

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.

Use AI to solve business problems



Vision

Image-processing algorithms to smartly identify, caption and moderate your pictures.



Knowledge

Map complex information and data in order to solve tasks such as intelligent recommendations and semantic search.



Language

Allow your apps to process natural language with pre-built scripts, evaluate sentiment and learn how to recognize what users want.



Speech

Convert spoken audio into text, use voice for verification, or add speaker recognition to your app.



Search

Add Bing Search APIs to your apps and harness the ability to comb billions of webpages, images, videos, and news with a single API call.

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.

Explore the Cognitive Services APIs

The screenshot shows the 'Explore the Cognitive Services APIs' page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for Vision, Speech, Language, Knowledge, Search, and Labs. The 'Vision' tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, there are six API cards arranged in two columns. The 'Face API' card is highlighted with a yellow background. The cards are:

- Computer Vision API**: Distill actionable information from images
- Content Moderator**: Automated image, text, and video moderation
- Custom Vision Service** PREVIEW: Easily customize your own state-of-the-art computer vision models for your unique use case
- Face API**: Detect, identify, analyze, organize, and tag faces in photos
- Emotion API** PREVIEW: Personalize user experiences with emotion recognition
- Video Indexer** PREVIEW: Unlock video insights

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

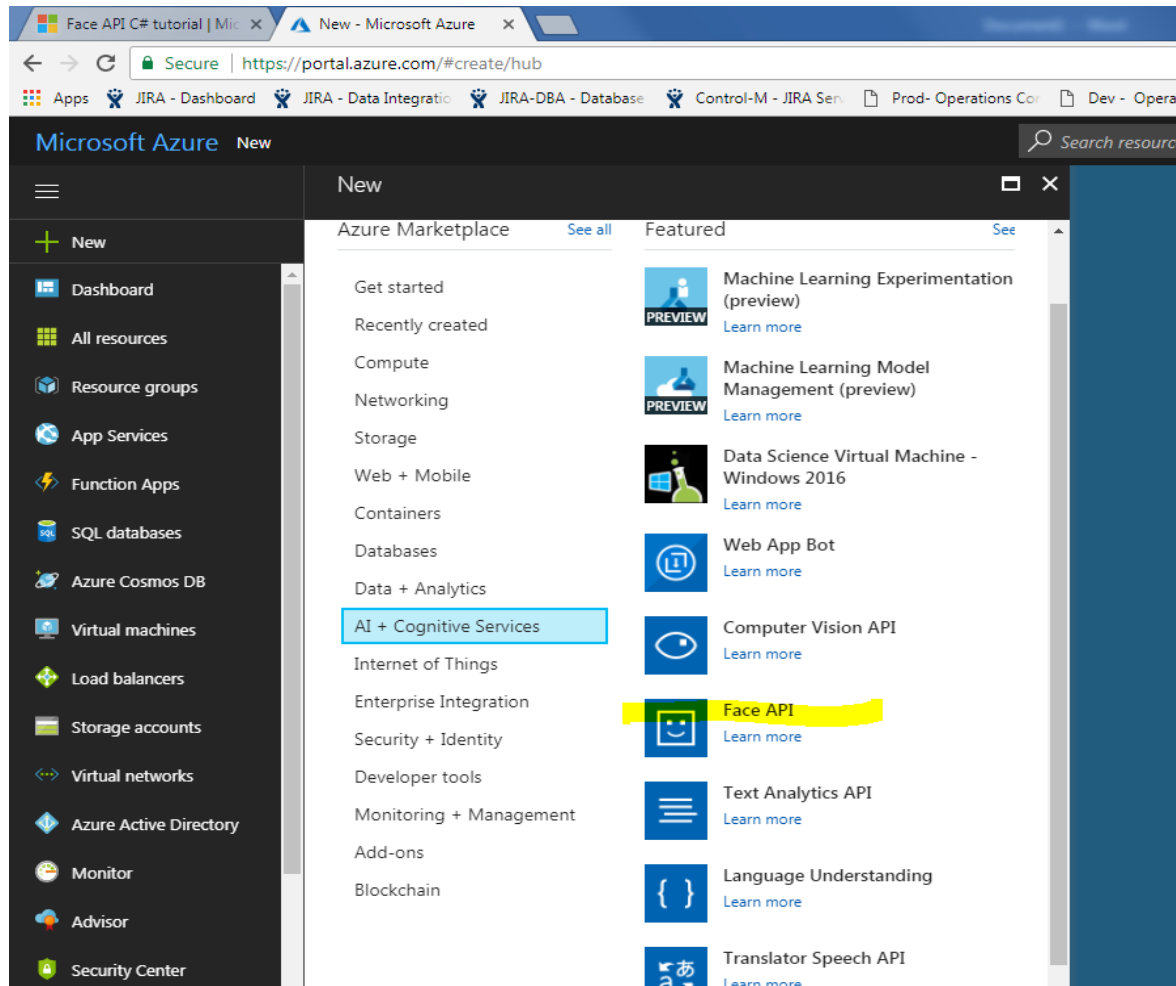
Face recognition is widely used in many scenarios including security, natural user interface, image content analysis and management, mobile apps, and robotics. Four face recognition functions are provided: face verification, finding similar faces, face grouping, and person identification.

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

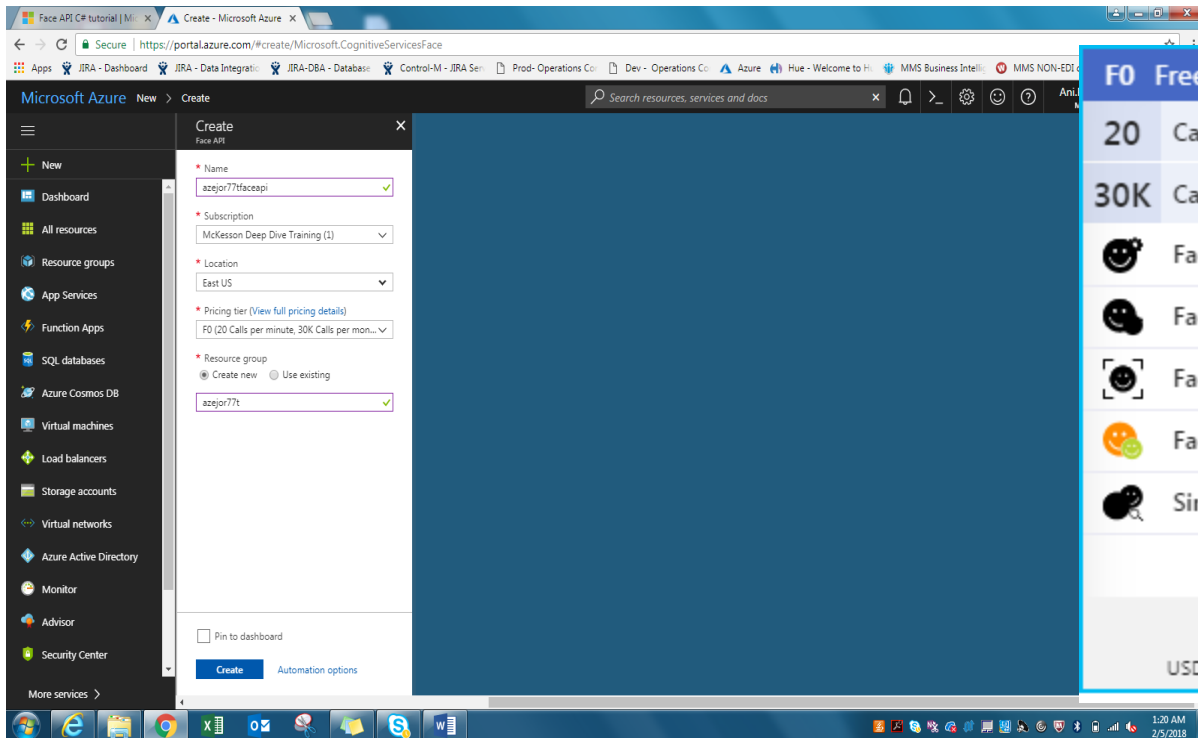
Subscribe to Face API

- Login to Azure Portal and subscribe to Face API



Subscribe to Face API

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

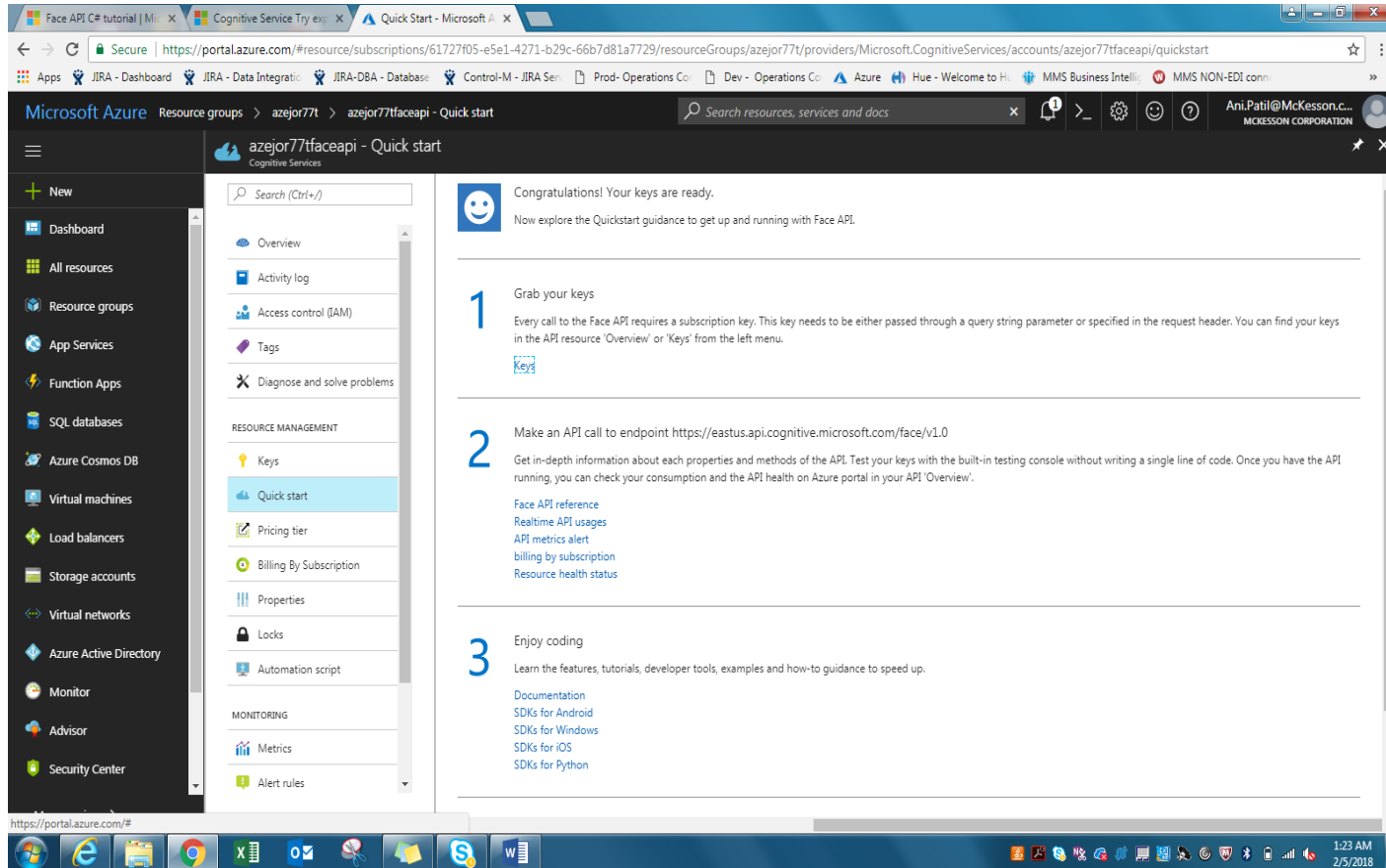


The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal's 'Create Face API' page. The 'Pricing tier' is set to 'F0 (20 Calls per minute, 30K Calls per month)'. To the right, a comparison table shows the features and pricing for F0 Free and S0 Standard tiers.

F0 Free		S0 Standard	
20	Calls per minute	10	Calls per second
30K	Calls per month		
	Face Detection		Face Detection
	Face Verification		Face Verification
	Face Identification		Face Identification
	Face Grouping		Face Grouping
	Similar Face Searching		Similar Face Searching
0.00 USD PER CALL (ESTIMATED)		0.50USD/1K Persisted Faces Per Month 1.32 USD/1000 CALLS (ESTIMATED)	

Face API

- Grab your Keys from Option 1 pointed below

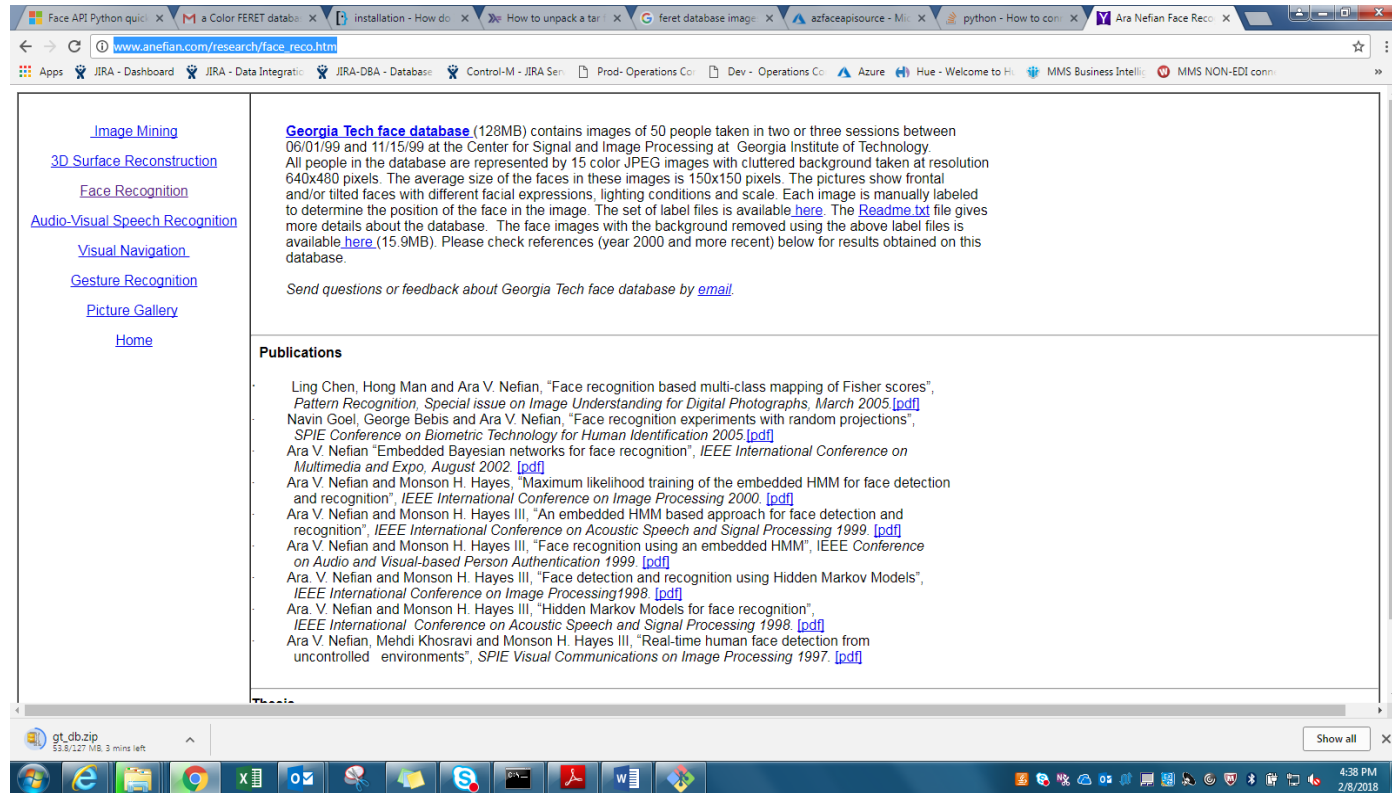


Input Data Source – Image DB

- Image database

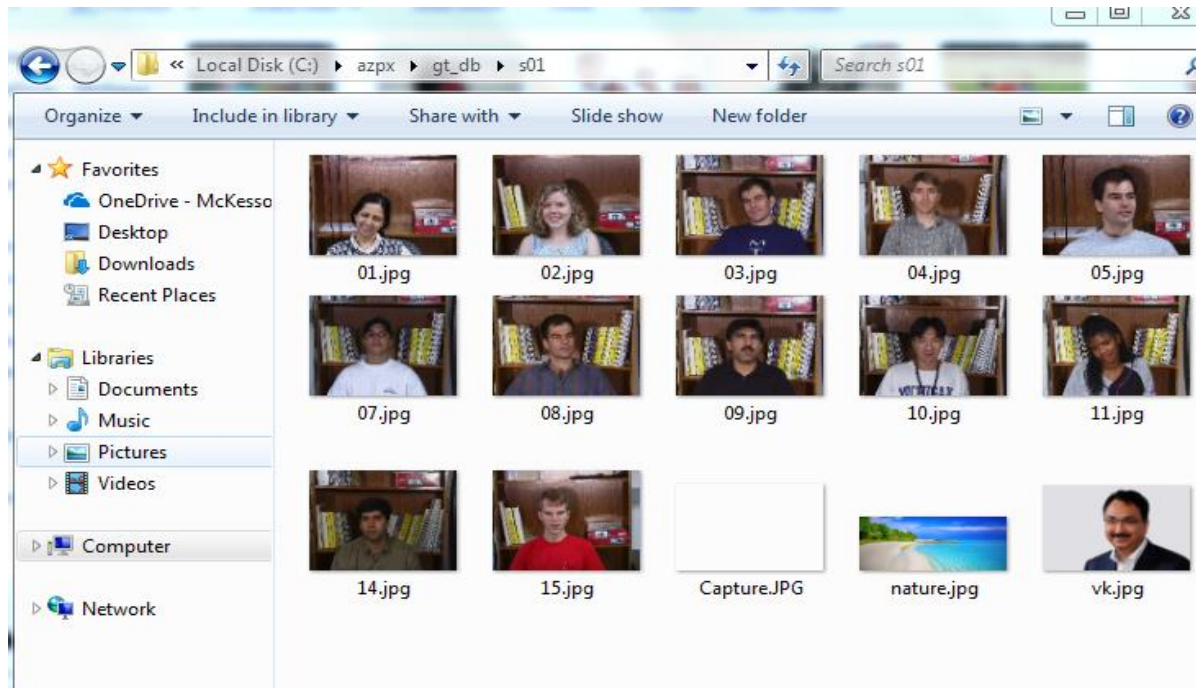
http://www.anefian.com/research/face_reco.htm

- 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.



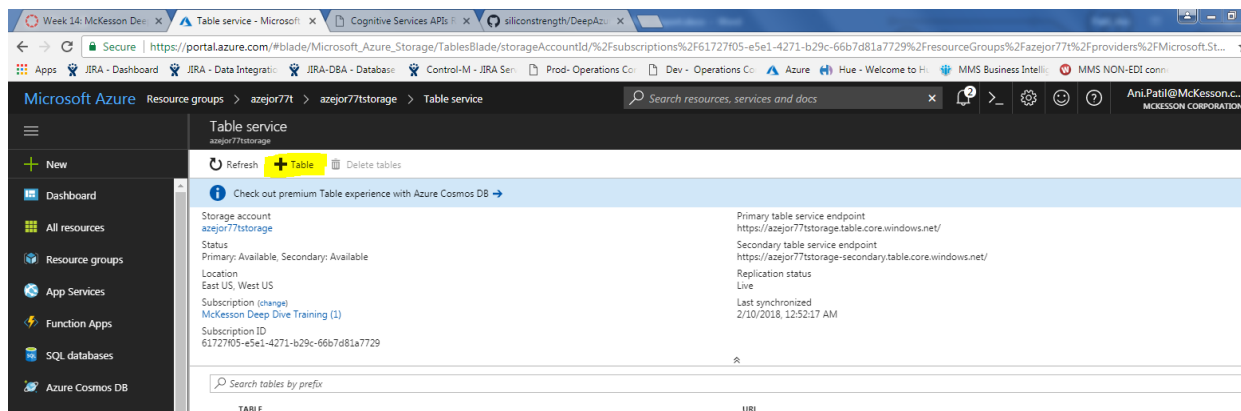
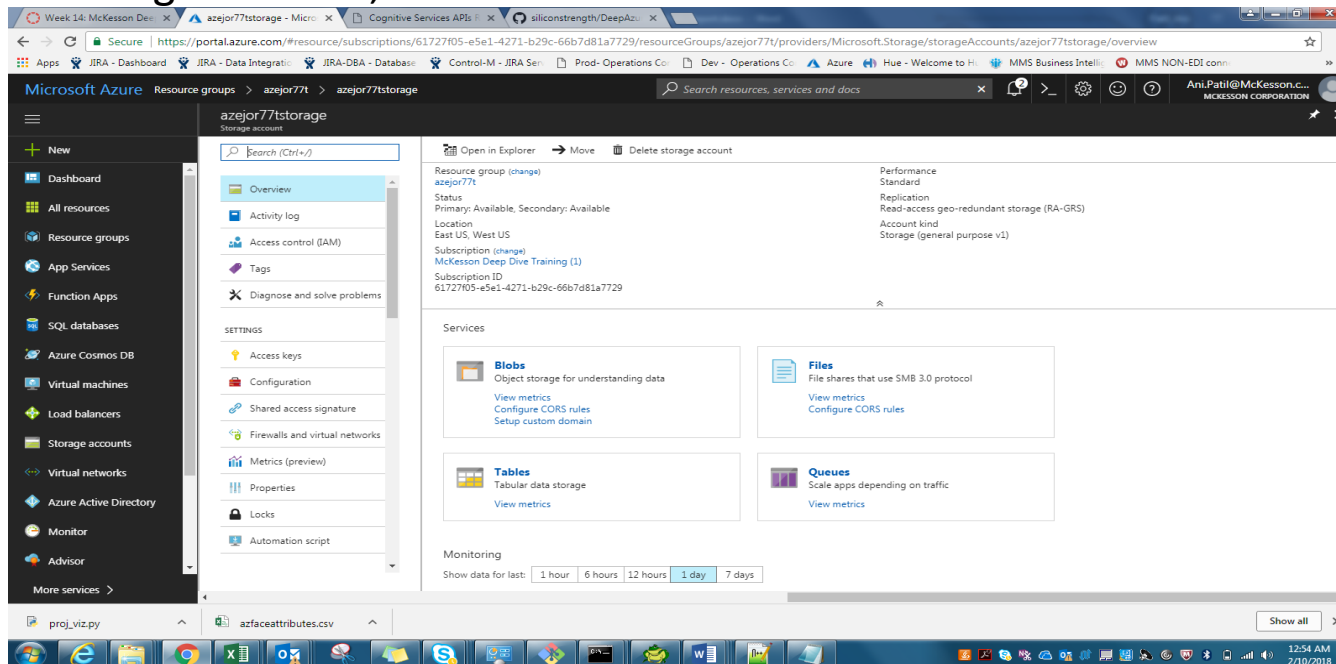
Create Azure Storage Account

- Create Storage Account to store Face attribute results.

The image displays two screenshots from the Microsoft Azure portal. The left screenshot shows the 'New' page with the 'Storage' option highlighted in the left-hand navigation pane. The right screenshot shows the 'Create storage account' configuration page. In this page, the 'Name' field is filled with 'azejor77storage', the 'Deployment model' is set to 'Resource manager', the 'Account kind' is 'Storage (general purpose v1)', the 'Performance' is 'Standard', the 'Replication' is 'Read-access geo-redundant storage (RAGRS)', and the 'Secure transfer required' is set to 'Enabled'. The 'Subscription' is 'McKesson Deep Dive Training (1)' and the 'Resource group' is 'Create new'.

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

Table service
azejor77tstorage

Refresh + Table Delete tables

Add table

* Table name
azfaceattribut ✓

OK Cancel

61727f05-e5e1-4271-b29c-66b7d81a7729

Search tables by prefix

TABLE

Microsoft Azure Resource groups > azejor77t > azejor77tstorage > Table service

Table service
azejor77tstorage

Refresh + Table Delete tables

Check out premium Table experience with Azure Cosmos DB →

Storage account
azejor77tstorage

Status
Primary: Available, Secondary: Available

Location
East US, West US

Subscription (change)
McKesson Deep Dive Training (1)

Subscription ID
61727f05-e5e1-4271-b29c-66b7d81a7729

Primary table service endpoint
https://azejor77tstorage.table.core.windows.net/

Secondary table service endpoint
https://azejor77tstorage-secondary.table.core.windows.net/

Replication status
Live

Last synchronized
2/10/2018, 12:52:17 AM

Search tables by prefix

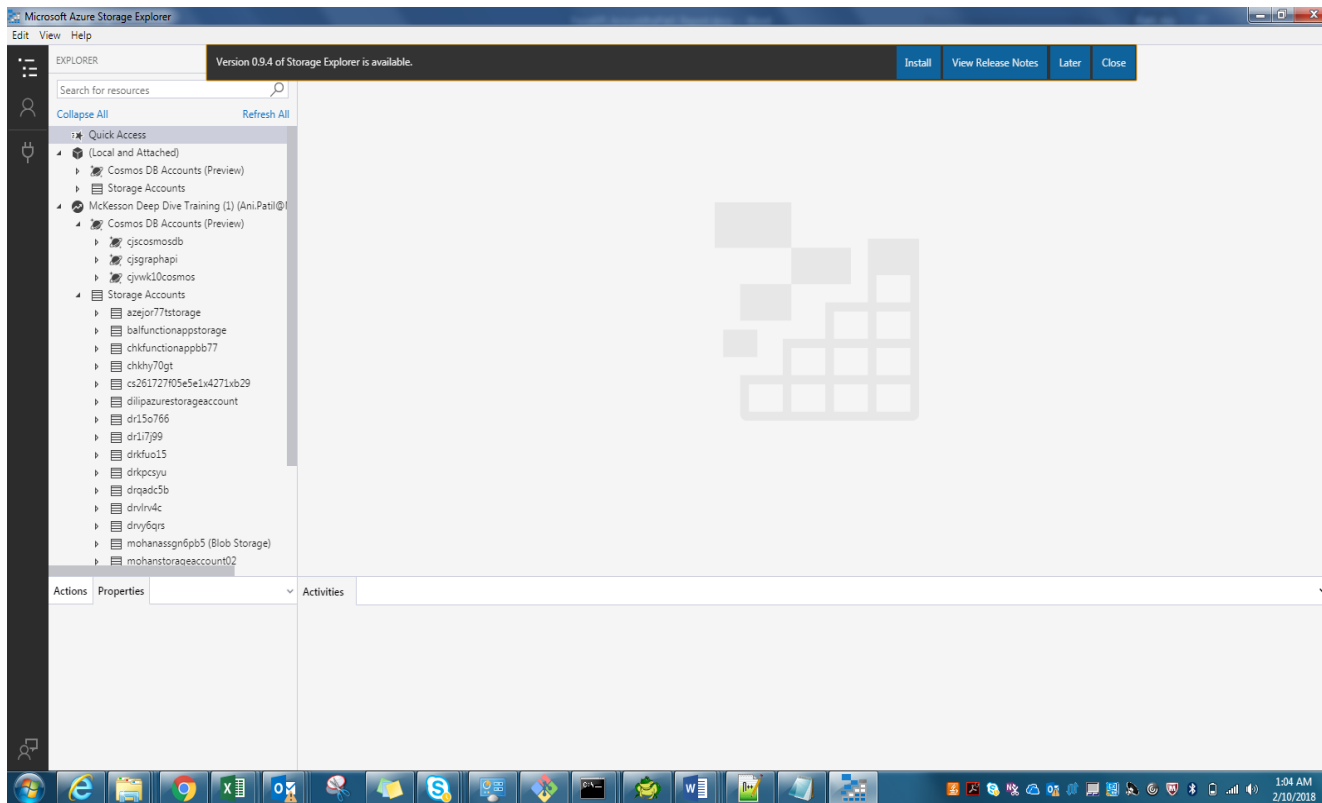
TABLE	URL
azfaceattribut	https://azejor77tstorage.table.core.windows.net/azfaceattribut

Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer

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

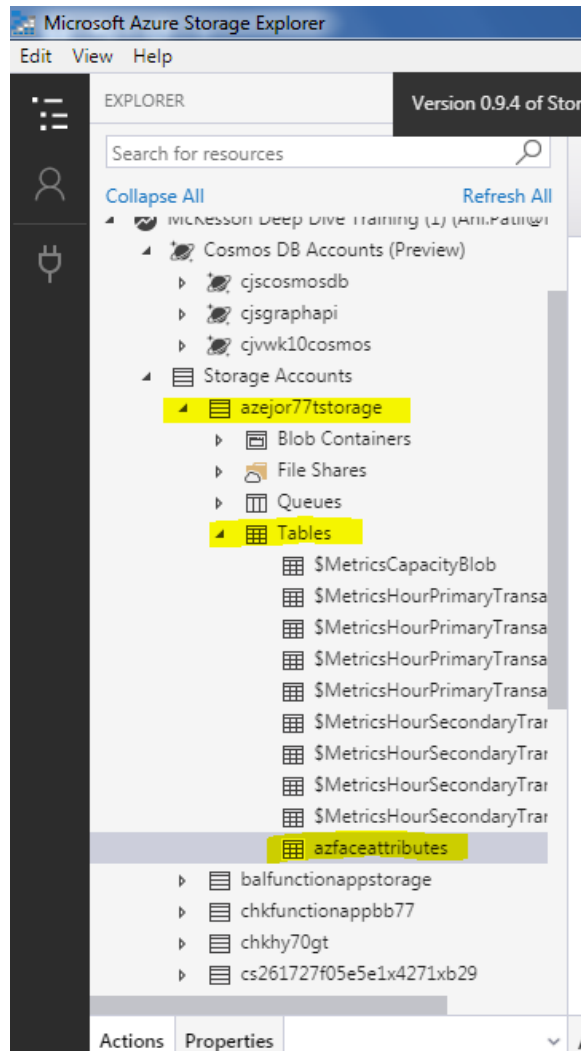
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/features/storage-explorer/>

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



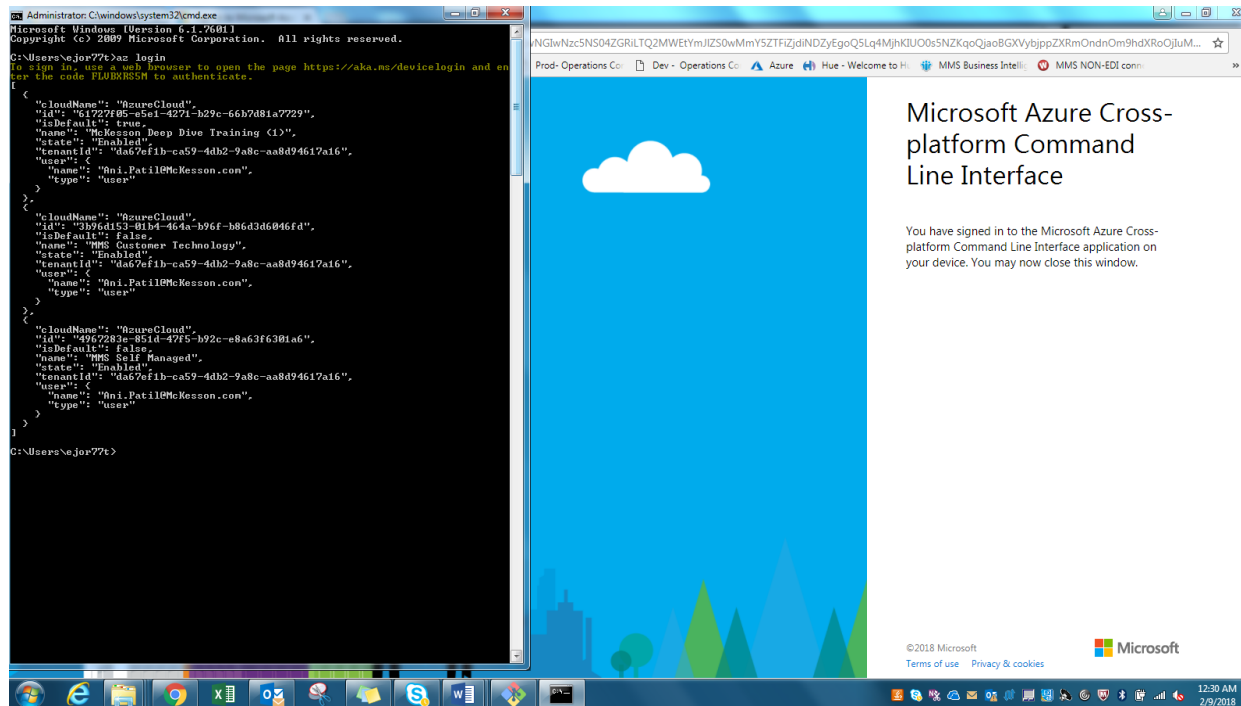
Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer

- 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

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop with a command prompt window and a web browser window.

The command prompt window displays the output of the command `python -m pip install --user azure azure-storage`. The output shows the installation of the `azure-storage` package and its dependencies, including `adal`, `requests`, `cryptography`, `azure-common`, `python-dateutil`, `azure-nspkg`, `PuTTY`, `urllib3`, `chardet`, `idna`, `certifi`, `cffi`, `six`, `asn1crypto`, and `pyparser`.

The web browser window shows a table with the following data:

	Timestamp	age	gender	glasses	smile
-9e85af74974	2018-02-09T05:53:51.069Z	42.4	male	NoGlasses	0.004
795ef6cd807	2018-02-09T05:54:01.374Z	42.8	male	NoGlasses	0.001
-fcbac671d9b5	2018-02-09T05:53:30.850Z	39.7	male	NoGlasses	0.001
828f966bc3e4	2018-02-09T05:53:37.629Z	43.7	male	NoGlasses	0.716
40f9a2a26c5	2018-02-09T05:53:44.357Z	41.6	male	NoGlasses	0.015
8d2c4c2b8452	2018-02-09T05:53:24.024Z	43.8	male	NoGlasses	0.0

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\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from pandas)
Collecting numpy>=1.9.0 (from pandas)
  Downloading numpy-1.14.0-cp36-cp36m-win_amd64.whl (13.4MB)
    100% |#####| 13.4MB 85kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\ejor77t\appdata\roaming\python\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-cp36m-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\site-packages (from scipy->seaborn)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10 in c:\users\ejor77t\appdata\roaming\python\python36\site-packages (from matplotlib->seaborn)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz in c:\program files\python36\lib\site-packages (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\ac6b04ec3e2da450e74c6a0e86ade83807b4aaf40466ecda
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[:]
```

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

```
# 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',
}
```

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='VozCDR8v4W6uvu0VuelAaAs')
    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

```
Administrator: C:\windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\azpx>python azfaceapi.py

Face ID: 34a8643e-7bbd-47d2-9232-d59673dab69b
Age: 50.7
Gender: female
Glasses: NoGlasses
Smile: 0.974
Created entry in table...

Face ID: 095feb88-0d12-46b5-ba64-6760d86a50a5
Age: 29.0
Gender: female
Glasses: NoGlasses
Smile: 1.0
Created entry in table...

Face ID: cf36551b-0c27-4be6-aba5-2858e08c3717
Age: 43.7
Gender: male
Glasses: NoGlasses
Smile: 0.716
Created entry in table...

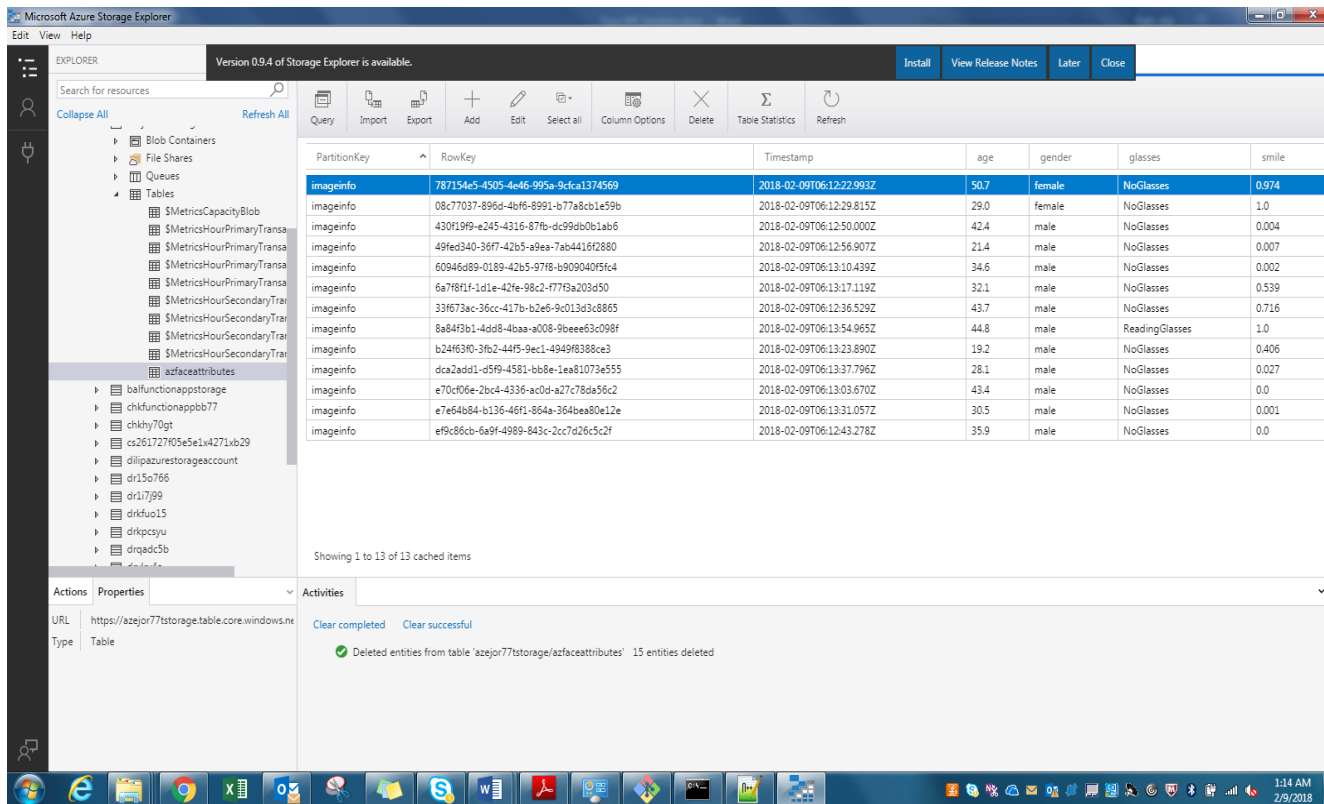
Face ID: 5a5c2d3f-b27e-42ff-9185-e0f0354991b6
Age: 35.9
Gender: male
Glasses: NoGlasses
Smile: 0.0
Created entry in table...

Face ID: 97842806-3658-4bbd-bbd0-239f322afd50
Age: 42.4
Gender: male
Glasses: NoGlasses
Smile: 0.004
Created entry in table...

Face ID: 9b903f5f-b3fa-40e0-998a-b0fc983b875c
Age: 21.4
Gender: male
Glasses: NoGlasses
Smile: 0.002
```

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-



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer interface. On the left, the Explorer pane shows a hierarchy of resources, including 'Tables' and 'azfaceattributes'. The main pane shows a table with the following data:

PartitionKey	RowKey	Timestamp	age	gender	glasses	smile
imageinfo	787154e5-4505-4e46-995a-9cfa1374569	2018-02-09T06:12:22.993Z	50.7	female	NoGlasses	0.974
imageinfo	08c77037-896d-4b6f-8991-b77a8c1e59b	2018-02-09T06:12:29.815Z	29.0	female	NoGlasses	1.0
imageinfo	430f19f9-e245-4316-87fb-dc99db0b1ab6	2018-02-09T06:12:50.000Z	42.4	male	NoGlasses	0.004
imageinfo	49fed340-36f7-42b5-a9ea-7ab4416f2880	2018-02-09T06:12:56.907Z	21.4	male	NoGlasses	0.007
imageinfo	60946d89-0189-42b5-97f8-b909040f5fc4	2018-02-09T06:13:10.439Z	34.6	male	NoGlasses	0.002
imageinfo	6a78f1f-1d1e-42fe-98c2-f7f9a203d50	2018-02-09T06:13:17.119Z	32.1	male	NoGlasses	0.539
imageinfo	33f673ac-36cc-417b-b2ef-9c013d3c8865	2018-02-09T06:12:36.529Z	43.7	male	NoGlasses	0.716
imageinfo	8a843b1-4dd8-4baa-a008-9beee63c098f	2018-02-09T06:13:54.965Z	44.8	male	ReadingGlasses	1.0
imageinfo	b24f63f0-3fb2-44f5-9ec1-4949f8388ce3	2018-02-09T06:13:23.890Z	19.2	male	NoGlasses	0.406
imageinfo	dca2add1-d5f9-4581-bb8e-1ea81073e595	2018-02-09T06:13:37.796Z	28.1	male	NoGlasses	0.027
imageinfo	e70cf06e-2bc4-4336-ac0d-a27c78da56c2	2018-02-09T06:13:03.670Z	43.4	male	NoGlasses	0.0
imageinfo	e7e64b4b-b136-46f1-864a-364bea80e12e	2018-02-09T06:13:31.057Z	30.5	male	NoGlasses	0.001
imageinfo	ef9c86cb-6a9f-4989-843c-2cc7d26c5c2f	2018-02-09T06:12:43.278Z	35.9	male	NoGlasses	0.0

Showing 1 to 13 of 13 cached items

Activities: Clear completed Clear successful
Deleted entities from table 'azejor77storage/azfaceattributes' 15 entities deleted

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 Storag
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.

```
Command Prompt - python proj_viz.py
c:\azpx>python proj_viz.py

***Applying min() :
age      19.2
smile     0.0
dtype: float64

***Applying max() :
age      50.7
smile     1.0
dtype: float64

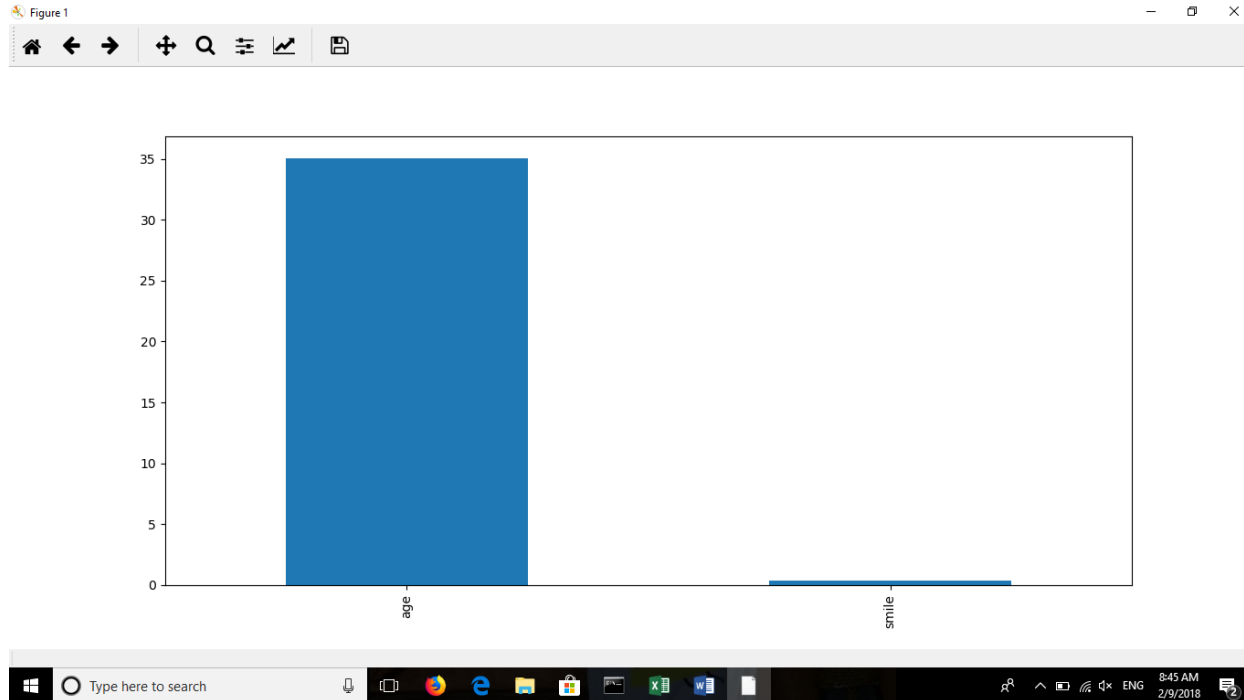
***Applying median() :
age      34.600
smile     0.027
dtype: float64

***Applying mean() :
age      35.061538
smile     0.359692
dtype: float64

***Applying std() :
age      9.536468
smile     0.431622
dtype: float64
```

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>