

**Project Title: DermalScan: AI\_Facial Skin  
Aging Detection App**



**Infosys SpringBoard Virtual Internship Program**

**Submitted by : Karanveer Shinde**

**Under Guidance : Mr.Praveen sir**

# 1. Project Initialization & Environment Setup

## 1.1 Package Installation

The following essential packages were installed to support data processing, visualization, and machine learning workflows:

```
# Install core dependencies
```

```
!pip install pandas matplotlib pillow opencv-python scikit-learn tensorflow-cpu -q
```

- **Pandas** – Data manipulation and analysis
- **Matplotlib & Pillow** – Image visualization and processing
- **OpenCV** – Image augmentation and preprocessing
- **Scikit-learn** – Dataset splitting and utilities
- **TensorFlow (CPU)** – Model development (future use)

## 1.2 Library Imports

**Essential libraries were imported to enable all preprocessing, visualization, and analysis tasks:**

```
import os, sys, warnings  
  
import pandas as pd, numpy as np  
  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
from PIL import Image  
  
import cv2  
  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
  
import shutil  
  
from pathlib import Path  
  
from collections import Counter
```

### Configuration:

- Matplotlib backend set to Agg for consistent rendering
- Warnings suppressed for cleaner output

# 2. Dataset Acquisition & Exploration

## 2.1 Dataset Location & Verification

The dataset was located at:

```
C:\Users\user\Downloads\new infosys project\DATASET
```

A verification check confirmed the dataset's presence and structure.

## 2.2 Dataset Composition

The dataset consists of **4 skin condition categories**:

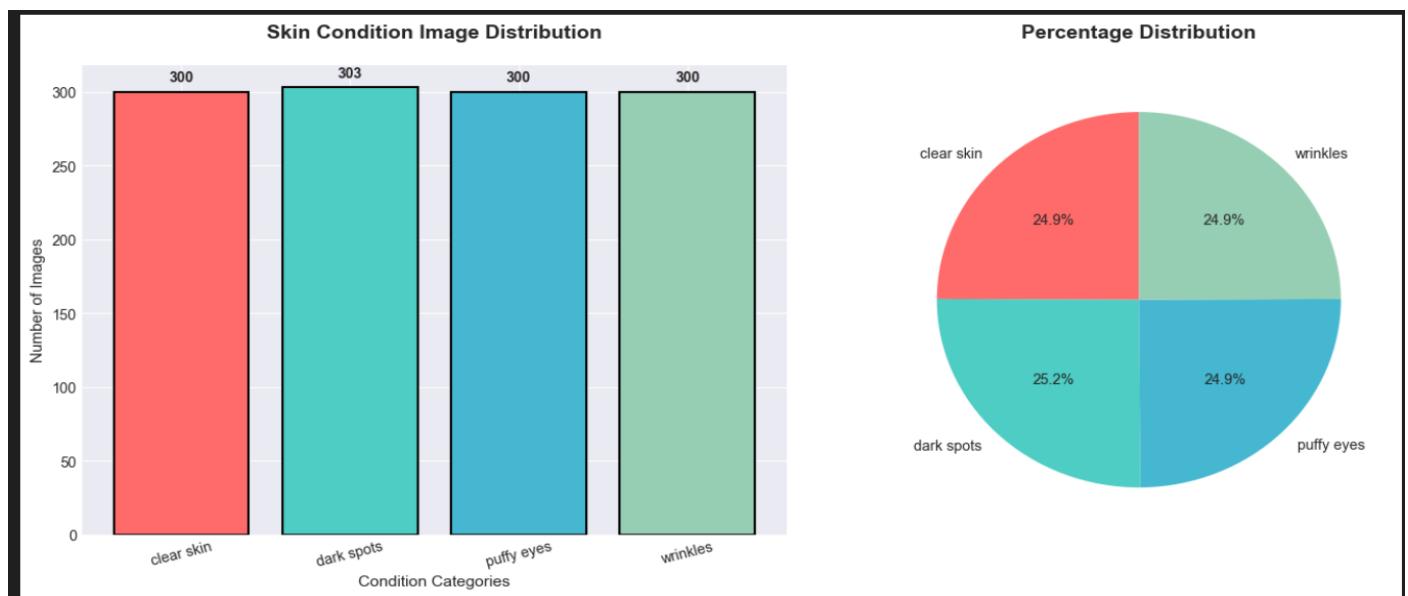
1. **Clear skin** – 300 images
2. **Dark spots** – 303 images
3. **Puffy eyes** – 300 images
4. **Wrinkles** – 300 images

**Total Images:** 1203

**Class Distribution:** Nearly balanced (~25% per category)

## 2.3 Visualization of Distribution

- **Bar chart** showing image counts per category
- **Pie chart** displaying percentage distribution
- **Color-coded** for clear visual distinction



*Figure 1 Skin condition dataset distribution – image counts (left) and percentage breakdown (right).*

## 3. Image Preprocessing Pipeline

### 3.1 Standardization Function

A dedicated function `prepare_skin_image()` was implemented to:

- Load images using OpenCV
- Convert from BGR to RGB
- Resize to **224×224 pixels** (standard for CNN models)
- Normalize pixel values to **[0, 1]** range

### 3.2 Processing Validation

Two sample images (one from *clear skin*, one from *dark spots*) were successfully processed:

- Output shape: (224, 224, 3)
- Pixel range: [0.000, 1.000]
- Mean pixel values confirmed normalization

## 4. Data Augmentation Strategy

### 4.1 Lightweight Augmentation Pipeline

A custom augmentation function `simple_augmentation_pipeline()` was created using only **OpenCV** (no external libraries) to generate three augmented versions per image:

1. **Horizontal Flip**
2. **Rotation (15 degrees)**
3. **Brightness Adjustment (+30 value increase)**

### 4.2 Augmentation Visualization

A visualization function `visualize_augmentations_simple()` displays:

- Original image
- Three augmented variants
- Clear titles for each transformation

#### Test Output:

- Processed 2 sample images
- Generated 3 augmentations per image
- Saved visualization as `augmentation_visualization.png`



*Figure 2 Augmentation Visualization*

## Dataset Structuring & Labeling

## 5.1 Metadata Compilation

A structured dictionary dataset\_info was created containing:

- Image file paths
- Corresponding labels
- Category-to-ID mapping
- Total image count per category

## 5.2 Comprehensive Catalog

A master CSV catalog skin\_dataset\_catalog.csv was generated with:

- Image filenames
- Relative and absolute paths
- Condition labels
- Numeric condition IDs

**Catalog Size:** 1203 entries

**Columns:** image\_filename, image\_relative\_path, image\_absolute\_path, condition\_label, condition\_id

## 6. Dataset Partitioning

### 6.1 Train-Validation-Test Split

The dataset was split into three subsets using train\_test\_split() from Scikit-learn:

- **Training:** 70% (838 images)
- **Validation:** 15% (181 images)
- **Testing:** 15% (184 images)

### 6.2 Organized Directory Structure

A new folder partitioned\_dataset was created with subfolders:

```
partitioned_dataset/
    ├── training/
    |   ├── clear_skin/
    |   ├── dark_spots/
    |   ├── puffy_eyes/
    |   └── wrinkles/
    ├── validation/
    └── testing/
```

### 6.3 Partition Verification

A verification function confirmed the integrity of the split:

- All images accounted for (1203 total)

- Balanced distribution across partitions
- No missing or duplicate files

## 7. Approach Summary for Milestone 1

### 7.1 Methodology Adopted

We followed a **structured, modular, and reproducible** approach:

1. **Environment Setup** – Ensured all dependencies were installed and compatible.
2. **Data Inspection** – Verified dataset structure, class balance, and image quality.
3. **Preprocessing** – Standardized image dimensions and normalization for model readiness.
4. **Augmentation** – Implemented a lightweight, library-independent augmentation pipeline to increase data variability.
5. **Organization** – Created a clean directory structure and comprehensive metadata catalog.
6. **Partitioning** – Split data systematically into training, validation, and testing sets.
7. **Validation** – Verified all steps programmatically to ensure consistency and completeness.

### 7.2 Key Design Decisions

- **No external augmentation libraries** – Used OpenCV to maintain control and reduce dependencies.
- **Fixed image size 224×224** – Compatible with common CNN architectures (e.g., VGG, ResNet).
- **Stratified splitting** – Maintained class distribution across all partitions.
- **Comprehensive logging** – Each step outputs clear status messages and validation stats.

### 7.3 Outputs Delivered

- Clean, partitioned dataset ready for modeling
- Image preprocessing pipeline
- Augmentation examples and visualization
- Complete label catalog in CSV format
- Verification reports for all splits

## 8. Conclusion for Milestone 1

All objectives for **Milestone 1 – Data Preparation** have been successfully completed. The dataset is now:

- **Structured** – Organized into train/validation/test folders
- **Preprocessed** – Images are normalized and resized
- **Augmented** – Pipeline ready for training-time augmentation
- **Documented** – Full metadata catalog and partition report available

The project is now ready to proceed to **Milestone 2: Model Development & Training**.

**Document Prepared By:** Karanveer Shinde

**Date:** 11-12-2025

**Next Milestone:** Model Architecture Design & Training