Ai Sign Language Converter

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Overview

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Team Information

Team ID = 20

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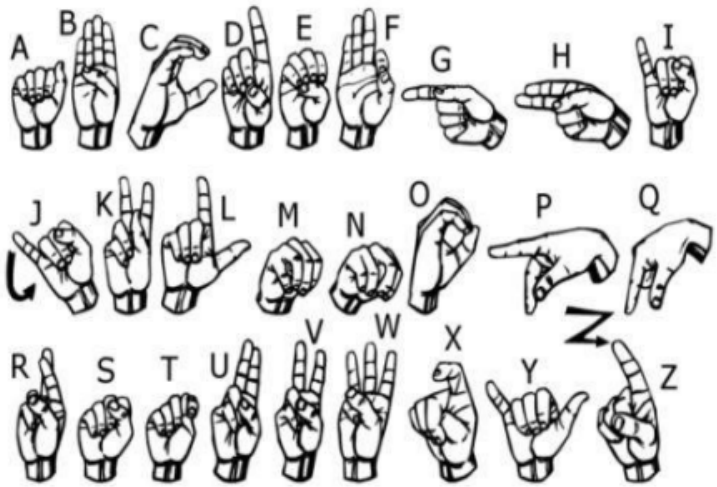
Overview

Task Description

The proposed AI sign language converter aims to easily convert sign language into text with MLP Model, which helps facilitate communication between deaf and mute people and normal people who cannot use sign language.



Overview

Demo of The Running Application

Google Drive Link.

GitHub Link.

Overview

Our Contribution

1. Change number of classes to be 4.
2. Replace Randomforest with MLP classifier.
3. Change images size and give the model a fixed frame and size.
4. Create dictionary of dataset with size of classes number (0: Listen, 1: Toilet, 2: Look, 3: Bored).

Overview

Data

. The dataset consists of images of 4 classifications: (0: Listen, 1: Toilet, 2: Look, 3: Bored)

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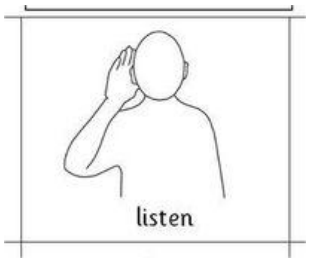
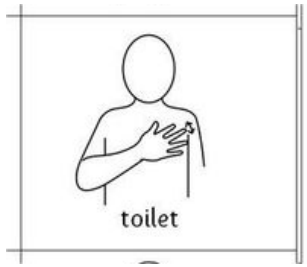
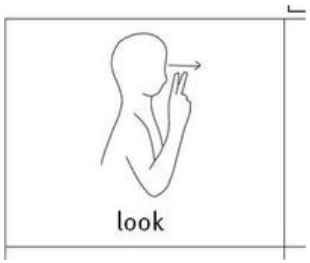


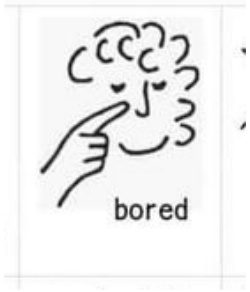
(a) Class 0



(b) Class 1



(c) Class 2



(d) Class 3

Figura: Classes of Dataset

Overview

Project Architecture

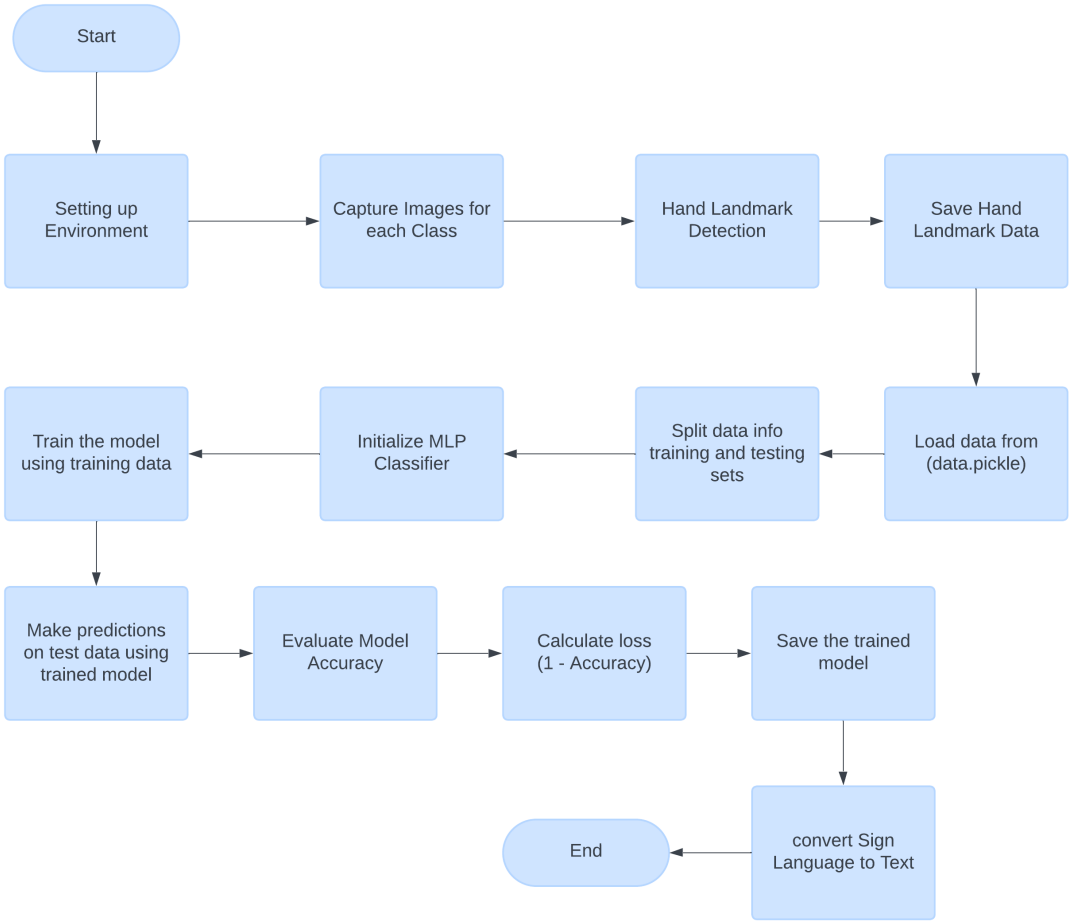


Figura: MLP Architecture

Overview

Methods

A. Data Collection and Image Capture:
   1. Collect image data by capturing frames from a webcam
   2. Create a directory for each class

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B. Extract hand landmarks(data-dir):
   1. . Extract hand landmarks from images using MediaPipe Hands
   2. Prepare feature vectors for machine learning

Methods

C. Train and evaluate model:

1. Load data from a pickle file
2. Preprocess data to fixed length
3. Split data into training and testing using train-test-split from sklearn.model-selection
4. Initialize MLP (Multi-Layer Perceptron) classifier
5. Train model on training data using fit
6. Make predictions on test data
7. Calculate accuracy, loss, and balanced accuracy
8. Save trained MLP model

Methods

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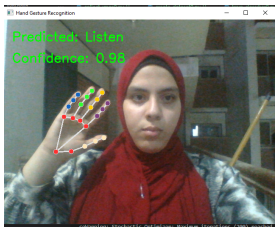
D. Real-time Hand Gesture Recognition:
   1. Load trained MLP model
   2. Capture frames from default camera using OpenCV's VideoCapture class
   3. S Print real-time accuracy and predicted label

E. MLP Classifier:
   1. Input Layer: flattened image data
   2. Output Layer: corresponds to number of classes with softmax activation function
   3. Training: Backpropagation with training data adjusts model weights and biases to minimize loss function using iterative optimization.

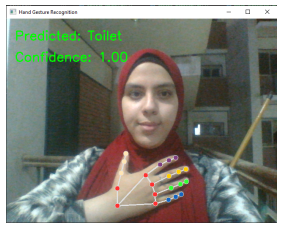
Overview

Results

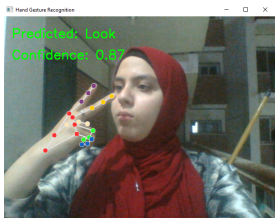
1. Accuracy: 0.9 =>1
2. loss =(1 - Accuracy) => 0.1



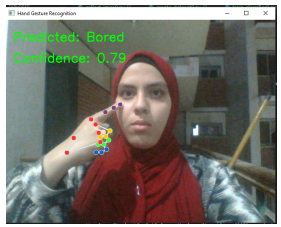
(a) Result 0



(b) Result 1



(c) Result 2



(d) Result 3

Overview

Thanks!