Image Process and Feature Matching

Dataset in use: https://susanqq.github.io/UTKFace/ (https://susanqq.github.io/UTKFace/)

In-the-wild Faces is used and part-2 is selected for train, part-3 is selected for test set.

LBP için resize eklenmiştir. Değişen bir durum olmamıştır. Metrikler aşağıdaki gibidir.

```
In [1]: import os
        import cv2
        import glob
        import logging
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        from tqdm import tqdm
        from sklearn import metrics
        from skimage import feature
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [2]: import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
In [3]: def mkdir(path):
            try:
                if not os.path.exists(path):
                    os.makedirs(path)
                    logging.debug(f"Folder '{path}' created successfully.")
```

raise RuntimeError(f"Folder '{path}' already exists.")

logging.error(f"Error creating folder '{path}': {e} You are going to

else:

raise

except Exception as e:

```
In [4]:
        Raporda belirtildigi gibi, girdi olarak net cekilen 1 adet yuz goruntusu ver
        SIFT, SURF, distance vb. için tabi ki hazır fonksiyonları kullanacaksınız am
        hazır kütüphane kullanamazsınız.
        ibaresi proje ile alakali degildir. Projemiz yuz tespiti degil, girdi olarak
        Girdi hatasi olmasi durumunda kodun yine de calismasi amaciyla hazir kutupha
        def face_extractor(source_dir, dest_dir, ext='jpg'):
            mkdir(dest_dir)
            haar_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cv2.data.haarcascades + 'haarcascade
            pimgs = glob.glob(f"{source_dir}/*.{ext}")
            for pimg in tqdm(pimgs, desc="Cropping faces from wild images"):
                img=cv2.imread(pimg)
                gray_img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
                faces_rect = haar_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray_img, 1.2, 5)
                if faces_rect is ():
                    logging.debug('No face detected')
                    continue
                for (x, y, w, h) in faces_rect:
                    cv2.rectangle(img, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (0, 255, 0), 2)
                    cropped_face = gray_img[y:y+h, x:x+w]
                    img name = os.path.splitext(os.path.basename(pimg))[0]
                    cv2.imwrite(f'{dest_dir}/{img_name}_cropped.jpg', cropped_face)
In [5]: def metric_report(actual, predicted):
            acc = metrics.accuracy_score(actual, predicted)
            precision = metrics.precision_score(actual, predicted)
            recall = metrics.recall_score(actual, predicted)
            f1 = metrics.f1 score(actual, predicted)
            return (acc, precision, recall, f1)
In [6]:
        source_dir='./utk_train'
        dest_dir='./utk_train_cropped'
        ext='jpg'
In [7]: | test_source_dir='./utk_test'
        test_dest_dir='./utk_test_cropped'
In [8]: |test_dir = './test_images'
```

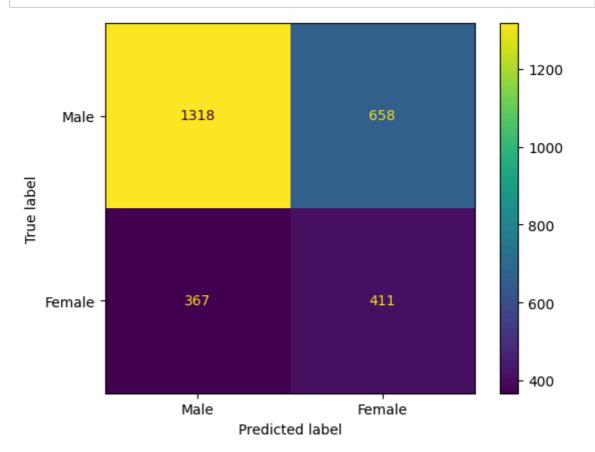
Local Binary Patterns

```
In [9]:
         class LocalBinaryPatterns:
              def __init__(self, numPoints, radius, r_shape=(96, 96)):
                  self.numPoints = numPoints
                  self.radius = radius
                  self.r_shape = r_shape
              def describe(self, image, eps=1e-7):
                  image = cv2.resize(image, self.r_shape)
                  lbp = feature.local_binary_pattern(image, self.numPoints, self.radio
                  (hist, _) = np.histogram(lbp.ravel(),
                                             bins=np.arange(0, self.numPoints + 3),
                                            range=(0, self.numPoints + 2))
                  hist = hist.astype("float")
                  hist /= (hist.sum() + eps)
                  return hist
In [10]: def single_image_pipeline(img, desc, male_hist_path, female_hist_path):
              fimg = cv2.imread(img, 0)
              # cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY
              lbp_hist = desc.describe(fimg)
              lbp_hist = lbp_hist.astype(np.float32)
              male_lbp_hist = np.load(male_hist_path).astype(np.float32)
              female_lbp_hist = np.load(female_hist_path).astype(np.float32)
              male_distance = cv2.compareHist(lbp_hist, male_lbp_hist, cv2.HISTCMP_INT
              female_distance = cv2.compareHist(lbp_hist, female_lbp_hist, cv2.HISTCMF)
              # HISTCMP INTERSECT, HISTCMP CORREL, HISTCMP BHATTACHARYYA, HISTCMP HELL
              return 0 if male distance >= female distance else 1
In [11]:
          UTK Train setindeki goruntulerden yuzler elde edilir ve dest_dir uzerine ka
          #face extractor(source dir, dest dir)
Out[11]: '\nUTK Train setindeki goruntulerden yuzler elde edilir ve dest_dir uzerin
          e kaydedilir.\n'
In [12]:
          Elde edilen yuz goruntuleri cinsiyete gore ayristirilir.
          male images=[]
          female images=[]
          for pimg in tqdm(glob.glob(f"{dest_dir}/*.{ext}"), desc="Creating Male and I
              img = cv2.imread(pimg, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
              female_images.append(img) if int(os.path.basename(pimg).split('_')[1]) @real_images.append(img) if int(os.path.basename(pimg).split('_')[1])
          Creating Male and Female Arrays: 100%
          334/8334 [00:03<00:00, 2125.35it/s]
```

```
#print(f'Number of male images in trainset: {len(male_images)}\nNumber of fe
In [13]:
         desc=LocalBinaryPatterns(24, 4) # define descriptor instance
In [14]:
In [15]:
         Male-Female LBP histogramlari elde edilir ve kaydedilir.
         male_histograms = [desc.describe(img) for img in tqdm(male_images, desc="Cor")
         female_histograms = [desc.describe(img) for img in tqdm(female_images, desc
         male_lbp_hist = np.mean(male_histograms, axis=0)
         female_lbp_hist = np.mean(female_histograms, axis=0)
         np.save('male_lbp_hist_resized.npy', male_lbp_hist)
         np.save('female_lbp_hist_resized.npy', female_lbp_hist)
         Computing LBP histogram - Male: 100%
         4512/4512 [00:15<00:00, 299.40it/s]
         Computing LBP histogram - Female: 100%
         3822/3822 [00:12<00:00, 303.03it/s]
In [16]:
         #face_extractor(source_dir, dest_dir)
In [17]:
         Test veri setinden rastgele goruntu secilerek cinsiyet tahmini yapilir.
         random_image_pick = np.random.choice(glob.glob(test_dir + f'/*.{ext}'))
         pred = single_image_pipeline(random_image_pick, desc, 'male_lbp_hist_resized
         1.1.1
In [18]:
         Tum test verisi uzerinde tahminler gerceklestirilir.
         timgs = glob.glob(f"{test_dest_dir}/*.{ext}") #test images
         actual, predicted = [], []
         for timg in tqdm(timgs, desc="Inference in progress"):
             gender = single_image_pipeline(timg, desc, 'male_lbp_hist_resized.npy',
             label = int(os.path.basename(timg).split('_')[1])
             actual.append(label)
             predicted.append(gender)
         Inference in progress: 100%
         2754/2754 [00:10<00:00, 253.05it/s]
In [19]: | metric_report(actual, predicted)
Out[19]: (0.6278140885984024,
          0.3844714686623012,
          0.5282776349614395,
          0.44504602057390363)
```

```
In [20]: confusion_matrix = metrics.confusion_matrix(actual, predicted)
```

```
In [21]: cm_display = metrics.ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion_matrix = confusion_matrix
cm_display.plot()
    plt.show()
```



```
In [22]: female_data = np.sum(actual); male_data = len(actual) - female_data
female_data, male_data
```

Out[22]: (778, 1976)

```
In [23]: raise Exception("Eski Kod! Stop Here!")
```

```
Exception Traceback (most recent call las t)
```

Cell In[23], line 1
----> 1 raise Exception("Eski Kod! Stop Here!")

Exception: Eski Kod! Stop Here!