



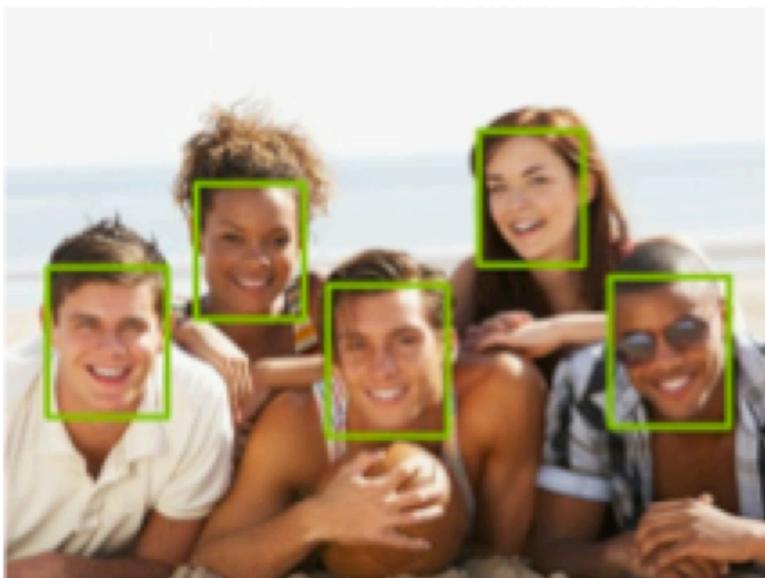
INTRODUCCION A LA VISION COMPUTACIONAL

Daniela Opitz

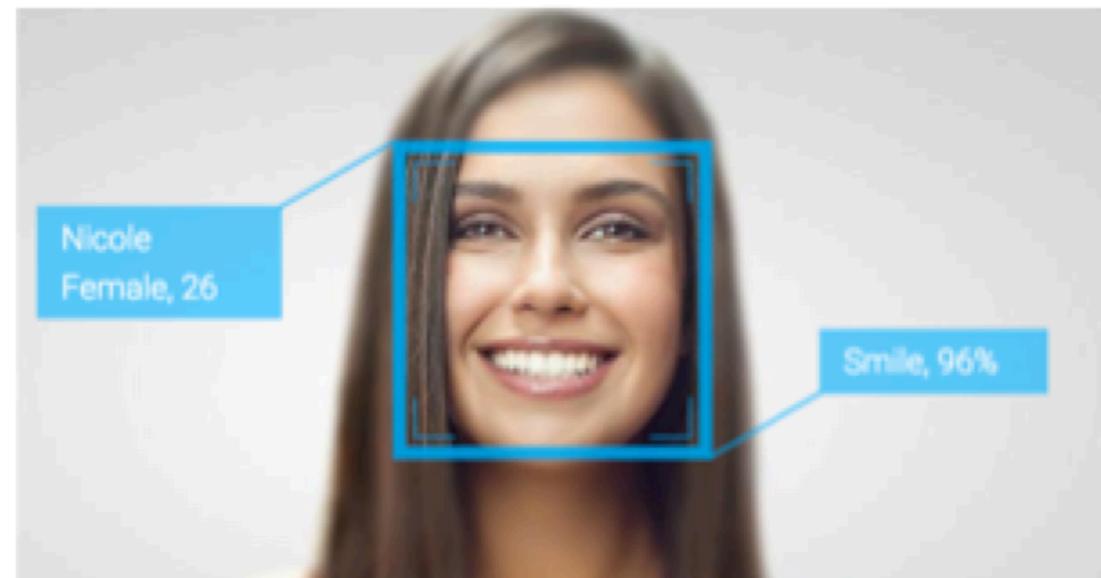
Universidad del Desarrollo

Clase 05

DETECTOR VS RECONOCER



Detector



Reconocer

CLASE DE HOY

- Detectar vs reconocer
 - IMAGENET
 - Reconocimiento facial, LFW
 - Clustering: DBSCAN
 - Tarea
 - Presentación
-

IMAGENET



Gran base de imágenes ordenadas de acuerdo a
la jerarquía Wordnet (solo los sustantivos)

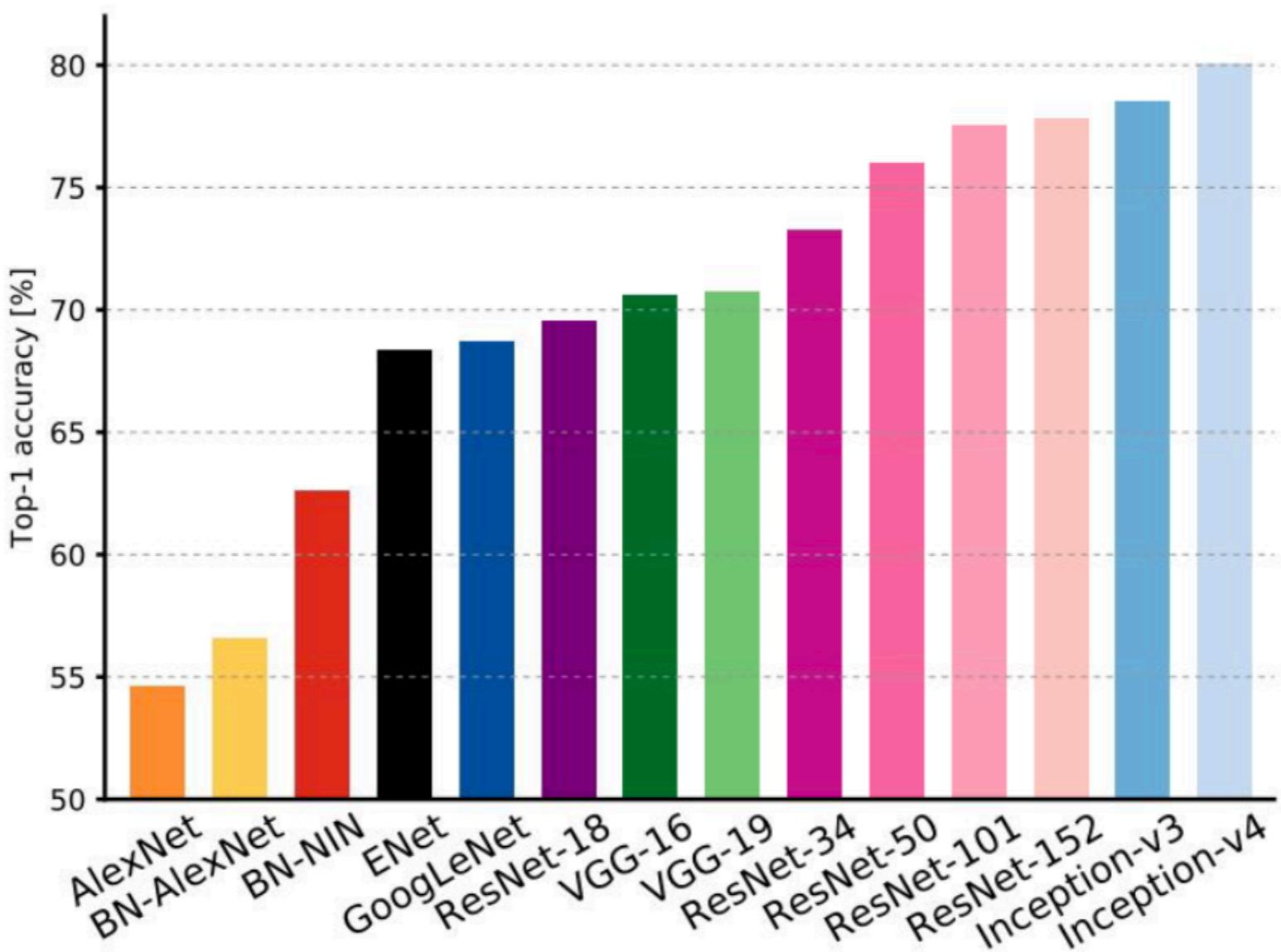
<http://www.image-net.org/>

WORDNET

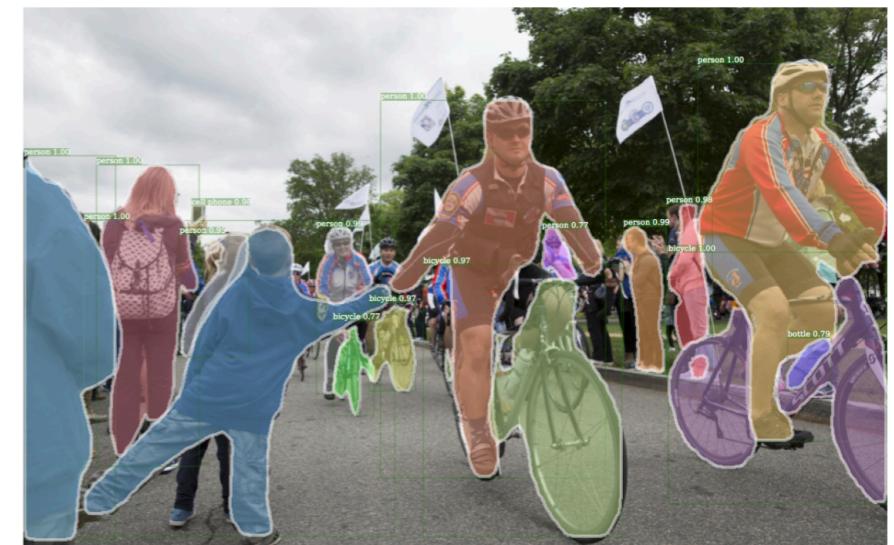
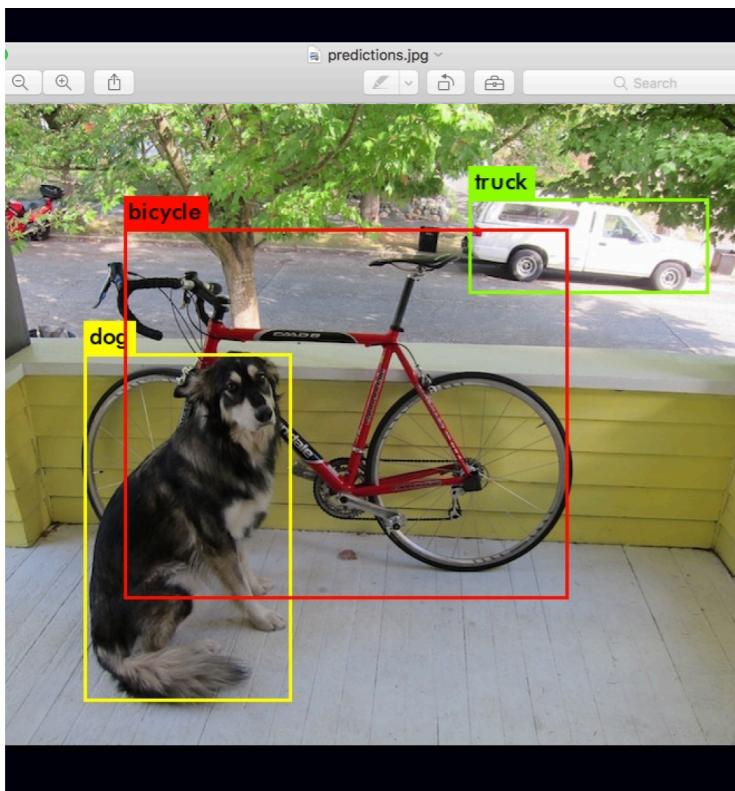
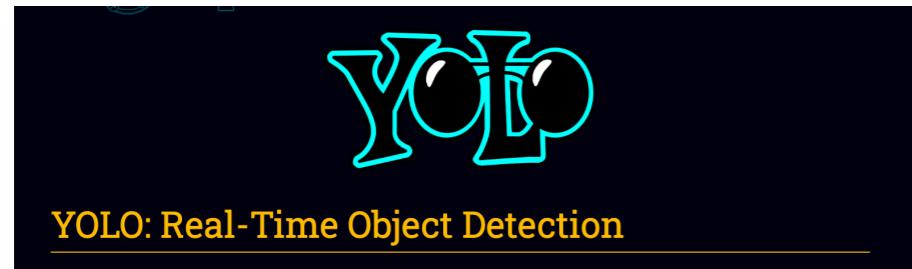
WORDNET

Dog	Fish	Cat	Lion	Bird	Train	Car	Tree
							
							
							
							
							

CONCURSO IMAGENET

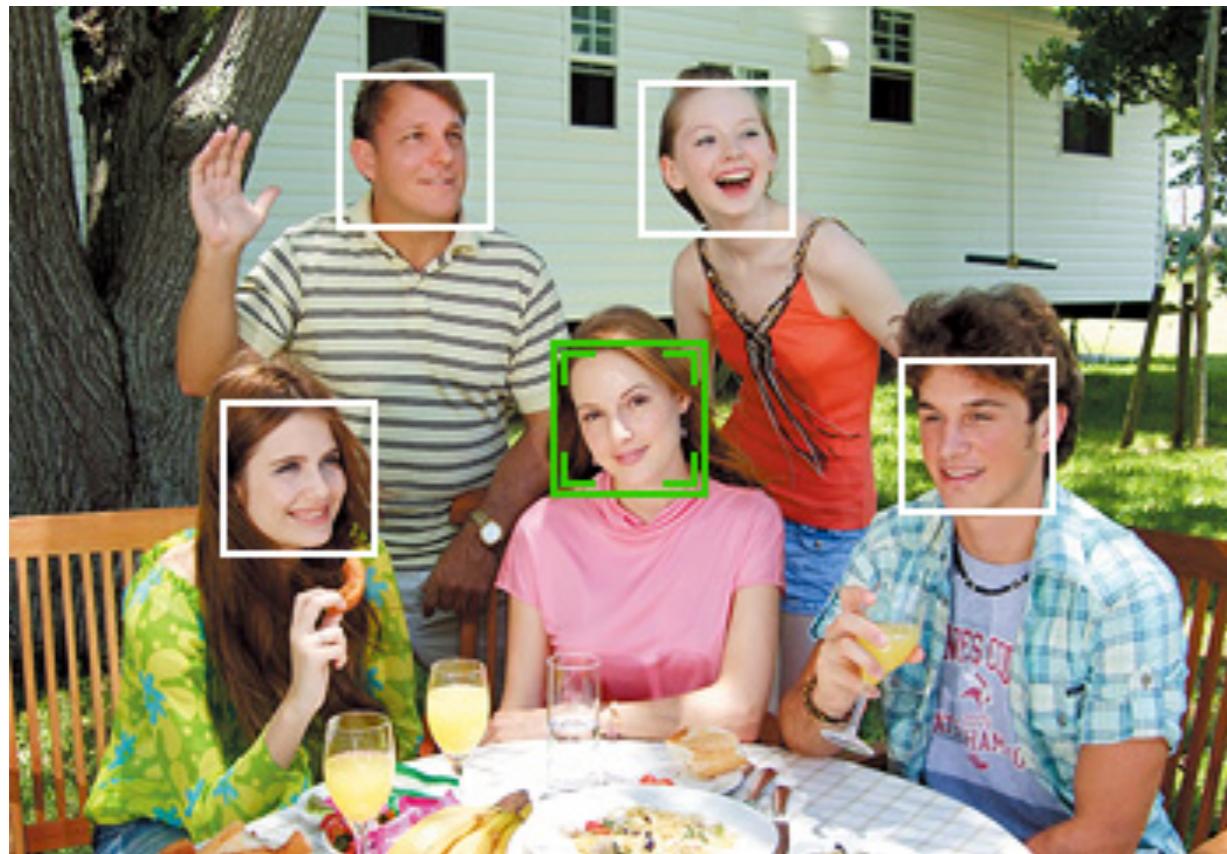


DETECTORES



Facebook: Detectron

RECONOCIMIENTO FACIAL



Detecting....

Recording

Matching with Database

Name: Alireza,
Date: 25 My 2007 15:45
Place: Main corridor

Name: Unknown
Date: 25 My 2007 15:45
Place: Main corridor

Report

A screenshot of a facial recognition software interface. It shows a live video feed of two people walking down a hallway. A red box labeled "Recording" is overlaid on the video. To the right, there is a "Matching with Database" section. It displays two database entries: one for "Alireza" (Matched) and one for "Unknown". Each entry includes a small profile picture, the name, the date and time of the match, and the location. A large "Report" button is located at the bottom of this section.

RECONOCIMIENTO FACIAL

Labeled Faces in the Wild Home



Base de caras

<http://vis-www.cs.umass.edu/lfw/>

DISCLAIMER:

Labeled Faces in the Wild is a public benchmark for face verification, also known as pair matching. No matter what the performance of an algorithm on LFW, it should not be used to conclude that an algorithm is suitable for any commercial purpose. There are many reasons for this. Here is a non-exhaustive list:

- Face verification and other forms of face recognition are very different problems. For example, it is very difficult to extrapolate from performance on verification to performance on 1:N recognition.
- Many groups are not well represented in LFW. For example, there are very few children, no babies, very few people over the age of 80, and a relatively small proportion of women. In addition, many ethnicities have very minor representation or none at all.
- While theoretically LFW could be used to assess performance for certain subgroups, the database was not designed to have enough data for strong statistical conclusions about subgroups. Simply put, LFW is not large enough to provide evidence that a particular piece of software has been thoroughly tested.
- Additional conditions, such as poor lighting, extreme pose, strong occlusions, low resolution, and other important factors do not constitute a major part of LFW. These are important areas of evaluation, especially for algorithms designed to recognize images "in the wild".

Data set pequeño! Ojo!

13233 imágenes

5749 personas

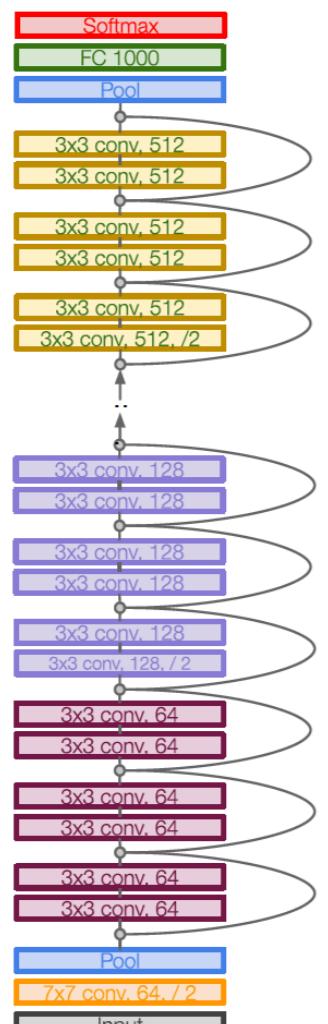
1680 personas con dos o más
fotos

FACE_RECOGNITION

- Dlib: librería que contiene algoritmos de machine learning creada por Davis King.
- Davis King entrenó una red (ResNet-34) con dataset of ~3 millones de imágenes y la probó sobre el dataset Labeled Faces in the Wild (LFW) alcanzando una precisión (accuracy) de 99.38%.
- Face_recognition, es un wrap de la librería dlib que nos permite usar los algoritmos de reconocimiento facial de modo más simple. Creada por Adam Geitgey

RESNET

Output: 1000 clases



Vector de 1000 dimensiones. IMAGENET

Puedo usar las capas intermedias
y obtener
las características de una imagen

Input: imágenes

CLUSTERING: DBSCAN

- Identifica grupos por densidad. No hay que darle el numero de grupos
- Identifica outliers
- Depende principalmente de dos parámetros clave:
 - EPSILON: distancia a la que esta el punto desde un punto núcleo
 - NUMERO_MINIMO_PUNTOS: numero mínimo de puntos del grupo

