**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of Farmer’s E Market is to automate the existing manual system by the help of full-fledged computer software, fulfilling their requirements, so that their valuable data information can be stored for a longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same. The required software and hardware are easily available and easy to work with Farmer’s E Market, as described above, can lead to error free, secure, reliable and fast management system. It can assist the user to concentrate on their other activities rather to concentrate on the record keeping. Thus it will help organization in better utilization of resources. The organization can maintain computerized records without redundant entries. That means that one need not be distracted by information that is not relevant, while being able to reach the information. Basically the project describes how to manage for good performance and better services for the clients.

The main objective of Farmer’s E Market is to manage the information about Products, Customer Details, Purchase History, Stock Details etc. The project is totally built at administrative end and thus only the administrator is guaranteed the access to database. The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce the manual work for managing the Order, Stock, Product Order, Purchase history.

**1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

As we step forward into the modern era of technology, we may find many engineering related applications very beneficial for improvements into the society. This is the world of technology where people use smart phones for completing their daily tasks like shopping, paying bills, managing work and much more. The idea of this project is to add its features into the lives of the people so that the food which they buy can be bought directly from the farm so that the profit can reach directly to the farmers. Because in India we follow a supply chain of farm product making things too much indirect for the farmers due to which the farmer still reaming poor and the intermediates are gaining profit which ultimately makes them rich. So in order to break that supply chain of indirect sales, we can make use of this application so that the farmer can be connected directly to the customer and the selling can be done accordingly. Since the farmer will be dealing with the customer directly so the prices of the products offered by the farmer to the customer will also be affordable to customer, which will help both the farmer and the customer where the customer can save some money and the farmer will gain extra profit that he deserved.

**CHAPTER 2**

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**2.1 Existing system**

There is no computerized system for the farmer to sell their product. Currently, the farmer goes to nearest market handover his product to a particular agent, agent ask the farmer to visit the market after a specific time to collect the cash earned out of the sold product. Agent sells the product to another agent or a dealer at the cost of that market. Every Agent tries to cuts his commission out of that. There is no way for farmer to know about the deal and the exact amount at which their product was sold. There is no transparency. No facility is present for the farmers to know the product rates at different markets where they can sell their products for achieving high profits. Many times, farmers are not even aware of the schemes and compensation provided by government. In spite of all the opportunities banging the doors the farmers are not able to benefit out of those. Current system does not provide the way of e-learning for farmer that will provide the knowledge of new techniques in farming. So he doesn’t get the maximum profit through the current system.

**2.2 Limitation of present system**

1. Manual process
2. Unwanted hike in Products cost
3. Less Profitable for farmers
4. More human effforts needed

**2.3 Proposed system**

Farmer’s E Market software features are designed to emulate many of the marketing activities involved with live farmers markets. The software’s online ordering capabilities and reporting forms facilitate the logistics of complex multi-producer farmers markets or simpler markets managed by a single farm. Farmer’s E Market markets come with a customizable website template that allows producers to easily design their online store and begin selling their products to local customers. The software supports up to two separate marketplace accounts for producers and customers. Markets can accept online credit and debit card payments or allow customers to preorder from the online store and pay for their purchase on delivery day.

**2.4 Advantages and features of proposed system**

1. Farmers has more control over their products price
2. End user gets products at descent price
3. .Fast, reliable and secure
4. Less paper work needed

**2.5 Feasibility Study**

A feasibility study is an analysis of how successfully a project can be completed, accounting for factors that affect it such as technical, economic, behavioral, operational factors. When a new project is proposed, it normally goes through the feasibility assessment. Feasibility Study is carried out to determine whether the proposed system is possible to develop with available resources & what should be the cost of consideration.

Various types of feasibilities are,

1. Technical Feasibility
2. Economic Feasibility
3. Operational Feasibility

If the proposed system is not feasible to develop, it is rejected at this very step.

**2.5 .1 Technical Feasibility**

The proposed system uses the language Python. Based on this criteria, we can strongly say that it is technically feasible, since there will not be much difficulty in getting required resources for the development & maintaining system as well. All the resources needed for the development of the software as well as the maintenance of the same is available in the organization. Here we are utilizing the resources which are already available so it’s very well technically feasible that we can implement flood detection system.

**2.5 .2 Economic Feasibility**

It is found that the benefit from our system would be more than the cost and time involved in its development. In our system the implementation cost over production is economically feasible. Economic analysis is the most frequently used techniques for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system more commonly known as cost/benefit analysis the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a proposed system and compare them with costs.

**2.5 .3 Operational Feasibility**

The proposed system satisfies operational feasibility in the way that the customers needs are satisfied. The system is adaptable to the customers and acceptable to the common people who use this. Operational feasibility assesses the extent to which the required software performs a series of steps to solve business problems and user requirements. This feasibility is dependent on human resources (software development team) and involves visualizing whether the software will operate after it is developed and be operative once it is installed. Operational feasibility also performs the following tasks:

1. Determines whether the problems anticipated in user requirements are of high priority
2. Determines whether the solution suggested by the software development team is acceptable
3. Analyses whether users will adapt to a new software
4. whether the organization is satisfied by the alternative solutions proposed by the software development team.

**CHAPTER 3**

**SYSTEM SPECIFICATION**

**3.1 Minimum Software Requirements**

1. Operating System : Windows 8/10

2. Language : Python

3. Framework : Django

4. IDE : Visual Studio Code

**3.2 Minimum Hardware Requirements**

1. Processor : Intel i3 or AMD Ryzen 3

2. RAM : 3 GB

3. Hard Disk Drive : 200 GB

4. Peripherals : Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor, Camera

**CHAPTER 4**

**SYSTEM DESIGN**

**4.1 Context Level Diagram**



Fig 4.1 Context Level Diagram

**4.2 Data Flow Diagram**



Fig 4.2.1 Level 1 DFD of NPVD



Fig 4.2.2 Level 2 DFD of Detect Plate



Fig 4.2.3 Level 2 DFD of Detect Character



Fig 4.2.4 Level 2 DFD of Generate Training Data

**4.3 Design of Each Subsystem**

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Fig 4.3 Subsystem Design

**4.4 UML Diagrams**

**4.4.1 Use case Diagram**



Fig 4.4.1 Use case Diagram

**4.4.2 Sequence Diagram**

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Fig 4.4.2 Sequence Diagram

**CHAPTER 5**

**CODING**

**5.1 Features of Language**

**Python Overview**

Python is a general-purpose, interpreted, high-level programming language which is widely used nowadays .It is an open source language which was developed by Guido Van Rossum in the late 1980s .Python Software Foundation (PSF), a non-profit organization, holds the intellectual property rights of Python. Python was released in 1991 at Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands as a successor to the ABC language. Rossum named this language after a popular comedy show called 'Monty Python's Flying Circus' (and not after Python-the snake).In the last few years, the popularity of python has increased immensely due to its wide applications. According to most of the tech surveys, Python is in the top ten Most Popular Technologies in 2019.

**Python Features**

Python is an interpreter-based language, which allows execution of one instruction at a time.

1. Extensive basic data types are supported e.g. numbers (floating point, complex, and unlimited-length long integers), strings (both ASCII and Unicode), lists, and dictionaries.
2. Variables can be strongly typed as well as dynamic typed.
3. Supports object-oriented programming concepts such as class, inheritance, objects, module, namespace etc.
4. Cleaner exception handling support.
5. Supports automatic memory management.

**Python Advantages**

1. Python provides enhanced readability. For that purpose, uniform indents are used to delimit blocks of statements instead of curly brackets, like in many languages such as C, C++ and Java.
2. Python is free and distributed as open-source software. A large programming community is actively involved in the development and support of Python libraries for various applications such as web frameworks, mathematical computing and data science.
3. Python is a cross-platform language. It works equally on different OS platforms like Windows, Linux, Mac OSX etc. Hence Python applications can be easily ported across OS platforms.
4. Python supports multiple programming paradigms including imperative, procedural, object-oriented and functional programming styles.
5. Python is an extensible language. Additional functionality (other than what is provided in the core language) can be made available through modules and packages written in other languages (C, C++, Java etc)
6. A standard DB-API for database connectivity has been defined in Python. It can be enabled using any data source (Oracle, MySQL, SQLite etc.) as a backend to the Python program for storage, retrieval and processing of data.
7. Standard distribution of Python contains the Tkinter GUI toolkit, which is the implementation of popular GUI library called Tcl/Tk. An attractive GUI can be constructed using Tkinter. Many other GUI libraries like Qt, GTK, WxWidgets etc. are also ported to Python.
8. Python can be integrated with other popular programming technologies like C, C++, Java, ActiveX and CORBA.

**Python Applications**

Even though Python started as a general-purpose programming language with no particular application as its focus, over last few years it has emerged as the language of choice for developers in some application areas. Some important applications of Python are summarized below:

**Machine Learning**

This is another key application area of Python. Python libraries such as Scikit-learn, Tensorflow and NLTK are widely used for the prediction of trends like customer satisfaction, projected values of stocks etc. Some of the real-world applications of machine learning include medical diagnosis,sales prediction, feedback analysis etc.

**Image Processing**

The OpenCV library is commonly used for face detection and gesture recognition. OpenCV is a C++ library, but has been ported to Python. Because of the rapid development of this feature, Python is a very popular choice from image processing.

**Tkinter**

Tkinter is the standard GUI library for Python. Python when combined with Tkinter provides a fast and easy way to create GUI applications. Tkinter provides a powerful object-oriented interface to the Tk GUI toolkit.

**OpenCV**

OpenCV is a cross-platform library using which we can develop real-time computer vision applications. It mainly focuses on image processing, video capture and analysis including features like face detection and object detection. Computer Vision can be defined as a discipline that explains how to reconstruct, interrupt, and understand a 3D scene from its 2D images, in terms of the properties of the structure present in the scene. It deals with modeling and replicating human vision using computer software and hardware.

**5.2 Functional Description**

**# Main.py**

import cv2

import numpy as np

import os

import re

import DetectChars

import DetectPlates

import PossiblePlate

import csv

from datetime import datetime

import time

# module level variables

SCALAR\_BLACK = (0.0, 0.0, 0.0)

SCALAR\_WHITE = (255.0, 255.0, 255.0)

SCALAR\_YELLOW = (0.0, 255.0, 255.0)

SCALAR\_GREEN = (0.0, 255.0, 0.0)

SCALAR\_RED = (0.0, 0.0, 255.0)

showSteps = False

def main(imgdata):

print("entered")

blnKNNTrainingSuccessful = DetectChars.loadKNNDataAndTrainKNN() # attempt KNN training

if blnKNNTrainingSuccessful == False: # if KNN training was not successful

print("\nerror: KNN traning was not successful\n") # show error message

return # and exit program

# end if0

imgOriginalScene = imgdata # open image

if imgOriginalScene is None: # if image was not read successfully

print("\nerror: image not read from file \n\n") # print error message to std out

os.system("pause") # pause so user can see error message

return # and exit program

# end if

listOfPossiblePlates = DetectPlates.detectPlatesInScene(imgOriginalScene) # detect plates

listOfPossiblePlates = DetectChars.detectCharsInPlates(listOfPossiblePlates) # detect chars in plates

cv2.imshow("imgOriginalScene", imgOriginalScene) # show scene image

if len(listOfPossiblePlates) == 0: # if no plates were found

print("\nno license plates were detected\n") # inform user no plates were found

else: # else

# if we get in here list of possible plates has at leat one plate

# sort the list of possible plates in DESCENDING order (most number of chars to least number of chars)

listOfPossiblePlates.sort(key = lambda possiblePlate: len(possiblePlate.strChars), reverse = True)

# suppose the plate with the most recognized chars (the first plate in sorted by string length descending order) is the actual plate

licPlate = listOfPossiblePlates[0]

cv2.imshow("imgPlate", licPlate.imgPlate) # show crop of plate and threshold of plate

cv2.imshow("imgThresh", licPlate.imgThresh)

if len(licPlate.strChars) == 0: # if no chars were found in the plate

print("\nno characters were detected\n\n") # show message

return # and exit program

# end if

#drawRedRectangleAroundPlate(imgOriginalScene, licPlate) # draw red rectangle around plate

print("\nlicense plate read from image = " + licPlate.strChars + "\n") # write license plate text to std out

print("----------------------------------------")

#writeLicensePlateCharsOnImage(imgOriginalScene, licPlate) # write license plate text on the image

#cv2.imshow("imgOriginalScene", imgOriginalScene) # re-show scene image

date=str(datetime.now().strftime('%Y\_%m\_%d'))

time=str(datetime.now().strftime('%H\_%M\_%S'))

filename = str(datetime.now().strftime('%Y\_%m\_%d\_%H\_%M\_%S'))

flag=1

with open(r"logs/log.txt", newline = "") as file:

reader = csv.reader(file)

for col in reader:

c = 0

for row in col:

if c==2:

datechek=row

if c==1:

numberchek=row

c += 1

if datechek==date and numberchek==licPlate.strChars:

flag=0

#file.close()

if flag==1:

file=open(r"logs/log.txt","a+")

file.write(filename+".png,"+licPlate.strChars+","+date+","+time+","+filename+"\n")

cv2.imwrite(r"logs/images/{}.png".format(filename), imgOriginalScene) # write image out to file

else:

print("already exist")

# end if else

cv2.waitKey(0) # hold windows open until user presses a key

return

**# DetectChars.py**

import os

import cv2

import numpy as np

import math

import random

import Main

import Preprocess

import PossibleChar

# module level variables

kNearest = cv2.ml.KNearest\_create()

# constants for checkIfPossibleChar, this checks one possible char only (does not compare to another char)

MIN\_PIXEL\_WIDTH = 2

MIN\_PIXEL\_HEIGHT = 8

MIN\_ASPECT\_RATIO = 0.25

MAX\_ASPECT\_RATIO = 1.0

MIN\_PIXEL\_AREA = 80

# constants for comparing two chars

MIN\_DIAG\_SIZE\_MULTIPLE\_AWAY = 0.3

MAX\_DIAG\_SIZE\_MULTIPLE\_AWAY = 5.0

MAX\_CHANGE\_IN\_AREA = 0.5

MAX\_CHANGE\_IN\_WIDTH = 0.8

MAX\_CHANGE\_IN\_HEIGHT = 0.2

MAX\_ANGLE\_BETWEEN\_CHARS = 12.0

# other constants

MIN\_NUMBER\_OF\_MATCHING\_CHARS = 3

RESIZED\_CHAR\_IMAGE\_WIDTH = 20

RESIZED\_CHAR\_IMAGE\_HEIGHT = 30

MIN\_CONTOUR\_AREA = 100

def loadKNNDataAndTrainKNN():

allContoursWithData = [] # declare empty lists,

validContoursWithData = [] # we will fill these shortly

try:

npaClassifications = np.loadtxt("classifications.txt", np.float32) # read in training classifications

except: # if file could not be opened

print("error, unable to open classifications.txt, exiting program\n") # show error message

os.system("pause")

return False # and return False

# end try

try:

npaFlattenedImages = np.loadtxt("flattened\_images.txt", np.float32) # read in training images

except: # if file could not be opened

print("error, unable to open flattened\_images.txt, exiting program\n") # show error message

os.system("pause")

return False # and return False

# end try

npaClassifications = npaClassifications.reshape((npaClassifications.size, 1)) # reshape numpy array to 1d, necessary to pass to call to train

kNearest.setDefaultK(1) # set default K to 1

kNearest.train(npaFlattenedImages, cv2.ml.ROW\_SAMPLE, npaClassifications) # train KNN object

return True # if we got here training was successful so return true

# end function

def detectCharsInPlates(listOfPossiblePlates):

intPlateCounter = 0

imgContours = None

contours = []

if len(listOfPossiblePlates) == 0: # if list of possible plates is empty

return listOfPossiblePlates # return

# end if

# at this point we can be sure the list of possible plates has at least one plate

for possiblePlate in listOfPossiblePlates: # for each possible plate, this is a big for loop that takes up most of the function

possiblePlate.imgGrayscale, possiblePlate.imgThresh = Preprocess.preprocess(possiblePlate.imgPlate) # preprocess to get grayscale and threshold images

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

cv2.imshow("5a", possiblePlate.imgPlate)

cv2.imshow("5b", possiblePlate.imgGrayscale)

cv2.imshow("5c", possiblePlate.imgThresh)

# end if # show steps

# increase size of plate image for easier viewing and char detection

possiblePlate.imgThresh = cv2.resize(possiblePlate.imgThresh, (0, 0), fx = 1.6, fy = 1.6)

# threshold again to eliminate any gray areas

thresholdValue, possiblePlate.imgThresh = cv2.threshold(possiblePlate.imgThresh, 0.0, 255.0, cv2.THRESH\_BINARY | cv2.THRESH\_OTSU)

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

cv2.imshow("5d", possiblePlate.imgThresh)

# end if # show steps

# find all possible chars in the plate,

# this function first finds all contours, then only includes contours that could be chars (without comparison to other chars yet)

listOfPossibleCharsInPlate = findPossibleCharsInPlate(possiblePlate.imgGrayscale, possiblePlate.imgThresh)

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

height, width, numChannels = possiblePlate.imgPlate.shape

imgContours = np.zeros((height, width, 3), np.uint8)

del contours[:] # clear the contours list

for possibleChar in listOfPossibleCharsInPlate:

contours.append(possibleChar.contour)

# end for

cv2.drawContours(imgContours, contours, -1, Main.SCALAR\_WHITE)

cv2.imshow("6", imgContours)

# end if # show steps

# given a list of all possible chars, find groups of matching chars within the plate

listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate = findListOfListsOfMatchingChars(listOfPossibleCharsInPlate)

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

imgContours = np.zeros((height, width, 3), np.uint8)

del contours[:]

for listOfMatchingChars in listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate:

intRandomBlue = random.randint(0, 255)

intRandomGreen = random.randint(0, 255)

intRandomRed = random.randint(0, 255)

for matchingChar in listOfMatchingChars:

contours.append(matchingChar.contour)

# end for

cv2.drawContours(imgContours, contours, -1, (intRandomBlue, intRandomGreen, intRandomRed))

# end for

cv2.imshow("7", imgContours)

# end if # show steps

if (len(listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate) == 0): # if no groups of matching chars were found in the plate

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

print("chars found in plate number " + str(

intPlateCounter) + " = (none), click on any image and press a key to continue . . .")

intPlateCounter = intPlateCounter + 1

cv2.destroyWindow("8")

cv2.destroyWindow("9")

cv2.destroyWindow("10")

cv2.waitKey(0)

# end if # show steps

possiblePlate.strChars = ""

continue # go back to top of for loop

# end if

for i in range(0, len(listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate)): # within each list of matching chars

listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate[i].sort(key = lambda matchingChar: matchingChar.intCenterX) # sort chars from left to right

listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate[i] = removeInnerOverlappingChars(listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate[i]) # and remove inner overlapping chars

# end for

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

imgContours = np.zeros((height, width, 3), np.uint8)

for listOfMatchingChars in listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate:

intRandomBlue = random.randint(0, 255)

intRandomGreen = random.randint(0, 255)

intRandomRed = random.randint(0, 255)

del contours[:]

for matchingChar in listOfMatchingChars:

contours.append(matchingChar.contour)

# end for

cv2.drawContours(imgContours, contours, -1, (intRandomBlue, intRandomGreen, intRandomRed))

# end for

cv2.imshow("8", imgContours)

# end if # show steps

# within each possible plate, suppose the longest list of potential matching chars is the actual list of chars

intLenOfLongestListOfChars = 0

intIndexOfLongestListOfChars = 0

# loop through all the vectors of matching chars, get the index of the one with the most chars

for i in range(0, len(listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate)):

if len(listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate[i]) > intLenOfLongestListOfChars:

intLenOfLongestListOfChars = len(listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate[i])

intIndexOfLongestListOfChars = i

# end if

# end for

# suppose that the longest list of matching chars within the plate is the actual list of chars

longestListOfMatchingCharsInPlate = listOfListsOfMatchingCharsInPlate[intIndexOfLongestListOfChars]

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

imgContours = np.zeros((height, width, 3), np.uint8)

del contours[:]

for matchingChar in longestListOfMatchingCharsInPlate:

contours.append(matchingChar.contour)

# end for

cv2.drawContours(imgContours, contours, -1, Main.SCALAR\_WHITE)

cv2.imshow("9", imgContours)

# end if # show steps

possiblePlate.strChars = recognizeCharsInPlate(possiblePlate.imgThresh, longestListOfMatchingCharsInPlate)

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

print("chars found in plate number " + str(

intPlateCounter) + " = " + possiblePlate.strChars + ", click on any image and press a key to continue . . .")

intPlateCounter = intPlateCounter + 1

cv2.waitKey(0)

# end if # show steps

# end of big for loop that takes up most of the function

if Main.showSteps == True:

print("\nchar detection complete, click on any image and press a key to continue . . .\n")

cv2.waitKey(0)

# end if

return listOfPossiblePlates

# end function

def findPossibleCharsInPlate(imgGrayscale, imgThresh):

listOfPossibleChars = [] # this will be the return value

contours = []

imgThreshCopy = imgThresh.copy()

# find all contours in plate

contours, npaHierarchy = cv2.findContours(imgThreshCopy, cv2.RETR\_LIST, cv2.CHAIN\_APPROX\_SIMPLE)

for contour in contours: # for each contour

possibleChar = PossibleChar.PossibleChar(contour)

if checkIfPossibleChar(possibleChar): # if contour is a possible char, note this does not compare to other chars (yet) . . .

listOfPossibleChars.append(possibleChar) # add to list of possible chars

# end if

# end if

return listOfPossibleChars

# end function

def checkIfPossibleChar(possibleChar):

# this function is a 'first pass' that does a rough check on a contour to see if it could be a char,

# note that we are not (yet) comparing the char to other chars to look for a group

if (possibleChar.intBoundingRectArea > MIN\_PIXEL\_AREA and

possibleChar.intBoundingRectWidth > MIN\_PIXEL\_WIDTH and possibleChar.intBoundingRectHeight > MIN\_PIXEL\_HEIGHT and

MIN\_ASPECT\_RATIO < possibleChar.fltAspectRatio and possibleChar.fltAspectRatio < MAX\_ASPECT\_RATIO):

return True

else:

return False

# end if

# end function

def findListOfListsOfMatchingChars(listOfPossibleChars):

# with this function, we start off with all the possible chars in one big list

# the purpose of this function is to re-arrange the one big list of chars into a list of lists of matching chars,

# note that chars that are not found to be in a group of matches do not need to be considered further

listOfListsOfMatchingChars = [] # this will be the return value

for possibleChar in listOfPossibleChars: # for each possible char in the one big list of chars

listOfMatchingChars = findListOfMatchingChars(possibleChar, listOfPossibleChars) # find all chars in the big list that match the current char

listOfMatchingChars.append(possibleChar) # also add the current char to current possible list of matching chars

if len(listOfMatchingChars) < MIN\_NUMBER\_OF\_MATCHING\_CHARS: # if current possible list of matching chars is not long enough to constitute a possible plate

continue # jump back to the top of the for loop and try again with next char, note that it's not necessary

# to save the list in any way since it did not have enough chars to be a possible plate

# end if

# if we get here, the current list passed test as a "group" or "cluster" of matching chars

listOfListsOfMatchingChars.append(listOfMatchingChars) # so add to our list of lists of matching chars

listOfPossibleCharsWithCurrentMatchesRemoved = []

# remove the current list of matching chars from the big list so we don't use those same chars twice,

# make sure to make a new big list for this since we don't want to change the original big list

listOfPossibleCharsWithCurrentMatchesRemoved = list(set(listOfPossibleChars) - set(listOfMatchingChars))

recursiveListOfListsOfMatchingChars = findListOfListsOfMatchingChars(listOfPossibleCharsWithCurrentMatchesRemoved) # recursive call

for recursiveListOfMatchingChars in recursiveListOfListsOfMatchingChars: # for each list of matching chars found by recursive call

listOfListsOfMatchingChars.append(recursiveListOfMatchingChars) # add to our original list of lists of matching chars

# end for

break # exit for

# end for

return listOfListsOfMatchingChars

# end function

def findListOfMatchingChars(possibleChar, listOfChars):

# the purpose of this function is, given a possible char and a big list of possible chars,

# find all chars in the big list that are a match for the single possible char, and return those matching chars as a list

listOfMatchingChars = [] # this will be the return value

for possibleMatchingChar in listOfChars: # for each char in big list

if possibleMatchingChar == possibleChar: # if the char we attempting to find matches for is the exact same char as the char in the big list we are currently checking

# then we should not include it in the list of matches b/c that would end up double including the current char

continue # so do not add to list of matches and jump back to top of for loop

# end if

# compute stuff to see if chars are a match

fltDistanceBetweenChars = distanceBetweenChars(possibleChar, possibleMatchingChar)

fltAngleBetweenChars = angleBetweenChars(possibleChar, possibleMatchingChar)

fltChangeInArea = float(abs(possibleMatchingChar.intBoundingRectArea - possibleChar.intBoundingRectArea)) / float(possibleChar.intBoundingRectArea)

fltChangeInWidth = float(abs(possibleMatchingChar.intBoundingRectWidth - possibleChar.intBoundingRectWidth)) / float(possibleChar.intBoundingRectWidth)

fltChangeInHeight = float(abs(possibleMatchingChar.intBoundingRectHeight - possibleChar.intBoundingRectHeight)) / float(possibleChar.intBoundingRectHeight)

# check if chars match

if (fltDistanceBetweenChars < (possibleChar.fltDiagonalSize \* MAX\_DIAG\_SIZE\_MULTIPLE\_AWAY) and

fltAngleBetweenChars < MAX\_ANGLE\_BETWEEN\_CHARS and

fltChangeInArea < MAX\_CHANGE\_IN\_AREA and

fltChangeInWidth < MAX\_CHANGE\_IN\_WIDTH and

fltChangeInHeight < MAX\_CHANGE\_IN\_HEIGHT):

listOfMatchingChars.append(possibleMatchingChar) # if the chars are a match, add the current char to list of matching chars

# end if

# end for

return listOfMatchingChars # return result

# end function

# use Pythagorean theorem to calculate distance between two chars

def distanceBetweenChars(firstChar, secondChar):

intX = abs(firstChar.intCenterX - secondChar.intCenterX)

intY = abs(firstChar.intCenterY - secondChar.intCenterY)

return math.sqrt((intX \*\* 2) + (intY \*\* 2))

# end function

# use basic trigonometry (SOH CAH TOA) to calculate angle between chars

def angleBetweenChars(firstChar, secondChar):

fltAdj = float(abs(firstChar.intCenterX - secondChar.intCenterX))

fltOpp = float(abs(firstChar.intCenterY - secondChar.intCenterY))

if fltAdj != 0.0: # check to make sure we do not divide by zero if the center X positions are equal, float division by zero will cause a crash in Python

fltAngleInRad = math.atan(fltOpp / fltAdj) # if adjacent is not zero, calculate angle

else:

fltAngleInRad = 1.5708 # if adjacent is zero, use this as the angle, this is to be consistent with the C++ version of this program

# end if

fltAngleInDeg = fltAngleInRad \* (180.0 / math.pi) # calculate angle in degrees

return fltAngleInDeg

# end function

# if we have two chars overlapping or to close to each other to possibly be separate chars, remove the inner (smaller) char,

# this is to prevent including the same char twice if two contours are found for the same char,

# for example for the letter 'O' both the inner ring and the outer ring may be found as contours, but we should only include the char once

def removeInnerOverlappingChars(listOfMatchingChars):

listOfMatchingCharsWithInnerCharRemoved = list(listOfMatchingChars) # this will be the return value

for currentChar in listOfMatchingChars:

for otherChar in listOfMatchingChars:

if currentChar != otherChar: # if current char and other char are not the same char . . .

# if current char and other char have center points at almost the same location . . .

if distanceBetweenChars(currentChar, otherChar) < (currentChar.fltDiagonalSize \* MIN\_DIAG\_SIZE\_MULTIPLE\_AWAY):

# if we get in here we have found overlapping chars

# next we identify which char is smaller, then if that char was not already removed on a previous pass, remove it

if currentChar.intBoundingRectArea < otherChar.intBoundingRectArea: # if current char is smaller than other char

if currentChar in listOfMatchingCharsWithInnerCharRemoved: # if current char was not already removed on a previous pass . . .

listOfMatchingCharsWithInnerCharRemoved.remove(currentChar) # then remove current char

# end if

else: # else if other char is smaller than current char

if otherChar in listOfMatchingCharsWithInnerCharRemoved: # if other char was not already removed on a previous pass . . .

listOfMatchingCharsWithInnerCharRemoved.remove(otherChar) # then remove other char

# end if

# end if

# end if

# end if

# end for

# end for

return listOfMatchingCharsWithInnerCharRemoved

# end function

# this is where we apply the actual char recognition

def recognizeCharsInPlate(imgThresh, listOfMatchingChars):

strChars = "" # this will be the return value, the chars in the lic plate

height, width = imgThresh.shape

imgThreshColor = np.zeros((height, width, 3), np.uint8)

listOfMatchingChars.sort(key = lambda matchingChar: matchingChar.intCenterX) # sort chars from left to right

cv2.cvtColor(imgThresh, cv2.COLOR\_GRAY2BGR, imgThreshColor) # make color version of threshold image so we can draw contours in color on it

for currentChar in listOfMatchingChars: # for each char in plate

pt1 = (currentChar.intBoundingRectX, currentChar.intBoundingRectY)

pt2 = ((currentChar.intBoundingRectX + currentChar.intBoundingRectWidth), (currentChar.intBoundingRectY + currentChar.intBoundingRectHeight))

cv2.rectangle(imgThreshColor, pt1, pt2, Main.SCALAR\_GREEN, 2) # draw green box around the char

# crop char out of threshold image

imgROI = imgThresh[currentChar.intBoundingRectY : currentChar.intBoundingRectY + currentChar.intBoundingRectHeight,

currentChar.intBoundingRectX : currentChar.intBoundingRectX + currentChar.intBoundingRectWidth]

imgROIResized = cv2.resize(imgROI, (RESIZED\_CHAR\_IMAGE\_WIDTH, RESIZED\_CHAR\_IMAGE\_HEIGHT)) # resize image, this is necessary for char recognition

npaROIResized = imgROIResized.reshape((1, RESIZED\_CHAR\_IMAGE\_WIDTH \* RESIZED\_CHAR\_IMAGE\_HEIGHT)) # flatten image into 1d numpy array

npaROIResized = np.float32(npaROIResized) # convert from 1d numpy array of ints to 1d numpy array of floats

retval, npaResults, neigh\_resp, dists = kNearest.findNearest(npaROIResized, k = 1) # finally we can call findNearest !!!

strCurrentChar = str(chr(int(npaResults[0][0]))) # get character from results

strChars = strChars + strCurrentChar # append current char to full string

# end for

if Main.showSteps == True: # show steps

cv2.imshow("10", imgThreshColor)

# end if # show steps

return strChars

# end function

**CHAPTER 6  
TESTING**

Testing is a set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically. System testing is that stage of implementation that is aimed for ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences. System testing is the execution of the program to check logical changes and its impact on the output of the system with the intention of finding error. A successful test is the one that uncovers a yet undiscovered error. Testing is vital to the success of the system

A strategy for software testing integrates software test case design methods into well planned series of steps that result in successful completion of the software. A software testing strategy should be flexible enough to promote a customized testing approach. A strategy for testing should accommodate low level test that are necessary to verify implemented as well as high level tests that validate major system functions against customer requirements.

**Levels of Testing**

Testing is done in the following levels:

1. Unit Testing

2. Integration Testing

3. Validation Testing

4. Output Testing

**Unit Testing**

In this level of testing each of the modules were tested one by one individually, before they were integrated. The modules were tested as soon as they were developed. It helped to recognize areas requiring modifications and corrections. In this system, unit testing can be easily accomplished. The project is divided into four modules training data generation, number plate detection, character segmentation and user. The modules includes various activities. In the case of this project, each module was built separately and was tested and verified individually before integrating them to a complete project.

**Integration Testing**

The modules that are tested individually and confirmed to be working according to specifications are then integrated to form the entire system. The training data generation, number plate detection, character segmentation and user modules are integrated in this testing step and then the entire system is tested. The interface between the modules are thoroughly tested. It is ensured that data and controls are passed properly between modules

**Validation Testing**

At the end of the integration testing software is completely assembled as a package and interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and final series of software validation testing begins

Once the system is integrated and tested to operate properly, it is tested to see if the software developed meets all functional, behavioural and performance requirements. The errors which were uncovered during Integration testing were covered here.

In this system. I have tested the different forms to see whether the inputs given to the forms are stored in the appropriate entries. I also tested the home page with image/video inputs, to see whether the inputs are sent to the system and are validated properly. Hence, I found that the validation testing had carried out successfully.

**Output Testing**

Here I have tested the system to determine whether it produce the required output or not and to ensure the correctness of the output and its format. In my project testing is implemented in each of the modules. The following test cases are performed to do the testing.

1. Proper opening and closing of window.

2. Appropriate menu bars displayed in appropriate section.

3. A proper working of system is checked for multiple input modes.

Like this all other processes are tested and hence come under the conclusion that there arise no errors. It also found that there arise no modification and corrections in any areas of the project.

**CHAPTER 7**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

Implementation is the stage of the project where theoretical design is turned into a working system. If the implementation is not carefully planned and controlled, it can cause chaos and confusion. Proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet organization requirements. Successful implementation may not guarantee improvement in the organization using the system, but proper installation will prevent it. The process of putting the developed system in actual use is called system implementation. The system can only be implemented after thorough testing is done and if it is found to be working according to the specifications.

The implementation stage involves following tasks:

1. Careful Planning
2. Investigation of system and constraints.
3. Design of methods to achieve the changeover.
4. Training of the staff in the changeover phase.
5. Evaluation of the changeover method.

In order to have the system running of a specific machine, the following components are needed.

1. Python
2. A preferable operating system like windows 8 or windows 10
3. Spyder3
4. High Resolution Camera

Parallel run is done and both the computerized and manual systems are executed in parallel manual result can be compared with the result of computerized system. For the case of demonstration of the success of this system, it was implemented with successfully running; manual systems results are verified.

**CHAPTER 8**

**SECURITY, BACKUP AND RECOVERY MECHANISMS**

Security is an important consideration in desktop application. The first step in securing our application is deciding where we need security and what will be needed to protect.

Security concepts:

1. Authentication

2. Authorization

**Authentication**

This is the process of determining users identify and forcing users to prove

they are who they claim to be usually this involves entering username and password

in login page.

**Authorization**

Once the user is authenticated, authorization is the process of determining

whether the user has sufficient permission to perform a given action or not, such as

viewing a page or retrieving information from the database.

**8.1 User Manual**

The user manual provides the detailed description regarding the usage of the software.

The main user tips are:

1. Open file and select OpenImage to open image from local storage.
2. Open file and select OpenVideo to open video from local storage.
3. Open file and select LiveStream to live stream from external camera device.
4. Open file and select Exit to exit from system.
5. Open logs to view all log details of detected vehicles.
6. Use ClearAll to clear them all.

Log in for the first time, please follow the steps below:

1. Click On file , and select Train Data.
2. Input character from keyboard according to the image shown in the display.
3. After Successful training , use the system as usual.

**CHAPTER 9**

**CONCLUSION**

Since our system No parking vehicle detection utilises advanced computational features like image processing techniques for identifying the vehicle number plate from images , it reduces the human workload and increases accuracy and provides faster response. The system uses series of image processing techniques and after identification, stores the vehicle details to the database. It is widely believed that the price to be paid for improved performance have sharply increased computational costs. It have shown that this is not necessarily so. Finely sampled pyramids may be obtained inexpensively by extrapolation from coarsely sampled ones. This insight decreases computational cost substantially and help to implement our project at a low cost.

**CHAPTER 10**

**FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

Our project has a very vast scope in the future. The model may be expanded to use in areas like Parking management system or Tolling System. In future mobile apps can be implemented to access information about the logs of the system or real time monitoring of the situation from a remote device. This enhancement will make it a better utility for mobile users as well in future

**APPENDIX**

Input and Output Forms

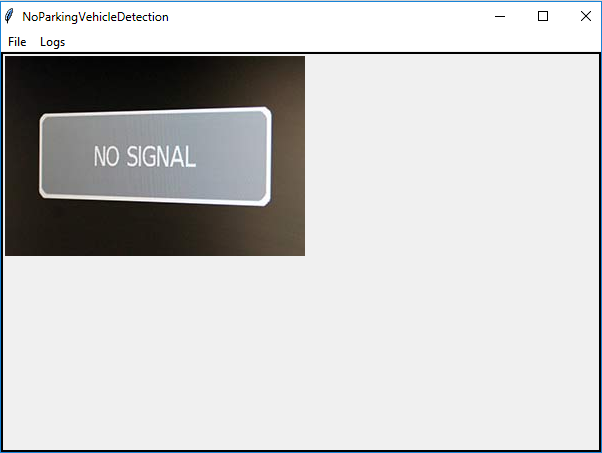


Fig 1: NPVD Home Page

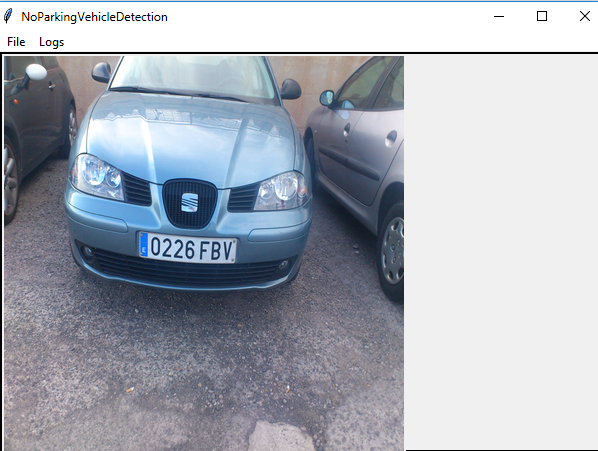


Fig 2: NPVD Live Stream Page

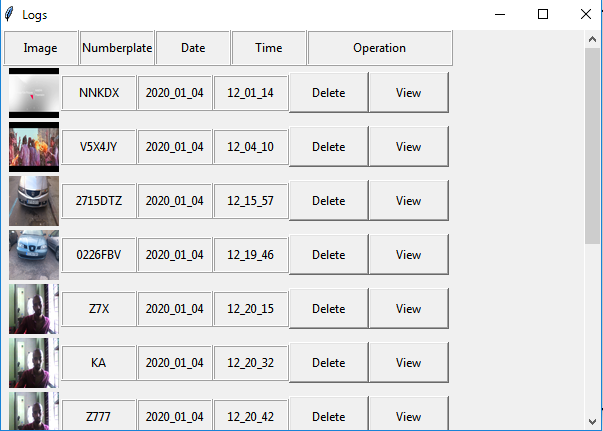


Fig 3: NPVD View Log Page

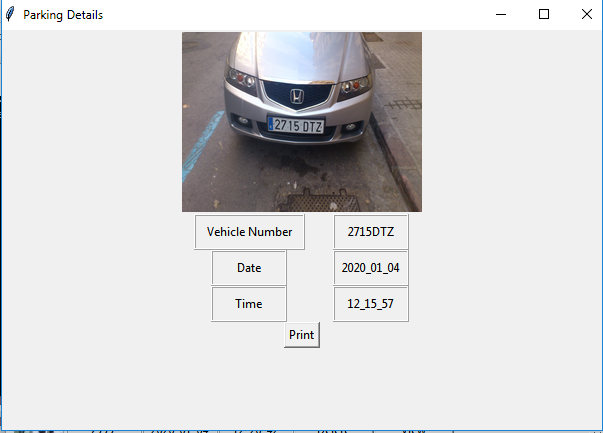


Fig 4: NPVD Vehicle Details

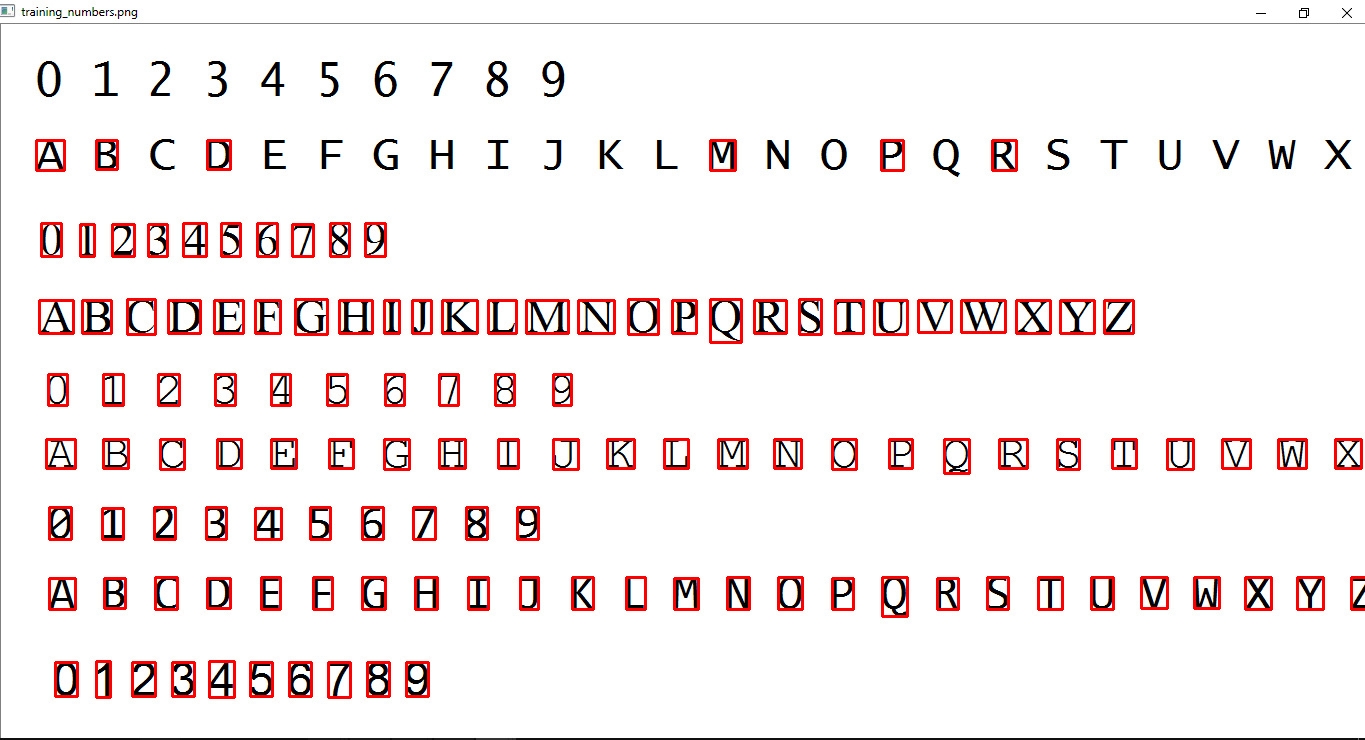


Fig 5: NPVD Training Data

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3. <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/opencv/opencv_colored_image_to_binary.htm>
4. <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/opencv/opencv_grayscale_to_binary.htm>
5. Python Tkinter Tutorial, <https://www.python-course.eu/python_tkinter.php>
6. Video Tutorial on Number Plate Recognition, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fJcl6Gw1D8k>