FUNDAMENTALS OF FACIAL DETECTION

ISU - TASK FIVE

Syllabus

- Demo
- Breaking down the code
- How it works
- Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning
- Detection vs recognition
- Real life applications
- Relating to Physics of the Future

Demonstration

```
faceCascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cascPath)
video capture = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
    faces = faceCascade.detectMultiScale(
    for (x, y, w, h) in faces:
video capture.release()
```

import cv2
import sys

this program applies basic object detection using OpenCV
requires Python, the OpenCV library, and an internal video capturing device
openCV docs: https://docs.opency.org/3_4/db/d28/tutorial cascade classifier html

path to the pretrained model for frontal-faces
cascPath = "haarcascade_frontalface_alt.xml"
faceCascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cascPath)
video capture = cv2.VideoCapture(0) # determines path to video capture device

```
# runs forever - as long as the program doesn't end
while True:
    # capture the source frame-by-frame
    ret, frame = video_capture.read()

# casts a filter onto the frame so the computer can actual
gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
```

faces = faceCascade.detectMultiScale(

gray,

scaleFactor=1.1,
minNeighbors=5,
minSize=(30, 30)

```
# draw a rectangle around the faces
for (x, y, w, h) in faces:
    cv2.rectangle(frame, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (0, 255, 0), 2)
# displays the final frame onto the video frame
cv2.imshow('Video', frame)
```

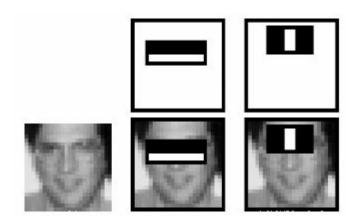
```
# exits the program if you press 'q'
if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
    break
```

release the final capture when everything is do video_capture.release() cv2.destroyAllWindows()

Demonstration

How it works

- Splits the image up into parts
- Calculates brightness transitions
- Identifies patterns within the image
 - ex. eye regions are darker than nose and cheek regions
- Uses trained models with pattern recognition algorithms



Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

Artificial Intelligence

 Creating machines that can mimic human thinking, decision making, and behaviour

Machine Learning

- Subset of AI
- Machines learn and make decisions based on large amounts of data rather than being explicitly programmed

Detection vs Recognition

Detection

- Where is this object in this image?
 - O Input: clear image of the desired object + another image (possibly) containing the object of interest
 - Output: position/box of input object

Recognition

- Which object is depicted in this image?
 - O Input: image containing unknown objects
 - Output: position and labels/names of objects within the image

Applications IRL

- Autonomous transportation
 - Detecting and identifying road signs, other vehicles, pedestrians, etc.
- Medical image processing
 - Help detect disease more accurately
- Surveillance and security
 - Facial recognition, object tracking, activity recognition

Relating to Physics of the Future

- "One can mass-produce hardware and increase its power by piling on more and more chips, but you cannot mass-produce the brain."
- Facial detection program acts as a watered-down version of what goes on behind the scenes of big tech solutions
- Expanding on ideas addressed in chapters that focused on the future of computers and AI

Link in description

To learn more about these new technologies, check out the VMCSC blog for student-written articles on topics such as:

- Autonomous Transportation
- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
- VR/AR

Want to run the face detection program yourself? Check out my Github!