# CPE018 Midterm Exam (1st Sem, A.Y. 2023-2024)

Student Submission Details:

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- Section:BSCPE31S2
- Schedule: Tuesday 1:30-4:30pm
- Instructor: Dr. Jonathan V. Taylar / Engr. Verlyn V. Nojor / Engr. Roman M. Richard

## Intended Learning Outcomes

By the end of this activity, the student should be able to:

- ILO1: Demonstrate different methods for feature matching and detection learned in class and indepdentently from new sources.
- ILO2: Evaluate the accuracy of different feature matching and detection methods and scrutinize its applicability in solving a given real-life problem.

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## Tasks

For this examination, you must create a **mood detection** program with an object-oriented programming approach (same as project CAMEO), it must detect mood changes through the use of algorithms/techniques/schemes learned in class, and from external sources.

In this file, you have to include for each section of your solution your completion of the following:

- Part 1: **Face Detection**: Once your face is detected using any algorithm, it must draw an ROI. The color for the ROI is your choice; however, it must detect for all faces in the frame and draw a corresponding ROI.
- Part 2: **Face Recognition**: The detected face must then be recognized, using any of the provided tools in class, the ROIs must indicate whether it is your face or someone it doesn't recognize.
- Part 3: **Mood Detection**: Use three different feature detection and matching techniques to determine three emotion: happy, sad and neutral. Two of the techniques must be learned from class, and 1 must be one you independently learned.

Properly show through your notebook the output for each part of the exam.

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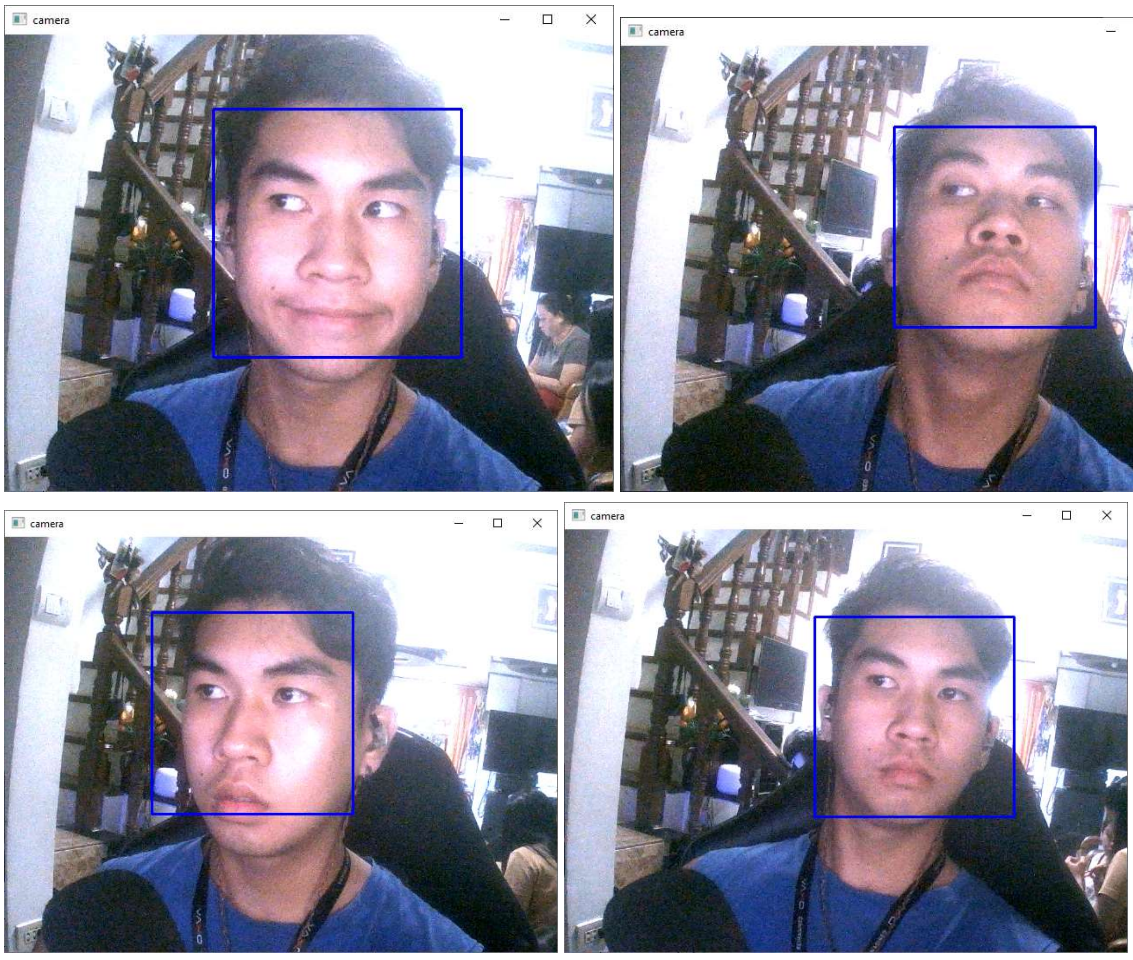
## Procedure and Outputs

Notes:

- This is the section where you have to include all your answers to the items provided in the tasks section.
- Tasks 1 and 2 contribute directly to ILO1: Demonstrate different methods for feature matching and detection learned in class and indepdentently from new sources.
- Task 3 contributes directly to ILO2: Evaluate the accuracy of different feature matching and detection methods and scrutinize its applicability in solving a given real-life problem.

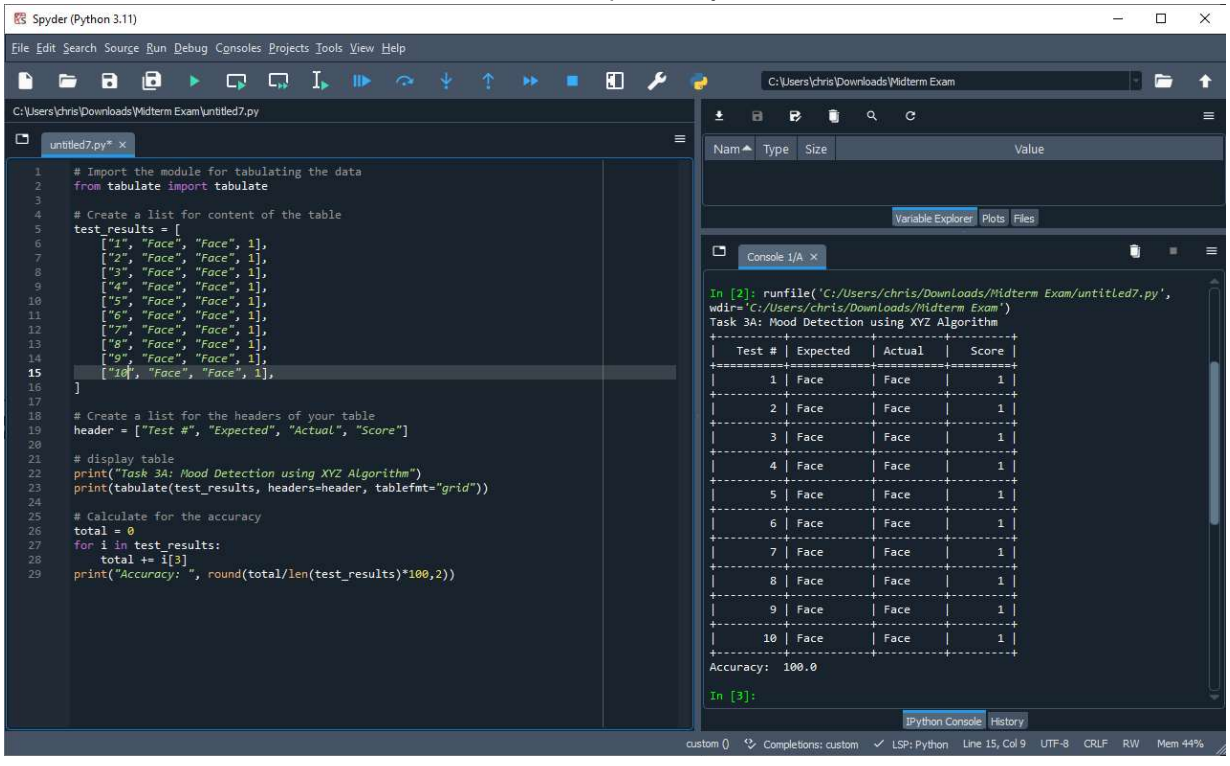
## Task 1: Face Detection

| Photos |
| --- |
|  |


Code

```python
import cv2

face_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')


camera = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
while True:
    ret ,frame = camera.read()

    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

    faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.2, 6)

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


    cv2.imshow('camera',frame)

    k = cv2.waitKey(30) & 0xff
    if k==27:
        break

camera.release()
```

Analysis: After implementing this code and executing it, it manage to capture my face and detect it precisely



## Task 2: Face Recognition

Images


camera
Efa, 41.88983963562335
Not him7
camera
Efa, 43.027442914767
Not him69.351173274602
camera
Efa, 42.8381285279059
Not him55.53267323089291
camera
Efa, 44.17727777059
Not him59.22384953741962
camera
Efa, 42.283501559497
Not him64.84088375897389
camera
Efa, 42.197753896816
Not him72.86501592098489

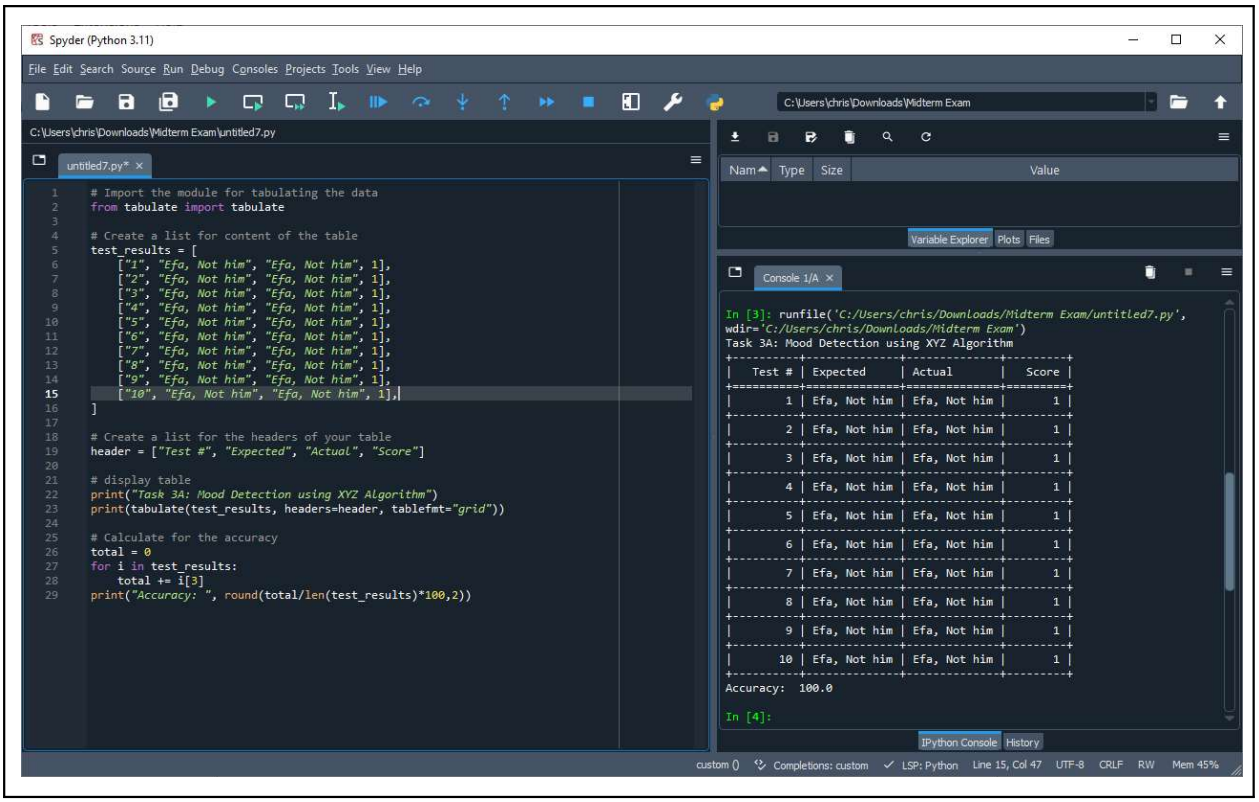
Codes

```python
import numpy as np
import os
import errno
import sys
import cv2

def read_images(path, sz=None):
  c = 0
  X, y = [], []

  for dirname, dirnames, filenames in os.walk(path):
    for subdirname in dirnames:
      subject_path = os.path.join(dirname, subdirname)
      for filename in os.listdir(subject_path):
        try:
          if(filename == ".directory"):
            continue
          filepath = os.path.join(subject_path, filename)
          im = cv2.imread(os.path.join(subject_path, filename), cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)

          # Resize the images to the prescribed size
          if (sz is not None):
            im = cv2.resize(im, (200,200))

          X.append(np.asarray(im, dtype=np.uint8))
          y.append(c)

        except IOError as e:
          print(f"I/O Error({e.errno}): {e.strerror}")
        except:
          print("Unexpected error:", sys.exc_info()[0])
          raise
      c = c+1
  return [X, y]


def face_rec():
  names = ['Jonas','Random Peeps', 'Efa'] # Put your names here for faces to recognize

  pathing = "C:/Users/chris/Downloads/Midterm Exam/photos"

  [X, y] = read_images(pathing)
  y = np.asarray(y, dtype=np.int32)
```

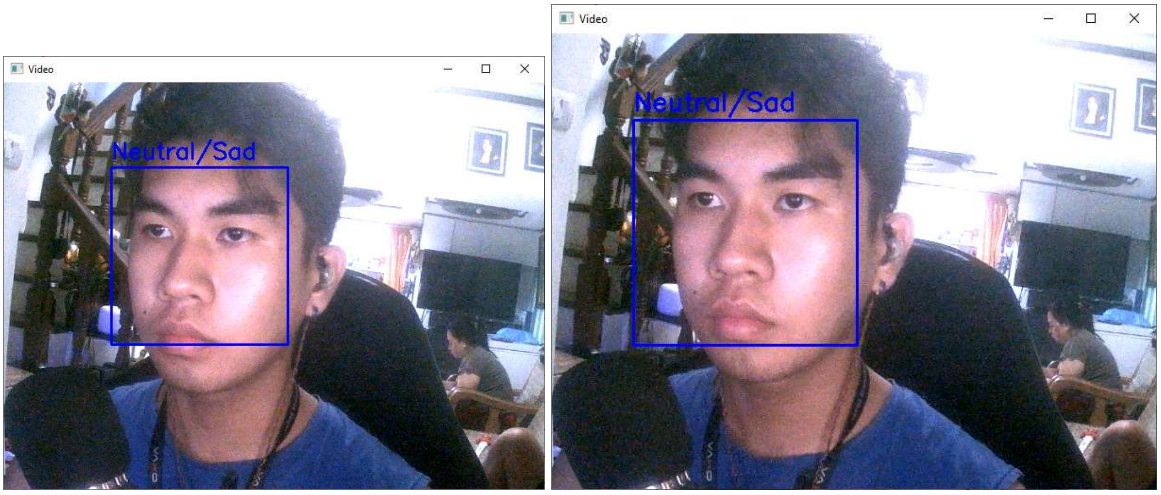
```
 [X, y] = read_images(pathing)
 y = np.asarray(y, dtype=np.int32)

 model = cv2.face.LBPHFaceRecognizer_create()
 model.train(X, y)

 camera = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
 face_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')

 while True:
   ret, img = camera.read()
   if not ret:
     break

   faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(img, 1.3, 5)

   for (x, y, w, h) in faces:
     cv2.rectangle(img, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (255, 0, 0), 2)
     gray = cv2.cvtColor(img[y:y + h, x:x + w], cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
     roi = cv2.resize(gray, (200, 200), interpolation=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)

     try:
       params = model.predict(roi)
       label = names[params[0]]
       if(label == "Efa"):
           cv2.putText(img, label + ", " + str(params[1]), (x, y - 20), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (255, 0, 0), 2)
       elif(label == 'Random Peeps'):
           cv2.putText(img,"Not him" + str(params[1]), (x, y - 20), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (255, 0, 0), 2)
     except:
       continue

   cv2.imshow("camera", img)
   if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord("q"):
     break

 camera.release()
 cv2.destroyAllWindows()

if __name__ == "__main__":
 face_rec()
```

Analysis :

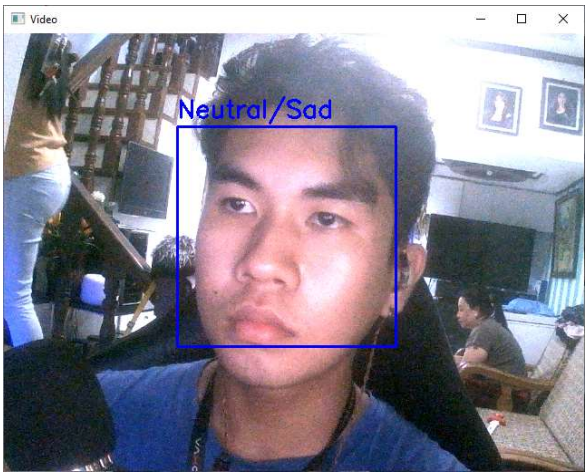
Using the knowledge and debugging on the previous activities we accomplished, I manage to execute this program and manage to accurately detect and recognize my face after trying other photos on my phone.




## Task 3: Mood Detection

| Images |
| --- |
|  |


Video
Happy
Video
Happy
Video
Happy
Video
Happy
Video
Happy
Video
Happy

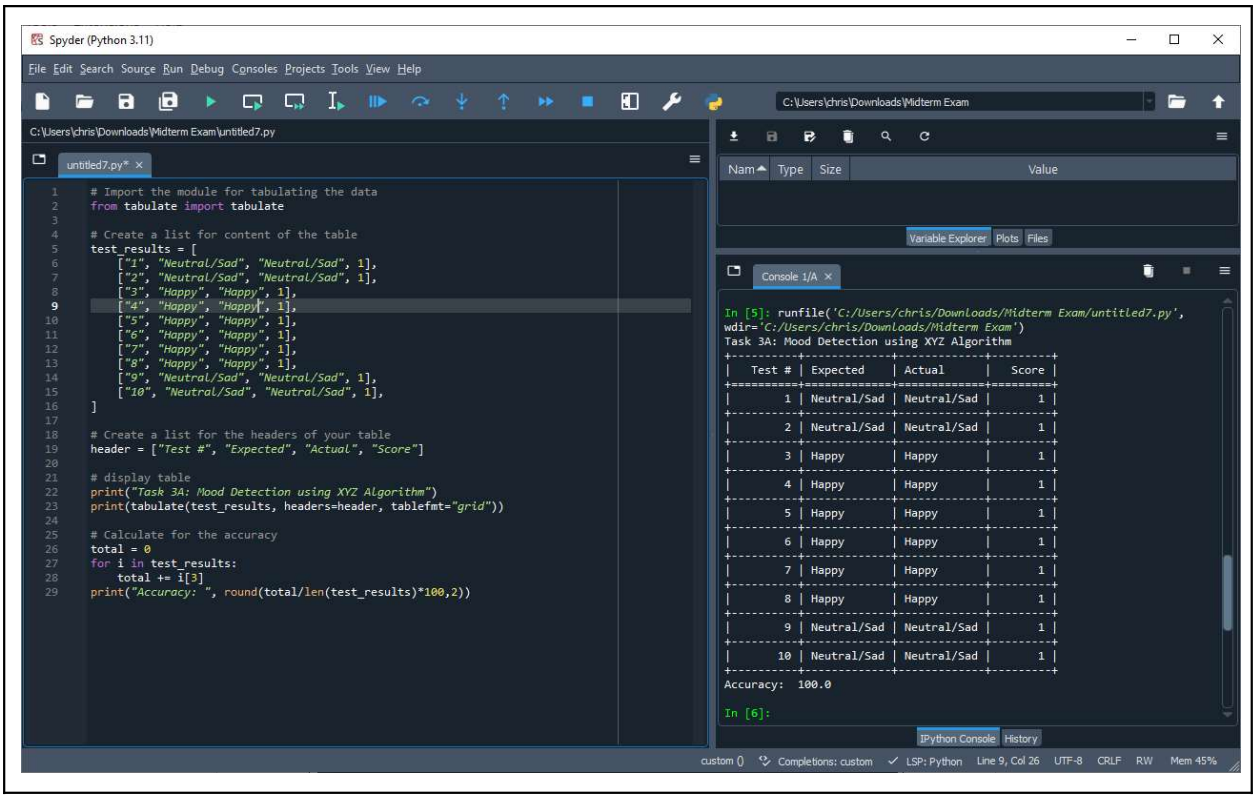




Codes

```
import cv2

face_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cv2.data.haarcascades + 'haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')
smile_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cv2.data.haarcascades + 'haarcascade_smile.xml')

camera = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

while True:
    ret, frame = camera.read()
    if not ret:
        print("Error reading frame.")
        break

    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, scaleFactor=1.3, minNeighbors=5)

    print("Number of Faces Detected:", len(faces))

    for (x, y, w, h) in faces:
        roi_gray = gray[y:y + h, x:x + w]
        roi_color = frame[y:y + h, x:x + w]

        smiles = smile_cascade.detectMultiScale(roi_gray, scaleFactor=1.8, minNeighbors=20)

        # Determine mood based on smile detection
        #1 ang happy 0 ang sad
        if len(smiles) > 0.8:
            mood = "Happy"
        else:
            mood = "Neutral/Sad"

        cv2.rectangle(frame, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (255, 0, 0), 2)
        cv2.putText(frame, mood, (x, y - 10), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.9, (255, 0, 0), 2)

    cv2.imshow('Video', frame)

    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break
```

Analysis:
I tried other parameters to find a proper neutral expression but i changed it and made sad and neutral the same.




# Analysis

For the three different techniques you used in face detection, provide an in-depth analysis.

To do this, you must:

- Test the face detection, face recongition, and mood detection functions 10 times each. Only the mood detection will have components for 10 tests for each different technique used.
- Create a table containing the 10 tests (like shown below) for each task.
- Analyze each output by identifying the accuracy and providing your observations.

# Summary and Lessons Learned

This section must be answered concisely. Do not engage in unmeaningful writing for the summary and lessons learned. Provide your brief reflection only.

**After doing this task it is very difficult to debug and find the problems such as face is not detected and manage to implement and execute the program, Having the previous activities to refresh my mind and research about the codes that i havent explored yet to have a better understanding and deep learning through face detection,face recognition and also mood detection.**