AI Attractiveness Test

Complete attractiveness report

EDITORIAL SAMPLE - NOT A REAL PERSON OR GENERATED CUSTOMER REPORT

Report: SAMPLE

Generated: 2026-11-04 | Engine: geometry-2.0.0 | report-2.1.0

Facial harmony index: 82/100

This photo receives a facial harmony index of 82/100. Symmetry is the highest component. Facial thirds accounts for the largest weighted gap from this tool's references. The report explains these measurements; it does not predict how other people will rate your appearance.

What drives your score

Symmetry: 88/100 | Weight 40% | Weighted gap 4.8

The model compares eight mirrored landmark pairs after correcting the eye-line tilt. Lighting, expression and small turns can change those estimated pairs. This is visible landmark balance, not skeletal symmetry.

Facial thirds: 76/100 | Weight 25% | Weighted gap 6

The visible forehead-to-mean-brow, brow-to-nose-base and nose-base-to-chin segments are compared with equal thirds. This uses the visible mesh boundary, not the anatomical hairline. The thirds score contributes 25% of the total; it is a product reference, not a beauty ideal.

Measured sections: 29.0% / 29.1% / 41.9%

Facial fifths: 80/100 | Weight 20% | Weighted gap 4

Five projected widths run from the image-left cheek through the outer and inner eye corners to the opposite cheek. All five fractions are compared with 0.20 and contribute 20% of the total. This is not an eye-centre-only score; perspective, expression and landmark error affect the pattern.

Measured sections: 13.0% / 20.0% / 20.0% / 20.0% / 27.0%

Length-to-width: 79/100 | Weight 15% | Weighted gap 3.15

Visible face length divided by cheek width is compared with 1.35. Perspective and camera distance affect the ratio. This reference is not a claim that one face shape is more attractive.

Your extended measurements

Visible face length / width: 1.56 ratio

Visible mesh length divided by cheek width. The report reference is 1.35; this is not an anatomical ideal.

Eye-centre distance / face width: 0.4 face widths

Centres are estimated from eye corners. This descriptive distance is not the five-part score.

Visible upper segment: 0.29 face lengths

Visible mesh forehead to mean brow height. This starts at the mesh boundary, not the hairline.

Visible middle segment: 0.291 face lengths

Mean brow height to nose base, normalized by visible mesh height.

Visible lower segment: 0.419 face lengths

Nose base to chin. The thirds component compares all three visible segments with equal thirds.

Image-left eye width: 0.2 face widths

Corner-to-corner width in the photo. A visible difference can reflect pose or detection error.

Image-right eye width: 0.2 face widths

Read alongside the other eye width; this is not a clinical assessment of asymmetry.

Inner eye-corner gap: 0.2 face widths

The gap between inner eye corners. Supplemental information, not a separate scored ideal.

Nose-base landmark width: 0.22 face widths

Width between the selected nose-base landmarks. It is not nose projection or side-profile anatomy.

Mouth-corner width: 0.39 face widths

Mouth-corner span. Smiling changes this measurement, so compare neutral photos only.

Lower contour width: 0.74 face widths

Selected lower-face contour span relative to cheek width; it does not measure bone angle.

Lower lip to chin distance: 0.22 face lengths

Visible lower-lip-to-chin distance. Landmark position and expression affect this value.

Nose base to upper lip: 0.08 face lengths

Distance between nose-base and upper-lip landmarks. Supplemental, not a beauty score.

Estimated head tilt: 1.2 degrees

Eye-line angle before correction. A small value helps make retests more consistent.

Nose displacement proxy: 0.02 face widths

Absolute nose displacement from cheek midpoint. This is a pose proxy, not a measured turn angle.

Outer brow-landmark span: 0.63 face widths

Span between two outer brow landmarks; hair, makeup and expression are not scored.

Your personal styling experiments

Use measured proportions to explore reversible styling choices. These suggestions change presentation, not anatomy, and do not predict a higher score. Skin care is general guidance, not a skin assessment.

Face framing

Basis: The illustrative visible length-to-width ratio is 1.56, with lower-contour width 0.74 face widths. These describe a photo outline, not a fixed anatomical face shape.

If you want a visually shorter frame, compare a softly rounded eyeglass frame or face-framing pieces near cheek level. Avoid adding several changes at once; your preference matters more than matching the score reference.

Try next: Take two photos at the same distance and eye level, changing only the framing. Choose the version you enjoy; the experiment cannot predict a score increase.

Measured inputs: Visible face length / width: 1.56 ratio; Lower contour width: 0.74 face widths

Eyebrow styling

Basis: The illustrative outer-brow landmark span is 0.63 face widths and eye-centre spacing is 0.4 face widths. Neither value measures brow density or your natural arch.

Before removing hair, brush the brows into place and compare a soft, straighter outline with a slightly lifted outer section using a temporary brow pencil or clear gel. Keep the natural start and avoid forcing both sides into identical shapes.

Try next: Photograph each temporary outline with a relaxed expression. Check it in a mirror before making any lasting grooming change.

Measured inputs: Outer brow-landmark span: 0.63 face widths; Eye-centre distance / face width: 0.4 face widths

Jawline presentation

Basis: The illustrative lower-contour width is 0.74 face widths, lower segment 0.419 face lengths and eye-line tilt 1.2 degrees. A front view cannot measure jaw projection.

For a clearer photographed lower outline, compare an eye-level camera, relaxed upright posture and soft light slightly in front of the face. If you already wear facial hair, a temporary tidier lower edge is another option. These affect presentation, not jaw structure.

Try next: Compare a neutral, level-head photo before trying styling. Do not use jaw exercises, devices, weight-loss targets or procedures to chase a landmark score.

Measured inputs: Lower contour width: 0.74 face widths; Visible lower segment: 0.419 face lengths; Estimated head tilt: 1.2 degrees

Hairstyle options

Basis: The illustrative face ratio is 1.56 and visible upper mesh segment is 0.29 face lengths. The mesh boundary is not the hairline, and the measurements do not show hair texture or current length.

Compare a side part with soft width around the temples or cheeks against extra height at the crown. A light side-swept fringe is an optional second experiment if your hair texture and maintenance preferences suit it.

Try next: Try the part and volume with your existing hair before cutting. Keep lighting and camera distance unchanged and compare comfort as well as appearance.

Measured inputs: Visible face length / width: 1.56 ratio; Visible upper segment: 0.29 face lengths

Everyday skin care (general guidance)

Basis: General care guidance, not a personalized skin assessment. Facial landmark distances do not reveal skin type, acne, sensitivity, texture or pigmentation.

Start with a gentle cleanser, a moisturizer suited to your own skin needs, and broad-spectrum, water-resistant SPF 30 or higher sunscreen when outdoors. Reapply sunscreen every two hours outdoors and after swimming or sweating. Shade and protective clothing also help. These steps support everyday care; they do not alter your facial proportions or promise a higher score.

Try next: Keep the routine simple and follow product directions. Avoid harsh scrubbing. If you have persistent irritation or a skin concern, seek advice from a dermatologist rather than choosing treatments from this geometry report.

Skin-care source: American Academy of Dermatology - https://www.aad.org/public/everyday-care/skin-care-basics/care/skin-care-budget

Your next steps

1. Review facial thirds first: compare its explanation and measurement with the original photo. Its contribution to the weighted gap is 6 points. A gap is a formula result, not a recommendation to change your face.

2. The pose checks passed. Keep the camera at eye level and the same distance when comparing a second photo.

3. Use soft front light, a relaxed neutral expression and no reshaping filter. Do not compare a smiling close-up with a neutral portrait taken from farther away.

4. Use the measurements to understand this photo. Choose social or dating photos for warmth, expression and context; a geometry score cannot choose them for you.

What this report cannot tell you

Product-selected weights and references have not been validated as predictors of human attractiveness ratings.

Supplemental measurements are descriptive. They do not add hidden points, population percentiles or medical diagnoses.

Geometry does not reveal skin type, hair texture, personality, ethnicity, age or health. Styling suggestions are reversible presentation experiments, not anatomical changes or surgical recommendations.

A front photo cannot measure side-profile anatomy. Model, browser, lighting and pose can affect results.

How to read the score

The headline index combines symmetry (40%), facial thirds (25%), facial fifths (20%) and visible length-to-width (15%). Other measurements are descriptive and do not add hidden points. References and weights are product choices, not population norms.

Full methodology: attractiveness-test.co/how-it-works