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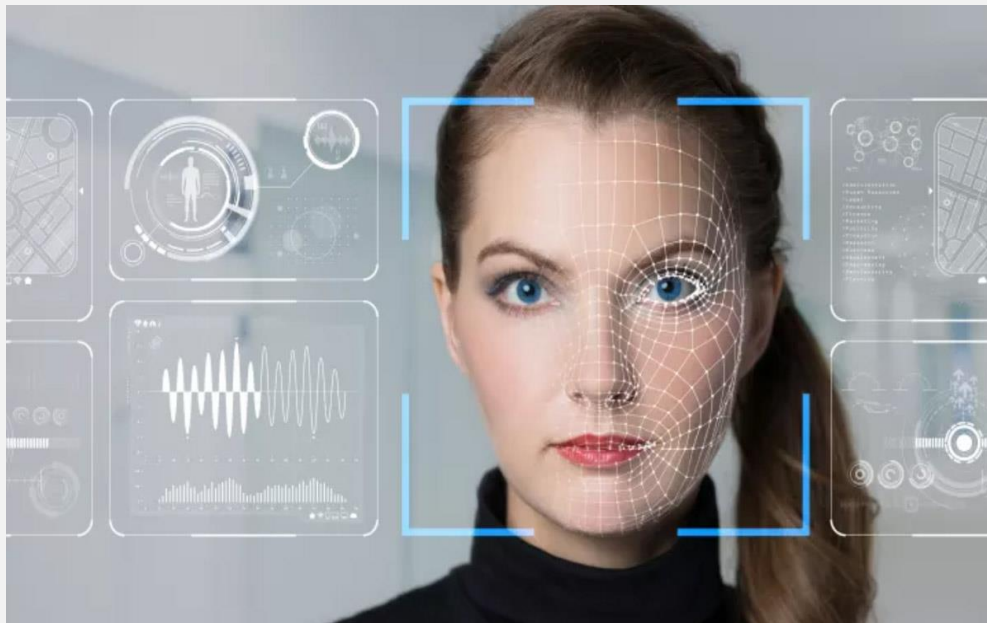
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Python with Artificial Intelligence



Subject: Face Mask Detection

Submitted By: Subham Kundu

Submitted To: Soumotanu Mazumdar Sir

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STUDENT PROFILE

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Project: Face Mask Detection

Project Files: [https://github.com/subhamrex/Face mask detection](https://github.com/subhamrex/Face_mask_detection)

INTRODUCTION

Python comes with a huge number of inbuilt libraries. Many of the libraries are for Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. Some of the libraries are TensorFlow (which is high-level neural network library), scikit-learn (for data mining, data analysis and machine learning), Keras (which provides a Python interface for artificial neural networks etc). The list keeps going and never ends.



Python has an easy implementation for OpenCV which functions mainly aimed at real-time computer vision. What makes Python favourite for everyone is its powerful and easy implementation. For other languages, students and researchers need to get to know the language before getting into ML or AI with that language. This is not the case with python. Even a programmer with very basic knowledge can easily handle python. Apart from that, the time someone spends on writing and debugging code in python is way less when compared to C, C++ or Java. This is exactly what the students of AI and ML want. They don't want to spend time on debugging the code for syntax errors, they want to spend more time on their algorithms and heuristics related to AI and ML. Not just the libraries but their tutorials, handling of interfaces are easily available online. People build their own libraries and upload them on GitHub or elsewhere to be used by others.

Hardware and software requirements

Software Requirements:

Operating System: Windows/Linux

Programming Language: Python 3.8

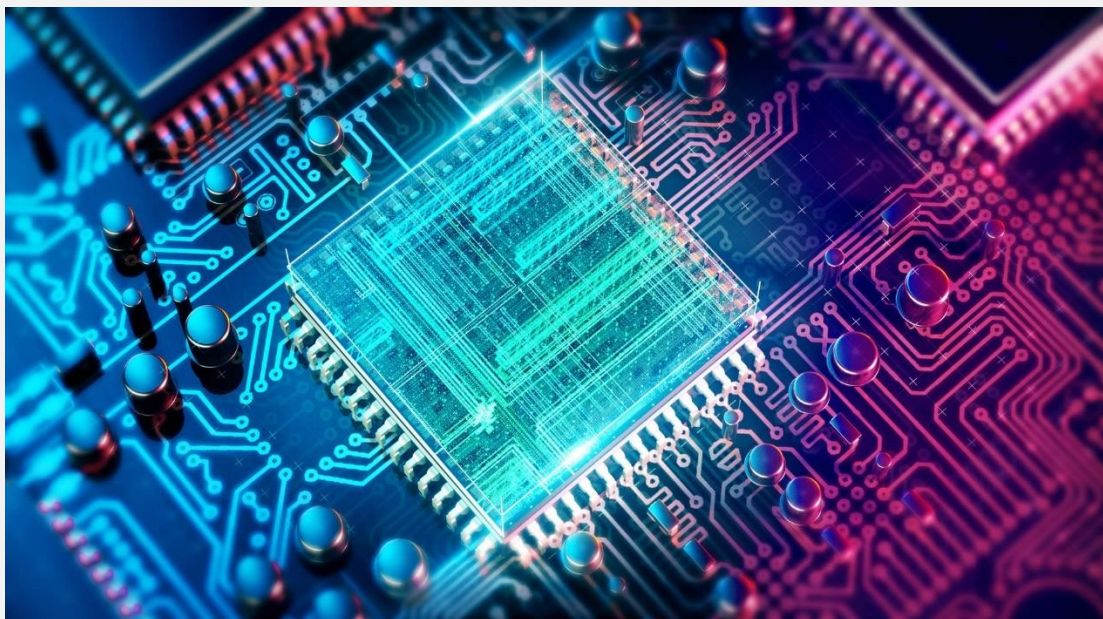
Software (IDE): PyCharm or VSCode

Hardware requirements:

Speed: 233MHz and above

Hard disk: 10GB

RAM: 512 MB



Objective & Procedure

Now-a-days Face Mask Detection has a great importance for our world. In pandemic mask is essential stuff for safety. It will basically help not to spread diseases. So, my **main objective** is to create a Face Mask detection model which will help us to detect a person wears a mask or not.

Python is a powerful open source programming language, which means that it's free to use while having all the properties that a programming language should have. Python has some 72,000 libraries in the Python Package Index that aid in scientific calculations and machine learning applications. In this project I have used Python as a programming language. Apart from this I have used TensorFlow, Keras and OpenCV as a library.

My Approach will be to create a Train Deep learning model (MobileNetV2) and apply mask detector over images / live video stream.

* Firstly, I have to create .py file which will help us to train our data.

train_mask_detector.py =>

import the necessary packages

```
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.applications import MobileNetV2
from tensorflow.keras.layers import AveragePooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.applications.mobilenet_v2 import preprocess_input
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import os
```

```
# initialize the initial learning rate, number of epochs to train for,
```

```
# and batch size
```

```
INIT_LR = 1e-4
```

```
EPOCHS = 20
```

```
BS = 32
```

```
DIRECTORY = r"dataset"
```

```
CATEGORIES = ["with_mask", "without_mask"]
```

```
# grab the list of images in our dataset directory, then initialize the list of data (i.e., images) and class  
#images
```

```
print("[INFO] loading images...")
```

```
data = []
```

```
labels = []
```

```
for category in CATEGORIES:
```

```
    path = os.path.join(DIRECTORY, category)
```

```
    for img in os.listdir(path):
```

```
        img_path = os.path.join(path, img)
```

```
        image = load_img(img_path, target_size=(224, 224))
```



```
image = img_to_array(image)
image = preprocess_input(image)
data.append(image)
labels.append(category)
```

perform one-hot encoding on the labels

```
lb = LabelBinarizer()
labels = lb.fit_transform(labels)
labels = to_categorical(labels)
```

```
data = np.array(data, dtype="float32")
labels = np.array(labels)
```

Here I have taken 1930 images as train datasets and 1930 images as test datasets.

```
(trainX, testX, trainY, testY) = train_test_split(data, labels,
                                                    test_size=0.20, stratify=labels, random_state=42)
```

construct the training image generator for data augmentation

```
aug = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=20,
    zoom_range=0.15,
    width_shift_range=0.2,
    height_shift_range=0.2,
    shear_range=0.15,
    horizontal_flip=True,
    fill_mode="nearest")
```

load the MobileNetV2 network, ensuring the head FC layer sets are left off

Center cropping the image with the pixel value of 224x224x3

```
baseModel = MobileNetV2(weights="imagenet", include_top=False,
                          input_tensor=Input(shape=(224, 224, 3)))
```

construct the head of the model that will be placed on top of the base model

```
headModel = baseModel.output
headModel = AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(7, 7))(headModel)
headModel = Flatten(name="flatten")(headModel)
headModel = Dense(128, activation="relu")(headModel)
headModel = Dropout(0.5)(headModel)
headModel = Dense(2, activation="softmax")(headModel)
```

place the head FC model on top of the base model (this will become the actual model we will train)

```
model = Model(inputs=baseModel.input, outputs=headModel)
```

loop over all layers in the base model and freeze them so they will not be updated during the first

training process

```
for layer in baseModel.layers:
    layer.trainable = False
```

compile our model

```
print("[INFO] compiling model...")
opt = Adam(lr=INIT_LR, decay=INIT_LR / EPOCHS)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer=opt,
              metrics=["accuracy"])
```

train the head of the network

```
print("[INFO] training head...")
H = model.fit(
    aug.flow(trainX, trainY, batch_size=BS),
    steps_per_epoch=len(trainX) // BS,
    validation_data=(testX, testY),
    validation_steps=len(testX) // BS,
    epochs=EPOCHS)
```

make predictions on the testing set

```
print("[INFO] evaluating network...")
```

```
predIdxs = model.predict(testX, batch_size=BS)
```

for each image in the testing set we need to find the index of the label with corresponding largest

predicted probability

```
predIdxs = np.argmax(predIdxs, axis=1)
```

show a nicely formatted classification report

```
print(classification_report(testY.argmax(axis=1), predIdxs,  
                           target_names=lb.classes_))
```

serialize the model to disk

```
print("[INFO] saving mask detector model...")
```

```
model.save("mask_detector.model", save_format="h5")
```

plot the training loss and accuracy

```
N = EPOCHS
```

```
plt.style.use("ggplot")
```

```
plt.figure()
```

```
plt.plot(np.arange(0, N), H.history["loss"], label="train_loss")
```

```
plt.plot(np.arange(0, N), H.history["val_loss"], label="val_loss")
```

```
plt.plot(np.arange(0, N), H.history["accuracy"], label="train_acc")
```

```
plt.plot(np.arange(0, N), H.history["val_accuracy"], label="val_acc")
```

```
plt.title("Training Loss and Accuracy")
```

```
plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Loss/Accuracy")
```

```
plt.legend(loc="lower left")
```

```
plt.savefig("plot.png")
```

Output:

It will give a `mask_detector.model` as trained model. Besides It will provide a plot related to training loss and accuracy.



`detect_mask_video.py =>`

import the necessary packages

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications.mobilenet_v2 import preprocess_input
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import time
```

```
import cv2
```

```
import os
```

```
def detect_and_predict_mask(frame, faceNet, maskNet):
```

grab the dimensions of the frame and then construct a blob from it

```
(h, w) = frame.shape[:2]
```

```
blob = cv2.dnn.blobFromImage(frame, 1.0, (224, 224),  
                               (104.0, 177.0, 123.0))
```

pass the blob through the network and obtain the face detections

```
faceNet.setInput(blob)
```

```
detections = faceNet.forward()
```

```
print(detections.shape)
```

initialize our list of faces, their corresponding locations and the list of predictions from our face mask

network

```
faces = []
```

```
locs = []
```

```
preds = []
```

loop over the detections

```
for i in range(0, detections.shape[2]):
```

```
    # extract the confidence (i.e., probability) associated with
```

```
    # the detection
```

```
    confidence = detections[0, 0, i, 2]
```

filter out weak detections by ensuring the confidence is greater than the minimum confidence

```
if confidence > 0.5:
```

```
    # compute the (x, y)-coordinates of the bounding box for the object
```

```
    box = detections[0, 0, i, 3:7] * np.array([w, h, w, h])
```

```
(startX, startY, endX, endY) = box.astype("int")
```

ensure the bounding boxes fall within the dimensions of the frame

```
(startX, startY) = (max(0, startX), max(0, startY))
```

```
(endX, endY) = (min(w - 1, endX), min(h - 1, endY))
```

extract the region of interest from the face, convert it from BGR to RGB channel

#ordering, resize it to 224x224, and pre-process it

```
face = frame[startY:endY, startX:endX]
```

```
face = cv2.cvtColor(face, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
```

```
face = cv2.resize(face, (224, 224))
```

```
face = img_to_array(face)
```

```
face = preprocess_input(face)
```

add the face and bounding boxes to their respective lists

```
faces.append(face)
```

```
locs.append((startX, startY, endX, endY))
```

only make a prediction if at least one face was detected

```
if len(faces) > 0:
```

for faster inference we'll make batch predictions on *all*

faces at the same time rather than one-by-one predictions in the above `for` loop

```
faces = np.array(faces, dtype="float32")
```

```
preds = maskNet.predict(faces, batch_size=32)
```

return a 2-tuple of the face locations and their corresponding locations


```
return (locs, preds)
```

load our serialized face detector model from disk

```
prototxtPath = r"face_detector\deploy.prototxt"
```

```
weightsPath = r"face_detector\res10_300x300_ssd_iter_140000.caffemodel"
```

```
faceNet = cv2.dnn.readNet(prototxtPath, weightsPath)
```

load the face mask detector model from disk

```
maskNet = load_model("mask_detector.model")
```

initialize the video stream

```
print("[INFO] starting video stream...")
```

```
camera_no = 0
```

```
vs = cv2.VideoCapture(camera_no)
```

loop over the frames from the video stream

```
while True:
```

```
    success, frame = vs.read()
```

detect faces in the frame and determine if they are wearing a face mask or not

```
(locs, preds) = detect_and_predict_mask(frame, faceNet, maskNet)
```

loop over the detected face locations and their corresponding locations

```
for (box, pred) in zip(locs, preds):
```

```
    # unpack the bounding box and predictions
```

```
    (startX, startY, endX, endY) = box
```

```
    (mask, withoutMask) = pred
```

```
    # determine the class label and color we'll use to draw the bounding box and text
```

```
    label = "Mask" if mask > withoutMask else "No Mask"
```

```
    color = (0, 255, 0) if label == "Mask" else (0, 0, 255)
```

```
    # include the probability in the label
```

```
    label = "{}: {:.2f}%".format(label, max(mask, withoutMask) * 100)
```

```
    # display the label and bounding box rectangle on the output frame
```

```
    cv2.putText(frame, label, (startX, startY - 10),
```

```
                  cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.45, color, 2)
```

```
    cv2.rectangle(frame, (startX, startY), (endX, endY), color, 2)
```

```
    # show the output frame
```

```
    cv2.imshow("Mask Detection", frame)
```

```
    key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF
```

```
    # if the `q` key was pressed, break from the loop
```

```
    if key == ord("q"):
```

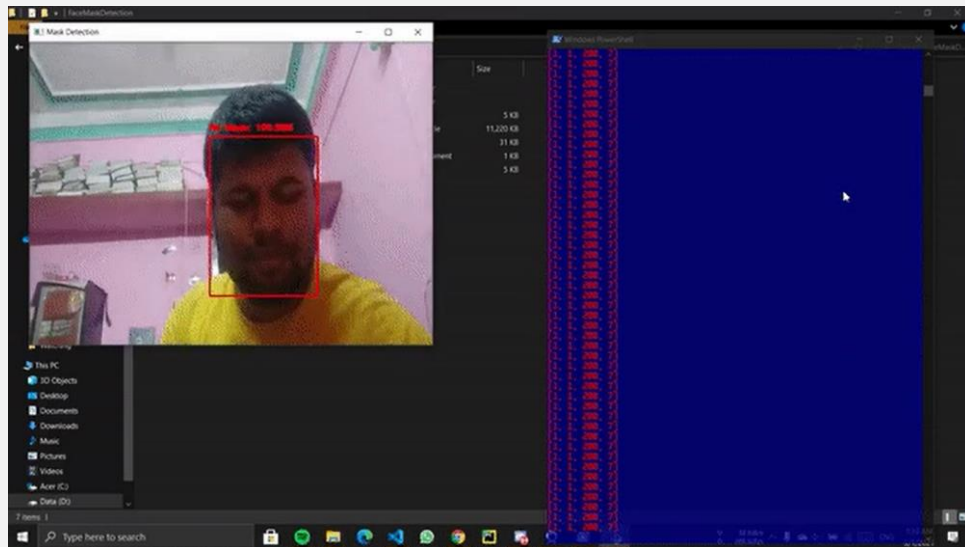
```
        break
```

```
    # do a bit of clean-up
```

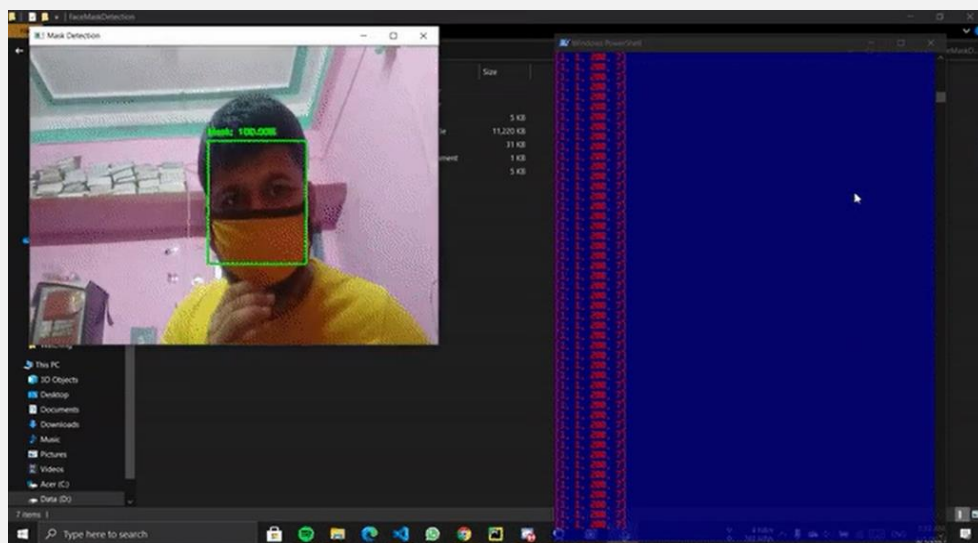
```
    cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:

It will give us frame where your video stream will be opened and concurrently it will detect a person wears a mask or not with the help of computer vision (OpenCV) and deep learning algorithm (TensorFlow and Keras).



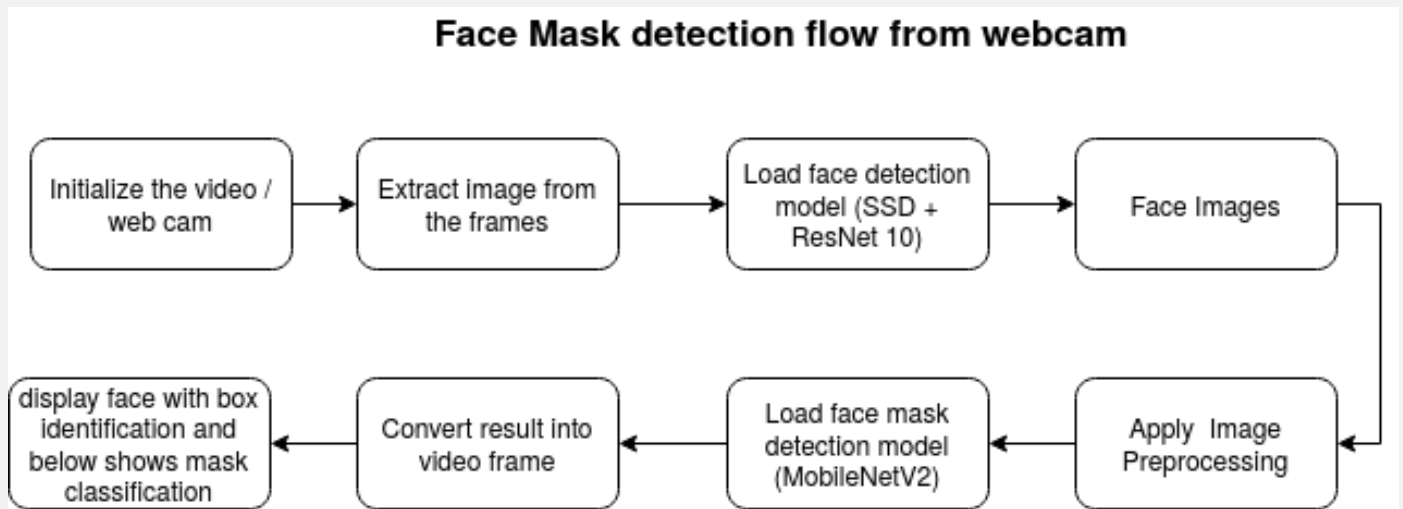
No mask



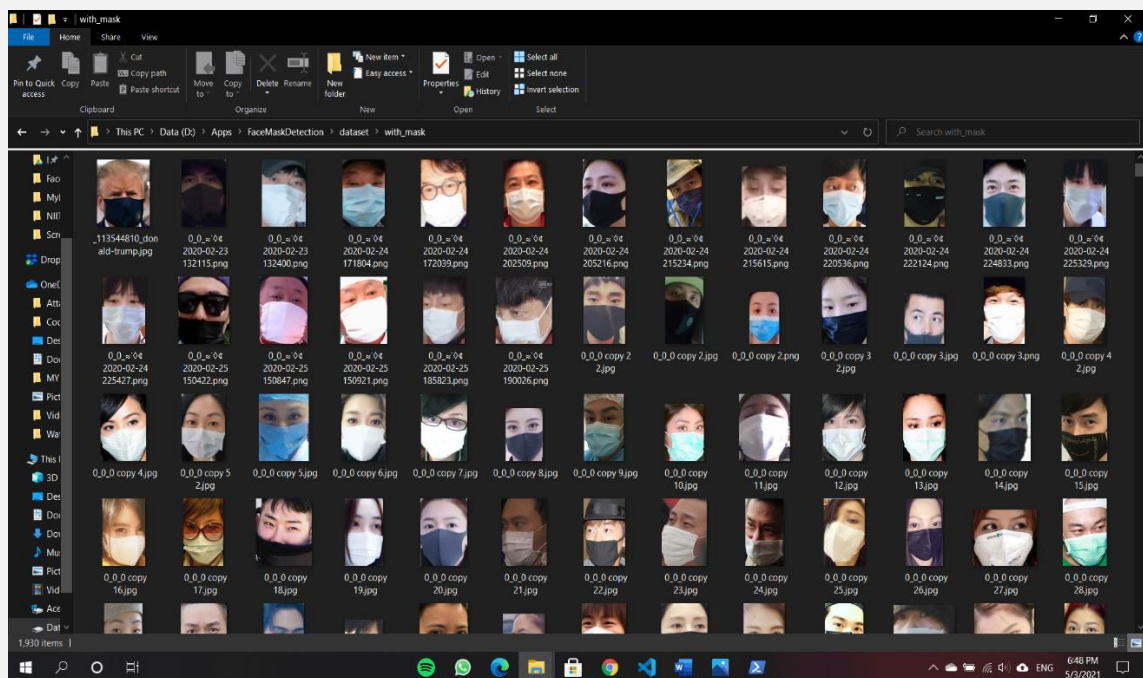
With mask

[Click here to see output](#)

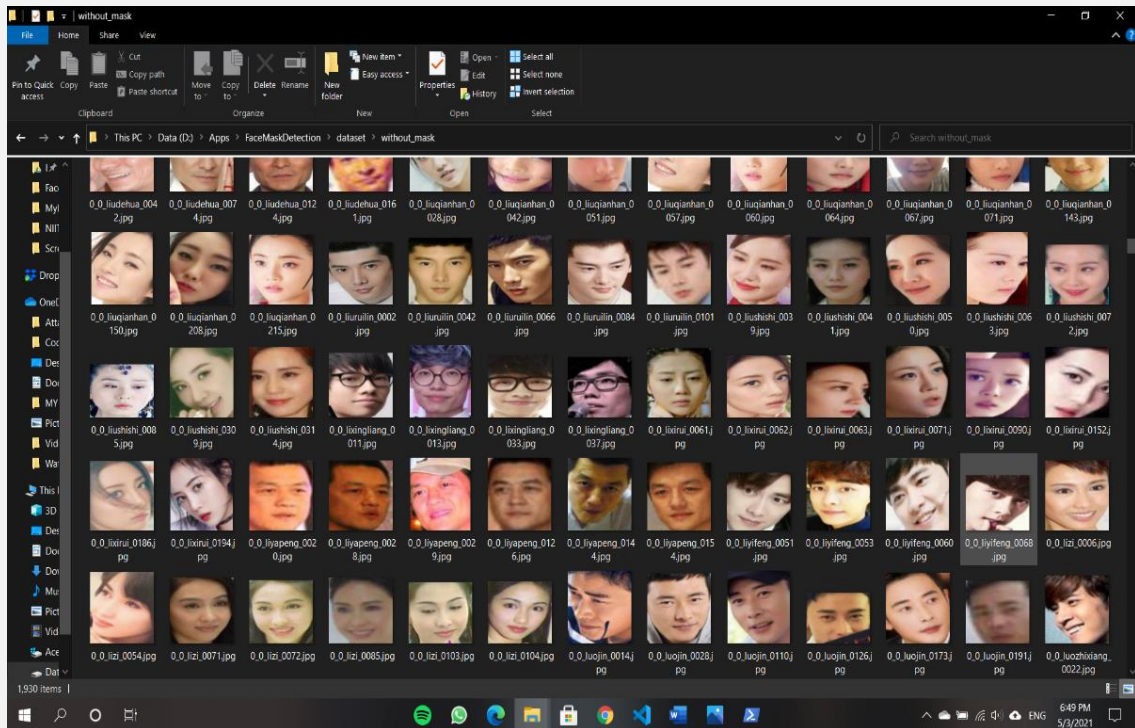
Flowchart:



Used Datasets:



With mask



Without mask

Here I have 1950 images with mask and 1950 images without mask.

Future Scope & Advantages

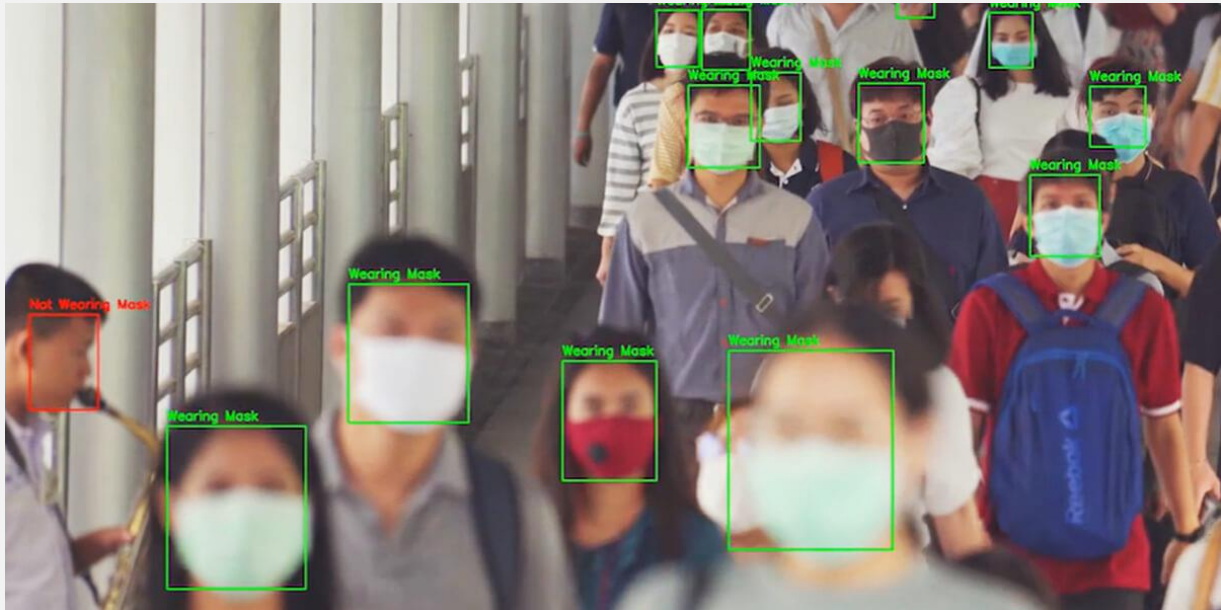
Python has become a formidable language in the data science, artificial intelligence, and machine learning spheres. This is largely due to the language's flexibility and community, but it's also a direct result of the production of many ultra-powerful, high-quality packages and modules. Further considerations should include the situations where data science tasks (analytics, machine learning, artificial intelligence) are carried out either on a local desktop or laptop machine by a data scientist (for example), or where these tasks are performed on servers (usually in the cloud).

This project definitely will open a future path in computer vision and deep learning. Working in the ML and AI industry means dealing with a bunch of data that you need to process in the most convenient and effective way. The low entry barrier allows more data scientists to quickly pick up Python and start using it for AI development without wasting too much effort on learning the language. Python for machine learning development can run on any platform including Windows, MacOS, Linux, Unix, and twenty-one others.

Here are a few use cases where this mask detection technology could be beneficial.

Airports:

The Face Mask Detection System could be used at airports to detect travellers without masks. Face data of travellers can be captured in the system at the entrance. If a traveller is found to be without a face mask, their picture is sent to the airport authorities so that they could take quick action.



Hospitals:

Using Face Mask Detector System, Hospitals can monitor if quarantined people required to wear a mask are doing so or not. The same holds good for monitoring staff on duty too.



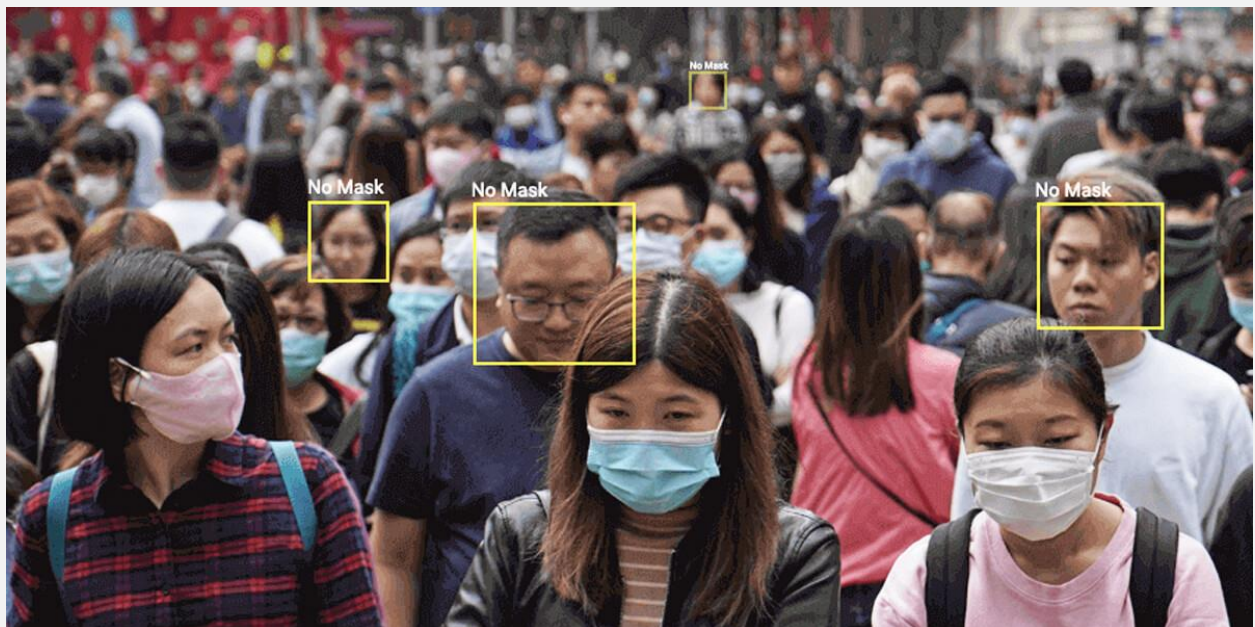
Offices & Working Spaces:

The Face Mask Detection System can be used at office premises to ascertain if employees are maintaining safety standards at work. It monitors employees without masks and sends them a reminder to wear a mask.



Government:

To limit the spread of coronavirus, the police could deploy the face mask detector on its fleet of surveillance cameras to enforce the compulsory wearing of face masks in public places.



Conclusion

The current study used OpenCV, TensorFlow, Keras and CNN to detect whether people were wearing face masks or not. The models were tested with images and real-time video streams. Even though the accuracy of the model is around 70%, the optimization of the model is a continuous process and we are building a highly accurate solution by tuning the hyperparameters. MobileNetV2 was used to build the mobile version of the same. This specific model could be used as a use case for edge analytics. There are no doubts that AI technologies are the future. Considering the increasing popularity of the trend and the number of people ready to invest in it, the global AI market is going to reach \$89.8 billion by 2025. Basically, most scenarios about future AI are hypothetical, but they present us with existential questions. There is a never-ending chase of the Machine and humans, and it will run in unparallelled till one conquers the other. So, we can say that in further future AI also will help us to solve real world problem like Face Mask detection.

Bibliography

The contents have been gathered from the following:

1. Google Search(<https://www.google.com/>)
2. TensorFlow(<https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/>)
3. Keras(<https://keras.io/api/>)
4. OpenCV(<https://opencv.org/courses/>)
5. Youtube Tutorials (<https://www.youtube.com/>)