

# **Project Report**

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Team ID: PNT2022TMID42224

# REAL TIME COMMUNICATION SYSTEM POWERED FOR SPECIALLY ABLED

## **1.INTRODUCTION:**

### **1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

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.

### **1.2 PURPOSE:**

Voice-assisted AI technologies such as Alexa, Echo, Siri, and many more are some of the main communication improvements that assist from everyday chores to voice payments. These advancements are mainly targeted to service individuals with visual impairments, boosting their communication with smart devices. Moreover, AI is currently improving cognitive systems to help describe images for people with visual impairments. Furthermore, communication progressions in AI are not only limited to the visually impaired. The development of speech-to-text and text-to-speech technology provides even more interactive opportunities for individuals recovering from brain injuries, such as people who have cerebral palsy. For individuals with hearing impairments, AI offers closed captioning programs—such as the ones found on YouTube—to boost understanding. The dynamism of AI technologies reaches every industry,

pushing its strength to develop convenience by increasing communication, not just for convenience.

## **2.LITERATURE SURVEY:**

### **2.1 EXISTING PROBLEM:**

Communication is the only medium by which we can share our thoughts or convey the message but for a person with disability (deaf and dumb) faces difficulty in communication with normal person. Because of this, a person who lacks in hearing and speaking ability is not able to stand in race with normal person. When someone realizes they're interacting with a hearing impaired person, they often switch to a slower form of speech. While it's done with the best intentions, it can actually hinder lip reading. Over time, the hearing impaired have learned to understand words when people speak naturally, so slowing it down intentionally can result in miscommunication. Whether it's a dimly-lit room or a noisy dark club, the absence of light makes it difficult for the hearing impaired to engage with others. They generally rely on visual stimuli, such as lip reading or sign language, so darkness poses a challenge.

### **2.2 REFERENCES:**

<b>S.NO</b>	<b>TITL E</b>	<b>AUTHORS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
1.	Innovative study of an AI voicebased smart device to assist deafpeople	DhayaSindhuBat tina	Developmentofanartificialin telligencevoice- based.Smart device that include the Flex sensors, LCD module, microcontroller, SD card memory, hearing.phones,etc.improv es the quality of life without the assistance of some artificial means.

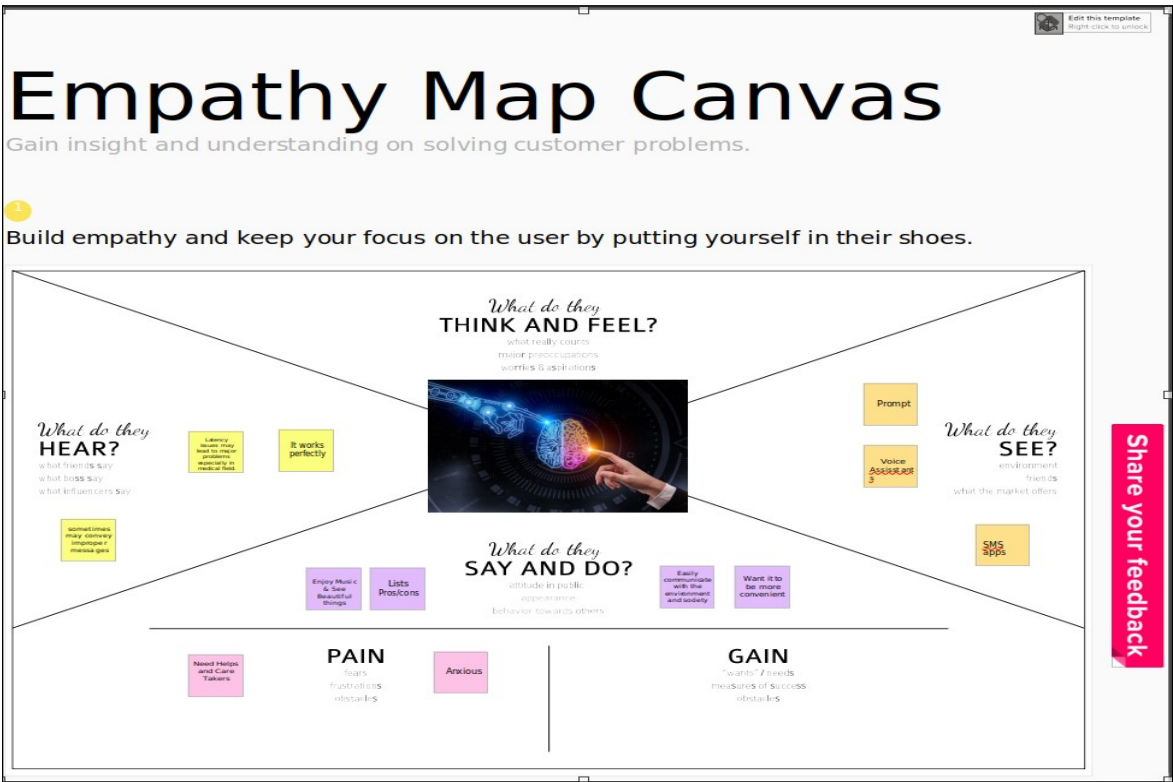
2	Two Hand Indian Sign Language dataset for benchmarking classification models of Machine Learning	Leela Surya Teja Mangamuri, Lakshay Jain, Abhishek Sharma	This dataset was benchmarked on six different classification models of machine learning by changing the parameters. Classification models are evaluated based on the HOG features extracted from the skin filtered image..
3	Double Handed Indian Sign Language to Speech and Text	Kusurnika Krori Dutta, Satheesh Kumar Raju, Anil Kumar G, Sunny Arokia Swarny	<p>The system is trained with double hand sign language by using a minimum eigenvalue algorithm.</p> <p>Here Logitech webcam is used for image acquisition and processing is performed in MATLAB.</p>
4	Indian Sign Language Animation Generation System	Sandeep Kaur, Maninder Singh	This paper describes a system which generates HamNoSys corresponding to 100 words. These Notations are generated according to the Indian Sign Language

2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT:

To Develop a communication system which can enable faster communication between specially abled and normal people. 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. The machine is made to learn all the actions so that it can easily detects the movement of the person. Real-time captioning or translations for people with a hearing impairment or even people who don't speak the language.

3.IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION:

3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS:



3.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING:

Template

Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

10 minutes to prepare

1 hour to collaborate

2-8 people recommended

Share template feedback

Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

10 minutes

Team gathering

Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.

Set the goal

Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.

Learn how to use the facilitation tools

Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

Open article

1

Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

5 minutes

PROBLEM

To Develop a Communication System which can enable faster communication between specially abled and normal people

22

Key rules of Brainstorming

To run an smooth and productive session

Stay in topic.

Defer judgment.

Go for volume.

Encourage wild ideas.

Listen to others.

If possible, be visual.

Need some inspiration?

Search, featured content, all categories, all filters, Open on map

2

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

10 minutes

Yes

You can select a sticky note and drag it to the group which is nearest to your idea

Reject it B

Private V G

Pinpoint A

Relevant R

The system can be used for communication between visually impaired people

It can be used for communication between visually impaired people

It can be used for communication between visually impaired people

It can be used for communication between visually impaired people

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3

Group Ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. In the last 10 minutes, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

30 minutes

GETTING INPUTS FROM SURROUNDINGS.

The system recognizes faces used for visually impaired people

Hand gestures are taken as input for motion to text converter

Cheeks muscle movement are used as inputs for Voice Generator

Voice Assistants use camera and sensors to detect nearby objects as inputs

Technologies Used

Voice Assistants used for Communication for Visually Challenged People

An Alarm System must be installed for any emergency situation

Screen displays used for deaf people to substitute the nearby sounds

Dumb people's signs converted into human language by Gesture Converter

4

Prioritize

Your team should forward. Place yet which are feasible

30 minutes

Importance

It shows all ideas, from most important to least important, which will help you see the most important ideas

### 3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION:

#### Proposed Solution Template:

Project team shall fill the following information in proposed solution template.

S.No	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Communication 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 in emergency times as well as in normal times.
2.	Idea/solution description	1. 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.  2. To Design and Implement a system using artificial intelligence, image processing and data mining concepts to take input as hand gesture.
3.	Novelty/Uniqueness	We are using a convolution neural network to create a model

4.	social impact/customer satisfaction	1. The main purpose of this application is to make deaf-people feel independent and more confident.  2. About two thirds of people with a mobility and dexterity
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		disability are most likely to experience a great deal of difficulty with everyday activities.
5.	Business model	<p>1. AI generate revenue through direct customers and collaborate with health care sector and generate revenue from their customers.</p> <p>2. B2B setting uses to employ deaf and mute employees can use to convey messages according to the company.</p>
6.	Scalability of the solution	<p>1. Enhance people with disabilities to step into a world where their are facing difficulties in communication.</p> <p>2. AI technology helps disabled person to open up new opportunities for accessibility inclusion in society and independent living.</p> <p>3It might open the door to more cutting edge ad creative approaches to the most difficult problems facing disadvantaged people.</p>

## 3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT:

Problem-Solution fit canvas 2.0		Purpose/ Vision		
Define CS, fit into CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <span>CS</span> Who is your customer? 1. Specially abled persons. 2. People who lost their speech or hearing ability by birth or due to some factors. 3. People with deaf and mute disabilities who struggles in communication.	<b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <span>CC</span> What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices. 1. Low Budget, Proper Network Connections, Available devices for customer requirements 2. Difficult accessibility, not user friendly, more technical knowledge to handle 3. There are so many choices available but due to these constraints, choice of solutions were limited.	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <span>AS</span> Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking 1. The first ever approach to sign language has only six sign gestures detection and using coloured hands for hand position recognition. 2. In this product, we provide feedback pop-up notifications frequently and an emergency purpose ping for people who have minimum knowledge about the application.	
	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <span>J&amp;P</span> Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one; explore different sides. 1. Deaf and Dumb people couldn't able to convey their messages easily to normal people. 2. Deaf people cannot hear the words as others speaks and they cannot express their feelings by words. 3. Concentrate on making their communication effective by means of concentrating more on listening and help them to live a normal life.	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <span>RC</span> What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job? i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations. 1. This kind of disabilities also occur genetically. 2. It can also be caused due to accidents, injuries, obesity, infections or other illness. 3. The old methods use traditional translators which take too much of time to process.	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>BE</span> What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? i.e. directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace) 1. The customer should be provided with a customer care number and it gives many feedback pop-up notifications frequently which helps the customers to contact with us and get their jobs done. 2. In the device, there is an option named problem detection display in which can see the list of types of problem among them the customers should select their problem and the solution will be displayed for their respective problem.	Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC
Identify strong TR & EM	<b>3. TRIGGERS</b> <span>TR</span> What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news. 1. Lack of communication with normal people will crack their mental strength 2. To advertise the product in specially abled schools and other places and creating awareness through social media.	<b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <span>SL</span> 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. 1. Voice recognition and predictive texting tools allow people to communicate easily using AI. We can also use AI sensors to monitor the health and save those data for future use. 2. In Particular, Using SSD ML algorithm recognizes the signs as words faster compared to old traditional translators. Because in old translators, every alphabet is to be recognized to form a whole statement.	<b>8. CHANNELS OF BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>CH</span> 8.1. OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract online channels from BE Customers can use online voice assistants such as Siri, Google, Alexa to make use of their devices through online, Which help them to make use their app everywhere through online. 8.2. OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from BE and use them for customer development. Connecting with people might be difficult depending on the disabilities. Technology and AI leave no one behind and can benefit person with disability and able to learn sign language.	Extract online & offline CH of BE
	<b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <span>EM</span> 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 & design. Before using this product specially abled people were in struggle to communicate with other people. But after using this product they are comfortable to communicate and led a			

## 4.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:

### 4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT:

### 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 through Form Registration through Gmail Registration through LinkedIn

FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	User Verification	The user should receive a verification e-mail which they have to confirm to complete the registration.
FR-4	Authentication	The data inside the device is need to be authenticated to ensure the privacy of the users.
FR-5	Legal Requirements	Proper Medical Certificate is produced to ensure the integrity of the users.

## 4.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT:

### Non-functional Requirements:

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

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	<b>Usability</b>	The designed system is easy to use for speciallyabled persons as it is portable andplatform independent.
NFR-2	<b>Security</b>	The system should protect the users data in a secure manner and avoid eavesdropping and such activities by means of encryption and decryption
NFR-3	<b>Reliability</b>	The system is tested with large number of data in order to maintain the reliability of the users which is needed moston now a days.
NFR-4	<b>Performance</b>	The response timeshould be faster thatimproves the performance which is essential to cope up with the challenging world.
NFR-5	<b>Availability</b>	The systemis available on 24/7 to use only the internet is needed for effective communication.
NFR-6	<b>Scalability</b>	The designed system should needto increase it's performance whenever need is more and response to changesin processing demands.

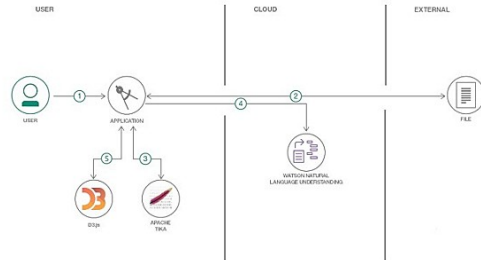
## 5.PROJECT DESIGN:

### 5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS:

The system should protect the users data in a secure manner and avoid eavesdropping and such activities by means of encryption and decryption.

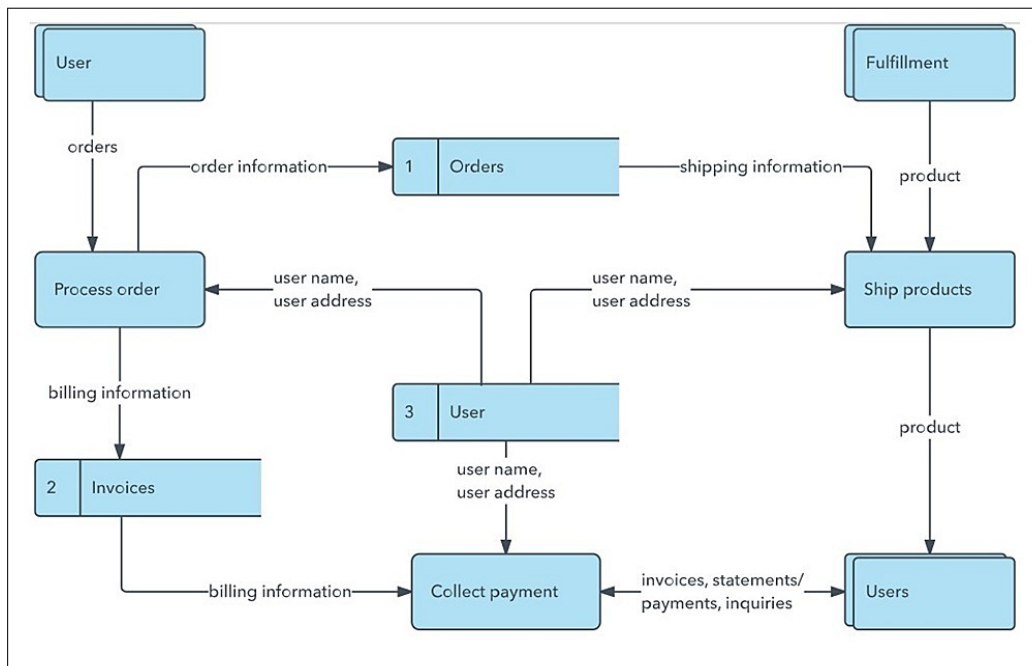
## Example: (Simplified)

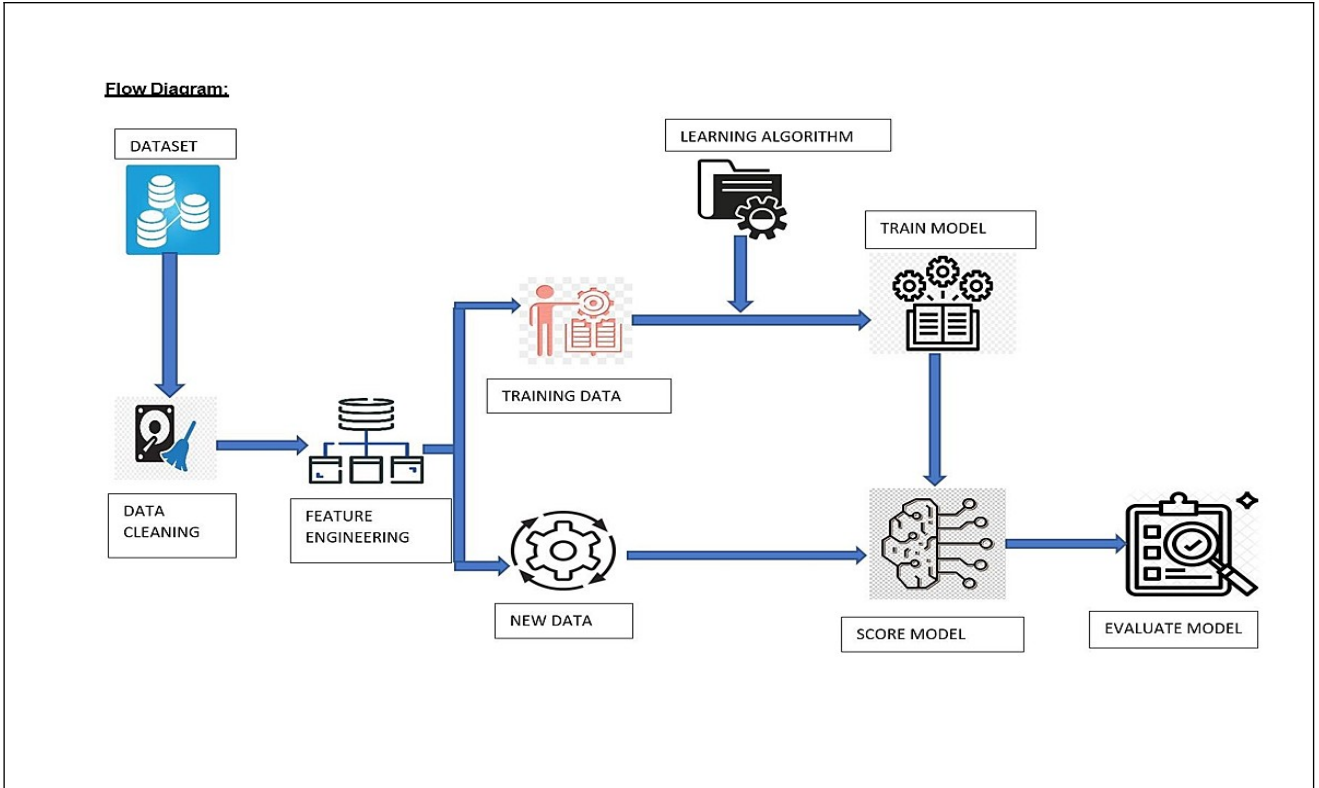
### Flow



1. User configures credentials for the Watson Natural Language Understanding service and starts the app.
2. User selects data file to process and load.
3. Apache Tika extracts text from the data file.
4. Extracted text is passed to Watson NLU for enrichment.
5. Enriched data is visualized in the UI using the D3.js library.

## Example: DFD Level 0 (Industry Standard)





## 5.2 SOLUTION & TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE:

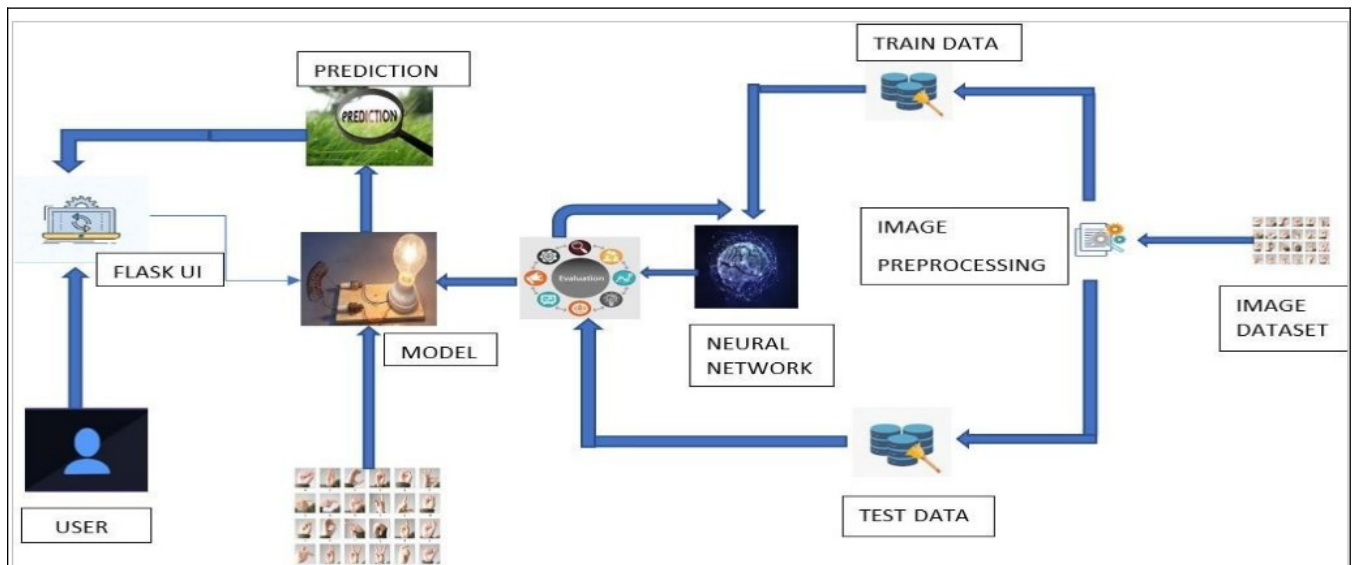


Table-1 :Components &Technologies:

S.No	Component	Description	Technology
1.	UserInterface	How user interacts with	HTML,CSS,JavaScript/AngularJs/React Js.

		application e.g.WebUI,Mob ileApp,Chatbot etc.	
2.	ApplicationLog ic-1	It deals with variety of frameworks, libraries andsupportsrequired todeveloptheproject	Java/Python
3.	ApplicationLog ic-2	Helpsinconvertinghuma nvoiceintowritten words, In simple it is used to convert speech totext.	IBMWatsonSTTservice
4.	ApplicationLog ic-3	Providesfast,consistenta ndaccurateanswers duringtheexecution phaseoftheproject	IBMWatsonAssistant
5.	Database	Itcanbenumerical,catego ricalortime-seriesdata	MySQL,NoSQL,etc.
6.	CloudDatabase	Enables the user to use host database withoutbuyingthead ditionalhardware	IBMDB2, IBMCloudantetc.
7.	FileStorage	File storage should be highly flexible, scalable andeffective	IBMBlockStorageorOtherStorageService
8.	ExternalAPI-1	Usedtoaccesstheinforma tion inthecloud	IBMWeatherAPI,etc.
9.	ExternalAPI-2	Used to access the information for data drivendecisionmaki ng	AadharAPI,etc.
10.	MachineLearn ingModel	Machine Learning Model deals with variousalgorithmsthat areneededfortheimplem entation	Real time communication using AI forspeciallyabled
11.	Infrastructure( Server/Cloud)	ApplicationDeploymentto nLocalSystem/ CloudLocalServerConfig uration:	Local,CloudFoundry,Kubernetes,etc.

		Install the windows version and execute the installer Select APACHE to install web server	
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**Table-2: Application Characteristics:**

S.No	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1.	Open-Source Frameworks	The frameworks used are	Tensorflow, Theano, RNN, PyTorch, Caffe 2
2.	Security Implementations	the security / access controls implemented, use of firewall etc.	Identify, Prevent and Respond
3.	Scalable Architecture	the scalability of architecture (3-tier, Micro-services)	Data , models, operate at size, speed and complexity
4.	Availability	the availability of application (e.g. use of load balancers, distributed servers etc.)	Image and facial recognition, lip reading, text summarization, real time captioning
5.	Performance	Design consideration for the performance of the application (number of requests per sec, use of Cache, use of CDN's) etc.	Full and effective participation, equality of opportunity, accessibility

### 5.3 USER STORIES:

Use the below template to list all the user stories for the product.

UserType	Functional Requirement(Epic)	UserStoryNumber	UserStory/Task	Acceptancecriteria	Priority	Release
Customer(Mobileuser)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account /dashboard.	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application.	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm.	High	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook.	I can register & access the dashboard with Facebook Login.	Low	Sprint-2
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail.	I can register the application using gmail with details linked to the gmail.	Medium	Sprint-1



	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password.	Can enter these credentials either by manual or by autofilling depends on the case.	High	Sprint-1
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## 6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING:

### 6.1 SPRINT PLANNING AND ESTIMATION:

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.	5	High	Rajesh M R Prawin V G Poovizhi A Balambigai M
Sprint-1		USN-2	As a user, I will receive a confirmation email once I have registered for the application.	5	High	Rajesh M R Prawin V G Poovizhi A Balambigai M
Sprint-1		USN-3	As a user, I can register	5	Medium	Rajesh M R

			sterfortheapplica tionthroughGmai l.		m	Prawin V G Poovizhi A BalambigaiM
Sprint-1	Login	USN-4	Asauser,Icanlogi ntotheapplicatio nbyenteringemai l&password.	5	High	Rajesh M R Prawin V G Poovizhi A BalambigaiM
Sprint-2	DataCol lection	USN-5	CollectingtheRequ iredDataset.	1 0	High	Rajesh M R Prawin V G Poovizhi A BalambigaiM

<b>Sprint</b>	<b>Function al Require ment (Epic)</b>	<b>User StoryN umber</b>	<b>User Story / Task</b>	<b>Story Points</b>	<b>Prior ity</b>	<b>Team Members</b>
Sprint-2	Data cleaning andImage Preproce ssing	USN-6	Perform the imagepreproc essing techniques on the dataset.	10	High	Rajesh M R Prawin V G Poovizhi A BalambigaiM
Sprint-3	Model Building	USN-7	Model Initialization with required layers.	10	High	Rajesh M R Prawin V G Poovizhi A BalambigaiM
Sprint-3	Training	USN-8	Training the image classificatio n model	10	High	RajeshM R Prawin V G Poovizhi A Balambigai M

			using the Neural Network.			
Sprint-4	Testing	USN-9	Testing the Model's Performance.	10	High	Rajesh M R Prawin V G Poovizhi A Balambigai M
Sprint-4	Deployment of model in Web / App	USN-10	Deploying the Tested Model	10	Medium	Rajesh M R Prawin V G Poovizhi A Balambigai M

## 6.2 SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE:

<b>Sprint</b>	<b>Total Story Points</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Sprint Start Date</b>	<b>Sprint End Date (Planned)</b>	<b>Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)</b>	<b>Sprint Release Date(Actual)</b>
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 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	12 NOV 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 NOV 2022

### **6.3 REPORTS FROM JIRA:**

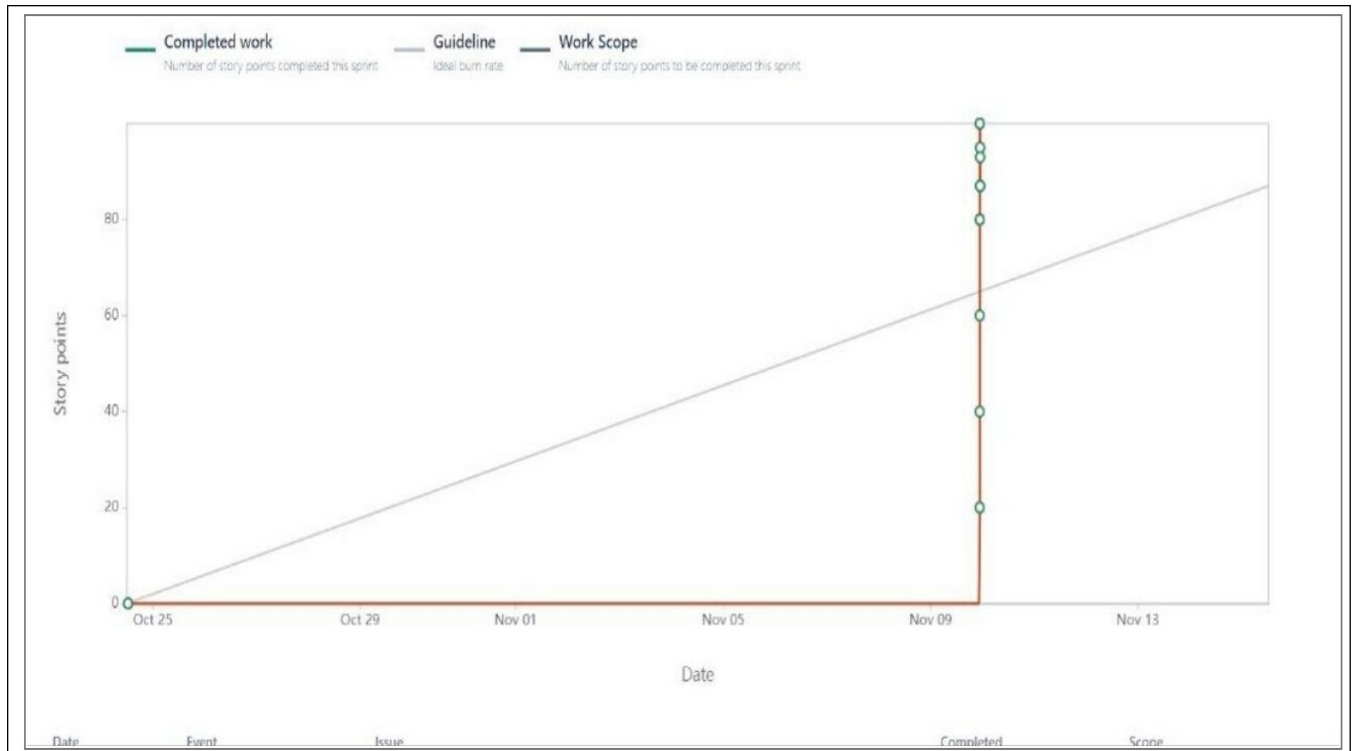
Velocity:

Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AV} &= \text{sprint duration} / \text{velocity} \\ &= 20 / 10 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

#### **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.



## 7. CODING & SOLUTIONING:

INDEX.HTML:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ url_for('static',filename='css/style.css') }}">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.0.0-beta3/css/all.min.css"
  integrity="sha512-Fo3rlrZj/k7ujTnH4CGR2D7KSs0v4LLanw2qksYuRLEz0+tcaEPQogQ0KaoGN26/zrn20ImR1DfuLWn0o7aBA==" crossorigin="anonymous" referrerpolicy="no-referrer" />
  <title>Real Time Communication</title>

<body>
  <!--  -->
  <div class="title">
    <h1>
      REAL-TIME COMMUNICATION SYSTEM POWERED BY AI
      <BR>FOR SPECIALLY ABLED
    </h1>
  </div>
  <div>
    <p>
      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.
    </p>
  </div>
  <div class="right">
    <h2 style="align-content: center;">TO OPEN THE CAMERA FOR RECOGNITION</h2>
    <button class="button1"><a href="{{ url_for('predict') }}">CLICK HERE</a></button>
  </div>

</body>
</html>

```

## STYLE.CSS:

```

body{
  /* background-image: linear-gradient(to top,rgba(0,0,0,0.3) ,rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.6)),url('./img1.jpg'); */
  background-image: url('./img2.webp');
  /*
    background-size:auto; */
    background-size: contain;
    background-position:top;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    margin: 0;
    height: 500vh;
    overflow:hidden;
    padding:0;
    text-align: center;
    width: 100%;
  }

.myvideo {
  background-color: #floralwhite;
  margin-top: 10vh;
  align-content: center;
}

.title{
  text-align: center;
  color: #white;
  margin-top: 10vh;
}

h2{
  color: #white;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 30px;
  text-align: right;
  padding-right: 120px;
}

a{
  animation:animate 1s ease-in-out infinite alternate;
  color: #c9e1f5;
  font-size: 25px;
  font-style: unset;
  text-decoration: none;
  text-align: right;
  /* align-items: right; */
}

```

```

.right{
  align-items: right;
}
.button1{
  background-color: steelblue;
  text-align: right;
  margin-left: 990px;
  margin-top: 20px;
}
a:hover{
  transform: scale(1.1);
  transition: transform 0.3s;
  transition-duration: transform 0.2s;
  text-decoration: underline;
  padding-bottom: 10px;
}
p{
  color: #f0f8ff;
  align-content: center;
  margin: 7vw;
  font-size: 30px
}
@keyframes animate {
  from{
    text-shadow: 0 0 30px #141414;
  }
  to{
    text-shadow: 0 0 20px #141414,
                0 0 10px #141414;
  }
}

```

main.py

```

from flask import Flask,render_template,request
import cv2
from keras.models import load_model
import numpy as np
from gtts import gTTS
import os
from keras.preprocessing import image
from skimage.transform import resize
app = Flask(__name__)

```

```

model=load_model("model.h5")

```

```

vals = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I']

```

```

@app.route('/', methods=['GET'])
def index():
    return render_template('index.html')
@app.route('/index', methods=['GET'])
def home():
    return render_template('index.html')
@app.route('/predict', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def predict():
    print("[INFO] starting video stream...")
    vs = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

    (W, H) = (None, None)

    while True:
        (grabbed, frame) = vs.read()

        if not grabbed:
            break

```

```

        if W is None or H is None:
            (H, W) = frame.shape[:2]
        output = frame.copy()
        r = cv2.selectROI("Select", output)
        print(r)
        cv2.rectangle(output, (81, 79), (276,274), (0,255,0), 2)
        frame = frame[81:276, 79:274]
        frame = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
        _, frame = cv2.threshold(frame, 95, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV)
        frame = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_GRAY2RGB)

```

```

        img = resize(frame,(64,64,3))
        img = np.expand_dims(img,axis=0)
        if(np.max(img)>1):
            img = img/255.0

```

```

        result = np.argmax(model.predict(img))
        index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I']
        result=str(index[result])

```

```

        cv2.putText(output, "The Predicted Letter : {}".format(result), (10, 50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_PLAIN,
            2, (150,0,150), 2)
        cv2.putText(output, "Press q to exit", (10,450), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_PLAIN, 2, (0,0,255), 2)

```

```

        speech = gTTS(text = result, lang = 'en', slow = False)

```

```

        cv2.imshow("Output", output)
        key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF

```



```

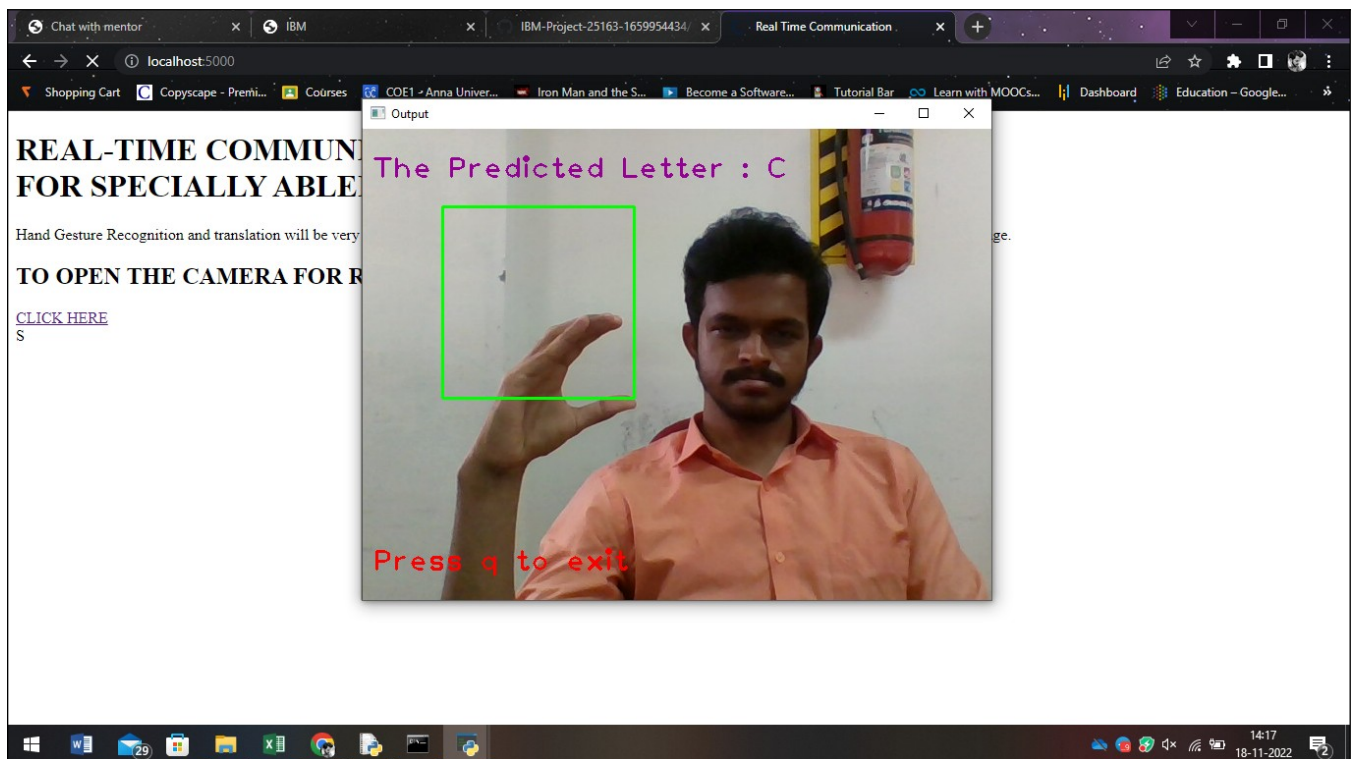
        if key == ord("q"):
            break

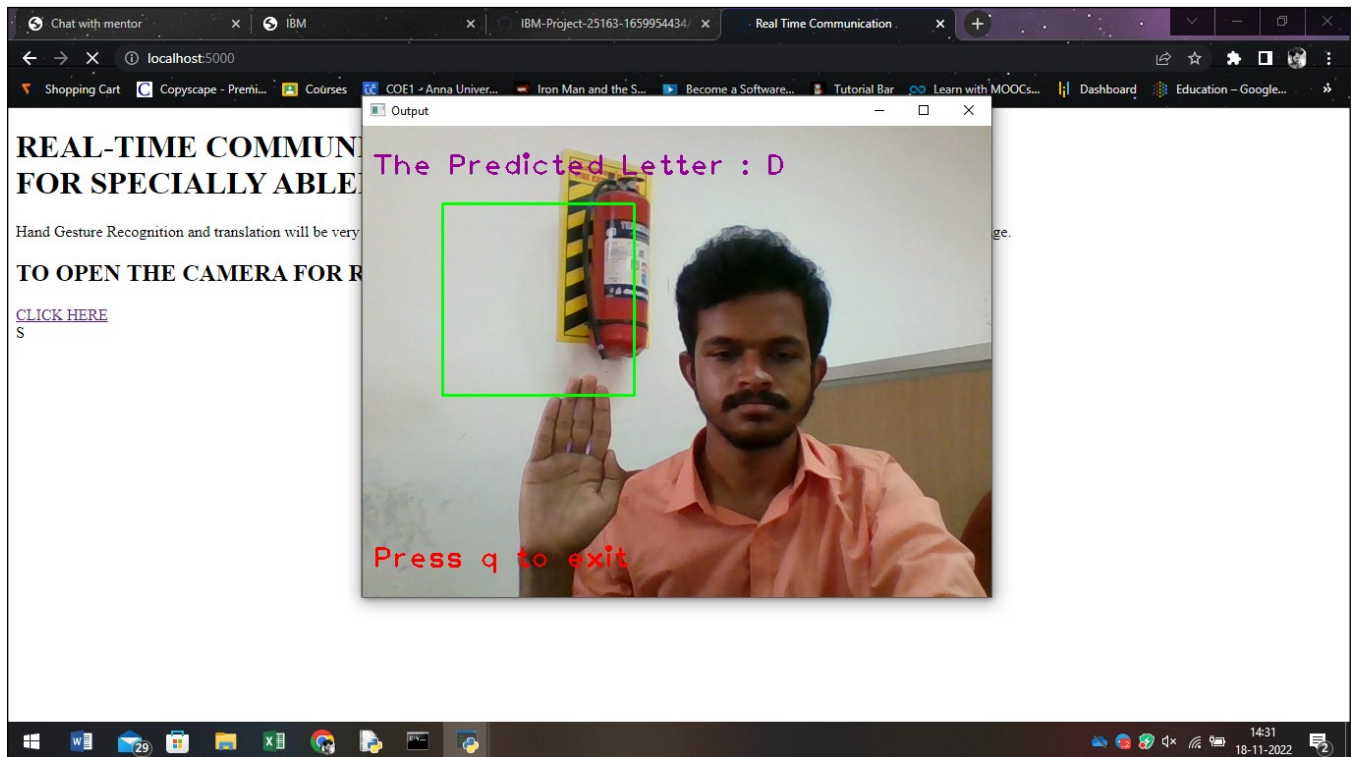
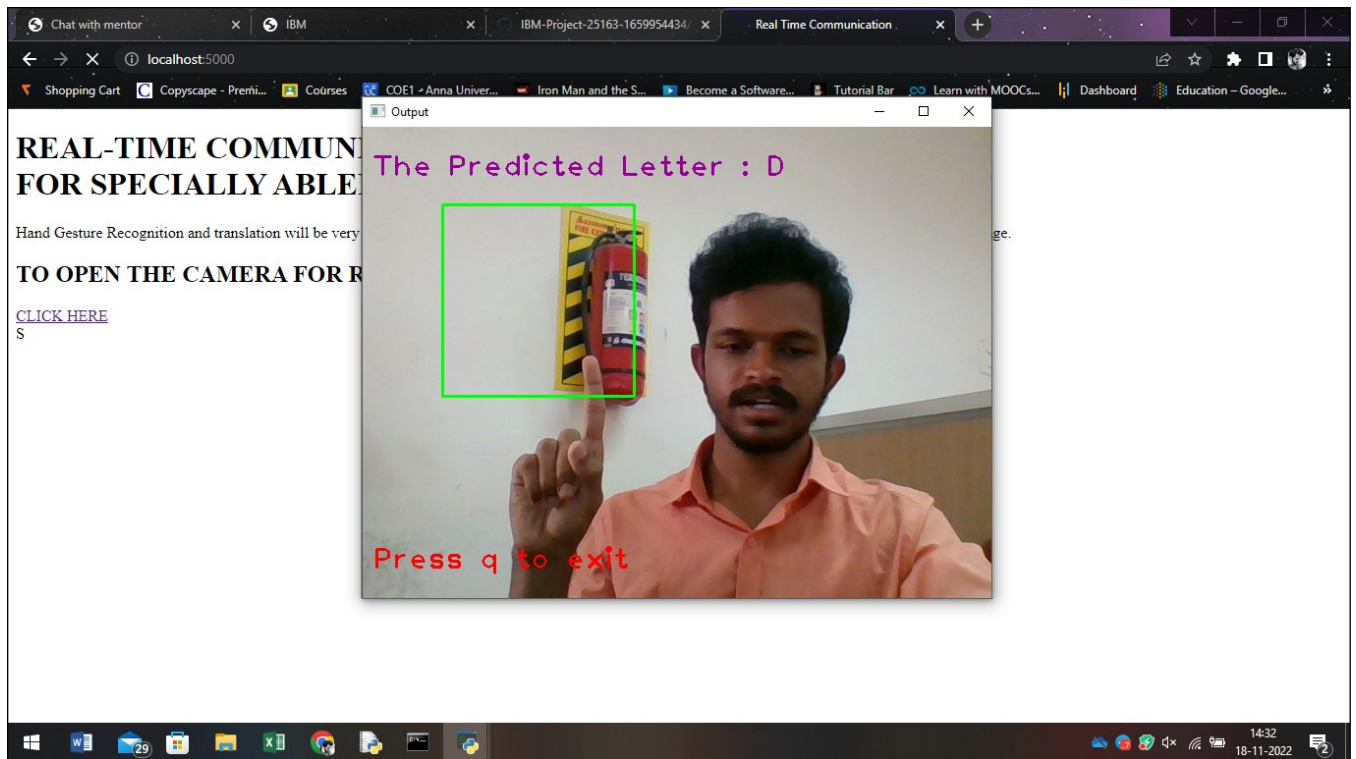
    print("[INFO] cleaning up...")
    vs.release()
    cv2.destroyAllWindows()
    return render_template("index.html")

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

```

## 8. Output:





## 8.2 Train CV Model on IBM

```
pwd
```

Out[7]:

```
'/home/wsuser/work'
```

In [8]:

```
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)

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

import os, types
import pandas as pd
from botocore.client import Config
import ibm_boto3

def __iter__(self): return 0

# @hidden_cell
# The following code accesses a file in your IBM Cloud Object Storage. It includes
your credentials.
# You might want to remove those credentials before you share the notebook.
cos_client = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
    ibm_api_key_id='oIbr0fBehUOMTXjyGQ7PuqVqDDIHvLGdxRmHf9bz_Rxr',
    ibm_auth_endpoint="https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token",
    config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
    endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')

bucket = 'communicationdeadanddumb-donotdelete-pr-wi3aitewfbnvl0'
object_key = 'conversation engine for deaf and dumb.zip'

streaming_body_1 = cos_client.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=object_key)['Body']
if not hasattr(streaming_body_1, "__iter__"):streaming_body_1.__iter__ =
types.MethodType(__iter__, streaming_body_1)

# Your data file was loaded into a botocore.response.StreamingBody object.
# Please read the documentation of ibm_boto3 and pandas to learn more about the
possibilities to load the data.
# ibm_boto3 documentation: https://ibm.github.io/ibm-cos-sdk-python/
# pandas documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/
```

```

from io import BytesIO
import zipfile
unzip = zipfile.ZipFile(BytesIO(streaming_body_1.read()), 'r')
file_paths = unzip.namelist()
for path in file_paths:
    unzip.extract(path)

```

In [12]:

```

import os
filenames = os.listdir('/home/wsuser/work/conversation engine for deaf and
dumb/training_set')

```

In [13]:

```

X_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('/home/wsuser/work/conversation
engine for deaf and dumb/training_set', target_size = (64,64), batch_size =
300, class_mode = 'categorical', color_mode = 'grayscale')
X_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('/home/wsuser/work/conversation
engine for deaf and dumb/test_set', target_size = (64,64), batch_size = 300,
class_mode = 'categorical', color_mode = 'grayscale')
Found 15750 images belonging to 9 classes.
Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.
X_train.class_indices

```

Out[14]:

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

In [15]:

```

model = Sequential()
model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3), input_shape = (64,64,1), activation =
'relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(units = 512, activation = 'relu'))
model.add(Dense(units = 256, activation = 'relu'))
model.add(Dense(units = 128, activation = 'relu'))
model.add(Dense(units = 64, activation = 'relu'))
model.add(Dense(units = 9, activation = 'softmax'))

```

In [16]:

```

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

```

In [17]:

```

model.fit(X_train, steps_per_epoch = len(X_train), epochs=10, validation_data
= X_test, validation_steps= len(X_test))
Epoch 1/10
53/53 [=====] - 146s 3s/step - loss: 0.7353 -
accuracy: 0.7479 - val_loss: 0.3811 - val_accuracy: 0.9191
Epoch 2/10
53/53 [=====] - 142s 3s/step - loss: 0.1022 -
accuracy: 0.9708 - val_loss: 0.1659 - val_accuracy: 0.9653
Epoch 3/10
53/53 [=====] - 144s 3s/step - loss: 0.0437 -
accuracy: 0.9877 - val_loss: 0.1562 - val_accuracy: 0.9764
Epoch 4/10
53/53 [=====] - 138s 3s/step - loss: 0.0235 -
accuracy: 0.9937 - val_loss: 0.1719 - val_accuracy: 0.9769

```

```

Epoch 5/10
53/53 [=====] - 136s 3s/step - loss: 0.0155 -
accuracy: 0.9957 - val_loss: 0.1818 - val_accuracy: 0.9773
Epoch 6/10
53/53 [=====] - 139s 3s/step - loss: 0.0116 -
accuracy: 0.9969 - val_loss: 0.1925 - val_accuracy: 0.9778
Epoch 7/10
53/53 [=====] - 139s 3s/step - loss: 0.0073 -
accuracy: 0.9980 - val_loss: 0.1998 - val_accuracy: 0.9693
Epoch 8/10
53/53 [=====] - 141s 3s/step - loss: 0.0039 -
accuracy: 0.9989 - val_loss: 0.2185 - val_accuracy: 0.9769
Epoch 9/10
53/53 [=====] - 140s 3s/step - loss: 0.0052 -
accuracy: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.1956 - val_accuracy: 0.9769
Epoch 10/10
53/53 [=====] - 141s 3s/step - loss: 0.0030 -
accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.2857 - val_accuracy: 0.9773

```

Out[17]:

In [18]:

```
model.save('conv.h5')
```

In [19]:

```
!tar -zcvf conversation_engine.tgz conv.h5
conv.h5
```

In [20]:

```

ls -l
'conversation engine for deaf and dumb'/
conversation_engine.tgz
conv.h5
!pip install watson-machine-learning-client --upgrade
Collecting watson-machine-learning-client
  Downloading watson_machine_learning_client-1.0.391-py3-none-any.whl (538
kB)
    |████████████████████████████████████████| 538 kB 12.7 MB/s eta 0:00:01
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-
learning-client) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-
learning-client) (0.8.9)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-
learning-client) (1.26.7)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-
learning-client) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: lomond in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-
learning-client) (0.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-

```

```

learning-client) (1.3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-
learning-client) (4.62.3)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-
learning-client) (2.26.0)
Requirement already satisfied: boto3 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-
learning-client) (1.18.21)
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<1.0.0,>=0.7.1 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from boto3->watson-
machine-learning-client) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: s3transfer<0.6.0,>=0.5.0 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from boto3->watson-
machine-learning-client) (0.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: botocore<1.22.0,>=1.21.21 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from boto3->watson-
machine-learning-client) (1.21.41)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from
botocore<1.22.0,>=1.21.21->boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from python-
dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1->botocore<1.22.0,>=1.21.21->boto3->watson-machine-
learning-client) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer==2.11.0 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk-
>watson-machine-learning-client) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.11.0 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk-
>watson-machine-learning-client) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer~=2.0.0 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from requests-
>watson-machine-learning-client) (2.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from requests-
>watson-machine-learning-client) (3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas->watson-
machine-learning-client) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas->watson-
machine-learning-client) (1.20.3)
Installing collected packages: watson-machine-learning-client
Successfully installed watson-machine-learning-client-1.0.391

```

In [23]:

```

from ibm_watson_machine_learning import APIClient
wml_credentials = {
    "url" : "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
    "apikey" : "e9o10IOfeMwU3gAmqbrwN2bLpGYDJ7ZdLCgcaz0biAof"
}

```

```

}
client = APIClient(wml_credentials)
In [25]:
def guid_from_space_name(client, space_name):
    space = client.spaces.get_details()
    return(next(item for item in space['resources'] if item['entity']
['name'] == space_name)['metadata']['id'])
In [26]:
space_uid = guid_from_space_name(client, 'conv_engine')
print("Space UID = " + space_uid)
Space UID = 1233b3f7-5150-422d-a41b-523e665492e0
In [28]:
client.set.default_space(space_uid)
Out[28]:
'SUCCESS'
In [41]:
!pip install keras==2.2.4
Collecting keras==2.2.4
  Downloading Keras-2.2.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (312 kB)
    |████████████████████████████████████████| 312 kB 13.6 MB/s eta 0:00:01
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.9.0 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from keras==2.2.4)
(1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=0.14 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from keras==2.2.4)
(1.7.3)
Requirement already satisfied: keras-preprocessing>=1.0.5 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from keras==2.2.4)
(1.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyyaml in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from keras==2.2.4)
(5.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: h5py in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from keras==2.2.4)
(3.1.0)
Collecting keras-applications>=1.0.6
  Downloading Keras_Applications-1.0.8-py3-none-any.whl (50 kB)
    |████████████████████████████████████████| 50 kB 9.6 MB/s eta 0:00:01
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.9.1 in
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from keras==2.2.4)
(1.19.5)
Installing collected packages: keras-applications, keras
  Attempting uninstall: keras
    Found existing installation: Keras 2.4.0
    Uninstalling Keras-2.4.0:
      Successfully uninstalled Keras-2.4.0
Successfully installed keras-2.2.4 keras-applications-1.0.8
In [42]:
client.software_specifications.list(limit =100)
-----
NAME                                ASSET_ID                                TYPE

```

default_py3.6	0062b8c9-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbd9	base
kernel-spark3.2-scala2.12	020d69ce-7ac1-5e68-ac1a-31189867356a	base
pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.7-edt	069ea134-3346-5748-b513-49120e15d288	base
scikit-learn_0.20-py3.6	09c5a1d0-9c1e-4473-a344-eb7b665ff687	base
spark-mllib_3.0-scala_2.12	09f4cff0-90a7-5899-b9ed-1ef348aebdee	base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9	0b848dd4-e681-5599-be41-b5f6fccc6471	base
ai-function_0.1-py3.6	0cdb0f1e-5376-4f4d-92dd-da3b69aa9bda	base
shiny-r3.6	0e6e79df-875e-4f24-8ae9-62dcc2148306	base
tensorflow_2.4-py3.7-horovod	1092590a-307d-563d-9b62-4eb7d64b3f22	base
pytorch_1.1-py3.6	10ac12d6-6b30-4ccd-8392-3e922c096a92	base
tensorflow_1.15-py3.6-ddl	111e41b3-de2d-5422-a4d6-bf776828c4b7	base
autoai-kb_rt22.2-py3.10	125b6d9a-5b1f-5e8d-972a-b251688ccf40	base
runtime-22.1-py3.9	12b83a17-24d8-5082-900f-0ab31fbfd3cb	base
scikit-learn_0.22-py3.6	154010fa-5b3b-4ac1-82af-4d5ee5abbc85	base
default_r3.6	1b70aec3-ab34-4b87-8aa0-a4a3c8296a36	base
pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.6	1bc6029a-cc97-56da-b8e0-39c3880dbbe7	base
kernel-spark3.3-r3.6	1c9e5454-f216-59dd-a20e-474a5cdf5988	base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9-edt	1d362186-7ad5-5b59-8b6c-9d0880bde37f	base
tensorflow_2.1-py3.6	1eb25b84-d6ed-5dde-b6a5-3fbdf1665666	base
spark-mllib_3.2	20047f72-0a98-58c7-9ff5-a77b012eb8f5	base
tensorflow_2.4-py3.8-horovod	217c16f6-178f-56bf-824a-b19f20564c49	base
runtime-22.1-py3.9-cuda	26215f05-08c3-5a41-a1b0-da66306ce658	base
do_py3.8	295addb5-9ef9-547e-9bf4-92ae3563e720	base
autoai-ts_3.8-py3.8	2aa0c932-798f-5ae9-abd6-15e0c2402fb5	base
tensorflow_1.15-py3.6	2b73a275-7cbf-420b-a912-eae7f436e0bc	base
kernel-spark3.3-py3.9	2b7961e2-e3b1-5a8c-a491-482c8368839a	base
pytorch_1.2-py3.6	2c8ef57d-2687-4b7d-acce-01f94976dac1	base
spark-mllib_2.3	2e51f700-bca0-4b0d-88dc-5c6791338875	base
pytorch-onnx_1.1-py3.6-edt	32983cea-3f32-4400-8965-dde874a8d67e	base
spark-mllib_3.0-py37	36507ebe-8770-55ba-ab2a-eafe787600e9	base
spark-mllib_2.4	390d21f8-e58b-4fac-9c55-d7ceda621326	base
autoai-ts_rt22.2-py3.10	396b2e83-0953-5b86-9a55-7ce1628a406f	base
xgboost_0.82-py3.6	39e31acd-5f30-41dc-ae44-60233c80306e	base
pytorch-onnx_1.2-py3.6-edt	40589d0e-7019-4e28-8daa-fb03b6f4fe12	base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.2-py3.10	40e73f55-783a-5535-b3fa-0c8b94291431	base
default_r36py38	41c247d3-45f8-5a71-b065-8580229facf0	base
autoai-ts_rt22.1-py3.9	4269d26e-07ba-5d40-8f66-2d495b0c71f7	base
autoai-obm_3.0	42b92e18-d9ab-567f-988a-4240ba1ed5f7	base
pmml-3.0_4.3	493bcb95-16f1-5bc5-bee8-81b8af80e9c7	base
spark-mllib_2.4-r_3.6	49403dff-92e9-4c87-a3d7-a42d0021c095	base
xgboost_0.90-py3.6	4ff8d6c2-1343-4c18-85e1-689c965304d3	base
pytorch-onnx_1.1-py3.6	50f95b2a-bc16-43bb-bc94-b0bed208c60b	base
autoai-ts_3.9-py3.8	52c57136-80fa-572e-8728-a5e7cbb42cde	base
spark-mllib_2.4-scala_2.11	55a70f99-7320-4be5-9fb9-9edb5a443af5	base
spark-mllib_3.0	5c1b0ca2-4977-5c2e-9439-ffd44ea8ffe9	base
autoai-obm_2.0	5c2e37fa-80b8-5e77-840f-d912469614ee	base
spss-modeler_18.1	5c3cad7e-507f-4b2a-a9a3-ab53a21dee8b	base
cuda-py3.8	5d3232bf-c86b-5df4-a2cd-7bb870a1cd4e	base
runtime-22.2-py3.10-xc	5e8cddff-db4a-5a6a-b8aa-2d4af9864dab	base



autoai-kb_3.1-py3.7	632d4b22-10aa-5180-88f0-f52dfb6444d7	base
pytorch-onnx_1.7-py3.8	634d3cdc-b562-5bf9-a2d4-ea90a478456b	base
spark-mllib_2.3-r_3.6	6586b9e3-ccd6-4f92-900f-0f8cb2bd6f0c	base
tensorflow_2.4-py3.7	65e171d7-72d1-55d9-8ebb-f813d620c9bb	base
spss-modeler_18.2	687eddc9-028a-4117-b9dd-e57b36f1efa5	base
pytorch-onnx_1.2-py3.6	692a6a4d-2c4d-45ff-a1ed-b167ee55469a	base
spark-mllib_2.3-scala_2.11	7963efe5-bbec-417e-92cf-0574e21b4e8d	base
spark-mllib_2.4-py37	7abc992b-b685-532b-a122-a396a3cdbaab	base
caffe_1.0-py3.6	7bb3dbe2-da6e-4145-918d-b6d84aa93b6b	base
pytorch-onnx_1.7-py3.7	812c6631-42b7-5613-982b-02098e6c909c	base
cuda-py3.6	82c79ece-4d12-40e6-8787-a7b9e0f62770	base
tensorflow_1.15-py3.6-horovod	8964680e-d5e4-5bb8-919b-8342c6c0dfd8	base
hybrid_0.1	8c1a58c6-62b5-4dc4-987a-df751c2756b6	base
pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.7	8d5d8a87-a912-54cf-81ec-3914adaa988d	base
caffe-ibm_1.0-py3.6	8d863266-7927-4d1e-97d7-56a7f4c0a19b	base
runtime-22.2-py3.10-cuda	8ef391e4-ef58-5d46-b078-a82c211c1058	base
spss-modeler_17.1	902d0051-84bd-4af6-ab6b-8f6aa6fdeabb	base
do_12.10	9100fd72-8159-4eb9-8a0b-a87e12eeefa36	base
do_py3.7	9447fa8b-2051-4d24-9eef-5acb0e3c59f8	base
spark-mllib_3.0-r_3.6	94bb6052-c837-589d-83f1-f4142f219e32	base
cuda-py3.7-opence	94e9652b-7f2d-59d5-ba5a-23a414ea488f	base
nlp-py3.8	96e60351-99d4-5a1c-9cc0-473ac1b5a864	base
cuda-py3.7	9a44990c-1aa1-4c7d-baf8-c4099011741c	base
hybrid_0.2	9b3f9040-9cee-4ead-8d7a-780600f542f7	base
spark-mllib_3.0-py38	9f7a8fc1-4d3c-5e65-ab90-41fa8de2d418	base
autoai-kb_3.3-py3.7	a545cca3-02df-5c61-9e88-998b09dc79af	base
spark-mllib_3.0-py39	a6082a27-5acc-5163-b02c-6b96916eb5e0	base
runtime-22.1-py3.9-do	a7e7dbf1-1d03-5544-994d-e5ec845ce99a	base
default_py3.8	ab9e1b80-f2ce-592c-a7d2-4f2344f77194	base
tensorflow_rt22.1-py3.9	acd9c798-6974-5d2f-a657-ce06e986df4d	base
kernel-spark3.2-py3.9	ad7033ee-794e-58cf-812e-a95f4b64b207	base
autoai-obm_2.0 with Spark 3.0	af10f35f-69fa-5d66-9bf5-acb58434263a	base
runtime-22.2-py3.10	b56101f1-309d-549b-a849-eaa63f77b2fb	base
default_py3.7_opence	c2057dd4-f42c-5f77-a02f-72bdbd3282c9	base
tensorflow_2.1-py3.7	c4032338-2a40-500a-beef-b01ab2667e27	base
do_py3.7_opence	cc8f8976-b74a-551a-bb66-6377f8d865b4	base
spark-mllib_3.3	d11f2434-4fc7-58b7-8a62-755da64fdaf8	base
autoai-kb_3.0-py3.6	d139f196-e04b-5d8b-9140-9a10ca1fa91a	base
spark-mllib_3.0-py36	d82546d5-dd78-5fbb-9131-2ec309bc56ed	base
autoai-kb_3.4-py3.8	da9b39c3-758c-5a4f-9cfd-457dd4d8c395	base
kernel-spark3.2-r3.6	db2fe4d6-d641-5d05-9972-73c654c60e0a	base
autoai-kb_rt22.1-py3.9	db6afe93-665f-5910-b117-d879897404d9	base
tensorflow_rt22.1-py3.9-horovod	dda170cc-ca67-5da7-9b7a-cf84c6987fae	base
autoai-ts_1.0-py3.7	deef04f0-0c42-5147-9711-89f9904299db	base
tensorflow_2.1-py3.7-horovod	e384fce5-fdd1-53f8-bc71-11326c9c635f	base
default_py3.7	e4429883-c883-42b6-87a8-f419d64088cd	base
do_22.1	e51999ba-6452-5f1f-8287-17228b88b652	base
autoai-obm_3.2	eae86aab-da30-5229-a6a6-1d0d4e368983	base

runtime-22.2-r4.2	ec0a3d28-08f7-556c-9674-ca7c2dba30bd	base
tensorflow_rt22.2-py3.10	f65bd165-f057-55de-b5cb-f97cf2c0f393	base
do_20.1	f686cdd9-7904-5f9d-a732-01b0d6b10dc5	base
-----	-----	----

```

import keras
keras.__version__
'2.7.0'

software_spec_uid =
client.software_specifications.get_uid_by_name("tensorflow_2.4-py3.8-
horovod")
software_spec_uid
'217c16f6-178f-56bf-824a-b19f20564c49'

model_details = client.repository.store_model(model =
'conversation_engine.tgz', meta_props = {
client.repository.ModelMetaNames.NAME: "CV",
client.repository.ModelMetaNames.TYPE: "tensorflow_2.7",
client.repository.ModelMetaNames.SOFTWARE_SPEC_UID: software_spec_uid}
)
model_id = client.repository.get_model_id(model_details)
model_id
'740d4c73-8c0e-417c-9401-a50be4747d12'

client.repository.download(model_id, 'my_model.tar.gz')
Successfully saved model content to file: 'my_model.tar.gz'
'/home/wsuser/work/my_model.tar.gz'

from keras.models import load_model
from keras.preprocessing import image

model = load_model('conv.h5')

import requests

# NOTE: you must manually set API_KEY below using information retrieved from your IBM
Cloud account.
API_KEY = "Bjvd0EwswTzK2Z89oJfJnYbSLF3G6NlwGBCK--ZzAZBw"
token_response = requests.post('https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/identity/token',
data={"apikey":
API_KEY, "grant_type": 'urn:ibm:params:oauth:grant-type:apikey'})
mltoken = token_response.json()["access_token"]

header = {'Content-Type': 'application/json', 'Authorization': 'Bearer ' + mltoken}

```

In [33]:

In [34]:

Out[34]:

In [30]:

Out[30]:

In [39]:

In [67]:

Out[67]:

In [68]:

Out[68]:

In [69]:

In [73]:

```
# NOTE: manually define and pass the array(s) of values to be scored in the next line
payload_scoring = {"input_data": [{"fields": [array_of_input_fields], "values":
[array_of_values_to_be_scored, another_array_of_values_to_be_scored]}]}

response_scoring = requests.post('https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com/ml/v4/deployments/
045e3e38-87fa-4644-b8cc-36ffe866444a/predictions?version=2022-11-20',
json=payload_scoring,
headers={'Authorization': 'Bearer ' + mltoken})
```

## **10. Advantages and Disadvantages :**

### **Advantages:**

1. The communication between normal and deaf / dumb person becomes more effective.
2. There is no need of learning any sign language for communication.
3. The system designed is adaptive.
4. The communication system designed works efficiently on real time.
5. The designed system can be accessed easily on anywhere.

### **Disadvantages:**

1. The image should be captured correctly to get the accurate letter.
2. When the image is not captured fully, it might give the wrong letter as an output.
3. The speed of the system depends on the speed of the device in which it is used.
4. The accuracy of the system also depends on the network capacity of the device in which it is used.
5. The user must have a basic knowledge for effective use of the features of the application.

## **11. Conclusion:**

This system mainly focus to establish effective communication between the deaf / dumb person. There is no need of learning any sign language for communication.

The use of the english language in effective manner is enough. This system is very useful in providing a proper conversation between a normal person and an impaired person. The communication of impaired persons grows significantly. They can respond in a fast manner compared to the previous situations.

## 12. Future Scope:

Now, The Designed system identifies letters only. It's future enhancement is, it will convert the letters into words and form the sentence from these words and it is converted into audio for blind people. Then by using the voice assistant it will describe the exact action to the impaired person.

## 13. Appendix:

### Source code:

```
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]:

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 [3]:
X_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('/content/Dataset/training_set',
target_size = (64,64), batch_size = 300 , class_mode = 'categorical',
color_mode = 'grayscale')
Found 15750 images belonging to 9 classes.
In [4]:
X_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('/content/Dataset/test_set',
target_size = (64,64), batch_size = 300, class_mode = 'categorical',
color_mode = 'grayscale')
Found 2250 images belonging to 9 classes.
In [5]:
model = Sequential()
model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3), input_shape = (64,64,1), activation =
'relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(units = 512, activation = 'relu'))
```

```

model.add(Dense(units = 256, activation = 'relu'))
model.add(Dense(units = 128, activation = 'relu'))
model.add(Dense(units = 64, activation = 'relu'))
model.add(Dense(units = 9, activation = 'softmax'))

```

In [6]:

```

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

```

In [7]:

```

model.fit(X_train, steps_per_epoch = len(X_train), epochs=10, validation_data
= X_test, validation_steps= len(X_test))

```

Epoch 1/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 20s 323ms/step - loss: 0.6905 -
accuracy: 0.7589 - val_loss: 0.2049 - val_accuracy: 0.9404

```

Epoch 2/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 246ms/step - loss: 0.0775 -
accuracy: 0.9773 - val_loss: 0.1749 - val_accuracy: 0.9738

```

Epoch 3/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 240ms/step - loss: 0.0266 -
accuracy: 0.9930 - val_loss: 0.2277 - val_accuracy: 0.9756

```

Epoch 4/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 241ms/step - loss: 0.0169 -
accuracy: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.2426 - val_accuracy: 0.9782

```

Epoch 5/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 243ms/step - loss: 0.0113 -
accuracy: 0.9972 - val_loss: 0.2347 - val_accuracy: 0.9778

```

Epoch 6/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 244ms/step - loss: 0.0100 -
accuracy: 0.9973 - val_loss: 0.1532 - val_accuracy: 0.9809

```

Epoch 7/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 251ms/step - loss: 0.0065 -
accuracy: 0.9982 - val_loss: 0.2477 - val_accuracy: 0.9760

```

Epoch 8/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 239ms/step - loss: 0.0036 -
accuracy: 0.9989 - val_loss: 0.2555 - val_accuracy: 0.9782

```

Epoch 9/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 241ms/step - loss: 0.0037 -
accuracy: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.2666 - val_accuracy: 0.9769

```

Epoch 10/10

```

53/53 [=====] - 13s 244ms/step - loss: 0.0033 -
accuracy: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.2840 - val_accuracy: 0.9769

```

Out[7]:

In [8]:

```

model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 62, 62, 32)	320
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 31, 31, 32)	0
)		

flatten (Flatten)	(None, 30752)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	15745536
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 9)	585

=====

Total params: 15,918,921  
Trainable params: 15,918,921  
Non-trainable params: 0

---

model.save('Model.h5')

In [9]:

In [ ]:

### Github Repository Link:

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-954-1658332450>

