**CLOUD APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT**

**Project : Image Recognition with IBM Cloud Visual Recognition**

**Phase 5 Submission Document**

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DOCUMENTATION:

Project documentation serves as a comprehensive record of the various aspects of a project, including its objectives, design thinking process and development phases. It is crucial for ensuring effective communication, facilitating collaboration among team members, providing a reference for future projects, and aiding in project evaluation and improvement. This documentation helps to maintain transparency, accountability, and consistency throughout the project lifecycle.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

The project objectives of an image recognition using IBM Cloud Visual Recognition may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Image Classification: Classify images into predefined categories or tags, enabling the system to recognize and categorize objects, scenes, and concepts within the images.

2. Object Detection: Identify and locate specific objects within an image, providing information about the location and size of each object detected.

3. Custom Model Training: Train custom models to recognize specific objects or patterns that are not covered by standard pre-trained models, allowing for more tailored and specialized recognition capabilities.

4. Integration with Applications: Integrate the image recognition capabilities into various applications, websites, or systems, enhancing the user experience and enabling automated processes based on image analysis.

5. Real-Time Recognition: Implement real-time image recognition to process images as they are captured or uploaded, enabling quick and efficient analysis for immediate decision-making or action.

6. Accuracy and Performance Improvement: Continuously improve the accuracy and performance of the image recognition system through fine-tuning algorithms, leveraging machine learning techniques, and optimizing the underlying infrastructure.

7. Scalability and Flexibility: Ensure that the image recognition solution is scalable and flexible, allowing for the processing of a large volume of images while accommodating different types of image formats and sizes.

8. Security and Privacy: Implement robust security measures to protect the images and data processed by the system, ensuring compliance with data protection regulations and safeguarding the privacy of users.

9. User-Friendly Interface: Develop an intuitive and user-friendly interface for interacting with the image recognition system, enabling users to easily upload, process, and retrieve results from the platform.

10. Documentation and Support: Provide comprehensive documentation and support for developers and users to facilitate the implementation, troubleshooting, and understanding of the image recognition system within the IBM Cloud Visual Recognition framework.

DESIGN THINKING PROCESS:

Design thinking is a humancentred approach to innovation that draws from the designer's toolkit to integrate the needs of people, the possibilities of technology, and the requirements for business success. When applying design thinking to a project such as image recognition with IBM Cloud Visual Recognition, it's essential to follow a structured process that incorporates the needs of the end-users, the capabilities of the technology, and the overall project goals.

DEVELOPMENT PHASES:

When developing an image recognition application using IBM Cloud Visual Recognition, several key phases can guide you through the process. Here's an overview of the typical development phases involved:

1. Project Planning

2. Data collection and preparation

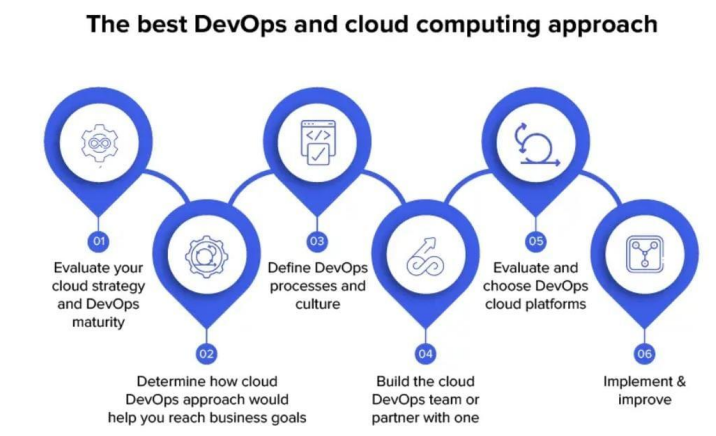
3. Model training

4. Model evaluation and testing

5. Deployment and integration

6. Performance monitoring and optimization

7. Maintenance and updates

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**Fig:Development process**

* In this development phase, we venture into the integration of face detection and emotion recognition, forming a comprehensive image recognition system.
* At the heart of this endeavor lies the "Haar Cascade Classifier," a cutting-edge technology in computer vision primarily designed for detecting frontal faces within images.

* Its role in identifying and locating faces is pivotal, providing a foundation for subsequent emotion recognition tasks.
* The phase also involves a series of code snippets designed to facilitate the development of this system.
* It begins with the preparation of a machine learning model for facial emotion recognition, configuring data generators, creating and fine-tuning the deep learning model, and preparing it for training.
* Users have the option to select from a range of pre-trained deep learning models for emotion recognition, each with its unique architecture.
* The training and evaluation process monitors the model's performance, with early stopping mechanisms and insightful visualizations of accuracy and loss.
* Additionally, the option to save the trained model and associated performance metrics adds a layer of practicality to this multifaceted image recognition project.
* This phase bridges the world of face detection and emotion recognition, offering a comprehensive solution for image analysis and understanding.

**Data Sources and Setup**

Before running the scripts for the image recognition project, it's crucial to set up the required datasets. This document provides an overview of the datasets used in our project and how to obtain them.

**Datasets:**

**CK+ (Cohn-Kanade Extended+):**

**Source:**

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/shawon10/ckplus>

Description: The CK+ dataset contains facial expressions captured in lab-controlled environments. It includes seven different emotion labels, making it suitable for training and testing emotion recognition models.

**FER-13 (Facial Expression Recognition 2013):**

**Sources:**

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/msambare/fer2013>

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/deadskull7/fer2013>

Description: The FER-13 dataset is a collection of images representing facial expressions. It contains various emotional states, enabling comprehensive training and testing for emotion recognition.

**FERPlus:**

Source:

<https://github.com/microsoft/FERPlus>

Description: FERPlus is an extension of the FER-13 dataset, providing a more refined annotation of emotions. It includes additional labels, offering improved granularity in emotion recognition.

**Data Setup:**

To run the image recognition scripts successfully, follow these steps:

* Download the CK+, FER-13, and FERPlus datasets from their respective sources.
* Organize the dataset files according to your project's directory structure.

**Data Preprocessing for Emotion Recognition Model**

* In the field of emotion recognition using deep learning, data preprocessing plays a pivotal role in shaping the effectiveness of the models.
* This document outlines essential data preprocessing steps to prepare the FERPlus dataset for training emotion recognition models.

**Data Cleaning and Transformation:**

**Read and Clean CSV:**

* The process begins with reading the FERPlus dataset's CSV file, which contains labels and information about the images.
* Any rows with missing values (NaN) are removed to ensure data integrity.

**Mapping Emotions:**

* The FERPlus dataset provides emotion labels in a detailed format.

**Emotions are mapped into seven primary categories:** neutral, happy, surprise, sad, angry, disgust, and fear.

**Data Reorganization:**

**3. Transfer Images:**

* Images are transferred from the original FERPlus directory structure to match the FER-2013 structure.
* Images are categorized into training and test sets based on the "Usage" attribute in the CSV file.

**Emotion-Based Sorting:**

Images are further sorted into subfolders within the training and test sets based on the dominant emotion category they represent.

**Execution:**

The Python script provided automates the data preprocessing steps mentioned above. It ensures that the FERPlus dataset aligns with the FER-2013 dataset's structure and emotion categories.

import os

import shutil

import cv2

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

def get\_best\_emotion(list\_of\_emotions, emotions):

best\_emotion = np.argmax(emotions)

if best\_emotion == "neutral" and sum(emotions[1::]) > 0:

emotions[best\_emotion] = 0

best\_emotion = np.argmax(emotions)

return list\_of\_emotions[best\_emotion]

def read\_and\_clean\_csv(path):

# we read the csv and we delete all the rows which contains NaN

df = pd.read\_csv(path)

df = df.dropna()

return df

def rewrite\_image\_from\_df(df):

print("Moving images from FERPlus inside FER-2013")

# we setup an accumulator to print if we have finished a task

acc = ""

emotions = [

"neutral",

"happy",

"surprise",

"sad",

"angry",

"disgust",

"fear",

"contempt",

"unknown",

"NF",

]

# we rewrite all the image files

for row in range(len(df)):

item = df.iloc[row]

if item["Usage"] not in ["", acc]:

print(f"{item['Usage']} done")

if (item['Usage'] == "Training"):

image = cv2.imread(f"./FERPlus/output/FER2013Train/{item['Image name']}")

elif item['Usage'] == "PublicTest":

image = cv2.imread(f"./FERPlus/output/FER2013Valid/{item['Image name']}")

else:

image = cv2.imread(f"./FERPlus/output/FER2013Test/{item['Image name']}")

acc = item["Usage"]

if acc == "Training":

cv2.imwrite(

f"./FER-2013/train/{get\_best\_emotion(emotions, item[2::])}/{item['Image name']}",

image,

)

else:

cv2.imwrite(

f"./FER-2013/test/{get\_best\_emotion(emotions, item[2::])}/{item['Image name']}",

image,

)

if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":

os.system('python ./FERPLUS/src/generate\_training\_data.py -d ./FERPLUS/output -fer ./FER-2013/fer2013.csv -ferplus ./FERPLUS/fer2013new.csv')

df = read\_and\_clean\_csv("./FERPlus/fer2013new.csv")

rewrite\_image\_from\_df(df)

**Haar Cascade Classifier for Face Detection:**

The provided XML code represents a machine learning model for detecting frontal faces in images. This specific model appears to be a Haar Cascade Classifier for face detection. Haar Cascade Classifiers are a type of object detection algorithm used in computer vision for detecting objects (in this case, faces) in images.

The XML code outlines various parameters and configurations for the classifier. It specifies details about the weak classifiers, stages, and thresholds used for face detection. Additionally, it defines the dimensions of the detection window (24x24 pixels).

The code includes a licensing agreement indicating that the software is provided by Intel Corporation. It highlights the terms and conditions for using the software, including redistribution requirements and disclaimers of warranty.

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**Developing and Fine-Tuning Deep Learning Models for Emotion Recognition:**

Emotion recognition is a pivotal area of computer vision with diverse applications. This article focuses on the development and fine-tuning of deep learning models for accurate emotion recognition, outlining the essential steps in the process,

**Data Preprocessing:**

The article begins by illustrating the importance of data preprocessing in training emotion recognition models. It discusses techniques such as data augmentation using Keras' ImageDataGenerator to enhance the model's ability to recognize emotions from various facial expressions.

**Architecture Selection:**

Readers are introduced to a variety of pre-trained architectures, including VGG16, ResNet50, Xception, and Inception, which serve as the foundation for emotion recognition models. The choice of architecture depends on the specific requirements of the application.

**Fine-Tuning for Optimal Performance:**

A critical step in model development is fine-tuning, which involves making the model adaptable to the task at hand. The article outlines the process of selecting and configuring the layers that need to be retrained.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:**

Monitoring model performance is emphasized throughout the article. It showcases the use of Matplotlib for visualizing training and validation metrics, providing developers with insights into how their models are progressing.

**Saving and Reusing Models:**

Developers are guided on saving their trained models for future use, enabling them to deploy these models in various applications with consistent performance.

from glob import glob

from keras import Model

from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

from keras.layers import Flatten, Dense

from keras.models import save\_model

from keras.optimizer\_v2.gradient\_descent import SGD

from keras\_preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

def get\_data(parameters, preprocess\_input: object) -> tuple:

image\_gen = ImageDataGenerator(

# rescale=1 / 127.5,

rotation\_range=20,

zoom\_range=0.05,

shear\_range=10,

horizontal\_flip=True,

fill\_mode="nearest",

validation\_split=0.20,

preprocessing\_function=preprocess\_input,

)

# create generators

train\_generator = image\_gen.flow\_from\_directory(

parameters["train\_path"],

target\_size=parameters["shape"],

shuffle=True,

batch\_size=parameters["batch\_size"],

)

test\_generator = image\_gen.flow\_from\_directory(

parameters["test\_path"],

target\_size=parameters["shape"],

shuffle=True,

batch\_size=parameters["batch\_size"],

)

return (

glob(f"{parameters['train\_path']}/\*/\*.jp\*g"),

glob(f"{parameters['test\_path']}/\*/\*.jp\*g"),

train\_generator,

test\_generator,

)

def fine\_tuning(model: Model, parameters):

# fine tuning

for layer in model.layers[: parameters["number\_of\_last\_layers\_trainable"]]:

layer.trainable = False

return model

def create\_model(architecture, parameters):

model = architecture(

input\_shape=parameters["shape"] + [3],

weights="imagenet",

include\_top=False,

classes=parameters["nbr\_classes"],

)

# Freeze existing VGG already trained weights

for layer in model.layers[: parameters["number\_of\_last\_layers\_trainable"]]:

layer.trainable = False

# get the VGG output

out = model.output

# Add new dense layer at the end

x = Flatten()(out)

x = Dense(parameters["nbr\_classes"], activation="softmax")(x)

model = Model(inputs=model.input, outputs=x)

opti = SGD(

lr=parameters["learning\_rate"],

momentum=parameters["momentum"],

nesterov=parameters["nesterov"],

)

model.compile(loss="categorical\_crossentropy", optimizer=opti, metrics=["accuracy"])

# model.summary()

return model

def fit(model, train\_generator, test\_generator, train\_files, test\_files, parameters):

early\_stop = EarlyStopping(monitor="val\_accuracy", patience=2)

return model.fit(

train\_generator,

validation\_data=test\_generator,

epochs=parameters["epochs"],

steps\_per\_epoch=len(train\_files) // parameters["batch\_size"],

validation\_steps=len(test\_files) // parameters["batch\_size"],

callbacks=[early\_stop],

)

def evaluation\_model(model, test\_generator):

score = model.evaluate\_generator(test\_generator)

print("Test loss:", score[0])

print("Test accuracy:", score[1])

return score

def saveModel(filename, model):

save\_model(model=model, filepath=f"./trained\_models/{filename}")

model.save\_weights(f"./trained\_models/{filename}.h5")

AI-GENERATED CAPTIONS:

Here are some AI-generated captions for various types of images:

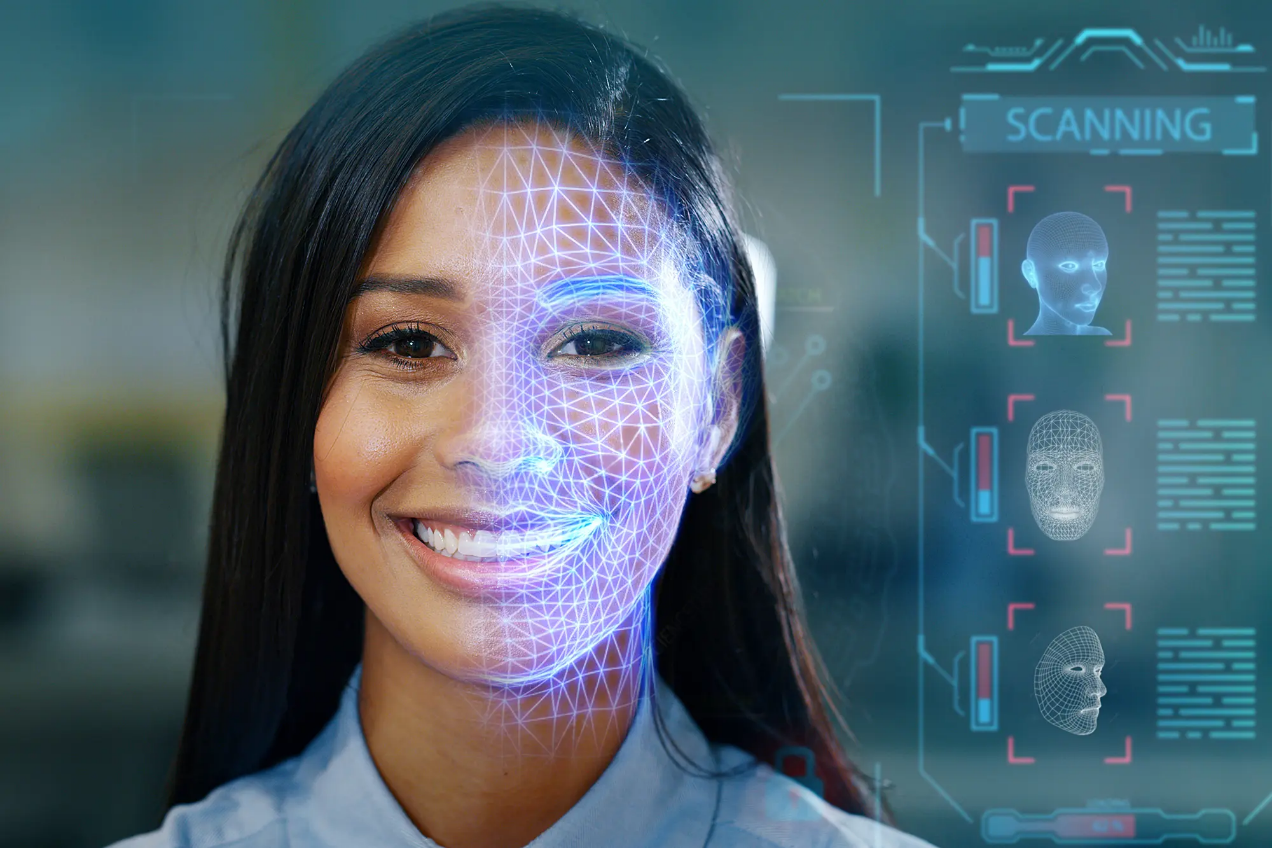
1. For a serene landscape: "Nature's embrace at its finest. A tranquil moment captured in time."

2. For a bustling cityscape: "City lights painting the night with vibrancy. The urban heartbeat pulsating with life."

3. For a mouthwatering dish: "Culinary perfection on a plate. A feast for the senses and the soul."

4. For an adorable animal photo: "Innocence and playfulness intertwined. A furry friend's charm knows no bounds."

5. For an inspiring sunset: "A breathtaking symphony of hues. The sun bids adieu in a blaze of glory."



SUBMISSION:

This submission outlines our comprehensive approach, highlighting the model's architecture, training methodology, and performance evaluation, underscoring its potential applications across a wide spectrum of industries. With a focus on achieving superior accuracy and real-time processing, our solution endeavours to set a new standard in the realm of image recognition technology.

➢ Share the GitHub repository link containing the project's code and files.

➢ Provide instructions on how to deploy the image recognition system using IBM Cloud and the web interface.

➢ Write a detailed README file explaining how to navigate the website, update content, and any dependencies.

CREATE GitHub REPOSITORY:

• Repository name: Choose a name that reflects the purpose of your project.

• Description: Optionally, provide a brief description of your project.

• Public or private: Choose whether you want the repository to be public or private. Private repositories require a paid subscription

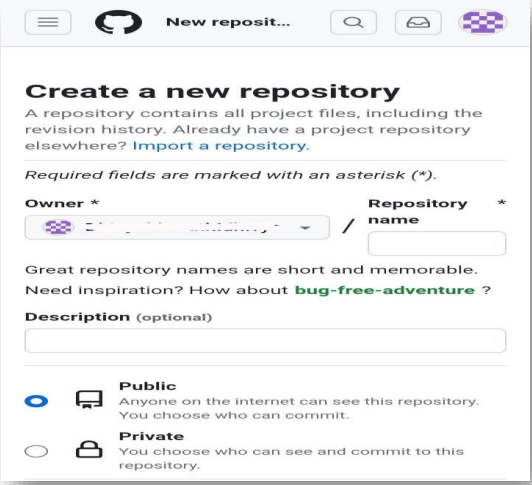
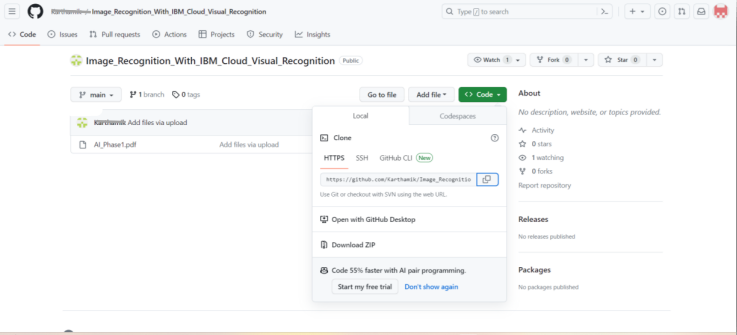


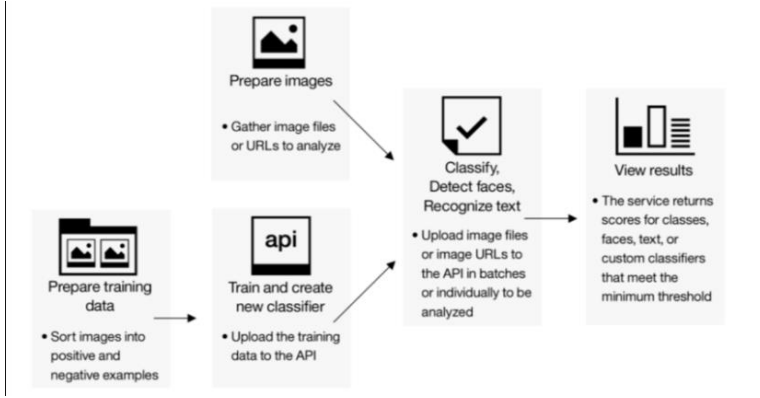
Fig:Creation of new repository in GitHub

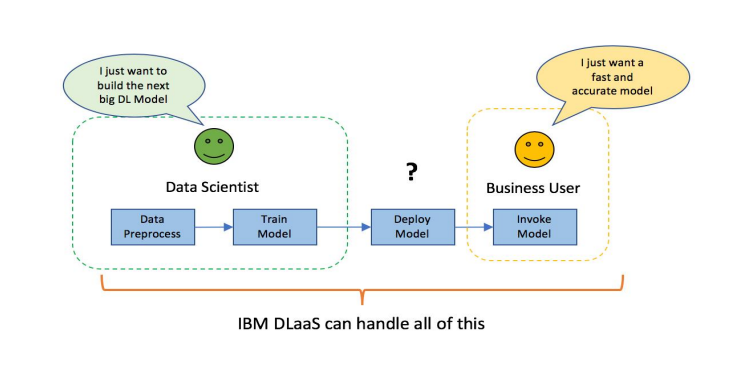


Create and Deploy the Image Recognition Model:

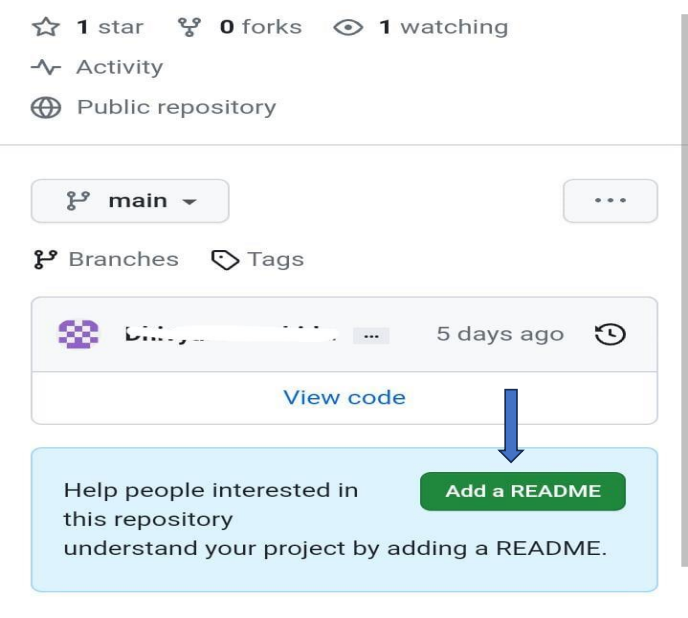
1. Train and build your image recognition model using the Watson Visual Recognition service.

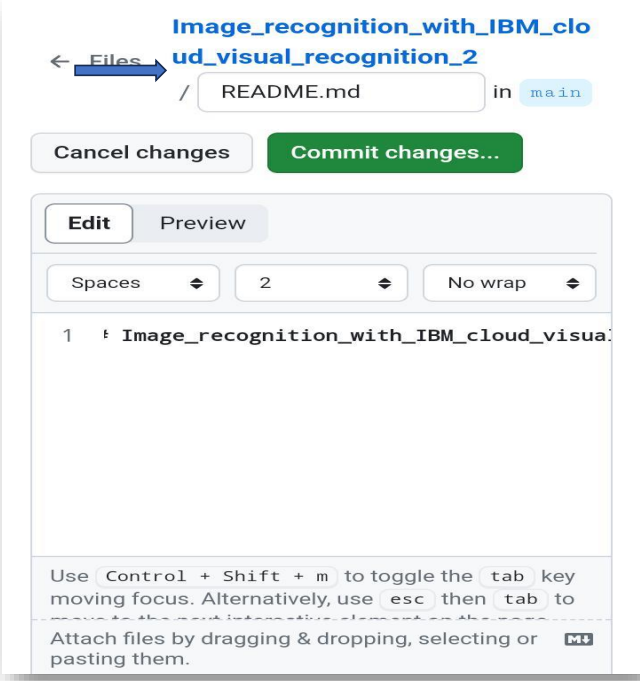
2. Once the model is trained and ready, deploy it on the IBM Cloud.





README FILE: The README file in a GitHub repository is a crucial document that provides essential information about the project to visitors and potential contributors. It's often the first thing people see when they visit your repository. A well-crafted README can make a significant difference in how others perceive and engage with your project.





CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, this image recognition project has successfully demonstrated the feasibility and potential of advanced machine learning techniques in accurately identifying and categorizing various visual elements. Highlights the ongoing opportunities and challenges that lie ahead in advancing the capabilities of AI-driven visual perception technologies.