A

Major Project

On

**DEEP LEARNING BASED AUTOMATED IMAGE CAPTION GENERATOR**

(Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Degree)

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**CMR TECHNICAL CAMPUS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**



**CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that the Project entitled “**DEEP LEARNING BASED AUTOMATED IMAGE CAPTION GENERATOR**” being submitted by **B.KAWSHIK (197R1A05K0),G.SAI MAHESH (197R1A05K9) & M.SAI KUMAR (197R1A05M8**) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree B. TECH Computer science and engineering to the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad, is a record of bondafide work carried out by them under our guidance and supervision during the year 2022-23.

The results embodied in this thesis have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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**Submitted for viva voice Examination held on**

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**ABSTRACT**

Caption generation is a difficult synthetic intelligence problem wherein a textual description maybe generated for a given photograph. On every occasion when a photograph seems in front of people, their mind is capable of annotating or labeling it, however how can computer structures procedure and label it with a noticeably relevant and correct caption? So we will train the computers using deep learning algorithms and make it easy. With advanced deep learning techniques, accessibility of big datasets and computer power we can build an efficient model to generate captions. The strategies used right here are **LSTM (Long Short Term Memory) and CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks).** Feature extraction is done first and then captions are generated. The flickr\_8k dataset is used for training the model. The dataset which we are using contains 8000 images and each image is mapped with five different captions

**DOMAIN**: DEEP LEARNING

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**1.INTRODUCTION**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 PROJECT SCOPE**

Using Natural Language Processing (NLP) to make a computer system discover and describe items is an age-old artificial intelligence problem. Image caption generation is an image processing activity that recognises the context of an image and describes it in plain language. This image caption generator will generate the caption from a trained model that has been trained using algorithms and on a big dataset based on the picture file we provide or upload. It may be a difficult challenge to automatically describe the substance of a photograph using properly constructed English sentences, but it might have a significant impact, such as assisting visually impaired persons in better understanding the image online. We come across a wide variety of things every day.

**1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE**

Captions for every picture at the net can result in quicker and descriptively correct photos searches and indexing. Since researchers began working on image recognition, it has been clear that simply providing the names of the items recognised does not make the same kind of impression as a detailed human-like description. Natural language descriptions will remain a problem to be solved as long as machines do not think, speak, or behave like humans. Image captioning is used in a variety of sectors, including biomedicine, trade, internet searching, and the military. Instagram, Facebook, and other social media platforms can produce captions for photos automatically.

**1.3 PROJECT FEATURES**

Image caption generator is a project that uses computer vision and natural language processing ideas to comprehend the context of an image and explain it in natural language like English. We might have utilised CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks) and LSTM to generate captions for this Python-based application (Long Short Term Memory). The photograph features will be taken from VGG16, a CNN version trained on the image net dataset, and then fed into the LSTM model, which will be responsible

for creating the photograph captions. Convolutional neural networks are deep neural networks that have been customised to process data in the form of a second matrix Photographs are easy. It is able to handle the photos that have been translated, circled, scaled and modifications in angle. Long ShortTerm Memory (LSTM) is a form of RNN (Recurrent Neural Network) that excels at sequence prediction. Based on the prior textual content, we can estimate what the next phrase will be. LSTM may perform relevant statistics throughout the input processing and, using an overlook gate, it can eliminate irrelevant data. So that it will be easy for the user to recognise the image in less time. The flickr\_8k dataset is used for training the model. The dataset which we are using contains 8000 images and each image is mapped with five different captions.These applications in image captioning have important theoretical and practical research value. Image captioning is a more complicated but meaningful task in the age of artificial intelligence. Given a new image, an image captioning algorithm should output a description about this image at a semantic level. In this an Image caption generator, basis on our provided or uploaded image file It will generate the caption from a trained model which is trained using algorithms and on a large dataset. The main idea behind this is that users will get automated captions when we use or implement it on social media or on any applications.

**2.SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

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**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

System Analysis is the important phase in the system development process. The System is studied to the minute details and analysed . The system analyst plays an important role of an interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. In analysis, a detailed study of these operations performed by the system and their relationships within and outside the system is done. A key question considered here is, “what must be done to solve the problem?” The system is viewed as a whole and the inputs to the system are identified. Once analysis is completed the analyst has a firm understanding of what is to be done.

**2.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION**

A general statement of the proposed model is to generate the relevant natural language caption to the given input image, instead of just describing a single target object the model detects multiple target objects for generating grammatically correct caption. We have used flickr\_8k data set, the working of the model.

**2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM**

Image captioning has gotten a lot of attention recently, especially in the natural language area. The necessity for natural language image descriptions with context is critical. While this may appear far-fetched, recent advancements in domains like neural networks, computer vision, and natural language processing have paved the path for effectively characterizing images, or capturing their visually grounded meaning.We're using cutting-edge approaches like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), as well as associated image and human-perceived description datasets, to do this. We show that our alignment approach works in retrieval tests on datasets like Flickr.

**2.2.1 DRABACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEM**

Following are the disadvantages of existing system:

* Can describe only one single Target object. So that, we can’t get accurate correct caption.
* Not used advance approaches at present.
* It only gives caption to single frame.
* It is only for images.

**2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The proposed model is to generate the relevant natural language caption to the given input image, instead of just describing a single target object the model detects multiple target objects for generating grammatically correct caption .We have used flickr\_8k data set .

The working of the model involves the following steps:

1.The given input image is pre-processed.

2. **Convolution neural network** (CNN) is used to extract features from the provided input image.

3.The information from the CNN is used by the LSTM for generating the relevant caption for the given image.

**2.3.1 ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM**

* In this project, instead of just describing a single target object, this model detects multiple target objects and generating grammatically correct caption.
* Higher accuracy &stability.
* Quicker time to unlock a device.
* Can convey a range of Accurate emotions.

**2.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

The feasibility of the project is analysed in this phase and a business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis:

● Economic Feasibility

● Technical Feasibility

● Social Feasibility

**2.4.1 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY**

The developing system must be justified by cost and benefit. Criteria to ensure that effort is concentrated on a project, which will give best, return at the earliest. One of the factors, which affect the development of a new system, is the cost it would require. The following are some of the important financial questions asked during preliminary investigation:

● The costs conduct a full system investigation.

● The cost of the hardware and software.

● The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.

Since the system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also all the resources are already available, it give an indication that the system is economically possible for development

**2.4.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

**2.4.3 BEHAVIORAL FEASIBILITY**

This includes the following questions:

● Is there sufficient support for the users?

● Will the proposed system cause harm?

The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and installed. All behavioural aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviourally feasible

**2.5 HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

**2.5.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

Hardware interfaces specify the logical characteristics of each interface between the software product and the hardware components of the system.

The following are some hardware requirements:

* Processor – i5 and above (64-bit OS).
* Memory – 4GB RAM (Higher specs are recommended for high performance).
* Input devices – Keyboard, Mouse

**2.5.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

Software Requirements specifies the logical characteristics of each interface and software components of the system.

The following are some software requirements:

* Windows/Mac.
* Kaggle Notebook
* Python3
* CNN and LSTM algorithm
* NumPy, Keras, Tensor Flow libraries

**3.ARCHITECTURE**

**3.ARCHITECTURE**

**3.1 PROJECT ARCHITECTURE**

This project architecture shows the procedure followed for classification, starting from input to final output.

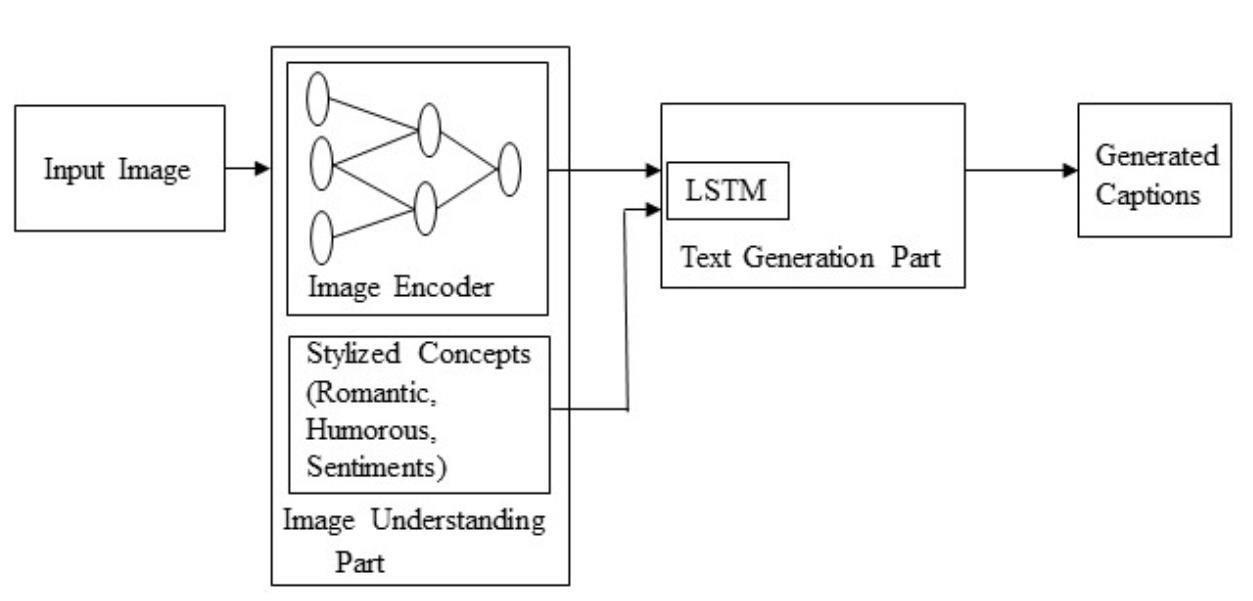


Figure 3.1: Project Architecture For Image Caption Generator

**3.2 DESCRIPTION**

This project is totally based upon to generate the relevant natural language caption to the given input image, instead of just describing a single target object the model detects multiple target objects for generating grammatically correct caption. We have used flickr\_8k data set .The given input image is pre-processed. **Convolution neural network** (CNN) is used to extract features from the provided input image .The information from the **CNN** is used by the **LSTM** for generating the relevant caption for the given image. The proposed model is to generate the relevant natural language caption to the given input image, instead of just describing a single target object the model detects multiple target objects for generating grammatically correct caption. We have used flickr\_8k data set, the working of the model. These applications in image captioning have important theoretical and practical research value. Image captioning is a more complicated but meaningful task in the age of artificial intelligence. Given a new image, an image captioning algorithm should output a description about this image at a semantic level. In this an Image caption generator, basis on our provided or uploaded image file It will generate the caption from a trained model which is trained using algorithms and on a large dataset. The main idea behind this is that users will get automated captions when we use or implement it on social media or on any applications.

**3.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM**

In the use case diagram, we have basically one actor who is the user in the trained model. A use case diagram is a graphical depiction of a user's possible interactions with a system. A use case diagram shows various use cases and different types of users the system has. The use cases are represented by either circles or ellipses. The actors are often shown as stick figures.

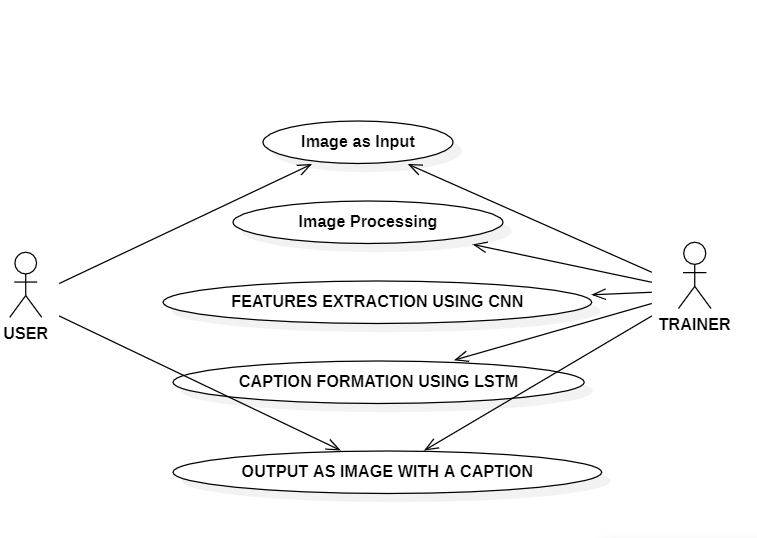
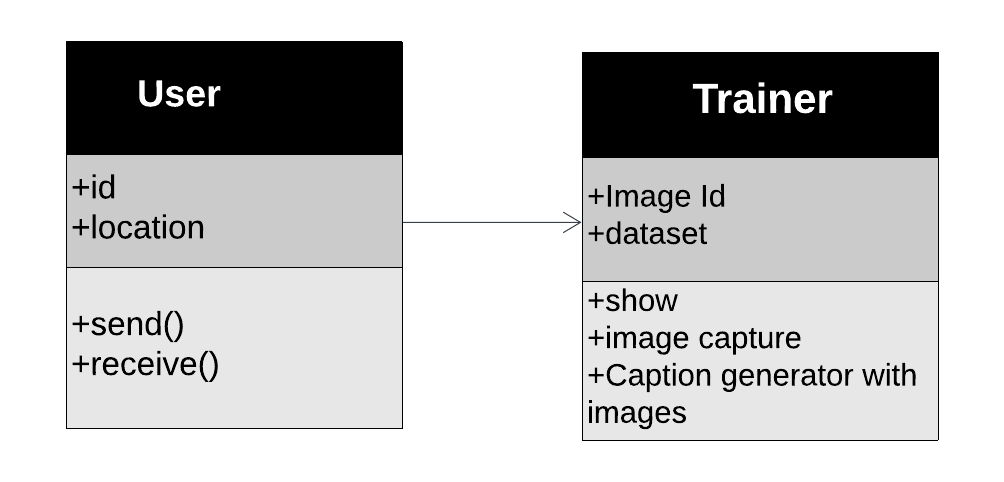


Figure 3.2: Use Case Diagram For Image Caption Generator

**3.4 CLASS DIAGRAM**

Class diagram is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system’s classes, their attributes, operations(methods),and the relationships among objects.

**1**



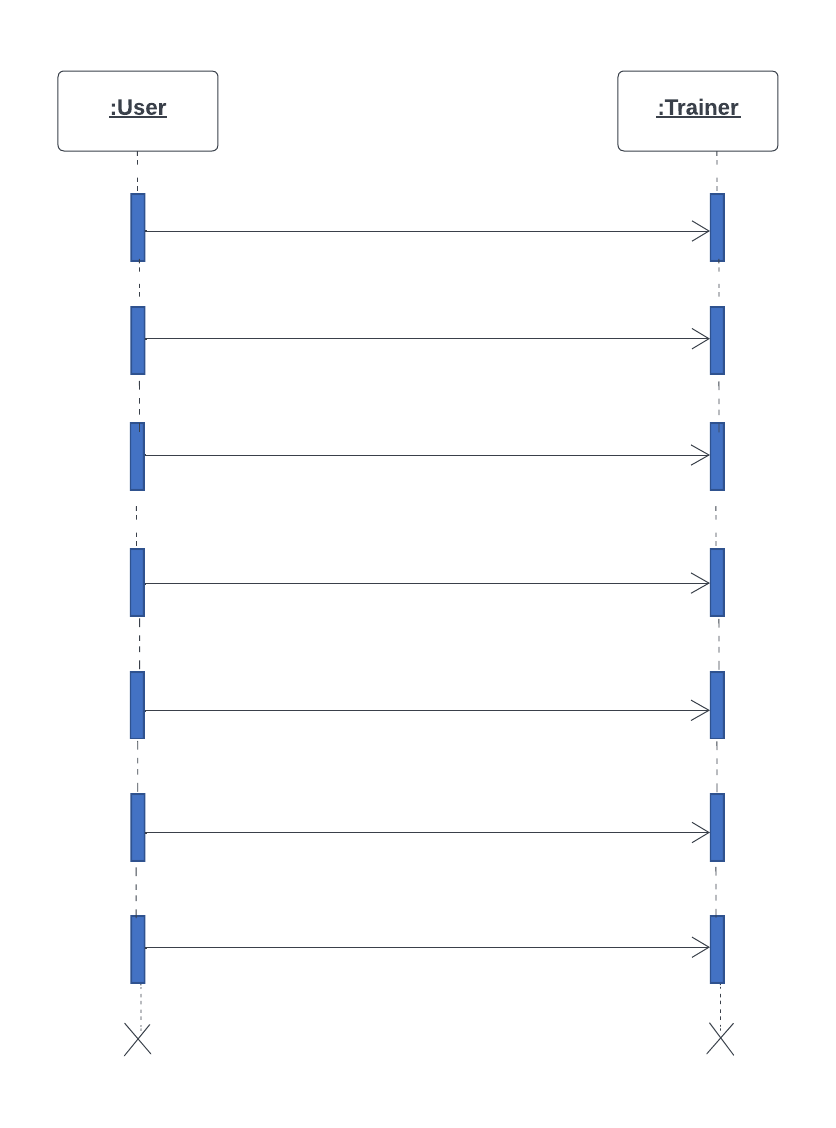
**1**

**1**

Figure 3.3: Class Diagram For Image Caption Generator

**3.5 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM**

A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario. Sequence diagrams are typically associated with use case realizations in the logical view of the system under development.



1.Import Libraries

2.Load Image Dataset

3.Data Processing

4.Feature Extraction

5.Run open cv

6.Captures image with text

7. Displays the caption to User

Figure 3.4: Sequence Diagram For Image Caption Generator

**3.6 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM**

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of work flows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. They can also include elements showing the flow of data between activities through one or more data stores.

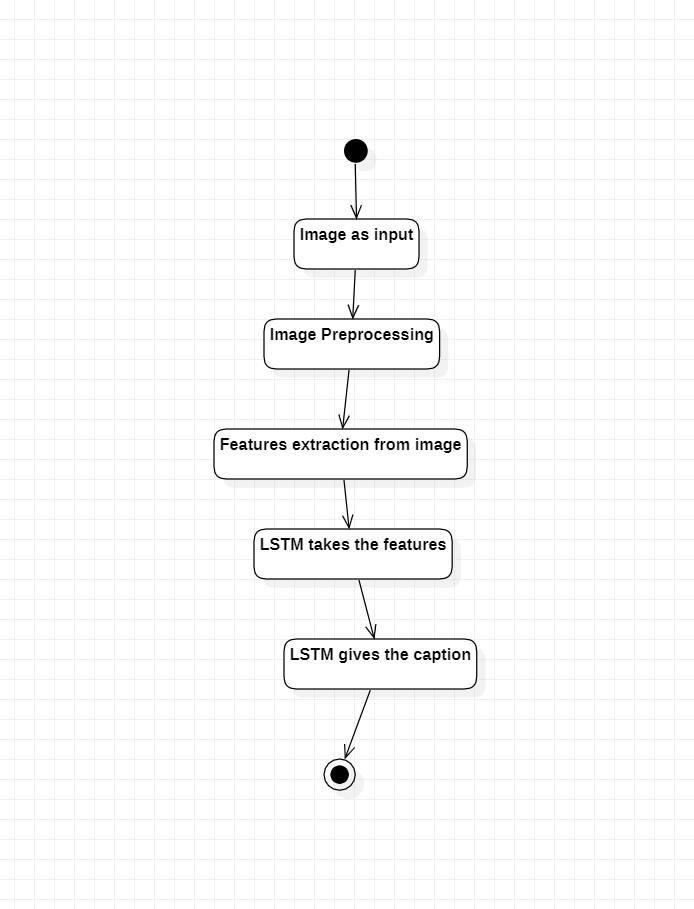


Figure 3.5: ActivitFigure 3.5: Activity Diagram For Image Caption Generator

**4.IMPLEMENTATION**

##### 4.1 SAMPLE CODE

1)import os

import pickle

import numpy as np

from tqdm.notebook import tqdm

from tensorflow.keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16, preprocess\_input

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load\_img, img\_to\_array

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad\_sequences

from tensorflow.keras.models import Model

from tensorflow.keras.utils import to\_categorical, plot\_model

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Dense, LSTM, Embedding, Dropout, add

2)BASE\_DIR = '/kaggle/input/flickr8k'

WORKING\_DIR = '/kaggle/working'

Extract Image Features

3)# load vgg16 model

model = VGG16()

# restructure the model

model = Model(inputs=model.inputs, outputs=model.layers[-2].output)

# summarize

print(model.summary())

4)features = {}

directory = os.path.join(BASE\_DIR, 'Images')

for img\_name in tqdm(os.listdir(directory)):

# load the image from file

img\_path = directory + '/' + img\_name

image = load\_img(img\_path, target\_size=(224, 224))

# convert image pixels to numpy array

image = img\_to\_array(image)

# reshape data for model

image = image.reshape((1, image.shape[0], image.shape[1], image.shape[2]))

# preprocess image for vgg

image = preprocess\_input(image)

# extract features

feature = model.predict(image, verbose=0)

# get image ID

image\_id = img\_name.split('.')[0]

# store feature

features[image\_id] = feature

5)pickle.dump(features, open(os.path.join(WORKING\_DIR, 'features.pkl'), 'wb'))

6)with open(os.path.join(WORKING\_DIR, 'features.pkl'), 'rb') as f:

features = pickle.load(f)

Load the Captions Data

7)with open(os.path.join(BASE\_DIR, 'captions.txt'), 'r') as f:

next(f)

captions\_doc = f.read()

8)mapping = {}

# process lines

for line in tqdm(captions\_doc.split('\n')):

# split the line by comma(,)

tokens = line.split(',')

if len(line) < 2:

continue

image\_id, caption = tokens[0], tokens[1:]

# remove extension from image ID

image\_id = image\_id.split('.')[0]

# convert caption list to string

caption = " ".join(caption)

# create list if needed

if image\_id not in mapping:

mapping[image\_id] = []

# store the caption

mapping[image\_id].append(caption)

9)len(mapping)

10)def clean(mapping):

for key, captions in mapping.items():

for i in range(len(captions)):

# take one caption at a time

caption = captions[i]

# preprocessing steps

# convert to lowercase

caption = caption.lower()

# delete digits, special chars, etc.,

caption = caption.replace('[^A-Za-z]', '')

# delete additional spaces

caption = caption.replace('\s+', ' ')

# add start and end tags to the caption

caption = 'startseq ' + " ".join([word for word in caption.split() if len(word)>1]) + ' endseq'

captions[i] = caption

11)mapping['1000268201\_693b08cb0e']

12)clean(mapping)

13)mapping['1000268201\_693b08cb0e']

14)all\_captions = []

for key in mapping:

for caption in mapping[key]:

all\_captions.append(caption)

15)len(all\_captions)

16)all\_captions[:10]

17)tokenizer = Tokenizer()

tokenizer.fit\_on\_texts(all\_captions)

vocab\_size = len(tokenizer.word\_index) + 1

18)vocab\_size

19)max\_length = max(len(caption.split()) for caption in all\_captions)

max\_length

20)image\_ids = list(mapping.keys())

split = int(len(image\_ids) \* 0.90)

train = image\_ids[:split]

test = image\_ids[split:]

21)def data\_generator(data\_keys, mapping, features, tokenizer, max\_length, vocab\_size, batch\_size):

# loop over images

X1, X2, y = list(), list(), list()

n = 0

while 1:

for key in data\_keys:

n += 1

captions = mapping[key]

# process each caption

for caption in captions:

# encode the sequence

seq = tokenizer.texts\_to\_sequences([caption])[0]

# split the sequence into X, y pairs

for i in range(1, len(seq)):

# split into input and output pairs

in\_seq, out\_seq = seq[:i], seq[i]

# pad input sequence

in\_seq = pad\_sequences([in\_seq], maxlen=max\_length)[0]

# encode output sequence

out\_seq = to\_categorical([out\_seq], num\_classes=vocab\_size)[0]

# store the sequences

X1.append(features[key][0])

X2.append(in\_seq)

y.append(out\_seq)

if n == batch\_size:

X1, X2, y = np.array(X1), np.array(X2), np.array(y)

yield [X1, X2], y

X1, X2, y = list(), list(), list()

n = 0

Model Creation

22)inputs1 = Input(shape=(4096,))

fe1 = Dropout(0.4)(inputs1)

fe2 = Dense(256, activation='relu')(fe1)

# sequence feature layers

inputs2 = Input(shape=(max\_length,))

se1 = Embedding(vocab\_size, 256, mask\_zero=True)(inputs2)

se2 = Dropout(0.4)(se1)

se3 = LSTM(256)(se2)

# decoder model

decoder1 = add([fe2, se3])

decoder2 = Dense(256, activation='relu')(decoder1)

outputs = Dense(vocab\_size, activation='softmax')(decoder2)

model = Model(inputs=[inputs1, inputs2], outputs=outputs)

model.compile(loss='categorical\_crossentropy', optimizer='adam')

plot\_model(model, show\_shapes=True)

23)epochs = 20

batch\_size = 32

steps = len(train) // batch\_size

for i in range(epochs):

# create data generator

generator = data\_generator(train, mapping, features, tokenizer, max\_length, vocab\_size, batch\_size)

# fit for one epoch

model.fit(generator, epochs=1, steps\_per\_epoch=steps, verbose=1)

24)model.save(WORKING\_DIR+'/best\_model.h5')

Generate Captions for the Image

25)def idx\_to\_word(integer, tokenizer):

for word, index in tokenizer.word\_index.items():

if index == integer:

return word

return None

26)def predict\_caption(model, image, tokenizer, max\_length):

# add start tag for generation process

in\_text = 'startseq'

# iterate over the max length of sequence

for i in range(max\_length):

# encode input sequence

sequence = tokenizer.texts\_to\_sequences([in\_text])[0]

# pad the sequence

sequence = pad\_sequences([sequence], max\_length)

# predict next word

yhat = model.predict([image, sequence], verbose=0)

# get index with high probability

yhat = np.argmax(yhat)

# convert index to word

word = idx\_to\_word(yhat, tokenizer)

# stop if word not found

if word is None:

break

# append word as input for generating next word

in\_text += " " + word

# stop if we reach end tag

if word == 'endseq':

break

return in\_text

27)from nltk.translate.bleu\_score import corpus\_bleu

# validate with test data

actual, predicted = list(), list()

for key in tqdm(test):

# get actual caption

captions = mapping[key]

# predict the caption for image

y\_pred = predict\_caption(model, features[key], tokenizer, max\_length)

# split into words

actual\_captions = [caption.split() for caption in captions]

y\_pred = y\_pred.split()

# append to the list

actual.append(actual\_captions)

predicted.append(y\_pred)

# calcuate BLEU score

print("BLEU-1: %f" % corpus\_bleu(actual, predicted, weights=(1.0, 0, 0, 0)))

print("BLEU-2: %f" % corpus\_bleu(actual, predicted, weights=(0.5, 0.5, 0, 0)))

28)from PIL import Image

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def generate\_caption(image\_name):

# load the image

# image\_name = "1001773457\_577c3a7d70.jpg"

image\_id = image\_name.split('.')[0]

img\_path = os.path.join(BASE\_DIR, "Images", image\_name)

image = Image.open(img\_path)

captions = mapping[image\_id]

print('---------------------Actual---------------------')

for caption in captions:

print(caption)

# predict the caption

y\_pred = predict\_caption(model, features[image\_id], tokenizer, max\_length)

print('--------------------Predicted--------------------')

print(y\_pred)

plt.imshow(image)

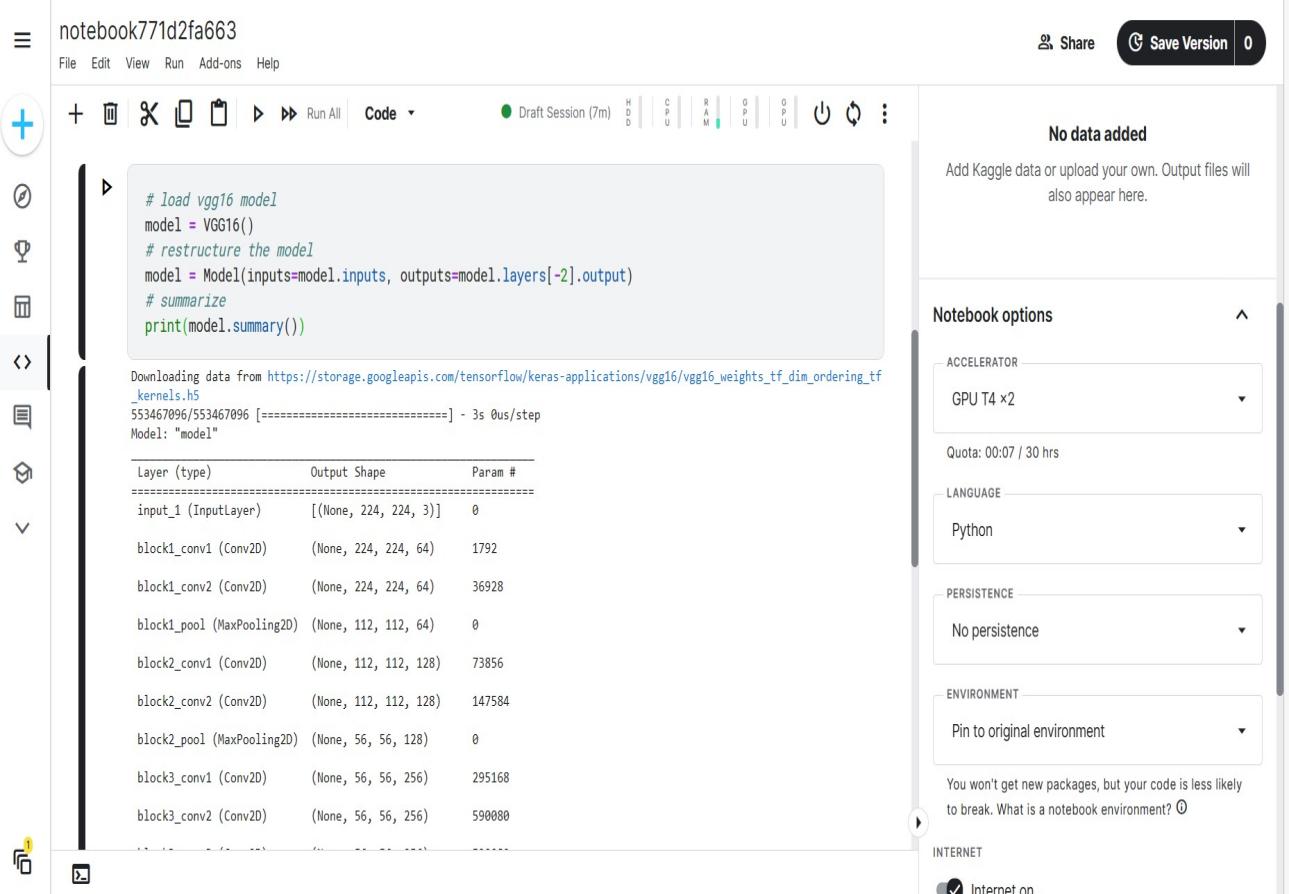
29)generate\_caption("1001773457\_577c3a7d70.jpg")

30)generate\_caption("1002674143\_1b742ab4b8.jpg")

## 5. RESULTS

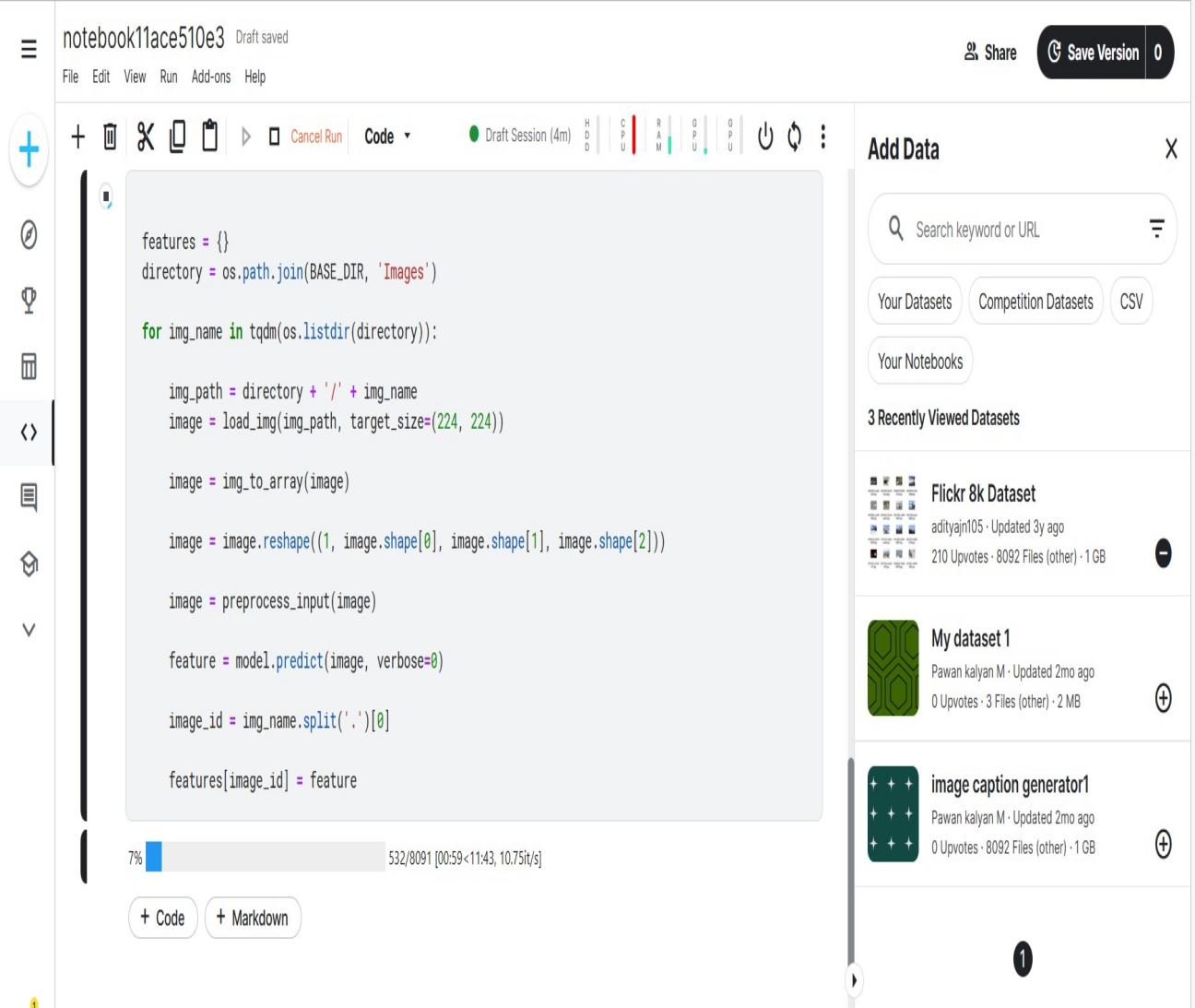
**5. RESULTS**

Screenshot 5.1: Exacting Features

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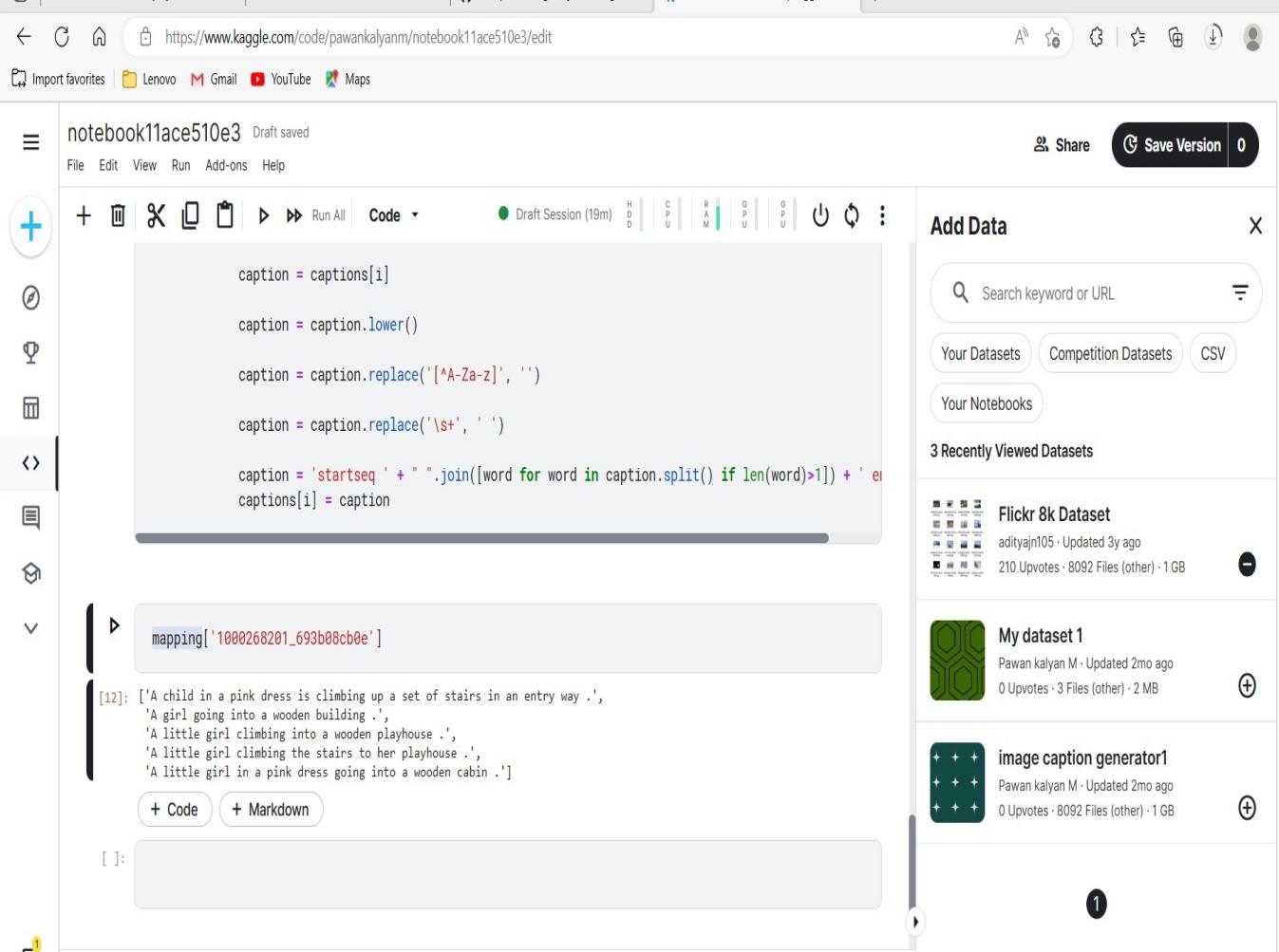
In the above Picture, the training model getting Downloading Data and Exacting Features

Screenshot 5.2: Exacting Images

****

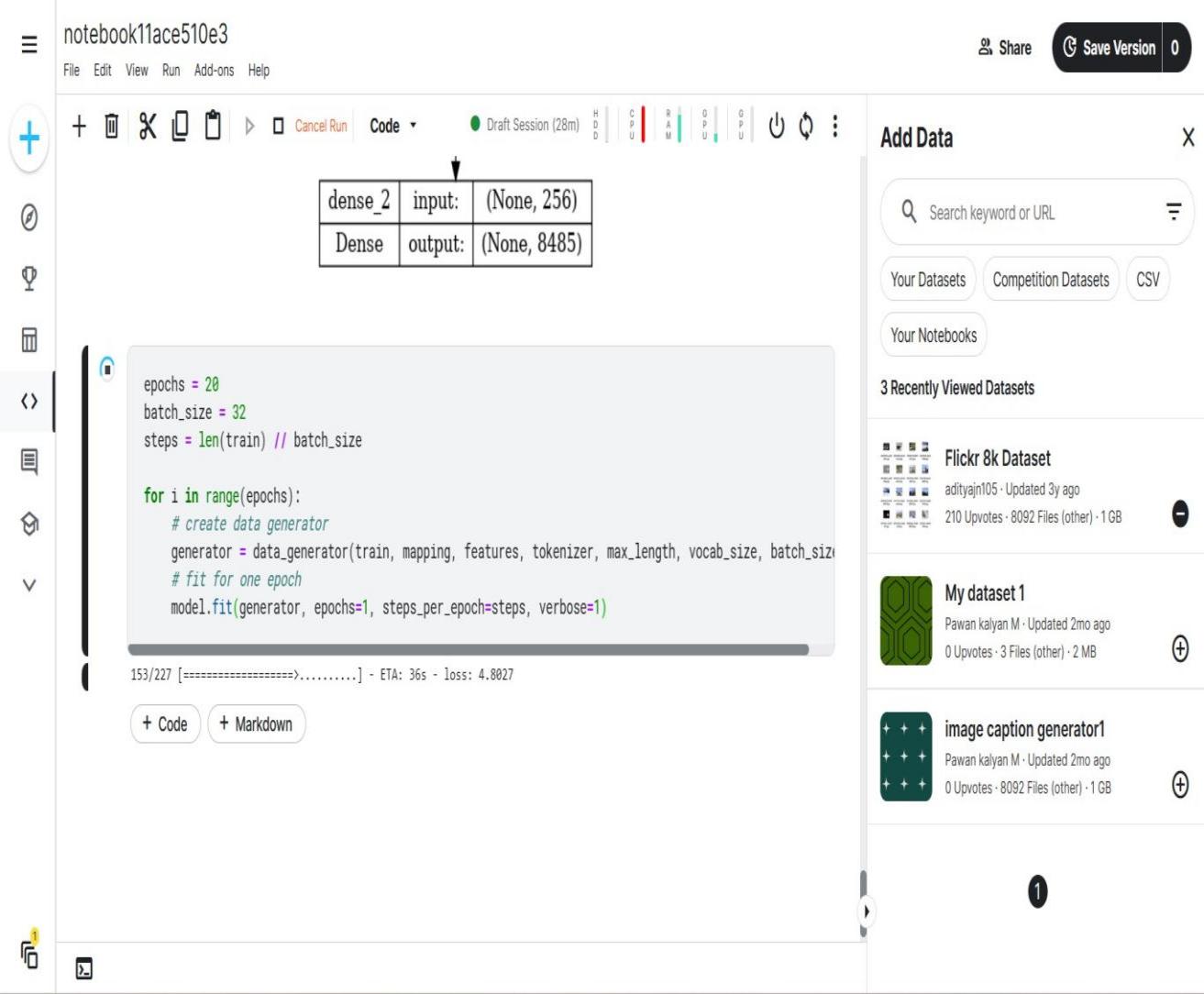
In the above Picture, the training model Downloaded Data with Exacted Features and getting extracting the images.

Screenshot 5.3: Pre -Processing Text Data

****

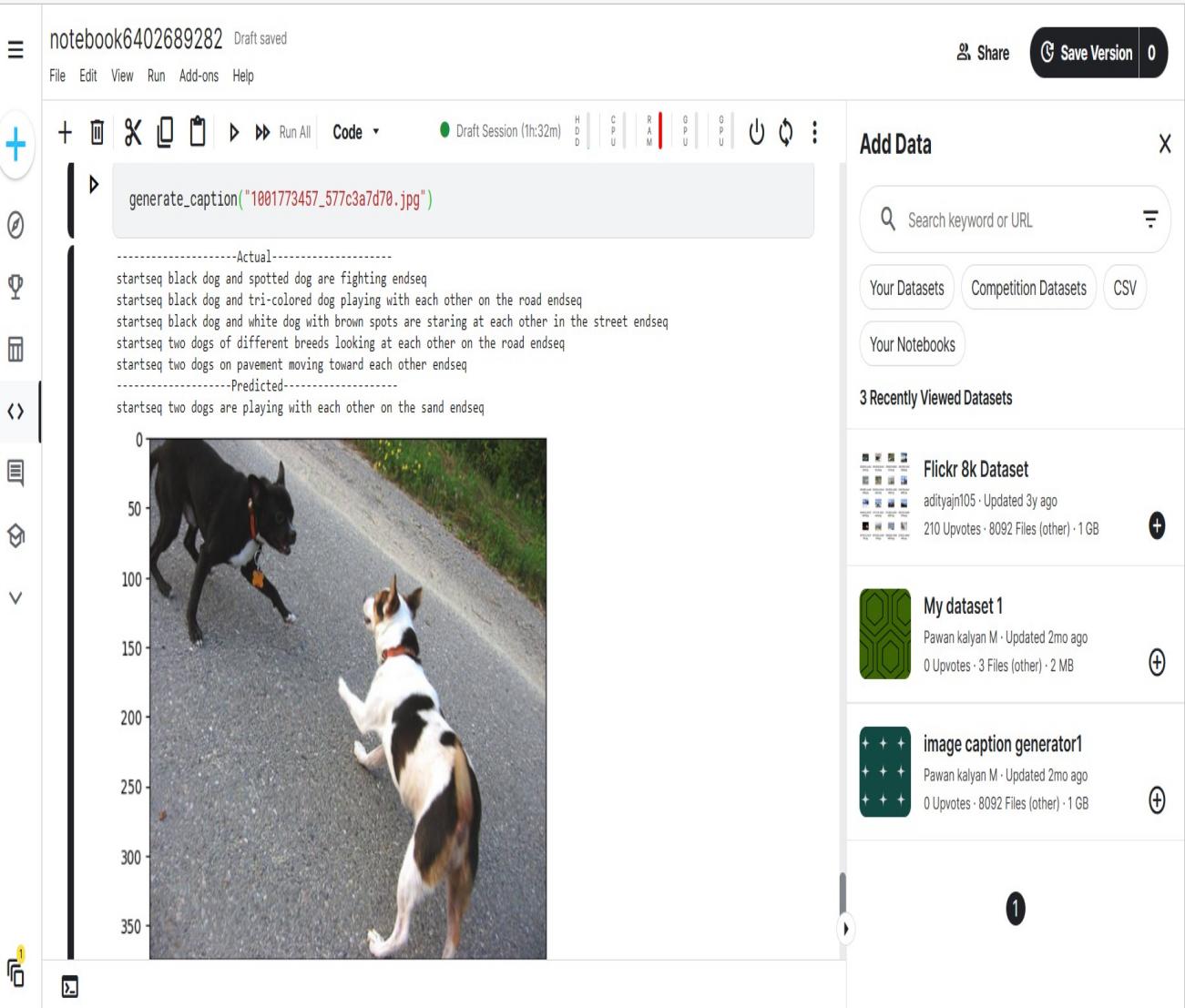
In the above Picture, the training model Downloaded Data with Exacted Features and extracted the images from that model gets extracted the Text Data through Mapping .

Screenshot 5.4: Model Getting Trained

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In the above Picture, the training model Downloaded Data with Exacted Features and extracted the images from that model gets extracted the Text Data through Mapping and through this model getting trained.

Screenshot 5.5: Generation Of Caption To The Trained Model

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In the above picture ,the model completely ready and it has given the accurate output with the downloaded data and generated captions.

**6.TESTING**

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#### 6. TESTING

##### INTRODUCTION TO TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, subassemblies, 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. There are various types of tests. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

##### 6.2 TYPES OF TESTING

**6.2.1 UNIT TESTING**

Individual software modules or components are reviewed during unit testing, which is a sort of software testing. The goal is to make sure that every line of software code works. Unit testing is done by developers throughout the application development (code) process. Unit tests are used to isolate and verify that code is accurate. A single function, method, process, module, or object is referred to as a unit.

In the SDLC, STLC, and V Models, unit testing is the initial level of testing performed before integration testing. Unit testing is a type of WhiteBox testing performed by programmers. In the actual world, QA engineers perform testing due to time constraints or developers' dislike of it.

**6.2**.**2 Integration Testing:**

Integration testing is used to ensure that modules/components perform as intended when they are combined, i.e. to ensure that modules that work well separately do not cause problems when combined. When it comes to testing large applications with the black box testing technique, it entails the use of a number of modules that are tightly associated with one another. We may use the concepts of integration testing to test these types of scenarios.

**6.2.3 FUNCTIONAL TESTING**

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input: identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid input : identified classes of invalid input must

be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked. Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases.

##### 6.3 TEST CASES

**6.3.1 CLASSIFICATION**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test case ID | Test case name | Purpose | Input | output |
| 1 | Image Processing Detection. | To detect  Whether given image is real or fake. | The user gives the input in the form of image to the Trained Model. | An output is  a text message for given image to the model. |
| 2 | Image Processing Detection. | To detect  Whether given image is real or fake. | The user gives the input in the form of image to the Trained Model. | An output is a text message for given image to the model. |

1. **CONCLUSION**

##### 7. CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

##### 7.1 PROJECT CONCLUSION

Different Deep learning methods for caption generation have been reviewed in this paper. Generating an appropriate and grammatically correct caption in a natural language like a human is a difficult task ,this task involves feature extraction and natural language processing concepts. the data set that has been used for this model is flicker\_8k data set which consists around eight thousand images, for the given image the context of the image is recognized by targeting multiple objects. We have understood the architectures and wide ranging applications of CNN and LSTM .As the users are increasing day by day the image captioning has a vast scope in the future, the model is built over a dataset of eight thousand images to improve the accuracy and performance this can be implemented on the higher dataset.

**7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS**

Image captioning is used in many applications including Google photos, Skin vision, Adobe photo shop, social media etc. It has recently become a significant issue, and we have explored several image generating strategies in the past, understand the process of image extraction and addressed the challenges faced by them, to improve the accuracy by extracting the features of the context of the image larger data set can be used. This project can be enhanced in the future by using CPUs and GPUs for achieving faster, cheaper and efficient algorithms, instead of limiting to the one language i.e , English the caption can be generated in different languages as required by the user.

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##### 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**8.2 GHITHUB LINK:**

[kawshikbhyroju/Major-Project (github.com)](https://github.com/kawshikbhyroju/Major-Project)