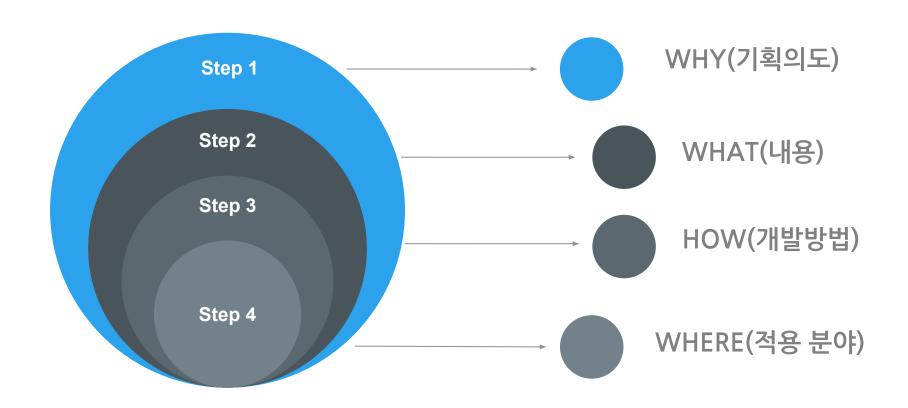
# 미디어 멤버쉽 프로젝트

201221618 제민욱 201321046 김도형 201321113 임준섭

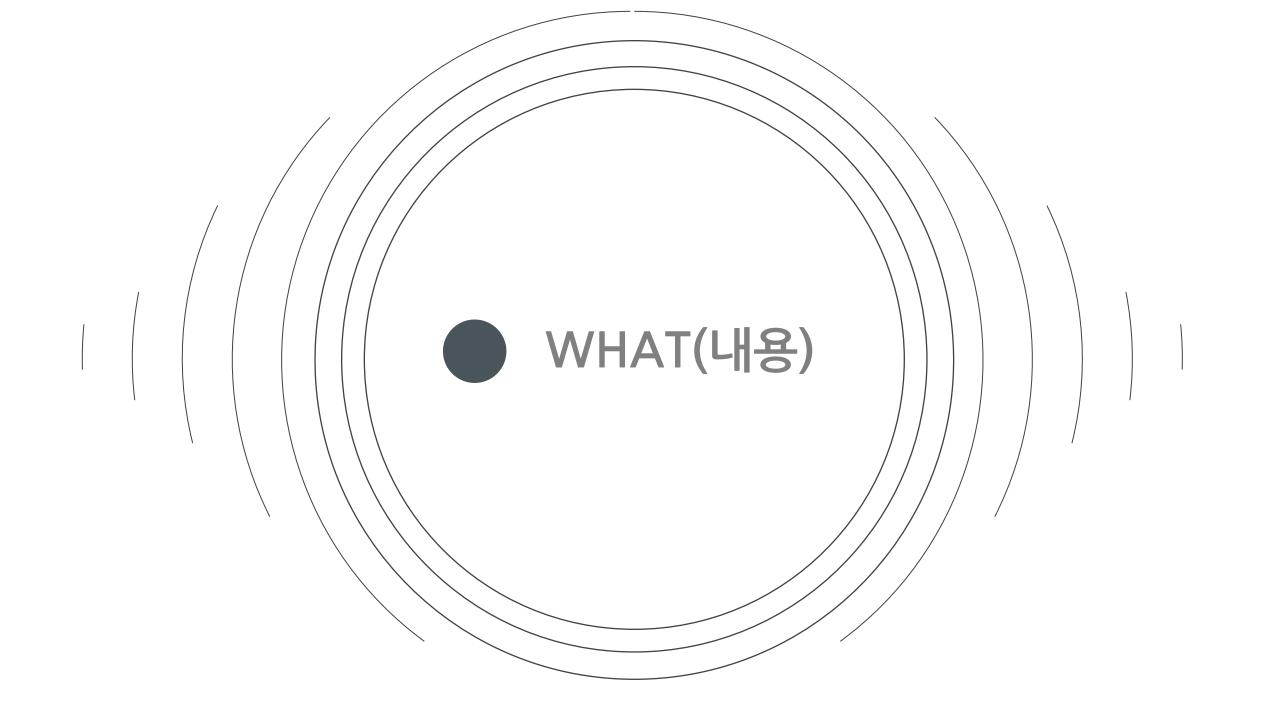
## INDEX





## WHY(기획의도)

- 빅데이터 기반의 머신러닝을 활용한 콘텐츠 제작을 계획
- 데이터 수집이 중요한 머신러닝, 많은 양의 데이터를 단기간에 확보할 수 있는 소재를 고려하던 중 범죄자의
   신상이 많은 양과 정보를 가지고 있다는 것을 발견
- 위의 데이터를 이용하여 이용자들의 사진을 이용하여 범죄 가능성을 측정하는 프로그램을 기획
- '범죄자'라는 부정적인 키워드를 이용하는 것보다는 '스낵 컬쳐'로써 가볍게 흥미 위주로 소비할 수 있는 방향으로 전환
- 이용자의 사진을 통해 개인의 능력치(스탯)를 측정하는 콘텐츠를 만들기로 기획 함.





수치화하려는 특성을 가진 사람들의 사진을 수집한 후 얼굴만 검출

지력, 호감도, 성실성, 절제력, 카리스마 총 5가지의 항목으로 이용자를 분석.
각각의 항목을 대표할 수 있는 직업을 가진 비교군과의 이미지를 대조하여 수치화한다.

지력 - 교수

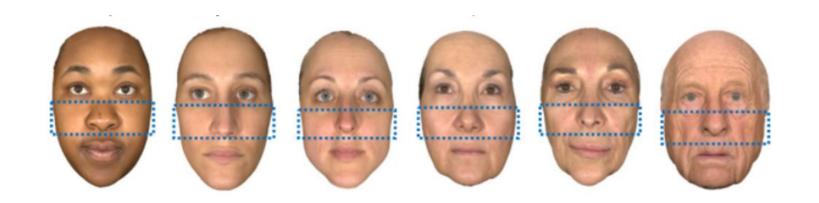
호감도 - 연예인, 배우

성실성 - 운동선수

카리스마 - 정치인

절제력 - 범죄자

(범죄자의 이미지와 일치율이 낮을수록 절제력이 높다)





이용자의 얼굴과 비교군의 이목구비를 대조하여 얼마나 유사한지 검사





입력받은 이용자의 얼굴 사진을 5가지의 파라미터로 개인을 분석





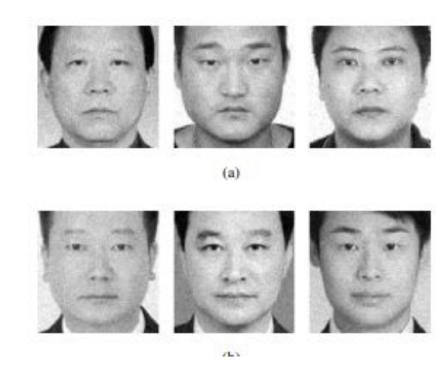


얼굴유형분석을 통해 관상을 봐주는 어플 '관상의 달인'을 경쟁사로 설정



### HOW(개발방법)

### 1. Data Preparation

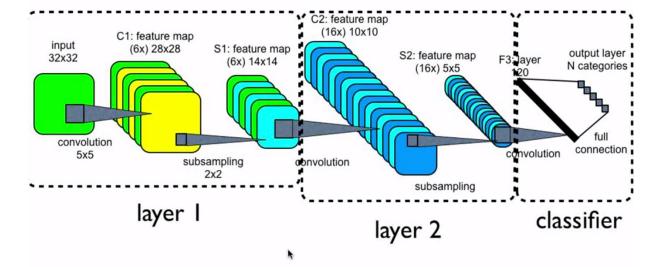


- 1. 정면 사진 데이터들을 각 category 별로 700(임의)개 씩 구한다.
- 2. 촬영조건에 의한 영향을 최소화하기 위해 동일한 밝기로 보정된 흑백 그레이스케일 변환 및 헤어스타일과 옷차림 최대한 제거.



#### 2. Method

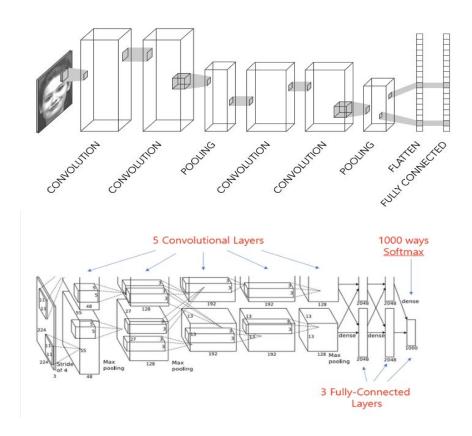
### Convolutional Neural Networks



- Resize시켜준 image를 input으로 주어진다.
- → 각 category별로 filter들을 학습해준다.
- → 이후 feature map을 늘리고 줄이고를 반복하여 차원감소를 방지하며 학습을 한다.
- 완성된 feature map들을 합해주어 6가지 분류에 맞는 model을 생성해준다.
- 이후 예측 단계에서는 random한 이미지를 넣어주어 위의 과정을 거쳐 예측값을 생성해준뒤, sigmoid를 통하여 확률로 변화 시켜주어 능력치를 보여준다.

### HOW(개발방법)

### 2. Method



1. Face detection 분야에서 효과를 입증한 CNN의 발전 모델인 AlexNet을 사용하여 정확도를 올려볼 예정.

#### 참고논문: China criminality detection by facial images

2016

#### **Automated Inference on Criminality using Face Images**

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#### Abstract

We study, for the first time, automated inference on criminality based solely on still face images, which is free of any biases of subjective judgments of human observers. Via supervised machine learning, we build four classifiers (logistic regression, KNN, SVM, CNN) using facial images of 1856 real persons controlled for race, gender, age and facial expressions, nearly half of whom were convicted criminals, for discriminating between criminals and noncriminals. All four classifiers perform consistently well and empirically establish the validity of automated face-induced inference on criminality, despite the historical controversy surrounding this line of enquiry. Also, some discriminating structural features for predicting criminality have been found by machine learning. Above all, the most important discovery of this research is that criminal and non-criminal face images populate two quite distinctive manifolds. The variation among criminal faces is significantly greater than that of the non-criminal faces. The two manifolds consisting of criminal and non-criminal faces appear to be concentric, with the non-criminal manifold lying in the kernel with a smaller span, exhibiting a law of "normality" for faces of non-criminals. In other words, the faces of general law-biding public have a greater degree of resemblance compared with the faces of criminals, or criminals have a higher degree of dissimilarity in facial appearance than non-criminals.

#### 1. Introduction

Motivated by many commercial applications of artificial intelligence and man-machine interfaces, the research communities of pattern recognition and computer vision have devoted a great deal of efforts to the recognition and manipulation of human faces [11, 31, 40, 35], and achieved measured successes. But very little research has been done on analyzing and quantifying social perception and attributes of faces [33], although this subject is of great importance to many academic disciplines, such as social psychology, management science, criminology, etc.

In all cultures and all periods of recorded human history, people share the belief that the face alone suffices to reveal innate traits of a person. Aristotle in his famous work Prior Analytics asserted, "It is possible to infer character from features, if it is granted that the body and the soul are changed together by the natural affections". Psychologists have known, for as long as a millennium, the human tendency of inferring innate traits and social attributes (e.g., the trustworthiness, dominance) of a person from his/her facial appearance, and a robust consensus of individuals' inferences. These are the facts found through numerous studies [3, 39, 5, 6, 10, 26, 27, 34, 32].

Independent of the validity of pedestrian belief in the (pseudo)science of physiognomy, a tantalizing question naturally arises: what facial features influence average Joes' impulsive and vet consensual judgments on social attributes of a non-acquaintance member of their own specie? Attempting to answer the question, Todorov and Oosterhof proposed a data-driven statistical modeling method to find visual determinants of social attributes by asking human subjects to score four percepts: dominance, attractiveness, trustworthiness, and extroversion, based on first impression of static face images [33]. This method can synthesize a representative (average) face image for a set of input face images scored closely on any of the four aforementioned social percepts. The ranking of these synthesized face images by subjective scores (e.g., from least to most trustworthy looking) apparently agrees with the intuition of most

Following the consensus in social perception from facial appearance, arrives the next even bigger speculation: is there any diagnostic merit of the face-induced inferences on an individual's social attributes? In this paper we intend not to nor are we qualified to discuss or debate on societal stereotypes, rather we want to satisfy our curiosity in the accuracy of fully automated inference on criminality. At the onset of this study our gut feeling is that modern tools of machine learning and computer vision will refute the validity of physiognomy, although the outcomes

### HOW(개발방법)

### 3. 참고논문: China criminality detection by facial images

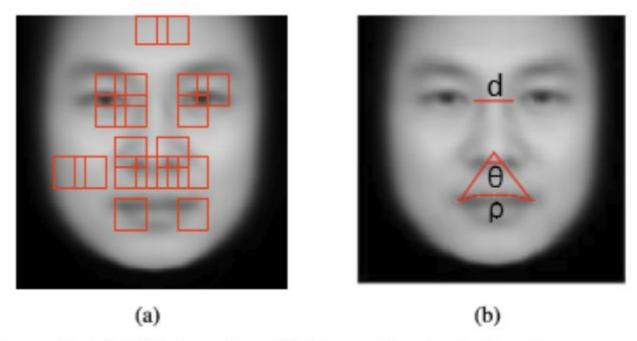


Figure 8. (a) FGM results; (b) Three discriminative features  $\rho$ , d and  $\theta$ .

- 완성된 모델을 통하여 예측을 한뒤, 예측이 어디를 기준으로 높게 평가됬는지 시간이 된다면 표현하고자 함.
- 2. 위의 사진은 논문에서 범죄자 측정시 (a)잡아낸 features (b) 범죄자가 아님을 결정하게 만든 3가지 요인 분석 을 보여주고 있음.





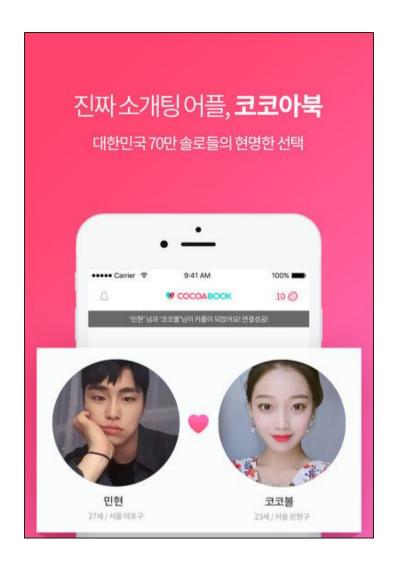
팀프로젝트에서 조장을 뽑을 때



입사 지원시 사진을 선정할 때



카카오톡 프로필 사진 설정할 때



소개팅 앱 사진 설정할 때