

PROJECT REPORT
REAL TIME COMMUNICATION SYSTEM POWERED BY AI FOR
SPECIALLY ABLED

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1.INTRODCUTION:

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW:

Real-time communications (RTC) is any mode of telecommunications in which all users can exchange information instantly or with negligible latency or transmission delays. In RTC, there is always a direct path between the source and the destination. Although the link might contain several intermediate nodes, the data goes from source to destination without being stored in between them. In contrast, asynchronous or time shifting communications, such as email and voicemail, always involve some form of data storage between the source and the destination. In these cases, there is an anticipated delay between the transmission and receipt of the information.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The Deaf and mute community can only communicate using sign language. Sign language involves simultaneously combining hand shapes, orientations, gestures and movement of the hands, arms, or body to express the speaker's thoughts. Because of cultural, geographic and historical differences, there exists over 300 different types of sign languages around the world. The ISL (Indian Sign Language) used in India is very different from the American Sign Language used in the United States. This causes inconsistency of sign languages around the world. Moreover, learning sign language requires significant amount of time and effort. This makes it difficult for the conventional world to learn and hence interact with the deaf and mute community. According to a recent study, out of every thousand kids born, 2 to 3 of them are deaf or hard-of-hearing, and, as degrees of hearing loss go, there are 16 to 30 times more children who are identified as Deaf (having a Profound 91+dB hearing loss) than hard-of-hearing. For those deaf or hard of hearing children, only 10% of parents & family learn sign language to communicate with them. We identify this as a major barrier in communicating with a significant part of the society.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY:

2.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION:

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. 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 human understandable language and speech is given as output.

2.2 REFERENCES:

S. No	TITLE	AUTHOR	JOURNAL	TECHNIQUES	FINDINGS	YEAR
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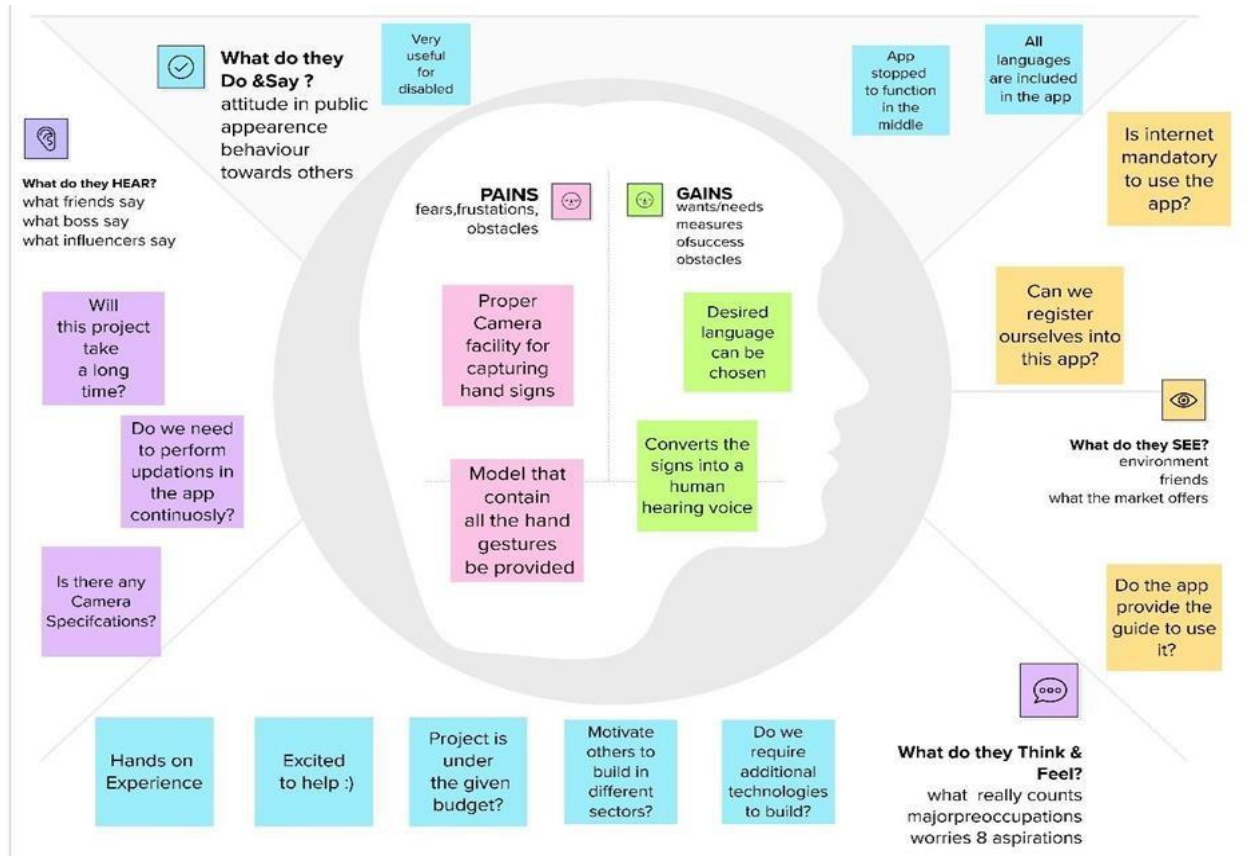
1	CIRCA: A cooperative intelligent realtime control architecture	Musliner, David J and Durfee, Edmund H and Shin, Kang G	IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics	The Cooperative Intelligent Realtime Control Architecture (CIRCA)	We have applied a prototype CIRCA implementation to a simulated Puma robot arm performing multiple tasks with real-time deadlines	1993
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2	The challenges of real-time AI	Musliner, David J and Hendler, James A and Agrawala, Ashok K and Durfee, Edmund H and Strosnider, Jay K and Paul, CJ	Computer	Embedding AI in real time	Found that the broad application of AI methods to real-time domains will require new approaches, differing from many of the traditional search-based techniques explored in the field.	1995
3	High-speed railway communications: From GSM-R to LTE-R	He, Ruisi and Ai, Bo and Wang, Gongpu and Guan, Ke and Zhong, Zhangdui and Molisch, Andreas F and BrisoRodriguez, Cesar and Oestges, Claude P	IEEE vehicular technology magazine	GSM-R, LTE, and LTE-R	Provides an overview of HSR-dedicated communication systems	2016
4	Real-time scheduling for energy harvesting sensor nodes	Moser, Clemens and Brunelli, Davide and Thiele, Lothar and Benini, Luca	Real-Time Systems	LSA-I algorithm, LSA-II algorithm	The arrival times, energy demands and deadlines	2007

5	Designing the next generation of realtime control, communication, and computations for large power systems	Tomsovic, Kevin and Bakken, David E and Venkatasubramanian, Vaithianathan and Bose, Anjan	Proceedings of the IEEE	Decentralized Load Frequency Control with AGC	To control the dynamics directly without having to set special protection parameters	2005
6	Real-time knowledgebased systems	Laffey, Thomas J and Cox, Preston A and Schmidt, James L and Kao, Simon M and Readk, Jackson Y	AI magazine	The Hybrid Expert System Controller (Hexscon), Fuzzy Inference Chip	Real-time problem solving, many human limitation	1988

3. IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION:

3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS:



3.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING:

2
Brainstorm
Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.
10 minutes

ASWITHA K.G

- Convolution Neural Networks is to be used to take hand sign as an input to extract edges, corners
- Feature extractions like alignments of the finger, palm position are taken into consideration
- Media Pipe framework can be used for face detection and recognize hand, hand keypoints
- Vision based recognition is used i.e. the computer capture the sign and find the gesture
- The input image should be fetched with a speed of 20 frames per second

BHAVYA L

- Hand tracking can be done using clustering algorithms that treat each finger as cluster and identify exact sign
- Speech Synthesis is a software that converts text to artificial speech
- Support Vector Machine is the clustering algorithm to be used for the hand tracking
- If training and testing gestures are matched then voice of text is generated
- Approximately, distance between hand and camera is around 30 to 100cm

DEEPIKA T

- If the system recognize unrecognizable gestures, it will be refreshed again for users
- Webcamera capture the hand movement and provide as input to Tensorflow object detector
- When features are extracted, they are sent to the classification

AKILANDESWARI S

- CNN performs training and verification of the recognized gestures
- Dataset is used for training CNN. One dataset for hand detection and the other for gesture detection
- Voice assistant is implemented that take input as speech patterns and convert the

TIP
You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil (switch to sketch) icon to start drawing!

4
Prioritize
Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.
20 minutes

TIP
Add customizable tags to sticky notes to make it easier to find, browse, organize, and categorize important ideas as themes within your mind.

Importance
If each of these tasks could get done without any difficulty or cost, which would have the most positive impact?

Media Pipe framework can be used for face detection and recognize hand, hand keypoints	Hand tracking can be done using clustering algorithms that treat each finger as cluster and identify exact sign	Convolution Neural Networks is to be used to take hand sign as an input to extract edges, corners	Support Vector Machine is the clustering algorithm to be used for the hand tracking
		Feature extractions like alignments of the finger, palm position are taken into consideration	When features are extracted, they are sent to the classification along like SVM to produce output
	CNN performs training and verification of the recognized gestures		Voice assistant is implemented that take input as speech patterns and convert the text to voice.
			Webcamera capture the hand movement and provide as input to Tensorflow object detector
	Speech Synthesis is a software that converts text to artificial speech		The input image should be fetched with a speed of 20 frames per second
Background light either too bright or too dim will result in inaccurate hand sign			System is very sensitive, it can catch any image with the camera, it is necessary to have clear gesture identification

Feasibility

3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION:

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Differently able like dumb and mute people can communicate only through the sign language ,normal people those who do not know the sign language feels difficult to communicate with them.
2.	Idea / Solution description	To overcome this problem we have an idea that an application is created to communicate with the normal people.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	This process the image of the person who is using sign language and convert it into the voice by analyzing the sign used.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Differently able people feel free to communicate and it bring a huge difference comparing to past.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	There are many people in the world who is differently able,this application will become more popular among them and it will be installed by all and it will be used,and so it will produce more money.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Thus this would bring a new evolution in Real Time Communication System Powered by AI for Specially Able with less time and safe enough resources

3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT:

Define CS, fit into CC	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) Who is your customer? (e.g. working parents 12-55 yrs. old) Specially abled persons.	6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS What constraints prevent your customers from taking action to limit their exposure of emotional / or psychological budget to each relevant connection available device. Implanted electronic medical device that can produce useful hearing sensation by electrically stimulating nerves inside the inner ear.	5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS Which solutions are available to the customer when they face the problem? How would they get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What are the costs of these solutions? Based on pen and paper is an alternative to digital (working). The first ever approach to sign language it has only 6 sign gestures detection. As AI takes an important role in communication and interaction, the use of this technology enables individuals with disabilities to access information much easier, all just by speaking to their devices.	Explore AS, differentiate
	2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS Which jobs/tasks does (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one, explore different roles. Deaf and dumb people couldn't able to convey their messages to the normal people easily. Deaf people cannot hear the words as others speak and dumb people cannot express their feelings by words. Concentrate on making their communication much easier and live a normal life.	9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE What is the root reason that this problem exists? What is the task every behind the need to do this job? (e.g. customers have to do it themselves the change in regulations) Disabilities affect the entire family. Meeting the complex needs of a person with a disability can put families under a great deal of stress – emotional, financial, and sometimes even physical. However, finding resources, knowing what to expect, and planning for the future can greatly improve overall quality of life.	7. BEHAVIOUR What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? (e.g. identify solution, find the right order parcel number, calculate usage and benefits, identify associated, customer spend time taken in situation/work time, (document)) In our device, there's an option called problem detection display in which our customer can able to see the type of problem occurs & solution will be displayed.	Focus on CS, fit into BE, understand RC
Identify strong TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS What triggers customers to act? (e.g. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news). By comparing normal people, Specially Abled people should depend on others and want to live their life independently like other people.	10. YOUR SOLUTION If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first, fit it to the canvas, and check how much it fits reality. If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you fit it to the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour. Facial recognition, voice recognition and predictive texting tools allows people who have difficulties in speaking to communicate more easily using AI. We can also use AI sensors to monitor their health conditions regularly and save the health reports for future purposes in a separate database.	8. CHANNELS OF BEHAVIOUR A.1 ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7. Advertise on online with influencers to test the product and promote it also on social medias. A.2 OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development.	Identify strong TR & EM

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:

4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

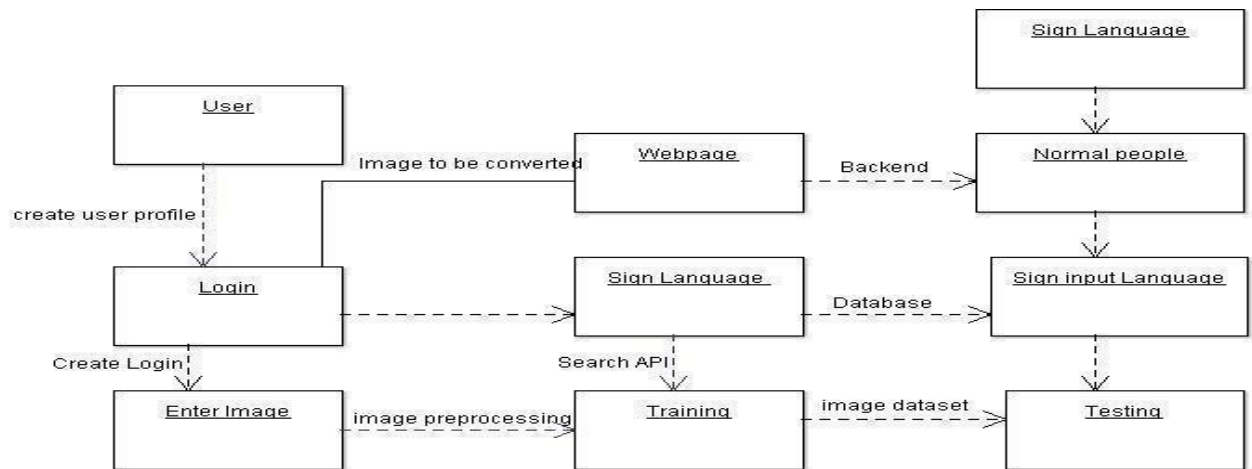
	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	LOW VISION: As a user who has trouble reading due to low vision, I want to be able to make the text larger on the screen so that I can read it. Registration through Gmail
FR-2	User Confirmation	IMPAIRED USER: As a user who is hearing -impaired, I want a turn on video captions so that I can understand what is being said in videos. Confirmation via Email
FR-3	User Registration	COLOR BLINDNESS: As a user who is color blind, I want to links to be distinguishable on the page so that I can find the links and navigate the site. Registration through Gmail

4.2 NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

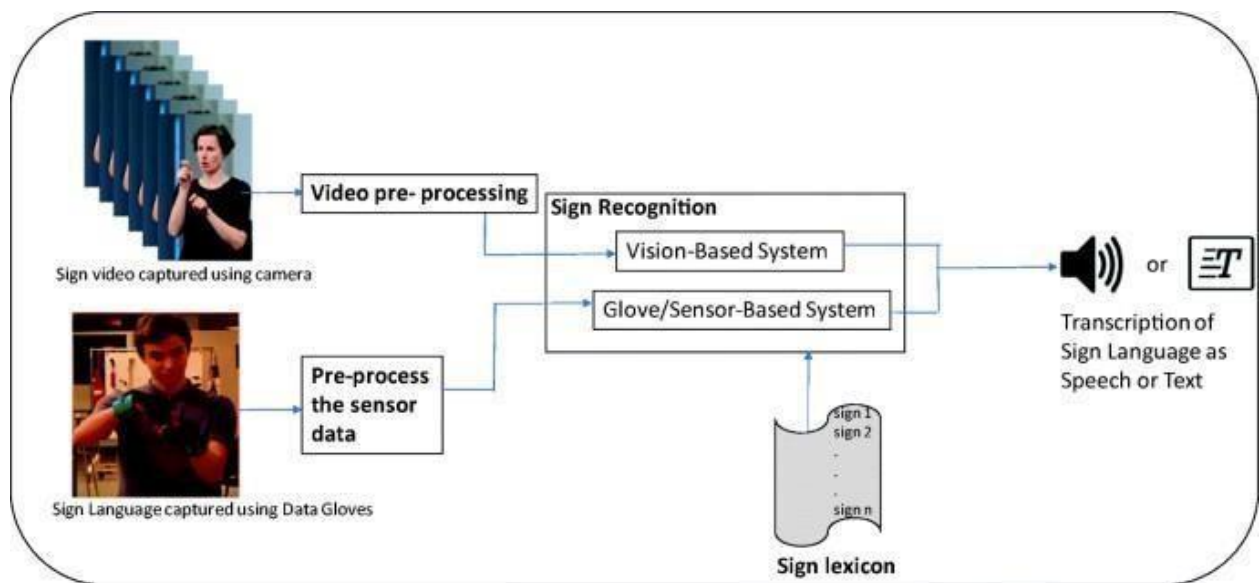
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual and Audio Help • Text size scaling • Reverse contrast
NFR-2	Security	<p>Important information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking in single file or in narrow space. • Steps, Stairs and Slope. • Kerbs and Roads.
NFR-3	Reliability	<p>To determine reliability measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test-Retest Repeatability • Individual Repeatability
NFR-4	Performance	<p>To determine predictors of success in reading with low vision aids, in terms of reading acuity, optimum acuity reserve, and maximum reading speed, for observers with low vision for various causes.</p>
NFR-5	Availability	<p>Lack of adequate low vision services and barriers to their provision and uptake impact negatively on efforts to prevent visual impairment and blindness.</p>
NFR-6	Scalability	<p>There is a large selection of device to help people with low vision. Some are “Optical”, glass lenses such as magnifying glasses and telescopes.</p>

5.PROJECT DESIGN:

5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS:



5.2 SOLUTION AND TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE:



5.3 USER STORIES:

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release

Customer (Low vision)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, who has trouble reading due to low vision, I want to be able to make the text larger on the screen so that I can read it.	I can access my account / dashboard	High	Sprint1
Customer (Color blindness)		USN-2	As a user, who is color blind, I want to have access to information conveyed in color so that, I do not miss anything and I understand the content.	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm	High	Sprint1
Customer (Impaired user)		USN-3	As a user, who is hearing - impaired, want a transcript of the spoken audio so that I can have access to all information provided in audio clips.	I can register & access the dashboard with Facebook Login	Low	Sprint2

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING:

6.1 SPRINT DELIVERY PLAN:

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority
Sprint-1	Data Collection	USN-1	Collect Dataset .	9	High
Sprint-1	Image processing	USN-2	Image preprocessing	8	Medium
Sprint-2	Model Building	USN-3	Import the required libraries, add the necessary layers and compile the model	10	High

Sprint-2		USN-4	Training the image classification model using CNN	7	Medium
Sprint-3	Training and Testing	USN-5	Training the model and testing the model's performance	9	High
Sprint-4	Implementation of the application	USN-6	Converting the input sign language images into English alphabets	8	Medium

7.CODING AND SOLUTIONING:

MODEL BUILDING:

IMPORT MODELLIBRARY:

```

In [1]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [2]: from keras.models import Sequential, load_model
        from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout, Activation
        from keras.utils import np_utils

In [3]: # 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 [4]: # Training Dataset
        x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'./training_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
        # Testing Dataset
        x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'./test_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)

Found 15130 images belonging to 9 classes.
Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [5]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
        print("Len x-test : ", len(x_test))

Len x-train : 17
Len x-test : 3

In [6]: # The Class Indices in Training Dataset
        x_train.class_indices

```

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

Model Creation

```

In [7]: # Importing Libraries
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D
        from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
        from keras.layers import Dropout
        from keras.layers import Flatten

In [8]: # Creating Model
        model=Sequential()

```

INITIALIZE THE MODEL:

```

In [1]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [2]: spatial_dropout=0.05
        recurrent_dropout=0.1

In [3]: # 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 [4]: # Training Dataset
        x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'./training_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)
        # Testing Dataset
        x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'./test_set',target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical',batch_size=900)

Found 15130 images belonging to 9 classes.
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In [5]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
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Len x-train : 17
Len x-test : 3

In [6]: # The Class Indices in Training Dataset
        x_train.class_indices

```

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

Model Creation

```

In [7]: # Importing Libraries
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten,Dense

In [8]: # Creating Model
        model=Sequential()

```

ADD THE CONVOLUTION LAYERS:

```

In [1]: from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,shear_range=0.2,zoom_range=0.2,horizontal_flip=True)
        test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

In [2]: x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('./training_set',target_size=(64,64),batch_size=300,class_mode='categorical',color_mode="grayscale")
        Found 15130 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [3]: x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('./test_set',target_size=(64,64),batch_size=300,class_mode='categorical',color_mode="grayscale")
        Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [4]: from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense
        from keras.layers import Convolution2D
        from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
        from keras.layers import Dropout
        from keras.layers import Flatten

In [5]: model = Sequential()

In [6]: model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(64,64,1), activation='relu'))
        #no. of feature detectors, size of feature detector, image size, activation function

```

ADD THE POOLING LAYER:

```

In [1]: from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,shear_range=0.2,zoom_range=0.2,horizontal_flip=True)
        test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

In [2]: x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('./training_set',target_size=(64,64),batch_size=300,class_mode='categorical',color_mode="grayscale")
        Found 15130 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [3]: x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('./test_set',target_size=(64,64),batch_size=300,class_mode='categorical',color_mode="grayscale")
        Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [4]: from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense
        from keras.layers import Convolution2D
        from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
        from keras.layers import Dropout
        from keras.layers import Flatten

In [5]: model = Sequential()

In [6]: model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(64,64,1), activation='relu'))
        #no. of feature detectors, size of feature detector, image size, activation function

In [7]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

```

ADD THE FLATTEN LAYERS:


```
In [1]: from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True)
test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

In [2]: x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('./training_set', target_size=(64,64), batch_size=300, class_mode='categorical', color_mode="grayscale")

Found 15130 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [3]: x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('./test_set', target_size=(64,64), batch_size=300, class_mode='categorical', color_mode="grayscale")

Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [4]: from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import Convolution2D
from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
from keras.layers import Dropout
from keras.layers import Flatten

In [5]: model = Sequential()

In [6]: model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3), input_shape=(64,64,1), activation='relu'))
#no. of feature detectors, size of feature detector, image size, activation function

In [7]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

In [8]: model.add(Flatten())
```

ADD THE DENSE LAYER:

```
In [1]: from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True)
test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

In [2]: x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('./training_set', target_size=(64,64), batch_size=300, class_mode='categorical', color_mode="grayscale")

Found 15130 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [3]: x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('./test_set', target_size=(64,64), batch_size=300, class_mode='categorical', color_mode="grayscale")

Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [4]: from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import Convolution2D
from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
from keras.layers import Dropout
from keras.layers import Flatten

In [5]: model = Sequential()

In [6]: model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3), input_shape=(64,64,1), activation='relu'))
#no. of feature detectors, size of feature detector, image size, activation function

In [7]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

In [8]: model.add(Flatten())

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

In [10]: model.add(Dense(units=9, activation = 'softmax'))
```

COMPILE THE MODEL:

```

In [1]: from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True)
        test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

In [2]: x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('./training_set', target_size=(64,64), batch_size=300, class_mode='categorical', color_mode="grayscale")
        Found 15130 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [3]: x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('./test_set', target_size=(64,64), batch_size=300, class_mode='categorical', color_mode="grayscale")
        Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [4]: from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense
        from keras.layers import Convolution2D
        from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
        from keras.layers import Dropout
        from keras.layers import Flatten

In [5]: model = Sequential()

In [6]: model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(64,64,1), activation='relu'))
        #no. of feature detectors, size of feature detector, image size, activation function

In [7]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

In [8]: model.add(Flatten())

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

In [10]: model.add(Dense(units=9, activation = 'softmax'))

In [11]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer = 'adam', metrics = ['accuracy'])

```

FIT & SAVE THE MODEL:

```

In [1]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [2]: # 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 [3]: # Training Dataset
        x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'./training_set', target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=900)
        # Testing Dataset
        x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'./test_set', target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=900)
        Found 15130 images belonging to 9 classes.
        Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.

In [4]: # Save Model Using Pickle
        import pandas
        from sklearn import model_selection
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        import pickle

In [5]: 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 [6]: # Fit the model on training set
model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
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)

0.7874015748031497

In [7]: print("Len x-train : ", len(x_train))
print("Len x-test : ", len(x_test))

Len x-train : 17
Len x-test : 3

In [8]: # The Class Indices in Training Dataset
X_train.class_indices

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

Model Creation

```
In [9]: # Importing Libraries
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense

In [10]: # Creating Model
model=Sequential()

In [11]: # Adding Layers
model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(64,64,3)))

In [12]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

In [13]: model.add(Flatten())

In [14]: # Adding Dense Layers
model.add(Dense(300,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(150,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(9,activation='softmax'))

In [15]: # Compiling the Model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])

In [16]: # 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))
```

```
WARNING:tensorflow:From :2: Model.fit_generator (from tensorflow.python.keras.engine.training) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Please use Model.fit, which supports generators.
Epoch 1/10
17/17 [=====] - 77s 5s/step - loss: 1.0774 - accuracy: 0.6352 - val_loss: 0.3910 - val_accuracy: 0.9102
Epoch 2/10
17/17 [=====] - 73s 4s/step - loss: 0.2201 - accuracy: 0.9365 - val_loss: 0.2462 - val_accuracy: 0.9449
Epoch 3/10
17/17 [=====] - 73s 4s/step - loss: 0.0951 - accuracy: 0.9746 - val_loss: 0.1913 - val_accuracy: 0.9693
Epoch 4/10
17/17 [=====] - 72s 4s/step - loss: 0.0501 - accuracy: 0.9874 - val_loss: 0.1801 - val_accuracy: 0.9729
Epoch 5/10
17/17 [=====] - 71s 4s/step - loss: 0.0294 - accuracy: 0.9927 - val_loss: 0.1693 - val_accuracy: 0.9778
Epoch 6/10
17/17 [=====] - 74s 4s/step - loss: 0.0199 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val_loss: 0.2162 - val_accuracy: 0.9756
Epoch 7/10
17/17 [=====] - 72s 4s/step - loss: 0.0128 - accuracy: 0.9973 - val_loss: 0.1827 - val_accuracy: 0.9787
Epoch 8/10
17/17 [=====] - 72s 4s/step - loss: 0.0092 - accuracy: 0.9985 - val_loss: 0.2153 - val_accuracy: 0.9787
Epoch 9/10
17/17 [=====] - 74s 4s/step - loss: 0.0073 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1976 - val_accuracy: 0.9787
Epoch 10/10
17/17 [=====] - 71s 4s/step - loss: 0.0058 - accuracy: 0.9989 - val_loss: 0.2034 - val_accuracy: 0.9782

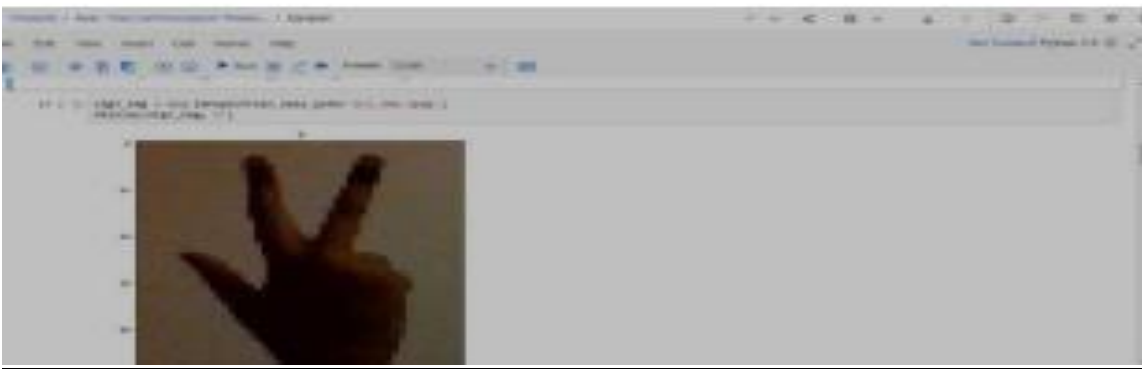
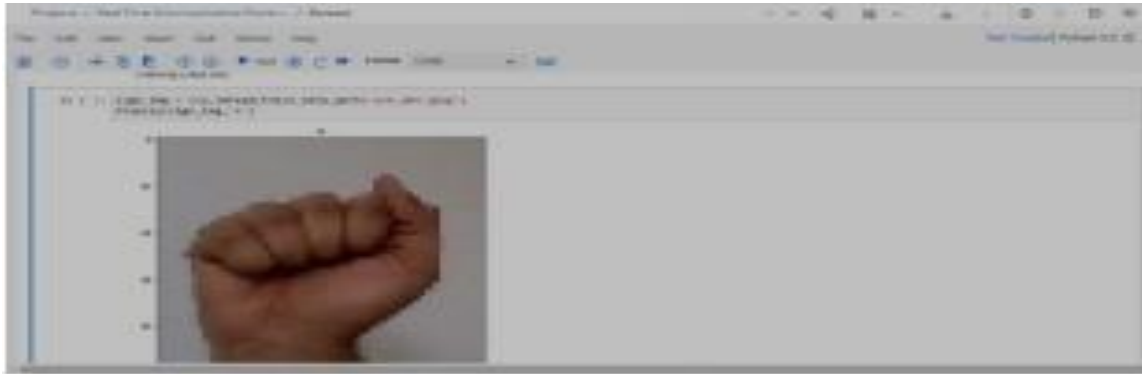
Out[16]:
```

Saving the Model

```
In [17]: model.save('asl_model_84_54.h5')
```

9.RESULTS:

PERFORMANCE METRICS:



10.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

ADVANTAGES:

- Segmentation accuracy is high
- Easy to detect the finger postures
- Track fingers and sign recognition with less computational steps
- No need for additional hardware system

DISADVANTAGES:

- Need hardware control to detect the hands
- Hand segmentation become complex of various backgrounds
- Segmentation accuracy is less in hand tracking

11. CONCLUSION:

The ability to look, listen, talk, and respond appropriately to events is one of the most valuable gifts a human being can have. However, some unfortunate people are denied this opportunity. People get to know one another through sharing their ideas, thoughts, and experiences with others around them. There are several ways to accomplish this, the best of which is the gift of "Speech." Everyone can very persuasively transfer their thoughts and comprehend each other through speech. Our initiative intends to close the gap by including a low-cost computer into the communication chain, allowing sign language to be captured, recognized, and translated into speech for the benefit of blind individuals. An image processing technique is employed in this paper to recognize the handmade movements. This application is used to present a modern integrated planned system for hear impaired people. The camera-based zone of interest can aid in the user's data collection. Each action will be significant in its own right.

12. FUTURE SCOPE:

Despite it having average accuracy, our system is still well-matched with the existing systems, given that it can perform recognition at the given accuracy with larger vocabularies and without an aid such as gloves or hand markings. In future, we can extend the framework to implement various deep learning algorithms to recognize the signs and implement in real time applications.

13. APPENDIX: SOURCE CODE:

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
```

```
import trainlist import
cv2

model=tf.keras.models.load_model("./Model/sign_1.h5")
image=tf.keras.preprocessing.image

#print(model.summary())

fl_img='./Data/Test/G/Image_1667714982.6115465.jpg'
img=image.load_img(fl_img,target_size=(224,224))
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
pred=np.argmax(model.predict(x)) op=trainlist.dataset
ans=op[pred]
print("\n\t"+ans+"\n")
```

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.keras.models import
load_model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing
import image
```

```
class Video(object):
```

```

def __init__(self):
    self.video =cv2.VideoCapture(0)
    self.roi_start = (50, 150)
    self.roi_end = (250, 350)
    self.model =
load_model('aslpng_ibm.h5')

self.index=['A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','I
']

    self.y = None
def __del__(self):
    self.video.release()
def get_frame(self):
    ret,frame = self.video.read()
    frame = cv2.resize(frame, (640,
480))
    copy = frame.copy()
    copy =
copy[150:150+200,50:50+200]
    # Prediction Start
    cv2.imwrite('image.jpg',copy)
    copy_img =
image.load_img('image.jpg',
target_size=(64,64))

```

```

        x =
image.img_to_array(copy_img)
        x = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)
        pred =
np.argmax(self.model.predict(x),
axis=1)
        self.y = pred[0]
        cv2.putText(frame,'The
Predicted Alphabet is:
'+str(self.index[self.y]),(100,50),cv2.F
ONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX,1,(0,0,0)
,3)
        ret,jpg = cv2.imencode('.jpg',
frame)
        return jpg.tobytes()

```

```

<<<<<<< HEAD

```

```

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\n'
         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('/view.py') def
video():
    return Response(generate_frames(),mimetype='multipart/x-mixed-replace;
boundary=frame')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    =====

```

```
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\n'
```

```
         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('/view.py') def
video():

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

```
if __name__ == '__main__':

>>>>>> 61026829fa57792e43947b1534dee2443e6f9852

app.run(debug=True)
```

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, shrink-to-fit=no">
    <title>Real Time Communication System For Specially Abled</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.12.0/css/all.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="static/css/Banner-Heading-Image.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="static/css/Navbar-Centered-Brand.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="static/css/styles.css">
</head>
<body style="background: #008585;">

<nav class="navbar navbar-light navbar-expand-md py-3" style="background: #429691;">
    <div class="container">
        <div></div><a class="navbar-brand d-flex align-items-center" href="#"><h4 style="color:
#ffffff; font-style: calibri; text-align: center;font-family: Arial Black"><strong> REAL TIME
COMMUNICATION
        SYSTEM POWERED BY AI FOR SPECIALLY ABLED </strong></h4></a>
    <div></div>
    </div>
</nav>
```

```

<section>
  <div class="d-flex flex-column justify-content-center align-items-center">
    <div class="d-flex flex-column justify-content-center align-items-center" id="div-video-feed"
      style="width: 800px;height: 600px;margin: 10px;min-height: 480px;min-width:
640px;border-radius: 10px;border: 5px groove #000000 ;">
      
    </div>
  </div>
</section>
<section>
  <div class="container">
    <div class="accordion text-white" role="tablist" id="accordion-1">

      <div class="accordion-item" style="font-style: calibri; background: #429691;">
        <h2 class="accordion-header" role="tab"><button class="accordion-button collapsed"
          data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#accordion-1 .item-2" aria-
expanded="false"
          aria-controls="accordion-1 .item-2"
          style="font-style: calibri; background: #cc7931;color: #ffffff;">About The
Project</button></h2>
        <div class="accordion-collapse collapse item-2" role="tabpanel" data-bs-
parent="#accordion-1">
          <div class="accordion-body">
            <p>Communications between deaf-mute and a normal person has always been
a challenging task. This project aims to develop a system that converts the sign language into
english alphabets to convey a message to normal people. We are making use of a convolution
neural network to create a model that is trained on different hand gestures.
            <br><strong>Currently, Sign Recognition is available only for
            alphabets A-I and not for J-Z.</strong></p>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="accordion-item" style="font-style: calibri; background: #429691;">
        <h2 class="accordion-header" role="tab"><button class="accordion-button collapsed"
          data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#accordion-1 .item-2" aria-
expanded="false"
          aria-controls="accordion-1 .item-2"
          style="font-style: calibri; background: #cc7931;color: #ffffff;">Developed

```

```
By</button></h2>
    <div class="accordion-collapse collapse item-2" role="tabpanel" data-bs-parent="#accordion-1">
        <div class="accordion-body">
            <p>Team ID : PNT2022TMID14822<br><br>AKILANDESWARI.S –
111519106004<br>ASWITHA.K.G – 111519106007<br>BHAVYA.L –
111519106013c<br>DEEPIKA.T – 111519106022</p>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</section>
<div class="modal fade" role="dialog" tabindex="-1" id="modal-1">
    <div class="modal-dialog" role="document">
        <div class="modal-content">
            <div class="modal-header">
                <h4 class="modal-title">American Sign Language - Alphabets</h4><button
type="button"
                class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="modal" aria-label="Close"></button></div>
            <div class="modal-footer"><button class="btn btn-secondary" type="button"
data-bs-dismiss="modal">Close</button></div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
<script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

GITHUB LINK:

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-34607-1660239739>