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• The code is available on GitHub at cmusatyalab/openface
• The main website is available at http://cmusatyalab.github.io/openface.

Contents:
1.1 openface.AlignDlib class

class openface.AlignDlib (facePredictor)
    Use dlib’s landmark estimation to align faces.

    The alignment preprocess faces for input into a neural network. Faces are resized to the same size (such as 96x96) and transformed to make landmarks (such as the eyes and nose) appear at the same location on every image.

    Normalized landmarks:
Instantiate an ‘AlignDlib’ object.

**Parameters**

`facePredictor` (*str*) – The path to dlib’s

**INNER_EYES_AND_BOTTOM_LIP = [39, 42, 57]**

Landmark indices.

**OUTER_EYES_AND_NOSE = [36, 45, 33]**

align (*imgDim*, *rgbImg*, *bb=None*, *landmarks=None*, *landmarkIndices=INNER_EYES_AND_BOTTOM_LIP*)

Transform and align a face in an image.

**Parameters**

- **imgDim** (*int*) – The edge length in pixels of the square the image is resized to.

- **rgbImg** (*numpy.ndarray*) – RGB image to process. Shape: (height, width, 3)

- **bb** (*dlib.rectangle*) – Bounding box around the face to align. Defaults to the largest face.

- **landmarks** (*list of (x,y) tuples*) – Detected landmark locations. Landmarks found on `bb` if not provided.
• **landmarkIndices** *(list of ints)* – The indices to transform to.

• **skipMulti** *(bool)* – Skip image if more than one face detected.

**Returns** The aligned RGB image. Shape: (imgDim, imgDim, 3)

**Return type** numpy.ndarray

### findLandmarks(rgbImg, bb)

Find the landmarks of a face.

**Parameters**

• **rgbImg** *(numpy.ndarray)* – RGB image to process. Shape: (height, width, 3)

• **bb** *(dlib.rectangle)* – Bounding box around the face to find landmarks for.

**Returns** Detected landmark locations.

**Return type** list of (x,y) tuples

### getAllFaceBoundingBoxes(rgbImg)

Find all face bounding boxes in an image.

**Parameters**

• **rgbImg** *(numpy.ndarray)* – RGB image to process. Shape: (height, width, 3)

**Returns** All face bounding boxes in an image.

**Return type** dlib.rectangles

### getLargestFaceBoundingBox(rgbImg, skipMulti=False)

Find the largest face bounding box in an image.

**Parameters**

• **rgbImg** *(numpy.ndarray)* – RGB image to process. Shape: (height, width, 3)

• **skipMulti** *(bool)* – Skip image if more than one face detected.

**Returns** The largest face bounding box in an image, or None.

**Return type** dlib.rectangle

## 1.2 openface.TorchNeuralNet class

```python
class openface.TorchNeuralNet(self, model=defaultModel, imgDim=96, cuda=False)
```

Use a Torch subprocess for feature extraction.

### 1.2. openface.TorchNeuralNet class
It also can be used as context manager using `with` statement.

```python
with TorchNeuralNet(model=model) as net:
    # code
```

or

```python
net = TorchNeuralNet(model=model)
with net:
    # use Torch's neural network
```

In this way Torch processes will be closed at the end of the `with` block. PEP 343

Instantiate a ‘TorchNeuralNet’ object.

Starts `openface_server.lua` as a subprocess.

**Parameters**

- `model (str)` – The path to the Torch model to use.
- `imgDim (int)` – The edge length of the square input image.
- `cuda (bool)` – Flag to use CUDA in the subprocess.

```python
defaultModel = '/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/openface/api/checkout/openface/../models/openface/nn4.small2.v1.t7'
```

The default Torch model to use.

**forward(rgbImg)**

Perform a forward network pass of an RGB image.

- **Parameters** `rgbImg (numpy.ndarray)` – RGB image to process. Shape: `(imgDim, imgDim, 3)`
- **Returns** Vector of features extracted from the neural network.
- **Return type** `numpy.ndarray`

**forwardPath(imgPath)**

Perform a forward network pass of an image on disk.

- **Parameters** `imgPath (str)` – The path to the image.
- **Returns** Vector of features extracted with the neural network.
- **Return type** `numpy.ndarray`

### 1.3 openface.data module

Module for image data.
The class `openface.data.Image` is defined as follows:

```python
cls openface.data.Image(cls, name, path)
```

Object containing image metadata.

Instantiate an ‘Image’ object.

**Parameters**

- `cls` *(str)* – The image’s class; the name of the person.
- `name` *(str)* – The image’s name.
- `path` *(str)* – Path to the image on disk.

**getBGR()**

Load the image from disk in BGR format.

**Returns** BGR image. Shape: (height, width, 3)

**Return type** numpy.ndarray

**getRGB()**

Load the image from disk in RGB format.

**Returns** RGB image. Shape: (height, width, 3)

**Return type** numpy.ndarray

The `openface.data.iterImgs(directory)` function iterates through the images in a directory.

The images should be organized in subdirectories named by the image’s class (who the person is):

```bash
$ tree directory
person-1
  ├── image-1.jpg
  │     ├── image-2.png
  │             ...
  │     └── image-p.png
  ...

person-m
  ├── image-1.png
  │     ├── image-2.jpg
  │             ...
  │     └── image-q.png
```

**Parameters** `directory` *(str)* – The directory to iterate through.

**Returns** An iterator over Image objects.
1.4 openface.helper module

OpenFace helper functions.

openface.helper.mkdirP(path)

Create a directory and don’t error if the path already exists.
If the directory already exists, don’t do anything.

Parameters path (str) – The directory to create.
CHAPTER 2

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