Final Project

Face API

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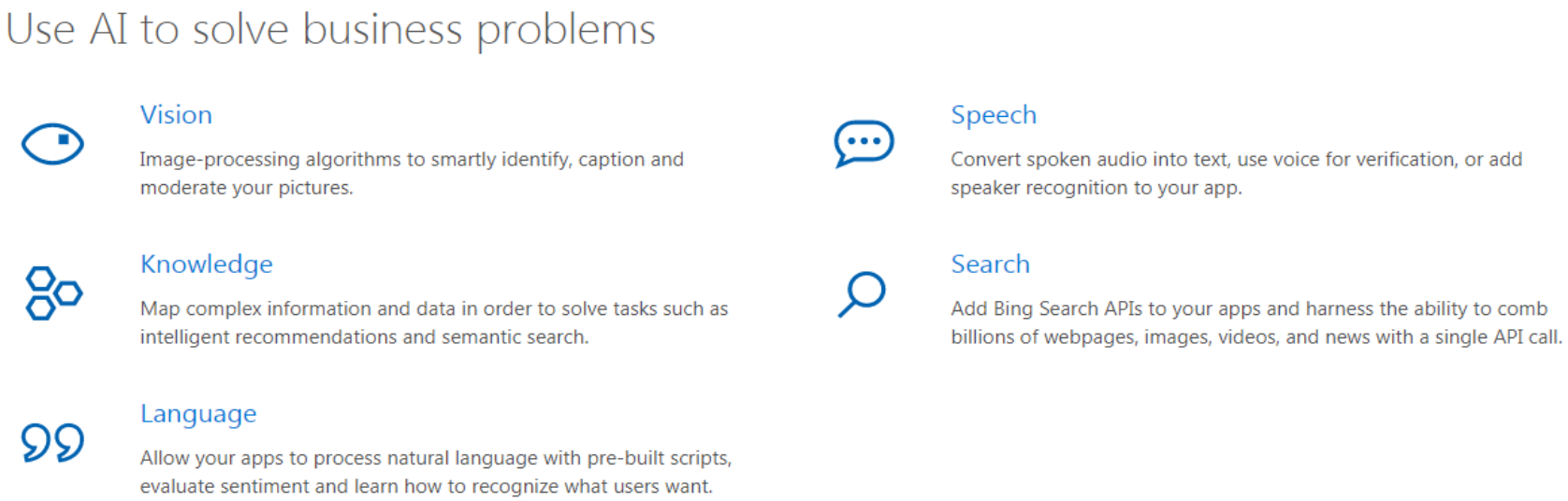
Introduction

- **Topic:** Demonstration of Azure Face API

- **Problem:** To collect data intelligence from people's faces , their expressions and kind of attendance for a specific public gathering/event with use of Azure Cognitive Services - Face API (Cognitive Services- Vision), Azure Storage and Visualization with Pandas.



Introduction

- **Technology:**

  Azure Cognitive Services, Azure Storage- Tables, Pandas

- **Hardware:** Intel i5-6300U CPU 2.4Ghz, 16 GB RAM, 64 bit Windows 7 OS

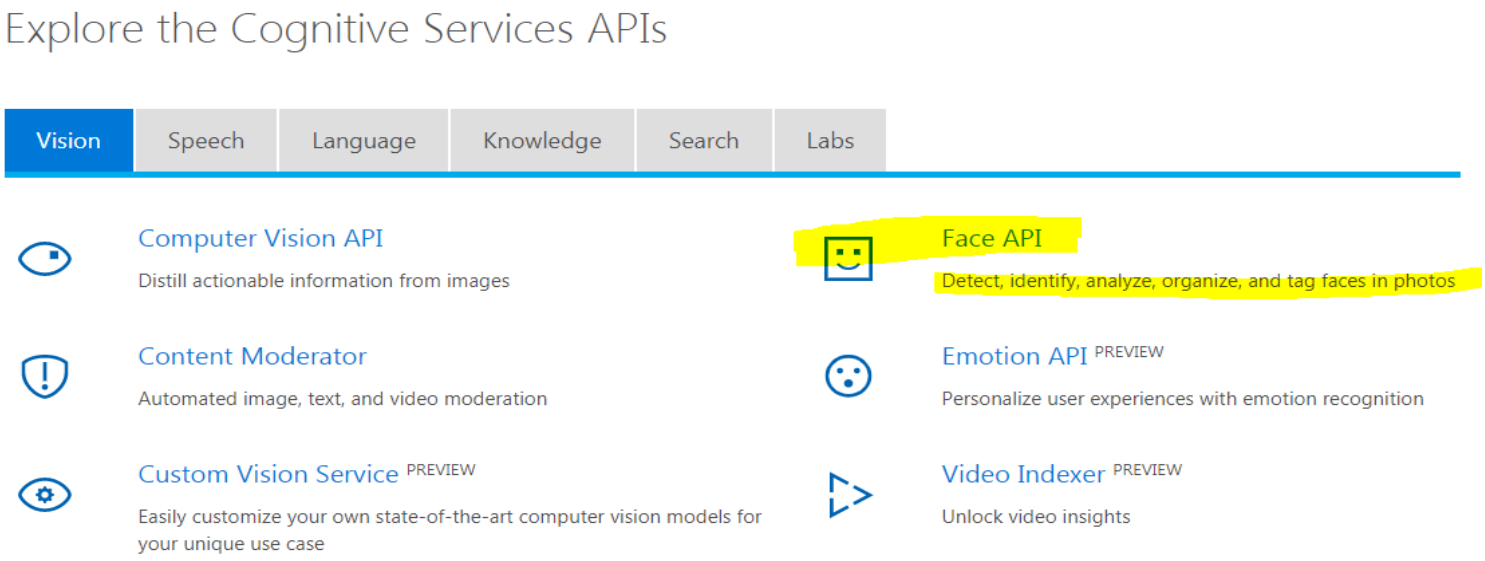
- **Software:**

Technology / Tools	Description
Azure Cognitive Services – Face API	Azure's Face API services
Azure Storage - Table	Azure's Storage services - Table
Python 2.7 & 3.6	Python 2.7 & 3.6 (Used 2.7 for Visualization due to 3.6 installation issues)
Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer	To manage Azure Table data

Azure Cognitive Services – Face API

- **Narrative:**

Microsoft Face API is a cloud-based service that provides the most advanced face algorithms. Face API has two main functions: face detection with attributes and face recognition.



Azure Face API – Pros, Cons and Lessons Learnt

- **Pros :**

- Azure Face API accurately delivers face attributes and specially age

- Face API can detect very small faces in images correctly. In one of my test image, it captured a face in picture on shirt person wearing in image

- Free pricing Tier is available for use

- **Cons:**

- Azure Face API does not work with RAW image formats produced by cameras. It only works with JPG, BMP, GIF and PNG

- Free tier has limitation to run 20 calls in a minute

- **Lessons Learnt :**

- There are multiple image data sources available to test with but lot of images are in non JPG format mostly RAW format. I could not get Python packages working with non JPG format images. I also saw that Azure Face API only works with JPG, BMP, PNG and GIF files.

- Azure Face API (Free pricing Tier) can only run 20 calls per minute. So when I was running for big batch, I was getting errors. I reduced down my input to < 20 for Demo. We can use time delay function to overcome this limit to some extent.

Azure Cognitive Services – Face API

- **Narrative:** (continued)

Face Detection

Face API detects human faces with high precision face location in an image. Face rectangle indicating the face location in the image is returned along with each detected face and a series of face related attributes such as pose, gender, age, head pose, facial hair and glasses.

Face Recognition

Face recognition is widely used in many scenarios including security, natural user interface, image content analysis and management, mobile apps, and robotics. Four face recognition functions are provided: face verification, finding similar faces, face grouping, and person identification.

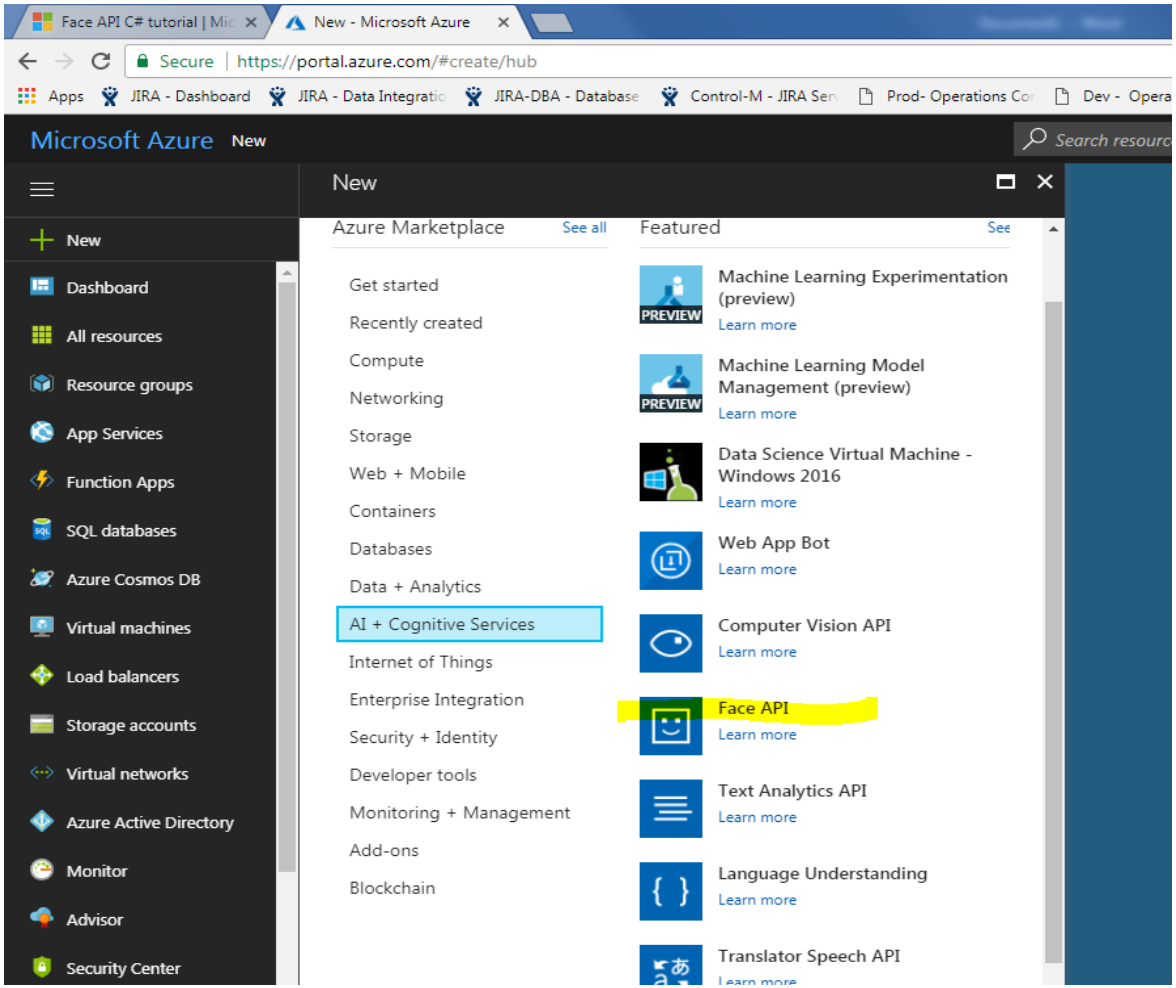
Azure Cognitive Services – Face API

- **Face Detection Demonstration Steps:**

- 1. Subscribe to Face API
- 2. Download Image Database for testing Face API
- 3. Setup Azure Storage Account to be used for storing all image attributes
- 4. Learn Face API.
- 5. Code development to use Face API for Face Detection and collect face attributes in Azure Storage
- 6. Data Visualization & inference

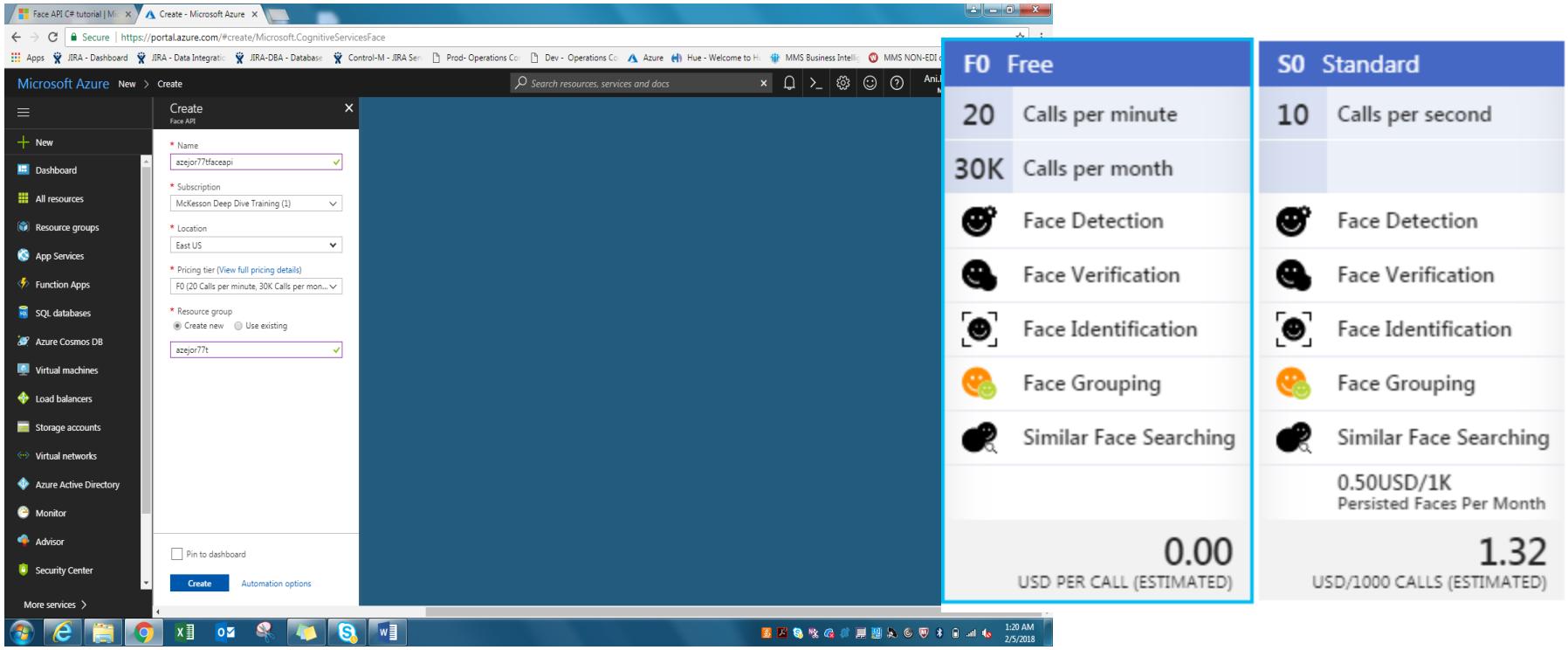
Subscribe to Face API

- Login to Azure Portal and subscribe to Face API



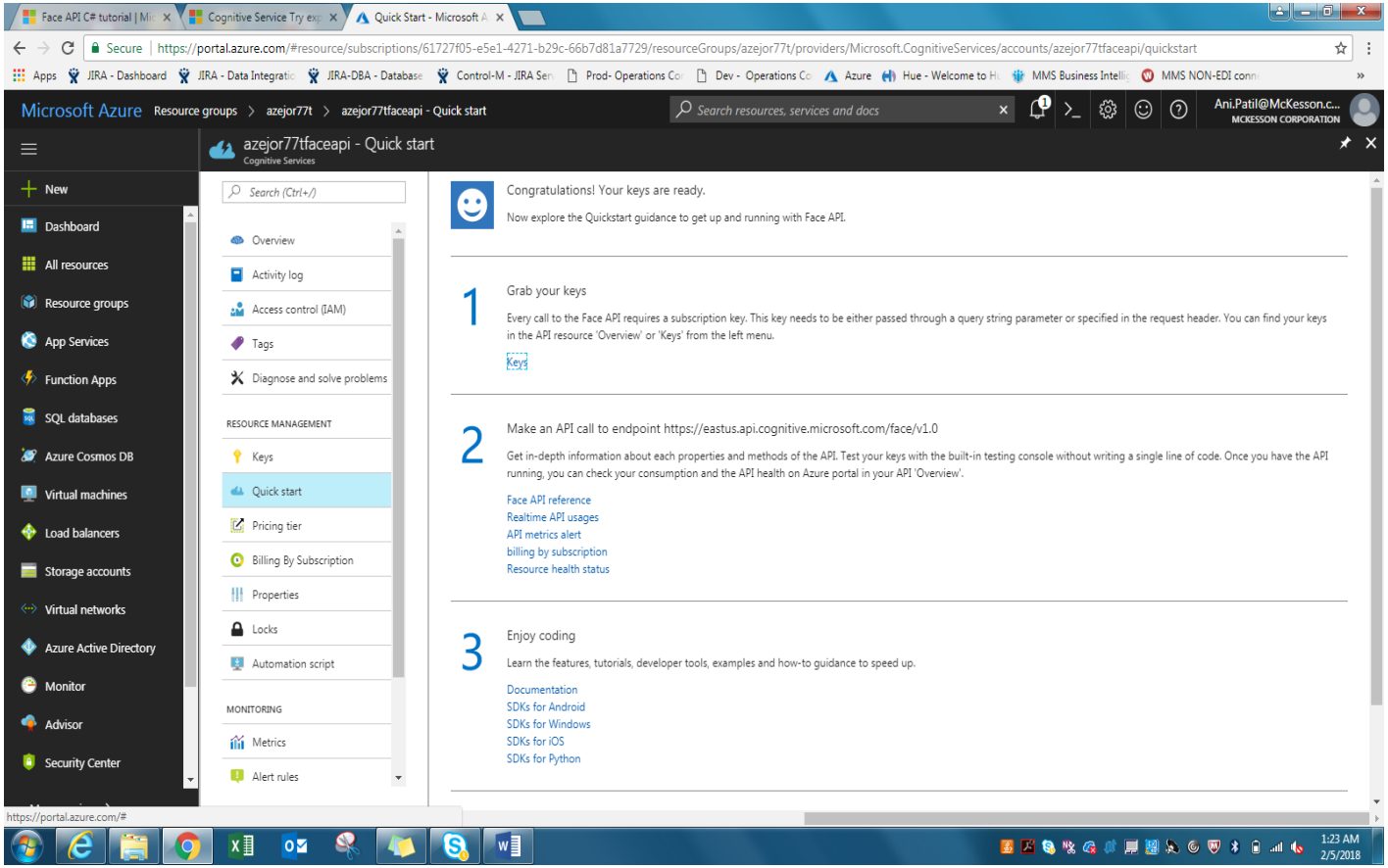
Subscribe to Face API

- Below see that we have selected Free pricing Ties with 20 calls per minute limit



Face API

- Grab your Keys from Option 1 pointed below

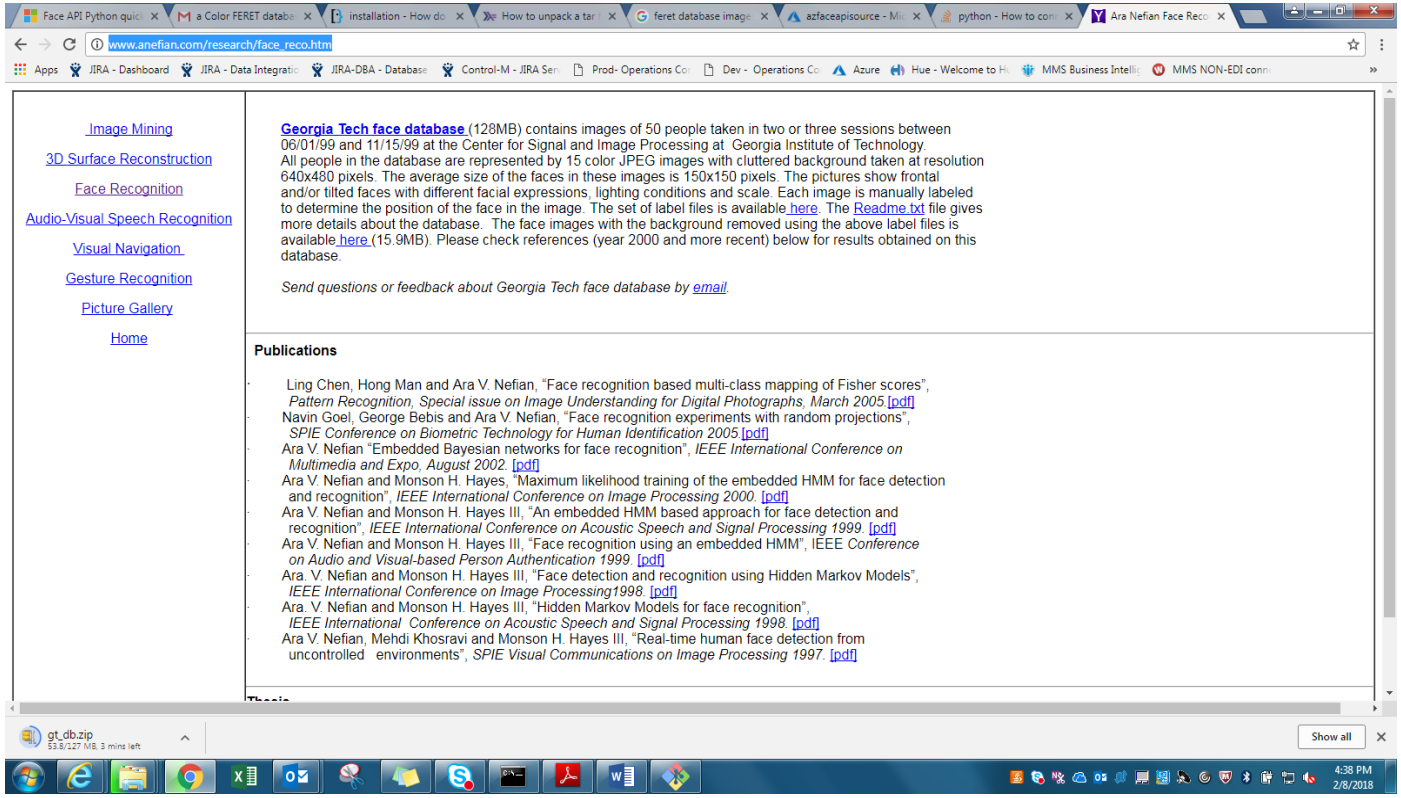


Input Data Source – Image DB

- Image database

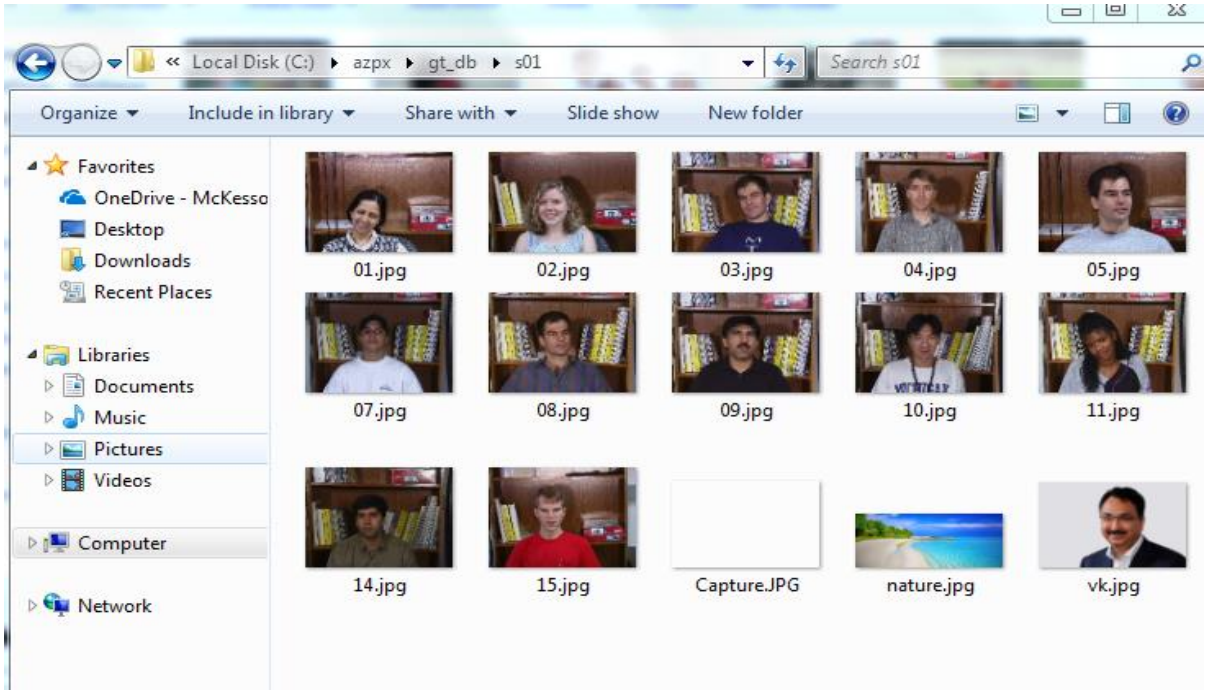
http://www.anefian.com/research/face_reco.htm

- To download, click ‘Georgia Tech face database’ below



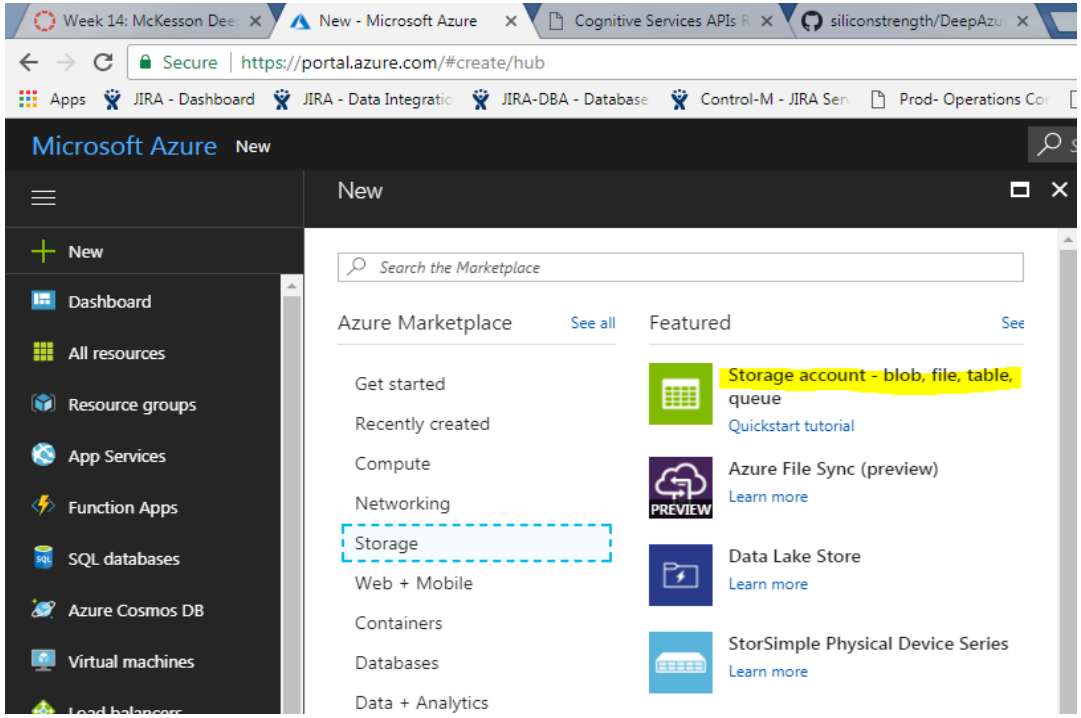
Input Data Source – Image DB

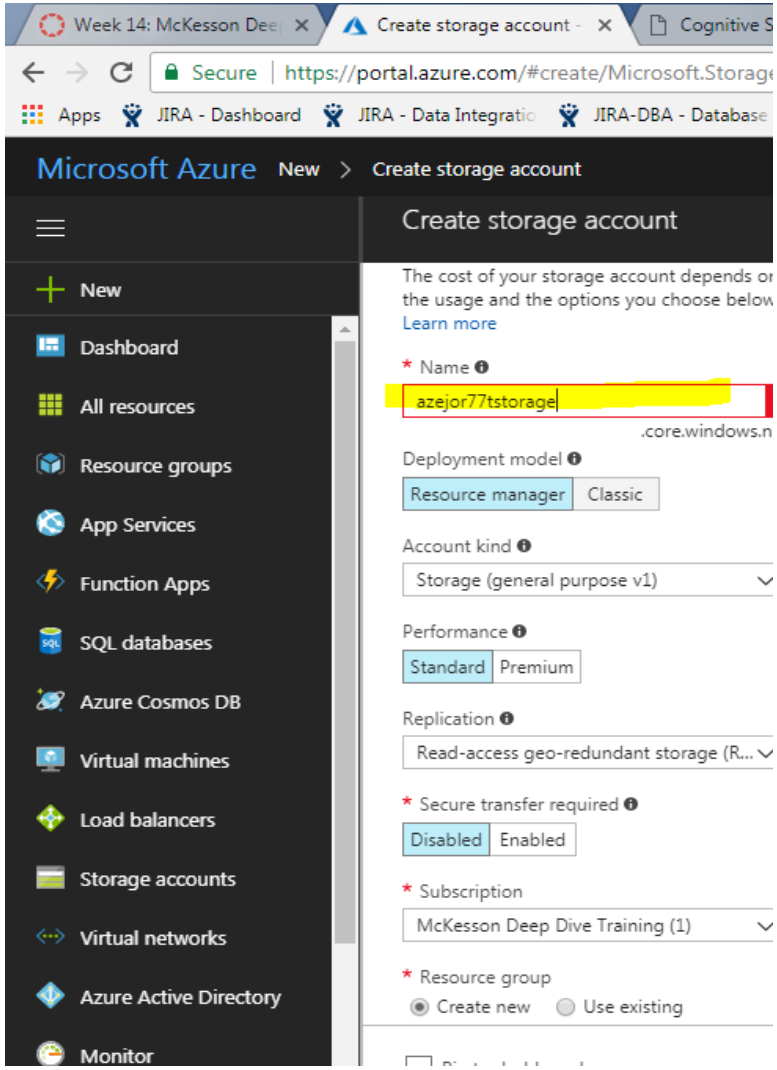
- This Database has JPG images of multiple people in different lighting conditions. Complete database is about 128MB in size.
- Download image database and take subset of images in a directory for Project demo. Below is a subset I used for this demo.
- If you see below input images, I have added some random pictures which does not have any face in them. This is to test if Face API identify it correctly to not detect faces.



Create Azure Storage Account

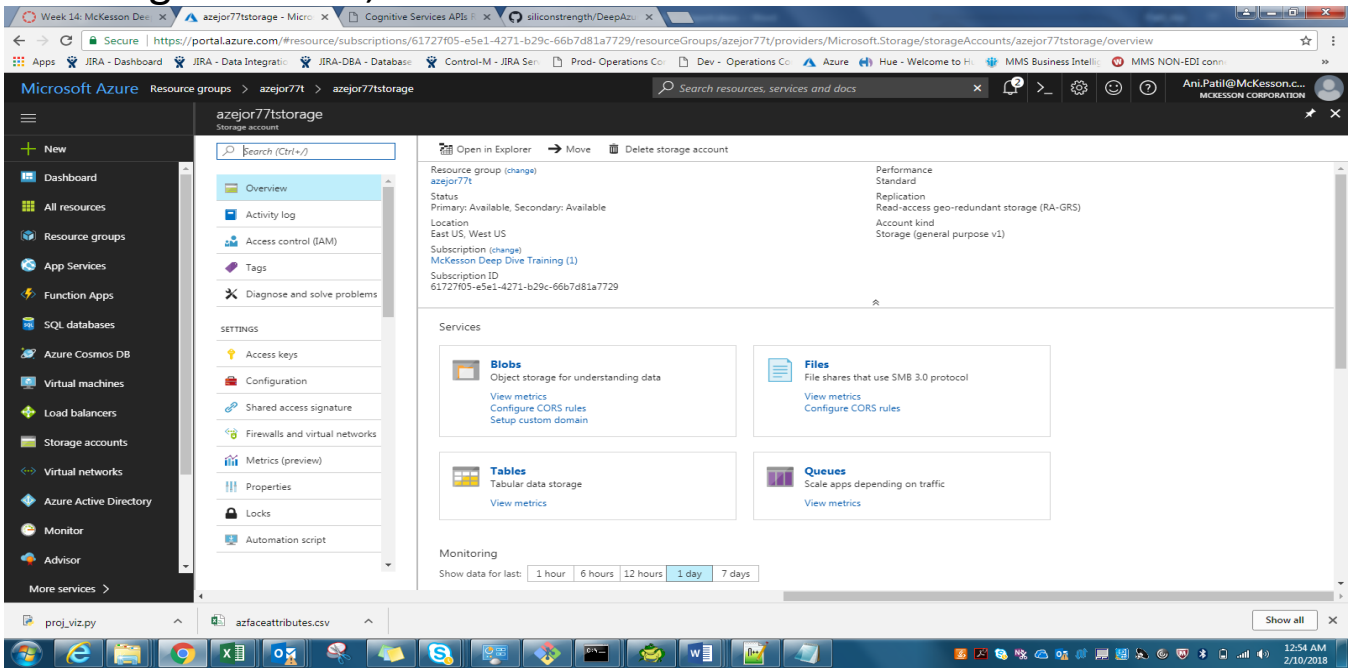
- Create Storage Account to store Face attribute results.

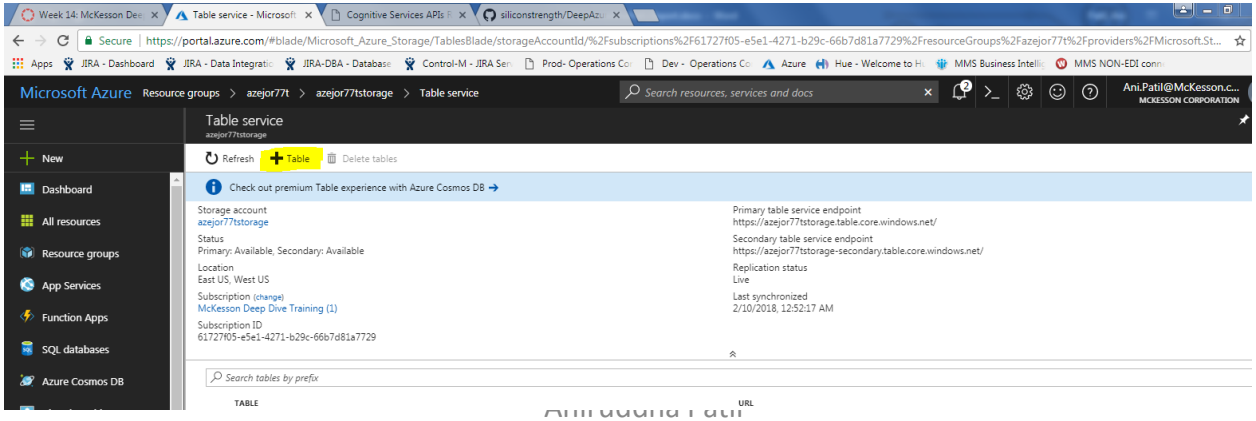




Create Azure Storage Table

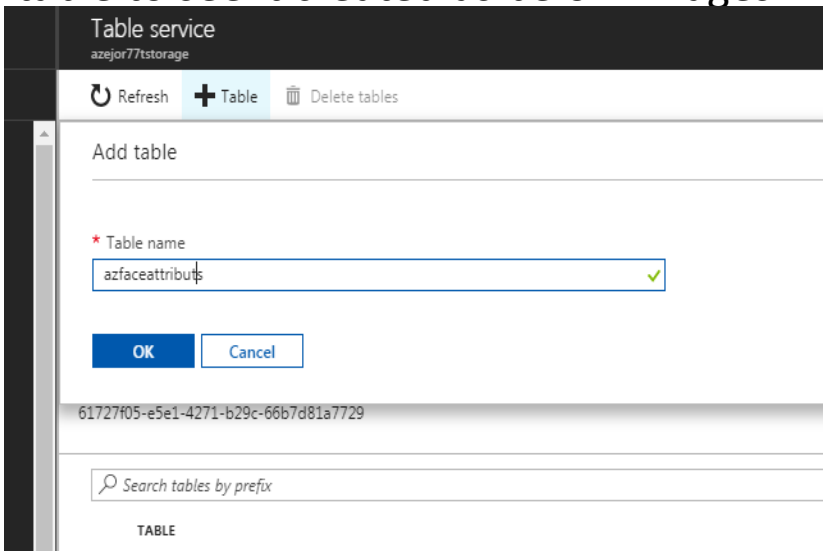
- Get in Storage Account, click on Tables and add a new table

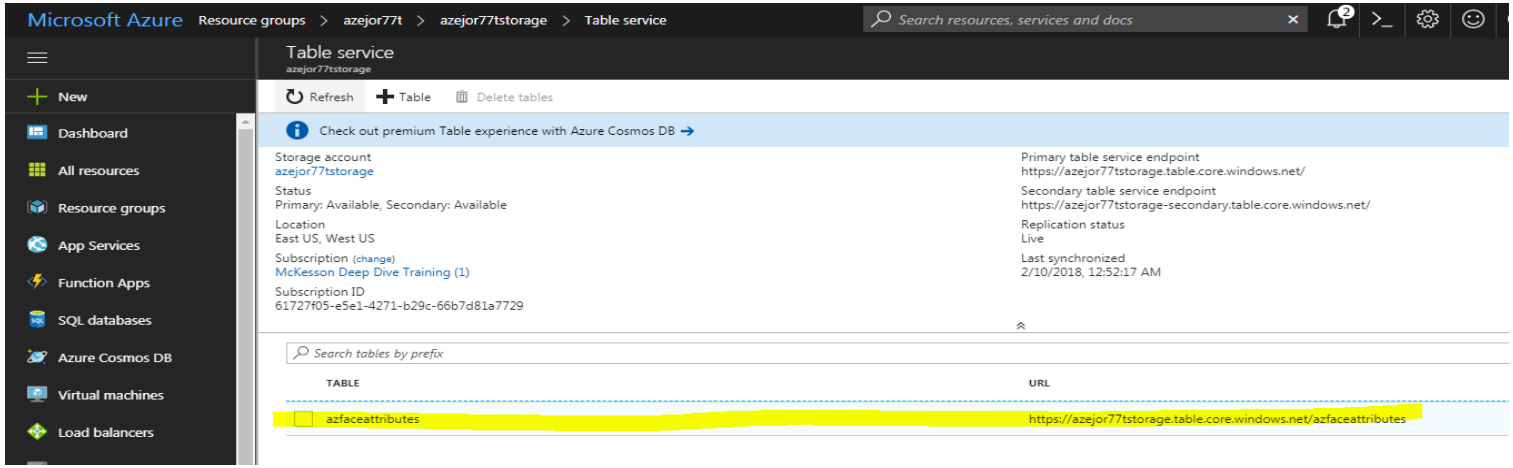




Create Azure Storage Table

- Give a name to table to see it created as below images



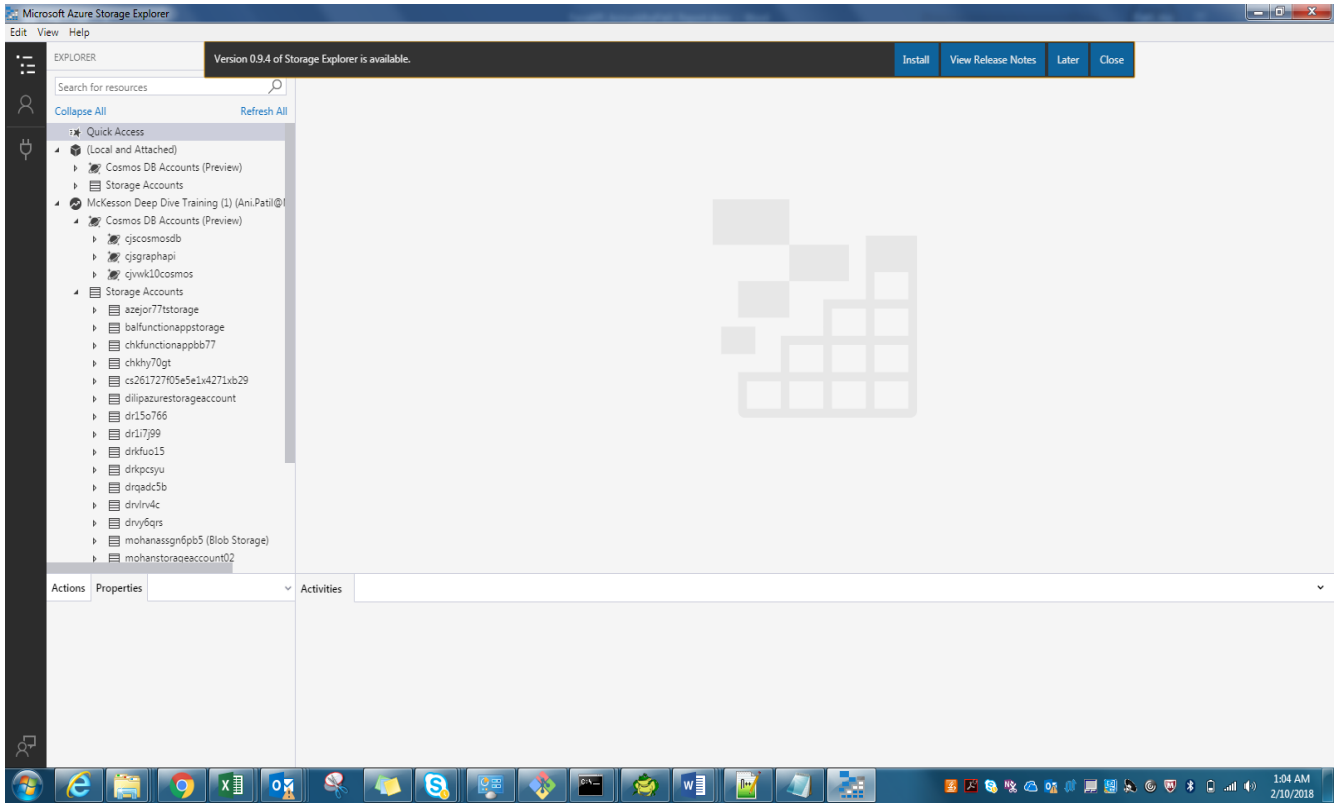


Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer

- To access and manage this table, we will need to install – Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer. From link below-

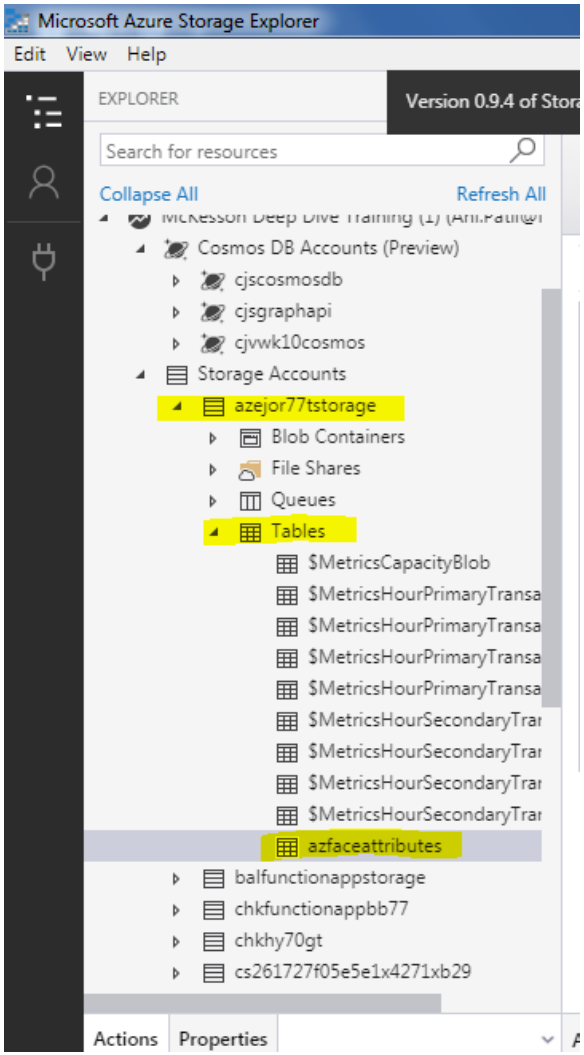
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/features/storage-explorer/

- Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, when first opened, will ask for your Azure login credentials to connect to Azure storage



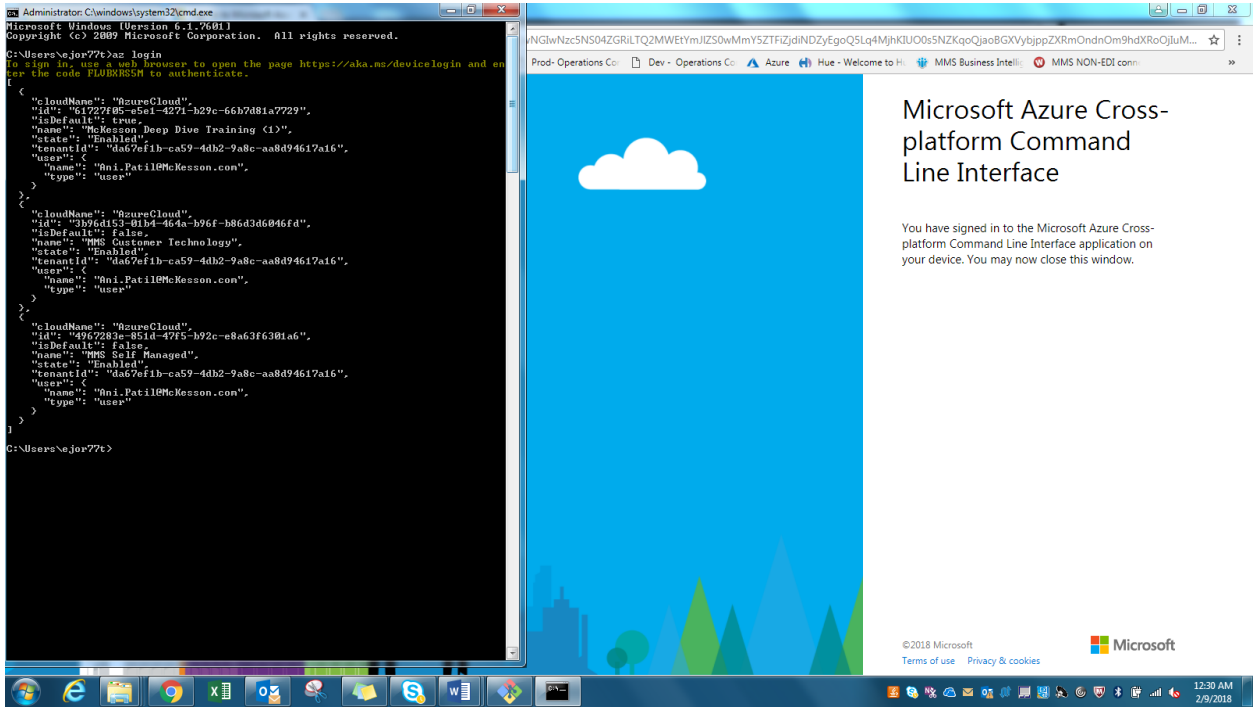
Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer

- Once you click your storage Account, it will display respective tables inside it



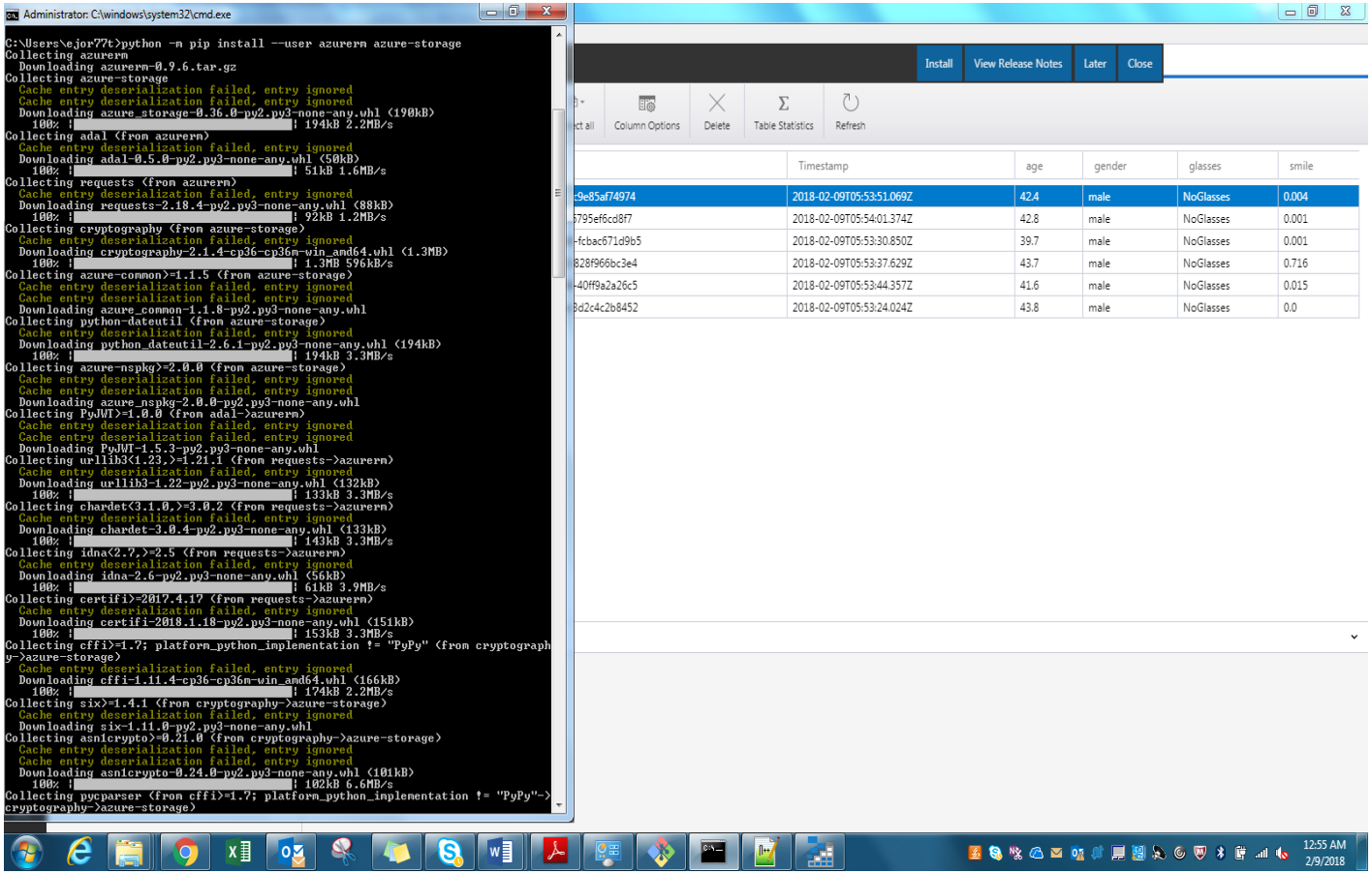
Python & Azure CLI Login

- See that you have Python 3.6 installed.
- If not, download Anaconda Python 3.6 distribution.
- Login to Azure with Azure CLI



Install Azure Storage Package

- Install storage package needed for working with Azure storage table



Install Pandas

- Install wheel, pandas, seaborn – This we will need later for visualization

```
c:\azpx>pip install wheel
'pip' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

c:\azpx>python -m pip install wheel
Collecting wheel
  Downloading wheel-0.30.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (49kB)
    100% |################################| 51kB 365kB/s
Installing collected packages: wheel
Successfully installed wheel-0.30.0

c:\azpx>python -m pip install pandas
Collecting pandas
  Downloading pandas-0.22.0-cp36-cp36m-win_amd64.whl (9.1MB)
    100% |################################| 9.1MB 124kB/s
Collecting pytz>=2011k (from pandas)
  Downloading pytz-2017.3-py2.py3-none-any.whl (511kB)
    100% |################################| 512kB 839kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2 in c:\users\ejor77t\appdata\ro
aming\python\python36\site-packages (from pandas)
Collecting numpy>=1.9.0 (from pandas)
  Downloading numpy-1.14.0-cp36-none-win_amd64.whl (13.4MB)
    100% |################################| 13.4MB 85kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\ejor77t\appdata\roaming\pyth
on\python36\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2->pandas)
Installing collected packages: pytz, numpy, pandas
Successfully installed numpy-1.14.0 pandas-0.22.0 pytz-2017.3

c:\azpx>
```

```
c:\azpx>python -m pip install seaborn
Collecting seaborn
  Downloading seaborn-0.8.1.tar.gz (178kB)
    100% |################################| 184kB 1.6MB/s
Collecting scipy (from seaborn)
  Downloading scipy-1.0.0-cp36-none-win_amd64.whl (30.8MB)
    100% |################################| 30.8MB 36kB/s
Collecting matplotlib (from seaborn)
  Downloading matplotlib-2.1.2-cp36-cp36m-win_amd64.whl (8.7MB)
    100% |################################| 8.7MB 130kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.8.2 in c:\program files\python36\lib\sit
e-packages (from scipy->seaborn)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10 in c:\users\ejor77t\appdata\roaming\pyt
hon\python36\site-packages (from matplotlib->seaborn)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz in c:\program files\python36\lib\site-packag
es (from matplotlib->seaborn)
Collecting pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.1 (from matplotlib->seaborn)
  Downloading pyparsing-2.2.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (56kB)
    100% |################################| 61kB 3.9MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.1 in c:\users\ejor77t\appdata\
roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from matplotlib->seaborn)
Collecting cycler>=0.10 (from matplotlib->seaborn)
  Downloading cycler-0.10.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Building wheels for collected packages: seaborn
  Running setup.py bdist_wheel for seaborn ... done
  Stored in directory: C:\Users\ejor77t\AppData\Local\pip\Cache\wheels\29\af\4b\
ac6b04ec3e2da1a450e74c6a0e86ade83807b4aaf40466ecda
Successfully built seaborn
Installing collected packages: scipy, pyparsing, cycler, matplotlib, seaborn
Successfully installed cycler-0.10.0 matplotlib-2.1.2 pyparsing-2.2.0 scipy-1.0.
0 seaborn-0.8.1
```

Face API Demonstration

- Face API call and do some face detection and get face attributes
- Below is code snippet of my Face API program- azfaceapi.py
- Setting up subset of input images pulled from above Face Database to be processed by Face API-

```
import string,random,time,azurerm,json
from azure.storage.table import TableService, Entity
import time
import requests
import sys
import glob

# Input image directory
imagerepo = glob.glob('C:/azpx/gt_db/s01/*.jpg')

list_face = imagerepo[:]
```

```
# Add subscription key.
subscription_key = '9fa0a02b4fc54e1bb1d0490f1785586b'


# Request headers for locally stored files.
headers = {
    'Content-Type': 'application/octet-stream',
    'Ocp-Apim-Subscription-Key': subscription_key,
}

# Request parameters.
params = {
    'returnFaceId': 'true',
    'returnFaceAttributes': 'age,gender,smile,glasses,hair,emotion',
}
```

Set subscription key for face API and header and params for request

Face API Demonstration

- Call Face API for each of input image to analyze and collect face attributes

```
def az_face_api(img_filename, params, headers ):
#Pass images to Face API

    uri_base = 'https://eastus.api.cognitive.microsoft.com'

    # Get the data from file
    with open(img_filename, 'rb') as f:
        img_data = f.read()

    try:
        response = requests.post(uri_base + '/face/v1.0/detect', data=img_data, headers=headers, params=params)
        #print (response)

        #print ('Response:')
        parsed = response.json()

        return parsed

    except Exception as e:
        print('Error:')
        print(e)
```

Store Face Attributes to Azure Storage

- Once we get requested face attributes, result will be in JSON format. We will collect respective values and store them in Azure Storage table as below

```
for image_file in image_list:

    # calling sleep to avoid rate limit error
    time.sleep(5)

    face_id = az_face_api(image_file, params, headers)


    if face_id:
        response_list.append(face_id)
        f_id = face_id[0]['faceId']
        f_age = str(face_id[0]['faceAttributes']['age'])
        f_gender = face_id[0]['faceAttributes']['gender']
        f_glasses = face_id[0]['faceAttributes']['glasses']
        f_smile = str(face_id[0]['faceAttributes']['smile'])
        print ("\n" + "Face ID: " + f_id)
        print ("Age: " + f_age)
        print ("Gender: " + f_gender)
        print ("Glasses: " + f_glasses)
        print ("Smile: " + f_smile)

    # Insert data in Azure Storage Table
        table_service = TableService(account_name='azejor77tstorage', account_key='VozCDR8v4W6uvu0Vue1AaAs
        time.sleep(1)
        simages = Entity()
        simages.PartitionKey = 'imageinfo'
        simages.RowKey = f_id
        simages.age = f_age
        simages.gender = f_gender
        simages.glasses = f_glasses
        simages.smile = f_smile
        table_service.insert_entity('azfaceattributes', simages)
        print('Created entry in table...')
```

Validate results for images with No Face

- We will also be checking for images with no faces in it and will count such images as below.
- Snapshot of program output below shows 2 images with no face detected.

```
    else:
        response_list.append([{'faceId': None, 'faceRectangle': None}])
        no_faces_not_detected += 1

print ("\n **** Number of images analyzed: {}".format(len(response_list)),
       " **** Images with no faces detected : {}".format(no_faces_not_detected))
```

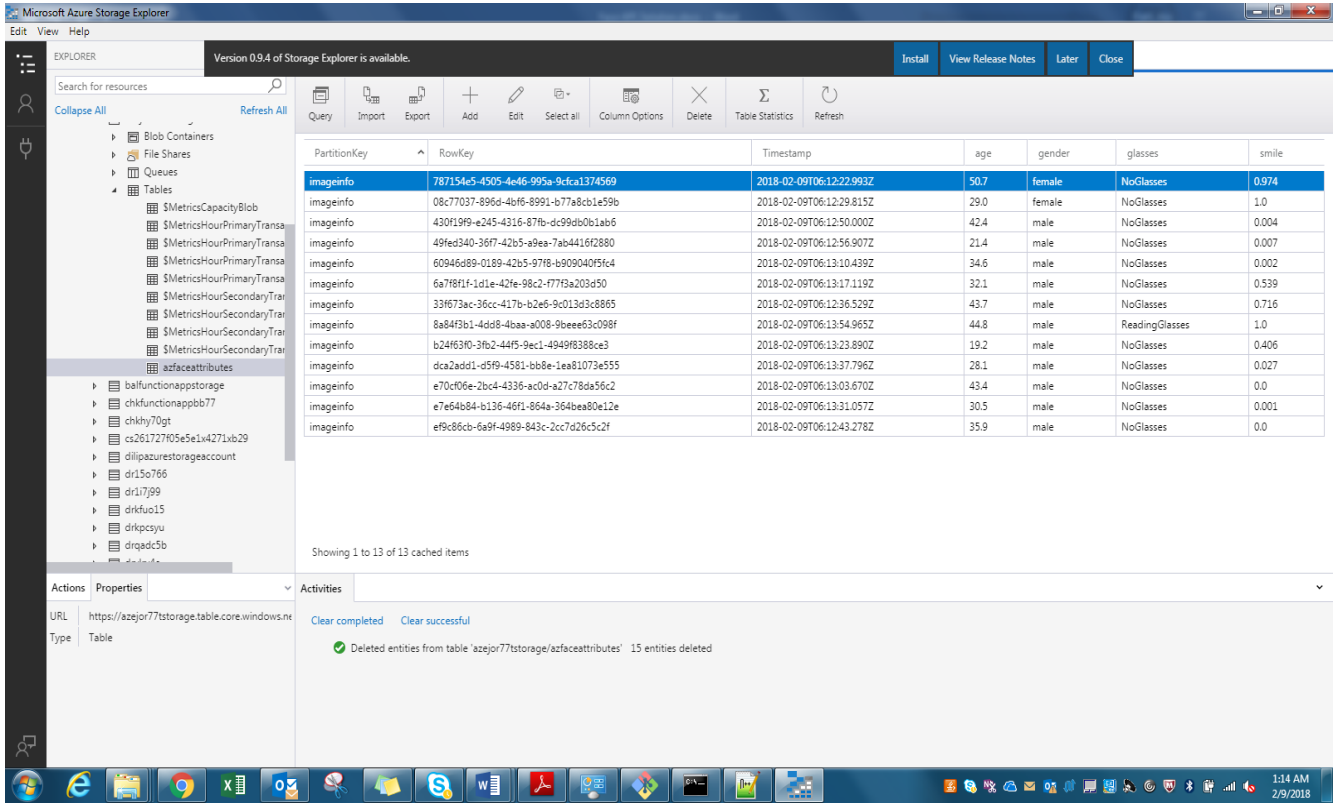
```
**** Number of images analyzed: 15  **** Images with no faces detected : 2
```

Run Face API Program

- We will also be checking for images with no faces in it and will count such images as below

Face API Results stored in Azure Storage Table

- Output of Face Detection Analysis is stored in Azure Table Storage and when looked through Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer will look as below-



Data Visualization

- Run some data visualization on output data in above storage table. Please extract this table data as csv file – azfaceattributes.csv
- Now we will use Pandas to run visualization. I have created python program proj_viz.py for same.
- Python 3.6 on windows 7 machine was giving error on some of python pandas package installation so I ran visualization using Python 2.7 on Windows 10 machine.
- In this python code, I have calculated some statistical figures covering group of faces analyzed. It pulls minimum, maximum, average, mean, median age and smile factor of group.
- Visualization shows average age and average smiling face attribute for group of faces analyzed. I created Bar chart showing these averages.

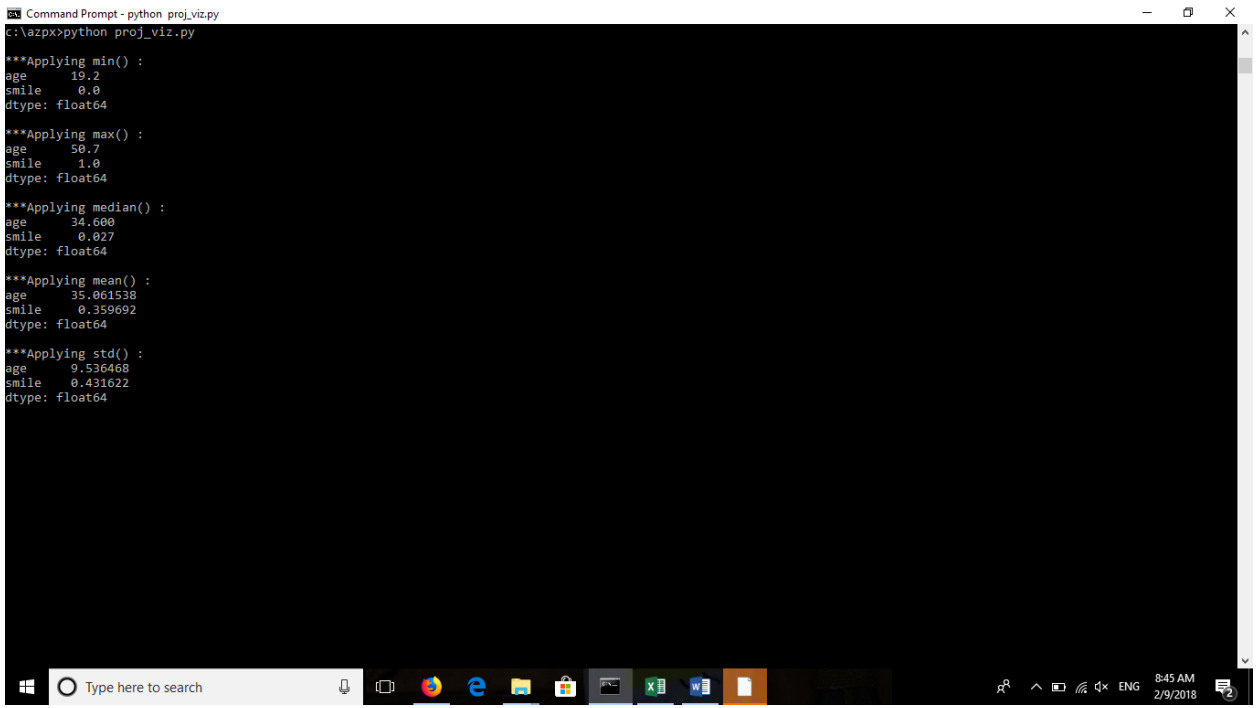
Data Visualization

- Code snippet

```
## Data visualization using Pandas on Face attribute data. Find average Age and a
## Run on Python 2.7

import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#Read azfaceattributes.csv file which is export of Face API attributes from Stora
df = pd.read_csv("azfaceattributes.csv")

#Drop non numeric columns and buid a Dataframe of remaining columns to work with

df1 = df.drop(['PartitionKey', 'RowKey','Timestamp','gender','glasses'], axis=1)
attributes=list(df1.columns)

#Use panda machinery to calculate basic statistics for all numerical columns, min
print "\n***Applying min() : "
print df1.min()
print "\n***Applying max() : "
print df1.max()
print "\n***Applying median() : "
print df1.median()
print "\n***Applying mean() : "
print df1.mean()
print "\n***Applying std() : "
print df1.std()
#Present graphically average age and smiling attributes for attending group
df1.mean().plot(kind='bar')
##scatter_matrix(df1[attributes], figsize=(12,8))
plt.show()
```

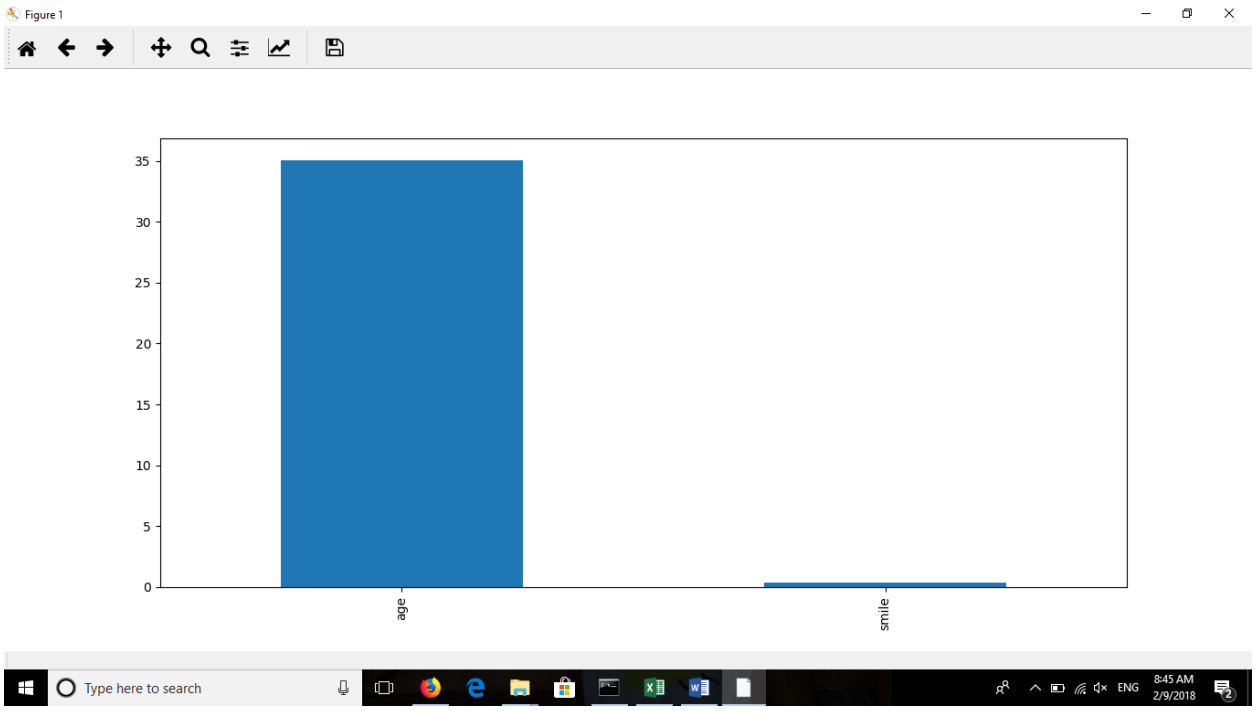
Data Visualization

- Program will show data visualization as bar chart for average age and smile face attribute for all image faces for input data. Such data can be used for deriving social intelligence from public events.



Data Visualization

- You can see that average age of group is 34.6 and Smile factor of 0.35.



YouTube URLs, GitHub URL, Last Page

- Two minute (short): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l_3xt2chxns
- 15 minutes (long): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7dBOHjJYPj4
- GitHub Repository with all artifacts: https://github.com/siliconstrength/DeepAzureFinalProject