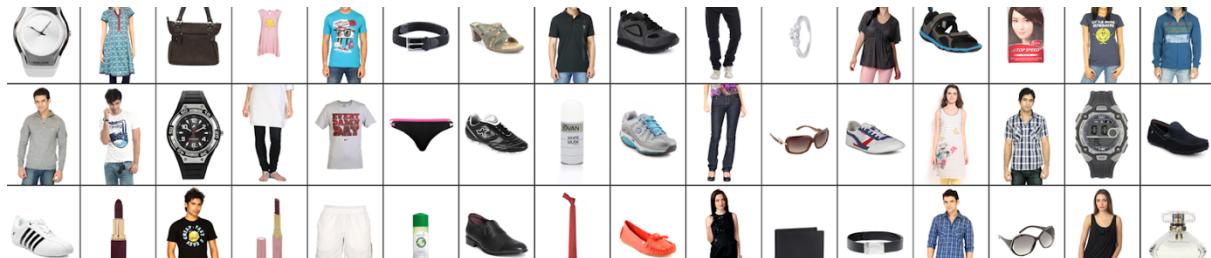


## ALGORITHMS FOR WEB AND INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

### PROJECT TITLE : FASHION RECOMMENDER SYSTEM



#### TEAM DETAILS :

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## CODE :

### MAIN.PY

```

1  import streamlit as st # to host system on web.
2  import os
3  from PIL import Image
4  import numpy as np
5  import pickle
6  import tensorflow
7  from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
8  from tensorflow.keras.layers import GlobalMaxPooling2D
9  from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import ResNet50, preprocess_input
10 from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors
11 from numpy.linalg import norm
12
13 feature_list = np.array(pickle.load(open('embeddings.pkl', 'rb')))
14 filenames = pickle.load(open('filenames.pkl', 'rb'))
15
16 model = ResNet50(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(224, 224, 3))
17 model.trainable = False
18
19 model = tensorflow.keras.Sequential([
20     model,
21     GlobalMaxPooling2D()
22 ])
23
24 st.title('Fashion Recommender System')
# to upload the file - this code is required
def save_uploaded_file(uploaded_file):
    try:
        with open(os.path.join('uploads', uploaded_file.name), 'wb') as f:
            f.write(uploaded_file.getbuffer())
        return 1
    except:
        return 0
# calling the feature extraction function for the uploaded image.
def feature_extraction(img_path, model):
    img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=(224, 224))
    img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
    expanded_img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
    preprocessed_img = preprocess_input(expanded_img_array)
    result = model.predict(preprocessed_img).flatten()
    normalized_result = result / norm(result)
    return normalized_result
# recommendation
def recommend(features, feature_list):
    neighbors = NearestNeighbors(n_neighbors=6, algorithm='brute', metric='euclidean')
    neighbors.fit(feature_list)
    distances, indices = neighbors.kneighbors([features])
    return indices

```

```
53     # steps
54     # file upload -> save
55     uploaded_file = st.file_uploader("Choose an image")
56     print(uploaded_file.name)
57     if uploaded_file is not None:
58         if save_uploaded_file(uploaded_file):
59             # display the file
60             display_image = Image.open(uploaded_file)
61             st.image(display_image)
62             # feature extract
63             features = feature_extraction(os.path.join("uploads", uploaded_file.name), model)
64             # st.text(features)
65             # recommendation
66             indices = recommend(features, feature_list)
67             # show
68             col1, col2, col3, col4, col5 = st.beta_columns(5)
69
70             with col1:
71                 st.image(filenames[indices[0][0]])
72             with col2:
73                 st.image(filenames[indices[0][1]])
74             with col3:
75                 st.image(filenames[indices[0][2]])
76             with col4:
77                 st.image(filenames[indices[0][3]])
78             with col5:
79                 st.image(filenames[indices[0][4]])
80         else:
81             st.header("Some error occurred in file upload")
82
```

## APP.PY

```

1 import tensorflow
2 # image module to access functionalities related to images.
3 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
4 from tensorflow.keras.layers import GlobalMaxPooling2D
5 from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import ResNet50, preprocess_input
6 import numpy as np
7 from numpy.linalg import norm
8 import os
9 # tqdm - for knowing the progress of the for loop
10 from tqdm import tqdm
11 import pickle
12
13 model = ResNet50(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(224, 224, 3))
14 model.trainable = False
15
16 model = tensorflow.keras.Sequential([
17     model,
18     GlobalMaxPooling2D()
19 ])
20
21 # print(model.summary())
22
23 def extract_features(img_path, model):
24     # loading the image
25     img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=(224, 224))
26
27     # converting the image to an array - 224 * 224 * 3 - since RGB image
28     img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
29
30     # to reshape the images - input= image array , output=batch of images.
31     expanded_img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
32
33     # preprocesses the input - by sending it to the function - preprocess_input - converts the input to the
34     # appropriate input required by resnet
35     # output given by it - Image is converted from RGB to BGR and other preprocessing is done for the resnet model.
36     preprocessed_img = preprocess_input(expanded_img_array)
37
38     # pass the image to resnet and convert it to one dimensional
39     result = model.predict(preprocessed_img).flatten()
40
41     # normalize the value from 0 to 1
42     normalized_result = result / norm(result)
43
44     return normalized_result
45
filenames = []

# for the images - we are appending the path name for the filenames.
for file in os.listdir('images'):
    filenames.append(os.path.join('images', file))

feature_list = []

for file in tqdm(filenames):
    feature_list.append(extract_features(file, model))

pickle.dump(feature_list, open('embeddings.pkl', 'wb'))
pickle.dump(filenames, open('filenames.pkl', 'wb'))

```

## TEST.PY

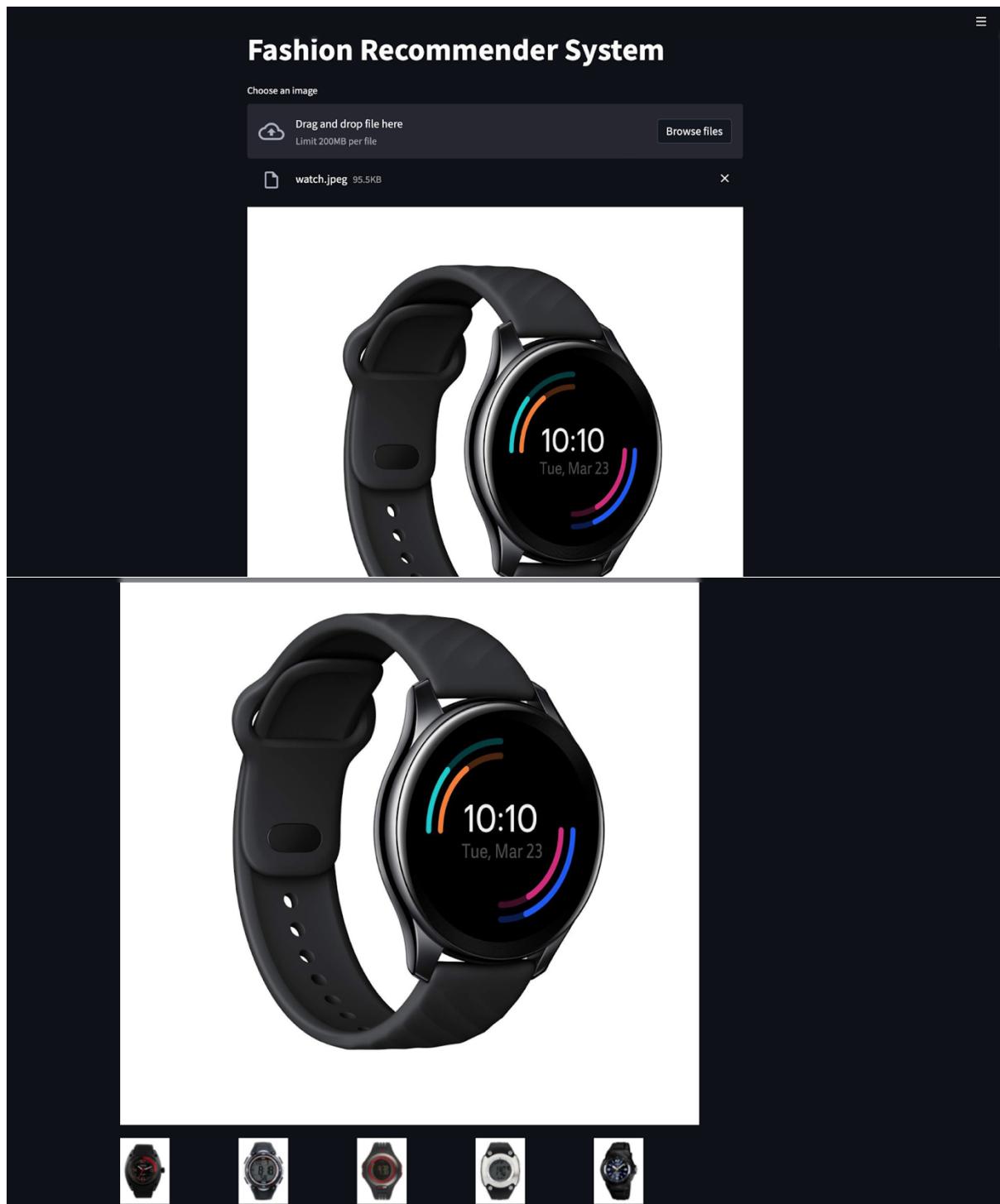
```

1 import pickle
2 import tensorflow
3 import numpy as np
4 from numpy.linalg import norm
5 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
6 from tensorflow.keras.layers import GlobalMaxPooling2D
7 from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import ResNet50, preprocess_input
8 from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors
9 import cv2
10
11 # loading the feature list and filenames
12 feature_list = np.array(pickle.load(open('embeddings.pkl','rb')))
13 filenames = pickle.load(open('filenames.pkl','rb'))
14
15
16 model = ResNet50(weights='imagenet',include_top=False,input_shape=(224,224,3))
17 model.trainable = False
18
19 model = tensorflow.keras.Sequential([
20     model,
21     GlobalMaxPooling2D()
22 ])
23
24 # taking a new image and extracting features and passing it to the model.
25 img = image.load_img('sample/jersey.jpeg',target_size=(224,224))
26 img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
27 expanded_img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
28 preprocessed_img = preprocess_input(expanded_img_array)
29 result = model.predict(preprocessed_img).flatten()
30 normalized_result = result / norm(result)
31
32 # Finding the top-k nearest images using KNN
33 # Metric used = Euclidean Distance
34 # We can use cosine similarity as well.
35
36 neighbors = NearestNeighbors(n_neighbors=6,algorithm='brute',metric='euclidean')
37 #neighbors = NearestNeighbors(n_neighbors=6,algorithm='brute',metric='cosine')
38 # give the input data to .fit function
39 neighbors.fit(feature_list)
40
41 # finding the nearest k neighbours for the normalized result.
42 distances,indices = neighbors.kneighbors([normalized_result])
43
44 # printing the indices of the vectors which are nearest to the given image.
45 print(indices)
46
47 for file in indices[0][1:6]:
48     temp_img = cv2.imread(filenames[file])
49     # to display the image.
50     cv2.imshow('output',cv2.resize(temp_img,(512,512)))
51     # to make the screen wait.
52     cv2.waitKey(0)
53

```

To run the code :

```
python3 app.py [ generates embeddings.pkl , filenames.pkl ]
streamlit run "path to main.py"
```

**OUTPUT :**

# Fashion Recommender System

Choose an image

Drag and drop file here  
Limit 200MB per file

Browse files

top.jpeg 25.4KB X



# Fashion Recommender System

Choose an image



Drag and drop file here

Limit 200MB per file

Browse files



sneakers.webp 58.8KB

