1. Project Idea

- Sign Language Numbers to Text
- Why This Project?
 - 1. There is a need to bridge the communication gap between deaf individuals and the rest of society. Approximately 5% of the global population (430 million people) suffer from disabling hearing loss (source: WHO). This project addresses this gap by making numbers in sign language understandable to everyone.
 - 2. This project can be extended in the future to translate full sign language sentences, contributing to accessibility tools for the deaf community.

2. Dataset

- Dataset Name: <u>Sign Language Digits Dataset</u> https://github.com/ardamavi/Sign-Language-Digits-Dataset
- Details:
 - Data:
 - Features (Images): Contains the image data for hand gestures.
 - Labels (Numbers): Contains the labels for each hand gesture (0–9).
 - Image Format: Colored (RGB)
 - Resolution: 100x100 pixels per image.
 - Number of Classes: 10 (digits 0 through 9).

3. Technical Features from the Code

The code includes several techniques and algorithms:

- 1. Data Handling and Preprocessing:
 - Normalizes pixel values (scales them to the range [0, 1]).
 - Reshapes data for use with both traditional ML classifiers and neural networks.
- 2. Traditional Machine Learning Models:
 - K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN): For classification using Euclidean distance.
 - Logistic Regression: A linear model for multi-class classification.
 - Support Vector Machine (SVM): With radial basis function (RBF) kernel.

3. Deep Learning (Neural Networks):

- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) with:
 - Three convolutional layers.
 - Max-pooling layers to reduce dimensionality.
 - Fully connected layers for classification.
 - Dropout for regularization.

4. Performance Metrics:

- Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-score.
- Confusion matrix visualization for error analysis.

5. Visualization:

- Displays sample images.
- Plots learning curves for the neural network.

4. Project Scope and Goals

- **Primary Objective**: Translate sign language digits (0–9) into corresponding numbers using both traditional ML models and a CNN.
- Expected Outcome: The program will take hand gesture images as input and output the correct digit label.

5. Tools and Libraries

- Development Platform: Google Colab.
- Key Libraries:
 - Numpy: Data manipulation.
 - Pandas: Data analysis.
 - Matplotlib/Seaborn: Visualization.
 - scikit-learn: Traditional ML classifiers.
 - TensorFlow/Keras: Deep learning (CNN).
 - OpenCV: For reading images.

6. Timeline

Phase 1: Setup and Data Preparation (16–18 Dec)

- Search for a suitable dataset.
- Load and explore the dataset.
- Visualize sample images to ensure proper loading.

Phase 2: Feature Extraction and Model Training (19–21 Dec)

- Normalize data and prepare it for traditional ML and CNN models.
- Implement and test the KNN, Logistic Regression, and SVM models.
- Evaluate models using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

Phase 3: Deep Learning (22–23 Dec)

- Build and train the CNN model.
- Validate results and tune hyperparameters.
- Plot training and validation curves for the CNN.

Phase 4: Visualization and Finalization (24 Dec)

- Generate confusion matrices for all models.
- Compare the performance of KNN, Logistic Regression, SVM, and CNN.
- Write the final report and prepare for presentation.