ACM Word Template for SIG Site

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**ABSTRACT**

We summarize some initial efforts to deploy and execute the openface software deployment on ubuntu and docker systems. A performance study delineating the different frameworks for the various demonstrations that needs to be created for the face detection software. This performance study will be repeatable and in some fashion new results on different machines will be integrated and represented pictorially. The two key achievements are:

1. A docker deployment using Dockerfiles for face comparison (openface:demo2) and face classification (openface:demo3)
2. An ubuntu deployment using ansible for face comparison (openface:demo2) and face classification (openface:demo3).

In this paper, we describe the formatting guidelines for ACM SIG Proceedings.

**Categories and Subject Descriptors**

D.3.3 [**Programming Languages**]: Language Constructs and Features – *abstract data types, polymorphism, control structures.* This is just an example, please use the correct category and subject descriptors for your submission*.* The ACM Computing Classification Scheme: <http://www.acm.org/class/1998/>

**General Terms**

Your general terms must be any of the following 16 designated terms: Algorithms, Management, Measurement, Documentation, Performance, Design, Economics, Reliability, Experimentation, Security, Human Factors, Standardization, Languages, Theory, Legal Aspects, Verification.

**Keywords**

Keywords are your own designated keywords.

# INTRODUCTION

OpenFace is a Python and Torch implementation of a face recognition framework utilizing deep neural networks. It is described in a paper published in CVPR 2015” ”*FaceNet: A Unified Embedding for Face Recognition and Clustering by Florian Schroff, Dmitry Kalenichenko, and James Philbin at Google*”. The Openface software workflow involves the following steps:

1. Detect faces with a pre-trained models from dlib or OpenCV.
2. Transform the face for the neural network. This repository uses dlib's real-time pose estimation with OpenCV's affine transformation to try to make the eyes and bottom lip appear in the same location on each image.
3. Use a deep neural network to represent (or embed) the face on a 128-dimensional unit hypersphere.
4. Applies clustering or classification techniques to the features to complete the recognition task.

There are different demonstrations that are included as part of the software distribution:

**Demo 1. Real time web:** This demo conducts the full face recognition pipeline on every frame. In practice, object tracking like dlib's should be used once the face recognizer has predicted a face.

**Demo 2. Comparing two images:** The comparison demo outputs the predicted similarity score of two faces by computing the squared L2 distance between their representations.

**Demo 3. Classifier demo:** OpenFace's core provides a feature extraction method to obtain low-dimensional representation of any face. The program *demos/classifier.py* shows how these representations can be used to create a face classifier.

For the purpose of this project Demo 2 and Demo 3 will be used and deployed on Ubuntu and Docker systems. With the help of the included demonstration programs we will measure the performance for each of them and compare the performance on different machines and environments. This includes docker on OSX and Ubuntu deployments using ansible. The comparative results of openface software performance is represented as box whisker diagrams.

# ALGORITHM

One of the most widely used methods for human detection is the HOG (Histograms of oriented gradients) [1].  For face detection one popular method is based on Harr wavelet and SVM classifier described in [2].  We could use the OpenCV implementation of human and face detection for our project [3].   Mahout and/or Spark’s MLlib library for machine learning consisting of common learning algorithms could be used for classification for human and face detection. (<http://spark.apache.org/docs/1.2.1/mllib-guide.html>) .The code can be downloaded from [4].

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# DATASET

The current models in openface project are trained with a combination of the two largest publicly-available face recognition datasets based on names (as of August 2015): FaceScrub and CASIA-WebFace [4].

The models can be found under "openface/models" folder which is downloaded while pulling bamos/openface image:

|  |
| --- |
| **nn4.v1** |
| **nn4.v2** |
| **nn4.small1.v1** |
| **nn4.small2.v1** |

THIS IS A FIGURE AND MUST BE REFERNCESD SO IN THE TEXT . If it’s a list than it should be bulleted

|  |
| --- |
| **The performance is measured by averaging 500 forward passes with util/profile-network.lua and the following results use OpenBLAS on an 8** |
| **core 3.70 GHz CPU and a Tesla K40 GPU.** |
|  |
| **Model                      Runtime (CPU)              Runtime (GPU)** |
| **nn4.v1                        75.67 ms ± 19.97 ms   21.96 ms ± 6.71 ms** |
| **nn4.v2                        82.74 ms ± 19.96 ms   20.82 ms ± 6.03 ms** |
| **nn4.small1.v1             69.58 ms ± 16.17 ms     15.90 ms ± 5.18 ms** |
| **nn4.small2.v1             58.9 ms ± 15.36 ms       13.72 ms ± 4.64 ms** |

Forthe performance study carried out by us  a subset of images from the dataset that is  provided as part of the images directory of openface installation was utilized. As previously mentioned, we conduct performance studies using ubuntu and docker runs on multiple VMs.

**MUCT (Milborrow / University of Cape Town) dataset**: In addition, images from MUCT database was used for a quick evaluation of the Ubuntu performance on a single VM. The MUCT database consists of 3755 images from 276 unique subjects. The motivation for the creation of the database was to provide more variety in terms of lighting, age, and ethnicity than originally available landmarked databases. This dataset is available for download via github at <https://github.com/StephenMilborrow/muct.git>.

**Possible Development Tools**

1. *Big-Data*
2. Apache Hadoop, Apache Spark, OpenCV, Apache Mahout, MLlib -Machine Learning Library, DataMPI
3. *Languages*
4. Java, Python, Scala, R

**Pre-Requisites**

1. Operating Systems: Linux or OSX
2. VirtualBox: <https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads>
3. Docker: Download and install docker Toolbox: <https://www.docker.com/toolbox>
4. Ubuntu 14.04: Chameleon Openstack

# IMPLEMENTATION

## DOCKER

See source

## UBUNTU

See source

# RESULTS - original

Our results are visualized with Box-whisker graph plots while showcaseing the performance of Docker (on Mac OSX) and Ubuntu (on Windows 10). The graph compares real time (wall clock time), system time and user time performance of running openface face comparison and face detection models on multiservers using docker swarm containers and ubuntu vms (ansible).

For Demo 2, though the mean/median real and user times are slightly higher for ubuntu compared to docker as seen in the figure below, the time variability is higher for docker with several outliers with much higher run times compared to Ubuntu. So Ubuntu has a better consistency compared to Docker for Demo2 runs. For the SYS time, ubuntu run's had much lower run time compared to docker and hence ubuntu clearly outperformed docker in this case.

TABLES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Time\_OS | Mean | SD |
| real\_docker | 11.21717 | 0.454894 |
| real\_ubuntu | 12.07338 | 0.845406 |
| user\_docker | 10.96413 | 0.438258 |
| user\_ubuntu | 11.78477 | 0.599313 |
| sys\_docker | 0.200375 | 0.062151 |
| sys\_ubuntu | 0.16882 | 0.032894 |

For Demo 3, as seen in the figure below, the mean/median real,user and sys times are clearly lower for ubuntu compared to docker and it can be concluded that ubuntu clearly outperformed docker for Demo 3 performance.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Time\_OS | Mean | SD |
| real\_docker | 6.084225 | 0.265752 |
| real\_ubuntu | 4.763067 | 1.828127 |
| user\_docker | 5.782941 | 0.234468 |
| user\_ubuntu | 4.552927 | 1.790613 |
| sys\_docker | 0.247843 | 0.058676 |
| sys\_ubuntu | 0.16128 | 0.032198 |

Clearly the comparison demo takes much longer to run than the classifier demo based on the above tables and plots.

**UBUNTU Performance on MUCT dataset on VM for 5 runs**

Demo2:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **real** | **user** | **sys** |
| **1929.759** | 1920.629 | 6.342 |
| **1860.003** | 1850.934 | 6.4 |
| **1810.215** | 1801.176 | 6.51 |
| **1825.297** | 1816.27 | 6.447 |
| **1808.802** | 1800.191 | 6.096 |

Demo3:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **real** | **user** | **sys** |
| **954.778** | 950.244 | 3.144 |
| **935.221** | 930.625 | 3.238 |
| **909.851** | 905.548 | 3.047 |
| **914.797** | 910.339 | 3.172 |
| **911.077** | 906.591 | 3.223 |

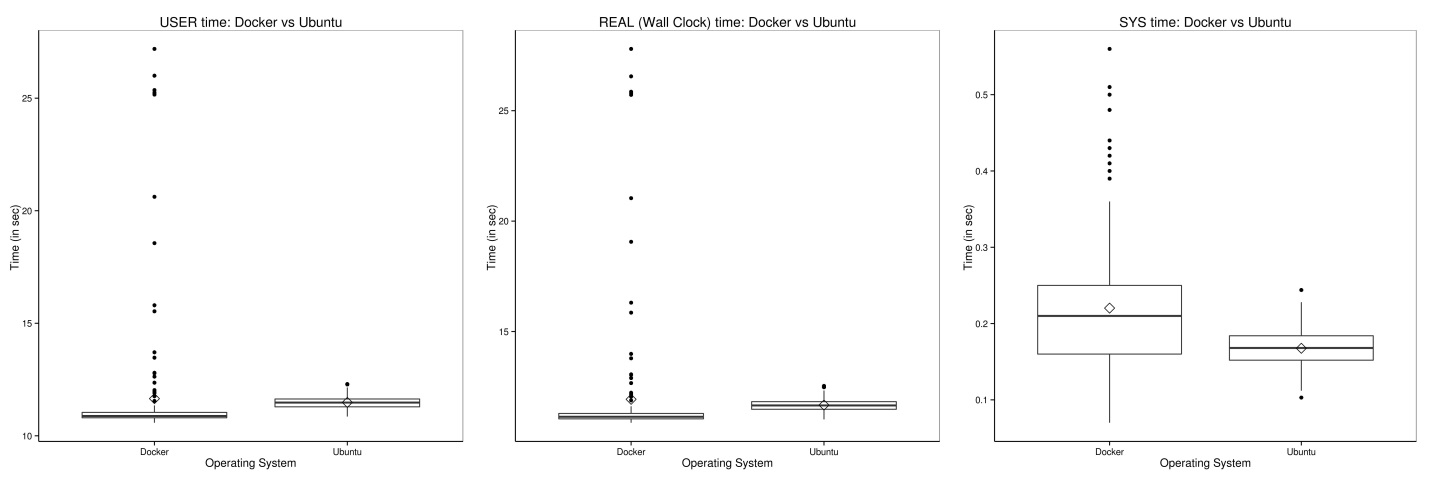
Clearly the as MUCT is a much bigger dataset, it takes longer time to run and the comparison demo takes much longer than the classifier demo in all the runs as you can see from the tables above.

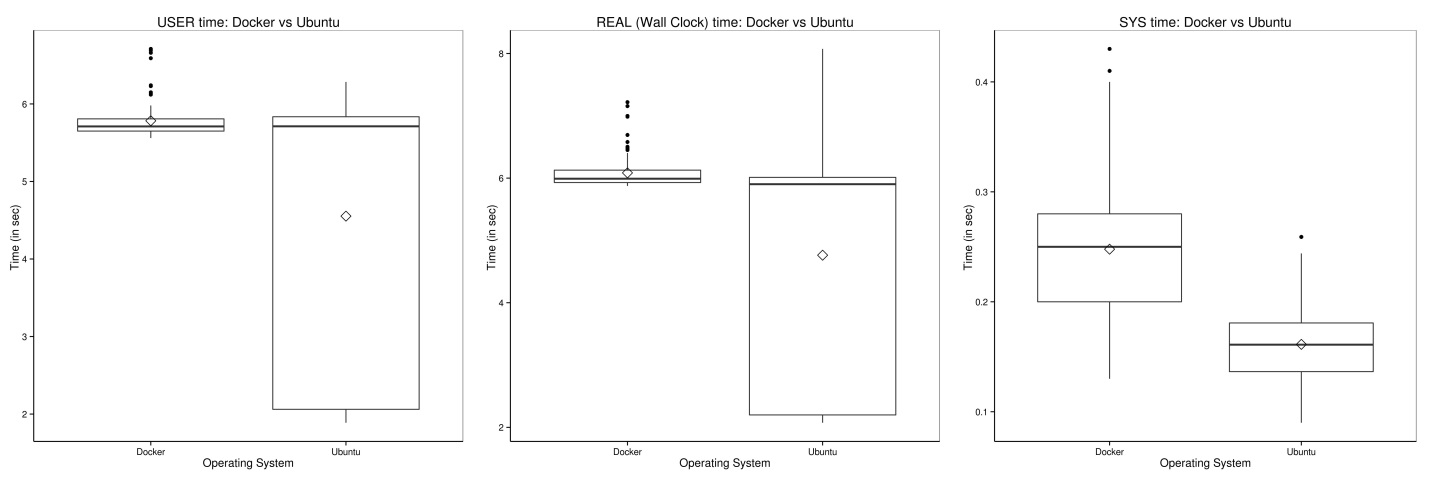
UNFORTUNATELY YOU MISSED BIG OPORTUNITY. THERE IS NO DESCRIPTION OF SWARM VS MULTI SERVER ENVIRONMENT. THERE IS NO DISCUSSION ON HOW YOU DISTRIUTED THE DATA. INFACT THE DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED AS PART OF DOCKER INDICATES THAT THE PARALELISM HAS NOT BEEN ACHIEVED AND THAT MULTIPLE EXPERIMENTS ARE CARRIED OUT SEQUENTIALLY RATHER THAN IN PARALLEL.

# RESULTS - UPDATED

Following is the Box-whisker graph plot between performances of Docker (on Mac OSX) and Ubuntu (on Windows 10). The graph compares real time (wall clock time) , system time and user time performance of running openface face comparison and face detection models on multiservers using docker swarm containers and ubuntu vms (ansible). Please note that the Ubuntu version 14.04 running on the computer with the following hardware: processor: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-5500U CPU @ 2.40GHz with 993MiB System memory. Docker Server Version: 1.11.1 running on the computer with the following hardware: Processor Name: Intel Core i5; Processor Speed: 2.7 GHz; Memory: 8 GB.

For demo 2, though the mean/median real and user times are slightly higher for ubuntu compared to docker as seen in the figure below, the time variability is higher for docker with several outliers with much higher run times compared to Ubuntu. So Ubuntu has a better consistency compared to Docker for demo2 runs. For the SYS time, ubuntu run's had much lower run time compared to docker and hence ubuntu clearly outperformed docker in this case.





|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time\_OS** | **Mean** | **SD** |
| **real\_docker** | 11.21717 | 0.454894 |
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| **user\_docker** | 10.96413 | 0.438258 |
| **user\_ubuntu** | 11.78477 | 0.599313 |
| **sys\_docker** | 0.200375 | 0.062151 |
| **sys\_ubuntu** | 0.16882 | 0.032894 |

For demo 3, as seen in the figure below, the mean/median real,user and sys times are clearly lower for ubuntu compared to docker and it can be concluded that ubuntu clearly outperformed docker for demo 3 performance.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time\_OS** | **Mean** | **SD** |
| **real\_docker** | 6.084225 | 0.265752 |
| **real\_ubuntu** | 4.763067 | 1.828127 |
| **user\_docker** | 5.782941 | 0.234468 |
| **user\_ubuntu** | 4.552927 | 1.790613 |
| **sys\_docker** | 0.247843 | 0.058676 |
| **sys\_ubuntu** | 0.16128 | 0.032198 |

Clearly the comparison demo takes much longer to run than the classifier demo based on the above tables and plots.

Since the comparison is made on different computer hardware, the differences we observed may be due to the differences in the Operating system or the system hardware and caution needs to be taken during the interpretation of the results.

**UBUNTU Performance on MUCT dataset on VM for 5 runs**

Demo2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **real** | **user** | **sys** |
| 1929.759 | 1920.629 | 6.342 |
| 1860.003 | 1850.934 | 6.4 |
| 1810.215 | 1801.176 | 6.51 |
| 1825.297 | 1816.27 | 6.447 |
| 1808.802 | 1800.191 | 6.096 |

Demo3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **real** | **user** | **sys** |
| 954.778 | 950.244 | 3.144 |
| 935.221 | 930.625 | 3.238 |
| 909.851 | 905.548 | 3.047 |
| 914.797 | 910.339 | 3.172 |
| 911.077 | 906.591 | 3.223 |

**DOCKER Performance on MUCT dataset on Container took around 7 hours even for 1 run.**

Clearly the as MUCT is a much bigger dataset, it takes longer time to run and the comparison demo takes much longer than the classifier demo in all the runs as you can see from the tables above.

    **Limitations:**

Docker Swarm instead of pulling private image automatically on all the swarm nodes simultaneously, performs a one-by-one pull on each swarm node container.

**Future directions**

Future enhancements could include developing ansible scripts to distribute the big datasets such as MUCT or LFW facial image datasets and run the analysis on multiple servers and combine them to get the integrated results. Native and docker installations on Ubuntu can be further explored.

Future enhancement on Docker swarm would be to add script to distribute data and instructions to independently run on all the containers.

# REFERENCES

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