

Face Mask Detection Using AWS REKOGNITION

¹Harsh Jain, ²Aneesh Jain, ³Dr Bhuvana J.

¹Bachelor's in Engineering (CS), Anna University, Chennai

²MCA Scholar, Department of CS& IT, Jain University, Bangalore

³Faculty of MCA, Jain University, Bangalore.

ABSTRACT

As per the current situation of covid-19 pandemic, many has been affected with this virus. As per the World health organization, there some symptoms which makes a virus effected. So, in this situation WHO had declared that every person should wear mask, apply sanitize to their hands and some other things to be healthy and to be far from virus affection. On base of this, when the pandemic will be open, the people will be gathered in a group in some places like restaurant, malls and many more places. so, we can't identify the persons without mask in the large group of people. so, to deduct the mask from the large group, I had developed a machine learning model which will deduct the person without mask. This model is been developed by the help of AWS services like Rekognition, lambda, Dynamo DB and OpenCV.

Keywords: Aws account, Aws Rekognition, Aws Lambda, Aws Dynamo Db, OpenCV.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this pandemic safety become more important factor in the daily life. The services of all the places has been increased to provide a service with a precautions of corona virus. as we can take example of restaurants, now days the online food delivery applications are providing more safety on the bases of the covid19. as per on going in restaurants people needs a trust that the restaurant area is fully safe with the precautions of covid19. so, to make trust the customer, thee restaurants should have some rules like a person without mask are not allowed, sainted should be done, but we can't observe the person with mask in large groups at a time. So, to overcome these difficulties, I had developed a machine learning model using Amazon web services which is a cloud infrastructure. the model will deduct the person without mask by scanning the face of the person. This model is developed of some aws services like Rekognition , lambda , DynamoDB and OpenCV .

1.1 Cloud computing

The cloud computing is a technology which is used to pull the resources through the help of the internet. The cloud computing is on demand availability where we can use resources from anywhere virtually. It consists of data centre, servers which helps us to store the data and retrieve it. There are some cloud providers there are like Amazon web Service, Microsoft Azure, Google cloud platform, Oracle cloud, IBM, Alibaba cloud, VMware. There are some advantages of cloud computing there are like... Availability, Secure, Scalability, pay-per-use, flexible, access to automatic updates, Reduces IT cost.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To develop a model, easy to dedicate
- To reduce human effort on managing the observation of the mask
- To build a scalable and secure machine learning system using technologies like cloud computing

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

^[1] In this paper the author discussed about the machine learning services. He talks about the way machine learning models helps user to dedicate the face recognitions using AI models. ^[2] In this paper the author talks about the different algorithms to recognise the face using different ways of machine learning. The author emphasizes that intent recognition. ^[3] In this paper the author emphasizes the bio metrics uses in the detection and identifying the face which makes accuracy in recognition. ^[4] In this paper the author discusses about the role of the face mask detection in the world wide and how it identifies the person with mask.

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Purpose of this project is to find whether the person has wore the mask or not. So that after detecting the total number of people without mask we can say that - this particular restaurant is not using the safety measures, and ordering the food from that particular restaurant is not safe. In this model I had used AWS services like Rekognition, Lambda and DynamoDB.

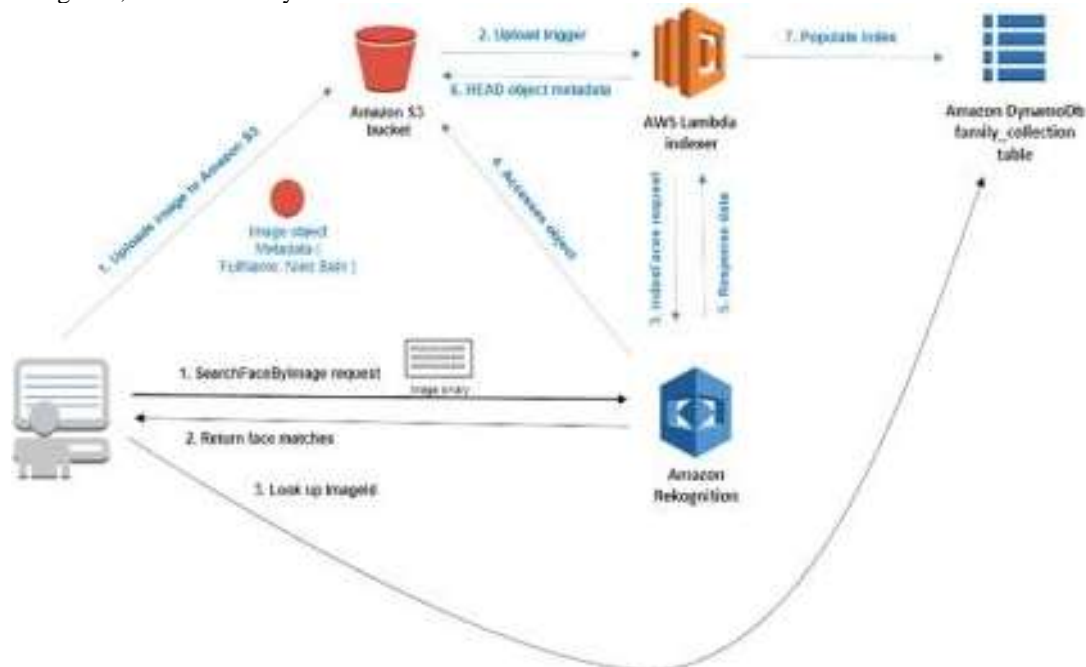


Fig 1: - System Architecture

According to the above flowchart, first when a user places his face in front of the camera, the AWS Rekognition will detect the face and redirect the image to match with the database and analyze the mask through help of the dataset and add the count value by the help of the API which is installed using Lambda and again it redirects to Rekognition and gives the output. The output will be like if the person is with a mask the count will be 0 or else if the person is without a mask the count will be plus 1.

4.1 Components

4.1.1 Amazon Rekognition

The AWS Rekognition is a service in AWS which is used to train the model with the datasets like images or some videos by deploying which help in recognizing the objects like faces, masks, facemasks, etc. In this service, we can also add tags, labels, and customize the labels to the dataset, which makes it easier to identify the object. By the help of this service, we can easily configure any type of API.

4.1.2 Amazon Lambda

The AWS Lambda is a computer service in AWS, which is a serverless computing that helps to run the code according to events triggered and it automatically manages the event with the compute resources. By the help of this service, we can create our own back-end services.

4.1.3 Amazon DynamoDB

The DynamoDB is a database service which is used to create data in table form. It's a full SQL managed database. In this service, we can easily create, retrieve the data. It automatically manages the data traffic of tables over multiple servers and it consists of high performances.

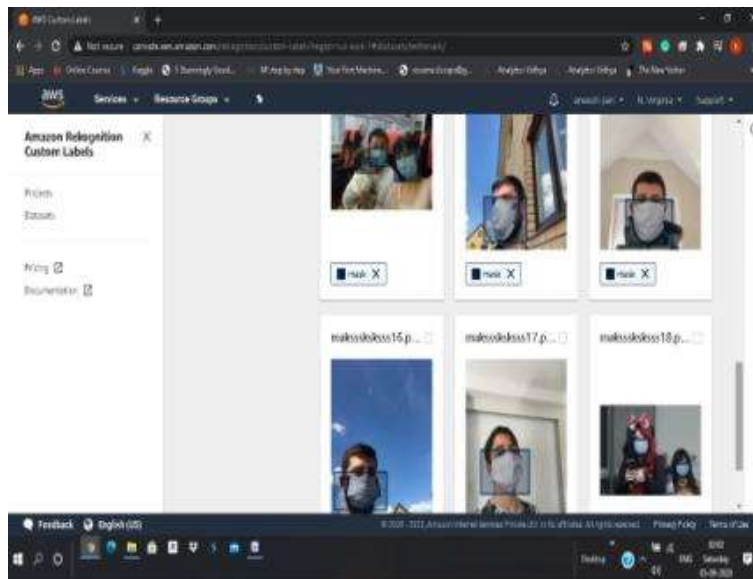
4.1.4 Amazon Simple Storage Service

The AWS S3 bucket is a database service which is used to store the data or file or folder into a bucket which is high scale-able and easy to access and retrieve the data anytime. By this service, we can even host a static website.

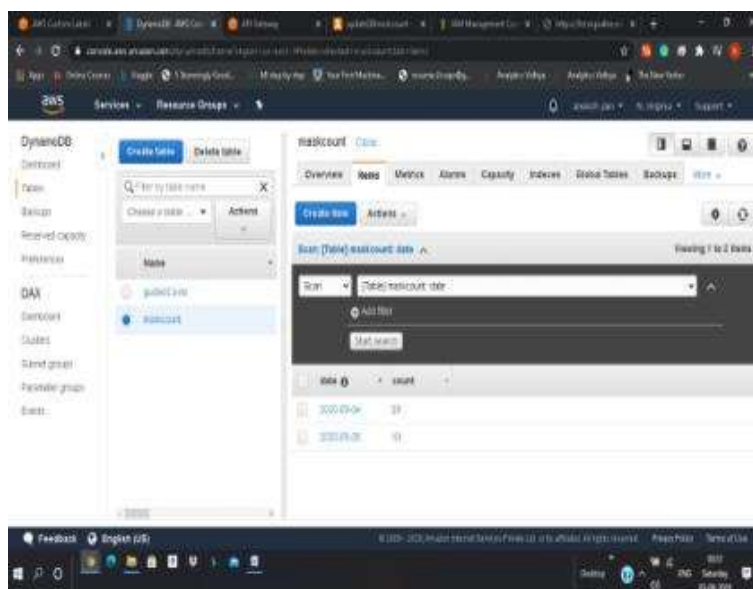
4.1.5 OpenCV

The OpenCV is a computer vision library which is used in the case of images, videos detection through the camera. It's also used to develop a computer vision application.

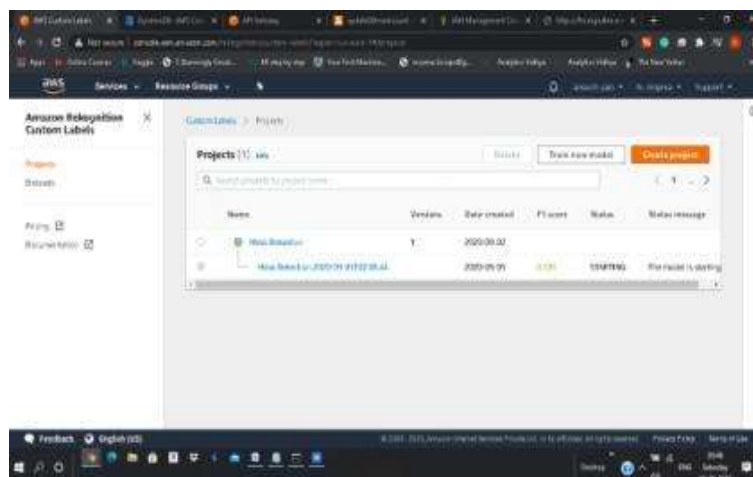
5. RESULTS



5.1: - label the Images



5.2: - Storing the data



5.3: - State of the Model



5.4: - Output without mask (Count value is increased to plus 1)



5.5: - Output with mask (Count value is remains constant)

6. CONCLUSION

The system with manual mask detection and automatic mask recognition did not have a recognition accuracy over 90%, due to the limited number of eigenfaces that were used. It will increase the count when the mask is not detected and vice versa.

7. REFERENCES

- [1] W. H. Organization et al., "Coronavirus disease 2019 (covid-19): situation report, 96," 2020.
- [2] P. A. Rota, M. S. Oberste, S. S. Monroe, W. A. Nix, R. Campagnoli, J. P. Icenogle, S. Penaranda, B. Bankamp, K. Maher, M.-h. Chen et al., "Characterization of a novel coronavirus associated with severe acute respiratory syndrome," *science*, vol. 300, no. 5624, pp. 1394–1399, 2003.
- [3] Z. A. Memish, A. I. Zumla, R. F. Al-Hakeem, A. A. Al-Rabeeh, and G. M. Stephens, "Family cluster of middle east respiratory syndrome coronavirus infections," *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 368, no. 26, pp. 2487–2494, 2013.
- [4] Y. Liu, A. A. Gayle, A. Wilder-Smith, and J. Rocklöv, "The reproductive number of covid-19 is higher compared to sars coronavirus," *Journal of travel medicine*, 2020.
- [5] Y. Fang, Y. Nie, and M. Penny, "Transmission dynamics of the covid-19 outbreak and effectiveness of government interventions: A data-driven analysis," *Journal of medical virology*, vol. 92, no. 6, pp. 645–659, 2020.
- [6] N. H. Leung, D. K. Chu, E. Y. Shiu, K.-H. Chan, J. J. McDevitt, B. J. Hau, H.-L. Yen, Y. Li, D. KM, J. Ip et al., "Respiratory virus shedding in exhaled breath and efficacy of face masks."

- [7] S. Feng, C. Shen, N. Xia, W. Song, M. Fan, and B. J. Cowling, "Rational use of face masks in the covid-19 pandemic," *The Lancet Respiratory Medicine*, 2020.
- [8] D. Chiang., "Detect faces and determine whether people are wearing mask," <https://github.com/AIZOOTech/FaceMaskDetection>, 2020.
- [9] Z. Wang, G. Wang, B. Huang, Z. Xiong, Q. Hong, H. Wu, P. Yi, K. Jiang, N. Wang, Y. Pei et al., "Masked face recognition dataset and application," arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.09093, 2020.
- [10] Z.-Q. Zhao, P. Zheng, S.-t. Xu, and X. Wu, "Object detection with deep learning: A review," *IEEE transactions on neural networks and learning systems*, vol. 30, no. 11, pp. 3212–3232, 2019.
- [11] A. Kumar, A. Kaur, and M. Kumar, "Face detection techniques: a review," *Artificial Intelligence Review*, vol. 52, no. 2, pp. 927–948, 2019.
- [12] D.-H. Lee, K.-L. Chen, K.-H. Liou, C.-L. Liu, and J.-L. Liu, "Deep learning and control algorithms of direct perception for autonomous driving," arXiv preprint arXiv:1910.12031, 2019.
- [13] K. Savita, N. A. Hasbullah, S. M. Taib, A. I. Z. Abidin, and M. Muniandy, "How's the turnout to the class? a face detection system for universities," in *2018 IEEE Conference on e-Learning, e-Management and e-Services (IC3e)*. IEEE, 2018, pp. 179–184.
- [14] P. Viola and M. Jones, "Rapid object detection using a boosted cascade of simple features," in *Proceedings of the 2001 IEEE computer society conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. CVPR 2001*, vol. 1. IEEE, 2001, pp. I–I.
- [15] P. Felzenszwalb, D. McAllester, and D. Ramanan, "A discriminatively trained, multiscale, deformable part model," in *2008 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*. IEEE, 2008, pp. 1–8.
- [16] L. Liu, W. Ouyang, X. Wang, P. Fieguth, J. Chen, X. Liu, and M. Pietikäinen, "Deep learning for generic object detection: A survey," *International journal of computer vision*, vol. 128, no. 2, pp. 261–318, 2020.
- [17] W. Liu, D. Anguelov, D. Erhan, C. Szegedy, S. Reed, C.-Y. Fu, and A. C. Berg, "Ssd: Single shot multibox etector," in *European conference on computer vision*. Springer, 2016, pp. 21–37.
- [18] J. Redmon, S. Divvala, R. Girshick, and A. Farhadi, "You only look once: Unified, real-time object detection," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2016, pp. 779–788.
- [19] R. Girshick, J. Donahue, T. Darrell, and J. Malik, "Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation," in *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, 2014, pp. 580–587.
- [20] S. Ren, K. He, R. Girshick, and J. Sun, "Faster r-cnn: Towards real-time object detection with region proposal networks," in *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 2015, pp. 91–99.