Final Report

A Real-Time Communication System For Specially Abled

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The project deals with building an application that helps typically challenged people to communicate between themselves and the common people. Communication between a person with hearing/speech impairment and a normal person has always been a challenging task. This application tries to reduce the barrier of communication by developing an assistive application for specially challenged people To have proper communication between a normal person and a handicapped person in any language, a voice conversion system with hand gesture recognition and translation will be very helpful.

1.2 Purpose

The project intends to create a system that can translate speech into specified sign language for the deaf and dumb as well as translate sign language into a human-hearing voice in the desired language to communicate a message to normal people. A convolution neural network is being used to build a model that is trained on various hand motions. Based on this model, an app is created. With the help of this app, persons who are deaf or dumb can communicate using signs that are translated into speech and human-understandable words.

2. Literature Survey

2.1 Existing Problem

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 complicated 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 handy to have a proper conversation between a normal person and an impaired person in any language.

2.2 References

Text to speech conversion • S. Venkateswarlu The present paper has introduced an innovative, efficient and realtime cost beneficial technique that enables user to hear the contents of text images instead of reading through them. It combines the concept of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Text to Speech Synthesizer (TTS) in Raspberry pi. This device consists of two modules, image processing module and voice processing module. The device was developed based on Raspberry Pi v2 with 900 MHz processor speed. • Easy get hacked • Less accurate

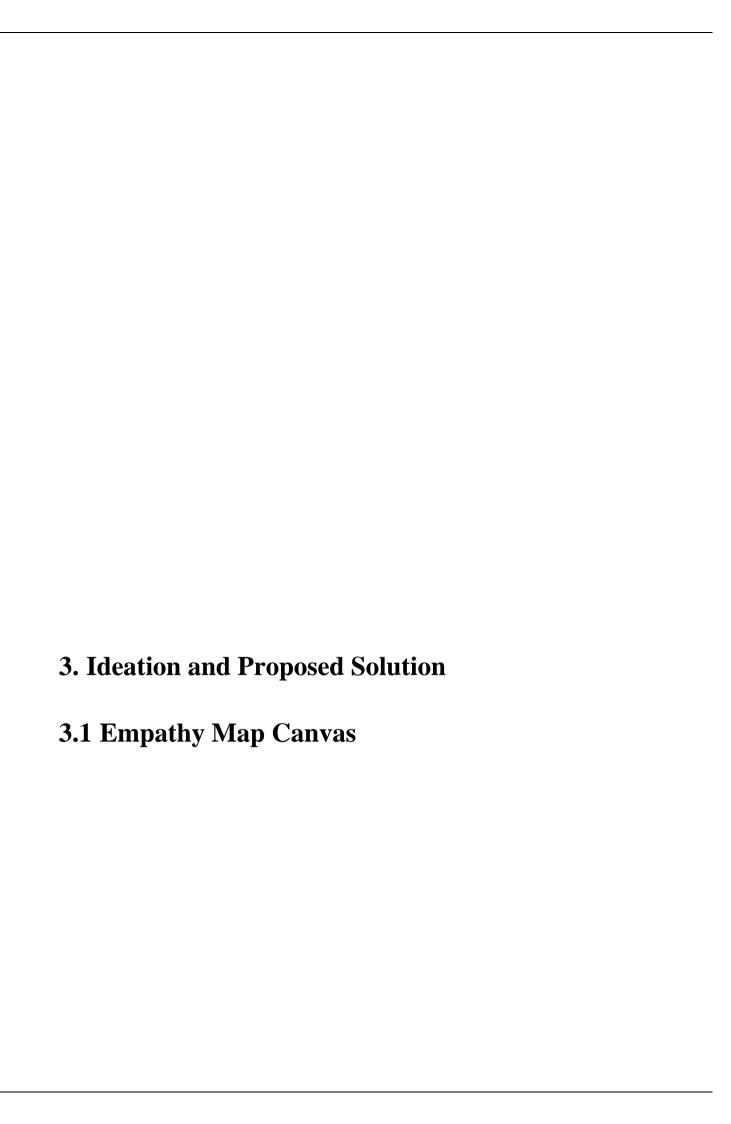
Design of the architecture for text recognition and reading in an online assessment applied to visually impaired students • Alex Leon This paper describes the architecture for text recognition and reading in an online assessment applied to visually impaired students. For this purpose, it is intended to implementation online evaluation system exclusively to recognize alphanumeric information, i.e., letters and numbers, through the use of an Application Programming Interface or also known as speech and text processing API's, where the computer can understand and respond in natural language • Operating system Problem. • Chance of misunderstanding

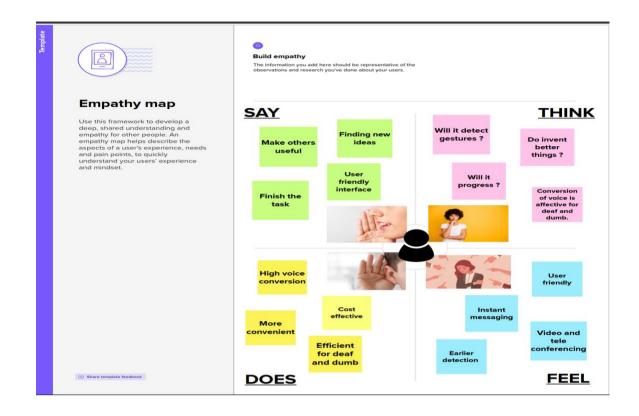
Voice source modelling using deep neural networks for statistical parametric speech synthesis • Tuomo Raitio A voice source modelling method employing a

deep neural network (DNN) to map from acoustic features to the time-domain glottal flow waveform. First, acous-tic features and the glottal flow signal are estimated from each frame of the speech database. Pitch-synchronous glottal flow time-domain waveforms are extracted, interpolated to a constant duration, and stored in a codebook. Then, a DNN is trained to map from acoustic features to these duration-normalised glottal waveforms. At synthesis time, acoustic features are generated from a statistical parametric model, and from these, the trained DNN predicts the glottal flow wave-form. • High implementation costs. • Noisy environment

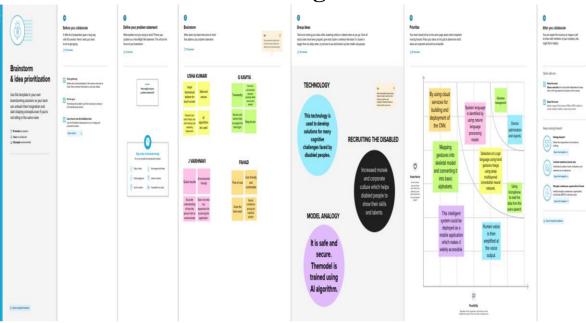
2.3 Problem Definition Statement

People with disabilities are a part of our society. Even though technology is constantly evolving, little is being done to improve the lives of these people. Communication with a deaf-mute person has always been difficult. Because hand sign language is not taught to the general public, it can be difficult for silent people to communicate with non-mute people. In times of crisis, they may find it difficult to communicate. When other modes of communication, such as speech, are unavailable, the human hand has remained a popular method of information transmission. A voice conversion system with hand gesture recognition and translation will be very helpful in establishing proper communication between a normal person and a handicapped person in any language.





3.2 Ideation and Brainstorming



3.3 Proposed Solution

S	Parameter	Description
No.		
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	In this world there are many with disabilities. They face fewer education, less job opportunities due to impaired communication and difficulties in communicating with others. They are struggle to accommodate themselves in the world designed around hearing, leading to lack of inclusiveness along with breakdown of their mental, physical and social health. Lack of efficient gesture detection system designed specifically for the differently abled person

2.	Idea / Solution description	• 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. We are making use of a Convolution Neural Network to create a model that is trained on different hand gestures. An app is built which uses this model. This app enables deaf and dumb people to convey their information using signs which get converted to humanunderstandable language.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	The proposed work aims at converting sign gestures into speech that can be understood by normal people. The entire model pipeline is developed by CNN architecture for the classification of 26 alphabets.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	 It's a mobile application Sign to speech which can be understood by normal people, speech to sign (2 in 1 application) Due to this every disability can be treated as a normal person.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	 Single User application Free of cost to access.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	 Simple in nature. Due to simplicity It is available in the play store Can be downloaded easily and get installed on any ANDROID device.

3.4 Proposed Solution Fit

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)

It is based on the characteristics of the group we are targeting and is divided. It deals with emotional balance.

2. PROBLEMS / PAINS

Mental trauma.

Not able to accomplish.
Family issues.

Hesitate to ask for help.

3. TRIGGERS TO ACT

Make it easy.
Act faster.
Quick recognition.

4. EMOTIONS

Plays a major role in every project. It needs support for every individual as they go through a lot which cannot be mentioned. So while preparing something needs to be aware of how they react to the product.

6. CUSTOMER LIMITATION

The customer can only ask for only what he can get and not all he can get. What they want is almost every product to be done based on similarities among a group of customers so it would be difficult to get solutions for all problems.

9. PROBLEM ROOT / CAUSE

They need to deal with devices which are costlier, and many cannot afford those devices. People are not satisfied with the devices, and privacy issues.

10. YOUR SOLUTION

Create an application which can help speciallyabled people and normal people-related services provided to different types of people.

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS

There are many applications and websites which help the specially-abled in many ways. Also, websites are available which are created by the government and are not for personal use.

7. BEHAVIOUR

Behaviour is the clustering process. This is totally based on how the customer interacts with your product and their buying behaviour. This is also based on how frequently the customer buys from you.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR

Social media videos made but users of the websites so that others can use them.

Advertise online with specially-abled influencers to test and promote it.

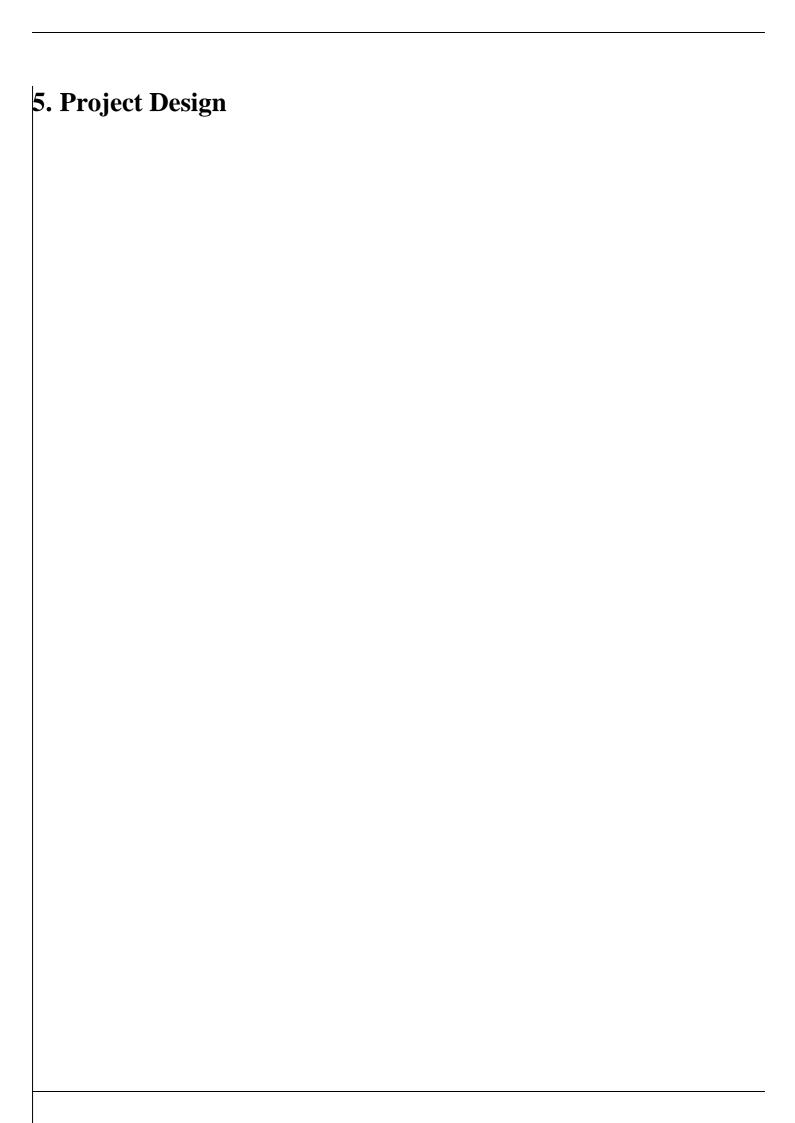
4. Requirement Analysis

4.1 Functional Requirement

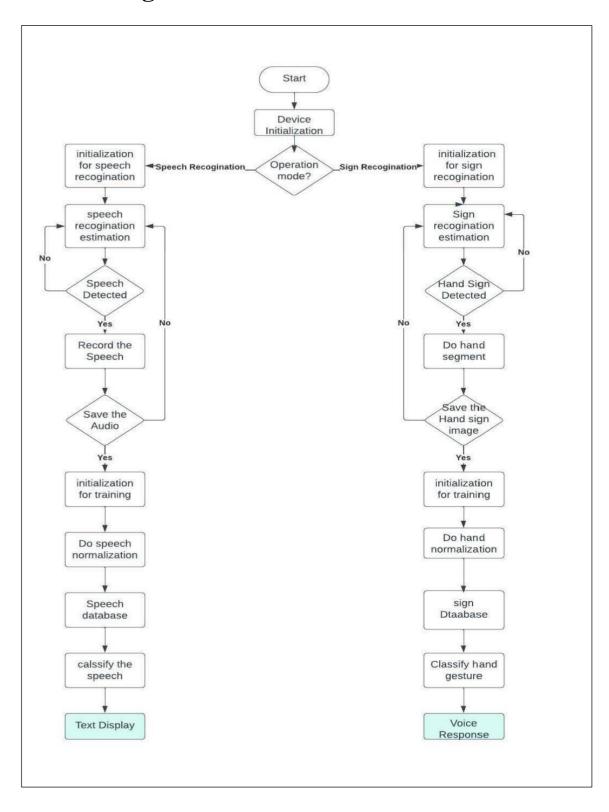
FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form Registration through Gmail Registration through Mobile Number
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP Confirmation via Message
FR-3	Update Profile	Update user
FR-4	User Authentication	Authentication can be done using fingerprints. And also can be done using face and voice recognition.
FR- 5	Report	This will be more useful to improve the issues faced by deaf and dumb people.

4.2	Non-Functional Requirement

FR No.	Non-Functional	Description
	Requirement	
NFR-1	Usability	The user will have access to all the resources present in that website.
NFR-2	Security	User information is protected.
NFR-3	Reliability	It offers accurate results.
NFR-4	Performance	The web application makes use of light weight model hence the result will be accurate and fast.
NFR-5	Availability	The web application can be accessed 24/7 from anywhere when connected to the internet.
NFR-6	Scalability	The trained ML model can provide accurate results whenever the size of the dataset and the number of users is extended.

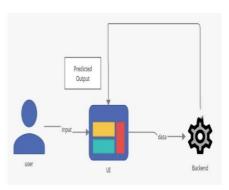


5.1 Dataflow Diagram

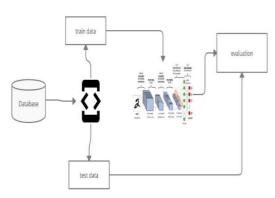




5.2 Solution and Technical Architecture

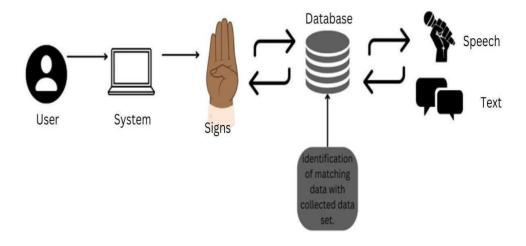


DEPLOYMENT

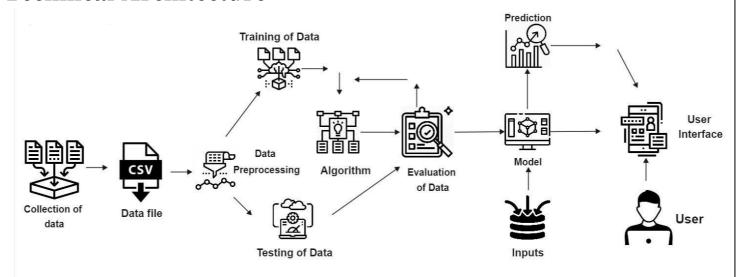


TRAINING AND EVALUATION

Solution Architecture



Technical Architecture



	Functional	User		criteria		
	Requiremen	Story				
	t (Epic)	Number				
Custome	Uploading	USN-1	The user will be		High	Sprint-1
r	the real time		presented with two	They can		
	data.		options.	access		
			Speech to sign	the		
			language	portal		
			conversion. 2.			
			Sign language to			
			speech .			
			conversion.			
		USN-2	Language selection	They	Low	Sprint-1
				can		
				access		
				the		
				portal		

	USN-3	The deaf-mute person will choose the speech to sign language conversion which would take them into a portal that collects the real time data (sign language recognition) and converts it into speech simultaneously.	Video processing	High	Sprint-2
	USN-4	Emotion detection	Video processing	Medium	Sprint-1
	USN-5	Normal person would choose speech to sign language which would take them into a portal where their speech is converted into sign language simultaneously.	Video and audio processi ng	High	Sprint-1



User	User Story / Task	Acceptance Priority Release

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Data Collection	USN-1	Collect Dataset.	9	High	G KAVIYA , USHA KUMARI
Sprint-1		USN-2	Image pre-processing	8	Medium	B MOHAMED FAHAD, J VAISHNAVI
Sprint-2	Model Building	USN-3	Import the required libraries, add the necessary layers, and compile the model	10	High	G KAVIYA , USHA KUMARI
Sprint-2		USN-4	Training the image classification model using CNN	7	Medium	B MOHAMED FAHAD, J VAISHNAVI
Sprint-3	Training and Testing	USN-5	Training the model and testing the model's performance	9	High	G KAVIYA , USHA KUMARI
Sprint-4	Implementation of the application		Converting the input sign language images into English alphabets	8	Medium	B MOHAMED FAHAD, J VAISHNAVI.

6.1 Sprint Planning and Estimation

Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule, and Estimation

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Data Collection	USN-1	Collect Dataset.	9	High	G KAVIYA , USHA KUMARI
Sprint-1		USN-2	Image pre-processing	8	Medium	B MOHAMED FAHAD, J VAISHNAVI
Sprint-2	Model Building	USN-3	Import the required libraries, add the necessary layers, and compile the model		High	G KAVIYA , USHA KUMARI
Sprint-2		USN-4	Training the image classification model using CNN	7	Medium	B MOHAMED FAHAD, J VAISHNAVI
Sprint-3	Training and Testing	USN-5	Training the model and testing the model's performance	9	High	G KAVIYA , USHA KUMARI
Sprint-4	Implementation of the application	USN-6	Converting the input sign language images into English alphabets	8	Medium	B MOHAMED FAHAD, J VAISHNAVI.





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	10	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	8	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	10	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	04 Nov 2022	5	04 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	10	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	11 Nov 2022	7	11 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	10	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	18 Nov 2022	5	18 Nov 2022

Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart:

$$AV = \frac{sprint\ duration}{velocity}$$

$$AV = 6/10 = 0.6$$

Velocity:



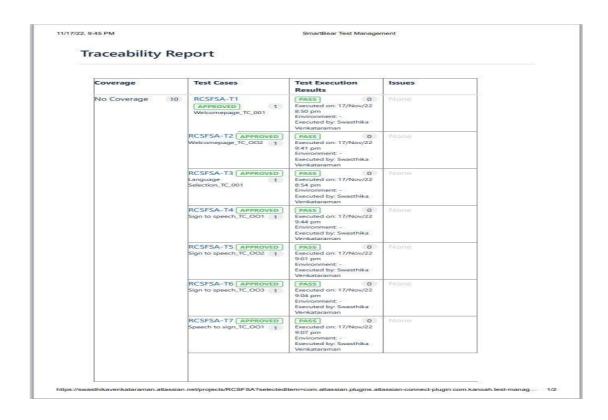
Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 6 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

Burndown Chart:

A burndown 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

6.2 Reports From JIRA

Coverage		Test Cases	
No Coverage	10	RCSFSA-T1 APPROVED Welcomepage_TC_001	
		RCSFSA-T2 APPROVED Welcomepage_TC_OO2	
		RCSFSA-T3 APPROVED	
		RCSFSA-T4 APPROVED	
		Sign to speech_TC_OO1	
		RCSFSA-T5 APPROVED	=
		Sign to speech_TC_OO2	
		RCSFSA-T6 APPROVED	
		Sign to speech_TC_OO3	
		RCSFSA-T7 [APPROVED]	
		Speech to sign_TC_OO1	
		RCSFSA-T8 APPROVED	
		Speech to sign_TC_OO2	
		RCSFSA-T9 APPROVED Speech to sign_TC_OO3	
		RCSFSA-T10 APPROVED Speech to sign_TC_004	





11/17/22, 9:45 PM

SmartBear Test Management

Coverage	Test Cases	Test Execution Results	Issues
	RCSFSA-T8 APPROVED Speech to sign_TC_OO2 1	PASS 0 Executed on: 17/Nov/22 9:12 pm Environment: - Executed by: Swasthika Venkataraman	None
	RCSFSA-T9 APPROVED Speech to sign_TC_OO3 1	PASS 0 Executed on: 17/Nov/22 9:18 pm Environment: - Executed by: Swasthika Venkataraman	None
	RCSFSA-T10 APPROVED Speech to sign_TC_004	PASS 0 Executed on: 17/Nov/22 9:24 pm Environment: - Executed by: Swasthika Venkataraman	None

Displaying (1 of 1)

https://swasthikavenkataraman.atlassian.net/projects/RCSFSA?selected/tem=com.atlassian.plugins.atlassian-connect-plugin:com.kanoah.test-manag... 2/2

Traceability matrix

|--|

Displaying (1 of 1)

Last test execution: Pass

Traceability Tree

eability	Summary
Coverage	
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T1	Welcomepage_TC_001
Executed on 17/Nov/22 8:50 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T2	Welcomepage_TC_OO2
Executed on 17/Nov/22 9:41 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T3	Language Selection_TC_001
Executed on 17/Nov/22 8:54 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T4	Sign to speech_TC_OO1
Executed on 17/Nov/22 9:44 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T5	Sign to speech_TC_OO2
Executed on 17/Nov/22 9:01 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T6	Sign to speech_TC_OO3
Executed on 17/Nov/22 9:04 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T7	Speech to sign_TC_OO1
Executed on 17/Nov/22 9:07 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T8	Speech to sign_TC_OO2
Executed on 17/Nov/22 9:12 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T9	Speech to sign_TC_OO3
Executed on 17/Nov/22 9:18 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman
Covered by Test Case RCSFSA-T10	Speech to sign_TC_OO4
Executed on 17/Nov/22 9:24 pm	PASS Executed by Swasthika Venkataraman

Displaying (1 of 1)

7. Coding and Solutioning

7.1 Libraries to be installed

pip install fer pip install flask pip install cv2 pip install numpy pip install keras pip install tensorflow pip install cvzone pip install pyttsx3 pip install scikit-image

7.2 Real time sign to speech

Sign language is generally used by the people who are unable to speak, for communication. Most people will not be able to understand the Universal Sign Language (unless they have learnt it) and due to this lack of knowledge about the language, it is very difficult for them to communicate with mute people. A device that helps to bridge a gap between mute persons and other people forms the crux of this project. Our system makes use of a model build using CNN that is capable of detection sign languages real time.

7.3 Facial Emotion Detection

Our system makes use of the FER model. Facial Emotion Recognition (commonly known as FER) is one of the most researched fields of computer vision till date and is still in continuous evaluation and improvement. The model is a convolutional neural network with weights saved to HDF5 file in the data folder relative to the module's path. It can be overridden by injecting it into the FER() constructor during instantiation with the emotion_model parameter.

7.4 Language Customization

Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation service. It can translate the Website's text content from one language to another. It offers a huge list of languages to translate and has an efficient, reliable and easy way to translate the webpage in whatever language the user wants. It supports over 100 languages. Use this website translator to convert webpages into your choice of language.

7.5 Real time speech to text

With the Web Speech API, we can recognize speech using JavaScript. It is super easy to recognize speech in a browser using JavaScript and then get the text from the speech to use as user input. We use the **Speech Recognition** object to convert the speech into text and then display the text on the screen. Our system is capable of doing this over real-time. It is capable of recognizing any language in which the user is trying to communicate. But the support for this API is limited to the **Chrome browser only**. So if you are viewing this example in some other browser, the live example below might not work.

8. Testing

8.1 Test Cases

- Verify if the user can see the options when user clicks the URL
- · Verify if the UI elements are getting displayed properly
- Verify if the user can choose any languages
- Verify if the user is getting redirected to the sign-to-speech page
- Verify if the application can convert the sign to speech

- Verify if the user can exit the sign-to-speech page
- Verify if the user is getting redirected to the speech-to-sign page
- Verify if the UI elements are being displayed
- Verify if the application can convert speech to text by clicking the voice to text button.
- Verify if the user can exit the speech-to-sign page.

8.2 UAT Testing

1. 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	7	4	2	24
Duplicate	1	0	2	0	3
External	2	3	2	1	8
Fixed	10	5	3	14	32
Not Reproduced	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won't Fix	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	25	15	13	18	71

2. 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	7	0	0	7
Client Application	15	0	0	15
Security	2	0	0	2
Outsource Shipping	2	0	0	2
Exception Reporting	9	0	0	9
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4
Version Control	2	0	0	2

8.3 Performance Testing

Parameter	Values	Screenshot		
Model Summary				
		Model: "sequential"		
		Layer (type) Output Shape Param #		
	•	conv2d (Conv2D) (None, 62, 62, 32) 320		
		max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D (None, 31, 31, 32) 0		
	Non-trainable params: 0	conv2d_1 (Conv2D) (None, 29, 29, 512) 147968		
		max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling (None, 14, 14, 512) 0 2D)		
		conv2d_2 (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 32) 147488		
		max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling (Mone, 7, 7, 32) 0		
		flatten (Flatten) (None, 1568) 0		
		dense (Dense) (None, 512) 803328		
		dense_1 (Dense) (None, 9) 4617		
Accuracy	Training Accuracy - 0.9994 Validation Accuracy -0.9969	Epoch 13/25 53/53 [====================================		
	Model Summary	Model Summary Total params: 1,103,721 Trainable params: 1,103,721 Non-trainable params: 0		

ed to understand the performance met	rics
	d to understand the performance met







10. Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages:

- Real-time sign-to-speech detection.
- Model provides good accuracy.
- Real-time facial emotion detection.
- Language Customization.
- Real time speech-to-text conversion.
- Friendly UI
- Data privacy

Disadvantages:

- At times the website may lag.
- Model is not tested on a wide set of data set, having all the signs.
- Sign language customization feature is not available.
- User cannot take notes while using the app.
- User cannot make calls using the app.
- Speech recognition works only on google chrome.

11. Conclusion

Communication is crucial for self-expression. Additionally, it meets one's necessities. Effective communication is necessary for career advancement. Effective communication skills can make your personal life easier and improve your interactions with others by facilitating mutual understanding. A system that translates speech into acceptable sign language for the deaf and dumb has been developed as part of our project. It also translates sign language into a human hearing voice to communicate with average people. A convolution neural network has been used to build a model that is trained on various hand motions. Utilizing this concept, an app is created. Through the use of signs that are translated into speech and human-understandable English, this software aids deaf and dumb individuals to communicate easily.

12. Future Scope

The following are the features that can be added to our application:

- A communication app can be built with the same set of features. The user can choose the appropriate mode (speech to sign or sign to speech) and accordingly the real-time detection would take place on both the end user's applications.
- The accuracy of the model shall be increased.

- Customization of languages shall be added.
- Users shall be allowed to write notes while on call.
- Customization of signs can also be added as a feature.

13. Appendix Source Code

Model Building

```
import cv2 import os os.environ['TF_CPP_MIN_LOG_LEVEL'] = '2' import numpy as np from keras.models import Sequential import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPool2D from keras_preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator test_path = 'Dataset/test_set' train_path = 'Dataset/training_set' train=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,zoom_range=0.2,shear_range=0.2,horizontal_flip=T rue) test=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255) train_batches = train.flow_from_directory(directory=train_path, target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=300,shuffle=True,color_mode="grayscale") test_batches = test.flow_from_directory(directory=test_path, target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=300, shuffle=True,color_mode="grayscale") model = Sequential() model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(64,64,1))) model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2))) model.add(Conv2D(512, (3, 3),
```

Model Testing

```
import keras from keras.models import
load_model import cv2 import numpy as np
import os
os.environ['TF_CPP_MIN_LOG_LEVEL'] = '2'
val=['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','T']
model=load_model('model.h5') from
skimage.transform import resize def
detect(frame):
img=resize(frame,(64,64,1)) img=np.expand_dims(img,axis=0)
if(np.max(img)>1): img = img/255.0 predict_x=model.predict(img)
print(predict_x) predict=np.argmax(predict_x,axis=1) x=predict[0] print(val[x])
frame=cv2.imread(r"C:\Users\Akshaya\PycharmProjects\Realtime_Communicati
on_System_For_Specially_Abled\Dataset\test_set\B\1.png") data=detect(frame)
```

Flask App Building

from flask import Flask, Response, render_template

```
import cv2
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
@app.route('/')
def index():
  return render_template('index.html')
def generate_frames():
  while True:
    success, frame = cap.read()
    imgOutput=frame.copy()
    yield (b'--frame\r\
         b'Content-Type: image/jpeg/r/n/r/n' + imgOutput + b'/r/n'
@app.route('/predict',methods=['POST','GET'])
def predictions():
  #The prediction model code goes here
  #Once the start Button is pressed the prediction model starts
  pass
@app.route('/stop',methods=['POST','GET'])
def stopping():
  #The text to speech code goes here
  #Once the stop button is pressed the text is converted into speech
  pass
@app.route('/video')
```

```
def video():
    return Response(generate_frames(),mimetype='multipart/x-mixed-replace;
boundary=frame')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

HTML Files

```
index.html <!DOCTYPE
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href={ { url_for('static', filename='css/style.css') } }>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h2 class="header">Sign Language TO Speech</h2>
  <div class="video">
    <img src="{{ url_for('video') }}" width="50%">
  </div>
  <div class="container">
  <form action='/predict' method='post'>
  <button type="submit" name="start" value="start" class="button1" >Start</button>
  </form>
 <form action='/stop' method='post'>
  <button type="submit" name="stop" value="stop" class="button2" >Stop</button>
 </form>
 </div>
 <div class="instruction">
  <center>
  <details>
   <summary><b>Instructions to Use</b></summary>
   Once the webcam is <b>ON</b> Click <strong>"START"</strong> to start the
predicition model.<br/>
```

```
<br>
   >>Click <strong>"s"</strong> to save the text.<br>
    <br>
   >>Click <strong>"a"</strong> to leave a space.<br>
    <br>
   >>Click <strong>"d"</strong> to delete a character from right to left.<br/><br/>
   >>Click <strong>"w"</strong> to delete entire text.<br>
    <br>
   >> The Saved text appears on the top left corner of the video Screen<br/>
<br/>br>
   \langle br \rangle
   >> Once you are satisfied with the saved text press<b>"STOP"</b> to convert it into
speech<br>
    <br>
   >><b>NOTE: The hand must be on the screen to display the text to save, delete or to
leave a space between them.</b>
   </details>
 </center>
</div>
<br>
<br>
<div class="team">
<center>
<details>
 <summary><b>Team</b></summary>
 <b>Ibm ID-2475-1658472446</b>
 <br>
  1.Sajith<br>
  2.Stanlee<br>
  3.Sachin<br>
  4.Harish<br/>
 </details>
```

```
</center>
</div>
Feel Free to contact us !!!!!
<center>
<div class="alert info">
 <span class="closebtn">&times;</span>
 <strong>NOTE:</strong> A disturbance free background with good lighting(White-
background) is preferred.
</div>
</center>
<script>
 var close = document.getElementsByClassName("closebtn");
 var i;
 for (i = 0; i < close.length; i++) {
  close[i].onclick = function(){
   var div = this.parentElement;
   div.style.opacity = "0";
   setTimeout(function(){ div.style.display = "none"; }, 600);
  }
 </script>
 <a class="social-icon"href="https://in.linkedin.com/in/sajith-m-82431721a?trk=profile-
badge" target="_blank">
  <ion-icon name="logo-linkedin"></ion-icon>
 </a>
 <a class="git"href="https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-2475-1658472446.git"
target="_blank">
  <ion-icon name="logo-github"></ion-icon>
 </a>
 <script src="https://platform.linkedin.com/badges/js/profile.js" async defer</pre>
type="text/javascript"></script>
 <script type="module"</pre>
src="https://unpkg.com/ionicons@5.5.2/dist/ionicons/ionicons.esm.js"></script>
```

```
<script nomodule
src="https://unpkg.com/ionicons@5.5.2/dist/ionicons/ionicons.js"></script>
 </body>
</html>
Speech_to_sign,html
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<script
src="http://translate.google.com/translate_a/element.js?cb=loadGoogleTranslate"
></script> <script> function loadGoogleTranslate()
{
new google.translate.TranslateElement("google_element")
}
</script>
<script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script
src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></scri
pt>
k rel="stylesheet"
```

```
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<style> .row { display: flex; }
.col { flex:
50%;
*,*:after,*:before{
-webkit-box-sizing: border-box;
-moz-box-sizing: border-box; -ms-box-
sizing: border-box; box-sizing: border-
box;
} body{
font-family: arial;
font-size: 16px;
margin: 0; color:
#000; display: flex;
align-items: center;
justify-content: center;
min-height: 100vh; }
.voice_to_text{
width: 600px; text-
align: center; } h1{
color: #000000; font-
size: 50px; }
#convert_text{ width:
100%; height: 200px;
border-radius: 10px;
resize: none;
padding: 10px; font-
```

```
size: 20px; margin-
bottom: 10px; }
button{
padding: 12px 20px;
background: #0ea4da;
border: 0; color: #fff;
font-size: 18px;
cursor: pointer;
border-radius: 5px; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col">
<img src="https://img.freepik.com/free-vector/sign-language-alphabet-
handdrawn-style_23-2147872270.jpg?w=2000" style="width:50%;"/>
</div>
<div class="col"><div class="voice_to_text">
<div class="text_center" id="google_element"></div>
<h1>Voice to text converter</h1>
<textarea name="" id="convert_text"></textarea>
<button id="click_to_record" class="btn-primary">Voice to Text</button><br/>
<a href="/">
<button class="btn btn-danger btn-lg">Exit</button>
</a>
</div>
```

```
</div></div>
<script type="text/javascript" src="{{ url_for('static',</pre>
filename='javascript/script.js') }}"></script> </body>
</html>
Sign_to_speech.html
<html>
<head> <style>
img{ display:
block; margin-left:
auto; margin-right:
auto; }
</style> <script> function
loadGoogleTranslate()
{
new google.translate.TranslateElement("google_element")
}
</script>
<script
src="http://translate.google.com/translate_a/element.js?cb=loadGoogleTranslate"
></script>
<script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script
src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></scri
pt>
k rel="stylesheet"
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css"/>
</head>
```

```
<br/>
<h1>Sign to speech</h1>
<div>
<div class="text-center" id="google_element"></div>
<img src="{{ url_for('video') }}" width="50%" height="50%"/>
<br/>
<br/>
<div class="text-center">
<a href="/">
<button class="btn btn-danger btn-lg">Exit</button>
</a>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Files

Index.css

```
@import
url("https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Oxygen:wght@400;700&family=Roboto:w
ght@300;900&display=swap");
* {
 box-sizing: border-box;
 padding: 0;
 margin: 0;
:root {
 --black: #000;
 --white: #fff;
 --hover: #000;
.main {
 position: relative;
 height: 100vh;
 width: 100%;
 display: flex;
 align-items: center;
justify-content: center;
.inside {
 position: relative;
 height: 60%;
 width: 50%;
 background: rgba(255,255,255,0.9);
 border-radius: 30px;
 /* border: 5px solid var(--black); */
 display: flex;
 align-items: center;
 justify-content: space-evenly;
 -webkit-box-shadow: 12px 12px 17px 1px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.59);
```

```
-moz-box-shadow: 12px 12px 17px 1px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.59);
 box-shadow: 12px 12px 17px 1px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.59);
.wrapper {
 position: relative;
 height: 75%;
 width: 30%;
 display: flex;
 align-items: center;
justify-content: space-evenly;
 flex-direction: column;
.Head {
 position: relative;
 font-size: 3rem;
 text-transform: uppercase;
 font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
 font-weight: 900;
 display: flex;
 align-items: center;
justify-content: center;
 flex-direction: column;
 height: 30%;
.Head h1 {
 font-size: 3rem;
}
.Head span {
 position: relative;
 height: 5px;
 width: 60%;
 background: var(--black);
```

```
}
.box {
 position: relative;
 font-family: "Oxygen", sans-serif;
 font-weight: 700;
 border: 2px solid var(--black);
 border-radius: 1.5rem;
 text-decoration: none;
 overflow: hidden;
 cursor: pointer;
 z-index: 1;
.box1 {
 padding: 0.8rem 2rem;
.box2 {
 padding: 0.8rem 1.5rem;
.box:hover {
 color: var(--white);
 background: var(--hover);
Javascript Files
Script.js
click_to_record.addEventListener('click',function(){
  var speech = true;
  const SpeechRecognition = window.speechRecognition ||
window.webkitSpeechRecognition;
  const recognition = new SpeechRecognition();
  recognition.interimResults = true;
 recognition.addEventListener('result', e => {
```

```
const transcript = Array.from(e.results)
    .map(result => result[0])
    .map(result => result.transcript)
    .join(")

document.getElementById("convert_text").innerHTML = transcript;
    console.log(transcript);
});

if (speech == true) {
    recognition.start();
}
```

Output

13.2 Github and Demo Link:

 $\underline{https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-28638-1660114698}$