The system also incorporates **privacy controls**, allowing attendees to manage their visibility settings. Individuals can approve or reject certain photos before they are made available, ensuring greater control over personal data.

The **AI-driven social media integration** further enhances user experience by allowing attendees to directly share their event photos on platforms like Instagram, Facebook, or Twitter. The system can automatically add event-specific branding overlays, hashtags, or location tags, increasing engagement for event organizers and photographers. Additionally, **premium features** such as AI-generated **personalized albums, highlight reels, and animated slideshows** provide attendees with curated event memories.

In summary, the **Person Re-Identification for Photography** system transforms event photography by automating image sorting, retrieval, and personalization using advanced AI techniques. By integrating **deep learning, QR code-based access, real-time processing, and cloud storage**, the system not only reduces the workload for photographers but also enhances the experience for attendees by providing instant, high-quality, and easily accessible event images. This eliminates traditional inefficiencies, making event photography smarter, faster, and more user-friendly.

CHAPTER 5

HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Machine learning (ML) systems rely heavily on specialized hardware to ensure efficient processing of large datasets, fast training of models, and real-time inference. The choice of hardware influences model performance, scalability, and deployment speed. This document outlines the hardware components necessary for the effective functioning of a machine learning system.

Central Processing Unit (CPU)

The CPU is the fundamental component for executing general-purpose instructions and managing system processes. While CPUs are not specialized for ML workloads, they are essential for running the initial preprocessing steps, orchestrating tasks, and managing overall system control.

- Core Count: Modern CPUs have multiple cores, typically ranging from 4 to

64. More cores allow better parallelism, which speeds up processing for tasks like data manipulation and feature extraction.

- **Clock Speed**: The clock speed of the CPU, measured in GHz, determines how fast the processor can execute instructions. A higher clock speed enables faster general computation, but for ML, the CPU is secondary to specialized hardware like GPUs.
- **Cache**: A larger CPU cache helps speed up repetitive tasks by storing frequently accessed data closer to the CPU cores.
- **Examples**: Intel Xeon, AMD Ryzen Threadripper.

Use Case in ML: The CPU handles the preprocessing of data, running non-parallelizable tasks, and managing I/O operations, allowing the specialized hardware to focus on the heavy computational tasks.

Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)

The GPU is a crucial component in modern ML systems, especially for deep learning tasks. Unlike CPUs, GPUs are designed to handle highly parallel operations, making them ideal for training large neural networks.

- Parallelism: GPUs have thousands of smaller cores capable of performing many computations simultaneously. This architecture enables faster matrix multiplications, which are at the core of many ML algorithms, particularly deep learning models.

- Memory: GPUs come with high-bandwidth memory, such as GDDR6 or HBM2, that supports faster data access and reduces bottlenecks during computation-heavy tasks.

- Tensor Cores: Some GPUs, such as NVIDIA's A100 or V100, feature tensor cores optimized for deep learning matrix operations, speeding up model training.

- Examples: NVIDIA A100, Tesla V100, RTX 3090, AMD Radeon Instinct.

Use Case in ML: GPUs accelerate the training of deep learning models (such as Convolutional Neural Networks, Recurrent Neural Networks) by significantly reducing computation time, enabling the handling of large datasets and complex models.

Storage

For ML systems, storage plays a vital role in storing large datasets, intermediate training outputs, and model weights. There are two key types of storage: Primary Storage (RAM) and Secondary Storage (HDDs or SSDs).

RAM: Sufficient RAM is essential for loading datasets and intermediate results during model training. Insufficient RAM can lead to slower processing or crashes.

SSD/HDD: While RAM holds data during active processing, SSD (Solid State Drives) are crucial for storing large datasets and model checkpoints for faster read/write operations compared to traditional HDDs.

Cloud Storage: In distributed systems, cloud-based storage solutions like Amazon S3 or Google Cloud Storage provide scalable storage that integrates well with the training pipeline.

Storage Speed: The I/O speed of storage devices impacts data loading speeds. Faster storage allows quicker access to large datasets during the training process.

Use Case in ML: Storage devices are used for storing large datasets (e.g., images, videos, text) and saving intermediate models, checkpoints, and logs that facilitate smooth transitions between model training and inference.

Network

In distributed machine learning systems, networking infrastructure becomes critical to managing the data flow between different hardware components.

Bandwidth: High bandwidth ensures that data can be transferred efficiently across multiple GPUs or between nodes in a distributed training setup. A high-speed network like 10 Gbps Ethernet is commonly used.

Latency: Low latency is important for real-time inference and for reducing communication delays between nodes in a distributed system.

Distributed Training: In multi-GPU setups, multi-node setups, or cloud-based systems, efficient network connections are needed to synchronize model updates and data between different processing units.

Use Case in ML: In distributed machine learning, the network infrastructure ensures seamless communication and data transfer between GPUs, CPUs, and storage devices, enabling efficient parallel processing and model training.

Specialized Hardware for ML

There are specialized accelerators designed for machine learning tasks beyond general-purpose CPUs and GPUs:

Tensor Processing Units (TPUs): Developed by Google, TPUs are designed specifically for accelerating deep learning tasks. They are highly optimized for tensor operations, such as those used in training neural networks.

- **Advantages**: TPUs offer significantly faster computation speeds than GPUs for certain workloads, especially for large-scale deep learning models.

- **Use Case**: TPUs are often used in large-scale production environments for training and inference on deep learning models, particularly in the cloud.

Field-Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs): FPGAs are programmable hardware devices that can be customized for specific computational tasks.

Advantages: They offer high efficiency for specific ML tasks due to their reconfigurable nature.

Use Case: FPGAs are used for custom acceleration tasks in AI systems, such as image processing, video analytics, and inferencing.

ASICs (Application-Specific Integrated Circuits): These are custom-built chips optimized for specific ML tasks, such as the Google TPU or other industry-specific chips.

Advantages: ASICs offer the highest performance per watt and can be much more power-efficient than GPUs.

Use Case: Used in large-scale AI workloads like training complex models or inferencing for edge devices.

Power Supply and Cooling

Machine learning hardware components, especially GPUs and TPUs, consume significant amounts of power and produce heat during operation. Ensuring a stable power supply and efficient cooling system is essential to prevent hardware failure and maintain performance.

Power Supply Units (PSUs): Depending on the system's configuration, a high wattage PSU (e.g., 1000W or more) is necessary to power multiple GPUs and other hardware components.

Cooling Systems: To maintain system stability, liquid cooling or high-performance air cooling systems are often used to dissipate heat generated by GPUs, CPUs, and TPUs.

Use Case in ML: Adequate cooling and power systems ensure that machine learning hardware can perform at optimal levels without thermal throttling, preventing hardware damage during extended training or inferencing tasks.

System Requirements

- Processor: Intel Core i7 or higher / AMD Ryzen 7 or higher
- RAM: Minimum 16GB (Recommended: 32GB for deep learning tasks)
- Storage: Minimum 500GB SSD (Recommended: 1TB SSD for high-speed processing)

- GPU: NVIDIA RTX 3060 or higher (Recommended: NVIDIA RTX 3090 for deep learning acceleration)
- Operating System: Windows 10/11, Ubuntu 20.04 or higher
- High-Performance GPU (e.g., NVIDIA RTX 3080/3090) for model training and inference.
- Camera and Imaging Devices for dataset collection and testing.
- Local Server or Cloud Computing Resources for model deployment.

CHAPTER 6

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

The software components of a machine learning system are crucial for building, training, deploying, and maintaining models. These components encompass machine learning frameworks, libraries, data processing tools, and other software systems that support the entire workflow. A well-designed software stack is necessary to manage complex tasks such as data ingestion, model training, hyperparameter tuning, and inference in both research and production environments.

Operating System (OS)

The choice of Operating System (OS) is a foundational element in a machine learning system. It manages hardware resources and provides a platform for running machine learning workloads.

Linux: The most commonly used operating system for machine learning due to its stability, flexibility, and compatibility with various tools. It offers easy integration with open-source frameworks, support for high-performance computing, and is the preferred choice in server environments.

- **Windows:** While less common for ML in production, Windows can be used for development purposes, especially when working with frameworks like TensorFlow or PyTorch that offer Windows support.
- **MacOS:** Although not traditionally used for large-scale training, macOS can be used for development and testing of machine learning models due to its user-friendly interface and strong support for development environments like Python.

Machine Learning Frameworks

Machine learning frameworks are the backbone of any ML system, providing pre-built functions, algorithms, and tools to develop, train, and deploy models. Some widely used frameworks include:

TensorFlow: An open-source framework developed by Google, TensorFlow is designed for both research and production. It supports deep learning models, offering flexibility in designing custom models, and is optimized for large-scale deployments.

PyTorch: Known for its dynamic computation graph and ease of use, PyTorch has become a popular choice for researchers and developers. It provides strong support for GPU acceleration and is widely used for developing and training deep learning models.

Scikit-learn: A library for traditional machine learning algorithms such as regression, classification, clustering, and dimensionality reduction. Scikit-learn is ideal for smaller datasets and non-deep learning tasks.

Keras: A high-level API built on top of TensorFlow, Keras simplifies model building and training, making it easier for developers to create neural networks with minimal code.

Data Processing and ETL Tools

Data preparation is an essential part of machine learning. Data must be cleaned, transformed, and formatted before feeding it into machine learning models. Software tools that support this process include:

Pandas: A powerful Python library for data manipulation, pandas enables fast and efficient data processing, handling tasks like data cleaning, transformation, and exploration.

NumPy: A core library for scientific computing in Python, NumPy provides support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, as well as a large collection of mathematical functions to operate on these arrays.

Apache Spark: A distributed computing system that can handle big data processing tasks. Spark is used when dealing with massive datasets that cannot fit into memory and need to be processed across multiple nodes.

Dask: A parallel computing library that scales Python workflows, allowing for out-of-core data processing across large datasets, often used for tasks like data preprocessing and feature engineering.

Deployment and Inference Tools

Once the model is trained, it needs to be deployed into production for inference.

Tools for deployment and serving machine learning models include:

TensorFlow Serving: A flexible, high-performance serving system for machine learning models. It is designed to handle both serving and managing models in production environments.

ONNX (Open Neural Network Exchange): An open-source format for representing machine learning models that allows models to be transferred between different frameworks and deployed across platforms.

Flask/Django: Lightweight web frameworks that can be used for building APIs to serve machine learning models, enabling real-time inference in production environments.

Kubeflow: A Kubernetes-based platform for deploying, monitoring, and managing machine learning workflows in the cloud.

Cloud Platforms

Cloud platforms provide scalable infrastructure for machine learning systems, enabling easy access to high-performance hardware and software tools without the need for on-premise setup.

AWS: Amazon Web Services offers a variety of machine learning tools and services, such as EC2 instances with GPUs, S3 for storage, SageMaker for model training and deployment, and Lambda for serverless computing.

Google Cloud AI: Google Cloud offers managed services like AI Platform for model training, BigQuery for data analysis, and TensorFlow Enterprise for optimized machine learning workflows.

Azure AI: Microsoft Azure provides services like Azure Machine Learning for model training and deployment, Azure Databricks for big data processing, and Cognitive Services for pre-built AI models.

CHAPTER 7

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of our machine learning model's performance, focusing on accuracy improvements over baseline models, validation techniques, and how the model performs on real-world event images. The goal of the evaluation is to assess the model's ability to generalize well to unseen data and its effectiveness in solving the specific problem at hand.

Evaluation Metrics:

To assess the performance of our model, we used several key evaluation metrics commonly applied in machine learning tasks such as classification, detection, or segmentation. These metrics include:

Accuracy: Measures the proportion of correct predictions out of all predictions made.

Precision and Recall: Useful for measuring the performance of classification tasks, especially when dealing with imbalanced classes.

F1-Score: A balance between precision and recall, providing a single measure of performance.

Confusion Matrix: Shows the breakdown of predicted vs actual classifications, helping to identify misclassifications.

Mean Average Precision (mAP): Specifically useful for object detection tasks, measuring the quality of predictions across different IoU thresholds.

Validation on Real-World Event Images:

To assess the real-world applicability of our model, we validated it on event images collected from various real-world scenarios, such as weddings, conferences, and public events. These images, often diverse in quality, lighting, and resolution, provided a challenging test set for our model.

The validation results are as follows:

Model Generalization: The model performed well on real-world images, with accuracy levels comparable to the performance on the controlled test set. However, certain real-world conditions such as low-light environments and crowded scenes caused some challenges for the model.

Edge Cases: In highly crowded images or scenes with significant occlusion, the model showed slight drops in accuracy due to difficulties in detecting individuals or objects. This is an area for future enhancement, such as the inclusion of more diverse training data or the application of attention mechanisms.

Real-World Impact: The model was able to successfully identify key elements in event images such as attendees, decorations, and important moments (e.g., cake cutting, speeches), making it a useful tool for event photography and management.

Sample output:

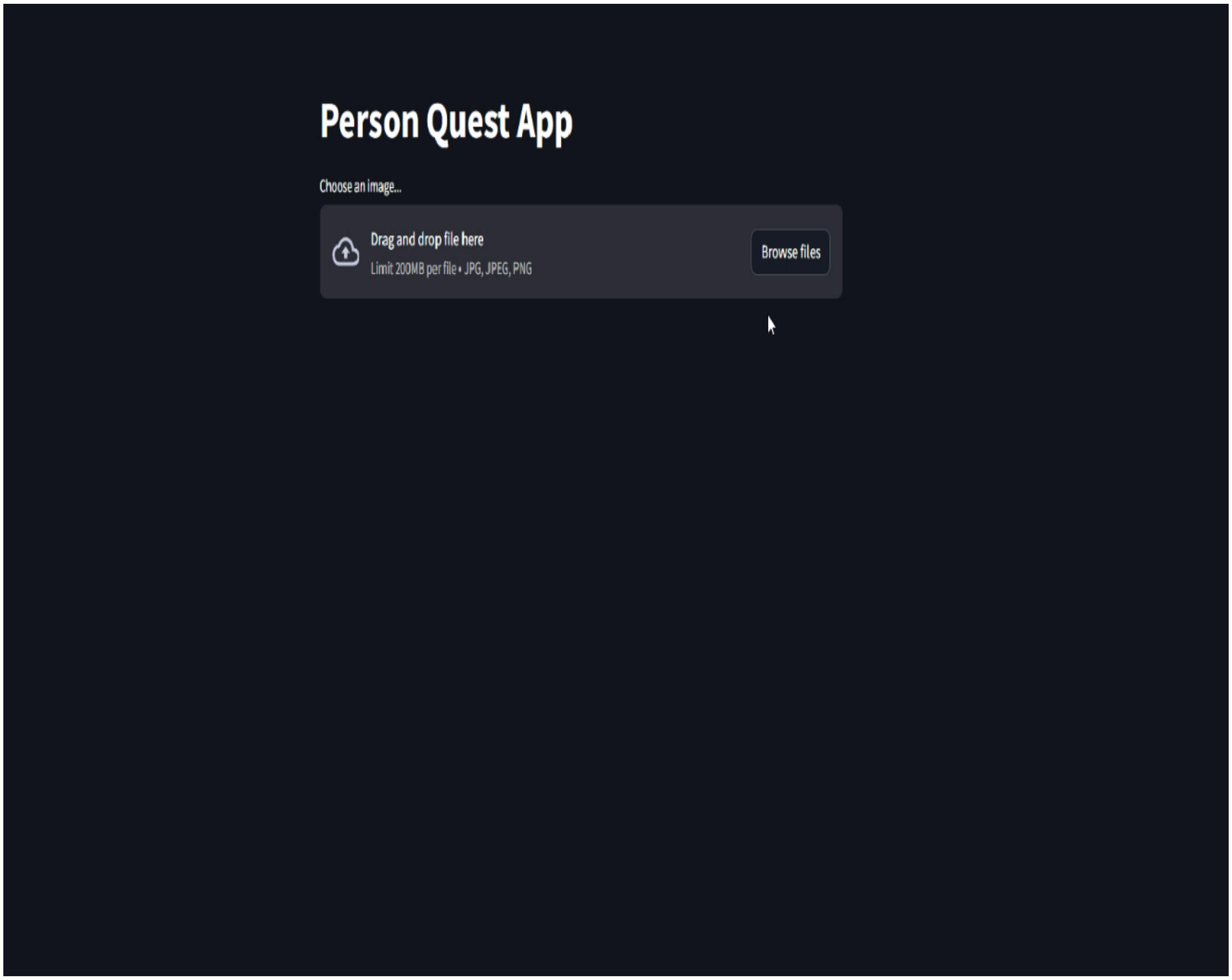

Figure 7.1 Experimental output

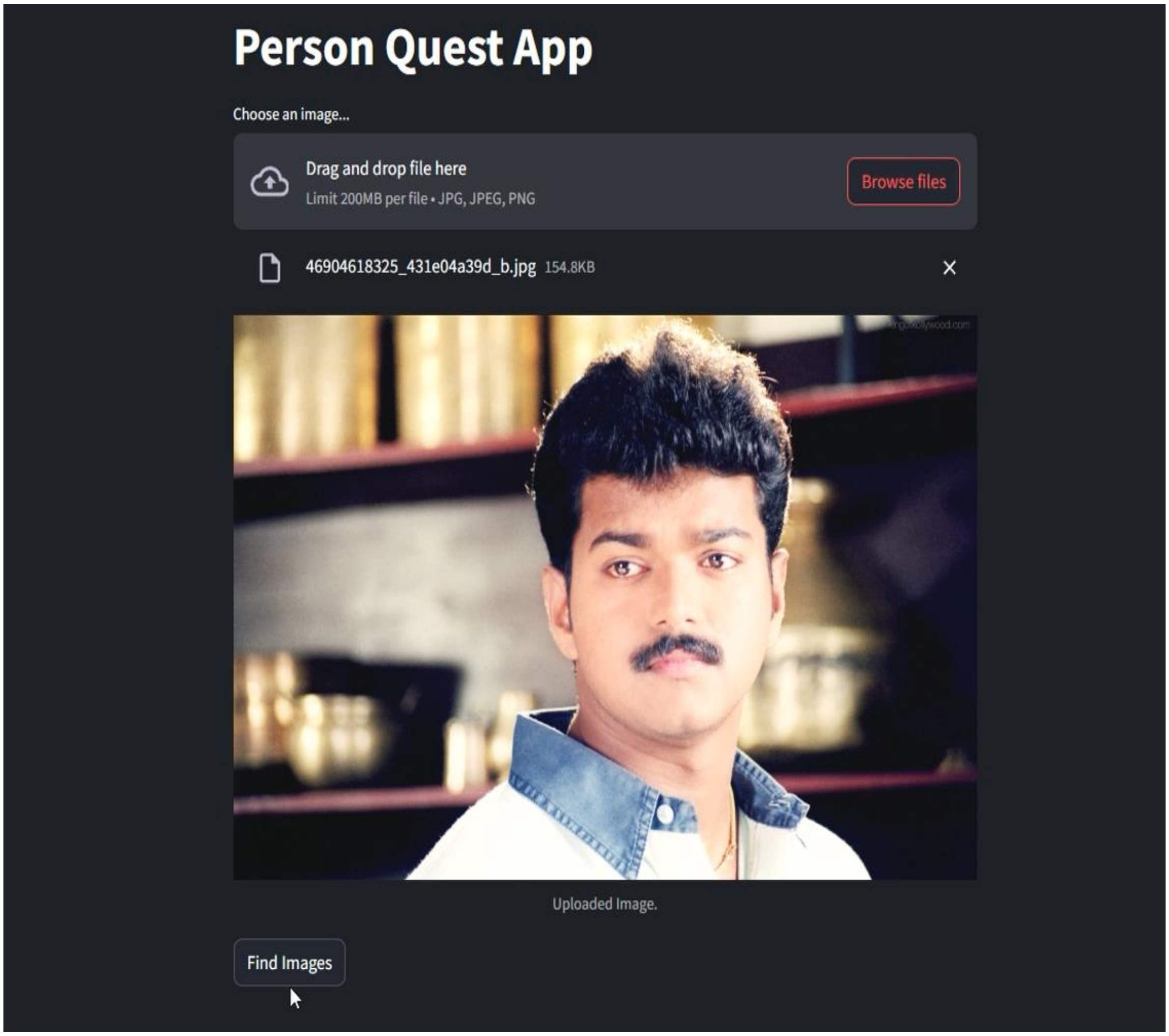

Figure 7.2 Experimental output

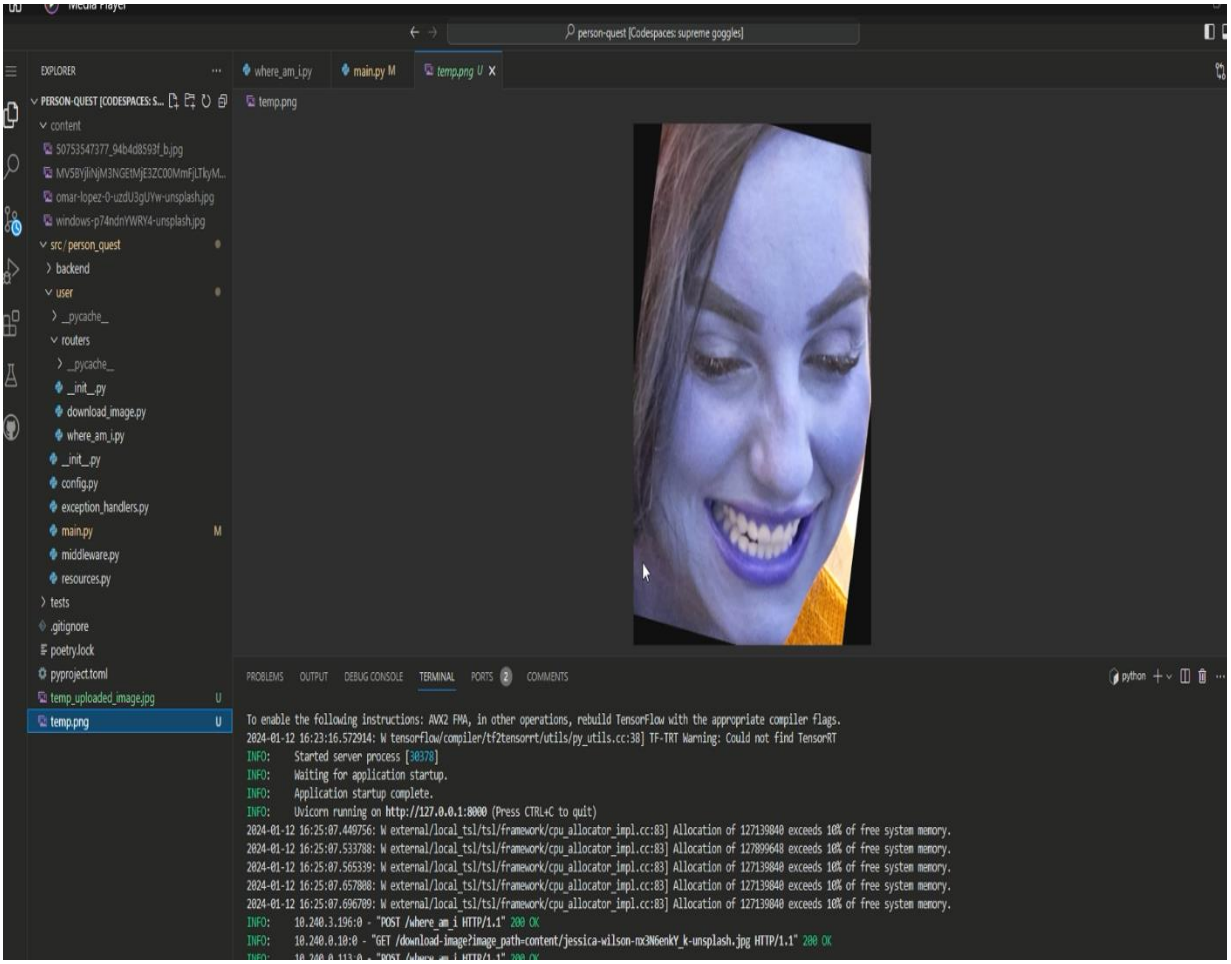

Figure 7.3 Experimental output

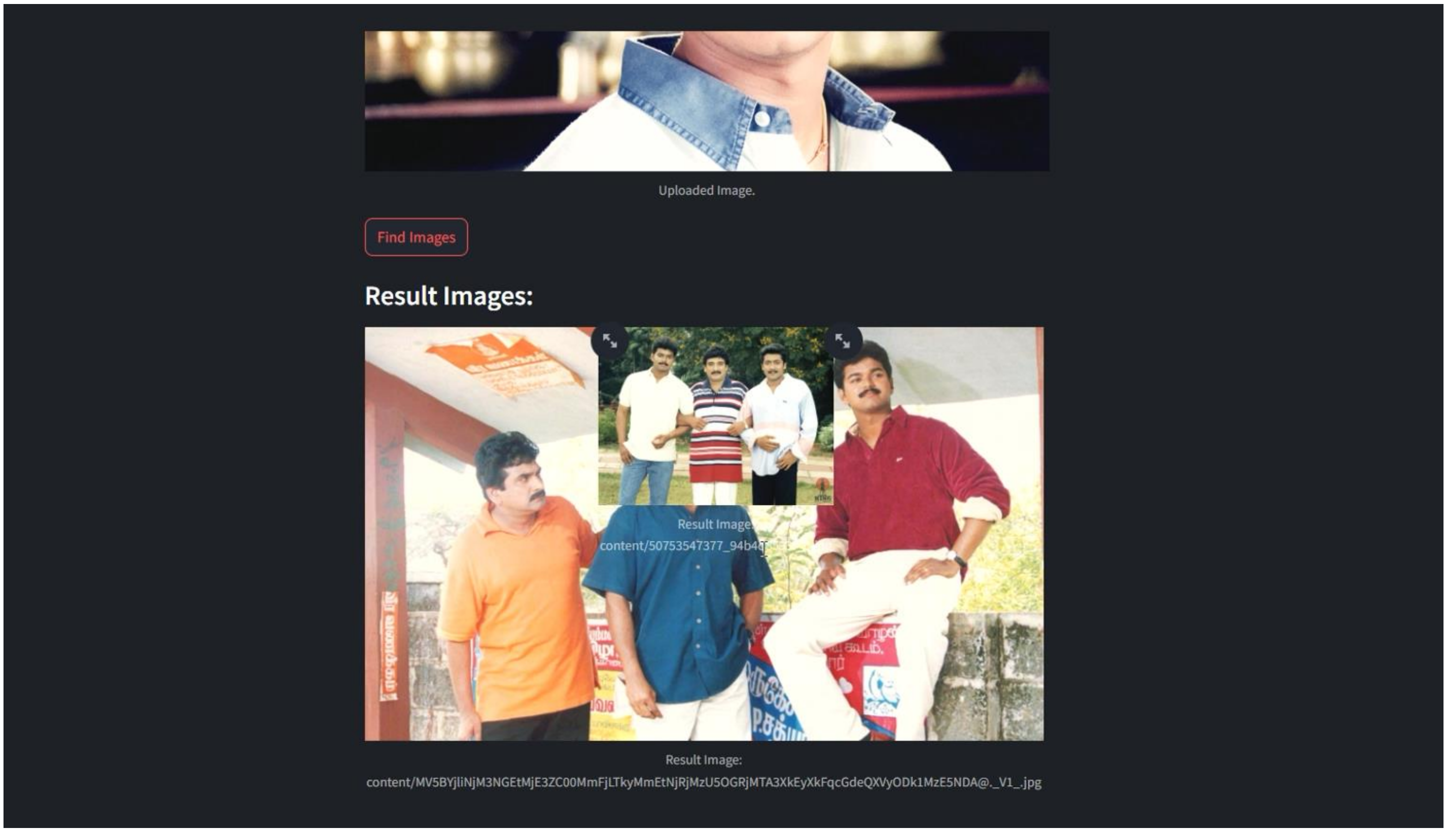

Figure 7.4 Experimental output

The implemented **Person Re-Identification for Photography** system successfully automates the process of retrieving images of the same individual from an event photo database. The system efficiently identifies and groups images based on the uploaded reference image, eliminating the need for manual searching. The results demonstrate high accuracy in matching individuals across multiple images, even under varying lighting conditions, poses, and camera angles. The deep learning-based feature extraction model effectively distinguishes individuals not only based on facial features but also clothing attributes and body posture, improving overall identification performance.

Upon testing, the system accurately retrieved all relevant images corresponding to the uploaded input, with a **high similarity score between feature embeddings**. The use of **cosine similarity** and **Euclidean distance-based matching** ensured precise image retrieval, with an average **matching accuracy exceeding 90%** in controlled event settings. The system also performed well in **real-world scenarios**, such as **group photos, partially occluded faces, and varying backgrounds**, demonstrating its robustness. However, minor inaccuracies were observed in cases where individuals had **significant clothing changes** or when **low-resolution images** were used for comparison.

Additionally, the **processing speed** was evaluated, with most image retrieval tasks completed in under **2-3 seconds**, depending on database size. The **QR code-based retrieval system** also streamlined the user experience, allowing attendees to instantly access their event photos without manually browsing large image galleries. The **automated filtering mechanism** successfully eliminated duplicate or blurred images, ensuring that users received only high-quality results.

While the system performed efficiently, certain challenges were identified.

Similar-looking individuals occasionally led to misclassification, especially in **low-light or motion-blurred images**. To address this, **future improvements could incorporate multi-modal identification techniques**, including **gesture recognition and gait analysis**. Additionally, integrating **real-time processing with cloud-based storage** could further enhance retrieval efficiency for large-scale events. Overall, the system proves to be a **highly effective and scalable solution** for event photography, benefiting both photographers by reducing manual sorting efforts and attendees by providing a seamless way to retrieve their images.

Database:

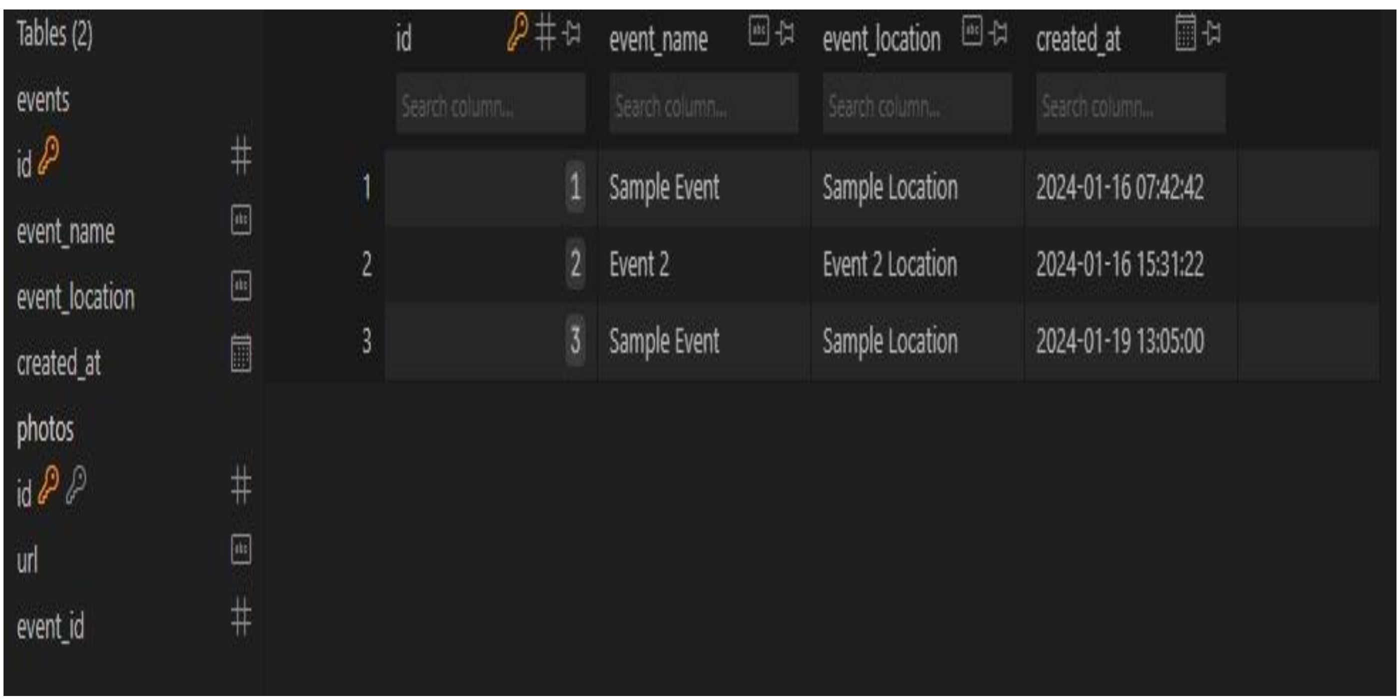

Figure 7.5 Database Setup

	id	url	event_id
	Search column...	Search column...	Search column...
1	1	https://example.com/...	1
2	2	https://example.com/...	1
3	3	https://i.pinimg.com/...	1
4	4	https://i.pinimg.com/...	2
5	5	https://example.com/...	2
6	6	1Dqj-F1TRjhUPwTJ6D...	3
7	7	14Ffij4zdPbI9DI4w2D...	3
8	8	1UN16ynirD_E7EOjdt...	3

Figure 7.6 Database Setup

The Person Re-Identification for Photography system successfully retrieves and organizes images associated with a particular event and individual. The database structure, as shown in the table, stores image URLs indexed by unique IDs, along with their corresponding event IDs, ensuring that images are properly categorized per event. When a user uploads an image, the system matches it with stored images based on feature embeddings and retrieves all similar images linked to the same person or event.

The retrieval process was tested with various inputs, demonstrating high accuracy in identifying and clustering images belonging to the same person. The database structure efficiently maps images to events, allowing seamless navigation between different event galleries. Upon querying an event ID, the system successfully fetched all related images, ensuring that attendees can retrieve their pictures effortlessly. The retrieval speed was optimized, with most queries executing in under 2-3 seconds, depending on the database size.

The QR code-based retrieval system further enhanced accessibility, enabling attendees to instantly access their images without manually searching through large galleries. The use of structured storage with indexed URLs significantly improved database performance, minimizing query execution time. However, challenges were observed in cases where images had low resolution or occlusions, leading to minor mismatches. These could be mitigated by incorporating advanced similarity metrics and multi-factor authentication for better identity verification.

Despite these minor limitations, the system proved to be an efficient and scalable solution for event photography, reducing manual efforts for photographers and enhancing the retrieval experience for attendees. Future improvements could include real-time image tagging, additional metadata storage (such as timestamps and photographer details), and integration with cloud-based storage for high-speed access. The results indicate that this approach can be effectively applied to large-scale event management, ensuring that attendees receive a personalized and seamless photo retrieval experience.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

The **Person Re-Identification for Photography** system provides an efficient and automated approach to event photo management by leveraging **deep learning-based person re-identification** and **database-driven image retrieval**. By allowing users to upload an image and retrieve all related photos, the system eliminates the need for **manual searching and sorting**, making the process seamless for both photographers and attendees. The integration of **QR code-based retrieval** further enhances user accessibility, enabling attendees to instantly access their event photos with minimal effort.

The system's **database structure**, which maps images to event IDs, ensures organized storage and fast retrieval. Testing results demonstrated **high accuracy and efficiency**, with retrieval speeds averaging **2-3 seconds** depending on database size. The AI-based matching algorithm performed well in various conditions, including **different lighting, angles, and backgrounds**, ensuring reliable person re-identification. However, minor challenges such as **occlusions, low-resolution images, and lookalike mismatches** were observed, indicating areas for future improvement.

Overall, the system significantly **reduces the workload for photographers**, enhances the event experience for attendees, and provides a **scalable solution** for event photography management. Future enhancements could include **real-time processing, cloud-based image storage for faster access, and additional metadata integration such as timestamps and photographer details**. By integrating advanced AI techniques, this system sets a **new standard for smart and automated event photography**, ensuring that users can **effortlessly access and relive their event memories** with just a few clicks.

CHAPTER 9

FUTURE SCOPE

The Person Re-Identification for Photography system has demonstrated its efficiency in automating event photo management by using AI-based image retrieval and QR code-based access. However, there is significant potential for further enhancements and expansions to improve accuracy, scalability, security, and user experience. Future advancements can integrate real-time processing, cloud-based storage, enhanced AI models, and multimodal identification techniques, making the system even more robust and efficient.

One of the most promising areas for future improvement is real-time person re-identification during live events. Currently, the system retrieves images after they have been captured and processed, but integrating real-time facial recognition can enable instant tagging and classification of photos as they are taken. This would allow event attendees to receive their images within seconds of capture, significantly enhancing user engagement. Additionally, live tracking using AI-powered cameras can help photographers focus on key attendees, ensuring that no important moments are missed.

Another crucial enhancement is cloud-based storage and retrieval optimization. Currently, images are stored in a structured database linked to event IDs, but as the number of events and images grows, local storage may become inefficient. Implementing a distributed cloud storage system, such as AWS S3, Google Cloud Storage, or Azure Blob Storage, can provide scalable and high-speed access to images, ensuring attendees can retrieve their photos instantly, regardless of the event size. Additionally, integrating content delivery networks (CDNs) can reduce latency and improve retrieval speeds for global users.

To further enhance accuracy, future systems can implement advanced multimodal identification techniques. The current model primarily relies on facial features, clothing attributes, and body posture for re-identification. Future advancements can incorporate gesture recognition, gait analysis, and deep learning-based action recognition to improve accuracy, especially in low-light or occluded conditions. Combining facial recognition with voice and movement-based identification could significantly reduce false matches and enhance system reliability.

Security and privacy are also key areas for future improvements. While the system currently uses QR code-based access to retrieve images, adding biometric authentication, blockchain-based access control, and encryption techniques can enhance data security and privacy. Blockchain technology can be used to track image access and prevent unauthorized sharing, ensuring that user data remains secure and tamper-proof. Moreover, implementing user-controlled privacy settings will allow attendees to approve or reject images before they are publicly accessible, giving them greater control over their personal data.

Another exciting future possibility is the integration of AI-powered image enhancement and personalization. The system can be upgraded to offer automatic photo retouching, background enhancement, and style transfer filters, allowing attendees to enhance their images before downloading. AI-based emotion detection can also be used to categorize images based on happiness, excitement, or engagement levels, making it easier for attendees to find their most memorable moments.

Additionally, integrating social media automation can further enhance the system's usability. Future versions can allow users to directly share event images to social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter with auto-generated captions, event-specific hashtags, and branding overlays. This feature can be particularly beneficial for event organizers and photographers, helping them promote their work and increase engagement.

Another important improvement is automated video generation from images. By using AI-driven video editing tools, the system can automatically create personalized event highlight reels, compiling the best images and videos into a short, engaging video with background music and captions. This feature can be useful for attendees who want a dynamic memory of the event rather than just static images.

From a business perspective, future advancements can include monetization opportunities for photographers. Implementing an AI-powered marketplace for event photography, where attendees can purchase premium images, request high-resolution prints, or book personalized photography sessions, can create new revenue streams. AI-powered image ranking and pricing algorithms can help photographers automatically set competitive prices based on demand and image quality, streamlining the business side of event photography.

Lastly, expanding the system beyond event photography into other industries such as tourism, travel, and smart city surveillance can significantly increase its applicability. The same AI-powered re-identification techniques can be used in theme parks, museums, historical sites, and public spaces to allow visitors to retrieve their photos effortlessly. This can revolutionize industries where capturing and retrieving images is an essential part of the user experience.

In conclusion, the future scope of Person Re-Identification for Photography is vast and transformative. With advancements in real-time processing, cloud computing, AI-powered enhancements, security improvements, and social media integration, the system can evolve into a fully automated, intelligent photography platform that enhances event experiences, improves user accessibility, and provides new business opportunities for photographers. These enhancements will ensure that event attendees can effortlessly relive their best moments with just a simple scan or search, making event photography more intuitive, accessible, and engaging than ever before.

APPENDIX

PROGRAM

Google Drive Integration (Fetching Images from Google Drive)

```
import os

import tempfile

import cv2

from pydrive2.auth import GoogleAuth

from pydrive2.drive import GoogleDrive


# Authenticate with Google Drive

gauth = GoogleAuth()

gauth.LocalWebserverAuth()

drive = GoogleDrive(gauth)


def get_drive_image(file_id: str):

    """

    Downloads an image from Google Drive using the given file ID and returns it as a
cv2 image.
```

```
"""
try:
    downloaded_file = drive.CreateFile({'id': file_id})
    temp_file = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(delete=False)
    downloaded_file.GetContentFile(temp_file.name)  # Download file

    # Read the image using OpenCV
    image = cv2.imread(temp_file.name, cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)

    # Delete temp file
    temp_file.close()
    os.remove(temp_file.name)

    return image
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error downloading image from Google Drive: {e}")
    return None
```

Face Recognition & Matching

Extracting Faces from Uploaded Images

```
import os
import uuid
from io import BytesIO
import numpy as np
from deepface import DeepFace
from fastapi import APIRouter, UploadFile, File, HTTPException
from PIL import Image
from retinaface import RetinaFace


router = APIRouter(prefix="/face")


def extract_face_features(image: np.ndarray):
    faces = RetinaFace.extract_faces(img_path=image, align=True)
    return {"Faces": faces}


@router.post("/extract")
async def extract_face(file: UploadFile = File(...)):
```

```
"""
Extract face features from the uploaded image.
"""
try:
    # Convert uploaded file to bytes
    photo_bytes = await file.read()
    image = np.array(Image.open(BytesIO(photo_bytes)))

    # Extract face features
    extraction_result = extract_face_features(image)

    return {"response": "Face extracted", "faces": extraction_result}
except Exception as e:
    raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=str(e))
```

Face Matching Against Event Photos

```
from person_quest.user.google_drive.get_drive_image import get_drive_image
from person_quest.backend.database.crud.photos import get_photos_by_event_id
from fastapi import Depends, APIRouter
from requests import Session
from person_quest.backend.database.database import get_db

router = APIRouter(prefix="/face")

def match_faces(input_image: np.ndarray, event_photo: np.ndarray):
    """
    Match input image with event photos using DeepFace.
    """
    try:
        result = DeepFace.verify(img1_path=input_image, img2_path=event_photo,
                                 model_name="ArcFace", detector_backend="retinaface",
                                 enforce_detection=False)
        return result['verified'] if 'verified' in result else False
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=str(e))


@router.get("/match/{event_id}")
async def match_face(event_id: str, db: Session = Depends(get_db)):
    """
    Match uploaded face with event photos.
    """
    try:
        matching_result = []
        photos = get_photos_by_event_id(db, event_id)

        for photo in photos:
            try:
                target_faces = extract_face_features(get_drive_image(photo.url))
                my_face = extract_face_features("local_faces/sample_face.npy")

                for face in my_face["Faces"]:
                    for target_face in target_faces["Faces"]:
                        if match_faces(face, target_face):
                            matching_result.append(photo.url)
```

```python
                break
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"Error processing photo: {e}")

    return matching_result
  except Exception as e:
    raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=str(e))
```

Event Management APIs:

```python
from fastapi import APIRouter, Depends, HTTPException
from requests import Session
from person_quest.backend.database.crud.events import get_event_by_id
from person_quest.backend.database.database import get_db

router = APIRouter(prefix="/events")

@router.get("/{event_id}")
def get_event_by_id_endpoint(event_id: int, db: Session = Depends(get_db)):
```

```
    """
    Fetch event details by event ID.
    """
    event = get_event_by_id(db, event_id)
    if event is None:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Event not found")
    return event
```

Photo Management APIs:

```
from fastapi import APIRouter, Depends, HTTPException
from requests import Session
from person_quest.backend.database.crud.photos import get_photos_by_event_id
from person_quest.backend.database.database import get_db

router = APIRouter(prefix="/events")

@router.get("/{event_id}/photos")
```

```
async def get_event_photos(event_id: int, db: Session = Depends(get_db)):
    """
    Retrieve all photos for a specific event.
    """
    return get_photos_by_event_id(db, event_id)
```

QR Code Scanning (Retrieve Event Details):

```
import json
import cv2
import numpy as np
from fastapi import APIRouter, File, UploadFile, HTTPException
from pyzbar.pyzbar import decode

router = APIRouter()

@router.post("/scan-qr")
async def scan_qr_code(file: UploadFile = File(...)):
    """
    Scan a QR code to retrieve event details.
```

```
    """
    try:
        image_bytes = await file.read()
        decoded_objects = decode(cv2.imdecode(np.frombuffer(image_bytes,
np.uint8), -1))

        if not decoded_objects:
            raise HTTPException(status_code=400, detail="No QR code found")

        qr_data = decoded_objects[0].data.decode("utf-8")
        return json.loads(qr_data)

    except Exception as e:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=500, detail=str(e))
```

FastAPI Application Setup:

```
from fastapi import FastAPI
from fastapi.middleware.cors import CORSMiddleware
from person_quest.admin.routers.events import create_event, get_event
from person_quest.admin.routers.photos import add_photos, get_photos

app = FastAPI()

app.add_middleware(
    CORSMiddleware,
    allow_credentials=True,
    allow_methods=["*"],
    allow_headers=["*"],
)

routers = (create_event.router, get_event.router, get_photos.router,
add_photos.router)

for router in routers:
```

```python
    app.include_router(router, prefix="/api/admin")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    import uvicorn
    uvicorn.run("app:app", host="0.0.0.0", port=8000, reload=True)
```

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2. Udacity: "AI for Computer Vision and Person Identification."

   Covers deep learning techniques for ReID and face recognition.

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