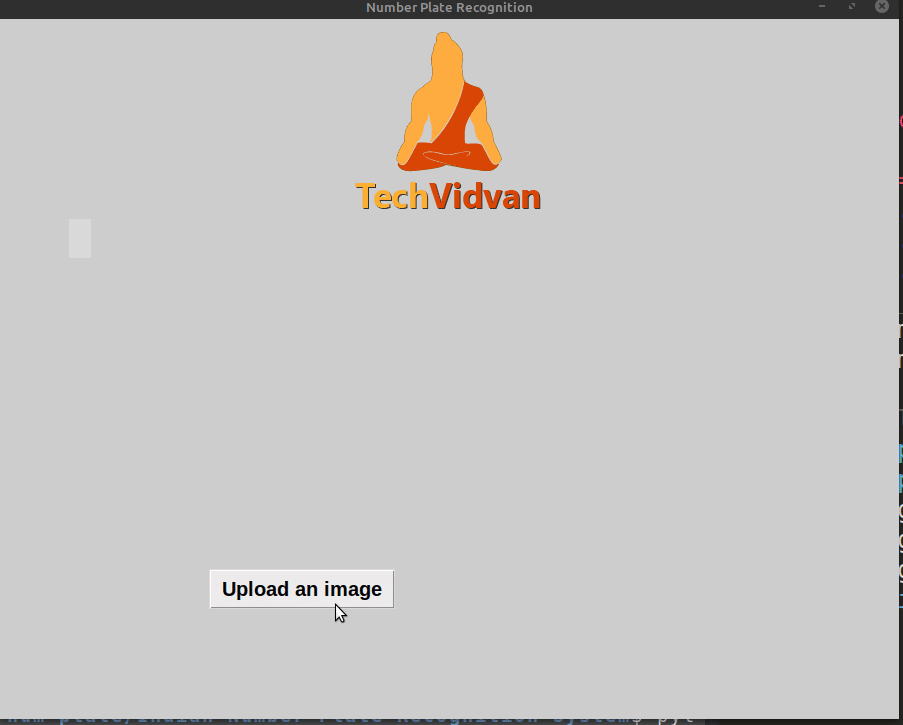
**Automatic License Number Plate Recognition System**

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**Project idea:** The objective of this machine learning project is to detect and recognize the license number plate of a vehicle and read the license numbers printed on the plate. This could be a good application for security scans, traffic monitoring, etc.

[](https://techvidvan.com/tutorials/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/07/automatic-license-number-plate-detection-and-recognition.gif)

## Automatic License Number Plate Recognition

OpenCV is an open-source machine learning library and provides a common infrastructure for computer vision. Whereas Pytesseract is a Tesseract-OCR Engine to read image types and extract the information present in the image.

### Install OpenCV and Pytesseract pip3 python package:

pip3 install opencv-python

pip3 install pytesseract

In this python project, to identify the number plate in the input image, we will use following features of openCV:

* **Gaussian Blur:** Here we use a Gaussian kernel to smoothen the image. This technique is highly effective to remove Gaussian noise. OpenCV provides a cv2.GaussianBlur() function for this task.
* **Sobel:** Here we calculate the derivatives from the image. This feature is important for many computer vision tasks. Using derivatives we calculate the gradients, and a high change in gradient indicates a major change in the image. OpenCV provides a cv2.Sobel() function to calculate Sobel operators.
* [**Morphological Transformation**](https://docs.opencv.org/trunk/d9/d61/tutorial_py_morphological_ops.html)**:** These are the operations based on image shapes and are performed on binary images. The basic morphological operations are Erosion, Dilation, Opening, Closing. The different functions provided in OpenCV are:
  + cv2.erode()
  + cv2.dilate()
  + cv2.morphologyEx()
* **Contours:** Contours are the curves containing all the continuous points of same intensity. These are very useful tools for object recognition. OpenCV provides cv2.findContours() functions for this feature.

Now, let’s dive into the number plate recognition code:

1. **Imports**:

For this project we need numpy and pillow python libraries with openCV and pytesseract

import numpy as np

import cv2

from PIL import Image

import pytesseract as tess

2. Now we will define three functions, to find the unnecessary contours that openCV may identify but it does not have probability of being a number plate.

2.1. The first function to check the area range and width-height ratio:

def ratioCheck(area, width, height):

ratio = float(width) / float(height)

**if** ratio < 1:

ratio = 1 / ratio

**if** (area < 1063.62 or area > 73862.5) or (ratio < 3 or ratio > 6):

**return** **False**

**return** True

2.2. The second function to check average of image matrix:

def isMaxWhite(plate):

avg = np.mean(plate)

**if**(avg>=115):

**return** **True**

**else**:

**return** False

2.3. The third function to check the rotation of contours:

def ratio\_and\_rotation(rect):

(x, y), (width, height), rect\_angle = rect

**if**(width>height):

angle = -rect\_angle

**else**:

angle = 90 + rect\_angle

**if** angle>15:

**return** **False**

**if** height == 0 or width == 0:

**return** **False**

area = height\*width

**if** not ratioCheck(area,width,height):

**return** **False**

**else**:

**return** True

3. Now we will write a function to clean the identified number plate for preprocessing before feeding to pytesseract:

def clean2\_plate(plate):

gray\_img = cv2.cvtColor(plate, cv2.COLOR\_BGR2GRAY)

\_, thresh = cv2.threshold(gray\_img, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH\_BINARY)

**if** cv2.waitKey(0) & 0xff == ord('q'):

pass

num\_contours,hierarchy = cv2.findContours(thresh.copy(),cv2.RETR\_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN\_APPROX\_NONE)

**if** num\_contours:

contour\_area = [cv2.contourArea(c) **for** c **in** num\_contours]

max\_cntr\_index = np.argmax(contour\_area)

max\_cnt = num\_contours[max\_cntr\_index]

max\_cntArea = contour\_area[max\_cntr\_index]

x,y,w,h = cv2.boundingRect(max\_cnt)

**if** not ratioCheck(max\_cntArea,w,h):

**return** plate,None

final\_img = thresh[y:y+h, x:x+w]

**return** final\_img,[x,y,w,h]

**else**:

**return** plate, None

4. In this step, we will take an image input. We will perform Gaussian Blur, Sobel and morphological operations. After we find contours in the image and loop through each contour to identify the number plate. We will then clean the image contour and feed it to pytesseract to recognize the number and characters.

img = cv2.imread("testData/sample15.jpg")

print("Number input image...",)

cv2.imshow("input",img)

**if** cv2.waitKey(0) & 0xff == ord('q'):

pass

img2 = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (3,3), 0)

img2 = cv2.cvtColor(img2, cv2.COLOR\_BGR2GRAY)

img2 = cv2.Sobel(img2,cv2.CV\_8U,1,0,ksize=3)

\_,img2 = cv2.threshold(img2,0,255,cv2.THRESH\_BINARY+cv2.THRESH\_OTSU)

element = cv2.getStructuringElement(shape=cv2.MORPH\_RECT, ksize=(17, 3))

morph\_img\_threshold = img2.copy()

cv2.morphologyEx(src=img2, op=cv2.MORPH\_CLOSE, kernel=element, dst=morph\_img\_threshold)

num\_contours, hierarchy= cv2.findContours(morph\_img\_threshold,mode=cv2.RETR\_EXTERNAL,method=cv2.CHAIN\_APPROX\_NONE)

cv2.drawContours(img2, num\_contours, -1, (0,255,0), 1)

**for** i,cnt **in** enumerate(num\_contours):

min\_rect = cv2.minAreaRect(cnt)

**if** ratio\_and\_rotation(min\_rect):

x,y,w,h = cv2.boundingRect(cnt)

plate\_img = img[y:y+h,x:x+w]

print("Number identified number plate...")

cv2.imshow("num plate image",plate\_img)

**if** cv2.waitKey(0) & 0xff == ord('q'):

pass

**if**(isMaxWhite(plate\_img)):

clean\_plate, rect = clean2\_plate(plate\_img)

**if** rect:

fg=0

x1,y1,w1,h1 = rect

x,y,w,h = x+x1,y+y1,w1,h1

# cv2.imwrite("clena.png",clean\_plate)

plate\_im = Image.fromarray(clean\_plate)

text = tess.image\_to\_string(plate\_im, lang='eng')

print("Number Detected Plate Text : ",text)

### Code for Project GUI

### import tkinter as tk

from tkinter import filedialog

from tkinter import \*

from PIL import ImageTk, Image

from tkinter import PhotoImage

import numpy as np

import cv2

import pytesseract as tess

**def** clean2\_plate(plate):

gray\_img = cv2.cvtColor(plate, cv2.COLOR\_BGR2GRAY)

\_, thresh = cv2.threshold(gray\_img, 110, 255, cv2.THRESH\_BINARY)

num\_contours,hierarchy = cv2.findContours(thresh.copy(),cv2.RETR\_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN\_APPROX\_NONE)

**if** num\_contours:

contour\_area = [cv2.contourArea(c) **for** c **in** num\_contours]

max\_cntr\_index = np.argmax(contour\_area)

max\_cnt = num\_contours[max\_cntr\_index]

max\_cntArea = contour\_area[max\_cntr\_index]

x,y,w,h = cv2.boundingRect(max\_cnt)

**if** not ratioCheck(max\_cntArea,w,h):

**return** plate,None

final\_img = thresh[y:y+h, x:x+w]

**return** final\_img,[x,y,w,h]

**else**:

**return** plate,None

**def** ratioCheck(area, width, height):

ratio = float(width) / float(height)

**if** ratio < 1:

ratio = 1 / ratio

**if** (area < 1063.62 or area > 73862.5) or (ratio < 3 or ratio > 6):

**return** **False**

**return** **True**

**def** isMaxWhite(plate):

avg = np.mean(plate)

**if**(avg>=115):

**return** **True**

**else**:

**return** **False**

**def** ratio\_and\_rotation(rect):

(x, y), (width, height), rect\_angle = rect

**if**(width>height):

angle = -rect\_angle

**else**:

angle = 90 + rect\_angle

**if** angle>15:

**return** **False**

**if** height == 0 or width == 0:

**return** **False**

area = height\*width

**if** not ratioCheck(area,width,height):

**return** **False**

**else**:

**return** **True**

top=tk.Tk()

top.geometry('900x700')

top.title('Number Plate Recognition')

top.iconphoto(**True**, PhotoImage(file=". /logo.png"))

img = ImageTk.PhotoImage(Image.open("logo.png"))

top.configure(background='#CDCDCD')

label=Label(top,background='#CDCDCD', font=('arial',35,'bold'))

# label.grid(row=0,column=1)

sign\_image = Label(top,bd=10)

plate\_image=Label(top,bd=10)

**def** classify(file\_path):

res\_text=[0]

res\_img=[0]

img = cv2.imread(file\_path)

img2 = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (3,3), 0)

img2 = cv2.cvtColor(img2, cv2.COLOR\_BGR2GRAY)

img2 = cv2.Sobel(img2,cv2.CV\_8U,1,0,ksize=3)

\_,img2 = cv2.threshold(img2,0,255,cv2.THRESH\_BINARY+cv2.THRESH\_OTSU)

element = cv2.getStructuringElement(shape=cv2.MORPH\_RECT, ksize=(17, 3))

morph\_img\_threshold = img2.copy()

cv2.morphologyEx(src=img2, op=cv2.MORPH\_CLOSE, kernel=element, dst=morph\_img\_threshold)

num\_contours, hierarchy= cv2.findContours(morph\_img\_threshold,mode=cv2.RETR\_EXTERNAL,method=cv2.CHAIN\_APPROX\_NONE)

cv2.drawContours(img2, num\_contours, -1, (0,255,0), 1)

**for** i,cnt **in** enumerate(num\_contours):

min\_rect = cv2.minAreaRect(cnt)

**if** ratio\_and\_rotation(min\_rect):

x,y,w,h = cv2.boundingRect(cnt)

plate\_img = img[y:y+h,x:x+w]

print("Number identified number plate...")

res\_img[0]=plate\_img

cv2.imwrite("result.png",plate\_img)

**if**(isMaxWhite(plate\_img)):

clean\_plate, rect = clean2\_plate(plate\_img)

**if** rect:

fg=0

x1,y1,w1,h1 = rect

x,y,w,h = x+x1,y+y1,w1,h1

plate\_im = Image.fromarray(clean\_plate)

text = tess.image\_to\_string(plate\_im, lang='eng')

res\_text[0]=text

**if** text:

break

label.configure(foreground='#011638', text=res\_text[0])

uploaded=Image.open("result.png")

im=ImageTk.PhotoImage(uploaded)

plate\_image.configure(image=im)

plate\_image.image=im

plate\_image.pack()

plate\_image.place(x=560,y=320)

**def** show\_classify\_button(file\_path):

classify\_b=Button(top,text="Classify Image",command=lambda: classify(file\_path),padx=10,pady=5)

classify\_b.configure(background='#364156', foreground='white',font=('arial',15,'bold'))

classify\_b.place(x=490,y=550)

**def** upload\_image():

**try**:

file\_path=filedialog.askopenfilename()

uploaded=Image.open(file\_path)

uploaded.thumbnail(((top.winfo\_width()/2.25),(top.winfo\_height()/2.25)))

im=ImageTk.PhotoImage(uploaded)

sign\_image.configure(image=im)

sign\_image.image=im

label.configure(text='')

show\_classify\_button(file\_path)

**except**:

pass

upload=Button(top,text="Upload an image",command=upload\_image,padx=10,pady=5)

upload.configure(background='#364156', foreground='white',font=('arial',15,'bold'))

upload.pack()

upload.place(x=210,y=550)

sign\_image.pack()

sign\_image.place(x=70,y=200)

label.pack()

label.place(x=500,y=220)

heading = Label(top,image=img)

heading.configure(background='#CDCDCD',foreground='#364156')

heading.pack()

top.mainloop()

## Summary

In this article, we have developed a deep learning project to recognize license number plate. We discussed some important features of openCV like Gaussian blur, Sobel operators, Morphological transformations. The application detects number plate text from an image. We have identified and cleaned the number plate using openCV. To identify the number plate digits and characters we used pytesseract.

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