#### Introduction

**Project Title:** 

Pattern Sense: Classifying Fabric Patterns using Deep Learning

**Team Members:** 

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Team Size: 4

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## **Project Overview**

### Purpose:

The purpose of *Pattern Sense* is to automate the identification and categorization of fabric patterns using advanced deep learning techniques. The system streamlines pattern recognition tasks in industries such as fashion, textiles, and interior design.

#### Features:

- **Automated Pattern Classification:** Accurately classify different fabric patterns, including stripes, polka dots, floral prints, and geometric designs.
- **Quality Control:** Detect irregularities or defects in fabric patterns, ensuring high-quality production.
- **Efficient Pattern Selection:** Quickly identify and select suitable patterns to match design concepts.
- Industry Applications: Designed for fashion, textiles, and interior design workflows.

## **Skills Required:**

- Python for implementing the model
- Data preprocessing techniques for preparing datasets

- TensorFlow for deep learning development
- Deep learning model design and fine-tuning

#### **Scenarios:**

#### Scenario 1 – Fashion Industry:

- Automate pattern categorization to save time and effort.
- Enhance design and manufacturing by quickly identifying suitable fabrics.

## Scenario 2 – Textile Quality Control:

- Detect defects and irregularities in patterns.
- Improve accuracy and reduce manual inspection time.

# Scenario 3 – Interior Design:

- Efficiently select fabric patterns matching design themes.
- Streamline project workflows.

## **Technical Requirements:**

- Programming Language: Python
- Deep Learning Framework: TensorFlow
- Data Preprocessing: Image processing and augmentation

## **Potential Benefits:**

- Increased efficiency by reducing manual work.
- Improved accuracy in pattern classification and defect detection.
- Enhanced quality control in production and distribution.

#### Architecture

The *Pattern Sense* system architecture consists of the following components:

## 1. Data Preprocessing Module:

Load, clean, and augment the fabric pattern dataset.

#### 2. Model Training Module:

Build and train deep learning models using TensorFlow and Keras.

#### 3. Pattern Classification Module:

Predict pattern classes for new fabric samples.

#### 4. Defect Detection Module:

Identify anomalies or defects in patterns.

## 5. User Interface (optional future enhancement):

Interface for uploading images and viewing predictions.

#### Installation and Setup using VS Code and Python

## **Prerequisites**

- Python installed on your system (preferably the latest version)
- VS Code installed on your system
- pip (Python package manager) installed on your system

# **Step 1: Install Required Libraries**

Open your terminal or command prompt and install the required libraries using pip: pip install tensorflow numpy pandas matplotlib scikit-learn

## Step 2: Create a New Project in VS Code

- 1. Open VS Code.
- 2. Create a new folder for your project and navigate to it in the terminal/command prompt.
- 3. Create a new Python file (e.g., pattern\_sense.py) in your project folder.

## **Step 3: Set Up Your Project Structure**

Create the following folders in your project directory:

- data: For storing your fabric pattern dataset.

- models: For storing your trained deep learning models.
- utils: For storing utility functions.

Your project structure should look like this:

```
pattern_sense/

|--- data/

|--- models/

|--- utils/

|--- pattern_sense.py
```

# **Step 4: Implement Your Deep Learning Model**

In your pattern\_sense.py file, implement your deep learning model using TensorFlow and Keras.

Here's a simple example: import tensorflow as tf from tensorflow import keras from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score import numpy as np

Load your dataset

Replace this with your actual dataset loading code

(X\_train, y\_train), (X\_test, y\_test) = keras.datasets.mnist.load\_data()

Normalize pixel values

X\_train = X\_train.astype('float32') / 255

X test = X test.astype('float32') / 255

Split data into training and validation sets

X train, X val, y train, y val = train test split(X train, y train, test size=0.2, random state=42)

```
keras.Sequential([ keras.layers.Flatten(inpu
t shape=(28, 28)), keras.layers.Dense(128,
activation='relu'), keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])
Compile your model model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
Train your model model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=5,
validation data=(X val, y val))
Evaluate your model test loss, test acc =
model.evaluate(X_test, y_test) print(f'Test
accuracy: {test acc:.2f}')
Step 5: Run Your Project
Run your pattern sense.py file using VS Code or your terminal/command prompt:
python pattern_sense.py
```

This will train your deep learning model and evaluate its performance on the test dataset.

## Step-6:running the applicartion

Define your deep learning model model =

By following these steps, you can set up your Pattern Sense project using VS Code and Python Command to start the Flask Server:

# Python app.py

After running the above, the application will start locally and can be accessed in your brower at:

# http://127.0.0.1:5000/

The frontend is rendered from the /templates/ directory.

The backend handles the uploaded image and returns the prediction result using the trained model.

#### **Step-7:API Documentation**

The Flask backend of this butterfly classification project exposes two core endpoints that power the web interface shown in the application.

# i. / – Homepage Endpoint •

Method: GET

Purpose: Loads the main interface where users can upload butterfly images.

· Parameters: None

· Response:

Renders index.html, which contains:

A file input (Choose File)
 A submit button labeled

"Pattren Sense" o Project title and team member

details displayed on screen

## ii. /predict – Prediction Endpoint

· Method: POST

 Purpose: Receives the uploaded image, performs preprocessing, runs the trained VGG16 model, and predicts the Pattern Sense.

#### Parameters:

- o image: Image file uploaded by the user (from the HTML form)
- · Response:

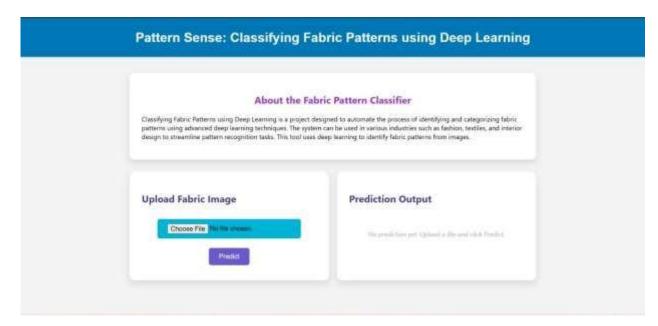
Renders output.html displaying the predicted species.

# Step-8: Authentication

This project does not include authentication or authorization features, as it is designed for open, single-user access. The focus of the system is on classifying Pattern Sense from uploaded images without requiring user login or account management.

#### Step-9:user interface

The user interface is built using Flask and HTML. It allows users to upload Pattern Sense and view predictions. The interface includes a title, file upload button, prediction button, and displays the result along with team information and a thank-you message.



#### Step-10:testing

The testing for this project was focused on verifying the accuracy and functionality of the Pattern Sense model and its integration with the Flask web interface.

#### **Testing Strategy:**

## Model Testing:

- The dataset was split into training and testing sets.
- The trained model was evaluated using the test images to check prediction accuracy.
- Sample images were manually tested by uploading through the UI and verifying the predicted pattern sense.

#### Interface Testing:

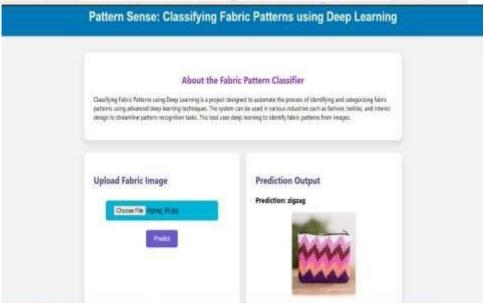
- o The Flask web interface was tested by uploading various pattern images.
- Verified whether the UI correctly accepted files and displayed the predicted output.
- Checked behavior for invalid inputs (e.g., no file selected, wrong file type).

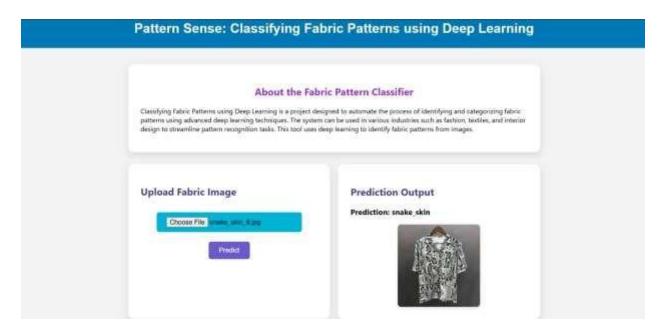
Step-11: Screenshots











# Step-12. Known Issues

While the fabric pattern classification system performs well in most scenarios, the following limitations and known issues were observed during testing:

### Visually Similar Pattern Confusion:

Certain fabric patterns with subtle differences (e.g., stripes vs. pinstripes, abstract vs. floral) may be misclassified due to overlapping visual features.

#### Imbalanced Dataset Impact:

The model may show bias towards pattern classes with more training examples, leading to lower accuracy for underrepresented categories.

## Lighting and Wrinkle Artifacts:

Images with uneven lighting, shadows, or folds in fabric can negatively impact prediction accuracy.

#### Low-Resolution Image Limitations:

Small or blurry fabric images reduce the ability of the model to detect intricate patterns reliably.

#### Step-13:Future Enhancements

- **Deploy as a Web or Mobile Application** to make the tool accessible for designers, textile manufacturers, and end-users.
- Adopt More Advanced Architectures such as EfficientNet or Vision Transformers to enhance classification accuracy.

- **Expand Dataset with Diverse Fabric Types** to improve model generalization across various pattern styles and materials.
- Allow Batch Upload and Processing for classifying multiple fabric samples in one go.
- **Include Pattern Metadata and Use Cases** to provide users with additional context, such as design origin, cultural relevance, or typical usage in fashion or interiors.
- Introduce Real-Time Camera Input for on-the-fly fabric classification during shopping or production inspection.