

Real -Time Communication System Powered byAI for Specially Abled

TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID38653

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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Source Code & GitHub Link

ABSTRACT :

In our society, we have people with disabilities. The technology is developing day by day but no significant developments are undertaken for the betterment of these people. Communications between deaf-mute and a normal person has always been a challenging task. It is very difficult for mute people to convey their message to normal people. Since normal people are not trained on hand sign language. In emergency times conveying their message is very difficult. The human hand has remained a popular choice to convey information in situations where other forms like speech cannot be used. Voice Conversion System with Hand Gesture Recognition and translation will be very useful to have a proper conversation between a normal person and an impaired person in any language.

New system that helps convert sign language to text and speech for easier communication with audience.

1.INTRODUCTION:**1.1Project Overview:**

Gesture is a non-verbal means of communication. It refers to expressing an idea using position, orientation or movement of a body part. Gesture recognition is the mathematical interpretation of orientation or motion of human body by a computational system. In this project, the words expressed by hand gestures by the speech and hearing impaired are converted into verbal means of communication. The translated output is displayed on a screen and “spoken” on a speaker.

Sign Language is the well-structured code, which uses hand gestures instead of sound to convey meaning, simultaneously combining hand shapes, orientations and movement of the hands. Communicative hand glove is an electronic device that can translate sign language into speech and text in order to make the communication possible between the deaf and/or mute with the general public. This technology has been used in a variety of application areas, which demands accurate

interpretation of sign language. In this project, the words/letters conveyed by the disabled person are displayed on a screen and also spoken on a speaker.

1.1 Purpose

The project aims to develop a system that converts the sign language into a human hearing voice in the desired language to convey a message to normal people, as well as convert speech into understandable sign language for the deaf and dumb using the convolutional neural network.

An app is built which enables the deaf and dumb people to convey their information using signs which is converted to human understandable language and output is given as speech.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY:

2.1 Existing problem:

Communications between deaf-mute and a normal person has always been a challenging task. It is very difficult for mute people to convey their message to normal people. Since normal people are not trained on hand sign language. Only specially abled people are taught sign language and the common person is unaware its working causing a communication gap. Under emergency situations, it is even more difficult for specially abled people to get help. Non-Emergency normal environments can also be hard for them to navigate needing special assistance.

2.2References:

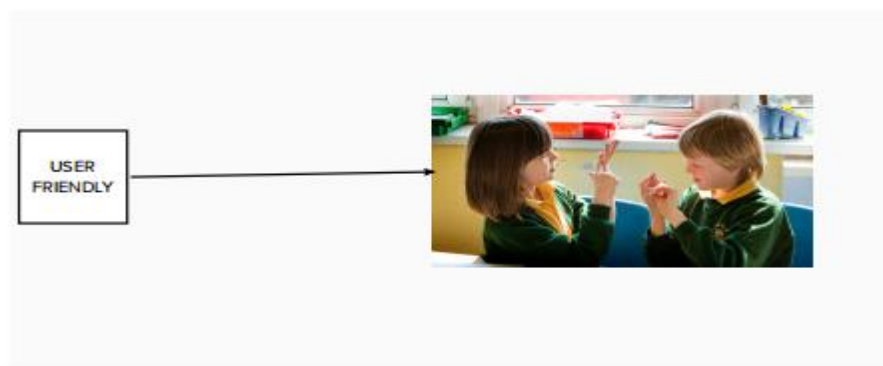
- 1 Koufos, K., EL Haloui, K., Dianati, M., Higgins, M., Elmirghani, J., Imran, M. A., & Tafazolli, R. (2021). Trends in Intelligent Communication Systems: Review of Standards, Major Research Projects, and Identification of Research Gaps. Journal of Sensor and Actuator Networks, 10(4), 60.
ibm.com/blogs/internet-of-things/connected-trains-rail-travel/
- 2 Panda, G., Upadhyay, A. K., & Khandelwal, K. (2019). Artificial intelligence: A strategic disruption in public

- relations. Journal of Creative Communications, 14(3), 196-213.
- 3 Xu, G., Mu, Y., & Liu, J. (2017). Inclusion of artificial intelligence in communication networks and services. ITU J. ICT Discov. Spec, 1, 1-6.
 - 4 Verma, P., Shimi S. L. and Priyadarshani, R., "Design of Communication Interpreter for Deaf and Dumb Person", Vol.4, no.1,2013.

2.1 Problem Statement Definition:

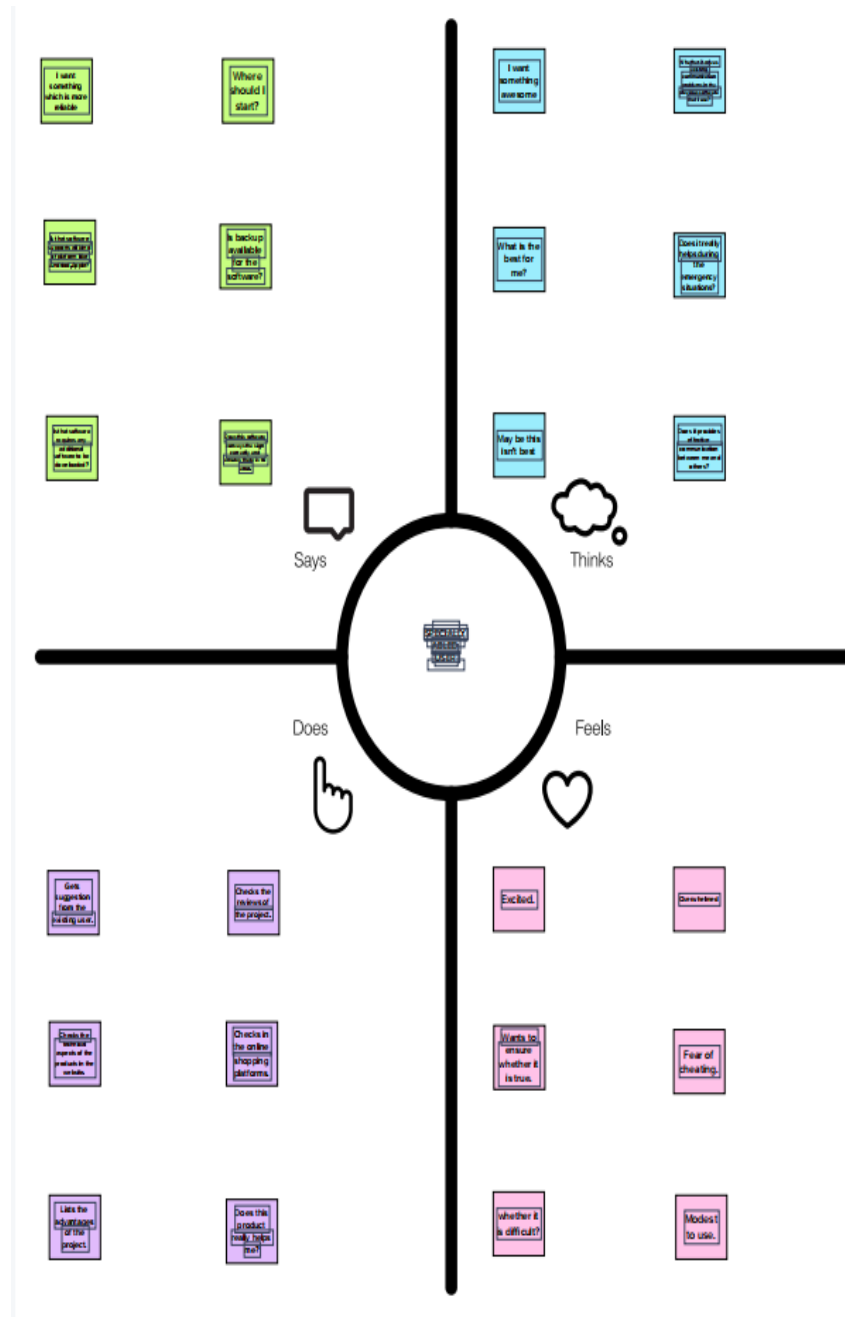
Only specially abled people are taught sign language and the common person is unaware its working causing a communication gap. Under emergency situations, it is even more difficult for specially abled people to get help. Non-Emergency normal environments can also be hard for them to navigate needing special assistance.

Communications between deaf-mute and a normal person has always been a challenging task. It is very difficult for mute people to convey their message to normal people. Since normal people are not trained on hand sign language.



3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas



3.2 Brain& Idea Prioritization:



Brainstorm & idea prioritization

1

Problem Statement

Communication between specially-abled and ordinary people has always been a challenging task. Ordinary persons cannot learn the way of communication between specially abled persons easily.

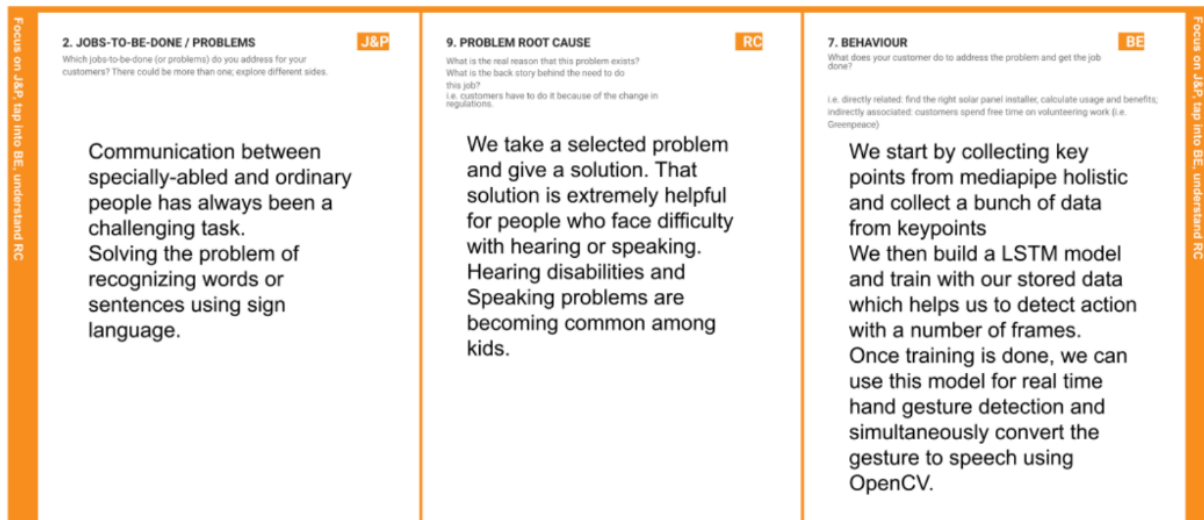
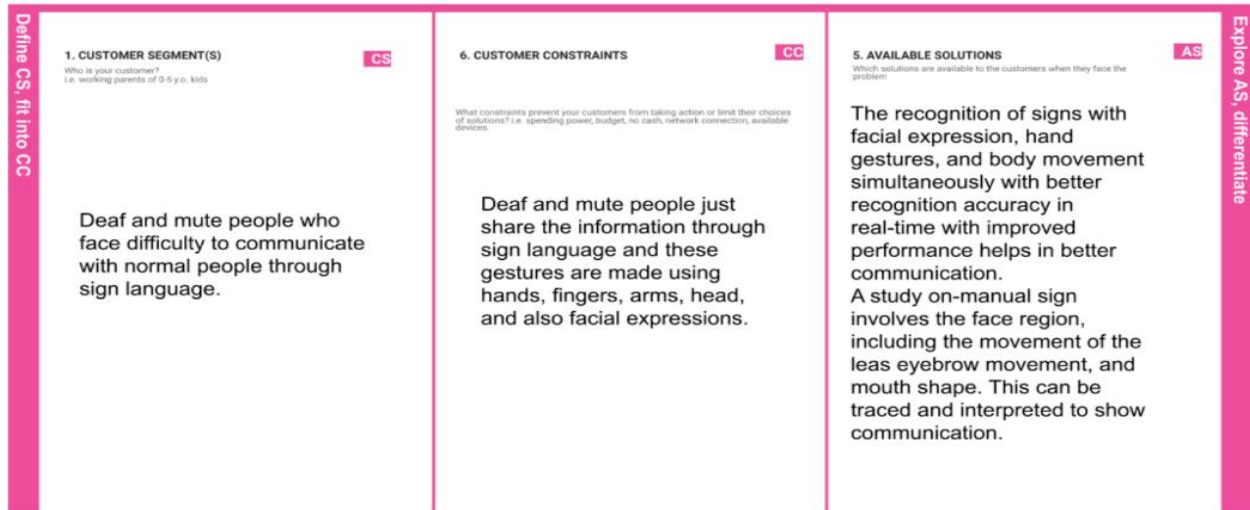
3.3 Prioritize



3.4 Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Communication between deaf-mute and a normal person. It is often difficult for mute person to convey their information to normal people in emergency as well as in normal times since normal people are not trained in sign language. Hence there is a need for a system which enables them to communicate with normal people.
2.	Idea / Solution description	To develop a system that converts sign language into human hearing voice so that it can be conveyed to normal people.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Convolution neural network is used to create the model and it is trained on different hand gestures and an app is built.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Communication process is carried without the help of additional human intervention and there is no additional hardware support needed.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	The app can be made available to more groups which will increase its growth.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Easy to handle and it can be accessed from any device and by everyone as it is hosted in IBM cloud.

3.5 Problem Solution fit



Identify strong TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS TR What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news. The relatives or family members of deaf and mute people face difficulties to express their opinion and communicating with them. Being left out of social activities.	10. YOUR SOLUTION SL If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits reality. If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour. Sign language recognition is the task of recognizing sign language glosses from video streams and the glosses are converted into audio. It can bridge the communication gap between deaf and mute people, facilitating the social inclusion of hearing-impaired people.	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CH 8.1 ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7. 8.2 OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development. Facing difficulties in communicating with normal people. Not being understood and being left out from important discussions.	Identify strong TR & EM
	4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? i.e. lost, insecure -> confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy redesign. The emotions are frustrated, anger, left out, lonely, fear, neglected			

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 Functional requirements

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement(Epic)	Sub Requirement(Story/Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration is done through the google forms.
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation is done via EmailConfirmation by OTP.
FR-3	Authentication	Authentication through Facial recognition. Authentication through Password authentication protocol.
FR-4	External interfaces	Microphone ,Camera Ethernet , Wi-Fi and USB dongle to provide internet facilities.
FR-5	Reporting	If there are any issues faced by the customer or user it will be directly notified to the developer.
FR-6	Compliance to Rules or Laws	Privacy policy , Terms and Conditions , End user agreement.

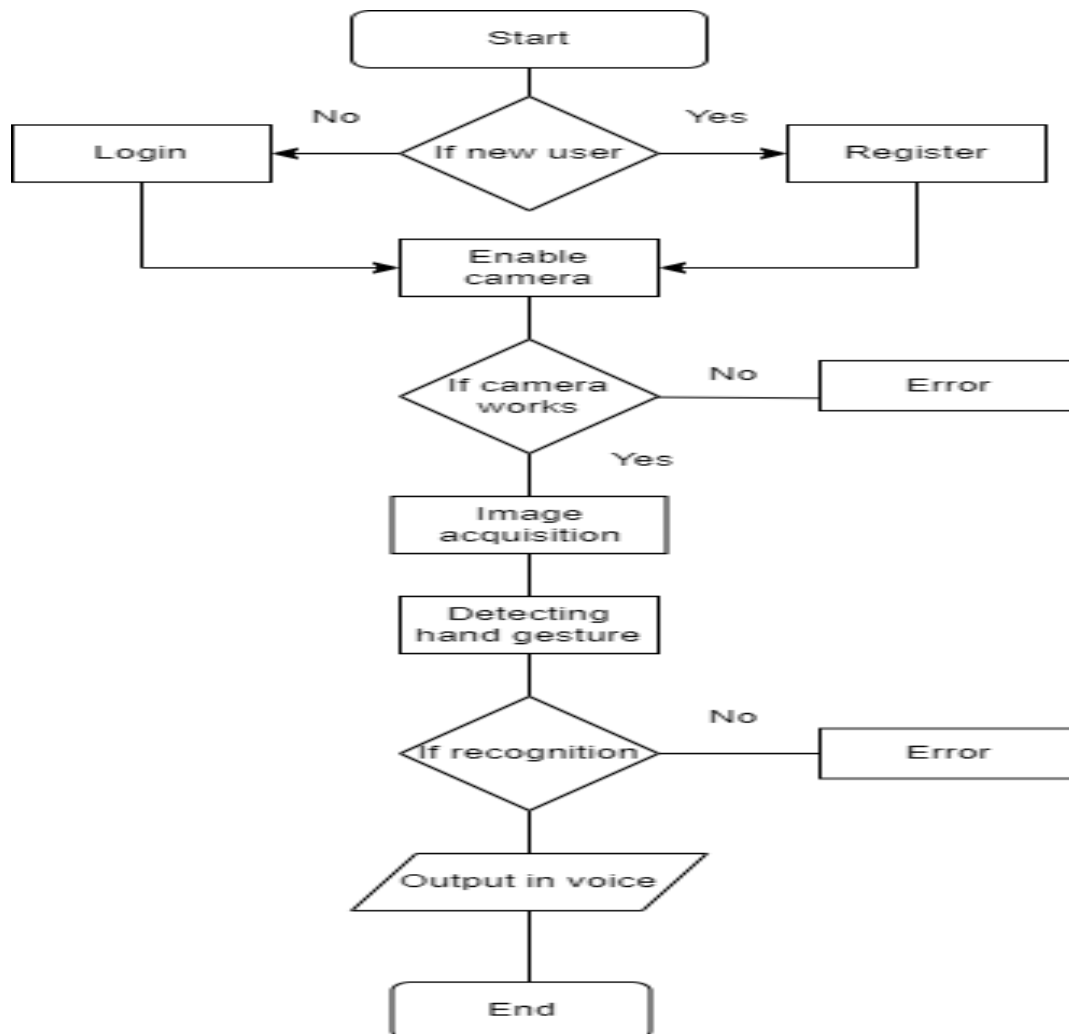
4.2 Non-functional Requirements:

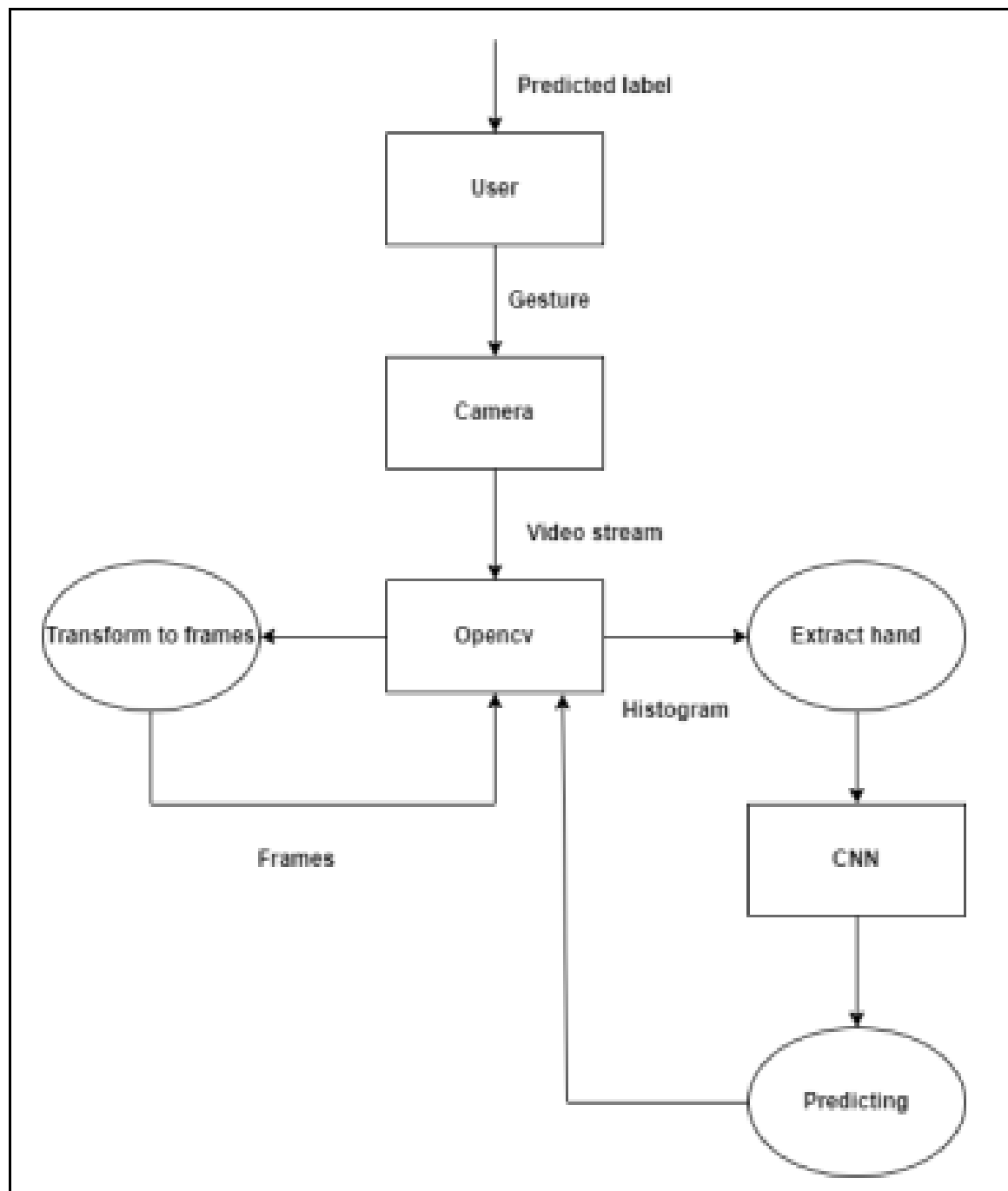
Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

NFR No.	Non- functional Requirements	Description
NFR-1	Usability	The system should be user friendly .
NFR-2	Security	All the communication information is accessed only by the user.
NFR-3	Reliability	It sets the pace for the future and helps the people indeed.
NFR-4	Performance	Enables people with disabilities to step into a world where their difficulties are understood and taken into account.
NFR-5	Availability	Provides automatic recovery as much as possible.
NFR-6	Scalability	This enables the specially abled interaction with the environment.

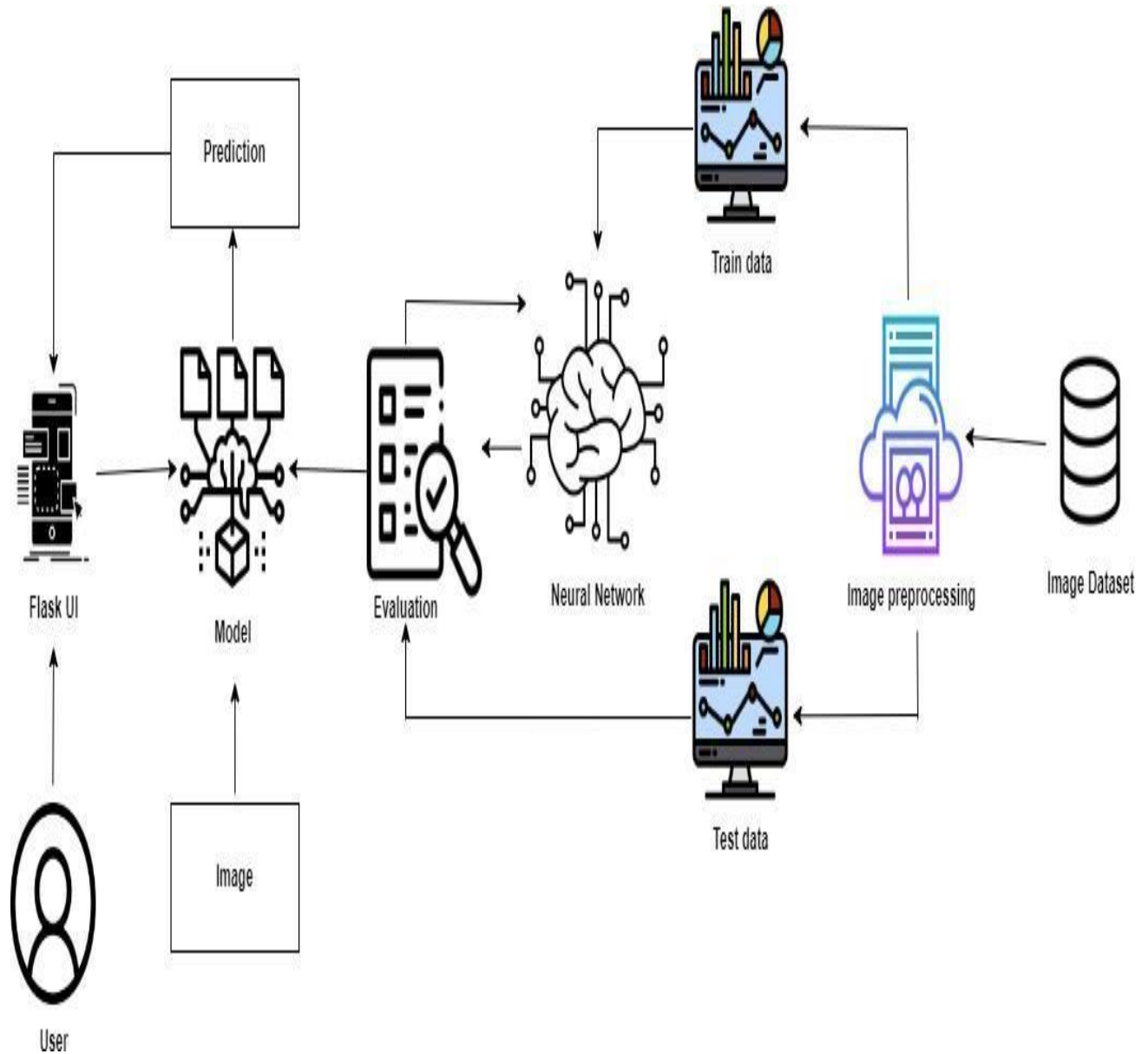
5.PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Data Flow Diagrams





5.2 TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



5.3 User Stories

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Normal people and Deaf-mute people	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, and password, and confirming my password	I can access my account/dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive a confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive a confirmation email & click confirm	High	Sprint-1
	login	USN-3	As a user I can log into the application by entering the registered Email id and Password	If the registered information matches the given information accept login.	High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard		Two options available Choose the option based on who uses the app. If you are normal person click the "normal people" option. If you are deaf-mute people click "deaf-mute" Option	I can access my dashboard	High	Sprint-2
Normal people			Give access to camera to recognize the gestures Give access to microphone to give our message through voice	I can access messages given by the Deaf-mute people	High	Sprint-2
Deaf-mute people			Give access to display to view the message sent by normal people.	I can access messages given by the Normal people	High	Sprint-2

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Literature Survey & Information Gathering	Literature survey on the selected project & gathering information by referring the, technical papers , research publications etc.	11 SEPTEMBER 2022
Prepare Empathy Map	Prepare Empathy Map Canvas to capture the user Pains & Gains, Prepare list of problem statements	10 SEPTEMBER 2022
Ideation	List the by organizing the brainstorming session and prioritize the top 3 ideas based on the feasibility & importance.	24 OCTOBER 2022

Proposed Solution	Prepare the proposed solution document, which includes the novelty, feasibility of idea, business model, social impact, scalability of solution, etc.	24 OCTOBER 2022
Problem Solution Fit	Prepare problem - solution fit document.	24 OCTOBER 2022
Solution Architecture	Prepare solution architecture document.	24 OCTOBER 2022
Customer Journey	Prepare the customer journey maps to understand the user interactions & experiences with the application (entry to exit).	28 OCTOBER 2022
Functional Requirement	Prepare the functional requirement document.	28 OCTOBER 2022
Data Flow Diagrams	Draw the data flow diagrams and submit for review.	28 OCTOBER 2022
Technology Architecture	Prepare the technology architecture diagram.	28 OCTOBER 2022
Prepare Milestone & Activity List	Prepare the milestones & activity list of the project.	29 OCTOBER 2022
Project Development - Delivery of Sprint-1, 2, 3 & 4	Develop & submit the developed code by testing it.	19 NOVEMBER 2022

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule

Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule, and Estimation (4 Marks)

To create product backlog and sprint schedule

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	2	High	Hemapriya
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	1	High	Suvathini
Sprint-2	Registration	USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through phone number	2	Medium	Sivadarshini
Sprint-2	User interface	USN-4	Professional responsible for user requirements & needs	2	Medium	Aishwarya
Sprint-3	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	1	High	Yogeshwari
Sprint-3	Dashboard	USN-6	As a user, I must receive any updates or pop ups in my dashboard	2	High	Yogeshwari
Sprint-4	Details	USN-7	As a user, I should get notification about the progress and any updates via email or sms	1	Medium	Suvathini

Sprint-4	Privacy	USN-8	The developed application should be secure for the users	2	High	Aishwarya
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Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart: (4 Marks)

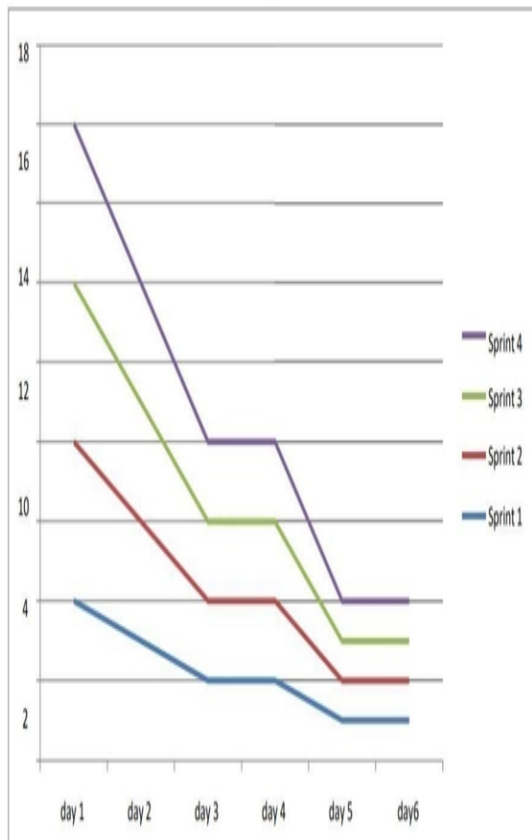
Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	30 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	13 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	29 Nov 2022

$$AV = 6/10 = 0.6$$

Burndown Chart:

A burn down chart is a graphical representation of work left to do versus time. It is often used in agile software development methodologies such as Scrum. However, burn down charts can be applied to any project containing measurable progress over time.

SPRINT SCHEDULE CHART:



SPRINT BURNDOWN CHART:



7.CODING & SOLUTION(Explain the features added in the project along with code)

7.1 Model Building

Importing The Required Model Building Libraries

```
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
In [ ]: from keras.models import Sequential, load_model
        from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout, Activation
        from keras.utils import np_utils
```

```
In [ ]: # Training Datagen
        train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True, vertical_flip=False)
        # Testing Datagen
        test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255)
```

```
In [ ]: # Training Dataset
        x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/training_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
        # Testing Dataset
        x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/test_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
```

Found 15760 images belonging to 9 classes.
Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

```
In [ ]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
        print("Len x-test : ", len(x_test))
```

Len x-train : 18
Len x-test : 3

```
In [ ]: # The Class Indices in Training Dataset
        x_train.class_indices
```

```
Out[ ]: {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3, 'E': 4, 'F': 5, 'G': 6, 'H': 7, 'I': 8}
```

```
        model=Sequential()
```

Initializing The Model

```
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [ ]: spatial_dropout=0.05
        recurrent_dropout=0.1

In [ ]: # Training Datagen
        train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True, vertical_flip=False)
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```

Model Creation

```
In [ ]: # Importing Libraries
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense

In [ ]: dataset = pd.read_csv('E:\Datasets\Mall_Customers.csv')
```

Adding The Convolution Layer

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [ ]: # Training Datagen
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True, vertical_flip=False)
# Testing Datagen
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255)

In [ ]: # Training Dataset
x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/training_set', target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=900)
# Testing Dataset
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Found 15760 images belonging to 9 classes.
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In [ ]: # Let img1 be an image with no features
img1 = np.array([np.array([200, 200]), np.array([200, 200])])
img2 = np.array([np.array([200, 200]), np.array([0, 0])])
img3 = np.array([np.array([200, 0]), np.array([200, 0])])

kernel_horizontal = np.array([np.array([2, 2]), np.array([-2, -2])])
print(kernel_horizontal, 'is a kernel for detecting horizontal edges')

kernel_vertical = np.array([np.array([2, -2]), np.array([2, -2])])
print(kernel_vertical, 'is a kernel for detecting vertical edges')
```

```
In [ ]: # We will apply the kernels on the images by
# elementwise multiplication followed by summation
def apply_kernel(img, kernel):
    return np.sum(np.multiply(img, kernel))

# Visualizing img1
plt.imshow(img1)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title('img1')
plt.show()

# Checking for horizontal and vertical features in image1
print('Horizontal edge confidence score:', apply_kernel(img1,
                                                         kernel_horizontal))
print('Vertical edge confidence score:', apply_kernel(img1,
                                                         kernel_vertical))
```

```
In [ ]: # Visualizing img2
plt.imshow(img2)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title('img2')
plt.show()

# Checking for horizontal and vertical features in image2
print('Horizontal edge confidence score:', apply_kernel(img2,
                                                         kernel_horizontal))
print('Vertical edge confidence score:', apply_kernel(img2,
                                                         kernel_vertical))
```

```
In [ ]: # Visualizing img3
plt.imshow(img3)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title('img3')
plt.show()

# Checking for horizontal and vertical features in image3
print('Horizontal edge confidence score:', apply_kernel(img3,
                                                         kernel_horizontal))
print('Vertical edge confidence score:', apply_kernel(img3,
                                                         kernel_vertical))
```



```
In [ ]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
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```

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Model Creation

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In [ ]: # Importing Libraries
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense
```

```
In [ ]: # Creating Model
        model=Sequential()
```

```
In [ ]: # Adding Layers
        model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(64,64,3)))
```

Adding The Pooling Layer

```
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
```

```
In [ ]: # define input image
        image = np.array([[2, 2, 7, 3],
                           [9, 4, 6, 1],
                           [8, 5, 2, 4],
                           [3, 1, 2, 6]])
        image = image.reshape(1, 4, 4, 1)
```

```
In [ ]: # define model containing just a single max pooling layer
        model = Sequential(
            [MaxPooling2D(pool_size = 2, strides = 2)])

        # generate pooled output
        output = model.predict(image)
```

```
In [ ]: # print output image
        output = np.squeeze(output)
        print(output)
```

```
In [ ]: # Training Datagen
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model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(64,64,3)))
```

```
In [ ]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
```

Adding The Flatten Layer

```
In [ ]: # importing numpy as np
import numpy as np
```

```
In [ ]: # declare flatten np
gfg = np.array([[6, 9, 12], [8, 5, 2], [18, 21, 24]])

# using array.flatten() method
flat_gfg = gfg.flatten(order='A')
print(flat_gfg)
```

```
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

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In [ ]: # Training Datagen
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Model Creation

```
In [ ]: model = Sequential()
for i, feat in enumerate(args.conv_f):
    if i==0:
        model.add(Conv2D(feat, input_shape=x[0].shape, kernel_size=3, padding = 'same',use_bias=False))
    else:
        model.add(Conv2D(feat, kernel_size=3, padding = 'same',use_bias=False))
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
        model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=args.conv_act))
        model.add(Conv2D(feat, kernel_size=3, padding = 'same',use_bias=False))
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
        model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=args.conv_act))
        model.add(Dropout(args.conv_do[i]))
```

```
In [ ]: model.add(Flatten())

#Input code here

denseArgs = {'use_bias':False}
for i,feat in enumerate(args.dense_f):
    model.add(Dense(feat,**denseArgs))
    model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(LeakyReLU(alpha=args.dense_act))
    model.add(Dropout(args.dense_do[i]))
model.add(Dense(1))
```

```
In [ ]: # Importing Libraries
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten,Dense
```

```
In [ ]: # Importing Libraries
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten,Dense
```

```
In [ ]: # Creating Model
model=Sequential()
```

```
In [ ]: # Adding Layers
model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(64,64,3)))
```

```
In [ ]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
```

```
In [ ]: model.add(Flatten())
```

```
In [ ]: # Adding Dense Layers
model.add(Dense(300,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(150,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(9,activation='softmax'))
```

Adding The Dense Layers

```
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
In [ ]: model.add(Dense(units=512, activation='relu'))
        model.add(Dense(units=9, activation='softmax'))
```

```
In [ ]: print("Adding dense layer on top")
        model.add(layers.Flatten())
        model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
        model.add(layers.Dense(10))
```

```
In [ ]: print("Complete architecture of the model")
        model.summary()
```

```
In [ ]: # Training Datagen
        train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True, vertical_flip=False)
        # Testing Datagen
        test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255)
```

```
In [ ]: # Training Dataset
        x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/training_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
        # Testing Dataset
        x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/test_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
```

Found 15760 images belonging to 9 classes.
Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

```
In [ ]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
        print("Len x-test : ", len(x_test))
```

Len x-train : 18
Len x-test : 3

```
In [ ]: # The Class Indices in Training Dataset
x_train.class_indices
```

```
Out[ ]: {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3, 'E': 4, 'F': 5, 'G': 6, 'H': 7, 'I': 8}
```

Model Creation

```
In [ ]: # Importing Libraries
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense
```

```
In [ ]: # Creating Model
model=Sequential()
```

```
In [ ]: # Adding Layers
model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(64,64,3)))
```

```
In [ ]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
```

```
In [ ]: # Adding Dense Layers
model.add(Dense(300,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(150,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(9,activation='softmax'))
```

```
In [ ]: # Compiling the Model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
```


Compile To The Model

```
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image
import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
In [ ]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
In [ ]: # Creating sample sourcecode to multiply two variables
# x and y,
srcCode = 'x = 10\ny = 20\nmul = x * y\nprint("mul =", mul)'

# Converting above source code to an executable
execCode = compile(srcCode, 'mulstring', 'exec')

# Running the executable code.
exec(execCode)
```

```
In [ ]: # Training Datagen
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True, vertical_flip=False)
# Testing Datagen
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255)
```

```
In [ ]: # Training Dataset
x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/training_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
# Testing Dataset
x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/test_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
```

Found 15760 images belonging to 9 classes.
Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

```
In [ ]: def compile_model_results(model, root="."):

    listing = glob.glob(root + '/models/' + model + '/*best_pars.pkl')

    dic_list = []
    for file in listing:
        tmp = hyper_parameters_load(file)
        dic_list.append(tmp.to_dictionary())

    df = pd.DataFrame(dic_list)
    df['diff'] = df.test_F1 - df.forecast_F1
    df['pci'] = abs(df.test_F1 - df.forecast_F1)

    if not os.path.exists(root + '/figures/' + model ):
        os.makedirs(root + '/figures/' + model )

    df.to_csv(root + '/figures/' + model + '/results.csv', index=False)

    return df
```



```
In [ ]: # Set optimizer, loss and metrics
        opt = Adam(lr=args.initial_lr, beta_1=0.99, beta_2=0.999, decay=1e-6)
        if args.net.find('caps') != -1:
            metrics = {'out_seg': dice_hard}
        else:
            metrics = [dice_hard]

        loss, loss_weighting = get_loss(root=args.data_root_dir, split=args.split_num, net=args.net,
                                         recon_wt=args.recon_wt, choice=args.loss)

        # If using CPU or single GPU
        if args.gpus <= 1:
            uncomp_model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss=loss, loss_weights=loss_weighting, metrics=metrics)
            return uncomp_model
        # If using multiple GPUs
        else:
            with tf.device("/cpu:0"):
                uncomp_model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss=loss, loss_weights=loss_weighting, metrics=metrics)
            model = multi_gpu_model(uncomp_model, gpus=args.gpus)
            model._setattr__('callback_model', uncomp_model)
            model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss=loss, loss_weights=loss_weighting, metrics=metrics)

        X = array[:,0:8]
        Y = array[:,8]
        test_size = 0.33
        seed = 7
        X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = model_selection.train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=test_size,
                                                                              random_state=seed)
```

```
In [ ]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
        print("Len x-test : ", len(x_test))
```

```
Len x-train : 18
Len x-test : 3
```

```
In [ ]: # The Class Indices in Training Dataset
        x_train.class_indices
```

```
Out[ ]: {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3, 'E': 4, 'F': 5, 'G': 6, 'H': 7, 'I': 8}
```

Model Compilation

```
In [ ]: # Importing Libraries
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten,Dense

In [ ]: # Creating Model
        model=Sequential()

In [ ]: # Adding Layers
        model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(64,64,3)))

In [ ]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
        model.add(Flatten())

In [ ]: # Adding Dense Layers
        model.add(Dense(300,activation='relu'))
        model.add(Dense(150,activation='relu'))
        model.add(Dense(9,activation='softmax'))

In [ ]: # Compiling the Model
        model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])

In [ ]: # reading code from a file
        f = open('main.py', 'r')
        temp = f.read()
        f.close()

        code = compile(temp, 'main.py', 'exec')
        exec(code)
```

Saving the Model

```
In [ ]: model.save('asl_model_84_54.h5')
```

Fit And Save The Model

```
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [ ]: # Training Datagen
        train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255,zoom_range=0.2,horizontal_flip=True,vertical_flip=False)
        # Testing Datagen
        test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255)

In [ ]: # Training Dataset
        X_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/training_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
        # Testing Dataset
        X_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'/content/drive/MyDrive/Dataset/test_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)

        Found 15760 images belonging to 9 classes.
        Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [ ]: # Save Model Using Pickle
        import pandas
        from sklearn import model_selection
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        import pickle

In [ ]: url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jbrownlee/Datasets/master/pima-indians-
        diabetes.data.csv"
        names = ['preg', 'plas', 'pres', 'skin', 'test', 'mass', 'pedi', 'age', 'class']
        dataframe = pandas.read_csv(url, names=names)
        array = dataframe.values
        X = array[:,0:8]
        Y = array[:,8]
        test_size = 0.33
        seed = 7
        X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = model_selection.train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=test_size,
        random_state=seed)

In [ ]: # Fit the model on training set
        model = LogisticRegression()
        model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
        # save the model to disk
        filename = 'finalized_model.sav'
        pickle.dump(model, open(filename, 'wb'))

        # Load the model from disk
        loaded_model = pickle.load(open(filename, 'rb'))
        result = loaded_model.score(X_test, Y_test)
        print(result)
```

```
In [ ]: # Fitting the Model Generator
model.fit_generator(x_train, steps_per_epoch=len(x_train), epochs=10, validation_data=x_test, validation_steps=len(x_test))

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: UserWarning: 'Model.fit_generator' is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use 'Model.fit', which supports generators.
```

Epoch 1/10
18/18 [=====] - 92s 5s/step - loss: 0.0049 - accuracy: 0.9994 - val_loss: 0.2635 - val_accuracy: 0.9773
Epoch 2/10
18/18 [=====] - 90s 5s/step - loss: 0.0040 - accuracy: 0.9995 - val_loss: 0.2074 - val_accuracy: 0.9773
Epoch 3/10
18/18 [=====] - 87s 5s/step - loss: 0.0041 - accuracy: 0.9995 - val_loss: 0.2460 - val_accuracy: 0.9773
Epoch 4/10
18/18 [=====] - 91s 5s/step - loss: 0.0041 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.2470 - val_accuracy: 0.9782
Epoch 5/10
18/18 [=====] - 88s 5s/step - loss: 0.0037 - accuracy: 0.9993 - val_loss: 0.2439 - val_accuracy: 0.9782
Epoch 6/10
18/18 [=====] - 88s 5s/step - loss: 0.0024 - accuracy: 0.9997 - val_loss: 0.2852 - val_accuracy: 0.9782
Epoch 7/10
18/18 [=====] - 91s 5s/step - loss: 0.0023 - accuracy: 0.9997 - val_loss: 0.2589 - val_accuracy: 0.9782
Epoch 8/10
18/18 [=====] - 93s 5s/step - loss: 0.0014 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2523 - val_accuracy: 0.9782
Epoch 9/10
18/18 [=====] - 92s 5s/step - loss: 0.0013 - accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.2269 - val_accuracy: 0.9778
Epoch 10/10
18/18 [=====] - 91s 5s/step - loss: 0.0012 - accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.2968 - val_accuracy: 0.9782

Out[]:

Saving the Model

```
In [ ]: model.save('asl_model_84_54.h5')
```

```
In [ ]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
        print("Len x-test : ", len(x_test))
```

```
Len x-train : 18
Len x-test : 3
```

```
In [ ]: # The Class Indices in Training Dataset
        x_train.class_indices
```

```
Out[ ]: {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3, 'E': 4, 'F': 5, 'G': 6, 'H': 7, 'I': 8}
```

Model Creation

```
In [ ]: # Importing Libraries
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten,Dense
```

```
In [ ]: # Creating Model
        model=Sequential()
```

```
In [ ]: # Adding Layers
        model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(64,64,3)))
```

```
In [ ]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
```

```
In [ ]: model.add(Flatten())
```

```
In [ ]: # Adding Dense Layers
        model.add(Dense(300,activation='relu'))
        model.add(Dense(150,activation='relu'))
        model.add(Dense(9,activation='softmax'))
```

```
In [ ]: # Compiling the Model
        model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

8.TESTING

8.1Test Cases

Loading the Dataset & Image Data Generation

```
In [14]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [15]: # Training Datasets
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True, vertical_flip=False)
# Testing Datasets
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255)

In [25]: # Training Dataset
x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'C:\Users\india\Desktop\Final_Project\Dataset\test_set', target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=32)
# Testing Dataset
x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'C:\Users\india\Desktop\Final_Project\Dataset\training_set', target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=32)

Found 4969 images belonging to 9 classes.
Found 4969 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [26]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
print("Len x-test : ", len(x_test))

Len x-train : 6
Len x-test : 6

In [27]: # The Class Indices in Training Dataset
x_train.class_indices

Out[27]: {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3, 'E': 4, 'F': 5, 'G': 6, 'H': 7, 'I': 8}
```

Model Creation

```
In [28]: # Importing Libraries
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense

In [29]: # Creating Model
model=Sequential()

In [30]: # Adding Layers
model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(64,64,3)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(Flatten())

# Adding Hidden Layers
model.add(Dense(300, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(150, activation='relu'))

# Adding Output Layer
model.add(Dense(9, activation='softmax'))

In [31]: # Compiling the Model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

In [32]: # Fitting the Model Generator
model.fit(x_train, steps_per_epoch=len(x_train), epochs=10, validation_data=x_test, validation_steps=len(x_test))

Epoch 1/10
6/6 [=====] - 23s 4s/step - loss: 5.1206 - accuracy: 0.1690 - val_loss: 3.6505 - val_accuracy: 0.3119
Epoch 2/10
6/6 [=====] - 22s 4s/step - loss: 2.3945 - accuracy: 0.3266 - val_loss: 1.5087 - val_accuracy: 0.4991
Epoch 3/10
6/6 [=====] - 22s 4s/step - loss: 1.4384 - accuracy: 0.4037 - val_loss: 1.0430 - val_accuracy: 0.5836
Epoch 4/10
6/6 [=====] - 23s 4s/step - loss: 1.0761 - accuracy: 0.6488 - val_loss: 0.7109 - val_accuracy: 0.7955
Epoch 5/10
6/6 [=====] - 27s 5s/step - loss: 0.7835 - accuracy: 0.7774 - val_loss: 0.4046 - val_accuracy: 0.9501
Epoch 6/10
6/6 [=====] - 25s 5s/step - loss: 0.5470 - accuracy: 0.8756 - val_loss: 0.2540 - val_accuracy: 0.9752
Epoch 7/10
6/6 [=====] - 22s 4s/step - loss: 0.4018 - accuracy: 0.9090 - val_loss: 0.1675 - val_accuracy: 0.9799
Epoch 8/10
6/6 [=====] - 22s 4s/step - loss: 0.2862 - accuracy: 0.9406 - val_loss: 0.1185 - val_accuracy: 0.9847
Epoch 9/10
6/6 [=====] - 22s 4s/step - loss: 0.2108 - accuracy: 0.9612 - val_loss: 0.0880 - val_accuracy: 0.9863
Epoch 10/10
6/6 [=====] - 22s 4s/step - loss: 0.1548 - accuracy: 0.9738 - val_loss: 0.0736 - val_accuracy: 0.9843

Out[32]:
```

8.2 User Acceptance Testing

1. Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the [ProductName] project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

2. Defect Analysis

This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	11	2	3	2	18
Duplicate	1	3	4	0	8
External	3	5	0	0	8
Fixed	12	2	5	22	41
Not Reproduced	0	1	0	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	2	3
Won't Fix	0	4	1	1	7
Totals	27	17	14	27	86

3. Test Case Analysis

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	8	0	0	8
Client Application	49	0	0	49
Security	4	0	0	4

Outsource Shipping	4	0	0	4
Exception Reporting	11	0	0	11
Final Report Output	2	0	0	2
Version Control	1	0	0	1

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	11	2	3	2	18
Duplicate	1	3	4	0	8
External	3	5	0	0	8
Fixed	12	2	5	22	41
Not Reproduced	0	1	0	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	2	3
Won't Fix	0	4	1	1	7
Totals	27	17	14	27	86

3. Test Case Analysis

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	8	0	0	8
Client Application	49	0	0	49
Security	4	0	0	4

9. RESULTS

9.1 Performance Metrics

Technical Skills Evaluation Metrics						
S. No.	Module	Weightage (%)	Competency	Sub-Evaluation Metrics & Scoring Criteria	Score	Weighted Score
1	Technical Training & Assignments	25%	This module will be assessed based on the following: 1. Theoretical knowledge 2. Application of concepts, assignments	Number of Tests / Assignments / Projects (10 Marks) Assessment 1 Assessment 2 Assessment 3	1. Theory Assignments 2. Practical Assignments 3. Project Assignments	Exam Score - 10 Marks Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0
2	Innovative & Problem Solving	15%	This module will be assessed and scored based on the ability of students to solve problems in the project solution. The tasks and subject the following competencies: 1. Explain the Problem Statement 2. Develop a Solution 3. Implement & Present the Solution	1. Identify the Problem 2. Define the Problem Statement 3. Develop a Solution 4. Implement & Present the Solution	1. Problem Statement 2. Problem Statement 3. Problem Statement 4. Problem Statement	Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0
3	Requirement Analysis using UML/ERD	15%	This module will be assessed and scored based on the ability of students to analyze requirements and create UML/ERD diagrams.	Requirement Analysis (Functional, Operational, Technical) (Flow Charts) UML/ERD Diagrams Interpretation & Modeling	1. Requirement Analysis 2. UML/ERD Diagrams 3. Interpretation & Modeling	Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0
4	Project Design using Design Thinking	15%	This module will be assessed and scored based on the ability of students to design a solution using Design Thinking.	Project Definition Feasibility Study Problem Statement Solution Architecture Implementation & Testing	1. Project Definition 2. Feasibility Study 3. Problem Statement 4. Solution Architecture 5. Implementation & Testing	Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0
5	Technology Stack	15%	This module will be assessed and scored based on the ability of students to select and justify the technology stack for the project.	System Architecture Database Design Frontend Development Backend Development Deployment & Monitoring	1. System Architecture 2. Database Design 3. Frontend Development 4. Backend Development 5. Deployment & Monitoring	Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0
6	Project Planning using Agile Methodologies	15%	This module will be assessed and scored based on the ability of students to plan and manage the project using Agile methodologies.	Project Management & Tools Agile Methodology Project Planning & Tracking Team Management & Communication	1. Project Management & Tools 2. Agile Methodology 3. Project Planning & Tracking 4. Team Management & Communication	Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0
7	Testing & Deployment	15%	This module will be assessed and scored based on the ability of students to test and deploy the application.	Unit Testing Integration Testing User Acceptance Testing Deployment & Monitoring	1. Unit Testing 2. Integration Testing 3. User Acceptance Testing 4. Deployment & Monitoring	Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0
8	Acceptance Testing	15%	This module will be assessed and scored based on the ability of students to perform acceptance testing.	Acceptance Testing Test Case Development Test Execution Test Results Analysis	1. Acceptance Testing 2. Test Case Development 3. Test Execution 4. Test Results Analysis	Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0
9	Performance Testing	15%	This module will be assessed and scored based on the ability of students to perform performance testing.	Performance Testing Load Testing Stress Testing Scalability Testing	1. Performance Testing 2. Load Testing 3. Stress Testing 4. Scalability Testing	Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0 Completed - 2 Marks / Not Submitted - 0

10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

- It is a cost-effective way of getting several people from different locations to attend meetings and conferences.
- It enables employees from across the world to communicate with each other 24×7 and share ideas or solve problems quickly.

Disadvantages:

- Also accuracy depends upon distance between camera and object.
- It takes a lot of time to listen, speak, read, or write to someone.

11. CONCLUSION

The proposed communication system between Deaf and Dumb people and ordinary people are aiming for it when bridging the communication gap between two societies. It provides complete two-sided communication in an efficient manner between the disabled and the normal person.

For communication between deaf person and a second person, a mediator is required to translate sign language of deaf person. But a mediator is required to know the sign language used by deaf person. But this is not always possible since there are multiple sign languages for multiple languages

So to understand all sign languages, Hand gestures of deaf peoples by normal peoples this system is proposed.

12.FUTURE SCOPE

The speech-to-text and text-to-speech technologies helped those people who had difficulties in communicating or expressing their feelings to the normal people.

This reduces the communication gap between the normal people and the specially abled people.

Using image pre-processing and Artificial Intelligence it is easy to understand the context of objects and clearly explains it to the people who use it for communication.

13 APPENDIX:

Source Code

```
48 <div id="content" style="margin-top:2em">
49 <div class="container">
50 <div class="row">
51 <div class="col-sm-6 bd">
52 <h2 color="white">Real Time Communication System Powered By AI For Specially Abled: </h2>
53 <b>
54 <br>
55 <p> Designing and implementing a system using artificial intelligence, Deep Learning algorithms and image processing concepts to take input as hand gestures (or) sign language and It gene
56 </b>
57 
58 </div>
59 <div class="col-sm-6">
60 <div>
61 <h3>Upload Image Here To Identify the Sign Language</h3>
62 <form action = "C:\Users\ajishu\Desktop\login page1.html" id="upload-file" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
63 <label for="imageUpload" class="upload-label">
64 Choose...
65 </label>
66 <input type="file" name="image" id="imageUpload" accept=".png, .jpg, .jpeg">
67 </form>
68
69
70 <div class="image-section" style="display:none;">
71 <div class="img-preview">
72 <div id="imagePreview">
73 </div>
74 </div>
75 <div>
76 <button type="button" class="btn btn-info btn-lg " id="btn-predict">Predict!</button>
77 </div>
78 </div>
79
80 <div class="loader" style="display:none;"></div>
81
82 <h3>
83 <span id="result"> </span>
84 </h3>
85 
86 </div>
87 </div>
88
89 </div>
90 </div>
91 </div>
92 </div>
93 </body>
94
95 <footer>
96 <script src="{[ url_for('static', filename='cf.js') ]}" type="text/javascript"></script>
```


[illegible][illegible]

```

Line wrap |
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>Home page</title>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7 <link href="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/css/bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet">
8 <script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/popper.js/1.12.0/umd/popper.js"></script>
9 <script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/jquery/3.3.1/jquery.js"></script>
10 <script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/js/bootstrap.js"></script>
11 <link href="/static/cfile.css" rel="stylesheet">
12 <style>
13
14 .bg-dark {
15     background-color: #211618!important;
16 }
17 #result {
18     color: #ffffff;
19 }
20 body
21 {
22     background-image: url("https://i.pinimg.com/originals/58/28/c5/5828c5a104f147e30ef1bed19798c2a8.jpg");
23
24
25
26     background-size: cover;
27 }
28
29 </style>
30 h2{text-align: center;}
31 h3{text-align: center;}
32 img{text-align: center;}
33 h4{text-align: center;}
34 h1{text-align: center;}
35 p{text-align: justify;}
36 </style>
37
38 </head>
39 <body>
40 <h1> <div class="Cyan">
41 <div class="container">
42 <div class="pink" href="#"><font color="pink">&nbsp;Real Time Communication System Powered By AI For Specially Abled Using CNM</font></div>
43 </div>
44 </div>
45 </h1>
46

```

```

Line wrap |
1 <html lang="en">
2
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7 <title>Real Time Communication System Powered By AI For Specially Abled</title>
8 <link href="C:\Users\laishu\Desktop\cfile.css" rel="stylesheet">
9 <script src="C:\Users\laishu\Desktop\cfile.js"></script>
10 <script src="C:\Users\laishu\Desktop\cfile.js"></script>
11 <script src="C:\Users\laishu\Desktop\cfile.js"></script>
12 <link href="/static/cfile.css" rel="stylesheet">
13 <style>
14
15 .bg-dark {
16     background-color: #211618!important;
17 }
18 #result {
19     color: #ffffff;
20 }
21 body
22 {
23     background-image: url("https://i.pinimg.com/originals/58/28/c5/5828c5a104f147e30ef1bed19798c2a8.jpg");
24
25
26     background-size: cover;
27 }
28
29 </style>
30 </head>
31 <body>
32
33 <h1>
34 <b>
35 <u>
36 <center>
37 <nav class="">
38 <div class="container">
39 <a class="yellow" href="#">Real Time Communication System Powered By AI For Specially Abled Using CNM</a>
40 </div>
41 </center>
42 <u>
43 <b>
44 </h1>
45
46 </nav>
47 <div class="container">
48 <div id="content" style="margin-top:2em">
49

```

```

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50 <div class="row">
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86 </div>
87 </div>
88 </div>
89 </div>
90 </div>
91 </div>
92 </div>
93 </body>
94
95 <footer>
96 <script src="{f_url_for('static', filename='file.js')}" type="text/javascript"></script>

```

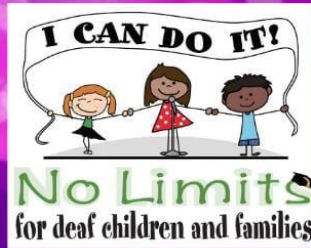
```

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50 <div class="row">
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95 <footer>
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```

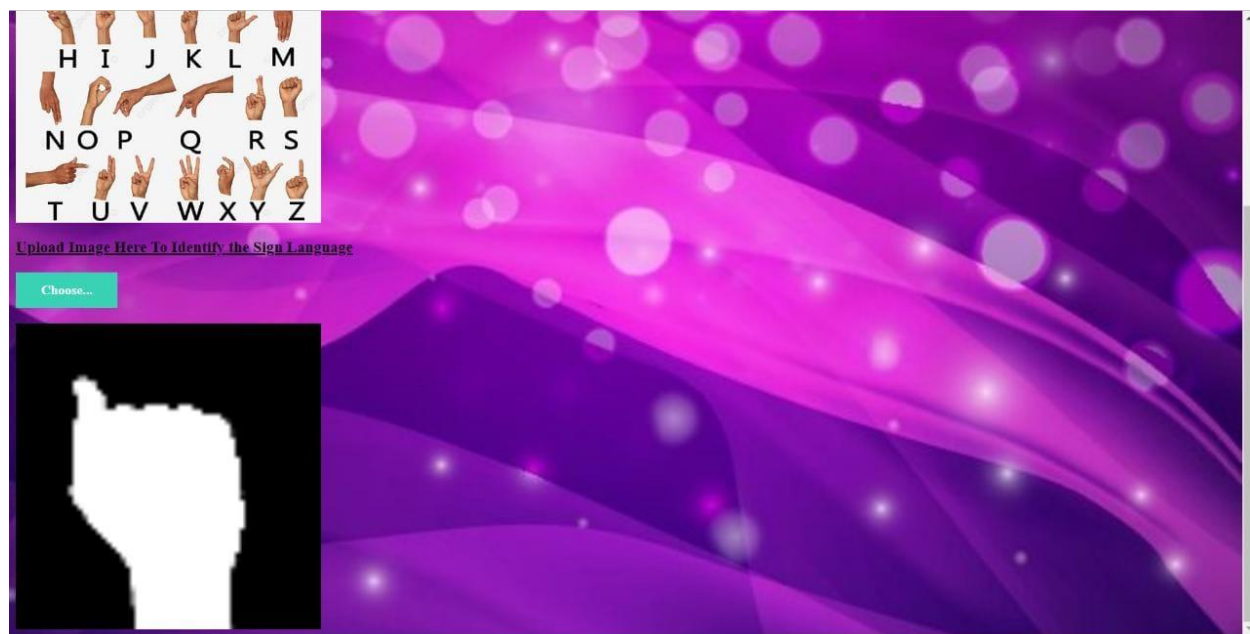

Real Time Communication System Powered By AI For Specially Abled Using CNN

Username
Password [click here](#)



Click the below link to be directed to The Real Time Communication System Powered By AI For Specially Abled

[Click Here](#)



GITHUB LINK:

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-14795-1659589960>