1. Face recognition systems fall into two categories:

□ Authorization and verification

□ Authorization and identification

**x** Verification and identification

□ Face recognition and determination

1. Facial features are defined as:

**x** Features extracted from an image of the subject's face

□ Symptoms of the main features of a human face

□ Features of outline of a man's face

1. Face recognition system works usually in two main phases:

1. The first phase: **training process**

2. The second phase: **classification of users**

1. Arrange the sub process of facial recognition gradually from image acquisition to face tracking.

1. **image acquisition** face localization **(2)**

2. **face localization** face tracking **(8)**

3. **training process** feature extraction **(6)**

4. **pre-processing** image acquisition **(1)**

5. **normalization** training process **(3)**

6. **feature extraction** normalization **(5)**

7. **classification of faces** classification of faces **(7)**

8. **face tracking** pre-processing **(4)**

1. Iris based identification consists of:

1. **iris localization**

2. **feature extraction**

3. **classification**

1. Main advantages of 3D face analysis compared to 2D face analysis are:

**x** **less sensitive to appearance variations**

**x** **easier to handle pose variations**

**x** **projective nature of 2D images**

□ are affected by use of cosmetics

□ are affected by illumination variations

1. The basic 3D face recognition methods are:

**x Surface-based 3D face recognition**

□ Details-based 3D face recognition

**x Appearance-based 3D face recognition**

**x Model-based 3D face recognition**

1. Arrange the sub process of the main 3D face recognition process:

1. **3D facial surface capturing** pre-processing **(2)**

2. **pre-processing** feature extraction **(3)**

3. **feature extraction** measurement of the distance **(4)**

4. **measurement of the distance** 3D facial surface capturing **(1)**