

VOICE COMPARER

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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A.B.Venkatesh

**in fulfillment of the Mini Project of
OPEN SOURCE TECHNOLOGIES LAB
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**



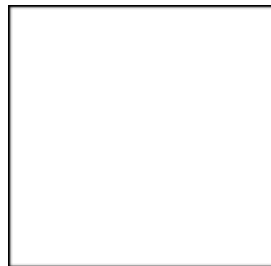
**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING
ANIL NEERUKONDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES
(Affiliated to Andhra University)
SANGIVALASA, VISAKHAPATNAM - 531162
2016-2020**

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project report “**VOICE COMPARER**” is the bonafide work of **A.B.Venkatesh (317126510001)** of **III/IV CSE** carried out the project work under my supervision.

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317126510001

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- **INTRODUCTION**

- This Voice Comparer is designed purely for HOD to compare voices of parents and recorded voices and could be used for information retrieval.

- **OVERALL DESCRIPTION:**

As mentioned earlier, this voice comparer is a one solution to compare the voices of parents and recorded voice. This system's access is granted to the Administrator only who has the access to view the data only and this system provides the users a very friendly user interface.

Administrator's functionalities are to add the students data, original recorded files, compare the files and delete the records of certain student if requested by the user and modify database.

2.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System Analysis is the description of a system into its component pieces to study how the component pieces are study and work.

2.1 Software Requirement Specifications:

Software Requirement Specification is the starting point of software developing activity.

As system grew more complex it became evident that the goal of the entire system cannot be easily comprehended. Hence the needs for the requirements phase are use. The software project is initiated by the client needs, the SRS is the means of translating the ideas of the minds of clients (the input) into a formal

document. The purpose of the software requirement specification is to reduce the communication gap between the clients and developers. Software Requirement Specification is the medium through which the client and user needs are accurately specified. It forms the basis of software development. A good SRS should satisfy all the parties of involved in the system.

2.1.1 Purpose:

The main purpose of voice comparer is to compare the voice files of the parents and newly recorded files.

2.1.2 Scope:

The scope of this system is to make the maintainance of the data and comaring file easy and to ease the retrieval of information. As our System supports both desktop mode only it is Compatible. Internet Connection is no need to access this System.

2.1.3 Objective:

The main objective of the system is to provide easy way for comparing voice files and retrieve data .

2.1.4 Existing System:

Existing system is purely OFFLINE based i.e., Admin has to add the data of student with recorded files of parent. If he/she has any issues, they have to report to the admin. Time Management is the major issue, taking actions regarding issues must be as quick as possible.

2.1.5 Proposed System:

The Proposed System is a newly created system , which is purely Offline-based. The Access to this System is granted to Administrator only.

2.1.6 Functional Requirements:

- Administrator only has the ability to Login.
- Admin can add newly appointed students information.

- Admin has the ability to update the Database.
- Admin has the ability to modify the details students if requested by them.
- Admin can view the details of students and voice files.

2.1.7 Non Functional Requirements:

- User Interface should be compatible to python , KIVY Software should support the OS and Database of the User.
- **Availability:** The application is available to all the intended users, all the time based on the Network Availability.
- **Maintainability:** Issues that have been solved can be deleted from the database so as to maintain less complexity.
- **Implementation:** This System can be easily implemented and has scope for making future changes easily, since the system is developed by using the feature of Modularity.

2.1.8 Software Requirements:

- PYTHON
- KIVY
- TENSORFLOW
- MYSQL
- LIBROSA.
- SCIPY
- PYTTSX3

2.1.9 Hardware Requirements:

- Desktop Computers
- Keyboard.
- Mouse.
- Minimum 4GB RAM.
- Intel processor and above.
- Minimum 256GB Hard Disk.

3.SYSTEM DESIGN

Object Oriented Design is concerned with developing an object oriented model of a software system to implement the identified requirements. It is the process of defining the components, interfaces, objects, classes, Attributes and operations that will satisfy the requirements.

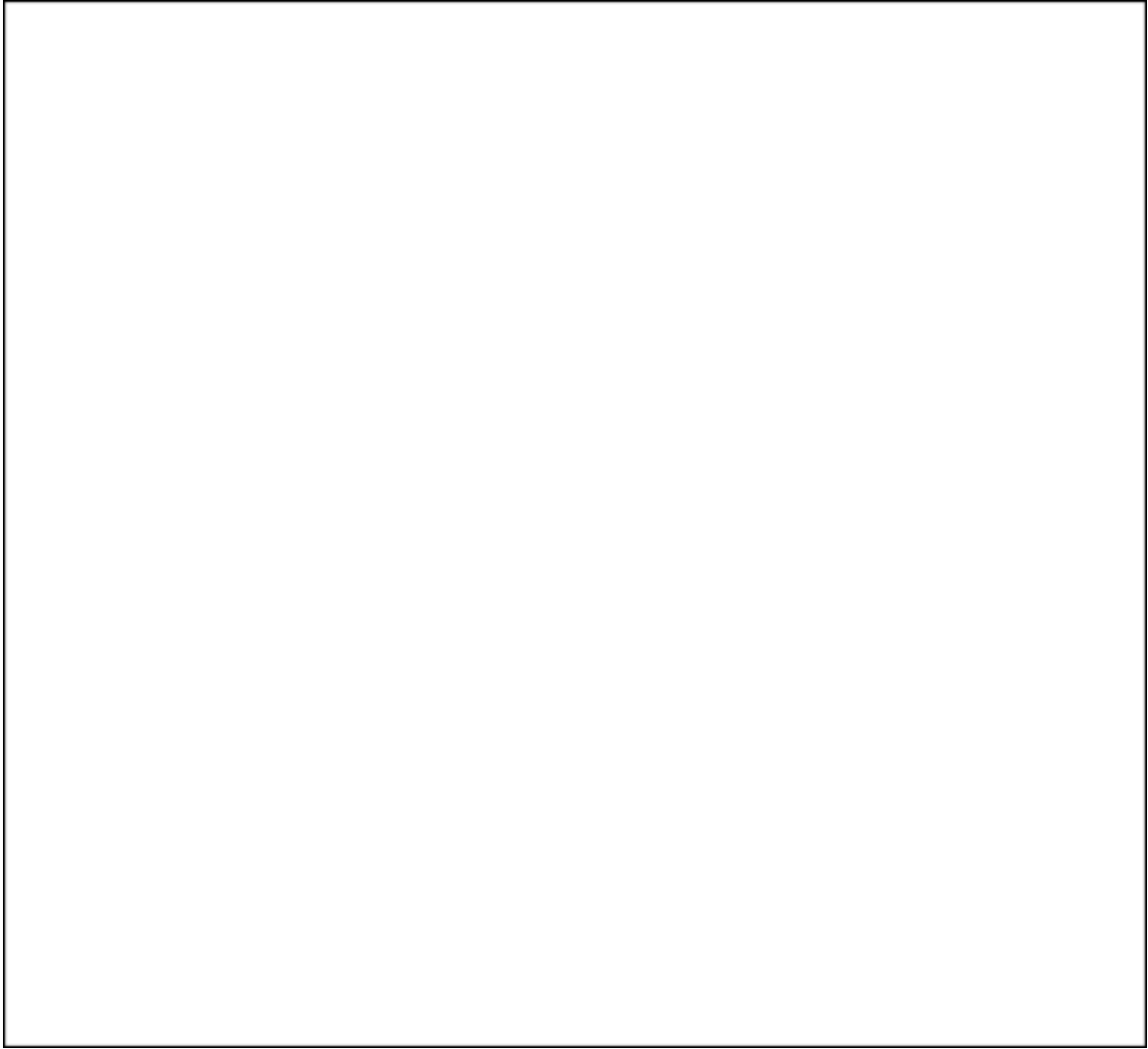
The designer's goal is how the outputs to be produced and in what format samples of output are also presented. The processing phases are handled through the program construction and testing.

The importance of software design can be stated in a single word "QUALITY". Design provides us with representations of software that can be accessed for quality. Design is the only way that can be able to accurately translate a customer's requirements into finished software product or system without design risk.

Object oriented design can yield the following benefits:

- **MAINTAINABILITY:** Through simplified mapping to the problem domain, which provides for less analysis effort, less complexity in system design, easier verification by the user.
- **REUSABILITY:** Of the design artifacts, which saves time and cost
- **PRODUCTIVITY:** Gains through direct mapping of features of Object Oriented Programming Languages.

3.1.1 PROBLEM ARCHITECTURE:



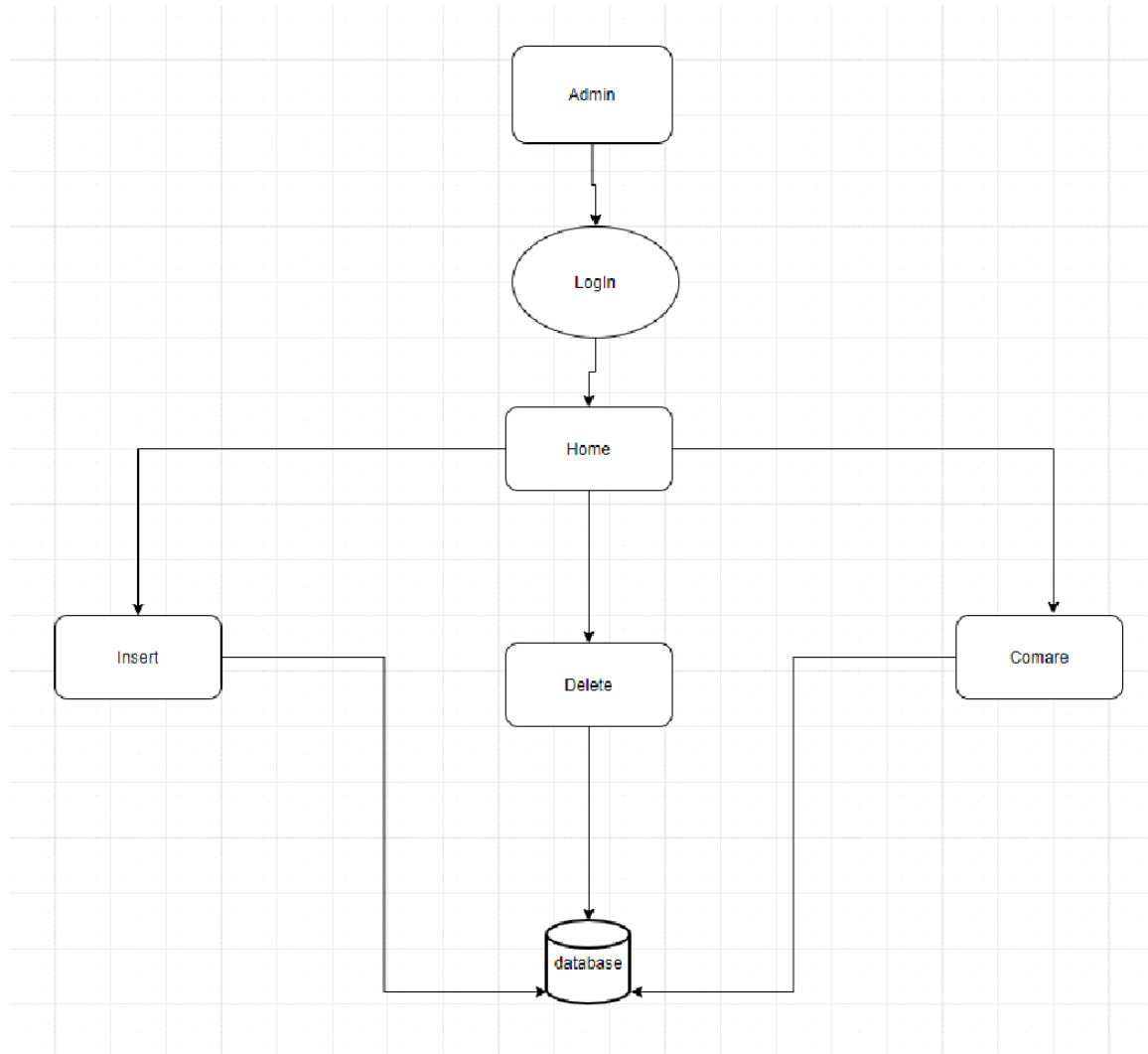


Fig 3.1.1.1 Problem Architecture for Voice Comparer

3.2 UML DESIGN:

3.2.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

The DFD is also called as bubble chart. It is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of the input data to the system, various processing carried out on these data, and the output data is generated by the system. It maps out the flow of the information for any process or system, how data is processed in terms of inputs and outputs. It uses defined symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination. They can be used to analyze an existing system or

model a new one. A DFD can often visually “say” things that would be hard to explain in words and they work for both technical and non-technical.

There are four components in DFD:

1. External Entity
2. Process
3. Data Flow
4. Data Store

1. External Entity:

It is an outside system that sends or receives data, communicating with the system. They are the sources destinations of the information entering and leaving the system. They might be an outside organization or person, a computer system or a business system. They are known as terminators, sources and sinks or actors. They are typically drawn on the edges of the diagram. These are sources and destinations of the system’s input and output.

Representation:

Entity

2. Process:

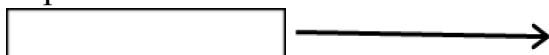
It is just like a function that changes the data, producing an output. It might perform computations or sort data based on logic or direct the dataflow based on business rules.

Representation:

3.Data Flow:

A dataflow represents a package of information flowing between two objects in the data-flow diagram. Data flows are used to model the flow of information into the system, out of the system and between the elements within the system.

Representation:



4. Data Store:

These are the files or repositories that hold information for later use, such as a database table or a membership form. Each data store receives a simple label.

Representation:



DFD Levels:

A data flow diagram can drive into progressively more detail by using levels. DFD levels are numbered as 0, 1 or 2 and occasionally go to even level 3 or beyond. The necessary level of the detail depends on the scope of the task.

- **DFD Level 0:**

It is also called as context diagram. It's a basic overview of the whole system or process being analyzed or modeled. It's designed to be an at-a-glance view, showing the system as a single high-level process, with its relationship to external entities. It should be easily understood.

- **DFD Level 1:**

It provides a more detailed breakout of pieces of the Context Level Diagram. The main functions carried out by the system, break-down of the high-level process of the context diagram into its sub-process.

- **DFD Level 2:**

This goes one step deeper into parts of level 1. It may require more text to reach the necessary level of detail about the system's functioning.

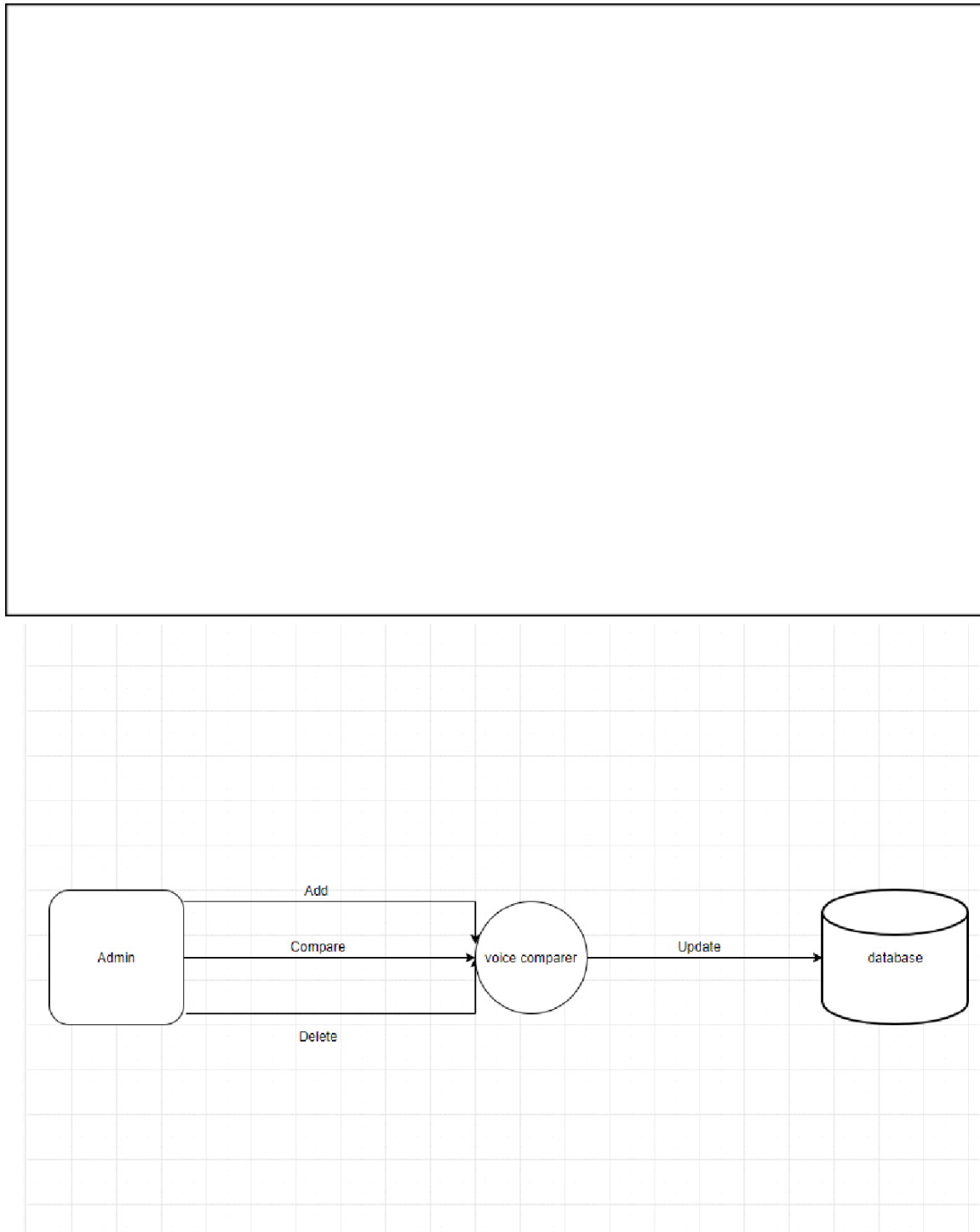
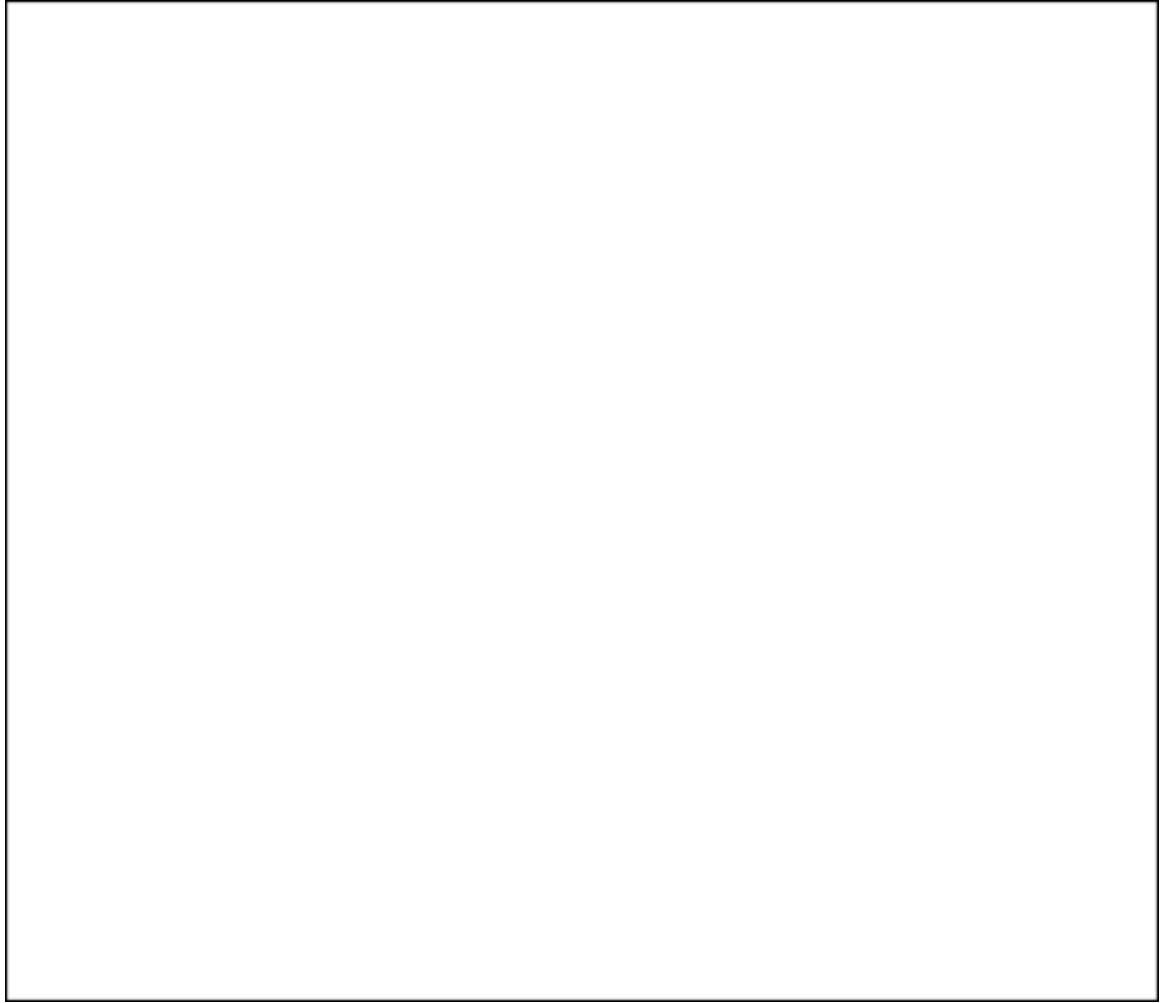


Fig 3.2.1.1 Data Flow Diagram(level-0) for Voice Comparer



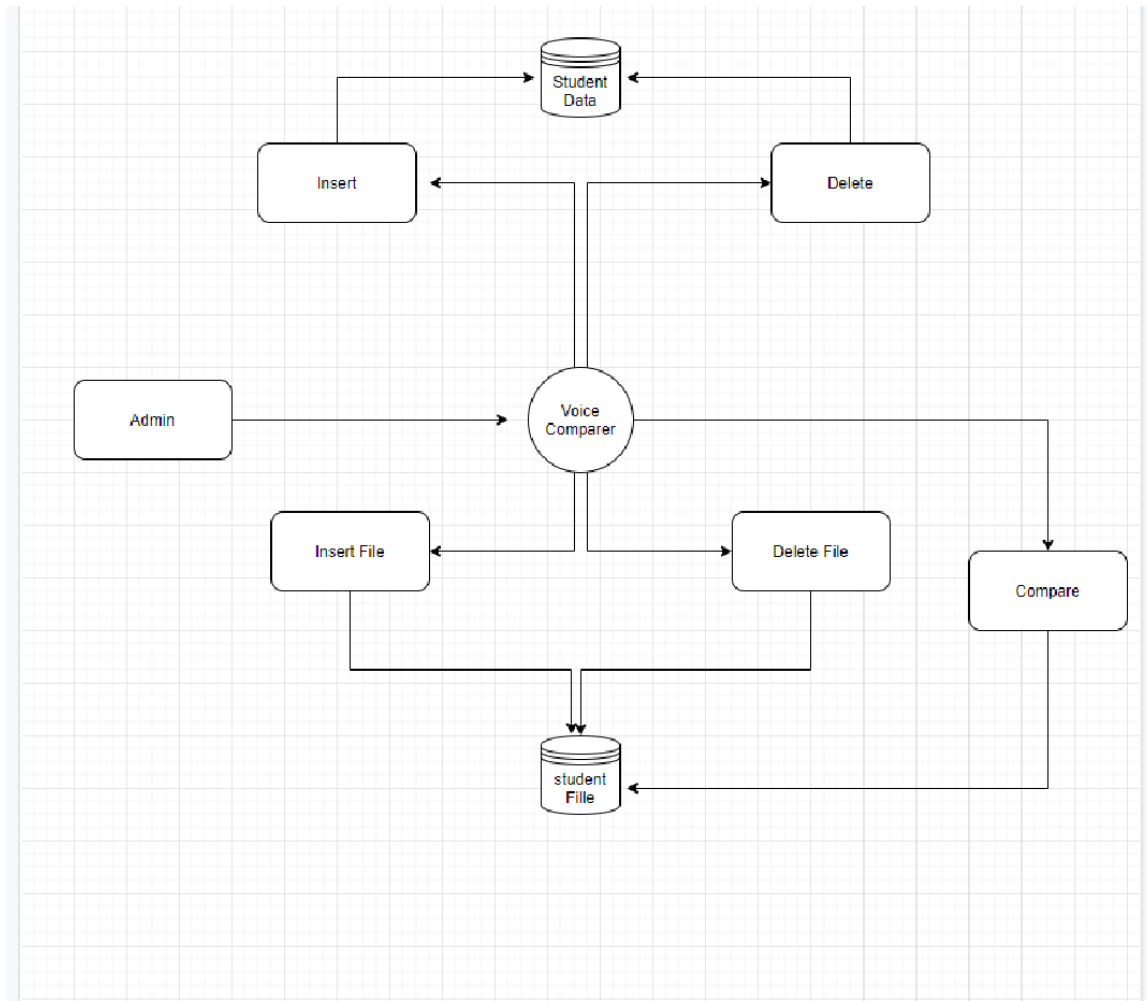
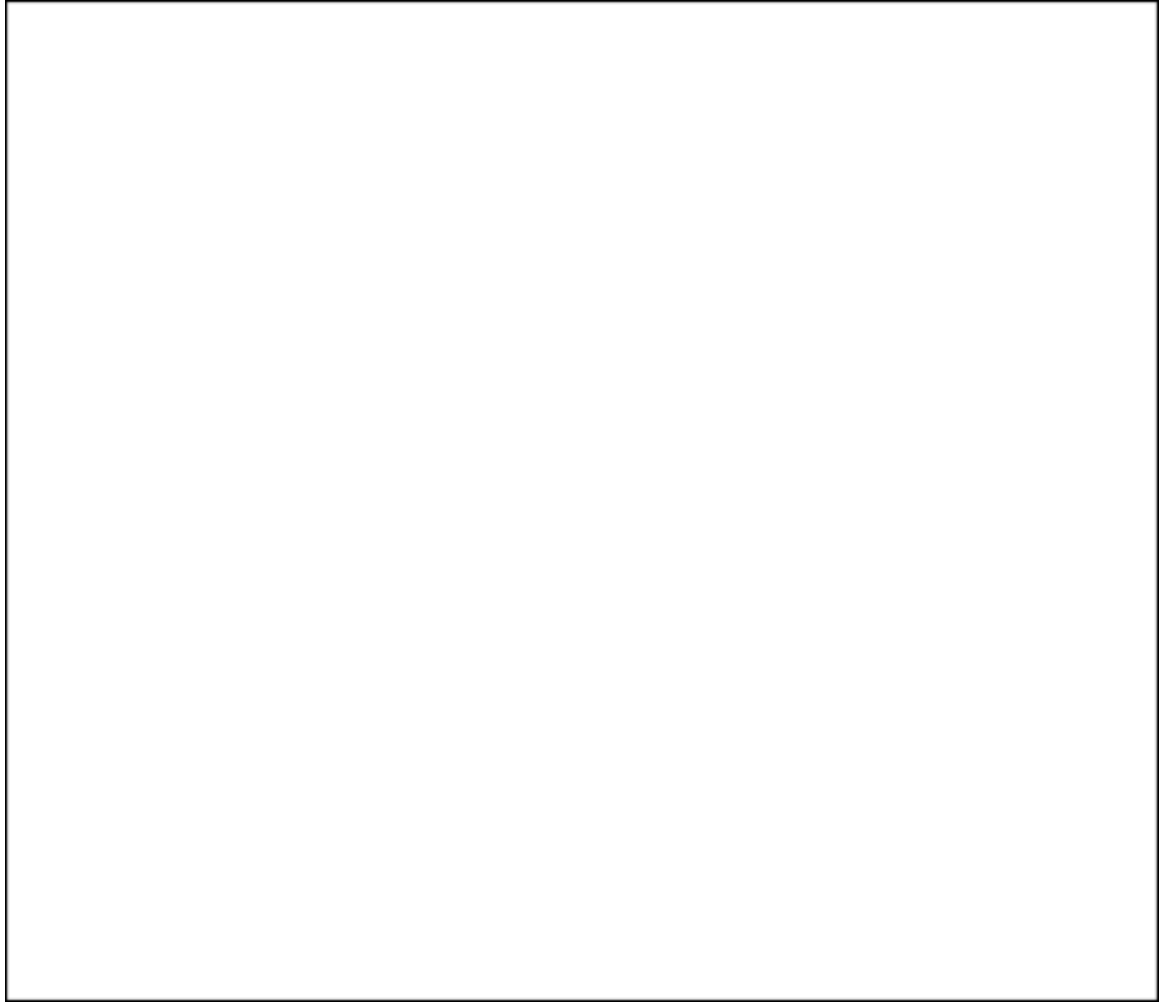


Fig 3.2.1.1 Data Flow Diagram(level-1) for Voice Comparer Achievements and Participation.



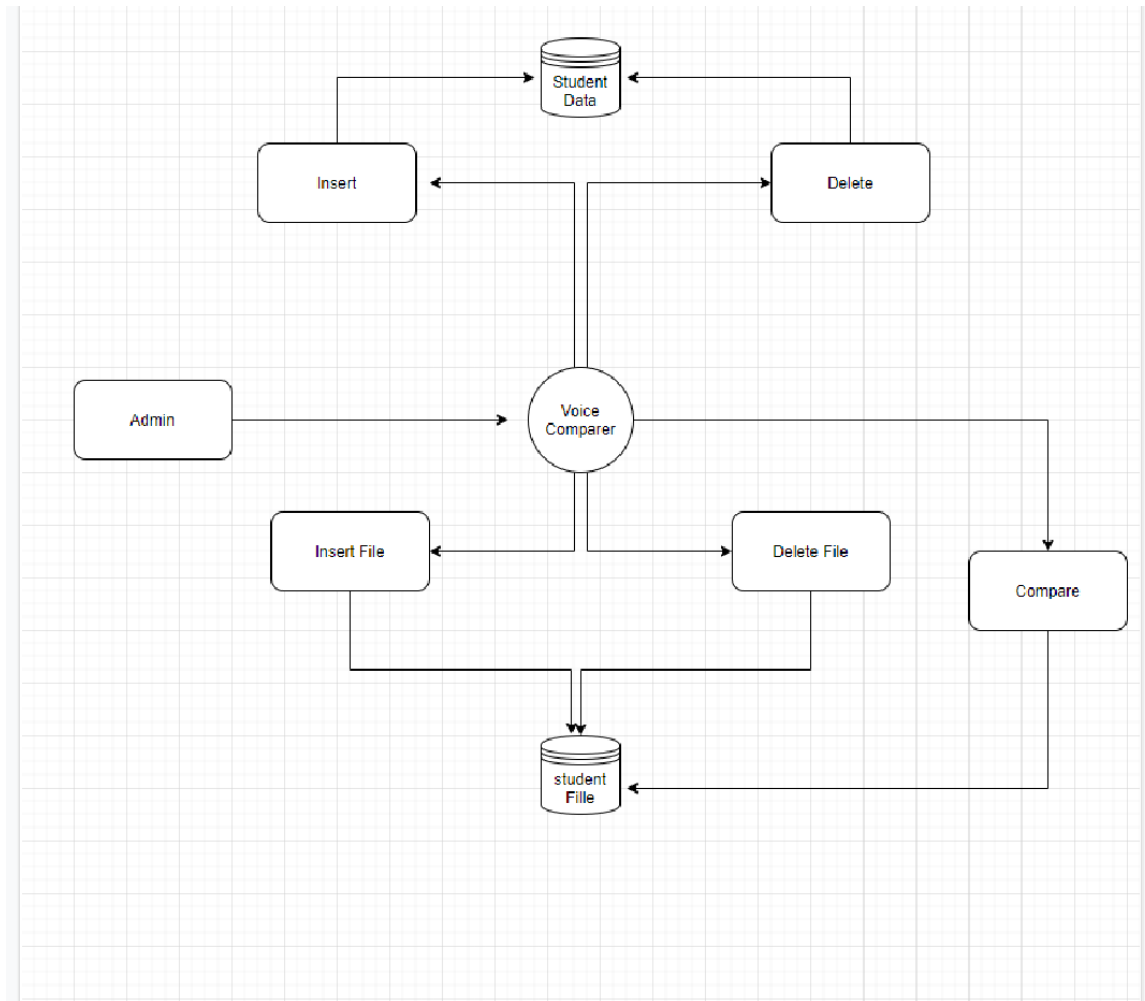


Fig 3.2.1.1 Data Flow Diagram(level-2) for Voice Comparer Achievements and Participation.

3.2.2 Use Case Diagram:

Use Cases are used during Requirement Elicitation and Analysis Phase to represent the functionality of the system. The different roles that the people can fill, when they interact with a system are known as Actors. Use Case describes a function provided by the system that yields a visible result for an Actor.

The identification of Actor and Use Case result in the definition of the boundary of the system, i.e., differentiating the tasks accomplished by the system and the tasks accomplished by its environment. The Actors are outside the boundary of the system, where as the Use Cases are inside the boundary of the

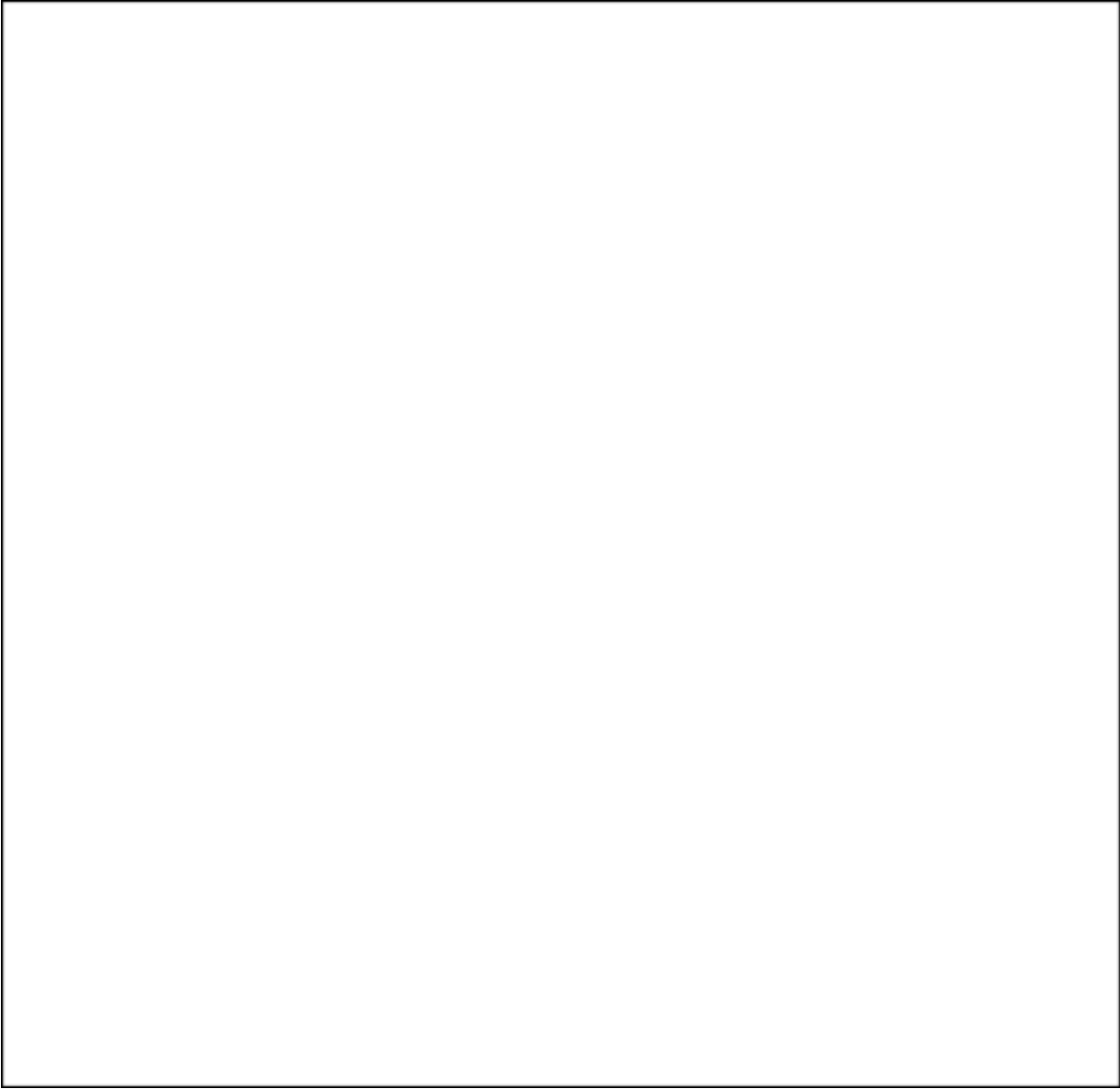
system. Use Cases describe the behavior of the system, as seen from Actor's point of view.

A Use Case can participate in several Relationships as mentioned below:

Relationship	Function	Notation
Association	To indicate the communication between actors and uses cases.	—————
Extend	To indicate the insertion of additional behavior into a base use case.	-----> << extend>>
Include	To describes a behavior that is inserted explicitly into a base use case.	-----> <<include>>
Use case or actor generalization	To indicate the communication between a general use case (actor) and a more specific use case (actor) that inherits and adds features to it.	—————>

Table 3.2.2.1 Relationships and their Notation in Use Case Diagrams

Use Case Digrams for Project:



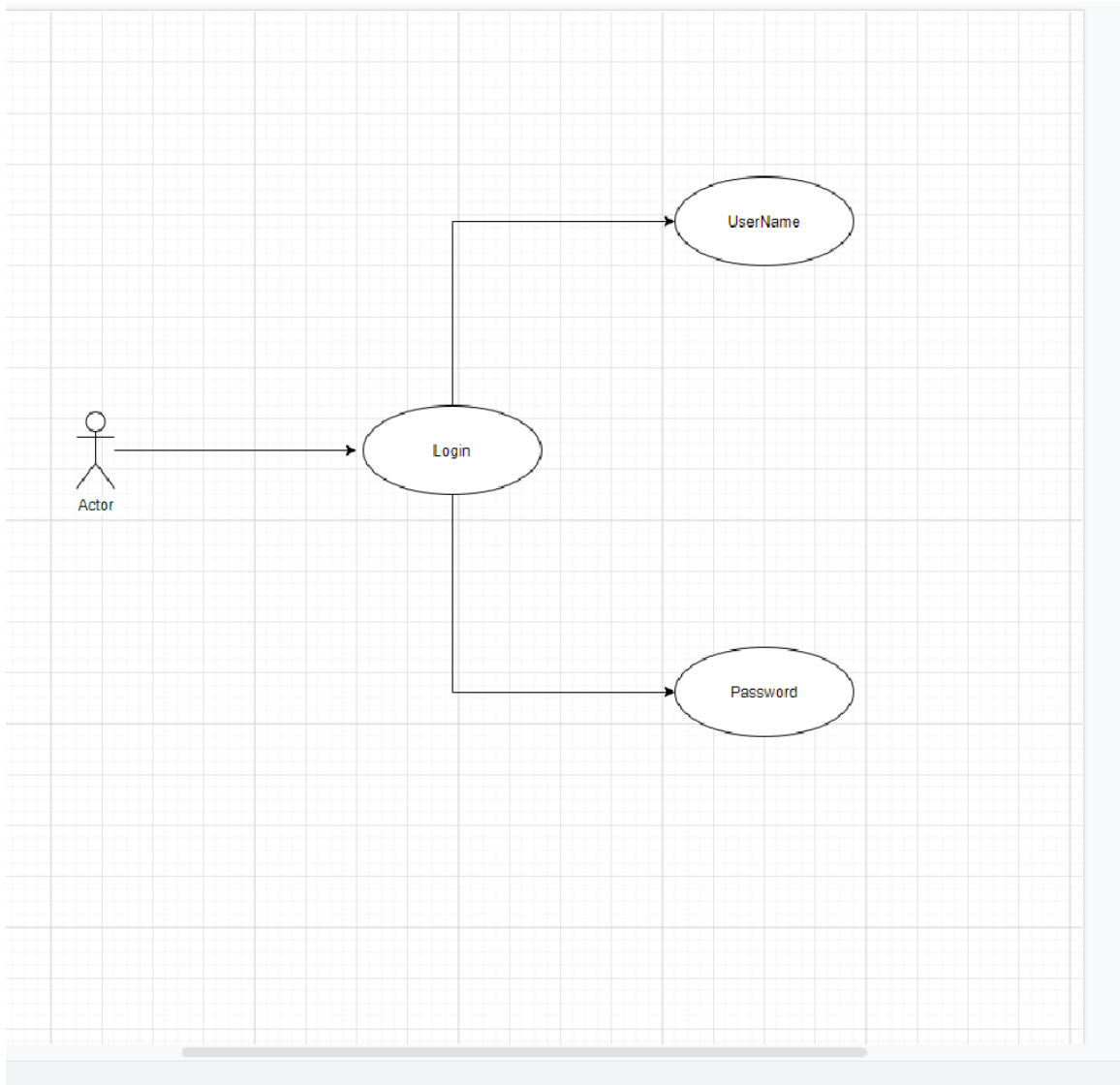


Fig 3.2.2.1 Use Case Diagram for Login

Use Case Name	Login
Participating Actors	Voice Comparer, Admin
Flow of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Login<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select Voice Comparer<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter Username• Enter Password

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Admin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter Username • Enter Password
Entry Condition	Username, Password
Exit Condition	Username
Quality Requirements	-

Fig 3.2.2.2 Use Case Diagram for Voice Comparer Functionalities

Use Case Name	Voice Comparer Functionalities
Participating Actors	Voice Comparer
Flow of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice Comparer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select View Profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View Details • Select Achievements and Participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add details • Upload documents • Select Search Option <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select Year, Dept & Section • Update H-index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter value
Entry Condition	Username, Password
Exit Condition	Username
Quality Requirements	-

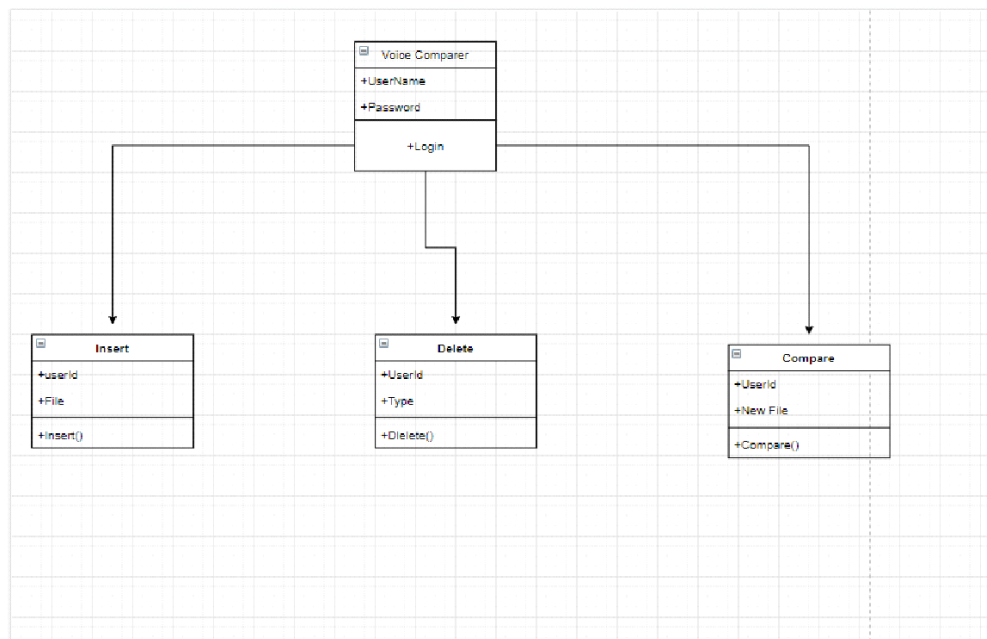
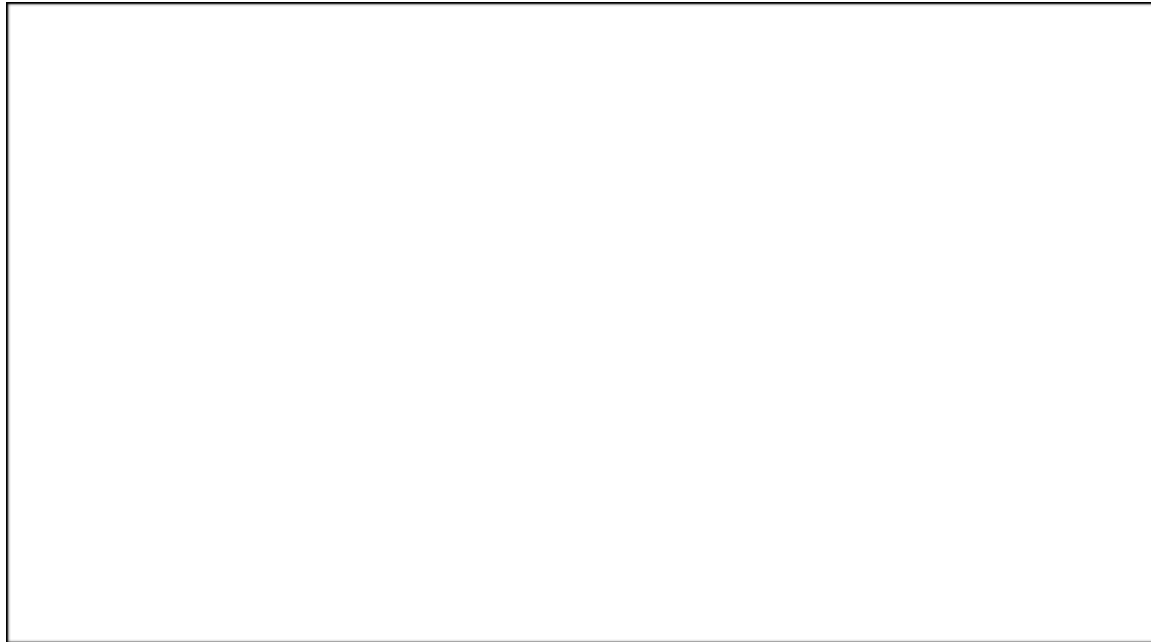


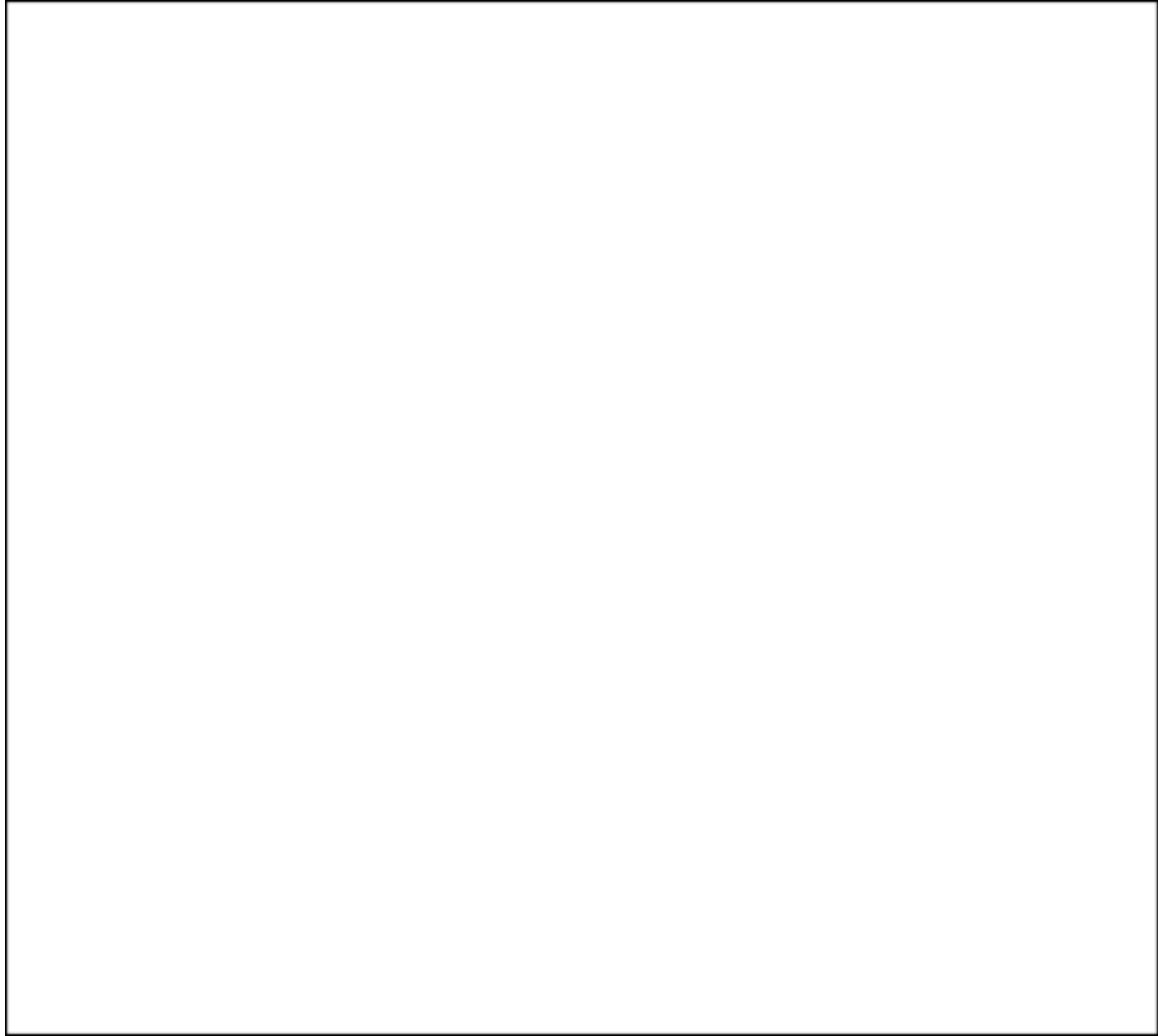
Fig 3.2.2.3 Use Case Diagram for Admin Functionalities

Use Case Name	Administrator Functionalities
Participating Actors	Admin
Flow of Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Admin• Select View Details

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View Details • Select Pending Requests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the Requests • Grant the access accordingly • Approve the uploaded documents • Add new Voice Comparer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter their details • Update Database • Remove Voice Comparer
Entry Condition	Username, Password
Exit Condition	Username
Quality Requirements	-

3.2.3 CLASS DIAGRAM:

Class diagram model class structure and contents using design elements such as classes, packages and objects. Class diagram describes 3 perspectives when designing a system-Conceptual, Specification, Implementation. Classes are composed of three things: name, attributes and operations. Class diagrams also display relations such as containment, inheritance, associations etc. The association relationship is most common relationship in a class diagram. The association shows the relationship between instances of classes.



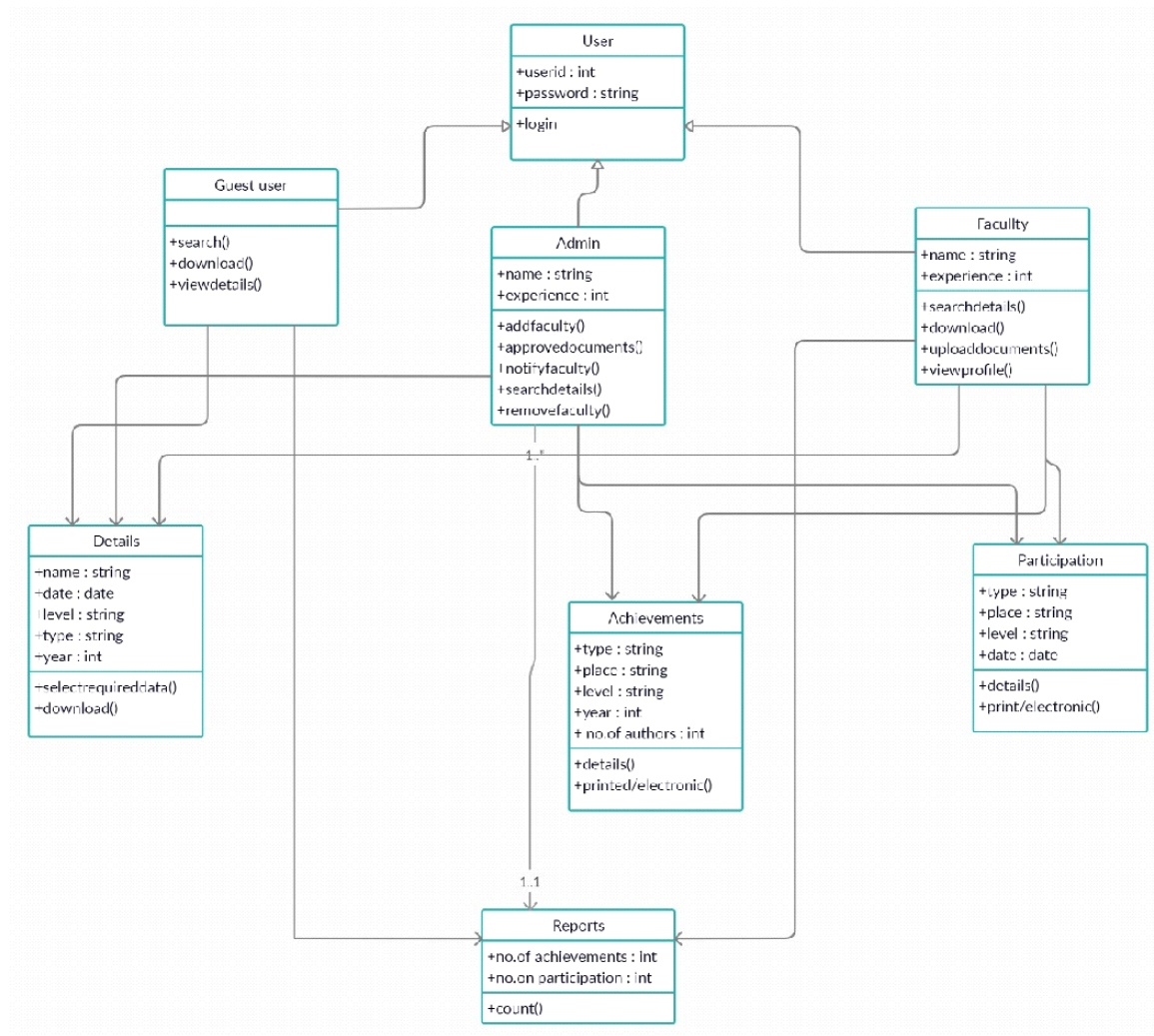


Fig 3.2.3.1 Class Diagram for Voice Comparer Achievements and Participations

3.2.4 COMPONENT DIAGRAM:

Component Diagram describes the organization and wiring of the Physical Components in a system. It can be presented to key project state holders and implementation staff.

Component Diagram can be used:

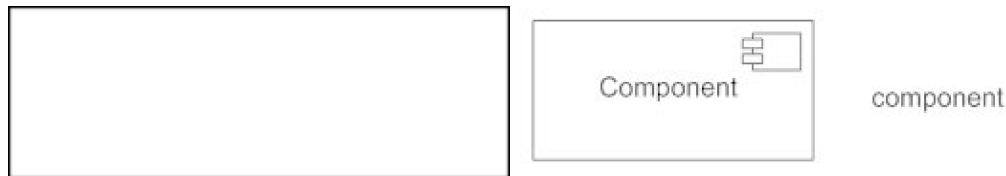
- To model the components of a system.

- To model the database schema.
- To model the executability of an application.
- To model the system source code.

Component Diagram Symbols and Notations are as follows:

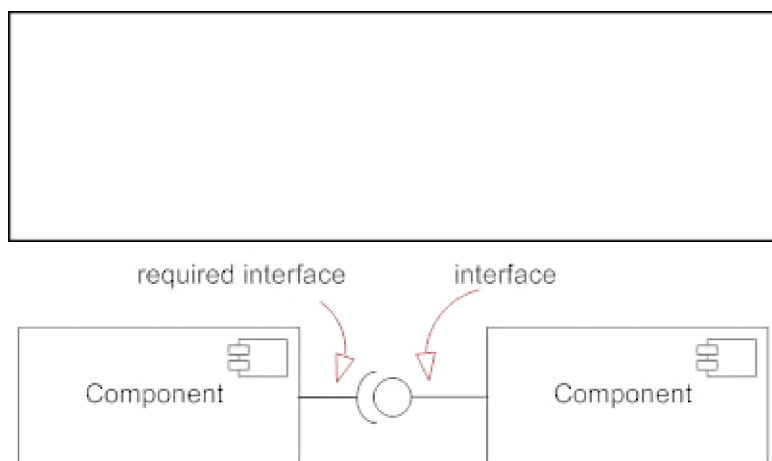
Component:

A component is a logical unit block of the system, a slightly higher abstraction than classes. It is represented as a rectangle with a smaller rectangle in the upper right corner with tabs or the word written above the name of the component to help distinguish it from a class.



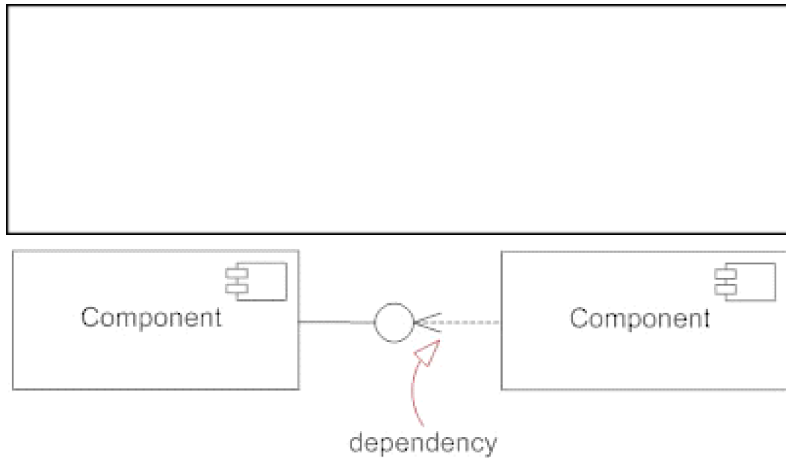
Interface:

An interface (small circle or semi-circle on a stick) describes a group of operations used (required) or created (provided) by components. A full circle represents an interface created or provided by the component. A semi-circle represents a required interface, like a person's input.

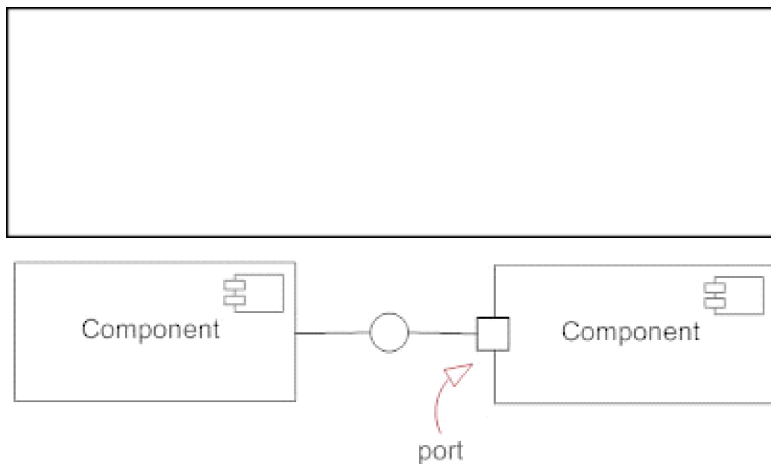


Dependencies:

Draw dependencies among components using dashed arrows.

**Port:**

Ports are represented using a square along the edge of the system or a component. A port is often used to help expose required and provided interfaces of a component.



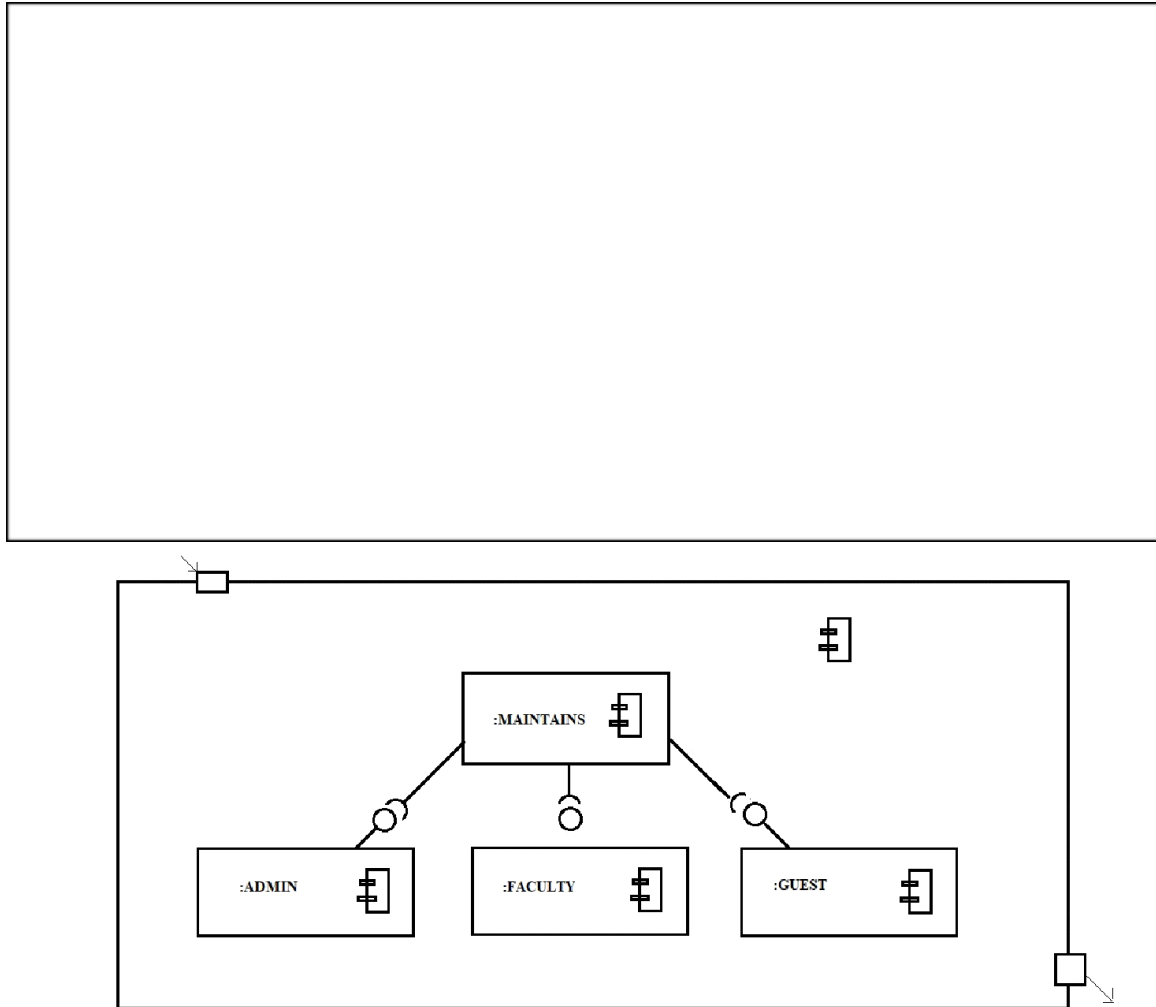


Fig 3.2.4.1 Component Diagram for Voice Comparer Achievements and Participations.

3.2.5 DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM:

Deployment Diagram is used to visualize the Topology of the physical component of a system, where the software components are deployed.

A Deployment Diagram consists of Nodes and their relationships. Deployment Diagram is used to show how they are deployed in hardware.

These are useful for System Engineers. An efficient Deployment Diagram is necessary as it controls the performance, maintainability and portability.

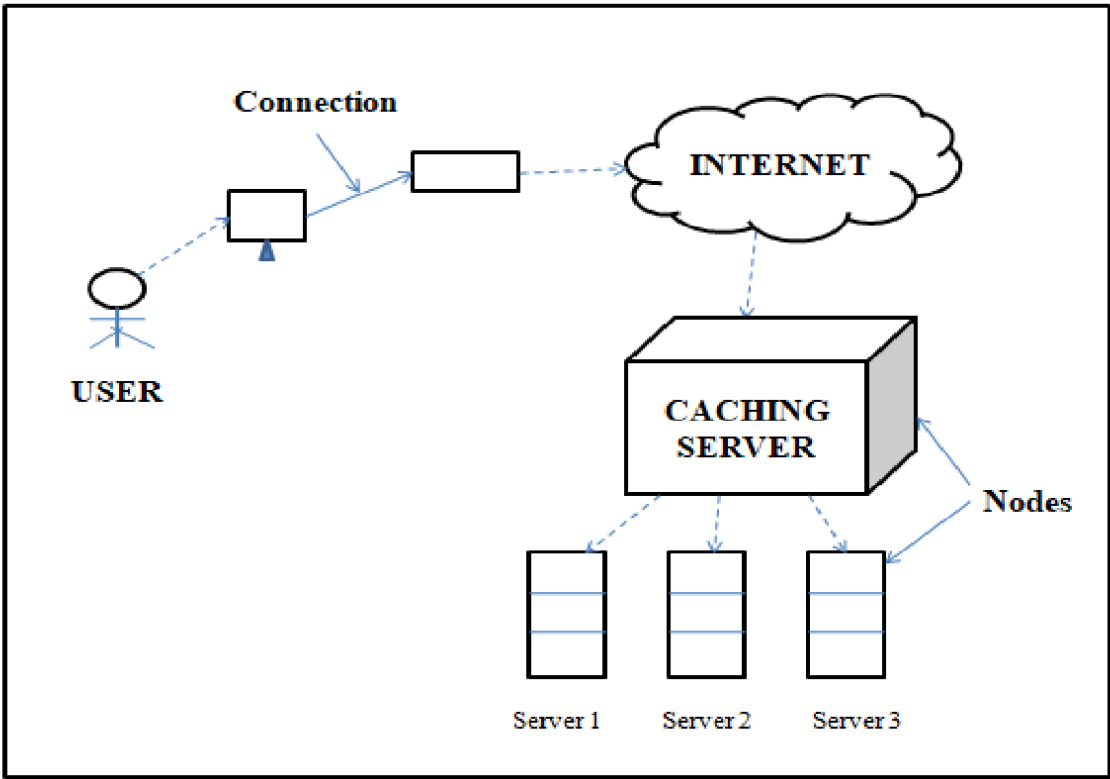


Fig 3.2.9.1 Deployment Diagram for Voice Comparer Achievements and Participaton.

- **DATABASE DESIGN**

4.1 Database:

A database is an organized collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modeling techniques.

The database management system(DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users, applications, and the database itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additionally encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the database. The sum total of the database, the DBMS and the associated applications can be referred to as a "database system". Often the term "database" is also used to loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.

4.2 ER Diagram:

An Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) is a visual representation of different entities within a system and how they relate to each other.ER-modeling is a data modeling technique used in software engineering to produce a conceptual data model of an information system. Diagrams created using this ER-modeling technique are called Entity-Relationship Diagrams, or ER diagrams or ERDs. So you can say that Entity Relationship Diagrams illustrate the logical structure of databases.

ERDs show entities in a database and relationships between tables within that database. It is essential to have ER-Diagrams if you want to create a good database design. The diagrams help focus on how the database actually works.

ER modeling is one of the most cited papers in the computer software field. Currently the ER model serves as the foundation of many system analysis and design methodologies, computer-aided software engineering (CASE) tools, and repository system.

4.2.1 Elements in ER diagram:

Entity relationship diagrams are used in software engineering during the planning stages of the software project. They help to identify different system elements and their relationships with each other. It is often used as the basis for data flow diagrams or DFD's as they are commonly known.

The basic elements in ER-Diagrams:

- **Entity:**
Entities are the "things" for which we want to store information. An entity is a person, place, thing or event. Entity can be represented with Rectangles.

● **Attributes:** Attributes are the data we want to collect for an entity. An attribute is a property, trait, or characteristic of an entity, relationship, or another attribute. Attributes are represented by Oval shapes.

- **Relationships:**

Relationships describe the relations between the entities. ERDs show entities in a database and relationships between tables within that database. It is essential to have ER-Diagrams if you want to create a good database design. The diagrams help focus on how the database actually works.

- **Weak Entity:** A weak entity is an entity that depends on the existence of another entity. In more technical terms it can be defined as an entity that cannot be identified by its own attributes. It uses a foreign key combined with its attributed to form the primary key.
- **Multi-valued Attribute:** If an attribute can have more than one value it is called a multi-valued attribute. It is important to note that this is different from an attribute having its own attributes.

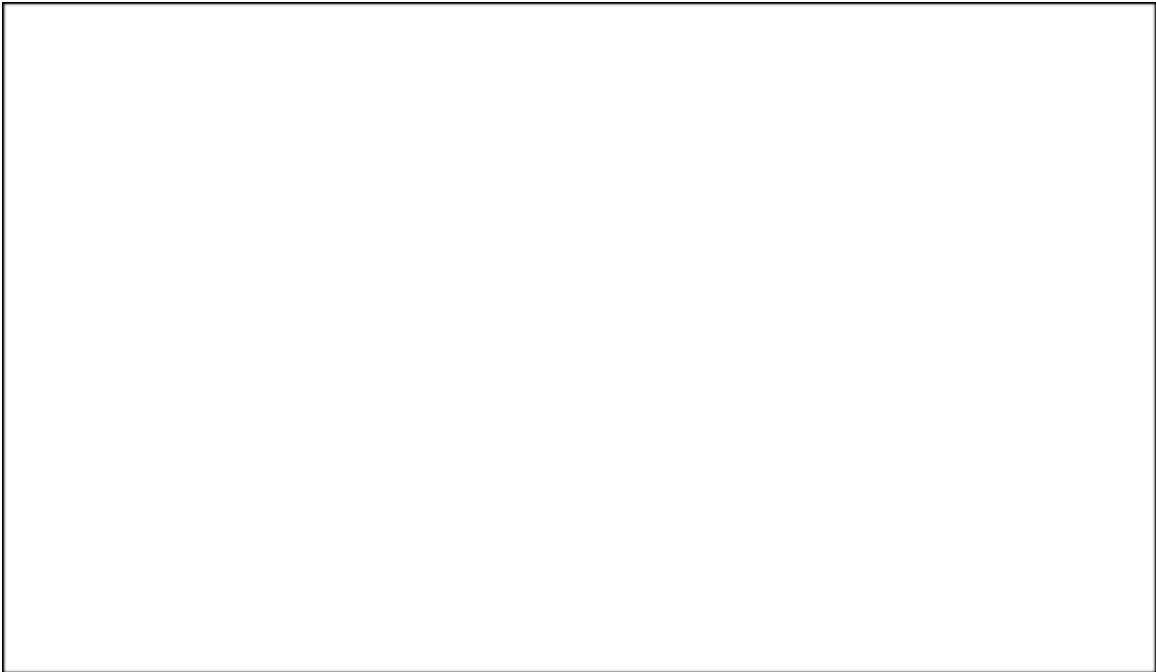
4.2.2 How to Draw ER Diagrams:

Below points show how to go about creating an ER diagram.

- Identify all the entities in the system. An entity should appear only once in a particular diagram. Create rectangles for all entities and name them properly.

- Identify relationships between entities. Connect them using a line and add a diamond in the middle describing the relationship.
- Add attributes for entities. Give meaningful attribute names so they can be understood easily.

4.3 DATABASE TABLES:



<

>

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

Wrap Cell Content:

☐

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	StudentID	bigint	NO	PRI	<div>NULL</div>	
	name	varchar(30)	YES		<div>NULL</div>	
	Branch	varchar(10)	YES		<div>NULL</div>	
	class	varchar(7)	YES		<div>NULL</div>	
	sec	char(1)	YES		<div>NULL</div>	
	Year	varchar(15)	YES		<div>NULL</div>	

Result Grid

Form Editor

Field Types

Query Stats

Result 4

Result 5

Read Only



<

>

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

Wrap Cell Content:

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	StudentID	bigint	NO	MUL	NULL	
	File	varchar(2000)	YES		NULL	
	Label	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

Result Grid

Form Editor

Field Types

Query Stats

Result 6Result 7 ×

Read Only

Output

Action Output

#

Time

Action

Message

• IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The most crucial stage in achieving a new successful system and in giving confidence on the system for the users that will work efficiently and effectively. The system will be implemented only after through testing and if its found to work according to the specification.

5.1 Overview of Software Used:

Python :

Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. ... Python's simple, easy to learn syntax emphasizes readability and therefore reduces the cost of program maintenance. Python supports modules and packages, which encourages program modularity and code reuse.

KIVY :

We ship a simple gesture recognizer that you can use to detect various kinds of strokes, such as circles or rectangles. You can train it to detect your own strokes. Kivy Language. The kivy language is used to easily and efficiently describe user interfaces.

MYSQL:

MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is becoming so popular because of many good reasons —

- MySQL is released under an open-source license. So you have nothing to pay to use it.
- MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages.
- MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.

- MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.
- MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.
- MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development.
- MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB).
- MySQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments.

5.2 Coding:

5.2.1 Front End Code:

```
#### KIVY libraries
# kivy version - '1.11.1'
# kivy MD version - '2019.0910'
from kivy.config import Config
Config.set('input', 'mouse', 'mouse,multitouch_on_demand')

from kivy.app import App
from kivy.lang import Builder
from kivy.factory import Factory
from kivymd.bottomsheet import MDListBottomSheet, MDGridBottomSheet
from kivymd.button import MDIconButton
from kivymd.dialog import MDDialog
from kivymd.label import MDLabel
from kivymd.list import ILeftBody, ILeftBodyTouch, IRightBodyTouch,
BaseListItem
from kivymd.material_resources import DEVICE_TYPE
from kivymd.navigationdrawer import MDNavigationDrawer,
NavigationDrawerHeaderBase
from kivymd.selectioncontrols import MDCheckbox
from kivymd.snackbar import Snackbar
from kivymd.theming import ThemeManager
from kivymd.spinner import MDSpinner
from kivy.uix.screenmanager import ScreenManager, Screen, FadeTransition
from kivy.core.window import Window
from kivy.properties import ObjectProperty, StringProperty, ListProperty
from kivy.uix.popup import Popup
```

```
from kivy.uix.label import Label
from kivy.uix.relativelayout import RelativeLayout
from kivy.uix.gridlayout import GridLayout
from kivy.uix.boxlayout import BoxLayout
from kivy.uix.widget import Widget
from kivy.uix.dropdown import DropDown
from kivy.uix.button import Button
from kivy.uix.checkbox import CheckBox
from kivy.uix.scrollview import ScrollView
from kivy.metrics import dp
#### ML Model libraries
import os
import mysql.connector
import csv
import python_speech_features as mfcc
from sklearn import preprocessing
import warnings
import librosa
from keras.optimizers import SGD
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from keras import layers
from keras import models
from keras import optimizers
from keras import regularizers
from keras import losses
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping
import librosa
import librosa.display
from scipy.fftpack import fft, fftfreq
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D
from tensorflow.keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
import IPython.display as ipd
from keras.models import Sequential
```

```
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten
from keras.layers import Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D
from keras.optimizers import Adam
from keras.utils import np_utils
from sklearn import metrics
import pytsx3
engine = pytsx3.init()

main_widget_kv = ""
#:import Toolbar kivymd.toolbar.Toolbar
#:import ThemeManager kivymd.theming.ThemeManager
#:import MDNavigationDrawer kivymd.navigationdrawer.MDNavigationDrawer
#:import NavigationLayout kivymd.navigationdrawer.NavigationLayout
#:import NavigationDrawerDivider
kivymd.navigationdrawer.NavigationDrawerDivider
#:import NavigationDrawerToolbar
kivymd.navigationdrawer.NavigationDrawerToolbar
#:import NavigationDrawerSubheader
kivymd.navigationdrawer.NavigationDrawerSubheader
#:import MDCheckbox kivymd.selectioncontrols.MDCheckbox
#:import MDSwitch kivymd.selectioncontrols.MDSwitch
#:import MDList kivymd.list.MDList
#:import OneLineListItem kivymd.list.OneLineListItem
#:import TwoLineListItem kivymd.list.TwoLineListItem
#:import ThreeLineListItem kivymd.list.ThreeLineListItem
#:import OneLineAvatarListItem kivymd.list.OneLineAvatarListItem
#:import OneLineIconListItem kivymd.list.OneLineIconListItem
#:import OneLineAvatarIconListItem kivymd.list.OneLineAvatarIconListItem
#:import MDTextField kivymd.textfields.MDTextField
#:import MDCard kivymd.card.MDCard
#:import MDSeparator kivymd.card.MDSeparator
#:import get_color_from_hex kivymd.utils.get_color_from_hex
#:import colors kivymd.color_definitions.colors
#:import SmartTile kivymd.grid.SmartTile
#:import MDSlider kivymd.slider.MDSlider
#:import MDTabbedPanel kivymd.tabs.MDTabbedPanel
#:import MDTab kivymd.tabs.MDTab
#:import MDProgressBar kivymd.progressbar.MDProgressBar
#:import MDAccordion kivymd.accordion.MDAccordion
#:import MDAccordionItem kivymd.accordion.MDAccordionItem
```

```
#:import MDAccordionSubItem kivymd.accordion.MDAccordionSubItem
#:import MDThemePicker kivymd.theme_picker.MDThemePicker
#:import MDBottomNavigation kivymd.tabs.MDBottomNavigation
#:import MDBottomNavigationItem kivymd.tabs.MDBottomNavigationItem
```

NavigationLayout:

id: nav_layout

MDNavigationDrawer:

id: nav_drawer

disabled : True

NavigationDrawerToolbar:

title: "Navigation Drawer"

NavigationDrawerIconButton:

icon: 'checkbox-blank-circle'

id : logged

text: "LogIn"

on_press : app.Present_Screen('LogIn')

on_release: app.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'LogIn_Screen'

NavigationDrawerIconButton:

icon: 'checkbox-blank-circle'

text: "Home"

on_press : app.Present_Screen('Home')

on_release: app.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Home_Screen'

NavigationDrawerIconButton:

icon: 'checkbox-blank-circle'

text: "Insert"

on_press : app.Present_Screen('Insert')

on_release: app.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Inserting_Screen'

NavigationDrawerIconButton:

icon: 'checkbox-blank-circle'

text: "Delete"

on_press : app.Present_Screen('Delete')

on_release: app.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Delete_Screen'

NavigationDrawerIconButton:

icon: 'checkbox-blank-circle'

text: "Compare"

on_press : app.Present_Screen('Compare')

on_release: app.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Compare_Screen'

NavigationDrawerIconButton:

icon: 'checkbox-blank-circle'

```

        text: "Add Student"
        on_press : app.Present_Screen('Add Student')
        on_release: app.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Add_Student'
NavigationDrawerIconButton:
    icon: 'checkbox-blank-circle'
    text: "Delete Student"
    on_press : app.Present_Screen('Delete Student')
    on_release: app.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Del_Student'
NavigationDrawerIconButton:
    icon: 'checkbox-blank-circle'
    text: "Themes"
    on_release: app.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Theme'
BoxLayout:
    orientation: 'vertical'
    sm : scr_mngr
Toolbar:
    id: toolbar
    title: 'Voice Comparer'
    md_bg_color: app.theme_cls.primary_color
    background_palette: 'Primary'
    background_hue: '500'
    left_action_items: [['menu', lambda x: app.root.toggle_nav_drawer()]]
    right_action_items: [['dots-vertical', lambda x:
app.root.toggle_nav_drawer()]]
ScreenManager:
    id: scr_mngr
    Screen :
        name : 'LogIn_Screen'
        BoxLayout :
            padding : 20
            orientation : 'vertical'
            RelativeLayout :
                size_hint : 1 , 0.3
                MDLabel:
                    font_style: 'Title'
                    theme_text_color: 'Primary'
                    text: "Voice Comparer"
                    halign: 'center'
                RelativeLayout :
                    size_hint : 1 , 0.5

```

```
BoxLayout:
    orientation: 'vertical'
    size_hint_y: None
    height: self.minimum_height
    padding: dp(48)
    spacing: 10
    MDTextField:
        id : User
        hint_text: "Enter UserName"
```

```
MDTextField:
    id : Passw
    hint_text: "Enter Password"
    password : True
```

```
RelativeLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , 0.2
    AnchorLayout :
        anchor_x : 'center'
        anchor_y : 'center'
    MDRaisedButton:
        text: "LOG IN"
        on_release : app.LogInCheck(User.text , Passw.text)
```

```
Screen :
    name : 'Home_Screen'
    ScrollView:
        do_scroll_x: False
        BoxLayout:
            orientation: 'vertical'
            size_hint_y: None
            height: dp(1500)
            padding : dp(20)
            spacing : dp(10)
            BoxLayout:
                MDCard :
                    MDLabel :
                        bold : True
                        text: "Voice Comparer"
```

```

        halign: 'center'
        theme_text_color : 'Primary'
BoxLayout:
    MDCard :
        BoxLayout :
            orientation : 'vertical'
            padding: dp(8)
            MDLabel :
                text: "Insert"
                halign: 'center'
                theme_text_color : 'Primary'
            MDSeparator :
                height : dp(1)
            MDLabel :
                text : " • Enter Student ID "
                theme_text_color : 'Primary'
            MDLabel :
                text : " • Specify how the speaker related to the attached
file"

                theme_text_color : 'Primary'
            MDLabel :
                text : " • Attach File ( *only .wav files )"
                theme_text_color : 'Primary'
BoxLayout:
    MDCard :
        BoxLayout :
            orientation : 'vertical'
            padding: dp(8)
            MDLabel :
                bold : True
                text: "Delete"
                halign: 'center'
                theme_text_color : 'Primary'
            MDSeparator :
                height : dp(1)
            MDLabel :
                text : " • Enter Student ID and select files that are to be
deleted"

                theme_text_color : 'Primary'
BoxLayout:

```

```

MDCard :
  BoxLayout :
    orientation : 'vertical'
    padding: dp(8)
    MDLabel :
      bold : True
      text: "Compare"
      halign: 'center'
      theme_text_color : 'Primary'
    MDSeparator :
      height : dp(1)
    MDLabel :
      text : " • Enter Student ID "
      theme_text_color : 'Primary'
    MDLabel :
      text : " • Attach audio file which is to compare "
      theme_text_color : 'Primary'
    MDLabel :
      text : " • Attached audio file ( *only .wav files) "
      theme_text_color : 'Primary'

```

BoxLayout:

```

MDCard :
  BoxLayout :
    orientation : 'vertical'
    padding: dp(8)
    MDLabel :
      bold : True
      text: "Add Student"
      halign: 'center'
      theme_text_color : 'Primary'
    MDSeparator :
      height : dp(1)
    MDLabel :
      text : " • Attach file ( *only .csv accepted) "
      theme_text_color : 'Primary'
    MDLabel :
      text : " The file have to follow this order "
      theme_text_color : 'Primary'
    MDLabel :

```



```

        text : " • (StudentID , Name , Branch , class , section ,
year of joining- year of ending) "
        theme_text_color : 'Primary'
MDLabel :
    text : " • Ex :
317126510001,ABC,CSE,III/IV,A,2017-2021 "
    theme_text_color : 'Primary'
BoxLayout:
    MDCard :
        BoxLayout :
            orientation : 'vertical'
            padding: dp(8)
            MDLabel :
                bold : True
                text: "Delete Student"
                halign: 'center'
                theme_text_color : 'Primary'
            MDSeparator :
                height : dp(1)
            MDLabel :
                text : " • Enter Student ID / Name / class / Branch /
Section / Year of joining and ending "
                theme_text_color : 'Primary'
            MDLabel :
                text : " • search and activate the Student checkbox which
you want to remove "
                theme_text_color : 'Primary'

```

```

Screen :
    name : 'Inserting_Screen'
    BoxLayout :
        padding : dp(48)
        orientation : 'vertical'
        RelativeLayout :
            size_hint : 1 , 0.7
            AnchorLayout :
                anchor_x : 'center'
                anchor_y : 'center'
            BoxLayout :
                orientation : 'vertical'

```

```

padding : dp(48)
spacing : 10
MDTextField :
    id : StudId_Insert
    hint_text : 'Enter Student ID'

MDTextField :
    id : show_label
    hint_text : 'Enter Label ( Father / Mother / Guardian )'
BoxLayout :
    orientation : 'horizontal'
    spacing : 10
    MDTextField :
        id : Insert_File
        hint_text : 'Attach recorded File'
        size_hint : .8 , None
    MDIconButton :
        id : Attach
        icon : 'sd'
        size_hint : .2 , None
        on_release : app.open_FileManager('Inserting_Screen')
RelativeLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , 0.3
    AnchorLayout :
        anchor_x : 'center'
        anchor_y : 'center'
    MDRaisedButton :
        text : 'Insert'
        on_release :
app.Insert_DB(StudId_Insert.text,Insert_File.text,show_label.text)

```

```

Screen :
    name : 'Delete_Screen'
    BoxLayout :
        padding : dp(48)
        orientation : 'vertical'
    RelativeLayout :
        size_hint : 1 , 0.3
    AnchorLayout :
        anchor_x : 'center'

```

```
        anchor_y : 'center'
    BoxLayout :
        orientation : 'horizontal'
        padding : dp(48)
        spacing : 10
        MDTextField :
            id : SID
            hint_text : 'Enter Student ID'
            size_hint : .8 , None
            required : True
        MDRaisedButton :
            text : 'search'
            on_release : app.Del_Sel_Files(SID.text)
```

```
RelativeLayout :
    id : rel
    size_hint : 1 , .5
```

```
RelativeLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , 0.2
    AnchorLayout :
        anchor_x : 'center'
        anchor_y : 'center'
    MDRaisedButton :
        text : 'Delete'
        on_release : app.Delete_DB(SID.text)
```

```
Screen :
    name : 'Compare_Screen'
    BoxLayout :
        padding : dp(48)
        orientation : 'vertical'
    RelativeLayout :
        size_hint : 1 , 0.7
    AnchorLayout :
        anchor_x : 'center'
        anchor_y : 'center'
    BoxLayout :
        orientation : 'vertical'
        padding : dp(48)
```

```

        spacing : 10
        MDTextField :
            id : StudId_Compare
            hint_text : 'Enter Student ID'
            required : True
        BoxLayout :
            orientation : 'horizontal'
            spacing : 10
            MDTextField :
                id : Insert_File_Compare
                hint_text : 'Attach recorded File'
                size_hint : .8 , None
            MDIconButton :
                id : Attach
                icon : 'sd'
                size_hint : .2 , None
                on_release : app.open_FileManager('Compare_Screen')
    RelativeLayout :
        size_hint : 1 , 0.3
        AnchorLayout :
            anchor_x : 'center'
            anchor_y : 'center'
            MDRaisedButton :
                text : 'Compare'
                on_release : app.Compare_DB(StudId_Compare.text ,
Insert_File_Compare.text)

```

```

Screen :
    name : 'Add_Student'
    BoxLayout :
        orientation : 'vertical'
        padding : 10
        RelativeLayout :
            size_hint : 1 , 0.4
            AnchorLayout :
                anchor_x : 'center'
                anchor_y : 'center'
            BoxLayout :
                padding : 10
                orientation : 'horizontal'

```

```
spacing : 10
MDTextField :
    id : Insert_Stud
    hint_text : 'Attach File'
    size_hint : .8 , None
MDIconButton :
    id : Attach
    icon : 'sd'
    size_hint : .2 , None
    on_release : app.open_FileManager('Add_Student')
```

```
RelativeLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , 0.3
```

```
RelativeLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , 0.3
AnchorLayout :
    anchor_x : 'center'
    anchor_y : 'center'
MDRaisedButton :
    text : 'ADD'
    on_release : app.Add_to_DB(Insert_Stud.text)
```

```
Screen :
    name : 'Del_Student'
BoxLayout :
    padding : dp(48)
    orientation : 'vertical'
RelativeLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , 0.3
AnchorLayout :
    anchor_x : 'center'
    anchor_y : 'center'
BoxLayout :
    orientation : 'horizontal'
    padding : dp(48)
    spacing : 10
MDTextField :
    id : Stu_Det
```

```
year '
        hint_text : 'Enter student ID / Name /sec / Branch / class /
        size_hint : .8 , None
        required : True
MDRaisedButton :
    text : 'search'
    on_release : app.Del_Stud_DB(Stu_Det.text)
```

```
RelativeLayout :
    id : rel
    size_hint : 1 , .5
```

```
RelativeLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , 0.2
AnchorLayout :
    anchor_x : 'center'
    anchor_y : 'center'
MDRaisedButton :
    text : 'Delete'
    on_release : app.Delete_Student(Stu_Det.text)
```

```
Screen :
    name : 'FileManager'
BoxLayout :
    orientation : 'vertical'
RelativeLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , .8
FileChooserIconView :
    id : filechooser
    multiselect: True
```

```
BoxLayout :
    size_hint : 1 , .2
    orientation : 'horizontal'
MDRaisedButton :
    text : 'Cancel'
    on_release : app.cancel()
MDRaisedButton :
    id : Load
```

```
text : 'Load'
on_release: app.Load(filechooser.selection)
```

Screen:

```
name: 'Theme'
```

```
BoxLayout:
```

```
orientation: 'vertical'
```

```
size_hint_y: None
```

```
height: dp(80)
```

```
center_y: self.parent.center_y
```

```
MDRaisedButton:
```

```
size_hint: None, None
```

```
size: 3 * dp(48), dp(48)
```

```
center_x: self.parent.center_x
```

```
text: 'Change theme'
```

```
on_release: MDThemePicker().open()
```

```
opposite_colors: True
```

```
pos_hint: {'center_x': 0.5}
```

```
MDLabel:
```

```
text: "Current: " + app.theme_cls.theme_style + ", " +
```

```
app.theme_cls.primary_palette
```

```
theme_text_color: 'Primary'
```

```
pos_hint: {'center_x': 0.5}
```

```
halign: 'center'
```

```
'''
```

```
class KitchenSink(App):
```

```
    theme_cls = ThemeManager()
```

```
    sm = ObjectProperty(None)
```

```
    title = "Voice Comparer"
```

```
    previous_screen = "
```

```
    current_screen = "
```

```
    text = "
```

```
    te = "
```

```
    chkref = {}
```

```
    Select_Files_To_Del = []
```

```
    Selected_Students = []
```

```
    def build(self):
```

```

main_widget = Builder.load_string(main_widget_kv)
self.theme_cls.theme_style = 'Dark'
print('Build')
engine.say('Welcome to voice Comparer!!!')
engine.runAndWait()
return main_widget

def Present_Screen(self,text) :
    self.current_screen = text
    print(self.current_screen)
    self.te = "
    self.chkref = {}
    self.Select_Files_To_Del = []
    self.Selected_Students = []
    pass

def LogInCheck(self , _user_ , _pass_) :
    if _user_ == 'a' and _pass_ == " :
        Snackbar(text="You're LogIn successfully!!!" ).show()
        engine.say("You're LogIn successfully!!!")
        engine.runAndWait()
        self.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Home_Screen'
        self.root.ids.nav_drawer.disabled = False
        self.root.ids.logged.disabled = True
    else :
        Snackbar(text="userName or password may be wrong !!!" ).show()
        engine.say("userName or password may be wrong !!!")
        engine.runAndWait()
    pass

def open_FileManager(self , cur) :
    if cur == 'Inserting_Screen' :
        self.root.ids.filechooser.filters = ['*.wav']
        #self.root.ids.Load.disabled = True
        self.root.ids.filechooser.multiselect = True

    elif cur == 'Compare_Screen' :
        self.root.ids.filechooser.filters = ['*.wav']
        #self.root.ids.Load.disabled = True
        self.root.ids.filechooser.multiselect = False

```



```

else :
    self.root.ids.filechooser.filters = ['*.csv']
    #self.root.ids.Load.disabled = True
self.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'FileManager'
self.previous_screen = cur
pass

```

```

def Load(self , selection) :
    String = "
    print(selection)
    print(len(selection))
    j = 0
    for i in selection :
        String += i
        print(i)
        if j == len(selection) - 1 :
            pass
        else :
            String += ','
            j += 1
    if self.previous_screen == 'Inserting_Screen' :
        print(self.previous_screen)
        self.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = self.previous_screen
        self.root.ids.Insert_File.text = String
        print(' Files to Insert ' + String)
        selection = "
        String = "
    elif self.previous_screen == 'Compare_Screen' :
        print(self.previous_screen)
        self.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = self.previous_screen
        self.root.ids.Insert_File_Compare.text = String
        print(' Files to Compare ' + String)
        selection = "
        String = "
    else :
        print(self.previous_screen)
        self.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = self.previous_screen
        self.root.ids.Insert_Stud.text = String
        print(' Files to Insert ' + String)

```

```

        selection = "
        String = "
    pass

def cancel(self):
    self.root.ids.scr_mgr.current = self.previous_screen
    self.root.ids.Load.disabled = True
    pass

def Add_to_DB(self,text) :
    filename = text
    db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd =
'root')
    my = db.cursor()
    #my.execute('create database Voice_Comparer')
    my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')
    try :
        with open(filename) as csvfile:
            ader = csv.reader(csvfile)
            a = 0
            for row in ader:
                # Inserting into database
                sql = 'Insert into student values (%s , %s , %s , %s , %s , %s)'
                values = (row[0] , row[1] , row[2] , row[3] , row[4] , row[5],)
                sql_ = 'select * from student where StudentID = %s'
                k = 1
                my.execute(sql_ , (row[0] ,))
                myresult = my.fetchall()
                a += 1
                if len(myresult) > 0 :
                    k = 0
                else:
                    k = 1
                if k == 1 :
                    my.execute(sql , values)
                    print('This record %d is inserted' % a)
                    db.commit()
                else :
                    print('This record %d is already inserted' % a)
            print(my.rowcount, "record inserted.")

```

```

        my.execute('select count(*) from student')
        res = my.fetchone()
        Snackbar(text='Data Added to DataBase').show()
        print('%d rows Presented in The student table ' % res)
    except Exception as e:
        Snackbar(text='File Not Found').show()
        print(e)
    pass

def get_MFCC(self,i,sr,audio):
    mfccs = librosa.feature.mfcc(y=audio, sr=sr, n_mfcc=40)
    mfccs_processed = np.mean(mfccs.T,axis=0)
    print(i, ' - ',mfccs)
    return mfccs_processed

def Checking(self,chkbox,value) :
    if self.current_screen == 'Delete' :
        if value :
            self.te += str(self.chkref[chkbox])
            self.Select_Files_To_Del.append(self.te)
        else :
            self.Select_Files_To_Del.remove(str(self.chkref[chkbox]))
            print(self.Select_Files_To_Del, ' selected')

    elif self.current_screen == 'Delete Student' :
        if value :
            self.te += str(self.chkref[chkbox])
            self.Selected_Students.append(self.te)
        else :
            self.Selected_Students.remove(str(self.chkref[chkbox]))
            print(self.Selected_Students, ' selected')
        self.te = ""

def Del_Sel_Files(self , StudId) :
    self.te = ""
    self.chkref = {}
    self.Select_Files_To_Del = []
    db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd =
'root')
    my = db.cursor()

```

```

my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')
sql = 'select * from Student_Data_By_Path where StudentId = %s'
val = (StudId,)
my.execute(sql,val)
res = my.fetchall()
print(len(res))
inner = ScrollView(size_hint=(1, 1),pos_hint={'center_x': 0, 'center_y': .5})
grid = GridLayout(cols=1, spacing=10, size_hint_y=None,padding=dp(10))
grid.bind(minimum_height=grid.setter('height'))
if len(res) > 0 :
    for row in res :
        print(row[1])
        b = BoxLayout(orientation='horizontal', size_hint=(1,None))
        checkbox = MDCheckbox()
        checkbox.bind(active = self.Checking)
        self.chkref[checkbox] = row[1]
        label = MDLabel(text = row[1])
        b.add_widget(label)
        b.add_widget(checkbox)
        grid.add_widget(b)
    inner.add_widget(grid)
else :
    inner.add_widget(MDLabel(text='There is no files Here!!!'))
    pass
popup = Popup( title='Select Files',
               size_hint=(1,.8),
               content=inner,
               auto_dismiss=True)
popup.open()

def Insert_DB(self,StudId,File,show_label):
    db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd =
'root')
    my = db.cursor()
    my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')
    sql = 'select count(*) from student where StudentId = %s'
    val = (StudId,)
    my.execute(sql,val)
    res = my.fetchall()
    print(File)

```

```

if res[0][0] == 1 :
    Files = list(File.split(","))
    for i in Files :
        if i.endswith('.wav') :
            sql = 'Insert into Student_Data_By_Path values (%s , %s , %s)'
            val = (StudId,i,show_label,)
            my.execute(sql,val,)
            db.commit()
            print(i + ' Inserted')
        else :
            print('Sorry!!! only .wav files accepted')
    Snackbar('Inserted ').show()
    self.root.ids.scr_mngr.current = 'Inserting_Screen'
else :
    Snackbar('student not exist').show()
sql = 'select * from Student_Data_By_Path where StudentID = %s'
val = (StudId,)
path = []
Label = []
my.execute(sql,val,)
res = my.fetchall()
for i in res :
    for rep in range(5) :
        path.append(i[1])
        Label.append(i[2])
set_Labels = set(Label)
set_Labels = list(set_Labels)
Train_audio = []
Train_label = []
epochs = 50
num_labels = len(set_Labels)
if num_labels > 1 :
    for i in path :
        data , sr = librosa.load(i,res_type='kaiser_best')
        Train_audio.append(self.get_MFCC(i,sr,data))
    for i in Label :
        index = set_Labels.index(i)
        Train_label.append(index)
    self.num_labels = len(set_Labels)
    Train_audio = np.array(Train_audio,)

```

```

Train_audio = Train_audio
Train_label = np.array(Train_label,dtype=np.int)
print('Model Preparing : =====>>>>')
model = Sequential()
activation_fn = 'glorot_normal'

model.add(layers.Dense(256,input_shape=Train_audio[0].shape,activation='tanh'))
model.add(Dropout(.3))
#model.add(layers.Dense(64,activation='tanh'))
#model.add(Dropout(.3))
model.add(layers.Dense(num_labels,init=activation_fn))
model.add(Activation('softmax'))
sgd = SGD(lr=0.01, decay=1e-6, momentum=0.9, nesterov=True)
model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer=sgd,
              metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
model.fit(Train_audio,Train_label,epochs=epochs,validation_split=.1)
model.save(f'{StudId}_h5')
for i in res :
    print(i[0])
    print(i[1])
    print(i[2])
pass

def Delete_DB(self,StudId):
    db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd =
'root')
    my = db.cursor()
    my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')
    print(self.Select_Files_To_Del)
    for i in self.Select_Files_To_Del :
        sql = 'delete from Student_Data_By_Path where File = %s '
        val = (i,)
        my.execute(sql,val,)
        db.commit()
        Snackbar(text='Files Deleted').show()
        print(i+' Deleted')
    pass

```

```

def Del_Stud_DB(self,text) :
    self.te = "
    self.chkref = {}
    self.Selected_Students = []
    db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd =
'root')
    my = db.cursor()
    my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')
    sql = 'select * from student where StudentId = %s or name = %s or Branch =
%s or class = %s or sec = %s or year = %s'
    print(type(text))
    val = (text,text,text,text,text,text,)
    my.execute(sql,val,)
    res = my.fetchall()
    print(len(res))
    inner = ScrollView(size_hint=(1, 1),pos_hint={'center_x': 0, 'center_y': .5})
    grid = GridLayout(cols=1, spacing=10, size_hint_y=None,padding=dp(10))
    grid.bind(minimum_height=grid.setter('height'))
    if len(res) > 0 :
        for row in res :
            string = str(row[0]) + ' ' + row[1] + ' ' + row[2]+ ' ' + row[3]+ ' ' +
row[4]+ ' ' + str(row[5])
            print(string)
            b = BoxLayout(orientation='horizontal',size_hint=(1,None))
            checkbox = MDCheckbox()
            checkbox.bind(active = self.Checking)
            self.chkref[checkbox] = row[0]
            label = MDLabel(text = string)
            b.add_widget(label)
            b.add_widget(checkbox)
            grid.add_widget(b)
        inner.add_widget(grid)
    else :
        inner.add_widget(MDLabel(text='There is no Students Here!!!'))
        pass
    popup = Popup( title='Select Files',
        size_hint=(1,.8),
        content=inner,
        auto_dismiss=True)
    popup.open()

```

```

def Delete_Student(self,text) :
    db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd =
'root')
    my = db.cursor()
    my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')
    print(self.Selected_Students)
    for i in self.Selected_Students :
        sql = 'delete from Student_Data_By_Path where StudentID = %s '
        val = (i,)
        my.execute(sql,val,)
        db.commit()
        sql = 'delete from student where StudentID = %s '
        val = (i,)
        my.execute(sql,val,)
        db.commit()
        sql = 'select * from student '
        my.execute(sql,)
        res = my.fetchall()
        for j in res :
            print(j)
    pass

```

```

def Compare_DB(self,StudId,File) :
    db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd =
'root')
    my = db.cursor()
    my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')
    sql = 'select * from Student_Data_By_Path where StudentId = %s'
    val = (StudId,)
    my.execute(sql,val,)
    res = my.fetchall()
    if len(res) > 0 :
        self.Compare_Res(StudId,File)
    else :
        print('Please Enter the Student ID correctly...')
        inner = ScrollView(size_hint=(1, 1),pos_hint={'center_x': 0, 'center_y': .5})
        inner.add_widget(MDLabel(text='There is No Files here!!!'))
        popup = Popup( title='Select Files',
            size_hint=(.8,.8),

```



```

        content=inner,
        auto_dismiss=True)

pass

def Compare_Res(self,StudId,Test_File) :
    db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd =
'root')
    my = db.cursor()
    my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')
    sql = 'select * from Student_Data_By_Path where StudentID = %s'
    val = (StudId,)
    Label = []
    my.execute(sql,val,)
    res = my.fetchall()
    for i in res :
        for rep in range(5) :
            Label.append(i[2])
    set_Labels = set(Label)
    set_Labels = list(set_Labels)
    content = BoxLayout(orientation='vertical',padding=20,size_hint=(1,1))
    model = load_model(f'{StudId}_h5')
    audio = []
    Files = list(Test_File.split(","))
    Test_File = Files[0]
    print(Test_File)
    try :
        Match_Perc = 95
        data , sr = librosa.core.load(Test_File,res_type='kaiser_best')
        audio.append(self.get_MFCC(Test_File,sr,data))
        audio = np.array(audio)
        pred = model.predict(audio)
        print("Predicted Result : ")
        print("==>> " + str(pred) , ' - ' , str(pred.argmax(-1)) ,
set_Labels[pred.argmax(axis=-1)[0]] )
        c = 0
        res = 1
        res_Label = ""
        for i in pred[0] :
            string = set_Labels[c] + "'s Matching - " + str(i*100) + '%'
            print(string)

```

```

        if i*100 > res :
            res = i*100
            res_Label = set_Labels[c]
            c += 1
            content.add_widget(MDLabel(text=string , theme_text_color='Primary'))
        if res > Match_Perc :
            content.add_widget(MDLabel(text=' • It is not a fake call It Matches with
'+ res_Label + ' voice', theme_text_color='Primary'))
        else :
            content.add_widget(MDLabel(text=' • It is a fake call It is not matching
with any voice', theme_text_color='Primary'))
        except Exception as e :
            if Test_File.endswith('.wav') :
                content.add_widget(MDLabel(text="+e))
            else :
                content.add_widget(MDLabel(text=' • The File format is not acceptable
.wav only acceptable '))
        popup = Popup( title='Percentage of matching ',
                        size_hint=(.8,.5),
                        content=content)
        popup.open()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    KitchenSink().run()

```

BackEnd Code :

```

import mysql.connector
import librosa

```

```

import base64

```

```

db = mysql.connector.connect(host = 'localhost' , user = 'root' , passwd = 'root')

```

```

my = db.cursor()

```

```

#my.execute('create database Voice_Comparer')

```

```

#my.execute('show databases')

```

```

my.execute('use Voice_Comparer')

```

try :

```
    my.execute('create table Student (StudentID BIGINT NOT NULL , name
varchar(30) , Branch varchar(10) ,class varchar(7) , sec char(1) , Year varchar(15) ,
PRIMARY KEY (StudentID) )')
except Exception as e:
    print('already Created')
```

try:

```
    my.execute('create table Student_Data_By_Path (StudentID BIGINT NOT
NULL , File varchar(2000) , Label varchar(20) , FOREIGN KEY (StudentID)
references Student(StudentID))')
    print('created')
except Exception as e:
    print('already Created')
```

6. TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product. It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner.

Software testing is an important element of the software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. The increasing feasibility of software as a system and the cost associated with the software failures are motivated forces for well planned through testing.

Testing Objectives:

These are several rules that can save as testing objectives they are:

- Testing is a process of executing program with the intent of finding an error.
- A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an undiscovered error.

6.1 Types of Testing

In order to make sure that the system does not have errors, the different levels of testing strategies that are applied at differing phases of software development are:

6.1.1 Unit Testing

Unit Testing is done on individual modules as they are completed and become executable. It is confined only to the designer's requirements. Unit testing is different from and should be preceded by other techniques, including:

- Inform debugging
- Code debugging

Each module can be tested using the following two strategies:

Black Box Testing

In this strategy some test cases are generated as input conditions that fully execute all functional requirements for the program. This testing has been used to find error in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing functions.
- Interface errors.
- Errors in data structure or external database access.
- Performance Error.
- Initialization and termination errors.
- In this testing only the output is checked for correctness.
- The logical flow of the data is not checked.

White Box Testing

In this the test cases are generated on the logic of each module by drawing flow graphs of that module and logical decisions are tested on all cases. It has been used to generate the test cases in the following cases:

- Guarantee that all independent paths have been executed.
- Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.
- Execute internal data structures to ensure their validity.

6.1.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing ensures that software and subsystems work together a whole. It tests the interface of all the modules to make sure that the modules behave properly when integrated together. It is typically performed by developers, especially at lower, module-to-module level. Testers become involved at the higher levels.

6.1.3 System Testing

Involves in house testing of entire system before delivery to the user. The aim is to satisfy the user, the meets all the requirements of the client's

specifications. It is conducted by the testing organization if a company has one. Test data may range from hand generated to production.

Requires test scheduling to plan and organize:

- Inclusion of changes/fixes.
- Test data to use.

One common approach is graduated testing: as system testing progresses and (hopefully) fewer and fewer defects are found, the code is frozen for testing for increasingly longer time periods.

6.1.4 Acceptance Test

It is a pre-delivery testing in which entire system is tested at client's site on real world data to find errors.

User Acceptance Test (UAT)

“**Beta Testing**”: Acceptance testing in the customer environment.

Requirements traceability:

- Match requirements to test cases.
- Every requirement has to be cleared by at least one test case.
- Display in a matrix of requirements vs. test case

• Test Cases

In general, a test case is a set of test data and test program and their expected results. A test case in software engineering normally consists of unique identifier, requirement references from a design specification, preconditions, events, a series of steps (also known as actions) to follow, input, output and it validates one or more system requirements and generates a pass or fail.

TEST CASES FOR PROJECT:

In general a test case is a set of test data and test programs and their expected results. A test case in software engineering normally consists of a unique identifier, requirement references from a design specification, pre conditions,

events, a series of steps (also known as actions) to follow input, output and it validates one or more system requirements and generates a pass or fail.

- **ERROR REPORT:**

TEST

CASE

ID

OBJECTIVE

STEPS

INPUT DATA

EXPECTED OUTPUT

ACTUAL OUTPUT

STATUS

TC-1

LOGIN With

Invalid credentials

1.Enter InValid credentials

2.click on LogIn

UN : admin

Pass : admin

Snackbar shows

'You're logged in successfully!!!'

Snackbar shows

'Username or password may be wrong'

PASS

TC-2

LOGIN With

valid credentials

1.Enter valid credentials

2.click on LogIn

UN : admin

Pass : anits

Snackbar shows
'You're logged in successfully!!!'
Snackbar shows
'Username or password may be wrong'
PASS
TC-3
Add New Student
Insert File
Attach File Location
Snackbar shows 'Data Inserted'
Snackbar shows 'Data Inserted'
PASS

TEST
CASE
ID
OBJECTIVE
STEPS
INPUT DATA
EXPECTED OUTPUT
ACTUAL OUTPUT
STATUS
TC-4
Delete Student
Enter ID / Name / Class / Sec / year
Enter ID / Name / Class / Sec / year
Snackbar shows
'Deleted'
Snackbar shows
'Deleted'
PASS
TC-5
Insert File
Insert File
File Location
Snackbar shows
'Inserted'
Snackbar shows

'Inserted'
PASS
TC-6
Delete File
Enter ID
Enter StudentID
Snackbar shows 'Deleted'
Snackbar shows 'Deleted'
PASS

7. RESULTS

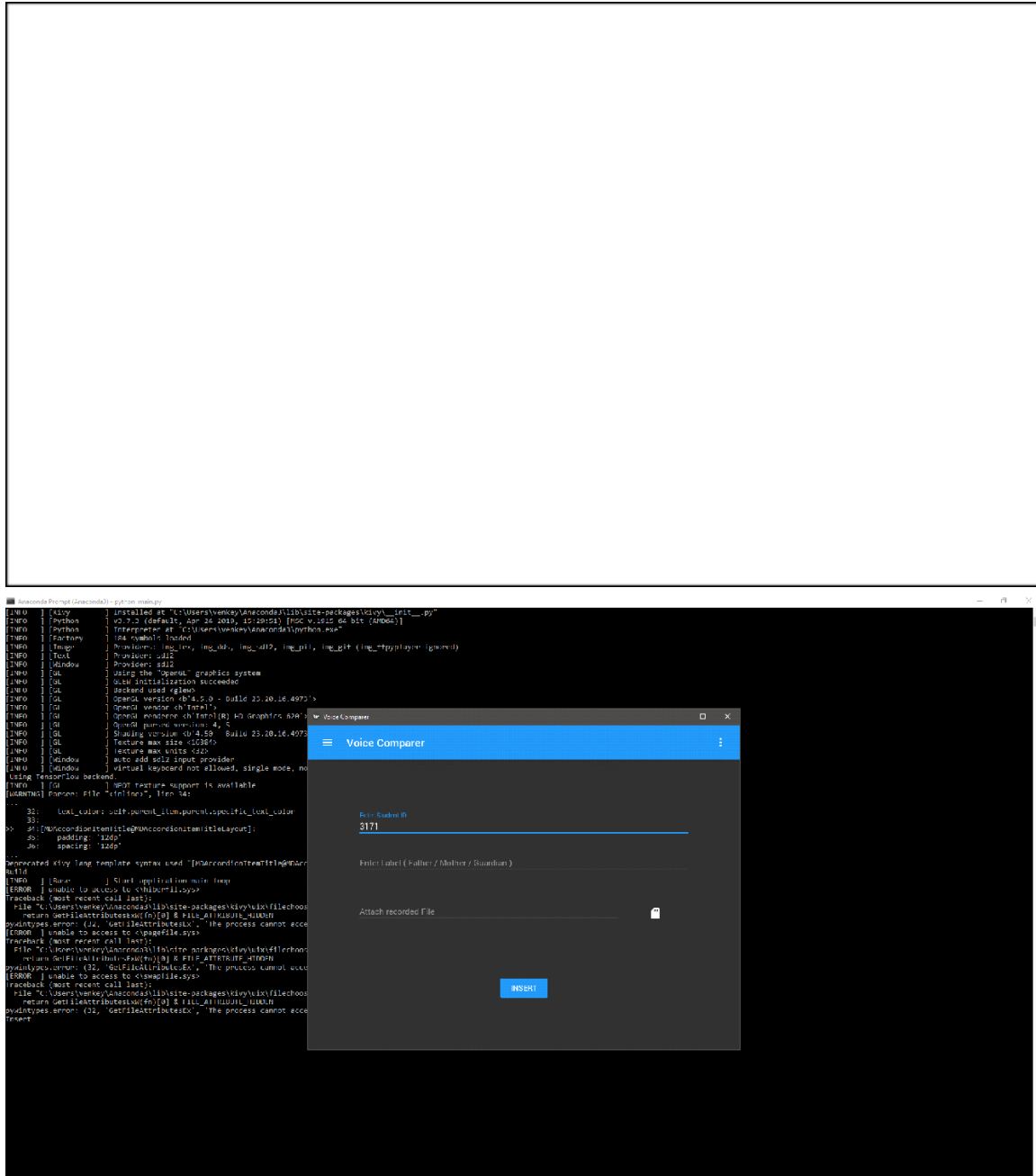
7.1 Input/Output Design:

LogIn:

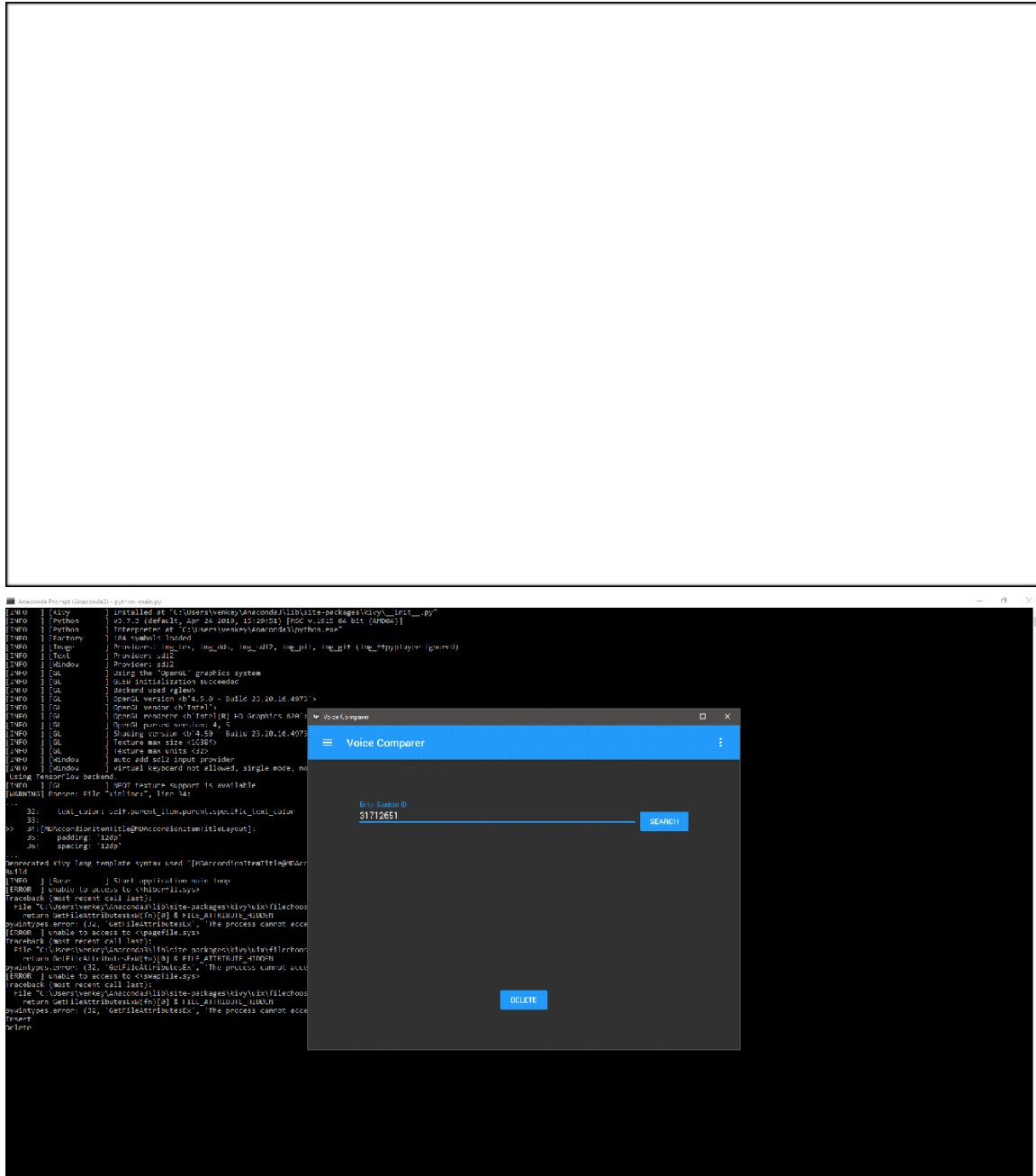




Insert :



Delete :



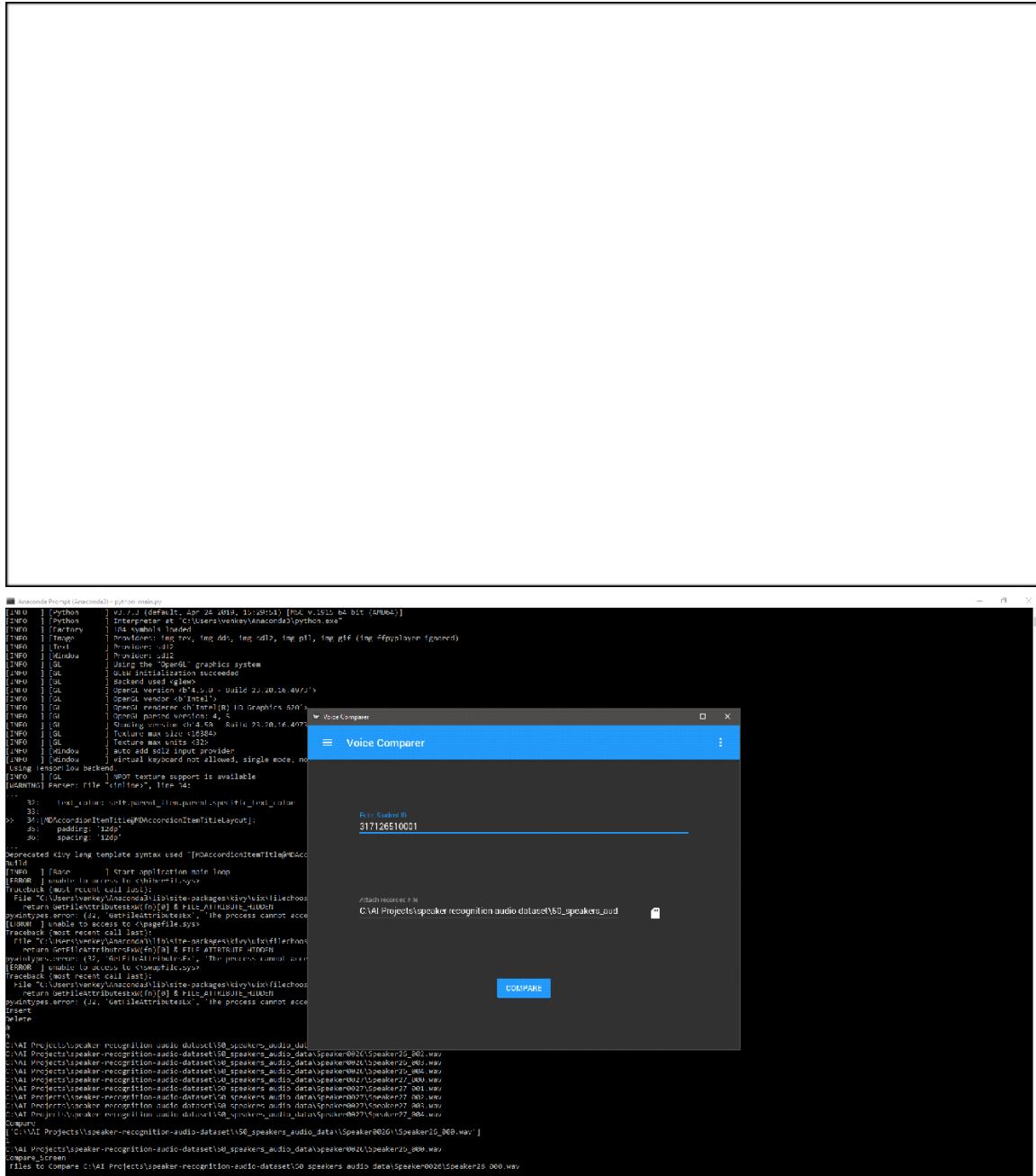
DeleteFile Selecting :



Compare :



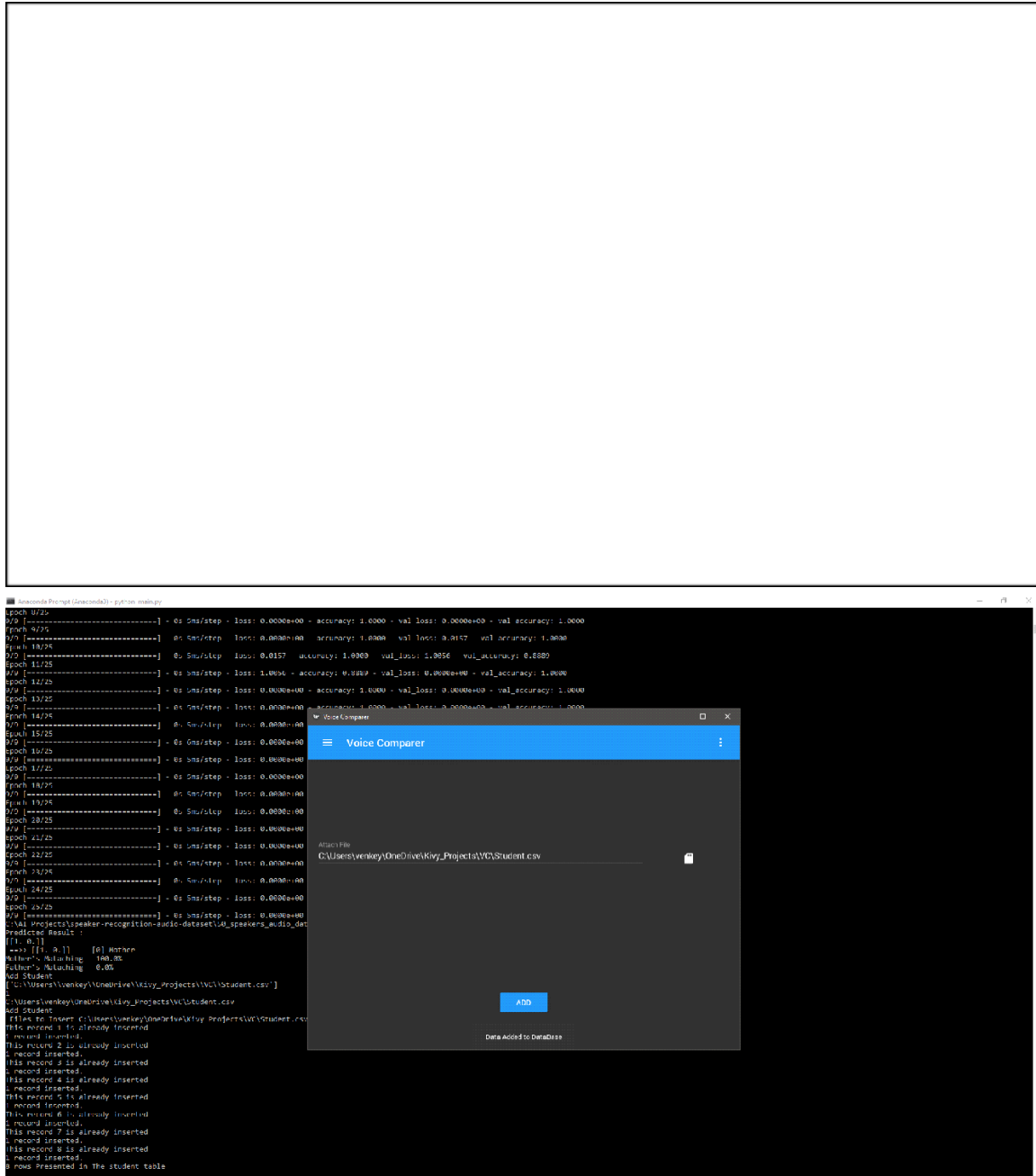
Attach File to Compare :



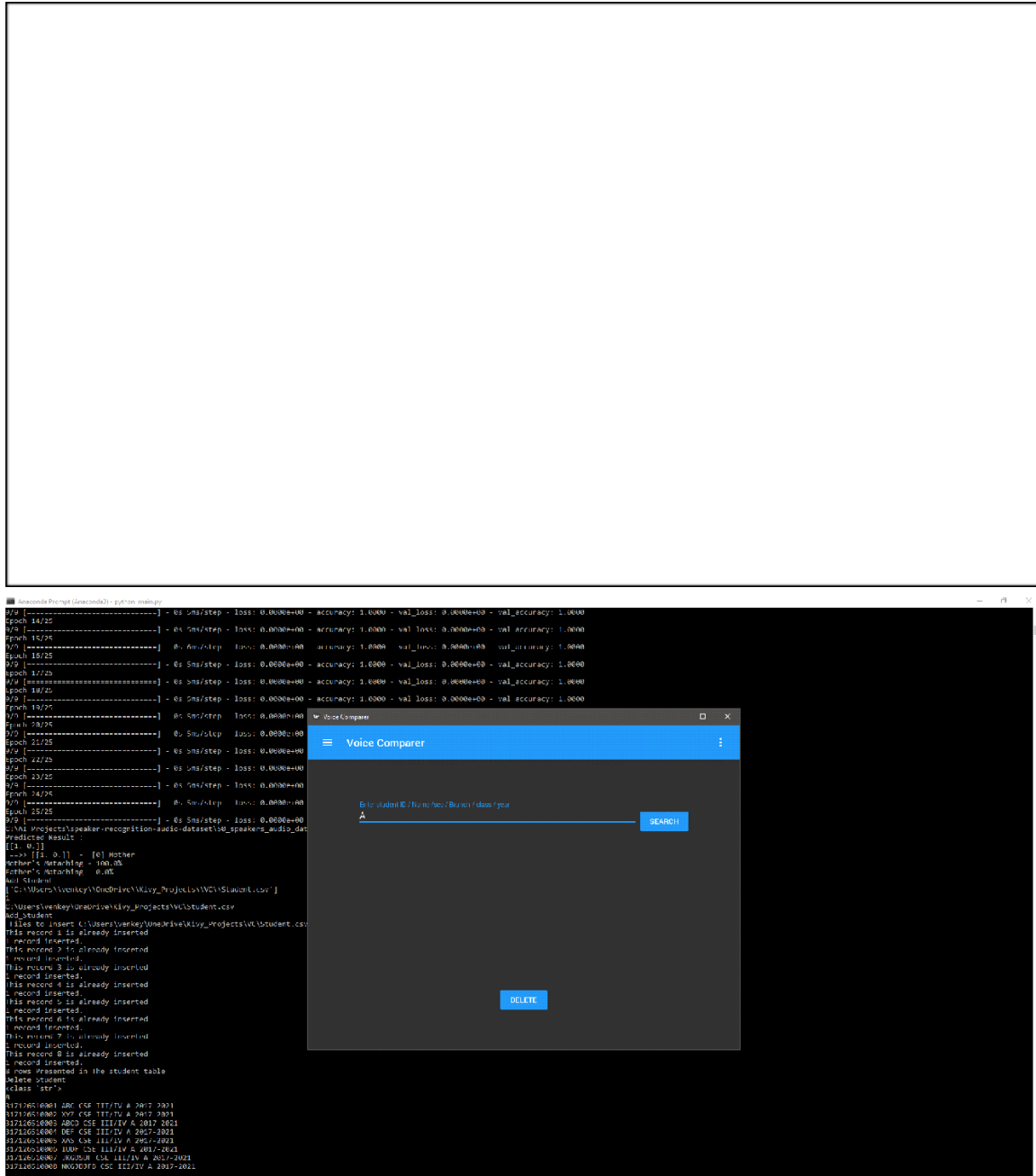
Compare Result :



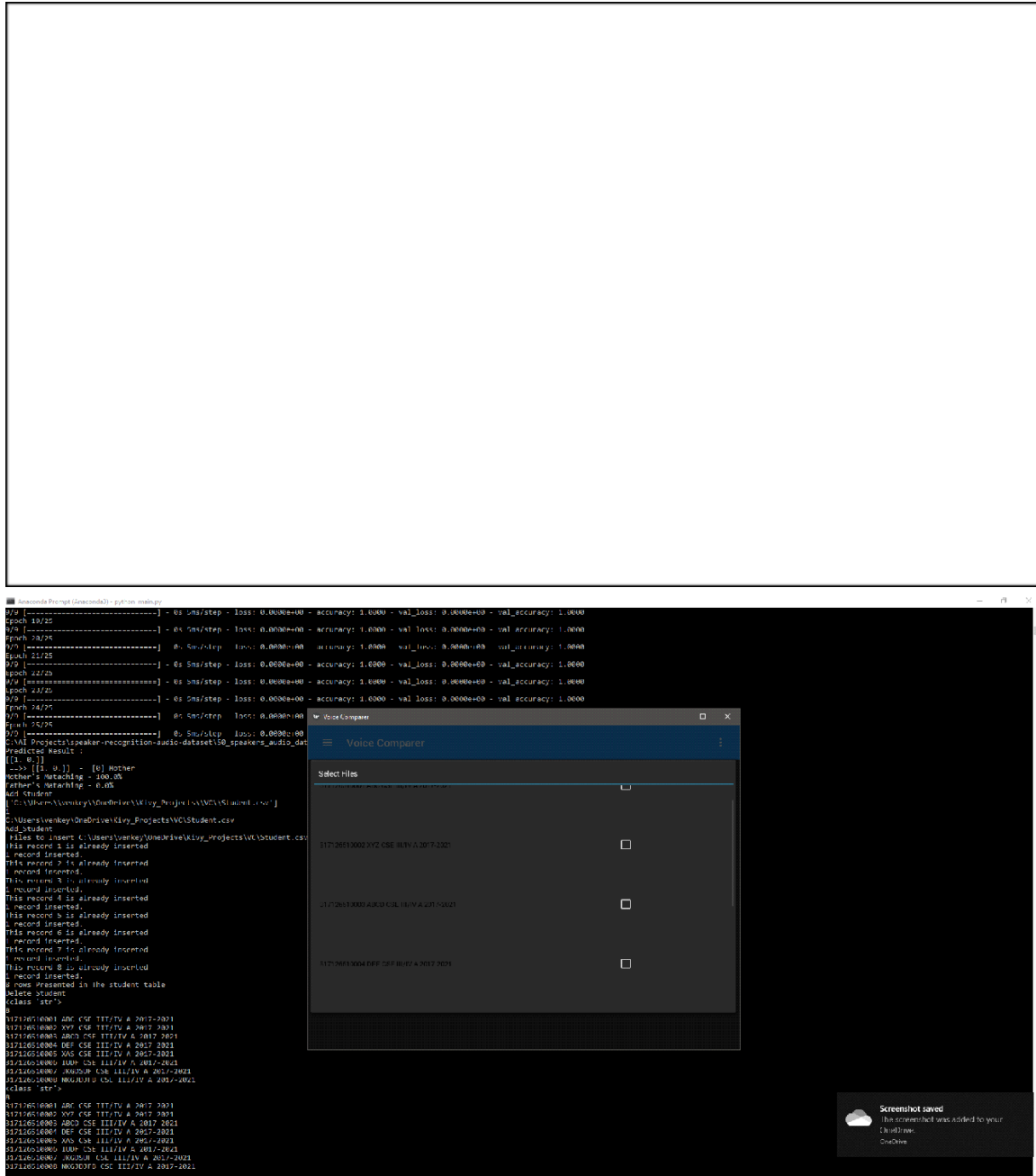
Add Student Data (.csv) :



Delete by Hint :



Selecting :



8. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

8.1 CONCLUSION:

The Proposed System of Voice Comparer offers all functionalities of the Existing System and it aims to reduce the paper work. This system provides an extra facility for Admin to grant permission to a Voice Comparer in case of any necessity. Information of any records can be retrieved whenever needed. The access is granted to only Admin and Voice Comparer and the Voice Comparer can view only the issues to the allotted students. When a new Voice Comparer registers, only admin the ability to either accept or decline the registration request in order to provide security. This system provides a user friendly and response interface.

8.2 FUTURE SCOPE:

In future, we would try to enhance the responsiveness of the system, while exporting the pdf of student's proctoring form. Currently the proposed system is dedicated to only Computer Science Engineering Department of ANITS, and we would try to expand this system to all the Departments in ANITS in future.

9. REFERENCES

Web Sites:

- <https://www.w3schools.com/html/>
- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/>
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/web-technology/>
- <https://www.javatpoint.com/php-json-example>

Textbooks:

- Steven Holzner, “HTML Black Book: The Programmer’s Complete HTML Reference Book”
- Robin Nixon, “Learning PHP, MySQL, and JavaScript”, 4th edition