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Literature Survey Face recognition has been considered for over 20 years, and it's still a lively subject owing to extensive practical applications. Automatic face recognition as a mean of human identification has been strongly experimented and reviewed for quite twenty-five years. Persons can be identified by their face, and face recognition is becoming possible because of the growths made within the computing capability over the past few years. Information security, law implementation, investigation, smart cards, access control are a number of the zones that have potential applications for Face Recognition. Last decade saw a fantastic amount of work finished this field. History of Face Recognition Table 2.1. A table showing the brief history of the prevailing face recognition techniques Years Authors Method 2019 Chris Xiaoxuan Lu, Niki Trigoni, Andrew Markham, and John A. Stankovic Deep Learning 2017 Xi Peng, Xiang, Dimitris N. Metaxas and Manmohan Chandraker Rutgers Feature Learning 2013 Chaoyang Zhang, Fan Dong Zhaoxian Zhou and Hua Sun Elastic Bunch Graph Matching (EBGM) and Linear Discriminate Analysis (LDA) and 2001 Viola & Jones Adaboost + Haar Cascade 1991 Turk & Pentland Eigenface 1987 Sirovich & Kirby Principal Component Analysis (PCA) Chris Xiaoxuan Lu(et-al), 2019 used Ambient Wireless Cues approach during this work, they described Auto-Tune, a completely unique pipeline to simultaneously label face images within the wild and adapt a pre-trained deep neural network to acknowledge the faces of users in new environments. A key insight that motivates it's that enrolment effort of face labelling makes no sense if a the building owner get access to a wireless identifier, e.g. smart-phone's MAC address. Xi Peng (et-al), 2017 The State University of latest Jersey University of California, San Diego proposed a replacement reconstruction loss to regularize identity feature learning for face recognition. We also introduce a knowledge synthesization strategy to complement the range of pose, requiring no additional training data. Chaoyang Zhang (et-al), 2013 used Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Elastic Bunch Graph Matching (EBGM) approach resulting detection accuracy was above 90% proved. Also Huan Liu used a Filter-based feature selection approach which resulted in high accuracy, 99%. Viola(et-al), 2001 Haar cascade and Adaboost method comes together for new algorithms and insights to construct a framework for robust and very rapid visual detection. this technique was most clearly different from previous approaches in ability to detect faces extremely rapidly. Operating on 384 x 288-pixel images, faces were detected at 15 fps on 700MHz Intel Pentium 3 Processor. Turk(et-al), 1991 discovered that using the Eigenfaces technique, the residual error could cause no facial detection in images, This discovery enabled the reliable and real-time automatic face recognition systems. Although this approach could be affected by environmental factors, it nonetheless create significant interest in further development of face recognition techniques.. Sirovich(et-al), 1987 used PCA. The

Principal Component Analysis may be a standard linear algebra technique, to the face recognition problem, which showed that but 100 values were required to accurately point a suitably aligned and normalized facial image.

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