

## Gender Detection using Python

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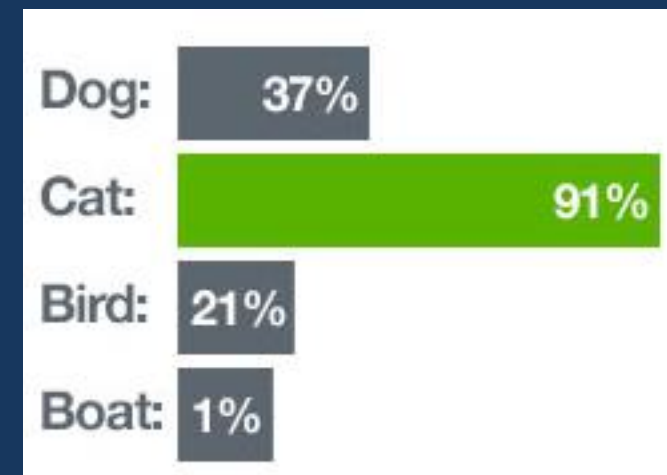
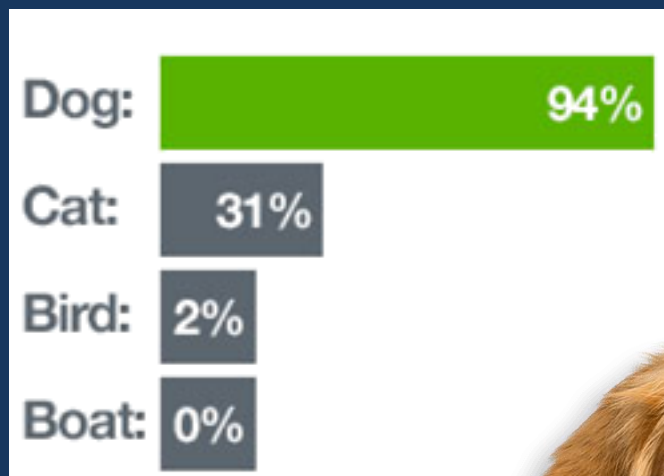
Demo: Gender detection with Python

Image processing is a method to perform some important operations on an image. In order to get an enhanced high Quality image or to extract the most useful information from that

- It is a one type of signal processing
- In this processing input is an image and output may be image or characteristics/features associated with that image

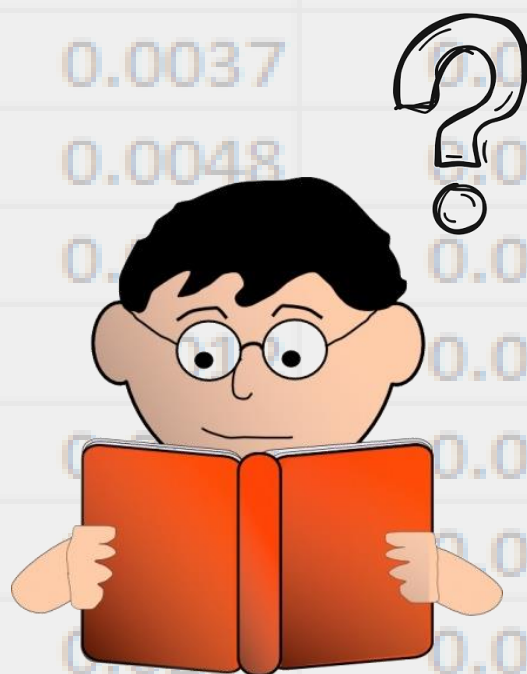


# Is It A Cat Or A Dog?



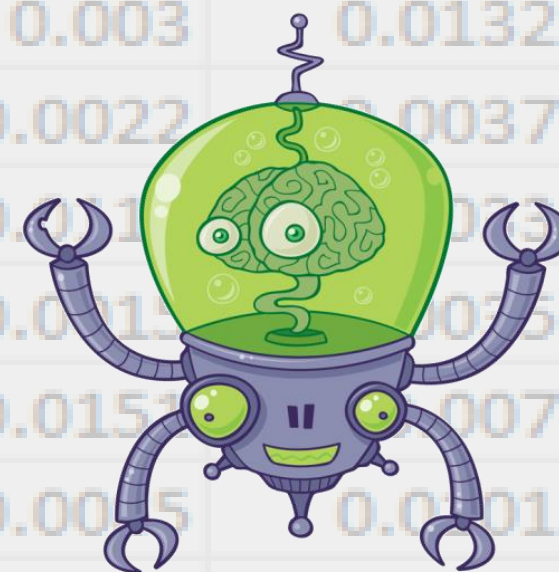
# Is It A Cat Or A Dog?

Traditional Machine Learning



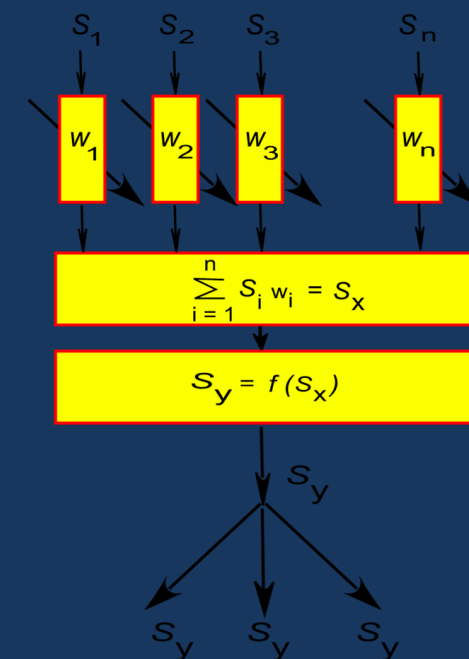
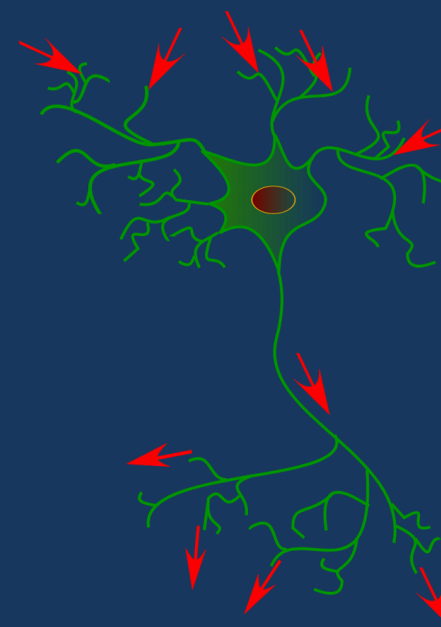
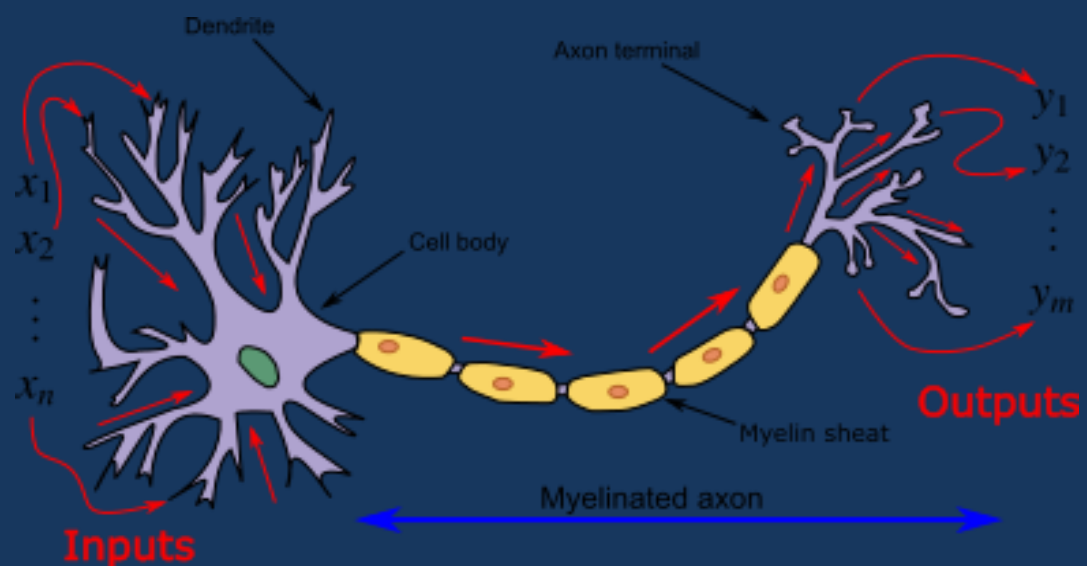
Manual selection from so many features is impossible

Deep Learning



This is where traditional machine learning fails and **deep learning** comes into picture

# Human Brain VS Neural Network



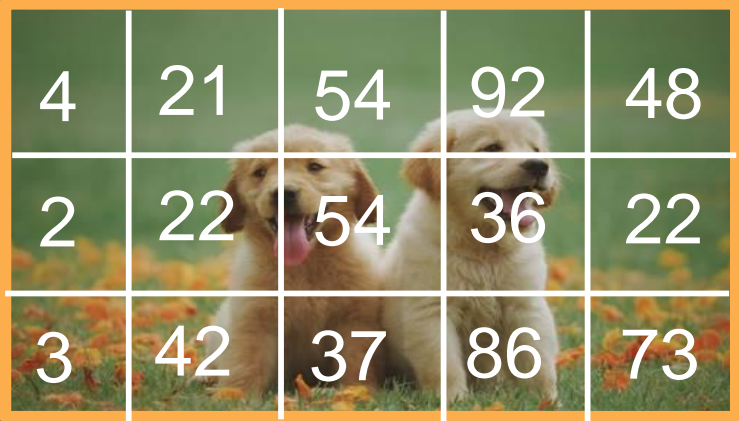
# Human Brain VS Neural Network

Neuron	Artificial Neuron
• Cell Nucleus	• Node
• Dendrites	• Input: $x_1, x_2$
• Synapse	• Weights or interconnections
• Axon	• $f(x)$ (mapping, activation, learning)
• Terminal Axon	• Output: $y_1$



# How Image Input Works In Computer?

Converts the image into an array of pixel values where the dimension of array depends on the resolution of the image



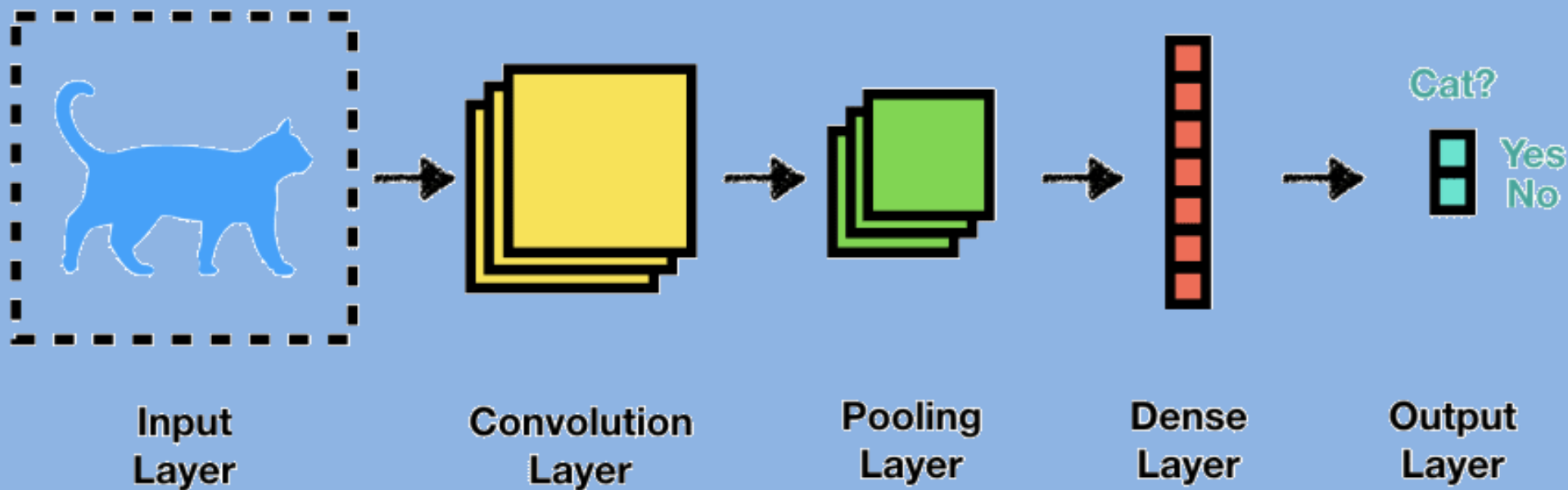
4	21	54	92	48
2	22	54	36	22
3	42	37	86	73

Array of dimension 32 X 32 X 3 (The 3 refers to RGB values)



# What is CNN?

“A feed forward network to process and recognize image data with the grid version”



## Fully Connected Network

Combines the extracted features and represents a new model



## Pooling Layer

Reduce the image size



## ReLu Layer

Converts negative numbers into zero



## Convolution Layer

Converts images into an array

# Layers In CNN

## Layers in CNN

### Convolutional Layer

“Converts images into an array”

1 Convolutional Layer

2 ReLU

3 Pooling Layer

4 Fully Connected Layer

- First layer of CNN
- Stores the pixelated values of image into an array
- Used for extracting the features of the image and reducing its dimensionality

# Working Of Convolutional Layer

4	21	54	92	48
2	22	54	36	22
3	42	37	86	73



4	21	54	92	48
2	22	54	36	22
3	42	37	86	73

\*

0	-1
1	1

Filter/Feature detector



**Terminology Alert!!**

3	22	-2	10
23	25	87	139



- Extracted features from the image
- Dimension reduced

# Layers In CNN

## Activation function: ReLu

### Layers in CNN

1 Convolutional Layer

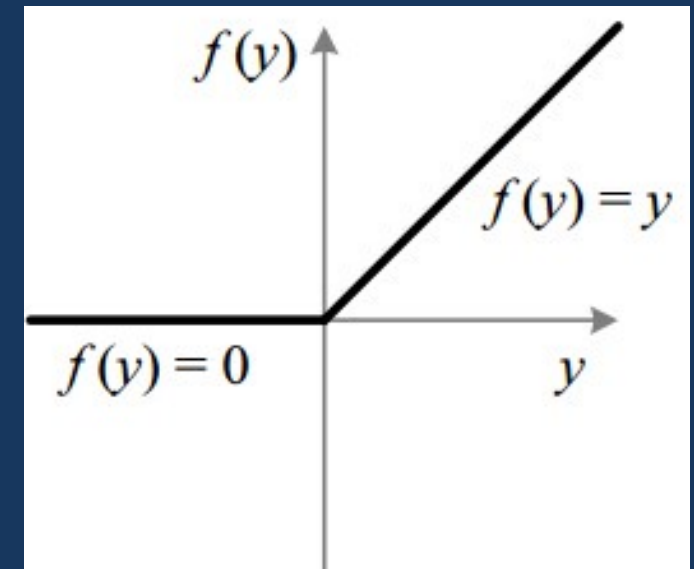
2 ReLU

3 Pooling Layer

4 Fully Connected Layer

“Converts negative values into zero”

- ReLU is a half rectifier
  - $f(y) = 0$  when  $y < 0$
  - $f(y) = y$  when  $y \geq 0$
- Range of ReLU : [0 to infinity]



ReLu

# Working Of Relu Layer

4	21	54	92	48
2	22	54	36	22
3	42	37	86	73



3	22	-2	10
23	25	87	139

Applying ReLu layer

3	22	0	10
23	25	87	139

After removing the negative values

# Layers In CNN

## Pooling Layer

### Layers in CNN

**“Reduces the spatial size and the numbers of parameters”**

1

Convolutional Layer

- Used to reduce dimensionality

2

ReLU

- Helps to control overfitting

3

Pooling Layer

- Filters of size 2x2 are commonly used in it

4

Fully Connected Layer



# Working Of Pooling Layer

3	22	0	10
23	25	87	139

2\*2 with stride = 1

Max Pooling

3	22	0	10
23	25	87	139

**Terminology Alert!!**

Amount of movement between applications of the filter to the input image is referred as stride

25			
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3	22	0	10
23	25	87	139

3	22	0	10
23	25	87	139

3	22	0	10
23	25	87	139

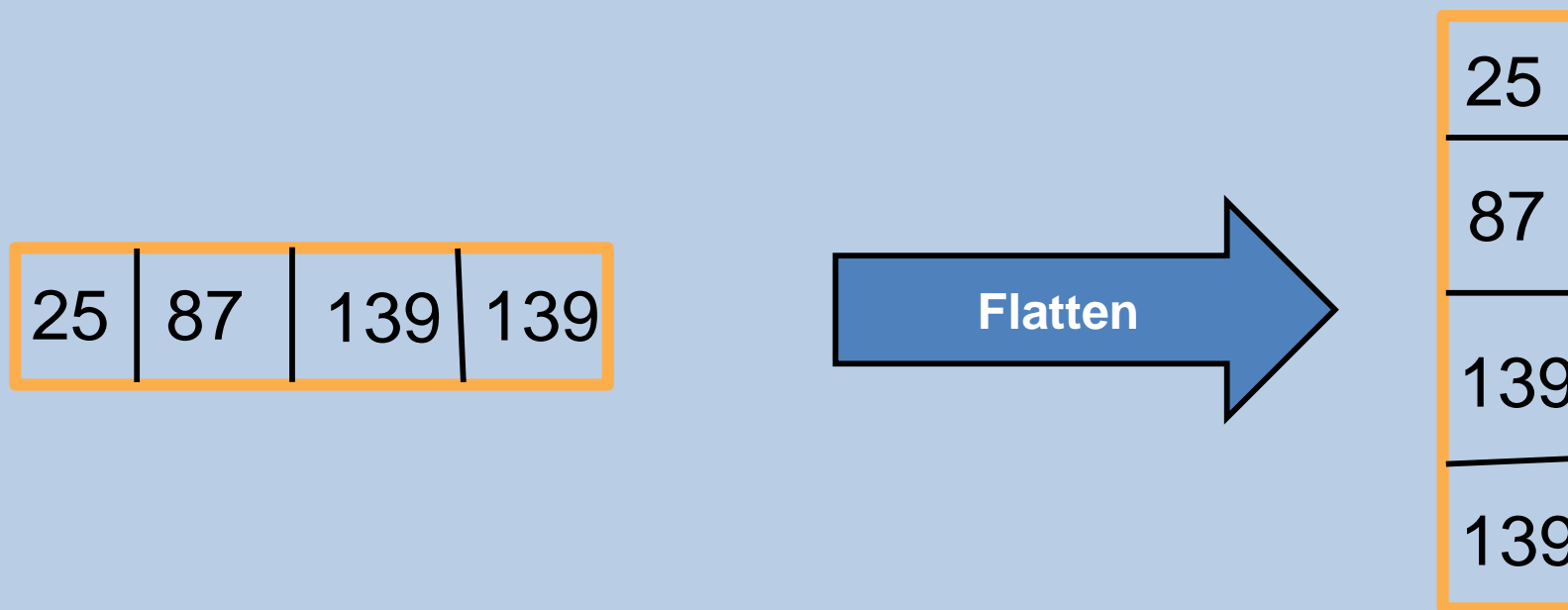
25	87		
----	----	--	--

25	87	139	
----	----	-----	--

25	87	139	139
----	----	-----	-----

# Flatten The Data

“Converting the Pooled feature map into an array is known as data flattening”



# Layers In CNN

## Fully connected Layer

### Layers in CNN

**“Combines all the features together to create a final model”**

1

Convolutional Layer

- Used to reduce dimensionality

2

ReLU

- Helps to control overfitting

3

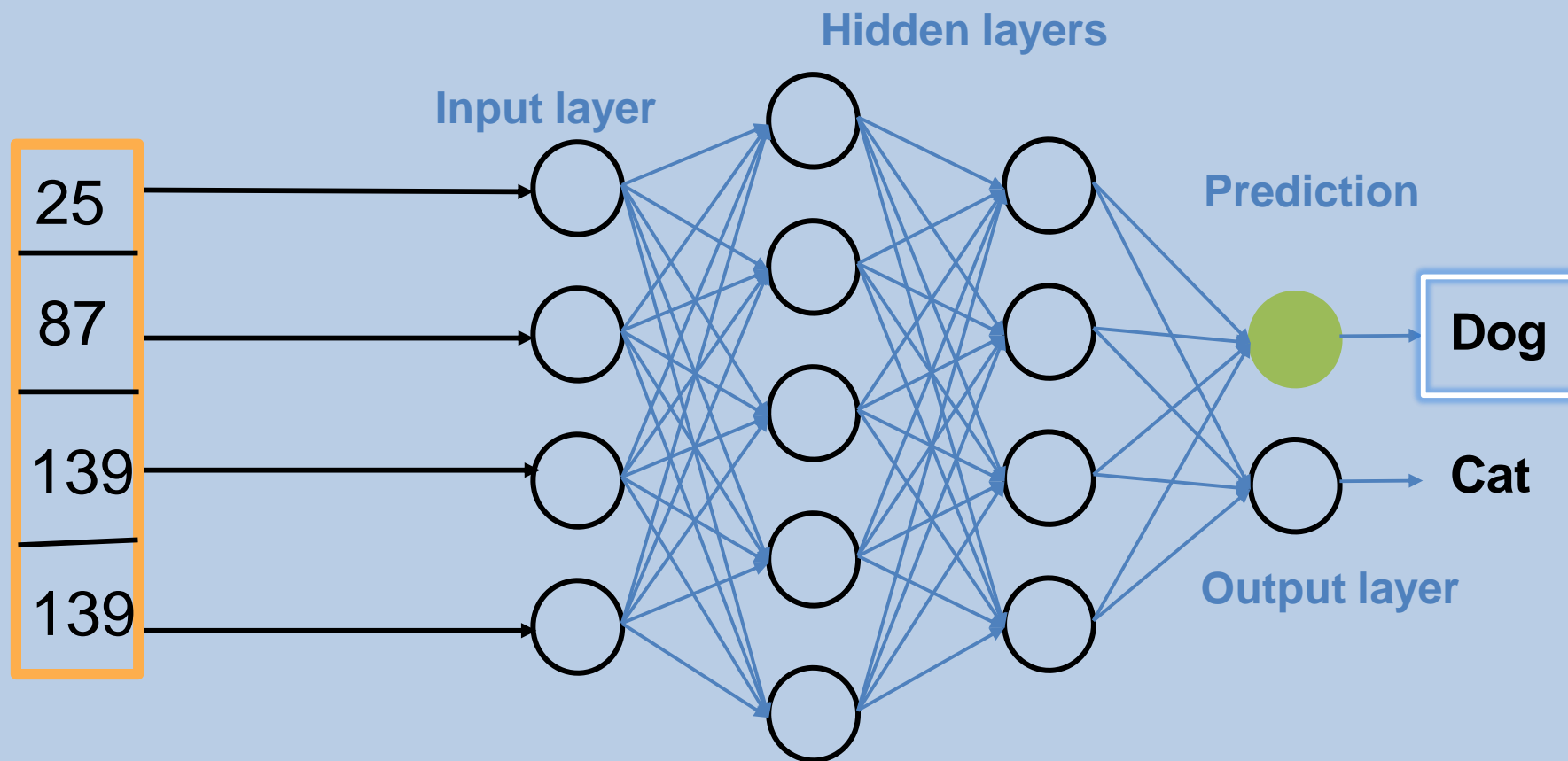
Pooling Layer

- Filters of size 2x2 are commonly used in it

4

Fully Connected Layer

# Working Of Fully Connected Layer





# Gender detection using Python

# Thank You