

# FACIAL BEAUTY ATTRACTIVENESS WITH PREDICTABLE ANALYSIS USING DEEP LEARNING NETWORKS

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## ABSTRACT

The Facial Beauty Attractiveness Prediction and Cosmetics Recommendation App is a web-based application that utilizes machine learning algorithms to predict a user's Facial Beauty Attractiveness and provide personalized cosmetics recommendations. The app aims to address the problem of identifying the right Facial care products for individuals with different Facial Beauty Attractiveness, which can be a challenging and time-consuming task. The app uses a deep learning model to analyze user-uploaded images and predict their Facial Beauty Attractiveness based on various features such as texture, color, and tone. The model is trained on a large dataset of Facial images and their corresponding Facial Beauty Attractiveness, allowing it to accurately classify Facial Beauty Attractiveness with high precision. Once the user's Facial Beauty Attractiveness is determined, the app provides personalized cosmetics recommendations tailored to their specific Facial needs. The recommendations are based on a comprehensive Facial care routine that includes cleansing, moisturizing, sun protection, and optional exfoliation steps. The app also provides recommendations for specific products that are suitable for the user's Facial Beauty Attractiveness, taking into account factors such as ingredients, texture, and price. The app is designed to be user-friendly and accessible, with a simple and intuitive interface that allows users to easily upload their images and view their Facial care recommendations. The app also includes a market page where users can browse and purchase recommended products from various brands.

## INTRODUCTION

This project, "Facial Beauty Attractiveness Prediction and Cosmetics Recommendation App," is a web application that uses deep learning to predict facial beauty attractiveness and offer personalized skincare recommendations. By analyzing user-uploaded facial images, the app identifies individual skin types and conditions such as oily, dry, combination, or normal—and recommends products accordingly. Utilizing advanced Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

and the Xception model, the system achieves high accuracy in facial feature analysis, which enhances the reliability of its predictions. The app's backend is built with Python, Flask, and Django, while the frontend uses HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, supported by a MySQL database for user data and recommendations.

The "Facial Beauty Attractiveness Prediction and Cosmetics Recommendation App" project is organized into comprehensive chapters that guide the reader through its development process and functionality. Starting with an Introduction that outlines the project's purpose, objectives, and the significance of AI in personalized skincare, the document proceeds to a Literature Survey that reviews relevant research and current approaches in facial beauty analysis and recommendation systems. The Software and System Architecture chapter details the technical framework, including front-end and back-end components, and explains the integration of deep learning models for accurate facial feature extraction.

The Hardware Requirements and Preprocessing sections follow, covering the necessary hardware and image preprocessing steps for optimal performance. The project then delves into Model Training and Evaluation, explaining the training process, dataset management, and evaluation metrics. System Implementation describes the functional flow from user registration to recommendations, while Testing and Results document the system's performance and accuracy. The project concludes with a Summary and Future Work section, discussing achieved goals and potential improvements, followed by References that provide sources supporting the project's development. This organized structure ensures clarity and depth in each stage of the project, from planning to execution and evaluation.

## OBJECTIVE

Our main objective is to improve the makeup product composition. Using the suggested technique will surely lead to a superior makeup product formulation. Some areas where this system can be improved are adding more templates and colors to the makeup synthesis library to recommend more styles, expanding the dataset, expanding the system to recommend for both men and women, and learning the knowledge base rules directly from the labeled data.

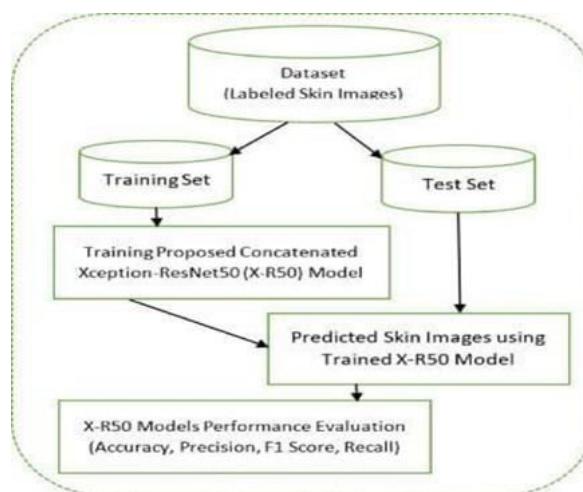
## PROPOSED SYSTEMS

The beauty and cosmetology industry is seeing significant advancements through the use of artificial intelligence, particularly in enhancing personal care.

A key challenge remains the accurate identification of Facial Beauty Attractiveness and ensuring product safety to avoid allergic reactions. While numerous e-commerce platforms offer cosmetics and Facial care products, there is a gap in services that predict Facial conditions and recommend suitable products. The goal of this application is to leverage the capabilities of AI and machine

learning, using digital Facial analysis to tailor product suggestions. By employing the EXCEPTION algorithm, the application aims to analyze Facial tones and conditions effectively, enabling users to choose cosmetics that are safe and appropriate for their Facial Beauty Attractiveness.

- The beauty and cosmetology industry is advancing through artificial intelligence, enhancing personal care.
- A key challenge remains the accurate identification of Facial Beauty Attractiveness and ensuring product safety.
- The application aims to leverage AI and machine learning, using digital Facial analysis to tailor product suggestions.
- By employing the XCEPTION algorithm, the application analyzes Facial tones and conditions effectively, enabling users to choose safe and suitable cosmetics.



This is a fascinating use case for AI in the beauty and cosmetology industry! Leveraging AI to bridge the gap in personalized skincare and cosmetics recommendations could greatly enhance user experience and safety.

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#### **Actors:**

User: Interacts with the application for personalized

recommendations. AI System: Performs the digital analysis of facial tones and conditions.

Product Database: Provides the details of cosmetics and facial care products.

### **Use Cases:**

Facial Analysis: The AI system examines the user's facial features using the EXCEPTION algorithm.

Product Matching: Based on analysis, the system retrieves safe and suitable products.

Feedback and Review: Users can provide feedback on recommendations to improve algorithms.

### **DESIGN APPROACHES ARCHITECTURE**

The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a powerful tool for visualizing, specifying, constructing, and documenting the artifacts of a system. It uses diagrams to represent various aspects of a system.

### **SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

- ❖ **Operating system** : Windows 7 Ultimate.
- ❖ **Coding Language** : Python.
- ❖ **Front-End** : Python.
- ❖ **Back-End** : Django-ORM
- ❖ **Designing** : Html, css, javascript.
- ❖ **DataBase** : MySQL (WAMP Server).

### **UNIFIED MODELLING LANGUAGE DIAGRAMS**

UML is a method for describing the system architecture in detail using the blue print. UML represents a collection of best engineering practice that has proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems. The UML is very important parts of developing object-oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects. Using the helps UML helps project teams communicate explore potential designs and validate the architectural design of the software.

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There are two main categories:

#### 1. Structural Diagrams

Class Diagram: Represents the structure of a system by showing classes, their attributes, methods, and the relationships among objects.

Component Diagram: Illustrates how components are wired together to form larger systems. Deployment Diagram: Shows the physical deployment of artifacts on nodes.

ObjectDiagram: Similar to a class diagram but represents specific instances.

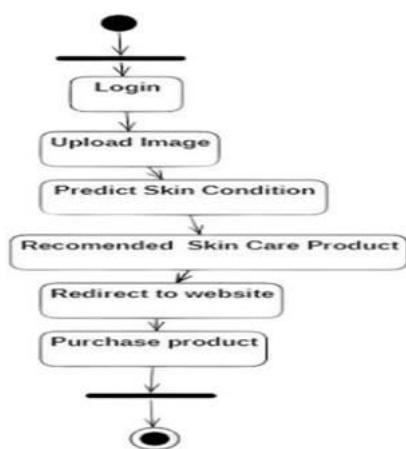
## 2. Behavioral Diagrams

Use Case Diagram: Captures the functionality of a system from a user's perspective. Sequence Diagram: Depicts object interactions arranged in a time sequence.

Activity Diagram: Represents workflows of stepwise activities and actions. State Diagram: Shows the states and transitions of a particular object.



Activity diagrams are graphical representations of work flows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step work flows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.



## WORKING

The Pre-processing is the method of improving the image data and also in the process of enhancing the image features for further processes to be performed in the application. Here, the captured image or the inputted image has been pre-processed for the clear observation of the image data and the identification of the Facial Beauty Attractiveness for further analysis of products that match the

Facial condition. The pre-processing methods we used are the gray scaling, medium blur, image resizing thresholding.

### **GrayscaleConversion**

Gray scale conversion is the process of converting the digitally inputted image to gray where some image pixels just show the images that are in darkest black to brightest white. In simple we just have converted the images to gray black and white that are green red and blue. The mathematical formula for the gray scale conversion

The grayscale conversion process provided us the image of 24 bit into 8 bit image.

### **MedianBlur**

Median blur is the process of removal of noise from the image during the classification phase and provide clear data input to the algorithm to proceed the further steps. The Median blur method during the process of noise removal provided us the smooth corner and clear image to identify the type of Facial and the Facial acne and identify the products for the Facial.

### **ImageResizing**

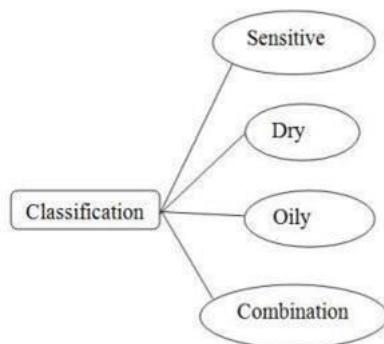
Image resizing is the method or technique used to increase or decrease the pixel of image and shorten the resolution of the image input provided. Resizing without resampling means to change the physical size of the image but not the data on the image. The method helped us remove the unwanted data and focus on the mostly required information for the Facial Beauty Attractiveness analysis. The process helped us resize the images given as input with the system required image pixel and data.

### **Thresholding**

Thresholding is the simple process of segmentation. This includes the process of changing the pixel of image for easier analysis. Thresholding method helped us to convert the gray scale image and the coloured to binary image where the clear and perfect quality of the image obtained and the image analysis provided the classification of the Facial Beauty Attractiveness and separated the image from its background.

## **TRAINING AND EVALUATION**

To Minimize Unnecessary voice and convert our RGB input Images to Gray scale, and threshold to convert the 128bit images to binary input values for the analysis of Facial Beauty Attractiveness. The Inputs are given to prototype for the testing and training of the images after completion of the image pre-processing method. The important function is to choose the filter that can be used on photos to extract the proper features, for the training of images into the CNN model and evaluate the dataset. The Experiment



### **Sensitive**

The type of Facial that does not fit for any chemicals and also not suitable for some of the organic cosmetics. This type of Facial require more care and the application provide the type of cosmetic that does not give any kind of allergic symptoms to any type of Facial condition.



### **Facial classification**

#### **Dry**

The main cause of dry Facial is the cold climatic condition and dehydration where the dryness cause irritation in Facial. The application provide the products like moisturizer and gels that cause hydration and creams for the climatic condition and Facial condition like extreme dry or minimum dry.

#### **Oily**

Oily Facial persons mostly get tan and black while coming out in sun and get hot fire during the winter. This causes trouble to persons mostly by causing acne and clogged pores. The Application provide the service of choosing the products according to the climatic condition like creams and sunscreen lotion for the summer and moisturizers for winter and snow.

#### **Combination**

Combination Facial is the type of Facial where everything matches the Facial of the person without

causing any allergy and Facial problems in person with that FacialBeauty Attractiveness. The Application suggest the products that improve the Facial colour and texture and lotions for pores and acnes or black dots present in Facial.

## FEATURES EXTRACTED

Feature Extraction is the process of taking the most important images that is the captured image and it enters into the image saturation process for the identification of Facial Beauty Attractiveness and product suggestion. In the proposed system we have implemented the best composition of products. The compact input got compressed and gone through various attempts in CNN layers as the convolutional layer, max pooling layer and the flatten layer to get a clear and accurate visibility for the prediction of the Facial and suggest the products that match the people Facial tone. The input image extract the features that include a combination of product ingredients and product suitability for the Facial Beauty Attractiveness that are inputted into the various layers for the automatic feature learning. Finally the system provides a composition of cosmetic product on the output layer.

## MODULES

- Load
- Data
- Data pre-processing
- Feature Selection
- Feature Extraction
- Deep Learning

### Load Data:

Pandas allows you to import data from a wide range of data sources directly into a dataframe. These can be static files, such as CSV, TSV, fixed width files, Microsoft Excel, JSON, SAS and SPSS files, as well as a range of popular databases, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL and Google Big Query. You can even scrape data directly from web pages into Pandas data frames.

### Data Collection:

Data collection means pooling data by scraping, capturing, and loading it from multiple sources, including offline and online sources. High volumes of data collection or data creation can be the hardest part of a machine learning project, especially at scale. Data collection allows you to capture a record of past events so that we can use data analysis to find recurring patterns.

### Data Pre-processing:

Data preprocessing is a process of preparing the raw data and making it suitable for a machine learning model. It is the first and crucial step while creating a machine learning model. When

creating a machine learning project, it is not always a case that we come across the clean and formatted data. And while doing any operation with data, it is mandatory to clean it and put in a formatted way. So for this, we use data preprocessing task.

- Getting the dataset
- Importing libraries
- Importing datasets
- Finding Missing Data
- Encoding Categorical Data
- Splitting dataset into training and test set
- Feature scaling

## **Model Selection In Deep Learning:**

### **TECHNOLOGIES**

Python Flask

### **Python**

Python is a highly interpreted programming language. Python provides many GUI development possibilities (Graphical User Interface). flask is, the most frequently used technique of all GUI methods. It's a standard Python interface to the Python Tk GUI toolkit.

### **Interactive mode programming**

Invoking the interpreter without passing a script file as a parameter brings up the following prompt

**-\$python**

Python 2.4.3 (#1, Nov 11 2010, 13:34:43)

[GCC 4.1.2 20080704 (Red Hat 4.1.2-48)] on linux2

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more

information. Type the following text at the Python prompt and press the

Enter –

>>> print "Hello, Python!" If you are running new version of Python, then you would need to use print statement with parenthesis as in print ("Hello, Python!");. However in Python version 2.4.3, this produces the following result

**-Hello,**

## Scriptmodeprogramming

Invoking the interpreter with a script parameter begins execution of the script and continues until the script is finished. When the script is finished, the interpreter is no longer active.

Let us write a simple Python program in a script. Python files have extension .py. Type the following source code in a test.py file –

Live Demo print "Hello, Python!" We assume that you have Python interpreter set in PATH variable. Now, try to run this program as follows –

\$python test.py This produces the following result –

Hello, Python! Let us try another way to execute a Python script. Here is the modified test.py file –

Live Demo

```
#!/usr/bin/python print "Hello, Python!"
```

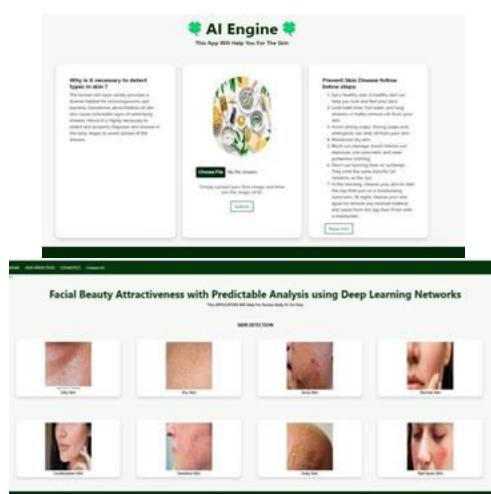
We assume that you have Python interpreter available in /usr/bin directory. Now, try to run this program as follows –

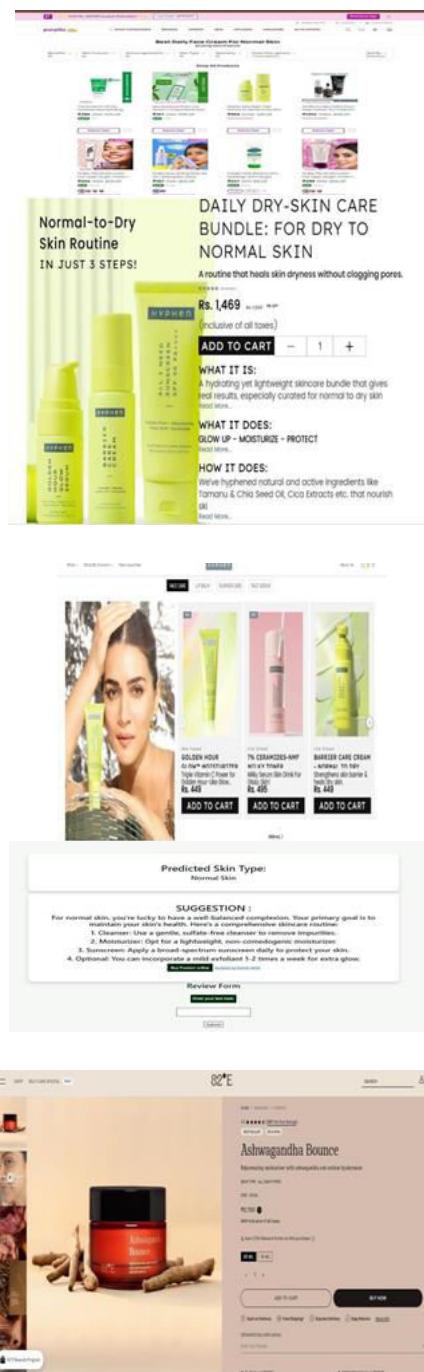
\$chmod +x test.py # This is to make file executable

./test.py

This produces the following result

## RESULT





## ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATIONS

- Personalized Recommendations.
- Product Recommendations.
- Improved User Experience.
- Better Product Selection.
- Facial Health Monitor

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