



GESTURE CONTROL IN MEDIA PLAYER THROUGH DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Early life, the world operates through interaction with intricate processes that guarantee a reaction. Because gesticulation recognition systems can communicate with both humans and computers, they have drawn interest in the past. Communication between humans and systems generates a complex understanding of the signals. In this research, we proposed a simple method for quickly and efficiently executing media player gestures. With this approach, we can use our hands to manage the media without the need for technology (Gesture). The deep learning model Keras plays a vital role in hand motion detection. This video simplifies this occasionally complex idea into manageable chunks. Three principles will be covered: activation and pool, shared weights and biases, and local receptive fields.

Keywords — Python Open CV, Tensor Flow, PyAutogui, Keras, and Streamlit.

1.INTRODUCTION

Gesture recognition is becoming an essential component of computer-human interaction. To make it easier for people to communicate with computers in a straightforward manner Humans can communicate with robots by gestures instead than using keyboards, laser pens, or other devices. Without having to touch the PC directly, users of the suggested system can use the Media Player with four easy gestures. A gesture can represent an emotion or a physical behavior. Both hand and body gestures are included. Static gestures and dynamic gestures are the two types into which it belongs. For the former, a sign is indicated by a body position or hand gesture. For the latter, certain messages are sent through hand or body movement. Gestures can be employed as a means of communication between humans and computers. It can achieve gesture recognition to enable human-computer interaction, which sets it apart from the conventional hardware-based approaches. Through the recognition of a body component or body gesture, gesture recognition technology ascertains the user's intent. Many academics have worked to advance the technology for hand gesture detection over the past few decades. In numerous applications, including robot control, augmented reality (virtual reality), sign language interpreters for the impaired, and sign language identification, hand gesture recognition is extremely valuable. Due to their capacity for effective human-computer interaction, gesture-based real-time gesture recognition systems have drawn a lot of interest lately.

When various natural forms of device-free communication are established, Human- Computer Interaction can benefit from multiple factors.

In order to control the media player with gestures, this project creates low-cost input software based on vision and computer vision techniques.

Controlling Media using Hand Motions: The authors of the 2022 system, Human- Computer Interaction, Vallabh Chapalgaonkar, Atharva Kulkarni, and Amey Sonawale, suggested that the development of various organic forms of device-free communication can yield a number of

benefits. Utilizing gestures as a means of communication with computers creates a new paradigm for computing interaction since gestures are a natural sort of activity that we frequently utilize in our daily lives. using the help of computer vision and gesture recognition algorithms, this project creates low-cost input softwarebased on vision that allows users to operate media players using gestures[1].

Hand Gesture Recognition Based on Pixels Using Kinect Depth Camera Writers: Chong Wang A method that makes advantage of the Kinect Depth Camera was proposed in 2015 by Chong Wang with the title "Super Pixel-Based Hand Gesture Recognition with Kinect Depth Camera". Large pixels serve as its foundation, providing a compact representation that faithfully captures textures, forms, and deep touch features. System costs are increased because this program makes use of the Kinect camera for depth[2].

Writing the Recognition System: Hand Swapnil D. Badgular is the author. A system that stated to see touching an unknown input via hand tracking and extraction approach was proposed in 2014 by Swapnil D. Badgular in his paper "Handwriting The Recognition System." The application see one touch uses this one. One idea is to have a fixed background such that the tracking zone is searched by a smaller machine. This application solely uses the webcam to control the mouse finger.[3]

Motion Non-specific-user hand touch recognition using MEMS Accelerator: Wen J. Li, Shengli Zhou, and Ruize Xu The system that Ruize Xu, Shengli Zhou, and Wen J. Li created in 2012, titled "MEMS Accelerometer Based Non-Specific-User Hand Touch Recognition," was able to recognize a variety of hand movements, including up, down, right, left, crossing, and turning. To identify distinct hand motions, three separate modules were built. MicroElectromechanical System) 3. The inputs are axes of accelerometers. Three accelerometers detected the hand movement in three perpendicular directions, and they transmitted the data to the system using Bluetooth. After applying the segmentation algorithm, different hand motions were eventually identified by the system since they had the same touch. People frequently favor the internet for daily updates on the weather, news, etc. Thus, they employ the mouse and keyboard for this purpose. The limited size of the hand touch website means that this application provides minimal accuracy in obtaining final touch points[4].

The Hand Gestures Interface for VLC Media Player Operation Based on Vision: Siddharth Swarup Rautaray and Anupam Agrawal The Vision based Hand Gestures Interface for Operating VLC Media Player Application application, developed in 2010 by Anupam Agrawal and Siddharth Swarup Rautaray, employed the closest K neighbor method to detect different types of touches. Hand movements controlled the play, pause, full screen, volume up/down, and capacity reduction features of the VLC media player. Lucas Kanade's Optical Flow at Pyramidal Video input by hand is detected by the algorithm. The aforementioned method finds movement spots in the input image. Next, a hand center is found using K's methods. The hand is noticed in the same way when employing this facility.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

To provide an interface that connects the system to its surroundings so that it can recognize specific colors and use that information as a point of reference to interact with the system and carry out some basic duties, such as managing a media player and adjusting its settings. Some significant issues in the actual world could be resolved with gestures, including:

Demerits of Existing System:

1. Communicate at Distance

It makes it possible for users to interact with the system even when they are far away from it. Therefore, if high-quality web cameras are utilized, they may record gestures at a sufficient distance. For example, a user can sit anywhere in the room and access the media player; the motion just needs to be visible for the web cameras to record it.

2. Beneficial for Person with Disability In the world, about 1 billion people suffer from a disability. This translates to roughly 15% of the global populace. Thus, gestures are helpful in resolving this issue. These people have direct gestural communication and media environment control.

3. Substitute for Keyboard and Mouse Media

controlled by gestures may eventually take the place of keyboard and mouse hardware in computers. This allows for a decrease in the price of computer hardware. Computer hardware is a major contributor to e-waste. This program can assist in reducing the amount of e-waste produced by these hardware components.

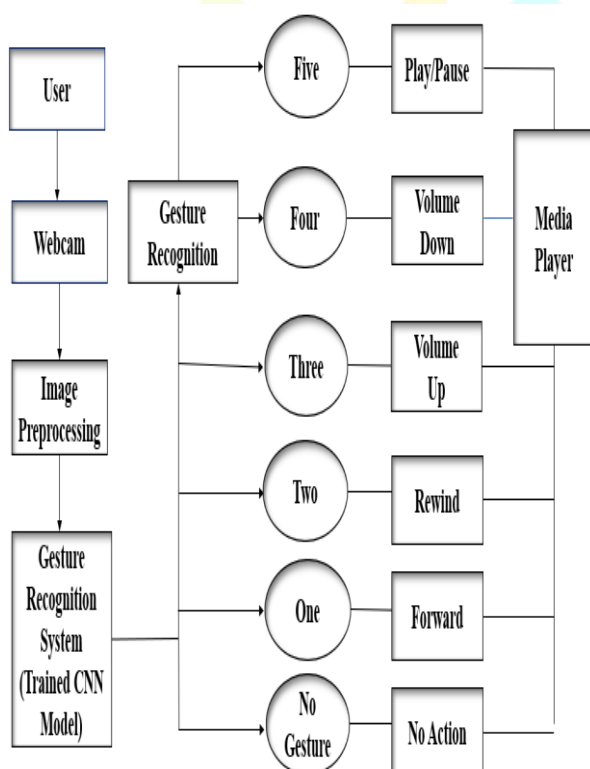
3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

With the help of this project, you may manipulate a media player with hand gestures, giving users a novel interface that simulates what they would encounter in the real world. They don't need any interruptions or extra devices, and they feel natural. Additionally, they provide a variety of interaction options rather than restricting the user to a single point of input. Here, an image is transformed to RGB when it is captured. We will now verify if our image contains more than one hand. The list of hand elements—that is, the number of points on the hand—that we were able to identify using the media pipe are stored in an empty list in this code. Now require the thumb and index finger to control volume, so as was previously mentioned, the list should start out empty. Then, when our hand is recognized, we will assign coordination to the thumb and index finger. After that, we'll draw a circle on the thumb and index finger tips. The thumb and index finger tips will then be connected by a line that we draw. Next, using a hypothesis, we will measure the distance between our fingers and adjust the sound level accordingly. Similar controls for play and pause are available; the only differences are in their range and gestures.

4. METHODOLOGY

An open-source Python library called OpenCV is utilized for computer vision tasks like facial recognition, machine learning, and artificial intelligence. The term "computer vision" (abbreviated as "CV") in OpenCV refers to the branch of research that assists computers in comprehending the content of digital images, including photos and videos. The goal of computer vision is to comprehend the image content. It takes the written description, the item description, the three-dimensional model, and so on, and extracts it from the images. Computer vision, for instance, can be used to help cars. It can recognize and respond to various items on the road, such as pedestrians, traffic signals, signs, and so on. The computer can carry out jobs with the same efficiency as humans thanks to computer vision. When it comes to object classification, we use a dataset of specific items to train a model, which then classifies new things into one or more of your training categories. The images can be recognized in two main ways: The only two colors shown in a grayscale image are black and white. White is considered to be the strongest intensity and black to be the poorest intensity when measuring contrast. The computer determines the value of each pixel in the grayscale image according to its degree of darkness. An RGB is the result of combining the colors red, green, and blue to create a new hue. Each pixel's value is extracted by the computer, which then stores the findings in an array for interpretation.

5. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



CONCLUSION

Gesture recognition has gained widespread awareness as a result of technological breakthroughs that offer new, practical, and quick ways for people to communicate with computers. Although the various current systems have decent functionality, users have not been very positive about them. These systems' complicated algorithms and low accuracy rates are the primary causes of the issue. In order to overcome these problems and differentiate itself from other gesture recognition systems, a new system has been suggested. It will offer a touch-free user interface for managing multimedia files and programs, including music and video players. It will serve as a helpful tool for system manipulation for those with impairments who are unable to use their input devices or for anyone who would rather use this more organic way of communication compared to another method.

RESULTS AND FUTURE SCOPE

In today's world, there are numerous options for giving input to any program; some require physical contact, while others don't (voice, hand gesture etc.). However, there aren't many apps that use the neat and modern feature of accepting input using hand gestures. The user can control the application using this manner without a keyboard and mouse when they are far away. This program offers a new human-computer interface that allows the user to manipulate the media player (VLC) with hand gestures. The VLC player's functions can be controlled by certain gestures defined by the program. Using gestures, the user will input data based on the function that interests them. People with physical disabilities can create the application's user interest gestures more easily because it gives them the option to define the gestures in a way that best suits their needs. The current application's recognition phase is not as strong. By using more resilient techniques to lessen noise and blur motion, the application's robustness can be raised. Currently, the application uses a global keyboard shortcut in VLC to control the player. The `keybd_event()` function is used to create a keyboard event for that global shortcut. It's not the most intelligent method of managing any application.

APPENDIX: SCREENSHOTS:

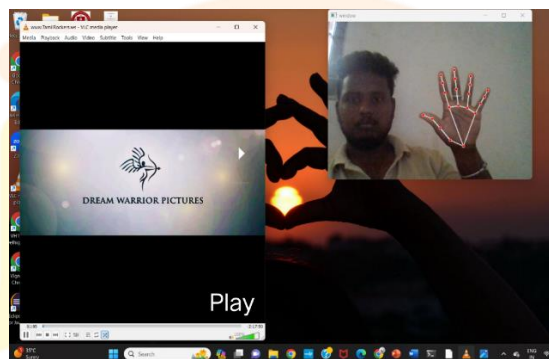


Fig1: Play/Pause-5

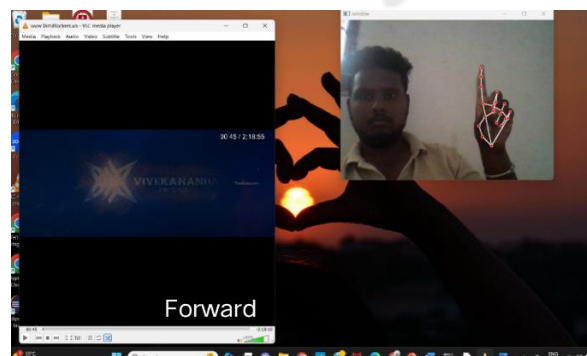


Fig2: Forward-1

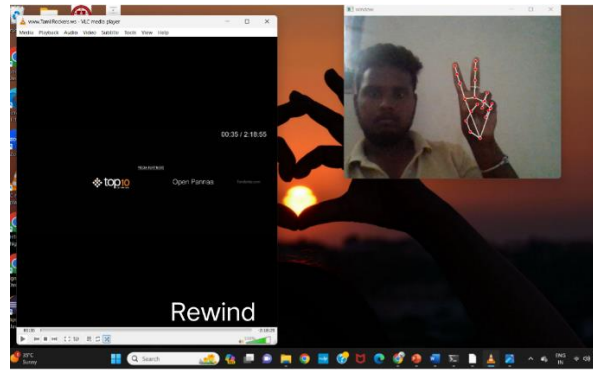


Fig3:Rewind-2

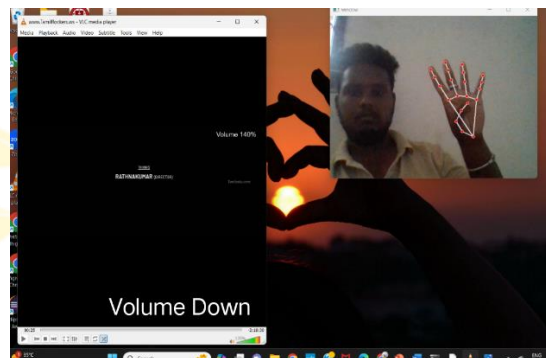


Fig4:Volume Down-4

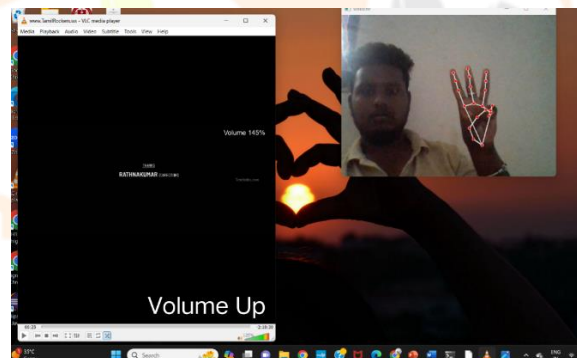


Fig5: Volume-up-3

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