

NSFW VIDEO DETECTOR

Taking references from : <https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2019/07/15/video-classification-with-keras-and-deep-learning/>
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Used my image classifier over a condom As Government band Condom ads on tv between 6 am to 10pm as they are indecent [see here](https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/govt-bans-condom-ads-from-6-am-to-10-pm-because-they-are-indecent/article21461765.ece)
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So are they really indecent? I ran my model over a condom ad and found yes they really are indecent as my classifier identify it as porn and sexy on many frames. Check the video in Readme

```
In [92]: 1 import cv2
          2 from keras.models import load_model
          3 import numpy as np
          4 from collections import deque
          5 import warnings
          6 warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
In [90]: 1 model = load_model("Final_weights.h5")
```

```
In [4]: 1 labels = {0 : "Neutral", 1 : "Porn", 2 : "Sexy"}
```

```
In [82]: 1 size = 128
          2 input_vid = "2.mp4"
          3 output_vid = "Output/1.avi"
```

```
In [83]: 1 # Mean Subtraction
          2 # mean = np.array([123.68, 116.779, 103.939][::1], dtype="float32")
          3 Q = deque(maxlen=size)
```

```
In [96]: 1 vs = cv2.VideoCapture(input_vid)
2 writer = None
3 (W, H) = (None, None)
4
5 # loop over frames from the video file stream
6 while True:
7     # read the next frame from the file
8     (grabbed, frame) = vs.read()
9
10    # if the frame was not grabbed, then we have reached the end
11    # of the stream
12    if not grabbed:
13        break
14
15    # if the frame dimensions are empty, grab them
16    if W is None or H is None:
17        (H, W) = frame.shape[:2]
18
19    output = frame.copy()
20    frame = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
21    frame = frame/255.0
22    frame = cv2.resize(frame, (224, 224)).astype("float32")
23
24    #     frame -= mean
25
26    # make predictions on the frame and then update the predictions
27    # queue
28    preds = model.predict(np.expand_dims(frame, axis=0))[0]
29    print(preds)
30    Q.append(preds)
31
32    # perform prediction averaging over the current history of
33    # previous predictions
34
35    results = np.array(Q).mean(axis=0)
36    i = np.argmax(preds)
37    label = labels[i]
38    # draw the activity on the output frame
39    text = "activity: {}".format(label)
40    cv2.putText(output, text, (35, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1.25, (0, 255, 0), 5)
41
```

```

42     # check if the video writer is None
43     if writer is None:
44         # initialize our video writer
45         fourcc = cv2.VideoWriter_fourcc(*"MJPG")
46         writer = cv2.VideoWriter(output_vid, fourcc, 30, (W, H), True)
47
48     # write the output frame to disk
49     writer.write(output)
50
51     # show the output image
52     cv2.imshow("Output", output)
53     key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF
54
55     # if the `q` key was pressed, break from the loop
56     if key == ord("q"):
57         break
58
59     # release the file pointers
60     print("[INFO] cleaning up...")
61     # writer.release()
62     vs.release()

```

```

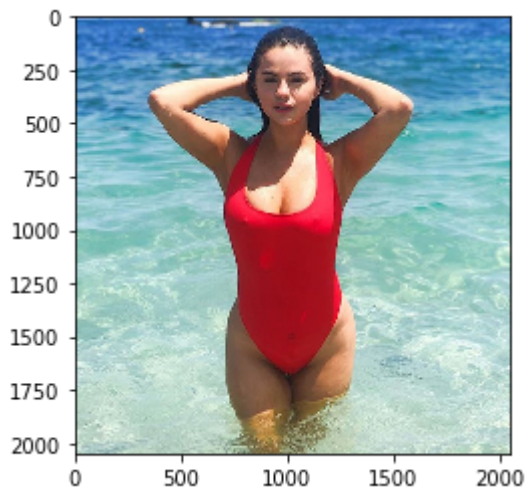
[0.8370673  0.0855138  0.07741895]
[0.8351137  0.09766516 0.06722112]
[0.8617761  0.06741591 0.07080795]
[0.85944206 0.06907373 0.0714843 ]
[0.7173338  0.13086972 0.15179652]
[0.7792561  0.10571906 0.11502485]
[0.63839614 0.19626305 0.16534078]
[0.7667552  0.12438072 0.10886402]
[0.75802594 0.13886988 0.10310415]
[0.6523344  0.19880359 0.1488621 ]
[0.76185405 0.12753384 0.11061214]
[0.796366    0.10788083 0.09575319]
[0.7735909  0.12518159 0.10122744]
[0.79267615 0.11130308 0.09602076]
[0.8038922  0.10882613 0.08728163]
[0.8331898  0.08105817 0.085752  ]
[0.97178507 0.01810611 0.01010886]
[0.9750852  0.0159148  0.00900009]
[0.9749875  0.01606384 0.00894867]
[0.968542    0.02118417 0.01027384]

```

```
In [94]: 1 # https://stackoverflow.com/a/53403805/7437264
2 from PIL import Image
3 import numpy as np
4 from skimage import transform
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6 import matplotlib.image as mpimg
7 def load(filename):
8     np_image = Image.open(filename)
9     np_image = np.array(np_image).astype('float32')/255
10    np_image = transform.resize(np_image, (224, 224, 3))
11    np_image = np.expand_dims(np_image, axis=0)
12    img=mpimg.imread(filename)
13    plt.imshow(img)
14    return np_image
15
16 image = load("2.jpg")
17 ans = model.predict(image)
18 mapping = {0 : "Neutral", 1 : "Porn", 2 : "Sexy"}
19 new_ans = np.argmax(ans[0])
20
21 print(mapping[new_ans], np.round(ans,2))
22 print("With {} probability".format(ans[0][new_ans]))
```

Sexy [[0.01 0. 0.99]]

With 0.9895815849304199 probability



Summary

Classification of videos are very similar to classify images and we have to properly process video frames before sending them to classifier as they do effect the output but here we didn't take account of temporal nature,

As purpose of our classifier is to identify the type and if type comes out to be porn or sexy upto a certain threshold then we can block the video content for children.