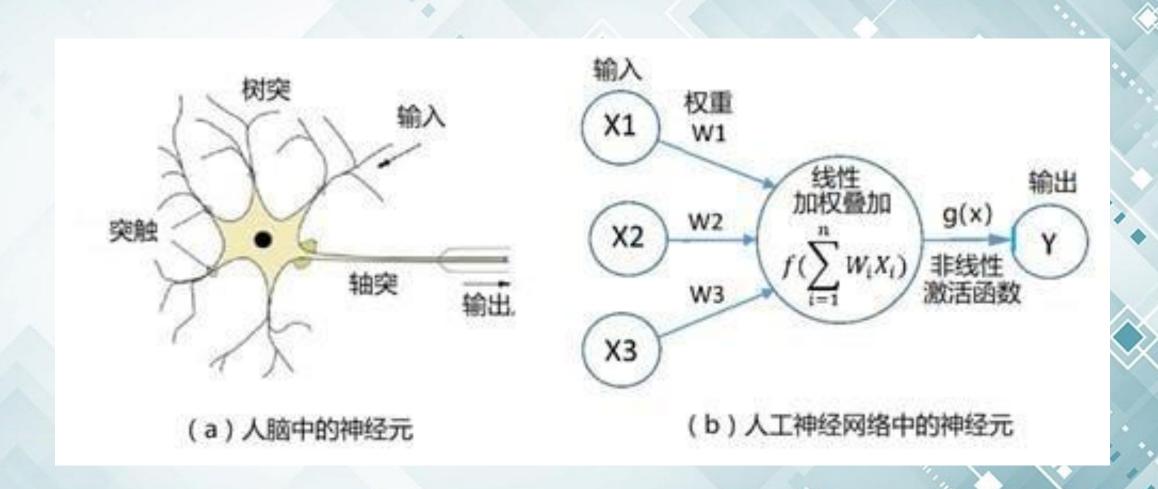


Python L R会/占治

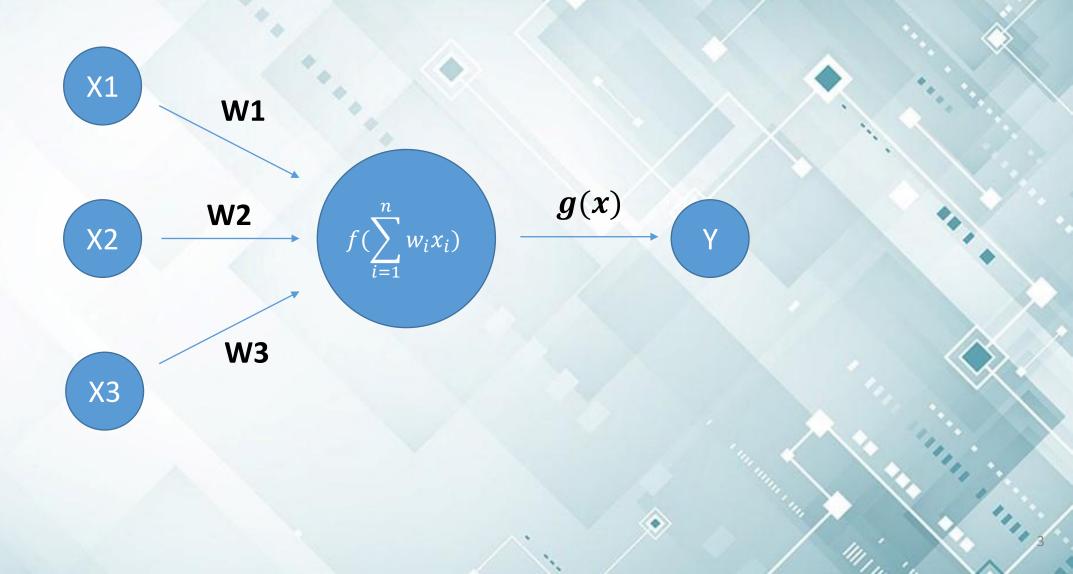
人臉偵測與人臉辨識

Created by 孫善堂【小孫學堂】

類神經網路

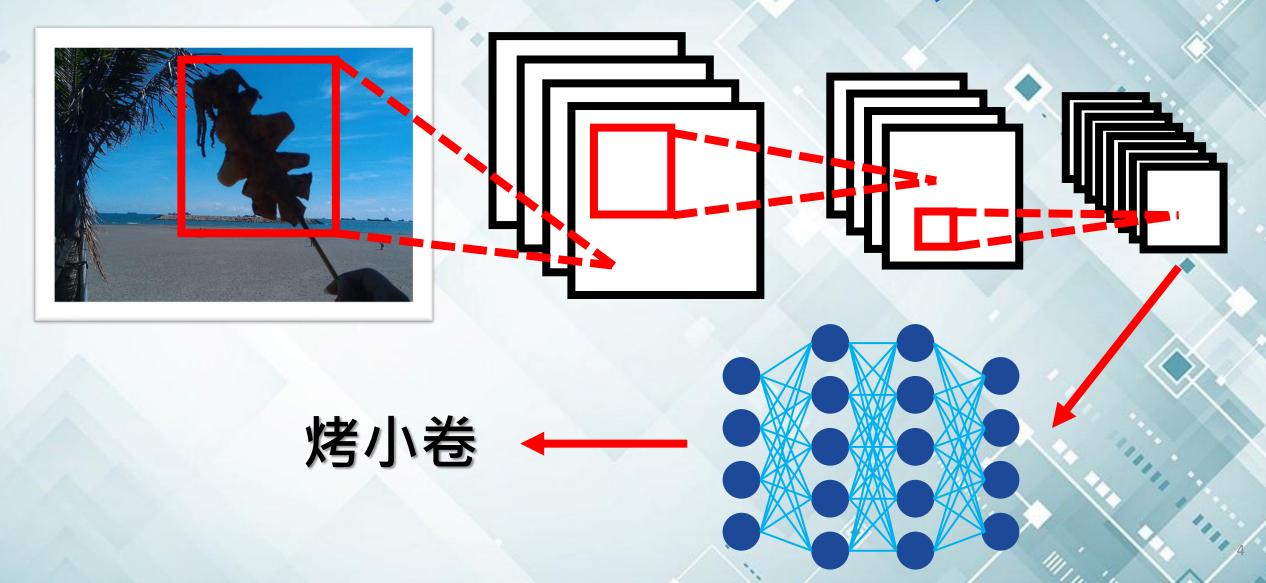


類神經網路



捲積神經網路

Convolutional neural network, CNN



人臉偵測步驟流程

人臉特徵 辨識模型

大量人臉 辨識訓練 提取人臉 共同特徵 利用特徵 偵測人險 偵測結果 視覺呈現



運用openCV進行 人險偵測實作

Created by 孫善堂 【小孫學堂】

安裝openCV:

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 Pip install numpy

Pip install opencv_python

樹梅派(linux)安裝openCV:

Sudo apt-get install python3-opency

引用openCV:

import cv2

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讀取圖片:

存取物件 = cv2.imread('檔名 or 路徑')

開啟預覽視窗及圖片物件:

cv2.imshow('視窗標題',圖片存取物件)

等待按鍵(回傳按鍵ASCII 無則回傳-1):

cv2.waitKey(等待時間)

關閉指定視窗:

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cv2.destroyWindow(視窗名稱)

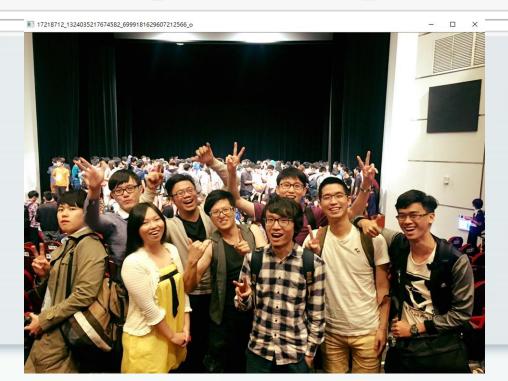
關閉所有視窗:

cv2.destroyAllWindows()

In [1]: import cv2

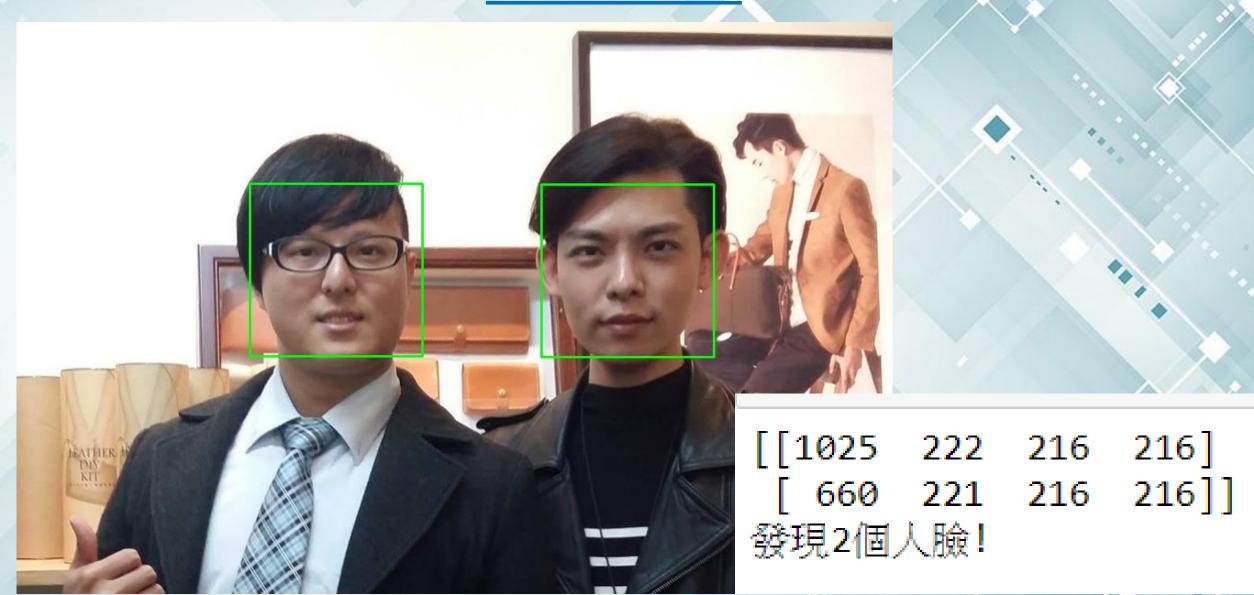
3 3

img = cv2.imread('13240769_1314796055202314_6119621336882432159_n.jpg')
cv2.imshow('17218712_1324035217674582_6999181629607212566_o',img)



```
In [*]: import cv2
img = cv2.imread('13240769_1314796055202314_6119621336882432159_n.jpg')
cv2.imshow('17218712_1324035217674582_6999181629607212566_o',img)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```





將圖片物件轉換為灰階:

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灰階物件 = cv2.cvtColor(圖片物件,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

III 13240769_1314796055202314_6119621336882432159_n In [*]: import cv2 import numpy as np img = cv2.imread('13240769_1314796055202314_6119621336882432159_n.jpg') gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) cv2.imshow('13240769_1314796055202314_6119621336882432159_n',gray) cv2.waitKey(0) cv2.destroyAllWindows()

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設定串聯分類器種類:

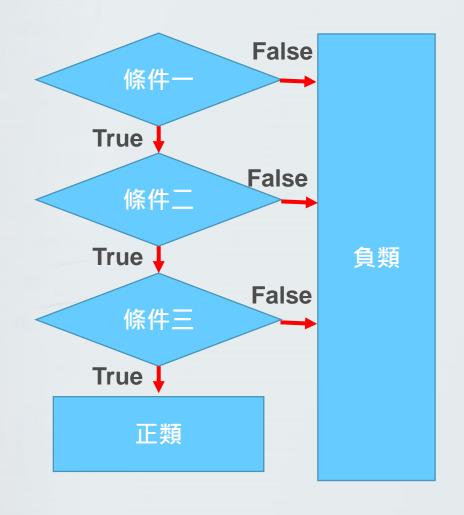
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分類器物件 =cv2.CascadeClassifier(分類器參考文件)

人臉正面分類參考:haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml

串聯分類器原理



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分類器對多個影像特徵進行 識別,當所有影像特徵皆符 合條件則歸為正類,反之則 歸為負類。

本次使用分類器將人臉正面 歸為正類。

1.Haar串聯分類器

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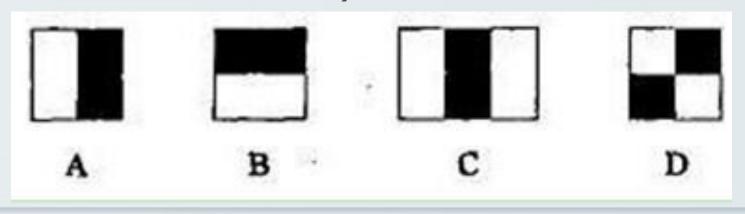
- 2.HOG串聯分類器
- 3.LBP串聯分類器

1.Haar串聯分類器http://blog.csdn.net/zouxy09/article/details/7929570

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Haar特征分為三類:邊緣特征、線性特征、中心特征和對角線特征,組合成特征模板。矩形特征只對一些簡單的圖形結構,如邊緣、線段較敏感,所以只能描述特定走向(水平、垂直、對角)的結構。



2.HOG串聯分類器http://blog.csdn.net/zouxy09/article/details/7929348

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方向梯度直方圖(Histogram of Oriented Gradient, HOG)特征是一種在計算機視覺和圖像處理中用來進行物體檢測的特征描述子。它通過計算和統計圖像局部區域的梯度方向直方圖來構成特征。Hog特征結合SVM分類器已經被廣泛應用於圖像識別中,尤其在行人檢測中獲得了極大的成功。

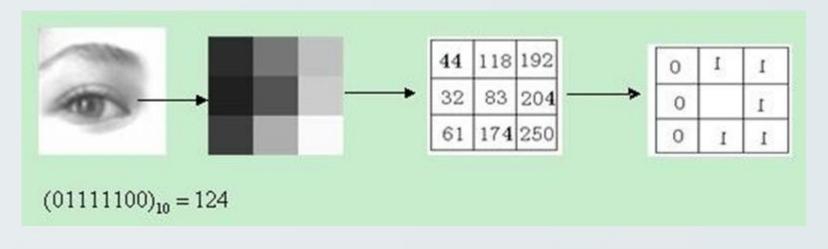
3.LBP串聯分類器http://blog.csdn.net/zouxy09/article/details/7929531

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LBP(Local Binary Pattern,局部二值模式)是一种用来描述图像局部纹理特征的算子;它具有旋转不变性和灰度不变性等显著的优点。



常有Bug

找不到串聯分類器參考文件:

error: OpenCV(4.1.2) C:\projects\opencv-python\opencv\modules\objdetect\src\cas
cadedetect.cpp:1689: error: (-215:Assertion failed) !empty() in function 'cv::C
ascadeClassifier::detectMultiScale'

'haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml'

改成

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r'C:\Users\Json\Anaconda3\Lib\sitepackages\cv2\data\haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml'

```
設定人臉偵測參數:
faces = faceCascade.detectMultiScale(
  gray,
  scaleFactor=1.12,
  minNeighbors=3,
  minSize=(5,5)
```

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參數1:image--待檢測圖片,一般為灰度圖像加快檢

測速度

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參數2:objects--被檢測物體的矩形框向量組

參數3:scaleFactor--表示在前後兩次相繼的掃描中, 搜索窗口的比例系數。默認為1.1即每次搜索窗口依次 擴大10%

參數4:minNeighbors--表示構成檢測目標的相鄰矩形的最小個數(默認為3個)。

畫製人臉方框:

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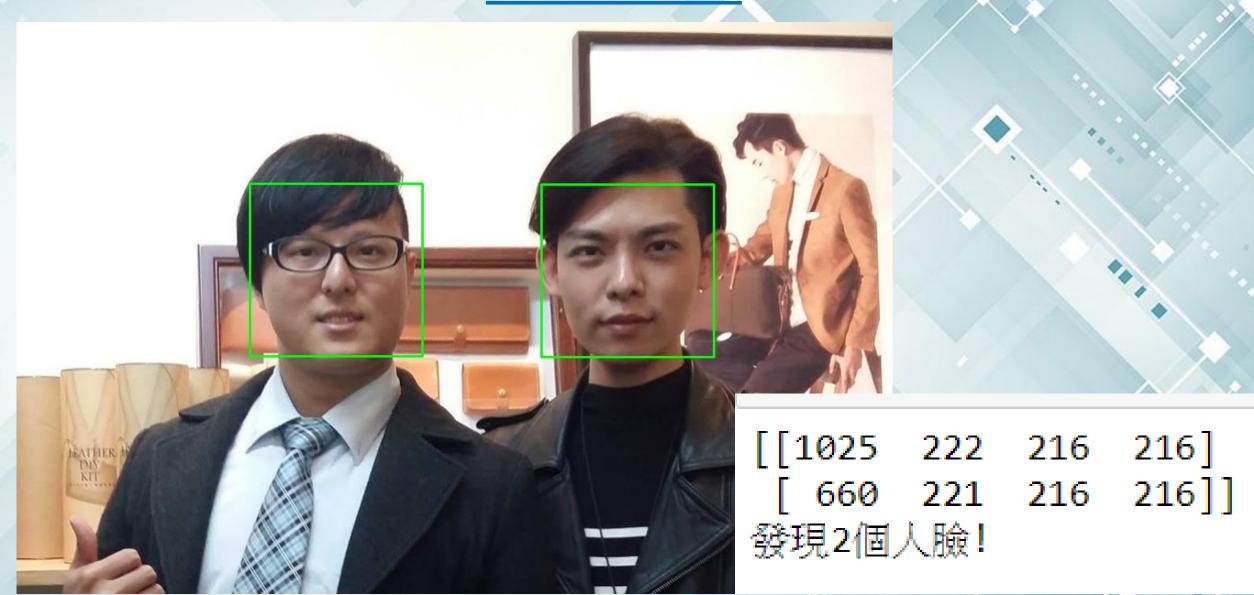
cv2.rectangle(影像, 頂點座標, 對向頂點座標, 顏色, 線條寬度)

```
for(x,y,w,h) in faces:
    cv2.rectangle(img,(x,y),(x+w,y+w),(0,255,0),2)
```

人臉偵測

```
n [2]:
       import cv2
       import numpy as np
       img = cv2.imread('17218712_1324035217674582_6999181629607212566_o.jpg')
       gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
       faceCascade =cv2.CascadeClassifier(r'C:\Users\Json\Anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\cv2\data\haarcascade frontalface default.xml')
       faces = faceCascade.detectMultiScale(
           gray,
           scaleFactor=1.12,
           minNeighbors=3,
           minSize=(5,5)
       print(faces)
       print('發現',len(faces),'個人臉!')
       for(x,y,w,h) in faces:
           cv2.rectangle(img,(x,y),(x+w,y+w),(0,255,0),2)
       cv2.imshow('13240769_1314796055202314_6119621336882432159_n',img)
       cv2.waitKey(0)
       cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```







運用openCV進行 人臉識別實作

Created by 孫善堂 【小孫學堂】

人臉辨識

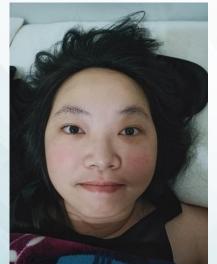














label= 0 confidence= 1.8099379919169658

人臉辨識步驟流程

建立人臉資料庫

建立訓練辨識模型

針對照片 進行預測 預測結果產出

人臉辨識指令

建置人臉識別器:

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識別器物件 = cv2.face.LBPHFaceRecognizer_create()

訓練人臉識別器:

識別器物件.train(訓練材料,識別標籤)

```
recongnizer = cv2.face.LBPHFaceRecognizer_create()
recongnizer.train(img,np.array(labels))
```

Numpy array vs list

```
In [46]:
              1 a=[2,3,4]
              2 b=np.array(a)
              4 print(type(a))
              5 print(type(b))
              6 print()
              7 print(a)
              8 print(b)
                print()
                print(a*3)
             11 print(b*3)
```

```
<class 'list'>
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>

[2, 3, 4]
[2 3 4]

[2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4]
[6 9 12]
```

人臉辨識指令

設定識別回傳值:

= 3

= 0 = 0 label,confidence=recongnizer.predict(src)

Label: 傳回的識別結果標籤

Confidence: 傳回的可靠度評分(0表完全符合)

Src:需要識別的人臉影像

人臉辨識

```
In [6]: import cv2
        import numpy as np
        img = []
        img.append(cv2.imread('c1.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE))
        img.append(cv2.imread('c2.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE))
        img.append(cv2.imread('c3.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE))
        img.append(cv2.imread('d1.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE))
        img.append(cv2.imread('d2.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE))
        img.append(cv2.imread('d3.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE))
        labels=[0,0,0,1,1,1]
        recongnizer = cv2.face.LBPHFaceRecognizer_create()
        recongnizer.train(img,np.array(labels))
        predict_image=cv2.imread('a1.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
        label,confidence=recongnizer.predict(predict image)
        print('label=',label)
        print('confidence=',confidence)
```

人臉辨識

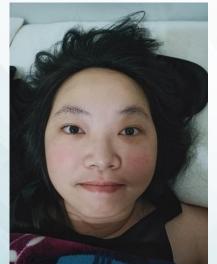














label= 0 confidence= 1.8099379919169658

```
import cv2
   import numpy as np
   img=[]
   labels=[]
 6
   num=0
   while num<9:
       num+=1
       img.append(cv2.imread('L'+str(num)+'.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE))
10
       labels.append(0)
12
   num=0
14 while num<9:
15
       num+=1
       img.append(cv2.imread('CH'+str(num)+'.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE))
16
17
       labels.append(1)
18
19 print(len(img))
20 print(labels)
```

18 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]

```
1 recon=cv2.face.LBPHFaceRecognizer_create()
 2 recon.train(img,np.array(labels))
    predict_img=cv2.imread('CH10.jpg',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
    label,confidence=recon.predict(predict_img)
 4 print('label=',label)
 5 print('confidence=',confidence)
label= 1
confidence= 70.43505983228134
   name_list=['劉德華','周杰倫']
 3 print('此人為',name_list[label])
 4 print('confidence=',confidence)
此人為 周杰倫
confidence= 70.43505983228134
```

