API DOCUMENTATION

Overview:

This documentation is for the Python web application that will eventually run on the server (Render). The application or API is intended to analyze facial images using machine-learning techniques and output the result: the probability of depression.

API Endpoints:

The endpoint uses the Fast API library and can be accessed using HTTP GET or POST URL requests. The GET request simply returns a dictionary with a greeting message: "Hi there": "You reached the endpoint!". The POST request expects a base64-encoded image in the body of the request and passes it to the predit_depression() function.

The predit_depression() function takes the base64-encoded image as input, preprocesses it, and uses a TensorFlow model to predict the probability of depression. If the probability is less than 0.01, the function returns a "<0.01" prediction. Otherwise, it rounds the probability to two decimal places and returns it as a string.

The preprocess_image() function takes the base64-encoded image as input, decodes it, converts it to a grayscale image, detects faces in the image using the Haar Cascade classifier, crops and resizes the image to 100x100 pixels, normalizes it, and expands the dimensions of the image to match the input dimensions of the TensorFlow model.

Parameters:

The POST request should include a JSON object with the following properties:

Key: "image", Value: base64-encoded image

Responses:

• 200 OK: The API will return this response when the request was successful, and the app was able to analyze the image data provided by the user. The response will include a JSON object with the following properties:

Key: "Prediction"

Value: String – A score between 0 and 1 indicating the probability of depression

```
1 { prediction": "0.72" }
```

• 500 Internal Server Error: The API will return this response when there was an error on the server side, or the image data was corrupted.