



E-ISSN: 2708-454X
 P-ISSN: 2708-4531
 IJRCDs 2024; 5(1): 11-16
 © 2024 IJRCDs
www.circuitsjournal.com
 Received: 05-11-2023
 Accepted: 12-12-2023

Harshit Bhardwaj
 AIT-CSE, Apex, Chandigarh
 University, Gharuan, Punjab,
 India

Anshuman Sengar
 AIT-CSE, Apex, Chandigarh
 University, Gharuan, Punjab,
 India

Corresponding Author:
Harshit Bhardwaj
 AIT-CSE, Apex, Chandigarh
 University, Gharuan, Punjab,
 India

Age and gender detection with real time database

Harshit Bhardwaj and Anshuman Sengar

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/27084531.2024.v5.i1a.60>

Abstract

The research presented here uses cutting-edge technological components to propose a reliable and effective method for real-time detection. The approach uses CNN and a Caffe model that has already been trained to successfully classify age and gender attributes from. Furthermore, Google Firebase is used as the database backbone to provide real-time data management. The Open CV library is integrated into the system to make image processing and analysis easier. When compared to existing methods, the implementation of this algorithm exhibits excellent performance in age and gender classification. Real-time decision-making is made possible by the effective feature extraction and classification provided by CNN in conjunction with pre-trained models. Additionally, the system's scalability and real-time capabilities are improved by the integration with Google Firebase, making it appropriate for a variety of applications, such as surveillance, marketing, and customized user experiences. This study offers a useful solution for age and gender detection with real-time database capabilities, making a significant addition to the fields of computer vision and data analytics.

Keywords: Real-time, facial recognition, Convolutional neural network (CNN), Caffe models, OpenCV library, Google Firebase, Decision-making

Introduction

An unique and potent solution called "Real-time age and gender detection with real-time database" combines cutting-edge technology to concurrently solve two crucial elements of data analysis and administration. This system uses sophisticated database management and computer vision techniques to deliver fast and accurate insights about people's ages and genders in real-time, which is essential in this dynamic era where data is crucial to decision-making. ^[1]

The technology can quickly and automatically determine an individual's demographics from photos or video feeds thanks to the inclusion of age and gender identification algorithms. Wide-ranging uses for this capacity include improving security and monitoring as well as providing personalised marketing and customer care. ^[2]

Additionally, the presence of a real-time database guarantees that the observed data is effectively saved, updated, and quickly retrieved. Since they can access the most recent data to guide their plans and activities, this real-time component is especially beneficial for enterprises and organisations looking to make data-driven choices. ^[3]

In this introduction, we will explore how this system combines the fields of computer vision and database management to create a powerful tool that offers timely insights into age and gender demographics while maintaining up-to-the-minute data accuracy and accessibility. Whether you are in the fields of security, marketing, or data analytics, this technology has the potential to revolutionize the way you operate and make informed decisions in real-time. For enterprises, organisations, and even government agencies, the capacity to collect and analyse data in real-time has become increasingly important in today's fast-paced world. ^[4] The "Real-time Age and Gender Detection with Real-time Database" technology makes sure that this important demographic data is easily incorporated into a real-time database in addition to accurately identifying age and gender. Several significant benefits result from this combination of abilities:

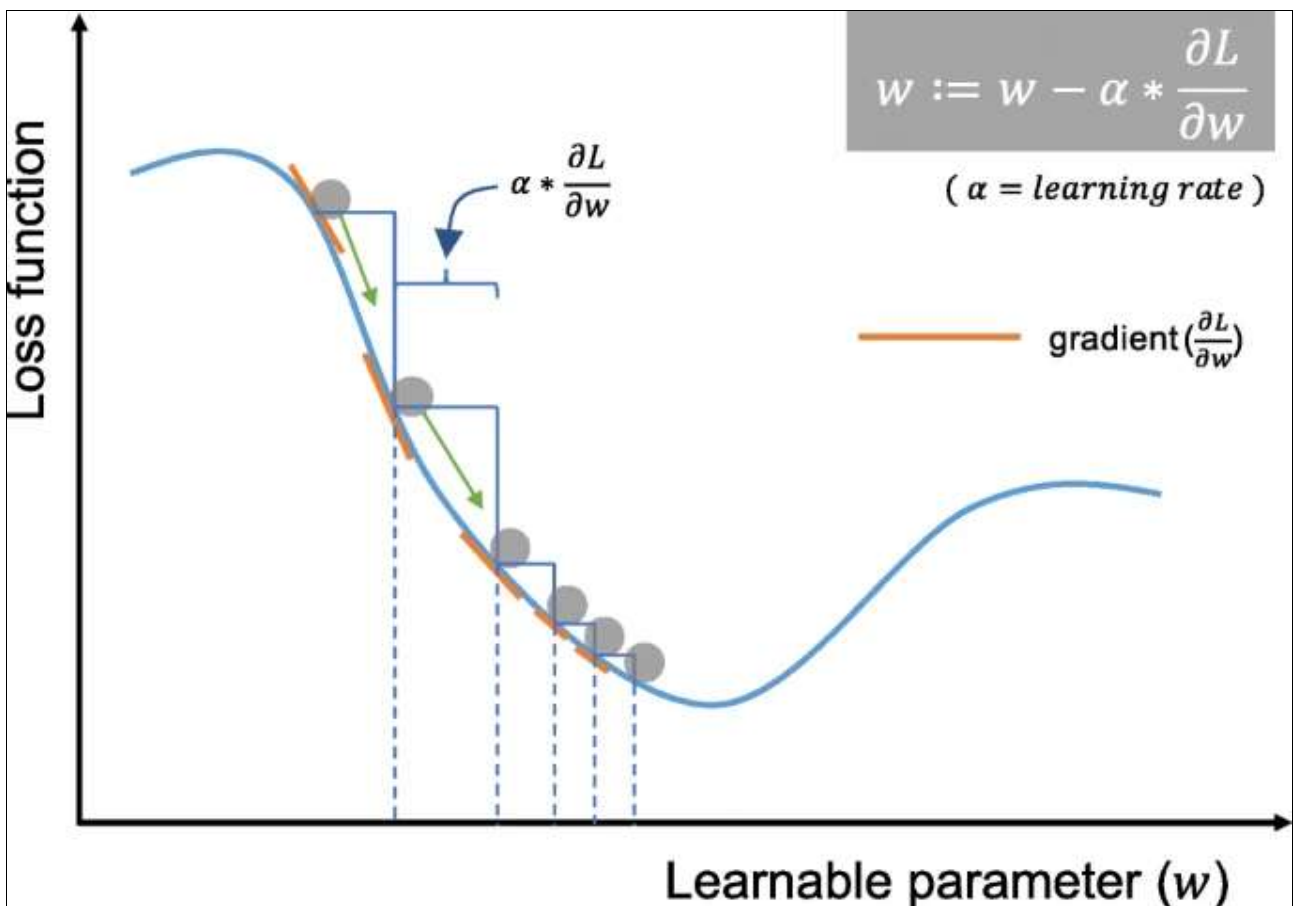
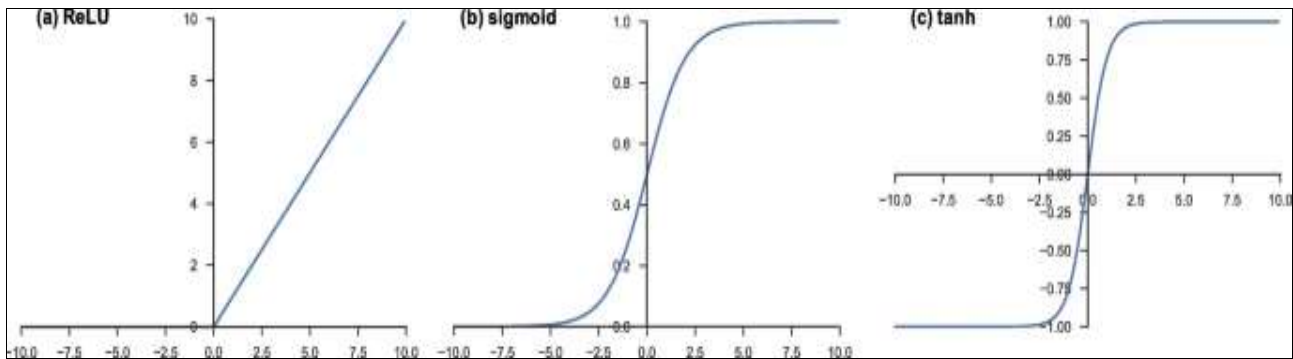
Enhanced Security: Age and gender detection in real-time has a significant positive impact on security and surveillance systems. Security professionals may take quicker, more informed choices by precisely recognising people as they enter a building or pass through a checkpoint. ^[5] For instance, real-time detection of an unauthorised individual or a missing kid may greatly enhance security measures.

Knowing your consumer is essential to providing personalised experiences in the marketing and retail industries. [6] Age and gender recognition in real time can assist target advertising and product suggestions to particular populations. The success of marketing efforts may be increased, for instance, by using a digital signage system to display advertising that are more likely to appeal to the age and gender of onlookers. [7]

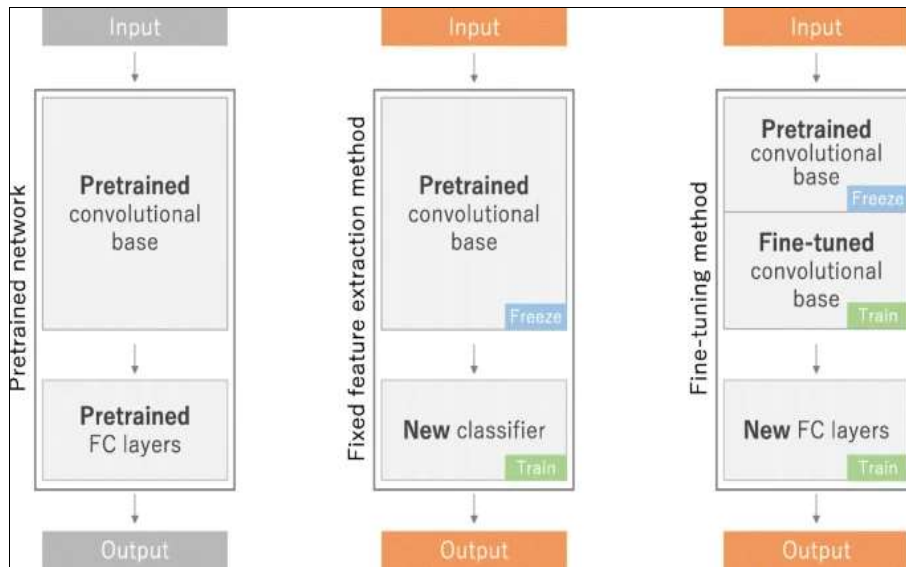
Data-Driven Decision Making: Having access to current data is essential for making wise choices. Organisations can quickly update and analyse age and gender demographics using a real-time database, allowing them to change their

strategy as needed. Having the most recent information for optimising shop layouts, changing product offers, or changing how customer assistance is provided. [8] [9]

Resource Allocation: Real-time age and gender detection has the potential to improve resource allocation. For instance, based on the demographics of participants, event planners can optimise lavatory facilities and seating arrangements. [10] Hospitals may instantly assign personnel and resources depending on the age and gender distribution of their patients activation functions for neural networks are the sigmoid, the hyperbolic tangent, and the rectified linear unit. [11]



Gradient descent is an optimisation approach that minimises the loss, which is the difference between an output prediction and a ground truth label.



A common and efficient way to train networks from a limited amount of data is to use transfer learning. It involves training networks on very large datasets, such as ImageNet, which can be reused and applied to the mission in question.



Literature Survey

Both have become important elements of the biometrics. They're used a lot, by people in order to obtain something suitable for their age. In order to increase the reach of multiparting marketing and advertisements, it is used on social media. Due to its increased use, and in order to obtain more precise results, it will be necessary to improve the face detection using a number of methods. The model is also evaluated in real-time. On the prepared dataset, many experimentals demonstrate that our model offers competitive precision and accuracy when using the most recent methods. In this work, a deep CNN model of predicting age and gender has been developed. A collection of 18728 photographs has been created by combining Wiki, UTKFace and Adience databases in order to improve the variety of training data sets.^[12]

Information on age and gender, which is critical to the key features of smart applications such as video surveillance, computer interaction with humans or access control, may be included in a face image. Moreover, the need for realtime age and gender detection has become more urgent as a result of increased use of Social Media. There is a gap between the performance of the state of the art methods and the

performance of the real world image, despite the numerous studies carried out in this area. We use a CNN to estimate gender and age from an image of just one face for this job. The recognition of age and gender is performed with Caffenet, whereas Haar cascades are utilised to detect the face.^[13]

In recent years, organisations have realised how crucial it is to understand their consumers' demands in order to build strategies for offering them better services. These organisations primarily rely on their business systems to gather user data, and forms are crucial to this process. This information must occasionally follow a certain format and should be exact and correct. Therefore, rules and application form validators were suggested.^[14] We discovered that the form validators' approaches are effective with a variety of data types when we took a closer look at related studies. But regrettably, the user's age and gender cannot be automatically determined.^[15]

Numerous uses for gender identification exist, including video monitoring, computer-human interaction, and targeted advertising. Modern gender recognition techniques mostly use facial characteristics and are detector- or region-dependent (usually requiring a face detector).^[16]

The development of an integrated, reliable, real-time face identification and demographic analysis system is presented in this study. Utilising the quick method developed by P. Viola and M.J. Jones (2001), faces are recognised and extracted.^[17] A demographic (gender and ethnicity) classifier that makes use of the same architecture as the face detector receives the faces it has detected. This demographic classifier produces error rates a little bit lower than the most well-known classifiers while being incredibly quick. For each person, demographic data is merged over time to help combat the unrestricted and loud sensing environment. In order to lower the error rate, the final demographic categorization thus integrates estimates from several face detections.^[18] On an 800-MHz Intel Pentium III, the complete system can execute 10 frames per second.

Proposed System

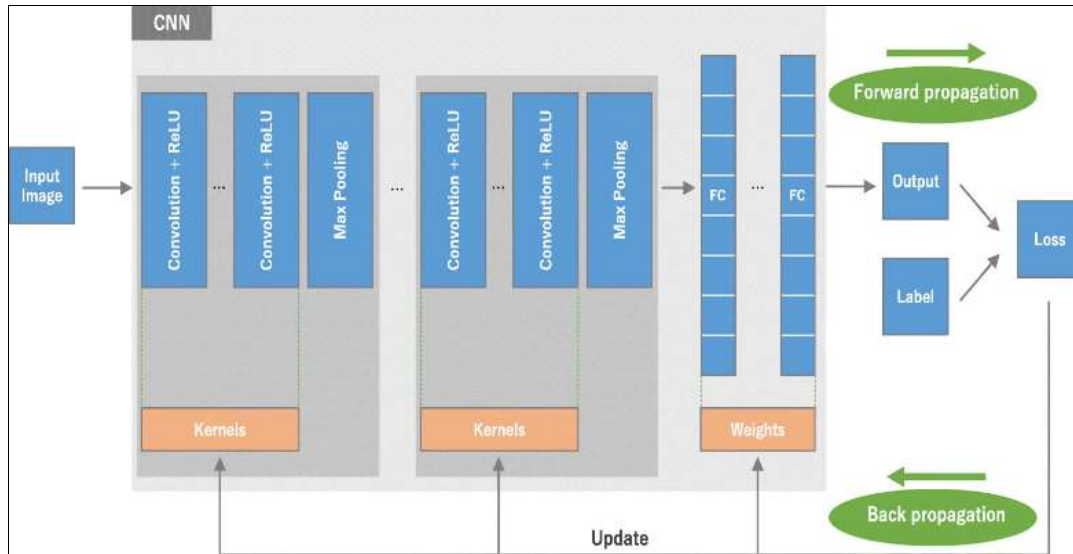
For real-time age and gender detection, the suggested solution uses a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) with a pre-trained Caffe model. For the purpose of preparing face pictures from an input source and improving their quality for analysis, the OpenCV library is used. The CNN

algorithm analyses these photos and generates instantaneous gender and age estimations.^[19]

Google Firebase Realtime Database is linked into the system to allow for smooth storing and retrieval of demographic data and to enable instant access and synchronisation of the findings. Python is used to build the applications on Visual Studio Code. The following list of system goals includes some:

1. Easy customer management
2. To minimize manpower required
3. Scalable and maintenance cost reduction
4. Effective, affordable, secure and low cost
5. Human error avoidance

Methodology



CNN Architecture and how is it trained

Below is a methodology for understanding the process in the context of deep learning:-

1. Import Required libraries:- Import the required libraries, such as datetime, OpenCV, and Firebase Admin SDK.
2. Initialize Firebase Admin SDK: To connect to a Firebase Realtime Database, initialise the Firebase Admin SDK with service account credentials. The age and gender information will be kept in this place.^[20]
3. Define the 'facebox' function for Face Detection: The facial detection model (faceNet), the current video frame (frame), and a reference to the Firebase Realtime Database (db_ref) are the three inputs for this method. The frame is preprocessed, faces are found using the faceNet model, and bounding boxes are extracted around the faces found.^[21]

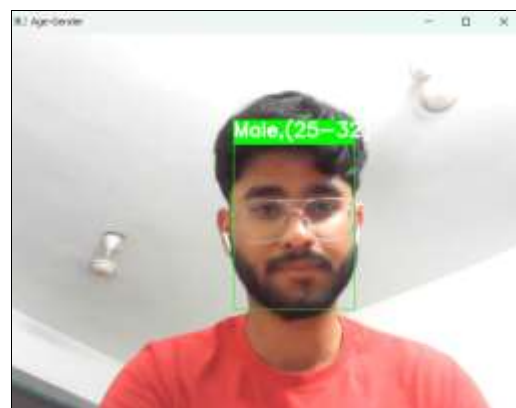
It takes the face region for each identified face, preprocesses it, and then utilises trained models to determine the age and gender.^[22]

The Firebase Realtime Database receives the predicted gender, age, and timestamp. Additionally, it adds bounding boundaries, age-gender labels, and a green rectangle to the frame to draw attention to the discovered face.^[23]

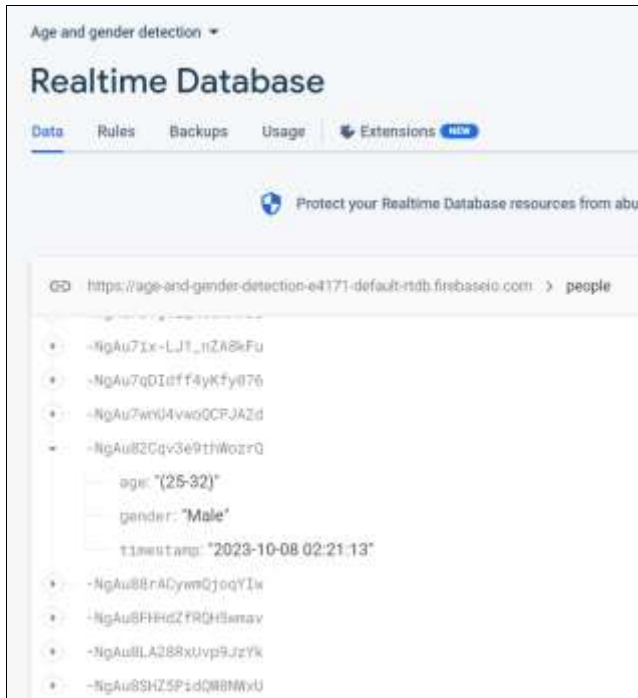
4. Define Paths and constants for pre trained models: The pre-trained models for face identification (faceModel), age prediction (ageModel), and gender prediction (genderModel) must have their file locations specified. Define variables like age categories (ageList), gender categories (genderList), and model mean values (MODEL_MEAN_VALUES).^[24]
5. Open video capture: To constantly collect frames, open a video capture device (often the webcam).
6. Main loop for real-time processing: Enter an endless loop that records frames from the video feed continually.^[25]

7. User Interaction: Verify any user input: Exit the processing loop if the 'q' key is hit.^[26]
8. Release resources and cleanup: When the loop ends, release the video capture object (video) and close any open OpenCV windows.^[27]
9. Deep learning aspects: Face Detection: To find faces in the video frames, the algorithm use the faceNet deep learning-based face detection model. The Single Shot MultiBox Detector (SSD) design serves as the foundation for this model.^[28]
10. Age and Gender Classification: Using independent, previously trained deep learning models (ageNet and genderNet) based on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), age and gender prediction are carried out.

Results



Providing instantaneous age and gender prediction for individual video stream.



The Google Firebase Realtime Database is used by the real-time age and gender identification algorithm based on deep learning to store and manage immediate age and gender predictions with time stamped data.

Conclusion

This model makes it more precisely a previously trained Caffe model. Using picture or video data, this approach is intended to deliver instantaneous estimates of age and gender. Real-time data monitoring and analysis are facilitated by the interface with Google Firebase Real time Database, which enables easy storing and retrieval of forecasts with time stamped records. ^[29] The model's face identification and preprocessing skills are improved by the inclusion of the OpenCV library. By enabling the real-time extraction of age and gender information from visual data, this deep learning-based system has the potential to be a useful tool in a variety of applications, including demographic analysis, personalised content distribution, and audience profiling.

Future Work

Performance enhancement

Investigate possibilities for hardware acceleration, like as GPU support, to boost model inference's speed and effectiveness and enable quicker real-time processing.

Precision Enhancement

Improve the accuracy of the pre-trained model by fine-tuning it using a more varied and expansive dataset, especially for difficult age and gender classifications.

Data in Multiple Modes

For more accurate age and gender predictions in multimedia content analysis, include other information sources, including audio or text data.

Regarding privacy

To address privacy issues, use privacy-preserving methods for storing or processing sensitive visual data, such as face obscuring or anonymization.

Real-Time Reaction

Put in place user feedback methods to fix categorization errors and maintain the model's correctness.

References

1. Abirami B, Subashini TS, Mahavaishnavi V. Gender and age prediction from real-time facial images using CNN. *Materials Today: Proceedings*. 2020;33(Part 7):4708-4712. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.08.350>
2. Sandygulova A, Dragone M, O'Hare GMP. Real-time adaptive child-robot interaction: Age and gender determination of children based on 3D body metrics. In: *The 23rd IEEE International Symposium on Robot and Human Interactive Communication*; 2014. pp. 826-831. doi: 10.1109/ROMAN.2014.6926355
3. Araujo Zeni LF, Rosito Jung C. Real-Time Gender Detection in the Wild Using Deep Neural Networks. In: *2018 31st SIBGRAPI Conference on Graphics, Patterns and Images (SIBGRAPI)*; 2018. pp. 118-125. doi: 10.1109/SIBGRAPI.2018.00022
4. Shakhnarovich G, Viola PA, Moghaddam B. A unified learning framework for real-time face detection and classification. In: *Proceedings of Fifth IEEE International Conference on Automatic Face Gesture Recognition*; c2002. p. 16-23. doi: 10.1109/AFGR.2002.1004124
5. Sharma, S., Tyagi, A., Kumar, S., & Kaushik, P. (2022). Additive manufacturing process based EOQ model under the effect of pandemic COVID-19 on non-instantaneous deteriorating items with price dependent demand. In A. Editor & B. Editor (Eds.), *Additive Manufacturing in Industry 4.0 (1st ed.)*. CRC Press.
6. Balamurugan, A., Krishna, M.V., Bhattacharya, R., Mohammed, S., Haralayya, B. & Kaushik, P. (2022). Robotic Process Automation (RPA) in Accounting and Auditing of Business and Financial Information. *The British Journal of Administrative Management*, 58 (157), 127-142.
7. Hiremath JS, Patil SB, Patil PS. Human Age and Gender Prediction using Machine Learning Algorithm. In: *2021 IEEE International Conference on Mobile Networks and Wireless Communications (ICMNWC)*; 2021. p. 1-5. Doi: 10.1109/ICMNWC52512.2021.9688503
8. Alaei F, Alaei A. Review of age and gender detection methods based on handwriting analysis. *Neural Comput & Applic* (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00521-023-08996-x>
9. Chopra Y, Kaushik P, Rathore SPS, Kaur P. Uncovering Semantic Inconsistencies and Deceptive Language in False News Using Deep Learning and NLP Techniques for Effective Management. *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*. 2023;11(8s):681-692. <https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i8s.7256>
10. Kaushik P. Role and Application of Artificial Intelligence in Business Analytics: A Critical Evaluation. *International Journal for Global Academic*

- & Scientific Research. 2022;1(3):01-11.
<https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v1i3.15>
11. Kaushik P. Deep Learning Unveils Hidden Insights: Advancing Brain Tumor Diagnosis. *International Journal for Global Academic & Scientific Research*. 2023;2(2):01-22. <https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v2i2.45>
 12. Kaushik P. Unleashing the Power of Multi-Agent Deep Learning: Cyber-Attack Detection in IoT. *International Journal for Global Academic & Scientific Research*. 2023;2(2):23-45. <https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v2i2.46>
 13. Kaushik P, Rathore SPS. Deep Learning Multi-Agent Model for Phishing Cyber-attack Detection. *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*. 2023;11(9s):680-686. <https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i9s.7674>
 14. Kaushik P, Miglani S, Shandilya I, Singh A, Saini D, Singh A. HR Functions Productivity Boost by using AI. *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*. 2023;11(8s):701-713. <https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i8s.7672>
 15. Kaushik P, Singh Rathore SP, Kaur P, Kumar H, Tyagi N. Leveraging Multiscale Adaptive Object Detection and Contrastive Feature Learning for Customer Behavior Analysis in Retail Settings. *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*. 2023;11(6s):326-343. <https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i6s.6938>
 16. Kaushik P, Yadav R. Reliability design protocol and blockchain locating technique for mobile agent. *Journal of Advances in Science and Technology (JAST)*. 2017;14(1):136-141. <https://doi.org/10.29070/JAST>
 17. Kaushik P, Yadav R. Deployment of Location Management Protocol and Fault Tolerant Technique for Mobile Agents. *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education [JASRAE]*. 2018;15(6):590-595. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.29070/JASRAE>
 18. Kaushik P, Yadav R. Mobile Image Vision and Image Processing Reliability Design for Fault-Free Tolerance in Traffic Jam. *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education (JASRAE)*. 2018;15(6):606-611. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.29070/JASRAE>
 19. Kaushik P, Yadav R. Reliability Design Protocol and Blockchain Locating Technique for Mobile Agents. *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education [JASRAE]*. 2018;15(6):590-595. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.29070/JASRAE>
 20. Kaushik P, Yadav R. Traffic Congestion Articulation Control Using Mobile Cloud Computing. *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education (JASRAE)*. 2018;15(1):1439-1442. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.29070/JASRAE>
 21. Pratap Singh Rathore S. Analysing the efficacy of training strategies in enhancing productivity and advancement in the profession: theoretical analysis in the Indian context. *International Journal for Global Academic & Scientific Research*. 2023;2(2):56-77. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v2i2.49>
 22. Pratap Singh Rathore S. The Impact of AI on Recruitment and Selection Processes: Analysing the role of AI in automating and enhancing recruitment and selection procedures. *International Journal for Global Academic & Scientific Research*. 2023;2(2):78-93. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v2i2.50>
 23. Rachna Rathore. Application of Assignment Problem and Traffic Intensity in Minimization of Traffic Congestion. *IJRST*. Jul-Sep 2021;11(3):25-34. Available from: <http://doi.org/10.37648/ijrst.v11i03.003>
 24. Rathore R. A Review on the Study of the application of queuing models in the Hospital sector. *International Journal for Global Academic & Scientific Research*. 2022;1(2):01-05. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v1i2.11>
 25. Rathore R. A Study on the Application of Stochastic Queuing Models for the Control of Congestion and Crowding. *International Journal for Global Academic & Scientific Research*. 2022;1(1):01-07. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v1i1.6>
 26. Rathore R. A Study Of Bed Occupancy Management In The Healthcare System Using The M/M/C Queue And Probability. *International Journal for Global Academic & Scientific Research*. 2023;2(1):01-09. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v2i1.36>
 27. Sharma T, Kaushik P. Leveraging Sentiment Analysis for Twitter Data to Uncover User Opinions and Emotions. *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*. 2023;11(8s):162-169. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i8s.7186>
 28. Sharma V. A Study on Data Scaling Methods for Machine Learning. *International Journal for Global Academic & Scientific Research*. 2022;1(1):23-33. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.55938/ijgasr.v1i1.4>
 29. Yadav M, Kakkar M, Kaushik P. Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Empower HR Processes and Drive Enhanced Efficiency in the Workplace to Boost Productivity. *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*. 2023;11(8s):381-390. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.17762/ijritcc.v11i8s.7218>