

# **MINI PROJECT**

## **(2020-21)**

### **Mask Detector**

#### **MID-TERM REPORT**



**Institute of      Engineering & Technology**

**SUBMITTED BY:-**

**Ashutosh Kumar(181500149)**

**Krishan(181500328)**

**Nitin Goyal(181500432)**

**Priyansh Agrawal(181500510)**

**Vinay Kumar Sharma(181500794)**

**Supervised By**  
**Mr. Mandeep Singh**

## **DECLARATION**

**We declare that the project report is based on our own work carried out during the course of our study under the supervision of Mr. Mandeep singh. We assert the statements made and conclusions drawn are an outcome of my research work. The work contained in the report is original and has been done by me under the general supervision of my supervisor. The work has not been submitted to any other Institution for any other degree/diploma/certificate in this university or any other University of India or abroad. We have followed the guidelines provided by the university in writing the synopsis. Whenever we have used materials (data, theoretical analysis, and text) from other sources, we have given due credit to them in the text of the report and giving their details in the references.**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**Our sincere gratitude and thanks towards our project guide Mr. Mandeep Singh. It was only with his backing and support that We could start the project. He provided us all sorts of help and corrected us if ever seemed to make mistakes. We have no such words to express my gratitude. We acknowledge my dearest parents for being such a nice source of encouragement and moral support that helped me tremendously in this aspect. We also declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that the Project Work has not been submitted anywhere else.**

# Contents

1	Title.....	Project3
2	Statement.....	Problem3
	on.....	Project Descrip3
4	ve.....	Objec3
5	Modules.....	Project4
6	Methodology.....	Implementa on4
7	used.....	Technologies to be5
	7.1 So ware orm.....	4
	Pla .....	
	7.2 Hardware orm.....	6
	Pla .....	
	7.3 Tools.....	6
8	Project.....	Advantages of this6
9	Future Scope and further enhancement of the6	
10	References.....	6

# **Introduction**

**Information results displayed via the LCD are mask detector, which means that the person is wearing a mask. The system can detect when the person is not using a mask. Information results displayed via the LCD are no mask, which means that the person is not wearing a mask.**

**Face Mask Detection Platform uses Artificial Network to recognize is a user is not wearing a mask. The app can be connected to any existing or new IP cameras to detect people without a mask. App user can also add faces and phone numbers to send them an alert in case they are not wearing a mask. If the camera capture an unrecognized face, a notification can be sent out to the administrator.**

## **USE OF THE PROJECT**

**Using Face Mask Detection System, Hospitals can monitor if their staff is wearing masks during their shift or not. If any health worker is found without a mask, they will receive a notification with a reminder to wear a mask.**

**Before the coronavirus pandemic, facial-recognition algorithms failed to identify 20-50% of images of people wearing face masks, according to a report from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. But by the end of 2020, it reported a vast improvement in accuracy**

# **1 Project Title: MASK DETECTOR**

**INTRODUCTION:** The Project is named as “Mask Detector”. It is named this because in this we have actually used the Pretrained Model of Transfer Learning to Train our Model and then it will help us to do the Mask Detection. Transfer learning (TL) is a research problem in machine learning (ML) that focuses on storing knowledge gained while solving one problem and applying it to a different but related problem. To deal with the lack of data, we make use of a technique called transfer-learning. This reduces the need for data related to the specific task we are dealing with.

## **2 Problem Statement**

In this pandemic situation it is very necessary to ensure that people are following the guideline issued by the government to prevent the spread of Coronavirus. One of them being wearing masks in public places to reduce the transmission by preventing the virus from getting into from your nose and mouth. So, this project could be a great initiative to ensure that a person is wearing mask and also establishing the safety of others in public places.

## **3 Project Description**

The project consists of Pre-trained model of Transfer Learning that is VGG16 or MobileNetV2, Dataset which contain Mask and Without mask class images and haarcascade file which uses live webcam to easily identify whether a person is Wearing mask or not.

Firstly, we collected the dataset of individuals and divided them into two classes i.e. with mask or without mask. then we imported all the required libraries and pretrained model which we used in this project and a script that we convert our images in 224\*224 frame because our pretrained model only works on this specified image size. And then we used some layers and activation function by which we epoch our trained dataset and made our model work with better accuracy. Then a script that we use this trained model by loading it and then we wrote our image prediction code by which we predicted whether the person is wearing mask or not. We can also by load the same model in video prediction code by which we can access our live webcam with the help of haar cascade file where we used live webcam which helped us to detect whether the person is wearing mask or not through live real time video processing.

## **4 Objective**

This project will help us to monitor the implementation of COVID-19 guidelines issued by the government in public places. It uses pre trained transfer machine learning model and

classification algorithm to identify whether a person is wearing a mask or not. This project will also help in ensuring the safety of the individuals in public places.

## 5.Data modules->

The Project Modules are as follows:

1. **Dataset** – It contains two types of classes whose names are with mask or without mask images. By using this dataset we can train our model.
2. **Classification** –by using our trained model when we open a camera it will detect/classify our model in two categories which are labeled as mask or without mask.

## Work Flow Diagram

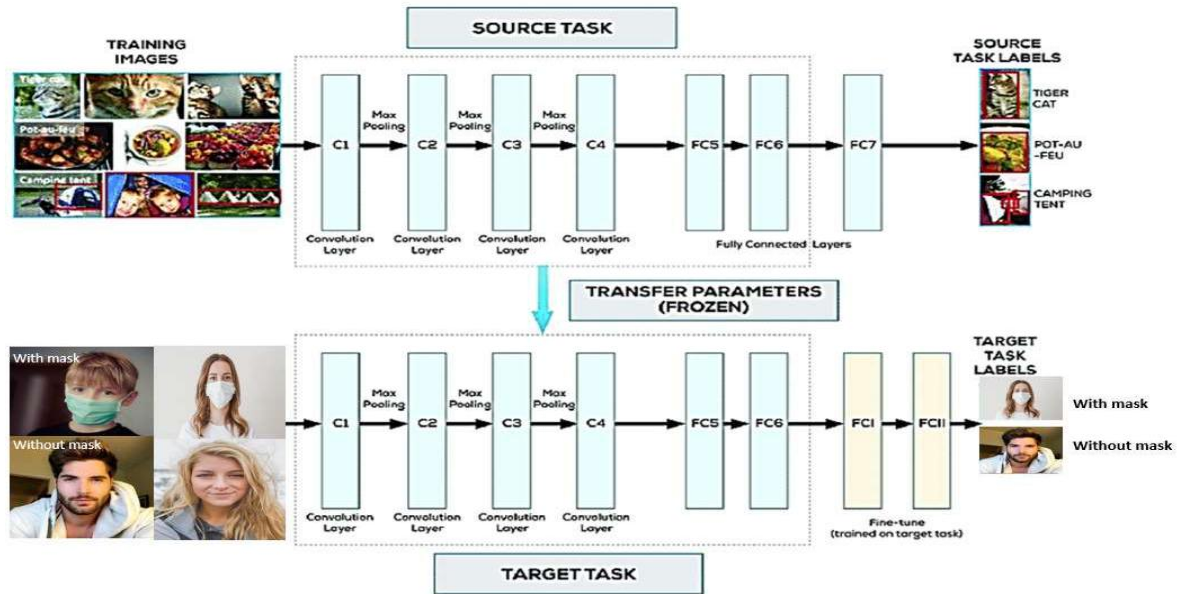


## 6 Implementation on Methodology

1. First we install the required library according to our project.



- 2. Then we check our dataset which contain mask or without mask images.**
- 3. Then we process our data like data preprocessing and pass our data according to our project.**
- 4. Then we trained our dataset by using some deep learning algorithm in which we use some layers and accuracy validation function.**
- 5. Then after that we check our model accuracy and save our model.**
- 6. Then we use our model and implement on real time camera.**
- 7. Then finally we got our final result it detects the mask or without mask.**



## 7 Technologies to be used

Software Platform:

a) Front-end

UI with built-in camera which captures the live video to detect whether an individual is wearing a mask or not.

**b) Back-end:**

**Pre-trained model on the basis of transfer learning and classification algorithm which is trained to detect whether the person is wearing mask or not.**

**Hardware Platform**

**RAM: at least 4GB,**

**Hard Disk: 500 GB,**

**OS: Windows 10 or Linux,**

**Editor: Jupyter Notebook or Spyder**

**Browser: Google chrome**

## **8 Advantages of this Project**

**Mask Detector.**

**Limits the Spread of coronavirus.**

**Ensures safety of people in public places.**

**Helps government to regulate COVID-19 guidelines.**

## **9 Future Scope and further enhancement of the Project**

With further improvements these types of models could be integrated with CCTV or other types cameras to detect and identify people without masks. With the prevailing worldwide situation due to COVID-19 pandemic, these types of systems would be very supportive for many kinds of institutions around the world. It is easier to deploy the model to embedded systems (Raspberry Pi, Google Coral, etc.). This system can therefore be used in real-time applications which require face-mask detection for safety purposes due to the outbreak of Covid-19. This project can be integrated with embedded systems for application in airports, railway stations, offices, schools, and public places to ensure that public safety guidelines are followed.

Project Repository Location

## **Features of the project**

**Automatically Send Alert**

**Send alert to the faces which are recognized, also set the rate of sending the alerts and detection of faces.**

**face mask detection**

**Multi-Channel Recognition**

**Attach multiple cameras in a few minutes and enable all the cameras to access the AI capability of recognizing faces.**

**face mask detection**

**No new hardware to install**

**The system can work on any existing RTSP camera without the installation of any new cameras. Most of the hospitals and airports have IP cameras installed and RTSP-enabled.**

# **Use cases**

## **Airports**

**The Face Mask Detection System can be used at airports to detect travelers without masks. Face data of travelers can be captured in the system at the entrance. If a traveler is found to be without a face mask, their picture is sent to the airport authorities so that they could take quick action. If the person's face is already stored, like the face of an Airport worker, it can send the alert to the worker's phone directly.**

## **Hospitals**

**Using Face Mask Detection System, Hospitals can monitor if their staff is wearing masks during their shift or not. If any health worker is found without a mask, they will receive a notification with a reminder to wear a mask. Also, if quarantine people who are required to wear a mask, the system can keep an eye and detect if the mask is present or not and send notification automatically or report to the authorities.**

## **Offices**

**The Face Mask Detection System can be used at office premises to detect if employees are maintaining safety standards at work. It monitors employees without masks and sends them a reminder to wear a mask. The reports can be downloaded or sent an email at the end of the day to capture people who are not complying with the regulations or the requirements.**

## References

### Website:

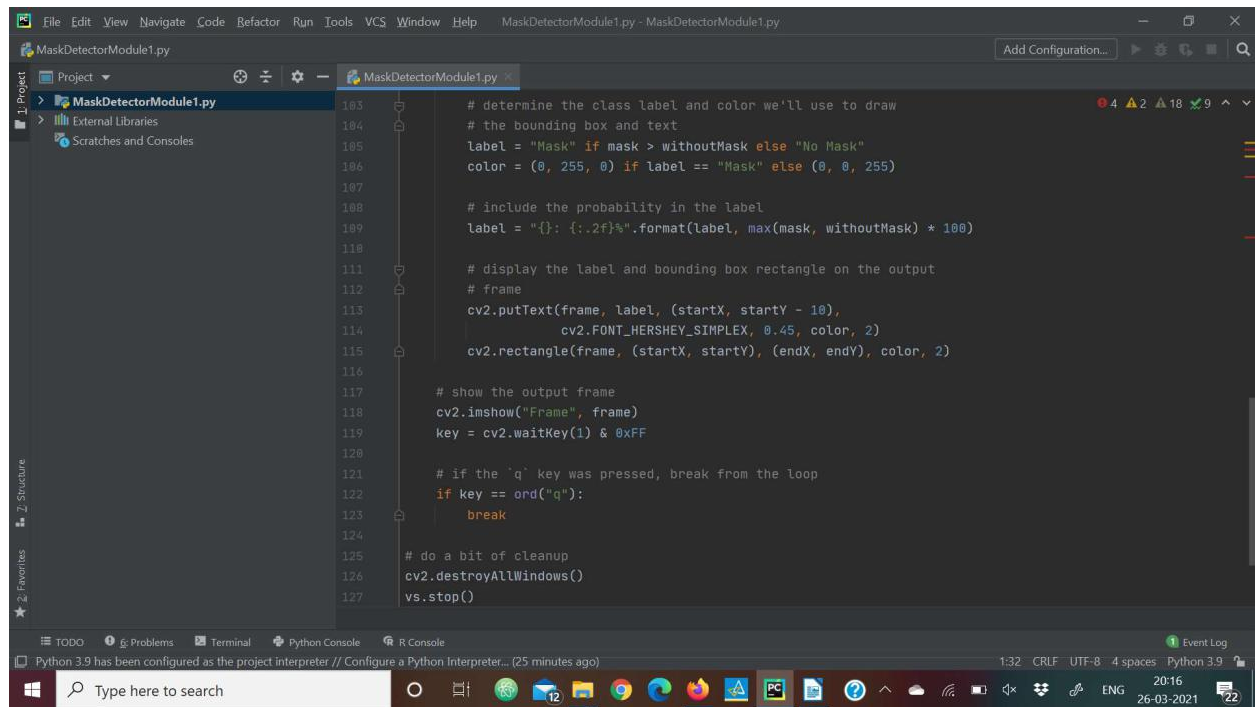
1. <https://analyticsindiamag.com/a-practical-guide-to-implement-transfer-learning-in-tensorflow/>
2. [https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/reading\\_and\\_writing\\_images\\_and\\_video.html](https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/reading_and_writing_images_and_video.html)
3. [https://docs.opencv.org/3.4/d7/d8b/tutorial\\_py\\_face\\_detection.html](https://docs.opencv.org/3.4/d7/d8b/tutorial_py_face_detection.html)
4. <https://youtu.be/Ax6P93r32KU>
5. <https://github.com/chandrikadeb7/Face-Mask-Detection>
6. <https://tryolabs.com/blog/2020/07/09/face-mask-detection-in-street-camera-video-streams-using-ai-behind-the-curtain/>
7. <https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/implementing-a-real-time-ai-based-face-mask-detector-application-for-covid-19/>

### 3.1 Books:

1. <http://web.stanford.edu/class/cs20si/lectures/march9guestlecture.pdf>
2. <https://arxiv.org/abs/1801.04381>
3. <https://www.pdfdrive.com/tensorflow-books.html>
4. <http://uu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:601707/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
5. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329557776\\_A\\_Haar\\_Classifier\\_Based\\_Call\\_Number\\_Detection\\_and\\_Counting\\_Method\\_for\\_Library\\_Books](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329557776_A_Haar_Classifier_Based_Call_Number_Detection_and_Counting_Method_for_Library_Books)

6. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227173993\\_The\\_Performance\\_of\\_the\\_Haar\\_Cascade\\_Classifiers\\_Applied\\_to\\_the\\_Face\\_and\\_Eyes\\_Detection](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/227173993_The_Performance_of_the_Haar_Cascade_Classifiers_Applied_to_the_Face_and_Eyes_Detection)
7. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8888092>
8. [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-540-73007-1\\_85](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-540-73007-1_85)

## **Screen Shots**







# COVID-19 FACE-MASK DETECTION

Official-Covid-19-Face-Mask / face-mask-detector / detect\_mask\_video.py

Project Structure:

- Official-Covid-19-Face-Mask
  - face-mask-detector
    - dataset
    - examples
    - face\_detector
    - detect\_mask\_image.py
    - detect\_mask\_video.py
    - mask\_detector.model
    - plot.png
    - train\_mask\_detector.py
  - Official-Covid-19-face-mask-detector.zip
  - website link.txt
- External Libraries
- Scratches and Consoles

Code Snippet:

```
1 # U
2 # p
3
4 # 1
5 import
15
16 def
17
18
19
20
21
22
23 # pass the blob through the network and obtain the face detections
24 faceNet.setInput(blob)
25 detections = faceNet.forward()
26
27 # initialize our list of faces, their corresponding locations,
28 detect_and_predict_mask()
```

Run: detect\_mask\_video.py

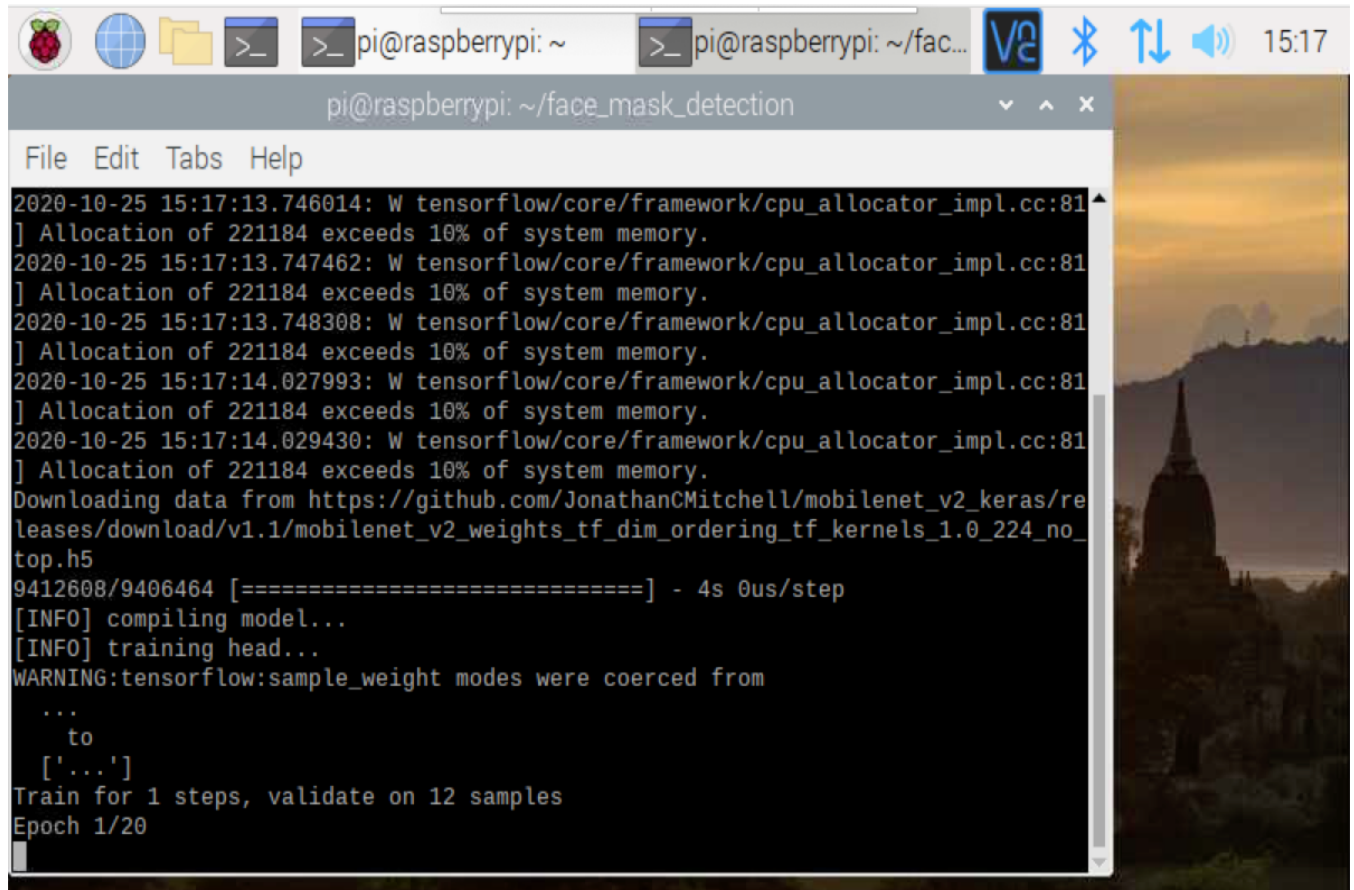
Log Output:

```
2020-07-02 17:25:18.789562: E tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_driver.cc:313] failed call to cuInit: UNKNOWN ERROR (303)
2020-07-02 17:25:18.795739: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_diagnostics.cc:169] retrieving CUDA diagnostic information for host: DESKTOP-CQNG89
2020-07-02 17:25:18.796096: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_diagnostics.cc:176] hostname: DESKTOP-CQNG89
2020-07-02 17:25:18.796771: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:143] Your CPU supports instructions that this TensorFlow binary was not compiled to use
2020-07-02 17:25:18.807115: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:168] XLA service 0x1dc0a96a150 initialized for platform Host (this does not guarantee
2020-07-02 17:25:18.807559: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:176] StreamExecutor device (0): Host, Default Version
[INFO] starting video stream...
```

Video Stream:

No Mask: 100.00%

Bandicam (Unregister...)



## COVID-19: Face Mask Detector with OpenCV, Keras/TensorFlow, and Deep Learning

```
1.  $ tree --dirsfirst --filelimit 10
2.
3.  |
4.  |├── datasets
5.  |   |├── with_mask [690 entries]
6.  |   └── without_mask [686 entries]
7.  |├── examples
8.  |   |├── example_01.png
9.  |   |├── example_02.png
10.  |   └── example_03.png
11.  |├── face_detector
12.  |   |├── deploy.prototxt
13.  |   └── res10_300x300_ssd_iter_140000.caffemodel
14.  |├── detect_mask_image.py
15.  |├── detect_mask_video.py
16.  |├── mask_detector.model
17.  |├── plot.png
18.  └── train_mask_detector.py
19.
20.  5 directories, 10 files
```

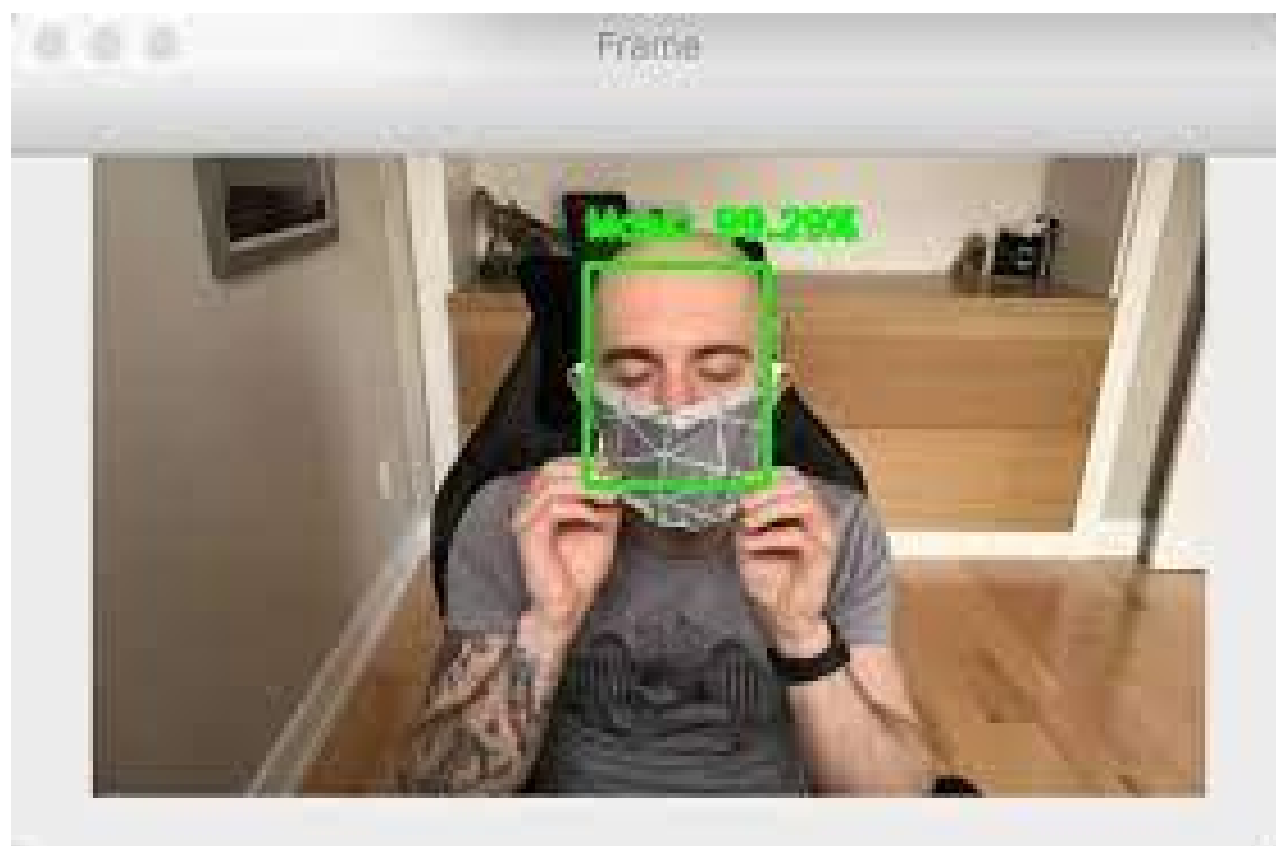


LIFE2CODING

# FaceMask DETECTION







# COVID-19 FACE-MASK DETECTION

Official-Covid-19-Face-Mask | face-mask-detector | detect\_mask\_video.py

Project Structure:

- Official-Covid-19-Face-Mask
  - face-mask-detector
    - dataset
    - examples
    - face\_detector
      - detect\_mask\_image.py
      - detect\_mask\_video.py
      - mask\_detector.model
      - plot.png
      - train\_mask\_detector.py
    - Official-Covid-19-face-mask-detector.zip
    - website link.txt
  - External Libraries
  - Scratches and Consoles

Code Snippet:

```
1 # D
2 # D
3
4 # 1
5
6 imp
7
8 def
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23 # pass the blob through the network and obtain the face detections
24 faceNet.setInput(blob)
25 detections = faceNet.forward()
26
27 # initialize our list of faces, their corresponding locations,
28
29 detect_and_predict_mask()
```

Run: detect\_mask\_video

Log:

```
2020-07-02 17:25:18.789562: E tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_driver.cc:313] failed call to cuInit: UNKNOWN ERROR (303)
2020-07-02 17:25:18.795739: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_diagnostics.cc:169] retrieving CUDA diagnostic information for host: DESKTOP-COQNG89
2020-07-02 17:25:18.796896: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_diagnostics.cc:176] hostname: DESKTOP-COQNG89
2020-07-02 17:25:18.796771: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:143] Your CPU supports instructions that this TensorFlow binary was not compiled to use
2020-07-02 17:25:18.807115: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:168] XLA service 0x1dc8a96a150 initialized for platform Host (this does not guarantee
2020-07-02 17:25:18.807559: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:176] StreamExecutor device (0): Host, Default Version
[INFO] starting video stream...
```

Video Stream:

10:14 17:07:0 100% Python 3.8

Bandicam (Unregister...)



# FACE-MASK DETECTION

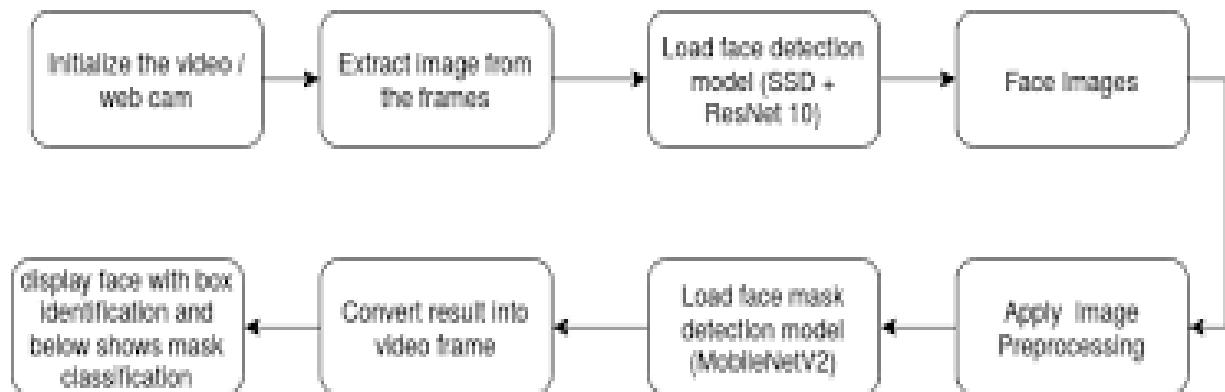
USING PYTHON AND TENSORFLOW



*Always*



### Face Mask detection flow from webcam



## Some code part->

```
# import the necessary packages
from tensorflow.keras.applications.mobilenet_v2 import preprocess_input
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from imutils.video import VideoStream
import numpy as np
import imutils
import time
import cv2
import os
```

```
def detect_and_predict_mask(frame, faceNet, maskNet):
    # grab the dimensions of the frame and then construct a blob
    # from it
    (h, w) = frame.shape[:2]
    blob = cv2.dnn.blobFromImage(frame, 1.0, (224, 224),
                                  (104.0, 177.0, 123.0))

    # pass the blob through the network and obtain the face detections
    faceNet.setInput(blob)
    detections = faceNet.forward()
    print(detections.shape)

    # initialize our list of faces, their corresponding locations,
    # and the list of predictions from our face mask network
    faces = []
    locs = []
    preds = []

    # loop over the detections
    for i in range(0, detections.shape[2]):
        # extra...
```

## Some code part->

```
# import the necessary packages
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications.mobilenet_v2 import preprocess_input
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from imutils.video import VideoStream
import numpy as np
import imutils
import time
import cv2
import os
```

```
def detect_and_predict_mask(frame, faceNet, maskNet):
    # grab the dimensions of the frame and then construct a blob
    # from it
    (h, w) = frame.shape[:2]
    blob = cv2.dnn.blobFromImage(frame, 1.0, (224, 224),
                                  (104.0, 177.0, 123.0))

    # pass the blob through the network and obtain the face detections
    faceNet.setInput(blob)
    detections = faceNet.forward()
    print(detections.shape)

    # initialize our list of faces, their corresponding locations,
    # and the list of predictions from our face mask network
    faces = []
    locs = []
    preds = []

    # loop over the detections
    for i in range(0, detections.shape[2]):
        # extra...
```

