# Handy – The Mystic Hand SuQing Liu, Yo-Hsuan Chen, HaiKe Yu University of Toronto

## Introduction

This project focuses on the development of a realtime hand gesture recognition system with MediaPipe, a popular open-source library for building applications in the field of computer vision.

We are to develop a keyboard-free working style that using hand gesture captured by the camara to control the computer.







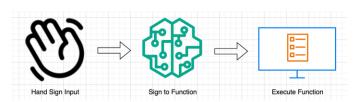
A Keyboardless Control Interface for Screen Devices.

Enhances ergonomics and reduces physical strain associated with traditional keyboard use.

Increases efficiency with streamlined, gesture-based controls.

Offers a customizable interface, adaptable to various user needs and preferences.

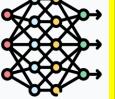
Facilitates a clutter-free workspace, ideal for minimalistic setups.





## Methods







Database

Model

**Operation System** 

To achieve our purpose, we split our tasks into 3 parts:

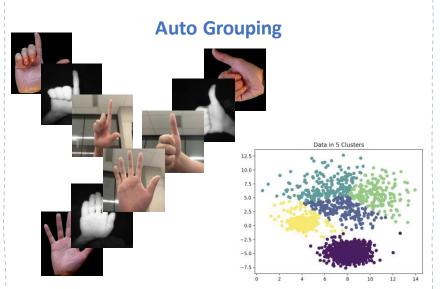
- 1. Database design and implement
- 2. Model training and tuning
- 3. Operation System Functionality access and control

## Dataset

The primary purpose of the database section is to acquire datasets and restructure them, thus preparing the data for subsequent use in training our model.

## **Required Features**

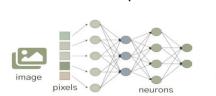
- 1. Auto Grouping: This feature automatically categorizes data from various datasets under a unified label.
- Data Cleaning: This involves standardizing data from different sources to ensure uniformity in size, format, color, etc.
- 3. Storage Capacity: Designed to manage and store vast quantities of data efficiently, ensuring scalability.

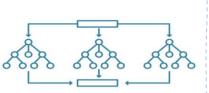


The grouping model is designed to automatically categorize all images in our database. It does this by sorting the images into various groups based on their resemblance to the sample hand images we provide. This process enables the model to automatically organize and label data from diverse datasets.

#### **Accuracy Improvement**

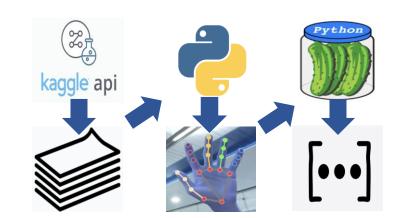
- 1. CNN (~40% Accuracy)
- . Random Forest (~70% Accuracy)
- 3. Add threshold (~74% Accuracy)
- . Data Clean (~81% Accuracy)





### **Data Storage**

- Download all datasets using Kaggle API
   Extract key features (igints) of each imag
- 2. Extract key features(joints) of each image using Python Mediapipe
- 3. Saving all features(joints) of all images using Python Pickle



## Model

# Other Model Architectures that we tried CNN

- 1. About 61.1% of Validation Accuracy
- 2. Hard to remove human face from the image



### **Neural Network**

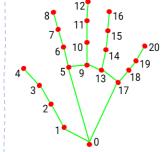
1. About 45% of Validation Accuracy

# Random Forest with relative hand joints distance as input

We take the capabilities of MediaPipe for hand landmark detection and subsequently preprocess the input data for training a Random Forest model. The key feature utilized in this model is the relative distances between these hand joints to the wrist landmark.

## **Input Data Preprocessing**

- 1. Hand Landmark Capture: Use Midiapipe to process the camara capture, take the hand joint x-y position.
- 2. Relative Distance Calculation: Compute the relative distances between hand joints landmarks to wrist landmark, capturing the spatial relationships between different parts of the hand. This results in a feature vector that encapsulates the hand's structure.
- 3. Normalization: Scale the relative distance obtained based on the overall size of the palm to avoid errors caused by differences in distance between the palm and the computer or variations in hand size.



- 0. WRIST
  1. THUMB\_CMC
  2. THUMB\_MCP
  3. THUMB\_IP
  4. THUMB\_TIP
  5. INDEX\_FINGER\_MCP
  6. INDEX\_FINGER\_PIP
  7. INDEX\_FINGER\_DIP
  8. INDEX\_FINGER\_TIP
  9. MIDDLE\_FINGER\_MCP
  - 14. RING\_FINGER\_PIP
    15. RING\_FINGER\_DIP
    16. RING\_FINGER\_TIP
    17. PINKY\_MCP
    18. PINKY\_PIP
    19. PINKY\_DIP
    20. PINKY\_TIP

11. MIDDLE\_FINGER\_DIP 12. MIDDLE\_FINGER\_TIP

13. RING\_FINGER\_MCP

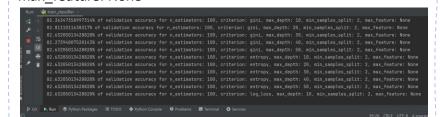
## **Model Training**

10. MIDDLE\_FINGER\_PIP

The preprocessed data, consisting of normalized relative distances between hand joints, is then utilized to train a Random Forest model.

### **Tune Hyperparameter**

About 83% of validation accuracy for n\_estimators: 100, criterion: gini, max\_depth: 20, min\_samples\_split: 2, max feature: None

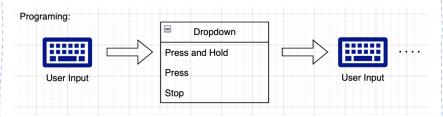


# Functionality

Our framework allows users to easily create their own shortcuts with hand gestures.

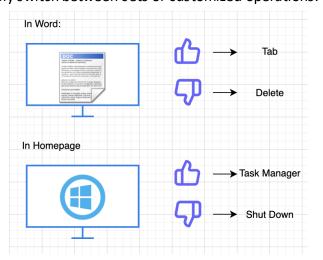
### **Default Functions**

- Operational Management: switch between applications, or manage split-screen operations, enhancing multitasking efficiency.
- 2. Mouse Functions: traditional mouse operations like clicking, right-clicking, holding, and dragging.
- 3. Singleton Operations: Facilitates singular key operations such as volume control and essential keys like ESC, delete, and return, offering a keyboard-free user interface.
- 4. Complex Shortcuts: Allows execution of more sophisticated commands like opening the task manager, shutting down, or restarting the system, with simple gestures.
- 5. Easy Programming: adopting a logical sequence or block representation that allows users to build sequential operations intuitively.



### Same Sign, Different Function

When users operate within different applications, they can seamlessly switch between sets of customized operations.



## Main Tool

PyautoGUI, Windows API, and AppleScript

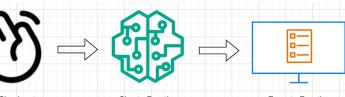


## Conclusion

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## Summary



- The User Interface is only running on the terminal.
- Due to time constraints we won't able to build a more user friendly webpage for this project.
- We will upload our main inference code to docker hub with docker files for easy deployment on the users end.
- Mouse Functions: traditional mouse operations like clicking, right-clicking, holding, and dragging.

#### What we've learned

- Team cooperation / Work distribution
- Project planning / Presenting
- Data Pre-processing
- Machine Learning Model Architectures
- OpenCV, Mediapipe, Pyautogui and Windows API

# References

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