

**VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
HO CHI MINH CITY UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**



GRADUATION THESIS PROPOSAL

**USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS
IN TRANSLATING SIGN LANGUAGE
INTO VIETNAMESE**

COUNCIL: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

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Ho Chi Minh City, December 2021

Declaration Of Authenticity

TODO: Viết sơ s氟 về việc nội dung báo cáo không phải là false, ăn cắp này kia nọ ví dụ:

Nhận diện hướng nhìn trong ảnh (Nhận diện vật thể trong ảnh) không phải là một đề tài mới nhưng vẫn là một thách thức bởi: trong các ứng dụng: việc nhận diện hướng nhìn của con người qua hình ảnh đòi hỏi kết quả chính xác cao, ở Việt Nam, hiện tại không thực sự có nhiều nghiên cứu chuyên sâu về đề tài. Trong quá trình nghiên cứu đề tài có rất nhiều kiến thức không nằm trong chương trình giảng dạy ở bậc Đại học tuy vậy chúng tôi xin cam đoan đây là công trình nghiên cứu của riêng tôi dưới sự hướng dẫn của tiến sĩ Nguyễn Đức Dũng. Nội dung nghiên cứu và các kết quả đều là trung thực và chưa từng được công bố trước đây. Các số liệu được sử dụng cho quá trình phân tích, nhận xét được chính tôi thu thập từ nhiều nguồn khác nhau và sẽ được ghi rõ trong phần tài liệu tham khảo.

Ngoài ra, tôi cũng có sử dụng một số nhận xét, đánh giá và số liệu của các tác giả khác, cơ quan tổ chức khác. Tất cả đều có trích dẫn và chú thích nguồn gốc.

Nếu phát hiện có bất kì sự gian lận nào, tôi xin hoàn toàn chịu trách nhiệm về nội dung luận văn của mình. Trường đại học Bách Khoa thành phố Hồ Chí Minh không liên quan đến những vi phạm tác quyền, bản quyền do tôi gây ra trong quá trình thực hiện.

Acknowledgment

TODO: Viết sau cùng -> về việc cảm ơn này kia
ví dụ:

Để hoàn thành kì đề cương luận văn này, tôi tò mò biết ơn sâu sắc đến tiến sĩ Nguyễn Đức Dũng đã hướng dẫn tận tình trong suốt quá trình nghiên cứu.

Chúng tôi chân thành cảm ơn quý thầy, cô trong khoa Khoa Học Và Kỹ Thuật Máy Tính, trường đại học Bách Khoa thành phố Hồ Chí Minh đã tận tình truyền đạt kiến thức trong những năm chúng tôi học tập ở trường. Với vốn kiến thức tích lũy được trong suốt quá trình học tập không chỉ là nền tảng cho quá trình nghiên cứu mà còn là hành trang để bước vào đời một cách tự tin.

Cuối cùng, tôi xin chúc quý thầy, cô dồi dào sức khỏe và thành công trong sự nghiệp cao quý.

Abstract

TODO: Viết sau cùng

ví dụ:

Nội dung chính của luận văn nhằm tìm hiểu, nghiên cứu xây dựng hệ thống nhận diện hướng nhìn thông qua ảnh chụp dựa trên những công trình, công nghệ mới được nghiên cứu và phát triển trong những năm gần đây của lĩnh vực Deep Learning. Trong quá trình nghiên cứu, tôi đã tiến hành tổng hợp, đánh giá ưu và nhược điểm của cách phương pháp, công nghệ đã và đang được nghiên cứu, sử dụng. Tiếp cận vấn đề theo nhiều hướng khác nhau, tôi thực hiện một số phương pháp sử dụng học sâu (CNN) để phát hiện hướng nhìn của con người qua hình ảnh. Bên cạnh việc hoàn thành nội dung của đề tài, nhóm chúng tôi đã nghiên cứu thêm một số phần để từ đó đặt nền móng cho các nghiên cứu sau này. Phần còn lại của luận văn tập trung vào việc đánh giá mô hình, kết quả đạt được, đồng thời phân tích ưu nhược điểm của mô hình thực hiện và thảo luận những vấn đề mà mô hình còn gặp phải. Cuối cùng, nhóm chúng tôi đề xuất hướng phát triển tiếp theo của đề tài trong tương lai.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Problem statement

"Each deaf person is a separate world, and they feel more self-deprecating and alone when they do not interact and share with others. They still have the desire to contribute to society", said Mr. Do Hoang Thai Anh, Vice Chairman of the Hanoi Deaf Association [?].

Language is a universal key that not only connects people but also builds up our society. Any disability that affects the ability to communicate is a significant disadvantage, especially for people with disabilities. They cannot integrate, have fun, learn, and communicate like ordinary people because they cannot express their thoughts, ideas, and desires to develop society as we do. That burden usually makes them fall into poverty, live a dependent life, and be exploited, apart from society. Hence, it is challenging for them to have beautiful lives.

In 2020, Vietnam had more than 2.5 million people who are deaf and mute, yet, only a tiny portion of them took part in education, had the chance to be understood, and integrated with society [?].

According to UNICEF, Households with members with disabilities are often poorer, children with disabilities are at risk of having less education than their peers, and employment opportunities for people with disabilities are also lower than those without disabilities. Even though people with disabilities are beneficiaries of the policy, and poverty is not a burden to accessing health facilities, very few people with disabilities (2.3%) have access to functional rehabilitation services when being sick or injured. Besides, there still exist inequalities in living standards and social participation for people with disabilities. Many organizations are founded to support, help, and create better living conditions for people with disabilities to develop. However, this work still has many difficulties and inadequacies as there is no formal school or class. Moreover, there is no specific profession for this group of people, and the number of translators who know sign language is insufficient, while they take an essential role in helping the people with disabilities connect with society.

A quote from Cavett Robert, "Life is a grindstone, and whether it grinds you down or polishes you up is for you and you alone to decide." However, it is challenging for these people to go to school and have an excellent education. They have their desires and dreams, but our resources and efforts are not enough to make them a polished grindstone. Furthermore, sign language shares the same property as any other spoken language; each different region and territory has a different way of expressing sign language. These unseen differences make communication, self-expression, and information exchange even more complex and challenging for humanity.

In short, we must admit that understanding and breaking the language barrier is extremely

necessary and urgent because the deaf and mute, like many other ordinary people, deserve to be assisted, understood, and acknowledged. Furthermore, we believe our system is the resolve to problems of the deaf and hard of hearing.

1.2 Goals of this thesis

This thesis aims to research, understand, and implement solutions to convert from sign language to Vietnamese. In particular, the system must receive a queue of images from the camera mounted on the hat, use the implemented algorithms to process and display text on the phone screen.

We can solve the above problem by breaking it down into smaller ones listed below. With each issue, we will give our solution and architect a system that can solve the whole problem of this thesis.

- Search and collect data on sign language, conduct evaluation, classification, and normalization of data.
- Find out the approaches that have been implemented.
- Design architecture of the model
- Plan to implement, develop a sign language conversion system
- Build an application that users can utilize

1.3 Scopes of this thesis

In this case study, we will build a system including an app and camera module to translate sign language into Vietnamese. Because of the limited time, the scope of the study is also limited as follows:

- The system can only translate Vietnamese words
- The system can only recognize the words that it has been trained with

1.4 Structure of this thesis proposal

This proposal includes four sections and each will convey the related works and output when doing this thesis.

Chapter	Content
1	A brief introduction about plan and objectives of thesis
2	Related works that had been done and how they help us in doing this thesis
3	Introduction of theoretical background as foundation knowledge that are applied in the thesis
4	Solution and design approach for problem statement of this thesis
5	Plan to finish this thesis in the upcoming time
6	Proposed chapters of the thesis
7	Summary of this thesis proposal

Table 1.1: Structure of this thesis proposal

Chapter 2

Related Work

Nowadays, many scholars worldwide have submitted research projects relating to turning sign language into text, using a variety of methodologies and perspectives.

In which, two main approaches can be mentioned as follows:

- **Glove-based approaches:** This approach requires deaf and mute people to wear a sensor glove. When the user has any different action or gesture, they record all those movements. After that, data from the sensor will analyze by the analyzer component and return the output for the user.
- **Vision-based approaches:** With this approach, developers will apply image processing algorithms to determine hand position, gestures, and hand movements. The user will not have to wear necessary glove-based methods, which is convenient. However, using or algorithms of image processing, we need to deal with the worst quality output, which is affected by these algorithms.

With a vision-based approach, early work used several image processing algorithms to build feature vectors based on a single RGB image of the hand. In this paper, "Real-time sign language recognition using a consumer depth camera" [?], using multi-layered random forest (MLRF), not only allows them to recognize hand signs correctly but also minimize training time and effort. Or in this paper, "Sign Language Translation in Urdu/Hindi Through Microsoft Kinect," sign language can be recognized by auxiliary equipment: Microsoft Kinect (see figure ??), which captures the signs of the deaf person, after that, through the computer system, they can detect what do deaf people say.

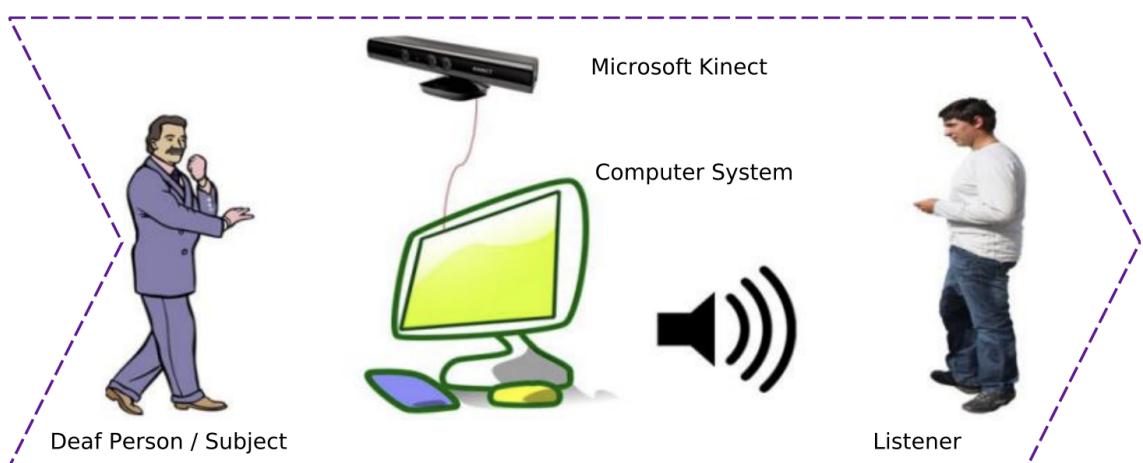


Figure 2.1: Using Microsoft Kinect in translating sign language

Besides the vision-based approach, glove based system has much relevant research. This paper, "The Language of Glove: Wireless gesture decoder with low-power and stretchable hybrid electronics" [?] introduces the way to convert American Sign Language (ASL) alphabet into text and display it on a computer or smartphone (see figure ??). They can detect which hand gesture is performed with sensor gloves and send the result to a smartphone via Bluetooth. The sign language interprets text and displays it on the digital display screen. This approach is helpful in the real world for the deaf and mute who cannot converse with ordinary people.

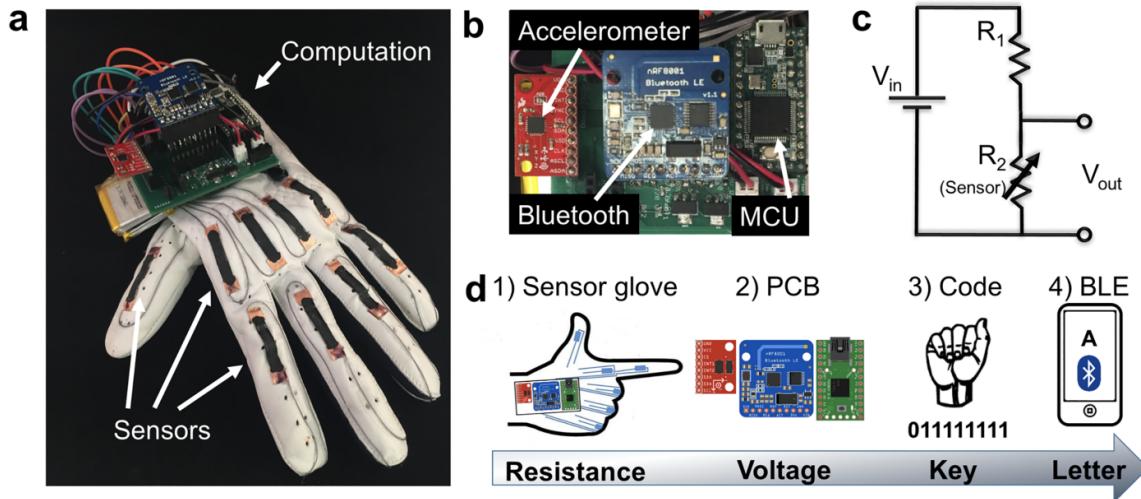


Figure 2.2: Glove based approach in translating sign language

Both approaches above have some problems; they can only recognize a minimal number of words, like an alphabet, number, or some word with easy hand shape and no motion. However, it is not easy; many words will use the same handshape but differ in many characteristics, such as position and direction. To our knowledge, there is currently no model that can handle the conversion of sign language flexibly and conveniently for the deaf and mute, helping them to communicate effectively and naturally. Therefore, by applying appropriate technologies, the authors carry out this graduation thesis to break down the barriers between deaf and mute people and ordinary people, helping them become self-sufficient more confident in daily communication.

Chapter 3

Theoretical Background

3.1 Convolution Neural Network - CNN

Convolution Neural Networks are a particular class of Neural Networks [?]. They are made up of neurons that have learnable weights and biases. Each neuron receives some inputs, performs a dot product, and optionally follows it with a non-linearity. CNN mainly consists of Convolution Layers, Pooling Layers, Activation Layers, and Fully Connected Layers. ConvNet architectures make the explicit assumption that the inputs are images, which allows us to encode specific properties into the architecture. These then make the forward function more efficient to implement and vastly reduce the number of parameters in the network. Some of the primary uses of CNN can be mentioned as image classification, object detection, semantic segmentation, face recognition, ...

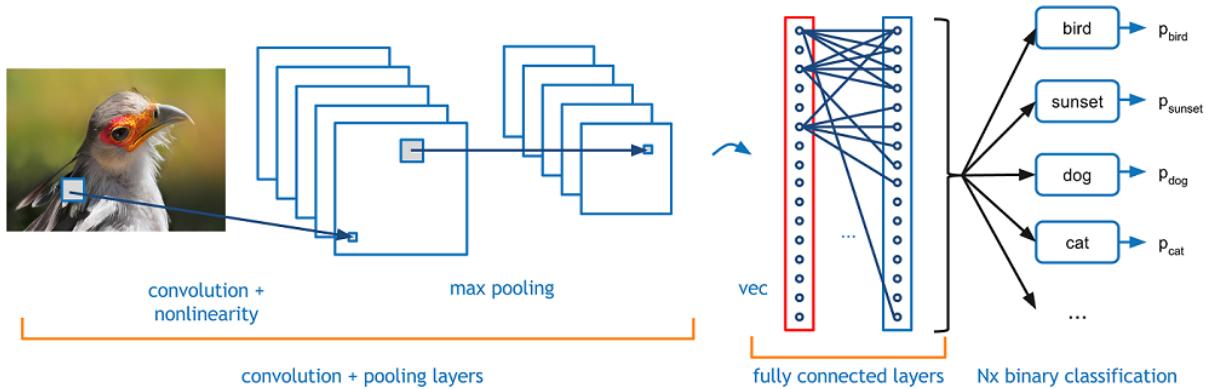


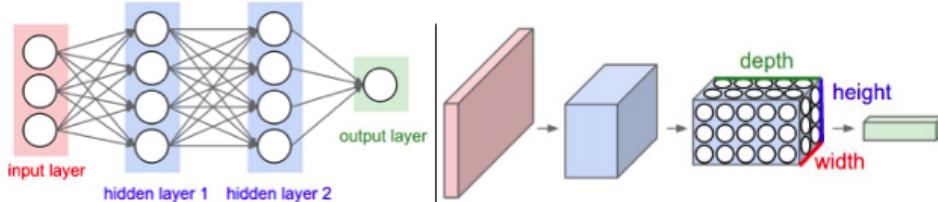
Figure 3.1: Convolution Neural Network

The figure ?? above shows an example of a convolution neural network, which is taking an image as input and then extracting features from it through various layers and then finally predicting the class of the object in the given image.

3.1.1 Architecture

Convolution Neural Networks have a different architecture than regular Neural Networks, and we can see this difference in figure ?? below. Regular Neural Networks transform an input through a series of hidden layers. Every layer comprises a set of neurons, where each layer is fully connected to all neurons in the previous layers. Finally, a last fully-connected output layer

represents the predictions with CNN architecture. First of all, the layers are organized into three dimensions: width, height, and depth. Further, the neurons in one layer do not connect to all the neurons in the next layer but only to a small region. Lastly, the system will reduce the final output to a single vector of probability scores, organized along the depth dimension.



Left: A regular 3-layer Neural Network. Right: A ConvNet arranges its neurons in three dimensions (width, height, depth), as visualized in one of the layers. Every layer of a ConvNet transforms the 3D input volume to a 3D output volume of neuron activations. In this example, the red input layer holds the image, so its width and height would be the dimensions of the image, and the depth would be 3 (Red, Green, Blue channels).

Figure 3.2: Different between Normal Neural Network and Convolution Neural Network

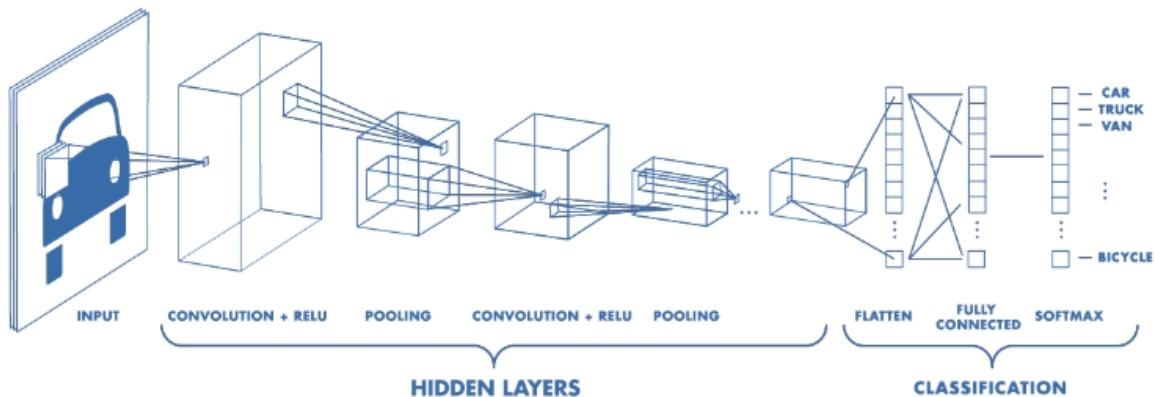


Figure 3.3: Convolution Neural Network Architecture

As we can see in figure ??, CNN can be divided into two parts:

1. The hidden layers/ Feature extraction part

In this part, the network will perform a series of convolutions and pooling operations during which the features are detected. If you had a picture of a zebra, this is the part where the network would recognize its stripes, two ears, and four legs.

2. The Classification part

The fully connected layers will serve as a classifier on top of their extracted features. They will assign a probability for the object on the image being what the algorithm predicts it is.

3.1.2 Feature extraction part

Convolutional Layer

The convolution layer is the core building block of a Convolutional Network that does most of the computational heavy lifting. A convolution is executed by sliding the filter over the input. At every location, matrix multiplication is performed and sums the result onto the feature map. This extracting features from images happen throughout the CNN's convolutional layers. This process is illustrated in figure ??

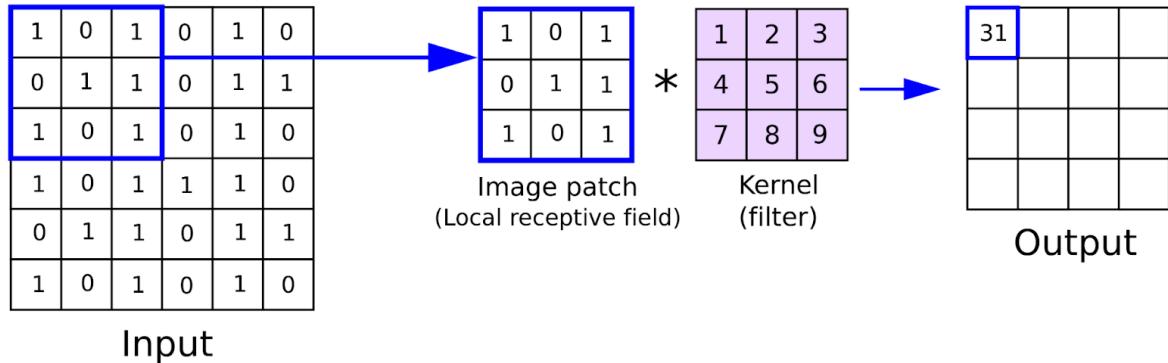


Figure 3.4: Convolution Neural Network Layer

When the feature map is made, we can pass each value in the feature map through a non-linearity function, such as ReLU, sigmoid before it becomes the input of the next convolution layer.

Due to the size of the feature map being always smaller than the input, we have to do something to prevent our feature map from shrinking. This is where we use padding (??). A layer of zero-value pixels is added to surround the input with zeros so that our feature map will not shrink. In addition to keeping the spatial size constant after performing convolution, padding also improves performance and ensures the Kernel and stride size will fit in the input.

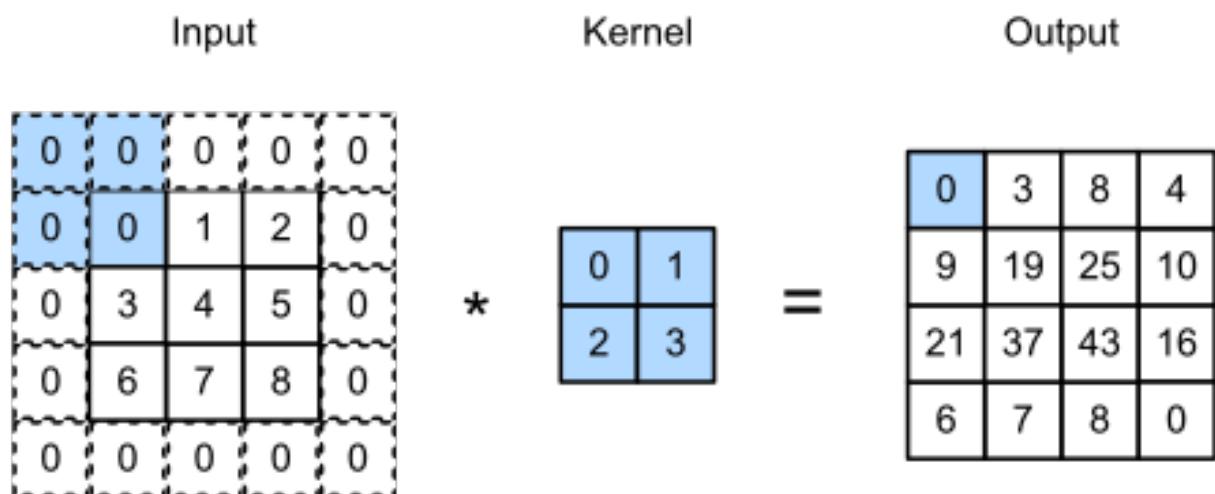


Figure 3.5: Using padding for strike one in Convolution Layer

Pooling Layers

After a convolution layer, it is common to add a pooling layer in between CNN layers. The function of Pooling is to continuously reduce the dimensionality to reduce the number of parameters and computation in the network. This action shortens the training time and controls overfitting.

There are mainly two types of Pooling Layers in a CNN: Max Pooling and Average Pooling. The functionality of these two types of layers is demonstrated in figure ???. Max Pooling restores the maximum value from the picture segment covered by the Kernel. Average Pooling converts the average values from the bit of the picture surrounded by the Kernel.

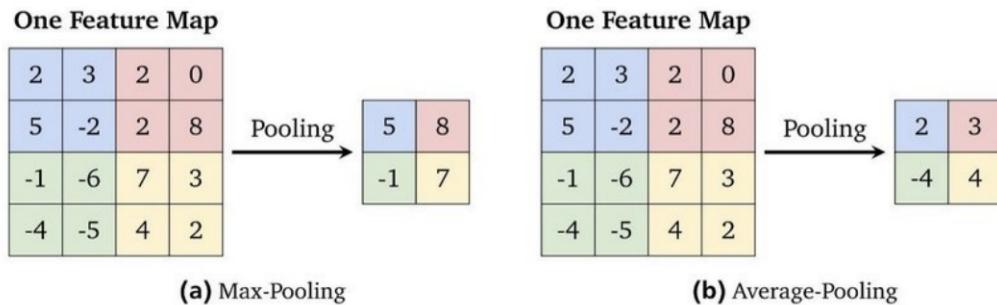


Figure 3.6: Max Pooling and Average Pooling

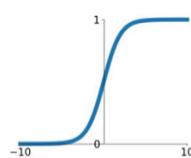
Activation Layers

In general, Neural networks and CNNs rely on a non-linear "trigger" function to signal distinct identification of likely features on each hidden layer. CNN may use a variety of specific functions (figure ??), such as rectified linear units (ReLUs) and continuous trigger (non-linear) functions—to efficiently implement this non-linear triggering.

Activation Functions

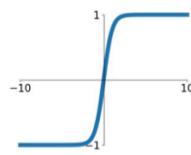
Sigmoid

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



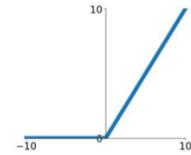
tanh

$$\tanh(x)$$



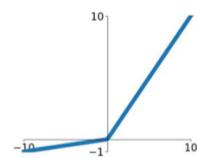
ReLU

$$\max(0, x)$$



Leaky ReLU

$$\max(0.1x, x)$$



Maxout

$$\max(w_1^T x + b_1, w_2^T x + b_2)$$

ELU

$$\begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ \alpha(e^x - 1) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

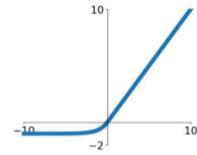


Figure 3.7: Some Active Function common used in CNN

3.1.3 Classification part

Fully connected layers

The last layers of a CNN are fully connected. Neurons in a fully connected layer have complete connections to all the activations in the previous layer. This part is, in principle, the same as a regular Neural Network.

Figure ?? illustrates the way of input value stream into the fully connected layer. Because these fully connected layers can only accept one-dimensional data, we need to convert our 3D data to 1D data. After passing through some FC, we will get the data classification result.

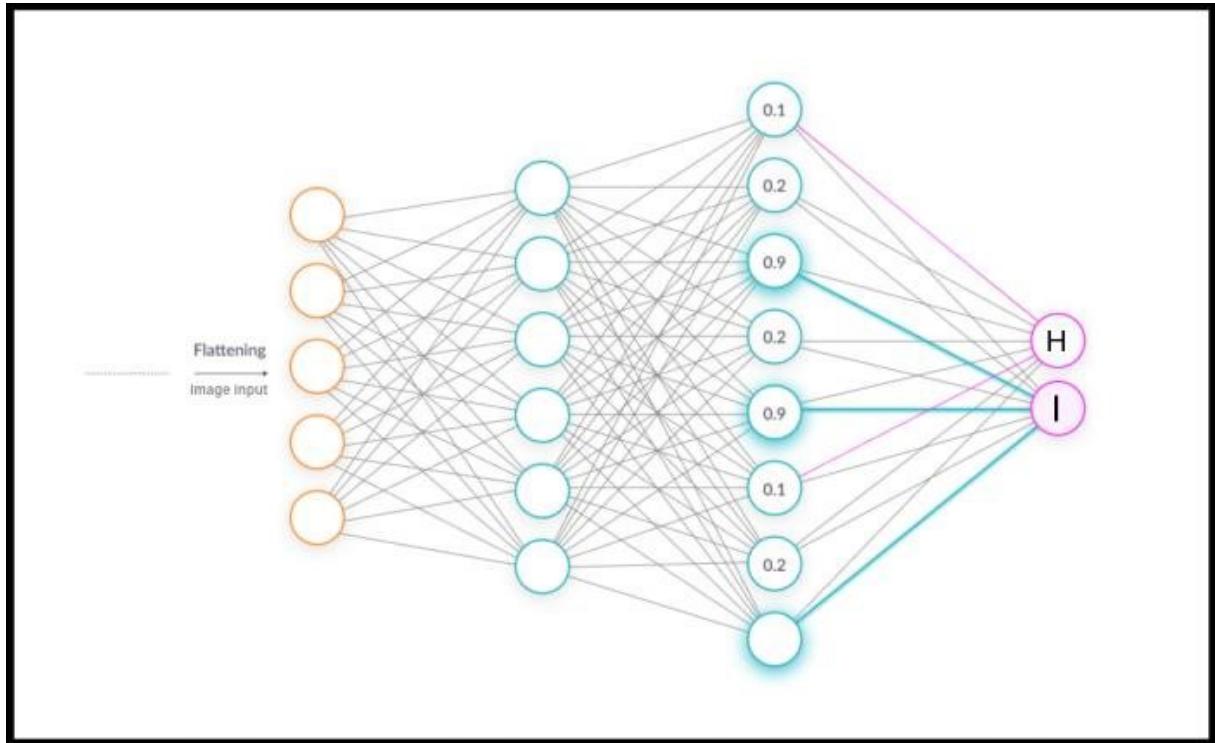


Figure 3.8: Fully connected Layer

3.2 Media Pipe

3.2.1 Introduction to Media Pipe Hands

MediaPipe Hands (??) is a high-resolution tracking system for hands and fingers [?]. It uses machine learning to infer 21 3D hand landmarks from a single frame. This solution delivers real-time performance on a cell phone and even scales to many hands, whereas current state-of-the-art systems rely primarily on powerful desktop environments for inference.

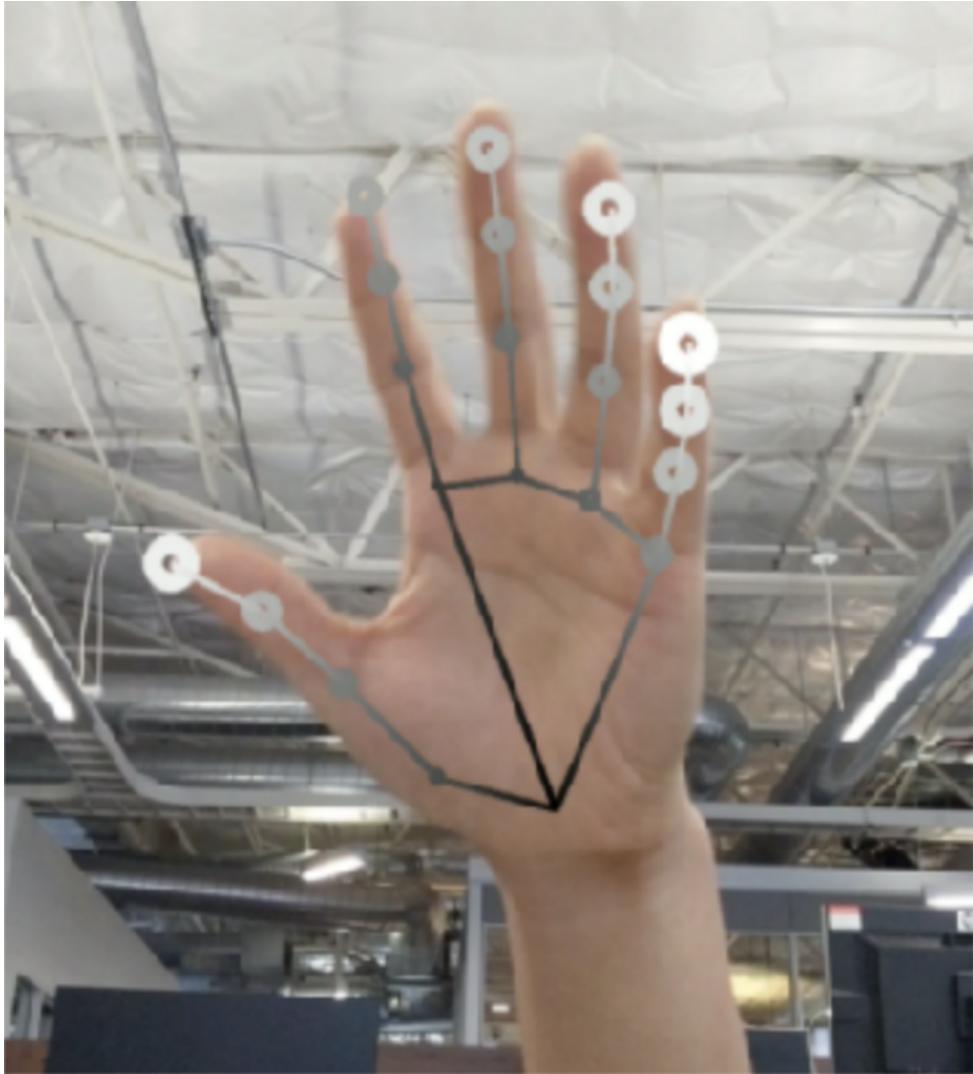


Figure 3.9: Media Pipe real time tracking 3D hand landmarks

MediaPipe Hands makes use of a machine learning pipeline that consists of several models that work together: A palm detection model, which acts on the entire image, will return an orientated hand bounding box. A hand landmark model that returns high-fidelity 3D hand key points from the cropped image region determined by the palm detector.

However, providing the hand landmark model with a correctly cropped hand image minimizes the requirement for data augmentation drastically (such as rotations, translations, and scaling) and instead allows the network to focus on coordinate prediction accuracy. Furthermore, in this ML pipeline, crops can be created based on the hand landmarks recognized in the previous frame, and palm detection is only used to localize the hand when the landmark model can no longer detect its presence.

3.2.2 Palm detection model

The Media Pipe team provides the palm detection model to detect initial hand locations and distinguish whether the hand recognized is left or right, which is very useful as each sign goes along with a different side will result in different meanings. They created a single-shot detector model, comparable to the face detection model in MediaPipe Face Mesh [?], tailored for mobile

real-time applications. Hand detection is difficult: our model must detect occluded and self-occluded hands and work across many hand sizes with a significant scale span relative to the image frame.

According to their statement, the methods they use to address the above challenges vary in many strategies. First, instead of training a hand detector, they train a palm detector because estimating bounding boxes of inflexible objects like palms and fists is much easier than recognizing hands with articulated fingers. Furthermore, the non-maximum suppression method performs effectively even in two-hand self-occlusion situations such as handshakes because palms are small objects. Furthermore, palms can be simulated using square bounding boxes (anchors in ML language) that ignore other aspect ratios, reducing 3-5 anchors. Second, even for tiny objects, an encoder-decoder feature extractor is used for more extensive picture context awareness (similar to the Retina Net approach). Finally, the significant scale variance limits focus loss during training to support many anchors.

Using the strategies described above gives an average precision of 95.7 percent in palm detection. With no decoder and a regular cross-entropy loss, the baseline is just 86.22 percent.

3.2.3 Hand landmark model

Following palm detection over the entire image, our next hand landmark model uses regression to accomplish exact key point localization of 21 3D hand-knuckle coordinates (see figure ??) within the detected hand regions, i.e., direct, coordinate prediction. Even with partially visible hands and self-occlusions, the model develops a consistent internal hand posture representation.

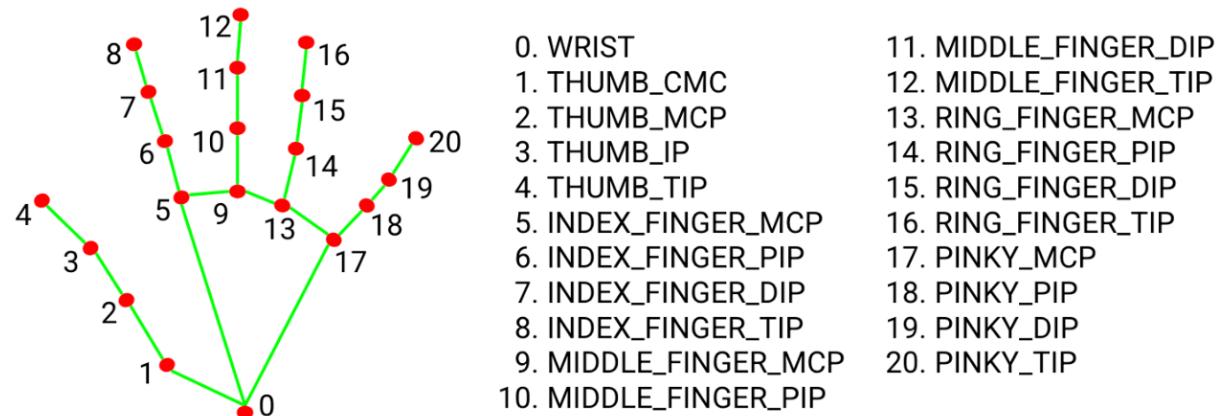


Figure 3.10: 21 Hand Landmarks

3.3 Distance Matrix

A distance matrix [?] is a table that shows the distance between pairs of objects. For example, in the figure ??., we can see the length between A and B is 16, B and C is 37, and so on. In the diagonal of the table is the distance to the object from itself, so the value, as we can see, is 0. Distance matrices are sometimes called dissimilarity matrices.

Distance Matrix

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	16	47	72	77	79
B	16	0	37	57	65	66
C	47	37	0	40	30	35
D	72	57	40	0	31	23
E	77	65	30	31	0	10
F	79	66	35	23	10	0

Figure 3.11: Distance Matrix

3.3.1 Create Distance Matrix

A distance matrix is computed from a raw data table. In the example below (figure ??), we can use high school math (Pythagoras) to work out the distance between A and B.

$$\sqrt{(24 - 9)^2 + (54 - 49)^2} = 15.81 \approx 16$$

Figure 3.12: Calculating distance between A and B

We can use the same formula with more than two variables, known as the Euclidean distance. As a result, we have the distance matrix represented like figure ??.

Raw Data		Distance Matrix					
	X	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	9	0	16	47	72	77	79
B	24	16	0	37	57	65	66
C	51	37	47	0	40	30	35
D	81	57	40	72	0	31	23
E	81	30	31	77	65	0	10
F	86	35	23	79	66	10	0

Figure 3.13: The Distance Matrix is constructed from Raw Data

3.4 Beam search and Connectionist Temporal Classification

3.4.1 Connectionist Temporal Classification

Connectionist Temporal Classification (CTC) [?] is a type of Neural Network output helpful in tackling sequence problems like handwriting (figure ??) and speech recognition where the timing varies. Using CTC ensures that one does not need an aligned dataset, which makes the training process more straightforward.

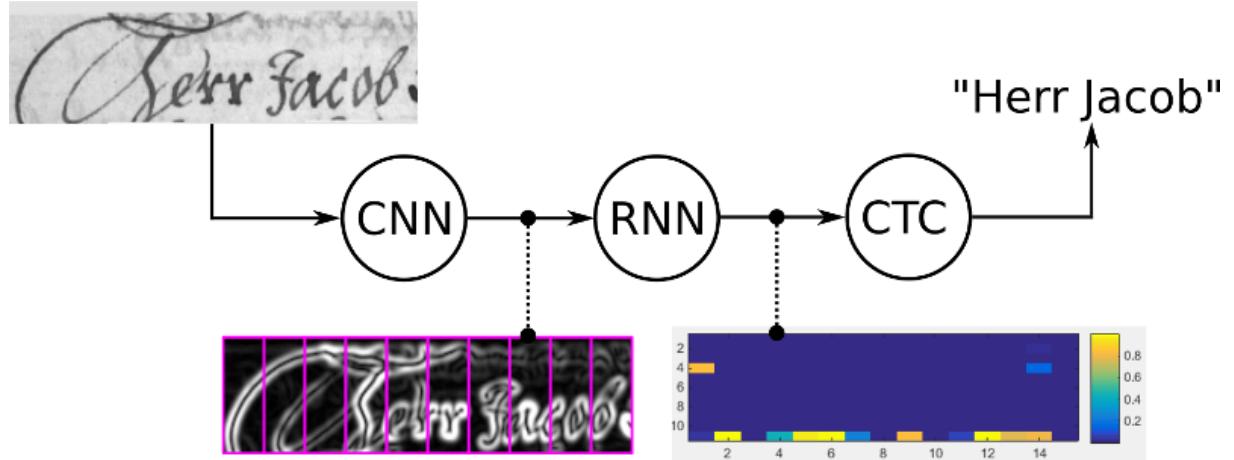


Figure 3.14: Overview of a Neural Network for handwriting recognition

3.4.2 Why we want to use CTC

In the context of handwritten recognition, we could create a dataset with images of text-lines, and then specify for each horizontal position of the image the corresponding character as shown in figure ?? Then, we could train a model to output a character-score for each horizontal position. However, there are two problems with this solution.

- It takes much time, and annotating the dataset at the character level is tiresome.
- What if the character takes up more than one time-step ?. We could get "tooo" because the "o" is a wide-character as shown in figure ?? . We must remove all duplicate characters like "t" and "o".

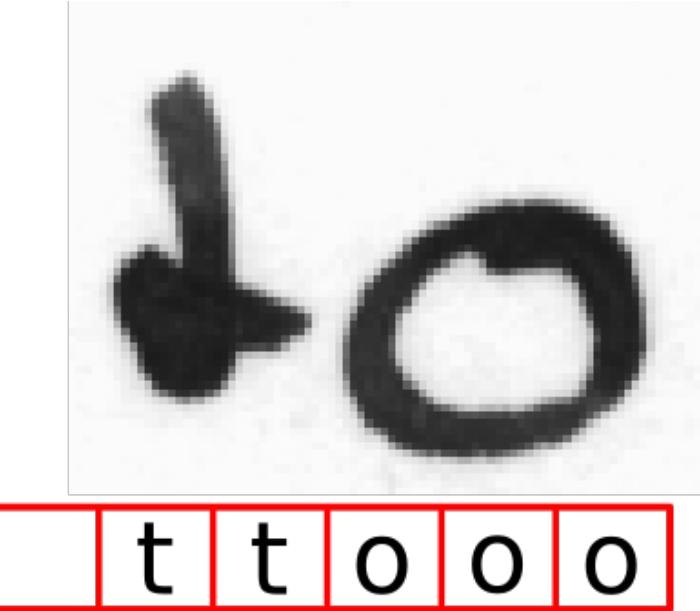


Figure 3.15: Annotation for each horizontal position of the image

CTC can solve both problems for us:

- We can ignore both the position and width of the character in the image and only requires the text that occurs in the picture.
- Using decode techniques, we can directly get the result of the network, and no further post-processing of the recognized text is needed.

3.4.3 Beam Search with CTC decoder

CTC has more than the Decoding phase, it can have the Encoding, Loss calculation, but we don't need it in this graduation thesis scope anymore. So, here, we only mention to CTC decoder, but in the way, it combines with Beam Search [?]. Because CTC in decoding context can connect with another algorithm like best-path decoding, ...

Beam search

In computer science, beam search [?] is a heuristic search algorithm that explores a graph by expanding the most promising node in a limited set. Beam search is an optimization of best-first search that reduces its memory requirements. Best-first search is a graph search that orders all partial solutions (states) according to some heuristic. But in beam search, only a predetermined number of the best partial solutions are kept as candidates. Pseudocode for the basic version of beam-search is shown in figure ??

Data: NN output matrix mat , BW

Result: decoded text

```
1 beams = { $\emptyset$ };  
2 scores( $\emptyset$ , 0) = 1;  
3 for  $t = 1 \dots T$  do  
4   bestBeams = bestBeams(beams,  $BW$ );  
5   beams = {};  
6   for  $b \in bestBeams$  do  
7     beams = beams  $\cup$   $b$ ;  
8     scores( $b$ ,  $t$ ) = calcScore(mat,  $b$ ,  $t$ );  
9     for  $c \in alphabet$  do  
10        $b' = b + c$ ;  
11       scores( $b'$ ,  $t$ ) = calcScore(mat,  $b'$ ,  $t$ );  
12       beams = beams  $\cup$   $b'$ ;  
13   end  
14 end  
15 end  
16 return bestBeams(beams, 1);
```

Figure 3.16: Basic version of Beam Search

The beam search algorithm will be implemented through the following steps, with two parameters will be included: output matrix and beam width (BW), which specifies the number of beams to keep. First, the beam list and corresponding score are initialized (lines 1 and 2). After that, from 3-15, the algorithm will loop over all time-steps of the matrix output. At this point, only the best scoring beams (equal BW) from the previous time-step are kept (line 4). For each beam, we calculate the score and get a result (line 8); we will cover this step in more detail later. Further, each beam is extended by all possible characters from the alphabet (line 10), and again, a score is calculated (line 11). After the last time-step, the best beams are returned (line 16).

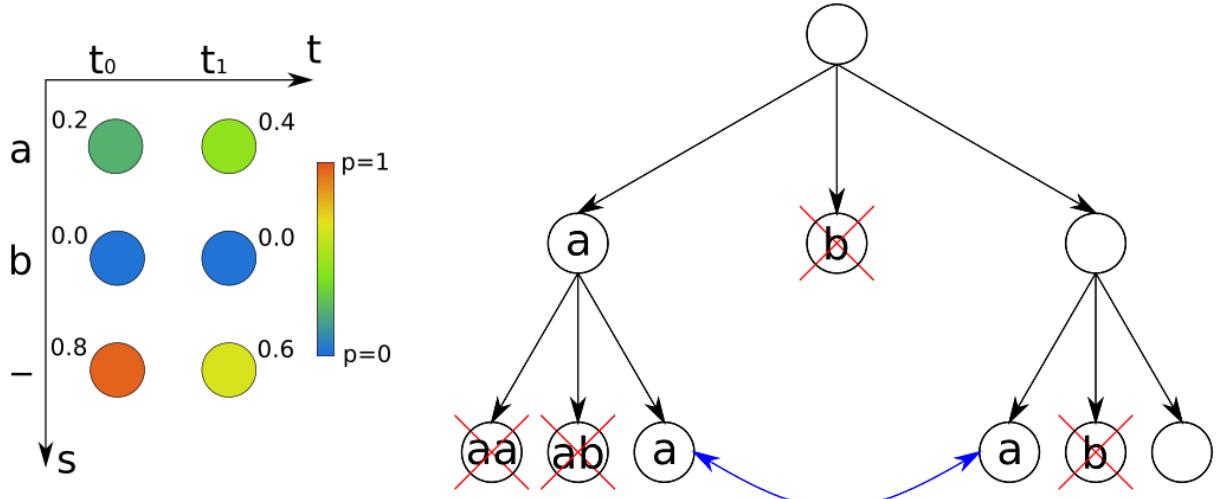


Figure 3.17: NN output and tree of beams with alphabet = "a", "b" and BW = 2

As we can see, in figure ??, both output matrix to be decoded, and the tree of beams is shown. Beam search algorithm extended as possible and keep exactly BW candidates. Finally, we finished the last iteration, and the final step of the algorithm is to return the beam with the highest score, which is "a" in this example.

Calculating the score

As discussed above, in this part, we will talk about how to score the beam. We will split the beam-score into the score of paths ending with a blank(e.g. 'aa-') and paths ending with non-blank (e.g. 'aaa').

- We denote the probability of all paths ending with a blank and corresponding to a beam b at time-step t by $P_b(b, t)$ and by $P_{nb}(b, t)$ for the non-blank case.
- The probability $P_{tot}(b, t)$ of a beam b at time-step t is simply the sum of P_b and P_{nb} , for example: $P_{tot}(b, t) = P_b(b, t) + P_{nb}(b, t)$

$$\text{blank: } 'aa-' + \begin{cases} '-' = 'aa--' \rightarrow "a" \text{ (copy)} \\ 'a' = 'aa-a' \rightarrow "aa" \text{ (extend)} \\ 'b' = 'aa-b' \rightarrow "ab" \text{ (extend)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{non-blank: } 'aaa' + \begin{cases} '-' = 'aaa-' \rightarrow "a" \text{ (copy)} \\ 'a' = 'aaaa' \rightarrow "a" \text{ (copy)} \\ 'b' = 'aaab' \rightarrow "ab" \text{ (extend)} \end{cases}$$

Figure 3.18: The effect of appending a character to paths ending with blank and non-blank

In figure ??, we will see what happens when we extend a path. Three main case we can mention is:

- Extend by blank ('a' + '-' = 'a-')
- Extend by repeating last character ('aa' + 'a' = 'aaa' or 'aa-' + 'a' = 'aa-a')
- Extend by some other character ('aa' + 'b' = 'aab')

And when we collapse the extended paths, two result we will get and some case we needed to handle:

- The unchanged (copied) beam ('a' → 'a'):
 - To copy a beam, we can extend corresponding paths by a blank and get paths ending with a blank: $P_b(n, t) += P_{tot}(b, t - 1) * mat(blank, t)$
 - Beside, with non-blank ending paths case, if we extend it by the last character (the beam is not empty): $P_{nb}(b, t) += P_{nb}(b, t - 1) * mat(b[-1], t)$ with -1 indexes the last character in the beam
- An extended beam ('a' → 'aa' or 'ab'):
 - To extend a beam. With the last character is different from the character we need to extend, then there is no need for separating blanks ('-') in the paths: $P_{nb}(b + c, t) += P_{tot}(b, t - 1) * mat(c, t)$
 - Or the last character of beam is repeated, we must ensure that the paths end with a blank: $P_{nb}(b + c, t) += P_b(b, t - 1) * mat(c, t)$
 - We don't need to care about $P_b(b + c, t)$ because we added a non-blank character

Putting it all together

Figure ?? depicts the CTC beam search algorithm. It is similar to the basic version previously displayed. However, it includes the code to score the beams: copied beams (lines 7-10) and extended beams (lines 15-19). Finally, when looking for the best scoring beams, the programs rank them according to P_{tot} (line 4) and then take the BW best ones.

Data: NN output matrix mat , BW and LM

Result: decoded text

```

1 beams =  $\{\emptyset\}$ ;
2  $P_b(\emptyset, 0) = 1$ ;
3 for  $t = 1 \dots T$  do
4    $bestBeams = bestBeams(beams, BW)$ ;
5    $beams = \{\}$ ;
6   for  $b \in bestBeams$  do
7     if  $b \neq \emptyset$  then
8        $P_{nb}(b, t) += P_{nb}(b, t - 1) \cdot mat(b(-1), t)$ ;
9     end
10     $P_b(b, t) += P_{tot}(b, t - 1) \cdot mat(blank, t)$ ;
11     $beams = beams \cup b$ ;
12    for  $c \in alphabet$  do
13       $b' = b + c$ ;
14       $P_{txt}(b') = applyLM(LM, b, c)$ ;
15      if  $b(t) == c$  then
16         $P_{nb}(b', t) += P_b(b, t - 1) \cdot mat(c, t)$ ;
17      else
18         $P_{nb}(b', t) += P_{tot}(b, t - 1) \cdot mat(c, t)$ ;
19      end
20       $beams = beams \cup b'$ ;
21    end
22  end
23 end
24 return  $bestBeams(beams, 1)$ ;

```

Figure 3.19: CTC beam search

3.5 Technology

Ứng dụng được viết bằng react-native. Sử dụng hệ thống authenticate của firebase

3.5.1 Firebase

3.5.2 React-native

Chapter 4

Design and Solution

4.1 Gathering Data

Before designing a system that can translate sign language, we must know what makes a word in sign language and where to collect the data. After a moment of observing the sign language on the website <https://tudienngonngukyhieu.com/>, we found an interesting point that some of the words tend to have the same pattern. Moreover, the sign's meaning depends on the direction and location that the sign has. And some of the terms need movements of the hands or fingers to represent the meaning. Hence, we can somehow convert a word from sign language into Vietnamese with those four factors.

But first, we need to collect the sign language data for the model training phase in this thesis. Fortunately, the site <https://tudienngonngukyhieu.com/> is considered the library with enough words in sign language that we need. Moreover, we learned some of the words from videos on youtube, taught by Mrs. Le Thi Thu Xuong, and channel CDS, a center for the Deaf in central Vietnam. Hence, we can train and test our system on our own.

To preparing data, we collect many word from the website and youtube channel. Then, we label and seperate it into many element which we will discuss later in section about hand state (??). We made the google sheet for the data we gathered. In this file, we have prepare many word were labeled (see figure ??). Beside, we have a sheet for many hand shape (see in figure ??) which help us to classifying hand pattern.

A	B	C	D	E	F
#	Câu	Link các video liên quan (xem bên sheet Danh sách video)	Danh sách pattern sử dụng		
1	Tôi đi học ?	Tôi: chum_tró			
2	Xin chào	3 Vẩy tay (1 hay 2 đều được)			
3	Bạn tên gì ?	3 Bạn: chum_tró		Tên: Gõ ngón trỏ này lên ngón trỏ kia 2 lần	What: 2 tay đeo OK -> vẩy ra
4	Tôi tên N-H-À-N	4 Minh: chum_tró (inward)		Tên: Gõ ngón trỏ này lên ngón trỏ kia 2 lần	

Figure 4.1: Google sheet about word labeled

	Label	pattern
A	năm	
B	xòe	
C	chu_C	
D	chụm	

Figure 4.2: Google sheet about Hand Shape can be recognized

4.2 System Structure

Overall, the system includes three parts of hardware modules: a camera module, the user's smartphone, and the server. Among those modules, the crucial one that handles the most complicated work is the server, which we will focus on in this thesis.

Our sign language translating artificial intelligence system includes six main modules: hand pattern recognition, direction determination, location detection, action detection, word decoder, and text to speech (figure ??). Firstly, the system continuously captures the hand's motion, processes it with the hand landmark model, and then puts it into those modules. Each of them has a unique role, and after combining the first four modules' results (hand pattern, direction, location, and action detection), the word decoder module will take the output data and bring out the corresponding outcome. Then, the result will show up on the main screen; meanwhile, the phone will speak out that word.

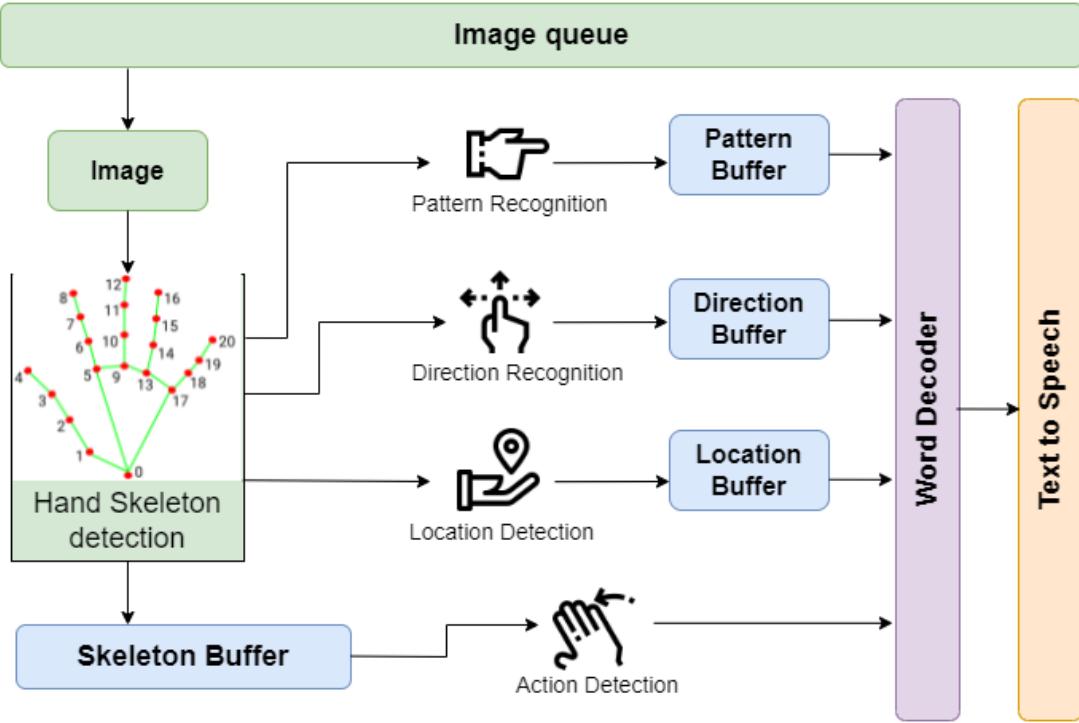


Figure 4.3: Overview of the old system structure

Those six main modules mentioned above are the ones we planned up at the beginning of this thesis. However, during the implementing period, we found it hard to build the action detection module, despite going through most of the modules. It is problematic due to its demands on the smartphone and server.

There are words in sign language that contain many continuously moving patterns. There are a few solutions to detect which action the hands are doing; the first way is sending the whole video the camera captured to the server to process. This way, however, requires a strong connection between the camera module, smartphone, and the server and puts stress on the physical devices (the camera and smartphone); as a result, those devices will get hot quickly and can be damaged somehow. Another way is to increase the frame rate to get the action, but this one can also stress those devices; Moreover, we must have an algorithm continuously processing and detecting the movements, which, we admit, is hard to achieve.

Therefore, we had to deprecate that module and change our method to get the correct Vietnamese word to resolve that problem. Instead of using a combination of the four modules, including the action detection module, it now only has three left: pattern, direction, and location. Furthermore, in the word decoder module, we apply a heuristic search algorithm known as beam search, which uses the result of the three modules to look up the word in the database and return it to us. We will discuss each module's role and how it works in section ??.

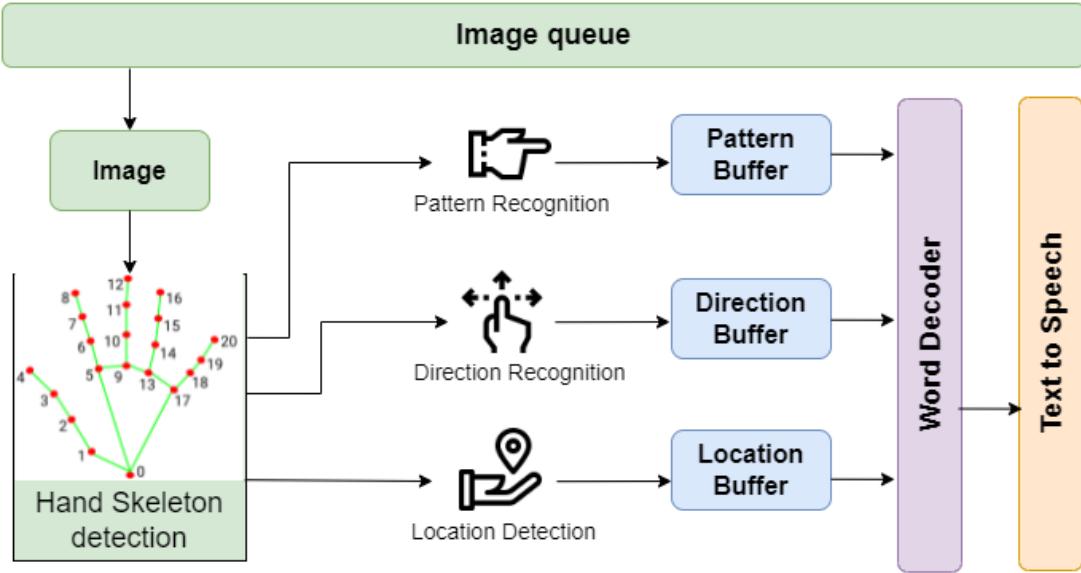


Figure 4.4: Overview of the new system structure

4.3 Detail Implementation

4.3.1 Hand pattern recognition

Hand pattern recognition is the first and basic module of this system. While a person with disabilities does signs of sign language, his hands perform a series of different movements, where their hand may be spread out, clenched, or his fingers pointing out at something. Therefore, the role of this module is to recognize the pattern of the hands. Then combining the outcome with other modules, the system can give out the final result.

This module uses the output of the hand landmark model, which is a matrix size of 21. After calculating all the values in that matrix, we get a new matrix representing the distance between those 21 coordinates. Using the distance matrix as the input of CNN with the designed structure (see figure ??), as seen in figure ??, will tell us the pattern of the hand at the moment it is captured.

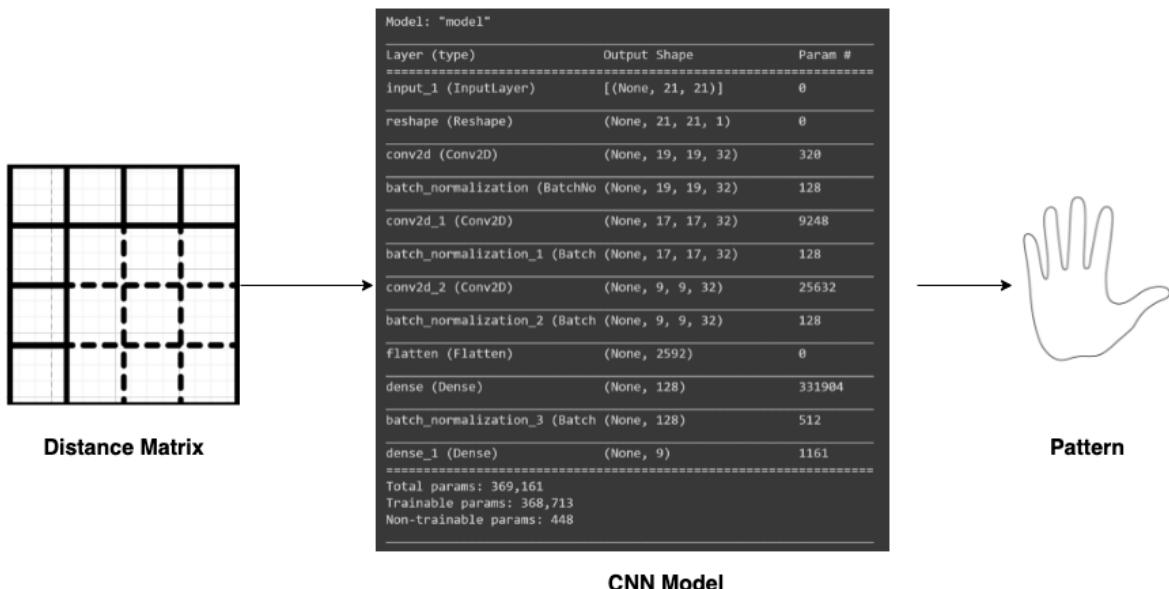


Figure 4.5: Hand Pattern Recognition Pipe Line

4.3.2 Direction determination

The directions of the hand include four directions, i.e., right, left, up, down, front, and back. Each hand's pattern combined with different directions leads to a different meaning. For example, the pattern that points at someone means the word "you"; on the other hand, when we point at ourselves, it means the word I (see figure ?? and figure ??).



Figure 4.6: Word "You" (bạn) in sign language



Figure 4.7: Word "I" (tôi) in sign language

To determine the hand's direction, we use the hand landmark model provided in MediaPipe (see section ??). The inception here is that we calculate the distance between the tip of the index finger and the wrist, which can be called **vector(0, 8)**, then project it to the axis Ox, Oy, Oz, respectively. After that, we take each of those coordinates and compare them with the others. Finally, the one with the immense value will tell which axis the hand is on; besides, with the direction from the wrist to the tip of the index finger projected on that corresponding axis, we will know which direction the hand is.

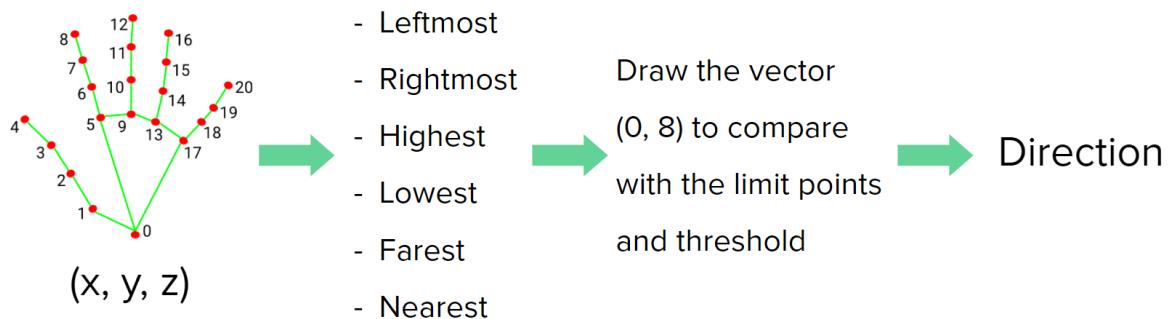


Figure 4.8: Steps to detect the direction of the hand

For instance, a hand is known to be pointing toward the left direction. The value of the distance, when projected on the axis Ox, will be the biggest one among the three projected values. Then, calculate the vector drawn from the wrist to the tip of the index finger; we will know the direction of the hand itself.

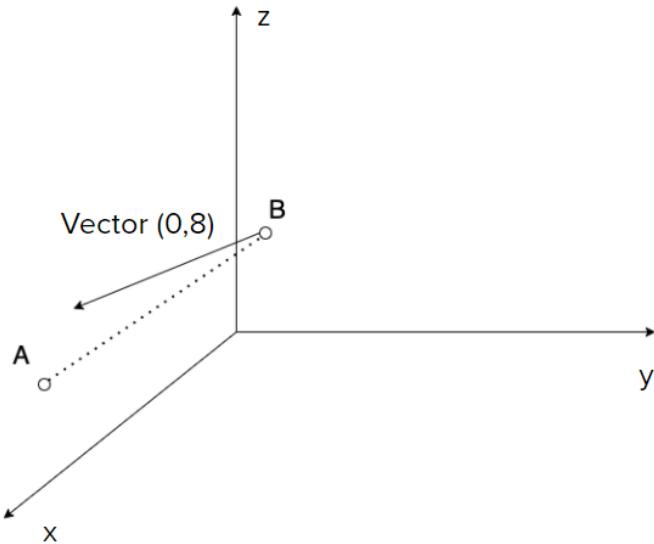


Figure 4.9: Vector(0, 8) represent the hand pointing toward the left

4.3.3 Location detection

Locations of hand vary, is the hand put at forehead, mouth or the chest level, and so on. Every hand pattern that goes with every location will result in different words. Nevertheless, it is hard for the AI to know the hand's coordinates with only one camera, and its view is from above (see figure ??). However, we came up with some solutions to this issue.

The zooming method is the first approach we use to detect the hand location. In this solution, we will take images of the hand and calculate the size of the hand in every frame in order to know whether that hand is getting larger or smaller. Hence, if that hand is smaller than before, it means the hand is getting far away from the camera, and its location is somewhere at the chest level or the stomach level. Otherwise, the hand's location is nearer to the camera, at the mouth, nose, or forehead level.



Figure 4.10: View from the camera module

Nonetheless, the above solution still has an issue: every man's hand has a different size, and

the system does not know the correct position of the hand. Therefore, another solution is to use a wide-angle camera and set it away from the forehead. With this solution, the camera can have a much broader view. Yet, since we only have a normal-angle camera, we could not try out this solution and confirm its suitability.

Another solution to detect the hand's location is using an ultrasonic sensor. In short, this sensor is an instrument that measures the distance to an object using ultrasonic sound waves (see figure ??). It works by emitting a sound wave with a frequency above the human hearing range. The sensor's transducer functions as a microphone, receiving and transmitting ultrasonic sound. The sensor measures the time between sending and receiving an ultrasonic pulse to determine the distance to a target.

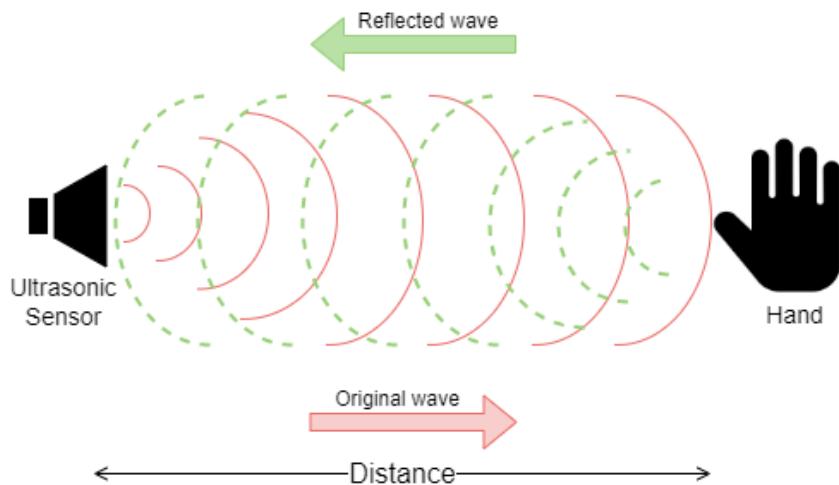


Figure 4.11: Illustration of how the ultrasonic sensor works

r0.475



In the thesis, the one we use for this module is the ultrasonic sensor HY-SRF05 (figure ??), which is relatively cheap and meets our demand in measuring the distance between the camera and the hand. According to the retailer, the wide-angle this sensor can scan is up to 15 degrees. Moreover, its scanning range is between 2 cm and 450 cm, with the relative error fluctuating around 0.3 cm. Besides, the most accurate measurement distance is under 100 cm, which is more than enough when it comes to measuring from the forehead to the user's waist.

However, the sensor method has not yet achieved the desired effect. The reason is that the sensor can only detect one hand at a time, but what if sign language using 2 hands at the same time, using only the sensor will not bring feasible results.

From there, we offer another solution for measuring this distance as follows. Replace that method of distance by sensor with a distance measurement method based on object size. It is

almost similar to the zooming method, but this method is better in that it will not depend on the size of the hand, so it is perfectly suitable for determining the distance for the problem we are trying to solve.

This method is as follows. We will use the following formula:

$$distance_predict = A * distance_input + B * distance_input + C$$

In which, *distance_input* will be the distance between two points (5,17) on the hand model taken from the MediaPipe model and *distance_predict* will be the distance from the camera to the hand.

The trio of coefficients A, B, C will be determined by interpolating the above polynomial with a pre-prepared data set. After having the above three coefficients, combined with calculating the distance between 2 points 5 and 17, we will easily deduce the distance of the hand.

Consequently, after getting the result from this location module, we put it within a hand state. And we will discuss how that hand state will help us translate sign language into Vietnamese in the following section.

4.3.4 Word decoder

As discussed above, there are considerable technical difficulties in implementing the action detection module. We did some research and proposed a new model to resolve these problems. As a result, this change affects the word decoder module, which needs some adjustments.

The previous model decodes a word into four factors: pattern, location, direction, and action. After getting the outputs from the four modules, it will search the database to find the corresponding word. figure ?? illustrates how an input containing four factors is mapped to the correct word in the database. Applying a basic searching algorithm, we have the system find the most appropriate word. If it can not find any, it will replace or deprecate some parts of the input and try again to find another word. After decoding and finding the suitable word, the application will display that word on the screen.

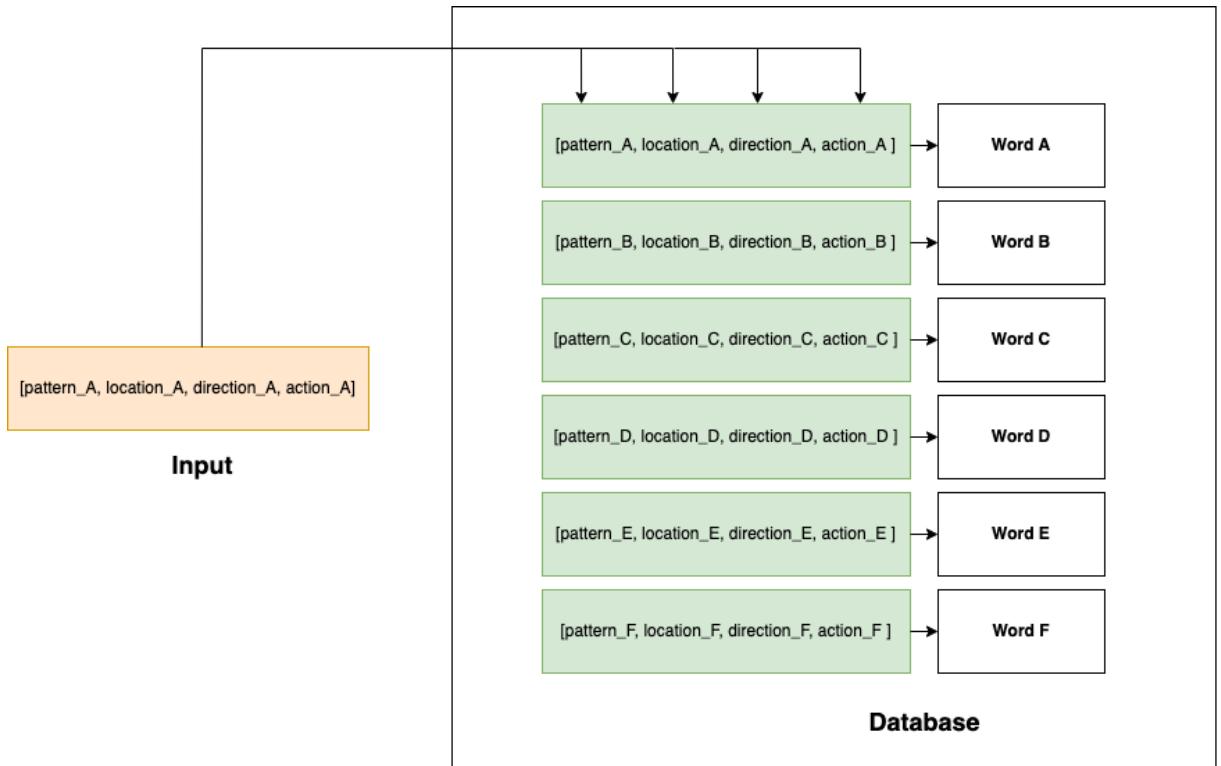


Figure 4.12: Map one to one data from four component with word in database and get result

Introduction to handstate

Right after the deprecation of the action detection module, the question that comes up is how we can find the correct word without that module. Therefore, we propose a different model for a word that is not decoded into four factors like the previous model. It only contains three elements left: pattern, direction, and location. Consequently, each set of those three elements is called a hand state (??), and a word is decoded into many different hand states.

This concept of hand state comes from the research of natural language processing, in which a word is composed of many characters. Accordingly, a word is concatenated from many hand states in this thesis. Then, we will get the desired word when going through the processing steps that we will discuss later in this proposal.

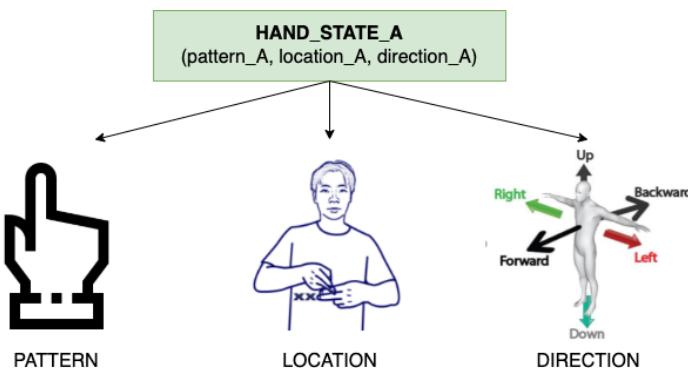


Figure 4.13: Hand State which construct from pattern, location and direction

Using beam search and CTC decode to map word

After we have grasped the concept of hand state, we will come to the essential part of the model: converting the received hand states into words.

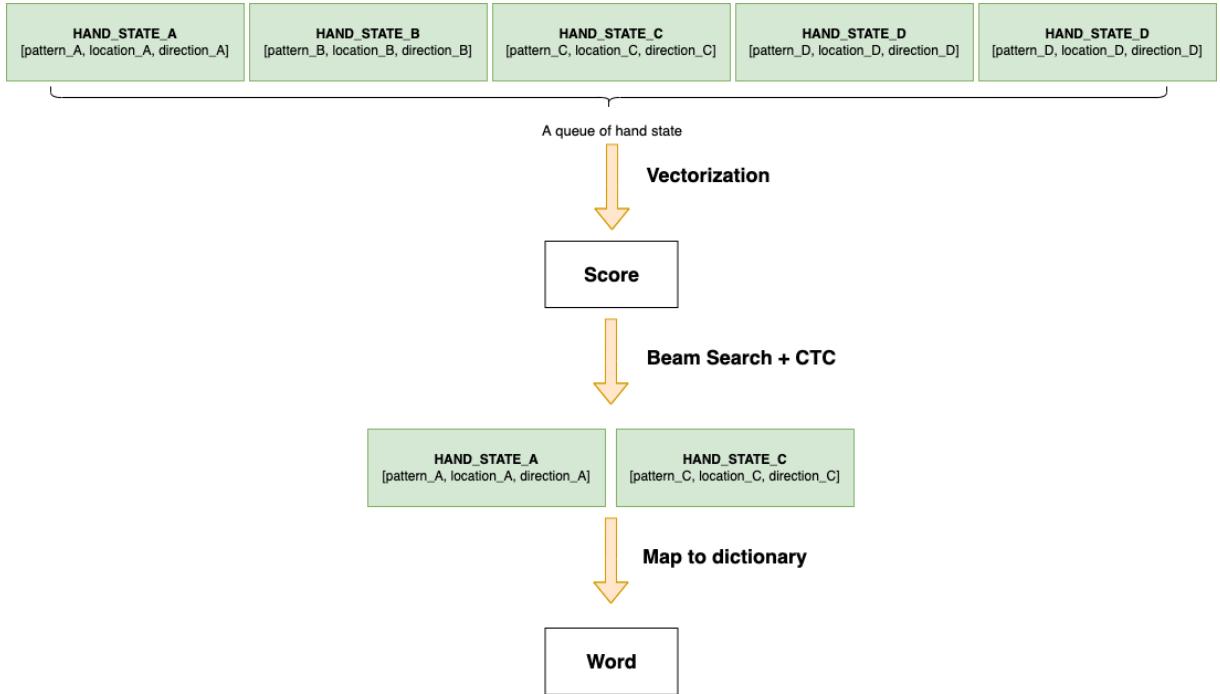


Figure 4.14: Architecture

Figure ?? is the model proposed by the authors for this section. The input will be a queue of hand states taken from the previous three components. Here, in our conventions, the queue length is set to 5, but it is not the final number, as we need more calculations and experimentation to find the right queue length. This model consists of three steps:

1. **Vectorization:** This step converts a queue of many hand states ?? into a matrix as input for beam search.
2. **Beam search:** In this step, we will perform a beam search algorithm to choose which hand states are suitable for the input from the database. Besides, we propose using the CTC decode model to eliminate the wrong hand states or previous duplicated hand states, increasing the model's efficiency.
3. **Map to the dictionary:** And finally, after going through the above two steps, from the initial queue, we will get the most likely hand states. Our job is to map these hand states to the database and find the correct word.

Vectorization

When we get to this step, we get a queue of hand states. Because before entering the beam search module, we need a matrix representing the correlation between the outputs received from the components and the data in the database.

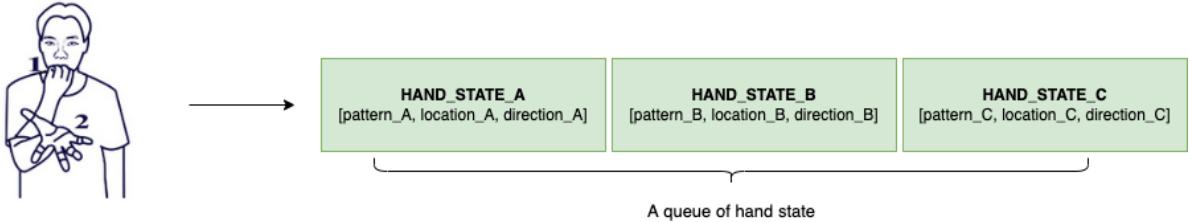


Figure 4.15: A queue of hand state which get from three component in section ...

From this queue, we will cycle through each hand state, compare it with the available hand state database, and evaluate the score for it based on the following principles ??:

1. The score will be increased if the hand state matches the word in the database.
2. Otherwise, the score will be decreased if that hand state does not match any.

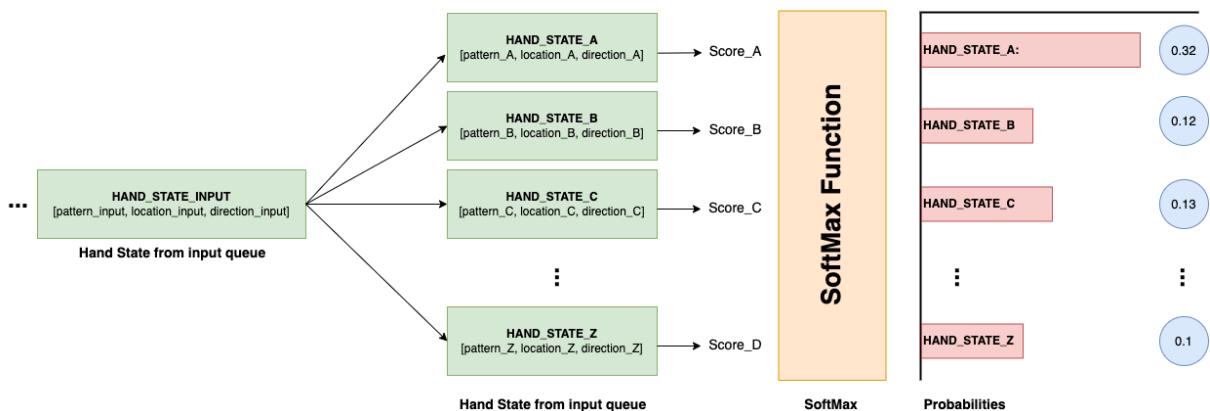


Figure 4.16: Vectorization

In the first principle, The more similarities the hand state retrieved from the queue has compared to that in the database, the higher it is scored. For example, in the database, we have a hand state as follows: $[pattern_A \ location_A \ direction_A]$, and the hand state we get from the input is $[pattern_A \ location_A \ direction_A]$ then this hand state will be rated higher than the hand state $[pattern_A \ location_A \ direction_B]$. And so on, we will, in turn, score the hand states taken from the queue.

On the second point, the minus point is evaluated based on its matching pattern with the hand states in the database. When the system recognizes patterns from the hand pattern recognition module (using the vision approach), it is likely to be wrong detected or mistaken. To resolve this problem and maximize the accuracy of the result, we put out a rule. With those patterns that are usually hard to detect, the minus point will be lower than simple ones. In short, the more complex the pattern to be recognized, the smaller the minus point is going to be.

After completing the above evaluation and scoring step, we will use a function to normalize the data (here, the authors use the softmax function [?]) and return us a set of probabilities of the hand states in the row. Wait. We will use this set of probabilities as input for the beam search step.

Using beamsearch with CTC decode

After passing the vectorization step, the hand states in our queue has been converted to a $M \times N$ matrix, where M is the length of the hand state's database and N is the length of queue.

By using beam search (??), we will get the most likely k hand state from the database. From the image below, we can imagine what happened later during beam search.

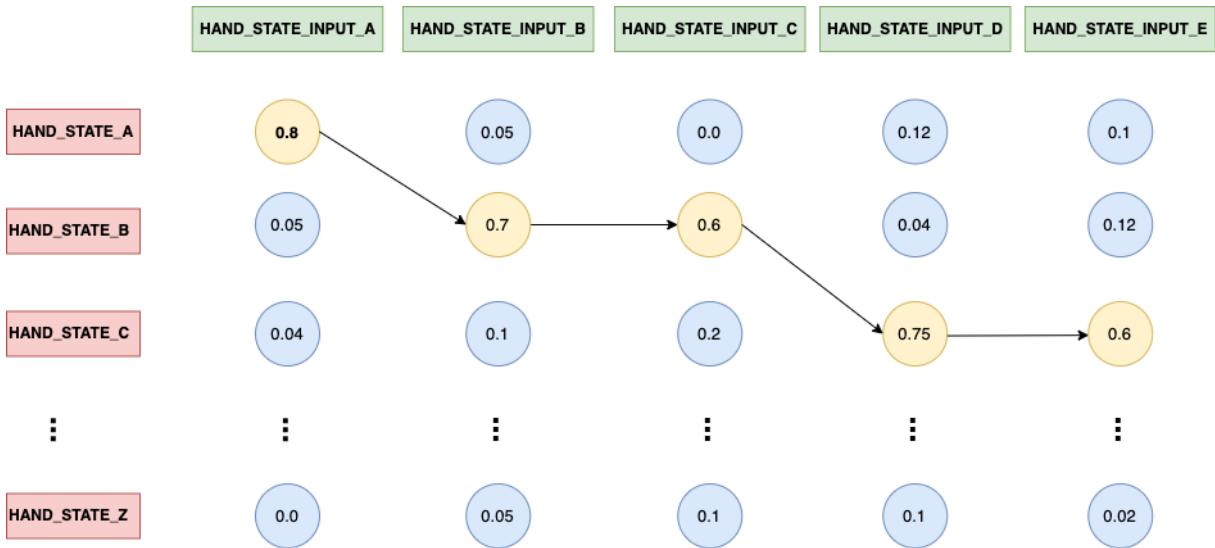


Figure 4.17: Beam Search

However, as we can see that, after performing the beam search step, we will get a sequence of hand states whose length corresponds to the length of the input queue, these hand states can include duplicate hand states, or they can be wrong hand states. Therefore, we need to apply CTC algorithm to remove the hand states from infection. For the wrong hand states, in Vectorization step, we will set a threshold to discard these hand states and see it as a blank character. And after all step, after beam search CTC decode, we will get the desired result.

Map to dictionary



Figure 4.18: Map to dictionary and get word

After getting a set of most likely hand states, all that remains is for us to map to the database, as we did in section above, but instead of map with 4-component set, in here, we will map with input retrieved from this previous step. And finally, we will get the word (??) without using the action detect module.

4.3.5 Text-to-speech

In addition, sometimes, people do not always read the result from the phone's screen, so to make it easier for them to know the answer after translating process, the application can speak it out loud. Basically, one way to do this is to build a database of many sound files mapped with the corresponding word in Vietnamese. This approach, however, is not efficient as it requires a massive effort in creating the database. We must record every single word and map them all together.

Instead of using that approach, we use a well-known speech service from Google called Text-to-speech [?]. According to Google, Text-to-Speech converts text input into natural human speech audio data. And this service supports many languages, including the one that we need, Vietnamese. With the provided API from that speech service, our application can speak up the result without an extensive sound database in the user's phone.

In fact, this API is a freemium service. Text-to-Speech costs are determined by the number of characters transmitted to the service each month to be synthesized into audio. Google states on their website that, "The first 1 million characters for WaveNet voices are free each month. For Standard (non-WaveNet) voices, the first 4 million characters are free each month. After the free tier has been reached, Text-to-Speech is priced per 1 million text characters processed." This thesis only needs the standard (non-WaveNet) plan, which provides us 4 million characters free each month and only costs USD 4.00 per following 1 million characters. In the upcoming phases of building up the application, the number that we will use is negligible compared to 4 million free characters. Therefore, we decided to apply this Text-to-speech module using Google service in this thesis.

Chapter 5

Upcoming plan

5.1 The camera module

After having discussed mainly the solutions and implementations of the soft modules in the system, we must move on to the main one that is considered to be the eyes of this thesis, which is the camera module. This section will discuss what parts are in a camera module and represent some images of a real one we built.

We can easily find the camera modules' parts from any retailer selling electrical components, robots, and Arduino kits. Additionally, in the current era of e-commerce, it is easier for us to find and compare those components that we need online. The parts required to build a camera module are listed below.

First, we need a camera part, and ESP32-CAM is the perfect one for this role. It is inexpensive and easy to use, making it ideal for our thesis that requires complex functions like image tracking and recognition. Furthermore, it integrates Wi-Fi, traditional Bluetooth, which help us in sending the images to the user's smartphone for the next steps in translating sign language.

Secondly, we need a converter adapter to help us sideload the program into the camera module. Besides, the third part that we need is the ultrasonic sensor mentioned in the TK section. It plays a role in location detection, which will tell the system the distance between hands and the camera module. Last but not least, this camera module needs a battery to power the whole module, and we reckon that the volume of about 100 mAh is fine.

Furthermore, there must be a box to store all the above parts. With the help of current 3D printing technology, we design that package on Tinkercad, an online 3D modeling program that runs on the web browser. After getting all the necessary components, we tried to put them all together and get the result below.



Figure 5.1: The components inside the camera module prototype

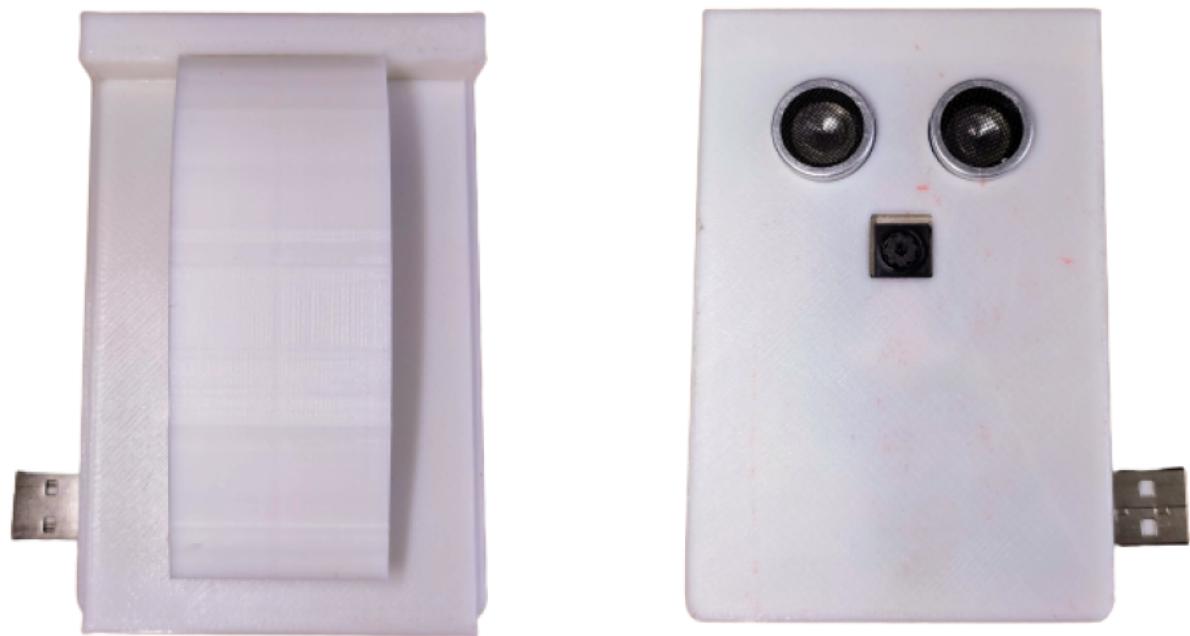


Figure 5.2: Views of the camera module prototype from the above and under

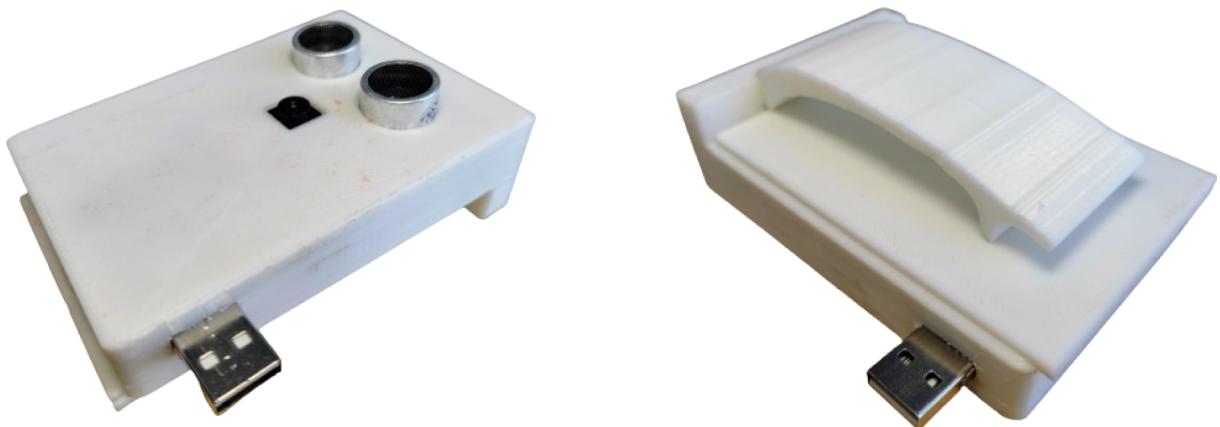


Figure 5.3: Views of the camera module prototype from the sides

Nevertheless, due to the smallest number that a 3D printer can print, the box's cover is a bit hard to put in. And the hanger that helped hang the box on the hat is not as flexible as we thought, so it needs a redesign.

5.2 App design

The application must satisfy user experience, and user interface demands. And during the research phase of this thesis, we did design a prototype for the application, including two more features besides the main one. Those features are a sign language dictionary and a learning system. We will talk more about those features in the later sections.

Before going through the design of this application, we must state that they do not cover all the screens needed for the application yet. And they are not the final design that we have. However, we have some conventions when designing this prototype, such as the corner is rounded and the colors are pale, not too bright, to make the users feel calm somehow and comfortable when using the application.

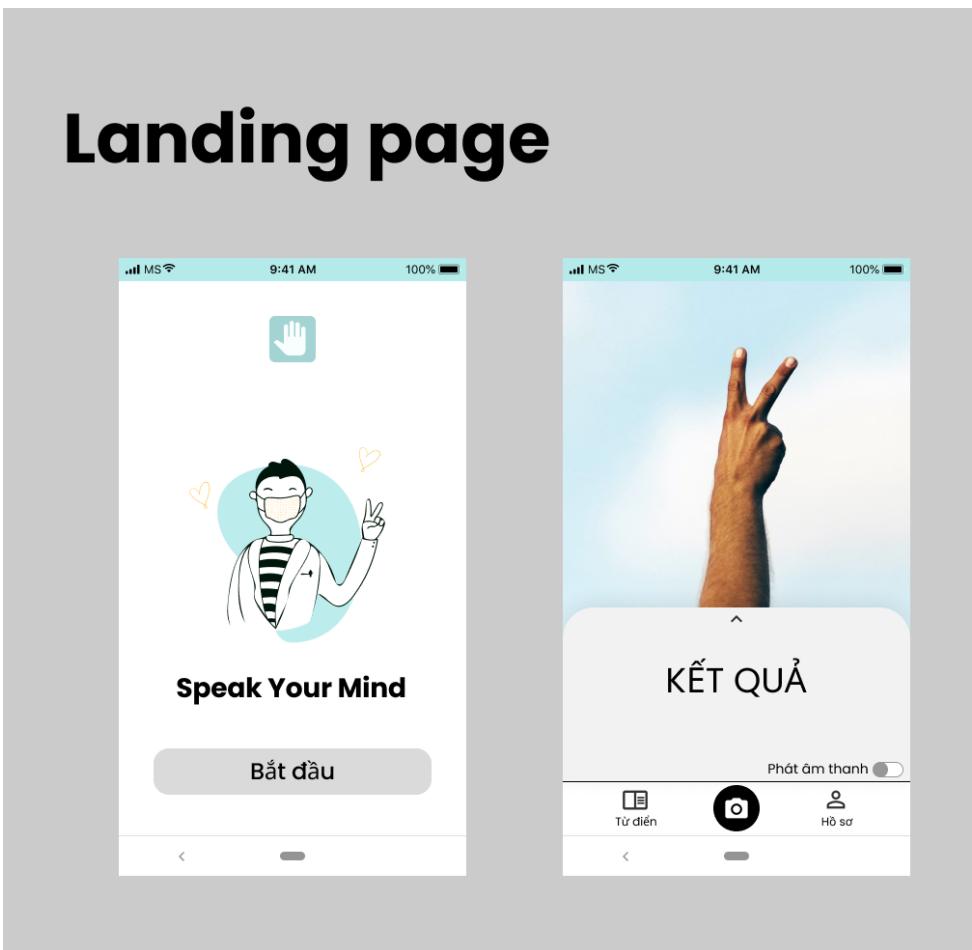


Figure 5.4: The landing page of the application

Main screen

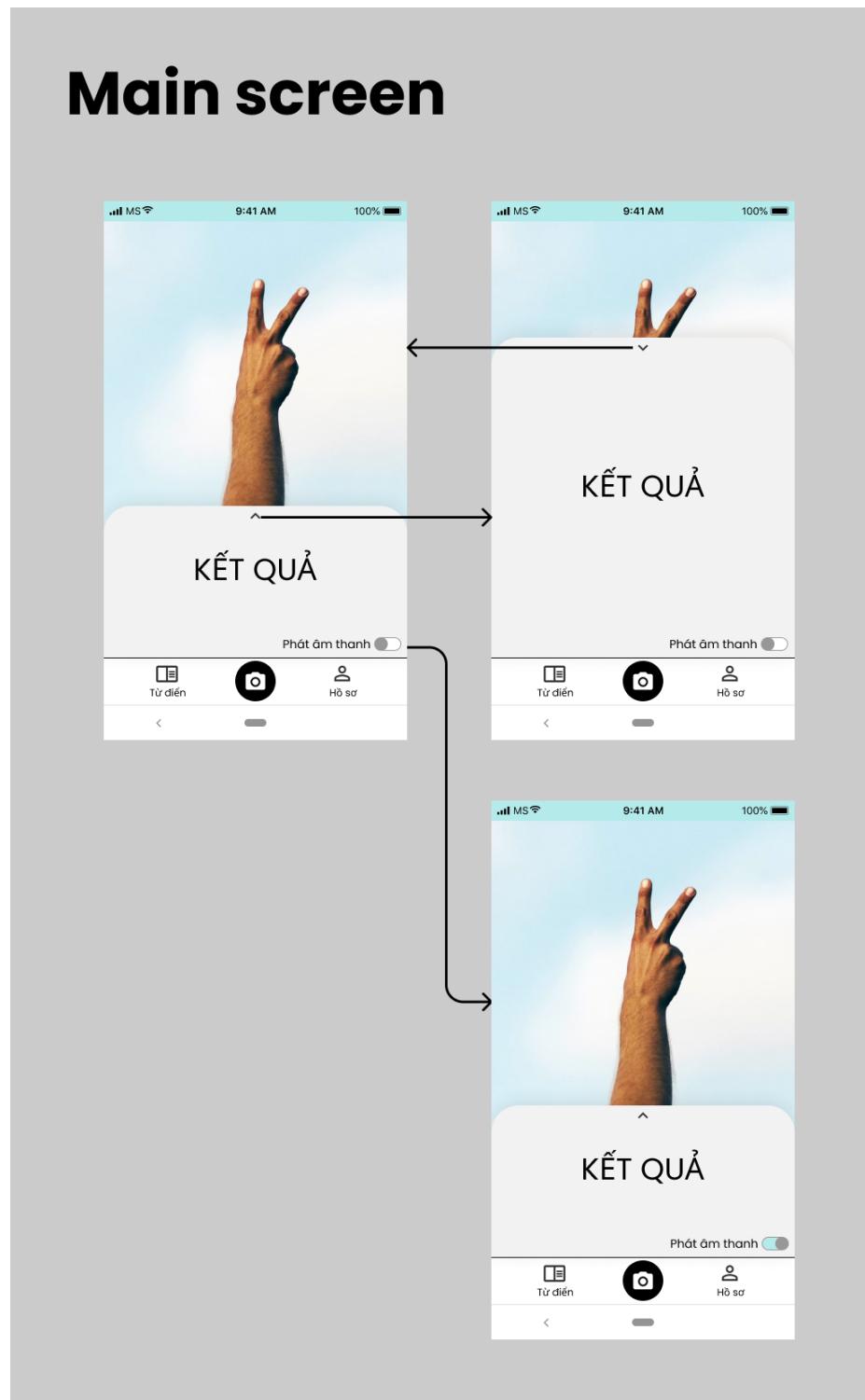


Figure 5.5: The main screen of the application

Dictionary

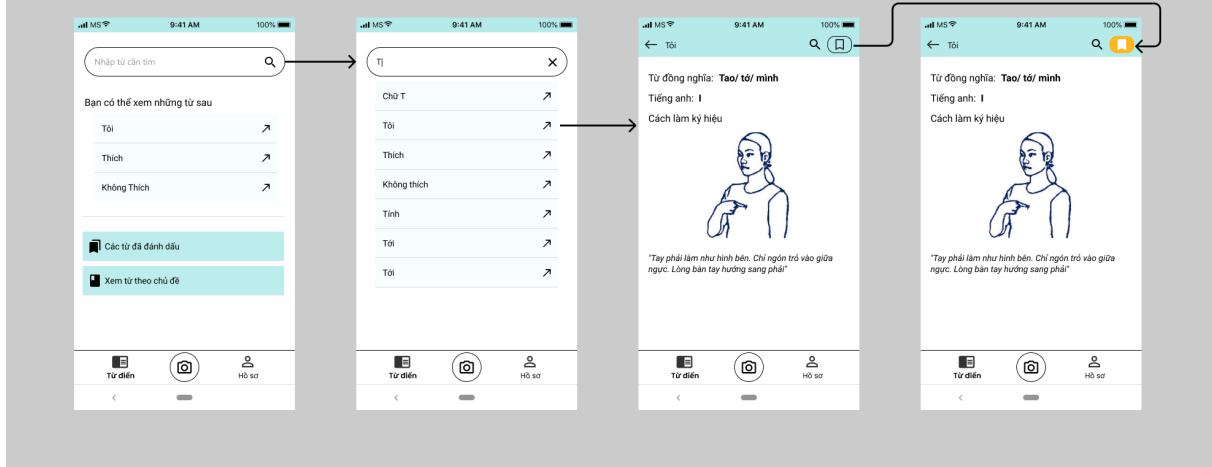


Figure 5.6: The main screen of the application

Profile screen

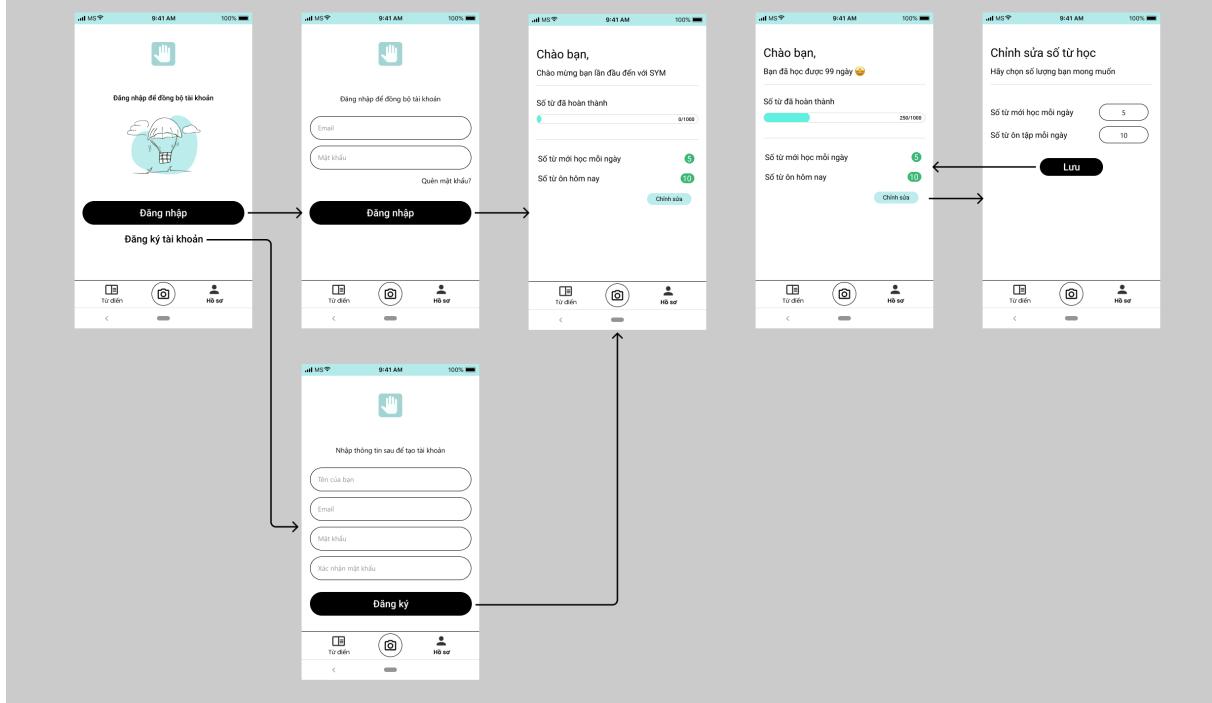


Figure 5.7: The main screen of the application

5.3 New features and plan for thesis

To expand the group of people using this application, we will implement additional features into the main application to help ordinary people learn and know more about sign language.

Those features are a sign language dictionary and a learning system that help people learn sign language more efficiently.

- **Sign language dictionary:** like any other dictionary, but dictionary has another element, which is containing the videos to illustrate the sign of the words.
- **Learning system:** apply the spaced repetition technique, which help people learn much faster and more efficient.

Additionally, to finish this thesis, we break the whole process into three milestones; each will inherit the previous outcome and test them multiple times to ensure they actually work. The table ?? below contains those milestones and tasks needed to complete each milestone.

Milestone	Main tasks	Estimated days
Translator module and basic application	Collect data to train model	4 days
	Build pattern recognition module	7 days
	Train pattern model, test and fix if needed	5 days or more
	Build direction determination module	7 days
	Test and fix if needed	Not estimated
	Build location detection module	7 days
	Build word decoder module	14 days
	Test and fix word decoder	Not estimated
	Build basic app and camera module, test their connection	7 days
	Build server, connect it with the application, fix anything if needed	12 days
Sign language dictionary feature	Collect at least 1000 words in sign language	3 days
	Build basic UI for sign language dictionary	7 days
	Implement a search engine	3 days
	Add dictionary data to the server	1 days
	Build word screen, containing definition and instruction video	3 days
	Test feature and fix if needed	Not estimated
Learning system	Build basic UI for learning system	7 days
	Add learner class	3 days
	Implement algorithm that represent the spaced repetition learning technique	6 days

Table 5.1: Three milestones and tasks to complete the thesis

Use case ID	1
Use case name	View result after predict
Description	The user receives information about the hand gesture he has just made
Actor	User
Post-condition(s)	Detects successful sign language and returns results to the user
Normal flow	1. User visit main page 2. The user performs the operation describing the sign language 3. Application that records actions and makes predictions 4. The application displays the results after the prediction
Exception flow	Exception1: 4a. The application cannot predict the sign language 5a. The application shows no more information and ends

Table 5.2: Use case view result after predict

Use case ID	2
Use case name	View profile
Description	Users can view personal information and perform some operations to edit the number of learned words, the number of new words learned in the day.
Actor	User
Post-condition(s)	Returns the user's information
Normal flow	1. User visit profile page 2. The application accesses the system to get user information 3. Application that displays user information
Alternative flow	Không
Exception flow	Không

Table 5.3: Use case view result after predict

Use case ID	3
Use case name	Sign in
Description	Allow users to log in to the account to use the application's services
Actor	Người dùng
Pre-condition(s)	Have an internet connection
Post-condition(s)	Logged in successfully
Normal flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The application displays the login information filling interface 2. User enters account name and password in 2 boxes Email, Password 3. User presses "Login" button 4. The application shows "Logged in successfully"
Alternative flow	<p>A. User entered wrong login email</p> <p>4.1 The application shows "Error ! There is no user record corresponding to this identifier. The user may have been deleted."</p> <p>4.2 Application goes back to step 2</p> <p>B. User enters username that is not email</p> <p>4.1 The application shows "Error ! The email address is badly formatted."</p> <p>4.2 Application goes back to step 2</p> <p>C. User entered wrong password</p> <p>4.1 The application shows "Error ! The password is invalid."</p> <p>4.2 Application goes back to step 2</p>
Exception flow	If there is no internet connection, the application displays the message "No internet connection! Please try again."

Table 5.4: Use case sign in

Use case ID	4
Use case name	Sign out
Description	Đăng xuất ra khỏi ứng dụng
Actor	Người dùng
Pre-condition(s)	Thiết bị chứa ứng dụng có kết nối internet Đã đăng nhập tài khoản trước đó
Post-condition(s)	Đăng xuất thành công
Normal flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Người dùng ấn vào nút "Đăng xuất" 2. Ứng dụng trở về màn hình đăng nhập
Alternative flow	Không
Exception flow	Nếu không có kết nối internet, ứng dụng hiển thị thông báo "No internet connection! Please try again."

Table 5.5: Use case sign out

Use case ID	5
Use case name	Sign up
Description	Create a personal account to be able to log into the system
Actor	User
Pre-condition(s)	Device containing the application with an internet connection
Post-condition(s)	Successful account registration
Normal flow	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User clicks on “Create account” button 2. The application displays the account registration view 3. The user enters the required system information 4. User presses “Register” button 5. The system returns to the login screen
Alternative flow	<p>A. The user stopped creating an account and wants to go back to the login screen</p> <p>User presses “Login here” button and the application jumps to step 5</p>
Exception flow	If there is no internet connection, the application displays the message "No internet connection! Please try again."

Table 5.6: Use case sign up

Chapter 6

Proposed Thesis Chapters

Chapter 1. Overview. In the chapter, we will present the reason for choosing this topic, **Using machine learning methods to translate sign language into Vietnamese**; Introducing the related works, raising the challenges when doing the research and building the system; then presenting the aim, scope, and structure of the thesis.

Chapter 2. Related works. This chapter contains the associated works that we have referenced when doing the thesis and how they help us build the system.

Chapter 3. Theoretical background. This chapter show all the foundation knowledge that are applied in the thesis, and their assistance in completing the thesis.

Chapter 4. Proposed system. We will analyze the main problem and break it down into pieces to develop the solution for the sub-problems; We also present the design of the system structure, the application, and how they are connected.

Chapter 5. Implementation. We will present the steps to build the system, including setting up the environment, programming the server, application, the physical module, and connecting them so that they can work precisely.

Chapter 6. Result and evaluation. This chapter contains how to use the system, convey the outcome when using it; And evaluate the accuracy rate to ensure it is ready to be used.

Chapter 7. Summary. In the last chapter, we will summarize the whole system, its implementation, result and evaluate them to emphasize the good and bad of the system; Moreover, we will suggest the plan to develop this system in the future.

Chapter 7

Summary

This thesis applies image processing and artificial intelligence, whose purposes are to research and build a system that can translate sign language into Vietnamese using only a camera module and a smartphone.

So far, a sign language translating system has been a massive challenge to many scientists and engineers because of the complexity of sign language and the diversity of the way people use it around the world. Moreover, when we researched and built the system, there were a few similar systems, but they only translated the sign language alphabet.

In addition, talking about human values, this system can resolve the lack of sign-language translators in Vietnam. It, indeed, means that people having disabilities will have the chance to live, work and communicate like those who do not. They can have a better education as the teacher can understand their thoughts and connect more efficiently. They can have better health as the health force has the chance to know more about how they are, what they feel, which means we can provide them a better treatment for their problem. Their life will be easier as the surrounding people can get them and talk to them more clearly.

The deaf and mute are also a part of this world, a part of us, not apart from us. Therefore, we firmly believe the deaf and mute deserve to have the chance to speak up, be heard, be seen, and be acknowledged. With this application, we people can know each other and communicate fluently regardless of our level of knowledge of sign language. Ultimately, our bonds will grow more vital and more profound, which will lead to a better world for the entire human race.

Those human values emphasize the importance of this project in our world. Besides, the promising solution we presented throughout this proposal means it is possible to translate sign language with the current technologies. In the upcoming time, we have more resources to dedicate our time to completing our algorithm, which results in the higher accuracy of the translation process and completing the thesis thoroughly.