

"EYE SEE YOU"

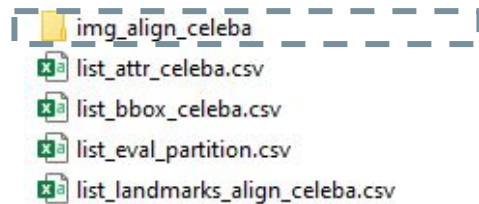
A COMPUTER VISION PROJECT USING THE CELEBRITY ATTRIBUTES KAGGLE DATASET

Classify / Detect using computer vision

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Acquire data and build an image data pipeline
2. Clean and augment image data.
3. Train and deploy a computer vision model.
 1. Image Classification (CNN)
 2. Using Pretrained Models (Viola Jones, VGG16)
 3. Transfer Learning (VGG16 custom--failed)

DATA



Found 202600 files belonging to 1 classes.

class 0, (256, 256, 3)



class 0, (256, 256, 3)



class 0, (256, 256, 3)



class 0, (256, 256, 3)



class 0, (256, 256, 3)



class 0, (256, 256, 3)



class 0, (256, 256, 3)



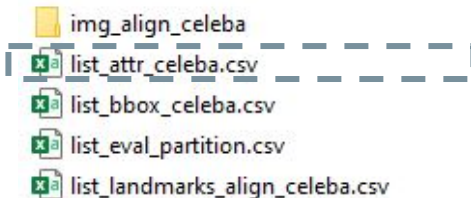
class 0, (256, 256, 3)



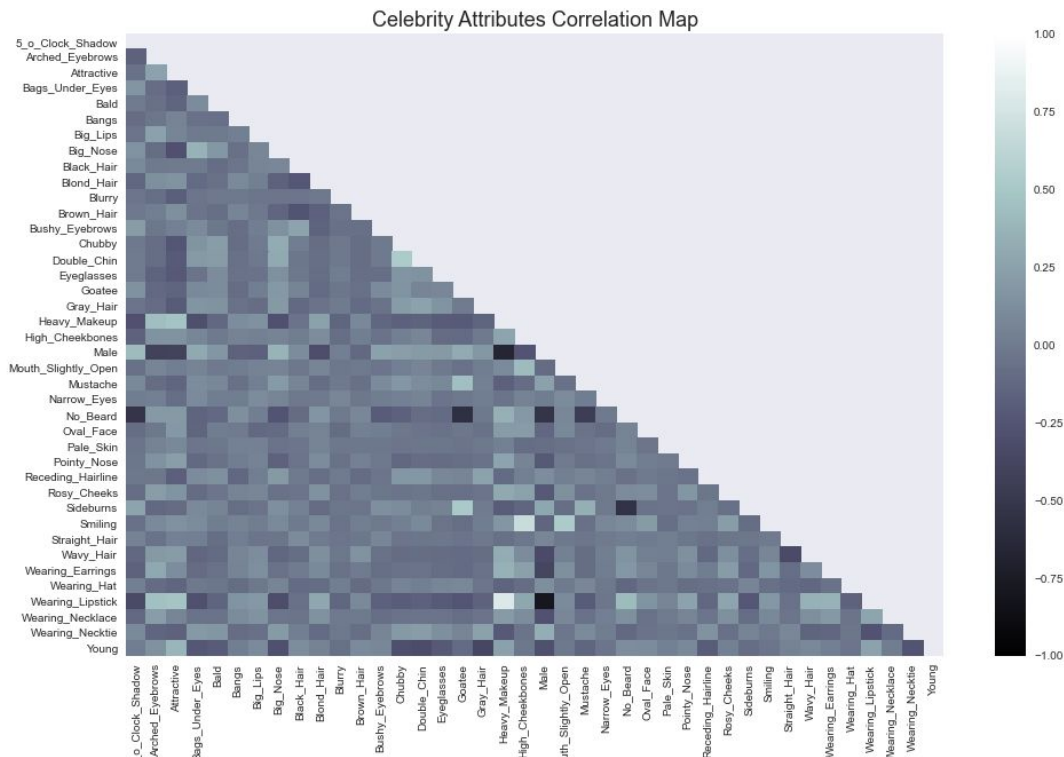
class 0, (256, 256, 3)



DATA



```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 202599 entries, 0 to 202598
Data columns (total 41 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   image_id            202599 non-null  object
1   5_o_Clock_Shadow    202599 non-null  int64
2   Arched_Eyebrows     202599 non-null  int64
3   Attractive           202599 non-null  int64
4   Bags_Under_Eyes     202599 non-null  int64
5   Bald                 202599 non-null  int64
6   Bangs               202599 non-null  int64
7   Big_Lips             202599 non-null  int64
8   Big_Nose            202599 non-null  int64
9   Black_Hair          202599 non-null  int64
10  Blond_Hair          202599 non-null  int64
11  Blurry              202599 non-null  int64
12  Brown_Hair          202599 non-null  int64
13  Bushy_Eyebrows      202599 non-null  int64
```



Source: <https://www.kaggle.com/jessicali9530/celeba-dataset>

DATA

img_align_celeba

list_attr_celeba.csv

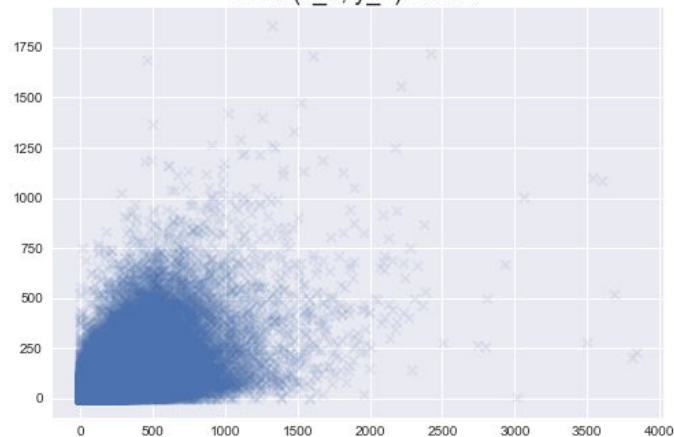
list_bbox_celeba.csv

list_eval_partition.csv

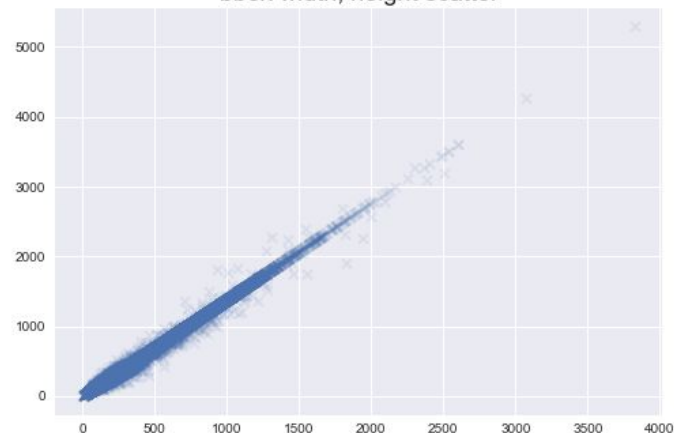
list_landmarks_align_celeba.csv

	image_id	x_1	y_1	width	height
0	000001.jpg	95	71	226	313
1	000002.jpg	72	94	221	306
2	000003.jpg	216	59	91	126

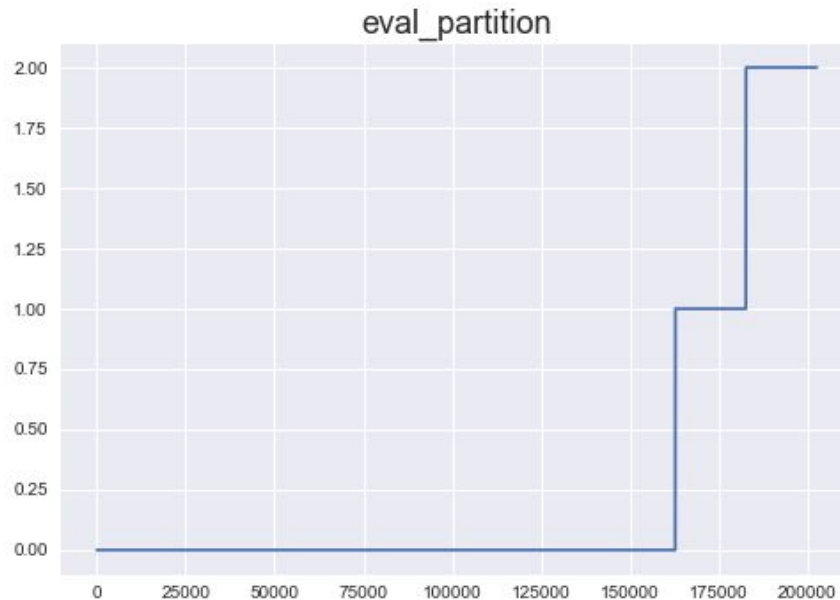
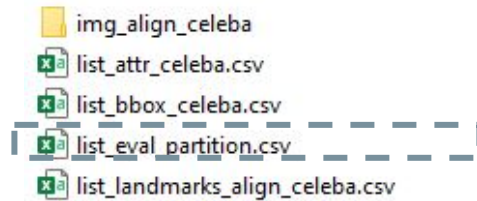
bbox (x_1, y_1) scatter



bbox width, height scatter



DATA



DATA

img_align_celeba

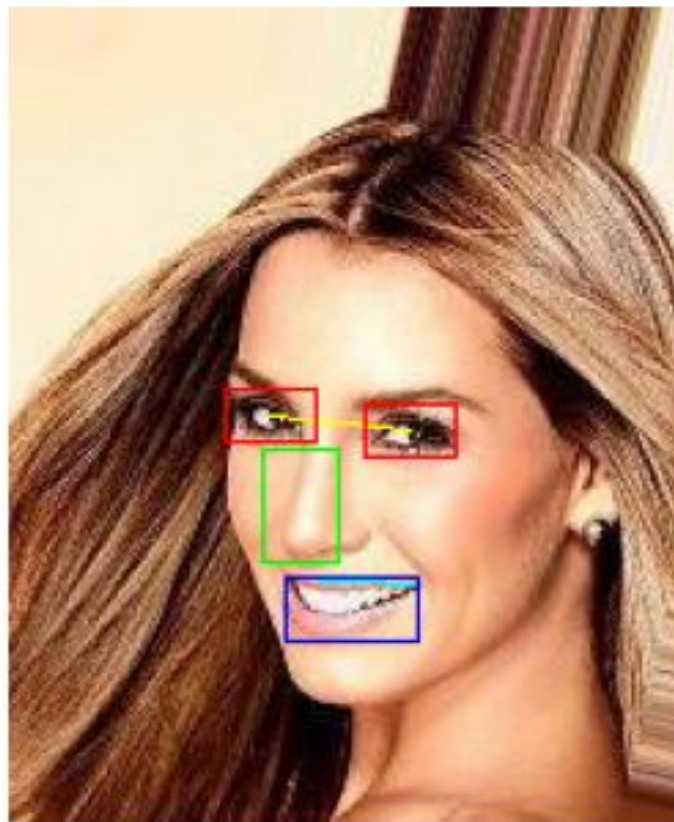
list_attr_celeba.csv

list_bbox_celeba.csv

list_eval_partition.csv

list_landmarks_align_celeba.csv

	image_id	lefteye_x	lefteye_y	righteye_x	righteye_y	nos
0	000001.jpg	69	109	106	113	
1	000002.jpg	69	110	107	112	
2	000003.jpg	76	112	104	106	



Source: <https://www.kaggle.com/jessicali9530/celeba-dataset>

MODEL (CNN; LEFT/RIGHT EYE)

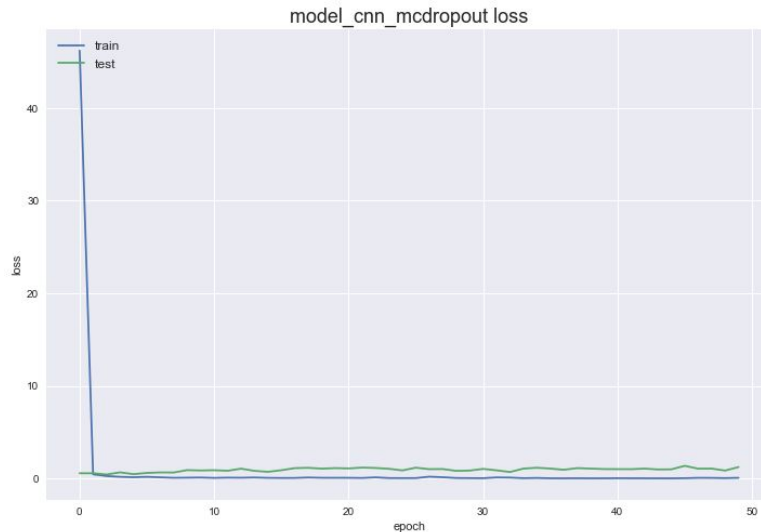
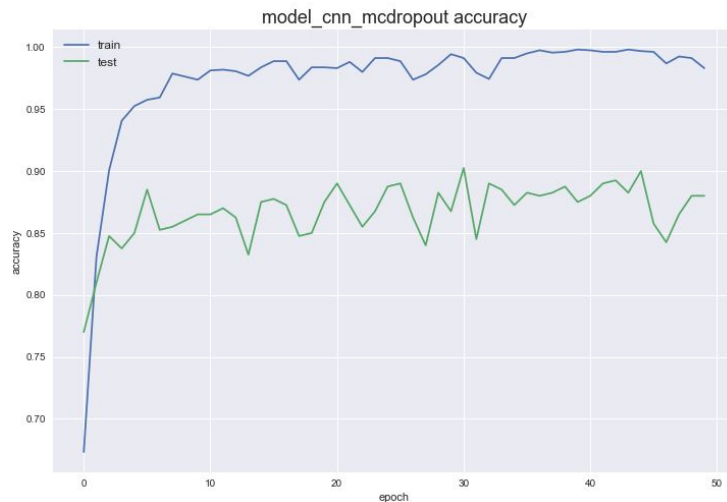
```
1 model_cnn_mcdropout.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 30, 30, 8)	224
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 16)	1168
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
mc_dropout_9 (MCDropout)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 256)	3211520
mc_dropout_10 (MCDropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 256)	65792
mc_dropout_11 (MCDropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 2)	514

=====
Total params: 3,279,218
Trainable params: 3,279,218
Non-trainable params: 0

```
class MonteCarloDropout(keras.layers.Dropout):  
    def call(self, inputs):  
        return super().call(inputs, training=True)
```



More on Monte Carlo Dropout: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1506.02142>
Also: <https://towardsdatascience.com/monte-carlo-dropout-7fd52f8b6571>

MODEL (VGG16 CUSTOM)

```
1 model_vgg16_custom.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_8"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====	=====	=====
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 1, 1, 512)	14714688
global_average_pooling2d (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 512)	0
flatten_9 (Flatten)	(None, 512)	0
dense1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dense2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	2570
dense_16 (Dense)	(None, 2)	22

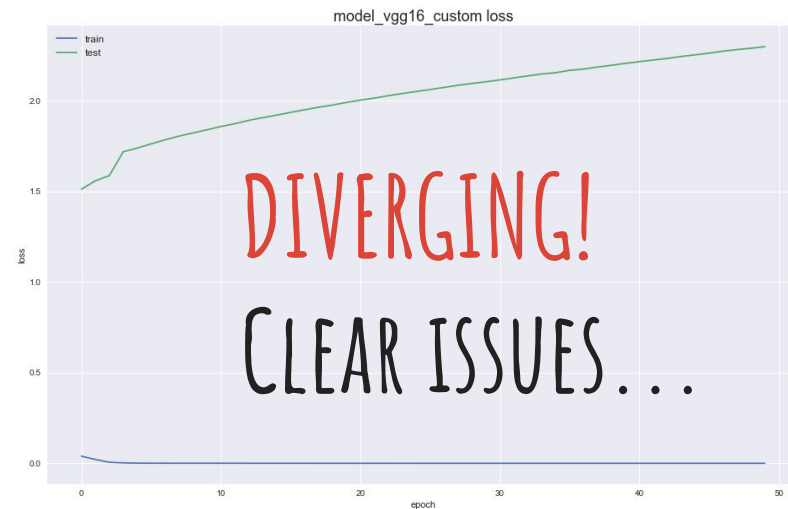
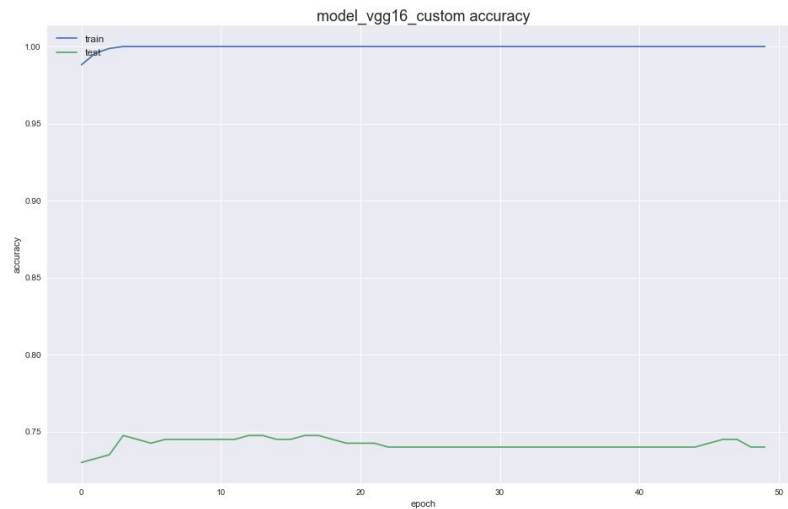
=====

Total params: 14,848,608

Trainable params: 133,920

Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

=====



CROPPED IMAGES (1000 LEFT EYES, 1000 RIGHT EYES)

Left eyes: First 15 images



Right eyes: First 15 images



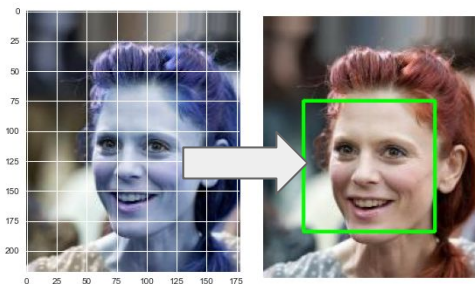
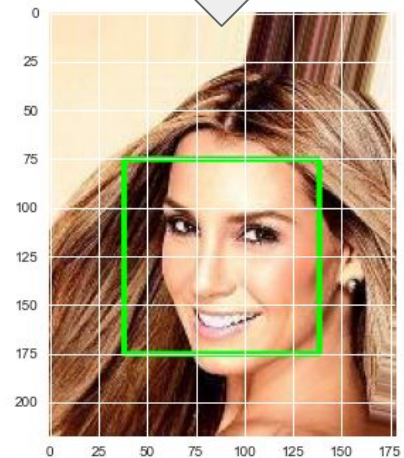
FRONTAL FACE DETECTION (VIOLA-JONES / HAAR CASCADE)

1. Read in image (gray)
2. Convert to Integral Image; "Constant time" / $O(1)$
3. Attention operator; Haar Cascade

```
==== Test Image, <class 'numpy.ndarray'> ====  
[[233 233 233 ... 232 241 241]  
 [233 233 233 ... 234 241 241]  
 [233 233 233 ... 236 241 242]  
 ...  
 [ 88  63  93 ...  72  73  73]  
 [ 77  85 113 ...  66  68  68]  
 [115 151 192 ...  66  68  68]]  
==== Shape ====  
(218, 178)
```

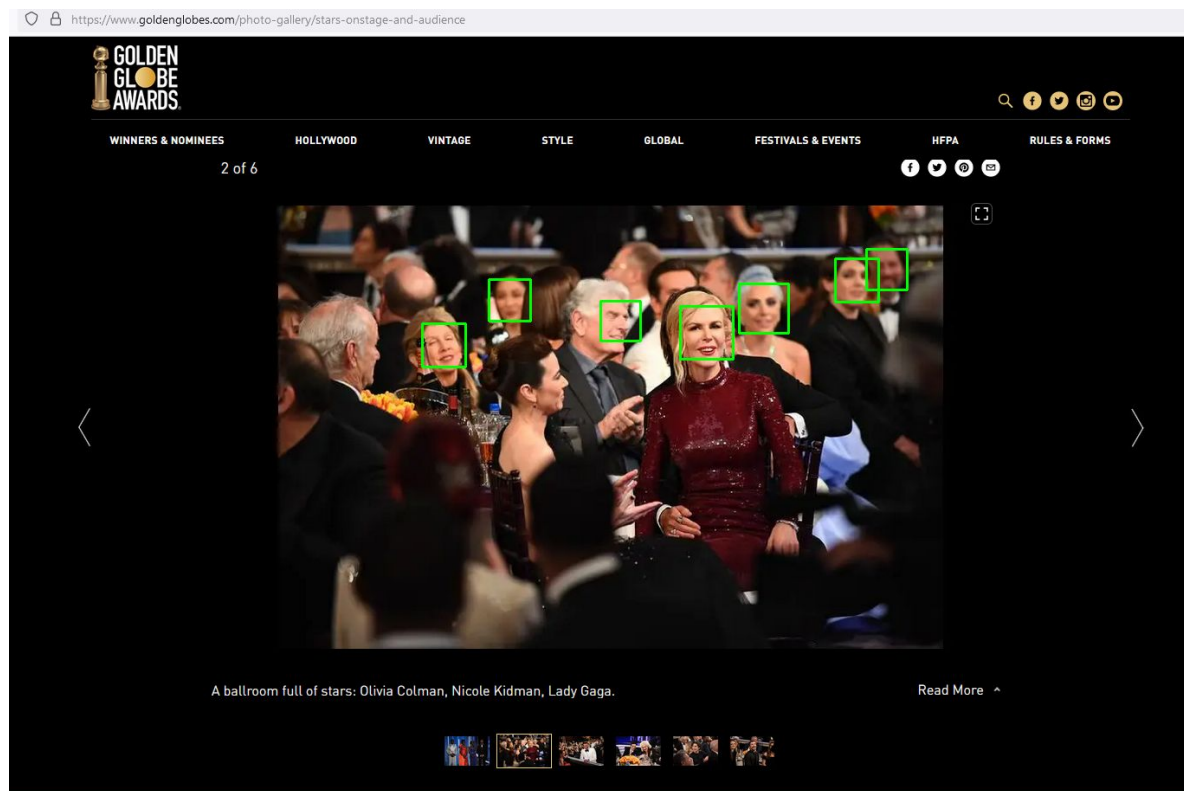


```
(219, 179)  
array([[ 0,    0,    0, ...,    0,    0,    0],  
       [ 0,   233,  466, ..., 31180, 31421, 31662],  
       [ 0,   466,  932, ..., 62286, 62768, 63250],  
       ...,  
       [ 0, 38151, 75925, ..., 5598109, 5636022, 5674017],  
       [ 0, 38228, 76087, ..., 5614686, 5652667, 5690730],  
       [ 0, 38343, 76353, ..., 5631455, 5669504, 5707635]],  
      dtype=int32)
```



APPLICATION TO TEST IMAGE

Very fast detection (less than a second) of all relevant frontal faces in a test image.



BLURRING FACES

Using the face detection mechanism, filters like blurs can be easily added to the image.

