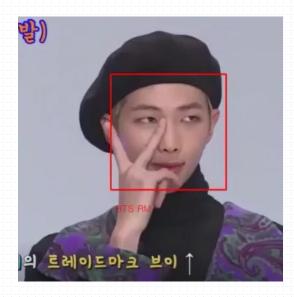




NUGUDEORA









LII 이버TV 앨범 공연 방송

본인참여 2019.04.15. ? 인물정보 더보기

<u>더보기</u>

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01 _ 데이터 수집

02_데이터 전처리

03_데이터 학습

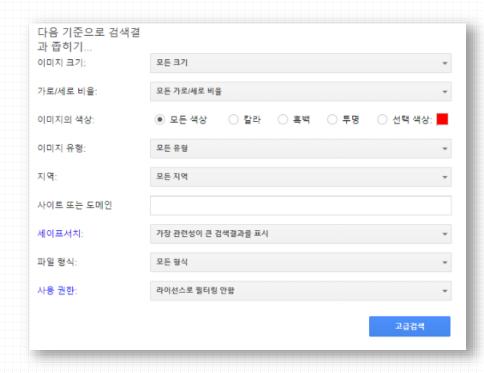
04_모델 적용

05_개선점

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1. 데이터 수집

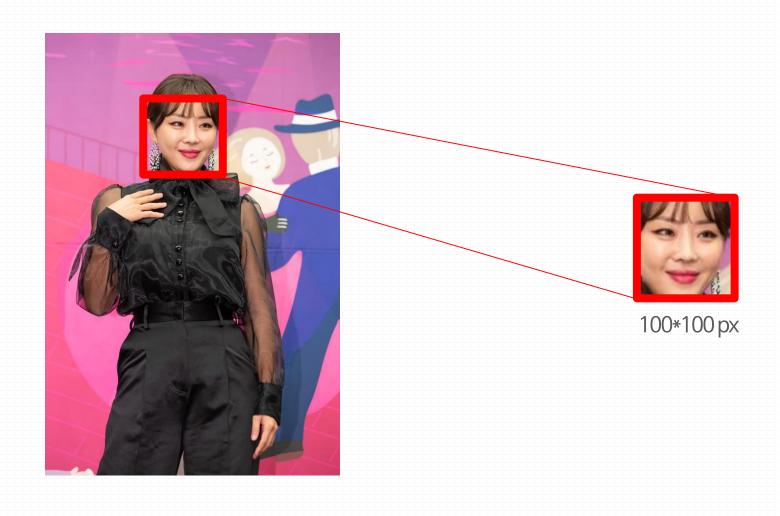
GooglelmageCrawler



```
print("원하는 그림의 키워드를 넣어주세요: ")
 2 kw=input()
원하는 그림의 키워드를 넣어주세요:
 나르섀
   google_crawler=GooglelmageCrawler(
       feeder_threads=1,
      parser_threads=1.
      downloader_threads=4,
      storage={'root_dir':download_dir})
   filters=dict(size='small', #0/D/X/ 크기
10
             color='color',#이미지의 색깔을 필터링
11
             license='commercial,modify',
              #검색하고자 하는 날짜의 범위
13
             date=((2017,1,1),(2017,12,31)))
   google_crawler.crawl(keyword=kw1,
                     filters=filters.
17
                     max_num=50,
18
                     file_idx_offset=0)
19
```

데이터 수집

Face ROI



1. **데이터 수집**

Face ROI

```
face_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')
2 #폴더 내의 이미지 파일명 리스트 반환
3 file_list = os.listdir(download_dir)
   #각 이미지 얼굴만 추출저장
                                   faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.3, 7)
   for idx, f_name in enumerate(file
       try:
8
          print('processing: ' + str(idx))
          #file_type = re.findall('[.]WS+', f_name)[0]
10
          f_name1 = f_name
          f_name = download_dir + '// + f_name
          img = my_imread(f_name)
          gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
          faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.3, 7)
14
15
          if type(faces) == tuple:
              continue
          tmp_px=20
          h_tmp_px=tmp_px//2
19
          for (x,y,w,h) in faces:
              img = cv2.rectangle(img,(x-h_tmp_px,y-h_tmp_px),(x+w+h_tmp_px,y+h+h_tmp_px),(255,0,0),2)
21
              roi\_gray = gray[y:y+h, x:x+w]
22
              roi_color = img[y:y+h, x:x+w]
          roi_color=cv2.resize(roi_color,(100,100),interpolation=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
          save_dir = download_dir + '_face'
          w_name = save_dir + '/' + f_name1
          if not os.path.exists(save_dir):
              os.makedirs(save_dir)
          my_imwrite(w_name, roi_color)
       except:
          pass
31 print("done")
```

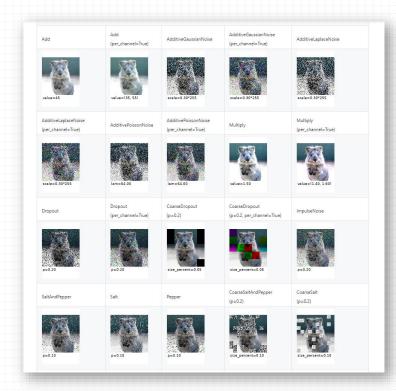
1. **데이터 수집**

Face ROI



2. 데이터 전처리

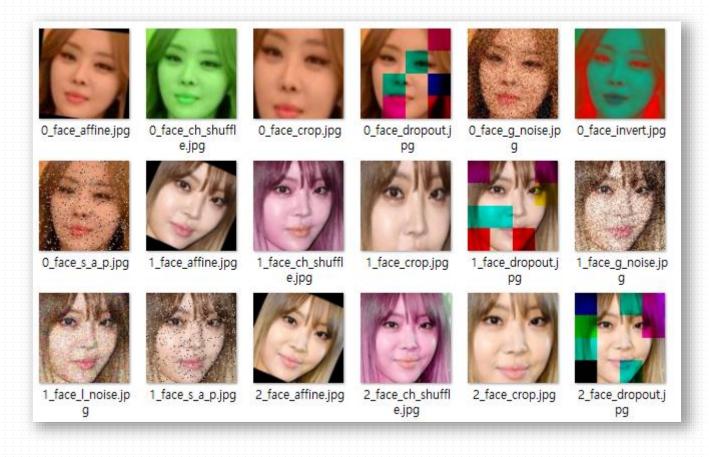
Data Argumentation



```
# Affine
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.Affine(rotate=(-25, 25))], random_order=True)
images_aug.append(seq.augment_image(image))
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.AdditiveGaussianNoise(scale=(30, 50))], random_order=True)
images_aug.append(seq.augment_image(image))
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.Crop(percent=(0, 0.3))], random_order=True)
images_aug.append(seq.augment_image(image))
# Laplacian Noise
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.AdditiveLaplaceNoise(scale=0.1*255, per_channel=True)], random_order=True)
images_aug.append(seq.augment_image(image))
# Coarse Dropout
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.CoarseDropout(p=0.2, size_px=1, per_channel=True)], random_order=True)
images_aug.append(seq.augment_image(image))
# Invert
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.Invert(per_channel=True, p=0.6)], random_order=True)
images_aug.append(seq.augment_image(image))
# Salt and Pepper
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.SaltAndPepper(p=0.1)], random_order=True)
images_aug.append(seq.augment_image(image))
# Channel Shuffle
seq = iaa.Sequential([iaa.ChannelShuffle(p=1.0)], random_order=True)
images_aug.append(seq.augment_image(image))|
```

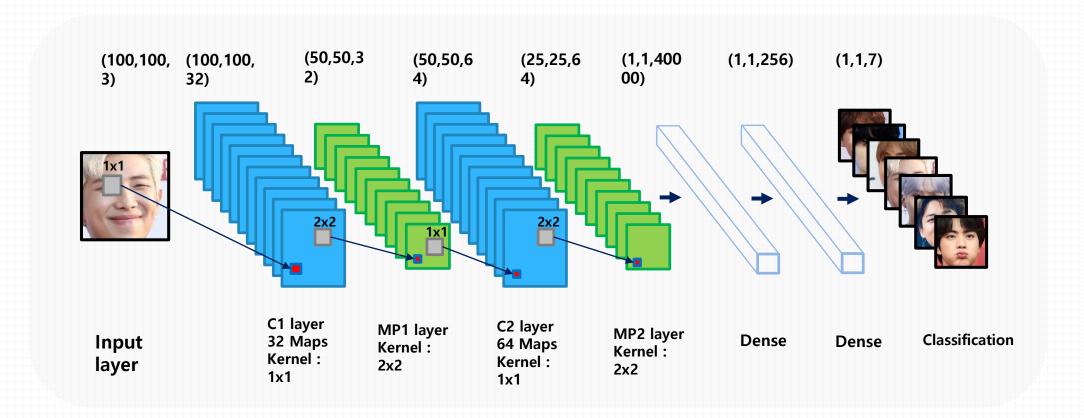
2. **데이터 전처리**

Data Argumentation



3. **데이터 학습**

Model



3. **데이터 학습**

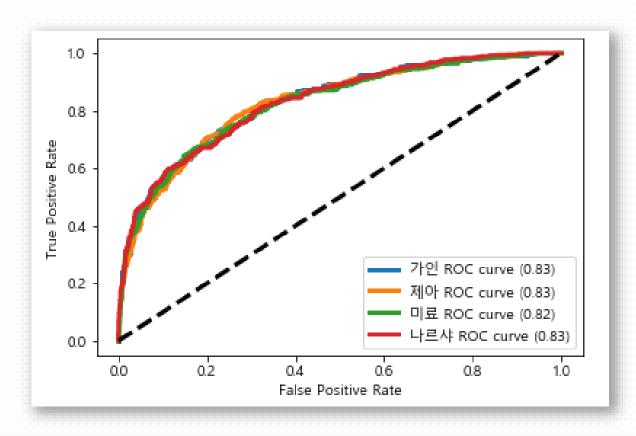
Sequential

Model: "sequential_1"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 100, 100, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None, 50, 50, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 50, 50, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 50, 50, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None, 25, 25, 64)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 25, 25, 64)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 40000)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	10240256
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 9)	2313
Total params: 10,261,961		

Trainable params: 10,261,961 Non-trainable params: 0

3. **데이터 학습**

ROC curve



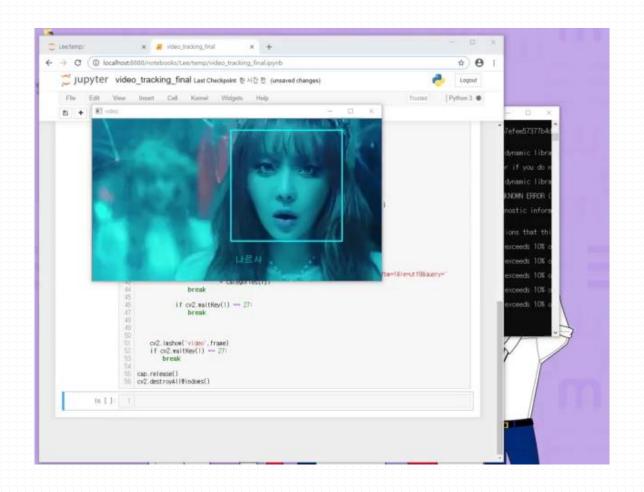
저장된모델불러오기

지정한 영상에 모델 적용

```
# 학습된 모델 불러오기 (****수정하세요****)
model = joblib.load('BTS classification model2.pkl')
# (****categoties만 수정하세요****)
categories = ["브아걸_제아", "브아걸_나르샤", "브아걸_"
                                                 tmp px=20
roi_color = [(255, 255, 255), (0, 255, 255), (2 h tmp_px=tmp_px//2
            (0, 0, 255), (0, 255, 0), (255, 0, while True:
                                                     is_ok, frame=cap.read()
face cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcasca
                                                     roi=[]
fontpath = "fonts/gulim.ttc"
                                                     if not is ok:
font = ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20)
                                                         break
                                                     gray=cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
                                                     faces = face cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.3, 5)
count=0
                                                     if len(faces)!=0:
frame count=0
                                                         faces_n,_=faces.shape
                                                         for (x,y,w,h) in faces:
# (****경로 수정하세요****)
                                                             #frame = draw_face(frame, model, w, y, w, h)
cap=cv2.VideoCapture('img/Brown Eyed Grils mv.m
                                                             #roi_gray = gray[y:y+h, x:x+w]
                                                             roi = frame[y:y+h, x:x+w]
                                                             roi=cv2.resize(roi,(100,100),interpolation=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
                                                             pred face=roi.reshape(1,100,100,3)
                                                             i = np.argmax(model.predict(pred face))
                                                             frame = cv2.rectangle(frame,(x-h tmp px,y-h tmp px),
                                                                                   (x+w+h_tmp_px,y+h+h_tmp_px),roi_color[i],2)
                                                             frame pil = Image.fromarray(frame)
                                                             draw = ImageDraw.Draw(frame pil)
                                                             draw.text((x,y+h+40), categories[i], font=font, fill=roi color[i])
                                                             frame = np.array(frame pil)
                                                               frame=cv2.putText(frame, categories[i], (x,y+h+40)
                                                                       ,cv2.FONT HERSHEY PLAIN,2,roi color[i],4)
```

'Enter'키를 통해 원하는 인물 검색

'Enter'키를 통해 원하는 인물 검색



'Enter'키를 통해 원하는 인물 검색



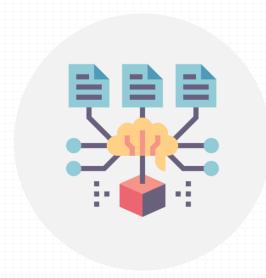
5. **개선점**

개선해야할 2가지 문제



이미지 데이터 수집

다양한 표정을 가진 사진 데이터가 학습시키기에 부족함



최적화된 모델 선정

임의의 모델을 만들어서 적용했기 때문에 최적화된 모델을 찾아야함 감사합니다.