

Handwritten Signature Verification using Local Binary Pattern features and KNN

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Problem definition

- ❑ Signature Verification is the procedure of determining to **whether a particular signature is genuine or forged**.
- ❑ System would take as input author ID and signature images and tell us, If the signature ,ust be 'Accepted' or 'Rejected'

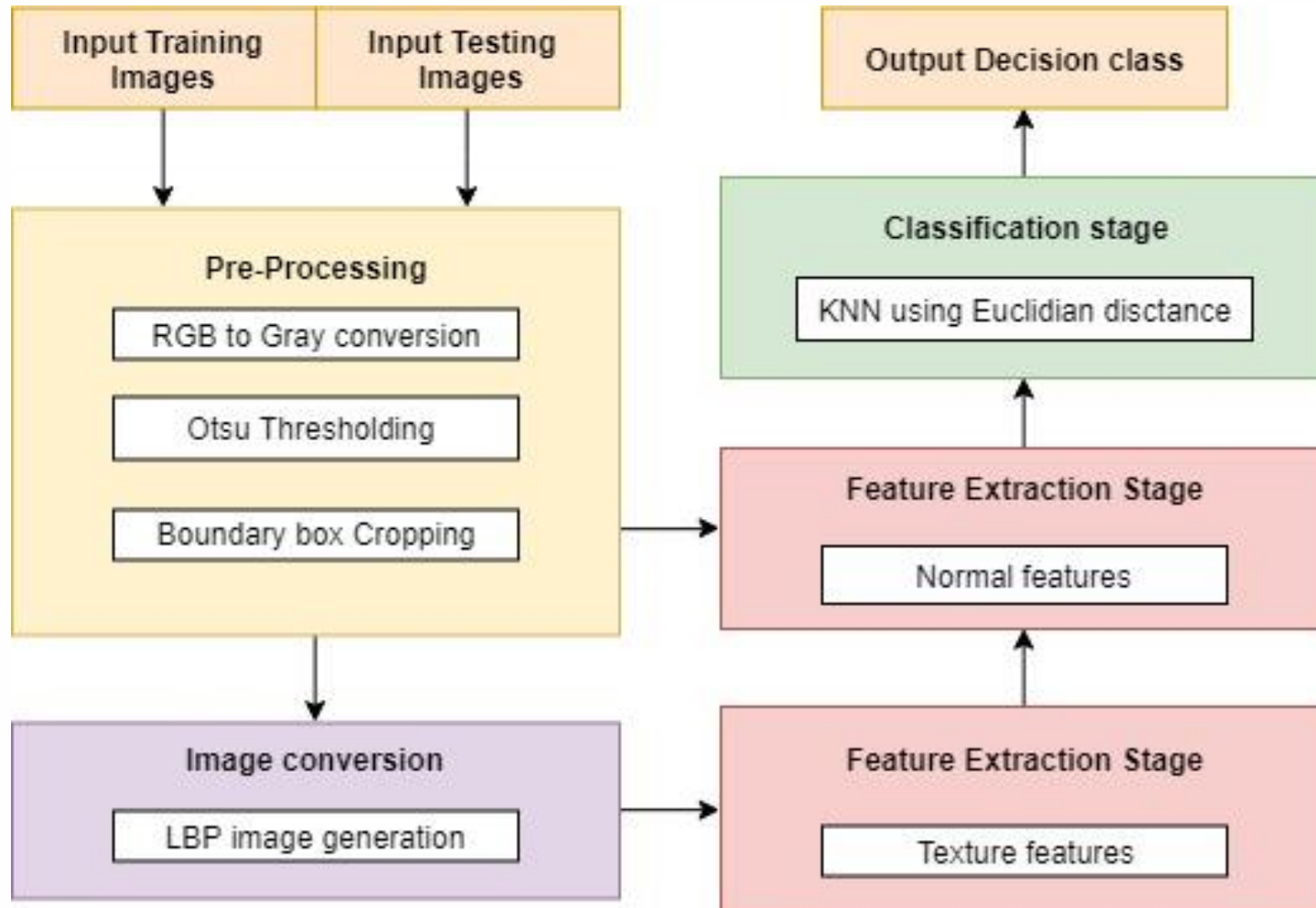
Literature Review

- ❑ An **excel sheet** of all the Literature Review has been prepared and is been attached with this slide.
- ❑ The literature review contains total of **40 research papers** based on the topic Signature Recognition
- ❑ Most of the papers make use of **3 stages**:
 - Preprocessing stage
 - Feature extraction stage
 - Classification stage



Microsoft Excel
Worksheet

Proposed Work



Proposed Work

Local Binary Pattern

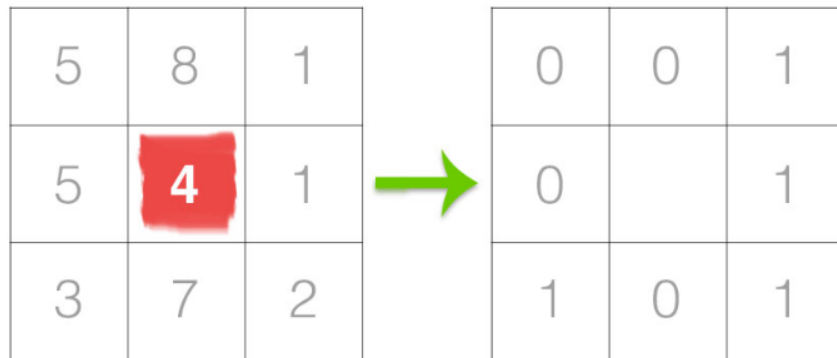


Figure 1: The first step in constructing a LBP is to take the 8 pixel neighborhood surrounding a center pixel and threshold it to construct a set of 8 binary digits.

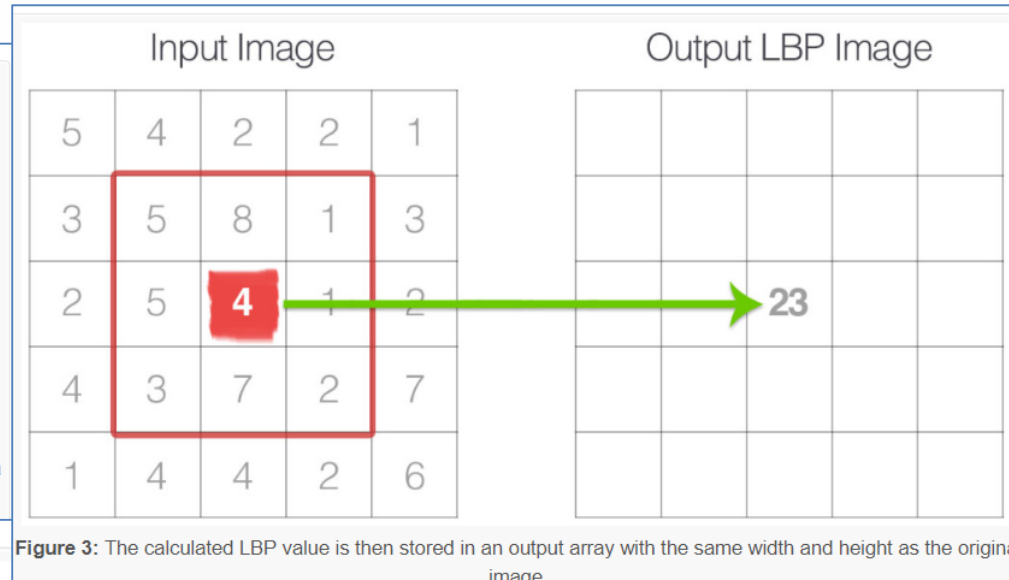
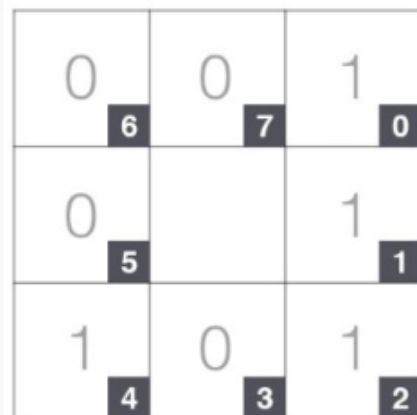


Figure 3: The calculated LBP value is then stored in an output array with the same width and height as the original image.



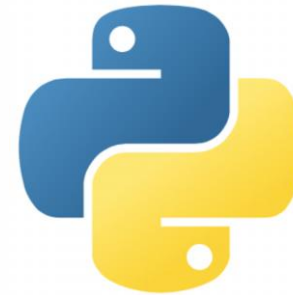
$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 \hline
 & 2^4 & & 2^2 & & 2^1 & & 2^0 \\
 \hline
 16 & + & 4 & + & 2 & + & 1 & = & 23
 \end{array}$$

Figure 2: Taking the 8-bit binary neighborhood of the center pixel and converting it into a decimal representation. (Thanks to Bikramjot of [Hanzra Tech](#) for the inspiration on this visualization!)

Implementation tool & setup

❑ Python using PyCharm

- Python is a popular programming language used in web & software development, mathematics, system scripting
- PyCharm is a python editor and compiler allows intelligent code completion, on-the-fly error checking and quick-fixes, easy project navigation, and much more.



❑ SQL using MySQL

- SQL is a standard language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data in databases.
- MySQL is an open source relational database management system, very easy to establish, use and manage



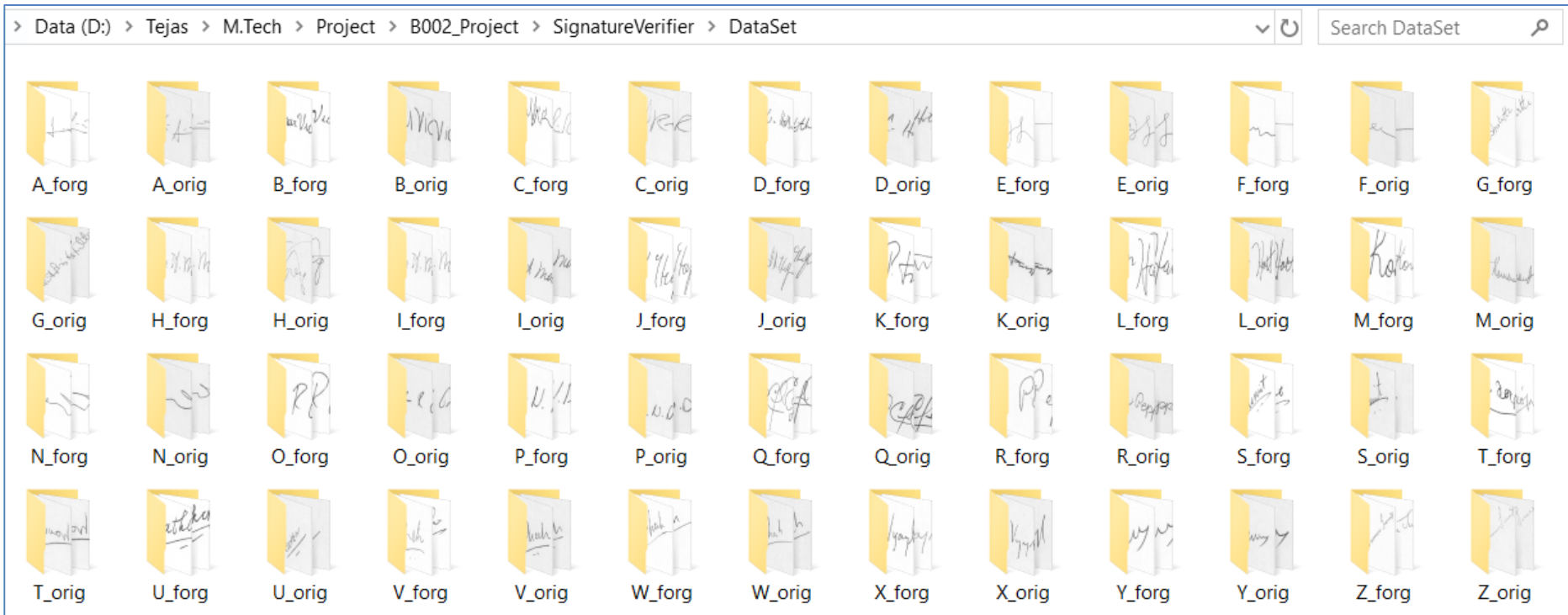
Implementation tool & setup

❑ Python libraries

Using number of libraries, which are easy to install & import..

Package	Description
OpenCV	Computer vision and machine learning software library.
NumPy	Scientific computing & array-processing
Imutils	Functions to make basic image processing functions easier
Math	Provides access to the mathematical functions
Matplotlib	Python 2D plotting library
Pymysql	A simple database interface for Python
OS	allows easy file handling
Scipy	Provides many user-friendly and efficient numerical routines
PySimpleGUI	User interface renderer

Dataset



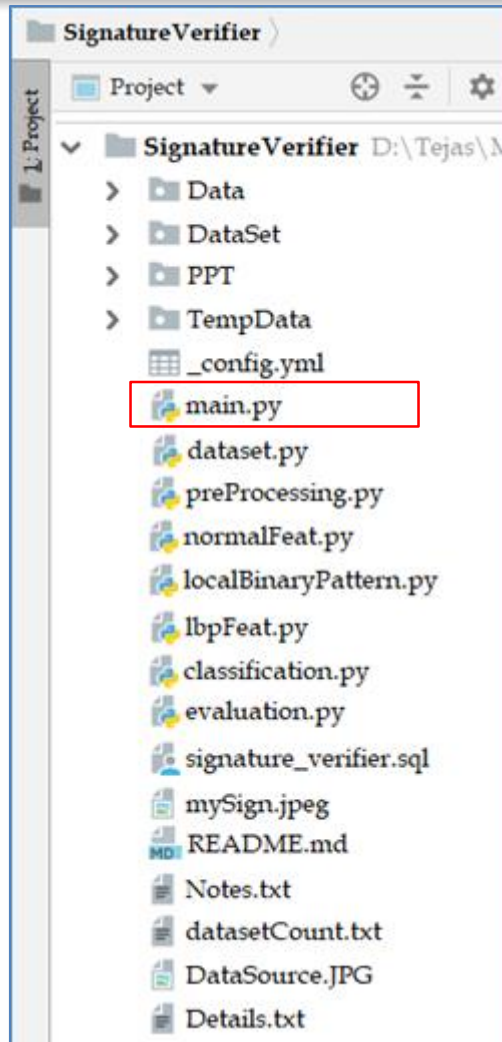
26 Authors, 1272 Images
1007 Training images (79.17%)
265 Testing images (20.83%)

Implementation Work done

Implementation

□ Main.py

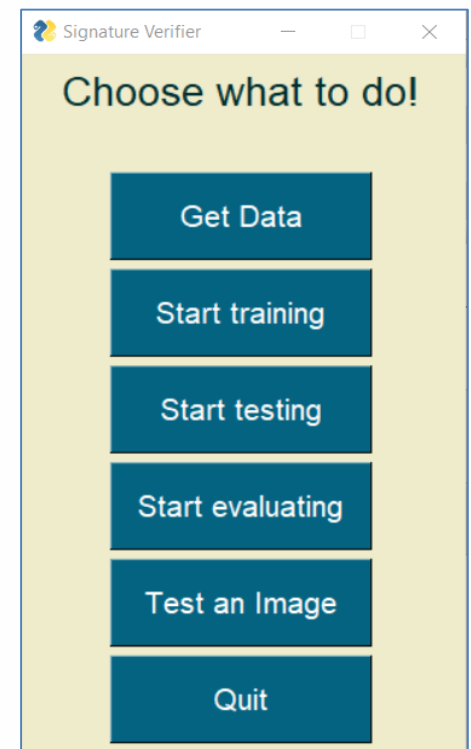
- This is the main python file where the system working starts, calls the other functions, gives the appropriate results and ends.



```

405 while(str(button) != "Quit"):
406     window = sg.Window('Signature Verifier', ds)
407     button, values = window.Read()
408
409     if(str(button) == "Get Data"):
410         window.Close()
411         ds.getData()
412     elif(str(button) == "Start training"):
413         window.Close()
414         train()
415     elif(str(button) == "Start testing"):
416         window.Close()
417         test()
418     elif(str(button) == "Start evaluating"):
419         window.Close()
420         ev.evaluate()
421     elif(str(button) == "Test an Image"):
422         window.Close()
423         testOne()
424     else:
425         window.Close()
426

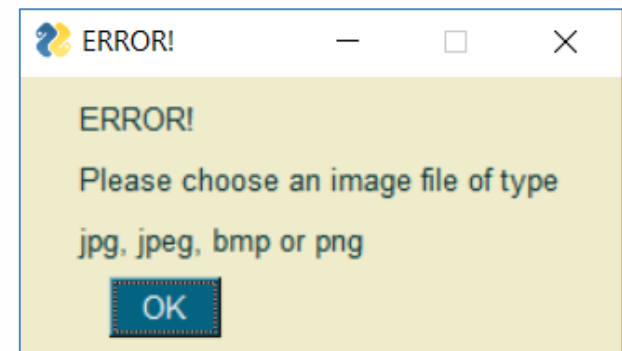
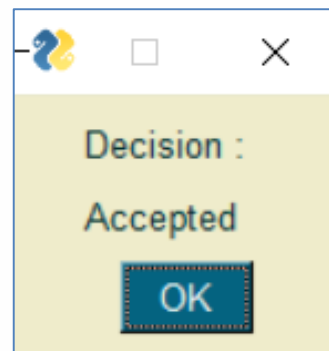
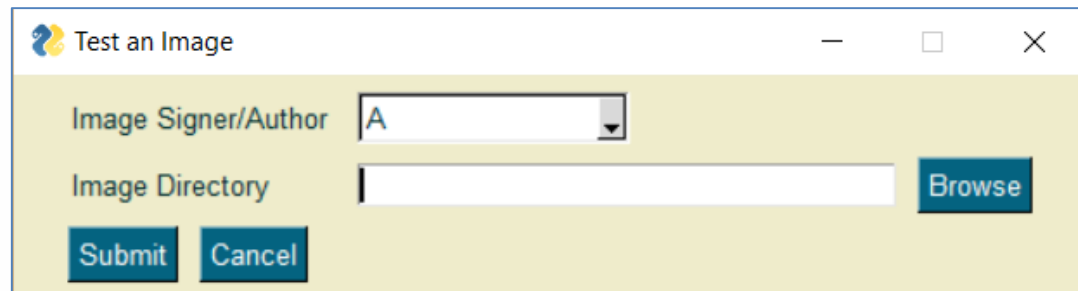
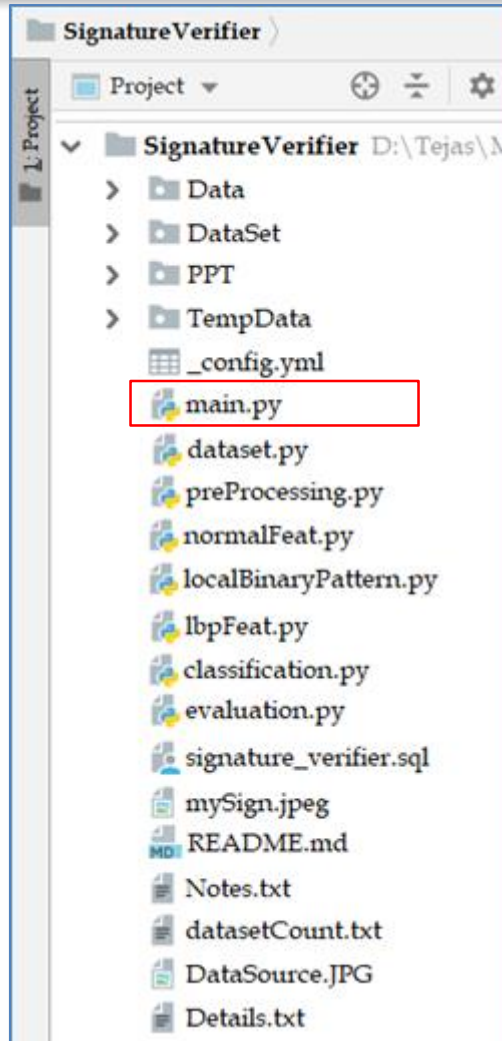
```



Implementation

□ Main.py

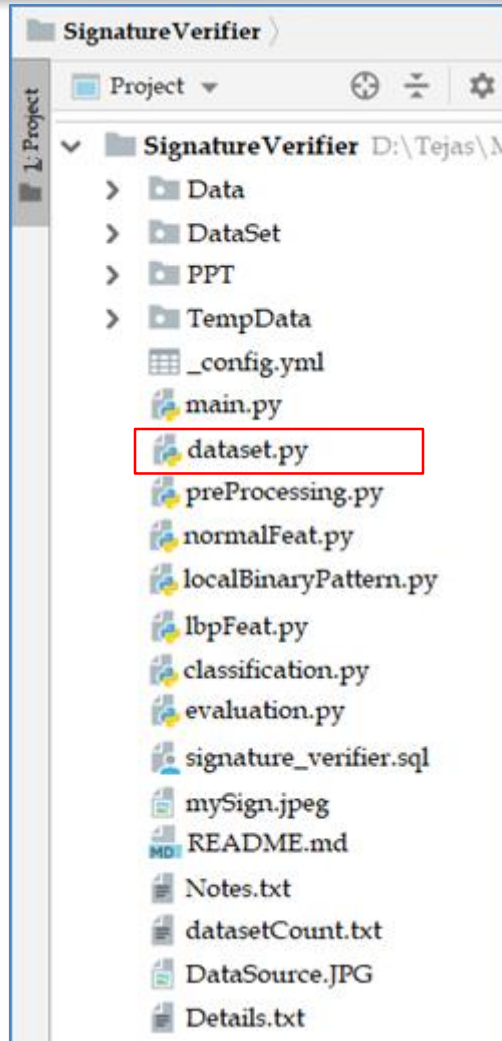
- Test an Image: Clicking on this button will display a popup form and allow user to browse through his computer and perform testing over a single image.



Implementation

Dataset.py

- Our dataset is read, renamed, copied and organized in the correct naming convention to a different folder, from where our system will use
- xyz.png → A_orig_17.png
- Also gives an analysis of the count of dataset

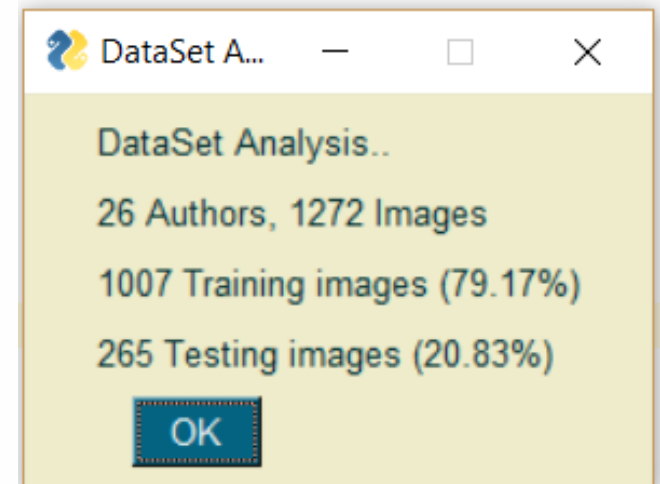


```

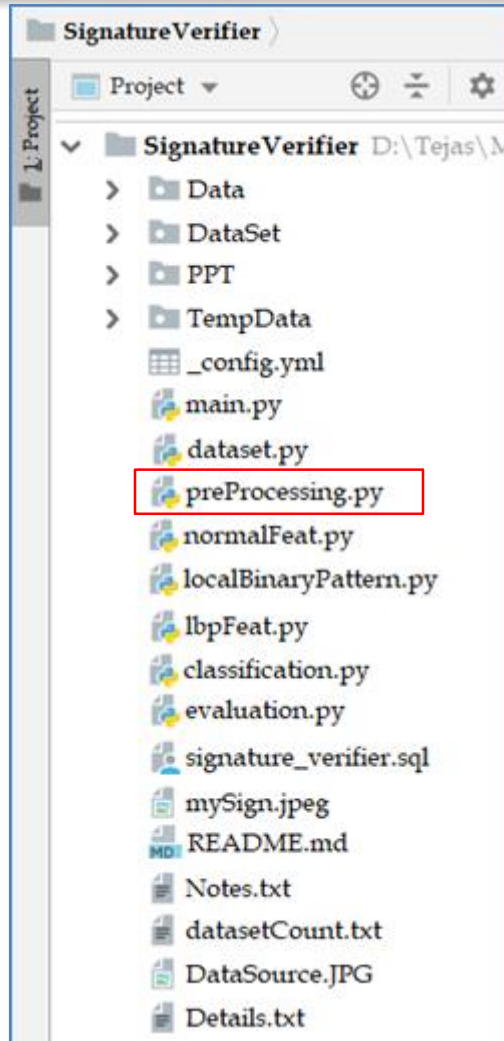
images = 1
exists = os.path
if not exists:
    os.rename("D

dataFolder = tra
dataexists = os.
if not dataexist
shutil.copy(

```



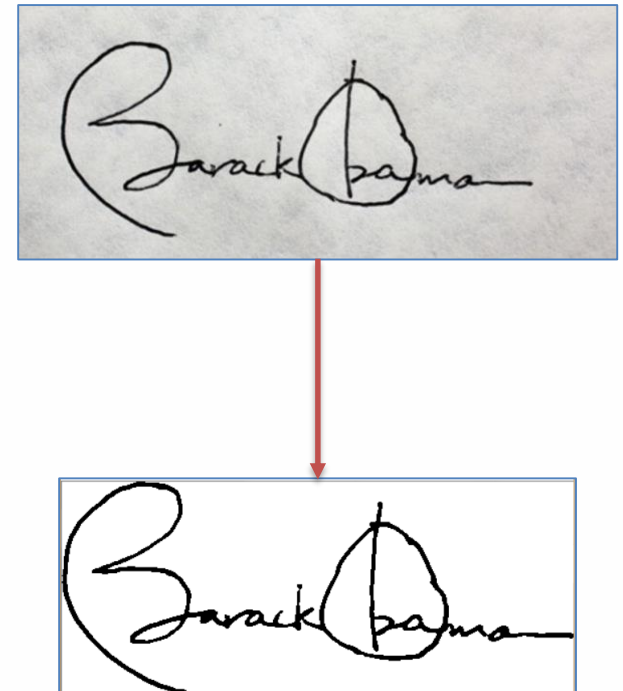
Implementation



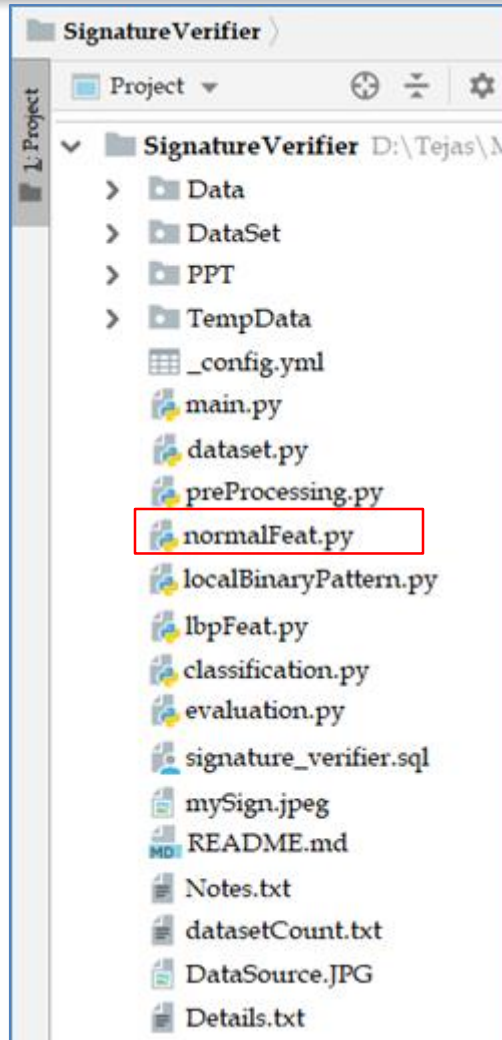
□ Preprocessing.py

- This function takes the image in the raw format and converts into a pre-processed format.

1. Resize ,
2. RGB to Grey ,
3. Otsu thresholding,
4. Boundary Box cropping



Implementation



□ NormalFeat.py

- This function extracts features of the signature from the pre-processed images.



```

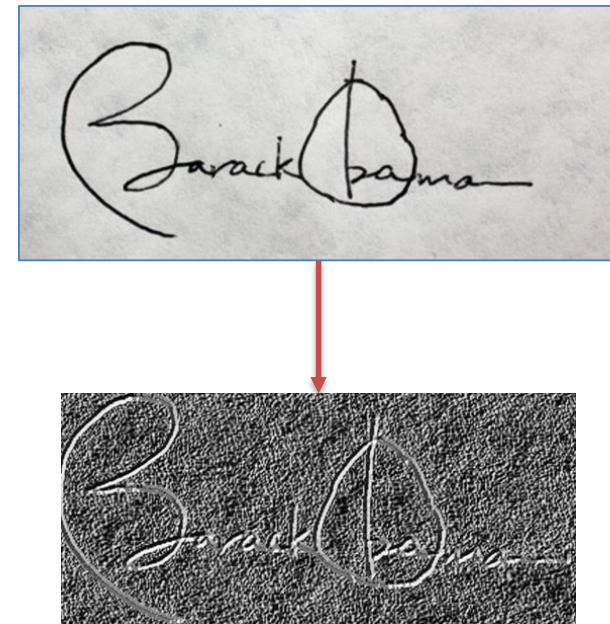
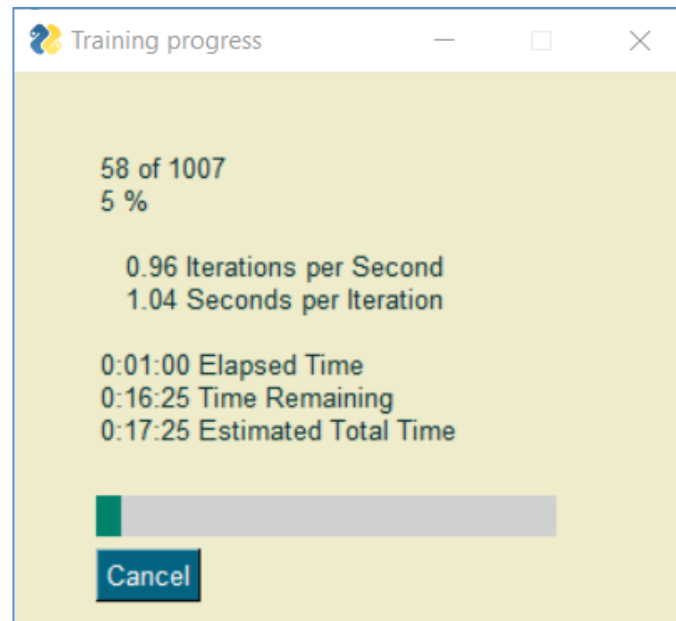
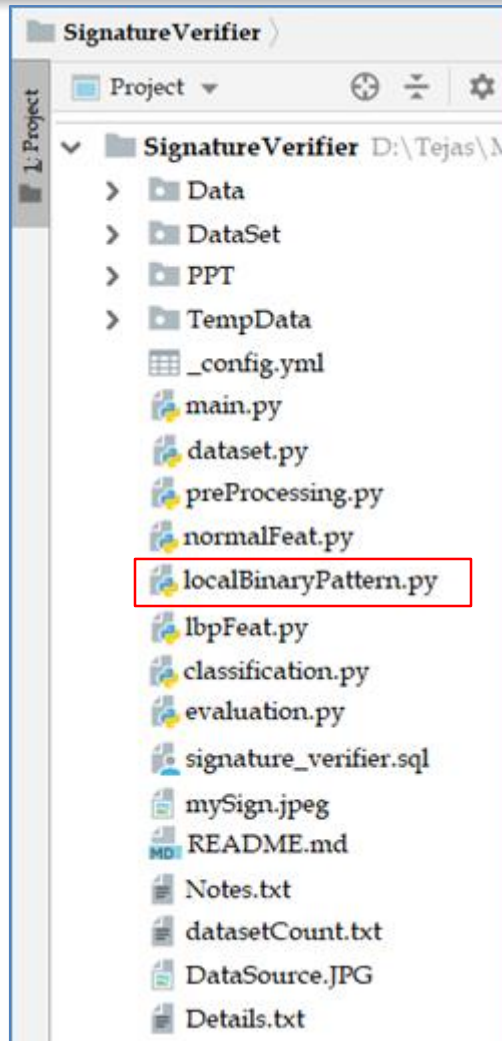
~~~ Normal features ~~~
Aspect Ratio : 2.402135231316726
X_COG: 338.5539421701799
Y_COG: 140.53258886252678
Baseline shift: 0.7266805826126017
Energy: 0.958966395847317
Dissimilarity: 1.9347761808716222
Haralick: 950.8804485905165
Kurtosis: 28.81512693799091
    
```

1. Aspect Ratio
2. Center of Gravity - X
3. Center of Gravity - Y
4. Baseline Shift
5. Energy: local difference
in brightness, or square of brightness
6. Dissimilarity: the weights with which intensities move linearly
away from the diagonal
7. Haralick: quantify an image based on texture
8. Kurtosis: Kurtosis is a measure of the combined weight of a
distribution's tails relative to the center of the distribution

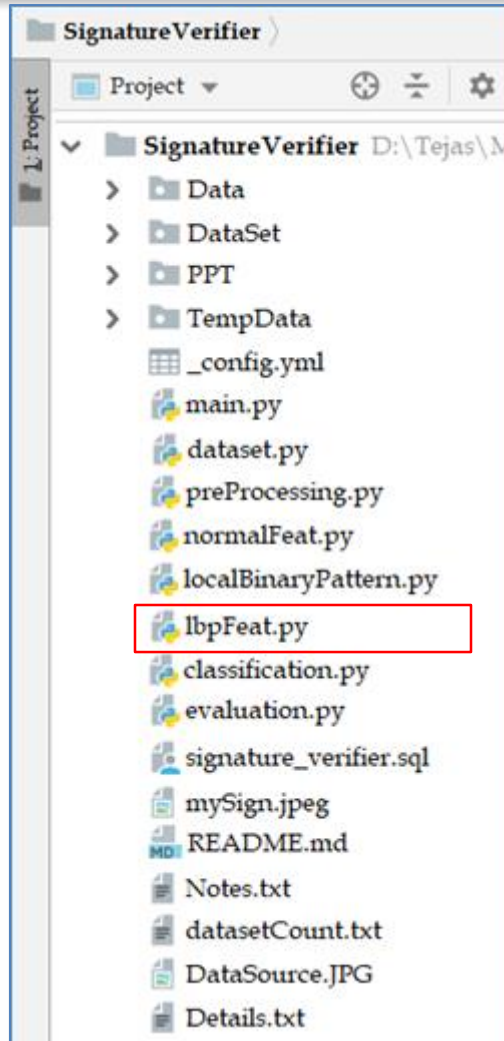
Implementation

❑ LocalBinaryPattern.py

- This python file contains function that converts the image into LBP image
- LBP image is darker and shows off the textures of the image to help us extract them



Implementation



❑ LbpFeat.py

- This function extracts texture based features of the signature from the LBP images.



1. Contrast:
2. Normalized Area
3. Energy
4. Dissimilarity
5. Haralick
6. Kurtosis
7. Skewness: asymmetry in a statistical distribution, in which the curve appears distorted or skewed either to the left or to the right
8. Homogeneity: value that calculates the tightness of distribution of the elements in the GLCM to the GLCM diagonal

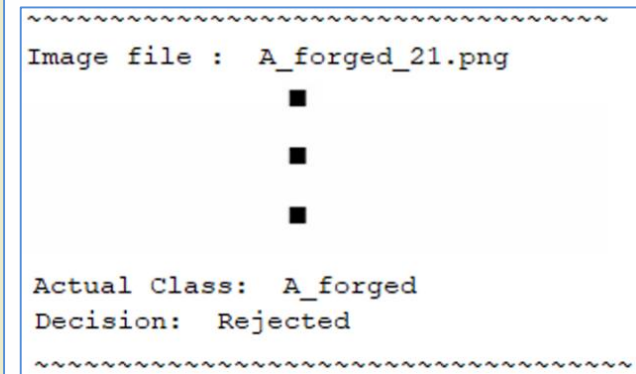
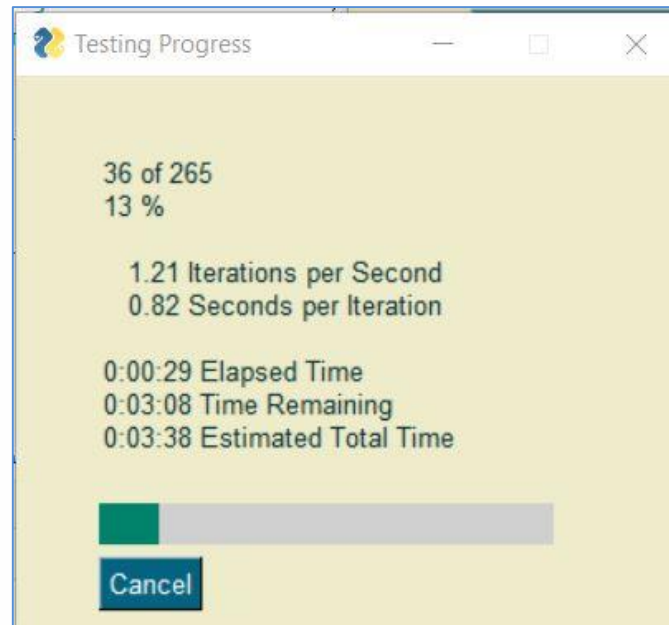
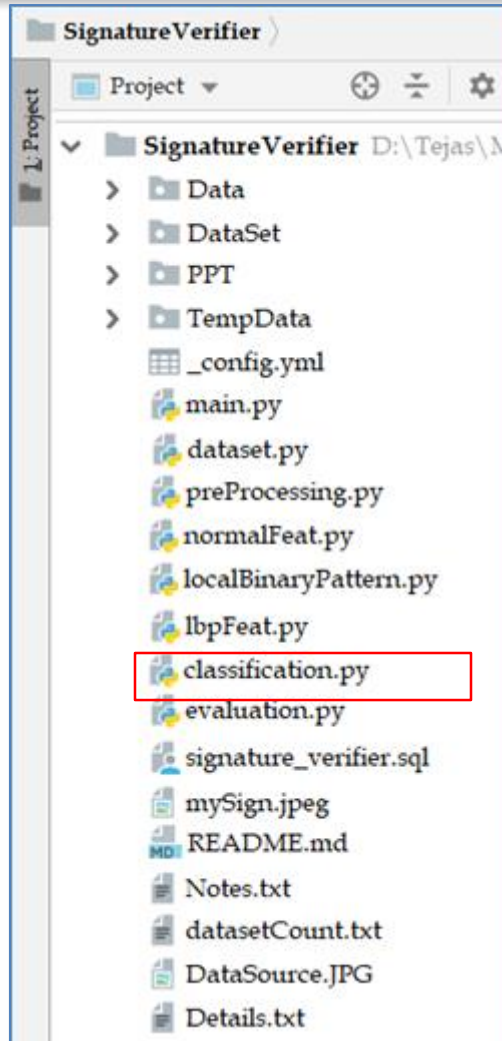
```

~~~ LBP features ~~~
Contrast:  17.679818216493544
Normalized area:  4.2712653288740245
Homogeneity:  0.8302425919185281
Energy:  0.6608064821892133
Dissimilarity:  1.0182713821221416
Haralick:  157.50156224641563
Skewness:  -5.43953922460237
Kurtosis:  33.18020199220615
  
```

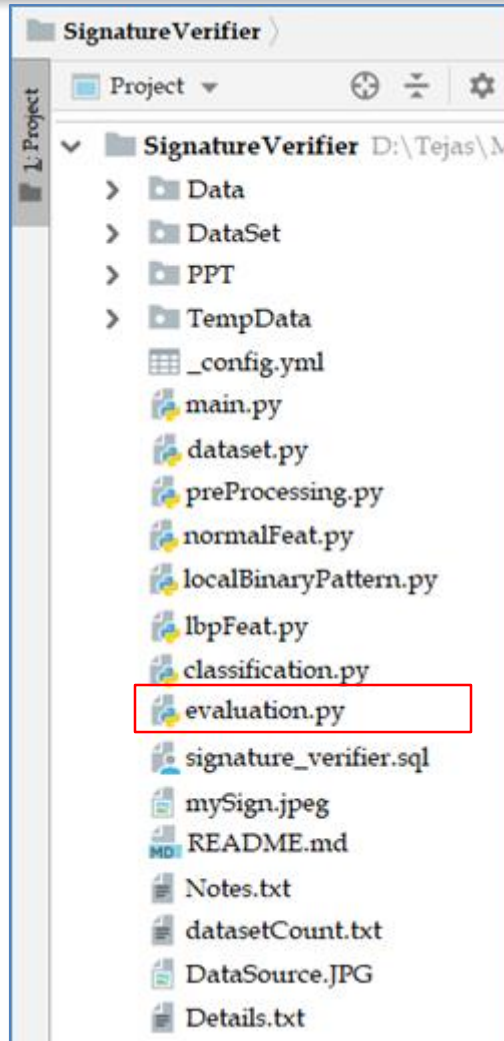
Implementation

❑ Classification.py

- This python file contains KNN classification function which classifies the given test data to a class.
- KNN algorithm works on the Euclidian distance based approach where the classes of the K nearest neighbours is given to the test data vector.

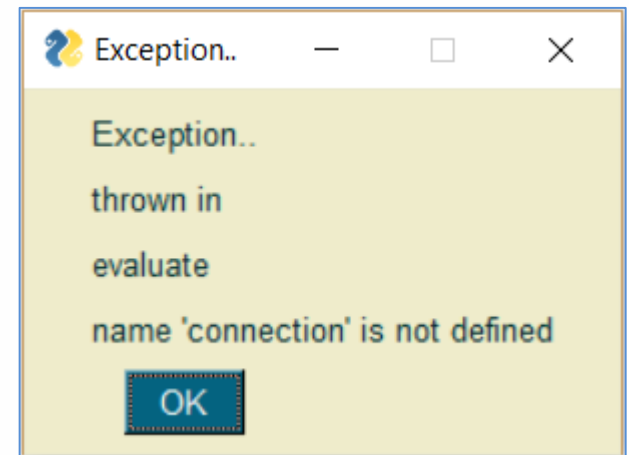
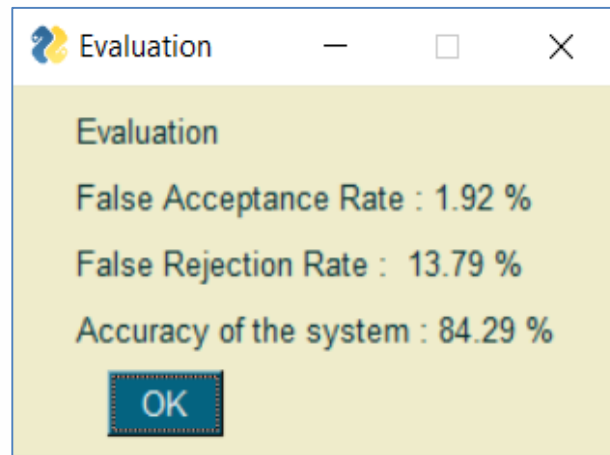


Implementation



□ Evaluation.py

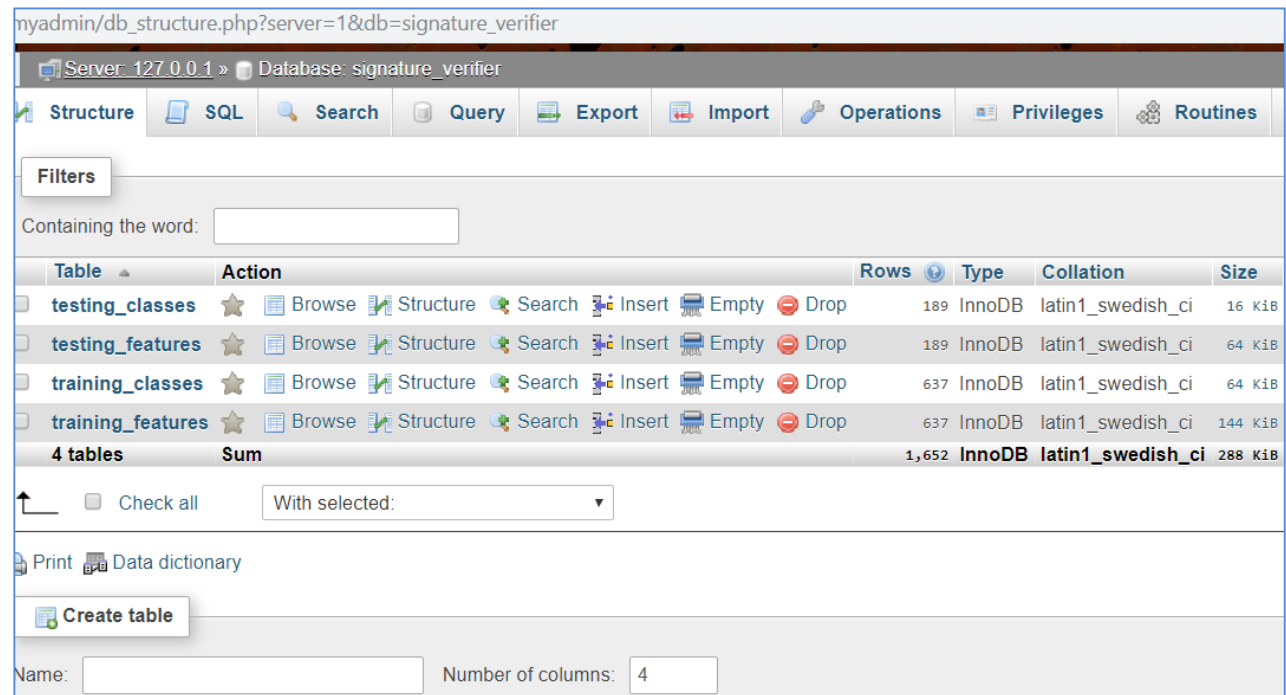
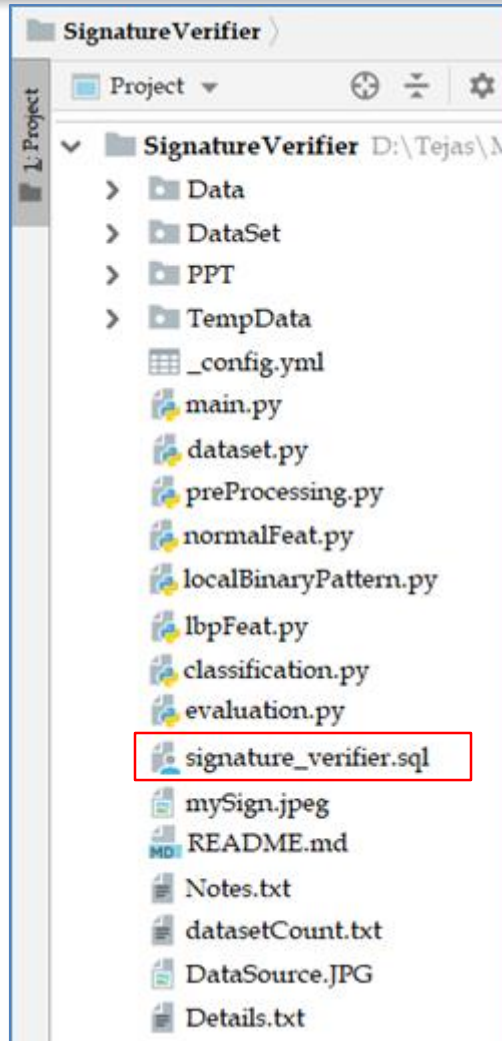
- The evaluation parameter used for measuring accuracy of the system is recognition rate. We find the FAR and FRR which stand for False Acceptance Rate and False Rejection Rate. The number of falsely accepted images over the total images is FAR and the number of falsely rejected images over the total images is FRR
- In our experimentation, we find our accuracy to be highest with 84.29% at K = 22 in our KNN classifier. The table below shows the different recognition rates for different values for K.



Implementation

Signature_verifier.sql

- This has SQL queries for creating database, creating tables, inserting entries into the tables.
- Main.py also inserts and reads data into the database one row at a time



Comparative study

[Aftaab99](#) / [OfflineSignatureVerification](#)

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Latest commit 0b28c26 on Feb 6

static/images	bug fiex	4 months ago
templates	bug fiex	4 months ago
.gitignore	Added script to download data. Reformated code	2 months ago
Dataloaders.py	Added script to download data. Reformated code	2 months ago
DownloadData.py	Added script to download data. Reformated code	2 months ago
LICENSE.md	Create LICENSE.md	2 months ago
Model.py	Added script to download data. Reformated code	2 months ago
Preprocessing.py	bug fiex	4 months ago

Comparative study

❑ Preprocessing

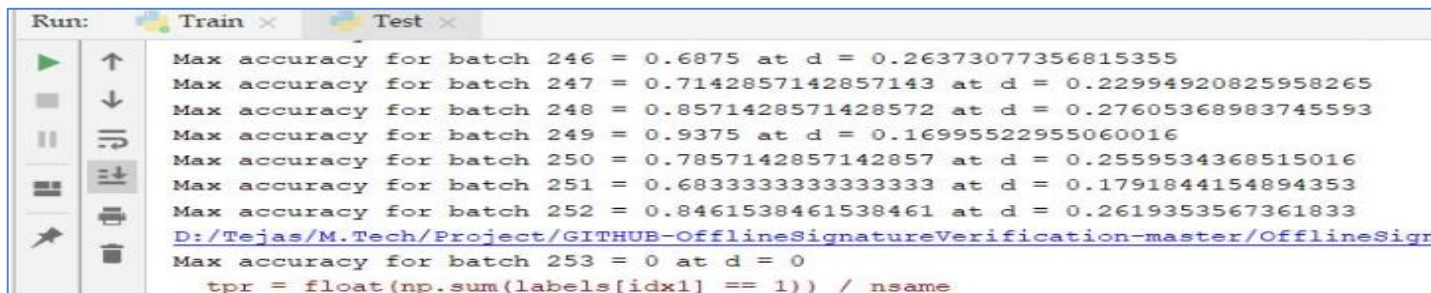
- Grayscale, inversion and scaled down to 0 or up to Images were grouped in pairs of genuine and forged images, where the label was 1 if both were genuine and of the same writer and 0 otherwise.

❑ Model used

- Convolutional Siamese network. Siamese neural network is a class of neural network architectures that contain two or more *identical* subnetworks along with Contrastive loss function.
- This network uses Euclidian distance as the distance metric for comparing the output feature vectors, similar to how we used it in our K nearest neighbor classification algorithm.

❑ Evaluation

- The model achieved an accuracy of 73.34% on the CEDAR signature dataset



```

Run: Train × Test ×
Max accuracy for batch 246 = 0.6875 at d = 0.26373077356815355
Max accuracy for batch 247 = 0.7142857142857143 at d = 0.22994920825958265
Max accuracy for batch 248 = 0.8571428571428572 at d = 0.27605368983745593
Max accuracy for batch 249 = 0.9375 at d = 0.16995522955060016
Max accuracy for batch 250 = 0.7857142857142857 at d = 0.2559534368515016
Max accuracy for batch 251 = 0.6833333333333333 at d = 0.1791844154894353
Max accuracy for batch 252 = 0.8461538461538461 at d = 0.2619353567361833
D:/Tejas/M.Tech/Project/GITHUB-OfflineSignatureVerification-master/OfflineSignr
Max accuracy for batch 253 = 0 at d = 0
tpr = float(np.sum(labels[idx1] == 1)) / nsame
  
```

README.md

SignatureVerifier - Python project

- SignatureVerifier is a project that runs on [Python 3.X](#) and [MySQL](#)
- Performs Handwritten signature Verification
- Uses [Image Processing](#) and [Machine Learning](#)

Requirements



Python	Package
cv2	<small>pypi package</small> 4.0.0.21
numpy	<small>pypi package</small> 1.16.2
imutils	<small>pypi package</small> 0.5.2
pymysql	<small>pypi package</small> 0.9.3
os	<small>pypi package</small> 4.2.0
scipy	<small>pypi package</small> 1.2.1
mahotas	<small>pypi package</small> 1.4.5
matplotlib	<small>pypi package</small> 3.0.3
PySimpleGUI	<small>pypi package</small> 3.25.0

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Thank You 😊

Any Questions?