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ROLL NO : 112023104029

DATE : 14-05-2025

TECHNOLOGY-PROJECT NAME : QUALITY CONTROL AND MANUFACTURING

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AI-Powered Quality Control in Manufacturing

Abstract :

The AI-Powered Quality Control in Manufacturing project is designed to enhance product consistency and minimize defects in industrial environments by leveraging artificial intelligence, computer vision, and IoT technologies. This final phase integrates advanced AI models for defect detection, real-time monitoring through sensors and cameras, and secure data management. The system is scalable and can be integrated with Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems for streamlined operations. This document presents a detailed report of the project, including demonstration outcomes, system architecture, codebase, performance metrics, and testing reports. Screenshots, diagrams, and code excerpts are included to explain the system's design and functionality.

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1. Project Demonstration

Overview:

The AI-Powered Quality Control system will be demonstrated to stakeholders to highlight key features such as defect detection, real-time monitoring, and system responsiveness. It will showcase the use of computer vision, IoT data integration, and performance metrics.

Demonstration Details :

System Walkthrough: A live demonstration showing the inspection of products on a production line, detecting defects using AI.

AI Accuracy: Real-time demonstration of AI classifying products as pass/fail based on trained defect parameters.

Performance Metrics: Focus on response time, data throughput, and system stability under continuous monitoring.

Security & Privacy: Demonstration of secure data handling and logging using encryption protocols.

Outcome :

Stakeholders will witness the system's capability in automating quality checks, improving inspection accuracy, and integrating seamlessly with existing production environments.

2. Project Documentation

Overview :

Detailed documentation is provided covering the system's architecture, development process, and usage instructions for both operators and administrators.

Documentation Sections :

System Architecture: Diagrams showing the flow from image capture to AI analysis and output decisions.

Code Documentation: Description and samples of the AI model training, sensor integration, and the control dashboard.

User Guide: Instructions for operators to use the inspection system, interpret alerts, and manage product data.

Administrator Guide: Guidelines for system setup, performance tuning, model retraining, and issue troubleshooting.

Testing Reports: Results of system testing including accuracy metrics, latency, and stress-testing scenarios.

Outcome :

Provides comprehensive knowledge transfer for future developers or adopters to maintain or expand the system.

3. Feedback and Final Adjustments

Overview :

Feedback will be collected post-demonstration to refine the system for broader deployment.

Feedback Collection: Gather input from production supervisors, stakeholders, and test users via forms and live observation.

Final Testing: Conduct final rounds of validation to ensure stability, accuracy, and real-time performance.

Outcome :

A refined and deployment-ready system optimized based on real-world feedback.

4. Final Project Report Submission

Overview :

This report will summarize the journey, challenges, outcomes, and performance improvements of the project.

Report Sections :

Executive Summary: Overview of goals, achievements, and industry relevance.

Phase Breakdown: Details of each phase including AI model development, hardware integration, and dashboard creation.

Challenges & Solutions: Issues such as false positives or data loss and the solutions implemented.

Outcomes: Final system performance, defect detection accuracy, and readiness for implementation.

Outcome :

A complete record of the project lifecycle, from concept to final implementation.

5. Project Handover and Future Works

Overview:

Planning for the future development of the system.

Handover Details:

Next Steps: Suggestions include scaling to multiple production lines, expanding AI to new defect types, and adding multilingual interfaces.

Outcome:

Formal handover with future roadmap and system sustainability guide.

Attachments:

source code :

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
from flask_cors import CORS
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
from PIL import Image
import io
import os

app = Flask(__name__)
CORS(app, resources={r"/predict": {"origins": "http://localhost:5173"}})

# Load the model
MODEL_PATH = "fabric_model.h5"
model = tf.keras.models.load_model(MODEL_PATH)
```

```
print(f"✅ Model loaded successfully from: {MODEL_PATH}")

# Define class names (adjust if needed)
class_names = ['defective', 'normal']

def preprocess_image(image_bytes):
    img = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes)).convert("RGB")
    img = img.resize((224, 224)) # Make sure this matches your training size
    img_array = np.array(img) / 255.0 # Normalize
    return np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)

@app.route("/predict", methods=["POST"])

def predict():
    if 'file' not in request.files:
        return jsonify({"error": "No file uploaded"}), 400

    file = request.files["file"]
    filename = file.filename
    image_bytes = file.read()
    print(f"📄 Received image: {filename}")

    try:
        img_tensor = preprocess_image(image_bytes)
        predictions = model.predict(img_tensor)
        predicted_index = np.argmax(predictions)
        confidence = float(np.max(predictions) * 100)
    except Exception as e:
        return jsonify({"error": str(e)}), 500
```

```
result = {  
    "filename": filename,  
    "prediction": class_names[predicted_index],  
    "confidence": round(confidence, 2)  
}  
  
print(f"🔍 Prediction: {result['prediction']}")  
print(f"📈 Confidence: {result['confidence']}%")  
  
return jsonify(result)  
except Exception as e:  
    return jsonify({"error": str(e)}), 500  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run(debug=True, port=5000)
```

Screenshots:

```

    import React, { useState } from 'react';
    import { useNavigate } from 'react-router-dom';
    import { Mail, Lock, LogIn, UserPlus, AlertTriangle } from 'lucide-react';

    function LoginSignUp() {
        const navigate = useNavigate();
        const [email, setEmail] = useState('');
        const [password, setPassword] = useState('');
        const [errorMsg, setErrorMsg] = useState('');

        const handleLogin = async () => {
            setErrorMsg('');
            try {
                const res = await fetch('http://localhost:7000/login', {
                    method: 'POST',
                    headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
                    body: JSON.stringify({ email, password })
                });
                const data = await res.json();
                if (res.ok) {
                    navigate('/image-upload');
                } else {
                    setErrorMsg(data.message || 'Login failed');
                }
            } catch (error) {
                console.error('Login error:', error);
                setErrorMsg('Server error. Try again.');
            }
        };

        const handleSignup = async () => {
            setErrorMsg('');
            if (password.length < 8) {
                setErrorMsg('Password must be at least 8 characters long');
                return;
            }
        };
    }

```

```

    from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
    from flask_cors import CORS
    import tensorflow as tf
    import numpy as np
    from PIL import Image
    import io
    import os

    app = Flask(__name__)
    CORS(app, resources={r"/predict": {"origins": "http://localhost:5173"}})

    # Load the model
    MODEL_PATH = "Fabric_model.h5"
    model = tf.keras.models.load_model(MODEL_PATH)
    print(f"Model loaded successfully from: {MODEL_PATH}")

    # Define class names (adjust if needed)
    class_names = ['defective', 'normal']

    def preprocess_image(image_bytes):
        img = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes)).convert("RGB")
        img = img.resize((224, 224)) # Make sure this matches your training size
        img_array = np.array(img) / 255.0 # Normalize
        return np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)

    @app.route("/predict", methods=["POST"])
    def predict():
        if 'file' not in request.files:
            return jsonify({"error": "No file uploaded"}), 400
        file = request.files["file"]
        filename = file.filename
        image_bytes = file.read()
        print(f"Received image: {filename}")

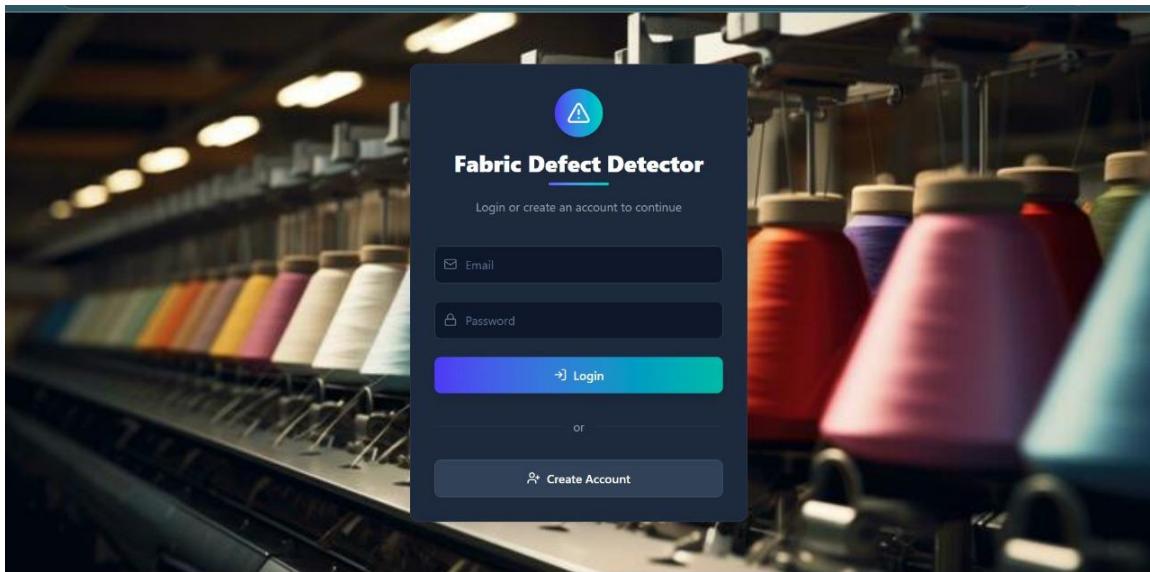
        try:
            img_tensor = preprocess_image(image_bytes)

```

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with multiple tabs open. The tabs include: predict_api.py, class_indices.json, big.jpg, ResultPage.jsx, index.css, index.html, App.jsx, train_model.py, auth_api.py, and auth_api.py. The main code editor area displays a Python file named auth_api.py. The code is related to user authentication, specifically handling registration and login. It uses Flask routes and JSON responses to validate email and password inputs, check for existing users, and save new users to a database. The code also includes print statements for debugging.

```
File Edit Selection View GO Run Terminal Help > project: auth_api.py
PROJ... quality.syst... PROJ... quality.syst...
EXPLORER ... predict_api.py class_indices.json big.jpg JS ResultPage.jsx index.css JS App.jsx JS train_model.py JS auth_api.py ...
quality_system > auth_api.py > ...
25 def register():
31     if not email or not password:
32         return jsonify({"message": "Email and password required"}), 400
33
34     if len(password) < 8:
35         return jsonify({"message": "Password must be at least 8 characters"}), 400
36
37     users = load_users()
38     if email in users:
39         return jsonify({"message": "User already exists"}), 400
40
41     users[email] = password
42     save_users(users)
43     print(f"[REGISTER] Registered user: {email}")
44     return jsonify({"message": "Registration successful"}), 200
45
46 @app.route('/login', methods=['POST'])
47 def login():
48     data = request.get_json()
49     print("Received data:", data)
50     email = data.get('email')
51     password = data.get('password')
52
53     if not email or not password:
54         return jsonify({"message": "Email and password required"}), 400
55
56     users = load_users()
57     stored_password = users.get(email)
58     print(f"[LOGIN] Attempting login for: {email}")
59     print(f"[LOGIN] Provided password: {password}")
60     print(f"[LOGIN] Stored password: {stored_password}")
61
62     if stored_password == password:
63         return jsonify({"message": "Login successful"}), 200
64     else:
65         return jsonify({"message": "Invalid credentials"}), 401
```

Output :



Fabric Defect Detector

Logout

Upload Fabric Image

Drag & Drop or Click to Upload
Supported formats: JPG, PNG, WEBP.

Analyze Fabric

Selected image:

Analyze Fabric

Analysis Results

✓ Audio feedback enabled

NORMAL

Confidence: 92.82%

Selected image:

Analyze Fabric

Analysis Results

✗ Audio feedback enabled

DEFECTIVE

Confidence: 92.24%