

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
Artificial Intelligence

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MSc Project Submission Sheet



School of Computing

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Configuration Manual

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1 Introduction

A document that aids in our comprehension of the procedures used for this project is the setup manual. It contains instructions for creating, putting into practice, installing, and deploying the "Sign Language Recognition and Text-to-Speech Translation" project that is the subject of this report. This manual's primary goal is to assist and support the user at every step of the process in order to produce the final product and results that are included in this report. All of the details on the software, hardware, and processes needed to carry out this project are contained in the handbook.

2 HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

The specification of the system is as follows,

- Operating system: Windows >= 7
- Processor: Intel i5
- System Compatibility: 64-bit
- Hard Disk: 500GBs
- RAM: >= 8 GB

3 SOFTWARE CONFIGURATIONS

a) Python==3.6.6:-

High-level, interpreted programming is done with Python. Its dynamic typing and dynamic binding, along with its high-level built-in data structures, make it an appealing language for Rapid Application Development and for usage as a scripting or glue language to join existing components. Its object-oriented methodology and language concept are designed to assist programmers in writing logical, understandable code for both small and large-scale projects.

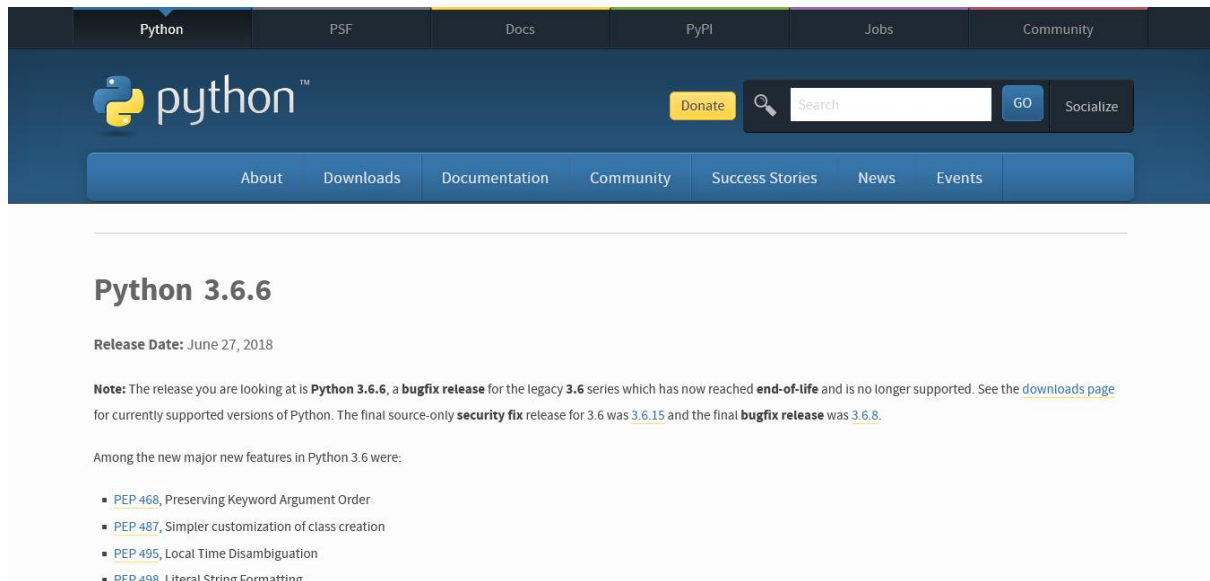


Figure 1: Python Installer.

b) **Visual Studio Code:-** Microsoft offers a free open source text editor called Visual Studio Code, also referred to as VS Code. Linux, macOS, and Windows can all run VS Code.

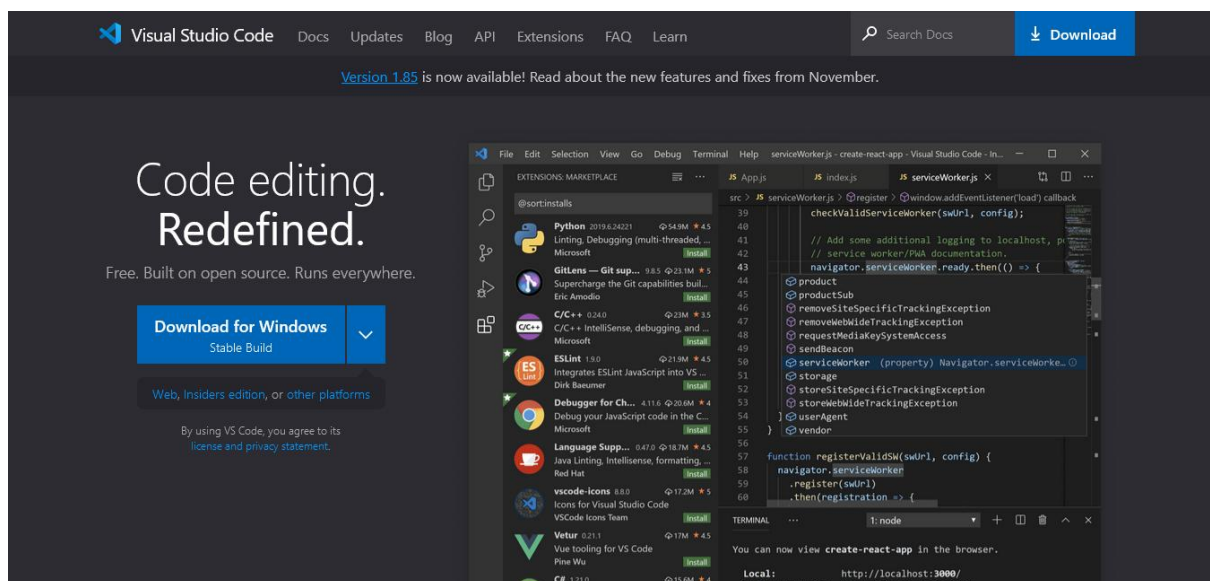


Figure 2: Visual Studio.

4 Libraries Configuration

I. Pandas: A powerful data manipulation and analysis library used for handling structured data.

II. NumPy: Fundamental package for scientific computing with Python, mainly used for numerical operations and working with arrays.

III. Matplotlib: A popular plotting library in Python for creating static, interactive, and publication-quality visualizations.

IV. Keras: A high-level neural network API that is simple to use and is frequently used for quick deep learning experiments.

V. TensorFlow: A Google-created open-source machine learning framework that is frequently used to create and train machine learning models, especially neural networks.

VI. Scikit-learn: A straightforward and effective data mining and analysis tool with a range of machine learning tools and algorithms.

VII. OpenCV (opencv-python): a library of open-source tools for machine learning and computer vision. It offers features and tools for object detection, picture and video analysis, and other uses.

5 Procedure For Machine Learning

5.1 Pre-Processing the data

- Loading the dataset and removing the unwanted columns, duplicate rows, null values and removing other attack categories.

```
22 def get_image_size():
23     img = cv2.imread('gestures/0/100.jpg', 0)
24     return img.shape
25
26 def get_num_of_classes():
27     return len(os.listdir('gestures/'))
28
29 image_x, image_y = get_image_size()
30
31 def cnn_model():
32     num_of_classes = get_num_of_classes()
33     model = Sequential()
34     model.add(Conv2D(32, (5,5), input_shape=(image_x, image_y, 1), activation='sigmoid'))
35     model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2), padding='same'))
36     model.add(Conv2D(64, (5,5), activation='sigmoid'))
37     model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(5, 5), strides=(5, 5), padding='same'))
38     model.add(Flatten())
39     model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
40     model.add(Dropout(0.6))
41     model.add(Dense(num_of_classes, activation='softmax'))
42     rms_prop = optimizers.RMSprop()
43     model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=rms_prop, metrics=['accuracy'])
44     filepath="new_cnn_model_rmsprop.h5"
45     checkpoint1 = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, monitor='val_acc', verbose=1, save_best_only=True, mode='max')
46     #checkpoint2 = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, monitor='val_loss', verbose=1, save_best_only=True, mode='min')
47     callbacks_list = [checkpoint1]
48     return model, callbacks_list
```

Figure 3 : Loading the dataset.

5.2 Training and Testing of models

```
44     filepath="new_cnn_model_adam_24sep2022.h5"
45     checkpoint1 = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, monitor='val_acc', verbose=1, save_best_only=True, mode='max')
46     #checkpoint2 = ModelCheckpoint(filepath, monitor='val_loss', verbose=1, save_best_only=True, mode='min')
47     callbacks_list = [checkpoint1]
48     return model, callbacks_list
49
50 def train():
51     with open("train_images", "r+b") as f:
52         train_images = np.array(pickle.load(f))
53     with open("train_labels", "r+b") as f:
54         train_labels = np.array(pickle.load(f), dtype=np.int32)
55
56     with open("test_images", "r+b") as f:
57         test_images = np.array(pickle.load(f))
58     with open("test_labels", "r+b") as f:
59         test_labels = np.array(pickle.load(f), dtype=np.int32)
60
61     train_images = np.reshape(train_images, (train_images.shape[0], image_x, image_y, 1))
62     test_images = np.reshape(test_images, (test_images.shape[0], image_x, image_y, 1))
63     train_labels = np_utils.to_categorical(train_labels)
64     test_labels = np_utils.to_categorical(test_labels)
65
66     model, callbacks_list = cnn_model()
67     model.summary()
68     history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, validation_data=(test_images, test_labels), epochs=5,
69     scores = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=0)
70     print("Accuracy: ", scores[1])
71     #accuracy and loss plot
72     plt.plot(history.history['acc'])
73     plt.plot(history.history['val_acc'])
74     plt.title('Accuracy')
75     plt.ylabel('accuracy')
```

Figure 4 : Training and testing of Gestures dataset and using Adam's Model.

```
49
50 def train():
51     with open("train_images", "r+b") as f:
52         train_images = np.array(pickle.load(f))
53     with open("train_labels", "r+b") as f:
54         train_labels = np.array(pickle.load(f), dtype=np.int32)
55
56     with open("test_images", "r+b") as f:
57         test_images = np.array(pickle.load(f))
58     with open("test_labels", "r+b") as f:
59         test_labels = np.array(pickle.load(f), dtype=np.int32)
60
61     train_images = np.reshape(train_images, (train_images.shape[0], image_x, image_y, 1))
62     test_images = np.reshape(test_images, (test_images.shape[0], image_x, image_y, 1))
63     train_labels = np_utils.to_categorical(train_labels)
64     test_labels = np_utils.to_categorical(test_labels)
65
66     model, callbacks_list = cnn_model()
67     model.summary()
68     history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, validation_data=(test_images, test_labels), epochs=5,
69     scores = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=0)
70     print("Accuracy: ", scores[1])
71     #accuracy and loss plot
72     plt.plot(history.history['acc'])
73     plt.plot(history.history['val_acc'])
74     plt.title('Accuracy')
75     plt.ylabel('accuracy')
76     plt.xlabel('epoch')
77     plt.legend(['train', 'val'], loc='upper left')
78     plt.show()
79
80     #loss plot
```

Figure 5 : Training and testing of Gestures dataset and using RMSProps's Model.


```

49
50 def train():
51     with open("train_images","r+b") as f:
52         train_images = np.array(pickle.load(f))
53     with open("train_labels", "r+b") as f:
54         train_labels = np.array(pickle.load(f), dtype=np.int32)
55
56     with open("test_images", "r+b") as f:
57         test_images = np.array(pickle.load(f))
58     with open("test_labels", "r+b") as f:
59         test_labels = np.array(pickle.load(f), dtype=np.int32)
60
61     train_images = np.reshape(train_images, (train_images.shape[0], image_x, image_y, 1))
62     test_images = np.reshape(test_images, (test_images.shape[0], image_x, image_y, 1))
63     train_labels = np_utils.to_categorical(train_labels)
64     test_labels = np_utils.to_categorical(test_labels)
65
66     model, callbacks_list = cnn_model()
67     model.summary()
68     history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, validation_data=(test_images, test_labels), epochs=5,
69     scores = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=0)
70     print("Accuracy: ", scores[1])
71     #accuracy and loss plot
72     plt.plot(history.history['acc'])
73     plt.plot(history.history['val_acc'])
74     plt.title('Accuracy')
75     plt.ylabel('accuracy')
76     plt.xlabel('epoch')
77     plt.legend(['train','val'], loc='upper left')
78     plt.show()
79
80     #loss plot
81     plt.plot(history.history['loss'])

```

Figure 6 : Training and testing of Gestures dataset and using SGD's Model.

5.3 Results

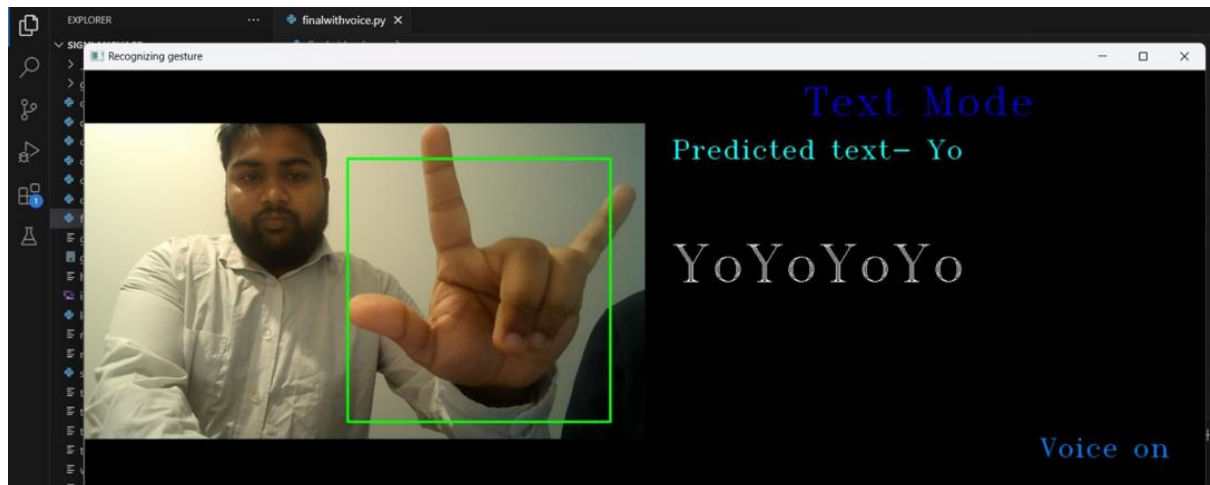


Figure 7 : Results for the following sign Gestures.

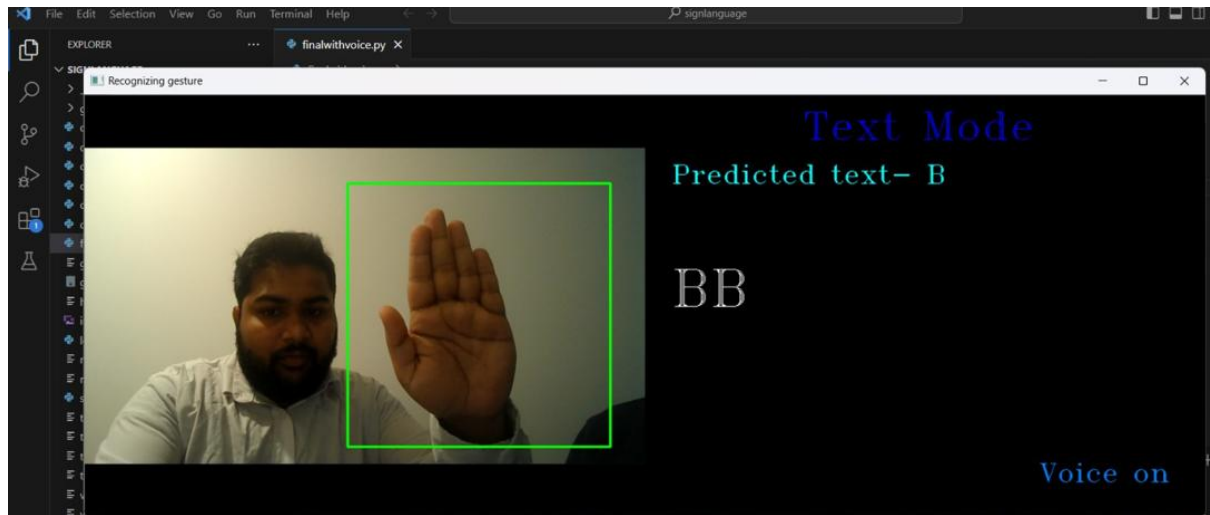


Figure 8 : Results for the following sign Gestures.

6 REFERENCE

Python 3.6.6

Available at: <https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-363/>

Visual Studio Code

Available at : <https://code.visualstudio.com/>