




Greeting Device

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Platform ~~for~~ supporting classroom activities

A cartoon character with dark hair and large black-rimmed glasses, wearing a light blue shirt and a red tie. A speech bubble points from him to the text 'Facial Recognition'.

Facial Recognition

A cartoon character with brown hair, wearing a blue suit jacket, a red shirt, and a red tie. A speech bubble points from him to the text 'But I am just a sophomore and I haven't learnt it before. How could I.....'.

But I am just a sophomore
and I haven't learnt it
before. How could I.....

A cartoon character with dark hair and large black-rimmed glasses, wearing a light blue shirt and a red tie. A speech bubble points from him to the text 'Just do it'.

Just do it

My Benefactors



Catalog > Computer Science Courses > MIT's Computational Thinking using Python

Introduction to Computer Science and Programming Using Python

An introduction to computer science as a tool to solve real-world analytical problems using Python 3.5.



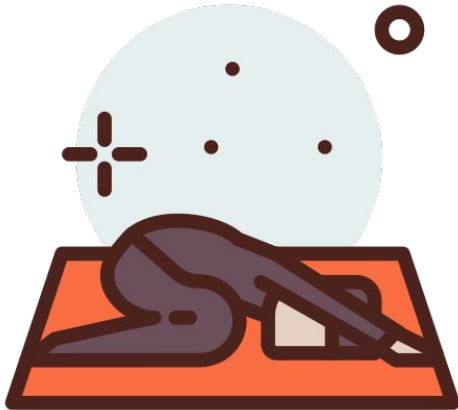
1,122,534 already enrolled!

Enroll

Started Jun 3, 2020

☐ I would like to receive email from MITx and learn about other offerings related to Introduction to Computer Science and Programming Using Python.

This course is part of a XSeries Program



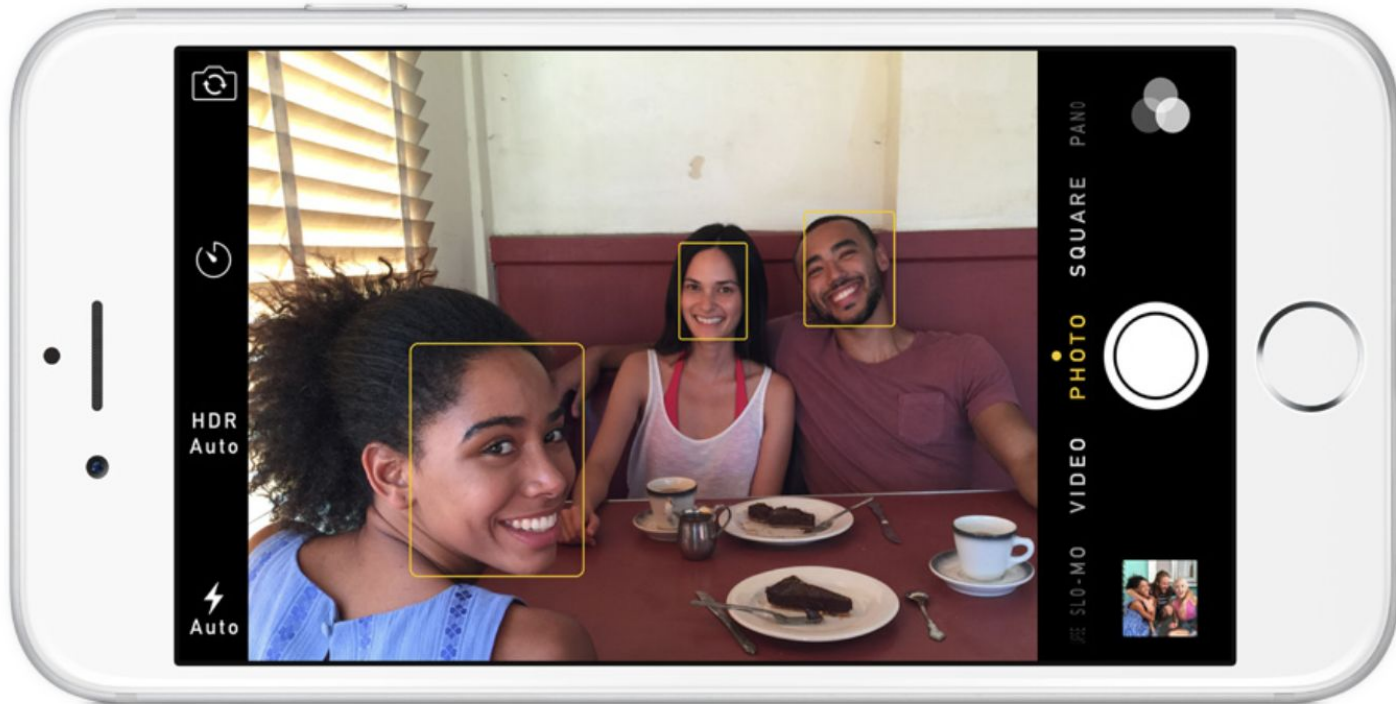
Medium

Artificial Intelligence

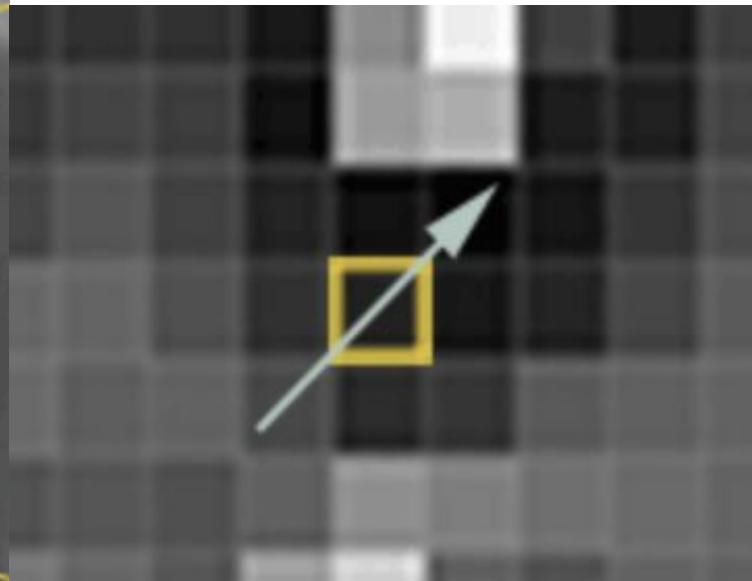
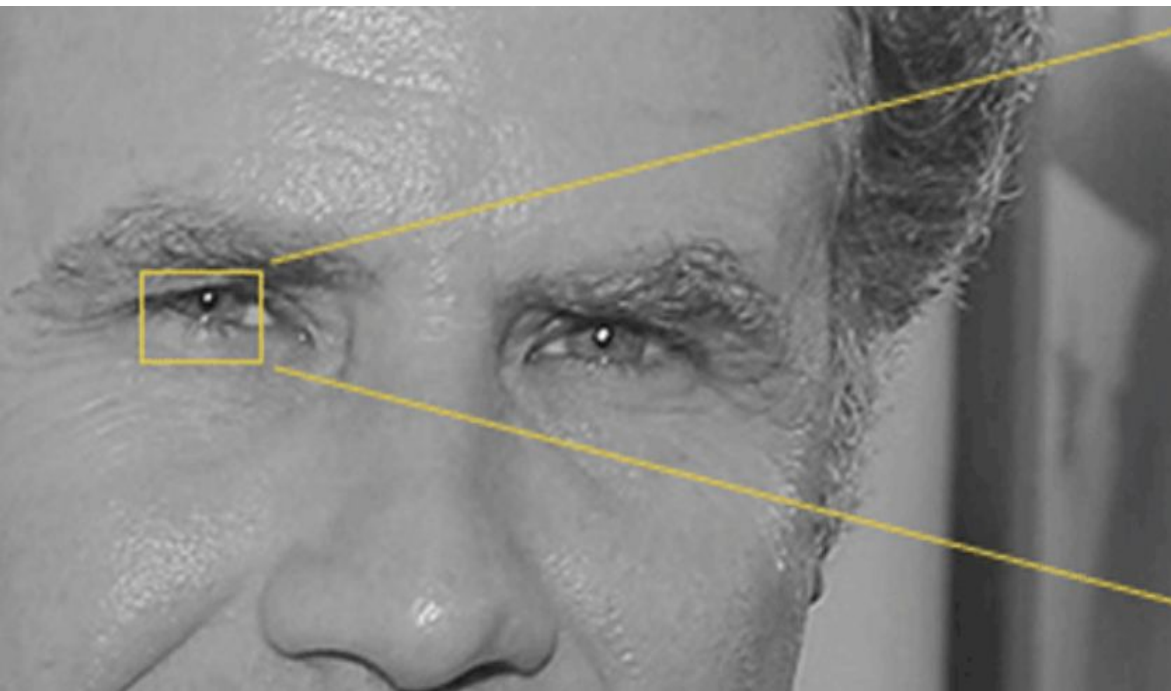
The background of the image is a complex, abstract network of thin, light gray lines connecting numerous small, dark gray circular nodes. The nodes are distributed across the entire frame, with some appearing as larger, more prominent hubs and others as smaller, peripheral points. The lines vary in length and orientation, creating a dense, interconnected web that suggests a global or digital network structure.

Algorithm

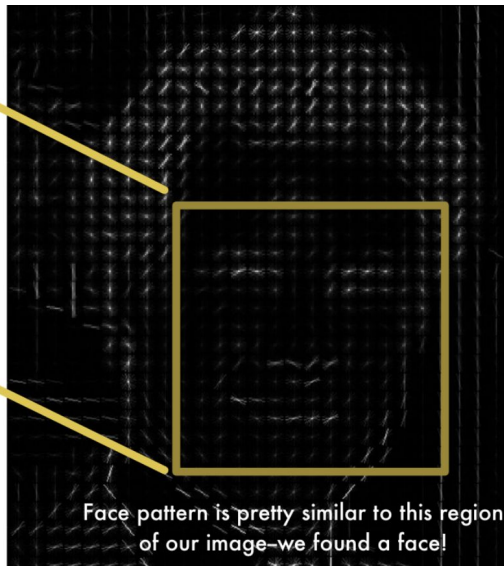
Finding all the faces



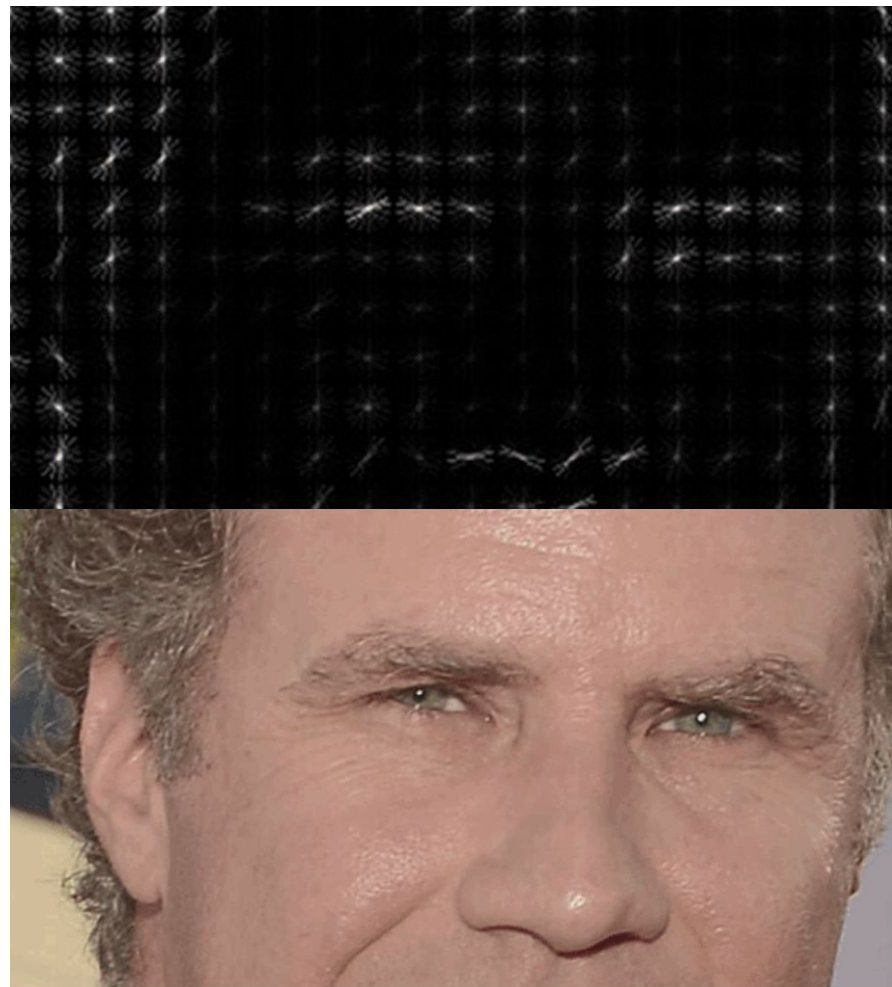
HOG



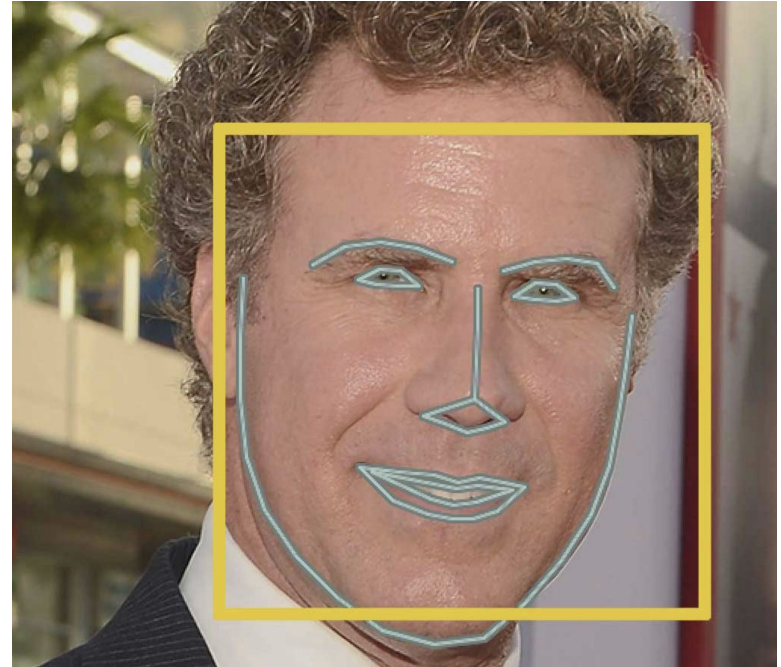
HOG face pattern generated
from lots of face images



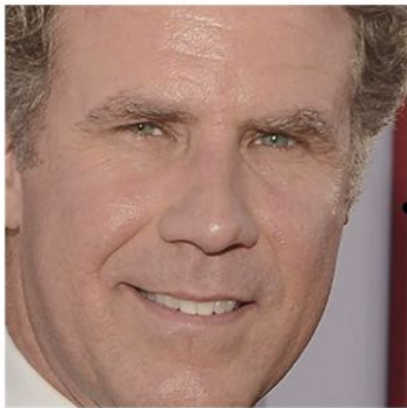
Face pattern is pretty similar to this region
of our image—we found a face!



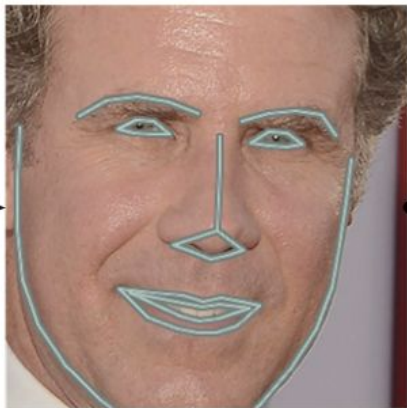
Posing and Projecting Faces



Face area detected in image



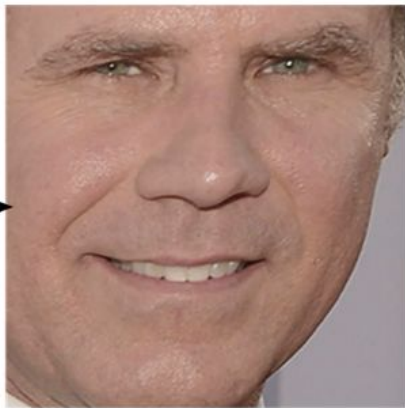
Face landmarks detected



The perfectly centered
result we want



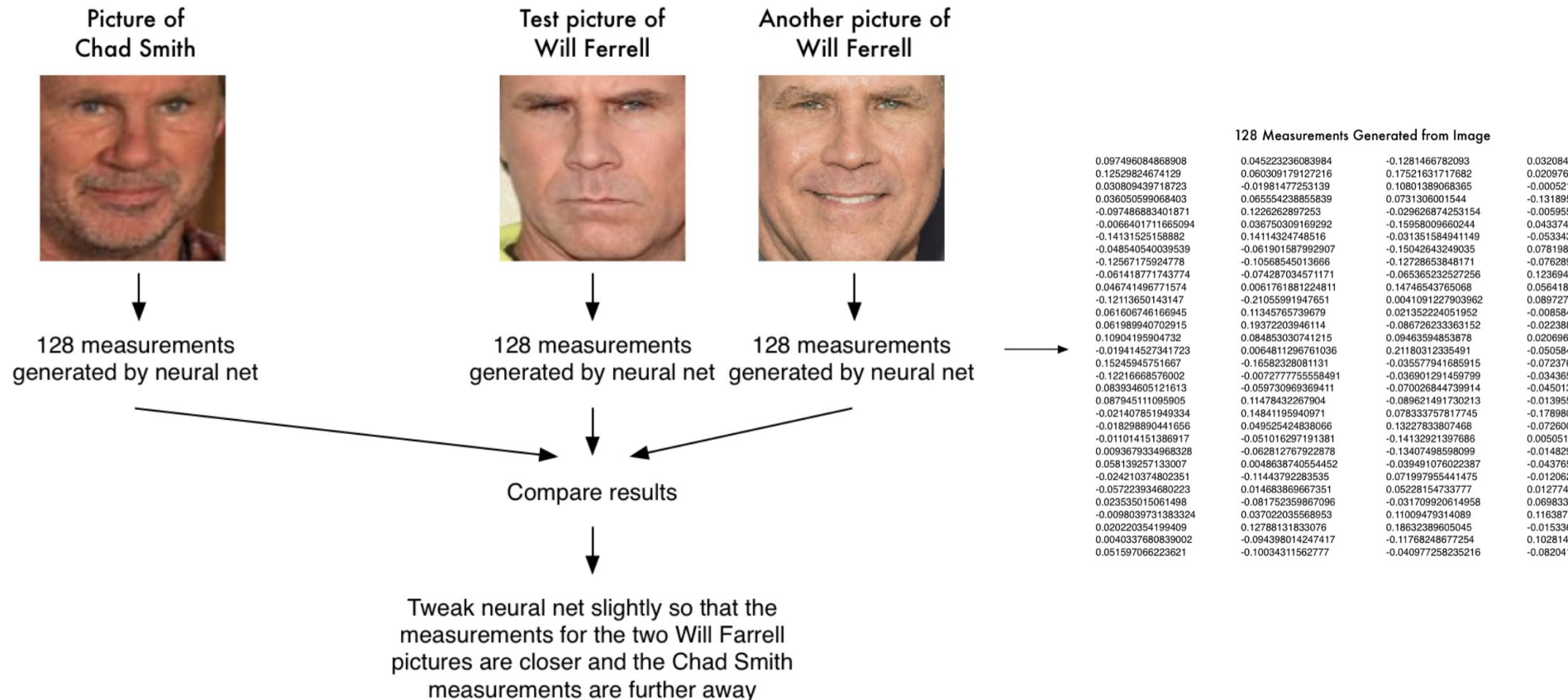
Face transformed to be as close
as possible to perfectly centered

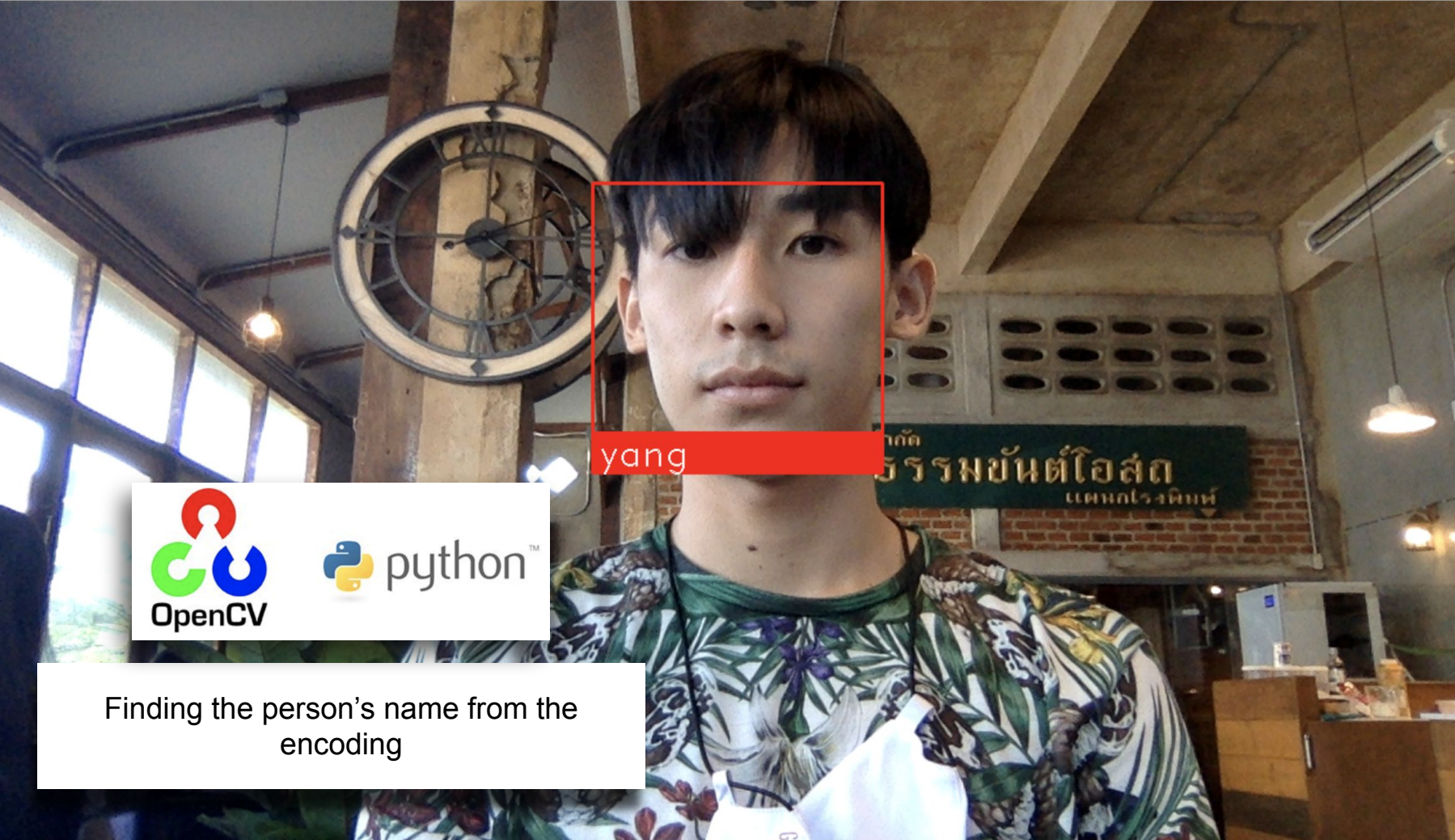


Encoding Faces



The training process works by looking at 3 face images at a time:





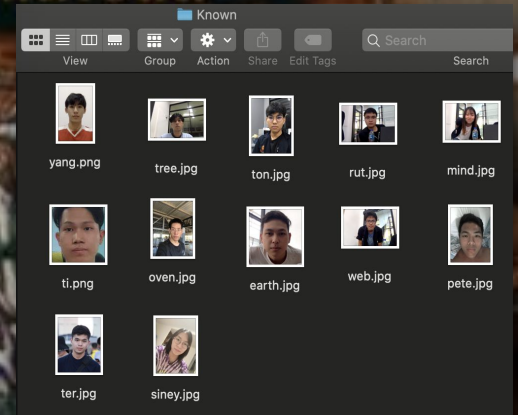
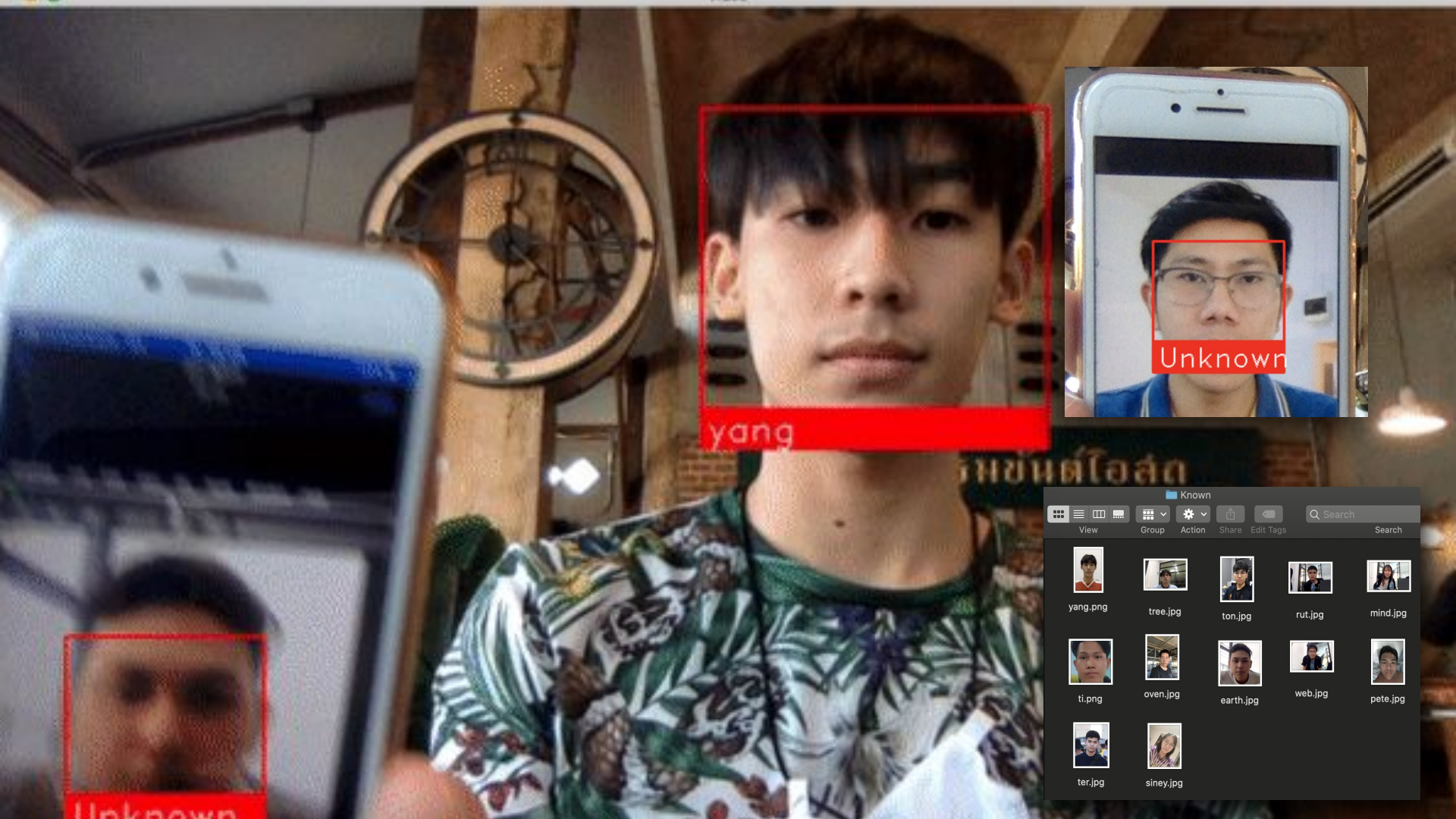
Finding the person's name from the
encoding

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Run through a directory to store each person's encoding face and name in lists

```
for person in train_dir:
    if person == ".DS_Store":
        continue
    face = face_recognition.load_image_file("/Users/kyrieyang/Desktop/Greeting-software/Known/" + person)
    face_enc = face_recognition.face_encodings(face)[0]

    known_face_encodings.append(face_enc)
    known_face_names.append(person[:-4])
    dick_head.update({person[:-4] : 0})
```

Open camera, and find all the faces, if the faces can't match with known encoding faces, Set those faces to be "Unknown"

```
# Only process every other frame of video to save time
if process_this_frame:
    # Find all the faces and face encodings in the current frame of video
    face_locations = face_recognition.face_locations(rgb_small_frame)
    face_encodings = face_recognition.face_encodings(rgb_small_frame, face_locations)

    face_names = []
    for face_encoding in face_encodings:
        # See if the face is a match for the known face(s)
        matches = face_recognition.compare_faces(known_face_encodings, face_encoding, tolerance=0.45)
        name = "Unknown"

        # If a match was found in known_face_encodings, just use the first one.
        if True in matches:
            first_match_index = matches.index(True)
            name = known_face_names[first_match_index]

        # Or instead, use the known face with the smallest distance to the new face
        face_distances = face_recognition.face_distance(known_face_encodings, face_encoding)
        best_match_index = np.argmin(face_distances)
        if matches[best_match_index]:
            name = known_face_names[best_match_index]

    face_names.append(name)
    if name != "Unknown":
        keepname = name
        print(keepname)
```


Use Multithreading to play the sound separately for making a greeting to each known person

