FINAL CAPSTONE PROJECT :- 3 :- (RELATED TO CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK(CNN))

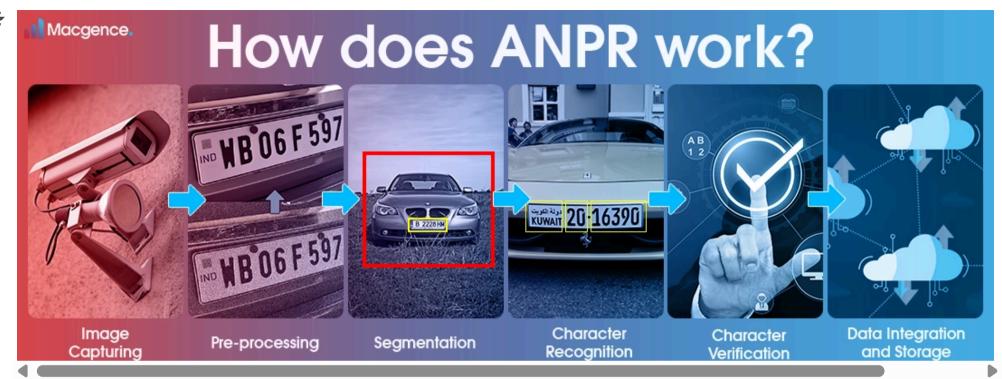
FINAL CAPSTONE PROJECT NAME :- AUTOMATIC NUMBER PLATE RECOGNITION

```
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### IMAGE:-

from IPython import display
display.Image('/content/Automatic_number_plate_recognition.png')
```



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pip install opency-python

Requirement already satisfied: opencv-python in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (4.11.0.86)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.21.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages (from opencv-python) (2.0.2)

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import cv2

```
import zipfile
zip_ref = zipfile.ZipFile('/content/data.zip', 'r')
zip_ref.extractall('/content')
zip_ref.close()
```

```
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### IMPORTING LIBRARIES AND DATA :-
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import cv2
import tensorflow as tf
from sklearn.metrics import f1 score
from tensorflow.keras import optimizers
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, MaxPooling2D, Dropout, Conv2D
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## Load the data required for detecting the license plates:-
# Loads the data required for detecting the license plates from cascade classifier.
plate cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('/content/indian license plate.xml')
# add the path to 'india license plate.xml' file.
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## The Function detects and perfors on the number plate:-
def detect_plate(img, text=''): # the function detects and perfors blurring on the number plate.
    plate img = img.copy()
    roi = img.copy()
   plate_rect = plate_cascade.detectMultiScale(plate_img, scaleFactor = 1.2, minNeighbors = 7) # detects numberplates and returns the coordinates
    for (x,y,w,h) in plate rect:
       roi_ = roi[y:y+h, x:x+w, :] # extracting the Region of Interest of license plate for blurring.
        plate = roi[y:y+h, x:x+w, :]
        cv2.rectangle(plate img, (x+2,y), (x+w-3, y+h-5), (51,181,155), 3) # finally representing the detected contours by drawing rectangles arou
    if text!='':
```

```
plate_img = cv2.putText(plate_img, text, (x-w//2,y-h//2),
                               cv2.FONT HERSHEY COMPLEX SMALL , 0.5, (51,181,155), 1, cv2.LINE AA)
    return plate img, plate # returning the processed image.
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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
## Testing the above function:-
# Testing the above function
def display(img , title=''):
   img = cv2.cvtColor(img_, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
   fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
   ax = plt.subplot(111)
   ax.imshow(img)
   plt.axis('off')
   plt.title(title)
   plt.show()
img = cv2.imread('/content/car.jpg')
display(img, 'Input image')
```

Input image



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Getting plate prom the processed image:-

Getting plate prom the processed image
output_img, plate = detect_plate(img)

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Detected License Plate in the Input Image:-

Detected License Plate in the Input Image



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Extracted License Plate From The Image:-

display(plate, 'Extracted License Plate from the Image')

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img_res = []

for cntr in cntrs :

Extracted License Plate from the Image



```
## Match Contours to License Plate:-

# Match contours to license plate or character template
def find_contours(dimensions, img) :

# Find all contours in the image
cntrs, _ = cv2.findContours(img.copy(), cv2.RETR_TREE, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)

# Retrieve potential dimensions
lower_width = dimensions[0]
upper_width = dimensions[1]
lower_height = dimensions[2]
upper_height = dimensions[3]

# Check largest 5 or 15 contours for license plate or character respectively
cntrs = sorted(cntrs, key=cv2.contourArea, reverse=True)[:15]

ii = cv2.imread('contour.jpg')

x_cntr_list = []
target_contours = []
```

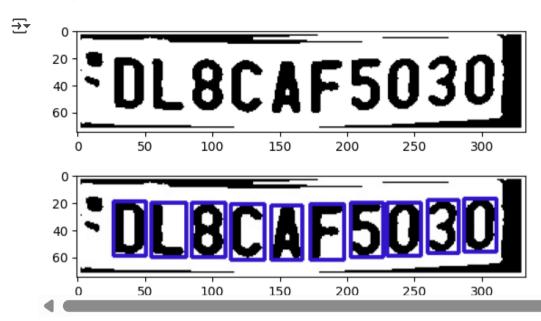
detects contour in binary image and returns the coordinates of rectangle enclosing it

```
intX, intY, intWidth, intHeight = cv2.boundingRect(cntr)
    # checking the dimensions of the contour to filter out the characters by contour's size
   if intWidth > lower width and intWidth < upper width and intHeight > lower height and intHeight < upper height :
        x cntr list.append(intX) #stores the x coordinate of the character's contour, to used later for indexing the contours
        char copy = np.zeros((44,24))
        # extracting each character using the enclosing rectangle's coordinates.
        char = img[intY:intY+intHeight, intX:intX+intWidth]
        char = cv2.resize(char, (20, 40))
        cv2.rectangle(ii, (intX,intY), (intWidth+intX, intY+intHeight), (50,21,200), 2)
        plt.imshow(ii, cmap='gray')
        # Make result formatted for classification: invert colors
        char = cv2.subtract(255, char)
        # Resize the image to 24x44 with black border
        char copv[2:42, 2:22] = char
        char_{copy}[0:2, :] = 0
        char_{copy}[:, 0:2] = 0
        char_{copy}[42:44, :] = 0
        char copy[:, 22:24] = 0
        img res.append(char copy) # List that stores the character's binary image (unsorted)
# Return characters on ascending order with respect to the x-coordinate (most-left character first)
plt.show()
# arbitrary function that stores sorted list of character indeces
indices = sorted(range(len(x cntr list)), key=lambda k: x cntr list[k])
img_res_copy = []
for idx in indices:
   img res copy.append(img res[idx])# stores character images according to their index
img res = np.array(img res copy)
return img res
```

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```
## Find Characters in the Resulting Images:-
# Find characters in the resulting images
def segment characters(image) :
    # Preprocess cropped license plate image
    img_lp = cv2.resize(image, (333, 75))
    img_gray_lp = cv2.cvtColor(img_lp, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    , img binary lp = cv2.threshold(img gray lp, 200, 255, cv2.THRESH BINARY+cv2.THRESH OTSU)
    img binary lp = cv2.erode(img binary lp, (3,3))
    img binary lp = cv2.dilate(img binary lp, (3,3))
    LP WIDTH = img binary lp.shape[0]
    LP HEIGHT = img binary lp.shape[1]
    # Make borders white
    img_binary_lp[0:3,:] = 255
    img_binary_lp[:,0:3] = 255
    img binary lp[72:75,:] = 255
    img binary lp[:,330:333] = 255
    # Estimations of character contours sizes of cropped license plates
    dimensions = [LP WIDTH/6,
                       LP WIDTH/2,
                       LP HEIGHT/10,
                       2*LP HEIGHT/3]
    plt.imshow(img_binary_lp, cmap='gray')
    plt.show()
    cv2.imwrite('contour.jpg',img binary lp)
    # Get contours within cropped license plate
    char list = find contours(dimensions, img binary lp)
    return char list
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## Let's see the Segmented Characters:-
```

Let's see the segmented characters
char = segment_characters(plate)



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Using For Loop:-

```
for i in range(10):
   plt.subplot(1, 10, i+1)
   plt.imshow(char[i], cmap='gray')
   plt.axis('off')
```



```
## Model for characters:-
import tensorflow.keras.backend as K
train datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, width shift range=0.1, height shift range=0.1)
path = '/content/data'
train generator = train datagen.flow from directory(
        path+'/train', # this is the target directory
       target size=(28,28), # all images will be resized to 28x28
        batch size=1,
        class mode='sparse')
validation generator = train datagen.flow from directory(
        path+'/val', # this is the target directory
        target size=(28,28), # all images will be resized to 28x28 batch size=1,
        class mode='sparse')
Found 864 images belonging to 36 classes.
    Found 216 images belonging to 36 classes.
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## CNN MODEL:-
from tensorflow.keras import optimizers
K.clear session()
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(16,kernel size=(22,22),padding='same',activation='relu',input shape=(28,28,3)))
model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size=(16,16),padding='same',activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size=(8,8),padding='same',activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel_size=(4,4),padding='same',activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(4, 4)))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(36, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.0001), metrics=["accuracy"])
```

model.summary()

→ Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 16)	23,248
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 32)	131,104
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	131,136
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	65,600
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 3136)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	401,536
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 36)	4,644

Total params: 757.268 (2.89 MB)

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```
class stop_training_callback(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
    def on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs={}):
        if(logs.get('val_accuracy') > 0.999):
            self.model.stop_training = True

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batch_size = 1
callbacks = [stop_training_callback()]
model.fit(
```

train_generator,
steps_per_epoch = train_generator.samples // batch_size,
validation_data = validation_generator,
epochs = 80, verbose=1, callbacks=callbacks)

Epoch 1/80	
864/864	4s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9818 - loss: 0.0473 - val_accuracy: 0.9815 - val_loss: 0.04
Epoch 2/80	
864/864	
Epoch 3/80	
864/864	
Epoch 4/80	
864/864	5s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9802 - loss: 0.0374 - val accuracy: 0.9444 - val loss: 0.17
Epoch 5/80	_ ,
864/864	5s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9538 - loss: 0.1566 - val accuracy: 0.9907 - val loss: 0.02
Epoch 6/80	
864/864	4s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9844 - loss: 0.0334 - val accuracy: 0.9861 - val loss: 0.02
Epoch 7/80	
864/864	
Epoch 8/80	
864/864	
Epoch 9/80	
864/864	
Epoch 10/80	
864/864	4s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9710 - loss: 0.0742 - val_accuracy: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 11/80	
864/864	4s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9925 - loss: 0.0318 - val_accuracy: 0.9769 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 12/80	
864/864	
Epoch 13/80	
864/864	3s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9915 - loss: 0.0231 - val_accuracy: 0.9815 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 14/80	
864/864	4s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9772 - loss: 0.0595 - val_accuracy: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 15/80	
864/864	
Epoch 16/80	
864/864	
Epoch 17/80	
864/864	5s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9870 - loss: 0.0441 - val_accuracy: 0.9769 - val_loss: 0.1
Epoch 18/80	
864/864	
Epoch 19/80	
864/864	4s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9836 - loss: 0.0362 - val_accuracy: 0.9861 - val_loss: 0.08
Epoch 20/80	
864/864	3s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9771 - loss: 0.0521 - val accuracy: 0.9630 - val loss: 0.14

```
Epoch 21/80
                                - 3s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9882 - loss: 0.0428 - val accuracy: 0.9861 - val loss: 0.0326
    864/864
    Epoch 22/80
    864/864
                                - 4s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9806 - loss: 0.0599 - val accuracy: 0.9861 - val loss: 0.0349
    Epoch 23/80
    864/864
                                  4s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9904 - loss: 0.0263 - val accuracy: 0.9769 - val loss: 0.0665
    Epoch 24/80
    864/864
                                  3s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9833 - loss: 0.0541 - val accuracy: 0.9861 - val loss: 0.0240
    Epoch 25/80
    864/864
                                  4s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9849 - loss: 0.0297 - val accuracy: 0.9861 - val loss: 0.0679
    Epoch 26/80
    864/864
                                - 4s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9839 - loss: 0.0341 - val accuracy: 0.9676 - val loss: 0.0891
    Epoch 27/80
    864/864
                                 - 5s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9863 - loss: 0.0536 - val accuracy: 0.9907 - val loss: 0.0355
    Epoch 28/80
                                - 6s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9852 - loss: 0.0447 - val accuracy: 0.9861 - val loss: 0.0233
    864/864
    Epoch 29/80
    864/864 ·
                                - 4s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9725 - loss: 0.1012 - val accuracy: 0.9861 - val loss: 0.0748
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## Predicting the Output:-
# Predicting the output
def fix dimension(img):
 new_img = np.zeros((28,28,3))
 for i in range(3):
   new img[:,:,i] = img
 return new img
def show_results():
   dic = \{\}
   characters = '0123456789ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTUVWXYZ'
   for i,c in enumerate(characters):
        dic[i] = c
   output = []
   for i,ch in enumerate(char): #iterating over the characters
        img = cv2.resize(ch, (28,28), interpolation=cv2.INTER AREA)
        img = fix_dimension(img )
```

img = img.reshape(1,28,28,3) #preparing image for the model

y_ = model.predict(img)[0] #predicting the class

```
# Get the index of the predicted class (class with highest probability)
       character index = np.argmax(y )
       character = dic[character index] # Use character index as key to access dictionary
       output.append(character) #storing the result in a list
   plate number = ''.join(output)
   return plate number
print(show results())
→ 1/1 — 1s 1s/step
    1/1 ———— 0s 67ms/step
    1/1 — 0s 83ms/step
1/1 — 0s 52ms/step
    1/1 ———— 0s 108ms/step
    1/1 ——— 0s 91ms/step
    1/1 ———— 0s 126ms/step
    1/1 — 0s 89ms/step
1/1 — 0s 66ms/step
1/1 — 0s 51ms/step
    DL8CAF5030
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## Segmented Characters and their Predicted Value:-
# Segmented characters and their predicted value.
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
for i,ch in enumerate(char):
   img = cv2.resize(ch, (28,28), interpolation=cv2.INTER AREA)
   plt.subplot(3,4,i+1)
   plt.imshow(img,cmap='gray')
   plt.title(f'Predicted: {show results()[i]}')
   plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

_			
$\overline{\Rightarrow}$	1/1	0s	41ms/step
	-, -		44ms/step
			50ms/step
			82ms/step
	-		42ms/step
			79ms/step
			93ms/step
			47ms/step
			46ms/step
		0s	43ms/step
		 0s	41ms/step
		0s	45ms/step
		0s	45ms/step
			45ms/step
	1/1	0s	47ms/step
	1/1	0s	50ms/step
			45ms/step
	1/1	0s	44ms/step
			44ms/step
			47ms/step
		0s	28ms/step
	-	0s	29ms/step
	1/1	0s	34ms/step
	-	0s	27ms/step
	1/1	0s 0s	29ms/step
			31ms/step 29ms/step
			28ms/step
			28ms/step
			29ms/step
			28ms/step
		0s	27ms/step
	-	 	30ms/step
		0s	28ms/step
	1/1	0s	31ms/step
		 0s	32ms/step
			41ms/step
	1/1	0s	29ms/step
		0s	29ms/step
	1/1	0s	29ms/step
	1/1	0s	28ms/step
	1/1	0s	30ms/step
	4 /4	0 -3	20/-t